Dictionary of Chepang

A Tibeto-Burman language of Nepal
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Dictionary of Chepang

A Tibeto-Burman language of Nepal

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To my wife Kathleen,
for her support over the years
and to our daughter Linda,
no longer with us
# Table of contents

Preface ix

Introduction 1
1 Language and location 1
2 Dialects 2
3 Economy and culture 3
4 History of contact 3
5 Previous studies 5
6 Aim and scope of the dictionary 5
7 Features of interest 7
8 Orthography 10
9 Structure of an entry 12
10 Order of alphabet 13
11 Abbreviations 13

References 16

Chepang–English 19

English–Chepang 307

Appendix 1: Functional forms 491

Appendix 2: Semantic fields 497
2.1 Body parts and related terms 497
2.2 Fauna 504
2.2.1 Birds 504
2.2.2 Fish 507
2.2.3 Insects 508
2.2.4 Mammals 512
2.2.5 Molluscs 513
2.2.6 Reptiles 513
2.2.7 Worms, leeches 514
2.3 Flora 514
  2.3.1 Fungus 514
  2.3.2 Plants 515
2.4 Heart metaphors 523
2.5 Kinship and related terms 526
2.6 Manufactured articles 529
2.7 Places (cosmological) 534
2.8 Spirits and gods 535
2.9 Temporal terms 539
Preface

This dictionary contains about 7,800 Chepang entries in the main Chepang–English section and 13,500 items in the English–Chepang finderlist. There are also appendices containing listings for various semantic fields, such as Flora and Fauna. The material was collected in Nepal mostly during the period 1968–76.

Many of the lexical items are no longer in common use, so this dictionary provides a record of a passing era of the Chepang language.

Although every effort has been made to avoid errors and inconsistencies it is inevitable, in a work of this size, that these will occur. The alternative would be to delay publication until it is perfected—probably never! The latter, I feel, would be an even greater omission as it would mean the irretrievable loss of a vital part of Chepang culture.

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my thanks to the people of Maiserang village for their help in compiling this work, and especially to Bhabikan Chepang, whose explanations provided the basis of most of the glosses in the Chepang–English section. His expert knowledge of the jungle, of hunting and gathering, of Chepang culture, folklore and religion went a long way towards making this dictionary possible.

I would also like to thank Alice Davis for her work in typesetting, and the staff of Pacific Linguistics, especially Joan Birnie, for their help in preparing this dictionary for publication.
Introduction

1 Language and location

Chepang is a Tibeto-Burman language spoken by about 30,000 people living almost exclusively in the Makwanpur, Chitwan and the southern parts of the Gorkha and Dhading districts of south-western central Nepal. Geographically this area is part of the outer foothills of the Himalayas. It consists of the Mahabharat Range and its branching spurs, lying immediately north of the lowland Terai region. Most of the Chepang live at an altitude of between 800 and 1,500 metres in very rugged and partially forested hills, though in recent years some have migrated to lower areas.

As far as language classification is concerned, Shafer (1966) placed Chepang, along with Magar and Hayu (Vayu), in the West-Central Himalayish section of the Bodic division of Sino-Tibetan. Benedict (1972) placed the language in the Bahing-Vayu nucleus of Tibeto-Burman, where Chepang and Vayu form a subgroup within this nucleus, separate from the Kiranti (Rai-Limbu) languages. Newari stands in an uncertain relationship to these two subgroups.

The language is known as ‘Chepang’ to other Nepalis but is called Cyo?baŋ by the people themselves. A folk-etymology of the name refers to an origin myth in which their first ancestors emerged from cracks in rocks (baŋ meaning ‘rock’ plus cyo? meaning ‘tip of’ or, by an extension of the basic meaning, ‘recent generation of a lineage’). The most likely explanation, however, is the last one given in Caughley (1982:2). That is, the name comes from a root meaning ‘person’ (cf. co? in goy.co? ‘man’ and mom?.co? ‘woman’, also zo, an endonym for the Mizo and other related peoples) plus a classifier or collective term for humans (cf. -pa in the names ‘Sherpa’, ‘Lhopa’ and ‘Khampa’, also the numeral classifier for humans -ban in the Western Bujheli dialect of Chepang itself). The Nepali name ‘Chepang’ is evidently a corruption of Cyo?baŋ. Officially the Chepang (except the Bujheli group) are known as ‘Praja’ (from Nepali praja ‘subject’) and this is the name they often give to strangers (see Gurung 1989:116).

2 Dialects

On the basis mostly of morphological evidence (see Caughley 1982) the Chepang language can be divided into three dialects:

a) the Eastern dialect (including the Maiserang area used as the basis for this dictionary) with Northern and Far Eastern sub-dialects.
b) the South-Western, which is basically a transition between the Eastern and Western dialects.
c) the Western (with Bujheli as the main sub-dialect).

As well as the morphological differences there are also a number of phonological and lexical differences that distinguish these dialects.
The main phonological differences are:

a) The front and back non-high vowels, e and o, are considerably higher (close-mid [e] and [o]) in the Western and South-Western dialects than they are in the Eastern (Maiserang) dialect (open-mid [e] and [o]). Even the Northern sub-dialect differs from Maiserang in this respect, having the higher vowel positions. This upward shift of vowel position represents a movement towards that of the equivalent Nepali vowels and almost certainly is due to the stronger influence of Nepali in the Western and Northern parts of the region.

b) The Western and South-Western dialects, along with the Northern sub-dialect, allow the combination dental (t or d) plus r in syllable-initial position, a combination not found in the Maiserang area, as, for example, in Western tranh ‘comb’, Eastern kranh.

c) Initial partly voiced resonants in the Eastern dialect correspond generally to breathy initials in the other dialects. That is, Eastern [r] corresponds to [r] elsewhere, as in (Eastern) hrus (other dialects) rhus ‘bone’, where the combination [r] indicates partial voicing, and [r] indicates breathiness.

d) Aspirated voiced plosives in the Eastern dialect are replaced by the corresponding voiceless aspirated plosives in the Western dialect, as in Eastern bham-, Western pham- ‘white’. However, this is only true for roots of Chepang origin; aspirated voiced plosives do occur in Nepali loans in the west (e.g. bhat ‘cooked rice’).

e) Voiceless plosives in a (word) final position are often unreleased in the Western dialect; this is not the case for Eastern Chepang.

f) There is a significant difference in the occurrence of the glottal phoneme ? for the two dialects. In the Western dialect the glottal has a very minimal functional load, in contrast to Eastern Chepang. In fact for the Western dialect the contrast has almost vanished, whereas in the Eastern dialect there are many minimal pairs in which the presence of glottal contrasts with its absence, both for nouns and verbs. For nouns there are the pairs la ‘rope’ and la? ‘arrow’, nyam ‘sun’ and nyam? ‘grasshopper’.

In the nouns of Western Chepang, however, these pairs do not exist, one of the members of each pair being replaced by Nepali (‘arrow’ and ‘grasshopper’ in the pair shown above) or another lexical item. Some of the older men did remember the Chepang for ‘grasshopper’, but did not make the contrast between that and ‘sun’ consistently. For verbs in Eastern Chepang there is the pair ?al.nay ‘I go’ versus ?al?.nay ‘I take’. In the corresponding verbs of Western Chepang there are normally simultaneous morphological differences (al.nay ‘I go’ versus al?.nu ‘I take’). However, verb roots which have a final glottal in Eastern Chepang (or a falling pitch—see Section 8, Orthography) do tend also to have a falling pitch in the Western dialect, though it is mid-falling rather than high-falling. There is also some preglottalisation of initial resonants in the latter dialect, though this is evidently subphonemic (e.g. pyleam ‘road’).

As far as the lexicon is concerned a basic vocabulary (such as that of the Swadesh list) shows very few differences—the most significant of these is the retention, in the west, of the common Tibeto-Burman form puh for ‘head’. The Eastern dialect has talay for this item. Almost all terms relating to hunting and gathering, and basic living, are common to all dialects. There are, as might be expected, more differences in...
the less basic vocabulary and there seems to be more reliance on Nepali loans in the Western dialect and the Northern sub-dialect.

The main dialect described in this dictionary is, as mentioned above, the Eastern dialect. This is spoken in the Chepang region east of the Lothar River and south of the main Mahabharat Range. Unless otherwise indicated words and examples are from this dialect. Entry words that are from another dialect have the gloss followed by an abbreviation indicating the dialect or sub-dialect in which it is found (e.g. '(B)' indicates the word is from the Bujheli sub-dialect of Western Chepang—see 'Abbreviations').

3 Economy and culture

Over the past few generations the Chepang have changed from a semi-nomadic to a settled way of life, with the result that, for food supplies, they now rely more on the produce of permanent fields than on the forest. Some slash-and-burn agriculture is still practised however, and the forest is still an important supplementary source of food, especially wild yams, during the lean period before the new year's crops. The marked deforestation that has occurred in recent years with migration into the area has meant that this supplementary source is now rapidly dwindling.

The fact that, in many areas, the Chepang still live close to the jungle is supported by the way they are completely at home in the forest, even at night, also by their wide knowledge of jungle lore, their skill at hunting and gathering, and their rich vocabulary for plants and animals (see Appendix 2). Some of the vocabulary relating to hunting and gathering may well be unique to Chepang. For example, the verb ceh- means 'to bind sticks to a large tree in order to climb it'. Another verb tyuyu?- means 'to ascend or descend a tree by a branch (not by the main trunk)'. The verb ghyup- describes the curved trajectory of a thrown object and is used when aiming at an object far down a hillside—in contrast to chyolo?-, which is used for a direct throw. Another pair of words are pan- and payh-, which have the basic meaning of 'go out from' and 'return to', in relation to a base or campsite.

The Chepang way of life continues to show influences of its hunting and gathering origins. It is a very egalitarian society in that women have effective equality with men, and there is no social ranking or structure outside the family. There are no Chepang terms for 'chief' or 'leader', nor for 'village'. Preference is given to young and fit adults, and sometimes elderly persons were sent out from the main household to survive by themselves in the forest, or in remote fields. As mentioned before, the Chepang are completely at home in the forest, day or night, but feel out of place in towns and cities. Until very recently none lived in urban or semi-urban areas.

4 History of contact

According to the testimony of the Chepang themselves, supported by that of Hodgson (1848), it is only within the last few generations that they have, as a group, begun to settle and practise permanent field agriculture. Prior to this they lived a nomadic, or semi-nomadic life, subsisting by hunting and gathering, supplemented by slash-and-burn
agriculture. At this stage, a century or so ago when the hills were still heavily forested, they must have had the territory almost completely to themselves, with the exception perhaps of one or two larger, more fertile valley floors.

Westwards, across the Narayani River, was the traditional home of the Magar, while across the Trisuli River to the north-west were the Gurung and more directly north, the Tamang. Living in the fertile and well-developed Kathmandu Valley to the north-east were the Newar and, in the low areas to the south-east, the Danuwar Rai. In the wide valley of the Rapti River to the south-west were settlements of Tharu, an indigenous people who today, like the Danuwar Rai, have an Indo-Aryan language. Speakers of all these languages can still be found in the regions mentioned above, though there has been a considerable influx of other peoples from outside the general area.

At times the Chepang must have come into contact with the completely nomadic Kusunda, a hunting people whose language affiliation is unknown. The Chepang traditionally regard them as hostile, saying that the Kusunda would shoot them on sight. Within living memory the Kusunda have not been found in the main Chepang territory and the few remaining survivors of the Kusunda live today on the other side of the major rivers.

The country to the south, across the Rapti River, is very broken, and still covered with malaria-infested jungle, forming a barrier between the Chepang region and the North-Indian Gangetic plains. The hills to the east are very rugged and sparsely populated, apart from a river valley which formed part of the old route to Kathmandu from India, before the present road was constructed in 1956. The nearest indigenous peoples to the south-east are the Danuwar Rai who, like the Tharu, live in the river valleys. North and east of the Danuwar are the Hayu, who live in hills at a similar altitude to that of the Chepang and who speak a Tibeto-Burman language. Their area is several days journey away from the Chepang region and the two groups were unknown to each other.

The first outsiders to move permanently right into the area where the Chepang lived were probably the Magar and Gurung, being pushed eastwards themselves by migrations of Indo-Aryan peoples in the west. They also took part in the conquest of the Kathmandu Valley by Prithiwi Narayan Shah (around 1767) and may have settled in the northern part of the Chepang region on their return. The Magar and Gurung are, like the Hayu, Tibeto-Burman peoples and it is in areas where they have settled that the Chepang are most advanced agriculturally and least distinctive in culture and language. Over the past few centuries also the Nepali-speaking Brahmin and Chetri castes had infiltrated along the major river valleys into the more accessible and fertile parts of the interior. However, because of their caste restrictions and widely different ethnic background they did not settle closely with the Chepang, as did the Magar and Gurung. Rather they tended to keep themselves apart socially and culturally, interrelating with the forest-dwellers mainly as employers of labour. Unlike many other ethnic groups in Nepal and India the Chepang do not employ Brahmins for religious rites.

The Tamang are evidently much more recent arrivals, having entered from the north in the past few generations only. But their intrusion has been much deeper than that of the Indo-Aryans, and even of the Magar and Gurung settlers, since the Tamang have settled in poorer areas formerly occupied only by Chepang and their caste status is roughly equivalent. At first they settled on the higher slopes of the Mahabharat Range,
in colder areas where they could survive with their better housing. Later they moved down and took over the best Chepang fields in the valleys and on the lower slopes.

As a result of these incursions there are few communities remaining today which are purely Chepang, the non-Chepang always being the economically and socially dominant group. The Tamang, however, have had little linguistic or cultural influence on the Chepang, presumably because of the recentness of contact.

Another movement of significance in the past 30 years is a reverse migration of people, especially Brahmin and Chetri, out of the hill regions to the rich, but formerly malarial lowlands. This has resulted in some districts becoming almost entirely Chepang again in population, though usually the place of the former landowners is taken by members of other groups, such as Tamang or Newari.

The area from which the material for this dictionary was obtained, Maiserang village of Makwanpur district, was largely isolated from all but the last of the migrations, that of the Tamang. The building of the east-west road along the southern border of their area in 1958 brought about a major change in the region and provided for many their first sight of the outside world—wheeled vehicles, shops, radios and the occasional Western foreigner. The Chepang, however, tend to travel less now since they can trade their goods and buy cloth, salt, pots and other items at the roadside bazaar, instead of going to Kathmandu, or to the Bhikna Thori railhead in India as they did in the past.

5 Previous studies

The earliest known work on Chepang is that of B.H. Hodgson, a former British Resident in Nepal, who carried out a considerable amount of investigation of the non-Indo-Aryan languages of the Indian subcontinent. He gave Chepang glosses for about 300 items (Hodgson 1848, 1857). Although he did not record phonetically, and did not recognise the glottal/falling tone phoneme (see Section 8, Orthography), he is generally accurate and gives a valuable insight into the basic Chepang vocabulary of 150 years ago. A comparison of his lists with present-day dialects shows that he probably used speakers from the Far Eastern sub-dialect which, not surprisingly, is found near the old foot road to Kathmandu from India and would have been relatively easily accessed.

All other vocabularies, prior to 1970, were evidently taken from Hodgson’s records. These include Hunter (1868) and Forbes (1877, 1878, 1881). Various other linguists who classified Chepang also used Hodgson’s data. These include Konow (in Grierson 1909), Shafer (1966), Benedict (1972), and Voegelin and Voegelin (1964). Since 1979, however, there have been a number of publications based on new data by Bandhu, Dahal and Caughley (see References).

6 Aim and scope of the dictionary

The purpose of this dictionary is to provide as complete a record as possible of the Chepang vocabulary for linguists and others (such as aid workers) interested in this language. A somewhat modified and reduced form of this dictionary, with Devanagri (Nepali script) entry words and glosses is presently being prepared. It is hoped that this
modified version will be of value to the Chepang people themselves, in recording and preserving the language, and also of use to other local people.

In order to achieve the above mentioned goal, while keeping the size of the dictionary within practical limits, some restrictions have been placed on the inclusion of borrowings. In general no borrowed word has been included in this dictionary if there is a Chepang equivalent, or if it relates to new cultural actions, items or ideas that were not originally part of everyday life—‘new’ being taken somewhat arbitrarily to mean post-1960, after the first road was built near the area. Since the Chepang were not at all accustomed to travelling, especially outside their own area, the coming of the road (and the accompanying shops and people) was a highly significant event and brought about important changes in their way of life, especially for their economy (see also ‘History of Contact’ above). I first recorded the language some eight years after the work on the road had begun, when it was still not too difficult to determine what the earlier way of life, and language, was like.

As far as compiling the dictionary was concerned, several strategies were used. The most fruitful of these was to generate word roots (generally verbal) and then to try these for meaning with a speaker of the language. Because Chepang verb roots (and many nouns also) are monosyllabic, with rules limiting initial and final consonants, such a task was in the realms of possibility. The initial list of generated roots consisted of some 20,000 in all. Some sets of these proved unproductive and in the end about 14,000 were tested by combining them with the suffix -na?. This suffix gives the third person non-past tense with verbs and also, with nouns, the meaning ‘characterised by that noun’ (e.g. baŋ-na? meaning ‘stony’ where baŋ means ‘stone, rock’).

The results of this word root generation were combined with those obtained by the more standard techniques of word search and elicitation, using a very large corpus of text and notes over a twenty-year period. The result, presented in this dictionary, is a fairly exhaustive listing of the lexical items (some 7,800 entries) of the Maiserang dialect of Chepang, subject to the restrictions mentioned above.

The main areas still not fully covered would include onomatopoeic forms, plant names, and other words with polysyllabic roots. Since these areas are relatively limited this would suggest that the total Chepang vocabulary of a knowledgeable speaker would consist of around 10,000 items.

The English–Chepang section was formed by computer reversal (heavily edited) from the Chepang–English entries. Every one of the Chepang–English entries, therefore, should have at least one corresponding English–Chepang entry.

Appendix 2 contains sets of items (listed by English gloss) from semantic fields that are large and specialised. They can therefore be conveniently referred to outside the main English–Chepang section of the dictionary. Shorter lists (such as those for bats, ants etc.) occur both in the main section and in Appendix 2 but longer lists (such as those for flora and fauna) are restricted, for reasons of space, to Appendix 2 and only the headings occur in the main section.

This present dictionary supersedes the Chepang word list given in Hale (1973, vol.4). It does not contain grammatical information, apart from a listing of functional forms. For an outline of Chepang grammar and also for maps of the area see especially Caughley (1982).
7 Features of interest

Partial Synonyms

Languages of the Tibeto-Burman family have long been known to possess sets of words (doubles, triplets or even larger sets) that are related both phonologically and semantically by minimal contrasts (Wolfenden 1936; Matisoff 1978). This phenomenon is most commonly found in verbs where a single phonological contrast, especially in initial or final segments (or a suprasegmental feature), corresponds with a semantic or grammatical contrast (such as causative versus non-causative, transitive versus intransitive etc.). There are a number of such sets (sometimes called ‘word-families’) in Chepang. These include pairs of roots such as \( ?al- \) ‘go’, \( ?al?- \) ‘take’; \( klim- \) ‘submerged’, \( klim?- \) ‘cover (with soil)’; \( plaw- \) ‘inverted’, \( plaw?- \) ‘invert’, where the presence or absence of a glottal corresponds to a transitive-intransitive distinction. This transitivity distinction is no longer formed by a productive process and, in the case of many pairs such as \( pan- \) ‘go out from a centre’, \( pan?- \) ‘tie around’; \( wa?- \) ‘come’, \( wan?- \) ‘bring’, there have been other semantic and phonological shifts which tend to obscure the relationship.

Chepang, however, is very unusual in possessing sets of roots, in particular verb roots, which exhibit a vowel gradation corresponding to differences in the intensity of the action, or even in the size of a participant involved in the action or state described. Sets of this kind include \( sim?- \) ‘subside slightly (fever)’, \( syum?- \) ‘subside somewhat’, \( sem?- \) ‘subside considerably’, \( sam- \) ‘subside completely’, and also \( krin- \) ‘pick out small burrs’, \( kran- \) ‘pick out medium-sized burrs’, \( kran- \) ‘pick out large burrs’. Such a gradation has been described for onomatopoeic words, and for onomatopoeic related adverbials in Sunwar (Schulze 1987), but is rare for regular verb roots.

The members of sets of vowel graded roots (unlike members of the transitive–intransitive pairs given above) are usually described by Chepang speakers as synonymous. It was only after lengthy investigation that their differences emerged. It is these sets of roots, along with the word families mentioned above (plus some other words that the Chepang describe as synonyms, but which evidently differ slightly in meaning), that are listed as partial synonyms in this dictionary. For further discussion of this vowel gradation see Caughley (1997).

Reduplication

A number of verbs have derived forms in which the vowel of the original root is reduplicated, the resulting sense being that of repetition or continuation (or sometimes intensification) of the action, as, for example, \( tyop- \) ‘drip’, \( tyopo- \) ‘dripping’; \( hlaw- \) ‘toss (tree in wind)’, \( hlawa- \) ‘be tossing’. The process is evidently no longer productive and, as a consequence, there is sometimes a semantic shift or even loss of one member of a pair, as in \( ?ap- \) ‘have thirst’, \( ?apa- \) ‘be hot (person)’; \( ren- \) ‘knock askew’, \( rene- \) ‘vibrate wings’ while for \( kropo- \) ‘patter (rain)’ there is no corresponding verb \( kropo- \).

Onomatopoeic forms

The Chepang language has a very rich and varied set of onomatopoeic words, as a glance through the dictionary will confirm (they are indicated by the word class abbreviation ‘onom.’). If the adjectival nouns are included there are more than 1,000
onomatopoeic forms, out of a total of 7,800 entries. Since it is onomatopoeic words that have been the least thoroughly collected they could well form 15 to 20 per cent of the total vocabulary—no small proportion.

Because they are so many in number it is not surprising that this class of words has its own subcategories with their own phonological and syntactic rules. They are fairly easily distinguished by the fact that they often have polysyllabic roots, in contrast to the normal monosyllabic noun and verb roots, and reduplication is freer than it is for verbs. Moreover, onomatopoeic words are normally followed by the enclitic -ta 'such, in such a way', though there is a subclass which appears to not take this morpheme.

As far as reduplication is concerned, one subclass reduplicates as a whole, usually to indicate continued movement. An example of this is ?omhali, as in:

*yompay ?omhali ?omhali ta wahna?* 'The bear lumbers along.'

Another subclass reduplicates only the last syllable, as in:

*wylapay pyululita wahna?* 'The marten trots along.'

Some onomatopoeic expressions are formed with a pair of words in which the second of the pair is the same as the first, but with one consonant or vowel changed, as in:

?ahram dahram 'very thirsty', gadya badya 'struggling'

What appears to be another subclass of these words are pairs that may be joined by the normal conjunctive suffix -ma?, as with ?al bhal in:

?alama? bhalota say?nasa 'I have a feeling (of sadness)'.

Another feature of onomatopoeic words is that they may be preceded by an attributive verb root, normally one referring to colour. This adds an overlay of colour to the basic meaning of the onomatopoeic word. An example is na.cya? 'sit upright' used with gal 'black', as in:

*galacya?ta jayakani* 'They (the gods) made him black and sitting upright.'

Languages such as Chepang contradict the widespread belief that onomatopoeic forms are relatively few in number and that they do not form part of the system of language.

**Adjectives and adverbs**

The Chepang language has very few true adjectives or adverbs, their place being taken by onomatopoeic words, by roots that are morphologically verbs (that is, these roots take the normal verb affixation, including tense markers) or sometimes by nouns. These verbs in Chepang that have an adjectival or attributive function are categorised in this dictionary as 'attributive' verbs since they have attributive as well as predicative functions, rather like the English word 'hurt' in 'my hurt knee' and 'my knee hurts'. A verb of this type in Chepang is jok- 'fast, quick, vigorous' which can be used adjectivally, as in jok?o manta 'a quick person' or predicatively in ?ow?pay jok?ole? 'He is quick'.

Adverbial functions are also carried out by this same set of attributive verb roots. For example, the verb jok- mentioned above can combine in an adverbial function with wah- 'go about' in the sentence ?ow? jokta wahna? to give 'He goes about quickly'.
Instrumental type adverbials are often just a noun, as in bajye?i la besar cyanaw ‘The grandmother dyes the thread with saffron’.

Sometimes nouns are used to carry out functions that adjectives perform in other languages. An example is kranh which means ‘an upward slope’ and takes locative suffixes, as do regular nouns. For the English sentence ‘The path is very steep’ the most common equivalent would be ?a?a kranh muna?, literally ‘There is much upward slope’, or ?i lyam kranhle? ‘This path is an upward slope (emphatic)’.

Closely related to this is the presence of a class of words that might be termed ‘adjectival nouns’ since they are neither true nouns nor true adjectives. Their occurrence is restricted almost entirely to the complement of descriptive clauses, as in ?owpay kramala ‘He is a fat (person)’. They do not normally occur before nouns (as do adjectives), nor after adjectives (as do nouns). They also differ from true noun and adjective roots in that usually they have more than one syllable—in fact in form they are more like onomatopoeic words but they are not followed by -tao. Occasionally, however, they are clearly relatable to noun and verb roots, as with no.lrok ‘deaf person’ (from no ‘ear’, plus lrok ‘distant’). These nouns are commonly used as nicknames, and since, like onomatopoeic forms, the vowels indicate the relative size of the referent, the nicknames may have to change over time. Thus a girl who, as a small child, was called pintini ‘(small) sleeping one’ because of the way she lay when asleep, later, as an adult became known as pyantana ‘(large) sleeping one’.

Nepali loans

Verbs that are borrowings from Nepali are often readily distinguishable by the fact that a ‘a’ is added to the Nepali root, as in para- < Nepali par- ‘befall’. However, if the Nepali root ends in a vowel, or if the loan is a Transitive/Causative (with an ‘-au’ suffix), no a vowel is added.

Word order

Although Chepang has an SOV (verb final) word order it will be noticed from the examples that in many instances there are noun phrases following the verb. This is because most of the examples are taken from text without modification, and, in actual Chepang speech, there is considerable use of what may be called an ‘afterthought’ process, whereby one or more constituents of a sentence are added after the sentence proper, for clarity. Thus in the example for ?a.pa ‘father’ the illustration is: ray chyap?alna?co ?amanis ?apa ‘The two go to clear the field—the mother and father’.

For further discussion of this and how it may relate to verbal affixation see Caughley (1982).

Whistle speech

Chepang is rare, perhaps unique amongst Asian languages in that there is a whistled form of speech, produced by whistling at the same time as words are articulated. Its use appears to be restricted completely to hunting situations. A description of whistle speech is outside the scope of this present dictionary, but it has been dealt with in an earlier article (Caughley 1976).
Cognitive similarity

Languages differ in the way they divide up and label cognitive space. Chepang is particularly shape and movement oriented, not function oriented. In other words actions are more likely to be covered by a single lexeme if they are similar in the type of movement or visual appearance involved, rather than because of similar function. A few of the many instances are: *taw*- ‘curve upwards, swoop upwards in flight (birds)’; *tyuyh*- ‘curved and pointed, taper off (of flow)’; *chyah*- ‘flatten soil, rinse (rice) food off hands’; *nyo*- ‘dab food, push plant in soil’; *hej.ka*- ‘hang across, work in line, be an edge to cloud cover’; *prayh*- ‘swim (human), play flute, speak’ (all of which involve the flapping of various appendages) in contrast to *sañ*- ‘swim (fish)’. Two examples where the function is similar but the action (and hence the lexeme) differs are: *dyaw7*- ‘dig (human, with an instrument)’ and *hwarh*- ‘dig (animal, with forepaws)’.

The result is that in a language like Chepang there are many words for actions such as ‘cut’ and ‘pull’ depending on the more specific type of action involved.

8 Orthography

The following are the orthographical conventions used in this dictionary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants:</th>
<th>Labial</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>(Post)alveolar</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plosives:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless</td>
<td><em>p</em></td>
<td><em>t</em></td>
<td><em>c</em> (Affricate)</td>
<td><em>k</em></td>
<td><em>?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced</td>
<td><em>b</em></td>
<td><em>d</em></td>
<td><em>j</em> (Affricate)</td>
<td><em>g</em></td>
<td><em>h</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricatives</td>
<td><em>s</em></td>
<td><em>f</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasals</td>
<td><em>m</em></td>
<td><em>n</em></td>
<td><em>l</em></td>
<td><em>η</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral</td>
<td><em>r</em></td>
<td><em>s</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trill</td>
<td><em>w</em></td>
<td><em>y</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semivowels</td>
<td><em>o</em></td>
<td><em>a</em></td>
<td><em>e</em></td>
<td><em>u</em></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Vowels:

Close: *i*  Central: *u*  Back: *a*  Rounded: *o*  Open: *e*  Front: *i*  Middle: *o*

Note: Nepali and Hindi source words may contain the additional phonemes *T, D* (retroflexed plosives) and *N* (symbolising nasalisation of the preceding vowel).

The chart shown above is based on the simplest analysis of the consonants. In this view all consonants (except *s* and *?) can combine with *h* to give aspirated forms (with voiceless plosives), breathy forms (with voiced plosives), or partly voiced (all continuants). In the Eastern dialect an *h* next to a continuant represents a partly voiced phone. That is, */hm*/ (syllable initial) is *[m#m]* and */mh*/ (syllable final) is *[m#ŋ]*. In the
Western dialect a continuant plus \( h \) syllable initial represents a breathy syllable, for example, \( \text{I'mhe/} \) is phonetically \( [\text{m}\text{e}] \). The combination \( /\text{yh/} \) is sometimes realised as a fronted velar or palatal fricative \( [\text{g}] \), especially before a voiceless affricate \( c \), as in [\text{pa\text{tsa}/}] \text{payh.ca} 'Let us two go'.

The glottal plosive is not usually realised as a fully articulated plosive; but rather as glottal tension accompanied by a high/high-falling tone (Eastern dialect), or mid-falling (Western dialect). The question might be asked as to whether the glottal would be better treated as a suprasegmental feature, giving a tone or stress contrast. However, the glottal occurs in mutually exclusive distribution with other plosives or \( h \), so that if it were regarded as a suprasegmental then many syllables (those with final plosives or \( h \)) could not have contrastive tone (or stress).

For the Eastern dialect, the validity of regarding the glottal plosive as phonemic in syllable-initial position (immediately before a vowel) is also open to question, as there is no contrast with its absence. However, the glottal plosive closely parallels in its distribution the other glottalic consonant \( h \), which definitely does occur as a syllable onset before a vowel. And where a syllable-final glottal immediately precedes a syllable having an initial glottal, as in \( \text{tha?},?a \) 'It sufficed for all', there often is, as predicted from the analysis, considerable glottal activity, in the form of laryngealisation, giving phonetically \( [\text{thgg}] \). Another point to note is that where either \( ? \) or \( h \) occur as syllable onset in a non-initial syllable they assimilate to the final consonant of the preceding syllable, unless this final consonant is preceded by \( y \), in which case the \( ? \) or \( h \) becomes \( y \) (as illustrated in the next paragraph).

The combination \( /\text{yC/} \) where \( C \) is a \( k, y \) or \( h \) occurs syllable finally. The on-glided consonants could be regarded as another series of palatal consonants \( c, n \) or \( z \), though it would be difficult to identify this series syllable initially. When this combination occurs in a syllable-final position before a glottal plus vowel the combination \( /\text{yC.?V/} \) is phonetically \( [\text{jCjV}] \), that is, the consonant is palatally released, as, for example, in \( \text{jayk.?o} \) \text{[jajkjo]} 'bitten'.

The sibilant \( s \) is realised as a postalveolar \( [\text{j}] \) before front vowels and \( y \), and as an alveolar \( [s] \) elsewhere. The affricates \( c \) and \( j \) similarly become postalveolar before front vowels and \( y \).

Vowels move forwards and upwards after (and to a lesser extent before) the palatal semivowel \( y \). Thus \( /\text{ya/} \) is phonetically \( [\text{j}\text{a}] \) and \( /\text{yu/} \) is \( [\text{ju}] \). When \( y \) and \( w \) occur before the close-mid central vowel \( a \) the resulting combinations, \( /\text{ya/} \) and \( /\text{wa/} \), are sometimes only variants of \( e \) and \( o \), respectively, as in \( \text{thet--thyat-} \) 'tear at (esp. with teeth)'. In other instances however, such as open syllables, there is contrast, as in \( \text{tya-} \) 'pull' and \( \text{te-} \) 'beg'. The relationship between the labial on-glide and the corresponding vowel is best seen across dialects, as in Eastern \( \text{hwat-} \) 'ask a question' versus Bujheli \( \text{hot-} \).

Syllable breaks are indicated by ' . ' and usually coincide with morpheme breaks (except in onomatopoetic forms and loan words). They are included in the vernacular form of an entry or gloss to distinguish, for example, \( /\text{si.pla/} \) \text{[si:pla]} from \( /\text{si.pia/} \) \text{[si:.pla]} . Where the vowel of an initial syllable is reduplicated the syllable break is made after the reduplicated vowel. That is, for example, \( \text{nuk-} \) 'hide' has a reduplicated derivative written as \( \text{nuku-} \) 'be hiding' (not \( \text{nu.ku-} \) which would obscure the relationship).
9 Structure of an entry

Chepang–English entries may consist of:

a) the Chepang lexeme, with bound forms preceded or followed by ‘-’;
b) the grammatical category (see Abbreviations);
c) the English gloss;
d) the source (if the entry form is a borrowing);
e) the dialect in which the entry form is found (if not the Eastern dialect);
f) cross-references to other entries—antonyms, synonyms and partial synonyms (if the
   entry is a functional word or affix, then variant forms are given in parentheses);
g) illustrative examples.

Homophones are listed under different headings, separate senses are listed under one
heading and are numbered along with the category (e.g. n1, n2) unless the category
itself differs from the initial one, in which case the new category is given (e.g. the entry
ha- has vt1, vt2 and vi. as categories for the different meanings).

Grammatical categories are primarily determined by syntactic considerations. For
instance, the transitivity of a verb is determined by whether or not it normally takes
transitive (Agent or Goal) suffixes. There are few true adjectives or adverbs in
Chepang, their place being taken by roots that are syntactically verbs, in that they can
take most, if not all, verbal suffixes. These have been categorised as ‘attributive verbs’
(abbreviated as va.). Another category of verb consists of those that can take the
‘Emotional Causative’ -siʔ. These last are usually to do with emotions and feelings and
are indicated by vr.

Partial synonyms are particularly significant in Tibeto-Burman and especially in
Chepang (see ‘Features of Interest’ above). A full list of synonyms or partial synonyms
is listed under one entry only; elsewhere reference is made to this entry.

Not all entries with identical or nearly identical glosses are listed as synonyms, rather
this listing is restricted mostly to those items given by Chepang speakers as equivalent
in meaning. Other pairs or sets of words with identical glosses may have as yet
undetermined distinctions that would separate them semantically.

Capitalisation of gloss words is used not only for proper names, but also for the
English names for species (and sometimes larger groupings) of flora and fauna, as well
as the initial word of scientific names. Thus ‘Green Pigeon’ is the English name for a
number of related species of pigeon, and is to be distinguished from ‘green pigeon’,
which would signify any pigeon that happens to be green. Names that are common in
English (such as ‘tiger’) are not, however, capitalised.

The source of a loan is indicated by the abbreviation for the source language (for
instance, (<N indicates a loan word from Nepali). The source word itself is shown only
if its form and/or gloss differ from the Chepang borrowing (e.g. the Chepang entry
?a.ne gives as its source (<N ani ‘and’) since both the form and gloss differ).
10 Order of alphabet

The order used in the Chepang–English section is modelled on that of the Nepali and Hindi Devanagri alphabet. For those not familiar with this order it may help to point out that it is based on phonetic class, as follows:

Firstly, all the vowels precede the consonants. Within the consonants, plosives and nasals (in order of position—velar, palatal, dental, labial) precede continuants. Each position class of plosive is further subdivided into voiceless and then voiced categories. In this dictionary the glottal symbol ? is listed before the velars. The order then is:

\[ e a i u o \, ? \]

k g \( \eta \)
c j

\( t \, d \, n \)

\( p \, b \, m \)

\( y \, r \, l \, w \, s \, h \)

The symbol ‘-’ is not counted as a symbol for ordering entries. However, free forms come before bound (indicated by a preceding or succeeding ‘-’) if otherwise identical. Parentheses, used to indicate an optional element of an entry heading, also are not counted as symbols for the order of entries.

11 Abbreviations

Note that, for verbs, combinations of abbreviations may occur. For instance ‘vit.’ refers to a verb that may be either intransitive (vi.) or transitive (vt.).

\[
\begin{align*}
\textit{adj.} & \quad \text{adjective} \\
\textit{adjn.} & \quad \text{adjectival noun (see ‘Features of Interest’ above)} \\
\textit{adv.} & \quad \text{adverb} \\
\textit{ant.} & \quad \text{antonym} \\
\textit{arch.} & \quad \text{archaic} \\
\textit{c.} & \quad \text{approximately} \\
\textit{ch.} & \quad \text{chant word (restricted to religious language or songs)} \\
\textit{cm.} & \quad \text{centimetre(s)} \\
\textit{cos.} & \quad \text{cosmological} \\
\textit{diam.} & \quad \text{diameter} \\
\textit{esp.} & \quad \text{especially} \\
\textit{euph.} & \quad \text{euphemism} \\
\textit{excl.} & \quad \text{exclamation} \\
\textit{ext.} & \quad \text{extended meaning} \\
\textit{f.} & \quad \text{female} \\
\textit{fn.} & \quad \text{functional (grammatical) morpheme} \\
\textit{gen.} & \quad \text{generic} \\
\textit{lg.} & \quad \text{large} \\
\textit{m.} & \quad \text{metre(s)/male} \\
\textit{med.} & \quad \text{medium} \\
\textit{met.} & \quad \text{metaphorical}
\end{align*}
\]
Introduction

mm. millimetre(s)
myth. mythological
n. noun
nb. bound noun
nk. kinship noun
nl. locational noun
nn. numeral
nncl. numeral classifier
nms. measure noun
nn. proper noun
nt. temporal noun
obsc. obscene
old. older
onom. onomatopoeic (phonaesthetic) adverb
part. syn. partial synonym (see ‘Features of Interest’ above)
pi. pronoun (includes demonstratives)
semimyth. semi-mythological
sm. small
sp. specific type or kind
syn. synonym
unid. unidentified (plant or animal)
usu. usually
v. verb
va. attributive verb (referring to states rather than activities)
var. variant form of suffix, allomorph (phonetically conditioned)
vi. intransitive verb
vr. receptive (psychological state) verb
vi. transitive verb
yo. younger

B Bujheli dialect of Western Chepang
E English loan
ED Eastern dialect
H Hindi loan
IA Indo-Aryan loan
Mier. Mierow and Shrestha’s Himalayan flowers and trees
MPN Medicinal plants of Nepal
N Nepali loan
NED North-Eastern dialect of Chepang
NNP Nepali names for plants
SED South-Eastern dialect of Chepang
SK Sanskrit loan
SWD South-Western dialect of Chepang
Stor. Storrs and Storrs’s Discovering trees in Nepal and the Himalayas
Stain. Stainton’s Forests of Nepal
Tur. Turner’s Nepali dictionary
WD Western dialect
in the vernacular indicates a syllable break (usually equivalent to a
morpheme boundary)
... incomplete sentence
() optional morpheme
/ alternative morphemes
<A> all dialects
References


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1971b, Some performative markers in Chepang. SIL mimeo, Kathmandu.

1971c, Some restrictions on focus in Chepang. SIL mimeo, Kathmandu.

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Introduction


Chepang–English

? 

?a excl. Attention-getting; Oh!

?a ?abu dayhti to?o khe?to ‘Oh friend!’, they used to say.

-?a fui. Emphatic (usu. of Singular Imperative)

waŋ?o Come!

ŋay??alaŋ??a ŋay??alaŋ? I have caught it! I have caught it!

ton?ona? ti You may fall!

fn2. Locative (Relational)

tyaw??ole? lan?ce?naŋ? I will take you up.

?a.khar n. letter (of alphabet) (<N akshar)

-?a.ga fn. Adverbializer; in such a way (defined by the verb or noun root)

can cin??aŋa mulanŋ glyuŋŋ?a The crab came out to lie on its side.

ŋa?pay lamlam??aga lambar?ti wahti muna? Fish were flipping end over end.

banh??aga crossways

?a.ca.laŋ n. depression, sleeplessness

?a.ci.ta n. (rice) grain given at festival (esp. the important Chonam festival)

?acita bhak lawasa A share of rice grains must be given.

?a.jam?- vr. feel disgust, find disagreeable, be repelled (by object); part. syn. (see blayk-, etc.); ant. ja-


?a.do ba.da onom. untidy, dirty

?i kim ?ado bado dhanh hrasti

muna? This house is untidy with rubbish.

?a namaŋ n. before, previously (relatively recently); part. syn. ?u namaŋ

niŋjiŋko? co?danŋ ?amanhkalŋa krusti Meeting your daughter earlier...

?a.ru adj. another, other (<N)

?a.lak ma.lak onom. disorder, confusion

?a.lang da.lang onom. with surprise

?ow?may? ?elaŋ dlalaŋtə

say??akay??isi They heard it with amazement.

?a.law? n. atmosphere, sphere of birds’ flight


?a.saŋ n. month (sp.), mid-June to mid-July (<N asar)

?a.iso.ja nt. month (sp.), mid-September to mid-October (<N asoj)

?a.ha? excl. exclamation of dissent

?aha? je?takŋala Oh no, I did not let it be eaten!

?a.hay excl. exclamation of surprise

?ahay taŋho?o?a rayسا My word, it is big!

?a.hraŋ da.hraŋ onom. very thirsty

kar?say? ?ahrəm dharaŋta ti? ?aŋti The deer, being very thirsty...

?a.phuk n. burp, belch (esp. when due to an upset stomach)

?a.phuk dəŋŋa? Burping sickness has
come.

?ək- vi. prise up, raise one edge, loosen (rock); part. syn. ṛak-, ṛaka?

Prising up that tree bark (we) must first look (under it!)

?əkə?- va. be prised up, loosened, tipped on edge

?əw? baŋ dinhlam ?əkə?na? Don’t touch that stone, it has been loosened!

?əŋ- vi. break, lift or clear (cloud), shine below cloud (sun); part. syn. ?əŋ-, ṛaŋ-, hoŋ-, hoŋh- (see also ṛaw-)


?əŋ.kə?- va. stinging, smart (sore), be inflamed

hluŋ ?əŋ.kə?- va. be hot (stomach or body - after drinking hot liquid)

?əŋ.gə than.gə onom. very bright (light or fire); part. syn. ?əŋ.gay than.gay

kimhaŋ? ?əŋga thanɡata thonți muna?
In the house there was much bright light.

?əŋ.gay than.gay onom. very bright (light or fire); part. syn. ?əŋ.ga (than.gə)

?əŋh- va. be partly open, not shut (lid, etc.); begin to clear (rain); part. syn. ?əŋh-

?əŋ.h ti yo- vi. look from prone position

?əŋha?- vi. warm up (weather, person, etc.); part. syn. ?əpə(?)-

hme? ?əŋha??alaŋ? I warmed up by the fire.

hluŋ ?əŋha?- vi. be hot, sweating (with sickness)

?ana?- va. be active, energetic, ready to work; syn. ḥmyaŋ-

?əŋh n. rubbish, sweepings

?ap- vr. have thirst (for)

?ana ti? ?əp?alaŋ?ca We two are very thirsty.

?apa(?)- vrt. feel warm or hot, make warm or hot; part. syn. ?əŋha?-


hluŋ ?əpə?- vr. feel hot, breathless

?əp.(ro) n. thirst
ti? ?əpro toyŋ?akay? If fainting from thirst...

?əm- va. improve (health), decrease (rain, sickness); part. syn. ?əm?- (see also ṛaw-, ḡryo-)

?əm.kli? n. waste part of digested food

?əm.ta jham.ta onom. dazzled, smitten (mind)
co?dyaŋ yoti lay? menko? rokaŋ?pay

?əmta jhamta syaw?alaŋ? When I saw the girl I was truly smitten.

?əm.raw? n. shade; ant. nyam.raw?

Let’s rest in the shade of that tree.

?əm? onom. unwilling, hesitant, uneasy, tense; syn. ɣam?

He remains unwilling to sing.

?əm?- va. be dull, overcast; build up (cloud); part. syn. ?im(i)?-

?əm?- va2. be uneasy, taken unawares, be hesitant (ch.); part. syn. ɣam?-


ɣam?te?ca?na? Don’t be surprised or startled or uneasy.

?əm?- va. change somewhat in condition, recover partly (person, from illness; tree, after losing leaves), begin to build up (cloud); part. syn. ?am- (see also ṛaw-, ɣryo-)

mat gle??aktiko ropay

jyaŋ?tohaŋ?ha? ?əmna? After the leaves have fallen flowers return only after a long time.

ten bala bala mus ?əm? a ti? wana?
Today a little cloud is appearing, it may rain.

A bear appeared, lumbering along.

A bear appeared, lumbering along.

A bear appeared, lumbering along.

A bear appeared, lumbering along.

A bear appeared, lumbering along.

A bear appeared, lumbering along.

A bear appeared, lumbering along.

A bear appeared, lumbering along.

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A bear appeared, lumbering along.

A bear appeared, lumbering along.
22

?a- vi. go (idioloeict); syn. ?a-

?ow? manta gala ?ana? When does he
go?

?-?a(?) fn. Emphatic Assertion of Truth or
Finality (Referential or Situational); it is
decided indeed as claimed

?ow?pay ghoduŋ wa??a? That was a
valley bird!

?akay? sat?ana?taŋ? He will kill me!

law kwa waŋ?anan? So friend, I will
come!

?ow?pay dah?o?a? He has arrived!

?-?a.ka fn. Past Tense; var. -?a, -?a.ia

?amhpay je??akan He ate the food.

?a.ka.ryul n. armpit; syn. ka.khi

?akacyulhaj? pas sayna? The armpit
has a sharp smell.

?a.ko pn. mine (WD); syn. ṇa.ko?, ha.ko

?a.khan? n. speech, chant words, old sayings,
traditions (<N ṇakṣar letter?); syn.

?a.khar?

traditional words they chant.

?a.khar? n. speech, chant words, old sayings,
traditions (<N ṇakṣar letter?); syn.

?a.khan?


chyan?sa The tree must be dealt with
using traditional speech.

?a.khim? n. vitality, strength, influence or
spirit of person; part. syn. ?a.him?

?akhim? na??o manta ?ana syakna? A
person with vitality lives long.

lan?i ?akhim? cyaw??athay ?ohaŋsay
jik?a After an evil spirit saw his spirit he
was sick.

pandeko? syaktak?o ?akhim? glaŋna?

?ohaŋsay khay?ulu A shaman’s healing
power decreases, then he cannot heal.

?a.ɡaŋ?.(pa/ma) nn. ancestor god
(male/female), (sp.), original provider of
crops; syn. ɡa.ɡaŋ?.(pa/ma),

na.ɡaŋ?.(pa/ma), ɡa.ɡaŋ?.(pa/ma)

?a.ɡhā n. tradition, legend; syn. ?a.ɡhān

?aghēhaŋ? toti gəm?o It was told in the
traditions.

?a.ɡhān n. tradition, traditional way, legend;
syn. ?a.ɡhā

pandeko? ləy?ko? ?aghēhaŋ? In the
shaman’s own traditional way.

?a.ɡhi bha.rā n. place (sp.), of spirit’s fire
(on the way to the world of the dead); syn.
so.rā bha.rā

?a.ci?.yaŋ n. blowfly, grey

?a.chyu excl. exclamation with cold; oho!

?achyu bəjyə nyam jhyuŋ?a Oho
grandmother, it is cold!

?a.chyo excl. exclamation; oh dear!

?achyo ?ahre tunji??alan? bati Oh
dear, I drank foolishly!

?a.ji n. friend; syn. ?a.bu

?a.ti.si.(ri) nn. god (sp.), minor deity who
appeared with the sun and moon gods,
(nyam.diŋ, lah.diŋ), involved in drum-
making, brother of Batisi(ri)

?a.tha.pu nn. god (sp.), original drum-maker,
brother of Bathapa

?a.na adj. much, many

yams are plentiful.


?a.ɡe fn. Conjunction (Consequential); then,
so (<N ani and); syn. ?e.bet

je??ak?u dəŋipay ?ane citsay
ci?te?caw Eat first now, then the day after
tomorrow you will know.

?a.nya nk. sister (older) (WD); syn. na?

?a.nyar.raŋ nn. place in underworld (cos.) -
if person’s spirit is taken there he will die;
part. syn. cyə.nyar.raŋ

?a.nyal? n. curse, affliction; syn. ni.?ar?,
binal?

Let these curses, these destructive afflictions, be removed.

Let these curses, these destructive afflictions, be removed.

**a.p a nk.** father; syn. **ba.ba**

**rau chyap?alma?e? a?amanis ?apa** The mother and father go to clear the field.

**a.pu nk.** older brother (WD); syn. **pu?**

**a.bu nk.** friend, wife’s younger brother?; syn. **a.ji**

**o ?a.bu dayhti to?o khe?to** ‘Oh friend’, they used to say.

**a.bhar?** **n.** place (cos.) between earth and underworld

**a.ma nk.** mother

**a.ma.pa nk.** parents

**a.may nk.** mother-in-law (term of address) (<N)

**law ?amay law baba** Oh mother-in-law, oh father-in-law.

**a.ya excl.** exclamation of distress

**aya d?y ?ama ?aya d?y baba**

dayhtitaq? co? rya?dh?y wahna? Ion?e ‘Oh mother, oh father!’; the child was crying, coming after (its parents).

**?a.lafn.** Past Tense (with First Person)

**?a.ka**

**?ana ti? ?ap?alaq? I was very thirsty.

**?a.law?-** vi. contest, tease (in song), challenge; part. syn. **he.daw?-, he.law?-** (see also **ke(?).I3n?-, thyaw ?-**)

**?a.lim fn.** Dubitative; perhaps (arch.); syn. **ya.do, lim**

(-)**?a.le fn.** Restrictive Reference; only, just; syn. (-)**?a?le, (-)ha(?)

**duto wana?o ?ale syawna? It is right only when red (sap) comes.**

**lay??a.le advb. alone**

**napay lay??ale glyn?hti syawna?o I cannot go out alone.**

**?a.san n.** place overhead, out of reach, upper storey, a place above the sky

**?a.san taj chati gam?u Store it up high.**

**?a.sam fn.** Partial Certainty; it should be, perhaps

**s?anhsa sathi suma? na??ak?ili ?uya**

**?asam ?en?tite? mute?na?ya** There was no companion to fool around with, perhaps then you went to sleep?

**?a.sik n.** blessing (<N)

**?a.syur.(?i) n.** rival shaman (ch.) (<N **asur** demon); syn. **de.bar.?i**

**?a.him? n.** vitality, innerbeing, desires, thoughts; part. syn. **?a.khim?**

**?a.hre adv.** uselessly, vainly, foolishly

**?ow??i ?ahre to?ataq? He spoke to me in vain.**

**?a.hre.be.la n.** tree (sp.), with yellow flowers, ripe seed used for diarrhoea, unripe for constipation: Himalayan Laburnum, **Cassia fistula**

**?a?.ta? fn.** Antecedent; first; (with Negative) without


**kayk ?a?ta? tetmata wanlam** Do not come without having first severed his neck.

(-)**?a?le fn.** Restrictive Reference; only, just; syn. (-)**?a?le, (-)ha(?)

(-)**?ak fn.** Precedence, Past (with Negative); Prior Action Tertiary affix; syn. -**yak**

**?ihaq? mu?akna Stay here first.**

**?ow? belahaq? no?te??ak?ili At that time you did not speak.**

**?ow? hawdaq lanha?ak ?onhaq? pokna? The younger sister first climbed up, then entered the thatch.**

(-)**?ak ko fn.** Setting (Sequential); after that; syn. (-)**?ak.bat.ti.ko, -bet.(ti)**

**?o?anq? dah?aktiko na nis dinkay? munanj? After arriving there I will stay for**
two days.

?aak.nam nt. three days ago; syn. kyam.nam

?aak.bat.ti.ko fn. Setting (Sequential); after

that; syn. -?ak.ti.ko, -bet.(ti)

?aak.say nt. five days hence

?aaj n. body, trunk (<N ?agga); part. syn. ka?-?

?aaj- vt. warm something

pherile? ?aat ?aajakan He again warmed

the gum.

?aaj.goo n. appearance, perception, sensation, taste

blek ?agga eyaw??akan He saw what

appeared to be something flat.

syokto ?agga ta??alan?sa It seemed

tsweet to me.

?aaj.gan n. yard, courtyard (<N angan)


nay.ro

?aaj.ro n. menses; syn. (see ?aaj.ray?)

?aaj?- vi1. increase in brightness, begin to

appear, come out (sun, moon); part. syn.

?ar?- (see also ?aw?-)

law nyam ?aaj??a lahlag kla?nu Right,

the sun has come out, bring it out to dry.

?aaj?- vi2. respect, be afraid to argue with;

part. syn. ?en?-

?aaj?,cak onom. large, broad physically;

part. syn. ?ay.cak


man is very broad-chested.

?aajh- vt. heat by radiant heat, scorch

nyam raw?aktiko mantakay?

?aajhna?thay When the sun blazing it heats

people.


place heated by the fire.

?at nm. one (WD); syn. yat-

?an.tar? n. large earthen cooking pot

?an.to fn. Causal Conjunction; therefore

(WD); syn. ?u.ya

?ap- vt. throw, shoot at target (arrow, object)


shot an arrow at the man.

?am.bu.duru adjn. person with large face

and cheekbones

?amh n. grain food (cooked)

?amh je?itite? bhyate??aya Have you

finished eating food?

?ay adj. old (person, object)

yatjyo? ?ay ra taykan?su We beat an

old tray.

?ay nk. mother-in-law; grandmother (WD);

syn. sa.su, ba.jay


?i bay??o?a? Your in-laws, my parents,

gave this.

?aya.co? gaya.co? adjn. large brood of

offspring


?al I cannot bring my large brood of

children.

?aya.bam.bay.ru n. python (very large); syn.

?aya.bham.?a.ru, ?aya.la.ru,

gaya.gan.dan?.ru

?aya.bham.?a.ru n. python (very large); syn.

(see ?aya.bam.bay.ru, etc.)

?aya.la.ru n. python (very large); syn. (see

?aya.bam.bay.ru, etc.)

?ay.kan? nk. female ancestors (gen.)

?ay.gu.ni nk. great-aunt? (arch.)

?ay.goy? n. tuber of previous season

?ay.nat n. birdlime (old)

?ay.cak onom. large, broad physically;

part. syn. ?aaj?.cak

?ay.ja??.ra.ni n. grasshopper (sp.), yellow-

spotted on brown

?ay.te.bar nt. Sunday (<N aitabar)

?ay.tyok.wa? n. bird (sp.), Red-headed

Trogon

?ay.ra? n. field (permanently cultivated); syn.

yaw.ra?

?ay.ri? (amh) n. millet variety (cf.

Dravidian, also South Munda ariq rice);

syn. jas.kan
ẹnikọ? ọayiri?? amh je? canaw It may be eating our grain!
\(\textit{ay.laŋ.kli}\? n. \) first stool passed by newborn baby, meconium
\(\textit{ay.say}\? n. \) cucumber
\(\textit{ayŋ. cak onom.} \) standing up to fiercely
(large person)
\(\textit{ayŋ. ta ?ayŋ? onom.} \) standing up to fiercely
(two persons)
\(\textit{ayh-} v. \) be soft, easy
\(\textit{ŋat peto ?ayhɗaŋl̄a pherile?} \)
\(\textit{ŋaŋ?akan} \) The gum had still not softened properly so he reheated it.
\(\textit{hlug ?ayh-} \) vr. be generous
\(\textit{ayh. ñat} n. \) soft gum (from Chyuri tree), used for birdlime
\(\textit{ara.ha adn.} \) burning up, destroying by fierce fire, fiercely raging (fire)
\(\textit{ar.ya par.ya onom.} \) riddled with holes
\(\textit{arya paryata siŋ? haŋ? dol??i je? naw} \) The grubs riddle the tree with holes.
\(\textit{ar?-} \) vi. begin to appear, come into view (sun, moon, tooth, etc.); \(\textit{part. syn. ?aŋ-} \)
\(\textit{arh. ?arh onom.} \) smoke badly, billow
\(\textit{i kimhaŋ?} \) hme? \(\textit{arh?arhto ?ana ku?na?} \) The fire in this house smokes very badly.
\(\textit{al-} \) vi. go; \(\textit{syn. ?a-} \)
\(\textit{tente? ga?tan?e? ?alna? ti} \) Where are you going today?
\(\textit{al?} \) \(\textit{vt.} \) take, lead away
\(\textit{lan?i ?al??athaça nisa?ca?kay?} \) The demon took the two sisters.
\(\textit{kù??o mantakay? kiktiti pan?ti} \)
\(\textit{al?na?thay} \) Binding the thief tightly they take him away.
\(\textit{hrọksa?go? ?al?ma??ulu ya??a} \)
\(\textit{tupkru?ale ?al?na?w} \) White earth yams do not lead one far, only one cubit.
\(\textit{hluŋ. i} \) ?al?- \(\textit{vt.} \) be enticed, forget oneself
\(\textit{aw.kal?} n. \) first fruits of harvest; \(\textit{syn. niw.kal?} \)
\(\textit{niw. kal?; part. syn. bàh.ram.bi, sàh.ram.bi} \)
\(\textit{aw.kal? baŋ n.} \) place (sp.), in underworld; \(\textit{syn. naŋ.kal?} \)
\(\textit{aw. le baŋ n.} \) honour; \(\textit{syn. gaw. le baŋ, naŋ. le baŋ} \)
\(\textit{aw?-} \) vi. brighten considerably (sun, moonlight); \(\textit{part. syn. ?aw?-} \) (see also \(\textit{aŋ-}\))
\(\textit{awh-} \) vi. begin to warm up (weather) through cloud
\(\textit{awh ray?} n. \) warmth
\(\textit{as-} \) vi. make noise intentionally (WD); \(\textit{syn. ?aŋ-} \)
\(\textit{aŋ-} \)
\(\textit{aŋ-} \) vr. be happy, hopeful (<N \(\textit{ash a} \) hope)
\(\textit{as.kam} n. \) shaman’s skills, chants; assistance of shaman’s familiar (ch.); \(\textit{syn. bas.kam} \)
\(\textit{pandeko? ?aghantaŋ? doh doh} \)
\(\textit{askam baskamma muna?} \) In the shaman’s traditional knowledge what skills are there?
\(\textit{aha-} \) \(\textit{vt.} \) be sickly sweet, cloying
\(\textit{ana ti? ?ap?alan? ?i may??a} \)
\(\textit{ahana?taŋ?} \) I am very thirsty (because) this meat is sickly.
\(\textit{i pn.} \) Demonstrative (Proximal); this
\(\textit{i ŋako?ma? mu?ana?} \) This also is mine.
\(\textit{-i fn1.} \) Agent or Instrument marker (nominal)
\(\textit{co?lam?i ŋakay? ghan?o} \) The children used to beat me.
\(\textit{taŋ?i sa? dyaw?nu} \) Dig with a hoe!
\(\textit{fn2.} \) Genitive (arch.), used with Comitative (or a ligature?)
\(\textit{madal??i padal??i naŋala} \) I do not have female or male ancestors.
\(\textit{naŋkus?i krawcọ} \) Let me flee with you.
\(\textit{-(?)i fn3.} \) Plural (Verbal); var. -y, -s, -sa
\(\textit{waysa do?te??ili} \) You (plural) cannot get rid of it.
\(\textit{-i fn4.} \) Reflexive \{-sa\}
phog lapay phoŋtəŋ?isili They did not tie headbands on themselves.
?i.ci pn. this (very small)
?i.ci mayto gyapcyuk tagh?o It was as small as a needle this tiny.
?i.ta adv. thus, in this way; syn. ?e.ta
?i.han? nl. here
?i? pn. Demonstrative (Close Proximal); this here
?ik.nam nt. five days ago; syn. ŋhi.nam, rak.nam
?ik.pu nt. three years hence; syn. ŋhi.pu
?ik.say nt. five days hence; syn.
?uk.nam, ŋhi.pu
?ini?- vai. be loose, wobbly; part. syn. ?ili?-, hili? - (see also ŋana?-, ʰŋana-)
?i nda ri n. south
?i nda ri.p̥a/mα n. god/goddess of south
?ipi?- vir. catch breath, gasp, wheeze, breathe with difficulty
?im(i)?- vi. darken, become overcast (sky); part. syn. ?am?-
?im.bi dim.bi onom. narrow, close (gorge); syn. tyam.tim
?ili?- vai. wobble, become loose; part. syn. ?ini?-, hili? - (see also ŋana?-, ʰŋana-)
?is- vat. be between, place between; insert between or within (esp. place food between leaves to cook it in hot coals), put to bed (child)
lan?i? is- vt. cook bread by wrapping in banana leaves and placing in hot coals
?isi.?isi onom. crammed in between
?is.laŋ n. bread made from millet
?ih pn. Demonstrative (Emphatic Proximal); this right here
?ih naŋko? co? ?i ŋako? This one right here is your child, this (other) is mine.
?u pn. Demonstrative (Contrastive Distal); that nearby (in contrast to this nearby);
part. syn. ?u?, ?uh (see also ?ow?)
(-?)u fn1. Agent marker (Verbal); var. -n, -w
?ow??i bay??uto He had given it.
fn2. Transitive marker (for Imperative)
?u- vt. do (unspecified thing), Hesitation form
?u.gar.(to) n. clan ancestor - father Higguto, mother Sisugbhara
?u.gar.may? nn. clan (sp.)
?u.namh nt. a certain time before, a previous day; part. syn. ?a.namh
?u.bhi n. rock dwelling (ch.)
ŋacahi silaŋko? ?ubbihanŋ?le?
payhcəŋ? I will return to the rock dwelling.
?u.bhi.(d̥iŋ/pa/mα) nn. god (sp.) dwelling in rock under the earth, place of this god
?u.muk.wa? n. bird (sp.), Hill Partridge
?u.muk.wa?, bα n. plant (sp.), weed frequented by birds
?u.ya fn. Causal Conjunction; therefore, so then, as a result; syn. ?an.to
law ?uya kwa phenag? Right then friend, I will let go.
?u.yum tyu.yum adjn. busy preparation
?ow??ipay ?uyum tyuyum kam jaŋhti She was busily preparing...
?u.sa.lam.?a onom. in this way; part. syn.
ba.sa.lam.?a co?kay?pay ?usalam?a ghanti latnani In this way they beat the child.
?u? pn. Demonstrative (Remote Distal); that (distant, out of sight); syn. ?uh; part. syn.
?u
?u?.dhən.?i `i nn. spirit (f.); syn. tur. jan.?i
?uk.nam `i. five days hence; syn. `i.ksay, ḡi.so
?ut.tar `i. north (<N)
?un.cu.law?- vt. suggest wrongdoing, tempt; syn. thyonh-
?un.tan?- vt. root, dig in earth (pig)
?un.dhu `i. n. grass (sp.)
?up- vat. be covered (opening); cover mouth (esp. with hand)
?upu(?)- vit. hold within (hands, mouth, etc.)

Why are you clasping (my hand)?
?up.?aŋ `i. fast, hibernation
?up.?aŋ ka?- vi. fast, abstain from food
?up.?aŋ payh- vi. end hibernation
dhɔŋ? tenpay ?up?aŋ payh?akay dyah
Iya?a Frogs return from hibernation today, they come around again.
?up.?aŋ `i. nn. place (cos.), in underworld, below ?anya cyanyarran
?um `i. n. egg
?um- vi. fester (wound)
?um- vt. lay egg

wa??i ?um ?umnaw Birds lay eggs.
?um.kli? `i. n. pus

?um.par?.gu `i. n. plant (sp.), species of taro with tuber
?um.pur?.say? `i. n. tree (sp.), with piquant fruit
?um?- vat. be, become narrow, pressed together (as petals in bud); close in, enclose, entrap (inside)
?i iyam mes ?um?to khe?to dyah thyah?a This path was narrow at first, now it has widened.
khay?athay Snap! The bamboo shut him inside.
yomkay? ?um??alən?su we?say

ŋoysay mantale? toŋ?ti jhyurhaŋ?
khay?alan?su We closed in on the bear from the left and right, men completely surrounding it in the bushes.
?umh- vt. keep inside container, keep in leaf basket, artificially ripen (bananas, etc., in leaf basket)
?umhu- vt. keep in mouth, eat with mouth closed
?umhutı je??u Eat with your mouth shut!
?uy- vai. be smoky, hang around, circle (esp. smoke)
?uyu- vi. drift (cloud, smoke); part. syn.
?oyo- (see also kuy-, koy-)
?uy.liŋ dhu.yiŋ onom. rise (smoke)
?uyh.le `i. nt. formerly (<N uhile)
?ur?- vt. push up underneath, cause to bulge, break through or out (e.g. sprout through soil), raise skin
?urh- vi. bulge, protrude (esp. object in bag)
dohtı? ?urhti latnaw What are you carrying that bulges?
?ul?- vit. smoulder, give off smoke, drive out or off with smoke, offer incense
saykay? hme??i ?ul?ti satsa Porcupines are killed by smoking them out (of their burrows).
Continue driving off the flies by lighting fires.
?us `i. n. crop (of bird)
?us- vi. whistle to call, or when puffed; part. syn. khuyk-, huyk- (see also suyk-)
?us.laŋ.(ra.ni) `i. nn. goddess (sp.), of underworld - whistles to warn shaman
?uh pn. Demonstrative (Remote Distal); that (in far distance, out of sight); syn. ?u?
part. syn. ?u
?uh ti?qkale? latti ?al?α It was taken to
28

...the river way over there.

?uh- vi. change state (usu. for better), recover, revive (esp. sick person); lead back sick person’s spirit (ch.); part. syn. hles-; ant. thañ-


?e excl. exclamation of perception

?e ma? raýsa Oh, it is indeed!

?e- vt. void, defecate (WD); syn. ?ot-

?e.ta fn. like this (by analogy <N eti thus cf. Sk. iti); syn. ?i.ta

?e.bet fn. Conjunction (Consequence); and, (so) then; syn. ?a.ne


?e.say? n. fruit (sp.), with white spiked skin.

?e.si n. tree (sp.), with white spiky-skinned fruit, Chestnut?

?e.k- vat. be rich, satiating (food, esp. fatty food); syn. ma?-; part. syn. tim?-

?ek.?a.cyul?i n. bird (sp.), House Martin

?ek.?an adv. alone (<N ekant)

?ek.?aŋ.ro n. plant (sp.), flowering, used to decorate drum

?en- va. be bedridden, confined to bed, stay in bed


?en.gayi.onom. attractive (red or white objects), colourful, awesome


?en?- vi. respect (much), reverence, be afraid to argue with; part. syn. ?aŋ?- ?ow?may? niŋ??i ?en?to syawwan? They are becoming respectful of us.

?en?.tak- vt. quieten, cause to calm down (anger)

?en?.cek onom. impressive, awesome (cliff, etc.)


blaJa.(dhaJ).to ?en?- vi. lie on back (adult)

hnilh.ti ?en?- vi. fall fast asleep

?en?.chaw? n. fat layers (of stomach)

?en?.bus n. sleepiness

?en?.bus- vi. sleep


?en?.ramh nt. sleeping time


?en?.ru? n. fish poison left overnight

?epe?- vit. withhold breath or nourishment, cut supply, turn yellow (leaves) (ext.); part. syn. ?opo? (see also ?emhe?)-


vit2. fill gap in thatch

?em?- vi. sleep (WD); syn. ?en?-

?emhe? onom. yellow (yam leaves)

?emhe?- vi. turn yellow (yam leaves), change to poor condition; part. syn. ?epe?-


?emhe?- vt. cause to tingle (lips, with certain fruit)

hnulŋ ?emhe?- vt. palpitate (heart)
I had palpitations.

Flying Squirrel, large

fungus (sp.), mushroom with yellow gills

be sharply bitter (fruit, esp. yaluŋ, unripe tomato); part. syn. kam-, hyak-

seed (sp.), of yasi (Chyuri tree); syn. (see yə.luŋ)

fruit (sp.), of yasi (Chyuri tree); syn. (see yə.say?)

Chyuri tree, Bassia/Aesandra butryacea; syn. (see yə.(si))

be tightly woven, distorted (weave)

vi. be discomforted, restless (with pregnancy, overeating), cramped; part. syn.

Flying Squirrel, Particoloured, small

exclamation of discovery, mild surprise

Nominalizer (Realis - the state is already realized); used also to form adjectives, relative clauses, and sentences that describe states; ant. -sa

Let the (ones) eating stay.

Those clothes are good.

The demon who devoured our child.

Our life span is not that of the rocks.

pure, free from evil influence;

bird (sp.), of lowland (ch.), used metaphorically in song for a person

budge, move object slightly

cooking tripod (iron) «N odhan)

Habitual (Past) (WD); syn. -to

light-hearted, joyful

as after having a child); syn. si.riŋ

bird over a person (to draw out sickness)

Conjunction (Sequential); and then, after that

Conjunction (Sequential - more definite than ?о.хaŋ.say.ko); then, after that

Demonstrative (Distal); that (distant); syn. (see ?ow?, etc.)
30

?o? - vi. retch before vomiting
?o?.haŋ? nl. there, in that place
?ok onom. vomiting
?oko.lo adjn. only (child)
?oŋ - vi. ease off, improve (cloud, sickness), lighten (sky); part. syn. (see ?aŋ- etc.)
?oŋ? n. quiver, bamboo pendant hung around neck
?oŋh- vat. be opened up, be removed (cover), open up, give access to (contents), begin to clear (rain); part. syn. ?aŋh-, phol-ri?dolisay ?oŋhti ri? bloksa parəna?
Opening up the place of the spirits of the dead the spirit must be sent off.
ten nyam ?oŋhti muna? mus bala krawna? Today the sky has begun to clear, the cloud is breaking.
hluŋ ?oŋh- vr. be agreeable
?ot- vai. rot, be rotten, perished (wood, cloth)
?i siŋ?pay ?otti way?o?a? This wood has rotted away.
?ot- vt. void, defecate, give birth, lay egg; syn.
mom?co? ?ot?akacu They had a daughter born to them.
?ot.hok.siŋ? n. dry and light rotten wood or tree
?on n. thatch, thatch grass, Imperata arundinacea
?op- vt. push right into midst (hot coals, etc.), cook by doing this
?opo?- vt. hold in, hold breath; part. syn.
?epe?-?
?op.?ak n. bamboo container or banana stalk container for holding flying termites (used as bird bait), outer leaf sheath (of bamboo, banana), cover of corncob; syn. hlup.?ak
?om onom. carefully, slowly, softly
?omtə lat?u Carry it carefully!
?om.?ay?- vt. protect, hide, cover (as cloud over ground), do with care
?om.bhas n. plant (sp.), ginger-like, pink flowers, gives water from stems when cut, Costus speciosus (or Roscoea purpurea?)
?om?- vt. cover, hide, close (house), protect
kim ?om?ti gam?u Close up the house!
?om?.mus n. cloud cover, low cloud (without rain)
?oy(o)- vi. hang, drift, circle, waft (smoke); part. syn. ?uuyu- (see also kuy-, koy-)
?oyo bhoyo? onom. come swirling up (mist, etc.)
?oyo?- vi. swing, hang freely, rock (cradle); part. syn. ?ala?-?, ?olo?-?
?oy?- va. be fluffy, friable texture (yams, soil, etc.)
?oyk n. flour, powder; syn. bes.kaŋ
?oyə?- vt. dig out from container (soft material) with finger or stick; masturbate (female) (ext.); part. syn. ?oyh- (see also dyoy-)
?oyh- vt. dig out from container (soft material) with finger or stick; masturbate (female) (ext.); part. syn. ?oyə?- (see also dyoy-)
?or- vi. blossom, come into flower, flourish, expand
?ow? ro mik tekstoko? ?or?o It was flowering very attractively.
neh.ro ?or- vi. become proud
hluŋ,ko? ro ?or- vi. talkative, excited
?or.jhyon onom. crouching wrapped up
Stay crouching well wrapped up.

?oh.hay- vi. improve, prosper, live; syn. boh.hay-
gata hay?ti manta ?ohhaysa How shall mankind improve?

K
ka.tha.ri.sin? n. tree (sp.), large timber tree
ka.daw n. grain (sp.), millet (common variety)
(<N kodo)
ka.da n. bracelet of upper arm (man), lower leg (woman)
(<A)
ka.ni n. tube (bamboo) for blowing fire; syn. so.mer
ka.ma nk. wife of relative, bride; syn. kohon?.(ka.ma)
wan?dhanla The parents had not yet brought a bride for their son.
co?,ka.ma nk. daughter-in-law, wife of nephew
pu?,ka.ma nk. wife of older brother
haw,ka.ma nk. wife of younger brother
ka.mi.ro n. white earth, used for whitewashing and for treating bark fibres
(<N kamero kaolin)
ka.yu n. plant (sp.), with variegated leaves and inedible tuber, a type of Arum?
kar.ja?, ka.yu n. a variety of this plant
ka.raw.(sin?) n. rafter (<N kar?an)
ka.raral n. bird (sp.), Rose-ringed Parakeet
ka.r?ik nb. hollow in rock or soil
ban.kar.rik n. hollow in rock or soil
ka.la.la onom. venture out cautiously (mouse, etc.) part. syn. ki.li.li
-ka? fn. Locative (Mobile - used with mobile entities), Associative
yomka?haq? bloksa He must be put in with bears.
hoh.raj.sya?

ka?,sya?,goy? n. plant (sp.), yam with reddish leaves, wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata

ka?,sya?,win? n. bat (sp.), small (25cm. wingspan), russet-coloured

kaŋ.kal.n. ant (sp.), large, brown or yellow, living in soil

kaŋ n. earring worn on lobe of ear, ring for upper arm

kat n. lees, residue of beer

-kaṭ fn. Allative; to, towards (WD); syn. -taŋ

kat- va. be astringent, cause tingling of tongue (esp. unripe banana); syn. dram-mik

kat- va. be dry, scratchy (eyes)

kata,paw.wa? n. bird (sp.), lowland, greenish, thrush-sized

kan- vt. look, see (WD)

kan?- vt. look out for, try out, observe

yoti kan?ti ?al?a Go, observing carefully!


kanh- vai. move out of line, be tipped down (esp. bar of scales); (hence) exceed in weight; part. syn. jhyoh-

kanh,taw?- va. be out of line (horizontally)

kapa?- vt. cut slashes in timber (before trimming it)

kam,pat n. gills (fish), gill fins

kamb- vr. be speechless

kay.ci.kat n. rafter, horizontal roof timber

kay.ci.kat.wa? n. bird (sp.), Swift; syn.

tu? klyak.wa?

kay.na n. curse, witchcraft

kay.sa- vr. be bothered, upset, fed up; part. syn. kal?-, kal?-, glyo?- (see also blew?-, saw?-)

kaysoma?ta muna da Don't be upset.

hluŋ kay.sa- vr. be bothered, upset, fed up

kay?.lan?.i.wa? n. bird (sp.), Black Bulbul (ch.); syn. kay?.wa?

kay?.wa? n. bird (sp.), Black Bulbul; syn.

kay?.lan?.i.wa?

kay?.wa?,diŋ n. god (sp.), of Black Bulbul

kayk n. neck, stem; syn. kek

ŋa? yapakay? kaykhaŋ? penhaŋ? la First string is tied around the father's neck.

kayŋ? n. tip of yam tuber, part which sprouts

kar n. authority (<N kar obligation)


kara.hi n. shallow iron pot for roasting or frying grain (<N karahi)

kar.mi.din nn. god (sp.), creating hills, and valleys, involved in making the first drum (<H viskarma divine architect); syn.

kraw.mi.din, su.ji.ya

kar.sa n. ceremonial rice (unhusked); syn.

ku.wa, srak.yam

chonamhaŋ? kuwa karsa gam?aktiko At Chonam, after placing the ceremonial rice...

karh- va. be sharp, irritating (speech, smoke, etc.) (<N kaDa harsh)

karh.?an?.diŋ nn. spirit (sp.), sharp talking

kal- va. taste bad (esp. of burnt vegetables)

kal?- vr. be bothered, bored, fed up with someone; syn. (see kay.sa-, etc.)

kaw- vt. scoop, raise up, retrieve from below (esp. spirit of sick person); part. syn. yaku-

(see also hak-)

siŋ?gan?i baŋ dopal? kawsapay

khayte?naw Can you retrieve the shaman's spirit?

kaw? n. net trap, funnel-shaped for catching birds or bats

kaw?- vt. catch birds with funnel-shaped net

pokna?, ?ow? wa? Having set the net the bird enters it.

kaw?.ruk n. shell of snail or tortoise; top of skull
The tortoise rapidly withdrew its head into its shell.

Locative (Non-Specific - of place or time) {-kha}

We have nothing on the shelf, husband.

Locative (Temporal) {-kal3}

The body scent led me on.

Locative (non-Specific - of place or time) {-kha}

I cannot put (all) the gum in.

Salt must be put in the fire.

Conjunction (Instantaneous Succession - a paired suffix); just as

Just as the panther fled into the jungle the man opened his eyes.

insect (sp.), large stinging bee with blue body, living in bamboo stalks

The husband having died, the wife fasted for him and also died.

The body scent led me on.

locations of spirit in the body (ch.); syn. ka?g3m.?i

smelling of burning cloth

The body scent led me on.

The body scent led me on.
Other lay persons come to the shaman to seek healing.

The men of the underworld had bad goitres.

The leaves of the rotting corn are stunted.

The two went in under the thatch and stayed there.

A new tooth overlaps the old.
kap.nay n. cloth patch
kap n. work (<N kam)
kam n. mouth (B); syn. moŋ, hmo.ton
kam-va. have taste (sp.) - piquant, sharply bitter (as rotten fruit); syn. ?el-, hyak-
hña hyakna? lon?e kamna? First it is sour, later it is very bitter.
kam.?ay.sagə n. plant (sp.). vegetable with bitter taste
kam.pun n. lip; syn. n3r? pun, moŋ.pun
kam.ba n. lizard (sp.), Skink
kam.ba.hal n. root of wild yam (part between the original seed and the root entering the tuber - the skin slips off like that of a lizard)
kam? nl. downward place, down below
kam?han? dhañana tyaw?? himalañ
nik?ohan? payñna? It is hot down below as the cold retreats upwards to the Himalayas.
kam?,nala n. underworld
kamh- vi. yawn
yoŋ.kray kamh- va. be famished, weakened with hunger
-kay fn. Reciprocal action
?əruk? din kruskayna?cə They will meet together another day.
kay- vi. quarrel, reciprocate action
syaʔtan? kaytak?akani They made cows fight each other.
kaya.na.si n. tree (sp.), with bunches of white flowers
kay.tyan? - vai. reply sharply, argue
impatiently; be argumentative
noghañhan? kaytyan?sa parə?om mom
It is necessary to quarrel loudly by (the giant's) earhole, sister-in-law...
-kay? fn. Goal Case marker (on nouns), marking the entity that the action is intended to affect
dohkay? wa??i reknəw What is the hen calling for?

?i tiʔkay? gata hayʔti hlokṣa How can this water be sent away?
ŋakayʔpay ?owʔ hmeʔ satʔaʔu Put out that fire for me.
kayʔ- vit. clash, knock together, fight, feud (esp. rival shamans when in a trance)
pomnis kayʔnaʔə Two pots bump together.
kayŋ.gyo.kat n. tree (sp.), wood used to make spinning tops
kayh n. fish trap (sp.), a dam made by diverting stream
kayh.hyaw- vi. be complaining, self-centred
kayh.hlyaw- vi. be quarrelsome, bad-tempered
kar n. star
to.kar nn. Venus, the morning and evening star (NED)
kar- vt. cook with oil, fry after boiling
yal satiʔi laŋ? karnani They cook the bread in Chyuri oil.
karʔ.(diŋ) nn. spirit (sp.), evil, of underworld; part. syn. dipʔə, dhupʔə
kar.tik nt. month (sp.), mid-October to mid-November (<N)
kar.laŋ n. bread (sp.), made from man.goy?
karʔ. jaʔ n. Jungle Cat or Wild Cat; part. syn. lya.karʔ. jaʔ?
kala.kan.da nn. ancestor (sp.), original ancestor of eastern clans; syn. nip.kanʔ.(to), nip.kan.da
kal.tin n. market (<N <E canteen?); syn.
kantil, kan.tin
kalʔ- vr. be wearied, bored, fed up; part. syn.
(see kay.ə-, etc.)
kalʔ. siŋʔ.(raŋ) n. forest; uncult, virgin jungle; clearing in jungle; syn.
siʔa.kha.(raŋ)
kalth kilh onom. bristling (quills)
say cuʔma kalhta kilhta rətakti waŋʔa
The porcupine came with quills raised and bristling.
kaw n. scale (of fish), scaly bark, scale of
catkin; syn. kaw ran?


kaw - vt. feed by putting food in mouth
co?kay? ?amh kawtii bay??u Feed the child!

kaw ran? n. scaly covering, bark; forest canopy (ext.); syn. kaw

kawran? ?aljti yosakay? kam?say Parting the covering, in order to see from below it...

kaw ryak onom. splitting, cracking (drum)

kaw? - vt. pour into container (fluid); fill pot, stomach

kaw?, tayk n. plant (sp.), shrub, large leaves, edible seeds - used for fodder

kaw?, ran? n. place with water-shute for filling pots, spring; syn. ti? kaw?, ran

kawh - vi. beat, stamp (on mat, etc., to knock out dirt); deplete, clean out supply, stock (ext.)

kah n. back (upper); part. syn. giij

kahhany? co? buyti lat?u da Carry the child on your back.

kah - vt. beat, stamp (on mat, etc., to knock out dirt); deplete, clean out supply, stock (ext.)

kah? sa?pay kah? tii waynani They beat the earth out of (the fibres).

kah har - vi. cackle (hen) when laying

ki n. grass (sp.). Imperata arundinacea; syn. si ru

ki li li onom. venture out cautiously (small mouse, etc.) part. syn. ka la la

ki li? onom. appear (small yam)

ki? - vt. ringbark, cut groove around large tree; part. syn. to?-

kik - vt. bind around, tie off

yonkray toynkhe??o bela?as? nay?i yupti kikna? ??isituk dhomaytaksa When hunger pains come we bind cloth tightly around (our stomachs) to ease them.

kiki? - vt. drag or weigh down, cut into flesh (strings of heavy bag around neck)


kiki?.la n. thin strings of bag (that cut into flesh)

kiki?la?i kiki? na?talj? The bag strings are cutting me.

kiki cik onom. bow head (small); part. syn. kakcyak, kuk cyuk

kik cik kak cyak onom. bow head (one small, one large)

kim n. house, dwelling, building; part. syn. (see ku hrum?, etc.)

ki? ci ri? onom. crouching (small); part. syn. (see ka? ca da?, etc.)

ki? - va. be constricted, narrow (waist, etc.); part. syn. kigh?, keij?-, geij?-
pam ki?? - va. be narrow-waisted

ki? ?i ci? adjn. person with narrow back

kigh - va. be constricted, narrow-waisted; part. syn. (see ki? ?-, etc.)

kim n. house, dwelling, building; part. syn. (see ku hrum?, etc.)

kim goy? n. plant (sp.), vine with edible tuber, house variety, Dioscorea alata?
kim.din. n. god of houses, lives in the ground; syn. saj.khim?.din
kim.lak n. plant (sp.), vine with hairy edible tuber, house variety of Dioscorea bulbifera
kim.lan n. goddess of houses, wears kuy?
ring in ears
kim.lan kimdin.ko? budhi The kimlan is the house god’s wife.
kim.wa? n. Domestic Fowl; part. syn. (see go?.sar?.wa?, etc.)
kiri?. va. be thin, coiled (bread, etc.), narrow gouging (plough)
cak?. sa? kiri?ti yawsa Hard soil is ploughed with the tip of the plough.
kiri? dol. n. insect (sp.), Longicorn wood borer (small), leaves patterns under bark
kiri?.lan n. bread (sp.), narrow coiled
kir?- vat. ache (stomach - through constipation)
kl? kir?- vat. ache (stomach - through constipation)
kil n. hip joint
kil- vt. remove rubbish from grain, card cotton
kilh- vi. form embryo; part. syn. kwilh-; ant.
kvar?-
kis nl. side, edge, waist; syn. cin?
kistan nus?akan He hid it under his arm.
kissal? n. outer layer or skin (green) of bamboo - used for weaving, tying
ku- vi. call up, cooee; part. syn. kur.li-, hu-, huy-
banhan? kuti go?nani They call out in the forest.
ku.ku.du? n. bones of backside
ku.cu.li phun.du.li onom. smelling
ku.cyu.run? n. lizard (sp.), with red patch under throat, Indian Bloodsucker; syn.
kon.cyo?n?
ku.cyu.run?.hol n. part of root, as it enters the tuber
ku.cyu.li n. elbow
ku.tu.j n. basket (sp.), cylindrical, woven of bamboo; syn. ku.tum, ku.rum.bi
ku.tum n. basket (sp.), cylindrical, woven of bamboo, for collecting fish and crabs; syn.
ku.tuj, ku.rum.bi
ku.na n. interior
ku.naj.?amn n. cooking grain that does not soak up water
ku.naj.co? n. child whose delivery date is not predictable (because mother’s menstruation had not restarted after previous birth); syn. nay.ro ma?h.?o co?
ku.nini onom. filling with smoke
hme? bhitra kunini ku?ti mu?a Smoke was filling the inside.
kupi?() n. cavern in rock or tree - used as a dwelling, esp. by spirits
ku.ra n. word, thing (<N kura)
ku.rum.bi n. basket (sp.), cylindrical, woven bamboo; syn. ku.tum, ku.tuj
ku.liq n. pore of skin
ku.wa n. grain, husked - used for ceremonies (such as Chonam); syn. kar.sa; part. syn.
yam.srak, srak.yam
ku.wa? n. Green Pigeon
ku.war n. foot of cliff
ku.sa.(kan.da) nn. ancestor (sp.)
ku.hi.bas.wa? n. bird of prey (sp.), larger than Crested Eagle
ku.hrum? n. home (ch.); syn. du.khum?, kom.bi, saj.khim?; part. syn. kim
-ku? nb. smoke
hme?.ku? n. smoke
ku?- vi. affect with smoke, cover with dust, soot, etc.; syn. khuy-
yakay? hme??i ku??ata? Smoke is bothering me.
ku?- vt. steal; syn. khuy-
hluj.(tuk) ku?- vt. test someone’s reactions, attitudes
doh dahla peto ṇakay? toci dayhti
huŋ ku?ti toʔakan ‘What is lacking? Tell me clearly’, he asked, to find out (the other’s) opinion.
kų? je? n. thief
kuʔ. rew. baŋ n. thieving nature
kuʔ. syo n. kidnapper
kuk. cyuk onom. bow head (medium);
part. syn. kak. cyak, kik. cik
kuk. cyuk kak. cyak onom. bow head - one medium-sized, one large
kuk. cyuk. waʔ n. owl (sp.), the Barred Owlet?
kųŋ n. bone at base of ear; syn. kwąŋ
kuk- vt. keep in a pen or cage, keep close to house, domesticate
pyakkay? kunți syassa kheʔto A pig must be kept close to the house.
kųŋ. cu. duŋ onom. crouching (medium);
part. syn. (see kaŋ. ca. daŋ, etc.)
kųŋ n. pinna of ear; ring worn there
kuŋh. ku. luʔ adjn. narrow, flat spur (small), outcrop, ridge; part. syn. koŋh. ko. loʔ
kut n. worm, intestinal, esp. roundworm
ma. kut n. worm believed to digest food in gut - if expelled person dies
lan. kut n. worm causing emaciation
kut- vt. have or produce roundworms
ʔi hawląmʔi ?ana kutnani These children produce many worms.
kutur. ruk. waʔ n. bird (sp.), Blue-throated Barbet
kut. ku. diŋ fn. Distributive; each separately, individually
kun. da nn. place (sp.), in west
kun. du. lu. ban n. plant (sp.), a weed
kuŋ?- vt. push, shove, elbow
kuęyuliʔi kunʔ?=ataŋʔ? He elbowed me aside.
kum n. shoulder (<N kum)
kum- vai. be interlocking, meet together (branches), be matted
kum. hal. ni n. millipede (sp.), small red swarming
kumhalńi bayh bayhța wahnəy The millipedes move in a milling swarm.
kum?- vt. make pillow or headrest, pillow (oneself)
ʔa nay kumʔʔañoʔsə I made myself a pillow with cloth.
kumʔ. siŋʔ n. pillow block (wooden), headrest
kumh- vi. lay head back, recline; be worsted by sickness, by other’s argument (ext.)
ʔoḥanŋʔ kumhʔa Lay your head down over there.
kuy- vi. circle, drift (smoke); part. syn. koy-
(see also Ṝuyu- , Ṟoyo-)
kuy. ya. bo n. plant (sp.), with bulb like garlic, inedible
kuyʔ n. dog
parʔ. kuyʔ n. Wild Dog, Dhole
kuyʔ. koʔ huŋ n. incestuous mind
kuyʔ- vt. bend (nearly) double, draw bowstring, double back
puʔʔi laʔ tepti kuyʔiʔiʔapsa
boŋʔʔakan The older brother, setting an arrow and drawing the bow, sought to shoot.
raŋ kuyʔ?- vi. work field in semicircular fashion
kuyʔ. kan. da. ri adv. everywhere, here and there
kuyʔ. kan. da. ri onom. curled sleeping child (small)
kuyʔ. kan. da. ri. (ban) n. plant (sp.), flowering bush with twisted branches, Argyreia hookeria?; syn. kuyʔʔ. tu. ri. ban
kuyʔʔ. kolo. waʔ n. bird (sp.), Slaty-headed Scimitar Babbler?
kuyʔ. qan. thi n. plant (sp.), shrub with large green leaves, flower (curled) like mating dog
kuyʔʔ. qam. sayk n. molar next to canine tooth
kuyʔʔ. tu. ri. ban n. plant (sp.), flowering bush
with twisted branches, *Argyreia hookeria*; syn. *kuy?-kan-da-ri* (ban)

**kuy?-ryaŋ.ka** n. wasp (sp.), black with white thorax

**kuy?-luŋ. bag** n. rock (sp.), rough, very hard and dark

**kuy?-sayk** n. tooth (sp.), canine

**kuy?-hawh. ban** n. grass (sp.) - smells like panting dog

**kuy?-hawh.sin?** n. tree (sp.)

**kuyk** - vt. throttle, strangle, tie tightly around top or neck (as with a noose); part. syn. **guyk**

**kuyh.kuyh.bha.ri** nn. spirit (sp.), evil (f.)

**kuyh.kuyh.may?** nn. evil spirits, daughters of Niila ?ama

**kur** - v.a. shelter, be under cover, safe, protected (esp. from rain); under protection of person (ext.); (stay in body (spirit) (ch.)

**ti? wa?o kurti mu?a?alan?ca** We sheltered from the rain.

**kimhag? gucyuk rna kay kurje??a** How much corn is under cover in the house?


**na dhyaŋhto sin? na?nja kurto sin?**

**na?nja** I have no tree to lean back on, no tree to shelter me. (Song words meaning, 'I have no mother to lean on, no father to protect me'.)

**kuru-** v.t. return spirit to body (of fallen child) (shaman) (ch.), save, protect

**kur.li-** vi. call out, cooee (loudly with high pitch); part. syn. (see ku-, etc.)

**birami?i bra??o manta bonhaŋ?** They catch fish with a hook.

**kurh** n. hole, retreat (esp. of fish)

**kurb** - vt. scratch at itch

**kul?** n. plant (sp.), shrub of Nettle family (Urticaceae), underside of leaves white - bark is used for making net thread, *Debregeasia longifolia?*

**mat bham?o kul?ko? la hliksa** Strip bark for ropes from the white-leaved shrub.

**kulh-** vt. pluck feathers, pull out weeds; syn. **kuh-**

**raŋ kulh?al?i** Let's go to weed the field.

**law wa? kulhti dohti khaŋnu** Now pluck, prepare and cook the bird.

**kulh.go** n. absence; syn. **dah.ma.ka,** **ramh.go**

**ŋako? kulhgahan? si?a** He died in my absence.

**-kus?ni.** Comitative; with


**naŋkus?i krawe?** Let me flee with you.

**lay?, kus adv. by oneself, alone**

**ŋa lay?kustan? alnaŋ? I will go my own way.**

**kus-** va. have smell (sp.), bad (as of meat or urine)

**cyusyu? pom namhti ŋi?na? sas kusti pokna?** When a shrew sniffs and squeaks at a waterpot the smell enters it.

**kusu.ri** nn. Kusunda tribe

**kus.brak** onom. simultaneously, immediately

**?ow? dayh?o kusbrakta kwakhe?i hme? bloknaw** At the instant he called, his friend started the fire.

**kuh-** vt. pluck feathers, pull out weeds; syn. **kuh-**

**ke n. barb of arrow, hooked end of axe-blade**

**ke.lan?** - vi. act immorally, tease; syn.** ke.lan?** -; part. syn. (see ?a.law?-, etc.)

**ke? n. hook, esp. fishhook; syn. kwe?**

**ke?-** vt. catch with fishhook; syn. kwe?-** ke??i ke?ti satnani** They catch fish with a hook.

**ke?-** vi. sing well, with skill, sing captivatingly

**?ow?i lay? ci?ti ke?ti mesa khaynaw** She knows how to sing well.
ke?-kaw?- vt. assist, help
ke?-tek- vt. tap with forefinger to draw attention; syn. kwe?-tek-; part. syn. ket-,
kyat-, kwet-
ke?-lan?- vt. mock, tease; syn. ke.lan?-; part. syn. (see ?a.law?-, etc.)
ke?.la n. fishing line
ke?.la? n. arrowhead with single barb
kek n. neck; syn. kayk
kek.wa? n. bird (sp.), White-cheeked Bulbul;
part. syn. liŋ.sar?.wa?
keŋ n. twig, branch; syn. keŋ.ka
keŋ- va. have twigs or small branches
keŋ.ti no?- vt. speak inconsistently
hluŋ keŋ- va. be distracted, have divided mind
keŋ.kar?.(jhyur) n. plant (sp.), a Jasmine with fern-like leaves
keŋ.ka n. twig, branch; syn. keŋ?
way?akan He lopped off the branches.
keŋ.ce.den? onom. crouching (small arms and legs); part. syn. (see kaŋ.ca.daŋ, etc.)
keŋ.cyul? n. insect (sp.), Praying Mantis;
part. syn. to.je?.say.da
keŋ? n. ring worn in earlobe; syn. kwen?
keŋ?- va. be constricted, narrow-waisted;
part. syn. (see kiŋ?- , etc.)
ket- vt. touch to draw attention; syn. kyat-;
part. syn. ke?.tek-, kwe?,tek, kwet-
kenh- vi. stumble; syn. kyanh-; part. syn.
kwenh-
tyok?aktiko manta kenhna? After catching his foot a person stumbles.
kept n. space or gap between layers, slit or crack in rock, wood; part. syn. kap
kepe.te adjn. person with small buttocks
kemh- vr. be unshy, unafraid
ker- vt. open or tear hole in skin or wrapping (e.g. corncob), spread apart; part. syn.
ker.jyu? n. stick, notched at each end, used for winding string onto
ker? nmcl. Classifier (Numeral, Spherical), for round objects (loaves of bread, fruit)
nisker? laŋ muna? There are two loaves of bread.
kel?- vt. seek to obtain something, work for wages; flirt (ch.)
Today I will seek to get food from him.
vi. beckon (with one finger, for one person); part. syn. kwel?-, kwal?- (see also kwet-)
kelh- vi. swim, thrash in water
vt. stir roasting grain; part. syn. kwelh-
kew n. layer of skin, bulb, etc., petal
kew- var. be layered; part or divide into layers
?ow?nis na?ca?pay myaŋ kewtitanŋ?
wahna?ca The two sisters go about with their hair parted.
kewe.re? adjn. person with small stomach
kew.?al.ro n. plant (sp.), flowering (<N)
kew.ce.kek onom. unsatisfied (hunger)
?ow?pay kewcekekta kosmalo muna?
He is not satisfied (after eating).
kew.rek adjn. small-waisted person
kew?- va. be crinkled, wavy (hair, slices of tuber); part. syn. gew?-
keh- va. be intact, without holes (leaf used for cup), be unhesitating (speech), good (person); syn. niŋ-; ant. chi?-, hrya-
ko- vt1. shield, obscure, hide from view, wall off; part. syn. kho- (see also phay-, rap-)
?ow??i kimkay? siŋ??i khoti konaw He covers in the house with timber.
ko- vt2. beg, pester for food
konaw That household pesters Sonak for food.
vai. purse, round or evert lips
ko.tyo.ro? n. vessel (sp.), leaf cup (conical?)
ko.tyok - vi. cluck in alarm (hen)
wa?/ki kotyoki reknaw The hen calls in alarm.
ko.diŋ?- vi. relapse (sickness), repeat much (statement); syn. ko.deŋ?
ko.deŋ?- vi. relapse (sickness), repeat much (statement); syn. ko.diŋ?
ko.dyo.lyok - onom. very soft
kul? khaŋ?aktiko kodyolyoka ?ayh?a
After boiling the fibre it becomes very soft.
ko.reŋ n. bamboo (sp.), flowers every 30 years
ko.lan? n. waterfall, steep rock face, bank
ko.lan?- vi. fall (water) as in a waterfall
ko.lay ko.thay onom. twisting here and there
ko.log n. bird (sp.), owl (sp.), Forest Eagle Owl
ko.log was.ray n. large axe
ko.se.li n. presentation to client, patron, moneylender (<N koseli)
ko.hay?- va. be weak, famished
koko.ro? n. grain (sp.), Sorghum
kok.kay.la onom. hooked (as bird’s beak)
kok.thun n. container (sp.), wooden, with handle
poŋa kokthun kyan?taŋ? bəy??akan He gave five containers of curry.
kok.pan.de n. bird (sp.), Green-billed Malkoa; syn. pəw?wa?
kok.wa? n. bird (sp.), day feeding, nocturnal calling, Koel
kok.say? n. fruit (sp.), of a species of fig (kok.si), edible
phis.kok.say? n. type of kok.say?
kok.si n. tree (sp.), fruiting stalks from trunk, sap used on sores, Ficus semicordata or

cunia
kok.syan? n. caterpillar (sp.), hairless, with ‘horn’ at tail; syn. cyuk.syan?
koŋ n. hoe , short-handled (WD); syn. tak
-kon. steep ridge, spur; syn. -kon, choŋ
koŋ- vai. lean sideways, be tipped (pot, scales, etc.), tilt; part. syn. ŋoŋ- (see also gher?–)
koŋ.ca.siŋ? n. trap part - upright hooked sticks of trigger; syn. kaŋ.siŋ?
koŋ.koŋ.sya? n. fungus (sp.), edible tree type, growing like bark over cracks in dead wood (ch.); syn. li.pi.ca.na
koŋ.ri adjn. person past childbearing, sterile woman
?ow? jhyomhti koŋri syaw?a She is past childbearing.
koŋ.rok n. ant (sp.), small black ant with several varieties
go.le haw.si koŋ.rok n. type of koŋrok
por.tol? koŋ.rok n. type of koŋrok
por.dyop koŋ.rok n. type of koŋrok
koŋ.rok.diq n. god (sp.), ant god
yosakay? dupli rə koŋroq ?ow?le?
nematdiŋ rə koŋrokdiŋ yatsaytaŋ To look at they are small ants, but these are the ant gods.
koŋ.roŋ onom. bent double; part. syn.
koŋ? ko.cyony
koŋ?.ko.cyony onom. bent double; part. syn.
koŋ? ko.cyony
koŋ? kocyonyta kuŋti munay (The rice planters) bend sharply at the hips.
koŋ? ,cyony? n. grass (sp.), like miniature bamboo with knobbly joints; syn. kryon? ,tol?.(ban)
koŋh.ko.lo? adjn. narrow flat spur, rocky outcrop; part. syn. kuŋh.ku.lu?
kot n. coat, waistcoat (<N)
jyana jyanata belaŋ kot lawətitaŋ?
waŋ?a He came flashing such a fancy waistcoat.
kot- va. protrude, stick out of (bag, etc.)
mik kot- va. bulge, protrude (eyes)

koy mikluŋ kot?akay? Some had protruding eyes.

kot.mik n. bulging eyes; ant. jyunh.mik

- kon nb. steep ridge, spur; syn. -koŋ, choŋ

kon- vt. obstruct, get in way, distract, hinder, disturb

?ow? co??i ratbhāri tebhānāntəŋ?

kon?athay The child disturbed him all night with continual begging.

kon?cyoŋ? n. lizard (sp.), with red patch under throat, Indian Bloodsucker; syn.

ku.cyu.ruŋ?

kon- vir. fall flat down, topple, overbalance, (person, tree, etc.)

kaʔsya? dyultiyotok belahan?  

kaʔsyaʔ konhti siti mu na? Tracking the deer they saw it had fallen over dead.

kop.(siŋ?) n. sticks used to clamp thatch to rafters

kop.piŋ.ro n. plant (sp.), rambling shrub, with red disc-like flowers, sticks used for binding thatch or timber, Holmskioldia sanguinea

kom.?ar.waʔ n. bird (sp.), ground-feeding

kom.po.la n. pot (sp.), large

kom.bi n. house, household; syn. ku.hrum?, du.khum?, saŋ.khum?; part. syn. kim

kom- vt. trap, hold or keep underneath (upturned container, hand, etc.)

waʔʔum ?eta kom?ti gamsa The egg must be enclosed like this (under the hand).

koy- vi. drift in circles (smoke), whirl (flowing water, cloud); part. syn. kuy- (see also ?uyu-, ?oyo-)

koy.?o tiʔ, dum.han n. whirlpool

koy.ryo boy.ryo onom. curled up, shrivelled

kwakhekay? koyryo boyryo hmeʔi mak?atham His friend was burnt up, shrivelled by the fire.

koy?- vi. contract, cramp (esp. empty stomach)

koyŋ?.(ʔo)- vi. meander, wind (track, stream), be zigzagged

koyh- vr. suffer, be affected by hunger

?ow? yonkrayti koyhna? He is affected by hunger.

kor.ka n. basket-like muzzle for cattle

kor?- vi. unoccupied, lack work, have freedom, sufficient time or space, keep holiday; part. syn. hnyam?-, hyaŋ?-ŋaʔi ten kor?naʔ? I have no work today.

jeʔsa kor?ŋala I have no time to eat.

korh n. cage trap (<N khor)

korh- at. fit in, be room, space for (just); syn. hyoko-

?ihaŋ? korhteʔnaʔ naŋkayʔpay Here is room for you.

kolo.ghe n. bird (sp.), White-crested Laughing Thrush; syn. kolo.wa?

kolo.waʔ n. bird (sp.), White-crested Laughing Thrush; syn. kolo.ghe

kolo.waʔ.yan n. insect (sp.), fly, small white, hovering

kolh n. oil-press (<N kol); syn. kha.laŋ

kolh.siŋʔ n. split log (esp. one used by an evil spirit as a chopping block)

kolhsiŋʔhajʔ daʔti gamnaw Crush it with the split logs.

kos n. plant (sp.), sugarcane

ma.kay kos n. young cornstalk with sweet juice

kos- va. be satisfied (hunger, thirst)

niciʔi jeʔti khayʔatayheu kosʔatayheca

We two have finished eating, we are full.

koh- vt. separate grain from chaff or soil from stones in a tray, by scraping aside, after knocking the tray with the heel of hand?

?ow? tiʔsi ṭuŋʔkoʔ? oyksaʔ kohtī Separate out fine soil from the base of the tiʔsi tree...

kyat- vt. tap to draw attention; syn. ket-;

part. syn. keʔ.ka-, keʔ.ka-, kwet-

kyanh- vi. stumble; syn. kenh-; part. syn.
kwenh-
kymh- vi. passified, reduced (anger - with excuse); part. syn. kymh-
yoh ?ow? manta ?ana ris wanto ten
kyamh?a Yesterday that man became very angry, today he has cooled off.
kyamh- va. not come to fruit
kya fn. Tag Question; is it not so? (<H Interrogative); syn. ma?, rə
kya- vit. contract (sinew); part. syn. kyaw?-,
kyum- (see also kymh-)
ŋa krut kyana?taŋ? so??i The sinew of my hand has contracted.
kyane fn. Assertion of Result; indeed then;
syn. tya.ne
?ow?pay kyane ?ane galama
hlyunj?lo That one, indeed then, never changes!
ky?= vt. shorten rope, headband, netbag handle
kyan?-si n. tree (sp.), white flowers, bark used for centipede bites, Schima wallichii
kyat.tyok onom. excreting (bird); part. syn.
kwat.tyok-, tyy.yuk
kyan? n. curry of vegetables or meat, eaten with grain food
kyam.nam nt. three days ago; syn.
?ak.nam, kyam.sa
kyam.sa nt. three days ago; syn.
?ak.nam, kyam.nam
kyam.say nt. three days hence; syn. lik.nam
kyamsay ?ane wa?kay? caw?lanq?alca
In three days time let us go bird-catching.
kyar n. outer layer of banana stalk (dead)
kyaw? kew onom. bristling
say cu?ma kyaw?ta kew?ta jharatta
jharatta ratakā waj?a The porcupine came with its quills raised and bristling.
kyaw?- vt. contract (sinew), draw (bowstring); part. syn. kya-, kyum-
kyah- vt. weave, crochet (thread, bamboo strips, etc.)
laŋ?ma kyahti khay?alaŋ?su We have finished weaving the net.
kyah.to.la n. cane thongs of drum; part. syn.
tom.to.la
kyu- vat. draw in (esp. wealth), increase wealth, prosper, make profit; part. syn.
kyo- sahulam?i paysa kyunani Rich men increase their wealth.
hlunj.tuk kyu- vt. gain confidence
kyun- va. have taste (sp.), acidic (as of stale beer)
kyuŋ?.wa? n. bird (sp.), Crimson-backed Woodpecker
kyum- vt. draw back from, contract (sinew), etc., pucker with sourness, shrivel; part. syn. kya-, kyaw?-
kyum?u dom krut pan??u Shrive his sinews, bind his arms and legs!
kyumh- vi. draw back from, retreat, decrease, withdraw (anger, sickness, etc.); part. syn.
kyamh- (see also kya-, dyon-)
lansayt? kyunhe?cay Don’t draw back from the evil spirit.
nanqo? ?amapa?i to?o ŋa?i
kyumhtakti waycaŋ? I will cause your parent’s (curse) words to withdraw.
kyumh.ti way- vi. lose skill, effectiveness
kyo- vit. increase wealth; part. syn. kyu-
kyoŋ? va. shout, speak angrily, protest, scold
kyor onom. rumble (stomach)
kra- vr. be discomforted, downcast, at a loss
?al??aktiko ?ow? krana? He became downcast when another took the woman he thought (to take).
krə? va. partly cut or burn, notch, hamstring; part. syn. (see kra-)
chyaprəŋ hme??i krə?ti way?akan The clearing was partly burnt off.
krak- vi. call chickens (hen)
The mother hen calls her chickens.

krat- vt. tear, rip, shred; syn. cyot-;
part. syn. krek-, kret-
co?dyanpapay siq?ko? cu?ti may?
krat?athay The daughter’s flesh was torn by thorns.

kran- vt. pick or tear out small pieces, remove flaws or burrs (in thread, etc.); remove defilement of evil spirit (ch.); part. syn. krin-, kran-
lit pyat dihti munattay A girl was combing out her hair.
kranh n1. grass (sp.), tall with papyrus-like leaves, stalks used for weaving; syn. tranh, sah.ra.to
n2. brush made from this grass, used for teasing out hair

kra.m- vi. beat in panic or with shock (heart)
hlun kram- vi. beat in panic or with shock (heart)

kram?- vt. wrap cloth around oneself, shield; protect (ext.); part. syn. krom?-

kram?.nay n. clothing (sp.), cloth wrap, mantle

kraya?- va. be twisted unevenly (rope)

kraya?.dhaya? onom. unevenly twisted (rope)

kra?j- vt. kick; syn. kren?-
kra?gh- va. be clustered, paired, bunched (fruit or flowers); part. syn. graygh-, graygh-, gregh-, ghraygh-

kra?y n. ridge, wrinkle, notch, foothold


pona kra?h hlay?ti lanh?ta Climb up by the five steps.

kraw- vi. flee from home, go out of range, territory; syn. jyog-jal?ke ban tag kraw?a The panther on the other hand fled into the jungle.

kraw.mLdig nn. spirit (sp.), involved in creating hills, making the first drum; syn. kar.mLdig, su.jiya

kraw?- vt. singe, burn off hair (of dead animal)


kra?- va. be partly cooked, affected, unevenly ripened; part. syn. kra-
?i maysay? krastole? These bananas are partly ripened.

kra- va. be partly done or ripened; part. syn. kras- (see also kra?-)
kra.ti je?- vt. eat partly (only ripe ones)
**kra.naŋ onom.** standing straight, tall, fiercely (as when threatening)

**kra.naŋ kra.naŋ onom.** standing up to (two large persons)

**kra.naŋ.ʔa adjn.** tall person

**kra.ba.dan onom.** ugly with goitre, stunted

**krabadanta khe??otanj??a goyo?** The men were ugly with goitres.

**kra.ba.dan n.** insect (sp.), termite, wingless worker

**gol.tum? kra? n.** termite (sp.), with small spherical black nest in soil

**gal.kra? n.** termite (sp.), eats wood and cloth; syn. **tuk.tol.kra?**

**tuk.tol.kra? n.** termite (sp.), eats wood and cloth; syn. **gal.kra?**

**kra?- vt.** cause to divide (root or stem) by breaking off the main stem; **part. syn. kra?-**

**kra?-ti hak- va.** divide (root) into many branches; syn. **kra?-**

**kra?.don.di n.** termite track; syn. **kra?.bhen.di**

**kra?.don.di n.** termite track; syn. **kra?.bhen.di**

**kra?,mu.san n.** fungus (sp.), edible white mushroom, found on termite nest

-krak **nb.** greedy person, animal

**je?.krak n.** one greedy for food

**je?krak ja?ka?haŋ? hloksa He is to be put in with a hungry tiger.**

**kra?- vt.** knead, mix in together, grow together (crops and weeds)

**?ow? yam ?amh ra may? kraktitaŋ?**

**je?naw Mixing the rice food with meat he eats it.**

**kra.(luŋ) nl.** testicle; syn. **trak**

**n2. seed of tiŋ.si tree**

**kra.pun n.** scrotum

**kra.syo n.** eunuch; syn. **syo.to?, syo.phin**

**kraŋ- va.** be branched, dividing off from single tuber; **part. syn. kraŋ-**

**goy? kraŋti hakna?** A tuber divides into many.

**kraŋ- vt.** fill, tip into, pour into (fluid) (WD); syn. **puh-**

**kraŋ.jaŋ onom.** lying flat, sprawled, spread-eagled (person, tree, etc.)

**kraŋ.la? n.** arrowhead with two to four barbs

**kraŋ n.** upward slope; **ant. tor?**

**kraŋhtaj wahsa khayŋa I cannot climb uphill.**

**kraŋ.hme? n.** upward burning fire

**krat n.** plant (sp.), cane (gen.)

**jay.krat n.** type of cane

**thow?,krat n.** type of cane

**mo.krat n.** type of cane

**krat.si n.** tree (sp.), tall

**kran- vt.** pick out (large) flaws, burrs, etc.; **part. syn. kran-, krin-**

**kranh onom.** startle

**kranhta grin??atayhec The two were startled.**

**krap- vt.** winnow, separate chaff by tossing in a bamboo tray in a breeze, toss out rubbish

**kram onom.** crunch, bite swiftly (as a panther does to kill), crush with jaws

**ja??i ghartaj? kram joykti**

**sattaj??akan With a spring and a crunch the panther killed it.**

**kram- vt.** heave, toss large object

**baŋ?i kramti tho?ti sat?akan Heaving a large rock he killed it.**

**baŋ kramti kramti kla?da kla?da**

**kam??a dak?alaŋ?su By heaving large rocks (at the bear) we drove it downwards.**

**krama.dhama onom.** bulging; **part. syn.**

**kromo.dhomo**

**dohte? kramadhamata ?urhto**

**latte??akan What are you carrying that bulges like that?**

**krama.la adjn.** fat person

**krama.lok adjn.** large-jointed person

**kram.pa cham.pa adjn.** hard dark rock

**kram?- vt.** strike or crush (large falling object
One tree, toppling, crushed another.

The child, knowing how to work well, pleases his father.

With goitres looking like gourds.

I was caught by rain when returning.

Don't put those pots close together, they will bump each other.

The crab was holding fast in the limestone hole.

Don't put those pots close together, they will bump each other.

Dirt is irritating my eye.

I don't like it, don't give me more.

I don't like it, don't give me more.

The crab was holding fast in the limestone hole.

The crab was holding fast in the limestone hole.
She became very thin.

part. syn. kran-, kran-

vt2. drive away evil spirit (ch.)

part. syn. krup-, khup-

ch.; syn. krup.dig.ro n. covering, canopy (of sky)

krukramdintaq? syawti wañ?a The sky brightened and the (spirit of) daytime arrived.

krukramma nn. spirit of daytime (f.)

maha peto bañ deti bañ kruñti He very carefully laid stones and fitted them around the entrance.

kruñ.gu.ñou onom. empty, finished

kruñh- vat. bend at knees (as baby), dandle baby, ache (thighs) from squatting; part. syn. kroñh-

kruit n. arm, hand, tendril

?i kruñtay? lemho It licked his hand.

kruit.dum.bu.ri n. bird (sp.), Black-headed Yellow Bulbul

kruit.pak n. palm of hand

?ow? kriñdijñtatañ??a syaw?a She became very thin.

kriñ? kay dhiñ? kay onom. dividing (tuber)

kriñ onom. thin (person)

kriñ vt. pick out (very small) flaws or burrs;

part. syn. kran-, kran-

kriñi krini onom. thin, shrivelled (neck)

kaykpay krinikrinib syaw?o ?ici Her neck was shrivelled this thin.

kriñ vt2. drive away evil spirit (ch.)

part. syn. kran-, kran-

kriñi krini onom. thin, shrivelled (neck)

kaykpay krinikrinib syaw?o ?ici Her neck was shrivelled this thin.

krip- vr. be content, happy with situation; syn.

chyup-, dhiñh-; part. syn. krup-, grip-, prap-, prip-, prup-


part. syn. krup-, grip-

krip.yog onom. completely gone (rain)

ti? kripyogta payh?a The rain had completely gone.

krim vt. be pungent (beer), make throat sour; part. syn. srim- (see also kraw?-

krim? va. be soft, chewable (bones);

part. syn. krum?-, kryum?-, khrim?- (see also nya-)

krimh vt. twist two strands together tightly,

spin thread again (to tighten)

takla kerjyu?haj? kati krimhnani Putting the thread on the stick they re-spin it.

kriwhi- vt. break off (very small one from bunch, part from whole); part. syn. krewhe-, kryuyhu?-, kryoyho-


kris- va. be ripe (almost), mature, ready to take from tree (esp. bananas, for ripening artificially)

kru nm. cubit

tup.kru nm. short cubit (elbow to end of closed fist)

phyah.kru nm. long cubit (elbow to tip of extended fingers)

kru- var. be many short lengths, measure against arm

kru?- va. be tangled, knotted, wasted (rope or work), of short lengths only

kruk- vtl. express liquid (esp. milk), wring out cloth; syn. truk-

ja?ko? dut kruklañ ?al?o Go and milk the tiger!

kruk- vt2. make canopy over, hold overhead;

part. syn. krup-, khup-

kruk.diñ.ro n. covering, canopy (of sky) (ch.);

syn. krup.dig.ro

kruk.ram.(diñ) mn. daytime (arch.), spirit of daytime (ch.)

nyamtañ? thonñi wañ?a

krukramdintaq? syawti wañ?a The sky brightened and the (spirit of) daytime arrived.

kruk.ram.ma nn. spirit of daytime (f.)

kruñ n. hive, hole of hive in tree or rock

kruñ va. have smell (sp.), bad (as of stale urine)

chyus?i nay kruñtaknaw Urine makes clothes smell bad.

kruñ vt. fit stones around entrance (for hive, cave shelter, etc.), close partly, reduce opening with stones; ant. tar

maha peto bañ deti bañ kruñti

gam?akan He very carefully laid stones and fitted them around the entrance.

kruñ.gu.ñou onom. empty, finished

kruñh vat. bend at knees (as baby), dandle baby, ache (thighs) from squatting;

part. syn. kroñh-

kruit n. arm, hand, tendril

?i kruñtay? lemho It licked his hand.

kruit.dum.bu.ri n. bird (sp.), Black-headed Yellow Bulbul

kruit.pak n. palm of hand

krun vt. twist out of shape, lose shape (esp. wet netbag); part. syn. kryun-, kryon-

krun? n. frame (of house, or one for growing vines on)

krun?- vt. make frame or upright construction
pe?o din kim krun?sa parana? A good day is necessary for making the house frame.
krup- vt. cover over, shelter, oversee;  
part. syn. kruk-, khup- 
phelbaj?i hlawhdaybajkay?  
krunpa?thay The sky canopies the earth.  
?amapako? jin?i co?kay?  
krunpa?thasa The parents’ spirit protects the children.  
kruptakte?pay May you have peace!  
krun?-v2. hunt, follow (deer) (arch.); syn.  
ruk-, ruyk-; part. syn. kryuk- (see also 
guh-)  
kasya?ko? krummay? the deer-hunters  
krun- vr. be content with situation, happy;  
part. syn. (see krip-, etc.)  
kruptakte?pay May you have peace!  
krun?-ay.yak n. sheath for sickle  
krun.din nn. spirit of sky, sky god; syn.  
khup.din? part. syn. bumh.lay.din  
krun.din.ro n. covering, canopy (of sky)  
(ch.); syn. kruk.din.ro  
krum- vai. be linked together (esp. at tops),  
have arms folded, put heads together  
?ow? si?nis krumkayna?c They Those two  
trees are growing together.  
krumu.lin adjn. small-jointed person  
krun onom. crunch  
hruspay krum? krum?ta jamna? He  
crushes the bones.  
krum?- va. be crunchy, chewable texture  
(bone); part. syn. krim?, kryum?-,  
khrim?- (see also nya-)  
krumh- vai. meet up with (tracks, people),  
clash, join up with; part. syn. grumh- 
?oha?say lyamha? brakta krumhti  
dah?a They met up on the path.  
krumh.lyam n. junction (meeting) of tracks  
kryu?- va. be tangled, curly, matted (hair);  
part. syn. kryuy?-  
kryuk- vt. hunt, follow deer; part. syn. krup-
kryuk.wa? n. bird (sp.), Blossom-headed  
Parakeet  
krus- vt. meet with (person, etc.)  
yatjiyo?itaj??a ? amakay? krus?akan  
one of them came across the mother.  
kre- vat. pull apart, stretch (net, gum),  
lengthen, widen; part. syn. pra-  
?at tyal??aktiko kreti yo?akan Having  
pulled out the gum he stretched it to test it.  
kre.nen.ge onom. hanging, drooping (as fish  
impaled on a spear, etc.)  
bhalaha?ta?n canpay kreneggeta  
dyopti mu?o The crab hung impaled on  
the spear.  
kre.mo.(dij) n. jingle word  
kre.lunj n. insect (sp.), itch-mite, like a red  
spider - enters flesh and causes itching  
kre.?may? n. food of demon (usually human)  
dyahmay? kremay?kus je?can?  
Tonight I will eat (the rice) with meat.  
krek n. savoury food (meat, yam, etc.)  
krek- va. have smell (sp.), savoury (of meat,  
yam, etc.); part. syn. khrek-, hkrek-,  
hrek-  
krek- vi. tear (fabric); part. syn. (see krat-,  
etc.)  
krek.may? n. meat, good dried  
yohko? krekmay? mubayna?  
Yesterday's dried meat remains.  
kre?ge.jen onom. standing straight (tall, thin  
person); part. syn. krig.ji  
kren?- vt. kick, tread down, spring off; syn.  
krayn?-
tesha? sa? kati kren?ti gamnani They  
poot soil in the grave and tread it down.  
kret- vat. tear (fabric); part. syn. (see krat-,  
etc.)  
kren.day.la onom. neat, parted (hair)  
krewes onom. take short steps; part. syn.  
kryawa  
krewes- vit. break off part, one of bunch  
(large); part. syn. kriwhi-, kuyhu?-,
kryoyho-
kres- vt. mourn for, weep
tanh?o manta siyakay? mus?i
kresnaw If an important person dies the
clouds weep for him.
krehe- vt. pull (off) at joints (as with legs of
Daddy-long-legs spider, to make its body
spin), crack knuckles
kro?- va. be appropriate, in suitable condition,
be auspicious
pe?o dinhaŋ? krun?o kimhaŋ? doh
khe?yama kro?na? In a house that is
built on an auspicious day everything
works out well.
krok- vi. reheat cooked food
?ow? may? səm?amhkus kroksa That
meat should be reheated with cold grain
food.
krok- vi2. call, cluck of broody hen
wa??um dyokeyadîŋhaŋ? ?ama
krokna? When she finishes laying a clutch of
eggs the mother hen clucks.
krok- vt. urinate on (dog, carried child), spray
urine on
?i co??i krok?ataŋ? This child has
piddled on me.
?ow? banko? matgəna par?kuy??i
chus krokti gəmənəni The wild dogs
urinate all over the forest leaves.
kroŋ- va. be stiffly flexible (rod, bow, etc.),
be taut (bowstring); be tough, hard (cooked
food), be stiff (of body)
syuthyutə syuthyutəle?taŋ? syaw?a
kucuruŋ?pay nyamjhyuŋ?i kroŋda
kroŋdagay Shivering, the lizard got stiffer
and stiffer with the cold.
hluŋ kroŋ- vi. be bold, firm
kroŋh- vii. bend at knees, dandle baby;
part. syn. kruŋh-
krot- vt. pick leaves off stalk (esp. ronsago
vine)
kropo- vi. patter, fall in scattered large drops
(rain)
ti? wasa boŋ??o belahaŋ? kropona?

When it begins to rain it falls in large
scattered drops.
krom- vi. patter, fall in small drops (rain)
kromo.dhomo onom. bulging; part. syn.
krama.dhama
krom.deŋ.la n. wasting disease
kromdeŋla?i grapa?athay He suffered
from a wasting disease.
krom?- vt. envelop (cloud), protect (ch.);
part. syn. kram?-
kromh.wa? n. bird (sp.), lowland, nocturnal,
Nightjar; syn. coy?.lik.wa?
kros.sa (mos.sa) onom. inadvertently
?ə kwa krossa?a ʔaŋ?ne?ʔalaŋ batì Oh
friend, I inadvertently struck you.
kroh n. joint, knuckle, node
kroh- vt. strike with knuckles
co?kay?pay ghanti krohti latnani They
beat and struck the child.
krya- vi. begin to recover or improve;
convalesce; part. syn. kryo- (see also
grya-, ɿra-, ɿrya-, tya-, than-)
krya- vr. feel need, be aware of situation
co? krya?a to khe?a kəma waŋ?sa
syawna? When a child feels the need, it is
right to bring a bride.
hluŋ krya- vr. be envious, jealous
krya.gu.ryum onom. dry, brittle
way?ma sipti dyok?o
kryaguryumtəŋ? syaw?a When the
sap dried out it became brittle.
krya.naŋ.gə onom. standing smartly upright;
part. syn. krya.jhan, hryas.cak
krya.jhan onom. standing smartly upright;
part. syn. krya.naŋ.gə, hryas.cak
kryaŋ n. corner, bend; part. syn. kryuŋ,
kryoŋ (see also coŋ)
kryaŋ.kay dhyaŋ.kay onom. snaked, looped
kryat onom. tearing, ripping
nay kryatta krətna? The cloth tears.
kryanh- vi. start, twitch in sleep
hluggage kryanh- vi. awake to a need

co?ti hluq kryanhto ro?ti tonaw A child, becoming aware of his need urges
(his parents to answer it).

kryap onom. biting, killing, seizing

kryap- vi. cry, weep; syn. rya?- kryap

kryam?- vt. fall on, crush (heavy object, medium-sized tree, etc.); part. syn.
kram?-, kryom?-

kryawa onom. take long strides; part. syn.
krew

kryuku- vt. bend to wrench off (esp. corn cobs, small branches)

makay kryukuti klyaknani They bend and break off the corn.

kryun n. corner, bend (esp. as viewed from inside); part. syn. kryag, kryog (see also con)

kryun.kuta n. corner?

kryun?- vit. bend knees, fold arms, put out of line


law krut kryun?ti dom kryun?ti waq?alan? I have come with folded arms and legs (i.e. humbly).

kryun- va. be misshapen, shrunken (esp. netbag), be shortened; part. syn. krun-, kryon-

?ow? si?o na?lampay kryunti wayttitaq??a munay ?ane jhyar?a The dead sisters were shrunked, dried up.

kryum?- va. be chewable, crunchy (bones);
syn. krim?-, krum?-, khrim?- (see also nya-)

ryumh?a je??o belahaq? kryum?na? When dried fish are eaten they are crunchy.

kryum? to min?- vt. boil for half an hour, then hold over fire to dry (esp. bat’s wings)

kryuy?-va. be curly, tangled, matted (hair); part. syn. kruy?- kryuyhu- vt. break off (usually intentionally), snap; part. syn. kriwhi-, krewhe-, kryoyho-
siq?kay? gaydha?i kryuhuti waynaw A storm snaps (branches) off the trees.

kryus.qa? n. fish (sp.), Catfish, with wide, flattened head, Chacha chacha?; syn. cere.cep.rya?

kryo-va. be numb with cold, recover slightly (as numbness is a change from the pain, cold); part. syn. krya- (see also grya-, nra-, nrya-, tya-)

krut thi?aktiko kryona? One’s hand becomes numb after the pain of cold.

kryok.yok onom. swallowing (saliva)

kryok.chyo.dok onom. with folded wings

kryon n. corner (as viewed from inside); part. syn. krya?, kryu? (see also con)

kryon? n. knee

kryon?.tol.(ban) n. grass (sp.), like miniature bamboo with knobbly joints; syn. ko?·cyo? n.

kryon?.siU? n. knee (height)

ti? kryon?siq?cyuk jyumhto The water was knee-deep.

kryon- va. be shrunked, shortened; part. syn. krun-, kryon-

kryon.yok onom. jump up quickly

kryonyokta ciulti Immediately jumping up...

kryomyoka ciulti Immediately jumping up...

kryom?- vt. fall on, crush (fairly large object, smaller tree); part. syn. kram?-, kyam?-
tanh?o siq??i mi?o siq?kay?
kryom?na?thay A tree (falling) will crush a smaller one.

kryoyho- vt. break off part, one of bunch (large); part. syn. kriwhi-, krewhe-, kryuyhu(-)

klak adjn. lump (in food, etc.)

klasti jhyante klak syawna? Because the food is undercooked it has lumps.

klak- vat. discomfit, poke into, be
uncomfortable because of shape (bump, etc.)

baŋʔi ?ana klaknaʔtaŋʔ? The stones (under the mat) make me very uncomfortable.

klak.baŋ n. protruding rock or stone

klæŋ- va. lean outwards, be at an angle (tree, branch - smaller); part. syn. klam-, kloŋ-

(see also chuk-)

klæŋh- vai. solidify, harden (gum)

hluŋ klæŋh- vr. remain angry

klæŋ- va. be sore, swollen, tight (bumped muscle); part. syn. khan- (see also chuk-)

klæŋʔ-, (tak)- vit. cause to be unstable, wobble underfoot, bumpy

?i baŋʔi klæŋʔtakti vontakʔataŋʔ? This stone tipped and made me fall.

klap onom. swallowing

paysa hmoṭoŋhaŋʔ? kaʔaktiko ?ow?

After the coin is put in his mouth, the dead man swallows it.

klap- vt. lower eyelids and look away coyly (with shyness, disdain - esp. children); part. syn. plap-

?owʔnis mïk klæpkaŋnaʔca The two look away from each other.

klam- va. be brackish, stale, unpalatable (water); part. syn. hlam-

saʔpaŋtiʔ kiłmnaʔ? Water from a hole in the dirt is unpalatable.

hluŋ klam- vr. dislike person

klamh- vr. be unhappy, depressed

hluŋ klamh- vr. be unhappy, depressed

klayʔ?- va. be hard, impenetrable; part. syn. klayŋʔ-, klam?- , kløyʔ?- glaŋ- (see also krayʔ?- , glam?-)

klayh- vt. break, snap (stick, etc.)

layʔkoʔ? luyʔleʔ klayʔahkan He broke his own bow.

Kayk klayh- vi. nod, bow head

hluŋ klayh- vr. be hard-hearted

klaw- vt. nauseate, cause to retch; part. syn. klaw-, klun- (see also blaw-)

?i jeʔʔaktiko hluŋ klawnaʔtaŋʔ? After eating this I feel nauseated.

klasʔ- vi. glance off

hluŋ klasʔ- vr. be annoyed with

?owʔkaʔ? n̥a hluŋ klasʔʔnaŋʔ? I am annoyed with him.

kla.pə.ne adjn. broad-backed person

kla.wa onom. flapping of wings

klaʔ- vr. cause to fall, drop, bring down, out, work downward

winʔ kwapti kłaʔʔakan He trapped a bat and brought it down.

neh klaʔ- vr. be humbled

klaʔ?, bharʔ?, siŋʔ? n. tree (sp.), small yellow flowers, red fruit, bark used to make netbags; syn. kla. di. siŋʔ?

klak. baŋ n. large rock outcrop, suitable for sitting on

klæŋʔ- vt. resow bare areas; part. syn. glæŋ?- (see also canʔ-)

klap- vi. lie flat, not on edge (knife, stone, etc.); ant. jawʔ-

klam- va. lean outwards at angle; part. syn. kloan-, kloŋ-

klamʔ- va. be hard, impenetrable; part. syn. glamʔ- (see also kløyʔ-, krayʔ-, glaŋ-, glaŋʔ-)

klamh- vi. recline, lean back


klayŋ onom. gulp, slurp down (drink)

klayŋ jhyam onom. wash by licking weʔsay goysay jaʔ wantaŋpay klayŋ jhyamta tiʔ? jestolo syawtoleʔ?

lemḥitaŋʔ? thato On the left and right side the panther comes licking (the sores), as though cleaning them.

klayŋ- vi. glance off, turn aside, ricochet, not penetrate; part. syn. glayŋ- (see also klak-, plaj-, blayŋ-)
The arrow was turned aside, it missed.

He watches continually out of the corner of his eye.

It's leaf is pale and light grey.

Remove that grime with washing.

To make leaf plates we (first) soften leaves by the fire.

The demon fled, pulling off the gum.

To make leaf plates we (first) soften leaves by the fire.

The demon fled, pulling off the gum.
When he entered the yam hole the earth fell, burying and killing him.

The son-in-law defeated his father-in-law's argument.

You told me wrongly!', he accused.

The boy again repeats his words.

He pulled off the demon's child and hurled him away.

A panther slinks along with its fur flattened.

Let us two go to see the winding motor road.

Don't you two change your agreement later.

Don't pick at your food, eat it heartily!

I avoid that man now.

Avoiding looking at his younger brothers...

Don't you two change your agreement later.

Avoiding looking at his younger brothers...

I avoid that man now.

Avoiding looking at his younger brothers...

I avoid that man now.

Avoiding looking at his younger brothers...

I avoid that man now.

Avoiding looking at his younger brothers...

I avoid that man now.

Avoiding looking at his younger brothers...

I avoid that man now.
hlug klot.kay.ti no?- vt. come to consensus
klot.ti tyana- vi. put off scent by answer, evade question
klon.ko?,dip onom. speak indirectly, evasively (habitually)
klon?- vi. tumble, go over the top (water, stones), warble (song); fluent, explicit (speech) (ext.)
klo- vt. cook, simmer, boil in closed container for short time, preserve by doing this; part. syn. plopl-

na?i yat chinkay? may? klop?akeon? I will boil the meat for a minute.
kloy?- vai. be winding (path or stream), change course, change attitude; part. syn. kloyk- (see also kluyk-, klot-, kloYIJ?-)
kloyk- vai. be winding (path or stream), change course, change attitude; part. syn. kluyk-, kloy?- (see also klot-, kloYIJ?-,
hlot-)

hlug kloyk- vi. change attitude (to friend, etc.)
kloy(o)? onom. turn left (river, path); part. syn. dhooy(o)?; ant. hooy(o)?
klay- va. be very husky (throat); part. syn. klir-, klyor-, lyar-
klaywh- va. improve (of condition - e.g. measles rash); syn. klewh-; part. syn. klyaw?- klaya

klayak onom. wrenching
klay- vt. wrench off (corn cobs, etc.); part. syn. klayak-, khayak- (see also pruyk-, hnyaik-)
maru??itaq? klyaqtia klyaqtia

klyakititaq? jya?a kekkapay The branches were wrenched and whipped off the tree by the wind.
hmoto? klay- vi. talk hot air, shoot one’s mouth off

kly?n?- vt. reiterate, remind of previous promise or warning, scold; part. syn. glyan?-; blyan?- (see also klu-) klyay- va. be crossed (timbers, etc.); part. syn. klyay- kryut klyay- vi. clasp, hold hands

hlu?.(tuk) klyay- vi. agree

klyayk- vt. wrench (corn cobs, etc., to break off); part. syn. klayak-, khayak- (see also pruyk-, hnyaik-)
klyayq?- va. be hard, impenetrable (soil); part. syn. (see klayq?-, etc.)
klyar- va. be very husky (throat); part. syn. klir-, klyor-, lyar-
klyaw?- vi. improve (sickness); part. syn. klewh-, klaywh-

?ow?ko? pir bala klyaw??a His sickness has improved somewhat.
klyas- vi. do or move in unison, (esp. flying birds - swooping, flying back and forth)
mawa? klyaskayti syu?nay Eagles fly around together.
klyuku?- vt. pull down, drag down (branches of tree); part. syn. plyuku?- klyut- vt. shell, husk, hull; part. syn. plyut-
makay klyutsa The corn is to be husked.
klyum- vai. submerge, be hidden under water; part. syn. klim-, klum- (see also phuy-)
klyum?- vt. bury, submerge, cover
sabyakayle? klyum??a?ka Any Are all submersed?
klyus- vi. begin to open of itself (bud, etc.), crack off (covering, etc.); part. syn. plut-, plus-, plyus-

klyok- vit. dislocate, sprain, crack joint
klyoy- vai. be lame, crippled; limp
klyoy/ban n. cripple
klyor- va. be husky (throat); part. syn. klir-, klyar-, lyar-
klyoh- vil. break joint (esp. hip), fall off (drum jingles), become ineffective, useless (ext.); part. syn. plyoh-

bay.sa klyoh- vi. past childbearing, no longer fertile
vi2. go bad (meat); part. syn. hryoh-, hlyoh-

kwa?- va. be oval, not truly circular (drum, pot), be twisted slightly; part. syn. gwa?- kwaŋ n. base of ear; syn. kuj

kwat tyok onom. excreting (bird); part. syn. kyat tyok-, tuy.yuk


kwamh- vi. be dazzled, blinded by brightness (temporarily); part. syn. kwamh- (see also gwam-, jhor ?-)

kwar?- vai. be infertile, go bad (egg); suffer hardship (ext.); ant. kilh-, kwilh- dukha kwar?ti muna? He suffers hardship.

kwar?, wa? n. owl (sp.), medium-sized, not horned -kwal nm. spoonful

kwal- vt. dig out food with ladle, jab or gouge with stick or horn hlayk?i ?amh kwalti bay?naw He digs out the rice with a ladle.

kwalh n. blocked stream; fish trap formed by blocking stream kwa nk. friend, bondfriend
can ra ka?syana? kwaca?taŋ? khe?cato The crab and the deer were friends.

kwa.kay- vi. make bondfriend (by a ceremony)

kwa.gu.yak onom. darkening
kwa.mo nk. wife of bondfriend

kwako? budhi kwamo ta tosa The wife of a bondfriend is called kwa.mo.

kwa.lak onom. watch out of corner of eye

kwa.laŋ? n. shadow, reflection, image, shelter area


kwa.hal.ya onom. reddening

rutwa? du kwahalyata mik duto rya??a The pheasant wept, with reddened eyes.

kwa?cyar?, wa? n. bird (sp.), Rufous-chinned Spotted Babbler

kwak- vit. skirt around, head off (animals etc.); part. syn. kwik-, wik- (see also gwak-, gwar?-)

kwanh n. jaw

kwʔan,kay dhaŋ?, kay onom. lying in huge coils (python, etc.); part. syn. gaya.ma gan.dan?

kwanh kwanh onom. well and strong person

kwanh kwanh ta sel?lo syawti Becoming a well person...

kwap- vt. block escape, flip around net to trap prey, entrap; catch sickness (ext.); part. syn. kwik-, gwak-, wik (see also gwar?-)

win?taŋ? kwap?akan He trapped a bat (with a net).

kiʔŋa?duŋko? miksarete? kwapsa The fishes’ seeing-power is to be blocked.

kwamh- va. be blinded after brightness, confused (vision); part. syn. kwamh- (see also gwam-, jhor?)

hohransa?kay? miksare kwamhti
Confusing the vision of the deer...

kway n. bee (sp.), small black forest bee, nests in tree hole, honey-producing

kwaya.baya onom. strange, uncanny, fearsome

kway.ham onom. flailing (of arms, etc.)

kway?.kway? onom. coiled (large snake)

kway?kway?t? bor?a That large snake was lying in white coils.

kwayg onom. coloured

kwayh n. bed of diverted stream, with fish trapped in its pools

kwayh- var. be stopped in midcourse, caught (insects, etc.) in midair, blocked (stream); part. syn. kwah-

?eta kwayh?o dumhantag mu?o It was trapped in this pool of water.

kwayj onom. coloured

kwall onom. toppling

kwal?- vt. beckon (esp. using all fingers for many persons); part. syn. kel?-, kwe?-

c0?kay? ja??itaj? krut?i kwal??athay The tiger beckoned the child with its paw.

kawah- vt. stop in midcourse, catch in midair (as insects by bird); part. syn. kwah-

?eta kwayh?o dumhantaj mu?o It was trapped in this pool of water.

kwe? n. hook, esp. fishhook; syn. ke?

kwe?- vt. cast line (with hook); syn. ke?-


kwe?,tek- vi. tap, touch with forefinger,
tickle; syn. ke?,tek-; part. syn. ket-, kyat-, kwe?,tek-

kwenh- vit. stumble, trip up; part. syn.

kenh-, kyanh-


kwemh- vi. bumble, act ineptly

kwer- vt. open up (bag, etc.), spread apart skin (to look for thorn, etc.); part. syn. kel?-?, kwal?-

kwelh- vt. bend finger, beckon with rapid motion of finger (one person); part. syn. kel?-?, kwal?-

kwelh- vt. stir around (grain), swim with stroke, flap wings, limbs; part. syn. kelh-

kha.gaw? n. skull top; syn. ta.pu?

kha?- va. be strong, bitter (beer), nauseating

hlug kha?- va. feel bloated, nauseated

khak- vt. expel from between, force out (esp. child during labour), comb out

?ama?i myaj khatki tisna?they Their mother combed and plaited her hair.

khan- vt. skin face, scrape teeth in fall; part. syn. ghan-

co?lam tonti kha?naj?isisi Children skin their faces when they fall.

khan?- vt. peel, skin with teeth

koksay? khanj?ti je?na? The koksay? fruit is skinned with the teeth and eaten.

khan- va. be stiff, sore, cramped (muscle); part. syn. klan- (see also chuk-)
khāṃ.bi n. cloud mass, billowing cloud, folds of cloth
mus khāṃbi na?to lānh?o Masses of billowing cloud have arisen.
khāy n. rust (<N khiya)
khāy onom. evil (actions)
doh hay?ti ?ow?ta khāytā hay?te?na? Why has such evil happened to you?
khāy.?ā.sīn? n. tree (sp.), from which gum is extracted, *Acacia catechu* (<N)
khāy.jan?.,bañ n. curse
-khāy? fn. Inceptive; begin to
   nyam?a thōŋkhāy??a? The sky has begun to lighten.
khāy?- vr. feel ashamed in someone's presence, seek to avoid
khāyh n. foothold (natural); part. syn.
khoy.dan?, tek.?an? khar.dalJ- vi. writhe in pain
go?sya? khardalJti pratti The civet, writhing in pain...
khar.su.(diŋ) nn. spirit (sp.)
khar?- vt. scratch, pierce (thorn)
khal.ʔa n. clan, sort (<N)
khaŋ- va. have brassy taste or smell (food, after leaving in a brass pot); syn. ghaŋ-
   ?i ?amh khāwna? This food tastes brassy.
khāw.ə n. pounded and roasted rice
khaŋw.ə vt. scratch, cut (sharp object - not deeply), graze
khaŋ- vt. be rough, scratchy texture (food); abrade, graze skin
khoŋs.?an.ta adj. Nepali (esp. in reference to the Nepali language) (<N khaŋ a clan and language name + ?an.ta 'practitioner of', or from khasan as used for Nepali
   speakers in the Jumla district + τα)
-kha fn. Locative (non-Specific, of place or time); var. -ka
kimkha munāŋ? I am in the house.
kha.jak- vt. mix with liquid
kha.tak khu.tuk onom. scatter by wayside
   ga?haŋ?te? khatak khotuk gam?uto Where was it scattered?
khatak khotukko? hrsle? tati way?a The bones were scattered by the wayside.
kha.dok n. doorway, entrance
kha.ʔaŋ khu.ruŋn onom. completely, cleanly remove
bhitrako? may? kharan khuruŋ soyhti klindati je??akan Scarp ing out all the meat from inside (the tortoise shell) he ate it.
kha.laŋ n. oil-press; syn. kolh
khal.ʔe fn. Restrictive Reference; only (<N)
kha.ŋa nn. place (sp.), in underworld where ancestor spirits live, also a source of water
khaŋ? n. groin; syn. khoŋ?; part. syn. pis
khaŋ.cə n. sores of groin; syn. khoŋ? .ca
khaŋ- vit. choke with food
kura.?i khak- vt. regret former action, take back former words
   ?i kura?i naŋkay? khakte?naw You will regret these words.
khaŋ.pu nt. two years hence; syn. cit.pu
khaŋ- vt. cook in pot with water (esp. grain food)
hawdyaŋkhekap? duŋa? duŋa?
caltitaŋ? khaŋna?cu Choosing minnows for the younger sister, the couple cook them.
khat- va. be well shaped, even, smooth, be acceptable, match (speech), agree (ext.)
?ow?nis doh hay?laŋ khatkayma?lo khe?to Why did the two not agree?
khat.2i n.l. wooden platform or bed, seat or table (<N)
    n.2. place of sahidiŋ, where a shaman is protected
khan.1.ŋa? n. fish (sp.), with long barbels, Mystus seenghala or oar (<N)
kham- va. ache, be tired (muscles, from carrying, etc.)
kuturukwa? payhda payhda paptanŋ?
kham.ŋa? (With much flying) on the way home, the Barbet’s wings were tired.
kham.1.bin?- vt. eat (ch.);
    syn. je?-
kham.1.ruk onom. plod (tortoise)
    khamrük khamrük ta duli wahti mu?o
The tortoise comes plodding.
khamh- vt.
khay- vt1. complete, achieve aim, overcome, succeed; be able to (ext.)
    kim jaŋhsa khayaŋnaŋ? I can make a house.
    vi2. wound
khay.1.kay- vi. copulate; syn. (see lu?-, etc.)
    part. syn. klyak-, klyayk- (see also pruyk-, ḫayk-)
kryuyhu?aktikō makay khayknaŋ? The corn is wrenched off with bending.
khar n. saltlick, used for deer-trap bait (<N salt, alkaline substance)
    -khar fn. non-Honorific (Impressive - impolite); opp. -khaŋ
yokkhar?u Swallow the lot!
khar- vt. boil down tubers (lak) several times with ash, to remove acidity
khal n. kind, sort (<N)
    -khaŋ fn. Honorific (Verbal); ant. -khaŋ
naŋ dariko? iyas?ay co?dyanaŋ na
    daran?kay? bəŋ?khatwa nyasce ‘Please give your daughter to me.’ (said by prospective son-in-law)
khaŋ vi. flow abundantly (esp. milk), be engorged (breast)
    low samangti? lohrantei? khausti lanhti
waŋ?ə Let the waters of the underworld flow freely.
khaŋ.1.pon?.ti? n. milk (ch.); syn. ?oh.lay.ti?
khi?- va. be widespread, persistent (rain, sickness, sufficient (covering)); syn. gan?-
    part. syn. jya?
    khi.ŋa?,(duŋ) n. fish (sp.)
    khi.?jaŋ?- vi. spread (sickness) (ch.)
    khi.?diŋ.ro n. covering, fencing protection (ch.)
    khi?diŋroko? khikti Fencing it about...
khiŋ- vi. call of Serow
    khiŋ vi. encircle, entrap fish with circle of nets
    laŋ??i ŋa? humti wan?sa khiknaw To gather in the fish they are trapped with the net.
    ŋa?kay? khiksate? khayte?nawya Can you entrap the fish?
khiŋ.1.nam nt. six days ago; syn. bik.nam
khiŋ.1.pu nt. four years hence; syn. bik.pu
khiŋ.1.raŋ.syana n. animal (sp.), Serow (ch.);
    part. syn. yo?syana
khiŋ.1.say nt. six days hence; syn. bik.say
khiŋ- vt. renew drumskin, stretch leather on drum
    righ khiŋ?akacu The two renewed the drumskin.
khiŋ?- vt. scrape (clean) with fingernails
    dīh?o ?amh san??i khinti je??o The food stuck (to the pot) is scraped off with one’s nails and eaten.
khînh- vt. be spread out with hands (cloth, etc.); cover wide area, finish all field work (weeding, etc.); visit wide area (shaman) in trance (ch.); part. syn. khênh-

?ow? nay khînhîti chyan?ci Spread out the cloth to show me.

khîr?- vt. scrape off (with spoon, etc. - food from pot); part. syn. khîs-

khîl- vt. undermine, dig around (rock) to loosen
sa? khîltî way?o banj soh syawña?
When soil is dug away from a stone it becomes free.

khîs- vt. scrape off (with instrument); part. syn. khîr?- -khîh nns. fingerful, very small amount

khîh- vt. partly unroll, unwrap (cloth or net when casting); part. syn. khêh-

khîhîtaksakay? khîhna? It is unrolled to make it spread out.

khu.du n. honey (<N khudo syrup)

khu? n. decrease number of net meshes when weaving (after halfway)

khu?ti kyahsa laŋ?ko? mik satsa The meshes must be decreased in number in order to finish the net off.

khuk.(say) nt. four days hence;
syn. pu.sâ, rik.nâm
dyah ten syâng cit kyam khukko?
dînhâŋ?say khâyyna? Now it will suffice for today, tomorrow, the next day - up to four days hence.

khuk.nâm nt. four days ago; syn.
gâk.nâm, pu.nâm

khun n. clothing (sp.), shawl, headwrap

khum- vt. stow, pack up, put out of way, put aside, in a safe place, roll up mat or net; ant. lam-

?at khumti ?oâñañyo pahhã? ?at kati Taking the gumsticks down and putting them in the pot...

khum?- vt. lie face down, prostrate oneself, be upside down (mat, etc.); ant. lam-?

?ow? law? khum?tâga hnaplam Don't place that mat upside down.

khuy- vt. cause to smart, sting, water (eyes from out of the water.

khut n. mixture (gum, food)

pe?o ñatko? khut tyom?a A good gum mixture mixes well.

khun- vt. repeat previously spoken words, remind of such; part. syn. (see klyan?-, see also khun?-) hña to?o kura deŋ?i ?aru?i khunti no??a What was first said was repeated by others.

khun.?ar.baŋ n. rebuke


khun.da.?a n. fish (sp.), medium-sized, Semiplotus (semiplotus?)

khun?- vt. repeat scolding; part. syn. khun-

khunh- vai. be bent, strained (knees) - as when going downhill (esp. with load); part. syn. ghunh- (see also gryok-)
tor?taŋ wah?o ?âna kahunha? When going downhill one's knees are always bent.

khup- vt. cover head; protect (esp. top) (ext.); part. syn. kruk-, krup-

?at?i khen judu khup?akan He covered its face completely with gum.

gwâm.?i khup- vt. affect, influence


khup.dîn nn. god (sp.), sky god; syn.
krup.dîn, bumh.lay.dîn/pa

khup.nay n. clothing (sp.), shawl, headwrap

khum? n. medium-sized, Semiplotus (semiplotus?)
with smoke, or when tired)


khuy- vt. steal; syn. ku?-

khuy?- vt. cause to suffer, afflict

yo?kray?i khuy??atan? Hunger made me suffer.


jaguwalkay? sat?uto My grandfather, afflicted by the phantom tiger, killed it.

khuyk- vi. whistle; part. syn. ?us-, huyk- (see also suyk-)

khuy?- vi. call of jawal.wa? bird (ch.)

khuy?i- vi. light (weight); syn. ha?-

-khuyh nm. handful (cupped)

khuyh- vt. receive a handful (grain, flour, etc.), put out hand to receive, scoop up a handful; syn. khwih-; part. syn. khoih-

khur- vt. trim, shave, cut off short (hair, grass, etc.) (<N khurkanu scrape off?)

khi?aktiko men? khurti waysa After stretching the new skin it is to be shaved.

khur?- vi. stoop when moving


gin khur?-?o n. hunchback

khur?- vt. scratch hard


khus- vi. encircle (top), loop over, halter; form over peak (cloud)


khayna? When a goat is haltered it can be tied up.

lah nyam ?ikay? sabyakay? khusti

wa?n? The moon and sun circle above us all.

khus.puk- vt. play game with baby, using the name of a cuckoo

mi?o toha hawlom khuspukna?su We play the cuckoo game with little children.

khus.puk.wa? n. bird (sp.), European Cuckoo

-khe fn. Contrastive, Adversative Reference; on the one hand...on the other hand

hawdya?khe kimha? mu?a na?khe

jyal?a The younger sister stayed in the house, the older sister (on the other hand) went off.

khe.la mn. a place or level of the cosmos, place of spirit

-khe? fn. Imminence (of action); about to

hme??i makkhe???athay The fire was about to destroy him.

khe?- va. exist (of abstract relationship), have (as a permanent characteristic or possession); be necessary; syn. ha;

part. syn. na?-, mu-


doh khe?yama syawca? Whatever happens it should be all right.

ka?sy?a? jyalsa khe?to thaw A place where the deer must get away.


khe?- vt. pass by, over (without touching), jump over


khe?.to vi. was; be necessary (with Irrealis Nominal on preceding verb)

tu?sa khe?to It is necessary to drink.

khe?,ma.din n. spirit (sp.), aiding shaman by leaping over evil spirit’s barrier

khe?.la excl. no!; syn. ma.?la

khe?gh- vt. spread out (net, cloth); part. syn.

khig-

khen n. face; syn. mo.hor

lanko? co?nis ?icyeyuk khen tolto The demon’s children had faces this round.

tol.ha khen n. round face

syo.ha? khen n. long face

khen.paj n. nose bridge (deep)

khen.bham n. tadpole (sp.), of cus; syn.

kho.ryo?

kher? n. fingerhold, side fin of fish
After cutting the side fins the fish can be held.

khewh- vt. nibble, tear at with teeth (very small bites), chip off pieces of bark; part. syn. ɣawh-, ɣewh-
koksay? khewhsa A kok.say? fruit is nibbled.

kheh- vt. unwrap, unroll off (e.g. caterpillar skin); part. syn. khih-
kheh.ma.laŋ? n. net (partly unrolled) (ch.)

kho- vat. screen, shelter, protect (esp. from wind); part. syn. ko- (see also phay-, rap-)
hme?kay? maru? khosa Fire must be sheltered from the wind.

hlug kho- vi. resist temptation

khoŋga? n. fish trap (sp.), triangular, woven, put at end of a v-shaped dam; part. syn. ter?

kho.pə n. hillside

kho.yon n. cradle, woven from bamboo, hanging

kho.rə n. packet, wrapping (usually of leaves) to put food in (<N khor)

kho.ruə n. tadpole (sp.), of cus; syn.

kholə.n stream, river (<N); syn. maʔ.ti?

kho.le n. soft food (<N)

kho.siŋ? n. wood of walls

khoʔ.ʔyəŋ? - vi. limp (deer?)

