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OUTLINE GRAMMAR

OF

THE ANGĀMI NĀGĀ LANGUAGE,

WITH

A VOCABULARY AND ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES.

BY

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PREFACE.

THE following brief work on the Angāmi Nāgā language cannot pretend to rank as an exhaustive analysis of its grammar and vocabulary. My sole object has been to collate from an examination of phrases in ordinary use a few simple rules that may be of service to the student in the acquisition of the language.

I gratefully acknowledge the assistance I have derived from a perusal of the following works :—

Dr. Hunter.—“Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India.”

Captain Forbes.—“Languages of Further India.”

R. N. Cust.—“Non-Aryan Languages of India.”

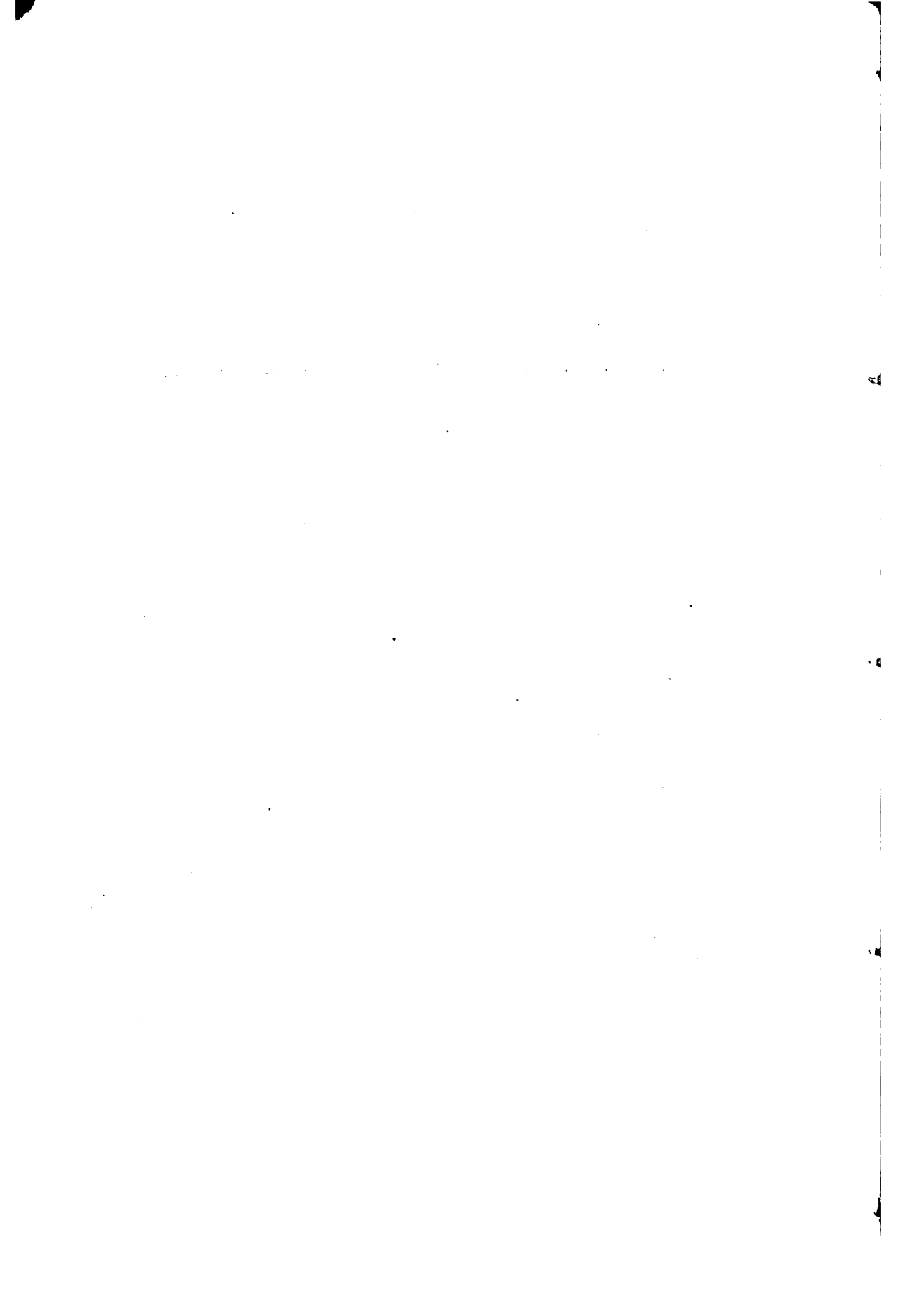
Hodgson.—“Notes on the Aborigines of the Eastern Frontier of India.”

Dr. Conry.—“Manuscript Notes on Angāmi Nāgā.”

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The 1st January 1886.



OUTLINE GRAMMAR
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THE languages of the Nāgā tribes have been grouped under various heads by different philologists. Professor Max Müller classifies them as "Lohitic," a fanciful and inappropriate name from one of the affluents of the Brahmaputra. This classification, except in a geographical sense or for temporary convenience, should not be maintained. Mr. Hodgson classifies them as "Tamulian," or aboriginal, and adds—"I incline to the opinion that the aborigines of the Sub-Himalayas, as far east as the river Dhunsiri of Assam, belong to the Tibetan stock and east of that river to the Chinese stock." I presume that Mr. Hodgson was not then aware that Nāgā tribes exist both to the east and west of the Dhunsiri.

Captain Forbes has designated these languages "Tibeto-Burman," and has shown that a close affinity exists between the Nāgā tribes and the hill tribes of Arracan, whom he has linked with the Chepangs and Kusundas of Nepal, and with the Abors, Mishmis, Garos, Khasias, Kukis, and Singphos of Assam.

The name, which appears to me to be the most suitable, is that of "Indo-Chinese," and in support of this contention I propose to compare a number of Chinese, Tibetan, Nepalese, and Nāgā roots.

To emphasize the fact that Angāmi Nāgā has a strong affinity to the dialects of other Nāgā tribes, I will first note the similarity which exists between it and Nowgong Nāgā. These two tribes are separated from one another by Rengmas, Lhotas, and Semas, who at the present time are unintelligible to one another.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Angāmi Nāgā.</i>	<i>Nowgong Nāgā.</i>
Ant	<i>Mhāche</i>	<i>Machā.</i>
Blood	<i>Tesā</i>	<i>Āzū.</i>
Egg	<i>Dzū</i>	<i>Tsū.</i>
Fire	<i>Mi</i>	<i>Mi.</i>
Horse	<i>Kwirr</i>	<i>Korr.</i>
House	<i>Ki</i>	<i>Ki.</i>
Salt	<i>Metsā</i>	<i>Matsū,</i>
Water	<i>Dzü</i>	<i>Tsū.</i>
Thou	<i>No</i>	<i>Nā.</i>
He	<i>Po</i>	<i>Pā.</i>
Two	<i>Kennā</i>	<i>Annā.</i>
Five	<i>Pangu</i>	<i>Pangu.</i>
Nine	<i>Tekwū</i>	<i>Taku.</i>
Ten	<i>Kerr</i>	<i>Tarr.</i>
Twenty	<i>Mekwū</i>	<i>Matsū.</i>
To-day	<i>Thā</i>	<i>Tā.</i>
Eat	<i>Chi</i>	<i>Chijong.</i>
Laugh	<i>Nū</i>	<i>Mannū.</i>
Go	<i>Tsu</i>	<i>Tsu.</i>

The Nowgong Nāgā has been taken from Hodgson's "Note on the Aborigines of the Eastern Frontier," published in *Asiatic Society's Journal*, 1849.

The following table compares a few Angāmi Nāgā and Chinese words:—

<i>English.</i>	<i>Angāmi Nāgā.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Types.</i>
Three	<i>Sé</i>	<i>San</i>	<i>Nankin.</i>
Thou	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Mānyak.</i>
This	<i>Chi</i>	<i>Cheko</i>	<i>Nankin.</i>
Which	<i>So</i> or <i>sopo</i>	<i>So</i>	"
Here	<i>Chiki</i>	<i>Cheli</i>	"
Now	<i>Ché</i>	<i>Cheshi</i>	"
To	<i>Ki</i>	<i>Kih</i>	"
Day	<i>Kinhi</i>	<i>Kinjih</i> (to-day)	"
Yes	<i>Si</i> (know)	<i>Shi</i>	"
Ear	<i>Nie</i>	<i>Nitu</i>	<i>Shanghai.</i>
Cultivation	<i>Ti</i>	<i>Ti</i> (soil)	"
Horn	<i>Kā</i>	<i>Koh</i>	"
House	<i>Ki</i>	<i>Kih</i>	<i>Thochu.</i>
Iron	<i>Tejje</i>	<i>T'ich</i>	<i>Nankin.</i>
Salt	<i>Metsā</i>	<i>Tsā</i>	<i>Tākpa.</i>

<i>English.</i>	<i>Angāmi Nāgā.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Types.</i>
Sky	<i>Ti</i>	<i>T'ien</i>	<i>Nankin.</i>
Tree	<i>Si</i>	<i>Shi</i>	<i>Gyārung.</i>
Water	<i>Dsū</i>	<i>Shui</i>	<i>Pekin.</i>
Cold	<i>Si</i>	<i>Sidi</i>	<i>Gyāmi.</i>
Long	<i>Chā</i>	<i>Ch'ang</i>	<i>Nankin.</i>
Eat	<i>Chi</i>	<i>Ch'ih</i>	<i>Pekin.</i>
Kill	<i>Sā</i> (dead)	<i>Sah</i>	<i>Shanghai.</i>

Compare also :—

<i>English.</i>	<i>Angāmi Nāgā.</i>	<i>Eastern Nepāl.</i>	<i>Types.</i>
Mine	<i>Ā</i>	<i>Ā</i>	<i>Chourāsyā.</i>
Little	<i>Kache</i>	<i>Kachi</i>	<i>Bāhingyā.</i>
Not	<i>Mo</i>	<i>Mo</i>	<i>Khāling.</i>
Father	<i>Āpo</i>	<i>Āpo</i>	<i>Bāhingyā.</i>
Fire	<i>Mi</i>	<i>Mi</i>	"
Foot	<i>Phi</i>	<i>Philu</i>	<i>Rodong.</i>
Hair	<i>Tā</i>	<i>Tā</i>	<i>Serpā.</i>
Man	<i>Mā</i>	<i>Mi</i>	"
Sun	<i>Nā ki</i>	<i>Nā</i>	<i>Sunwār.</i>
Bitter	<i>Kekwō</i>	<i>Khakwa</i>	<i>Rungchenbung.</i>
Laugh	<i>Nū</i>	<i>Nhyū</i>	<i>Newār.</i>
Sit down	<i>Bā</i>	<i>Bāk</i>	<i>Sunwār.</i>
Take	<i>Lé</i>	<i>Le</i>	<i>Limbu.</i>
Tell	<i>Pu</i>	<i>Puu</i>	<i>Nachhereng.</i>
Bone	<i>Ru</i>	(Tibetan) <i>ruko</i> .	
Elephant	<i>Tso</i>	(Japanese) <i>so</i> .	
Eye	<i>Mhi</i>	(Japanese) <i>me</i> .	

I have taken the Chinese, Nepalese, Tibetan, and Japanese words from Hunter's "Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India." Captain Forbes, in his "Languages of Further India," gives comparative tables of Burmese, Singpho, Karen, and Nāgā dialects; but, as these latter do not include Angāmi Nāgā, I have not referred to them.

Referring to languages of this class, Max Müller states, "They are nomad as contrasted with the Aryan stock, and we must not be disappointed if we fail to trace the same family likeness which holds the Aryan or Semitic languages together." It is only necessary to glance for a moment at the peculiar conditions of a Nāgā's life to grasp the fact that they strongly favour the growth of dialects. Grouped in small communities of from 100 to 3,000 persons, the Nāgās have remained isolated on their hill tops, only deigning to visit their

immediate neighbours, when a longing for the possession of their heads has become too strong to be resisted. Even in a single village this isolating influence is at work.

The "Khel" is the unit of Nāgā society, and, as a general rule, several are found in each village. In great emergencies they combine to resist some common danger, but soon lapse into their normal condition of remaining separate from, and antagonistic to, one another. As an example of how rapidly isolation produces dialectical change, I would mention the fact that Rengma Nāgā families who migrated some seventy years ago from Themokedima to the hills along the river Koliāni are now almost unintelligible to members of the parent stock. On the other hand, the progress of civilization limiting tribal feuds and developing inter-village communications, must, in course of time, efface these dialectical differences and create a *lingua-franca*.

In spite of the conditions already noted, there is a marked affinity of speech among all the Nāgā tribes inhabiting the tract of country between the rivers Dhunsiri and Dikhu, the Barail range and the plains of Assam; and it is only natural to assume that the various languages have a common origin. From the comparative table given above, I think the parent stock may be fitly described as "Indo-Chinese."

ANGĀMI NĀGĀ.

Angāmi Nāgā may be described as a "Non-Aryan language of the Indo-Chinese stock." It is distinctly monosyllabic, passing gradually into the earlier stage of agglutination. The number of simple words, or roots, is very limited, but the accent, or emphasis, of many of these words may be varied in several different ways, so as to produce a corresponding variety in their meaning.

Like the Chinese and many of the so-called Lohitic languages, which are still in a very primitive stage of the agglutinating class, Angāmi Nāgā is peculiarly rich in intonation. In illustration of this statement I append a few examples showing the variety of meaning a simple word may have. I have not attempted to mark tones, or emphasis; these can only be learnt by ear, and the beginner can always avoid mistakes by using qualifying words to render his meaning clear.

<i>Chö</i> . . .	= {	Wild animal ;	|	<i>Si</i> . . .	= {	Cold ;
		head.				to know ;
						wood.

<i>Chi</i> . . . =	{ To eat ; to do ; pain.	<i>Kwe</i> . . . =	{ Clothes ; voice ; meaning ; to await.
<i>Ki</i> . . . =	{ House ; place ; than ; season ; to.	<i>Krö</i> . . . =	{ To wash ; to buy.
<i>Ni</i> . . . =	{ Pleased ; loin-cloth.	<i>Lé</i> . . . =	{ To take ; field ; warm.
<i>Mi</i> . . . =	{ Fire ; tail ; root.	<i>Khā</i> . . . =	{ To close ; steep.
<i>Zhā</i> . . . =	{ Day ; pay ; large.	<i>Tekhu</i> . . . =	{ Tiger ; fields ; grasshopper ; jew's harp.

Many Nāgās will tell you that there is a marked difference in the intonation of these words, but for one Nāgā who clearly marks these tonal distinctions, twenty fail to do so.

An article on the Chinese language in Chambers' Encyclopædia is so appropriate to Angāmi Nāgā that I am able, with but a few verbal alterations, to transcribe it. The Angāmi Nāgā language does not recognize the principle of inflexion, its words being incapable of any modification of form. Generally speaking, the relations of words are ascertained by their position in a sentence. The same word may be used as an Adjective, as a Verb, and as an Adverb, *e.g.*, *vi*—

Themmā hāu viwé = This man is good.

Peviléché = Make it good, *i.e.* improve it.

No tavise = You go well.

There are certain words, however, which have at length lapsed into so vague and general a signification that they are now used as particles to determine the relations of other words. A thorough acquaintance with the use of these particles is absolutely essential to the proper study of the Angāmi Nāgā language, and once the student has grasped the exact force or meaning which these particles give to the words with which they are employed, he will meet with few difficulties in the acquisition of the language.

In the chapters on Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs and Postpositions, the special use of each of these particles is exemplified. I will simply

note here a few particles to which no special meaning can be attached, and which are frequently dropped—

1st.—*Particles used in forming Adjectives, Adverbs, and Participles—*

“Ka” or “Ke;”

“Me;”

“Pe;”

“Re.”

e.g.—

<i>Keshā</i>	.	.	= Large.	<i>Pekrā</i>	}	.	.	= Below.
<i>Kevi</i>	.	.	= Good.	<i>Rekrā</i>	}	.	.	
<i>Kati</i>	.	.	= Black.	<i>Petē</i>	}	.	.	= All.
<i>Kemethi</i>	.	.	= Strong.	<i>Metē</i>	}	.	.	
<i>Kereku</i>	.	.	= Concave.	<i>Kevor</i>	.	.	.	= Coming.
<i>Pesā</i>	}	.		<i>Kechi</i>	.	.	.	= Doing.
<i>Mesā</i>	}	.	= Above.	<i>Kangu</i>	.	.	.	= Seeing.
<i>Resā</i>	}	.						

2nd.—In sentences with an Indefinite Article the prefix *ke* used in forming Adjectives is never dropped except when the Adjective precedes the Noun—

e.g.,—

Themmā keshā po = A big man.
Tefūh kati po . = A black dog.
Mellā kereku po = A concave plank.

When the subject is definite, the prefix *ke* is elided—

Themmā hāu-shā . = This man is big.
Po methi mo wé . = He is not strong.
Mellā hāu reku . = This plank is concave.

3rd.—In names of animals and objects the prefixes *the*, *te*, *mi*, are often dropped when the sentence is definite and no misapprehension is likely to arise from the elision—

<i>Tefūh</i>	.	.	= Dog.	<i>Ā fūh</i>	.	.	= My dog.
<i>Theshū</i>	.	.	= Bed.	<i>Ā shū</i>	.	.	= My bed.
<i>Thebā</i>	.	.	= Seat.	<i>Ā bā</i>	.	.	= My seat.
<i>Mithu</i>	.	.	= Cow.	<i>Ā thu</i>	.	.	= My cow.

No Āngāmi Nāgā could, however, drop the *te* or *the* in words, such as *Tekhu* = “tiger;” *Theghā* = “bear,” as *Ākhu* might mean “my field” or “my tiger,” and *Aghā* “my vegetable,” “my grass,” or “my bear.”

In Angāmi, as in all languages of a primitive character, it is not surprising to find that the names of common objects formed by collocated roots, are of a very descriptive character, and it is therefore only the more essential that the student should carefully analyze the meaning of each root. Once this has been acquired, the power of analyzing compound words necessarily follows, and the peculiarly interesting and often amusing etymologies thus found are of great assistance in remembering words.

A few examples will more fully elucidate my meaning:—

Ant = *Mhā-ché*; *lit.* "a small thing.")

Mhā = something. *Ché* = small.

Buffalo = *Reli*; *lit.* "slow."

Crow = *Cheshā*; *lit.* "choking."

Nāgās state that the crow was so greedy it tried to swallow a piece of meat, bone and all; the bone stuck in its throat, and hence its hoarse note.

Father = *Ā po* or *Ā pu*; *lit.* "the birth-giver."

Fish = *Kho* or *Kā* = "to come up."

Fish are not found in small hill streams in the dry season, but *come up* from below in the rains.

Flower = *Nie pu*; *lit.* "earth-bloom."

Goat = *Thenū*; *lit.* "the grinner," the expression of a goat's face being a mild grin.

Pig = *Thevo*; *lit.* "the stupid one;" a pig always walks with its eyes fixed on the ground, and Nāgās say that it never sees the sky till it dies!

Night = *Tisi*; *lit.* "sky dark."

Mosquito = *Viru*; *lit.* "the thin one."

Oil = *Ghākridsū*; *lit.* "vegetable water."

River = *Ker re*; *lit.* "descending and meandering."

Plantain leaf = *Tékwe nie*; *lit.* "rice-covering leaf." Nāgās always take cooked rice to their fields and on journeys wrapped up in plantain leaves.

Butterfly = *Tsé pro*; *lit.* "to sniff and fly away."

Leech = *Re-vā*; *lit.* "to hover and strike."

Hawk = *Re-mu*; *lit.* "the hoverer."

Snipe = *Kijinuru*; *lit.* "the mud-dabber."

Profit = *Po mā vī*; *lit.* "good price."

Moustache = *Tā mā*; *lit.* "hairy mouth."

Fence = *Chā khā*; *lit.* "road-closer."

Bark = *Sizhū*; *lit.* "wood skin."

THE ALPHABET.

In the selection of an alphabet for the Angāmi Nāgā language, I have been guided by a few simple rules framed by Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.I.E. The most important of these rules is that the same letter should always be used for the same sound, and I have found that the Roman alphabet, with the help of diacritical marks, can be made to do duty as a written character for the Angāmi Nāgā language.

VOWELS.

a—when not marked, always short, as in “company,” never sharp as in “pan,” or misused for *é* as in “mate.”

ā—long, as in “father.”

â—broad, as in “ball.”

à—sharp, as in “pan.”

e—unmarked, as in “then,” “met,” “bed.”

é—should be used for the sound of *ey* in “they,” or *ai* in “aim.”

i—unmarked, as in “thin.”

î—should be used for the long *i* in “machine,” never for *i* in “shine.”

o unmarked—short, as in “pot.”

ō—for long *o* in “bone.”

ö—like the German *ö* in “schön.”

u—for the sound of *u* in “pull,” “bull,” never for the sound of *u* in “hull,” “skull.”

ū—for the long sound of *oo* in English.

û—as the German *û* in “Brüder.”

The following English diphthongs would be expressed in Angāmi, as—

au, aw, as in “caul,” “bawl”—by *â*.

ai, ay—by *é*.

ea in “each”—by *i*.

ea in “great”—by *é*.

ea in “bread”—by *e*.

ei in “either”—by *ai*.

ei in “rein”—by *é*.

eo in “people”—by *î*.

eo in “yeoman”—by *ō*.

eu, ew—by *yû*.

ey—by *é*.

ie in “lie”—by *ai*.

ie in “mien”—by *i*.

oa in “groat”—by *ō*.

oa in "broad"—by *ā*.
oe—by *ō*.
oo—by *ū*.
ou, ow—by *au*.
oy—by *oi*.
ue—by *ū* or *yū*.
ui in "suit"—by *yū*.

CONSONANTS.

b—as in English.
c—should be discarded, except in the combination *ch*; when hard use *k*, when soft *s*.
d—as in English.
f—as in English. *Ph* must not be used for this sound, but reserved for cases where both *p* and *h* are sounded.
g—always hard, as in "gun."
h—as in English.
j—as in "joy." If the French sound of *j*, as in "jour" is employed, *sh* in used.
k—as in English.
l—as in English.

Further on I have noted a peculiar sound of *l* used in Angāmi Nāgā.

m—as in English.
n—as in English "now."
p—as in English.
q—is discarded. If the sound of *qu* in "queer" is required, *kw* is employed.
r—as in Hindustāni "Merā."
s—as in "this."
sh—as in "shall."
t—pronounced as in English, with the point of the tongue at the roots of the upper teeth.
th—as in "hot-house."
v—as in English.
w—as in English.
x—is discarded.
z—as in English.

In Angāmi Nāgā there is a peculiar sound of *l* formed by pressing the tip of the tongue between the upper and lower teeth. I have written this sound *l̄*.

It is worth while to note the fact that in different Angāmi Nāgā villages, marked varieties of pronunciation are found. Thus, the

long *ā* used by the Khonomā and Mozemā villages is changed into *à* at Kohima. In the Eastern Angāmi villages *ā* is often interchanged with *i*.

Again *pf*, *kw*, and *kf* are interchangeable, and the same remark applies to *n* and *l*; *o* and *u*; *t* and *th*; *ts* and *ch*; *p* and *m*.

It would be a very difficult matter and one of very little general interest to define minutely the limits within which these mutations occur. In a work of this tentative description, it appears to me sufficient to note the fact of their existence, and the student can be left to ascertain by practical experience their exact extent.

ARTICLE.

The indefinite article is expressed by the numeral adjective *po* = one, e.g., *mā po* = a man.

Strictly speaking, there is no definite article, the demonstrative pronouns *hāu* "this," and *lu* = "that," being used as definitives.

In sentences in which a relative pronoun is used, the Angāmi Nāgā word *u* = "the one," has more or less the force of a definite article, e.g.—

The boy who came yesterday.

Nichumā andu kevor-u.

Lit.—Boy yesterday coming the one.

Is this the dog I beat?

Tefüh ā kevu-u mo mo gā?

Lit.—Dog I beat the one is it or is it not?

NOUNS.

This section treats of nouns under the heads "Gender," "Number" and "Case."

I.—GENDER.

In Angāmi gender is only applied to animate objects. It is expressed by the addition of suffixes, which are, in fact, distinct words, signifying that the animate object which is described is of either the male or female sex.

In words implying human relationship distinct forms are used, e.g.—

Ā po = my father.

Ā so = my mother.

Ā na = my son.

Ā nup-fū = my daughter.

Ā sāsāu = my brother.

Ā lupfū = my sister.

The sex of animals other than the human being is expressed by the following terminations :—

Masculine—pfö, chű, dă, dzű.

Feminine—pfű, krű.

(1.) *Pfö*.—This suffix is used in the following instances :—

Tefűh = dog.

Masc. Fűhpö ; *Fem.* Fűhkrű.

Niànă = cat.

Masc. Niànăpfö ; *Fem.* Niànăkrű.

