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## A Sketch of Chaudangsi Grammar

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# A Sketch of Chaudangsi Grammar

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## 1.0 Introduction

The geographical area where Chaudangsi is spoken starts from the village Pangu /pūṅgū/ and goes up to the village Zipti along the path which leads to Tibet in Dharchula Sub-division of Pithoragarh District of Uttar Pradesh. The whole area lies between the rivers Kali and Dhauli. During the summer months the route to Tibet is used by the pilgrims who visit the famous place known as Kailash-Manasarovar, a religious place of Hindus and Buddhists. The tribals of this area used to go to Tibet before 1962. There is a concrete-tar road up to Tawaghat and from there the people take the hilly tract. From Tawaghat to Pangu there is a jeepable road. Pangu is the first camp for the pilgrims. There are fourteen villages from Pangu to Jipti and the word for fourteen in Hindi and Kumauni is /cauda:h/ and so the area and the people are known by the name /caudaŋs/ or /caudā:s/. The village Pangu is around eight kilometers from Tawaghat via a hilly pathway (on foot) and twenty four kilometers via a jeepable road.

The total population of Chaudangsi speakers has been estimated to be around 3,500 by the local village census records. However, the census reports give the total figures of scheduled tribes in the whole district. The population consists of the scheduled tribes, who align themselves with Hindu caste names like Kshatriyas, Thakurs, Brahmins, Chertris and some scheduled castes.

As stated elsewhere, /raŋ/ is a cover term for the Chaudangs people and the language in this area. Chaudangsi is closer to Byangsi and Darma. Chaudangs learn Kumauni and Nepali, as they are in close contact with speakers of these languages. Hindi is learnt through education and other formal occasions in offices and in written communication. The people in this area had barter trade relations with Tibet which were disrupted by the Indo-Chinese conflict in 1962. Because of this, some older people have a working knowledge of Tibetan as well. Trade relations were again resumed in June 1992 with the signing of an Indo-Chinese agreement. The name of the trade centre is Nihurchu Mandi in Tibet.

The Chaudangs people mostly resemble the Aryan type in their physical features, though their language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman sub-family of

languages. The Chaudangs may be of Aryan stock which migrated to this area long ago, or there may have been large scale intermixing with the Aryan population.

Most of the villages in the Chaudangs area are multi-ethnic and multi-lingual, and there the Chaudangs come in close contact with Kumauni and Nepali. Many a time Hindi is used for inter-group communication as it is the official language of administration and education. The increasing use of Kumauni and Hindi in various domains is reducing the native Chaudangsi to highly restricted domains of language use.

The data for this project were collected from two informants at Pangu Village and were further checked with two more informants who came from Simkhola, an upper Chaudangs village. The data constituted around 1200 words and a few hundred sentences, from simple statements to complex structures. As the informants were not educated in English, the data were collected through the medium of Hindi and then English translations were given. Some of the data were also recorded on tape for further verification.

## 2.0 Phonology

Fourty consonant and ten vowel phonemes have been set up for Chaudangsi. The voiced aspirate consonants are mostly found in loan words from Indo-Aryan sources.

**Table 1: The Consonant Phonemes of Chaudangsi**

	Bilabial	Dental	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops:						
voiceless	p	t	T		k	
voiceless aspirated	ph	th	Th		kh	
voiced	b	d	D		g	
voiced aspirated	bh	dh	Dh		gh	
Affricates:						
voiceless		ts		c		
voiceless aspirated		tsh		ch		
voiced				j		
voiced aspirated				jh		
Fricatives:		s		ç		h
Nasals:						
plain	m	n	N		ŋ	
pre-aspirated	hm	hn				
Liquids:						
Lateral		l				
pre-asp. lateral		hl				
Trills:						

plain		r
pre-aspirated		hr
Flap		r
Approximants:		
plain	w	y
pre-aspirated	hw	hy

**Table 2: The Vowel Phonemes of Chaudangsi**

Front	Central	Back unrounded	rounded
i		ɯ	u
ɪ			
e			o
	ə		
ɛ			ɔ
	a		

**2.1 Occurrence of Phonemes****2.1.1 Vowels**

- (i) /ɪ/ and /ɯ/ occur in medial position only.
- (ii) /ɛ/ and /ɔ/ do not occur in initial position.
- (iii) All other vowels occur in all positions.
- (iv) /i/ and /ɪ/ are established as distinct phonemes but they are found in free variation in some cases.
- (v) /i/ and /u/ are always longer in final position.

**2.1.2. Consonants**

- (i) No aspirate consonants except /kh/ occur in medial or final position in a word.
- (ii) The consonants /p, t, k, s, ʃ/, nasals and liquids occur finally.
- (iii) The retroflex nasal /N/ and the flap /ɾ/ do not occur initially.
- (iv) All other consonants occur in all positions, with the restrictions listed above.
- (v) The frequency of voiced aspirate sounds is very low and most of them are found in loan words from Indo-Aryan.
- (vi) The frequency of the retroflex consonants is also very low.
- (vii) The dental fricative /s/ is found in free variation with the palatal fricative /ç/ in the speech of some informants.
- (viii) Most of the final consonants are fully released.

## 2.2 Consonant contrasts

### /p ph b bh/

/pe/	'knee'	/pu/	'husk'
/phetə/	'thick'	/phu/	'copper'
/be/	'rock'	/buti/	'buttermilk'
/bhe/	'thread'	/bhu-the-mə/	'to roast'

### /t th d dh/

/ta/	'sister'	/te-mə/	'to weep, to tell a lie'
/to-mə/	'to buy'	/toŋ/	'trap'
/tha/	'spring (water)'	/the-mə/	'to change'
/tho/	'upwards'	/thum/	'custom'
/da-mə/	'to give'	/delo/	'round'
/dup/	'poison'	/dumti/	'raw vegetable'
/duma/	'a few (things)'	/duli/	'stick'
/dhou-dhou/	'bravely'	/dharti/	'earth'

### /ʈ TH D DH/

/ʈo-mə/	'to burn'	/ʈAm/	'last point'
/ʈha-mə/	'to rub a matchstick'	/ʈhum-mə/	'to dance'
/ʈho-mə/	'to worship'	/ʈhungo/	'hammer'
/De/	'mule'	/Dumo/	'a male yak'
/Dharu/	'male' (or 'cat')	/Dhung-mə/	'to beat'
/Dhami/	'marriage'	/Dhum-mə/	'to tremble'

### /k kh g gh/

/ka/	'crow'	/kunDi/	'avalanche'
/kwa-mə/	'to boil, to cook'	/kwe-mə/	'to fell (tree)'
/kwəlen/	'animal's bell'	/kha/	'walnut'
/khala/	'a pit of water'	/khu/	'smoke'
/ga/	'paddy'	/gunda/	'middle'
/gimə/	'to swallow'	/gwəlcya/	'lock'
/ghukər/	'ram'	/ghaktə/	'tight'
/ghau/	'scar'		

### /c ch j jh/

/ci/	'memory; ten'	/ce-mə/	'to burn'
/cəmə/	'to hold'	/cye-mə/	'to hesitate'
/cyo-mə/	'to last'	/che/	'fat, grease'
/chi/	'hate'	/chɛ/	'wife's younger brother'
/chi-mə/	'to meet'	/chənni/	'hut'
/chərtə/	'dry'	/chyo-mə/	'to break'
/je/	'I'	/jigə/	'my'
/jɛ/	'barley'	/jyodə/	'young'
/jhi-mə/	'to sneeze'	/jhəmə/	'to bloom'

/jhyəŋ-mə/ 'to run away'

/ts tsh/

/tsi/ 'grass'

/tse-mə/ 'to bite'

/tsom/ 'tattoo marking'

/tshəm/ 'hair'

/tsəmə/

/tsəri/

/tshin/

/tshər/

'daughter'

'intestine'

'liver'

'lion'

/m hm n hn/

/mə/ 'eye'

/hme/ 'paw, crack'

/nəm/ 'rein'

/hnim/ 'smell, nose'

/hnəmbu/ 'woolen cloth'

/muil/

/hmin/

/na-si-mə/

/hna-si-mə/

'silver'

'name'

'to reconcile'

'to relax'

/ŋ n m/

/khəŋ/ 'a bite of food'

/nəm/ 'rein'

/rəm/ 'new settlement'

/rəŋ-mə/ 'to sell'

/khwəren/ 'woman's eating bowl'

/rəŋ/

/əkhən/

/khwəren/

/khwa-mə/

/ŋəmtə/

'arm'

'sickle'

'pigeon'

'to boil'

'strong'

/r hr l hl/

/rəm/ 'new settlement'

/rəŋ/ 'arm'

/ra-mə/ 'to come'

/ləŋ/ 'only'

/hre/ 'bane'

/la/ 'hand'

/lək-si-mə/ 'to climb up'

/hrəm/

/hrəŋ/

/hra-mə/

/re/

/roə/

/hla/

/hlək-si-mə/

'breakfast'

'horse'

'to be ashamed of'

'setting of sun'

'plank of wood'

'month'

'to teach'

/w hw y hy/

/wur-mə/ 'to bathe'

/wi/ 'bow'

/wa/ 'tiger'

/ya-mə/ 'to sleep'

/ye/ 'kite'

/hwur-mə/

/hwi-mə/

/yər-mə/

/hya-mə/

/hye/

'to smoke'

'to call'

'to cry'

'to lie down'

'sweet potato'

### 2.3 Vowel contrasts

Most of the vowel contrasts presented below are shown in medial and final position, as the frequency of initial vowels is very low.

## Medial contrasts: /i ɪ u ʊ e ə o ɛ ɔ a/

/cim/	'pin prick'	/rim-mə/	'to write'
/cim/	'house'	/rim/	'arrow'
/sim/	'marsh'	/sem-mə/	'to drag'
/rum/	'root of a tree'	/tʊm/	'egg'
/budə/	'to carry on one's back'	/buddə/	'good'
/Thuŋo/	'hammer'	/Thuŋ/	'dance'
/suŋ/	'double, pair'	/soŋ/	'village'
/səŋ-mə/	'sit'	/khuli/	'nest'
/kholi/	'black-faced monkey'	/roktə/	'bleeding'
/ruktə/	'same'	/sal/	'teakwood tree'
/səl/	'coal'	/jhəŋ/	'gold'
/jhangko/	'wild lizard'		

## Final contrasts: /i e ɛ ə a u o ɔ/

/di/	'string of the yoke'	/De/	'mule'
/hri-mə/	'to track'	/hre/	'bone'
/tsi/	'memory, grass'	/tse/	'joint'
/che/	'life'	/che/	'fat (grease)'
/be/	'skin'	/bidə-mə/	'to pierce through'
/budə-mə/	'to carry on one's back'	/pha/	'ash'
/ga/	'paddy'	/kha/	'walnut'
/phu/	'copper'	/ru/	'corner (inside a house)'
/pho/	'cave'	/tho/	'upwards'
/phɔ/	'male'	/rɔ/	'a type of basket'

## 2.4. Occurance of phonemes in various positions

## 2.4.1. Consonants

	Initial		Medial		Final	
/p/	/pala/	'mortar'	/khəpa/	'cold, winter'	/phucəp/	'rice'
/ph/	/pha/	'ash'	/tiphakci/	'at once'	-----	
/b/	/buti/	'buttermilk'	/nəbu/	'cobra'	/səb/	'carpet'
/bh/	/bhəkər/	'copper bigul'	-----		-----	
/t/	/tete/	'grandfather'	/təta/	'co-wife'	/pat/	'leaf'
/th/	/thəŋmi/	'mother's brother'	/rithi/	'husband'	-----	
/d/	/duklaŋ/	'meal'	/podə/	'big'	-----	
/dh/	/dhou/	'bravery'	-----		-----	
/T/	/Təmə/	'to burn'	/cyoTo/	'blanket'	-----	
/Th/	/Thuŋo/	'hammer'	-----		-----	
/D/	/Delo/	'round'	/DāDi/	'yokebeam'	-----	
/Dh/	/Dhami/	'marriage'	-----		-----	
/k/	/kurtsə/	'lamb'	/hykəm/	'yoke'	/ak/	'mouth'
/kh/	/khuli/	'nest'	/əkhən/	'sickle'	-----	

/g/	/gul/	'phlegm'	/cuguli/	'armpit'	-----	
/gh/	/ghəga	'maize'	-----		-----	
/c/	/cuku/	'lemon'	/saco/	'empty'	-----	
/ch/	/cha/	'soft'	/ache/	'there (visible)'	-----	
/j/	/je/	'barley'	/raju/	'valley'	-----	
/jh/	/jhugo/	'gown for a virgin'	/nəjhəŋ/	'iron'	-----	
/ts/	/tsəme/	'girl'	/siptsi/	'comb'	-----	
/tsh/	/tshəm/	'hair'	-----		-----	
/m/	/me/	'eye'	/dəme/	'drum'	/wom/	'bear'
/hm/	/hmim/	'name'	-----		-----	
/n/	/ni/	'sun'	/nənu/	'yng'r brother'	/thən/	'now'
/hn/	/hnis/	'seven'	-----		-----	
/ŋ/	/ŋəmtə/	'strong'	/nəŋ-mə/	'drive (animal)'	/thəŋ/	'beam'
/s/	/so/	'tooth'	/khwəsər/	'deer'	/pəs/	'blanket'
/c/	/cica/	'heart'	/pica/	'head'	/niç/	'two'
/h/	/hidi/	'this'	/məhər/	'heaven'	-----	
/r/	/rəje/	'wheat'	/morəŋ/	'door'	/hrəcər/	'egg louse'
/hr/	/hrətə/	'clean'	-----		-----	
/l/	/ləre/	'before'	/pola/	'shoes'	/səl/	'coal'
/hl/	/hləŋg-mə/	'to play'	-----		-----	
/y/	/yaŋ-mə/	'to prepare'	/khuyəŋ/	'to rule'	-----	
/hy/	/hyə-mə/	'to pour'	-----		-----	
/w/	/wi/	'bow'	-----		-----	
/hw/	/hwur-mə/	'to smoke'	-----		-----	

#### 2.4.2 Vowels

/i/	/in/	'we (exclusive)'	/sim/	'marsh'	/ti/	'water'
/i/	/iŋə/	'mine'	/sil/	'dew'	-----	
/e/	/e/	'vocative'	/Delo/	'round'	/re/	'field'
/ε/	-----		/sel/	'rainy season'	/bε/	'skin'
/ə/	/əti/	'that'	/lən/	'only'	/ugə/	'his'
/a/	/ak/	'mouth'	/yadə/	'bad'	/sa/	'soil'
/u/	/usi/	'they'	/gul/	'phlegm'	/ləbu/	'butter'
/w/	-----		/tuum/	'egg'	-----	
/o/	/o/	'he'	/podə/	'big'	/tho/	'up'
/ɔ/	-----		/təŋ/	'trap'	/pələ/	'frog'

#### 2.5 Consonant clusters

The approximants /y/ and /w/ can occur as the second member of a cluster with most of the consonants which can occur initially. All other clusters occur only at the syllable boundaries of polysyllabic words. These include geminates, the most common of which being /pp/, /mm/, /tt/, /dd/, /nn/, /TT/, /cc/, /kk/, /rr/, /ll/; nasal + consonant, /mp/, /mb/, /md/, /nc/, /nts/, /nd/, /ŋb/, /ŋt/, /ND/; nasal + nasal, /nm/; and /pr/, /bl/, /kt/, /kd/, /kr/, /gd/, /lb/, /lD/, /lm/, /ml/, /lc/, /rt/, /rk/.