-khok nmcl. Classifier (Numeral, Artifacts), for articles, manufactured items

sumkhoŋ law? Three mats.

khok- vat. be wide, broad, spread out (WD); syn. ghok-

khok.rek n. shell (of bivalve shellfish)

khaʔ?; part. syn. pis

khoŋʔ.ɣa n. fissure, gully

ʔowʔ. tiʔ syurhti syurhti khoŋʔ.ɣa

jaŋhtí The water flowing off created gullies...

khoŋʔ.ʔa n. sores of groin; syn. khaʔ.ʔa?

khonʔ.(ka.mə) nk. daughter-in-law; syn. kə.mə

khom.parʔ.(diŋ) n. forest area, hunting ground; spirit of this area, placated after hunting; part. syn. boh.ʔarʔ. diŋ

khom.parʔ.ʔi n. forest area, hunting ground

khompərʔ.ʔima ?oŋhcaŋʔ.ya Shall I open up the hunting grounds?

khoy.dənʔ n. foothold (large), ledge or hollow; part. syn. khayh, tekʔ.ʔənʔ? (see also ʔo.kho)

khoy.may n. buttock; syn. (kliʔ).por, thoy.may

khoyk- vt. wipe off (tears, faeces), scrape from pot (soft material)

khole ʔamḥ khoykti jeʔsa This soft food must be scraped off and eaten.

khoyh- vt. scrape up all with hands; part. syn.

khuŋ-, soyh-

ʔi ʔamḥ khoykti dyokʔa The food is all scraped up.

khor(h) n. trap, cage type with trapdoor, for tigers, panthers (<N khor)

khor- vt. drive into trap (<N)

khor.bo.ʔyəʔ n. tadpole (sp.), of dhoŋʔ;
syn. tuk.tol, hamʔ.ʔa.tam

kholʔ- vt. hug, cuddle, hold close, nurse (baby)

khos n. chest, lap; upper surface; ant. kah

jaʔʔi ʔowʔ.ʔoʔ kah lemhʔo khos lemhʔo The panther licked his back, his chest...

khyaŋ.pi.təŋ onom. sounding of small drum

khyap onom. eat alone

khyam onom. devour rapidly

khyamh n. nest in grass, bushes
khyamh onom. carry openly
khyal n. nonsense (<N); syn. bhyal
khyaw- vi. call (sp.), of khyaw.ri
khyaw.ban n. sky - regarded as inverted hemispherical stone; syn. thel.ban, phel.ban
khyaw.ri n. companion of large tiger (mythical), a black and white animal; part. syn. pur.bi, be.ja
khyawri maja?kus ha?a wahna? The khyawri goes in front of the tiger.
khyas- vt. extend, increase size (field, mat), stretch clothes (to make fit)
khyur- vi. call (sp.), of khyurwa?
khyur.wa?(ja?) n. owl (sp.), Great Horned Owl, lives on cliffside - call is omen of death
-khyoh nt. seven years ago
yat.ko?,khyoh nt. seven years ago
khrim?- va. be soft, crunchy (bones);
part. syn. krim?-, krum?-, kryum?-khrek onom. creaking of tree about to fall
khrek- va. have smell (sp.), savoury (meat);
part. syn. krek-, hrek-, hrek-
khryaw- vi. play, hunt (B); syn. ges-, saqh-
khwak- vt. scoop, extract (from throat) with finger; part. syn. hwak-
khwat onom. tearing of skin, opening, parting
paysa khwatta si?o mantako? hmothonha? kati bay?sa The dead person’s mouth, having been opened, the money is put in.
khwih- vt. scoop with one hand; syn. kuhyh-
?ow? khwihiti tyak?u Scoop up and take that.

G
-ga fn. Adverbializer - for manner, quality, quantity or location, as defined by the preceding noun or verb root
hna?a jyalti chi?ga si?a Many flew off, a lesser number died.
matgana krokti chyus gamnani Wherever there are leaves they spray and leave urine.
-ga- fn. Interrogative or Indefinite prefix (ga?-)
?ow? ga?la paykna? When will it be returned?
-ga.jap adv. very much
gajap peto say? minti muna? How well it has borne ripe fruit!
gatna pn. Interrogative or Indefinite of Manner; how, however
gata hay?ti ja?hisa? How should it be made?
gata,ta onom. shaking, vibrating
gata,lan? pn. Unspecified Manner; somehow, however, in whatever manner
gatalan? khe?ya ha wa?ca? However things turn out I will come.
gada,da onom. bumping, rumbling
sa? gadada hrunu?naw He made the earth shake and rumble.
-ga.na fn. Distributive Locative; at wherever, at each place of, among, all over (area), about around, beside, by
matgana krokti chyus gamnani All over the leaves they spray and leave urine.
manta?i dunagana managana dolkaw?ti bay?ti Serving out to each leaf plate or dish...
-ga.ni nb. group (of similar entities)
gabhu.?a n. vessel (sp.), large bamboo tube for storing and carrying
gala pn. Temporal Interrogative or Indefinite; when, whenever
?ow? gala dah?a When did he arrive?
?ow? galama? dahla He did not arrive.
ga. huń n. wheat (cN gahuN)
ga?e.chay- va. newly appeared (leaves, persons)
gaŋ n. trough for pigs; syn. thun
gaŋ.jon.ro n. plant (sp.), flowering
gaŋh n. plant (sp.), large-leaved Arum living near water, roots inedible
gan- vi. entangle, entwine; tie up (dog)
gamh- va. have smell (sp.), foul odour (as of copper-contaminated food, child-bearing woman) (<N ganhaunu); syn. gamh-
gam n. power, influence, persuasiveness; syn. gwam
cor?i ?ow? kimko? mantalamkay?
hmawko gakmo? kura tonaj? I will tell about the power of thieves that put a spell on a household.
gam- vi. place, set or keep object; continue doing (ext.)
khoyonhaŋ? ?isti gamnaw She places it in the cradle.
rutwa? gayŋ gayŋəi gamnguto I have set a pheasant trap.
?alaʔi gaʔi gamecan? I will keep rocking it.
tenpay tųŋmaʔa gamnangle I will not leave you bereft of drink today.
to. ti gam- vi. promise, threaten
gam? onom. unwilling, hesitant, uneasy; syn. ?am?
mesakay? ?amʔa gamʔa mugeʔna? He remains unwilling to sing.
gam? - vai. startled, disturbed, subdued; part. syn. ?am?
?amʔeʔcaʔnaʔ gamʔeʔcaʔnaʔ gata kheʔʔakay? Don’t be startled, whatever happens.
dohma? gamʔmatəmaʔ maŋʔtiməʔ khaynaw Without being frightened off he can do it in a dream.
gamh- va. have smell (sp.), bad; syn. gamh-
gamh- vi. confuse trail, make it untraceable, invisible; part. syn. kwamh-, kwamh-
gwam-, gwamh-
bluŋ gamh- va. be confused
gay.da.cu? n. plant (sp.), with thorns
gayŋ n. trap with noose and sprung stick - for rodents, deer, ground fowl, fish
gayŋ- vi. trap with noose, tie up, bind hand and foot
rutwa? gayŋ gayŋəi gamnguto ?owcahi
qaʔi kanʔti payən language I have set a pheasant trap, and I will look at it on my way back.
garh n. possessions, wealth
naŋko? kimhaŋʔ gacyuk garh muna? How much is there in your house?
gal n. kidney
gala gan.da onom. die in large numbers (fish, etc.)
gaw.da n. ambush site, hide, blind (<N)
gaw?- va. be concave, turned up at edge; jut out (chin)
-ga nb. consumed substance
jeʔ, ga n. food
tuŋ, ga n. drink
jeʔga tunga rahmaʔto Without being short of food and drink...
ga- vi. gape, hold mouth open; fear (ch.)
?eta hmotaŋmaŋtəŋ? gaʔa Its mouth gaped like this.
va. be split (wood), open (gap)
 ga.garʔ, pa/ma nn. ancestor (sp.), creating spirit; syn. (see ?a.garʔ, pa, etc.)
 ga.grι n. pot, medium-sized brass waterpot (<N)
 ga.cyuʔ- vi. be willing to handle (meat, etc.), not be squeamish; syn. ja-, jyak-,
jup.ʔay-; ant. kri-
dinhsa kriʔo manta mayʔkayʔ dinhsa
 gacyukʔili A person who is disgusted by it, is not willing to touch meat.
ga.dya ba.dya onom. struggling

ga.bi.na n. splint of bamboo (<N gabina)
ga.ra.ra onom. in line?

ga.hi.(glot/lan) n. spirit of large rock

banko?pay gahi muna? There is a spirit in (large) rocks.

ga.hi.ban n. massive rock, believed to have a spirit

c0? ?ot?o ?apa gahiban dya?to wansa

syawla c0?ko? ray? ban?i namhti
gal?ti sina? The father of a newborn child should not go near a spirit rock, or the child will be affected and die when the stone smells its scent.

ga? - vr. have urge, pangs (of hunger), have desires, be unsettled


Why are you two restless and unsettled?
yog.kray.(ro) ga?- vr. have pangs of hunger

hlun ga?- vi. want to flirt

g-a?- fn. Interrogative or Indefinite prefix; var. ga-, gu-

ga?.ta?n pn. Interrogative or Indefinite of Direction (Allative - towards); whither, whithersoever

ga?.ha? pn. Interrogative or Indefinite of Location; where, wherever; syn. ga?.ha?

ga?.ha? pn. Interrogative or Indefinite of Location; where, wherever; syn. ga?.ha?

na?ko? kim ga?ha?n? muna? Where is your house?

ga?.(ha?n?).say pn. Interrogative or Indefinite of Direction (ABLATIVE - FROM); whence


From where are you coming?
gak - vit. laugh loudly, deeply, mock


gakea?thay Others may laugh at your daughter.

gak.nam nt. four days ago; syn.

khuk.nam, pu.nam

gan- va. be without rain (clouds)
tenchyan mus gan?ti mudha?nna?

Nowadays the cloud is still without rain.

gan?.ak- vt. warn, instruct


gan?ak?athay ‘Don’t ever laugh!’, the older sister warned.

gan.day.do.ri n. north

gan? - vat. be widely scattered, dispersed.

widespread (sickness, seeds, etc.); affect widely; syn. khi?-; part. syn. jya?-
pir?i sabaykay? gan??akan The disease has struck everyone, everywhere.

gan?,day.(sa.ga) n. plant (sp.), with edible leaves and seeds; genus *Amaranthus*;

part. syn. wis.lan.g0.ni

-gan.(sayk) nb. molar

kuy?.gan.(sayk) n. molar next to canine tooth

c0?.gan.(sayk) n. molar, small, next but one to canine tooth

tol.gan.(sayk) n. molar, large, next but one from wisdom tooth

ma.gan.(sayk) n. molar, large, next to wisdom tooth

ray.gan.(sayk) n. milk tooth

hluk.gan.(sayk) n. wisdom tooth

gam- vat. be wholehearted, thorough, correct (esp. with respect to religious rite), zealous, righteous; part. syn. gem-

lan wa?nyakay? gato hay?ti tamsa

gamsa ta jan?sa If an evil spirit comes how will I deal effectively with it, how will I keep it apart?

gam.ma.li n. joint of jaw

gamh- vat. last long, conserve, make last (food), be more of; part. syn. gah-

nako?khe gamhto Mine lasted a long time.

gay- vi. consummate marriage, have sexual intercourse (polite); syn. (see lu?-, etc.)
gaya.gan.dan?ru n. snake (sp.), large
python; syn. (see ?aya.la.ru, etc.)
gaya.ma gan.dan? onom. lying in large circle (ch.); part. syn. kwan?.kay
dhan?.kay
gay.da.cu? n. plant (sp.), thorn (sp.)
gay.dara nn. spirit of rainstorm
gay.dha n. storm, esp. severe windstorm
gay.wa.can.da nn. spirit (sp.), of hailstorm; syn. ri.wa.can.da
gay.(sys?) n. cow (<N gai)
gayh.laj? pn. Unspecified Location; somewhere, wherever
?apatan? gayhlaŋ? gayhlaŋ?tan?
?alna? The father goes off to some places.
-gar fn. Emotive Relator; feel, seem (in relation to verbal situation)
?ow? ro dugarna? That flower is reddish.
dyah ṇay?gartayhcala It does not seem that they will catch us now.
?ana ?amh je?garhjuŋnaŋ I usually feel like eating well.
gar- vt. encircle with fingers (of two hands), measure by doing so; part. syn. jom?- (see also grom?-?, groh-)
?icyuk gar?o siŋ? A stick this thick.
gara pata onom. lined up, moving in line
tog?nito ja??ipay The panthers, licking his feet, were lined up around him.
-gar? fn. Referential Indefinite; whatever (sort)
ningar? syawte?pa? ṇagar? syawpaŋ? Whatever you may be, let me be (also).
dohgar? waŋpa?na? Let whatever it is come.
tenpay dohgar? syaw?a
klayhgar?pa?ya klayhgar?lamya Whatever happens today, let it be breaking or not breaking...
gar?- vi. bask, warm oneself (in sun, by fire)
hme? mutti gar?bhanaŋ Lighting the fire I will keep myself warm.
gal- va. be black, dark; syn. gaw-
gal?o hme?glyum danhti Crushing black charcoal...
mus galtan galtaluna? The cloud is very black at its base.
khen gal- va. be black with anger
gal.tak- vt. shame someone
gal.koy.ra? onom. blackened waylapay galkoyna?ta sitaŋ??a muna? The marten was blackened and dead.
gal.gan.da.raŋ n. blackened tassels (of ripe corn)
galgandaraŋko? pokna? A blackening has entered the (corn) tassels.
gal.gu n. plant (sp.), a taro variety
gal.gyaw.lig n. spider (sp.), large black, biting, makes a hissing noise
gal.ŋa? n. fish (sp.), large black, Sciaena (coitor?) or Labeo (rohita?)
gal.cuy.ku.li onom. deep-set eyes
gal.chyay onom. burning up (salt)
galchyayta hme???i che? mak?athay The fire burnt up the salt.
gal.taŋ.kwar onom. black (pot)
gal.taŋ.ta.ri n. tree (sp.), with clusters of small white and yellow flowers in May; used as fodder
gal.tiŋ.ki.taŋ.ka onom. black (clouds)
gal.day.htmlspecialchars(58,905,58,905) n. curse falling on person for careless destruction of a plant (e.g. a banana)
gal.dam.(siŋ?) n. tree (sp.)
gal.dam.win? n. bat (sp.), black, about 10cm. long
gal.da.wa? n. bird (sp.), large eagle; part. syn. gal.si.lu?
The eagle also is crying.

Don't give me a bad name.

Don't give me a bad name.

It was a deep dark hole.

It was a deep dark hole.

It was a deep dark hole.

It was a deep dark hole.

The mother having seen it, bears a deformed child.

That evil spirit causes a person to wander confused.

The mother having seen it, bears a deformed child.

There is sufficient for him to measure out for himself.

The uncle was recalling it.

The oil is tipped over all his back.

Song (<N)

The world of thought; unseen world; underworld place (source of earthquakes?); syn. gip.đin

The world of thought; unseen world; underworld place (source of earthquakes?); syn. gip.đa.ni
gip.din.ro n. sunlit (or moonlit?) place - used figuratively in song, referring to receptive attitude (ch.)
saydinro the??a gipdinro ?or?a The sunlit place has grown, the sunlight has arrived.
gip.nam nt. six days ago; syn. bik.nam
giri piti onom. diminish with distance;
part. syn. guru putu
gu nk. friend (male); term for eligible male, older sister’s husband (arch.); syn. sala
?e gu nyampay dah?a Oh friend, the sun has risen.
nis.gu.gu.ca? nk. two friends, pair of friends
to.gu nk. (great-)uncle? (arch.)
?ay.gu.ni nk. (great-)aunt?
laŋ.ca.gu n. sky being (male)
law ?i ?umpay laŋkagukay?
bay.pana? Let this egg be given to the sky spirit.
gu n. plant (sp.), taro (gen.), edible tuber; syn.
tor.gu.wa.lo
?um.par.gu n. variety of taro
gal.gu n. variety of taro
dut.gu n. variety of taro
mo.gu n. variety of taro
say?.gu n. variety of taro
siŋ?.gu n. variety of taro
gu- fn. Interrogative or Indefinite Prefix
(ga?-)
gu.?a.pa nk. younger brother of parent (arch.); syn. mama
gu.cyuk pn. Interrogative or Indefinite of Quantity; how much, how many
?ow? siŋ? gucyuk yasna? How tall is that tree?
gu.ti?- vi. work carefully, skilfully
raŋ guti?ti men??akan He carefully weeded the field.
gu.di n. pith
gu.dur- vt. cook grain and tuber flour
together, mix foods; part. syn. (see mra?-,
eter.)
goy? ra makayko? cuylam lyawhti
gudurti je?na? Yam and corn are mixed and cooked together, then eaten.
gu.ni adv. slowly, carefully
guni guni nyas?u Put it down carefully!
gu.mi.din nn. god (sp.), creator spirit
gu.mi.pa/ma nn. sky god (male), earth goddess, creator spirits; syn. be.laŋ.pa/ma
(see also tom.par?.ma, laŋ.ca.gu)
gu.ri.laŋ n. bread (sp.), cooked in boiling water, made of buckwheat
gu.luŋt n. animal (sp.), Mongoose, small, with yellow throat
guk n. throat, pharynx
gukko? tyaw??ale to?o It was empty talk, not from heart.
guk.kak n. goitre
gukkakmay?ko? khal tokay?akay The ones with goitres spoke amongst themselves.
guŋ? n. Palm Squirrel
gun.jyu.ni n. flower (sp.), used as fermenting agent
guru putu onom. diminish with distance;
part. syn. giri piti
gurh- vri. be restless, bored (with place)
kimhaŋ? ?ekan muda muda ?ana
burhnaŋ? Continually being by myself in the house I am very bored.
hiŋ burh- vr. be restless, bored (with place)
gulh- vt. follow after, hunt; syn. guh-;
part. syn. krup-
?ow?nisko? dom gulhti dahti waŋ?a He came following the two (sister’s) footsteps.
may?/sya? gulh- vt. hunt
gulh.daŋ n. next in age, rank; successor
gus n. bundle (esp. of wood)
gus- vt. carry bundle on head (of wood); take assistant, protector (met.) (ch.)
talajha? sing? gustitan? dahti wa?a
He came carrying a bundle of wood on his head.
guh- vi. follow (B); syn. guhl-
ge- va. be willing, able, ready for task;
part. syn. ja? (see also lo-)
gen? He is willing to do many kinds of work.
ge- vai. become, be all right (WD); syn.
syaw-

gedar?.?i nn. jungle spoils, produce
gedar?i tom?ar??ima? hran?je??a
The jungle fruits have fallen.

gedar?.ma nn. spirit (sp.) (f.) of jungle spoils, produce

ge?ray n. grass (sp.), tall, used for brooms,
Thysanolaena maxima; syn. gi?ray,
gwi?ray, gwe?ray, sar?ma

?ow? nisjyo?kay? geraylo?ha? ?isti je??akan He put the two in grass leaves then cooked and ate them.
ge? nb. finger; syn. gwe?

ta?n? n. middle finger
g?,chik n. little finger; syn. lan?brayh
g?,chum n. ring finger

gen? n. flank of deer

gen?- va. be constricted, narrow-waisted, hollow-flanked; part. syn. ki?n?, ki?-

k?n?-

gem- va. be wholehearted about task; do well, thoroughly; part. syn. gam-
gemh- va. be closely or densely woven, without gaps; syn. din?-

ku?ra gemh- va. be well spoken, concisely spoken, without hesitancy
ger n. cheek; syn. gwer, gyor, dyor
gew?- va. be dry and curled (e.g. a slice of tuber cooked with insufficient water), warped (roof, etc.); part. syn. kew?-
ges- vt. tease, flirt with someone


hlu? ges- vt. feel like teasing, flirting with someone

vi. play, hunt (NED); syn. khryaw-, sa?h-
ges- vt2. afflict with (recurring) illness (ch.)
pir?i gesna?tha? He suffers from illness.

geh- va. be eligible as marriage partner;
part. syn. deh-, jyo-
go- vt. collect or chop off small branches for firewood


go.go.ta.(sa.g3).wa? n. bird (sp.), White-throated Laughing Thrush

go.go.ma.leg na n. wattle (of fowl), dewlap (of cattle)

go.go? n. plant (sp.), with large reddish leaves

-?o.to nmcl. Classifier (Numeral, General), (<IA Maithili goT, Oriya goTa)
satgota? ?ist?ali? I have brought down seven bats.

go.te n. weights (iron), of fish-net

-?o.to fi?n. Temporal Ablative; since, from (a specified time)
dya?gote ja?hsa parana? From now on it must be done.

go.de? n. heel (<N goDa foot)

go.dyo bo.dyo onom. feel sick, out of sorts, depressed

go.dyo?.ryo? n. plant (sp.), vine, leguminous, with brown, fur-covered pod; seeds somewhat edible

go.baj n. place (sp.), (myth.) of evil and dirt, hell; syn. bo?ga

go.bha n. wetness, cool moist wind

sit?i?a tyakca?ya gobha?a

dhya?ca?ya Shall I keep off the dew, shielding it from the wetness?

go.la?du? n. plant (sp.), a lily with large
Bulb, yellow flowers, growing on hillsides.

**go.lap.dug simi** nn. place (sp.), origin of ?ugar? clan.

**go.li haw.si** n. ant (sp.), with very large head, a type of koŋrōk.

**go.li.ti?** n. cool clear water (of shaded highland forest), dampness of forest.

**go.lom-** vai. be unable to speak properly; mumble.

**le go.lom-** va. be unable to speak properly, mumble.

**go.har-** vt. shift things around, bring back to home; syn. goh-

**ti? siŋ? goharti pongadinpay khaynw**

He is able to bring the water and wood in five days.

**go.hma** n. jew’s harp, made of bamboo.

**gohma jaŋhsakay? maru??i phorh?o choŋko? mo parana?** To make a jew’s harp, mountain bamboo from a wind-blown rock outcrop is necessary.

**go?-** vt. call (bird, animal), call out, reverberate, sound resonantly (drum); syn. rya?-?

**?apakay? go?goto tyanla? l called for father but he did not reply.

**go.?baŋ.dinj** nn. place (sp.), (semimyth.)

**go.?sar?.wa?** n. bird (sp.), Domestic Fowl (ch.); syn. pap.nar?, wa?, laŋ.nar?, wa?; part. syn. kim.wa?

**go.?syay? to** nn. ancestor (sp.), of the ?ugar? clan, son of Brokbaŋto.

**goŋ.ryo** n. plant (sp.), a vine.

**goŋ.ryo-** va. be stiff with cold (esp. cattle).

**goŋ?-** va. be bent, crooked, not straight.

**hrus kwe? lekha goŋ?to** The bone was bent like a hook.

**hlun goŋ?-** va. have a lying heart.

**got** n. shelter, rough hut (<N goTh).

**got-** vt. summon, call someone.

**ti? gotsa ci??i o pande** a shaman who can summon rain.

**got.?ay.dinj** nn. god (sp.), of house?

**got.nyam?** n. grasshopper (sp.), green, with narrow body, 5-8cm. long.

**got.sa.go?** nn. edible leaf of gotsi.

**got.say?** n. edible seed of gotsi.

**got.si** n. tree (sp.), edible leaves, seeds.

**Bauhinea purpurea**

**got.si.baŋ?** nn. place (semimyth.) in west.

**got.si.baŋ?pa/mo?** nn. spirits of got.si.baŋ?, connected with rainbow.

**gon.che** n. hair of face - moustache, beard.

**gom.phu.wa??** n. owl (sp.), Brown Hawk Owl.

**gom.huŋ.dinj** nn. place (sp.), (in the Mahabharat range?); syn. pan.ruŋ.dinj, bhin.guŋ.

**goy.kham?-** vt. reconcile, bring together.

**mom?co? ra goyco? goykham?ti**

**gyakay?o kura** things about reconciling a man and a woman.

**goy.co?** n. male, man, son.

**goy.co??co?** n. boy; syn. lek.hay.(co??ti)


**goy.ryon?** n. animal (sp.), civet, small grey species with striped tail.

**goy?** n. tuber (generic), usually a type of yam (Dioscorea, esp. Dioscorea sagittata).

**law syaŋhpay goy? dyaw?laj ?alca** Right, tomorrow let’s go yam digging.

**kim.goy?** n. cultivated yam.

**kri.goy?** n. variety of forest yam.

**ja? goy?** n. forest yam, with many roots.

**jhanh.goy?** n. variety of forest yam.

**tur? goy?** n. variety of forest yam.

**dha.kar.goy?** n. variety of forest yam.

**du.goy?** n. sweet potato.

**paŋ.nam.goy?** n. variety of forest yam.

**pas.goy?** n. variety of forest yam.
pom.goy? n. variety of forest yam
ban.goy? n. variety of forest yam
bin.goy? n. plant (sp.), with edible bulb
bham.goy? n. variety of forest yam
ma.goy? n. tuber of forest yam - second year or older
yar.goy? n. variety of forest yam
ra.goy? n. variety of forest yam
ron?goy? n. variety of forest yam
sim.bal.goy? n. Cassava
hom.goy? n. tuber of forest yam (first year)
holo.goy? n. variety of forest yam
go?y?.bin.ro n. flower (sp.), of bin.goy?; syn.
ti?.ti?.dhyap.gay.ro, bham.goy??.ro
go?y?.bin.srip n. bird (sp.), Black-throated Thrush
go?y?.hal n. root of yam, as it enters the tuber;
syn. dop.hal
go?y?.hom.ro n. plant (sp.), with white flower
- leaves used as fish poison, as hair rinse
and as medicine for dizziness

go?y?.vi. bend head (to look down), overlook,
look down, lean over (to look)
co??i siy?say goyhti yo?akan The child
looked down from the tree.

-gor nmcl. Classifier (Numeral, Animate) -
animate objects (humans, animals, birds)
nisgor manta two people
gor- vt. reboil in fresh water (lak tuber, after
boiling with ash to remove acidity)
hja hme?mutkus ha?o ?oha?say reti

jhyante gorti hasa khe?to First it is
boiled with ash, then, because it is acid, it
must be reboiled (in fresh water).
gor- vi. return to starting point (WD)

go?r.?e adj. spherical
hluj gor.?e adj. beloved, much loved
gor.dhyok n. storage pouches in cheeks of
Macaque monkey
go?- vt. circle or go around, return back,
block path (of deer), twist around?
ka?syat? gor?ti wan??u Block the path of
the deer and drive it here.
gor?- vi. withstand, endure, suffer

?ow? manta ?ana dukha cyaw??uto
gor?ti muna? The person has seen much
trouble and is enduring it.
gorh- vi. complete round trip (WD); syn.

thoy?-

golh- vt. shift or transfer objects, bring to
house; syn. go.har-
makay h?ayk?o makay golh?o manta
The corn picking, corn bringing people...
gos.say? n. mask (wooden)
gya- vi. be willing, obey, agree with

na?i say?sa gyate??ili You are not
willing to listen.
gyak.wa? n. bird (sp.), starling-sized, grey,
eats corn
gya?? va. be long (object, story), tall (person);
syn. yaw(?)-
?
i ?ana gya?o na?suy?ko? khal This is a
very long kind of knife.
The tongue of the woodpecker is this long.
gya?h- vr. be amazed, puzzled, bewildered,
surprised
dohlaj? ?ana walam palamta
gya?hgar? It was something that seemed
very strange.
gyat- vr. be impressed, imprinted, fixed in
mind, unforgettable; dream about;
part. syn. glas-, hlas-
co? ?amata gya?na? The child was under
the impression she was its mother.
impressively.
raysi?to cyaw??aktiko gyatdhay
?en?na? After seeing a frightening thing
one sees it in sleep.
gyap n. needle

?ici mayto gyapcyuk tanh?o It was the
size of a needle this small.
gyaw- vt. loop string around, tether to stake,
put rope around shrine as decoration
metchya?kay? penhti gyaw?u Tether the goat.
gyaw.laŋ n. spider (gen.) (B); syn. gyaw?.liŋ
gyaw?.liŋ n. spider (generic); syn. gyaw.laŋ
gal.gyaw?.liŋ n. spider (sp.), large black, biting spider
raha.gyaw? n. spider (sp.), making a very large (1m. diam.) web in jungle, said to catch small birds
gyaw?.liŋ.ro n. plant (sp.), white star-like flowers, long thin stems, *Chaerophyllum reflexum*?
gyawh- vir. bark, howl (at - dog), call in unison
kuyl?i gyawahna?tayhca The dog is barking at us.
gyok- vir. do habitually, regularly (esp. eating at a particular house)
paysa gyokti jaŋhnani He regularly makes coins.
gyor n. cheek; syn. ger, gwer, dyor
gra.gã tha.gã onom. sit crouching around something (esp. food, as vultures around prey) (large persons, creatures); part. syn. gri.µi thi.µi, gru.µu thu.µu
gra.pk onom. do well, behave well, be self-controlled; ant. lînh.hay-
gra.yu gra.yu onom. act together (two, in hunt, etc.); part. syn. gryu.gryu, gryu.yu
?ow?may? grayu grayu ta wahti munay Those ones always work together.
gra?- vir. belch; syn. gha?-, ghra?-
grak- vir. press down much (heavy load); keep under control, supervise, use authority, oppress (met.); part. syn. cap-, cam-
lî?to bhari?i grañkñaw A heavy load presses one down.
These children’s parents exert their authority.
lan.?i grak- vir. oppressed by evil spirit
(i.e. incapacitated by illness)
graka?- vir. be trickling out (e.g. honey from comb); syn. grata?--; part. syn. jhyaka-
grak.lay.pa/ma n. authoritative person, protector
graklay na?malø (manta) a person without a protector.
grañ- vir. pour out, drain out (last drops)
grañ.ka- vir. pour out, shed (blood)
grata?- vir. drain out (e.g. honey from comb); syn. grakø?--; part. syn. jhyaka-
gran?- vir. unavailable, not free for use;
part. syn. gran?--; ant. hnyam?-
ṭako? pathi hnyam?dhaŋlo doh doh kati gran?ti muna? My basket is not empty just now. Having put various things in it, it is not available.
gran?- vir. afflict with trouble (esp. household after death); part. syn. gram?-, gran?-
dukha sito syawna? ?ana dukha?i
gran?.kim n. house that is not available for living in (after a death has occurred there)
grap- va. finished off, completed, reduced to nothing; part. syn. grapa- (see also gram?-, dap-, dem-, dyok-)
ṭaku kay?kayti yak?okay?pay dyah ṭa?i hlok?alaŋ? dyah grapa?a The one living with me, who always quarrelled, I have sent off - he is finished with.
grapa?- vir. be finishing off, completing, reducing to nothing; part. syn. grap- (see also gram?-, dap-)
worhysa salįhsa khayma?lo mantakay?
kromdeŋla?i grapañ?thay A person who cannot walk or move wastes away.
gram? onom. firm, steady, resolute; part. syn. gram?
raylam gram?ta mu?ø Don’t be frightened, stand firm!
peto gram?ta gram?ta wahsa ?aru
mom?co?kus y?i?ma?ta Be firm in your behaviour, not carrying on with other women.

gram?- vt. relentless (in reducing to nothing), exterminate; part. syn. dem- (see also gram?-?, graph-)
dukha?i grams??atañ I am wiped out with trouble.

gramh- va. be firm muscled

hlu? gramh- va. bold, firm, stout-hearted

gramh.gramh onom. boldly, firmly, steadily, relentlessly

yu??i pheri ran?ko? makay

gramhgramhto? anale? je?naw The mice also boldly eat the corn in the field.

grayk n. bird (sp.), Rose-beaked or Rose-breasted Parakeet

graygh- va. be clustered, paired (spherical objects, fruit, corn, etc.); syn. gregh-;
part. syn. graygh-, ghraygh- (see also kraygh-)


grayh- vt. sever, cut, chop off; syn. (see grech-, etc.)

gra.da.da onom. snoring

gra.ba.dan adj. large-limbed person?

gra?- vt. exert evil influence (esp. on unborn child - deformity seen by mother repeated in child); syn. gal?-?


gra?na?thay After the mother sees it the unborn child is affected.

gra?ugu du? onom. loaded down, carrying many (bags, containers)

gabhu?a lattitán??a gramnąduñ

grañgudunâ?aray?titanâ??a Carrying many containers they made a noise.

gra?si. n. tree (sp.), fig species, large - gum used in birdlime (cak.nat), Ficus lacor

grañh- vi. solidify, harden, clot, coagulate, granulate


grañh- vt. unfriendly, unreceptive

gran adj. old, nearly useless (cloth, animal)

gran.nay n. rags, worn-out clothes

gran?- vt. afflict, reduce to nothing, exterminate; part. syn. gran?-?

granh- vi. set, form profusely (fruit after pollination)


grapa?- vt. bind securely together, fix together


maru? poktakma?sa A leaf basket for bananas must be well fixed, so that draughts do not get in.

gram.gram onom. steadily chewing

gramgramtanj? lan?i dom je??athay

gramgramtã nami Chewing away, the demon ate his foot.

gram? onom. firm, resolute; part. syn. gram?

gram?, ka adjn. foolish (brazen?) talk

gram? .gram? onom. ostentatiously; syn.

bhek.de.lan?, bhon.to.loq

gramh- vai. be bundled together, act together;
part. syn. gryamh-

kam gramhca Let’s work together.

gray?- vt. grind with handmill; rumble like millstone (storm, etc.) (ext.)

?amhlam gray?ti je??akani Grinding the grain they ate.

gray? .bag n. millstone

gray?.bag.bop n. snail (sp.)

graygh- va. be clustered, paired, side by side;
part. syn. graygh-, greñh-,
ghraygh-
(see also kraygh-)

graygh.cak onom. sitting together (adults);
part. syn. gruygh.cyu?k

graw n. sickness (sp.), with mucus in stool

graw- vt. use up, dissipate, scoff down (food),
cause to disappear; do or take to excess;  
_part. syn._ boppaka-  
noh?i je?qa grawu? Take it and eat it up!  
gras n. solidified nectar (of Chyuri tree)  
tukray, ko? gras n. vernix - white  
coating on newborn baby  
grasray n. vernix - white coating on  
newborn baby  
grigiti om. sit crouching around  
(small persons, creatures); _part. syn._  
graga tha ga, etc.  
howlam grigi thigita ?amh par?nani  
Children sit crouching around the food.  
gragra om. flitting; _part. syn._ griop  
?owpay grigra grigra panyawli  
syawti He became a flitting firefly.  
grigop om. flitting; _part. syn._ grigra  
grini grini om. appear as a ragamuffin  
?ow? hryat grannay lawati grini  
grinita dahti waq?a The orphan  
appeared, dressed in rags like a ragamuffin.  
grin- vr. be startled, alarmed  
kranhta grin?atatya The two were  
startled.  
grinru si om. suddenly, startlingly  
gaygi grin?rusita ?ay?na?thay The  
trap suddenly sprung on it.  
grinigrinhi om. just appear (rising sun)  
grinhigrinhita dah?o nyamha?tan?  
?alnay They go when the sun is just  
appearing.  
grip- vr. be pleased with company, enjoy  
others' company; _part. syn._ (see krip-,  
etc.)  
sathikus ?ana gripna? He is happy with  
his friends.  
grimi ciki nt. very early morning, dawn  
gru- va. be long drawn, protracted (esp.  
illness), be chronically ill, emaciated; _syn._  
jya?  
sel? syawti wa?sa khay?ulu grula?  
phat?akay He is not able to get better -
makay grehti say?na? Corn has multiple cobs.
gremh- va. be clear (esp. articulation of speech); part. syn. tha.hrayh-
greh- vt. sever, chop off, cut cleanly; syn. grayh-; part. syn. krah-, pal-, prah-
brah-
budhi?i grehti khay?o me?le? latti hryutti kraw?akac? Dragging the 
(snake’s) tail severed by the female, the two (mongooses) fled.
gro?n.ko- vt. stretch neck (downwards) to eat 
(cattle, etc.)
gro?n? adjn. viscous, thick (fluid)
tum? khudu gro?n? syaw?a The honey has become thick.
gro?n?.ba?n n. limestone formations caused by 
dripping water, grotto; nebula (ext.)
canpay lay?ko? gro?n?ban ghansay 
mu?a The crab was in its own limestone 
hole.
gro?n?.ba?n.mik n. faint stars of nebulae and 
clusters, glow-worms
grop- va. be sticky, tacky; part. syn. dyop-
grop.cyas n. bamboo strips for attaching rim 
to tray (WD)
grom- vt. hug, embrace, cling to, hold on to; 
part. syn. gro?- 
kucyuru?i si?n?kay? gromda 
gromda The lizard was clinging to its 
branch...
grom? onom. nearly finished (flowers)
grom?- var. be encirclable by arms, measure 
girth (of tree, etc.) by so doing; part. syn. 
gro?n?, gro?mh-, gloh-, jhom?-(see also 
grom-, gro?hm-, jom?-) 
this big around.
gromh n. smallpox; syn. bromh 
groy.krot.raj nn. place (sp.), to the north 
groy.krot.ro n. plant (sp.), shrub with mauve
flower clusters, juice from leaves used for 
sores, Callicarpa arborea 
groh- vat. be encirclable by fingers, arms, 
measure by so doing; syn. jom?--; part. syn. 
gar- (see also gro?n?, gro?hm?-) 
gryap- va. be finished (stock), complete 
(work); part. syn. grap- (see also dap-, 
dyok-)
grya- vi. recuperate, recover; part. syn. (see 
gryo-, etc.) 
jik?aktiko tohale? gryati muna? After 
being sick he is just now recovering.
grya?- va. agree, be similar (ideas, speech), 
free with, fluent; part. syn. ngrya?- (see 
also gra?-) 
grya-(dha.kar) n. basket (sp.), large conical 
woven carrying basket 
grya,.ya n. tree (sp.), very large Chyuri tree 
grya?- vt. chop (with knife or sickle); syn. 
(see pal-, etc.) 
gryan.ya- vt. numb, go to sleep (cramped 
limb); syn. krana-
gryan? adjn. abandoned (house) 
gryap onom. hurriedly, swiftly; part. syn. 
gryam 
gryapta hay?ti pirha plaw?titay? 
gam?akaec Hurriedly the two upturned the 
stool.
gryap.grip onom. suddenly, unexpectedly? 
gryapgripta ri?kay? dakti Delivering 
the spirit unexpectedly...
gryam onom. quickly, swiftly; part. syn. 
gryap 
gryam dahna? budhapay The husband 
arrived quickly.
gryamh- vt. add to, supplement, put or bind 
together (loads, etc.), do extra; part. syn. 
gramh- 
gamma?thay Seizing the two legs together 
it is then held. 
gryaw?- vat. prickle, sting, throb, tremble
limbs
ne?law? dinh?aktiko dom krut

After touching nettles my arms and legs sting.

gyrah n. sticks, twigs; syn. ghryah

The three sisters, returning together...

Two brothers are walking about together again.

The two brothers are walking about together again.

The three sisters, returning together...

The three sisters, returning together...

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The two brothers are walking about together again.
hme?dyun?i glaykay? jelhhan?taŋ?
glaws?uto He burnt the monkey's forehead with a brand.
gla- va. lose hardness (steel), lose effectiveness, power (shaman); part. syn. 
gla-
glaŋ? n. fruit ripened on tree
?i glaŋ?say? This is a tree-ripened fruit.
glaŋ?- vt. repeat (sowing), supplement, oversow; part. syn. klan?- (see also can?-)
glap n. hillsides, steep slope; part. syn.
dh yap

glam?- vt. flatten soil (rain); part. syn.
glayŋ?-, glyaŋ?- (see also klam?-,
klanj?-, glanj-, chyah-)
ti??i sa?kay? flam??aktiko klayŋ?naw
After the rain flattens the earth it becomes hard to penetrate.
glam?.sa? n. hardened earth

glayŋ- vi. glance (knife, axe blow), fail to penetrate; part. syn. klayŋ-, (see also
plan-, blayŋ-)
la? glayŋti jhyante glehna? When an arrow is turned aside it misses.
glayŋ?- vt. flatten, harden soil; part. syn.
glam?-?, glyaŋ?- (see also klam?-,
glaj-)
glaw? si n. tree (sp.). Silk-cotton or Kapok tree, Bombax ceiba; syn. sim.bal

glaw? srok n. insect (sp.), a false scorpion,
sour-smelling

glas- vi. recall previous event (in dream); part. syn. hlas- (see also gyat-)
gliŋh n. spirit of humans - one that is heard when a person is arriving, also involved with eating and drinking
musa That spirit is meant to be in a person's body.

glip- vt. slip on clothes, hat; wear these clothes; part. syn. glyup-
gliŋh.cik.wa? n. bird (sp.), Spotted Babbler
glip.nay n. garment (sp.), waistcoat
glih n. plant (sp.), wild edible yam, species of Dioscorea
glu- vt. pull out (larger) weeds, cultivate crop;
part. syn. klu-, plu-, blu- (see also hu?-) 
gle?- vi. drop, fall off; be in descent from ancestor (ext.)
glenh- vi. miss, go to side (arrow, etc.); syn.
gleh-, blenh-, bhelh-, bheh-; ant. ŋay?-
glew?- va. change (for better - illness, sores),
begin to wither

gleh- vi. miss (target); syn. glenh-, blenh-;
ant. ŋay?-
lä? glayŋti jhyante glehna? When an arrow is turned aside it misses.
glonŋ n. shinbone, tibia

glot n. spirit of certain plants (bananas, Kapok tree, etc.) and stones - causes sores on a child if disturbed
ba.ne glot n. spirit of certain plants, stones, etc. (<N bani character)

glim?– vt. encircle, embrace (large object);
part. syn. glimh-, gloh- (see also
grom?-, groh-)

glimh- vt. encircle, embrace (large object);
part. syn. (see glim?–, etc.)
glos- vt. make ramp or ladder by leaning log against a tree

glos.siŋ? n. ramp (made of log)
gloh- vt. encircle, embrace; part. syn. (see
glim?–, etc.)
glyam?- vi. cease (bad smell), subside (anger)
glya- vi. emerge seasonally (crabs, etc.), lose power (shaman); part. syn. lyay-
dyah ti? wana? dyah dhonŋ? glyana?
Now the rain has come, now the frogs will come out.
kura glya vi. be exposed (secret)
dyur glya- vi. salivate
glyanje- va. be firm, damp (wet soil);
   part. syn. glamje-, glajje- (see also
   klimje-, glnje-)
glyanj- - vri. feel nauseated, regurgitate;
   part. syn. blyanj-
   hlunj glyanj- - vri. feel nauseated,
   regurgitate

glyanj?- vt. rebuke, reiterate previous warning
   or promise; part. syn. klyanj?, blyanj?- (see also
   klunj-)

niqka'y? jhunjale glyanj?sa do?jopa
khe?qala qaja It is not only you that I
need to remind.

glyanj?- vi. spread (sickness);
   part. syn.
   calje-, chalje-, chawje- (see also cyawje-)
glyanj?- vt. water down, weaken beer, spoil

glyunj? n. bud (unopened), unpopped corn
   ?ow? ro glyunj? syawja That flower has
   come into bud.
glyunj?h- vi. descend, emerge, come or go out;
   syn. grunj-, lyunjh-; part. syn. drunj-
   dhunj-
nis paykecalajta njant? kam?nant

glyunjh?akkac The couple went down
below.
   ?ow? minje?lo glyunjhtey cyawje?akkacu
We saw it coming out like termites.
glyunj?- vt. bring down, take down, take out
   bayhranta glyunj?sa It is to be taken
   outside.
glyunj?- - vit. slip on clothes, wear these;
   part. syn. glip-
   -glyunj nb. charcoal, coals

hmejglyunj n. charcoal, coals

gal?o hmejglyunj danh?akan She
powdered some charcoal.
glyunj?- - vt. push into hole, refill hole (esp. of
   grain pounder); part. syn. lyunj?- (see also
   rumje-, lumnje-)
glyoje- - va. be tender, soft (meat); part. syn.
   lyoje-, hlyojje- (see also lya-)
glyoje- - vr. have enough of something, be
   bothered, pestered by someone; part. syn.
   (see kayje-, saje-, etc.)

?i kam jantjhi dyaj qa glyoje?jalaj? I
have had enough of this work now.
gwaj? onom. circular; part. syn. gwaj?
gwaj? - va. be circular in shape; part. syn.
   kjwaj-
   ?ow? riujh gjwajte gjwajte gjwajte The
   drum is not truly circular.
gwaj- - vt. entrap, encircle (bat with net, fish
   with hands); part. syn. kwajje-, kwikje-
   wikje- (see also gjwajjje-)

winje?kaj lamaj?i gjwajka?thay lonje
lamajhanj? hlinja? A bat is first encircled
with the net, then it is slipped down (inside it).
gwajm. n. influence, power (esp. magical,
   religious); syn. gjem
   ?ow? mantakajje?ko gjwajmij
khupathay The panther’s power protects
   that man.
gwajm- - vr. be dizzy, lose senses, balance;
   part. syn. kwmajje-, gwajmje-, gwajmje-
   (see also gjemhj-)
gwajm.?i n. spirit, influence
gwajmje- - vt. cause dizziness, confusion;
   part. syn. (see gwajmje-, etc.)
renhto cinji cinlajja?i gwajmje Now
Standing quickly (the spirit) causes
dizziness.
?iko? hlu?nsare gwajm Decrepu?u? He is confused in his mind and
cannot talk.
gwar- - vt. bend, work or cut around
gwarje- n. circular frame of bamboo, wood
   (esp. for hand-net)
   soh gwarje? muna? There is an empty
   frame.
gwar? - vt. circle round ahead, head off, circle
   around (bats)?; part. syn. (see kwikje-, etc.)
gwala? - vi. flap up and down (long flexible
object); *part. syn. gwele?-, lewe?-, wele?-, hwele?-
gwal?.ma.hayk n. net place just below ridge (ch.)
gwa.lak gwa.lak onom. see dimly (in darkness); *syn. wa.laq pa.laq
gwa.laq rama n. large sickle

gwa.lam? adv. completely, certainly; *syn. ju.gaŋ, payh.la

gwa.lam? n. spirit of humans, shadow-like, associated with speaking and seeing
no??oko? ?ane gwalam? je??oko? ?ane glih The spirit of speaking is the gwalam?, that of eating is the glih.
gwa? onom. circular; *part. syn. gw3?
gwa? gwalJh - vt. treat hospitably, speak well, unhesitatingly; *part. syn. walJh-
gwam- vt. able to finish off prey, succeed, bring to completion; *part. syn. wam-, wamh-
ten gwam?alaŋi Today we were successful in hunting.
gwam.ya n. louse of birds, very small, flea-like
ti? gwam.ya n. insect (sp.), midge, very small, greenish, seen on top of puddles
gwamh- vr. be dizzy, giddy, light-headed; *part. syn. kwamh-, gwam-, gwamh- (see also gamh-)
gwas n. bee (sp.), large lowland type, with round nest hanging from tree (B); *syn. was
gwah n. utensil (sp.), large earthen cooking pot
gwah.pak.ro n. plant (sp.), yellow flower like Hollyhock, black inside, root used for cough medicine
gwai.ray n. grass (sp.), tall, used for brooms, *Thysanolaena maxima; *syn. gi.ray, ge.ray, gwe.ray
gwe.ray n. grass (sp.), tall, used for brooms, *Thysanolaena maxima; *syn. (see ge.ray, etc.)
gwe? n. finger; *syn. ge?
gwer n. cheek; *syn. ger, gyer, dyor
gwele?- vi. flap, vibrate, flex (long springy object - more than gwala?, less than lewe?-); *part. syn. (see gwala?-, etc.)

gha.pan? n. lid of earthen cooking pot
gha.bha.lap onom. unhappy, miserable; *syn. nun.jay.la

gha.may- vr. be despondent, sad (esp. because of lack of children)
gha?- vi. belch; *syn. gra?, ghra?-

ghaŋ- vi. fall on face, bump face; *part. syn. ghuŋ- (see also khəŋ-) -ghan.di nmcl. Classifier (Numeral, Animate) animate objects
sumghandi wa? muna? There are three birds.

gham?- vi. go behind cloud (sun), be overcast, be in shade

hluŋ gham?- vr. be subdued, uncommunicative, sullen
ghay- va. be faint with distance (high sound), ease (rain); *part. syn. ghay-
sulo ?ana ghayo go?nay Who is that calling faintly?
deq?i ti? bala ghay?a Now the rain has eased somewhat.
ghay.la n. container(s) of rain (in a cloud)

ghay.luŋ onom. swaying (bamboo); *syn. yuŋ.khuh

ghay?- vit. go behind, descend behind hill (sun, moon), put in shadow
dyah nyam ghay?to syawna? The sun is disappearing.

ghay?.do nl. west (as a place); ant. dar?.do
ghay?.raŋ.may? n. western people

ghayk- vt. put into shadow, cast shadow on

nyam ghay?ti dhyap ghayk?akan The sun goes down leaving the hillside in shadow.
ghalh- vai. be very blunt (edge); part. syn.
dyalh-, dyulh-
ghaw n. verdigris
ghaw- va. be brassy-tasting; part. syn. kha-w-
ga.wav sa- vt. scratch, rub back against (much)
ghaw- vt. graze, strike, rub against when passing (esp. overhanging rock); part. syn. ghes-
ghasti? ca?sa Don't bump yourself.
gha- vai. be spread apart (esp. legs), be bow-legged
gha?gi n. pass, sharply defined saddle in ridge; part. syn. hnek
gha?- vt. spoil, affect adversely by stepping over (person - regarded as very impolite), spoil fermentation of beer (by entering house when fermenting agent is put in)
gha?? a ta khe?ya syaksa khe??o ?akhim? bala mina? If (someone is) stepped over their vitality is slightly reduced.
dom?i gha?? o han rew?i wayna? Foot-affected beer is no good.
gha?.lan nn. spirit (sp.), becomes associated with the foot (causing ill effects)
ghak n. fork, junction, crutch of body
cok.ghak n. cleft of hoof
cokko? ghakghakah? peknani They split the hooves at the cleft.
plek.ghak n. crutch
por.ghak n. crutch
ghak- vat. be astride, straddle, step over, prop with forked stick
ghak.ryak onom. falling with legs astride
gha?n. n. hole, gap

kimpay ra?ga dan?ga gha?nto The house was full of gaps.
gha?n- va. have holes (cloth, etc.), come into holes
gha?n n. frog (sp.), bullfrog, grey, mud-living, edible
ghan- vt. beat, strike (with hand), thrash grain; part. syn. syamh-, hlay?- (see also cay?-)
ghan.ryaw n. cruel, violent person
gham- vat. cross (two sticks), put arms around each other’s shoulders, agree completely (ext.)
budha budhiko? hlu?tuk ghamsa khe?to A husband and wife should be in harmony.
ghay- vai. weaken, ease (rain), be faint (of deep sound); part. syn. ghay-
ghar onom. pouncing
na?n gharta cumsa parana? You must jump out and grab her suddenly.
ghar- vat. be similar, compare (objects), put side by side, copy shape
?ow? lankus ghar ti?italj ion ?ile? talj? She put (the wood) beside the demon - here was the demon, there the wood.
ghar.?a?n n. similar portion
ghal?- vat. be bare, open (space), be sparse, empty, be a gap; part. syn. wal-
manta siakitoko kim ghal?qaw After a death there is emptiness in a house.
ghal??o din a free day
ghal?lan? n. house site
hja ghal?lan? chyati gamsa First the house site is to be formed.
ghan- vat. be across shoulders (stick), carry
with such a stick (as Newars), put arms on other’s shoulders
pan?ti dak?athay The snake looped itself around, binding the child across the shoulders.
ghah- va. be spread, splayed, cloven (toes, hoof, tree branches)
ghi?- vi. take notice, be attentive, listen, think over
?ow?dhalj ghi?- vi. be aware, attentive
mik?i cyaw?sa khayma?yama hlu? When it cannot be seen with the eyes one must be aware of it in the mind.
ghu?ta onom. motionless
ghu?- vit. fall on face, strike (one’s) face, esp. on ground; part. syn. ghu?- (see also kha?-)
?ow? tonti ghu?akasa Running, he fell on his face.
ghu?-taw?- vt. throw down, bang on ground (esp. drum) (ch.)
yomkay? cumti ni?jyan krut?i ghungawti Grabbing the bear with two hands and thumping it on the ground...
ghun n. weevil (sp.), found in corn grain (<N)
ghun.cu.ni n. snail (sp.), found in soil
ghunh- vai. be weak, aching at knees (much), stumbling (from descent); part. syn. (see khunh-), etc.
ghunm- vai. lean over, be bent over, hang down (tree, branches); part. syn. gru?-,
gru?- ghu?h- (see also ghuyh-)
ghuy- vt. pull down (towards oneself - branches, etc.)
ghuyh n. bamboo (sp.), with drooping tops
ghuyh- va. droop, hang down much (branches); part. syn. gruk-, gru?-,
ghuhm- (see also ghuyh-)
ghur n. smell (sp.), muddy odour (of cattle, pigs)
ghur say?o may? muddy-smelling meat
gheg.teg onom. pour over, slosh
satigheg teg ghegtegta kla??aktiko
After having poured the oil over him...
gher?- va. be tilted, leaning slightly (head, etc.); part. syn. ko?-, go?-
ghel- va. be past zenith (sun), be tilted off vertical
nyam ghel?aktikapay maru?mata? wan?aka After the sun had begun to decline there was also no wind.
ghes- vt. rub, bump against obstruction; part. syn. ghas-
gho- vi. confess, admit; part. syn. ghoylon?esay chyan?titay?a gho?-
hanpay ma?o ke?to Later he confessed - at first he was lying.
gho.du? n. ravine, gully, steep valley
gho.du? yadu? adjn. valleys and ridges, broken (country)
ghok- vat. be wide, broad, spread out; syn. khok-
?icyuk ghok?oko? ba?lam wan?ti Bringing stones this wide...
ruko? kayk ghokska khaynaw The snake’s neck could spread out.
gho. ko?rok n. throat (outer)
?ih?n? ghokkorokh?gana jayktima?
satti khaynani Biting at its throat (the dogs) can kill it.
ghon n. fish (sp.), troutlike, edible, Channa gachu or stewartii
ghoy- vi. admit, confess quietly; part. syn. gho-
ghoy- vt. plough (B); syn. yaw-
hoy, hoy onom. droop, hang (head)
hranbhantya yarma ghoyghoytata? wahan?ca nakins na?ca? Swaying, the
snake sisters went with hanging heads.
ghor- va. be loud, deep (voice)
ghorh n. channel
gin.ko? ghorh n. hollow along backbone
ral.j.ghorh n. channel
wal.j. ghorh n. runnel, rut
ghya.gar n. Indian hawker
ghyam.pah n. utensil (sp.), very large earthen
storage pot, about 50 litres capacity
ghyal?- vat. be laid flat, be horizontal, be held
horizontally (stick, etc.)
?ow? sin? sa?hah? ghyal?ti ?oltitan? mu?o The tree had been toppled and was
laid flat.
ghyal?.sin? n. log
ghyup- vi. drop speedily, in a curved
trajectory (thrown stone, net); part. syn.
(see gruk-, etc.); ant. chyolo?- taw-
?ap?o ban? ?ana jyokto ghyupna? A
thrown stone drops very rapidly.
ghyum n. chrysalis, pupa
ghyum- vr. be subdued, cowed, rendered
speechless
hluj ghyum- vr. be downcast
manta The man was somewhat downcast.
ghra?- vi. belch; syn. gr??, gha?-
ghrak- va. be laboured, grabbing (breath);
part. syn. grak-
ghraygh- va. be parallel, twinned; part. syn.
graygh-, grayghh-, gregh- (see also
kraygh-)
ghruk- vi. call (sp.), of Bamboo Rat, grunt of
pig
rek?i ghrukti chyan?naw The bamboo
rat calls out, revealing its presence.
ghrus- vail. kneel down, be brought to knees;
be loaded with fruit (ext.)
?ow? sin? ghrusti say??o The tree is
loaded with fruit.
ghroyk.cik.wa? n. bird (sp.), small, brown,
nests in ground hole, Spiny Babbler?
ghrat.nya? n. grasshopper (sp.), weta-like
ghryanh n. cut scrub; affianced, married
person (met.)
?ane mom Do you have any attachments?
ghryah n. twigs; syn. gryah

(-)ña fnl. First Person Exclusive suffix
(Verbal) or particle; var. -ñ, -ñ?, -ño
?alpala I did not go.
popko? ro ryumti mu?o ña ba ña ja I
am one with shrivelled lungs.
-ñ fn2. Adverbializer
gosya??i rokay? ñay?khe?ñañ
ñay?khe?ñatata? syaw?ña The civet just
about reached the flower.
ña.rak- vi. moan softly; part. syn. grak-,
ñrik-, ñruk- (see also ñanh-)
ñakà?-vt. cut through with sawing motion,
saw off; part. syn. ñakà?, ñikì?- (see
also yakà?)
ñat- va. be tacky, sticky (esp. Chyuri oil), be
throat-catching?; part. syn. ñan-
ñan- va. be sticky, glutinous (cooked grain);
part. syn. ñat-
ñana- vi. carry many loads together as one;
part. syn. ñini-, ñunu-
ñana.na onom. swaying, moving (large
animal, tree); part. syn. ñono.na
ñana- vi. wave, sway (in wind), move (post);
part. syn. ñini?-, ñono?- (see also
ñanà?)-
ñana?- vr. be ready, be willing to work, begin
to move; part. syn. ñini?-
hluj ñana?- vr. be ready, be willing to
work, begin to move

yan.dal.a adjn. dumb, mentally deficient person

yat.jyo? pu? yan.dal.a che.to One older brother was mentally retarded.

yanha? - vt. lift, move load a little


yan.m lik onom. tumble (water)

yan- vi. make noise (intentionally - esp. by talking), create disturbance; syn. ?as-wa? wanya yan.m?ta mu? If the birds come, keep quiet!

yan- vt. smoothen, trim to shape (wood)


yan?- vt. notch, cut repeated pattern, serrations; part. syn. yanara?-

yanara? - vt. notch, be cutting repeated patterns or serrations, carve; part. syn. yanar?-

yanorrh onom. burn thoroughly

yanha? - val. be spiralled, twisted (large vine); part. syn. jirhi?-

yanhero? - va2. be partly burnt; part. syn. cara?-

cara?-

yanla? onom. dark, blackish

cal?- va. be improperly cooked, blackened (tubers)

?ow? lak yanla waya? Those tubers are burnt black.

yanh- va. be dark, sticky (oil)

yanw.yanw yanw yanw onom. drunken talk

yanwh- vt. bite off pieces, nibble; part. syn. khewh-, iwh- (see also taya-)

kuy??i hrus yanwhti je?naw The dog bites at the bone.

yan pn. I; syn. ?a

yan.ko? pn. my; syn. ?ak, ha.ko

yan.cya onom. noise of crawling creatures

yan.cya? onom. sitting upright (large person); part. syn. ?i.ci?, ?u.cyu?, ?o.cyo? (see also cyan.tana)

yan.cya? ?o.cya? onom. sitting upright (two large persons)

yan.lan pn. I (ch.)

yan? n. fish (gen.)

yan?i yan? satte?naw You are catching fish.

yan?- vt. be confident, self-sufficient, well-off


lay? yan?- vi. boast


yanat n. gum from tree, used as birdlime

law tenpay yanat taklan? alca Let's go and collect gum today.

yanat tyal?akti ?eta kretitana?yo?akan Pulling out the gum(stick) he tried stretching it.

yanha.nat n. soft gum

yanat n. hard gum

yanh.nat n. gum collected overnight

yanjat n. gum collected during daytime

yanana.na onom. moving, plodding (large animal); part. syn. yanono.na


yan.thana onom. many settling, appearing

yanh- vi. groan, grunt; part. syn. yanak-


yanh- va. grow profusely

yanm- vt. gnaw at (with front teeth)

yanh?i hruskay? yanmakan It gnawed at the bone.

yanh.nam- vi. repeat over and over, reiterate

yanh?- vt. strike (with missile), hit target, make contact, meet with intended object; ant. glenh-, etc.

yanha?kay? lama?i yan?yalan? I have hit the deer with an arrow.

yanha?kay? lama?i yan?yalan? I have hit the deer with an arrow.
the fire has got this one!

Ћluŋ.tuk ṇay?- vr. satisfy

γayk- vt. stir, turn over thick substance
(cooking food); part. syn. wahl-
kura γayk- vi. argue much

ɲar- vi. purr, growl with pleasure (panther, etc.); part. syn. ṇur-, hlyar-

va. be quarrelsome, aggressive, grow profusely and choke plants (weeds)
lay? ɲar- va. be quarrelsome,

ɲar- va. be not floury, be hard (boiled yam)

ha?o goy? ɲarti wayna? ?oy?la Boiled yam is spoilt by hardness, it is not floury.

ɲar.ryaw.may?- n. feline species (ch.)

γal?- va. be dark in colour, (blue, purple, brown)

ɲalh n. lampblack, soot from lamp; syn. nɑlh

ɲaw- vt. heat in vessel without water, roast (corn), fry (meat)

γanday ɲawtak?alan?cu We made her roast amaranth grains.

ɲaw?-say?- n. seeds (sp.), of wild banana

ɲas- va. be entrapped, caught with net or gum

quinek? may? ɲas?akle?ya ɲa qəŋq yo?alanq? I will go to the trap to see if any prey has been caught for us two.

ɦluŋ ɲas- vr. crave for

ɲah- va. prosper, thrive (esp. beehive), be successful, lucky, gain

tuŋ?pay mapay muna? co?pay ɡahlo There are worker bees, but the young have not developed.

ɲah.to ɲay?- vt. gain
doh khe?yama ɲahtole? ɲay?na?tayhi?

?ow? we?ni Whatever we gain that we will divide up.

ɦluŋ ɲah.to no?- vi. speak with knowledge

ɲi pn. we; syn. ni

ɲi.ɲik onom. completely unable (to move), immobile

ɲiniktəma?taŋ? sɑŋhəma?taŋ? tak?ulu It was completely immobile, he could not move it at all.

ɲi.ci pn. we two; syn. ni.ci, hi.ci

ɲi.ci? onom. sitting upright (very small people); part. syn. (see ɲa.cya?, etc.)

ɲi.ci? ɲa.cya? onom. sitting upright (one small, one large)

ɲi?- vi. smile, grin, laugh, giggle, twitter (as shrew); syn. ni?-?


ɲi?.ɾa.me n. joke

ɲini- vt. carry together two loads together as one; part. syn. ɲəna-, ɲunu-

ɲini?- va. be loose, ready to come out, begin to move (tooth, etc.); part. syn. (see ɲəna?-, etc.)


ɲirhi?- va. be spiralled, twisted (small vine); part. syn. ɲarha?-

ɡis.ɡis onom. smelling of burning (flesh)

?ow? ɡisəstiŋ?taŋ?saŋyəa That was smelling of burning flesh.

ɲu.cyu? onom. sitting upright (small person); part. syn. (see ɲa.cya?, etc.)

ɲu.dul?ca n. stalk of plant

ɲunu- vt. carry together (several loads); part. syn. ɲəna-, ɲini-

ɲunu?- vi. rest on ground
ta.laŋ ɲunu?- vi. bow to ground

ɲun.jay.Ła onom. unhappy, miserable; syn. ɡha.ɓha.Łap; ant.'o.ɾoŋ bho.ɾoŋ, siɾiŋ bhi.ɾiŋ

ɲun.thu.Ła adjn. stump, base of tree

hmeʔʔi jeʔti hələmuʔən ɡunthula
The fire burning (his tail)
Hanuman was left with a stump.

Gun? n. fourchette, perineum

Gun?- vt. set down in stable position (load, pot, etc.)

Gunh- va. be well supported; be rich (person)
(ex.)


Gun.(tol) n. knee (B); syn. kryog?

gunh- va.

be well supported; be rich (person)

Gun(?)- (see also wayy?-, huyh-)

Gunk- vt. bind tightly, tangle, tie over and over, choke; part. syn. Gunku?-,

Gun(ok)?- (see also Kuyk-)

?ayalaru?i gunkti satnaw The python kills by binding around and around.

Ma.ru.?i Gunk- vt. flatten and tangle crops (wind)

Gunku?- vt. bind tightly, tangle, tie over and over, choke; part. syn. (see Gunk-,

Gunh- va. resonate (somewhat); part. syn. (see Gun-,

Gun- vi. growl (dog); part. syn. ?ar-, hlyarnala ?urti ?urtanti chyan??u

Go trotting about the underworld showing how you can growl (like a dog).

Gunh- vi. roar (fire, wind), rumble (thunder)

G?e- va. be slow growing, stunted; part. syn.

G?re- (see also kanh-, etc.); ant. hlen?-?


G?en- va. be slow, lazy, listless (much);

part. syn. G?en-, mren?- (see also bay-)

G?er- vi. screw up eyes, face (as child about to cry), whine, whinge, suffocating and not eat; spread slowly; crackle (fire) (ext.);

part. syn. G?ere?- (see also par-)

G?ere?- vi. screw up eyes when crying;

part. syn. G?er-
hletsda do??a Like following a termite track to the left and right, he went this way, it was able to dodge that way.

ŋoyo?- vai. bend, veer (to right - many times)

ŋoy.do n. right side

ŋoydo krut we?do krut The right hand and the left hand...

ŋoy?- vai. curve, bend, turn (to right); part. syn. ťŋoy(o)?-

ŋoyk(o)?- var. tangle, bind tightly (with twisting); part. syn. ťŋyuk(u?)- (see also kuyk-)


ŋoyŋ(o)?- vai. bend, turn (to right), bend back on itself; part. syn. ťŋoy?-; ant. kloyŋ(o)?-

ŋoyh- va. twisted, distorted, bent to one side (mouth); part. syn. chyoyh-

ŋor- va. be recuperating, weak from hunger, etc.

ŋorh- vi. munch, gnaw (as caterpillar)

ţŋinsay ŋorhtsi mu?o khayt?la? He gnawed at the back (of the tortoise) but could do nothing to it.

ŋol n. insect (sp.), Hornet - 5cm. long, with red head, lives in ground, stings severely

hrok.ŋol n. insect (sp.), Hornet, makes hole in trees

ŋol.tuŋn? n. sinew below kneecap; syn. ŋol.tum?

ŋol.tum? n. sinew below kneecap; syn. ŋol.tuŋ

ŋol.tum? kra? n. termite (sp.), with round, black nest in ground

ŋol?- vi. lean on stick, support oneself with stick (when walking, etc.); part. syn. hŋol?-


ţŋos- va. be comfortable, easy, pleasant (place, appearance), be easy to use, fluent

Ţi thaw ŭosla This place is uncomfortable.

ţŋar- vi. meow a little (cat)

ţŋaw- vi. meow much (cat), give high-pitched sound (drum)

ţŋyoŋo?- vi. stretch neck (to feed - animal); part. syn. tyoŋo-

ţŋra- va. be partly recovered, changed partly, recuperate slightly (from tiredness); part. syn. Ŧŋri-, Ŧŋro-, Ŧŋya-, Ŧŋyо- (see also krya-, grya-, grog-, tya-)

ţow? may? Ŧŋra?i je??o That meat is partly eaten.

ţŋra?- va. be partly similar, somewhat agreeable; part. syn. Ŧŋri?-, Ŧŋre?-, Ŧŋro?-,

ţŋya?- (see also grya?-, mrya?-)

ţŋraŋ- vi. groan, moan (slightly - with pain);

part. syn. Ŧŋa.รก-, Ŧŋrik-, Ŧŋruk- (see also Ŧŋanh-)

ţŋras- vi. stick (burnt food)

ţamh hyum?ti Ŧŋrašna? Food burns on to the pot.

ţŋra?- vi. mix together (esp. cooked grains);

part. syn. (see mra?-; etc.)

ţŋrayk- vi. pull with twist; be caught by disease (ext.)

ţŋatko? siŋ? pahsay Ŧŋraykti tyutsa The gumstick should be pulled from the container with a twist.

ţŋri- vai. begin to recover, nearly recover;

part. syn. (see Ŧŋra-, etc.)

ţŋri?- va. agree (ideas); part. syn. (see Ŧŋra?-,

etc.)

ţŋrik- vi. moan with pain (small child);

part. syn. (see Ŧŋraik-, etc.)

ţŋruk- vi2. moan (child); part. syn. (see Ŧŋhr-, etc.)

ţŋruŋ- vi. lean on stick, support oneself with stick (when walking, etc.); part. syn. hţŋruŋ-

ţŋruŋ- val. fall, tumble with neck bent (sideways), go head over heels

ţŋruk- vi2. moan (child); part. syn. (see Ŧŋhr-, etc.)

ţŋre- va. be slow-growing, stunted; part. syn. Ŧŋre- (see also Ŧŋanh-, etc.)

ţŋre? - va. agree (ideas, speech); part. syn. (see Ŧŋra?-,

etc.)

ţŋren- va. be listless, without appetite;

part. syn. Ŧŋren-, mren?- (see also bay-)
gro- vai. recuperate, be bedridden after sickness (large person); part. syn. (see grə-, etc.)

?i dyah groti syawna? He is now recovering.

gro?- va. agree (speech, manner); part. syn. (see grə?-, etc.)


ɡroŋ- vi. regain strength slightly; part. syn. mronɡ- (see also grə-, etc.)

ɡrya- va. recover partly; part. syn. (see grə-, etc.)

ɡrya?- va. agree, be similar (ideas, speech), be free with, fluent; part. syn. (see grə?-, etc.)

hlunɡ ɡrya?- va. agree, be similar (ideas, speech), free with, fluent

ɡryo- vi. recuperate (small person); part. syn. (see grə-, etc.)

ɡryok- va. be weak-kneed, collapse at knees (cattle, etc.); part. syn. ɡryok-, ɡryoh-

ɡwak onom. call of Demoiselle Cranes

?ama ɡwak ɡwak ɡwakta dayhna? The mother (crane) calls ‘ɡwak ɡwak ɡwak’.

ɡhi.nam nt. five days ago (WD); syn.

?ik.nam, rak.nam ɡhi.pu nt. three years hence (WD); syn.

?ik.pu ɡhi.sa nt. five days hence (WD); syn. ?ik.say, ?uk.nam ɡhorh- vi. snore (WD); syn. ɡhorok-, hrok-

Negative Imperative (with 2nd Person) (-ca?)


c-a vi. be pulled or held by hair, pulled (weeds)
cat- vr. pull one or two (hairs)
can.tay?- vr. prepare, make ready (feast, gift, etc.); syn. can.taw?-
can.taw?- vr. prepare, make ready (feast, gift, etc.); syn. can.tay?-
can n. crab
groŋ?banhan?taŋ? can mu?o In the grotto there was a crab.
canh- va. be evil of nature (thieving, flirtatious); part. syn. cyunh-
krut canh- va. be of thieving nature
canh.ryaw n. evil-natured person
cap- vr. cover over, roof over, thatch roof, cover with grass
kim ?uya ?on caps The house is to be thatched with grass.
capa?- vr. chop up small (meat, thatch grass); part. syn. cipi?-
camh- vt1. cut, sever; syn. tat-
camh- vt2. split (WD)
cay n. gills (of fungus), fine striations
cay- va. be sound, waterproof (roof, pot)
ku.ru cay- va. be correct, sound, sensible (words)
cay.tya.li n. plant (sp.), tree with white flowers
cay.mu n. fungus (sp.), disc-like tree fungus with gills; lime-like growth on knees of old person - thought to be a favourable sign
cay.la? n. rubbish; syn. dhanh-
cay.la? nn. place (sp.), sky of underworld (undersurface of earth)
cay?, si n. tree (sp.), plum-like, with thorns - seed is a cough medicine

C

-c(ə) fn1. Dual Number (non-Second Person)
nis naʔcaʔkay? ?alʔʔathaca He brought the two sisters.
-ca fn2. Indefinite Future (with First Person), anti-Subjunctive (non-First Person),
caynh- vt. place together (wraps), use double wrapping, line container; part. syn. bumh-, bhijn-

lamh lo?kus-pathihaŋ? cayghti gam?o
The food is in a leaf-lined basket.
cara?- va. be unevenly, partly done (burning off, ploughing, etc.); part. syn. narha?
hme?ti peto hyum?o cara?na? The fire did not burn it properly, it is uneven.
car?- vt. attract, catch prey (frogs) with torchlight hme?ti dhoŋ? carlsa Frogs are to be caught with firelight.
car?.cha.ni n. a sowing

cal- vt. choose, pick out, select by hand; part. syn. calh-, chan?-, chalh-

hawdyankhekay duŋa? caltitan? khaŋna?cu Choosing minnows for the younger sister they cooked them.
calh- vt. separate grain from husks; part. syn. cal-, chan?-, chalh-

ra?i toyt calhnani By shaking on a tray they separate the grain.
va. recover partly (spirit separated from evil spirit)
caw.?al?.(raŋ) n. cultivated area; syn. niw.?al?.raŋ
caw.?al? .diŋ n. spirit of cultivated area
caw.da.ni n. surface of the earth; syn. caw.ris; part. syn. hlawh.day.banŋ, hlawh.na.banŋ
caw.do.?a n. horizon, bounds or edge of the earth; syn. caw.do.ri
caw.do.ri n. horizon, bounds or edge of the earth; syn. caw.do.ri
caw.ra n. corn silk, corn tassels

hŋa cawra blyat?akna? First the corn silk shows.
caw.ris n. earth, surface of; syn. caw.da.ni; part. syn. hlawh.day.banŋ, hlawh.na.banŋ

lanŋako? gumipya nas?akan cawris The god laid down the earth.
caw.sæ.ti n. place, realm (cos.); part. syn. nyu.sæ.ti.
caw?- vt. lay gumsticks (usually in a tree) to catch birds wa?kay? caw?laŋ ?alca Let's go to catch birds with gum.

hluŋ.tuk ku?,ti caw?- vt. question to ascertain correctness
c a n. sore, wound

rama?i tat?o ca a cut from a sickle
c - va. have sores

may?gana ca cana? Sores come all over the body.
tiŋsay? may? cataktan The tiŋ.say? causes flesh sores.
yatjo? lis ca?o manta a man with boils mik.ca n. eye sores
hmo.toŋ.ca n. mouth sores

?ow? lan na??o manta ?ana mikca waŋna? hmotoŋca waŋna? The person with the evil spirit has many eye sores, mouth sores.

c a- vi. bubble, boil, simmer, ferment; syn. ce-ti? dhahti cati ?ohah? khaŋti
khayakan Heating and boiling water she finished cooking in it.
tuŋ?aktiko tukhaŋ han ?ana całąŋ pok?a After drinking, the beer entered the stomach and bubbled much there.

c a.ca.dan? onom. wrinkled nose (bat)
dhaŋkaćawin? no denyaŋga neh cacadaŋ? The bat has ears sticking up, nose turned up and wrinkled.

c a.ya.ya onom. chattering (birds, etc.)
wa? cayayata cin?say ryawhti

wah?akay The birds went alongside chattering.

c a.rok n. scab

- ca? nb. pair of related persons

nis momca? no??akaca The two sisters-in-law talked together.

- ca(?)fn. Indefinite Future (with First Person), anti-Subjunctive (with non-First
Person) - expressing hope, desire or expectation that a situation is unrealised (with Second Person effectively a Negative Imperative) var. -ca; syn. -cyə

doh lan?a na?ca? What demon may be there?
rayte?cana? da Don’t be frightened!
?ow?ta toyakay? niŋ syakte?je?ca? khe?to If you had said that, you would have lived.
ten ?alsa khe?ca? He maybe will go.

cá?- va. be mixed (colours, kinds), variegated

-cak nmcl. Classifier (Numerical, Human)
niscakkay? blyo?tole? It is sufficient for two persons.
dohcak ray?na? What person makes that noise?

-cak fn. Augmentative, Honorific (Verbal)
yohpay ti? wacakje?‰a Yesterday much rain indeed fell.
naŋko? sya?cak yawsakay? bay?cakei Please lend me your oxen to plough with.
cak- va. be hard of texture; difficult (ext.)

hluuŋ cak- vr. be unwilling, dour

cak.ŋat n. gum (hard - used in birdlime)

cakŋat syaw?a It becomes hard gum.

can n. undershell (of crab)
canko? can raka?ti je?naŋi We prise off the undershell and eat the crab.
can- va. be stunted, slow growing (esp. plants); part. syn. ceŋ- (see also kanh-)
can.ʁaŋ onom. uprooted, upturned; sore inside (ext.)

?ow? siŋ? ?olti caŋraŋta muna That tree was toppled and upturned.
can.ʃi n. tree (sp.), very large round leaves, used as tobacco, bark as diarrhoea medicine
can?- vi. add to, supplement, finish off, complete

la??i can?sa khe?to Another arrow is needed to finish it off.

can?ti bay??u Give it some more!
can.dí n. silver (-N)
can?- vt. repeat sowing, oversow, supplement; part. syn. canh- (see also klan?-, can?-,
dan?-) canh- vt. repeat action (esp. thieving); part. syn. can?- (see also klan?-, can?-,
dan?-)
cap- vt. press, hold down with weight, oppress (ext); part. syn. cam?- (see also grak-)

hluuŋ.tuk cap- vi. restrain oneself

cam- vt. hold in flames (to singe, roast, etc.)
hme?haŋ? camti phu?sa It is to be roasted in the flames.
cam?- vt. crush with (heavy) weight, press down; part. syn. cap- (see also grak-)

?ow? mantakay? baŋ?i cam??athay The man was crushed by a large stone.
cam?- va. be widespread (sickness)
cay? n. grass (sp.), pampas-like
ti?,cay? n. grass (sp.), grows near river
cay?- vi. bite on, crunch small stone when eating; part. syn. dyarh- (see also caw?-)
cay?- vt2. chop wood up small; part. syn. (see cayk-, etc.)
cayk- vt. split off wood, chop into kindling; part. syn. cay?- (see also cyay?-, cyay?-)
cayŋ onom. fill up (hole, throat)
cayŋtə kosto je??akan He swallowed it down and was filled.
cayŋ.kyana onom. jammed full (bag, etc.); part. syn. cayŋ.kyunu-
kim sal?o jabipay cayŋkyanata thakti latti A lucky netbag is carried jammed full.
cayŋ?- vt. punish, strike (child); part. syn.
sayŋ?- (see also ghan-, hlayŋ?-)
hawkay? cayŋ??u Hit that child!
cayŋh onom. screw up face
carə- vt. throw handful (stones, etc.)
car?- vi. blaze fiercely (sun); part. syn. cer-, tar-
In that month the sun is blazing hot.
carh- vt. sting, smart (wound)
cal.hi cal.hi onom. buzzing
cal?- vi. spread widely, increase (cold, sickness); part. syn. glyaw?- , chal?-, chaw?- (see also eyaw?-)
dyahgote nyamjhyulcalina1 From now on the cold will increase.
caw1- va. be inedible because of stones or hardness, bite on stone; part. syn. cay1- , dyarh-
cas- vi. nest in ground (waspss) during winter, producing young before making nest in tree
cas. n. grain (sp.), millet variety
-ci. Case and Person marker (Verbal - Second Person Singular Agent with First Singular Goal)
nanjiya ɲakay? ɲay??aci batì You have struck me indeed!
ta? ta? jaykcile Stop biting me!
ca. n. plant (flowering), beer (met.)
ci.bi bi bi onom. scatter, go in all directions
ci.may adjin. small thing
ci.tu ja? n. man (met.)
ci.pin wa? n. bird (sp.), Ground Warbler
ci.bi.yip onom. half-closed (eyes)
ci.ra nb. bundle (of fibre - kul?)
ci.rin? thi onom. cut with fine serrations
ci.lam n. bowl of hookah (<N cilm)
ci.way- vt. peep, spy on (<N ciyaunu); part. syn. hay-
ci?- vt. know, understand
hluq ci?- vt. know, understand
syan? je??o ci?dikpay wan??akna?la If I had known you ate grubs I would not have brought you.
ei?.cok nt. moment, brief period, (after) a while
ŋa ei?cokhaŋ? dahnaŋ? I will arrive (back) in a moment.
cik n. wart, small growth
pryanych. cik n. pockmark
cik- vit. appear (forming fruit), form (fruit)
ciki n. burp, regurgitation
je?ga?i ciki dana?taŋ? The food made me regurgitate.
cik.ku.na.juy n. insect (sp.), small bug - its blood is used to remove warts; syn. cek.ku.na.juy
cik.cak onom. very dark; syn. tik.tak
cik.nyam nn. place in underworld (dark place?); syn. cik.yam; part. syn.
yah.yam?
cik.yam n. darkness after false dawn
cik.yam nn. place in underworld (dark place?); syn. cik.nyam; part. syn.
yah.yam?
cik.na.ʔay/to nn. ancestor (sp.), in underworld
cik.say nn. seven days hence; syn. sik.say
cik.say? n. fruit (sp.), small, inedible
n2. embryo (human)
ciŋ- vi. stand up, arise, get going, set out; part. syn. hiŋ-
sita ciŋti krawsα bog??akan Sita arose and began to flee.
ciŋ?ini onom. sitting, squatting (very small person); part. syn. (see ciŋ.ti, etc.)
ciŋ.ka na onom. robbed, stripped completely; syn. ciŋ.ka

ciŋ.ka na onom. robbed, stripped completely; syn. ciŋ.ka

ciŋ.cyum? n. pounding trough or hole
ciŋ.laŋ ja? n. giddiness from sudden standing; spirit causing this
ciŋlaŋja??i gwamhhataŋ? The giddy spirit made me dizzy.
ciŋ?- va. be silent, still
ciŋ? can? onom. silent, still, quiet place; syn.
?e. weŋ

çiŋ? can?ta khe??o thaw a quiet, still place

çiŋ? lan nn. demon (sp.), dressing like a merchant (Newar)

cit.?a ro n. thoughts (<N chitta + ro); syn. mana ro

çiŋ? da ru n. snake (sp.), about 1m. long, yellowish with red stripes
cit纳米 n. day before yesterday; syn. bar? nam

cit? say n. two years hence (WD); syn.

khaŋ pu

cit say n. day after tomorrow; syn. tis?a said yasi takcu citsay ljawcu

Tomorrow let us get gum from the Chyuri trees, the day after let us cook it.

cin n. clitoris; syn. tu? neh

ciŋ? n. sugar (<N)

cin ciŋ? li n. bird (sp.), Leaf Warbler

ciŋ? tin onom. sitting low, squatting (small person); part. syn. ciŋ? ini (see also cyan tana)

cin? nl. side, edge; syn. kis

cin? taŋa? ten? sa It is necessary to lie on one's side.

?ow? tolhko? cin? say ban muna? At the side of the scuffled leaves there were bushes.

cin? vat. lie on side, stand on edge

hluŋko? malgasay hluŋban ciŋ? nani

Over the heart a stone is stood up.

cipi? vat. chop, cut up finely; part. syn.
cap?-

cipi??aŋtiko ciwichisa After it is cut up finely it is to be broken into small pieces.

cir? giŋ? nk. descendants (male); part. syn. plom? da ne (see also miri giŋ?)

cir? vat. scratch hard surface (esp. of soil)
cir? ki mir? ki n. plant (sp.), Clematis, white, sweet-smelling flowers

ciŋ? vat. cheep inside egg (chicks)

wa? ko? ko? ciŋ??a sanaŋ glyŋna?
The day after the chicks cheep inside the egg, they emerge.

cis (bis) n. things (<N)

banko? cisbis dyok? a The wild things are finished.
cis vai. cover surface, carpet ground (small plants), appear green

cis? ro n. plant (sp.), red peaflower, a leguminous rambler; syn. ray? cai? ro, roy ro

cum a n. ends of earth

cum a diŋ nn. a spirit of the ends of the earth

cum a ro n. plant (sp.), flowering, Frangipani (<N cua + ro)

cum kul n. utensil (sp.), cooking pot, earthen, about 50cm. diam.
cum da rut n. prejudice

cupati? wa? n. bird (sp.), yellow breast, reddish wings

cum lan? vat. tie knot (esp. slipknot used when tying bamboo strips)
cum n. thorn, thorn-plant (gen.), barb, quill (of porcupine, etc.); married, affianced person (met.)


kratti The thorns of the bushes were tearing at her flesh...

naŋ cum? ko? ya ghryanhko? ya Are you married or engaged?
cum vat. begin, make start at (work)
cum vat. damage, gash, make cavity (in root when digging, in tooth by decay, etc.), be a gaping hole
cum? say? n. fruit (sp.), small red and yellow, edible but bitter; bush bearing this fruit

cuku cuku onom. worriedly, heart beating

cun kut adjn. slit-like eye
cun? gi n. utensil (sp.), small earthen storage pot, for liquids, about 15cm. diam.
cun? ruŋ adjn. small-eyed person
cun? vat. bud (begin to - flowers); part. syn.
cyam?-
vt. stand up (small objects)
cup- vi. enter into, be covered by (water), immerse oneself
cum- vt. seize, grip, catch hold of; syn.
dhin?-
The leopard seized the tortoise by the body.
cumu.ri n. whirling dust, dust storm, dust devil; part. syn. ha.syaw.ri
cumurihan? lan mun? mantakay?
ŋotaknow syakla There is an evil spirit in the dust storm which makes people giddy, they do not recover.
cumu.ri.lan n. evil spirit of dust storm
cuy n. husked grain
cuyk- vt. pinch, pick up with fingernails
?ama?i co?kay?pay cuykta
rya?taknow The mother pinches the child, making it cry.
cuŋ.kyunu onom. jammed full (bag, etc.);
part. syn. cayŋ.kyana-
cuyŋ-h vi. screw up face (because of light, etc.), grimace
cur. baŋ n. curse, affliction; syn. bi.nal?.baŋ
curu. li onom. eyes closed
cur. diŋ.lan n. evil spirit causing child to vomit by affecting mother’s milk
cur?- vat. be afflicted by evil spirit (esp. causing vomiting of young child); part. syn.
dha- (see also sayk-)
culu.pu adjn. small-buttocked person
cus n. frog (sp.), large green, tree-living, eggs inedible
je?sa syawla For us it is not right to separate a tree frog’s eggs from its body and eat them.
cuh n. bird trap (sp.), using gumsticks, with live termites as bait
ŋa?i yatnis cuhkay?pay min?
khay?alan? I have got enough flying ants for one or two traps.
cuh- vi. wait beside (path, trap), watch for
cuh.tap.ro n. plant (sp.), shrub, large, red flowers, Leucosceptrum canum?
cele- vt. wrap around shoulders, wear under one shoulder, over the other and tied
cel vi. bubble, boil, simmer, ferment (WD);
syn. ca-
ce. ce. leg n. open weave mat, platform for steaming or drying
cela.mu.san n. fungus (sp.), edible
celan n. clothing (sp.), shawl, cloth wrap (esp. worn over shoulder by women)
cele.paj mn. Chepang; syn. (see cyo?baŋ, etc.)
ŋi cepan? jat gata taŋh?o ta dayhisa
Now, to say what we Chepang are like.
cele. ra n. plant (sp.), vine (sp.), large, with broad leaves, contains drinkable water
-ce? fn. Indefinite Future Tense (First Person Agent to Second Person Goal only); ant.
-ne?
ŋa?ima ?etele? bai?cele?naŋ I also may give to you in this way.
cek- va. be rough texture
ceke. weŋ n. musical instrument, small metal cymbals
cek. ku. na. juy n. insect (sp.), small beetle with yellow markings; syn. eik. ku. na. juy
cek. cek onom. smacking of lips
cekteek mantalo lekha pihna? Smacking its lips like a human.
cek. lo? n. plant (sp.), shrub with large rough leaves - crushed to put on suppurating
wound; Pilea symmeria  

cen- va. be slow growing (esp. plant);  
part. syn. can- (see also kanh-)  

cene cene onom. overfull  

cen?_(bañ) n. bedrock, base rock  
cen?hañ? pokti I also dig over there, into  
the bedrock.  

cenh nms. half, portion  
nishale cenh muna? There are two and a  
half dozen.  

cenh tek nl. partway over edge, overhang,  
just short of edge; part. syn. cyon tek,  
cyon tek  
?ow? hawpay cenh tek hañ? muna The  
child is half over the edge.  

cenh tek va. overhang, be partly over edge,  
just short of edge  

cene na capa na onom. small nose, large  
nose?  

cene cher lep adjn. small-nosed (or  
fleshy-nosed) person  

cem n. open flooring (of loft), made of split  
bamboo or bark  

cer n. torch stick (made of bound tityapatik,  
groykrot or sansari stems)  
certañ? klayh? akani They broke off  
sticks for torches.  

cer va. blaze (sun); syn. tar -; part. syn.  
car?  
ten nyam cerna? Today the sun is  
blazing.  

cere cep rya? n. fish (sp.), wide flattened  
head, Chacha chacha; syn. kryus na?  
cer kum n. bird (sp.), Swallow; syn. wa kum  
cer men? pap n. rolled up new feathers of  
bird  
cer la n. string of winding stick (ker jyu)  
cer hme? n. torch (made of thin sticks)  
cerh n. bird (sp.), Bantam  
cew? vt. see, catch sight of; syn. cyaw?-  
cewh vt. jab, poke (eye); syn. cyawh-;  
part. syn. donh-  

cenh n. ladder of sticks bound to tree (like an  
artificial vine)  

cenh vt. bind sticks to tree in order to climb it  
?i siñ?kay? cehti lañhsa This tree should  
be climbed by a stick ladder.  

cone n. utensil (sp.), small earthen water pot  
(for drinking from), about 18cm. high  

cone n2. lone monkey (Macaque) - said to  
have fallen off a tree at birth  

cor ray say n. first fruit  

cor n. child, offspring  

ña nisjo? cor? na nañ? I have two  
children.  
?ow? tum pay cor? jañhsa khayulu  
The bees could not produce young.  

cor adj. small  

cor bañkarik jañhti tyumh? alañ?  
Making a small hollow I stored them there.  
-cor? nb. person  
go y cor? n. man, male  

morn? cor? n. woman, female  
-cor? fn. Diminutive, indicating small size  
(hence sometimes also affection); part. syn.  
-cor? cañ  
yoh ti? waco? a Yesterday a little rain  
fell.  
pi? ti? altañ? cor? na? He was only a child -  
he went off with just a small loincloth.  

cor ka ma nk. daughter-in-law, wife of son or  
sibling’s son  

cor gam n. molar tooth (small)  

cor? na? n. fish fry, fingerlings
-co? .caŋ fn. Diminutive; part. syn. -co?

ŋa?i tato co?cганŋ I will cut a little.

c? .coŋ .ko .ta n. small place

c? .ti? n. stream

c? .tuk n. pregnancy


c? .dyañ nk. daughter

?ana petole?taŋ? co?dyañ The couple had a beautiful daughter.

c? .pom n. utensil (sp.), small earthen water pot

c? .yaŋ nk. immediate descendants

c? .yaŋ n. small flies

cok n. hoof

dom .cok n. hoof
domko? cok tatti Cutting off the hoof...

-cok fn. Condescension (with Imperative), esp. to younger person; part. syn. -khar

bøy?cokci Give that to me!

-cok ntb. moment, short period; part. syn.

-cyok

ci .cok nt. (after) a while, a moment

yat cicokhaŋŋ? waŋçaŋ? I will come in a moment.

cok- va. be mature, ready (beer, fruit, bee or wasp nest)

ŋAYa cokna? The early Chyuri tree is ready.

dyah ?ow? tum? cok?a yado Now the bee hive is ready (for gathering).

hlunj .tuk cok- va. be mature minded, bold

cok .ta n. solids, sediment (<N)

cog n. corner (outer angle), projection, cheekbones; syn. eyor; part. syn. (see kryuŋ , etc.)

-coŋ nk. group of related persons

payk .coŋ nk. husband and wives

-lay? .møy? -coŋ nk. relatives

haw .coŋ nk. children

coŋ? ay- vt. be merry, happy; syn. lih-; part. syn. jup .ay-

cyokti yonani ?ohaŋsøy coŋ?aysi?to They got up and looked (at the the weather), then they were happy.

cot adv. truly, completely (<N coti?)

cot?ay ciŋala I definitely do not know.

con .co .roy? adjn. adolescent (female)

?ow? tohako? concoroy? ha She has only just reached maturity.

coy? .lik .wa? n. bird (sp.), lowland nocturnal, Nightjar; syn. kromh .wa?

coyk- vat. sting, wound slightly, graze (arrow); part. syn. cyoyk-


coyk?alanŋ? I wounded the deer slightly with an arrow.

cor- vt. cook by heating, then throwing in cold water (esp. pulses)

?i batamas cor?u Cook these soya beans.

cor?- vt. be jealous, hate

yomle? na?to cor??o mantakay? Bears are very jealous of men.

hlunj cor?- vt. be jealous, hate

cyay?- vt. split very small, finely (wood, etc.);

part. syn. cyay?- (see also cyayk-)

cyaw .dyaw onom. fanning (of flames)

cyaw?- vt. see, spot. catch sight of, find; syn. cew?-

nici?i ru waŋŋoma cyaw?guculu We also did not see the snake’s coming.


They must be sought for until found.

cyawh- vt. pound with stick (B); syn. thum?-

cyawh- vt. poke into, jab (eye); syn. cewh-;

part. syn. doŋh-

-cya .fn. Indefinite Future (WD); syn. -ca?

cya- va. increase seasonally in numbers (esp. pests - leeches, snails, worms, etc.), be plentiful, swarm; ant. yunh-
dal? bop lekha cyati waŋ?a They increase like worms and snails.
kura cy-a vi. spread (news)
cya.di?- vr. be hesitant, shy, frightened; syn.
bi.di?-; part. syn. kra-
dohte? no?nay You who frighten me;
who are you, what do you say?
cya.di?(siŋ?) n. trees (gen.) (ch.); syn.
ruk.ham.siŋ?
cyarnaŋ raŋ nn. place (sp.) in underworld;
syn. ?a.nyar.raŋ
cyame.li n. plant (sp.), small shrub with
purple flowers, nodules on roots
cyara.li adjn. pointed mouth; part. syn.
cyro.li
cyala.onom. venture out cautiously (small animal); part. syn. cyulu.lu
cyawe? n. bamboo (sp.), tall, tops not
drooping. Male Bamboo, Dendrocalamus strictus?
cya? onom. walk well
cya?- vat. colour, dye
bajya?i besar sutta cyanaŋw Grandmother dyes thread with saffron.
cya? diŋ fn. Punctiliar Locative (or Initial point Delimiter?) - spatial or temporal;
immediately at or after the place or time specified; part. syn. -diŋ, ba.diŋ
ŋa daheya?diŋ je?cu When I arrive let’s eat.
goy? daheya?diŋko? tet?o hal a root
broken off where it meets the tuber
law payheyadinhaŋ? pheri tosa
parana? At the time of returning it is
necessary again to speak.
d ylim.cya? diŋ n. tail end
cya? si n. tree (sp.), large, used for timber;
syn. si.dha.lo
cyak- va. be dark; ant. thoŋ-
We two can never eat in that dark place.

hluŋ cyak- vr. be uncaring
cyak.tap.ki tiŋ.ka onom. dark, dense (forest)
cyaktaŋ ki tiŋkata khe??o banaŋsaŋ
ja? thati waŋ?a From the dense forest a
tiger appeared.
cyak.dha.ba.lap onom. blinded, plunged into
darkness
mik galto cyakdhəbəlaptə syaw?o His
eyes were darkened.
cyak.panŋ. raŋ onom. very dark
ŋiko? kim cyakpaŋraŋta muna? Our
houses are very dark places.
cyak.ryaw n. darkness
hluŋ cyak.ryaw.may? n. hard-hearted
ones
cyak.ła n. granulation of oil, beer (<N ground grain)
cyak.lah n. dark of moon
cyan n. Monitor Lizard, Goanna
sa?, cyan n. Monitor Lizard (large variety)
siŋ?, cyan n. Monitor Lizard (smaller
variety)
cyan- vr. strain with effort (of singing, childbirth, etc.)
cyan. raŋ onom. very dark
cyana cyan onom. swarming over
dupliʔi cyancyaŋtə khudu makʔakan
The ants, swarming over the nectar,
devoured it.
cyanaŋ.tana onom. sitting up, squatting (large
person); part. syn. cin.tini, cyon.tono
(see also ŋa.cya?, ciŋ.tini)
cyap.cyup onom. gripping strongly
ʔoʔ? riʔkay? cyapcyupta diŋlamʔi
cumʔaktiko After the spirits, grabbing,
seize the dead person’s spirit...
cyam- vat. cut at angle (stick, etc.), taper;
part. syn. chyam- (see also cyum-)
cyam- va. be budding (flowers); part. syn.
cun?-
cyam?, pa.laŋ.(waʔ?) n. bird (sp.), Sunbird
gal.cyam?, pa.laŋ n. Purple Sunbird
du.cynam? pala:n n. Fire-tailed Sunbird
cynam?- va. be tall (relatively), surpass, stand out (in height); part. syn. cho:n-, chus- (see also cyon?–)
cay?- vt. split off lengthwise into small pieces; part. syn. cay?- (see also cayk–)
cyar n. stub of woven bamboo, projecting from mat
cyar?- vt. crush or jam (fingers); part. syn. da:l–

ŋa? lu:o belahan? ban ?olti
cyar??athay When feeling for fish, a stone tipped and crushed (his fingers).

cyalh– vi. detour, go out of way (esp. to visit), extend journey, sidetrack

ŋako? kimhanq? eyalhti payh?ə Come over to my house on the way home.
cyaw?- vt. cause to spread, increase (sickness, cold); part. syn. (see cal?–, etc.)

cyas n. bamboo strips, made from skin of bamboo - used for weaving mats and baskets, and for tying
law tenpay cyas tat?alca Right, today let’s go to cut bamboo (for strips).
cyas.pale:ro n. plant (sp.), large vine with purple flowers

cyu.ta excl. exclamation of gratefulfulness

law bhalate? bay?te??aci cyuta Ah, you have done well in giving to me, thank you!
cyu.riŋ?:la n. rope (sp.), cord used to secure bird and bat net to tree, strung over a branch
cyu.ru? n. plant (sp.), rice-like, but thorny
cyu.la? n. grass shoots (young)
cyu.lan? n. new banana leaf (rolled)
cyu.lu.lu onom. venture out cautiously (small animal); part. syn. cya.la:la
duli cyuulu l gyu:n?həak The tortoise first came out (of its shell) cautiously.

-cyuk fn. Endpoint Delimiter (spatial, temporal); (up to) this much, so much (length, time)
syanheyukhanq? yonu Watch until tomorrow.
me?sa:ga ?icyuk brawto A bamboo shoot this big.
ʔow? rocyuk ʔama? pepaŋ? Let me be as beautiful as that flower.
corlan?i lay? dakcyuk jam bay latti The thieves carry off as much as they can.
cyuk.syan? n. caterpillar (sp.), hairless, with ‘horn’ at tail; syn. kok.syan?

cyuŋ onom. very deep (hole)
cyuŋ.ku.li onom. deep-set (eyes)
yompay mikma cyuŋkuli A bear with deep-set eyes.
cyuŋ?– vi. sit, squat

ʔapa?ti to?oŋan? cyuŋ?ti muno:to I stayed sitting at the place father told me to sit.
lay?, kay? cyuŋ?– va. be comfortably off
juno:tu.ru:ti cyuŋ?– vi. squat
taka.klyay:ti cyuŋ?– vi. sit cross-legged
sollh:ti cyuŋ?– vi. sit with legs out straight
cyuŋ? .cyuŋ? onom. collapse at knees
cyut– va. be tapered, pointed; part. syn.
cyum–
cyut.pam n. lower abdomen
cyut.puir n. insect (sp.), click beetle, yellow
cyut.puir.ro n. plant (sp.), with greenish flowers, an orchid, Malaxis muscifera?

cyun– vt. hoist, raise, lift (load, etc.)
siq? hili:ti plaw?ti cyun?akan Tipping the timber end over end he lifted it.
ti?:?ti cyun– vt. float
cyunh– va. be light-fingered, thieving;
part. syn. canh–
ʔow? manta ?ana krut cyunhna? That person is very light-fingered.
cyup- vt. trap in, under; tie in bag, force into narrow road

\[\text{If I am trapped in the house I will be killed.}\]

\[\text{Swarming bees should be caught in cloth and brought.}\]

cyum- va. be pointed, tapered; *part. syn.*

cyut- (see also *cyam-*)

\[\text{Barking Deer’s hindquarter’s are large, its head narrow.}\]

cyumu.li *adjn.* person with protruding mouth; *part. syn.* *cyomo.li*

cyum? *n.* hole of pounder, mortar

cini.cyum? *n.* mortar used with pounding sticks

cyur- vt. press in bag (oil seed)

\[\text{Chyuri seeds are pounded and the oil pressed out.}\]

cyur- vi. protrude lips (as when kissing)

\[\text{The jackal goes about with its head tipped back.}\]

cyul *n.* handle (of axe, mattock)

\[\text{This hair of Sita’s I have pulled and keep here.}\]

\[\text{Pulling off the daughter’s arm and shoulder. ...}\]

cyo? *n.* first fruit

cyo?.lan?.diŋ *nn.* assisting spirit, causing

\[\text{shaman to break through the earth,}\]

cyo.sa.ri *n.* bird (sp.), frequenting streams,

\[\text{Black-throated Forktail}\]

cyo? *n.* tip, top, peak, summit, end (of narration); *syn.* *ju.ba*

\[\text{That dog’s tail-tip is white.}\]

cyot- vt. tear (cloth, etc.) (B); *syn.* *krat-*
cyoto?- vt. join pieces (esp. rope), add to
cyoto?.khay- vt. copulate; syn. (see lu?-, etc.)
cyon.teŋ n. corner (of hem); syn. cyonh.tek; 
part. syn. cenh.tek
cyon?.ma.ro n. plant (sp.), with red flowers
cyonh.tek n. corner (of hem); syn. cyon.teŋ; 
part. syn. cenh.tek
cyon.to?no onom. sitting up, squatting 
(medium person); part. syn. cyan.tana 
(see also ya.cya?, ciŋ.?ini)
cyon?onota cusmateŋ cyuŋ?dah?a
The frog also came and squatted down.
cyon?- va. exceed slightly, rise above; 
part. syn. cyonh(o)-, churh-(see also 
cyamh-, chus-, choŋh-, jon-)
tehko? bala cyon?teŋ?a You are slightly 
taller than last year.
cyonh- va. exceed considerably, overfill, 
surpass; part. syn. (see cyon?-, etc.)
cyonhō- vt. increase load, put two loads 
together; part. syn. (see cyon?-, etc.)
cyomo.lī adjn. person with protruding mouth; 
part. syn. cyumu.lī
cyom?- vt. heave, strike with very heavy 
object
cyoy onom. grind teeth in fury 

hluŋ ?ana malhti cyoyta sayk hŋikti
Being very angry and grinding his teeth...
cyoy- vt. slit, gouge, scar, cut (esp. tuber, 
when digging)
cu??i ŋakay? cyoy?ataŋ? A thorn 
gouged me.
mik cyoy- va. be slit-eyed, half-closed 
(eyes)
cyoy?- vt. hang net (over branch) and secure 
at one end, to make trap 

yatun?han? lan? cyoy?ti laŋhtitan?
mu?a Securing the net at the trunk of the 
Chyuri he was netting bats. 
ku.ra cyoy?- vt. accuse 
cyoyk- vt. sting slightly, graze skin; part. syn. 

coyk- 

riŋ?i cyoyknaw The wasp sting slightly.
cyor n. corner; syn. coŋ; part. syn. (see 
kyruŋ, etc.)
cyor?- vi. have frequent, frothy bowel 
motions 
kli? cyor?- vi. frequent, frothy bowel 
motion 
cyol- vit. pass over, by or through; throw over 
passed one car.
ruŋ?i kim cyo?taŋ??akan The bamboo 
grew past the (top of the) house. 
ku.ra cyol- vt. ignore words 
cyolh- vt. pull out or off (thorn, needle, etc.)
cha- vt. favour, give more to one (esp. when 
serving), increase (serving); ant. hyur?- 
mother gives extra to the father when 
serving.
chat- vt. scold, screech at, nag 
chan?- vt. separate out rubbish (from grain, 
etc.) using tray; part. syn. cal-, chalh- (see 
also chanh-)
tay.chan?- vt. separate spirit from evil 
(ch.)
ban.chan?- vt. cut up and divide out 
(meat)
chanh- vt. separate out (useful part), retrieve 
from thicket (killed animal); part. syn. (see 
chan?-) 
chay n. nausea, lack of appetite 
chay daŋ.tak- vt. cause nausea 
chay- vt. cause to feel nausea, disgust; syn. 
dhuk-

?i je?ga?i ŋakay? cha?ynataŋ? This 
food makes me feel sick. 
cha?yn- va. be pure, free from evil influence or 
faults; syn. jay-, jay.kum?;- part. syn. 
niŋ-
Our spirits have been freed from evil
influence.

chayŋ? - vt. slake thirst, wash down hot food

pe?o tiʔi tiʔap chayŋ?atan? I slaked

my thirst with good water.

vt2. purify, free, release from evil influence

niciʔi chayŋ?nayʔcu belaŋ We two will

cleanse the area.

ch̕ar- va. have smell (sp.), pungent, strong

smell (of goat meat, etc.)

chālh- vt. choose, separate out; part. syn. c̕al-,
c̕al-, chān?- chr̕a.

chaw.(ʔas).diŋ nn. assisting spirit of novice

shaman; ant. ja.ʔar?.diŋ

pawhranŋaʔhaŋ? chawʔasdiŋ ha?

waŋnaʔ chawʔasdiŋʔi pheri syaklo

Only the chawʔas spirit comes to the

novice shaman - he does not heal.

chaw. dyaw adv. whole (of area), everywhere

hme? dilima bili jugsaw chawdyaw

phihtimataŋ? lənʔnəw The flaming fire

came up, spreading over the whole area.

chaw. ren adj. tousle-haired child, moppet

chawʔ n. fat

ʔowʔkoʔ sinh hluŋ pop chawʔ tyutti

Taking out the liver, heart, lungs and fat...

chawʔ- va. be fat

chawʔʔokhetaŋ? dyunʔokhetaŋ? latti

wanʔnəw He brings the fat and well-
covered (cattle).

chawʔ, baŋ n. rock (sp.), white quartz - used

as a flint; syn. cheʔ, baŋ

ʔowʔ bhamʔo siŋabang munaʔ batti

chawʔbaŋkoʔ khal The white bedrock is

there, the quartz type of rock.

cha n. fold (of fish net)

cha- vai. be well stocked with prey or food (a

particular catching or gathering area), come

feeding in shallows (shoal of fish) where

they are caught; part. syn. dyawh-,
bamh-

ŋakaʔhaŋʔpay bala belaŋ chala yado

Where I am the area is not well-stocked

(with birds).

dyah ʔaʔ chaʔa warni Now the fish are

feeding in the shallows - let's cast the net.

cha. da. rok. lan nn. evil spirit (sp.), causes

epilepsy

cha. ra. ra dha. ra. ra onom. crackling, flaring

of fire

chawʔʔiʔiʔanʔ hmeʔtaŋʔ charara

dhararata hmeʔtaŋʔ lyuŋnaʔ The fire

flared and crackled with the fat.

cha. law onom. looped, humped (as a moving
caterpillar); part. syn. nyuh. lik

bersyanʔ ginnma cha. law cha. wa. The

ersyanʔ caterpillar, looping along...

chaʔ- vai. be effective, sharp (tool); be frank,

uninhibited (speaker) (ext.)

ʔowʔ momʔoʔkoʔʔaʔana chaʔʔnaʔ He

speaks very freely to women.

chak- vt. store up on or away; put in proper

place, put tobacco in bowl of hookah

layʔʔi makmaʔlaʔamhaʔ ʔowʔ
rhamhtanŋʔʔiʔanʔ chakti gamʔakan His

own uneaten food he stored away up on the

shelf.

chak. jaʔ n. animal (sp.), (myth.), black

panther haunting grave area - comes from

the ghost of a dead person; syn. ja. git. ra,
ja. gu. wa

hmeʔ chuʔmaʔya chakjaʔ thanaʔ If

(the body) is not touched with fire the

panther will appear.

chaŋ. chinʔ onom. see through gaps

kim raŋa dango ghanʔo gaʔsaw

kheʔʔoma chaŋ. chinʔʔa cyawʔto The

houses have many gaps, one can look

through anywhere.

chaŋʔ n. hanging rack above fire (esp. a lower

rack for storing utensils); part. syn. rymah

chaŋh- vi. whisper

sulo sulo dayhti chaŋhtitanŋʔ ‘Who is

that?’; they whispered...

chaŋhti noʔʔa Speak in a whisper.

chana n. roof (ʔN chanu)

chanʔ- va. be larger, extended, increased
That house is larger.

chan- vt. ask question (B); syn. hwat-

chap- vt. clear jungle; syn. chyap-

cham- va. be weak from effort (as at childbirth or from fall)

chama nk. aunt? (<N) (B); syn. mah

chay- vt. put up on top, put up on shelf;
  part. syn. jhay-

?ow? ?amh ryamhta? chayti gamnaj?
I will put the food up on the shelf.

chay.chay onom. igniting of fire

chaychaytagaj? hme? chuh?akan
He knocked off the ash, starting the fire.

chayk onom. creaking

chayk chaykta pirhata? rona?,
pirhata? sanhna? The stool began creaking and moving.

chayn onom. truthfully

chaynta t?u Speak truthfully.

chala n. leather, drumskin (<N)

chal?- vai. spread, increase (pestilence, sickness), be menace, threat; part. syn. glyaw?-, cal?-, chaw?- (see also eyaw?-) (jey?-

chaw?- vai. spread, increase (pestilence, sickness), be menace, threat; part. syn. (see chal?-, etc.)

tenchya?npay nyamjhyu? chaw?na?
Nowadays there is much coldness.

chas- va. be jammed in, block (hole, throat);
  part. syn. tas-

ja?pay dynahsama khay?ulu ?alsama
khay?ulu chasta?n??a The panther could not go backwards or forwards, he was stuck (in the hole).

chah- vai. spread (wound), ulcerate; part. syn. chyah-

han tu?sa syawla?ow? ca chahna? It is not good to drink beer, or the sore will spread.

chichet onom. cover ground (plants)

chichet ?icyuk sa?tan??a klim??akan

The plants covered the ground.

dyn- v. be spotted, flecked, spoiled, dirtied (cloth, etc.); harm; ant. keh-

bham?o nay gal?o?i chi?naw Black can dirty a white cloth.

Medicine will not help a person harmed by illness.

chij?.lak n. tuber (sp.), small edible yam, a variety of Dioscorea bulbifera?; syn. che?.lak

chik- v. strike spark (using iron and quartz), strike sharply together, strike match

When he lit the fire he struck a match.

chij- vai. be or become less, not equal or even, unwind; ant. hnaaj-

hnaajg jayal?a chi?ga si?a More fled, a lesser number died.

chij.ti ?ay?- v. strike to one side, not squarely (esp. arrow)

chij.kan?- v. separate in tray (rubbish from grain), by tossing up; (ch.) separate spirit from evil spirit; syn. chit.kan?-

Separating the flour of the Chyuri seeds...

chij.gal?- v. discern, divine, predict (death), select using rice grains (ch.)

chij.chij cha?g,cha?g onom. brandishing knives

chijh- v. select from, choose (esp. the right person)
?ow?kay? chijhti t?u Speak to him separately.

chit- v. tie or knot together (rope pieces, etc.), make a knot

chit?o thaw tomna? A tied place has a knot.

budhipay la chitti chitti la

chit?aktikopay glyu?h?a The wife tied many pieces of rope together and, having tied them, descended (on it).

chit.kan?- v. separate in winnowing tray;
  syn. chij.kan?-
The older sister was separating (grain) in a tray.

chilhina? That child is very restless.

și?lak n. comb of fowl, crest
In this place that bird has a crest. 

**cher.h-** vi. fall over (B); syn. **ton-**

**chepe.chepe** n. shallows (<N chyap.chyap splashing?)

ŋa? chepechepehan?taŋ? waŋ?a Fish came to the shallows.

**cher.ben?** onom. flat and thin (body of insect)

**cher.liŋ** onom. clear (rain)

**cher.leŋ** onom. flash (lightning)

nyam cherleŋta pliŋhna? The lightning flashed.

**cher.lep** onom. tumbling, bouncing (as of falling person)

**cherh-** va. be sure-footed, skilful, well-spoken; part. syn. **chya-**

waŋsa cherhŋaŋa I am not sure-footed.

no?sar?e?ga cherhtipay no?na? He is well-spoken.

**chel-** vt. dodge, avoid meeting, bypass; part. syn. **klet-**


**kura chel-** vi. not give straight answers, be devious, dissemble

**chelh-** vt. shave thinly, trim bark off timber; nick side (arrow)

goy? chelhti chyaksə The yam is to be pared sparingly.

**chelh.ẹk-** vt. cut finely

**chelhẹk** tatsa It must be cut finely.

**chewh-** vt. graze (skin); syn. **chyawh-**

**chewhe-** vt. divide into small pieces; part. syn. **chiwhi-**

**cheb-** vt. look at, consider possibilities; divine (using salt, rice grains)

**bon?t\i? i\a\da chehtitaŋ? yo?akani** They go seeking, looking at all possible places.

hlʊŋhəŋ? chehtì no?na? ten doh kam jangh\a One considers the alternatives: what work should be done today?

**cheh.ma.ra.\a.t\i** n. husked rice (used in ceremony) (ch.); part. syn. **yam.cuy**

**cho-** va. be silvery, shiny, bright

**cho-** vi. move off, go off (B)

**cho.ba.dar?** cho.ba.dor? onom. full of holes (wall), rough

**cho.nam** n. festival (sp.), for ancestor worship at harvest time - held at the dark of the moon in Bhadra (mid Aug.-mid Sept.); syn. **naw.ʔan.gi**

**cho.bak** n. solids of beer

**cho?-** vt. renew by adding fresh (gum, beer), top up

**choŋ** n. cliff-face, bluff, rocky outcrop; part. syn. **-koŋ, -kon**

**choŋ-** vi. be high, tall (B); syn. **yas-**

**choŋh-** va. stand out, be prominent, exceed, take precedence; part. syn. **cyamh-, chus-** (see also cyon?-, jon-)

ʔow?ko? jelh choŋhna? He has a prominent forehead.

**chon-** va. be winded, not breathing (as newborn baby)

**chon?-** vi. bounce, roll away (stone)


**chop** n. pickle, of ground meat with salt, chilli (<N)

dyah chop danhti je?lan payhca Making pickle and eating it, let us two return.

**chom?-** vt. wear blouse

ʔow? mom?co?l\a\m chom?nay chom?na??isi Those women wear blouses.

**chom?,(nay)** n. clothing (sp.), blouse

**choy.cin.(juy)** n. insect (sp.), cicada, large (about 4cm. long) black with red underneath, noisy; syn. **choy.jiŋ**

**choy.jiŋ** n. insect (sp.), cicada, large (about 4cm. long), black with red underneath, noisy; syn. **choy.cin.(juy)**

**chor?-** va. be sexually active (esp. male goat)

**chyap.chap** onom. catching

**chyawh-** vt. graze, knock skin off; syn.
chewh-
chya onom. seizing

chya- va. be skilful, sure-footed when climbing; part. syn. cherh-

ţa? chya- vt. cast net from shore

chya.la.la onom. swaying fearfully?
yompay chyalala ta thati waŋ?a A great bear came lumbering along.

chya?- vt. extend flat area, flatten, level ground (for house, etc.)
hnJa ghal?lan? chya?ti gamsa First the house site is to be levelled.

chyak- vt. pare vegetable, fruit
go? chelhti chyaksA Yams are to be thinly pared.

chyat n. festival (gen.) (<N caD)

chyan?- vt. describe, explain, show; syn. tan-
law dyah say? chyan??atayhi dyah je?je?ni Now he has shown us the fruit, let us certainly eat!

chyan?.ray? n. sign

chyanh- vt. reveal, inform on
kakako? mayŋ pehti chyanh?aktan?cA First reveal our uncle’s name.

chyap- vt. clear jungle, land (of trees, scrub); syn. chap-
law kwa syaŋhpay ţako? raŋ chyap?aleA Right friend, tomorrow let’s go to clear my field.

chyap.raŋ n. field (newly cleared)

chyam- va. be insipid, watery, dilute

chyam- vt. cut at angle, taper; part. syn. cya-

chyay onom. sizzling, burning up (of salt)

chyay chyayta gal chyayta hme??ile? che? makje??athay With a sizzling sound the fire burnt up the salt.

chyar- vat. expand or extend in size, capacity (e.g. house, wasp nest)

chyara bara onom. flow freely (blood)

way?pay chyara barata syawti The blood flowing freely...

chyah- vi. spread (sores); part. syn. chah-

chyah- vt. flatten and harden soil (rain), wash off (food remains); part. syn. chyomh-

krut chyahaS Rinse your hands.

chyu- vt. lacerate, slash (to mark, etc.)

chyu.du n. large scraps; part. syn. hyunh-

chyu.ri.bop n. shellfish (sp.), bivalve, edible

chyu? n. urine (of bat)

chyu?- vt. urinate
gNa chyus chyu?laŋ glyuŋh?akcaŋ? I will first go out to urinate.

chyu?.ci.liŋ n. digging stick (with wooden tip); syn. dham.pa; part. syn. hur

chyug.ruŋ.baŋ nn. place (sp.) (semimyth.)

chyugh- vt. pick out, select (for each task), call out name (of person)

chyuŋhti dokni Let’s detail them off (for specific tasks).
nाŋ?i chinh?u lon?e na?i chyuŋhti bæ?ce?naŋ You chose one and then I will pick it out and give it to you.

chyut n. nest (of bird), pile of rubbish;

part. syn. tyorh

chyuthaŋ? cyaw?ti Seeing the bird’s egg in its nest...

chyup- vr. be content, happy with situation, place; part. syn. (see krip-, etc.)
manta na??ili ta khe?ya ?o?haŋ?

chyupŋaAIf there is no one there I will be unhappy.

chyup- vt. wear skirt

chyum?,(nay) n. clothing (sp.) (f.), skirt (cloth wrapped around hips)
nाŋko? to?i chyum?nay baŋ?sa

khyaŋtaŋ?la Your father-in-law cannot give me a skirt.

chyus n. urine

ʔo?haŋsayko chyus ?ana hmaŋna? Then he felt a strong urge to urinate.

chyus.ru.dum n. bladder

chyuh- vi. visit regularly or often, frequent;
move around a lot

You visited often for food and drink.

Well so be it, whatever happens I will go.

I will go.

Well so be it, whatever happens

Ian chyoplik ba1titag? muto

The demon was there with its head bowed.

The demon was there with its head bowed.

A demon

sabay byahti Wandering over the whole breadth and width of the country.
bala.jam adv. barely sufficient

ŋapay balajamko? khe?ŋala I am not a man of barely sufficient means.

jam.pan? - vt. chop up meat (larger pieces)

kasya? maha peto jampan?ti ?al?cu Cutting up the meat into pieces let us take it.

jam.bay adv. all, completely (<H jamma all + -ŋay emphatic)


jambay bliŋto The tree leaves were all over blood.

jam.bu n. jackal (<N)

jam?- vi. keep mouth closed (when sucking, eating, etc.); restrict breathing (when taking aim); part. syn. jam?

hmotŋ jam?ti ?umhti wahʔa Go around keeping it in your (closed) mouth.

jamb- vt. prepare tobacco for hookah

rawʔtanʔ? jamhti bhanga chaktitaŋ?

bayʔnani Preparing tobacco leaves they put it in the hookah and gave it to him.

jay- va. be without defects, pure, free from evil influence (ch.); be straightforward, direct (speaker); syn. chaŋŋ, jay.kum?-; part. syn. nin-

jokto jayto jhyaʔo pande siyakayʔ? If a great and good shaman dies...

hluŋ jay- va. be without defects, pure, free from evil influence (ch.); be straightforward, direct (speaker)

jay.kum? onom. pure, free from evil influence; syn. ?o.jay?

ʔojayʔ? jaykumʔ? tiʔʔi jyلانʔʔa It is necessary to purify with pure water.

jay.kum?- va. be pure, free from evil influence; syn. jay-, chaŋŋ-; part. syn. nin-

ʔowʔʔiŋay jaykumʔʔo tiʔʔleʔ?

wanʔʔakan He brought pure rain (free from hail and wind).

jay.krat n. plant (sp.), species of cane

jay.teʔ, teʔ, siŋʔ n. tree (sp.), sweet smelling (Cinnamon?)

jay.lanʔ- - vt. purify, cleanse ritually (ch.)

saʔmanʔtiʔi krut jessa jaylanʔʔa With the special water wash your hands, purify them.

jayk- vt. bite (not for insect bites)

jaʔʔi saykayʔ? kram jaykti satʔakan Biting the porcupine, the panther killed it.

ŋaʔi siŋʔ jaykteʔnaŋʔ? I will bite (kill) lice for you.

jayŋ- vt. soak (in water), steep in water

ʔowʔ? laŋʔ? bunsi kaʔsawʔ? jayŋti

gamʔaktiko After soaking the net in the red sap of the bunsi tree...

jayh- vt. wash oneself, purify (B); part. syn.

jes-

jarʔi pom tiʔ? jarnaʔ? Water seeps from the pot.

jarʔi- va. be seeping water (pot, etc.); part. syn. jar-

jalh- vt. cleanse, purify, wash off (esp. menstrual blood), remove evil influence (ch.)

namʔeʔ? ruʔŋay lankoʔ? rayʔ? jalhti

waysʔaʔ The evil spirit’s influence must be cleansed from (the person’s) spirit.

jaw n. forehead (B); syn. jelh

jawa- vt. practise custom, ceremony, have belief, saying or tradition

law mawakjaʔ? ryaʔti payʔaʔ? ?owʔtok

belahʔŋ susu hawʔlam yado sinay niʔi

jawʔanaŋʔsu When the bird returns crying, ‘Which child will die?’, we say.

jas.kan n. plant (sp.), a grain, species of millet; syn. ay.riʔ,(?amh), casʔa;

part. syn. mis.ma.dhoʔa

doh mayŋ minyakayʔ? jasakan When something ripens, such as jasakan...

-jafn. Emotive; form indicating emotion, esp. disappointment, sadness

ʔikayʔ? ja hmeʔ?ʔi jaŋʔnaʔθayʔ Oh, the fire will get him!
-ja(?) nb. affliction, afflicting agent
cinj.lan-ja n. giddiness when arising rapidly
toŋ.pal?-ja? n. poltergeist, mischievous, annoyance spirit
hrayamh.ja n. tiredness
hluk.un?-ja n. hiccoughs
ja- vi. discharge mucus (before giving birth, menstruation)
cö? ?otsa belahaŋ? bhamnayro jana?
Before giving birth a white discharge comes.
lama ja- vi. discharge mucus (before giving birth, menstruation)
ja.gar.raw? onom. sad looking, crestfallen, fall (of face)
khen jagaraw?ta muna? (He) looked crestfallen.
ja.th.ar n. tree (sp.), medium-sized, with large rough leaves, red and yellow flowers, flat seeds
ja.dar? n. place (sp.), at base of underworld, from which humans first appeared; syn. ja.ran?
ja.dar?.diŋ nn. spirit (sp.), assisting spirit, from place at base of underworld, helps experienced shaman; ant. chaw.?as.diŋ
ja.dam.siŋ? n. tree (sp.), hardwood, with thorns, small leaves, fine yellow flowers
ja.bi n. netbag of string made from bark (<N); syn. jhuru, nam ja, men?, myan
jhu.ra.ja.bi n. netbag, small
banh.ja.bi n. netbag, shallow
bri.ja.bi n. netbag, very large
ya.ba.ja.bi n. netbag, large
ja? n. wild animal of cat family, esp. a panther or leopard
When calling bats a panther comes!
kar.ja? n. animal (sp.), Jungle Cat
ma.(luŋ).ja? n. animal (sp.), Tiger
ja?.krat.cu? n. plant (sp.), vine or cane with hard spines
ja?.goŋ? n. plant (sp.), tuber much divided, variety of Dioscorea sagittata
ja?.ga? n. fish (sp.), medium-sized (about 50cm. long), long barbels, large mouth (like a tiger’s), Barilius jalkapoorii or Seudeutropius murius?
ja?.je?,kay- vi. chase or follow one after another, with those behind growling at the leader (in play or teasing); part. syn.
lay?may? hedaw?kayti They followed one another growling at the leader, teasing each other.
ja?.don.may? n. inhabitants (spirits) of the place of the dead; syn. ri?don.may?
ja?.bho?oŋ n. insect (sp.), type of shieldbug
ja?.lak.huy n. insect (sp.), species of shieldbug
ja?.lyâŋ.say? n. plant (sp.), species of wild raspberry with large leaves
ja?.wal?.wa? n. bird (sp.), blackbird-sized, brown, inhabiting clearings
jak.ha.cu? n. plant (sp.), short dark thorn plant (sp.)
jaŋ- vrt. do well, readily, willingly, make up mind, set mind to; syn. ge- (see also lo-)
hluŋ jaŋ- vrt. do well, readily, willingly kli?tukhaŋ? hluŋ jaŋ?akasa He set his mind to do it.
jaŋ- vt. put in, go in (B); syn. ka-
jaŋ? n. base of carrying basket, specially strengthened; syn. joŋ?
jaŋh- vt. make, perform, produce; syn. ran-
gueyk petote? haykte? jaŋh?akan naŋ?ite? How well have you made your net-place?
tum??i co?pay jaŋh?ulu The bees had not produced young.
jan- vt. rebuke, scold
bhena dahypay janna?təyheə If my husband arrives he will scold us two.
dut jan- vi. flow of itself (milk)
jan.dhən? n. company of friends, agemates;
syn. ju.dhən?, ro.dhən?; part. syn.
hu.dəŋ, hu.raŋ
jan.ya n. shaman (B)
jap.?in?- vt. create (ch.); syn. jyap.?in?-
nyas?təyhn We created man and placed him here.
jam.jem adjn. cloud masses (cumulus) at end of monsoon
jam?- va. pull lips in (as when sucking), purse lips; part. syn. jam?-
jay- va. be cross-grained (timber)
jay?- vt. cover wide area, cover whole area;
part. syn. (see chal?-, etc.)
?i biya ?ow? rəŋkay? jay?na?thaŋ This seed will cover the field.
jayk- va. be nearly ripe (e.g. tomato), be ready for picking
-jar? fn. Comparative; similar, like (object referred to by head noun); syn. -lo
jaw.yaŋ n. insect (sp.), Mosquito
jaw?- vai. be wrong way up (e.g. knife with cutting edge uppermost), lie on back with feet up; ant. klap-
jaw?- va. be widespread (sickness, etc.);
part. syn. (see chal?-, etc.)
-ji fn. Dual Marker (Second Person); (-ja)
ji- vai. clarify, purify (liquid, esp. heated oil, well-matured beer)
sati ji?aktiko jhelto syawna? When oil is purified it becomes clear.
ji.gan.si n. tree (sp.) - used for timber, bark used for mats
ji.gə n. abode, dwelling of evil spirit (ch.);
syn. jhi.ra, ta.gə
jik- va. be sick, injured, hurt, sore; ant. sel?
mu-
ca jik?o mantako? cahan? dyur?nani If a person suffers from sores they spit on them.
hləŋ jik- vr. be distressed, sad, insulted, aggrieved, upset
jiŋ? n. life, health, vigour (<N jyuN.do)
jiŋ?- va. be healthy, flourishing, green (tree), be ruddy (person)
jiŋ?.liŋ.ro n. health, wholeness; syn. puh.liŋ.ro; ant. jhyom.liŋ.ro
jip n. bamboo shuttle, used to carry thread when making net (<N); syn. taw.sa.li
kəti When the bark (thread) is twisted it is put on a shuttle.
jim- va. be bright (colour, esp. red), be colourful; ant. əŋ?-
?ow? jimto duna? It is bright red.
ju- advb. all, completely
ju- vt. pass on one’s ability, inherit another’s ability
?ow??i əŋkay? juna?təŋ? He has passed on his ability to me.
ju.?a n. place (sp.) in underworld
ju.gən advb. at all times, places, completely;
syn. gwa.λam?, pəyh.la
jugəŋ gyale?te?na? Are you completely willing?
?i kimte? jügaŋmate? pholca?ju Don’t ever open this!
ju.gu pn. Indefinite Temporal Pronoun;
whenever, (irony) never
jugu nəŋ payhsa do?te?na? jugu
Whenever can you return? (i.e. Never!).
nəŋka? jugu əŋ gyanaŋ? I will never accept you.
ju.gu.laŋ? pn. non-Specific Temporal Pronoun; sometime
gyate?na?ya gyate?liyu Might you be willing to have me or not sometime?
ju.jhi n. tip (of nose)
ju.ta (dīnj) nn. locality within cliff, spirit of this place; syn. simi.dīnj
supanthaliko? go??o hlesti simi westo
juta waynto ṇadhāṇ go?cān? When I change to call like an owl the cliff-places will resound.
ju.da adj. all, the whole
ṇa? prekmama?ta ?ow?ta judal e?
wan?na Without opening the fish bring the whole to me.
ju.dhan? n. company of friends, agemates;
syn. jan.dhan?, ro.dhan?; part. syn.
hu.daṇ, hu.raṇ
ju.na nn. place (sp.), from which sun rises and sets, place touched by sunlight
dah.nyam ju.na nn. place of sunrise
blak.nyam ju.na nn. place of sunset
ju.ba? n. top, tip, end; syn. cyo?
Now hold me by the very end of my claw.
ju.ri? n. starting point of net
ju?- vi. stare, watch intently, be tense, concentrating (when aiming, etc.);
part. syn. jur-
juna- vi. be laden, carry heavy load, extra load on top
?ow? manta ?ana junati latsa
khaynaw That man can carry very heavy loads.
jun?.(sayk) n. tooth - front tooth, incisor
junh-junh onom. jump with excitement
junh.tu.ruṇ onom. squatting
jup.?ay- va. do willingly; do heartily, happily; syn. ga.cyuk-, ja-, jyak-;
part. syn. con.?ay-
jumh n. sickle (B); syn. (see rama, etc.)
-jumh nb. handful
-jumh- vt. take handful
nis jumh jumhsa Two handfuls are to be taken.

jumh.ṛa n. vine (multi-stemmed)
ju? n. insect - beetle (gen.)
tok.ghrek.ju? n. insect (sp.), very small, black
ju?na n. load of grain (sāṇa)
nis ju?na syawna? There are two loads of grain.
jur- vt. stare at, eye, watch intently; part. syn.
ju?-
je.tha n. month (sp.), mid-May to mid-April (<N)
je.tha nk. oldest son (<N)
je.thi nk. oldest daughter (<N)
je.lo n. leaf (plate) (B); syn. lo?
je? n. edible corn
-je? fn. Emotive of Finality, Satisfaction (with respect to a situation) or Remorse (ironic)
nyam thonjpay ro yolan?
?ałe?ja?n?n? When the sun rises I will certainly go to see the flower!
janje?pa?na? Let him scold!
-je? nb. evildoer
mo.je? n. widower
ku?.je? n. thief
je?- vt. eat, consume, take in; gnawing (pain)
(met.); syn. kham.bin?-
?amh je?sa bela syaw?a Eating time has come.
taŋ?o paḥhaṇ? Ṉat je?naw A large container requires a lot of gum.
tuk je?- va. have stomach pain
-je??.a fn. Past Completive
?ow?pay jyalje?ta He has gone indeed!
je?.krak n. greedy person, glutton
?ow? ja? je?krak syawti jyalna? The tiger has become greedy (i.e. is a maneater).
je?.ga n. food (gen.); syn. je?.gu.liṅ
je?.gu.liṅ n. food (gen.); syn. je?.ga
je?.ṛa n. oesophagus
je?.la n. bait string of trap
jek- va. adhere firmly (skin of animal, grime), be fast (dye); syn. jyak-
jen? n. lobe of ear; syn. keñ?, kwen?, no pet.a/e
jep- vat. dent; syn. jyap-
jem.bak n. narrow gorge, defile
jem?- va. dented somewhat; syn. jyam?-jer.(siñ?) n. kindling wood
jelh n. forehead, brow; syn. jaw
yukpay jelhtaj? hl3?a The monkey had lifted (the skin of) his forehead.
jes- vt. wash body, bathe; part. syn. jayh-
?qama?i na?kay? ?anjyañ jesti The mother washed the older sister...
jo- va. be capable, all-powerful, not limited, be skilled in action (esp. shaman);
part. syn. joy-, jyoy-
jo.?ay- va. be mysterious
?i kura ?ana jo?aytole??a khe?na?
These things are very mysterious.
jo.da n. companion?
sathi khe?la joda Not a friend, a companion.
jo?- vt. dip, wet by dipping; part. syn. jyo?-la sati jo??aknu First dip the thread in oil.
jok- vai. be vigorous, powerful, do in hurry, be fast, severe (ext.)
tokrak jyosti tanti jyalsa jokle?la The toad was slow at hopping away.
yatjyo? co? joktole? hme? hyum??a A child was severely burnt.
jon?si n. tree (sp.), with white flower clusters (in April)
jon? n. border, edge (of field), strengthened base of basket; syn. jañ?
jon?- vi. assert one’s superiority, take lead;
part. syn. jyo.lon? (see also jyon?)-
jon- va. exceed in size, weight; part. syn.
jyonh- (see also eyon?-, churh-, choñh-)
?i wa?say ?ow? jonna? This bird is larger than that.
jon- vai. be inverted, stand on head;
part. syn. jona-
sakashaj? tulut?i jonana??isi At the circus they roll and stand on their heads.
jon?- vai. be inverted, stand on head;
part. syn. jona-
jon?- va. be clumped at base (plant), be root bound; part. syn. jonh- (see also jhuñ(u)-)
jonh- va. be clumped at base (plant), be root bound, dumpy, bulky at base (esp. banana with young plants at its base, pregnant woman); part. syn. jon?- (see also jhuñ(u)-)
jom.ba n. base of sky, valley; underworld home of dasapa/ma ancestor spirits
jom?- vat. be encircleable by fingers, indicate size by fingers; part. syn. gar- (see also grom?-, groh-)
?ow??ipay jom?tañ??ulu ?ow?
kaykpay He did not hold it around the throat.
joy- vai. go without stopping or limitation, be circular, not limited; (hence) be skilled, capable (esp. shaman), go deeply (root);
part. syn. jo-, jyoy-
jol- vi. flare, burn, shine brightly (<N jol-
jos n. loop of string at end of (bamboo)
bowstring
jyak- va. adhere firmly (layer - skin of animal, grime), be fast (dye); syn. jek-
jyop- vat. dent; syn. jep-
gagr i tos?aktiko jyapna? When a metal pot is thrown down it dents.
jyam?- vai. sink in, be pressed down; syn.
jya?- vat. be long-lasting, severe (sickness, rain); part. syn. khi?-, gan?-, gru-?
jyak- va. be willing, confident, not squeamish; syn. ga.c yuk-, jo-, jup.?ay-?
?ow? krilo jyakti dinhna? He is not put off by it, but readily touches it.

-jyant fin. Emphatic (of Number)
ya?jya? we?ntaka?to wan??u Bring them without losing a single one.
?ihan? nisjya? hrus muna? Here there are two bones.

jyan?- va. be long (of time), be old, last a long time?
?ow? mantapay ?ana jyan??o?a That man is old indeed!

jyana jyana n. fruit (sp.) of jyat.si

Dioscorea

jyal- vi. go away, go off, pass on, depart, retreat from, get away (out of sight, reach), surpass in quality (ext.)
jyurtañ??athay ja??i plyut lyonti betti jyaltañ??a jambu The panther pounced, but the slippery jackal escaped and got away.
maysay?ko? por?say co? ?otti na?ti jyalna? The young banana plants are born from the bottom and multiply away from it.

nyama jyal- vi. set (sun)

nyamma jyaldañla mu?ana? The sun has not yet gone down, it remains.

ju? vt. catch fish by dangling bait in front of it (with or without hook), using worms on kranh stalk, and jerking it out into basket when it bites (esp. for du.ña?)

ju- vt2. search for hive spot (bees), be buzzing around, going back and forth tum??i ban?ko? krun jyunaw Bees search for a hole in the rock.

lyamhañ? jyuti nukti muna? He went back and forth along the path, keeping out of sight.

ju?añ n. body (<N jyu + an) jyu.gan? n. fish (sp.), about 20cm. long, caught with net, Garra gotyla; syn. bu.du.na.ña?

jyu.pur.?i n. crown of head; syn.

jyo.nyoro.(?i)

jyu.ri n. top of bow (notch over which string is looped)

?unis pu?ca??i luy? jyuri tyoy?dhay The two brothers stringing their bows...

jyu.riñ n. container (sp.), bamboo tube (about 20cm. long) with sharp point at top -hammered into tree to collect sap

jyun- va. be cavernous, capacious, have a large cavity with small entrance

jyuñh- vi. repeat action, do often
He often waited.

The grave must be dug deep.

The work should continue unhesitatingly.

The snake was flopping about a great deal.

The tree has increased in size.

Wild Asparagus?

The sun's rays have arrived.

The work should continue unhesitatingly.

It was not possible to jump to another tree.

This year the tree has increased in size.

The grave must be dug deep.

If a person is not an eligible suitor then we cannot make a proposal.

The snake was flopping about a great deal.

It was not possible to jump to another tree.

Wild Asparagus?

The work should continue unhesitatingly.

The snake was flopping about a great deal.

The tree has increased in size.

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Wild Asparagus?

The work should continue unhesitatingly.

The snake was flopping about a great deal.

It was not possible to jump to another tree.

Wild Asparagus?
The toad flopped along.

Sufficiency, amount sufficient to achieve action, state (described by preceding verb); syn. -jam

With one emptying of water (it will cause) dizziness, two emptyings are necessary.

With that amount of knowledge it will be lost.

The fire burnt itself out.

You have delivered enough to satisfy us.

My insides are satisfied.

Drinking this water has quenched my thirst.

A woman with an evil eye can knowingly hex someone.

A woman with an evil eye can knowingly hex someone.

A woman with an evil eye can knowingly hex someone.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jhi</td>
<td>rain shield (made of large leaf or leaves sewn together)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhi.jha</td>
<td>scrub, thicket (thorny but leafless)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhi.ra.(diŋ)</td>
<td>abode, dwelling of evil spirit; hunting grounds; syn. ji.ga, ta.ga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhirahaŋ? payhna?</td>
<td>(The evil spirit) returns to its dwelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muwa? karja tapti jyurhti musa</td>
<td>Where the eagle and wild cat roam seeking to seize (prey), that place is called jhira, taga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhi.lig.kon.wa?</td>
<td>large rooster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhik-va.</td>
<td>be dark brown, blackish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhik.jir.wa?</td>
<td>bird (sp.), Silver-eared Mesia; syn. mom.breg.wa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhi k.law?</td>
<td>adjn. old and small (person, bamboo), wizened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhi ira-</td>
<td>be squat, clumped, dumpy; sprout from base, be large at base (e.g. bamboo, pregnant woman), about to bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhigu-va.</td>
<td>be squat, clumped, dumpy; sprout from base, be large at base (e.g. bamboo, pregnant woman), about to bear child; part. syn. jhu g- (see also jon?- , jonh-)</td>
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<td>be squat, clumped, dumpy; sprout from base, be large at base (e.g. bamboo, pregnant woman), about to bear child; part. syn. jhu g- (see also jon?- , jonh-)</td>
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<tr>
<td>jhugu.?a.le }n.</td>
<td>Restricted Collective; just, as much only, no more than, (that one) alone; syn. -jhug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhuyg?onom.</td>
<td>very green (tree)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhuru n.</td>
<td>netbag; syn. ja.bi, nam.ja, men?, myan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhurh-va.</td>
<td>cover well (clothes), be long and flowing; part. syn. jhyamh- , jhyumh- , jhyurh- (see also waŋ-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhe-</td>
<td>vi. be independent (esp. for food), subsist on one's own, fend for, provide for oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?amako? co?jhuŋ gucyuklo</td>
<td>Just how many children does the mother have?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhuŋ- va.</td>
<td>be large at base; part. syn. jhuŋu- (see also jon?- , jonh-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>por jhuŋ-va.</td>
<td>be squat, clumped, dumpy; sprout from base, be large at base (e.g. bamboo, pregnant woman), about to bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co? jhuŋ- vi. (about to) give birth (euph.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhuŋtana??akan</td>
<td>It is said she gave birth today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhuŋu-va.</td>
<td>be squat, clumped, dumpy; sprout from base, be large at base (e.g. bamboo, pregnant woman), about to bear child; part. syn. jhuŋ- (see also jon?- , jonh-)</td>
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<tr>
<td>jhuŋ lay? jhuŋ.?a.le adv. alone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?i sa?haŋ? jhuŋ?ale khe?lo</td>
<td>It was not only on the soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nīŋkay? jhuŋ?ale glyan?sa do??oja khe?ŋala</td>
<td>It is not only you that I need to remind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhuŋ?-vi.</td>
<td>crouch with head down (to look into, or to aim an arrow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti?haŋ? ŋa?kaŋ? jhuŋ?ti yosa khe?lo</td>
<td>It is necessary to crouch down to see fish in the water...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhuŋ?-vi.</td>
<td>hold by edge (e.g. to shake out cloth), hold gingerly, at arm's length; part. syn. jhyun- , jhyon(o?)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhuŋ?onom.</td>
<td>very green (tree)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jimay?kus muti ŋa jheŋala</td>
<td>Staying with...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
these ones I do not provide for myself. A person who works hard can provide for himself.

jhe. a pa onom. noise of birds

jhe. ja n. burning scrub (here and there?)

jhej.ko. ra n. twigs, leafless branches

maru? jhej.karasyaypay yolhti
ten ?ow? mom? co?? i co? yolhti The wind, whistling through the branches...

jhej.(ke).te? onom. shapely, beautiful

ropay jhej?te?e3 peto The flower was very beautiful.

jhej?keten3ta mom? co? tan?

eyay??akan He saw an attractive woman.

jhejh- vi. sneeze; part. syn. jhijnh-

jher- vi. burn cleanly (wood, etc.); part. syn.

jhor- ?i jher?o siq??i hme? jhora? With this good burning wood the fire is bright.

jhel- va. be clear, transparent (air, water)

khen jhel- va. be relaxed, happy-looking (free from care), carefree

?ow? khen jhelto muna? He is looking relaxed.

hu3n.tuk jhel- vr. be clear-minded, have feeling of well-being; syn. syaj-

jhelh- va. be attractive, good-looking (person, clothes, rooster)

jhew.ta.ea? n. bird (sp.), grey, Black-throated Babbler?; syn. pa3n.khuy?, wa?

jho- vt. trample, tread underfoot, step on, in; part. syn. jhyo-

yatnis manta srok?o matgana jhoto wahti Some persons, treading on sour leaves...

-jhok adv. (each) individually


jhoj. jhoj jhay jhay onom. very distressed, in agony; syn. so.thoy? bon.thoy?;

part. syn. so. thek po. thek

jhom?- vt. embrace, test girth (of tree) by putting arms around it; part. syn. (see grom?- , etc.)


jhoyo- vi. dripping wet, rain or drizzle a lot; part. syn. jhyono-, jhyoyo-

jhor- vi. flame, burn brightly; part. syn. jher-

jhor?- vt. dazzle, blind (bright light); part. syn. jhar?- (see also kwamh-)


My eyes are completely dazzled by it.

jhol n. soup, gruel (<N)

jhol.ya onom. aware

jhos- vt. knock or rub ash off; part. syn.

chuh-

jhyak- vi. run out (juice, honey, etc.) from container; part. syn. gra3ka?-, gra?a?- ?i khudu jhyakati dyok?a The honey has all run out.

jhyam- vr. be unsatisfied, unhappy

hu3n jhyam- vr. be unsatisfied, unhappy

jhyamh- va. be withered (flower), past prime (esp. female); part. syn. jhyomh-

jhya- vt. go into trance (shaman - with beating of drum), drumbeat to do this?apakhepay jaskanko? chonam jhyati muna? The father, on the other hand, was drumbeating for the millet festival.

jhya.me? n. musical instrument (sp.), bronze cymbal

nyodoko? ba? jhyame? hryaysate?

na?i?ite? khayawya Can you play the cymbals on your right?

-jhya4 fu. Nominalizer - reward or result of verbal action


lyamhaj? wa?ti gamjhyamk?o?

bay?na? It is given as a reward for bringing it on the road.
dom jik jhyanço? dahla It is not worth the sore feet.
hmar. jhyan n. thoughts
jhyan. ga n. utensil (sp.), large earthen storage pot (<N jhaŋ. ga)
jhyan. jyu. be. la n. chrysalis; syn. jhyan. jyu. li
jhyan. te fn. Resultative Conjunction; therefore, so
pap khamti jhyante sil jhal? tek?a Its wings were tired so it landed on a tree.
jhyanh n. rubbish (large, of field), dead wood, scrub; part. syn. jhyunh
jhyam onom. very wet (clothes); part. syn. jhyom
jhyamh- vt. cover adequately (clothes - esp. as to length); be equally-matched, compatible (persons, speech), friendly; part. syn. jhurh-, jhyumh-, jhyurh- (see also waŋ-)
?ow?nis jhyamhkayna?ca Those two get on well together.
jhyar- vai. be dried out (by fire, sun), be preserved by drying
lah?aktiko yalug jhyarna? Having been laid out the Chyuri seed dries.
jhyalh- vt. put soil to one side when digging, enlarge area of digging
ña?i jhyalhti jhyalhti dyaw??akcaŋ? I will first dig away to one side.
jhyaw- va. be covered with growth, epiphytes (tree) (<N jhyaw moss?)
jhyuŋ n. bunch, stalk of bananas
jhyuŋ - vat. be cold (weather, person)
nyam?a qapay jhyuŋnaŋ? I am cold indeed.
jhyun- vt. hold or carry by edge (e.g. cloth, to shake it), hold gingerly; part. syn. jhun-, jhyon(o?)- (see also jhyunh-)
jhyuhn n. rubbish of field (small); part. syn. jhyanh
jhyunh- vt. shake out grain from rubbish (sticks, leaves, etc.); part. syn. jhyonh- (see also jhyun-)
jhyumh- va. be adequate length (clothes), be compatible; part. syn. jhurh-, jhyamh-, jhyurh- (see also waŋ-)
jhyuy- vat. overfill, heap up in container or in pile ?i ghaŋ dyamta jhyuyto su?i paysa kasa khaynaw Who could overfill this hole with money?
jhyur n. leafy thicket, undergrowth
jhyurh- va. cover adequately, be compatible; part. syn. jhurh-, jhyamh-, jhyumh- (see also waŋ-)
jhyulu?- vi. run, stream down, flow profusely (blood, etc.)
jhyuh.ruk n. shelter (temporary), made from branches
jhyo- vt. trample underfoot; part. syn. jho-?
i ṇako? co?iam jhyoti way?akan These my children are trampled underfoot.
jhyo.bo.no onom. become thin, worn away
jhyo.bo.lop onom. adorning?
jhyobolopta syawti ?ane mil?totanq? iyan??akasa Adorning herself (the taro plant) smeared herself with grey (ash).
jhyo.men? n. membrane (of egg)
jhyo.go- vai. hang, flap freely
jhyon onom. coming out warily
glyuŋhti wanna jhyontan? Coming out warily...
jhyon- vt. hold by edge, shake by edge (cloth); part. syn. jhun-, jhyun-, jhyono?- (see also jhyono-, jhyonh-)
jhyono- vi. hang down, drip off (gum, etc.), run down; part. syn. jhoyo-, jhyoyo- (see also jhyon-)
jhyono?- vt. hold at distance, arm’s length (dripping object, drunk person), hold gingerly; part. syn. jhun-, jhyun-, jhyon-
jhyonh- vt. knock out of while holding, thresh
by doing this (e.g. seed from pulse plants); slander (ext.); part. syn.

jhyunh- (see also jhun-)
jhyom onom. very wet (clothes); part. syn.
jhyam

jhyom- va. be wilted, partly withered, contracted, be diminished (in area); ant. ?or-

When the flower withers we will die.

hlunj jhyom- vr. be disappointed

jhyom.?ok onom. dying down (fire)

jhyom.lin.ro n. death, declining vigour

jhyomh- va. be completely withered, died down, burnt out, past prime; part. syn.
jhyamb-

je??aktiko jhyom?okta? hme?ta?n?
jhyomh?a Having burnt up (the wood) the fire died out.

jhyoyo- va. be very wet; part. syn. jhoyo-, jhyono-

-jhyoh nt. four years ago

yat.ko?,jhyoh nt. four years ago

jhyoh- va. be tipped, slant from horizontal, be slightly under weight (scales); ant. kanh-

vi. slide away (spirit) (ch.)

ŋako? sanca?atipay jhyohti?a jyalna?
ŋapay waysale??a My spirit is slipping away, I am gone.

T

-ta fn1. Equative; such, in such a way, in such a manner

meste? gata me?a ?utale? me?a Sing as you sang before.

-ta fn2. Tertiary marker (used with Negative)


ta.kar?- vt. cut straight through (not at an angle)

-ta.go fn. Adverbializer - in manner or position defined by the verb root

klaptaga gam?u Keep it lying flat.

khumtaga ?en?ti muna Lie face down.

can bayhra lamtaga ?en?ti mulaj
glyumphna? The crab came out to lie on its back.

ta.pak onom. at one stroke

ta.pan onom. lying parallel to (as a snake on a branch); part. syn. ta.pan

ta?- vt. cut, chop or tap with near perpendicular blow (with axe - to remove wood, forming a scarf, or with hand on back of neck, to remove throat blockage); remind someone that a promise is not properly fulfilled (met.)


tak n. hoe, with short handle; syn. koŋ

tak.laŋ adjn. dumb person, young (of wasps)

wa?,taka.laŋ n. fool

tak.ta.laŋ n. back of head, occipital bone

tak.ru n. snake (sp.), viper, olive green with red patch at back of neck

tak.lak onom. killing

taŋ n. penis (child’s talk)

taŋ?- va. be dull sounding (drum); ant. wes-
taŋ- vi. run

kraŋh taŋ?ohan? ton?a Running down the slope he fell.

naŋ tansa jokmalote? You are not a fast runner.

tana- vi. squirt

tan.tip onom. quickly, hurriedly

sita?ipay tantipta hme?mut phut khen

lyawhti Sita hurriedly rubbed ash on her face, making it grey.

tanh- va. be thick on ground (small rubbish, fallen fruit), be untidy

ʔana dhanh tanh?a It is very untidy.

tam- va. be thick at one end, tapered; ant.

chyoŋ-
tamh- va. be depleted (stock), be at end (of life, season), be extinct

?ow?ko? co? tamhti si?a His child came
to the end of its life.

tay fn. Cessative (esp. of Consideration?) with Negative; don't (consider) any more; part. syn. ta?

tay tayte? sat?ulu tayte? Think no more of killing her!

tay.cha? - vt. pick out (contamination), purify by selection; separate human spirit from evil spirit (ch.)

tay.lan? - vt. raise, lift up; part. syn.


tay.law? - vt. raise, lift up, throw upwards, pitch (on end of stick)

tayk- vt. set fire to, burn off, put torch to

?agnana hme? taykti Touching the body with fire.

ten nici hme? tayk?alea Today let's go and burn off (the felled trees).

?ang tayk- va. be hot and dry (person)

hi?n tayk- va. have heartburn

?ap?i sokoro dokorota hi?nko?ro tayk?akaca The two were burning with thirst.

tay n. penis

-tayg.kli? n. semen

tayg.thyo.reph n. foreskin

tayg.puh n. pubis (male)

-tayh vab. be compatible, agree together

-kay?tayh- vai. be compatible, agree together

tayh- vit. wheeze, have difficulty breathing; part. syn. tuyh- (see also ta?-, payh-)

sas tayghna?ta? I have difficulty breathing.

-tayh.fn. First Person Inclusive (Verbal)

?ay?la tais?khe?ya je?tayheculu If we don't hit anything we two will not eat.

bhena janna?tayheca day My husband will scold us two!

tayh- vt. recognise, understand, know (esp. person)

?ow?ti tayhna?tayheca He will recognise us.

tar- va. be stunted, slow growing; part. syn.

(see kah-, etc.)

tara.tiri onom. fatty

taratirit a cha?pay jholpay The soup was fatty.

tar.gu.wa.la n. plant (sp.), taro (ch.); syn. gu

tar.jyu? nb. protective clothing (ch.)

kah.tar.jyu? n. protective clothing (ch.)

taw- vai. curve steeply upwards, swoop up (bird in flight), climb steeply (path), be bent up at tip; ant. ghyup-

taw.lan? - vt. cause to lift up, tilt; (hence) weigh up in scales, test (ch.); part. syn.
tay.lan?-

taw.lap onom. drooping (head)


?olna?sa The lizard's head was drooping.

taw.sal.11 n. iron shuttle for weaving net (<N); syn. jip

taw.si n. tree (sp.), an Acacia

taw? - vit. bend, curl up (at tip), lift (bird's tail)

tawh- vt. cultivate, weed (with hoe)

ra? tak?i tawhsa The field must be cultivated with a hoe.

