

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

BY
R. B. McCABE, C.S.,
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE NAGA HILLS DISTRICT, ASSAM.



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PREFACE.

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

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

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

Captain Forbes.—“Languages of Further India.”

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

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

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

R. B. McCABE,

Depy. Commr., Nāgā Hills District, Assam.

The 1st January 1886.

OUTLINE GRAMMAR

OF

THE ANGĀMI NĀGĀ LANGUAGE,

WITH

A VOCABULARY AND ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compare also :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANGĀMI NĀGĀ.

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

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

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

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

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

Themmā hāu viwé = This man is good.

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

No tavise = You go well.

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

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

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

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

“Ka” or “Ke;”

“Me;”

“Pe;”

“Re.”

e.g.—

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

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

e.g.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A few examples will more fully elucidate my meaning :—

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

Mhā = something. *Ché* = small.

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

Crow = *Chezhā*; *lit.* " choking."

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

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

Fish = *Kho* or *Kā* = " to come up."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bark = *Sizhū*; *lit.* " wood skin."

THE ALPHABET.

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

VOWELS.

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

ā—long, as in “father.”

a—broad, as in “ball.”

à—sharp, as in “pan.”

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

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

i—unmarked, as in “thin.”

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

o unmarked—short, as in “pot.”

ō—for long *o* in “bone.”

ö—like the German *ö* in “schön.”

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

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

ü—as the German *ü* in “Brüder.”

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

au, aw, as in “caul,” “bawl”—by *ā*.

ai, ay—by *ē*.

ea in “each”—by *ī*.

ea in “great”—by *ē*.

ea in “bread”—by *e*.

ei in “either”—by *ai*.

ei in “rein”—by *ē*.

eo in “people”—by *ī*.

eo in “yeoman”—by *ō*.

eu, ew—by *yū*.

ey—by *ē*.

ie in “lie”—by *ai*.

ie in “mien”—by *ī*.

oa in “groat”—by *ō*.

oa in "broad"—by *ā*.

oe—by *ō*.

oo—by *ū*.

ou, ow—by *au*.

oy—by *oi*.

ue—by *ū* or *yū*.

ui in "suit"—by *yū*.

CONSONANTS.

b—as in English.

c—should be discarded, except in the combination *ch*; when hard use *k*, when soft *s*.

d—as in English.

f—as in English. *Ph* must not be used for this sound, but reserved for cases where both *p* and *h* are sounded.

g—always hard, as in "gun."

h—as in English.

j—as in "joy." If the French sound of *j*, as in "jour" is employed, *zh* in used.

k—as in English.

l—as in English.

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

m—as in English.

n—as in English "now."

p—as in English.

q—is discarded. If the sound of *qu* in "queer" is required, *kw* is employed.

r—as in Hindustāni "Merā."

s—as in "this."

sh—as in "shall."

t—pronounced as in English, with the point of the tongue at the roots of the upper teeth.

th—as in "hot-house."

v—as in English.

w—as in English.

x—is discarded.

z—as in English.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE.

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

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

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

The boy who came yesterday.

Nichumā andu kevor-u.

Lit.—Boy yesterday coming the one.

Is this the dog I beat?

Tefūh ā kevu-u mo mo gā?

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

NOUNS.

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

I.—GENDER.

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

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

Ā po = my father.

Ā zo = my mother.

Ā na = my son.

Ā nup-fū = my daughter.

Ā sāsāu = my brother.

Ā lupfū = my sister.

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

Masculine—pfö, chű, dā, dzű.

Feminine—pfű, krű.

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

Tefűh = dog.

Masc. Fűhpö ; *Fem.* Fűhkrű.

Niànā = cat.

Masc. Niànāpfö ; *Fem.* Niànākrű.

Thezu = rat.

Masc. Zupfö ; *Fem.* Zukrű.

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

Tsu = elephant.

Masc. Tsuchű ; *Fem.* Tsukrű.

Theghā = bear.

Masc. Theghāchű ; *Fem.* Theghākrű.

Theniā = wild cat.

Masc. Theniāchű ; *Fem.* Theniākrű.

Tekwi = monkey.

Masc. Tekwichű ; *Fem.* Tekwikrű.

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

Mithu = cow.

Masc. Thudā ; *Fem.* Thukrű.

Thenű = goat.

Masc. Nűdā ; *Fem.* Nűkrű.

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

Thevű = fowl.

Masc. Vűdzű ; *Fem.* Vűkrű.

Remu = hawk.

Masc. Műdzű ; *Fem.* Műkrű.

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

Thevo = pig.

Masc. Vokrö ; *Fem.* Vokrű.

Mengi = wild pig.

Masc. Thedzā; *Fem.* Mengikrú.

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

Thepfomā = male,

Thenumā = female,

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

II.—NUMBER.

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

Have you seen my black cow?

No āthu kati nguyā mà.

Cows are timorous.

Mithu meré peré yā wé.

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

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

I saw a dog in your house.

Ā unki nu tefūh po ngulé.

Catch the dogs.

Tefūh ko téléché.

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

You and your brother are sick.

No usāzāu unā mhāche shabāwé.

We (he and I) shall come.

Henā vortowé.

III.—CASE.

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

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

This man came = *Themmā hāu vorwê.*

This man's name = *Themmā hāu zā.*

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

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

I go to the fields every day = *Ā tisonhā lê nu tsuyāwê.*

I returned at dusk from the fields = *Ā thevā lê nu vorwê.*

Rats abound in the fields = *Lê nu thezu chāperêwê.*

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

I want a cloth for my brother = *Ā ā sāzāu lā kwe po létowê.*

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

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

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

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

I went to Kohima = *Ā Kohirā votewê.*

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

Let Horaki speak = *Horaki bo puwāché.*

Let Vimatso eat = *Vimatso bo mhāchiléchê.*

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

Let me know = *Ā bo siléchê.*

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

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

ADJECTIVES.

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

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

Kevi = good.

Thenu kevipfü po = a good woman.

Kati = black.

Fühkrü katipfü po = a black bitch.

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

COMPARISON.

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

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

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

Lit.—Man this that than good is.

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

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

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

This tree is the largest = *Si bo hāu petě ko ki zhā.*

Lit.—Tree this all than big.

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

Cows are the most timorous of all animals = *Mithu kunā petě ko ki mithiwě.*

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

This is the best = *Hāu kevithā.*

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

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

vi se = very good.

vi pré = very good.

vi pí = very good.

The last form is not in very general use.