## 2.6 Vowel sequences:

The most common vowel sequences are the following:

/iə/, /ia/, /ie/, /ua/, /uo/, /uə/, /oə/, /əu/, /əi/

## 2.7 Syllable structure

Chaudangsi is basically a monosyllabic language. A word may contain two or more syllables, but every syllable which enters into a word generally will have its own meaning. The following syllable patterns have been recorded:

/V/, /VC/, /CVC/, /CCV/, /CCVC/, /VCC/, /CVCC/, /CVV/, /CVVC/

## 2.8 Phonological rules:

The following rules are found to operate when two or more syllables are combined:

- (i) If two or more phonetically long vowels occur in successive syllables, the first one is shortened.
- (ii) A voiceless consonant which is inter-vocalic or followed by a voiced consonant is invariably voiced.
- (iii) Consonants followed by back vowels are generally retracted.
- (iv) /hr/, /hl/, /hm/, /hn/, /hw/, and /hy/ are clearly pre-aspirated sounds, but in the speech of some informants these have been heard as the aspirated or voiceless sounds /rh/, /lh/, /mh/, /nh/, etc. respectively.
- (v) Chaudangsi has a kind of vowel harmony system which causes the vowels /i u/ to become /e o/ respectively under certain conditions.

## 3.0 Morphology

### 3.1 Nouns and the noun phrase

Like many other Tibeto-Burman languages, Chaudangsi has two types of roots: (i) free nominal roots and (ii) bound roots. The nominal roots are personal nouns, proper nouns, mass nouns, and pronouns. The bound roots may be nouns or verbs depending on their position in the word or in a sentence and on the suffixes they take. These may even be suffixes themselves. For example:

/thi/	'wet'	/yər/	'shout'
/thi-mə/	'to get wet'	/yər-mə/	'to shout (cry)'
/thi-tə/	'one who/which is wet'	/yər-tə/	'the shout (noun)'

#### 3.1.1 Gender

Chaudangsi has natural gender only; there is no grammatical gender. Natural differences in gender may be expressed by different words or the nouns representing animate referents may take a gender marker. Inanimate nouns do not

take any gender marker.

Animates are further divided into (i) human and (ii) non-human classes on the basis of the kind of gender marker the nouns representing them can take. The gender markers used for the human feminine category are /-ɕya/ and /-mɛ/. For non-human nouns the masculine marker is /pho/ and the feminine marker is /-mo/. Following are examples of these gender markers:

/hrithi/	'husband'	/hrithi-ɕya/	'wife'
/byolo/	'groom'	/byoli-ɕya/	'bride'
/rāDo/	'widower'	/rāDi-ɕya/	'widow'
/khe/	'daughter's son'	/khu-mɛ/	'daughter's daughter'
/hrəŋg-pho/	'horse (male)'	/hrəŋg-mo/	'horse (female)'

### 3.1.2 The Diminutive

The diminutive is marked with the suffix /tɕɛ/:

/hrəŋg-tɕɛ/	'young horse'
/kər-tɕɛ/	'young sheep (male)'
/bhər-tɕɛ/	'young sheep (female)'

### 3.1.3 Number

There are three numbers in Chaudangsi for animate referents, i.e., singular, dual and plural. The dual marker [ni] in [ni-mi] is a part of the numeral /nisa/ 'two', and /mi/ means 'person', whereas the plural marker /jəmma/ or /ləiri/ means - 'all' or 'group'. /jəmma/ appears to be a loan from Indo-Aryan which means 'add' or 'addition'. There is also a plural suffix /-may/, e.g. /sɛn-məy/ 'children'. But in the case of verbal forms only the singular and plural distinctions are maintained. Examples:

/tsəmə/	'girl'
/tsəmə nimi/	'two girls'
/tsəmə jəmma/ or /tsəmə ləiri/	'all the girls'
/tsəmə deye/	'the girl goes'
/tsəmə nimi dene/	'two girls go'
/tsəmə jəmma dene/	'all girls go'
/tsəmə ləiri dene/	'all girls go'

### 3.1.4 Quantifiers

jəmma	'all' (for things)
ləiri	'all' (for human beings)
mətə	'many' (for animates)
yəmba	'many' (for inanimates)
cyong	'much'
cyong məŋg	'group'

### 3.1.5 Pronouns

#### 3.1.5.1 Personal pronouns

In Chaudangsi there are three persons marked in the pronouns viz., first person, second person and third person. First person plural can further be divided into exclusive and inclusive (the inclusive-exclusive distinction is only made in the pronouns, and is not reflected in the verb). Some informants who are educated and have traveled widely do not maintain this distinction very clearly. It shows that the structure of this language is being influenced by other Indo-Aryan languages and English. The same is true of the dual and plural marking.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
First person			
Exclusive	ji, je	in nimi	in
Inclusive	----	-----	in jəmma / in ləiri
Second person	gɛ	gəni nimi	gəni jəmma
Third person	o/əti	uɕi nimi / uɕi nise khən	uɕi jəmma / ətibəŋ

Examples:

/ji ja yɛ/	'I eat.'
/in nimi janɛ/	'we two eat.'
/in janɛ/	'we (excl.) eat.'
/in jəmma janɛ/	'we (incl.) eat.'
/in ləiri janɛ/	'we (incl.) eat.'

#### 3.1.5.2 Possessive pronouns

[jigɛ ~ jigə]	'my / mine'	/oga/	'his'
/iŋgɛ/	'our'	/uɕi nimi ga/	'their (dual)'
/nəga/	'your (sg)'	/uɕi lei ga/	'their (plural)'
/gəni nimi gə/	'your (dual)'		
/gəni lei ga/	'your (plural)'		

The possessive/genitive marker is [-ga ~ -gɛ ~ -gə] which is suffixed to the pronoun in the case of first person singular and third person. The first person dual and plural do not always take the emphatic possessive marker and in the case of second person /gəni/ is the possessive/genitive pronoun for dual and plural/. It can be used for second person singular as well. This marker is the same in Tibetan and Meitei as well. In my opinion this appears to be a loan from Indo-Aryan. Examples:

- (i) /ji jigə jya tung yɛ/ 'I drink my tea.'  
 (ii) /in ləiri in jya tung nɛ/ 'We drink our tea.'

- |       |                         |                       |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (iii) | /gɛ gəni jya tung ni/   | 'You drink your tea.' |
| (iv)  | /o oga jya tung ni/     | 'He drinks his tea.'  |
| (v)   | /ram ramga jya tung ni/ | 'Ram drinks his tea.' |

### 3.1.5.3 Demonstrative pronouns

hidi	'this'
hidi bəTTho mən	'these'
hichɛ	'here'
əti tən gəni	'that (visible)'
əti mətən gəni	'that (invisible)'
əti bəTTho mən	'those'
əchɛ	'there'

### 3.1.5.4 Interrogative pronouns

The interrogative pronouns can be divided into two categories, i.e., interrogative forms based on the interrogative pronoun /khe/, and the interrogative pronoun of location /ulo/. Examples:

khe	'what'
khəmi	'who' (sg.)
khami-khami	'who' (pl.)
khəmi-ga	'whose'
khami-ja	'whom, whose'
kha	'why'
ulo	'where'

### 3.1.5.5 Relative pronouns and relative clauses

There are two forms for the relative clause, the native Tibeto-Burman form where a clause nominalized by /ta/ appears before the head noun (without a relative pronoun; exx. (i-iii) below), and Indo-Aryan-style post-head relative clause involving one of two relative pronouns, i.e. /jo/ or /jəi/ (exx. (iv-vii) below; actually, the relative clause not only follows the head noun in this construction, but also the verb of the main clause, giving a correlative structure similar to English *This is that boy, the one who came yesterday* for (iv)). /jo/ occurs with human subjects whereas /jəi/ occurs with non-human subjects. It appears that both of these relative pronouns are borrowed from Indo-Aryan, especially from Hindi jo, though there is no human/non-human distinction in the relative pronouns of Hindi. Examples:

- |     |                              |          |       |
|-----|------------------------------|----------|-------|
| (i) | /nyarə                       | ra-ta    | siri/ |
|     | yesterday                    | come-NOM | boy   |
|     | 'the boy who came yesterday' |          |       |

- (ii) /we-ər-sə                      cər-ta                      hrəŋ/  
 mountain-LOC-ABL    fall-NOM                      horse  
 'the horse which fell from the mountain'
- (iii) /ji-sə                      da-ta                      məla/  
 I-AGT                      give-NOM                      goat  
 'the goat given by me'
- (iv) /hidi                      ətɪ                      siri                      hlɛ                      jo                      nyarə                      ra-s/  
 this                      that                      boy                      is                      who                      yesterday                      come-PAST  
 'He is the same boy who came yesterday.'
- (v) /ji                      ətɪ                      mi                      hlɛ                      jogɛ                      gə-sə                      go                      chi                      yɛ-sə/  
 I                      that                      person                      is                      who                      you-AGT                      bus                      in                      meet-PAST  
 'I am the same person whom you met in the bus.'
- (vi) /hidi                      ətɪ                      hrəŋ                      hlɛ                      jəi                      we-ər                      gun-cə/  
 this                      that                      horse                      is                      which                      mountain-LOC                      fall-PAST  
 'It is the same horse which fell from the mountain.'
- (vii) /hidi                      ətɪ                      məla                      hlɛ                      jəi                      jis-sə                      gɛ                      deyəŋgɛ/  
 this                      that                      goat                      is                      which                      I-AGT                      you                      give+FUT  
 'It is the same goat which I will give to you.'

In this latter type, rather than appearing after the main clause, the relative clause can also appear before the main clause:

/jəi                      mi                      itan                      ra-sə                      ətɪ                      ji-gɛ                      pe                      hlɛ/  
 who                      person                      just.now                      come-PAST                      he                      I-GEN                      brother                      COP  
 'The man who has come just now is my brother.'

It seems in at least some cases the verb in this structure can take the nominalizer of the native Tibeto-Burman structure:

/jəi -sə                      lən                      suŋ-ta                      ətɪ                      gərib                      hlɛ                      mə-tər/  
 who-AGT work                      do-NOM                      he                      poor                      COP                      not-able  
 'One who works can not be poor.'

### 3.1.6 Case marking postpositions

In Chaudangsi there are no case inflections as in inflectional languages like Sanskrit and Greek. Case is expressed by independent markers. Some of them can be treated as postpositions as well, but if we take Fillmore's definition of cases they as semantically relevant syntactic relationships involving nouns and the

structures that contain them (Fillmore 1968, 1971), we may take these markers as case markers, and they are treated as such in this study.

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Nominative            | zero   |
| 2. Agentive/Instrumental | /sə/   |
| 3. Accusative            | zero   |
| 4. Dative                | [dəŋsi ~ dəŋci]                                    |
| 5. Ablative              | /sə/, /khərɕi/                                     |
| 6. Locative              | [hyər ~ ər] 'at', /ja / 'in', /gunda/ 'in between' |
| 7. Genitive              | [gɛ ~ gə]  |
| 8. Comitative            | /tebha/ 'with, along with'                         |

Examples:

1. Nominative:

- (a) /ji pangū dɛŋ/  
I Pangu go+FUT  
'I will go to Pangu.'

- (b) /siri jagəni/  
boy eating  
'The boy is eating.'

2. Agentive:

- (a) /siri-sə dukləŋ jagəni/  
boy-AGT food eating  
'The boy is eating his food.'
- (b) /sudha-sə lən suŋ-yɛ/  
Sudha-AGT work do-NONPAST  
'Sudha works.'

3. Instrumental:

- /tsəmɛ-ge-sə tapli-sə ɕya ɕɛ-yɛ/  
girl-GEN-AGT knife-INST meat cut-NONPAST  
'The girls cut meat with a knife.'

4. Dative:

- (a) /bəba-sə sɛn-məŋ-dəŋsi miThai hrɛ ra-si/  
father-AGT child-pl.-DAT sweet bring come-perf.  
'The father has brought sweets for the children.'
- (b) /hidi khasəbasə sɛn-məŋ-dəŋci hle/  
this cloth child-pl.-DAT COP  
'This cloth is for the children.'

## 5. Ablative:

- (a) /siŋ-hyər-khər-ci patə bhər-ni/  
 tree-LOC-ABL leaf fall-NONPAST  
 'A leaf falls from the tree.'

- (b) /ji dharcula-khər-ci ra-yasa/  
 I Dharchula-from come-perf.  
 'I have come from Dharchula.'

## 6. Genitive:

- (a) /o-sə ji-gə siri hle/  
 he-AGT I-GEN son COP  
 'He is my son.'

- (b) /o-sə ji-gə lən suŋ-yən/  
 he-AGT I-GEN work do-FUT  
 'He will do my work.'

## 7. Locative:

- (a) /Bhaga sing chim-ər ɕoŋ-sidə-əni/  
 Bhagat Singh house-LOC sit mood-NONPAST  
 'Bhagat Singh is sitting in (his) house.'