-ta fn. Goal Case marker (Verbal); var. -thay,

-tha

yom ja??i lJakay? je?ca?ta lJ? A bear or tiger may eat me.


ta.kan? ci adjn. average-sized person

ta.ku? n. base, origin, stump, developed root (from which something grows)
metchya? goncheko? taku? pletsa
khe?to The base of the ‘goat’s beard’
grass must be planted.
?uyheko? taku? manta the former
ancestors
gam.?e ta.ku? n. old people (of village)
(<IA gam + tak.ku)
ta.ku.luŋ n. joints of long bones, condyle;
syn. tha.ku.luŋ, thaŋ.ku.luŋ
ta.ga n. abode, shelter (of evil spirit) (ch.),
hunting grounds; syn. ji.ga, jhi.ra
jhi.ra ra taŋgaŋ? gamna?thay
mantako? nam?e ru?aŋ The human
spirit is kept in the evil spirit’s abode.
ta.ga.raw? n. gizzard
ta.gu.rum? adjn. large-headed person
ta.j3n? n. outcrop of rock
ta.jan?- vt. keep separate, keep away (from
evil influence, sickness), segregate (ch.);
part. syn. ta?-
pir waŋtaklam wa?ko? way??i
tajan?sa (In order to) not let sickness
come, it should be kept away with fowl’s blood.
ta.ne fn. Emphasis of Causation, such (you
should realize) is the reason
manta tane He went crying and crying -
he was only a child (you should understand).
?aba win?ray tane The flying squirrel
was the girl, the bat her suitor (this is a
story, you should realize).
?aba win?ray tane The flying squirrel
was the girl, the bat her suitor (this is a
story, you should realize).
ta.pan onom. lying parallel to (e.g. snake on
branch - larger); part. syn. ta.pan
ta.pan? nL. trap (sp.), for birds, with
gumsticks set in rock face of waterfall
n2. beams of sun, moon
ta.pan?- vt. obstruct access, catch birds with
waterfall trap, tie thread across groom’s
door in marriage ceremony
wa? tapan?tì caw?sa Birds are to be
cought in a waterfall trap.

ta.pan? - v. tie strings across groom’s
doorway during marriage ceremony
ta.pu? n. crown (of head), top of wasp nest
(where it is attached); syn. khə.gaw?
ta.ya.ya onom. carrying on hip (large pot);
part. syn. to.yo.yo
ta.laŋ n. head; syn. puh
talaŋhaŋ? siŋ? gusti dahtitaŋ?
waŋna? He came carrying wood on his
head.
ta.hluŋ.cik n. bird (sp.), sparrow-sized scrub
bird
ta? n. first platform of watchtower (where fire
is kept)
thurahaŋ? lənhtitaŋ? hme?taŋ?
ta?haŋ? mutna?e Climbing up the
watchtower the two started a fire on the
first platform.
ta? fn. Change of State; from now on;
Cessative (with Negative); stop!; part. syn.
tay joktote? cum?aci san? klayhnəŋ?
?omtə ta? cumci You held me very
tightly (so that) my claw is breaking. From
now on hold me carefully!
ta? ta? jaykta?cili Stop biting me!
ŋikay? gulhta?ta?ta?tanji Stop
following us!
ta? ta? jaŋhta?naə Stop making it!
ta?- vi. suppose, assume, think
lekhasa ci??ulu təte? ta?te?cana?
Don’t be thinking (of me), ‘He does not
know how to write’.
syokto ?aŋga ta??alaŋ?sa It seemed
sweet to me.
ta?- vt. keep apart (objects in container - with
leaves, cloth); keep from sickness;
part. syn. ta.jan?-
ta?- var. breathe with difficulty; part. syn.
taygh-, tuygh-, paygh-
ʔana sas ta?na?taŋ? I have much
difficulty breathing.
ta?, ta?.la?.ro n. seeds (sp.) of tree, used in
religious ceremonies

-tak fn. Causative

?ow? co? rya?te?takcanaw Don’t make the child cry!

tak - va. be pierced (by thorn), forced in (sharp object, spirit), be punctured; part. syn.

thak-

ña cu? tak?alan? I have got a thorn.
vt. extract gum, using sharp pointed bamboo container hammered into tree

tenpay qat taklaq? alca Today let’s go to get gum.

tak - vt2. mend holes in net

-tak fn. permit

lo? gle?sa taktaq?ulu It did not let a leaf fall.

jakay? The demon did not let me sleep all night.

-taka.klyay - vi. sit cross-legged

pande takaklyayti jhyanay The shaman sits cross-legged when drumbeating.

-taka.jhan.ta n. plant (sp.), shrub with whitish stems, yellow flowers, very tough leaves, Inula cappa?

tak.ko? onom. chopping

tak.rak onom. close up completely

-thyaptham kim rak?akacu yat barsa

-takrakta The two snapped the door shut, closed for a year.

-tak.ro n. tree (sp.), Rhododendron

-tak.la n. thread, used for net weaving

-naq?i takla raw?sa You are to spin the thread.

-tak.say? n. fruit (sp.), Mango

-tak.si n. tree (sp.), Mango

-du?gnyamtaq? payhna? The cranes come from the east and go to the west.

-yattan dunna? yattan bena? It is thin at one end, thick at the other.

-fn2. Totality (with adjectival use); to the limit

-muspay galtan galtu muna? The cloud is completely black.

-ta? nb. side, end

?ow dal? yattan wayti qamti Putting the worms away to one side...

-ta? vt. attend to, see to something, check on (esp. trap)

-akhar? ta?ti yosa manta parchasa

-khaynaw A person who attends to the letters can read.

-gayn ta?lan? alnaq? I am going to see to the trap.

-ta?grom? n. vine (sp.), Philodendron-like, seeds used for medicinal purposes, Raphidophora decursiva?

-ta?la n. vine (sp.), used as fodder, cough medicine

-ta? fn. Reportative, Indirect Information

-flow dyahmay? wantaq?na? ḡako?

-hwtaq? My brother, he comes tonight (they say).

-law ḡako? rama ḡako?


-tanh - vai. be adult, large; be important, increase size (ext.)

-?ipay ta?h?o ta?hti khay?o?a He has reached full adulthood.


The bamboo used to be this large.

-tagh?o manta siyakay? If an important person dies...

-hluq ta?h? vr. be mature minded

-va. be of a sort, specific type

-eta ta?h?o cyak?o kimhaq?

-poswan??ataq? He brought me into this sort of dark house!
tagh- vt. put (pot) on fire, put to boil; ant. yuk-
  ti? taghju Put the pot on, you two!
tat- vt. cut, slash, slice through; syn. camh-
  law ruyŋ tatnu Right, cut some bamboo.
  ti? tat- vt. cross stream; part. syn. tyat-
  ti?te? tatte?takc3nɔw Don’t let it
cross streams!
tan- vt. show, explain (B); syn. chyan?-
tan.ta.ri n. plant (sp.), a vine or climber
tan?- vt. prove, support case (esp. by showing
evidence); part. syn. tyan?-
tan?.kay- vi. argue, debate
-tap nb. fireplace (usually a hollow in the
  floor)
  hme?tap n. fireplace
  hme?taphaŋ? hme?ma mu?o A fire
  was in the fireplace.
tap- vi. be fulfilled, become reality, realised
  (of something dreamt about, predicted,
hoped for), bring to fruition
  yoh maŋʔka han tungsotə ileʔʔa ti?
  waʔo taptakʔalaŋʔ Yesterday I dreamt I
  was drinking beer, now this rain has come
  as I predicted.
ten kaʔsyaʔ tapnaʔtayhi Today we will
  realise our aim of catching a deer.
  ɲici maŋʔkha eyowʔʔo taptaksa
  ciʔculu We don’t know how to make our
  dream come true.
tam n. layer, row (of thatch, weave)
tam- vt. complete row or level (of thatch,
etc.), complete healing; finish (stage of)
  activity, travel in underworld (shaman)
  (ch.)
  riʔkayʔ tamti ?owʔ phenaʔ When the
  spirit has completed its journey, it is left.
tam.bi n. pocket, place of concealment (esp.
  by spirit)
  ?aŋtam.bi kaʔ, tam.bi n. pocket, place
  of concealment (esp. by spirit) (ch.)
tamh- vt. terminate action or negotiations (for
  marriage, etc.), cease discussing, giving
  coʔdyan gyala waŋlam ta tamhti
  noʔsa If the daughter is unwilling (for
  marriage) then the negotiations should be
  concluded saying, ‘Don’t come (anymore)’.
  -tay fn. Locative (General - of place or time);
at, in: Genitive of Source; from among
  (ext.) (WD); syn. -haŋ?
taya- vt. gnaw, chew at hard object (with
  molars); syn. trunh-; part. syn. (see
  ɲawh-, etc.)
kuyʔʔi ?ana hrus tayanaw Dogs are
always chewing at bones.
taya.la onom. pregnant
  ?owʔ tayalata coʔtuk latti munaʔ She
  is pregnant.
tay.ya.ya onom. huge, fearsome
  jaʔ talaŋ tayyayata waŋʔa A tiger came,
  with its huge head.
tay?- vt. open (old wound), deflower virgin;
  revive quarrel (ext.)
tayk- vt. beat (drum), strike together
  jiŋŋ taykti meti munaʔɛ The two were
  drumming and singing.
  proh.tayk- vt. clap hands
tayk.ʔa.muh n. fungus (sp.), spherical
  puffball, edible
tayk.ʔa.ro n. flower (sp.), of gotsi, Bauhinea
  purpurea
tayŋ? onom. burning hot
tayŋʔ tayŋtə ?ana dhaŋnaʔ It is
  burning hot.
tar- vt. heat pot, bake, roast slowly in pot
tar- va. blaze (sun); syn. cer-
tara.li adjn. round-eyed person
tar.lap onom. raise bow, take aim carefully
  puʔkhepay tarlapa laʔ teptipay The
  older brother slowly raised his bow and
drew the arrow.
tar?- vt. make or enlarge entrance, hole or
  track; begin using new corn (ext.); ant.
  kruŋ-
  naya lyam tarʔti jaŋhsa A new track
must be opened up.
tum? tar?- vt. widen entrance of beehive (to extract honey)
riṅh tar?- vt. cut wood for drum cylinder from tree
wahim? ?ane ?ow? siṅ? tar??o belahaṅ? The (tree) spirit, at the time of cutting (drum) wood...
tar?- vt. split wood (B)
tar?.paṅ?- vt. intervene, quell strife, pacify, mollify
?aru manta?i co?kay? ghansa lay?
?amapa?i tar?paṅnani If some person beats her child, a mother intervenes.

tal.ge nl. underneath, beneath or below (place)
sa? talge muna? It is beneath the soil.
?ow?ko? talgetaṅ pheri nyamma?
a?la ti?ma? na?la Below that place there is no sun, no water.
taw.ran onom. large (object); ant. tiw.rin
taw.līṅ adjn. smooth, shiny (forehead)
taw?- vi. clear off (sky); part. syn. tawh-
ti? taw?- vi. clear off after rain
taw?.kin n. last remaining one (ember, child, etc.)
hme?kay?le?taṅ? syonaw The one last ember he blew on.
taw?.lan nn. evil spirit (sp.), husband of Bayhlan
tawh- vi. clear off (rain), cease producing leaves, flowers; part. syn. taw?-
tas- va. be blocked, constituted, unable to give birth; part. syn. chas-
tah- vt. drive (animals)
metchya?mataṅ? jam bay tahtimataṅ?
?al??yakan She went away, driving all the goats.
tah.sya? n. animal (sp.), Himalayan Palm Civet
ti/fn. Switch (of topic, speaker, setting or mood); syn. tim
mantalam?i yolan waŋ?ito ti rutan??a muna? The people came to see, and there was a snake.
?ahay doh tyan?a ti Oh, what is that answering?
tyas?akan She came out (of the cave) and looked out over her own territory.
?ipay da wa?pay khe?la ti ?ipay
bhaw?a ti That is not a bird, it is Husband!
-ti fn. Tertiary Verb marker (unspecified temporal relation to main verb)
jiṅ taykti meti syaṅti wah?akay They went about playing the drum and singing and dancing.
may? janhti boṭi je?cu Having prepared and divided the meat let us two eat.
je?titе? tuṅtite? bhya?aya Have you finished eating and drinking?
ti.kew.rek n. bird (sp.), a Cuckoo?
ti.niṅ.khi adv. stretching, wriggling out (cautiously?)
duli tiṅkhi tiṅkhi glyuṅhti The tortoise came stretching its neck (out of its shell)...
ti.hi.liṅ? n. butterfly, moth (gen.)
ti.ya n. vessel (sp.), small bamboo, for gum collecting, a very small jyuriṅ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ti.rya.ny? n. fish (sp.) with coin-like spots, genus Pontus?</th>
<th>syn. pay.sa.ny?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ti.liṅ.onom. very slippery</td>
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| ti.liṅ.go? n. tuber, hairless yam; syn. tyu.liṅ.go? |
|-------------|-------------|
| ti? n. water, rain, clear fluid, sap |


| tenpay ti? yado wana? Today rain may fall. |

| -ti? nb. stream, river, pool |

| co?,ti? n. stream |

| nyam.?a.ti? n. rain water |

| nyam.laŋ.ti? n. puddle water |
large stream, river

bird (sp.), Grey-headed Flycatcher (or Black-browed Flycatcher?)

spring, watering-place (esp. one with a water-shute); syn. spring

bird (sp.), Grey-headed Flycatcher (or Black-browed Flycatcher?)

He followed the scent trail first to the spring.

insect (sp.), midge, very small, greenish, seen on top of brackish puddles

grass (sp.), growing near water

plant (sp.), used as fodder

otter

marsh, swamp, sodden area

flower (sp.), of bingoy?, called goy?

spirit (sp.) living in water

pool, large

small pool

tree (sp.), edible seed, Debregeasia longifolia?

caterpillar (sp.), cocoon protected by wall of fine sticks

frog (sp.), small (3cm. long), black and white striped, water-living

small amount - containable between fingers and thumb

Bring a small bunch of vegetables.

be encircleable between finger and thumb, hold in this way; travel in (encircle) underworld, reach end, complete journey, return to previous visiting-place (met.)

He is taken with another spirit around the underworld.

broken off into small pieces (e.g. yam)

Break off small pieces of yam.

catch all together

Fish fry should all be caught together.

very dark, black; syn. cik.cak

They waited in a very dark place.

pleat

He had many folds here on his forehead.

be folded, pleated (cloth, skin)

effect cure, cast spell (by stirring water and chanting)

The tiger came out from the dark jungle.

fruit (sp.), of tree with caustic sap

The children were burnt by sap.
	narrow-waisted;

Deep, dark (jungle, etc.)

carried by the tiger.

fruit (sp.), of tree with caustic sap

Semecarpus anacardium

narrow-waisted; syn.
The girl was shapely and narrow-waisted.

They lived (in houses) walled with Wormwood stalks.

This man has survived for many years.

The honey has gone bad.

With a protruding belly...
dog raŋko? tuk tattile? Crossing right to the middle of the field...

hluŋ.tuk n. mind, centre of emotion, thoughts
tuk pe.ma.lo n. evil mind
ram tuk pemalo ?ana jhyadhây satnâw Ram is an evil person - he kills many people when in a trance.
tuk- vt. pour over, on; part. syn. hluk-

ŋakay? ti? hlukti tukei Pour water over (my hands) for me.
tuku.luŋ n. base, stump (esp. of bird’s tail)
me?, ko? tuku.luŋ n. base, stump (esp. of bird’s tail)
por.tuku.luŋ n. base, stump (esp. of bird’s tail)
tuk.kil? n. innards, guts (esp. inedible parts)
tuk.tol n. tadpole (sp.) of dhog; syn. khor.bo.dyo?, h3m? p3.t3m
tuk.pun n. stomach (organ); syn. tol.pun
tuk.ray? n. white coating on newborn baby
tuk.loy n. umbilical hernia
tuŋ- vt. drink, imbibe, suck fruit, smoke (cigarette, etc.)
ti? ?apeay doh tuŋcâni They are thirsty, what will they drink?
neh tuŋ- vi. sob with sniffing
tuŋ.ga n. drink; syn. tuŋ.gu.liŋ
tuŋ.gu.liŋ n. drink; syn. tuŋ.ga
tunguliŋ dohte? tuŋna?ju What will you two drink?
tuŋ.ne.ma.ne n. song (sp.), drinking song
tuŋ.bren.lan mn. demon (sp.), visible (looks like a human), hairy with deep-set eyes, jungle-living
tuŋ? n. bottom, base, beginning (of story or sequence)
tuŋh- vi. drain away from, drain remnant, be last one affected by sickness; part. syn. duŋh-
ti? jambaysay tuŋhti dumlaŋ ?al?o The water was all drained away to form a pool at the bottom.
tut- vi. cry (with fright), Sambar Deer
tut.raŋ.sya? n. animal (sp.), Sambar Deer (ch.); part. syn. rûŋg.sya?
tunu.wa? n. bird (sp.), a species of Rose Finch
tun?- vt. feed on gruel, soup
ti?ma yaŋ?ulu ?amhma tun??ulu He does not take a little water or any gruel.
tup n. fist
tup- vt. clench fist, beat iron, hammer into shape
trup.tupnaŋ?sa I clench my fist.
tupu.li.ru n. worm (sp.), snake-shaped, reddish, fast moving (Blindworm snake?)
tup.kru nms. cubit (short) - elbow to closed fist
hroksa?goy? ya??a tupkru?ale
?al?nâw The white-earth yam only goes down one short cubit.
tup.say? n. fruit (sp.), of tup.si
tup.si n. tree (sp.), large, with fruit, Terminalia chebula?
tup.si.bele n. bird (sp.), Crested Bunting?
tum- vt. know (faults of) person, accuse, face someone with his wrongdoing
gal tum- vt. accuse someone, inform on
tum.haŋ? tum- vt. know about (someone)
tum.ka n. utensil (sp.), earthen storage pot, small
tumu.yaŋ n. insect (sp.), hoverfly, stinging, with high-pitched buzz
tumu.su.ri mn. person (sp.) (myth.)
tum.jheg n. musical instrument (sp.), made from bamboo section about 50 cm. long, with two strings (one high pitch, one low) cut from a slot in the centre and having bridges at both ends - plucked or struck
tum.bay.ni.lan mn. evil spirit (sp.) (f.), visible
tum? *n.* insect (sp.), bee, esp. domestic varieties
tum?pay mapay muna? co?pay ɲahla
Of the bees, there were workers, but no young had been produced.
tum?- *vt.* kiss; cherish (ext.) (<H cumko ?)
syas?o khe?to Since you were a child you were loved and cared for.
tuy.ya *n.* utensil (sp.), earthen carrying pot, small
tuy.yuk onom. defecating (bird); *part. syn.
kya?tyok, kwat.tyok-
hlokna? The drongo, excreting, lets go its droppings.
tuyk- *vt.* wrap by twisting in cloth or leaves
?ow? wa? peto nayhan? tuykti gamsa
The bird should be carefully wrapped up in cloth.
tuyku?- *vt.* break off with twist; *part. syn.
toyk(o?)-
tuyŋh- *vi.* breathe unevenly, with difficulty; *part. syn. tayŋh- (see also ta?-, payŋh-)
tur- *vt.* push against with arms (as in wrestling), try strength; try itself out (first storm of season) (met.)
raw nyam turti waŋna? The first storm comes to try itself.
tur.jan.?i *nn.* spirit (sp.), (f.)
tur.ju.kan.da *n.* cloud carrying hail; spirit of this (ch.)
tur.si.ro *n.* plant (sp.), shrub with purple, strong-smelling flower
tur?- *vi.* come into new leaf, sprout, shoot (new leaves); *syn. cu?l?-simbal tur??aktiko maru? waŋna?
After the Kapok tree comes into leaf the wind comes.
tur?.go?y? *n.* tuber (sp.), wild yam, edible but poor tasting
way.tur?, goy? *n.* tuber (sp.), inedible
tulu?- *vt.* roll up, fold into bundle, curl in circle
ru ?etale? tul??akasa The snake rolled itself up thus.
tulh *n.* track, trail of animal (esp. scuffed leaves along track or by den)
say je?ga hramlan? ?al?o lyamhaŋ?
?ana tulh syawti mu?o Along the porcupine’s food-gathering path it leaves a trail.
tus- *vt.* stoke, push wood into fire; *part. syn.
duŋ?-, doŋho-; *ant. dyar-?
te- *vit.* ask for, request, beg
tek.a.ra *n.* frog (sp.), small, brown, water-living
terem- *va.* have taste or smell (sp.), sharp or hot (of bad fruits, nuts, milk, etc.)
-te? *fn.* Contrary (to expectation) Information
Flow marker (the speaker is giving information about the hearer to the hearer)
?anate??a srayk muna? You have many lice!
nanŋkay? kam peto jaŋtanaŋ?te?naŋ ta say??alan? I have heard about you, that you work well.
niŋji ja lankus thyaw?kayti
wah?ote??aja You two are ones who go about flirting with demons.
nipay mom?co?te? penay goyco?te?
pete??ili Among you people, the women are attractive, the men are not.
tente? ga?taŋte? ?alna? ti Where are you going today?
te?- *vt.* imitate, copy action, speech, place spot on forehead (as Hindus do)
syundur murtikay? te?ti Putting red powder on the idols...
tek- vi. alight, land on, perch; syn. dihpap khamti jhyante sin?qha?n? tek?a
Because its wings were tired it perched on a tree.

neh.tek mik.tek ja?nh- vt. wreek
vengance
mik tek- va. be attracting notice, attractive

teka.ten?h- vi. walk unevenly (putting weight on one foot longer than on the other), hobble, hop; part. syn. tyoko.tyonh- (see also tenh-)

tek.kan? n. foothold, ledge; part. syn. khayh
tek.kan?.wa? n. bird (sp.), Plain Leaf Warbler, eats tek.kan?,say?
tek.kan?.say? n. plant (sp.), parasitic, with edible fruit, a species of Ficus
teq.k?a- vt. step across, put across, bridge gap
Stop standing astride the doorstep!
teq.ha- va. be unstable (rocks, wall), be poorly laid or supported; part. syn. tenha-
tet- vt. break or snap rope, tear cloth; syn. prat-
i la tet?a ta khe?ya manta gle?na?
kam?ta?q If the rope breaks a person will fall.

hlu?q tet- vi. have a moving experience
ten nt. today

law tenpay ja?nt takla?q ?alca Today let’s collect gum.
ten?a- vt. drag, pull object (<N tannu?)
tene n. comb (of bees, wasps)
tene- vai. lengthen, stretch
tene.wa? n. bird (sp.), Black-naped Ground Woodpecker
The woodpecker knows how to extract grubs with its tongue.

ten.chya?q nt. nowadays

Her hair has nowadays become thatch grass.
tenh- vi. tiptoe; syn. teke.ten-
tenha- va. be unstable (rocks, etc.); part. syn. tenha-
tep- vat. set arrow (in centre of bowstring); be equal, know equally
pu??i la? tepti kuy?ti The older brother setting an arrow and drawing the bow... 

nakay? na?q?i tepcili You don’t know as much as I do.
tep.?a?q.ro n. rays of sun
teme.na n. utensil (sp.), small earthen cooking pot, about 20cm. in diameter, 15cm. high; syn. tem.ce?q
tem.ce?q n. utensil (sp.), small earthen cooking pot, about 20cm. in diameter, 15cm. high; syn. teme.na
tem? n. point of chin; syn. tyam?; part. syn. pem?
temh- vt. receive food (for first time - as in weaning)

?ow?q sya?qko? co??i toha ghas
temhna The calf is now eating fodder.
ter? n. fish trap, conical bamboo, placed in a fishing weir; part. syn. kho.na?
ter?.pen n. sternum (base cartilage of), breastbone (lower part), flower part
tew?- va. be springy, flexible (at end)
tew.kara n. vessel (sp.), small brass bowl, used for incense
tew?-ren onom. bent
tewh- vai. be arched upwards, bent back (concave); syn. tyaw?- 
lo?lo?qsin?qko? khal por krahhta?q
tew?na? That kind of praying mantis arches its back end steeply up.
tew?ren onom. bent
tes n. grave
Panthers go and open up the grave.
tes ra n. grave field, burial ground
teht nt. last year
tehtanko? ?a?i bay??o paysa The money I lent you last year...
yat ko? teht nt. two years ago
to nk. father-in-law, grandfather (arch. except in WD); syn. ba ja, sa su ra
The son-in-law also goes to his father-in-law’s house to talk.
-to fn. Secondary Verb marker - showing close semantic link between the clause with the secondary verb and the following clause(s), such as Cause, Counter Expectancy or Modification (if the verb is Attributive) su?ilo sya? ?alnito gako? yam
maktak?akan Who took the cattle, (allowing/causing) them to devour my rice?
?apakay? go?guto ?apapay tyagla I called for my father, (but) he did not answer.
?amh na?to khan?u Cook a lot of food.
lan?ti ?ow? capay jambay way? wanto
lehmnav The evil spirit licks the sore so as to cause bleeding.
to vt. tell, inform, name something
to ti gam- vt. promise, leave instructions?
?eta tosa da ta dayhti toti gom?akan
'Say it like this', he said, leaving instructions.
to ak n. container (esp. one made of bamboo section); syn. tok a
to ay? - va. be well built; part. syn. to? -
to kan? nk. ancestor, male (gen.)
to kar n. the planet Venus (WD); syn. pyak? ap to
to kor? - vt. chop off fallen tree (small branches)
to kra n. toad (sp.), large; part. syn.
mo je? say da
to gu nk. ancestor
to je? say da n. insect (sp.), Praying Mantis (ch.); part. syn. keq cyul?
to toyk onom. change form?
?qo?nis totoyka ja?wal?wa?
thaq akaca The two turned into ja?wal? birds.
to du n. (ra ja) nn. person (sp.), an ancestor (myth.)
to du n. ra ja ko? bhaq g a n. plant (sp.), with thick fleshy leaves, root diuretic, Bergenia stacheu?
-to na fn. Imperfect or Habitual Past (WD)
to pal vt. deceive (<N topalnu)
to pi n. Nepali cap (<N); syn. hlup nay
to yo yo onom. carrying on hip (pot);
part. syn. ta ya ya
dut toyoyo lattitaj? payhna? He returns carrying the milk.
to yo n. ta ya n. onom. hidden in depths of forest
?uyhleko? mantalam toyoy? tayaj?to
mik?i cyaw?khay ma lokh ahag? yak?o
khe?to Formerly people used to live hidden in the depths (of the forest).
to ra la n. plant (sp.), vine, with leaves like geranium; syn. thu ga muh
to ha nt. recently, newly, the first time
toha manj? tok belahaj? When dreaming for the first time...
to hay? wa? n. bird (sp.), lowland bird of prey
to hray onom. reach zenith (sun); syn.
toko toyah
nyam tohraj? t a muna? The sun is at its zenith.
to.hray?- vi. reach peak of maturity, end of line?
dyah co? ?ot?ulu tohray?o Now no more children will be born, that time is gone.
to?- va. be well built (person); part. syn. to.?ay?-, toŋ-
to? vt. ringbark tree, cut right around (to remove bark); part. syn. ki?
?i siŋ? dyah khamhcu dyah to?cu Let’s fell this tree, cutting it around.
tok nms. amount encircidable by fingers of both hands
ja ?icyuk tok?ale syaw?alan? I became this small around (meaning ‘I am done for’).
-tok fn. Temporal Setting (Simultaneous); while, at this time
?ow?ta go?tok belahąŋ?pay lan?i say??atąŋ? While I was calling like that, a demon heard me.
tok- vat. be encirclicable by fingers of both hands; protectively surround clan (to keep off evil spirit - using bird’s blood and kuwa) (ch.)
may? ?ow?cyuk tok?ole??a dane Meat this big (this much round) only.
toko toko onom. walking (of women)
toko maŋ. bal onom. putting all effort (into action)
toko.toyh onom. at zenith (sun); syn. to.hray?
toko.toyh.lah n. full moon; syn. thon.lah

toko.na.siŋ? n. chopping block; syn. tok.?ol?.siŋ?
?icyuk braw?o tokona?siŋ? mu?a A chopping block this big was there.
toko.ma onom. circling, spiralling
toko?- vt. chock, steady object at base with shim, wedge, support at base
gamna?thay The many offspring of the taro supported her below from all sides.
tok.?a n. utensil (sp.), made of bamboo section; syn. to.?ak
tok.?ol?.siŋ? n. chopping block (for cutting meat on); syn. toko.na.siŋ?
tok.kon.wa? n. bird (sp.), rooster (ch.)
däsako? tokkonwa? thaŋti naŋdaŋ go?dhanąŋ?a Now become an underworld rooster and crow!
tok.ghrek.juy n. insect (sp.), very small, black
tok.ci.yom n. bear (ch); woman (met.); part. syn. yom
tok.co.rok.(siŋ?) n. tree (sp.), fruit eaten by pigeons
tok.rok.juy n. insect (sp.), a small click beetle
toŋ- va. be strongly built (person); part. syn. to.?ay?-, toŋ-
toŋ.ka adjn. group or party defined according to category (age, sex, etc.)
par?kuy??i toŋka toŋka je?nani The wild dogs feed group by group.
toŋ.gryo? n. spider (sp.), Harvestman, Daddy-long-legs; part. syn.
ba.bu.dyaŋ.dyaŋ
toŋ.nyam? n. grasshopper (sp.), medium-sized, green
toŋ.pal?.ja? nn. spirit (sp.), noisy, mischievous sprite, puck
toŋ.roŋ onom. nothing at all
toŋ.rya n. fish (sp.), Freshwater Crayfish, caught in winter, turns red when cooked
toŋ? n. trap (sp.), for rodents, a bamboo tube with noose and spring stick, baited with corn
toŋ?- vt. surround, encircle, wrap around (waist)
?apakhe patuka toŋ??akasa The father
wound on his waistcloth.

toŋ? kor?- vt. cut deeply right around (large tree)
toŋ?. nay? n. clothing (sp.) cummerbund, cloth waistband

toŋ?. wa? n. bird (sp.)
toŋh- vat. be robust, long-lasting, long-lived

?i wa?ko? co? toŋ?na? This hen’s chicks are robust.
tot- vi. call (sp.), of nightbird (paltotwa?)
tot.muh n. fungus (sp.), small edible white toadstool, growing from tree
ton- vi. tumble, fall over or down

ruma gulun?ma tonti jyal?a The snake and the mongoose tumbled away down.
tonh- vi. bounce, rebound (e.g. thrown stone)
tom n. knot, in cloth or net, tied twice
tom- va. have large round tubers on stem

(yam)

tom.klik.wa? n. bird (sp.), Tailorbird
tom.to.la n. thongs of drum, made of cane
tom.par? (?i) n. flower clusters; syn.

thom.par?, thom.par?, (?i)
tom.par?, pa/ma nn. spirit of territory (f.), earth goddess, of wild produce; syn. thom.par?.ma, gu.mi.ma,

hlawh.lay.ma
tom.par?.lo? n. leaf clusters
tom.por.?a n. stalk (of leaf, fruit)
yako? thom?pay dyokti tompor?a syawna? When the Chyuri flowers are gone the stalks remain.
tom.(yu?) n. mouse
tom?- vt. wander over area, work over or cover area (esp. when foraging); be dispersed around area;

juda raŋmatan? tom??akacu The two also went around the whole field.
tom?, tom?.gyaw n. spider (sp.)
toy.(ghan) n. navel
toy- vit. circle or spiral upwards, shake around (winnowing tray); reach peak (season) (ext.)

heliwa? toydhay lanh?a The Drongo climbed, circling.
jhal??i ?ane toyju Shake it in the sieve.
toyo.la n. stem attached to tuber
goy? toyola chyan?ti ńakay? cumti ?al??atan? Showing me a yam stem, he then grabbed me.
toyo?- vat. be spiralled, coiled, throw on a curved trajectory (aiming upwards, to cover a long distance)
to?ay.to n. circular, ring-shaped
toy.tet.wa? n. bird (sp.), Rufous-bellied Bulbul; syn. tyo.tet.wa?
toy.maidiŋ nn. assisting spirit, which circles around searching for a sick person’s spirit
toy.ru?.la ni. string (sp.) of bat net, attaching net to the net rod

n.2. umbilical cord
toy.lan.?i n. circle, spiral (ch.)
toyk- vat. bend and twist to break (esp. plants); be doubled up, convulsed (with laughter, etc.) (ext.); part. syn. tuyku?-,
toyko?-

hlua toyk- vi. breathless, in stitches (with laughing)

ni?taŋ??a prat?a toykt?o She was doubled up, helpless with laughing.
toky.toyk onom. become reduced (to a bird)

toky?- vt. bend and twist to break off (esp. plant leaves); part. syn. tuyku?-, toykt-
toky?.la n. stalk of leaf
toyn- vr. be weak, stricken with or suffer much thirst or hunger, be dehydrated, famished; part. syn. tyam-, tyunj-, tyon- (see also prat-)
yonkrayro prat?a ti? ?apro toyn?a
Famished with hunger, stricken by thirst.
ti? ?apro toynyakay? If suffering from thirst...
toro.na.(juy) n. insect (sp.), eating young bamboo, Rhinoceros beetle

ript.?ay.la onom. symmetrical; part. syn.
kyaho lama rip?aylo tomto lama
tor?ayla The drum thongs were symmetrically laid out.
tor.kay.la onom. circular
tor? nl. downward slope; syn. yur; ant. kranj-
ghoduntor? ghodunjkranj meti

wah?akaca The two went singing down into the valleys and up out of them again.
tor?- vt. flourish, grow well (esp. grain)
nek nank? makay ?anar tor?ti

lanhtite? mubatna? This year your corn is really doing well for you.
tor?.hme? n. downward burning fire
torh.(?ok) vi. spring back up, rebound (hammered object), judder (plough); get well again (met.); syn. thot-
torh.syu vi. go downhill (command to goat)
tol- vai. be spherical, become spherical, swell
?ow? say? gucyuk tolna? How big round is that fruit?
tuk tol- va. be full (stomach)

hluunj tol- vr. be covetous, (ambitious?)
tol.(ma).gam n. tooth (sp.), third molar
tol.tuk n. full stomach
tol.pun n. stomach (organ) (WD); syn. tuk.pun
tol.ma.dho.?a n. corn (ch.)
tolmadho.?a ?uhti cyo?lan?takti lan?sa
Cause the corn to sprout and grow up.
tol.mik n. front of eyes (as opposed to corner of eyes)
tolmik?i lanchasnta cyaw?naw He watched wide-eyed, staring.
tol.mu.ja n. plant (sp.), a small burr
tol.ha khen n. round face
tolh- vr. stop action, break off or terminate negotiations (esp. marriage arrangements, discussion)
?i kura renh?ay tollhanj ?alje? Go quickly and stop this talk.
tos n. foundation diggings (<N?)
tos- vt. dump, throw down (large object), toss (in fight)

minhkayda glaykay? yuk?i tosanaw As they were fighting the Macaque monkey threw down the Langur.

ty?o- vt. pull along, pull against; part. syn.
tyan-
?ow? lan?i dhakar tyati cum?ataj?
The demon dragged at my basket.
ty?ak- vi. chuckle, giggle, be nearly hysterical
tyan?- vi. partly break or collapse, begin to slide (earth)
ty?anh- vt. nip off old parts of vine (to encourage branching), prune

tyam? n. point of chin; syn. tem?; part. syn. pem?
tyaw.ren.(baej?) n. container (sp.), bamboo tube
tyaw?- va. be bent back, arched back; syn. tew?-
tyawh- vi. spring back up (sprung trap stick), return to original position, decrease (sickness); syn. tewh-; part. syn. thon-,
dyon-
tyawh.sinj? n. trap part, spring stick; syn.

thep.sinj?
tya- vi. recover (from hardship, sickness, unconsciousness); part. syn. (see krya- etc.)

?ow? budhima jugan tyati wa?sa khay?ulu The wife is completely unable to recover.

tya.ne fn. Assertion of Expected; indeed, and then; part. syn. kya.ne

tya.ba.lyap onom. stand out above

tya.ma.lyay adjn. large-buttocked person

tya?- vt. intervene, obstruct, prevent (action, conflict, passage)
gyada cu??i tya?sa marancu??i tyoy?sa Block (the evil spirit) with gayda thorns, catch him with maran thorns.

tyak- vat. accept, take, receive, hold back; be acceptable

law pah tyak?u Right, take this bamboo pot.

yi si?i maru? tyaknaw This tree holds back the wind.

hme? na?ma?ta tyakthasala Having no fire was not acceptable to them.

tyan- vi. reply, answer


-tyan? nb. blow (of axe, knife)
tyanh- vi. topple, overbalance

tyat- vt. cross over (river, etc.), pass from one to another (sickness, etc.); part. syn. ti?
tat-


tyan.ta.kli onom. coiled around

tyan?- vi. argue back and forth, debate, discuss, sing back and forth (in contest); part. syn. tan?- tyap onom. grabbing suddenly, firmly

lehan? tyapta dol?i?ima jaykna?they The grubs grab firmly on to (the bird’s) tongue.
tyap n. lower beak

tyap.tyap onom. snapping, grabbing

tyap.tyup onom. stick on to

tyam onom. striking of arrow; part. syn.

thyam

tyam- vr. be famished, dehydrated; part. syn.
toy?- tyuy?- tyon- (see also prat-)
yonkraytan? tyamtiti tan?

wah?akay They were famished, going about trembling with hunger.

tyam.tim adjn. narrow gorge; syn. ?im.bi dim.bi

tyam.bay adjn. person with pointed, projecting nose

tyamh- vt. snap up in air (bird), catch on the wing, in the air

tyar- vi. low growling (wildcat)
tyarh- vt. bite (snake) (B); syn. ne?-
tyal?- vt. take out or pull out all (from container) in one lot; part. syn. tyut-
hawkay? tessay ?uhti tyal??akacu The two brought life back to their younger brother and pulled him out (of the grave).
tyaw- vt. look upward

la?kata? tyaw?u day Look up to the heavens.
mik tyaw- vt. roll back (eyes); syn. mik

 tyawh-
mik tyaw?athay han?i The beer made his eyes roll back.
tyaw.ren adjn. large (yam)
tyaw? nL. upward, above place

 tyaw??a himaltan payhnay They returned back up to the snow mountains.
guk.ko? tyaw?.?a.le? no?- vt. babble, chatter pointlessly

tyawh- vir. tilt (head) back (when looking upward, as a dog does)
jambu mon?ma eyurtukt a

tyawhdhaytan? wahna? The jackal goes
this death)

ŋa dom baŋ tyok?alaŋ?sa I stubbed my foot on a stone.


tyok.tak- vi. entangle, cause to trip

tyoko.tyonh- vi. walk unevenly, put weight on one leg, hop; part. syn. teka.tenh- (see also tenh-)

tyon- vr. be faint (with thirst, hunger);

part. syn. tyon-, tyam-, tyuŋh- (see also prat-)

tyopo- vi. stretch neck (upwards - as a feeding animal does); part. syn. tyonpo-

tyopo?- va. cling to (esp. plant)

yukkryonŋ?la tyonoŋ?ti lanŋna? The Monkey-knee vine climbs clinging (to the tree)

tyonŋ? n. slip loop of noose

tyonŋ? vat. be hooked or linked together, be interlocked, grouped in formation (as if linked)


tyonŋ?kaŋ.lā onom. wavy

tyonŋ?jhyonŋ? onom. hooked together

tyonŋ?maŋaŋ n. rice (unharvested) (ch.)

tyonŋ?maŋrama n. sickle, very small, hooked

tyonŋh- vi. stretch (neck), straighten up (esp. to look over something)

ʔomtā tyonŋhtāŋ? ūtyonŋ? Carefully stretching up and peering...

tyon(o)- va. be coiled, spiralled, twisted (vine, snake along branch, etc.)

tyon? vi. jump up and down, leap around, bounce up and down

ʔow?nis ʃin taykti tyonŋ?ti syaŋhtāŋ? The two were beating their drum, leaping and dancing...

tyonŋh- va. be springy, chewy, rubbery (esp. food such as boiled peanuts)

dom tyonŋh- vi. walk on toes

tyop nms. drop of liquid

tyop- vt. transfer, pass on, communicate (sickness, lice, etc.), contaminate, drip

tyopo- vi. dripping through or off

tyop?okta ya??a tyopko?
tyopotakitāŋ? gəm?akaŋ He left it dripping just one drip at a time.

tyop.?ok onom. dripping

tyom- vit. intermingle, join together, mix, assist; encourage by action, word (ext.)

ʔow noumak tyomti wāna?ca Those two always stick together.

tyom.kay- vi. agree together

tyoy?- vt. jag, snag, catch, drag at (hook, thorns, branches, etc.), hook on to


yom?i mik tyoy?naw The bear claws out the eye.

tyor- va. be out of position, put out of shape exposing contents (esp. opening of overfull bag, eyelid - exposing contents), bursting open

tu? tyor- vi. sit indecorously (f. child)

tyor?- vat. dent, be dented, dull, deformed (cutting edge); sit indecorously (f. child) (ext.)

tyorh n. nest (esp. of hen); part. syn. chyut wa?ko? ?um tyorhṇaŋ? cyaw?ti Seeing an egg in a nest...

tyorh- vit. splash (pouring water), splatter, scatter around; part. syn. thyos-

tyos- vt. flick up, scatter (grain in husking machine); part. syn. thyos- (see also tyorh-, wis-)

dheki?i tyosti waynaw The husker scatters and wastes (grain).

-tyoh nt. five years ago

yat.ko??tyo nt. five years ago

tyoh- vt. tap, jerk sideways (winnowing tray)

tyoho tyon.go onom. wasted (fruit, flowers)

tranh n. comb (WD); syn. kranh

tranh- vt. comb hair; grass used for comb and for weaving (WD); syn. kranh-
about with its snout in the air.

mik tyawh- vi. turn eyes up; part. syn. 

 tyaw-

tyas- vt. survey scene, look out over, view


 tyu.nu? onom. stuffed full

 kim sal?o jabipay bliŋto cayŋ?

 tyu.肋n.goy? n. tuber (sp.), yam (hairless);

 syn. ti.肋n.goy?

 tyu.hryum?.wa? n. bird (sp.), Indian Streaked Spiderhunter

 tyuk.?ag? n. oesophageal opening, uvula

 tyuk.?ag.n n. plant (sp.), Jack-in-the-Pulpit, with darkish flower, species of Arisaema

 tyuk.mat n. grass (sp.), grows on cliff, used for cleaning hair

 tyuŋh- va. be weak, exhausted, at end (rain);

 part. syn. toyŋ-, tyam-, tyong- (see also prat-)

 ?apti tyuŋdh3Y ?aŋ?o They shot at it until they were exhausted.

 tyut- vt. remove, take or pull out, extract from, withdraw (one of a number);

 part. syn. tyal?- 

 may?say hrsu srutti tyut?akan He pulled out the bone from the flesh.

 tyun?- va. be short; ant. gyaŋ-, braw- 

 braw?o co? tyun??o co? yat thawhaŋ? 

 gomti Putting the taller children and shorter ones in one place...

 tyumh- vt. put or store in one place, gather together (objects)

 sa?haŋ? bhitrə hwatti goy? tyumhti 

 khay?akan Digging in the soil he put the yams there.

 hlug.haŋ? tyumh- vi. mull over 

 tyuyu- vi. trickle, stream (honey, oil) 

 pyarsay sati tyuyuti glyuŋhna? The oil trickles out of the pressing bag.

 tyuyu?- vi. climb onto a tree or descend from it via a branch (usually because the trunk is unclimbable)

 tyuyh- vr. be beak-shaped, curved and pointed (as top of bamboo, horn); taper off (flow)

 sayk ?icyuk tyuyhto ?aŋa hwan?to Its beak was curved this much and very sharp.


 tyur- vi. pour out rapidly; part. syn. tyuryuy- 


 tyuryu- vi. pouring out rapidly; part. syn. 

 tyur-

 tyul- vt. imitate, copy noise (esp. to lure bat, bird)

 tyul?opay na?to wun? wanja? If you make a (bat) call many bats will come.

 tyus- vi. make effort, do with all one’s strength, work hard at; convince (ext.), regain spirit by arguing (ch.); syn. tis.kaw-

 yas?o siŋ?kay? bæŋ tyusti ?apsa To throw a stone (at the top) of a tall tree takes some effort.

 tyusti no?sa khe?to It is necessary to convince.

 tyo- vt. pick out, select, gather from here and there

 saŋo tyoti kawhna? Vegetables are selectively picked from here and there.

 tyo.khoyh n. hollow, small storage cavity (in wall, side of tree); syn. (see ?o.khoy?, etc.)

 tyo.tet.wa? n. bird (sp.), Rufous-bellied Bulbul; syn. toy.tet.wa?

 tyo.lyop onom. flop (as elephant’s trunk)

 tyo?- vi. spread apart, open folded object (e.g. leaf cup), sit indecorously (f. child) 

 tu? tyo?te?ca? Sit decently!

 tyok- vt. stub toe against, catch foot on; trip on evil spirit’s weapon (shaman - causing
trak n. testicle (WD); syn. krak.(luŋ)  
tras vt. lop off (leaves fruit), behead (WD);  
syn. (see krah-, etc.)  
trah am. ten (or twelve)  
trah- vt. lop off (leaves fruit), behead (WD);  
syn. (see krah-, etc.)  
tri- vt. act disgustingly, pollute, defile (WD);  
syn. kri-  
triti klisuŋ trinasə ra He dirtied himself.  
truk- vt. bring out (WD); syn. (see kruk-, etc.)  
trunh- vt. gnaw at (WD); syn. taya-;  
part. syn. țawah-  
tha.ti n. seat (ch.)  
tha.rə ra onom. shake with effort  
tha.hrəyə- vi. speak clearly (esp. with correct ‘r’ sound), do smoothly?; part. syn. țrebəm-  
le tha.hrəyə- va. speak clearly (esp. with correct “r” sound)  
tha.k- vt. dig through to root via second hole  
(from below), make hole through  
va. be established or confirmed at childbearing (after having several sons)  
thaŋ- vi. revive (sick person), survive, live;  
part. syn. (see than-, etc.)  
co? thaŋna?lo manta One who does not  
bear live children.  
lonte la?o co? sila ?ow? thaŋna? A  
later-carried child does not die, it survives.  
thaŋa?- va. be slow moving (person), stiff  
(bow)  
?i kam?i ńakay? thaŋataka?tan? This  
work I find heavy going.  
thaŋ.kən?,(la) n. drum part (sp.), cane band  
holding on drumskin  
thaŋh onom. hear clearly  
thaŋ- vi. talk sharply, loudly or excitedly, be  
quarrelsome  
?ow? manta ńatti no?na? That man  
speaks sharply.  
thaŋ- va. recover slightly; part. syn. thaŋ-  
(see also krya-)  
thaŋ?- vi. gather, crowd, congregate together,  
concentrate in one place  
mus duŋnyamtaŋ thaŋti payhnay  
Clouds return to gather in the west.  
birami ʔo?han? thaŋna? The sickness  
is concentrated there.  
thəy fn. Goal Case marker (Verbal - Third  
Person) { -ta }  
hme??ile? che? makje??athay The fire  
burnt up the salt.  
thər onom. beating (of tray)  
yatjiyo? ʔay ra taykti thər ərθ Beating  
an old bamboo tray, tap tap...  
thər- va. break up, crack up (mud floor);  
part. syn. ther-  
vt. jar, cause pain (when chopping)  
siŋ??i ńakay? thərna?tan? The wood  
jarred me.  
thələ- vr. feel tired, weak (with carrying)  
ten ńa thəlati munəŋ? Today I feel  
weak.  
thələh- vi. come unstuck, peel off (patch, etc.);  
part. syn. thələh.ʔak-, thələh.ʔak-  
thələh.ʔak- v. come unstuck, peel off (patch,  
etc.); part. syn. thələh-, thələh.ʔek-  
thaw. juri?laŋ? n. net (small size) (ch.)  
majuri?laŋ? ʔə thəw juri?laŋ?  
khehtidhaŋ Spreading out a large net and  
a small net...  
thaw.lə n. short section of weave; ant. mo.lə  
thaw.ʔəkrat n. plant (sp.), species of cane  
thəs- vt. make offering to spirit (esp. by  
putting aside small pieces of food and  
asking for blessing before eating), appease,  
propitiate  
saʔkay? goyʔko? həl tətti thəstī  
payksə To propitiate the earth (for  
removing a yam) its lead-root is broken off  
and put aside.  
thəha onom. freezing  
-thə fn. Goal Case marker (Verbal - Third  
Person) { -ta }
children are given food.
tha- vai. appear (out of or above), sprout
(plant)
myaŋma thati mu?o baŋsāy Her hair
appeared, out of the rock.
thā.ku.luŋ n. bones of knee joint, hip; syn.
tha.ku.luŋ, thaŋ.ku.luŋ
?etā taŋh?o hrus thakuluŋte??a
bonaŋsa Such a large hipbone, share with
me.
thā.ku.r. diŋ n. spirit (of cliff) (<N thakur
master + diŋ)
thā.pu?.cyug? n. rounded bone (pelvic)
por tha.pu?,cyug? n. rounded bone
(pelvic)
thā.r ay nl. overhead, above place
?ow? co?ko? tharay mu na? It is above
that child.
tha.l aw?(pa/ma) n. elder (of clan, village);
syn. da.l aw? palma, dik. pal?
thā.tha?va. suffice to serve all; part. syn. thok-,
thop-
?i je?ga bisjanakay? tha?na? This food
will serve twenty persons.
tha-k vi. push into, drive into (thorn, stake),
pierce; part. syn. tak-
The raised spines went into his paw.
co? thak- vi. cause to conceive
thaka.cyu1 n. handle of grindstone
thak.?on?.ro n. plant (sp.), ginger family? -
Hedychium spicatum?
thaŋ vi. change state, form or position (esp.
to lower condition), deteriorate, become
ragged (clothes)
naŋ thaŋ?a sulanjug? na thaŋcaŋ? can?
You turned into a cicada, I will turn into a
crab.
ryaw.baŋ thaŋ- vi. become evil
thaŋ.kin?- vi. wedge, jam into small hole;
part. syn. thaŋ.kin-
thāŋ.ku.luŋ n. node of bone, joint; syn.
ta.ku.luŋ, tha.ku.luŋ
thaŋ.g.a.na onom. hanging (hive, container,
etc.)
gabhu?ama thangana thanganata
lattitaŋ? cíŋlaŋ dah?akay They each
came carrying hanging pots, to stand
around.
thāŋ.gwal? n. drum part (sp.), cylinder (made
of bunsí wood)
soh thaŋgwal? soh gwrel? jhyasa
para?o He had to beat the drum by itself,
without a drumskin.
than n. shrine (<N than)
tham- va. be stuck, held fast (e.g. jyuriŋ in
tree) (<N than.nu maintain?)
?ow? jyuriŋ thamti gam?u Fix that
gumpot firmly.
hŋa than?o nāt tyutti thonna? Firmly
stuck gum(sticks) spring back when pulled.
thayk- vi. break up (rocks, shell), castrate bull
(by crushing blood vessels and cord)
kraŋluŋ thaykgoto, ?ow?ko? dayk
lyawh?alaŋ? I crushed the (tiŋsay?) fruit,
and got its sap on me.
thayka- vi. crunch, break up (rocks, shell,
bones)
ja??ite? hrus thaykapa? May a tiger
chunch your bones (said as curse).
thayŋ- vi. fill up storage area, cavity (esp.
beehive), fill in
tum??i co? thayŋ?akan The bees have
filled their hive with young.
yu?ghanŋaŋ? sa? thayŋtī gamsa A rat
hole should be filled with dirt.
thayŋ.kin?- vi. wedge, drive in (post, etc.);
part. syn. thaŋ.kin-
tha r a n. watchtower, built of thin saplings
(<N tharo)
thar? vi. have own way, own desire; do as
you please (scolding)
law noh thar?ti je?u Right, have your
own way, take it and eat.
thal n. plate (<N thou)
thal- vt. start action (<N); part. syn. laga­may? ?ane bala galti thalnaw The flesh began to blacken slightly.
thaw n. place (<N ThauN)
thaw- vt. wash thing (B); syn. dhaw?- thas- vi. sink, be low (sun), move up (sunlight, as the sun sinks) nyammatañ? yahti thasimatañ?
jyal?a The sun sank low and set.
thah- va. perform well (esp. voice in singing, eyesight or hearing) hawney?gani thahñala My voice does not perform well.

thab- vi. hot (B); syn. dhah-
thi- va. be frozen, paining with cold baraph?i krut thina?talJ? The ice pains my hand.

thiñ.gi.ni onom. lying in sleeping position (very small person); part. syn. (see pant.a.kranj, etc.)
thiw.la? n. stick (bamboo), used for flicking stones; shaman’s missile

thu.ga.(duñ) n. bamboo shoot (of ruyñ) (ch.)
thu.ga.muh n. plant (sp.), vine with bitter taste; syn. to.ra.la

thu.ri? n. roll (mat, leaves in shoot, etc.) law? thurihñaj? berh?aktipay Having rolled (the child) in a mat...

thu? n. shaft of arrow, sting (of insect); syn. sar?

jol?i sat thu??i ne?naw The hornet stings with seven stings.

thuk- vi. shortent strap, string ?i jabi chu?la thuknañ? I will shortent this netbag string.

thuk- vi. recite, teach, chant spell (esp. to ancestors), propitiate ci??o pande?i? ru? thuknaw A knowledgeable shaman can chant a spell for fish poison.

thuñ- vi. strike oneself against, bump against; get one’s deserts (met.) ?ow? pyañ siñ?lam thuñti wah?a The pig wandered around bumping into trees.

thuñ.gi.na? n. fish (sp.), long beak-like jaws - teeth used to treat mud sores Xenentodon regan?


thun n. utensil (sp.), wooden bowl; syn. gañ kok.thun n. utensil (sp.), bowl with handle

thun?- vt. regurgitate, chew cud, repeat words (esp. warning) ?allam dayhtitañ? ?amakhe?i thun??akan ‘Don’t go!’, the mother repeatedly warned.

thum n. lump (hard), clod of earth

thum.huñ.(diñ) n. high mountains, hill area, spirit of such places (living at the base)

thum?- vt. pound, thump (with fist, pounder, etc.); syn. cyañwh-

yulñ dheki?i thum?ti sati cyurnani Having pounded the Chyuri seed in a foot pounder, oil is then pressed out.

thumh- vi. begin to dry up (nectar, wound) ?unam hko? syañ h ?ow? ca thumhna? The next day the wound began to heal.

hluj.ko? ,ro thumh- vr. recover from sadness

thuhl- va. be distorted, swollen, tapered, wide at one end, have large body but small limbs ka?sya? por thuhl?o talaj cyum?o The Barking Deer has large hind-quarters and a small head.

thusu- va. be brimfull, full to top (netbag - with yams, etc.) jabiñaj? thusu? kasa The netbag should be brimfull.

thuh- vi. percolate, pervade, filter through (smoke, steam, odour, etc.)

the adv. different, separate, strange

?ow?ko? khal thele? His kind are
different.

?ow? ri?kay? the lyam chyan?naw The (shaman) shows the spirit a different path.

the. the adv. each separately, different


That shaman in his house, this shaman in his own house - each separately drumbeat.

the?- vat. change (container, path, position, direction)

colamk ay? theti theti kla?nani They pour out a separate lot of water for the children.

sukra ?i dahnyamsay the?tok

belahan? When Venus changes to its own house - each separately drumbeat.

theke?- vt. peck open egg (chick)


glyu?nha? The chicks peck their way out of the egg.

thek.kak n. cocoon, chrysalis; syn.

thygok.kak

then?- vt. drop off, pull off one by one (petals, etc.); name one by one; count, tally, take account of (ext.)


then?ti waynaw The woodpecker picks off the bark piece by piece.

dom thejnani talan?n mik They check that the legs are there, the head, the eyes.


then.?a fn. Purposive; syn. then.?e

?ija rayasa je?lan then?ale? dyanhti

wa?n?o He indeed came back in order to eat!

then.?e fn. Purposive; syn. then.?a

thet- vt. tear at with teeth; syn. thyat-;

part. syn. then-, thyan-

then- vt. tear at with teeth; syn. thyan-;

part. syn. thet-, thyat-

thep- vt. jolt, flick (up), nudge, kick (cattle)

?ow? ruynpay thepti hlokna?cu The two flicked up the bamboo.

thep.siq? n. trap part, spring stick; syn.

tyawh.siq?


jhyar?aktiko kul?say sa? therna? After drying out, the mud cracks off the fibres.

thel. ban n. sky; syn. (see phel.ban, etc.)

thel.?ek - vt. cause to come off (scab, etc.);

part. syn. thah-, thah.?ak-

thes- vt. heave out

kam thes- vt. able to finish work quickly

tho.de? n. grass (sp.), very tall lowland type - Elephant grass

tho?- vt. strike, beat with stick; syn. po-ru tho?ti satjuculu We two did not beat the snake to death.

thok n. object (<N)


thok- vai. be served to all, reach all, suffice for all, go to many places; part. syn. thay-, thop-
syottan syottan thokti je?nani Having served around to each, we eat.

thok.?ok onom. tapping (<N Thoknu hammer)

thok.ne.?a n. mallet (wooden) (<N Thokne);

syn. las.tap

thon n. frog (sp.) (B); syn. dho?n?

thon- vai. lighten, be bright, become bright (esp. sky); ant. cyak-
law qat ?an?u nyam thon?a Let's warm up the gum, it is daylight.

nyam thonkhay?a The light begins to dawn.

hlu? thon- va. be generous, good

thon.ko.lo?n n. gong, hollow bamboo open at
one end, 30cm. long, 8cm. diam., beaten to chase off animals

thon.khay? nt. first light, early dawn

thon.go.no onom. revolve, go round and round

thon.go.ra n1. tree (sp.), Nasturtium-like leaves - used to stop salivation in cattle
ra.kas thon.go.ra n. tree (sp.), Nasturtium-like leaves - used to stop salivation in cattle

thon.go.ra n2. hollow log (esp. used as beehive); syn. thon.go.la
thon.go.la n. hollow log (esp. used as beehive); syn. thon.go.ra
thon.go.loŋ n. log of wood, outer sheath of bamboo?
thon.nyam n. daylight

thon.riŋ onom. wasted, dead
thonriŋ lay?mayʔ?tanʔ? konhti siʔa He did not eat food, but of his own volition wasted away and fell dead.
thon.reŋ onom. wasted, falling dead?
siŋʔ?pay thonreŋ ?owʔ dyañŋ
mayʔ?kaʔhaŋʔ? khumʔ?aktiʔe? siʔa The tree, falling face down where the young women were, died.

thon.lah n. full moon; syn. toko.toyh.lah
thonh n. awake-time, world (as opposed to dream-time), world of living (contactable when awake); syn. lyaw.dhayʔ.(baŋ); ant. manʔ.ka
manʔ.khaleʔ diŋlamʔ?i tonani thonŋ
kheʔ?la It is during dreams that the spirits speak, not when (one is) awake.
?apaʔiʔ?owʔkayʔ thonŋhma selʔ mutok belahapŋ? rapʔathay The father loved him while he was still alive and well.

thot- vi. rebound, spring back, jar (when struck); syn. torh.(ʔok)-; part. syn. thon-
tho.ti n. tree (sp.), with white pith, lives near water - used as fodder

thot.si n. tree (sp.), with white pith, lives near water - used as fodder

thon- vit. return to original state, shape or position; recover, be slack (as bow with string released before storing); part. syn.
than- (see also tyawh-, thot-, dyon-)

hqa thamʔ?o yat tyutti thonnaʔ? Firmly stuck gum(sticks) spring back when pulled.
thon.ti n. slot at either end of thread-winding stick or at end of arrow
thon.tiŋ n. holder for net stick - bamboo tube about 1.5m. long, 2cm. diameter

thon.poŋ n. utensil (sp.), made by binding bark into a cylinder (for storing Chyuri oil); funnel
thon?- vi. expel, force out (of tube, etc.)
je?gaʔi kliʔ thonʔ?athay (Eating of) food forces out faeces.
thop- va. be shared out, passed to all (food, etc.), suffice for all; part. syn. thaʔ-,
thok-
manta simaʔ?o muya jaga hyokʔakla siŋʔma thopʔakla If people did not die there would not be enough room, not enough trees.
thom.pay? n. flower cluster (esp. of Chyuri tree); syn. tom.parʔ.(ʔi), thom.parʔ.(ʔi)
chepay yakoʔ thompayʔhaŋʔ? ?alti The flying squirrel went to the flower cluster...
thom.parʔ.(ʔi) n. flower cluster (esp. of Chyuri tree); syn. tom.parʔ.(ʔi),
thom.pay?
thom.parʔ-.ma/pa nn. spirit of territory, wild produce (f.); syn. (see tom.parʔ-.pa/ma, etc.)
thomh n. calf of leg
?i thomhkoʔ yaŋmayaʔ pheri tatʔo The flesh of the calf also was cut.
thomh.lay adjn. person with large calves
thoy n. strip worked around field; syn. hilʔ
thoy.may n. buttocks (WD); syn. por
thoyʔ- vi. complete round trip, revolve to and fro (drumbeating shaman); syn. gorh-
?eta thoyʔtiʔihaŋʔsay thadahnaʔ? Having made a round trip (the shaman)
appar? back here.
thoyko- vt. break up (into short pieces)
thoy?u- vi. disintegrate, break up (esp. withered stalk), fray (rope)
thor n. bull (WD); syn. yaw.sya?
thor- vt. remove sheet of bark, by cutting and knocking loose
thor? n. stalk (maize)
tholh- vi. clear throat by coughing up; pass on message (met.)
tholhnaj?su What you told me I will pass on to them.
ths- vt. do partly, part of, budge, move slightly
ra?ko? por thost?i men?o The bottom section of the field is weeded.
thyak- vt. tighten noose by jerking
kambakay? thyakti satnani Lizards are caught by jerking a noose (around their necks).
thyak.la n. trap part (sp.), noose string
thyat- vt. tear at (esp. with teeth); syn. thet-;
part. syn. then, thyan-
thyan- vt. tear at (esp. with teeth); syn. then-;
part. syn. thet-, thyat-
thya?- vt. knock into container (nectar, fish, etc.)
thyarka ?i lattile??a thyacuya Shall we two take this container and collect nectar?
-thyak nb. fields
thyak- vt. slap mud on, throw on (esp. mud, when plastering walls)
thyap onom. snap shut
thyam onom. striking of arrow, axe, etc.;
part. syn. tyam
?apti hlok?akaju thyamta? ponh?a Sending their arrows, they struck and pierced (the target).
thyar.ka n. utensil (sp.), bamboo container with funnel top for collecting nectar
thyaw?- vt. tease, flirt, tickle, pet, excite;
part. syn. ?a.law?-?, he.daw?-?, he.law?-?
?aruko? budhikay?te?
thyaw?te?canaw Don't flirt with another's wife.
thyah- va. widen out (path, field)
?i lyam mes ?um?to kheto dyah thyah?a This path was narrow at first, now it has widened.
thyur- vt. wipe clean or dry, remove filth (using cloth)
kli? chyus thyurti Wiping up faeces and urine...
thyus nms. skein (string)
yat thyus iyas?a One skein was twisted.
luy?.thyus.nyam nt. morning, about 8am (time for stringing bows?)
thyo.re(n) n. (opening of) tube, orifice
tay? thyo.re(n) n. prepuce
por thyo.re(n) n. anus
me?.sa.g? thyo.re(n) n. bamboo shoot beginning to have hole in centre (after reaching about 1m high)
thyok- vt. make, hold firm, firm up,
krut thyok- vt. hold hands, shake hands
?ow? mantanis krut thyok
kaynasa Those two shake hands.
thyop.kak n. cocoon, chrysalis, shell; syn.
thek.kak; part. syn. ryop.pak (see also ru.kas)
thyop.wa? nl. bird (sp.), Black-bearded Bee-eater
thyop.wa? n2. larynx, Adam's apple
thyog?- vai. be twined around (snake, etc.), be wavy (line, etc.)
thyog?.syon? n. utensil (sp.), funnel, made of rolled leaf; syn. syon?.thon?
thyonh- vit. tempt, warn against other; syn.
That man spoke against me.

That tree stands firm. We do not need to persuade them, nor to reach a settlement.

D

dā.gā.lak onom. stand firm

That tree stands firm.

da.gi nt. later, a little later; syn. deŋ.?i, deŋ.?e

da.ni n. flat land, level of underworld

da.rā.rā onom. vibrating, quivering (esp. tree, post, etc.)

That tree shakes.

da.ran? n. place, location (respectful term); syn. da.ri

da.ri n. place, person (respectful); syn. da.ran?

da.ran?

That tree stands firm.

Dak- vt. take completely away, banish or silence (spirit of dead person)

dāŋ- va. settle, thicken, go lumpy, be solid (at bottom - cooking food); part. syn. dāŋh-

be heavy or long-lasting (kam dāŋ- va. work)

Mus dāŋ- va. settle (mist), remain near ground, not rising to become cloud

Dāŋ.gā n. walking-stick, staff (<N DānDa?)

Dāŋ.rāŋ onom. work steadily to an end?

Chyapti dānraŋta khay?akacu The two worked on until they finished.

dāŋ?- val. be stiff or sore at back of neck

va2. recall with difficulty, be hesitating, muddled, unclear (speech)

dāŋh- vt. strike head (esp. in fall)

Siŋ?kay? talan?i dāŋhsa pārana? It is necessary to strike the tree with your head.

Dāŋh.?a onom. dull in head (as from fall?)

Dāŋh.?a dāŋh?ataŋ? ēonāŋ? ēaja He felt thick in the head (saying), 'I am dizzy'.

Dāŋh.sa? n. soil (hard)

da.n?- vt. push, shove, sweep away (object)

dānh- vi. settle (sediment, dust, etc.);

Part. syn. dāŋ-

Kam?taŋ rumh dānhna? The sediment settles to the bottom.

da.p- vt. end, complete (work, etc.); syn.

Grām?-; part. syn. grap- (see also dyok-, hem-)

?i kam dyah dāpti khay?atayheu We two have completely finished this work.

da.m.ba-ray?.say? n. fruit (sp.) of tree, small yellow stone fruit

da.m? n. thumb (properly ma.dām?)

da.m?- va. end, deplete (stock, etc.); part. syn.

Hem?- (see also grap-, dāp-, dyok-)

Dām. n. monkey, lone Langur

day fn. Emphatic of Request (polite)

Law yo?u day 'Right, look!'

Yolaŋle? glyuŋh? day na?ya Come out to see, older sister.

day- va. pain, burn (urine)


day?- vt. happen, occur

Law na dyah doh day??alan? Oh, what has happened to me now?

Doh day?ca? No matter what!

dayk n. fluid (usually poisonous or caustic),
white milky sap, feud (ext.)
lyawh?alan? I crushed the (tiṣay?) fruit, and got its sap on me.
dayn- vt. cut up, chop off lengths of firewood
dayh.law n. doorway, doorstep, entrance (<N dahiho)
dar?- vt. chant spell to protect crops, ban or prohibit with spell
cyaca?na? The Chyuri trees are protected from bears and mice by (this) spell, ‘Don’t let there be mice plagues, bear plagues!’
dal- vai. be safe, unscathed, unharmed, escape
tenpay doh hay?tit? dalcana? Why should you escape today?
dala- vt. break up hard surface, rake over field, rub hard
dal?- vt. crush (fingers, small object);
part. syn. cyar?-wa?kay? dal?ti satsa
A bird should be killed by crushing (its ribs).
daw.?a n. strife, (evil) influence, plague
tom??i daw?é rawcana? rok?i daw?é
rawcana? Don’t allow a plague of mice, or of rats.
yuk daw.?a n. plague of monkeys
daw.?a.lan nn. evil spirit, causing strife, madness
daw?alan?i minhkaytaknaw The evil spirit causes fighting.
dawh- vt. catch many (fish, with hook or bait)
dasa.(diŋ) nn. place of sunrise, east
dasa.?ay nn. spirit (f.) of underworld, given gifts at Chonam as ancestor of plants; syn. (see dasa.pa/ma)
dasa.khe.la nn. place in underworld
dasa.to nn. spirit (m.) of underworld, given gifts at Chonam; syn. (see dasa.pa/ma)
dasa.pa/ma nn. spirits of underworld, given gifts at Chonam; syn. ?a.gor? .pa/ma,
g.a.gor?.pa/ma, das.ta.pa/ma
dasa.si.ta.diŋ nn. spirit of underworld, connected with drum
das.ta.diŋ nn. place, in east
das.ta.may? n. people, beings of the east; syn.
par.?aŋ.may?
das.ta.ma/pa nn. spirits of underworld; syn.
(see dasa.pa/ma)
das.na.baŋ nn. underworld resting place - a stone
daha.kun.da onom. spill blood
du dahiakunda way?ka?tan? wayti
mu?o Red blood came spilling out.
da fn. Emphatic of Command or Agreement
jugaŋmate? phoľa?ju da Don’t ever open it!
-da.fn. Continuative (with Tertiary Verb)
nyamkay? guhti syunđa syunđa pap
kham?a Flying on and on after the sun, its wings became tired.
da- vt. find, spot or take note of required or desired object, fulfill desire; part. syn.
da?-
Today I spotted the tree of my choice.
da.gan.ci adjn. long-legged person
da.na.na onom. flapping of heavy bird in flight
danana koloŋ syawtitan? jyal?a With a flapping he became an owl and flew off.
da.ne fn. Emphasis of Agreement (being convinced); right then
law ?uya syanŋ ?alea dane Right then, we two will go tomorrow.
-da.ne nb. ones of specified character
naŋko? naliŋko? plom?dane
mom?dane ŋale? ?a I am one of your descendants.
da.ne.(do.?a) nn. distant hill where sun sets or rises, or where clouds appear from
da.bə n. pod (of bean)
da.ba.lya onom. beautiful
yar da.ba.l ya onom. beautiful, golden
yar dabalyata ?ana peto roko? duna A
beautiful yellow plate made of a flower.
da.la ?a.ma nn. spirit, evil female, inhabiting
witches
da.la.l an nn. spirit, evil female
da.law?.ti ?a.ma n. head woman of
household
da.law?.pa/ma n. ancestor, elder of clan; syn.
tha.law?.pa/ma, d i k. pal?
da.lu? n. branch (<N Dalo)
da.h re n. deer (sp.), Barking Deer (male)
da?- vi. locate, get, obtain desired object;
part. syn. da-
da?- vt. cook mixed soup, stew
dak- vt. deliver, fulfill, bring (person)
ma? råysa dut dakle?te??akan Indeed
you have delivered the milk!
daŋ n. sprouting tip of tuber (taro, of previous
season) - poor eating
daŋ- va. appear; begin new phase, state, era or
idea
ten lah daŋna? Today the new moon
appears.
pogadinhoŋ? daŋ?alaŋ? pogadinhoŋ?
si?alaŋ? In five days I will be changed, in
five days I will have died.
ʔaʔ. phuk daŋ- vi. upset stomach (with
burping)
daŋ.re nn. blacksmith caste; god of
blacksmith caste
daŋ.l ah n. new moon
-daŋh fn. Near Future, Imminent Future (B);
syn. -dhag
dan.da n. hill (<N DanDa)
dandako? sín? lekha muna? It is like a
tree of the hills.
dan?- vt. repeat action, resow seed; part. syn.
(see can?- , etc.)
danh- vt. crush to powder, grind to paste
ʔow??ʔi hme?g l yum danhti lyan?ʔakan
She crushed charcoal and rubbed it on.
danh.na.ri adjn. average-sized person;
part. syn. daha.ri
dap- vt. measure volume (with vessel, etc.),
indicate size with fingers
nici niscakkaʔ? yamecy dapti
Measuring out rice for the two of us...
dap.?aŋ saŋ.k a n. evil spirit (of a woman);
syn. dhar.?e?.lan, dhar.?e? saŋ.k a
dap.dip onom. carefully, properly (burying)
dapdipta pamhti khayʔaktiko Having
carefully buried him...
dam- vt. farewell
ʔoʔhaŋ? dahtok belaŋaŋ? damti
hloki When we arrive there, farewell me.
dam.ba.λ a n. pincer, claw (of crab, etc.)
dam.l a n? onom. complete thatching
dayk.wa? n. bird (sp.), White-breasted
Kingfisher
dayŋ onom. very heavy
dayŋ?- vt. fill in, solidify (mud hole, etc. - by
putting stones in it or by beating), fill up,
block hole; store much in house (ext.)
no daŋŋ?- va. be blocked (ear)
dayh- vi. say, speak, talk; make noise (birds,
animals); syn. rok- , rya-
dohta dayhte?na? What are you saying?
ʔiʔaŋʔleʔ dayhecato The two were talking
here.
mesma hmoʔtso phìʔo lekha dayhʔo
Before there was a noise like smacking of
lips.
dar- vt. bear, scorch
dara.ti? n. rain (heavy drops)
dar.?aŋ? n. hot, dry place
nyam?i peto gayʔʔo thaw
dar.?aŋ?haŋ? ?i cis syawla A hot place,
where the sun strikes, is not good for this.
dar.?aŋ?.d i g nn. spirit of area
dar.gay onom. dancing, flapping (leaves of
plant)
matmaʔ dargay dargay dargayta
ʔow? mogukayʔpay syahʔa With its
leaves flapping (the tree) danced for the
taro plant.
dar.riŋ.ro n. rambler (sp.), red honeysuckle-
like flowers, Woodfordia fruticosa
-dar? nb. rising (of sun, moon)?
nyambkatan Crossing from the place of
sunrise to the place of sunset...
dar?.do nn. place (sp.), of sunrise, in east;
syn. dah.nyam; ant. blak.nyam
dar?.si n. tree (sp.), a hardwood, Terminalia
alata
dar?.si.raŋ.may? nn. clan (sp.)
dal n. lentil, pulse (<N)
dal? n. worm (gen.); syn. daw
dal? bop duŋa?taŋ? mom?kay?
bay?na?cu The worms, snails and
minnows they gave to the sister-in-law.
nyam.tuŋ?.dal? n. worm (sp.), very
small, found in puddles
ray.dal? n. worm (sp.), very large
hur?.dal? n. earthworm
-dal? nb. ancestor, respected person; part. syn.
(-)dhal?
pu?dal??i na?ŋa I have no older
brothers.
daw n. worm (gen.) (B); syn. dal?
das n. fly (sp.), bee-sized, yellow or green,
blood-sucking
daw.lay.ro n. plant (sp.), flowering, of
lowland
das- vt. block (hole, entrance - esp. nose)
ŋakay? neh das?ataŋ? My nose is
blocked.
dah- vi. arrive (at place, time)
kimhaŋ? dah?akay They arrived at the
house.
nyam dah?a The time of day has arrived.
vdt. suffice
?i ?amhi?ŋaŋa dahna?taŋ? This
food is sufficient for me.
daha.r i adjn. average-sized person; part. syn.
danh.a.r i
dah.nyam n. east; syn. dar?.do; ant.
blak.nyam
dahnyam thotokhaŋ? sukra?owcyuk
tolti dahna? When Venus goes to the east
it is this large.
dah.ma.ka n. absence; syn. kulh.gə,
ramh.gə
dah.lya.ŋa? n. fish (sp.), spotted, genus
Botia (<N dahre tooth + ŋa?)
di.ba.cu? n. thorn (sp.)
di.ban n. evil spirit causing wasting sickness,
curse of this; syn. su.ban
di.bhar? n. plant (sp.), shrub, with very large
leaves (about 70cm. across) - used as rain
shield, Butea minor
di.bhar?.huy? n. insect (sp.), sap-sucking
di.laŋ n. insect (sp.), Mudwasp - puts grubs in
mud structures on walls, etc.; syn.
di.laŋ.gaw.ri
di.laŋ.gaw.ri n. insect (sp.), Mudwasp - puts
grubs in mud structures on walls, etc. (ch.);
syn. di.laŋ
di? - vi. cease, desist, stop (esp. noise)
pande lanhti waŋ?aktiko jhya?o
di?na? When the shaman ascends (from
the underworld) he stops drumbeating.
dik n. insect (sp.), Dogwasp, red stripe on
abdomen, nests in ground, stings very
severely
-dik fn. Contrary to Fact Conditional; if,
otherwise
mesle? je?dik syawŋo Otherwise I
would have been eaten before.
syan? je?o ci?dik wan??aknaŋla If I
had known you eat caterpillars I would not
have brought you.
dik- vt. indicate selected one, show depth with
stick, make rough comparison, estimate;
part. syn. dok-
gucyuk naŋ?i dikti to?o ?owcyuk
su?a waŋca? Of however many you
estimated, who might come?
dik.ti to- vi. guess, make stab at
dik.pal? n. elder (of house, village), mature adult (<N?); syn. tha.law?.pa.
dai.law?.pa/ma
kimko? dikpal? ?apalam waŋpay Let the household elders come.
diŋ n. spirit, usually one assisting shaman (esp. to recover spirit of sick person), ṭako? hluŋtuk peŋoto ṭako? diŋle?
pela I was in the right frame of mind, but my assisting spirit was not good.
khe? ma diŋ nn. jumping over spirit
kham.par? diŋ nn. spirit of territory, hunting area
cyo.lan? diŋ nn. spirit causing shaman to break through earth
toy.ma diŋ nn. circling spirit
prih.ma. diŋ nn. spirit of trance
bhuy.ma. diŋ nn. covering spirit (hiding shaman with cloud)
yoy.ma. diŋ nn. spirit extracting spirit of sick person
was.ma. diŋ nn. splashing and cleansing spirit
syol.ma. diŋ nn. guiding spirit
-diŋ nb. place (gen.), spirit associated with that place
mraŋh. diŋ n. echo place, spirit of this place
diŋ- va. be less (usu. used with Negative); syn. dhin-
That is in no way small, it is bigger than this.
diŋ. diŋ.ro n. place (esp. hilltop) lit by setting sun; part. syn. søy. diŋ.ro
diŋdiŋro? a nyam he? a saydiŋro
nyam panna? The place struck by the setting sun decreases, the place struck by the rising sun spreads out.
diŋ.dha. ni n. spirits, gods (gen.)
?i bira thonhpay na?la diŋdhanisay
hlak?o kura ho The weapon does not exist in the real world, it is only spoken about by the spirits.
diŋ.dhal? n. spirits (as a group), called on in trance
dyaŋta gaŋnani It is not our (Chepang) spirits, but gods from Nepal that they keep.
diŋ.dhyut nt. time when spirits were visible, former time
?i diŋdhyutko? manta He was a man of former times.
diŋh- va. be closely or tightly woven, without gaps; syn. gemh-
din nt. day (as period) (<N din)
dinh- vt. touch
?i ṭoŋsayko? pam dinhe?ci Don't touch my right side.
dip- vi. be in habit, have desire to do regularly (esp. eating at a certain house), have no qualms about this; be domesticated (animal)
ṭako? ca?kama ?ana dipna? battaŋ?
My daughter-in-law eats with me regularly.
dip.?a n. spirit, curse of spirit - causes sickness; part. syn. kar.?a, dhup.?a (see also bi nal?)
dip.?an? n. habitual skills?
dili bili onom. red flames
hme? dilima bili jügaḥ chawdyaw
pihtimatag? lānhnaw The fire swept up in red flames.
dis- vt. lay or put side by side (e.g. sticks in doorway), stack properly, neatly (corn); put new bamboo strip in mat
mākay disnu Stack the corn neatly.
diḥ- vi. perch, settle (on), alight, stick in (arrow); syn. tek-
dihi.cu? n. plant (sp.), thorn, with white star-like flower, edible fruit
du- va. be red, appear red
The clouds are reddened. The monkey was badly hurt. The next day the sore is red and bleeding. He is slow to grow. Going on, he arrived just at sunset. There was just a small spark of fire left. There was only blood staining...

black with yellow stripes

du.dhyat.sij? n. tree (sp.), with small white flowers
du.na n. leaf plate (<N)
du.pli n. ant (sp.), very small, biting, reddish-brown

ne?.mat du.pli n. ant (sp.), very small, biting

saw.la? du.pli n. ant (sp.), very small, biting
du.ba n. grass (sp.), Couch (<N dubo)
du.ma jhal.yak onom. resplendent red
du.mu.ruŋ.maa n. beast (myth.), connected with the bansi tree and shaman’s drum; part. syn. li.mu.ruŋ.syaa? (see also li.dhay?.pa)
du.ru.ru onomp. falling of water (in waterfall)

Water tumbles down at the ?indar?i falls.
du.laŋ.yaa n. insect (sp.), fly, Bluebottle
dulaŋyaŋ?i pe?naw The blowfly lays maggots.
du.li n. tortoise (small)
khamruk khamruktaa duli wahti mu?otaŋ??a The tortoise came waddling along.
du.luŋ? n. ridge, spur of range (not too steep); part. syn. do.la
du.wa.ra.ni nt. sunset, sunrise (reddening sky)
du.sa? n. soil (sp.), red earth
du.sa?.to nn. clan ancestor (sp.)
du.sa?.raŋ.may? n. clan (sp.), Red-earth clan
du.syo.panja adjn. red sky, clouds
du.hik.waa? n. bird (sp.), Scarlet Minabet (male); part. syn. yar.wa.lu
du.huy.luk onom. small spark of fire

hme? duhuyukta mu?aa There was just a small spark of fire left.
du.he.re.re onom. red sky, sunset
duherere nyamhaŋ? her? nyamhaŋ?
At the time of sunset, of the disappearing sun.

nyampa dyuheretataŋ syaw?a The sun became red.

duk- va. be difficult (<N dukha)

duk.ha n. trouble, sorrow (<N)

duŋ nl. inside (esp. of dwelling)

kim duŋhaus? mu?a He remained inside the house.

duŋ n. shoot, sprout (growing)

pas.ko? duŋ n. shoot of tuber (sp.)
ge.ruay.duŋ n. clump of grass (sp.)

-duŋ nb. Honorific - indicating honoured head, founder of clan


to.duŋ.(ra.ja) nn. mythical hero of many stories

duŋ- vi. sprout, grow (esp. plant)

?ow? co?ko? cin?say mesaga duŋti mu?a A bamboo shoot was growing beside the child.

cjur.mu duŋ- vi. arise (jealously)

duŋ.ku.ca n. base of tail (from which it sprouts)

duŋ.kut.win? n. bat (sp.), small (10cm. long), black and white

duŋ.nar?, wa n. bird (sp.), blackbird-sized, black, ground-feeding (insects), of the highlands

duŋ?- vt1. clear passage, sniff (as with cold);
   ant. das-
   neh duŋ?- vt. clear passage, sniff (as with cold)

duŋ?- vt2. push to centre (esp. wood in fire);
   part. syn. tus-, doŋho-; ant. dyar-
   hme? duŋ??u Stoke up the fire.

duŋ- vt. cause to run from bottom of container (fluid), tip out remnant; part. syn.
   tugg-
   khudu duŋthi dumtaŋi gam?u Collect the honey from the bottom (of the container).

duŋh.na.ri adjn. small female child;
   part. syn. dum.hu.ri

duŋh.nyam nn. west, place of setting sun;
   syn. blak.nyam

mawakja? dahnyamsay duŋhnyamtatŋ

payhna? The geese return from east to the west.

duŋh.nyam.may? mn. people living to the west

dut n. milk, breast, white fluid (<N duňh)

yat thawhaŋ? dut jaŋhsa Making the white fluid in one place.

dut.ban n. plant (sp.), a weed

dut.say? n. nipple

dut.say?, pan n. lactation tubes; syn. pan.la

dun- va. be thick (of layer)


Where the soil is thin and where it is thick...

dun.diba baŋa n. whitlow

dun.hu.ri adjn. dwarf (f.); part. syn.

duńh.na.ri

dun? n. residue of first pounding (the unhuskable grains)


dunh- va. be dense, closely spaced

dup- vt. fit on or around, add to body (as ornaments, shoes)

sayk dup- vi. grow outwards (tusk, tooth of pig, dog)

dup.lik n. grass (sp.), Widow’s Tears - extract from beaten root used for treating burning urine

dum n. gourd


dyur dyur?titatŋ? ka?akan The father, on the other hand, spat into the gourd.

yaw.si.dum n. gourd (sp.), marrow-like

dum- vi. collect in puddles (fluid); collect, congregate in one place (people) (ext.)

dum- vt. chop off (B); syn. gryan?- paldum. dum. (mus) n. cloud, thick overcast
dum. dum. ro n. plant (sp.), shrub or tree with red flowers
dum. bu. ri n. tree (sp.), Ficus glomerata; syn. dhum. bu. li
dum. yoq. kli? n. rectum
dum. ru? n. tree (sp.), an Acacia, bark used as fish poison
dum. han n. pool, pit

dum. hay- va. be supply, store (of things)
je?ga gah?o kim je?ga dumha yna? In a food-conserving house there is a supply of food.
dum. sa. ga n. plant (sp.), vegetable
dum. durn. onom. sound of digging
duy. la n. insect (sp.), Dragonfly
duyag adv. solid right through, not hollow, small but heavy (load)
duyag. ruyn. n. bamboo, solid type
dur. gan n. gift for bride’s family, given at the time of return to the bride’s parents house three days after marriage, a confirmation of the ceremony? (<N duran)
tenko? panra dinha? pheri durgan wan?nu In a fortnight from now, again bring the gift.
dur. ji. (kan. da. be. la) m. spirit ancestor of bats (ch.); syn. na?. cu. kan. da. be. la
dyah dur jibelako? co? na? cubelako?
co? laykna? yado Now the children of the bat ancestors may come around.
dur. ji. be. la n. insect (sp.), moth, large yellow
dulu?- vi. walk along balancing (esp. on a leaning tree trunk or a branch)
dus- vt. push away, shove; syn. dhus-
duh- vt. butt, gore with horns, knock with head

de- vt. lay or fit stones (for wall), build up wall
ban?kheko? kim hale? deti lan?na? A stone house first has the walls built up.
de. ka. la. k n. basket (sp.), of closely woven bamboo, flask-shaped, for carrying fish
de. nyag. ga onom. upright, pointed ears (like bat)
dha?nakacawin? no denya?ga neh
cacada? The dha?nakacabat has upright pointed ears and a turned up nose.
de. ba. ri. ti? n. enemy, rival shaman (ch.); syn. ?a. syur. ?i
de. be. lyo onom. full up
debelyato dut temhti bli?na? He fills it right up with milk.
de. ri. ju. y n. insect (sp.), a cicada, calls with strong, musical note at night in August-September
de. ri. say? n. plant (sp.), vine with edible seed
de. si goy? n. plant (sp.), Choko (<N desi foreign + goy?)
de. si mu. ja n. plant (sp.), burr
den- vt. make into neat bundle, keep orderly, keep in line; recite, go over names of spirits (to call, chase) (ext.)
peto jher?o si? den?i Laying the good firewood carefully...
na. li?i de?n- vt. recite ancestors’ names
den. ?i nt. about now, soon; syn. da. gi,
den. ?e
mes ?i dhumbi bli?sa bo?to khe?to
den?i ?ane hlikkha Before this basket was about full, now it is half empty.
den. ?e nt. about now, soon; syn. da. gi,
den. ?i
den?i va. be scorched, burnt (clothes, pot)
dehn- vt. put on tongue, taste with tongue (when cooking)
kyan? de?nti yan?sa The curry must be
tasted with the tongue.

dep- vt. set aside, put out of way

depthi gam?o cis dinhsa syawla Things that are set aside should not be touched.
dem- vt. exterminate, wipe out, eliminate (game, food supply); part. syn. gram?-

(see also grap-)

banduk lat?o manta?i k?o?syा? kay?

yat?ayjiyo? dem?akani Gun-carrying men exterminate deer down to the last one.
demh adjn. level measure, equal measure, load

?ow? mana demh cuy muna? That is a level measure of grain.
yat demh do??alaj? I got a fair load.
der- vt. begin use of, touch, remove, interfere with (esp. stored goods); part. syn. dor-
der.i La?i gamia? deret?e?nanay I have put this away, don’t touch it!
der.hlem? onom. full up (liquid); syn. dyam
dut phamhan? gle?tak?ak derhlem?t?
demh syawti mu?a Milk having been let down into the container, it was brimful.
del?- va. be effective (curse, blessing); be just above horizon (sun)
pe?o kura no?ti to?o nañkay?
tone??alaj? ?ow? g?lama le brehla
nañkay? del?ile?na? What I have said to you is right, my words never mislead, it will come to pass for you.
yam yahti yarti jyal?a nyam del??a

The sun is yellowing and going down, it has just about set.
deh- va. be eligible (as marriage partner);

part. syn. geh-, jyo-

-do fn. Uncertainty

je?sa tuñsa do?lo yado It is not possible to eat and drink perhaps?

-do(?n) nb. side, direction, place (or time) of specific sort

nañko? we?do krut yosa Look at your left hand.
lon.do? nl. behind, later time
do- vt. point to, indicate

ña?i doychum??i doañ? I point with my index finger.
doa.?a n. edges, (four) corners (esp. of world), horizons
car do?as?wañ?akay They came from the four corners of the earth.
do.kam n. one assigned a task
do.ga.lo? n. leaf of wild banana, with central stalk removed; syn. syar.lo?
do.gan.ci adjn. stocky person
do.ca n. clothes of spirit (diñ) - made of stone?
do.pa n. clan; syn. do.pal?
do.pañ n. place (esp. place of origin of clan)
ri?.do.pañ n. place of spirits of dead
do.pañ.pa/ma mn. spirits of place of origin, original ancestors
do.pal? n. name (esp. of clan); syn. do pa

do.brayh n. forefinger; syn. doychum?
do.ra n. edge of cloth, hem
do.ra.la n. rope along bottom of net
do.ray?- va. be ready (esp. dry), be suitable (to pick, burn, use for seed)
doray??aktiko hme? hlokna? After (the field) is dry enough, it is burnt off.
do.la n. ridge, spur (steeply sloping);

part. syn. du.luñ?
do.la.thas mn. clan (sp.)
do.li mn. place of spirits
diñ.do.li mn. place of spirits
ri?.do.li mn. place of spirits of dead
ri?dolissay dyah ?oñhti hloksa Now the place of the dead is to be opened and (the spirit) sent from there.
do.li.yo? n. part of rice stalk from which flowers emerge, source of flowers
do.li.sin? n. wood projecting out over spirit world - a dead person’s spirit walks on it
and is tipped off by shaman
do?- vi. be available, come to get, have (child)
nis pəyka? goyco? co? do??akacə The couple had a son.
cən?khepay hletsə do??akla The crab did not get (a chance) to dodge it.
dok n. evil spirit (<N dokh(alo)?)
?i co?kay? dok waysa pərənə? dok lagəti muna? This child needs an evil spirit exorcised, it is affected by it.
dok- vt. lay claim to, designate as someone’s; part. syn. dik-
ŋako? to ɡa?i doknaŋ? I will point out my father-in-law.
don- vai. go forward, go in right direction; be true, correct (ext.); see correctly (shaman in trance) (ch.); ant. sor?-
?i siŋ? donŋəsəyə? cuṁti qəm?u Keep holding the stick by the right end.
?ow?pəy donŋ dyumcyədən khe?to He was right at the last.
?o?nis?i donŋ hsəsə kəjətən?culu The two could not really cut around (the tree).
donŋ.ko.re? n. drumstick, made of cane
donŋ.ko.la n. midrib, stalk of leaf
donŋ.lak.khuy n. insect (sp.), a shieldbug found on the lak vine that exudes sap
donŋ.win? n. bat (sp.), medium-sized, grey, Flying Fox
donŋ.si adv. truly
?e donŋsi ɡay Is it truly?
donŋ syo? n. basket (sp.) with handle, woven of bamboo strips
donŋ.hal n. root part (where it enters tuber); syn. goy?.
donŋ?- vi. end, cease (period of time, spell of weather, speech)
doh ha? donŋ?ti ʒane When will (the sickness) go away?
kura donŋ?- vi. cease speaking
mus donŋ?- vi. go away (heavy cloud)
donŋh- vt. poke right in (eye), impale; (met.) speak boldly, bluntly; part. syn. cewh-
cyəwh-
donŋho- vt. keep sticks poked into centre (of fire); part. syn. tus-, duŋ?--; ant. dyar-
dot- vt. try out, test for fit (clothes, shoes, key, etc.), try shaman for cure
hluŋ dot- vi. try all shamans
(unsuccesfully)
dot- vai. lose speech ability, be unable to speak properly
dot- vi. rise, come up (sun); part. syn. lanb-
don- va. overcome illness, improve; part. syn. dyan-, dyon-
?ow? manta yohkoʔsəy ten balə donʔa That man has improved today, more than yesterday.
donŋ.dil n. edge of flat surface
riʔ donŋ.dil n. edge of world of dead
donŋ.he nn. brink, edge of cliff place below which sun sinks
nyam donŋʔeʔaŋ? nelʔtiʔələʔaʔa? (The sun) sinks below the horizon.
don n. leg, foot; syn. la
nyam.koʔ dom n. rays of sun
mat.koʔ dom n. stalk of leaf
lon.don n. hindleg
hŋə.dom n. foreleg
don.cok n. hoof
don.pak n. sole of foot
don.brəʔh n. toe
don.so.θa n. foot (ch.)
dom.so.θaʔama dhoʔsəyla Her foot also is neat.
dom.so.θaʔama dhoʔsəyla Her foot also is neat.
donŋ.so.θaʔama dhoʔsəyla Her foot also is neat.
dom.so.θaʔama dhoʔsəyla Her foot also is neat.
dom.θraŋ.ki adjn. small-limbed person
doy.chum? n. index finger; syn. do.brəʔh
doyŋ?- va. be dry and light (wood, corn, dead plant)
doyŋʔo məkəy biyakəyʔə penaʔ Light and dry corn is good for seed.
dor- vt. begin use of, touch, interfere with; part. syn. der-
dorh- vt. tap, peck at wood (bird); part. syn.
dyorh-
dolo.yoŋ? onom. tipped slightly down (scales)
dol.kaw?- vt. take around (food to guests), hand out, set before
dol? n. insect (sp.), borer, esp. Longicorn, with large edible grub
tenewa??i le?i dol? tyutsa ci??o The woodpecker knows how to extract grubs with its tongue.
kiri?, dol? n. insect (sp.), small borer
dolh- vt. burn with fire
paŋkhe ?aba hme? dolhti dahti waŋ?a The younger brother then came to burn it up.
doh pn. Interrogative or Indefinite Impersonal Pronoun; what, something (hypothetical)
ʔahay doh tyaŋna? ti Oh, what is answering?
doh hay?ti pheʔceʔnaŋ Why might I leave you? (lit. What doing might I leave you?)
doh- vi. do unspecified but necessary or understood action
tiʔlam jesti dohti khayʔakacu The two completed washing and whatever (necessary).
doh.nam.(din) nt. time (indefinite), whatever time
doh.laŋ? pn. Impersonal Unspecified Pronoun, something (unspecified)
kamʔtan dohlaŋʔ rayʔti jyaʔa Something went noisily away below.
doh.lim fn. Uncertainty; maybe, perhaps; syn. (ya).do
maʔ dohlim Yes, perhaps.
dyawʔ.ʔang.(coʔ?) n. non-shaman, non-officiant, lay-person (ch.); syn. mu.la.(coʔ?), mu.ʔraŋ.(coʔ?)
dyawʔ.ʔang.si adjn. person without issue, old, impotent, unmarried person
dyawʔ.kal? n. bird (sp.), Red-vented Bulbul (ch.); part. syn. gaλ.θyay
dyawʔ.ta n. god, spirit (gen.) (<N dew.ta)
dyak- vi. stick to, adhere to surface (mud on wall, etc.)
dyaŋ- va. be near, close
dyaŋkayto kim naʔmaʔlo There were no nearby houses.
ʔowʔkaʔhaŋ? dyaŋto manta naʔmaʔlo There was no one nearby him.
dyaŋʔ.ʔay? n. young woman; ant. law.ʔay?
dyan- vi. start to heal or go back to original state (wound, sore, sickness); part. syn. don-, dyon- (see also tyawh-, thon-)
dyan.ɗay.ʔaŋ n. prickling sensation, pins and needles
dyan.ɗya- vr. be numb, prickling from pressure on nerve
dyan.ʔa onom. stretching (gum)
dyanya dyanyaṭa ʔat dhenkəʔaktiko After stretching out the gum...
dyanʔ- vt. return thing, turn something back
ʔamh dyanʔti payklaŋ daknaʔtahsə They deliver the food to them in repayment.
cuʔʔi lankaʔ? dyanʔʔaw The demon is turned back with thorns.
dyanh- vi. return, turn back (other than to home or sleeping place)
parʔkuyʔi mayʔtan dyanhti jeʔnili Wild dogs do not return to the kill to eat.
hlug dyanh- vi. change mind
dyanh- vi. good (B); syn. pe-
dyam onom. full; syn. der.ʔlem?
ʔi ḡaŋ dyamta jhyuyto suʔi pəysa
kasa khayna? Who can fill up this hole with money?
dyar- vt. spread out, remove from centre (hot coals), clear ash from hot coals; *ant. tus-, dun?-*, doño-
dyarh- vt. discomfit, produce sudden discomfort, pain or jarring (e.g. stone in food, object in eye); be a bother (met.); *part. syn. cay?-* (see also caw?-
ŋako? mikhɑŋ? mulam ɳɑkɑy?
dyarhna?taŋ? Let him get out of my sight, he bothers me.
dyalh- va. be blunt, worn (edge of tool); *part. syn. dyulh-* (see also ghalh-)
dyaw?- vt. dig (with instrument, esp. a digging stick)
dyawh- va. be plentiful (in given location - fish, small creatures), be swarming; *part. syn. cha-, bamh-
ʔo?haŋ? min? ?ana dyawhna? There flying ants are very plentiful.
dyas- vi. fall off (animate thing)
manta warɑsɑy dyasti sina? A person falling from a cliff will die.
dyah nt. now, from now
lɔw dyah ?a?li Right, let’s go now.
dyah.may? nt. this evening, evening of specific day
dyahmɑy? ramh?a ti? wana? Early this evening, rain will fall.
dyu.ryu.ryu onom. be twisted together (vines); *part. syn. dhya.ryu.ryu,
hu.ru.ru
dyuŋ?- vr. feel worried or disturbed
hlʊŋ dyuŋ?- vr. feel worried or disturbed ɳɑkɑy? hlʊŋ dyuŋ?tɑk?ɑlaŋ? He made me feel disturbed.
dyut n. insect (sp.), banana borer
dyut- vt. track spoor, trail, follow yam root in soil; copy; *syn. dyul-
dyun- va. be well fleshed, muscular, thick-skinned; *ant. greg-
ŋa greg?o syaŋgala dyungi wɑŋgala l cannot get over this thinness and put on weight.
dyun?.(siŋ?) n. backlog, keeping-log of fire, firebrand
dyun?.hme? n. burning backlog
-dyun nb. end, termination
dyum- va. terminate, reach end (root, vine, sky at horizon, story, etc.)
dyahpɑi?i wɑnʔ?yɑm?ɑ Now this story is ended.
phelbaŋ dyum?ohɑŋ? a place where the sky ends (i.e. the horizon)
hlʊŋ dyum- vr. be resigned
dyum.cya.din n. end (of line, etc.)
ʔowʔay dɔŋ dyumɛyaŋ kheʔto He was right at the last.
dyum.rip n. floating ribs
dyum?- vi. free, at ease (after completing work)
ris dyum?- vi. die down (anger)
hlʊŋ dyum?- va. be at ease (mind)
hlʊŋhaŋʔte? dyumʔteʔnaʔya Is your mind at ease?
dyum?.ray? n. pastime, occupation to fill in time
dyur n. spittle, saliva
dyur?- vt. spit
ʔapakheʔitaŋ? ʔowʔ dumhɑŋʔ dyur
dyumʔitaŋ? kaʔakɑn The father then spat into the gourd.
dyul- vt. follow trail, spoor, vine or root; *syn. dyut-
low ŋa ?alnɑŋ? nis na?caʔkɑy? dyulti
Right, I will go, following the two sisters.

dyulh- va. be blunt, worn (edge of tool);
   part. syn. dyalh- (see also ghalm-)

dyus n. pimple, acne

dyo pn. that (B); syn. (see ?ow?, etc.)

dyok- va. finish (not necessarily completely),
   come to end; part. syn. gryap- (see also
   grap-, gram?-, dap-)

?aka? je?guligma dyokkhe??a My
   food also is nearly finished.

hlug dyok- vr. be apathetic, uninterested
   in anything

dyot- vi. protrude, poke out (tongue)

dyot- vr. cause to reach one’s limits

   kam j?ndhay dyot?atan? I have come
   to an end with doing this work.

dyon- vai. begin to return to original state,
   partly heal (wound), cool off (anger);
   part. syn. don-, dyan- (see also kyumh,-
   tyawh-, thon-)

hlu? dyon- va. have heart pain, angina

hlu?.tuk dyon- vi. subside (anger)

dyop- vi. adhere, cling, stick to; part. syn.

grop-

?anatan? min?ko? pap dyoptaka The
   ants’ wings are to be stuck to the gum.

   cling to the trees.

dyop.?a.na? n. fish (sp.), clings to rocks with
   sucker, Pseudocheineis sulcatus (or a
   Glyptothorax species?) syn.

ba?hiyo.be.?na?

dyoy- vt. claw out (with claws, fingers), claw
   flesh; part. syn. ?oy?-?, ?oyh-

dyoy?- va. be of hard texture (food), not be
   floury (tuber)

dyor n. cheek; syn. ger, gyor, gwer

dyorh- vt. peck at (birds), chop at; part. syn.
   dorh-

   gidhoa??i dyorh?uto saykle?
   way?athay The vulture had pecked (him),
   and its beak was damaged.

drap- va. be astringent (WD); syn. kat-

drun- vi. go out (WD); part. syn. glyu?-h

dha.k?r?goy? n. tuber (sp.), wild variety,
   poor eating - used as bait

dha.kal p?khal adjn. trouble, harm, pushing
   around

   He is not to be pushed around.

-dha.ni nb. group (non-human)

tokan??i say??o juydhani no?je?na?
   The insects that our grandfathers heard are
   calling.

dha?- vai. ripen all at one time, be plentiful
   (ripe fruit)

tENCHY?NOKSAY? DHA?TI MUNA?
   Nowadays the koksay? fruit are all ripe.

dha?ka.maka onom. brightening; syn.

jha?ka.maka

dha?n- vi. arrive at bottom, descend, settle;
   part. syn. glyu?-h; ant. hlat-

   Stuck food goes down with drinking water.

hlu? dh?n- vr. become content, be settled
   in mind, be ready


dh?n?a After getting a child her mind
   was settled.

dha?qh n. effort, exertion

   with effort.

dhan.cu.wa? n. bird (sp.), a warbler

dhan.ro n. plant (sp.), with orange, marigold-
   like flower

dham nyas- vi. agree (by saying ma?),
   indicate assent

-dha?/fn. Durative, Simultaneous or

   Continuous Action (Tertiary Verb - action
   simultaneous with that of main verb);
   while, during

pu?i hme?glyumsay phol dhaypay
   tyutdhaypay je?dhaytaj?a mun?
   The older brother was pushing aside the
   ashes and taking it out, opening and eating
   it.
mom ?en?malo say?dhay mu?a The younger sister was not sleeping, (but) listening.

dhay- vt. concentrate, look hard (esp. when aiming), be watchful, alert
law ga?taŋlo payhti muna? peto dhaynu da Where is it returning to?
Watch carefully!
dhay?- vt. accept girl for marriage to son, betroth
dhay.ma n. sky mother?
Returning the child’s spirit to its sky mother.
dhār- vt. shake, vibrate (esp. post), flush from cover (game, fish); attempt to extract debt (met.)
yatjyo? manta?i dharti hloknaw lJa? One man flushed out the fish.
dhār.kun? n. main posts of house (<N?); syn. dhu.ri
?ow? nisjyaŋ mul dhārkun? the two main posts
dhāl n. shield
diŋ. dhāl n. shield (of spirit)
dhāla?- vt. shake (continually)
dhāl?- vt. measure required amount, do in sufficient quantity
dhaw.say? n. fruit (sp.), edible, of dhaw.si
dhaw.si n. tree (sp.) - sap used for gum and for treating sores, Artocarpus lakucha
dha- vt. cast evil eye on someone, see and affect (evil spirit - esp. someone eating); part. syn. cur- (see also sayk-)
ñaŋkay? kimlan?ite? dha?a The evil spirit of the house has attacked you.
dha.kaŋ n. basket (sp.), back carrying kind (<N Dhaŋkā)
dha.kaŋ.goŋ? n. plant (sp.), tuber, poor eating, used as bait, wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata
dha.ɡu.wa? n. bird (sp.), an owl, Spotted Owlet?
dha.ne ku.sa nn. ancestor (sp.), son of Nip.kan?
dha.ne.to ancestor (sp.), son of Nip.kan?
dha.may? nn. evil spirits (f.), of jungle
dha.me nn. evil spirit, father of jungle spirits (<N dhāmi)
dha.rai n. water-shute, tap (<N)
dha.rap. baŋ n. trap (sp.), with large flat stone propped up; it falls on any bird eating the bait (<N dhārap + baŋ)
dha.laŋ n. bread (sp.), flat, circular cornbread
dhak. lam onom. flowering
-dhaŋ ft. Immediate Future, Near or Short Term Future (usually with reversal of situation expected); right now; yet, still (with Negative); syn -dhaŋh
law dayhdaŋña Right, speak up now.
nyam?a jyaldaŋña mu?ana? The sun has not yet set, it remains.
dhaŋ nyas- vt. agree with
dhaŋ- vt. indicate presence or arrival (by cough, knock, etc.), call at first light (rooster)
dhaŋ.kə.ca n. bat (sp.), Great Eastern Horseshoe Bat, 10cm. long, black, with large ears and nose turned up, fly-eating, sleeps in caves
dhaŋ. saŋ?. kon n. bird (sp.), ground-feeding, with crest, Hoopoe; syn. panh. cyu.lin
dhat- vil. bark warning (Langur monkey); roar, crackle (fierce fire)
hugugu hme? pay dhattitan? lanhti
With a roar the fire came up (the field).

dhat- vi2. bleed from nose

dhan- va. be sufficient (usu. with Negative)


dhanh n. dust, ash, finely divided rubbish

dhapa?- vi. cite example, teach by example, allegory


c?kay? syansa Using another child as an example one should teach one’s own child.

dham.p?a n. digging stick (wooden); penis (euph.); syn. chyu?.ci.li?; part. syn. hur

dhay.la n. plant (sp.), a Jack-in-the-Pulpit, with stalk of red fruit sprouting from ground, second stage of tyukha?n?; syn.
ni??.hom.ro

dhar.?e? nak- va. have ability to call up rain


c?kay? syansa Using another child as an example one should teach one’s own child.

dhara?e? sa?q.k?a nn. spirit causing woman to have evil eye; syn. dap.?a?q sa?q.k?,

dhar.?e?.lan

dhar.?e?.(ma/pa) nn. spirits (ancestral)

dhar.?e?.lan nn. spirit causing woman to have evil eye; syn. dap.?a?q sa?q.k?,

dhar.?e? sa?q.k, -dhar. na fn. Means; through, by means of action of verb root

?akay? todharna dohte? do?na? By talking to me what will you get?


(-)dhal? n. group of spirits (respectful term?); part. syn. -dal?


?ow?ko? nay dhaw???o ban? ?ile??a ba This is her clothes-washing stone.

-dhi? fn. Delimiter (of Initial point? - spatial or temporal); syn. -dhe?

?a?i yo?adhi? cumna? Whenever I begin to see it I will seize it.

nyam dahcyuk(dhi?) wa?ca? When the sun appears a little I will come.

-dhi?- va. be lesser (usu. with Negative); syn.
di?

?ow?say ?i dhi?la This is larger than that (lit. not less than).


-dhi? n. vt. like, be happy with; syn. chyu?; part. syn. (see krip-,


-dhi? n. vt. put two loads together


-dhi? n.vt. hold, grab; syn. cum-

dhipi?- vt. block gap, close house; syn. rak-

dhu.?a n. crops, plants sent from underworld (ch.); syn. dho.?a

dhu.kur.wa? n. bird (sp.), dove (<N Dhukur)

dhu.muk onom. completely (satisfied, of appetite); part. syn. dho.may-, dho.muk-

dhumukta kosna? His hunger is completely satisfied.

-dhu.r?i n. main post (<N); syn. dhar.kun?

-dhu.r?i n. main post (<N); syn. dhar.kun?

-dhu.?i n. crops, plants sent from underworld (ch.); syn. dho.?a

-dhu.?i say ?i dhi?a? dh?i dhi? This is much much larger.

-dhu.?i say ?i dhi?a? dh?i dhi? This is much much larger.

-dhu.?i say ?i dhi?a? dh?i dhi? This is much much larger.

-dhu.?i say ?i dhi?a? dh?i dhi? This is much much larger.
Without something repeatedly spoken it is not learnt.

dhu? .si n. tree (sp.), leaves used as tobacco, sap for itches, *Maesa macrophylla*?

dhuk- vt. cause nausea or appetite loss, poison; syn. chay-

hluŋ dhuk- va. be nauseated
dhukmu?! dhuknaw Toadstools poison (people).

dhuk .mu n. fungus (sp.), a poisonous toadstool

dhuk .muk onom. anxiously, worriedly

?apakhetan? dhukmuk hluŋ hmər?a
The father was very anxious.

dhuŋ n. container (sp.), pot-shaped storage basket made from large leaves (*maklo?*, *brotsilo?*) by pinning with the stalks; wasp nest (made of leaves); person who is a source of stories, storyteller (ext.)
dhun- vt. knock out contents, dust or rubbish from container by holding upside down and bumping
ci???o mantakhe?itana? ?ow?
gabhu?a dhuŋti A person who knows, bumps the container...

e? dhuŋ- vt. give birth (polite)

-dhuŋ .ki.ro n. tree (sp.), small, flowering, root used for fever, heart-pain

dhup.??a nn. evil spirit responsible for seizing sick person; part. syn. kar.??a, dip.??a (see also bi.nal?)

binal? dhup?ate? pawhte?takkān An evil spirit has caused your affliction.

-dhum.bi n. basket (sp.), large bottle-shaped fish basket, woven from bamboo

-dhum .bu.li n. tree (sp.), a fig, *Ficus glomerata*; syn. *dum .bu .ri*

dhuy- va. be unclear, muddy (water, etc.); discredit someone (met.); part. syn.
dhuyt-. ant. jhel-
ti? dhuytaklam Don’t muddy the water.

You will give us two (parents) a bad name.

dhur- vt. promise sacrifice (by showing it), show as earnest; part. syn. nəŋ-

?ia?i dhurti gam?o wa? ten tatti jhyasa

khe?to The bird that I promised must be killed today, along with drumbeating.

dhur? n. insect (sp.), borer

dhur .dhor onom. thumping

dhus- vt. push, shove object; part. syn. dus-

raŋ dhus- vt. weed large amount

ri? dhus- vt. thrust spirit of dead person into place of spirits

dhe.ki n. grain husking and pounding machine, foot operated (<N Dheki)

dhe?- va. be familiar with, experience, know from own experience, assume others are the same as oneself

Knowing what it is like myself I feel sorry for you.

lon?esay thalaw?pa syawtokhaŋ? lay?

-dhe?tite? ci?te?cw Later, when you are older, you may know for yourself.

-dheŋ .jn. Delimiter (spatial or temporal); syn.

-dheŋ

dheŋ- va. be straight

dheŋ .ka- vt. stretch, spread out (esp. gum from pot)

dyanya dyanyata ŋat dheŋka?aktiko
After stretching the gum...

-dhepe?- va. lose elasticity or springiness, be weak (bow, etc.); part. syn. dhyon-

dhew- va. have less, decrease (crops), weaken (sick person); syn. dhyaw-

teŋsay nek makay dhev?alaŋ? This year I have less corn than last.

-dhew .lek- va. be weak (of legs, body)

-dhew- va. be (slightly) crooked, deviate slightly from straight, sag (rope, etc.)
luy? dhev?to musa syawla For a bow to be slightly crooked is bad.
dhes- va. see clearly, sight clearly when aiming, have a clear view of
?ow?ta bhelhma?ta dhesto ?apsa parana? It is necessary to have a clear
sight like this to shoot without (the arrow) being turned aside.

krut dhes- va. be accurate (of aim)
?ow? manta ?ana krut dhesna?
That man is very accurate of aim.
dho- vi. prod hole with stick, test depth;
part. syn. dhor-
ruyn tyuyhtole? dhoñohto kam?tañ
dhoti hloknito Bringing the tip of the
bamboo to the ground, they prodded down below.
dho-.a n. crops, plants (originally sent from
underworld) (ch.); syn. dhu.?a
dho.ka n. door (<N Dhoka)
dho.may- va. have peace of mind, be cheered
after sorrow, be satisfied after hunger, etc.;
part. syn. dhu.muk, dho.muk-
hluñ dho.may- vr. have peace of mind, be
cheered, be satisfied
dho.muk- vr. have peace of mind, be cheered
after sorrow, be satisfied after hunger, etc.;
part. syn. dhu.muk, dho.may-
dho.ra.wa nn. place (sp.) or object in
underworld
dho? n. foot of spur, ridge
dho?,say.la onom. feathered (bird’s foot)
(ch.)
dho?,so.ya onom. fur, feathers of leg
dhoko?- vr. prop up (with stick), lean head on
hand

maysay? sig?ti dhoko?sa Bananas must
be propped up with a stick.
yukpay jelhkay? kresti ?eta hay?ti
dhoko?ti muna? The monkey was like
this, sadly holding his head.
dhok.ro n. basket (sp), back carrying (<N?)
dho?ko- vt. invert (pole, bamboo, etc.), bring
tip down to ground, touch the bottom (of
hole, water) with a stick
ruyn tyuyhtole? dhoñohto kam?tañ
dhoti hloknito Bringing the tip of the
bamboo down, they prodded down below.
dho?r.e n. container (sp.), small bamboo
(<N)
dho? n. frog (sp.), large water-living, edible;
syn. thon
dl aw dyah ?i dhon? hawsa Right, now
let’s catch frogs by torchlight.
dho?n.?um.ro n. plant (sp.), climber with
orange flower (like eggs), Porana
grandiflora?
dhono- vt. pound carefully (millet - to remove
rubbish)
dhono- vt. carry in waistband
pewa dhomhti latnani They carry their
valuables around their waists.
dhoyn(o)?- va. twist (to left - path, stream,
etc.); part. syn. kloyn(o)?-; ant.
noyn(o)?-
?ile? kloyn??oma dhoyyn??o kra?
bhendiko? lyam This path twists and
turns like that of white ants.
dhor- vt. poke in hole (with finger, stick,
etc.); part. syn. dho-
dhoro.wa n. shute of halved bamboo (<N
dhotryau hollow)
dhor- vi. strike, bump against (falling,
sliding objects, water)
ghatak? bañ ti? dhorhtaknani Water
is made to strike the millstone (wheel).
dhya.ryu.ryu onom. very large (twisting
vine); part. syn. dyu.ryu.ryu, hu.ru.ru

dhyak n. ridge side
dhyam?.sa? n. soil free from stones
dhya- va. be weak, diminished, less; syn.
dhew-
kam jañhsakay? dhyawsa syawla
Being weak is no good for working.
siri dhyaw- vi. cringe
hlug dhyaw- vr. be mortified, humiliated, unable to speak (because of guilt, fear)
yuk balaco? hlug dhyaw? The monkey was somewhat mortified.
dhya.kum onom. flinging open of door
blug dhyakum dhoka phol?akan With a bang a door was flung open.
dhya?- vt. shield oneself, deflect blow
siti?a tyakcau?ya gobha?a
dhya?cau?ya Shall I keep off the dew and shield it from the wetness?
dhyak- vt. stand on edge (esp. stone) out of the way, put or stand something aside
dhyan.gay onom. wide open (mouth or flower)
ti?ti?dhyanggayro dhyaggayta
hmoto ny? holhto ti? tyaknaw The mouth of the lily flower is open to receive rain water.
dhya?ryan? onom. wide aperture
dhya?n h. bank, fairly steep slope
gako? ran dya?hran My field is on a slope.
dhya?n- vai. lean back on (person), be back to back, rest at angle (stick, etc.)
krayuhti say?o say?lam dhyaUhti gle?na? Paired fruit are back to back when they fall.
dhyan.ya onom. dripping
dhyap n. hillside, cliff face; part. syn. glap
kimhaq? lokto ?aruko? dhyapsay The house is far off, on another hillside.
dhyam.lyak adjn. person with large thighs
dhyaya.dhyaya onom. hanging vine
dhyar- vi. growl (of panther)
dhyar?- va. be rough, hoarse (voice), be constricted (esp. throat by goitre)
dhyaw.nya n. tendon, large (of heel, knee)
dhyun- vt. lean or stand thing against (wall, etc.)

dhyun?h- vi. lean back on hands
dhyut- va. be muddied, cloudy (liquid);
part. syn. dhyu--; ant. jhel-
hlug dhyut- vr. bear grudge against
dhuyn?h- vt. put loads together; part. syn.
dhig-
dhyo.lyo ghyon.dyo onom. falling asleep (all)
dhyo?- vi. slacken (taut rope)
dhyoko.cya n. basket (sp.), round, woven, for storage or carrying
dhyog.kor? n. basket (sp.), fish basket, large, bottle-shaped, of woven bamboo
dhyo?n?- vi. pull in stomach and curve back (convex), curl up, cringe (as dog, with tail between its legs), doubled up with hunger, pain, etc.
pam dhyo?n?- vi. bent with hunger
dhyot n. sap, especially thick sap, gum
dhyon- va. lose spring or tautness (bow, drumskin, etc.); part. syn. dhepe?-
dhoy adv. slow person, easygoing (at work)
?i manta dhyoy This man is slow.
dhyoyo.to adv. deep (netbag)
dhyoyo.to onom. unclear (voice)
dhyol.(ja) n. mucus discharged before birth, thick sap of brot.si
dhyol.may? n. watery meat

N

-n(?) fn. Agent marker (Verbal) {-?u}
yam ?a?l??akanya ?a?l??ulu?ya Did he take the rice or not?
na fn. Alternative; or (Inclusive), as well (<N na neither...nor?); part. syn. na
That man may have drowned, he may have been carried away by the water.

Right, you all come inside.

He gives food.

The body dirt may defile us.

Hard yam stuck in my throat.

I have a thorn stuck in my foot (lit. In foot a thorn stuck in me).

Spittle sticks in his throat (omen of successful hunt).

He comes on the burial day.

On the following day be watching.

Transplanted millet stands upright.

Grimy, rough skin

Novice, inexperienced person (esp. in shaman’s work)

Hand over, leave work to others

of throat; part. syn. nar-

When eating, this hurts my throat.

These lips of the mouth...

His friend had crumpled his forehead (by hitting it).

Gum (of mouth)

Doing nothing, unoccupied

Tree (sp.), large, with blue flowers, bark used for rope

Bend or dent edge of blade (with striking stone, etc.); part. syn. nalh- (see also nyol-)

Bend or dent edge of blade (with striking stone, etc.); part. syn. nal?- (see also nyol-)

Festival (sp.), Chonam (<N?); syn. cho.nam

After that there is no more of the naw?angi festival.

The new leaves increase their growth. Transplanted millet stands upright.

Grimy, rough skin

Novice, inexperienced person (esp. in shaman’s work)

Following this, someone or other’s child will die.

Some or other of you will also be killed.
kam jaŋsha hawka? nana? He hands over the work to his younger brother.

na- vi2. sing (WD); syn. me-, res-

na.gar?.?i nn. place (cos.), to east

na.gar?.pa/ma nn. gods, spirits of east, ancestor creating spirits; syn. (see ?a.gar?.pa/ma)

na.gar?.ro n. plant (sp.), flower used in decoration of drum at Chonam festival

na.be? n1. genitals, scent pouch of animals (bear, civet, porcupine); syn. pi.du

n2. spirit (of human), involved in bonds of affection between husband and wife, parent and child - if not broken at death, the dead partner will try to take the living one with it.

?ow? way?o mantako? nabe?


The dead person’s spirit must not be kept (here), separating the dead one’s spirit, the live partner’s spirit alone must be kept here.

?aŋ.na.be? n. spirit (of human), involved in bonds of affection

ka?.na.be? n. spirit (of human), involved in bonds of affection

na.ɾa.kat n. roof timbers, main ones at edges?

na.re (ba.je) n. skill, sorcery
tember manta satsakay? ?anataŋ?

nare bajeko? na??o khe?to Tember had much skill in causing the death of people.
jhyate?la ta khe?ya ?uya nare bajeko

?uya kyumhti wayte?na? If you don’t drumbeat you will lose your skills.

na.la nn. place (cos.), the underworld; syn. ni.la

na.la.may? n. inhabitants of underworld - like humans, but with enlarged thyroids

na.liŋ? n. clan, kind, sort, lineage


na.ha excl. indeed, nevertheless, although;
syn. na.ho
doh naha həy What indeed!

?ihaŋ? doh waŋna? naha What indeed is coming here?

fn. Contra-expectancy; nevertheless, although; syn. na.ho
tojhuŋ?uto naha gya?ili Indeed he often told them, nevertheless they were unwilling.

na.hal? n. visible trail (of snail, aircraft, etc.)
nahal? ga?tag ?alna? Where does the trail go?

na.ho fn. Contra-expectancy; syn. na.ha

na? nk. older sister; syn. Pa.nya
dah?alaŋi bah sum na?cojle? We three sisters have arrived, uncle.

-na?. fn. non-Past Tense, non-Terminated Action; Temporary State (with Stative Verb); var. -na

?ow manta dyah waŋna? That person is coming now.
mulam site?na? Don’t stay, you will die.

?ow? muspay duna? Those clouds are red (at present).

fn2. be abundant (with prefixed noun)

?ihaŋ? baŋna? Here there are many stones.

na?- val. exist (of entity, in some location), be many, possess, produce offspring;
part. syn. khe?-, mu-


khudu na?sa khayŋala I could not get much honey.
Which is the older of these two sisters?

Let us spread nets and catch the bats.

She is about to give birth.

It was very sharp, like a knife.

I will always cherish (you).

To make this curry tasty garlic is put in.

If a bear picks up (a man’s) scent it will attack.

It is necessary to have a goat to make a request (for a loan).

fix horizontal timber (purlins) in roof or wall

lengthwise timber in roof or wall

be spiced, scented, pick up, be aware of scent or spice, waft (scent)

To make this curry tasty garlic is put in.

I will not give this daughter to you.

It is necessary to have a goat to make a request (for a loan).

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To make this curry tasty garlic is put in.

I will not give this daughter to you.
nay.mañh- vi. become pregnant again, without resumption of menstruation, unpredictable (birth date)
nay.ro n. menses; syn. (see ?añ.ray?, etc.)
layʔko? nayro waŋʔo kheʔjoto I had begun menstruating.
nay.ro.co? n. child of unexpected pregnancy;
syn. (see ku.nañ.co?, etc.)
nayk- vt. brush against, touch lightly (as against persons in crowd)
nayh n. grub (sp.), found in yams

narh- vI. exact retribution, revenge, punish for offence (spirit) - if a person strikes a snake, banana palm, certain rocks, or takes too many bee grubs or fish, a child may get sores
ŋakoʔ tumʔkoʔ silanʔ ?amaʔi
narahʔnʔayhi to raynay ‘The mother spirit of fish, bees, will punish us’, they fear.
ʔihaŋʔ roŋʔlis wannʔa to kheʔya
glotʔi narhʔo If sores come, then a tree-spirit has taken revenge, it is said.
nalh n. blackness, oily grime (from burning oil); syn. ŋalh

nawʔ- vi. receive news
pemalo kura nawatī waŋʔa Bad news is received.
naw.le.baŋ n. evil spirit; syn. ?aw.le.baŋ,
gaw.le.baŋ
gawlebaŋte? waycanəaw nawlebaŋte?
waycanəaw Don’t let the evil spirits attack you.
nasa- vi. be afflicted by curse (<N)
kim dahʔo ra səbay sitaŋʔaʔakay nasatī
With their return to the house, all died by a curse.
nah n1. insect (sp.), grub found in yam
nah n2. dark patch on cheek (usu. of pregnant woman)
ni pn. we; syn. ŋi
ni- vi. laugh, grin (WD); syn. ŋiʔ-, ni?-?
ʔowʔ hlitə nilanʔ waŋʔa It came grinning.
iʔarʔ n. curse, affliction; syn. ?a.nyʔal?, bi.nal?
i.khu.la n. fulfilled prediction
ni.ci pn. we two; syn. ŋi.ci, hi.ci
mes nici niscak hawʔo belahanʔ
Before, when we two were catching by torchlight...
ni.dalʔ n1. shaman, experienced person, religious officiant; ant. dyawʔ.ʔaŋ
ʔowʔ layʔ maŋʔti jhyaʔo nidalʔ
pandʔi ʔowʔ pawhraʔkayʔ? syansa An experienced shaman who drumbeats with his own vision must teach a novice.
nalʔleʔte? yohnəm din yonəm
ʔoghʔaŋʔ nidalʔikoʔ? madalʔikoʔ?
hiwayʔi hranhтеʔcanəaw Don’t let the former wisdom of the shaman’s and ancestors fall away.
ni.dalʔ n2. bean (sp.)
ni.la nn. place (cos.), in underworld; syn. na.la
ni.la ?a.ma nn. spirit (sp.), (f.), evil
ni.laŋ n. place (sp.) in underworld where evil spirit takes human spirit?; spirit of this place
ni.lay dhu.lay onom. with care
səbayʔi nilay dhułayta jaŋhsa kheʔto Each must build carefully.
i.hayʔ n. affliction, spell
ni.hayʔ- vt. afflict with chronic sickness;
part. syn. (see gru-)
ʔi manta dyah ʔaləpəy nihayʔtole?
jičnaʔ yado This person now is always afflicted with sickness.
iʔ- vi. grin, giggle, smile, laugh; syn. ŋiʔ-, ni-
nik- va. be cold and wet, clammy, chilly (object)
bhena dahəʔ ?amh nikʔa Husband has not arrived, the food is cold.
jikʔo manta domma niknaʔ krutma niknaʔ A sick person’s feet and hands are clammy.
nik- vt. kill by crushing with nails (esp. lice)
nik.tin.to ghay onom. cold
nik.nam nt. eight days ago; syn. nip.nam
nik.nyam nt. cool part of day
ramh?a niknyam payhjo nyamte?
khay julu Go home in the evening, the
cool part of the day, you two cannot stand
the (hot) sun.
nik.pu nt. eight years hence
nik.say nt. eight days hence
niŋ pn. you (plural)
-niŋ fn. Second Person Plural (Verbal -
Reflexive)
?ow?tok belahan? niŋ?i yoniŋsi At that
time look at it for yourselves.
niŋ- va. be effective, satisfactory, useful, good
(person), be digestible (food); part. syn.
jay-
will be satisfactory.
can effectively, purely (do it).
niŋ.ji pn. you two
niŋj?i doh tuŋna? ?ow?le?
bay?ce?nanjo Whatever you drink, that I
will give to you.
niŋ? n. poison (such as formerly used on
arrow tips)
nanŋko? niŋ??i ḡa siŋa? I will not die
with your poison.
niŋ?- vt. press down into, push into firmly,
sting, hand down; part. syn. niŋh- (see also
nya?-)
jabihŋ? niŋ?ti ka?u Push it firmly into
your netbag.
niŋ?.ryak n. insect (sp.), a cattle tick, lives on
the ryakhyak bush, bite causes sore
niŋ?.hom.goy n. tuber (sp.) of plant (a Jack-
in-the-Pulpit), used as fish poison
niŋ?.hom.ro n. plant (sp.), a Jack-in-the-
Pulpit, with purplish-white flower, second
stage of dhayla, Sauromatum venosa (or
Thomsonia napalensis); syn. dhayla
niŋh- vi. be pushing into, pushing against;
part. syn. niŋ?- (see also nya?-
nip.?ŋg nn. place (cos.), in underworld
nip.?ŋg.do.ri nn. place (cos.), entrance to
underworld
nip.kan.da nn. ancestor of eastern clans; syn.
kala.kan.da, nip.kan?,(to)
nip.kan?,(to) nn. ancestor (sp.), original
ancestor of eastern clans; syn.
kala.kan.da, nip.kan.da
wan??u Bring him to ask of the Nipkan?
ancestor.
nip.nam nt. eight days ago; syn. nik.nam
nir.mu.ja n. plant (sp.), jungle-living, edible
carrot-like leaves
nil?- va. be shiny, light blue or grey in colour;
part. syn. mil?-
galdam?ko? mat nil?to plina? The
leaves of the galdam tree are light bluish
(in colour).
nil?- vt. turn under, make hem
?ow? nay nil?ti rup?o That cloth is
hemmed.
nil?,phoŋ.la n. plant (sp.) tall grass (sp.); syn.
nil?,mat
nil?,mat n. plant (sp.) tall grass (sp.); syn.
nil?,phoŋ.la
syaloŋ simiko? nil?phoŋla nil?mat ko?
phoŋla wan??u Bring the cliff-living
nil?phoŋla, the nil?mat tying-grass of the
highlands.
niw.?al?,(raŋ) n. cleared field, spirit of this;
syn. caw.?al.raŋ
Cover the area of the cleared fields.
niw.kal? n. first fruits; syn. ?aw.kal?;
part. syn. bah.ram.bi, sah.ram.bi
niw.kal?,baŋ n. place (sp.), in underworld;
spirit of this place (ch.); syn.
?aw.kal?,baŋ
niw.da.ne n. world (ch.)
niw.do.ʔa n. world (upper), heavens of underworld (ch.); syn. nyu.do.ʔa
niwh n. pretence, deception (<N nihu pretence?)
lonte? sisa boŋ??o co? niwh syawna?
A child that later does not thrive is a deception.
niwh jaŋhdhay The girl went to fetch water as a pretence.
-nis fn. Dual Number marker (of Noun)
nis(-) nm. two
ʔow? nissak ?alnaʔcə Those two are going.
nis.jyo? nm. two
nu pn. that (B); syn. (see ʔow?)
nu.ko? nl. over there; part. syn. no.ko?
nu.nu n. milk, breast (child’s speech)
nu.nu tuŋ- vi. suckle
law nunu tuŋʔu kok kok Drink the milk.
nuk- vi. hide oneself
law lanʔa yado waŋna? nukeʔ A demon may be coming, let us two hide.
nukuʔ- vi. be in hiding
mama nukuʔti bhiʔti wayti muʔo The uncle came crouching and hiding.
nut- vt. rub off between two hands (skin of peaches, etc.); part. syn. nutu-, nyut-
nutu- vt. rubbing fur off between two hands (skin of peaches, etc.); part. syn. nut-, nyut-
num.ru n. snake (sp.), Green Pit Viper
nur- vt. press, squeeze out, massage; part. syn. yur-
krutsay wayʔ nurnaw He massages blood from the hand.
nur.pun n. lip (WD); syn. kam.pun,
narʔ.pun, moŋ.pun
nurh.cik onom. wrinkled

?ana tiŋ nurheiktə syawnaʔ? It was wrinkled with many folds.
nulʔ- vt. roll up (sleeve, etc.), turn back on itself (tube, etc.)
nuhl- vt. rub and roll on ground, rocking and pressing (as when washing clothes); root (pig)
nuluʔ- vt. be rubbing and rolling something on ground, rocking and pressing (as when washing clothes); root (pig)
nus- vt. hide, conceal object
maʔjaŋhti wašraykayʔpay nustitaŋʔ?
gamʔakan Secretly he kept his axe hidden.
nusuʔ- vt. be hiding something
nus.rew.mayʔ nn. spirits (evil), which hide human spirits
ne.pal.βhin.(gu.lij) n. bird (sp.), Brown-eared Bulbul
-ne? fn. not Indefinite Future Tense, (First Person Agent with Second Person Goal - Past, Present, Definite Future); ant. -ce?
jeʔgapay bayʔneʔnaŋ I will give you food.
yohleʔ bayʔneʔʔaʔaŋ I gave it to you yesterday.
neʔ- vt. sting (insect); strike, bite (snake); syn.
tyarh-
ʔi dupliʔiʔa raysa neʔjeʔʔaʔaŋ These ants indeed bit me!
neʔ, kos n. insect (sp.), scorpion
neʔ.ŋaʔ n. fish (sp.), small, with stinging spines near mouth, edible
neʔ.chayk onom. pricking, piercing
neʔ.mat n. ant (sp.), stinging
neʔ.mat.dinŋ n. ant god (sp.)
neʔ.matdinŋʔi neʔʔakpaw
naksanʔmaʔkaŋʔ? Let the ant god bite the earth goddess!
neʔ.mat du.pli n. ant (sp.), small, stinging
neʔ.lawʔ n. plant (sp.), nettle
neʔ.loʔ n. banana, wild type, with shiny leaves, large black seed, fruit used for diarrhoea medicine
ne?hlyam onom. pricking and entering
ne?chayk ?ihaŋ?taŋ??a ne?hlyam
poktaŋ??a With a jab (the needle) entered here.
nek nt. present year
nek qa waŋnaŋ? I will come this year.

ne? va. press together uniformly, seat
together, trap under flat object; part. syn.
nop-, nyop- (see also syop-)
?ow? lo? nepkayti gamsa The leaves
should be pressed together (in bundles).
nel- va. pressed down flat, smoothened (cloth,
etc.)
nel?- vi. go down, set (sun), be or fly level
with hills, horizon; part. syn. ma?-
nyam donhehaŋ? nel?ti ?alna? The sun
sinks below the horizon.
neh n. nose
neh kla?.tak- vt. humiliate, shame
someone
neh tuŋ- vi. sniffle, sob
neh na?- vi. shameless (with Negative),
taking work from other
neh.kli? n. nasal mucus
sri nehkl? sridhay kanaw He blew his
nose into it.
neh.kryon? n. corners of nose
neh.ghan n. nostril
neh.cik.la n. string for tying net to top of rod
neh.ju.jhi n. nose tip
neh.tek mik.tek adv. attractive looking
syawna? His daughter is very good
looking.
neh.tep kraŋh n. slope, very steep
neh.dhene n. nasal septum
neh.ro n. prosperity, success, high status
neh.ro ?or- va. be prosperous, of high
status, successful
ŋiko?le? nehropay ?or?a We are
triumphant.
lay?.ko? neh.ro ?or.tak- vt. boast
naŋ lay?ko? nehro ?ortakti no??o You
speak boastfully.
neh.ro jhyom- vt. be shamed
neh.rom? n. nasal flares; syn. neh.dhene
neh.siŋ? n1. bridge of nose
n2. ridge inside drum cylinder
no n. ear
ŋa?i no say?ŋala I cannot hear.
no- vt. take it (only in Imperative form);
part. syn. noh-
law noju Right take it, you two.
no.ko? nl. over there; part. syn. nu.ko?
will go over to that hide.
no.keŋ? n. earfolds (at front of ear)
no.koŋ? n. earfolds
no.kli? n. earwax
no.caŋ n. base of ear, inner ear
no.pe.te n. earlobe; syn. no.pe.ta
no.bhe.ne n. eardrum
no.lok adjn. deaf person
no?- vt. talk, discuss, speak
den?eko? manta no?sama renhtole?
People now speak quickly.
?qapa ?apa no?kayna?co The fathers talk
to each other.
no?.gu.liŋ n. speech (ch.)
no?.ray? n. talk, words, account
nop- vt. put, place or tie together, sight arrow;
catch under (flat) hand, seize; part. syn.
nop-, nyop- (see also syop-)
nor? n. coating on tongue (white) or on skin
(black - of healthy person)
nor?.kli? n. whitish faecal discharge of dying
person
noh- vt. take thing (used in Imperative only -
brasque); part. syn. no-
nohna niŋko? ?amh Take your food!
nyay.nyay onom. ringing of hard rock when
struck
nyaw? n. grub (sp.), found in taro tuber
nya- va. be crumbly (as improperly dried
rice); part. syn. (see krim?-, etc.)

nya- vi. sit, squat

nya.ryaq?, kha onom. lying down (large person, animal); part. syn. nyu.ryuŋ?.khu

nya.law? n. scent, trail, taint (esp. of dead person’s spirit)

nyalaw? lan namti muna? An evil spirit picks up the scent.

nyalaw? cyati muna? (Sickness resulting from) the taint of a dead person spreads.

nya.law?.bop n. slug; syn. nya.lya.bop

nya.lya.bop n. slug; syn. nya.law?.bop

nya.lya.lya onomp. stacking away

diŋko? sukul nyalyalya khumti
tyumhti ?uya ʔamnaw The ancestor’s mats are rolled up and put away.

nya.lyaŋ.ja onom. magnificent, impressive (house)

nyalyanjaŋ gəŋəŋ peto kimtan Such an impressive house.

nya.wa? n. bird (sp.), Himalayan Barbet

nya?- vt. press down into (food in pot, object in soil); part. syn. nǐŋ?-, nǐŋh-

ban dho?a nya?ti mismadho?a cyolan?ti Pushing down the weeds and raising the millet.

nyat- va. be wet, damp

nya.p n. bee (sp.), small wild species, makes hive in lower branches of tree with very sweet honey, adults eaten boiled

nya n. sun, sunlight, storm-cloud, weather

syanghai nyam thoŋyapay

?alle?qe?naŋ? Tomorrow, when the sun rises, I will go.

yoh ?icyuk nyaŋ ləŋhlo Yesterday this much storm-cloud did not form.

nyaŋ jhyuŋ- va. be cold

syuthyuta syutyutale?qaŋ? syaw?a

kuçuŋ?pay nyam jhyuŋ?i kroŋda

kroŋdapay With the freezing cold, the lizard got stiffer and stiffer.

nyaŋ pa? qeŋ n. edge of sunlight

nyam phĩŋ- vi. flash (lightning)

nyam muk- vi. thunder

nyaŋ.qaŋ? ti? n. rain; syn. nyam.ʔaŋ.ti?

nyaŋ.ci.wa? n. bird (sp.), Brown-breasted Wren Warbler

nyaŋ.ci.wa?.bən n. plant (sp.), with small white flowers, used to wash hair of sick person, habitat of wrens

nyaŋ.jhyuŋ n. cold weather

nyaŋ.jhyuŋ?ite? si?ata kheʔya? If you die of cold...

nyaŋ.tuŋ n. base of cloud (esp. storm-cloud)

nyaŋ.tuŋ?.dal? n. worm (sp.), very small, found in puddles

nyaŋ.tuŋ?.məŋ? n. spirits of storm-cloud (base)

nyaŋ.tyak n. sunny (south) side (of tree, rock, etc.); ant. tiʔ, syurh

maru? nyamtyaksay waŋa? The wind comes from the south.

nyaŋ.thoŋ nt. early morning, daylight

nyaŋ.dar? nn. place of sunrise

nyaŋdar?qeʔsayko nyamblakaŋ

theti gotsibakoŋ khetataŋ ?alsale?

khaʔyaŋ aŋt?iʔ Can you go from the place of sunrise to the place of sunset, to gotsiŋaŋ?

nyaŋ.dar? ?diŋ nn. spirit of sunrise place

nyaŋ.diŋ nn. spirit of sun

lahdiŋ cyuŋ??o rukhumsiŋ? nyamdiŋ

cyuŋ??o cyadiʔsiŋ? The moon-spirit stays in the trees, the sun-spirit in the forest.

nyaŋ.diŋ.ro n. rays of sunlight

nyaŋ.p ʔaŋ n. rays, edge of sunlight

nyaŋ.pan.ro n. rays of sun (when rising), glow around sun; syn. su.walʔ, ro

nyaŋ.pu nt. next year

nyaŋ.blak nn. place of sunset

nyaŋ.raw? n. heat of sun

baysakko? nyamraw? chyapʔo siŋ?
In the heat of Baisakh month the felled trees rapidly dry out.

nyam. laŋ ti? n. rain, rainwater; syn. nyam. a ti?

tyaw??əsay nyamlānti? wayakay?hā
tuŋsa do?na? Only if rain falls will there be water to drink.

nyam. loŋ nt. early morning

nyam. say? n. fruit (sp.), of nyam. si

nyam. si n. tree (sp.), a fig with very large round leaves, used as plates, fruiting stalks from trunk, Ficus roxburghii

nyam. si hala n. young leaves of nyam. si, cooked with grain (April)

nyam? n. grasshopper (gen.)

kluk. nyam? n. a grasshopper

got. nyam? n. a grasshopper

rayk. nyam? n. locust

nyay?- vt. dirty oneself (accidentally), sit in dirt, dung

law kli??i lite? nyay ? ?akan You have sat in dirt!

nyaya nyaya onom. huge (snake)

nyaw. lok onom. looped, humped (as a large moving caterpillar); part. syn. cha. low,

nyuh. lik

nyas n. tuber coming from vine lying on ground

nyas- vit. rest, set down, put down (load), lay down object; syn. nyah-
pomtāŋ? ?omat a nyasnap She carefully put down the pot.

law nyas?i hryam??a laŋ? Well, let us rest, I am tired.

jap. ?in? ti nyas- vt. create
dyah mantakay? jap?in?ti

nyas?atayhni Now we have created man.

cō? nyas- vt. cause to conceive

nyah onom. falling
desire (food)

?i 7amhpay nyum?na?ta?ji This food appeals to us.

nyum- var. receive punishment, get into trouble, suffer
tak?i tho?ti nyumhtakkan Struck by his (own) hoe he got his deserts.

?allam na?j?i nyumhte?caw Don’t go (or) you will suffer for it.

nyur.la n. plant (sp.), thin vine, splits finely (for fishing line, etc.)

nyurh- vi. strip, shrink unevenly; part. syn. nyunh-

nyuh.l ik onom. looped, humped (as a small moving caterpillar); part. syn. cha.law, nyaw.l ok

-nye fn. Alternative Coordination; or Interrogative (Referential or Situational); (WD); syn. -ya; part. syn. -nyet; ant. -je?

-nyet fn. Alternative Coordination; or Interrogative (Referential or Situational) concerning something involving the hearer; syn. -ya; part. syn. -nye

nyo?- vt. dab, dip grain food into curry, push plant into earth

nyono- vai. winding, twist this way and that

nyon?- vt. suck (using tongue), suckle; part. syn. syon?-, hnyon?- (see also mrem?-)

nyop- vt. pick up things together (as hot pot with cloth); part. syn. nep-, nop- (see also syop-)

dhah?o cis nay?i nyo?ti cunnaw He picks up hot things with a cloth.

nyoy- va. be cloying, be of sickly sweetness; part. syn. hnyoy-

?ana nyoyo?to syokna? It is sickly sweet.

nyoy.to no?- va. be slow of speech

nyoy?- va. be tough, neither brittle nor limp, be supple; part. syn. hnyoyo?-

nyor?- vat. be pressed, bent out of line, kinked (esp. neck when carrying)


nyol n. mucus of mouth, glutinous sap of taro

nyol?- va. be turned, bent over (blade edge); part. syn. nal?- , nalh-

P

-pa fn. Hortative (-pa?)


pa.ku.wa? n. bird (sp.), Tawny Fish Owl

pa.rai onom. sound of talking

pa.rin n. bowstring (made of bamboo strip)

(p-N)
pak- vi. break, shatter, crack, split (clay pot, etc.); syn. pra-
joktomata? tayknaw pak pakan??a

?ow? jihipay He beat it hard and crack!, the drum split.

hluj pak- vi. weaken (heart - after high fever)

pako?- vt. break open fruit (Chyuri) to examine seed

pa? n. gap in trees where net is hung

pa?- va. be a gap, be emptied, vacated; part. syn. pha?, phen-

khen pa? va. be sunken (nose bridge)

?iskul dyah pa? a The school is now vacated.

pa?- va. be torn into holes, ripped apart

rinhko? chal pa?ti muna? The drumskin is ripped open.

pa?h- vt. trap fish in bypassed pool


pa?h.na? n. fish (gen.), trapped in pool

pa?h.pah onom. very savoury

pat- vt. twist hair into bun

pat.tak- vi. slip off edge
diňhlay?sin? pattañti wayasa The spirit ladder is to be tipped over the edge.
pat.la n. ribbon (<N patlo)
pan n. insect (sp.), bedbug
pan.dhya.ro n. water spring (<N pandhero)
panh- va. have smell (sp.), musty (of millet, rice), not be good for sowing
pay.cha? - vi. flow (esp. milk)
pay.sa.n? n. money (<N paisa)
payk- va. be reforested, be well grown (trees on previously cleared field), be overgrown with shrubs, trees
payk?o rañj chya?pakay? pena? A well overgrown field is good for re-clearing (by slash-and-burn).
payk.ca? n. husband and wife
?ow? nis payka? je? sama na?la There was no food for the couple.
payk.coj n. husband and wives
payŋh- vt. wind, knock breath out of;
payŋh- part. syn. tayŋh-, ta?-, tuyŋh-
payh.la adv. completely, certainly; syn.
gwa.Iam?, ju.gan
?ow? pay payhlama? syawla It is completely wrong.
para- va. be necessary (<N par befall, behave)
par.mi n. gathering at top of skirt, etc., where things can be put
din. par.mi n. place where spirit puts human spirit
par.lak onom. become right
parha- vt. read (<N paDh)
pal.ta nt. occasion, time (<N)
sum palt? dyañhti yotokhañ? the third time of looking
pal?- vi. relapse (sickness), be stubborn, continually refuse to return
paw n. inner layer of banana palm trunk (from which new leaves come)
paw- va. be turned out or up, jut out, protrude,
pout
paw?, wa? n. bird (sp.), Green-billed Malkoa;
syn. kok.pan.de
pas n. odour, strong and sweaty (as of armpit)
pa n. father (esp. as head of family)
ici maca? paca? syawna?ca We two will become the heads (mother and father) of the house.
-pa nkb. male ancestor (esp. as a spirit)
pa.gu.wala n. plant (sp.), taro plant (ch.)
pac.a n. drum part, iron staple (axial)
pac.a?o n. family
pacoralam niñ na?to As a family you are many.
pac.a.ro n. plant (sp.), small, white flower used to decorate drum for Chonam festival
pa.ca? n. father and mother
apa.tik n. plant (sp.), bitter leaves - rubbed on as purifying agent, Wormwood; syn.
tit.ya.pati
?ow? patikko? mat we?ti lyan? na??isi Dividing up the Wormwood leaves they rub themselves with it.
apa.tur? sii.la n. bird (sp.), large, reddish, with white around eyes; a falcon?
pato pa.to onom. rattling
pat.al? n. stone, large flat (<N patthar)
 diñj pa.tha? n. stone seat (used by spirits)
apa.thi n. small basket made of kranh grass, often used as measure, of about 8 litres capacity (<N)
apa.dal? n. ancestors (male)
apa.bas rañ n. place (ch.)
apa.rañ- vt. intervene, chide (esp. in defence of a child being beaten)
apa.rya.rya onom. noisily advance
-pa? fn. Hortative, Permissive; var. -pa, -pa
bay?te?pa? Let it be given to you!
ŋi?pa?na?ca Let the two laugh!

pa?- vt. share extra (food, etc.), supplement by sharing leftovers, do second sowing, help (ext.)
hawkhe pu?kay? pa?lan dahn? The younger brother arrived to assist the older one.
pa?, chan?- vat. increase volume or weight (as after sickness), increase in number (new leaves)
pa?, pu.tuj n. insect (sp.), green tree parasite
pa?, lən?- vi. increase
pa?, lən??.i n. increase
ŋikay? pa?lan??i nyastaksakay?
bay?tani Give us more to increase the offerings.
pak onom. crack (hitting of hail, splitting of drum)
-pak nb. (sole of) foot, palm of hand
law dyah dompakhaŋ? cumt?i?aci Now hold me by the foot.
nms. measure (sp.), hand breadth
pak- vt. sort out solid or inedible part of food in mouth (e.g. wax from honeycomb, fibres of fruit)
tum khudu pakti je?nani They eat honey, sorting out (the wax).
pak, pa.ram n. tree (sp.), large, with edible flower buds and fruit; syn. hum.belay
paŋ nk. husband’s younger brother; syn.

paŋ, gu
paŋ?, yaw.li n. firefly (B); syn. paŋ, yaw.li, paŋ?, gu.li
paŋ.kat.wa? n. bird (sp.), Scops Owl; syn.
baŋ.thol.wa?, su, paŋ.tha.li
paŋ, khuy? n. insect (sp.), a leaf insect or shieldbug
paŋ, khuy?, wa? n. bird (sp.), grey, Black-throated Babbler; syn. jhew.tawa?
paŋ, ga- vt. block off path, entrance, river, etc.
paŋ, gu n.k. husband’s younger brother (arch.);
syn. paŋ

paŋ, nam.goy? n. plant (sp.), yam with tuber like kim.goy?, wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata
paŋ, yaw.li n. insect (sp.), firefly, a brown beetle with a light in its tail; syn.
paŋ, yaw.li, paŋ, gu.li
paŋ?- vt. cover mouth (with hand, sari)
hmo.toŋ paŋ?, kay- vi. signal to keep quiet
paŋ?, ka, laŋ n. insect (sp.), a beetle, greenish black, makes holes in bamboo
paŋ?, gu.li n. insect (sp.), firefly, a brown beetle; syn. paŋ?, yaw.li, paŋ, yaw.li

paŋh- vt. stuff into mouth, eat (dry food, flour, etc.) out of hand
maru??i paŋhti satnaw The wind takes one’s breath away (lit. stuffs one’s mouth).
pat- vt. soak up, absorb liquid
pan n. regular feeding path (of animal, bird), haunt; fruiting stem (from trunk of certain species of fig)
dut.say? pan n. lactation tubes
nyam, pan n. sun’s rays, place lit by sunbeams

pan- vi. go out from a centre (base, den, home), radiate outswards, follow regular track (animal, etc.); surround, lap around (with water, light - i.e. be in all directions outward); ant. payh-
caman?tisay mayi? siraŋ panti payhti
waŋ?alaŋ I went out to Camanti and back home to Maiserang.
ti? ?icyuk panlaŋ dah?a The water came lapping this high.
ti? ?i pan.?o sa? n. island
mikkli? pan- vi. brim with tears (eyes)
mikkli? panti yon?ow He looked with
eyes brimming with tears.
han pan- vi. serve out beer from pot
pana kah.so n. anxiety
pana.rati n. drink? (ch.)
pan.cal? n. inner layer of bamboo (exposed
after peeling of outer layer)
pan.takran om. lying in sleeping position
(large person); part. syn. pin.ti.kri? (see
also thin.gi.ni. pin.tini)
pan.de n. shaman, religious healer; syn.
siq?.gani.(?iti)
nala muhto jhya?o pande siyakay? If a
powerful shaman dies ...
pan.mati? n. milk, beer (ch.); syn.
lohrag.ti?, sa.man?,ti?
pan.ruq.din nn. place (myth.?), to north; syn.
(see goh.muq.din, etc.)
pan.la n. lactation tubes; syn. dut.say?,pan
pan?- vt. tie around, bind together; syn.
pyanh-
him tied hand and foot.
panh- vt. tie around edge (weights of fish net)
lan? kyah?aktiko? gote panh?u After
weaving the net, tie weights around it.
panh.cyu.liq n. bird (sp.), ground feeding,
with crest, Hoopoe; syn. dhau.sar?,kon
pan n. wing, wing pinion
The bat hit the flower with its wings.
pheh.pap n. pinion
pap- vt. stammer, make unintelligible noise
instead of speaking
pap.nar?,wa? n. bird (sp.), Domestic Fowl
(ch.); syn. (see go?,sar?,wa?, etc.);
part. syn. kim.wa?
pam n. abdomen (esp. below navel)
cyut.pam n. lower abdomen
pam.kew?,rek n. bird (sp.), brown, slightly
larger than cuckoo
pamh- vt. bury (esp. dead body)
sa? dyaw?ti pamhnani Digging the soil
they bury him.
-pay fn. Direct Information Flow marker
(indicating that what is being spoken about
is first-hand knowledge, or originates with
the speaker)
yohpay ti??ile? ?al??athay Yesterday
the water carried him off.
syahpay cyas maras?u citsaypay pyar
kyahu Tomorrow strip bamboo, the next
day weave the basket.
-pay vi. soar, glide, circle (bird, bat), come
back around
win?zane toyti ?askahau? payti
wahna? Bats circle and glide around in the
sky.
pay.him n. lowlands, lower areas; syn.
ba.har, ba.lo, ma.lu?; ant. sya.lu?
pay? n. fibres in fruit (esp. Chyuri)
yasay? tu?ti pay?khe wayna? The
Chyuri fruit is sucked and the fibres
rejected.
pay?.(ma.du?) n. bamboo (sp.), thin, with
very fine leaves
pay?.(ra) n. embrionic membrane, afterbirth
payk- vt. return object, repay, give back
They brought back the food and returned it
to them.
payh- vi. return to a centre; go back to home,
den, sleeping place, starting place or base;
ant. pan-
low ?ama? bhya?alau payhea Well I
have finished, let’s go home.
bhaw.kau? payh- vi. marry (woman), go as
bride to groom’s home
bhawka? payhda?malom mom?co?co?
an unmarried girl
par- vi. grimace, screw up face (as when
about to cry); part. syn. ger-
par.?an n. ray of light, edge of light and shadow
nyam.par.?an n. rays of sun, sunlight
nyam.par.?an thasti thasti jyalna? The sunlight climbs (the hillsides) and disappears.
par.?an.may? n. people living to the east;
syn. das.ta.may?
par.yaŋ.ga onom. displaying
par?- vt. crouch, huddle close around (food, etc.), brood (hen, bees); be in attendance to sick person
hawlam?i grigi thigito ?amhkay?
par?na?ni The children sit crouched around the food.
tum??i ren?kay? par?tile? setile?
muna? Bees crowd around the comb, preserving it.
par?.kuy? n. animal (sp.), Dhole or Wild Dog
par?kuy??i pyak cum?akan The wild dogs seized a pig.
parh n. nest with clutch of eggs
wa??i parhhag? par?n3w A hen crouches over her clutch of eggs.
parha.parha onom. suddenly and sporadically
bela belahan? parhaparchale? lan?i ŋay??atdah From time to time suddenly the evil spirit attacked him.
parh.yarh onom. suddenly
pal- vt. cut with a blow, chop (with a khukuri knife, etc. - esp. to kill); syn. gryan?-,
dum-; part. syn. (see greh, etc.)
pyot takkoŋ lan?i pal?uto Wham! the demon struck a blow...
pala.ha?- vi. raise arms, put out arms sideways or forwards (as in oratory, dancing, resting on stick)
pal?- vt. recite or recall names, experiences, sayings; part. syn. peh-
pal?,tot.wa? n. bird (sp.), nocturnal, used as a bogey to frighten children, Night Heron
pal?,lan?- vt. bring back for, provide for, recall
pal?.lan?,?i n. provisions?
pawh- vt. afflict (with curse) (ch.); part. syn.
po- (see also rayk-, was-, sayk-)
naŋkay?te? binal??i pawhte??a You have been afflicted.
pawh- vi. sprout well (young plants)
pawh.raŋ n. novice; syn. nawh.raŋ
pawh.lo? n. plant (sp.), banana, young plant of a wild variety with tuber (ch.); part. syn.
syak.lo?
pas n. plant (sp.), wild vine with edible tuber, Dioscorea deltoidea
pas- vt. carry on shoulder (wood, etc.)
ŋat pasti lattitay? ?al?a He carried the gum (pot) on his shoulder.
pasa.ra? onom. carry in mouth (as a dog does), carry openly, uncovered; syn.
phas.lyaŋ
pah n. vessel (sp.), bamboo pot for carrying gumsticks, about 50cm. long
naŋko?pay pahma tāŋh?o syawan? Your container also is large.
pi- vt. roast, cook by stirring in hot coals (corn, etc.)
hme?yurhaŋ? piti je?sa Roasting it in hot coals it is to be eaten.
pi.ci.rik.wa? n. bird (sp.), Gold-fronted Chloropsis
pi.ci?- vt. rub between fingers; part. syn.
pi.cyay?-
pi.cyay?- vt. rub between fingers; part. syn.
pi.ci?-
pi.du n. genitals, scent pouch (of civet); syn.
a.be?
pi.na.ca n. sore (sp.), forming white crust on
scalp

pi.yaŋ n. specific place, country, foraging area
ten ?ow? piyaŋsåy ?aŋi Today let’s go from that place.
dar?, do.ko? pi.yaŋ n. place or country in the east

pi.hra n. stool (<N)

pi?- vt. block draughty gap, wrap or tuck cloth between legs (as when sitting), cover oneself properly, well; cover all areas in travel (shaman) (ch.)

cardo?a pi?tu Visit the four corners (of the underworld).
piki?- vt. break off small pieces (esp. dried fish); part. syn. peťh-
pin- vt. bind together at one end, constrict at one place; part. syn. peŋ-
pilJ.k al?- vt. separate spirit of dead person from those of living; part. syn. pelJ.kal?- (see also chih-)

?amh je??o jyaŋ??aŋa khe?ya guk If one has not eaten for a long time one’s throat becomes constricted and (food) sticks in it.
pit- vt. grip (as with pincers, tongs, legs), hold between knees or under arm, wedge
kakhihalJ? nusti pitti latnaw He carried it held hidden under his arm.
con groŋ?ban ghaŋsåy kriyata pittitanå? muna? The crab wedged himself fast in the grotto hole (with his legs).
pit.tak n. tongs made of partly split bamboo

-yatpin je??alaŋ? I ate just a pinch.
pin- vt. take a pinch (of flour, etc.), pinch with fingers

pin.ti.kriŋ onom. lying in sleeping position; part. syn. pan.takaŋ (see also pin.ti.ni)

pin.ti.ni onom. lying in sleeping position (small person); part. syn. pyan.tana (see also pin.ti.kriŋ)

pin.de n. verandah of house (<N piND)

pinh- vt. hold in flatus, stool, urine

kli? pinhna?sa He held back defecation.

pir n. sickness (<N pir pain)
pis n. crutch, groin; defile, narrow gorge; part. syn. (see kha?)

nl. in between

pis- vats. jam between or in gap, put flower behind ear

pisi?- vt. squeeze through, push through (gap, crowds, etc.)
pisi?, gu n. plant (sp.), with tuber, variety of taro

pis.?uluŋ n. defile, crevice, gap in rocks; syn. baŋ.pis

ña? pis?uluŋ pokna?ya ḡay?sa khayla If fish enter a crevice they cannot be caught.
pih- vi. smack lips (esp. when eating)

je??o belahaj? cek cek mantalo lekha pihna? When it eats it smacks its lips like a person.

pu.chyuŋ?- vt. repeat words (to make oneself heard, understood)

pu.jyay?- va. be complete, ready (preparations)

pu.ta.li n. trap (sp.), for birds, with gumsticks pushed into bunched shrub-top and using live termites as bait

pu.tuŋ n. grub (sp.), found in mukhundasilJ? and fed by ants (for its secretions?)

pu.nam nt. four days ago; syn. khuk.nam

pu.pan.ro n. plant (sp.), small, with white flowers

pu.ba.(ro) n. pollen, stamen; syn. bo.bo.ro

ro.pu.ba n. pollen, stamen
pu.la n. tinder bundle of dry leaves (usu. banana leaves) - used to fire wasp nest

pu.liŋ?- vi. repeat words, action, relapse (sickness)


pu.sa nt. four days hence (B); syn. khuk.say

pu.se? n. cat (<N <E)

pu? nk. older brother; syn. ?a.pu


pu?- vai. be dominant, win against

rusay garul pu?na? The Garuda bird won against the snake.

pu?,ka.ma nk. older brother’s wife

pu?,ca? nk. brothers (two)

?ow?ma ñama pu?ca? ñac? We two are brothers.

pu?,coŋ nk. brothers (several)

pu?.cyuk- vt. spit out (liquid)

puŋ n. present, one of a number given to prospective parents-in-law, consisting of beer, spirits, meat, etc.

ku? je? ko? puŋ n. present, given to girl’s parents if she is taken by capture

the.gan.ko? puŋ n. present, given to bride’s parents after consummation of marriage
dur.gan.ko? puŋ n. present, given to bride’s parents after consummation of marriage

le?.laŋ ?al.?o puŋ n. present given when coming to take bride

hwat.?o puŋ n. present given when first asking for a girl

puŋ- va. be mouldy, blackened and spoiled (grain, mat, etc.); part. syn. phi?-
dupli ro bhitrako? puŋti mu?o The ants spoil the inside of the flower.

put- vit. reach end, fulfill, finish

naŋ?i laŋ? puttakbatci First complete the net for me.

put.si n. tree (sp.), large, bark used for splints

puŋ n. skin, bark, outer covering (natural)

siŋ?.ko? puŋ n. bark


pum n. swarm, crowd

pum- vi. swarm, form a bunch; part. syn.

pur?-

?ow? buh?o tum? pumna?ya sa?taŋ pokna?ya Are those bees going to form a swarm or will they go into the soil?

pum.tum? n. swarming bees

pum?- vi. cover up (esp. rice with water for cooking)

puyh- vi. surmount, reach summit, top or end of story, work way to top

kim rikti dohti puyhaktiko Having completed the roofing to the top of the house...

pur.bi n. animal (sp.), cat-like companion of shaman (myth?); syn. be.ja; part. syn. wa.syur (see also khya.wi?)

pur?- vt. swarm over, cover (esp. flies), crowd around; part. syn. pum-

yaŋ?i may? ?ana pur?nani The flies swarm over meat.

pul n. bridge (<N)

pul? n. fine sticks and rubbish from winnowed grain

mik.pul? n. eyebrows, eyelashes

pus n. month (sp.), mid-December to mid-January (<N)

puh n1. growth tip of tuber

nl. upper part, head of (field, etc.)

raŋko? puh?say kla?na?cu They brought it down from the top of the field.

n2. head (WD); syn. ta.laŋ

puh- vt. tip out some, pour off into (fluid); syn. kran-

?omta saŋhtakmat? ser?taki puhsa Carefully, without shaking, the liquid is to be separated and poured off (into another vessel).
They bring beer and pour it until (the cups) are filled.