NUMERALS.

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

Notes on the Numerals.

Eleven = *Kerr o pokrö*.

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

Seventeen = *Mekwū pemo thenā*.

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

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

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

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

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

ORDINALS.

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

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

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

Third = *Sé-u*.

Fourth = *Dā-u*.

&c., &c.

DISTRIBUTIVES.

The distributive numerals are formed by repeating the cardinals :—

Singly = *Po po*.

By twos = *Kenā nā*.

By threes = *Sé sé*.

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

NUMERAL ADVERBS.

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

Once = *Vā po*.

Twice = *Vā kennā*,

&c., &c.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

I = *Ā*.

Thou = *No*.

He, she, it = *Po*.

We = *Heko, henā, ā vo*.

You = *Neko, unā*.

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

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

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

Ā vo = we (you and I).

Unā = you two.

Lunā = they two (at some distance).

Hānā = they two (close at hand).

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

My husband = *Ā nupfö.*

Thy house = *Unki.*

His cow = *Po thu.*

Our cloths = *Heko kwe.*

Your feet = *Neko phi.*

Their fields = *Luko lé.*

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

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

Herā = Our village.

Netināmā = Your tribesmen.

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

I spoke to him = *Ā po ki pulé.*

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

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

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The demonstrative pronouns are—

Hāu = this,

Lu = that,

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

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

Hāko = these.

Luko = those.

The following examples illustrate the use of these pronouns :—

This is good = *Hāu vīwé.*

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

I spoke to that one = *Ā lu ki pulé.*

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

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

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

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

The man who came = *Themmā kevor-u.*

The child who died = *Nichumā sāketāu.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The interrogative pronouns in Angāmi Nāgā are as follows :—

Who = masc. *sopo*, fem. *sopfü.*

Which = masc. *kiu*, fem. *kipfü.*

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

Who came? = *Sopo vorgā.*

Which tree fell? = *Si kiu tetsutegā.*

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

Who is this woman? = *Sopfü pogā.*

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

What is your name? = *Unzā sopoga.*

What is the matter? = *Kejipo chīgā.*

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

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

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

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

Something = *mhāho.*

Some, a few = *hocho.*

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

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

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

Something is missing = *Mhāho pejewāle.*

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

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

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

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

I came myself = *Ā the vorwé.*

He did it himself = *Po the chiléwé.*

They saw it themselves = *Luko the ngulé.*

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

My own property = *Ā the ā vé.*

Lit.—Myself my property.

His own house = *Po the po ki.*

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

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

We love one another = *Heko the kangumezhēāwé.*

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

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

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

All = *peté, peté ko.*

Both = *nā.*

Other = *kekri.*

Whole = *peté.*

Many . } = *peré—pezé.*

Much }

How many = *kichu.*

How much = *kajechu, kedidé.*

This much } *hādé.*

That much }

So many = *hāchu*.

Of this kind } = *hāmhākache, hāikache*.

Such . . . }

Of that kind = *lumhākache*.

Of what kind ? = *kejipomhākache* ?

They all died = *Luko peté sātà*.

Both were wounded = *Henā rezātewé*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VERBS.

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

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

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Present Imperfect.

Past Imperfect.

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

The verbal particle used in forming these tenses is—

Wé = is, being.

I speak = *Ā puwé*.

I am speaking to you = *Ā unki puwé*.

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

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

The tree is falling = *Si tetsuzhüwé.*

He is coming along = *Po vorzhüwé.*

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

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

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

I have eaten = *Ā mhāchiléwé.*

I spoke to him = *Ā po ki pushiwé.*

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

I shall come = *Ā vorto, Ā vortowé.*

He will die = *Po sätowé.*

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

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

I shall not come = *Ā vorlelhowé.*

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

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

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

Pushiché = Speak.

Vüché = Strike.

Vorché = Come.

Sätäché = Die.

Chishiché = Do.

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

Birds fly = *Perā proyāwé.*

I walk every day = *Ā tisonhā pheréyāwé.*

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

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

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

He may come = *Po vortonhià.*

It may rain = *Tirrtonhià.*

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

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

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

If he dies his son will be poor = *Po sātārȧ ponā mhā jetätowé.*

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

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

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

PASSIVE VOICE.

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

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

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

He was seen yesterday = *Po andu ngute.*

I was beaten = *Ā vūwāte.*

The dog was killed = *Tefüh dukriwāte.*

It is broken = *Chu betsāwāte.*

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

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

The tree has fallen = *Si tetsutewé.*

The man has come = *Themmā hāu vortewé.*

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

I was beaten = *Ā vūwāho.*

The dog was killed = *Tefüh dukriwāho.*

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

He has not come = *Po vormoho.*

GERUNDS.

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

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

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

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

I was going to start = *Ā tātōlōyewé.*

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

I cannot remain here, I have to go = *Ā tāzoto hānu bālel-howé.*

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

PARTICIPLES.

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

Vor = “To come.”

While coming along the road I saw a tiger = *Ā chā nu ke-vorki tekhu po nguwé.*

Chi = “To do.”

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

Pu = “To speak.”

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

Having heard this, he became angry = *Hāu silédi po ni-mosewé.*

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

POTENTIALS.

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

I can go = *Ā tāietowé.*

You can see it = *No po ngulétowé.*

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

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

I cannot go = *Ā tā kalejewé.*

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

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

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

ADVERBS.

ADVERBS OF TIME.

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

ADVERBS OF PLACE.

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

ADVERBS OF MANNER.

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

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

POSTPOSITIONS.

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

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

Before = *mhodzü*.
 Behind = *sā*.
 With = *zē*.

Below = *krā*.
 Through = *matsā nu*.
 Except = *sā*.

CONJUNCTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

Lit.—I Kohima having gone fowl one bought.

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

Also = *ri*.

Because = *lā*.

But
 Although } = *derri*.

Except = *sā*.

Either, or = *mu mo rā*.

He also died = *Po ri sātāwē*.

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

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

INTERJECTIONS.

ASSENT—

Yes = *u wē*.

Yes yes = *u wē u wē, u u*.

APPROVAL—

Bravo = *hu hu, vi se wē*.

SORROW, PAIN, ANNOYANCE—

O dear = *ā yā*.

Oh! oh! = *hē hē, ēhi, wāho*.

DISGUST—

Aich.

TO ATTRACT ATTENTION—

Ā ho.

SYNTAX.

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

I struck him = *Ā po vüwé.*

He struck me = *Po ā vüwé.*

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

1st—the subject, with its adjuncts.