- (b) /banər ɕiŋ-hyər ɕoŋ-sidə-əni/  
 monkey tree-LOC sit mood-NONPAST  
 'The monkey is sitting on the tree.'

## 3.1.7 Noun modifiers

## 3.1.7.1 Adjectives

Adjectives and numerals occur before the head in a noun phrase. But in predicate constructions they occur after the nouns. In Chaudangsi [-tə ~ -də] is the most productive adjectival suffix, as has been observed from the data, but not all the adjectives have the [-tə ~ -də] ending. It may be interesting to note here that in some cases the suffix [-tə ~ -də] is deleted when it is used in constructions before the noun. Examples:

/ya-də/	'bad'	/ya mi/	'bad person'
/bʉd-də/	'good'	/bʉd mi/	'good person'
/saro/	'hard'	/saro siŋ/	'hard wood'
/nəm-tə/	'strong'	/nəm mi/	'strong person'
/əkro/	'costly'	/hra-tə/	'clean'
/po-də/	'large'	/po-də ba/	'father's eldest brother' (cf. /bəba/ 'father')

## Placement of adjectives in sentence constructions:

- (a) /səŋ-wa po-də wa hlɛ/ 'The lion is a big animal.'  
 lion big wild. animal COP
- (b) /we əŋsi-də hlɛ/ 'The mountain is high.'  
 mountain high is

## 3.1.7.2 Numerals

The numeral system in this language is partly decimal, partly subtractive, partly additive. The numerals from 'one' to 'ten' are single morphemes, whereas 'eleven' to 'nineteen' are formed by conjoining the base of 'ten' ([ci ~ cye ~ chi ~ sa]) with the first syllable of the lower numerals as its suffix in an additive manner (i.e. 10 + 1; 10 + 2; etc.). The numerals 'twenty', 'thirty', 'fourty' and 'fifty' are 'two', 'three', 'four', and 'five' respectively, compounded with /sa/ 'ten'. 'Ninety' is formed from what appears to be 'half-less-hundred'. The numerals from 'twenty' to 'twenty nine' are formed by adding lower numerals to the base /nəssa/, but 'thirty-one' to 'thirty-nine' are formed from 'twenty' plus 'eleven', 'twenty' plus 'twelve', etc. In a similar way, 'fifty-one' to 'fifty-nine', 'seventy-one' to 'seventy-nine', and 'ninety-one' to 'ninety-nine' are formed from 'fourty' plus 'eleven', 'sixty' plus 'eleven', and 'eighty' plus 'eleven', etc. respectively. Some major formations are given below:

/tigə/	'one'	/nəssa tigə/	'twenty one'
/nis/	'two'	/nəssa nise/	'twenty two'
/sum/	'three'	/nəssa sum/	'twenty three'
/pi/	'four'	/nəssa pi/	'twenty four'
/ŋəi/	'five'	/nəssa ŋəi/	'twenty five'
/Tuggo/	'six'	/nəssa Tuggo/	'twenty six'
/hnis/	'seven'	/nəssa hnis/	'twenty seven'
/jyəd/	'eight'	/nəssa jyəd/	'twenty eight'
/gui/	'nine'	/nəssa gui/	'twenty nine'
/ci/	'ten'	/sum sa/	'thirty'
/cyəte/	'eleven'	/nəssa cyəte/	'thirty one'
/cyəne/	'twelve'	/pisa/	'forty'
/cyəssum/	'thirteen'	/ŋasa/	'fifty'
/cyəppi/	'fourteen'	/pisa cyəte/	'fifty one'
/cyəbən/	'fifteen'	/Tuk cha/	'sixty'
/cyəTTo/	'sixteen'	/Tuk cha tigə/	'sixty one'
/cyənni/	'seventeen'	/pyəl jyəc cha/	'seventy'
/cyəbjyɛ/	'eighteen'	/Tuk cha gə cyəte/	'seventy one'
/cyərgu/	'nineteen'	/jyəc cha/	'eighty'
/nəssa/	'twenty'	/jyəc cha tigə/	'eighty one'
/pyəlte sai/	'ninety'	/jyəc cha gə cyət/	'ninety one'
/səi/	'hundred'		



The numerals from '100' to '999' are formed by keeping /səi/ 'hundred' as the base and adding other numerals to it. Numerals from 'one thousand' up are loans from Indo-Aryan languages. For example, /həjar/ 'one thousand', /lakh/ 'one hundred thousand', and so on.

### 3.1.7.2.2 Ordinals

Chaudangsi does not have ordinals of its own but makes use of Hindi ordinals by adding the suffix /-go/ to them. The author could find only two ordinals from this language, which also appear to have been constructed as loan translations.

/ləceŋ ləre/	'the very first'
/əti imphəm/	'that behind him' (second)
/dusro go/	'second'
/tisro go/	'third'

### 3.1.7.2.3 Fractions

The fractions are mostly of the descriptive type, except for /pyel/ 'half'. Examples:

/pua/	'one fourth'
/pyel/	'half'
/po pyel/	'three fourths'
/pyel te nis/	'half less than two (one and a half)'
/pyel te sum/	'half less than three (two and a half)'

### 3.1.7.2.4 Multiplicatives

The multiplicatives are formed by adding the suffix /-co/ to the base numeral:

/ticco/	'once'	/nicco/	'twice'
/sumco/	'thrice'	/pico/	'four times'

It has been noted that some informants make use of this type of device to form ordinals but the majority of informants did not approve of it.

## 3.2 The verb and verb phrase

A verb root is one which can take tense, aspect, mood and number affixes. The verb in its infinitive form in Chaudangsi takes the suffix /-mə/ or /-mo/, such as in /hri-mə/ 'to teach', /the-mo/ 'to throw'. The verb declines according to person and number in Chaudangsi.

### 3.2.1 Tense and aspect

Chaudangsi has basically two tenses, i.e. past and non-past. The non-past can further be divided into the action taken or going on at the present moment, while

the other is when the action is to be taken in the future. We may call them stative and intentive. We will give examples of the full paradigm of tense and aspect for the verb /ja-/ 'to eat'.

### 3.2.1.1 Non-past

The simple non-past forms combine person and number, but the system does not clearly mark person in most cases, as only 1sg has a unique form. First person non-singular, 2nd person singular, and third person non-singular all take /nɛ/, while 2nd person non-singular and 3rd person singular take /ni/.

#### First Person:

/ji ja-yɛ/	'I eat (1sg+NONPAST).'
/in nimi ja-nɛ/	'We two eat (1non-sg+NONPAST).'
/in ja-nɛ/	'We (pl. excl.) eat (1non-sg+NONPAST).'
/in ləiri ja-nɛ/	'We (pl.incl.) eat (1non-sg+NONPAST).'

#### Second Person:

/gɛ ja-nɛ/	'You (sg.) eat (2sg+NONPAST).'
/gəni nimi ja-ni/	'You (two) eat (2non-sg+NONPAST).'
/gəni ləiri ja-ni/	'You (pl.) eat (2non-sg+NONPAST).'

#### Third Person:

/o ja-ni/	'He eats (3sg+NONPAST).'
/usi nimi ja-nɛ/	'They (two) eat (3non-sg+NONPAST).'
/usi ləiri ja-nɛ/	'They (pl.) eat (3non-sg+NONPAST).'

**Continuous:** In the non-past continuous, the form /-g-ən/ is added between the verb and the non-past marker.

/ji ja-g-ən-yɛ/	'I am eating.'
/in nimi ja-g-ən-nɛ/	'We (two) are eating.'
/gɛ ja-g-ən-nɛ/	'You are eating.'
/o ja-g-ən-ni/	'He is eating.'
/usi ləi ja-g-ən-nɛ/	'They are eating.'

**Present Perfect:** In the present perfect, the prefix /kə-/ is added before the verb root, and the suffix /-d/ is added after the root. The verb formations do not change according to the person and number in the present perfect.

/ji kəjad/	'I have eaten.'
/in kəjad/	'We (excl.) have eaten.'
/gɛ kəjad/	'You have eaten.'
/o kəjad/	'He has eaten.'
/usi ləi kəjad/	'They have eaten.'

**Intentive:** In the intentive non-past, the suffix /-ŋ/ is added to the verb root, before the non-past markers. In the case of the first and third person singular the forms of the non-singular markers are [gɛ] and [yəŋ] instead of [yɛ] and [ni], respectively.

/ji jəŋ gɛ/	'I will eat.'
/ni nimi jəŋ nɛ/	'We two will eat.'
/gɛ jəŋ nɛ/	'You (sg.) will eat.'
/gəni ləi jəŋ ni/	'You (pl.) will eat.'
/o jəŋ yəŋ/	'He will eat.'
/usi ləi jəŋ nɛ/	'They will eat.'

**Intentive Continuous:** In the intentive continuous, the verb root takes the suffixes /-g-ni-yəŋ/ plus the non-past suffixes, except for 3sg, which does not take a non-past marker here.

/ji jəgni yəŋ yɛ/	'I will be eating.'
/in jəgni yəŋ nɛ/	'We (pl. excl.) will be eating.'
/gɛ jəgni yəŋ nə/	'You (sg.) will be eating.'
/gəni ləi jəgni yəŋ ni/	'You (pl.) will be eating.'
/o jəgni yəŋ/	'He will be eating.'
/usi ləi jəgni yəŋ nɛ/	'They will be eating.'

**Intentive Perfect:** /kə-V-d-ni-yəŋ/ + NONPAST

/ji kəjad ni yəŋ yɛ/	'I would have eaten.'
/in ləi kəjad ni yəŋ nɛ/	'We (excl.) would have eaten.'
/gəni ləi kəjad ni yəŋ ni/	'You (pl.) would have eaten.'
/o kəjad ni yəŋ/	'He would have eaten.'
/usi ləi kəjad ni yəŋ nɛ/	'They would have eaten.'

### 3.2.1.2 Past: [-s ~ -sə ~ -nɛs ~ nsa ~ nisa]

**Simple past (statement)**

/ji jəsə/	'I ate.'
/ni nimi jənɛs/	'We (two) ate.'
/gɛ jənsə/	'You ate.'
/gəni nimi jənɛsə/	'You (two) ate.'
/o jas/	'He ate.'
/usi nimi jənɛs	'They (two) ate.'
/usi ləi jənɛs/	'They (pl.) ate.'

**Past Continuous:** V + /-g-ni/ + PAST

/ji jəg nɛs/	'I was eating.'
/ni jəg nɛns/	'We (excl.) were eating.'

/gɛ jag ninsə/	'You were eating.'
/gəni ləi jag ninisə/	'You (pl.) were eating.'
/o jag nisə/	'He was eating.'
/usi ləi jag nines/	'They were eating.'

**Past Perfect (Recent): /kə-/ + V + PAST**

/ji kəjə yəs/	'I have finished eating.'
/in ləi kəjə nəs/	'We (pl.) have finished eating.'
/gɛ kəjə nəs/	'you (sg.) have finished eating.'
/gəni nimi kəjə nis/	'you two have finished eating.'
/o kəjas/	'he has finished eating.'
/usi ləi kəjə nəs	'they have finished eating.'

**Past Perfect (Remote) : /kə-/ + V + /-d-ni/ + PAST**

/ji kəjad ni ɛs/	'I had eaten.'
/in ləi kəjad ni nəs	'We (pl.) had eaten.'
/gɛ kəjad nin sə/	'You (sg.) had eaten.'
/gəni kəjad nini sə/	'You two had eaten.'
/o kəjad ni sə/	'He had eaten.'
/usi ləi kəjad ni nəs/	'They had eaten.'

Note: It has been observed that the final allomorphs [-sə ~ -sɛ ~ -əs] of the Pangu dialect as given in the above paradigms correspond with [nhɛ ~ nəhɛ] in the Sirkha and Sausa village dialects of Chaudangsi. Examples:

/ji kəjad ni nəhɛ/	'I had eaten.'
/ji jag ni nəhɛ/	'I was eating.'
/ji je nhɛ nəhɛ/	'I ate.'

**3.2.1.3 Habitual: /ja-ja-ri/**

The habitual in Chaudangsi is formed by inserting the form /ja-ja-ri/, which literally means 'daily' or 'regularly', in between the subject and the predicate, e.g.

- (i) /ji ja-ja-ri hlok si yɛ/ 'I habitually read.'
- (ii) /o ja-ja-ri re ja de ye/ 'He habitually goes to the field.'

**3.2.2 Mood****3.2.2.1 Imperative**

There are four types of imperative markers divided on the basis of order, request, benefactor, and prohibitive in this language. Some of their occurrences are given below.



- (iii) /hidi jigε cɪm hlε/ 'This is my house.'  
 (iv) /mal bəθo əti hlejəi yami da phən thok ta/  
 'The money is that which is good for the poor people.'

### 3.2.2.3 Abilitative: /tər/

The ability marker /tər/ occurs after the verb root and is followed by the markers of different tenses depending upon the construction in which it occurs. Examples:

- (i) /ji de tər ye/ 'I can walk.'  
 (ii) /səndə de tər ni/ 'The child can walk.'  
 (iii) /ji de tər təni sə/ 'I was able to walk.'  
 (iv) /o de tər tər yəŋ/ 'He will be able to walk.'

### 3.2.2.4 Obligative: /-m cin ni/

This type of mood is expressed in English by *should*, *must*, etc. but Chaudangsi /-cin/ is difficult to express in exact translation. For the time being we shall use 'should' as the equivalent of this marker. Examples:

- (i) /ji dem cin ni/ 'I should go.'  
 (ii) /sita dem cin ni/ 'Sita should go.'  
 (iii) /gε dem cin ni/ 'You should go.'

But while expressing some desire or compulsion the marker /-m cin/ is followed by the usual tense markers.e.g.

- (i) /ji dem cinye/ 'I want (desire) to go.'  
 (ii) /o dem cin ni/ 'We want to go.'  
 (iii) /gε dem cin nə/ 'You want to go.'

