Presented by

Government of Areop.

Date........22nd November, 1919.
AO NAGA GRAMMAR

WITH

ILLUSTRATIVE PHRASES AND VOCABULARY,

BY

MRS. E. W. CLARK,

MOLUNG, NAGA HILLS, ASSAM.

SHILLONG:

PRINTED AT THE ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRINTING OFFICE.

1893.
PREFACE.

In the preparation of this work, I have had access to my husband's Ao Naga-English Manuscript Dictionary, and am also indebted to him for personal assistance, especially on the Grammar.

MARY M. CLARK.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIALECTS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALPHABET</td>
<td>2-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTICLES</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOUNS</td>
<td>5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRONOUNS</td>
<td>10-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADJECTIVES</td>
<td>13-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERBS</td>
<td>16-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADVERBS</td>
<td>38-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONJUNCTIONS</td>
<td>42-43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERJECTIONS</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNTAX</td>
<td>43-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMERALS</td>
<td>44-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIVISION OF TIME</td>
<td>46-48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEASURES OF LENGTH AND WEIGHT</td>
<td>48-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLUSTRATIVE PHRASES</td>
<td>50-87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH-AO VOCABULARY</td>
<td>88-181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AO NAGA GRAMMAR.

DIALECTS.

By a tradition, more or less supported by present facts, the Naga tribe known as the Ao have from very early times had two dialects,—the Zungi and Mungsen. The legend is, that a colony of Zungi and friendly Ahoms migrated to these parts hundreds of years ago. The Zungis stopped for years at Zungi Imti, a place just behind the upper villages of the tribe, and the Ahoms resided awhile at a place now occupied by one of the upper villages called Lungmisa or Tzūmar Menden. Tzūma is what the Aos call the valley of Assam, and Tzūmar Menden means the seat or abode of Assamese, or Ahoms, as they were called before the English occupation of the valley. The Ahoms are said to have lived not many years in the hills, and then to have moved down into the valley. By tradition, while the Aos were still in the one village called Zungi Imti, the Mungsen lived near, but just below them. At first there is said to have been no intermarriage between the two peoples, but for many years there has been; yet to this day the difference in physique between the two can frequently be noted, the Mungsen being more Mongolian. In many instances these two classes have lived for generations in the same village and intermarried, yet the two dialects have remained. In other villages where the Zungi or Mungsen has very largely predominated the weaker dialect has succumbed; but even in such villages both dialects are generally understood, though only one may be spoken in the village.

When Zungi and Mungsen converse together, each frequently, though not always, speaks his own dialect. From the first, Zungi has evidently been the dominant element in the Ao tribe, and only among the Zungi do the village offices descend in family lines. This dialect is now decidedly more prevalent than the Mungsen. Some words of the latter have crept into the Zungi dialect, but only very few, considering the long and intimate relationship of the two dialects. The language of the books thus far printed in Ao is Zungi, and this is employed in the following pages.
The Nagas had no books or letters; in making books for the Ao tribe of Nagas, the English or Roman alphabet has been used. By the system in vogue at present for Romanising the languages of India proper, the letter a is used to correspond with the first Sanskrit vowel, and it is presumed to have the sound of short ū, like u in bat. This use of a may be convenient for languages and dialects of Sanskritic origin, but it is very inconvenient for other languages, especially if there be a desire to avoid diacritic marks. In giving an alphabet to a people, these marks should be used as little as possible, because they are troublesome to write, liable to break off in process of printing, and as their projections require extra space, it is very difficult to print a large book like the Bible in a form small enough to be convenient for general use.

It is also important that each letter have one sound and be allowed no great deviation. If, now, to the letter a be assigned the sound of short ū, then ai=ūi, and ao=ūo, and au=ūu. In other words if a represents short ū, it cannot be used in forming diphthongs. Hence, as to the power of a, the Indian system of Romanising has been departed from, but adhered to in most other respects. In short, the Roman vowels in Ao books have the Italian sound, and in support of this system are the highest authorities,—the Royal Geographical Societies of London and Paris. As a result of some inquiry, it may perhaps be asserted that this system is now, outside of India, the basis of Romanising the unwritten languages of the world.

Sounds peculiar to a language may require new characters or diacritic marks to indicate them. The sound of u in but is said to be foreign to the old Roman alphabet, and to represent this sound in Ao Naga a new letter has been formed, it is a looped v, thus, v. The character is easily written and readily distinguished by the eye. In this way the Ao alphabet is completed, the essential sounds represented without a diacritic sign. The alphabet is as follows:

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

a has the sound of a in father, ah.
e " " " " " e " met and they.

* The loop of this new character should have been larger and more distinct, so as to appear as a loop rather than a dot—M. M. C.
CONSONANTS.

\begin{align*}
i&\text{ has the sound of } i \text{ in } \text{pin} \text{ and } \text{pique}. \\
o&\text{ note, mot.} \\
u&\text{ note, mot.} \\
v&\text{ but, cut.} \\
ae, ai&\text{ ice, rite.} \\
ao, au&\text{ out, mound.} \\
av&\text{ awe, bawl.}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{i} & \text{ has the sound of } i \text{ in } \text{pin} \text{ and } \text{pique}. \\
\text{o} & \text{ note, mot.} \\
\text{u} & \text{ note, mot.} \\
\text{v} & \text{ but, cut.} \\
\text{ae, ai} & \text{ ice, rite.} \\
\text{ao, au} & \text{ out, mound.} \\
\text{av} & \text{ awe, bawl.}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{b} & \text{ as in English.} \\
\text{c} & \text{ always soft.} \\
\text{d} & \text{ as in English.} \\
\text{f} & \text{ as in English.} \\
\text{g} & \text{ always hard.} \\
\text{h} & \text{ seldom used to aspirate a vowel.} \\
\text{j} & \text{ always soft.} \\
\text{k} & \text{ as in English.} \\
\text{l} & \text{ as in English.} \\
\text{m} & \text{ as in English.} \\
\text{n} & \text{ as in English.} \\
\text{p} & \text{ as in English.} \\
\text{q} & \text{ as in English.} \\
\text{r} & \text{ as in English.} \\
\text{s} & \text{ always soft.} \\
\text{t} & \text{ as in English.} \\
\text{v} & \text{ as in English.} \\
\text{w} & \text{ as in English.} \\
\text{x} & \text{ not used.} \\
\text{y} & \text{ as in English.} \\
\text{z} & \text{ as in English.}
\end{align*}

The diphthong \text{av} is very seldom heard. The diphthongs \text{ae, ai}, though sounded alike, are both needed; the same is true of \text{ao} and \text{au}. Between the two last a slight distinction in sound can be made, but practically none is observed. The diphthong \text{oi} is not heard. At one time the variations of sound between that of \text{e} in \text{met} and \text{they}, also that of \text{i} in \text{pin} and \text{pique}, were indicated by diacritic marks; but these distinctions confused the pupils learning the alphabet, and retarded their progress. Furthermore, it was ascertained that the Nagas did not need them as an aid to correct pronunciation; they were serviceable only to the foreigner who had not well mastered the language. For these reasons diacritic marks do not now appear in \text{Ao} books.

The single consonants in the \text{Ao} language have about the same power as in English: but \text{f} is not heard in \text{Ao} words except in \text{tufset, tefset}; \text{x} is not used at all. The chief use of \text{c} is in combination with \text{h}, and this \text{ch} has the sound of \text{ch} in \text{church}; \text{c} is also used in a few instances after \text{s} to prolong its sound. The letter \text{j} is always soft as in \text{join}, and \text{g} always hard as in \text{give}; \text{sh} is sounded as in \text{shine}. There is scarcely any use of \text{h} except in the combinations \text{ch} and \text{sh}. The letters \text{q, v,} and \text{w} are used but little. The letters \text{ng} when written together are pronounced as one letter, never separately,
as, 'ang-u' not 'an-gu', and 'ang-a' not 'an-ga'. Few words begin with d, e, g, u, or v. A notable feature in Ao words is that many of them end with short u, v. This sound as final is one that a foreigner finds a little difficult to articulate properly.

The vowels are not always permanent, as, ka (one), but one emphatic—one only—becomes ketang instead of katang'. From 'tenuk' or 'nuk' (the eye), we have in one direction nokshi, to look on desiringly, to covet, and in the opposite direction 'nyka' and 'anyk', seeing to, watching. When two vowels come together, there is generally a coalescence or elision, and sometimes also a new vowel sound is the result. 'Sy', the stem of one of the verbs, 'to be', should have as an imperative form 'syang', which becomes 'sang'; 'ky', my, and o, word, unite and become 'ku'; 'gy' or 'ky', the stem of the verb 'to give', becomes in the imperative 'kwa' or 'kwang' instead of 'kya' or 'kyang'. There is one word so metamorphosed as to be hardly recognisable, it is 'mokolung' for 'metkulung.' But of such changes even in the most common colloquial terms there is hardly a parallel to this.

There are more mutations among the consonants than the vowels; those most frequently interchanged the one for the other are b and p, d and t, g and k, occasionally b and v, m and n. In fact, among the words of everyday use almost any letter may be changed for euphemism, and to this end the letter f is brought into the language in the two sole instances of its use above specified.

When the final consonants in a verbal form are ts, these are changed into s before a suffix beginning with a, as 'agysy' (to give to some one beside the speaker); by adding a becomes 'agysa', not 'agysya', by adding 'ang' it becomes 'agyzang', not 'agysyang'.

It may be remarked here that peculiar inflections for giving different ideas to the same word is a device of articulation seldom resorted to in Ao-Naga, though so common in the Chinese and its cognates. In the Ao language, articulation is by vocables represented by letters, though in a very few instances words have different meanings by accenting different syllables.

ARTICLES.

For the indefinite article a or an the numeral for one, 'ka' or 'kati', is used, and for the we have demonstrative pronouns or demonstrative suffixes. If we allow that an
article can follow its noun as well as precede it, then what has been termed a demonstrative suffix may be called the Ao definite article. For example, 'nisung' is 'man', and 'nisungzi' is 'the man', or 'this man', reference being to a particular man just named. Such a phrase as the man who, must be constructed quite differently in Ao Naga, as will be seen under the subject Pronouns. There is a use of the letter $t$ in this language which in some instances closely resembles that of a definite article. This use of $t$ is restricted to verbal forms and adjectives, and will be illustrated under Verbs and Adjectives.

**Nouns.**

One peculiarity about Ao nouns is the paucity denoting abstract ideas. The prevailing mode of thought is not in that line. It can be said 'according to your faith be it unto you', but the preferable form is 'as you have believed be it unto you'. Instead of saying 'he is given to meditation', the Aos would say 'he meditates much'. They have no word for 'kingdom', their villages were little independent democracies. They have no good word for 'reign', 'dominion', nor for 'height', 'depth', or 'width', 'form' or 'colour', 'health' or 'wealth', 'north' or 'south'. Abstruse abstract terms one would not expect to find among a rude people who have had to struggle hard and constantly to get needful food and to ward off enemies; but the absence of so many common abstract forms is rather remarkable, especially as such forms can be made with the greatest facility, as for instance, 'meim' is the stem of the verb 'to love', and 'temeim' is 'love'; so 'sangwa' is the stem of the verb to 'illumine', and 'tesangwa' is 'light'; so also we have 'temang' faith, from the verb 'to believe'; in like manner abstract terms could be multiplied almost indefinitely.

Nouns are formed from other parts of speech as easily as in English. One way of forming an abstract noun from a verb root has just been given. A variation of this mode is thus, 'pela' is the stem of the verb 'to rejoice', the future form of which is 'pelatsy' will rejoice, and 'tepelatsy' is joy, 'tepelaba' or 'pelaba' is also joy; the $ba$ in this word is doubtless the third personal pronoun $pa$ changed to $ba$ and used as a suffix; in a similar way from 'tazung', the adjective good, we have 'tazungba' the good one or the best; the adjective 'aeiga', many, takes the form 'aeigati', and is a noun, as 'aeigati ashitsy' many will say; 'ziyong' is the stem of the verb to-
eat a meal, and ziyongtsy is food; ‘ali’ means to be, to reside, ‘alidak’ place of abode, residence, ‘aliba’ a resident; ‘alep’ means to cut and ‘talepdak’ cut place, the cut; ‘ki’ is the word for house, ‘nung’ means in, and ‘pu’ or ‘bu’ is an old word for man, and from these three words we have ‘ki-nung-pu’ house-in-man, the man of the house, the husband; in the same way is formed ‘kinungtzy’, the woman of the house, the wife. This case-ending, or postposition, takes on a verbal suffix thus,—‘nunger’ which should mean is in or those who are in. The word probably originated in connection with the name of a village, as, ‘Molung nunger’, those who are in ‘Molung’ village, residents of ‘Molung’; in process of time ‘Molung nunger’ came to mean ‘Molung’ people, the ‘nunger’ losing its fundamental idea of in and becoming little more than a plural symbol, as we may say, ‘the Israelites’, ‘the Londoners’. ‘Tenu’ signifies a younger brother or sister, and ‘tenu nunger’ means the younger brothers, including perhaps sisters. Suppose a Naga’s name is ‘Wati’ and that he persuades several men to go fishing with him, it may be said, the ‘Wati nunger’ have gone a fishing. But the use of ‘nunger’ indicating plurality is limited to instances similar to those above cited. Another illustration may be given of the formation of compound nouns: ‘ku’ means the hair of the head, ‘sv’ is the stem of the verb ‘to shave’, and ‘nok’ is the name of an instrument used as an axe and a knife, and ‘kusynok’ is hair-shaving knife or razor.

Verbal Nouns.

The verbal noun, of which ‘pelaba’ is given above as a specimen, deserves a little further notice. ‘Ashi’ means to say, and ‘ashiba’ may mean ‘what has been said’, or ‘he who said’, or ‘those who said’. This verbal noun may as an adjective qualify a noun or pronoun; as a noun it may be the subject nominative of another verb, or it may be in any one of the oblique cases required by another verb, while at the same time as a verb it may have a nominative of its own or control oblique cases; in short, it presents at the same time the characteristics of a noun and of a verb. A couple of illustrations may be given:

Ya ku abenbanym hiki ka agyzang.
This load bringer to hiki one give.
(Give a hiki to the one who brought the load.)
Gender.

Padak azykbae kydang ashi.
Him struck who me to said.
(He who struck him said to me.

This form ending in 'ba' has been termed a verbal noun, as it is so purely substantive in form, but there is a participial noun ending in r, which in places may be substituted for the form in 'ba', as 'shishi' means to traffic, to trade, and for trader 'shishir' or 'shishiba' may be used; so also for trading 'shishir' or 'shishiba' may be employed, as, 'pa shishir age', or 'shishiba age', 'takar akym' he became rich by trading. The verbal form ending in r is restricted to the present perfect, it cannot be used for time long past, but the participial noun is not thus restricted. 'Parenoke tang adoker' is a proper form for 'they have just arrived', but for 'they arrived yesterday' 'parenoke yashi adoker' is not proper, the true form is 'parenoke yashi adok'. But the participial noun is not thus limited, as 'tang adoker azi oda ashi', 'those just arrived said so', or 'yashi adoker azi oda ashi', 'those who arrived yesterday said so', are both proper Ao Naga sentences.

There is another verbal noun occasionally heard, it ends with the demonstrative suffix 'tu' or 'to' instead of 'zi', as, 'shikatu' = 'ashibazi', and 'zvmzikatu' = 'zvmbibazi', and 'lepkatu' = 'lepka'. Summing up the verbal nouns, they may be arranged thus:

(1) temang, tesangwa, temeim;
(2) tepelatsv, ziyongtsv;
(3) aliba, pelaba, ashiba;
(4) ashir, shishir, adoker;
(5) alidak, alepdak;
(6) shikatu, zvmzikatu.

The classes (1) and (2) are two ways of forming abstract nouns, the first (1) is simply the stem of the verb with 'te' or 't' prefixed, while the second (2) is from the future tense or the infinitive mode of the verb which ends in 'tsv'; the other four classes, viz., (3), (4), (5), and (6), may have a subject nominative, while retaining the characteristics of nouns.

Gender.

To the names of persons 'ba' is generally affixed for males and 'la' for females. For human beings 'tebur' ('lit', man is) means male, and 'tetzyr' female; for the lower animals we have 'tebong' male, 'tetzyr' female, and these latter terms may be
applied to plants and flowers of which the sexes are distinguishable and known; but, as a rule, sexual terms are not applied to inanimate objects. To the general rules given above, there are a few exceptions. The common word for bull is 'nashi pongzi', and for cow 'nashi tzvla'; according to the rule these should be respectively 'nashi tebong' and 'nashi tetzyr'. Again, 'ak' stands for swine, and regularly the male should be 'ak tebong' and the female 'ak tetzyr', but instead we have for the male 'tesy' or 'taei' and for the female 'tin' or 'shiben.' 'Alar' means slave and 'alarsang' a male slave, 'alarla' a female slave. 'Asangur' means young men, and 'aer', 'aerlym' young women; 'lar-sanger', women and men, in English we transpose and say men and women. 'Par lar' their women (their female relatives), 'par sangar' their men (their male relatives), 'im sanger' (village males) men of the village, 'sangremer' widower, 'amitzvr' widow.

If to a pair of animals the term 'atzy-abungba' is applied, it implies they are mated, the corresponding term for husband and wife is 'apu-ani' or 'abu-ani.' Husband is 'kinungpu' and wife 'kinungtzv.' 'Tebu' or 'bu' is used for father, and 'tetzy' or 'tzv' for mother, 'ozyla' my mother, our mother, mother. As a term of respect 'pabu', the father, is often applied to an oldish man whose services have been that of a father to the village: 'tebuti' chief father or patriarch. 'Tebu' or 'tebuti' is also a familiar term for boy, and 'teny' or 'tenylala' a like term for girl.

**Number.**

As a general rule, nouns are supposed to be plural, hence there is no real need of a plural sign, though 'tym' as a suffix is sometimes used for this purpose. The singular is indicated by the numeral 'one', 'ka', 'kati', 'ketang', or the noun may have a qualifier that identifies it with a preceding singular form.

There is a dual form in frequent, though not exclusive, use; it is 'na', an abbreviation of 'ana' two, as 'tanyk-o togo-na' both nephew and uncle; 'tanur-o tetzy-na', 'lit', child and mother two (both the child and its mother); 'tsungkym-o mei-na' both dry and rainy season; 'any ita-na' both sun and moon.

There is another numeral suffix, 'prungla', which in use closely resembles the dual 'na', save that it is not limited to two, but may be applied to any numeral from two upward. There is no corresponding English word, and we have to translate it by each or all, but 'prungla' is not used for each
individually, or all; other forms express these ideas, and 'prungla' is applied only to numerals, as 'anaprungla' both, or each of the two, 'asympprungla' all three, or each of the three, and so on indefinitely.

**DECLENSION.**

The Aos have apparatus sufficient for usual case-endings except for the genitive, but if the other cases are provided for, this one without a special sign would cause little inconvenience. (See another explanation in the paragraph under Adjectives beginning "Of one noun modifying another.") Take the third personal pronoun 'pa,' which may mean he, she, or it, but for convenience suppose it masculine, and we have—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>Pae or pa</td>
<td>He</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>Pa</td>
<td>His</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>Panym</td>
<td>To or for him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Panung</td>
<td>In, to, or for him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Padang</td>
<td>To him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Padange, e</td>
<td>To him, to or at a place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>Padak, pa</td>
<td>Him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Pa-a</td>
<td>By him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assoc.</td>
<td>Paden</td>
<td>With him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>Panunge</td>
<td>From him</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The nominative suffix 'e' is not constant, but is frequently dropped when its omission would cause no confusion. The dative suffix 'nvm', meaning to or for, is not in universal use, some villages preferring 'nung', which may be printed as a postposition. In books thus far printed 'nvm' as a suffix has not been used, but it is a dative sign of many villages, and should appear as such on the printed page. Those who use 'nym' or 'nung' also use 'dang', 'dange', and 'e'. Verbs of asking require 'dang' affixed to the remote object as if the idea were to address the inquiry or request to such a person, as 'Yohandang asongdangang' inquire of Yohan, i.e., put your inquiry to him. 'Yohandang mishiang' ask Yohan for something, i.e., make your request to him. 'Dange' and 'e' as noun suffixes imply motion to or toward; the former is applied to persons, the latter to places, as 'pae Yohandange ao' he has gone to Yohan; 'pae areme ao' he has gone to the jungle, the word 'arem' meaning jungle. In use, 'badang' and 'badange' are usually heard instead of 'padang' and 'padange'.
The dative suffix of place must sometimes be translated by 'in' or 'by' 'along by', or 'on', as 'pae koba lemange ao?'. On what path did he go? 'pae tzy-kyme atu' he went up on the bank or by the bank of the stream; 'pae tzy-kyme atu' and 'pae tzy-kym-nung atu' are alike correct, and have the same meaning; 'pae par ime (or 'intake') ao' he went by their village or through their village.

The accusative suffix 'dak' is in general use, some verbs always requiring it, while with others its presence is a matter of indifference, unless confusion would be caused by its absence. As may have been observed in its several uses as noted above, 'dang' is an accommodative suffix, and in the printed books it has been used as an accusative suffix in many instances where Nagas deem an accusative sign needless but tolerate the 'dang'; it should not however be regarded as a proper accusative suffix.

The instrumental sign 'a' is only occasionally affixed, as, 'teketa' by hand, more commonly the postposition 'age' is used as 'pa age' by him as an agent.

The associative affix 'den' is constant in expressions of association or companionship.

There has been a considerable hesitation in classing 'nung,' 'nunge,' and 'den' as substantive suffixes. In books thus far printed they have been deemed postpositions, and placed separate from the nouns, but in the closing remarks under Postpositions are some pretty conclusive reasons given for considering nung and den as substantive suffixes; and if this is the decision for nung, evidently 'nunge' must be put in the same category.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Singular  
- Ni  ...  I.
- Na  ...  Thou, you.
- Pa  ...  He, she or it.

Plural  
- Ozo, ozonok, onok  
- Asen, asenok  
- Nenok  ...  You.
- Parenok, pare  ...  They.

All the pronouns except 'ni' and 'pare' may take the nominative sign 'e', as 'nae', 'ozoe', 'asenoke'.

The first person plural 'asen' and 'asenok' imply friendship, as those who like to associate together, the speaker identifying
DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

himself as associated with the others included in the terms 'asen,' 'asenok,' we, our; but where common interests or co-partnership do not exist, 'asen' and 'asenok' cannot be used. The termination 'nok' in the plural forms is doubtless 'lok' with the first consonant changed by euphemism; 'lok' means a group, a multitude, the full form being 'telok', but the 'te' is usually dropped in composition, so 'o-nok' means our group or our crowd. In the same way we have 'o-ba' our father, 'ozyla' our mother, 'odi' our elder brother, 'oyela' our elder sister.

Pronouns are declined like nouns, but 'ni' seldom takes the nominative suffix 'e'. There are also possessive forms for my, as 'ky', 'ke', 'k', and in the other oblique cases 'ky' or 'ke' is more commonly used than 'ni', as 'kynym', 'kydang', or 'ketang', 'kedak', 'keden'. In a few instances 'ky' appears where good grammar would require a nominative form, as 'kyna' (lit., my you or my two) for, I and you, we two, also 'ky kija' (lit., my alone) for I alone. Very likely these are colloquial corruptions, as in low English maybe heard 'me and you' for 'I and you'. In the second person 'ne' is a possessive form, and is frequently heard instead of 'na' in the oblique cases, as 'nenym', 'nenung', 'nedang', or 'netang', 'netak', 'neden', instead of 'nanym', 'nanung', 'nadang', 'nadak', and 'naden'.

DEMONSTRATIVES.

The stems of these are doubtless 'a' and 'i', the former, taking the plural suffix 'tym', becomes 'atym' and means these, and in the form 'ya' the 'y' is simply an intensive letter to bring out with more force the succeeding vowel. For this purpose 'y' will sometimes in conversation be inserted even in the middle of a word where it does not properly belong. As to the demonstrative stem 'i' it unites with 'dak', which as a suffix sometimes means place, as 'idak' or 'idakzi', this place, here; it unites with 'len' path, as 'ilen' this way; it unites with 'dang', which as a suffix sometimes has the force of when or while, as 'idang' or 'idangzi' this time, then; 'i' also takes on the suffix 'ba' or 'pa' and becomes 'iba' or 'ibazi'. From 'a' we also have 'aba', 'abazi', 'azi', and 'atu' or 'ato'; the 'tu' or 'to' of the latter form may be an abbreviation of 'toyu' or 'toyo' to point to, and so 'atu' or 'ato' would mean this one as if pointing to it; 'to' may also be used as a demonstrative suffix, as 'nisungto' that man, 'tezangto' that fruit. The letter 'e'
sometimes appears as a demonstrative stem, as 'elen', 'elenzi'; but in this service 'e' has only a limited use, and it is probably a colloquial corruption of 'i', or 'a'. The 'zi' as a demonstrative suffix was probably once identical with 'ji', signifying true, and hence 'azi' would mean this very one, and 'nisungzi' this very man, or this same man.

As may be inferred from the above remarks on the structural formation of demonstratives, we have of this class among pronouns 'ya', 'aba', 'abazi', 'azi', 'ati', 'atu', 'atym', 'iba', 'ibazi'; 'pa' is also occasionally used this way, as 'pa ny', that day. These demonstratives are used adjectively or substantively without change of form. Those in most frequent use are 'iba', 'ibazi', 'aba', 'abazi', and 'azi', the former generally referring to what is near, and 'azi' to that which is more remote, but this distinction is not always observed. They are sometimes employed as third personal pronouns, especially 'iba' and 'azi'.

The demonstrative suffixes are 'zi' and 'tu' or 'to', and these, as has been previously remarked, frequently remind one of the English definite article. These suffixes are frequently employed in connection with other demonstratives, thus exhibiting an apparent redundancy of forms, as 'iba nisungzi', where 'iba nisung' or 'nisungzi' would seem to be sufficient and in better taste; 'kabazi' or 'kybazi' means this one; and it may be added that the suffix 'zi' may be attached to any numeral, to an adjective, to an adverb, to a conjunction, or to a verbal form. As an example of its use with a numeral—'iba nisung anetz', or 'nisung anetz', or 'nisung metsyzi'; of its use with an adjective—'nisung tazungzi', 'nashi azakzi'; examples of its use with adverbs—'amazi', 'idangzi', 'angzi', 'ilenzi', 'angnungzi'; examples of its use with conjunctions—'abenzi', 'anungzi', 'ayongzi'; example of its attachment to the verbal form—'liazi'.

INDEFINITES.

The indefinites are 'ka' or 'kati' one, 'kare' some, and 'langka' something, some, as 'nisung ka' or 'nisung kati' one man, a certain man; 'nisung kare' some man or some men; 'kare nangzyk, kare menangzyk' some confessed, some denied, 'kati nangzyk' one confessed, 'pae langka aben asy maben?' has he brought anything or not? 'pae langka lene ao' he has gone in some direction. To the above may be added, 'aeiga', 'aeigati', 'aeisa', much, many; 'ishika' few, 'ishita' quite a number; 'azak' all; 'anu', 'tali', more, many; 'tangar'.
ADJECTIVES.

other, another. The indefinites and interrogatives may be used adjectively or as pronouns. The indefinite negatives are ‘kecha’, ‘shinga’, as ‘shingae mao’ no one has gone, ‘kechamaben’ not anything has been brought. The indefinitely comprehensive forms are ‘shiresa’ whoever, ‘kechisa’ whatever, and ‘kechisarena’ whatsoever.

INTERROGATIVES.

These for persons are ‘shir?’ ‘shiba?’ who? for things ‘kechi?’ what? for persons or things ‘koba?’ who? and ‘qeii?’ how many? as ‘qeii lir?’ how many are there? in which query ‘qeii’ may stand for persons, animals, or things; used adjectively, ‘kechi’ may be applied to persons.

RELATIVES.

There are no relatives corresponding to English modes of thought. The relatives are interrogative in form, and the antecedent becomes a subsequent, as—

Shibae tang aru pae azi oda ashi,
Who just now came he so said,
which in English we reverse and say ‘he who just now came said so’. Avoiding the relative, a shorter expression of the same idea is ‘tang arubazi azi oda ashi’ (lit., now the having come he, thus said). In books there is a tendency to prefer the condensed form, but the construction of sentences with relative clauses is very common in ordinary conversation and in formal addresses.

Reflexive.—The reflexive pronoun for all persons and numbers is ‘pei’.

Reciprocals.—There are no reciprocal words, the idea of mutual relation or action is expressed by a verbal suffix, as, ‘parenoke meimtep’ they loved each other.

Distributives.—There are no distributive pronominal adjectives, the idea is indicated by a suffix to a noun, as ‘nisungshia’ or ‘nisungaben’ each man.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives proper, as, good, bad, hot, cold, long, and short, also the numerals, usually follow the substantives which they qualify, so also do many of the pronominal adjectives when used adjectively, as ‘nisung tazung’ a good man, or the man is good; ‘nisung mazung’ the man is bad; ‘nisung azake’ all men;
'nisung qei?' how many men? 'nisung asym' three men. On the other hand, as those preceding the noun may be given examples like these 'ibala nisung' such a man, 'kobala nisung?' or 'komama nisung?' what sort of a man? Also with the words for day and night the numerals precede. Sentences or phrases that qualify nouns or pronouns, verbal adjectives, and nouns that modify other nouns usually precede the noun qualified.

*Verbal Adjectives* are of four forms, one ending in 'la', one ending in 'tsy', one in 'ba', and one in 'r'. 'Achi' or 'chi' means to eat, and 'oset' means material or things; 'tachila oset' what one would eat, edible material; 'tachitsy oset' things to be eaten, suitable to be eaten, or what will be eaten; 'arttsy' means will come and 'nisung' man, 'tarutsv nisung' the man who will come, the coming man, 'taruba nisung' the come man, the man who has come; 'ashi' means said, and 'ashiba o' the spoken word, told narrative; 'ashir o' has the same meaning, but is not in so frequent use. These latter forms one in 'ba' and one in 'r', as 'ashiba' and 'ashir'; both of these forms may be used substantively as noted under nouns, and both, whether used adjectively or substantively, may as verb forms have a subject, as 'pae ashi', he said; and 'pae ashiba o' or 'pae ashir o' he said word, the story as told by him.

*Of one noun modifying another*, there are many instances in Ao Naga, as there are not a few in English, and some of these may be written together, and so be properly called compound nouns; but in many cases the better way would be to admit that nouns become adjectives and modify other nouns, as, for instance, a railway carriage; here railway is in form a noun, but it modifies carriage as an adjective; instances very many can be adduced. As an illustration of a proper name doing the work of an adjective take 'a Barnum advertisement', which may mean an advertisement gotten up in style like Barnum's, or it may mean one of Barnum's own; or in other words (1) 'this is a Barnum advertisement', (2) or 'this is one of Barnum's advertisements' may mean the same thing, the word 'Barnum', serving as an adjective in the first (1) sentence, corresponds to 'Barnum's' as a possessive in the second (2) sentence. Take another illustration, 'this is a Krupp gun' may mean 'this is one of Krupp's guns', here 'Krupp' as an adjective in one sentence corresponds to 'Krupp's', a possessive form, in the other.
ADJECTIVES.

Now it will be seen that a free use in any language of nouns and proper names as adjectives largely removes the necessity of a possessive case; this is very likely the reason why there is no genitive sign in Ao Naga. This explanation will be more readily accepted when it is understood how easily in this language words pass from one part of speech to another. ‘Azung’, signifying good, is both a verb and an adjective, as are also some other words, ‘azungtsv’ will be good or will be serviceable, ‘zunger’ is good. It is possible that ‘zunger’ should be considered both an adjective and a verbal form, for not a few words take on their stems this verb suffix ‘er’, or ‘r’, in becoming adjectives, as ‘amang’ darkness, ‘mang-manger’ very dark. The reduplication of the stem as in the instance just given usually adds some intensity. The prefixing of ‘te’ or ‘t’ frequently adds some force, as ‘tazung’ good, is a stronger form than ‘zunger’ good, and still more intensity is expressed by putting on the suffix ‘ba’ or ‘pa’, as ‘iba tazungba’, this is the good one, or this is the best.

A formal comparison is expressed by affixing ‘dang’ to that with which the comparison is to be made, followed by the adjective, as azidang ibazi tazung’ than that this is good; or ‘azidang ibazi tazungba’ than that this is the best; or again, ‘azakdang ibazi tazung’ than all, this is good; another form is ‘azakdang ibazi tazungba’ than all this is the best; still another form, ‘tazungtuba’ the best by a little, or a little the best. As observed under demonstratives, the demonstrative suffix ‘zi’ may be attached to an adjective, as we may say ‘azidang ibazi tazung’ or ‘azidang iba tazungzi’, and both forms have the same meaning. It will be seen that in expressing degrees of intensity and comparison, the Ao adjective is rich in forms, perhaps inclined to redundancy. There are of course separate words modifying adjectives, but these belong rather to adverbs than to the formation of adjectives.

As modes of comparison would be looked for under adjectives, so certain forms, though not adjectives, may be noticed here, as for instance,—

\[\text{Idakzi kechi tali zymbitsy ?}\]

Than this what more is to be said? or shall be said?

Another form of same meaning is ‘idangzi tali kechi zymbitsy ?’ Both forms are correct, and both idiomatic; yet
European ideas of language, classic or modern, are run athwart. Take the first word ‘idanzi’, here we have a demonstrative root ‘i’ with the accusative or locative suffix ‘dak’, which has the demonstrative suffix ‘zi’ attached. The whole word ‘idanzi’ meaning, in the above sentence, *than this* or *than this indeed*, but in another situation it may mean *in this place, here*. But how is this ‘idanzi’, meaning *than this*, to be parsed? It is governed by ‘tali’ more, which in this sentence is a noun and the subject of the verb ‘zymbitsy’. ‘Idangzi’ is disposed of in the same way, except that ‘dang’ is the dative or time suffix, and ‘idangzi’ in another place might mean *at that time, then*. Forms similar to the above are—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ao Phrase</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>idanzi</td>
<td>than this more what shall be said?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idangzi</td>
<td>this beyond what shall be said?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments on the idiomatic use of ‘zymbitsy’ must be reserved for verbs. Another illustration is—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ao Phrase</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>idanzi</td>
<td>than this rather at once to die (or having died) zunger is well.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The numerals take the ‘dak’ suffix, thus, ‘metsy’ twenty, “metsydak zia” more than twenty, there are more than twenty.

**VERBS.**

The Ao verb makes no distinction for person, number, or gender. There are some passive forms, but these are apparently accidental. A proper passive voice does not appear, though there is plenty of apparatus available, and this being occasionally drawn upon, would have doubtless led to the development of a passive voice had the need of it been felt. ‘Kechi o ainkar age zymbiaka’, what was said by a prophet, is a passive form, and other examples could be given, but—

Madokba nashi pa age angu,
The lost cow him by found,
is shorter, and to the Ao man has the same meaning as—

Madokba nashi pa age angu aka.
The lost cow him by found was.
Hence the Ao seldom uses a passive form unless it is to secure an additional shade of thought. Nearly all Ao verbs being without change of form, either transitive or intransitive, removes nearly all demand for passive forms. To illustrate this point the preceding illustration may be readduced 'madokba nashi pae angu' he found the lost cow; 'madokba nashi pa age.angu' the lost cow was found by him. In both of these examples the verb 'angu' (found) is in the same form, and so it would be in other tenses, nor is it necessary to name the agent in the passive form, as 'Madokba nashi angu' the lost cow has been found. The absence of a passive voice is at first embarrassing to one who has been accustomed to its use, but as soon as he realises that in Ao Naga a verb may be transitive or intransitive, active or passive, without change of form, then all is easy, the passive voice is seen to be unnecessary and the language simpler without it. But to emphasize an idea a passive form is not unfrequently used, as 'pae zymbitsy', he will speak, is future active; 'anu kechi zymbitsy?' what more shall be said? is the same form passive. To emphasize the idea one may say 'anu zymbitsy kechi aka?,' what more is there to be said?

**INFLECTIONS.**

Of primary inflections the Ao verb is poor, but of secondary inflections or conjugations it is rich. The primary forms will be first considered. Take the verb 'aben' to bring, the stem of which is 'ben'. The initial a may be termed an augment, but when the Nagas speak of this verb they call it 'aben', 'taben', or 'teben', and in the Vocabulary as well as in the larger dictionary this verb will be found under 'aben' rather than 'ben'; this remark applies to a large class of verbs.

**Indicative Mode.**

*Present*  ... Bener, bendage, bendar, occasionally bendaka.

*Present Perfect*  Abener.

*Accustomed.*

*Preterit*  ... Aben, aben-ka, benka, benogo.

*Future*  ... Bendi, bentsy.

**Participles.**

*Present*  ... Bener, bena, bendang, bendaka; negative mabene.

*Past*  ... Aben, benerang, or abenerang.
**Imperative Mode.**

Benang; *negative* taben or teben.

**Infinitive Mode.**

Bentsy, tabentsy, bene, tebene (occasionally), tabene, abene, tabentsy.

**Potential Mode.**

'Bentet' or 'abentet'; to this auxiliary suffix *tet*, meaning able, are attached the tense and participial suffixes of the indicative mode. See subsequent notes on Potential Mode.

**Subjunctive Mode.**

On the conditional forms see remarks on Subjunctive Mode.

**Remarks on Tenses.**

*Present Tense.*—The distinctions between 'bener' and 'abener' as present and present perfect forms are not always observed. Of the suffixes 'dage' and 'dar', some villages prefer one form and some the other, but both have the same meaning and are used for what is in progress with no intimation of a completed action. In some verbs as 'aru' to come, the initial *a* is never dropped; with such this *a* is retained when the *dage* is affixed, as 'arudage' is coming; *preterit* 'aru', not 'aaru'.

The form 'abener' is termed present perfect, for it means properly that some is being brought and that some has been brought, as 'parenoke scong abener' means not only they are bringing wood, but implies that some has been brought, the prefix *a* denoting past or completed action and the suffix *er* or *r* what is going on. This suffix *er* means *is*, being a relic of a substantive verb; but if the main verb-stem ends with a vowel, the *e* of *er* disappears, as 'zymbi' to speak, present tense 'zymbir' not 'zymbier'. The present perfect form, as 'abener', may denote a customary action, it is frequently so used. For another way of indicating customary action see notes on *ali*, under Substantive Verbs.

It is uncertain whether the Aos would prefer to consider the initial *a* in 'aben' and in other verbs of like construction and inflection, as a prefix in the nature of an augment, or whether they would consider this *a* a part of the verb-stem that is frequently dropped when certain suffixes are added. On the side of the latter view something can be said; some prefer to
REMARKS ON TENSES.

use 'abene' rather than 'bene' for a telic future, and when the preterit suffix _ogo_ is used, the form is 'benogo' and not 'abenogo'. To this it may be replied that when the preterit suffix is used, that is sufficient; the retaining of the preterit prefix would be a redundancy, and as to some using this augment on a future form, it must be conceded that irregularities and inconsistencies are to be expected in a language never before reduced to writing. It is doubtless better to consider only the shorter form of the verb, the stem. With verbs whose initial stem letter is _a_, the prefix _a_ would not be apparent, because by the genius of the language where two vowels come together one is absorbed. Admitting this, nearly all the primary verbs and some of the compound verbs take the augment. It may be remarked here, if a verb-stem not beginning with _a_ has more than one syllable it is not a pure primary but a compound or a primary that has taken on an auxiliary. To this general statement there are but few exceptions.