2nd—the predicate, the verb standing last :

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

Lit.—Man good the one quickly came.

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

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

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

In compound sentences the dependent clauses precede the principal clause :

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

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

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

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

Gā, ro, mà.

They are always placed at the end of the sentence,

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

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

Are you coming? = *No vortomà.*

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

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

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

I did not speak = *Ā pumo.*

I did not see him = *Ā po ngumowé.*

It was not broken = *Po betsāwāmote.*

I did not do it = *Ā chimole.*

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

I did not know = *Ā silémowé.*

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

He did not come = *Po vormotewé.*

Adjectives follow the nouns they qualify.

Possessive pronouns always precede the nouns to which they refer.

Adverbs qualifying adjectives or other adverbs immediately follow them—

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

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

Adverbs qualifying verbs generally follow the verbal root—

Do it well = *Chi peviléché.*

Go quickly = *Tāmhaishiché.*

This rule must not be strictly construed. Angāmi Nāgās say in-differently—

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

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

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

Come again = *Lāvorché.*

Run back again = *Lā tāléché.*

It follows the root of active verbs—

Do it again = *Chilāshiché.*

Say it again = *Pulāshiché.*

THE ARTICLE.

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

A man = *Mā po*.

The tiger = *Tekhu hāu*, *Tekhu lu*.

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

A black dog = *Tefüh kati po*.

The good cow = *Mithu kevi-u*.

NOUNS.

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

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

That cow = *Thukrü lupfü*.

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

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

These white hens = *Vükrü kachā häpfü ko*.

ADJECTIVES.

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

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

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

Last month = *Lu krö*.

This month = *Hāu krö*.

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

Very black = *Ti se*.

Blackish = *Ti zā*.

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

Three large dogs = *Tefüh kezhā sé.*

ADVERBS.

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

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

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

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

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

COMPOUND WORDS.

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

Bā = To sit.

Thebā = A chair.

Zhü = To lie down.

Thezhü = A bed.

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

Kwe = To watch.

Kekwemā = A watchman.

Bā = To sit.

Kebāmā = A sitter.

Chi = To work.

Kechimā = A workman.

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

Vi = Good.

Peviléché = To improve.

Shā = Bad.

Peshālèche = To spoil.

Zhā = Large.

Pezhāleche = To enlarge.

Sā = More.

Pesāshiché = To increase.

TABLES.

SPACE MEASUREMENT.

- Kwū* = a span.
Kwū dzū = a span with forefinger.
Kwū chā = a span with middle finger.
Thu = a cubit.
Ki = the distance covered by both arms extended.
Chā chā = very far.

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

CAPACITY.

- Thezé po* } = one handful.
Bilhi po }
Mesé po } = two handfuls.
Bisé po }

Zhār hā = a small basket containing about a seer of rice.
 This measure is common to all the Angāmi villages. It derives its name from the fact that it is used as a measure of wages, "zhā."

- Utsā* = about 12 seers.
Rhāzhō = 2 *utsā*.
Bé = about one maund = 2 *rhāzhō*.
Chū = a large basket which contains from 15 to 20 maunds.

PHRASES.

TIME.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| One day = <i>zhā po</i> . | | 8 A.M. = <i>tsuvā</i> . |
| One month = <i>krō po</i> . | | Midday = <i>kinhi lā</i> . |
| One year = <i>tsi po</i> . | | Afternoon = <i>tehé saki</i> . |
| Early morning = { <i>kise</i> .
<i>tisomātā</i> . | | Evening = <i>thevā</i> . |
| | | Night = <i>tizi</i> . |
| | Midnight = <i>ki sātīlā</i> . | |

SEASONS.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Hot weather = <i>tilēki</i> . | | Before harvest = <i>therrki</i> . |
| Cold weather = <i>tisiki</i> . | | After harvest = { <i>baiyeki</i> .
<i>tichāki</i> . |
| Harvest time = <i>lēyeki</i> . | | Rains = <i>metsūki</i> . |

MONTHS.

October = <i>Thennyé o krô.</i>	April = <i>Kerâu o krô.</i>
November = <i>Zipe o krô.</i>	May = <i>Ketsu o krô.</i>
December = <i>Redé o krô.</i>	June = <i>Chāchū o krô.</i>
January = <i>Doshū o krô.</i>	July = <i>Chādi o krô.</i>
February = <i>Keno o krô.</i>	August = <i>Chi ré o krô.</i>
March = <i>Kezi o krô.</i>	September = <i>Réyé o krô.</i>

PHRASES ILLUSTRATING THE USE OF THE VERBS.

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

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

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

68. Can you *carry* this load? . *Pé hāu no phō létomā.*
69. *Catch* this stone . . . *Katse hāu mezālêchê.*
70. *Change* these posts; they are too slight. *Chê hāu kelilêchê chê thã lé.*
71. What did he *charge* you for that duck? *Themmā hāu tophā mā kejiki puā gā.*
72. All the young men have gone out *to chase* a bear. *Krisāmā petê theghā po hotelô tâteho.*
73. If you do not *chew* meat properly you will get ill. *No themo thā pevimoro mhâche tâtoho.*
74. The child is *choking* . . . *Nichumā hāu kezhâtewê.*
75. Which cow will you *choose*? *No mithu uni kiu kedā létogā.*
76. They *climbed* a steep precipice. *Luko tsê khâ kerekreê po kâwê.*
77. *Close* the doors before you go to bed. *No kezhũ mhodzũ ki kikhâ petê khâlêchê.*
78. After marriage how long is it before *cohabitation* is allowed? *Thenu lêkache sã zhã kichu bãds kerriätogã?*
79. *Coil* up the cane . . . *Thekrã hāu kehushichê.*
80. *Collect* me some fine butterflies. *Tsê pro kevi tê kangu ā tsüchê.*
81. If you *command* I will obey *No dê kâshirã ā zêtowê.*
82. I will *compensate* you for your loss. *No kekhâlã nu ā un tsütowê.*
83. The thief *concealed* the stolen property in the jungle. *Keregumã kereguvé nhã nu kevãwãlé.*
84. Come and *converse* with me. *Voi ā zê ker chichê.*
85. Have you *cooked* my breakfast? *No ā vã châlêmã?*
86. Put the *cover* on the basket *Lãbu gelêchê.*
87. *Cover* up your head . . . *Utsü dzelêchê.*
88. You have been *coughing* for some time. *No thãdzũ thã rekhutewê.*
89. Why are you *crying*? *No keji pochidi krãgã?*
90. Can you *cure* him? *No lu chi pevilêtonhiã.*
91. He has *cut* his finger . . . *Lu po bichenã duãwê.*
92. *Cut* some firewood . . . *Si dulêchê.*
93. I will *dam* this stream . . . *Ã reche hāu dzũ khãtowê.*
94. Insects have *damaged* the crops. *Kunã lé chi peshããwê.*