### 3.2.2.5 Interrogative: /la, khe/

The interrogative marker /la/ occurs at the end of a sentence. The other interrogative marker, /khe/, occurs at the beginning of the sentence. The latter appears to be a new loan from Indo-Aryan, especially Hindi, (the Hindi equivalent is *kya* 'what'). Both types of construction are found in Chaudangsi. Examples:

- (ia) /hida wa ri ra ni la/  
 here tiger also come NONPAST INTERROGATIVE  
 'Does the tiger come here?'
- (ib) /khe hida wa ri ra ni/  
 INTERROGATIVE here tiger also come NONPAST  
 'Does the tiger also come here?'

- (iia) /sire-sə nū da sə la/  
cow-AGT milk give PAST INTERROGATIVE  
'Did the cow give milk?'
- (iib) /khe sire-sə nū da sə/  
INTERROGATIVE cow-AGT milk give PAST  
'Did the cow give milk?'

### 3.2.3 Negation: /mə-/

The negative marker in Chaudangsi occurs before the verb root. But when an obligative or abilitative /-cin/ or /-tər/ occurs in the construction, it is prefixed to the abilitative marker. For example:

- (i) /ji jya mə-tuŋ yɛ/ 'I do not drink tea.'  
(ii) /o jya mə-tuŋ gəni/ 'He does not drink tea.'  
(iii) /sendə de mə-tər ni/ 'The child can not walk.'  
(iv) /ji dem mə-cin ni/ 'I do not want to go.'

### 3.2.4 Causatives

Causatives in Chaudangsi are formed by adding /phim/ to transitive verbs and /-k-ta/ to intransitive verbs ([kəta] after a consonant, [kta] after a vowel). All the affixes for aspect, tense and mood follow the causative marker, e.g.

Intransitive:

- (i) /syəndə hya ya kən/ 'The child sleeps.'  
(ia) /məma sendə hyakta/ 'The mother puts child to sleep.'  
(ii) /tsəmē yɛr yə kən/ 'The girl cries.'  
(iia) /siri-sə tsəmē yɛr-kəta/ 'The boy makes the girl cry.'

Transitive:

- (i) /o-sə ji libin da sə/ 'He gave me a book.'  
(ia) /o-sə ji libin da phin sə/ 'He got a book from someone.'  
(ii) /sudha-sə lən suŋ ta/ 'Sudha does the work.'  
(iia) /sudha-sə dhəŋmi ja lən suŋ phin ta/ 'Sudha causes the servant to work.'  
(iii) /o-sə ji ga dad hle/ 'He will give me the paddy.'  
(iia) /o-sə ji ga da phində hle/ 'He will get me the paddy.'

### 3.2.5 Reflexive/middle/reciprocal

The suffix /-çi/ is often added to transitive verbs to mark reflexives, middle voice, and reciprocals.

- (i) /wur-çi-mo/ 'bathe (vi.; < wur-mo 'bathe (vt.))'  
(ii) /thi-çi-mo/ 'melt (vi.; < thi-mo 'melt (vt.))'  
(iii) /cya-çi-mo/ 'hide (self) (vi.; < cya-mo 'hide (vt.))'

(iv)	/phok-ci-mo/	'cover (self) (vi.)'
(v)	/dæo-ci-mo/	'awake (vi.)'
(vi)	/lo-ci-mo/	'shake (vi.; < lo-mo 'shake (vt.)')'
(vii)	/cə-ci-mo/	'quarrel (vi.)'
(viii)	/dak-ci-mo/	'fight (vi.)'
(ix)	/dok-ci-mo/	'collide (vi.)'

#### 4.0 Adverbs

Adverbs usually precede the constituent they modify. The following adverbial types are noted in this language so far.

##### 4.1 Modal Adverbs

(i)	/amtorko/ /o amtorko hiche rani/	'usually' (a Hindi loan) 'He usually comes here.'
(ii)	/khaliməntə/ /o khaliməntə əche deni/	'continuously' 'He continuously goes there.'

##### 4.2 Adverbs of time

(i)	/thən/ /thən o de tərni/	'now' 'Now he can go.'
(ii)	/itte/ /ji itte gəra/	'just now' 'I have come just now.'
(iii)	/ti phakci/ /ti phakci ra/	'at once' 'Come at once.'
(iv)	/jya jyari/ /ji jya jyari re ja deye/	'daily' 'I go to the farm daily.'
(v)	/itta wa sa/ /o itta wa sa mə-ra/	'till now' 'Till now he has not come.'

##### 4.3 Adverbs of place:

(i)	/cento/ /o dharcula cento ra gəni/	'towards' 'He is going towards Dharchula.'
(ii)	/ləre/ /ji ləre de/	'before' 'Go before me.'
(iii)	/yɔŋkəti/ /ji yɔŋkəti ra/	'after' 'Come after me.'
(iv)	/hwanəm/ /cina hwanəm hlɛ/	'far away' 'China is far away.'

##### 4.4 Adverbs of Manner

(i)	/hina roktə/ /hina roktə suŋ/	'like this' 'do like this'
(ii)	/əna roktə/ /əna roktə suŋ/	'like that' 'do like that'



- |       |                      |                 |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------|
| (iii) | /saro/               | 'loudly'        |
|       | /saro pham/          | 'speak loudly'  |
| (iv)  | /dhou dhou/          | 'bravely'       |
|       | /dhou dhou dak sima/ | 'fight bravely' |
| (v)   | /chaTo/              | 'quickly'       |
|       | /chaTo ja/           | 'eat quickly'   |

## 5.0 Syntax

The basic word order in Chaudangsi is Subject-Object-Verb (SOV). The subject may consist of a nominal head with one or more attributes, commonly called a noun phrase. The occurrence of the object in a sentence is optional. The verb complex might consist of a verb root with or without tense-aspect-mood marking and the copula depending on the construction. Examples:

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| /siri deni/                     | "The boy goes."                                    |
| /podə siri deni/                | "The big boy goes."                                |
| /podə siri cim deni/            | "The big boy goes to the house."                   |
| /podə siri cim degəni/          | "The big boy is going to the house."               |
| /podə siri ci tsəmē cim degəne/ | "The big boy and the girl are going to the house." |

## Chaudangsi-English Glossary

əche — there	bəra-suŋmo — sing (v.)
əhāmo — refuse (v.)	bin — bell of temple
əjyu — again	bitth-rəmo — split (milk) (v.)
əkhən — sickle	bōt-cəmo — swim (v.)
əkra (IA) — costly	bə-la — thumb
əlDua-hre — jaw	bokyo (IA) — goat (uncastrated)
ələn-wa-sa — till then	boŋ-tse — donkey
əm — path	boŋci — hoe
əŋsi-də — high, height	bōTu — roots
əna-rok-tə — like that	bəə — porcupine
əni — have (v.)	bruudi — frost
əŋmo — lift (vt.)	buddi (IA) — brain
əpi-suŋmo — occupy (v.)	buti — buttermilk
əti-bəktə — then	byoli-ɕya — bride
əti-bəTTho-məŋ — those	byolo — bride-groom
əti-mətəŋ-gəni — that	byomo — afraid of (v.)
ā — yes	byuk-kya-li — coward
a-bəjamo — talk (v.)	bəba — father
a-gəl — reins	bəgica (IA) — garden
a-thomo — open (mouth) (v.)	bək-tsui — shoes (woolen)
ak — mouth	bəlmo — yeast
ak tshum, cyo tsim — beard	bəlwa — sand
ak-pli — lips	bəŋ — cot
ak-silti — saliva	bəŋ — place
alu (IA) — potato	bəŋ-phəl — wall
am (IA) — mango	bəŋkhər — morning
amtor-ko (IA) — usually	bərəs (IA) — year
bādər (IA) — monkey	bətək (IA) — duck
balo (IA) — infant	bawd-də — good, happy
bamo — fold (cloth) (v.)	baw-cim — granary
baŋ-səmo — spread (bed) (v.)	bawt-təmo — enjoy (v.)
bana — neck	bha — slope
bas (IA) — fragrant	bhata — ribs
basi (IA) — stale	bhe — thread
bə — skin	bhəsi (IA) — buffalo
bə — rock	bhokro — throat
bə-bəŋ — precipice	bhu-Thəmo — roast (in oil) (v.)
bəgun (IA) — brinjal	bhuŋ-tə — broad, long
bən-thuluk — headgear (for male)	bhuru — bush

bhənDo (IA)—utensils  
 bhər-minchə—midnight  
 cəm-tsa—goat (female)  
 cəmo—cut (grass) (v.)  
 cemo—burn (kindle) (v.)  
 cento—towards  
 cetə—cold (to get) (v.)  
 ci—ten  
 cig-gurb—shrink (v.)  
 cil, pil-pai—post (pillar)  
 cimmo—want (v.)  
 cimo—blow (nose) (v.)  
 cimo—squeeze (v.)  
 cimo—wring (v.)  
 cin-cin—rupee  
 cini (IA)—sugar  
 cintə—need (v.)  
 cip—fist  
 cip-cən—suck (v.)  
 ciramo (IA)—cut (with saw) (v.)  
 cok-tshərmo—dry (vi.)  
 como—pierce (v.)  
 cuguli—armpit  
 cukti—headgear (for female)  
 cuku—lemon  
 cyamo—cover (something) (v.)  
 cyamo—hide (something) (v.)  
 cyamo—soak (v.)  
 cyamo—wet (to make) (v.)  
 cya-ci-mo—hide (self) (v.)  
 cyəmo—hesitate (v.)  
 cyo—chin  
 cyo-də, nəm-tə—fat  
 cyomo—last  
 cyuŋ—blouse  
 cyəbjyε—eighteen  
 cyəbən—fifteen  
 cyəne—twelve  
 cyənni—seventeen  
 cyəppi—fourteen  
 cyərgu—nineteen  
 cyəs-sum—thirteen

cyəte—eleven  
 cyəTTo—sixteen  
 cə-ci-mo—quarrel (v.)  
 cəkkyo—ladle (for liquids)  
 cəmo—hold (v.)  
 cən-tə—sharp  
 cər-pya—cock  
 cərgə—fall down (v.)  
 cim—house  
 cim-yər-to—roof (lit.: 'on the house')  
 cukti—cap (male)  
 cha—salt  
 chai—cat (female)  
 chai-Dhāu—cat (male)  
 chaku—rice (cooked)  
 chaŋgo—corpse  
 chaTo—fast  
 chaTo—quickly  
 chaTo-cyəŋ-chaTo—as soon as  
 chε—fat, grease, life  
 chε-mε—wife or husband's sister  
 chərmo—serve (food) (v.)  
 che-tta—ripe (fruit)  
 chilmo—wash (clothes) (v.)  
 chimmo—tether (v.)  
 chimo—meet (v.)  
 chirbi—cheese  
 choŋ-kələn—cucumber  
 choə—lake  
 chu-ci-mo—divide (v.)  
 chyak-ca—urine  
 chyak-ta—sweet  
 chyamo—break (thread, stick) (v.)  
 chyara-tsumo—spread (tent) (v.)  
 chyərmo—bring out (scoop) (v.)  
 chyomo—dye (v.)  
 chyomo—scratch (v.)  
 chyəb—needle  
 chyəŋ-kun—below  
 chyəpa—summer  
 chək-tə—sweet  
 chənni (IA)—hut

chən-tə—bright (light)  
 chər-tə—dry  
 chəru—straw  
 dak-çi-mo—fight (v.)  
 damo—give (v.)  
 damo—offer, pay (v.)  
 demo—go, leave (v.)  
 dhou-dhou—bravely  
 dhərmə (IA)—religion  
 dhərti (IA)—earth  
 dimti—vegetables  
 dirmo—push (v.)  
 dok-çi-mo—collide (v.)  
 doŋ-tho—hole  
 duk-laŋ—food, meal  
 duk-tə—pungent  
 duli—stick  
 duma, cittə—a few  
 dumə—knead (v.)  
 duo—poison  
 dyər—floor  
 dəm—garlic  
 dəmẽ—drum  
 dən—belly  
 dəo-çi-mo—awake (v.)  
 dərmo—protect (v.)  
 dəyen—two years after  
 dum-təla—pastel  
 Dăi (IA)—yoke string  
 De—mule  
 Doŋ-Doŋ-kali—spider  
 Doŋ-her—verandah  
 Doŋmo—help (v.)  
 Dumo—yak (male)  
 Dəlo—round  
 Dhami—marriage  
 Dhuŋmo—beat (v.), pound (v.)  
 Dhummo—tremble (v.)  
 ga—paddy  
 gārə—another  
 gɛ—you (sg.)