**Preterit.—** As to the difference between the two preterit forms _aben_ and _benogo_, the latter emphasizes the fact or event as past and _gone_. _Ogo_ is no doubt a preterit of _o_, stem of verb 'to go'. 'Ni shigo' ('shi-ogo') means not only _I have spoken_, but that my speaking on the subject is done. Instead of _ogo_ there will sometimes be substituted _ku_, as 'aretsy-ku,' or 'aretsy-kur' for 'aretsyogo'.

The form 'aben-ka' or 'aben-aka' is a paraphrase rather than a verb form (see above remarks on passive voice), but 'benka' is a form sometimes used instead of 'aben'. These two forms can frequently be substituted the one for the other without much change of thought. In other cases the _ka_ has the force of _though_; for such use of _ka_ see remarks on _aka_ under substantive verbs.

With the primary verbs that do not take the augment _a_, the naked stem is the short preterit form, as 'ni zymbi' I have said; with the compound verbs the absence of any suffix reveals the short preterit as 'ni benshi' I have used.

To one not well versed in the language, _adok_ may at times appear to be a preterit formative. Though it may not be classed among the formative elements, yet, as it is much used and its use somewhat peculiar, a little notice may here be taken of it. The primary meaning of this 'adok' is to come into view, to appear, to become manifest; but as indicating a revealed result, there is no one English word to match it, not even in English slang. 'Shirang' means to be ill or sick, 'pa shiranger
adok' he turned up sick, 'pa mazymbie adok' he not speaking appeared, i.e., he as a dumb man put in an appearance. 'Aoyar' means a thief, 'pa aoyar adok' he turned out to be a thief. 'Tasyr' means to be dead, 'pa tasyr' he is dead; 'pa tasyr adok' is a common expression, but in English all we can say is, he is dead, and leave the 'adok' untranslated.

Future Tense.—As to the future suffixes di and tsv as 'bendi', 'bentsv', the former is generally used for a near future, frequently where we would use a present tense, as 'ni odi' I will go, for I am going; 'ni shidi' I will say, for I say; while the form ending in tsv refers indefinitely to the future; but the form in di is not really restricted to the near future, though this is its more common use.

Participles.

Participle, Present.—As to the participles, the present, which end in r or a, are generally interchangeable, as 'pae scong bener aru' or 'bena aru' he came bringing wood; but sometimes these forms in r or a are used for a completed action, sometimes for a future: 'parenok or kelen' after their going, after they had gone; 'zilu' means to write, 'yamae zilua lir' it is thus written; 'ni oa padang shidi' I going will tell him, I will go and tell him.

The form ending in dang is usually translated by the English when, while, or as, for example, 'pae arudang tsunglu aru' as he was coming the rain came, it rained when he was coming. The form daka (as 'bendaka') emphasizes the time or process, as 'pae lemang nung arudaka tsunglu aru' as he was coming along on the path the rain came. Of these two forms 'arudang' is in more common use. Instead of 'dang', there are some old forms ending in tu, occasionally heard as 'okatu' for 'odang', 'lukatu' for 'aludang', and 'tokotu' for 'tokodang'; this suffix tu is a shortened form of the demonstrative atu.

The form ending in e is used instead of that ending in a or r when the participle takes the negative prefix ma, as 'pa scong mabene aru' he wood not bringing came, he came without bringing wood; the same may be expressed by using the suffix dang, as 'scong mabendang pa aru'.

Participle, Past.—The form aben is followed by the postposition age (by), or nung (in), as 'aben age', 'aben nung'; 'aben age' or 'ben age' can sometimes be interchanged with the present participle 'bena', in which case it can be rendered by a present participle in English; less frequently 'aben age' and 'aben nung' can be used interchangeably. Here it may be
remarked that, while the postposition 'age' is limited to the meaning by or by means of, the postposition, or case ending nung though having a fundamental meaning of in, yet it must frequently be rendered in English by other words. The past participle with nung, has usually a causal force, and then in English the participle is turned into a verb of past tense and nung, is translated because, as—

Tekinungpu aru nung tekinungtzv pelar,
The husband having come in the wife rejoices,
[In the husband having come, the wife rejoices,] or, in better English [The wife rejoices because the husband has come.]

Another example:
Techir ango mishi nung tebure
The child fish having asked for in (or on) the fathei, per agytsytsy?
a snake will give?
[If a child has asked for fish, will the father give a serpent?]

The postposition yong is sometimes used instead of nung, as 'pae yamae ashi yong ky ain adok', on account of his having said that my wrath arose.

The participle ending in rang or erang, as 'abenerang', always contemplates a completed act, either future or past, as 'scong abenerang arung ma' having brought the wood come, or come when you have brought the wood, 'scong abenerang pa aru' having brought the wood he came, or he came after he had brought the wood.

It may be noted that the Aos often resort to participles, and avoid conjunctions where the English would prefer verb forms and conjunctions.

The past participle with 'tashi', so long, or until, has a peculiar use in the negative, as 'Herod asy tashi pae angzi ali', until Herod died he remained there; this form is allowable, but the following is more common:

Herod masy tashi pae angzi ali.
Herod not dead until he there remained.

Ni maru tashi angzi liang ma.
I not having come so long there stay.
[Wait there until I come.]

Again
Ni masy tashi.
I not dead so long.
[Until I die, or so long as I live.]
For other participial forms see Verbal Nouns under Nouns and Verbal Adjectives under Adjectives.

**Remarks on Imperative Mode.**

The simple imperative is usually softened down by adding a particle like *ma* or *nei* or *ko*, which have somewhat the force of our word *please*, as 'scong benang *ma*', 'arung *nei*', 'arung-*ko*'. As before noticed; if in the Ao language two vowels come together in a compound word or inflection, one of them is usually absorbed or the two unite and form a new vowel. So with 'aru' to come, the imperative is not 'aru-*ang*' but 'arung', and the imperative of 'alu' is 'alung', still 'luang' is sometimes used; so 'atu' has the two forms, 'atung' and 'tuang'. The imperative of 'ash' is 'shiang', of 'aji' 'aijiang', of 'ao' 'oang' which is pronounced as if written 'wang'. The verb 'ao', to go, has also another imperative, 'ong', which means go on, keep going.

The negative imperative is peculiar. The usual negative is *ma*, not, but this is never used in the imperative, which is formed by prefixing *t* or *te* to the verb-stem, as 'taru' don't come, 'teben' do not bring, 'teshi' do not speak. Yet this *t* or *te* is frequently prefixed to the infinitive mode, to participles or tense forms of the indicative mode, but never has a negative force except in the imperative mode.

When a verb form ending in *tsy* takes the imperative suffix *ang*, the *ts* is changed into *s* and the *y* disappears, as, 'bendaktsy', cause to bring or cause to be brought, imperative 'bendakzang' and negative imperative 'tebendaktsy'.

The future tense with *ma* is sometimes used with an imperative force, as 'na marutsy' you will not come, but this can hardly be considered an imperative form.

**Remarks on Infinitive Mode.**

The different forms 'bentsy', 'tebentsy', 'bene', 'tebene', all have about the same meaning, in some places the prefixing *t* or *te* seems to add a little force. Sometimes the forms 'abentsy' and 'tabentsy', also 'abene' and 'tabene' will be heard.

Examples:

Parenoke scong bene ao.

They wood to bring have gone.

Ni tagytsytsy maka.

I to give is not.

[I have nothing to give.]
Not unfrequently the infinitive is followed by the post-position 'asoshi', or 'yong', as—

Langka asongdangtsy yong ni aru.
Something to inquire about for I have come.
[I have come (for) to inquire about something.]
Tanurzi tefsetsy asoshi Herod bushitsy.
The child to kill for Herod will seek.
[Herod will seek (for) to kill the child.]

Remarks on Potential and Subjunctive Modes.

As noted above, the idea of able is expressed by adding tet to the stem of the verb, as, 'bentet' able to bring. There are many auxiliary suffixes, and for general remarks on the same see Secondary Conjugations. In the present tense 'bentet', becoming 'benteter', is not unfrequently shortened to 'benter'.

To express permission or consent by may, the Aos have no verb form; this idea must be indicated by a paraphrase; but for may denoting a contingency, and for shall, should, would, and must, to express these ideas the language is fairly well equipped. In illustrating these, conditional forms will be introduced:

Saiyutsungir kechisarena saiyudir azi zungzunga angang ma.
Whatever the teacher may teach, or shall teach, that heed well.
Kodang ni Rongpur donga ludir Bor Ša-ab-den o zymbitsy.
When I shall go down to Sibsagar, I will have a talk with the Bor Saheb.

It will be observed that the conditional ending with dir contemplates a fulfilment, expects a realisation.

The suffix la means would, should, or must, and laba sometimes shortened to ba means must, as 'agi' to take, to accept, 'ni agilar' (present tense) I would take, am disposed to take. A real positive desire is indicated by the suffix 'ny': see Secondary Conjugations. 'Tany pa olaba' he ought to go to-day, or he must go to-day; 'yashi pa aotsyba' he ought to have gone yesterday. This 'aotsyba' is a contraction for
‘aotsy’ (infinitive of go), and ‘aliba’ was necessary, full form ‘aotsy alilaba.’

Asong pa aotsyla or olaba.
He should go, or ought to go, to-morrow.

Pae tazung mozy azym asybo mysyla,
He proper medicine drank if not died would,

[If he had taken proper medicine, he would not have died], or in another form, quite as idiomatic,—

Pae tazung mozy azym asybo mysye lila
He good medicine drank if not dying would remain.

There are three past conditional forms of like force, and for convenience of comparison they are here placed together:

Pae mozy azym-asybo mysyla.
" " zym-asang "
" " zym-shibo "

There is another conditional referring to the past, which is not conditional in form, though it is in thought:

Ni aeiben shi-aka parenoke mangar.
I many times said was they not heed are.

[Though I have told them many times they do not heed.]

Saka, ‘but’ or ‘yet’, may be inserted, as,

Ni aeiben shiaka saka pare mangar.
Though I have told them many times yet they heed not.

The future conditional forms are three, dir, ra (or era), and shia: all are suffixes. The first, dir, has been illustrated above, and, as there noted, it looks for a realisation; but the suffix ra or era is a pure conditional, it gives no intimation as to probability; shia has the force of even though, or even if.

Kodang ni Waramong ime tudir idangzi na anir.
When I Waramong village to go up, then you taken aotsy.
will go.

[When I go (and I am intending to go) to Waramong village, you will go along.]

In narrating events, dir may be used where in the past a present or future contingency was contemplated, as
POTENTIAL AND SUBJUNCTIVE MODES.

‘alýmle im tulure im tila nung kechi taginţsy ngudir azi parenoke bener ao’ formerly those of large villages on seeing anything desirable in a small village they carried it away.

Pae yamae shira ni odi.
He so say if I will go.
(If he say so, I will go.)

A paraphrase of the same, like this, may sometimes be heard—

Pae yamae shidi syra, ni odi.
He so will say be if I will go.
[If it be that he shall so say, I will go.]

The form ‘raj’, ‘era’, ‘rabang’, ‘rabangila’ may refer to a present as well as future contingency, rarely to a past; the same is true of shia. A fuller development of the ra form is—

Bor Sa-ab tany yage arurabang azangla ni iba
Bor Saheb to-day here come if then I this
affair about him with will talk.

Examples of shia:

Tsungsang mazungshia ni odi.
Weather bad even if I will go.
[Even if the weather be bad I will go.]

Parenok ain adokshia nae time benshiang ma.
They anger arise even though you properly behave.
[Even though they get angry do you behave properly.]

Ka that has been classed as a past conditional may sometimes be used to express a present contingency, as—

Na oaka nibo maotsy.
You gone is I will not go.
[Even if you go (lit., have gone) I will not go.]

The bo in ‘nibo’ needs a little explanation; it is about equivalent to, as to, so far as concerned, so that the above example fully expressed would read like this,—even if you go, as to me I will not go; or, even if you go, so far as I am concerned I will not go. This bo meaning as to or as far as concerns, may be attached to any noun or pronoun, and is considerably used.
But when _bo_ is affixed to a verb form it has usually the force of _if_, as in examples above, ‘azym-asybo’, ‘zym-shibo’. It has another peculiar use that may here be noted, as—

Pa tarubo arutsy.
He come if will come.

[If he comes, he will come, a non-committal statement.]

Pa tangashibo angashir.
He hearing as to hears.

So far as hearing is concerned, he hears, but as to the probability of his heeding nothing is intimated. In the first illustration, ‘tarubo’ is regarded as a verb form, and the _bo_ has the force of _if_; in the second example ‘tangashibo’ is a participial noun, and the _bo_ has the force of _as to or as concerning_.

It may be remarked here that the understanding of the verb forms throws light on such verbal adjectives as ‘achitsy’ (or ‘tachitsy’) and ‘achila’ (or ‘tachila’). ‘Tachitsy’ is the infinitive active or passive, and so ‘tachitsy oset’ things to be eaten or suitable to be eaten. In ‘tachila’ the _la_ means would, and ‘tachila oset’ things or material that would be eaten, edible material. Hence, as verbal adjectives, ‘tachitsy’ and ‘tachila’ mean about the same thing, though quite differently formed.

**Secondary Conjugations.**

Many of the primary verbs take on verbal modifiers (mostly of one syllable), which form a component part of the original stem. These verbs thus constituted may take all the tense, participial and modal inflections of the primary verb, though there is a tendency to drop the augment from these verbs. Some of these verbal modifiers may be recognised as the stems of words in use, but many of them, if they ever served as independent words, have become obsolete. One, namely, ‘zyk’, might be supposed to be from ‘azyk’, a word in common use; but ‘azyk’, stem ‘zyk’, means to strike, a meaning it never has as a verbal modifier; ‘azyk’ as an adverb means upward, but as an auxiliary to a verb it may mean _down_, never _up_. It may be well to notice briefly these verbal modifiers that are most in use and indicate the prevalent meaning of each.

_Daktsy_ is a causal; the stem of the verb previously conjugated was ‘ben’, to carry or to bring, so ‘bendaktsy’ means to
cause to carry or cause to bring, and causing to carry is sometimes synonymous with, to send. As noted above, 'bendaktsy' in the positive imperative becomes 'bendakzang'; the negative imperative 'tebendaktsy' does not mean simply do not cause to bring, but may also mean do not allow to bring. This remark holds true of many causal negative imperatives.

*Dang* as a modifier constituting a component part of a verb is not much used, and when so used it sometimes does not materially change the meaning of the primary. The chief use of 'dang' is first as an emphatic particle; secondly, it is used as a dative suffix to a noun, as a suffix to that with which a comparison is made, and as a participial suffix; thirdly, it has some use as a verbal modifier: as a verb, 'aji' means to see, and 'ajidang' means to examine, to look after, to care for. In some cases the primary verb is essentially modified, as 'lem' is the stem of a verb meaning to divide, and 'lemdang' as a compound verb, means to divide in halves if not otherwise specified; so also 'sadang' and 'radang' mean primarily to break or divide in halves. 'O' sometimes means, to weigh, but 'odang' is the usual verb for, to weigh; sometimes this may mean to divide into two equal parts by weighing. 'Am' means to take hold of by the hand, 'amdang', means to feel of, to handle.

*Dok* or *lok* is much used and means away, off, getting rid of something not wanted, as 'aridok' to drive off or drive away, 'leptok' to cut off what is not wanted, 'rungtok' to saw off what is not wanted.

*Et* indicates persistency or continuance, as 'am', to take hold of; 'amet', to take hold and hold on; 'ajeb' to grasp, 'ajebet' to grasp and not let go; 'apu' to seize, 'puet' to seize and hold.

*Chi* or *ji* is restricted to impending mishaps, and means almost, nearly, as 'arakchi' nearly strangled by water, 'alang-chi' nearly fell down, while walking or running, 'tsykchi' nearly fell from something, 'tefsetchi' nearly killed, 'syji' nearly dead, 'madokchi' almost lost.

*Ket* means up or upon, as 'azungket' to lift up, or lift up on to, 'apuket' to shoulder and so lift up on to, 'nungket' to push up on to, 'atsykket' to pull up on to, 'nashi akymket' or 'aniket' to bring cattle up to the village, 'nisung kidange aniket' to lead a man up into a house.

*La* and *laba*—The force of these auxiliaries has already been shown under Potential and Subjunctive Modes.

*Lok*, to attach, to, to set on, as, 'angenlok' to nail fast or spike fast to, 'mejalok' or 'menalok' to stick fast to by some
adhesive substance, 'azunglok' and 'nunglok' to urge others on to do, 'zalok' to call others to help, and 'anilok' to bring and attach them to a cause as helpers.

*Ma* as a verbal modifier has three distinct meanings, and the *ma* signifying first or before, doubtless originated from 'tama' or 'tamasa' before, first, as 'azung' to eat (of people), 'onoke zungmadi’ we will eat first, let us eat before doing anything else; ‘pa-nung agytsyma-ang’ give to him first; 'tsungrem im bushima-ang' seek first the kingdom of God. This *ma* meaning first or before can frequently be translated immediately, as ‘zungmadi’ let us eat immediately.

Another *ma* means in halves, as ‘aeima’ split in halves, ‘chakma’ broken in halves, ‘ryngma’ split in halves by sawing.

Another *ma* means to finish, to end, as, ‘benma’ or ‘penma’ to finish bringing, ‘mapa inyakma’ work finished or completed, ‘alu ruma’ cultivation reaping finished.

*Mi* means to make a mistake or blunder, ‘zymbimi’ to make a mistake in speaking, as to make a misstatement or forget a point in a formal address, ‘takmi’ to make a mistake in weaving.

*Ny* is a desiderative and is much used, for it is the only vehicle for expressing a desire or wish, there being no noun for this idea: ‘aginy’ to desire to get, ‘zymbiny’ to desire to speak.

*Ok* may be from ‘akok’ to be able, it implies some force, though not necessarily violence; ‘korang asem’ or ‘asen’ to put on a hat or cap; ‘korang semok’ would mean to pull a hat on with force or to jam it on; ‘tetzyr aniolik’ is to lead a woman away in marriage, the woman is presumed to be modest, hence the bridegroom must use some constraint or force to take her to his house; ‘shiok’ would properly mean to speak forcibly or loudly, but it really means to send word to.

*Pelok* is sometimes used with the meaning of erring or doing imperfectly, as ‘scy rem’ means to dye cloth, and ‘scy rempelok’ poorly or badly dyed.

*Pet* has a signification similar to *mi*, and the one can frequently be substituted for the other, as ‘zymbipet’ for ‘zymbimi’. ‘Kenaten’ means to sing a song, ‘ken tenpet’ (or ‘tempet’) to make a mistake or blunder in singing, ‘ken tenmi’ has the same meaning. ‘Aro’ means to temper steel or iron, and ‘ropet’ badly tempered. ‘Moko achi’ is to smoke tobacco, ‘mokoa chipet’ sick or stupid from smoking too much, ‘kania chipet’ stupid by smoking opium.
Rep conveys the idea of thoroughness and completeness, as ‘imkong yirep’ people all fast asleep, ‘imkong kishirep’ doors all fastened as in a village at midnight, ‘entzy amrep’ an egg smashed by squeezing in the hand, ‘ajetrep’ to break by grasping, ‘akurep’ to pound to pieces, ‘leprep’ to cut to pieces.

Sa gives the idea of fineness or pulverisation, as ‘aeisa’ to split fine, ‘kusa’ to pound fine, to pulverise, ‘menungsa’ to crush or grind fine, ‘ngusa’ to bite much, to bite and badly mangle.

Sem.—‘Asen’ as a verb, sometimes has an idea of unity or association, and ‘sen’ changed to ‘sem’ has, as a secondary suffix, about the force of con in Latin or English, as ‘atsysem’ to pull, or pull up, with something, as to pull up grain with weeds, ‘chisem’ to eat with, as to eat relishing bits along with the food; ‘sem’ as a modifier has only a limited use.

Sep.—‘Asep’ means to extinguish or to become extinct, and ‘sep’ as a modifier has this meaning, as ‘muksep’ to kill plants by overshadowing, ‘mi remsep’ to smother out fire by covering over, ‘rosep’ to thoroughly evaporate by heat.

Set imparts the idea of thoroughness, completeness, as, ‘tsubuseta’ thoroughly alarmed; ‘set’ usually implies a thoroughness to a destructive end, as ‘arakset’ thoroughly strangled to death by water, ‘lepset’ cut to death, ‘tsungset’ speared to death.

Shia as a verbal prefix has the force of re, a fact that will subsequently be more fully noted. But shi as a modifying suffix usually contains more or less the idea of again, repetition, sometimes even to satiety, and sometimes scarcely changing the primary. ‘Alen’ to bind, ‘alenshi’ to rebind; ‘yanglu’ to make, ‘yanglishi’ to remake or repair; ‘agi’ to take, ‘agishi’ to have taken enough, i.e., to be sufficient; ‘chishi’ to eat sufficiently; ‘zymshi’ to drink sufficiently; ‘bilmshi’ to think again or think much; ‘zyimbishi’ to talk to satiety; ‘anga’ occasionally means to hear, but this is the only meaning of ‘angashi’; ‘am’ means to take hold of by the hand, and ‘amshi’ means to handle, but ‘amshi’ and ‘benshi’ also mean to practice or observe instructions, precepts, customs, or rites, ideas quite different from the primaries ‘am’ and ‘aben’.

Tak, occasionally ‘dak’, gives the idea of hitting, colliding against, hitting and becoming fast, as ‘lung aentak’ throwing a stone and hitting, ‘tsyktak’, colliding against, ‘meret-tak’
rubbing against so as to become fast, 'ajeptak' to grip on to and hold fast.

**Tang**, one of the meanings of atang, is to 'sever' and 'tang' as a modifier of a primary verb, indicates severance, as 'leptang' cut off, 'syktang' (or 'tsyktang') broken off as a branch or broken in two as a stick, 'raktang' and 'toktang' to break and sever a rattan, string, or rope.

**Tern** (or **tvn**), this modifier is doubtless from 'atem' or 'atvm' to end, to finish, and it implies a completion of the action of the primary verb. It will be remembered that this was one of the meanings of ma, and it will be seen to correspond to one of the uses of ayk; as, for instance, reaping of cultivation finished, may be expressed in three ways: 'alu ruma', 'alu rutvm', and 'alu ruzyk', but the first takes the preterit suffix 'ago' more readily than the other two, as rumago'.

**Ten.—** Among the meanings of the verb 'aten' are, to assemble, to collect material together, to be present or with, to tremble, and the modifier 'ten' apparently partakes now of one of these ideas and now of another and sometimes of the postposition 'den' with or by; but the more prevalent meaning is that of collecting together: 'aniten' the collecting together of beings that can move, 'benden' to bring together inert material; 'atyp' means to club, and 'atypen' means to make legs, or legs and arms, shake or fly like clubs, as a young child when angry kicks and strikes with legs and arms.

**Tep** imparts such ideas as mutually, together, one for another, as 'parenoke meimtep' they mutually loved, or loved each other; 'leptep tsungtep' cutting and spearing each other, mutually making war; 'sentep' mutually coming together, to assemble; 'alen tep' binding several things together; 'melentep' to exchange one for another; 'aeitep' mutually erring, or confusing things and so making a mistake; 'chitep' to eat together; 'zymtep' to drink together.

**Tet** usually means able, as 'otet' able to go, 'arutet' able to come; 'tet' sometimes denotes successful or complete action, as 'im' may mean to seek, and 'imtet' means sought and found; one meaning of 'ali' is to buy, 'alitet' bought; 'bilim' means to think, 'bilimtet' to remember; 'jaja' to walk, 'jatet' to out walk; 'agi' to take, 'agitet' to take out, as out of a basket. The present tense of a verb ending in 'tet' is 'teter', or the shortened form 'ter', as 'bilimteter' or 'bilmeter'.

**To** denotes that the action of the verb is incomplete, as 'anakto' to scratch or claw, but not to kill; 'lepto' to cut,
but not in two; ‘chito’ to eat and leave something; ‘zymto’ to drink some, but not all.

_Tok_, see ‘dok’ above.

_Tsy_ indicates to or for another, rather than the speaker, as ‘mezy’ to smear or anoint one’s self, but ‘meztsy’ to smear or anoint another; ‘pae kakytsi ky-nung agytsy’ he will give the paper to me, ‘pae kakytsi pi-nung agytsytsy’ he will give the paper to another person.

_Zung_, the stem of the verb to be good, when appended to the stem of another verb, sometimes adds the idea (1) of well, completely, thoroughly, and (2) sometimes the idea of time for an act, as—

Pa anu masyzunge parenoke toksyr ao.
He yet not dead fully they leaving went.
[When not yet fully dead, they abandoned him.]

‘Azi mapa inyakzunger’ there is time to do this work; azi mapa mainyakzung’ there is no time to do this work.

‘Tangar mapa inyak nung ibazi mainyakzung’ on account of doing other work there is no time to do this—

Zoko tanŋ intake tokuszungtsy.
Yet to-day to the village to go up there will be time.
[There will yet be time to go up to the village today.]

‘Tanŋ Yazange aozunger’ there is time to go to Yazang to-day; ‘tanŋ Yazange mozung’ there is not time to go to Yazang to-day.

This is a favourite way of saying there is time or there is not time to perform the act contemplated.

_Zy_. The primary azv means to bend, to crook, or to wind around as a bean vine, but the modifier _zy_ gives the idea of swaying, oscillating or wabbling; ‘aen’ to blow of wind, ‘enzv’ blow and cause trees and plants to sway about; ‘anokzv’ to make a wavy appearance as a field of grain or a sheet of water moved by the wind; ‘jepzy’ and ‘sozv’ to swing back and forth, to oscillate; ‘lokzy’ to wobble as a loose post.

_Zyk_, there is a verb ‘azyk’ meaning to strike, and an adverb ‘azyke’ or ‘azyklen’ meaning upward, but ‘zyk’ as a modifier indicates (1) a motion down, not up, and (2) the completion of an act, as ‘senzyk’ to percolate down, to strain; this ‘zyk’, down, is precisely the opposite of ‘ket’, as ‘azungket’ to lift a thing up on to something, so ‘azungzyk’ to lift a thing down from some place. ‘Nashi akymket’ to bring cattle up to a village; ‘nashi akymzyk’ to turn cattle loose and let them go down from the village, which among Nagas is always on the
hull top; ‘zyk’, implying completion, corresponds as noted above to ‘tem’ or ‘tym’, and to one meaning of ‘ma’, as ‘zymbizyk’ to finish speaking. There are two instances in which the modifying effect of ‘zyk’ is peculiar, as ‘anga’ to mind, to hear; ‘angazyk’ to learn or know by hearing; ‘aji’ to see; ‘ajizyk’ to learn or know by observation.

Zen is a modifying suffix, but does not properly belong to secondary conjugations, as it is never inflected; it is a frequentative, as ‘tsunglu aru zen aru’ the rain came repeatedly, or ‘tsunglu aru zen arur’ the rain comes repeatedly, or ‘tsunglu aru zen arutsy’ it will rain repeatedly, ‘tsunglu aru zen arurabang’ if it rains repeatedly. It will be noted that the verb is repeated when ‘zen’ is used, and that the inflection for tense or mode is not on ‘zen’.

Shia as a prefix has the force of re, but it has only a very limited use, as ‘shia-agi’ to take back, ‘shia-agytsy’ to give back, ‘shia-bendaktsy’ to send back, ‘shia-aru’ to return, to come back to life, as to revive from a swoon or to arise from the dead, ‘shia-adok’ reappeared, returned. As a matter of convenience ‘shia’ and ‘zen’ are put in this list of verbal modifiers.

Substantive Verbs.

The substantive verbs are, ‘aet’, ‘ali’, ‘aka’, ‘ar’, ‘asy’ and ‘er’. Of these, ‘aet’, ‘ar’, and ‘er’ have but a limited use, and quite possibly ‘ar’ and ‘er’ may be only different pronunciations of the same. ‘Aet’, besides being a substantive verb, means also to be near or to come near, as ‘taet’ be not near, or do not come near; ‘azi anogo aetdage’, that time (or that day) is approaching, or is near; ‘aet’, meaning is, has usually the additional idea of in or near, as ‘na mulung nung etera’ (or ‘aetera’) if it is in your mind, i.e., if you are so minded; ‘zyz aet asy maet’? is there water or not? the full idea being, is there any water in the water vessel? ‘pa tashi aet’ his strength is, the full idea being he has strength in his body, he is powerful; ‘pa imlibilim aet’ his mercy is, there is mercy in his mind, he is merciful. ‘Mi aet’ there is fire, more fully there is fire in the ashes or there is fire in the pipe. In instances like the above ‘aet’ is in frequent use, but its range of service is very limited. The ‘et’ noted under Secondary Conjugations as implying persistency, continuance, may be the stem of ‘aet’, which is ‘et’. 
SUBSTANTIVE VERBS.

‘Ar’ and ‘er’ are present tense forms, and when used mean simply is, they are only occasionally heard and are evidently relics of verbs otherwise obsolete. As ar and er are present tense forms, the stems, if there were originally more than one, must have been a and e; the a may be the suffix of the participle ending in a, as ‘benə’ and the e may be the suffix of the negative participle, ending in e, as ‘məbene’; the er is doubtless the present tense and present participle terminal, and the future ending tsv may be from an old form atsy.

‘Aka’ and ‘ali’ are the substantive verbs most used, the former is more commonly employed in speaking of things, and the latter of persons, though ‘ali’ is not unfrequently used in speaking of things. ‘Aka’ and ‘ali’ are really preterit forms, the stems being respectively ‘ka’ and ‘li’, yet ‘aka’ and ‘ali’ are used in asking questions as if they were present tense forms, as:

Pakti ataktsy yong aka asy maka? Kar.
Mat to weave splints are or not are? Are.
[Are there splints or not for weaving a mat? There are.]

Here we have a present tense question put in preterit form, and the answer in a proper present tense form. The same may be said of ‘ali’, as:

Pa kidange ali asy mali? Lir.
He house in is or not is? Is.
[Is he in the house or not? He is in.]

As noted in remarks on conditional forms under Potential and Subjunctive Moods, ‘ka’ has sometimes the meaning of ‘though’.

‘Kar’, the present tense form of ‘aka’, sometimes implies ownership, and is equivalent to the English has or have, as, ‘shironge ki kar’ jackals have holes; ‘ozye tsep kar’ birds have nests: in these sentences ‘shironge’ (jackals) and ozye (birds) cannot be in the possessive case, for they both end in e, which is the nominative sign. ‘Pae teti takym kar’ he everlasting life has.

Under Secondary Conjugations was given et as imparting the idea of persistency, continuance; ‘aka’ taking this modifying suffix presents the forms ‘aket’, ‘ket’, ‘keter’, meaning, is fast to, adheres to, has constantly, has belonging to it. ‘Pa tezak-nung aryr keter’ there is dirt adhering to his face, his face is dirty. ‘Nashizi tezv ana aket’ the cow has two horns, she has them constantly, they belong to her. ‘Nisung
tetsung ana aket, nashi tetsung pezy keter' man has (as a part of him) two legs, cattle have four.

'Ali', 'li' may mean simply to be, or it may mean to continue to be, to live, to remain, to reside, and to be habitual, to be customary:

Pae kechi nung liasy, angzi ana ny 'ali.

He what place in was, there two days remained.

'Scy aben' means to put on or wear a shawl, and 'pa scy abena ali' she was/wearing a shawl, or she was accustomed to wear a shawl. 'O-li aru-li' habitually going and coming. It will be noted, as in the first of these illustrations, that liasy is sometimes used as a preterit instead of 'ali'. It may also be observed that for the stem li the form le will sometimes be heard, especially in the negative, and it will be remembered that the negative participle ends in e. 'Li' or 'le' joined with a verb in the negative indicates determination or resolution, as, 'ni mole' I am not going, am determined not to go; 'lir' with a present participle is much used in forming a periphrastic present tense, as, 'pa mena lir', he is sitting; 'pa noktaka lir' he is standing.

The substantive verb 'asy', 'sy' means not only to be, but also to cause to be, to make, and is frequently used where in English do is used, as where we would say, do it, do so, as when one boy a little distance from another, threatening to hurl a spear at him, the latter may reply, 'syang', do, or do it; a mother teaching her child to speak may say a word or a sentence and wishing the child to repeat it, say, 'syang' ('sang') do it, meaning say it.

'Tesy' don't do, 'yamae tesy,' or 'azi oda tesy' do not do like that, or do not do so. 'Kechi asy?' or 'Kechi asyr?' what is done? or what has happened? or what is the matter? 'Pa asoshi' (or 'pa age') 'kechi asytsy' what will be done with this? or what can be made of it? what is it good for? 'Na kechi asy?' what are you doing? 'Pa' may mean he, she, or it, so 'pa kecha masytsy' he, she, or it is not good for anything, i.e., useless, worthless; 'ni pa indang kechi asytsy?' what will I do with him, with her, or with it? 'Na kechi synyr?' what do you wish to do? or wish done for you? 'Azi oda mesynye ni bilimer' I am not disposed to do thus.

For making or building a house 'asy' is the word used, as, 'parenoke ki sydage' they are building a house. There is an 'asy', 'sy' which means to die; the imperative of 'asy' to be and 'asy' to die is 'syang' pronounced 'sang', in other words
by the pronunciation of the imperative 'asy sang' all that is left of the verb 'asy' is the letter s, ang being the imperative suffix.

For the ordinary uses of a substantive verb, 'asy' renders little service as compared with 'aka' and 'ali'. As a verb to be 'asy' comes in frequently as a helper, and so it may perhaps be characterised as an auxiliary substantive, and as such its more common meaning is being so, or with 'nung' as 'asy-nung' because so; 'azi syra' if this be so, or if it be so; 'aeisa asy-nung' because there were many. 'Asy' is used frequently as a helper in the formation of connectives whether conjunctions or adverbs. It serves as an interrogatory particle, as:

Tezangzi tamen asy?
The fruit ripe is?
a fuller form is—
Tezangzi tamen asy mamen?
The fruit ripe is (or) not ripe?
[Is the fruit ripe or not ?]

In instances like this the English renders asy by or, but in the Naga mind it probably retains the idea of an interrogative substantive verb. As a substitute for or between words or ideas in the same sentence 'asy' renders much service, but 'asy' is not used between different sentences; for such an or the Aos have no good word. 'Na aotsy asy maotsy ?' is correct Ao Naga for 'will you go or not go ?' But for such an expression as, 'I will go to-day' or 'I will go to-morrow', for this or 'asy' will not answer. The statement 'I will go to-day or to-morrow' may be put in another form, as, 'if I do not go to-day, I will go to-morrow', and this latter form can easily be put into Naga, as:

Tany ni odi mesyra (or azi mesyra) asong
To-day I will go not be if (this not be if) to-morrow aotsy.
will go.
Another way is—
Tany ni maora, asong aotsy.
To-day I not go if, to-morrow will go.

'Sy' the stem of 'asy' enters into two other words, which in English are rendered or, viz., 'syshia' and 'syli', as,
Nisung ka tebur syshia, tetzyr syshia, tain syshia, Person one male if be, female if be, old if be?
tanur syshia, yage arung ma.
young if be, here come.
[Let one person come here, male or female, old or young.]
In the foregoing, ‘syli’ may be substituted for ‘svshia’. From asy we have ‘asybo’ if, ‘syra’ if, ‘mesyra’ if not, ‘masy’ is not; ‘Asy’ enters into the composition of ‘kechiasyr’, ‘kechisy dang’, ‘kechisyung’, and ‘sydi’.

**VERBS.—MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.**

‘Nung’ may be a postposition, but ‘nunga’ is frequently used for no, not so, it is not so, and ‘nung’ as an imperative means don’t, do not; this is probably the only negative imperative that does not require t or te as a prefix.

‘Ma’ as an expression of dissent has about the same force as to impoliteness and meaning as ‘I won’t’.

The substantive verb is frequently omitted, as, ‘pa ma-zung’; it bad, for ‘it is bad’.

If a participle and a verb are related to each other as cause and effect, that which expresses the cause usually precedes, as, ‘pa arua ash’ he coming said, or he by coming said. But this order is in a few instances reversed, as, ‘pa tena asyk’ he shivered with cold, here cold (‘asyk’) is the cause of the shivering or trembling, and according to the usual order the phrase would be ‘pa asyka aten’ instead of ‘pa tena asyk’; ‘awang’ means to warm, so ‘amua awang’ having become brittle by heating, by the general rule would be ‘awanga amua’ instead of ‘amua awang’; ‘azy atsung’ means blood gathered and settled, and we have ‘azy atsunga aku’ for ‘aku-nung’, ‘azy atsung’, because of a blow the blood settled. ‘Meso’ means to lift, and ‘nung’ to shove or push, and when these two verbs are united in a compound signifying to lift and shove, the usual order would be ‘meso-nung’, but in the case of this compound and a few others the order is reversed, and we have ‘nung-meso’.

There are some verbs which appear to be properly agglutinated compounds, which either (1) are not proper compounds, or (2) their negative forms are irregular, as ‘arishi’, which, if not a proper compound, should be ‘aria ashi’, but the form is ‘arishi’, and so should in the negative be ‘marishi’, but the negative is ‘arimashi’; so ‘sensakasem’, negative should be ‘mesensakasem’, but it is ‘sensak-masen’; ‘ja-atu’ is in negative ‘ja-matu’, and ‘akymtsubu’ is in negative ‘akym-metsubu’. But if the constituent parts of the compound have become obsolete as single words, or if in the
compound the parts have been so changed that the original forms are difficult to identify, in such cases the compound takes the negative as usual; examples: 'zymbi', negative 'mezymbi'; 'inyak', negative 'mainyak'; 'yanglu', negative 'meyanglu'. In like manner 'tsbu', 'reprang', 'bilim', and many others; of these, quite a number beginning with m, as, 'mishi', 'mepishi', etc.

There are only a few double negatives in Ao Naga; they occur usually when words of similar meaning are associated together, and the second word becomes a sort of reduplication of the first, as, 'kыта asen', the 'kыта' is probably from *ka* one, or 'ketang' one, and 'ketang asen' shortened to 'keta' (or 'kyta'), 'asen' would mean to agree in purpose or sentiment as one, and as persons so agreeing become attached to each other, so 'kыта asen' came to mean to love, and finally both 'kыта' and 'asen' would be occasionally used separately with the meaning of 'to love' or to be united as one; in other words, 'asen' came to be a reduplicate of 'kыта' or 'keta': so now we have 'kыта asen' to agree as one, to love, and 'mykyta masen' to disagree, to be at variance. So also 'azyk aru', negative 'mazyk maru', and 'anyb alu', negative 'manyb malu'. Similarly constructed are the double negative compounds 'mezyng-meshi', 'magi-marutsy', and 'mesen-metu', 'mesa-mechi'.