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

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

163. Why are you *laughing*? . *No kidi nübāgā.*
164. Why don't my fowls *lay* eggs? *A vū kejpochidi pedzüyāmogā.*
165. Can you *lend* me eight rupees? *No rakhā thethā ā thepu to mā?*
166. *Level* this ground . . . *Kiji hāu ti keme thāshichē.*
167. *Lift* up this load . . . *Pé hāu thupelē.*
168. *Listen* to what I say . . . *Ā kepu ranielêché.*
169. Is he *alive*? . . . *Po rhibāmā.*
170. What are you *looking* at? *No keji po mehoyāgā.*
171. I have *lost* my cow . . . *Ā thu pejewālē.*
172. Do you *love* me? . . . *No ā khre'yāmā.*
173. Where will you *meet* him? *No kirā ponu po setogā.*
174. Don't *move* . . . *Redi tāhêché.*
175. *Open* the box and put my clothes in the sun. *Kusā prōshidi ā kwe petē chipe tinā nu pezhūché.*
176. I will *overtake* him on the road. *Ā chā nu po tsolêtowē.*
177. He *overturned* the basket. *Po lābu kelewāwē.*
178. I am going to *play* . . . *Ā vo melātowē.*
179. If you disobey my orders, I will *punish* you. *Ā dé zé mo rá ā un peshātowē.*
180. It is *raining* . . . *Tirr yāwē.*
181. Can you *read*? . . . *No leshe prō simā?*
182. The two villages have been *reconciled*. *Renā kennā chāwāwē.*
183. *Release* him . . . *Po kāshichē.*
184. *Rinse* the cups . . . *Kuchenā kenuwāché.*
185. Why are you *running*? . . . *No kejpochidi tāyāgā.*
186. When you meet a Saheb, you should *salute* him. *No Sāhā po ngulérā po kelhuchē.*
187. What do you wish to *say*? *No keji po niōāgā?*
188. *Scrape* the ground . . . *Kiji hāki gwewāché.*
189. If you *search* you will find it *Phürā ngulêtowē.*
190. Will you *sell* your dhān? . . . *No telhā zetomā?*
191. *Send* him. *Po ketsêché.*
192. Why do you not *sew* your cloth? *Un kwe kejpochidi therhelmogā?*
193. Don't *soil* my cloth . . . *Ā kwe perhuwāhêché.*
194. Don't *spit* in my presence. *Ā mhodzū metsāhêché.*
195. He *stole* a gun . . . *Lu missi po regulē.*
196. *Stand* up . . . *Sé thālêché.*
197. *Throw* it away . . . *Pëyêwāché.*

GENERAL CONVERSATION.

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

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

USEFUL PHRASES FOR SUBORDINATES OF THE DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC WORKS.

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

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

ENGLISH-ANGĀMI VOCABULARY.



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

ENGLISH-ANGĀMI VOCABULARY.

A

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

Admonish	<i>Rā kechi.</i>
Advance	<i>Rā lē.</i>
Advantage	<i>Māvi, prā.</i>
Adversary	<i>Ngumemā. Lit.—one whom you cannot look on.</i>
Advice	<i>Dē kevi.</i>
Adult	<i>Krisāma.</i>
Adulterer	<i>Kemenā.</i>
Adulteress	<i>Kero.</i>
Afar	<i>Chā chā.</i>
Affection	<i>Krē.</i>
Affectionately	<i>Ngu mezē.</i>
Affliction	<i>Kemezhiē.</i>
Affray	<i>Kevū.</i>
Afoot	<i>Chātā. Lit.—road going.</i>
Afraid	<i>Mithi.</i>
After	<i>Chesā, sātsā, sā.</i>
After-birth	<i>Polhā.</i>
Afternoon	<i>Kinhilāsāki, tēhōki.</i>
Afterwards	<i>Kenā, kenā nu.</i>
Again	<i>Lā, derri.</i>
Against	<i>Vākri (leaning against), kitsamo (oppos- ed to).</i>
Age	<i>Kepenā.</i>
Aged	<i>Ketsā.</i>
Agent	<i>Nipumā, su.</i>
Agree	<i>Kezélē.</i>
Ague	<i>Kipeche.</i>
Ahead	<i>Rā.</i>
Aim, <i>v.</i>	<i>Relechē.</i>
Air	<i>Tikrā.</i>
Alarm	<i>Mithi.</i>
Alien	<i>Renā kekri. Lit.—other village.</i>
Alike	<i>Kemhā.</i>
Alive	<i>Rhi.</i>
All	<i>Petē.</i>
Alligator	<i>Khokerra.</i>
Alone	<i>Rēbi.</i>
Along	<i>Zē.</i>
Aloof	<i>Kri.</i>
Aloud	<i>Kerekrē.</i>
Already	<i>Tsē nu.</i>
Also	<i>Ri.</i>

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

Armadillo . . .	<i>Tepphu.</i>
Armlet . . .	<i>Chöthā, therhetā, biphā, thagwō.</i>
Armpit . . .	<i>Sochi.</i>
Army . . .	<i>Rephōnā.</i>
Around . . .	<i>Litsa hatsa, hu pelē.</i>
Arouse, <i>v.</i> . . .	<i>Kesushichē.</i>
Arrest, <i>v.</i> . . .	<i>Teléchē.</i>
Arrive, <i>v.</i> . . .	<i>Tsoléchē.</i>
Arrow . . .	<i>Tilösi.</i>
Artful . . .	<i>Podāvi.</i>
Article . . .	<i>Vé, nhia.</i>
As many as . . .	<i>Petéko.</i>
As much as . . .	<i>Kebā petē.</i>
Ascend . . .	<i>Kā.</i>
Ash . . .	<i>Mige.</i>
Ashamed . . .	<i>Mengā.</i>
Aside . . .	<i>Techā, tetsā, ponu (alone).</i>
Ask, <i>v.</i> . . .	<i>Ketsoléchē.</i>
Aslant . . .	<i>Regwi.</i>
Asleep . . .	<i>Kilā, jite.</i>
Assault . . .	<i>Kevü.</i>
Assemble, <i>v.</i> . . .	<i>Kekwāléchē, kanguléchē, keseléchē.</i>
Assembly . . .	<i>Kangu, kehu.</i>
At once . . .	<i>Zopo, zopovāchi.</i>
Attention . . .	<i>Renieseléchē (listen) menādi.</i>
Auction . . .	<i>Zō.</i>
Avaricious . . .	<i>Kemethi, kemepomā.</i>
Aunt . . .	<i>Annā, āpolupfō.</i>
Autumn . . .	<i>Therheki.</i>
Auspices . . .	<i>Iā.</i>
Await . . .	<i>Kweléchē.</i>
Awake, <i>v.</i> . . .	<i>Kesushichē.</i>
Awe . . .	<i>Pri, mithi.</i>
Axe . . .	<i>Merre, sidute.</i>