gimmo—roll up (v.)  
 gimo—swallow (v.)  
 gin-si-də—rolled  
 gui—nine  
 guimo—tie (v.)  
 gul—phlegm  
 gul-çi-mo—cough (v.)  
 gun-cha—snow-fall  
 gun-dhak—middle size  
 guru (IA)—molasses  
 gwəlcya—lock  
 gəl—glacier  
 gəl—yak (female)  
 gəm-su—molar tooth  
 gəm-tə—tight-fit  
 gəŋ-thəŋ-mi—father's younger sister's husband  
 gəni jəmma, gəni ləiri—you (all)  
 gəni ləige—your (pl.)  
 gəni—you (pl.)  
 gəni-ni—you (two)  
 gənmo—close (door) (v.)  
 gəŋrə—next  
 gər-so—fang  
 gərmə—close  
 ghak-tə—right  
 ghoga—maize  
 ghək-tə—narrow  
 ghəri (IA)—jar, pot  
 ghəu (IA)—scar  
 hasimo—complain (v.)  
 hi—flour  
 hina roktə—like this  
 hiche—here  
 hidi bəTTʰo-məŋ—these  
 hidi—this, it  
 himo—grate, grind (v.)  
 hiya—wife's elder sister's husband  
 hu-mẽ—face  
 huica-thirmo—invite (v.)  
 hum-si-ne—echo  
 həjar (IA)—one thousand

hælkti — mosquito  
 hænga — branch  
 həno — how  
 həpta (IA) — week  
 iŋ-gɛ — our  
 in-jəmma, in-ləiri — we (all)  
 in-ni — we (two)  
 itta-wa-sə — till now  
 ittano — lately  
 itte — just now  
 jamo — eat (v.)  
 jɛ (IA) — barley  
 jemo — fill (liquid) (v.)  
 jɛr-nəm — east  
 ji, je — I (1sg pronoun)  
 ji-gɛ — my, mine  
 jigu — time  
 jil-də — clear  
 jimmo — burn (hand etc.) (v.)  
 jitə (IA) — win (v.)  
 joŋ — pair  
 joŋ-si-mə — beginning  
 joŋka (IA) — leech  
 juŋ-ci-mo — begin (v.)  
 juŋmo — drown (animate) (v.)  
 jya — tea  
 jya — day  
 jyo-də — young  
 jyu-jyəŋ — gown belt  
 jyəc-cha — eighty  
 jyəc-cha-gui — eighty nine  
 jyəc-cha-gə cyəte — ninety one  
 jyəc-cha-gə-cirgu — ninety nine  
 jyəc-cha-gə-cyanni — ninety seven  
 jyəc-cha-gə-cyəbjyɛ — ninety eight  
 jyəc-cha-gə-cyəbən — ninety five  
 jyəc-cha-gə-cyəne — ninety two  
 jyəc-cha-gə-cyəpi — ninety four  
 jyəc-cha-gə-cyəsuum — ninety three  
 jyəc-cha-gə-cyəTTo — ninety six  
 jyəc-cha-hnis — eighty seven

jyəc-cha-jyəd — eighty eight  
 jyəc-cha-nise — eighty two  
 jyəc-cha-ŋəi — eighty five  
 jyəc-cha-pi — eighty four  
 jyəc-cha-suum — eighty three  
 jyəc-cha-tigə — eighty one  
 jyəc-cha-Tugo — eighty six  
 jyəd — eight  
 jəbli (IA) — tongue  
 jəl — part  
 jəmma, ləiri — all  
 jənmə (IA) — birth  
 jəŋo (IA) — thigh  
 jhaŋ-ko — lizard (wild)  
 jhelmo — bark (dog) (v.)  
 jhemmo — bloom (v.)  
 jhim — sneeze  
 jhimmo — sneeze (v.)  
 jho — yak (cross-bred) (male)  
 jho-mo — yak (cross-bred) (female)  
 jhugo — gown (for unmarried female)  
 jhəŋ — gold  
 ka — crow  
 ka-jhok-tə — ready  
 kalo (IA) — death  
 kaptə — tongs  
 kela (IA) — banana  
 kemo — cut (tree) (v.)  
 kolo-coŋmo — curse (v.)  
 koləŋ-luk-tɛ — calf  
 komo — spread (grains) (v.)  
 komə — stir (v.)  
 kur-tsa — lamb  
 kwemo — boil (cook) (v.)  
 kwemo — break (pots etc.) (vt.)  
 kwemo — chew (v.)  
 kwələn — bell of animal  
 kwərmo — carry (v.)  
 kwərmo — take (v.)  
 kyo-rək-tə — crooked (curved)  
 kə-bhok-tə — open

- kəbin-də — full  
 kəcar — mud  
 kədu — gourd  
 kəj-juŋmo — drown (inanimate) (v.)  
 kəl-lo-ci-mo — forget (v.)  
 kələk-chiri — sword  
 kəmmo — close (eys, mouth) (v.)  
 kən — ill  
 kəntsə — bowl (for pulses)  
 kəpasu (IA) — cotton  
 kərtsimo — lay down (vi.)  
 kəso (IA) — bell metal  
 kətigū-mətigū — harvest time  
 kəyə-ruŋmo — obey (v.)  
 kha — walnut  
 kha-sya — kidney  
 kha-də — bitter  
 kha-də — difficult  
 khali-mən-tə — continuously  
 khe — what  
 khe — son's son, daughter's son  
 khəgəni — cold (to feel cold) (v.)  
 kheti (IA) — crop  
 khilta — shirt  
 khomo — peel out (v.)  
 khoyəŋ — plate (for females)  
 khu — smoke  
 khu-mē — daughter's daughter, son's daughter  
 khu-ci-go — stealthily  
 khuci — knot  
 khuli — nest  
 khumo — steal (v.)  
 khurē — mole  
 khurmo — accept (v.)  
 khwa — stream  
 khwemo — dig (v.)  
 khwemo — scrub (v.)  
 khwən — scorpion  
 khwəpa — heel  
 khwərən — pigeon  
 khwəsər — deer  
 khwətən — plough  
 khəja-guja — casually  
 khəja-guja — often  
 khəmi — who (sg.)  
 khəmi-gē — whose  
 khəmi-ja — whom  
 khəmi-khəmi — who (pl.)  
 khəmmo — rinse (v.)  
 khəmmo — take out (v.)  
 khəpa — winter  
 khərбуja (IA) — melon  
 khəs-rək-tə — rough  
 khəse — pajamas  
 la — hand  
 la-du — dough  
 la-məla — goat (male)  
 la-yemo — send off (v.)  
 lagotar (IA) — regularly  
 lak-puŋ — finger, toe, clutch  
 lak-čin — nail  
 lak-suŋ, lak-ko — gloves  
 laŋ-gəni — fly (v.)  
 lasəŋ — goat (bearable)  
 lemo — say (v.)  
 libin — book  
 like, ligē — foot  
 lim-pri — tail  
 liŋe-mala — animal (domestic)  
 lintsə — bowl  
 lisu — resin (of pine)  
 lo — fruit  
 lo — language  
 lo-demo — trust (v.)  
 lo-lo-sə — nearly  
 lo-ci-mo — shake (vi.)  
 lohla — bright moon fortnight  
 lok-ci-mo — climb up (v.)  
 lomo — burn (vi.)  
 lomo — shake (vt.)  
 loŋmo — vomit (v.)

lo-tə—cheap, easy  
 lo-tə—heavy  
 luka, luga—cloth  
 luŋ—backbone  
 luŋ-bər—lungs  
 ləbu—butter  
 ləcyəŋ—above  
 ləge—leg  
 ləhma—priest  
 lək-tə—thin (objects)  
 ləla—father's mother, mother's mother  
 ləmma—whole  
 ləmmo—plaster (v.)  
 ləŋ—only  
 lən-suŋmo—do (v.)  
 lən-thomo—reply (v.)  
 ləŋmo—cross (by jumping) (v.)  
 ləre—after  
 ləthəŋ—ladder  
 lətək-tə—stinking  
 lummo—wash (floor) (v.)  
 hla—month, moon  
 hla-chən—light (of moon)  
 hle-də—yellow  
 hl-çi-mo—climb down (v.)  
 hle-si-tə—low  
 hləmo—bring down (v.)  
 hlok-çi-mo—read (v.)  
 hləkər—sprout  
 hləŋmo—play (v.)  
 ma-nəmo—node (v.)  
 ma-nū—breast, nipple  
 makha (IA)—fly (insect)  
 mammo—search (v.)  
 mē—eye  
 mē məbət—blind  
 mē-lin—hearth  
 mēhər—heaven  
 mela (IA)—dirt  
 mi-də—short, small  
 min-chə—night

mit-tshuŋ—eye brow, eye lashes  
 mo-mal—family  
 mok-çya—mushroom  
 molə (IA)—price  
 mor (IA)—peacock  
 moroŋ—door  
 mya-hmya—daughter's husband  
 myaŋmo—taste (v.)  
 myaŋ-tə—light (in weight)  
 myanə (IA)—scythe  
 mə-cən-tə—blunt  
 mə-gəm-tə—loose-fit  
 mə-hra-tə—dirty  
 məci—tomorrow  
 məi-kyamo—insult (v.)  
 mək-kəm—eye lid  
 məla-tsuŋ, tshuŋ—wool  
 məma—mother  
 mən (IA)—mind  
 mən-ramo—like (v.)  
 mənamo (IA)—celebrate (v.)  
 məŋdə—chili  
 məŋ-də—red  
 mər—clarified butter  
 mər-konti—temple  
 məsu—husband's younger brother  
 məsi (IA)—ink  
 mət-ti—tear  
 məta (IA)—many (animate)  
 mwl—silver  
 hmə—fire  
 hmē—paw  
 hmē, mhē—crack (in earth)  
 hmin-tamo—name (to give) (v.)  
 hmōmo—fill (grain) (v.)  
 hmyuk-tə—straight  
 na-kəl—moss  
 nəna—wife's younger sister's husband  
 naraŋgi (IA)—orange  
 nasa—fifty  
 nəmo—oil (v.)

nemo—rub (v.)  
 ni—sun  
 ni—we (pl. excl.)  
 ni-chən—light (of sun)  
 ni-remo—set (sun) (v.)  
 ni-çi-mo—live (v.)  
 nicchə—day  
 niero (IA)—near  
 nil—gums  
 nin-jya—day after tomorrow  
 niṇṇ-urmo—wash (animals) (v.)  
 nip-ci-mo—pray (v.)  
 nip-çi-mo—hum (a tune) (v.)  
 nic—two  
 nomo—increase (stretch) (v.)  
 nū-də—new  
 nu-chirmo—milk (v.)  
 nu-so, so—incisors  
 nuo-kun—in front of  
 nyā—fish  
 nyarə—yesterday  
 nyəmdə—taste  
 nə-bu—cobra  
 nə-ge—your (sg.)  
 nə-jhəŋ—iron  
 nə-khui—dog  
 nə-pya—bird  
 nə-pya-tsip-tse—chicken  
 nə-tsi—thorn  
 nəbu-nəba—insect  
 ŋəi—five  
 nək-tə—soft  
 nəm—rain  
 nəm-çya—son's wife  
 nəm-çya—younger brother's wife  
 nəmin—autumn  
 nəm-tə—strong  
 nəŋ-kho—next year  
 nəŋmo—drive (cattle) (v.)  
 nənu—younger brother  
 nəpyu—mouse

nəre—louse  
 nəssa-nise—twenty two  
 nəssa—twenty  
 nəssa-cirgu—thirty nine  
 nəssa-cyəbjyε—thirty eight  
 nəssa-cyəbən—thirty five  
 nəssa-cyəne—thirty two  
 nəssa-cyənni—thirty seven  
 nəssa-cyəpi—thirty four  
 nəssa-cyəsəm—thirty three  
 nəssa-cyətε—thirty one  
 nəssa-cyəTTo—thirty six  
 nəssa-gui—twenty nine  
 nəssa-hnis—twenty seven  
 nəssa-jyəd—twenty eight  
 nəssa-ŋəi—twenty five  
 nəssa-pi—twenty four  
 nəssa-səm—twenty three  
 nəssa-tigə—twenty one  
 nəssa-Tuggo—twenty six  
 nəyən—last year  
 hna-çi-mo—relax (v.)  
 hnep-ti—snot  
 hnim—name  
 hnim—nose  
 hnim-Doŋ-Tho—nostrils  
 hnimmο—smell (v.)  
 hnīs—seven  
 hnoŋ-kərc—ant  
 hnəŋmo—measure (v.)  
 hnəp-si-də—flexible  
 o—he  
 o-ge—his, her  
 o-ləŋ-pa—when  
 oŋga—compare (v.)  
 oŋgə-somo—look after (v.)  
 oŋmo—see (v.)  
 pa-sim—defense  
 pala—mortar  
 paliŋu (IA)—spinach  
 pamo—measure (grains) (v.)



pan (IA) — betel leaf  
 paŋ-dən — guts  
 pat (IA) — leaf  
 pe — knee  
 pe-hre — patella  
 pəmo — know (v.)  
 pemo — shoot (v.)  
 pemo — tear (v.)  
 pha — ash  
 pi — four  
 pi-jya — four days after  
 piŋ — seek  
 piku (IA) — bed bug  
 pir — navel  
 pisa — forty  
 pisa-cibjya — fifty eight  
 pisa-cirgu — fifty nine  
 pisa-cyəbən — fifty five  
 pisa-cyəne — fifty two  
 pisa-cyənni — fifty seven  
 pisa-cyəpi — fifty four  
 pisa-cyəsuum — fifty three  
 pisa-cyəte — fifty one  
 pisa-cyəTo — fifty six  
 pisa-gui — forty nine  
 pisa-hnis — forty seven  
 pisa-jyəd — forty eight  
 pisa-nise — forty two  
 pisa-ŋəi — forty five  
 pisa-pi — forty four  
 pisa-suum — forty three  
 pisa-tiga — forty one  
 pisa-Tuggo — forty six  
 pisak tshuum — braid  
 piça — head  
 pitəl (IA) — brass  
 piəlmo — split (wood) (v.)  
 po — roasted barley  
 po-ga — husband's elder brother  
 po-ga, chə — son's wife's father,  
     daughter's husband's father, wife's  
     younger brother

po-gun, chə-mě — elder brother's wife  
 po-hmin-tə — ripe  
 po-hya — elder brother  
 po-ma — father's elder brother's wife  
 poda-ba, gunda-ba, mida-ba,  
     sənba — father's younger brother  
 po-də — big, large  
 poga, chə —  
 pola — shoes  
 poli — water-pot  
 poŋ-ci-mo — spring (v.)  
 pətəl — sole  
 puuthra — forehead  
 pu — husk  
 pu-ni — father's elder sister  
 pu-ni — father's younger sister  
 pu-ni — mother's brother's wife, wife's  
     mother, husband's mother  
 pu-themo — husk (v.)  
 pu-thəŋ — mother's elder brother  
 pu-thəŋ-mi — father's elder sister's  
     husband  
 pyaj (IA) — onion  
 pyəl-jyəc-cha-, Tukcha-ci — seventy  
 pyəl-te-səi — ninety  
 pəemo — sweep (v.)  
 pəgare — ankle  
 pəgwe — break (pots) (v.)  
 pəj-jhyəŋ — extinguish (v.)  
 pəlo — frog  
 pəm-pu — moss (on the tree)  
 pəmmo — spin (v.)  
 pəpəl cya — calves  
 pərgən — bulge (v.)  
 pərtə-suŋmo — roll down (v.)  
 pəs, cyoto — blanket  
 pu-cya — skull  
 pha-də — brown, gray  
 phamo — speak (v.)  
 phə-la — palm  
 phemo — spread (seed) (v.)  
 phe-tə — thick (liquid)