A verb stem may take t or te as a prefix, and be inflected without any essential change of meaning, except in the imperative mood, where the prefix t or te becomes a formative element, and imparts a negative force. Aside from the imperative, this prefix is seldom used, except with the present and future tenses and participles to impart some emphasis, as, 'onok pezy taoutsy', we four are going—going is the word with us; 'parenok taor' they are just going, or have just gone, or they are indeed going. The following participial adjectives always take this prefix: 'tanginytsyka' desirable or pleasant to hear, 'taginytsyka' desirable to receive, acceptable, 'tajinytsyka' pleasant to see, attractive to the eye.
general meaning, signifying to cut: 'alang' means to cut by a light blow, as to hack, to gash a little, or cut off small things; 'aji' to cut and cause to lean over, as to open a path through thick sprouts by cutting and causing the little trees to lean one side or the other from the intended path; 'alen' to cut down a largish tree, not a small one; 'aren' to cut by hard steady pressure of the hand, as to shave off smoothly the end of a small, hard stick; 'aryng' to cut with a drawing or shaving motion by something having a rough edge, something that cuts and tears; 'aten' to cut rattan, especially to cut it in suitable length to bring from the jungle; 'atsyng' to cut with an instrument like an axe, to chop; 'awa' to cut with a shaving or drawing motion, but not with an instrument having a rough edge; 'ayip' to cut by horizontal strokes, as to mow.

Again, 'ashi' or 'shidok' is the more general word signifying to wash, to cleanse by washing, as, 'sci ashı' or 'scı shidok' to wash clothes, but to wash the face the verb is 'meı' or 'meıtok'; to wash hands, 'metsık', 'metsıktok'; to wash the legs and arms 'meıt-dok'; to bathe the body, 'tzıshıgo'; to bathe and wash 'tzıshıgotok', 'tzısentok'; to wash the mouth 'mechtok'; to immerse 'tzısen'.

This sharp discrimination of closely related acts enables a speaker to express himself with much precision, but it is a little hard on the memory of foreigners. Though the language is capable of such precision as to the matters of ordinary life of the people, yet it must be remembered that they live in Asia, and that it is characteristic of Asiatics to use language with more latitude than do Europeans; words are not used with so close a regard to their precise meaning. The standard of truthfulness here is not so high and exact as in countries moulded by Christianity. If the friends of a sick person are alarmed and desire medicine administered quickly, they will, perhaps, say the person is dying, when in reality he may or may not be seriously ill. An arm somewhat badly bruised may be spoken of as broken, when in fact there is no indication of a fracture. A man may be asked for change for a rupee, and perhaps he will reply that he has no small coin, when all he means is that he has none he wishes to spare.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs not serving as conjunctions are usually placed before and near the verbs they qualify, but 'ashi' or 'ashiko,'
meaning *perhaps*, is usually placed early in a sentence, not unfrequently the first word, or it may constitute the only word in response to a question. Adverbs often serve as connectives between sentences, and then their position is early in the sentence they introduce. *Sydi,* meaning *probably,* follows its *verb.*

The comparison of adverbs resembles that of adjectives as—

Padang nae tazungba inyak.
He than, you well (or best) worked.
[You worked better than he.]
Azakdang nae tazungba inyak.
All than, you well worked.
[You worked the best of all.]

In the above illustrations *tazungba* is in form a noun, but qualifies the verb *inyak* like an adverb. Comparison is not made much by adverbs, the tendency being to construct sentences in such forms that comparison can be by adjectives.

There are few adverbs that are used exclusively as such; as in other languages, verb stems and adjectives slightly modified serve as adverbs. But into the composition of those of more frequent use enter nouns, pronouns, and postpositions, as, *kolene,* whither, has as its base *len* meaning path or direction, to which is prefixed *ko* the stem of the interrogative pronoun *koba,* thus we have *kolene?* what path or what direction? putting the dative suffix to *kolen,* we have *kolene?* whither? so that *kolene* is really a compound noun in the dative. In *ama,* *atenzi,* *ilene,* *ibagytys,* *idakzi,* *idangzi,* and *imamae,* the initial vowels are stems of demonstrative pronouns; *azage* is a contraction of *azi age.* The postpositions or case endings *age,* *nung,* and *nunge* will be recognised in several words in the list below, which embraces many of the adverbs in most common use:

*Ai,* *aih* yes, just so.  
*Atuseir* after that, afterwards.  
*Alymle* formerly, anciently.  
*Ama* so, like this.  
*Amenge* thence.  
*Angnunge* thence.  
*Angnungezi* thence.  
*Angzi* there, then.  
*Apiga* far in time or place.  
*Atangshi* truly, truthfully.  
*Atenzi* with that, then.  

*Au,* *ao* yes.  
*Azu* yes.  
*Azage* thither.  
*Azi oda* that manner, so.  
*Azyke* upward.  
*Elene* this way, thither.  
*Elenzi* this way, thither.
'Ibagytsye' after that, afterward.
'Iadge,' 'idake' hither, here.
'Idakzi' here.
'Idangyongzi' then, immediately.
'Idangzi' at that time, then.
'Ilene' this way.
'Imamae' thus.
'Jijila' truly, truthfully.
'Kaatsy' why?
'Kala' very well, well said.
'Kanga' very, greatly.
'Kara-kara' quickly.
'Kecha' with negative utterly, entirely.
'Kechiasyr' why, wherefore?
'Kechiba' why?
'Kechi koda' how?
'Kechinung' in what, where?
'Kechinunge' from what, whence?
'Kechishi' why.
'Kechisy' why?
'Kechisydang' when?
'Kehisydanga' with negative, never.
'Kechisynung' wherefore.
'Kechiyong' why?
'Keleme' along with, together.
'Kelene' that way, thither.
'Kelen-kelen' every direction, this way and that way.
'Kena' again.
'Ken-ken' occasionally.
'Kenymati' daily.
'Kenyny' frequently.
'Kenyonge' at once.
'Kesa' why?
'Kobala' like what?
'Koda' how?
'Kodang' when?

'Kodanga' with negative, never.
'Kode' with negative, no way, never.
'Kolene' whither?
'Kolen-nunge' whence?
'Komama' like what?
'Kong' where?
'Konge' whither?
'Kong-nunge' whence?
'Kopiga' how far (in time or place)?
'Lene' toward.
'Luage' down there.
'Ma' interrogative and imperative particle.
'No' or 'nog' indeed?
'Nung' or 'nunga' no.
'Oage' yonder.
'Olene' thither.
'Ongzi' there.
'Otia' publicly.
'Pamae' thus.
'Piketa' not far in time or space.
'Qeiben' how many times?
'Sashia' sharply, thoroughly.
'Sydi' probably.
'Tali' too much, exceedingly.
'Tamalen' forward.
'Tang' now, immediately.
'Tangyonge' immediately.
'Tesy' subsequently.
'Tesylen' backward.
'Time' properly, according to good usage.
'Tuage' up yonder.
'Yage' hither.
'Yakte' quickly.
'Yamae' thus.
'Yaseir' after that, subsequently.
'Zung-zung' well, properly, thoroughly.
Interrogative adverbs may be used relatively. There is no proper adverb for 'only'. For numeral adverbs see Numerals.

**Postpositions.**

Particles preceding nouns and governing them are called prepositions, so when like words follow the nouns governed they are called postpositions. A few of these are from other parts of speech, as, 'asyshi' (pronounced 'asoshi'), from the verb 'asy'; 'den' (or 'ten'), from the verb 'aten'; 'kelen' from 'ka' and 'len'; 'madak' from 'ma' surface; 'zaktang' from 'zak' or 'tezak' the face; 'matsungdang' from 'ma' before, and 'tsung' feet; of 'rongnung' 'rong' is a noun meaning a clump or group. Some postpositions take the dative suffix e, indicating motion to, as, 'kelen' one side or beyond, 'kelene' to the other side, across; so 'madang' in presence of, and 'madange' to the presence of; also 'matsungdang' in presence of, and 'matsungdange' to the presence of.

'Den', or 'ten', also 'nung' and 'nunge', are classed below as postpositions, but they probably should be considered as suffixes of nouns, because 'den' and 'nung' are treated as parts of the nouns they follow; for, as if forming a component part of the noun, note how the demonstrative suffix si is appended, how a, meaning also, is appended, and how dang as an emphatic particle is appended:

- Tanurnungzi agyzang | Boy to the give | is correct, but
- Tanurzi nung agyzang | Boy the to give | is incorrect, because the si should follow nung as if 'tanurnung' were one word. So we have 'ibadenzi' rather than 'ibazi den'. 'Kongshir' to touch, requires 'nung', and as there is no adverb meaning only, emphatic particles are used to give the idea of only, so we have:

  - Ni pa scynungdang kongshira. I his garment to touch if.
  - [I his garment to (emphatic) touch.] [If I only touch his garment.]
    - Panunga agyzang.
    - Him to also give.
    - [Give to him also.]
    - Padena medemer ka lir.
    - Him with also associate one is.
    - [With him also is an associate.]
If 'nung' is classed as a case-ending, so also must 'nunge' be so considered, for the one is only a different form of the other.

**A List of Postpositions.**

'Age' by, with.  'Madange' to presence of, to.
'Alyma' beyond, besides, over.  'Mae' before, outside.
'Amae, mae' like.  'Melen' or 'melen' in place of, exchange for.
'Anasa' near.  'Meyong' for, belonging to.
'Anyma' against, opposed.  'Mykyta' around.
'Asyshi' (pronounced asoshi) for, for sake of, in order to.
'Atyma' by, in name of.
'Chia, zia' exceeding, more than.
'Den, ten' with, in connection with.
'Donga' to, unto, until.
'Indang' respecting.
'Kelen' at one side, after, beyond.
'Kelene' across.
'Kybok' under, below.
'Kytsy' after.
'Madak' over, upon.
'Madang' in presence of, before.  'Zaktange' to the presence of, to the front.

**Conjunctions.**

Among the Aos, thoughts are conceived and expressed as related by cause and effect, by sequence, unity, or opposition, or as related by time as before, or after, or cotemporaneous, but the adding of one idea to another is not a favorite mode of expression; in other words, the conjunction *aseir* (and) is little used between sentences, the use of participles frequently obviating the need of *and*; even in connecting words it is not so much used as in English. Sometimes between words, where the English would insert *and*, the Aos string them together without any conjunction. Sometimes *o* appended to such words serves as a sort of conjunction, as, 'Ali-o, tzy-o, nisung-o,
As has been previously remarked, many adverbs of place, time, and manner serve as conjunctions to connect sentences. There are but few words used exclusively as conjunctions. As noted in adverbs, so in the composition of conjunctions, abbreviated phrases are much used. To bring this fact prominently before the eye a long list of adverbs has been given, and as in this respect conjunctions are so similar to adverbs, a list of conjunctions is not given, but instead the learner is referred to the Vocabulary.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections of the Aos present no special features worthy of note. Some of the more common are here given:

‘Ai!’ ‘hai!’ Beware!
‘Aiatai!’ ‘aiyatai!’ Alas! woe!
‘Ho!’ ho-ho! halloo!
‘Uh!’ disgust.
‘Kýta’, ‘kala’, so be it, very well.
‘Lanli!’ bravo! well done!
‘Nei’, placative, indeed.
‘No!’ indeed!

SYNTAX.

The Ao language has sufficient inflection to allow of flexibility in the arrangement of subordinate sentences. Long involved sentences are generally avoided, hence the construction is marked by simplicity. The relative positions of different parts of speech have already been noted in previous chapters. The adverb ‘sydi’ (meaning probably) follows the verb qualified, but usually the chief verb is last; the subordinate clauses are arranged as best they may be to secure perspicuity. The subject nominative may be first in a sentence, or in any other place where it may best serve the full and clear expression of the main and subordinate thoughts. As participles and verbal nouns may have a subject nominative, some care
must be exercised that the main nominative is not placed where it would be deemed the subject of these participial forms as:

Nok age alepdak-nunge azy aeim.
Dao by cut place from blood flowed.
[Blood flowed from the wound cut by a dao.]

In this sentence blood is the subject, and if it were placed before the verbal noun ‘alepdak’, it would become its subject and so destroy the sense. The sentence may be lengthened so as to give ‘alepdak’, a proper subject as:

Pa pei teben nok age alepdak-nunge azy aeim.
He his own arm dao by cut place from blood flowed.

In this sentence pa, he, is the subject of ‘alepdak’, (cut place) or, as we say, the cut. To express the thought of this sentence in English, it must be entirely recast, as, the blood flowed from a cut he (made) on his arm.

As was remarked under Substantive Verbs, the verb to be is frequently omitted where it would be deemed necessary in English. So also when from the context or from the subordinate clauses the main subject nominative is apparent, it may not be expressed; and a like remark applies to the objective.

Ni pa scynungdang kongshira anybtsy.
I his garment to (only) touch if will be healed.

In this sentence ‘ni’ (/) is the subject of ‘kongshira’, and must be also considered the unexpressed subject of ‘anybtsy’.

Ni padang shir nedange yok.
I to him speaking to you sent.

I instructing him sent (him) to you; in Ao the second him as the object of yok (sent) is not expressed, because in the Naga mind it is evident who is sent. This suppressing of a nominative or an objective can only be properly done when such suppression causes no ambiguity.

**Numerals.**

**Cardinals.**

2. Ana.
3. Asym.
4. Pezy.
5. Pungu.
6. Trok.
7. Tenet.
8. Ti.
10. Ter.
11. Teri ka.
12. Teri ana.
13. Teri asym.
14. Teri pezy.
### NUMERALS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Aos Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Teri pungu</td>
<td>36. Lir maben trok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Metsý maben tenet</td>
<td>46. Tenem maben trok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Metsý</td>
<td>60. Rokýr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Metsýri ana</td>
<td>80. Lir anasy (twice 40).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Semýr maben tenet</td>
<td>100. Telang or Noklang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Semýr</td>
<td>1000. Meyinzang, meirzang.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As will be observed from the above, the Aos have distinct names for the digits, and the compounds are regularly formed up to sixteen, as, ten and one are eleven ‘teri ka,’ ten and two are twelve ‘teri ana,’ &c.; also from twenty to twenty-six, twenty and one ‘metsyri ka,’ twenty and two ‘metsyri ana,’ &c. The same with thirty, forty, &c. But when the six is reached in the compounds, the succeeding ten seems to be anticipated, and we have for sixteen ‘metsy maben trok’ twenty not brought six, equivalent to the sixteen before twenty; ‘metsy; maben tenet, the seventeen before twenty, &c. In the same manner from twenty-six to thirty, on reaching the six, thirty is anticipated, thus ‘semýr maben trok’ the six before thirty, twenty-six, ‘lir maben trok’ the six before forty, thirty-six, &c.

This method of counting is very objectionable to children learning the use of figures, as in adding up a column if the amount is seventeen—‘metsý maben tenet’—the mind catches the twenty, and two is very likely carried instead of one to the next column. In the schools an effort is being made to discard the above irregularities, and count regularly thus, ‘teri trok’ sixteen, ‘metsyri trok’ twenty-six, &c.

### Ordinals.

First, second, third, &c., are formed by adding ‘sy’ or ‘buba’ to the cardinals, except for the first, as—

- First, ‘Myzyng’, ‘kesý’, or ‘kesyka’.
- Second, ‘Anasy’ or ‘anabuba’.
- Third, ‘ASYmsy’ or ‘asymbuba’, &c.
**Numeral Adverbs** are formed by adding the suffix ‘ben’ to the cardinals, but as in the ordinals the first (once) is an exception.

Once = Kendang.
Twice = Anaben.
Thrice = Asymben, &c.

**Multiplicatives** are formed by adding ‘ben’ or ‘sy’ to the cardinals.

**Fractions.**

One-half = teradang, terama (or) anasa alemer shilemka (or talemka).
One-fourth = pezy alemer shilem ka (or talemka).
Two-fifths = pungusy alemer shilem ana (or talem ana).
Two and one-half = ana aseir anasv alemer shilem ka (or talem ka).

**Division of Time.**

**Years.**

Year = Kym.
This year = Takym.
Next ,, = Sangkym.
Year after next = Sangkymba.
Last year = Yakym.
Year before last = Yakymba.
Yearly = Kymshia.

**Seasons.**

Cold weather, dry season = Tsungkym.
Warm weather, wet season = Mei, or meyi.

**Months.**

The new year begins with the reaping of paddy, and the moon in which the first bit of ripe grain is brought up to the village marks the first month of the year:

First month = Ita ka.
Second ,, = Ita ana.
Third ,, = Ita asym.
Fourth ,, = Ita pezy, &c, up to the sowing of pen rice, which is the ninth month, when the count is as follows :

Ninth month = Pentensy ita (sowing pen rice).
Tenth ,, = Luti tensy ita (sowing luti rice).
Eleventh ,, = Moatsy ita (village festival).
Twelfth ,, = Ja-me-za i,
TIME.

Thirteenth month = Amla'ita, shila maza.
Monthly = Itashia.
Moon = Ita (or) i (a month).
New moon = Ita asong.
Half ,, = Ita mangku lepma.
Full ,, = Ita anymi, ita naridang.
Moon waning = Ita imar.
Moon perished = Ita ima.
Interval between moons (moon invisible) = Ita irem, yirem.

Days.

The Aos had no division of time into weeks and no specific names for days, but counted forward and backward as follows:

To-day = Tany.
To-morrow = Asong.
Day after to-morrow = Yany.
Second day after to-morrow = Imny.
Third ,, ,, ,, = Mokony.
Fourth ,, ,, ,, = Mykyny.
Fifth ,, ,, ,, = Songtokny.
Yesterday = Yashi.
Day before yesterday = Yakyny.
One, two, or three days before that = Yakynyba.
Daily = Kenymati, anogoshia.

Nights.

Night = Aonung, amang.
To-night = Taonung.
To-morrow night = Asong-onung.
Night after to-morrow night = Yany-onung.
Second night after to-morrow night = Imny-onung.
Third ,, ,, ,, ,, = Mokony-onung.
Fourth ,, ,, ,, ,, = Mykyny-onung.
Fifth ,, ,, ,, ,, = Songtokny-onung.
Last night = Yasong.
Night before last = Yakonung.
One, two, or three nights before that = Yakonungba.
Nightly = Amangshia, kununga-mati.
Divisions of Day and Night.

Just before cock crowing = Aenkungbang.
First cock crowing = Myzyng aenkung.
Just at dawn = Sangwabang.
Twilight = Kiba-rerer, tangdang-tera, zyngia-zyngia.
Reddening of the sky. = Any-tsung ayang.
Sunrise = Anypunge.
About 9 or 10 a.m. = Toroto.
About 1 p.m. = Anzongmeshi.
About 3 p.m. = Anzongmanga.
About 4 or 5 p.m. = Akpur meshi.
Sunset = Any aeir, any taor.
Early evening = Likongtsytsy, likongdang, nikongtsytsy, nikongdang.
After evening meal = Tzy-ki sen.
9 or 10 p.m. = Kishirep (doors all fastened).
10 or 11 p.m. = Yiprep, mezangrep (all asleep).
Midnight = Aietrym.

Measures of Length.—(Tasazyk.)

Am ka = Distance between tip of fingers across the breast with both arms extended.
Toko chima = Distance from breast bone to tip of fingers of one arm extended.
Syklep ka = One cubit.
Aka ka = One span.
Katsyba = A short span.
Kalangba = A long span.
Tekabu alem = A hand's breadth.
Yong-sym alem = Three fingers' breadth (temeyong asym alem).
Yong-na alem = Two fingers' breadth (temeyong ana alem).
Temeyongka alem = One finger's breadth.

An am's length of course varies somewhat with different persons as do the other measurements; but an am is from 5 feet to 5 feet 6 inches.
**Weights**

**Dry Measure (Paddy Measure).—** *(Tatakzyk.)*

Imzi = The village measure.

Pua = There were formerly four 'puas' to one 'imzi', now in some villages there are only a little more than two).

Yi molok = One half a 'pua'.

Nybu molok = About two and half make one 'pua',—a day's wages in paddy.

Aentzy molok = One-half a 'yi molok',—value of an egg.

In villages bordering on Assam the 'imzi' is smaller than in the villages farther back: the small 'imzi' of paddy may be about ten seers, and the largest may be twenty seers. In measuring, the 'imzi' is always heaped.

A 'pua' is a little more than five seers.

A 'yi molok' of paddy is estimated as equal in value to a 'tzyma-scong' of fermented rice ready to be made into 'yi' (maud), hence the name 'yi molok'.

Tekabu ka = One handful.

,, ana = Two handfuls.

,, asym = Three handfuls.

,, medema = One double handful.

,, ,, ana = Two double handfuls.

,, ,, asym = Three ,, ,, &c.

,, ka medemtet = To scoop up a single handful.

,, medemtet = To scoop double handfuls.

**Weights**

Scongti = About two and one-half seers.

Tzyma-scong = About one-half a scongti.

Some villages have a weight called 'puakypba', intermediate between 'scongti' and 'tzyma-scong'.
ILLUSTRATIVE PHRASES

Is he able to carry that load?

He is now able to walk about the village, but unable to go into the jungle.
He intended to go, but was unable.
Are they able to carry the log?
They say they are unable.
Go and bring as much rice as you are able to carry.

While milking, give the cows as much ground rice as they will eat.
The Nagas stood about the Saheb.
About what did the quarrel begin?
Some men are talking about going to the plains.
He inquired about you.
The woman seems about to die.

I will remain here about a month.
About how many fowls are they?
The boy has been absent from school four days.
His family have been absent from this village a year.
Why do you abuse that man?
He abuses his child.
Those men are abusing each other.
These two men are abusing each other at their backs (backbiting).

Ku azi abentsy pae akok asy makoktsy?
Tangbo pae imtong-nung senzy-ter saka areme motet.
Pae moe ati.
Parenoke scondong apur ote asy motet?
Parenoke menangzýk.
Tsyk takok tashi abene oang (wang), (or) tsysk tabentsy tashi abene oang.
Nashi mamatzýy imdang, nashi tsysk menungsaba qei chiný-dir, azi chidakzangma.
Ao-nungere Sa-ab mykypbanga lir.
Kechi age rarabangsen tenzyk?
Nisung kare Tzymae alutsy zymbidade.
Ne indang pae asongdang.
Tetzyrzi tasyr ama lir, (or) tetzyrzi asy akymna tsungdangu
nang lir, (or) tetsyzri tasyr lir.
Yange ni ita kashi lidi.
Aen qeike shia lir?
Tanurzi kakyt ashidak pezy ny maten.
Asen imtak pa kibong kym keta male.
Nae kechiba pa sensatsyr, (or) atalatsyr?
Pa pei chir mykyp mescn.
Parenoko parenokna sensatep-er.
Iba nisung anetzi kanga tilutep-er, (or) pi matsungdang tenyng menyktsyr.
He says his head aches, his back aches, his tooth aches, and he asks for medicine.

Her head aches because she has brought a heavy load. After you have eaten come to me. After finishing that work go to your house. After this I will go. I will go after Sunday.

This news reached our village after all had gone to cultivation.

The boys followed after him.

They hurried after the enemy, but did not overtake them. They hastened after the Saheb, but, not overtaking him, returned. Come after a little while

Sweep this room and afterwards dust it well. Have all the cows come up? Take all the medicine in the paper. I never saw anything so bad in all the country.

Yesterday I waited for him all day. He worked all day. Get all the things (everything) ready for the journey. Bring all the rice from the granary on the cultivation. Gather up all the grain you put out to sun.

Tokolak menyr, teperem ashir, tepo angur ta, pae mozy mishir.

Ku reta aben-nung pa kolak ashir.

Zi chiyongerang ky madange arung ma.

Azi mapa inyakmar ne kidange oang ma.

Azi seirkytsy ni odi.

Amung ny kelen ni odi, (or) Deobar mungerang ni odi.

Asen imyr alue kypa or kelen azi osang im atong.

Tanurtym pa sylem anitak, (or) anishi.

Parenoke aryr ina ao, sakamemenep.

Parenoke Sa-ab aritaka ao, memenep-nung shia-aru.

Piga lir arung ma, (or) ken lir arung ma.

Iba taktangzi oktokang, tesy zung-zunga aeidokang.

Nashi azake adoker ma? (or) arogo ma?

Kakyt-nung mozy alepba temshia (or azak) chiang.

Yamazi tamazung kechasydan-ga alima temang-nung, ni manguka.


Alu zen-nunge tsyk arukushia benang ma.

Pua ayuba tsyk okshia lokang.
Empty out *all* (every bit) of the rice from the rice basket.

There are *almost* four measures of paddy.

He has *almost* finished his work.

The boy is *almost* well.

We were *almost* at the village when we met the Saheb.

The widow lives *alone*.

They left him *alone* and fled.

He *alone* (he only) said so.

He *alone* is bad.

Man shall not live by bread *alone*.

Let the child *alone*, and it will do well enough.

This is the best mat *among* them all.

The boy stood *among* the men.

Methan are *among* the cows.

A male methan is *among* the cows.

He reaped *another* man's cultivation.

Bring a book; bring *another* still.

Two men are going to the plain, *another* is going a fishing.

After resting on the Sabbath our people *arise* early the next morning.

The council *arose* and dispersed.

They *arose* and were off.

He *arose* to speak with much self importance.

The young woman is *asleep*.

Zi-nunge *tsyk temshia* tokzyk-ang.

*Tsyk* imzi pezy *tera mazungza* (or) mesongza.

Pa tainyakmar lir (or) mapa inyakmar atemata lir.

Tanurzi *anu mazungturi* (or)

Tanurzi anybza manyb.

Im *matong tsungda* Sa-ab azuru, (or) im tsung-nung (or) im tong ana, Sa-ab den azurutep.

Pa kija amir.

Parenoke *pa kija* tokysyr azen.

Pae *sa yamae* ashi.

*Padang* mazung.

Nisunge am *tesa* age malitsy.

Tanurzi *odang yuzang*, pa azungtsy.

Pakti *asakdang* tazungba ya.

Tanurzi tambur *rongnung* noktaka ali.

Nashi-den (or *rongnung*) scy lir.

Scybonk ka nashi telok *tsung-da-nung* lir.

Pae *pi* lu aru.

Kakyt ka bena arung; anu ka benang.

Nisung ana Tzymae alutsy, *tangare* tzy yoke aor.

Deobar munger asen imer asongzi yakte *shishir*.

Im mungdang *aramesor* senshia ao.

Parenoke *apusoa* ogo.

Pae nylak asongtsy mezy mykyma notok.

Aeirzi *mezanga* lir.
The child is sleepy.
He is lying down but is not asleep.

"Sitting by the fire makes one sleepy.
She did not take the medicine because it was bitter.
I came because of what he said.
He came because I called him.
He should take the medicine before eating.
I told you before, that you could not go.
Multitudes went before him and followed after him.
Since our village was formed has he stolen cows? No, before that.
He was before my time.
Do not stand before the Saheb.
They went before the Saheb.

Our ancestors formerly (before) had this practice.
Your house is better than mine.
I think you better send the man this word.
Is the sick man better today?
Blow the fire until it blazes.
The wind blows so hard he is afraid of falling tree branches.
Boil the milk and put it away.

Tanurzi anynya lir.
Pae yipten-nung mepitaka lir, saka mezanga mao, (or) mezange moe rontaka lir.
Mimung anaasae amen-nung tenuk syremer.
Mozy taku asy-nung pae machi.
Pae zymbi age (or yong) ni aru.
Ni aza-nung pae aru, (or) ni azar anungzi pae aru.
Zi machiyongdag pae mozy achitsy tim (or) chilaba.
Mysyng na to ta, ni shikato.

Pâ tamalen, tesylen nisung te-lokti ao.
Kydrag tama pae liasy.
Sa-ab saktang tenoktak.

Parenoke Sa-ab-dang tamasa ao.
Tzyrebure alymle pa mae benshi.
Ky kidang ne ki tazungba.

Padang o ya mae shioktsy zunger ta ni bilimer.
Tanyp shirangba nisungzi sung-tur ma?
Mi mezangro tashi apuang, (or) mi myka ao tashi apuang.
Mopung kanga aen-nung pae tokusyktsy tsyremer.

Mamatzy aketa sor yuzang ma.
When the water **boils**, boil an egg.

A large **boil** has appeared on his neck; it is a **carbuncle**.

He has **borrowed** two rupees and will pay in rice.

He wishes to **borrow** money without interest, but if unable he will **borrow** and pay interest.

He **breaks** a great many dishes.

The cooking pot fell and **broke** in pieces.

**Break** the nut and eat the fruit; do not **break** the eggs.

He **broke** my walking stick.

The bridge **breaking**, the cow fell through and **broke** her leg.

The pigs **broke** through the fence and got into the garden.

The bull **broke** the rope while being bound.

The boys **broke** the rope by pulling.

He stepped on the bamboo cup and **broke** it; he **broke** the bamboo water pail by striking it with the back of his ‘dao’.

He struck the slate with a stick and **broke** it.

The basket is bent together and **broken**.

The women are **bringing** water; the boys have gone to **bring** wood.

Young men have gone down to **bring** up loads for the sepoys.

**Tzy ja atutaka, entzy ka me-tang.**

Pa tokong-nung mesonga waka **komo tulu adok**; pa nashi **komo**, (or) **shi komo**.

Pae tatsyk ana **apua, agi yong tsyk ataktsy**.

Pae metemedang **apunyr**, saka mangurabang tatem **apunyr**.

Pae lung so aeiga **raksar** (or) **chakmar**.

Zibo tsyka **kusa**.

**Tezangto chakrepa chiang**; entzyzi techakma, nei.

Pae ky mechi **kusyk**.

Apu **kusyka** nashizi tsyka tetsung **syktang**.

Ak atsy **rakpoka** atsyki aeir, (or) atsyé aeir.

Nashipungzi alendang lisy **tok-tang**.

Tanurtyme lisy atsytepdaang **raktang**.

Pae marayk **ajymrep**; nokzy age pae tzyshi **kurep**.

Pae sconsy age lungpak **tep-rep** (or) **tepsa**.

Molok **neprep** (or) nepsa.

Tetzyrzi **tzy ta-a bendage**; tanurtym scong **bene ao**.

Sepai ku **abentsy** asangur alur.
The sick man's companions have brought him up.
Moses brought the Israelites out of Egypt.
The boys bring up the cows at night.
By hard language his relatives brought him.
The slave was brought by force.
They brought away his 'dao' by violence.
When will you tear down your house and rebuild?
I am building a new one now.
He builds a back platform to his house.
Can you make (build) benches for the school house?
A bridge has been built across the Jhanzi river, and by it a good road is made.
Some of our villagers are shaving splints to make mats.
The child burned its hand with a coal of fire.
The leg smarts where it was burned by a hot iron.
I burnt my hand in the embers.
I burned an orifice in the pipe stem with a hot wire.
Yesterday I saw Temlu village burn.
This wet wood will not burn.
Strong chillies burn the mouth.
He has heart-burn.
Naga custom is to burn off the bristles of dead pigs.
I sent medicine by the boy.
The news came by the Waramong men.
This was spoken by the prophet.

They went to Suzu by way of A-sangma.

He crossed the river by a boat.

Stand by me (with me).

By and by we shall go down to Assam.

Be careful.

Use your books carefully.

She puts away her things very carefully.

Open the box at Amguri and count the things carefully.

He attends carefully to his business.

Carefully consider what he says.

Carefully heed what the teacher says.

Can four men carry the Mem Saheb to Waramong?

Five load-carriers will be necessary.

Nagas do not carry their children in their arms, but carry them on their backs.

Did those who went fishing catch many fish by poison?

The hawk caught a hen.

The hawk caught a hen, but did not carry it off.
He caught fever by sleeping in the jungle.
The boy ran and caught up with us.
On what did his cloth catch?
The cat caught the cloth in her claws.
He caught the orange.
He caught the small-pox from another village.
Give me change for this rupee.
The load is not too heavy if you change often.
He changed dao, and has carried off mine.
Day and night change successively.
Yesterday he told a different story, he changes his statements.
Don't change your statement.
He changes his story much.
The village officers have been changed.
He had a fever chill this morning.
Did he have a chill last night?
He is chilled by getting wet in the rain.
This is a very chilly day.
In climbing a tree, one boy climbs by shining up, another cuts notches and climbs, another climbs like a cat, and another climbs by clinging and walking up.
Climb the tree and pick me some fruit.

Pa arem-nung ayip-nung imra mena, (or) imra mlok, (or) imra enlok.
Tanurzi aritaka aru-nung onok (or onokden) menatep.
Pa scy kechi-nung itak?
Tanye scy-nung ajepet.
Pae jemben jepzyk.
Pae pi imerdak aiak mena aru, (or) menatep.
Tatsyk ka meyong tanyk sen kya.
Nenoke melentep melentepa benera, ku kanga maretys.
Pae nok melena ky nok bener ao.
Amango sangwana belentepa lir.
Yashi zymbiba o tany pae asetshi.
O tasetshi, (or) o tesenchi, (or) o tasepshi.
Pa o tejep-tejep, (or) o tesem tesem.
Tatar menden atsyng.
Pa anyptang atena shiranger.
Yasong pa shiranger aet asy maet?
Tsunglu aja-nung, pae ayanga ashir, (or) ayanga lir.
Tanybo kanga asyker.
Scondong asyk atudang tanur ka asepa atu, tangar ka zenzang alanga atu, tangar ka ajepa atu, tangar ka aen jaja atu.
Scondonge tuang tezang kynym ongzang.
Close the door.

Close your books and put them up.

He closes his eyes as if he were asleep.

He closes his mouth.

The cold season has come, and men are travelling.

The weather is cold and wet.

The boy says he has no cloth and is cold.

The child is ill with a cold.

I will not bathe in cold water, bring me warm water.

Come here.
He came yesterday.
Come, let us go.
Come down to the cultivation.
Come down from the tree.

Come out of the house immediately.

The Assamese came up to the village, and came into our house.

The coolies complain that their loads are heavy.

He complains about his pay.

He made complaint to the court.

What are you doing here? A case in court.

He confuses his statements.

His mind is confused, he cannot say.

There is great confusion in the village.
In the house everything is in confusion.

Whosoever shall confess me before men.

He confesses that he is guilty.

Who did this? I am the one.

Cook rice, cook vegetables, and cook the beef in the pot.

Warm (cook over) the fowl that was cooked yesterday.

When the bread is light bake it (cook it).

Roast (cook) a couple of yams in the ashes.

Is there any cooked rice and vegetables?

The child should eat only soft cooked rice.

He speaks the Ao language correctly.

If you do not reckon correctly, you cannot trade well.

When you come before the Saheb, state the facts correctly.

This man is courageous, but that one has not a particle of courage.

Some of the villagers have very little courage.

Bring the cover to the tin and put it on; cover the cooking pot.

Cover the rice pot and vegetable pot with a leaf.

Cover the sick man with his cloth.

The tiger is hid under a cover of weeds.
The growing rice covers the ground now.
The cultivation is covered with weeds. Cover the basket with a palm leaf.
Cover over the grain with a basket. Cover the fowl with a basket. The sun is covered (obscured) by a cloud.
The boy has cut his toe with a dao, and this man has cut his hand with a knife. He cut his foot against a sharp bamboo.
He cut his foot against a sharp bamboo stump. Cut down the dry tree and cut it up for firewood.
Cut the wood short and fine for the stove. Cut open this tin with a knife.
How many heads were cut off in that affray. Cut off the end of the pipe stem.
Cut off even and square the end of the stick. Cut the grass in front of the house.
She cut her cloth with the scissors. He cut the tin in two with the shears. Dig a ditch, and dig holes for the posts.
The child disobeys his parents.

Tangbo mo age ali sembanga lir, (or) mo mesonga lir (or) motsung szintur.
Alu aeisemshia meigo, (or) alu aei age sakogo.
Kuki scera shi age meibangang.
Tsykzi molok age rembangang.
Aenzi molok age sembangang.
Kuki zungzunga meia lir.
Any mepeta tsybanga lir.
Tanurzi pei temeyong nok age alep, aser tamburzi teka kotare age wazyk.
Pa pei tetsung anisem-nung arvng.
Pa pei tetsung ao tembang-nung chizyk.
Ya scongdong takong lensyka soang.
Mimung asoshi scong tatsytsy lopsa-ang.
Tambongdangzi kotare age wapokang.
Azi lepetpdang tokolak qei atang?
Luli bang rentokang.
Scongdong metema alangtok-ang.
Kima aei ayipang.
Tetzvrzi pei scv mejeptsy age mejep.
Pae tam mejeptsy age mejepma.
Kylentzy eitang, tungshi, tungny ongken toang.
Tanurzi pei tzyrebur o mangar, (or) tanurzi pei tzyrebure ashi mangar.
PHRASES.

Don't *disobey* Government orders.
I have *discharged* the man.

He will get no more money until he *discharges* his debt.
Among the children one has an amiable disposition, another has a *bad temper*, another is quick tempered, and their mother is *irritable*.

He was very *obstinate* yesterday, sometimes he is *incorrigible*.

Don't! Don't use that, don't touch that!
Don't do thus!
Don't bother me!
I *doubt* the truth of his statement.

Why do you stand *doubting*.
*Drive* the pigs away, *drive* the fowls out of the garden.

Day before yesterday they drove up cows from Assam and drove them into the jungle.
The man is *drunk*.
Spread the rice in the sun to *dry*.

Is the rice *dry*? If it is *dry*, gather it up.
If the cloth is *dry* fold it and put it away.
The springs are *dry* because of deficient rainfall.
By the water cooking out (drying out) of the pot the vegetables burned.
The cut jungle on the cultivation being *very dry*, it burned well.

Kompani ozyng teraksa ma.
Ni pa tenyng zentsy, (or) zendoixtsy.
Pa sen-atsy memenok tashi, pae anu sen mangutsy.
Iba tanur rongnung kabo kymli synyr, kabo kymli sakli mazung, kabo meit temabang, parenok tetzy kymlitamu.

Yashi pa temulung melem, ken ken pae lungkak aeter.
Nung!
Azi tamshi ma! (or) tekongshi!
Azi oda tamshi ma (or) tesy!
Zangzonga teli, (or) meina teli!
Ni pa o atsy ayonger.

Nenoke kechiba ajitaka ali?
Ak aridokang, atsyki-nunge aen intokang.
Yakany parenoke Tzynamunuge nashi akyim, aser areme akymoktsy.

Nisungzi yi age mesep.
Tsyk puang, or pudakang.

Tsyk ara asy mara? Arara lokang.
Scy takong syra kuleptena yuang.
Tsunglu maru-nunge tzyburosep.
Ambo tzy rossep-nunge ain rontaker.

Alu ajiba kongseta ali-nung, kao arong.
If the thatch is dry I will buy it.

He has searched everywhere, and cannot find his dao.

He has left it somewhere probably.

Conduct yourself properly wherever you are.

Wherever he went he told his story.

Wherever the Saheb goes we will go.

He has been faithful in his work.

According to your faith be it unto you.

He is unfaithful ... He would not go alone into the jungle for fear of tigers.

Men should fear the Lord...

The women going for wood were thoroughly frightened and fled.

Feed the fowls, feed the pigs, and feed the horse.

Because the grass is short the cows feed a long distance away.

When the mother goes to the cultivation, the little sister feeds the child.

I forbid his going to the old village, but give him permission to go to the plain.

You forgot to ask him yesterday, do not forget it today.

I shall not forget you when I am away.

Azy tasy asybo ni alidi.

Pae asaklen bushir, nok mangur.

Pae langka-nung toksyr sydi.

Nae kechisy-nung lider, tazung imscy benshiang ma.

Pae konge ao, pei o ashi.

Sa-abe kolene odir, ilenzage ozoe aotsy.

Pae tangshi tangshia inyak.

Nenok amangba amazi, nenok-dang syang.

Pa mulung matang.