Thezu = rat.

Masc. Zupfö ; *Fem.* Zukrű.

(2.) “*Chű*.”—This suffix is used for the masculine of almost all wild animals, the corresponding feminine suffix being “*krű* :”—

Tsu = elephant.

Masc. Tsuchű ; *Fem.* Tsukrű.

Theghă = bear.

Masc. Theghăchű ; *Fem.* Theghăkrű.

Thenià = wild cat.

Masc. Theniàchű ; *Fem.* Theniàkrű.

Tekwi = monkey.

Masc. Tekwichű ; *Fem.* Tekwikrű.

(3.) ‘*Dă*.’—This suffix is employed only in denoting the sex of certain domestic animals, the corresponding feminine suffix being “*krű* :”—

Mithu = cow.

Masc. Thudă ; *Fem.* Thukrű.

Thenű = goat.

Masc. Nădă ; *Fem.* Năkrű.

(4.) *Dzű*.—This suffix is used only in denoting the male sex of birds :—

Thevű = fowl.

Masc. Vűdzű ; *Fem.* Vűkrű.

Remu = hawk.

Masc. Műdzű ; *Fem.* Műkrű.

There are a few exceptions to the foregoing rules, e.g.—

Thevo = pig.

Masc. Vokrű ; *Fem.* Vokrű.

Mengi = wild pig.

Masc. Thedzā; *Fem.* Mengikrā.

It is not absolutely necessary to remember the different modes of denoting gender as given above, for one could always make his meaning understood by adding the words—

Thepfomā = male,

Thenumā = female,

to the animate object, whose sex he wished to indicate.

II.—NUMBER.

Nothing could be more simple than the Angāmi Nāgā mode of expressing the singular and plural. In many instances the context and the general meaning of the sentence are allowed to be sufficient guides as to whether one or more objects are specified, *e.g.*—

Have you seen my black cow?

No āthu kati nguyā m̄.

Cows are timorous.

Mithu meré peré yā wé.

In these examples no inflections nor descriptive words are employed to denote the singular or plural.

As a general rule, however, when it is desired to clearly mark the singular and plural, the numeral adjective *po* = "one," is used to denote the singular, and the suffix *ko* the plural :

I saw a dog in your house.

Ā unki nu tefūh po ngulé.

Catch the dogs.

Tefūh ko téléché.

No separate dual form exists in the Angāmi Nāgā language, but it is useful to note that an Angāmi is always careful to employ the numeral adjective *nā*, *i.e.*, *kennā* = "two," whenever he wishes to express duality :

You and your brother are sick.

No usāzāu unā mhāche shabāwé.

We (he and I) shall come.

Henā vortowé.

III.—CASE.

The Angāmi Nāgā language has no inflexions, and consequently, strictly speaking, no such thing as declensions. A few of the cases—the dative, ablative, and locative—are formed by means of postpositions.

The nominative and genitive have no postpositions added to them, but remain identical with the crude form of the noun. The same rule applies to the accusative, except in the case to be hereafter noted—

This man came = *Themmā hāu vorwé.*

This man's name = *Themmā hāu sã.*

I saw this man. = *Ā themmā hāu ngulé.*

The postposition *nu*, = "in," "to," "from," is used to express the force of the dative, ablative, and accusative—

I go to the fields every day = *Ā tisonhā lé nu tsuyāwé.*

I returned at dusk from the fields = *Ā thevā lé nu vorwé.*

Rats abound in the fields = *Lé nu thesu chāperéwé.*

The dative "for" is expressed by the postposition *la*—

I want a cloth for my brother = *Ā ā sāsāu lā kwe po létowé.*

When proper nouns (names of persons) are used in the dative case, the word "to" is expressed by the postposition *ki*—

I am going to Luvanu = *Ā Luvanu ki votowé.*

He went to the Sahib = *Po Sāhā ki votowé.*

Proper nouns (names of places) take no postposition to express the dative—

I went to Kohima = *Ā Kohirā votowé.*

I noted above that, as a general rule, the accusative remained identical with the crude form of the noun. There is, however, an apparent exception to this rule, the particle *bo* or *bu* being often placed after nouns in the accusative case. The use of this particle may be gathered from the following examples, which apply equally to pronouns as to nouns:—

Let Horaki speak = *Horaki bo puwāché.*

Let Vimatso eat = *Vimatso bo mhāchiléché.*

Let him come into the house = *Po bo ki nu vorché.*

Let me know = *Ā bo siléché.*

Don't let the coolies go = *Kuli bo votāhéché.*

Don't bother me = *Ā bo kemeshiéhéché.*

ADJECTIVES.

In Angāmi Nāgā the adjective invariably follows the noun it qualifies. It is not declined and undergoes no change in the plural.

The feminine is formed by adding the word *pfü*, = female, to the crude form—

Kevi = good.

Thenu kevipfü po = a good woman.

Kati = black.

Fühkrü katipfü po = a black bitch.

This rule is not strictly observed, the termination *pfü* being often dropped. It may, in fact, be said that the feminine form of the adjective is only used when it is thought necessary to *clearly* distinguish the gender of the noun it qualifies.

COMPARISON.

No change of form takes place in adjectives in expressing the comparative and superlative degrees.

Comparative.—As in Hindustāni, when two objects are compared, that with which the comparison is made takes a particle after it, the adjective itself remaining in the positive and following it. This particle is *ki*, = “than”—

This man is better than that one = *Themmā hāu lu ki viwé.*

Lit.—Man this that than good is.

My dog is larger than yours = *Ā fūh unfūh ki shā.*

Tigers are stronger than cows = *Tekhu mithu ki mechā wé.*

Superlative.—The superlative of comparison is formed by placing the pronominal adjective *peté ko*, = “all,” followed by the particle *ki*, = “than,” immediately before the adjective in the positive degree—

This tree is the largest = *Si bo hāu peté ko ki shā.*

Lit.—Tree this all than big.

This village is the smallest = *Renā hāu peté ko ki che.*

Cows are the most timorous of all animals = *Mithu kunā peté ko ki mithiwé.*

Another mode of forming the superlative of comparison is by placing the word *thā i. e. kethā*, = “truly,” after the adjective in the positive degree—

This is the best = *Hāu kevithā.*

Your dog is the largest in Kohima = *Kohirā unfūh keshā thā.*

When it is desired to express the possession of a quality in a high degree, the adverbs *se* = "very," *peré* = "many," "much," are used as affixes to the adjective in the positive degree:

vi se = very good.

vi pré = very good.

vi pí = very good.

The last form is not in very general use.

NUMERALS.

1— <i>po</i> .	28— <i>serr pemo thethā</i> .
2— <i>kennā</i> .	29— <i>serr pemo tekwū</i> .
3— <i>sé</i> .	30— <i>serr</i> .
4— <i>dā</i> .	31— <i>serr o pokrö</i> .
5— <i>pangu</i> .	32— <i>serr o kennā, &c., &c.</i>
6— <i>suru</i> .	37— <i>lhidā pemo thenā,</i> <i>&c., &c.</i>
7— <i>thenā</i> .	40— <i>lhidā</i> .
8— <i>thethā</i> .	47— <i>lhi pangu pemo thenā,</i> <i>&c., &c.</i>
9— <i>tekwū</i> .	50— <i>lhi pangu</i> .
10— <i>kerr</i> .	57— <i>lhi suru pemo thenā</i> .
11— <i>kerr o pokrö</i> .	60— <i>lhi suru</i> .
12— <i>kerr o kennā</i> .	67— <i>lhi thenā pemo thenā</i> .
13— <i>kerr o sé</i> .	70— <i>lhi thenā</i> .
14— <i>kerr o dā</i> .	77— <i>lhi thethā pemo thenā</i> .
15— <i>kerr o pangu</i> .	80— <i>lhi thethā</i> .
16— <i>kerr o suru</i> .	87— <i>lhi tekwū pemo thenā</i> .
17— <i>mekwū pemo thenā</i> .	90— <i>lhi tekwū</i> .
18— <i>mekwū pemo thethā</i> .	97— <i>krā pemo thenā</i> .
19— <i>mekwū pemo tekwū</i> .	100— <i>krā</i> .
20— <i>mekwū</i> .	101— <i>krā di po or krā mu</i> <i>po</i> .
21— <i>mekwū pokrö</i> .	1,000— <i>nié po</i> .
22— <i>mekwū kennā, &c.,</i> <i>&c.</i>	
27— <i>serr pemo thenā</i> .	

Notes on the Numerals.

Eleven = *Kerr o pokrö*.

The word *krö* means "added to," "increased," "more,"—
e.g., "Give me one more" = *po ā rekröshiché*.

Seventeen = *Mekwü pemo thenā*.

Lit.—The seven falling short of the twenty,—

e.g., The money falls short of what I want = *Rakā ā kechāu pemowé*.

Thirty = *Serr*,—most likely a contracted form of *sé kerr* = “three ten.”

One hundred and one = *Krā mu po, kra di po*.

Mu and *di* are equivalent to “and.” *Di* is really the particle used in forming the past conjunctive participle: *Vordi* = having come.

ORDINALS.

The ordinals are formed by adding *ū*, = “the one,” to the cardinals:—

First = *Po-u*, or *kerāu* (“the one in front”).

Second = *Kenā-u*, or *kenāu* (“the one behind”).

Third = *Sé-u*.

Fourth = *Dā-u*.

&c., &c.

DISTRIBUTIVES.

The distributive numerals are formed by repeating the cardinals:—

Singly = *Po po*.

By twos = *Kenā nā*.

By threes = *Sé sé*.

Let the coolies come one at a time = *Kuli bo mā po po vorché*.

NUMERAL ADVERBS.

The numeral adverbs “once,” “twice,” &c., are expressed by prefixing the word *vā* to the cardinal:—

Once = *Vā po*.

Twice = *Vā kennā*,

&c., &c.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

I = *Ā*.

Thou = *Na*.

He, she, it = *Po*.

We = *Heko, henā, ā vo*.

You = *Neko, unā*.

They = *Luko, uko, liko, hāko, lunā, hānā*.

The same words are used for both the masculine and feminine genders—

Henā is used for "we" in the expression "he and I."

Ā vo = we (you and I).

Unā = you two.

Lunā = they two (at some distance).

Hānā = they two (close at hand).

The personal pronouns are also used as possessive pronouns, and immediately precede the object possessed—

My husband = *Ā nupfö*.

Thy house = *Unki*.

His cow = *Po thu*.

Our cloths = *Heko kwe*.

Your feet = *Neko phi*.

Their fields = *Luko lé*.

It will be noticed that in the second person the personal pronoun *no* = "thou," is changed into *un*, the *n* being very faintly sounded.

In the words *heko* ("our"), *neko* ("your"), the *ko* is often dropped—

Herā = Our village.

Netināmā = Your tribesmen.

The dative, ablative, and locative cases of the personal pronouns are formed by the addition of the same particles, as in the case of nouns—

I spoke to him = *Ā po ki pulé*.

I bought it for him = *Ā po lā krölewé*.

The spear is in him = *Rangu po nu bāwé*.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The demonstrative pronouns are—

Hāu = this,

Lu = that,

the feminine forms being *hāpfü*, *lupfü*.

The plural is the same as the third person plural of the personal pronoun—

Hāko = these.

Luko = those.

The following examples illustrate the use of these pronouns :—

This is good = *Hāu viwé.*

I have not seen these before = *Ā thādzō hāko ngumowé.*

I spoke to that one = *Ā lu ki pulé.*

I came to this place yesterday = *Ā andu hānu vorwé.*

Which woman fell? That one = *Thenu kipfü tetsugā?*
Lupfü.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Angāmi Nāgā language is not rich in relative pronouns. As noted in the chapter on the "Article," the word *u* ("the one") placed after the present participle has the force of a relative pronoun. The feminine form is *pfü*—

The man who came = *Themmā kevor-u.*

The child who died = *Nichumā sāketāu.*

The fields that I purchased = *Ā lé kekrölé-u.*

The man to whom I spoke is gone = *Ā māpo ki dé kepu-u tâte.*

I do not know whom you mean = *No kepu-u ā simowé.*

Choose which you like = *Ni-u léléché.*

The woman who lives in that house = *Thenu lu ki nu kebā-pfü.*

My brother who was wounded died yesterday = *Ā sázāu rezā*
kache-u andu sātā.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The interrogative pronouns in Angāmi Nāgā are as follows :—

Who = masc. *sopo*, fem. *sopfü.*

Which = masc. *kiu*, fem. *kipfü.*

What = *kejipo*, *kedipo*, *sopo.*

Who came? = *Sopo vorgā.*

Which tree fell? = *Si kiu tetsutegā.*

Which woman went away? = *Thenu kipfü tategā.*

Who is this woman? = *Sopfü pogā.*

What do you want? = *No kejipo chāāgā, No kedipo chāāgā.*

What is your name? = *Unzā sopoga.*

What is the matter? = *Kejipo chigā.*

What are you looking for? = *No kejipo pfüyāgā.*

In whose house have you left my dog? = *No āfūh sopō*
kinu khāwāgā.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Some one = *maho*, *kehuri*, *kehupori.*

Something = *mhāho.*

Some, a few = *hocho.*

The compound indefinites "whoever," "whatever," are expressed by the word *kehupo*—

While I was away some one came = *Ā bā kemoki māho vorwé.*

Let some one come = *Mā kehupori vorché,* or *Māho bo vorché.*

Something is missing = *Mhāho pejewāle.*

Whoever comes send him away = *Kehupo vorri pobo tālātelé.*

Whatever you say I will obey = *No dé kehupo pushiderrri ā dé létowé.*

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

The reflexive pronoun "self," "myself," "himself," &c., is rendered by the word *the* or *thā*. It is not declined, and has but one form for the singular and plural—

I came myself = *Ā the vorwé.*

He did it himself = *Po the chiléwé.*

They saw it themselves = *Luko the ngulé.*

To express the word "own," the possessive pronoun is repeated after the reflexive form—

My own property = *Ā the ā vé.*

Lit.—Myself my property.

His own house = *Po the po ki.*

The following examples illustrate the use of the reciprocal pronouns :—

They killed one another = *Luko u the dukriwāwé.*

We love one another = *Heko the kangumeshéāwé.*

Why do you rob each other = *Unā kejipochidi ne the reguyāgā.*

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

These adjectives partake, to a certain extent, of the nature of pronouns. I append a list, with a few examples, illustrating their use—

All = *peté, peté ko.*

Both = *nā.*

Other = *kekri.*

Whole = *peté.*

Many } = *peré—pezé.*

Much }

How many = *kichu.*

How much = *kajechu, kedidé.*

This much } *hādé.*

That much }

So many = *hāchu*.

Of this kind } = *hāmhākache, hāikache*.

Such . . . }

Of that kind = *lumhākache*.

Of what kind ? = *kejipomhākache ?*

They all died = *Luko peté sātà*.

Both were wounded = *Henā rezātewé*.

Bring me another flower = *Niepu kekri po sevor ā tsuché*.

The whole village was burned = *Renā peté ki réwāwé*.

I saw many birds in the jungle = *Ā nha nu perā nguperéwé*.

How many coolies are there ? = *Kuli kichu bāgā*.

How much do you want ? = *No kajechu létogā*.

I want a cloth of this kind = *Ā kwé hāmhākache létowé*.

NOTE.—*Mhā* = *kemhā* ("like," "resembling.")

What kind of cow are you looking for ? = *No mithu kejipomhākache pfüyāgā*.

VERBS.

The Angāmi Nāgā language possesses a large number of verbal roots, chiefly monosyllabic, which undergo no change whatsoever throughout the conjugation, number and person being indicated by the number and person of the personal pronoun, or by the general meaning of the sentence. Moods, voices, and tenses are indicated by the addition of what may be termed verbal particles, which are, in fact, distinct words, possessing the same force when used alone as when employed in combination with verbal roots.

For the sake of convenience I shall place in order the moods and tenses with a list of the verbal particles used in forming them.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Present Imperfect.

Past Imperfect.

No distinction is made in the formation of these three tenses, the context alone indicating the time in which the action took place.

The verbal particle used in forming these tenses is—

Wé = is, being.

I speak = *Ā puwé*.

I am speaking to you = *Ā unki puwé*.

I was speaking to you yesterday = *Ā andu unki puwé*.

If it be necessary to specially mark the continuity of the action the particle *zhü* is employed—

The tree is falling = *Si tetsuzhüwé.*

He is coming along = *Po vorzhüwé.*

Past Tense.—The past tenses are formed by the addition of the particles *wé, lé wé, lé, shi wé*—

I saw him last year = *Ā injösa po nguwé.*

I had seen him when I spoke to you = *Ā unki ke pu modzä po nguléwé.*

I have eaten = *Ā mhāchiléwé.*

I spoke to him = *Ā po ki pushiwé.*

Future Tense.—This tense is formed by the particle *to* or *to wé* when the meaning to be implied is affirmative—

I shall come = *Ā vorto, Ā vortowé.*

He will die = *Po sätowé.*

I shall see you on my return = *Ā lā vorrà, ā un pitowé.*

To express a negative future, the particle *lelho* or *lelhowé* is added to the verbal root—

I shall not come = *Ā vorlelhowé.*

He will not kill me = *Po ā dukrilelhowé.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The imperative is formed by adding *ché* or *shiché* to the verbal root—

Pushiché = Speak.

Vüché = Strike.

Vorché = Come.

Sätäché = Die.

Chishiché = Do.

Aorist.—The particle *yā* is used to form the aorist—

Birds fly = *Perā proyāwé.*

I walk every day = *Ā tisonhā pheréyāwé.*

What do you do? = *No kejipo chiyāgā?*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

When this mood is used to indicate that a thing may or might happen, the particle of ambiguity *nhià* is added to the future form—

He may come = *Po vortonhià.*

It may rain = *Tirrtonhià.*

The subjunctive conditional is formed by adding *ra* to the verbal root—

If he should come what am I to do = *Po vorra ā kitogā.*

If you make a noise I'll turn you out = *No meléra a unbo kitā votàtowé.*

If he dies his son will be poor = *Po sātāra ponā mhā jetàtowé.*

If you had come yesterday I would have given you your pay = *No andu vorra a unkāzā untsutowéru.*

If he had died I would have been rich = *Po sātāra ā mhā niletowéru.*

If he had not run away he would not have been killed = *Po tāshimora dukriwāmoletoru.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

There is no passive voice properly so called in the Angāmi Nāgā language.

The particle *te*, when added to the root of a transitive verb, gives it a passive signification.

When the particle *te* is not followed by *wé*, it is pronounced *ta*—

He was seen yesterday = *Po andu ngute.*

I was beaten = *Ā vūwāte.*

The dog was killed = *Tefüh dukriwāte.*

It is broken = *Chu betsāwāte.*

It was broken before I gave it to you = *Ā unketsu modzū chu betsāwātewé.*

The particle *te* is also used with intransitive verbs—

The tree has fallen = *Si tetsutewé.*

The man has come = *Themmā hāu vortewé.*

The particle *ho* gives also a passive signification to the verb with which it is employed—

I was beaten = *Ā vūwāho.*

The dog was killed = *Tefüh dukriwāho.*

This particle is often used merely to emphasize the action of the verb—

He has not come = *Po vormoho.*

GERUNDS.

The genitive gerund is expressed by adding the particle *lä* to the future form—

I have come to see your house, *i.e.*, for the purpose of seeing = *Ā unki pitölö vorwé.*

He has come to buy clothes = *Po kwe krötölö vorwé.*

The dative gerund is expressed by adding the particle *ye* to the genitive gerund—

I was going to start = *Ā tātölöyewé.*

He was going to beat me = *Po ā vütölöyewé.*

I cannot remain here, I have to go = *Ā tāsoto hānu bālelhowé.*

In this latter sentence *zo* has the same force as “*ye*.”

PARTICIPLES.

The following sentences illustrate the use of the present and past conjunctive participles :—

Vor = “To come.”

While coming along the road I saw a tiger = *Ā chā nu kevoriki tekhu po nguwwé.*

Chi = “To do.”

Doing this causes me pain = *Hāu kachiki kemeahiēsewé.*

Pu = “To speak.”

While speaking, that man hit me = *Ā dé kepuki themmā lu ā vūwé.*

Having heard this, he became angry = *Hāu silédi po nimosewé.*

Having spoken, he went away = *Po dé pudi tâte.*

POTENTIALS.

Potentials are formed by adding *léto* to the verbal root—

I can go = *Ā tāletowé.*

You can see it = *No po ngulétowé.*

If there were no noise you could hear = *Melémorā no silétowé.*

The negative is formed by adding *kalejewé* to the verbal root—

I cannot go = *Ā tā kalejewé.*

You cannot see it = *No po ngu kalejewé.*

The following examples illustrate the use of frequentatives, desideratives, permissives, and acquisitives:—

- I go frequently = *Ā tātāzowé.*
 I go on working = *Ā chitāzowé.*
 I keep speaking to you = *Ā unki dé putāzowé.*
 I wish to see you = *Ā ungu niöwé.*
 What do you wish to do? = *No kejipo chi niöga?*
 Do you wish to die? = *No sātā niöyāmà?*
 Let him come = *Po bo vorché.*
 Let him speak = *Po bo pushiché.*
 He will be allowed to go = *Po täléto pakrā.*

ADVERBS.

ADVERBS OF TIME.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| ✓ To-day = <i>thā.</i> | One day = <i>konhā.</i> |
| ✓ Yesterday = <i>andu.</i> | Sometimes } = <i>mhākió,</i> |
| The day before yesterday = <i>dunhā.</i> | Now and then } <i>hokio.</i> |
| ✓ To-morrow = <i>sodu.</i> | Before = <i>modzū.</i> |
| The day after to-morrow = <i>ken-</i> | When? = <i>kajeki.</i> |
| <i>nonhā.</i> | When = <i>ki</i> (used after present |
| ✓ To-night = <i>chéjō, tséjo.</i> | participle). |
| Last night = <i>injō.</i> | A while ago = <i>manā sātewé.</i> |
| To-morrow night = <i>sohi.</i> | Instantly } = <i>mhāi, rekri.</i> |
| Again = <i>lā.</i> | Quickly } <i>✓</i> |
| Now = <i>tsé, ché.</i> | Since = <i>sā.</i> |
| Now-a-days = <i>tsédā.</i> | In the evening = <i>thevā.</i> |
| Formerly = <i>rāki, thādzū.</i> | Henceforward = <i>thāsātsā.</i> |
| This year = <i>tsithā.</i> | Until = <i>kemoki.</i> |
| Last year = <i>injōsā.</i> | Soon = <i>hocho nāsā.</i> |
| Next year = <i>teki.</i> | By day = <i>kinhi.</i> |
| Always . } | By night = <i>thevāghi.</i> |
| Habitually . } | In the morning = <i>kise.</i> |
| Unceasingly . } | This month = <i>hāu krō.</i> |
| Continually . } | Last month = <i>lu krō.</i> |
| Afterwards = <i>kenā, kenānu, ché-</i> | Next month = <i>kepāru krō.</i> |
| <i>sānu.</i> | Suddenly = <i>sopo.</i> |
| Regularly . } | Never = <i>soporimo.</i> |
| Daily . } | |

ADVERBS OF PLACE.

Anywhere = <i>kehutsā, kehurā.</i>	Forwards = <i>pedzū.</i>
Everywhere = <i>peté kajinu.</i>	Backwards = <i>kisā.</i>
Somewhere = <i>mhāho kebānu.</i>	In presence of = <i>mhodzū.</i>
✓ Here = <i>hānu, hāki.</i>	Whence? = <i>kirāponu.</i>
✓ There = <i>unu, luki, chiki.</i>	Whither? = <i>irapo, kajeki, kitsā.</i>
Near = <i>kepenāki.</i>	Hence = <i>hā nu nu.</i>
On this side = <i>hātsā.</i>	Thence = <i>lu nu nu.</i>
On that side = <i>lutsā.</i>	From above = <i>pesātsānu.</i>
At a distance = <i>kepeki, petse.</i>	From below = <i>pekrātsānu.</i>
Afar = <i>chā chā peré.</i>	From within = <i>ki nu nu.</i>
Above = <i>pesāghī, pesānu, mhoghī.</i>	From without = <i>kitā nu.</i>
Below = <i>pekrānu, pekrāghī.</i>	Aside = <i>hātsāte.</i>
Ahead = <i>rālé, mhodzū.</i>	Behind = <i>sā.</i>
Around = <i>hu.</i>	Elsewhere = <i>kekritsā.</i>
	Inside = <i>nu.</i>

ADVERBS OF MANNER.