- phi — rope  
 phi-çi-mo — hunt (v.)  
 phia — rabbit  
 phirmo — blow (wind) (v.)  
 pho — cave  
 pho-phyä — animal (wild)  
 phok-çi-mo — cover (self) (v.)  
 phomo — open (door) (v.)  
 phon-yu — supporting pillar  
 phonmo — run away (stealing) (v.)  
 phu — copper  
 phucəp — rice  
 phuli (IA) — flower  
 phəla — dark moon fortnight  
 phələm — iron shaft  
 phər-chemo — bind (bundle) (v.)  
 phəreli-damo — fan (v.)  
 phərmo — open (knot) (v.)  
 phərmo — thrash (wool) (v.)  
 phərmo — untie (v.)  
 phuərmo — drop (v.)  
 rāDi (IA) — widow  
 rāDo (IA) — widower  
 raju — valley  
 ramo — come (v.)  
 rani (IA) — queen  
 rap, hmē-rap — flame  
 rartsə — whisper  
 ratse — ear  
 re — field  
 re-nəm — west  
 rim — arrow  
 rimo — write (v.)  
 rin-çya — wife's younger brother's wife  
 rithi-rithi-çya — couple  
 ro-hwə-si-mo — fast (v.)  
 rok-çi-mo — comb (v.)  
 rom — roasted food  
 romo — roast (on fire) (v.)  
 rəŋ — shoulder  
 ropəmo — plant (v.)  
 roə — plank  
 ru — corner  
 ru — horn  
 rugən — two years ago  
 ruk-çi-mo — chuckle (v.)  
 ruk-tə, ruksit — same  
 ruŋ-çi-mo — hear, listen (v.)  
 rusu (IA) — anger  
 rəje — wheat  
 rəl-siŋē — ox  
 rəmmo — knit (v.)  
 rəmmo — weave (v.)  
 rəŋ (IA) — colour  
 rəŋ — wing  
 rəŋ — arm  
 rəŋ-pli — feather  
 rən-tə-nu — curd  
 rəŋmo — sell (v.)  
 rəŋə-semo — paint (v.)  
 rummo — stitch (v.)  
 hra-jya — day before yesterday  
 hramo — ashamed of (v.)  
 hra-tə — clean  
 hre — bone  
 hrəmo — bring (v.)  
 hrimo — teach (v.)  
 hro — snow  
 hrok-çi-mo — graze (v.)  
 hrumo — ask for (v.)  
 hrəcər — louse egg  
 hrək-sa — pebble  
 hrəŋ-mo — mare  
 hrəŋ-pho — horse (male)  
 hrəti — cheeks  
 sa — soil  
 sāu (IA) — bull  
 saco — empty  
 sak-çi-mo — breathe (v.)  
 samo — sacrifice (v.)  
 saro — hard  
 saro — loudly  
 satho-suŋmo — accompany (with) (v.)  
 sɛ — God

se-ci-mo—use (v.)  
 seb (IA)—apple  
 səl—rainy season  
 sɛmo—increase (liquid) (v.)  
 sɛmo—kill (v.)  
 sɛmo—drag (v.)  
 sɛŋ-la—side (left)  
 sɛnci—father's younger brother's wife  
 sɛnda, syənda—child  
 sepi-ce-mo—pinch (v.)  
 sɛr-ci-mo—believe (v.)  
 sɛr-təm—south (left side)  
 sera—forest  
 si-ci-mo—die (v.)  
 si-də—rotten  
 sil—dew  
 sim—mark  
 sim-jya—three days after  
 simɛ—chest  
 siŋ-jyəŋ—creeper  
 siŋ-ko—bark of tree  
 sip-tsu—comb  
 sirɛ—cow  
 siri—boy  
 siri—son, brother's son, boy  
 sir-tə—sour  
 soŋmo—leak (v.)  
 son-tə—fresh  
 soTʔTə—beans  
 su, so—tooth  
 sua (IA)—parrot  
 suŋmo—build (v.)  
 suŋər (IA)—pig  
 supari (IA)—betel nut  
 swo—fodder  
 syalo (IA)—fox  
 syomo—slip (v.)  
 syotamo—lie (to tell) (v.)  
 səi—hundred  
 səi-hyer-nise—hundred and two  
 səi-hyer-tigɛ—hundred and one  
 səju—slow

sək-ci-mo (IA *sək*)—suspect (v.)  
 səka—cloud  
 səkh—breath  
 səl—coal  
 səmpalo—foam  
 səŋ-wa—lion  
 sən-tə—old (person)  
 səpəŋ—hell  
 səthan (IA)—temple  
 səThom-bəŋ—place of worship  
 suum—three  
 suum-sa—thirty  
 ci—blood  
 ci-ci—heart  
 ci-də—white  
 ciŋ—firewood  
 ciŋ—tree  
 cin-rəm—ginger  
 coŋ-ci-mo—sit (v.)  
 cya—meat  
 cya-ci—relatives  
 cyok-tə—smooth  
 ta-la—side (right)  
 tabmo, Dhugmo—thresh (grains) (v.)  
 tamo—keep (v.)  
 tamo—put up (v.)  
 tarəm—key  
 tela (IA)—oil  
 təmo—feel (v.)  
 temo—weep (v.)  
 tete—father's father, mother's father  
 ti—water  
 ti-phak-ci—at once  
 tibari (IA)—window  
 tigə—one  
 tik-bəŋmo—jump (over) (v.)  
 tilin—ice  
 tim-bu—sky  
 timbu-rəŋ—blue (sky colour)  
 timi—person  
 tin-də—green

- tipri — kettle  
 tok-ci-mo — collapse (person) (v.)  
 tok-sin — peg  
 tomo — buy (v.)  
 tomo — forbid (v.)  
 tomo — light (v.)  
 tomo — obstruct (v.)  
 toŋ-ci-mo — fasten (v.)  
 toŋ-yəŋ — net  
 tuŋmo — drink (v.)  
 tyar (IA) — festival  
 tək-təm — north (right side)  
 tək-tə — hot  
 təli (IA) — plate (for males)  
 təmaku (IA) — tobacco  
 təmmo — hang (v.)  
 təŋ-bu — python  
 təni-ci-mo — swing (v.)  
 təŋmo — bury (v.)  
 təŋə-kwəre — carry (in hand) (v.)  
 təmo — able (v.)  
 tətə — sister, wife's father's brother's wife  
 tətə, hrin-çya — son's wife's mother, daughter's husband's mother  
 tum — egg  
 tha — spring  
 themo — change (v.)  
 themo — throw (v.)  
 thīyā — today  
 thi-ci-mo — melt (vi.)  
 thimo — melt (vt.)  
 thimo — wet (to get) (v.)  
 thi-tə — thin (liquid)  
 thi-tə — wet  
 tho-çento — upwards  
 tho-ci-mo — beg (v.)  
 thok-ci-mo — return (v.)  
 thomo — pluck (v.)  
 thomo — worship (v.)  
 thomə — worship  
 thoŋmo — rear (v.)  
 thuru — colt (young horse)  
 thu-tə — weak  
 thə-sim-jya — three days before  
 thə-sun-mən — three years ago  
 thəm-sinmo — cut (into pieces) (v.)  
 thəŋ — beam (wooden log)  
 thəŋ — ground  
 thəŋ-mi — mother's brother, wife's father, husband's father  
 thəŋmo — cross (by walking) (v.)  
 Tollya (IA) — deaf  
 Tomo — burn (fire) (v.)  
 Tomo — open (eyes) (v.)  
 Tuggo — six  
 Tuk-cha — sixty  
 Tuk-cha-gui — sixty nine  
 Tuk-cha-hnis — sixty seven  
 Tuk-cha-jyəd — sixty eight  
 Tuk-cha-nise — sixty two  
 Tuk-cha-ŋəi — sixty five  
 Tuk-cha-pi — sixty four  
 Tuk-cha-sum — sixty three  
 Tuk-cha-tigə — sixty one  
 Tuk-cha-Tuggo — sixty six  
 Tukcha-gə-cyātTo — seventy six  
 Tukcha-gə-cyərgu — seventy nine  
 Tukcha-gə-cyəbjye — seventy eight  
 Tukcha-gə-cyəbən — seventy five  
 Tukcha-gə-cyəne — seventy two  
 Tukcha-gə-cyənni — seventy seven  
 Tukcha-gə-cyəpi — seventy four  
 Tukcha-gə-cyəsuum — seventy three  
 Tukcha-gə-cyəte — seventy one  
 Təm — end  
 Təmo — bind (join) (v.)  
 Thamo — strike (v.)  
 Thuŋo — hammer  
 Thum-ca-ru — custom  
 Thummo — dance (v.)  
 tse — elbow  
 tse — joints  
 tsemo — bite (v.)

tsi — grass  
 tsi, tsi-ram — memory  
 tsi-ramo — long for (v.)  
 tsi-ramo — understand (v.)  
 tsiri — intestines  
 tsəmē — daughter, brother's daughter  
 tsəmē — girl  
 tsummo — catch (v.)  
 tciŋ — liver  
 tshərmo — dry (vt.)  
 tshuū — hair  
 tshuū — back  
 tshuū — loin  
 ulo — where  
 urmo — wash (hands) (v.)  
 usi jəmma, əti-bəŋ — they (all)  
 usi — they (pl.)  
 usi-ge — their (pl.)  
 usi-ləige — their (pl.)  
 usi-ni mige — their (dual)  
 usi-ni, usi-nise — they (two)  
 we — hill, mountain  
 wi — bow  
 wi-də — old  
 wo-so — medicine  
 wom — bear  
 wom-bəŋ — dark  
 wom-də — black  
 wur, kunDi — avalanche  
 wur-çi-mo — bathe (vi.)  
 wurmo — bathe (vt.)  
 hwa — honey  
 hwa-nim — bee  
 hwanəm — far  
 hwē-mē — divorce  
 hwimo — call (v.)  
 hwommo — show (v.)  
 hwurmo — smoke (v.)  
 hwəl-tə — loose  
 ya-də — bad, unhappy  
 yadə-buddə-lemo — accuse (v.),  
 rebuke (v.)

yamo — back bite (v.)  
 yamo — sleep (v.)  
 yaŋ-pə — dusk  
 yaŋmo — prepare (v.)  
 yaŋti — river  
 yaŋti-thəm — bank of river  
 yat-təmo — hate (v.)  
 ye — kite  
 yē-ca-məŋ — feast  
 yēn — spring  
 yermo — cry out (v.), shout (v.)  
 yīŋgo — hips  
 yōŋ-kəl — ladle (used for dry things)  
 yōŋkəti — before  
 yu-cənto — downwards  
 yum-phən — behind  
 yuŋgo — buttocks  
 yu-tə, kōŋ-tə — deep  
 yutə-məni — shallow  
 yəbmo — stop (v.)  
 yək-ghwa — collapse (house) (v.)  
 yəmba — many (inanimate)  
 yəmmo — sow (v.)  
 yəmmo — stand up (v.)  
 yən-jamo — take (oath) (v.)  
 yər-tə — loud  
 hya — king  
 hyamo — lay down (vt.)  
 hyəmo — pour out (v.)  
 hyəkəm — yoke  
 hyəlba — bamboo

## English-Chaundangsi Glossary

a few — duma, citta	bathe (vi.) — wur-ci-mo
able (vt.) — tərmo	beam (wooden log) — thəŋ
above — ləcyəŋ	beans — soTTə
accept (vt.) — khurmo	bear — wom
accompany (with) (vt.) — satho-surmo	beard — ak tshum, cyo tsim
accuse (vt.) — yadā-budā-lemo	beat (vt.) — Dhuŋmo
afraid of (vt.) — byomo	bed bug — piku (IA)
after — ləre	bee — hwa-nim
again — əjyu	before — yonkəti
all — jəmma, ləiri	beg (vt.) — tho-ci-mo
anger — rusu (IA)	begin (v.) — juŋ-ci-mo
animal (domestic) — liŋɛ-mala	beginning — joŋ-si-mə
animal (wild) — pho-phyā	behind — yum-phən
ankle — pəgare	believe (vt.) — ser-ci-mo
another — gārə	bell metal — kəso (IA)
ant — hnoŋ-kəɔ	bell of animal — kwələŋ
apple — seb (IA)	bell of temple — bin
arm — rəŋ	belly — dən
armpit — cuguli	below — chyəŋ-kun
arrow — rim	betel leaf — pan (IA)
as soon as — chaTo-cyəŋ-chaTo	betel nut — supari (IA)
ash — pha	big, large — podə
ashamed of (vt.) — hramo	bind (bundle) (vt.) — phər-chemo
ask for (vt.) — hrumo	bind (join) (vt.) — Təmo
at once — ti-phak-ci	bird — nə-pya
autumn — nəmin	birth — jənmə (IA)
avalanche — wur, kunDi	bite (vt.) — tsemo
awake (v.) — dəo-ci-mo	bitter — khadə
back bite (vt.) — yamo	black — womdə
back — tshur	blanket — pəs, cyoto
backbone — luŋ	blind — mē məbət
bad — yadə	blood — ci
bamboo — hyəlba	bloom (v.) — jhemmo
banana — kela (IA)	blouse — cyuŋ
bank of river — yaŋti-thəm	blow (nose) (vt.) — cimo
bark (dog) (v.) — jhelmo	blow (wind) (v.) — phirmo
bark of tree — siŋ-ko	blue — timbu-rəŋ (sky colour)
barley — jɛ (IA)	blunt — mə-cəntə
bathe (vt.) — wurmo	boil (cook) (vt.) — kwəmo

bone—hre  
 book—libin  
 bow—wi  
 bowl—lintsə  
 bowl (for pulses)—kəntsə  
 boy—siri  
 braid—pisak tshum  
 brain—buddi (IA)  
 branch—həŋga  
 brass—pitəl (IA)  
 bravely—dhou-dhou  
 break (pots) (v.)—pəgwe  
 break (thread, stick) (vt.)—chyamo  
 break (pots, etc.) (vt.)—kwemo  
 breast, nipple—ma-nū  
 breath—səkh  
 breathe (v.)—sak-ci-mo  
 bride—byoli-çya  
 bride-groom—byolo  
 bright moon fortnight—lohla  
 bright (light)—chəntə  
 bring down (vt.)—hləmo  
 bring out (scoop) (vt.)—chyermo  
 bring (vt.)—hrəmo  
 brinjal—bəgun (IA)  
 broad, long—bhun̄tə  
 brown, gray—phadə  
 buffalo—bhəsi (IA)  
 build (vt.)—suŋmo  
 bulge (v.)—pərgən  
 bull—sāru (IA)  
 burn (fire) (v.)—Tomo  
 burn (hand, etc.) (vt.)—jimmo  
 burn (kindle) (vt.)—cemo  
 burn (v.)—lomo  
 bury (vt.)—təŋmo  
 bush—bhuru  
 butter—ləbu  
 buttermilk—buti  
 buttocks—yungo  
 buy (vt.)—tomo  
 calf—koləŋ-luk-tse