Kei tsybu-nung pa ki ja areme maonyr.

Meimchire anung Tsungrem tsungken tsybusy tim.

Tetzyr scong bene ao-nung tsybuseta (or) aoksa, or tsyremseta, (or) ajymseta (or) tsyseta pungshi azen.

Aen-nung chidakzang, ak jepang, qor pokyang.

Chiyongtsy maka-nung nashi, arem talangka-nung chiyonger.

Tetzyl alue aodang, tenylae nu jebtsyr.

Pa imzenbae tokotsy ni scongtem saka Tzynae alutsy melar.

Yashi padang asongdaangtsy nae amar, tanybo bilimtet ma.

Ni aene aodang nenok bilimtsy (lit. will remember).
He is a very forgetful servant.
Have the lamps been filled to-day? They have been filled.
He gives the village measure crowning full.
Fill the box even full of grain.
The streams are full to overflowing.
Gather up all the rubbish and pile it in a heap to burn.
Gather all the fruit on the tree.
Give him the book. Give me the book.
If he is ill I will give him medicine.
Parents should govern their children.
An ungoverned child is very disagreeable.
The village officers govern the village.
The plants in the garden are growing nicely.
This boy is growing very fast When he is grown, he will be large.
He says he cannot grind the grain alone, you help him.
You must help him bring up the thatch.
Help the sick man.
I think there is no help for this sick man.
How far has he gone? He did not go far.
How large is the boy? As large as this one? About so large.

Azi kilirzi temulung mazyung.
Tany milen bong-nung totzy shiok azy meshiok? Shiok-ogo.
Pae imzi mesonge ataker.

Tsyk age scongden tebang medema songa yuang.
Ayong metsunga moe ao.

Jana azak bendena tarongtsy nanga tenang.
Scongdon-nung tezang azak aongang.
Kakytzi panym agyzang.
Kakytzi ky-nung kwang (gyang).
Pa shiranger syra, ni panym mozy zymdaktsydi (lit. cause him to drink).
Tzyrebure pei chir azyoktsy tim.

Mazyokba chir tesempar.

Tatayre pei im asyok, (or) zung-zunga kazyker.
Atsyki-nung tsynytsy zung-zunga meidage.
Iba tanurzi mela-mela indage.
Pae indakakibo. Temang tulu akymsy.
Pae kijae tsyk menungsatsy menangzvk, nae ken semang ma.

Na-na (lit. you two) azy sentepa (or sentepa) apuangel.
Nae shirangbazi riariang.
Shiranger ibaebo anogo maka ta ni bilimer.
Pae kopiga ao? Talangka mao (or) apigate mao.
Tanurzi kopiga, (or) shir banger? Pa den sakesa? Eipigate.
It is so big, that size.

Is it like this?
How long will he stay in Rungpur?
As long as I give him liberty.

Now-a-days how many measures of rice can you buy for a rupee?
In one day how many times can you go and bring grain from your cultivation?
If that is the case, he cannot go.
If he had understood, he would not have come.
If our boxes are at Amguri, bring them up.
If you are going to Kotak to-day, start early.
If he thinks he is able to go, let him go.
If the weather is bad we will not winnow the grain.
Even if the weather is bad, the grain must be winnowed.
If others get angry, conduct yourself properly.
If it is your wish, I’ll send word.

Even if I die with you, I will not deny you.
It had been good for that man if he had not been born.

He made a mistake, but his intentions were good.
Is he in the house or not?
Is it necessary for him to go?

Eitetete, (or) iba tetet, (or) pa tetet.
Ibala lir ma? or imama lir?
Pae Ryngrpur-nung kopiga alitsy?
Kotashi (or kopiga) ni melatsy.

Tany asong tatsyk ka yong imzi qei aliter (or) atakteper.

Ken ny yong na alu-nunget sysk bene qei bentet?

Azi ode sýra, pa motetsy, (or) ode kibo pa motetsy.
Pae metet asybo (or meteta sang), marula.

Amguri-nung ozo scongdem larabangila, bener atung ma.
Nae tany Kotake tudi sýra yakte apusoang ma.
Pae aotsy nangzýksra pa oang.

Tsungshang mazunggera tsyk maentsy.
Tsungshang mazungshia tsyk aentsyla.

Tebangere ain adokshia na time liang ma.
Ne mulung-nung eitera ni o shioktsy.
Ne-den keleme sy-aka ni na mangelýka ta mashitsy.
Pa masoe ali, pa meyong ta-zungba syla.

Pa jimi-aka, saka pa mulung-sen tazung.
Pae kidang ale (ali) asy male (mali)?
Pa aotsy tenungdaktsy aka asy maka?
Is there water in the spring?
Are there splints for weaving mats?
He is mistaken.
It is my will.

Because his word is reliable, I believe him.

What villagers are these?
Are your villagers well?

The girl keeps her books clean.
The boy keeps all the pice he gets.
The boy’s older brother kept him from evil ways.

Keep secret what I have told you.
I know she tells the truth.
I don’t know.
I know him, he used to live in our village.

He knows what you say.

It is dark now, come when it is light.
Light the lamp first, then light the fire.
The lamp is dim, make it brighter (lighter); turn it up.

Turn the lamp down and let it be.

If you are the light of the world, let your light shine.
When the Nagas are in the jungle, they light their pipes by flint and tinder.
These loads are very light.
Feathers are light.
The bread is light.
Your cloth is light colour.

In darkness and in light God keeps us.

Get out of the light!

Did the lightning strike the tree?

He has gone to look for his cow.

He has gone to look for eggs.

Look well after white ants underneath the house.

She could not come to school because there was no one to look after the child.

He went to look after his cultivation.

He went to look for a cultivation.

They went to look over all the village cultivation.

When the mother is away, the older sister looks after the child.

He has lost a goat; he lost three rupees while going to Kotak.

Where did you lose your money?

You lost much by not hearing the Scripture lesson this morning.

In going to Waramong we met Songrachi men.

Women have gone to meet the men bringing loads.

Enyo reper-reper.
Am pokraka lir.

Ne scy temesong (or) ne scy scybu (or) tsy-rempelok.

Mangli-sangwali-nung Tsung-reme onok kymzyka lir (or) sota lir.

Telemdang, takymdang, te-tongdang!

Scongdong iba-nungzi tsungi aei asy maei.

Pa pei nashi bushia ao.

Pae entzy ajidange ao.

Toko-nung oa shipo atu asy matu zung-zunga reprangang ma.

Tanur reprangba male-nung pae skule maruter.

Pa pei lu semdange ao.

Pa lu sydange ao.

Parenoke im lu azak sydange ao.

Tetzzy malidang teyi nu ajir.

Pa nabong ka madok; Kotake atudang pae tatsyk asym endok (or) endoker adok.

Nae kechi-nung sen endoka-nang? (or) kong madoka nang?

Tanypp Laishiba otsy mangashinung na kanga akoksa.

Onoke Waramonge atudang Songrachi-nunger azurutep.

Tebur ku abenba tetzyr lensi ao.
The Waramong and Yazang paths meet near the Tiro river.
I met him yesterday.
He is mending the hole in the fence.
Mend the hole in the roof.
Mend the hole in the mat, mend the edge of the mat, and mend the broken chair.
They are in the boat mending the fish-nets.
The woman is mending one hole in her cloth by patching and one hole by darning.
The Saheb is repairing (mending) the house posts by splicing.
Sugar is mixed with the medicine, so that he cannot taste the bitter.
The cook is in the cook house, macerating and mixing curry stuff.
While cooking the food, mix the seasoning well.
The Nagas in cooking together decayed fish, beans, &c., mix in seasoning well.
My brother and my elder sister live with me.
When I was asleep, he stole my iron.
Whose hog is this? Mine.
This is my walking stick.
Who brought this news?
How old are you?
He is old and infirm
The old woman wears an old cloth.
Give me one pencil; there is only one.
I told you once, how many times must I repeat it?

Open the box and take out the things.
Open the package.
Open out the mats, I want to see them.
He stood with mouth open in astonishment.
He opened the fish’s mouth and took out the hook.
How can I open this bottle without a corkscrew?
The children can pick up the fruit that has fallen on the ground, but must not pick any from the tree.
They have gone to pick ‘pan.’
Strangers sometimes pick our flowers without asking.
Pick the fowl.
He picked the sliver out of his own finger.
In pouring milk out of the bottle into a cup, some was spilled (poured) on to the ground.
In pouring grain out of the basket, some fell (was poured) on the ground.
In pouring grain into the basket, don’t pour it on to the ground.
Pour the rice into my bag.
Pour out the bad water from the cup, and pour in clear water.
Pour water on to my hands to wash them.
These give proof against you; show your proof.

Kendang ni ashir, o shilu qeiben zymbitsy?
Scongdenzi lapoka oset agi-tetang.
Talepzi sala-ang.
Pakti sala lemang, ni aji-dangdi.
Pae bangka noktaka lir.
Pae angu bang ayu-nung boreki atsyzik.
Tepreppa malidang bong-dangzi koda lapoktsy?
Alima-nung tsykba tezang-tanurtym shitenang, scong-dong-nung tang aliba tong-ma.
Parenoke patiwa atene ao.
Aener kale masongdange ozy naro ken-ken apeter.
Enyo pet-tokang.
Pa pei temayong-nunge aei kitokogo.
Bongdang-nunge marayk-nung mamatzv inokdang (or enokdang) kale ali-nung intok.
Tsyk zi-nunge tokzykdang tskv kale ali-nung toktok.
Tsyk molok-nung tokokdang ali-nung tetokshi.
Zang ky zuli-nung sydakang.
Tzy tamazung marayk-nunge intoker, tzy meryk-meryker izykang.
Teka metsyktsy tzy izykang.
Ibatyme na anyma kuli agyt-syr; nae tetesytsy saiuyang.
They sought proof to condemn him.

When it is proved you will know.

While the sick man is quiet, the children should be quiet.

Why this noise? Keep quiet.

Go quietly.

The food is ready, let us eat at once.

Everything is ready for the journey, let us start.

We will rest on the bank of the Tiro river.

You said you were very tired last night, are you rested this morning?

He says he is very weary (all tired out).

In weighing the load, don't let it rest on the ground.

The Molung school house is built by placing the sills on stones, and on these the posts rest.

The wall rests on that timber.

We are going travelling from village to village, and will return after ten days.

They are going to Amguri and return to-day.

The goods having been returned, the money was returned also.

Ripe fruit is good to eat, but unripe and half-ripe fruit is not eatable.

Are the raspberries ripe? Not yet.

Pa aeitsytsy asoshi parenoke mokolung bushir.

Tesyr metetsy (or) tezydang-er metetsy.

Shirangbazi scongzema ali-dang tanurtym mokorae alitsyla.

Kechiba azatepa? (or) kechiba rongronger? Tokora liang.

Tanemé jaja wang (oang) ma.

Zi renema lir onok zi ziyong-madi.

Aene aotsy anybalu, asenok apusoang.

Tzyryng tzykym-nung anendi.

Yasong na kanga anir ta ashi tanyp aniscongzyktogo ma?

Temang azak tamen kymogo ta, pa ashir.

Azongdang ku ali-nung tajen-tak ma.

Molung skull ki lung ma-nung scongpak lar, iba ma-nung tungnu ajeneta yanger.

Jarazi iba scong-nungzi ajen.

Tang onoke imlusya or, ny ter shilangtsy.

Tanybo parenoke Amguri lu-lene aotsy.

Shishi lutep-nung, sen shia-agytsyogo.

Tezang tamen achitsy zunger zokorla tezang tazy, tokolu machila.

Koreishi zang tamen asy mamen? Anu mamen.
The guavas are ripe.  
Is the boil ripe? Ripe, but not opened.  
Rub (polish) the silver spoons and knives.  
I will rub medicine on your eyelids, but do not rub them with your fingers.  
Is he satisfied? He is well pleased.  
He asks if the Mem Saheb is satisfied with the things he bought.  
They ate and drank and were satisfied.  
These men are always grumbling and dissatisfied.  
I wish to send this letter to the Amguri Saheb.  
I sent a man yesterday.  
I have sent word to all the villages.  
He is shaking with fever.  
Shake the tree, gather up the fruit and bring it in.  
Does your house shake in a strong wind?  
Shake the dust off your feet before coming into the house.  
Shake the tablecloth.  
The dog seized the cat and shook it.  
This mat is short, it will not do.  
The centre post is short, it will not reach.

Moduriam zang mesconga lir.  
Komo tenra asy matenra? tenraka metembok.  
Taribi chikoko, kotario me-yuang ma.  
Ni ne-nuk-kypsy-nung mozy age mezytsydi (or nytsydi), nae tanetshi ma.  
Pa mulung achir asy machir? Temulung anen.  
Pa aliba oset-nung, Mem Sa-ab tenuk asung asy masung ta pae asongdanger.  
Parenoke ziyong-qeyonger tipatym.  
Ibae nisung temulung teti-machi-nung, nem-nemshia lir.  
Amguri aliba Sa-ab dang iba kakyty ni bendaktsynyr (or) yoknyr.  
Yashi nisung ka ni yokogo.  
Im ime ni o shiokogo.  
Pa ramin age atena lir.  
Scondongzi anokshia tezang shitena bene arung.  
Mopung kanga aondang, na ki senshi asy masenshi? (or anokshi?).  
Kidange matudang tetsung-nunge aoiy temtoka tokang.  
Zi ziyongdang alemba scty ajatokang.  
Azye tany ngur rykten.  
Paktizi tatsy, maeimtsy.  
Tungshizi nangdanga, tilakamton.
**PHRASES.**

Cut *short* wood for the stove, long wood will not go in.

The potatoes are a seer *short* weight.
The potatoes brought are a little *short* weight.
This fruit is very *sour* (acid).
The milk is *sour*, skim it.

The cloth is *spread* out on the grass to bleach.
The tree *spreads* out its branches, and shades the path
The news *spread* throughout all the villages.
Wring the wet clothes, and *spread* them on the grass.
From the Jhanzi river to Bura Haimong the path is very *steep* and in some places *precipitous*.
The rock is too *steep*, they cannot get up.
Yonder peak is *steep and high*.
In time of famine many villages *suffered*.

Although you have great pain in your side, you will not *suffer* (endure) a plaster! *suffer* it.
He was grieved (suffered) because of his elder brother’s reproof.
This cloth is *thick*, that which you bought yesterday is *thin*.
The milk is *thick*, loppered.
The cows are *thin*, because the grass is short.

Merang mimung-nym scong *tatsy* soang, scong talang-bo masem.
Shizang seret ka *mabensa*.
Shizang abenba seret *matu*.
Iba tezangzi kanga *tasen*.
Mamatzy *tain*, tymo teptet-ang.
Scy mescongdaktsytsy aei ma-nung *alem*.
Scongdongzi kongsang *sanga* leang akymbang.
Osangzi imshia *sangtong* (or) osangzi *aeim songa ao*.
Scyzi mesentoker aei ma *aentoka* yang.
Milaktzy-nunge imzen kimung donga, leang kanga *atang*, tesym tesym kanga *jang-tak*.
Lungbang *tasak* ali-nung parenoke matuter.
To-age tenemti *temesong*.
Wara alidang im aeiga *kang-shir* (or) to *ashi* (or) *timatym*.
Na tesa kanga angu aka, saka teneploktsy *maremter* na! *aremang* ma.
Teti aretsy zymbiba o anga-shi-nung tenu mulung *syrep-er*.
Iba scyzi temelem, nae ya-shi alibazi *tapi* (or) *apu-apur*.
Mamatzy *telunga* lir.
Aei tareptsy maka-nung, *nashi* kongra adok (or) kongra ao.
The water having cooked out (evaporated) of the fruit, the juice is thick.

Elephants have thoroughly trampled down the growing grain.

The cultivation was thoroughly burned.

Because he was ill, he let his cultivation go without thorough weeding.

If food is thoroughly chewed, it is easily digested.

He was faint and thoroughly exhausted.

Question him thoroughly about the affair.

His elder brother killed a deer by spearing it (spearing thoroughly).

Though you go I will not.

Though I told you, you do not believe.

Although he is bad do not get angry.

The boys threw clubs at the monkeys and stoned them.

He threw a spear at the deer but did not hit it.

These vegetables are decayed, throw them out.

It is time to go.

Is it time to reap? Not quite yet.

Last cold season I went to Rungpur, at that time I met the Bor Saheb.

Had I known what time you would come, I would have waited.

Tezang ain rosep (or kong-sep) nung, aintzy mykang-mykanger.

Shiti mo ajymsa (or ajymrep)

Alu kao arung.

Pae shirang-nung pa lu inyak-toa ayu.

Ziyongtsy mejaksa syra, melamelar aresa aotsy.

Pae lumesetai,ir.

Iba o indangzi padang sashia asongdangang ma.

Pa teti mescyzni ny age tsyng-set.

Nae oaka nibo moli.

Ni nedang shiaka na mamanger.

Pa mazungshia na ain tadok ma.

Tanure shingodak sconga merep, lunga aon.

Pae mescydak ny yoker (or tsyoktsyrs) metsyngshi.

Ainsotsyzi tashi ar endokang (or) shikur entokang.

Taotsy meshigo (or) aotsy mapang.

Alu arutsy mapang aet asy maet? Anur.

Yakym ni Rnungpure ao aser iba-tensazi Bor Sa-ab-den azurutep.

Koba-anogo-nung nae arutsy ta ni metet asybo atalila.
The girl was late to school this morning, and there was no time to write.

There is no time for the work now, I'll do it to-morrow.

There is time to do the work now, do it.

When the Saheb was here, there was no time to talk about this.

He has not come for a long time.

The women take turns in sweeping the chapel; whose turn is it now?

Do not go until I come.

As for me, I am not going to reap until my crop is ripe.

From his coming until now he has given me trouble.

The 'moatsy' holidays begin to-day, and will last until Saturday.

Until he is grown, he is not suitable to teach.

Use this hoe to work in the garden; don't use that one.

There is no rice in the tin, it is all used up.

He uses a walking stick. It is useless to talk thus.

Don't talk nonsense (useless talk).

Don't use quarrelsome language.

He is better of his illness, and walks about the village.

Tanyp tetzyrzi skule menur aru-nung kakyt zilutsy ano-go maka.

Zoko mainyakzungka, asong inyakdi.

Anu azibo inyakzunger, inyakang.

Sa-ab yange alidang iba ozi indang zymbitsy mazung, (or) mezymbizung.

Pae apiga maru, (or) pae telangka maru.

Tetzyrtyme sarasadem ki zynga tena aoker; parenok rongnunghang tang shiba ata (or shir ata)?

Ni maru tashi toe liang.

Alu zungzuntha mamendang nibo marule.

Pa arur (or aruba)-inue tang tashi ni jashidaktshyr.

Tany-inue moatsy tenzyk, tan honibar donga amungtsyla.

Nybu mazungdang pae saiyutsungitsy tim masy, (or) pa mamdangbo tim masy.

Atsiky-inue apitsy, kotrang ibaebi benshiang; azibo tebenshi (or) tamshi.

Merang zangketsy-nung zang maet, agimar (or) lumar.

Pa mechi (or azok) benshir.

Azi oda zymbitsy amazok (or) angateketa (or) tezangzyk maka (or) samesa.

Mesa-melem tezymbi (or) atym ata " (or) mesa-mechi "

Jana sembong tezymbi.

Shirang zungtu-nung pae im-tak sensyr (or) fajar.
The child is able to walk a little.

How many steps did he take?

She is walking back and forth in front of the bungalow.

'Asen,' 'sen,' and combinations.

His house leaks, he is a lazy fellow.

He is ill with dysentery, and cannot walk in the village.

He conducts his business well.

Some neighbours are kind and affectionate, others behave badly towards each other.

A crowd of Sangtong people are coming.

His word is authority in our village.

The woman gets money for pounding rice.

When he goes out, he puts on his hat, he takes it off when he comes in.

The enemy set fire to the village, and fled.

Your new cloth looks very nicely.

He is comfortable now, but I will come and see him in the morning.

He is to the manor born.

Have you put up the horse?

Tanurzi tere mejaka aor.

Kamere qeika ao? (or) qeben mejaka ao?

Pa kima sei.

Pa kilim tapok aeisy-nunge tsunlgu asen, pa azy masenba.

Pa azy-asen-nung shiranger, imtong-nung mesenzyr.

Pa pei mapa zung-zunga asener, (or) sen-sena inyaker.

Kishikinar kare kyta asena lir, kare senentepa lir.

Sangtong-nunger sena adok-dage.

Asen imtak pa o sena lir.

Tetzyrzi tsyk asen-nung sen angur.

Kimae ao-nung pa korang asener, kidange atu-nung korang senzyker.

Aryrzage imtak mi sener senshi ao.

Ne scy tasen tajinytsyka.

Tangbo pae senypa lir, zokorla ni asenyp pa aji-dange arudi.

Pae sensoba.

Qor sentaka yoga ma?
They went to pillage the village.

Shove up the fire brands under the cooking pot.

He is making brass chains.
He has inherited property, he puts his money at interest, and thus adds to his property.

Twist the rope.

Strain the soup.

It is wrong for you to treat him disrespectfully because he is poor.

When the people are collected, we will begin worship.

The posts are not perpendicular.

One side of the Nàga ‘dao’ is steel, the other side is iron; if well tempered it holds an edge well, poorly tempered is bad.

In cutting up a dead animal, some meat poison entered a slight wound in his hand, and produced carbuncles on his body.

Is the fruit sweet or sour?

When travelling they cook fish and rice in a section of bamboo.

Water percolates through the jar.

He perspires freely under the heavy load.

A woman gossiping about caused a great quarrel.

Parenoke im sen senmake ao.

Zibo mimung-nung milung sang asenokokang, (or) ajymokang.

Pae yongmen sen asener.

Pae sen amang-nung, sentem agytsy azi oda pa tali senlokogo.

Lisyzi senang.

Shitzy senzykang.

Pa sensaker asy-nung nae sensatsy mazung.

Nisung sentepe Tsungrem kylmtsy tenzyktsy.

Tungshi tungnu senshia, (or) senprepa lir.

Ao nok kelen sentsy, kelen noksy aser teroraba zunga sentet, saka terobet mazung.

Tashi shi asendang, pa ket-nung zybu tila liasy-nung tasy shi mozy ia pa mang-nung nashira komo adok.

Tezangzi tanang asy tasen?

Aene aodang parenoke ango, zi bongdang-nung asener.

Lung mori-nunge tzy asener.

Pa ku teret ben-nung asentsy kangadang imer.

Tetzyr ka nyngsena nyngsena jaja-nung bangsen tulu-adok.
Six days shalt thou labour and do thy work.
On the Lord's Day four of his disciples were baptized.

Trok ny tasena ne mapa azak inyakang.
Ken Tsungrem amung ny-nung pa nytung pezy tzysengo.

'Aten' 'ten,' and combinations.

The children are gathering to sing.
He is whistling a tune.
The cows are gathered in a huddle.
Listen if you wish to know what is said.
When it thunders the child shakes with fear; I'll stay with her.
Try and see if you can ford the stream.
As there are many men to-day hollowing out the big village drum, it will soon be done.
The bird bringing material for a nest has lighted on the tree branch.
Yesterday the young men went into the jungle to cut rattan; to-day they are enlarging (digging deeper) the spring.
The abscess is ripe, and should be opened.
The village officers have assembled to investigate important affairs.
In bad weather paddy is dried on the shelves over the fire.
Is the water pail under the eaves?
They are sowing and covering over the grain.

Tanurty me ken atentsy atendage.
Pae pio age ken tendage.
Nashi telung atena lir.

Ashiba o metetnyra tenarong tenang ma.
Tsungmuk aten-nung tanurzi atena lir; ni pa-ten alitsy.

Tzy atentet asy matentet tendangang ma.
Tanyp nisung aeigate scong-kong aten-nung yakte temboktsy (tenpoktsy).
Ozy tesep atendang scong-dong kongsang-nung tema lir.

Yashiasangurtymearer atentsy areme ao; tanyp parenok tzybu arok-aroaka atendage.

Komo tenra lir, pa temboktsyla (tenpoktsyla).
O tulu songloktsytsy tatare atenshi.

Tsungsang-mazung-nung tsyk tsky-ten atener.
Azy yang-yang-nung tzyshi aten asy maten?
Alu-nung parenoke metsy proker atener.
PHRASES.

It is proper for the mother to reprove her child, but other people should not censure and harass it.

In spreading mats on the floor, let them lap a little.

They were sent to spy out the land.

Hold out your hand, and I will give you something.

The Miri Nagas dye yarn red.

He run a knife into the fleshy part of his arm.

\[ ^{1} \text{Azy} \ ' \ ^{2} \text{zy}, \text{ and combinations.} \]

The blood circulates through the body.

Blood flowed freely from the wound, but it was arrested by the application of scrapings of inside bark of ash.

He singed his cloth by the fire.

Our people are clearing up their cultivation.

Thatch is better than 'okshi' for roofing.

The water is deep, and they must cross by their might.

That young man is very strong.

The bean vine twines around the tree.

The mother embraces her child.

The child clings to his father to prevent his going to the plain.

He was cured of the cramp by cupping.

He covets desirable things.

By chopping hard wood, the edge of the axe was turned.

Tetzyesa pei chir tebanga atendangtsy tim, saka pi aeiga atentoka tezymbi.

Atym-nung pakti tera aten-\text{t}epa leman.

Ali tendang tenvir parenok yoker.

Teka tentakang, ni langka agytsydi.

Mirie song ang atener.

Pa pei tebentsy-nung kotari aien.

‘Azy’ ‘zy,’ and combinations.

Temang-nung tezy age azy aru-li-oli.

\[ \text{Zybu-nunge azy kanga ima lir, saka scongpet renra neplok-nung azy im anen,} \]

\[ \text{(or) azy mesep.} \]

Pae pei scy mi age (or nung) azyr.

Asen imer alu azy-azyr.

Kilim atongtsy okshidang azy tazung.

Tzy azy-nung parenoke tashi age atentsyla.

Asangurzi tashi tasy tulu.

Loli azy azya scongdonge atur.

Tetzy pei chir azy aeter, (or) azybunger.

Techir pei bu Tzymae meyokle, pa tetsung-nung azy ata ali.

Tezy sytetdak azy ajet-nung pa anyb.

Pae taginytsyoset azyabunger.

Scong intsy alen-nung po zykel.
He grieved, because his cultivation was trampled down by elephants.
The tree sways in the wind.
Force a bend in the ridge pole, and fasten it.
The eyes smart with smoke.
Some of the Wabi dogs are good hunters.
Decked out in ornaments, he appears well.
He works with dexterity, but his work is slovenly.
Turn around the cooking pot.
Bring the raw meat and cold water.
His visit to Rungpur was unsuccessful.
The housewife serves her guests with 'maud.'
Alu shiti ajymsa-nung pa temulung asyv.
Mopung aen-nung scondong asyv alu, asyv atu.
Scond asyvoka alenang.
Mokozy age tenuk asyv.
Wabi kare, kare shinzy tesashi.
Pa sobutsy sobur asyv-azyv.
Pae syba-syba mapa inyak, saka inyak sajep.
Zibo asyang.
Shi tazy aser tzy-sy bener arung.
Ryngpure ao asyvya adok
Kibutzy pei kidang sentepba aener yi awasya (oasy) agytsyr.

Promiscuous Phrases.

Where were you? Where have you been?
Where are you going?
When will you return?

Have you a family? Yes, I have a wife and four children.
What do you worship?
You do not appreciate the Lord's kindness.

He is shivering with cold, let him come to the fire and warm.
He scooped up water in his hands and drank.
My father is ill, and wishes medicines.

Na kechisa ali (or) kechi-nung ali? Kolene ao?
Kolene aotsy?
Kodang shilangtsy? (or) shia-arutsy?
Na ki nunger ali asyv mali? Au, kibutzy aser tanur pezy lir.
Nenoke kechisa kylymer?
Anung Tsungrem meim aka, nenoke temeim mazar (or) pa mein memetet.
Pa atena syka lir, mi awangtsy pa arung.
Pae tzy teketa medemteta azym.
Ky bu shirang-nung mozv azymnyr (or mishir).
How is he ill, what is the matter?

He says his whole body is sick, and he has fever every other day.

Yesterday he was moderately ill.

A decoction of guava leaves is good to stop diarrhoea.

He was a strong man, but is debilitated by long illness.

The swelling on his side is subsiding.

Since the rains are over the streams are subsiding.

With your mouth full of chewing bark, how can you articulate your words? With chewing bark in your mouth, how can you talk?

To be chewing bark and spitting in the presence of the Saheb is disrespectful.

Why are you going to Rungpur? I am taking down mats to trade.

Jewelry is cheap at Rungpur, but high priced in the hills.

At the market people sell for cash only.

In Naga Hills some buy and pay down, others buy on credit.

Will the women sell their ornaments? Better buy at Jorhat.

Pae komama shiranger, tashidak kong ali? (or) tashidak kobala?

Temang azak shiranger ta pa ashir, aser tia tia aeter, (or) tialili shirangli, (or) ken ny shirangli, ken ny tili.

Pae yashi shirang tiyari ka aet.

Moduriam to metazyker azvm-nung pokshi anentsy zunger.

A gidang nisungzi tashi tulu, saka apiga shirang-nung, pa tashi azym, (or) tashi atang.

Pa tesa awakba aremdage (or) anendage.

Mei sei-nung ayong akonger, (or) tsungkvm aru-nung tzy akonger.

Tebang sali age sunga lir, kechi koda o areptetsv?

Tebang-nung sali mangymer kechi koda o zymbitsy?

Sa-ab madang sali chir aseir metsy metsyrtdang akym metsyburs.

Na kechiba Rvngpure ao?

Shishitsu pakti bener ao.

Sobu solemtsy Ryngpur-nung talitsy shizyba (lit., easy trade) azi Ao lima-nung shisak.

Wati-pure jeptaksa ayoker.

Ao lima-nung nisung kare jeptaka ali, kare bangtsya ali.

Tetzyrtym pei azyk yokdisy, meyokle? Kongtu-nung alitsy zunger.
Have our villagers finished weeding their rice? They are weeding for the last time.

Is there prospect of a good harvest this year?

Paddy on forest cultivation is hard to thrash.

Paddy on old cultivation is easy to thrash.

The cultivation has gone bad. The meat is going bad, there is a bad smell.

She was ashamed to ask for what she wanted.

To-morrow I wish to begin building a house, get fifty or sixty men.

I will pay the usual daily wages.

Twenty men go to bring posts, fifteen men to bring bamboos and poles, six men to bind thatch for roofing, eight men to bring foundation stones, and five men to level off the ground.

I want a large quantity of rattan; how can it be bought? (or) what is the price?

In sawing planks, saw straight, crooked or warped ones are objectionable.

Yesterday when our people went fishing, did they get many fish?

He does not wish to go, he is afraid of danger on the path.

Tangbo asen imer alu inyakma asy masy? Parenoke reprar.

Takymbo tsyk arutsy mesyker?

Mein lu tsyk merang, (or) anetsy tasak.

Pen lu tsyk mela, (or) anetsy mela-melar.

Alu shioka ao.

Shizi shizyker sydi, tashinem menemer.

Pae tak-nung memishir.

Asong-nunge ni ki synyr, nising tenem, rokyr imang.

Nybu yari aqty sydi.

Nising metsy tungshi tungnu apue aotsy, nising teri punguzi scongkym beneaotsy, nising trok azv mejeptsy, nising ti lung noktang apue aotsy, nising pungu ali medem-medema apitsy.

Arerlang aeiga aginyr; kodasa alidir? (or) kodasa shishir? (or) kodasa yokdir? (lit., how is it sold)?

Scongpak ryngdang indang-indanga ryngangma, scongpak tekirak, mesena aor mazung.

Yashi asen imer tzye ayoknung ango aeiga apu asy mapu?

Pa monyr lendong ka azuru azymer (or) lendong langka azuru azymer.
Last night two men did not come up, they may have met with an accident.
You do not come to chapel now-a-days, why? What is the matter?
I'll come.
I reproved him, but did not punish him.
I punished him by reproof only.
Some 'methan' have short thick horns, some have long horns.
That young man and woman are engaged and will soon be married.
That young woman was married yesterday.
What is the matter in the village? I hear a great tumult.
Last night all the village was sound asleep, and no one felt the earthquake.
When the blind woman comes to our house, she finds the gate by feeling with her hands, as men in the darkness find the path by feeling with their feet.
Put more wood under the rice pot.
Have you splints enough for the basket? Not quite.
Have you eaten? not yet.
Have you had a good meal? I have.
They eat rice with their hands.

Yasong nisung ana madok, parenoke tzyngi-kechi ka asy, sydi.
Tany asong nae sarasadeir-dake maru, kechisynung? kechi asy?
Arutsy, (or) arutsydi.
Padak ni mazyke aretsyogo.
Ni tebanga aretsykur temarenshi.
Sçy zy kare maraykba (like a marayk), kare zy sangba.
Asangure aei aniasong, yakte anioktsy.
Tetztyrzi yasong kei ao.
Imtak kechiasy? kanga rongrongshishi angashir.
Yasong ime teyiprep-nung ali, menoknok shingae memetet.
Tenuk tapokba tetzyr ozy kidange arudang, atsy kishi teketa ajymdanga angur, ya mae amang ijipchi-nung nisunge ajymzya len shiter.

Zibo mimung-nung scong tsykang
Molok ataktsy yong agishi asy magishi? (or) molok meyong, yong peri asy meperi? Anu.
Nae zi ziyonger ma? Anu.
Na chiyongshia asy mechiyongshi? Chiyongshigo.
Parenoke zi teketa tepteta azung.
Do you wish my *dao*? Take it.

Groom the pony, bring him to me, and hold him until I am ready.

Pull up and throw out the coarse grass, lest it smother out the *doob* grass.

Look well to the cow’s wound, and see if there be flyblows or maggots.

The boy said he was not bringing firewood, but material for fencing.

After talking much about going and threatening to go, he went.

He intended to go but did not I am busy now, come again.

Well, what do you wish? Nothing, I have come because I was at leisure.

My hands are full of work; he is very idle.

The fruit is good and meaty.

The fruit is light and worthless.

The fruit is blasted.

His house is full of things (*lit.* no empty place).

He is thoughtless, inconsiderate.

The woman is pregnant and near delivery.

By the old custom the house and things belonging to a woman dying in childbirth were cast away as sinful.

Kv nok mishir na? Ang.

Qor kupetsy age mesyshizang, qor kydange anir arung, ni merenem tashi sota liang, (or) mechioke liang.

Aei tulu atsyteta endokang, azi mesyra arer yi mukseptsy.

Nashi zybu-nung metsyk kulkka, mesen ali asy mali, zungzunga ajidangang ma.

Atsy atsyba ni bena lir, scong maben ta tanurzi shiaka.

Pa temteta ao.

Pa moe ati.

Tangbo ni mazyngka, tesy arung ma.

Na kechi mishir? Kecha memishir, ni kazy ali-nung arur.

Nibo mapa tenuk ar; pa tela.

Tezangzi zyngzynger.

Tezangzi mazyng, tachitsy maet.

Apung-nung tezang mazyng (or) tazyngla.

Pa ki mazyngka.

Pa temulung mazyng, yakte amar.

Tetzyrzi temang mazyng, nu amungtsy mapanger, (or) tangbo iba tetzyrzi temang mazynger.

Agi imscy age tetzyr tangset asy-nung, pa ki, scyoshi, sobutsy azak menen toker.
The Ao people formerly strangled illegitimate children and cast them away.

She is very sad on account of the death of her child, she mourns continually.

I know your sorrow, and sympathize with you.

Last night we heard wails for the dead, and to-day the body has been carried away.

Naga parents love their children and relatives are kind and affectionate.

The child is disheartened, and you should encourage him.

They agreed to meet at Waramong after ten days.

For 15 cattle he promised to give a male methan.

The young men going on a tiger hunt, on finding the tiger one man was seized.

Was the man seized, killed?

He is still alive, but cannot survive.

Euphemisms sometimes used to mean that a person has been killed by a tiger.

The Bor Saheb visited all the villages of the Ao tribe.

Dry-season travellers are coming in now.

Rainy-season travellers go at any time.
As soon as the cold season comes, we shall begin to travel.

Some of our people are going to visit friends in other villages.

Naga villages that have been at variance will become reconciled under English rule.

How can people of a village live at variance with each other?

In the cold season Suzu villagers are passing back and forth through our village to the plain.

Dekha Haimong villagers are continually going to and fro between their village and ours.

The village is peaceful and prosperous.

They are a prosperous family.

In passing under the fallen tree trunk will my head hit?

Don't hit the curtains in passing through the doorway.

I cannot understand you, speak more distinctly.

He goes rapidly from one point to another in his talk.

He errs in his statements, I cannot have any confidence in him.
PHRASES.

His word is of no account.

He has no reputation in his own village.

He has no regard for village authority.

He has great confidence in his own ability.

Whatever happens tell the truth.

Why are you out of temper this morning?

Do not speak disrespectfully.

The boy is impudent, send him away.

Some men are proud of a great name, and like to be aristocratic.

They had a plot to seize the man.

They did not accomplish their purpose.

They arrested him by force. In former times the upper villages when they saw what they wanted in smaller villages, took it away by force.

The man was accused of slandering his neighbour, but upon inquiry his innocence was established.
The woman brought a suit in court against her husband for putting her away.

Is the case decided? It is.

The man was found guilty, and the court decreed that the cultivation, the grain, and other property should be divided half and half.

Has the decree of the court been executed? Yes, the separation is complete.

If we had not returned from touring before the rain, what would we have done?

Without the old people what would the children have done?

Whatever the Lord purposes comes to pass.

Bring a handful of rice.

The spices have lost their flavour, are tasteless.

There is an abundance of food in the village.

The village officials proclaimed that to-day the village would clean the springs, and that no one, old men or boys, should go to the cultivation.

In harvest time the village officers often forbid the people going abroad.

The village is 'bound' for 'Bihu.'

The village shook off all responsibility for him.
There is always a hum in a large village.

He is skilled in war.

Messengers on important affairs have come.

Messengers on important affairs have been sent.

We expected the weather would be bad, but it is good.

You did not go to the plain this morning? No, I was not afraid of getting wet by the rain, but was afraid of the swollen streams.

The boy brought a load of firewood, threw it down before the house, split it, gathered it up with both hands, and put it in the house.

The Nagas believe if the point of the spear which they stick in the ground when walking is well smeared with bears’ bile, the leeches along the path which the man goes may be troublesome for that day, but will soon perish, and will not trouble men for three years. This smearing of the spear will retain its virtue for a day.

Im tulu nanung teti aeter.

Pa aryr sala metet.

Tzydang odangtsy tongogo.

Tzydang odangtsy ogo.

Tsungsang mazungtsy ta bilim, saka kanga azung.

Tanyp nae Tsymae malu?

Au, tsunglu ajaba tsubur masy, tzy metsung ajymer.

Tanurzi scong bener, kimae scongku shizyk (or scong-ku shitok) tesy, scong soa kidang aremketa ayu (or apuketa ayu).