They were looking up (out of corner of eye) when he was blowing the fire, but watching out of the corner of his eye.

He was blowing the fire, but watching out of the corner of his eye.

He has reached maturity.

He saw a very good-looking girl.

The gum had not yet softened well.

No rain fell, the clouds had gone, the weather was fine.

You have food on your chin, remove it.

A child cries pouting.

First recite and tell us our uncle's name.

He gave five containers of curry.

He gave five containers of curry.

First the thread is tied around the father's neck.

You have food on your chin, remove it.

First recite and tell us our uncle's name.

First recite and tell us our uncle's name.
He has put on flesh.

The flower (stem) is nearly broken off.

The needle entered his body.

You cause one to think.

That is a Chyuri tree whose fruit does not ripen at the one time.

She carefully puts down the pot.

At the time of setting up the main posts.

Piling them up in one place.

Stored grain food absorbs water.

Piled them up in one place.

The demon cast his net, and, trapping them underneath, bit them.

The true hornet makes a nest in the soil.

Taking out the liver, lungs and heart, roast them.

At the time of setting up the main posts.

Piling them up in one place.

Stored grain food absorbs water.

Piled them up in one place.

The demon cast his net, and, trapping them underneath, bit them.

Piled them up in one place.
poyh n. roof section, small one at the end of a house
?itaŋ pheri poyh ?itaŋko? pheri blang
Here is the small roof section, here is the large one.
por n. bottom (of pot, netbag, field, etc.), buttocks; syn. kway, may, thoy, may
kwakhetŋ establish? say rajko? por say
?al?a The friend went, (starting) from the bottom of the field.
por.taŋ adv. backwards
por.ghak n. crutch, groin; part. syn.
phek.ghak
por.ghan n. anus; syn. por.thyo.re
por.cyot n. homosexual (male)
por.je.? kay- vi. in single file, one after the other; part. syn. ja? je? kay-
por.jyay?- va. be nearly empty, remain (small portion in vessel)
In that pot there is only a little water.
por.tuku.luŋ n. base of tail (bird)
por.tuku.luŋ onom. nearly empty
por.tol? koŋ.rok n. ant (sp.), small black
por.thyo.re n. anus; syn. por.ghan
por.dyop koŋ.rok n. ant (sp.), small black
por?- vi. crumple, bend sharply of itself, under own weight; part. syn. poy?- kayk por?- vi. bow, hang head
polo?- vt. wind around (body)
pos n. wing and breast (bird), upper arm and shoulder
pos- vt. cause to enter, take inside (<N pasau-)
?eța taŋh?o kim poswan??ataŋ? They have brought me into this sort of a house!
pos.may? n. breast meat (of bird)
poh- vt. attack person (evil spirit, esp. spirit of dead relative) when attracted by calling, be attracted to (person - evil spirit); part. syn.
pawh- (see also rayk-, was-, sayk-)
ri??i poh?o manta ?ana ŋona? ?ana

hasna? A person attacked by an evil spirit is very giddy and vomits much.
pya.chya onom. clear (sun, moon)
pya.chyan onom. come quickly?
pya.naŋ? pya.naŋ? onom. swollen with goitre, hanging (goitre)
pya.la.la onom. trotting along (of large animal); part. syn. pyu.lu.lu, pyo.lo.lo
ka?syay pay pyalala ?alti The deer went trotting along.
pya.la pya.la onom. sleeping, lying down?
pyak n. pig
pyak.?ap.to n. planet Venus; syn. to.kar
pyak.chaw? ro n. plant (sp.), with pink flowers - used as lip ointment, Primula rotundiflora?
pyak.juy n. insect (sp.), beetle, small black
pyak.sat.poŋ n. insect (sp.), said to cause the death of a pig if it climbs on it
pyak.wa? n. bird (sp.), Gorgetted Flycatcher?
pyat n. leech (ground-living); syn. plyat
pyan.ta.na onom. lying in sleeping position (large person); part. syn. pin.ti.ni (see also pan.ta.kraŋ)
pyanhan- vt. tie, bind (B); syn. pan?- 
pyar n. container (sp.), bag of woven bamboo, used in oil-press
chtsay pyar kyah?u The day after tomorrow weave a basket.
pyal?- vt. clear space (around house)
kimkay? hme? pyal??o A firebreak is cleared around the house.
pyu.lu.lu onom. trotting along (of small animal); part. syn. pya.la.la, pyo.lo.lo
waylapay pyululuta The marten, trotting along...

pyulJ-syut adjn. person with small thighs
pyuk- vt. withdraw, slide out (from sheath), unsheathe
pyun- vi. come out or slip out from bundle (one object), pull out hair ribbon; syn.
hu.thyu.luk-
warəhəŋ? wahtokhaŋ? ?on cumti
yoko?sa syawla pyuŋna? When
climbing on a cliff one should not hang on
to grass - it will come out.
pyuŋ.luk onom. come out of hiding;
part. syn. phyun.luk
pyur n. bulge, swelling, bulges of waist,
mouth
pyur glyuŋti je?nani They eat
(swallowing) down in lumps.
pyo- vt. stretch out hand; syn. yaw-
krut pyosa Stretch out your hand.
pyo.roŋ.go n. basket (sp.), made of bamboo
strips, for keeping or drying fish
pyo.lo.lo onom. trotting along (of medium-
sized animal); part. syn. pya.la.la,
pyu.lu.lu
jambu pyolo tho thati waŋ?a The jackal
appeared, trotting along.
pyot tak.koŋ onom. blow of chopper
pra- vat. push out, be stretched (much) sides
(of netbag, container); part. syn. pra-,
pre- (see also kre-)
ti??i pom prati waŋ?tak?athay The
water burst the pot.
pra- vi. break (pot) (B); syn. pak-
pra?- vt. cook grain food mixed with
vegetables; syn. pra?- etc.
prak onom. noise made when alarmed
phuŋ phuŋta ɡat bhes?a prak prakta
dayhtia?i rekleʔtanʔ?akan Pop! pop!
the gum crackled, prak! prak! the demon
exclaimed in alarm.
prakə?- vt. open abdomen, gut animal
praŋh- vai. be open (of old wound), tear at
joint; part. syn. praŋh-, praŋh-
dyopti khayʔo mayʔ? praŋhtia caʔa
Flesh that had been joined reopened as a
wound.
praŋ?- vt. curse someone; syn. sit-
praŋʔ. baŋ n. curse (esp. of serious nature);
syn. sit.baŋ
praŋh- vai. come apart at seams, break (at
bond); part. syn. praŋh-, praŋh- (see also
praŋ-)
praŋ- vr. be cheerful, in good spirits,
unafraid; part. syn. prip-, prup- (see also
krip-)
hluŋ praŋ- vr. be cheerful, in good spirits,
unafraid
lihteʔcaw hluŋ praptoleʔ? bhawko?
kimhaŋ? muʔa Don’t be sad, but keep in
good spirits at your new husband’s house.
pray- vt. clap? (B)
prayh- vi. flap limb, move or perform with
fingers, swim, play flute; part. syn.
prayh-, prayh-leʔ.ʔi prayh- vi. give tongue, speak
prayhmaðiʔi ʔçaʔi ʔikayʔ? lesare
prayhtaknaʔ? I will now get the spirit to
loosen his tongue.
prayhmaʔiʔi ʔu ʔu spirit (sp.) which loosens
person’s tongue (enabling him to speak)
prawaʔ- vt. blink away tears; part. syn.
priwiʔ- (see also priwi-)
praw? n. poor wretched person (abuse), slave
(arch.)
hryat prawʔcaʔnis You two wretches!
pras adv. partial, incomplete, ineffective,
unhurried
ʔi goyʔpay prasʔa muʔa This yam is
incompletely (cooked).
ʔowʔ prashaŋʔleʔ? sinaʔ? dheray barsa
syakla He will eventually die, he will not
live many years.
pra.ta.ta onom.crackling of heated salt
hmeʔhaŋ? kaʔo cheʔ? pratatata
bhesnaʔ? Salt put in the fire explodes with
a crackling.
pra- vt. stretch sides (bag, etc.); part. syn.
praʔ-, preʔ- (see also kraʔ-
praʔ- vt. mix varieties or foods (for cooking,
etc.; part. syn. pras-, pro?- , pros- (see also gra?- , bra?- , mri?- , syur?- , sra?- )

prak.prak pruk.pruk onom. do painfully?
kryon?kay? prak.prak pruk.pruk ta
hay??aktiko čin?a Painfully
straightening his knees he stood up.

prat- va. be in physical distress (from hunger,
thirst), be starving; stricken, collapsing,
helpless from sickness, etc., be hysterical;
part. syn. prot- (see also toy?-)

c? yonkray pratti rya??a The child
cried in distress from hunger.
?i ?i ni?taň??a prat?a toykto She
laughed until helpless and hysterical.

prat- vi. break rope (B); syn. tet-

pranht.onom. throb, stab (pain)


pranhranhta hay?ti The demon does
not let the person with sores sleep, because
of sharp, stabbing, throbbing pain.

pray? onom. close, dense

pray?ta ka?u Put the seed in close
together.

prayk- vi. break off portion with twist (esp.
soft food)

prayg- vt. open at joint, split open pod;
part. syn. preq-, pryaŋ-

prayh- vt. push off (corn grains) with thumb;
part. syn. pryah- (see also prayh-)

?ow? makay prayhti pathihan?
gam?aktiko Having pushed off the corn
and kept it in a basket...

pras- va. be mixed varieties, colours, etc.;
part. syn. (see pr?- , etc.)

prah- vat. be separated or severed completely
at joint or connection; part. syn. pranh-
(see also greh-, pal-, bhrarah-, hrarah-)

nabele? ?ihq? gamsa Severing the dead
person’s spirit bond, the live person’s spirit
is to be put here.

prah.say? n. fruit (sp.), edible, of prah.si

prah.si n. tree (sp.), small, parasitic, with
white-skinned edible fruit

pri onom. sneezing (of Langur)

pri- vi. sing (Whistling Thrush)

prima loŋ?wa? prina? The thrush sings
in the early dawn.

pricin- vat. be pricking (limb), with pins and
needles

dom pricinna?taŋ? I have pins and
needles in my foot.

pricini onom. many (small fruit)

prima.mt. dawn, before sunrise; syn. yah.la

prima cyokti ?al?i Let’s get up and go at
dawn.

prima.mt. diŋ nn. spirit (sp.), initiating growth

pri?- vt. plant, implant (e.g. child at
conception); part. syn. pre?- (see also
plet-)

prig?- vi. flicker, blink (light, eye), wink

pu?lam mik prig?kaŋtitaŋ?
tokay?akay The brothers winked at each
other as they talked.

ti? prig?- vi. ripple, be wavy, patterned
(moving water)

prit- vi. call of bird (Sharp-tailed Munia)

prin- vt. pick at food, take pinch; part. syn.
pren-

hawlami?i ?ana printi je?nani Children
often pick at their food.

prip- vr. be happy, contented with
occupation; part. syn. prap-, prup- (see
also krip-, chyup-)

?ow?ko? hluŋ pripti kam jaŋhnaŋ He
works contentedly.

prim? adjn. young corncob
priwi- vi. be bulging, rippling movement (as eyes under lids); part. syn. (see priwi?)-
mik priwisα ci?o manta silo If an (unconscious) person still has eye movements he is not (yet) dead.
priwi?- vt. blink away tears; part. syn.
prowa?- (see also priwi-)
prih.si n. tree (sp.), large, with narrow leaves
pru- vt. drive down birds (into net) by noise, throwing stones; save, rescue (prey from predator, etc.) by shouting; part. syn.
pryus-
karja?!i ?a?o wa?kay? prusa A hen taken by a Jungle Cat should be rescued by shouting.
pruk- vt. pluck at (person, etc.), pluck out (weeds, plants, etc.); part. syn. pruku?- (see also phuk-)
pruku?- vt. be plucking out (weeds, plants, etc.); part. syn. pruku?- (see also phuk-)
pre- vt. stretch, bulge, push out sides (somewhat); part. syn. pra-, pra- (see also kre-)
pre? vt. plant, implant, transplant; part. syn.
prî?- (see also plet-)
ŋi?i tenchyan biya pre?naŋ?su Nowadays we plant seeds.
prek- vt. cleave, divide down centre (fish, bird, etc.), at natural boundary ŋa? ?ihan? prekmama?ta judale?
wana Bring the fish here whole, without opening it.
preke? vt. slit and pull open (belly, to gut)
preŋ- vi. split open (pod) of itself; part. syn.
prayŋ-, pryŋ-
?ow? maksay? dyah preŋti dyok?akay Those pods have split and are finished.
preŋ.say? n. grass (sp.), fine seed, leaves, split skin; syn. say.riŋ.ban
preŋ? n. ant (sp.), black, biting
preŋ- vt. pick at (food), pinch (person);
part. syn. prin-
preh- va. be enhanced (flavour by eating with raw chilli), be spiced, savour food
le prehtakti je?naw He eats spiced food.
pro- vt. burst apart, collapse (cause to);
destroy evil spirit’s dwelling by rockfall (ch.)
pande manta?i ?ow? jhira pronani The shamans destroy the evil spirit’s dwelling.
pro.bi no?- vt. tell everything, not keep anything back
pro?- vt. mix together (esp. grain and vegetables, when cooking); part. syn. (see pra?-, etc.)
prok.say? n. grass (sp.), tall, with coarse leaves and seed
prot- va. be stricken, in distress, be in an awkward situation; part. syn. prat- (see also toyg-)
vt. have to give back, return in full
sahuko? rin nek na?i prot?alan? This year I had to repay the shopkeeper in full.
prop n. lungs (B); syn. pop
prop- vt. roast by stirring in hot ashes (com, meat), or holding in flame
pro po- va. be sharp-pointed
ti? propo- va. be about to fall (rain)
propo?- vt. stir in hot ashes
pros onom. equally mixed
pros- va. be mixed (varieties, colours, sexes, etc.); part. syn. (see pra?-, etc.)
pros- vi. open hand
proh.tayk- vi. clap hands
pheri koy prohtaykti syahnay Again some clap and dance.
-pryak nbl. slap
yatpryak ghan?atañ? He gave me a slap.
 nb2. half (natural) of divided object (pod, seed, bird, etc.)
prek?aktiko nispryak syawna? After dividing there are two (natural) halves.
pryak- vat. separate (halves)
pryak?olo ta?nan? I guessed that the bond between the two spirits had been broken.
pryan? vt. open at joint, open eyes; part. syn.
pryan-, preŋ-
koł?itañ? say?tañ??a pryaŋ?akani
Some split open pods.
pryanh.cik n. pockmark
pryayh- vt. push corn off cob; part. syn.
prayh- (see also prayh-)
pryut- vi. snort (frightened goat)
pryus- vt. drive down (birds) into net, by shouting or throwing stones; part. syn.
pru-
pryo- vt. chop roots (to remove stump); sever connections (esp. spirit’s connections in underworld)
manta?i ?ane rut pryoysi phuknaŋ?su
jhya?o ?ane nam?e? ru?an pryoynani
Men cut roots to take out (stumps), so in a trance the spirit’s connections are severed.
plaka?- vt. divide up, cut into smaller pieces, redvide
plat- vt. push back (foreskin)
plap- vi. narrow one’s eyes, look disdainfully; part. syn. klap-
?aru manta?i mik plaptote? dipcay
Don’t be in the habit of making others disdainful.
play nn. four
play dinta to?ocyukpay petole?taŋ?
jhyana? For four days, so to speak, he drumbeat well.
play pu?coŋ syawna? jambayhaŋ?
Altogether there were four brothers.
play.jyo? nn. four
plaw- va. be inverted, tipped over; part. syn.
blaw- (see also klaw-)
hlug plaw- va. feel nauseated, gag at
plaw?- vt. invert, tip over; syn. plyaw-; ant.
hil-
?amh plaw?ti yokot belahaŋ? When the food is tipped over to look at (the underside)...
?ow? siŋ? hilti plaw?ti Tipping the tree (trunk) over and back again...
may? plaw?- vi. have disease where flesh is twisted (cholera?)
hlug plaw?- va. not communicative
plas- va. lack foreskin, be uncircumcised
pla- vi. fall flat on face, back; part. syn. plah-
plak- vt. halve lengthwise, cleave (bones); part. syn. pliki?-
wa??um hati majhaha? plakti bay?sa
An egg is boiled and given cut in half.
plag- vi. glance off, rebound (axe); bring up subject again (esp. dispute) (ext.); part. syn. play-, plen- , blayg-, blan- (see also klayg-)
plagi. n. tree (sp.), tall, with white star-shaped flowers, Duabanga grandiflora?
plat onom. falling, slipping
bagtloha? plat klektima ton?a On the top of the rock, slipping, he fell.
plat- va. be useless, foolish, bad, mess up; part. syn. plet-, plot-
playk- vi. cross ridge, pass over top, pass limit
playg- vi. rebound, fail to penetrate (axe, etc.); part. syn. pla-, ple-, playg-, blayg- (see also klayg-)
plah- vi. fall flat on back, fall with splash, toss over onto back; part. syn. pla-
pli- va. be green, blue
pli?o lo?ko? duna a cup made from a green leaf
pli.jhayg adj. very green
pli.ma.rit onom. deep dark green
pli.layg onom. very green
plilaygta pli??o ba? muna? There is a very green stone.
pli.si n. tree (sp.), large, with fine, very green leaves
plik?- vi. chop into halves (small); part. syn. plak-
pli? adjn. smell (sp.) of old rotting leaves (esp. at base of ja.lu.ka)
pli?h vi. flash, shine brightly
ti? pli?h- va. sparkle (water)
nyam pli?h- vi. flash (lightning)
pliti.nik onom. green (of growth)
makay plitinikta du?q?a The corn grew up green.
pliwi onom. deep green
syaw?q The pool called chu?ru?ba?q became a very deep green.
plu- vi. fall out, come out by roots, come out from roots (hair, grass, etc.); part. syn. blu- (see also klu-)
mya?qha? cum?akan mya?qma pluti wa?q?a He grabbed the hair, and it came out by the roots.
pluk.cyu?q onom. plopping (of frog, etc.)
tokrak plukcyu?ta?q?a ti?qha?q? pokto nga?qpay ?asati The toad jumped plop! into the water, and the fish were happy...
plut- va. begin to open (bud, etc.); part. syn. plus-, plyus- (see also klyus-)
pluyk- vi. turn inside out, roll back (sleeve, meat off bone, etc.)
may? maha peto yaw pharlikta
pluykto ha?qakan The meat, which he neatly rolled off (the bone), he boiled.
plus- vi. begin to open (bud), partly open; part. syn. plut- , plyus- (see also klyus-)
ple- vi. wrench joint, pull tendon (esp. by doing splits)
plek n. thigh, upper leg; syn. ha.tu?q
pleke?- vi. castrate by removing testes; cut into quarters
plek.ghak n. crutch, groin; part. syn. por.ghak
plek.tayk.nyam? n. grasshopper (sp.), clicks legs as it jumps, killed by fire at night
plek.yo.li?q n. femur
ple?l vi. glance off (arrow); part. syn. plan-, playg-, blayg- (see also klayg-)
ple?qh vi. fall off, be blown off (begin to -
leaves, branches
plet- vt. transplant, transfer (plants); part. syn.

pri?--, pre?- 
dun?aktiko yam pletsa After sprouting
the rice must be transplanted.
plet- vi. act foolishly, crudely; part. syn.
plat-, plot-
plettole? sañhlam Don’t act crudely.
plet.tek- vi. uncover, expose oneself

pletek.ti chyanh- vt. shame someone by
obscene exposure
plelew- va. disappear (odour), cease smelling;
syn. plyawh-

?ow? pemalo sayŋ?o plewh?a The bad
smell has stopped.
plot- vt1. take turn, substitute
puŋkay? plotti haw ?al?o The younger
brother goes to replace the older.
plot- vt2. do badly, mess up; part. syn. plat-, 
plet-

naŋ?ite? plotte??akan pemalote?
jaŋhte??akan You have done badly.
plop- vt. simmer, boil in closed container;
part. syn. klop- 
plom? nk. grandson
keep rocking your grandson (in the cradle).
plom?.da.ne nk. descendants (male);
part. syn. ciri.gini (see also miri.gini)
plyay?- va. be overflowing

pot is overflowing with water.
?oh plyay?- va. be mature, well developed
(espn. female)
?oh plyayı?tile? syaw?a She had matured.
plyaw- vt. invert, tip up; part. syn. plaw?-

the tree.
plyawh- va. disappear, vanish, be extinct;
syn. plewh-
plyat n. leech, ground leech (B); syn. pyat
plyuku?- vt. pull down, drag down (branches
of tree); part. syn. klyut-
plyuku?naw Bears often drag down
banana plants.
plyut onom. narrowly escaping
plyut n. plant (sp.), vine, legume-like leaves,
used as vegetable
sak.?a.plyut n. plant (sp.), vine with
irritating hairs on pod; *Mucuna pruriens*
(or nigricans?)
plyut- va. be partly husked, hulled (grain,
etc.); part. syn. klyut-
plyus- va. begin to open, emerge (bud, etc.);
part. syn. plat-, plus- (see also klyus-)
co? plyus- va. lose birth coat (vernix or
amnion - newborn child)
plyoh- vai. fall apart (begin to), disintegrate
(decayed object), decline; part. syn.
{klyoh-, hryoh-}
pha- vi. swell, enlarge (esp. with natural
growth); part. syn. pho-
?oh pha- va. swell (of breasts)
pha.ka.ta.ŋa? n. fish (sp.), smaller-sized,
*Barilius (barna)* (<N)
pha.čak- vt. lever, twist apart (with
instrument)
sayk phacakti prayhsa Teeth are twisted
and pulled out.
pha.ʁaw.ła.łaŋ n. bread (sp.), made of white
millet, buckwheat
pha.ʁim.ʃiŋ? n. tree (sp.), large, edible seed -
used for intestinal problems (<N)
pha.ła.ŋa adj. such a previously determined
one (day, etc.), set (day) (<N)
phaŋ- va. be open to light or wind, be break in
foliage or cloud, be a clearing in forest; gap
in family due to death (ext.); part. syn.
paŋ-, pheŋ-
phan n. ritual smoking for dead person
baŋ kamalohay? phan ?ul?ti tuŋnani
Before the stone is put in place (over the
body) there is smoking.

-phanth nb. piece
phin- vt. break up into pieces (soft food, yam, etc.); part. syn. phen-
phinlah nb. half moon (waxing)
phap- vi. blister (skin, etc., small-sized);
  part. syn. phep-, phop-, phyop-, bhyop-
pham pham onom. rapid swelling (bruise)
phay- vat. be obscured, enshadow; part. syn.
phuy- (see also ko-, rap-)
phar.talik onom. turn back on itself;
  part. syn. pharlik
phar lik onom. turn back on itself; part. syn.
phar talik
may? maha peto yaw pharlikta
pluykto ha?akan Turning back and stripping off the meat, he boiled it.
phar?- vt. warm up insides (with hot food, drink, etc.), cause to recover from cold;
  part. syn. pharh-
pharh- vt. warm up insides (with hot food, drink, etc.), recover from cold (cause to);
  part. syn. phar?-
deg?i pharhata?n? Now I have warmed up.
phai?- vt. shorten (sleeve, etc.), by rolling back;
  part. syn. pluyk-
phaw? vt. have freedom, confidence or boldness with, know well (person, situation);
  part. syn. phu-
phas- va. be rough, irritating, scratchy (clothes, leaves on skin)
pha- vi. wait in ambush, lie in waiting
phati mu?a The panther lay in waiting where he had pounced the day before.
pha.gun n. month (sp.), mid-February to mid-March (<N)
pha.par n. plant (sp.), a grain, buckwheat (<N)
pha.lam n. iron (<N)
pha? vt. demarcate bounds

?i ra? pha?ti we?cu Let’s mark off and divide this field.
pha?,ba?n n. boundary stone
phak n. portion (already divided) (<N bhaq portion, share)
phak- vt. divide up objects, loads, separate off; part. syn. hwak-
gamnaj? Now I will put aside the spirit’s share.
phaj n. dose, portion (<N phak mouthful?)
phaj.laj phu?lu?n onom. breaking up (of house)
phaj?- vt. take ill acutely, severely; have overdose
sel? syawti wa?nsa khay?ulu grulan
phaj??akan He cannot get better, he has a severe and long-lasting illness.
phat- vt. dig out (thorn, etc.), with sharp instrument; have sexual intercourse (euph.);
  part. syn. (see lu?-, etc.)
law cu? cane phata?nsa day I must quickly dig out the thorn.
phan- vt. untie, loose; syn. phyan-; part. syn.
pherm- (see also phas-)
phan?- vt. reveal news, convey message
phanh adjn. partly empty (bag, net, etc.)
?i jabihan? binja phanh ha This netbag is not full, it is half empty.
phanh- vt. separate useful part from rubbish (e.g. grain from chaff, etc.)
The flour and grains should be separated by shaking in a tray.
phanh- va. be weak, faint
pham onom. disgustingly, greedily?
pu??i hme?glyumsay pholdhpay
tyutdhpay phastako? phasta
phastako? phasta je?dhaytaj??a
muna? pham phamta The older brother, pushing aside the ashes and taking out (the corpse), was unwrapping and eating it disgustingly.
pham- va. be white (B); syn. bham-
phar onom. crack, noise of splitting
phara n. wooden spacer for net weaving (<N)
phar.lyap onom. shaking and splitting of ground
pharlyap sa? ?ow?kay? wakti bay??athay With a crack, the ground opened for him.
phar?- vai. return to former state; conceive again after recovery from previous birth; part. syn. pher?-
phalh- vt. disclose, extract (previously wrapped object)
phas?aktiko phalhti tyutnaw After unwrapping, he takes it out to look at it.
hlu?g.tuk phalh- vi. revive previous anger
phaw nk. son-in-law (B); syn. bhaw.(co?)
phas onom. opening, looking inside?
phas- vit. untie, unwrap, open out (bundle, flower); part. syn. (see phan-, etc.)
?i phasti?a yoca? doholo khe?na? I will open it and see what it is.
phas.lyan onom. carry in mouth (as a dog does), carry openly; syn. pa.sa.ra?
phah- vt. drain a pool (in order to catch fish
phi.rig.gi adjn. small-nosed person; syn.
phi.lim? .bag n. steatite, soft greenish layered rock
phi?- va. be poor quality, stale, dark, mouldy (Chyuri seed); part. syn. pu?-
phij onom. get away suddenly, cleanly get away, get well away, dart off
lan phinta tantitan? jyal?a The demon ran clean away.
phiti.siu .musa n. fungus (sp.), white edible mushroom, Leutinus radicatus
phir adjn. very white thing (esp. clothes)
phir.phir onom. flick back and forth (as small bird)
phih- vi. spread out over area (cast net, fire, etc.)
hme?matañ? rañ judale? phhti lanh?a The fire spread out over the whole field as it went up.
phu onom. splitting
phu- vt. have freedom or confidence with (person, situation), be easy (of mind); part. syn. phaw?-
phu.rin n. ulcers (said to result from eating defiled food)
le phu.rin n. ulcers of tongue
phu.ru.ru onom. popping of roasting grain
?ow? ganday phuruру bhestañ??a The amaranth seeds popped and crackled.
phu?- vt. cook by roasting without vessel (in ashes, flames, etc.); be frank, bold (in speech) (met.)
lehlam tyutti phu??u Take out the internal organs and roast them.
yat thokte? nag?i dak te?cili tatag? 'There is one thing that you have not brought me', she said boldly to her husband.
?an.ti phu?- vt. roast on, beside hot coals
?is.ti phu? vt. roast wrapped in leaf put under hot coals
?op.ti phu?- vt. roast under hot coals
hlu?g phu?- vi. be frank, blunt (in speech), bold
phuk- vit. pull out of ground, uproot, come out of ground; learn by oneself (met.); part. syn. pruk-
sa? phukti tha?akay Breaking through the ground they appeared.
rut pryoyti phukana?fsu We chop the roots and pull out (the stumps).
phu onom. pop, crack
The gum popped and crackled.

The gum popped and crackled.

phuŋ- vi. pass through, ascend through (earth, from underground or underworld), percolate through

?ow?ko? jhira taga phuŋti lan?ni Let us take it up through the evil spirit’s lair.

v.t. steam in pot


phut onom. make dusty, grey

phut hoyo.bhoyo? onom. grey and white (of clouds)

hus phut hoyobhoyota mus lekha bhoy?ti muna? The ground mist moves along grey and white.

phut hlyo.pyo onom. make dusty, grey

phut- va. be dusty or dirty, be light grey or brown

phut.ɑ? n. dust, fine dirt

phun - n. forest, jungle (WD); syn. ban

phuy n. forest, jungle (WD); syn. ban

phuy- vt. submerge, inundate (completely, so as no longer visible); part. syn. phay- (see also klim-, rap-)

tí??i kim phuy?akan The house was submerged in water.

phur onom. flying away

phus- vt. set down, put down load from back, let down or out (esp. child)

phus- va. grow up, be bigger (child, etc.), nearly mature

?ow? ņetí phusti taŋhna? He slowly is reaching maturity.

hluŋ phus- vt. be ready to listen, pay attention, be ready to give

phus.ryɔw.may? n. ones ready to give

phuh.sya.re?.co? n. first child

phe- vt. release, abandon, leave behind, forsake, relinquish, leave off, drop (intentionally)

sayko? rayti ja??i branta phe?akan Fearing the porcupine, the panther let it go.

kimhaj? siŋ? phe?akan He left wood at the house.

may? je??o phe?u Leave off eating meat!

hluŋ phe- vi. die u Leave off eating meat!

phei adv. again (<N peri)

phe?- vt. pass (on road), push past, dodge

motor phe?kayti wahnay Vehicles pass each other.

phek n1. broom, brush made of bound grass stalks

n2. plant (sp.), grass from which broom is made, Thysanolaena

phek- vt. sweep (B); syn. sar-

pheŋ- va. be thin-walled, hence spacious, roomy, hollow inside (bamboo), be clear (track, path); part. syn. pŋ-, phaŋ-

nyam pheŋ- va. be break in cloud cover, clearing (cloud)

pheŋ?- vt. make room, way, passage (for person, etc.)

pheŋ?niŋsi Make way!

phen- vt. release, free, loose (tied animal), untie (halter); part. syn. phan- (see also phas-)

phenh- vt. break off (small) piece (yam, etc.);

part. syn. phanh-

hluŋ phenh- vr. be at odds

?ow?nis hluŋ phenhti muna?ča Those two are at odds.

phep- vi. blister (skin, etc.), very small;

part. syn. (see phap-, etc.)

pher n. rod of bat, bird net, made of bamboo, about 4m. long


pher.dom.la n. rope from lower corner of net to rod
pher? - vi. return to former state, multiply, divide many times, have many roots, children (<N phera a turn); part. syn.

phar?-

phel- vt. create a gap, open up (book, noose, etc.), turn pages, push aside (undergrowth, etc.)

blurt siŋ? phellaŋtaŋ? dahna? With a crash he arrives, pushing aside the trees.

phel.ban n. sky - regarded as inverted hemispherical stone; syn. khyaw.ban,

thel.ban, bumh.na.ban, bumh.lay.ban
tyaw??ọ laŋka phelbanaŋ?a mraŋh

lanhna? Up above in the heavens, the sky, the reverberation goes upwards.

phes- vt. chip (teeth, etc.)

phel.bag n. sky - regarded as inverted hemispherical stone; syn. khyaw.bag, thel.bag, bumh.na.bag, bumh.lay.bag
tyaw??ọ laŋkaphelbanaŋ?a mraŋh

lanhna? Up above in the heavens, the sky, the reverberation goes upwards.

phes- vt. chip (teeth, etc.)

phel.nay n. clothing (sp.), turban

phel.la n. grass (sp.), with long seed stalks, white pith inside - used to tie around head for decoration; syn. nil?.mat

pho n. blister

pho- vi. blister (skin, etc.), large-sized; part. syn. (see phap-, etc.)

pho.tek n. fruit (sp.), of fig

phoro onom. lightened (sky), opened up fully?

phorh- vt. blow gently (on fire or sick person - usually with a tube)

hme? phorhiti mutsa bon?naw Blowing gently he sought to start the fire.

phol- vt. open door, container; part. syn.

?onh-
kimte? pholca? ju juganma?te? Don't ever open the door!

ku.ra phol- vt. convey news

?ow? toti hlok?o kura ?ile?

pholne??alaŋsa The word that was sent is this that I have told you all

hayk phol- vt. clear space for bat net

phol.yaw?- vt. flatter, honour (to persuade)

coa?lamkay? pholyaw?ti karn

jaŋhtaksan Children are encouraged to get them to work.

phos- va. be of light, dryish texture (bird meat, yam), be rough, irritating (surface)

phoh- vi. cook, prepare in abundance

phya- vi. change activity or position, take a break (in work), put chickens out of nest (hen) (ext.); part. syn. phyah-

phya ra.ra onom. noise of talking?

phyaŋ onom. grow fast (person)

phyaŋ.lak onom. movement (of Sambar Deer)

phyan- vt. untie (B); syn. phan-

phyar onom. push into hot fire

phyas- vt. brush off (with hand), clear off field (of weeds, rubbish)

phyaŋ- vi. be opened, teased out, combed (hair, etc.), spread out (hand); part. syn. phya-

myaŋ phyahti ?al?ju Go with your hair combed.

noydo krut?apa phyahti tyakci Open your right hand and take it for me.

krut dom phyahtak.ti wah- vi. walk back and forth
phyah.kru *nm.* cubit (long), with fingers extended
phyun.luk *onom.* movement (of Barking Deer)
phyun *onom.* leave quickly, swiftly
phyr *onom.* dive straight down (bird), with a whirr
phyop- *vi.* blister (skin, etc.), long oval-shaped; *part. syn.* (see phap-, etc.)
phryaŋ *onom.* exploding

**B**

ba.gal? *n.* tree (sp.), Peach
ba.ci.ta *n.* wetness (<N bachita)
ba.jay *nk.* grandmother (<N bajyay); *syn.* tay
bar.a.rə *onom.* poisoned (fish)
Then the fish die of poisoning.
barap *n.* ice (<N baraph)
ba.lam?,?ama/?apa *nk.* bondfriend of parent
ba.sa.lam.(?a) *onom.* in that way; *syn.* ?u.sa.lam.?a
ba.hi.wa? *n.* bird (sp.), Long-tailed Broadbill
baŋ.karik *n.* small storage place, hollow in ground where something is put, bait hole of trap, shelter, hive in bank or wall; *syn.* pong.ho.rik
baŋkarik jaŋhti goy? tyumph?alaŋ?
Making a hollow I stored the yams.
baŋ.kin?.(la) *n.* drum part (sp.), cane band around drum to hold on the skin
baŋ? *n.* container (sp.), bamboo tube about 8cm in diameter, 30cm long
jyu.ruŋ.baŋ? *n.* container (sp.), bamboo tube, small
tyaw.ren.baŋ? *n.* container (sp.), bamboo tube, larger
baŋh- *vi.* slip, slide (earth, rocks)
baŋh.gu *n.* rock or earth slide, landslide
baŋhgu?i baŋhti ?al?akâkan The landslide took it away.
-bat*.fn. Possessive marker (Verbal), indicating feeling towards the possessed item
ŋako? ja ?ana pe?o rama
khe?battaŋ?to ba That was a very good sickle of mine.
ŋako? co? hme? hyum?abattaŋ? My child was burnt.
-bat.ti.(ko)*.fn. Sequential, after (<N bittikay immediately, as soon as)
?al?akbaŋtiko As soon as he had gone...
ban *n.* uncultivated flora, forest, weeds, scrub (<N bān); *syn.* phuy
-ban *nmcl.* Classifier, Human (WD); *syn.* cak
ban.?ar.may? *nn.* creatures, spirits of forest (f.)
This, the father, became a forest creature and went away off indeed.
ban.?ar.si.ta *nn.* spirit (f.), of the bunsī tree (involved in drum-making); *syn.* si.ta.(ding)
ban.duk *n.* gun (<N)
ban.dho.?a *n.* weeds (ch.)
ban dho?a nya?ti Pushing down the weeds...
bay.?aŋ *n.* speech, voice; *syn.* haw.nay
haw.nay bay.?aŋ *n.* speech, voice
bay.sak *n.* month (sp.), mid-April to mid-May (<N)
bay?- *vt.* give, sell
Bringing the bark they gave it to him.
bar.kha *n.* monsoon (<N barkha)
bar.sa *nt.* year (<N barṣa)
bala *adv.* few, a little, slightly; *syn.* bala.co?
His house is somewhat distant.

The birds are not eating the termites much.

In that house there are perhaps a good many.

The birds are not eating the termites much.

In that place there are not a few termites.

He has nearly reached a peak (of his illness).

You have hit me!

I am dizzy indeed.

To wither like a tree of the hillside, wander like a spirit of an unnamed child.
ka.li.kat.(siŋ?)

-ba.le fn. Nominalizer (Temporal - used with reduplicated verb stem, indicating time at which the following action occurred); at the time of, while

pande jhyajhyabale si?aktiko doh hay?sa The shaman having died while drumbeating, what is to be done?

ba.har n. lowlands; syn. pa.him?, pay.him?, ba.lOl, ma.lulJ; ant. sya.lulJ

ba?vi. lower head, crouch, bow down; part. syn. bi?-; bhi?--; ant. tyoŋ-

ba?titaj?a mu?a The panther waited, lying curled up with its head down.

bak.gu n. plant (sp.), a variety of taro; syn. bak.wa

bak.wa n. plant (sp.), a variety of taro (ch.); syn. bak.gu

baŋ n. stone, rock

?akti hlokcu ?i baŋkay? Let’s tip this stone and send it away.

kuy?.luŋ.baŋ n. large, hard, embedded rock

cen?, baŋ n. bedrock

phi.lim?.baŋ n. layered rock (steatite)

-baŋ nbl. affliction, curse

klyoy.baŋ n. cripple

di.baŋ n. evil spirit

pran?.baŋ n. curse, spell

rah.baŋ n. poverty-stricken

si.baŋ.may? n. people who died formerly, deceased; syn. si.laŋ.may?

-baŋ nb2. tribal group (as in cyo?, baŋ) (<N bamsa race?)

baŋa baŋa onom. fearsome

baŋ.kar.ja? n. Jungle Cat or Wild Cat, with black and brown stripes

baŋ.krayk.may? nn. inhabitants (myth.) of a level of the underworld

baŋ.kha.na n. lump, swelling of lymph node (esp. in groin)

baŋ.tiŋ? n. lizard (sp.), Gecko with large eyes, brown diamond on pale yellow back - said to bite

baŋ.tiri n. tree (sp.), edible fruit, used as gourd; syn. be.la?, si

baŋ.tuŋ n. cave, rockshelter (B); syn. lyum?, puk, lyum?, baŋ

baŋ.tol n. large raised rock

baŋtol malgo lanhti cyun?ti muŋoto I had climbed on top of a large rock and was sitting there.

baŋ.tyumh n. rumen of cow, containing small stones

baŋ.thol?.wa? n. bird (sp.), an owl, Scops Owl? (ED); syn. paŋ.kat.wa?, su.pan.tha.li

baŋ.do.ru.wa nn. place (sp.), in underworld (near saman?baŋ)

baŋ.dher.lyap n. fish (sp.), clings to underside of rocks, *Pseudocheneis sulcatus*?; syn. dyop.?a.ŋa?, baŋ.hle.be?.ŋa?, baŋ.hlyo.be?.ŋa?

baŋ.nan.ta.ri n. insect (sp.), a cicada, large, yellowish, calls in April

baŋ.pis n. defile, crevice, gap in rocks; syn. pis.?u.luŋ

baŋ.basa.ro n. flower (sp.), rock-dwelling?

baŋ.loyh.may? nn. spirit inhabitants of underworld

baŋ.wa? n. bird (sp.), Peregrine or Shahin Falcon

baŋ.sapa.ru n. snake (sp.), a viper

baŋ.si n. tree (sp.), large - bark used like saffron, *Gmelina arborea*

baŋ.hyruŋ n. stony place

baŋ.hle.be?.ŋa? n. fish (sp.), a catfish, clings to underside of rocks, *Pseudocheneis sulcatus*?; syn. dyop.?a.ŋa?, baŋ.dher.lyap, baŋ.hlyo.be?.ŋa?
balh.lyo.be? n. fish (sp.), a catfish, clings to underside of rocks, _Pseudocheneis sulcatus_; syn. _dyop_. a.ŋa?,

balh.dher.lyap, balh.hle.be? a.ŋa?

baŋ.cak adjn. large-nosed person

bat- vt. mate, mount (birds)

bat. aŋ n. trail, track especially to the place of the dead (<N baTo) (ch.); syn. sut.aŋ; part. syn. iyam


padal? kə?haŋ? dahto These when die their path will have lead to the ancestors.

ban- vi. frequently go or do (more than normal), be more than obvious, be unusual, abnormal


That field has an unusual growth of corn.

ban.chaŋ?- vt. cut up and divide out meat

banh nl. level direction (neither up nor down), level place (around summit)

we?aŋ ŋoytaŋ cin?aŋ banhtañ
tyaw?taŋ yonew He looks to the left, the right, to the side, ahead and above.

banhtañ topi hlupti Putting a cap on his head...

banh- vai. be level, go on level, come around hillside, be around top

?ow? iyamłe? banhti jylacato The two went off around the hillside.

banh.ja.bi n. netbag (shallow)

banh.mik n. horizontally (normally) closing eyes, lids (opp. to vertically closing julkim of demon)

bap- va. be reserved, slow to speak; answer thoughtfully, respectfully; ant. _jynp_

bamh- va. be plentiful in area, be swarming (frogs, crabs, etc.); part. syn. cha-,

dyawh-

?i tiŋhaŋ? ?ana dhonŋ? bambahna? This place is swarming with frogs.

-bay fn. Emphasis of Certainty (esp. with regard to the completeness of an action that is unseen or as yet unrealised)

tyaw?taŋ mubayna? gryokwa? Geese always remain in the sky.

dyax ayay?bayculu kə?syaa? Now we will never get any deer.

na?, bay.la adv. no more

bay- va. be slow, lazy, not concentrating, listless at work, bored; part. syn. _bya-, may- (see also _gren-, _mren-); ant. _hmyąn-

?ow?pay kam jaŋsha qyala ?ana bayna? He is unwilling to work, and very slow.

bay.ului n. rope (sp.), for resting net rods on

bay.ki.din nn. assisting spirit of shaman

bay.ki.la n. rope used to separate human spirit from evil spirit (ch.)

bay.ma.raq nn. evil spirit (sp.)

bay.laq.may? n. spirit of laziness

ŋakay? balaŋmaŋ??iŋay??o I feel lazy.

bayk- vt. entice, persuade, soothe; part. syn.

thym-, hom-

tenlo bayk?aktuiko payh?a yuk kwa That day, having persuade him, the monkey friend returned home.

bayh.bayh onom. moving in milling crowd

kumhalnì bayhbayhtə wahnay The millipedes move around in a milling swarm.

bayh.ra nl. outside (<N bahira)

naŋ bar bayhra jyalna? bitik As soon as you go outside the fence...

bayh.lan nn. evil spirit (sp.), wife of Taw?lan, daughter of Nilə ?ama, lives in hills

bar n1. wall, fence (<N)

bar n2. day (<N)

bar.nam nt. two days ago; syn. cit.nam

bal.(na) n. shoulder, moveable part of upper arm (including shoulder-blade)
co?dyapay balna plek cyonti The
doughter's arms and legs were pulled off...
bal– va. be careful for, watchful of, be kind
(esp. with children); syn. kan-, sarh-
hryat mantakay? balti syassa khe?to
An orphan child should be carefully
brought up.
bala.bo(h) n. bird (sp.), with feather crest,
Sultan Tit; syn. bu.dha.jyu
bal.?an.ga n. tree (sp.), hardwood timber,
\textit{Myrsine semiserrata}?; syn. ka.li.kat
bal.na.plek n. limbs
bal.ya onom. sticky, messy
balh- vi. depend on someone (for livelihood,
etc.), leave work to other
?amapanis co?ka? balhna?ca The
parents depend on their child.
baw.ma.ro n. tree (sp.), medium-sized, with
yellow flowers, small leaves
bas onom. flicking?
srapti hloka?thay me??i The wild dog
flicks it in the eyes with its tail.
bas n. hem (of jabi, etc.)
bas- vt1. make hem, finish off weaving
bas- vt2. associate with or assist as familiar
spirit, tutelary deity (with shaman)
?ow? ja??i mantak ay? basnaw That
panther (spirit) associates with humans.
bas.kam n. association, assistance of familiar;
syn. ?as.kam
bah- vi. crawl (child, insect, louse); be
irritating (throat)
bikhal n. spirit of unborn child?
bichal? n. pheasant trap part - horizontal
bamboo
bija n. free bone or cartilage in upper limb
of panther or tiger - said to give great
strength
bitik fn. immediately, at once (<N)
\begin{itemize}
\item nan jyala? bitik \textit{gama} glyunhti
\item wajna? As soon as you go away I also
will come out.
\end{itemize}
bi.dia? va. be frightened, shy, hesitant; syn.
cy.dia?--; \textit{part. syn. kra-}
\textit{naka}?
doh?e? no?na? Who has said what to you,
to make you frightened of me?
bina- vt. recall, think over; syn. gi.\textit{la-}
binal? n. affliction due to evil spirit, causing
sickness, death; syn. \textit{yanal?}, \textit{nai} (see
also dip.\textit{a})
\textit{leta ta}n\textit{ho} binal? pawh\textit{a}nal? I have
been suffering with such an affliction.
binal?.ba? n. curse, affliction; syn. cur.ba?
bi.ru n. weapon, sword (esp. of spirit -
actually a grass blade) (ch.); \textit{part. syn.}
na?\textit{suy}
\textit{?i bira thog}hay na?la yosakay\textit{pay}
?ow? birako\textit{pay} geraylo\textit{ko}? guko?
matma? birale? syawma?na? In the real
world the weapons do not exist, they
consist of \textit{geray} grass and taro leaves.
bi.ru.mi n. sickness (<N)
bi.rim n. container (sp.), small circular
storage basket, closely-woven from thin
bamboo
bi.la n. grass (sp.), tall rush, growing by water
- used in weaving
bi.lam.ba adv. late, slow (<Sk)
bi.lik.sa? n. soil (sp.), whitish; syn.
yuh.run.sa?
bi.ha.bar nt. Thursday (<N bihibar)
bi.ha.na nt. morning (<N)
bi?- vi. crouch low, hide (in ambush, etc.),
keep head down; \textit{part. syn. ba?-, bhi?-;}
\textit{ant. tyonh-}
pal\textit{ata}? I was crouching like this, and
was slashed on the back with a spirit
khukuri.
bi?na? n. fish (sp.), catfish, very large, with
long barbels, \textit{Bagarius bagarius}
bi?na? musko? co? The \textit{bi?na?} fish is
the cloud's offspring.
biŋ.ŋaŋ, duŋ n. fish (sp.), catfish, very large, 
with long barbels, Bagarius bagarius (ch.)
bik.nam nt. six days ago; syn. 
khik.nam, gip.nam
bik.phu nt. four years hence; syn. khik.pu
bik.say nt. six days hence; syn. khik.say
bit n. rim of basket (<N bit)
bin.(goy?) n. plant (sp.), with edible bulb, 
large white single flower in August, seeds 
in December-January, Lilium walliehium?
bingoŋ?ro The bingoŋ? flower could not 
hold itself upright.
bin.ci.ris n. stomach (large) of cow, layered
bir n. evil spirit (gen.) (<N)
bir.ma.ŋaŋ n. evil spirit (gen.)
bis nct. twenty (<N)
bis- vt. fill in gap in mat, wall
bu- vt. carry on back (child’s speech); syn. 
buy-, bus-
bu.ŋa n. carrying cloth; source place of game, 
fish offspring (met.)
bu.ŋa.nay n. carrying cloth
bu.jhyal mn. Chepang subgroup (west of the 
Narayani river) (B); part. syn.
rum.liŋ.gya, ru.luŋ.gya (see also 
cyo?, baŋ)
bu.du.na.ŋa? n. fish (sp.), small black, 
Garra gotyla (<N buduna + ŋa?); syn. 
juŋ.ŋa.ŋa?
bu.dha.bar nt. Wednesday (<N)
bu.dha nk. husband, old man (<N buDho old 
man); syn. po
ŋaŋ?apa budha budhi syawti 
jyalna? The parents were well into old 
age.
bu.dha.jyu.wa? n. bird (sp.), with feather 
crest, Sultan Tit; syn. bala.boh
bu.ŋi nk. wife, old woman (<N buDhi); syn. 
mo, me.ru; part. syn. rom.?a.li 
bu.ŋu.ru onom. become larger than other, fill 
more than other
buk.laŋ.?ay/to mn. spirits of dead ancestors, 
in underworld at place of clothes-washing
buklaŋ?ay nay dhaw?o baŋ ?ile? This 
is the washing stone of the buklaŋ 
ancestor.
buŋ onom. falling, stumbling
buŋtama? laŋ tonna? Stumbling, the 
demon falls.
bun.si n. tree (sp.), with blood-red sap, wood 
used for drum cylinder, sap for dyeing nets, 
species of Ougenia 
bunsiŋ? ta tonna? bŋa limuruŋsiŋ?
khe?to It is called the bunsí tree, before it 
was the limuruŋ tree.
gal.bun.si n. tree (sp.), with blood-red sap, wood 
used for drum cylinder, sap for dyeing nets, Ougenia dalbergoides?
ray.bun.si n. tree (sp.), with blood-red
sap, used for dyeing nets, Ougenia 
oojeinensis?
bunh.tuŋ n. insect (sp.), large ground-living 
bee, makes honey, stings
bum n. hill, hillock, mound
Here there are valleys, over there are hills. 
lomo.day.bum n. conical hill
bumh- vt. double up (loads, clothes, etc.), put 
together; part. syn. cøyŋ-, bhiŋ-
hawl ham bhumti ?en?nay Children sleep 
together (under one cloth).
bumph.na.baŋ n. sky (ch.); syn. (see 
phel.baŋ, etc.)
bumph.lan n. spirit haunting a place where a 
person has died
bumph.lay.djïŋ nn. sky god (male); syn. 
krup.djïŋ, khup.djïŋ, bumph.lay.pa
bumph.lay.pâ nn. sky god (male); syn. (see 
bumph.lay.djïŋ, etc.); ant. hlawh.lay.ma 
yohnamdinko? hlawhlayma rông
bumphlâypa bumphkayna? The 
hlawhlayma and bumphlâypa of former 
times are close together.
bumph.lay.baŋ n. sky (ch.); syn. (see
pheI.balJ., etc.)
buy-vt. carry on back (esp. child); syn. bu-;
part. syn. bus-
He carried his brother's wife on his back.
buru fn. Contrary to Expectation Conjunction; but, or else, rather (<N baru)
I do know how to draw, but the two brothers will scold (if I do).
manta?i buru lan cyaw??ulu The evil spirit sees the food, but the man does not see the spirit.
buru-vr. cover over with soil (track, seed, etc.)
hawdyalJ?i phutsa1 buruti gulh?a
The younger sister followed, covering (the blood trail) with earth.
buru. n. god of north (<N parbat mountan?)
bur?- vt. burrow, tunnel
?a bur?ti pokcaIJ1 ta dayhti c?an?
dayh?a 'I will burrow and enter', said the crab.
bur?.sa? n. diggings (of animal), soil from burrowing
bus-vr. carry on back; syn. bu-; part. syn. buy-
?en? bus-va. be sleepy
Arriving home, the couple did not feel sleepy.
buh.ray? n. heat and dryness, yellowing of leaves with this, season when this occurs
mat yarna? When the hot season comes up the heat yellows the tree leaves.
be-vi. bleat (calf)
be.ja n. animal (sp.), Leopard cat; small cat-like shaman's familiar; syn. pur.bi;
part. syn. khyaw.ri, wa.syur
na?ca??i kwapti On the left and on the right the spirit-cat sisters entrapping it...
be.la.?si n. tree (sp.), with edible fruit, used as gourd; syn. ba?n.tiri
be.la n. time, occasion (<N)
be.la? n. locality, territory, hunting area; syn. bhuy.?ar
?aka?han?pay bela? chala Over there the (bird-catching) area has plenty of game, here by me it is scarce.
be.la? adj. extremely, very
be.la.pa?/ma nn. creating god, spirit of territory; syn. gu.mi.pa?/ma (see also tom.par?.ma, la?n.ku.gu)
be.se? n. container (sp.), carrying basket, open woven of bamboo strips (for yams, etc.)
be?-va. be thin (flat object); ant. dun-
to yoca? I will see where the soil is thin and where it is thick.
be.p.ku.?i.(wa?) n. bird (sp.), Bearded Laughing Thrush; syn. bhej. gu.lu?
be?n.ge n. frog (sp.), brown, hibernates in mud
be?n-.vat. chip, break piece off edge (of pot, etc.)
bet-vi. break, struggle (to get) free from captor, escape from trap, be free from debt
The deer struggled to get free, but it could not.
-bet.(ti) fn. Sequential Setting (B); syn.
-?ak.ti.ko
bet.wa? n. bird (sp.), Fantail Flycatcher
bet.si n. tree (sp.), blue flowers, highland-living
ben-vi. become free from custody,
imprisonment; abscond; recover from
illness, debt
doh hay?ti ni?i bentakmây Why should we let her go free?
ben.dyaw- vt. fold (clothes, rope, etc.)
ber n. grass (sp.), Pampas type, tall, with dark brown seed
ber.nyam? n. grasshopper, 8-10cm. long, greenflying, edible
ber.say? n. rice, unhusked (ch.); syn. ku.wa râ.ti
ber.syan? n. grasshopper, 8-lO cm. long, greenflying, edible
berh-vt. wrap around (<N berhnu)
bele.nlâ. (duñ) n. fish (sp.), medium-sized whitish flat, edible; syn. sañ.nlâ?
bele.ben?.teñ onom. flattening of plants by wind
belh n. (far) side of ridge
lyam ?al?â Go on the track alongside the top of the ridge.
belh- vi. skirt ridge or cliff top, go to one side
?utañe? belhti tonca? Don’t fall over the edge as you go along it!
belh.lyam n. track along side of ridge, just below top
bes.kan n. flour (B); syn. ?oyk
bo bu.dhi n. wife (past childbearing)
bo- vt. divide amongst, share; syn. bo-, yo-
bon.chan?-- vt. divide amongst, share; syn. bo-, yo-
bon.du ad?n. cylindrical thing; syn. bhan.du
bon?-- vt. be thick (cylindrical object, limb, etc.); ant. mis-
?icyuk kây bon?to Its neck is this thick.
bon?.yoñ.kli? n. large intestine
bop n. snail, mollusc (gen.)
duña?tan? momkay? dal? râ boptan?
lay?nis paykca?kay? bay??akacu The couple gave the younger sister minnows, and themselves worms and snails.
gray?, bañ, bop n. snail (sp.)
chyu.ri.bop n. bivalve mollusc
jyo.nyo.ri.bop n. snail (sp.), large, conical, found in lowland rivers
nya.law?, bop n. slug
bop-rayk.sin? n. tree (sp.), with yellow seed pods, leaves used for ripening bananas, Albizia julibrissin?
bom- vt. cause unconsciousness (evil spirit)
bom- vt. fall down? (B)
bom.(bay?).lan nn. evil spirit (sp.), which
covers the face of a sick person left alone,
causing unconsciousness
bom?- vt. close, enclose, shut in (with lid,
cover), cover with cloth
jayk?akan She trapped it under her skirt
and bit on it.
bor- va. be coiled (as snake, watch spring),
curled (sleeping cat, etc.)
ru kryan?kay dhyankayta borti muna?
The snake is coiled in loops.
bor.pun n. flab, rolls of fat
bolo n. horizontal timbers of house roof
boh.?ar?.di? n. forested area, soil, spirit of
this; syn. khom.par?.di?
Without appeasing their own forest spirits...
boh.la? n. prosperity, sufficiency; syn.
?oh.la?
He is self sufficient.
boh.lay? adjn. prosperous, productive
(person) syn. ?oh.lay?
boh.lay?.ti? n. milk, beer (ch.); syn.
?oh.lay?.ti?
boh.hay?- vi. prosper, have sufficient
livelihood; syn. ?oh.hay-
bya- vi. work listlessly, slowly; part. syn. (see
bay-, etc.); ant. hmya?
bya? n. frog (sp.), bullfrog, large, green or
grey back, yellow legs, mud-living
byal n. axe; syn. was.ray, y?ot
byal.?a byal.?a onom. speak thoughtlessly
byal? n. joke, nonsense, insincere talk;
part. syn. khya!, bhya!
byal?- va. be meaningless, inauspicious, (esp.
for a dream - seeing the picking of gotsag?a
leaves, a rupee coin or a dead person's eye)
byal?- vt. wipe, smear dirt on (face, etc.)
byal?.ma? n. empty, non-significant dream
byal?.ryaw n. bad jokes, nonsense
byaw- vi. proliferate, reproduce prolifically
may?say?ko? ?ana byawtaksa The
banana plant must be made very prolific.
byah- vi. wander, roam, travel with an aim (as
when searching, food-gathering or lost)
dyahpay budhi boj?lan byahti
wahn?a? Now I go around looking for a
wife.
byuk- vt. lick or suck fingers
byur- va. be gathered together, collected in
one place (objects), be bunched (fruit, etc.);
part. syn. bhyur- (see also hum-)
gajap peto say?tan? byurti muni?
muna? How good the fruit was, ripening
in bunches!
byon?- vai. stretch up, increase one's height
by stretching or sitting upright, etc.
gi? byon?- vi. sit bolt upright
bra?- vr. be confused, muddled
bre?ti byahti wahti mu?a Being
confused there, somewhere he took the
wrong path and wandered around.
bra?.hlu? n. confused state of mind
brak onom. be together, do together, be equal
?ow?ta khe?yapay brak?a ?alca In that
case let us go together.
nyam sya?ko?kus brak?o?altan??a
With the sunrise he went.
brak- vai. be or do together, be equal
The two are both equally big.
bran onom. simultaneously, at same time
bra?ta nyam sya?o ra dahmatan??a
Right at daylight he arrived.
bran.nyam n. sunrise
bran- vi. break (ties); part. syn. bran-,
bran?
brayh n. fingers; syn. bre
do.brayh n. forefinger; syn. doy.chum?
dom.brayh n. toe
lan. brayh n. little finger; syn. ge?chik
bra. jyu n. small spot (on skin)
bra.da bra.da onom. covered all over (with hair)
jambay men? brada brada
bhayta?an??a men?pay He was covered all over with hair.
bra?- va. be mixed (soup made of grain and other items), soup-like; be variegated (colours); part. syn. bras-
bra?, (?amh) n. gruel
brak onom. move in unison (feet)
bran- va. be compatible, in unison, equal, even (esp. carried objects)
sin? bra?nti latnani They carry the wood evenly balanced.
?a? bran?- va. be compatible, agree together
bran?- vt. do together (esp. singing, drumbeating), follow along, copy (action), place together
ow?nis bran?ti mena?ce The two are singing together.
bran? onom. of one mind, like-minded
hluj bran? onom. of one mind, like-minded
nici hluj bran? syawna?ce We two are like-minded.
brat n. ant (sp.), large (5cm.), yellow, biting, lives in soil
bran onom. dropping, leaving behind, leave off
phe?akan Then the panther, frightened, let go of it.
bran- vi. break (ties, bindings); part. syn.
bran-, branh-
branh- vit. break ties; part. syn. bran-,
bran-
brayk. brayk onom. slapping echo of axe blow
wasray brakto thyam braykbraykta
mran?h tyan?o Wham! the axes strike together, crack! crack! comes the echo.
brayn?- vi. make noise in unison (roosters, drumbeaters, etc.)
brayh- vi. spill over side, scatter (poured grains), go in two directions; part. syn.
breh-
braw- va. be big (esp. in height, length), large
?i thomhko? ya?may? ?icicyek t?nhto ?icicyek brawto The meat of the leg was this large around, this long.
hluj braw- va. be knowledgeable
-bras nb. mixture, part
?u belako? manta lanbras mantabras khe?to In those times people were part man and part demon.
bras- va. be mixed (types, colours), confused; part. syn. bra?-
bras- vi. dream about previous experience, have nightmare
?i haw yoh ?ama grin?t?akani yado ten ?ama brasdh?y rya?a ?en?to belah? They must have scared this child yesterday, today he is dreaming of this and crying in his sleep.
bri- vab. be wide-spaced mesh (occurs only in compounds); part. syn. bryay-, bryay-
bri.ja.bi n. netbag, large (with wide mesh?); syn. bryaka.ja.bi
bri.laq? n. net with wide mesh
bri. ban n. virgin uninhabited forest
bri?h- va. always be with someone, hang around (as a persistent beggar)
?akus bri?htti wahnau?ce (He) goes about with me.
bri?hi. bri?hi onom. simultaneously
brijh.ini onom. well shaped, attractive (horn); syn. brijh.ciki
brijh.ciki onom. well shaped, attractive (horn) (ch.); syn. brijh.ini
brit.tuŋ.lịŋ n. bird (sp.), Sharp-tailed Munia (ch.); syn. brit.wa?
maknaw The Munia birds are destroying our grain.
brit.wa? n. bird (sp.), Sharp-tailed Munia; syn. brit.tuŋ.lịŋ
brin.duŋ.sin? n. tree (sp.), with yellow flowers and small sweet yellow fruit (in April)
brin.duŋ.say? n. fruit (sp.), of brin.duŋ tree
brin? - va. have un laid eggs (bird), be strung along
bris.ciki onom. well formed, neat (hand, foot) (ch.)
we?do krutma brisciki Her left hand is also well formed.
bru.du.(ti?) n. light-falling rain
ti? brudujam wa?a Only a little amount of rain fell.
bruk.wa? n. bird (sp.), medium-sized, fruit-eating, Speckled Wood pigeon; syn. sya.gar.wa?
brun?- va. be goose pim ped (with cold), pimpled, have raised bumps
bruhn - va. be thick (rope, cloth), be large (net bag), be fat (grain)
ri? brunh - vr. be contented (dead person’s spirit)
brum - va. be warm (clothes, place, body, etc.); syn. grum-
?icyuksayı brum?o thaw dyah ŋa
ga?tän do?caŋ? Where might I get a warmer place than this?
hlun brum? - va. be warm (clothes, place, body, etc.)
hme??ile? hlun brumti gar?ti syaksa It is necessary to warm up by the fire.
brus - vat. make ashen or grey; rub on ashes (e.g. before plucking)
khenhaŋ? hme?mut brusti lyan?ti mu?o She has ash rubbed on her face.
bre n. finger (B); syn. brayh
bre?- vi. err, make mistake, forget, differ
brék - vi. pop, burst (grain in hot oil);
part. syn. bryok-
hlun brék - vi. pain (heart)
brék - vt. hit someone
denfe brekne?naŋ I will hit you!
bren? .i bren? .i onom. acting together
bren? - vat. be close together, tight together, side by side
The two squatted side by side.
bren? , tak - vt. tamp (soil), make firm around post
bren - va. be pinched
bren? - vt. pinch
yusna?tanŋ? bren?na?tanŋ?
cuykna?tanŋ? I am tickled, pinched and tweaked.
bres - va. be paired, twinned, divided (branch, limb, etc.); part. syn. bhres-
nakko? ile pela brestole? The serpent’s tongue is not good, it is divided.
nakko? mayŋkus bresña? It is similar to your name (lit. a pair with).
hlun bres - vr. remain frightened, be confused, not able to think straight
breh - va. be forked (tree, path); in opposition
(to others, or to true events), be misleading (ext.); part. syn. brayh-
le breh- vi. mislead, say opposite of the truth
ñaako? kura gälama le brehlo nañkay?
del?le?na? My word never misleads, it will happen for you.
breh.lyam n. path going off in other direction, forked path
brok- vt. get rid of (WD); syn. way-
brok- va. be partly white, streaked, grey (hair)
?ow?nis nispyakca?ma? myañ brokto
khe?cato myañ bham hontalanñañ?
khe?cato The couple had greying hair, white streaked.
brok- vt. throw, toss opponent in fight
brok.bañ.to nn. ancestor (sp.), son of gosya?to, father of raydyawto
brot.man? n. type of bark (of brotsi), used for string
brot.si n. tree (sp.), small yellow flowers, bark used for string, Acer caesium?
bromh n. smallpox; syn. gromh
broh.law n. animal (sp.), large, striped, with white near eyes, Large Indian Civet
bryay- va. spread out, widely spaced, sparse; part. syn. bri-, bryay-
bryaka.ja.bi n. netbag, large; syn. bri.ja.bi
bryak.bryak onom. noise of marching with rattling
bryakbryak dahti wañ?akay They came with a noise of marching.
bryan?va. be torn, rent, cracked (brass vessel)
bryan.cik n. pockmark
bryay- va. be sparse, widely spaced, spread out; part. syn. bri-, bryay-, bri- (see also phyah-); ant. dunh-
bryok- vat. be puffed, burst (grain); greying (hair); part. syn. brek-
bla- vi. show teeth (as in grin), bare teeth; part. syn. blan-, bli-
nañja ?anate??a blana? You are really showing your teeth.
nyam bla- vi. flash (lightning)
nyam tuñ?tañ blana? Lightning is flashing at the base of the cloud.
blak onom. come up to top
je???o ?amh blak blatkà hastì lantì
wañ?a The eaten food comes up in regurgitation.
blak- vi. touch, pass over or skim over top (either brushing or just missing - as birds and bats come against the top of a net);
part. syn. bálh-
tañh?o win? blakna? da A large bat has brushed past the net.
nyam blak- vi. set, be level with hill, tree tops (sun); syn. baw-
blak.nyam n. setting sun; west
bláknysamay the?tok belahañ? sukra
?ucyukha tolna? When it appears in the west, Venus is this small only.
blañ onom. flash (lightning)
nyam blañ blañhtha pliñhna? Lightning is flashing away.
blan- vi. show teeth and gums when grinning;
part. syn. bla-, bli-
?ow? nàl blànto ñi?na? He grins, showing his gums.
blar- vt. force out, squeeze out object (esp. internal organ), castrate pig (by forcing out testicle); part. syn. blyar-
blar? onom. intermittent growl (dog)
blaw- vt. reverse natural direction (esp. in regurgitating, retching); part. syn. klaw-, plaw-, blaw- (see also klaw-, kluñ-)
ma.ru? ,i blaw- vt. upturn leaves, blow back treetops (wind), toss with wind
hluj blaw- vi. regurgitate, retch, gag
?anà hluj blawnà?tañ? I am retching a
blag n. roof section (sp.), large side
blag onom. fall or lie flat (large object, tree
trunk, etc.)
lyamha? blanta si? nyas?akan He laid the tree (trunk) flat on the path.
blag- vt. make flat surface, chop or trim
timber (with adze)
si? ?ol?aktiko blag?aktiko latnani After felling the tree and chopping out
planks, they carry it.
blana blaga onom. falling flat (as dying
elephant)
blan?dhan? onom. lying flat on back (adult);
part. syn. bleg?dhen?
blanh n. plank, door
blayk onom. neatly plaited (hair); part. syn.
bleg?
nis na?ca?ma myan tisti blaykta
bleg?ta ja?hna?cu The two sisters neatly
plaited their hair.
blayk- vt. find unpleasant or disagreeable, be
hesitant about action; part. syn. ?a?om?-,
?a?r? (see also kri?, tr?i-); ant. ja-
that person disagreeable.
blaykma?ta rasma?ta je?u Don’t be
hesitant or shy about eating.
blayn- vi. glance aside sharply (axe, arrow,
blow, etc.); part. syn. play-, playy?,
pleg- (see also klayn-)
blaygh onom. long (hair)
blaygha myan brawna? Her hair is
long.
blaw- vt. reverse natural direction (esp. when
regurgitating or retching); part. syn. klaw-,
plaw-, blaw- (see also klaw-, klug-)
bli- vi. show teeth somewhat when grinning;
part. syn. blo-, blan-
blin- vat. be full, fill
?ow? pom blin?a That pot is full.
paysa?i ?ow? ghan blin?a?akan He filled
the hole with money.
blu? blin?- vt. be capable, ready
blin.bli onom. glisten (teeth)
blinblita sayk plinhti munay Their teeth
were shining white.
blis onom. smile silently
blu- vt. remove, root out (esp. weeds, by
hand); part. syn. plu- (see also klu-, hu?-)
blun onom. flinging open of doors
blun dhyakumta dhoka phol?akan He
flung the doors open.
blur onom. crashing through bushes
blurt? si? phellan dahan? It came
crashing through the bushes.
blus- vit. be attracted to place or person (evil
spirit - hence causing sickness) by the
roasting of meat, singeing of feathers when
much sickness is about; part. syn. blyus-
may? phu??aktiko lan blusti wa?nna?
After roasting meat an evil spirit is
attracted.
blek adjn. thin flat object, flattened object
bi?na?ko? talan blek ?icyuk ghokna?
The catfish’s head is flattened (and) this
wide.
blek.ban n. rock (sp.), layered
bleg n. side of valley; flap of skin
bincirishan? ?ana bleg mun? In a
cow’s stomach are many flaps of skin.
bleg.ja n. defile, narrow chasm, gorge; syn.
pe?cyut, su.ru?
bleg.ja bleg.ji n. cut up, broken, fissured
terrain
ti? syurhti kho?na ja?hti bleg ja
blegji ja?h?akan The water flowing off
made fissures and cut up ground.
bleg.dhan? onom. lying flat on back (child);
part. syn. blan.dhan?
bleg? onom. neatly parted, divided (hair);
part. syn. blayk
blenh- vi. miss (of aim); part. syn. bhelh-,
bheh- (see also glenh-)
blew- va. be turned down, droop (leaves, with
rain); syn. blyaw-
blew? - vr. have enough of (situation), be apathetic, disheartened, dispirited (after disappointment); syn. blyaw?-; part. syn. blya?-, blyaw?-, blyo?- (see also kay.sa-, saw?-)
blew??alan? I was disheartened.
blya- va. be soft, waterlogged (soil), be on the point of slipping, soften, spread
blyasa? n. soil (sp.), soft whitish clay (of seepage area?)
blyasyimi n. soft earth, clay (of hillside?)
blyar- vt. force out internal organ; part. syn. bloor-
blew- va. be turned down (wet leaves), upturned (branches - to discourage bears); syn. blew-
blew?- vr. be tired of situation, apathetic, bored; syn. (see blew?-)
bleya- va. be warm, tepid (stream water), insipid (gruel); part. syn. blyo- (see also ti? lya-)
dyur blya- vi. salivate when nauseated
bleya?- vr. have enough of (situation), be apathetic; part. syn. (see blew?-, etc.)
bleyat- vi. come to ear, form flower, seed sheath (esp. grain, banana)
hga cawra blyat?akna? First the corn silk is formed.
blyan- vat. be nauseated, regurgitate, bring up food; part. syn. gliyan-
blyan.te.nya onom. flat pendulous (breasts)
blyan?- vi. reiterate, remind of previous words, promise; scold; part. syn. klyan?-,
blyan?- (see also klu?-)
hlunq blyan?- vat. give heartburn, indigestion
blew? - vr. have enough of, be tired or sick of (situation), be dejected; part. syn. (see blew?-, etc.)
kimko? manta sabay jikt? ?apaha sel? yoti lihti blyaw??a If all the household are sick and only the father is well, he watches, sad and dispirited.
blyus- vit. be attracted (evil spirit, sickness); part. syn. blus-
blyo- va. be warm, tepid (stream); be insipid (gruel); part. syn. blya-
blyo?- vr. have enough of, be tired or sick of (situation); part. syn. (see blew?-, etc.)
bala bala je?ga na?yakay? niscakay? blyo?tole? If there is a little food it is (more than) enough for the two of them.
bha- vi. fall or slip (earth), collapse (house, bank, etc.)
kimko? baŋ bhana? A house’s stones collapse.
bha.daw nt. month (sp.), mid-August to mid-September (<N)
-bha.naŋ fn. Continuative; continue in same manner, truly in this manner, only in this manner; syn. -bha.nuŋ
hmotoŋaŋ? dyur syokbhanaŋ
munaaŋ? A sweet saliva taste continues in my mouth.
ŋiko? ʔogha ?ow? robh²naŋ ha Our lifetime continues only (as much) as that flower.
bha.nis nk. nephew, sister’s son (<N bhav) -bha.nuŋ fn. Continuative; continue in same manner, truly in this manner, only in this manner; syn. -bha.naŋ
?ow? co? rayaŋ? ‘That bear will come to seize me’, the child continued to fear.
-bha.ri fn. Totality (Temporal); whole (time) (<N)
din.bha.ri the whole day
bha.rim.pa.ti n. bird (sp.), lives high up near water-sources, calls ‘sirig’; syn.
Himalayan Black Bear

bhāṅ n. shoot (sprouting from tree roots in cleared field)
bhāṅ- vt. affect not fatally (person, by evil spirit), tempt, cause to lose mind, wander aimlessly in forest


?al?? athay The jungle spirit has caused him to lose his mind.
bhāṅlan nn. evil spirit (sp.), causing loss of reason

bhāṅ?- vi. break (pot), burst out (of net, bag, pot, etc.); break through (ch.)
bhāṅh- vt. shift (earth) from one place or hole to another, fill in a hole

baṅgu?i sa? bhāṅhnāw A landslide moves the soil.
bhām.(rok) n. outer shell, husk (of grain)
bhām?- va. lie close to ground (cloud, mist), lie in valley

bhām? mus n. cloud lying in valley
bhāy.sya? kho.ri.ya nn. clan (sp.)
-bhār? nl. outside, behind (<H baher?)

kimbhar?hāṅ? dyaw?nani They dig at the back of the house.
bhārh- vi. overflow, boil over; have overabundant energy, zest (<N bāDhnu increase)
puh.līn.ro bhārh- vi. run wild (adolescent)

bhal n. flood (<N)
bhāw.rī nb. waves, scintillations, sparkling (of water); confusion
ti?.bhāw.rī n. rippling, surging (water)
yo.bhāw.rī n. moving colours (in water)
yobbhāwri?i taşay??o manta ṇoḍhiṃ
pawhna? A person affected by the moving colours is afflicted by giddiness.

bha. kal? n. promise
bha. gi excl. greeting (formal - used to person bowing in greeting)

bha.da-ray n. bird (sp.), Black-headed Shrike (<N bhadray)
bha.ri n. load (<N)
bhāk- vt. deter, scare off animals (esp. bears), by clearing edges of field and putting stripped (white) tree branches around it; part. syn. gṛyop-, hṛyap-
bhāk.?o n. scarecrow
bhāk.mat n. plant (sp.), with long, whitish, spear-like leaves; shaman's sword made from this leaf, used in trance (ch.)
bhāṅ onom. deep (hole)
bhāṅta khe??o ghanhaṅ? bhunṭa ray pok?a The scent went away down a deep hole.

bhāṅga n. tobacco (<N bhāṅ)

ākay? bhāṅga chaksa parāna? I need some tobacco put in my hookah.
bhāṅga bhāṅga onom. noise of opening doors
dayhlaw bhāṅga bhāṅgata pholti

muna? The door opens with a banging noise.
bhāṅ?- va. be fruitless, infertile (egg, etc.), be useless

kam bhāṅ?- va. be wasted (work)

?ow? kam bhāṅti way?o That work is useless.
bhāṭ bhad onom. bumping, clomping noise

sidhalan bhāṭbhatta ray?to The sidhalan makes a bumping noise.
bhāṭ cyok onom. crumple

ro bhāṭcyokta po?cyay?ti The flower bent, crumpling up...
bhān.ta.lyaw n. insect (sp.), cicada, large (7cm. long)
bhān.da adjn. cylindrical object; syn. bon.da

makay blyαt?aktiko bhanda syaw?a

After the corn ears have formed they become fatter.
bhāṅh- vi. faint, collapse with fatigue, swoon
bha.n- va. be white; syn. pham-

bhamto ?orna? It flowered with a beautifully shaped white flower.
bham kway?.kway? onom. white and coiled
bham jheŋ?.teŋ? onom. white and well-shaped
bham.blaj onom. white and stretched out
bham.goy? n. tuber (sp.) of bin.goy??
bham.goy?,ro n. flower (sp.), of bin.goy?;
syn. goy?.bin.ro, ti?,ti?,dhyan.gay.ro
Formerly the bhamgoy? flower was in bloom.
bham.ro.la n. plant (sp.), vine, edible serrated leaves
bham.lak n. tuber (sp.), whitish yam, variety of Dioscorea bulbifera
bham.wa.ra.ni n. first light (of dawn), false dawn
bham.sa? n. soil (sp.), white earth; syn. hrok.sa?
bham.hryas onom. smart white (clothes)
?ow? manta bhamhrysta khe??o nay lawɔ This man wore smart white clothes.
bham.+a.re n. insect (sp.), Solitary Bee (like Bumblebee), lives in dead wood, bamboo
ko?.sya? bhamh.+a.re n. insect (sp.), type of Solitary Bee bhay onom. very hairy, all over
lanpay jambay men? brada brədə bhaytətaj?a men?pay The demon was hairy all over.
bhaya.bhaya onom. very hairy
bhal.ya.(wa?) n. rooster (<N); syn. tok.kon.wa?
bhar n. offering, of harvest first fruits (<N bhara)
bhara nb. part of place name (ch.) dolibhara nyam hiŋ?a cu?abhara nyam pan?a In the place of spirits the sun appears, at the ends of the earth the sun goes on its path.
north (myth.); syn. gom.\bhug\dinya, pan.\run\dinya

\bhirit\ar nl. inside (<N bhitra)
\bhisiti\i? n. waters of birth
\bhu\- vi. move away (crowd, swarm, flock), move in group
\?ow? \bhuy\o tum? gultih? ?alsa Those swarming bees should be followed.
\bhutuk\onom. shameless, unscrupulous, beyond caring
\wanda\wanda yonkyray \\\\\\\n\syaw\?alang? Having come so far I am beyond caring with hunger.
\bhu\rum n. spinning-top (wooden) (<N bhurug)
\bhulan\-? vi. be bad influence, cause others to become lazy or stop work
\?ow? \bhulan\ti wayna? He is a bad influence.
\bhu\la n. dust, dandruff, mote
\bhu\l\i\j\ro n. plant (sp.), a shrub, lupin-like yellow flower, edible
\bhuy\- va. be performing well, concentrating on (work, speaking, etc.)
\bhug\onom. go away down (hole)
\bhunhta\ray? \\gghan\hant\? pokna? The scent trail went away down a hole.
\bhu\- vi. perform en masse, be burst or peak of activity (flowering, field work, etc.), (sleep) soundly; part. syn. (see hnilh-, etc.)
\?ow? \bhun\hti jhyana? He is at the climax of drumbeating.
\cayt\h\t\an\? \bhun\htole? suknani in the month of Cayt everyone sows at once.
\?ow? \bhun\hti h\nyay\t\?en\?na? He is sleeping like a log.
\ro \bhu\h\- vi. be mass of flowers
\bhuy\- vi. swirl close to ground (mist), circle close to tree (bats); part. syn. bhoy?-, bhomh-
\bhuy\.?ar n. home area, territory, camp site (<N bhuin ground?); syn. be.lan
\law\? dyah\ tend\han\ well\an\? \alca\?\n\lay\?ko? \bhuy\ar\?\g\\\\\\\nRight now, today, I will go around our area to select one.
\bhuy\.?ar\di\n n. god (sp.) of home area, territory, camp site; syn. \bhuy\.?\(ma\).\di\n\bhuy\.*(\ma).\di\n nn. god (sp.), of home area; syn. \bhuy\.?\ar\di\n
\bhuy\lan\.?i \onom. dizzily attracted
\melan\\w\an\? apaci\ manko? syah\?o
\lay\?\ka\? \bhuy\lan\?\\\\\\nAfter they came singing they lost their senses.
\bhur\but n. plant (sp.), vine or creeper,
leaves used for ripening bananas, seeds as antidote against spells
\bhusu\na\?ya\n n. fly (sp.), small, gets in eyes
\bhe\- va. be separate, independent; live or eat apart (esp. one of family), set up separate home or family group, be astray (animal)
\?ow? co\?\\na? \?a\map\\k\?\\say bhena?
The young fish live apart from their parents.
\bh\\e\ti\?\na\? n. fish (sp.)
\bh\\e\da nn. evil spirit in water - causes swelling and death one year after drinking this water
\bh\\e\\da\- vi. smite, afflict
\\\\\\\n\nakay\? kam\? ?alti bheda\\ata\n\Going down I was afflicted (with sickness).
\bh\\e\\daha n. sorcerer, wizard (<N)
\bh\\ena nk. older sister’s husband; bridegroom (<N)
\bh\\e\\\\\\\b\je\n n. membranous covering (of egg, uterus, brain, etc.)
\bh\\e\\re n. membrane
\tuk.bhe\re n. peritoneum
\no.bhe\re n. eardrum
\bhe\le n. eardrum
\bhe\?\tyak\- vi. succeed to, take over
kimsay waŋsate? bhek?a You are late coming from your house.
bhek.de.laŋ onom. act ostentatiously; syn. gram?, gram?, bhek.de.laŋ
bheŋ.gu.luaŋ n. bird (sp.), Bearded Laughing Thrush; syn. bęŋ.ku.ti.(wa?)
bhelh-vit. diverge, turn aside from goal, miss (aim), ricochet off; reject suggestion; part. syn. bhelh-, bheh- (see also glenh-); ant. ŋay?-
bhe? v-a. be finished, come to an end (abstract entity - opportunity, season, life, vigour, work); syn. bhya?-
win? bhew?ti jylaŋa The bat season has ended.
hluŋ bhew?- v-r. be depressed, lifeless
bhes- v-i. explode, burst, pop (grain)
makeylo bhesti muna? They were burst like corn.
kam bhes- v-a. be much work
ti? bhes- v-i. rain very heavily, be cloudburst
bheh- vit. diverge (path, etc.), turn aside, miss; part. syn. bhelh-, bheh- (see also glenh-)
bho.gav.(ra.ti) n. feasting
naŋkay? panarati bhogarati klehti bøy?na? Food and drink has been set apart for you.
bho.da.muh n. fungus (sp.), white edible mushroom, soil-living
bho.do.gow? n. tuber (sp.), a yam, wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata
bho.roy.sí n. tree (sp.), large hardwood with yellow flowers, used for timber
bhok n. plant (sp.), a reed or rush, hollow stalks used for flute
bhon.?a onom. opening of door
pholtən??a bhon?a bhon?a tətən??a kimpay With a bang he flung open the door of the house.
bhoŋ.loŋ onom. be gap (between trees)
hnyakhan? bhonəŋto ghaŋ muna? At the saddle of the ridge a gap appears.
bhoŋ.loŋ adv. gap between trees
ʔu noko? bhonəŋθuŋθan? that gap away over there
bhon.to.laŋ onom. act ostentatiously; syn. gram?, gram?, bhek.de.laŋ
bhon? advn. overweight, potbellied, slow person
ʔow? mantapay bhon??a That man is slow.
bhop n. bubbles, foam, froth
hmotoŋsay bhop wan?ti sitan??a With froth coming from his mouth he died.
bhomh-vat. move or bring close to (birds, bats, etc.), trail near ground (vines); part. syn. bhuy-, bhoy?-
wə? ra win??i bhomhθi bhoy?ti ŋay??o yale? na?to say? granhna? A Chyuri tree which birds and bats circle close to, will have many fruit set.
bhomh.ləŋ n. trailing vine, creeper
bhoy- v-a. be spread out wide (net), be long spreading (hair)
hmeco. ku? bhoy- v-a. be very smoky
hmeco.lyuŋ bhoy- v-i. flame up (fire)
bhoyo? onom. swirling (mist)
bhoy? v-i. swirl, circle around, move close to (ground or trees - cloud, mist, birds, bats); part. syn. bhuy-, bhomh-
ʔoyo bhoyo?tasg muš bhoy?ti ləŋhθi waj?a The cloud came swirling up (the hillside).
bhoy?.ma.dinŋ nn. spirit (sp.), of mist - hides shaman’s tracks from evil spirit
lyam bhoy?taksakay? bhoy?madinŋ pərəŋa? The cloud spirit is necessary to
cover the track.

**bhor**- va. eat in plenty, feed generously


**bholh**- vt. exhume, dig up (buried object), open grave

**kwako? tes peto bholhti yo?uto**

Carefully opening his friend’s grave he looked in.

**bhyap**- vi. blister much (skin); *part. syn. bhyam-, bhyop-* (see also *phap-*).

**bhyam**- vi. blister much (skin); *part. syn. (see bhyap-, etc.).

**bhyaw**- va. come to an end, be finished (opportunity, season, work, anger, etc.);

*bhyaw1khe1na1 renhtole1 The white ants are nearly finished, hurry and cut a container (to collect them).*

**bhya**- vi. complete task or action (esp. eating, drinking)

*bhya1aya je1tite1 Have you finished eating?*

**hlug bhya**- vr. be determined to finish

**bhyak**- syak onom. come into ear (grain)

**bhyag** onom. very straight (tree)

**bhyam1**- vi. wander aimlessly, without purpose

*bhyam1tite1 konca1ju dane Don’t go wandering and distract (others).*

**bhyam? ku.ra** n. foolish words

**bhyamh**- vt. lose, drop (B); *syn. res-*

**bhyar onom. sizzling
satihan? nawti bhyartata? It was frying, sizzling in oil.**

**bhyar.cak onom. standing together
bhyal n. joke, nonsense; *part. syn. khyal, byal?**

**bhyas**- vi. force way through, make way (of escape), make inroads into, begin to use for first time (ext.)

*lyam bhyasti ja?hnaw He opened up a new path.*

**bhyuk**- vi. hatch (egg)

*bhyuk?a After keeping the eggs a while they hatched.*

**bhyur**- vt. gather up, collect together (materials, corn, etc.); *part. syn. byur-**

**bhyo**- vt. raise at extremity (of arm, stick, etc.); compare weights by holding at arm’s length (ext.)

**bhyop**- vi. blister much; *part. syn. (see bhyap-, etc.).**

**bhra.dak**- vi. tumbling, rolling (underfoot)

*ba? bhrosti hradakti sodhorok gle1na? Stones slide tumbling away down (the hillside).*

**bhrak-** vt. slash across; *part. syn. prah-**

**bhrut**- vi. snort (goat) at danger

**bhres onom. on tip of tongue**

*bow?ta khe?ya qa de?ji bhres munaj? I can just about recall it now.*

**bhres**- va. be very similar, close (sounds, names, experiences, etc.); *part. syn. bres-*

*bhres?isk01 mayg bhr esna?ca Their two names are very similar.*

**bhros**- vil. slip, slide (stones), tumble, skid (on stones, when going downhill)

*ba? bhrosti hradakti sodhorok gle1na? Stones slide tumbling away down (the hillside).**

*vi2. speak clearly, coherently

*deo?ti no??o manta bhrosti no?sa khay?ulu A muddled person cannot speak clearly.*

**bhryak**- vi. wither (because past prime), come to end of season, be seasonally finished (fruit, flowers)

**tum? bhryak**- va. be empty (comb) (because young have matured and left)

**bhrya?a bhrya?a onom. opening (of large door)**

*bhrya?a bhrya?a pholti glyu?h?a Opening the door with a bump he went out.*

**bhway bhway onom. come breezing along**
The two snake sisters got up and came breezing along.

M

mə.kay n. corn, maize (<N)
mə.tyan.grə n. bow, pellet type (<N
məTyəngro)
mə.hi.na nt. month (<N)
mə- v. be rich, cloying, satiating (food);
part. syn. tim?-
pyakko? may??i mə?naw Pork is very
rich meat.
man.γal.bar nt. Tuesday (<N)
man n. mind, thoughts (<N)
nis man n. of two minds, undecided
yat man n. mind made up
chyo ɳa payh?anaŋ? hmərtitaŋ?
na?pay yat man hmər?a The older sister
thought, with her mind made up, 'Enough,
I will go home'.
mule??anaŋ? to yat man hmər?alaŋ?
khe?la hmərti yat man hmər?alaŋ?
With one mind I thought, 'I will stay', with
the other, 'No'.
mana.ro n. mind, thoughts, wishes (<N
men mind + ro); syn. cit.?a.ro
man.jaw-li.nk. bridesmaid, younger sister of
groom (<N manjuli)
kəməkus cyuy??o mom?co? ?ow?kay?
 Justi manjawli tona? The girl who sits
with the bride is called a manjawli.
man.jhar.wa? n. bird (sp.)
man.tuk n. character, inner thoughts (<N
man + tuk); syn. hlunj.tuk
man?- v. bestow honour, worship;
(Reflexive) proud, stand-offish
will give you an honoured name.
njici sade brəktə tən??o tente? rawte?
man??akə We have often slept together,
today you act as though newly met.
manh- v. be fully ripe, cooked, cook;
part. syn. min-
hra makay manhna? The early corn
ripen.
?ama?i ?amh manh?akan Mother has
cooked the food.
manh- v. be effective, lucky, auspicious
ŋako? luy? ?ana manhna? My bow is a
very lucky one.
manh- vt. amuse or entertain by reciting in
song form; part. syn. mayh-
–may fn1. Nominalizer, Subjunctive
(expecting or wishing negative or doubt);
syn. –sa
doh hay?ti pholməy Why should it be
opened? (It will not be.)
bira khe?yama kaykayməy If I had a
sword I could fight.
niŋko? su?o ?amh je?məy manta ɳa
khe?ŋə I am not one to eat your stale
food!
fn2. Nominalizer (Irrealis: the state is
unrealised) (WD); used also to form
adjectives, relative clauses, and sentences
that describe unrealised states (in
Purposive, Obligative and Necessative
constructions); syn. –sa; ant. –tə
may- v. be small (somewhat), be lesser (in
importance); part. syn. mi-
goyco? mom?co? ?i may?o təŋh?o
jambay waŋnəy Males and females, small
and big, all come.
may.ku.wa? n. bird (sp.), pigeon, small
green, with red on head and shoulder,
Thick-billed Green Pigeon?
may.dhan.ro n. plant (sp.), flowering?
may.may n. children, little ones (B); syn.
haw.lam
may.say? n. plant (sp.), banana; syn. lo.say?
may.su.na n. plant (sp.), Jasmine, white-
flowered
–may? fn. Collective (of a particular kind
animate entities only)
Those became the Black-earth clan.

The storm-cloud ones (spirits) catch fish with poison.

Those relatives, one's own people

This one I gave the name?ayblal.

I am called Ram.

Chant to this bamboo shoot.

build up around roots (soil, manure)

bledightened by spell

Soil's fertility has been blighted.

be angry, indignant

unproductive, uncooperative, blighted by spell

insect (sp.), sandfly, very small, biting, lives near rivers

spouse's older sister

parent's older sister, a parent's older brother's wife

outer bark layer (of man?si - not so good for string-making)

female head of house, mother (unpossessed form)

You now are the head woman of the house, stay here.

mapay musa There are worker (mother) bees in the hole, but they are not producing young.

female ancestor (esp. as a spirit)

Negative (non-final verb form only)

Climb without falling.

Without breaking the rope you two cannot drink.

Other days it was not necessary to sleep on the track, that day it was.

When it cannot be seen with the eyes one must be aware of it in the mind.

Coordinate Conjunction; and, also;

Universal Quantifier (with Indefinite Pronoun or with verb), all; none (with Negative)

The mother and the father scold.

No one has died yet.

What is calling in that large tree?

thick-necked person

tooth (sp.), molar (large), esp. one next to wisdom tooth

third molar tooth

finger, middle (longest) finger

yam, second year or older

month (sp.), mid-January to mid-February (<N)

husband with wife and children, family

wife (with husband?)

Let us two later become wife and husband.

large(<N macha fish)
mo.ju.ri.laŋ?, ra.thāw.ju.ri.laŋ?; part. syn. laŋ?

ma.jhyar.ma n. mature person (established in producing children)

ma.ti? n. river; syn. kho.la


ma.dam? n. thumb, big toe

ma.dal? nk. ancestor, female (gen.), head of lineage, or family group; syn. ma.dhay

ma.dhay n. ancestor, female (gen.); syn.

ma.dal?

ma.dham? n. plant (sp.), thorn with very long (3-4cm.) spines - used to pierce nose, ears

ma.ne fn. Inclusive (Complete); all together, as well, without exception

tuŋni mane Let us all drink together.

je?cu mane tuŋcu mane Let us both together eat and drink.

kanchi ?angwila bay?ci mane Give me the whole of your little finger.

ma.ra fn. Similar Quantity or Extent; as much as

?icyuk taŋhto mara nici?i
khaytayhculo Being this large we cannot do the job.

ma.ra cu? n. plant (sp.), a thorn; syn.

ma.raŋ cu?

ma.rak n. bird (sp.), mother hen

ma.raŋ n. lightning bolt

ma-raŋ?i wasraylo siŋ? wakti kla?naw
A lightning bolt splits and fells a tree as though it was done with an axe.

ma.raŋ cu? n. plant (sp.), a thorn; syn.

ma.ra cu?

ma.ru? n. wind; syn. hu.ri

nyam ghel?aktiko maru?maŋ? maŋla wer?maŋ? maŋ?akla After the sun declined the wind did not come, nor did the rain.

syal?.ma.ru? n. headwind

ma.re excl. hesitation form

ma.la excl. no! (WD); syn. khe?.la

ma.la.baŋ n. evil spirit
dipābaj malabaj krukti dahti waŋ?o belahaj? chyan?sa When the evil spirits come oppressing this needs to be shown (as a warning).

ma.laŋ?ay/to nn. god (sp.), creating spirit;
syn. (see ?a.gar?.pa/ma, etc.)

ma.laŋ? n. net with large mesh

ma.luŋ n. lowlands? (arch.); syn. pa.him?, pay.him?, ba.la, ba.har; ant. sya.luŋ

ma.luŋ?ja? n. animal (sp.), tiger or large feline

ma.le n. iron jingle of shaman’s drum (<N mala garland?)

ma.wak .ja? n. bird (sp.), migrating type whose call is heard at night in March and is an omen of a child’s death, Demoiselle Crane?

ma.sar? n. insect (sp.), hornet (female worker)

ma.siŋ? n. large tree (gen.)
tyaw? dandako? masiŋ? doh
dayhna?? Above, in that large tree, what is calling?

ma? excl. affirmative; yes

ma? ?ile??a Yes, this is it.

ma?spanay ma? khe?to Yes, it may have been so.

ma? hay excl. affirmative (emphatic); yes!

ma?- vit. lie, deceive, pretend, secretly do
jugan?ma yonalo to tyantiti ma?ti
lyamhaŋ? yo?akan ‘I will never look’, he replied, lying - on the way he looked.

momkhe?i je??o ma?dhay The younger sister was pretending to eat.


ma?.ra fn. Tag Question; is it not?; syn. kya

ma?.le? excl. emphatic affirmative; yes indeed!

-ma?.si fn. Privative; without
bây?ma?si ɳa?i løy?le? je?cyaŋ If it is not given I will eat my own (food).
mak- vt. devour, consume, eat up, destroy (fire)
?ow??i han soyhti mak?akan He completely finished off the beer.
mak.kh?n?.la n. vine-like branches of maksi, used for rope; syn. mak.rra
mak.rra n. vine-like branches of maksi, used for rope; syn. mak.kh?n?.la
mak.rra n. rope, of makra vine
mak.rra n. leaf (sp.) of maksi - used for plates and leaf baskets
nieiko? benlaŋhaŋ? maklo? yar?a didi
The maksi vine leaves have yellowed in our area, Older Sister.
mak.si n. vine (sp.), very large - seeds eaten, bark used for rope, Bauhinia vahilii
man- vi. used for (body - usually morbid condition from bruise, sickness); syn. myam-
naŋ sinhte? maŋtite? site?na? You will die of a swollen liver.
maŋ.ka.jam onom. slight (sound)
maŋ.yaŋ n. dream (B); syn. maŋ?
maŋ.say? n. fruit (sp.), lemon, large
maŋ.sir n. month (sp.), mid-November to mid-December (<N)
maŋ? n. grass (sp.), tall, thick-stemmed, very small seeds - roots soaked and the water drunk for urinary infection
maŋ? n. dream, vision; syn. maŋ.yaŋ
byal?maŋ? n. meaningless dream
maŋ?- vi. dream, see vision, be in trance
cyaŋ?nani People here dream, see dreams.
maŋ?.kha n. dream world, visited in visions, dreams; ant. thôŋh, lyaŋ.Ďhəŋ.ɓaŋ
maŋ?.dor.wa? n. bird (sp.), Pygmy Woodpecker
maŋ?.yaw nt. moment, pause, hesitation
maŋh- vai. be inappropriate (for occasion), be unexpected, untimely
nayro maŋh?o kunaŋco? a child whose birth date cannot be predicted (because of non-resumption of menstruation after previous birth).
ku.ra maŋh- va. be unnecessary, inappropriate information
maŋh.nay n. interrupted menstrual cycle (because of pregnancy); syn. maŋh.rra
maŋh.rra n. interrupted menstrual cycle (because of pregnancy); syn. maŋh.nay
mat n. leaf (gen.)
?ow??i chyu?ti gaŋo lo?ko? mat The leaf that it urinated on...
man- vt. knead, mix soft material (food, etc.) with water, make paste, massage much
man- vi. obey, respect, revere, give offering to (esp. a god) (<N)
manaŋakacu The two made an offering of blood to the hunting god.
naŋ ?ane ɳa?i to?o kura manasa You must obey what I told you.
mana n. cup or measure (about 3/4 litre) (<N)
man.ta n. person (gen.) (<A?)
man.du.to nn. ancestor of clan, son of Hînguto, younger brother of ?ugarto
man? n. bark of man?si, brotsi trees - inner bark used for string of nets, netbags
brot.man? n. type of bark (of brotsi), used for string
hom.man? n. very soft type of bark, used for string
man?.si n. tree (sp.), large, bark used for fibre, Sterculia foetida (or villosa?)
map- vi. put lips to (drinking bowl, etc.) to sip, shape lips as though to drink, sip; part. syn. mip-, mep-, mot-, mop- (see also mem?-)
may- vi. work slowly, reluctantly or in dilatory fashion; mangle, flag; part. syn. (see bay-, etc.); ant. hmyan-
may.?aŋ.ro n. shrub (sp.), with large bell-like flowers, bark used as rope
may.ti nk. wife’s family (<N)
mayti kintan? alti tolam? aylamkus
bat marati Going to the wife’s family house (the son-in-law) talks with his in-laws.
may.hla nk. second son (<N)
may.hli nk. second daughter (<N)
may? n. meat, food with meat in it, flesh, woody part of tree, gum on stick; prey, game, victim of demon (ext.); syn. sya?
co?dyanpay siŋ?ko? cu??i may?
krat?athay The tree thorns tore the daughter’s flesh.
?ihag?l e??a dayhcato may?ni sca?
Here is where they were talking, my two victims.
du.may? n. red meat
yan?may? n. meat of rump or large muscle
may? - vi. have meat, curry or pickle with food, drink
?i win?may? sâm?amhkus may?sa
This bat meat should be eaten along with the cold grain food.
may?.?o n. snack (meat, pickle or chutney) taken along with beer, spirit; syn. si.tan?
may?.si n. tree (sp.), medium-sized, Cornus oblonga (or Glischidion thomsoni?)
mayh- va. be twisted helically (esp. woodgrain)
mar- vt. strip a layer of bamboo for cyas
law syanhpay cyas mara?u Right, tomorrow you are to strip bamboo.
mar.pha.rat n. plant (sp.), with small yellow flowers - leaves crushed, used to clear nose, Clematis barbellata
mar? n. soft, woody part of bamboo from which skin (cyas) has been stripped
mal nl. top of
mal.go nl. on top of
bajtol malga lanht? lyuŋ?ti muŋto l climbed up on top of the rock and sat there.
mal? - vai. be level with, pass close to top; part. syn. nel?-
syuŋti jyal?a The bird flew away along by that tree over there.
mas n. pulse (sp.), a black lentil (<N)
maha adj. great, supreme (<N)
mi- va. be very small; part. syn. may- mimi?око? tanh?o co? yat thawaŋ?
gamnani Very small children, larger children (all) are kept in one place.
huŋ mi- vr. be unhappy; syn. huŋ ryum?-
mik n. eye; gap, small hole (met.)
groŋ?, baŋ mik n. glow-worms, faint stars of clusters and nebulae
tol.mik n. staring, bulging or popping eyes
tolmik?i lançhaŋta cyaw?naw He watched wide-eyed.
mis.mik n. narrow-eyed
mun.mik n. starting point in net weave
lan?.mik n. spaces in net weave
sat.mik n. ending point in net weave
mik lok.?o adj. blind
mik.krayh n. wrinkles near eye, painted eyelashes
mik.kraw? n. mote, speck, irritation in eye
mik.kher n. eyelash, eyebrow (B); syn.
mik.pul?
mik.kli? n. tears, eye-dirt
mik.khung.gul n. epiphyses, bones of eye socket
mik.cak.ro n. plant (sp.), small purple flower, dark green leaves
mik.tek va. be eye-catching
mik.pul? n. eyebrow, eyelash; syn. mik.kher
ka?syako? mikpul? tatti Cutting off the deer’s eyebrows...
mik.ra.ni n. eye pupil
mik.lun n. eyeball
min- va. be ripe, mature (beer), be cooked;
part. syn. manh-
dyah manh?alaŋ? dyah mintak?alaŋ?
Now I have cooked it.
maysay? min?aya minlaya Are the bananas ripe or not?
min? n. insect (sp.), termite, white flying fertile female
ti? wa?o belahaŋ? min? glyughna?
When it rains the flying termites will emerge.
wa?, min? n. termite with small black round nest
sin? min? n. termite species
minh- vi. attack, fight
minh.kay- vi. fight together
minhkayda glykay?le? yos?i tos?new Fighting together, the Macaque monkey threw down the Langur.
mip- vi. put lips to (very small vessel) for drinking, sip, shape lips for drinking;
part. syn. (see map-, etc.)
miri.gini nk. descendants (female) (ch.);
part. syn. mom? da.ne (see also ciri.gini)
mir.lik onom. casting down
mir?- vi. begin to sprout new leaves
mil?- va. be shiny, bright (surface, colours - usually green or blue); syn. mil?-mis- va. be fine (powder, etc.), thin (thread);
ant. bon?-misi onom. fine grained
mis.kam.la onom. fine grained
mis.ma.dho.?a n. grain (sp.), a wild millet (ch.); part. syn. jas.kan
mis.ma.ra.ti n. fine grain (sp.), millet
mis.mik n. half-closed eyes
mismik?i cibiyipta cyaw?naw He sees through half-closed eyes.
mih- vai. disappear; be lost, invisible, gone
mu- vi. exist in location (non-permanently), stay, remain; have (non-permanently); continue in a state or activity (ext.);
part. syn. khe?-, na?-
mute?na? jaya hatna?ca? Are you there, sisters?
ŋa photalis munaŋ? I have a boil.
ŋakay? he?laŋ glyuht?i mucli Come out and be watching for me.
muna?ca The two have become a pair of Jungle Fowl.
u.khu ng.gu n. epiphyses, bones of eye socket
mu.ja n. plant (sp.), a burr
tol.mu.ja n. plant (sp.), a burr
hir.mu.ja n. plant (sp.), a burr, forest-living, edible carrot-like leaves
yu?, muja n. plant (sp.), a burr, used to deter mice
lan.mu.ja n. plant (sp.), a burr, with burrs hooked like demon’s claws
mu.jar.lan n. evil spirit, (f.), hairy
mu.dul?ca n. stalk of plant, stump of finger, etc.; syn. ŋu.dul?ca
mu.la.co? n. person, non-shaman (ch.); syn.
dyaw?qag(co?), mut.raŋ(co?)
mu.wa? n. bird (sp.), bird of prey, esp. Crested Serpent Eagle
mu.wa?loŋ.ko.ra n. plant (sp.), cliff-
growing shrub, white fur on stalks
mu.sa nb. fungus, edible (gen.); part. syn.
mu(h)
kra?mu.sa n. edible white mushroom
ce.ta.mu.sa n. fungus, edible
jhal?.mu.sa n. fungus, edible, small, tree-living, brownish sieve-like gills
phiti.si.mu.sa n. small whitish edible mushroom Leutinus radicatus
ra.ni.mu.sa n. fungus, edible, Pleurotus
wa?,lis.mu.sa n. fungus, edible
muk- vi. thunder, be loud noise, rumble
mus muk- vi. thunder
muk- va. have smell (bad)
muŋ- va. exceed in capacity, ability, weight, appetite
ʔow? ʔaruṣay muŋtliʔna? That is heavier than the others.
muŋ.klak n. tuber (sp.), of muŋ
muŋ bal onom. do with strength, much effort; ant. haʔ. bal
yukʔi ʔicyuk toko muŋbalta dorhnaw
The monkey, with this much strength, banged his head.
muŋ ра n. vine (sp.), large jungle vine, used for rope
mut n. handhold on bow?
mut- vt. blow into; play wind instrument
hmeʔ mut- vt. (re)start fire, kindle fire (by blowing)
law naŋʔi hmeʔ mutuʔ Right, you start the fire.
sinʔi caykti hmeʔ mutti garʔtiʔenʔa
paranaʔ? After splitting wood, lighting a fire and warming oneself one must sleep.
mut.raŋ.(coʔ?) n. person, non-shaman (ch.); syn. dyawʔaŋ.(coʔ?), mula.coʔ
ŋakoʔ coʔlom mayʔ jeʔakani
mutraŋcoʔ dyawʔaŋcoʔi Humans eat my (fish) children.
mutraŋcoʔ dyawʔaŋtə toʔo jhyasa
ciʔmalo Those (called) mutraŋcoʔ
dyawʔaŋ are ones who do not know how to drumbeat.
mut.huŋ.(diŋ) nn. base of hill or mountain; spirit of this place; syn. thu.mug. diŋ
car mut.huŋ nn. four foundations of sky
nidalʔi pade layʔileʔ phuki car doʔa
car muthuŋ cyolanʔti The experienced shaman comes out (anywhere) in the ends of the earth and ascends...
mun n. death, as revenge, or to fulfill complement
mun.duʔi n. animal (sp.), Barking Deer doe
mun.dha n. trunk of tree
bełaŋkoʔ raksi mundha a huge sal tree trunk
mun.mik n. starting place of net weave
munh.raŋ n. field with secondary growth, scrub (after slash-and-burn)
munh.raŋ.waʔ n. bird, small scrub bird (gen.)
mun.čuŋ. qa n. musical instrument (sp.), metal jew’s harp (<N)
mulʔa.(coʔ?) n. non-shaman; syn. mut.raŋ.coʔ
pandekoʔ coʔtaŋʔ syakpaʔ mulakoʔ
coʔtaŋʔ lokpaʔnaʔ Let the shaman’s child live, but let the non-shaman’s child pass away.
mul.duŋ n. main (branch, person of household)
mul.dhu.ri n. pillar, centre post (<N mul main + dhuri pole)
mus n. cloud, fog
mus ronʔtho ronʔtho ciŋlaŋtaŋʔ
dahʔito Clouds arose, forming around (the hills).
huspay phut hoyo bhoyota mus lekha
bhoyʔti munaʔ The mist swirls grey and white like clouds.
romʔi mus n. white cumulus cloud
mus- va. be competent, powerful, persuasive (speaker), be concentrating, specializing (esp. shaman); part. syn. muh-
mus.ma.ti? n. cloud (of underworld); spirit (f.) of this cloud (ch.)
muh(n) nb. fungus (gen.); part. syn. mu.sa
?er.lay?,muh n. fungus (sp.), spherical, yellow gills
cay.muh n. fungus (sp.), tree-living, disc-like with gills
tayk.ya.muh n. fungus (sp.), puffball, spherical, edible
tot.muh n. fungus (sp.), small, edible
dhuk.muh n. fungus (sp.), poisonous toadstool
bho.da.muh n. fungus (sp.), mushroom, edible, white
hlyor.muh n. fungus (sp.), tree-living, reddish-white, conical
muh nl. reproductive growth on vine
muh n2. power, influence (esp. of shaman)
nag pande muh na?te?ta khe?ya
?ow? jik?o manta syakte?ltakan If you, the shaman, had power you would have made the sick man recover.
muh- va. be powerful, influential, prosperous, possessing much of; part. syn. mus-
jokto jyto jhya?o nala muhto jhya?o pande siyakay? If a shaman who is powerful and influential in the underworld dies...
me- vi. sing; syn. res-, na-
jiha? taykti meti syahti wah?akay They went about playing the drum and singing and dancing.
me.ta? n. tree (sp.), Chir Pine (<N)
me.ta?(ba)n n. plant (sp.), a weed
me.ta?.wa? n. bird (sp.)
me.ru nk. wife; syn. (see bu.dhi, etc.)
me.ryak adjn. song-loving person
mayhli tumuy?asay ?anaw meryak Maili loves singing more than Tumuyang.
me? n. tail, lower end (of field, etc.)
me?- vi. call (sp.) of birds (metchya?wa?, kawya?)
me?,tu?h n. base of tail (bird)
me?.sa.qa n. shoot (sp.), of ruy? bamboo, edible
me? n. name (B); syn. mane
me? vi. cock head to one side
?ow??i kayk meti yonaw He watches with his head cocked to one side.
met n. insect (sp.), wood borer, very small
met.chya? n. goat (domestic)
met.chya??.gon.che n. grass (sp.)
met.chya??.rya.n?ka n. insect (sp.), wasp, black, 1cm. long
met.chya??.wa? n. bird (sp.)
men? n1. hair of body, fur, body feathers; weeds (ext.); syn. myan
jiha? men? n. hair along centre of back
men? n2. netbag (WD); syn. ja.bi, jhuru, nam.ja, myan
men? vi. weed, cultivate field
men?.gra.n?si n. tree (sp.), with yellow flowers
men?.la?n? n. net, very fine bat net
menh- va. be hairy, hirsute
lanpay bhaya bhaya krut dom menh?o siti mu?a There was the demon, dead and covered with hair.
me? vi. touch (cup, etc.) with lips, sip, shape lips for drinking; part. syn. (see map-, etc.)
mem?- vi. suckle (newborn baby); part. syn.
mrem?- (see also map-)

mer- vr. be miserable, about to cry, be unhappy with situation (esp. because of very heavy load), be burdened
mer.2i mer.kam.la onom. large grained (sorghum)
mer.mer onom. be miserable
mel- vi. close, shut eyes; part. syn. klep-mik mel- vi. close, shut eyes
mik merti pok?bhaw Come in, with your eyes closed, son-in-law.
mes nt. before, not long ago
mes blinsa bon??o khe?to den?i
hlak?a syaw?a A Before it was nearly full, now it is half empty.
mo n. bamboo (sp.), with thin, dark green stems, found at higher altitudes - used to make baskets, Arundinaria intermedia; syn. mo.ma.dug
mo nk. wife; syn. (see bu.dhi, etc.)
kwa.mo nk. wife of bondfriend
kwako? budhi kwamota tosa The wife of a bondfriend is called a kwamo.
mo.gay onom. plump, well developed
wan?tokhag? mogay mogaytato khe??o wan??uto When he brought her she was plump.
mo.gu n. plant (sp.), a species of taro
mo.ju.ri.laŋ? n. net (ch.); syn. ma.ju.ri.laŋ?, r?thaw.ju.ri.laŋ?; part. syn. laŋ?
mo.je? n. widower (abusive)
mo.je?,say.da n. animal (sp.), toad (ch.);
part. syn. to.krak
mo.tar n. motor vehicle (<N <E)
bop mo.tar n. car (<N)
mo.ma.duŋ n. plant (sp.), bamboo (sp.) Arundinaria intermedia (ch.); part. syn. mo
mo.yaŋ n. insect (sp.), a fly, large, grey
mo.ru? n. rambler or small tree with thorns, fine leaves used for ripening bananas, bark used as fish poison, hair rinse, Caesalpina decapetala?
mo.la n. section of weave, longer of pair; ant. thaw.la
-mo.sa nmcl. Numeral Classifier (for fish)
summosa ya? three fish.
mo.hor n. face (B); syn. khen
mo.?ya? n. fish (sp.), eel, Amphilnous chucia
moŋ n. mouth (WD); syn. kam, hmo.toŋ
moŋ.pun n. lips (WD); syn. kam.pun, nar?pun
moŋ? n.l. snout, pointed mouth and jaws
cyusu?ko? moŋ?ma ?ow?tale? A bear’s snout is one like that and a shrew’s is like that also.
n2. mouth (B); syn. hmo.toŋ
mot- vt. touch with lips; part. syn. (see map-, etc.)
hawlɔm?i motsa takŋusulu We do not allow children to touch (a drinking vessel) with their lips.
mop- vt. touch with lips (large cup), shape lips to drink, sip (from large cup); part. syn. (see map-, etc.)
mom nk. spouse’s younger sister; eligible woman
rə mom tokayti The two, the boy and the girl, calling each other bhena and mom...
mom.?a.ma nk. parent’s younger sister, father’s younger brother’s wife, stepmother
mom.bren.wa? n. bird (sp.), Silver-eared
Mesia (ch.); syn. jhik.jir.wa?
mom? nk. grand-daughter, grand-niece
mom?.co? n. woman, female, girl; part. syn.
sak.hay?.ti
?ana pe?o mom?co? myaŋ
kr?nhritatq? a muna? There was a very beautiful woman, combing her hair.
mom?.co?.co? n. girl, female child; part. syn.
les.?ay, lyaw.?ay.(duŋ), lyas.?ay.(ti)
mom?.da.ne nk. female descendants;
part. syn. miri.gini (see also ciri.gini)
moŋ? vai. be fractured, nearly broken
mor? vi. kink (neck), pain (neck) (esp. when sleeping)
om? n. ghost of dead child (<<N moc)
om? vt. desire, love, copulate (<<N)
gucyukte? mohkayna? ja How much do you desire each other?
It was very good, my very favourite sickle.
moh.hay? vt. desire to see
myaŋ? vi. bleat (goat)
myaŋ n. hair of head; syn. myan
?ama?i co?Kay? myaŋ khakti
tisna?thay The mother combs and plaits the child’s hair.
salh.myaŋ n. straight hair
myaŋ.thuy?,wa? n. bird (sp.), a bluish-grey flycatcher, Verditer Flycatcher?
myaŋ.brok n. grey or white streaked hair
myaŋ.brok.ti? n. fine rain
myaŋ.la n. strand (hair, corn silk)
myaŋla tetti Breaking a strand of hair...
myan n1. hair (B); syn. myaŋ
myan n2. netbag (B); syn. ja.bi, jhuru, nam.ja, men?
myam? vi. swell (B); syn. maŋ-
myuŋ- vt. pull at or stretch with fingers (child at mother’s breast); part. syn. myon- (see also yaw?-)
myoŋ- vt. pull at with fingers, milk; part. syn.
myoŋ- (see also yaw?-)
mra? vt. supplement one kind of grain food by adding larger amounts of other grain or leaves (esp. nyamsi leaves), cook different kinds together; part. syn. mri?-, mro?- (see also gu.dur-, ḥra?-, syur?-, sra?-
mraŋ va. feel nauseated, have pain (in stomach); part. syn. sraŋ-
ḥluŋ mraŋ va. feel nauseated, have pain (in stomach)
mraŋh n. echo; cliff or place giving echo
mraŋh tyaq? o belahaŋ? the time of the echo returning
mraŋh.din mn. god (sp.), of echo place
mrap va. be mouldy, rotten, useless (esp. bamboo); part. syn. mrop-
mrarn n. understanding, attitudes
mrarn yo vt. test understanding
mraŋk va. be twisted, bent (timber)
mri? vt. supplement grain food with small amount; part. syn. (see mra?-, etc.)
mruyk- vt. break off with a wrench (small objects); part. syn. pruyk-, mroyk- (see also ḥəjhyk-, klyak-)
mren? va. be somewhat reluctant, slow at task (esp. eating, working); part. syn. ḥen-, ḥren- (see also bay-)
mrem? vt. sip, suckle slowly; part. syn.
mem? (see also map-)
ʔi mremʔi yaŋsa This should be sipped to taste it.
mro- vr. be pleased, happy (with action); accept gesture, gift, explanation, etc.
hluŋ mro- vr. be pleased, happy (with action), accept gesture, gift, explanation, etc.
ḥako? ris dyah naʔaŋa ḥa mroṭi?l
munəŋ? Now I am no longer angry, I accept your explanation.
mro va. readily crushable into powder (corn in pounder)
mro.tak- vt. propitiate
mro?- vt. supplement grain food with large amount; part. syn. (see mra?- , etc.)
mrop- vi. recover; part. syn. mrop-
mrop- va. be rotten, mouldy (bamboo, etc.); part. syn. mrap-
mroyk- vt. break off with a wrench (large object); part. syn. pruyk-, mruyk- (see also klyak-, hhayk-)
low ?iko? kim mroykti latnu So, breaking away his house, carry it off.
mrya- vr. be mentally alert, awake (after sleep), arouse oneself, be stimulated
bham?o ?acita mantalam letaksa mryataka parəo White grains are needed to awaken people, to make them alert.
le mrya- va. be stimulated (taste)
le mryataka theŋ?a hankus may?
je?na? Meat is eaten along with beer, to sharpen the taste.
hluŋ mrya- vr. be clear-minded
hluŋ.ko? ro mrya- vr. be happy to talk, talkative
manta jugəŋ mrya?ili no?sa hluŋ bala People were not completely alert, their minds were not awake enough to speak.
mrya?- vat. be in complete agreement, at ease together, be in harmony (esp. words, speech); be homogenous, uniformly mixed; part. syn. (see ṣra?- , etc.)
?ow? niscak mrya?kayna?ca Those two are in complete agreement.
mlleh n. spleen (B); syn. leh
mhat- vi. disappear (B); part. syn. hmat-, hmit-
mhe n. fire (B); syn. hme?
mhe.ku n. smoke (B); syn. hme? .ku?
muna? They are spaced along in a row.
yana- va. be stretched, worn (cloth, etc.),
nearly falling out (tooth); part. syn.
yanh-, hyan-
kam? qa yantu jyala? It has stretched at
the bottom.
yanh- va. stretched, worn (cloth, etc.);
part. syn. yana-, hyan-
yay- va. be bent down, droop (flower, long
grain head, etc.), be wavy, slightly
distorted, out of shape (weave, etc.);
part. syn. yay-
yay.ri- vi. climb about (cliff, tree) by clinging
to vegetation with hands and feet
sin?qkhaga yayrimata musa
ton?na? ti If you don’t hang on when
climbing on trees you will fall.
yay-?vi. share responsibility, work or act
alongside (esp. of younger person);
part. syn. yoy-
pu? hawka? yay?na? The older brother
works alongside the younger.
yayh- va. be wavy, distorted, be very uneven
(weave), very crooked (wood-grain, etc.);
part. syn. yay-
yar.sa? n. dust settled on leaves
yla-? vi. cut off strips (of meat) to hang and
dry
yla.(say?) n. fruit (sp.), of Chyuri; syn.
?ela.say?, ya.say?, wel.say?
yal tuŋ?o mahina ?ow?le? ?asar The
Chyuri-sucking month is that one, Asar.
yla.(si) n. tree (sp.), Chyuri, Bassia or
Aesandra butyracea; syn. ?ela.si, ya.si,
wel.si
yalsima kanani na?tole? Much Chyuri
sap is put in (the mixture).
yal.luŋ n. kernel (sp.), of Chyuri fruit; syn.
yaluŋ, ?ela.luŋ
yaluŋ bənhan? ?ana hranhna? Many
Chyuri kernels fall in the forest.
yaw- vi. not hit properly (arrow), wound
without killing, injure, graze (with arrow);
part. syn. sep-
yaw?- vi. pull at with fingers; part. syn.
yaw?- (see also myun-)
yaw.la?- vi. crawl, creep (snakes, snails, etc.)
yaw?- vi. pull at with fingers (meat, etc.),
squeeze, tweak, grab at with fingers; gripe,
cramp (stomach pain) (met.); part. syn.
yaw?- (see also myun-)
yaw?.yana? n. caterpillar (sp.), grub found in
flour
yawh- vi. complain, grizzle, turn nose up at;
part. syn. hyaw?- (see also hlaw-)
co?ko? bhak dayhtite? yawhehna?
Don’t complain saying, ‘It’s a child’s
portion’.
-ya.Ñ. Alternative Coordination; or
Interrogative (Referential or Situational);
Conditional; syn. -nye; part. syn. -nyet
?i wa? cumnawya cum?uluya Will this
catch a bird or not?
manta na?ma?ya su?i toca?tayhi
na?yakay? syawna? If there are no
people, who will we speak to? If there are it
will be all right.
ya- vi. feel around, grope to get object (esp.
under liquid), fish out by hand, separate
residue from liquid (esp. corn residue from
beer), lift out (person’s spirit from water)
(ch.)
ryumhkhe yati waysa The residue
should be fished out and thrown away.
?ihaŋ? dunna? I will feel along to see
here it is thin, here thick.
ya? n. fish (sp.), small tail, short barbels,
Wallago attu?; part. syn. ya?a? duŋ
ya?a? duŋ n. fish (sp.), small tail, short
barbels, Wallago attu? (ch.); part. syn.
ya?
ya? jyo? nm. one thing, person
brought down one bat.
ya? duŋ n. ridge, spur (arch.)
hills and valleys
At first there were no hills and valleys (it is said).

Yesterday the (river) water may have carried him away.

Only one or two are turning yellow.

They were well spaced.

Hodgson)

When there were eight people, one died.

They are closely strung together.

They cooked rice and gave it (out).
yam.cuy n. rice grain (husked); part. syn. cheh.ma.rati
yam.rok n. husks of rice
yam.srank n. unhusked rice; syn. srak.yam; part. syn. (see kar.sa, etc.)
yam?- vt. do carefully, cautiously, slowly or deliberately (eat, speak, walk), sip (liquid) jik?o manta?i ti?ma yam??ulu
?amhma tun??ulu A sick person neither sips water nor eats (even) a little.
yamh- vi. walk with assistance (baby, blind person), holding on to something; totter
yar n. turmeric
yar- va. be yellow
niciko? bela? maklo? yar?a In our place the vine leaves have yellowed.
yar.go? n. tuber (sp.), a yam, wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata
yar.pharli?kon onom. turn back (yellow object) maha peto thomhmay? yar pharli?ka pluykto ha??akan She turned back the yellow meat of the calf and put it in.
yar.wa.lu n. bird (sp.), Scarlet Minabet (f.); part. syn. du.hik.wa
yar.wis onom. clear (beer)
yar.sa?,blya mn. place (sp.) (myth.), original place of Chepang yar.si.la n. bird (sp.), a hawk or eagle yal.(lin) n. section of bamboo (between joints), piece of timber yala yalo onom. huge, stretched out limuru?n lidhaysya? sa? lekhatan? yala yal? syawti ?en?titan? muna? The limuru?n beast was lying stretched out, like the ground.
yal?- va. be lanky (person), long in limbs yaw- ntb. moment, pause, short time man? yawkha tyan?a After a pause he replied.
yawcyahan? dahti wa?ti Coming after a period.
yaw- vt. stretch out, extend hand (B);syn. pyo-
yaw.cya nt. brief time, some time; syn.
yaw.chit yawcyahan? dahti wa?a After a brief time he came.
yaw.chit nt. brief time, some time; syn.
yaw.raq n. field, permanently cultivated; syn. ?ay.raq yaw.si.dum n. gourd (sp.), marrow-like, used as container yaw.sya? n. bullock, ox yaw?- va. be long, tall (B); syn. gya?- yaw?- vi. set out before, spread in front of, put thorns in other's path (to cause sickness) (ch.) ku.ra yaw?- vt. blame hlu?q yaw?- vt. reveal feelings yaw?li?n n. spider (sp.), Harvestman yas- va. be tall, high (and thin); syn. cho?- icyucyu?k yas?o s? A tree this high.
yah- vi. climb up (vine), move up (shadows of setting sun) ?ow? yah?o goy? dohhan? yahti muna? What is that climbing vine climbing on?
nyam yahti yarti jyal?a The sun sets, yellowing.
nyam yah- vi. benight, set (sun) on someone, end (day), move up (edge of sun on hillside)
The sun has set on me, I will go to the house.
yah.gat n. place (sp.) of setting sun; ant.
dah.gat
yahghatte? ?alna? da You go to the place of the setting sun.
yah.nat n. gum collected overnight; ant.
hn. nat
yah.din n. night; syn. rat; part. syn. ya? di
yahdin syaw?apaci nay na?ta?akl? After night comes (the demon) has no clothes.
yah.din.ro n. night?
yahdipro?i yah?ata? The night comes on me.
yah.mik n. wrinkle in forehead of Barking Deer - said to enable sight at night
yah.yam n. darkness of evening
yah.yam nn. place (sp.), in underworld, where there is no sun; part. syn. cik.nyam,
cik.yam
yah.yam pa n. spirit (sp.), in underworld
yah.ram.din n. evening, spirit of evening; ant. kruk.ram.din
yahramdin syawti wan?a? The sun set and the (spirit of) evening came.
yah.la nt. dawn (B); syn. pri.ma
yin n. animal (sp.), bat (WD); syn. win?
yin- vt. sell, exchange (B); syn. win?-
yu- vi. dissolve, melt
yu.dun- vi. slide oneself along (as baby), scrape the ground when moving
yu.lu.lu onom. venture out cautiously (snake)
yu? n. animal (sp.), rodent - mouse, rat
?ow? yu??ita? rek?o rek?o ota ray?to The rat, scratching, made a noise...
tom.yu? n. mouse
rok.yu? n. rat
yu?.kras n. louse (sp.), of rodent hole
yu?.khan? n. muscle-swelling (biceps)
yu?.ban n. plant (sp.), a weed or burr; syn.
yu?.mu.ja
yu?.may? n. muscle (of biceps, etc.)
yu?.mik n. ankle; syn. yul?.mik
yu?.mu.ja n. plant (sp.), burr, very small - used to deter mice; syn. yu?.ban
yu?.me?.la n. plant (sp.), vine - thin like rat’s tail
yuk n. monkey, Macaque
yuk.bhaw nk. son-in-law (who obtained wife by kidnapping)
yuk- vt. lift out (of fire, pot, etc.), raise; save from evil (rescue out of underworld) (ch.); ant. taqh-
kh?o may? yukti bonaw They take out the cooked meat and share it.
yuk.ku.sum.say? n. tree (sp.), large, with small red fruit, some sweet, some sour
yuk.kryog?.la n. plant (sp.), vine, large - used for binding timber when building
yuk.dal.na? n. ridgepole (of house, shelter); syn. yuk.do.lon?
yuk.do.lon? n. ridgepole (of house, shelter); syn. yuk.do.lan?
yuk.may.say? n. plant (sp.), orchid with fluted, banana-like stems, sold for medicine
yuk.lak n. vine (sp.), with reddish, hairy, edible tuber, variety of Dioscorea bulbifera
yuk.lu.wa? n. bird (sp.), with long tail, greenish wings and body, red brow
yuk.sun.da ri n. plant (sp.), shrub with pinkish flower, small red fruit - new leaves deep purple
yuk.hay- vt. like, be happy with
gyama?sa If you are happy with me, why should you not be willing?
yu- vi. persist in begging
yu.khu onom. swaying (bamboo); syn.
ghay.lu?
yuñ. gu - vit. shake up (as the contents of a bottle)
vii. wobble, bend at tops (B); part. syn.
haña?-, hlaŋ.gay- (see also laña-)
yuŋ. gu. lu adjn. small-bodied person
yut- vi. reduce swelling (e.g. by rubbing with warm hands)
yunh- vi. decrease seasonally (snails, frogs, etc.), migrate or retreat to lower regions (esp. in winter); part. syn. yot-; ant. cyo?baŋ ti?siṟmay? yunhti yunhti
glyughti waŋ? The Chepang from the high watersheds migrated down (to lower regions).
yup- vut. be tight, hold fast, grip, squeeze
law joktote? yudphaŋcei Now hold me tight.
ku. ra.?i yup- vt. silence someone by argument
guk yup- vi. choked, blocked (throat), unable to speak
yum- vni. make oneself small, flatten oneself, sink, stalk (feline, etc.)
hluŋ yum- vr. be self-effacing
yum- vi. fly (B); syn. syuŋ-
yumu- vt. suck in mouth, keep on top of tongue, flatten (with tongue)
yum?- vi. be horrible, terrifying, frightening of aspect
yumh- va. be afraid, terrified, in panic (esp. with height)
yuy?- vi. climb or walk with care (as on cliff)
yur n. coals (small)
hme?. yur n. coals (small)
hme?yur wan?ti Bringing hot coals...
yur nb. downward (B); syn. tor?
yur- vt. squeeze out, express; blackmail, extort (met.); part. syn. nur-
cako? ?umkli? yursa The pus should be expressed from the sore.
yur?, yoŋ.kli? n. small intestine; syn.
wirh.yoŋ.kli?
yurh- vit. sink in (in mud, ashes), cause to submerge, push into ashes
yurhaŋ? yurhti phu?sa It should be pushed into the coals and roasted.
yul- vit. fall, tumble (of itself) (tree, rock); experience or cause downfall
yul.ŋa?, (duŋ) n. fish (sp.), like stickleback, makes round nest of grass
yul?.mik n. ankle; syn. yu?.mik
yus- vt. tickle, stimulate, affect pleasantly
yus.kam.la onom. be full (ear of rice) (ch.);
syn. yus.cuk
yus.cuk onom. be full (ear of rice) (ch.);
syn. yus.kam.la
yus.ma.dho.?a n. grain (sp.), rice (ch.); syn.
yus.ma.ra.ti; part. syn. yam
yus.ma.ra.ti n. grain (sp.), rice (ch.); syn.
yus.ma.dho.?a; part. syn. yam
yus.lan.?i.(lan) nn. spirit (sp.), puck, sprite which teases children
yuh- va. yield or flow sparingly (milk, oil, etc.)
yuhu- vi. leak (pot), trickle (milk, etc.), drip off; have full head (millet) (met.)
yuhu.yuhu onom. feverish
greṅto yuhuyuhuta ḡayna? He was thin and feverish.
yuh.ruŋ.sa? n. soil (sp.), whitish, from finely-powdered rock; syn. bi.lik.sa?
yo n. rainbow, colours in spray
plito yo muna? A green rainbow was there.
ti? yo n. insect (sp.), Water-boatman or surface skimmer
yo- vt. look at (with purpose), investigate; try (action) (ext.)
dyah sitan?a? ti siŋ? siʔo yon'i It is said the tree is dead. Let’s look to see if it is.
ʔi siŋ? cyunti yo?akcaŋ? I will first see
If I can lift this wood.

Kli?.mik.?i yo- vt. look out of corner of eye
tol.mik.?i yo- vt. look hard at, stare
don.mik.?i yo- vt. look straight at
he?.mik.?i yo- vt. look out of corner of eye
hluŋ.tuk yo- vt. find out opinion
hluŋ.tuk ku?.ti yo- vt. test reaction
yo- vt. share around (B); syn. bo-, bo.chan?-yo.kan.da nn. place (sp.) in west, of rainbow
yo.dom.bo adjn. thin-legged person
yo.bhaw.ri n. rainbow colours, seen in water, place of rainbows
yo. ray? n. display, sight, rainbow

Yalsi oray? daŋto muna? The Chyuri tree presents a sight (in full flower).

Yo.ro n. nectar (gen.)

Yo. lig nl. bone (long), upper bone of arm, leg; syn. yog
plek.yo.lig n. femur
plek.yo.lig II. bones of arm, leg

Plek.yo.lig ray- vr. hunger; syn. yog.kray.(ro) n. large intestine

Wirh.yo.kli? n. small intestine

Yo.ha.re n. afternoon (mid)

Yo.hor- v. drain off (pool, for fishing), drain away


Yo. hlak onom. disappear (down hole)


Yo?- vi. decrease, diminish in volume; be used, empty (partly)

?i ti?kay? gata hay?ti yo?taksa khayni How can we reduce this water?

Yo?.sya? n. animal (sp.), Serow or goat antelope (large); syn. khik.raq.sya?

Yok- vt. swallow

Co?kay? ru?i yoktakcaŋ? I will cause the python to swallow the child.

Yoko?- vit. hang, swing, suspend from

?ow? riŋh yoko?ti ganmani They hang up the drums.

Yoŋ n. belly, stomach (B); syn. tuk

Yoŋ- vt. press out, expel dung from intestines

Yoŋ.ko.la n. bones of arm, leg

Yoŋ.kray- vr. hunger; syn. ryon.kay-nici ?ana yonŋray?alajŋ?ca We two are very hungry.

Yoŋ.kray.(ro) n. hunger; syn. ryon.kay

Yoŋ.kli? n. intestine; syn. lyon.ksi, log.ksi
dum.yoŋ.kli? n. rectum

Bon?.yoŋ.kli? n. large intestine

Wirh.yoŋ.kli? n. small intestine

Yoŋh n. bone, long (of leg, arm), femur, tibia, humerus; syn. yo.liŋ

Yoŋh- va. be spaced, spread apart (in space, time), be lengthened, taller

Nekko?say nyampu?te? yoŋhna? Next year you will be taller than this year.

Yoŋh.ri n. tendon (hamstring or groin)

?i yoŋhri thomhko? tuŋ?taŋ?a ru?i jaykti daŋkathiay Biting, the snake came to the tendon at the top of the calf.

Yoŋ. hor- v. cause to decrease, diminish; reduce number or volume; part. syn. yonh-

Kokoro?te? doh?i doh?i yotte?takeaw Don't let anything reduce the sorghum!

Yon?- vt. sympathise with, sorrow for

Bahi yonŋna?thaca The uncle sympathised with the two.