call (vt.)—hwimo  
 calves—pəpəl çya  
 cap (male)—cukti  
 carry (in hand) (vt.)—təŋə-kwəre  
 carry (vt.)—kwərmo  
 casually—khəja-guja  
 cat (female)—chai  
 cat (male)—chai-Dharu  
 catch (vt.)—tsummo  
 cave—pho  
 celebrate (v.)—mənamo (IA)  
 change (v.)—themo  
 cheap, easy—lotə  
 cheeks—hrəti  
 cheese—chirbi  
 chest—simə  
 chew (vt.)—kwemo  
 chicken—nə-pya-tsip-tse  
 child—senda, syəndə  
 chili—məŋdə  
 chin—cyo  
 chuckle (v.)—ruk-ci-mo  
 clarified butter—mər  
 clean—hratə  
 clear—jildə  
 climb down (v.)—hle-çi-mo  
 climb up (v.)—lok-çi-mo  
 close (door) (vt.)—gənmo  
 close (eyes, mouth) (vt.)—kəmmo  
 close—gərma  
 cloth—lukra, lugra  
 cloud—səka  
 clutch—lak-pum  
 coal—səl  
 cobra—nə-bu  
 cock—cər-pya  
 cold (to get) (v.)—cetə  
 cold (to feel cold) (v.)—khəgəni  
 collapse (house) (v.)—yək-ghwa  
 collapse (person) (v.)—tok-ci-mo  
 collide (v.)—dok-çi-mo

colour—rəŋ (IA)  
 colt (young horse)—thuru  
 comb—sip-tsui  
 comb (vt.)—rok-çi-mo  
 come (v.)—ramo  
 compare (vt.)—oŋga  
 complain (v.)—hasimo  
 continuously—khali-məntə  
 copper—phu  
 corner—ru  
 corpse—chaŋgo  
 costly—əkra (IA)  
 cot—bəŋ  
 cotton—kəpasu (IA)  
 cough (v.)—gul-çi-mo  
 couple—rithi-rithi-çya  
 cover (something) (vt.)—cyamo  
 cover (self) (v.)—phok-çi-mo  
 cow—sire  
 coward—byuk-kyā-li  
 crack (in earth)—hmě, mhě  
 creeper—siŋ-jyəŋ  
 crooked (curved)—kyo-rəktə  
 crop—kheti (IA)  
 cross (by jumping) (vt.)—ləŋmo  
 cross (by walking) (vt.)—thəŋmo  
 crow—ka  
 cry (v.)—yermo  
 cucumber—choŋ-kələn  
 curd—rən-tə-nu  
 curse (vt.)—kolo-coŋmo  
 custom—Thum-ca-ru  
 cut (tree) (vt.)—kemo  
 cut (with saw) (vt.)—ciramō (IA)  
 cut (grass) (vt.)—cəmo  
 cut (into pieces) (vt.)—thəm-sinmo  
 dance (v.)—Thummo  
 dark moon fortnight—phəla  
 dark—wom-bəŋ  
 day—jya  
 day—nicchə

day after tomorrow—nin-jya  
 day before yesterday—hra-jya  
 deaf—Tollya (IA)  
 death—kalo (IA)  
 deep—yutə, koŋtə  
 deer—khwəsər  
 defense—pa-sim  
 dew—sil  
 die (v.)—si-ci-mo  
 difficult—khadə  
 dig (vt.)—khwəmo  
 dirt—məla (IA)  
 dirty—mə-hratə  
 divide (vt.)—chu-ci-mo  
 divorce—hwə-mě  
 do (vt.)—lən-suŋmo  
 dog—nə-khui  
 donkey—boŋ-tse  
 door—morəŋ  
 dough—la-du  
 downwards—yu-cənto  
 drag (vt.)—semo  
 drink (vt.)—tuŋmo  
 drive (cattle) (vt.)—nəŋmo  
 drop (vt.)—phuŋmo  
 drown (animate) (v.)—juŋmo  
 drown (inanimate) (v.)—kəj-juŋmo  
 drum—dəmě  
 dry (v.)—cok-tshəmo  
 dry—chərtə  
 dry (vt.)—tshəmo  
 duck—bətək (IA)  
 dusk—yaŋ-pə  
 dye (vt.)—chyomo  
 ear—ratse  
 earth—dhərti (IA)  
 east—jər-nəm  
 eat (vt.)—jamo  
 echo—hum-si-ne  
 egg—tum  
 eight—jyəd



eighteen—cyəbjyε  
 eighty—jyəc-cha  
 eighty eight—jyəc-cha-jyəd  
 eighty five—jyəc-cha-ηai  
 eighty four—jyəc-cha-pi  
 eighty nine—jyəc-cha-gui  
 eighty one—jyəc-cha-tigə  
 eighty seven—jyəc-cha-hnis  
 eighty six—jyəc-cha-Tuggo  
 eighty three—jyəc-cha-sum  
 eighty two—jyəc-cha-nise  
 elbow—tse  
 eleven—cyəte  
 empty—saco  
 end—Təm  
 enjoy (vt.)—burt-təmo  
 extinguish (vt.)—pəj-jhyəη  
 eye brow—mit-tshuum  
 eye lashes—mit-tshuum  
 eye lid—mək-kəm  
 eye—mē  
 face—hu-mē  
 fall down (v.)—cərgə  
 family—mo-mal  
 fan (vt.)—phəreli-damo  
 fang—gər-so  
 far—hwanəm  
 fast—chaTo  
 fast (v.)—ro-hwə-si-mo  
 fasten (vt.)—toη-ci-mo  
 fat—cyodə, nəmtə  
 fat, grease, life—che  
 feast—yε-ca-məη  
 feather—rəη-pi  
 feel (vt.)—təmo  
 festival—tyar (IA)  
 field—re  
 fifteen—cyəbən  
 fifty—nasa  
 fifty eight—pisa-cibjya  
 fifty five—pisa-cyəbən

fifty four—pisa-cyəpi  
 fifty nine—pisa-cirgu  
 fifty one—pisa-cyəte  
 fifty seven—pisa-cyənni  
 fifty six—pisa-cyəTo  
 fifty three—pisa-cyəsuum  
 fifty two—pisa-cyəne  
 fight (vt.)—dak-ci-mo  
 fill (grain) (vt.)—hmōmo  
 fill (liquid) (vt.)—jemo  
 finger—lak-pum  
 fire—hmε  
 firewood—ciη  
 fish—nyā  
 fist—cip  
 five—ηai  
 flame—rap, hmē-rap  
 flexible—hnəp-si-də  
 floor—dyər  
 flour—hi  
 flower—phuli (IA)  
 fly (insect)—makha (IA)  
 fly (v.)—laη-gəni  
 foam—səmpalo  
 fodder—swo  
 fold (cloth) (vt.)—bamo  
 food, meal—duk-laη  
 foot—like, ligε  
 forbid (vt.)—tomo  
 forehead—puthra  
 forest—sera  
 forget (vt.)—kəl-lo-ci-mo  
 forty—pisa  
 forty eight—pisa-jyəd  
 forty five—pisa-ηai  
 forty four—pisa-pi  
 forty nine—pisa-gui  
 forty one—pisa-tiga  
 forty seven—pisa-hnis  
 forty six—pisa-Tuggo  
 forty three—pisa-sum  
 forty two—pisa-nise

four days after—pi-jya  
 four—pi  
 fourteen—cyæppi  
 fox—syalo (IA)  
 fragrant—bas (IA)  
 fresh—sontə  
 frog—pəlo  
 frost—bruudi  
 fruit—lo  
 full—kəbində  
 garden—bəgica (IA)  
 garlic—dəm  
 ginger—cin-rəm  
 girl—tsəmē  
 give (vt.)—damo  
 glacier—gəl  
 gloves—lak-suŋ, lak-ko  
 go, leave (v.)—demo  
 goat (bearable)—lasəŋ  
 goat (female)—cəm-tsə  
 goat (male)—la-məla  
 goat (uncastrated)—bokyo (IA)  
 God—sə  
 gold—jhəŋ  
 good—buiddə  
 gourd—kədu  
 gown belt—jyu-jyəŋ  
 gown—jhugo (for unmarried female)  
 granary—bun-cim  
 grass—tsi  
 grate, grind (vt.)—himo  
 graze (v.)—hrok-ci-mo  
 green—tində  
 ground—thəŋ  
 gums—nil  
 guts—paŋ-dən  
 hair—tshum  
 hammer—Thurjo  
 hand—la  
 hang (vt.)—təmmo  
 happy—budə

hard—saro  
 harvest time—kətigu-mətigu  
 hate (vt.)—yat-təmo  
 have (vt.)—əni  
 he—o  
 head—piça  
 headgear (for female)—cukti  
 headgear (for male)—bən-thuluk  
 hear (vt.)—ruŋ-ci-mo  
 heart—ci-ci  
 hearth—mē-lin  
 heaven—məhər  
 heavy—lotə  
 heel—khwəpa  
 height—əŋsida  
 hell—səpəŋ  
 help (vt.)—Doŋmo  
 here—hiche  
 hesitate (v.)—cyəmo  
 hide (self) (v.)—cya-ci-mo  
 hide (something) (vt.)—cyamo  
 high—əŋsidə  
 hill, mountain—we  
 hips—yingo  
 his, her—o-gə  
 hoe—boŋci  
 hold (vt.)—cəmo  
 hole—doŋ-tho  
 honey—hwa  
 horn—ru  
 horse—hrəŋ-pho  
 hot—təktə  
 house—cim  
 how—həno  
 hum (a tune) (v.)—nip-ci-mo  
 hundred and one—səi-hyər-tigə  
 hundred and two—səi-hyər-nise  
 hundred—səi  
 hunt (v.)—phi-ci-mo  
 husk—pu  
 husk (v.)—pu-themo

hut—chənni (IA)  
 I (1sg pronoun)—ji, je  
 ice—tilin  
 ill—kən  
 in front of—nuo-kun  
 incisors—nu-so, so  
 increase (liquid) (v.)—səmo  
 increase (stretch) (v.)—nomo  
 infant—balo (IA)  
 ink—məsi (IA)  
 insect—nəbu-nəba  
 insult (v.)—məi-kyamo  
 intestines—tsiri  
 invite (v.)—huica-thirmo  
 iron—nə-jhəŋ  
 iron shaft—phələm  
 jar, pot—ghəri (IA)  
 jaw—əlDua-hre  
 joints—tse  
 jump (over) (v.)—tik-bəŋmo  
 just now—itte  
 keep (v.)—tamo  
 kettle—tipri  
 key—tarəm  
 kidney—kha-sya  
 kill (v.)—səmo  
 king—hya  
 kite—ye  
 knead (v.)—dumə  
 knee—pe  
 knit (v.)—rəmmo  
 knot—khuci  
 know (v.)—pəmo  
 ladder—ləthəŋ  
 ladle (used for dry things)—yoŋ-kəl  
 ladle (for liquids)—cəkkyo  
 lake—choə  
 lamb—kur-tsa  
 language—lo  
 last—cyomo  
 last year—nəyən  
 lately—ittano

lay down (vi.)—kərtsimo  
 lay down (vt.)—hyamo  
 leaf—pat (IA)  
 leak (v.)—soŋmo  
 leech—joŋka (IA)  
 leg—ləge  
 lemon—cuku  
 lie (to tell) (v.)—syotamo  
 lift (vt.)—əŋmo  
 light (in weight)—myaŋtə  
 light (of moon)—hla-chən  
 light (of sun)—ni-chən  
 light (v.)—tomo  
 like that—əna-rok-tə  
 like this—hi-na-rok-tə  
 like (v.)—mən-ramo  
 lion—səŋ-wa  
 lips—ak-pli  
 listen (v.)—ruŋ-ci-mo  
 live (v.)—ni-ci-mo  
 liver—təiŋ  
 lizard (wild)—jhaŋ-ko  
 lock—gwəlcya  
 loin—tshur  
 long for (v.)—tsi-ramo  
 look after (v.)—oŋgə-somo  
 loose—hwəltə  
 loose-fit—mə-gəmtə  
 loud—yərtə  
 loudly—saro  
 louse egg—hrəcər  
 louse—nəre  
 low—hle-si-tə  
 lungs—luŋ-bər  
 maize—ghoga  
 mango—am (IA)  
 many (animate)—məta (IA)  
 many (inanimate)—yəmba  
 mare—hrəŋ-mo  
 mark—sim  
 marriage—Dhami

measure (grains) (v.) — pamo  
 measure (v.) — hnəŋmo  
 meat — cya  
 medicine — wo-so  
 meet (v.) — chimo  
 melon — khərbuja (IA)  
 melt (vi.) — thi-ci-mo  
 melt (vt.) — thimo  
 memory — tsi, tsi-ram  
 midnight — bhər-minchə  
 middle size — gun-dhak  
 milk (v.) — nu-chirmo  
 mind — mən (IA)  
 molar tooth — gəm-su  
 molasses — guru (IA)  
 mole — khure  
 monkey — bādər (IA)  
 month — hla  
 moon — hla  
 morning — bəŋkhər  
 mortar — pala  
 mosquito — həlkti  
 moss — na-kəl  
 moss (on the tree) — pəm-pu  
 mouse — nəpyu  
 mouth — ak  
 mud — kəcar  
 mule — De  
 mushroom — mok-cya  
 my, mine — ji-gə  
 nail — lak-çin  
 name (to give) (v.) — hmin-tamo  
 name — hnim  
 narrow — ghəktə  
 navel — pirr  
 near — niero (IA)  
 nearly — lo-lo-sə  
 neck — bana  
 need (v.) — cinto  
 needle — chyəb  
 nest — khuli  
 net — toŋ-yəŋ