B

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

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

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

Between	<i>Matsonu, dānu.</i>
Beware	<i>Pechēselēché.</i>
Beyond	<i>Lutsā.</i>
Big	<i>Kezhā, kedi.</i>
Bile	<i>Rākfō.</i>
Bind, <i>v.</i>	<i>Phālēché.</i>
Bird	<i>Perā.</i>
Bird-cage	<i>Perāyā.</i>
Bird-lime	<i>Perātsā.</i>
Bird-nest	<i>Perākru.</i>
Birth	<i>Penā.</i>
Birth-right	<i>Kepeñāki vē.</i>
Birth-place	<i>Kepeñāphe.</i>
Bisect, <i>v.</i>	<i>Zākennāchilēché.</i>
Bit	<i>Hocho.</i>
Bitch	<i>Fūhkrū.</i>
Bite	<i>Mekishichē.</i>
Bitter	<i>Kekfō.</i>
Black	<i>Kati.</i>
Black-guard	<i>Kekomā, kerezhūmā.</i>
Black-smith	<i>Rekrimā.</i>
Bladder	<i>'Ze.</i>
Blade	<i>Nhānie (grass).</i>
Blame, <i>v.</i>	<i>Dēkeshāpubā.</i>
Blank	<i>Methā.</i>
Blaze	<i>Mitu.</i>
Bleat, <i>v.</i>	<i>Mo.</i>
Bleed, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tezāte.</i>
Blind	<i>Mhichō.</i>
Blister	<i>Pu.</i>
Blockhead	<i>Kenuāmā.</i>
Blood	<i>Tezā.</i>
Bloom	<i>Nipu.</i>
Blow	<i>Vū.</i>
Blue	<i>Kati.</i>
Blunder	<i>Rekrāmo.</i>
Blunt	<i>Polōshā.</i>
Blush	<i>Mangaiyā.</i>
Bluster	<i>Po dē meli. Lit.—his word cheap.</i>
Boar	<i>Vokrō, thedza (wild).</i>
Board	<i>Melā (plank).</i>
Boast	<i>Kemelhā.</i>

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

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

C

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

Calamity	.	.	.	<i>Rākeshā, hishē.</i>
Calculate, v.	.	.	.	<i>Prōlēché.</i>
Calf	.	.	.	<i>Mithunā.</i>
Calf	.	.	.	<i>'Phitsa (of leg).</i>
Call, v.	.	.	.	<i>Keshichē.</i>
Calm	.	.	.	<i>Dzūtu (water), menā (mind).</i>
Calumniate	.	.	.	<i>Pupeshā.</i>
Camp	.	.	.	<i>Resāki.</i>
Can	.	.	.	<i>Leto.</i>
Candle	.	.	.	<i>Makwi bo (bees' wax).</i>
Candlestick	.	.	.	<i>Mitubu.</i>
Cane, n.	.	.	.	<i>Thekrā, sā, kiphā, repfō, therrhō.</i>
Cannon, n.	.	.	.	<i>Sidi.</i>
Cap	.	.	.	<i>Tsure.</i>
Capitulate	.	.	.	<i>Kevice.</i>
Capsicum	.	.	.	<i>Chōsi.</i>
Capture, v.	.	.	.	<i>Telēché.</i>
Carcass	.	.	.	<i>Kesāmo.</i>
Care, v.	.	.	.	<i>Pechilēché, cheswelēché.</i>
Careful	.	.	.	<i>Menā, chipevi.</i>
Careless	.	.	.	<i>Keterē, keterā, metsimo.</i>
Carry, v.	.	.	.	<i>Pfōlēché, thupēlēché.</i>
Cask	.	.	.	<i>Kepu, liki, liche, dzutse.</i>
Cat	.	.	.	<i>Nunā, niānā, theniā (wild).</i>
Cataract	.	.	.	<i>Dzuvo (water).</i>
Catch, v.	.	.	.	<i>Mezālēché (ball).</i>
Caterpillar	.	.	.	<i>Chope, zope.</i>
Cattle	.	.	.	<i>Ukiri.</i>
Cave, n.	.	.	.	<i>Tsékwü.</i>
Cause, n.	.	.	.	<i>Lānu.</i>
Cease, v.	.	.	.	<i>Khāwāché.</i>
Centipede	.	.	.	<i>Zārr.</i>
Centre	.	.	.	<i>Matso.</i>
Certainly	.	.	.	<i>Kethā, kethākro.</i>
Chaff, n.	.	.	.	<i>Phā.</i>
Chain, n.	.	.	.	<i>Kedu, tezhe kedu (iron).</i>
Chair, n.	.	.	.	<i>Thebā, bayā.</i>
Chalk	.	.	.	<i>Niechā.</i>
Chameleon	.	.	.	<i>Sokru.</i>
Chance	.	.	.	<i>Rā.</i>
Change, v.	.	.	.	<i>Kelilēché, kevāililēché, kepetse (small coin).</i>
Channel	.	.	.	<i>Dzüyechā (aquedu)</i>