✓ How = <i>kikidi.</i>	Badly = <i>peshā, shā, vīmo.</i>
In this way = <i>hidi, hailé, hāukem-hā.</i>	Why = <i>kidi, kejipochidi.</i>
In that way = <i>chidi, lukemhā.</i>	Attentively = <i>menādi.</i>
✓ Slowly = <i>reli.</i>	Equally = <i>kethu.</i>
✓ Truly = <i>kethā.</i>	Gratis = <i>methā.</i>
Wholely = <i>peté.</i>	No = <i>mo.</i>
More = <i>sā.</i>	Yes = <i>uwé.</i>
Gently } = <i>pesi.</i>	Slightly = <i>sā sā.</i>
Silently } = <i>pesi.</i>	Alone = <i>rebi.</i>
Quietly } = <i>pesi.</i>	Probably = <i>pakrā.</i>
Accidentally = <i>simodi, pothe.</i>	Also = <i>ri.</i>
✓ Well = <i>pevi, vi.</i>	Along (in company) = <i>sé.</i>
	Designedly = <i>mādā.</i>

In the list of phrases appended to this Grammar, the use of these adverbs is illustrated.

POSTPOSITIONS.

The Angāmi Nāgā language possesses no prepositions properly so called. The following postpositions correspond with certain English prepositions :—

In = <i>nu.</i>	Between = <i>dānu.</i>
On = <i>mho, mhoghī.</i>	From = <i>nu nu.</i>
Across = <i>ki, vākri.</i>	By = <i>ki.</i>
According to = <i>lā-nu.</i>	Above = <i>ghī.</i>

Before = *mhodzü.*

Behind = *sā.*

With = *zé.*

Below = *krā.*

Through = *matsā nu.*

Except = *sā.*

CONJUNCTIONS.

The formation of a sentence in Angāmi Nāgā does not favour the use of connectives, and it is not therefore surprising to find that the language is very poor in conjunctions.

The word "and" may be translated by *mu, di, ri*—

You, Horuki and Jāthu = *No mu Horuki mu Jāthu.*

One rupee and two annas = *Rakā po di moyā, or Rakā po mu moyā po.*

I went to Kohima and bought a fowl = *Ā Kohirā vodi thevūpo krölé.*

Lit.—I Kohima having gone fowl one bought.

I went to-day to Khonoma and to Jotsoma = *Ā thā Khonorā vo Jotsārāri vo.*

Also = *ri.*

Because = *lā.*

But
Although } = *derri.*

Except = *sā.*

Either, or = *mu mo rā.*

He also died = *Po ri sātāwé.*

Either you or Horuki come to my house = *No mu mo rā Horuki ā ki vorché.*

Neither you nor Horuki must come = *No ri Horuki vorhéché.*

INTERJECTIONS.

ASSENT—

Yes = *u wé.*

Yes yes = *u wé u wé, u u.*

APPROVAL—

Bravo = *hu hu, vi se wé.*

SORROW, PAIN, ANNOYANCE—

O dear = *ā yā.*

Oh! oh! = *hé hé, éhi, wāho.*

DISGUST—

Aich.

TO ATTRACT ATTENTION—

Ā ho.

SYNTAX.

The Angāmi Nāgā language being destitute of inflexions, syntax plays a very important part in its construction. In many instances the meaning is indicated merely by the position of the words in the sentence :—

I struck him = *Ā po vüwé.*

He struck me = *Po ā vüwé.*

The construction of a simple sentence in Angāmi Nāgā is of a very regular character, the usual order of the words being—

1st—the subject, with its adjuncts.

2nd—the predicate, the verb standing last :

The good man came quickly = *Themmā keviu mhāi vorwé.*

Lit.—Man good the one quickly came.

If the verb has two objective complements, one direct and the other indirect, the former precedes the latter—

I gave you a cow = *Ā mithu po untsüwé.*

I told him my story = *Ā dé po ki puwé.*

In compound sentences the dependent clauses precede the principal clause :

I never told you that I could come = *Ā vorto kechi kehoki unki pumowé.*

I do not know if he is alive or dead = *Po rhimorā sātāmoshi ā pu kelejewé.*

Lit.—He alive or not dead or not I cannot say.

The construction of an interrogative sentence deserves notice. The interrogative particles are—

Gā, ro, mà.

They are always placed at the end of the sentence.

Gā and *ro* are used with interrogative pronouns, *mà* without—

Where are you going? = *No kitsā votoga* or *No kitsā vоторо.*

Are you coming? = *No vortomà.*

When *gā* and *ro* are used without an interrogative pronoun, they must be preceded by the negative particle *mo*, repeated twice :

Are you going to the field? = *No lé nu tsuto mo mo gā*
or *No lé nu tsuto mo mo ro.*

In negative sentences the particle *mo* ("not") in all cases where the verbal particle *lé*, the auxiliary particle *we*, and the passive particle *te* are not used, stands at the end of the sentence—

I did not speak = *Ā pumo.*

I did not see him = *Ā po ngumowé.*

It was not broken = *Po betsāwāmote.*

I did not do it = *Ā chimole.*

If both *lé* and *wé* are used, the negative particle is placed between them—

I did not know = *Ā silémowé.*

If the particles *té* and *wé* are both employed, the negative particle precedes them—

He did not come = *Po vormotewé.*

Adjectives follow the nouns they qualify.

Possessive pronouns always precede the nouns to which they refer.

Adverbs qualifying adjectives or other adverbs immediately follow them—

He was very sick = *Po mhāche se bāwé.*

He came very quickly = *Po rekri se vorwé.*

Adverbs qualifying verbs generally follow the verbal root—

Do it well = *Chi peviléché.*

Go quickly = *Tāmhaishiché.*

This rule must not be strictly construed. Angāmi Nāgās say indifferently—

Speak gently = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Pureliléché,} \\ \text{or} \\ \textit{Reli pushiché—} \end{array} \right.$

Go quickly = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Mhāitāléché,} \\ \text{or} \\ \textit{Tāmhailéché.} \end{array} \right.$

The adverb *lā* ("again") always precedes the verbal roots of intransitive verbs—

Come again = *Lāvorché.*

Run back again = *Lā tāléché.*

It follows the root of active verbs—

Do it again = *Chilāshiché.*

Say it again = *Pulāshiché.*

THE ARTICLE.

The articles *po*, *u*, *hāu*, *lu* invariably follow the noun which they define—

A man = *Mā po*.

The tiger = *Tekhu hāu*, *Tekhu lu*.

If an adjective qualifying the noun is used, the article is placed after the adjective—

A black dog = *Tefüh kati po*.

The good cow = *Mithu kevi-u*.

NOUNS.

Nouns descriptive of parts of the body are always used with possessive pronouns preceding them. The same remark applies to nouns descriptive of relationship.

The sexual particle follows the nouns, and if a qualifying adjective is used, the particle *pfü* is often affixed to the adjective. If two or more adjectives are employed, *pfü* is placed after the last—

That cow = *Thukrü lupfü*.

That good black cow = *Thukrü kavi kati lupfü*.

The plural particle *ko* follows the noun or the last of the adjectives qualifying the noun. If the sexual particle is used, *ko* immediately follows it—

These white hens = *Vükrü kachā häpfü ko*.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives, as a general rule, follow the nouns which they qualify. When the adjective is so intimately connected with the noun that it forms with it a compound word, it precedes the noun—

A good man, }
i.e., } = *Kevimā po*.
a warrior }

A black man, }
i.e., } = *Katimā po*.
a negro }

Last month = *Lu krö*.

This month = *Hāu krö*.

The adverbial affixes *se* and *sā* when added to adjectives indicate respectively a great and a small degree of a quality—

Very black = *Ti se*.

Blackish = *Ti sā*.

The cardinal numbers follow the noun with which they are connected. If other adjectives qualifying the noun are used, the cardinal numbers are placed after such adjectives—

Three large dogs = *Tefüh keshā sé.*

ADVERBS.

Adverbs qualifying a whole clause are placed, as a rule, after the subject—

I cannot come to-day = *Ā thā vorlelhowé.*

I killed him accidentally = *Ā simodi po dukriwāwé.*

Formerly I was wealthy = *Ā thādzü mhā niwé.*

I never spoke to him = *Ā kehoki po ki pumowé.*

COMPOUND WORDS.

Nouns are formed from verbs by prefixing *the* to the verbal root—

Bā = To sit.

Thebā = A chair.

Zhü = To lie down.

Thezhü = A bed.

Nouns of agency are formed by affixing *mā* to the present participle—

Kwe = To watch.

Kekwemā = A watchman.

Bā = To sit.

Kebāmā = A sitter.

Chi = To work.

Kechimā = A workman.

Verbs are formed from adjectives by prefixing *pe* and affixing *lé ché* to the crude form of the adjective—

Vi = Good.

Peviléché = To improve.

Shā = Bad.

Peshālèche = To spoil.

Zhā = Large.

Peshāleche = To enlarge.

Sā = More.

Pesāshiché = To increase.

TABLES.

SPACE MEASUREMENT.

Kwü = a span.

Kwü dzü = a span with forefinger.

Kwü chā = a span with middle finger.

Thu = a cubit.

Ki = the distance covered by both arms extended.

Chā chā = very far.

Distances are estimated by the time it takes to accomplish them walking.

CAPACITY.

Theśé po } = one handful.
Bilhi po }

Mesé po } = two handfuls.
Bisé po }

Zhārhā = a small basket containing about a seer of rice.

This measure is common to all the Angāmi villages. It derives its name from the fact that it is used as a measure of wages, "zhā."

Utsā = about 12 seers.

Rhāzhō = 2 *utsā*.

Bé = about one maund = 2 *rhāzhō*.

Chü = a large basket which contains from 15 to 20 maunds.

PHRASES.

TIME.

One day = *zhā po*.

One month = *krō po*.

One year = *tsi po*.

Early morning = { *kise*.
tisomātā.

8 A.M. = *tsuvā*.

Midday = *kinhi lā*.

Afternoon = *tehé sāki*.

Evening = *thevā*.

Night = *tizi*.

Midnight = *ki sātīlā*.

SEASONS.

Hot weather = *tilēki*.

Cold weather = *tisiki*.

Harvest time = *léyeki*.

Before harvest = *therrki*.

After harvest = { *baiyeki*.
tichāki.

Rains = *metsūki*.

MONTHS.

October = *Thennyé o krð.*
 November = *Zipe o krð.*
 December = *Redé o krð.*
 January = *Doshü o krð.*
 February = *Keno o krð.*
 March = *Kezi o krð.*

April = *Keräu o krð.*
 May = *Ketsu o krð.*
 June = *Chächü o krð.*
 July = *Chādi o krð.*
 August = *Chi ré o krð.*
 September = *Réyé o krð.*

PHRASES ILLUSTRATING THE USE OF THE VERBS.

1. He has *abandoned* his village. *Themmā lu po rā khāāwé.*
2. *Abate* the price . . . *Pomā petsālêché*
3. He *abetted* the murder . . . *Themu kachiu kitsā tawé.*
Lit.—"was on the side of."
4. *Abide* with me . . . *A zé bālêché.*
5. *If I am able to do it*, I will let you know. *Ā chilêvirā ā unki putowé.*
6. Are you *able to do it*? . . . *No chilêto mo mo gā?*
7. Run as fast as *you are able* *Talê kevithā tâlêché.*
Lit.—Run your best run.
8. The prisoner has *absconded*. *Kedémā tâte.*
9. Why do you *abuse* me? *No keji pochidi ā ki dê keshā puyāgā.*
Lit.—Speak bad words.
10. *Accept* this article as a present. *A vé hāu methā lêlêché.*
11. Do you *accompany* your Saheb on tour? *Sāhā revōrā no po zê tâlêtomā.*
12. He was *accused* of theft . . . *Keregu dé po kechiāwé.*
13. My head *aches* . . . *Ā tsū chibā*
14. I have *acquired* what I wanted. *Ā kechāu ngulêwé.*
15. When I give the order *admit him*. *Ā dé kāshirā po bo vorché.*
16. My father is *always admonishing* me. *Ā po tisonhā ā rāyāwé.*
17. *Go in advance* of the coolies. *No kuli mhodzū râlêché.*
18. Let us *agree* together. . . *Ā vo kezêlêché.*
19. Listen to what I say and *answer slowly*. *Ā dé raniedi reli dê lê pushichê.*
20. That man killed a tiger and all his friends *applauded*. *Themmā lu wé tekhu po giêru, po kezémā peté unidi bidātewé.*

21. Do you *approve* the work I have done? *Á mhā chi kache no lê pevimogā.*
22. Don't *approach* me . . . *Á penâhé.*
23. *Arise* and be off . . . *Sêdi tâtâlê.*
24. *Arouse* me at 6 o'clock. . . *Kabā suru kevũki ā kesushichê.*
25. Three Khonomā men *were arrested.* *Khonomā mā sê tezêvorwê.*
26. In how many days do you expect to *arrive*? *No zhā kichu bādi vortsotogā.*
27. Will you *ascend* Pullêbadze with me? *No ā zê Pullêbadze gi kâtomà?*
28. Are you not *ashamed* of your conduct? *No chikache mengāmomà.*
29. *Ask* him what I have told you. *Ánki kepu poki ketsolêchê.*
30. *Assemble* the coolies and let them start. *Kulimā keselêdi tâshilêchê.*
31. *Await* my arrival at Kigwema. *Kigwerā nu ā kwelêchê.*
32. Will you *go bail* for him? *No po pevêshitomà*
33. *Bar* the door . . . *Kikhā khâlêchê.*
34. Your dog *always barks* at night. *Ufũh tizigi rebāzowê.*
35. If you are cold go and *bask* in the sun. *No sí rá tinā nu nelhâlêchê.*
36. Go and *bathe* . . . *Vo dzũ reluwächê.*
37. He *beat* me because I disobeyed his orders. *Á po dé zêmo kachelā ā vüwê.*
38. *Beckon* to him to come here. *Bizāshidi po bo hānu vorché.*
39. A young man should be ashamed to *beg*. *Krisāmā krochirā mengā.*
40. *Begone*, I am displeased with you. *Tātāchê āngu ā nimowé.*
41. They speared and *beheaded* him. *Luko po ghilê po tsũ vilê.*
42. *Bend* that stick . . . *Sí hau kehushichê.*
43. My father *bequeathed* me three cows at his death. *Á po kesātāki mithu sê dê pu pe zhülê.*
44. They *besieged* the fort one month. *Lu ko dāhu krö po hupelê.*

45. *Bind* that man and watch him. *Themmā lu phālēdi pi bālē.*
46. The dog will not *bite* you ; he is good-tempered. *Tefüh hāu u mekiyāmo pozhē vi.*
47. It is not my fault ; *don't blame* me. *Ā shā mo wé, ā ki dē keshā puhechē.*
48. You are a coward ; *don't boast.* *No kemithimā kemelhāhē.*
49. *Boil* the water and make some tea. *Dzü keredā, sikrādzü chilēché.*
50. *Bore* a hole in this plank . *Mellā nu keché po gelēché.*
51. He *borrowed* five rupees from me last year. *Themmā lu injōsā ā ki nu raka pangu thepu lē.*
52. At what o'clock was the child *born* ? *Nā hāu kabā kichu keviūdi penā ga ?*
53. *Don't bother* me . . . *Ā bo kemezhiēhēché.*
54. If the cup falls it will *break.* *Khuchenā tetsurā vāphrowāto.*
55. *Break* that stick in the middle. *Si hāu mātso nu kitslēché.*
56. That man is alive ; he still *breathes.* *Themmā lu rhishōwé po tsé hāyālowē.*
57. *Bring* me 20 fowls to-morrow. *Sodu thevū mekwū se vorché.*
58. How much did it cost to *build* that house ? *Ki hāu kache rakhā kichu khāzāgā.*
59. Why did the Manipuris *burn* the village ? *Mekrimā keji polānu renā ki rewāgā.*
60. Do the Angāmis *bury* their dead inside or outside of the village ? *Tengimā kesā mo renā nu kuyā-moro chāzu nu kuyāgā.*
61. *Buy* me some pigeons . *To perō krō se vor ā tsūché.*
62. *Call* my servant . . . *Ā tekemā keshichē.*
63. *Can* you come ? . . . *No vorlētōmā.*
64. They fought for three months and then *captulated.* *Luko krō sé therhe kagidi kevichilē.*
65. The police *captured* the murderer. *Sipāhi mā themu kachemā telē.*
66. *Take care* or you will fall *Cheswelēché no krūteho.*
67. *Carry* this box to my house. *Kuzā hāu ā ki nu pēvorlēché.*

68. Can you *carry* this load? . *Pé hāu no phō létomā.*
69. *Catch* this stone . . . *Katse hāu mezālêché.*
70. *Change* these posts; they are too slight. *Ché hāu kelilêché ché thā lé.*
71. What did he *charge* you for that duck? *Themmā hāu tophā mā kejiki puā gā.*
72. All the young men have gone out *to chase* a bear. *Krisāmā peté theghā po hotelô tâteho.*
73. If you do not *chew* meat properly you will get ill. *No themo thā pevimoro mhâche tâtoho.*
74. The child is *choking* . . . *Nichumā hāu kezhâtewê.*
75. Which cow will you *choose*? *No mithu uni kiu kedā létogā.*
76. They *climbed* a steep precipice. *Luko tsé khā kerekré po kâwê.*
77. *Close* the doors before you go to bed. *No kezhû mhodzû ki kikhā peté khâlêché.*
78. After marriage how long is it before *cohabitation* is allowed? *Thenu lékache sâ zhâ kichu bāds kerriâtogā?*
79. *Coil* up the cane . . . *Thekrā hāu kehushichê.*
80. *Collect* me some fine butterflies. *Tsé pro kevi té kangu ā tsüché.*
81. If you *command* I will obey *No dê kâshirâ ā zétowé.*
82. I will *compensate* you for your loss. *No kekhâlā nu ā un tsütowé.*
83. The thief *concealed* the stolen property in the jungle. *Keregumā kereguvé nhā nu kevāwâlê.*
84. Come and *converse* with me. *Vor ā zé ker chichê.*
85. Have you *cooked* my breakfast? *No ā vā châlêmà?*
86. Put the *cover* on the basket *Lābu gelêché.*
87. *Cover* up your head . . . *Utsü dzelêché.*
88. You have been *coughing* for some time. *No thâdzü thâ rekhutewê.*
89. Why are you *crying*? . . . *No kejipochidi krāgā?*
90. Can you *cure* him? *No lu chi pevilétonhiā.*
91. He has *cut* his finger . . . *Lu po bichenâ duāwê.*
92. *Cut* some firewood . . . *Si dulêché.*
93. I will *dam* this stream . . . *Ā reche hāu dzü khâtowê.*
94. Insects have *damaged* the crops. *Kunâ lé chi peshâwê.*

95. My eyes are *dazzled* by *Tinā ā mhi rūwālê*.
the sun.
96. The tree is *decayed* . . . *Si hāu ritewê.*
97. Khonoma *defeated* Kohima *Khonoma Kohima peniewāwê.*
98. Will you *defend* me? . . . *No ā whe tomà?*
99. I am *delighted* to see you . . . *Ungu ā nibā.*
100. He *descended* from the hill. *Lu chāzuku nu ketewê.*
101. What do you *desire*? . . . *No kejipo chāāgā.*
102. He *died* last month . . . *Po lukrō sātā.*
103. *Dig* a drain around my house. *Ā kihê kitā dzüchā rhêwālê.*
104. *Dig* a hole here . . . *Kiji hānu holêchê.*
105. I have *discharged* him . . . *Ā pozā pekhāwāwe.*
106. *Distribute* these pice amongst the children. *Paisā hāko nichumā dānu kezāshichê.*
107. He has *divorced* his wife . . . *Po pokima howāwê.*
- ✓ 108. What are you *doing*? . . . *No kejipo chiya.*
109. *Drag* this post from the jungle. *Chê hāu nhā nu nu teshi vorchê.*
110. You are *drinking* dirty water. *No dzü kerhu krāwê.*
111. The cowherds *drive* the cows home at night *Thukwemā thevā nu mithu ho kinu voryāwê.*
112. It *dropped* to the ground . . . *Hāu kiji tetsutewê.*
113. He was *drowned* . . . *Themmā lu dzü po pelhikriwāwê.*
114. You are *drunk* . . . *No mezêwê.*
- ✓ 115. Where do you *live*? . . . *No kirā po bāgā.*
116. Have you *eaten* your food? *No mhāchilēmā.*
117. Don't *embrace* me . . . *Ā che pêhêché.*
118. I have *enclosed* my garden *Ā tize chā hu lé.*
119. He has *enlarged* his house *Lu poki chi pezhā lé.*
120. Don't *enter* the house . . . *Kinu lerrhê.*
121. He *escaped* yesterday . . . *Po andu tātewê.*
122. When did you *espouse* your wife? *No kejiki thenu lêlê gā.*
123. Have you *expended* all your money? *No rakhā petê kezāwāmā.*
124. *Explain* to him . . . *Po pesishichê.*
125. *Extinguish* the fire . . . *Mi pemhewāchê.*
126. I feel *faint* . . . *Ā lhātewê.*
- ✓ 127. Have you *fastened* it? . . . *No po phālēmā?*
128. I am very *fatigued* . . . *Ā kemezhiêsete.*

129. What do you *fear*? . . . *No keji pochidi mithiyāgā?*
130. Have you *fed* the fowls
to-day? *Thā thevü lishimà?*
131. I *fed* the pigs this morning *Ā kise thevo chālhoshiwê.*
132. *Feel* my hand . . . *Ā bi kenhushichê.*
133. He *felled* the tree . . . *Po si hāu dulêwê.*
134. *Fill* the cup . . . *Kuchenā tsushichê.*
135. You will *find* it outside the
house. *No kità nu ngulêto.*
136. *Don't fire* the gun . . . *Missi kishihê.*
137. *Light* the lamp . . . *Mi pethushichê.*
138. *Light* the fire . . . *Mi chishichê.*
139. I am going out *to fish* . . . *Ā tsu kho tetowê.*
140. Birds *fly* . . . *Perā proyāwê.*
141. *Fold* up the cloth . . . *Kwe kekreshichê.*
142. *Don't follow* me . . . *Ā sã medzihêchê.*
143. I *forbid* you to come here. *No hāki vorkache ā khāwātwê.*
144. I *forget* what you said . . . *No kepu ā rekra mowê.*
145. He has *forsaken* his child . . . *Themmā hāu ponā vāwālê.*
146. Go *forward* . . . *Rālêchê.*
147. I *found* it again . . . *Ā ngulālêwê.*
148. *Don't frighten* the women *Thenumā kechhêchê.*
149. How much have you *gained*
by trade? *No telhi kache kajechu māví lê
gā.*
150. *Give* me five rupees . . . *Rakhā pangu ā tsüchê.*
151. That cow *gored* the man . . . *Mithu lu themmā thuāwê.*
152. Let the coolies *halt* . . . *Kuli bo ralilêchê.*
153. Come and *help* me . . . *Vor ā yāshichê.*
154. Where have you *hidden* the
shield? *No pezhō kira ponu kevā peshü-
wāgā?*
- ✓ 155. Catch *hold* of it . . . *Telêchê.*
156. We *hunted* a tiger last
year. *Heko injösā tekhu po howālê.*
157. *Don't imitate* me . . . *Ā dā lêhêchê.*
158. *Join* these two sticks . . . *Si nā keme krōshichê.*
159. He *jumped* across the
ditch. *Lu dsü mhu prushiwê.*
160. *Keep* what I gave you . . . *Ā un ketsü lêlêche.*
161. He *killed* a bear in the
jungle. *Lu nhā nu teghā po gîlêwê.*
162. What do you *know* about
it? *No hādê keji po sigā?*

163. Why are you *laughing*? . . . *No kidi nübāgā.*
164. Why don't my fowls *lay* eggs? . . . *A vü keji pochidi pedzüyāmogā.*
165. Can you *lend* me eight rupees? . . . *No rakkā thethā ā thepu to mā?*
166. *Level* this ground . . . *Kiji hāu ti keme thāshichê.*
167. *Lift* up this load . . . *Pé hāu thupelê.*
168. *Listen* to what I say . . . *Ā kepu ranielêchê.*
169. Is he *alive*? . . . *Po rhibāmà.*
170. What are you *looking* at? . . . *No keji po mehoyāgā.*
171. I have *lost* my cow . . . *Ā thu pejewālê.*
172. Do you *love* me? . . . *No ā khrêyāmà.*
173. Where will you *meet* him? . . . *No kirā ponu po setogā.*
- ✓ 174. Don't *move* . . . *Redi tãhêché.*
175. *Open* the box and put my clothes in the sun. . . *Kusã pröshidi ā kwe petê chipe tinã nu peshühê.*
176. I will *overtake* him on the road. . . *Ā chã nu po tsolêtowê.*
177. He *overturned* the basket. . . *Po lãbu kelewãwê.*
178. I am going to *play* . . . *Ā vo melãtowê.*
179. If you disobey my orders, I will *punish* you. . . *Ā dé sé mo rá ā un peshãtowê.*
180. It is *raining* . . . *Tirr yãwê.*
181. Can you *read*? . . . *No leshe prö simà?*
182. The two villages have been *reconciled*. . . *Renã kennã chãwãwê.*
183. *Release* him . . . *Po kãshichê.*
184. *Rinse* the cups . . . *Kuchenã kenuwãchê.*
185. Why are you *running*? . . . *No keji pochidi tãyãgã.*
186. When you meet a Saheb, you should *salute* him. . . *No Sãhã po ngulêrá po kelhuchê.*
187. What do you wish to *say*? . . . *No keji po pu niõãgã?*
188. *Scrape* the ground . . . *Kiji hãki gwewãchê.*
189. If you *search* you will find it . . . *Phürã ngulêtowê.*
- ✓ 190. Will you *sell* your dhãn? . . . *No telhã zetomã?*
191. *Send* him. . . *Po ketsêchê.*
192. Why do you not *sew* your cloth? . . . *Un kwe keji pochidi therhelmogã?*
193. Don't *soil* my cloth . . . *Ā kwe perhuwãhêchê.*
194. Don't *spit* in my presence . . . *Ā mhodsü metsãhêchê.*
195. He *stole* a gun . . . *Lu missi po regulê.*
- ✓ 196. *Stand* up . . . *Sé thãlêchê.*
197. *Throw* it away . . . *Pêyêwãchê.*

GENERAL CONVERSATION.