Yon?.si?- va. be pathetic

Yom n. bear; part. syn. tok.ci.yom


Bha.li.yom n. Himalayan Black bear

Siŋ?.tyamh.yom n. Sloth-bear

Yom.bon n. vine (sp.), with thorns like a bear's claw - cut to get drinking water

Yom.la? n. insect (sp.), a grasshopper?, eats corn leaves
yom.lak.huy n. insect (sp.), a large shieldbug
yoy- vt. sift, shake through sieve (esp. in a breeze, to separate grain from chaff)
yoy.ma.đin mn. spirit (sp.), sieves men’s spirits (if retained, the person will live)
yoy?- vi. work with, assist; part. syn. yay?-hluŋ yoy?- vr. be happy with
yoyh- vi. gnaw at, crunch
naŋko? brâyh yoyhsa bay?ci Give me your finger to gnaw on!
yor n. hail (B); syn. wer
yor- vit. tunnel through from below (esp. when digging roots)
yor?- vi. drip, leak, run out (liquid); escape (spirit) (ch.)
ti?tanŋ jambaytanŋ yor?ti jyalŋa The water all ran out.
yol n. length of timber, bone
yolh- vi. pass through, go through (hole, gap, etc.)
yu? syawti gaynsay yolhty jyalŋa Becoming a mouse, he slipped away through the noose.
maru?pay yolhti yolhti ?ow?sinŋko? jhen?keraŋsy The wind went through the branches of the tree...
yos.wa? n. bird (sp.), Jungle Fowl; syn.
muna?c The two have become a pair of Jungle Fowl.
yoh nt. yesterday
yoh chyapti khay?atăyhecu Yesterday we finished cutting down.
yoh.nam nt. former times
yoh.lap onom. slip away
yoh.lan.(lo?) n. plant (sp.), like a small banana

R
ra fi. Tag Question; is it?: Uncertainty (sometimes Rhetorical): maybe, perhaps
kasa khayŋa ra I can’t put it in perhaps?
doh syawcana? ra What might happen? (nothing!)
doh sîŋ? para? a raŋakay? What wood is necessary for me? (i.e. none)
ra fi.2. Conjunction; and (<N ra)
ra n. vine stem
ra- vi. bristle, stand up on end (hair, fur, grass, etc.); stand up or get up for evil spirit (ch.);
ant. klemh- ?ow? râi wah?o cu? krut thakti The bristling spines entering his paws...
ra.ca.đaŋ onom. pull out, off (leaves)
ra.chanŋ n. blood of afterbirth
ra.tyonŋ n. calyx of flower
ra.thaw. ju.ri.(laŋ?) n. net (ch.); syn.
ma. ju.ri. laŋ?, mo. ju.ri. laŋ?: part. syn.
laŋ?
ra.da?- vt. cut as with a saw, saw off
ra.dhiŋ? n. end part, conclusion (of song), present members of lineage, clan
ra.ba ra.ba onom. see hazily, indistinctly
ra.raŋ.sya? n. animal (sp.), civet (ch.); part. syn. go?, sya?
ra.lama adjn. physically large person
ra.(wa?) n. mother hen
ma. raŋ n. mother hen
raŋ n. colour (<N)
rag?- va. protrude, be pushed up (ribs, stomach - because full of food)
tuk rag?ti muna? He has a full stomach.

raγh.ragh onom. scorched (clothes);
part. syn. raγh.ragh
raγhranγhto hme??i nay je??akan The fire scorched the clothes badly.

rat- vi. recall (event), call upon names of ancestors (esp. when drumbeating), repeat, take over former person’s work

raγh- vail. be standing; syn. cyok-
raγh- vail2. be shaken, dropped, knocked off, shed (fruit, leaves); part. syn. hraγh-
naŋko? ?aŋtambi ka?tambite?
krut dom raγh- va. be of thieving nature
?ow? manta krut dom ?ana raγhna?
ku?je? manta That man has a thieving nature, he is a thief.

raγp- vt. obstruct, obscure (path, vision), be in the way; part. syn. ko- (see also phay-, phuy-)
raŋ?- vt. block path; part. syn. rom?-,
ryom?-
raγh.ga n. absence; syn. kulh.ga,
dah.ma.ka
?alatγ??a bhenako? raγhgapay She went, in her husband’s absence.
raγy- vr. be frightened, scared, afraid
sipahilamka? raγti Being afraid of the soldiers...
naŋkay? naŋ?may nici raγnaŋ?ca We two are afraid that we will hit you.
raγy.sa excl. of unexpectedness, new awareness; so it is! (☞N rahecha it appears that)

law?i?ile raγsα naγakay paλsa raγsa Oh, it is with this that I will be slain!
raγ? n. dirt, grime (of skin, clothes), personal odour from this, scent trail; part. syn. kaγ.kay?
Now let’s go to smell the scent, to follow the spoor.
ka?, raγ? n. body odour
sayŋ?o?a This smells of my body odour.
raŋ? raγ? n. rough, loose skin
raγ?- vt1. wash or rinse hair
raγ?- vt2. humiliate (esp. with superior knowledge), take advantage of, ‘put down’ another person
You don’t know, others will take advantage of you.
raŋŋ.ti? n. serum, fluid of wound
raγh- va. be patterned symmetrically, be striped, variegated; be written, predestined (ext.)
gumipa?i ma ntakay? siŋo belaŋŋ?
raγh?i gmnnani The gods predestine man’s time of death.
raγh.kα.α n. fate, pattern of life (as laid out before birth) (ch.); syn. say.kα.α
raγw adj. new, inexperienced, virgin
raγw siŋ?le? That tree is (said to be) just now felled - it is new.
kama ?aŋbab raγ taŋ dahtι gaŋ?o? The bride is new, just recently (married).
raγw.dα? n. drought, dryness; syn. raγw.daw?
?o?haŋŋ? raγwa? khaγyλa Over there there is a severe drought.
raγw.daw? n. drought, dryness; syn. raγw.dα?
raγw.nyaŋ n. first thunderclouds at end of dry
season; syn. raw.mus

raw.mus n. first thunderclouds at end of dry season; syn. raw.nyam

raw.sa.ti n. oil from first pressing

raw.sa? n. virgin soil (for digging roots)

raw? nl. flavour, tang (of tobacco), vapour; fertility (of soil)

raw? na??o bhañgø pæna? Tobacco with a tang is good.

n2. interest (monetary)

raw?- vt. give out heat, scorch (sun); part. syn. raw?-raw??o nyam mantakay? raw?nav A blazing sun scorches one.

nyam.raw? n. heat

ras- va. be stuck fast (e.g. food to pot), set fast (in ground), be immoveable

hluñ ras- vr. remain angry

ra- vi. detach, shed, drop off; lose wealth (met.)


ra n. winnowing tray, circular, made of bamboo

?ow? ra?i chînkaju jhal?i toyju Toss that winnowing tray, shake the sieve in a circle.

ra- vr. be eager, prepared or pleased to do, have urge or desire to do or have something; part. syn. rya- (see also ro-, ron-)


chyo ḣay meti raje?ŋla Enough! I don’t feel like singing.

ra(h)- vi. do, perform (B); syn. hay(?)-

ra.kas.thoñ.go?ra n. plant (sp.), vine (sp.) with Nasturtium-like leaves - large tuber used for cattle medicine

ra.gin?- vr. desire, covet; syn. hluñ ros?-?ow? bhwalamkay?te? hluŋte?


ra.goy? n. tuber (sp.), a yam, variety of Dioscorea sagittata

ra.ña? n. fish (sp.), flat circular with dorsal and ventral spines, tasty flesh, Colisa fasciatus

ra.ca.dan? onom. bristle (as a porcupine)


ra.ces mn. evil spirit (<N races demon)

ra.ja n. king (<N)

ra.ja.gwah.puk.ro n. plant (sp.), with large yellow flower - like Hollyhock

ra.ja.dhuk.mu n. fungus (sp.), very poisonous

ra.ni n. queen (<N)

ra.ni.mu.sa n. fungus (sp.), edible, Pleuroticus (<N)

ra.ni.ryañ.ka n. insect (sp.), wasp, yellow-and-black striped, nest hangs by a stalk

ra.ni.sîn.ka n. plant (sp.), Dunstaedia appendiculata?

ra.pañ n. cold; ant. hah.pan?

syalûñko? nikto rapan baharko?

dhahto hahpan? The cold wetness of the high country, the hot dryness of the plains.

ra.wan.di.ya.ro n. plant (sp.), flower used in fermenting agent (<N rawan)

ra.si.gara excl. a hesitation form

ra?- vt. cut stalk (of grass, thatch), reap (rice), cut throat (of goat, etc.)

yam jugan? ra?timæ khaynili They cannot harvest any rice.

ra.k- vt. close, shut (door, etc.) (<N rak place); syn. dhipi?-

dyah nici kim rakñan?cu Now we are closing the door.

ra.nam nt. five days ago; syn. ?ik.nam

ra.phoñ.la n. grass (sp.)?

ra.sí n. tree (sp.), large, lowland, Sal, Shorea robusta

rañ n. field, area of land (naturally defined), place
law syanhpay ṇako? rāŋ chyap?ale Rāng Right, tomorrow let's go to clear my field. ?ay. rāng n. permanent field
ka.ca.rāng n. virgin land (<N kancho + rāng)
kal?.siŋ?. rāng n. thick forest, jungle (uncut)
gho.dun.rāng n. valley area
chyiap.rāng n. cleared field
ti?.kaw?. rāng n. spring, water-source
tes.rāng n. burial area
munh.rāng n. scrub-covered field
yaw.rāng n. permanent field
ri?.rāng n. place of spirits of dead
siŋ?. rāng n. forest
rāng.ga daŋ.ga onom. full of gaps, holes
rāng daŋga ghaŋto kim ga?say khe??oma cyaw?to Such a house full of holes can be looked into anywhere.
rāng.gak n. tree (sp.) (B); syn. rāng.gak
rāng.cu?.(ro) n. plant (sp.), shrub, pink flowers, small thorns, Mimosa rubicaulis
rāng.wa? n. bird (sp.), Pied Indian Hornbill; syn. hōŋ.ray
rāŋh.rāŋh onom. scorched (clothes); part. syn. rāŋh.rāŋh
rat n. night (<N); syn. ya?.diŋ, yah.diiŋ
rat- vt. scrape off, remove hairs, skin (from roasted tuber); part. syn. hra,t-
hme? hyum??o jyar ?ama?i ratnaŋ?su The mother scrapes the hairs off the roasted tuber.
rat.mu.diiŋ nn. spirit (sp.), of forest and leaves, spoken to before drumbeating; syn. jhaŋ.mu.(diŋ)
ran- vt. prepare, plan; part. syn. rya,y?- ?amh ranti khaŋ?u Prepare and cook the food.
ran- vt. make (B); syn. jaŋh-
ran.jhan? adjn. cloud in isolated puffs; part. syn. ren.jhen?
rāp- vt. like, be fond of, love (esp. parent and child)
rāp athay The father loved him when he was alive.
rāpa.ta onom. pregnant, swollen with pregnancy
rāpa.ta rāpa.ta onom. pregnant (two women)
ram- vt. forage, go around (with purpose, seeking or gathering something)
gā?haŋ?sayte? ramti wan??akan Where did you go foraging to get it?
ram- vt. drink raksi (B)
rama n. sickle; syn. jumb, ram.suy?, rīn.ram.suy?
?ow? lan rama tyutti hu?si?baŋhaŋ?
hu?dhay lags?a The demon, taking out his sickle, began to sharpen it on the sharpening-stone.
gwa.laŋ.rama n. sickle (large)
tyoŋ?, ma. rama n. sickle - small, with 6cm. blade, often attached to a stick to cut off high up fruit, etc.
-ram?.e fn. Nominalizer; a thing characterized by the situation referred to by the preceding verb root; syn. -ray?
ŋi?.ramp.?e n. joke
wah.ram.?e n. day
hlak.ram.?e n. story
ram.ghak.siŋ? n. tree (sp.), large, with yellow flowers - leaves used as tobacco or medicine for cattle sores, Wrightia tormentosa; syn. rāŋ.gak
ram.si n. tree (sp.), large, with round edible seed
ram.suy? n. sickle (ED); syn. (see rama, etc.)
ramh nt. evening (B); syn. rāŋh.ə.(saiy)
ramh.ə.(saiy) nt. dusk, evening; syn. rāmgh
ramh?saiy nyamma blak?o At dusk, the sun being set...
?en?.ramh.(ə) nt. sleeping time
ray.gam.sayk n. tooth (sp.), milk tooth
ray.can?.ro n. plant (sp.), flowering; syn. cis.ro, roy.ro
ray.dal? n. worm (sp.), very large (about 25cm. long) - said to become an eel
ray.dyaw.to nn. ancestor (sp.), son of Brokbaŋ, father of Riwal
ray.pap n. curse? (ch.); part. syn. lyan.pap, sor.?a.pap
ray.bun.si n. tree (sp.), with blood-red sap, used for dyeing nets, Ougenia oojeinensis
ray.ma.su n. flesh (of front?) (ch.); ant. ka?,ma.su, lyan.ma.su
ka?masu raymasu kane?nang I will put flesh in you.
-ray? fn. Nominalizer; a thing (esp. sound or sensation) associated with situation expressed by the preceding verb root; syn. -ram.e
?awh.ray? n. warmth
gyan.thumb?ray? n. startling thing, wonder
η?.ray? n. joke
jhay.ray? n. pleasure
no?.ray? n. speech
hah.ray? n. heat
hlak.ray? n. account, tale
yalsi yoray? daŋto muna? The Chyuri tree presents a sight (in full flower).
ray?- vi. make noise (unintentionally, esp. with movement)
ti? ray??okus?i ?ow? ru ray??oma
say?sa khaygusulu With the noise of the rain we could not hear the snake's noise.
-rayk nb. fallen leaves
lo?raykgana chyus kati gam?o Urine was put on the fallen leaves.
rayk- vt. draw in (fish with net); afflict with sickness (evil spirit) (ext.); part. syn. (see sayk-, etc.)
lan?i yohhany?say rayk?atan? The evil spirit has afflicted me since yesterday.
rayk.nyam? n. grasshopper, large flying locust, edible
rayk.lan nn. evil spirit of jungle (sp.) - if it afflicts mother, nursing child vomits
raw- va. be excess of, rife; be a pestilence, plague; be harsh towards (ext.)
daw?alan?i yuk rawtaknaw The evil spirit causes a plague of monkeys.
che? raw- va. be over-salty
hme? raw- va. be on fire (forest)
hmno.toŋ raw- va. speak badly
raw.gu n. plant (sp.), an edible taro tuber
raw.sa.ti n. oil (sp.), of mustard plant
raw?- vit. spin thread
naŋ?i ?uya takla raw??u You then, spin some mending thread.
ras n. corner of weave
ras paykama?to law? syawla Not working one's way back to the corner results in a bad mat.
ras- vr. be shy, embarrassed, ashamed
ŋa nay na?gala rasanaŋ? ŋa I have no clothes, I am embarrassed.
ras.ray n. embarrassment
rah- va. lack, run out, be short of
raha.gyaw? n. insect (sp.), spider (sp.), very large (about 10cm. diam.) with forest web about 1m. diameter, able to catch small birds
raha.ban? n. needy, poverty-stricken person
tenchenyaŋ rahban? syawna? Nowadays there is famine (or needy persons).
ri- vi. act restlessly or skittishly, jump about
?ow? jhiŋ tyakti ritya? sahtyi wahja While playing the drum, you two go about jumping and dancing.
hlug ri- vi. flutter, palpitate (heart)
ri.khu.lan n. fireball or meteorite - red ball of light with green trail, seen at night
ri.jaw?- vt. knock about, askew, scatter (by knocking)
ri.tha.sinj? n. tree (sp.) - bark used as hair rinse, seeds for shaman’s beads, Sapindus mukorossi (<N rittha)
ri.dha n. backbone, central stem
ro syutti ridhaha muna? Stripping off the flowers the stem only remains.
ri.ñ.qi onom. standing up (small person); part. syn. rya.nyaŋ.ga, ryu.nyung.gu
ri.buŋ.gu onom. much perforated
ri.wa.ca.da nn. hailstorm (spirit of); syn. gay.wa.ca.da
ña maru? riwacanda thaŋti lanhti waŋsa I, the wind, must become a hailstorm sweeping upward.
ri.wal.(siŋ) nn. ancestor, son of Raydyawto, father of Ajaysiŋ
ri? n. spirit of dead person, ghost
ŋako? siʔo ?amapako? riʔʔi say??athay He was heard by his former parent’s spirits.
ri?.do.(ʔa) nn. place (sp.), of spirits of dead; syn. ri?.do.paŋ, ri?.do.li, ri?.raŋ
ri?dohanŋ? dahti Arriving at the place of the dead...
ri?.do.paŋ nn. place (sp.), of spirits of dead; syn. ri?.do.ʔa, ri?.do.li, ri?.raŋ
ri?.do.li nn. place (sp.), of spirits of dead; syn. ri?.do.ʔa, ri?.do.paŋ, ri?.raŋ
ri?doli?isay pena? ?ana ro muna? The place of the dead is better than here, there are many flowers there.
ri?.don.dí nn. entrance to place of dead
ri?.don.may? n. inhabitants of place of dead; syn. jaʔ, don.may?
ri?.raŋ n. place (sp.), of spirits of dead; syn. ri?.do.ʔa, ri?.do.paŋ, ri?.do.li
ri?.wa? n. bird (sp.), vulture
rik n. bamboo binding - used in pairs to clamp thatch or brush to walls
rik- vt. clamp, hem in from both sides (thatch, brush, etc.), outflank prey on both sides; close off spirit’s path (ch.); part. syn. rippheri riktì dohti puyh?aktiko Having also completed the roofing to the top of the house.
weʔsay ŋoysay parʔkuy??i pyakkay?
riktìe? latti ?al?nani The wild dogs chase and hem the pig in from both sides.
rik.nam nt. four days hence; syn. ryuŋ
riŋ n. insect (sp.), large wasp or hornet with large paper-like nest in tree
riŋ.kay- vt. scratch or scrape off layer of dried food (on cooking utensil)
riŋkayti jeʔu Scraping it off, eat it.
riŋ.jhiŋ raŋ.jhaŋ onom. good-looking
riŋ.bhu n. swarm (of hornets)
riŋh n. drum, large (about 70cm. diam.), one-sided shaman’s drum
riŋh- vi. shiver, tremble, vibrate (as in shaman’s trance)
chonamhaŋ? pande riŋh cumna?
kusbraktə riŋh?oko? riŋh?o At the Chonam festival, as soon as the shaman holds a drum he trembles much.
hlug riŋh- vi. trembling (usually with fear)
hluŋlam riŋh?o belahaŋ? hme??ile?
hlug brumti syaksa When one is shivering this must be cured by warming oneself by a fire.
rin n. debt (<N)
rin.ram.suy? n. type of sickle; syn. (see rama, etc.)
rinh.ti.yiŋ onom. standing straight (thin, small person); part. syn. ryanh.tya.yan, ryunh.tu.yuŋ
rinh.rinh tinh.tinh onom. empty-handed?
rip n. rib, ribs
rip- vt. hem in, bind or tie in between;
228

part. syn. rik-
rik?i ripsa It must be bound in between.
rip.?ay.la *onom.* attractively patterned (eye wrinkles, drum bindings); syn. tor.?ay.la, re.hay.la
rimi. *jhimi* *onom.* shining?
rimijhimi yolay?*sapay* tarko? lapay
To see the shining wires...
rim. *jhim* *onom.* become dark (or set brilliantly?); syn. hrim. jhim
nyam rimjhimtaŋ? eyak?a The sky darkened.
rim. *ro* n. flower of rimi, large pink, edible
rim.?ay? n. seed of rimi, edible, used as beads
rim.?si n. tree (sp.), flowers and seed edible, *Bauhinea variegata*
ris n. anger (<N)
?amapa?! siyantok belahaŋ? ?ow? co?
ris waŋ?a When his parents were admonishing him, the son became angry.
ris- vt. distribute food (B); syn. res-
ru n. snake (gen.)
num.ru n. snake (sp.), Green Pit Viper
ru.?aŋ n. spirit (of person), maintaining life; syn. san.ca
nam.?e? ru.?aŋ n. spirit (of person), maintaining life
ru.kas.(sa) n. nest of wasp or hornet – spherical, paper-like; syn. ru.gu.dyak;
part. syn. ryok.thyak (see also thyop.kak, ryop.?ak)
ru.gu.dyak n. nest of wasp or hornet – spherical, paper-like; syn. ru.kas;
part. syn. ryok.thyak (see also thyop.kak, ryop.?ak)
ru.?aŋ n. fish (sp.), eel, with pointed snout, genus *Mastacembelus*
ru.dum n. bladder
chyus.ru.dum n. bladder
ru.dha- vt. shake around, swill out container;
part. syn. ru.dhay- (see also hlaŋ.ca-)
ti??i tok?a *rudhanaw* The (milk) container is rinsed with water.
ru.dhan? n. clan; syn. ro.dhiŋ
ru.dhan?.wa? n. bird (sp.), larger size, eats flowers, fruit
ru.dhay- vt. shake up, swill out container;
part. syn. ru.dha- (see also hlaŋ.ca-)
ru.luŋ.gya nn. Chepang subgroup (Mid-Western); syn. rum.liŋ.gya; part. syn. bu.jhyal
(see also cyo?.baŋ)
ru? n. fish poison - made from bark of ru?si tree or crushed Chyuri kernel
manta?i ru? huynatnani People scrape off the fish-poison bark.
?en?.ru? n. old (but latent) poison
hmaŋ.ru? n. fresh poison
hmaŋru??i ?en?ru?kay?
rawhmagna?thay The fresh poison revives the old.
ru?- vt. poison fish
ru?- vir. worry, be concerned, anxious
blaŋ ru?- vr. be worried, concerned, anxious
ru?.ŋa? n. fish (gen.), killed by poison
ru?.si n. tree (sp.), bark crushed for fish poison, also used as hair rinse; syn. te.raw?.si
ruk- vt. follow, hunt; syn. krup-
law sya? ruklaŋ ?al?i Right, let’s go deer hunting.
ruk.ham.sin? n. tree (gen.) (ch.) (<N rukh); syn. cya.di?.(sin?)
ruŋ.kay- vt. poke or jab in hole (to kill or extract something); syn. luŋ.kur-
ruŋ? n. breastbone, centre of chest
rut n. root; underground extension (of house, etc.) (ext.)
rut- vt. follow root when digging, to locate tuber  
khayna?ya khaylaya I will follow that root, to see if the yam can be extracted or not.

rut.wa? n. bird (sp.), Black-crested Kalege Pheasant

run.si n. tree (sp.), large, highland-living, long leaves - bark ground to supplement flour in bread

run?- vt. drive off, chase away  
ha ha wa? run??akacu (Crying) ‘Ha! Ha!’, the two drove off the birds.  
hme? mutti tull?ti yang run?sa Lighting a fire, the flies must be driven off.

run?,dha- vt. break up, scatter (flock)  
muwa??i kay?wa?kay?

run?dha?atha sola The hawk scattered the bulbuls.

rup n. picture, image, form (<N rup)

rup- vt. sew; fix, pin or fasten sheets or leaves together  
mat rot?aktiko duna rupti ??u  
After picking up leaves, pin together a leaf plate and take it.

rup.?aw.ri nn. evil spirit, daughter of Nila ?ama

rum- vi. close up, reduce, disappear (hole), overgrow (track); part. syn. lum?- (see also glyum?-, lum?-)  
tuk rum- va. stomach shrunklen, contracted (with hunger)

rum.lij.gya nn. Chepang subgroup (Mid-Western); syn. ru.lugh.gya; part. syn. bu.jhyal

rumh n. settlings, solid part of soup, beer, etc., beer mash  
rumh ha sumhti bay??akan Scooping up the beer mash only, she gave it to him.

ruyk- vt. want to go with, accompany  
hlug ruyk- vt. want to go with, eagerly anticipate going, look forward to  
vr. follow trail, hunt (WD); syn. krup-, gulh-, ruk-

ruyg n. bamboo (sp.), tall, thick, with long trailing tops, large leaves; syn. riq


ruyg.kolo.wa? n. bird (sp.), Necklaced Laughing Thrush

ruyg.sya? n. animal (sp.), Sambar Deer; part. syn. tut.rau.sya?

ruyh- va. droop, hang down (top - esp. bamboo)

rus- va. be many, prolific (tubers on root)  

ruh- vt. strain beer mash to make drink  

re- vt1. sting, smart (tongue or mouth, esp. with burnt lak), sharpen senses, make effective (met.)  
re- vt2. conserve, use sparingly, cherish (food, etc.)  
je?gulj? tugugulj? gata hay?ti re?aka?i How have they saved food and drink?

re.jyu.(la) n. rope (cos.) in sky; syn. re.jhay.la

re.jham.la n. drum crosspieces (which act as handles), of doubled and bound cane  
re.jhay.la n. drum crosspieces, rope of sky; syn. re.jyu.(la)

re.lak n. plant (sp.), vine with tuber, stalk unridged, speckled, variety of Dioscorea bulbifera

re.wa.ji.(ya?) n. fish (sp.), Tor (tor?)

re.hay.la onom. neatly bound (drum crosspieces); syn. rip.?ay.la

re? n. baby, newborn infant  
juga? re?le? syaw?sa It is a truly newborn baby.

re?.ce.re? onom. neat (wavy?) rows
The two sisters came with hair neatly parted.

**Rekn**

- **noun** (animal, sp.), Bamboo Rat
- **rekn**
- **noun** (animal, sp.), Bamboo Rat
- **vt.** give alarm call (animal, bird), call out in surprise or warning; indicate presence (of self or other)

**Wa??i doh kay? reknaw**

What is the rooster calling out for?

**Reknaw**

- **noun** (animal, sp.), a greyish waterbird, with crest, a Lapwing?
- **noun** (insect, sp.), grasshopper, very large, red

**Rek**

- **vi.** decrease in numbers (prey)
- **hluŋ rek**
- **vt.** have new or different attitude, see in different light

**Ret**

- **vt.** dig lightly with a hoe (to put in seed, cultivate before sowing)

**Syanhpay biya coya retlaŋ warlaŋ**

waŋsa Tomorrow it is necessary to come to prepare for sowing the seed (by breaking up clods).

**Ren**

- **va.** be askew, ruffled, tousled, knocked out of place; be knocked over (barricade against evil spirit) (ch.);
- **vi.** (see also ryan-, hren-, hryon-)
- **vibrate, beat rapidly (wings, drummer)
- **pandelam renekayti jhyanay**

**Renjhen**

- **adjn.** cloud, in isolated puffs; 
- **part. syn. ran.jhan?**

**Renren**

- **onom.** speak much, rapidly?

**Ren**

- **n.** comb of beehive (unfilled)
- **tum??i co?pay jaŋh?ulu khale**

**Renkay? par?ti sohle? muna?**

The bees produced no young but they remain clinging all around the empty comb.

**Ren**

- **va.** be critical, irritating, provocative in speech, spread rumour, gossip

**Renh**

- **va.** be fast, rapid (movement, speech), act without delay; 
- **part. syn. hrenh-renhto payhti wanjə da ŋə ?ekan**

**Chyupŋala** Hurry and return, I don’t like to be alone.

**Renhrenh**

- **onom.** hang around peaks (cloud);
- **part. syn. renhronh**

**Renhronh**

- **onom.** hang around peaks (cloud);
- **part. syn. renhrenh**

**Rew**

- **va.** be ugly, bad, evil (esp. talk), be corrupted, in bad condition, be unlucky, ruined; 
- **syn. ryaw-rewpaŋ? ta dayhti khenhaŋ? hme?mut lyan??akasa**

Saying ‘Let me be ugly’, she smeared ashes on her face.

**Naŋkay? rewto no??o kura khe?na? rə**

It was not bad talk that was spoken to you, was it?

**ŋako? budhinis si?o ta khe?ya ŋa**

**Rewnaŋ?** If my two wives died I would be in a bad way.

**Res**

- **vi.** leave behind, drop inadvertently, lose (by dropping), drop into plate (food); 
- **syn. bhyamh-, ris-; part. syn. ryos-yatjyo? ŋako? rama res?a ta khe?ya If one of my sickles is lost...

**Res**

- **vi2.** sing; 
- **syn. na-, me-
- **hluŋ res- vi. reminisce**

**Ro**

- **n.** flower (gen.); effulgence, outward-spreading manifestation (ext.)
- **nay.ro**
- **n.** menses
- **nyam.din.ro**
- **n.** rays, effulgence of sun
- **nyam.pan.ro**
- **n.** rays, effulgence of sun
- **maŋh.ro**
- **n.** menses
- **me?.ko? ro n.** brush (of tail), tuft
- **par.kuy??i laŋ?ko? me?ko? rohaŋ**

**Krok?aktiko** After the wild dogs have urinated on their own tails...
laŋ? .ko? ro n. knot of net
-ro nb. urge, desire, wish
ti? ?ap.ro n. thirst
tuk.ko? ro n. urge, desire, inclination
neh.ro n. self-opinion, esteem
yoŋ.kray.ro n. hunger
ti? ?apro toʊŋyakay? yoŋkrayo pratyakay? If fainting with thirst, famished with hunger...
ro- vr. wish or desire to do, feel urge to do, be excited; part. syn. ron- (see also ra-, rya-)
hlʊŋ ro- vr. be happy (doing something)
?ow?i hlʊŋ roti jaŋnəw He does it happily.
ro.ʔamh n. soft grain food (e.g. rice)
ro.kew n. petal
ro.klaŋ.th.a? n. bird (sp.), Yellow-naped Blue Woodpecker
ro.gha n. cold, influenza (<N rog)
ro.gham? n. even family (equal number of male and female children - regarded as desirable)
ʔi roɡham? goyco? ra mom?co?
waŋ?o khal This family is a kind with both boys and girls.
ro.tek n. insect (sp.), a cicada - calls in March, April
ro.thom? onom. coherent, meaningful
(songwords)
ro.thom? deŋtī mesa One should sing meaningfully.
ro.dhan? n. company (of friends, agemates);
syn. jan.dhan?, ju.dhan?; part. syn.

hu.dan, hu.raq
ro.dhiŋ n. clan group; syn. ru.dhan?
ro.laŋ? n. net, large-meshed
ro.sa? n. soil, newly ploughed, soft
ro.sar.?e n. desirable thing
ro?- vi. creak, groan (something about to break or fall); suggest action, be ready, about to do (ext.); part. syn. ryoŋ?-
law payheca dayhtitaŋ? həwdyaŋ ro??a ‘Right, let’s go’, the younger sister urged.
chayk chayktəpay pirhatan??a ro??a Creak! creak!, the stool groaned.
rok n. husk of grain
yam.rok n. rice husks
rok krapti waysa The husks are got rid of by winnowing.
rok- var. be hot, burning, stinging (spice, urine, etc.); scold (ext.), give stinging rebuke
chyuși mikhaŋ? roknə?thasə The urine stung their eyes.
rok- vi. talk (WD); syn. dayh-, rya-
rok.yu? n. rat
roku? dəwə thaŋna? A plague of rats will come.
rok.say? n. chili, red pepper
-roŋ nbl. opposing place, side
ron- vi. be aroused sexually
rogo.roŋo onom. load down
roŋoroŋo kahsay jabihan? goy? Loaded with yams on her back...
roŋ? n. horn of animal
?ow? ka?syaʔko? roŋʔko? cyoʔ tatti Cutting off the tip of the deer’s horn...
roŋ?.goy? n. tuber (sp.), a yam, edible, wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata
roŋ?.lis n. sores (sp.), large, spreading - said to result from curse from banana plant
ʔihaŋ? roŋʔlis waŋna? glotʔi narhʔo
The sores come here, from the spirit’s
afflicting.
or-

vt. pick up (relatively small object) with
hand, beak, etc.; take in advice (ext.)
that time they pick up the Chyuri fruit.

You must heed your parent’s
words.
or-

desire to go, think about going,
anticipate going; part. syn. ro-

vr. be prepared (mentally) to go
That man is always thinking about going.
or.

resting on hilltops (cloud)

mus or. resting on hilltops.
or.

va. be overgrown with scrub

n. plant (sp.), small, with edible
leaves - root used for heartburn; syn.
or.

n. plant (sp.), rambler, small with
edible leaves - roots used for stomach
pains; syn.
or.

n. tree (sp.), large, broad-leaved, used
for timber

n. tree (sp.), a smaller species
used for fodder

vt. catch hold of, take up, receive
(animate object, prey); welcome, prefer

Climb up and seize the bird in the gum.

and the small pig they go off home.

‘Hey, father has arrived!’ the children said, welcoming him.

She preferred the younger brother.
or.

do immediately, without
waiting (esp. eating)

Being hungry I ate immediately.
or.

nk. wife; syn. (see bu.dhi, etc.)

Because he has no wife...
or.

n. nostril (flare of)
or.

vt. block access (to tree, etc., with
thorns), cover, hedge off; part. syn. ro-
or.

vt. cover (cloud)
or.

n. white cumulus cloud

plant (sp.), red peaflower; syn.

tree (sp.), large, used for

tree (sp.), a smaller species
used for fodder

vt. block access (to tree, etc., with
thorns), cover, hedge off; part. syn. ro-

vb. usually with evil sense; syn. -rew

person who curses

preadolescent girl

preadolescent boy

want, be eager (to go, sing);
part. syn. ra- (see also ro-, or-)

romotoko onom. suddenly, firmly

suddenly seizing Sita’s little finger, took
her away off.

person characterised by preceding
verb - usually with evil sense; syn. -rew

person who curses

va. be ugly, inauspicious, bad, evil; syn.

-ryaw.

n. person who curses
The children are eager to go fish poisoning.

Tearing open the stomach, then bursting the gall bladder...

Below there is a steep drop.

At the house he skewered the frogs and put them to dry over the fire.

From now on don’t be anxious or afraid.

From now on don’t be anxious or afraid.

That man’s mind is preoccupied by stones.

I will therefore store the food up on the shelf.
ryaw.liŋ jhaw.liŋ onom. noise of birds
ryawh- vi. noisy talking, chatter
wa? cayayata cin?say ryawhti
wah?akay Birds (flew) chattering alongside.
ryas n. cliff (WD); syn. rya.dhyuŋ, wa.ra
ryas- vt. drop hastily, uncontrolledly, prematurely (as in birth, defecation), be caught unexpectedly (usu. in embarrassing way); (hence) disgrace oneself; syn. sroh-co? dayhlawhaŋ? ?otti ryasti gam?uto
She gave birth to the child unexpectedly in the doorway.
ryu.nyuŋ.gu onom. standing up (person); part. syn. ri.niq.gi, ryu.nyuŋ.gu
ryuk- va. be brittle (esp. dried leaves), crackle, crush; part. syn. ryuku-, ryupu-
ryuku- vi. be cracking (esp. dried leaves), be crushing; part. syn. ryuk-, ryupu-
ryunh.tyu.yuŋ onom. standing straight (thin, medium-sized person); part. syn. ryanh.tya.yaŋ, rinh.ti.yiŋ
ryup- vat. crush, crackle, be brittle; part. syn. ryuk-, ryupu-
ryupu- vat. be crushing, crackling, be brittle; part. syn. ryuku-, ryupu-
dhu ?siko? mat ryapryapryuta ryupudhay Crackling, the leaves were being crushed...
ryup.?ay- vt. crush easily (dry tobacco leaves)
ryum- va. be dried out, dehydrated (esp. meat), be burnt out (with fire); part. syn. ryumh-
dal?ko? ryumph ryumti jyal?o lekha In the same way that dried worm dries out (to nothing)... hluŋ ryum- vr. be humbled, shamed sorry; syn. hluŋ mi-
ryum baŋ n. rock (sp.), very hard, brown
ryum?- va. be crunchy (puffed corn or meat), be friable, brittle
punko? ti? sip?a ryum??a When the moisture is gone from the bark it breaks up.
ryum?.may? n. hard dried meat
ryumph n. reduced tissue (meat, etc.), without fat or moisture
budhikhe greṇti ?al?a niko? dal?ko?
ryumph lekha The wife became very thin, like our dried worms.
ryumph- va. be old and dried out; part. syn. ryum-
?ow?pay ryumphti jyal?a She became dried out.
ryumph.ŋa? n. dried fish
ryo.dhyoŋ? n. pharynx, trachea
ryo.bo.bo onom. venture out (small creature, centipede); part. syn. rya.ba.ba
ryo?,kon?,ci onom. attractively patterned (bird’s feathers)
ryok.thyak n. shell (egg, crab, etc.), outer covering (wasp nest); part. syn. ru.kas. (?a), ru.qu.dyak, ryop.?ak (see also thek.kak, thyoŋ.kak)
ryok.ryok chyok.chyok onom. gathering up of forest spirits?
ryoŋ n. basket (sp.), flat, open woven, of bamboo skin - used for drying meat
ryoŋ.kay n. hunger (B); syn. yon.kray
ryoŋ.kay- vr. hunger (B); syn. yon.kray-
ryon- vt. ruffle (thatch, etc.), knock askew; rumple; leave one task to do another (met.); part. syn. ryan-, hren-, hryon(h)-( see also ren–)
ryon hluŋ ryon- vi. consider matter (for decision)
ryop n. insect (sp.), like large mosquito - bites
ryop- vat. begin to crack open, pierce
(eggshell); part. syn. ryap- (see also hryap-)

ryop.rik n. shell (of egg); part. syn. (see ryok.thyak, etc.)

ryom? n. ant (sp.), medium-sized (8mm.), red, biting - paper-like nest in tree

ryom?- vt. fence, hedge off, protect (with thorn barrier, esp. tree with fruit); part. syn.

ram?-, rom?-

ryos- vt. lose, drop inadvertently; part. syn.

res-

-ryoh nt. eight years previously

yat.ko?, ryoh nt. eight years previously

laŋa- vi. sway, rock (trees, in wind)
laŋ?- vi. sway much (large trees, in wind)
laŋ?laŋ? onom. writhe (fish)?
laŋ.kəra n. main stalk of plant

laŋ.gə?- vi. roll under foot (cylindrical object); part. syn. laŋh.gə?-

laŋh onom. swaying

pirhə laŋhə laŋhə pryak pryak The stool swayed and creaked...

laŋh- vi. move back and forth somewhat (as tree in wind), be waves (water); part. syn.

hləŋa?- (see also laŋh.(hay)?-), hlyəŋ.kər-

ʔow? siŋ?kay? tii?i laŋhətaknəw The water is making the tree move back and forth.

laŋh.kam.lə onom. firm, not soft (taro)?

laŋh.(hay)?- vi. shake, move back and forth (tree in wind, water); part. syn. laŋh- (see also hlyəŋ.kər-)

laŋh.gə- vi. roll under foot (round object), rock under foot (stone); part. syn.

laŋ.gə?-

laŋ?- vt. carry up, take up, raise or build up
daktolə? ləŋ?ce?naŋ 1 will take you up and deliver you.

baŋheko? kim hŋale? baŋ deti

ləŋ?na? For a stone house, first the stone (walls) are built up.

laŋh- vi. climb, ascend; part. syn. nəŋh- (see also dot-)

law tomməʔə laŋh?ə da layʔko?

siŋʔhaŋ? Climb your own tree without falling!

lapə- vit. be spherical, round

lapə?- vit. mill around, press in around, crowd in on; cling to, throw (oneself) on top of (to prevent movement), stick all over

ŋə? tosti lapəʔti kalʔti wanʔʔakani Throwing the (huge) fish down and crowding around it, they brought it with much labour.

puʔkoʔ? kryʊŋʔbhəri laʔi ləpəʔtakti
pan??o
Winding the hair all around the older brother’s knees he immobilised him.

juda γat?i lapa?ti lan phinga jyal?a
With gum stuck all over (its face) the demon fled.

vt. smoothen, round off

-lam fn. Plural (Nominal - including similar items - equivalent to ‘etc.’)

?ikay? ?amhlam hloksa For him foodstuff should be sent.


jambay bliŋto The snake’s blood, etc. covered the trees’ leaves and everything.

-lam-ba?r? - vi. flip end over end (timber, poisoned fish)


-lambar?ti wahna? Distressed by the poison the fish were flopping about end over end.

-lam?- - vi. shove, push away

-lambh - vt. push (to make slide), assist in getting up (person with heavy load);

part. syn. lawh-

-lay fi. Continuative (Verbal affix)

naŋko? kìmtnaŋ dinkha din

waŋlaynaŋ? I come daily to your house.

-fly - vt. trample, tread underfoot (deliberately), thrash rice by trampling, flatten (wind)

maru??i njiko? makay layti

kla??atayah?i The wind has flattened our corn for us.

-lay? pn. Reflexive Pronoun; own, self


yo?akcaŋ? I will see my own daughter’s form.

lay? manta ?alsa parana? He himself must go.

lay?- va. occur, exist already, precede (in time), be older

naŋsay ɳa lonte? do??a naŋ lay?te?na?
I was born after you, you are the older one.

lay?,lay- vi. argue

lay?.kus adv. alone, by oneself

lay?.jhug.?(a.łe) adv. alone, by oneself

lay?,may?,coŋ nk. own kith and kin, own clan

lay?.moh- va. desire

lay? ha(?) adv. of own accord

layk- vi. blast over or through; be breezy, draughty, cooling; rustle; part. syn. laŋk-

-ghay doko? sitti??a laŋkayakay?ma?
For the dew of the west also to make cool...

layŋ- vi. relentlessly or steadily move up or ahead; thoroughly work way through, act relentlessly (not leaving anything untouched), rise steadily (water)

kokoro?pay hłąk layŋto mak?o?a One half of the sorghum was completely devoured.

ti? dumti layŋti waŋ?a The waters came steadily rising and flooding.

layŋ,ya layŋ,ya onom. huge in size

layŋyama layŋyata belaŋ taŋhto

-tow?tanŋ?i a muna? It was huge, enormous!

lar?- - vt. be subdued, quiet, shy (esp. in someone’s presence)


law excl. introductory; lo!, right!

law dyah ?atca Right, let’s go!

law ?ow?le??a Look! That’s it!

law.dhay?,(baŋ) n. ancestor spirit, world of ancestor spirits; syn. lyaw.dhay?

lawdhay?baŋko? lawdhayʔanŋ? biha syawkaypay Let the ones of the world marry in the world.

law?- va. push out, protrude (contents of bag, etc.)

vt. push (with hands) to assist
lawh- vt. help (esp. for lifting load); encourage someone (in their action, achievement) (ext.); part. syn. lawh-, lug-
lah- va. be suited to, have suitable character for (job, etc.), be applicable to situation (words)
?i manta rajako? kam jaṅhsa lahna?
This man is suitable to rule as king.
mik lah- vr. be envious, jealous, covetous; part. syn. la-
lahā. paha onom. indistinctly, partly see
la n1. rope, string, cord, vine, halter
kaykhaṅ? la?i chitti la?i srupṭi Tying a rope around her neck, as a noose...
chu?la. n. string handle of netbag
penh.la. n. halter
la n2. foot (Hodgson); syn. dom
la- vt. grab, snatch, seize, deprive of
par?kuṭy??i lakaytipay je?nili The wild dogs do not snatch from each other to eat.
la.khe excl. of unpreparedness; wait a minute! (<N?); syn. la.khya
la.khya excl. of unpreparedness; wait a minute! (<N?); syn. la.khe
la.gi? n. fishing rod (of thin bamboo)
la.gin?– vt. hang around (to flirt, tease) (<N laŋnu attached to?)
na?i thyaw?bhānāŋ na?i nakbhānāŋ
na?i lāgin?bhānāŋ? My teasing, holding, flirting...
la.ma n1. mucus discharge from vagina
(before birth, menstruation or with sickness)
n2. formative essence (of plant, animal)
?aṇa rusto lamama petole? ?ow?
goy?pay That yam is very prolific, it is a good strain.
la.war n. place below, underworld; ant.
laṅ.ka
lawarko?le? wan?kay?ya Shall we bring (wives) from here above or from down below?
la.war.dīṅ n. spirit from below, from underworld
laṅkadiṅ ra lawardīṅ no??alna? He goes to speak with the upperworld god and the god of the netherworld.
la? n. arrow
pu?khe?ipay la? tepti kuy?tipay The older brother setting the arrow and drawing (the bow)...
ke?.la? n. single barbed arrow
kraṅ.la? n. multiple barbed arrow
la?- vt. force way through (bushes, water, etc.) using arms, flail arms, swim; force way into mind (ext.)
la?luy? n. bow and arrow
sattanā?akani Drawing their bows they shot and killed the pig.
lak n. plant (sp.), vine with hairy edible tuber, ribbed stalk - poisonous unless twice boiled, Dioscorea bulbifera
lakko? goy?ko? ra ?ow? yahti dahti The vine of the lak tuber climbing up there...
kim.lak n. vine with hairy, edible tuber, house variety of Dioscorea bulbifera
chi?.lak n. vine with hairy, edible tuber, small wild variety of Dioscorea bulbifera
bhām.lak n. vine with hairy, edible tuber, whitish, wild variety of Dioscorea bulbifera
yuk.lak n. vine with hairy, edible tuber, reddish, wild variety of Dioscorea bulbifera
re.lak n. vine with hairy, edible tuber, unribbed, less boiling required, wild variety of Dioscorea bulbifera
hyak.lak n. vine with hairy, edible tuber, wild variety of Dioscorea bulbifera
-lak fn. Intensive (B)
lak.muh n1. hind pad of animal spoor
lak.muh n2. seed of lak
lak.wah.wa? n. bird (sp.), nocturnal, grey
lak.syan? n. caterpillar (sp.), large (about
8cm. long), reddish, hairy - eats lak leaves
lak.huy n. insect (sp.), leaf insect, large, dark brown
ja?.lak.huy n. insect (sp.), leaf insect
yom.lak.huy n. leaf insect
laga- vi. begin (esp. of state) (<N); part. syn.
thal-
banko? cisbis dyoksama lagana? hña
suk?omakay mândhây lagâna? The forest produce begins to come to an end,
the first corn begins to ripen.
lâg n. bread, fried damper
is.lâg n. bread (sp.), made of millet flour
kar.lâg n. bread (sp.), made of man?.goy?
kiri?.lâg n. bread (sp.), narrow, coiled
gu.ri.lâg n. bread (sp.), cooked in water
dha.lâg n. bread (sp.), flat, circular corn bread
po.la.lâg n. bread (sp.), made from amaranth seed
phâ.ROW.la.lâg n. bread (sp.), made from white millet
-lâg fn1. Purposive; for (the purpose of); syn.
-lyaŋ
-lâŋ fn2. Emphatic of Topic? (ch.) (arch.)
ponâlaŋ pu?conŋ?a dahâlaŋi We five brothers have arrived.
-lâŋ nb. source
?ay.lâŋ.kli? n. source of excreta in body
nyam.lâŋ.ti? n. rainwater (lit. water from sky)
lâŋ- vat. be balanced, even; weigh (i.e.
balance scales); strike squarely or centrally (arrow)

mik.kli? lâŋ- vi. fill with tears (eyes)
ra lâŋ- va. be right way up (tray)
bluŋ.tuk lâŋ- va. weigh up in mind
lâŋ.?ay thanŋ.?ay onom. brightly beautiful
rotaŋ??a lâŋ?ay thanŋ?ay ?icyucyuk
taŋhto ?ortitaŋ? muna? The flower was beautiful, a blossom this big.
lâŋ.kan n. above world, heaven, world above earth; ant. la.war
lâŋ.kâ.gu nn. sky god (male); syn. gu.mî.pâ, laŋ.kâ.din
lâŋ.kâ.din nn. sky god (male); syn.
gu.mî.pâ, laŋ.kâ.gu
laŋkâdin? râlawâdin? no??akay The sky god and the underworld gods speak.
lâŋ.kâ.may? nn. beings of upper world -
dwarf, black, curly-haired, with no alimentary canal
lâŋ.ki n. rays and shadows in sky cast by setting sun
lâŋ.gan n. flat, open area, glade
lâŋ.châŋ onom. wide-eyed, staring
tolmik?i laŋchânta cyâw?nâw He stared with eyes wide open.
lâŋ.nâr?wâ? n. bird (sp.), Domestic Fowl (ch.); syn. (see go?.sar?.wâ?); part. syn.
kim.wâ?
lâŋ.lây.pa/ma nn. gods (sp.), creating sky
father, earth mother; syn.
tha.lâw?.pa/ma, da.lâw?.pa/ma
lâŋ.lo? n. plant (sp.), leaf of jeluka, a type of Arum
lâŋ? n. net; part. syn. (see ma.ju.ri.lâŋ?, etc.)
lâŋ? lâŋ?aktiko win? blaklâŋ waŋna?
After the net is hung bats come skimming past.
kul?.lan? n. net of kul? fibre
ne?.law?.lan? n. net of nettle fibre
ma.lan? n. net with large mesh
men?.lan? n. net with very fine thread
ro.lan? n. net with large mesh
hyun.lan? n. net with very fine thread
-lan? fn. non-Specific Reference (of Pronoun or Adverb)

gu.ta.lan? advb. somehow, in whatever manner

gaw.lan? pn. whichever
gayh.lan? pn. somewhere, wherever
ju.gu.lan? pn. sometime, whenever
doh.lan? pn. something, whatever
su.lan? pn. someone, whoever
sula? wan?akay da?ipay satna?tayh?i Someone is coming! Soon we will be killed.

lan?.char onom. peer closely
tolmik?i laq?charta cyaw?naw He peered with straining eyes.

lan?h- vt. net, catch with net (birds, bats)


lat- vt. convey, carry, take (up) along with one, bear (child)

me?le? laq?hryutti kraw?akaca Taking up the tail the two fled, dragging it along with them.

c?o? lat- va. bear child, be pregnant


lan n. evil spirit, demon (gen.); syn. bir manta si?aktiko pande na??akla ri?

byahti wahda wahda lan syaw?a After a person dies without a shaman, the spirit will wander around and become an evil spirit.

khew.ra.lan nn. demon, looks like a human
cin?.lan nn. demon, looks like a merchant (Newar)

tuq.bren.lan nn. demon, like a hairy human, lives in jungle

lan.kut n. intestinal worm (put in the body by a lan)

lan.mu.ja n. plant (sp.), burr with curled hooks (like a lan’s claw)

lan.wa? n. bird (sp.), Yellow-bellied Fantail Flycatcher or Grey-headed Warbler (with black eyes like a lan)

-lam fn. Negative Hortative or Imperative; let not, do not

na?i je?lam ?akay? Don’t eat me!

nici brakta wahlam Let us (two) not go about together.

lam- vi. lie flat down (esp. on back), be face up; ant. khum?-

?a?pay lamlam?osa lambar?ti wahti mu?a The fish were flopping about end over end.

lam?- vai. be widespread, spread widely (sickness), be rife, increase

lam?tile? byaw?akay They increased widely.

lam?,ti? n. long-lasting rain

-lay fn. Nominalizer - performer of the action specified

graklay na?malo There is no one as protector.

lay- vt. observe, notice, investigate

hlug lay- vt. concentrate on (esp. recalling)

hlug layti parhanaw He concentrates to read.

lay?.a onom. protruding, fat (belly)


lay.?a?ma n. insect (sp.), bee (drone?)

lay.kay- vi. agree mutually

lay.phu.ri n. insect (sp.), a click beetle

lay.rin? n. troublemaker, trouble bringer, ill omen (esp. nightmare)

lay?.dham.lo? n. tree (sp.), large circular leaf (about 20cm. diam.), whitish-yellow
flowers; syn. bəw.dham.sinj
layk- vi. go back and forth, sweep past, across (e.g. wind), be breezy, draughty; drop in and visit often (ext.); part. syn. layk-
kwalaŋ layk?a ?əŋəŋəŋəŋ? The shadow swept across the courtyard.
Many people visit that house.
lara para onom. brazenly
dləwə vt. wear (clothes, etc.) (<N launu)
law.məy? n. youth, young man; ant.
dyəŋən̥yə?
law? n. mat, woven from strips of bamboo skin - used mostly for sleeping on
dyəŋəŋəŋ.nə layk? həpsə Now our mat must be laid down.
law?.thu.rι.ryaŋ.ka n. insect (sp.), a wasp, 1.5cm. long, yellow, with nest like rolled mat
las- va. be worsted or affected (by sickness)
?ow? bala lasła He is a little better.
?ow? lasna? las las He is certainly much better.
las.tap n. hammer; syn. thok.ənə?ə
lah n. moon; month (after numeral); syn.
lah.həw
yat lah muna? There is one month to go.
cyak.lah n. dark moon
toko.toyh.lah n. full moon
thoŋ.lah n. full or bright moon
daŋ.lah n. new moon
phəŋəŋ.lah n. half moon (waxing)
hmaŋ.lah n. bowl-shaped moon (bad omen)
siŋ.lah n. dark moon
lah- vt. spread out before or across, put out to dry, expose to sun, fire; part. syn.
hras(ə?)-
wa? prekti nyaməŋəŋ? men?kusə?
lahsa The bird is split open and put in the sun with its feathers left on.
lah.həw n. moon (B); syn. lah
lah.(dər).diŋ n. spirit or god (sp.), associated with the moon
lah.diŋ.ro n. moonbeams, rays from moon; spirit of these; part. syn. lah.pən.ro
saydiŋro ?or?ə lahdiŋro jhyəmənə The sunlight increases, the moonlight decreases.
lah.pən.əŋ n. edge of moonlight
lahpa?raŋ?ə dah?ə The edge of the moonlight has come.
lah.pən.ro n. rays, effulgence (of moon), moonlight; part. syn. lah.diŋ.ro
-li nb. place of
ri?do.lɪ n. place of spirits of dead
li- vt. live separately after marriage (with bride returning to parents - usually only until a child is born)
?ow?nis likayti muna?ca The couple are living separately.
li.kun? n. plant (sp.), algae
li.jhayə onom. incomplete
li.dər.ə n. hail, spirits of hail (ch.); part. syn. wer
li.dhay?əpa nn. parents of drum (myth.) - drum is their daughter; syn.
li.dhay?.siŋ?/syə?ə, li.mu.ruŋ.syə?
li.dhay?.siŋ?/syə? nn. parents of drum (myth.); syn. li.dhay?.pa,
li.mu.ruŋ.syə?
?ileʔə lihiday?siŋ?koʔ This is the lidhay?siŋ? tree.
li.mu.ruŋ.yən? nn. parents of drum (myth.);
syn. li.dhay?əpa, li.dhay?.siŋ?/syə?
li?- vt. be heavy, weighty; weigh down; be difficult (met.)
?eʔə li?ʔo siŋ? ?ane latnəw ?ane So he carries such a heavy timber then!
mat na?yakayʔə liʔca?thəy Only when there are leaves is (the tree) weighed down.
kim li?- vi. be full of life, talk (house), not empty; syn. kim thoŋ?; ant. kim ha?-}
hləŋ li?- vr. be hard-hearted
liʔ. say? n. fruit (sp.), of liʔsi
liʔ. si n. tree (sp.), large, with long yellowish fruit used for coughs, sore throats or thirst; *Terminalia bellerica*?
lik- vt. wear or hang around neck (beads, bags, etc.), garland
syʔiʔlamkay? ?iʔhaŋ? ro liknani The cattle are garlanded here (around the neck).
iliki bhuy.ian.?i onom. with sadness
lik. nam nt. three days hence; syn. kyam.say
lik. pu nt. five years hence
-liʔ nb. thing associated with preceding verb
gyaw?.liʔ n. spider (gen.)
tuŋ. gu.liʔ n. drink
ryaw.liʔ jhyaw.ling n. noise (of birds)
su.liʔ n. soot
liʔi. bhiiŋ. gi onom. unsettled (mind)
liʔ. ?a chiiŋ.?a onom. scattered here and there
?ow?] metchya? liʔ. ?a chiiŋ.?a hramti muʔo The goats were browsing here and there.
liŋ. ki chiiŋ. ki onom. dark inside (esp. lan’s den)
liŋ. gan?- vat. be separate from, leave someone (esp. spouse, spirit)
diŋko? tiʔi jaylan? taksa ?ohaŋ? sayko liŋganʔo syawʔa First he is purified with spirits’ water, then he is separate (from the evil spirit).
liŋ. gay?- vr. be unsettled, restless, looking for excitement; part. syn. liŋ. hay?- (see also liŋi-)
liŋ. sar?. wa? n. bird (sp.), Bulbul (ch.);
part. syn. kek.wa?
liŋ. ka n. ant (sp.), large (1.5cm.), reddish-black, biting
liŋh- vi. separate off (liquid) from solids, settle (sediment)
kamʔtaŋ rumh tyawʔtaŋ tiʔ liŋhtí munaʔ At the bottom are the solids, above it the liquid separates out.
liŋhi- vt. stir up sediment; look for excitement (met.); part. syn. liŋ. gay?-, liŋ. hay?-
liŋʔo han liŋhisa The settled beer is to be stirred up.
liŋh. piŋ.gi onom. unsettled (mind)
liŋh. liŋh onom. pad along (leopard)
jaʔ? liŋhliŋh saʔ liŋhto tonti dahnaʔ Bump! bump! the panther arrives running, stirring up the dust.
liŋh. hay?- vr. be unsettled, restless, uncertain (esp. young person), preoccupied; part. syn. liŋ. gay?-, luŋh. je-, luŋh. hay?- (see also liŋh-)
doh hayʔtite? maŋarote?
liŋh. hayʔnaʔ ja gaʔ naŋa Why are you two restless and unsettled in your minds?
lit n. leech (sp.), water leech (or horse-leech)
lipi.ca. na n. fungus (sp.), edible tree species, covering cracks in dead wood; syn. koŋ. koŋ. syaʔ?
lipi?- vt. keep plugged
lip. ?a- vt. plug or constrict (hole, leak), block (throat), put white clay around hive entrance (<N lipnu smear)
lim fn. Dubitative; maybe, perhaps (ED); syn. ?a. lim, ya. do (see also lim. ?a)
wanʔ? ole? munaʔ lim yosa paranaʔ They have perhaps brought him, I must look.
lim. ?a excl. of doubt; perhaps; syn. (see lim, etc.)
maʔ limʔa Yes, perhaps so.
lir n. insect (sp.), a cicada
kliŋʔ. lir n. a cicada
liri- vi. call, scream (spirit, at night - an omen of death); sing badly; syn. wiri-
liri. jaʔ nn. evil spirit (sp.); syn. wiri. jaʔ
lis n. boil, sore
yatjiyoʔ? lis caʔo manta lis thaʔo manta A person with boils.
pho. ta. lis n. boil (sp.)
roŋʔ. lis n. large weeping sore
waʔ.lis n. styre (of eye)
lisyito lukulukuko hluŋ saŋhna? It was fearful, making the heart thump.
luk.wa? n. bird (sp.), an owl with ear tufts, a Scops Owl?
-luŋ nb. round object, ball, stone (of fruit)
krak.luŋ n. testicle
mik.luŋ n. eyeball
ya(l).luŋ n. kernel of yásay?
luŋ- vt. encourage, coax (esp. by praising);
part. syn. lauh-
luŋtaŋ??athay 'I tell you that you can',
he said, encouraging.
luŋu.ruŋu onom. look or plead tearfully, with big eyes
mikkli? panti luŋuŋuŋu yonaw Eyes brimming with tears, he looks pleadingly.
luŋ.kur- vt. poke or jab in hole (to kill snake, rat, etc.);
syn. rug.kay-
luŋ.hay?- vr. be excited, want to be with opposite sex; part. syn. (see liŋ.hay?-,
etc.)
law naŋ luŋbhay?je?ti muna? budhi
wan?sa khe?to You are unsettled, you need a wife.
lut- vt. poke, jab with sharp object (e.g.
needle); syn. cyuh-
caŋi krut?i sa? lut?akan The crab poked a hole in the earth.
lupu?- va. be wrapped around (without twisting) (as bark around dead body)
lupu?ti mu?o nay khĩhsa Spread out the wrapped up cloth.
lum n. insect (sp.), a wasp, yellow, 2cm. long, lives in paper-like nest in tree hole
lum?- vi. reduce (opening), fill, heal (of hole in tree, etc.) by itself; part. syn. rum- (see also glyum?-, lyum?-)
luy- vi. go in and out (of hole - esp. bees)
luy. si n. tree (sp.), fodder
luy? n. hunting bow, of bamboo, about 1.3m. long
luy?. thyus. nyam nt. time (sp.), about 8am
le n. tongue
le go. lom- va. be impeded (of speech)
le- vi. wake up
hluj le- vr. be awake, alert
gliñh pok?aktiko ?en??oma
lena?tayh?i After the spirit re-enters (the body) we wake up.
le. kha fn Comparative; like, as (though)
yu?. ?i je?. ?o le. kha As though a mouse had nibbled it.
le. phu. ri n. sores, ulcers, swelling of tongue - after eating remains of another’s meal (esp. child)
le. phu. ri dañ- va. have sores, etc. of tongue
le. say? n. tree (sp.), large, with thorns and fruit
-le? fn. Emphasis of Identification, Referential or Situational Emphatic; syn. -la
nya?o? kim ?ile??a My house is this one!
yohle? tonan?to It was yesterday I told you.
?ow? payhle??a He has gone home!
lek- vt. smoothen or plaster floor, walls (with cowdung and clay mixture)
lektitañ??a khay?akan sa?pay He finished plastering the floor.
lek. si n. tree (sp.), Flame tree, Erythrina stricata
lek. hay.(ti) n. male offspring; part. syn. goy. co.?o?; ant. iyas.?ay.(ti)
-leñ nb. layer
yat barsako??i yatleñ After one year there will be one layer.
nis. leñ n. two layers
leñ- vat. be layered, divide off into layers; belong to social level (ext.)
?ow?ko? sinh leñna? His liver will divide into layers.
rañ leñ- va. run, fade (colours)
ri? leñ- vt. separate evil spirit from human spirit
ri?kay? leñti peñkal?ti gømnani The dead person’s spirit is kept away (from the living).
leñ. ka. da n. rake (wooden)
leñ. ther onom. shallow (container)
leñ. gan?- vt. separate person’s spirit from evil spirit’s influence
leñgan??aktiko ?ow?pay syakna?
Having separated the human spirit from the evil spirit, that person lives.
leñ?- va. be full, fully-layered (corn cob, fish with eggs), be turgid, bent or rigid with pain; sting (blow) (ext.); part. syn. señ?- ?ow? ?a? um.?i leñ?na? That fish is swollen with eggs.
leñ?. cer onom. see clearly
lete pete onom. talk nonsense
lepe n. vocal fold, uvula; syn. lere. ka
lem- vt. sample food, eat sparingly
kyan? lemti yo?u Try a little of the curry.
lemh- vt. lick; syn. hlyak-
karja?i ki?ile? lemti mu?a The jackal was left licking the droppings.
ler- vat. be crooked, not quite straight (bow),
be bent, twisted; (hence) cause to miss (arrow)

**lere.ka** n. vocal folds, uvula; syn. lepe

**ler. ja?. win?** n. bat (sp.), Fulvous Fruit Bat, red with white wings, body about 10cm. long

**lewe? - vai.** be supple, flexible, flexing, flapping; *part. syn. gwala?-, gwele?-, wele?-, hwele?* (see also hwele?*); *ant. kroŋ-*

**lew? - va.** sag down (esp. animal’s back), be bent (esp. with pain)

**lewh-** vi. congregate, flock together, gather around (esp. birds around water); *syn. lyəwh-*


**les** n. grass (sp.), with reed-like stalks, short leaves (a little like papyrus)

**les-** *vt.** keep with oneself, hold on to, not forget or leave behind, remember

**nalJi to?o lJa?i hlulJhalJ? lesti** What you told me I will not forget.

**lese-** *vt.** adhere, stick (as food to a pot, paper to a wall), cling tightly to

**?ow? co? ?amakus ?ana leseti musa** That child likes to cling tightly to its mother.

**les.?ay** m. offspring (ch.); *part. syn. (see lyas.?ay.(ti) *

**les.wa?** n. Jungle Fowl, Wild Fowl; *syn. yos.wa?, wes.wa?*

**leh** n. spleen; *syn. mleh bhirako? sinhlam poplam lehλam tyutti phu?u** Taking out the liver, lungs and spleen, roast them.

**leh-** *va.** have smell, taste (sp.), sharp, tart, slightly irritating (of bad nuts, etc.)

**-lo fnl.** Comparative; like, of such sort; *syn. -jar?**

**?ow? ja ?ako? co?lo dayhna?** ba Indeed that is like my child calling!

**hluŋ maŋ?olo say??akasə** He felt as though his heart was swelling.

**?ow? pamhnəm dinko? syaŋhlo**

**waŋna?** He comes the day after the burial (lit. the burial day’s tomorrow-like day).

**fn2. Interrogative of Identification**

**?i suko co?lo** Whose child is this?

**-lo fn3. Secondary Verb marker (with Negative)**

**pemalo kurate? tocanaw** Don’t talk bad talk.

**lo-** *vi.** do appropriately, properly (work); *part. syn. (see ge-, etc.*

**naŋ kampay lote?lo** You have not done it properly.

**lo.kayh to.kayh onom.** busy at work

**lo.gyoro onom.** spherical

**lo.say?** n. banana; *syn. may.say?*

**lo.hama.ro** n. iron staple in drum

**lo.hari** nn. Chepang people (ch.) (<N Lohari - a son of Ram); *part. syn. cyo?., bɑn**

**lo.hay-** *va.** be nearly completely depleted (stock, family, etc.)

**?ow? mantako? co? lohayti dyok?a** That man’s children are nearly all deceased.

**lo?** n. leaf (gen.), esp. kind used for a plate or container; *syn. je.lo may? phu?ti lo?hɑŋ? bo?u** Roasting the meat, divide it up on the leaves.

**lo?-** *vt.** push back into (bag, etc.), cram into; press food upon another (esp. a child) (ext.)

**?ow? lo?ti kasa** It is necessary to push it back in.

**?ow??i ?amb lo?ti lo?ti bɑy?naw He presses food upon (people).**

**lo?.tur?** nt. springtime, time of new shoots

**pheri lo?.tur?kalako? khal birami**


**khal Also at the time of new leaves another kind of sickness comes, the warm season kind.**
lo?.bhir.win? n. bat (sp.), Indian Pipistrelle, 5cm. long, brown
lo?.rayk n. fallen dead leaf, leaf litter;
part. syn. saq..khar?.lo?, surh.?an..lo?
lo?raykganâ chyus kati gam?o They were putting urine all over the leaf litter.
lo?.lo?.sin? n. insect (sp.), a mantis, small, green, leaf-like
lok n. place (<N lok world)
lok- va. be distant, far, long (story, etc.); be gone, deceased (ext.)
?aída ramh?ssây lyamhañ? dah?a
?ana loktole? Going along the path (one) arrives at evening, it is very far.
hus sa?say ?icyuk yasto lokto muna? The mist is this high, this far from the ground.
mik lok- va. be blinded, poor of sight
mik loktaknâw Rapidly the wild dog’s urine blinds (the pig).
no lok- va. be deaf, hard of hearing
loko..toyh onom. filling out of flesh (growing child)
-log nt. early morning
nyam..lon nt. early morning
lon..ko.ra n. stalk
lon..kli? n. intestines (B); syn. yon..kli?, lyon..ki
lon..go..ñ? onom. scan, survey whole area
longone?ta yosa The whole area is to be looked over.
lon..thog onom. good, attractive (flower)
lon?.wa? n. bird (sp.), Whistling Thrush
lonh vt. be long (interval of time, space);
delay
nyam lonh- va. be long period
?i lynam ?anâ lonha?tañ? This path has made me very late.
lot- vt. withstand, survive (long period of hunger, thirst, etc.)
?ow?tokhañ? nañ?i lotte??ulu
yonâkra? si?ana? Then you will not survive, you will die of hunger.
lon..ta n. container (sp.), brass or metal pot, usually for washing (<N lohoTa)
lon nl. lower edge, part, portion; part. syn.
lonh
rañko? lonko? chyap?o siñ? The felled trees at the lower part of the field.
lon..te nt. later (time), behind (in position);
syn. lon.te; part. syn. lon..te?, lon.te?
lon..te? nt. later (much), behind (far); syn.
lon.te?; part. syn. lon..te?, lon.te
lon..cay n. buttock; syn. (kli?)por,
kli?,syuk, kway.may, thoy.may
lon.te nt. later (time), behind (in position);
syn. lon..te; part. syn. lon..te?, lon.te?
lon.te? nt. later (much), behind (far); syn.
lon..te?; part. syn. lon..te, lon.te
hgama nañ?i nakay? run?ti hlok?o
lon telescope later again you chase me away.
lon.do? nl. behind (position), in future (time)
law londo? peto guhnânsa na hñado
Right, you follow carefully behind, I will be ahead.
lon.dom n. hindleg
lon?- va. be similar in nature, follow in footsteps (of dead older sibling); part. syn.
sal- (see also hlon?)
lonh nl. lower edge, part, portion, later time;
part. syn. lon
lonhya yat mâhinasay lonhna? su na suko? co? sile?na? Later on perhaps, after a month, someone or other’s child will die.
lonh- vai. be behind, fall behind, be slow, trailing, be later
trails behind a lot.
lonh.ya n. late-flowering Chyuri tree; ant. hņa.ya
lomo.day.bum adjn. rounded hill
loy n. hernia (umbilical)
loy- vit. change position, shift
loy.kay- vi. exchange (positions, objects, arguments, hospitality, etc.)
loykayti bay?kaysa In order to exchange (hospitality)...
wa? rә win? loykayti loykayti ?ow?
yakay? The bird and bat, in turns, tease the Chyuri tree (flowers).
loykyo onom. be smooth, worn (path), loykyo loykyota lyampay ja lJh?akan
He wore a track by going back and forth.
loyh- vi. change position (of oneself, thing); descend to underworld (ext.); part. syn. loyh-
nanďhăñ loydhănşa Move yourself for a moment.
loyh.may nn. place (sp.), in underworld, a circular stone
lor.ko.na n. pressing boards of oil-press
loh.?or.baŋ n. mortar for pounding nn. place in underworld; syn. sa.man?.baŋ
loh.?or.may?/dîŋ nn. god (sp.) of underworld; syn. sa.hi.dîŋ
loh.raŋ.ti? n. beer (esp. in song), waters of underworld (ch.); syn. sa.man?.(ti?)
khaustaki lan?tu Cause pure liquid to flow up from the underworld.
lyā.?a onom. muddy
sa? lyātə muna? The ground is muddy.
lyəŋ?.?a onom. good, flat (land)
lyŋ?.kar- va. be wavy, rough (river)
lyy- vat. twist (strands) together (in ropemaking), lie one on top of other, roll together (in a ball); part. syn. lyay-
krut lyy- vi. fold arms
sa? lyy- vi. make into a ball (mud)
lyay.lyay onom1. unclear, mumbled (speech), stuttering?
onom2. flicking (snake’s tongue)
lyay?.lyay? onom. very soft (bad meat) - not requiring chewing with teeth
lyaw.dhay?.(baŋ) n. real world (opposite of dreamworld) (ch.); syn. thoŋh, law.dhay?, ant. maŋh.ka
doh je?na? ?i manta
hlokna? Whatever this person eats in the real world, that is given (to his spirit).
?i lyawdhay?baŋko? mantalām
pandecɔ?ləm ?i nalahaŋ? glyuŋh?a tə khe?ya If the people of this world, the shamans, descend to the underworld...
lyawh- vi. congregate, flock together (birds, etc.); syn. lewh-
lya- vi. appear, come out from holes or return to area in season (frogs, etc.); part. syn. glya-; ant. ?u.palj payh-
dhon? teh ?upaŋ payh?akay dyah ńi dhon? lyəa?a Last year the frogs went into hibernation, now they have appeared around us.
lya- va. be watery, soft, insipid; part. syn.
lyo-
ti? lya- va. be slightly warm, tepid, lukewarm (water); part. syn. blya-
lya.kar?.ja? n. animal (sp.), Jungle Cat (ch.); part. syn. kar?.ja?
lyəŋ n. earthquake
-lyaŋ fn. Purposive (B); syn. -laŋ
lyaŋ- nb. left side?; ant. ray-
raypap?a lyaŋpap?a baŋkay?le?
nyasca? The right wing, the left wing is
left on the stone.
lyan.da.ni nn. place (cos.), from which earthquakes originate; spirit of this place
lyan.dani wah?o lekha ti sa?ma lanh
lanhata haytima hrunu?taksa As though the earthquake being was moving, the earth should be shaken.
lyan.pap n. curse? (ch.); part. syn. ray.pap,
sor.?a.pap
lyan.ma.(di?n) nn. goddess (sp.), whose movement causes earthquakes
lyan.ma.su n. flesh (of back) (ch.); part. syn. ka?,ma.su; ant. ray.ma.su
lyan? say? n. plant (sp.), a wild raspberry, seed used as cough medicine
lyanh- vt. wait, watch over, guard (B); syn.
lyuUh- lyan? n. track, path, road; part. syn. bat.?a?,
sut.?a?
krumh.lyam n. meeting tracks
breh.lyam n. dividing tracks
ruyusya? wah?o lyam ga?han? muna?
Where is the deer’s track?
lyan dyu vi. follow the track! (Imperative only, as an instruction to goats)
lyam.sur? n. trail or track (of animal, person) through bush, scrub
lyamsur? namhti lan wqadhna?
Sniffing the trail the demon comes.
lyay- vt. twist (strands) together (in ropemaking); part. syn. lyay-
lyar- va. be husky and low, laryngeal (voice); part. syn. (see klir-, etc.)
lyaw.?ay.(du?n) n. female offspring (ch.);
syn. lyas.?ay; part. syn. mom?.co?.co?
lyaw?aydu?nma? thanga The female offspring also do not survive.
lyawh- vt. mix, mingle; soil (clothes), confuse; syn. lyomh-
sa? re?ow? ?oykma lyawhti Mixing the earth and the flour...
naypay latlam sa? lyawhna? Don’t carry the clothes, they will get dirty!
lyun lyawh- vi. agree
lyas- vt. twist two strands of string together with a third (by rolling forward on thigh with heel and flat of hand)
belan tanhu?o la lyasti Twisting a huge rope...
lyas.?ay.(ti) n. female offspring, progeny (ch.); syn. lyaw.?ay.(du?n) (see also les.?ay); part. syn. mom?.co?.co?.; ant. lek.hay.(ti)
nanco? lyas?ay lekhayte? nuscaw Don’t hide your female and male offspring!
lyas.ra.la n. plant (sp.), a vine with edible seed
lyu?u n. flame
lyun- vi. flare, flame up, burn brightly
jyan jyan hme? yasto lyu?a With a roar the fire flamed up high.
bay.so lyu?- vi. be full of vigour of youth
ris lyu?- vi. flare (of anger)
lyuhn- vt. keep watch on, guard, watch for, wait for (esp. in ambush); syn. lyanh-?
tihan? kim lyu?hthi muce? I will stay here to watch the house.
lyun- vi. descend (B); syn. glyuhn-
lyup- vi. sink in (mud, etc.), withdraw in (as neck of tortoise, flying vulture, etc.)
lyupmalo When fish are tickled they open their gills, these are not drawn in.
lyum?- vi. refill, push back in (hole);
part. syn. glyum?- (see also rum-,
lum?-)
ti? watok belahan? iyum? puk poka

do? na cala When it rained, we two were
not able to get into a rock shelter.

iyum?. ban n. rock shelter, cave; syn.
ba? tu?, iyum?. puk

lyo- va. be soft, disintegrating, pliable (cooked
meat, hot gum, etc.); part. syn. glyo-,
hlyo- (see also lya-, lyo?-?, lye?)
?ow? hamale lyoti wayo?o Those
tomatoes are gone soft.

lyo bhar. wa n. bird (sp.), White-throated
Bulbul?; syn. si? o syak. wa?,
sya? sinh. wa?, syuk. lik. wa?

lyo?- va. be soft, watery (cooked grain);
part. syn. lyo?o- (see also lyo-)

lyo?o- va. be soft, watery (cooked grain);
part. syn. lyo?- (see also lyo-)

lyan. ki n. intestine, gut (B); syn. yon. kli?,
lo? nli?

lyo?- vi. wriggle hips, squirm obscenely or
with pain (spanked child)

That man wriggles his hips when dancing.

lyon. ru? n. plant (sp.), vine living near water,
red flowers - leaves stripped, cooked with

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red flowers - leaves stripped, cooked with

lyon. ru? n. plant (sp.), vine living near water,
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red flowers - leaves stripped, cooked with

lyon. ru? n. plant (sp.), vine living near water,
wa.lag? pa.lag? onom. see partly (as in a
dream); syn. gwa.lak gwa.lak
He could half see it.
w. lam pa.lam onom. surprise
dohlan? ?anako? wa.lam palamta
gyaghgar?a Something caused a feeling
of surprise.
wak?- vt. split (smaller object), partly split;
part. syn. wak-, wek-
waka?- vt. pull apart, tear open (to get at
contents - e.g. of leaf basket)
metchya?kay? wak??aktiko sinh
tyut?aktiko After opening the goat and
taking out the liver...
wa.n.gay. la onom. even, neat (teeth) (ch.);
syn. wa.n.gay. la, wa?n?. wa?n?
wa?n?- vi. crack apart, burst open
h?a wa?n?h?o pom t?i?i prati
wa?n? tak?athay The water burst open an
already cracked pot.
wa?n?h- va. be cracked, near breaking (pot,
earthslide, etc.)
wa.n.dyeg- vi. topple, fall off (tree, etc.)
wam- vai. be giddy, lose balance (with
height), suffer vertigo
Don’t look down, you may get giddy and
fall.
wa.y. la n. animal (sp.), Himalayan Pine
Marten
wa?y? n. blood, red sap; syn. wi, huy
si.wa?y? n. blood of bone marrow
wa?y?- vai. bleed, be wounded; syn. huy-
duka iyambata wa?y?ti mu?o He was
bleeding badly.
wa?y?. tak?- vt. draw blood, wound
wounded the deer.
wa?y?-n. sound well, be resonant (deeply),
acceptable, polite (speech)?, pleasing
(song); echo, reverberate; part. syn. was-,
wes-, hwayn?- (see also nuy-, huyh-)

ŋako? hawnay? mraŋh ?alti simidnŋ
waŋ? a My voice reverberates in the cliff
place.
waŋh.ma.ro n. plant (sp.), with small red
flower, root used as fever medicine,
Clerodendrum indicum
war- vt. cut (thin) slice, slice thinly; part. syn.
wal-
war?- vt. scratch (all over), leave scratch
marks; part. syn. war?-
war?- vt. lacerating, scratching, clawing, leave
scratch mark; part. syn. war?-
cu??i ŋa?i war?ti Scratchimg him with
thorns...
wal- va. be bare patches (in field); part. syn.
ghal?-
wal- vt. cut (thicker) slice; part. syn. war-
wala?- vt. slice (thicker)
was- vt. splash (water, etc.) with instrument,
fling or flick up (e.g. dirt with cow’s
horns); part. syn. wis-, hwis- (see also
tyos-)
me??i ti? wasti hlok?athay (The
serpent) splashed water with its tail.
was- va. be pleasing (song); part. syn. (see
waŋ?- etc.)
was.??o. pak.?u n. bird (sp.), Indian Cuckoo
was.maiŋ nn. spirit (sp.) of underworld -
spashes water to purify person’s spirit
was.ma.laŋ? n. net (wide-spreading) (ch.)
khehmalan? ra wasmalaŋ? naŋko?
mati? khoyd?o? ŋojheu For the wide-
spreading net open the store-places of the
rivers.
was.ray n. axe; syn. byal, yot
wasraylam ramalam latti ?alnay They
went, carrying sickles and axes.
ko.loŋ was.ray n. axe, large kind
-wa nb. plant (gen.) (ch.)
wa- vi. fall (of rain)
tenpay ti? yado wana? Today rain may
fall.
ti? watok belahag? baŋhgu ?al?a
When it rained there were landslides.

vat. be auspicious, propitious (for someone, something)

?i din ŋakay? wahsa wana?tan? This day is a good one for me to journey.

wa- vr. cut wide scarf in tree (by cutting at angle); part. syn. wa-

wati ta?ti hnoti siŋ? ?olna? Cutting a scarf to the front and back and widening it, the tree is felled.

waka. jhaka onom. bleeding, sharply painful?

ći¤? ohaŋ?say waka jhakato kryoŋ?

wa?y?to Standing up, there was a sharp pain and his knees were bleeding.

wa.kum n. bird (sp.), swallow; syn. cer.kum

wa.taka.lag adjn. fool

wa.dyaw.?aŋ n. non-shaman, partly trained shaman; syn. wa?, mut.rag

wa.dhal? n. river bank, sides

wa.?a n. cliff, sharp drop; syn. rya.dhyuŋ, ryas

ḥŋapay wara na?tan??akia Formerly there were no cliffs.

wa.raŋ.ghu.ti n. tree (sp.), large, cliff-living, red flowers and fruit - sap used for a hard gum; syn. hor.dyop

-wa.la. plant, crop (gen.) (ch.)

wa.laj?. juy n. insect (sp.), a beetle, large (6cm. long) with blue-black wings, spotted body

wa.syur n. animal companion, familiar of shaman, very small cat-like; part. syn.

pur.bi, be.ja (see also khya.wri?)

wa.him? n. spirit of person, animal, tree or stone - a person has several: nam.?e?

ru.?aŋ (life-giving), gliŋh (to do with noise of movement, also eating, appetite),

gwa.lam? (to do with speaking), na.be?

(to do with love), gwam.(?) (to do with influence, mana)


manta jikna? When an evil spirit attacks a human spirit the person is ill.

wa? n. bird (gen.)

naŋko? ᵉathaŋ? wa? dih?a A bird has perched on your gum.

wa? go?.?o nt. cockcrow, first light

puh.wa? go?.?o nt. first cockcrow

wa?- vr. set fire (esp. to cut scrub, trees), set alight

ŋa?i ?ane hme? porsaŋ wa?ti hloknaŋ?

I, then, will set fire from the lower part (of the field).

wa?- vr. be saddened, gloomy (because of absence or lack), miss someone

niŋ payhtiap? ana wa??ataŋi Your going away home makes us very sad.

wa.?üm n. egg (of bird)

wa?. kraŋ.si n. tree (sp.), yellowish-white flowers, white semi-poisonous fruit, thorns (like hen's claws)

wa?. ghorh n. hollow above collarbones

wa?. ghorh.hrus n. collarbones

wa?. caw?, ru n. snake (sp.), grey, lies under a bird's perch to catch it

wa?. toy.ru n. plant (sp.), a climbing fern, leaves and shoots edible, root crushed for burn medicine

wa?. toy.ru.(siŋ?) n. tree (sp.), medium-sized, blue flowers

wa?. pok nt. sunset, early evening (when birds come home to roost)

wa?. min? n. insect (sp.), termite, flying female of goltum?kra

wa?. mut.rag n. non-shaman, partly trained shaman; syn. wa?, dyaw.?aŋ

wa?. ram.?e n. life span (short)

poŋa dinko? poŋa wa?ram?e jaŋhtite?

ņakay?ja waykhe??aŋaŋja ba Having made me with a five-day life span you have indeed got rid of me.

wa?. lan? n. epidemic (diarrhoea)

wa?. lis n. styre (of eye), small carbuncle

wa?. lis.mu.sa n. fungus (sp.), edible

wa?. sayk.ro n. plant (sp.), a vine, leguminous, red or yellow flowers, crushed
for stomach medicine

**wa?si** n. tree (sp.), white flowers, large flat round leaves

**gal.** **wa?si** n. tree (sp.), large flat round leaves

**wa?si**ro n. flower (sp.) of **wa?si** tree

**wak** n. half of split object, especially split bamboo - used as shute for water

**wak**- vt. split in two, halve; **part. syn. wak**-, **wek**-

testo? sa? petole? **wakla** kraykla The soil of the grave was in good order - it had not split or cracked.

**wak.luk.**la n. plant (sp.), a vine with marrow-like fruit

**wak.**si n. tree (sp.) with long catkins, *Engelhardia spicata*

**wag**- vi. come

?ow? yolañtañ? wañ?a He came to see.

**wañ.**gay.Ia onom. even, neat (teeth) (ch.);

**syn. wañ.**gay.Ia, **wañ.**,wañ?

saykma wañgayla With even teeth...

**wañ.**ghorh n. runnel, water-gouged channel in field; **syn. hoñh.**rok

wañ?,wañ? onom. even, neat (teeth); **syn. wañ.**gay.Ia, **wañ.**gay.Ia

wañh- vt. treat well, hospitably receive, speak or give willingly, unhesitatingly; **part. syn. granh-**, **gwañh**- (see also jhurh-)

wan?- vt. bring, fetch

sa? wan?ti krakti lyan?naw Fetching clay they knead it and smear it on.


par?kuy??i dharti dyulti wan???o Coming from behind the deer, other wild dogs flushed it out and brought it (to the ambush).

ka.ma wan? vt. bring bride in marriage, marry
goyco?kay? kama wan?dañla The son had not yet married.

wap- vi. call (sp.) of Jungle Cat, mating call; **part. syn. hap**-

wam- va. successfully complete (hunt, search, etc.); **part. syn. gwam**-, **wamh**-

?ow? ten goy? wañ?a Today he was successful in yam gathering.

wamh- va. successfully complete (hunt, search, etc.); **part. syn. gwam**-, **wam**-

way- vat. be spoilt, damaged, no longer useful; discard, dispose, get rid of; **syn. brok**-

ha?o goy? ñarti wayna? Boiled yam is hard and spoilt.

mom?i je??ga kañtañ tadhay waynañ The sister-in-law tosses away the food behind her back.

?ow?ja si??a rayxa ba way?ba He is indeed dead and gone.


way.tur?(,goy?/Ia) n. plant (sp.), vine with poisonous yam-like tuber used as soap; *Dioscorea prazeri*

wayk- vt. keep or retain (in mind), see (in mind's eye), be certain of; impress pleasantly, please with sight

doh?i wayktite? ni?na? What are you smiling at?

?amapakay? co??i waykñatotha The child pleases his parents (with his appearance).

hluj.hañ? **wayk**- va. keep in mind

wayñ onom. large, cavernous (hole)

ghañ kam??apay wayñta mu?o Below, the hole was huge.

war- vt. scatter around, broadcast, sow (seed, etc.), cause to spread out; cast, throw (net); **syn. warh**-

yam warsa khe?to Rice must be sown.

war.ma.**ra.**ti onom. sown crops (esp. sorghum?)

war.war? onom. squirting, spray (urine)

warh- vt. cast, scatter (B); **syn. war**-

walh- vt. stir liquid (esp. cooking food); **part. syn. ñayk**-

?amh walhti bo?u Stir and serve the
food. -waw? nms. (volume of) two cupped hands
waw? - vt. hold or lift up with two cupped hands
krut waw? ti ti? tunghay muto He was drinking water with cupped hands.
was n. insect (sp.), large wild lowland bee, with round nest hanging from tree; syn. poh-
ŋako? sor lan?i wasnaw An evil spirit is attracted to my voice.
was.gar n. assisting spirits
was.goy? n. plant (sp.), a yam with sweet-tasting tuber, thorny vine - a variety of Dioscorea sagittata
wah- vi. move, proceed, come or go (non-directional), travel
wa?taŋ? a syuŋti wahje? a The birds went flying.
law ?alca law wah? a Right, let’s go, so get going.
dom.?i wah- vi. walk
wi n. blood (B); syn. way?
wi- vt. disperse, scatter by movement of hands
wi.ci? - vt. pull to pieces, shred (very small); part. syn. wə.ca?- , we.ce?-
wi.ya.pha onom. tearing to pieces, attacking from all sides
par?kuy??i cumti nokha dakhka The dogs, seizing the pig by the ear or wherever, tear it to pieces.
wik- vt. block path (esp. with net), head off by moving in front; part. syn. kwap-, kwik-, gwak- (see also gwər?-)
wik- vi. cheek inside shell (chickens); part. syn. wit-
wik.hol- vi. go around object, avoid, circumvent
ja? kam?say wikholti jyal?a The panther went away round below.
wine?- vt. part. push aside (undergrowth, people in a crowd) a little; part. syn. weŋ.ga- (see also hŋi-)  
wiŋ- vit. circle, move around object, swing object around
kim wiŋti wahnay syahti They circled around the house, dancing.
wiŋ.gə ciŋh.gə nl. this side and that, on all sides; part. syn. weŋ.gə ceŋh.gə
wit- vi. call or cheep inside egg (chicken); part. syn. wik-
wa? ?um bhitrə witna? wit wit The chickens call ‘cheep! cheep!’ inside the egg.
win? n. bat (gen.); syn. yin
ka?, sya?, win? n. a bat, very small, russet-coloured
lo?, bhir. win? n. Indian Pipistrelle bat
don.win? n. Flying Fox
win?- vt. exchange, sell; syn. yin- 
hn̄iŋj ?ow? pathi win??aktiko In the daytime, having sold the basket...
win?. ray n. story (gen.), tale
dyah  na?i tuŋbrenlanka? win?ray
wan?naŋ? Now I will bring the Tuŋbrenlan story.
wiri- vi. call (sp.) of wirija? - like a high pitched scream (an ill omen); syn. liri-
wiri.ja? nn. evil spirit (sp.), seizes persons’ spirits; syn. liri.ja?
wirh onom. whirl, swirl (water)
ti? wirh.ta wirh.ta prŋ?na? The water is in whirling patterns.
wirh- va. be coiled
wirh.yoŋ.kli? n. intestine (small); syn. yur?.yoŋ.kli?
wis onom. deep green, clear (water); syn. kwŋ
yar.wis onom. clear yellow (beer)
wis- vit. splash around, scatter, throw out in
All directions; give out (ext.) (ch.); part. syn. was-., hwis-., (see also tyos-)

wis- vi. ascend from underworld (ch.)

wis.kam.la onom. rippling (water), many bundles of seed (of amaranth)

wis.ma.rati n. crops (ch.) (amaranth?)

wis.lan.gə.ni n. plant (sp.), Amaranthus (ch.); syn. gan.day.(sa.gə)

we- va. be left over, remain unused

?amh makəla we?ə I did not finish the food, (some) is left.

we.ce?- vt. pull to pieces, shred (small);
part. syn. wa.ca?-., wi.ci?-.

we.re.re onom. see in distance (fall of large tree, etc.)

lokto siŋ? werere cyaw?na? The distant tree is clearly seen.

we.le.le onom. grizzling, whining

we.leg?.juy n. insect (sp.), a cicada, call heard in February-March

we? nl. left side

we?- vt. divide, distribute amongst, share around

doh khe?yama ɡəhtole?

ŋay?na?aŋyhni ?ow? we?ni Whatever we gain, that let us divide up.

we?.do nl. left (direction)

we?doko? ɡoydoko? wahim? bejə na?ca? To the left and to the right were the (shaman’s) two familiar spirit sisters.

wek- vt. split, break off (from bunch)

weŋ- vi. stray, separate from (large group); put to one side; part. syn. weŋ-, wen-, wenh-

weŋ.kay- vi. miss one another (on journey)

weŋ.gə- vt. part, push aside (undergrowth, etc.); part. syn. wiŋe-?

weggati phelti bhira pokna? Pushing aside and parting (the brush) he enters it.

weŋ?- vt. separate (many joined things)


weŋh- vi. lose one of a group (by death, straying, etc.), break away (part of soil); part. syn. weŋ-, wen-, wenh-

weŋ.hə ɡə cəŋh.ɡə nl. this side and that, round about; part. syn. wiŋh.ɡə cəŋh.ɡa

?ow?ko? weŋhə cəŋhɡələm Those round about him...

wen- vi. lose one by one (from larger group, by death, straying, etc.); part. syn. weŋ-, wenh-, wenh-

wene wene onom. flap (hen’s comb)

wen.jay onom. not clearly seen, seen indistinctly

wenjayta wesŋ wasŋtaŋjam cyaw??aŋoto I could not see clearly, only partly.

wenh- vi. lose one from large group (by death, straying, etc.); part. syn. weŋ-, weŋh-, wen-

?i si?o wenh.okay? ɡa?i peŋka?ti hloknaŋ? This dead, separated one I will send away.

wer n. hail; syn. yor; part. syn. li.dar.?a

maru?ma waŋ?akla werma waŋ?akla Wind did not come nor hail.

wel- vt. inspect, investigate, examine, test, select

wel.(say?) n. fruit (sp.) of Chyuri tree; syn. ?el.(say?), ya.say?, yal

wel.si n. tree (sp.), Chyuri, Bassia or Aesandra butyracea; syn. (see ya.si, etc.)

wele?- va. be springy, flexible (thin sheet); part. syn. gwəla?-., gwəe?-., lewe?-., hwele?-.

wes- vi. echo, resound, sound well (singing); part. syn. (see wayŋ?-., etc.); ant. taŋ?- simi wayŋ?to boh?ar?a westo?a ?alna?
It goes reverberating from the cliff, resounding from the forest.

-teség was.ág onom. partly see, hear, indistinctly hear
wenjaty weség waság aŋtajham
cyaw?áŋoto I could not see clearly, only partly.

-tes.kayJa onom. lined up neatly
-tes.wa n. bird (sp.), Jungle Fowl; syn.
yos.wa?, les.wa?

S

-s(a) fn1. Plural (Verbal); var. {-ti}
?utas al?a?hasas He took them to that place.
cyaw?alaŋ?su We saw it.
-s(a) fn2. Reflexive (Agent and Goal, same participant); var. -ti, -si
naŋko? kruṭ yosa Look at your hand.
jaJa.ni nk. bride (<N sajaunu adorn?)
ta(ti) (ga.ti) n. someone who dies with another
(<N sat.ti)

taJa ri n. large horizontal beam (<N sattari)

nis.ca.bar nt. Saturday (<N shanishcarbar)

bay adj. all (<N)

raJ bhaj onom. nostalgic, preoccupied (esp. with past)

raJ.ca n. arrow, wooden, without iron barb; wooden stick on which fish are skewered
la?taŋ? sarajka lat?o He carries an arrow, a wooden stick one.
lay n. match; thin stick carrying birdlime (<N)

su.raj nk. father-in-law (<N) (B); syn. to
har n. city (<N)

har.Ja n. fish (sp.), genus Tor (<N sahar)

saŋ vi. emit smell (child’s speech); syn.
sayŋ-
san vt. strip, remove lice eggs (from hair);
part. syn. syun-
srayk ?um sanci Please remove the lice eggs for me.
san tan nk. descendants (<N)
san n. nail (of finger, toe), claw; syn. son

sap vt. test (grain, etc.) by biting, nip between teeth

sap vt. block off and dry up stream bed (by damming and diverting, thus trapping fish in pools); annihilate family, clan (ch.) (met.); part. syn. sip-

manta?i sap aktioko ti? sipna? When men block off the stream, the flow ceases.

sap an sar Je n. dream skills (<N sapaña)
sam vat. cool off, be cold (food)

ganday Jaws aktioko sari?e?caju After roasting the grain, don’t let it cool off!

sam an?amh n. cold grain food

ow may sam amkhus kroksa
Reheat that meat with cold grain food.

sam va. cease, abate (fever); part. syn.
sim?, sem-, syam?- syum?-s

samh vai. improve (sickness, esp. sores), cease (bad actions)
say n. porcupine

say dahti cu?ma rahtakti The porcupine arrived, with its quills erect...
-say fn. Ablative; from (<H se); syn. -iyam

isay bhop waŋti Froth coming from here...

siŋ?say tonaya Did he fall from a tree?

say ka ra n. fate, life-pattern (predetermined); syn. rayh.ka ra

-sayJ da nb. creature (creeping or crawling?) (ch.)
to je? say da n. insect (sp.), Praying Mantis (ch.); part. syn. keŋ.cyul?

mo je? say da n. animal (sp.), toad (ch.); part. syn. to k rak

say da ca n. sore, ulcer which never heals

say da syan? n. insect (sp.), a caterpillar,
large, grey, hairy, found in swarms on trees

say.din.ro n. sunlight, sunlit place (esp.
hilltop lit by rising sun); part. syn.
din.din.ro

dinjirō?a nyam he??a saydipro
nyam panna? The place struck by the
setting sun decreases, the place struck by
the rising sun spreads out.
say.bhar nt. early (<N sabera)
say? vt. hurt, pain (with sharp twinge,
stabbing pain, crick in neck)
vt. skewer (fish on stick, etc.), impale,
transfix, thread (beads, needle, etc.)
The frogs were skewered and put to dry.
say?.ra.la n. plant (sp.), a vine, large with red,
bean-like pods
sayk n. tooth (gen.), beak; syn. sayk
?i taŋ?o sayk mantakay? Jayksa
khe??o saykma This large tooth, one
able to bite people...
wa?ko? sayk tatti way??o He cut off the
birds’ beaks.
kuy?,sayk n. canine tooth
kuy?.gam.sayk n. molar next to canine
tooth
c??.gam.sayk n. small (esp. second)
molar
jun?,sayk n. front tooth
tol.gam.sayk n. large (third) molar
ma.gam.sayk n. large (esp. fourth) molar
ray.gam.sayk n. milk tooth
hluk.gam.sayk n. wisdom tooth
sayk- vt. be attracted to person or house (esp.
evil spirit), afflict, put spell on (esp. on
mother’s milk, causing baby’s illness), pass
on sickness (by inheritance); part. syn.
poh-, rayk- (see also cur-, dha-, blus-)
saykranaw The evil spirit is attracted to, and
afflicts, a newborn baby.
sayk.sun?yay.lan mn. evil spirit (sp.), causing
illness (esp. of baby)
sayk.si n. tree (sp.), very tall, timber
producing, Cedrela or Toona serrata
sayŋ- vat. emit smell, odour, be rotten, smelly;
syn. saŋ-
si?o pyak hlyoti hryohti saygti way??a
The dead pig was rotten and smelling.
?ohan?say ɲiŋis sayŋ?a Then it smelt of
burning flesh.
sayh n. catkin, seed of yam
sayh- va. have catkins
goy?ko? say? sayhna? The yam (vine)
has catkin seeds.
sar- vt. sweep; dismiss, treat summarily (ext.);
syn. phek-
kim sarto peto gampanaw Sweeping the
house, let it be in good order.
jhah?o mantakay? sarsa syawla You
should not dismiss summarily someone
who is longing to see you.
sar.can.kan.da nn. ancestor (sp.), associated
with go?syatoto
sar? n1. shaft of arrow (<N sar); syn. thu?
sar? n2. insect (sp.), a hornet, reddish, striped,
about 2.5cm. long, makes round paper-like
nest in tree
sarh- vat. be free from contamination, be
pure, clear (beer); keep free from harm,
contamination; part. syn. syar?-?, serh-
?an sarh- vr. feel good
nyam sarh- va. be clear (weather)
hluŋ sarh- vr. be non-aggressive, easy-
going
sal- va. be smooth, even (surface)
wat?um hati pla kti peto ?ib soltole?
gamsa An egg is boiled and halved,
leaving it smooth like this.
sala bala onom. incapacitating pain
sal?- vt. char, smoulder, burn away (wet
wood); part. syn. sala?- 
sala?- vt. char, smoulder, burn away (wet
wood); part. syn. sal?- 
saw.la? n. ant (sp.), medium-sized, yellowish,
long-legged
saw?la? du.pli n. ant (sp.), small, reddish, biting
saw? adjn. smell (sp.), odour (e.g. of guava);
part. syn. hmas
saw.?la n. ant (sp.), black, short-legged with strong smell
saha.sin? n. pole for carrying dead body
sah.?ari n. first fruits, untouched spoils (of jungle); syn. bah.?ari (see also bah.ram.bi, sah.ram.bi)
yalsay? sah?ari dayhtima ?ow?t? je?sa syawl?When it is said ‘(These are) first fruits of the Chyuri tree’, they are not to be eaten.
sah.ram.bi n. spoils of jungle (new); syn. bah.ram.bi (see also sah.?ari, sah.?ari); part. syn. ?aw.kal?, niw.kal?
sah.ra.to n. grass (sp), papyrus-like, stalks used for brooms and for basket-making; syn. krahn
-sa fnl. Nominalizer (Irrealis - the state is unrealised); used also to form adjectives, relative clauses, and sentences that describe unrealised states (in Purposive, Obligative and Necessiative constructions); syn. -may; ant.?o
tussa sin? lat?akacu The two carried wood to be put in the fire.
dyahpay je?sa do?tha Now I cannot get to eat.
win?pay kla?sa?a ti tenpay satsa?a Bats must be brought down, they must be caught today.
gyasapay gyanaj? doh hay?ti
gyamasra ?a I am willing, why should I not be?
-fn2. Nominalizer, Subjunctive (expecting or wishing negative or doubt) (WD); syn. -may
sa- vat. (cause to) feel chilly (illness, fever or after drinking beer)
hu? sa- vr. feel miserable
sa- vr. choose, select (and eat) ripe fruit
yako? gla? kawhtsi sanax?su The tree-ripened Chyuri fruit we select and eat.
sa.khan.da.ru n. snake (sp.), a viper, large (about 2m. long), whitish stripes on black
saka dhay.lan.?i onom. wearing a track (or going back and forth?)
sakha dhaylan?i twahda Going back and forth, wearing a track.
sa.khi n. mind (of person, stone, etc.)
gyanhte?ca? Be sensible in your mind and not startled.
ka?sa.khi n. mind (of person)
sa.qa n. vegetable, plant used as vegetable (<N saq)
sa.ji n. pack, herd (<N saja?)
sa.ti n. oil
tenewa??i dol? satihan? nawti The woodpecker, frying the grubs in oil...
kli?sa.ti n. oil from last pressing
raw.sa.ti n. oil from first pressing
raw.sa.ti n. stale (mustard) oil
sa.thi n. companion, friend (<N)
sa.de adv. always (<N sada)
sa.ban n. soap (<N saban)
sa.bha.khan.da n. plant (sp.), Lobelia
sa.bhar? nn. place (sp.), a level in underworld?
sa.maw.?ay nn. ancestor spirit (sp.), of underworld
sa.maw.?ay (ti?) n. water mixed with beer mash before drinking; water of underworld (ch.), milk (ext.); syn. loh.ran.ti?,
pan.maw.?ti?
nalako? saman?ko? thanhtite?
Don’t let the underworld water change and flow away.

sa.man. baŋ

nn. rock of underworld; syn.

loh.7ör. baŋ

sa.ram. su.rum

onom. flowing away (water)

saram surumṭa ti’mä? yorhtitap?

jyal?a The water flowed away through

( the hole).

sa.ren.ro

n. plant (sp.), bush with red flowers,

Clerodendrum japonica?

sa.lama

adjn. small person

sa.lama na.laŋ

onom. shut fast

dhokapay salaŋ nalaŋṭa thanoṭi wayti
gam?o The door was shut fast.

sa.wan

nt. month (sp.), mid-July to mid-

August (<N srawan)

sa.su

nk. mother-in-law (<N) (B); syn. ?ay

sa.har-

vt. look after fire (<N saharnu take care of)

sa.hi.dinŋ

nn. god (sp.), male, of underworld -

very powerful

sa.hu

n. rich person, shopkeeper (<N)

sa

n. earth, soil, ground; floor (ext.)

law tak?’i sa? dyaw?nu Right, dig the

earth with hoes.

kaŋ.sa? n. soft soil

gal.sa? n. black earth

glam?.sa? n. hard soil

doŋ.ha? n. hard soil

du.sa? n. red soil

phut.sa? n. dust

bi.lik.sa? n. soil (sp.), white, from talc

stone

blya.sa? n. soil (sp.), whitish clay

brok.sa? n. soil (sp.), whitish, mixed with

flaky rock; syn. bham.sa?

sa? dala n. low branch of tree


cawsha khay?ọjati From the lower

branches, as much as they could reach,

whatever they could pluck...

sa?.dhaw.ne n. stick or peg, for attaching

lower corner of net (opposite the pole)

sa?.dhaw.ne.la n. string of net, attaching

lower corner opposite the pole


penh?o thawtaŋ Above is the place

where the strings are attached.

sa?.pan?.ti? n. spring (seasonal)

sa?.laŋ?.ti? n. water from rocks

sak- vat. tingle, irritate slightly, affect throat

pleasantly (tobacco, some kinds of yam)


Being irritated by fluff, a child cries.

hlug sak- vt. preoccupy, irritate

?i kura say?yakay? ṭakay? ṭanə ħluŋ

sakna?taŋ? Hearing these things irritates

me much.

sak.?a.nam n. plant (sp.), Lavender-like

weed, with deep purple flower spikes

sak.?a.plut n. plant (sp.), leguminous vine,

with irritating fur on pod, Mucuna pruriens

(or nigricans?)

sak.?a.yaŋ n. insect (sp.), sandfly (large)

sak.?ay?- vi. begin, attend to, plan, search;

begin to clear (rain); syn. sok.?ay?-


are you looking out for?

hlug sak.?ay?- vr. desire to begin

speaking

sak.kho.re onom. make great noise, crashing

gulug??i gulh?o ru sakkhore

sakkhoreta jyokyto ray??a The snake,

chased by a mongoose, thrashed about,

making a great noise.

sak.man n. honest, direct (speech)

sak.rat plant (sp.) (ch.)

sak.sak onom. keep on searching

ṭakay? saksaktə boŋ?ti You keep on

searching for me.

sak.sik onom. eating up


saksikta je?naw The dead man’s spirit

eats up the food.

sak.hay.ti n. woman (ch.); part. syn.
mom?.co?
saŋ- vi. move about in water, swim (fish) (ch.)
saŋa n. plant (sp.), a species of millet (<Tamang?)
saŋa.nyam? n. grasshopper (sp.), large (about 6cm. long), with narrow, pointed head
saŋ.kha.?ay nn. ancestor (sp.), female
saŋ.kha.pa/ma nn. spirit (sp.) of underworld, ancestor of yam
saŋ.khar?.lo? n. leaf litter, fallen leaves; part. syn. lo?, rayk, surh.?aŋ.lo?
saŋ.khim? n. house (esp. of ancestors) (ch.); syn. ku.hrhum?, kom.bi, duk.hum.; part. syn. kim
ŋako? saŋkhim? kuhrum? ja dohma? na?la In my house there is nothing.
saŋ.khim?, diŋ nn. god of house (lives in ground) (ch.); part. syn. kim.din
saŋ.gə.ban n. plant (sp.), a weed
saŋ.nja? n. fish (sp.) (ch.), medium-sized, whitish, flat, edible; syn. bele.ŋa?, duŋ
saŋh- v. move about, shift, vibrate; play; syn. khryaw-, ges-
?i baŋ bala bala saŋhna? This stone moves a little.
?ow?nis saŋhbanan mu?akaca The two played together continuously.
sat- vr. kill, catch (and kill); finish off (ext.)
khu?ti kyahsa laŋ?ko? mik satsa The meshes must be decreased in number in order to finish the net off.
hme? sat- vr. put out, extinguish, quench fire
san.ca n. spirit (of person), associated with life (<N sancto real?); syn. nam.?e? (ru.?aŋ)
sam.bhar.ti yam.bhar.ti onom. gropingly
sam.bhya.ru n. snake (sp.), red-and-white banded
samh n. fluff, pollen, fuzz on plant (esp. bamboo stalk)
samh- vt. feel with hands
samhti?a yocaŋ? I will feel and see.
say.ra n. rice plant, used at Chonam festival
say? n. fruit, nut, seed (gen.); bead
laj?ko? say?lam hlyunti Taking off her beads...
say?- vtl. hear, listen, obey; perceive, test, feel (within oneself) (with Reflexive), understand to be case
hluŋ.haŋ? say?- vr. wonder
ŋa?i no say?ŋa I cannot hear.
?amapako? kura gyama?lo co??i say?nili Disobedient children do not listen to their parents.
go?say? hluŋ maŋ?ole say?ti The civet felt as if his heart was swelling.
say?- vt2. bear fruit
laŋka tyaw?ti say? say?sa It is necessary to bear fruit facing up to heaven.
say?.gu n. plant (sp.), tuber, variety of taro; part. syn. say?.gu.wa.la
say?.gu.wa.la n. plant (sp.), tuber variety of taro (ch.); part. syn. say?.gu
say?.rig.ban n. grass (sp.), Broom-like; syn. preŋ.say?
say?.hi- vr. listen, watch for
sayk n. tooth (B); syn. sayk
sayk- va. be pleasant sounding (voice, instrument)
hluŋ sayk- vr. be willing to give, generous
sayk.sayk onom. very cold
sayŋ onom. soundly sleeping; syn. so.yop (see also hnaŋg, etc.)
sayñ-v. slap, thrash, punish (esp. child);
 part. syn. caññ- (see also hlayñ-)
 ga?i nañkay? sayñ?ne?nañ I will thrash you!
 -sar nb. skill
gañ?.sar n. skill at fishing
sar-v. be effective, capable, skilled (esp. at hunting, gathering, finding), manage to get
ga?sayte? ?eta sar je??ate? From where did you manage to get that? 
?ow? ñi?sa sarna? She has a charming smile.
sara,pa,ti n. bird (sp.), Yellow-billed Blue Magpie
-sar.ñe nb. essence, substance, ability, (of preceding noun) (<N sar + -ñy);
part. syn. syar.ñe?, syar.me
guk.sar.ñe n. voice
mik.sar.ñe n. sight
hoornaça?ka?y? miksar?e kwamhti nosar?e gwamhtakti wan?sa The deer is to be brought with its sight and hearing confused.
le.sar.ñe n. speech
sap.?an?,sar.ñe n. dream skills (<N sapana)
sar.gi n. skills, results of skills
sar.ma n. grass (sp.) (ch.); syn. (see ge,ray,
etc.)
sarh-vi. carefully tend, look after (children);
syn. kañ-, bal-
sal n. insect (sp.), centipede, large (about 15cm. long), red, severe bite; syn. saw
ka.mi.ni sal n. centipede, small (about 4cm. long)
sal-v. be similar in ways to elder person, follow in footsteps; part. syn. lon?-?, syal-
(see also hlon?-)
haw pu?ka?tañ salna? The younger brother is so like the elder.

krut sal-v. have itchy hands - good omen for hunt
sala nk. wife’s younger brother (<N salo);
syn. gu
saw n. centipede (B); syn. sal
saw-v. itch (B); syn. sos-
saw-vr. have enough of (repetitious action, person), be exasperated, bothered by, bored; part. syn. (see kay,sa-, etc., also blew-)
wahte?nay ta dayhti A person who begs (continually) exasperates the giver: ‘You are a bothersome person!’, he says.
saw?,ña? n. fish (sp.), about 40cm. long, edible, genus Tor; part. syn.
saw?.ña?.duŋ
saw?,ña?.duŋ n. fish (sp.), about 40cm. long, edible, genus Tor (ch.); part. syn.
saw?.ña?
sas n. breath (<N); part. syn. hawh
sas.ña?g?i n. vital breath, life force; part. syn. sas.ña?g?i
sah.lan.kha onom. on own account, pointlessly, fruitlessly, aimlessly
 naïj?ï nañkay? sañlañkha tena?ci naïj?i je?ña You are wasting your time asking me, I will not eat.
ña?ay sañlañkha wahti mu?o?a I am just wandering about for myself.
sah.wa nn. clan ancestor (sp.), son of Hinguto, younger brother of ?ugarto
-sifn1. Reflexive (with Plural); {?i/-sa}
?ow?tok belañoñ? yoinjï At that time see for yourselves.
-sifn2. Privative; without
nañkay? bøy?ma?si Without giving to you...
-si nb. tree (gen.) (WD)
rak,si n. tree (sp.), the Sal tree, Shorea robusta
si. Ya si n. tree (sp.), the Chyuri tree, *Bassia* or *Aesandra butyracea*

si- vi. die


si.?a.kha.(raţ) n. thick forest area; syn. *kal?.siţ*

ten si?akharāţ chuyaplaţ ?ai?i Let’s go to clear some forest today.

si.?o.syak.wa? n. bird (sp.), White-throated Bulbul; syn. *lyo.bhār.wa?, sya?*.sinh.wa?, *syu.lik.wa?*

si.khiţ si.khiţ *onom. clinking of bangles


si.qaţ n. source, head of river, watershed; syn. *sir*

sir


?ow?ko? glyuhtiti waŋ?o ghaţ eyaw?la That water has no cliffs at its source, the hole it comes from cannot be seen.

si.qaţ.ti? n. spring, source of stream

si.ta.(dīţ) *nn. spirit of tree (esp. one from which drum is made); syn. ban.?ar.si.ta*


si.taţ n. pickle, chutney (<N *si.t*); syn. *may?*.tō

si.ta.paţ.gu.li n. bird (sp.), Slaty-blue Flycatcher

si.dha.ta n. tree (sp.), large, used for timber; syn. *eya?.si*

si.dhaw.li n. insect (sp.), millipede, large (10-15cm. long), brown, with yellow legs

si.dha.lan *nn. evil spirit (sp.), invisible, but steals from bird and bat nets, eats noisily*

si.dhaq.lan *nn. evil spirit, demon (ch.)*

si.dhu.to *nn. clan ancestor (sp.), son of Hīŋguto, younger brother of ?ugarto, older brother of Sahwa*

si.na si.na *onom. waddle


si.pa.hi *n. soldier (<N)*

si.baq.may? *n. long dead persons; syn. si.laṇ.may?*

si.bi.riţ n. container (sp.), basket of woven bamboo, cone-shaped for catching fish under stones

si.rā n. marrow of bone

si.raţ n. horned deer (gen.)

si.riţ *bhi.riţ *onom. light-hearted, joyful (as after having a child); syn. *?o.roŋ. bho.roŋ; ant. gha.bha.lap,* *nun.jay.la (lih.to)*

si.riţ.wa? n. bird (sp.), lives high up near water sources, Brown-eared Bulbul?; syn. *bhi.rim.pa.ti; ant. bu.dha.jyu*

simiko? sibriṇwa? bala(ko?)

*budhajyuka?haq? dah?alaŋ* I have been to the high cliff places of the *sirilJ* bird, to the lowlands inhabited by the *budhajyu* bird.

si.ru n. plant (sp.), a grass (<N); syn. *ki*

si.ru.(l) be.hru.(l).to *nn. ancestor (sp.), father of Hīŋguto*

si.la.to *nn. ancestor (sp.)*

si.la.bhā n. aluminium (<N <E silver)

si.laŋ *n. source, origin (ancestral) of birds, bats, useful things - in the earth; mine, quarry*

si.laŋ.baŋ n. rock (sp.), bedrock (white), used as flint (ch.); rocky outcrop

si.laŋbaŋ na??ohanţ tha?o, hme? ?ow?

*bham?o silaŋbaŋ muna? batti, chaw?baŋko? khal* Fire appeared at the white rock place, the quartz kind.

si.laŋ.baŋ *krayk.may? nn. beings (sp.), of underworld rocks*

si.laŋ.may? *n. long dead persons; syn.*
si.ban.may?
si.lah n. dark of moon
si.liŋ go.loŋ adjn. quiet place
si.way? n. coagulated blood (in bruise, marrow)
si.syuŋ.bha.ra nn. ancestor (sp.), wife of Hingga
to
si.haŋ.ti? n. icy cold water (from rocks)
dhahto hahp an?ha g?te? nagk o’l
sihagti?hag? nyasti gam?u At the time of hot weather, set down some cold water.
si.haŋ?siŋ? n. tree planted on grave - glows at night
-siŋ fn. Emotive Causative - arousing a feeling (similar to the English suffix - 'some' as in 'fearsome', 'loathsome', etc.)
me?akay They sang very appealingly (lit. causing one to feel like listening).
rassitoto syawna’l? It becomes embarrassing.
?i niŋ?garsi??o win?ray This is a funny story (lit. causes one to feel like laughing).
sik- vt. smoothen, soften cord by rubbing
sik.kos n. plant (sp.), Sorghum; part. syn.
sik.kos.wa.la
sik.kos.wa.ła n. plant (sp.), Sorghum (ch.); part. syn. sik.kos
sik.khān.(sa?) n. soil (sp.), gravelly red alluvial soil; mounds formed of this
siŋ.nam nt. seven days ago; syn. sip.nam
sik.pu nt. seven years hence
sik.say nt. seven days hence; syn. cik.say
ghyampahaŋ? han ka?aktiko ?iksay
siksay yarwista coki jina? Having put the beer in the jar, in five or six days it goes a clear yellow.
siŋ.kaw.li n. plant (sp.), Cinnamon - leaves burnt to clear nose, Cinnamomum glanduliferum? (<N sinkawli)
siŋ? n. wood (gen.), timber, tree (gen.)
They looked in this way and the tree shook.
hlay?.siŋ? n. ladder (notched tree trunk)
siŋ?.găn?.?i/ti n. shaman (ch.); syn. pan.de
naŋ gaw daran? gaw dopal?ko?
siŋ?găn?te? khe?na? naŋte? You are a shaman from which clan?
siŋ?.gu n. plant (sp.), tuber, variety of taro
siŋ?.tom.par?.?i n. untouched fruits of jungle, first fruits
siŋ?.tyamh.yom n. Sloth-bear
siŋ?.pas.ro n. plant (sp.), orchid (gen.), (flowering varieties)
siŋ?.rāŋ n. forest, woodland, jungle
siŋ’rāŋ muna? In such a dark wilderness there is much forest.
siŋ?.la.ma adjn. lean, tough person
siŋ?.siŋ? ton?,ton? onom. thin, wasted
budhikhe The wife, on the other hand, was wasting away.
siŋ?.syul?,wa? n. bird (sp.), Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker
sit n. dew (<N)
sit- vt. curse, abuse, insult; syn. pran?- sit.baŋ n. curse, abuse; syn. pran?,baŋ
sinh n. liver; kernel (of grain)
sip- vi. decrease, stream flow (stream, milk, etc.), reduce quantity of liquid (by evaporation, etc.), boil away; part. syn. sap-
punko? tiŋma sip?a pun ryum?a The wetness of the bark decreased and it became brittle.
sip.nam nt. seven days ago; syn. sik.nam
sip.ru n. snake (sp.), King Cobra
sip.la n. plant (sp.), a large vine, seed used for medicine
simi n. one’s own place, country
simi.din n. cliff place, spirit of cliff place;  
syn. ju.ta.din
sim.phar n1. palate
sim.phar n2. ginger (raw)
sim.bal n. tree (sp.), Silk-cotton or Kapok tree  
(Bombax ceiba) (<N); syn. glaw?.si
sim? vit. reduce, subside slightly (fever);  
part. syn. sam?-, sem?-?, syam?-?, syum?-ten  
Today my child’s has somewhat reduced.
sir n. head of river, watershed (<N head); syn.  
si.gaj

ti?ko? sir jambay wa??a At the head of  
river are many birds.
siri dhyaw vi. cower, cringe
su pn. Interrogative or Indefinite Personal  
Pronoun; who, whoever, someone  
(hypothetical)
sute? dah?akay Who are you that is  
coming?
-su?n. Plural (Verbal) {-?i/-sə}
may? co?lomkay? bay??usu Give the  
meat to the children.
su.ji.ya nn. god (sp.), who formed hills, etc.  
(<N surja sun?); syn. kar.mi.(din),  
kraw.mi.din
suta n. thread (<N); syn. hrim
su.tum khatum onom. careful of speech,  
circumspect
sutumta khatumta dipiti
thyaw?te?canaw Practice acting  
circumspectly and don’t flirt.
su.naw.li nn. evil spirit (sp.), daughter of Nila  
?ama
su.naw.li.juy n. insect (sp.), Ladybird
su.paŋ.tha.li n. bird (sp.), an owl, Scops  
Owl? (ch.); syn. paŋ.kat.wa?,  
baŋ.thol.wa?
su.baŋ nn. evil spirit (sp.), causing wasting  
sickness; syn. di.baŋ
su.baŋ.ru nn. snake spirit (sp.)
su.ray.lə onom. (brightness of) rising sun  
(ch.)
su.riŋ vit. smart, sting, tingle (nostril)  

nch suriŋ.atan? My nose tingles.
su.riŋ n. sunbeam, image of sun (projected  
from hole)
su.run n. narrow defile (<N tunnel); syn.  
peŋ.cyut, bicŋ.ja
su.laq.juy n. insect (sp.), cicada with  
distinctive call
sulanjuya sayksisiŋ?haŋ? go?laŋ  
thana? The cicadas appear, calling on the  
sayksi tree.
su.laq? pn. Personal Pronoun (non-Specific);  
someone (not identified)
?ow?pay sułaŋ??a waŋ?akay  
deŋ?cpay satna?taŋhi There is someone  
coming, soon we will be killed.
su.liq n. soot, tar
su.wal? n. trail of light (as from meteor)
su.wal?,mus n. cloud (high trailing cirrus)
su.wal?.,ro n. brightness, effulgence of sun;  
syn. nyam.pan.ro
su.hi.wa? n. bird (sp.), Plaintive Cuckoo (or a  
Drongo?)
su.hin? vi. waste away (esp. flesh)  
wasted away.
su.hluŋ vi. slide, slip away (begin to);  
part. syn. sulu?-, sulh- (see also syurh-,  
syulu?-)
su?- va. be stale, unpleasant, uninteresting  
(esp. food)
niŋko? sayŋ?o га?may? su??o ?amh  
je?may? khc?ŋala I am not one to eat  
your smelly fish and stale food!
suk vt. sow, plant seeds by dropping in  
furrows
law dyah makaylam retsa suksa
paræna? Right, now the corn(field) must  
be cultivated and sown.
suk.ro.bar nt. Friday (<N shukrəbar)
suk.si.dhu.dhu.wa? n. bird (sp.), a large
greyish owl; syn. syo.dhan?._wa?
suŋ- vi. have smell (sp.), pungent, acrid, causing smarting (such as sap of bunsí);
part. syn. suy?-
sut.?an n. track, trail (ch.); syn. bat.?an;
part. syn. lyam
sut.?an bat.?an n. new area or tracks, own ways of life (for children)
sut.?an.din nn. spirit (sp.) of trail
sun n. gold (<N)
sun.kaw.si dyaw.ta nn. house god (<N)
sun mn. three; syn. sum.jyo?
?ow?may? sum pu?coŋ syaw?akay
They became three brothers.
sum.cak n. three persons
sum.jyao nn. three (emphatic)
sum.jyo? nn. three; syn. sum
-sumh nns. one handful, one load
sumh- vt. hold within hands, grab with both hands, pick up in one load
rumh ha sumhti bøy??akan Picking up the beer mash only, he gave it out.
suy n. knife (B); syn. na?,suy
na?,suy? n. khukuri (knife)
ram.suy? n. sickle
suy.rı?- vt. clean hole
suy? - vat. have smell (sp.), pungent, sour, acrid; sting, irritate (nose); part. syn. suŋ-
marpharataban neh roko suy?naw The mapharat weed has a sharp, nose-irritating smell.
suy?,lik.wa? n. bird (sp.), a cuckoo, call heard in February
suyk- vit. make whistling noise (unintentional - to hear such whistling is an omen of death for a sick person); part. syn. ?us-., khuyk-,
huyk-
suyh- vi. call, chirp of insect (sulanjuy), hum?
suyh.ti jhya- vi. chant (shaman) without interruption or being distracted
surh- vi. dry up, disappear, boil away rapidly (water)
surh.?an.lo? n. dried leaves, leaf litter; syn. lo?,rayk, saŋ.khar?.lo?
tenchyŋ surh?anlo? wan?naw maru??i Nowadays the wind brings the dead leaves.
surh.raŋ n. place that dries out, not well-watered
sulu?- vi. slip, slide, go away quickly (downhill); part. syn. su.hlug-?, sulh- (see also syurh-., syulu?-)sulh- vi. slip, slide, go away quickly (downhill); part. syn. su.hlug-?, sulu?- (see also syurh-., syulu?-)
sus.na.lan nn. spirit (sp.), of burial ground, devours bones susnalan tesh au? mu na? The susnalan inhabits the grave place.
se n. ghost (usually of evil person) (<N senhe)
hlug.haŋ? se- vt. remember
se.kay onom. noise of sharpening
se.cek n. plant (sp.), fern (gen.)
se.de.rek onom. standing straight
se.phaw.day n. ant (sp.), medium-sized (about 8mm. long), black, moves in columns
se.men? n. hair (of body); syn. se.myan
se.myan n. hair (of body) (WD); syn.
se.men?
se.rek onom. cut cleanly, slit, rip open
se?- va. be mature, well qualified in general, be pleasing, good-looking, capable;
part. syn. yot-
camma ci?naw That girl is very pleasing - she is good-looking and knows how to do things.
han se?- va. be mature (beer); syn. jyot-
hluŋ se?- vr. be happy, satisfied
se?.ryaw.(may?) n. evil being (seen in dream, trance - rival shaman); syn.
he?.ryaw.(may?)
sek n. headlouse (B); syn. srayk
sek- vt. pick up, take or collect up, gather up (small objects)
dhn?pay sekdhaye? je?naw She was collecting and eating frogs.
hawh sek- vt. have rasping breath
hluŋ.?i sek- vt. understand, take in (other's words, etc.)
ŋa?i tofo kura hluŋ.?i sekti yaŋ荨u Listen to my advice and carry it out.
seke?- vt. dry to hardness (over fire), preserve by drying
seŋe- var. be swollen (stomach), be potbellied, bloated, uncomfortable (after eating); overhanging?
seŋe leŋe onom. overcast, heavy cloud
seŋ.ga n. cliff-face, waterfall
seŋ?- va. be sore, paining (from beating);
part. syn. leŋ?-
deq?e naŋ seŋ?te?na? You will be sore soon!
sep- vi. graze superficially (arrow, etc.), pass between skin and bone, fail to pierce;
part. syn. yaw-
la??i septi ŋay??aŋ? I just grazed it with the arrow.
sem- va. be collapsing, overcome, weak (with hysteria, weeping); be nearly dead (corn);
syn. syam-
sem?- vi. reduce, abate considerably (fever);
part. syn. sam?-, sem?-, syam?-, syum?-
semh- vi. reduce (in size - swelling, etc.);
part. syn. syamh-, syumh-
ser- vi. divide, split cleanly, easily; ant. sew-
ser?- vt. decant liquid, pour off, separate liquid from sediment; part. syn. syar?- (see also serh-)
jhol ?a?ta? ser?ti wan??a Bring the liquid only from the soup.
serh- va. be fit, well, clear; part. syn. syar?-,
sarh-
nyam serh- va. be clear (weather)
sel.sel onom. sleep well (recovered person)
thogh ?ane jik?o manta selselτa
?en?na? In the real world the sick person sleeps well.
sel? adv. well, alive
ŋa sel? syawanŋ? I have got better.
sew- va. be uneven (split, stripped material), be split badly; syn. syaw-; ant. ser-
sewa- vt. greet ceremonially, with honour (bowing) (<N sewa service); syn. syawa-
sew?- vt. catch (of throat), tighten, constrict (throat, as when liquid goes down wrong way); syn. syaw?-
roksay? hme?haŋ? pok?a mantakay?
guk sew?naw When a chilli falls in the fire the odour catches one's throat.
seh- va. be hard, dry, shrunked; syn. syah-
makaypay sehna? The corn is hard and dry.
may?le? syumh?a She is about to die, her body is shrunked, her flesh is gone.
hluŋ.(ko?,ro) seh- va. be demanding, thirsty
so- va. be loud, carrying (voice, singing)
The father called out loudly.

so.kar- vr. be unembarrassed, unhesitant, unconcerned, not upset, confident, at ease, free (of mind), cheerful

law sokarto gatama hmarma?ta je??u
Right, eat freely, without being hesitant.

so.khoy?- vt. massage; part. syn. sok-, soko?-

so.gan.sin? n. pole for hoisting burning leaves (to burn out wasp nest); syn. so.tap

so.tap n. pole for hoisting burning leaves (to burn out wasp nest); syn. so.gan.sin?

so.thek po.thek onom. miserable, distressed; syn. jhok.jhok jhak.jhak, son.thoy?

bon.thoy?


so.do.rok onom. fall in a heap, tumble in a heap (ch.)


so.dhok- vi. shuffle along, move slowly, drag feet lanpay sodhokti sodhokti dyantar wan?a? The demon slowly, slowly came nearer.

so.nal? n. uterus, source of fish and other game

so.nal?.ro/tak n. fimbriated ends of Fallopian tubes

so.nal?.la n. Fallopian tubes

so.ma.bar nt. Monday (<N)

so.mikat n. plant (sp.), tree, begins as a parasite

so.mikat nn. place (sp.), in heavens?

The bamboo went flying away up into the heavens, to a place called somikat.

so.mer n. blowing tube (for fire), downward tube of hookah; syn. ka.ni

so.yop onom. soundly sleep; syn. say? (see also hnak, etc.)

khewralanpay soyoptatan? ?en?to The khewralan was sound asleep.

so.ra bha.ra nn. place (sp.), of spirit’s fire (on way to world of dead); syn. ?a.ghi bha.ra

so.re.re onom. movement in brush

so.law?- vi. put together

so.lok onom. falling asleep


so.way- va. be knowledgeable, skilful; syn. hway-

so.han.do n. abundance

so.hle n. container (sp.), basket, with short legs

sohle kupti gam?athay So they trapped him under a basket.

dij.so.hle n. container (sp.), basket, with short legs

so? n. blood vessel, sinew, ligament, nerve

sil? ko? so? n. fibres of wood

so.?na.re n. blood vessels, sinews, etc.

so.?ray n. muscles, joints (of legs)

so.?ray je?/mak- vat. pain, hurt (legs, with activity)


so.khoy?-?, soko?-

soko?- vt. massage, rub, caress; part. syn.

so.khoy?-?, sok-

nakay? ?eta soko?ci Rub me like this.

sok.?ay?- vr. think over, plan; syn. sak.

?ay?-

sok.thar?.wa n. bird (sp.), nocturnal (ch.)

soj n. haft, blade end

soj- vi. masturbate (male)
sog.gen n. friend, companion; syn. hoy.?a, hoy.?o
sog.go thog.go onom. falling dead?
to?u Say that, 'He fell over, dead'.
sogho.li boho.li onom. prowl like a panther
ja we?say ñoysay sogholi boholita
hay?ti wahna? A panther prowls,
(looking) this way and that.
sot- va. be dry
sot.?ar.wa? n. bird (sp.?), rooster? (ch.)
?uya I will therefore become a bird and
call.
son n. nail, claw (B); syn. san?
son.thoy? bon.thoy? onom. much distressed,
in agony; part. syn. jhok.jhok jh?k.jhak,
so.thek po.thek
hryamja?i sonthoy? bonthoy?
syawtaknaw Tiredness causes much
distress.
som- vt. take all of, take whole or last of
(tuber, produce)
soy onom. lift up and away; ant. soy?
syta lan?ci Lift me up and away!
soy- vi. boil down (cooking water)	ti? soyto hasa It is to be boiled until the
water is almost gone.
soy? onom. drop, descend quickly; ant. soy?
dropped away down.
soyh- var. be sharp-pointed (end of blade,
stick, etc.), shave down (stick, etc.)
soy?htaknani To make leaf baskets, they
sharpen maklo? leaf stalks.
soyh adjn. last part (of stock, supply)
cotan? khe?to He was the youngest,
the last child of his parents.
soyh- var. be emptied out, exhausted, finished
(supply); part. syn. khoyh-
?ow? mana soh syaw?a soyh?a That
container is empty, its contents are
exhausted.
tunti He also drank and emptied three
bowls (of beer).
sor- vt. feast someone, put out much food
?ow?niskay? sorda sorda je?ga
dyokkhe?ta? ??a The two were feasted
until the food was nearly finished.
sor.?a.pap n. curse? (ch.); part. syn.
ray.pap, lya?n.pap
sor.ma n. vessel (sp.), earthen pot, about 6-8
litres; syn. syor.ma
sor?- var. be wrong way round, upside down,
back to front; ant. doj?-salaye? sor?canaw Don’t get the sticks
back to front.
kam?ta? hmotoj ja?hna?sa In that
month the fish reverse themselves, facing
downstream.
ku.ra sor?- vt. get wrong message
nici?i to?o kura na?
syawna? jugu Don’t ever mistake what
we say to you.
doj.ta?n sor??.ta?n no??.sa n. know idioms
hu?n sor?- vt. cease, leave off (good work)
sor?.si.bi.ri? n. container (sp.), basket (of
demon), carried upside down
sol- va. have smell (sp.), (attractive - of rice,
panther meat)
sol?- var. be addicted, attached, habituated to
(action - e.g. smoking, eating sweets,
feeding from mother, etc.), want to
continue
dyah ?a sol?ti jhyante phesa khayla
Now I am addicted to it I cannot leave off.
solh- vi. stretch out, straighten (limbs), lay
straight out; part. syn. syam-, syom-
solh.myan n. straight hair
sos- va. itch; scratch itch (ext.); syn. saw-
hu?n sos- vi. pull over, brood over
soh adj. empty (handed), naked, plain
?eta yo?akan soh khoyolJ plom?pay
muL Looking in like this, (he saw) the
cradle was empty - his grandson was gone.
That child cries because it is left naked.
bham?o yam ?ane soh cuyle? The white
kind is plain rice.
soho.ro onom. neat (ear)
soh.su.wa adjn. empty (thing)
syana- va. sag (as eyelids), stretch (rubber)
bhuda mik syanana? kwan sumhna?
The husband has sagging eyelids and
retreating jaw.
syap- vi. drop eyelids (in scorn, disdain)
syam- va. be dried up, nearly dead (corn); syn.
sem-
syam?- vi. abate, reduce (fever); part. syn.
sam?-, sim?- , sem?- , syum?- 
syamh- vai. decrease, reduce considerably
(swelling), be below full size, immature
(corn); part. syn. semh-, syumh-
syay.re n. larvae (sp.), of bee
syayre ma syawti bhryak?a The larvae
have become adults and left (the comb).
syar adjn. thin-legged person
syara?- vt. cut throat, bleed by so doing
syar?- vt. pour off, decant liquid, separate
from residue; syn. ser?- (see also serh-)
?omta sanhakama syar?akti puhsa
Carefully, without shaking, the liquid is to be
separated and poured off.
syala- vt. pull off layer (natural?), skin
metchya?ko? pun syalati hlyunpa?
Pulling the goatskin, it is stripped off.
syaw- va. be split unevenly, poorly; syn. sew-
syawa- vt. greet ceremonially, with honour
(by bowing) (<N sewa service); syn. sewa-
should I greet among you?
syaw?- vi. catch (of throat - as when liquid
goes down wrong way); syn. sew?- 
guk syaw?- vi. catch (of throat - as when
liquid goes down wrong way)
ti? srasti syaw?ti syuptaknaw Water,
going down the wrong way, catches the
throat and causes coughing.
syah- va. be hard, fully mature (corn); syn.
seh-
sya n. meat (B); syn. may?
sya- vi. shout (to frighten off predator)
kimwa?kay? muwa? syasa One must
shout to drive the hawk from the hens.
sya.gar.wa? n. bird (sp.), Speckled
Woodpigeon, medium-sized, fruit-eating;
syn. bruk.wa?
sya.thu.ri nn. evil spirit, sister of Bathuri
sya.ba.re? n. ant (sp.), small (about 2-3mm.
long), biting; syn. sya.wa.re?
sya.ra.ra onom. moving together (large
creatures); part. syn. syu.ru.ru
sya.ra.li n. insect (sp.), a cicada
sya.ra.khu.ri n. bird (sp.), Orange-headed
Ground Thrush?
sya.rat onom. put in mouth
sya.lu? n. hills, mountains, ranges, high
country; ant. ba.la, ba.har, ma.lu
syalu?ko? nikat rapan baharko?
dhahto hahpan? The cold wetness of the
highlands, the hot dryness of the lowlands.
sya.wa.re? n. ant (sp.), small, biting; syn.
sya.ba.re?
sya? n. animal (sp.), cow or bull
-sya? nb. game or domestic animal (gen.),
used for meat
ka?sya? n. Barking Deer
gay.sya? n. cow
go?sya? n. Large Indian Civet
tah.sya? n. Himalayan Palm Civet
yaw.sya? n. bull, bullock; syn. thor
yo?sya? n. Serow, a goat antelope
ruy?syaa? n. Sambar Deer
syar?.sya? n. Goral, a goat antelope
Heading them off, he killed Barking Deer, Sambar Deer, Serow and Goral.

syak-syah kwikti satdhay mu?o

Afterwards, he killed Barking Deer, Sambar Deer, Serow and Goral.

sya?kli?say? n. plant (sp.), wild cucumber - very bitter, used for washing

sya?ri? n. tree (sp.), shrub or small tree, large leaves, woody stems eaten by cattle

sya?ro n. tree (sp.), with purple flower like lupin, edible, meat-like flavour - used for diarrhoea

sya?.rya?ka n. insect (sp.), large wasp

sya?.win? n. bat (sp.), short-nosed fruit bat, large, whitish

sya?.sinh.wa? n. bird (sp.), White-throated Bulbul; syn. lyo.bhar.wa?, si.?o.sya?k.wa?, syu.lik.wa?

sya?.hrus.ban? n. rock (sp.), soft, easily breakable

sya? adv. alive, well; unripe (fruit)

?owa? say? syak je?sa syawla It is not good to eat the fruit when unripe.

sya?- vi. recover, survive, live, heal

ten pay syak?ala?ca Today we are better.

?i?apa pruhto syakpana? May this person live long!

sya?kakal n. accusation


sya?ban? n. stone (sp.), hard, smooth

sya?rit? n. wandering spirit of person about to die

sya?lan? n. evil spirit of woman

do? mantaco? lan mom?co? na?na? The true human possessed evil spirits are found with women, those we call syaklan.

sya?lo? n. banana (sp.), wild species, inedible fruit - used for diarrhoea medicine; part. syn. pawh.lo?

niciko? bela?ka syaklo? yar?a In our area the wild bananas are yellowing.

sya?kii? n. green wood


sya?hala? n. leaves (sp.), of ca?si - used as tobacco after drying in ashes

sya?- vi. lighten (sky at dawn); begin, break or dawn (new day)

nyamat?q? sya?qaktiko ?alta?q?a As the day dawned, he went.

hlu? sya?- vr. be refreshed, satisfied, content; syn. hluq.(tuk) jhelle-

sya?kar.bele n. plant (sp.), lily with a large white flower, Crinum amoenum

sya?ka.du? n. bird (sp.), Large Racket-tailed Drongo

sya?ki n. whiskers (<N)

sya?ga.lan? n. knife, of bamboo (arch.); sword of lan (ch.); syn. sya?ga

sya?ge n. knife, of bamboo (arch.); sword of lan (ch.); syn. sya?ga.lan

sya?nt. tomorrow

ten pay nat taklaq ?alea sya?qkhe yasi takcu Today let us get gum, tomorrow let’s get Chyuri gum.

sya?h.kaltn. in the future; syn.

sya?h.nam, sya?qh.sa.say

sya?h.nam n. in the future; syn.

sya?h.ca?la, sya?qh.sa.say

sya?h.sa.say n. in the future; syn.

sya?h.ca?la, sya?qh.nam

sya?- vi. brush against, touch when moving, in passing, rub shoulders; syn. syo.bal?-mikhaq? ban?i jikto syatna?w Foliage brushing the eye hurts.

sya?- vi. teach, instruct; learn


sya?nam The mother teaches the girl.

sya?nan.nan nan onom. spring up (and vibrate - bent object)

sya?n. n. caterpillar, grub (gen.)
kak.syan? n. caterpillar (sp.), hairy
cyuk.syan? n. caterpillar (sp.), large, with
‘horn’ at tail
ber.syan? n. caterpillar (sp.), large, hairy,
with imitation eyes
?eta khec? o syan? je? o kay?
wan? ?ala? n. Such a grub-eating
(wife) I have brought!
syan? si n. tree (sp.), hardwood - timber used
to make wooden pots, bark used with flour
in bread, Boehmeria rugulosa?
syap- vt. cover over with cloth (stored grain,
etc.), line with cloth (e.g. jabi)
syam- vt. stretch limbs or body, straighten
(rood, etc.); part. syn. solh-, syom-
syam pa ta onom. hooded (eyelids)?
syam? n. Tamang, Lamaistic Buddhist
?i syam? ko? chonam purnyah?
jhyan? The Tamang Chonam festival is
held at full moon.
syamh- vi1. eat early snack, breakfast
bihana cyokti na? i syamhna nsa Getting
up in the morning, I have breakfast.
syamh- vt2. beat, strike; part. syn. ghan- (see
also cay?-, say?-, hl ay?–)
syay n. Tamang, Lamaistic Buddhist
?i syam? ko? chonam purnyah?
jhyan? The Tamang Chonam festival is
held at full moon.
syamh- vi1. eat early snack, breakfast
bihana cyokti na? i syamhna nsa Getting
up in the morning, I have breakfast.
syamh- vt2. beat, strike; part. syn. ghan- (see
also cay?-, say?-, hl ay?–)
sya? onom. tip out in heap
He tipped the seeds from the basket in a
heap.
syay- vi. be a stench?
syayto kulsa say? w? a An
overpowering stench came.
syay. yay. yay onom. tip out in heap
yuk?ipay syayya yayya yayta
hmokta? ?akan The monkey tipped it
out in a heap.
syar onom. pour over
khenhaj?le? ta? sayta? ti?
hmok?akan He poured the water over her
face.
syar. (lo?) n. banana leaf, stripped from centre
stalk, used as leaf plate; syn. do.ga.lo?
syar. ?e? n. knowledge, learning; syn.
syar. me; part. syn. sar. ?e
janhsa khaynaw A person with
knowledge can do anything.
syar. me n. knowledge, learning; syn.
syar. ?e?; part. syn. sar. ?e
syar. sya? n. animal (sp.), Goral, goat
antelope; part. syn. chet. raj. sya?
syar. sya? goy? n. plant (sp.), ground
orchid, white flowers, hairy, edible tuber
syarh- vt. scorch, burn (radiant heat); scold,
talk severely to (met.); part. syn. syurh-
syal n. jackal (<N)
syal- vi. follow in pattern, likeness (of other);
understand (language); part. syn. lon?–,
sal- (see also hlon?–)
domma syal? a krutma syal? ale?
syaw a la? I have come to have the same
hands and feet.
syal? nl. lead position, former ways
far are you gone from your former ways?
syal? vt. lead; go, do first, open way
hna? ta? syal? a kan cig? lan? i The
demon lead the way at the front.
syal?. ma ru? n. headwind
syaw- vai. become, enter (state); be correct,
al right (ext.); syn. gene-
nici brakta no lok? o syaw? atayh? a We
both became deaf together.
krut? i dinhs a syaw? a It is not right to
touch it with the hands.
syaw. ri nn. evil spirit of forest (sp.), youngest
dughter of Nila ? ama
syaw. la n. plant (sp.), a vine, juice used on
burns
syawh adjn. greedy, glutinous person
?ow? manta ?a nya syawh That man is a
very greedy person.
syawh. lan nn. spirit of greediness
?ana je? o manta syawhlan na? ? o
manta A person who eats a lot has a spirit
of greediness.
syas- vt. care for, look after, tend
dyah ṣakay? su?i syasca?taŋ? Now who will look after me?
syah- vi. dance
jhiŋ taykti meti syahtī waho He was playing a drum, singing and dancing.
syu- vi. flow down, grow downwards (vine, etc.)
goy? syuti glyūṅhna? The yam vine grows downward.
syu- vt. blow through (hand, etc.); prosper, flourish (met.)
?ow?nis syuti ?uhtima syakkay?akaca The two, blowing (on each other), revived each other.
syu.gu? - vt. rub together, rub off onto, wipe off, delete; part. syn. bo.syoł-
?eta kruthaŋ? syugu??akasa krutma
galto hmotoŋma galto He rubbed his hand against (the soot on his face), so his hand was black and his mouth also.
syu.tuk onom. blowing (cold draught)
syu.tuŋ adjn. cold
syu.thu? onom. swarm up tree (monkey)
yukpay syuthu? syuthu?tale?
lanh?aktiko The monkey swarmed up the tree.
syu.thuk- vt. slide off, slide along skewer or rod (dried fish, etc.); part. syn. syunh-
syu.thy onom. frozen
syu.baŋ n. stone (sp.), white, when blown on water appears; syn. hlap.baŋ
syu.blik onom. swept back (wings)
syu.ru.ru onom. moving together (small creatures); part. syn. sya.ra.ra
syu.ru.ruk.wa? n. bird (sp.), Rose Finch?; syn. syuk.ruk.wa? ?
syu.ruk onom. climb up swiftly
?ehpay syurukta lanh?aktiko The flying squirrel, having swiftly climbed up...
syu.līk.wa? n. bird (sp.), White-throated Bulbul; syn. lyo.bhar.wa?, sya?,sinh.wa?, si.?o.syak.wa?
syu.ruk onom. forget
syu.ruk.wa? n. bird (sp.), small, greyish, with red throat, Rose Finch?; syn. syu.ru.ruk.wa?
syuŋ- vi. fly; syn. yum-
?ow? wa? syuŋda syuŋda pap
khamh?a The bird’s wings became tired, with flying and flying.
syuŋ- vt. suffer, be distracted by (sharp) pain, twinge, writh with pain (from childbirth, thorn)
?ana jiknāŋ? syuŋna?taŋ?
srutna?taŋ? I have much sharp, throbbing pain.
syuŋ.pap n. feathers, main wing pinions; syn. pheh.(pap)
syuŋ?- vt. suck out (liquid, etc.)
The demon sucked (for) blood, there was none!
syuŋh- va. slope steeply (roof, etc.)
?ow? kimko? chana ?ana syuŋhto That house’s roof is very steep.
syut onom. sneak off
wikhol?ak The girl, having sneaked off on another road...
syut- vt. strip off (flowers from stalk, etc.), smoothen, even off; tear spirit away from evil spirit (ch.) (ext.)
waynaŋ?su The flowers of the grass stalk we strip away.
syutu?- vt. rub both sides, rub between hands
vi. dive down, swoop away down hillside; part. syn. syurh-, syulu-
wa? syutu?ti jyalna? The birds dive away down the hillside.
ma.ru? syutu?- vi. blow down valleys (wind)
ghodun?i ghodun?i ?anana maru?
syutu?na? The wind roars down the valleys.
syun- vt. pull off, strip (small) lice eggs from hair; part. syn. san-
waynani The mothers strip lice eggs from their children’s hair.
syun.de n. plant (sp.), a cactus, tall, greyish-green (Euphorbia royleana) (<N siundi)
syunh- vi. slip off, fall off (beads from thread, flowers from stalk); part. syn. syu-
syup n. cough
syup- vi. cough
syum.bu.dyum? onom. lying, sleeping with eyes closed (medium-sized); part. syn. hlipi.ti, hlyapa.ta
syum.bu.dyun? onom. sleeping with head flung back (or without smiling, with eyes shut)
syun?- vi. reduce, abate somewhat (fever); part. syn. sam?-, sim?-, sem?-, syam?-
syumh- vai. be reduced, shrunken (esp. flesh); part. syn. semh-, syumh-
may?le?iya syumh?a Your daughter’s body has become dried up, her flesh shrunken.
syuuyh- vi. flow away, run down (river, water)
ti?.syuuyh n. wet side (north) of tree; ant. nyip.tyak
syur?- vi. mix or cook together, supplement grain food (with vegetables or leaves, etc.); part. syn. (see mra?-, etc.)
syurh- vi. move or flow in swift downward motion, slide, slither; swoop, dive (bird); ; part. syn. su.hluŋ-, sulu?-, suh-, syulu?- (see also syutu?-) 
ti? syurhti jyal?a The water flowed swiftly away.
syurh- vt. scorch, burn; part. syn. syarh-
syul- vt. cause to fester, ooze (wound)
syot- vi. do again, one after the other, take turns, do turn about, do consecutively; do daily.
\( \varphi \text{ syotti } ? \text{alnaq} \) I go daily.
syotti syotti damhnu Farewell (each other) in turn.

syon?- vt. channel liquid (with shute, tongue), suckle (infant); part. syn. nyon?-,
hnyon?- (see also mrem?–)
syonh- va. be many layered (stalk of bananas), be piled up (leaves); be rich (met.)
syop- vt. use layer (of cloth, etc.) as protection (e.g. when picking up hot object), double up (clothing), wear underskirt; part. syn. nep–, nop–, nyop–
syom- vt. smoothen wrinkles; straighten out (cloth, legs); part. syn. solh–, syam–
syoy- vi. boil away (hard); be breathless (with laughing, etc.), call (cicada) (ext.)
syoyl adj. be not quite dry, be green, still supple (timber, etc.)
syoro- vi. have diarrhoea
kli? syoro- vi. have diarrhoea
tuk je??o kli? syoro?o A sore stomach, diarrhoea...
syor.ma n. vessel, (sp.), earthen pot, medium-sized (about 30cm. diam.), for water carrying, beer brewing; syn. sor.ma

syor?- vt. funnel into (ch.)
syol- vt. tear off, detach, free (leaf sides, bananas from centre stalk, tongue from impediment, etc.); recite ancestors’ names (ext.) (ch.)
dyah ?ikos lesarekay? \( \varphi \text{i syolnaq} \)
Now I will free his speech ability.
koy lo? syollan ?alna Some of you go to strip leaves.
syol.ma.din nn. spirit (sp.), freeing person from disability

syol?- vi. repeat actions, pattern
syol?.ma.din nn. spirit (sp.), which shows path of evil spirit to shaman? (ch.)
yat.ko? syoh nt. six years ago
syoho.ro onom. neat (ear) (ch.)
ñoydo noma syohoro Her right ear also
is neatly formed.
syoh.re n. tube (made from leaf, paper)
sra.sra onom. spurring (blood); part. syn.
sra.sra
sra n. unhusked, unpolished grain
sra.yam n. unhusked rice; syn.
    yam.sra; part. syn. (see kar.sa, etc.)
sraŋ- vi. open up (long buds), begin to
blossom (esp. Chyuri); part. syn. sriŋ-,
sreŋ-
    va. be thin, spindly (new branches);
    part. syn. sraŋ-, sriŋ-, srin-, sreŋ-,
srin- (see also sraŋ-)
sraŋ-va. be tapered, thin, shrunken at end
    (esp. a limb); part. syn. srit-, srut- (see
also sraŋ-)
sraña- vt. cause pricking feeling, pins and
needles
    krut sraña?tag? My hand has pins and
needles.
srapa?- vt. mend, patch, repair (large)
hole in woven article (esp. temporarily, by tying);
    part. syn. sripi?-, srupu?-?
in the mat must be repaired.
srayk n. house (of head); syn. sek
    law waŋ ɲa?i srayk boŋ?ce?naŋ Right,
come here, I will look for lice you.
sras- vi. swallow down wrong way (liquid),
choke when drinking; part. syn. hras-
sati khudu tuŋ?ohaŋ? srassa syawla
guk sew?naw When drinking oil or honey
it is bad if it goes the wrong way, it will
catch in the throat.
srah.du.rut adjn. small-buttocked person
sra onom. swallow down
    ?amh ɻa may? krakti sra je?naw
Kneading the cooked grain and meat it is
swallowed down.

sra.sra onom. spurring (blood); part. syn.
sra.sra
sra?- vat. mix together (colours, grain with
vegetables, etc.), be variegated; part. syn.
    (see mra?- , etc.)
srak- vt. splash with, throw water, mud
    ?ow? mantakay? ti??i sraksa parana?
That person must be splashed with water.
sraŋ- va. be thin, unproductive (corn, etc.);
    part. syn. sraŋ-, sriŋ-, srin-, sreŋ-
sraŋ- vt. (cause to) feel nauseated, have pain
    (in stomach) ; part. syn. mraŋ-
tuk sraña?taŋ? My stomach is paining
me.
srat onom. withdraw rapidly (large object),
with noise?; part. syn. srit
wa??i dol? srat sratta srutdhay
tyutdhay The bird pulls out the grub
swiftly.
srap onom. eat noisily, slurp
    tyut?aktiko sraptan? je?naw Taking it
out he ate it noisily.
srap- vt. whip, lash, flick, slap (with rope, wet
clothes, etc.); afflict eyes (through touching
an arrow or net with great power) (ext.)
me??i The tail flicked his eyes.
srap.?an? n. power, ability to affect badly or
kill (prey), curse
phelte?takecaw Don’t allow the noose to
come loose (lose its ability to kill).
sram- vt. numb, jar or hurt limb (e.g. feet with
skidding on slippery rock); sensation in
mouth after eating sour substance
    hlug sram- vr. be afraid
sram.na.ca n. sore (sp.), spots over skin with
stinging itch - allergy rash?
sray.sray onom. glow, shine (as face in dark),
glowing (eyes of tiger) ; part. syn.
sruy.sruy
talaŋma tayaya mikma sraysraytə
thati waŋ?a ja? With a huge head and
glowing eyes the tiger appeared.
srayñh onom. show teeth, grimace
srayh onom. zoom (arrow)
sraw- vi. be numb, tingle (as fingers after banging elbow)
blun sraw- vi. beat with fright, shock (heart)
sraw?- va. have pungent taste or smell (sp.)
(of beer, curds)
srah onom. pulling out, withdrawing
srah- vi. lick lips
?ow? manta ?ana le srahna?sa That man is always licking his lips.
ku.ru srah- va. speak hard words
sri onom. blowing (of nose)
sri- vt. blow nose (using fingers)
sri nehkli? srititag? kanaw He blew his nose into it.
sri di be.di onom. scattered in all directions
sridi bedita kraw?akay Being scattered they fled in all directions.
srin- vi. open out (begin to - buds), begin to blossom (esp. Chyuri flower); part. syn.
sran- va. be thin, new, unfruitful (branches, corn, etc.); part. syn. sran-, srañ-, sriñ-, sren-
sriñ.kot adjn. small-limbed person
srit onom. withdraw swiftly (small object); part. syn. srat
srit- va. be tapered, withered at end (much)
 esp. limb); part. syn. sran-, srut-
srit- vi. call (sp.), of bird (Black-throated Thrush)
srin- va. be thin, spindly (corn); part. syn.
srañ-, srañ-, sriñ-, sren-
srini- va. be small (foot)
srini- vt. have pins and needles
 dom srinina?tañ? My foot has pins and needles.
srip n. wing (esp. wing bones) of bat
sripi?- vt. mend or repair small hole (in
woven article, esp. temporarily, by tying); part. syn. srapa?-, srupu?- srim- va. have very sour taste (sp.), causing tongue back to pucker; part. syn. krim-
(see also kraw?-)
sru?- vt. jam or shove into (container, etc.), stop mouth (of container - usually with leaves)
gabhu?ahañ? tyaw?say lo? sru?ti Stopping the top of the container with leaves...
sruk- vt. push or shove into pile, hide under layer (esp. of thatch), put or store in crevice (of wall, etc.); ant. srut-
?onko? tamhañ? sruska It must be pushed under the thatch.
sruñ- va. have smell (sp.), sour acidic (esp. milk)
sruñ? n. splinter, thin person
sruñ- vt. pull out, withdraw quickly (from layer, etc., one from many), jerk out, twitch; twinge (ext.); ant. sruñ-
kimko? ?on srutti Pulling out some thatch from the roof...
may? sruñ- vt. twinge
sit.?a sruñ- vt. initiate new drum (removing spirit of tree)
lone peto sit?a sruñni dane Later let us take out the tree spirit properly.
sruñ- va. be tapered, thin at one end; part. syn.
sran-, srit-
srup- vt. lasso, noose, put noose around (and tighten)
 kaykhñañ? la??i chit?aktiko la?i srupu?i ranhañ? hryuttî Having made a (slip) knot in the rope they put it around her neck and dragging her through the field...
srupu?- vt. mend, repair woven article (esp. temporarily, by tying); part. syn. srapa?-, sripi?- srip(1a) n. noose, slip loop
srumh- va. crumple, gather (when patching); patch poorly, unevenly

sruy onom. transfix with stare (snake)

ruʔi mikma sruyta jurti yonaw A snake transfixes (its prey) by staring with its eyes.
sruy.sruy onom. shine in dark (person’s face, etc.); part. syn. sray.sray

sruh- vt. rinse mouth, squirt from mouth; part. syn. sruhu-
sruhu- vt. be rinsing mouth, squirting from mouth; part. syn. sruh-
sreu- vi. open up (buds, esp. of Chyuri), start to blossom; part. syn. sraŋ-, sraŋ-
sriŋ-, sрин-
sro- vai. be splattered, scattered from out of, be flung out (as grain when pounding); flitter about (person’s spirits - glibh, gwa.lam?) (ext.); part. syn. srot-
srok- va. sour (taste)
srokʔo matgaŋakha jhoti wahʔo manta waŋsa syawla A person who has trodden on sour leaves should not come.
sroŋ.ko- vt. dig out, scrape out inside (of small hole, container) with stick

?i pahkay? sроŋkotи sроhosa This gum-pot must be scraped out and rinsed.
srot- vi. splash, splatter, spray about; fly away (tree spirit, when chopping tree), leave body (spirit) (ch.); part. syn. sro-

dyah sitʔa srotti jyalʔa Now the tree spirit has gone away.
srop- vi. patter, fall in drops (rain); part. syn. srop-
sropo-
sropo- vi. be pattering, falling in drops (rain); part. syn. srop-
sroy- vt. sear, burn hole (with hot object)
siŋʔhaŋʔ sroyti hwatsa A hole is to be burnt through the wood.
sroh- vi. disgrace oneself, make mess; syn. ryas-
denʔi naŋ kliʔteʔ sроhтеʔnaʔ Next you will make a mess of yourself.
sroho- vt. purify, wash out impurities (esp. from gum)

?i pahkay? sроŋkоти sроhosa This gum-pot must be scraped out and rinsed.

H

(-)ha fn. Limiter; only; Intensifier (with Negative); syn. (-)ʔa(?).le, (-)ha?
denʔi naŋ munaŋʔ At the moment only I am here.
namhti haʔanʔ jeʔtanʔthala It only sniffed and did not eat him.
poŋa dinsaʔa haʔanʔ Only for five days...

?i jeʔsaleʔ kheʔhaʔa It certainly is to be eaten!
ha- va. be (abstract) (B); syn. kheʔ-
ha.ri.kə onom. shimmer (sun)?
nyammaʔ harika jaragata nyam dahti waŋʔa The sun came up shimmering.
ha.lak onom. shaking (of ground)

saʔ ?itaʔa waŋʔa hałaktamaʔ waŋʔa The ground moves like this, it shakes much.
ha.lap onom. sucking at hookah
halaŋptanʔ syuŋʔʔo belaŋʔaʔ hmeʔ thonʔa As he sucked in, the coals glowed.
ha.lo n. plough (<N)
ha.sak n. smell (sp.), bad - of cowdung, monkey meat
ha.syaw.ri n. whirlwind; part. syn. cumu.li
ha.syaw.ri.lan nn. spirit (sp.), of whirlwind

(-)ha fn. Limiter: only; Intensifier (with Negative) - more emphatic than (-)ha ?;
syn. (-)ʔa(?).le, (-)ha?
layʔhaʔ fn. of own accord
?

?ow? layʔhaʔ ?aʔa He went of his own
accord.

ha?- vi. end verses of song with ha

hak- vt. scoop, lift out from (container, water, etc.) with net, pot, etc.; part. syn. huk- (see also kaw-)

duy mana cuh hak?akan She took out two measures of grain.

han- vi. begin to break (cloud cover), be edge to cloud; part. syn. ?an-, ?on-, he-, heh-, ho-, ho-, ho- (see also ?aw-)

hano- va. be parted (nostrils), (hence) thin-walled; part. syn. hihi-, hege-

neh han- va. parted (nostrils)

han. ka- vi. sting (burn, of wound - as with salt)

hanha?- va. be very hot (fire); part. syn. hango?-

?i hme? hanha?to muna? ?aghna?

This fire is very hot, it is radiating a lot of heat.

hat excl. of surprise, annoyance (<N)

hat. pat onom. speedily (<N hatta patta)

hap- va. have taste (sp.), sour and pungent (beer of poor quality); part. syn. hip-

hap- vt. burn wasp nest


Make the fire flame higher and burn out those wasps.

hapa?- vit. heat up, make hot (esp. body)

nyamraw ?ana hapa?na? The sun is very hot.

nay pi?ti pi?ti hapati gamsa By winding on a lot of loincloth one can be warmed up.

ham?- va. be soft, giving (soil, seat, etc.); part. syn. homo?-

ham. a. le? n. fruit (sp.), tomato

ham. ba. lay n. tree (sp.), with edible fruit and flower buds; syn. pak. pa. ram

ham?. pa. tam n. tadpole (sp.), of dhon; syn. khor. bo. dyo?, tuk. tol

hamh- va. be bloated or swollen (stomach, with sickness)

hay excl. emphatic (<N)

hay- vt. peep, peer, look inside (house, pot, etc.)

?ow? co??i kunataŋ ghantsaytaŋ??a

haydhay yodhay mu?a The child was peering inside through a hole.

hay. lap onom. marked (with white)

hayk- vi. gasp with cold; part. syn. ?ayk-

har onom. speedily, with haste

law harta hlanu Right, hand it over quickly.

har- vt. measure by volume (grain, etc.)

har. lak onom. amazing sight

hal n. lead root of tuber (from original seed to tuber)

goy? daheyadingo? tet?o hal ?ow??i

Thasnawagon The part of the yam where the root was broken off, he offers.

kam. ba. hal n. part of wild yam root - the skin slips off like that of a lizard

ku. cu. ruŋ? hal n. part of wild yam root

hal. phaw. ne nt. sunrise, early morning (after sun has risen)

haw nk. younger brother, younger cousin, child (gen.)

pu??i pay hawkay?le?taŋ? ?apsa

boŋ? nawagon The older brother seeks to shoot the younger.

haw- val. be younger, young

nasay ?ow? hawna? He is younger than me.

haw- va2. be glossy or shiny (non-metallic object)

haw- vi. begin to sprout (seed)

haw. ?an. gam. ?i/gan. ?i n. breathing or singing power, spirit (ch.); syn. haw. nañ, bañ. ?aŋ. ga. ni

haw. ka. ma nk. younger brother’s wife

haw. dyañ nk. younger sister

?ow? nisko? hawdyañ yatjyo?

madumay The two had a younger sister,
one Madumay.

haw.lam n. children; syn. may.may

?ow? hawlom manta tane He was no more than a child.
haw?- vt. light up (lamp, etc.); catch fish or frogs by torchlight (making their eyes glow)
yahd?ka cyokti hme?lyuŋ haw?ti
yonani Getting up in the night, they see by stirring up the flames.
law dyah ?i dihoŋ? haw?sa dayhti

certaŋ? klây?akan Saying ‘Right, let’s catch frogs’, he broke off torch sticks.

has- vr. have enough of (smoking bad tobacco)

ha excl. of warning; a shout to drive off predators

ha- vt. cook or boil in closed pot, heat within vessel

wa??um hati tatnani Boiling the egg, they cut it.

hluŋ ha- va. be hot in one’s body

ha- vi. 2 reach object

krut?i lunaw hatan?ulu He put his paw inside, but could not reach it.

rin ha- vi. lessen debt

ha- vi. call ha to drive off predators; part. syn.

hayh-

ha.ko? pn. mine (idiolect); syn. ?a.ko?, ?a.ko?

ha.jyuk- vr. be disappointed, unhappy at not having, covet

satsa khayje?ŋala dayhti ja? hajyuk?o khe?to Saying ‘I could not kill it’, the panther was disappointed.

ha.tuŋ n. thigh (B); syn. plek

ha.rin?- va. be worn out, thin (from exhaustion); part. syn. hraŋ-, hryaŋ-, hryuŋ-, hryoŋh-

ham jâŋda jâŋda kamaco? harin?ti
grenje??a Working and working, the daughter-in-law was worn out and thin.