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

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

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

D

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

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

Desire	<i>Chā, niō.</i>
Destiny	<i>Rā.</i>
Destruction	<i>Bepeshā, pepri.</i>
Detour	<i>Chāhrē.</i>
Dew	<i>Tezi.</i>
Dhān	<i>Telhā.</i>
Die, <i>v.</i>	<i>Satā.</i>
Difficult	<i>Rē.</i>
Dig, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tiléchē, holéchē.</i>
Dilute, <i>v.</i>	<i>Dzūriléchē.</i>
Dip, <i>v.</i>	<i>Redzāshichē.</i>
Directly	<i>Zopovāche.</i>
Dirty	<i>Kerhu, messāmo, pekrā (water), dzēpekrā, bipekrā (clothes).</i>
Discharge, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pozāpekhāvāshichē. Lit.—cut his name.</i>
Discord	<i>Kagi.</i>
Dish	<i>Makhu, khuchā.</i>
Disobedience	<i>Dézēmo.</i>
Disorder	<i>Kerho kejā.</i>
Displeasure	<i>'Ni mo.</i>
Distance	<i>Chā.</i>
Distinct	<i>Kekri (different from).</i>
Distribute, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kezaléchē.</i>
Disunite, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pekekriléchē.</i>
Ditch	<i>Dzūrhedu, dzūrhēchā.</i>
Dive, <i>v.</i>	<i>Dzūkrālē.</i>
Divide, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kezāléchē.</i>
Divorce, <i>v.</i>	<i>Howāchē.</i>
Divorcee	<i>Kethāmā.</i>
Dizzy	<i>Melu.</i>
Do, <i>v.</i>	<i>Chi.</i>
Dog	<i>Tefūh, vēnāfūh (lop-eared dog).</i>
Doll	<i>Themma kerhi.</i>
Domestic	<i>Tekema (servant).</i>
Domestic animals	<i>Kiri.</i>
Door	<i>Kikhā, khāru (door of village).</i>
Door-keeper	<i>Kikwemā.</i>
Door-way	<i>Kichē.</i>
Double	<i>Kemhā.</i>
Doubt	<i>Po mele.</i>
Dove	<i>Mekru, krulinā.</i>
Dowry	<i>Thesā, themā.</i>
Downright	<i>Kethā krō.</i>

Drag, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Teshiléché.</i>
Drain	.	.	.	<i>Chārhé.</i>
Dream	.	.	.	<i>'Mho.</i>
Dregs	.	.	.	<i>Dzúkǎ.</i>
Dress	.	.	.	<i>Kwebi, pǎdzé.</i>
Drink, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Krāléché.</i>
Drive, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Howāché.</i>
Droll	.	.	.	<i>Théuchi.</i>
Drop, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Tetsu, pǎthe, dzúthu</i> (fall by drops).
Drown, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Dzúpopelhikri.</i>
Drowsy	.	.	.	<i>Remú.</i>
Drum	.	.	.	<i>Kebā.</i>
Drunk	.	.	.	<i>Kemezé.</i>
Dry	.	.	.	<i>Kessā.</i>
Duck	.	.	.	<i>Tophā.</i>
Dumb	.	.	.	<i>Keleho, remelo.</i>
Dung	.	.	.	<i>Bo.</i>
Durable	.	.	.	<i>Mati.</i>
Dust	.	.	.	<i>Nie pǎe.</i>
Dwell, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Bā.</i>
Dwelling	.	.	.	<i>Kebāki.</i>
Dye	.	.	.	<i>Tsenhü</i> (red), <i>tsoprǎ</i> (blue), <i>lohā, unthā,</i> <i>sihe</i> (yellow), <i>kwechā</i> (black).
Dysentery	.	.	.	<i>Tezābo.</i>

E

EACH	.	.	.	<i>Popo.</i>
Ear	.	.	.	<i>'Nie.</i>
Ear-wig	.	.	.	<i>Thābe.</i>
Early	.	.	.	<i>Kise, tsédǎlǎ.</i>
Earring	.	.	.	<i>Merēni, therhenie, nisu, nihw.</i>
Earth	.	.	.	<i>Kijǎ, ranio.</i>
Earthquake	.	.	.	<i>Kilǎ kische.</i>
Easy	.	.	.	<i>Meli, méyé, rémo.</i>
Eat	.	.	.	<i>Chiléché.</i>
Eaves	.	.	.	<i>Kihéshe.</i>
Echo	.	.	.	<i>Tekronǎ.</i>
Eclipse, sun	.	.	.	<i>Tinākisā, nākikeje.</i>
Eclipse, moon	.	.	.	<i>Krǎsā, krǎ keje.</i>
Edge	.	.	.	<i>Khié, lǎ</i> (sharp).
Edifice	.	.	.	<i>Ki.</i>
Education	.	.	.	<i>Leshe keprǎ.</i>

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

Excess	<i>Sā</i> (more).
Exchange	<i>Keli</i> .
Exercise	<i>Kemehū</i> .
Expend, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kezāléché</i> .
Expensive	<i>Pomāré</i> .
Explain, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pesishiché</i> .
Expose, <i>v.</i>	<i>Relhé</i> .
Extinguish, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pemhewāché</i> .
Extreme	<i>Uthāchi</i> .
Eye	' <i>Mhi</i> .
Eyeball	' <i>Mhinā</i> .
Eyebrow	' <i>Khié</i> .
Eyelash	' <i>Mhimā</i> .
Eyelid	' <i>Mhinhe</i> .
Eyesore	' <i>Mhichō</i> .

F

FABLE	<i>Thedze</i> .
Face	' <i>Zé</i> .
Face-to-face	<i>Kepechu</i> .
Faint	<i>Kelhāte</i> .
Fair	' <i>Zé vi</i> .
Falcon	<i>Muvi</i> .
Fallen	<i>Krute, tetsute</i> .
False	<i>Tiche, chōre</i> .
Fame	<i>Pozāvi</i> . <i>Lit.</i> —this name good.
Family	<i>Hekima, akinuma</i> .
Famine	<i>Pekri</i> .
Fan	<i>Mihe</i> .
Far	<i>Chā chā</i> .
Farewell	<i>Chizowé, tātāché, no metsise bāléché,</i> <i>no pechi bāché.</i>
Fast	<i>Thātā</i> (tight).
Fasten	<i>Phāléché, rāléché</i> .
Fat	<i>Lo</i> .
Fat, <i>n.</i>	<i>Sho</i> .
Fate	<i>Rā</i> .
Father	<i>Apo, apfo, apu</i> .
Father-in-law	<i>Ami</i> .
Fatigue	<i>Kemezhié</i> .
Fault	<i>Jé, kejā, mu</i> .
Favour	' <i>Ngumezhé</i> .