new — nūdə  
 next — gəŋrə  
 next year — nəŋ-kho  
 night — minchə  
 nine — gui  
 nineteen — cyərgu  
 ninety — pyəl-te-səi  
 ninety eight — jyəc-cha-gə-cyəbjyəc  
 ninety five — jyəc-cha-gə-cyəbən  
 ninety four — jyəc-cha-gə-cyəpi  
 ninety nine — jyəc-cha-gə-cirgu  
 ninety one — jyəc-cha-gə cyəte  
 ninety seven — jyəc-cha-gə-cyanni  
 ninety six — jyəc-cha-gə-cyətTo  
 ninety three — jyəc-cha-gə-cyəsuum  
 ninety two — jyəc-cha-gə-cyəne  
 node (v.) — ma-nemo  
 north (right side) — tək-təm  
 nose — hnim  
 nostrils — hnim-Doŋ-Tho  
 obey (v.) — kəyə-runmo  
 obstruct (v.) — tomo  
 occupy (v.) — əpi-sunmo  
 offer, pay (v.) — damo  
 often — khəja-guja  
 oil — tela (IA)  
 oil (v.) — nemo  
 old (person) — səntə  
 old — widə  
 one thousand — həjar (IA)  
 one — tigə  
 onion — pyaj (IA)  
 only — ləŋ  
 open (door) (v.) — phomo  
 open (eyes) (v.) — Tomo  
 open (knot) (v.) — phərmo  
 open (mouth) (v.) — a-thomo  
 open — kə-bhəktə  
 orange — naraŋgi (IA)  
 our — iŋ-gə  
 ox — rəl-siŋĕ

paddy — ga  
 paint (v.) — rəŋə-semo  
 pair — joŋ  
 pajamas — khəse  
 palm — phə-la  
 parrot — sua (IA)  
 part — jəl  
 pastel — dʊm-təla  
 patella — pe-hre  
 path — əm  
 paw — hmẽ  
 peacock — mor (IA)  
 pebble — hrək-sa  
 peel out (v.) — khomo  
 peg — tok-sin  
 person — timi  
 phlegm — gul  
 pierce (v.) — como  
 pig — suŋər (IA)  
 pigeon — khwərən  
 pinch (v.) — sepi-cemo  
 place — bəŋ  
 place of worship — səThom-bəŋ  
 plank — roə  
 plant (v.) — ropemo  
 plaster (v.) — ləmmo  
 plate (for females) — khoyəŋ  
 plate (for males) — təli (IA)  
 play (v.) — hləŋmo  
 plough — khwətən  
 pluck (v.) — thomo  
 poison — duo  
 porcupine — boə  
 post (pillar) — cil, pil-pai  
 potato — alu (IA)  
 pound (v.) — Dhuyŋmo  
 pour out (v.) — hyemo  
 pray (v.) — nip-ci-mo  
 precipice — be-bəŋ  
 prepare (v.) — yaŋmo  
 price — molə (IA)  
 priest — ləhma

protect (v.) — dərmo  
 pungent — duktə  
 push (v.) — dirmo  
 put up (v.) — tamo  
 python — təŋ-bu  
 quarrel (v.) — cə-ci-mo  
 queen — rani (IA)  
 quickly — chaT'o  
 rabbit — phia  
 rain — nəm  
 rainy season — səl  
 read (v.) — hlok-ci-mo  
 ready — ka-jhoktə  
 rear (v.) — thoŋmo  
 rebuke (v.) — yadə-burdə-lemə  
 red — məŋdə  
 refuse (v.) — əhāmo  
 regularly — lagotar (IA)  
 reins — a-gəl  
 relatives — cya-ci  
 relax (v.) — hna-ci-mo  
 religion — dhərmə (IA)  
 reply (v.) — lən-thomo  
 resin (of pine) — lisu  
 return (v.) — thok-ci-mo  
 ribs — bhata  
 rice (cooked) — chaku  
 rice — phucəp  
 right — ghaktə  
 rinse (v.) — khəmmo  
 ripe (fruit) — chetta  
 ripe — po-hmintə  
 river — yaŋti  
 roast (in oil) (v.) — bhu-Themo  
 roast (on fire) (v.) — romo  
 roasted barley — po  
 roasted food — rom  
 rock — be  
 roll down (v.) — pərtə-suŋmo  
 roll up (v.) — gimmo  
 rolled — gin-si-də  
 roof — cim-yər-to (literally 'on the house')

roots—boTu  
 rope—phi  
 rotten—sidə  
 rough—khəs-rəktə  
 round—Dəlo  
 rub (v.)—nəmo  
 run away (stealing) (v.)—phoŋmo  
 rupee—cin-cin  
 sacrifice (v.)—samo  
 saliva—ak-silti  
 salt—cha  
 same—ruktə, ruksit  
 sand—bəlwa  
 say (v.)—lemo  
 scar—ghəu (IA)  
 scorpion—khwən  
 scratch (v.)—chyomo  
 scrub (v.)—khwemo  
 scythe—myanə (IA)  
 search (v.)—mamo  
 see (v.)—oŋmo  
 seek—pije  
 sell (v.)—rəŋmo  
 send off (v.)—la-yəmo  
 serve (food) (v.)—chərmo  
 set (sun) (v.)—ni-remo  
 seven—hnis  
 seventeen—cyənni  
 seventy—pyəl-jyəc-cha, Tukcha-ci  
 seventy eight—Tukcha-gə-cyəbjyɛ  
 seventy five—Tukcha-gə-cyəbən  
 seventy four—Tukcha-gə-cyəpi  
 seventy nine—Tukcha-gə-cyərgu  
 seventy one—Tukcha-gə-cyəte  
 seventy seven—Tukcha-gə-cyənni  
 seventy six—Tukcha-gə-cyəTTo  
 seventy three—Tukcha-gə-cyəsuum  
 seventy two—Tukcha-gə-cyəne  
 shake (vi.)—lo-ci-mo  
 shake (vt.)—lomo  
 shallow—yutə-məni

sharp—cəntə  
 shirt—khilta  
 shoes (woolen)—bək-tsuu  
 shoes—pola  
 shoot (v.)—pemo  
 short, small—midə  
 shoulder—rəŋ  
 shout (v.)—yərho  
 show (v.)—hwommo  
 shrink (v.)—cig-gurb  
 sickle—əkhən  
 side (left)—səŋ-la  
 side (right)—ta-la  
 silver—muul  
 sing (v.)—bəra-suŋmo  
 sit (v.)—coŋ-ci-mo  
 six—Tuggo  
 sixteen—cyəTTo  
 sixty—Tuk-cha  
 sixty eight—Tuk-cha-jyəd  
 sixty five—Tuk-cha-ŋəi  
 sixty four—Tuk-cha-pi  
 sixty nine—Tuk-cha-gui  
 sixty one—Tuk-cha-tigə  
 sixty seven—Tuk-cha-hnis  
 sixty six—Tuk-cha-Tuggo  
 sixty three—Tuk-cha-suum  
 sixty two—Tuk-cha-nise  
 skin—bə  
 skull—pu-ɕya  
 sky—tim-bu  
 sleep (v.)—yamo  
 slip (v.)—syomo  
 slope—bha  
 slow—səju  
 smell (v.)—hnimmo  
 smoke—khu  
 smoke (v.)—hwurmo  
 smooth—cyoktə  
 sneeze—jhim  
 sneeze (v.)—jhimmo  
 snot—hnɛp-ti

snow — hro  
 snow-fall — gun-cha  
 soak (v.) — cyamo  
 soft — næktə  
 soil — sa  
 sole — pətəl  
 sour — sirtə  
 south (left side) — sər-təm  
 sow (v.) — yəmmo  
 speak (v.) — phamo  
 spider — Doŋ-Doŋ-kali  
 spin (v.) — pəmmo  
 spinach — paliŋu (IA)  
 split (milk) (v.) — bitth-rəmo  
 split (wood) (v.) — piəlmo  
 spread (bed) (v.) — baŋ-səmo  
 spread (grains) (v.) — komo  
 spread (seed) (v.) — phemo  
 spread (tent) (v.) — chyara-tsumo  
 spring — tha  
 spring — yən  
 spring (v.) — poŋ-çi-mo  
 sprout — hləkər  
 squeeze (v.) — cimo  
 stale — basi (IA)  
 stand up (v.) — yəmmo  
 steal (v.) — khumo  
 stealthily — khu-çi-go  
 stick — duli  
 stinking — lətəktə  
 stir (v.) — komə  
 stitch (v.) — rummo  
 stop (v.) — yəbmo  
 straight — hmyuktə  
 straw — chəru  
 stream — khwa  
 strike (v.) — Thamo  
 strong — næmtə  
 suck (v.) — cip-cən  
 sugar — cini (IA)  
 summer — chyəpa  
 sun — ni

supporting pillar — phon-yu  
 suspect (v.) — sək-çi-mo (IA sək)  
 swallow (v.) — gimo  
 sweep (v.) — pəmo  
 sweet — chəktə, chyak-ta  
 swim (v.) — bōt-cəmo  
 swing (v.) — tənī-çi-mo  
 sword — kələk-chiri  
 tail — lim-pri  
 take (oath) (v.) — yən-jamo  
 take out (v.) — khəmmo  
 take (v.) — kwərmo  
 talk (v.) — a-bəjamo  
 taste — nyəmdə  
 taste (v.) — myaŋmo  
 tea — jya  
 teach (v.) — hrimo  
 tear — mət-ti  
 tear (v.) — pemo  
 temple — mər-konti  
 temple — səthan (IA)  
 ten — ci  
 tether (v.) — chimmo  
 that — əti-mətəŋ-gəni  
 their (dual) — usi-ni mige  
 their (pl.) — usi-ləige  
 their (pl.) — usi-gə  
 then — əti-bəktə  
 there — əche  
 these — hidi bəTTəho-məŋ  
 they (all) — usi jəmma, əti-bəŋ  
 they (pl.) — usi  
 they (two) — usi-ni, usi-nise  
 thick (liquid) — phetə  
 thigh — jəŋo (IA)  
 thin (liquid) — thitə  
 thin (objects) — ləktə  
 thirteen — cyəs-sum  
 thirty — sum-sa  
 thirty eight — nəssa-cyəbjye  
 thirty five — nəssa-cyəbən

- thirty four—nəssa-cyəpi  
 thirty nine—nəssa-cirgu  
 thirty one—nəssa-cyəte  
 thirty seven—nəssa-cyənni  
 thirty six—nəssa-cyəTTō  
 thirty three—nəssa-cyəsuum  
 thirty two—nəssa-cyəne  
 this, it—hidi  
 thorn—nə-tsi  
 those—əti-bəTTō-mən  
 thrash (wool) (v.)—phərmo  
 thread—bhe  
 three—sum  
 three days after—sum-jya  
 three days before—thə-suum-jya  
 three years ago—thə-sun-mən  
 thresh (grains) (v.)—tabmo, Dhugmo  
 throat—bhokro  
 throw (v.)—themo  
 thumb—bə-la  
 tie (v.)—guimo  
 tight-fit—gəmtə  
 till now—itta-wa-sə  
 till then—ələn-wa-sa  
 time—jigu  
 tobacco—təmaku (IA)  
 today—thīyā  
 toe—lak-pum  
 tomorrow—məci  
 tongs—kəptsə  
 tongue—jəbli (IA)  
 tooth—su, so  
 towards—cənto  
 tree—ciŋ  
 tremble (v.)—Dhummo  
 trust (v.)—lo-demo  
 twelve—cyəne  
 twenty—nəssa  
 twenty eight—nəssa-jyəd  
 twenty five—nəssa-ŋəi  
 twenty four—nəssa-pi  
 twenty nine—nəssa-gui  
 twenty one—nəssa-tigə  
 twenty seven—nəssa-hnis  
 twenty six—nəssa-Tuggo  
 twenty three—nəssa-suum  
 twenty two—nəssa-nise  
 two—niç  
 two years after—dəyen  
 two years ago—rugən  
 understand (v.)—tsi-ramo  
 unhappy—yadə  
 untie (v.)—phərmo  
 upwards—tho-cənto  
 urine—chyak-ca  
 use (v.)—se-cimo  
 usually—amtor-ko (IA)  
 utensils—bhənDo (IA)  
 valley—raju  
 vegetables—dimti  
 verandah—Doŋ-her  
 vomit (v.)—loŋmo  
 wall—bəŋ-phəl  
 walnut—kha  
 want (v.)—cimmo  
 wash (animals) (v.)—niŋĕ-urmo  
 wash (clothes) (v.)—chilmo  
 wash (floor) (v.)—lummo  
 wash (hands) (v.)—urmo  
 water—ti  
 water-pot—poli  
 we (all)—in-jəmma, in-ləiri  
 we (pl. excl.)—ni  
 we (two)—in-ni  
 weak—thutə  
 weave (v.)—rəmmo  
 week—həpta (IA)  
 weep (v.)—temo  
 west—re-nəm  
 wet (to get) (v.)—thimo  
 wet (to make) (v.)—cyamo  
 wet—thitə  
 what—khe



wheat—rəje  
 when—o-ləŋ-pa  
 where—ulo  
 whisper—rartsə  
 white—cidə  
 who (sg.)—khəmi  
 who (pl.)—khəmi-khəmi  
 whole—ləmma  
 whom—khəmi-ja  
 whose—khəmi-gɛ  
 widow—rāDi (IA)  
 widower—rāDo (IA)  
 win (v.)—jitə (IA)  
 window—tibari (IA)  
 wing—rəŋ  
 winter—khəpa  
 wool—məla-tsum, tshum  
 worship—thomə  
 worship (v.)—thomo  
 wring (v.)—cimo  
 write (v.)—rimo  
 yak (cross-bred; male)—jho  
 yak (cross-bred; female)—jho-mo  
 yak (female)—gəl  
 yak (male)—Dumo  
 year—bərəs (IA)  
 yeast—bəmo  
 yellow—hledə  
 yes—ā  
 yesterday—nyarə  
 yoke—hyəkəm  
 yoke string—Dāri (IA)  
 you (all)—gəni jəmma, gəni ləiri  
 you (pl.)—gəni  
 you (sg.)—gɛ  
 you (two)—gəni-ni  
 young—jyodə  
 your (pl.)—gəni ləige  
 your (sg.)—nə-gɛ