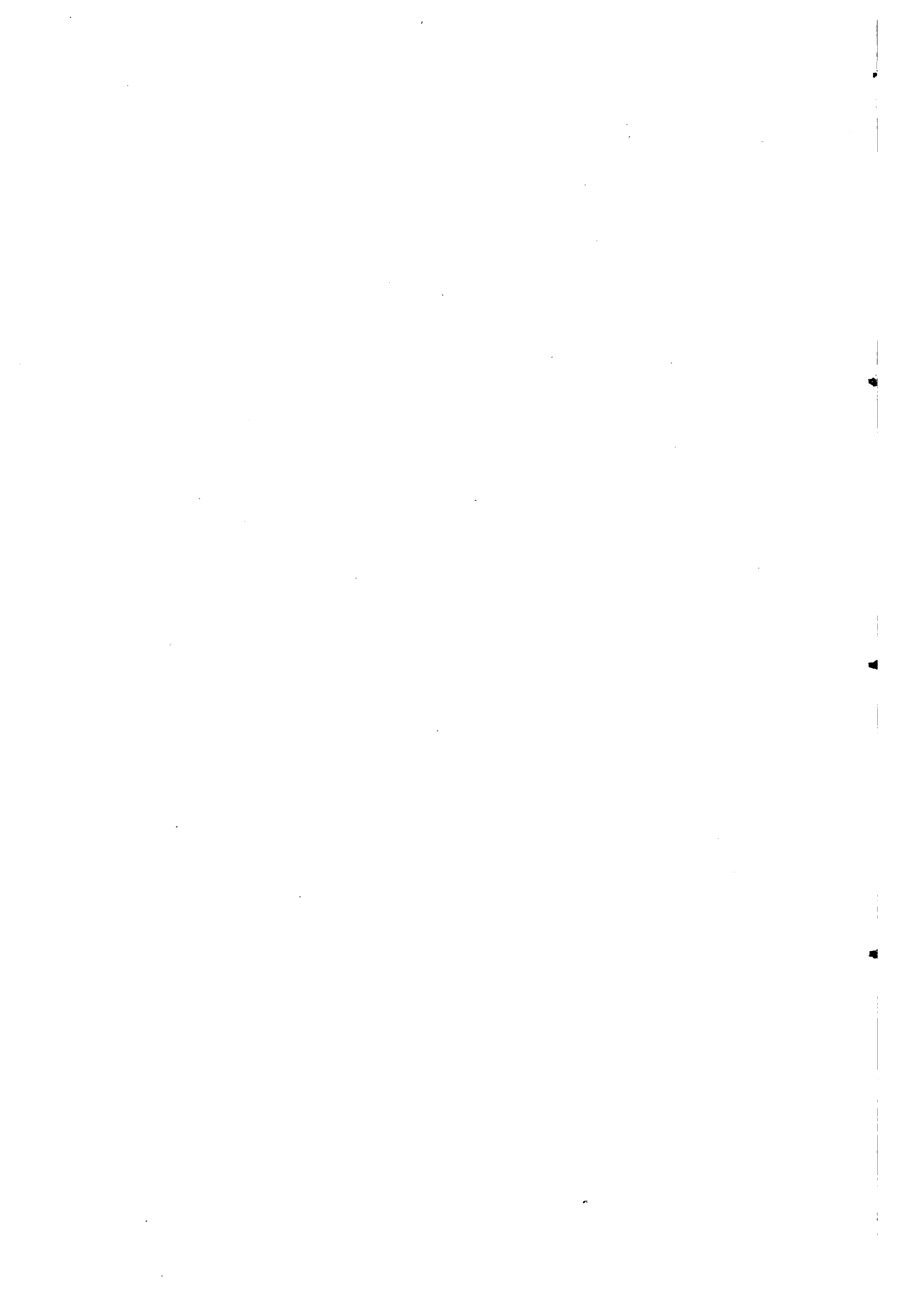
1. Who are you ? . . . *No sopogā ?*
2. What village do you belong to ? *No kirā mā ?*
3. Where are you going ? . . . *No kirā votogā ?*
4. Whence have you come ? . . . *No kirā ponu vorga ?*
5. I am going to my fields . . . *Ā lé nu tsutowé.*
6. I am going home. . . . *Ā ki votàtewé.*
7. I am going to trade . . . *Ā revö telhi chitowé.*
8. What are you going to buy ? *No kejipo krötöyāru ?*
9. I am going to buy ducks . . . *Ā tophā krötöyāwé.*
- √ 10. Will you sell me your spear ? *No ungu sétoāmomogā ?*
11. No, I will not sell it . . . *Mo ā sélelhowé.*
12. How many houses are there in your village ? *Nerāmā ki kichugā ?*
13. About three hundred . . . *Krā sé o nhià.*
14. How many fighting-men have you ? *Therhe kevi kichu obāgā ?*
15. Have you had much sickness in your village this year ? *Nerāmā tsithā keche chā mo mogā ?*
16. No ; it has been a healthy year. *Mo tsithā viwé.*
17. Were your crops better this year than last year ? *Ingösā ki tsithā lé vi mo mogā ?*
18. Our Āhu dhān was better, but the Sāli dhān inferior. *Nhā lé vi derri tekhu lé shā sã wé.*
19. What is the price of paddy per maund ? *Telhā maund po pomā kejiki-yāgā ?*
20. From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 . . . *Rakā kennā di duli, rakā sé ri wé*
21. What work are you doing now-a-days in your fields ? *Tsédã lé nu kejipo chiāgā ?*
22. We are hoeing our terraced land. *Heko tekhu lé hiyāwé.*
23. We are weeding our jhums. *Nhā lé dichiyāwé.*
24. Some of us are repairing aqueducts. *Homā dzüyechā chiyā.*

25. When do you sow Sāli *No kikipo tesu lātogā ?*
dhān ?
26. At the beginning of the *Metsü kerrā ki ?*
rains.
27. We also cultivate Koni *Hé ri tsüté, jārosi, kasi tiyāwé.*
dhān, Indian corn and
Job's tears.
28. Do you grow cotton ? *No tsotsā lé tiyāmà ?*
29. No, we buy our cotton *Mo. Hé tsotsā mezhātsānu*
from the Rengmas. *kröléyāwé.*
30. Why are you collecting fire- *No keji pochidi si du kekweyāgā ?*
wood ?
31. We are going to have a *Hé kenniōtewé.*
gennā.
32. We will kill pigs, cows, *Thevo, mithu, thevü dukri chito-*
and fowls. *wé.*
33. Do you eat dogs ? *No tefüh chiyāmà ?*
34. Yes, and also cats *Uwé nunā ri chiyā.*
35. Only old men eat tiger's *Ketsāmā rebi tekhu chō chiyā.*
flesh.

USEFUL PHRASES FOR SUBORDINATES OF THE DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC
WORKS.

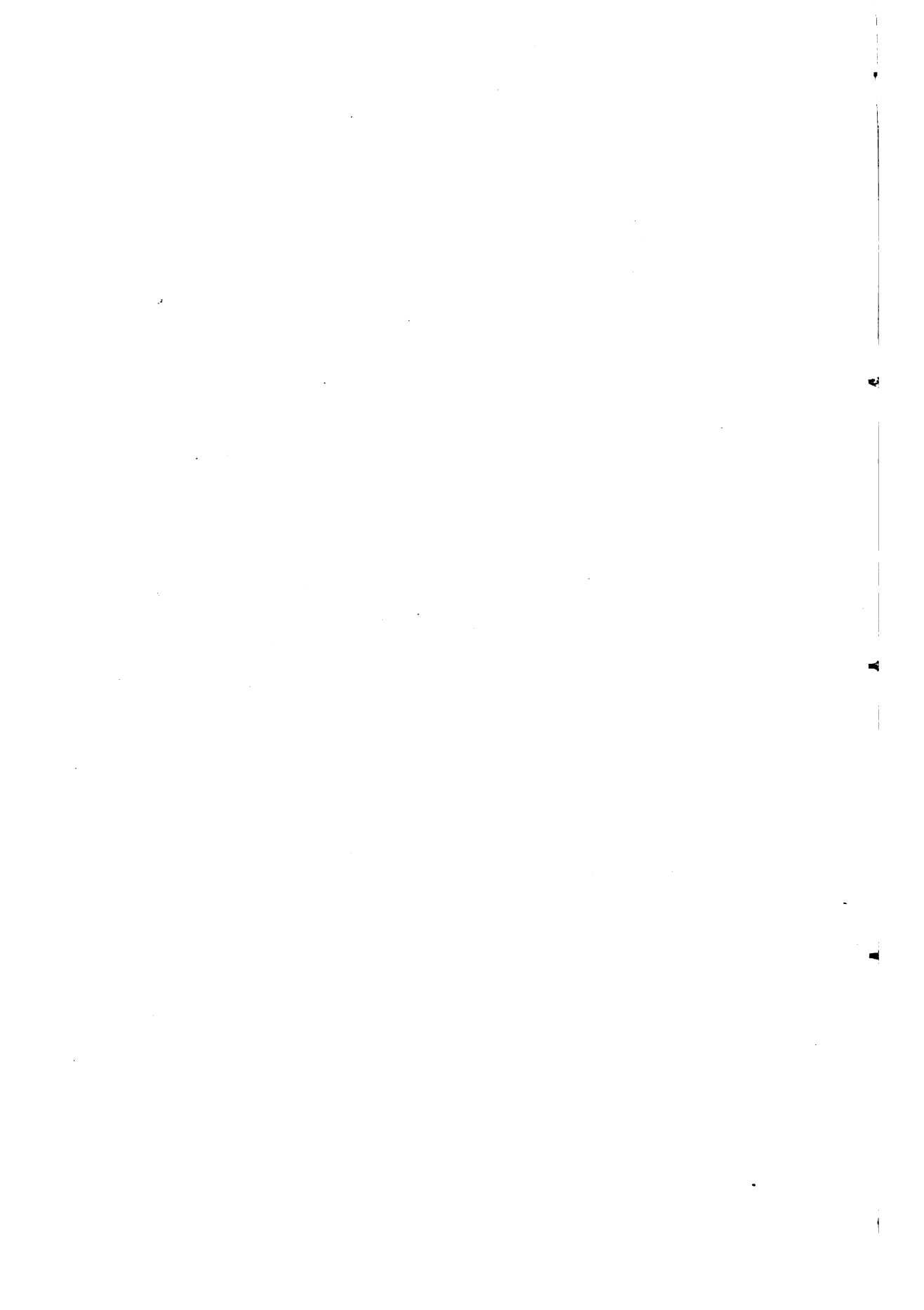
1. Tell the coolies to fetch *Kuli bo katsé pévorché.*
stones.
2. Large flat stones, not small *Katsé kezhā kethu léto kache*
uneven ones. *kethu kemo lélelho.*
3. Collect them in a heap *Mhākipo kangu péshöléché.*
4. Drag posts from the jungle. *Nhā nu nu ché teshevorché.*
5. Bring in scantlings *Terhu pévorché.*
6. Also planks. *Mellā ri pévorché.*
7. I will buy wormwood *Ā pennhā krōtowé.*
8. I will give you eight annas a *Ā unki Jilhi kra po duli li kache*
hundred for Jilhi bam- *pomā kashitowé.*
boos ?
9. Will you take a contract *No nhā kedā pevelétomà ?*
for cutting jungle ?
10. My coolies will only work *Ā kuli konhā pozhā chi chi-*
for daily wages. *kache létowé.*
11. All right. I'll pay six annas *Vi wé. Ā konhā moyā sé sé*
a day. *tsutowé.*

-
12. Bring hoes and pickaxes . *Kajö mu kāti pévorché.*
13. We also want axes and jumpers. *Sidure mu tejjemā léto.*
14. Two men will drill a hole in the rock. *Mā kennā katsé geshiché.*
15. Take care ; I'm going to blow up the rock with gunpowder. *Chesweléché ! Ā · missitsā se katsé pepushitowé.*
16. Repair the bridges . . . *Peh chilāshiché.*
17. Make a drain on the inside of the road. *Chākhíé dzürhé chā rhéwāché.*
18. Clear away the landslips . *Themö mesāwāché.*
19. Don't fell any large trees . *Si kezhā duwāhéché.*
- ✓ 20. Tell the coolies to come early. *Kuli bo kise tisomātā vorché.*
21. I only want men, not children. *Ā thepfomā rebi létowé, nichumā lélelhowé.*
22. Women will be paid at half rates. *Thenumā zhā pothe ngulétowé.*
23. The coolies can go now . *Tsé kuli vo vitewé.*
24. Let them rest a little . *Reli zāléché.*
25. Build a small hut, twelve feet by nine. *Ki kache po pochā thu théthā po zhā thu suru chishiché.*
26. Fetch a long creeper . *Kerre kechā po sevorché.*
27. Is there any cane about here ? *Hāki tekrā repfö nimomoru ?*
28. Bring large bamboos . *Kerrā kezhā pévorché.*
29. Go on with your work . *Vo mhāchiléché.*
30. I am tired ; I can't work . *Ā kemezhíé ā mhāchilelhowé.*
31. I'll pay the coolies to-morrow. *Ā sodu kuli zhā khāshitowé.*
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ENGLISH-ANGĀMI VOCABULARY.

Note.—For the sake of convenience I have given the majority of the verbs in the form of the Imperative.



ENGLISH-ANGĀMI VOCABULARY.

A

A, an	.	.	.	<i>Po.</i>
Abandon	.	.	.	<i>Khāshiché.</i>
Abate	.	.	.	<i>Petsāléché.</i>
Abdomen	.	.	.	<i>Vādi.</i>
Abet	.	.	.	<i>Po kitsā tà. Lit.—on his side.</i>
Abhor	.	.	.	<i>Méché.</i>
Abide	.	.	.	<i>Bāléché.</i>
Able	.	.	.	<i>Chileto.</i>
Abode	.	.	.	<i>Kebāki.</i>
Abortion	.	.	.	<i>Nā kri te. Lit.—child-dropping.</i>
About, <i>adv.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Se de to, se messe ki.</i>
About, <i>prep.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Litsā hatsā.</i>
✓ Above	.	.	.	<i>Mhogi.</i>
Abreast	.	.	.	<i>Kemethā.</i>
Abscond	.	.	.	<i>Tāte.</i>
Absent	.	.	.	<i>Vormotā.</i>
Absurd	.	.	.	<i>Metsimo.</i>
Abundance	.	.	.	<i>Chā peré, krā peré.</i>
Abuse, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Dé keshā.</i>
Accept	.	.	.	<i>Lélé.</i>
Accident	.	.	.	<i>Simodi, rekrāmo. Lit.—unknowingly.</i>
Accompany	.	.	.	<i>Kezé tálé.</i>
Accomplice	.	.	.	<i>Po dāpfō. Lit.—of his mind.</i>
Accurate	.	.	.	<i>Kethā.</i>
Accusation	.	.	.	<i>Kennia.</i>
Accuse	.	.	.	<i>Dé kechi.</i>
Ache	.	.	.	<i>Che.</i>
Acid	.	.	.	<i>Kekré, kekrā.</i>
Acquaintance	.	.	.	<i>Kesimā.</i>
Acquire	.	.	.	<i>Ngulé.</i>
Act	.	.	.	<i>Kechi.</i>
Active	.	.	.	<i>Sherhi.</i>
Actively	.	.	.	<i>Kekri.</i>
Add, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Prö kesāléché.</i>
Admirable	.	.	.	<i>Vise.</i>
Admit	.	.	.	<i>Po bu lerrnuché. Lit.—let him come in.</i>

Admonish	<i>Rā kechi.</i>
Advance	<i>Rā lé.</i>
Advantage	<i>Māvi, prā.</i>
Adversary	<i>Ngumemā. Lit.—one whom you cannot look on.</i>
Advice	<i>Dé kevi.</i>
Adult	<i>Krisāma.</i>
Adulterer	<i>Kemenā.</i>
Adulteress	<i>Kero.</i>
Afar	<i>Chā chā.</i>
Affection	<i>Kré.</i>
Affectionately	<i>Ngu mezé.</i>
Affliction	<i>Kemeshié.</i>
Affray	<i>Kevū.</i>
Afoot	<i>Chātū. Lit.—road going.</i>
Afraid	<i>Mithi.</i>
After	<i>Chesā, sātsā, sā.</i>
After-birth	<i>Polhā.</i>
Afternoon	<i>Kinhilāsāki, téhōki.</i>
Afterwards	<i>Kenā, kenānu.</i>
Again	<i>Lā, derri.</i>
Against	<i>Vākri (leaning against), kitsamo (oppos- ed to).</i>
Age	<i>Kepenā.</i>
Aged	<i>Ketsā.</i>
Agent	<i>Nipumā, su.</i>
Agree	<i>Kezélé.</i>
Ague	<i>Kipeche.</i>
Ahead	<i>Rā.</i>
Aim, <i>v.</i>	<i>Releché.</i>
Air	<i>Tikrā.</i>
Alarm	<i>Mithi.</i>
Alien	<i>Renā kekri. Lit.—other village.</i>
Alike	<i>Kemhā.</i>
Alive	<i>Rhi.</i>
✓ All	<i>Peté.</i>
Alligator	<i>Khokerra.</i>
Alone	<i>Rébi.</i>
Along	<i>Zé.</i>
Aloof	<i>Kri.</i>
Aloud	<i>Kerekré.</i>
Already	<i>Tsé nu.</i>
↳ Also	<i>Ri.</i>

Alter, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Kaliléché.</i>
Alternately	. . .	<i>Kevāli.</i>
Although	. . .	<i>Derri.</i>
Altogether	. . .	<i>Peté kesé, petró kesā.</i>
Always	. . .	<i>Tisonhā; tsékenā, kehokiri.</i>
Ambush	. . .	<i>Reshü.</i>
Among	. . .	<i>Mātso nu.</i>
Amount	. . .	<i>Kangu.</i>
Ancestors	. . .	<i>Heti, rākimā.</i>
Ancient	. . .	<i>Kegwō.</i>
And	. . .	<i>Ri, sā, mu.</i>
Angry	. . .	<i>Nimo.</i>
Animal	. . .	<i>Kunā, chō (wild animal).</i>
Ankle	. . .	<i>Phimhi, phichié.</i>
Annoyance	. . .	<i>Kemeshié.</i>
✓ Another	. . .	<i>Kekri.</i>
Answer, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Délépushiché.</i>
Ant (black)	. . .	<i>Mhāche, mhacho.</i>
Ant (white)	. . .	<i>Mekrō.</i>
Ant (winged)	. . .	<i>Shülhe.</i>
Ant (red)	. . .	<i>Chohā, cherinā.</i>
Ant-hill	. . .	<i>Repu.</i>
Antler	. . .	<i>Thekrā khā. Lit.—Sambur's horn.</i>
Anxious	. . .	<i>Magí, Mhāmedā.</i>
Any	. . .	<i>Kehu, keho.</i>
Anybody	. . .	<i>Kehupori, kehuri.</i>
Anything	. . .	<i>Mhāpori.</i>
Anywhere	. . .	<i>Kehutsā, kehurā.</i>
Apart	. . .	<i>Kekri.</i>
Apartment	. . .	<i>Kinutse (innermost apartment), mipubu (middle apartment), kilā (outer apartment).</i>
Ape	. . .	<i>Tehié (hoolook).</i>
Apiece	. . .	<i>Po po.</i>
Appearance	. . .	<i>Zé.</i>
Appetite	. . .	<i>Merr.</i>
Applaud, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Bidā, dzédā.</i>
Apple	. . .	<i>Chepā, kipā.</i>
Approve, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Lépevi.</i>
Approach	. . .	<i>Kepenā, kemenā.</i>
Arise	. . .	<i>Séléché.</i>
Arm	. . .	<i>Bu.</i>

Armadillo	<i>Tepphu.</i>
Armlet	<i>Chōthā, therhetā, biphā, thagwō.</i>
Armpit	<i>Sochi.</i>
Army	<i>Rephōnā.</i>
Around	<i>Litsa hatsa, hu pelé.</i>
Arouse, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kesushiché.</i>
Arrest, <i>v.</i>	<i>Teléché.</i>
√ Arrive, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tsoḷéché.</i>
√ Arrow	<i>Tilōsi.</i>
Artful	<i>Podāvi.</i>
Article	<i>Vé, nhia.</i>
As many as	<i>Petéko.</i>
As much as	<i>Kebā peté.</i>
Ascend	<i>Kā.</i>
Ash	<i>Mige.</i>
Ashamed	<i>Mengā.</i>
Aside	<i>Techā, tetsā, ponu (alone).</i>
√ Ask, <i>v.</i>	<i>Ketsoḷéché.</i>
Aslant	<i>Regwi.</i>
Asleep	<i>Kilā, jite.</i>
Assault	<i>Kevü.</i>
Assemble, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kekwāléché, kanguléché, keseléché.</i>
Assembly	<i>Kangu, kehu.</i>
√ At once	<i>Zopo, zopovāchi.</i>
Attention	<i>Renieseléché (listen) menādi.</i>
Auction	<i>Zō.</i>
Avaricious	<i>Kemethi, kemeḥcmā.</i>
Aunt	<i>Ānnā, āpolupfō.</i>
Autumn	<i>Therheki.</i>
Auspices	<i>Iā.</i>
Await	<i>Kweléché.</i>
Awake, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kesushiché.</i>
Awe	<i>Pri, mithi.</i>
√ Axe	<i>Merre, sidure.</i>

B

BABY	<i>Nārānā, nāchenāmā.</i>
Bachelor	<i>Krisāmā, temima.</i>
Back, <i>adv.</i>	<i>Pesā.</i>
Back, <i>n.</i>	<i>Ché, nāku.</i>
Back-door	<i>Kitāchākhā.</i>
Backwards	<i>Pesā tā.</i>

Bacon	.	.	.	<i>Thevochō.</i>
√ Bad	.	.	.	<i>Keshā, vimo.</i>
Badger	.	.	.	<i>Somhuvo.</i>
Bag	.	.	.	<i>Lokhā.</i>
Baggage	.	.	.	<i>Tepé.</i>
Bail, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Pevé.</i>
Balance	.	.	.	<i>Bālā</i> (remainder).
Bald	.	.	.	<i>Tsupā.</i>
Bale, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Peli.</i>
Bamboo	.	.	.	<i>Kerrā</i> (generic name).
Bandage	.	.	.	<i>Kephākwe.</i>
Bang	.	.	.	<i>Thu.</i>
Banner	.	.	.	<i>Mhākerre.</i>
Banquet	.	.	.	<i>Ketechā.</i>
Bar, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Khā.</i>
Bar, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Kitsi</i> (door bar).
Barbarian	.	.	.	<i>Mezhāmā.</i>
Barber	.	.	.	<i>Tsudemā.</i>
Bare, <i>adj.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Methā.</i>
Bare-faced	.	.	.	<i>Mengāmo.</i>
Bark, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Sishū.</i>
Bark, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Re.</i>
Barn	.	.	.	<i>Telhāki.</i>
Barrel	.	.	.	<i>Missi pu</i> (of a gun).
Barren	.	.	.	<i>Nāje.</i>
Barter	.	.	.	<i>Telhi.</i>
Base, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Krā.</i>
Base, <i>adj.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Keshā.</i>
Bashful	.	.	.	<i>Kemengāmā.</i>
Basin	.	.	.	<i>Makhu.</i>
√ Basket	.	.	.	<i>Korr, lābu, mekhā, kādi.</i>
Bask, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Nelhāléché.</i>
Bastard	.	.	.	<i>Tekronā.</i>
Bat, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Tsetsā.</i>
Bathe, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Dzüreluché.</i>
Batten, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Hidu.</i>
Battle	.	.	.	<i>Therhe kagi.</i>
Bayonet	.	.	.	<i>Missi kekhāngu.</i>
Bazar	.	.	.	<i>Telhibā.</i>
Beacon	.	.	.	<i>Leshemi.</i>
Bead	.	.	.	<i>Chō, chōsā</i> (cornelian), <i>choti</i> (blue), <i>teko.</i>
Beak	.	.	.	<i>Tā.</i>