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

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

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

G

GAD-FLY	<i>Whiwhi.</i>
Gain	<i>Mavi, prā.</i>
Gale	<i>Tikhrā.</i>
Gamble, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kenilā.</i>
Game	<i>Melā.</i>
Garden	<i>Tize, tezhiē.</i>
Garlic	<i>Chemerē, kavā, samarā.</i>
Gate	<i>Khāru.</i>
Gather, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kangushichē.</i>
Gaze, <i>v.</i>	<i>Pishichē.</i>
Gently	<i>Pesi, mesi.</i>
Get, <i>v.</i>	<i>'Nguléchē.</i>
Ghost	<i>Temi.</i>
Gift	<i>Methā, rhudi, 'ngu mexhē</i>
Ginger	<i>Kevū.</i>
Girl	<i>Thenunāma.</i>
Give, <i>v.</i>	<i>Tsuchē.</i>

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

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

H

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

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

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

I

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

Ink	<i>Leshekethudzū.</i>
Insane	<i>Nuàte.</i>
Insect	<i>Kunā.</i>
Insert	<i>Peliléchē.</i>
Inside	<i>Nu.</i>
Intellect	<i>Dā.</i>
Intercourse	<i>Kerechi.</i>
Interest	<i>Mavi, prā.</i>
Intestine	<i>'Rà.</i>
Into	<i>Nu.</i>
Invert	<i>Pekeléchē.</i>
Iron	<i>Thezhe.</i>
Is	<i>Bā, wē.</i>
Ivory	<i>Tsuhu, chohu.</i>

J

JACKAL	<i>Māseru.</i>
Jail	<i>Kedechāhu.</i>
Jaw	<i>'Mechē.</i>
Jhum	<i>Nhā lē.</i>
Join, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kemekrōshichē.</i>
Joke	<i>Keyu.</i>
Juice	<i>Sidzū.</i>
Jump, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kevashichē, prushichē.</i>
Jungle	<i>Nhā.</i>
Jungle-fowl	<i>Vū prō.</i>

K

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

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

L

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

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

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

M

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

Method	<i>Zhē.</i>
Middle	<i>Mātso nu.</i>
Midnight	<i>Tilāki, kisākilā.</i>
Midday	<i>Kinhilā.</i>
Midwife	<i>Nānāketekema.</i>
Might, <i>n.</i>	<i>Metchā.</i>
Mildew	<i>Remho, regā.</i>
Milk	<i>Nudzū.</i>
Mind, <i>n.</i>	<i>Dā.</i>
Mindful	<i>Rekrābāwē.</i>
Mire	<i>Niebā.</i>
Mirror	<i>Krepi, krevā.</i>
Miscarriage	<i>Nākrōte.</i>
Mischance	<i>Porāshā.</i>
Miser	<i>Kepechemā.</i>
Miss, <i>v.</i>	<i>Rekrā mo, vājo.</i>
Mist	<i>Kemhu.</i>
Mistake	<i>Lemo, simo.</i>
Mix	<i>Kerī, kesā.</i>
Moan, <i>v.</i>	<i>Nuāte.</i>
Mock, <i>v.</i>	<i>Yuya.</i>
Moiety	<i>Tetsa.</i>
Moist	<i>Petse, peché.</i>
Mole	<i>Zushū (animal).</i>
Mole-hill	<i>Zushūki.</i>
Mole	<i>Poghikatī (on skin).</i>
Money	<i>Rakā.</i>
Monkey	<i>Tekwi, tengā, tehiē.</i>
Month	<i>Krō, kesaukro (last month), (haukrō, this month), kapāru krō (next month).</i>
Moon	⁶ <i>Krō.</i> <i>Krōsā (new moon) krōlhu.</i> <i>Krōlā (full moon).</i> <i>Krōlāsā (waning moon).</i>
More	<i>Sā,</i>
Morning	<i>Tisāmatā, kise.</i>
Mosquito	<i>Viru, zēru.</i>
Mother	<i>Zo.</i>
Mother-in-law	<i>'Nā.</i>
Motive	<i>Kejipolā,</i>
Mound	<i>Kepu.</i>
Mountain	<i>Chāzukru, kijikru.</i>

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

N

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

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

O

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

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

P

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

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

Place	<i>Bā, rā, kī, tsā.</i>
Plain, <i>n.</i>	<i>Chā ke.</i>
Plains	<i>Thezhā.</i>
Plait	<i>Dā, zhē.</i>
Plaint	<i>Kenīā.</i>
Plan	<i>Kese.</i>
Plank	<i>Nelā.</i>
Plant	<i>Gā (edible), nhā.</i>
Plantain	<i>Tekwesi.</i>
Plate	<i>Meku.</i>
Play, <i>v.</i>	<i>Melā, rezhū, keyu.</i>
Pleased	<i>Niba.</i>
Pocket	<i>Lokhā.</i>
Point	<i>Tā.</i>
Poison	<i>Theri.</i>
Pole	<i>Sikechā.</i>
Polish	<i>Kemevā, gwe.</i>
Pond	<i>Rizā, dzūdu.</i>
Pool	<i>Keho, dzūthu, dzūbe.</i>
Poor	<i>Mhāje.</i>
Porcupine	<i>Tsekru.</i>
Pores	<i>'Chekere.</i>
Pork	<i>Thevochō.</i>
Portion	<i>Zā.</i>
Portrait	<i>Themarhi.</i>
Possessor	<i>Nipu.</i>
Possible	<i>Chilēto.</i>
Postpone	<i>Keyē.</i>
Pot	<i>Li.</i>
Potato	<i>Rephē, phēmu (sweet potato).</i>
Pour	<i>Ru, lā.</i>
Power	<i>Ko.</i>
Practise, <i>v.</i>	<i>Chimezhêlêché.</i>
Precaution	<i>Pechi.</i>
Precede	<i>Rālē.</i>
Precipice	<i>Tsêkhā.</i>
Precisely	<i>Kethā krō.</i>
Pregnant	<i>Nānipfū.</i>
Prepare	<i>Kerprôlêché.</i>
Present, <i>ad.</i>	<i>Vorwē.</i>
Present, <i>n.</i>	<i>Methā.</i>
Press, <i>v.</i>	<i>Neshichē.</i>