Shim tasy age nylak-nung zung-zunga mezryrabang, bener sei nybo pangji nisungdak angutsy, tesy yakte amatsy, kym asym tashi ya lemang jajadang nisungdak mangutsy ta Aore bilimer; aser ya mozy nylak-nung temezy nyzi alitsy.
A, an (lit. one)  Ka, ketang.
Abandon   Toktsy.
Abate   Anen, arem.
Abdomen   Tepok.
Abhor   Sempa, tenra achir, metsyk-mokong.
Abide   Ali.
Able   Akok, tizyk, 'tet' as verbal suffix.
Abortion   Anogo maet aso, tanur tokshi, moposhia entok.
Aboriginal   Alipoker nisung.
About   Indang; 'chika,' 'shika,' 'shi' as verbal suffixes.
About (around)   Mykyta, mykypbang.
About (near)   Ana.
Above   Tama, teka.
Absent   Male, (mali) maten.
Absorb   Mesep, asemshi, metenzyk.
Absurd   Mamangtsy, mamangtetsy, tangatsy o masy.
Abundant   Aeiga, aiyiga, aeisa, timba.
Abuse, v.   Sensa, sensa masa, atala.
Accept   Agi, agizyk.
Accident   Tsynzi kechi, aoksa iro, aoksa kangshitsy.
Accompany   Den, medem, meina, meina ao.
Accomplish   Atalok, kymtet.
Account, n.   Tazyngba, tazyn gdanga, yong-syk amba, yongsyk-sykba.
Accuse   Aietsy, oka.
Accurate   Shitak, zungpung, oji, ojishi.
Ache   Angu, ashi, mener.
Acid   Tasen.
Acquaintance   Shitetba.
Act   Yangluba, benshiba, amshiba.
Active   Tekymdang, terurur, ashi-abung.
Acute (intellectually)   Ratet, shisaras, api-apo, tasang-ra, sangra sangji, purapui.
Adapt   Apet, sytep, putep.
Add   Benden, loktep.
Adhere   Amen, mena, menalok, mejatep.
Adhesive   Mena, mena-menar, meja.
Adjacent   Ana, anasa, merepa.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>English-Ao Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admire</td>
<td>Tenuk asung, tenuk sunga aji, mere, nukshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admit</td>
<td>Au-ra-aka, ai ta asy, nangzyk, idaktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admonish</td>
<td>Aretsy, areja, nemtem, nungtem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adorn</td>
<td>Azy-azy, sobutsy-sobu, azyk-azyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adultery</td>
<td>Nuktapangta, jabojare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adversary</td>
<td>Anymer, tenukenyr, tsykhir, metpur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affair</td>
<td>O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affection</td>
<td>Temeim, temerer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afflict</td>
<td>Kangshi, kangshidaktsy, timatymdaktsy, toshidaktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affliction</td>
<td>Timatym, toshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afoot</td>
<td>Tetsung age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afraid</td>
<td>Tsybu, azym, tzyrem, atsy, aoksa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After</td>
<td>Tesy, kelen; ‘ang’ as a verbal suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afterward</td>
<td>Ibakystsyr, yaseir, tesylen, atuseir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Again</td>
<td>Tana, tanaben.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Asor kym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged</td>
<td>Tain, tambur, tantzyr, arishir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agile</td>
<td>Tebungpaba, takymdangba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agony</td>
<td>Zyro roka angu, shing-shinga angu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Putep, o enjem, o entep, pangjem, kyta-asen, sytep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement, n.</td>
<td>O zymbitep, tatongshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement, to make an</td>
<td>Tatongshi, o zymbizyk, o renem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid, v.</td>
<td>Yiari, yari, riyari, asem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ail</td>
<td>Manem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aim at</td>
<td>Tindang tezy, teka myzyng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Tangu, mopung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm, v.</td>
<td>Sangok, sangoktsy, tsybusdaktsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alas</td>
<td>Aiatai, aya-tai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alike</td>
<td>Kasa, metem, sako.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alive</td>
<td>Takym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>Azak, temang, inti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Mela; daktsy as a verbal suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allure</td>
<td>Mescyshi, mescy tet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almost</td>
<td>‘Chia’ as a verbal suffix, ‘shi’ as a numeral suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Ao Naga Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almighty</td>
<td>Takokba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alms</td>
<td>Maong, angati agytsyba, odedang agytsyba, masasa agytsyba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alone</td>
<td>Kija, l.isong, mesong, ‘dang’ and ‘sa’ as suffixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Along with</td>
<td>Den, ten, den medem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Already, <em>adv.</em></td>
<td>Tanga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also</td>
<td>A, o, as suffixes; ya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altar</td>
<td>Tenladak, apu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Although</td>
<td>Azi saka ka, and shia as suffixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altogether</td>
<td>Azake keleme, azake kenyonge, meja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Teti, kenymati.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazed</td>
<td>Scongmanger, bangkar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amber</td>
<td>Byrem, b'rem lung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambiguous</td>
<td>Tetezytsy anet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambitious</td>
<td>Temaren kymnyr, ulunyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambush</td>
<td>Mendang, lemene ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amidst</td>
<td>Tetsungda, tsungda, rongnung, tiung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Among</td>
<td>Rongnung, tsungda-nung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Bendenba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amputate</td>
<td>Oatok, rongtok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amuse</td>
<td>Mescyzyk, peladaktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchor</td>
<td>Rongsotsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient</td>
<td>Alymle, tari, alipokdang, puti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancients</td>
<td>Tarinunger, alymle pur, tzyrebur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And</td>
<td>Aser, aseir; and ‘o’ affixed to nouns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angel</td>
<td>Teyar, tenyar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Ain, terasa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angle</td>
<td>Tanep, takudak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angry</td>
<td>Ain adok, temulung jashir, rasar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anguish</td>
<td>Temulung ayang, temulung ashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal</td>
<td>Shiruru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal (domestic)</td>
<td>Kidang shiruru, kiset shiruru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankle</td>
<td>Tenyklfgang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna (4 pice)</td>
<td>Sorotia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annihilate</td>
<td>Sama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Announce</td>
<td>Sangok, aeimten aeimdang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annoy</td>
<td>Mescyshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Kymshia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annul</td>
<td>Masendaktsy, mangadaktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Meaning/Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anoint</td>
<td>Mezy, any, mezytsy, nytsty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another</td>
<td>Tangar tebanger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer, v.</td>
<td>Langzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant</td>
<td>Meja, meritsy, senshibong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant (black)</td>
<td>Mejanak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant (red)</td>
<td>Metemi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant (white)</td>
<td>Shipo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant (living near water)</td>
<td>Akym meja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant (living in trees)</td>
<td>Orabi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant-hill</td>
<td>Azungnem, shipo mejaket, allungtet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antagonist</td>
<td>Anymer, anyma aliba, metpur, tsykyhir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antidote</td>
<td>Teliwatsy mozy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antipathy</td>
<td>Tenukentsy, mokok ajir, mulung age sempa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antler</td>
<td>Tezy pangjara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anvil</td>
<td>Insem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxious</td>
<td>ShISA bulua, shisa amsa, temulungzang zyrepa, temulungzang zyseta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anybody</td>
<td>Kare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anything</td>
<td>Langka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anyway or manner</td>
<td>Koda, langka oda, komama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anywhere</td>
<td>Kechisynung, langkalen, langkete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apartment</td>
<td>Taktang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ape</td>
<td>Shingo, myket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aperture</td>
<td>Tapok, topok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apostle</td>
<td>Teyar, tenyar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparel</td>
<td>Scy, scyooshi, sobutsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparent</td>
<td>Adoka lir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appear</td>
<td>Adok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Tybur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance (bad)</td>
<td>Tybur mazung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance (good)</td>
<td>Tybur azung, tenuktang azung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance (distinguished)</td>
<td>Mera aket, akym aket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appease</td>
<td>Melimok, scongzkydaktsy, mepitem, nemtem, nungtem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applaud</td>
<td>Tenyng asang, lanli ta ashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>Matoklashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appoint</td>
<td>Tenzyk, mendaktsy, atadaktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apportion</td>
<td>Alem, lemsli, lemyzky, sadang.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appreciate
Approach
Appropriate
Approve
Arbitrate
Ardent
Argue
Arise
Aristocratic
Arm
Armlet
Armour
Army
Aromatic
Around
Arouse, v.
Arrest
Arrive
Arrogant
Arrow
Artery
Artful
Articulate
Artillery
As large as
As many as
As much as
Ascend
Ascent
Ashamed
Ashes
Ask
Aslant
Asleep
Assam
Assemble
Assent, v.

Bilimter, meim metet, meim azar.
Anasae aru, aet.
Tim, zori agi.
Zunga bilim, ai asy, temulung-asy, au-ra-aka.
Tetsungdae aei.
Temulung alet, temulung alem, temulung lungso.
Zvmbitep, atet-tep, tebangsentep.
Shishi, ara meso.
Takar kia, takar den medemer, takar den kichir synyr.
Teben.
Pembang.
Zong-o-ny, nok-o-ny.
Temerangertym, arishirtym.
Toronem.
Mykyta, mykypbang.
Meso, ari meso, azongmeso, azongshi.
Apu, teka aei.
Atong, adok, toko.
Ngabaso, ken-ta-mata, asokym (asykym).
Lasangzang, lijakzang, izang.
Tezytontibia, temulungzang zy.
Tasa asar, kylaker, purapuji.
O lepteta, o repteta.
Ram.
Eitetete, pa tetete.
Paei kete, paei kechi.
Paei kete, paei kechi.
Atu, toko.
Atang.
Aker, maksyr, ny mamadang.
Ap, aot.
Asongdang, mishi.
Angia, manga ao, senchia ao.
Mezanga, ayip, anynyr.
Tzyma.
Sentep, senten, aten, aniten, ayongtep, zatep.
Au-ra-aka, temulung asy.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ao</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assess</td>
<td>Saro lemsa, saro zyngsa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assist</td>
<td>Asem, yari, riari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assign</td>
<td>Nunglok, nungena yutsy, shilo yutsy, asem, lemzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate, <em>n.</em></td>
<td>Medemer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate, <em>v.</em></td>
<td>Medem, metem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assort</td>
<td>Shim, shimtet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assuage</td>
<td>Melimuk, mepitem, nemtem, songzemshi, mezymuk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assure</td>
<td>Majitakdaktsy, majymdaktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assurance</td>
<td>Nangzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>Asara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astonished</td>
<td>Scongmanger, ra-ta-matar, bangkar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astringent</td>
<td>Pakla-paklar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At once</td>
<td>Kenyonge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atonement</td>
<td>Pungi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack</td>
<td>Rara tenzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attach</td>
<td>Atalok, tanglok, enlok, malok, kanglok, kulok, itak, temulung atok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attentive</td>
<td>Angar, anga lir, rertaka, temulung-nung aet, temulung tenoka, tenarong aten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auction</td>
<td>Talang shishir yokshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audacious</td>
<td>Tara, tenarong marepzyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augur</td>
<td>Tepreptsv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aunt</td>
<td>Amu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austere</td>
<td>Tetoktkak, maochi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentic</td>
<td>Jijila, atangji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority</td>
<td>Asa, bangdak, o bang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avail</td>
<td>Azangzyk, kymtet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avaricious</td>
<td>Temuru, muru-murur, libong-lira, nukshia, azy-abung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avenge</td>
<td>Mangyang, yangtep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Teyare, tiungsyka, tiungsvka, tetsungda ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid, <em>imp.</em></td>
<td>Edenzi temeten, anasae tei, anasa taet, anasae to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Await</td>
<td>Ata ali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awake</td>
<td>Saka ali, saktet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>AO Naga Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awaken</td>
<td>Meso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awe</td>
<td>Tsungken, tsungken tsybur, akymtsybur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awl</td>
<td>Tetopoktsy, tererpoctxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axe</td>
<td>Po.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Babble       | Otejiptejipzymbi, opula-pushi. |
| Babe         | Mamadang tanur, nu merem, lanuba. |
| Bachelor     | Sangremer. |
| Back, n.     | Teperem, terongtong, tamanakshi. |
| Backbone     | Terongtongret, tongtiren. |
| Backbite     | Totep tilutep. |
| ‘Backsheesh’ | Maong, sempet, tsuba tenla, tsuba kati. |
| Backwards    | Tesylen. |
| Bad          | Mazung, tamazung. |
| Badge        | Temaeitsy inlokba, temaeitsy sobutsy, sosang shisangtsy. |
| Bag          | Zuli, chitem yangku. |
| Baggage      | Aene aotsy oset, ku. |
| Bait, n.     | Temesctsy. |
| Balance (remainder) | Tanung, tanendak. |
| Balance (scales)   | Seret, alimang seret, alimang scong, scongti. |
| Bald         | Tsydok, sydok. |
| Ball         | Kazatsy. |
| Bamboo       | Lungmi, ani, ao, ashiwarok. |
| Banana fruit | Scongmumu zang. |
| Banana tree  | Scongmumudong. |
| Band (waist) | Scyzy, aeiscty, teperem scy. |
| Bandage      | Talen, tarakba. |
| Bank (of stream) | Tzykyym. |
| Banish       | Aridok, metoktsy, melidaktsy. |
| Baptize      | Tzytsey, tzy-nung tzytsey. |
| Barb         | Titaktsy. |
| Barber       | Tokolak asyr, tokolak sy ta achiba. |
| Bargain      | Shitangtep, shitangtet. |
| Bark, n.     | Tekap, anym. |
ENGLISH-AO VOCABULARY.

Bark, v. Asa, asang, arong.
Barrel (cask) Asymbong.
Barrel of a gun Tegi.
Barren Tebung, tezang matang.
Barricade Atsyki, tsyki, lung tsyki.
Base, n. Tazyngdak.
Base (mean) adj. Liro mazung, chilu mazung, jakla mazung, tsykhir, tesempar, tukuru.

Bashful Aka, aker, ny mamadang.
Basket (general term) Molok.
Basket (for carrying loads) Ku.
Basket (open work) Makang.
Basket (for carrying paddy) Zi.
Basket (for holding paddy) Anung, zara mykyt.
Basket (for holding rice) Zangbong, zangketsy.
Basket (for bringing water) Tzyshi.
Bat Liro.
Bathe Tzy shigo, temang chigo.
Battle Tungbangrarar.
Bawl Acima azeb, aeimtena azeb.
Bazar Shishidak, wati.
Be (to be) Ali, li, asy, aka, er, ar.
Bead Azyk, ‘zyk’ as a suffix, mesemzvyk, bremzvyk, lozzyangzyk, majajemzyk.
Beads, string of Azyktsui.
Beak Tebang, bangsang.
Beam Kikyp.
Bean Azyngken, alizyngken, azykzyngken, luli.
Beans, peas, &c. Zygkenzangna.
Bear, n. Shim.
Bear, a burden Ku aben.
Bear, to endure Arem, azyzyk.
Beard Bangsemo.
Beast Shiruru.
Beat Azyk, ama, atsyng, takaraba, terangrangba, tapungpaba.
Beat a drum Atem, ajen.
Beautiful Meraketa, tybur zungyr, tajinytsyka.
AO NAGA LANGUAGE.

Beaver
Because
Become
Bed
Bee
Bee bread
Bee’s wax
Beef
Before, in time and place
Before, in presence of
Before, the face in front
Beg
Beget
Beggar
Begin
Behaviour
Behead
Behind
Believe
Bell
Bellow
Bellows, n.
Belly
Belong
Below
Belt
Bench
Bend
Beneath
Benefit
Benevolent
Benumb
Bequeath
Berry
Beseech
Besides
Besiege

Shirem.
Nung (follows a verb), ke- chiasyr.
Akym.
Yipten, mezangdak.
Ninang.
Mangiben, mangisen.
Nirep.
Nashi shi.
Tama, tamasa.
Madang, matsungdang.
Tezakdang, zaktaka.
Mishi, mepishi.
Aso, pozyk, poktet.
Mishimetsyr.
Tenzyk, meso.
Jakla, jakla liro, tebenshi, chilu.
Tokolak atang, kongdang.
Tesy, tesylen, sylen.
Reprang, aji, ajidang.
Aman.
Tsungtsung, sangshi.
Ayr.
Misembrong.
Tepok.
Meyong, den.
Kybok, tekyboklen, imlanglen.
Nangri, teperem scy, sczy.
Langbang.
Kirak, azrok, azyzy, mangazy.
Kybok, telung, toko.
Tazangzyk, tsungmen.
Zungnyr, meimtepnyr, zung- tepnyr.
Aei aier, tayanger, pezy-pezya.
Lemsa ayu, lemsa agytsy, nungena yutsy.
Koreishi.
Mepi, mepishi, moposhi.
Alyma.
Mykvybang, mykvyta amen- bang.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ao</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Besmear</td>
<td>Arýr ketry, arýr myzylsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best</td>
<td>Tazungba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bet, v.</td>
<td>Zymgshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betelnut</td>
<td>Òei zang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betray</td>
<td>Medemep shioktsy, medemer belepoktsy, medemer me-yipoktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betroth</td>
<td>Ani asong, songeta-ayu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between</td>
<td>Tsungda-nung, tiong-nung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beware</td>
<td>Kyamdang, reprang, reprang-korang, saksa-ayma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bewildereds</td>
<td>Rata-ma, rata-ratar, bang-katep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beyond</td>
<td>Kelen, ayma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible</td>
<td>Laishiba Kakyt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big</td>
<td>Tulu, tuluba, ulu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bind</td>
<td>Alen, arak, sentak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bile</td>
<td>Tasy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Ozy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds of all kinds</td>
<td>Ozy sangnu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth, to give</td>
<td>Aso, nu tongdang, nu amung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth of animals</td>
<td>Mopo, pokzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthplace</td>
<td>Asodak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bite</td>
<td>Angu, metep, mechi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter</td>
<td>Taku, ku-kur, kusak-kusaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Tanak, nak-naker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>In tzynger, nok tzynger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bladder</td>
<td>Poktzytem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaspheme</td>
<td>Atala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaze, n.</td>
<td>Milak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleat</td>
<td>Asa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleed</td>
<td>Azy aeim, im.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bless</td>
<td>Moatsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind</td>
<td>Tenuk tapok, tenuk asep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blister</td>
<td>Aputet, apu aso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>Azy, zy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blossom, v.</td>
<td>Apung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blow, a fire</td>
<td>Apu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blow, of wind</td>
<td>Aen, aon, ain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Amak-amakyr, tzyrem pelok, tanak.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Blunder
Blunt

Blur, of the eye
Blush
Boar (tame)
Boar (wild)
Board
Boast

Boat
Boatman
Body
Boil, v.
Boil, n.
Boiling water
Bold

Bone
Book
Border
Border on cloth
Bore
Borrow
Borrow money on interest
Borrow " without "
Both
Bottle
Bottom
Boundary
Bow, down

Bow, n.
Bowels
Box
Boy
Brace, n.
Bracelet
Braid, v.
Brain
Branch
Brand, v.

Chimi, jimi, taei, tsungmi.
Sytem, sytem-sytemer, machi-ra, temtem-temtemer, temok.
Tenuk jia, tenuk rabang.
Ny-ma-madang.
Tesy.
Pungzí taei.
Scongpak.
Ngasa-ngatyam, mezýakým, kymtet kymera.

Rong.
Rong aeir.
Temang, mang.
Ja atu, aja, aket atu.
Komo.
Tzy miri, aketa atu, tzy melu.
Tara, tasy aet, temulungzáng tulu.

Teret, ret.
Kakyt, laishiba.
Ayrý.
Scybang, scytsung.
Prep, prepshi.
Apu.
Sentem atsy.
Tapu atsy.
Anet, anaprunгла; na, a suffix.
Bongdang.
Telang, ‘lang’ as a suffix.
Ayrý.
Mokrym, kokrok, manga ao, mangazy, kirak, mechilep.

I, lasang, lizak.
Tepok, tar.
Scongden, scongketsy.
Tanur tebur.
Yokshi.
Kap, kisen.
Mechi.
Tokolok.
Kusang, scongsang.
Mescý ayu.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>AO Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brand, fire</td>
<td>Milung sang, mitsung, sembang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass</td>
<td>Yongmen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brave</td>
<td>Tasỳ aet, tara, temulongzang tulu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>Am, amtsyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td>Atsyk, raks, syktang, kusyk, kudang, raktang, chakma, chakrep, rakpok, toktang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break, fine</td>
<td>Syksa, meyoksa, tepsa, akusa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break, in two</td>
<td>Syktang, sykzyk, sadang, chakma, sangma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>Mama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast (the chest)</td>
<td>Toko.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breath</td>
<td>Tesashi, tangu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breathe</td>
<td>Sashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeze</td>
<td>Mopung sem-semer, mopung azyra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brethren</td>
<td>Tetinu, tenununger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brethren and sisters</td>
<td>Adi anu, tenutym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brew</td>
<td>Yi asa, moko yi aso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bribe</td>
<td>Sarem, scypokrem, tebangnem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bride</td>
<td>Kei (kie) aola, aniokla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridegroom</td>
<td>Taniokba, kei (kie) aeimer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brief</td>
<td>O tatsyka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright</td>
<td>Ayar, sentsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brim</td>
<td>Tebangzong, melepbangzong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brimful</td>
<td>Tebang metem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>Aben, anir aru, akymket, punger aru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brittle</td>
<td>Amu-amur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad</td>
<td>Lenten tulu, lenten maren, meya-meyar, sadem-sadem-er.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook</td>
<td>Ayong, ayong nu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broom</td>
<td>Kioktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother, elder</td>
<td>Adi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother, younger</td>
<td>Tenu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brothers and sisters</td>
<td>Adi-anutym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brush, small wood</td>
<td>Ongchirang, scongzanglizang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brush, for clothes</td>
<td>Scy petoktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brush, for hair</td>
<td>Kupetsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Naga Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket</td>
<td>Lalok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bud, v.</td>
<td>Mechi, mechizyky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bud, n.</td>
<td>Teben, temechi, scongsem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>Zang, aremzang, kisetzang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bugle</td>
<td>Zangzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>Asy, yanglu, atem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullet</td>
<td>Inzang tulu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunch</td>
<td>Tejep, terong, rong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bundle</td>
<td>Talep, lep, tebong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burden</td>
<td>Ku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn, v.</td>
<td>Arong, alet, aten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn, n.</td>
<td>Mi arongba, aletba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bur</td>
<td>Kozyzang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bury</td>
<td>Arem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushes</td>
<td>Scongzanglizang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Mapa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busy</td>
<td>Mazyncka, mapa kar, mapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tenuk ar, mapa-nung amet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But</td>
<td>Azi saka, saka, zoko, zokorla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td>Shiny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button</td>
<td>Tulazang, tatangtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button hole</td>
<td>Lakypsen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy</td>
<td>Ali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buzz</td>
<td>Aryr, ayrterpa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By (by means of)</td>
<td>Age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By (through)</td>
<td>Azang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By and by</td>
<td>Piga-piga, apiga.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Naga Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>Zibizang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cackle</td>
<td>Kotak metak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cage</td>
<td>Arynbang, ki, atsybang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calamity</td>
<td>Wara, takoksa, rema asy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calm</td>
<td>Nashi chanu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calf of leg</td>
<td>Temola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call, v.</td>
<td>Aza, tanglatep, ola agytsytep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call, n.</td>
<td>Azaba, ola tangla, meyo meyu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call together</td>
<td>Zatep, ayingtep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callous</td>
<td>Alitetzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calm</td>
<td>Scongzyk, anen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can</td>
<td>'Kok' 'tet' as verbal suffixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Ao Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancel</td>
<td>Kyptok, menok, kyptang, ayangkypzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candle</td>
<td>Temo milen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candlestick</td>
<td>Milen aliba, milen atalokdak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane</td>
<td>Mechi, azok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannibal</td>
<td>Nychi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannon</td>
<td>Ram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap</td>
<td>Kurang, tesemokba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape gooseberry</td>
<td>Pokaklashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive</td>
<td>Tapuba, nisung pur aoba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture</td>
<td>Apu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcass</td>
<td>Tasy mang, tasy shi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care</td>
<td>Tebilim, apayu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careful</td>
<td>Kymdang, zyngkymsa, zyngtaka, rertaka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carefully</td>
<td>Anyb alu, arukushi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careless</td>
<td>Makymdang, myryrtak, shisa maka, sataka, temdaka, mang-mari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caress</td>
<td>Meimshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>Scongyanglur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrion</td>
<td>Shi tashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry, a load</td>
<td>Ku aben.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry, a person</td>
<td>Punger ao, punger aru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casual</td>
<td>Kenken, aoksa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat</td>
<td>Tanny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataract</td>
<td>Tzyin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataract on the eye</td>
<td>Menzang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch</td>
<td>Apu, ishi, itak, jepzyk, mena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch, a disease</td>
<td>Menatep, mena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caterpillar</td>
<td>Lungben.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caterpillar hairs</td>
<td>Lungbenra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>Nashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cautiously</td>
<td>Kymdanga, saksa-alyma, meyak, tanem-taneme, menamen,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cave</td>
<td>Lepryngki, shisenki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cease</td>
<td>Anen, anyb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>Tsungbang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centipede</td>
<td>Asangper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>Tiong, tsungda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censure</td>
<td>Taei enloksy, aeitsy, aretsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certainly</td>
<td>Asangsang, zungpung, jijila.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**AO-NAGA LANGUAGE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Naga</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chaff</td>
<td>Tsyksy, wanu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain</td>
<td>Sen, merang sen, yongmen sen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Menden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalk</td>
<td>Lung temesong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change, to alter</strong></td>
<td>Asetshi, meyipshi, aenshi, anokshi, atsyngshi, melen, belentep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change (small money)</strong></td>
<td>Tanyk sen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapel</td>
<td>Sarasademki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Tapu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>Imscy, sendong, chilu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>Mizang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity</td>
<td>Temeim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charm, v.</td>
<td>Pua.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheap</td>
<td>Shi-zyba (<em>lit.</em>, easy trade).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheat</td>
<td>Kylak, kylakotsy, ajutsy, shioktsy, meyipoktsy, belepoktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheek</td>
<td>Tenibong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheerful</td>
<td>Tescongzem, tesasa, kymli syner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest (box)</td>
<td>Scongketsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest (thorax)</td>
<td>Toko.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chew</td>
<td>Mejak, mejaksa, alensa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>Aen techanu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chide</td>
<td>Aretsy, metenok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief, adj.</td>
<td>Tuluba, temarenba, taoba, tungti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief man</td>
<td>Tatar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>Chir, tanur, techanu, lanu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child-birth</td>
<td>Nu amung, nu asor, nu bendang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chill (of fever)</td>
<td>Aten, syka aeter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chillies</td>
<td>Meresy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin</td>
<td>Tekym, tykym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chips of wood</td>
<td>Scongmetak, scongnyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chisel</td>
<td>Atembang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choice, n.</td>
<td>Shimsy, shimtetba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choice, adj.</td>
<td>Tazung, tazungba, aginytsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choke</td>
<td>Arak, anang, muksep, lenset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Motongtaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholic</td>
<td>Tashitsy atu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choose</td>
<td>Shim, shimtet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic (disease)</td>
<td>Ara-ashi, yareta, menet, teyaretysra, kymsa-lusa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Arogo, Krista rogo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churn, v.</td>
<td>Prepshi, telung aten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigar</td>
<td>Moko atsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinder</td>
<td>Insy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circle</td>
<td>Temykyt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circumference</td>
<td>Lenten asadang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>Imer, nytsung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>Inti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civet cat</td>
<td>Myrymyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clairvoyant</td>
<td>Syli aoba, mangina ao, poktena ao, tepet-ketyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claw, v.</td>
<td>Anak, anakshi, ajeb, ajebket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claw, n.</td>
<td>Temezyng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>Azung li, lishitsung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean</td>
<td>Meryk-meryker, temeryk, temeshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleanse</td>
<td>Shidok, meshidok, meshitet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear</td>
<td>Meryk-meryker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climb</td>
<td>Azyk atu, asepa atu, an jaja atu, ajepa atu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cling</td>
<td>Intaka ajeb, atsy et, amet, ajeb et, azya ali, temulung atok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock</td>
<td>Anytetsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close (near)</td>
<td>Ana, merepa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close (a door)</td>
<td>Kishi, kishi ayu, shibang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close (a book)</td>
<td>Nembang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close (the eyes)</td>
<td>Tenuk amu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close (the mouth)</td>
<td>Tebang mejem, tebang maka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth</td>
<td>Scy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes</td>
<td>Scyoshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud</td>
<td>Mepet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Club, v.</td>
<td>Merep, atep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Club, n.</td>
<td>Scongsy, tateptsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluck</td>
<td>Tamuko ashir, techanu azar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clump</td>
<td>Terong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster.</td>
<td>Tezong, tejep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coals</td>
<td>Mitsung, mizang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>Manyk (lit. not fine).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>Tzykym, aryr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coat
Cob
Cobra
Cobweb
Cock
Cockroach
Cocoanut
Coffin
Cohabit
Cohesive
Coil
Colander
Cold, n.
Cold, adj.
Cold season
Cold water
Collect
Collect, revenue
Collide
Comb, n.
Comb, v.
Comb, of a fowl
Come
Come down
Come up
Come into a house
Comet
Comfort, n.
Command, v.
Commandment
Commerce
Companion
Compare
Compassion
Complain
Complain in court
Complainant

Sepokscy.
Mendidong.
Ongyang.
Sorak sep, sorakzy, sorakzy mesang.
An tebong.
Leplu.
Topazang.
Lep.
Aiyip, meimtep.
Menatep, mejatep.
Temykyt.
Sangku.
Imra, manga ashi, tasyk.
Asyker, temokong, mokongmo-konger, tenra-achir, syketa.
Tsungkym, asykwa.
Tzyzy, tzy tazy, asyktzy.
Benden, akymok, alok, lokten.
Saru, im saru.
Atsyk, tsyktak, tsykzyk, tetsungmetsy, ajj, ajitep, jizyk.
Ku mesy.
Ku mesy, mesyshi.
Kokoroksong.
Aru.
Alu.
Atu.
Atu, aket, kao.
Petinu mokolung.
Tesenyp, tescongzyk.
Mela, o bangzymbi, bangdak...
Ozyng, o bang.
Shishir, teshishir, shibelener.
Medemer.
Putepdaktsy, ‘dang’ as a suffix.
Tashi ashi, temulung ashi, apayu, mulungshir, meim.
Aeitsy, temulung machi ashi.
Oka.
Okaba, metpur, (metpur strictly means a suitor).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ao Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Renem, bensa, tok-toka; ‘zyk’ and ‘ma’ as verbal suffixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehend</td>
<td>Angatet, shitet, metet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conceal</td>
<td>Meimshi, meimbang, nembang, arem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conceited</td>
<td>Mapu-malem, mezymykym, ngasang-ngatym, asokym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condemn</td>
<td>Aeitsv, taei agytsy, taei enloksy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Tia, lemzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct</td>
<td>Tamshi, tebenshi, sendong, jakla, chilu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confess</td>
<td>Nangzyk, au-ra-aka, kazyk, ai-ta-asy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confession</td>
<td>Tenangzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confide</td>
<td>Imla, amang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confident</td>
<td>Nangzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confuse</td>
<td>Belep, penja, beletep, aeitep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confusion</td>
<td>Terong-rong, terongzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenial</td>
<td>Tatonger, tatong aru, kytep sentep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregate</td>
<td>Sentep, aten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conquer</td>
<td>Akok, ajet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consent</td>
<td>Mela, au-ra-aka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consecrate</td>
<td>Atymzyk aiyu, atyma aiyu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider</td>
<td>Bilimshi, shisa, shisadang, shisa bulua, lemduang, lemtep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>Tepok mashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consume (by fire)</td>
<td>Rongma, rongtym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consume (by eating)</td>
<td>Chima, laul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumed (used up)</td>
<td>Agimar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious</td>
<td>Menatep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contain</td>
<td>Ima, asa, asem, aei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contempt</td>
<td>Azumetsy, sensamatsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>Ajemalu, tipatyum, tescongzem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continue</td>
<td>Teti, ‘et,’ ‘zen’ as verbal suffixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continually</td>
<td>Ken-ny-mati, anogoshia, nentak-nentaka, zongdak-zongdaka, nenzong-nenzonga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contradict</td>
<td>Bangsen, tebang sentep, rara-bangsen, o meyipshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribute</td>
<td>Agytsy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Control  

Convalescent  

Converse, v.  

Convert (mind)  

Convey  

Cook  

Cook-house  

Cooking-vessels  

Copper  

Cord  

Cork  

Corn  

Corn (ear, seed)  

Corner  

Corpse  

Corpulent  

Correct  

Correct use of language  

Corrupt  

Cost  

Cotton  

Cotton rolls  

Cotton tree  

Cough  

Council, n.  

Counsel  

Count  

Countenance  

Countenance, fine  

Countenance, sad, gloomy  

Country  

Couple  

Couple (man and wife)  

Courage  

Azyok, atsyshi, atsy anemka, azyzyk, nemet, arem, titem.  

Zungtur, anybtur, sakatur.  

Sensak-asem.  

Temulung meyip, temulung tasen kyma.  

Ayok, nungena agytsy, nung-loka yutsy, bendanga agytsy, bener ao.  

Soro, aso, awang, asang, atsyk, sorojiok, amet, meta.  

Sorojioktak.  

Zibo-ymbo, po, merangpo, yongmenin po.  

Yongmenin.  

Lisy.  

Temekytsy, temekytsykyyp.  

Mendi.  

Mendizang.  

Kinyk, takudak.  

Tasymang.  

Pokak, teira, mangti.  

Shitak, zungpung.  

Sorojioktak.  

Mescyshi, mescytet, paki-adok, mashilen anitet.  

Álang, tali, ta, talangzyk.  

Kymba.  

Meti.  

Azyben.  

Aket.  

Mungdang.  

Zymbitep, tasa asar.  

Azynng, azyngdang, yongsyk, idang, atsyk, sykdang.  

Tezak, zak.  

Tezak merem, anyb-anyber.  

Tezak mykym.  

Lima.  

Anet, ‘na’ as a suffix.  

Apú-ani.  

Tasy.
Courageous
Court
Cover, n.
Cover, v.
Covet
Covetous
Cow.
Cowherd
Cowardly
Cowrie
Crab
Crack, n.
Crack, v.
Cramp
Crave
Crawl
Crazy
Create
Creator
Credit on
Creep
Crescent
Crest
Cripple
Crock
Crocodile
Crooked
Crop
Crop, of a bird
Cross, n.
Cross, to be

TSY aet, ra, tara, tekryrnyng, kryrnyng-kryrnynger.
Mungdang, okar.
Tenembangtsy, temykysyrsy.
Kypbang, remlok, nembang, lembang, semshi, tembang.
Nukshia, penyu.
Nukshi, temuru, jabojar, azyabung.
Nashi tzyla.
Nashi nyker.
Taramaet, temulung tata, tasy maet, aen mulungzang ama.
Zybu.
Tsungen.
Techakma, tasep, takangsa, tatsyk.
Chakma, chakrep, chaksa, sangma, pokma, akangma.
Kangtena, tetsung teben asora, tezy sytet, tashitsy atu.
Zangra, pangra, zangraseta, sapu.
Jua ao, kula kushia, kuzya jaja, aia, aiazv, apua ao.
Yiarer, tamatar.
Yanglu.
Yangluba.
Pangtsy, bangtsy.
Apuzyr, apua ao, kuzya jaja.
Ita asonger, songtet.
Tenemti, tokozong.
Tetsung tatsyk, teben tatsyk, tokosyk (tukusyk).
Mezy, kao.
Tzy keyi, tzy pungzy.
Tekirak, kiraker, epa ao, azya ao, kula, kula-kushi.
Tsynytsy.
Zitem.
Kangkidong.
Kymli adok, kymli mazung, kymli mesynyr.
Crotch
Crow, n.
Crow, v.
Crowd, n.
Crown, n.
Crucify
Cruel
Crumb
Crush
Cry
Cucumber
Cultivate
Cultivation
Cultivator
Cup, n.
Cup, v.
Cure
Curdle
Curl
Current of a stream, mild
Current of a stream, strong
Current, main, of a stream
Curse
Curtain
Custom
Cut, n.
Cut, v.
Cyclone
Cylindrical
Daily

Pangjara.
Waro.
Akung.
Telok, telokti, sena.
Tsuba korang.
Kangki-nung tefsetsy, kangki-nung meta, (or) angenlok.
Tekangshitsy mulungsen, tesashi, osaosur, paki-pakra.
Tanyktare.
Syksa, tejakrep, menungsara, ayymrep, nerep, kurep, meyoksa.
Azeb, ajeb.
Ryngi, zyngi.
Alu aeim.
Alu, lu.
Alu aeimer
Marayk, tag.
Azy-jet.
Anybtsy, anybdaktsy.
Makang-makang, kangtaka, telung aten.
Kangtsy.
Tzy lanu.
Tzy kyprak, tzy tok-tok.
Tzyret, tungti.
Atakatym, o aci, o kao.
Tatongdangba, taendangba.
Imscy, imya, tim.
Talep, talang, tawa, zybu.
Alep, lepshi, lepzyk, lepto, leptok, leptang, alen, lenshi, lentok, awa, alang, alangshi, aryng, (or arong) aji, aten, atakzyk, aren, rensi, arerardang, ayip, aso (to split).
Tsungrem mopung.
Puling-pulunger.