Beam	<i>Kiper.</i>
Bean	<i>Kerhō, boti.</i>
Bear	<i>Theghā.</i>
Beard	<i>Tāmā.</i>
Beast	<i>Chō.</i>
Beat, <i>v.</i>	<i>Vūché.</i>
√ Beautiful	<i>Nguvi.</i>
√ Because	<i>Selānu, sidi.</i>
Beckon, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kelēshiché, bizāshiché, dāzāshiché.</i>
Bed	<i>Tezhū.</i>
Bedding	<i>Tezhū kekrā kwe.</i>
Bed-rid	<i>Theshechō.</i>
Bee	<i>Makwi, meppi, kavū, kwiye.</i>
Beef	<i>Mithu chō.</i>
Beetle	<i>Temikwi, thuboge, pāzū.</i>
Before	<i>Mhodzū, kerrāki.</i>
Beg, <i>v.</i>	<i>Chāchiché, krochiché.</i>
Beggar	<i>Krokechima, tekroma.</i>
Begin, <i>v.</i>	<i>Mejiléché.</i>
Begone, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tātāché.</i>
Behead, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tsuviléché.</i>
Behind	<i>Sā, sātsā.</i>
Behold, <i>v.</i>	<i>Péléché, mehoshiché.</i>
Belch, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pekheshiché.</i>
Belief	<i>Lé kedethā.</i>
Bell	<i>Kebā.</i>
Bellow, <i>v.</i>	<i>Mo.</i>
Belly	<i>'Vā, vā di.</i>
Belly-ache	<i>Vāche.</i>
Below	<i>Krā, pekrā, pekrātsā, pesu.</i>
Bend, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kehushiché, keregwizāshiché.</i>
Benefit	<i>Pomāvi.</i>
Bequeath	<i>Dépupezhūché.</i>
Besides	<i>Kekri, sā.</i>
Besiege, <i>v.</i>	<i>Hupeléché.</i>
Best	<i>Kevithā.</i>
Bet	<i>Themuke khià.</i>
Betel	<i>Methé, riosi.</i>
Betray	<i>Ngumemākitsāte. Lit.—gone to side of enemy.</i>
Betroth	<i>Pevé bā.</i>
Better	<i>Ki———vi.</i>

Between	<i>Matsonu, dānu.</i>
Beware	<i>Pechéseléché.</i>
Beyond	<i>Lutsā.</i>
√ Big	<i>Keshā, kedi.</i>
Bile	<i>Rākḥ.</i>
Bind, <i>v.</i>	<i>Phāléché.</i>
Bird	<i>Perā.</i>
Bird-cage	<i>Perāyā.</i>
Bird-lime	<i>Perātsā.</i>
Bird-nest	<i>Perākru.</i>
Birth	<i>Penā.</i>
Birth-right	<i>Kepenāki vé.</i>
Birth-place	<i>Kepenāphe.</i>
Bisect, <i>v.</i>	<i>Zākennāchiléché.</i>
Bit	<i>Hocho.</i>
Bitch	<i>Fūhkrū.</i>
Bite	<i>Mekishiché.</i>
Bitter	<i>Kekḥ.</i>
Black	<i>Kati.</i>
Black-guard	<i>Kekomā, keshumā.</i>
Black-smith	<i>Rekrimā.</i>
Bladder	<i>'Ze.</i>
Blade	<i>Nhānie (grass).</i>
Blame, <i>v.</i>	<i>Dékeshāpubā.</i>
Blank	<i>Methā.</i>
Blaze	<i>Mitu.</i>
Bleat, <i>v.</i>	<i>Mo.</i>
Bleed, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tezāte.</i>
Blind	<i>Mhichḥ.</i>
Blister	<i>Pu.</i>
Blockhead	<i>Kenuāmā.</i>
Blood	<i>Tezā.</i>
Bloom	<i>Nipu.</i>
Blow	<i>Vū.</i>
Blue	<i>Kati.</i>
Blunder	<i>Rekrāmo.</i>
Blunt	<i>Polōshā.</i>
Blush	<i>Mangaiyā.</i>
Bluster	<i>Po dé meli. Lit.—his word cheap.</i>
Boar	<i>Vokrḥ, theḥsa (wild).</i>
Board	<i>Melā (plank).</i>
Boast	<i>Kemelhā.</i>

Boat	<i>Ru.</i>
Boatman	<i>Rukethumā.</i>
Body	' <i>Mo.</i>
Boil, <i>v.</i>	<i>Redā</i> (water), <i>chā</i> , <i>metéwè.</i>
Boil, <i>n.</i>	<i>Tiche.</i>
Bold	<i>Kerezhā.</i>
Bone, <i>n.</i>	' <i>Ru.</i>
√ Book	<i>Leshedā.</i>
Boot	<i>Phiku.</i>
Border	<i>Khié.</i>
Bore, <i>v.</i>	<i>Geléché.</i>
Born	<i>Penâlé.</i>
Borrow, <i>v.</i>	<i>Thepu.</i>
Borrower	<i>Thepu kepuma.</i>
Bosom	' <i>Rā.</i>
Both	<i>Kenānā, ri.</i>
Bother	<i>Kemeshié.</i>
Bottom	<i>Totsū, kebu.</i>
Boundary	<i>Therrîà.</i>
√ Bow, <i>n.</i>	<i>Tilō.</i>
Bow-string	<i>Tilöré.</i>
Bowels	<i>Lerri.</i>
Bowl	<i>Khuchenā.</i>
Bow-legged	<i>Pophi kekuri.</i>
Box	<i>Kusā.</i>
√ Boy	<i>Nichumā.</i>
√ Bracelet	<i>Bikhāthā.</i>
Bracket	<i>Chaugwi.</i>
Brains	' <i>Khru.</i>
Bramble	<i>Tsohu, chohu. Lit.—toothed branch.</i>
Branch	<i>Siché, sicho.</i>
Brass	<i>Meréni, meseni.</i>
Brave	<i>Kerezhā, pomalu kevi</i> (good heart).
Bread	<i>Tekridā.</i>
Break, <i>v.</i>	<i>Betswéléché, vātséléché, kitséléché</i> (in two), <i>chétśéléché.</i>
Breath	<i>Hā, theśū.</i>
Breathe, <i>v.</i>	<i>Hāschiché, kehoshiché.</i>
Breeches	<i>Philā.</i>
Breeze	<i>Tikhrā.</i>
Brethren	<i>Sazedzerāu.</i>
Brick	<i>Kerétsé Lit.—burnt-stone.</i>

Bright	<i>Kepunhiā. Lit.—flower-like.</i>
Brim	<i>Khiē.</i>
Brimful	<i>Tsumesō, tsutu.</i>
√ Bring, <i>v.</i>	<i>Sevorché, sephirché.</i>
Brittle	<i>Pro kezi. Lit.—broken quickly.</i>
Broad	<i>Zhā.</i>
Broken	<i>Protewē.</i>
Brook	<i>Reche. Lit.—small river.</i>
Broom	<i>Niāarā, kitserā.</i>
Brother	<i>'Dserāu (elder); 'sāsāu (younger).</i>
Brother-in-law	<i>'Thi; kimānāpru.</i>
Brow	<i>'Tikhā.</i>
Brown	<i>Kemerā, kemegō.</i>
Bruise	<i>Vūmū.</i>
Bubble	<i>Dsūmelā. Lit.— water play.</i>
Bucket	<i>Dsūpēbu.</i>
Bud	<i>Thebū.</i>
Buffalo	<i>Reli.</i>
Bug	<i>Remu.</i>
Bugle	<i>Ketsū, relikhhiā (buffalo-horn).</i>
Build, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kiche.</i>
Bull	<i>Thudā.</i>
Bullet	<i>Missitā chelu.</i>
Bundle	<i>Keri.</i>
√ Burden	<i>Tepé.</i>
Burial	<i>Mokru.</i>
Burn, <i>v.</i>	<i>Rewāché, petuwāché.</i>
Burst	<i>Prote, pute.</i>
Bury, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kruwāché.</i>
Bush	<i>Sipā, siranā.</i>
Business	<i>Zhā.</i>
Busy	<i>Meri, mḥache.</i>
But	<i>Derri.</i>
Butterfly	<i>Tsepro, sépro.</i>
Button	<i>Bulā keku.</i>
√ Buy, <i>v.</i>	<i>Krōlēché.</i>
By-and-by	<i>Kenānu.</i>
Bypath	<i>Chātse.</i>

C

CACKLE, <i>v.</i>	<i>Mekā (crow), rā (quack).</i>
Cage	<i>Perāyā, thevūrā.</i>

Calamity	.	.	.	<i>Rākeshā, hishē.</i>
Calculate, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Pröléché.</i>
Calf	.	.	.	<i>Mithunā.</i>
Calf	.	.	.	<i>'Phitsa (of leg).</i>
Call, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Keshichē.</i>
Calm	.	.	.	<i>Dzūtu (water), menā (mind).</i>
Calumniate	.	.	.	<i>Pupeshā.</i>
Camp	.	.	.	<i>Resāki.</i>
Can	.	.	.	<i>Leto.</i>
Candle	.	.	.	<i>Makwī bo (bees' wax).</i>
Candlestick	.	.	.	<i>Mitubu.</i>
Cane, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Thekrā, sā, kiphā, repfō, therrhō.</i>
Cannon, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Sidi.</i>
Cap	.	.	.	<i>Tsure.</i>
Capitulate	.	.	.	<i>Kevice.</i>
Capsicum	.	.	.	<i>Chōsi.</i>
Capture, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Teléché.</i>
Carcass	.	.	.	<i>Kesāmo.</i>
Care, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Pechiléché, chesweléché.</i>
√ Careful	.	.	.	<i>Menā, chípevi.</i>
Careless	.	.	.	<i>Keteré, keterā, metsimo.</i>
√ Carry, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Pfōléché, thupéché.</i>
Cask	.	.	.	<i>Kepu, liki, liche, dzutse.</i>
Cat	.	.	.	<i>Nunā, niānā, theniā (wild).</i>
Cataract	.	.	.	<i>Dzuvo (water).</i>
Catch, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Mezāléché (ball).</i>
Caterpillar	.	.	.	<i>Chope, sope.</i>
Cattle	.	.	.	<i>Ukiri.</i>
Cave, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Tsékwü.</i>
Cause, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Lānu.</i>
Cease, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Khāwāché.</i>
Centipede	.	.	.	<i>Zārr.</i>
Centre	.	.	.	<i>Matso.</i>
Certainly	.	.	.	<i>Kethā, kethākrō.</i>
Chaff, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Phā.</i>
Chain, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Kedu, teshe kedu (iron).</i>
Chair, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Thebā, bayā.</i>
Chalk	.	.	.	<i>Niechā.</i>
Chameleon	.	.	.	<i>Sokru.</i>
Chance	.	.	.	<i>Rā.</i>
Change, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Keliléché, kevāliléché, kepetse (small coin).</i>
Channel	.	.	.	<i>Dzüyechā (aquedu)</i>

Character	<i>Zhé.</i>
Charcoal	<i>Mishü, thezhü.</i>
Charge, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pomāpu</i> (fix a price).
Chase, <i>v.</i>	<i>Holéché.</i>
Chaste	<i>Nu thā.</i>
Cheap	<i>Meli, meyé.</i>
Cheat	<i>Kechere.</i>
Cheek	<i>'Dzé.</i>
Chest	<i>Kuzā</i> (box).
Chest	<i>'Kā.</i>
Chew, <i>v.</i>	<i>'Thāléché.</i>
✓ Chicken	<i>Thevünā.</i>
Chicken-pox	<i>Rodā.</i>
Chide, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kechishiché.</i>
Chief	<i>Péumā.</i>
Child	<i>Nichumā, nā.</i>
Childhood	<i>Nichuki.</i>
Chilly	<i>Si.</i>
Chin	<i>'Makwō.</i>
Choke, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kenātewé, kezhātewé.</i>
Choose, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kevi kedāléché, ni kedāléché.</i>
Circle	<i>Mereri, merremeri.</i>
Circuitous	<i>Ragwi.</i>
Civet-cat	<i>Thekrō.</i>
✓ Clan	<i>Tinā, thepfō.</i>
Clap, <i>v.</i>	<i>Bidā, dzédā.</i>
Claw	<i>Bitse, phitse, jétse.</i>
Clay	<i>Raniō.</i>
✓ Clean	<i>Kemesā, kemetsi.</i>
Clear	<i>Kerele, kemedé</i> (air).
Cliff	<i>Tsé khā khā.</i>
Climb	<i>Kā, lī.</i>
Clock	<i>Terhobāvü.</i>
Close, <i>v.</i>	<i>Khāléché.</i>
Clothes	<i>Kwe, pfé.</i>
Cloud	<i>Kemhu.</i>
Cloudy	<i>Tinhā te.</i>
Coarse	<i>Kemekā, shede</i> (cloth).
Coat	<i>Bulā.</i>
Cobweb	<i>Sirātsā, sirétsā.</i>
Cock	<i>Vōdzü, miduje</i> (gun).
Cockroach	<i>Bulā.</i>

Cocoon	<i>Rosiku.</i>
Cohabit, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kerriatewe, kemengutewé.</i>
Coil, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kehushiché.</i>
√ Cold	<i>Meku, si.</i>
Cold season	<i>Tisiki, baiyeke.</i>
Collect, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kangushiché, kesāshiché, kekweléché.</i>
Comb	<i>Thevütse (cock), tsutu, tudi.</i>
√ Come, <i>v.</i>	<i>Vorché, lerché (in), pārché (out), pirché korché (up), kerché (down), tsuché, revóché.</i>
Comet	<i>Zudumiku.</i>
Command, <i>v.</i>	<i>Dé kashiché.</i>
Commerce	<i>Telhi.</i>
Companion	<i>Kezāu, tekriu.</i>
Compassion	<i>'Ngu mezhé.</i>
Compensate, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pekhāwāché.</i>
Complaining	<i>Keniätewé, dé kechitewé.</i>
Complete, <i>v.</i>	<i>Sāshiché.</i>
Comprehend, <i>v.</i>	<i>Siléché.</i>
Comrade	<i>Kezāu.</i>
Concave	<i>Kemeku.</i>
Conceal, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kevāléché.</i>
Conch	<i>Vāchu, batu.</i>
Confide, <i>v.</i>	<i>Dé le kethā léché.</i>
Confine, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kedechiléché, kkāléléché.</i>
Conflict	<i>Kagi.</i>
Confusion	<i>Kebvū, dénià (in speech).</i>
Consider, <i>v.</i>	<i>'Nzu leléléché.</i>
Content	<i>'Nibā.</i>
Converse, <i>v.</i>	<i>Ker chiché.</i>
Cook	<i>Chāléléché.</i>
Cook-house	<i>Lichāki.</i>
√ Cool	<i>Si, kemeku.</i>
Copious	<i>Chā peré, krā peré.</i>
Copper	<i>Presajö.</i>
Copy	<i>Kemhā.</i>
Coral	<i>Kerhichö.</i>
Cord	<i>Kerré, kerro.</i>
Core	<i>Poshelu.</i>
Cork	<i>Mekhā.</i>
Corner	<i>Kié, kikeki (corner of room).</i>
Corpse	<i>Kesāmo.</i>

Cost	<i>Pomā.</i>
Cotton	<i>Chotsā, thetsā.</i>
Cover	<i>Geléché.</i>
Covey	<i>Rātsokrā.</i>
Cough, <i>v.</i>	<i>Rekhusiché.</i>
Countenance	<i>Zé.</i>
Counterfeit	<i>Kechere.</i>
Country	<i>Rā.</i>
Courageous	<i>Ketepfü, pomalu kevi.</i>
Cousin	<i>Anàná, aminá, a azoná, atsu.</i>
Cow	<i>Mithu, thukrö.</i>
Cowherd	<i>Thukwemā.</i>
Coward	<i>Kemithimā.</i>
Coy	<i>Kerhêje, kemengā.</i>
Crab	<i>Sego.</i>
Crack	<i>Keprorā. Lit.—broken place.</i>
Crawling	<i>Gutewé.</i>
Crazy	<i>Keleho.</i>
Creeper	<i>Kerré, kerro.</i>
Crimson	<i>Kemeri.</i>
Cripple	<i>Rehé.</i>
Crooked	<i>Keregwi.</i>
Crops	<i>Lékrā, léretsi.</i>
Crow	<i>Cheshā (bird).</i>
Cock-crow	<i>Thevu-ku-ki.</i>
Cruel	<i>Khré mo. Lit.—no pity.</i>
Cry, <i>v.</i>	<i>Krāléché.</i>
Cubit	<i>'Thu.</i>
Cuff, <i>v.</i>	<i>Bishevüshiché.</i>
Cultivation	<i>Lé keti.</i>
Cup	<i>Kuchenā, tehi, hisi, hiku.</i>
Cure, <i>v.</i>	<i>Chipeviléché.</i>
Curl	<i>Tsukhā.</i>
Current	<i>Dzükru.</i>
Curtain	<i>Kwekikhā.</i>
Cushion	<i>Tsuke.</i>
Custom	<i>Zhê.</i>
Cut, <i>v.</i>	<i>Duléché, béléché; proléché, rhāléché, dā- léché</i>

D

DAILY	<i>Tisonhā.</i>
Dainty	<i>Retsü.</i>

Dam, <i>n.</i>	. . .	<i>Dzüde</i> (water).
Dam, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Dzüdivüshiché.</i>
Damaged	. . .	<i>Peshāwāwé, pekāwāwé.</i>
Damp	. . .	<i>Petse, petsé.</i>
Damsel	. . .	<i>Relunomā.</i>
✓ Dance	. . .	<i>Melā, reshü, reyu, thedāhā.</i>
Danger	. . .	<i>Ri, mithi.</i>
Dark	. . .	<i>Zi, zibu</i> (dark as pitch).
Dash, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Fekriché.</i>
Daughter	. . .	<i>Nāpfü.</i>
Dawn	. . .	<i>Kise, tisāmatā.</i>
Day	. . .	<i>Zha, kinhi, konhā.</i>
Daybreak	. . .	<i>Nākithu</i> (sun-rise).
Daylight	. . .	<i>Tivi, tizyé.</i>
Day and night	. . .	<i>Tisātizi.</i>
Day, next	. . .	<i>Sodu.</i>
Dazzle	. . .	<i>'Mhi rü.</i>
Decapitate, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Tsu viléché, tsu giléché.</i>
Dead	. . .	<i>Kesā.</i>
Deaf	. . .	<i>Nievü.</i>
✓ Dear	. . .	<i>Pomāré</i> (costly).
Death-bed	. . .	<i>Kesāzhü.</i>
Debility	. . .	<i>Thàchöbā, manibā.</i>
Decay	. . .	<i>Rawi. Lit.—</i> becomes crooked.
Deceit	. . .	<i>Kechere, kemedā.</i>
Decked	. . .	<i>Kemena, kerelé</i> (with ornaments). <i>Keretso</i> (in uniform).
Decline, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Lémowé.</i>
Deep	. . .	<i>Su.</i>
Deer	. . .	<i>Cheje</i> (barking deer), <i>thechā, thekrā</i> (sambur).
Defeated	. . .	<i>Nietewé, peniewāwé</i> (active).
Defend, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Wheléché, yāpeshiché.</i>
Delay	. . .	<i>Telhe, manāte.</i>
Delighted	. . .	<i>'Ni bā.</i>
Delirium	. . .	<i>Thennā, medā.</i>
Deliver up	. . .	<i>Lāshiché.</i>
Demon	. . .	<i>Terho keshā, temi</i> (ghost).
Den	. . .	<i>Chōkwō.</i>
Dense	. . .	<i>Rē.</i>
Depress, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Neshichó.</i>
Descend	. . .	<i>Ke.</i>

Desire	<i>Chā, niḍ.</i>
Destiny	<i>Rā.</i>
Destruction	<i>Bepeshā, pepri.</i>
Detour	<i>Chāhré.</i>
Dew	<i>Tezi.</i>
Dhān	<i>Telhā.</i>
Die, <i>v.</i>	<i>Satā.</i>
Difficult	<i>Ré.</i>
Dig, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tiléché, holéché.</i>
Dilute, <i>v.</i>	<i>Dzüriléché.</i>
Dip, <i>v.</i>	<i>Redzāshiché.</i>
Directly	<i>Zopovāche.</i>
Dirty	<i>Kerhu, messāmo, pekrā (water), dzépekrā, bipekrā (clothes).</i>
Discharge, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pozāpekhāvāshiché. Lit.—cut his name.</i>
Discord	<i>Kagi.</i>
Dish	<i>Makhu, khuchā.</i>
Disobedience	<i>Dézémo.</i>
Disorder	<i>Kerho kejā.</i>
Displeasure	<i>'Ni mo.</i>
Distance	<i>Chā.</i>
Distinct	<i>Kekri (different from).</i>
Distribute, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kezaléché.</i>
Disunite, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pekekriléché.</i>
Ditch	<i>Dzürhedu, dzürhéchā.</i>
Dive, <i>v.</i>	<i>Dzükralé.</i>
Divide, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kezaléché.</i>
Divorce, <i>v.</i>	<i>Howāché.</i>
Divorcee	<i>Kethāmā.</i>
Dizzy	<i>Mélu.</i>
Do, <i>v.</i>	<i>Chi.</i>
✓ Dog	<i>Tefüh, vénáfüh (lop-eared dog).</i>
Doll	<i>Themma kerhi.</i>
Domestic	<i>Tekema (servant).</i>
Domestic animals	<i>Kiri.</i>
Door	<i>Kikhā, khāru (door of village).</i>
Door-keeper	<i>Kikwemā.</i>
Door-way	<i>Kiché.</i>
Double	<i>Kemhā.</i>
Doubt	<i>Po mele.</i>
Dove	<i>Mekru, krulinā.</i>
Dowry	<i>Thesā, themā.</i>
Downright	<i>Kethā krḍ.</i>

Drag, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Teshiléché.</i>
Drain	. . .	<i>Chārhé.</i>
Dream	. . .	<i>'Mho.</i>
Dregs	. . .	<i>Dzükfō.</i>
✓ Dress	. . .	<i>Kwebi, pfedzé.</i>
Drink, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Krāléché.</i>
Drive, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Howāché.</i>
Droll	. . .	<i>Théuchi.</i>
Drop, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Tetsu, pethe, dzüthu</i> (fall by drops).
Drown, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Dzüpopelhikri.</i>
Drowsy	. . .	<i>Remü.</i>
✓ Drum	. . .	<i>Kebā.</i>
Drunk	. . .	<i>Kemezé.</i>
Dry	. . .	<i>Kessā.</i>
Duck	. . .	<i>Tophā.</i>
Dumb	. . .	<i>Keleho, remelo.</i>
Dung	. . .	<i>Bo.</i>
Durable	. . .	<i>Mati.</i>
Dust	. . .	<i>Nie phe.</i>
Dwell, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Bā.</i>
✓ Dwelling	. . .	<i>Kebāki.</i>
Dye	. . .	<i>Tsenhü</i> (red), <i>tsoprō</i> (blue), <i>lohā, unthā,</i> <i>sihe</i> (yellow), <i>kwechā</i> (black).
Dysentery	. . .	<i>Tezābo.</i>

E

EACH	. . .	<i>Popo.</i>
Ear	. . .	<i>'Nie.</i>
Ear-wig	. . .	<i>Thābe.</i>
Early	. . .	<i>Kise, tsédālō.</i>
✓ Earring	. . .	<i>Merēni, therhenie, nisu, nihwi.</i>
Earth	. . .	<i>Kijō, ranio.</i>
Earthquake	. . .	<i>Kilō kische.</i>
Easy	. . .	<i>Meli, méyé, rémo.</i>
✓ Eat	. . .	<i>Chiléché.</i>
Eaves	. . .	<i>Kihéshe.</i>
Echo	. . .	<i>Tekronā.</i>
Eclipse, sun	. . .	<i>Tinākisā, nākikeje.</i>
Eclipse, moon	. . .	<i>Krōsā, krō keje.</i>
Edge	. . .	<i>Khié, lō</i> (sharp).
Edifice	. . .	<i>Ki.</i>
Education	. . .	<i>Leshe keprō.</i>

Effigy	<i>Themmarhi.</i>
Effort	<i>Sherhi.</i>
Egg-plant	<i>Gārigwī.</i>
✓ Egg	<i>Dzū.</i>
Elbow	<i>'Buthu.</i>
Elder	<i>Pichiu.</i>
Elephant	<i>Tsu, chu, tso.</i>
Else	<i>Moro.</i>
Elsewhere	<i>Kekritsā, kekrirā.</i>
Embankment	<i>Kupo.</i>
Embrace	<i>Kechepé.</i>
Employment	<i>Mhakām.</i>
Empty	<i>Kemethā.</i>
Encircle, <i>v.</i>	<i>Huléché.</i>
Enclose, <i>v.</i>	<i>Chā huléché.</i>
End	<i>Tà.</i>
Endeavour, <i>v.</i>	<i>Ràléché, piléché.</i>
Enemy	<i>Kanguma.</i>
Enlarge, <i>v.</i>	<i>Chipeshāshiché.</i>
Enlisted	<i>Chitewé.</i>
Enormous	<i>Zhā se.</i>
Enough	<i>Vite, chizo.</i>
✓ Enter, <i>v.</i>	<i>Lerrché, lerrnuché.</i>
Entice	<i>Poselé.</i>
Entirely	<i>Peté.</i>
Entreat	<i>Resā.</i>
Envious	<i>Kelhà.</i>
Epilepsy	<i>Sellā, terhovūse.</i>
Equal	<i>Kemha, kemetā.</i>
Erect	<i>Madudu.</i>
Escape, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tāléché.</i>
Espouse, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tḥenu léché.</i>
Even	<i>Ri (also), kemha.</i>
Evening	<i>Thevā.</i>
Ever	<i>Zopori, zopoki.</i>
Every one	<i>Petéko.</i>
Everywhere	<i>Peténu.</i>
Evidence	<i>Pocha, pobo.</i>
Evil	<i>Keshā.</i>
Exact	<i>Kethākrō.</i>
Excellent	<i>Visewé.</i>
Except	<i>Kāwādi.</i>

Excess . . .	<i>Sā</i> (more).
Exchange . . .	<i>Keli</i> .
Exercise . . .	<i>Kemehü</i> .
Expend, <i>v.</i> . . .	<i>Kezāléché</i> .
Expensive . . .	<i>Pomārê</i> .
Explain, <i>v.</i> . . .	<i>Pesishiché</i> .
Expose, <i>v.</i> . . .	<i>Relhé</i> .
Extinguish, <i>v.</i> . . .	<i>Pemhewäché</i> .
Extreme . . .	<i>Uthāchi</i> .
Eye . . .	<i>'Mhi</i> .
Eyeball . . .	<i>'Mhinā</i> .
Eyebrow . . .	<i>'Khiô</i> .
Eyelash . . .	<i>'Mhimā</i> .
Eyelid . . .	<i>'Mhinhe</i> .
Eyesore . . .	<i>'Mhichô</i> .