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

Q

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

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

R

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

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

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

S

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

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

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

Slay, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Dukri.</i>
Sleep, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Zhū.</i>
Sleepy	.	.	.	<i>Zēnite.</i>
Slender	.	.	.	<i>Kache.</i>
Slightly	.	.	.	<i>Hocho hocho.</i>
Slip	.	.	.	<i>Béje, thezézu.</i>
Slippery	.	.	.	<i>Raniō.</i>
Slit	.	.	.	<i>Kerhé.</i>
Sloping	.	.	.	<i>Pepi.</i>
Slow	.	.	.	<i>Pesī, reli.</i>
Slug	.	.	.	<i>Sonhie, nulānhie, nulāku.</i>
Sly	.	.	.	<i>'Therhu.</i>
Smack	.	.	.	<i>Bizhevū.</i>
Small	.	.	.	<i>Kache.</i>
Smash	.	.	.	<i>Vaprowā, jéprowā.</i>
Smell	.	.	.	<i>Tengu, menā.</i>
Smile	.	.	.	<i>Nū.</i>
Smoke, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Miku.</i>
Smoke, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Te.</i>
Smooth	.	.	.	<i>Kemeju, mene.</i>
Smother	.	.	.	<i>Mhakri.</i>
Snail	.	.	.	<i>Nulānhie.</i>
Snake	.	.	.	<i>Tinhiū.</i>
Snare, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Mā.</i>
Snatch	.	.	.	<i>Sé.</i>
Sneeze	.	.	.	<i>Rithā.</i>
Snipe	.	.	.	<i>Kijinuru.</i>
Snow	.	.	.	<i>Pekri.</i>
Snore, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Zé mekro.</i>
So	.	.	.	<i>Selānu.</i>
Soap	.	.	.	<i>Tsūnhiū</i> (generic name), <i>sokré, mego rekwi, pelū, mezhātsū, nhiū.</i>
Socket	.	.	.	<i>Ku, bu.</i>
Soft	.	.	.	<i>Kemene.</i>
Soil, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Kiji.</i>
Soil, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Perhuwā.</i>
Sojourn	.	.	.	<i>Bā.</i>
Solicit	.	.	.	<i>Chāiā.</i>
Solid	.	.	.	<i>Kemeti.</i>
Something	.	.	.	<i>Mhāho.</i>
Sometimes	.	.	.	<i>Mhākiō.</i>
Some one	.	.	.	<i>Māho.</i>

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

Stalk, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Puchā.</i>
Stamp, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Phichā petsā.</i>
Stand, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Thālē.</i>
Stand up	.	.	.	<i>Sé thāléchē.</i>
Star	.	.	.	<i>Themū.</i>
Stare	.	.	.	<i>'Mhi pelāpē.</i>
Startled	.	.	.	<i>Ri, riē.</i>
Starve	.	.	.	<i>Khe.</i>
Steady	.	.	.	<i>Meléhē.</i>
Steal	.	.	.	<i>Regu.</i>
Steam	.	.	.	<i>Dzū keku.</i>
Steam-boat	.	.	.	<i>Miru.</i>
Steel	.	.	.	<i>Sethi.</i>
Steep	.	.	.	<i>Chākrā, chāsu.</i>
Step, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Chā po.</i>
Stern, <i>ad.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Kethākkhrō.</i>
Stick, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Si.</i>
Stiff	.	.	.	<i>Kemethi.</i>
Still, <i>ad.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Melémo.</i>
Sting, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Thā.</i>
Sting, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Kelū.</i>
Stir, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Kerhō.</i>
Stockade	.	.	.	<i>Sidāhu.</i>
Stone	.	.	.	<i>Katsé, kaché.</i>
Stomach	.	.	.	<i>'Vā.</i>
Stoop	.	.	.	<i>Nuke.</i>
Stop	.	.	.	<i>Helā.</i>
Stop, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Khā.</i>
Storm	.	.	.	<i>Tirkrā.</i>
Story	.	.	.	<i>Thādzō dé.</i>
Stream	.	.	.	<i>Kerre.</i>
Straight	.	.	.	<i>Kemezhō.</i>
Stranger	.	.	.	<i>Kekrimā.</i>
Straw	.	.	.	<i>Regū.</i>
Strength	.	.	.	<i>Ko.</i>
Strike, <i>v.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Vū.</i>
String	.	.	.	<i>Keré, kero.</i>
Strong	.	.	.	<i>Kemethi, kemechā.</i>
Stunned	.	.	.	<i>Mechimo.</i>
Subject, <i>n.</i>	.	.	.	<i>Krokroāmā.</i>
Submission	.	.	.	<i>Dézé.</i>
Submitted	.	.	.	<i>Dézételé.</i>

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

T

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

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

To-morrow	<i>Sodu.</i>
Tongue	<i>'Melū, meva.</i>
To-night	<i>Chejö.</i>
Too	<i>Ri.</i>
Tool	<i>Nhiä.</i>
Tooth	<i>'Hu.</i>
Top, <i>n.</i>	<i>Kwethä.</i>
Top, <i>adv.</i>	<i>Pesätsä, pesägò.</i>
Topsy-turvy	<i>Pekepelä, kerhökezhi.</i>
Torch	<i>Mithu.</i>
Total	<i>Kangu.</i>
Touch, <i>v.</i>	<i>Bé.</i>
Tow, <i>n.</i>	<i>Sinhi.</i>
Toy	<i>Kemelānhiä.</i>
Track	<i>Sā, phishu.</i>
Trade	<i>Telhi.</i>
Trap	<i>Kebā, teki.</i>
Travel	<i>Revö.</i>
Traveller	<i>Revö kechemā.</i>
Tree	<i>Sibo.</i>
Tremble	<i>Pe.</i>
Trench	<i>Kuré.</i>
Triangular	<i>Kése.</i>
Tribe	<i>Tinä.</i>
Trigger	<i>Lätse.</i>
Trip, <i>v.</i>	<i>Phiperhe, phimasü.</i>
Trouble	<i>Kemezhié.</i>
Trunk	<i>Sibo.</i>
Truth	<i>Kethä.</i>
Try, <i>v.</i>	<i>Chimadjepiché.</i>
Tub	<i>Siku, kuzä.</i>
Tumble, <i>v.</i>	<i>Krö.</i>
Turn, <i>v.</i>	<i>Kerī, kōhi.</i>
Twin	<i>Nābi.</i>
Twist	<i>Pelū, kerī.</i>

U

UNABLE	<i>Lelhowé.</i>
Unarmed	<i>Methä.</i>
Unawares	<i>Simodi.</i>
Unbind	<i>Prishiché.</i>
Uncle	<i>Apudzürāu, apusāzāu.</i>

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

V

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

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

W

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

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

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

Y

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

OUTLINE GRAMMAR

OF

THE ANGĀMI NĀGĀ LANGUAGE,

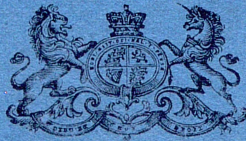
WITH

A VOCABULARY AND ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES.

BY

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