-ha.le nmb. a dozen

ŋa?i poŋahale wa? sat?alaŋ? I have killed five dozen birds.

ha?- va. be light (weight), be empty (house); easy (met.); syn. khuyŋ-


ha?na? He lifted the wood and it was very light!

?ostokrople? ha?to kimpay The house was dismal and empty.

hluŋ ha?- vr. be clear-minded, light-hearted, happy, relieved

ha?.goy? n. plant (sp.) a yam, very light when cooked, variety of Dioscorea sagittata

ha?.cyok nt. a moment, brief time (of sleep), catnap

yat ha?cyokpay ?en??aktiko

payhnaŋ? After a brief nap I will return.

ha?.bal onom. do with little effort; ant.

muŋ.bal

ha?.lama adjn. thin person

hak- va. become tuber, divide into tubers (root); be worthwhile, available with search, get result from search, request

?a goy?ma hak?a raysa Ah, tubers have appeared.

dyur? hak- vt. gather up and spit saliva, hoick

hak.ca.dan onom. very black, covered with black

-haŋ fn. Necessative (with Negative)

tenpay ?alhaŋla It is not necessary to go today.

-haŋ fn. Locative (General - of place or time); at, in: Genitive of Source; from among (ext.); syn. -tay


syâŋhaŋsaŋ dyah ŋa muŋala From tomorrow I will stay no longer.

tyul?oŋhaŋ?pay ja? waŋna? When bats are called panthers come.

pu?cônghaŋ? ya?jyo?taŋ? pela Of the brothers, one was bad.

hat nk. kin (<N hand?)
hat.na? ca? nk. two sisters
hat- vt. spit out solid, eject from mouth (seed, etc.); give voice (ext) (ch.)
They are speaking, giving voice.
hat.?a n. bones? (<N haDo?)
hat.?a pa?con nk. father and children
han n. beer (made from corn mush, cooked, fermented, then mixed with water)
han tuqitan? mu?akay They remained, drinking beer.
han.han onom. wrinkled, not lying flat, smooth
?ow? hanhanta ryonti muna? It is ruffled, not lying flat.
han?.thuk.lu? onom. bristling (hair)
hap n. grass (sp.), of lowlands, with cutting leaves
hap- vi. call (sp.), sharp call of Jungle Cat;
part. syn. wap-
hap.si?la n. animal (sp.), hyena? (<N hapsilo)
-hay(?) vrb. having emotion (ch.)
yuk.hay- vr. be happy
li?h.hay?- vr. be seeking pleasure
lu?h.hay?- vr. be excited
haya.bhaya? onom. enveloping (mist);
part. syn. ?oyo.bhoyo?, hoyo.bhoyo?
hus phut hayabhaya?ta phut bham?o bham?ota The mist came up, enveloping everything in greyish whiteness.
hay?-vt. do (gen.), act (in a particular manner); syn. ra(h)-
nici ?amapakay? na?i ?anhote?
hay??ataq? c? You are acting big towards us, your parents.
hay?,kay- vt. copulate; syn. (see lu?-, etc.)
hayk n. net place - between trees or below forest canopy, cleared of obstructing branches, bushes to create a gap for hanging a net
hay? onom. swelling
hay- vi. shout, call out to drive off predator;
part. syn. ha-
-jambay yomkay? hayh?alat?su hayhti tor?tanle? tan?a We all shouted at the bear, and, with the shouting, it went away below.
har n. sputum, phlegm
har?- vi. be active in doing, do much of (e.g. eating); syn. lam-
nyam har?- vi. lighten (sky at sunrise);
syn. nyam tho?-sayk har?- vi. be actively teething (child)
hal- va. be evil or bad (esp. speech, description), unpleasant, call by bad name
hal?.ti no?- vi. speak evil
hala n. leaf (sp.), young leaf of nyam.si, cooked with grain food
hal?may n. nickname
hal? n. spear, footprints, trail
si?h goraqtaq hal? namhti ?al??akan Sniffing, he took the trail to the wood-collecting place.
hal?- vi. leave spear, trail or other signs of presence
ka?syta??i hal? hal?ti gamnaw Deer leave trails.
halh- vi. press request, persistently ask for (esp. loan repayment)
rin payaksakay? ?ow??i halhti tenaw
He is pressing for the loan repayment.
haw- vi. refuse to relinquish or share, turn
down request for, be unwilling to give or share
haw.nay n. voice, speech, language, tune; syn.
bay.?aŋ

hawh n. breath, breathing (noisy, laboured);
part. syn. sas
hawh lam?- vi. pant, breathe heavily
hawh sek- vt. breathe with difficulty, have
rasping breath
hawh- vi. wheeze, gasp, breathe with
difficulty, be laboured (breathing)
?ow? manta ?ana syupna? hawhna?
That man is coughing and wheezing a lot.
has n. vomit
has- vi. vomit; syn. ?ok-
ri??i poh?o manta ?ana hasna? A
person attacked by a dead person’s spirit
vomits much.
sipahilan ŋoti hasti sitan??akay When
they ate the roasted root the soldiers were
giddy and died vomiting.
has- vt. sling over shoulder (bag, etc.)
jabì hastitan??a cin??a Slinging a netbag
over his shoulder, he started off.
has.gar- vr. be nauseated, feel sick
ŋogar?aktiko hasgar??a After the
giddiness there was nausea.
hah- vt. lift up end
hah.pan? n. heat (of sun’s rays, wind),
droveness; ant. ra.paj
hahpan?taŋ? laynti waŋ??a The heat
came relentlessly.
bhuray? lanhna? hahpan? waŋti
sig?!lo? mat yarna? The cold goes away
up, the hot season comes with heat,
yellowing the leaves of the trees.
syalungko? nikto rapan baharko?
dhahto hahpan? The cold wetness of the
ranges, the hot dryness of the lowlands.
hah ray? n. heat, hot season
The hot weather arrives at this time when
the sun blazes.
hi n. gall bladder, bile
tukpun jambay ryadya badyata hay?ti
bhitrako? hima pakti Tearing open the
stomach, then bursting the gall bladder.
hi.?aŋ.gan.?i n. vital fluid, life force;
part. syn. sas.?aŋ.gan.?i
hi?aŋgan??i kasama khayne?naŋ I can
restore your life force.
hi.ci pn. we two (idiolect); syn. ŋi.ci, ni.ci
hi.mal n. snow mountains, Himalayas (<N)
hi.ṣaŋ n. wood immediately under bark,
phloem
do?l? bhitr? hasanle? jyalti muna? The
grubs had gone inside under the bark.
hi.(hi).way.(co?) adjn. very small (child,
person)
?ow? co? hiwayco??a He is a very small
child.
hi.hi.way.to nm. very small amount
bala ?ici na?to hihiwayto This very
small amount.
hi?- v. cause sickness or loss of vision
hi??diŋ?i hi??aktiko ŋa wahsa do?ŋaŋa
yosa do?ŋaŋa balaco? birami
syaw?alan?? After the spirit had afflicted
me I was not able to walk or see well, I was
somewhat ill.
hi?.diŋ n. spirit (sp.), evil, afflicting person
hi?.diŋ nt. early afternoon
?ow? naŋkay? pathi latti waŋ??a
hi?diŋ She came bringing a container for
you, in the afternoon.
hi?.diŋ.ro n. position of sun as it begins to go
down (ch.)
hi?diŋro?i he??aktiko ŋa dyah
jiknaŋ? As the sun begins to go down, I
then become sick.
hik.lan.?i.wa? n. bird (sp.), Hair-crested
Drongo (ch.); part. syn. hik.wa?
hik.wa? n. bird (sp.), Hair-crested Drongo; part. syn. hik.lan.?i.wa?

hij- vi. stand up, set out for (arch., except as address to areal gods in song or chant); part. syn. ciŋ-
ga?tante? hijje?na? Where are you setting out for?

mus cu?ato dolito hiŋti lanhna? The cloud rises on the horizon.

law? thuri hiŋti gam?akan He left the mat roll standing up.

hini- va. be worn thin (cloth), parted (cloth threads); part. syn. heŋe- (see also wig.?e-, ḥaŋa-)

hiŋ.gu nn. evil spirit (sp.)?

hiŋ.gu.to nn. ancestor (sp.), father of ?ug3r?to, husband of SisyulJ

hiŋh- va. be or go in line; part. syn. heŋh-, heŋhe?-

hin?- va. be softened or broken down (hard lumps) by crushing or chewing (food) or by beating; defeat, render helpless (met.)
bira hrahti hin?etakteŋ? khe?to Wielding a spear, I would have defeated it.

hip- va. have smell (sp.), bad, pungent (of flower); part. syn. hap-

hil n. strip worked across field and back; syn. thoy
tenko? yat hil khay?akacu Today we have completed one strip.

hil- vi. look around behind, turn away from, turn back on, turn up the right way; part. syn. his- (see also ḥle?)-; ant.

plaw?- pu? yattan hilti muna? The older brother was partly turned away.
ja?ti dulikay? hilti plaw?ti ŋam?akan The panther tipped the tortoise over and over, chewing at it.

hili?- val. be well ripened, be soft (bananas), be easily removed va2. be loose (tooth); part. syn. (see ḥili?-, etc.)

his- vi. turn back on, look away; part. syn. hil- (see also ḥnis-, ḥle?-

ras?o manta kah histi je?naw A shy person eats with his back to others.

hiih- vi. scream, squeal, call out (in distress)


hu- vi. call to someone with high-pitched voice over long distance (to locate them), cooee; part. syn. (see ku-, etc.)


hu.gu.gu onom. roar and rush of fire
hugugu hme?pay dhatti lanhti waŋna? The fire came up (the hillside), roaring and crackling.

hu.gu.rik n. small place, cavity

hu.gu?- vt. rub body against with pressure; start fire by rubbing sticks (dry ruŋg bamboo) crosswise, crush by rolling and rubbing with stone

hu.ju.rum n. bird (sp.), Dusky Horned Owl, named from its call

hu.thyu.luk- vi. slip out (of bundle, pile), slip off or away; syn. pyuŋ-

hu.dau⁷ nk. agemates; syn. hu.raq; part. syn. jan.dhɔn?-, ju.dhɔn?, ro.dhɔn?

hu.dyu.ru?siŋ? n. tree (sp.), large; with small yellow flowers, fine leaves used as fodder

hu.raq nk. agemates; part. syn. jan.dhɔn?-, ju.dhɔn?, ro.dhɔn?

hu.ri n. wind (<N storm?) (B); syn. ma.ru?

hu.ru.ru onom. climbing of a vine; part. syn. dhya.ru.ru

hu?- vt. whet, sharpen tool on stone, hone; part. syn. hul-

ʔi la? hu?ti waynaŋ? This arrow (head) I will wear away.

krut hu?- vt. work to the bone

kam jaŋhtı krut hu?naʔtaŋ? Doing this I am worked to the bone.
hu?- vi. weed (around plants), pull out weeds by roots; part. syn. (see klu-, etc.)

tenpay lay?ko? raq hu?sa Today it is necessary to weed our own field.
sya?hha?saypay yam hu?sa yam way?a From tomorrow we must weed the rice, it is being spoilt.

hu?, si.ban n. whetstone

huk- vi. whoop (with whooping cough)
huk- vt. scoop out; part. syn. hak-
huk.huk onom. hollow sounding
hu? n. gable of roof (esp. space under this)

hug- vi. call (sp.), of Langur monkey
hu?ga.rik haq.garik onom. small-faced
hu?hu?ya? n. animal (sp.), Langur (ch.); part. syn. glay

hu? n. plant (sp.), tuber, edible only after slicing, washing and cooking
hu?pay phu?ti je??akani je?tok hau? They roasted and ate the root, when they ate they became dizzy and died.

hut- vi. travel right through to destination, arrive without halting on way, pierce right through (arrow, etc.); have food for whole year (met.); parI. syn. horh-

?ow? liam hutti dak?ala?su We delivered her, without halting on the track.

hut.nolm.din nt. day of arrival

hun(dyaw)?- vi. call meeting (to discuss, agree, promise, decide on action, etc.), gather together

syaghma ?al?i da ta lay?ko?
hundyaw?ti wa?nay Saying 'Let's go tomorrow', they agreed among themselves, and then came.

hunh.hunh onom. warm, comfortable

hum- vi. gather, crowd together; part. syn. byur-, bhyur-


hum- va. have smell, taste (sp.), of roasted corn, etc.

hum?- vt. crowd around, surround (crowd)

hum??akan? The girls crowded around the tree.

humh- vt. collect together, scrape together

hyut?o ru? humhti kati payhti
wa?nay They gather together the scraped-off bark, put it in (netbags) and return.

?iko? budhilam gucyuk munay ?ow?
budhilam humpa?naw As many wives as this one has, let them be gathered together.

huy n. blood (WD); syn. way?

huy onom. be off, be up and away, out of sight?

huyta lan?ci Lift me up and away.

huy- vi. bleed, be wounded (WD); syn.

way?-, wi?-

huy- vit. call, cooee huy (loudly); part. syn. (see kuy-, etc.)

huti say?ma?ta jhyante huyakan

?uya tyan?akay They did not hear when he called, so he cooed and they answered.

huy.ro n. plant (sp.), flowering

huy.luk onom. glowing spark

?icyuk tolcoto du huyuktata? mu?o There was a glowing red spark this small.

huy.hay onom. submerging


huy? n. insect, small sap-sucking (gen.)

jyur.huy? n. insect (sp.), edible

di.bhar.huy? n. insect (sp.)

huyk- vi. whistle (as in whistle speech when hunting), blow sharply between lips (as when carrying); part. syn. ?us-, khuyk-
282

?uhuy dayhti huyklantŋ? latti
dahna? ‘Uhuy!’ he said, whistling as he
arrived carrying (the load).

huyh- va. carry well (sound - e.g. drumbeat),
be clear (of rooster’s crowing); part. syn.
ŋuy-, ŋuyh-, ṭayŋ?-, wes-
lan?n?waʔakoʔ huyhsha It is necessary to
call clearly like a rooster.
huyh.lan.?i.waʔ n. bird (sp.), mentioned in
songs (domestic fowl?) (ch.)
hul- n. whet, sharpen (B); syn. hu?-
hur n. digging stick (iron-tipped), dibble stick;
part. syn. chyuʔ. cyuʔ.linj, dham.pā
hur- vt. wash off, rinse, cleanse, scour
ʔowʔ mana hursa ʔaranaʔ That bowl
must be rinsed.
hur?- va. be overripe (grain), be dropping
(seeds)
hur?.dalʔ n. worm (sp.), long white
earthworm
hur?.sal n. haze
hul- vt. sharpen; part. syn. hu?-
hus n. ground mist, vapour rising from ground
(usually early morning in winter), moisture
from this
ʔowʔ nikʔo tiʔkoʔ khal ʔiʔi hus
tonajʔsu The cold kind of moisture we
call hus.
hus- vi. cook a lot, cook everything together;
part. syn. phoh-, hnyaaʔ-, hlohʔ-; ant.
lyoo-
ten ʔa jambay husnaŋʔ Today I will
cook the lot.
he excl. emphatic
he.dawʔ- vi. flirt, play, joke, contest wits
(esp. in song, with opposite sex); part. syn.
ʔa.lawʔ-, he.lawʔ- (see also keʔ.lanʔ-,
thyawʔ-)
hedawʔkayti mucato ʔalawʔkayti The
two were playing and fooling about.
he.ray.la onom. setting, reddening of sun
blakto nyamma herayλα The setting sun
reddened.

he.rim onom. very sharp
naʔsuy huʔʔaktiko herimtanŋ?
hwanʔʔa After honing the knife it was
very sharp.
he.lawʔ- vi. flirt, play, contest (esp. in song);
part. syn. ʔa.lawʔ-, he.lawʔ- (see also
keʔ. lanʔ-, thyawʔ-)
he.li.waʔ n. bird (sp.), Black or Bronzed
Drongo
heʔ- vt. observe, watch warily (out of corner
of eye), watch out for; part. syn. herʔ- (see
also kanʔ-)
ʔakayʔ heʔlaŋ glyuŋhti muci Come out
and be watching for me.
nyam heʔ- va. be about to set (sun), only
partly visible
heʔ. misk n. corner of eye, edge of vision
heʔ.ryaw.(mayʔ?) n. evil watchers (e.g. rival
shamans); syn. seʔ.ryaw.mayʔ?
hek- vi. wheeze
hek.ce.deŋ onom. flopping (of toad)
hek.hek onom. wheezing
heŋ- vi. break (cloud cover - considerably),
open up; part. syn. (see haŋ-, etc.)
haŋto nokʔo heŋti dyah sayʔu Prick
up (lit. ‘open’) your ears and listen now.
heŋe- va. be worn or threadbare, be thin
(cloth) - with gaps between rows visible,
parted (cloth threads), be in a straggling
line; part. syn. hiŋiʔ- (see also ʔanjʔ-)
pheriʔ aaltąŋʔaŋ ʔenetiŋʔanʔ Again they
went, in a straggling line.
heŋ.kaʔ- vt. hang in line, line up in rows, work
in row; part. syn. heŋ.ke-
talaŋ tatdhay heŋkaŋhay gəmʔo The
heads had been cut off and hung in rows.
heŋ.keʔ- va. be hanging or working in rows;
part. syn. heŋ.kaʔ-
heŋ.galʔ n. soot (of pots), potblack
heŋ.ge n. frog (sp.), small, white
heŋ.ce.deŋ onom. arrive in numbers (long
lines) (ch.)
mantalam heqcedenta dahnay People arrive in long lines (along the paths).
heŋ?- va. opened up, cleared slightly (cloud, rain), empty (container)
heŋ- vt. work in line, work through systematically (esp. to flush game); part. syn. heŋ-, heŋhe?-
law nin? ow? say heŋti pokna Go in there and work through the scrub (to flush prey).
nyam heŋ- vi. begin to clear (cloud); part. syn. (see haŋ-, etc.)
heŋhe?- vi. work in line, work through systematically (esp. to flush game); part. syn. (see heŋh-, etc.)
hep- vt. store safely together (in one place, under one cover)
hem.bal.lan nn. evil spirit (sp.)
hem.bay? ru n. snake (sp.)
hem?- vi. complete or finish work or action; part. syn. dam?- (see also grap-, dep-, dyok-)
hemh n. waist, side (below ribs)
her n. swelling (hernia?) of stomach, cyst (on bird’s neck)
her.?aŋ onom. flattening (of setting sun)?
her?- vi. look out for, watch for (esp. out of corner of eye or squinting), peer into distance, be attentive (<N herna look at?); part. syn. heŋ?-
?ow?khe kli? mik?i her??oko?
her??o?ile?tan? mun? He was watching continually for him out of the corner of his eye.
nyam her?- vi. about to set (sun)
her?.nyam nt. sunset
hes.tek onom. completely satisfied (hunger)
ho- vi. flow, stream, run (liquid)
ho.bo.yaŋ onom. well cooked, soft
ho.yok onom. cease (breathing)
ho.hlop n. temple (of head), fontanelle
ho?- vt. hold out hands (to receive), stretch out cloth (skirt or clothes - to receive poured grain, etc.)
wa??,?i ho?- vt. receive rooster (hen)
hoko?- vt. encircle, enclose or trap (with nets), catch fish by enclosing with circle of nets
hok.ræ vi. belch, bellow (cattle)
hoŋ- vai. open up considerably, be gap, opening, break somewhat (clouds); part. syn. (see haŋ-, etc.)
herʔto noko? hoŋti say??u Listen with an attentive ear.
hoŋ.gu.ru.ya n. animal, large male of cat family
hoŋ.ray n. bird (sp.), Indian Hornbill; syn. raŋ?wa?
hoŋ- va. be thin (cloud); part. syn. (see haŋ-)
hoŋho?- va. hot (somewhat); part. syn.
haŋha?-
hoŋh.rok n. runnel, channel washed out in field; syn. waŋ.ghorh
hon.chen onom. light, lift easily
cyun?uto ti honchen ?anan?an? ha?na? He lifted it, and it was very light!
hon.ța n. substitute, replacement, exchange, in place of
?okhotko? hontạ jhyaśa parana? In place of medicine it is necessary to drumbeat.
dakne??alaŋ in his place I have brought you a bird.
hon.ta.laŋ onom. all over (head)
?ow?nis myaŋ bham hontalaŋtaŋ?
kheʔcato The two were completely white-headed.
hopo.to.li hop.cok adjn. pregnant woman
naŋko? co?diŋja hopotoli hopcok?a
syaw?a ba Your daughter is pregnant.
hom- vt. persuade (attempt to), promise (in
order to persuade); part. syn. thyom-,
bayk-
the dead person’s spirit, they take it away.
homo?- va. be soft, giving; part. syn. hama?-
hom.kay- vi. agree together
hom.goy? n. tuber of yam - first year’s
growth from seed
hom.man? n. bark (sp.) of small man?si tree
- very soft
hom?- vt. press into, indent, make impression,
push through (soft soil, etc.)
hoyo- va. be improperly cooked (grain), be
hard, separate (of grains) (because of
insufficient water when cooking);
part. syn. horo-
ti? dahma?ta khaŋ?o ?amh hoyona?
Food cooked without sufficient water is not
done properly.
hoyo.bhoyo? onom. enveloping (mist);
part. syn. ?oyo.bhoyo?, haya.bhaya?
hus phut hoyobhoyo?ta mus lekha
bhoy?ti muna? The mist came,
enveloping with a greysih whiteness,
swirling like cloud.
hoy.?a n. friend, companion; syn. soŋ.gen,
hoy.?o
hoy.?o n. friend, companion; syn. soŋ.gen,
hoy.?a
hoy.lop onom. flopping about (of elephant’s
trunk)
horo- va. be improperly cooked (grain),
neither hard nor soft (through lack of
sufficient water when cooking); part. syn.
hoyo-
horo?- va. be lumpy, not floury (tuber)
hor.dyo.rok- vi. have slight diarrhoea
hor.dyop n. tree (sp.), cliff-living - used for
hard gum (<N); syn. wa раn.ghu.ti
hor?- va. be soft, not dry (tuber)
horh nl. genealogy, line of descent, clan
giko? horh thethe syawti wanj?a Our
lines of descent differ.
horh n2. intestinal ailment
horh- vt. pierce, make hole right through;
part. syn. hut-
hol- va. extend over area, be spread out, wide
in extent (field, etc.)
?ow?cyuk hol?o raŋ A field extending
over that much area...
tyaw?say ?ow? ghaŋ ?icyuk holto At
the top the hole was this wide.
holo n. ploughshare (wooden) (<N hallo)
holo.goy? n. tuber (sp.), a yam, wild variety
of Dioscorea sagittata
hol.yo- va. be not firm, not rigid, be flexible,
loose (head of tool, etc.); part. syn.
hol.yoŋ-
hol.yoŋ onom. sporadic falling rain?
hol.yoŋ- va. be not firm or rigid, be flexible,
be loose (head of tool, etc.); part. syn.
hol.yo
holh- vai. have hole, become hole
?ow? riŋhpay holhti way?a The
drum(skin) went into a hole.
hos- vt. scrape off (bark, etc.) with blade;
part. syn. hyut-
brussay may? hosnani They scrape the
meat off the bones.
hos- vi. call, recite names of ancestors (ch.)
lay?ko? naliŋ hosti jyanay They call
the clan ancestor names as they drumbeat.
hos hos onom. be poor flavour (tobacco)
raw? na?ma?lo bhaug a hosh osta
nyum?la Tobacco without a tang is poor
and unpleasant.
hoh- vi. come loose, slip off (head of tool,
etc.)
hoh- vi2. call (sp.), bark of Barking Deer
hohraŋsy? hohti The Barking Deer
calling...
hoh raŋ.sy? a n. Barking Deer (ch.);
part. syn. ka? sya?
hŋaka?- vt. saw, cut off with, use, sawing motion; part. syn. ṭaka?-, ḥjiki?- (see also ṭaka?–)
hŋən adjn. dumb person
hŋən n1. vine growing from vegetable caterpillar
hŋən n2. sticky, glutinous food (tuber - esp. glih)
hŋana- va. be wobbly or unsteady (slightly - post, etc.); part. syn. hŋana?-, hŋunu?- (see also ?ili?-, ṭana?-, lyoyo?-)
hŋana?- vit. wobble (large post, etc.), sway (as elephant); part. syn. (see hŋana?-, etc.)
hŋon.glih n. tuber which is poor for eating
hŋon.dhyay?- vi. sway (when standing - tree, etc.)
hŋon.la n. vine growing from vegetable caterpillar
hŋor.nam.sin? n. tree (sp.), large hardwood, fine white flowers - used for timber
hŋal- vr. be restless (with being in one place), want to change position
hŋa nt. first, prior (in time, place, position)
hŋataŋ? hluŋ tyut?akan First he took out the heart.
hŋa- vai. go in front, precede (in time, position)
ʔuyletaŋ? ʔow?saytaŋ? ḥŋatitaŋ? tokrak do??o In former times, before him, the toad was born.
hŋa.do nl. in front, ahead
londo peto guhlnaŋsa ṭja ḥŋado You carefully follow behind, with me in front.
hŋa.dom n. foreleg
hŋa.γa n. early-flowering Chyuri; ant. lonh.γa
hŋa?- vrt. do confidently, enthusiastically, exuberantly or freely, feel fit and well
ʔow?nis?i dhonŋ? satdhay hŋa?na?cu The two were eagerly catching frogs.
hŋam- vt. believe, take note of (words), accept (orders, advice)
coʔkheʔi ṭama ra ṭapaʔi ṭo??o hŋam?ulu The son did not believe his parents’ words.
hŋayk- vt. twist and break off (as corn from stalks), wrench off, harvest (corn); part. syn. klyayk-, klyayk-, khayk- (see also pruyk-, mruyk-)
hŋaykʔo makay golhʔo manta The ones bringing in the harvested corn.
hŋar- vr. be satisfied, sated (with eating), be no longer hungry; change mind, attitude (ext.); part. syn. hnihm-
tum?pay hŋartoleʔ jeʔʔalanʔ I ate honey until I had had enough.
hŋal? n. bee-bread, yolk and white of eggs yarto tumʔkoʔ kliʔ tumʔkoʔ hŋal? glyuŋṭa Yellow bee rubbish, bee-bread came out.
hŋi.γat n. gum collected from tree in daytime; ant. yah.γat
hŋi.δiŋ nt. daytime; syn. hni.δiŋ
hŋidiŋ kheʔʔama? cyurʔti ramhʔasay thasnʔa? The oil is pressed in the daytime and is offered in the evening.
hŋik- vi. creak, grate, squeak; grind teeth
ris waŋda waŋda sayk hŋiktoleʔ syawʔalaŋʔ Becoming more and more angry I was grinding my teeth.
hŋik- va. have smell or taste (sp.) (that of good milk); part. syn. hnik-
hŋikiʔ- vi. use (slight) sawing or backward and forward motion (when cutting, rubbing); part. syn. ṭakaʔ-, hŋakaʔ- (see also ṭakaʔ–)
ḥnis- vi. turn (head) away (in disdain); part. syn. hilʔ-, his- (see also hleʔ–)
hŋunu?- vit. wobble, sway, shake
(somewhat); part. syn. (see ḥŋanaʔ-, etc.)

ḥŋurh- vi. concentrate, be undistracted (by other noises - esp. drumbeating shaman); part. syn. ḥŋruk-, ḥnarh- (see also hmugh-)

ḥŋok- vi. fall or tumble headfirst

ḥŋol?- vt. support with stick (oneself, carried weight, load); kneel with weight on feet (not knees); part. syn. ḥŋol?-

ḥŋolʔ.-siŋʔ n. trap part (sp.), horizontal stick of deer trap trigger (taking the pull of the sprung noose)

ḥŋraʔ- vt. chop tree (that another tree is resting on); part. syn. ḥnaʔ-, ḥnoʔ-

ḥŋrak- vi. have rattle in throat, break (voice, when speaking)

ḥŋruk- vi. concentrate, not allow oneself to be distracted (esp. when drumbeating); part. syn. ḥŋurh-, ḥnarh- (see also hmugh-)

ḥŋrek- va. have smell (sp.), pleasant; part. syn. (see krek-, etc.)

ḥŋrok- vi. snore; syn. ḥŋorh-, ḥrok-

ghuk ḥŋrokτi ?enʔʔo ?owʔ lan The demon snored.

ḥna.ɾa.ɾa onom. rushing away of wind; ant. ḥlaʔ.ʔa

maruʔ ḥnaɾaɾaɾaʔaltanʔʔaʔ The wind went rushing off.

ḥnaʔ- vt. chop, fell tree (large); part. syn. ḥŋraʔ-, ḥnoʔ-

ḥnaph- push over, cause to topple (flat to the ground)

madalʔpadalʔkaʔhaŋʔ dahto ḥnapτi ɾiʔdokaʔhaŋʔ On arrival at the ancestors’ place, tipping (the dead person’s spirit) into the place of the dead...

ḥnaph.ayʔ n. protector? (ch.)

ḥnaplayma munaʔ takheʔya wato tiʔʔimaʔ ɣayʔʔulu If someone has the ḥnaplayma spirit he does not get rained on.

hnام- va. be tilted, leaning

hnʔayʔ.ʔa hnu.tuŋ onom. calling of bird (ch.)

hnʔayʔ- va. be slightly bent

hnʔayŋ onom. soundly sleeping; part. syn.

hnʔayŋ, ma.taʔyk (see also sayŋ, etc.)

hnarh- vi. concentrate on action, not be distracted; part. syn. ḥŋurh-, ḥŋruk- (see also hmugh-)

hnʔan- vai. be more, greater; exceed, increase, wind on (thread); ant. chiŋ-

caŋκat ?aru ɣatsay ḥnaʔʔa The hard gum exceeds the other kinds.

ʔowʔmayʔ hnaŋτo noʔnay They talk a great deal.

hnʔaŋjaʔalʔa chiŋgo siʔa More fled, fewer numbers died.

hnʔan.ḥnaŋ onom. swaying

naknis naʔcaʔ hnaŋʔhnaŋτa yarma

ghoyŋhoytə wahnay The two snake sisters moved along swaying and drooping...

hnʔanʔ- vt. show, give as surety (for loan); part. syn. dhur-, naŋh-

waʔkoʔ hnaŋṭi baiʔceʔnaŋ I will give you a hen as surety.

hnap n. sleeping place, bedding

hnap- vt. lay mat (for sleeping, sitting), prepare sleeping place
lawʔ pherτalikτa ḥnapτi Laying a mat carefully...

hnap.nayʔ n. cloth for bed

hnap.(ma).ʔoʔ n. leaf for resting drum on during ceremony

hnap.lawʔ n. sleeping mat; syn. hlap.lawʔ

pandekayʔ hnaplawʔ hnapτi Laying a mat for the shaman...

hnayʔ- vt. weed standing rice (ch.)

hnayʔ- va. grow well (corn)

hnʔayŋ onom. soundly sleeping; part. syn.

hnʔayŋ, hma.taʔyk (see also sayŋ, etc.)

bhughti hnʔayŋτaʔenʔtə He was sleeping so very soundly.
hñi. (diŋ) *nt. daytime; syn. hŋi. diŋ

?uyhle yom?i hndiŋ cyaw??uto mik
ya?diŋ cyaw??ak?ulu Formerly bears could see in the daytime, not at night.

hnik- *va. have smell or taste (sp.) (that of
good milk, etc.); *part. *syn. hŋik-

hni. cyaw *adjn. unresponsive, dazed person

jik?o manta mik sayma lela hn itcyaw
A sick person is stary-eyed, he is unresponsive.

hnimh- *vr. be sated, be satisfied (hunger)
with eating; *part. *syn. hŋar-

hnih- *va. be soundly (asleep), concentratedly
 worship action, be not responding to
disturbances; *part. *syn. hmuŋh-, hmruk-
(see also hbaru-

lesa khay?ulu hnihihtile? *ʔen?tile?
muna? He cannot wake up, he is sleeping
so soundly.

hñek *n. wrist; dip in saddle of pass, small
hillocks beside a pass; *syn. hnyak (see also
gha.gi)

hñek- *va. have dip, saddle or undulation (esp.
in ridge), have sharp bend; *syn. hnyak-;
*part. *syn. hnew-, hnyaw?- hney?- *vt. knock over accidentally, jostle,
shove, push (crowd)

hñep- *va. be fitted tightly or neatly together,
be bound closely (bundles of brush for
walls, etc.)

hñel- *vi. shrivel, shrink, decrease amount
(with drying up, dying)

hñew- *va. have large dip or saddle, be slightly
bent, curved, gently rolling (terrain);
*part. *syn. hnek-, hnyaw?- hno- *va. be bruised, blackened, sore
(muscles), have blood blister

?ana hnoti khanỹala I am bruised badly.

hño?- *vt. chop or fell (very large) tree;
*part. *syn. hŋa?-*, hna?- sɨŋ? hno?ti hlok?akan He sent the tree

hñok- *vi. sprain or twist joint, put joint out of
line

hñok ra.la *n. plant (sp.), a vine, leaves edible,
used for putting on sprains

hñøy?- *vi. flex or swing hips (as when
dancing)

hñøy?*ti lâŋh- *vi. grow well (plants)

hñor *adjn. smell (sp.), of newborn child

hnyak *n. saddle, dip, small hillocks beside
pass; *syn. hnek

hnyak- *va. have dip, saddle, undulation (esp.
in ridge), have sharp bend; *syn. hnek-;
*part. *syn. hnew-, hnyaw-?

ʔow? dulun? bala hnyak?a That ridge is
somewhat uneven.

hñyay- *va. be matted, flattened in criss-cross
fashion (as corn, etc. with wind); *part. *syn. hnyay- (see also hmay?- , hnoy?-)

hñyay?- *va. be cross-legged (when sitting),
with one leg on top of other
hñyayn- *va. be matted, flattened in criss-cross
fashion (as corn, etc. with wind); *part. *syn. hnyay- (see also hmay?- , hnoy?-)

hñyaw?- *va. have gentle dip, saddle, be
somewhat bent; *part. *syn. hnek-*, hnew-
hnyaw?, ti rya?- *vi. cry continually, (or on
and off?)

hñya?- *vi. cook or do amply (esp. cooking
beer mash); *part. *syn. phoh-, hus-, hloh-;
*ant. lyoy-

han hnya?ti khaŋ?u Cook plenty of beer
mash.

hñyap *onom. successful
tenpay goy?pay hnya.tap khaŋy?alaŋ?
Today I got a lot of yams.

hñyam?- *va. be available, unoccupied, free
for other work (person), other contents
(container) or other use (tool); *part. *syn.
kor?-*, hyaŋ?-
nañko? pathi hnya.m?dhaŋla doh doh
katigran?ti muna? Your basket is not
yet available - it has something else in it.

hñyar?- *va. be thriving, flourishing well,
sturdy (crops, person, etc.); part. syn. hnyor ?-
hnye - vt. forget (B); syn. hme? -; part. syn. hmay ?-
hnyok ?or? - vi. warble, sing with vibrato, sing sweetly
hnyon? - vt. suckle well (of child); part. syn. nyon? - , syon? - (see also mrem? ?)
hnyoy? - va. have smell (sp.), sweetish - as of certain types of bananas; part. syn. nyoy-
hnyoy? va2. be slow of speech, inarticulate
hnyoy? - va. be mature, seasoned, workable, tough, be not completely dried out (bamboo strips, timber); part. syn. nyoy?
- kyamsay eyas hnyoy?na? marsa peto wañana? In three days time the bamboo will be workable, it will strip easily.
hnyor? - va. be flourishing, thriving (crops, person); part. syn. hnyar ?-
hma.tayk onom. fall deeply, soundly (asleep); part. syn. hnaYlJ, hnaYIJ dOIJ lyamhalJ? hmataykta?en?talJ?1a
He fell fast asleep right in the trail.
hmak n. smell, wafting odour
hmak? hmay.lan.?i onom. smelling
hmak. hmak onom. wafting (pleasant odour); part. syn. hmaŋ.hmaŋ
hmaŋ.hmak onom. wafting (pleasant odour); part. syn. hmak. hmak
hmam? va. be soaking wet, seeping, moist, blurred (with moisture), stained; part. syn. hmut-
hluŋ hmat- vr. be satisfied (previous longing), fulfilled
hluŋ hmattole? no?sa jhah?o syakti
One must speak with a satisfied heart, with one’s desire fulfilled.
hman? - va. be thin, bending at base
(bamboo); part. syn. hman? - , hman? - hmap? - vt. attack, take advantage of (sick person by evil spirit - making him worse, unable to speak); part. syn. hmup-
hmaplan?i ?ekan muto jik?o mantakay? hnaqto jiktakti
hmapha?thay The evil spirit takes advantage of a sick person by himself and makes him more ill.
hmap.lan mn. evil spirit (sp.), which attacks sick person; syn. hmup.lan
hmay(?)va. have smell, taste (sp.), a good lingering taste (of nuts, oil, etc.)
krut lemsato ?ana hmayato He licked his hand and there was a pleasant taste.
hmay? - vi. wipe out, erase, fade, lose (sad memory with passing time); part. syn. hnye?, hme? - ; ant. lay-
din?i hmay?ti ?ikay?pay ?al?sa The (passing of) days will take away the sad memory of this one.
hmayk n. enchantment, spell; part. syn. hmuyk, hmoyk
hmayk? - vt. put under spell (esp. put to sleep by spell); part. syn. hmuyk-, hmoyk-
?ow? lan?i mantakay? hmyknaw
?en?bus?i ?al?taknaw The spirit puts the people to sleep - causing sleepiness to overcome them (lit. take them away).
hmeyn- va. have smell (sp.), pleasantly sweet (as of tobacco, etc.)
hmeyn. hmeyn? onom. sweet, pleasant smelling
hmarr adjn. smell (sp.), associated with fertility of field
hmarr? vi. think, think about; (with Negative - not like)
?ow? ro qa?i romnaŋ? ta hmarti ?ow?
manta hmar?a ‘I will get that flower’, the person thought.
gatama?te? hmarca? ja Don’t be thinking about it at all.
kli?/chysu hmar- vr. feel urge to defecate, urinate
?ohaŋsaŋyo chysu ?ana hmarña? Then he felt a strong urge to pass urine.
hmār. dhau - vt. feel urge (to urinate, defecate)

hmār? - vai. fractured, be nearly broken (stick, stem, limb, etc.); part. syn. hmār?-, hmor?-

hmās adjn. smell (sp.), bad (of burnt food, pawpaw, etc.); part. syn. saw?

hmās - va. be burnt (grain food); part. syn. hmas-

hmās - va. be dead, useless (used for curse)

gā?tāj siti hmāte?na? Where are you going to finish up dying?
hmāte?pa? site?pa? Let you be useless, dead!

hmānj n. corpse

?ow? si?o mantako? hmānj latnito They carried the dead person’s body.

hmānj - vt. waken, arouse someone (from sleep)

?ow? ?i ?akay? ja hmāntan?to rayas So he wakened me up!

hmānru? n. fish poison - fresh, potent

rawhmānna? thay The fresh fish poison livens up the old.

hmānjlah n. crescent moon (esp. when like an upright bowl - an omen of death)

hmānj onom. striking of a blow with a heavy stick (to temple, side of head - of large animal, as when killing a pig); part. syn. hmōnį?

pyakay? hmāŋto tho?ti satas Pigs are to be killed with a blow to the head.

hmāt - vi. (almost) disappear, become nearly extinct; part. syn. hmit-

hmān? - va. be thick, stiff at top; part. syn. hman?-, hman? ya-

?i ruŋg hmān??aktiko hman?ti lanhu?o This bamboo, though thin at the base, thickens out at the top.

hmānh - va. be partly used, no longer new

?i nay hmanh? a These clothes are not new.

hmay? - va. be flattened, blown over (crops); part. syn. hmoji? - (see also hnyay?-, hnyayią?)

maru? ?i makay hmay?takkan The wind flattened the crops.

hmayk - vt. stoke, build up fire (to boil water)

hmār onom. whirring

hmār? - va. be fractured, be (slightly) broken (stick, stem, etc.); part. syn. hmār?-, hmor?-

hmās - vt. purify, clear, purge (with smoke, fire), finish smoking; syn. hmasa-?


That city I will first purge with fire.

hmās - vt. purify, clear, purge (with smoke, fire), finish smoking; syn. hmas-

hmīt - vi. disappear, become extinct, fade (colours) (completely); syn. mhat-; part. syn. hmat-

hmuk - va. be wise, knowledgeable, self-sufficient (in knowledge, skills), not listening to or swayed by others

?ow? manta hmukti ci?naw That man is very knowledgeable.

hmūňh - va. concentrate on (action), be undistracted, do well, thoroughly; part. syn. hniňh-, hmruk- (see also bhūňh-)

hmūt - va. be damp, wet (soil) (ch.); part. syn. hmat-

hmup - vt. attack or take advantage of sick person (evil spirit); part. syn. hmap-

hmup.lan nn. evil spirit (sp.), which attacks sick person; syn. hmap.lan

hmuyk n. enchantment, spell; syn. hmayk, hmojk

hmuyk - vt. put under spell (esp. put to sleep by spell); part. syn. hmayk-, hmojk-

hmus - va. have smell (sp.), bad (esp. of burnt food); part. syn. hmas-

hmē? n. fire; syn. mhe

Oh! my child is burnt with fire!

hmote- vt. forget; syn. hnye-; part. syn. hmay-

co? i hme?i gam?o ?ama?i
hme?taŋ??akan Their mother forgot what the children had told her.

hme?.ku? n. smoke; syn. mhe.ku

hme?.glyum n. charcoal
gal?o hme?glyum danhti cahal?
Iyan?sa Charcoal is crushed and rubbed on the sore.

hme? .glyum.say? n. plant (sp.), shrub with pink flowers, Melastoma normale
hme?.je?.raw.ra.diq nn. spirit (sp.), of underworld fire
hme?.je?.sa.hi.(diŋ) nn. spirit (sp.), of fire
hme?.tap n. fireplace

hme?taptan? yo?uto hme?pay si?a He looked in the fireplace but the fire had gone out.

hme?.te.pajŋ nn. evil spirits connected with fire

hme?.dyun? n. backlog of fire, large burning piece of wood
hme?dyun? latti Carrying a large burning brand...

hme?.mut n. ashes

?ow??i hme?mut khen lyawhtitan?
gam?akasa She rubbed ashes on her face.

hme?.yur n. embers, small coals
hme?.riŋ n. soot (esp. hanging soot)

hme?.lyuŋ n. flames

hme?lyuŋ hawti yonani Stirring up flames, they look around.

hme?.hyom? n. charred remains

hmo.tayk onom. completely relaxed, sleepy

hmo.ton n. mouth, opening, entrance, wide end; syn. kam, moŋ

?etŋ hmo.ton ga??o Gaping with his mouth open like this.

hmo.ton jaŋh- vt. face in certain direction

ŋa? waŋtok belahaŋ? tyaw?tan?
corner (of eye); syn. hle?-, hlyay-hyay, to mik n. corner of eye

hyaw?- vr. sulk, grizzle, be unwilling, uncooperative; part. syn. yawh-, hlaw?-hyaw?, ryak n. grizzly person (esp. child)

noh ?uya hyaw?ryak Take it then, grizzler!

hya?- vt. withdraw sticks from fire, reduce (central) concentration (by pulling away or apart); part. syn. hray-, hrya?-hyak-

hya?- va. be bitter taste; part. syn. ?el-, kam-

hya?- vi. wear loincloth, garment over crutch

?ow? co? toha nay hyak?o The boy had only just begun to wear a loincloth.

hya?nay n. clothing (sp.), loincloth

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hya?nay n. clothing (sp.), loincloth

hya?lak n. plant (sp.), yam, edible variety of Dioscorea bulbifera

hya?sa.ga n. plant (sp.), Milkweed or Sowthistle - eaten to relieve night-time aches and pains

hya?n. hya?n. va. be gaps (large) or holes (in woven material); part. syn. hya?nachya?

hya?n. hya?n. va. be free (of other work), be unoccupied, available, empty, vacant; part. syn. kor?-?, hnyam?-

hya?n. hya?n. n. hole (natural), pothole, rut

hya?n. hya?n. vt. shake off or free of; shake out (e.g. vermin from cloth, etc.); part. syn. hya?nh-, hranh-

hya?n. hya?n. onom. soft, not crisp (biscuit, etc.); part. syn. hyam.hyam

hya?n. hya?n. vi. enlarge (hole in stone, etc.); swell (stomach); part. syn. hyal-, hyor-, hyol-

hya?n. hya?n. vt. enlarge opening; part. syn. hyar-, hyor-, hyol-

hya?n. hya?n. vt. unravel weave (to correct mistake, etc.), withdraw wood from fire, undo action

hya?n. hya?n. vt. apportion, mete out (smaller) portions; part. syn. hyur?-?, hyor?--; ant. cha-

hya?n. hya?n. n. winter (<N hiundo); ant. bahr.khə

cha mahina hyuda cha mahina barkhə

There are six months of winter and six months of monsoon.

hya?n. hya?n. n. snow (<N hiundo); part. syn. ra.pən

hya?n. hya?n. n. flea

hya?n. hya?n. vt. scrape off strips (skin, bark) with instrument (esp. bark for fish poison); part. syn. hos-

ru? hyut?aktiko thum?nani After scraping off the poison bark they pound it.

hya?n. hya?n. va. be fine (thread, etc.)

hya?n. hya?n. n. fibres, short fibres of bark

hya?n. hya?n. n. fine thread

hya?n. hya?n. n. net with very fine thread

hya?n. hya?n. n. crumbs, small scraps; part. syn.

hya?n. hya?n. chyu.du

hya?n. hya?n. vi. suffer burns

yatjyo? co? ten jokto hme? hyum?a A child was badly burnt by fire today.

hya?n. hya?n. vi. apportion, mete out (smaller) portions; part. syn. hyu-, hyor?--; ant. cha-

hya?n. hya?n. hyus- vi. shave off fine amounts, trim by shaving

hya?n. hya?n. n. hole (from which tuber has been taken); syn. hyon?

hya?n. hya?n. vi. prepare, clear and cultivate (field); part. syn. hyə?-?

hya?n. hya?n. hyok- vi. fit, be room for; part. syn. hyoko-?i əako? dom hyoknaŋ? This fits my foot.

dayhləwaŋ? hyokŋəla ənapəy I cannot fit through the door.

hya?n. hya?n. hyok- vi. polish grains in foot pounder

hya?n. hya?n. hyoko- va. be fitted into container; syn.

hya?n. hya?n. kərh--; part. syn. hyok-

hya?n. hya?n. hyoko?- vi. remove shells (of Chyuri kernels) by treading; part. syn. hyoh(o)-

hya?n. hya?n. yəluŋ dhakarhaŋ? dom layti hyoko?sa The shells of the Chyuri kernels are trampled in a basket, removing them.

hya?n. hya?n. n. hole (from which tuber has been
removed); syn. hyo.ganj
digs one first hole.
hyonh- vt. shake out, off or around; sprinkle;
part. syn. hyanh-, hranh-
hyom? n. burnt rubbish (esp. grass)
hme?.hyom? n. burnt rubbish (esp. grass)
hyom?- vit. collapse, give way, fall in (hole,
cave, etc.), tip (stone that is stood on)
hyor- vi. enlarge (opening), swell (stomach);
part. syn. hyar-, hyal-, hyol-
hyor?- vt. apportion, mete out (medium)
portions; part. syn. hyu-, hyur?;- ant.
cha-
hyol- vt. enlarge hole (in wood, etc.);
part. syn. hyar-, hyal-, hyor-
hyoh- vt. remove shell, husk (by trampling);
part. syn. hyoko?-, hyoho-
hrap- vi. subside, sink into (semisolid), fall in,
fall into (hole, subsidence); part. syn.
hrap-
jambay sya? kam?tan??a hrapti jyal?a
All the cattle sank away down below.
hram onom. chopping, severing
hranh- vt. make bare, strip leaves off
(insects)
rayknyam??i hramhti je?naw The
grasshoppers strip plants when they eat.
hray- va. be spaced, spread out (sticks in fire,
etc.), be removed from centre; be separated
from evil spirit’s influence (ext.) (ch.);
part. syn. hya?-, hrya?- 
hray?- vt. arrange, set out, lay out (esp. white
ants on gum as bait), set out traps, nets, etc.);
lay down (instructions) (ext.); catch
or trap person’s spirit (evil spirit) (ch.);
part. syn. hlay?-

ga?tan cuh hray?layan? ales Where shall
we two go to set out traps?
tokan??i hray?ti gam?o hawnay?kay?
waysa syawl The words laid down by
our ancestors should not be disregarded.
hra- vi. catch in throat, choke with dust,
drink; part. syn. sras-
hrah n. leaf (fallen)
hra- vi. drop off, detach, fall of itself (usu.
inanimate object)
mat siŋ?say hraňna? Leaves drop off the
trees.
mat hraňti ro ?ortile? mu?a The leaves
having fallen, the flowers blossomed
hraň.ka hraň.ka onom. fragmented (rock)
hranh- va. be restless, always active
hrat- vt. scrape off (thorns, etc. from branch);
part. syn. rat-
hranh- vt. shake out, off or around; flap
(cloth, sore hand), sprinkle; part. syn.
hyanh-, hyonh-
kuy??i ?ana hyoŋ? hranňaw A dog
shakes off a lot of fleas.
hram- vi. graze, browse (animals)
The goats were browsing below.
hram?- vt. herd, graze animals
ŋako? sya? hram?panaw Let him herd
my cattle.
hramh- vt. knock off, trim (leaves, etc. for fodder), trim ends (of hair, etc.)

?ow? lanko? co? hramhti hlokaw He knocked the demon's child off (the branch).

hraw?- vt. forebode, portend ill fortune, be ill omen

muwa??i mantakay? hraw?naw rya??aktiko manta sina? An eagle portends bad fortune to men, after it cries someone dies.

vi. be mournful, weeping, gloomy

hraw?.je? n. gloomy, useless person

hraw?.nay n. shroud, ill-fated clothes

hraw?.la n. dummy noose of deer trap - used when trap is first set

hras- vt. spread out to dry (grain); syn. hras3?; part. syn. lah-

hrasa?; part. syn. lah-


hrah. dam?. pa onom. bare (plant, trees)

hri.wak- vt. drag or pull down (vines, branches or leaves to reach fruit, etc.)

?aysay? kawhti hriwakti bay?athay He picked the cucumbers by pulling down the vines, and gave them to him.

hriki?- vt. move back and forth, bend back and forth (to break)

glyun?h?a Wriggling back and forth, the panther (backed) out of the hole.

hriki?.la n. rope strung back and forth across valley (to stop the Serpent god), or from stick to stick around shrine

hrii.hri? hrya?h. hrya?h onom. clatter of falling stones


hrii.hri? hri.onom. jingle (bangles), clink

hrii.hri? hrihrito jhugura ray?na? The bangles make a jingling sound.

hrim n. thread; syn. su.ta

la muna? su?ta hriko? khal There is string, a thread kind.

hrim.jhim onom. dark; syn. rim.jhim

hrim.jhim cyak?a It had become dark.

hrim.pin?- vt. cut up tree or small branches; part. syn. (see hrah-, etc.)

ke?kal?m hripin?ti way?aktiko After cutting up and getting rid of the branches...

hrih- vt. brandish, wield (weapon), take swing (with axe, etc.)

di? suy? hrihtidhan si? nyasec Wielding the spirit axe, let us now fell the tree.

hru- vt. shift, shake (ch.)

hrunu?- vt. shake object, cause to vibrate

?ow? ru?i si? hrunu?dhay kla??o The snake, shaking the tree, brought (the flower) down.

hrus n. bone; hard matter in animal, tree

ja??i hruskay? ?am?akan The panther gnawed at the bone.

?ayha hrus n. soft inner bone

hrus- va. full of bones, bony (food, etc.)

hre- vt. scratch at soil, search (for food) by scratching (hen, etc.)

je?ga b?n?ti hreti je??akacu The two ate, scratching around for food.

hrek adjn. savoury food, smell of this

hrek- va. have smell (sp.) (savoury); part. syn. (see krek-, etc.)

hret- vt. sweep away rubbish

hren- vt. ruffle, lift up (thatch, etc.), knock askew, awry; part. syn. hryan-, hryon-, hryonh- (see also ren-, ryan-, hryay-, hryan-)

maru??i ?onkay? hrenna? The wind lifts the thatch.

hren- va. be quick (esp. of speech), clever, fast, not delaying; part. syn. renh-
hrep- va. be an impression or print (in soil, etc.), sink, fall in; syn. hryap-; part. syn. hrap-, hryop-

As it goes it leaves an impression (footprint) in the ground.

hreyh- vt. make finger movements, play instrument (with fingers - e.g. a flute); syn.

hreyh-
doh hreyhti jhyacañ? What (instrument) shall I play to go into a trance?

hres- va. be scattered around, be untidy, dirty (with small rubbish); syn. hryas-;
part. syn. hros-, hryos-

hreh- va. have good taste, smell (sp.), be tasty, pleasant (meat, curry)

?i may?pay lan?i?a je?akan hrehlo
This food an evil spirit has eaten, it is not tasty.

hrok- vi. snore; syn. ghorb-, h?rok-

hrok.gol n. insect (sp.), wasp or hornet, makes hole in tree

hrok.sa? n. soil (sp.), white or yellowish, mixed with a flaky type of rock (from which it is formed); syn. bham.sa?


bham.hrok.sa? n. soil (sp.), white

yar.hrok.sa? n. soil (sp.), yellowish

hroñh n. track, rocky and rough path, gully track

ghañtañ yado pokti sitakkani
hroñhtañ yado sitakkani They may have killed it in a hole or going down a gully track.

hroñh- vt. spear, stab, impale, thrust, pound with stick (in container); throb (ext.)

ña? la??i hroñhnami They impaled fish on arrows.

?i talan go?o hroñh?o We have aching, throbbing heads.

hros- va. be scattered (large rubbish), untidy;
part. syn. hres-, hros-, hryas-, hryos-
hryaj- va. be worn out, thin from overwork;
part. syn. (see hrañ-, etc.)

hryan- vt. ruffle, knock askew, scatter; syn.
hren-

hryap- va. be pressed or crushed in (shell);
syn. hrep-; part. syn. ryap-, hryop-

hryay- va. be knocked out of line or place, put in disarray; part. syn. ren- (see also ryan-, hren-, hryon-)


hryayh- vt. play instrument with fingers (e.g. flute); syn. hreyh-

bañ jhyame? hryayhsate? nañ?ite?
khaynawy Can you play the stone cymbals?

hryas- va. be scattered rubbish; untidy; syn.
hres-

hrya n. useless item (leaf, etc.) because full of holes

hrya- va. be no longer intact; be old, full of holes (leaf, mat, etc.); part. syn. hryo-; ant.
keh-

hrya.ga.bañ n. rock without soil
hrya.ba hryu.bu onom. decaying

hrya?- vt. withdraw, pull out, reduce (from centre - esp. sticks from fire), lessen;
part. syn. hya?-; hray-

hryan. hryan hryon. hryon onom. sweeping out

hryat n. orphan; poor, destitute person

?ow? ?a?a hryat khe?to He was a very poor person.

hryat- vt. jag, catch, snag, pull at or out, scratch (thorn)

hryan- vt. shift, stir about, shuffle (flat lying objects, frying food); part. syn. (see hren-, etc.)

hryap- vt. cut and upturn scrub at field edge (to protect from predators); syn. gryop-;
part. syn. bhak-

hryam n. tiredness
The two were totally wiped out, tired with their efforts.

He reached halfway and felt somewhat tired.

The two were worn out, exhausted.

Weariness causes much distress.

The flying ants were made to dance, flapping about.

The two mongooses picked up the tail and fled, dragging it.

His house was full of holes.

Now he is dead and gone, decayed.

They threw out the rattling bones.

He wiped out my people in return.

A tree is felled by chopping away its roots.

They were depleted (stock, crops, etc.).

The two were totally wiped out, tired with their efforts.

His house was full of holes.
The dead pig had decayed and gone putrid and smelly.

The monkey had lifted his scalp.

Partly done yams are not well cooked.

Partly done yams are not well cooked.

The river's stones are tossed around.

Don't let the deer slip away over the ridge top.

To sip from the older brothers' (vessel) is
not acceptable.
hlas- vi. slip off or over top (halter, hat, etc.);
  part. syn. hlät-
hlah- vr. desire, have longing (esp. for opposite sex); part. syn. lā-, hla-
mik hlah- vr. covet much, want something belonging to other
-hla nb. sheet (of paper, etc.)
sla- vt. hand over to, put before, offer to (esp. to a god)
sla.sya n. sexually precocious person
sla- vatr. be displayed, put on view (goods, etc.), put out before (food, etc.), be put across gap (net); syn. hlasa?
  ?alti Going over there to stretch and set out the net...
hlak nl. half (way)
kokoro?pay hlak layñto mak?o Of the sorghum, a clear half was devoured.
mes ?i dhumbi blīñsa boñ?o khe?to
den?i hlakkha syaw?a Before we had almost filled the fish basket, now it is half empty!
hlak- vr. recount, relate, tell (story, incident)
  niciko? co? sikhe??a to dayhti hlakti
  chyan?ath3Y ‘Our child nearly died’, she told him.
hlak.cya.dīn nl. halfway; syn. hlak.ba.dīn
hlak.ba.dīn nl. halfway; syn. hlak.cya.dīn
balaco? hryamgar?a hlakbadīntañ
dah?a He felt rather tired, as he reached halfway.
hlak ray? n. information
  chyanh?o This information my mother gave to me.
hlāŋ n. den, lair (of bear, panther, etc.), cavern
  lan lay?ko? belaŋ hlāŋ kintañ pokna?
  ghāntañ The demon went into a cavern, a hole, in his own territory.

hlāŋ onom. crack open (earth)
hlāŋ- vt. fill back in (hole); buy back, redeem (ext.)
in paykti ħawkay? hlāñti
  wan??akacu Paying back the loan, they brought their brother back.
hlāŋ.?a onom. rushing up of wind; ant.
  hna.rā.rā
di?lanmatañ? dañna? The wind came rushing along, to stop at the Kapok tree.
hlāñ.ti? n. waterhole, filled by seepage
hlāŋ- va. have in place of other, be transferred to other
  nañ hlāñ?ti ?a sahu syaw?alañ?
  Having your possessions I have become wealthy.
hlāñh- vt. fill up lack, relieve (hunger)
hlāŋp onom. slapping, lying flat on
  The gum went slap! clinging to her face...
hlāŋp- vi. straighten (back, stick), flatten out (mat)
  hlāŋp.?ī.tīa n. shutter
hlāŋp.la n. unstranded, untwisted rope (usu.
  just a strip of vine) - used as halter, etc.)
hlāŋp.(law?) n. mat for sleeping on; syn.
  hnap.law?
hlām- va. have taste (sp.), tangy, salty (not excessively)
hlāy? nt. former time, olden time; syn.
  hlāy?.dīn?
hlāy?,dīn? nt. former time, olden time; syn.
  hlāy?
hlāyk n. ladle, stick for stirring and serving
 hlāyñ?- vt. beat, punish; part. syn. cayñ?-,
  sayñ?- (see also ghān-, syamh-)
hlawh- vt. put out leaves or lay out on (leaves, mat, etc.) to keep clean

yatjyaŋ may? hlawhsa baŋ wan?nani
They bring a stone to put the meat on.

hlawh.day.baŋ n. the earth, its surface;
part. syn. hlawh.na.baŋ, hlawh.lay.baŋ
(see also caw.da.ni, caw.ris)

hlawh.din n. the earth, world; spirit of this
?i hlawhdin petole? mu?a wara
na?taŋ??akla (Formerly) the earth was
good, there were no cliffs.

hlawh.na.baŋ n. the earth, world; part. syn.

hlawh.day.baŋ, hlawh.lay.baŋ (see also caw.da.ni, caw.ris)

hlawh.lay.baŋ n. earth, world;
part. syn.

hlawh.day.baŋ, hlawh.na.baŋ (see also caw.da.ni, caw.ris)

hlawh.lay.ma nn. goddess (sp.), earth
mother; syn. gu.mi.ma, tom.par?.ma,
thom.par?.ma
yohnamdin hlawhlayma ra
bumhlaypa nyasti In former times the
earth mother and sky father, having laid it
down ...

hlawh.lo? n. leaves spread out (to put meat,
etc. on)

hlas- vi. recall (previous experience) in
dream, repeat experience (in dream),
transfer real-life experience to dream, give
voice to; part. syn. glas- (see also gyat-);
ant. tap-
?i hohraŋsya?lole? hlas?a He, recalling
the Barking Deer call...
vt. call up a god
hlas?- vt. display; syn. hla?-

hlah- vt. unpack, take out (to display),
separate leaf plates
duna hlakti yaw?naw She separates the
leaf plates and sets them out.

hli onom. laugh much, hysterically
?ow? hlita nilaŋ waŋ?a She came
laughing much.

hli- vi. begin to open (buds)

hlisk- vt. strip off bark, strip clean (of bark,
ties, etc.)

mat bham?o siŋ?ko? la hlik ka (Bark)
rope is stripped from the white-leaved tree.

hlin.phit n. tree (sp.), fairly small, with small
green berries - bark used for rope

hlin?- vi. slip or slide down from (carried
child from back, etc.), slip off (esp.
clothes); entrust to (met.)

laŋ?baŋ? hlin?na? The bats are
entrapped in the net, later they slide down
it.

jambay thok ?ow??i hlin?ti baŋ?naw
He passes on all the things.

hlin?.ti jaŋh- vi. carry out perfectly, in
accordance with wishes

hlinh- vit. pull off (leaves); (let) fall off
(clothes), slip off clothes

naŋ?i nay hlinhti gam?u Take off your
clothes!

hlipi.ti onom. lying with eyes closed (small
person); part. syn. syum.bu.dyum?,
hlyapa.ta

hlim onom. disappear completely, submerge

hliwi? - vi. blink, wink

hlis- va. be pulled or splintered off; come off
(strip, nail of finger, etc.); part. syn. hles-

hlisi- va. be active, energetic, playful (child,
etc.); syn. chili-

hlih- vt. slip off, unwrap, take off (cloak, cloth
wrap); part. syn. hleh-

hlu onom. big-eyed, pop-eyed

?ow? tokrak mikma hlutanaŋ??a
thana? The toad appeared, big-eyed.

hluk- vt. pour over, on (in quantity), sluice
with water; part. syn. tuk-
ti??i khenhaŋ?le? hluk?akan He poured
water on her face.

hluk.?un? ja n. hiccup

hluk.?un?ja?i chun??a?athay A hiccup
jerked him.

hluk.gam.(sayk) n. tooth (sp.), wisdom tooth
hluŋ n. heart; centre of feeling in body
kāsyā.kō? sinhālam popālam hluŋ gal le
hlām tyutti phuʔu Take out the deer’s
liver, lungs, heart, kidneys, spleen (and so
on), and roast them.
kuyʔ. kō? hluŋ n. incestuous, immoral
mind
braʔ. hluŋ n. confused
hluŋ. iʔ alʔ- vt. be enticed, forget oneself
hluŋ. i sek- vt. understand, take in
(other’s words, etc.)

hluŋ. koʔ ro n. centre of feeling, desire
hluŋ. koʔ ro ?or- vi. talkative, excited
hluŋ. koʔ ro giʔ- vr. be unafraid, bold
hluŋ. koʔ ro thumh- vr. recover from
sadness
hluŋ. (koʔ ro) seh- va. be demanding,
thirsty
hluŋ. hāŋ? tum- vt. know about
(someone)

hluŋ ?āŋ. kā- vat. be hot (stomach, body -
after drinking hot liquid)
?āŋhaʔ- vi. be hot, sweating (with
sickness)
?apaʔ- vr. feel hot, breathless
?ayh- vr. be generous
?emheʔ- vt. palpitate (heart)
?ōŋh- vr. be agreeable with situation, be
patient; ant. gurh-
kāy. sa- vr. be bothered, upset, fed up
kōlʔ- vr. be bothered, upset, fed up

kuʔ- vr. test someone’s reactions,
attitudes
kuʔ. ti cyawʔ- vt. question to ascertain
correctness
kuʔ. ti yoʔ- vt. test reaction
ken- va. be distracted, divided (mind)
kram- vi. be panickey
kray- vr. be pleased with events
kroŋ- vi. be bold, firm
krya- vr. be envious, jealous
kryanh- vi. awake to need

klāŋh- vr. remain angry
klām- vr. dislike person
klāmḥ- vr. be unhappy, depressed
klāyḥ- vr. be hard-hearted
klāsʔ. aŋh- vr. be annoyed with
klaw- vi. be nauseated
klot- vi. change mind, attitude
klot. kāy. ti noʔ- vt. come to consensus
kloyk- vi. change attitude (to friend, etc.)
klyay- vi. agree
khaʔ- va. feel bloated, nauseated
khe- vi. resist temptation
gamb- va. be confused
gāʔ- vi. want to flirt
gurh- vr. be restless, bored with situation
ges- vt. want to flirt
go. re adj. beloved
gramḥ- va. be bold, firm, stout-hearted
glāŋ- vr. harden heart
glyan- vri. feel nauseated
ghāmʔ- vr. be subdued,
uncommunicative, sullen
ghiʔ- vi. be aware of, attentive
ghyum- vr. be downcast
nānaʔ- vr. be ready, willing to work
nayʔ- vr. satisfy
nās- vr. crave for
nāh. to noʔ- vi. speak with knowledge
nṛyaʔ- va. agree, feel free with someone,
be like-minded
cak- vr. be unwilling, dour
cap- vi. restrain oneself
ciʔ- vt. know, understand
cok- va. be mature-minded
corʔ- vr. be jealous, hate
cyak- vr. be uncaring
cyak. ryaw. mayʔ- n. hard-hearted ones
jay- va. be pure-hearted
jāŋ- vrr. be ready, willing
jik- vr. be distressed, sad, insulted, upset, aggrieved
jhaṁh- vr. be satisfied (longing)
jhah- vr. long for (esp. to see someone)
jhel- vr. be clear-minded, have feeling of well-being; syn. syan-
jhyam- vr. be unsatisfied, unhappy
jhyom- vr. be disappointed
tayk- va. have heartburn
taṅh- vr. be mature-minded
tim?- vt. be satiated
tet- vi. be moving (experience)
toyk- vi. be breathless, in stitches (with laughing)
tol- vr. be covetous
tyumh- vi. mull over
thon- va. be generous, good
dot- vi. try all shamans (unsuccessfully)
dyanh- vi. change mind
dyuṅ?- vr. be worried, disturbed
dyum- vr. be resigned
dyum?- vr. be at ease (mind)
dyok- vr. be apathetic, uninterested in anything
dyon- vi. subside (anger)
dyon- va. have heart pain, angina
dhan- vr. be settled in mind, ready
dhuk- va. be nauseated
dho.may- vr. be at rest (mind), satisfied
dhyaw- vr. be mortified, humiliated, unable to speak (because of guilt, fear)
dhyut- vr. bear grudge against
na.rak- vi. feel emotional
pok- vi. muse, daydream
prap- vr. be in good spirits, cheerful, unafraid
prunh- va. gnaw (hunger pains)
phalh- vi. revive previous anger
phu?- vi. be frank, blunt (in speech)
phus- vr. be ready to listen, pay attention, give
phenh- vr. be at odds
brañ̂h onom. united, of one mind
braw- va. be knowledgeable
brum- va. feel cozy, warm
brek- vi. have pain (heart)
bres- vr. remain frightened, confused, be unable to think straight
blaw- vi. regurgitate, retch
blin- vr. be fed up
blyan- vat. give heartburn, indigestion
bhew?- vr. be depressed, lifeless
bhya- vr. be determined to finish
mālḥ- vr. be indignant
mi- vr. be unhappy
mraṅ- va. feel nauseated
mro- vr. be pleased
mrya- vr. be clear-minded
yaw?- vt. reveal feelings
yum- vr. be self-effacing
yoy?- vr. delight in?
ras- vr. remain angry
ri- vi. flutter (heart)
рин- vi. be trembling (usually with fear)
ru?- vr. be anxious, concerned
ruyk- vr. want to go with, eagerly anticipate going
res- vi. reminisce
reņ- vi. see in a new light
ro- vr. be happy (doing something)
ron- vr. be prepared (mentally) to go
ros- vr. desire, covet
rya- vr. want to go
ryaṅ?- vr. be anxious, concerned
ryan?- vr. be preoccupied
ryum- vr. be sorry, humbled
ryon- vi. consider matter (for decision)
lā- vr. be envious, covetous
yo- vt. find out opinion
laṅ- va. weigh up in mind
lay- vt. concentrate on (esp. recalling)
li?- vr. be hard-hearted
lih- vr. be unhappy, sad
le- vr. be awake, alert
lyawh- vi. agree
wayk- va. want to continue
sarh- vr. be non-agressive, easygoing
sa- vr. feel miserable, out of sorts
sak- vt. preoccupy
sak.?ay?- vr. desire to begin speaking
say?- vr. wonder
sayk- vr. be willing to give, generous
se- vt. remember
se?- vr. be happy, satisfied
sor?- vt. cease, leave off (good work)
sos- vi. mull over, brood over
syang- vr. be refreshed, satisfied
sram- va. be afraid
sraw- vi. beat with fright (heart)
ha- va. be hot in one’s body
ha?- vr. be clear-minded, light-hearted, happy
hmat- vr. be satisfied (previous longing)

hlun.go.re n. heart (organ)
  adj. much loved
hlun.go.re.co? n. much desired, loved child; only child (ext.)
hlun.je.co.ra n. insect (sp.), stick insect
hlun.tuk n. mind, centre of emotion, thoughts; syn. man.tuk; part. syn.
kli?,tuk
hlun.tuk kyu- vt. gain confidence
hlun.tuk yo- vt. test reaction, try out someone
?iihan? cyun?na ta dayhti cyun??a ta
bala hluytuk yoti bay?naw ‘Sit here’, he says, (but) if the person does sit there he will die. The spirit does it to test him.

hlun.pop n. lungs
hlun.baŋ n. stone erected on grave, over the heart

hlunbaŋlam bay?ti Putting a stone (in the centre) of the grave.

hlun.ru? n. concern, worry
khe?ya ?ana hlunru? muna? She had much concern as to how to care for her own children.

hlup- vt. slide on, slip onto (as hat on head), put on hat
banhtanj topi hlupti Putting a cap on his head...

hlup.?ak n. container (sp.), sheath-like cover for small object (like a cover for spectacles), outer leaf sheath (of bamboo, banana); syn. ?op.?ak
hlup.nay n. hat; syn. to.pi

hluh- vt. tip out onto (esp. solids)

jhan hnap?aktiko ru? hluhti Having laid down branches, the poison bark is tipped out.

hle- vt. turn back, open up (flap, lid, clothes, book, etc.); part. syn. hla-, hlyu-
hel?- vi. turn head to one side; look behind, over shoulder; part. syn. hyay-, hlyy-
(see also hil-)

na?tan?la She looked behind, (but) there was nothing there!

hlek- va. be slippery

banṭolhaŋ? plat hlektima ton?a On the top of the rock he slipped and fell.

hleŋ- vi. recover slowly; ant. klo?-
hleŋ?- vi. change or grow quickly, rapidly; ant. ṅe-, kanh-

?i manta hleŋ?ti taŋ?a This one has grown up quickly.

hlet- vi. change one’s position or course; go, step, move or dodge to one side; overtake; change (clothes)
can?khepay hletsatŋ? do??akla The crab was not able to dodge it.

hlet.nay n. change of clothes?

hlew- vi. toss (tree in wind, etc.), with leaves
flapping and blown back; *part. syn.* hlyaw-
(see also ma.ru? ,i blaw-)
hlwe- vi. flap, vibrate (in wind, etc.);
*part. syn.* (see lewe- , etc.)
hles- vi. change condition (for better), restore
condition, release from (container, 
affliction or curse), put on weight (sick 
person, etc.); splinter off, separate from evil spirit, curse (ch.); *part. syn.* hlis-
nakko je?ga ka hlesi wangiwa With 
your food I will not put on weight.
nakko ?ama?i bay??o sitban
pran?ba?ga ile?hlesi wacxa?nak?
The curse that your mother put on you I 
will remove.
hles- vi. give voice, imitate
mantako? hawnay? hlesi hlastile?
no??a He spoke with a person’s voice.
supa?thai hlesi simi westo juta
waynto ?aadhan go?can I will call like 
the owl and make the cliff places
reverberate.
-hle? nb. layer, sheet
?ow? mat nisna?ca?ma ya??ahleh
tala?h?g? gam?akti The two sisters,
having put a single leaf on each of their
heads...
hleh- vt. unfold, remove a layer; *part. syn.*
hih-
yo?ki? sinh hlehmama?ta wan?na
Bring the innards and liver without
removing anything.
hlo- vi. call on in passing, break journey, drop
in on, stop on way, diverge from journey to 
meet someone
nakko? kimhan? hloti payh?ta Stop in at 
my house as you return.
hlok- vt. send, send off
wa?ga ?akti hlokcu ?i ba?kay? Come,
let’s tip up this rock and send it off (down 
the hillside).
sent a curse to you.
hlok?atha?y jahi la? The wife prepared
and sent him off with the net and bag.
hlok?atha?y me??i? The (wild dogs) flick 
their tails in the deer’s eyes.
hlot- vi. change mind, arrangement or words;
*part. syn.* klot- (see also kloykn)
?ow? manta kura hlot?o That man 
changed his statement.
holn- va. be left behind, be predeceased by 
other (older) relatives
holn?- vt. displace, take place or character of 
 esp. parents, older sibling); *part. syn.*
lon?- (see also sal-)
ha?ti pu? hlon?ti sina? The younger 
brother has died like the older one did.
hlop- va. be closed (container), blocked
(passage, ear, etc.)
?ow??i hloptaki gamnaw no
say?aklam He blocked (his ear, saying),
‘Let him not hear’.
hloy- va. be painful (hips), crippled, unable to 
walk properly; *part. syn.* hlyoy-
hloh- vt. cook all, remainder (vegetables);
*part. syn.* phoh-, hus-, hnya?-, ant. lyoy-
saga na?to hloht?u hasa The bulk of the 
vegetables are to be cooked.
hlyan- vi. tip out, pour out some
hlyan.k- vi. stir up, be disturbed (sediment, 
when pouring)
jokto pu?ta khe?ya rumh hlyan?kti 
lanhna? If (beer) is poured quickly, the 
settlements are stirred up.
hlyan.kar- vi. be (large) waves, slop around 
(water); *part. syn.* hlok. ?ar-
hlyay onom. do covertly, furtively, secretly
(laughing, flirting, etc.)
?aru mom?co?kus gakma?ta hlyayta
hlyayto ja?h?ti wama?ta Don’t joke 
with other girls or flirt secretly.
hlyay- vi. look sideways; *part. syn.* hyay-,
hle?-
hlyayto mik?ima yolam Don’t look
sideways!

hlya- va. have smell (sp.), bad (as of raw bird meat); part. syn. hlye-

hlyay-?o n. tree (sp.), a palm (gen.)

hlyaw- vi. toss, shake in wind; syn. (see hlew-, etc.)

hlyawa?- vi. jump about in trees (monkeys, etc.)

hlyaw?- vi. dead, decayed; part. syn. hlyoh-

gupandepay kongoña hlyaw??a The shaman had died and decayed.

hlya.pa.ya onom. lying with eyes closed; part. syn. syum.bu.dyum, hlipi.ti

hlyak- vt. split (branch) at fork, break off at weak point

?ow? yuk?i say? pruyku??o pruyku?ti klayh??oklayhti hlyak?o hlyakti The monkey was tearing and breaking off fruit...

hmo.toŋ hlyak- vt. scold; syn. jan-

hlyak- vi. lick (B); syn. lemh-

hlyan- va. be husked, cleaned (pounded grain) (partly)

?i yameuy dyah hlyan?a The rice is now polished.

hlyap onom. tipping out

?amh hlyaptaŋ? dyan?ti payklaŋ dakna?thasa (The spirit) brings it back to them, tipping it out.

hlyap- vt. slap mud on walls?

hlyam onom. chopping of flesh?

hlyam?- vt. insert (obsc.)

hlyar onom. noise of hard boiling

?ow? ?antar?pay hlyar hlyar cati mu?o The pot was bubbling and boiling away noisily.

hlyar- vi. give low growl (panther), be rough (voice); part. syn. ɲar-

hlyaw?- vi. twitch (flesh)

may? hlyaw?- vt. twitch (flesh)

pemalo pir?i sîo may? hlyaw??oko?

khal?i He died of a bad disease, a flesh twitching kind.

hlyas n. bamboo shoot (underground part)

hlyu- vt. peel off (skin), lift off roof thatch, take down nets; part. syn. hlyut-, hlyun- (see also hla-)


hlyuti He felt himself here and lifted the skin...

laŋ?lam hlyuti pottol?aktiko payhtaŋ??a Taking down the nets and rolling them up he returned.

hlyuk- vi. fly off, slip off (head of tool)

hlyut- vi. strip off (skin); part. syn. hlyu-, hlyun-

hlyu.tuk- vt. spill out

hlyun n. old or cast skin; scurf

hlyun- vt. peel off (clothes, skin of snake, etc.), undress; part. syn. hlyu-, hlyut-

lay?ko? naylamma say?lamma hlyunti Taking off her clothes and beads...

hlyum onom. retreat, withdraw in
duli hlyumta kaw?ruktan pokje??a The tortoise quickly withdrew into its shell.

hlyum- vi. bury itself (arrowhead, etc.)

la?ko? no hlyum?a to khe?ya ?al?naw Because the barbs of the arrow had sunk in, (the deer) went off with it.

hlye- va. have smell (sp.), bad (raw bird meat); syn. hlyay-

hlyo- va. be soft (meat, etc., after much cooking); part. syn. glyo-, lyo- (see also lya-)

hlyo.be?.ɲa? n. fish (sp.), clings to underside of rocks, Pseudecheneis sulcatus; syn. (baŋ).hle.be?.ɲa?

hlyok- vi. bubble, boil noisily, gargle

hlyon- vai. recover, be healed

hlyoŋdaŋla khen mi?na? khen bhas?a syak?a (When a person) is not recovering his face is greyish, (when) recovered it is pale...

hlyot- vi. blister, scald skin, flesh

?anə hlyot?alaŋ? phenaŋja It’s scalding
me, let me go you two!

**hlyop**- vt. slap with object, fall in large drops (rain)

no?sa ci?mal? manta dumay??i

**hlyopnan**-s?u A person who cannot speak, we slap in the face with red meat.

**hlyopo.tyo onom.** pale, ashen-faced

**hlyoy**- va. be crippled; **part. syn. klyoy-**

**hloy**-

kilhaj? ba?i tho??iaktiko hlyoyna?

wahsa khay?ulu After being struck on the hip by a stone he is crippled and cannot get about.

**hlyor.muh n.** fungus (sp.), spherical, reddish, edible type, growing on dead trees

ti?;**hlyor.muh n.** algae, growing in layers on rocks in water

**hlyoh**- va. be putrid, festering; **part. syn.**

**hryoh**, **hlyaw**- (see also **klyoh**, plyoh-)

?ow? tigsay??i may? hlyohtakna?
cataknaw That seed causes flesh to fester, giving sores.

**hwa**- vt. remove small amount, take out small portion (beer) from vessel; **part. syn.**

**hwa-**, **hwag-, hwag-** (see also **hwarh-**)

**hwak**- vt. be conscious, aware of things, be comprehending, understanding

**mantajuga?khraya??ili balawak?ili**

When a person is not fully awake he is not fully comprehending.


When a sick person is able to ask for food, then he knows what is happening.

**hwan?**- vt. take out some; **part. syn.**

**hwa-**, **hwan-** (see also **hwarh-**)  

hwat**-** vt. take some out; **part. syn.**

**hwa-**, **hwag-, hwag-** (see also **hwarh-**)

**hwa**- vt. take or remove use some (from container); **part. syn.**

**hwa-**, **hwag-, hwan-** (see also **hwarh-**)

**hwag**-

va. be partly emptied; **part. syn.**

**hwag-** (see also **hwa-**)

**hwa**- vt. bore, make hole

si?kay? gha? hwatti ?ohanysay

kanani They make a hole for the timber, then put it in.

**hwan**- **va.** be sharp (blade, etc.)

yatjyo? sayk ?ana hwan?na? One tooth is very sharp.

?ana hwan??o na?suy lekha dinhsa
do?la Like a very sharp knife it cannot be touched.

hmo.toŋ hwan?- va. be sharp-tongued

hwam- vi. increase, wind on (thread), extend to new place?; increase shaman’s knowledge, skill (ch.); part. syn. hnaŋ-cewrisma? hwamto naŋ go?sat?e?
do?te?na? You can extend (the range) of your call to the earth.

hwamh- vt. sharpen to point

hwamh- va. reach old age, become old; continue on with song, etc. (ch.)
hway- va. have knowledge, authority, influence, power; part. syn. so.way-naŋsayma hway?o kamte? chyan?sa khayna? More power than you have can be shown.
peto hwayti ?aŋ da Go carefully (wisely)!

hwas- vt. enlarge or extend (clothes, area of cloth)

hwir.ig. adjn. small-nosed person; syn. phi.ir.ig.

hwis- vi. splash, scatter?; part. syn. wes-, wis-

hwenh- vt. make less than complete, no longer untouched, unused, interfere with; part. syn. der-, dor- (see also wenh-)

ŋako? qam?o paysa hwenh na?batt? He broke into my money that I was keeping.

hwele-? vai. flap, be flexible; part. syn. (see wele?- etc.)

hwoynŋ n. waist, diaphragm; syn. hwayŋ
abandon *phe-*
abandoned *(house) gryan?*
abate completely (fever) *som?-, syom?-
considerably (fever) *sem?-
somewhat (fever) *syum?-
abdomen (esp. below navel) *pam*
(lower) *cyut.pam*
ability (related to preceding noun) *-sar. ?e*
to affect badly or kill *srap. ?en?*
able (to do, complete) *khay-*
to call up rain *dhar. ?e? nak-*
to do task *ge-*
to finish work quickly *kam thes-*
to travel anywhere in underworld *jyo?-*
abnormal *ban-*
abode of evil spirit *ji.ga, ji.ha, ta.ga*
about now *da.gi, deq.?i, deq.?e*
to bear child (por) *jhu?-jhu?-*
to cry *mer-*
to do *ro?-*
to give birth *co? jhu?-*
to set (sun) *nyam he?-, her?-*
avove *tyaw?*
(overhead) *tha.ray*
horizon (just - sun) *del?-*

abrade *khas-*
abscend *ben-*
absence *kulh.ga, dah.ma ka, ro.mh.ga*
absorb *pat-*
abstain from food *?up.?aŋ ka?-*
abundance *so.han.do*
abundant (with prefixed noun) *-na?*
abundantly cook or prepare *phoh-*
abuse *curse sit-, prən?-
cursing *sit.baŋ, prən.?aŋ*
accept *tyak-*
beak *ci.əro nak-*
gesture, gift, explanation, etc. (hlug) *mro- *
girl for marriage to son *dhy?-*
orders, advice *ŋam-*
acceptable *khat-*
(song, playing) *wɔŋ?-, wɔs-, wes-, hwɔŋ?-*
access, give *?oŋh-*
accompany, want to *ruyk-*
accord, of own *ləŋ hə?*
accordance with wishes, in *hlin? ti əŋg-*
account (of event) *no.ray, hlak.ray*
(take) *teŋ-*
account of, on *?eŋ.?a, theŋ.?a*
accurate (of aim) *krut dhes-*
accusation *syak.gal*
accuse  ku. ra cyoy?-, (gal) tum-
ache
(stomach - through constipation) (kli?)
 kir?-
(thighs - from squatting) krugh-
much (knees) ghunh-
with tiredness kham-
achieve
aim khay-
state (described by preceding verb) -jôm,
 -jhôm
acidic
(especial milk) srup-
(stale beer) kyuŋ-
acne dyus
acrid
(smell) suy-, suy?- 
across shoulders
(stick) ghas-
act
(in a manner indicated by the preceding
verb) hay?-
alongside (esp. as instructor) yây?- 
foolishly plet-, plat-
immorally ke(?)lân?-
in contrary manner hyəw?- , hlaw?- 
-ostentatiously gram? , grâm? ,
 bhek. de.laŋ , bhon.to.loŋ 
restlessly ri-
together gramh-
without delay renh-, hrenh-
acting together bren?i . bren?i
(two) grə.yu grə.yu, gryu gryu
active ?ənə?- , hmyaŋ-
(always) hraŋ-
(child, etc.) chilhi-, klisı-
in doing har?- , lâm-
acute
(hearing) thah-
acutely ill phay?-
Adam’s apple thyoy.wa?
add
join cyot?- 
supplement caŋ?- 
to grain food (large amount) mro?- 
to grain food (medium amount) mra?- 
to grain food (small amount) mri?-
to load, effort gryamh-
adicted sol?- 
adequate length
(clothes) jhyumh-
adequately cover jhyamh-, jhyurh-
adhere dyop-
- cling to lese-
firmly (skin of animal, grime) jek-, jyok-
to surface (mud on wall, etc.) dyak-
admit gho-, ghoy-
adolescent
(female) con.co.roy?
adorn
garland lik-
one self dup-
with flowers (hair, drum) ros-
adult, be or become tânh-
affect
(not fatally - person, by evil spirit) bhəŋ-
adversely (unborn child) gal?- , gra?- 
adversely by stepping over person gha?- 
influence grə.m?i . khup-
pleasantly yus-
throat pleasantly (tobacco, some kinds of
yam) sak-
widely gan?- , khi?- 
with smoke ku?- , khuy-
affected
(partly) kras-
by hunger koyh-
by sickness las-
last affected (by sickness) tuŋh-
affianced person cu?- , ghryanh
afflict khuy?- , bhe.da-
(with curse) pawh-
(with trouble) grən?- , grəm?- , gran?-
person (evil spirit) was-, poh-
person's eyes scrap-
with (recurring) illness ges-
with chronic sickness ni.hay?- 
with sickness (evil spirit) rayk-
with sickness or loss of vision hi?- 
with spell sayk-, dha-

afflicted
   by curse nasz-
   by evil spirit cur?- 
affliction -ja(?) -baŋ
   (of curse or spell) ?a.nyal?, cur.baŋ,
       dip.?a, ni.?ar?, ni.hay?, bi.nal?(baŋ)
afraid ray-, hluŋ sram-
   (much) yumh-
to argue with ?en?q-

after
   a while ci.cok  
event (specified by preceding verb)
       -?ak.ti.ko, -(?ak).ba.ti.ko
   later lon.?e, lon.te
   that ?o.haŋ.say.(ko), ?o.haŋ?say.(ko)
afterbirth pay?(ra)
   (blood of) ra.chan?
afternoon
   (early) ka.?syurh, hi?.diŋ
   (mid) yo.ha.re
again phe.rí
   wake up hra-
agemates hu.day, hu.raŋ
   (company of) jan.dhan?, ju.dhan?, ro.dhan?
aggressive (lay?) yar-
aggrieved hluŋ jik-
agony be in jhok.jhok jhak.jhak, so.thek
   po.thek, son.thoy? bon.thoy?
agree gya-
   (ideas) yri?- 
   (ideas, speech) yre?- 
   (met.) hluŋ klyay-, hluŋ lyawh, hluŋ grya?- 
   (speech, manner) yro?- 
   be in agreement khat-, grya?-, grya?- 
   completely gham-, mrya?- 
   mutually lay.kay-
   together ?aŋ baŋ?, ka?.taŋh-
       tyom.kay-, hun.dyaw?, hom.kay-
   with dhay nyas-
   with (by saying ma?) dhəm nyas-
agreeable hluŋ ?oŋŋ-
   (partly) yro?- 
   with ?alh-
ahead hŋa.(do)
   (be) hŋa-
aim
   arrow (concentrate to aim) ju?-, dhay-
   carefully tar.lap
aimlessly saŋ.lay.kha
   wander bhyam?-
alarmed grin?-
alert dhay-, hluŋ le-
   awake mrya-
algae li.kun?
   growing in layers on rocks in water  
   ti?.hlyor.muh
alight tek-, dih-
aligned yəŋŋə
alive sel?, syak
all jom.bay, ju.da, sa.bay
   around wiŋŋ.gə ciŋŋ.gə, weŋŋ.gə
   ceŋŋ.gə
   go in bunch rak-
   over -gə.nə
   over (head) hon.ta.laŋ
right (be) syaw-, ge-
   times, places ju.gay, gwə.lam?
   together ma.ne
all-powerful jo-
allegorise dhapa?-
alluvial soil
(mound) sik.khən.(sa?)
alone ʔek.ʔən, ləʔ.kus, ləʔ.jhən.(ʔa.le)
also -ma(ʔ?)
alter arrangements hlot-
although na.ʔə, na.hə
aluminium si.lə.bhər
always sa.de
active hraʔh-
with someone brigh-
amaranth plant gan.dey, wis.lag.gə.ni
amazed ʔə.ʔəŋ dhə.ʔəŋ
(be) gyəŋ-
amazing sight hər.ɬək
ambitious hluŋ tol-
ambush
(wait at) cuh-
(wait in) pha-
site ga.w.da
ammonite fossil ba.jər.bəŋ
among -gə.nə
amount
(larger) - encirclicable by fingers of both
hands tok
(small) - containable between finger and
thumb -tik
(very small) -khih, hi. hi.way.to
sufficient to achieve action or state of
preceding verb -jəm, -jəm
amply cook hnyaʔ-
amuse
(with recitation, etc.) mənθ-, məyθ-
ancestor
(female) ʔə.yə.ʔan?
(male) to.ʔaŋ?, to.ɡu
(gen.) -daŋ?, dhal?
(gen.) (esp. as a spirit) -pa, -ma
god (sp.) ʔa.gər?.(pa/ma), ga.gər?,
na.gər?, daŋa, ma.ləŋ.ʔəv
of bats dur.ji.(kan.de/be.la),
naʔ.ɡu.kan.de/be.la
of clan tha.ləʔ.ʔam, da.ləʔ.ʔam/pa,
laŋ.ləŋ.ʔa/ma
of yam saŋ.khə.ʔam/ma
spirit ləʔ.(dəhəʔ?), lyəŋ.dəhəʔ?
spirit of underworld ʔa.məŋ?ʔəy
ancestors
(female) ma.ɬaŋ?, ma.ɬəy
(male) pa.ɬaŋ?
and -ma(ʔ?)
(conjunction) ʔə.ne, ʔə.bət, rə
then ʔo.ʔaŋ.say.(ko)
then? ʔya.ne
anger ris
angina, have hluŋ dəŋ-
angle, be at kəq-
angry
(be) hluŋ məlθ-
,retain) hluŋ kəλθ-, rəs-
aminal
(gen.) (no term)
(game or domestic animal) -syə?
(wild, usu. carnivorous animal) -ja?
companion of shaman pur.bi, wa.syur
large male of cat family həŋ.ɡu.ri.ya
(sp.) (See Appendix 2.2, also under
common names)
ankle yuʔ.əm, yulʔ.əm
annihilate
(family or clan) sap-
annoyed hluŋʔ-
bothered by someone kəʔ?, kə.yə-
with (hluŋ) kəls.ʔəŋ-
annoying spirit toŋ pəlʔ.əjə?
another ʔə.ru
answer tyəŋ-
thoughtfully bap-
ant
(gen.) (no term)
(sp.) (see Appendix 2.2)
ant god neʔ.ʔat.ɗing
anticipate going, eagerly hluŋ ruyk-
anus kliʔ.syuk, (kliʔ).por, por.ghaʔ/thyo.re(y)
anxiety panə kah.sə
anxious (hlug) ruʔ-, hlug ryaŋ?- anxiously dhuk.muk
apathetic blew?-, blyaw?-, blyaʔ-, blyaw?-, blyoʔ-, hlug dyok-
appeal to nyum?-
appear tha-
(begin to) ?aŋʔ?-, ?arʔ?- (forming fruit) cik-
(green plants) cis-
(like a ragamuffin) grini grini (many gliding fish) glay.ya
in new phase daŋ-
seasonally glya-, lya-
red du-
red (sun) du.taŋ.kwar
through earth (shaman) cyo.ləŋ?-
appearance ?aŋ.gə
appease by offering thəs-
appeal appetite (lack) gren-
loss (cause) chay-, dhuk-
appetising nyum?-
applicable to situation (words) ləh-
apportion (medium amounts) hyor?- (smaller amounts) hyu-, hyur?-
appropriate (adv.) kroʔ-
to situation (words) ləh-
appropriately, do lo-, ge-
arched (back) tyəwʔ- upwards təwʔ-
area (for hunting, foraging) be.laŋ, bhuy.ʔar
(naturally defined) rəŋ open, flat ləŋ.gən?
argue kay.kay-, tanʔ.kay-, ləyʔ.kay-
back and forth tyan?- impatiently kay.tyan?-
much kuraŋ yak-
arise (from being seated) ciŋ-
(from lying position) cyok-
immediately lu.puk stand up (arch.) hiŋ-
arm krut (upper) and shoulder pos
and shoulder bal.(na)
arm's length, hold at jhyono?-
armpit ?a.kə.cyul, kə.khi
around about -gə.nə
on all sides wiŋ.gə ciŋ.gə, weŋ.gə ceŋ.gə
arouse oneself (from sleep) mrya-
someone (from sleep) hmaŋ-
aroused sexually roŋ-
arange hrəy?-
arival day hut.nam.din
arrive dah-
(sun’s rays) jhərə.ɾə
at bottom dhəŋ-
in numbers (long lines) heŋ.ə.nə.deŋ
without halting on way hut-
arrow la?
(wooden, without iron barb) sər.əŋ.kha
arrow shaft thuʔ, səʔ?
arrowhead keʔ, la?
with single barb keʔ, la?
with two to four barbs kraŋ.la?
article (manufactured item) -khok
artificially ripen (bananas, etc.) ?umh-
as much as ma.ɾə
much as (only) -jhuŋ, jhuŋ.ʔa.le
soon as *bi.tik*
well *na, ma.ne*

**ascend** *lanh-*
from underworld *wis-*
through (earth, from underground or underworld) *phuŋ-*

**ash** *hme?mut*
soft black (*hme?*) *grynom?*
or dust (finely settled) *dhanh*

**ashamed** *ras-*
in someone’s presence *khay?-lohth *ʔərə-*

**ashen**
(make) *brus-*
coloured *klip-*

**ashen-faced** *hlypo.tyo*

**ashes** *hme?mut*

**ask**
for, beg *te-*
question *hwət-*

**askew** *ren-*
(horizontally) *kənh.təw?-*
(knock) *rijaw?-, ryan-, ryon-, hren-*

**assemble**
(gifts) *jan.tay?-*
(people) *than?-*, *hum-*

**assert one’s superiority** *jəŋ?-, jyo longtime?*, *jYoŋ?-

**assiduously do** *duŋ?-

**assigned task** *do.kam*

**assist** *ke?*, *kaw?-, pa?-, yoy?-*
(do together) *tyom-*
(esp. with load) *ləmh-, ləwh-
as familiar spirit, tutelary deity (with shaman) *bas-*

**assistance of familiar spirit** ?as.kam, *bas.kam*

**assistant of shaman**
(feline) *pur.bi*

**assisting**
spirit of shaman *diŋ*
spirits *was.gar*

associate with shaman
(familiar spirit) *bas-*

**association of familiar spirit** ?as.kam, *bas.kam*

**assume** *ta?-*

**astonished** ?ə.ləŋ də.ləŋ

**astray, be** *(animal) bhe-*

**astride** *ghak-*

**astringent** *kət-, dəŋ-*

at *(Locative) -ka, -kha, -tay, -həŋ?*
(place of) *-ga.nə*
a loss *kra-*
ease *so.kar-*
ease (after completing work) *dyum?-end dyum-, dyok-*
end (rain) *tyuh-*
end (ripe fruit) *jhar-odd hluŋ phenh-*
onece *bi.tik*
this time *-tok*
wherever *-ga.nə*

**athlete’s foot** *kaʔ.əyu?*

**atmosphere** ?ə.ləw?

**atop** *mal.gə*

**attached to by habit** *sol?-*

**attack** *minh-
person (evil spirit) when attracted by calling *poh-, was-*
sick person (evil spirit) *hməp-, hmup-*

**attacked from all sides** *wi.yə.pha*

**attempt to extract debt** *dəɾ-phə*

**attend**
(to words) *che-rayh-, che-ren-
shaman (familiar spirit) *bas-
to (esp. trap) *tay-*
to, look after *sak.yəy?-*
to sick person *par?-*

**attentive (hluŋ) ghi?-**
watching for *heʔ-, herʔ-*
attitude, change  hlug klot-
attitudes  mram
attract  (bring close to)  bhomh-
attention  ryan?, ryanh-
prey with torchlight  cor?-
attracted  (evil spirit, sickness)  blyus-, blus-  
to  ?oh-
  to person (evil spirit)  poh-, was-
  to person, house (evil spirit)  sayk-
  to place, person (evil spirit) by cooking  meat  blus-, blyus-
attracting notice  mik.tek
attractive  jhelh-, (neh.tek) mik.tek  
(flower)  log.thog
(horn)  brigh.?ini, brigh.ciki  
(red or white objects)  ?og.gay.la
attractively  patterned (bird’s feathers)  ryo?.kon?.,ci
patterned (eye wrinkles, drum bindings)  rip.?ay.la, re.hay.la
aunt  chama  
great-aunt (arch.)  ?ay.gu.ni
auspicious  manh-, wa-
(time)  kro?-
authoritative person  grok.lay.pa/ma
authority  kor  
(exert)  pu?-  
(have)  hway-, so.way-
available  do?-  
for other work (person)  hyan?-  
for use  kor?- , hyan?-, hnyam?-  
supply  dum.hay-
with search  hak-
average-sized  
(person)  ta.kan?.ci, danh.na.ri, daha.ri
aversion, feel  ?a.jam?- , ?orh-, kri-, tri-,  
blayk-
avoid  (seek to)  kh?y?-  
by going around  wik.hol-
looking at  mik klet-
meeting or contact  klet-, chel-
awake  (hlug)  le-
(after sleep)  mrya-
to need  hlug kryan-
awake-time  (as opposed to dream-time)  tho?h,  
lyaw.dhay?, bay
aware  jhol.yas  
conscious  hwak-
of  hlug ghi?-  
of scent or spice  nam-
of situation  krya-
avay  
(go)  jyal-
(send)  hlok-
(take)  ?al?-
from (evil, sickness)  ta.jon?- , ta?-
awesome  ?og.gay.la  
(cliff, etc.)  ?og?.cek
(person, house, etc.)  chur-
awkward situation, be in  prot-
awry, make  hren-
axe  wos.ray, byal, yot  
large  kolo?  wos.ray
axebindle end  
(hooked)  ke

B
babble  guk.ko? tyaw?.?o.le? no?-  

baby  (newborn)  re?
back  
(middle and lower)  gi?  
(upper)  kah  
of head  tak.ta.lay  
of house, etc.  -bhor?
to back  dhyarh-
to front  sor?-  
back and forth  
(out of entrance - bees)  lay-
motion (when cutting, rubbing)  *hnyak-a*,-

*hniki*-.

**backbone**  *ri.dha*

**backfill**  *hlaj-*

**backlog of fire**  *dyun?*(si?)?, *hme?*.*dyun?*

**backwards**  *por.ta*

**bad**  *rew-, ryow-*

(egg)  *kwor-*

(especial, speech, description)  *hal-*

(foolish)  *plat-, plot-*

(jokes)  *byal?.ryaw*

(meat)  *klyoh-*

(nectar, honey)  *tiw-*

(soft) meat  *lyor*

ideas, behaviour?  *hnisi* *bin.di.rə*

influence  *bhu.lən?*

name  *gal.dhay*

**bad-tempered**  *kayh.hlyaw-*

**badly do**  *plot-, plat-*

**bag**

(woven, used in oil-press)  *pyar*

**bait hole of trap**  *bəŋ.ka.rik, pəŋ.gho.rik*

**bait string of trap**  *je?*.la

**bake in pot**  *tar-*

**balance**  *laŋ-*

**balancing**

(while walking)  *dulu?-*

**ball-shaped object**  *-luŋ*

**bamboo**

flowers every 30 years  *ko.reŋ*

large, with drooping tops  *ruŋŋ*

small mountain species  *mo*

tall, tops non-drooping, Male Bamboo  *cya.*.*we?*

with drooping tops  *ghuyh*

with very fine leaves  *pay?*(ma.*duŋ*)

bindings - used in pairs to clamp thatch, or brush to walls  *rik*

inner layer  *pan.car*

shoot (beginning to have central hole)

*me?*.sa.go *thyo.reŋ*

shoot (of *ruŋŋ*)  *thu.ga.duŋ*, *me?*.sa.go

shoot (underground part)  *hlyas*

solid section  *duyyh.ruyŋ*

strips for attaching rim to tray  *grop.cyas*

strips, made from skin of bamboo - used for weaving, tying  *cyas*

tube, container about 8 x 30 cm. in size  *bəŋ?*

tube, container, larger  *tyəw.ren.bəŋ?*

tube, container, small  *juu.reŋ.bəŋ?*

wood, soft part  *mar?*

**bamboo rat**  *rek*

**ban with spell**  *dər?-*

**banana**

cultivated species  *məw.say?, lo.say?*

small wild species, inedible fruit  *syak.lo?, pawh.lo?*

wild species with large black seed  *ne?.lo?*

flower  *boŋ.go*

leaf (new and still rolled up)  *cuu.laŋ*

leaf, stripped from centre stalk, used as leaf plate  *syar.(lo?)*

palm trunk, inner layer  *kyar, pəw*

seeds (wild)  *əaw?.say?*

**band of cane**

holding on drumskin  *thəŋ.kən?.(la)*

**bang on ground**

(esp. drum)  *ghuŋ.gaw?-*

**banish**  *dək-*

**bank**

of river  *dhyaŋh*

steep descent  *ko.lən?*

**bantam hen**  *cerh*

**barb**  *cu?*

of arrow  *ke*

**bare**  *ghal?-*, *wəl-*

(make - plant, by insects, etc.)  *hrəm.h*

(plant)  *hrəh.dam?.pa*

(tree)  *gəŋ-*

patches (in field)  *wəl-*

teeth  *bla-*

**barely sufficient**  *bələ.jəm*

**bark** (n.)

(of tree)  *siŋ?.ko?* *pun*
(scaly) *kaw*.(ron?)
inner bark (of *brotsi*), used for string
*brot*.*man*?
of *man?si, brotsi* trees - inner bark used
for string of nets *man*?
of *man?si, brotsi* - very soft inner bark,
used for string *hom*.*man*?
layer (outer - of *man?si* - not so good for
string-making) *məh*.*la*
bark *(v.)*
(Barking Deer) *hoh-*
(dog) *gyawh-*
warning (Langur) *dhat-*
Barking Deer *kɔʔ.ʃyaʔ*
barren *bhas.?a.re*
base *t ug?*
of basket (strengthened) *jayʔ?, jɔyʔ?*
of bird’s tail *por.tuku.lug, (meʔ?, koʔ?)*
tuku.lug, meʔ?*tulh*
of cloud *nyam.tuŋ?*
of ear *kwəŋ, kuŋ, no.cay*
of sky *jom.bə*
of tail (from which it sprouts) *duŋ.ku.ca*
of tree *jun.thu.la*
origin *ta.kuʔ*
rock, bedrock *cenʔ.(baŋ?)*
bask *gaɾ?-*
bat *(gen.)* *yin, win?*
black, about 10cm. long *gal.dam.win?*
black, 10cm. long, large ears, turned-up
nose, cave-dwelling, fly-eating, Great
Eastern Horseshoe Bat *dhaŋ.kɔ.ca*
black and white, 10cm. long *duŋ.kut.win?*
brown, small (25cm. wingspan)
*kəʔ?*.*syəʔ?*.*win?*
brown, very small, fly-eating *tuʔ?.cit.win?*
brown, 5cm. long, Indian Pipistrelle
*loʔ?.bhir.win?*
large, honey-eating, edible *gləy.win?*
long-nosed, very edible *cyus.yuʔ*.*win?*
medium-sized, grey, Flying Fox *dog.win?*
red with white wings, body about 10cm.
long, Fulvous Fruit Bat *ler.jaʔ*.*win?*
short-nosed fruit bat, large, whitish
*syəʔ*.*win?*
ancestor *dur.ji.(kan.da/be.la)*,
*naʔ. cu.kan.da/be.la*
bathe *jes-, jɔyh-*
be *(abstract condition) kheʔ?, hə*
(in a location - non-permanent) *mu-*
(in a location - permanent) *naʔ-*
addicted *səl*-*
astray (animal) *bhe-*
at top *hlab-*
many *naʔ-*
off, away *huy*
out of place, position *tyor-*
together (a.) *brək*
together (v.) *brək-*
bead *səyk, sayk*
(lower) *tyəp*
beak-shaped *tyuyh-*
beam *(large, horizontal) sə.tə.ri*
beams of sun, moon *ta.pən*
bean *(sp.) *ni.dal?*
bear *(n.)*
(Himalayan Black Bear) *bhə.li.yom*
Sloth-bear *siŋʔ?.tyamh.yom*
bear *(v.)*
catkins *səyh-*
child *coʔ*.*lat-*
child (about to) *coʔ*.*jhug-*
child (euph.) *phun-, phunh-*
fruit *səyʔ-*
grudge against *huŋ.dhyut-*
beard *gon.che*
beast
  (myth.) connected with shaman’s drum
du.murug.mya, li.murug.sya?

beat ghan-, syamh- hlayy?-
  (as drum) tayk-
  (mat, etc.) kah-
  (to punish) cayy?-
  (with stick) tho?-?, po-
  in panic (heart) (hluy) kram-
  metal tup-
  rapidly (wings, drummer) rene-
  with fright (heart) hluy sraw-

beating
  (of heart) with fear luk.luk
  (of tray) thor
  heart cuku cuku

beautiful jhig.ti.tey, jheq?.tey?, da.ba.lya
  (brightly) laŋ.?ay thŋ.?ay
  (yellow) yar da.ba.lya

because ?eŋ.?a, then.?a

becken
  with all fingers (for many persons) kwal?-?
  with forefinger ke?tek-, kwet-
  with one finger (for one person) kel?-?
  kwel?-?

become ge-, syaw-
  content hluy dhap-
  dark rimm.jhim, hrim.jhim
  evil ryaw.bag thay-
  free from custody ben-
  hole holh-
  larger than other bu.bu.ru
  loose ?ili?-?
  loose (head of tool) holh-
  loose (plaster, mud, etc.) ther-
  old hwamh-
  ragged (clothes) thay-
  reality tap-
  tuber hak-

bed
  (wooden) khat.?i
  of diverted stream kwayh

bedbug pən

bedding hnap.nay

bedridden ?eŋ-
  after sickness yro-, yrya-, yryo-

bedrock cen?.(bay)
  large wild lowland species gwas, was
  small black forest bee, nests in tree hole,
  honey-producing kway
  small wild species nyap
  stinging, large with blue body, living in
  bamboo stalks ka.layŋ
  Bumblebee?, large, yellow, furry, ground-
  living, honey-making, stings bunh.tuy
  Solitary bee, lives in dead wood
  (ko?.syə?) bhamh.?a.re
  drone? lay.?aŋ.ma
  larvae syay.re
  swarm pum.tum?

bee-bread hgal?

beer
  (esp. in song) ?oh.lay.ti?, khas.pən?.ti?,
  boh.lay.ti?, pan.mə.ti?, loh.raj.ti?,
  sa.mən?.ti?
  (made from corn mush) han
  (met.) ci.?a.ro
  mash rumh

beetle
  (gen.) juy
  (sp.) (see Appendix 2.2)

before ?a.nəm, ?u.nəm
  (recently) mes

beg te-
  (for food) ko-
  persistently yuŋ-

begin cu?-, sak.?aŋ?-?
  (new day) syag-
  (new phase, state, era or idea) day-
  (of action) laga-, thal-
  to appear ?aŋ?-, ?ar?-?
  to blossom sray-
  to break kluyk-
to break (cloud cover) ṭη-, ṭη-, ṭη-, ṭη-
to build up (cloud) ṭəmh-
to clear (cloud) nyam heṭh-
to clear (rain) ṭηh-, ṭηh-
to do, seek to do boγ?-
to dry up (nectar, wound) thumh-
to heal dyaγ-, dyon-
to move γana?-., γini?-
to open (bud, etc.) klyus-, plut-, plus-, plyus-, hli-
to recover kṛya-, ṣrī-
to return to original state dyon-
to slide (earth) tyṇ?-
to sprout (seed) haw-
to sprout new leaves mir?-
to warm up (weather) through cloud ṭawh-
use (of stored items) hwengh-
use of der-, dor-
using for first time bhyaś-
using new corn tar?-

beginning
(of story, sequence) tuiγ?

behead krah-, greh-, cəm mh, tras-, trah-
cut top off ra?-

behind lonh-
(at the back of) -bhər?
(far) lon.?e?, lon.te?
(in position) lon.?e
(in position or time) lon.do?
cloud (sun) ghəm?-

being deciding fates jəm

beings
of underworld rocks si.laγ. baγ
kraγk maγ?
of upper world laγ. ka.məγ?
(sp.) (See Appendix 2.8)

belch γə?-., γə?-., γhra?-.
(cattle) hok ra-
(esp. due to upset stomach) ṭə?, phuk

believe
(words) ṭaγm-

bellow
(cattle) hok ra-

belly tuk, yoγ

belong to social level ley-

beloved hluγ go.re

down kam?
(underneath) tal.ge

bend (n.)
(corner) kγyaγ, kγyuγ, kγyəγ

bend (v.)
(arch upward) taw?-.
(turn, twist) klaγγ(o)?-, γγγ(o)?-
at knees kruγh-, kroγh-
at knees (sharply) kγyγ?-at top yuγ.gu-
back and forth (to break) hṛki?-considerably at top (as a tree in wind) kβγ?-double (nearly) kuy?-down to hide bhī?-finger kwel?-forward kluγ?

beginning
(of story, sequence) tuiγ?

behead krah-, greh-, cəm mh, tras-, trah-
cut top off ra?-

behind lonh-
(at the back of) -bhər?
(far) lon.?e?, lon.te?
(in position) lon.?e
(in position or time) lon.do?
cloud (sun) ghəm?-
bent goŋ?-, tew? ren
(esp. with pain) lew?-
(knees - as when going downhill) khunh-,
g hunh-
(knees and back) gryo?-
(timber) mrayk-
at hips kuŋ?- double kŋ.royŋ, kŋ?,ko. cyŋ
out of line nyor?- over (blade edge) nyol?- over, hanging down ghunh-
over slightly (crops, by wind, etc.) hmy?- sagging lew?- sharply hnek-, hnyak-
slightly hnay?-, hnew-
somewhat hnyaw?- stooped khur-
to one side (mouth) ŋoyh-, chyoyh-
twisted (bow) ler-
up tew?-, tyaw?- up at tip taw-
with hunger pam dhyoŋ?- with pain leŋ?- beside -ga.nə
bestow honour məŋ?- betroth dhay?- between pis (be or place) ?is-
bewildered confused bra-
puzzled ɣyan h-
startled ?əm?-, ɣem?-, grin?- beyond caring bhu.tuk possibility to.hay-
bier (carrying pole for dead person) səhə.siŋ?
big (adult) təŋ-
large braw-
big-eyed pruŋ.hu, hlu-
bigger (child, etc.) phus-
bile hi
billow ?arh.?arh
billowing cloud khəm.bi
bind pan?-, pyan-
around kik-
at one end piŋ-, peŋ-
hand and foot ɣəyŋ-
in between rik-, rip-
securely together ɣrapə?
sticks to tree in order to climb it ceh-
tightly məy-
tightly (with twisting) ɣoyk(o?)-
tightly over and over ɣuyku?- together (loads, etc.) ɣryamh-
binding sticks (bamboo) rik
bird (gen.) wa?
small scrub bird (gen.) munh.ʁaŋ.ʁaŋ.
(sp.) (See Appendix 2.2)
bird lice gwam.ya
bird trap using gumsticks, with live termites as bait cuh set in rockface tə.pəŋ? tree with gumsticks gləŋh
with gum and live bait pu.tə.li
birdlime ɣat (hard) cak.ŋat (old) ʔay.ŋat (soft) ʔayh.ŋat
bite (as animal does) jayk-
(grain, etc.) səŋh-
(insect) ne?- (snake) tyarh-, ne?- off pieces ɣowh-
off, nibble khewh-, ɭewh-
on stone cay?-, ɭaw?-, dyarh-
swiftly (as panther does to kill) *kram*

*biting* *kryap*

*bits*  
(small) *hyunh*

*bitter* *hyak*  
(beer) *khaʔ-*  
(sharply) *fel-, kam-*

*bivalve shellfish*  
(sp.) *chyu.ri.bop*

*black* *gal-, gaw-*  
(clouds) *gal.tiŋ.ki.taŋ.ʔa*  
(pot) *gal.taŋ.kwar*  
(very) *cik.cak, tik.tak, hak.ca.do*

coating of skin *nor?-*  
with anger *ken gal-*

*blackened*  
(bruised) *hno-*  
(corn tassels) *gal.koy.ʔa?, gal.ʔaŋ.ʔaŋ.ʔa*

*blackish* *jhik-, ʔaʃləʔ?*

*blackmail* *yur-*

*blackness*  
(grime, from burning oil) *nalh*

*blacksmith*  
 caste *ka.mi, daŋ.re*  
 caste (f.) *ka.mi.ʔi*

*bladder* *(chyu).ru.dum*

*blade end* *soŋ*

*bleam* *(sung)* *cer-*  
(down on) *raw?-*  
(fiercely (sung) *car?-*

*bleat*  
(calf) *be-*  
(goat) *myaʔ-*

*bleed* *(way)?-, huy-*  
(animal by cutting throat *syəʔ-*)  
(from nose *daŋ-*)

*bleeding* *(sore) du.klaiŋ*

*bleeding? waka.jhakə*

*blessing* *ʔa.sik*  
(get) *pruʔ-*

*blighted by spell* *maʔh-*

*blind* *(adj.) mik lok.?o*

*blind* *(n.)*  
(ambush site) *gəw.da*

*blinded* *cyak.ʔaʔ.ʔa.lap*  
(be) *mik loʔ-*  
(causing to be - light) *jharʔ-, jhorʔ-*  
(after brightness (temporarily) *kwəmʔ-, kwamʔ-*

*blink* *hliwiʔ-*  
(causing to) *krawʔ-*  
(light) *priŋʔ-*  
(away tears) *prarʔ-*

*blister* *(n.)* *phop*

*blister* *(v.)* *hləyt-*  
(skin, etc.), large-sized *phop-*  
(skin, etc.), long, oval-shaped *phyop-*  
(skin, etc.), small-sized *phap-*  
(skin, etc.), very small *phep-*  
(skin, etc.), much *bhyap-, bhyəm-, bhyop-*  
(skin (caustic fluid)) *syuh-*

*bloated* *ʔaʔmʔ-*  
(feel) *huq khaʔ-*  
(with eating) *seŋe-*

*block*  
(hole, entrance - esp. nose) *das-*  
(hole, throat) *chas-*  
(throat) *lip-*  
(access to tree, etc. with thorns) *romeʔ-, romʔ-*  
(draughty hole) *piʔ-*  
(escape) *kwap-, kwik-, gwək-*  
(gap) *dhipiʔ-*  
(hole) *dayŋʔ-*  
(off path, entrance, river, etc. *paŋ.ʔa*-  
(off stream bed (by damming) *səp-*  
(path) *romeʔ-, romʔ-*)
path (esp. with net) wik-
path (of deer) gor?

blocked tas-
  (ear) no day?
  (passage, ear) hlo-
  (stream) kway-
  (throat) guk yu-
  stream kwalh

blood way?, wi, huy
  of afterbirth ra.čhi?
  of bone marrow si.wa?
  staining du.dąh.ka.nu.da

blood vessel so?
  and sinews, etc. so?na.re

blood blister, be hno-

bloodily du.ka lyam.ba

bloodless
  (ashen) klip-

blossom ?or-
  (begin to) sri-

blouse chom.? (nay)

blow (n.)
  (of axe or knife) -tya?
  (of chopper) pyot tak.ko

blow (v.)
  back tree tops (wind) ma.ru.?i blaw-
  down valleys (wind) ma.ru? syytu?-gently (on fire or sick person) phorh-
  into (fire, etc.) with tube? syo-
  into (fire, instrument) mut-
  nose (using fingers) sri-
  past or through layk-, layk-
  sharply between lips huyk-, khyk-
  through (hand, etc.) syu-

blow (v.)
  (fly - i.e. lay eggs) pe?

blowfly ?a.ci.?yaŋ

blowing (cold draught) syu.tuk
  (of nose) sri

blowing-tube
  (for fire) so.mer, kə.ni

blown over
  (crops) hmay?

blue pli-

bluff
  (rock outcrop) -koŋ, choŋ

blunt dyalh-, dyulh-
  (speech) hluŋ phu?- (very) ghalh-

bluntly speak doŋh-

blurred
  (with moisture) hmat-

boards of oil-press lor.ko.ña?

boast laŋ yə?-ləŋ, laŋ ko? neh.ro ?or.tak-

boastfully talk jyo.łoŋ?ti no?-body ?aŋ, juŋ.ŋaŋ
  (only as a compound) ka?-hair men?, myan
  odour ka?.rəy?
  parts (sp.) (see Appendix 2.1) waste, secretion kli?

boil (n.)
  (sore) lis
  sore (myth. - of demon) pho.ta.lis

boil (v.)
  (liquid) ca-, ce-
  (milk, oil) kaŋh-
  away sip-
  away (hard) syo-
  away rapidly (water) surh-
  down (cooking water) soy-
  down tubers with ash, to remove acidity khar-
  in closed pot ha-
  in closed pot (for short time) klo-, plo-
  noisily hlyok-
  over bahr-

boiling kaŋh

boils, have lis-

bold (hluŋ ko? ro) gi?-hluŋ kroŋ-, hluŋ grämh-, hluŋ.tuk cok-
  (in speech) hluŋ phaw?-hluŋ phu?- boldly gräm.gräm
speak doỳh-

bolt of lightning ma ray

bond friend kwa
  (make) kwa.kay-
  (wife of) kwa.mo
  of parent bələmʔ.ʔa.maʔa.pə

bone
  (gen.) hrus
  (long) yo.ʔiŋ, yoŋ
  at base of ear kuŋ
  collar bone waʔ.ghorh.hrus
  marrow si.ʔə
  of arm, leg yoy.ko.la
  of back side ku.ku.duʔ
  of eye socket mik.khunγ.gul
  of knee joint, pelvis tha.ku.luŋ,
  thaŋ.ku.luŋ, tha.puʔ.ʔyuŋ
  of pelvis (rounded) (por) tha puʔ.ʔyuŋ?
  or cartilage (free) in upper limb of panther
  or tiger bi.jhə

bony
  (food, etc.) hrus-

border
  (of field, basket) jaŋʔ, joŋ?

bore hole hwat-

bored blyəwʔ-
  (with person) kəy.sə-, kəlʔ-, sawʔ-
  (with place, situation) (hluŋ) gurh-
  (with work) baʔ-

borer
  (insect) dolʔ
  adult Rhinoceros Beetle? poŋ.koʔʔa.ma
  grub (of wood borer) poŋ
  of banana palm dyut
  small kiriʔ.dolʔ
  very small met
  (sp.) dhuruʔ?

bother
  (be a) dyarh-
  someone glərʔ-

bothered (hluŋ) kəy.sə-, (hluŋ) kəlʔ-
  by someone glərʔ-, sawʔ-

bottom tuŋʔ?
  (of pot, net bag, field, etc.) por

bounce tonh-
  away chonʔ-
  off krəvy-
  up and down chunʔ-, tyonʔ-

bound
  leap jyos-
  closely (bundles of brush) hnep-

boundary stone phəʔ.baŋ

bounds of earth cəw.doʔa, cəw.doʔi

bountiful cha-

bow (n.)
  (hunting) - bamboo, about 1.3 m. long luyʔ
  (pellet type) mə.ʔyaŋ.gro
  and arrow laʔʔ.ʔuŋ?
  top (over which string is looped) jhu.ri,
  jhyu.ri

bow (v.)
  down baʔ-
  down (to ground) ta.ʔaŋ.yunυʔ-
  head kəy.kləyʔ-, kəy.koŋ-
  head (large) kak.cyak
  head (medium) kuŋ.cyak
  head (one medium-sized, one large)
  kuŋ.cyək.kak.cyak
  head (one small, one large) kik.cik
  kak.cyak
  head (small) kik.cik
  to honour sewə-, syəʔə-

bow-legged əh-
  gait grə.ko.dyək

bowl
  of hookah ci.lam
  small brass incense bowl tew.karə
  wooden thun
  wooden, with handle kok.thun

bowl-shaped moon
  (a bad omen) hmaŋ.laŋ

boy goy.coʔʔ, coʔʔ, lek.hay.(coʔ)
  adolescent laŋ.məʔ?
  preadolescent ryəʔ.laŋ.məʔ?
bracelet
of lower leg (woman), upper arm (man) *ka.da*

brackish *kləm-, həlm-

brain *puh.kli?

branch *da.luŋ*
(low) *sa?.dala*
(small) *keŋ, keŋ.ka*
large, horizontal *kloŋ.(si)*

branched
twiggy *keŋ-
from single tuber *kraŋ-

branches
(leafless) *jheŋ.kə.ra*
(with leaves) *jhaŋ*

brandish *hrīŋ-

brandishing
(of knives) *chiiŋ.chiiŋ.chaŋ.chaŋ*

brassy taste *khaw-, ghaw-

brazen talk *gramʔ.ka*

brazenly act *lara para*

bread
(gen.) *laŋ*
cooked in boiling water, made of buckwheat *gu ri.laŋ*
flat, circular corn bread *dha.laŋ*
made from *mangoʔ ʔa.rə.laŋ*
made of amaranth flour *po.(la).laŋ*
made of millet flour *ʔi[s].laŋ*
made of white millet, buckwheat *pha.rəw.la.laŋ*
narrow, coiled *kiriʔ.laŋ*

break
(at bond) *prəŋ-, prəŋ-
(begin to) *hmərʔ-, hmrʔ-, hmrʔ-
(cloud cover) *ʔeŋ-, ?eŋ-
(cloud cover - begin to) *ʔeŋ-
(cloud cover - considerably) *heŋ-
(cloud cover - somewhat) *hoŋ-, hoŋ-
(clouds) *nyam pheŋ-
(of new day) *syaŋ-
(pot, etc.) *pək-, prə-

(ropes, etc.) *tet-, prat-
(stick, etc.) *klayh-
(ties, bindings) *bran-, bran-, branh-
(voice, when speaking) *həŋ-
away (part of soil) *weŋ-
free from captor *beŋ-
in foliage or cloud *pəŋ-
in two (corn) *mə.kay poŋ-
into small pieces (tuber, bread) *chiwi-
joint (esp. hip) *klyoh-
journey *hlo-
off (from bunch) *wek-
off (intentionally) *kryuyhu-
at weak point *hlyak-
off from edge (of pot, etc.) *beŋ-
off from edge (small pieces) *boŋ-
off main stem (to make plant divide) *kraŋ-
off negotiations *tol-
off part or one from bunch (large) *krewhe-, kryoʔho-
off part or one from bunch (very small) *kriwi-
off piece (of yam, etc.) *phaŋ-
off piece (small, from yam, etc.) *phaŋ-
off portion with twist (esp. soft food) *praŋ-
off small pieces (esp. dried fish) *pikiʔ-
off with a twist *tukuu-
off with a twist (small objects) *mruŋ-
off with a twist, bend *tøyk(o?)-
off with a wrench (corn) *klyayk-, həŋk-
off with a wrench (twigs, etc.) *pøyk(u?)-
open fruit (Chyuri) to examine seed *pəkə-
out (of bag, pot, etc.) *bhəŋ?-
partly *təŋ?-
sleep *həŋ-
through (ch.) *bhəŋ?-
through or out (e.g. sprout through soil) *ʔurʔ-, phuʔ-
up (esp. withered stalk) *thoyŋ-
up (group) run? dha-up (into short pieces) thoyko-
up (plastered surface) ther-, ther-
up (shell) thayk(a)-
up hard surface dol-
up into pieces (soft food, yam, etc.) phenh-, phenh-
wind pe?- with a twist (corn, twigs, etc.) pruyk(u?)- with a twist (large object) mruyk-, mroyk-, etc.
with bending toyk(o?)-
breakfast, have syamh- breaking-up (of house) phan, lan phu, luj
breast (female) oh, dut
(in child’s speech) nu.nu
(of bird) pos
meat (of bird) pos.may?
brastbone ruq?
(lower part) ter?, pen
breath sas
(esp. laboured) hawh
(take away) ayk-
breathe sas nam-
heavily hawh lam?-
unevenly tuygh-
with difficulty hawh-, hawh sek-
with difficulty, catch (of breath) tipi?- with difficulty, wheeze taygh-, ta?-, paygh-
breathing (noisy, laboured) hawh not started (as newborn baby) chon-
power how, laj go, ri/go, ni, bay, laj go, ni
breathless hluq apa?- (with laughing) syoy-, hluq toyk-
breathtaking (great crowd or spectacle) ayk si?- breezy layk-, layk-
brewed well jyot-
bride kama, saja
bride-price gift (gen.) pu
(first) le? laq al opu
(second) dur.gan ko pu
(of abduction) ku? je ko pu
bridegroom phaw, bhaw
(wife’s term) bhe. na
bridesmaid mon jawI
bridge pul
bridge gap teyka
bridge of nose neh.sig?
brief period ci? cok, yaw cya, yaw chit
time (of sleep) haw cyok
bright cho-
(colour, esp. red) jim-
(very - light or fire) ah go thang go,
?ang gay thang gay
dazzling jhar-
shiny (surface or colours - usu. green or blue) mil-
brighten (esp. sky) thay
considerably (sun, moonlight) aw-
brightening jhak, diak, bak
brightly beautiful laj, ay, thay, ay
burn hor-
shine jol-
brightness (increase) a?
of rising sun ray, ra
of rising or setting sun yam syo, pay
of sun wal, ro
brim with tears mik, klip pan-
brimfull thusu-
bring wan?- (person) dak-
another wife klun?- back for pal, la?

back to house  *go.har*
bride in marriage  *kə.ma wan?*
close to (birds, bats, etc.)  *bhomh-
down  *kla?-*,  *glyun?*-  
in (esp. person)  *pos-
out  *truk*-  
tip down to ground  *dhon.ko-
to completion  *gwam*-*,  *wam*-*,  *wamh-
to fruition  *tap-
together, reconcile  *goy.kham?-  
up food  *glyn*-*,  *blyan*-*,  *(hluy)  *klaw*-*,  *klaw-
up subject again (esp. dispute)  *plaη-

**brink**  *don.he*
**bristle**  *ra-

**bristling**  *kyaw? kew?*  
(hair)  *han?-thuk.luη*  
(quills)  *kəth kilh*
quivering (quills)  *jha.ra jhə.rə*

**brittle**  *ryu?-  
*(esp. dried leaves)  *ryuk(u)-*,  *ryupu-
breaking  *krya.gu.ryum*
crunchy  *ryum?*-  

**broad**  *khok*-*,  *ghok-
physically  *ʔan?-caʔ*,  *ʔay.caʔ*

**broad-backed**  *klə.pa.ne*

**broadcast**  
(seed, etc.)  *war*-*,  *warh-

**broken**  
*(country)  *gho.duη ya.duη*
(nearly)  *moy?-*,  *hməʔ?-*
down (hard lumps) by crushing or chewing  
*hin?-*
off into small pieces (e.g. of small yam)  
*tiki?*
slightly (stick, stem, etc.)  *hməʔ?-*,  
*hməʔ?-*,  *hməʔ?*
terrain  *bləŋ.ja (bləŋ.ji)*
up (with age and dryness - e.g. old yam stalks)  *hryok-

**brood**  
*(hen, bees)  *par?-*
over  *hluy sos-

**broom**  
made of grass stalks  *phek*
made of twigs  *cheʔ, ca ра*

**brother**  
(old)  *ʔa.pu, pu?
(young)  *həw*
father’s younger  *kaka*
husband’s younger  *paŋ*
husband’s younger (arch.)  *paŋ.gu*
mother’s younger  *mama*
parent’s older  *bəŋ.ʔa.pə*
parent’s younger  *gu.ʔa.pə*
spouse’s older  *bəŋ*
wife’s younger  *gu, sala*
wife’s younger (arch.)  *ʔa.ʔu*

**brother’s wife**  
older brother’s  *puʔ.kə.ma*
younger brother’s  *həw.kə.ma*

**brothers**  
*(several)  *puʔ.ʔaŋ*
*(two)  *puʔ.ʔaʔ*

**brought to knees**  *ghrəu-

**brow**  *jaw, jelh*

**brown**  
*(dark)  *ŋəl?-
*(light)  *phut-

**browse**  
*(animals)  *hram-

**bruised**  *hno-

**brush** *(n.)*  
*(of tail)  *meʔ.koʔ.ro*
made of bound grass stalks  *phek*
made of stiff grass, for teasing out hair  *krənʔ*

**brush** *(v.)*  
against  *syat-, syo.βal?-*
against (lightly)  *nayk-
aside  *yat-
off (with hand)  *phya-

out hair  *krənʔ-, trənʔ-
past  *blək-, bəlθ-


bubble ca-
away (boiling, fermenting liquid) syəŋ-
noisily hlyok-
bubbles bhop
buckle
at knees (cattle, etc.) əryok-
at knees (with load) əryok-
buckwheat pha.pər
bud (n.) glyu?
(especial of Kapok tree) pho.tak
bud (v.)
(begin to — flowers) cun?- , cyam?-
Buddhist peoples syam?
budding
(flowers) cyam?-
budge ?o.day-, thos-
buid (make) jaŋh-
up lan?-
up (cloud) ʔəm?- , ʔim(i)?-
up around roots (soil, manure) məl?-
up fire (to make water boil) hmayk-
up wall de-
buidling kim
bulb (edible) bin.(goy?)
bulge (n.) pyur
bulge (v.) ʔurh-, pre-
(cause to) ʔur?- , gləŋ?-
(especial eyes) mik kot-
bulges of waist pyur
bulging gləŋ?, krama.dhama,
kromo.dhomo
(be) prəwa-, priwi-
(eyes) kot.mik, tol.mik
movement priwi-
bulky at base, be jon?- , jonh-
bull thor, yaw.syə?
bullfrog edible, grey ghəŋ
grey, mud-living byaŋ
bullock thor, yaw.syə?
(sun) raw?-  
(sun - much) raw?-  
(urine) dəy-  
away slowly (wet wood) sal?- , sala?-  
brightly jol-, jhor-  
cleanly (wood, etc.) jher-  
hole (with hot object) sroy-  
off tayk-  
off cut scrub, trees wa?-  
off hair (of dead animal) kraw?-  
out (fire) jhamh-  
partly kra?-  
skin chemically (juice of plants) syuh-  
thoroughly yərh  
up fiercely ʔara.ha  
up with fire dolh-  
wasp nest hap-  
burning  
hot tayŋ?  
scrub jhe?:ja  
sensation (spice, liquid) rok-  
smell (of flesh) yis:yis  
up with fire jyomh-  
burnt  
(clothes, pot) deŋ?-  
(grain food) hmas-  
out jhyomh-  
out (with fire) ryum-  
partly ʔarha? -, ʔara?-  
rubbish (esp. grass) (hme?):hyom?  
burnp (n.) ʔo?:phuk, ciki  
burp up ʔə?-  
burping ʔo?:phuk daŋ-  
burr  
(gen.) mu:ja  
(sp.) (see Appendix 2.3)  
burrow bur?-  
burst bhes-  
(grain) brek-, bryok-  
apart pro-  
of activity bhuŋh-  
open wəŋ?-  
out (of bag, pot, etc.) bhəŋ?-  
bursting open  
(bag, etc.) tyor-  
bury klyum?-  
(esp. dead body) pamh-  
(falling soil, rock, etc.) klim?-  
itself (arrowhead, etc.) hlyum-  
bush  
(scrub) jhyur  
bussy hmyəŋ-  
working ʔo.kayh to.kayh  
preparing ʔu.yum tyu.yum  
but buru  
butt duh-  
butler  
(butterfly) (gen.) ti.bi.liŋ?  
buttocks khoy.may, kli?:por, kli?:syuk, thoy.may, por, lon:cyay  
buy le?-  
back hlaŋ-  
buzz  
(esp. drum with crack) hlər-  
back and forth (in front of opening) jyu-  
buzzing cal.hi cal.hi  
by -ɡə.na  
means of (action of verb root) -dhar.na  
one (or oneself) layʔ.kus, layʔ.jhuŋ (?a.le)  
bypass klet- , cyol- , chel-  

C  
cackle  
(hen) kah.har-  
cactus  
tall, greyish-green (Euphorbia royleana) syun.de  
cage trap  
(for tigers, panthers) khorh  
calf of leg thomh  
call go?-
(Bamboo Rat) *ghruk-*
(Black-throated Thrush) *srit-*
(Sharp-tailed Munia) *prit-*
(certain birds - *metchya?wa?, k?wywa?*)
*me?-*
(eagle) *kluy-*
(Goral) *chet-*
(insect - *sulanjuy*) *suyh-*
(Jungle Cat - mating call) *wap-*
(Jungle Cat - sharp call) *hap-*
(Langur monkey) *hu?-*
(nightbird *pattotwa?*) *tot-*
(Serow) *khik-*
(jawalwa?) *bird hu?yy-*
(khyawri) *khyaw-*
(khyurwa?) *khyur-*
(wirija? - like a high-pitched scream)
* wiri-, liri-*
(broody hen) *krok-*
(chicken inside egg) *wit-*
(cicada) *syoy-*
(spirit, at night) *liri-, wiri-*
at first light (rooster) *dhan?-
bark of Barking Deer *hoh-*
by bad name *hal-*
(chickens (hen) *krak-
c cooe huy-*
in unison *gyawh-*
list of ancestors’ names *syol-
meeting for discussion *hun?yaw?-
names of ancestors *hos-
on in passing *hlo-
out *rya?- *go?-*
out (in distress) *hih-
out (loudly with high pitch) *kur.li-
out in surprise *rek-
out name (of person) *chyuph-
over long distance *ku-, hu-
someone, summon *got-
to drive off predators *ha-, hayh-
up *ku-*

up a god *hlas-
upon names of ancestors *rot-
calling of bird *hnay.?a hnu.tuy*
calm ?e.we?*
down (cause to - anger) ?e??.tak-
calyx *ro?yoy?*
camp site *bhuy.?ar*
cane (gen.) *krat*
(sp.) (see Appendix 2.3)
cane band around drum *ba?kin?.(la)*
canine tooth *kuy?.(gam).s?yk*
canopy of forest *kaw.ran?*
of sky *kruk.di?q.ro, krup.di?q.ro*
canopy, make *kruk-, krup-, khup-
cap Nepali hat *to.pi*
capable *sar-, se?, hu?y bliy-*
(esp. shaman) *jo-, joy-, jyoy-
capacious *jyu?-
captivatingly, sing *ke?-
car *bop mo.tar*
caruncle *lis*
(small) *wa?, lis*
card (cotton) *kil-
care for *syas-
careful (about action or use of thing) *ya?-*
(when burying) *dap.dip*
for *kay-, bal-
of speech *su.tum khu.tum*
carefully *?om, gu.ni, ni.lay dhu.lay,*
aim *tar.lap*
do *?om.pay?-
do (eat, speak, walk) *yam?-*
tend (esp. children) *kay-, bal-, sarh-
cress *sok(o?), so.khoy?-
carpet ground (small plants) *cis-
carry *lat-*
by edge (cloth, to shake) jhyun-
-heavy load, extra load juna-
in mouth (as a dog does) pasa.ra?,
phas.lyaq
in waistband dhomh-
load on back (child’s speech) bu-
load on back (esp. child) buy-, bus-
load on head (bundle of wood) gus-
load on shoulder (wood, etc.) pas-
load supported with stick hyol?-
load suspended by rope from each end
(animal, timber) chu?-load with stick across shoulders ghas-
openly khyamh
over shoulder (as end of sari) ba.da.lay?-slung over shoulder (bag, etc.) has-
together (several) loads ŋəna-, ŋini-, ŋunu-
up lan?-well (sound - e.g. drumbeat) huyh-
carry out perfectly hlin?, ti jaṭh-
carrying
(on hip) ta.ya.ya, to.yo.yo
(voice, singing) so-
carrying cloth pər.mi, bu.ga.(nay)
carrying cord
(of net bag) chu?.la
carve ŋəra?-cassava sim.əl.goy?
cast
around war-, warh-
away ta-
evil eye on someone dha-
line (with hook) ke?-, kwe?-net, seed war-, warh-
net from shore ya? chya-
off (clothes, skin of snake, etc.) hlyu-,
hlyun-
shadow on ghəyk-
skin hlyun
spell (by stirring water and chanting) tiŋ-
casting down mir.lik
castrate
by crushing blood vessels and cord (bull)
θayk-
by forcing out testicle (pig) blər-
by removing testes pleke?-
cat pu.se?
wild kar? ja?, lyə.kar? ja?
cat-like animal
(shaman’s familiar) be ja
catch
(and kill prey) sat-
(breath) ʔipi?-thorns, etc.) tyoy?-, hryat-
(throat) sew?-, syəw-
all tik.kin?-birds, bats with net laŋh-
birds by laying gumsticks cəw?-birds with funnel-shaped net kəw?-birds with waterfall trap ta.pən?-falling or lowered object jha?-fish by dangling bait (with or without hook) jyu-
fish by enclosing with circle of nets hoko?-fish or frogs with torchlight həw?-fish with fishhook ke?-, kwe?-fish with hand net yək-
foot on tyok-
hold of rom-
hold of, seize cum-
in mid-flight (as insects by bird) kwəh-, kwayh-
in throat (liquid) səs-, həs-
in throat (solid) nər(a)-
many (fish, with hook or bait) dəw-
on the wing, in the air tyamh-
person’s spirit (evil spirit) hray?-prey (frogs) with torchlight cər?-sickness kwaŋ-, gwaŋ-
sight of cəw?-, cyəw?-
unawares (rain, trouble, stone in food) 
kray?- 
under hand nop-
catching chyəp.chap
caterpillar 
(gen.) syan? 
cocoon protected by wall of fine sticks 
ti?.ba.di.syan? 
hairy, causes itch kak.syan? 
grub found in flour yəw?.syan? 
large, grey, hairy say.də.syan? 
large, hairy, imitation eyes, ‘horn’ 
ber.syan? 
large, reddish, hairy - eats lak leaves 
lak.syan? 
large, hairless, with ‘horn’ at tail 
kok.syan?, cyuk.syan? 
catfish kryus.ya?, cere.cep.rya?
catkin sayh 
catkins, have səyh-
catnap ha?.cyok 
cattle sya? 
caught 
(insects, etc.) in midair kwayh-
by disease yrayk-
unexpectedly (usu. in embarrassing way) 
ryas-, sroh-
with net or gum yas-
cause 
downfall yul-
ilness (dead person’s spirit) ri?.?i rek-
others to be lazy or stop work buh.lən?- 
protuberance gləŋ?- 
sharp pain prunh-
sickness, wasting nə.rray?- 
to be mentally ill and wander gal?- 
to come off (scab, etc.) thelh.?ek-
to conceive co? nyas-
to disappear graw-
to lift up təw.lən?- 
to lose mind bhəŋ-
to prosper ?oh-
to suffer khuy?- 
to vibrate hrunu?- 
unconsciousness (evil spirit) bom-
caustic fluid dəyk 
cautious yam?- 
cave 
(shallow) baŋ.tuŋ, lyum?.puk, lyum?.baŋ 
cavern hlay 
(dwelling of spirits) ku.pi(?) 
cavernous jyuŋ- 
(hole) wayg 
cavity 
(be large cavity with small entrance) jyuŋ- 
(small) hu.gu.rik 
storage place (in wall, tree) ?o.khoy, toyo.khoyh 
cease di?- 
(bad actions) səmŋ- 
(bad smell) gəyəm?-, jərəh- 
(breathing) ho.yok 
(fever) səm?- 
(good actions) (hluŋ) sor?- 
(heavy rain, with break in cloud) ?əw- 
(period of time, spell of weather) doŋ?- 
discussing or giving tamh-
negotiations (esp. for marriage) tolh-
producing leaves, flowers tawh-
smelling plew-, plyəwh-
speaking ku.ra doŋ?- 
centipede 
large, red, with severe bite sal 
small ka.mi.ni sal 
central stem ri.dhə 
centrally strike 
(arrow) laŋ-
centre 
of chest, breastbone ruŋ? 
of emotion, thoughts hluŋ.(tuk) 
of feeling hluŋ.ko? ro 
of field tuk 
centre post mul.dhu.ri
ceremonial rice (husked) cheh.maj.r.ti rice (unhusked) kwar.sa, ku.wa
certainly gwa.lam?, payh.la challenge jyoq?, ti no?-
(esp. in song, teasing) ?a.law?-, ke(?).lan?-, he.daw?-, he.law?-
change (clothes) hlet-
(container, path, position, direction) the?-
(for better - illness, sores) glew?-
(to poorer condition) ?emhe?-
action kle?tek-
activity or position phya-
attitude hluj klot-, kloy?-(hluj) kloyk-
condition ?amh?(-)
(condition for better) kles-
course, plan klot-, hlot-
direction kluyk-
form to.toyk
mind kluyk-, hluj klot-, hluj dyanh-
mind, attitude hnar-
mind, plan klot-, hlot-
one's position, course hlet-
partly yra-
position loy-
position (of self, thing) loyh-
rapidly hlen?-somewhat in condition (for better) ?amh-
state (for better) ?uh-
state, form and appearance or position (esp. to lower condition) thay-
track klet.tek-
change of clothes hlet.nay
channel ghorh in field (water-gouged) wanj.ghorh, hophh.rob
channel liquid (with shute, tongue) syon?-chant (shaman) without interruption suyh.ti jhya-
spell tig-
spell (esp. to ancestors) thuk-
spell to protect crops daw?-
to god, object manh, mayh-
chant words ?ahwan?, ?a.khar?
chanting (of shaman) ?as.kam, bas.kam
char sal?, sal?
character man.tuk, hluj.tuk (imitate - esp. that of parents, older sibling) lon?-, hlun?-disposition ba.ne
charcoal (hme?) glmum
charred remains hme?, hyom?
chase away run?-leader ja? je?.kay-
chatter ryawh-
pointlessly guk.ko? tyaw?, ?a.le? no?-chattering (birds, etc.) ca.ya.ya
check (esp. trap) tag-
cheek ger, gwer, gyor, dyor
cheekbones cong
cheep inside egg (chicken) ciw?-wik-, wit-
cheered after sorrow dhu.muk-, dho.muk-, dho.may-
cheerful (hluj) prap-, prip-, prup-
unconcerned so.kar-
Chepang ce.pan (own name) cyo?.ba? (myth. name) lo.ha.ri subgroups (western) bu.jhyal, ru.lu?.ya, rum.lin.gya
cherish tum?-hold nak-
chest khos
chew
at (with front teeth) ɣam- at (with molars) tay-, trunh-
cud thun?- chewable krim?-, krum?-, kryum?-, khrim?- chewy tyonh-
chide (esp. someone beating a child) pa ray-
child co?
childless bhas.? a re children (gen.) həw lam, məy.məy (of person) həw coŋ chilled sa-
chilli rok.say?
chilly nik-
chin (point of) temi?, tyəm?, pem?
chip (v.) phes-
edge (of pot, etc.) beyh-
edge (small pieces) boŋh-
off pieces (bark) khewh-
off pieces (rock) peŋh-
off small pieces (rock, etc.) peke?- off with nails pek-
chipped (blade, sharp edge) boŋh- (pot, etc.) pek-
chirp of insect (sulagjuy) suy-
chock tokо?
choke kuyk-, yuyk(u?)-, yoyk(o?)-
on food khak-
plants (weeds) lay? yar-
when drinking srəs-, həs-
choked guk yup-
choke des′i goy?
choose chalh-
by hand cal-
from chih-
ripe fruit sa-
chop (with knife or sickle) gryay?-, pal-
at dyor-
fell tree hyra?- fell large tree hna?- fell very large tree hno?- finel y ciπ?- into halves (small) pliki?- into kindling cay?-, cayk-, cyay?, cyay?-
off grayh-, greh-, cəmh-
off, behead dum-, pal-
off (leaves, fruit) krah-, trah-, trə-
off (small branches of fallen tree) to kor?- off lengths of firewood dayy-
off small branches for firewood go-
roots hryoy-
roots (to remove stump) pryoy-
sever pal-
trim with adze blay-
up meat (larger pieces) jəmpan?-
up meat (medium pieces) capa?- up meat (small pieces) ciπ?- with near perpendicular blow tə?- wood up small cay?-
chopping tak koŋ, hrom of flesh hlyam
chopping block tokо na siŋ?, tok? ol? siŋ?
chronically afflicted ni hay?- ill gru-
chrysalis *ghyum, jhyang, jyu.be.la,*
(hanging) *jyo.duq*
cocoon *thek.kak, thyoŋ.kak*

chuckle *tyak-*

chutney *si.ten?*

chyangri
fruit *wel.(say?)*
tree *?el.si, ya.(si), yal.si, wel.si*
early-flowering *hŋa.yə*
late-flowering *lonj.yə*

cicada
calls in March, April *ro.tek*
calls *choyo choychiq* in February-March
*we.len? juy*
calls with strong, musical note *de.rig.juy*
dark grey and orange *kliŋ? kliŋ? ja?,
   kliŋ? lir*
large (7cm. long) *bhan.ta.lyaw*
large, black, with red underneath
*choy.chiq.(juy), choy.jiŋ*
large, yellowish, calls in April
*bunj.nan.ta.ri*
orange wings, grey body
*na?, ronj.may? juy*
with distinctive call *su.laq.juy*
(sp.) *lir*
(sp.) *syaw.ra.li*

cinnamon *jay.te.? te.? siŋ?, siŋ.kaw li*

circle (n.) *toy.lan.?i*
circle (v.)
(bird, bat) *pay-*
(smoke, etc.) *u(y)u?, toy(o)-, kuy-
around close to *bhoy- *
around object *wih- *
back *gor?-*
in upward spiral *toy-
round ahead *gwɔr?-*
circling *toko.ma*
spirit *toy.ma.dinj*
circular *gwɔ?, gwai?, tor.kay.la*
(nearly) (drum, pot) *kwa?-*
(spiralling) *toyɔ?-*
frame *gwɔr?*
in shape *gwɔ?-*
ring-shaped *to.?ay.to-
circumcised *plɔs-
circumspect *su.tum khu.tum*
circumvent *wik.hol-
cite example *dhapa?-
city *sə.hər*
civet
(or Binturong?), small, silvery
*gal?, wa?, ja?*
Himalayan Palm Civet *tah.sya?*
Large Indian Civet *broh.law*
small, grey, striped tail *goy.ryon?*
with grey striped body *go?.sya?,
   rə.ray.sya?*

claim, make *dok-
clammy *nik-
clamp
(clamp)

clan *khol.?ək, na.liŋ?, horh*
(as a group) *ru.dən?, ro.dhiŋ*
(sp.) *u.gar.may?*
‘Black-earth’ clan *gal.sa?ray.may?*
‘Red-earth’ clan *du.sa?ray.may?*
members (living) *rə.dhiŋ?*
name *do.pal?, do.pa*
clap hands *proh.tayk-
clarify
(clarify)
clash *kay?.(kay)-, krumh.(kay)-*
clap hands *krut klyay-
clatter of falling stones *hriŋ.hriŋ*
  *hryaŋ.hryaŋ*
claw (n.) *sən?, son*
claw (v.)
(lacerate) *wɔ?-*
out (with claws, fingers) *o(y)h-, dyoy-
clay *kas*
soft (of hillside?) *blyaŋ.smim*
soft whitish  blya.sa?

**clean**
by rubbing  thut-
out (hole)  suy.rī?
-wash  jes-, jālh-
-wipe  thyuś-

**cleaned**
(pounded grain) (partly)  hlyaŋ-
cleanly
-cut  se.rek
get away  phiŋ
-remove  kha-ray  khu.run
-split, divide  ser-
-strip off (bark)  nyunh-

**cleanse**  jālh-
-hair  ray?-
-rinse  hur-
-ritually  jay.lan?-

**clear**  jhel-
-(air, fluid)  serh-, syār?- 
-(articulation of speech)  gremh-
-(articulation, esp. of 'r' sound) (le)
-tha.hrāyh-
-(beer)  sørh-
-(begin to - cloud)  nyam heŋh-
-(begin to - rain)  ōŋh-, ʔōŋh-
-(clouds)  ōŋ-, ʔōŋ-, hāŋ-, hōŋ-, hōŋh-
-(of rooster’s crowing)  huyh-
-(path)  pheŋ-
-(rain)  cher.liŋ
-(sun, moon)  pya.chya
-(weather)  nyam sørh-
-(yellowish - beer)  yar.wis
-and cultivate area  hyaʔ?, hyoʔ-
-ash from hot coals  dyar-
-green (water)  wis
-jungle  chāp-
-land (of trees, scrub)  chyap-
-off (rain)  tawʔ?, tawh-
-off by burning off  taŋk-
-off field (of weeds, rubbish)  phyas-

**passage**  duŋ?- opp.dk-
-slightly (cloud, rain )  heŋ?- 
-space (around house)  pyal?- 
-space for bat net  hayk phol-
-speaking  bhros-
-throat by coughing up  tholh-
-way for  pheŋ?- 
-with fire  hmas-

**clear-eyed**  pruŋ.hu

**clear-minded**  hluŋ jhel-, mrya-, syaŋ-, haʔ- 

**cleared**
-field  cew.?ar-ray, niw.?al?(ray)
-land  chyap.raj

**clearing**
-(be)  wəl-
-(clouds)  pheŋ-
-in forest (be)  phəŋ-

**clearly**
-hear  thəŋh
-see  dhes-
-see, hear  leŋʔ. cer

**cleave**
-(bones)  plak-
-(rock)  ?ak-
-at joint  prek-

**cleft**
-in rock  baŋ.kher?
-of hoof  cok.ghak

**clematis**
-with small yellow flowers  mar.pha.rat
-(sp.)  cir.ki.mir.ki

**clench fist**  tup-

**clever**  hrenh-

**click beetle**  lay.phu.ri
-yellow  cyut.pu.ri

**cliff**  rya.dhyuŋ, ryas, wa.rə
-base  ku.war
-echo place  mraŋh
-face, slope  dhyap
-place  simi. diŋ
cliff-face  
rock outcrop *choy*  
in narrow gorge *seg.ga*

climb *lən̥h-*  
about (cliff, etc.) by hanging on to 
vegetation *yay.ri-*  
along branch *dulu?-*  
ladder *hləy?*-  
steeply upwards (path) *təw-*  
up (vine) *yah*-  
up by a branch *tyuyu?-*  
up on to reach up *glən?-*, *klən?-*  
with care *yuy?-*

climbing of a vine *dhyə.ryu.ryu, hu.ru.ru*

cling *grop-, dyop-*  
all over *ləpə?-*  
on with hands and feet *yay.ri-*  
tightly to *lese-*  
to *grom-*  
to (plant) *tyoŋo?-*

clinking of bangles *si.khiŋ si.khiŋ, hriŋ.hriŋ hri.hri*

clitoris *cin, tu.neh*

cloak *krəm?-nay*

clod of earth *thum*

clomping  
(noise) *bhat.bhat*

close (near) *dyaŋ-*  
(sounds, names, experiences, etc.) *bhres-*  
around (food, etc.) *par?-*  
to edge *cenh.tek-*  
to tree (circling bats) *bhuy-*  
together *bren?-*  
together (similar objects, friends) *bhig-*  
together (strung objects) *yanh.yanh*

together, dense *pray?*

close (shut)  
(container) *hlop-*  
(house) *ʔom?-*  
door, etc. *rak-, dhipi?-*  
eyes (mik) *mel-*  

house *dhipi?-, rak-*  
in *ʔum?-*  
lid *bom?-*  
off spirit’s path *rik-*  
partly (opening) *kr'unγ-*  
up (opening, of itself) *rum-, lum?-*  
up completely *tak.rak*

close-sided  
(gorge) *ʔim.bi dim.bi*

closed  
(eyelids) *klep-*  
(eyes) *cuɾu.li*

covered (opening) *ʔup-*

closely  
bound *hnep-*  
spaced *dunh-*  
woven *gemh-, diŋh-*

clot *graŋh-*

cloth *nay, nay.pun*

for bed *hnap.nay*

patch *kap.nay*

waistband *təŋ?-nay*

wrap *kɾəm?-nay*

clothing  
(gen.) *nay, nay.pun*

(worn-out) *gran.nay*

blouse *chom?-, (nay)*

cloth wrap *kɾəm?-nay*

coat, waistcoat *kot*

cummerbund *təŋ?-nay*

hat *hlup.nay*

loincloth *hyək.nay*

shawl, cloth wrap (esp. worn over shoulder 
by women) *ce.nay*

skirt *chyum?-, (nay), nay.chyum?*

turban *phoŋ.nay*

waistcoat *glip.nay*

of spirit (diŋ) - made of stone? *do.ca*

cloud *mus*

(of underworld) *mus.ma.ti?*

(overcast) *seŋe leŋe*

around peaks *renh.renh, renh.ronh*
carrying hail tur.ju.kan.da, ri.wa.can.da
cover ?om?.mus
high trailing cirrus su.wal?, mus
in isolated puffs ran.jhan?, ren.jhen?
low covering? pom?, mus
lying in valley bhêm?.mus
mass khêm.bi
masses (cumulus) at end of monsoon jam.jem
thick, overcast dum.dum.(mus)
white cumulus rom?.mus

clo stub burst ti? bhês-
cloody (liquid) dhyut-
cloven (hoof) ghah-
cloy appetite (hluaj) tim?
cloying ?aha-, mo?-
(sweetness) nyoy-

cluck in alarm (hen) ko.tyok-
of broody hen krok-

clucky (brooding hen) ryak-

clumped (at base) jon?-,(por) jhuaj(u)-
(at base - plant) jhon-

cluster of flowers (esp. Chyuri) thom.pay?, thom.par?.(?)i

clustered (fruit, flowers) krâynh-, grayynh-,
grayynh-, greynh-

coagulate grañh-

coagulated blood (in bruise, marrow) si.way?

coals (hme?).glyum
(small, burning) (hme?).yur

coat kot

coating (white), on tongue nor?

coax (esp. by praising) luñ-

cobra King Cobra sip.ru
coccyx krayki.me?.tat
coccyx wa? go?.?o
(first in morning) puh.wa?
cockroach
(small) bhi.riq?, bhi.rim?
cocoon thek.kak, thyoŋ.kak
coherent ro.thom?
coherently speak bhros-

coiled toyo?-
(as intestines) wirh-
(as large snake) kway?.kay? dhaŋ?.kay,
gaya.ma gan.dan?
(as snake, watch spring) bor-
(large snake) kway?,kway?
around tyan.ta.kli
spiralled tyon(o)-
thin (bread, etc.) kiri?-

cold
(food) sam-
(or drought?) ra.pai
(weather) nyam jhyuŋ-
(weather, person) jhyuŋ-
damp nik-


cold (sickness) ro.ghan

collapse (cause to) pro-
(begim to) tyai?