F

FABLE . . .	<i>Theðæ</i> .
Face . . .	<i>'Zê</i> .
Face-to-face . . .	<i>Kepechu</i> .
Faint . . .	<i>Kelhâte</i> .
Fair . . .	<i>'Zê vi</i> .
Falcon . . .	<i>Muvi</i> .
Fallen . . .	<i>Krute, tetsute</i> .
False . . .	<i>Tiche, chôre</i> .
Fame . . .	<i>Posāvi</i> . <i>Lit.</i> —this name good.
Family . . .	<i>Hekima, akinuma</i> .
Famine . . .	<i>Pekri</i> .
Fan . . .	<i>Mihe</i> .
Far . . .	<i>Chā chā</i> .
Farewell . . .	<i>Chizowé, tātāché, no metsise bāléché,</i> <i>no pechi bāché</i> .
Fast . . .	<i>Thâtā</i> (tight).
Fasten . . .	<i>Phāléché, rāléché</i> .
Fat . . .	<i>Lo</i> .
Fat, <i>n.</i> . . .	<i>Sho</i> .
Fate . . .	<i>Râ</i> .
Father . . .	<i>Apo, apfo, apu</i> .
Father-in-law . . .	<i>Ami</i> .
Fatigue . . .	<i>Kemeshiê</i> .
Fault . . .	<i>Jê, kejâ, mu</i> .
Favour . . .	<i>'Ngumeshê</i> .

Fear	<i>Mithi.</i>
Feast	<i>Zhāche, shā, lhé.</i>
√ Feather	<i>Parāmā.</i>
Feeble	<i>Mene.</i>
Feed, <i>v.</i>	<i>Chi, lishiché (feed fowls), chālhoshiché (feed pigs).</i>
Feel, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kenhushiché.</i>
Feet	<i>'Phijeko.</i>
Felicity	<i>Kethego.</i>
Fell, <i>v.</i>	<i>Duléché.</i>
Felo de se	<i>'Te sātā,' thā sātā.</i>
Female	<i>Pokrō.</i>
Fence	<i>Chākhā.</i>
Fern	<i>Terhā (one stem), peche (two stems).</i>
Festival	<i>Kaniō.</i>
√ Fetch, <i>v.</i>	<i>Sevorché, pévorché.</i>
Fever	<i>Roki, kipe (ague).</i>
Few	<i>Kaducho, hocho, petsā.</i>
File, <i>v.</i>	<i>Keje giléché.</i>
Field	<i>Tekhu lé (terraced field), nhā lé (jhum).</i>
Fiend	<i>Terho keshā.</i>
Fierce	<i>Kekrō.</i>
Fig	<i>Chedesi.</i>
Fight	<i>Therhe chi.</i>
Figure	<i>Rhi.</i>
Fill	<i>Peliléché, tsuléché.</i>
Fin	<i>Kho shū, kho nie.</i>
Find	<i>'Ngulé.</i>
Fine, <i>n.</i>	<i>Tesu.</i>
Finger	<i>Bichenā, daēkinā.</i>
Finished	<i>Chitewé.</i>
√ Fire, <i>n.</i>	<i>Mi.</i>
Firefly	<i>Chōriō.</i>
Fire, <i>v.</i>	<i>Mi pethushiché (set fire).</i>
Fire, <i>v.</i>	<i>Megoshiché, kishiché (fire at).</i>
Fire-place	<i>Mipu.</i>
Firm	<i>Kemeti, rekemo.</i>
First	<i>Keriāu.</i>
First-born	<i>'Nāriāu.</i>
Fish, <i>n.</i>	<i>Kho.</i>
Fish, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kho te.</i>
Fisherman	<i>Kho ketema.</i>

Fish-hook	<i>Kho shegwi.</i>
Fishing-rod	<i>Kho shesi.</i>
Fist	<i>Duthe, suthe.</i>
Fix, <i>v.</i>	<i>Zhéléché</i> (nail up), <i>guléché</i> (tie up), <i>pezhüché</i> (place).
Flame	<i>Mitu.</i>
Flat	<i>Kemashe, kemethā, rāshā.</i>
Flee	<i>Tātā.</i>
Fleet, <i>adj.</i>	<i>Metsāse, tāvi.</i>
Flesh	<i>Themo.</i>
Flexible	<i>Kemene.</i>
Flint	<i>Ʒipfōru.</i>
Floor	<i>Kilā, kinu.</i>
Flour	<i>Thu.</i>
Flow	<i>Dzu kru.</i>
Flower	<i>Nīpu, nhāpu.</i>
Fly, <i>n.</i>	<i>Thevi, theśó, sǎlá</i> (blue-bottle).
Fly, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pro.</i>
Foam	<i>Melā.</i>
Fog	<i>Kemhu.</i>
Fold, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kekreshiché.</i>
Follow, <i>v.</i>	<i>Sātsā vorché, asā medziléché.</i>
Foment <i>v.</i>	<i>Dzū le pekro.</i>
Food	<i>Mhāchā, kechechā, lichā.</i>
Fool	<i>Kenuāmā.</i>
Foot	<i>'Phishe.</i>
Foot-path	<i>Chā tse.</i>
Foot-print	<i>Sā.</i>
Footstep	<i>Phide.</i>
For	<i>Selānu.</i>
Forbid, <i>v.</i>	<i>Khāwāché, rowāché.</i>
Force	<i>Kā.</i>
Forcibly	<i>Kekāla.</i>
Ford	<i>Dzukochā.</i>
Forefathers	<i>Heti.</i>
Forefinger	<i>'Bikrōsā, dsékrōsā.</i>
Forehead	<i>Tikhā.</i>
Forest	<i>Nhā, ketsā</i> (tree jungle), <i>rhelhā, rēhā</i> (grass lands).
Forget	<i>Rekramo.</i>
Forgive, <i>v.</i>	<i>Krēwāché, pogi tsiwāché.</i>
Fork	<i>Sidzā</i> (of trees).

Formerly	<i>Thadzũ, kerràki.</i>
Forsake, <i>v.</i>	<i>Vāwāché.</i>
Fort	<i>Kudā, dāhu, rhebũ.</i>
Fortify, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kudāhu léché.</i>
Forward	<i>Rālé.</i>
Foul	<i>Rhuse.</i>
Found, <i>v.</i>	<i>'Ngulālé.</i>
✓ Fowl	<i>Thevũ.</i>
Frequently	<i>Tsékenā.</i>
Fresh	<i>Kessā, kerhi.</i>
✓ Friend	<i>'Sāu, zāu, 'tekriu.</i>
Frighten, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kecheshiché.</i>
Frog	<i>Gwōrno, gusā, thopfō, mhichiku.</i>
Front	<i>'Zéchā.</i>
Frost	<i>Thegō.</i>
Froth	<i>Melā.</i>
Fruit	<i>Rosi.</i>
Fruit-stone	<i>Rosilu.</i>
Fuel	<i>Si.</i>
Full	<i>Tsu, chu.</i>
Full-moon	<i>Krōlā.</i>
Funnel	<i>Meché.</i>
Future	<i>Tesā, chesā.</i>

G

GAD-FLY	<i>Whiwhi.</i>
Gain	<i>Mavi, prā.</i>
Gale	<i>Tikhrā.</i>
Gamble, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kenilā.</i>
Game	<i>Melā.</i>
Garden	<i>Tize, tezhié.</i>
Garlic	<i>Cheméré, kavā, samarā.</i>
Gate	<i>Khāru.</i>
Gather, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kangushiché.</i>
Gaze, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pishiché.</i>
Gently	<i>Pesi, mesi.</i>
✓ Get, <i>v.</i>	<i>'Nguléché.</i>
Ghost	<i>Temi.</i>
✓ Gift	<i>Methā, rhudi, 'ngu meshé.</i>
Ginger	<i>Kevũ.</i>
Girl	<i>Thenunāma.</i>
Give, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tsuché.</i>

Glad	<i>Ni.</i>
Glass	<i>Krepi, krevā.</i>
Globe	<i>Mereri.</i>
Gloom	<i>Kemuthu, mezesi.</i>
Glow-worm	<i>Chōré.</i>
Gnat	<i>Viru (mosquito), mimhānā (sand-fly).</i>
Gnaw, <i>v.</i>	<i>Mechashiché, mehëshiché.</i>
✓ Go, <i>v.</i>	<i>Vo, lé, ke, ko, pī, tsu.</i>
Goat	<i>Thenū.</i>
God	<i>'Kepenāpfō.</i>
Gong	<i>Kebā.</i>
Good	<i>Kevi.</i>
Good fortune	<i>Rāvi.</i>
Goods	<i>Vé, nhià, telhinhià.</i>
Goose	<i>Tophā kezhā. Lit.—big duck.</i>
Gore, <i>v.</i>	<i>Thu.</i>
Gourd	<i>Mekfū.</i>
Government	<i>Metche.</i>
Granary	<i>Telhā ki.</i>
Grandfather	<i>'Putsāu.</i>
Grandmother	<i>'Tsāpfū.</i>
Grandson	<i>'Tsu, 'nā nā.</i>
Granddaughter	<i>'Tsupfū.</i>
Grass	<i>Zoghā (thatching grass), zotsū (dhub grass), telhā (grass jungle).</i>
Grass-hopper	<i>Teku.</i>
Grasp	<i>Tezēté.</i>
Gratis	<i>Methā.</i>
Grave, <i>n.</i>	<i>Mokhru.</i>
Graze, <i>v.</i>	<i>Mithu kwe (active).</i>
Grease	<i>Posho, potse.</i>
✓ Great	<i>Kezhā.</i>
Green	<i>Kepejo, kepejé, kerhi (fresh).</i>
Grief	<i>Medā, magi.</i>
Grind, <i>v.</i>	<i>Geshiché.</i>
Grindstone	<i>Getsé, niā.</i>
Groan	<i>Melā.</i>
Ground	<i>Kije.</i>
Growth	<i>Chu, mevi, memā.</i>
Growl	<i>Meho, mo (tiger), nye (dog).</i>
Guard, <i>n.</i>	<i>Rekhu.</i>
Guess, <i>v.</i>	<i>Themulé ché.</i>

Guest	<i>Resomā.</i>
Guide	<i>Chā kesima, chā kethāmā.</i>
Guide, <i>v.</i>	<i>Chāthā kāshiché.</i>
Guilt	<i>Keshā chi.</i>
Guitar	<i>Nyārbu.</i>
Gum	<i>Sitsā (of tree), menà (of mouth).</i>
Gunpowder	<i>Kāre.</i>

H

HABIT	<i>Zhě.</i>
✓ Habitation	<i>Ki.</i>
Hail	<i>Prōkrō.</i>
Hair	<i>Thā (of human beings), mà (of animals).</i>
Half	<i>Thō.</i>
Halfway	<i>Chāthéché.</i>
Halt, <i>v.</i>	<i>Chelhā, thélé, ralilé.</i>
Hammer	<i>Jivū, jivū tsé (stone).</i>
Hand	<i>'Bi, dzé.</i>
Hand-cuff	<i>'Bikekhā.</i>
Handle	<i>Ki.</i>
Handsome	<i>'Ngu vi.</i>
Hang up	<i>Kepechā, kepezhā.</i>
✓ Happy	<i>Kethegā.</i>
Hard	<i>Kemethi</i>
Hardship	<i>Kemeshié.</i>
Harelip	<i>Pohuprà.</i>
Harvest	<i>Lé retsi, lé lé.</i>
Harvest time	<i>Léyéki.</i>
Hat	<i>Tsure.</i>
Hatch, <i>v.</i>	<i>Be (while sitting), ká (when hatched).</i>
Hate	<i>Metche, retse.</i>
Hawk	<i>Remu, muvi.</i>
He	<i>Po.</i>
Head	<i>'Tsu.</i>
Headache	<i>'Tsu chō.</i>
Healthy	<i>Keshürhā.</i>
Heap, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kangushiché.</i>
Hear, <i>v.</i>	<i>Ranieléché.</i>
Heart	<i>'Melu.</i>
Hearth	<i>Mipu.</i>
Heat	<i>Le.</i>

Heave, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Rechu, rethu.</i>
Heaven	. . .	<i>Ti.</i>
Heavy	. . .	<i>Mesi.</i>
Hedge	. . .	<i>Chākrō, chāche.</i>
Heel	. . .	<i>'Phitsu.</i>
Height	. . .	<i>Kerekré.</i>
Heir	. . .	<i>Kaiyemā.</i>
Heirless	. . .	<i>Pokaije.</i>
Help, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>'Yāshiché, 'kreshiché.</i>
✓ Hen	. . .	<i>Vūkrō.</i>
Hence	. . .	<i>Hātsānu, selānu.</i>
Hen-roost	. . .	<i>Thevūli.</i>
Herd	. . .	<i>Mithukro.</i>
Herdsmān	. . .	<i>Thukwemā.</i>
Here	. . .	<i>Hātsā, hāki.</i>
Hereabouts	. . .	<i>Hākimesse.</i>
Hereafter	. . .	<i>Tesā.</i>
Hesitation	. . .	<i>Menāte.</i>
Hiccup	. . .	<i>Pesé.</i>
✓ Hide, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Kevāléché.</i>
High	. . .	<i>Kerekré.</i>
Hill	. . .	<i>Chāzukhru.</i>
Hip	. . .	<i>'Lige, 'limō.</i>
Hiss	. . .	<i>Masū.</i>
Hive	. . .	<i>Makwibu.</i>
✓ Hoe	. . .	<i>Kajō.</i>
Hold	. . .	<i>Teléché.</i>
Hole	. . .	<i>Keché, kephā (in clothes).</i>
Hollow	. . .	<i>Sikrō.</i>
Honest	. . .	<i>Kedéthā, kepeche.</i>
Honey	. . .	<i>Makwidzu.</i>
Honeycomb	. . .	<i>Makwidā.</i>
Hoof	. . .	<i>Mu.</i>
Hook	. . .	<i>Chāgwi.</i>
Hop, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Pilhitā.</i>
Hope	. . .	<i>Mhamedā.</i>
Horn	. . .	<i>Kā, kiā.</i>
Hornet	. . .	<i>Kwidi.</i>
Horse	. . .	<i>Kwir.</i>
Hospitable	. . .	<i>Resochāse.</i>
Hospital	. . .	<i>Kechōki.</i>
Hostile	. . .	<i>Kengumu.</i>

✓ Hot	<i>Le.</i>
Hot season	<i>Tileki.</i>
✓ House	<i>Ki.</i>
How	<i>Kidi, kikidi, kejipolā.</i>
How long	<i>Kejetēti, keditēche.</i>
✓ How much	<i>Kejiki.</i>
How many	<i>Kichu.</i>
How often	<i>Kejetēchu, kedetētso.</i>
Hundred	<i>Krāpo.</i>
✓ Hunger	<i>Merr.</i>
Hunt	<i>Chō ho.</i>
Hurricane	<i>Tikrā, raniekezū.</i>
✓ Hurry	<i>Mhai.</i>
Husband	<i>'Nupfō.</i>
Husbandry	<i>Lēti.</i>
Husk	<i>Phā.</i>

I

I	<i>Ā.</i>
Ice	<i>Pekri.</i>
Idiot	<i>Keloho.</i>
Idle	<i>Mechi, kerezhū.</i>
✓ If	<i>Derri.</i>
Ignite, <i>v.</i>	<i>Michishichō.</i>
Ill	<i>Mhāchō.</i>
Imitate, <i>v.</i>	<i>Dālē.</i>
Immediate	<i>Zopo.</i>
Immodest	<i>Mengāmo.</i>
Importance	<i>Nuchā.</i>
Imprison	<i>Kedechi.</i>
✓ In	<i>Nu.</i>
Incessant	<i>Tsékenā.</i>
Indian-corn	<i>Ĵārosī, shekā.</i>
Indigo	<i>Tsoprō.</i>
Infancy	<i>Nichuki.</i>
Infant	<i>Nichunāmā.</i>
Infanticide	<i>Ponādukri.</i>
Inferior	<i>Keshāzāu.</i>
Inflammation	<i>Pekho.</i>
Inform, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pesishichō.</i>
Inherit, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pokālē.</i>
Injure, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pekhāwāchō.</i>

Ink	<i>Leshekethudzü.</i>
Insane	<i>Nuàte.</i>
Insect	<i>Kunā.</i>
Insert	<i>Peliléché.</i>
Inside	<i>Nu.</i>
Intellect	<i>Dā.</i>
Intercourse	<i>Kerechi.</i>
Interest	<i>Mavi, prā.</i>
Intestine	<i>'Rà.</i>
✓ Into	<i>Nu.</i>
Invert	<i>Pekeléché.</i>
Iron	<i>Thezhe.</i>
✓ Is	<i>Bā, wé.</i>
Ivory	<i>Tsuhu, chohu.</i>

J

JACKAL	<i>Māseru.</i>
Jail	<i>Kedechāhu.</i>
Jaw	<i>'Meché.</i>
Jhum	<i>Nhā lé.</i>
Join, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kemekrōshiché.</i>
Joke	<i>Keyu.</i>
Juice	<i>Sidzū.</i>
Jump, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kevashiché, prushiché.</i>
Jungle	<i>Nhā.</i>
Jungle-fowl	<i>Vü prō.</i>

K

KEEP, <i>v.</i>	<i>Léléché.</i>
Kernel	<i>Po shelu.</i>
Key	<i>Kuzā kekhā.</i>
Khel	<i>Tinā, thepfü.</i>
Kick, <i>v.</i>	<i>Phichā phi tsā shiché.</i>
Kid	<i>Thenü nā.</i>
Kidneys	<i>'Meche.</i>
Kill, <i>v.</i>	<i>Dukriwāché.</i>
Kind, <i>a.</i>	<i>'Ngumezhé.</i>
King	<i>Kedimā.</i>
Kiss	<i>Mebo.</i>
Kitchen	<i>Lichāki.</i>
Kite	<i>Remu (bird).</i>
Kitten	<i>Nānā nā.</i>

Knee	' <i>Khudzā.</i>
Kneel, <i>v.</i>	<i>Khutu bāléché.</i>
✓ Knife	<i>Tsu kwe.</i>
Knock, <i>v.</i>	<i>Zuthe vūshiché.</i>
Knot	<i>Pelle.</i>
Knuckle	' <i>Bikre.</i>
Know, <i>v.</i>	<i>Siléché.</i>

L

LABOUR	<i>Mhachi.</i>
Laborious	<i>Mhachi kemezhié.</i>
Lac	<i>Sitsā.</i>
Lad	<i>Nichumā.</i>
Ladder	<i>Khayā.</i>
Lake	<i>Rozā.</i>
Lamb	<i>Tekānā.</i>
Lame	<i>Rehé.</i>
Lamp	<i>Mitubu.</i>
Land	<i>Kiji.</i>
Land-mark	<i>Therā.</i>
Land-slip	<i>Theme.</i>
Landlord	<i>Kijinipu,</i>
↳ Language	<i>Dé, kwe.</i>
Lap, <i>n.</i>	' <i>Dāghi.</i>
✓ Large	<i>Kezhā, kedī.</i>
Last, <i>adj.</i>	<i>Kenata-u.</i>
Late	<i>Menāte, telhete.</i>
Laugh	<i>Nū.</i>
Law	<i>Dé.</i>
Law-suit	<i>Dé niā.</i>
Lay, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pedzū (lay eggs).</i>
Lay, <i>v.</i>	<i>Peshü chí (to place).</i>
Lazy	<i>Remechi, ketāchi.</i>
Lead, <i>n.</i>	<i>Misitsājō.</i>
Leaf	<i>Nhā nie.</i>
Lean, <i>adj.</i>	<i>Gwe.</i>
Leap, <i>v.</i>	<i>Prushické, kevāshiché.</i>
✓ Learn, <i>v.</i>	<i>Siléché.</i>
Leather	<i>Chōzhō.</i>
Leg	' <i>Phi.</i>
Leech	<i>Revā.</i>
Left, <i>adj.</i>	<i>Pevi.</i>

Left-side	<i>Pevitsā.</i>
Lemon	<i>Shohosi.</i>
Lend, <i>v.</i>	<i>Thepuché.</i>
Length	<i>Chā.</i>
Lenient	<i>Kekré.</i>
Leopard	<i>Kwihā.</i>
Leprosy	<i>Pitsā.</i>
Letter	<i>Leshe.</i>
Level, <i>adj.</i>	<i>Kemethā, rāzhā.</i>
Liar	<i>Kecheremā.</i>
Lick, <i>v.</i>	<i>Meyeché.</i>
Lid	<i>Kege.</i>
Lie-down	<i>Zhüléché.</i>
Life	<i>Kerhi.</i>
Lift, <i>v.</i>	<i>Thupeléché.</i>
Light, <i>adj.</i>	<i>Medzā.</i>
Light, <i>n.</i>	• <i>Tisā.</i>
Lightning	<i>Timepri, timelā.</i>
Lip	' <i>Sho.</i>
Liquor	<i>Zuhāro.</i>
Listen	<i>Ranieléché.</i>
Little	<i>Keducho, hocho.</i>
Little-finger	' <i>Bichenārekrāu.</i>
Liver	' <i>Se.</i>
Living	<i>Rhi.</i>
Lizard	<i>Théle, sokru</i> (house lizard).
Load, <i>n.</i>	<i>Thepé.</i>
Loan	<i>Thepu.</i>
Lofty, <i>adj.</i>	<i>Kereké.</i>
Log	<i>Si.</i>
Long, <i>adj.</i>	<i>Chā.</i>
Long, how	<i>Zhā kichu bādi</i> (after how many days) or by some such phrase as " <i>menā mu</i> <i>menāmoga</i> " (is there delay or not?)
Look	<i>Piléché, mehoshiché.</i>
Looking-glass	<i>Kripi, krevā.</i>
Loose	<i>Relü.</i>
Lost	<i>Pejewālé.</i>
Loss	• <i>Pekāwā.</i>
Loud	• <i>Kereké</i> (of the noise), <i>kemetu</i> (of other voices).
Love, <i>n.</i>	<i>Khré.</i>
Lovely	' <i>Nguvi.</i>
Louse	<i>Terhi.</i>

Low, <i>adj.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Chā ke.</i>
Luck	.	.	.	<i>Rā.</i>
Luggage	.	.	.	<i>' Niā.</i>
Lump	.	.	.	<i>Tese.</i>
Lungs	.	.	.	<i>' Phe.</i>
Lust	.	.	.	<i>Kemenā.</i>