Ken-ny-mati, anogoshia, nypsha.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ENGLISH-AO VOCABULARY.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dam, n.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Damage</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Damp, adj.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dampen, v.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dance, v.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Danger</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>'Dao'</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>'Dao' holder</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dark</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dark (intense)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dark, a colour</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daughter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Day</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daybreak</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Day and night</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dazzle</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dead</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deaf</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dear (high price)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debilitate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debt</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debt, to discharge</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decapitate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decay</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decided</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Declare</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Declivity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decorate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deep (of place, ravine, &amp;c.)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deep (of water)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Dam, *n.*
- **Tzy bangdangba.**
- Dam, *v.*
- **Tzy bangdang, tzy noktang, tzy tangdang, metsungdang.**
- **Takoksa, technu, tsykrep.**
- **Tzy taei, tzy meten.**
- **Tzy age meten, tzy-nung meten, tzy tela, tsunglu aja.**
- **Yare, meloshi, tsungsang, jok-jur.**
- **Lendong.**
- **Nok.**
- **Nokleptsy.**
- **Amang, mang-mangar, imang, mykym.**
- **Ijipji, imang.**
- **Tanak, nak-naker.**
- **Zala.**
- **Ny, anogo, tanung, 'nyp' as a suffix.**
- **Sangwabang, sangwali, nuk-saka nguli.**
- **Amang-sangwa, mangli-sangwali.**
- **Ayar, tenuk jia, yarer.**
- **Tasy, pelak, tesak atang.**
- **Tenarong ajak, tenarong any, any-anyr.**
- **Shisak, senti.**
- **Tashi ajem, tashi asep, tashi atang, tashi atem.**
- **Sentsy, sen atsy, sen apu.**
- **Menok, kryptok, ao.**
- **Kongdang, tokolak atang, tokola, lepzyk.**
- **Tashi ao ashitsy.**
- **Mulungtet, temulung mela.**
- **Kashi, kazyk.**
- **Lungbang, lungren, metok.**
- **Sobutsy, sobutsy sobur, azyktsy, azy-azyr agytsy. anu ayok, azyk-azyk.**
- **Tarok, arok-arokyr.**
- **Tzy-azy.**
Deer  Meschy, shitsy.
Defame  Sensa, sensa masa, tenyng menyktsy, nyngsen.
Defeat  Majet, makok, maeim.
Defenceless  Lungla ali, sadaka.
Defenceless, of a person  Taeimdong male.
Defend  Kymzyk, kazyk.
Defendant  Metpur.
Deficient  Meperi, mabensa, magishi, ma-
 satsy, meimatsy, madoksya, pet-tak.
Deformed  Tenya-tenko age mazy.
Defraud  Kylakoktsy, meyipoktsy, ajutsy, belepoktsy.
Delay  Menu.
Delicious  Tachiynytsyka, techiyong-
 nytsyka.
Delightful  Tanganytsyka, tajinytsyka.
Delirious  Yiarer, tamatari.
Deliver (over to)  Bendanga agytsy, balaka
 agytsy.
Deliver (from)  Kymzyk, anitet, kymtet.
Den  Ki, shimki, shirongki, lungki-
 meja.
Deny  Menangzyk, ou-ra-maka.
Depart  Bendanga ao, kypa ao, tok-
 tsyr ao.
Depressed mentally  Temulung azanga, temulung
 azangtaka, temulung ayanga.
Derision  Temenytisy, atalatsy.
Descend  Alu, metokzyka ao.
Descendants  Tangzykertym, razykertym,
 pokzykertym.
Desire  ‘Ny’ as verbal suffix, zangra,
sapu.
Desolate (condition)  Yongiya, yongyarer.
Desolate (place)  Azyngmeyakdak, yonyamara.
Despair  Teimla maka, meimla.
Despise  Sensatsy, mezyng-meshi, sem-
pa, atala, mokok ajir, tenra
achir, azu mety, tilu.
Despondent  Temulung atym.
Destitute  Kecha maka, sensaker.
ENGLISH-AO VOCABULARY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Ao Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destroy</td>
<td>Sama, arem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detach</td>
<td>Loktang, lokzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devour</td>
<td>Achi, chimar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dew</td>
<td>Azungtzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhan (paddy)</td>
<td>Tsyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhobi</td>
<td>Scy ashiba, scy shidokba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>Tepok ashi, pokshi, pokzen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Die</td>
<td>Asy, pelak, tesak atang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diet</td>
<td>Tachidayongtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different</td>
<td>Balala, balaka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficult</td>
<td>Tasak, sak-saker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dig</td>
<td>Ato, to, tegi mejia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digest</td>
<td>Aresy ao, jetsa ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dignity</td>
<td>Tsungken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diligent</td>
<td>Zyngtaka, ryrtaka, tainyakba, nentaka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilatory</td>
<td>Impazy, tepai, tezy alang, tsunglung, azy masen, menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dim</td>
<td>Milen mechi, milen pezy-pezyr, mejakja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diminish</td>
<td>Aso, tila akym, taro, ajem, nu-nu, nem-nemer, rin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dip</td>
<td>Ata, tatet, tatep, tepshi, kensi, kenshi, kenok, tashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipper</td>
<td>Tatetsy, tzytatsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction (way)</td>
<td>‘Len’ as a suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirt</td>
<td>Jana, chana, aoyi, aryr, anyk awar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Myputep, kyp tep, o meinjem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disappear</td>
<td>Tangudak-nunge aor, tangu-dak male.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disapprove</td>
<td>Zunga mebilim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbelieve</td>
<td>Mamang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discern</td>
<td>Shitet, ngutet, nguter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharge</td>
<td>Menok, tsyk, kyp tok, chiok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharge (a person in employ)</td>
<td>Tenyng jentsy, jendoktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discontent</td>
<td>Temulung mescongjem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discouraged</td>
<td>Temulung aso, temulung atem, temulung raksar, menangzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discourse</td>
<td>Nylak asong, im o zymbi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discover</td>
<td>Angu, ngudaktsy, putet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Ao Naga Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discuss</td>
<td>Zymbitep, o atep-tep, te-bang-sentep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Tashidak, shilu-shira, 'ra' as a suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseased</td>
<td>Manem, shiranger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disgrace</td>
<td>Maksy, nyngku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disguise</td>
<td>Pi atyama, pi sentsy nylok, pi sobutsy sobur, pi sentsy agi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disgust</td>
<td>Alak, talaktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disgusting</td>
<td>Metsyk mokong, aji-ajir, ten-ra achir, tesempa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disheartened</td>
<td>Temulung ama, menangzyke bilimer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishonest</td>
<td>Yazyr, ambangim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dislike</td>
<td>Mokok ajir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dislocated, joint</td>
<td>Teret loktet, teret chitep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dislocation, to set</td>
<td>Ajetok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disparage</td>
<td>Tenying menyktsy, nyngku bentet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disperse</td>
<td>Senshi, tsyshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displease</td>
<td>Jashidaktsy, kuokdaktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displeasure</td>
<td>Tenungsatsy, tejashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposition</td>
<td>Chilu, kymli, molungsen, jak-la, liro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposition (good)</td>
<td>Ajem-alu, ajema ali, kymli tazung, kymli synyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposition (bad)</td>
<td>Kymli mesynyr, kymli mazung, chilu mazung, kymli sakli mazung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispute</td>
<td>Bangsen, bangsentep, o atep-tep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disobey</td>
<td>Manga, tashi manga, tasa magi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disobedient</td>
<td>Talepzyr, lungkaklungshi, tashi mangar, tira.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissatisfied</td>
<td>Temulung machi, tipmatym, temulung mescongzvak, temulung masy, nungsatsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissolve</td>
<td>Tzy akymtsy, metenzyk, aresa ao, metensa ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>Piga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillery</td>
<td>Moko yi asor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinguished</td>
<td>Temarenba, tuluba, taoba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distress</td>
<td>Toshi, timatym, tekangshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Ao Vocabulary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribute</td>
<td>Angany agytsy, lemshi, alem-dang, atsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>Tarok, kelentzy, impok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dive</td>
<td>Azye aei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diverge</td>
<td>Rashi, pala, tsydang, kashia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divide</td>
<td>Sadang alem, lemsha, lemshi, lemdang, radang, odang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division</td>
<td>Talemtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisor</td>
<td>Talemba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divine, v.</td>
<td>Am asydang, aen toktang, any ajir, mi alep, miyong toktang, miyong atsydang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorce</td>
<td>Pala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizzy</td>
<td>Mang-manger, mang-mang kori.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>Mozy shitetba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>Azy, zy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic (opposed to wild)</td>
<td>Kiset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not (don't)</td>
<td>Nung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Kishi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doorway</td>
<td>Kikymbang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double</td>
<td>Ana, anaben, anasy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doubt</td>
<td>Atsy ayong, ajitaka, nung-nung, atsytak, scongsaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dough</td>
<td>Am tazy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dove</td>
<td>Poqy, alutymtym, goduru, ungym, zangia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down (soft feathers of birds)</td>
<td>To tanyk, enyo lanu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downward</td>
<td>Imlanglen, telunglen, tekybok-len, talulen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doze</td>
<td>Anynya, antzy nuk-mo, zyang-taka ali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drag along</td>
<td>Atsy, atsyshi, atsyra ao, atsy meso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drain</td>
<td>Kylentzy, kelentzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drake</td>
<td>Padak tebong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw</td>
<td>Atsyshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dreadful</td>
<td>Taokroktsy, taokrongtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dream, n.</td>
<td>Pungmangba, mangpuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dream (to interpret)</td>
<td>Pungmang tezy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dregs</td>
<td>Tejok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dress</td>
<td>Scyoshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dress (full)</td>
<td>Sobutsy teperi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drink, <em>v.</em></td>
<td>Azym, ayong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive away</td>
<td>Aein, in, aridok, meintok,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>entok, akymok, inti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive up</td>
<td>Akyma aru, akyma adok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop, <em>v.</em> (of fluids)</td>
<td>Zenok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop, <em>n.</em> (a single drop)</td>
<td>Kangten, kokten, manga ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>Makakym, anyage mykaok, alu puok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drown</td>
<td>Tzy-nung arakset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowsy</td>
<td>Anyunya ali, ryngtaka ali, entzy nukmu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drum</td>
<td>Asym, scongkung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drunk</td>
<td>Yi age mesep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drunkard</td>
<td>Yi pur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry, <em>v.</em></td>
<td>Apu, pudaktsy, aten, atendaktsy,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>akong, kongdaktsy, kongsep, asep, rosep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry, <em>adj.</em></td>
<td>Ara, takong, kongrep kongtet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>Padak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dull</td>
<td>Machir, sytem, tem-tem temtemer, temok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumb</td>
<td>Swaryr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dung</td>
<td>Sy, jana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable</td>
<td>Arishitsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusk</td>
<td>Mangsem rera, zyngyi-zyngyia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusk, of morning</td>
<td>Sangwali, zyngyi-zyngyia,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tangdang-rera, kiba-rera,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mangsem-rera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust</td>
<td>Aozi, tanyk, lishi, lisem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf</td>
<td>Koktang, lungpu, mainer, otzy, ar-in, rajang, tajyjymzyk, aso mazung, meret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwell</td>
<td>Ali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling place</td>
<td>Alidak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dye</td>
<td>Arem, aso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>Azy sen, azy ashi, azy ten, azy ranu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Ao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each</td>
<td>'Shia' 'aben' as verbal suffixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eager</td>
<td>Sashia, temulung alet, lungso; kanga preceding the verb and 'ny' as suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle</td>
<td>Reptitsy, orija.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear</td>
<td>Tenarong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear ornaments</td>
<td>Tumbang, yongmen, scong-dong bang, kiro, rong naro, meti naro, pempi naro, litsyk naro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Yakte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthenware</td>
<td>Poteper yangluba oset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>Menoknok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ease</td>
<td>Sadok-sadoka, scongzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easily</td>
<td>Zyba-zyba, mela-melar, temela.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>Anytoklen, tensylen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat</td>
<td>Achi, ziyong, azung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eatables</td>
<td>Tachila oset, tachitsy oset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat and drink</td>
<td>Ziyong qeyong, zi-zung zizym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaves</td>
<td>Azyyang-yangdak, azy jem-jem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo, n.</td>
<td>Metanga aoba, aong metang-latsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo, v.</td>
<td>Metanga ao, metangzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eclipse</td>
<td>Keyi achi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economical</td>
<td>Apayu, nypria yutsy, anyb alu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edge (of a tool)</td>
<td>Nokpo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Tachila.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educate</td>
<td>Kakyt ashitsy, saiyltet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eel</td>
<td>Angolang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effort</td>
<td>Temerang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg</td>
<td>Entzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg-plant</td>
<td>Pentu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elastic</td>
<td>Atsvlang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbow</td>
<td>Teketsyla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eldest</td>
<td>Tambu, tantzyr (taintzyr).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephant</td>
<td>Shiti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevate</td>
<td>Meso, azongmeso, azongket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eloquent</td>
<td>Oscy tazung, tebangraba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elsewhere</td>
<td>Tangarlen, tangardak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Ao Naga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embankment</td>
<td>Ali amukba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambassador</td>
<td>Tenyar, teyar, chidangodang, jidangodang, tzydangodang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ember</td>
<td>Aolem, ap tatsyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embrace</td>
<td>Azy aet, azytep, awabang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Mapa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empty, <em>adj.</em></td>
<td>Tazyngla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empty, <em>v.</em></td>
<td>Azyng, azyngtet, toktok, tokzyk, intok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encircle</td>
<td>Mykytbang, mykypbang, sabang, asa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Arynnygbang, atsybang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage</td>
<td>Azongshi, majitakdaktsy, temulung-nung meso, ma-zymdaktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
<td>Tatym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End (to the)</td>
<td>Tatymdonga, tatymtashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endless</td>
<td>Tamatym, tatym maka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endure</td>
<td>Azyzyk, arem, atsyanem, atsyanem ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enemy</td>
<td>Tsykchir, temirir, tesempar, tenuken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enlarge</td>
<td>Ulu, uludaktsy, metenlok, inlok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough</td>
<td>Teperi, agishi, ozang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter</td>
<td>Aei, i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter a house</td>
<td>Atu, aket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprising</td>
<td>Ashiabung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enthusiastic</td>
<td>Lungso, lungsotepa, ashi-abung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entirely</td>
<td>Azak, meja, meja-meja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrails</td>
<td>Tar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entreat</td>
<td>Mepi, mepishi, kymli syshi, moposhi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrust (with)</td>
<td>Nunglok, shilok yutsy, nungena ayu, rizonga yudaktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entwine</td>
<td>Naei, azy, zybang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envoy</td>
<td>Teyar, chidangodang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envy</td>
<td>Tenuken, mokok ajir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Nashira.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>Kasa, sako, sytep, krisa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erase</td>
<td>Aeidok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erect (perpendicular)</td>
<td>Temotong, motong-motonger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Ao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Err</td>
<td>Aei, aeitep, chimi, tsungmi, ama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error</td>
<td>Aei, ji-itsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eructate</td>
<td>Mokotet, meitet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esophagus</td>
<td>Chizy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Tezy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eternal</td>
<td>Teti, tetenzyk maka aser tatym maka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evacuate</td>
<td>Aeitsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evacuate (the bowels)</td>
<td>Tepok ashi, pokshi ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporate</td>
<td>Rosep, kongsep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Even (though)</td>
<td>Aka, ka ; shia, a verb suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>Likongtsyt sy, likongdang, nikon gtsyt sy, any merema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every</td>
<td>Azak, shia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everywhere</td>
<td>Azaklen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td>Kuli, mokulung, metkulung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evil</td>
<td>Tamazung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exact</td>
<td>Shitak, zungpung, jijia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exaggerate</td>
<td>O tsungloka zymbi, o chiloka zymbi, tali enloka zymbi, osaobung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Tansyt sy, tajizykt sy, tajizyk-daktsy, medemer sai yuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavate</td>
<td>Atenpok, jipok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceed</td>
<td>Tali, alyma, sari, chia, zia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange</td>
<td>Melentep, mitep, belentep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excite</td>
<td>Azongshi, mescyshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhale</td>
<td>Tangu satok, sazyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust</td>
<td>Tsysep, manglangtym, luma, asep ; sep as a suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exist</td>
<td>Akym, ali, aka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expend</td>
<td>Lalu, entok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expel</td>
<td>Aridok, telitakdsy, aenshtsy, metoktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expensive</td>
<td>Senti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explain</td>
<td>Saiyu, metetdaktsy, ajidang-daktsy, reprangdaktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extinguish</td>
<td>Asep, sep as a suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extravagant</td>
<td>Mezong-metu, mangmare, sen mapayu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>Tenuk, nuk, tenyk, nyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyeball</td>
<td>Tenukzang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>AO Naga Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyebrow</td>
<td>Tenukkym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye (iris of)</td>
<td>Tenuknak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyelash</td>
<td>Tenuksemo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyelid</td>
<td>Tenuk k\text{\textsubscript{\textit{kpsy}}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye (pupil of)</td>
<td>Sangra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyesore</td>
<td>Tenuk ashi, tenuk ajar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye (white of)</td>
<td>Tenukpo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fable</td>
<td>Tarinunger otsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face</td>
<td>Tezak, zak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>Tezakdang, tezak chiteper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fact</td>
<td>Zungpung o, atangshi o, o jiji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fade</td>
<td>Sentsy petok, sentsy azen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>Makymtet, makok, mati, majet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faint</td>
<td>Lula, lumi, lumiseta, sychi ao, sami ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair (beautiful)</td>
<td>Tebur zunger, tajiny\text{\textsubscript{\textit{tsyka}}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair weather</td>
<td>Tsungsang tazung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith</td>
<td>Tamang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faithful</td>
<td>Nisung tazung, temaiazy, zangchilung, tsungchir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Ts\text{\textit{y}}k, alang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>Tiazy, yazyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fame</td>
<td>Nyngsang, taso, kunang, naroka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Kibong, kilen, kinunger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family generations</td>
<td>Kidong, sosemtezy, kin, sanger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famine</td>
<td>Ayatsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan, \textit{n.}</td>
<td>Mayipro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan, \textit{v.}</td>
<td>Aiyip, aiyipshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far</td>
<td>Telangka, apiga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farther</td>
<td>Azidang telangka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast (rapid)</td>
<td>Tekara, terangrang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast (tight)</td>
<td>Tangtak, sentak and tak as a verbal suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasten</td>
<td>Atalok, tanglok, alen, arak, mejatep, mejalok, mejenlok, ateplok, neplok, aei, izyk, ishi, itak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat, \textit{n.}</td>
<td>Temo, terang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat, \textit{adj.}</td>
<td>Ira, teira, techiket, tejebket, tesola.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fate  
Father  
Father-in-law  
Fatigue  
Fault  
Favour  
Fear  
Feast  
Feast (wedding)  
Feather  
Feeble  
Feed  
Feel  
Fell trees  
Female  
Fence  
Ferment, v.  
Fern  
Ferocious  
Ferry, n.  
Ferry, v.  
Fertile  
Ferule  
Fester  
Festival  
Fetch  
Fetter  
Fever  
Few  
Fickle  
Fierce  
Fife  
Fig

Tia, telemzyk.  
Tebu, bu.  
Ogo.  
Ani, belem.  
Taei, jimi.  
Imli, imilibilim.  
Tsybu, tsybuseta, tsyremseta.  
avzym, aoksa, okrong.  
Benzong, impoksy.  
Kei (kie) poksy.  
Enyo, to.  
Mokokmein, tashi ajem, tashi  
asep, tashi atang tashi atem.  
Mescy, metsy, ajeb, chiyong-
daktsy, nujep, chilok.  
Amdang, ajymzy, ajymdang,  
asepdang, asepshi, asepzy.  
Alen, lenok, lenzyk, tsyngok,  
lepok.  
Tetzyr; ‘la’ as a suffix.  
Atsy.  
Pokrak, poja aja.  
Asang zak, amtsy.  
Sashia.  
Rongzuadak, tzytendak.  
Rongzua.  
Ali tanyp, ali tazung, ali intet.  
Rerji, iniet.  
Tembok.  
Benzong, impoktsy, moatsy,  
ki amak.  
Aben, bener aru.  
Tsungten chikok.  
Ramen, shiranga aeter.  
Ishika, teradang, ishita.  
Temulung tejep-tejep, temu-
lung ana, temulung me-
scongzem, memulung.  
Sashi.  
Jemji.  
Mungo zynu, mungozang,  
mongo tulutsyla, pangsem-
zang, ymshizang.
Fig tree

Fight, v.

Fight, v., of animals

Figure, numeral

File

Fill

Film

Film (on the eye)

Fin

Find

Fine, v.

Finger

Finger nail

Finish

Fire

Fire blaze

Fire brand

Fire coals

Fire-fly

Fireplace

Fire sparks

Fire sparks from flint or iron

Fire (to strike)

Firm

Firmament

First

Fish, n.

Fish, v. (with hook)

Fish (with net)

Fish (with poison)

Fisherman

Fish net

Fist

Fit, n.

Fit, v. (to)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ao</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flame</td>
<td>Tezangru, milak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash</td>
<td>Pret, tsungpret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>Matsyk, tapak, apak-apaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flea</td>
<td>Azybong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flee</td>
<td>Azen, zena ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flesh</td>
<td>Shi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fling</td>
<td>Aon, aen, merep, tsoa yyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint</td>
<td>Mitsyktsey lung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flirt (of anything)</td>
<td>Aryk, rykshi, ryktok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Float</td>
<td>Punga ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flock</td>
<td>Telok, telokti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>Tzy atsungbang, moe ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>Atym, tyndang, atem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>Am, amdong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow</td>
<td>Aem, ima ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>Naro, teben.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluid</td>
<td>Tzy, tzy ama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flute</td>
<td>Jemji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fly, v.</td>
<td>Ima ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fly, n.</td>
<td>Manga, abung, songang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flyblow eggs</td>
<td>Metsyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foam</td>
<td>Poja, metsyk sem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fog</td>
<td>Tzysy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow</td>
<td>Anitak, anishi, sylen ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Chiyongtsy, tachila, chi, zi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and drink</td>
<td>Tachidayongtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fool</td>
<td>Swaryr, yiacer, tamaji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foolish</td>
<td>Mesi-melu, tamashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot (of man)</td>
<td>Tetsung, temopo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot (of animals)</td>
<td>Tetsung, temepi, temepi rangben.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot (of birds and fowls)</td>
<td>Tetsung, ali somba, ali sotsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footprint</td>
<td>Tsungsy, tejangnyp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footstool</td>
<td>Ajym-etdak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>Asoshi, meyong, nung, nym, kechiasyr, kechiarer, kechisynung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forbear</td>
<td>Arem, azyzyk, atsunga-atsunga, atsy anem, ajem-ajema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forbid</td>
<td>Scongtem, nungtem, atendang, nung, bangdang, scong-dang, mepitem, metenok.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AO NAGA LANGUAGE.

Forcibly
Ford, n.
Ford, v.
Forehead
Foreigner
Forest
Forge, n.
Forge, work in metals
Forget
Forgetful
Forgive
Forgiveness
Fork
Formerly
Forsake
Fortifications
Fortune (to tell)

Forward
Fowl
Fracture
Fragile
Fragrance
Free
Fresh
Frequently
Friend
Fringe
Frog
From
Frost
Froth
Fruit
Fruit stone
Fuel
Fugitive
Full
Full (crowning)

Rakzyka, amuka ao, tashi age, tashi ima.
Tzy atendak.
Tzy aten.
Tenytsy.
Aener, bendanger, impur.
Mein, arem.
Insem, insembong.
Intsyng, noktsyng, atsyng, ayang.
Ama.
Temulung mazyn.
Atok, adok.
Tadok.
Tato, aei, jarong.
Alымle, agidang.
Toksy, entok.
Sasong atsy atang.
Am asydang, aen toktang, scongmuk lemdang, an-ny ajidang, mi yontoktang.
Tama, tamalen.
Tatsyk, syktang, kusyk, techakma, tekangma.
Tamula, amu-amur.
Toronem, tesanem.
Mesentak, nyhir, nyji, sadanka, jungka (zyngka).
Tasen, taz.
Tendong-tendonga, nenzongenzoa, atong-atora.
Temba.
Scytşung.
Aloh.
Nunge as a suffix.
Aonrep.
Poja.
Tezang.
Tezang ret.
Scong.
Azenba.
Tebang medem, asung.
Entzybang.
ENGLISH-AO VOCABULARY.

Full (heaping)  Mezong, mesong.
Full (running over)  Mobang.
Fun  Asaiya, menytsy.
Fur  Tczyng anyk.
Furnace  Misem, inrongba.
Future  Asongany.

Gable

Gad
Gadfly
Gain
Gale
Gall
Gamble
Game (wild meats)
Gape
Gaping wound
Garden
Gasp
Gate
Gather
Gaze
Gecko
Generation
Generous
Gentle
Genuine
Germ
Germinate
Get
Gift
Gills (of a fish)
Ginger
Gird

O jep-jep.
Senzy, senzya ao.
Abung.
Tezangzyk, tatem; tem as a suffix.
Mopung kanga aen (or aon) yipro.
Tasy.
Aen toktang, syzyng saei.
Arem shi.
Wamesa.
Atsy shia, kashia.
Atsyki.
Tesak matar: g, atymshia anung, tesanangdang, salem.
Atsy kishi, atsyshi.
Benden, aten, atsyten, nung-ten, lok, lokten, okten, yaten.
Ajia ali, repranga ali, saklok.
Kitsungsy.
Putu, kidong, poktet.
Temela, tzysa, mulunga.
Ajemalu, scongjem-scongjem er, ajem-ajema.
Ji, jiji, jijila.
Temokotsy, tepony.
Mei, moko.
Angu.
Sempet, maong, angau agytsy.
Ango okshirep, tengaea, tengaea bong.
Scongmuk.
Akang, kang, alenlok, naei yanget.
Girdle, n.
Girdle, v. (a tree)
Girl
Give
Gizzard
Glad
Gland
Glass
Glass window
Gleam
Glisten
Glory
Glow-worm
Glutton
Gnash the teeth
Gnat
Gnaw
Go
Going and coming
Goat
God
Goitre
Gold
Gong
Good, adj.
Goods, n.
Goose
Goose pimples
Gore, v.
Gourd
Gospel
Gossip
Govern
Govern (one's self)
Gradually

Nangri.
Scongssep.
Tanur tetzyr, aeir.
Agytsy (imperative—to one's self) kyang (kwang), kya.
Tejejet.
Pela, pelaseta, temulung chia.
Terizang, mechilung.
Tungbang in, tanedangtsy in.
Pret, sentsy aet, ya, yamok, remshi.
Remshi, pret.
Nyngsang, sentzytwangshi, naroka.
Tsykji apunger.
Chitiyongti, tepok tak.
Tepo shitep.
Pezyny, yimo.
Ashi, shishi, moposhi, ngushi.
Ao.
O-li, aru-li.
Nabong.
Tsungrem.
Kongwak.
Hon.
Shima.
Tazung, azung.
Oset, kizen.
Chinga, kongkai padak.
Asykshizang.
Atong, tongset, kenpok.
Meso.
Otsy tazung.
O totep, nyngsen o, tsa-mesa, mesa-melem, tebang lili.
Azyok, im kymzyk, jabang aeim.
Atsyshi, nemet, nemzyk, temulung sot, temulung titem, scongsashi.
Tanem-taneme, lasa-lasa, meilunge, piga-piga.
Grain
Granary
Grandchild
Granddaughter
Grandfather
Grandmother
Grandson
Grasp
Grass
Grasshopper
Gratuitously
Grater
Grave (a place for dead)
Gravel
Gravy (of meat)
Grave (of vegetables)
Great
Green
Green (colour)
Grief
Grieve
Grind
Grindstone
Groan
Groom (a syce)
Ground
Grouse
Grow
Growl
Grub, n.
Grudge
Grumble
Grunt
Guard, n.
Guard, v.
Guardian

Guard-house

Guess

Guest

Guide, n.


Guilt

Guilty

Gulp up wind

Gum

Gum (of teeth)

Gun

Gunpowder

Gutter

Habit

Habitation

Hailstone

Hair of head

Hair of body

Hair of animals

Half

Halt

Hammer

Hammer, v.

Hand

Handle, n.

Handle, v.

Handsome

Hang

Happy

Hard

Hard-hearted

Harelip

Tanyker, terarir, tebu akym, temescyba, taeimdong.

Semtu.

Api.

Kidang anenba, kidang atongba.

Leniba, len aniba, len saiubu.

Len ani, leni.

Taei.

Met aeim, taei amen, taei enlok.

Mokotet.

Ajaba, mejajym, mesen, warochi.

Tepony.

Brambong, ram.

Kari.

Kelentzy, tarok.

Imya, timya, tim, timsybar imscy.

Alidak.

Rer.

Ku.

Tezyng.

Tezyng.

Odang, tesadang, teradang, telemdang.

Anen.

Intem.

Atsyng, tsyngshi.

Teka.

Sang, bang.

Am, amshi.

Tybur zuenger, ajitsy zunger, tajinytsyka.

Itak, sentak, ajeptaka ali, sotaka ali, siset.

Pela, pelaseta, temulung chia.

Merang, tasak.

Taribangri, temulung matang, temulung osaosar.

Tebang shima.
ENGLISH-AO VOCABULARY.

Harm
Harmony (union) Tekangshi, takoksa.
Harvest Putep, kyta sentep, zungtep, Alu arur, tsyk arur.
Harvest time Alurudang.
Hat Korang.
Hatch Rezyk.
Hate, v. Tesempar, tsykchir, tenu- Mokong-mokonger, tenra kener, mokok ajir.

Hateful achir, tesempar, tsyingtsyng-
Haughty rangtang.
Hawk Mezy-mykym, kymtet kymra, Orija, wailung, lungzyba,
Head Pa. asokym, maongka.
Headache Tokolak, kolak.
Headache Tokolak menyr, tokolak angu,
Head To kolak ashi.
Heal Anyb, anybdaktsy.
Healthy Tanema anyba ali, zunga ali.
Heap, n. Nangayuba.
Heap, v. Nang ayu, nangten ayu, apang ayu.
Hear Anga, angashi.
Hearken Tenarong tendak, ryngtaka anga, taneme anga.

Heart Temulingzang.
Heart (of wood) Intsy, scong mulung.
Hearth Atep.
Heartily Temulungben, lungsotepa.
Heat, n. Tap, tatsyk.

Heaven Kotak.
Heavy Taret, retreta, azang-azanger, zyng-zynger.
Heed Anga.
Heedless Makymdang, myryrtak, sataka, temulung mazying, tem-
daka.
Heel Shiyalang.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Ao Naga Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heir</td>
<td>Sen amangba, sen manger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heirloom</td>
<td>Nỳngshi oset, ain oset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help</td>
<td>Yari, yiari, rari, riari, asem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help (no help)</td>
<td>Anogo maka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen</td>
<td>Aen tetzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hence</td>
<td>Yangnunge, angnunzi, ibazage, azangla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her</td>
<td>Pa, padak, panung, padang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Aon, aonsotsy, aei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herd</td>
<td>Telok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herdsman</td>
<td>Telok anykba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here</td>
<td>Yange, idage, idake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here and there</td>
<td>Tesym tesym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hereafter</td>
<td>Azisvlen, aziseirkytsy, yaseir, ibakkytsyr, asonganyang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesitate</td>
<td>Atsy ayung, ajitaka, menangzyk, memulung, mulung mela masy, temulung pangjara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hew</td>
<td>Scong ajak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiccough</td>
<td>Moko.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hid</td>
<td>Atsoka ali, atsokok, meima ali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hide</td>
<td>Nembang, meimbang, meimshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Telangka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>Tenem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>Pa sasa, pei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinder</td>
<td>Noktang, sot, puet, meyok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hip</td>
<td>Tesami.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypocrisy</td>
<td>Anemtsy, lungkak aet, lungkaklung, kunem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire, n.</td>
<td>A, ta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hit</td>
<td>Aka, kashi, achi, atsyk, tsykshi, metsy, azyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hither</td>
<td>Yage, idage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoarse</td>
<td>Terok aset, terok asep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoe, n.</td>
<td>Kotrang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoe, v.</td>
<td>Ain, ainshi, aon, aonsa, aonshi, api, pisa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog (tame)</td>
<td>Ak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>” (tame, female)</td>
<td>Tin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Ao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog (tame, male)</td>
<td>Taei, tesy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, (wild)</td>
<td>Pungzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, (wild, female)</td>
<td>Shiben, kymtzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, (wild, male)</td>
<td>Taei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold</td>
<td>Amet, sot, apang, puet, ajet,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold (to contain)</td>
<td>Ima, asa, aei, asem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holder</td>
<td>Taratsy, anar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole</td>
<td>Tapok, tegi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole (in the ground)</td>
<td>Ongken, kangla, tegi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollow</td>
<td>Tazynnga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollow out, v.</td>
<td>Aten, atenpok, jipok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollow tree</td>
<td>Scongryr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honest</td>
<td>Temeiazy, ojishir, tsungchir,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nyji-nylem, atangshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>Ninang, mojitsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey cell</td>
<td>Mojitsy tejep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey comb</td>
<td>Ninang terep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoof (cloven)</td>
<td>Temepe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoof (solid)</td>
<td>Temepe rangben.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hook, n.</td>
<td>Zui, boroki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>Teimla, imlatsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopeful</td>
<td>Nangzyk, temulung ulur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopeless</td>
<td>Menangzyk, mulungtem, anogo maet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn</td>
<td>Tezy, zy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornet</td>
<td>Nati.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>Qor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hostile</td>
<td>Anyma, tsykhchir, tsykhchitepa,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tenukener, tesempar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot</td>
<td>Tatsyk, aper, melu, miri, awanger, aro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot season</td>
<td>Mei, lemlua.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water</td>
<td>Tzy miri, tzy tatsyk, tzy melu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>Ki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House (stone or brick)</td>
<td>Lungki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td>Kibong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household goods</td>
<td>Kizen, kisen, ki oset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House site</td>
<td>Kimung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kechi ama? komama? kobala?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO NAGA LANGUAGE.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How far</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopiga ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How large</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kota keta ? kotaka ? kotetet ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koteka ? shir banger ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long (in space or time)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopiga.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qeiketa ? qeikeshi ? qeiali ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qeika ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many times ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qeiben ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qeika ? qeiali ? qeiaet ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>However</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azi saka, ode saka.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arong, azeb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hug</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azy aet, azybang.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humble</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajemalu, ajem-ajemer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human being</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nisung, meimchir, ny.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushi, imya, im, shika.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merep, aon, atsy, tsyshishi, tsyok, tsytok, atsyng.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yipro, tsungrem mopung.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilung, kara kara, mapangsса, lendongsa, syrok-roka, rara rypunga.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tekangshi, kangshidaktsy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinungpo, kibuba.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypocrite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemtsyba, tepelemba, tepelep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tzy lung.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaryr, mechi-mera.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazы alir, azynga lir, kazytsy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songyangluba.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asybo, ka, syra dir, sang ; ra, rabangila, shia as suffixes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignorant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamashi, meshi-melu, memetet, mashitet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsyklok, mi meset, mi asen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiranger, manem, mokokmein.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegitimate (child)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidachir, asangchir.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill repute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyngsen, tenyngmenyk, nyng ku bentet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illustrate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetetzytsy, o entep, o putep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Ao Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illustrious</td>
<td>Temaren, tenyng tetoko, nyng sanger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imagine</td>
<td>Apitet, ratet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imitate</td>
<td>Chilu ajizyk, saiyi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediately</td>
<td>Tang, tangyonge, kenyonge, idangyongzi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immerse</td>
<td>Tzysen, tzy chigo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immodest</td>
<td>Ny madang, makar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immortal</td>
<td>Tamasytsy, teti alitsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impatient</td>
<td>Sensy tamu, meit-mapang, meit keter, maremer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improper</td>
<td>Tim masy, metemsy, miyari, mesytep, mapet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In</td>
<td>Nung as a suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inappropriate</td>
<td>Temiyare, mesytep, mapet, mazy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inattentive</td>
<td>Temulung-nung maet, myyr tak, menentak, tenarong maten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incessantly</td>
<td>Teti, kenymati, nentaka nementaka, rytaka rytaka, zyngtaka-zyngtaka atonga-atonga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inconsiderate</td>
<td>Temulung mazyng, mebilim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>Aren, ain, inlok, ulu, marenshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incredible</td>
<td>Mamangtsy, tangatsy o masy, au ta mebilim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indecision</td>
<td>Memulunger, mulung mela masy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indeed! (exclamation)</td>
<td>Toh! aja! koda!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indelible</td>
<td>Maeidoktet, meshidoktet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India rubber</td>
<td>Ngisa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India rubber sap</td>
<td>Angitzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indignant</td>
<td>Jashir, rasa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo</td>
<td>Osakshilung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo plant</td>
<td>Osak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrious</td>
<td>Tainyaker, ta kym dange, temeranger, ashiabunger, mazynga ali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ineffectual</td>
<td>Amazok, makymtet, matalok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inextinguishable</td>
<td>Tamasepba, meremseptet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>Ki nudang, numerem, mada dang, nurachanu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infirn</td>
<td>Mokokmein, tashi maet, tekokrok, mokokprok, yare-yabong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influence</td>
<td>Mescytet, tsyshi, anit et, azongshi, azongmeso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inform</td>
<td>Ashi, shiyok, metetdahtsy, sashia ashi, angateta ashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhabit</td>
<td>Ali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhale</td>
<td>Sashi, saok, saket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inherit</td>
<td>Ambangim, muru-murur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injustice</td>
<td>Ambangim, muru-murur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ink</td>
<td>Tezilutsy angitsy, tateptsy tzy tezilutsy mozv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innocent</td>
<td>Temeten, maitsy, taei maka meshi-meshir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innumerable</td>
<td>Onsara, myzynget meitet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquire</td>
<td>Asongdang, bushi, sashia bushi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insane</td>
<td>Yiarer, tsyshi-tsyrrar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insect</td>
<td>Shiruru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside</td>
<td>Telung-nung, tiong-nung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insignificant</td>
<td>Meny k, aso, tila, o samesa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instantly</td>
<td>Tang, tangyonge, azongbena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instead of</td>
<td>Melen, mei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instigate</td>
<td>Nunglok, mescylok, zonglok, ajok (or achiok).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruct</td>
<td>Saiyu, saiysungiba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruction</td>
<td>Saiyutsungiba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient</td>
<td>Meperi, magishi, mati, pet-tak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intention</td>
<td>Asa, mulungsen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>Tatem, tetemzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpret</td>
<td>O tongta, lemteta ashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpreter</td>
<td>Tongtar, lempur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intestines</td>
<td>Tar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Into</td>
<td>Nung as a suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intoxicate</td>
<td>Yi age mesep, yi age zymshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>M a n e m, mokokmeim, teyaretsyra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invent</td>
<td>Asatet, shisatet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigate</td>
<td>O aem, o bushi, o ashishi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Merang, in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irony</td>
<td>Tesyki syki o, zuia zuia zymbi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Ao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irritable</td>
<td>Meit tema-nung, ain tema-nung, meit temapang, kvml tamu, atazyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is</td>
<td>Ali, aka, asy, aet, er, aket, ar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island</td>
<td>Tzy tetsungda, asektong, tzy mykytbang, momobang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itch, v.</td>
<td>Mesak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itch (disease)</td>
<td>Anakra, mesakra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory</td>
<td>Shiti po.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jab</td>
<td>Rerok, semok, tsyngok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabber</td>
<td>O tejep-tejep zymbi, o mesa melem zymbi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackal</td>
<td>Shirong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacket</td>
<td>Sepokscy, tula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack fruit</td>
<td>Pulungzang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jail</td>
<td>Padak ki, tsungten chiokdak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jar, v.</td>
<td>Temshi, temdong, kushi, kutok, atashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaw (lower)</td>
<td>Tekymret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaw (upper)</td>
<td>Tepony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jest</td>
<td>Kulu-kutymero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewelry</td>
<td>Azyk, sobutsy, sobusolemtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join</td>
<td>Mesemtep, mesentep, meten, metentep, matep, sykt, malok, neplok, meilok, menatep, tasykt, zyktep, zyklok, lungjem, enjem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint</td>
<td>Tenyk, tekulen, kula kushi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journey</td>
<td>Aene ao, bendange ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joy</td>
<td>Tepelaba, benzong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge, n.</td>
<td>O bendangba, tasongdangba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge, v.</td>
<td>O bendang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judgment day</td>
<td>O bendang ny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juice</td>
<td>Tzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juiceless</td>
<td>Teshira, shira-shirar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jump</td>
<td>Punga ao, pungshishi, pungtena ao, pungzzy, jokshishi, alymshishi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jungle</strong></td>
<td>Arem, mein, pentong, meta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Just</strong></td>
<td>Oji, ojishi, jijiba, zang chir, tsungchir, meiazy atangshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Just so</strong></td>
<td>Odaka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Keen</strong></td>
<td>Sashi, tesangra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Keep</strong></td>
<td>Ayu, zung-zung ayu, rezung, sot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Keeper</strong></td>
<td>Anyker, anykba, reprangba, mapangtsyba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key</strong></td>
<td>Tererdatngtsy, sabi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kick</strong></td>
<td>Aka, ajym, adokten, ajuten pungten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kid</strong></td>
<td>Nabong chanu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kidney</strong></td>
<td>Tezyngzang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kill</strong></td>
<td>Tefset, lepset, kaset, tsyngset, tenset, waset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kind</strong></td>
<td>Meimer, imlibilimer, zungnyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kindle (a fire)</strong></td>
<td>Mi apu, mi aputet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>King</strong></td>
<td>Tsuba, unger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kiss</strong></td>
<td>Tebang mesep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kite</strong></td>
<td>Kakyt imzyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kite (to fly)</strong></td>
<td>Kakyt imzydaktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kitchen</strong></td>
<td>Sorojioktak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Knead</strong></td>
<td>Am ajep, am alung, lungsh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Knee</strong></td>
<td>Temokok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kneel</strong></td>
<td>Temokoka semet, semtaka amen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kneepan</strong></td>
<td>Temokok scyzyng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Knife</strong></td>
<td>Qei lemnok, kotari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Knit</strong></td>
<td>Mechi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Knock</strong></td>
<td>Maten, tsungten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Knot</strong></td>
<td>Mesy, mesyetep, mesylok, nok-tong, wakji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Know</strong></td>
<td>Metet, shitet, angatet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Knuckle</strong></td>
<td>Tekabonyk, temeyongnyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kosu</strong></td>
<td>Gny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labour</strong></td>
<td>Mapa, inyaktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labourer</strong></td>
<td>Mapa inyakba, ayanger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lac (gum)</strong></td>
<td>Mejajym.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ENGLISH-AO VOCABULARY.