(cole, cave) hyom?-
(house, bank, etc.) bha-
at knees (cattle, etc.) gryok-
at knees (under load) gryok-, gryok-
with fatigue bhanh-
collapsing
(with hysteria, weeping) sem-
at knees cyuŋ?cyuŋ?
collarbones: wa?ghor.hrus

collateral: (for loan, show as) nāph-

collect:
belongings together: ryay-
firewood: go-
gather: tyumh-
in pile, heap: pom.bhlyay-, pomh-
in puddles (fluid): dum-
store under cover: hep-
together: humh-
together (materials, corn, etc.): bhyur-
up small objects: sek-

collected in one place:
(objects): bhyur-

colour (n.): rāŋ

colour (v.):
(dye): cya?-

coloured: kwayŋ

colourful: jim-

attractive: ?eŋ.gay.la

colours of rainbow in spray: yo

comb (n.): kranh, tranh

of beehive (unfilled): ren?
of bees, wasps: tene
of fowl: chen?

comb (v.):
hair: kranh-, kranh-
out: khak-

combed out: phyah-

come:
apart at seams: prɔŋh-, prɔŋh-, pranh-
around hillside: banh-
breezing along: bhway bhway

feeding in shallows (shoal of fish): cha-
into ear: blyat-
into ear (grain): bhyak.syak
into flower: ?or-
into holes: ghay-
into new leaf: tur?-,
pa?, chen?
into view (sun, moon, tooth, etc.): ?ar?
off (scab, etc.): thelh.?ek-
off (strip, nail of finger, etc.): hlis-
or go: wahn-
out: ghyuŋ-
out (in season): glya-, lyaa-
out (sun, moon): ?aŋ?
out by roots (hair, grass, etc.): plu-
out from bundle (one): pyuŋ-,

hu.thyu.luk-
out from hibernation: glya-, lyaa-
out in entirety, as a whole: rāk-
out of ground: phuk-
out of hiding: pyuŋ.luk

quickly: pya.chyaŋ

swirling up (mist, etc.): ?ojo bhoyo?
to an end: dyok-
to an end (abstract entity - opportunity, season, etc.): bhew?-?, bhyaw?-?
to consensus: hluŋ klot.kay.ti no?-
to end of season: bhrayak-
unstuck: thalh.(?ak)-
up (sun): dot-, lənh-
up to top: blak

comfortable: yos-
cosy: hunh.hunh

comfortably off: lay?, kay? cyuŋ?- 

communicate:
(sickness, lice, etc.): tyop-

companion:
sog.gen, hoy.?a, hoy.?o

friend: sa.thi

companion?: jo.da

companion of shaman (feline): pur.bi

of large tiger (myth.), black and white animal: khyaw.ri

company:
(of friends, agemates): jan.dhən?,

ju.dhən?, ro.dhən?, hu.dan, hu.raŋ

compare:
(objects): ghar-

weights (by holding at arm’s length): bhyo-

compatible: ka?tayŋ-, bran-

(persons): ?aŋ bran-
equally matched *jhyamh-, jhyumh-, jhyurh-, wamh-

**competent** mus-

**complain** kayh.hyaw-, yəwh-

**complaining** hyəw?-

**complete**
(be able to) khay-
(work, etc.) grəp-, gryəp-, dap-, dyok-
amount grəp(a)-, caŋ?--, dap-
healing tam-
journey tik-
level of thatch tam-
preparations pu.jiəy?- round trip gorh-, thoy?- successfully (esp. hunt) gwam-, wam-, wamh-
task or action (esp. eating, drinking) bhyə-thatchhing dam.lən?
work or action hem?-

**completely** gwa.lam?, cot.(ʔəy), ju.gəŋ, pəy.hə
all jəm.bay
go (cloud) kleŋ.gor
gone (rain) krip.yəŋ
neatly finish pher.ta.lək, phər.lək
relaxed hmo.təy
remove kha.rəŋ khu.ruŋ
satisfied (appetite) dhu.mək, dho.may-, dho.muk
unable to move ŋə.ŋik
withered jhəməh-, jhyəməh-

**comprehending** həək-

**concave** əwə-
(back) təw?--, tyəw?- 

**conceal object** mus-

**conceive**
(cause to) coʔ thak-, nyəς-
again after previous birth pharʔ-

**concentrate** dhəy-
(when aiming, etc.) juʔ-, həurh-
in one place thəŋ?- on (action) həərh-, hnilh-, hμəh-, həurh-
on (esp. recalling) həŋ lay-
on (work, speaking, etc.) bhu?- 

**concentratedly**
(perform action) hnilh-, bhuŋh-, hμəh-, hmruk-

**concentrating on performance** mus-

**concern** həŋ.ru?

**concerned** həŋ ruʔ-
anxious həŋ rəŋ?- 

**concert, act in** brayŋ?- 

**concise**
(of speech) ku.rə gemh-

**conclude** dyəm-

**conclusion**
(of song) rə.dhiŋ?

**condyle**
(end of bone) ta.kulŋ

**confess** gho-
quietly gho-

**confident** əa?- not squeamish jyə-, ga.cyuŋ-, jə-, jup.ʔəy-
unashamed so.kar-
with (person, situation) phu-
with other person phəw?- 

**confidently do** əŋa?- 

**confined to bed** ?əŋ-, əŋ-

**confirmation gift**
(for marriage arrangements) dur.gan

**confirmed in childbearing ability** thək-

**confront with truth** kluŋ-

**confuse** gwəməh-
mix up lyəwh-
trail (making it hard to follow) əməh-

**confused** həŋ əməh-

(senses) gwəm-

(vision) kwəməh-, kwəməh-
mistaken bəʔ-
mixed brə-
reeling əlo bhə.lə
undecided  hluŋ bres-
confused state of mind  braʔ.hluŋ
confusion  ?a.lak ma.lak
congregate  lewh-, lyawh-
in one place  dum-
together  thənʔ-
conical hill  lomo.day.bum
conscious  hwak-
consecutively  syot-
consensus, come to  hluŋ klot.kay.ti noʔ-
conserve  (supplies)  gamh-, gah-
store  re-
consider  matter (for decision)  hluŋ ryon-
possibilities  cheh-
constipated  tas-
constrict  (hole, leak)  lip-
(throat, as when liquid goes down the
wrong way)  sewʔ-, syaw-
at one place  piŋ-, peŋ-
constricted  (esp. throat by goitre)  dhyarʔ-
(throat)  piŋʔ-
narrow-waisted  kiŋʔ-, kiŋh-, keŋʔ-, geŋʔ-
construct  jaŋh-
frame  krunʔ-
consume  jeʔ-
completely  mak-
consumed substance  -ga
consummate marriage  gay-
contact, make  gayʔ-
containable  between fingers and thumb  -tik
container  ?aʔ.pak
(bamboo)  toʔak, tokʔ.ʔa
of rain (in cloud)  ghay.ʔa
(sp.) (See Appendix 2.6)
contaminate  tyop-
(esp. by dead body)  naʔ.ʔayʔ-
content  chyup-
(become)  hluŋ dhəŋ-, syəŋ-
(with activity)  prıp-, prap-, prup-
(with situation)  krip-, krup-, grip-
contented  (dead person’s spirit)  riʔ brunh-
contest  (esp. in song)  ?a.lawʔ-, keʔ.ʔaʔ?,
he.ʔawʔ-, he.ʔawʔ-
continually refuse to return  pəlʔ-
continue  mu-
in the same manner  -bhə.nayʔ, -bhə.nuŋ
remain  gam-
with song, etc.  hwamh-
contort  ?e.seŋʔ-
contract  (as stomach)  koyʔ-
(bow string, etc.)  kyum-
(in area)  jhyom-
(sinew)  kyaʔ-, kyawʔ-, kyum-, etc.
contracted  (stomach with hunger)  tuk rum-
control, keep under  grak-
convalesce  krya-
convey  lat-
message  phanʔ-
news  ku.ʔa phol-
convince  tyus.ʔi noʔ-
convulsed  (with laughter, etc.)  toyk-
cooee  ku-
(loudly with high pitch)  kur.ʔi-
call  huy loudly  huy-
cook  mənhʔ-, min.ʔak-
all or the remainder (vegetables)  kloh-
amply  hnyaʔ-
by boiling in a closed pot  ha-
by boiling in a pot (grain)  khanʔ-
by boiling then heating in oil  kar-
by boiling then roasting  krumʔ.to minʔ-
by frying or roasting in open vessel  gaw-
by pot-roasting, then throwing in water
(esp. pulses)  cor-
by pushing into hot coals ʔop-
by roasting in ashes or flames ʔphu-
by simmering ʔklop-
by stirring in hot ashes ʔprop-
by stirring in hot coals (corn, etc.) ʔpi-
by wrapping in leaves and placing in hot coals ʔis-
different kinds together ʔmar?- ʔmri?-, ʔmro?- 
everything together hus-
grain and tuber flour together ʔgu.ʔdur-
grain food mixed with vegetables ʔpra?-, ʔpra?-?, ʔpro?-?, ʔsyur-
in abundance ʔphoh-
small amount (food, beer mash) lyoy-
thin mixed soup ʔda?-
cooked ʔmin-
(fully) manh-
partly kras-
somewhat hilak
rice yam.ʔamh
well ho.bo.yap
cooking grain
(kind which does not soak up water)
ku.ʔnay ʔamh
cooking pot
(large, earthen) ʔan.tar?, gwah
cool
moist wind go.bha
off (anger) kyunh-, hlug phe-
off (food) sam-
off partly (anger) dyon-, dyan-
time of day nik.nyam
cooling ʔlayk-
copulate ʔlu?- 
(birds) bat.(kay)-
(euph.) khay.kay-, gay-, cyot-,
cyoto?khay-, chyot-, phat-, hay?.kay-
copy ʔdyut-
(action, speech) te?- 
do similarly bray?- 
noise (esp. to lure bat, bird) tyul-

shape or form ʔghar-
corn ʔmar.kay
(ch.) tol.ma.dho.?a 
(unpopped) gyu?
husk pon.ʔa.ra 
tassels ʔɔw.ʔra
corncob
(young) prim?
corner
(inside) kryaʔ, kryuʔ, kryoʔ 
(outside) coŋ, cyor
of eye or vision kliʔ.mik, heʔ.mik, 
hyoy.to mik
of hem cen.ʔek, cyoh.ʔek, cyon.ʔen
of weave ras
cornstalk
(young), with sweet juice ʔmar.kay kos
corpse hmaʔ
correct ge-, syaw-
 esp. concerning religious rites) gam-
other person rek.ti.noʔ-
sound (words) ku.ra cay-
true doŋ-
corrupted rew-
cough (n.) syup-
cough (v.) syup-
 up thoh-
count thẹn-
country pi.yaŋ-
(one’s own) simi
couple
(husband and wife) pɔyk.ca?
courtyard ʔan.ʔen
cousin
older pœʔ?
younger haw
cover (n.)
sheath-like hlup.ʔak
cover (v.) ʔom?- 
(as cloud over ground) ʔom.ʔay?- 
(cloud) mus rom?- 
(cloud, etc.) pom?-
(with thorns, etc.) to protect rom?-adequately (clothes - esp. as to length) jhurh-, jhyamh-, jhyumh-, jhyurh-all areas in travel (shaman) pi?-area (esp. when foraging) tom?-bury with soil klim?-completely (water) phuy-, klyum-close bom?-ground (plants) chi.chetground (small plants) cis-head khup-head or top with cloth phoŋ-mouth (esp. with hand) ?up-mouth (with hand, sari) pay?-over, roof over cap-over (with soil, water, etc.) klyum?-over with soil (track, seed, etc.) syap-over with soil (track, seed, etc.) buru-self properly pi?-swarm over pur?-up (esp. rice with water for cooking) pum?-well (clothes) jhurh-wide area khiyh-, jay?-with dust, soot, etc. ku?-with grass cap-covered(opening) ?up-all over (with hair) bra.da bra.da by (water) cup-with growth, epiphytes jhyaw-coveringcanopy kruk.dig.ro, krup.dig.ro, khi?.dig.ro membrane (of egg, etc.) bhe.be.jeyof wasp nest (outer) the.kak, thyog.kak, ru.kas, ru.gu.dyak, ryok.thyak, ryop.?akcovertly do hlyy covet ha.jyuk-, (hluŋ) ros-desire ra.gin?-much mik hləh-covetous mik ləh, mik hlə-, hluŋ tol-, (hluŋ) la-cow gay.(syə?), syə?cowed ghyum-cover siri dhyaw-coy kləp-crab cən-crack (n.) krayk-(in rock, wood) kep-crack (v.) (by itself - wall, etc.) krayk-(make noise) phar, phuy-noise of hail hitting, drum splitting) pak-pot, etc.) pak-, pra-apart wəŋ?-joint klyok-knuckles krehe-off klyus-off (mud, plaster, etc.) ther-open (earth) hlay-open shell (begin to) ryap-, ryop-up (mud floor) ther-cracked wəŋh-(as skin or surface) ponh-(brass vessel) bryanh-under toes cən ponh-crackle ryuk(u)-, ryu̇p(u)-fire) ər-of fierce fire dhat-crackling ryu̇p-(of dried leaves) ryap.ryap.ryuflaring of fire cha.ra.ra dha.ra.rof heated salt pra.ta.ta-cradle kho.yoy-cramin (esp. food) boγ.ka?-into lo?-crammed in between ?isi.?isi-cramp(esp. empty stomach) koy?-
cramped  
(muscle)  khon- 
uncomfortable  ?ese?-?, ?es.iŋ?- 

crash  
(tree)  yul- 
crashing  sak.kho.re 
through bushes  blur 
crave for  hluŋ yas- 
crawl  
(child, insect)  bah- 
(small creatures)  yɔw.la?- 
all over  lapa?- 
crinkle  narh- 
crinkled  kew?- 
cripple  (n.)  klyọy.baŋ 
crippled  klyọy-, hlyọy-, hlyọy- 
critical  ren?- 
crochet  
(thread)  kyah- 
crooked  goŋ?- 
(bow)  ler- 
(slightly)  dhew?- 
(wood-grain, etc.)  yɔyh- 
crop  
(of bird)  ?us 
crops from underworld  dhu.?a, dho.?a 
cross  
(two sticks)  gham- 
over (river, etc.)  (ti?)  tat-, tyat- 
ridge  playk- 
cross-grained  
(timber)  jay- 
cross-legged  taka.klyọy- 
when sitting (one leg on top of other)  hnyọy?- 
crossed  
(timbers, etc.)  klyọy-, klyay- 
crosspieces  
(handles of drum)  re.jhọm.la 
crouch  ba?- 
around close to  par?- 
with head down  jhuo?- 
couching  
(large)  kaŋ.ca.daŋ, kaŋ.ca.raŋ 
(medium)  kuŋ.cu.duŋ? 
(small)  kiŋ.ci.riŋ 
(with small arms and legs)  keŋ.ce.deŋ 
around (large persons, creatures)  grọ.go 
  thọ.go 
around (medium-sized persons, creatures)  gru.gu thu.gu
around (small persons, creatures) gri.gi
thi.gi
move when crouching khur?-wrapped up ?or jhyon
crow (n.) ka.wa?
crow (v.) (rooster) go?-
crowd (n. pum?-around hum?-in onlapa?-together than?-
crowd (v.) pum-, pur?-aroundhum?-in onlapa?-together than?-
crown of head jyu.pur.?i, jyo.nyor.(?i), ta.pu?
crudeley act plet-, plat-
cruel person ghan.ryaw
crumbly
(as improperly dried rice) nya-
crumbs (small) hyunh
crumple norh-
gather (cloth) srumph-
kink por?-
crumpled bhat.cyok
crunch kram, krum?
(bones, shell, etc.) thayka-
gnam at yoyh-
on small stone when eating cay?-, caw?-
crunchy krum?, krim?
(bones) kryum?, khrim?- (puffed corn, meat) ryum?-
crush ryuk(u)-, ryup(u)-
(by fairly large object) kryom?- (by large object) kram?- (by medium-sized object) kryami?- (egg, etc.) hryop-
(fingers) cyar?- (fingers, small object) dal?-by rolling and rubbing with stone hu.gu?-easily (dry tobacco leaves) ryup.?ay-readily into powder (corn, etc.) mro-
to powder danh-
with (heavy) weight cam?-with jaws kram
with nails (louse) nik-
with suffering grum?-
crushed in
(shell) hryap-
crutch
(of body) khoj?, kha?, pis, (por)ghak, plek.ghak
cry kryap-, rya?-
(with fright), Sambar deer tut-
continually hnyaw?ti rya?-
mourn kres-
cubit kru
(long, with fingers extended) phyah.kru (short, with closed fist) tup.kru
cuckoo
European Cuckoo khus.puk.wa? Indian Cuckoo was.?o.pok.?u
cucumber ?aysay?
wild species, inedible sya?, kli? ?aysay?
cuddle
(baby) khol?-
cultivate tawh-
before sowing ret-
crop klu-, glu-
field men?-
cultivated area caw.?al?,(rajan), niw.?al?rajan
cup or measure
(about 3/4 litre) mana
cure syak.tak-
by chanting and stirring water tig-
curl
up (at tip) tow?
up (snake, etc.) tul?-
curled
(sleeping cat, etc.) bor-
and dry (slices of tuber) kew?-, gew?-up koy.ryo boy.ryo up (sleeping child - small) kuy?.kaw.eri
curly  kruy?-, kruyu?-  
curry  
(of vegetables or meat)  kyan?  
 esp. of serious nature  pr?n.bay, sit.bay  
 for destruction of a plant  gal.day.bay  
 of evil spirit  di.bay  
 of spirit causing sickness  dip.?a  
curse (v.)  pr?n?-, sit-  
 (ch.)  hles-  
curses  ray.pap, sor.?a.pap, lyan.pap  
curve  
(to left)  kloYIJ?-  
(to right)  ijoy?-  
 steeply upwards  taw-  
curved  
(gently)  hnew-  
(horn)  hryam  
 and pointed (as tip of horn)  tyuyh-  
cut  
 tat-  
 around  gw?r-  
 at angle (stick, etc.)  cyam-  
 away roots or base  hryoy-  
 chop with a single blow  gryaIJ?-, dum-, pal-  
 cleanly  se.rek  
 fell tree  ?ol-  
 finely  chelh.?ek-  
 gouge (esp. tuber, when digging)  cyoy-  
 groove around large tree  ki?-  
 into  ponh-  
 into flesh (string of heavy bag)  kiki?-  
 into quarters  pleke?-  
 off cleanly  grayh-, greh-, cemh-  
 off path  kwik-  
 off short (hair, grass, etc.)  khur-  
 off slices with sawing motion  yaka?-  
 off strips (of meat) to hang and dry  y?la?-  
 off tops (of vegetables, etc.)  hl?n?-  
 off with sawing motion  ?aoka?-, h?oka?-  
 off with sawing motion (slight)  h?iki?-  
 partly  kr?-  
 repeated pattern  ?ar(o)?-  
 right around  to?-  
 right around (large tree)  ki?-, to?i, kor?-  
 saw  r?d?-  
 scarf in tree (for felling)  wa-, wa-  
 scrub at field edge  gryop-, bhak-, hryap-  
 slashes in timber for trimming  kapa?-  
 slice (thicker)  waI-  
 slice (thin)  war-  
 split off  cayk-, cer-  
 stalk (of grass, thatch)  ra?-  
 straight through (not at an angle)  ra?-  
 surface (not deeply)  kh?owh-  
 throat  syora?-  
 throat (of goat, etc.)  ra?-  
 through with sawing motion  ?oka?-  
 up and divide out (meat)  ban.ch?n?-  
 up finely  cipi?-  
 up firewood  da?y?-  
 up tree or branches  hrim.pin?-  
 with fine serrations  ci.rin?, thi  
 with nearly perpendicular blow  t?o?-  
 wood for drum cylinder from tree  rjh tar?-  
cut scrub (n.)  ghryanh  
cut-up terrain  ble?ja (ble?ji)  
cylinder  
 of bark (for storage)  th?n.poy  
 of drum  th?n.gwal?  
cylindrical  bon.da, bhan.d?  
cymbals  
 (bronze)  jhy?a.me?  
 (small metal)  ceke.we?  
cyst  
 (on bird’s neck)  her
D

dab  (grain food in curry) nyo?
daily  do syot-
go dhawo-
dam  (used as fish trap) kayh
damage way.tak-  (tuber) cu?
damaged way-, brok-
damp nyat-
firm (soil) glyañ?-  soaking wet hmøt-, hmøt-
damper  (fried) lag
dance syah-
dandle chun?-  baby kruñh-, kroñh-
danduff bu.la
dark cyak-
(become) rim.jhim, hrìm.jhim
(colour) ñòla?
(forest) cyak.tañ.ki tiñ.kà, tiñ.kì tañ.kà
(very) cik.cak, cyak.pàñ.ràñ, cyàñ.ràñ, tik.tak
(very black) gal.bhay
and sticky (oil) ñål-
black gal-, gaw-
brown jhik-
colour (blue, purple, brown) ñål-
of moon cyak.lah, si.lah
patch on cheek nah
darken ñim(i)?-
darkening kwa.ga.yak
(sky) rim.jhim, hrìm.jhim
darkness cyak.ryaw
after false dawn cik.yam
dart off phiñg
daughter co?.dyañ
(oldest) jë.thi

(secondary) may.hli
(youngest) kan.chi
daughter-in-law khon?, (kë.ma),  
(co?).kë.mà
dawn (n.) nyam.thøg, pri.mà, yah.là
(early) grìmi cìki
(false) bham.wàra.ni
daughter (v.)
(of new day) syañ-
day wah.ram.?e
(as period) din, bar
(as time reference) -nàm
after tomorrow cìt.sàñ, tìs.sà
before yesterday cìt.nàm, bàr.nàm
of arrival hùt.nàm.dìn
daydream hùñ.(tuk) pok-
daylight thøg.nyam, nyam.thøg
daytime hni.dìy, hni.dìy
(arch.) kruk.ram.(diy)
dazed hni.tcyaw
dazzle jhàr?-, jhór?-
dazzled ñìm.ta jhìm.ta
confused kwùm-, kwàm-
dazzling jhàr?-, jhór?-
death hryok-
(using in curse) hma?-
decayed hlyaw?-
leaves lo?.rayk, sañ.khàr?lo?
persons si.bañ.mèy?, si.lày.mèy?
wood jhìyanh
deadfall trap dha.rap.bàñ
deaf no lok-
person no.ìok
death
(as revenge or to fulfill complement) mun
debate tan?.kay-, tyan?- 
dept rin
decant liquid ser?-, syàr?- 
decay ñòt-
decaying hryà ba hryù.bu
deceased lok-
person si. baŋ.may?, si. laŋ.may?
deceive to pal-, ma?-
deception niwh
decide together	on (action, etc.) hun.dyaw?-decline
(after reaching peak) jhmh-
(household, with sickness) plyoh-
decaying vigour jhyom.din.ro
decorate
with flowers ros-
with string (shrine) gyaw-
decrease chë-
(anger, sickness) kyumh-
(cause to) yot-
(crops) dhew-
(flow) sip-
(rain, sickness) ?am-, ?amh-
(sickness) tyawh-
amount (with drying up, dying) hnel-
considerably (swelling) syamh-
in volume yo?-number of net meshes when weaving khu?-portions hyur?-seasonally (snails, frogs, etc.) yunh-deep chuŋ-, kyumh-
(hole) bhaŋ
(netbag) dhyoyo.to
(very - hole) cyuŋ
(voice) ghôr-
dark green pli.ma.rit
dark hole gal.bhàŋ
forest cyak.tàŋ.ki tiŋ.kà
green pliwi
green (water) kwëŋ, wis-growl hlyar-
jungle tiŋ.kì taŋ.kà
sleep hma.tayk
deep-set
eyes mik jyumh-
dark (eyes) (gal).cyuŋ.ku.li
deeply penetrate jyoy-
deer
Barking Deer ka?..sya?, hoh raŋ.sya?
Barking Deer (f.) mun.du.lï
Barking Deer (m.) da.hre
Sambar Deer tut.raŋ.sya?, ruŋ ray.sya?
horned deer (gen.) si.raŋ
deer-trap part
dummy noose hraw?la
upright part of trigger kaŋ siŋ?
defeat klim?-., hin?-in argument ku.rà..?i klim?-
defeated hmo.tay ..os.tok.ron
defecate ?e?-, ?ot-
defecating (bird) kyat.tyok, kwat.tyok, tuy.yuk
defile (n.)
(narrow gorge) jem.bak, pis.?u.lug,
baŋ.pis, peŋ.cuyt, bhëŋ ja, su.ruŋ
defile (v.) kri-, tri-
deflect blow dhya?-
deflected klayë-, klek-
deflower tay?-deformed
(cutting edge) tyor?-dehydrated
(esp. meat) ryum-
(person) toyn-, tyam-, tyuŋ-, tyoŋ-
deities
(sp.) (see Appendix 2.8)
dejected blyaw?-, blew?-delay loŋh-(without) renh-
delete syu.gu?-deliberately do yam?-deliver dak-
blow kas-
demanding hluŋ.(ko?..ro) seh-
demarcate bounds pha?-demented, become gal?-dementing spirit gal?.(wa?).(ja?)..lan,
syu?..wa?..ja?..lan
346

demolish  hryon-
demon
(gen.)  lan
dressing like a city merchant (Newar)  ciq? lan
hairy, jungle-living  tug.bren.lan
like a hairy human  khev.ra.lan
(sp.) (see Appendix 2.8)
den  hlaŋ
dense  dunh-
(forest)  cyak.taŋ.ki tiŋ'ka
close pray?
densely woven  gemh-
dent  jep-, jyap-
edge of blade  nɔl?- , nɔl-
dented  tyor?- 
somewhat  jem?- 
depart  jyal-
depend on
(someone for livelihood, etc.)  balh-
deplete
(stock, etc.)  dom?- 
supply  kah-
depleted
(stock)  tɔm-
(stock, crops, etc.)  hryuŋ?- 
(nearly completely gone (stock, family, etc.)  lo.hay-
depressed  hluŋ kłamh-, hluŋ bhew?- 
downcast  go.dyo bo.dyo, hmo.τoŋ
?os.tok.τoŋ
depression  ?a.ca.laŋ
deprive of  la-
descend  gruŋ-, glyuŋ-, dhəŋ-, lyuŋ-
at angle  gruŋ?- 
behind hill (sun, moon)  ghay?- 
from ancestor  gle?- 
quickly  soŋ
to underwater  loyŋ-, lyoyŋ-
descendants  yaŋ (lɔn), san.tan
(female)  miri.gini, mom?da.ne
(immediate)  cɔ?yaŋ

(male)  ciri.gini, plomʔ.da.ne
derscribe  chyan?- , tan-
(name  mɔŋy-
dereserted  ?os.tok.τoŋ
deserts, receive one’s  thuŋ-
designate as someone’s  dok-
desirable  ?əh.si?- 
thing  ro.sar.ʔe
desire (n.)  tuk/huŋ.koʔ.ʁo, -ʁo
desire (v.)  ?əh-, jhak-, (ləy?). moh-, rə.giŋ?- , hluŋ roŋ-
 esp. opposite sex  hluŋ-
food (cause to)  nyuŋ?- 
to begin speaking  hluŋ sak.ʔay?-
to do  ro-
to do regularly  dip-
to go  ron-
to see  moh.hay-
desired much
(child)  hluŋ.go.re.ʔo?
desires  ?a.khim?, ?a.him?
desires, have  ga?-
desist  di?-
despondent  ɡhə.маy-
desthesit person  hryat
destroy  hryon-
(by fire)  mək-
evil spirit’s dwelling by rockfall  prə-
destroyed
completely (house, lineage, clan, etc.)  hryon?- 
destroying fire  ?aɾa.ʔa
detach  ʁəh-, hʁəh-
(leaf sides from stalk)  syol-
layer  klin.да-
detail off  chyŋ-
deter
animals (cut scrub to)  gruŋ-, hryap-
animals by cutting scrub  bhak-
deteriorate  ᵃh-
(sickness)  kloʔ-
determined
previously (day, etc.) pha.lə.na
to finish hləŋ bhya-
detour cyələh-
developed root
(from which there is growth) ta.ku?
deivate
miss bhelh-
slightly from straight dhew?-devious ku.ra chel-
devour mək-
rapidly khyam
dew sit
dewlap
(of cattle) go.go.ma.le
Dhole
(Wild Dog) par?.kuy?
diaphragm
(of abdomen) hwəŋh, hwəŋh
diarrhoea
(have) (kli?) syoro-
(have slight) hor.dyo.rok-
dibble stick hur
die si-
away (flame, flower) jhəhm-
away (flowers) bhrəyak-
down (anger) ris dyum?-, hləŋ phe-
in large numbers (fish, etc.) gələ gən.do
died down jhyomh-
differ brə?-
different the.(the)
difficult duk-
hard cak-
-heavy li?-dig
(with instrument) dyəw?-
around (rock) to loosen khi-
hole (esp. with hands, feet) hwərh-
in earth (pig) ?un.tən?-
out contents with stick sroŋ.ko-
out food with ladle kwəl-
out from container (soft material) with
finger or stick ?oyə?-, ?oyh-
out with sharp instrument (thorn, etc.) phat-
through from below yor-
through to root via second hole thək-
up (buried object) bhol-
with a hoe to put in seed ret-
digestible
(food) niŋ-
digging stick
(iron-tipped) hur
(wooden-tipped) chyu?.cyu?.liŋ,
dham.pa
diggings
(of animal) bur?.sa?
dilute chyam-
diminish yot-
(area) jhyom-
in volume yo?-.
with distance girı piti, guru putu
diminished dhew-, dhəw-
dimly see gwa.lak gwə.lak, wə.ləŋ? pə.ləŋ?
dip (n.) hnyək
dip (v.) jo?-.
(have) hnek-, hnyək-
(have gentle) hnyəw?-.
(have large) hnew-
grain food into curry nyə?
direct
(speaker) (hləŋ jəy-
of speech sak.mən
direction -do
dirt
(fine) phut.sa?
of skin, clothes kə.kəy?, rəy?
dirty
(cloth) chì-
(liquid) dhuy-
(with small rubbish) hres-
dusty phut-
oneself (accidentally) nyay?- untidy ?a.da ba.da
disagreeable, find ?a.jam?-?, ?arh-, kri-, blayk-
disappear mih- (esp. by fading) mhat-, hmit- (hole) rum- (odour) plewh- completely hlim down hole yo. hlap rapidly (water) surh- vanish plyawh-
disappointed hlu? jhyom- (at not getting) ha.jyuk-
disarranged ren-, hryay-
discard way-, brok-
discern chig.gal?- discharge mucus (before birth or menstruation) (la.ma) ja-
discharge of mucus (vaginal) la.ma disclose chyanh- (wrapped contents) phalh-
discomfit cay?-?, dyarh- suddenly kray?- discomfort klak-
discomforted ?e.sin?- by loss kra-
discredit (ku.ra) dhuy-
discriminate chih-
discuss no? kay-, hun.dyaw?- argue tan?-?, tyar?-
disdainfully, look klap-, plap-
disease (wasting) krom.deg.la disgrace oneself ryas-, sroh-
disgruntled kal?-?, kal?-?, kay.sa-
disgust (cause) kri.si?-?, chay- (feel) ?a.jam?-?, ?arh-, kri-, blayk-
disgusted, not ja-
disgusting ?arh.si?-?, kri.si?-
disgustingly pham
disheartened blew?-?, blyaw?-
disintegrate hryoh- (rotten object) plyoh- (withered plant) thoy?- fall apart klyoh-, hryoh-
disintegrated hryok-
disintegrating lya-
dislike ?arh- (with Negative) hm?r- person hlug klam-
dislocate klyok-
dismal ?os.tok.ri?, ?os.tok.ro?
dismiss send off chyok- summarily sar-
disorder ?a.lak ma.lak
disperse with hands wi-
dispersed around area tom?- widely gan?-
dispirited (after disappointment) blew?-
displace hlon?-
displaced ren-, hlyay- vt display (n.) yo. ray? display (v.) hlasa?- displayed hla?- displaying par.ya?ga displeasing ?arh.si?-
dispose way-, brok- disposition ba.ne
dissemble ku.ra chel-
dissipate graw-
dissolve yu-
distant lok-
distinctly see jhar.lap
distorted (weave) ?es-
slightly yay-
slightly (weave) yøyh-
swollen thulh-
twisted (esp. mouth) ɲøyh-, chyøyh-

distract kon-
worry ryan?-?, ryanh-

distracted hluŋ keŋ-
by (sharp) pain syuŋ-

distressed hluŋ jik-
much jhok.jhok.jhok.jhok, so.thek
po.thek, son.thoy? bon.thoy?
physically ?e.sin?-?, ?ese?-?
physically (from hunger, thirst) prat-,
toyŋ-, prot-

distribute we?-?
food ris-, res-

disturb kon-

disturbed
(mind) (hluŋ) dyuŋ?
(sediment, when pouring) hlyəŋ.kə-
unsettled gam?-?

dive
(bird) syurh-
down syutu?-?
with a whirr (bird) phyur

diverge
(arrow, etc.) gleh-, gleh-, blenh-,
bhelh-, bheh-
(path, etc.) bheh-
from journey to meet person hlo-, cyalh-

divide
(cause root or stem to) by breaking off the
main stem kra?-?
amongst we?-?
cleanly ser-
down centre (fish, bird, etc.) at natural
boundary prek-
together bres-
into layers kew-
into layers (natural) ley-
into many branches (tuber) kra.ti hak-,
kraŋ-
to excess graw-, bOIJ.k a?-?
together (branch, limb, etc.) bres-
physically (from hunger, thirst) prat-,
toyŋ-, prot-

out bo-, bon.chəŋ?-?, yo-
split in two wak-
up objects, loads phak-

divided
(branch, limb, etc.) bres-

dividing
(tuber) kriŋ?.kay dhiŋ?.kay
off from single tuber kraŋ-
track breh.łyam

divine chiŋ.gəl?-?
(using salt, rice grains) cheh-

dizzily attracted bhuy:lon.?i

dizziness, cause gwəmŋ-

dizzy ɳo-
confused gwəm- gwəmŋ-
do
(gen.) hay?-?, ra(h)-
(unspecified action) ?u-
amply (esp. cooking beer mash) hnya?-?
as you please (scolding) thar?-?
badly plot-
carefully yam?-?, yar.phə.lik

extra gryamŋ-

first, lead syal?-?
in hurry jok-
in unison (esp. flying birds) klyas-
much of (e.g. eating) ləm-, har?-?

much work kam thyos-
not (Imperative) -lam

often jyuph-
painfully prak.prak pruk.pruk

persistence dhu?-?
to excess graw-, boŋ.kə?-?
together brak, brak-
together (esp. singing, drumbeating)
braŋ?-?

turn about syot-

unspecified but necessary or understood
action doh-

well gem-, lo-
well, behave well *gra.pək*
well, readily *(hlun)* jaŋ-, hmuŋ-

**dodge phe?-**
avoid klet-, chel-
to one side hlet-

**dog kuy?**
Wild Dog, Dhole *par?.kuy?*

**domestic**
animal (gen.), used for meat -sya?
fowl *kim.wa?, go?.sar?.wa?,
pap.nər?.wa?, laŋ.nər?.wa?*

**domesticate kuy?-**
**domesticated**
(animal) *dip-

dominant *pu?-

dominate argument *jyo.loŋ?-, joŋ?-, jyoŋ?-
door *dho.ka, blaŋh*
doorstep *dayh.law*
doorway *kha.dok*
dose *phaŋ*

double
up (clothing) *syop-
up (item of clothing, wraps, etc.) *bhiŋ-
up (loads, clothes, etc.) *bumh-
wrapping *caŋŋh-
doubled up
with hunger, pain, etc. *dhyoŋ?-
dour *hlun cak-
douse with water *chyoŋ-
dove *dhu.kur.wa?*
downcast *hlun kra-, ghyum-
downfall, cause *yul-
downward
(place) *kam?
(slope) tor?, yur*
downward-burning fire *tor?.hme?*
dozen *-ha.le*
drag *tena-
along *hrjut-
at (hook, thorns, branches, etc.) *tyoŋ?-
down (branches, etc.) *ghuŋ-
down (branches of tree) *plyuki?-
down (heavy bag around neck) *kiki?-
down (vines) *hri.wak-
feet *so.hok-
dragonfly *duy.la*

**drain**
away (pool) *yo.hor-
away from *tʊŋh-, duŋh-
out (honey, etc.) *grata?-out (last drops) *grəŋ-
pool (to catch fish) *phah-
draughty *ləyk-, layk-
draw
(bowstring) *kyaw?-attention by tapping *ke?.tek-
attention by touching *ket-, kyə-
kwe?.tek-, kwet-
back (bowstring, etc.) *kyum-
back from *kyumh-
blood *waj?.tak-
bow *kuy?-in (esp. wealth) *kyu-, kyo-
in (fish with net) *rayk-
together edges of hole (in net) *grupu-
drawn
(pale) *bhas-
dream *(n.)* maŋ.yaŋ, maŋ?
(meaningless) *byal?.maŋ?
skills *sap.ən?.sar?e*
dream *(v.*) maŋ?-about *gyat-, glas-, hlas-
about previous experience *bras-
dream-time *maŋ?.kha*
dress *lawə-
dried
fish *ryum.ha?*
leaves *lo?, rayk, saŋ.khər?.lo?,
surh.?əŋ, lo?*
meat *ryum?.maŋ?
out *ryum-
out (by fire, sun) *jhyar-
out (fish, etc.) ryumh-
up hryom?
up (corn) syəm-
drift ?o(y)o-
(cloud, smoke) ?uyu-, ?o(yo-
circle (smoke) kuy-, koy-
drink (n.) tuŋ.ga, tuŋ.gu.liŋ, pana.rə.ti
drink (v.) tuŋ-
much, noisily syəŋ?-
much beer kas-
spirits ram-
drinking syo.no.no
song tuŋ.ne.ma.ne
drip tyop-
off yuhu-
off (gum, etc.) jhyono-
through yor?-
dripping tyop.?ok, dhyan.ya
through or off tyopo-
wet jhoyo-, jhyoyo-
drive (animals) tah-
away evil spirit krin-
away undesirable person, thing
chey?.kal?-
down (birds) into net, by shouting or
throwing pru-, pryu-
in (post, etc.) thayŋ.kin?-?, thayŋ.kin?-?
into (thorn, stake) thak-
into trap khor-
off run?-?
out or off with smoke ?ul?-?
drizzle jhoyo-
drone (n.)
(male bee) lay.?aŋ.ma
drone (v.) yuy-
droop yəŋə-, yəy-, yəyəh-
(branches) ghuyh-, gruk-, etc.
(flower, long grain head, etc.) yəy-
(head) ghoy.ghoy
(leaves, with rain) blew-
(tops – esp. bamboo) ruyh-
curve down gruk-, gruy?-,
drooping
(head) təw.lap
drop (n.) tyop
drop (v.) kla?-
(of itself) gle?-?
and lose bhyamh-
down (object in flight) gruk-, gruy?-
eyelids (in scorn, disdain) syap-
hastily rya-
in on klo-
in on when passing layk-, layk-
inadvertently ris-, res-, ryo-
into plate (food) ris-, res-, ryo-
leave intentionally phe-
off rəh-, hrəh-
off (beads, flowers) syunh-
off (drum jingles) klyoh-
off one by one they-
quickly soyə
speedily (thrown stone, net) ghyup-
dropped off rənə-
dropping bran
(seeds) hur?-?
drought rəw.da?, rəw.dəw?
drown jyup.ti si-
drum (n.)
large one-sided shaman’s drum rīŋh
two-ended musical drum jhiŋ
parents (myth.) li.dhay? pa,
li.dhay?, siŋ?/syə?, li.mu.ruŋ.syə?
drum (beat)
to go into trance jhiya-
drum part
cane band around drum holding on the skin
boyŋ.kin?.(la)
cane band holding on drumskin
thayŋ.kən?.(la)
cane thongs kyah.to.la, tom.to.la
crosspieces re.jhay.la, re.jyu.la
crosspieces (handles) of cane re.jham.la
cylinder (made of *bunsi* wood)
*thaṇ.gwal?*
iron staple (axial) *pa.ca*
skin *chala*
drumstick
(made of cane) *dog.ko.re?*
drunk *ŋo-
drunken talk *ŋəw.ŋəw ŋəw.ŋəw*
dry (adj.)
heat *hah.pən?*
leaves *loʔ.ɾayk*
dry (v.) *sot-
(hard) *seh-
(of eyes) *mik kategori-
and curled (slice of cooked tuber) *kewʔ-, *gewʔ-
and light (wood, etc.) *doyəʔ-
brittle *krya.gu.ryum*
hard (over fire) *sekeʔ-
off (with cloth) *thyur-
out by fire, sun *jhypo-
out over fire (fish, frogs, etc.) *ryaŋ- 
up *surh-
up (begin to - wound, nectar) *thumh-
up stream bed *sap-
dryness *raw.əʔ, raw.əw?
dull
(cutting edge) *tyorʔ-
(head) *ŋo-
(very - cutting edge) *ghalh-
(weather) *ʔəmʔ-
in head (as from fall) *dəŋəʔə 
sounding (drum) *təŋʔ-
dumb *ŋən.əʔla, ʔəkə.əŋ, ʔən*
dump *təs-
dung beetle *kliʔ.ədəm.əɾəθay, *kliʔ.ədəŋ.əɾəri*
larva *kak.əɾəʔ?
during *-dhyəv*
dusk *ramh.(ʔə).(səv)*
dust *phut.əʔ?

(fine rubbish) *dhanə, buhu.ila*
settled on leaves *yəɾ.əʔ?
dust devil *cumur.i*
dusty *phut-
dwarf
(f.) *duŋh.nə.ɾi, dunhu.ɾi*
dwell *yak-
dwelling *kim*
 esp. of ancestors) *kuhrumʔ, kombi, *dukhum, *saŋ.khim?
of evil spirit *ji.ɡa, ji.ɾa, ta.ɡa*
dye *cyəʔ-
dying
down *jhəməh.ʔək*
down (fire) *jhypo.ʔək*

each
(at place of) *-gə.ɾə*
different *the.theadividually *-jhok*
of themselves *la.ɾəj?
separately *ktu.ku.dɨŋ*
eager *ryə-
to do (major task) *hmyəŋ-
to do (smaller task) *hmyuŋ-
to do or get *ra-, ro-
eagerly anticipate going *hluŋ ruyk-
eagle
(espl. Crested Serpent Eagle) *mu.wa?*
large (sp.) *kuhi.bas.wa?*
large (sp.) *gal.dala.waʔ, gal.si.ɾa?
ear *no*
base of *kwəŋ, kuŋ*
inner *no.ɾəj*
eardrum *no.ɾeθə, bhe.ɾə*
earfolds *no.konʔ?
earlobe *keŋʔ, kweŋʔ, jeŋʔ, no.ɾəj, no.ɾəʔ*
early *səv.bhər*
afternoon hiʔ.din

dawn thon.khay?
evening waʔ.pok
morning nyam.thon, nyam.lon
morning (after sun has risen) həl.phaw.ne

early-flowering Chyuri ʰŋa.yə

earn wages kel?-

earring ʔaŋ, ʔuŋ?, ʔeŋ?, ʔweŋ?

earth
- (soil) sa?
- black gal.sa?
- dust phut.sa?
- hard glam?.sa?
- red du.sa?
- slide bəŋh.gu
- soft kaŋ.sa?
- soft (of hillside) blyəy.simi
- soft, waterlogged blyə.sa?
- white ka.mi.ro

earth (world) hlawh.day.baŋ, hlawh.din,
hlawh.na.baŋ, hlawh.lay.baŋ
- (surface of) cəw.ris, cay.la, cay.la?

earth goddess ge.dhar.ma, gu.mi.ma,
tom.pər?.ma, thom.pər?.ma,
hlawh.lay.ma

earthquake lyaŋ

earthworm hurʔ.dal?

earwax no.kli?

ease
- (be at) hluŋ dyum?-
- (rain) ghəy-, ghay-
- off ʔeŋ-, ʔəw-, ʔəm-, ʔəŋ

easily lifted hon.cheŋ

east dah.nyam, darʔ.do
- (place, spirit) dəs.(din)

eastern
- peoples dəs.tə.mayʔ?, par.ʔaŋ.may
- place dəs.tə.din, na.gəʔʔ.ʔi

easy ʔaiy-
- light haʔʔ-, khyuy-
- pleasant ʰos-

to use ʰos-

easygoing hluŋ sər-
- (at work) dhyoy

eat jeʔ-
- (ch.) kham.bin?-
- (devour) mak-
- alone khyap
- apart (esp. one of family) bhe-
- early snack syam-
- in plenty bhor?
- meat, curry or pickle with food or drink
- mayʔ-
- noisily srap
- out of hand (flour, etc.) payʔ-
- partly (only ripe ones) kra.ti jeʔ-
- solid food (when weaned) temh-
- sparingly lem-
- up mak-
- very small amount yaŋ-
- with mouth closed ?umhu-

eating up sak.sik

echo (n.) mraŋh
- place mraŋh.din)

echo (v.) waŋʔ-, wes-

echoing
- (sound) hwəŋ-

dge kis, cin?
- border (of field) jonʔ?
- of cliff, place below which sun sinks
- don.he
- of cloth do.ro
- of flat surface don.dil
- of light par.ʔaŋ
- of moonlight lah.par.ʔaŋ
- of shadow par.ʔaŋ
- of sunlight nyam.par.ʔaŋ
- of the earth cəw.doʔa, cəw.do.ri
- to cloud həŋ-

dges doʔa

edible corn jeʔ?
eel with pointed snout ru.ya?
(s.p.) Amphipnous chucia mo.ya?
effect cure tig-
effective niŋ-
(curse, blessing) del?- (make) re-
capable sar-
powerful manh-
sharp (tool) cha?-
effect dhagy
(little) ha.?bəl
(much) muŋ.bal
make tis.kaw-, tyus-
effulgence
glow around object ro
of moon lah.pan.ro
of sun tep.?aŋ.ro, nyam.din.ro,
nyam.pan.ro, su.wal?.ro
egg ?um
(of bird) wa.?um
yolk and white hŋal?
eight
days ago nik.nəm, nip.nəm
days hence nik.say
years hence yat.ko?, ryoh
years hence nik.pu
eject from mouth
(seed, etc.) hat-
elbow (n.) ku.cyu.li
elbow (v.) kun?-
elder
(of clan, village) tha.ləw?,(pa/ma),
da.ləw?,pa/ma
(of house, village) dik.pal?
of clan da.ləw?,ma/pa
eligible
(as marriage partner) geh-, deh-, jyo-
male (arch.) gu
woman mom
eliminate
(game, food, food supply) dem-
else buru
emaciated gru-
embarrassed ras-
embarrassment ras.ray
embers hme?.yur
embrace grom-
encircle (esp. with arms) glom?-, glomh-,
gloh-, jhom?-
hold to oneself nak-
embrionic membrane pay?.(ra)
embryo la.kha
(human) cik.say?
(form) kilh-, kwilh-
emerge glyuŋh-
emerge (begin to - bud, etc.) plyus-
seasonally (crabs, etc.) glya-, lya-
emerge
smell saŋ-, seŋ-
smell (child's speech) səŋ-
emotional hluŋ nə.rək-
emptied soyh-
partly hwəŋh-
partly (container) hwəŋ-
vacant pəŋ-
empty soh
(honeycomb) tum? bhyrak-
(house) ha?- (nearly) por.jyay?-, por.tuku.luŋ
(partly) yo?- (partly - bag, etc.) phanh
(thing) soh.su.wa
bare ghal?-
dismal ʔos.tok.riŋ, ʔos.tok.roŋ
finished kruŋ.gu.juŋ
free hnyam?-, hyaŋ?-meaningless (dream) byal?, maŋ?
pool (to catch fish) phah-
of rain (clouds) gaj-
talk guk.ko? tyaw?.ʔa.le? no?-empty-handed rin反映出inh.rinh tinh.tinh
enchant hmuŋy-, hmuŋy-, hmoŋy-
enchantment *hməyk, hmuyk, hmo’yk*

encircle *touŋ*-  
(bat with net, fish with hands) *gwak-*  
*gləhm-*  
(esp. fish with net) *khik-*  
(esp. with arms) *glom?-*, *glomh-*, *gloth-*,  
*jhom?-*  
(fish with nets) *hoko?-*  
(top) *khus-*  
with fingers *gar-*

encircleable  
between finger and thumb *tik-*  
by arms *grom?-*  
by fingers *jom?-*  
by fingers, arms *groh-*  
by fingers of both hands together *tok-*

enclose *bom?-*  
(with nets) *hoko?-*  
entrap (inside) *?um?-*

encourage *luŋ-*  
assist *tyom-*  
someone (for their action, achievement) *lawh-*

end (n.) *ju.ba?-, -dyum*  
(of line, etc.) *dyum.cya.diŋ*  
(of narration) *cyo?*  
part *ra.dhiŋ?*  
tip *cyo?*

end (v.)  
(ab)tract entity - opportunity, season, anger, etc.) *bhew?-*, *bhyaw?-*  
(day) *nyam yah-*  
(drought) *jhəyŋ?-*  
(of life, season) *tamh-*  
(of period) *douŋ?-*  
(rain) *tyuŋh-*  
(season of ripe fruit) *jhərkh-*  
(stock) *dəm?-*  
finish *dap-, dyok-, hem?-*  
hibernation *?up.?ay payh-*  
negotiations (for marriage, etc.) *tamh-*  
over end (turn) *hil?-*  
-verses of song with *hə ha?-*

ending place of net weave *sat.mik*  
ends of the earth *cu.?a*

endure *gor?-*  
enemy  
(rival of shaman) *?a.syur.?i, de.bar.?i*  
eneregetic *?ənə?-*  
(child, etc.) *chilhi-, hlisi-*  
willing *hmyaŋ-*

engorged  
(breast) *khas-*

enhanced  
(spiced flavour) *preh-*

enjoy other’s company *grip-*

enlarge  
(clothes) *hwas-*  
 esp. by natural growth) *pha-*  
area of digging *jhayh-*  
hole (in stone, wood, etc.) *hyar-, hyor-, hyal-, hyol-*  
entrance, hole, track *tar?-*

enough *chyo*  
(have) (of person, repetitious action) *saw?-*  
(have) (of smoking) *has-*

enshadow *phəy-*  
cast shadow on *ghəyk-*

entangle *gən-, guyk-*  
(much) *guyk?u?-*  
trip up *tyok.tak-*

enter *pok-*  
(cause to) *pos-*  
(state) *syaw-, ge-*  
into water *cup-*  
-rapidly *hləm.(hləm)*

entertain  
by reciting in song form *manh-, mayh-*

enthusiastic about doing *dhu?-*

enthusiastically do *hə?-*

entice *bayk-*
enticed hlug.?i ?al?-narrowly plyut

entrance kha.dok, dayh.law

entrapped yas-
entrust to hlin?-narrowly plyut
entwine gən-
envelop (cloud) krom?-narrowly plyut
enveloping (mist) ?oyo.bhoyo?, haya.bhaya?, hoyo.bhoyo?
envy chur.mu
epidemic (diarrhoea) wa.?lan?
epilepsy (spirit causing) cha.da.rok.lan
epiphyses mik.khung.gul
equal tep-
  (be) brak-, braŋ-
  (be, make) chu-
  (being) brak

equally matched jhyamh-
  mixed pros

era, begin daŋ-

erased (sad memory) hməy?-narrowly plyut

erect kri.ni.ni

eruption yor?-narrowly plyut

escape dal-
  (spirit) yor?-narrowly plyut
  death pruh-entrusted to
  from trap bet-

even lan-
  (esp. carried objects) braŋ-
  (surface) sal-
  (teeth) waŋ,gay læ, waŋ,gay læ, waŋ,wañ?
  family (equal number of male and female
  children) ro.gham?
  load -demh
  off syut-
  surface khat-

evening yah.ram.dig, ramh, ramh.ʔa.(say)
  (early) waʔ,pok
  (of specified day) dyah.məy?

ever ju.gan, ju.gu

evolve ko-
everywhere kuyʔ,kəndərį
  (around) chaw.dyəw

evil rew-, ryaw-
  (actions) khay
  (become) ryaw.baŋ thay-
  (by nature) cənh-
  (esp. speech) hal-
  being (seen in dream, trance)
    seʔ,ryaw.(məyʔ?), heʔ,ryaw.məyʔ
  eye (spirit of) dapʔaq saŋ.kə, dhar.ʔeʔ?
    saŋ.kə, dhar.ʔeʔ.lan
  influence dəwʔa
  mind tuk pe.ma.la
  spirit (gen.) lan
  spirit (sp.) (see Appendix 2.8)
  spirits ma.lə.baŋ
spirits (f.), of jungle  

dha.may?

watchers (i.e. rival shamans)

he?, ryaw. (may?), se? , ryaw.may?

evildoer  -je?
evil-natured person  

cahn.ryaw

exact retribution  

narh-

examine wel-
exasperate  ?ayk-
exasperated saw?-  

exceed  choŋh-, hnaŋ-

considerably cyonh-
in size, skill  jyọŋh-, jon-
in weight  kahŋ-
in weight, size  chus-
others in capacity, ability, etc.  muŋ-
slightly cyon?-  
somewhat (in size)  churh-
excess  

do  (graw-, boŋ.kə?)-

excessively, do  graw-, boŋ.kə?-  

exchange (n.) hon.to

exchange (v.) yin-, win?-  

(positions, etc.)  loy.kay-

excite  thyaw?-  
excited  ro-, hlun. ko? ro  ?or-

restless  linŋ.hay?-, linŋ.hay?-  
excitedly talk  that-
exclamation  ?a.chyo, he  

(with cold)  ?a.chyu

affirmative; yes!  ma?

affirmative (emphatic); yes indeed!  ma? , le?

attention-getting  ?ə

emphatic  hay , he

hesitation form  ma.re , ra.si.gara

introductory; lo!  law

negative; not  khe? , la , ma.lə

of congratulation  bhala

of discovery  ?ehe

of dissent  ?ə.hə?

of distress  ?aya

of doubt  lim.ə

of gratefulness  cyu.ta

of greeting  bha.gi

of perception  ?e

of sufficiency; enough!  chyo

of surprise  ?ə.hə(y), na.hə, na.hə

of surprise, annoyance  hat

of unexpecteness  rayə

of unpreparedness  la.khe, la.khya

of warning  ha

excrete  ?ot-
excreting  

(bird)  kyaŋ.tyok, kwaŋ. tyok, tuy.yuk

exert influence  

(evil) (esp. on unborn child)  gra?-  
exertion  dhəŋh-
exhale  

(exsp. with sadness, fear)  hləŋŋh-
exhausted  tyuŋh-, hryuŋh-

(physically)  hryamh-

(supply)  soyə-
tired  hryam-

weak from effort  cham-
exhume  bholh-

exist  

(attribute, abstract relationship)  khe?- , hə

already  ləy?-  
in a location (non-permanent)  mu-

exist in a location (permanently)  na?-  

existence  ?a.ghə, ?ə.ghə

exit  glyuŋh-

expand in size  chyar-

expel  

dung from intestines  yon-

from between  khak-

from tube  thon?-  

experience  dhe?-  

downfall  yul-

experienced person  ni.dal?
explain  tan-, chyan?-
explicit
(speech) klon?

explode bhes-

exploding phryay

expose
oneself (indecently) plet.tek-
oneself (indecently - female) tu? tyor(?)-
other’s wrongdoing tum.ti phu?- 
to sun, fire lah-

exposed
(contents) tyor-
(secret) ku.ra glya

express
substance nur-, yur-
liquid, milk kruk-, truk-

extend
(clothes, area of cloth) hwas-
flat area chya-
hand pyo-, yaw-
in size, capacity (house, etc.) chyar-
journey cyalh-
over area hol-
size khyas-

extended chan?-

exterminate grap-, gran?-, dem-
relentlessy gram?-

extinct hmit-
(nearly) hmat-
disappear plewh-

extinguish fire hme? sat-

extort yur-

extract tyut-
(from throat) with finger khwak-
(previously wrapped object) phalh-
from layers strut-
gum from tree tak-

extremely be. laj

exuberantly do hya?-

exude moisture hlap-

eye (n.) mik
(corner of) kli?, mik
dirt mik.kli?

irritant mik kraw?
pupil gal mik, mik.ra.ni
sores mik.ca
wrinkles mik krayh

eye (v.)
something jur-

eye-catching mik.tek

eyeball mik.luy

eyebrows, eyelashes mik.kher, mik.pul?

eyelids
(horizontally closing) banh.mik
(vertically closing - as for certain kind of
demon) jyul.(mik)

eyes
(bulging) kot.mik
(deep-set) gal.cuŋ.ku.li
round, bulging tol.mik

F

face (n.) khen, mo.hor
(long) syo.haŋ khen
(round) tol.ha khen
of cliff dhyap

face (v.)
in certain direction hmo.taŋ jaŋh-
down khum?-
up lam-
someone with his wrongdoing tum-

fade
(colours) ray. leg-
(colours - completely) hmit-
(sad memory) hmay?-.

faecal discharge
(of dying person) nor? kli?

faeces kli?
(first) of newborn baby ?ay.laŋ kli?
(white) nor?, kli?

fail

to kill yaw-
to penetrate, glance off glayŋ-, playŋ-, playŋ-, blayŋ-
to pierce sep-
faint
(of deep sound) ghay-
(with thirst, hunger) tøy-, tyoy-
stars of nebulae and clusters groj?-baj.mik
weak phanh-, bhanh-
with distance (high sound) ghay-
fall gle?- (cause to) kla?- (earth) bha-
(face) ja.ga.raw?
(of itself - tree, rock) yul-
(rain) wa-
(rain) in drops srop(o)-
(rain) in scattered large drops kropo-, hlyop-
(rain) in small drops krom-
(water) as in a waterfall ko.lan?- apart (begin to) plyoh-
behind lonh-
down bom-
flat down konh-
flat on back plah-
flat on face, back pla-
head first hyok-
in (hole, cave, etc.) hyom?- in a heap so.do.rok
into hrap-, hrep-
of itself (usu. inanimate object) hrəh-
off (animate thing) dyas-
off (beads from thread, flowers from stalk) syunh-
off (begin to - leaves, branches) plegh-
off (drum jingles) klyoh-
off (drum rattles) plyoh-
off (let - clothes) hlînh-
off (tree, etc.) wən.dyəγ-
on (fairly large object) kryom?- on (heavy object) kraym?- on face khəŋ-, ghəŋ-, guθŋ-
out (hair, etc.) plu-
over chenh-, ton-
to pieces (with age and rot or decay) hryoh-
tumble head over heels pruk-
with splash plah-
fallen leaves lo?rayk, saŋ.khəʔ.lo?
falling nyah asleep so.lok asleep (all) dhyo.lyo ghyon.dyo
dead thọŋ.reg, soŋ.go thọŋ.go flat (as dying elephant) blaŋa blaŋə of dead leaves cher.lep of water (in waterfall) du.ru.ru with legs astride ghak.ryak stumbling buŋ fallopian tubes so.nalʔ.la familiar (n.) (panther) of shaman syak.ja? of shaman (ka?) wa.syur familiar, be dheʔ- family pə.ca.rə, ma.ca.rə (extended) ləyʔ.əθyʔ.coŋ of wife may.ti famished ko.hayʔ-, toyŋ-, tyam-, tyuŋ-, tyŋ-
weakened with hunger yʊŋ.kray kəm-h- fan (n.) (diŋ) ya.bi.na fan (v.) yap-
fanning (of flames) cyəw.dyəw far lok-
farewell dam-
fart (n.) pes fart (v.) peʔ-
fast (n.) ?up.ʔaŋ fast (v.) abstain ?up.ʔaŋ kaʔ-
fast, be renh-, hrenh- (action) jok-
(dye) jek-
asleep *hnih.ti ?en?-

fasten together
(sheets or leaves) *rup-

fat *chɔw?-
layers (of stomach) *en?.*chɔw? 
person krama.la

fat, be *chɔw?-
(grain) *brunh-

fate *rayh.ka.ra, say.ka.ra

father *a.pa, ba.ba
(especial as head of family) pa 
and children (hat) *a.pa.coŋ 
and mother (male and female heads of 
household) pa.ca?

father-in-law to, sa.su.ra

fatigued hryam-
(much) hryamh-

fatty *tɔrɔ.tiri

favour cha-

favourable for wa-

fear (v.) ray-
(ch.) ga-

fearful hluŋ sram-

fearsome kwaya.baya, tay.ya.ya, baga 
baga

feast someone sor-

feasting *bhø.gɔ.(rɔ.ti)

feather 
large wing pinion *pheh.(pap), syuŋ.pap
small *men?

feathered
(bird’s foot) *dhoʔ.say.1ə

feathers
of body *men?
new (rolled up) cer.*menʔ.pap

fed up hluŋ kɔy.sə, kɔlʔ?-*, kalʔ?-, sawʔ?-*, hluŋ bliŋ-

feed 
by putting food in mouth *kaw-
generously *bhɔr?-
on gruel, soup *tun?-*well sor-

feeding-path
(of animal, bird) *pan

feel
(in relation to verbal situation) -*gar
(with hands) *samh-
(within oneself) *sayʔ-
around *ya-
ashamed in someone’s presence *khɔy?-*bloated, nauseated hluŋ *khɔ?-*chilly (with illness, etc.) *sa-
cosy hluŋ *brun-
disgust *ʔa.jomʔ?-*, *ʔarh-, kri-, tri-, blayk-
emotional hluŋ *nɔ.ɾɔk-
fit and well *hɡa?-*good *ʔaŋ *sərɔ-
hot (hluŋ) *ʔapɔʔ?-*in hole (for fish, honey, etc.) *lu-
miserable hluŋ *sa-
nausea (cause to) chɔy-, dhu-
nauseated (hluŋ) *glyan-, plɔw-, blyan-, 
*mraŋ-
need *krya-
sick *has.gar-
sick, depressed *go.dyo bo.dyo 
tired *thɔl-
urge ro-
urge to defecate, urinate *kliʔ/ch Yus 
hmɔr-, hmar.dhag-
worried (hluŋ) *dyuŋ?-*

feeling of well-being, have hluŋ.tuk jheL-*, hluŋ *syɑŋ-

feline 
species *ŋar.ryəw.məy?
large, male *hɒŋ.gu.ɾi.ya

fell 
tree *khamh-
tree (holding up another) *hɡaʔ?-* 
tree (large) *hnɔ?-* 
tree (very large) *hnʔ?-*

female *mɔmʔ.coʔ?, sak.hay.ti 
ancestor (gen.) (esp. as a spirit) -ma
child mom?, co?, lyas?ay
descendants miri.gini, mom? da ne
head of house ma
offspring lyaw.?ay.(duaj), lyas.?ay

femur (plek). yo.liŋ, yoŋh
fence bar
fence off
(with thorns) rom?-, ryom?-
fencing khi? diŋ.ro
fend for jhe-
fertilization ca-, ce-
fertilizing agent
(flowers) gun.jyu.ni

fern
(gen.) se.cek
climbing wa?, toy.ru
(sp.) gal.se.cek

fertile
(egg) kilh-, kwilh-
fertility
(of soil) raw?

fester
(cause to) syul-
(wound) ?um-
festering hlyoh-
festival
(gen.) chyat
for ancestor worship cho.nam,
naw.?aŋ.gi

fetch wan?-

feud (n.) dayk
feud (v.)
(nesp. rival shamans) kay?-

fever, have ?ay-
feverish yuhu, yuhu
few bala, bala.co?
fibres
in fruit pay?
of wood siŋ?, ko? so?
short fibres of bark hyun.jyu?

field ray
(newly cleared) chyap ray

(permanently cultivated) ray ray,
yaw ray
with secondary growth munh ray

fields -thyak

fierce chur-
(sun) car?-

fig
edible tek kan?. say?
large, Ficus lacor graŋ si
with fruiting stalks from trunk kok si,
nyam si
(sp.) dum. bu. ri, dhum. bu. li
fruit phop. tek

fight minh-
together minh. kay-

fill kraŋ-, puh-, bliŋ.(tak)-
(esp. storage place) thay-
again, refill glyum?-, rum-, lyum?-back in (hole, etc.) hlaŋ-
bowl of hookah with tobacco chak-
gap in thatch ?epe?-
in (hole) bhag-
in (mud-hole) dayŋ?-
in gap in mat, wall bis-
one more than other bu.edu.ru
opening (of itself, by healing) lum?-out (flesh) cyo. lon?-
pot, stomach kaw?-
up hole dayŋ?-
up lack hlaŋ-
up storage area, cavity (esp. beehive) thay-
with tears (eyes) mik. kli? laŋ-

filling
out of flesh (growing child) loko. toyh
up cayŋ-
with smoke ku.nini

filter through
(smoke, steam, odour, etc.) thuh-

fin
(gill fin) kom. pat
(side fin) of fish kher?
finch
Rose Finch *tunu.wa?*

find *cew?, cyaw?-
appealing *nyum?-
locate *da-
out opinion *hluU.(tuk) yo-
unpleasant *?ajam?-, ?arh-, jə-, blayk-

fine
(powder, etc.) *mis-
(thread, etc.) *hyun-
grain *mis.ma.rə.ti*
grained *misi, mis.kam.la*
rain *myan.brok.ti?*
rubbish of winnowed grain *pul?*
texture *nyup-

fine (weather) *nyam pe-, (nyam) yagh-

finely
cut *chelh.?ek-
split (wood, etc.) *cyay?-*

finger *ge?, gwe?, brayh, bre*
( forefinger) *do.brayh, doy.chum?*
(little) *ge?.chik, lan.brayh*
(middle) *ma.ge?*
(ring) *ge?.chum?*

fingerful -*khih*

fingerhold *kher?*

fingerlings *co?.ŋa?*

fingers *bre, brayh*

finish
(not necessarily completely) *dyok-
(period of time) *put-
(stage of) activity *tam-
all field work *khīŋ-
complete *khay-, dap-, dep-, hem?-off *grəpə?-, çaŋ?-, dap-
off weaving *bas-
smoking *hmas-, hmasə-
successfully *gwam-, wam-, wamh-

finished *kruŋ.gu.juŋ*
(nearly) flowers *grom?*

(opportunity, season, etc.) *bhew?-,
*bhəw?-
(stock) *grəp-, dəp-, dyok-
(supply) *soyŋ-
off *grəp-
reach bottom *tuŋ-

fire *mhe, hme?*
(downward burning) *tor?.hme?*
(upward burning) *kraŋ.hme?*
fiercely raging *?ara.ha*
with backlog *duŋ?.hme?*

fireball or meteorite *ri.khu.lan*

firebrand *duŋ?.(stŋ?)*

firefly *pang.ʔəw.li, pang.ɡu.li, pang.ʔəw.li*

fireplace
(usu. a hollow in the floor) *hme?.táp*

firewood
(large burning piece) *hme?.dyun?*

firm
(make) *thyok-
(not soft - taro) *ləŋ.kam.lə*
(of mind) *hluŋ kroŋ-, hluŋ ɡəməh-
(wet soil) *ɡluŋ?-*
and floury (yam) *tiŋh-
muscled *ɡəməh-
resolute *ɡramʔ?, gramʔ-, gramh*
up, tamp soil *brenʔ.tak-

firmly *ɡəməh.ɡəməh*

stuck, set *ras-
swiftly *ryəy*

first *hŋa*
(having done) *ʔə.ʔə?
child *puŋ.ʃəreʔ?coʔ*
cock to crow in morning *puŋ.wa?*
fruit *co.ray.sayʔ*
in line *syalʔ-

light *thog.khəyʔ?, wa? goʔ?,ʔo*
light (false dawn) *bham.wa.ra ni*

pressing of oil *ɾəw.sa.ti*
thunderclouds before the monsoon oil *ɾəw.nyam*
time of using bhyas-

first fruit cyo?.ray?

first fruits of harvest ?aw.kal?, niw.kal?
of jungle bsh.?a.ri, ssh.?a.ri, s?i?tom.por.?i

firstborn child puh.sya.re?.co?

fish (gen.) ya?
(gen.), killed by poison ru?.ya?
(gen.), trapped in pool pa?h.ya?
(sp.) (See Appendix 2.2) ryumh.ya?
fry co?.ya?

fish basket de.kak.lak

fish out by hand ya-

fish poison fresh, potent hma?ru?
left overnight ?en?.ru?
made from bark or crushed kernels ru?
made from kernel of yasay? y?ru?

fish trap conical basket placed in weir ter?
dam made by diverting stream kayh
formed by blocking stream kwalh
made of sticks, placed at end of channel tip
triangular woven basket put at end of v-shaped dam kho.ya?

fishhook ke?, kwe?
fishing line ke?la

fishing rod (made of thin bamboo) la.gi?

fish-net weights go.te

fissure khoq?.ga
fissured bleng.ja (bleg.ji)
fist tup

fit (in size) hyok-
(try for) dot-
in koh-
loosely (stump, post) lyoyo?-, ?qona?- on or around dup-
stones around entrance (of hive, cave shelter, etc.) krug-
stones for wall de-
and well serh-

fitted for task l?h-
into container hyoko-
tightly, neatly hnep-

five po.ya.(jiyo?)
days ago ?ik.nam, ?hi.nam, rak.nam
days hence ?ik.say, ?uk.nam, ?hi.sa
years ago yat.ko?.tyoh
years hence lik.pu

fix horizontal timber (purlins) in roof or wall nap-
sew together (leaves, sheets) rup-
together gra?p-

fixed day pho.la.na
in mind gyat-

flab bor.pun

flag at task bay-, may-

flail arms la?-

flailing (of arms) kway.ham

flake (n.) kaw

flake off ther-, ther-

flaking skin naw?.ray?

flame (n.) lyuq

flame (v.) (brightly) jhor-

Flame tree lek.si

flame up lyuq-, hme?.lyuq bhoy-
flames hme?.lyuq

flank of deer gel?

flap (n.) of skin bleq

flap (v.) hwele?- (cloth, sore hand) hranh-
(hen’s comb) wene wene
freely jhyọŋ-
limb prah-
up and down (long flexible object) 
gweleʔ-, gwalaʔ-
wings, limbs kwelh-
flapping leweʔ-
(cause) hryuʔ.hryuʔ?
(in wind, etc.) hleweʔ-
of heavy bird in flight da.na.na
of wings kla.wa
flare (n.)
of nostril rom?
flare (v.) jol-
(anger) ris lyuŋ-
up lyuŋ-, hmeʔ.lyuŋ bhoy-
flaring jyan.jyan
flash plihn-
(lightning) nyam plihn-, nyam bla-
flushing (lightning) cher.leg, bləŋ
flat
(body of insect) cher.ben?
(land) lyọŋʔ.?a
(not edge-up - knife, stone, etc.) klap-
down ghyaʔ?
land, level of underworld da.ni
on back (child) bleg.dhenʔ?
on open area laŋ.gon?
smooth sal-
flatten
(wind) lọy-
(with tongue) yumu-
and tangle crops (wind) ma.ruʔ.?i ŋyuk-
ground chyaʔ-, chyah-, chyomh-
harden soil glayŋʔ?
one oneself yum-
out (mat) klap-
soil (rain) glamʔ-
wrinkles syom-
flattened blek
(crops) hmayʔ-
tangled by wind (corn, etc.) hnyayʔ-, 
hnyayŋ-
flattening
of plants by wind bele.benʔ.teʔ
of setting sun? herʔ.ʔaŋ
flatter phol.yawʔ-
flatus pes
flavour
tang (of tobacco, etc.) rəwʔ?
(sp.) (see taste)
flay syəʔ-
fllea hnyŋ?
lecked chiʔ-
 flee
 esp. from home, territory) krəwʔ-, jyọŋ-
flesh may?
(of back) kaʔ.ма.su
(of front?) ray.ма.su
(of rump, thigh) yəŋ.mayʔ?
(proud flesh) kəŋ.ʔi syakʔ.ʔo mayʔ?
new flesh around wound reʔ.ʔay mayʔ?
fleshy-nosed person cepe.ne cher.lep
flex
(long springy object) gwalaʔ-, gweleʔ-
hips hnoyʔ?
flexible leweʔ-, hol.yoʔ-, hol.yoŋʔ-, hweleʔ-
(at end) teweʔ?
(stiffly, as bow, rod, etc.) kroŋ-
(thin sheet) weleʔ-
flexing leweʔ-
flick srap-
back and forth (as small bird) phir.phir
out tyosʔ-, tyorhʔ-, thyosʔ-, wis-
up (dirt, grain, etc.) was-
up (object) thep-
flicker priʔ?
flicking bas
(snake’s tongue) lyəʔ.lyəʔ
fling about
(dirt, water) wəs-
flinging open of door dhya.kum, bluŋ
flip
around net (to trap prey) *kwap-
end over end (timber, dying fish) *lam.bar?

flirt *thyaw?-
(ch.) *kel?
(in singing contest) ?a.law?-, ke?lan?-, he.daw?-, he.law?-
with someone (hlulJ) ges-

flirtatious *hlug ga?-

flitter about
(person’s spirits) sro-

flitting *gri.gra, *gri.lop

float ti?ti cyun

floating ribs *dyum.rip

nack
(be in) po.li.lya
together lewh-, lyawh-

flood *bhal

floor *sa?

flooring
(of loft) cem

flop
(as a toad) *jhan.lop
(as an elephant’s trunk) *tyo.lop

jump about *jyos-

flooping
about (of elephant’s trunk) *hoy.lop

jump of toad *jyon.lob

floppy *lok-

flour *toyk, bes.kay

nourish *syu-
(corn) *hnay?-
(esp. grain) *tor?-

bloom *or-

nourishing *hnyor?-

healthy *jin?-

well *hnyar?-

floury
(not be - yam) *nar-, *dyoy?- 

but firm (yam) *tinh-

flow *ho-

(esp. milk) *poy.chan?- 

abundantly (esp. milk) *khas-

away *syuyh-

down *syu-

freely (blood) *chyara bara

freely (milk) *jha.ra.ra

profusely (blood, etc.) *jhyulu?-

sparingly (milk, oil, etc.) *yuh-

swiftly downward *syurh-

flower (n.)
(gen.) *ro

of banana *boy.go

of the Chyuri tree *ya.ro

of wa?si tree wa?.si.ro

of *bingoy? *goy?, *bin.ro,

(tii?ti?).*dyyan.gay.ro, *bham.goy?.ro

of gotsi tree *tayk.ya.ro

of rimsi tree, large, pink, edible *rim.ro

cluster (esp. of Chyuri tree) *thom.pay?,

*thom.par?.(?i), *pom.pay?.(ro)

clusters *tom.par?.(?i)

part *ter?.pen

flower (v.) *or-

all at once *ro bhu?h-

flowering *dhak.lam

plant (sp.) (see Appendix 2.3)

flowing away
(water) *sa.ram su.rum

fluent *grya?-, *grya?- 

at ease in speaking *grya-

eloquent *klon?- 

fluff (n.)
on plant (esp. bamboo stalk) *samh

fluff (v.)

out *ryan-

up *hryon-, *hryonh-

fluffy texture
(tuber, soil, etc.) *toy?- 

fluid

(clear) *ti?

(usually poisonous or caustic) *dayk

(vital) *hi.pag.gan.?i

of wound *rayn.ti?
flung out
(grain, etc.) sro-, srot-

flush
from cover (game, fish) dhar-
drive out from cover (game) heŋ(e)?-

flutter
(heart) hluŋ ri-

fluttering
of flock of birds phi.li.le

fly (n.)
(gen.) yaŋ
blowfly, grey ?a.ci?.yaŋ
bluebottle du.laŋ.yaŋ
large, grey mo.yaŋ
large, steals from bees, no maggots syo.yaŋ
lives on dung-heaps kli?.pur.?o.yaŋ
small co?,yaŋ
small hoverfly, with high-pitched buzz tumu.yaŋ
small, hovering, black-and-yellow striped du.du.yaŋ
small, white, hovering kolo.wa?,yaŋ
very small greenish midge ti? gwan.ya
yellow and green, blood-sucking das

fly (v.) yum-, syul-
away (tree spirit) srot-
off handle hlyuk-

flying away phur

flying fox
(animal) doŋ.win?
squirrel
(large) ?er
(small) eh

foam bhop

fog mus, hus

fold (n.) tiŋ
(of fish net) cha
(of cloth) khəm.bi

fold (v.) narh-
(clothes, rope, etc.) ben.dyaw-
arms kruŋ.lwy-
arms, legs kruŋŋ?-

into bundle tul?-

folded tiŋ-
wings kryok.cho.dok

follow gulh-, guh-
in hunt krup-, kruyk-, ruk-, ruyk-
in footsteps (of dead older sibling) lon?-
in pattern, likeness (of other) sal-, syal-
in single file por je.?kay-
regular track (animal, etc.) pan-
root when digging (to locate tuber) rut-
track (instruction to goats) lyam dyu
trail, trace dyut-, dyul-

fond of rap-

fontanelle ho hlop

food
(gen.) je?.ga,je?.gu.liŋ
(cooked grain) ?amh
cold grain food səm.?amh
of demon (usually human) kre?.may?
with meat in it may?
savoury krek
soft kho.le
soft grain ro.?amh

foods
(be mixed - for cooking, etc.) pra?-, pras-, pro?-, pros-

fool wa.takə.ləŋ

foolish plat-, plet-
talk gram?.ka
words bhyam?.?o ku.ra

foolishly ?a.hre

foot dom
(ch.) dom.so.tha
of cliff ku.war
of spur, ridge dho?

foothold krayh, tek kən?
(large) khoy.dən?
(natural) khayh

footprints hal?

forage ram-
foraging
  area  be.laŋ, bhuy.?ar
  place  pi.yaŋ

forbidding
  (person, house, etc.)  chur-

force
  in (sharp object)  tak-
  into narrow road  cyup-
  out  blar-, blyar-
  out (esp. child during labour)  khak-
  round in circle  kluy?-
  way into mind  la?-
  way, thrash through (bushes, water, etc.)  la?-
  way through  bhyas-

forebode  hraw?-

forefinger  do.brayh, doy.chum?

forehead  jehl, jaw

foreleg  hya.dom

foreskin  tayŋ.thyo.reg

forest  jəŋ.gal, phuy, bən, siŋ?.raŋ
  (thick)  kal?.siŋ?.raŋ
  (virgin)  ka.ce.raŋ, kal?.siŋ?.raŋ, bri.bən
  area  si.?a.khə.(raŋ)
  area (spirit of)  khom.pər?, (?i)(diŋ), boh.?ər?.diŋ
  fire (be)  hme? raw-
  produce  bəh.?ə.ri, bəh.rəm.bi, sah.rəm.bi
  spirit  jhay.mu.(diŋ), rat.mu.diŋ
  spirits  bən.?ar.məy?

forget  hnye-, hme?- be confused  breq-
  oneself  hlug.?i ?a]-?

fork of body  ghak

forked
  (tree, path)  breh-
  path (converging)  krumh.lyam
  path (diverging)  breh.lyam

form (n.)  rup

form (v.)
  (fruit)  cik-
  bunch  pup-
  embryo  kilh-
  flower or seed sheath  blyat-
  over peak (cloud)  khus-
  profusely (fruit after pollination)  granh-

formative essence
  (of plant or animal)  la.ma

former
  time  yoh.nəm
  time (of spirits)  diŋ.dhyut
  olden time  hlay?(diŋ)
  ways  syal?

formerly  ?uyh.le, yoh.nəm

forsake  phe-

fortunately  bhala

forward, go  doŋ-

fossil
  (black ammonite used as a charm)  ba.jər.baŋ

foundation diggings  tos

foundations (four) of sky  car mut.huŋ

founder of clan  -duŋ

four  play.(jyo?)
  corners (esp. of world)  do.?a
  days ago  khuk.nəm, gak.nəm, pu.nəm
  days hence  khuk.(say), rik.nəm, pu.so
  years ago  yat.ko.?jhyoh
  years hence  khik.pu, bik.phu

fourchette  gun?

fowl  wa?
  Domestic  kim.wa?
  Domestic (ch.)  go?.sar?.wə?,
  pap.nər?.wə?, laŋ.nər?.wa?
  Jungle Fowl  yos.wa?, les.wa?, wes.wa?

fractured  moŋ?- (stick, stem, etc.)  hmə?-  hmar?-, hmor?-?

fragment
  (esp. dry stalk)  thoyy-
fragmented chyo.bak-
  (rock) hraŋ,ka hraŋ.ka
frame (n.)
  (circular) gwɔr?
  (of house or for vines) krun?
frame, make krun?-frangipani cu.?aro
frank hluŋ phu?-
  bold (in speech) phu?-uninhibited cha?-fray
  (rope) thony.(khe?)-
free
  (from impediment, etc.) syol-
  (from work, etc.) dyum?-of mind) so kar-
  from contamination sərh-
  from custody ben-
  from debt bet-
  from evil chayŋ?-from evil influence (be) ?o.jay?,
  ?o.jhay?, chayŋ-, jay.kum?-from evil influence, faults chayŋ-, jay-, nịŋ-
  from work kor?-loose phen-
  oneself with struggle bet-
  open with another person phu-, phaw-
  person’s spirit from evil spirit’s influence leŋ.gan?-
  unoccupied hyaŋ?-, hnyam?-in aspect yum?-freely
do (an action) ŋa?-flap jhyono-flow (blood) chyara bara
freezing thaka
frequent ban-
  (bowel motion) (kli?) cyor?-visit often chyu-
fresh poison hmaŋ.ru?
friable ryum?-
fruit (n.)
(gen.) say?
banana may.say?
fig phop.tek
fig species nyam.say?
fig species phis.kok.say?
fig species, edible kok.say?
edible, prah.say?
edible, of dhωsī dhōw.say?
lemon, large māṃ.say?
mango tak.say?
tomato hō.mā.le
piquant ?um.pur?, say?
of Chyuri ?el.say?, jyel.say?, yen.(say?), wel.say?
of jyat jyat.say?
of tree with caustic sap tiŋ.say?
of brindug tree brin.duŋ.say?
of liʔsi liʔ.say?
ripened on tree glay?
small, inedible cik.say?
small, yellow stone fruit from tree dom.bō.ryaŋ.say?
small, edible but bitter, red and yellow cuŋ.say?
with flowers fermented and put in curry kāliŋ.say?
with white spiked skin ?e.say?
(sp.) tup.say?
fruit (v.) say?-
fruitful, be ?oh-
fruitfulness ?oh
fruiting stem
(from trunk of certain species of fig) pan
fruitless bhaŋ?-
fruitlessly saха.laŋ.ха
frustrate syul?-
fry (meat) yaw-
after boiling kar-
fulfill put-
deliver dak-

desire da-
fulfilled rap-
(prediction) ni.khu.la
(previous longing) hluŋ hmət-
full bliŋ-
(ear of rice) yus.kam.lə,yus.cuk
(partly) kλayŋ.ki ja
(satisfied after eating) kos-
(stomach) tuk tol-
(vessel) der.hlem?, dyam
head (have) (millet) yuḥu-
of bones hruś-
of gaps, holes raŋ.go daŋ.go
of holes pŋə-
of holes (leaf, mat, etc.) hrya-, hryo-
of holes (wall) cho.ba.doŋ? cho.ba.doŋ?
of life, talk (house) kim thoŋ-, kim li?-
of vigour of youth bɔy.ə lyŋ-
(stomach tol.tuk
to top (netbag) thusu-
up de.be.lyə
full moon toko.toyh.lah, thoŋ.lah
fullness puh.liŋ.ro
fully mature
(corn) syəŋ-
fungus
(gen.) mu.sa, mu(h)
(sp.) (See Appendix 2.3)
funnel (n.)
(shape) syoŋ?, thoŋ?
made of rolled leaf thyoŋ.syoŋ?
storage, made of bark thon.pŋ
funnel (v.) syor?-
fur mən?, myan
or feathers of leg dho?, so.ya
furrow ghōy-, yaw-
furtively do hliŋy
future time lon.do?, syaŋh.ka.ldap,
syaŋh.nəm, syaŋh.sə.say
fuzz
on plant (esp. bamboo stalk) samh
gable of roof  *huŋ*

gag
(regurgitate)  *hlug p̪l̪aw-*, *hlug bl̪aw-*
gain  *yak.to y̰ay*-?
confidence  *hlug.tuk kyu-*
gall
(on tree, etc.)  *kak*
bladder  *hi*

game
animal  -*syʔ*
victim of demon  *maʔy*

gap
between layers  *kap*, *kep*
in rocks  *pis.?u.luŋ*
in trees where net is hung  *pəŋ*
opening  *mik*
gap, be  *pəŋ*- *(between trees)  *bh̪oŋ.luŋ*
in clouds (be)  *ʔaŋ-*, *ʔoŋ-*
in family due to death  *phəŋ-
open space (be)  *ghal?-*, *wəl-*
gape  *ga-*
gaps
in weave (be)  *hyyəŋ-
in woven material (be large)  *hyyəŋ-
gargle  *hl̪y̰ok-*
garland  *lik-*
gash
(esp. root)  *cuʔ-*
gasp  *ʔaŋk-, háŋk-
whheeze  *ʔipiʔ-, hawh-
gather
(small objects)  *sek-*
around (esp. birds around water)  *lew̪h-
cloth (when patching)  *sr̪umh-
from here and there  *tyo-
in pile, heap  *pom.bo ly̱ay-, pomh-
in puddles (fluid)  *dum-
things together under cover  *hep-
together  *thən?-*
together (objects)  *tyumh-
up  *bhyur-*
up and spit saliva  *dyurʔ hak-*
gathered in one place  *byur-*
gathering
of skirt used as a pocket  *par.mi*
up of forest spirits  *ryok.ryok*
together  *chyok.chyok*
genealogy  *horh*
generous  *hlug ?aŋh-, hlug thəŋ-, hlug*
sayk-
generously feed  *bhorʔ-, sor-*
genitals
(female)  *tuʔ*
(male)  *tayŋ krak*
of certain animals  *na.beʔ, pi.du*
gentle  *kəŋ-*
gently rolling
(terrain)  *hnew-*
get
(by one’s actions)  *leʔ-*
(receive without effort)  *doʔ-*
away (out of sight, reach)  *jyaʔ-
desired object  *daʔ-
going  *ciŋ-
in way  *kən-
into trouble  *nyumh-
one’s deserts  *thuŋ-
result from search  *hak-
rid of  *brok-, way-
rid of on large scale  *ləm-
up (from lying position)  *cyok-
up (from sitting)  *ciŋ-, hiŋ-
up for evil spirit  *ra-
well again  *torh.(ʔok)-
wrong message  *ku.ra sor?-*
ghost
(usually of evil person)  *se*
of dead child  *mos*
spirit of dead person  *riʔ*
spirit wandering in grave area  *bunh.lan*
giddiness yo.dhiy
from arising rapidly ciy.lay ja
giddy yo-, wam-
lightheaded gwamh-
gift for bride dur.gan
gigge yi?-, ni?-
(uncontrollably) tyak-
gill fins kom.pot
gills
(of fungus) cay
ginger
(raw) sim.phar?
gingerly hold jhun-, jhyun-, jhyon-, jhyono?-
girl mom?co?
(ch.) sak.hay.ti
(child) mom?co?co?
adolescent dyahn.may?
preadolescent ryaw.dyahn.may?
give bay?-.
alarm call (animal, bird) rek-
as surety (for loan) hnaijn-
back payk-, prot-
birth (be about to) co? jhyu-
birth (polite) co? dhuy-
birth to (euph.) phun-, phuhn-
birth, lay egg ?ot-
even portions (when serving) hyor?-.
inivitations (when farewelling) syo-
less to one (esp. when serving) hyur?-.
more to one cha-
off smoke ?ul?-.
out wis-
out food bo-
passage to pheyh-
sharp bend hlawn-
tongue le.?i prayh-
voice hles-
voice (ch.) hat-
way, collapse hyom?-.
giving
(or soft - soil, seat, etc.) hama?-, homo?-.
gizzard ta.ga.raw?
glade lay.gan?
glance
aside, deflect (axe, arrow, blow, etc.) klek-
off, rebound klaj?-, klay?, play-, play?, pley-, bley-
glide pay-
glisten
(teeth) bliy.bli
gloomy
(because of absence or lack) wa?-.
foreboding hraw?-.
person hraw? je?
glossy haw-
glow sray.sray
around moon lah.pan.ro
around object ro
around sun tep.lay.ro, nyam.diy.ro,
nyam.pan.ro, su.wal?.ro
of rising or setting sun nyam.syo.pan

glow-worms groyn? bay mik
glowing spark huy.luk

gluttonous syaah

gnaw tay?-, trunh-
as caterpillar) yorh-
(hunger pains) hlaj prunh-
at trunh-, yoyh-
at with front teeth gam-
at, nibble yewh-
gnawing
(pain) je?-
go ?a?, ?al-
ahead hga-
around gor?-
around (with purpose) ram-
around object  

as bride to groom’s home  

away (heavy cloud)  

away down (hole)  

away off (out of reach, sight)  

away quickly (downhill)  

back  

back and forth  

back to house, base  

back to original state (wound, sore, sickness)  

behind (sun, moon)  

completely (cloud)  

deeper (root)  

down (sun)  

down wrong way (liquid)  

downhill (command to goat)  

first  

forward  

head over heels  

in  

in and out (of hole - esp. bees)  

in front  

in swarm  

in two directions  

into trance (shaman - with beating of drum)  

lumpy  

move  

off  

on level  

out  

out from centre (base, den, home)  

out of sight, mind  

out of way (esp. to visit)  

over top  

over top (water over stones)  

repeatedly  

through (hole, gap, etc.)  

to home, sleeping place or starting place  

to many places  

to one side  

to side, miss (arrow, etc.)  

to sleep (cramped limb)  

without limitation  

without stopping  

goanna  

goat  

(domestic)  

goat antelope  

Goral  

Goral (ch.)  

Serow  

Serow (ch.)  

god  

(gen.), good spirit  

(ancestor)  

creating spirits  

creator spirit  

giving life and prosperity  

male, of underworld, very powerful  

goof  

of home territory  

of houses  

of hunt  

of sky (male)  

(s.) (for full list see Appendix 2.8)  

goddess  

lifegiving  

earth mother  

of houses  

(sp.) (for full list see Appendix 2.8)

gods
(gen.) \textit{diŋ.dho.ni}
and spirits (sp.) (for full list see Appendix 2.8)
creating sky father, earth mother
\textit{lay.lay.pə/ma}
goitre \textit{guk.kak}
(have) \textit{guk.kak-}
gold \textit{sun}
golden \textit{yar.da.ba.lay}
gone \textit{mih-}
(disintegrated) \textit{hryok-}
 esp. deceased \textit{lok-}
completely (rain) \textit{krip.yoŋ}
gong
(bamboo), used to chase off animals
\textit{thog.ko.løŋ}
good \textit{dyanh-, pe-}
(flow) \textit{loŋ.thoŋ}
(of appearance, quality) \textit{dyanh-, pe-}
(of mind) \textit{hluy.thoŋ-}
(person) \textit{keh-, jyot-, niŋ-, se?-}
flat land \textit{lyøŋ? ?ø}
spirits (be in) \textit{hluy.prap-}
good-looking \textit{riŋ.jhiŋ raŋ.jhaŋ}
(be) \textit{se?-}
(person, clothes, rooster) \textit{jhelh-}
good-sized tubers
(on yam) \textit{tom-}
goose
Greylag Goose (migrating)? \textit{gryok.wa?}
goose pimpled
(with cold) \textit{brun?-}
Goral
goat antelope \textit{syar?.sya?}
goat antelope (ch.) \textit{chet.raŋ.sya?}
gore with horns \textit{duh-}
gorge \textit{bлеŋ.ja}
(be narrow) \textit{ṭim.bi dim.bi, tyam.tim}
(narrow) \textit{jem.bak, peŋ.cyut, bleŋ.ja, su.ruŋ}
valley \textit{gho.duŋ}
gossip \textit{ren?.ti.no?-}
gouge \textit{cyoy-}
cavity (in root) \textit{cu?-}
with stick or horn \textit{kwəl-}
gourd \textit{dum}
marrow-like \textit{yaw.si.dum}
grab \textit{cum-, dhin?-}
at \textit{prunh-}
at with fingers \textit{yəw?-}
snatch \textit{la-}
with both hands \textit{sumh-}
grabbing \textit{tyap.tyap}
(breath) \textit{ghrak-}
firmly \textit{tyap}
grain
food (cooked) \textit{ʔamh}
given at festival \textit{ʔə.ci.τa}
husked \textit{cuŋ}
husked - used for ceremonies \textit{ku.wa}
millet \textit{kə.əw}
Sorghum variety \textit{koko.ro?}
Sorghum variety \textit{sik.kos}
type of millet \textit{ʔay.ri?.(ʔamh), jəs.kaŋ, səŋa}
type of millet (ch.) \textit{cas.?ə, mis.ma.dho.?ə}
rice \textit{yam}
rice (ch.) \textit{yus.ma.dho.?ə, yus.ma.rə.ti}
wheat \textit{ɡə huŋ}
grain-husking machine \textit{dhe.ki}
grand \textit{chur-}
grand-daughter \textit{mom?}
grand-niece \textit{mom?}
grandfather \textit{to, ba.ja}
grandmother \textit{ʔay, ba.jay}
grandson \textit{plom?}
granulate \textit{graŋ-}
granulation
of oil or beer \textit{cyak.la}
grasp \textit{cum-, dhin?-}
grass
(sp.) (See Appendix 2.3)
grasshopper
(gen.) nyam?
clicks with legs plek.tayk.nyam?
cricket kri.kak, kluk.nyam?
green, with narrow body got.nyam?
large flying locust, edible rayk.nyam?
large, green ber.nyam?
large, with narrow pointed head saga.nyam?
medium-sized, green ton.nyam?
very large, red reke.nyam?
yellow and brown ?ay.ja?ra.ni
grate
(creak) hŋik-
gravity tes
area tes.raŋ
place of unnamed child? ba.bɔs.raŋ
graze
(animals) hram-
(arrows) coyk-, cøyk-
(skin) chewh-, chyəwh-
against khəw-, ghə-, ghes-
barely enter (arrow) yəw-
herd animals hram?-;
scratch (skin) kəw-
superficially (arrow, etc.) sɛp-
great ma-, maха
large braw-
greater hnaŋ-
greedily pham
greedy
one syəwh
person -krak
person (for food) jeʔ. Krak
green pli-
(deep) pliwi
(deep, dark) pli.ma.rit
(deep - of water) kwɨŋ, wis
(of growth) pliti.nik
(timber, etc.) syoy?
(tree) jiŋ?-
(very) pli.jhayŋ, pli.layŋ
(very - of tree) jiŋŋ?
greenstick fracture, have poʔ. cyayʔ-
greet
ceremonially with bow sawə-, syəwə-
in return to person bowing bha.go
grey brus-
(hair) brok-
and white (of clouds) phut hoyo. bhoyo?
dusty phut-
or white streaked hair myəŋ.broŋ
greying
(hair) bryok-
grimace cayh, srayh
(child about to cry) gər-, par-
screw up face cuyh-
grime
(of skin, clothes) kak. rayʔ, rəyʔ
soot əlal, nəlal
grumpy skin nəwʔ. rəyʔ
grin (v.) ɡiʔ, niʔ-
showing teeth blaʔ, blən-, bli-
grind
rub down with stone əkə?-
teeth hŋik-
teeth in fury cəy-
to paste danh-
with grindstone grayʔ-
grip cʊn-, dhinʔ-
(as with pincers or tongs) pɨt-
tightly yuʔ-
gripe
(stomach pains) yəwʔ-
gripping kᵣi.yap, cyap.cyap
grizzle yəwʔ-, həwʔ-, hləwʔ-
(with envy) la-
grizzler həwʔ. ryak
grizzling wε.lε
groan nə. rək-, ɣən-, ɣək-, ɣik-, ɣuk-
creak rəʔ-
groin  kha?, khoj?, pis
  fork of body  por.ghak, plek.ghak

groove  ghoy-, yaw-
grope  in hole  lu-
  to get object (esp. under liquid)  ya-
gropingly  sam.bhar.ti  yam.bhar.ti

grotto  groj?.bay

ground  sa?
  (ch.)  nak.san
  mist  hus

group  (esp. clan)  ru.dhon?, ro.dhiŋ
  (non-human)  -dhɔ.ni
  of related persons  -coŋ
  of similar entities  -gə.ni
  of spirits  dhal?
grouped
  according to category (age, sex, etc.)  tɔŋ.kə
  in formation  tyŋŋ?-g

grouse or quail  ?u.muk.wa?
grow  (esp. plant)  duŋ-
  downwards (vine, etc.)  syu-
  fast (person)  phyaŋ
  increase size (child, etc.)  phus-
  outwards (tusk or tooth)  dup-
  profusely  yanh-
  profusely (esp. weeds)  lɔŋ? yar-
  quickly  hleŋ?-?
  slowly  kaʔ. thi(s)-, kanh-, ye-, gre-,
  caŋ-, ceŋ-, tɔŋ-, du.ghar-
  together (crops and weeds)  krak-
  up (cause to - of shoot)  cyo.łəŋn?-?
  well (corn)  hnay?-?
  well (esp. grain)  tɔr?-?
  well (plants)  hnoy?:ti  łəŋh-
growl  (dog)  yur-
  (of panther)  dhyaŋ-
  (low, of panther)  hlyar-

  (low, of wildcat)  tyar-
  with pleasure (panther, etc.)  yar-
growth
  (gall)  kak
  (limelike) on knees of old person sign  cəy.mu
  (small, such as a wart)  cιk
  reproductive growth on vine  muh
  tip of tuber  puh

grub
  (gen.)  syən?
  found in flour  yəw?, syən?
  found in taro tuber  nyəw?
  found in yams  nayh
  found on a certain tree and fed by ants  pu.tuŋ

gudge, bear  hluq  dhyaŋ-
guel  jhol, braʔ. (ʔamh)
grunt  yanh-
guard  lyahŋ-, lyuŋŋ-
guess  dik.ti  to-
guiding spirit  syo.λ. ma.diy

gully  ghọ.dyŋ
  (narrow)  khoŋʔ. ga

gulp
  drink noisily  syoŋ?-?
  slurp  klayŋ

gum  dhyaŋ
  (hard - used in birdlime)  cak.əŋ
  (soft)  ?ayh.əŋ
  collected during daytime  hpi.əŋ
  collected overnight  yah.əŋ
  from tree, used as birdlime  əŋ
  on stick  mayʔ?
  (of mouth)  nəl

gum-collecting vessel  ti.ya

gummed up
  (eyelids)  grupu-
gun  ban duk

gut (n.)  yən.kliʔ?, loŋ.kliʔ?, lyoŋ.ki
  (esp. inedible parts)  tuk.kliʔ

gut animal  prokəʔ?-
habit, be in dip-
habitual skills dip.?on? habitually do gyok-
habituated to (some action) sol?-haft soŋ
hail (n.) yor, wer (ch.) li.dar.?a (very heavy) hlây.wer
hailstorm (spirit of) gay.wa.can.da, tur.ju.kan.da, ri.wa.can.da
hair myan, myan (of body) se.men?, se.myan (straight) solh.myan (grey or white streaked) myan.brok along centre of back jhiŋ.men? fluff, hair on plant, caterpillar samh of face, moustache gon.che
hairy menh- (very) bhay, bhaya.bhayə all over bra.da bra.ə
half cenh (natural) of divided object (pod, seed, bird, etc.) -pryak moon (waxing) phən.h.əh of split object (esp. bamboo) wak half-closed (eyes) ci.bi.yip (eyes) (be) mik cyoy-eyes mis.mik halfway hlak, hlak.ba.din, hlak.cya.din halter (n.) (penh).la halter (v.) penh-loop over head khus-
halve wak-lengthwise plak-, pliki?-halved bamboo (used as shute for water) wak hammer (n.) (wooden) thok.ne.?a, las.tap hammer (v.) into shape tup-sharp pointed gum container into tree tak-
hammering crushing stone lu.gur?.baŋ stone lu.thu.ri hamstring krə?-hand (n.) krut breadth -pak hand (v.) down niŋ?-out dol.kaw?-over to kla-over work na-, klo.kəŋ-
handful -jumh (cupped) -khuə (one) -sumh (take) jumh-
handhold on bow mut handle (of axe, mattock) cyul of grindstone thaka.cyul hang (flapping object) jhyono- (suspended object) yoko?-around ?uy-around (as a persistent beggar) bruŋh-around (to flirt, tease) la.gin?-around neck (beads, bags, etc.) lik-around peaks (cloud) renh.renh, renh.ronh in front of heŋ.kə-
down jhyono-
down (grain head, etc.) yəŋə?, yəy-
down (top - esp. bamboo) ruyh-
down (tree, branches) ghumh-
down much (branches) gruk-, ghuyh-
freely ?oyo?-head kəŋ.klayh-, kəŋ.por?- in line heŋ.kə-
net (at one end, over branch) cyo?- on to vegetation when climbing yay ri-
hanging
(goitre) pya.na?- pyna.na?
(head) gho.ghoy
(hive, container, etc.) than ga na
(vine) dhaya dhaya
drooping kre nej ge
in rows hey ke-
happen day?

happily do jup. way-
happy ?asu-, con ay-, lih-
(at heart) hlug se?, hlug ha?
-(doing something) hlug ro-
-(with action) (hlug) mro-
to talk hlug ko? ro mrya-
with dhijn-, hlug yoy?-
with, like yu? khay-
with occupation prip-
with situation krip-, kruj-, grip-
chyup-, dhijn-, praj-, praj-, prup-
with situation or place chyup-
happy-looking
(carefree) khen jhel-
hard cak-
-(boiled yam) jar-
-(cooked food, etc.) kroj-
-(corn) syo j-
-(soil) glaj-
-(very - rock) pra cin
dry seh-
gum cak yaj
impenetrable klaj?- klay?- klay?- klayaj?- matter in animal or plant hrus
of hearing no lok-
texture (food) dyoy?- to hold (object - esp. prey) lyon-, lyot-
words (speak) ku ra srah-
hard-hearted hlug klayj-, hlug li?- ones hlug cyak ryew may?
harden gra jh-
-(gum) klajj-
heart hlug glaj-
soil krayj?- glayj?, glaj?- glaj?- soil (esp. rain) chyaj-
hardened earth glaj?- sa?
harelip krayj
harm (n.) duk ha, dha kal pa khol
harm (v.) way tak- spoil chi?- wound way tak-
harmony, be in
-(esp. words or speech) mrya?- harsh
-(voice) klij-
severe khurh-
towards raw-
harvest
-(corn) klyajk-, khyajk-, hjajk-
-(rice) ral-
harvestman
Daddy-long-legs spider ton gryo?, ba ba dya dya
hasty renh-
hastily har
hat to pi, hlup nay
hat, wear or put on glip-
hatch
-(egg) bhyuk-
hate (n.) chur mu
hate (v.) (hlug) cor?-
haunt
-(of animal) pan
haunting spirit bumph lan
have
-(non-permanently) mu-
-(permanently, as a characteristic) ke?
boils lis-
child co? do?
embryo kwilj-
-enough blya?
enough of (situation) blew?, blyaw?,
   blya?, blyaw?, blya?
enough of (smoking) has-
enough of something glyo?-
fever ?o?-
goitre guk kak-
heart pain, angina hlug dyon-
heartburn hlug tayk-, hlug blyan-
hold belief, tradition jaw-
holes ghaq-
holiday dho-
less dhew-
lump in chest (with emotion, etc.) (hlug) n?a.rak-
no qualms about regular visiting dip-
own way thar?-pins and needle srini- roundworms kut-
sexual intercourse lu?-sores ca-
stomach pain tuk je?-sufficient livelihood boh.hay-, ?oh.hay-
suitable character for (job, etc.) lah-
swelling, lump, knot kak-
twigs, small branches ke?-hanging, be -hay
hawk
Harrier Hawk bag.wa?
(sp.) yar.si.la
hawk
(Indian) ghya.gar
haze hur?.sa
hazily seen rə.ba rə.ba
head (n.) ta.lay, puh
(f.) of lineage or family group ma.dal?, ma.dhay
(m.) of lineage or family group pa.dal?
of (field, etc.) puh
of river si.gaq, sir
woman of household da.law?.ti ?a.ma
head (v.)
down (have) chyop.lik
off (animals, etc.) kwak-, kwik-
off by moving in front wik-
off, circle around in front gwər?-
headrest
(wooden) kum?.siq?
headrest, make kum?-
headwind syal?.ma.ru?
headwrap khup.nay
heal syak-
(of hole in tree, etc.) lum?-, rum-
healed hlyop-
health jiŋ?
healthiness jiŋ?.liŋ.ro
healthy jiŋ?-, jhiŋk-, syak-
heap (n.) pom.ə
heap (v.)
up pom.ə lyay-
up in container jhyuy-
hear say?-clearly thəŋh
heart hlug
(organ) hlug.go.re
pain, angina (have) hlug dyon-
heartburn
(cause) hlug blyan?-
(have) hlug tayk-
heartily
do lam-
willingly do jup.?ay-, jyak-
heat (n.) hah.ray?
(of sun) nyam.rəw?
(of sun's rays, wind) hah.pən?
and dryness buh.ray?
heat (v.) dhah.tak-
(eesp. milk, oil) kagh-
by radiant heat ?aqh-
in vessel without water ɳaw-
pot tar-
to boiling ca-
up həpəʔ-
within vessel ha-
heating kən̕ʔ
heave
large object kram-
or strike with large object cyomʔ-
out thes-
heaven laʔ̓ka
heavens nəw.ris
of underworld niw.do.ʔa, nyu.do.ʔa
heavy liʔ-
(very) dən̓ʔ
going (work, etc.) thən̓əʔ-
work kam dən-
hedge off romʔ-, ryomʔ-
heed yan.ʔa
heel go.ʔeʔ?
held
by hair ca-
fast, wedged in tham-
horizontally (stick, etc.) ghylʔ-
hell
(place of evil and filth) go.ʔaʔ, bo.ʔaʔ
help keʔ.ʔaʔ-, paʔ-
 esp. for lifting load ʔawh-
helpless from sickness prat-
hem (n.) dorə
(of netbag, etc.) bas
hem (v.) nilʔ-, bas-
in from both sides rik-
hen
(mother) maʔəʔək, rək.ʔaʔ(wa?)
herd (n.) saʔi
herd animals hramʔ-
here ?iʔəʔʔ?
and there kuyʔ, kən.dəri
and there (scattered) liʔə chiyəʔə
hernia
(umbilical) loy
hero
(mythical) of many stories to.ʔaʔ.ʔaʔ.(raʔa)
heron
Night Heron palʔ.ʔəʔ.təʔ.ʔaʔ.
hesitantʔəʔə-
(ch.) ʔəmʔ-
about action (be) blək-
shy cyəʔiʔ-, biʔiʔ-
uneasy ʔəmʔ-, ʔəmʔ-
hesitating
(in speech) dənʔ-
hex dəʔ-, ʔəʔk-
hibernation ʔupʔ.ʔəʔ
(end) ʔupʔ.ʔəʔ ʔaʔ ʔuʔ-
hiccough hluʔkʔ.ʔuʔ.ʔa
hidden
from view ʔəh-
in depths of forest to.ʔəʔʔ.ʔaʔ.ʔaʔ.
under water kləm-, klyum-
hide (n.)
(ambush site) ʔəw.ʔaʔ da
hide (v.)
(to protect) ʔəmʔ-, ʔəmʔ ʔaʔ-
crouch (in ambush, etc.) biʔ-, bhiʔ-
from view, obscure ko-, rəp-
object nəs-
one self nək-
under (hand, basket, etc.) pomʔ-
underlayer (esp. of thatch) sək-
hiding
(be in) nəkʔ-
something (be) nəsuʔ-
high ʔən̓ʔ-, yas-
country syə.ʔaʔ
status neh.ʔoʔ
status (show) neh.ʔoʔ ʔor-
high-pitched ʔən̓ʔ-
hill dən̓ʔəʔ, bəm-
area thum.ʔuʔ.ʔaʔ.(ʔəʔ)
rounded ləm.ʔaʔ.ʔaʔ.
hillock bəm
hillocks (small) beside pass hən̓ʔək, ʔuʔəʔk
hills
and valleys *gho.*duŋ ya.duŋ
ranges *syा.*luŋ

hillside *dhyap*

hillsides *kho.*pa, *glap, dhyap*

Himalayas *hi.mal*

hind
leg(s) *lon-dom*
pad of animal spoor *lak.muh*

hinder *kon-*

hint
(first, esp. of rising sun, moon) *ʔaw?-*

hip
bones *tha.ku.luŋ, tha.puʔ. cyuŋ, *
*thaŋ.ku.luŋ*

joint *kil*

hirsute *menh-*

hit
(drum, etc.) *tayk-
(with arrow, etc.) *gay?-*
(with hand) *ghan-
(with rope) *srāp-
(with stick) *thoʔ-*

centrally, squarely (arrow) *lan-*
poorly (arrow) *yaw-*
someone *brek-*

hive *krūŋ*

place in bank, wall *baŋ.ko.rik, *
*poŋ.gho.rik*

hoarse
(voice) *dhyarʔ-∗

hobble *tekə.ten⁴h-*

hoe (n.)
(short-handled) *koŋ, tək*

hoe (v.) *təwh-*

hoick
(gather and spit saliva) *dyurʔ haka-k-

hoist *cyun-

at extremity (of arm, stick, etc.) *bhyo-

hold *cum-, dhinʔ- *
at distance, arm's length *jhyonʔ- *
back *tyaŋk- *

between finger and thumb *tik-

between knees or under arm *pit-

breath *ʔepʔ- *, *ʔopo- *

by edge *jhun-, jhyun-, jhyon-

close (baby) *khoʔ- *

down with weight *grāk-, cap-

embrace *gromʔ- *, *glomʔ-

fast *yup-

firm *thyoŋ-

gingerly *jhun-, jhyun-, jhyon-

hands *krut klyay-, krut thyoŋ-

in *ʔepʔ- *, *ʔopo-

in flames (to singe, roast, etc.) *cam-

in flatus, stool, urine *pinh-

in two cupped hands *waw- *

mouth open *ga-

on to *les-

out cloth *hoʔ-

overhead *kruk-

to oneself *nak-

within (hands, mouth, etc.) *ʔupuʔ- *

within hands *sumh-

holder for net stick *thon.tiŋ*

hole (n.) *ghaŋ*

(deep, dark) *gal.bhaŋ*

(esp. where fish hide) *kurk*

(from which tuber has been taken) *hyo.gyaŋ, hyoŋ?*

(natural) *hyaŋ*

(small) *mik*

den *hlaŋ*

for pounding grain in *cįŋ.cyuŋ?*

hollow *ʔo.khoŋkh, tyo.khoŋkh*

of hive in tree *kruŋ*

of pounder *cyuŋ?*

hole (v.)
(dig, with hands) *hwarh-

(have) *holh-

(make) *hwat-

(make right through) *horh-

(make through to) *tək-
holes
  (be) hrya-, hryo-
  (have - cloth, etc.) ghya-, hya-
  (have - woven material) hyya, hya-
holiday, have do-
hollow khoy.don?, tyo.khoy
  above collarbones wa?.ghorh
  along backbone giŋ.ko? ghorh
  at nape of neck pok.cyu.ruŋ?
  for storage in ground, rock bəŋ.kə.rik,
    poŋ.gho.rik
  in tree, rock (esp. one collecting water)
    ?o.khoy?, ?o.khoyh, tyo.khoyh
  inside (bamboo) pheŋ-
  log (esp. used as beehive) thong.go ра, thong.go la
hollow-flanked gep?
hollow-sounding huk.huk
home ku.hrum?
  area be.lay, bhuy.?ar
  in underworld of dasəma/pa jom.ba
homogenous mrya?-
homosexual
  (female) tu?.cyot
  (male) por.cyot
hone tool hu?-, hul-
honest
  (speech) sak.mən
honey khu.du
honour (n.) ?aw.le.bəŋ, gaw.le.bəŋ,
  naw.le.bəŋ
honour (v.) tayŋ.tak-, mən?- 
  by bowing sewa-, syəwa-
  flatter phol.yaw?- 
hooded
  (eyelids)? syam.pə.ta
hoof (dom.) cok
hook (n.) ke?, kwe?
  of axeblade ke
hook (v.) ke?-, kwe?- 
  onto tyoŋ?- 
hooked tyoŋ?- 
  (as a bird’s beak) kok.kay.lə 
  together tyoŋ? jhyoŋ?
hop teka.tenh-, tyoko.tyonh
hopeful ?asa-
horizontal (cəw).do.?a, cəw.do ri
horizontal
  (large tree or branch) kloŋ-
    balanced (esp. scales) laŋ-
    laid flat ghyal?-
    level (path) banh-
horizontally closing eyes banh.mik
horn of animal ron?
horn-shaped tyuyh-
hornbill 
  Pied Indian Hornbill ron?.wa?, hoŋ ray
horned deer
  (gen.) si.ron
hornet
  (female worker) ma.sər?
  ground-living, with severe sting yəl
  reddish, striped sər?
  tree-living hroŋ.yəl
horrible yum?-
hospitably treat gwyŋ-
hot thah-, dhah-
  (body) hluŋ ?əŋha?-?, hluŋ ha-
  (feel or make) ?apa(?)-, həpa?- 
  (feverish) ?ay-
  (somewhat) hoŋho?- 
  (spice) rok-
  (stomach, insides) hluŋ ?əŋ.kə?- 
  (very - fire) həŋha?- 
  blazing (sun) rəw?-?, rəw?- 
  dry (person) ?əŋ təyk-
  dry place dar.?ən?
  sticky lyot-
  season hah.ray?
taste (of bad fruits, nuts, milk, etc.) 
    te.rem-
house *kim*  
(ch.) *ku.hrum?*, *kom.bi*, *du.khum*, *saŋ.khim?*  
god *kim.dīŋ*, *saŋ.khim?.dīŋ*  
goddess *kim.lan*  
site *ghal?.lən?*

**house part**  
gable of roof, space under this *huy*  
large horizontal beam *so.ta.ri*  
main post *dhər.kun?*, *dhu.ri*

**household** *kom.bi*  
**hover around** *(persons)* *par?*-  
**hoverfly** *(small)* *tumu.yaŋ*  
how *ga.ta* *(hay?,ti)*  
much, many *gu.cyuk*

**howl** *(dog)* *gyawh-*  
**huddle** *(esp. around food)* *par?*-  
**hug** *grom-*  
*(baby)* *khol?-*

**huge** *tay.ya.ya*  
*(person, house)* *chur-*  
*(snake)* *nyaŋa* *nyaŋa*  
in size *layŋ.ya* *layŋ.yə*  
stretched out *yala yala*

**hull**  
grain *klyut-*  
remove shells by trampling *hyoko?*, *hyoh(o)*-  

**hulled** *(partly - grain, etc.)* *plyut-*  
**humble** *hlug mi-*  
**humbled** *neh kla?-*, *hlug ryum-*  
**humerus** *krut.yo.liŋ*, *yoŋh*  
**humiliate** *neh kla?.tak?*, *ray?-*  
**humiliated** *hlug dhyaw-*  
**humped** *(as a caterpillar)* *cha.liw*

(as a large moving caterpillar) *nyaw.lok*  
(as a small moving caterpillar) *nyuh.lik*

**hunchbacked** *gīŋ khur?*-  
**hunger** *(n.)* *yoŋ.kray.(ro)*, *ryoŋ.kay*  
**hunger** *(v.)* *kray-, yoŋ.kray-, ryoŋ.kay-*  
**hunt** *krup-, kruyk-, khryaw-, ges-, ruk-, ruyk-*,  
**game** *may?/sya?* *gulh-*

**hunting**  
area *be.laŋ*, *bhuy.?ar*  
ground *khom.par??.i*  
ground (spirit of) *khom.par?.(dīŋ)*  
**hurriedly** *gryap*, *gryam*, *tən.tip*  
do *jok-*

**hurt** *jik-*  
*(sharp twinge, crick)* *say?-*  
back of neck *hləŋ?*-  
eyes (with dust, etc.) *glər?-*  
feet, with skidding *sram-*  
legs, with activity *so?.rayje?-*  
sharply *chuk-*

**husband** *po*, *bu.dha*  
and wife *payk.ca?*  
and wives *payk.coŋ*  
of daughter or niece *phaw*, *bhaw.(co?)*  
of older sister *bhe.na*  
of older sister *(arch.)* *gu*  
of younger sister *haw.dyaŋ* *bhaw*  
with wife and children *ma.ca.rə*

**husband’s younger brother** *paŋ*  
*(arch.)* *paŋ* *gu*  

**husk** *(n.)*  
*(of grain)* *bham.(rok)*, *rok*  
of corn *pon.ta.ra*  

**husk** *(v.)* *klyut-*  
by trampling *hyoko?*, *hyoh(o)*-  
with pounder *chəw-, thum?-*

**husked** *hlyŋ-*  
*(partly)* *plyut-*  
**grain** *cuŋ*  
grain (ceremonial) *ku.wa*
rice (used in ceremony) cheh.ma.ro.ti
husks of rice yam.rok
husky
(of voice) kliır-, klyor-
(throat) klyor-
(very - throat) klyar-
and low-voiced lyar-
hut
(rough) got
hyena hap.si.1a
hysterical prat-
(nearly) tyok-
hysterically laugh hli

I

I ya
(idiolect) ?a
(ch.) ya.laŋ
ice ba.rap
ignite tayk-
by blowing mut-
igniting of fire chay.chay
ignore words ku.ra cyol-, ku.ra jyok-
il-fated clothes hraw?-nay
ill omen hraw?- (esp. nightmare) lay.rin
image kwa.laŋ?, rup
of sun (projected from hole) su.riŋ?
imbibe tug-
imitate te?-
call (of bat, etc.) tyul-
(voice, call) hles-
immatre (corn) syomh-
immediate descendants co?yaŋ
immediately kus. brak, bi. tik, romo. toko
(at time, place) of -cy?a?, diŋ
arise lu.puk
immerse jo?-jyo?- oneself cup-
immovele ɡi.ɡik
immoral
mind kuy?.ko? hluŋ
person hla.sya
immoveable ras-
impale doŋh-, hroŋh-
on stick say?-?
impaled kre.neŋ.ge
impeded
(of speech) le go.lom-
impenetrable klyy?-kiayŋ?, klyŋy?-, klyayŋ?-,
klaym?- (soil, etc.) glayŋ-
implant pre?-, plet-
(esp. child at conception) pr?-
important taŋh-
impotent dyaw.?an.si
person krak.syo, syo.phin, syo.to?
impregnate
(make pregnant) co? nyas-
impress nya?-hom?- pleasantly wayk-
impressed gyat-
impression, be an hrep-
impressions ka?ro
impressive ?en?.cek
(house) nya.lyaŋ.ja
imprint
(in soil, etc.) hrep-
imprinted gyat-
improperly
cooked ɡol?-
kooked (grain) hoyo-, horo-
improve dyaŋ-, dyon-
(begin to) krya-, kryo-, grya-, gryo-,
ɡrya-, ɡri-, grya-, gryo-, tyu-
(condition) ɡoh.hay?- (esp. by selection) cheŋk.kaŋ?- (health) ɡam-, ɡamh-
(sickness, esp. sores) saŋ-
(weather, sickness) ɡaŋ?, ɡaw-, ɡoŋ-
after sickness klewh-, klyawh-, klyaw?- in -tay, -haŋ?
between pis
future (time) lon.do
line high-, heŋ(e?)-
line (keep) deŋ-
line, Indian file (play or teasing) por.je?.kay-
order to they? a, they? e
place of hon.tə
stitches (with laughing) hļuŋ toyk-
such a way, manner -tə
that way ?u.sə.əm.a, ba.sə.əm.a
the way (be) rap-
this way ?i.tə
whatever manner ga.tə.laŋ?
inadvertently kros.sə (mos.sə)
inappropriate (for occasion) maŋh-
information ku.ra maŋh-
inaarticulate hnyoy?
inauspicious ryow-
(esp. dream) byal?-
incapacitated by illness lan.?i grak-
incapacitating pain sala bala
incestuous mind kuy.ko? hļuŋ
incisor tooth jun?.(sayk)
inclination tuk.ko? ro
incomplete pras, li.jhayŋ
inconsistent keŋ.ti no?-
increase (n.) pa?.lan?._?i
increase (v) hnaŋ-, hwam-
(ch.) pa?.lan?-
(cause to - sickness, cold) cyaw?-
(cold, sickness) glyaw?-, cal?-., chal?-, chaw?-
(over area) lam?-.
(shaman’s ability) hwam-
(area khyas-
density of sowing po?-
in brightness ?aŋ?-
load cyonho-
one’s height, stretch upwards byoŋ-
portion cha-
seasonally in numbers cyā-
size taŋ-
volume or weight pa?.chən?-
wealth kyu-, kyo-
increased chan?- indeed na.hə, na.ho
it is! ba, ba.ne
it is! (with surprise, new awareness) ray.sə
then kya.ne, tyə.ne
truly ta.(ne)
indent hom?- independent bhe-
(esp. for food) jhe-
index finger doy.chum?
indicate do-
arrival (by cough, knock, etc.) dhay-
assent dhom nyas-
designate dok-
mistake rek.ti no?-
presence (of self or other) rek-
selected one dik-, dok-
size by fingers (in circle) jom?- size with fingers dap-
indigestion hļuŋ blyan?-
indignant hļuŋ malh-
indirectly, speak klon.ko?, diŋ
indistinctly
hear wes.?ən was.?əŋ see ra.ba ra.ba, laha.pəha
seen wen.jay
individually
(each) (la?.lay?.) jhok
inedible (because of stones or hardness) caω?- ineffective pras
(arrow) because of obstructions gləŋ-
(become) klyoh-
inemptly act kwemh-
inexperienced raw
person (esp. in shaman's work) nəwhrə, pawhrə
infect wound syul-
infectened ear no thot-
inertile kwə?- 
(egg, etc.) bhaŋ?- 
(past childbearing) bəysə klyoh-
infiltrate thuh-
influence (n.) gəm, gwəm.(ʔi) 
(esplan of shaman) muh 
(evil) dəw.?ə 
(of person) ?a.khim?
influence (v.) gwəm.?i khup-
(be bad) bhu.lən?- 
(have) hway-
adversely (unborn child) gra?- 
influential mus-, muh-
influenza ro.ghə
inform to- 
on chyanh-
on, accuse gal tum-
information hlak-rayə
inhabitants 
of a level of underworld  baŋ.krayə.məyaʔ? 
of the place of the dead jaʔ.don.məyaʔ?, riʔ.don.məyaʔ? 
of the underworld baŋ.loyk.məyaʔ? 
of the underworld - like humans na.la.məyaʔ?
inherit another’s ability ju-
initiate 
new drum by removing tree-spirit sit.?ə 
srut- 
use bhyas-
injure 
(with arrow) yəw-
slightly gləw.so-
injured jik-
inwards kliʔ.tuk, tuk.kliʔ? 
inrner

being ?a.khim?, ?a.him? 
ear no cay 
layer of bamboo  pən.car, pən.cəl? 
layer of banana palm trunk pəw 
thoughts kliʔ.tuk, mən.tuk, hlun.tuk 
innocently, look up lu.hruk lu.hruk
insect 
beetle (gen.) juy 
grasshopper (gen.) nyamʔ? 
small sap-sucking (gen.) huyʔ? 
(sp.) (See Appendix 2.2)
insert 
(obsc.) hlyam?- 
between or within ?is-
put in ka-
inside ku.nə, bhit.ə 
(eesp. of dwelling) duŋ 
out (turn) pluyk-
insincere talk khyal, byalʔ?, bhyal
insipid chyam-
(gruel) blyə-, blyo-
watery lya-
inspect wel-
look at yo-
instruct gan.ʔak-
(eesp. by ancestors) hrəyʔ-, hləyʔ- 
teach syan-
instrument 
(sp.) (see Appendix 2.6)
insult (n.) prən.ʔaŋ, sit.aŋ 
insult (v.) prənʔ-, sit-
insulted hlujək-
intact keh-
no longer hryə-, hryo-
intensively do 
(eating, killing, etc.) ləm-
interest 
(monetary) rəwʔ 
interfere 
with der-, dor-
with, touch hwenh-
interior ku.nə
interlock *kum-*
(treetops) *grumh-*

interlocked *tyoŋ*?

intermediate point *ba.diŋ*

intermingle *tyom-*

interrupted growl (dog) *blar?*

interrupted menstrual cycle (because of pregnancy) *maŋh.nay*

intervene *pas. ray-*
in strife *tar? paŋ?-
prevent *tya?-*

intestinal ailment *hork*

worm (put in body by *lan*) *lan.kut*

intestine *yoŋ.kli?*, *loŋ.kli?*, *lyoŋ.ki*
(small) *yur?.yoŋ.kli?*, *wirh.yoŋ.kli?*
(large) *bon?.yoŋ.kli?*

inundate *klim-*
(completely, so as no longer visible) *phuy-*

invert *plaw?-*:, *plyaw-*
(pole, bamboo, etc.) *dhoŋ.ko-*

inverted *jona-, jono?-, plaw-, blaw-*

investigate examine *wel-*
observe *lay-*
look at *yo-*

invisible *mit-, hmit-*
(make trail) *gəmḥ-

invite (when farewell) *syo-*

iron *pha.lam*

irritant (of eye) *krav?*

irritate *hlav sak-*
(eye) *krav?*
(nose) *sup-, suy?-
slightly *sak-*

irritated (throat) *bah-*

irritating (speech, smoke, etc.) *kərḥ-*

(surface) *phos-*
provocative *ren?-
rough *phəs-*

irritation in eye *mik.kraw?*

is it not *bəti*
so *kə, maʔ, rə, rə*

itch *saw-, sos-*

itch-mite (like a red spider) *kre.luŋ*

itchy hands (good omen for hunt) *krut sal-

J

jab *cyuh-, lut*
(eye) *cewh-, cyəwh-
in hole (to kill or extract something) *ruŋ.kay-, luŋ.kur-
with horn, stick *kwə-

Jack-in-the-Pulpit *dhay.la*

jackal *jəm.bu, syal*

jag *hravat-
catch *tyoy?-

jam (fingers) *cyoŋ?-
between or in gap *pis-
into container *sru?-
into small hole *thaŋ.kin?-, thavŋ.kin?-*

jammed full *cayŋ.kyana, cuŋ.kyunu*
in *chas-

jar (v.) *θəɾ-
(when struck) *θot-
feet (with skidding) *sram-

jarring (sudden, as with stone in food) *dyarv-

jasmine white-flowered *məy.su.na*
with fern-like leaves *keŋ.kərʔ.(jhyur)*

jaw *kwaŋ*
(joint of) *gam.məli*

jealous (*hlav*) *corʔ-, hlav krya-


envious mik ləh-
jalousy chir.mu
jerk
(with hiccoughs) chun?-out strut-
sideways (winnowing tray) tyoh-
tight (noose) thyək-
jew’s harp
(bamboo) go.hma
(iron) mur.cnə.gə
jingle
(bangles) hriŋ.hriŋ hri.hri
(iron) of shaman’s drum ma.le
word kre.mo.(diŋ)
jinx syul?-
join cyot-
pieces (esp. rope) cyoto?-
together tyom-
up with krumh-
joint kroḥ
of hip kil
of jaw gam.ma.li
of legs soʔ-ray
of long bones ta.ku.luŋ, thə.ku.luŋ,
thaŋ.ku.luŋ
joke (n.) əjʔ, ram.ʔe, əjʔ, ray?
nonsense khyal, byalʔ, bhyal
joke (v.) he. dawʔ-
jolt thep-, kuŋ-
jostle bo.syl-, hneŋʔ-
judder
(plough) torh.(ʔok)-
jump jyos-
about ri-
about in trees (monkeys, etc.) hlyəwə?-over kheʔ-, jyok-
up and down tyonʔ-
up quickly kryon.yok
with excitement junh.junh
jumping-over spirit kheʔ. ʔa. diŋ
junction
of body ghak

of tracks krumh.lyam
jungle pʰuy, siŋʔ.ɾay
(virgin) kalʔ. siŋʔ.(ɾay), siʔ. a.kho
spoils gi.dəʔʔ.ʔi
jungle cat kaɾ.ɾaʔ?
(ch.) lyə.kaɾ.ɾaʔ?
with black and brown stripes baŋ.kaɾ.ɾaʔ?
jungle fowl yos.ʔaʔ, leʔ.ʔaʔ, wεs.ʔaʔ?
junior in age, rank gulh.əŋ
just -jhuŋ (only) -ʔa(ʔ).le
appear (rising sun) grinhi.grinhi
as -ka.de
like du.ʔa.lik
short (of edge) cenʔ.tek
jut out pəw-
jutting
(chin) gəwʔ-

kaolin kas
keep gam-

apart (objects in container) taʔ-
close to house kuŋ-
fire stoked doŋho-
free from harm, contamination sarh-
free from sickness taʔ-
from being used dep-
head down biʔ-
holiday korʔ-
in leaf basket (to ripen) ?umh-
in mind (hluŋ.əŋʔ) wayk-
in mouth ?umhu-
in store se-
mouth closed (when sucking, etc.) jəmʔ-
nothing back pro.ʔi noʔ-
on searching sak.sak
on top of tongue yumu-
plugged lipiʔ-
pulling at tyəŋə-
separate *ta.jən?-
under control *grək-
watch on *lyəŋh-, *lyəŋh-
with oneself *les-

keeping-log of fire *dyun?.(siŋ?)
kept safe *pruh-
kernel *kak.?ə.luŋ
(of grain) *sinh
of Chyuri fruit *pe.luŋ, *ya.luŋ, *ya.luŋ

khukuri
(Nepali knife) *na?.suy

kick *krəŋ?, *kreŋ?- (cattle) *thep-
kidnapper (ku?).syō
kidney *gal
kill *sat-
louse by crushing with nails *nik-
killing *tak.lək
seizing *kryəp
kin *luŋ?.may?..coŋ
kind (n.) *khal
clan *na.liŋ?
kind (v.) *kaŋ-, *bal-

kindle fire
(by blowing) *hme? mut-

kindling wood *jer.(siŋ?)

king *ra.ja

kingfisher
White-breasted Kingfisher *da.yk.wa?
kink *hlaŋ?
(neck) *mor?-
kinked *po?.cyəŋ?
(espc. neck when carrying) *nyor?-

kinship
nouns (sp.) (see Appendix 2.5)
suffix, honorific -*kan?
kiss *tum?-
kith and kin, own's own *luŋ?, *may?.coŋ
knead *krak-
soft material with water *man-
knee *kryəŋ?, *yum.(tol)

knee (height) *kryəŋ?.siŋ?
sinew of *ŋəluŋ?, *ŋəl.tum?

kneel
down *ghrus-
with weight on feet (not knees) *ŋəluŋ?-

knife
(large) *na?.suy, *suy
(small) *chu.ra
of bamboo *syə.gə.laŋ, *syə.gə
eknock
about *ri.jaw?-
ash off *chuh-, *jhos-
askew *ryan-, *ryon-, *hrəŋ-, *hrəŋ-, *hron-, *hronh-
breath out of *pəŋh-
into container (nectar, fish, etc.) *thya?-
loose (bark) *thor-
off (leaves, etc.) *hramh-
off (leaves, fruit) *krəŋ-, *tras-
out (dust, etc.) *bhuy-
out of while holding *jhyəŋ-
out rubbish from container by upturning
and bumping *dhuy-
over accidentally *hneŋ?-skin off *chewh-, *chəwh-
together *kaŋ?-with head *duŋ-

knocked
off *ranh-, *hrəŋh-
out of line or place *hryəy-
out of place *ren-
over (barricade against evil spirit) *ren-

knot
in cloth or net, tied twice *tom
in rope, clothes *kak.?ə.luŋ
of net *laŋ?.ko? ro
together (rope pieces, etc.) *chit-

knotted *kruŋ?

know (*hluŋ) *ciŋ?
(espc. person) *tyəŋ-
(faults of) person *tum-
about (someone) *hluŋ.əŋ? *tum-
equally tep-
from own experience dhe?-)
idioms don.taj sor?.taj no?.sa
more than rayi?
well (person) phaw?-)
knowledge syar.?e?, syar.me
knowledgeable hmuk-, hlug braw-
(in speech) hlug yah.to no?-
wise so.way-, hway-
knuckle kroh
kukri (see khukuri)
Kusunda tribe kusu.ri

L
laboured
(breath) hawh-
breathing ghraek-
laburnum
Himalayan Laburnum ?a.hre.be.la
lacerate wo.ca?-, wxr?-)
slash (to mark) chyu-
lack rah-
appetite chay
concentration bay-
sufficient water (cooking grain) hoyo-,
horoi-
work kor?-
lactation tubes dut.say? pan, pan.la
ladder
(a notched pole) lhay.sig, hløy?.siŋ?
(make) by leaning log against tree glos-
between world and the underworld diŋ
hløy?.siŋ?
of sticks bound to tree ceh
tree trunk used as a ramp glos.siŋ?
laden juna-
ladle
(wooden) hlayk
out kwal-
ladybird su.naw.li.juy
laid flat ghyal?-)
out before (food, etc.) hla?-
poorly (stones of wall, path) tegha-
lair
(of bear, panther, etc.) hlag
Lamaistic Buddhist syam?
lame klyoy-
lampblack galh, nalh
land on tek-, dih-
landslide bøyh.gu
language haw.nay
Langur monkey gløy
(solitary) dəm.h.gløy
lanky
(person) yal?-)
lap khos
around (with water, light) pan-
large taŋh-, braw-
(body) ?ay.cak ?aŋ?.cak
(face, cheekbones) ?am.bu.duru
(in compounds) ma-
(netbag) brunh-
(object) taw.run
(single tuber) boŋ-
(very - twisting vine) dhya.ryu.ryu
(yam) tyaw.ren
at base, clumped jhuŋu-, por jhuŋ-
body, small limbs thulh-
buttocks tyam.lay
calves thomh.lay
cavernous (hole) wayŋ
fierce chur-
grain (sorghum) mer.?i mer.kam.ło
person (very) kraw.lok
physically (person) ra.lama
round tubers on stem (yam) tom-
-scale (action) lam-
thighs dhyam.lyoŋ
waves hlyag.kor-
large-eyed pruŋ.hu
large-headed person ta.gu.ruŋ?
large-jointed person krama.lok
large-limbed person gra.ba.dan
large-nosed person baŋ?, cak
larger chan?-
(become) than other bu.bu.ru
exceed in size jon-
exceed in size, weight chus-
exceed considerably in size cyonh-
exceed slightly in size cyon-
exceed somewhat in size churh-
larva
of bee syay.re
of dung beetle, found in dung and soil kak.taw?
laryngeal
(voice) lyar-
larynx thyoŋ.wa?
lascivious person luʔ.ryəw
lash srap-
lassoo srup-
last (adj.)
affect by sickness tuh-
part (be) (of stock, supply) soyh
remaining (ember, child, etc.) tawʔ, kin
year teh
last (v.)
(supplies) gah-, gamh-
a long time jyaŋ?-
live long tu-, pruh-
robust toŋh-
late bi.ʔom.ʔə
(be) bhek-
later
(a little) do.ɡi
(be) lonh-
(considerably) lon.te?
(much) lonʔ.e?
(time) lonʔ.e, lon.te
time lonh
laugh yiʔ?-, niʔ?-
loudly, deeply gak-
much hli
lay
across teŋ.kə
claim to dok-
down (instructions) hray?-
down object, load nyas-, nyah-
egg ?um-
gumsticks (in a tree) to catch birds cəw?-
head back kumh-
maggot eggs peʔ-
mat (for sleeping, sitting) hnap-
out (esp. white ants as bait) hrayʔ-
out on (leaves, mat, etc.) hlawh-
side by side, fix side by side dis-
stones de-
straight out solh-
lay-person dyəwʔ.ʔag.coʔ, mut.ʔag.coʔ, mu.ʔa.(coʔ)
layer -hleh
(green, outer) of bamboo kis.sal?
(inner) of bamboo pən.car, pən.cəl?
(inner) of banana palm pəw
(natural) -leŋ
(of thatch, weave) tam
(out) of banana stalk kyar
of skin, bulb, etc. kew
of thatch, space between layers kap
layered
(flatt) leŋ-
(surrounding) kew-
rock phi.limʔ.baŋ
layers of stomach fat ?enʔ.čəwʔ?
lazy ʔen-, baŋ-, may-
lead (v.) syal?- 
(in debate) jyo.ʔoŋ?- 
away, take away ?al?- 
back sick person’s spirit ?uh-
by hand jyo-
position syll?
lead root of tuber
(from original seed to tuber) həl
leaf
(gen.) mat
(gen. - esp. leaf used as a plate or container) *lé? lo?, lo?*
(dead and dry) *lo? rayk*
(fallen) *hráh*
(young) of *nyamsi*, cooked with grain
(nyam.si) hala
clusters *tom.pər? lo?*
cup (conical?) *ko.tyo.ro?*
for resting drum on during ceremony
*hnāp (ma). lo?*
of *gotsi* (edible) *got.sa.gə*
of *maksi* - used for plates and leaf baskets
*mak lo?*
of wild banana *do.gə.lo?*
plate *du.na*
plate of stripped banana leaf *syar. (lo) ?*
stalk *toyko? . la*
leaf insect *pəy.khuy?, lak.huy*
leaf litter *lo? rayk, say.khər? lo?, surh? ay. lo?*
leaf mould *yor? sa?*
leafless branches *jhey.kə.ra*
leafy
(tree) *jhey-
thicket jhyur*
leak *yor? -*
(pot) *yu-hu-
lean
(exp. tree) *?ol-
against dhyuŋ-
back klamh-
back on (person) dhyəŋ-
back on hands dhuŋ-
forward khuy?-head on hand dhoko?-
log against tree as ladder glos-
on stick *yol?-
outward kləŋ-, klon-
outwards at angle klam-
over ghumh-
over (to look) goyh-

sideways *kon-
sideways (much) *yəŋ-

leap
*żyos-

around tyon?-

learn
*syar. ?e?, syar.me*

leather
*chala*

leave
(intentionally) *phe-
drop (unintentionally) res-
off *phe-
off (good work) *hluy sor?-
one task to do another (met.) ryon-
quickly *phyun*
scratch *wor?-
scratch marks warə?-someone (esp. spouse, spirit) *liŋ. gən?-
spoor or trail *hal?-task for another ryan-
untouched *dep-
work to other *na-, balh-, hloŋ.kay-

leaves
(ch.) *jhay. mu.dig*
(dried) *lo? rayk*
(fallen) *surh? ay. lo?*
(new) *new.lən. i?*
(young) of *nyamsi*, cooked with grain
nyam.si hala
of *cəysi* - used as tobacco when dried
*syak. ha.la?*
spread out (to put meat, etc. on) *hlawh.lo?*

leaving behind
*bran*

ledge
*khoy.dən?*

foothold *tek.kən?*
leech
  ground leech pyat, plyat
  water leech (or horse leech) lit
lees kət
left (adj.)
  (direction) we? do
  side we?
left (v.)
  behind hlon-
  over we-
leftwards lyay-
  turning (path, stream) dhoyy(o)?-
leg dom
legend ?a.ghə
lemon
  (large) may.say?
length
  of stick or material yoliŋ
  of timber or bone yol
lengthen tene-
lengthened yoŋh-
lengthwise timber
  in roof or wall nap.siy?
entil dal
  (black) mas
leopard
  or tiger ja?
  Leopard Cat be.jə
less chiy-, dhyaw-
  (have) dhew-
  (usu. with Negative) diŋ-
  than complete, no longer unused hwenh-
  than full size (corn) syəm-
lessen hrya?- 
  debt rin ha-
lesser
  (in importance) may-
  (usu. with Negative) dhig-
  let
  down (child from back) phus-
  loose kleh-, phan-, phen-
  not -lam
letter
  (of alphabet) ?a.khör
level
  (be) banh-
  (ground - for house, etc.) chya?- 
  direction banh
  measure, equal measure demh
  of the cosmos khe.la
  with hills, horizon nel?- 
  with hills, tree tops (sun) nyam blak- 
  with top mal?- 
lever open phə.cök-
lice
  (of birds, very small flea-like) gwam.yə 
lichen cyul.kun?
lack lemh-, hlyak-
  fingers byuk-
  lips srah-
lid
  (of earthen cooking pot) ghə.pən?
lie
  close to ground (cloud, mist) bhəm?- 
  down (hair) klehm-
  down (person) ?en?- , ?em?- 
  face down khum?- 
  flat (large object, tree trunk, etc.) bləŋ 
  flat down (esp. on back) lam-
  in valley (fog) bhəm?- 
  in waiting phə-, bhi?- 
  on back with feet up jaw?- 
  on side cin?- 
lie, tell ma?- 
life jiy?
  force hi.?ay.gən.?i
  force, prosperity ?oh, ?oh.lay, boh.lay
  pattern (predetermined) səy ka.ə 
life span ?a.gə, ?o.gə
  (short) wa? ram.?e 
life-giving spirit nam.?e? (ru.?ay), 
  nam.dhay? (ru.?ay), san.ə 
lifeless hlyuŋ bhew?-
lift cyun-
(bird’s tail) taw?
(cloud) ?øη-
and open (flap, lid, etc.) hle-
easily hon. cheη
load a little γønha?- of roof thatch hlyu-
out (of fire, pot, etc.) yuk-
out (person’s spirit) ya-
out from (container, water, etc., with instrument) hæk-
up tay.lan?-?, tay.law?- up (thatch, etc.) hren-
up and away soy up end hah-
up to height jha?- up with two cupped hands waw?- lif
ten open
(flap, eyelids, etc.) hlø-
ligament so?
light (adj.)
(weight) ha?- and dry (dead plant) doyy?- dryish texture (bird meat, yam) phos-
weight hon. cheη
light (v.)
fires wa?- up (lamp, etc.) how?- light colour
(esp. blue, grey) nil?- light-fingered cyunh-
(by nature) krut krønh-
lightheaded gwamh-
light-hearted hluη ha?- joyful ŋo roŋ bho roŋ, si riŋ bhi riŋ lighten thoŋ-
(sky) ?øŋ-
(sky at dawn) syan-
(sky at sunrise) nyam har?- lightened
(sky) phoro lightning

bolt ma ray
flash nyam pliŋη
like (adj.)
(be), similar -jar, -lo this (by analogy) ?etø
like (v.) jhak-
be happy with yu? khay-
love rap-
situation dhīng-, chyup-
like-minded hluη braŋη
(be) hluη ɡrya?- likeness, be du ta lik
lily
with large bulb, growing on hillsides go ləŋ duŋ
with large white flower syan kør bele
limbs bal na plek
limestone formations groyη bəŋ
limp
(soft) klip-
limp (v.) klyoy-
(deer) khoʔ tyon?- line (n.) ga ra ra
of descent horh line (v.)
container (with cloth) caγγh-
with cloth (e.g. netbag) syap-
line up in rows heŋ kə-
lineage na liŋ?
lined
up gara pata
up neatly wes kay lə
up, strung in line yəŋə
linked together tyon?

lip kam pun, nəʔ pun, nur pun, moŋ pun
of pot pem?
listen say?- attend to che rayh-, che reŋ-
attentively ghi?- for say? hi-
listless ŋren-
(much) ŋen-
at work bay-, bya-, may-
little (amount) bala, balα.co?
later (a) da.gi, dey.?i
ones may.may, haw.lam
live
be alive syak-
-improve condition ?oh.hay(?)-
recover thay-, than-
live (dwell) yak-
apart bhe-
-separately after marriage for a time li-
lively chilhi-, hlisi-
liver sinh
lizard
Gecko, said to bite bay.tiŋ?
Indian Bloodsucker ku.cyu.ruŋ?, kon.cyoy?
Monitor cyay
Monitor (large) sa?.cyay
Monitor (smaller) siŋ.cyay
Skink kam.ba
lo (look!) lőw
load bha.rí
(even) dēmħ
(one) -sumh
of grain juy.na
loaded
down gray.gu.dug, roŋo.roŋo
with fruit ghrus-
lobe of ear jeyŋ?
locality be.lay, bhuy.?ar
within cliff ju.ta.dìŋ, simi.dìŋ
location
(respectful term) dārən?, dəri
-of spirit in the body ka?,gəm.?i,
ka?.tam.bi
locust rayk.nyam?
log ghyaŋliŋsiŋ?
(hollow) thon.go.ra, thon.go.la
(split) kəl’h.sinŋ?
of wood thon.go.lonŋ
loincloth hyaŋ.nay
lone
Langur dəmŋ
Macaque ko.ne
long gyaŋ-, yawŋ-
(face) syo.hayŋ khen
(hair) blayŋ
(interval of time, space) loŋŋ-
(object, story) gyaŋ-, yawŋ-
(of time) jyaŋ?
-(story, etc.) lok-
and floppy nōk-
flowing clothes jhurh-
in limbs yal?- lasting (food) gamh-
period nyam loŋŋ-
spreading (hair) bhoy-
long-dead persons si.bay.may?, si.lay.may?
long-drawn
-(illness) gru-
long-lasting toŋŋ-
(sickness, rain) jyaŋ?
-(work) kam doŋ-
rain lam?.ti?
long-legged da.gan.ci
long-lived toŋŋ-
long for (hlug) jhah-
-(esp. for opposite sex) kləŋ-
longer section of weave mo.la
look yo-
at, observe kən?- after sya-
after (children) sarh-
-after fire sa.har-
around behind hil-
at possibilities cheh-
away his-
away coyly kləŋ-
behind, over shoulder kləŋ-
disdainfully pləŋ-
down goyh-
for boy?-  
for bees, wasps (in distance, against a dark background) chyo-
for excitement lighi-
forward to hlug ruyk-
from prone position ?sgh.ti yo-
hard (esp. when aiming) dhay-
hard at tol.mik.?i yo-
indirectly hyay-
inside, into hay-
out for kan?-  
out for (esp. out of corner of eye) he?-,
her?-  
out of corner of eye kli?.mik.?i/he?.mik.?i yo-
out over tyas-
sideways hlyay-
straight at dog.mik.?i yo-
tearfully lugu.lugu  
up pleadingly, innocently (as child) lu.ruk
lu.ruk, lu.hruk lu.hruk
upward tyaw-
looking
for excitement (be) ligh.gay?-, ligh.hay?-  
up (out of corner of eye) puh.kog
loop (n.)
at either end of bowstring jos
slip loop of noose tyogn
loop (v.)
over khus-
string around gyaw-
loop-knot of bamboo strips ?a.ghak,
cu.long thi
looped kryaq.kay dhyaq.kay
(as a large moving caterpillar) nyaw.lok
(as a moving caterpillar) cha.law
(as a small moving caterpillar) nyuh.lik
loose ?ini?-, ?ili?-, klan?.?ak-, qini?-, lyoyo?-, hjana-, hlaga?-
(head of tool, etc.) hol.yo-, hol.yon-
(let) phan-, phas-, phen-, phyan-
(tooth) hili?-  
bolt of lightning maray kleh-
bowel motions po.tyo.tyo
let fly kleh-
skin naw?.ray?
woolly (stone, etc.) kl?n?.tak-
loosen
(head of tool) hoh-
(rock) ?ak-
by undermining khyil-
loosened ?akw(?)-
lop
off hrah-
off (leaves, fruit) krah-, tras-, trah-
off, sever greh-, pal-
lose bhyamh-
(by dropping) res-, ryos-
(sad memory with passing time) hmay?-  
balance (with height) wam-
birth coat (newborn child) co? plyus-
edge (blade) gla-
effectiveness gla-
elasticity dhepe?-  
hardness (steel) gla-
one by one (from large group) wen-
one of group (by death, straying, etc) wen-
one of large group (by death, straying, etc.) wegh-
power (shaman) gla-, glya-
senses gwem-
senses (partly) jo-
senses, be confused gwemh-, gwamh-
shape (esp. wet netbag) krun-, kryun-, kryon-
skill, effectiveness kyunh.ti way-
sourness (with cooking) klewh-
speech ability dot-
spring, tautness (bow, etc.) dyon-
strength hryoh-
wealth r?h-
lost mih-to sight, mind gip-
loath ?era-
loud so-
  (voice) ghor-clear (drum, etc.) guy-noise, thundering muk-
loudly laugh gak-
louse
  (body) kras
  (head) sek, sroyk
  of rodent hole yu?.k ras
love moh-
  (esp. parent and child) rap-
    cherish nak-
loved much hlu? go.re
low
  (sun) thas-
    cloud (without rain) ?om?.mus
low (cattle) ba-
low-lying clouds pom?.mus
lower (adj.)
  abdomen cyut.pam
  areas pay.him?, ba.har, ba.la
  beak tyap
  edge, part, portion lon, lonh
  end (of field, etc.) me?
  head ba?-
lower (v.)
  eyelids and look away coyly klap-
lowlands pay.him?, ba.la,
  (arch.) ba.har ma.lug
lucky
  auspicious m?nh-
  auspicious (esp. arrow, netbag) ka?h-
  successful yah-
lukewarm
  (water) ti? lya-
lumber
  (bear) ?omha.li
lump
  (have) kak-
  (in body, food) gru-
  (in food) klak
  (in groin) ba? kh? na
  clod (hard) thum
lumpy da?-
  not floury horo?-
lungs pop, prop, hlu? pop
lure
  (bat, bird) with call tyul-
    prey, attract bhomh-
lying
down (be) ?en?-?, ?em?-
down (large) nya?.rya?, kha
down (small) nyu?.ryu?, khu
down (small and large) nyu?.ryu?
  nya?.rya?
    flat kraj.jaq
    flat on hlap
    flat on back (adult) blaj.dhaq?
    flat on back (child) blaj.dheg?
in huge coils (python, etc.) kwaj?.kay
    dhaq?.kay
    in large coils gaya.ma gan.don?
in sleeping position pin.ti.kriq
    in sleeping position (large person)
      pan.ta.kraj, pyan.ta.na
    in sleeping position (small person)
      pin.ti.ni
    in sleeping position (very small person)
      thig.gi
    parallel to (as snake on branch - larger)
      ta.pan
    parallel to (as snake on branch - smaller)
      ta.pan
    with eyes closed hlya.pa.tya
    with eyes closed (medium-sized)
      syum.?u.dyum?
    with eyes closed (small person) hlipi.ti
lying heart, have hlu? goj?-
maggot pe?
magnificent
  (house) nya.lyaŋ ja
magpie
  Red-billed Blue Magpie sara.pə.ti
main
  (branch, person of household) mul.duŋ
  (stream, path, etc.) ma-
stalk of plant loŋ.kə.ru
maize mə.kay
make jaŋh-, ran-
  bondfriend (by ceremony) kwa.kay-
bundle pomh-
  canopy over krük-
  contact yay?-
dusty, grey phut (hlyo.po.tyo)
effort tyus-
  entrance hole tar?-e
  equal chu-
  firm thyok-
  firm around post breŋ?.tak-
flat surface błąŋ-
  frame or upright construction krũn?-h
  headrest kum?-h
  hem nil?-b, bas-
  hole hwat-
  hole or hollow with hands, feet hwɔrh-
  hole right through horh-
hot ʔapa(-), ʔapə-
inroads into bhyas-, hwenh-
  into neat bundle den-
mess sroh-
  mistake bre?-h
noise (birds, animals) dayh-, rok-
  noise (intentionally, esp. by talking) ʔas-,
yay-
  noise (unintentionally, esp. with movement) ray?-h
noise in unison (roosters, drumbeaters, etc.) braŋŋ?-h

noise instead of speaking pap-
  offering to spirit (esp. of food before eating) thas-
oneself small yum-
pillow kum?-h
profit kyu-
ramp against tree glos-
ready (feast, gift, etc.) con.tay?-,
  con.taw?-h
request, ask for te-
  request, urge ro?-r, ryọŋ?-h
room, way, passage for pheŋ?-h
rough comparison dik-
scales balance loŋ-
  smooth (path), wear track loyk-
  stab at dik ti to-
untraceable, invisible (trail) ʰgmh-
  up mind jaŋ-
  way (of escape) bhyas-
  whistling noise (unintentional) suyk-

male goy.co?
  ancestor (gen.) (esp. as a spirit) -pa
  offspring lek hay.(ti)
malinger may-
mallet
  (wooden) thok.ne.?a
man goy.co?
  (human) man.ta
  (met.) ci.tu.ja?
mana, have kaŋh-
manage to get sar-
mango
  (fruit) tak.say?
  (tree) tak.si
manifestation
  (outward-spreading) ro
mantis keŋ.cyl?
  (ch.) to.je?.say.do
  mantis, small, green, leaf-like lo?.lo?.siŋ?
mantle kɾəm?, nay
manufactured item -khok
many "a.nə
(be) na?-
(bundles of seed - of amaranth) wis.kam.lə
(small fruit) pri.cini
(small tubers - yam) kri.kri kra.kra
(somewhat large number) bələ na?-
roots, children pher?-
settling yan.thə.na, syo.thom
short lengths kru-
times (go) dhawə-
tubers (on root) rus-
many-layered
(stalk of bananas) syonh-
marked well
(trail) klayŋ?,klayŋ?
market kan.tin
married person cu?, ghryanh
marrow of bone si.rə
marry
(man) kə.ma wan?-
(woman) bhaw.kə? payh-
marsh ti?.cyak ?a.dhə
marten
Himalayan Pine Marten way.la
martin
House Martin ?ek.?a.cyu.li
mask
(wooden) gos.say?
mass
of cloud khəm.bi
of flowers ro bhugh-
swarm pum
massage sok(o?)-
much man-
press nur-, yur-
rub down so.khoy?-
masturbate
(female) ?oyh-, ?oyŋ?-
(male) sọŋ-
mat
for sitting, sleeping on law?
for sleeping on hnap.law?, hlap.(law?)
open weave ce.ce.lenə
match (n.) sa.lay
match (v.) khat-
in action, appearance braŋ-
in appearance ghar-
mate
(birds) bat-
(goats) chyot.kay-
mating call
(of Wild Cat) wap-
matted kum-
(hair) kruy?-, kruy?- 
(vegetation) hnyay-, hnyəyŋ-
mattock tək
mature
(almost - fruit) kris-
(bamboo strips, timber) hnyoy?- 
(beer) se?- 
(beer, fruit, bee or wasp nest) cok-
 esp. female) ?oh plyəy?-
(nearly) phus-
adult dik.pal?
be adult taŋ-
person (established in producing children) ma.jhyar.ma
ripe min-
mature-minded hlʊŋ taŋh-, hluŋ.(tuk) cok-
maturity puh.liŋ.ro
maul wa.ça?- 
maybe doh.lim, ya.do(?), lim
(as tag question) rə
meander ketoŋ?.(?o?)-
(to left) kloyŋ(o)?
(to right) ɲoŋ(o)?
meaningful
(songwords) ro.thom?
meaningless
(esp. dream) byal?- 
dream byal?.maŋ?
measure (n.)
a cubit kru
a hand-breadth -pak
a pinch - pin
a short cubit  tup.kru
an extended cubit  phyah.kru
containable between fingers of both hands  -tok
of dry volume (about 3/4 litre)  mana
small, containable between finger and thumb  - tik
measure (v.)
against arm  kru-
by encircling with arms  groh-
by encircling with fingers  gar-
by volume (grain, etc.)  har-
by volume (with vessel, etc.)  dap-
girth by encircling with arms  grom?- required amount  dhal?-
meat  may?, sya
(good dried)  krek.may?
(hard dried)  ryum?.may
(of rump or large muscle)  yaq.may?
(red meat)  du.may?
reduced tissue, without fat or moisture  ryumh
meconium  ?ay.lay.kli?
medicine  ?o.khot
meet (person)  krus-
at tops (flames, sticks)  grumh-
together (branches)  kum-
together (tracks, people)  krumh-
with intended object  ?ay?-
meeting (of tracks)  krumh.lyam
melt  yu-
membrane  bhe.re
(of egg)  jhyo.men?
membranous covering (of egg, uterus, brain, etc.)  bhe.be.jey
menace (v.)
(esp. pestilence)  cha-l?- , cha-w?- threaten  ?ow?-
mend
by drawing edges of hole together  grupu-
by sewing  rup-
gap in mat, wall  bis-
holes in net  tak-
holes in woven article  srapa?- , sripi?- , srupu?-
menstrual cycle (interrupted)  maagh.nay, maagh.ro
mentally
alert  mrya-
alert, conscious  hwok-
deficient person  ?an.dal
meow
a little (cat)  ?yay-
much (cat)  ?yaw-
merry  coq.?ay-
mess (make)  sroh-
one oneself (with dirt, dung, etc.)  nyay?- up  plat-, plot-
messy  bal.ya
mete out (medium) portions  hyor?- (smaller) portions  hyu-, hyur?-
meteor trail  su.wal?
meteorite  ri.khu.lan
method (traditional)  ?a.gha, ?a.ghen
middle (of field)  tuk
midge (or very small fly)  ti?.gwam.ya
midrib of leaf  doj.ko.la
migrate to lower regions (esp. seasonally)  yunh-
mild surprise (exclamation)  ?ehe
milk (n.)  dut
(child’s speech)  nu.nu
tooth  ray.gam.(sayk)
milk (v.) myəny-
express krək-
milkthistle hyək.sə.gə
Milky Way
(stars of) cheʔ.ərə.ro
mill around ləpə?-m
millstone grayʔ.ə barang
millet
common species kə.dəw
wild species (ch.) mis.ə.ma.ho.ʔa
(sp.) jəs.kən,ʔəy.ruʔ, casʔə
(sp.) səɡa
millipede
large, brown, with yellow legs si.ədəwal.ə
small, red, swarming kəm.ə.hal.ni
mind mən.(tuk), hluʔ.tuk
(ch.) kaʔ.ə.tu, mənə.ro
(evil) tuk pe.ə.mə.lə
(of person) kaʔ.ə.sə.kəhi
(of person, stone, etc.) sə.kəhi
be at ease hluʔ ədyumʔ-
be at rest hluʔ ədo.may-
made up yat mən
mine
(Possessive) ɡə.kəʔ
(idiolect) ʔəkə
mine (n.)
source of material si.ələŋ
mingle lyəwθ-
minnow
Freshwater Minnow du.ɡəʔ
mischievous spirit təŋ.əpəl.ʔə.jəʔ
misdirect
(beggar, lost person) chyə.k-
miserable ɡə.hə.θə.ləp, ɡən.ə.jay.ə, ə.mer.ə, so.ə.thək po.ə.thək, son.ə.thoyʔ
bon.ə.thoyʔ
(be) mer-
(feel) hluʔ əsə-
sad lɪh-
misinformed ku.əra sorʔ-
mislead le breh-
misleading breh-
miss
(target) glənθ-, gleθ-, blənθ-, bləhlθ-, bəhlθ-
avoid klət-
go astray ler-
one another (on journey) weŋ.kəy-
skip something kəlt-
someone waʔ-
target glənθ-
misshapen kryun-
mistakenly do breʔ-
mix lyəwθ-
knead krək-
temingle tyəm-
together (colours, grain with vegetables, etc.) sraʔ-
together (esp. cooked grains) gu.dur-, ɣraʔ-, mraʔ-
varieties or foods prəʔ-, praʔ-, prəʔ-
with liquid kəh.ə.jak-
mixed
(colours, kinds) caʔ-
(food, colours) brəʔ-, brəs-
(varieties, colours, sexes, etc.) prəs-, prəs-
mixture
(gum, food) khət
(partial) -brə
moan ɣənθ-
(child) ɣrək-
(small child) ɣrik-
slightly - with pain ɣrək-
softly ɣə.ək-
mock gək-
tease keʔ.ətənʔ-
moist hmoθ-
moisture
(from mist) həs
molar -Gam.(səyk)
  (next to canine) kuy?gam.(səyk)
  (large) tol.(ma).gam, ma.gam.(səyk)
  (small) co?gam.(səyk)
mollify tar?.paŋ?-
mollusc (gen.) bop
  bivalve chyu.ri.bop
  slug nya.lya.bop, nya.ləw?,bop
  snail (sp.) gray?.bəŋ.bop
moment ci?.cok, chin
  (of sleep) ha?.cyok
  (pause) maŋ?.yaw
momentary -cok, -cyok,yaw-
Monday so.mə.bar
money pay.sa
mongoose
  Crab-eating Mongoose ka.ryam?.ja?
  small, with yellow throat gu.liŋ?
monitor lizard cyay
  large variety sa?.cyay
  smaller siŋ?.cyay
monkey
  Macaque yuk
  Langur gləy
  Langur (ch.) huŋ,huŋ.sya?
  lone Langur dəməh
  lone Macaque co.ne
monsoon bar.kʰə
month mə.hi.na, yat lah
  (after numeral) lah
  mid-January to mid-February ma.ghə
  mid-February to mid-March pha.gun
  mid-March to mid-April cay.tə
  mid-April to mid-May bəy.sak
  mid-May to mid-June jət.hə
  mid-June to mid-July ə.sar
  mid-July to mid-August sa.wən
  mid-August to mid-September bhə.dəw
  mid-September to mid-October ə.so.jə
  mid-October to mid-November kər.tik
  mid-November to mid-December may.sir
  mid-December to mid-January pus
moon lah, lah.həw
  bright thəy.lah
  crescent moon hmaŋ.lah
  full thəy.lah
  half (waxing) phəŋh.lah
  in dark phase cyak.lah, si.lah
  new dəŋ.lah
moonbeams, moonlight ta.ʔən?, lah.diy.ro,
  lah.pan.ro
moppet chəw.ren
more hmaŋ-
  (even) jən
  than normal (doing, going) ban-
morning bi.hə.ʔə
  (early) nyam.thəy, nyam.loy
  (very early) grimi ciki
  (time for stringing bow?)
    luy?, thys.nym
morning star
  (Venus) to.kar, pyak.ʔap.to
mortar
  for pounding loh.ʔor.bay
  hollow cyum?
  used with pounding sticks ciŋ.cyum?
mortified hluŋ dhyəw-
mosquito jəw.yəŋ
moss cyul.kun?
mote bhu.la
  in eye mik.kraw?
moth (gen.) ti.bi.liŋ?
  very small kind tir.lop
mother ?a.mə
  (sky mother?) dhyəy.mə
  (unpossessed form) ma
  hen ma.ʁək, rək.(wa?)
mother-in-law ?ay, sa.su
  (term of address) ?a.may
motionless ghu.tum
motor vehicle  mo.tdr
mouldy mrap-, mrop-
(fruit, grain) phi?-
(grain, mat, etc.) puŋ-
mound bum
mounds
(of gravelly soil) sik.khən.(sa?)
mound (mating birds) bat-
mountain to north
(myth.?) bhīŋ.guŋ.(diŋ)
mountains sya.luy
mournful hraw?-
mourn for kres-
mouse (tom.) yu? 
mouth kam, moŋ, hmo.təŋ
sores hmo.təŋ.ca
protruding cyumu.li
move wah-
(post) ŋana?-
(water) ti? priŋ?-
(whole body) loyh-, lyohy-, lyohyə?-,
lyohyə?-
about saŋ-
about (young child) gryoŋh-
about in water saŋ-
around a lot chyuŋ-
around object wĩŋh-
away (crowd, swarm, flock) bhu-
back and forth (to break) hrikʰi?-
back and forth (tree in wind, water) loŋh.(hay?)-
back and forth somewhat (as tree in wind) loŋha-
close to ground or trees (cloud, birds, etc.) bhomh-, bhoy?-
fingers, limb prayh-
in group bhu-
in swift downward motion syurh-
in unison (feet) brak
in waves loŋha-
load slightly ŋəŋhaʔ-
object slightly ʔo.day-
off cho-
slightly thos-
slowly so.dhok-
slowly, unsteadily ŋono?- 
things around go.har-
to one side hlet-
up (shadows of setting sun) yah-
up (sunlight) thəs
up or ahead (relentlessly) loŋy-
with stoop khur?- 
moveable part
of upper arm, shoulder-blade bal.(na)

movement
in brush, undergrowth so.re.re
of Barking Deer phyuŋ.luk
of Sambar Deer phyuŋ.lak
moving
(large animal) ŋana.na
(large animal, tree) ŋana.na
(small animal, tree) ŋono.na
colours (in water) yo.bhəw.ri
experience hluŋ tet-
in line gara pata
in milling crowd bəyə.bəyə

much ʔa.nə
(very) ga.jap
loved (child) hluŋ gor.ʔe
perforated ri.buŋ.gu
work kam bhes-
mucus
(discharge) ja-
 discharge from vagina  la.ma
discharged before birth dhyol.ja
of mouth nyol
of nose neh.kli?
mud (v.)
smear with (walls, floor) lek-
mudball  
(surrounding pupa - of dung beetle?) 
lu.jp
muddled  bra?
(in speech)  daŋ?
muddy  lyə.ə  
(water, etc.)  dhuy-
(water, etc. - slightly)  dhuy-
-odour (of cattle, pigs)  ghur
mudwasp  di.laŋ  
(ch.)  di.laŋ.gəw.ri
mull over  hluŋ.(haŋ?) tyurnh-,  hluŋ sos-
multiple-fruiting  greŋh-
multiply  (increase)  pher?-mumble  (le)  go.lom-
mumbled  (speech)  lyay.lyay
munch  yorh-
murky  (water, etc.)  dhuy-
muscle  (of biceps, etc.)  yu?.may?
(of legs)  so?.ray
muscle-swelling  (biceps)  yu?.khən?
muscular  dyun-
muse  hluŋ.(tuk) pok-
think over  hluŋ lay-
mushroom  (white, edible, soil-living)  bho.da.muh
musical instrument  
- bamboo jew’s harp  go.hma
- bronze cymbal  jhya.me?
- gong of hollow bamboo  thon.ko.lon
- made from bamboo  tum.jheŋ
- metal jew’s harp  mur.cuŋ.ga
musty  (millet, rice)  pəŋh-
mutter  syoŋ-
mutually agree  lay.kay-,  hom.kay-
muzzle  (for cattle)  kor.ka

my  ya.ko?  
(idiolect)  ?a.ko?
mythical  jo.?ay-
mythical
- hero of many stories  to.duŋ.(ra.ja)
- serpent god inhabiting water sources  nak.(ru)

N

nag  chat-
nail  (of finger, toe)  sən?,  son
naked  soh
- thing (esp. hen without feathers)  la?j.kən.əa
name (n.)  məŋŋ,  meŋ
- (bad)  gal.dhay
- (esp. of clan)  do.pa,  do.pal?
name (v.)  məŋŋ-
- one by one (ext.)  thəŋ-
- something  to-
nap of neck  pok.cyu.ruŋ?
narrow  (path)  mi-
- (valley, gorge)  ?im.bi dim.bi,  tyam.tim
- (waist, etc.)  kiŋ?,  keŋ?-,
- chasm  bleŋ.ja
- defile  peŋ.cyut,  su.ruŋ
- down (path, etc.)  ?um?-
- flat spur (small)  kuŋŋ.ku.lu?,
-  koŋŋ.ko.lo?
- gorge  khoŋ?,  jem.bak,  pis
- gouging (plough)  kiri?-one’s eyes  pləp-
- opening (path)  piŋ?-waisted  tiŋ?.kay.la,  tiŋ?,  kini
narrow-backed  tiŋ?.kay.la,  tiŋ?,  kini
narrow-waisted  kiŋ?.ki.ciŋ
narrowly escaping  plɨu-
nasal  flare  neŋ.rom?
mucus nek.kli?

septum nek.dhene

nausea choy

nauseate klaw-, klaw-, dhuk-

nauseated choy-, blyan-, hlug kla-, klaw-, kha?-, glyan-, plaw- (feel) (hlug) glyan-

feel sick has.gar-

with stomach pain sraJ-, hlug mraJ-

navel toy.(ghaq)

near dyap-

breaking (pot, earthslide, etc.) waj-

nearly broken moy?-

broken (stick, stem, limb, etc.) hmar?-, hmar?-

dead (corn) sem-, syam-

empty por.jyay?-, por.tuku.lug

finished (flowers) grom?

recover yri-

ripe (e.g. tomato) jayk-

net kren.day.la

(ear) soho.ro, syoho.ro

(hand, foot) bris.ciki

(teeth) waj.gay.la, waj.gay.la, waj?.

wavy rows re?ce.re?

neatly bound (drum crosspieces) rehay.la

divided (hair) bley?

done phor.lik

fitted together hnepl-

lined up wes.kay.la

plaited (hair) blayk

stack dis-

nebula groj?.bag

necessary keh?, per-

neck kayk, kek

nectar yoro

(solidified) gras

needle gyap

needy person rah.baj

Nepali

esp. the Nepali language) khos.ʔan.tə

Nepali cap to.pi

nephew bha.nis

nerve so?

nest (n.)