M

MAD	.	.	.	<i>Kenuā.</i>
Maid	.	.	.	<i>Relunāma.</i>
Make <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Chi.</i>
Male	.	.	.	<i>Thepfomā.</i>
✓ Man	.	.	.	<i>Mā, themmā.</i>
Mango	.	.	.	<i>Murāsi.</i>
Manner	.	.	.	<i>Zhé.</i>
Manure	.	.	.	<i>Thubo, thubodzū (liquid).</i>
Many	.	.	.	<i>Chāperé, chā pezé; krā peré, krā pezé.</i>
Mark	.	.	.	<i>' Bisā.</i>
Market	.	.	.	<i>Telhibā.</i>
Marriage	.	.	.	<i>Thenu lé (of a man), nhū lé (of a woman).</i>
Marrow	.	.	.	<i>Keli.</i>
Marsh	.	.	.	<i>Gozā, dzühé.</i>
Marvel	.	.	.	<i>' Ngā.</i>
✓ Mat	.	.	.	<i>Zoprà.</i>
Match	.	.	.	<i>Mizhūbu.</i>
Meal	.	.	.	<i>Vāchi, (morning and evening); kuté (tiffin).</i>
Meaning	.	.	.	<i>Déchā.</i>
Meat	.	.	.	<i>Themo.</i>
Medicine	.	.	.	<i>Dāru.</i>
Meet, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Zé keseléché.</i>
Melancholy	.	.	.	<i>Teshā.</i>
Mend, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Chilāshiche, chipeviléché.</i>
Menses	.	.	.	<i>Kerhupfū.</i>
Merchant	.	.	.	<i>Telhikechimā.</i>
Merciful	.	.	.	<i>Kekhré.</i>
Merriment	.	.	.	<i>Théuchi, melā.</i>
Message	.	.	.	<i>Dé lé.</i>
Metal	.	.	.	<i>Thejō.</i>
Meteor	.	.	.	<i>Metākrō.</i>
Methinks	.	.	.	<i>Á māda.</i>

Method	<i>Zhé.</i>
Middle	<i>Mātso nu.</i>
Midnight	<i>Ṭilāki, kisākilā.</i>
Midday	<i>Kinhilā.</i>
Midwife	<i>Nānāketekema.</i>
Might, <i>n.</i>	<i>Metchā.</i>
Mildew	<i>Remho, regā.</i>
Milk	<i>Nudzū.</i>
Mind, <i>n.</i>	<i>Dā.</i>
Mindful	<i>Rekrābāwé.</i>
Mire	<i>Niebā.</i>
Mirror	<i>Krepi, krevā.</i>
Miscarriage	<i>Nākrōte.</i>
Mischance	<i>Porāshā.</i>
Miser	<i>Kepechemā.</i>
Miss, <i>v.</i>	<i>Rekrā mo, vājo.</i>
Mist	<i>Kemhu.</i>
Mistake	<i>Lemo, simo.</i>
Mix	<i>Keri, kesā.</i>
Moan, <i>v.</i>	<i>Nuāte.</i>
Mock, <i>v.</i>	<i>Yuya.</i>
Moiety	<i>Tetsa.</i>
Moist	<i>Petse, peché.</i>
Mole	<i>Zushū (animal).</i>
Mole-hill	<i>Zushūki.</i>
Mole	<i>Poghikatī (on skin).</i>
Money	<i>Rakā.</i>
Monkey	<i>Tekwi, tengā, tehió.</i>
Month	<i>Krō, kesaukro (last month), (haukrō, this month), kapāru krō (next month).</i>
Moon	* <i>Krō.</i> <i>Krōsā (new moon) krōlhu.</i> <i>Krōlā (full moon).</i> <i>Krōlāsā (waning moon).</i>
More	<i>Sā,</i>
Morning	<i>Tisāmatā, kise.</i>
Mosquito	<i>Viru, zēru.</i>
Mother	<i>Zo.</i>
Mother-in-law	<i>'Nā.</i>
Motive	<i>Kejipolā,</i>
Mound	<i>Kepu.</i>
Mountain	<i>Chāzukru, kijikru.</i>

Move, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Ku, redī.</i>
Much	. . .	<i>Chā, krā.</i>
Mud	. . .	<i>Niebā.</i>
Mug	. . .	<i>Hisi.</i>
Murder	. . .	<i>Themuchi.</i>
Murderer	. . .	<i>Themumā.</i>
Mushroom	. . .	<i>Pī, tsé.</i>
Musket	. . .	<i>Misi.</i>
Muskrat	. . .	<i>Soché.</i>
Moustaches	. . .	<i>Tàmà.</i>
Mutter, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Mekretāzowé.</i>
Muzzle	. . .	<i>Ki (of gun).</i>

N

NAIL	. . .	<i>'Bitse.</i>
Naked	. . .	<i>Methā.</i>
Name	. . .	<i>Zā.</i>
Nap	. . .	<i>Rehizhe (short sleep).</i>
Narrow	. . .	<i>Kemere.</i>
Naughty	. . .	<i>Keshā.</i>
Nay	. . .	<i>Mo.</i>
Near	. . .	<i>Kepenā.</i>
Neck	. . .	<i>'Vo.</i>
Neckcloth	. . .	<i>'Vokhā.</i>
Necklace	. . .	<i>Chōbi.</i>
Needle	. . .	<i>Thepre.</i>
Needy	. . .	<i>Mhāje.</i>
Negligent	. . .	<i>Pechekemo.</i>
Neighbour	. . .	<i>Hesānoma.</i>
Nephew	. . .	<i>'Tsuānā.</i>
Nerve	. . .	<i>Nhi.</i>
Nest	. . .	<i>Perākru.</i>
Net	. . .	<i>Zu.</i>
Nettle	. . .	<i>Lové, zozib, pfōpadi (large kind).</i>
Never	. . .	<i>Zoporimo.</i>
News	. . .	<i>Dé le.</i>
Next	. . .	<i>Kenāzāki.</i>
Niece	. . .	<i>'Tsupfū.</i>
Nigh	. . .	<i>Kepenā.</i>
Night	. . .	<i>Tisi.</i>
Night-dew	. . .	<i>Tisi thesi, injo (last night), chejō (to-night), sohi (to-morrow night).</i>

Nipple	. . .	'Nutà.
Nipple of gun	. . .	Pothālā.
No	. . .	Mo.
Nobody	. . .	Maporimo.
Nod	. . .	Tsu nge.
Noise	. . .	Melé; mekrā.
None	. . .	Mhāpori.
Nonsense	. . .	Théyudé.
Noon	. . .	Kinhilā.
Nose	. . .	'Nhichā.
Nostril	. . .	'Nhiki.
Not	. . .	Felé.
Nothing	. . .	Mhāporije.
Now	. . .	Tsé.
Nowhere	. . .	Kehutsaporimo.
Now-a-days	. . .	Tséda, thā sodu.
Number	. . .	Mhāprō.
Numerous	. . .	Chā se.
Nut	. . .	Rosi.
Nutshell	. . .	Rosiku, rosizhō.

O

OAR	. . .	Ruthusi.
Oath	. . .	Rese.
Obedience	. . .	Délé.
Objection	. . .	Keniā.
Oblique	. . .	Keregwi.
Obtain	. . .	'Nguléché.
Odd	. . .	Kerekrō.
Odour	. . .	Mannā, thcngu, re.
Offal	. . .	Bo.
Offence	. . .	Chikeshā.
Offspring	. . .	Nā.
Often	. . .	Tsékenā, pī, me.
Oil	. . .	Gākrisu.
Old	. . .	Ketsā, kegwe, pichi, kekra (of clothes).
Omen	. . .	Gizé, tāpī.
On	. . .	Gī.
Once	. . .	Vāpo, zopo.
One	. . .	Po.
Onion	. . .	Tamrā, samrā, kovā.

Only	<i>Rebi.</i>
Open, <i>v.</i>	<i>Prōshiché, priléché</i> (untie).
Opinion	<i>Mādā.</i>
Opponent	' <i>Ngumemā.</i>
Opulent	<i>Mhāni.</i>
Or	<i>Moro.</i>
Oracle	<i>Terhomā dā.</i>
Orange	<i>Shohosi kemupfō, Lit.—sweet lemon.</i>
Order <i>v.</i>	<i>Dé kāshiché.</i>
Ordinary	<i>Hezhé ki.</i>
Ornaments	<i>Pochō, poni.</i>
Orphan	<i>Merenamā.</i>
Other	<i>Kekri.</i>
Otter	<i>Kurhā.</i>
Outside	<i>Kitā.</i>
Over	<i>Pesā, gī</i> (above).
Overflow, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tsuprāte.</i>
Overtake, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tsoleto.</i>
Overturn, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kelewāche.</i>
Owing to	<i>Selānu.</i>
Owl	<i>Putsü.</i>
Own	<i>A te, a thā.</i>

P

PACE	' <i>Pechā po.</i>
Packet	<i>Kerri.</i>
Paddy	<i>Telhā.</i>
Pain	<i>Chī.</i>
Paint, <i>v.</i>	<i>Reléché.</i>
Pair	<i>Kemetsi, kemethā.</i>
Palatable	<i>Chivi.</i>
Pale, <i>adj.</i>	<i>Kemehe.</i>
Palm	' <i>Bijelā, dzéjelā</i> (of hand).
Pan	<i>Mhā kechālī.</i>
Panting	<i>Hāpfō pfō.</i>
Pantaloons	<i>Philā.</i>
Papa	<i>Ápo.</i>
Paper	<i>Leshe.</i>
Paradise	<i>Tikacheu.</i>
Parallel	<i>Kethubu.</i>
Pare, <i>v.</i>	<i>Leléché.</i>
Parents	<i>Ápo āzo, ākrō.</i>
Part	<i>Zā.</i>

Pass, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Chāku.</i>
Passion	.	.	.	<i>Nukwe.</i>
Pat, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Kekfū.</i>
Path	.	.	.	<i>Chā.</i>
Patience	.	.	.	<i>Tsêhelho.</i>
Pauper	.	.	.	<i>Mhākejemā.</i>
Pay, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Zhā, (daily wage), kazā (monthly pay).</i>
Peace	.	.	.	<i>Chāāwé.</i>
Peacock	.	.	.	<i>Rādi.</i>
Peach	.	.	.	<i>Fārosi, mekrichihu.</i>
Peak	.	.	.	<i>Chāzukru.</i>
Peg	.	.	.	<i>Chāgwi.</i>
Pen	.	.	.	<i>Leshe kerusi.</i>
People	.	.	.	<i>Themako.</i>
Pepper	.	.	.	<i>Chōsi.</i>
Perceive	.	.	.	<i>Siwé, nguwé.</i>
Perfect	.	.	.	<i>Chithulé.</i>
Perfidious	.	.	.	<i>Relhé.</i>
Perform	.	.	.	<i>Chi.</i>
Perfume	.	.	.	<i>Re.</i>
Perhaps	.	.	.	<i>Pakrā.</i>
Perjury	.	.	.	<i>Pumā.</i>
Peruse, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Prō.</i>
Pestilence	.	.	.	<i>Nhāvū.</i>
Petty	.	.	.	<i>Kache.</i>
Pheasant	.	.	.	<i>Terhi, ngu (Ceriornis Blythii).</i>
Physic	.	.	.	<i>Dāru.</i>
Picture	.	.	.	<i>Kerhi.</i>
Piece	.	.	.	<i>Zā.</i>
Pierce	.	.	.	<i>Ge, zé.</i>
Pig	.	.	.	<i>Thevo.</i>
Pigeon	.	.	.	<i>Terhovū, toperō.</i>
Pile, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Kangu, kemerhu.</i>
Pilfer, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Regu.</i>
Pillage	.	.	.	<i>Ketāche.</i>
Pillar	.	.	.	<i>Ché, cho, chéchā (stone).</i>
Pinch	.	.	.	<i>Thekré.</i>
Pipe	.	.	.	<i>Thekrobu.</i>
Pistol	.	.	.	<i>Misi kache.</i>
Pit	.	.	.	<i>Kheho.</i>
Pitfall	.	.	.	<i>Thekre.</i>
Pity	.	.	.	<i>Khré.</i>

Place	<i>Bā, rā, ki, tsā.</i>
Plain, <i>n.</i>	<i>Chā ke.</i>
Plains	<i>Thezhā.</i>
Plait	<i>Dā, zhé.</i>
Plaint	<i>Kenīā.</i>
Plan	<i>Kese.</i>
Plank	<i>Nelā.</i>
Plant	<i>Gā (edible), nhā.</i>
Plantain	<i>Tekwesi.</i>
Plate	<i>Meku.</i>
Play, <i>v.</i>	<i>Melā, rezhū, keyu.</i>
Pleased	<i>Niba.</i>
Pocket	<i>Lokhā.</i>
Point	<i>Tā.</i>
Poison	<i>Theri.</i>
Pole	<i>Sikechā.</i>
Polish	<i>Kemevā, gwe.</i>
Pond	<i>Risā, dzūdu.</i>
Pool	<i>Keho, dzūthu, dzūbe.</i>
Poor	<i>Mhāje.</i>
Porcupine	<i>Tsekru.</i>
Pores	<i>'Chekere.</i>
Pork	<i>Thevochō.</i>
Portion	<i>Zā.</i>
Portrait	<i>Themarhi.</i>
Possessor	<i>Nipu.</i>
Possible	<i>Chilōto.</i>
Postpone	<i>Keyé.</i>
Pot	<i>Li.</i>
Potato	<i>Rephé, phému (sweet potato).</i>
Pour	<i>Ru, lā.</i>
Power	<i>Ko.</i>
Practise, <i>v.</i>	<i>Chimezhéléché.</i>
Precaution	<i>Pechi.</i>
Precede	<i>Rālé.</i>
Precipice	<i>Tsékkhā.</i>
Precisely	<i>Kethā krō.</i>
Pregnant	<i>Nānipfū.</i>
Prepare	<i>Kerpróléché.</i>
Present, <i>ad.</i>	<i>Vorwé.</i>
Present, <i>n.</i>	<i>Methā.</i>
Press, <i>v.</i>	<i>Neshiché.</i>

Pretence	<i>Keresā.</i>
Pretty	<i>Ngu vi.</i>
Prevent, <i>v.</i>	<i>Khā wā.</i>
Previously	<i>Thadzū, kerrāki.</i>
Price, <i>v.</i>	<i>Mā.</i>
Prick, <i>v.</i>	<i>Ze.</i>
Prison	<i>Kedéchāku.</i>
Probable	<i>Pujewé.</i>
Procure, <i>v.</i>	<i>Nguléché.</i>
Prodigal	<i>Kemepomā.</i>
Profit	<i>Mavi, prā.</i>
Prohibit	<i>Khāwā.</i>
Prolific	<i>Nāzipfū.</i>
Prompt	<i>'Nuse, mhar.</i>
Proof	<i>Le kethā.</i>
Prop	<i>Sidzā, sikhā.</i>
Proper	<i>Potu.</i>
Property	<i>Vé, nhiā.</i>
Prosperity	<i>Megā.</i>
Prostitute	<i>Thethenumā.</i>
Protect, <i>v.</i>	<i>Peveléché.</i>
Protector	<i>Khrékemā.</i>
Proud	<i>Ketekró, kerezhā.</i>
Prudent	<i>'Dāvi.</i>
Pull	<i>Teshiléché.</i>
Pumpkin	<i>Makfū.</i>
Punch, <i>v.</i>	<i>Dzute, zete.</i>
Punish, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pesha.</i>
Puppy	<i>Tefūnā.</i>
Purchase, <i>v.</i>	<i>Króléché.</i>
Pure	<i>Metsi.</i>
Purging	<i>Nhāvū.</i>
Purple	<i>Kemeri.</i>
Purse	<i>Chātsā, chébhā, rakābu.</i>
Pursue, <i>v.</i>	<i>Holéché.</i>
Push	<i>Neshiché.</i>
Put, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pezhūché.</i>
Putrid	<i>Titi, chéte.</i>
Puzzle	<i>'Numidā.</i>

Q

QUACK, <i>v.</i>	<i>Rā.</i>
Quagmire	<i>Dzuhíé, khānā.</i>

Quail, <i>n.</i>	. . .	<i>Semu.</i>
Quake . . . .	. . .	<i>Pe.</i>
Quarrel . . . .	. . .	<i>Kagi, kemelō.</i>
Quarter . . . .	. . .	<i>Zādāzāpo.</i>
Quench, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Mitsū (by water).</i>
Question . . . .	. . .	<i>Rechi.</i>
Quickly . . . .	. . .	<i>Mhai, rekri, pezi.</i>
Quietly . . . .	. . .	<i>Pesilē, relilē.</i>
Quill . . . .	. . .	<i>Tophāmā.</i>
Quite . . . .	. . .	<i>Petē.</i>

R

RACE, <i>n.</i>	. . .	<i>Tā kehā (running).</i>
Rafter . . . .	. . .	<i>Terhu.</i>
Rain . . . .	. . .	<i>Tirr.</i>
Rain-bow . . . .	. . .	<i>Kwesī.</i>
Rains . . . .	. . .	<i>Metsūki, thereki.</i>
Raise, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Sē, pesē.</i>
Rake . . . .	. . .	<i>Pārā, sārā.</i>
Ramble, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Phére.</i>
Ramrod . . . .	. . .	<i>Misi kerhūsi.</i>
Rape . . . .	. . .	<i>Poshe.</i>
Rapids . . . .	. . .	<i>Dzūvo.</i>
Raspberry . . . .	. . .	<i>Romūsi.</i>
Rat . . . .	. . .	<i>Thezu.</i>
Rattle, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Kekri.</i>
Raven . . . .	. . .	<i>Chezhā kezhā (big crow),</i>
Raw . . . .	. . .	<i>Kerhi, kesā.</i>
Razor . . . .	. . .	<i>Tsukwe.</i>
Reach, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Mehi.</i>
Read, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Prō.</i>
Ready . . . .	. . .	<i>Keselē, keretso.</i>
Rear . . . .	. . .	<i>Sātsā.</i>
Reason . . . .	. . .	<i>'Dā.</i>
Rebuke . . . .	. . .	<i>Keche.</i>
Receive . . . .	. . .	<i>Lē, ngule.</i>
Recent . . . .	. . .	<i>Tsédā.</i>
Receptacle . . . .	. . .	<i>Ku, bu.</i>
Reckon, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Prō.</i>
Recline, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Rehizhū.</i>
Recognise, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Sileto.</i>
Recollect, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Rekrā.</i>
Reconcile, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Keriki chawā.</i>

Recover, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Ngulā.</i>
Rectify, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Chilā.</i>
Red	. . .	<i>Kemeri.</i>
Redeem, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Vākhā.</i>
Reel, <i>n.</i>	. . .	<i>Themū.</i>
Reflect	. . .	<i>Nu kenudā.</i>
Refusal	. . .	<i>Po madā mo.</i>
Release	. . .	<i>Kā.</i>
Remain, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Bā.</i>
Remainder	. . .	<i>Bālā, peshā.</i>
Remember, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Rekrā.</i>
Remind, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Pu, pesī.</i>
Remorse	. . .	<i>Re.</i>
Remote	. . .	<i>Chā chā se.</i>
Remove	. . .	<i>Pevo.</i>
Rent	. . .	<i>Kebāshā, ngī.</i>
Repair, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Chilā, chipevī.</i>
Repeat	. . .	<i>Pulā.</i>
Reply, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Reche.</i>
Report	. . .	<i>Pu, (of a gun) kwe.</i>
Repose	. . .	<i>Relileā.</i>
Reprimand	. . .	<i>Keche.</i>
Reptile	. . .	<i>Tinhiū.</i>
Require	. . .	<i>Léto.</i>
Resemble	. . .	<i>Kemhā.</i>
Residue	. . .	<i>Bā.</i>
Resin	. . .	<i>Sitsā, sinhā.</i>
Responsible	. . .	<i>Zhālél, yālél.</i>
Rest, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Relilél.</i>
Restore, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Chilā.</i>
Retaliate	. . .	<i>Kekhepu.</i>
Return	. . .	<i>Lā vor.</i>
Revel	. . .	<i>Melā.</i>
Revenue	. . .	<i>Rakākro.</i>
Reward	. . .	<i>Methā.</i>
Rhinoceros	. . .	<i>Kwedā.</i>
Rhododendron	. . .	<i>Nithu bo.</i>
Rice	. . .	<i>Seko, lāko, (cooked) tē.</i>
Rich	. . .	<i>Mhāni.</i>
Ride, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Chikwirgitā.</i>
Ridge	. . .	<i>Chāzu krutigī.</i>
Rifle	. . .	<i>Nelā misi.</i>
Right	. . .	<i>Kethā, zā (direction).</i>

Rim	<i>Ke, kiē.</i>
Ring, <i>n.</i>	' <i>Bichenā kekhā, dzēkinākekhā.</i>
Rinse, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kenuwāché.</i>
Ripe	<i>Me.</i>
Rise, <i>v.</i>	<i>Sé.</i>
River	<i>Kerre.</i>
Road	<i>Chā, chahikrā.</i>
Roar, <i>v.</i>	<i>Rā.</i>
Roast, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pego, hu.</i>
Rob, <i>v.</i>	<i>Regu.</i>
Robber	<i>Kereguma.</i>
Rock	<i>Katsēdi.</i>
Root	<i>Simi.</i>
Rope	<i>Kerē, kero.</i>
Rotten	<i>Tite, chéte.</i>
Rough	<i>Kemehē.</i>
Raw	<i>Chā.</i>
Round	<i>Mereri, hu (around).</i>
Rub, <i>v.</i>	<i>Sūwāché.</i>
Rude	<i>Metsi mo.</i>
Rule, <i>n.</i>	<i>Zhé (dustúr).</i>
Run, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tā.</i>
Rupee	<i>Rakā.</i>
Rust	<i>Remhe.</i>

S

SACK	<i>Lokhā.</i>
Sad	' <i>Rhesha, kemerhiē, dsuāi.</i>
Safe	<i>Mithimo, thu (right).</i>
Salary	<i>Kāshā.</i>
Saliva	<i>Metsā.</i>
Salt	<i>Metsā.</i>
Saltpetre	<i>Remhe.</i>
Salute, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kelu.</i>
Salve, <i>v.</i>	<i>Dā.</i>
Sambur	<i>Thechā, thekrā.</i>
Same	<i>Kemhā.</i>
Sand	<i>Hochā, theshū.</i>
Sandfly	<i>Mimhānā.</i>
Sap	<i>Sidzū.</i>
Sarcasm	<i>Théyuchi.</i>
Satisfied	<i>Nibā.</i>
Save	<i>Perhi, lārhi.</i>

Saw, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Sikegī.</i>
Say, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Pu.</i>
Scald, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Hiu.</i>
Scales	.	.	.	<i>Reshūku</i> (weighing fish).
Scar	.	.	.	<i>Režā kwō, kechō kwō.</i>
Scatter, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Lutsā hātsā shi.</i>
Scold, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Ra, keche.</i>
Scoop, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Chu.</i>
Scorch, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Rēzā.</i>
Scowl	.	.	.	<i>'Zé kekrā.</i>
Scrape, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Gwe.</i>
Scratch, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Pekwe.</i>
Scream, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Krā, mekhié.</i>
Screw	.	.	.	<i>Siri.</i>
Seam	.	.	.	<i>Therhe.</i>
Search, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Pfü.</i>
Season	.	.	.	<i>Ki.</i>
Seat	.	.	.	<i>Thebā, bāyā.</i>
Second	.	.	.	<i>Kekriu ; keniāu.</i>
See	.	.	.	<i>Pi, meho.</i>
Seed	.	.	.	<i>Rosi, shū, tsā.</i>
Seize, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Té.</i>
Seldom	.	.	.	<i>Mhakio.</i>
Self	.	.	.	<i>Te, tha, bu, bo.</i>
Select, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>'Ni lé.</i>
Sell, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Zé.</i>
Send, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Ketsé.</i>
Sense	.	.	.	<i>Dā.</i>
Separate	.	.	.	<i>Kekri.</i>
Sepulchre	.	.	.	<i>Mokru.</i>
Serpent	.	.	.	<i>Tinhiū.</i>
Servant	.	.	.	<i>Tekema.</i>
Set aside	.	.	.	<i>Kekri peshū.</i>
Set down	.	.	.	<i>Peshū.</i>
Several	.	.	.	<i>Hocho.</i>
Sew, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Therhe.</i>
Shade	.	.	.	<i>Tisū.</i>
Shadow	.	.	.	<i>Krō.</i>
Shake	.	.	.	<i>Kenā, 'tsüge</i> (head).
Shallow	.	.	.	<i>Kelā, sumo.</i>
Sham	.	.	.	<i>Swe, tiche.</i>
Shame	.	.	.	<i>Mengā.</i>