Lamb
Lame
Lamp
Land
Landslide
Language
Lap, n.
Lap, v.

Large
Last
Late
Laugh
Law
Lawsuit
Lay eggs
Lay (to place)
Lazy

Lead, n.
Lead, v.
Leaf
Leak, v.
Leap, v.
Lean (thin)
Lean (to lean over)

Learn
Leather
Leave (to abandon)
Leave it alone
Leech
Left side or hand
Leg
Leisure
Lend
Leopard

San chanu.
Tetsung tatsyk, teperem tatsyk, teben tatsyk, tetsung menem.
Totsy milen.
Ali, alima.
Ali' anen, alinen.
O.
Tepima.
Menakdang, atentep, seitep, atep, ateptep, asyktep, me-semtep.
Tulu, temaren, taoba.
Tatym, tesy.
Menu, syzyker, tsungnung.
Meny, menytsy.
Ozỳng, obang, tim yangluba.
O akar, okar.
Entzy aku.
Ayu.
Azy masen, paei-paeir, impazy, lemla syla, yazy mara.
Rangin, tzyin.
Ani, anitet.
To, scongo, kakytt pak.
Tzy asen.
Pungtena ao, alymsishi.
Tekongra, teyaret.
Senchia ao, senprepa ao, manga ao, angia ao.
Ashi, ajizyk, angazyk.
Shikap.
Toksý, pala, pila, senshi.
Odedang toktsý, cdanga liang.
Bangzi.
Tabelen.
Tetsung, tapu tsung, tayang tsung.
Kazy, kazy ali, azỳng, tela, tayongla.
Sen ayok, pangtsty yong ayok, tatem yong ayok.
Chungny, keyi.
Leprosy
Let (allow)
Letter
Level
Lever
Liar
Lick
Lid
Lie, n.
Lie, to lie down
Life
Lift
Light, n.
Light, v.
Light, adj.
Lightning
Like
Limber
Lime
Lime fruit
Limit
Line
Line (a row)
Link
Lip
Liquor
Listen
Little
Live, v.
Liver
Lizard
Load
Loan, n.

Zytsyrə.
Mela; daktsy as a suffix.
Tezilu.
Lenten metem, metem-metem-
sy metem, symetem.
Temykyptsy.
Yiazyr, tiazyr.
Menak, mezyk.
Temykytsy, tekypbangtsy, te-
embangtsy, tezykbangtsy.
Tiazyr, yiazyr, tekylak.
Mezanga ali, mezanga ao, on-
taka ali, mepitaka ali.
Takym.
Azong, azongket, meso, nung-
ket, oket.
Tesangwa.
Sangwa, tsyklok.
Pungpar, pungpa-pungpar, re-
per-reper, pokpa-pokpar.
Tsungpret, tsungi.
Ama, imama, mesyker, metem,
ibala, kasa, sako, krisa.
Telala, lala-lalar, nepnep-nep-
neper.
Shiny, lung shiny, amuk
shiny.
Ongshi, melak ongshi, nok-
pungshi.
Aryr, tatym.
Teptang, taren, lisy.
Taren.
Temaka, temykytba.
Tebang mechi.
Moko yi.
Tenarong tendak, ryngtaka ali,
angə ali, tenarong aten.
Tila, tilala, tera, ishika.
Takym ali, akym.
Temesen.
Sangken, kitsungsy.
Ku.
Tapu.
ENGLISH-AO VOCABULARY.

Loan, v. 
Locality
Locality (healthy)
Locality (unhealthy)
Locust
Log
Loins
Lonely
Long
Long for
Look
Look out
Loom
Loose, v.
Loose, adj.
Lose
Loss
Loudly
Louse
Louse (hen)
Love, v.
Low
Lucky
Luncheon
Luggage
Lump
Lungs
Lust
Lustrous
Lye
Machine
Mad

Apu, pangtsy (or bangtsy) yong ayu.
Ibadak, idakzi, angzi; dak as suffix.
Alinyk tazung, alima tazung, tangu titet, mopung titet.
Alinyk mazung, ali tara, mopung mati, tangu mati.
Ata-tangko.
Scong, scongtam, scongmang.
Teperem.
Yongya, yongya, yongyarer, rongzen, rongzenseta, rongzenmata.
Talangka, apiga, apiketa.
Zangra, zangraseta, agini.
Aji, ajidang, reprang, ngutaka.
Kymdangang, rebrangang.
Takradong, takratsy.
Chiok, lusa.
Poksok, sepshi, zila-zilar, lokshi, lokzy, lokzyk, mesentak.
Madok, entok.
Takoksa, techno, lalu, tsykrept.
Aem, aemtena, aym.
Atsyk, peznu, teruru, kymtzy.
Entsyk.
Meim, kyta asen, meimtep, kytsep-sentep kyttep.
Nemzyk, ajymzyk.
Rema, tsungrem akyt, lanlia.
Chitem, aentem.
Aene aoba oset, oset-tsyet.
Lung.
Tepokpok.
Nuktapangta, jabojari murumuru.
Sentsy etyr.
Kalungtzy.
M.
Temenungtsy.
Yiarer.

M
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ao Naga Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mad dog</td>
<td>Azy yiarer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggot</td>
<td>Mesen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maiden</td>
<td>Aeir, aiyir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make</td>
<td>Yanglu, yangyu, ayang, asy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (human)</td>
<td>Tebur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (beast)</td>
<td>Tebong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malice</td>
<td>Mokokajir, tenukener.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallet</td>
<td>Tangentsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Nisung, ny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangle</td>
<td>Ashisa, shisa, menungsa, ngusa, kusa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>Teti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipulate</td>
<td>Azetshi, lenshi, nemshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mankind</td>
<td>Meimchir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many</td>
<td>Aeiga, aiyiga, bulu, timba ziner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark, v.</td>
<td>Alang ayu, mesy ayu, temaeitsy enlok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Wati, shishidalak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage</td>
<td>Kei (kie) aoba, tzyzyng ozyn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marrow</td>
<td>Teret mo, tungtimo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsh</td>
<td>Tzyj, tzyta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>Kibur, arogotong, skul rogotong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mat</td>
<td>Pakti, apak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match, n.</td>
<td>Mitsyksy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mates (male and female)</td>
<td>Apu ani-na, atzy apungba-na, tekinungtzy tekinungpo-na.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matter (what is the)</td>
<td>Kechi asy, kodasy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mature</td>
<td>Tain, asangur, aeir, aiyir, nykymjem nybu zung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Maud'</td>
<td>Yi, mejemtzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Maud' (strong)</td>
<td>Mejemtzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Tetezy, tetezytsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Aozangra, yaksy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure, n.</td>
<td>Tasadang, tasazyk, imji, tsyk-temji, pua, nybu-molok, yi molok, entzy molok, mori.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure, v.</td>
<td>Asao asadang, asazyk, atak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>Shi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediator</td>
<td>Tetsungdae aebia, o bendanger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>Mozy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meditate</td>
<td>Shisadang, bilimdang, jemdang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Ao Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Tetsungda ka, tiyare, tions-tsyka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meddlesome</td>
<td>Zangzonga, zangzong mara, meina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meek</td>
<td>Ajemalu, ajem-ajemer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet (of people)</td>
<td>Azuru, azurutep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet (of paths)</td>
<td>Lemjem, enjem, intep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet (to go to meet)</td>
<td>Lenzi ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melancholy</td>
<td>Tezak mykym, kymli mesyner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melt</td>
<td>Melu, melushi, aresa ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial</td>
<td>Nyngshi oset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mend</td>
<td>Tapok atang, tapok asy, tapok a tap e p, met en, aryrbang, yanglushi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant</td>
<td>Shibelener, shitibener, shitishi, shishir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercy</td>
<td>Imlibilim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merciful</td>
<td>Aochia, imli aeter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merry</td>
<td>Pela ali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger</td>
<td>Teyar, o tongtar, teyokba, jidangodang, chidangodang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>In.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methan</td>
<td>Scy, scybong, scytetzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mew</td>
<td>Asa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midday</td>
<td>Anzongmeshi, anzong tenari, tanela tenari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>Tiong, tetsungda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midnight</td>
<td>Aietrym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midst</td>
<td>Tsungda, rong-nung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, n.</td>
<td>Mamatz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, v.</td>
<td>Mamatz aeim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk clabber</td>
<td>Mamatz telung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mince</td>
<td>Jetsa, alangsa, tsyngsa, ajensa, wasa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mind, n.</td>
<td>Temulung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister, to</td>
<td>Yari, ri yari, anyb alu, aja ayang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mire</td>
<td>Tzysy, tzyta, tzyji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirror</td>
<td>Tanedangtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miserly</td>
<td>Myru-myur, tokuru, kurunak, tesysy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mist</td>
<td>Tzy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mistake
Mistress
Mix
Moan
Mock
Moderate, adj.
Modest
Moist, adj.
Moisten, v.
Molasses
Mole
Mollusk
Money
Monkey
Month
Moon
Moon (new)
Moon (half)
Moon (full)
Moon, waning
Moons, interval between
Moonlight
Moon, rising
Moon, setting
More
Morning
Morning (this)
Morning (to-morrow)
Morning (yesterday)
Mortar
Mosquito
Moss
Mother
Mother-in-law
Mother, my
Mould
Mound
Mountain

Taei, aeitep, jimir, ji-ia.
Kibutzy.
Meyoktep, aeishi, ajeptep,
mezypet, ariershi, zytep.
Anung.
Chilu saiyu, o shio.
Atsung-atsunger,
 ts un g a-
tsunga, tsunglung, tsung-
nung.
Ny akar, ny mamadang.
Taei, temeten, tela.
Meten, tela, tsunglu aja.
Mojitsy.
Li peretsy.
Nangti kypra, keyi kypra,
amok.
Sen, tatsyk.
Shingo.
Ita, i
Ita, i.
Ita asong, ita tasen.
Ita mangku lepma.
Any mi.
I mar.
Ita irem, imang.
Itaya, ita ayar.
Ita adok.
Ita taeir.
Anu.
Tanyap, anyptang.
Anyptang.
Asenyp, anyptang, asongnyp.
Yashinyp.
Mangku sem, sem, sym.
Merila, kei merila.
Mangrang.
Tetzy.
Ony.
Ozyla.
Mangrang apung.
Azungnem.
Tenem.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Ao Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mourn</td>
<td>Temulung jashir, temulung ashir, temulung shiranger, temulung zebteper, temulung azyr, temulung ayan-ger, menungra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>Qeya, aeim qeya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moustache</td>
<td>Bangsemo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth</td>
<td>Tebang, bang, pang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouthpiece (of smoking pipe)</td>
<td>Luli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth (of stream)</td>
<td>Telungokdak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much</td>
<td>Aeiga, tim, jenti, bulu, ziner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud</td>
<td>Tzyji, lishi, tzysy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiplication</td>
<td>Tabentsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiply</td>
<td>Aren, aben; 'ben' as a numeral suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multitude</td>
<td>Telok, telokti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumps</td>
<td>Kongwakra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munching (crunching)</td>
<td>Kyreprep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Tefset, lepset, tsyngset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murmur</td>
<td>Kangkokangji, jem-jemshishi, nem-nem-shishi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murmur (of a stream)</td>
<td>Tzy aryr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushroom</td>
<td>Kunger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musk rat</td>
<td>Tsunger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>Zibi zang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual</td>
<td>Tep, as a verbal suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nail, n.</td>
<td>Tangentepba, tangentsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nail, v.</td>
<td>Angenlok, angentep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nail (finger and toe)</td>
<td>Temezyn, temeyong zong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naked</td>
<td>Mangsa, pusa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Tenyng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name (in name of)</td>
<td>Atyma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napping (to be)</td>
<td>Anynya ali, entzy nukmusa ali, ryngtaka ali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow</td>
<td>Temesy, aso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nations</td>
<td>Nybu, nytepu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naughty</td>
<td>Kymli mazung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navel</td>
<td>Tepela.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near</td>
<td>Ana, anasa, merep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearly</td>
<td>'Chi', as verbal suffix; 'chir' verbal suffix followed by 'anen'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>AO Naga Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necessary</td>
<td>Tenungdaktsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>Tykong, terok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necklace</td>
<td>Wangkym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needful</td>
<td>Saktem, tenungdaktsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle</td>
<td>Ajem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle (wooden)</td>
<td>Scongjem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needy</td>
<td>Sensaker, aeimer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbour</td>
<td>Kiyunger, kishikinar, kinapur, kiyungkinar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephew</td>
<td>Onyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerve</td>
<td>Temo tezy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nest</td>
<td>Tesepe, scongki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nest (hen's)</td>
<td>Aenku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nettle</td>
<td>Temungrtsy, taklemtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Kodang, teti, kechisynung, kechişyndang, each with a negative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevertheless</td>
<td>Azi saka, azioda saka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>Tasen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News</td>
<td>Osang, o tasen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next</td>
<td>Anaba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nibble</td>
<td>Ashi, metep, ngushi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niece</td>
<td>Onyla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night</td>
<td>Aonung, amang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night (last)</td>
<td>Yasong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night (to-night)</td>
<td>Taonung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night (to-morrow)</td>
<td>Asongonung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nip</td>
<td>Tera alen, metsyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nipple</td>
<td>Mamazang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nipple, of a gun</td>
<td>Tepela.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Nung, ma, masy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise</td>
<td>Ola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise, to make a</td>
<td>Asaten, asatep, aeimten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>Maka, male, maet; kecha, with a negative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No one</td>
<td>Shingae, with a negative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noon</td>
<td>Anzongmeshi, anzongnari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noose</td>
<td>Sang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nor</td>
<td>Mesyra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nose</td>
<td>Teni, ni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nostril</td>
<td>Teniki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not so</td>
<td>Masy, nunga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not yet</td>
<td>Anu, with a negative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Ao Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nothing</td>
<td>Kecha, with a negative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notify</td>
<td>O shiok, o tongta, reroka o, nybutonga o, aei-ten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notwithstanding</td>
<td>Azisaka, odasaka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nourish</td>
<td>Mescy, metsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now</td>
<td>Tang, tanga, tangbo, tan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now-a-days</td>
<td>Tany asong, asongany, taoa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nowhere</td>
<td>Kechisynung male.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numb</td>
<td>Aei-aei, pezy-pezy, ayang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Yongsyk, aznymba, zynbdangba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numeral</td>
<td>Tezynbdangtsy o, yongsykertym, tezynbdangertym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerous</td>
<td>Aeiga, aiyiga, aiysy, jenti,  unsara, magimarutsy, timba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse (ayah)</td>
<td>Nujir, nubentsyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse, v. (to aid, minister to)</td>
<td>Riai, yiari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nut</td>
<td>Tezang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak</td>
<td>Scongsa, selim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oar</td>
<td>Rongiba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oath</td>
<td>Azynghisha o, zynbep o, zynjia zynbko zymbba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obedient</td>
<td>Tashi angar, azyok, tasa agi, temulung atang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obey</td>
<td>Anga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objection</td>
<td>Tenoktang, tezynbdang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obscene</td>
<td>Taktsy, salep sari o, zin zirar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observe</td>
<td>Anga, anga benshi, agizyk, amshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstinate</td>
<td>Temulung melem, lungkaklung sii, tara tashi, atapisy, tira.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain</td>
<td>Angu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>Ty im.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Menem, nem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour (fragrant)</td>
<td>Toronem, tesanem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour (bad)</td>
<td>Tesynem, tezoknem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour (putrid)</td>
<td>Tashinem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offend</td>
<td>Jashi, jashidaktsy, rasadaktsy, kuokdaktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offering</td>
<td>Tenla, tenlatesy oset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>Tatar, sosang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer, subordinate</td>
<td>Tangla.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Offspring
Often
Oil
Oil, petroleum
Old
Omen
Omnipotent
On
Once
One
Onion
Only
Ooze
Open
Open (the eyes)
Open (the mouth)
Openly
Opinion
Opponent
Opportunity
Opposed
Or
Orange
Order, n.
Order, v.
Originate
Ornament, v.
Ornaments
Orphan
Oscillate
Other
Our
Outside
Over
Overflow
Overseer

Chir, symchir, tangzyk.
Tongkon ga-tongkonga, kenyny, aeiben.
Totzy.
Menemtsy totzy.
Tain, tasa, tambur, tantzyr, (of things) tezen.
Tsungrem tetezytsy.
Takokba.
Ma, ma-nung.
Kendang, ka ben.
Ka, aka, ketang (kadang).
Lasong.
Sa, dang as suffixes; tesa, meja.
Aja, jatet.
Lapok, sala, luma.
Asak, saktet, saka.
Tebang aka, sala.
Otiia, shisang-shisanga, rak-poka, temae adoka, zung-kae adoka.
Mulung.
Anymer.
Zengzang, anogo.
Anyma.
Syshia, styli.
Jemben.
O, ozyn, bangdak, o bang.
Ozyn ashiba, mela, o azyn.
Poktet.
Azy-azyr, sobutsy sobur.
Azyk, sobutsy, lakyp.
Lazar.
Sozy, azyshy, aony; zy as suffix to verbs of motion.
Tangar.
Asen, ozo, onok, ozonok, ozy.
Tema, tezylen, aenshi, teka.
Tema, tama, madak, tali, alyma, chiya.
Mobang, moe ao, moshia, mozyka ao, moteta ao.
Mapangtsyr.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Enugu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overshadow</td>
<td>Amuk, mukbang, akymbang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overtake</td>
<td>Menep, menepetp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overturn</td>
<td>Mykyp, mykypzyk, mykypktok, kypktok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owe</td>
<td>Atsy, sen atsy, sentsy atsy, tapu atsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl</td>
<td>Pokpo, kongkong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own</td>
<td>Pei, pei-sä, aka, zori.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox</td>
<td>Nashitoka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Package</td>
<td>Talep, tetem, tari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pad</td>
<td>Tanatsy, scy ana, scy meilok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pail</td>
<td>Laluk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>Toshi, ashi, menyr, angu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pair</td>
<td>Tapu medemer, tapuka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pair (male and female)</td>
<td>Tetzyo tebungna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palate</td>
<td>Rokshizang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale, of colour (faded)</td>
<td>Pet-tok; zen as a suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale, face</td>
<td>Tezak papar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm of hand</td>
<td>Tekabo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm-leaf</td>
<td>Scera, scera o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pan</td>
<td>Patiwa, patia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pant</td>
<td>Satema, tananangdang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>Kakvt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papia fruit</td>
<td>Mamazyzang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papia tree</td>
<td>Mamazýdong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parable</td>
<td>O entepa, tetezytsy o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel</td>
<td>Tetsungda sako.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pardon</td>
<td>Tadok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pare</td>
<td>Asa, satet, sadok, alem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>Tzyrebur, tetzya bebu-na.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot</td>
<td>Oru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition</td>
<td>Sadang, jara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partridge</td>
<td>Obeya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party</td>
<td>Arogo, elenpur, kelenpur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass (back and forth)</td>
<td>Sei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passion</td>
<td>Rasa, ain, tejashi, tezy aet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasture</td>
<td>Chýmdak, chiyong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patch, v.</td>
<td>Ateplok, scytep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patch, n.</td>
<td>Teplokba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Ao Naga Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path</td>
<td>Lemang, len, lungkong, lenret, lenti, lenzang, yangi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patience</td>
<td>Tescongzem, kymli tazung, ajemalur, tazyzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient</td>
<td>Scongzema ali, arema ali, azyzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern</td>
<td>Angazyktsy, ajizyktsy, ajizyk-daktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriarch</td>
<td>Tebutiba, tazynngti, tazynng-nungbo, pabu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauper</td>
<td>Mishi-metsyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paw, n.</td>
<td>Tapu-tsung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paw, v.</td>
<td>Aso, asyk, lisyk, aya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay, n.</td>
<td>Ta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>Tescongzyk, tescongzem, tezungtep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacemaker</td>
<td>Tezung tepdaktsyyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach</td>
<td>Am-pokri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pea fowl</td>
<td>Tuti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak</td>
<td>Tenem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peel, n.</td>
<td>Tekap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peel, v.</td>
<td>Tekap ashi, shidok, asa, satet, sazyk, satok, alem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen</td>
<td>Tezilutsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencil</td>
<td>Tezilutsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penurious</td>
<td>Tukuru, kurunak, tesysy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>Pur, meimchir; ‘nybu’ as a suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People (other)</td>
<td>Pi, tebanger, tatonger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper (black)</td>
<td>Tanakla meresy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper (red and yellow)</td>
<td>Watemdong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perch</td>
<td>Teperi, tazung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>Ato, topok, tenpok, mescypok, mesye atsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perforate</td>
<td>Toronem, tesanem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfume</td>
<td>Ashiko, sydi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perhaps</td>
<td>Ama, asy, sama, arem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perish</td>
<td>Ozynng tiazzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perjure</td>
<td>Metong-metonger, indang-indanger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Ao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perplexed</td>
<td>Scongmang, bangka ali, tamatar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persecute</td>
<td>Ngangshi, rishikangshi, tsykokmenadaktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persevere</td>
<td>Arema ali, zyng-zynga ali, meranga ali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perspire</td>
<td>Asentzy imer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perspiration</td>
<td>Asentzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pestilence</td>
<td>Wara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pestle</td>
<td>Ali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petal</td>
<td>Pungiya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petition</td>
<td>Temepishir, moposhir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum</td>
<td>Menemty totzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petulant</td>
<td>Kymli mesynyr, temulung machi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlegm</td>
<td>Aloks metsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorescence</td>
<td>TsykJi apung, scongshi mangrang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physic</td>
<td>Moz, tepok ashitsy moz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pice</td>
<td>Sorotia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick (a flower)</td>
<td>Apet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick (fruit)</td>
<td>Aong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick (a leaf)</td>
<td>Aten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick (feathers, &amp;c.)</td>
<td>Pet-tok, apet, api.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick up anything</td>
<td>Shiten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picture</td>
<td>Tanela, tuzilutsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>Ato, aten, tenset, atsyng, tsyngshi, rerok, semok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon (tame)</td>
<td>Guduru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon (wild)</td>
<td>Alutymtyum, poscy, zangia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile, n.</td>
<td>Nangayuba, nangket, nanglok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piles</td>
<td>Tokla alur, temesang alur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillage</td>
<td>Senmak, oset anen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillar</td>
<td>Tungshi, tungnu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow</td>
<td>Tokolak mykymtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pin</td>
<td>Ajem, tetoteptsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pincers</td>
<td>Temejeptsy, mejepro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinch, v.</td>
<td>Metsyék, mejep ('jingtet' to take a pinch of).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe (for smoking)</td>
<td>Mokobong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe (for stove)</td>
<td>Inbong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Ao Naga Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>Kangla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place, v.</td>
<td>Aiyu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place, n.</td>
<td>Dak, tak as suffixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placenta</td>
<td>Nu-sem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plain, level</td>
<td>Ali lenten, lenten tulu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plait</td>
<td>Nepten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plane, n.</td>
<td>Taoktsv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plank</td>
<td>Scongpak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant, n.</td>
<td>Tsynytsy, tsynysymbutsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain fruit</td>
<td>Scongmomo zang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain weed</td>
<td>Sanglem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate</td>
<td>So, sojung (sotsung), lungso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform</td>
<td>Sabang, sconglang, salang, scongsama, walem, meitsa, apu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platter</td>
<td>So, sosa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play, v.</td>
<td>Asaiya, saei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please (if you)</td>
<td>Nei, ma, imlibilima.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleased</td>
<td>Temulung achi, temulung alet, pela, tenuk asung..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant to hear</td>
<td>Tajinytsyka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant to see</td>
<td>Tajinytsyka, tenukdang azung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plenty</td>
<td>Aeiga, aiyiga, tali, jenti, agish, teperi, ozang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plot</td>
<td>Tasa, tasa asar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plume</td>
<td>Zongben.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plump</td>
<td>Chilung-chilunger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pod</td>
<td>Tekap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poem</td>
<td>Ken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point (to indicate)</td>
<td>To-yu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point (of a thing)</td>
<td>Taju, tejem-jem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison, n.</td>
<td>Meim (or meyim) mozy, tasytsy mozy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole</td>
<td>Perdong, perlang, rangtong, lometong, scong tepeyong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>Meyu, ashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollen</td>
<td>Teso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollute</td>
<td>Menentsy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ENGLISH-AO VOCABULARY.

Pompous
Ponder
Pool
Poor
Pop
Popcorn
Poprice
Pop (to pop corn, &c )
Porcupine
Porcupine quills
Portion
Possible
Post
Post office
Pot
Potter
Potato
Potsherd
Pound, v.
Pound out rice
Pour into
Pour out
Pout
Power
Powder
Powder (gun)
Practice
Praise
Pray
Precede
Precipice

Ngabaso, kentamata, asvkym.
Shisa bilim, sashia bilim,
shisa bulua, ret-reta bilim,
bilimtet, tenok tenoka bilim.
Azy, azytarok, tzytsung, awa-
tsung.
Sensaker, sensakpur, leni-
maor, sensakpo, aeimer.
Apok, pokma, mipok, mipok
ola.
Mendipok.
Zangpok.
Asang.
Jepchu.
Jepchura.
Shilem, telemzyk, telem.
Syter, syteter, akokla.
Tungnu, tungshi, noktag,
azyng ayuba.
O tongtardak, o tongtar ki.
Po, poji, karapo.
Poteper.
Shizang, alu shizang.
Porep.
Aku, atep, atsyng, tseyngshi.
Tsyk asen.
Inok, inzyk, izyk, asy, enok,
sydak, tokok, tokzyk, shiok.
Entok, toktok, tokshi, intok.
Tebang mechushi, tebang me-
song.
Tashi, tashi tazy.
Tongsa, tseynga, alisa, me-
nungsa.
Kari.
Amshi, benshi, imyasyba, tim-
syba.
Tenyng asang, tenyng teshi,
tenyng atu, tenyng tushi,
nyngsang.
Sarasadem.
Tamalen, tamasa.
Lungbang, lungren.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>AO Naga Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Precise</td>
<td>Shitak, zungpung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant</td>
<td>Temang mazyng, mashisa, poktasu, mashi-mazyng, mazyngmashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant (of animals)</td>
<td>Techanu merep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare</td>
<td>Renem, anyb alu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of</td>
<td>Matsungdang, madang, tezak dang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present, <em>n.</em></td>
<td>Sempet, maong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present time</td>
<td>Tang (dang), tan, tanbo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserve</td>
<td>Anyk (anuk) sot, anga ayu, apa ayu, awatsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press</td>
<td>Anen, alen, nemet, nemshi, ajetet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevail</td>
<td>Akok, titet, aeim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prick</td>
<td>Ato, aki, tempok, topok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priest</td>
<td>Putir, nokor, nokobang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Temenungba age menung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison</td>
<td>Nisung puokdak ki, tsungten chiokdak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privately</td>
<td>Meima, zaena, tesymkete, kipok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privy place</td>
<td>Metsy meshidak, amendak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probably</td>
<td>Sydi, goti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proboscis</td>
<td>Teni, ni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procession</td>
<td>Atonga jajaba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profane</td>
<td>Imscy mesen metu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>Tazangzyk, ambangaru, tsungmen, techizyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolific</td>
<td>Soya-pokya, mopokzyk, tatangdong, aren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promise</td>
<td>Kuli zynga zymbi, alinyk o azyng aniasong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prompt</td>
<td>Zygntak-zyngtaker, zyngkym-sa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proof</td>
<td>Tetezytsy, kuli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prop</td>
<td>Noktang, yokji, metang, target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper</td>
<td>Tim, imya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Sen, kisen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prophecy, <em>n.</em></td>
<td>Tetezytsy o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prophesy, <em>v.</em></td>
<td>Tetezytsy ashi, zymbi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Ao Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosperity</td>
<td>Azyk aru, tia azung, sadok, sadoka ali,\n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitute</td>
<td>Noktapangta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostrate</td>
<td>Mepitaka, ontaka, intaka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect</td>
<td>Anyk, tongzyk, kymzyk, anitet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Tepu akym, taeimdong akymbang, tongbang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proud</td>
<td>Asykym, kymtet kymra, mezyakym, ngapaso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicly</td>
<td>Otia, shisang-shisanga, temae adoka, rakpoka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pull</td>
<td>Atsy, atsyshi, tsyshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulp of fruit</td>
<td>Tescy, tezangscy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulverize</td>
<td>Menungsa, tongsa, tsyngsa, aeisa; 'sa' as a suffix to verbs of rubbing or pounding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
<td>Koromeja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punch</td>
<td>Ato, toshi, topok, tsyngok, rerok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pungent</td>
<td>Sasar, tasa, ya-yar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punish</td>
<td>Merenshi, kangshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase</td>
<td>Ali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure</td>
<td>Jijiba, maryk-maryker, tasongtet, meja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purgative</td>
<td>Tepok ashty mozy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Tasa, mulungsen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purse</td>
<td>Sen zuli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursue</td>
<td>Arishi, aritak, nepeta ari, intak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Push</td>
<td>Anung, nungshi, nungten, nungok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put</td>
<td>Ayu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put into</td>
<td>Inok, asa, asenok, syok, oshi, shiok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putrid</td>
<td>Tashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quack</td>
<td>Padak asar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quail</td>
<td>Obeya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quake</td>
<td>Aten, anok, anokshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarrel</td>
<td>Rara, rattep, rabangsen, rongrongtep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen</td>
<td>Tsuba tzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quell</td>
<td>Anendaktsy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quench (a fire)  Mi asep, remsep, tepsep, pensep.
Question  Asongdang.
Quickly  Kara-kara, yakte, asyama, lendongsa, mapangsa, mulungbensa erpunga, rara, karatur.
Quiet  Scongzyk, scongzem, ajemajema ali.
Quiet (to be still)  Taneme ali, tokora, time ali, zyraka-mysye ali, yaka-mysye ali, mokorei.
Quietly  Taneme, yaka mysye
Quill  Ma, as a suffix.
Quite  Anu; 'to,' 'chi,' as verbal modifiers.
Quite (not quite)  Anokshi.
Quiver, v.  Lem, lemshi.
Quotient

Race  Aritep, asymtep.
Raft  Rong.
Rafter  Ain.
Raggedcloth  Scyzzen.
Rain  Tsunglu.
Rainbow  Tungnusen.
Rainy season  Mei, lemlua.
Raise  Meso, azong.
Raise upon  Azongket; to lift down (lit. to raise down) azongzyk.
Ramrod  Tasyimba.
Raspberry  Koreishi, menaklashi.
Rat  Qeya, aeim (ayim) qeya.
Rattan  Arer.
Ravel  Angscy lusa, lutet, lutok.
Raven  Waro, wati waro.
Ravenous  Tesaksak, saksak-rurur.
Ravine  Tarok netok.
Raw  Tazy.
Razor  Kusynok.
Reach, v.  Atong.
Read  Ashi, azyngdang.
Ready  Renema ali, anyb alu.
Real  Jijiba, atangshii.
Reap
Rear, n.
Rear, v. (children)
Rear, v.
Reason, n.
Reason (illative)
Reason (for what ?)
Rebuke, v.
Receive
Recently
Reckon
Recline
Recognize
Recollct
Reconcile
Recover
Red
Reed
Reel
Reflect
Refuge
Refuse
Refuse, n.
Rejoice, n.
Relation
Release
Relish, n.
Remain
Remainder
Remember
Rend
Repair, v.
Repair, a fence
Repair (a garment)

Aru.
Tesy, tesylen.
Mescy; to rear animals
‘metsy.’
Tetsung arema alu.
Shisatsy.
Ibayong, nung, anungzi,
ibamechi.
Kechiyong? kechiba? ka-atsy?
Aretsy.
Agí, agízv.
Taoa, tan, tanbo.
Ratet, azýng, yongsyk, zýng-
dang, syktet, sykdang.
Motonglok.
Shitet, shiter.
Bilimter, bilimtet.
Meimtedaktsy, zungte-
daktsy, zungteptsy, putep-
daktsy.
Zungtu, anyb, shia aru, putet.
Temerem.
Suzu, kymbók, paten, tzytók,
ymsentsy.
Kala.
Bilimdang, shisadang, api-
dang.
Akým, akýmbang, zenokdak.
Magizv, nung ta ašhi, ma.
Shimtok, tejok.
Pela, pelaseta, temulung chia.
Sosem, kimang, kichir, ki-
dong, kin.
Chiýk, yok.
Maiyongtsy.
Ali, ata ali.
Tanungba, tanendak, tanung
talu, taliba, teptak.
Bilimter, bilimtet.
Shima, shisa.
Yanglushi.
Tapok atang.
Arer, arerbang, atep, ateplok.
AO NAGA LANGUAGE.

Repair (a net) Meten.
Repair (a roof) Syok, syoki.
Repair (by welding or splicing) Mesem, meten, zyktep.
Repeat Lepshi, shilu; 'zen' as a suffix.
Repent Temulung meyip.
Reply Langzy, langzya ashi.
Reprimand, n. Taretsy o.
Reprimand, v. Aretsy.
Reproach Maksy.
Reprove Aretsy.
Repulsive Tesempatsy, tenra achir, mokong-mokonger, tsung-tsung-rangrang

Request Mishi.
Rescue Anitet, kymzyk, tongzyk.
Resemble Mesyk, ama.
Reservoir Tzyto, tzybangdanger.
Reside Ali.
Resemble Ala, ata atong, tongzyk.
Rest Anen, aniscongzyk.
Rest upon Ajen, ajentak.
Restrain Atsyshi, nemet, atsy anemka, atsyet, sot, titem, atendang, nemtem, nungtem, mepitem.

Resurrection Tanaben shia arutsy.
Retaliate Mangyang, yangtep, yangtet, yangdaktsy.
Return Shia, as a prefix to a verb; shilangtsy, lutep.
Reveal Temae adok, adokdaktsy, ngudaktsy, metetdaktsy, shitetdaktsy, zungkae adok.
Revenue Temelen, ali melen, putisy.
Revolt Kyp tep, toktep.
Reverse Shishitеп, meyiptep, langkushishi.

Reward, n. Ta, tazangzyk, tayang.
Reward, v. Ta agytsy, tazangzyk agytsy, merenshi, yangtep.

Rhinoceros Kentok.
Rib Tesaret.
Rice (dhan, paddy) | Tsyk.
Rice (ahau) | Pen.
Rice (hali) | Luti.
Rice, hulled (‘saul’) | Tzang.
Rice, cooked (‘bhat’) | Zi.
Rich | Takar.
Rich soil | Ali tanyb ali intet.
Ride | Sanger ao.
Ridge | Tykong, kong.
Ridge pole | Mung-mung.
Right, adj. | Tazung, tim, temaiazy, shitak.
Righteous | Tajichilen
Rim | Temaiazy, temeshi, jijila.
Rind | Tebangzong.
Ring (for finger or ear) | Tekap.
Ripe | Aku.
Ripe (of a boil) | Tamen.
River | Tenra.
Road | Tzy.
Roar | Len, lenti, lenzang, lemang, lungkong.
Roast | Aryr.
Rob | Asang, atsyk, pelem, awang.
Rock | Anen, ashi, rakzyka ao.
Roll, v. | Lung.
Roll up | Kazy, lungshishi, lunga ao, mykypa ao, meyipa ao, mezye ao, myka ao.
Roll up | Atsy.
Roof | Kilim.
Room | Taktang.
Root, n. | Tera, ra.
Root (tap) | Tongbenra.
Roost, v. | Ajepeita-mezang.
Roost, n. | Ozy mezang dak, watym.
Rope | Lisy, ninang.
Rotten | Tashi ao, teshirep, shisa ao, shizyka ao.
Rough | Terara, rara-rarar, kyprang-kypso, nepok-nepra.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>AO Naga Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Round</td>
<td>Lunglung-lunglunger, tenari, nari-narir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row (a line)</td>
<td>Taren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row, v.</td>
<td>Rong aei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rub</td>
<td>Meyu, meyokshi, aeishi, menokshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rub (the eyes)</td>
<td>Anetshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>Ngisa, angitzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubbish</td>
<td>Chana, jana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Asym, asym zena ao, aritepa ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupee</td>
<td>Tatsyk, tepak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rust, n.</td>
<td>Song.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusty</td>
<td>Song aja, jalok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabbath</td>
<td>Amung ny, temeshi ny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sack</td>
<td>Zuli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacrifice, n.</td>
<td>Tenlaba, ky'ylm ky'jaba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacred</td>
<td>Temeshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sad</td>
<td>Temulung az'y, temulung nungsa, jashi, tezak makym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sag</td>
<td>Nepzy, nemzyk, nepoka aei, taoka aei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>Ta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saliva</td>
<td>Metsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>Metzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt, fine</td>
<td>Lisem metzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt, rock</td>
<td>Telung metzy, teret metzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation</td>
<td>Tekymtet, tekymzyk, anitetba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Kasa, ka, meteme, sakosa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>Lisem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandfly</td>
<td>Pezyny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sap</td>
<td>Scongzty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarcasm</td>
<td>Tesyki, sykia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>Temulung achi, tenuk asung, temulung alem, temulung scongzem, tipatym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saucy</td>
<td>Machi-kochi o, machi kochitsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save</td>
<td>Ky'mzyk, tongzyk, apayu, anitet, noktang, awatsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Ao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savory</td>
<td>Tesola, ajem-ajemer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw, n.</td>
<td>Scongryngtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Say</td>
<td>Ashi, zymbi, azar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scab</td>
<td>Komo kyp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scaffold</td>
<td>Apu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scald</td>
<td>Alet, tangu salok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale of fish</td>
<td>Ango yip, teyip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scales</td>
<td>Seret, alimang scong, scongti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale weights</td>
<td>Seret lung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sculp, n.</td>
<td>Tokozong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scandal, n.</td>
<td>Tanem o, nyngsen o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scandal, v.</td>
<td>Tilu, nemtep, nyngsen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scanty</td>
<td>Meperi, tilaka, mato, masen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scar</td>
<td>Tirak mung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scatter</td>
<td>Senshi, sentok, prok, tsyshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sceptre</td>
<td>Tsuba shisangtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scissors</td>
<td>Temejeptsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scold</td>
<td>Jashia aetsy, rasa, aetsy atentoka zymbi, arok-aroka ashi, o metsungshia reta ashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorch</td>
<td>Azy, alet, arong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorn</td>
<td>Atalar, mazyng meshi, sensa, sensa masa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorpion</td>
<td>Jepja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scout, v.</td>
<td>Aryrgene ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scowl</td>
<td>Tezak ashi, tezak makym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrape</td>
<td>Aok, aoktok, yaok, yaten, meitdok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scratch</td>
<td>Anak, anakshi, aso, som, asyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scream</td>
<td>Aoksa ayimten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Taendangscy, tongdangba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screw, n.</td>
<td>Teprepty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scribe</td>
<td>Teziluba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripture</td>
<td>Laishiba o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrotum</td>
<td>Tatsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scum</td>
<td>Temo arang, poja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea</td>
<td>Tzy im.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seam</td>
<td>Taryr, taryr mung, scyryr, sryyr kong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search</td>
<td>Bushi, ajidang, reprangdang aem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Ao Naga Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season (dry)</td>
<td>Tsungkym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season (wet)</td>
<td>Mei, lemlua.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season (to season food)</td>
<td>Mayong yanglu, mayong ajep-shi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seat</td>
<td>Menden, tamendak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secret</td>
<td>Nembang, meyimshi, temae madoka, meima, rema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretly</td>
<td>Meyima (or) meima.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secret (talking in)</td>
<td>Kipok-nung zymbi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Kuli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>Aji, ajidang, angu, reprang, semdang, asy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Tezang metsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed germ</td>
<td>Temokotsy, tepony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek</td>
<td>Bushi, aem, imya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seize</td>
<td>Apu, amet, puok, puet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seldom</td>
<td>Ken-ken, kenbo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select</td>
<td>Shim, shimtet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self</td>
<td>Peisa, sa, sa-sa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selfish</td>
<td>Pei azung asa, myru-myru tukuru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sell</td>
<td>Ayok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send</td>
<td>Yok, tenya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separately</td>
<td>Balala, bendanga, pei meten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serpent</td>
<td>Per.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servant</td>
<td>Alar, kilir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serve</td>
<td>Tenzvk, scongpu apu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Ayu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set a snare, or trap</td>
<td>Ascongtet, nemzyk, ajema alu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settle</td>
<td>Arer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sew</td>
<td>Akymdak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shade</td>
<td>Akym (of inanimate objects), tanela (of animate).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadow</td>
<td>Anok, anokshi, senshi, aten, rykten, aja, ajashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shake</td>
<td>Temtok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shake off (dust)</td>
<td>Apu-apur, tembu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shallow (of water)</td>
<td>Latak-lataker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shallow (of a vessel)</td>
<td>Tak, nyngku, maksy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shame</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ENGLISH-AO VOCABULARY.