Share	<i>Zā.</i>
Sharp	<i>Lōvi.</i>
Shave, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tsūtēwā.</i>
She	<i>Lupfū.</i>
Sheath	<i>Ku.</i>
Sheep	<i>Tekā.</i>
Shelf	<i>Like.</i>
Shell	<i>Vāchu.</i>
Shield	<i>Peshō.</i>
Shines	<i>Prizowé.</i>
Shiver	<i>Kipeche.</i>
Shoe	<i>'Phiku.</i>
Shoot, <i>v.</i>	<i>Misikishichō.</i>
Shop	<i>Chānhiāki.</i>
Short	<i>Kedzū, kache.</i>
Shoulder	<i>'Bukhié.</i>
Shout, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pupeto.</i>
Shove, <i>v.</i>	<i>Ne.</i>
Shrivelled	<i>Redu, renhia, regwi.</i>
Shut, <i>v.</i>	<i>Khā, mā (eyes).</i>
Sick	<i>Mhāchō.</i>
Side	<i>Tsā. Redu, renchiā, regwi.</i>
Sigh	<i>Mehi.</i>
Sight, <i>n.</i>	<i>Pomhāpichā (gun).</i>
Silence	<i>Kemekri.</i>
Silver	<i>Rakājō.</i>
Similar	<i>Kemhā.</i>
Simple	<i>Chilēvi.</i>
Sing, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kali, chāli.</i>
Single	<i>Rebi.</i>
Sink, <i>v.</i>	<i>Rilé.</i>
Sip, <i>v.</i>	<i>Mathechi.</i>
Sister	<i>'Lupfū.</i>
Sister-in-law	<i>'Ti.</i>
Sit	<i>Balé.</i>
Site	<i>Phe.</i>
Skin	<i>'Zhū.</i>
Skull	<i>'Tsūru.</i>
Sky	<i>Ti.</i>
Slack	<i>Rewhō, maihu.</i>
Slander	<i>Thā.</i>
Slave	<i>Thegēmā.</i>

Slay, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Dukri.</i>
Sleep, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Zhũ.</i>
Sleepy .	.	.	.	<i>Zénite.</i>
Slender	.	.	.	<i>Kache.</i>
Slightly	.	.	.	<i>Hocho hocho.</i>
Slip .	.	.	.	<i>Béje, thezésu.</i>
Slippery	.	.	.	<i>Ranið.</i>
Slit .	.	.	.	<i>Kerhé.</i>
Sloping	.	.	.	<i>Pepi.</i>
Slow .	.	.	.	<i>Pesi, reli.</i>
Slug .	.	.	.	<i>Sonhie, nulānhie, nulāku.</i>
Sly .	.	.	.	<i>'Therhu.</i>
Smack .	.	.	.	<i>Bishevũ.</i>
Small .	.	.	.	<i>Kache.</i>
Smash .	.	.	.	<i>Vaprowā, jéþrowā.</i>
Smell .	.	.	.	<i>Tengu, menā.</i>
Smile .	.	.	.	<i>Nũ.</i>
Smoke, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Miku.</i>
Smoke, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Te.</i>
Smooth	.	.	.	<i>Kemeju, mene.</i>
Smother	.	.	.	<i>Mhakri.</i>
Snail .	.	.	.	<i>Nulānhie.</i>
Snake .	.	.	.	<i>Tinhiũ.</i>
Snare, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Mā.</i>
Snatch .	.	.	.	<i>Sé.</i>
Sneeze .	.	.	.	<i>Rithā.</i>
Snipe .	.	.	.	<i>Kijinuru.</i>
Snow .	.	.	.	<i>Pekri.</i>
Snore, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Zé mekro.</i>
So .	.	.	.	<i>Selānu.</i>
Soap .	.	.	.	<i>Tsũnhiũ (generic name), sokré, mego rekwi, pelũ, meshātsũ, nhiũ.</i>
Socket .	.	.	.	<i>Ku, bu.</i>
Soft .	.	.	.	<i>Kemene.</i>
Soil, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Kiji.</i>
Soil, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Perhuwā.</i>
Sojourn	.	.	.	<i>Bā.</i>
Solicit .	.	.	.	<i>Chāiā.</i>
Solid .	.	.	.	<i>Kemeti.</i>
Something	.	.	.	<i>Mhāho.</i>
Sometimes	.	.	.	<i>Mhākio.</i>
Some one	.	.	.	<i>Māho.</i>

Son	'Nā.
Song	Kali.
Soon	Pezī.
Sore	Chō.
Sorrow	Theshā, magi.
Sort	Kemhā.
Sound	Kwe.
South	Chākrichā.
Sour	Keké; kekro.
Sow, n.	Vokrū.
Sow, v.	Tsāprū.
Span, n.	'Pfo, 'kwō.
Spark, n.	Mitsā.
Sparrow	Chékrā.
Speak, v.	Pushiché.
Spear	Rengu, dudā, ngudu.
Spectacles	Mhire.
Spherical	Kemere.
Spider	Siré, shiro.
Spill, v.	Kenge; kethu.
Spin, v.	Pelū (cloth); tsāze (cotton).
Spirit	Dzu, dzuhāro.
Spit, v.	Metsā.
Spleen	'Nutu.
Split, v.	Pro.
Spoil	Peshā.
Spoon	Keché.
Spout, n.	Tā, dzūli.
Spray	Mhutsāshe.
Spread out	Lhā.
Spring	Dzūlā.
Spring, v.	Pru.
Spur, n.	Thā.
Square	Kédā.
Squirrel	Kekhé, kelhi.
Squeeze, v.	The.
Stab, v.	Zé.
Stag	Thechā, thekrā.
Stagger	Pevū vū.
Stagnant	Menā, ti.
Stair	Khāiā, khādu.

Stalk, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Puchā.</i>
Stamp, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Phichā petsā.</i>
Stand, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Thālél.</i>
Stand up	.	.	.	<i>Sé thālélché.</i>
Star	.	.	.	<i>Themü.</i>
Stare	.	.	.	<i>'Mhi pelāpé.</i>
Startled	.	.	.	<i>Ri, rié.</i>
Starve	.	.	.	<i>Khe.</i>
Steady	.	.	.	<i>Melélhé.</i>
Steal	.	.	.	<i>Regu.</i>
Steam	.	.	.	<i>Dzü keku.</i>
Steam-boat	.	.	.	<i>Miru.</i>
Steel	.	.	.	<i>Sethi.</i>
Steep	.	.	.	<i>Chākrā, chāsu.</i>
Step, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Chā po.</i>
Stern, <i>ad.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Kethākrö.</i>
Stick, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Si.</i>
Stiff	.	.	.	<i>Kemethi.</i>
Still, <i>ad.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Melémo.</i>
Sting, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Thā.</i>
Sting, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Kelü.</i>
Stir, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Kerhö.</i>
Stockade	.	.	.	<i>Sidāhu.</i>
Stone	.	.	.	<i>Katsé, kaché.</i>
Stomach	.	.	.	<i>'Vā.</i>
Stoop	.	.	.	<i>Nuke.</i>
Stop	.	.	.	<i>Helā.</i>
Stop, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Khā.</i>
Storm	.	.	.	<i>Tirkrā.</i>
Story	.	.	.	<i>Thādzö dé.</i>
Stream	.	.	.	<i>Kerre.</i>
Straight	.	.	.	<i>Kemeshö.</i>
Stranger	.	.	.	<i>Kekrimā.</i>
Straw	.	.	.	<i>Regü.</i>
Strength	.	.	.	<i>Ko.</i>
Strike, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Vü.</i>
String	.	.	.	<i>Keré, kero.</i>
Strong	.	.	.	<i>Kemethi, kemechā.</i>
Stunned	.	.	.	<i>Mechimo.</i>
Subject, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Krokroāmā.</i>
Submission	.	.	.	<i>Dézé.</i>
Submitted	.	.	.	<i>Dézételé.</i>

Substitute, <i>n.</i>	. . .	<i>Su.</i>
Suck, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Kelhé, nulé.</i>
Sudden	. . .	<i>Zopo.</i>
Sun	. . .	<i>Tināki.</i>
Sunlight	. . .	<i>Tinā.</i>
Sunrise	. . .	<i>Nāki thu.</i>
Sunset	. . .	<i>Nāki lé.</i>
Suicide	. . .	<i>Pothe sā.</i>
Support	. . .	<i>Thu, mengupé.</i>
Sure	. . .	<i>Kethākrö, thu.</i>
Surround	. . .	<i>Hu.</i>
Suspect, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Lekethākrö, 'gibālé.</i>
Swallow, <i>n.</i>	. . .	<i>Titā.</i>
Swallow, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Mezu.</i>
Swarm	. . .	<i>Makwitso (bees).</i>
Swear, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Reswe.</i>
Sweep, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Swe, tso.</i>
Sweet ⁴	. . .	<i>Kemu.</i>
Sweet-heart	. . .	<i>Nipfü, niü.</i>
Swim	. . .	<i>Däüvü.</i>
Sword	. . .	<i>Fiehchā.</i>
Swing	. . .	<i>Kelā.</i>

T

TABLE	. . .	<i>Thebā.</i>
Tail	. . .	<i>'Mi.</i>
Tailor	. . .	<i>Kweketerhömā.</i>
Take	. . .	<i>Léléché.</i>
Talk	. . .	<i>Kerechi.</i>
Tall	. . .	<i>Rekré.</i>
Tame	. . .	<i>Keperi.</i>
Tank	. . .	<i>Risā.</i>
Taste, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Methā pi.</i>
Tear	. . .	<i>Mhidzū.</i>
Tear, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Kihā, rhā.</i>
Tell, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Pu.</i>
Tempest	. . .	<i>Tirrkā.</i>
Tent	. . .	<i>Kweki.</i>
Terrible	. . .	<i>Ngumithi, ngu pri.</i>
Testicle	. . .	<i>'Dzu.</i>
Than	. . .	<i>Ki.</i>
That	. . .	<i>Lu.</i>

Thatch	<i>Kighā.</i>
Them	<i>Luko, luniā.</i>
Then	<i>Semesēki.</i>
There	<i>Luki, lunu.</i>
Thick	<i>Keshū, kemekhā.</i>
Thief	<i>Kereguma.</i>
Thin	<i>Kerepfū, gwe (of animate objects).</i>
This	<i>Hāu.</i>
Thing	<i>Mhā, vē, nhiā.</i>
Thinking	<i>Sālébāwé.</i>
Third	<i>Seu.</i>
Thirst	<i>Therhe.</i>
Thorn	<i>Tsohu, zohu.</i>
Thou	<i>No.</i>
Thousand	<i>Nie.</i>
Thread	<i>Kelo.</i>
Through	<i>Nu.</i>
Throw, <i>v.</i>	<i>Péjé.</i>
Throw away	<i>Kāwā.</i>
Throw down	<i>Pekrō.</i>
Thumb	<i>'Bikrō.</i>
Thunder	<i>Tise.</i>
Thus	<i>Hidi.</i>
Tickle	<i>Kemesā.</i>
Tie	<i>Phā, pele : kemethu.</i>
Tiger	<i>Tekhu.</i>
Tigress	<i>Tekhu krō.</i>
Tight	<i>Kete.</i>
Tighten	<i>Kete kemethilé.</i>
Tillage	<i>Léti.</i>
Time	<i>Ki.</i>
Timid	<i>Mithi.</i>
Tin	<i>Rishū, zhūsi.</i>
Tipsy	<i>Mezé.</i>
Tired	<i>Kemeshié, mezā.</i>
Toast	<i>Hupelélé.</i>
Toad	<i>Theyu.</i>
Tobacco	<i>Kuprō.</i>
To-day	<i>Thā.</i>
Together	<i>Kezé, kesā.</i>
Toe	<i>'Phikinā, also 'pichena.</i>
Tomb	<i>Mokru.</i>

To-morrow	<i>Sodu.</i>
Tongue	<i>'Melū, meva.</i>
To-night	<i>Chejö.</i>
Too	<i>Ri.</i>
Tool	<i>Nhiä.</i>
Tooth	<i>'Hu.</i>
Top, <i>n.</i>	<i>Kwethā.</i>
Top, <i>adv.</i>	<i>Pesātsā, pesāgè.</i>
Topsy-turvy	<i>Pekepelā, kerhōkeahi.</i>
Torch	<i>Mithu.</i>
Total	<i>Kangu.</i>
Touch, <i>v.</i>	<i>Bē.</i>
Tow, <i>n.</i>	<i>Sinhi.</i>
Toy	<i>Kemelānhiä.</i>
Track	<i>Sā, phishu.</i>
Trade	<i>Telhi.</i>
Trap	<i>Kebā, teki.</i>
Travel	<i>Revō.</i>
Traveller	<i>Revō kechemā.</i>
Tree	<i>Sibo.</i>
Tremble	<i>Pe.</i>
Trench	<i>Kurē.</i>
Triangular	<i>Kēse.</i>
Tribe	<i>Tinā.</i>
Trigger	<i>Lātse.</i>
Trip, <i>v.</i>	<i>Phiperhe, phimasū.</i>
Trouble	<i>Kemezhiē.</i>
Trunk	<i>Sibo.</i>
Truth	<i>Kethā.</i>
Try, <i>v.</i>	<i>Chimadjepichē.</i>
Tub	<i>Siku, kuzā.</i>
Tumble, <i>v.</i>	<i>Krō.</i>
Turn, <i>v.</i>	<i>Keri, kohi.</i>
Twin	<i>Nābi.</i>
Twist	<i>Pelū, keri.</i>

U

UNABLE	<i>Lelhowē.</i>
Unarmed	<i>Methā.</i>
Unawares	<i>Simodi.</i>
Unbind	<i>Prishichē.</i>
Uncle	<i>Apudzūrāu, apusāzāu.</i>

Unclean	<i>Messā mo, perhu.</i>
Uncommon	<i>Ngu peréyāmowé.</i>
Uncover	<i>Lhi.</i>
Under	<i>Pekrā</i>
Understand	<i>Sī.</i>
Underwood	<i>Réhā nhā.</i>
Undo	<i>Pri.</i>
Undulating	<i>Chā krā.</i>
Undress, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kwe lhéshiché, also kwé rhoāché.</i>
Unequal	<i>Kemhamo.</i>
Uneven	<i>Kemethāmo, keredu.</i>
Unfit	<i>Chi keléje.</i>
Unfold	<i>Lhāshiché.</i>
Ungrateful	<i>Kekrēsīmo.</i>
Unhappy	<i>Magi.</i>
Unhealthy	<i>Chiniü keshā.</i>
Unite	<i>Kemekré.</i>
Unripe	<i>Kepeje, memo.</i>
Unroll	<i>Kelhā.</i>
Untie	<i>Pri.</i>
Untrue	<i>Tiche.</i>
Up	<i>Pesātsā, pesā nu.</i>
Upright	<i>Kemezhe.</i>
Uproar	<i>Mavūku.</i>
Urine	<i>Pedsu.</i>
Use	<i>Mhachilé kevi.</i>

V

VALLEY	<i>Chāke, kijikerre.</i>
Valuable	<i>Pomāchā, pomārē.</i>
Vapour	<i>Ku.</i>
Variety	<i>Zhé kekri.</i>
Veal	<i>Mithunāchō.</i>
Vegetable	<i>Gā.</i>
Vein	<i>'Melüchā.</i>
Vend	<i>Zé.</i>
Venom	<i>Po matsā rhu.</i>
Verdant	<i>Kepje, rhibā.</i>
Very	<i>Sé, peré, krā.</i>
Vex	<i>Kemeshié.</i>
Vigilant	<i>Peche.</i>
Vigour	<i>Kerezhā, thepfü.</i>

Village	. . .	<i>Renā.</i>
Virgin	. . .	<i>Relunāma, roāmā.</i>
Visage	. . .	<i>'Zé.</i>
Voice	. . .	<i>Dé, kwe.</i>
Vomit	. . .	<i>Merre.</i>
Voyage	. . .	<i>Revō.</i>
Vulture	. . .	<i>Chōhā.</i>

W

WADE	. . .	<i>Dzurhé.</i>
Wagtail	. . .	<i>Tsi.</i>
Wages	. . .	<i>Kāzā.</i>
Waist	. . .	<i>'Ché.</i>
Wait	. . .	<i>Bā, kweléché.</i>
Wake, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Kesushiché.</i>
Walk, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Tā, ré.</i>
Wall	. . .	<i>Chāhu.</i>
Want, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Chā, nī.</i>
War	. . .	<i>Therhō kagi.</i>
Warm	. . .	<i>Lé.</i>
Warrior	. . .	<i>Kethepfōma.</i>
Wash, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Dzü relua (bathe), krowā, metiwā (hands), meniwā (clothes), tsuwā (mouth).</i>
Wasp	. . .	<i>Kwibe.</i>
Waste	. . .	<i>Rezā, kethere, kethero.</i>
Watch, <i>n.</i>	. . .	<i>Terhobāvū.</i>
Water	. . .	<i>Dzü.</i>
Waterfall	. . .	<i>Dzüvo.</i>
Waterfowl	. . .	<i>Dzü tophā.</i>
Wax	. . .	<i>Makwibo.</i>
Way	. . .	<i>Chā (road).</i>
We	. . .	<i>Heko, heniā.</i>
Weak	. . .	<i>Kethāche.</i>
Weary	. . .	<i>Kemezhié, lhote.</i>
Weave, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Kwe dā.</i>
Web	. . .	<i>Sirétsā, shirotsā.</i>
Weed	. . .	<i>Nhā.</i>
Weep	. . .	<i>Krā.</i>
Weigh, <i>v.</i>	. . .	<i>Reshü shi.</i>
Weight	. . .	<i>Kemesi.</i>
Weir	. . .	<i>Kho khā.</i>
West	. . .	<i>Nāki kelechā.</i>

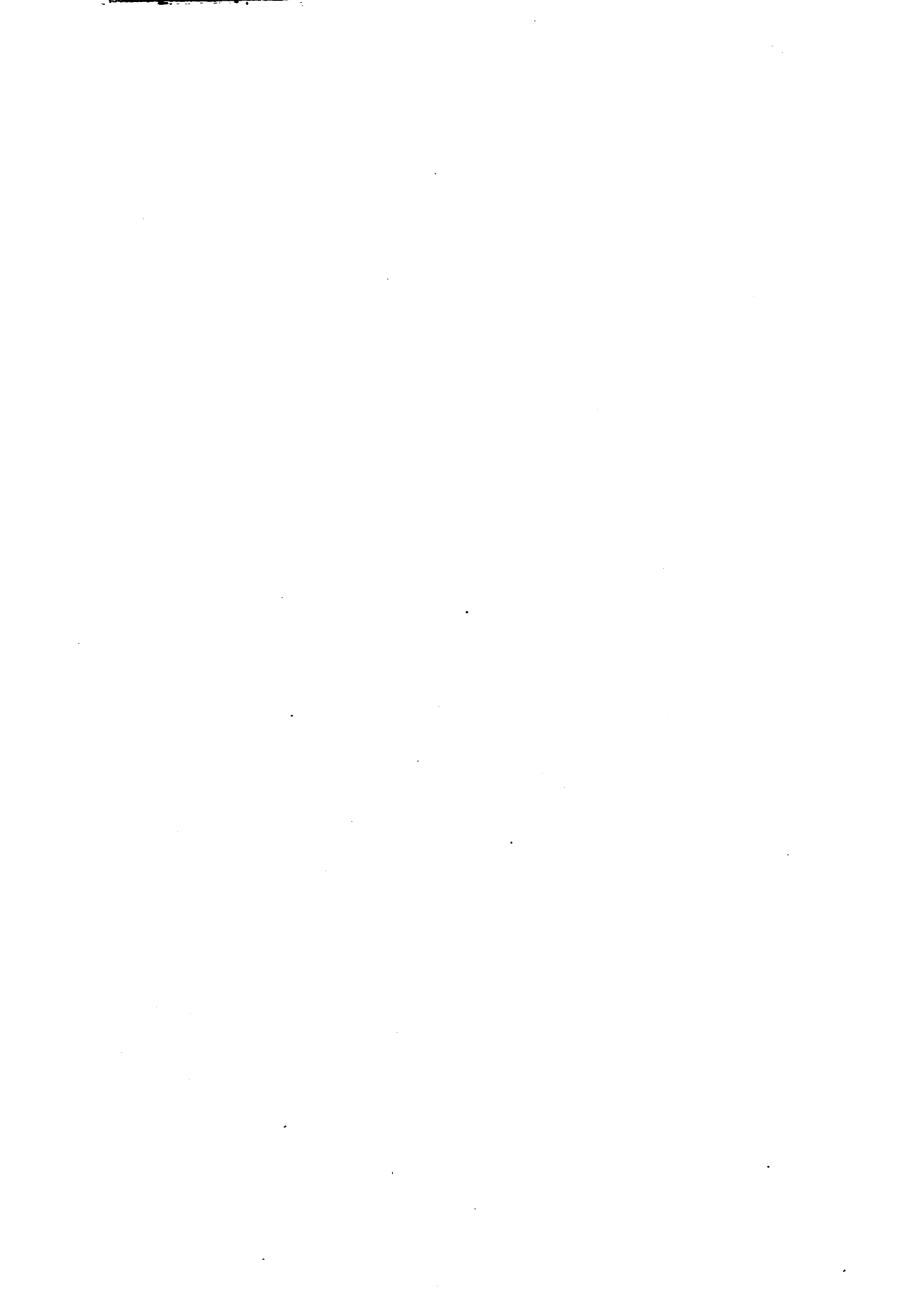
Wet	<i>Petsé, peché.</i>
What	<i>Kejipo, kedipo.</i>
Whatever	<i>Kehupo pori.</i>
When	<i>Kejiki, kedimeséki.</i>
Whence	<i>Kitsanu kirānu, kirāponu, kitsathēponu.</i>
Where	<i>Kitsā, kirā, kiki, kigā.</i>
Which	<i>Kiu, kejiu.</i>
Whip	<i>Siro.</i>
Whisper	<i>Kepekzedé.</i>
Whistle	<i>Mesu.</i>
White	<i>Kekrā, kechā.</i>
White-ant	<i>Mekrō.</i>
White thread	<i>Lākrā, lāckā.</i>
Who	<i>Sopo.</i>
Why	<i>Kidi, kejipo, kejipochidi.</i>
Wicked	<i>Ko, zhéshā.</i>
Wide	<i>Kemeyā, kezhā.</i>
Widow	<i>Sāmipfü.</i>
Widower	<i>Thepfūsāmi.</i>
Wife	<i>Kimā.</i>
Wild	<i>Nhā.</i>
Will	<i>Madā.</i>
Wind, <i>n.</i>	<i>Tikrā, timehü.</i>
Wind, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kedzi.</i>
Winding	<i>Kerewhi.</i>
Wing	<i>Shū.</i>
Wink	<i>Mhiprà.</i>
Winter	<i>Baiyeki. Lit.—resting-time.</i>
Wipe, <i>v.</i>	<i>Sü.</i>
Wire, <i>n.</i>	<i>Theshüreso.</i>
Wise	<i>Mhā kesī.</i>
Wish, <i>v.</i>	<i>Chā, niu.</i>
Witch	<i>Themumā.</i>
With	<i>Zé.</i>
Withered	<i>Ragwi, kesā.</i>
Within	<i>Nu.</i>
Witness	<i>Ĵāpu.</i>
Woman	<i>The numā, kethāmā (one who has left her husband).</i>
Wonderful	<i>Ngā.</i>
Wood	<i>Si.</i>
Woodcock	<i>Kiji nuru.</i>

Woodpecker	<i>Sidu</i>
Word '	<i>Dé.</i>
Work, <i>n.</i>	<i>Mhākechi.</i>
Work, <i>v.</i>	<i>Mhāchi.</i>
Worm	<i>Sochū, zotsū.</i>
Worm-wood	<i>Penhā, nhāpfu.</i>
Worst	<i>Keshāthā.</i>
Wound, <i>n.</i>	<i>Rezā.</i>
Wrap, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tsuléché.</i>
Wrestle, <i>v.</i>	' <i>Kene.</i>
Wrinkle	' <i>Khādu.</i>
Wrist	' <i>Kerré, also biché.</i>
Write, <i>v.</i>	<i>Ru, thu.</i>
Wrong	<i>Kethāmo (untrue), also metsimo (in-</i> <i>correct).</i>

Y

YAM	<i>Dzūnā, prému.</i>
Yawn	<i>Kehi.</i>
Year	<i>Tsi.</i>
Yearly	<i>Titsi.</i>
Yellow	<i>Kemehe.</i>
Yes	<i>Uwé.</i>
Yesterday	<i>Andu.</i>
You	<i>No.</i>
Young	<i>Krisā (16-25), nichu (4-16),</i>





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OUTLINE GRAMMAR
OF
THE ANGĀMI NĀGĀ LANGUAGE,
WITH
A VOCABULARY AND ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES.

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