Shame (to be ashamed)
Shame (to cause)
Shampoo
Share, n.
Share, v.
Sharp
Sharpen
Sharp-witted
Shave
She
Sheath, n.
Sheathe, v.
Sheep
Shell
Shell, n.
Shell, v.
Shepherd
Shield
Shield, n.
Shield, v.
Shine
Shiver
Shoes, boots, stockings
Shoot (an arrow)
Shoot (a gun)
Shore
Short
Short (distance or time)
Shoulder (of man)
Shoulder (of animals)
Shout
Shove
Show
Shrivnel

Shrink
Shrink, by cooking
Shun
Shut
Shuttle

Aka.
Maksydaktsy, akdaktsy.
Azetshi, nemshi.
Shilem, telemzyk.
Alem, lemsa, lemshi, aten.
Techira, jemjem-jemjemjemer.
Aei, aeishi, aeipok.
Tesangra, shisarasa.
Asy, ana, awa.
Pa.
Noklepsy, meiba, sydakba.
Asem, sema ayu, mei, sydak.
San, mer nabong.
Satem, taktang.
Tekap, terep, lakyp.
Asa, chakrep.
San tanyker.
Zong, zongkok, yongzong.
Tongzyk, kymzyk, awabang, azybang.
Apu, aya, yar, yarer.
Aten, atena-asyk.
Tsungsem.
Lijakzang yok.
Brangbong yok.
Tzykym, tzyjep.
Tatsy, tatsyka, nangdang.
Pikyt.
Tapubang.
Taputsung.
Ola agytsy, olagytseytep, aemtena ashi, aemtena aza.
Nung, nungok, nungmeso.
Saiyu, toyu.
Ashirep, kongrep, kangten, chingten, achipela (or) ashipela.
Kongtet, kongrep, ashirep.
Sorep.
Edenzi temeten, anasae taet.
Kishi ayubang, ki ashi, shi-bang, nembang, tsybang.
Scyksen.
Shy
Sick
Sickness
Sickle
Side
Sieve
Sift
Sigh, v.
Sign
Silence
Silkworm
Silkworm chrysalis
Silver
Similar
Similar (in size or height)
Sin
Since
Sing
Singe
Single
Sink

Sip
Sirloin
Sister
Sister (elder)
Sister (younger)
Sit
Sit (on eggs, as a fowl or bird)
Site
Skeleton
Skilful

Skin, n.
Skin, v.

Skull
Sky
Slack
Slack, in work

Tasy maet, meryk-meryker.
Shiranger, manen.
Tashidak, shilu shira.
Linok.
Tesa, tena.
Waei, aeiba.
Aei.
Anung.
Temaeitsy, teshitetsy.
Azying-azyinger, azingmeyak.
Lungdang.
Lota.
Taribi.
Ama, mesyk, metem, imama.
Par banger, eitetete, pa tetete.
Temenen, taei.
Aziseir, ibakytseir, yaseir,
nunge as a suffix.
Ken aten.
Meru, merok, zylem.
Ketang, kija, kisong, mesong.
Telunge aei, telunge alu, ang-
ym aei
Myngym, mesepet.
Terongtongset.
Teny, tenyla.
Teyi.
Tanutzzy, tenu.
Amen.
Amuk, amukbang.
Mung, dak, tak, as suffixes.
Temangret.
Inyakshir, inyakazung, nybu-
tazung.
Tekyp, (or) tekap.
Asa, ashi, shizyk, shidok,
sazyk, sadok.
Tokolakret, mangko.
Anung.
Chila.
Sajep, sajep-sari, azyba-
azyba, temdakba, scongto-
mata.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ao Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slander</td>
<td>Nyngsen, tilu, tenyng menyk- tsy, yazy-yabong, kylak- kybong, tenemtep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slanting</td>
<td>Angia, senchia, semprepa, azya ao, manga ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slate</td>
<td>Lungpak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slave</td>
<td>Alar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slay</td>
<td>Tefset, lepset, kaset, tsyngset, tepset, waset, tenset, onset, kuset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep</td>
<td>Mezanga, ayip, yipty ao, amua ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleepy</td>
<td>Anynyya, tenuk tzelar, mezanga aonyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slender</td>
<td>Rangya, laklak-laklaker, lala- lalar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slip</td>
<td>Azutok, azushi, asetshi, asep- shi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slippery</td>
<td>Anela, azushishir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Aei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Tetsunglung, atsung-atsung- er, anyalyma, any-anyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slowly</td>
<td>Meilung, taneme, lasa-lasa, tsya-tsya, tezy alang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sly</td>
<td>Temeryk, tesak, eita-eita, waraka, toarak, laa-laa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Tila, tala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small pox</td>
<td>Ayak, sangpo ayak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart</td>
<td>Alet, ashi, am, amtsy, wang- wanger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smash</td>
<td>Ajymsa, neprep, tseyksa, rakra, menungsa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smear</td>
<td>Mezy, mejaket, neplok, ain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smell, v.</td>
<td>Menem, menemdang, me- nemshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smell (bad)</td>
<td>Tesynem, tashinem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smell (fragrant)</td>
<td>Toronem, tanesanem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smite</td>
<td>Azyk, aku, atsyng, tsyngok, ama, mar yutsy, atep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>Intsynger, noktsynger, ayanger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke, n.</td>
<td>Mokozy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke, a pipe</td>
<td>Bong achi, bong myngym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>Tesysy, ssys-sysyr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Smother
Snail
Snake
Snap (of burning wood)
Snap (of a dog)
Snare
Snare (to set)
Snatch
Sneeze
Snore
Snot
Soak
Soap
Sob
Soft

Soil, n.
Soil (good)
Soil (bad)
Soil, v.

Soldier
So large
So many
So much
So many as
So much as

Some
Somebody
Somehow
Some one
Something
Sometimes
Someway
Somewhere

Son
Song
Soon
Soot
Soothe
Sore

Nenset, muksep, apset, remsep.
Kypra, amuk.
Per.
Mi apok, mipokshi.
Angu, angypa yok, meten.
Sang, tsungtok, kongnensang.
Sang sua.
Rakzyk, raktep, ayipzyk.
Hachi, achi.
Teni akong.
Nep.
Metena ayu, tzynung rema ayu.
Sabon, shidoktsy mozy.
Nungprung.
Tanyk, tanyb, lanu, tamen, tejepra, jepra-jepra.

Ali.
Ali tanyp, ali intet.
Tapu, teret.

Anyk mezv, aryrkedaktsy, aryrket, menentsy.

Aryrshir, temeranger.
Eitetete, ibala, iba tetet.
Paei ka, paei keta.
Paei kechi.

Ishika, teradang, ishita.
Kare.
Langka oda.
Kare.
Langka.
Ken-ken.
Langkalen.
Langka-nung, langkalen, lang-kete.

Jabaso.
Ken.
Yakte, kara.
Tsungminak, ponak.
Scongzvkdaktsv, melimuk, senyptsy, mepitem nungtem.
Komo.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH-AO VOCABULARY</th>
<th>163</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sores (in infants' mouth)</strong></td>
<td>Meimuk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sorrow</strong></td>
<td>Temulungananung, temulungashahi, temulung azang, jashi, shisa amsa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sort, n.</strong></td>
<td>Tepu, tepu-tepuna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sort, v.</strong></td>
<td>Shim, shimtet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sound, n.</strong></td>
<td>Ola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sour</strong></td>
<td>Shim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sow</strong></td>
<td>Tin, shiben.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sow, v.</strong></td>
<td>Prok, aten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spade</strong></td>
<td>Sanang, tepru, tateptsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Span</strong></td>
<td>Aka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Span long</strong></td>
<td>Kalangba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Span short</strong></td>
<td>Katsyba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spark</strong></td>
<td>Miren, mipokshiba, mitsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sparkle</strong></td>
<td>Aya, yamok, remshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sparrow</strong></td>
<td>Alushizyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speak</strong></td>
<td>Ashi, zymbi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spear, n.</strong></td>
<td>Ny, sangja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spear, v.</strong></td>
<td>Atsyng, tsyngshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spear (to cast a)</strong></td>
<td>Ny atsy, tsyok, tsyshishi, yok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spectacles</strong></td>
<td>Tenuk azungtsy, tanedangtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speed</strong></td>
<td>Tarang-rang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speech</strong></td>
<td>O, otsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speechless</strong></td>
<td>Koka mysye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spherical</strong></td>
<td>Tenari, lunglung-lunglunger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spices</strong></td>
<td>Ain (or aon) menemtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spider</strong></td>
<td>Sorak, kuki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spider web</strong></td>
<td>Soraksep, sorakzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spike, n.</strong></td>
<td>Tangentsy, tangenteptsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spike, v.</strong></td>
<td>Angenlok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spill</strong></td>
<td>Entok, sentok, moshi, motok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spin</strong></td>
<td>Ain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spin, a top</strong></td>
<td>Mezyng mangar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spindle</strong></td>
<td>Pangtong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spine</strong></td>
<td>Terong teret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spirit</strong></td>
<td>Tanela.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spit, v.</strong></td>
<td>Metsy-metsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spite</strong></td>
<td>Tenuken, makok ajir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spittle</strong></td>
<td>Metsy, alok metsy, alok mei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spleen</strong></td>
<td>Tepa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Splice</strong></td>
<td>Meten, metentep, tajentep, mesytep, tasyktep, mesemtep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Ao Naga Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splinter</td>
<td>Scongrati, rati.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split</td>
<td>Aso, pakma, ayama, ayasa, shima, soma, lepma, rongma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoil</td>
<td>Ama, sama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponge</td>
<td>Tzy apangba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoon</td>
<td>Chikok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>Kazy, kazytsy, asaeyi, asaeyia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted</td>
<td>Pungmen, ozy nuk zang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spout, v.</td>
<td>Tzy metu; (to spout water from the mouth) mutok, mulok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spout, n.</td>
<td>Tzy metur, tzyla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprain</td>
<td>Tetsung belep, anep, nepsyk, meyip, kusyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spread</td>
<td>Alem, lemtszy, sanga ao, sangshi, sangtak, songtok, meamear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring, n.</td>
<td>Tzybu, tzy apok, tzylok, tatemyzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring, a trap</td>
<td>Atem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprinkle</td>
<td>Tzy aryk, ryklok, rykok, tsunglu jenok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprout</td>
<td>Mei, moko.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprouts</td>
<td>Scongsem, mei, techanu ani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spy, n.</td>
<td>Eitang eitrir, liro tendanger, tendang tenyir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square</td>
<td>Pezy nuk, tykong pezysy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash</td>
<td>Koromaja, mapo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squeeze</td>
<td>Ajet, ajetshi, anen, ajeb, ajebet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squint</td>
<td>Tenuk syrem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel</td>
<td>Sosang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stab</td>
<td>Semok, rerok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>Mechi, azok, ajuk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stagger</td>
<td>Mangazyr, jepchia-jepchia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jajar, aiazy kuzya jaja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stain</td>
<td>Menen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stairs</td>
<td>Jenzang, apu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalk, n.</td>
<td>Dong, as a suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stammer</td>
<td>Temeli tatsyk, o areptak, o maleptet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamp</td>
<td>Tajentsy, ajymok, ajymshi, ajymsa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand up</td>
<td>Noktak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand still</td>
<td>Noktaka ali.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Star
Start (to do or go)
Start (sudden)
Starve
Stay
Steal
Steam
Steel
Steep

Steep, v.
Stem
Step
Sterile
Stick
Stick walking
Sticky
Stiff

Stile
Still (to be)
Sting, v.
Sting, n.
Stingy
Stink
Stir
Stitch, n.
Stockade
Stocks
Stomach
Stone
Stone (of fruit)
Stoop

Stool
Stop
Stopple
Storm
Story (narrative)
Stout

Petiny.
Apuso, kypmeso.
Aoksa.
Yaseta asy.
Ali, amung, lishi.
Aoya (aoa).
Tangu.
Sentsy.
Temezung, atang, lungbang, lungren.
Meta, metazyk.
Tesang, sang.
Jenzang, apu, kamara.
Tapung, ali tasy, ali tapu.
Scong.
Mechi, azok, ajuk.
Mena-menar, menateptsy.
Kyprak-kypraker, kym-kymer, merong.
Sasong, apu.
Tokora ali, yaka mysye ali, taneme ali, mokora ali.
Metak.
Tera, ra.
Tukuru, kuru nak, tezyya, tesyty, zyya-zybong, metsy mena.
Tashinem, tesynem, tezoknem.
Aeishi, arershi, arertep.
Temungka, tarer mungka.
Im atsy, imtsyki, sasongatsy.
Tsungten chiodak.
Tepin, tepok.
Lung.
Tezang ret.
Kokrok, manga ao, mukrem, mechilepa asa.
Mykym chanu.
Anen, anyb, nortang.
Temykytsy, tenembangtsy.
Yipru, tsungsak.
Otsy.
Tashi aet, tashi tazy.
Stout (aldermanic)  Pokak.
Straight  Temotong, tindang.
Strain  Senzyk, aeizyk, imzyk.
Strainer  Sangku.
Strange  Saiya-temar, scongmanger.
Stranger  Aener, bendanger.
Strangle  Arak, arakseta asy.
Strap  Shikap lisy.
Straw  Mo-ny.
Stream  Ayong, ayongnu.
Stream (bed of)  Ayonger, kelen tzyr.
Stream (source of)  Ayongbang.
Strength  Tashi.
Stretch  Atsylang, atsytet, mesang.
Stretch (to yawn)  Kulen kusy, wa mesa.
Strife  Raratep, raktep.
Strike  Azyk, atsyng, aku, atep, mar-
yutsy, ama.
String  Lisy.
Strive  Merang, aitep, raktep.
Strong  Tashi aet, tashi tulu.
Stubborn  Lungkak, lungkaklungshi, temulung melem, tara, tira.
Stumble  Tetsung metsy.
Stump  Tembang.
Stupid  Maratet, mapitet, shisa maka,
         shisa rama, shitem-entem,
         swaryr, chitak-chitaker.

Subject to  Pudoka kybok.
Subject, n.  Pudoker, ntysung.
Submerge  Tzy-nung arem, tzy-nung- angym.
Submit  Anga.
Subside  Anen, sconzzyk, arem.
Substitute, v.  Melentep, meitep.
Substitute, n.  Temelen, temei.
Subtract  Luzyk, endok.
Subtrahend  Tendokba.
Succeed (to be successful)  Atalok, kymtet, akok, titet.
Succeed (to take the place of)  Melentep.
Such  Ama, yamae, ibala, ya mesyk.
Suck  Mamama ayong, asy, asyket
       mesepket.
Suckling
Suddenly
Suffer
Sufficient
Suffocate
Sugar
Sugarcane
Suicide
Suitable
Sulky
Sun
Sunrise
Sunset
Sunshine
Support, v. (to care for)
Support, n.
Supreme
Surely
Surface
Surprise
Surround
Suspend
Suspicious
Swagger
Swallow, n.
Swallow, v.
Swarm, n.
Swarm, v. (of bees)
Swarm, v. (of white ants)
Swear
Sweep
Sweet
Sweet (flag)
Swell
Swim
Swing
Swoon
Mamadanger.
Azongben, aoksadang.
Timatym, kangshi, toashi.
Teperi, agishi, ozang, ato.
Tangu motoko, apset.
Mojitsy.
Mogi.
Pei sasa asy.
Temsy, tetemsy, tiyari, tim, apet.
Kymli mazung, tira, lungkak-lungshi.
Any.
Anyypunge.
Any aeir, any taor.
Any aputak.
Mescy.
Temescy, temescyba.
Takokba, taoba, tuluba.
Atangshi, asangsang, zung-pung, ji.
Ma.
Scongmang, bangka, aoks.
Mykybpang, sembang, mykytbang, mykzyka, meinbang, sabang.
Itak, sentak, sozy.
Mamanger, atsy ayong.
Kenzya jajar, pelia jajar, ngabaso jajar, kenta-mata.
Rinyk.
Meyok.
Narenti.
Narenti aeim.
Alung apunger.
Azyng, zyngiayngko.
Aok, oktok.
Tanang, nang-nanger.
Likokmeyi.
Awak.
Awa.
Ozy, imzy, sozy.
Sychi ao, symanga ao.
Sword
Sympathise
Syphilis
Table
Tail
Taint
Take
Talk
Talk (idle)
Tall
Tallow
Tame
Tamul
Tamul nut
Tank
Tar
Taste
Tattoo
Taut (of a rope)
Tax
Taxes (to assess)
Taxes (to collect)
Tax-gatherer
Tea
Tea leaves
Teach
Teacher
Tear
Tears
Teat
Teething
Tell
Temper, v.
Temperament
Tempest
Temple
Tempt
Temptation

Noklangnok.
Tashi ashi, temulung ashi,
temulung ayang, temulung
aria.
Yaongra.
Langbang.
Teben, temi, taji.
Tangu tulok.
Agi, am, ang.
O zymbi, o ashi, sensakasem.
Teleplep, jijinem-nem, atamata.
Talangka.
Temo.
Kiset.
Qei.
Qei zang.
Tzyto.
Naktzy.
Menakdang, metakdang, ngudang, chidang, myngymdang.
Atep, tep.
Togim, tokim.
Temelen, ali melen.
Saro azỳng.
Im saro.
Sarur, temelen saruba.
Kylvptzy, scong o tzy.
Scong o, kylvup o.
Saiyu, saiylutsungiri.
Saiyluba, saiylutsungir.
Shisa, shima-shizyk, kisa.
Nuktzy.
Mamazang.
Tepo mei.
Ashi, zymbi.
Aro, ro, roshi.
Kymli.
Yipro, tsungsak, tsungrem moppo.
Tsungrem ki, tenlaba, tenlatsyki.
Temescytsy aiyu, atitang.
Tatitang.
Tender
Tenderloin
Tent
Terrible
Terrify
Test
Testicle
Testify
Testimony
That
That is so (responsive)
That (way or manner)
Thatch
Then
Then (at that time)
Thence
There
Therefore
These
They
Thick
Thick (of fluids)
Thief
Thigh
Thin
Thin (in flesh)
Things
Think
Thirst
This
This way (direction)
This way and that way
Though
Thought
Thoughtless

Lanu, tanyb.
Poknungset.
Scy ki.
Tetsybutsy, taokreptsy, tokrongtsy, tetsybutsy kata.
Tsybudaktsy, aokrōkdaktsy.
Tatitang.
Tatsy tezang.
Kuli agytsy.
Kuli, mokulung.
Dang, as a suffix.
Azi, ta, ongzi.
Toh, au, ai.
Pa mae, ode, azi oda, eitenzi.
Azy.
Azangla.
Idang, idangzi, idangyongzi.
Angnunge, angnungzi.
Idakzi, angzi, ongzi, oage, loage, toage.
Anungzi, ibazage, iba mechi, azangla, ayongzi, ibayongzi, azage, abenzi, abenzage.
Azi, ibatym, yatym ; zi, as a suffix.
Parenok, pare.
Temelem, melem-melemer.
Makang-makanger, telung aten.
Aor (aoar), aoyaba.
Tesami, techimi.
Apu-apur, pongpar.
Tokongera, kongrep, kongrasyke, yaret.
Oset.
Bilig, shisa, lemdang.
Tzvra.
Iba, ibae, ibazi, ya, azi, kabazi.
Eilen.
Kylen-kylena, eilen olen.
Azi saka ; ka as a suffix.
Tebilimtsy, shisa.
Temdaka, shisa maka, shitementem.
Thread (single)
Thread (double and twisted)
Threaten
Thresh
Threshing floor
Thrifty

Throat
Throb
Through (via)
Throw (away)
Throw (a club)
Throw (stone)
Thrust
Thumb
Thunder, n.
Thunder, v.
Thus

Tick (of a watch)
Tickle
Tie
Tiger
Tiger cat
Tight
Timber
Time

Timid
Tinder
Tipsy
Tired
Toad
Tobacco
To-day
Toe
Toe nail
Together
Tomato
Tomb
To-morrow
To-morrow (day after)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ao</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tongs</td>
<td>Mijepro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue</td>
<td>Temeli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To-night</td>
<td>Taonung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too</td>
<td>O, a, as suffixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooth</td>
<td>Tepo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top, n.</td>
<td>Mezyng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top</td>
<td>Tama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torch</td>
<td>Milen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpid</td>
<td>Terinang, telula, symanga ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torture</td>
<td>Takym kangshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Bendenba, loktepba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tottering walk</td>
<td>Aiazy, mangazy, angia-angia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touch</td>
<td>Kongshi, sodak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tough</td>
<td>Achi-achir, tetsyna, tsyna-tsynar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards</td>
<td>Tssty, lene ; 'e' as a suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toy</td>
<td>Tanur kazytsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track</td>
<td>Tsungtsy, tejangnyp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>Shishir, shitishir, belentep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trader</td>
<td>Shishir, shibelener, shitibener, shitishishir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradition</td>
<td>Shin, puti otsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trample</td>
<td>Ajym, ajymket, ajymsa, ajymshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trance</td>
<td>Syli ao, poktena ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfigure</td>
<td>Sentsy melen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translate</td>
<td>O meyip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquil</td>
<td>Scongzem, scongzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap</td>
<td>Lungnen, lunglen, asang, sang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>Senzy, jaja ao, aene ao, sema ao, sya ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Aen jeter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tread on</td>
<td>Ajym, ajymok, ajymshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Scongdong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree (base of)</td>
<td>Scongdongzyng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree (top of)</td>
<td>Scongku, sconglak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremble</td>
<td>Aten, senshi, anokzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench</td>
<td>Set-to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribe</td>
<td>Nybu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trick</td>
<td>Kylak, kylakzyk, tasa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trip</td>
<td>Aleptak, metsyadktsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triturate</td>
<td>Aeisa, ajensa, menungs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trouble</td>
<td>Timatym, to ashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>Atangshi, jijila, maiazy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunk (tree)</td>
<td>Scongdong, scongmang.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trunk (of elephant, proboscis) Shiti ni.
Trunk (a box) Scongden.
Trust, v. Amang, imla.
Truth Oji, ojiji, jijiba, atangshi.
Truthful Tamaiazy, atangshi, jang-ji-lung.
Try Merang, tezydang, atitang.
Tub Temok, lalok, sosa.
Tumour Komo.
Tumult Rong-rong, rongrong-shishir, asateper.
Turmeric Wakong.
Turn Meyip, anep.
Turn (inside out) Beleptet.
Turn (over) Myky, mykypsi, mykyptet, meyiptet.
Turn (upside down) Langku shishi.
Turns (to take) Melen, melentep, ata.
Turtle Sanu, kera.
Tusk Po, shiti po, shipo.
Twice Tanaben.
Twilight Mangsem rera, tangdang rera, kiba rera.
Twinkle Remshi.
Twine around Azy, zya, azyet, prepa.
Twins Chakreper chir.
Twirl Peret, prep, prepshi.
Twist Asy, temesen, mesen.

U.

Udder Mama.
Ugly Kymli sakli mazung.
Umbrella Shi, angshi.
Unable Makok, mati, menangzyk.
Unawares Memeteta, aoksa, azongben makymdang.
Unbidden Mazaba, maza.
Unbind Sala, chik.
Uncertain Ashi, ashiko, shitak masy, zungpung masy, atsy ayong, tishi-nemshi.
Unclean Meshidok, menen, memeryk.

AO NAGA LANGUAGE.
| Uncongenial   | Memeimtep, tatong maru, myputep, otsy majem, otsy mapu, makyt masen, makyt-tep. |
| Uncooked      | Mamen, tazy; 'zy' as a suffix.                                                     |
| Unconscious   | Temulung matang, sychi ao, symanga ao.                                            |
| Undecided     | Temulung ana, memulung, mulung mela masy, temulung pangjara.                       |
| Under         | Tekybok, toko, telung.                                                            |
| Understand    | Metet, shitet, angatet.                                                            |
| Undesirable   | Magi marutsy, tamagitsy.                                                           |
| Undisciplined | Mazyok, temesaiyur.                                                                |
| Undress       | Lokzyk, semzyk, sepzyk.                                                            |
| Uneasy        | Temulung mescongzem, temulung tipmatym, wangwaria.                                 |
| Unequal       | Sako masy, memeyong.                                                               |
| Uneven        | Rara, memetem, kyprang-kypso, nepok-nepra.                                        |
| Unfasten      | Sala, chiok, lapok.                                                                |
| Unfaithful    | Tamangtsy masy, matangshi, yazyr.                                                  |
| Unfit         | Memetemtsy, mapet, meyari.                                                         |
| Unfortunate   | Tia maka, tia mazung, mazyk maru, tsungrem makyt, meya-mena, azzya, tanu.          |
| Ungrateful    | Temeim memetet, temeim mazar, zunga aka tazung mazar.                              |
| Unfulfilled   | Matalok, makymtet.                                                                 |
| Ungovernable | Temdak, lungkaklungshi, tashishi, sa maru, saiyu machi.                           |
| Unhappy       | Jashir, temulung machi.                                                            |
| Unhealthy     | Manyb, manem.                                                                      |
| Unhealthy climate | Tangu mati, mopung mati, ali nyk mazung.                                      |
| Uninhabited   | Azymgmeyakdak, yongya mara.                                                        |
| Unite         | Lungzem, lezmem, zyklok matep, keleme azurutep.                                    |
| Unjust        | Ambangim, myru-myru.                                                               |
| Unkind        | Memeim, maochi.                                                                   |
AO NAGA LANGUAGE.

Unless
Unlike
Unmerciful
Unnecessary
Unprofitable
Unripe
Unroll
Unruly
Unsafe
Unsatisfied
Unskilful
Unsuccessful
Unsuitable
Untie
Until
Unworthy
Up
Uplift
Upper
Upright
Upset
Upward
Urge
Urinate
Urine
Use, v.
Useful
Useless
Vacant
Vaccinate
Vail

Azi mesyra.
Memetem, memesyker, ibala masy.
Tamaochi, memeim.
Tenyngdaktsy maka, magitsy.
Tezangzyk maka, tali maket, atym mata, techizyk maka.
Tazy, mamen, tokolu.
Sala.
Tasa magi, tashi mangar.
Tajidaktsy kar, tetsybutsy kar.
Temulung machi, tenuk masung:
Matangshir, inyk mashi.
Tazyya, matalok, makymtet.
Tim masy, mapet, mazy, taimaiyari.
Sala.
Tashi, donga.
Tamatemsy, temaiyari.
‘Ket’ as a verbal suffix.
Azongket.
Tamaba, tamatiba.
Temetong, indang-indanger, temaiazy, tazung.
Mykypbang, mykyp tet, mykyp tep.
Tamalen, azyklen, anunglen.
Azonshi, azonglok, mescylok, nunglok.
Ana, na.
Natzy.
Benshi, amshi.
Tagitsy, saktem, tenungdaktsy.
Amazok, magitsy, metangshi, angataketa.

Tazynгла.
Ayak atep, sita atep.
Meibangscy, tetong g'ngtsy.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Ao Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vain</td>
<td>Asykym, ngabaso, mezy-makym, ngasa-ngatym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vain (in vain)</td>
<td>Amazok, angataketa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Alang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour</td>
<td>Tangu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanish (of clouds or smoke)</td>
<td>Sama, tsyshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanquish</td>
<td>Azet, ajet, akok, aeim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanquished</td>
<td>Mazet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance</td>
<td>Myputep, makvt masen; tafortong maru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variegated</td>
<td>Pungmen, tsykrupusa, zilu, yarupusa, temdang pusa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variety</td>
<td>Tepu, tepuna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varioioid</td>
<td>Tszyma yak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vast</td>
<td>Onsara, taoba, meya-meyar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Aon, ain, aonsotsy, tsvnysy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>Talungtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velocity</td>
<td>Terang-rang, tekara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vein</td>
<td>Tezy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veranda</td>
<td>Kimae, kiep, kilem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verdict</td>
<td>O bendangtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verify</td>
<td>Tezydang, tetezytsy, tezytet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertebræe</td>
<td>Tamentep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very</td>
<td>Kanga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vex</td>
<td>Mescyshi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viâ</td>
<td>Azang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicious</td>
<td>Ain mazung, talepzyr, ayipzyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicissitudes</td>
<td>Belentep, melentep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victorious</td>
<td>Azet, akok, nenket, aeim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victuals</td>
<td>Tachi-tayontsy, tachila.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vigilant</td>
<td>Kymdang, saksalyma, saka ali, nuka ali, meryk-meryker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vigorous</td>
<td>Melaa-melaa, ainer, tekym-dang, tetsung-ka tazung, tashi majem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Im.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vine</td>
<td>Tezy, ninang, 'zy' as a suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>Rakzyka, raktepa, ambangim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin</td>
<td>Aeir (or) aiyir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vise</td>
<td>Mejeptsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit</td>
<td>Nguyue ao, semdange ao, asy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitals</td>
<td>Temulung, asy kidong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice</td>
<td>Ola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AO NAGA LANGUAGE.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Void</strong></td>
<td>Tazỳngla, azỳngazynger, ø-masen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volcano</strong></td>
<td>Ali arongba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vomit</strong></td>
<td>Saktzy, meitet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vow</strong></td>
<td>Atem, atemzyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vulgar</strong></td>
<td>Machì-kochì o, salep sari o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vulture</strong></td>
<td>Ogun.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>W.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wabble</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wade</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wag</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wages</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wagon</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wail</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waist</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wait</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wait upon</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wake (another)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wake (one’s self)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Walk, v.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Walking stick</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wall</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wander</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Want, n.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Want, v.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>War</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Warm, v.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Warm (to be)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Warm season</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Warrior</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Warp (of cloth)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wart</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wash</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wash (the face)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wash (the hands)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wash (the arms and legs)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wash (the mouth)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wash (the body-bathe)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wash (clothes)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wasp
Wasteful
Watch, n.
Watch, v.
Watchman
Watchful
Water
Water (clear)
Water (cold)
Water (muddy)
Water (warm)
Waterfall
Wave, n.
Wave, v.
Waver (in mind)
Wax (bees')
Wax (ear)
Way (direction)
Way (manner)
Way (road or path)
Way, this way and that
Wayward
We
Weak
Wealthy
Wear (clothes)
Wear (hat or cap)
Wear (a coat)
Wear (shoes)
Wear (jewelry)
Wean, v.
Weary
Weasel

Sangmungpi, ali ninang, yongra.
Mang-mari, mezong metu, mapayu.
Anytetsy.
Anyk, meit, saka meit, saka ali.
Tanyker, meikar, meiter.
Zungkymsa, mapangsa, sak-salyma, nyka ali, saka ali.
Tzy.
Tzy myryk, lungsang tzy.
Tzyzy.
Lishitzzy, tzybu.
Tzy miri, tzy melu, tzy atsyk.
Tzy in.
Tzysem, tzylok.
Ozy, oshi, jepzy, anokzy,
mangazy, awazy, azyzy.
Meyipshi, temulung senchi,
temulung asetshi, temulung
mescongzyk, memulung.
Nirep.
Narong sy.
Len.
Oda, ode, azi oda, mazi.
Len, len'i, lemang, lungkong.
Elen olen, kelen-kelena.
Tayipzyr, saiyu machi, arepzvr.
Ozo, ozy, asen, ozonok, onok.
Tashi maet, tashi atang, tezy
atang, tashi ajem (or) atem.
Takar.
Scy aben, scy asem.
Asen, asem.
Tula asem, tula sepok.
Asem.
Sobutsy sobu, azyk, anu,
sepok, ayok.
Mamadokdaktsy.
Anir, belem, temang metsung
shia aret.
Inpok.

R
Weather
Weave
Wedge, n.
Weed, n.
Weed, v.
Weep
Weigh
Weld
Welfare
Well, adv.
Wen
Wet
What
Whatever
Whatsoever
Whatever (way or manner)
Wheel
When
Whence
Where
Wherefore
Whet
Whetstone
Which
Which one
While
Whimper
Whine
Whirl
Whirlpool
Whirlwind
Whisper
Whistle
White
White ant

Tsungsang
Atak.
Temajatsy, sconsoli, metang, temetangtsy.
Aei.
Aei inyak.
Azeb, zeba-zeba, mangim, (mang-aeim).
Ao, odang, seret age ao, (or) odang, seret atu.
Zyktep, tasyktep, neptep, mesemtep.
Tia, sadok-sadoka ali.
Zung-zunga.
Tungtera.
Taei, tela, aja.
Kechi, koba.
Kechisa, kechisarena.
Kodakirna.
Talungba.
Kodang, kechisydang.
Kong-nunge, kechi-nunge, kolen-nunge.
Kechinung, kong, kolene.
Kechisynung, kaatsy, kechiba.
Aeishi, aryngshi.
Lungzyk.
Kechi, koba.
Shir.
Dang, daka, as suffixes.
Tsilu.
Aon, acin.
Tzymanga.
Tsungrem mopung.
Jem-jem shishi, jem-jem zymbi.
Pio aten.
Temescong.
Shipo, tangti.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ao Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White of an egg</td>
<td>Entzy teka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitish</td>
<td>Pu-pur, puyi-puyir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>Shiba, shir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whoever</td>
<td>Shiresa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole</td>
<td>Temang, azak, inti, rangben.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whooping cough</td>
<td>Samia oa-ketra, aketlang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose</td>
<td>Shir, shir meyong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>Kechiba, kechishi, kechiyong, kaats, kesa, kechisyts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wicked</td>
<td>Talepzyr, tatazyr, temen ten tayipzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wide</td>
<td>Sadem-sadem, meya-meyar, lnten tulu, tulu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width of cloth</td>
<td>Scykon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow</td>
<td>Amitzyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widower</td>
<td>Sangremer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Kinungtzy, kibutzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>Temeryk, meryk-meryker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild animals</td>
<td>Arem shiruru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild fowls</td>
<td>Omachi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilt</td>
<td>Azela, azyla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>Mopung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind a ball</td>
<td>Naeiten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windpipe</td>
<td>Terokzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>Tanedangtsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>Tsykeamientos tzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windpipe</td>
<td>Tshikang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wink</td>
<td>Remshir, remten, arakzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnow</td>
<td>Ayipshir, aen, apshi, inti, entsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wipe</td>
<td>Aeidok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire</td>
<td>In lisy, inscongzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisdom</td>
<td>Shisatsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wise person</td>
<td>Tashi temeter, tetangshir, shisa akaba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wish</td>
<td>Ny, as a verbal suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With</td>
<td>Den, ten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wither</td>
<td>Azela, azyla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within</td>
<td>Telung, nung as a suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witness</td>
<td>Kuli, mokulung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wit's end</td>
<td>Shisa taty, temulung atym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolt</td>
<td>Tsyny.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Woman Tetzyr, lar.
Womb Numenden, mashi so
Wonder Tescongmang, tetama, tajidak.
Wonderful Saiya-tyyar, tesconmgangtsy.
Wood Scong.
Wood, gnarled Scongri, scongri-lungri.
Wool Teyng.
Word O.
Work, n. Mapa.
Work, v. Inyak.
Worm Mesen, lungben.
Worm, intestinal Tsele, keyi, kymrem, atang.
Worship Kylym, kylym keja, (or) kyja, yanglu korì.
Worth Alang.
Worthy Tetemsy, tiyari, tesytep, tim.
Wound, n. Teiro, iroba, zybù.
Wrap Mei, meibang.
Wrap a corpse Mangalung.
Wrath Ain, rasa.
Wrench Meyip, anep, kusyk.
Wrestle Melang, melangtep
Wring Mesen, mesentok.
Wrinkle Jingten, ashirep, kongrep, kang-
ten, ashi, ashipela.
Wrist Tekanik.
Write Zilu, atep.
Wrong Taei, tamazung, mashilen.

Y.
Yam Shi.
Yarn Ang, angsy.
Yawn Tebang wa mesa.
Year Kym.
Year (this) Takym.
Year (next) Sangkym.
Year (last) Yakym.
Year (full) Kym rentet, kym tabensa.
Yearly Kymshia, kymaben.
Yeast Peazy.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ao</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yell</td>
<td>Aeimten, aeimtena ola agytsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Au, toh, ai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yesterday</td>
<td>Yashi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yesterday (day before)</td>
<td>Yakyny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yet</td>
<td>Anu, azi saka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yonder</td>
<td>Oage (wage), tuage, luage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You.</td>
<td>Na, nenok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young (human)</td>
<td>Tanur, lanu, techir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young (beasts)</td>
<td>Techanu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young people (men and women)</td>
<td>Changya laia; tenyla tebusang; aeir, asangurtym.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Z.**

**Zealous**

Tmulung nung aeter, sashir, lungso, ashi abung.

---

**THE END.**