(es. of hen) tyorh

(of bird) chyut

in grass, bushes khyamh

of wasp, hornet - spherical paper-like rukas.(sa), ru.gu.dyak

of wasps, made of leaves hlug

with clutch of eggs parh

nest (v.)
in ground (wasps) cas-

net lbaj?

(ch.) ma.ju.ri.lbaj?, mo.ju.ri.lbaj?, rə.thōw.ju.ri.lbaj?

(of kul? fibre) kül?.lbaj?

(of nettle fibre) nej.law.lbaj?

(partly unrolled) kheh.ma.lbaj?

(smaller size) thaw.ju.ri.lbaj?

(wide-spreading) wes.ma.lbaj?

(with large mesh) ma.lbaj?, ro.lbaj?

(with very fine thread) menj.lbaj?, hyun.lbaj?

(with wide mesh) bri.lbaj?

cord (from lower corner) saʔ.dhaw.ne.la

cord (tied to top of rod) neʔ.cik.la

place, clearing for net hayk

place just below ridge (ch.) gwalʔ.mahayk

thread tak.la

trap, funnel-shaped for catching birds and bats kow?

net (v.)
birds, bats laŋh-

netbag ja.bi, jhuru, nam.ja, men?, myan

(large) bri.ja.bi, bryaka.ja.bi

(shallow) banh.ja.bi

(very large) bri.ja.bi
nettle ne?,law?
never
(irony) ju,gu
nevertheless na.ha, na.ho
new nya, raw
area, tracks sut.?aj bat.?aj
flesh (of wound) re?may?
husband (term of address by wife) phaw,
bhaw
moon day.lah
phase or state day-
view of reg-
newborn infant re?
newly
(recently) to.ha
appeared (leaves, persons) g?chay-
cleared slash-and-burn field
bhas.me?,a.(raj)
next
(in line) syot
in age, rank gulh.day
year nyam.pu?, nyam.phu
nibble
(very small bites) khewh-
at (small bites) nextr
niche bag.kher?
nick side
(arrow) chelh-
nickname hal.mawg
night ya?,dip, yah.dip, rat
nightjar kromh.wa?, coy?.lik.wa?
nightmare, have bras-
nip
between teeth sajh-
off old parts of vine (to encourage branching) tyaxh-
nipple ?oh.say?, dut.say?
no
longer completely intact hrya-, hrya-
longer new hmanh-
longer untouched hwenh-
more, none na?.(bay).la

more than jhuq.?a.le
no! (excl.) khe?i.e, ma.la
nod kavyk klayh-
node kroh
of bone than.ku.lu
noise
(make - birds, animals) dayh-
(make intentionally) ?as-, thay-
(make unintentionally) ray-
(much) sak.kho.re
of alarm prhk
of birds jhe.?apa, ryaw.lij jhaw.lij
of digging dumh.dumh
of hard boiling hlyar
of marching, with rattling bryak.bryak
of opening doors bhan.gro bhan.gro
of sharpening se.kay
of splitting phar
of talking phyara.ra
noisily drink sya?-s
noisy ?as-, thay-
talking ryawah-
noisy spirit toq.pal?ja?
non-agressive hlaq sarh-
non-Chepang syo
non-shaman dyaw.?aj.c, mut.ray.c, mul.?a(?, wa. dyaw.?aj
non-significant dream byal?.ma?
none na?.la, ma.la
(with Negative verb) -ma(?)
nonsense khyal, byal?.(rayw), bhaal
noose srup.(la)
(dummy) of new deer trap hraw,.la
(loop of) tyay?
string thyask.la
north ?ut.tar, gan.day.do.ri
side (of tree - wet and shaded) ti?.suyh
northward place pan.ruq.dig
nose neh
bridge neh.siq?
bridge (deep) khen.pla
flare of *neh.rom*?
nosering (large, silver) *na.tha*
nostalgic *sə.raj bhə.raj*
nostril *neh.ghaŋ*

not come to fruit *kyəmh-
completely dried out (bamboo strips, timber) *hnyoy?-
crisp *hyam.hyam*
empty (house) *kim li?-, kim thoŋ-
equal, even *chiŋ-
firm or rigid *hol.yo-, hol.yoŋ-
floury *ŋar-
free for use *gran?-
good for taking, drinking *kləm-, kləm-
hollow *duŋŋ*
intact *hrəʊ-
limited *joʊ-
limited in skill *jo-
long ago *mes-
new *hmanh-
otice *mik.ʔi klet-
penetrate *kləŋ-, gləŋ-
penetrate (axe, etc.) *pləŋ-, playŋ-
quite dry *səʊŋ?-
quite full *kləŋ.ˈki.ja
shut *ʔəŋ-, ʔoŋ-
shy *yaŋŋ-
sour *jyoʊ-
squeamish *ga.cyuk-, jyək-
straight *goʊŋ?-
straight (bow) *ler-
truly circular *kwə?

**notch** (n.) *kraŋh*
at top of bow *jyu.ri

**notch** (v.) *kraʔ-
serrate *ɡar(a)?-

**notched pole** *hləyʔ.ˈsiŋʔ*

**nothing** *doh.maʔ naʔ.ˈla*

at all *təŋ.ˈroŋ
notice (v.) *lay-
(fail to) *mik.ʔi klet-
(take) *ɡhi?

**novice** *nəw.raj, pawŋ.raj*

**now** *ʔa.βə, dyah
nowadays* *ten.ˈχyaŋ
nowhere* *gaʔ.ˈhaŋʔ.ˈma
nudge* *tʰep-

**numb** *ɡryən.ˈya-, dyan.ˈda-
with cold *kryo-

**numerals**
one *ya(ʔ)-, yat.(jyoʔ)
two *ni(s).ˈjyoʔ
three *sum.ˈjyoʔ
four *pləj.ˈjyoʔ
five *po.ˈnə.ˈjyoʔ

**nurse** (baby) *khoŋʔ-

**nut** (gen.) *sayʔ-

**obey** *gya-
listen *sayʔ-
respect *mania-

**object** *tʰok
wrapped in leaves *pot.ˈa.re

**obscure** *kə-
(path, vision) *rəp-
(words) *ku.ˈra ˈdhuɣ-

**obscured** *phəy-

**observe** *kənʔ-, lay-, heʔ-

**obstreperous** *ləyʔ.ˈɣar-

**obstruct** *kon-
(path, vision) *rəp-
access *ta.ˈpaŋʔ-
prevent *tyaʔ-

**obstructed** *klek-

**obtain**
one's own people  tlay?.may?
ones
of (certain) character  -da.ne
ready to give  phus.ryaw.may?
only  -?a(?).le, kha.le, -?a(?)
(as much as)  -jhuq, jhuq.?a.le
in this manner  -bh?nay, -bh?nay.
only child  ?oko.lo, kluq.go.re.co?
ooze
(wound) syul-
open  ?o?h-, phol-
(bag, etc.) ker-, kwer-
(begin to) klyus-, plut-, plus-, plyus-
(begin to - buds) hli-
(book, noose, etc.) phel-
(clouds) hey-, hon-
(of old wound) prayh-
(partly) ?o?h-
(reopen old wound) tay?-abdomen  pr?k?-at joint  prayq-,
prey-, prey-
eyes  pray?
folded object (e.g. leaf cup) tyo?-gap  ga-
grave  bholh-
hand  pros-
of itself (begin to) (bud, etc.) klyus-,
plus-, plyus-
out (begin to - buds) sriq-
out (bundle, flower) phas-
slit, spread apart  kwer-, tyo?-
up (buds, esp. of Chyuri) sre?-, sre?
up (esp. cloud) heq?-up considerably  hoy-
up hole  tar?-up, lift (flap, lid, clothes, book, etc.) hle-
way  syal?-way or passage, escape  bhyas-
wrapping  ker-, kwer-
open (of area)  ghal?-to light or wind  ph?q-
opened  ?o?h-
spread out  phya-, phyah-
up fully?  phoro
opening
entrance  hmo.to?
of tube  thyo.re(?)
opening
(be) hoy-
of door  bhoy.?a
of large door  bhryay.?a bhryay.?a
to look inside  phas
opportunity  ?o.khan?
oppose  tyq?-opposed
(to others or to truth)  breh-
opposing place or side  -roy
oppress  gr?k-, cap-
oppressed by evil spirit  lan.?i gr?k-
or  -nye, -ya
(Inclusive) na
else  buru
orchid
(gen.), flowering varieties  siq?.pas.ro
with edible tuber  syar?,sya?,go?
with fluted, banana-like stems  yuk.may.say?
orderly
(be kept)  dey-
group  toq.ko
orifice  thyo.re(?)
origin  ta.ku?
(ancestral source - of birds, bats, useful
things)  si.laq
original
ancestors  do.paq.ma/pa
place of Chepang  yar.sa?.blya
place of clan  do.paq
oriole
Golden Oriole  yar.ph?q.rya
ornament (n.)
bracelet (of arm or leg)  ko.da
earring (of earlobe)  keq?
earring (of outer ear) *kuy*

nosearing, silver, 4-7cm. diam. *nə.thə*

ring or bracelet of upper arm *kəŋ*

**ornament (v.) dup-**

**orphany **hnə stamina

**ostentatious** bhek.de.laŋ, bhon.to.loŋ

**ostentatiously** gəm?, gəm?

**other */ə.ru*

**otherwise */-dik*

**otter** ti?.co.ro

**out**

of line (horizontally) *kəŋ.h.təw?-*

of position, askew *rən-*

of position or shape *tyor-*

of shape (weave, etc.) *yəy-, yəyh-*

of sight *huy*

of sight, mind *gip-*

of sorts *go.dyo bo.dyo*

of sorts (be) *kluy sa-*

**outcrop**

of rock *-koŋ, choŋ*

of rock (intervening) *tə.jən?*

of rock (large) *si.laŋ.baŋ*

or ridge *kuŋ.h.ku.lu?, koŋ.h.ko.lo?*

**outer**

covering (natural) or bark *pun*

covering (of wasp nest) *ryək.thəyək*

layer of banana stalk (dead) *kyər*

shell of grain *bəm.(rok)*

**outflank** kwik-, gwər?-

prey on both sides *rik-*

**outnumber** klim?-

**outside** bəyə.rə, -bərə?

**outward leaning**

(tree, etc.) kləy-, kləm-, klon-

**oval** kwə?-*

**over there** no.ko?, nu.ko?

**overabundant energy** bərəh-

**overbalance** tyəŋ-

(person, tree, etc.) konh-

**overcast**

(be) *ʔəm?-, ɡəm?-*

(become) (sky) *ʔiŋ(i)?-*

(cloud) *seŋə leŋə*

cloud *dum.dum.(mus)*

**overcome** khəy-

(with hysteria, weeping) *səm-, səm-

illness *don-*

**overfill** jhyuy-

exceed *cyən-*

slightly *ʔər?-*

**overflow** bərəh-

**overflowing** plyəy?-

running over *juh.tuk*

**overfull** ceŋə ceŋə

(bag - exposing contents) *tyor-*

**overgrow**

(track) *rum-*

**overgrown**

with scrub *ron.don-

with shrubs, trees *pəyκ-*

**overhang (n.)** pem?

**overhang (v.)** cenh.tek-

**overhanging** seŋə-

rock *lyəm?puk, lyəm?baŋ*

**overhead** *thə.ray, puh.?ə*

**overlay** kap-

**overlook** goyə-

**overripe**

(grain) *hur?-*

**oversalt** che?raw-

**oversaw** kruŋ-

**oversell** kləŋ?-, gləŋ?-, can?-, canh-,

dan?-, pa?-

**oversufficiency** gləŋ?

**overtake** hlet-

**overturn** pləw?-

**overturned** pləw-

**overweight** bən?*

**overwhelm** klim?-*
overwhelmed by argument ku. ra. ?i klim?

owl
Barred owlet kuk. cyuk. wa?
Brown Hawk Owl gom. phu
Dusky Hornerd hu. ju. rum
Forest Eagle Owl ko. log
Great Horned Owl khyur. wa? (ja)'
Pygmy Owl ponh. to. log
Scops Owl su. paq. thø. li, paq. kat. wa?, baŋ. thol. wa?
Spotted Owlet dha. gu. wa?
Tawny Fish owl pa. ku. wa?
large, grey syo. dhæn. wa?, suk. si. du. du. wa?
medium-sized, not horned kwor. wa?
with ear tufts, a Scops Owl? luk. wa?

own (adj.) lay?
accord (of) lay? hə
people lay? məy? coŋ

own (v.)
much muh-
possess khe?-, na?-
ox yaw. sya?

P

pacify tar?, paŋ?-
pack
(of dogs) sa. ji
pack up khum-
packet kho. ra
pad
(hind) of spoor lak. muh
pad along
(leopard) liŋ. liŋ
pain (v.) jik-
(bruise) dyarh-
(cause - by jarring) thor-
(cramped muscle) khæn-
(distracting) syug-
(heart) prunh-, (hlug) brek-
(in stomach) sraŋ-, (hlug) mraŋ-
(legs) so? ray. je?-
(neck - esp. when sleeping) mor?-
(throbbing) hroŋ-
(urine) day-
of indigestion hlug/tuk je?-
of jarring dyarh-
sharp twinge, crick in neck səy?-
stomach-ache tuk kir-
painful
(hips) hloŋ-
paining (from beating) seŋ?-
paining with cold thi-
pair
of friends nis. gu. gu. ca?
of related persons -ca?
paired bres-
(fruit or flowers) krayŋh-
spherical objects (fruit, corn, etc.)
grayŋh, grayŋh-
palate sim. phə?
pale klip-, bhas-
(face) hlyopo. tyo
palm of hand (krut). pak
palm tree
(gen.) hlyøy. to siŋ?
ground palm jhaw
small ground palm nəyŋh
palpitate
(heart) hlug ?emhe?-, hlug ri-
pangs of hunger, have yon. kray. (ro) ga?- 
panic-stricken
(esp. with height) yumh-
panicky hlug kram-
pant hawh lam?-
panter ja?
(myth.) haunting grave area chak. ja?
parakeet
Blossom-headed Parakeet kruyk. wa?
Rose-beaked/breasted Parakeet grayk. (cik)
Rose-ringed Parakeet kə. ral
parallel ghraygh-
to (lying - snake) ta.pən, ta.pən
pare vegetables or fruit chyak-
parent's
older brother bəh.?a.pə
older sister məh.?a.ma
younger brother kaka, gu.?a.pə
younger sister mom.?a.ma
parents ?a.mə.pə
of drum (myth.) li.dhayʔ, pa,
li.dhayʔ.ʃiŋʔ./syəʔ, li.mu.ruŋ.syaʔ
of wife mayʔi
part (v.)
to layers kew-
open up phel-
separate (undergrowth, crowd) wiʒeʔ-,
weg(eʔ), weg.ɡa-
part of rice stalk
from which flowers emerge dol.ɬi.yo?
parted
(nostrils) haŋa-
(thread of cloth) hɨjiʔ, həŋe-
neatly (hair) bleŋʔ?
partial prəs
partially tip out hlyəŋ-
partly
break tyəŋʔ-
broken hmərʔ-
broken (pot) wəŋh-
burnt ɡərhaʔ?, cəɾəʔ-
changed ɣəɾ-
cooked, affected krəs-
cut or burn krəʔ-
do thos-
done hlək
done (be) kra-
done (burning off, ploughing, etc.) cəɾəʔ-
eat (only ripe ones) kra.ɫi.jeʔ-
emptied hwəŋh-, hwəŋh-
empty (bag, net, etc.) phəŋ
full klayŋ.ɬi.ja
heal (wound) dyon-

hear wes.?eŋ was.?aŋ
husked plyut-
in view wes.?eŋ was.?aŋ
indistinctly see ləhə.pəhə
open ʔəŋh-
open (bud) plut-, plus-, plyus-
overedge cenh.tek-
recover kryə-, kryo-, ɡrya-, ɡryo-, ɡrə-, ɡrə-, ɡryo-
see wa.ləŋʔ pə.ləŋʔ?
similar (esp. ideas) ɡrəʔ-, ɡriʔ-, ɡreʔ-, ɡroʔ-
split wak-
unroll khih-
used hmanh-
used (container) hwəŋh-, hwəŋh-
white brok-
white (hair) pho.co.yo?
withered jhyom-
partway over edge cenh.tek
party or group tony.ka
pass (n.)
in ridge, ranges gha.ɡi, hnek
pass (v.) hlet-
away (esp. evil person) kliŋʔ-
between skin and bone sep-
by cyol-
by, leave behind pheʔ-
by, over kheʔ-
close to top malʔ-
flatus peʔ-
from one to another (sickness, etc.) tyat-
level with nelʔ-
limit playk-
on (sickness, etc.) tyop-
on, go jyal-
on message tholh-
on one’s ability ju-
on sickness sayk-
over jyok-
over (without touching) kheʔ-
over rapidly hləm (hləm)
over summit hlat-
over top playk-
over, by or through cyol-
through yolh-
through, percolate phuŋ-
to all (food, etc.) thop-
to exterior phun-, phunh-
top blak-
passified
(with excuse) kyəmhm-
past
childbearing koŋ.ri
childbearing (be) bəy.sə klyoh-
prime jhyomh-
prime (esp. female) jhyəmhm-
year kə.la
zenith (sun) ghel-
pastime dyumʔ. rayʔ?
patch (n.)
(dark patch on cheek) nah
(of cloth) kap. nay
(patch (v.)
gap in mat, wall bis-
hole in woven article (large) srapaʔ-
hole in woven article (small) sripiʔ-
poorly srumh-
with layer (cloth, roof) kap-
path lyam
dividing off breh.lyam
meeting krumh.lyam
rocky and rough hroŋh
pathetic yonʔ. siʔ-
patient hluyʔ. ʔonʰ-
not restless gurh.mə.lo
patter
(rain) srop(o)-
(scattered drops of rain) kropo-, hlyop-
(small drops of rain) krom-
pattern of life
(predetermined) rəy.tə, səy.tə

patterned
(moving water) prinʔ-
attractively ryoʔ. konʔ. ci
symmetrically rəyʔ-
pause (n.) yaw-
hesitation maŋʔ. yaw
pay
attention ghiʔ-
back payk-
paying attention yan.tə
peace of mind, have (hluy) dhu.muk-,
dho.may-, dho.muk-
peach bə. galʔ?
peak cyoʔ, ju.ba?
of activity (be at - flowering, field work,
etc.) bhug-
of maturity (reach) to.hrayʔ?
zenith (reach) toko toyʔ
peck
at wood (bird) dorh-, dyorh-
open egg (chick) thekeʔ-
peel ther-
off (clothes, skin of snake, etc.) hlyun-
off (patch, etc.) thəl. (ʔak)-
off (skin) hlyu-
with teeth khəŋʔ-
peep ci. way-
into həy-
peer
(shading eyes) chyo-
closely laŋʔ. char
into həy-
into distance herʔ-
pelvic bone (por) tha. puʔ, cyuŋʔ?
pendant
(bamboo), hung around neck ʔonʔ?
penetrate
(arrow, etc.) ponh-
(fail to) kləyʔ-
deeply (roots) jyoy-
impale hroŋh-
penis  tay\gamma
  (child’s talk)  tay\gamma
  (euph.)  dham.pa
people  man.ta.(lum)
  living to the east  d\omega.s.ta.may?,
  par.?ay.may?
  living to the west  du\gamma.h.nyam.may?
  who died formerly  si.ba.yay?,
  si.lay.may?
pepper  rok.say?
perceive
  (with Reflexive)  say?-
perception  ?ay.g\omega
perch(v.)  tek-, dih-
percolate  thuh-
  through  phu\gamma-
perfect, be
  (leaf, etc.)  keh-
perforated much  ri.bu\gamma.gu
perform  ja\gamma.h-, ra(h)-, ran-
en masse  bhu\gamma.h-
  well  bhu?-
  well (esp. voice or eyesight)  thah-
  with fingers  prayh-
perhaps  ?a.lim, ?a.sam, doh.lim, ya.do,
  lim.(?)a
  (as a Tag Question)  kya, (ma?)r\omega
perineum  yun?
period
  (brief)  ci?.cok
  (short)  -cok, -cyok
perished
  (wood, cloth)  ?ot-
peritoneum  tuk.bhe.re
permanent field  yay-ray
permanently cultivated field  yaw-ray
permit  tak-
persist in begging  yuy-
persistent
  (rain, sickness)  khi?-
persistently
  ask for (esp. repayment)  halh-
do  dhu?-
person  -co?
  (gen.)  man.ta
  (average-sized)  danh.na.ri
  (large)  r\omega.lama
  (non-shaman)  dyow.?ay.(co?),
  mut.ruay.(co?), mu.la.co?
  (respectful term)  d\omega.ri, d\omega.\text{ren}?
  (small)  sa.la.ma
  (sp.), an ancestor hero (myth.)
  to.duay.(raja)
  characterized by preceding verb - usually
  with evil sense  -rew, -ryow
  who curses  pran?.ryow
  without issue  dyow.?ay.si
persuade
  (attempt to)  hom-
  by discussion  thyom-
  entice  bayk-
persuasive
  (speaker)  mus-
persuasiveness  g\omega.m, gw\omega.m
pervade  thuh-
pester for food  ko-
pestered by someone  glyo?-
pestilence  d\omega.\omega.
pestilence, be  raw-
pestle  lu.gur?.ba?y, lu.thu.ri
  (long, wooden)  hi\gamma.y
pet (v.)  thyaw?-
petal (ro).kew
peter out
  (rain)  tyu\gamma-
pharyngeal opening  tyuk.?ay
pharynx  ryo.dhyo?y?
  throat  guk
pheasant
  Black-crested Kalege  rut.wa?
phlegm  har
phloem  hi.say
physically distressed  ?e.si\gamma?-
pick kawh-
at kran-
at (food) prin-, pres-
leaves off stalk krot-
off (esp. with nails) pek-
off with fingers kluv-
out (contamination) tay.chan?-out (for task) chyuugh-
out (from here and there) tyo-
out (large) flaws, burrs, etc. kran-
out (small pieces) kran-
out (very small pieces - flaws or burrs) krin-
out, choose cal-
up (fairly small object) rot-
up in one load sumh-
up scent nam-
up small objects sek-
up spirit tu.lan?-up things together (as a hot pot with a cloth) nyop-
up with fingernails cuyk-
pickle si.ton?
of ground meat with salt, chilli chop
picture rup
piece -phanh
of timber yal.(lii)
pieces, be in chyo.bak-
pierce thak-
(arrow, etc.) ponh-
(eggshell) ryap-, ryop-
(thorn) khar?-right through (arrow, etc.) hut-, horh-
pierced (by thorn) tak-
piercing ne?,chayk
pig pyak
pigeon Green ku.wa?
Speckled Woodpigeon bruk.wa?, syy.gar.wa?

small, green maw.ku.wa?
pile (n.) -pomh
of rubbish chyut
pile (v.)
up pomh-
up, heap pom.bə.lyay-
piled up
(leave) syonh-
pillar dhur.kin?
(main) mul.dhu.rī
pillow block (wooden) kum?.siy?
pillow oneself kum?-
pimple dyus
pimpled brun?-pin together (sheets or leaves) rup-
pincer (of crab, etc.) dam.bə.lə
pinch (n.)
(volume measure) -pin
pinch (v.) bren?-pin-
and twist to break (vegetables, etc.) pruyk-, pruyku?-tweak cuyk-
with fingers pin-
pinched bren-
pine
Chir Pine me.taŋ
pinion (main wing feather) pehe.pap, syuŋ.pap
pinna of ear kuy?
pins and needles dyan.dyaŋ.laŋ
pins and needles, have kran-, pri.cin-, srəa-, srini-
piquant kam-
pit ghon, dum.han
pitch (v.) (on end of stick) tay.law?
pith gu.di
pivot əla?-
place (n.) thaw
(naturally defined) raŋ
(one’s own) simi
(quiet) si.liŋ.go.loŋ
_specific_ pi.yaŋ
(sunlit) gip.diŋ.ro

distant hill where sun sets or rises or where clouds appear da.ne.(do.?a)

esp. place of origin of clan do.pag

of concealment (by evil spirit) ?aŋ/ka?.tam.bi

of dead lok

of rainbow colours yo.bhaw.ri

of spirit in body ka?gom.?i

of spirits of dead ri.?raŋ

overhead, out of reach ?a.saŋ

realm(cosmological) nyu.sə ti

touched by sunlight ju.na?

where spirit puts human spirit diŋ.pər.mi

which dries out, not well-watered surh.raŋ

with water-shute for filling pots (ti?).kaw?.raŋ

(sp.), cosmological (see Appendix 2.7)

place (v.) gəm-

between ?is-

spot on forehead (as Hindus do) te?-

together braŋ?-

together (dissimilar things) nop-

together (wraps) caŋgh-

plague daw.?ə

(be) raw-

of monkeys yuk daw.?ə

plain soh

plait hair tis-

plan (v.) ran-, sak.?ay?-, sok.?ay?-

planet Venus to.kar, pyak.?ap.to

plank bIan

plant (n.)

(gen.) bot
(ch.) -wa

(rice) used at Chonam festival sayrə

crop (gen.) -wa.lə

flowering (ch.) ci.?a.ro

(sp.) (see Appendix 2.3)

plant (v.) pri?-seeds by dropping in furrows suk-

seeds by scattering war-

transplant plet-

plants

(ch.) jhay.mu.(diŋ), rat.mu.diŋ

sent from underworld dhu.?a, dho.?a

plaster

floor, walls (with cowdung and clay mixture) lek-

rub on lyan?-

plate thal

platform

(first) of watchtower ta?

(wooden) khat.?i

for steaming or drying ce.ce.ley

play khryaw-, ges-, saŋh-

(blow) wind instrument mut-

flute (with fingers) prayh-

game with baby, using name of cuckoo khus.puk-

instrument with fingers (e.g. flute) hreyh-,

hryayh-

tease ?a.law?-, thyaw?-, he.daw?-,

he.law?-

playful

(child, etc.) hlisi-

pleadingly luŋu.luŋu

pleasingly, look up lu.ruk lu.ruk, lu.hruk

lu.hruk

pleasant

(place, appearance) nos-

smelling hməyŋ hməyŋ

sounding (voice, instrument) sayk-

tasting nyum-

tasting (meat, curry) hreh-

pleasantly

affect yus-

sweet smell (tobacco, etc.) hməyŋ-
please *mro.tak*- (with sight) *wayk-*
pleased *šelh*- (to do, get) *ra*- (with action) *(hluy)* *mro-* (with company) *grip*- (with events) *hluy kray-* (with situation) *krip-, krup-, chyup-, prip-, prup-*
pleasing *šelh.si?-, šelh.si?-* (song) *wayη?-, was-* good-looking *se?-*
pleasure *jhak.ray?*
pleasure seeking, be *liyh.hay-*
pleat *tiy*
pleated (cloth, skin) *tiy-*
plentiful *cha-* (in a given area) *dyawh-, bamh-* (ripe fruit) *dha?-*
increased in number *cyg-*
pliable (cooked meat, hot gum, etc.) *lyo-*
plodding (large animal) *yana.na* (tortoise) *kham.ru*k
ploppoing (of frog, etc.) *pluk.cyuŋ*
plough (n.) *ha.lо*
plough (v.) *ghоy-, yaw-*
ploughshare (wooden) *holh.?о*
pluck *kawh-* at (person, etc.) *pruk-* feathers *kulh-* out (weeds, plants, etc.) *pruk-, pruku?-*
plug hole *liq-*
plug of cloth (used to withdraw pus, stem blood, etc.) *hryuŋ?*
plump (woman) *mo.gay*
plunged into darkness *cyg.dha.bо.lap*
pocket (esp. used by spirit) *łyag/ka? tam.bi*
pockmark *pryаh.cik, bryаh.cik*
pod (of bean) *da.bо*
point (intermediate) *ba.dиg* of chin *tem?, tyəm?, pem?* tip *cyо?*
point to do-
pointed *cyут-, cyum-* (horn) *hryam* and curved (as a beak) *tyuyh-* and sharp (end of blade, stick, etc.) *soyηh-* mouth *cyа.ra.li, cyо.ro.li* mouth and jaws *mоn?* projecting (nose) *tyаm.bay*
pointlessly *sah.lаy.kha*
poison (n.) *niŋ?* fish poison *ru?* fish poison - fresh *hmaŋ.ru?* fish poison - left overnight *?-en? ru?* fish poison - made from kernel of *yasay?* *yə.ru?* fish poison - old, but latent *?-en? ru?*
poison (v.) *dhuk-* fish *ru?-*
poisoned (fish) *ba.ра.ра*
poisonous fluid *dayk*
poke in hole (with finger, etc.) *dhor-* into (eye) *cewh-, cyawh-* into, discomfort *klak-* into with stick (to extract) *sroŋ.kо-* out (tongue) *dyot-* prod in *dho-* right in (eye) *dоญh-* stab in hole *ruŋ.kay-, lуŋ.kur-* with sharp object *lut-* with sharp object, jab *cyuh-
pole
   for carrying dead body  səha.siy?
   for hoisting burning leaves on  so.tap
polish
   (pot, etc.)  thut-
   grains in foot pounder  hyok-
polite  ?asa?-
   (speech)  wəyə?-,  həwəyə-
pollen  pubə.(ro),  bo.bo.ro,  samh
pollute  krt.tak-,  tri.tak-
poltergeist  tonː.palʔ.ja?
pool  -ti?
   (large)  dum.han
   large (natural?)  tiʔ.dum
   small  tiʔ.poko.loŋ
poor
   (sight)  mik lok-
   condition (be in)  rew-,  ryəw-
   eating (tuber)  hŋən-
   flavour (tobacco)  həs.hos
   person  hryat
   quality (Chyuri seed)  phiʔ-
   wretched person (abuse)  prəʔ?
poorly
   laid  teŋə-
   split  sew-,  syəw-
pop  phəʔ
   (grain)  bhes-
   (roasting grain)  brek-
pop-eyed  hlu
popping
   (eyes)  tol.mik
   of roasting grain  phu.ru.ru
porcupine  say
pore of skin  ku liéŋ
portend ill fortune  hrawʔ-
portion  cenh
   (already divided)  phək
   dose  phəʔ
   lower  lon,  lonh
position  yak.da
   of sun as it begins to go down  hiʔ. diŋ.ro
possess  kheʔ-,  naʔ-
   in place of other  hlayʔ-
   much  muʔ-
possessions  gərh
post
   (main) of house  dhər.kunʔ,  dhu.ri
pot
   bamboo, for carrying gumsticks  pəh
   brass waterpot  ga.gri
   large earthen waterpot  pom
   metal, for frying  kərə.hi
   small, earthen  coʔ. pom
   very large earthen pot  ghyəm. pa
   (sp.) (for other kinds see Appendix 2.6)
potbellied  bəhən?
   (be)  sənę-
potblack  heŋ.galʔ?
pothole  hyəŋ
pouches
   (storage), in cheeks of Macaque monkey  gor. hgyək
pounce on  jəyrh-
pounding  gəh
pound
   carefully (to remove rubbish)  dhonh-
   with stick  cyəwʔ-
   with stick (in container)  hronʔ-
   with fist or foot pounder  thumʔ-
pounder
   (foot operated, for grain)  dhe. ki
pounding stick  hələy
pour
   into container (fluid)  kawʔ-
   off  serʔ-,  syarʔ-
   out (blood)  grəŋ.kə-
   out into (fluid)  kərə-,  puʔ-
   out last drops  grəŋ-
   out rapidly  tər-,  təryu-
   out some, part  həryəŋ-
   over  gəŋ.teŋ,  syar
   over, on  tuk-
   over, on (in quantity)  hluk-
pout *pew-
poverty-stricken person *rah.bay
powder *?oyk
power (n.)
  (esp. magical, religious) *gəm, gwəm
  (esp. of shaman) *muh
to kill, affect badly *srap.?ən?
power (v.)
  (have) *hway-
  (lose - shaman) *gla-
powerful *mus-, *muh-
unlimited *jo-, *joy-, *jyo-
vigorous *jok-
practise custom or ceremony *jəwə-
practitioner
  (of action of verb) *-rya-
praying mantis *key.cyul?
  (ch.) *toje.?say.da
preadolescent
  boy *ryaw.law.məy?
  girl *ryəw.dyəy.hməy?
predominate
  (in time) *lay?
  (in time, position) *hya-
predeceased
  by other (older) relatives *hlon-
predestined
  (ext.) *rayh-
predict
  (death) *chiŋ.gəl?-
predicted *tap-
prediction
  (fulfilled) *ni.khu.la
prefer *rom-
pregnancy *co?.tuk
  (be in state of) *taya.la, *rapa.ta
pregnant *kɪɬ-, *kwɪɬh-
  (about two months) *du.cəw.cəw
  (be) *co?lat-
  (become) *co?.tuk *syaw-
  (two women) *rapa.ta *rapə.ta
  (woman) *həpo.to.li *həp.cok
again, without resumption of menstruation
  *nay.maŋ-
prejudice *cu.da.rut
prematurely drop
  (as in birth, defecation) *rya-
preoccupied *hluŋ *rayə?-
  (esp. with opposite sex) *liŋŋ.gəy?-, *liŋŋi,
  *liŋŋ.həy?-
  (esp. with past) *sə.rəŋ *bə.ɬəŋ
preoccupy *hluŋ *sak-, *raŋ?-, *raŋh-
prepare *raŋ-, *ryaŋ?-
  (gifts) *cən.tay?-, *cən.taw?-, *jən.tay?-, *jən.taw?-
  area for cultivation *hya?-, *hyo?-
in abundance *phəh-
sleeping place *hnap-
small amount *lyo-
tobacco for hookah *jəmŋ-
prepared
  (mentally) to go *hluŋ *ron-
to do, get *ra-
prepuce *təŋ *θyo.re(q)
presage *ʔəw?-
present
  (bridal) given to parents-in-law *puŋ
  given to bride’s parents after
  consummation of marriage *the.gan.ko?
  *puŋ, *duŋ.gan.ko? *puŋ
  given to girl’s parents if she is taken by
  capture *ku?je?ko? *puŋ
  given when coming to take bride *leʔ.laŋ
  *ʔal.?o
  given when first asking for a girl *hwət.?o
  *puŋ
present year *nek
presentation
  (to client, patron, moneylender) *ko.se.lə
preserve
  (esp. food) *sə-
  by drying *seŋe?
  by simmmering *klop-
preserved pruh-
  by drying jhyar-

press
  (oil seed) cyur-
  crush cyar-, dol?, hin?
  down cap-, cam?
  down into niñ?
  down into (food in pot, object in soil) nya?
  down much (heavy load) grǎk-
  food upon another (esp. a child) (ext.) lo?
  in around lapɔ?
  into hom?
  out nur-, yur-
  out dung yon-
  request halh-
  together uniformly nep-

pressed nyor?
  down jyam?, jyom?
  down flat nel-
  in (shell) hryap-
  together (as petals in bud) ?um?-  

pressing boards of oil-press lor.ko.na

pretence niwh

pretend ma?-

prevent tya?-
  success syul?-  

previously
  (relatively recently) ?ə.nəm, ?u.nəm

prey may?

prick cyuh-

pricking ne?., chayk
  (limb) with pins and needles pri.cin-
  and entering ne?, hlyam
  feeling (cause) srəna-

prickle (n.) cu?

prickle (v.) gryaw?-

prickling
  after numbness from cold, cramping kran-
  from pressure on nerve dyan.dya-
  sensation dyan.dya.laŋ

print, make
  (in soil, etc.) hrep-

prior
  (in time, place, position) hŋa

prise
  off (attached thing) raka?-  
  up ?ək-, rək-

prised up ?əka(?)-

proceed wah-

proclaim tholh-

prod
  in hole with finger dhɔr-
  in hole with stick dhɔ-

produce (n.)
  of forest bəh.?ə.ri, bəh.əm.bi, səh.əm.bi

produce (v.) jaŋh-
  many descendants byaw-
  offspring na?-  
  roundworms kut-
  sudden discomfort or pain dyarh-

productive
  (person) ?oh.lay?, boh.lay?

profit gah-
  (make) kyu-

profuse growth gənh-

profusely flow jhyulu?-

progeny
  (f.) mom?.co?.co?, les.?ay, 
  lyaw.?ay.(duŋ), las.?ay.(ti)
  (m.) goy.co?.co?

prohibit with spell dor?-

project pəŋ-

projecting stub in mat cyar

projection coŋ, cyor

proliferate byaw-

prolific
  (tubers on root) rus-

prominent chɔŋh-
  standing out cyon?, cyam-

promise (n.) bha.kal?

promise (v.) to.ti əm-
(in order to persuade) *homsacrifice* (by showing it) *dhusacrifice* together *ahun.dyaw?*

**prop**
up (with stick) *dhoko?*
with forked stick *ghak-

**properly**
(work) *to-
burying *dap.dip

**propitiate** *mrotak-
(using a chant) *thuk-
by offering *thas-

**propitious**
(especial netbag, arrow) *ka?h-
(for someone, something) *wa-
lucky *meh-

**prosper** *?oh.hay-, boh.hay-
(met.) *syo-
increase wealth *kyu-, kyo-
flourish *yeh-

**prosperity** *?oh.lay, ?oh.hay?, boh.lay, boh.hay?
(met.) *neh.ro

**prosperous** *?oh.lay?, boh.lay?
(bc) *muh-
(met.) *neh.ro ?or-

**prostrate self** *khum?-

**protect** *tom.pay?-
(especial from wind) *kho-
(especial top) *khup-
(head, top of storage vessel - with cloth, etc.) *phog-
(with thorn barrier) *rom?-, *ryom?-
cover *tom?-
field from predators by cutting scrub *gryop-, *bhak-, *hrayap-
save *kuru-
wrap *kram?-, *krom?

**protected**
(from rain, etc.) *kur-
protecting *khi?, *diro

**protective clothing** *(kah).tar.jyu?

**protectively surround**
(clan, using spell) *tok-
protector *grak.lay.pama, *hnap.lay.ma

**protest loudly** *kyo?h-

**protracted**
(especial illness) *gru-

**protrude** *dyot-
(contents) *tyor-
(contents of bag, etc.) *law?- (esp. object in bag) *turh-
(eyes) *mik kot-
(ribs, stomach) *r?h?- bulge *kot-
lips (as when kissing) *cyur-

**protruding**
(in bag) *gl?h?- fat (belly) *lay.?a
mouth *cyumu.li, *cyomo.li

**proud**
(become) *neh.ro ?or-
(with Reflexive) *meh-

**proud flesh** *kanh.lsiyak.?omay?

**prove** *tan?-

**provide**
for *pal.?on?- for oneself or other *jhe-

**provisions** *pal.?on?.?i

**provocative**
(in speech) *ren?-

**prowl like a panther** *sohooli *bohooli

**prune** *tyo?h-

**pubis**
(f.) *tu?.puh
(m.) *tyo?puh

**puck** *ton.pal?.ja?
teasing spirit *yus.lon.?i.(lan)

**pucker**
-tongue *srilim-
-with sourness *kyum-

**puckered** *nyunh-

**puddle water** *nyam.lay.ti?

**puffball** *tyak.yamuh
puffed
(grain) bryok-
puffs of cloud ren.jhen?, ran.jhan?
pull
against tyə-
along hryut-
apart (stuck objects) kre-
apart (to open) wakə?-at myur-, myon-
at or out (thorn) hryat-
at with fingers myon-
at, squeeze with fingers yəw?-?, yəwa?-down (branches, leaves to reach fruit, etc.) ghuy-, hri.wak-
down (esp. old house for rebuilding) hryon-
down (vine, rope) hryu-
down, off (branches of tree) plyuku?-hair prunh-
in stomach and curve back (convex) dhyon?-lips in (as when sucking) jam?-off (leaves) klinh-
off (lice eggs from hair) sən-, syun-
off (sticky substance) klin-
off adhering layer klin.da-
off at joints krehe-
off layer, skin syəl-
off one by one (petals, etc.) theŋ-
off with fingers or claws kluy-
one or two (hairs) cat-
out srah
out (clump) glu-, plu-, blu-
out (one of a number) tyut-
out (weeds, plants, etc.) pruk-, pruku?-out all (from container) tyal?-out from amongst srut-, hlyu.tuk-
out from centre hrya?-out from hole, socket (stake, etc.) cyon-
out hair ribbon pyun-
out in entirety (grass clump, etc.) rak-
out of ground phuk-
out or off (leaves) rə.cə.dəŋ, srah
out or off (thorn, needle, etc.) cyolh-
out strand of hair cyon-
out weeds by roots hu?-out weeds in clump glu-, plu-, blu-
out weeds, feathers kulh-, kuh-
tendon (esp. by doing splits) ple-
to pieces (small) we.ce?-to pieces (very small) wi.ci?-with twist yrayk-
pulled
(be - weeds) ca-
by hair ca-
off (splinter, nail, etc.) hlis-
out hair, dead grass klu-
pulling at, keep tyənə-
pulse
(grain) dal
black lentil mas
puncture tak-
pungent
(beer) krim-
smell suy-, suy?-smell (bad - of goat meat, etc.) char-
smell (of flower) hip-
taste sraw?-taste (beer) hap-
punish caŋ?-?, klayŋ?- (esp. child) sayŋ?- (for offence against spirit) narh-
cause suffering nyumh.tak-
self thug-
strike kas-
punished nyumh-
pupa ghyum
found in mudball lu.gi?
pupil
of eye gal.mik
of eye (esp. image in) mik.ra.ni
pure ḥluaŋ ḫaj-? ḫaj.kum?
(be) chayŋ- ḫaj-, ḫaj.kum?
(of mind) (ẖluaŋ) ḫaj-
clear sarh-
unspoilt keh-, niŋ-
pure-hearted ḥluaŋ ḫaj-
purge
(with smoke, fire) hmas-, hmasā-
purify chayŋ?- ḫaj.lan?- ḫajh-, ḫal-
(liquid, esp. oil beer) ji-
- by rinsing sroho-
- by selection tay.chan?- with fire hmas-, hmasā-
purplish ḡal?-
purr ḡar-
purse lips ko-
pus ḡum.kli?
push ḡus-, ḡhus-
(crowd) ḡneŋ?- (to make slide) ḡalmh-
(with hands - to assist) ḡaw?- against niŋh-
against with arms (as in wrestling) tur-
around ḡa.ḵal pa.ḵhal
aside (undergrowth, etc.) wen.ɡa-
aside (undergrowth - a little) ḡige?- aside, part (undergrowth) phel-
away ḡan?- ḡam?- back (foreskin) ḡlat-
back in (hole) ḡyum?- ḡlyum?- back into (bag, etc.) ḡo?- corn off cob ḡrayh-, ḡrayyah-
down into ḡya?- into niŋh-
to (esp. thorn) ḡthak-
to ashes ḡyurh-
to centre (of fire) ḡu-, ḡuŋ?- ḡoŋho-
to firmly niŋ?- into hole ḡlyum?- into hot fire ḡyar into pile or layer ḡruk-
nudge kun?-
out ḡaw?- out (sides of container) pra-
out sides (somewhat) pre-
over ḡnāp- past ḡpe?- plant into earth ḡyo?- right into (hot coals, etc.) ḡop-
through (gap, crowds, etc.) ḡişi?- through (soft soil, etc.) ḡom?- up underneath ḡur?- pushed up
(ribs, stomach) ḡəɣ-
put ḡamu-
across ḡeŋ.ka- across gap ḡla?- arms around (tree, etc.) jhom?- arms around each other’s shoulders ḡham- arms on other’s shoulders ḡhas- aside ḡdyak- away ḡak- before ḡla- blame on ḡal ḡjam- chickens out of nest (hen) ḡphya- down (load) ḡyas-, ḡyah-
down load from back (esp. child) ḡplus- down, ridicule other person ḡay?- effort into (work, etc.) ḡis.kaw-, ḡyus- flower behind ear ḡpis- in ḡa-, ḡaŋ- in crevice ḡruk- in disarray ḡryay- in hole (post) ḡot- in mouth ḡyarat in one place ḡyumh- in proper place ḡak- in safe place ḡhum- into shadow ḡhayk- joint out of line ḡnok- lid on ḡbom?- lips to (cup, etc.) to drink ḡmep-
lips to (large cup, etc.) mop-
lips to (small bowl, etc.) map-
lips to (very small vessel) mip-
lips to, touching (cup, etc.) mot-
new bamboo strip in mat dis-
off scent by answer klo.ti tyag-
on clothes lawa-
on fire (pot) tagh-
on hat glip-, glyup-
on or slide on (hat, etc.) hlup-
on tongue deph-
on view (goods, etc.) hla?-., hlass?-.
on weight pa?chan?-.
on weight (sick person, etc.) hles-
out arms (as in oratory, dancing, resting on 
stick) pala.ha?-
out fire hme?sat-
out hand khuyh-
out much food sor-
out of line kryug?-.
out of mind hmay?-.
out of way, aside khum-
out of way, remove peykalo?-.
out on (mat, leaves) hlawn-
side by side ghar-
soil to one side jhyalh-
spell on (esp. on mother’s milk) sayk-
spell on (unborn child) gal?-.
thorns in other’s path (to cause sickness) 
yaw?-
to boil tagh-
to one side weyg-
tobacco in bowl of hookah chak-
together nopr-, solaw?-.
together (loads, etc.) gryamh-
together (two loads) dhig-
together, act together syul?-.
together, double up bumh-
together, increase (loads) cyonho-
under one cover hep-
under spell hmayk- 
up on jham-
up on (shelf, etc.) jhay-
up on top, on shelf chay-
white clay around hive entrance lip-

putrid hlyoh-
putting away nya.lya.lya
much effort (into action) toko may.boy-
puzzled gyaŋh-
python (very large) ?aya.bam.bay.ru, 
?aya.boo.maya.ru, ?aya.bay.ru, 
gaya.oon.don.ru

Q

quail or grouse ?u.muk.wa?
quarrel kay-
quarrelsome kayh.hlyaw-
aggressive (lay?) gar-
excited that-
quarry (mine) si.lan
quartz che?/baŋ, chow?baŋ
queen ra.ni
quell strife tar?paŋ-
quench fire hme?sat-
thirst jhayŋ?-.
question hweat-
to ascertain correctness hluy ku?ti 
cyaw?-.
questioningly, look up lu.ru.ku.lu.ru,
lu.hru.ku.hruk
quick jok-
(esp. of speech) hrenh-
quickly gryap, gyram, ton.tip
act renh-
leave phyun
quiet ləŋ?
(of manner) bap-
still ciŋ? ,cay?
quiet place si. l¿ŋ go. long
quieter ?ey?. tak-
quill (of porcupine, etc.) cu?
quiver (bamboo tube) ?on?
quivering d¿.r¿.r¿

R

rack (hanging above fire) ryamh
(for storing utensils) chay?
radiate
heat ?agh-
outwards pan-
rafter ka. raw. (siŋ?)
horizontal roof timber k¿y. ci. kat
rage (river) hl¿k. ¿r-
ragged (be - fish tail) me? cer-
(become) thanj-
rags gran. nay
rain (n.) ti?, nyam. ?a. ti?, nyam. lar. ti?
(fine) my¿. brok. ti?
(heavy drops) dara. ti?
(light falling) bru. du. (ti?)
(long-lasting) lam?. ti?

rain (v.) ti? wa-
a lot jh¿yo-
very heavily ti? bhes-
rain container
(of storm-cloud) gh¿y. la
rainfall ti? .wa
rainless
(clouds) gay-
rainstorm spirit gay. dara
raise
(from out of) yuk-
(load, etc.) cyun-
arms pala. ha?-
at extremity bhyo-
bow tar. lap
dust bhyâ-
one edge ¿ak-
skin ¿ur?-
slightly (load) qenha?-
take up l¿n?-
up, lift tay. l¿n?- , tay. law?-
up, retrieve k¿w-
raised bumps brun?- rake (n.) leg. ka. da
rake over field d¿l¿-
ramp
(made of log) glos. siŋ?
ramp, make glos-
ranges
(mountains) sya. luq
rapid
(movement, speech) renh-, hrenh-
rapid swelling
(bruise) ph¿m. ph¿m
rapidly
(act, do) jok-, renh-
beat (wings, drum) rene-
change hlen?-
disappear (water) hlen?-
pour out tyur-, tyuryu-
raspberry
(wild) lyaŋ?. say?
(wild species) ja?. lyaŋ. say?
rasping
(breath) hawh. sek-
rat (rok). yu?
rather buru
rattle, be
(in throat) hyroök-
rattling  pa.to pa.to
(of bones) hryug, hryug hryug hryug, hryug, hryug hryug hryug
ravine  gho.dug
runnel  ran.ghork
ray  (or projection) of sun suriŋ?
rays and shadows cast by setting sun laŋ.ki
of moon laŋ.diŋ.ro, laŋ.pan.ro
of setting sun syo.pay
of sun nyam.ko? dom, nyam.diŋ.ro, nyam.par.?ay, nyam.pan.(ro), tep.?ay.ro
reach all thok-
end put-
end (of journey) tik-
end, limit dyum-
from off (stand, etc.) glaŋ?- into hole (for fish, honey, etc.) lu-
object ha-
old age hwamh-
one’s limits (cause to) dyo.t-
or strike top (of net, etc. bats balh-
peak (season) toy-
summit, top or end of story puyh-
top hlət-, hlən-
zenith (sun) to.hray?
read parha-
readily do ge-, jay-, lo-
ready (esp. dry, for burning) do ray?- (make - feast, gift, etc.) can.tay?- can.taw?- (preparations) pu.jjay?- (to go, sing) ra-, rya-
capable hluŋ blŋ-
for picking jayk-
ripe or mature cok-
settled hluŋ dhəŋ-
to come out (tooth, etc.) nyiŋ?- to do ro?- to do (major task) hmyəŋ-
to do (minor task) hmyuŋ-
to pay attention, give hluŋ phuŋ-
to pluck (esp. for ripening artificially) kris-
to work (hluŋ) ?øŋa?- to work, move (hluŋ) ŋəŋa?- real world (opposite of dream world) thoŋh, lyaw.dhəŋ?.(bag)
realised (of something dreamt about, predicted, hoped for) tap-
reap (rice) ra?- reasonable (not bad) la.tər reboil (tuber), in fresh water gor-
rebound thot-
(axe) plaŋ-, playŋ-, blayŋ-
(hammered object) torh.(?ok)-
(thrown stone, etc.) tonh-
rebuke (n.) khun.?ar. bag
rebuke (v.) jan-
remind glyan?-, blyan?- recall gi.ə-, bi.ə-
(event) ra-
(names, experiences, sayings) pal?, (lən?)-
previous event (in dream) glas-, hləs-
with difficulty dəŋ?- receive tyak-
food (for first time - as in weaning) temh-
handful khuyh-
news nawə-
punishment nyumh-
rooster (hen) wa? ?i ho?- take hold of (animate object, prey) rom-
recently to. ho
reciprocate action  
recite
  name  peh-
  names (of ancestors)  hos-
  names, experiences  pal?
  names of ancestors  na.liaŋ?  deŋ-
  names of spirits  deŋ-
  spell  thuk-
recline  kumh-, klamh-
recognise  tayh-
reconcile  goy.kham?
recount  hlak-
recover  syak-
  (begin to)  krya-, kryo-, gryo-
  (begin to - large person)  grya-, gryo-,
  ŋrya-
  (begin to - small person)  ŋri-, ŋryo-
  be healed  ḥyolŋ-
  from bad condition  ?uh-, ?oh-
  from cold (cause to)  phar?-?, pharh-
  from hardship, sickness, etc.  tya-
  from debt  ben-
  from illness  ben-
  from sadness  hlug.ko?  ro thumh-
partly (spirit separated from evil spirit)
  calh-
partly, improve  ?am?-?, ?amh-
re recuperate  grya-
regain strength somewhat  ŋroŋ-, mroŋ-
retrieve sick person’s spirit from
  underworld  yøk-
return to original condition  than-
slightly  than-
slowly  klen-
weight (after illness)  po?
rectum  dum.yøŋ.kli?
recuperate  grya-
  (large person)  ŋro-
  (small person)  ŋri-, ŋryo-
  from numbness or illness  gryo-
slightly (from tiredness)  ŋra-
recuperating  ṣor-
red  du-
  (flames)  dili  bili
  (sky, sunset)  du.he.re.re
  appearing (sun)  du.tay.kwar
  sap way?
  sky, clouds  du.syso.pan
reddening  kwa.hal.ya
  of sun  he.ray.λa
redeem  hlaŋ-
redivide  plakŋ?--
reduce  chiŋ-
  (fever) completely  səm?-?, syəm?-?
  (fever) considerably  sem?-?
  (fever) slightly  sim?-?
  (fever) somewhat  syum?-?
  (opening)  rum-?, lum?-?
  amount of liquid (by evaporation, etc.)
  sɪp-
  concentration in centre (esp. sticks from
  fire)  ḥya?-?, hrya?-?
  considerably (swelling)  syəmŋ-
  flow (by damming)  səp-
  in size (swelling, etc.)  semŋ-
  number  ka?-?
  number or volume  yot-
  opening with stones  krʊŋ-
  swelling (e.g. by rubbing ash on)  yut-
  to nothing  grən?-?, grəp(ə)- grəm?-?
reduced  chiŋ-
  (anger)  kyaŋ-
  in status (to a bird)  toyk.toyk
  shrunken (esp. flesh)  syumŋ-
reduced meat
  (fat and water removed)  ryumŋ
reed or rush
  (hollow stalks used for flute)  bhok
reeling 
  (senses)  ?əla  bha.la
refill  lyum?-
  hole (esp. of grain pounder)  glyum?-
refine *cheŋ?kal?-*
reflection *kwa.laj?*
reforested *poŋk-
refreshed *hluŋ syan-
refuse
to relinquish or share *hawā-
regain
size by soaking (dried food, etc.) *pho-
spirit by arguing *tyus-
strength *mrōŋ-
strength slightly *yōŋ-
regret
(former action) *ku.ra.?i khak-
regularly
do *dīp-
do (esp. eating at a particular house) *gyok-
habitually do *sol?-often do *jyuŋ-
visit *chyuŋ-
regurgitate *klaw-, klaw-, glyan-, blaw-, blaw-, blyan-
(cud) *thun?-slightly (esp. small baby) *war?-regurgitation *ciki
reheat cooked food *krok-
reiterate *klyan?-glyn-, klung-, khun-, blyan-
repeat *kluŋ-
repeat over and over *ku.rō ĭam-
reject suggestion *bhelh-
relapse *klo?-*(sickness) *ko.diy?-ko.deŋ?remain (sickness) *pōl?-repeat (sickness) *pul.īŋ-
relate
(tell) *hlak-
related persons
(group of) *-coŋ
relatives *lay?.may?.(coŋ)
relaxed *khen jhel-
release *phe-
(arrow, animal, etc.) *kleh-
from (container, curse) *hles-
from captor *pran-
from evil influence *cheŋ?-untie *phen-
relentless
(in reducing to nothing) *graṃ?-relentlessly *graṃh.graṃh-work through *laŋ-
relieve
(hunger) *hlauŋ-
load *hwak-
divide up load *phak-
relieved
(in mind) *hluŋ ha?-
religious
healer *pan.de, siŋ?gən.?(i)officiant *ni.dal-relinquish *phe-reluctant
(to eat, work, etc.) *yren-, mren?-reluctantly work *bāy-, may-
remain *mu-(small portion in vessel) *por.jyay?=angry *hluŋ klanŋ-, hluŋ rās-frightened *hluŋ bres-near ground (mist) *mus daŋ-unused we-
remember *gi.ī-, bi.na-event *rāt-keep in mind *hluŋ se-not forget *les-
remind
about former words (accusingly) *kluŋ-about previous promise or warning *klyan?-about previous words *khun?-blyan?-about unfulfilled promise *to?-reminisce *hluŋ res-
remove
acidity, bitterness (by cooking) *jhiŋ-acidity by reboiling (tuber) *gor-acidity by repeated boiling down *khār-
adhering layer klin.da-  
clothes klinh-, hlyun-  
defilement from person’s spirit krånh-  
defilement of evil spirit krån-  
evil influence jålh-  
filth (using cloth) thyur-  
flaws, burrs, etc. (large) kran-  
flaws, burrs, etc. (small) krin-  
flaws, small pieces krån-  
from centre (hot coals) dyar-  
from centre (of fire, etc.) hya?-  
from child’s throat hwak-  
hairs (from roasted tuber) rat-  
layer hleh-  
lice eggs (from hair) sën-  
one of contents tyut-  
one of contents (quickly) srut-  
portion hwåŋ-, hwa-, hwåŋ-  
portion (small) hwa-  
portion (token amount) from harvested produce, etc. hrånh-  
rubbish from grain kil-  
set aside khum-, dhyak-  
sheet of bark from tree thor-  
shells, husks by treading hyoko?-, hyoh(o)-  
some of stored goods der-, dor-  
spirit hwak-  
sticky substance klin-  
strip off layer syålə-, hlin  
take out tyut-  
wrapping phas-  
removed  
(acidity, bitterness) jhiİh-  
(covers) ?onh-  
from centre hråy-  
rend ponh-  
render helpless hin?-  
rendered  
edible by cooking well jhiİh-  
speechless ghyum-  
speechless with words, argument ku.ra  
klim-  
renew  
by adding fresh (gum, beer) cho?-  
drumskin khiİ-  
rent (n.) yak jhyay  
rent (v.)  
be torn (brass vessel) bryan-  
reopen  
(wound, etc.) tay?-  
repair  
gap in mat, wall bis-  
hole in woven article sråpu?-  
hole in woven article (large) sråpə?-  
hole in woven article (small) sripi?-  
net tak-  
repay payk-  
repeat  
action klun?-, dan?-, pa?-  
action often jyuu?-  
actions, pattern syol?-  
experience (in dream) hlas-  
much (statement) ko. diİ?-  
over and over ku.ra nam-  
previous words khun-  
scolding khun?-  
sowing klaİ?-, glaİ?-, can?-, canh-, dan?-  
take over other’s work råt-  
words pu.chyuİ?  
words, action pu.liİ?-  
repeatabile hwåyən-  
repeatedly  
do gyok-  
doing sa.kha dhåy. latex.i  
go dhawa-  
persistently do dhu?-  
repelled, be  
(by object) ?ə.jam?-, ?ə/rh-, krı-, blayk-  
repellent ?ərh.si?-
replace
other ʰḷaŋ?-
take place of (esp. parents, older sibling) ʰḷon?-
replacement ʰon.ta
reply ᵗʸᵃⁿ-
sharply ᵏᵃʸ.ᵗʸᵃⁿ?-
reproduce prolifically ʰʸᵃʷ-
reproductive growth
(on vine) ʰᵘ-
request ᵗᵉ-
much ʰʸᵘⁿ-
urge ʳᵒʔ?-, ʳʸօʔ?-
rescue
(from captor) ʰʳᵃⁿʰ-
(prey from predator, etc.) by shouting ʰʳᵘ-
prey by shouting ʰʳᵘʰ.tʰ ʰᵃᵐ-
rescued ᵈᵃˡ-
resemble predecessor ˢᵃˡ-
reserve
(esp. food) ˢᵉ-
reserved
(in manner) ʰᵇᵃᵖ-
residue
of beer ʰʰᵃᵗ
of pounding (unhuskable grains) ʰᵈᵘⁿʔ-
resigned ʰˡᵘⁿ ʰᵈʸᵘᵐ-
resist temptation ʰˡᵘⁿ ʰʰʳ⁻ʰ⁻ ʰʳᵒʔ-
resolute ʰʳᵉˡ-, ʰʳᵃᵐʔ?, ʰʳᵃᵐʔ?
resonant
(deeply) ʰʷᵃʔŋ?-
resonate ʰʳᵘʸ-, ʰʷᵃʸŋ-, ʰʷᵉ-
(somewhat) ʰʳᵘʸŋ-
resound ʰʳᵘʸ-, ʰʷᵃʔŋ-, ʰʷᵉ-, ʰʳᵘʸʰ-
resow
bare areas ʰˡᵃŋʔ?-
seed ʰᵍᵃʔʔ-, ʰʰʳᵃʔ-, ʰʰʳᵃʰ-, ʰᵈᵃʔʔ-, ʰʰᵃʔ-
respect
(much) ʰʰʔŋ?-respectfully answer ʰᵇᵃᵖ-
respected person -ᵈᵃˡʔ?, ʰᵈʰᵃʔ?
resplendent red ʰᵈᵘʳ*kʷᵃ ʰᵃˡ.yᵃ

rest ⁿʸᵃˢ-
(limb) on ʰʲᵃᵐʰ-
at angle (stick, etc.) ʰᵈʸᵃⁿʔ-
from work ʰᵈᵒ-
load ʰⁿʸᵃ-
on ground ʰ⁹ⁿᵘʔ-
on upon ʰʲᵃᵐ-
resting on hilltops
(cloud) ʰʳᵒ\.ʰʔ. (ⁿᵒ)
resting place in underworld ᵈᵃˢ.ⁿᵃ.ᵇᵃʸ
restless (ʰˡᵘŋ) ʰᵍʳʰ-
(because of discomfort) ʰʔᵉʔʔ?- (child) ʰᶜʰⁱʰ-
(with being in one place) ʰʰᵲˡ-
always active ʰʳᵃᵖʰ-
unsettled ʰʰᵳ⁹, ʰʰᵢᵳ-, ʰᵳᵳ-, ʰᵳʰᵳ-
restore condition ʰʳᵉˡ-
restrain oneself ʰˡᵘⁿ (ᵗᵘᵏ) ʰʰᵃᵖ-
restrained ʰʰʔᵳʔ?- restricted ʰᵳᵳʔ?-
restrict breathing ʰᵳᵳʔ-
restricted
(breathing) ʰʰᵳʔᵳ-
result
(as a result) ʰʔᵘ, ʰʸᵃ
or product of verbal action -ʰ旌ʰᵳ-
results of skills ʰˢᵃʳ.ᵍᵳ-
retain
(in mind) ʰʰᵳᵳʔ-
retarded
(mentally) ʰʰᵳᵳᵈᵃˡᵳ-
retch (ʰˡᵘŋ) ʰ��ʷ-, ʰ뱅ʷ-
(cause to) ʰᵏʳʷ-, ʰʳᵃʷ-
before vomiting ʰʔᵳʔ-
retreat (ⁿ.)
(esp. of fish) ʰʳʸᵳ-
retreat(v.) ʰʳᵉᵘᵳ-
(inside) ʰʳᵉⁿᵳ-
from ʰᵳᵳ-
to lower regions (esp.in winter) ʰᵳ˒ᵳ-
retrieve
from below (esp. person’s spirit) ʰᵳ˒ᵳ-, ʰᵳ˒ᵳ-

from thicket (killed animal) chənəŋ-

return
(turn back) dyənəŋ-
back to starting place gor(?)-
home payh-
in full prot-
in season (frogs, etc.) lya-, gl ya-
object payk-
spirit to body (shaman) kuru-
take back dyən?-
to former state phər?- , pher?-
to original position tewh-, tyəwh-
to original state (begin to) dyən-
to original state (sore, sickness) dyən-
to original state or position thon-
to previous visiting place tik-

reveal chəyənħ-
feelings hlʊŋ yaw?-
news phən?-

revenge
(of spirit) narh-
revenge death (n.) mun
reverberate goʔ-, wəyʔ?- , wəs-
reverberating hwəyŋ-
reverence ?eyʔ-
reverse
direction sor?-
natural direction blaw-, blaw-
of expectation pak ha
situation klaw- kluŋ-

revive
(esp. sick person) ?uʔ-
previous anger hlʊŋ (tuk) phal-
quarrel tayʔ- 
survive (sick person) thəŋ-

revolve thəŋ go no

to and fro (drumbeating shaman) thoy?-
rhododendron tak ro

rib
(cloth) tis-

rib(s) rip
(floating) dyum rip

ribbon pat la

rice yam
(ch.) yus ma dahʔ a, yus ma rə ti
(cooked) yam ?ənkh
(pounded and roasted) kʰəw rə
(unharvested - ch.) tyəŋ ma rə ti
(unhusked) ber say, yam srək, srək yam
(unhusked ceremonial) kər sə, ku wa

grain (husked) yam cu y
husks yam rok
plant, used at Chonam festival say rə

rich
(be) syonh-
(be - person) ənəŋ-
(fatty food) ?e k-
(food) maʔ-

person sa hu

ricochet
be diverted (arrow) bhe l h-
glance off klayŋ-, klek-, glayŋ-, pleŋ-

rid of, get way-
riddled with holes ?əŋ ya pər ya

ridge
(arch.) ya duŋ

(steep) -kəŋ, -kəŋ, choŋ

foot of ridge dho?

inside drum cylinder ne h siŋ?

side dhyək

spur du lʊŋ ?, do lə

wrinkle kray h

ridge side dhyək, belh

ridgepole
(of house, shelter) yu k də lə n?,
yu k do lə n?

rife lamʔ-

pestilent raw-

right
correct dəŋ-
way up (tray) ra ləŋ-

right now -dəŋ h , dhaŋ-

right side əŋ y, (do)

righten par la k
righteous *gam-*

rigid with pain *leŋ?-*

rim of basket *bit*

ring
- for upper arm *kəŋ?*
- large nosering *no.thə*
- worn in ear *kuŋ?*
- worn in earlobe *key?, kweŋ?*

ring finger *ge?.chum?*

ringbark tree *ki?-*, to-?

ringing
- (of hard rock when struck) *nyɔy.nyɔy*

rinse
- clean *sroho-*
- hair *ray?-*
- mouth *srου(u)-*
  - off *hur-*
  - off hands *chyah-*
  - out *hləŋ,ka-*

rip *krət-, cyot-*
- open *se.rek*
- unevenly *chyor?-*

ripe
- (almost) *kris-*
- (fully) *mənŋ-*

ripen
- all at one time *dha?-*
  - artificially (bananas, etc.) *ʔumŋ-*
  - evenly *pok.yom*

ripened
- partly *kra-, krəs-*
  - well *hili?-*

ripped apart *paŋ?-*

ripping *kryat*

ripple *tǐ? prin?-*

rippling
- (water) *wis.kam.la*

rise
- (smoke) *ʔuy. liŋ dhuy.liŋ*
- (sun) *dot-, lənŋ-*
  - above *cyon?-*
  - climb *lənŋ-*
  - get up *cyok-*
  - stand up *ciŋ-, hiŋ-***

rising
- (of sun, moon) *-dar?*
- (of water) *ləŋy-*
  - shining of sun *ja.rəra*

ritual smoking for dead person *phən*

ritually cleanse *jɔy.ləŋ?-*

rival
- shaman *ʔa.syr. (?i), de.bəɾi*
  - shaman (seen in dream) *seʔ.ryəw.(məy?),*
    - *heʔ.ryəw.may?*

river *kho.la, (ma).ti?*
- banks *wa.dhal?*
- head *si.gəŋ, sir*

road *lyam*

roam *byah-*
  - widely *tom?-*

roar
- (fierce fire) *dhat-*
  - (fire, wind) *yurh-*
  - (stream after rain) *syong-*
  - and rush of fire *hu.gu.gu*

roast *phu?-*
- (corn) *ŋaw-*
  - by stirring in hot ashes (corn, meat) *prop-*
  - in hot coals *pi-*
  - on, beside hot coals *ʔəŋ.ti phu?-*
  - over fire *ryəŋ?-*
  - slowly in pot *tar-*
  - under hot coals *ʔop.ti phu?-*
  - wrapped in a leaf put under hot coals *ʔis.ti phu?-*
rob la-
robbed ciŋ.kə.nə, ciŋ.ka.na
robust toŋh-
rock (n.) baŋ
  (myth.) from which the Chepang originated
cyoʔ. diŋ.baŋ
bedrock cenʔ.(baŋ)
bedrock, white si.laŋ.baŋ
dwelling ?u.bhi
hard, dark kram.pa cham.pa
large, hard, embedded rock kuyʔ. luŋ.baŋ
large rock outcrop, suitable for sitting on
klak.baŋ
large raised rock, suitable for sitting on
baŋ.toł
layered blek.baŋ
layered rock (steatite) phi. limʔ. baŋ
of underworld sa.mənʔ. baŋ, lohʔ.or.baŋ
outcrop (intervening) ta.jən?
protruding klak.baŋ
quartz chəwʔ. baŋ, cheʔ. baŋ
rough, very hard, dark kuyʔ. luŋ.baŋ
shelter lyumʔ. puk, lyumʔ. baŋ
soft, easily breakable syaʔ.hrus.baŋ
steatite, soft greenish layered rock
phi. limʔ. baŋ
very hard, brown ryum.baŋ
white quartz - used as a flint chəwʔ. baŋ
without soil hrya.ga.baŋ
rock (v.)
  (cradle, swing, etc.) ?əļəʔ-, ?oloʔ-,
  ?oyoʔ-
  (trees, in wind) luŋa-
  under foot (stone) ləŋ.gərʔ-, ləŋh.gər-
rock slide baŋh.gu
rocking and pressing
  (as when washing clothes) nulh-, nuluʔ-
rocky outcrop -koŋ, choŋ, ta.jən?,
  si.laŋ.baŋ
rod
  (bamboo), of bat or bird net pher
rodent yuʔ?
trap toŋ?
roll (n.)
  (mat, leaves in shoot, etc.) thuʔ. riʔ?
roll (v.)
  (stone, wheel) tuluʔ-
  away (stone) chonʔ-
  back (eyes) mik tyaw-
  back (sleeve, meat off bone, etc.) pluyk-
  back (to shorten) phalʔ-
  into a ball lyay-
  on ground (back and forth) nuluʔ-
  thread to twist it lyas-
  under foot (cylindrical object) ləŋ.gərʔ-
  under foot (round object) bhrə. dək-,
  ləŋh.gər-
  up tulʔ-
  up (sleeve, etc.) nulʔ-
  up mat or net khum-
rolls of fat bor.pun
roof (n.) chana
  section (large side) bləŋ
  section (smaller, at end of house) poʔh
  timbers na.ə.kat
roof (v.) cəp-
room
  (be) korh-, hyoko-
  (make) phəyʔ-
  enough for hyok-
roomy phəyʔ-
rooster cər, bhal. ya. waʔ?
  (ch.) tok.kon. waʔ?
  (large) jhi. ləŋ. kon. waʔ?
root (n.) rut
  lead root of tuber həl
  of yam kam.ba. həl
  of yam, as it becomes a tuber goyʔ. həl,
  doŋ. həl
  of yam, as it enters the tuber
  ku. cuʔ. ruyʔ. həl
root (v.) ?un.tənʔ?
  (pig) nulh(u?)
bound jon?-jonh-
out (e.g. weeds, by hand) blu-
rope la
(cos.) in sky re.jyu.(la), re.jhay.la
cord for resting net rods on bay.?u.la
cord used to secure net to tree cyu.rig?la
made of makra vine mak.la
strung from stick to stick around shrine or
across valley hriki.la
untwisted - used as halter, etc. hlap.la
used to separate human spirit from evil
spirit bay.ki.la
rope around shrine, put gyaw-
rot ?ot-
rotten ?ot-
mouldy mrap-, mrop-
smelly sayg-, sey-
rotten wood or tree ?ot.hok.sig?
rotting leaves
(of Arum plant) plig
rough cek-
(water) ly?g.kar-, hlyag.kar-
(voice) dhyan?-, hlyar-
irritating phas-, phos-
scratchy khos-
texture phos-
rough skin n?w?, r?y?
roughly made
(house walls) cho.ba.dar? cho.ba.dor?
round (adj.)
(face) tol.ha khen
about wi?gh.g? ci?gh.g?, we?gh.g? ce?gh.g?
shape (circular) gwa?-shape (spherical) gor.?e, lo.gyo.ro
spherical object -lu?q
round (v.) lap?-lips ko-
off lap?-shape (make) lap?-trip (complete) gorh-, thoy?-round-eyed tara.li
rounded

bone (pelvic) (por) tha.pu?.cyu?q?
hill lomo.day.bum
roundworm kut
roundworms, have kut-
row
(of thatch, weave) tam
row, be in ya?qha?-rows, be in he?q.k?, he?q.ke-
rub
against syo.bat?-against when passing something ghos-,
ghes-
against with pressure hu.gu?-ash off jhos-
back against (much) ghaw.sa-
between fingers pi.ci?-pi.cya?-between hands syu?-body, massage sok(o?)-so.kho?-clean (teeth) thu-
down (with stone) l?ka?-eyes mik nyut-
eyes with fist (when waking, etc) prunh-
fur off (skin) (of peaches, etc) nut-
hard dala-
in, on lyan?-off syo.bat?-off onto syu.gu?-on ashes (e.g. before plucking) brus-
on both sides syu?-on rock (clothes) nulh(u?)-shoulders syat-
surfaces together nyut-
together syu.gu?-together, jostle bo.syol-
with hand (to remove husk, fur of peach,
etc.) nut-, nyut-
rubbery (esp. food, such as boiled peanuts) tyonh-
rubbish ?anh, cay.la?
(finely divided) dhanh
from winnowed grain pul?
of field (large) *jhyanh*
of field (small) *jhyunh*
pile *chyut*

**ruddy**
(person) *jin?*

**ruffle** *ryan-*, *ryon-*, *hren-*, *hryan-*, *hryon-*, *hryonh-

**ruffled** *ren-

**ruined** *rew-*, *ryaw-

**rumble** *muk-

(stomach) *kyor*
(thunder) *yurh-

like grindstone (storm, etc.) *gray?-*

**rumbling** *ga.da.da*

**rumen of cow** *baŋ.tyumh*

**rump** *yaŋ.may?*

**rumple** *ryon-

**rumpled** *nyunh-

**run** *tan-

(dye) *raŋ leŋ-

(liquid) *ho-

away *kraw-, *jyyn-

down (liquid) *jhyulu?-*

down (river, water) *syuyh-

down (sticky fluid) *jhyono-

out (liquid) *yor?-*

out (honey, juice) *jhayka?-*

out (supplies) *rahun-

to bottom (cause to) (fluid) *dugu-

wild (adolescent) *puh.liŋ.ro bhr̥h-

**runnel** *wəŋ.ghorh, hongh.rok*

**running**

(ear) *no thot-

**rush**

growing by water *bi.lə*
or reed *bhok*

**rushing**

away of wind *hna.rə.rə*

up of wind *kləŋ.?ə*

**rust** *(v.*) *khay-

**rustle** *layk-

**rut** *hyæŋh*

(water gouged) *waŋ.ghorh, hongh.rok*

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**S**

**sad** *hluy jik-, *hluy lih-

(esp. because of lack of children) *ghə.may-

(look) *ja.gə.raw?

**saddened** *wa?-*

**saddle** *(n.)*
of pass *hnek, hnyək*
of pass (sharply defined) *gha.gi*

**saddle-shaped, be**

pass *hnek-, hnyək-

pass (gentle) *hnyaw?-*

pass (large) *hnew-

**sadness**

(do with) *lik i bhuy.lən.?i*

**safe** *dəl-

(keep) *kur-

(kept) *pruh-

**sag** *poy?-*, *por?-*

(rope, etc.) *dhuw?-*

down (esp. animal’s back) *lew?-*

droop *syənə-

**saliva** *dyur*

**salivate** *dyur glya-

when nauseated *dyur blya-

**salt** *che?*

**salt-like substances** *che?*

**salltlick**

(used for deer-trap bait) *khar*

**salty** *che? raw-

(not excessively) *hla-

**same** *yat.?ay.jyə?

**time** *braŋ*

**sample** *yaŋ-

food *lem-

**sandfly**

large *sak.?ay.yaŋ*

very small *ma.s.(yaŋ)
sap ti?
   (esp. red sap of bunsi) ka? saw?
   (esp. thick sap) dhyot
   (glutinous) of taro nyol
   (thick) of brotsi dhyol ja
   white, milky dayk

satiate (hln) tim?-
satiated
   (with eating) h?ar-, hnimh-

satiating
   (food) ma?-n
   (food, esp. fatty food) ?ek-
satisfactory nih-
satisfied
   (hunger) h?ar-, hnimh-
   (hunger, thirst) kos-
   (longing) hln h?amh-
   (previous longing) hln hmat-
   completely (appetite) dhu.muk,
   dho.muk-, dho.may-, hes.tek, hlnyg
   content hln dho.may-
   happy hln se?-n
   pleased ?alh-
   pleased with mro-
   refreshed hln syap-
satisfy hln.(tuk) nay?-n

satisfying
   (of thirst, etc.) jhnyn

Saturday sa.nis.car.bar

save del.tak-
   from captor pranh-
   from evil (out of underworld) yuk-
   keep se-
   prey from predator pru-
   protect kuru-

savour food preh-
savoury
   food hrek
   food (meat, yam, etc.) krek

savoury, be
   (of meat, etc.) krek-
   (very) pa?h, pa?h

smell khrek-, hrek-
smell (meat) hrek-
saw h?ak?-n
   (slightly) h?iki?-n
   at r?da-
   off yaka?-n, yaka?-n
sawing motion, use h?ak?-n
say dayh-, rok-
   opposite le breh-
saying, have jwa-
sayings
   (old) ?a.kh?n?, ?a.khar?

scab ca.rok
scald skin or flesh hlyot-
scale
   (of fish) kaw
scaly bark or covering kaw, kaw.r?n
scan
   area log.go.ne?
   look over tyas-

scar cyoy-

scare off
   (animals, using stripped tree branches)
   bhak-

scarecrow bhak.?o

scared r?y-
scatter hry?-

(by knocking) ri.jaw?-n
   (flock) run?.dha-
   (grain in husking machine) tyos-
   (poured grains) brayh-
   (seed) war-, warh-
   around tyorh-, thyos-
   by movement of hands wi-
   by wayside kla.tek khutuk
   in all directions ci.ci bi.bi
   splash up (in all directions) wis-, wos-
   hwis-

scattered
   (large rubbish) hros-
   (rubbish) hry?ws-, hryos-
   (smaller rubbish) hres-
here and there liŋ.?ə chiŋ.?ə
in all directions sri.di be.di
widely gan?-.

scent nya.law?
pouch of animal (bear, civet, porcupine) na.be?i, pi.du
trail rəy?

scented nam-

scintillations bhəw.ri

scoff up
(food) graw-, boŋ.kə?-.

scold jan-
by reminding klyan?-, blyan?-.
give stinging rebuke rok-
screed at chat-
severely rebuke syarh-
speak angrily kyoph-
tell off hmo.tog hlyak-

scoop khuyh-
out yək-
out from, using container hək-
out with finger khwak-
up, raise out of kəw-
with one hand khwih-

search syarh-
blaze (sun) raw?-, raw?-.
radiate heat ?aŋh-
sear dar-

 scorched deŋ?-
(clothes) raŋh.raŋh, raŋh.raŋh

scorpion ne?.kos

scurry hur-

scrape
from pot (soft material) khoyk-
ground (when moving) yu.duŋ-
off (bark, etc.) with blade hos-
off (dried food layer on cooking pot) riŋ.kay-
off (hairs) rat-
off (skin, bark) with instrument hyut-
off (thorns, etc. from branch) hrat-

off (with instrument) khir?-, khis-
off, pare (tuber) chyak-
out contents (of container, etc.) with stick sroŋ.ko-
teeth in fall khəŋ-
together humh-
up (all) with hands khoıy-
with hand (grain, flour, etc.) khuıy-
with nails khiŋ?-.

scraps
(large) chyu.du
(small) hyunh

scratch khəwəh-
(all over) warə?-.
(deeply) war?-.
(thorn) khar?-.
against (much) ghəw.sə-
at itch kurh-
at soil hre-
graize khəs-
hard khur?-.
hard surface (esp. of soil) ciri?-.
itch sos-, saw-
jag (thorn) tyoy?-., hryat-
off dried food riŋ.kay-

scratchy
(clothes, leaves) phəs-
(eyes) mik kat-
texture (food) khəs-

scream hiŋ-
(spirit, at night - an ill omen) liri-, wiri-

screech at chat-

screen off kho-

screw
up eyes, face (esp. when crying) yer-, 
yerə?-.
up face cayŋh
up face (as when about to cry) par-
up face (because of light, etc.) cuŋh-

scrotum krak.pun

scrub ban
leafy jhaŋ, jhyanh
leafless jhi.jhə

scrub-covered field munh-ray
scurf hlyun
sear dar-
(with red-hot object) sroy-

search boŋ?-
(for food) by scratching (hen, etc.) hre-
for hive spot (bees) jyu-

season
(cold) hyu.da
(hot) hah.ray?
when leaves yellow buh.ray?
seasonally
decrease yol?-, yunh-
emerge gya-, lya-
finished (flowers, fruit) bhryak-
increase cya-
seasoned
(timber) hnyoy?- 
seat tha.ti
(wooden) khat.?i
of stone (used by spirits) diŋ pa.thal?
seat together nep-
second
daughter may.hli
son may.hla

secretion of body kli?
secrectly
do ma?- 
do (laughing, flirting, etc.) hlyøy

section
of bamboo (between joints) yal.(lin)
of weave (long) mo.la
of weave (short) thəw.la
secure net at one end cyoy?- 
security
(for loan, show as) dhur-, naŋh-, hnəŋh-
sediment cok.ta
see cew?- , cyaw?- 
(in mind’s eye) wayk-
and affect (evil spirit) dhə-

clearly leŋ? cer
clearly, have clear view dhes-
correctly (shaman in trance) doŋ-
hazily rə.bə rə.bə
in distance (fall of large tree, etc.) we.re.re
observe kən?- 
partly wə.ləŋ? pə.ləŋ?
through gaps chaŋ.chiŋ?
to something (esp. trap) taŋ-
vision maŋ?- 

seed
(gen.) say?
of Chyuri tree ?el.luŋ, yə.luŋ
of gotsi tree, edible got.say?
of lak lak.muh
of rimsi, edible, used as beads rim.say?
of tings tree krak.(luŋ)
of wild banana əw.? say?
of yam sayh
used in religious ceremonies ta?, ta.? la?. ro

seek boŋ?- 
assistance, healing from shaman ka?. hal-
to avoid khəy?- 
to obtain something kel?- 
seeking
or gathering something (be) ram-
seem
(in relation to verbal situation) -gar

seen unclearly wen.jay

seep
(water, from pot) jər-
seepage area ti?.cyak.? ə.dhə
seeping hmət-
(pot, etc.) jər.?i-
segregate ta.jən?- 
seize cum-, dhin?- 
(grab) la-
(predator) jyurh-
(under hand) nop-
with both hands sumh-
seizing kryap, chya
select wel-
  (and eat) ripe fruit sa-
  by hand cal-
  first fruits (for offering) hrən̥h-
  for each task chyuŋ̥h-
  from chih̥h-
  from here and there tyo-
  good from bad tay. chan?- using rice grains chiŋ.gəl?-self lay?
self-centred, be kayh hyaw-
self-controlled gra.pak
self-effacing hluy yum-
self-opinion neh.ro
self-sufficient ga?-
in knowledge, skills hmuk-
sell yin-, win?- give (for money) bay?-
semen tayŋ.kli?
send hlok-
  off kleh-
  off, release phen-
  on chyok-
sensation ?aŋ.gə
  in mouth (after eating sour substance) sram-
sensible
  (words) ku.ra cay-
separate (adj.)
  (grains of cooked rice, etc.) hoyo-
  different the
separate (v.) peŋ.kal?-
  (esp. grain from chaff) by tossing in a tray chiŋ.kən?-, chiito.kən?-
  (from evil influence, sickness) ta.jən?- (halves) pryək-
  (joined things) wiŋe?- (leaf plates) hləh-
  (liquid) liŋ̥-
  (many joined things) weŋ(e)?-
  (person’s spirit from evil spirit) chiŋ.kən?-, chiito.kən?-
  after marriage (bride and groom) li-
  evil spirit from human spirit ri? leŋ-
  from (esp. spirit) liŋ.goŋ?-
  from (large) group weŋ-
  from evil spirit hles-
  from family bhe-
  good from bad tay. chan?- grain from chaff, by scraping aside after bumping the tray koh-
  grain from chaff, by shaking around in a tray toy-
  grain from chaff, by tossing in a tray krap-
  grain from husks calh-
  keep away ta.jən?- keep separate (objects in container) ta?-keep separate (person’s spirit from evil spirit) leŋ.goŋ?-
  liquid from sediment ser?- syə?-off phak-
one group or place from another chih-
  out chalh-
  out (useful part) chən-
  out bad items, persons cheŋ.kəl?- out (rubbish) by shaking sideways chyok.əŋi?
out rubbish (from grain, etc.) using tray chan?- residue from liquid (esp. residue from beer) ya-
spirit of dead person from those of living piŋ.kəl?- useful part from rubbish (e.g. grain from chaff, etc.) phan̥h-
separated
  at joint prəh-
  from evil spirit’s influence hrəy-
separately
  (each) kut.ku.dig
Serow
  (goat antelope), large yo?.syə? (ch.) khik.rəŋ.syə?
serpent god nak.(ru)
serrate ṣar(a)?-
serrated finely ci.rin?.thi
serum ṭay.thi?
serve
(food) kwel-
out beer (from pot) han pan-
out, share around bo-
set before dol.kaw?- 
served to all thok-
set (adj.)
fixed (day) phə.lə.na
set (v.)
(sun - be about to) nyam her?-
(sun - be gone down) nyam jyal-
(sun), be level with hills, horizon nyam
nel?-, mal?-, balh-, baw-, blak-
(sun), end (day) nyam yah-
aside dep-
bait on traps hray?- 
before dol.kaw?-., hla?- 
down ṭunu?- 
down (load) nyas-, nyah-
down in stable position (load, pot, etc.) 
yn?- 
down, let down phus-
fast (in ground) ras-
fire (esp. to cut scrub, trees) wa?- 
fire to tayk-
in centre (as arrow in bowstring) tep-
mind to jaŋ-
on fire (pot) tayh-
or form profusely (fruit after pollination)
granh-
out (bait, traps) hray?- 
out before yaw?- 
out before, place before hla?- 
out for cin-
out for (arch.) hig-
up separate home bhe-
setting
of sun he ray.lə

sun blak.nyam
settle ḏəŋ-
(mist in valleys) (mus) ḏəŋ-
(on) tek-, dih-
(sediment, dust, etc.) dən̅h-
argument thyom-
out (sediment) ligh-
settled in mind ḥluŋ ḏəŋ-
settings
(of beer, soup, etc.) rumh
seven
days ago sik.nəm, sip.nəm
days hence sik.say, cik.say
years ago yat.ko? ryoh
years hence sik.pu?
sever graŋh-, greh-, gryav?- , cəm-, pəl-
lopp off krah-, trah-, hrah-
roots, connections prəyə-
severe jok-
(diarrhoea) chili.li
(sickness, rain) jya?- 
severe windstorm gay.də
severed completely
(at joint) prəh-
severely ill phəŋ?- 
severing hrum
sew rup-
sexual intercourse
(have) (euph.) phat-, gay-
(have with) (obsc.) lu?- 
sexually
active (esp. male goat) chor?- 
aroused roŋ-
sexually precocious person hla.sya
shade (n.) ?əm.raw?
shade (v.)
enshadow ghəm?- 
eyes to look chyo-
shadow kwa.lay?
edge par.?aŋ
shady
or mossy (north) side of tree tiʔ.syuyh
 shaft of arrow **thu?, sar?**

shake **yuq.gu, laph.(hay?)-, hlaŋ?-**
- (continually) **dhaḷa?-**
- (much) **hlaŋ.gay-**
- (somewhat) **hṇu?-**

around (winnowing tray) **toy-**
back and forth **laph.(hay?)-**
by edge (cloth) **jhyon-**
cause to vibrate **dhaṛ-**
hands **krut thyok-**
in wind **ḥlwaṛ-**
object **hrunu?-**
off, free of **ḥyanḥ-**
out dust **ḥbuṇ-**
out grain from rubbish (sticks, leaves, etc.)
**jhynḥ-, jhyonḥ-**
out, off or around **hranḥ-, hyanh-,**
**ḥyohn-**
shift **ḥru-**
sideways (tray - to separate out rubbish)
**chyok.ṛoḥ?-**
through sieve (esp. in a breeze, to separate grain from chaff)
**yoy-**
up (container) **ru.ḍha-, ru.ḍhay-**

shaken off **ṛanḥ-**

shaking **ga.tə.ta**
- (of ground) **ha.ḷaṇk**
and splitting of ground **phar.lyap**

shallow
- (container) **leŋ.ṭer**

shallows **čepe.čepe**

shaman **jan.ya, ṭa.pan.de**
- (ch.) **siŋʔ.ɡənʔ.?i/ti**
- (experienced) **ni.ḍalʔ?**
- (rival) **ʔa.syur.ʔi, de.ʔaŋʔi**
- (rivals - seen in dream) **seʔ.ṛaṃ.ʃa(yʔ)?,**
  **heʔ.ṛaṃ.ʃa(yʔ)?**

shaman’s weapon
- missile **ṭhiw.ɿaʔ?**
- sword used in trance **bhak.mat**

shame (v.)
- someone **neḥ klaʔ.ṭak-, ras.ṭak-**
  - someone, blacken reputation **gał.tak-**
  - someone by obscene exposure (man) **plei.ṭe.ki ṭchyanḥ-**
  - someone by obscene exposure (woman) **nay ḫлинh-**

shamed **neḥ.ro ṭhiyoḥ-, ḫluŋ mi-, ḫluŋ ṭyʊm-**

shameful **raʃ.siʔ- vt**
  - shameless **bhutuk**
  - taking from other (with Negative) **neḥ naʔ-**

shape (v.)
- lips for drinking **maḥ-, mi.p-, me.p-, moṭ-**
  - put out of **ṭyor-**

shaped well **khaṭ-**

shapely
- (woman) **jhiŋ.ṭi.teŋ, jheŋʔ.ṭeŋʔ?**

share
- around **bo-, bon.chaŋʔ-,**
- divide up **weʔ-**
- extra (food, etc.) **paʔ-**
  - out **ṭhɔp-**
  - responsibility, work **yaʔ-**

sharp
- (blade, etc.) **ḥwaŋʔ-**
  - (eyesight) **ṭhaḥ-**
  - (point) **propo-, soyṭhp-**
  - (speech, irritant) **kərḥ-**
  - (tool) **chaʔ-**
  - (very) **he.ṛim**
  - bend **ḥnek-, ḫnyək-**
  - drop, cliff **wa.ɾə**
  - smell **leḥ-**
  - taste **te.ɾeṃ-**

sharp-pointed **propo-**

sharp-tongued **hmo.ṭoṭh ḥwaŋʔ-**

sharpen
- on stone (tool, etc.) **huʔ-,**
  - senses **re-**
- to point **ḥwamḥ-**

sharpened
- (to a point) **soyṭhp-**
sharpening noise  se.kay

sharply
  bent (stalk, etc.) po? cyay?-  
  painful waka.jhaka
  reply kay.tyan?-  

shatter
  (pot, etc.) pak-, pra-

shave khur-
  off fine amounts hyus-
  thinly chelh-

shawl khup.nay, ce.nay

sheath
  (outer) of bamboo thon? go.lon
  (outer leaf) of bamboo, banana  ?op.?ak,  
     hlup.?ak
  for sickle krup.?ay.tyak

shed (v.) r?h-
  (fruit, leaves) r?nh-
  (teeth) gray.ka-
  blood bo?h-

sheet  -hleh
  (of paper, etc.)  -hla

shelf
  open weave jhol?
  rack (hanging above fire) ryamh
  rack (for storing utensils) cha?n?

shell (n.)
  (of egg) thyon.kak, ryok.thyak, ryop.?ak
  (of egg, crab, etc.) ru.kas, ru.gu.dyak,  
     ryok.thyak
  (outer) of grain bh?m.(rok)
  of shellfish (bivalve) khok.rek
  of snail, tortoise k?w.?ruk

shell (v.)
  hull klyut-

shellfish
  (bivalve, edible) chyu.ri.bop

shelter (n.): got
  (area of) kwa.lag?
  (of evil spirit) ta.ga.ji.ra
  (rock) lyum?, ba?n, lyum?.puk

  (temporary), made from branches  
     jhyuh.ruk
  in bank  ba?n.ko.rik

shelter (v.)
  be under cover  kur-
     cover  krup-
     shield  kho-

shield (n.) dhal
  (of spirit) di?n.dhal

shield (v.) ko-
  oneself  dhya?-
  protect  kram?-, krom?-  
  shelter  kho-

sheldbug  pa?y.khuy?
  exuding sap (good for sores)  do?i.lak.khuy
  (sp.)  yom.la.?juy, yom.lak.huy
  (sp.)  ja?. bo? ro?
  (sp.)  ja?. lak.huy

shift
  (object)  go.har-, golh-
  (self)  loy-
  (soil)  bha?n-
  about (objects)  hryan-
  about (self)  sa?n-
  shake  hru-
  to one side  pey.kal?-  

shimmer
  (sun)?  ha.ri.ko

shinbone  gloynh

shine
  (as face in dark)  sray.sray
  (firefly)  gre. lip gra.lap
  below cloud (sun)  ?a?-
  between clouds (sun)  ?a?-
  brightly  jo?-  
  brightly, flash  plih-
  in dark (person's face, etc.)  sruy.sruy

shining  rimi.jhimi

shiny  cho-
  (forehead)  taw.liy
  (non-metallic object)  haw-
  bright  nil?-, mil?-
shiver riagh-

shoot (n.) duŋ
  of bamboo thu.ga.(duŋ)
  of bamboo (beginning to have hole in centre) meʔ,sa.gə thyo.reŋ
  of bamboo (underground part) hlyas
  of bamboo, edible meʔ,sa.gə
  sprouting from tree roots in cleared field bhay

shoot (v1.)
  sprout new leaves cyulʔ-, turʔ-

shoot (v2.)
  at target (arrow, object) ?ap-
  one’s mouth off hmo.toŋ klyak-

shopkeeper sa.hu

short (adj.)
  period -cok, -cyok
  brief period yaw.cya, haʔ, cyok
  time yaw-

short, be tyunʔ-
  (upper lip) hlan-
  lengths only (be - of rope, etc.) kruʔ-
  of (be) rah-
  of breath chon-
  pieces (break into) thoyko-
  small mi-
  small pieces (break into) tikiʔ-

shorten
  roll back (sleeve, etc.) phalʔ-
  rope, headband, netbag handle kyaʔ-
  strap, string thuk-

shortened kryun-, kryon-

shoulder kum
  and upper arm bal.(na)

shout kyoŋh-
  and throw stones (to drive birds into net) pryus-
  to drive off predator hayh-
  to frighten off predator sya-

shove danʔ-, lamʔ-
  (crowd) hneyʔ-
  elbow kunʔ-
  into (container, etc.) sruʔ-
  into pile, layer sruk-
  push dus-, dhus-

show chyanʔ-, tan-
  as earnest dhur-
  as security for loan nagh-, hnagh-
  depth with stick dik-
  teeth srayŋh
  teeth (as in grin) blə-
  teeth (somewhat, as in grin) bli-
  teeth and gums when grinning blan-

shower of rain tiʔ,wa

showing surprise hat

shred cer-
  (small) we.ceʔ-
  (very small) wi.ciʔ-
  tear krət-, kreκ-, kret-, cyot-
  with claws, nails wa.caʔ-

shrew cyus.yu?

shrike
  Black-headed Shrike bha.da-ray
  Pied Shrike bhi.rimʔ,po,ti

shriek cheŋʔ-

shrine than

shrink
  (with drying) hnel-
  unevenly nyurh-

shrivelled hryom?
  curled up koy.ryo boy.ryo

shroud hrawʔ, naŋ

shrub jhyur, bən

shrunken krunʔ-, kryunʔ-, kryon-
  (cloth) nyunh-
  (esp. flesh) syumh-
  (stomach, with hunger) tuk rum-
  at end (esp. a limb) sɾon-, sɾit-, sɾut-
  dried up seh-, syəh-

shuffle
  about (flat objects) hryan-
along so. dhok-
shun klet-, khɔ̀y-, chel-
shut
( door, etc.) dhipi?- rak-
(partly - lid, etc.) ?əŋh-
closed (eyes) klep-
eyes ( mik) mel-
fast sa. laŋ na. laŋ
in (with lid, cover) bom?-"shute
for water (halved bamboo) wak
of halved bamboo dhoro. wa
shutter hlap. ʔi. ta
shuttle
(bamboo) jip
(iron) təw. sə. li
shy ras-
(ch.) cya. diʔ?- bi. diʔ-
 esp. in someone’s presence) ləʔ-
(esp. to eat) ʔərə-, ʔəsə?-"
sick jik-
( feel) go. dyo bo. dyo
of (situation) blyawʔ-, blyo-
sickle jumh, rama, ram. suyʔ?
(large) gwa. laŋ. rama
(small, hooked) tyoŋʔ. ma. rama
type of rin. ram. suyʔ?
without a handle kliŋ. rama
sickly sweet ʔəhə-
sweetness nyoy-
sickness pir, bi. ra. mi
smallpox gromh, bromh
with mucus in stool graw
sickness, cause hiʔ-
side kis, cin?
(below ribs) hemh
(defined) -do
end -taŋ
of ridge belh
of valley bhuŋ
shoot bhɔ̀ŋ
side by side bɾeiʔ-
paired grayŋ-, grayŋ-
sidetrack
(to visit) cyalh-
sieve
(small, open-weave tray) jhɔ̀l?
sift yɔ̀y-
sigh hloŋŋ-
sight (n.) mik. sar.ʔe
 spectacle yo. rayʔ?
sight (v.)
(out of) gip-
arow nɔp-
clearly when aiming dhes-
sign chyanʔ. rayʔ?
signal to keep quiet hmo. təŋ paŋʔ. kaŋ-
silence
(spirit of dead person) dɔk-
someone by argument ku. ra. li yuŋ-
silent ciŋʔ. caŋʔ?
(be) ciŋʔ-
silk-cotton (Kapok) tree glawʔ. si, sim. bɔl
silver can. di
silvery cho-
similar ghar-
( ideas, speech) gryaʔ-, ɣreʔ-, ɣroʔ-,
 ɣryaʔ-, mryaʔ-
(partly - ideas, speech) ɣɾəʔ-, ɣɾiʔ-
(very - sounds, names, etc.) bhres-
in nature to predecessor lonʔ-
in ways to elder person sal-
similar portion ghar. ʔaŋ
simmer
boil  ca-, ce-
boil (in vessel) ha-
in closed vessel klop-, plop-
simultaneously kus. brək, brəŋ ,
 brɨŋhi, brɨŋhi
do bhuŋ-
ripen dhaʔ-
since -go.te

sinew so?
and blood vessels, etc. so?.na.re
below kneecap yum.tol, yol.tung?, yol.tum?

sing na-, me-, res-
(Whistling Thrush) pri-
back and forth (in contest) tyan?-
badly liri-
recite mayh-, mohn-
sweetly hnyok. ?or?-
well, skilfully ke?-
with vibrato hnyok. ?or?-

singe kraw?-

singing power haw. yan.gam. ?i/ga.ni

sink
(sun) thas-
down into jyom?-, jyomi?-in (mud, ashes) yurh-
in (mud, etc.) lyup-
in water jyup-
into (semisolid) hrup-, hrep-
sip map-, mip-, mep-, mop-
(liquid) yam?-
slowly mrem?-

sister
(older) ?a.nya, na?
(younger) haw.dyaq

situation penh

six
days ago khik.nam, gip.nam, bik.nam
days hence khik.say, bik.say
years ago yat.ko? syoh
years hence gik.phu

sitting
(very small person) ciq. ?ini
crouched around (large persons, creatures) gra.ga tha.ga
crouched around (medium-sized persons, creatures) gru.gu thu.gu
crouched around (small persons, creatures) gri.gi thi.gi
squatting (large person) cyan.tana
squatting (medium person) cyon.tono
squatting (small person) ciq. ?ini
together (adults) grayh.cak
together (small children) gruygh.cyuk
upright (large person) ya.cya?
upright (medium - two persons) yo.cyo?
?a.cya?
upright (medium-sized person) yo.cyo?
upright (one small, one large) yi.ci?
?a.cya?
upright (small person) ?u.cyu?
upright (two large persons) ?a.cya?
?a.co?
upright (very small person) ni.ci?

skewer (n.) thyus

skewer (v.)
(fish on stick, etc.) say?-
skilful
knowledgeable so.way-., hway-
surefooted cherk-, chya-
skillfully
(sing) ke?-.
(work) gu.ti?-.
skill -sar
(of sorcery) na.re (ba.je)
at fishing ya?.sar
skilled
(especial. at hunting, gathering) sar-
capable (esp. shaman) jo-, joy-, jyo-
knowledgeable so.way-., hway-
skills sar.gi
(of shaman) ?as.kam, bas.kam
skim
(thrown object) pele?-.
over top (brushing or just missing blak-
through air (stone, etc.) chyolo?-.
skin (n.) pun
(discarded) hlyun
of bamboo - used for weaving, tying kis.sal?.
skin (v.) syalø-
face in fall khøg-
with teeth khøg?-.
skin marking
(black - of healthy person) nor?
sink (lizard) kam.ba
skip
across water (stone, etc.) che.te.te
item when reading, etc. mik.?i klet-
skirt (n.) chyum?.nay, nay.chyum?
skirt (v.)
around kwak-
ridge or cliff top belh-
skittish ri-
skull
(especial. frontal bones) puh.rum?
(top of) kaw?.ruk
top, cranium khø.gow?
sky khyaw.bay, thel.bay, phel.bay

(ch.) bumh.na.bay, bumh.lay.bay
being laq.ka.gw/diŋ, gu.mi.pa
god krup.diŋ, khup.diŋ
god (male) bumh.lay.diŋ/pa
slack
(as bow with string released) thon-
slacken
(bow, drumskin, etc.) dhyon-
taut rope) dhyo?-.
slake thirst chayŋ?-., jhayŋ?-.
slander jhyonh-
slant from horizontal jhyoh-
slap (n.) -pryak
slap (v.) sayŋ?-.
(rope, wet clothes, etc.) srap-
mud on walls hlyap-
on (mud) thyak-
with object hlyop-
slapping hlap
echo of axe blow brayk.brayk
slash tat-, cemh-
to mark, etc. chyu-
across bhrah-
slave
(arch.) praw?
sleek klemh-
sleep ?en?., ?em?-.
soundly bhøg-, hnilh-, hmruk-
well (recovered person) sel.sel
sleepiness ?en?.bus
sleeping
lying down? pya.la pya.la
mat hnap.law?, hlap.law?
place hnap
time ?en?.ramh.?ø)
with head flung back (or without smiling,
with eyes shut) syum.bu.dyuŋ?
sleepy hmo.tøyk
(be) ?en?.bus-
slice (v.)
(thick pieces) wøl-
(thicker pieces) wøλ?-.
thinly 

through 

with sawing motion 

slide (v.) su.hlu-, syulu?- 

(earth, rocks) 

along skewer or rod (dried fish, etc.) 

away (spirit) 

down from (carried child from back, etc.) 

downhill (stones) 

on (as clothes, etc.) 

oneself along (as baby) 

out (from sheath) 

rapidly 

slight 

(sound) 

slightly bala.(co?) 

bent 

crooked 

exceed 

injure 

irritating taste 

move 

recover 

under weight (scales) 

warm (water) 

slang 

from rope at each end 

over shoulder (bag, etc.) 

slip 

(be about to - earth) 

(earth) 

(earth, rocks) 

(stones) 

away 

away quickly 

down (carried child, etc.) 

from out of bundle (one) 

loop around (and tighten) 

off (head of tool, etc.) 

off clothes 

off edge 

off from thread 

off or away 

off or over top (halter, hat, etc.) 

off top 

off, down from 

off, fly off (head of tool) 

off, unwrap 

on clothes 

onto (as hat on head) 

out (of bundle, pile) 

slip loop of noose 

slippery 

(object - esp. prey) 

(very) 

slit (n.) 

crack in rock 

slit (v.) 

and pull open (belly, to gut) 

open 

slit-eyed 

slit-like 

(eye) 

slither 

slop 

around (inside container) 

around (water) 

out (liquid) 

slope (n.) 

(downward) 

(upward) 

fairly steep 

very steep 

slope steeply 

(roof, etc.) 

slosh 

(inside container, stomach) 

slot 

at end of arrow or stick 

slow 

(very) 

at task bay-, bya-, may- 
at task (esp. eating, working) yren-, 
mren?- 
growing ka?thi(s)-, kanh-, ne-, yre-, 
cay-, cen-, tør- 
growing (person, plant, etc.) du.ghay-
lag behind lonh- 
listless yen-
moving (person) thaŋə?- 
of speech hnyoy-
to speak bap- 
slow person bhon? 
slowly ?om, gu.ni 
(do) yam?- 
work bya- 
slug nya.ˈləwʔ.ˈbop, nya.ˈlya.ˈbop 
sluice with water kluk- 
slurp srap 
down (drink) klayŋ 
smack lips 
(especial when eating) piŋ- 
smacking of lips cek.cek 
small 
(foot) srini- 
(somewhat) may- 
(very) mi- 
(very - child, person) hi.(hi).way.(co?) 
(yam) ki.ˈliŋ, kriŋ.ˈki kraŋ.ˈka, tyu.ˈrŋ 
amount ci.ci.may, jhinʔ.to, hi.ˈhi.way.to 
branches (have) keŋ-
child (f.) duŋh.ˈna.ˈri, dun.ˈhu.ˈri 
coals hməʔ.ˈyur 
hole mik 
intestine wirh.yoŋ.ˈkliʔ 
measure (very) -khiih 
one coʔ? 
person sa.ˈla.ˈma 
pieces chiwi.ˈchiwi 
place coʔ.?coŋ.(ko.tə), hũ.ˈgu.ˈrŋ 
ridge dhỹək 
slender (object) tiw.ˈrɨn 

stomach kewe.ˈreʔ? 
small-bodied person yuŋ.ˈgu.ˈluʔ 
small-buttocked person kepe.ˈte, culu.ˈpu, 
srh.ˈdu.ˈruʔ 
small-eyed person cuŋ.ˈruŋ 
small-faced huŋ.ˈɡə.ˈrŋ hãŋ.ˈɡa.ˈrŋ 
small-headed person timi.ˈli 
small-jointed person krumu.ˈliŋ 
small-limbed person kriŋ.ˈka, sriŋ.ˈkot 
(especial small-legged) dom.sraŋ.ˈki 
small-nosed person cepe.ˈne cher.ˈlep, 
 phi.ˈrŋ.ˈɡi, hwi.ˈrŋ.ˈɡi 
small-thighed person pu.ˈluŋ.ˈsuʔ 
small-waisted person kew.ˈrek 

smallpox gromh, bromh 

smart 
(white clothes) bham.ˈhryas 
smart (v.) 
(cause to) khuy-
(eyes) glorʔ- 
(make tongue or mouth sting) re-
(nose) su.ˈrŋ- 
(sore) ?ag.ˈkaʔ- 
(wound) carh-
burn (wound - as with salt) həŋ.ˈka- 

smartly 
(go) hryas 
stand krya.ˈnɑŋ.ˈɣə, krya.ˈjɦan, hryas.ˈcak 
smear lyanʔ- 
dirt on (face, etc.) byalʔ- 
mud on, plaster lek- 

smell (n.) 
(of burnt food, pawpaw, etc.) hmoʔ 
(of cowdung, monkey meat) хə.ˈsak 
(of guava) sawʔ? 
(of newborn child) hnor 
(of rotting leaves) pliŋ 
(muddy - of cattle, pigs) ghur 
(wafting) hmoʔ 
associated with fertility of field hmər 
strong, sweaty pəʔs
smell (v.) sayη-
  (child’s speech) sayη-
  (of beer, curds) sraw?-η-
  (of flower) hip-
  (of goat meat, etc.) char-
  (of good milk) hηik-, hnik-
  (of grain) pənη-
  (of nuts, oil, etc.) hmya(η)-
  (of roasted corn) hum-
  bad muk-
  bad (as of meat or urine) kus-
  bad (as of raw bird meat) hlyöy-, hlye-
  bad (as of stale urine) kruŋ-
  bad (esp. of burnt food) hməs-, hmus-
  bad, have foul odour gənη-, gəmη-
  brassy (food left in brass pot) khəw-
  good (of rice, panther meat) sol-
  pleasant hyyek-
  pungent, acid suŋ-, suy?-η-
  savoury (of meat, curry) kreκ-, khrēk-, hrek-
  sharp te.rem-
  sharp, tart leh-
  sniff for scent namh-
  sour, acidic sruŋ-
  sweet (tobacco, etc.) hməyŋ-
  sweetish (as of certain types of bananas) hnyoy-
  tasty, pleasant (meat, curry) hreh-
smelling kucu. li phun. du. li, hmuşə
  hmya. lən.?i
  of burning cloth ka?. tayk
  of burning flesh, etc. ŋis. ŋis
smelly sayη-
smile ŋi?-η, ni?-η-
  silently blis
smite bhe. də-
smitten (mind) ?əm. ta jhəm. ta
smoke (n.) hme?. ku?, mhe. ku
smoke (v.) (cigarette, etc.) tuyη-
  (fire) ku?-η
  (give off) ?uəl?-η
  badly ?ər. ?ər
smoking ritual for dead person phən
smoky ku.nini
  (be) ṭuη-
  (very) hme?. ku? bhoy-
smooth khat-
  (forehead) taw. liŋ
  even səl-
  sleek klemh-
  sparkling lik-
  worn (path) lọŋko
smoothen suy-
  (mud plaster) lek-
  by rubbing sik-
  round off ləpə?-η
  trim nər-
  wrinkles syom-
smoothened (clothes, etc.) nel-
smoothly, do thə. hrayh-
smoulder ?uł?-η
  char səl?-η, sələ?-η
snack (of meat, pickle or chutney) may?. ?o,
  sī. tən?
snag tyoy?-η
  pull at hray-
snail (gen.) bop
  large, conical, in rivers jyo. nyo. ri. bop,
  jyoy. nyo. ri. bop
  (sp.) gray?. bəŋ. bop
snake (gen.) ru
Green Pit Viper num.ru
  grey, lies under a bird’s perch to catch it wa?. cəw?. ru
King Cobra sip.ru
  large gaya. gan. dən?. ru
python, very large ʔaya.bam.bay.ru, ʔaya.bam.ʔa.ru, ʔaya.ʔa.ru
red-and-white banded sam.bhya.ru
viper baq.sapa.ru
viper, large whitish stripes on black sa.khan.da.ru
viper, olive green with red patch on neck tək.ru
yellowish with red stripes, about 1m. long cit.cin.da.ru
(sp.) hem.bayʔ.ru
(sp.) (see also Appendix 2.2) serpent (myth.) inhabiting water sources nak(ru)
spirit su.bay.ru
snaked kryaj.kay dhyaj.kay
snap
(stick, etc.) kləy-h- off kryuyhu-
off tops həŋ?- rope tet-, prat-
shut thyap
up in air (bird) tyamh-
snapping tyap.tyap
snare (n.) gəyɣ
snare (v.) gəyɣ-
snatch la-
   at (bear) prunh-
sneak off suyt
sneeze jhiŋ-, jheŋ-
sneezing
(of Langur) pri
sniff
(as with cold) (neh) dʊʔ?- (for scent) namh-
sniffle neh tʊŋ-
snore ʔyorh-, hyrok-, hrok-
snoring gra.da.da
snort (frightened goat) pryut-
   at danger (goat) bhrut-
snot neh.kli?

snout məŋ?
snow hyaŋ
   mountains hi.mal
so ʔu.ya
   and so ʔa.ne, ʔe.bet
   be it!, enough! chyo
   much (length, time) -cyuk
   therefore jhyan.te
soak jəʔ-, jyoʔ-
   (in water) jəyŋ-
   up pat-
soaking wet hmat-
snap sa.bən
soar pay-
sob neh tʊŋ-
   with sniffing neh tʊŋ-
soft (adj.)
   earth (of hillside?) blyay.simī
   grain food (e.g. rice) roʔ.amh
   gum ?ayh.yat
   inner bone ?ayhə hrus
   soil kaŋ.səʔ, ro.səʔ, hyəʔ.səʔ
soft, be ?ayh-
   (bananas) hiliʔ-
   (biscuit, etc.) hyəm.hyəm, hyam.hyam
   (cooked food) ho.bo.yəp
   (cooked grain) lyəʔ-, lyʔ.o-
   (food, etc) lyo-
   (meat, etc. after much cooking) hlyo-
   (soil) blyə-
   (very - bad meat) lyəʔ. lyəʔ?
   crunchy (bones) krimʔ-, krumʔ-, kryumʔ-, khrimʔ-
   fine texture nyup-
   giving həməʔ-, homoʔ-
   tender (meat) glyo-
   texture (tuber) horʔ-
   very ko.dyo.lyok-
   watery lya-, lyo-
   watery (meat) lyəʔ-, lyoroʔ-
soften (blade edge) gla-, gla- and toughen leaf (for cup) kliп- cord by rubbing sik-
softened (hard lumps) hin?-
softly ?om
soil (n.) sa?
  black earth gal.sa?
  dust phut.sa?
  dust settled on leaves yor.sa?
  free from stones dhyam?.sa?
  from burrowing bur?.sa?
  from finely-powdered rock yuh.ruп.sa?
  gravelly red alluvial sik.khп.(sa?)
  hard dппh.sa?
  newly ploughed, soft ro.sa?
  red du.sa?
  soft kaп.sa?, hyп.sa?
  soft, waterlogged blyп.sa?
  white bham.sa?, bham.hroк.sa?
  white, from limestone hroк.sa?
  white, from talc stone bi.lik.sa?
  yellowish yar.hroк.sa?
soil (v.)
  (clothes) lyawh-, lyomh-
soldier si.pа.пі
sole of foot dom.pak
solid 
  (at bottom - cooking food) dпп-
  (make mud hole, etc. solid, by putting stones in it) dппп?
  part (of soup, beer, etc.) rumh
  right through dупп
solidified nectar
  (of Chyuri tree) gras
solidify graпh-
  harden (gum) klппh-
solids cok.ta
  of beer cho.bak
solitary
  Langur dппh.glпп

Macaque co.ne
some yat.nп
  (time) yaw.cya, yaw.chп
  years ago chп
somehow
  (hypothetical) го.тп
  however го.тп.lп?
someone
  (hypothetical) su
  (unspecified) su.lп?
  who dies with another сп.п тп (го.п)
something
  (hypothetical) doh
  (unspecified) doh.lп?
sometime
  (hypothetical) ga.п
  (unspecified) jп.p.gu.lп?
somewhat bent hппп?

somewhere
  (hypothetical) ga?.hп
  (unspecified) gаh.lп?
son goy.co?
  (oldest) je.thп
  (second) мп.ykp
  (youngest) kan.chп
son-in-law phaw, bhaw.(co?)
  one who obtained wife by kidnapping yп.bпw
song git
  drinking song tuп.ne.ma.ne
song-loving person me.рпk
soon deп.?п, deп.?п, dп.gп
  to give birth нп.?ryп
soot su.lп
  (esp. hanging soot) hпп.?rп
  (of pots) hпп.gап?
  from lamp ппп.п, ппп
soothe bayк-
sorcerer bhe.dап
sorcery
  (skill of) нп.re (ба.пе)
sore (n.) ca
  beginning under skin lis.?a.pe?
  boil lis
  forming white crust on scalp pi.na.ca
  large, weeping roŋ?.lis
  spots on skin, allergy rash sram.na.ca
  which never heals səy.də.ca

sore, be
  (bumped muscle) chuk-
  (from beating) leŋ?-, seŋ?- (muscle) klan-, khan-, chuk-
  (muscles) hno-
  at back of neck dəŋ?- 
  hurting jik-
  inside caŋ.ray

sores
  large, spreading roŋ?.lis
  of groin khaʔ.ca, khaŋʔ.ca
  of tongue le.phu.ri

sores, be ca-
  of tongue le.phu.ri dany-
sorghum koko.ro?
  (variety) sik.kos
  (ch.) sik.kos.wa.lo sik.kos

sorrow duk.hə
  for yon?- 

sorrowful luku.suku

sorry hluŋ ryum-, hluŋ mi-
sort khal
  (of a particular kind) təŋ-
  clan khal.?ək
  kind, clan na.liŋ?
sort out
  (in mouth - inedible part of food) pak-
soul nam.?e? (ru.?aŋ), nam.dhay?
  (ru.?aŋ), nam.dhay?ro

sound
  (esp. of voice) haw.nay
  (high-pitched - drum) ṣaw-
  (make intentionally) ṣay-
  (make unintentionally) ray?-
  of digging dumh.dumh
  of talking pər.rərə
  pleasant sayk-
  resonantly (drum) go?-
  well (drum, etc.) ŋuy-
  well (drum, singing) ṣawŋ?-
  well (singing) wes-
sound, be
  (words) kura cay-
  waterproof (roof, pot) cay-
sounding
  of small drum khyəŋ.pi.təŋ

soundly
  (be - asleep) bhuŋh-, hnilh-, hmruk-
  fall soundly asleep hmə.tayk
  sleep sayŋ, so.yop
  sleeping hnyaŋ, hnyaŋ

soup jhol

soup-like, be bra?- 
sour srok-
  (esp. milk) sruŋ-
  (make - mouth, throat) kraw?-, krim-
  (not - beer) jyot-
  (stale beer) lyot-
  (very - causing tongue to pucker) srim-
  and pungent (beer of poor quality) həŋ-
source -laŋ
  of bats, birds, etc. si.laŋ
  of excreta in body ?ay.laŋ.kli?
  of fish and other game so.nal?
  of flowers do.li.yo?
  of game, fish offspring bu.ɡa
  of shaman’s power? ba.je
  of stream si.laŋ.ti?
  of water si.laŋ, sir
  of water in underworld kha.wa

soured
  (nectar, honey) tiw-
south ?in.də.rí
  side (of tree, catching the sun) nyam.tyak

sow
  (seed, etc.) war-, warh-
in furrows *suk-*

thickly *po?-*

sowing *caw? .chæ .ni*

sown crops

(esp. sorghum?) *war .mar .ti*

space

gap between layers *kap , kep*

under roof gable *huŋ*

space for, have *korh - , hyoko -*

spaced *yoŋ -*

apart *yaŋh .?a*

out, spread apart *hray -*

spacer

(wooden), for net weaving *phara*

spaces

in net weave *laŋ - .mik*

in weave *hyoŋ - , hyaŋ -*

spacious *phaŋ - , pheŋ -*

sparing *yaŋh -*

(with food supplies) *gamh -*

sparely eat *lem -*

use *re -*

spark of fire *du .huy .luk*

sparkle

(water) *piŋh -*

sparkling *lik -*

(of water) *bhaw .ri*

sparse *bryay - , bryay -*

spatter

(rain) *prutu -*

speak *dayh - , rok - , rya -*

(talk) *no?-*

(tell) *to -*

angrily *kyoŋh -*

badly *hmo .tong .raw -*

boldly *doph -*

clearly *bhro .sti no?-*

clearly *gremh -*

clearly (esp. with correct ‘r’ sound) *le thɔ .hrayh -*

evil *haŋ .ti no?-*

give tongue *le .?i prayh -*

indirectly (habitually) *klon .ko?- .diŋ*

much, rapidly *ren .ren*

thoughtlessly *byaŋ .?a byaŋ .?a*

up *jyŋ .?i no?-*

willingly *waŋh -*

with knowledge *huŋ yah .to no?-*

spear (v.) *hroŋh -*

specializing

(esp. shaman) *muss -*

specific type, be of *tagh -*

speak in eye *mik .kraww -*

speech *naŋ - .gu .liŋ , naŋ - .ray -*

ability *lesar .?e*

words *?a .khɔŋ - , ?a .khɔr -*

voice *haw .nay - (bay .?ag -)*

speechless *kaŋh -*

humbled *ghyum -*

speedily *turiŋ , hat .pat , hɔr -*

do *jok - , renh -*

drop (thrown object) *gyuŋp -*

spell

(magic) *hmayk , hmyuk , hmoŋk *

chant for crops *dar -*

curse *prŋŋn - .bany -*

sphere of birds’ flight *ʔa .law? -*

spherical *gor .?e , lo .gyo .ro*

(become) *tol -*

(make) *lɔŋ -*

spiced *nam -*

made tasty *preh -*

spider

(gen.) *gyaw .laŋ , gyaw .liŋ*

Daddy-long-legs, with legs pulled off *ba .ba .dyan - .dyan -*

Harvestman *yaw .liŋ*

Harvestman, Daddy-long-legs *tong .gyoŋ -?

large, black, biting, makes a hissing noise *gal .gyaw .liŋ*

very large (about 10cm. diam., with web about 1m. diam.) *raŋ .gyaw -*

(sp.) *tom .?tom - .gyaw -*
spill
blood *dahakun* da
onto (solids) *hmok-*
out *hlyu* tuk
over *wor*?
over side *brayh-*

spin
thread *raw*?
thread again (to tighten) *krimh-*

spindly *srey-*
(branches) *sriy-*
(corn) *srin-*
(new branches) *sray-*

spine *ridha*

spinning-top
(wooden) *bhu* rum

spiral (n.) *toylan* ?i

spiral upwards *toy-*

spiralled *toyo?-*
(large vine) *gyrha*?
(small vine) *girhi*?

spiralling *toko* ma

spirit *wa* him?
(evil) *lan*
(familiar) *ka?*, *wa* syur
(good, assisting shaman) *dig*
god *dyaw* ta
influence *gwam* ?i
inhabitants of underworld *baw loy* *maw*?
of breathing, singing *bay* ?ay *ga* ni,
    *haw* ?ay *gaw* *ti* *ga* ni, *haw* nay
of certain plants (bananas, Kapok tree, etc.)
or stones (*ba* *ne*) *glo* t
of dead person *ri*?
of person (nam. ?e? / dhaw?) *ru* ?ay,
    *san* *ca*
of person, involved in bonds of affection
    ?ay *na* be?, *ka?*, *na* be?
of person, shadow-like, associated with
    person’s presence, also involved with
eating and drinking *gliy*?
of person, shadow-like, associated with
    speaking and seeing *gwa* lam?
of rock *ga* hi *glo*
(s*p*) (see also Appendix 2.8)

spirits
(ancestral) *dhar* ?e? (ma/pa)
as a group, called on in trance) *dig* *dhal*?
(gen.) *dig* *dha* ni
of place of dead *ri*? *don* maw?

spit (v.) *dyur* ?-
out (liquid) *pu* ?cyuk-
out solid *hat-*

spittle *dyur*

splash *srot-*
(pouring water) *tyorh-*
(water, etc.) with instrument *waw-*
about (esp. inside container) *hlaka* around *wis*,- *hwis-*
up (much) *thyos-*
with mud *srak-*

splashing and cleansing spirit *was* *ma* *dig*

splatter *srot-*
(much) *thyos-*

splash *tyorh-*

splattered around *sro-*
splayed *ghah-*
spleen *mleh*, *leh*
splint of bamboo *ga* *bi* *na*
splinter *sruy*?
splinter off *hles-*
splintered off *hli-*

split (n.) *krayk*

split (v.)
(be) *ga-*
(branch) at fork *hlyak-*
(fish tail) *me* cer-
badly *sew-*
cause gap (in wood, etc.) *tar* ?-
cleanly, easily *ser-*
crack (of itself) *krayk-*
down centre, at natural boundary (fish, bird, etc.) \textit{prek}-
in two \textit{wak}-
in two (smaller object) \textit{wak}-
lengthwise \textit{cer}-
off (from bunch) \textit{wek}-
off lengthwise (small pieces) \textit{cyay?-}
off lengthwise (very small pieces) \textit{cyay?-}
off lengthwise (wood, etc.) \textit{cəmih-, cayk-}
open (pod) of itself \textit{prey-}
open pod \textit{prayη-}
unevenly, poorly \textit{syaw-}
\textbf{splitting} \textit{phu}
  cracking (drum) \textit{kaw.ryak}
\textbf{spoil}
  (esp. by watering down) \textit{glyaw?-}
  by stepping over \textit{gha?-}
\textbf{spoils of jungle}
  \textit{ge, dar?, ?i, bəh.əmə, sih.əmə} 
\textbf{spoil}
  \textit{brok-, way-}
  (grain, mat, etc.) \textit{puŋ-, phi?-}
  spotted (cloth, etc.) \textit{chi?-}
\textbf{spokesman, be} \textit{jyolJ?-}
\textbf{spook (v.)} \textit{syul?-}
\textbf{spoonful} \textit{-kwəl}
\textbf{spoor} \textit{hal?}
\textbf{sporadic}
  (falling rain) \textit{hol.yoŋ}
\textbf{spot (n.)}
  small (on skin) \textit{bra.jyu}
\textbf{spot (v.)}
  locate \textit{da-}
  see \textit{cyaw?-}
\textbf{spotted} \textit{chi?-}
\textbf{spouse’s}
  father \textit{to}
  mother \textit{?ay}
  older brother \textit{bəh}
  older sister \textit{məh}
  younger sister \textit{mom}
\textbf{sprain} \textit{hnok-}
  dislocate \textit{klyok-}
  sprawled \textit{kraŋ.jaŋ}
\textbf{spray}
  (urine) \textit{war.war?}
  about \textit{srot-}
  urine on \textit{krok-}
\textbf{spread}
  (cause to) \textit{cyaw?-}
  (news) \textit{ku ra cyə-}
  (pestilence, sickness, etc.) \textit{chal?-, chaw?-}
  (sickness) (ch.) \textit{khi?-joŋ?-, glyaw?-}
  (sores, wound) \textit{chah-, chyah-}
  apart \textit{ker-, kwər-}
  apart (esp. legs) \textit{gha-}
  apart (in space, time) \textit{yoŋ-}
  apart, splayed \textit{ghah-}
  in front of \textit{yaw?-}
  news, rumour, ideas \textit{ku ra nam-}
  out (cause to) \textit{war-}
  out (esp. gum from pot) \textit{dheŋ.ka-}
  out (esp. hot coals) \textit{dyar-}
  out (field, etc.) \textit{hol-}
  out (hand, etc.) \textit{phya-, phyah-}
  out (net, cloth) \textit{kheU-}
  out (sticks in fire, etc.) \textit{hray-}
  out before or across \textit{lah-}
  out over area (cast net, fire, etc.) \textit{phih-}
  out to dry (grain) \textit{hras-, hrasa?-}
  out wide \textit{khok-, ghok-}
  out wide (net, hair) \textit{bhoy-}
  out with hands (cloth, etc.) \textit{khigh-}
  out, sparse \textit{bryəy-, bryəy-}
  rumour \textit{ren?-}
  slowly \textit{ɡer-}
  widely \textit{cal?-}
  widely (sickness) \textit{lam?-}
\textbf{spread-eagled} 
  (person, tree, etc.) \textit{kraŋ.jaŋ}
\textbf{spring (n.)}
  (of water) \textit{kaw?ray, ti?, kaw?ray, pen.dhya.ro, si.gaŋ.ti?}
spring (v.)
back up torh.(?ok)-, thot-
back up (bent trap stick) tyawh-
off kren?-s
on, seize jyorh-
up (and vibrate - bent object) syan.nan nan
spring stick of trap tyawh.sin?, thep.sin?
springiness, lose dhepe?-i, dhyon-
springtime lo?.tur?
springy tyonh-
(thin sheet) wele?-i, hwele?-i
(tip) twe?-i
sprinkle hyonh-
around hranh-
sprite ton.pal?.ja?
which teases children yus.lon.?i.(lan)
sprout (n.)
(growing) duy
(of tuber) kayn?, daj
sprout (v.) duy-
(begin to) haw-
(plant) tha-
from base jhuyu-
new leaves tur?-s
new leaves (begin to) mir?-s
new leaves (grass, grain) cyul?-s
well pawh-
sprung up
(bent stick of trap) tewh-
spur
(narrow, flat) kugh.ku.lu?, koŋh.ko.lo?
(stEEP) -koy, -kon, choy
(steeply sloping) dol?
of bird's foot ka?.cu?
of range (not too steep) du.luy?
or ridge (arch.) yaduy
spurt
(blood) sra.sra, sra.sra
sputum har
spy on ci.way-
squat (adj.) jhuyu-
squat (v.) cyuy?-s
squatting juhn.tu.ruy, jyunh.tu.ruy
(small person) cin.tini
(very small person) cin.?ini
in upright position (large person) cyan.tana
squeak huyik-
squeal hih-
squeamish, not ga.cyuk-, jə-, jup.?ay-, jiyak-
squeeze out nur?, yur-
out object (esp. internal organ) blør-
through (gap, crowds, etc.) pisi?-s
- tightly, throttle yup-
with fingers yew?-s, yewə?-
squirm
obscenely or with pain lyə?-s
squirrel
Flying Squirrel (large) ?er
Flying Squirrel (small) ?eh
Palm Squirrel guŋ?, ponh.te.ley
squirting tana-
from mouth sruh(u)-
squirt tana-
stack properly dis-
stacking away nya.lya.lya
staff
(walking-stick) dən.ɡə
stage
(in a process) ɡə.ɡə
stain hmat-
stale
(esP. food) su?-s
brackish kləm-
dark (Chyuri seed) phi?-s
oil raw.sa.ti
stalk (n.) *loŋ.ko.ra*
   (maize) *thor?*
   (of leaf, fruit) *tom.por.?a*
   (of bananas) *jhyuŋ*
   of leaf *toykyo.?la, døŋ.ko.la*
   of leaf (esp. attaching part) *mat.ko.?dom*
   of plant *yø.dul?.ca, mu.dul?.ca*
   of plant (main) *laŋ.kɔ.ɾa*

stalk (v.)
   (feline, etc.) *yum-

stamen (ro).pu.bɔ

stammer *pap-

stamp
   (on mat, etc., to knock out dirt) *kah-

stand *ciŋ-
   erect (plant) *naw?-*
   firm *dø.ɡa.lak*
   object against (wall, etc.) *dhyuŋ-
   on edge *cĩn?-*
   on edge, out of way (esp. a stone) *dhyak-
   on head *jøno-, jøno?-*
   on top of (to reach up) *ɡløn?-*, *hløn?-*
   out (esp. in height) *cyamh-, cyon?,*
   *cyonh-, churh-, chɔŋh-
   something aside *dhyak-
   up (small objects) *cun?-*
   up on end (hair, fur, grass, etc.) *rɔ-
   up, arise *ciŋ-

stand-offish
   (with Reflexive) *møn?-

standing *røn-
   out above *tɔa.ba.lyap*
   smartly upright *krya.jhan, krya.naŋ.ɡɔ, hryas.cak*
   straight *se.de.rek*
   straight (one very small, one very large person) *kriŋ.ɡi.jiŋ kraŋ.gajŋ*
   straight (thin, medium-sized person) *ryuhŋ.tyu.yuŋ*
   straight (thin persons - one small, one large) *kriŋ.ɡi.jiŋ kraŋ.gajŋ*
   straight (thin, tall person) *kriŋ.ge.jeŋ, ryuhŋ.tyu.yuŋ*
   straight (very small person) *kriŋ.ɡi.jiŋ kriŋ.ɡi.jiŋ*
   straight, tall, fiercely (as when threatening) *kra.naŋ*
   together *bhyar.cak*
   up (one tall, one short person) *rya.nyaŋ.ɡa ryu.nyuŋ.ɡu*
   up (person) *ryu.nyuŋ.ɡu*
   up (small person) *ri.niŋ.ɡi*
   up (tall person) *rya.nyaŋ.ɡa*
   up straight *kri.ni.ni*
   up to (two large persons) *kra.naŋ kra.naŋ*
   up to fiercely (large person) *ʔayŋ.cak*
   up to fiercely (two persons) *ʔayŋ.ʔa*
   *ʔayŋ?
   upright *hryas.cak*

staple
   (iron), of drum *pa.ɡɔ, lo.ha.ma.ro*

star *kar*

stars of nebulae
   (faint) *ɡroŋʔ.ɡaŋ mik*

stare *ju?-*
   at *jur-

staring wide-eyed *laŋ.ɡaŋ*

start
   action *thal-
   at (work) *cu?-*
   fire by blowing *hmeʔ.ɡu*
   fire by rubbing sticks *hu.guʔ-
   to blossom *sraŋ-, sreŋ-, etc*
   use of *bhyas-
   using (previously untouched supplies) *hwenh-

start in sleep *kryanh-

starting place
   of net *ju.riʔ*
   of net weave *mʊn.ɡaŋ*

startle *ɡroŋʔ.ɡaŋ.tak-
startled grin?-
   (become) kranh
   (severely) ?ayu?-?
   uneasy ?stir-, gam?-?
startling thing gya?h.ray?
startlingly grin?, ru.si
starving prat-
stay mu-
   in bed ?ayu-
   in body (spirit) kur-
   live (at location) yak-
   under cover kur-
steadfast hlu? kro?, gramh-
steadily gramh.gramh
   chewing gram.gram
   exterminate gram?-
   rise (water) layu-
   work way layu-
steady gram?
   object with shim or wedge toko?-?
steal ku?-, khuy?-?
steam in pot phu?-?
steep (n.)
   rock face ko.lan?
   slope glap
   sloping (roof, etc.) syu?-
   valley ghoduya
steep (v.)
   soak in water jayu-
stem (n.) kauk
   (central) ri.dha
   attached to tuber toyo.la
stem flow
   (of stream, milk, etc.) sip-, sap-
stench syay-
step (n.)
   (in process, journey) yo.liy
step (v.)
   (take) kat-
   across teg, ka-
   on, in jho-
over ghak-
over (causing ill effect) gha?-
   to one side hlet-
stepmother mom.?a.ma
sterile
   (woman) ko? ri
sternum
   (base cartilage of) ter?.pen
stick (n.)
   (bamboo) used for flicking stones thiw.la?
   (thin) carrying birdlime so.lay
   for stirring and serving hlayk
   holding lower far corner of net sa?.dhaw.ne
   notched at each end, for winding string on ker.jyu?
stick (v.)
   (as food to pot) lese-
   (burnt food) yro-
   all over lapa?-?
   down flat klemh-
   fast (grime) jek-, jyak-
   in (arrow) dih-
   in throat, flesh nay-
   jam chas-
   on to tyap.tyup
   out of (bag, etc.) kot-
   to dyop-
   to surface (mud on wall, etc.) dyak-
stick insect hlu? je? ca. ra
sticks gryah, ghryah
   used to clamp thatch to rafters kop.(siy?)
sticky bal.ya
   (be) grop-
   (esp. Chyuri oil) yot-
   (esp. grain) yan-
   (esp. tuber) hyan-
   and dark (oil) yahl-
   with heat lyot-
stick (back of neck) da?-?
   (body) kro?
stiffly flexible
(radi, bow, etc.) kroŋ-

stifle ?ɔyk-

still
silent ?e.wen, ciŋ, caŋ?
silent (be) ciŋ?

still
or yet (with Negative) -dhaŋ, -dagh

stimulate yus-
stimulated mrya-
(taste) le mrya-

sting (n.)
(of insect) thu?

sting (v.) carh-
(blow) leŋ?
(eyes) khuy-
(insect) niŋ?-, ne?-
(nostril) su.riŋ-, suŋ-, suy?-
(slightly) coyk-, cyoyk-
(sore) ?ŋ.ka? -
burn (of wound - as with salt) hŋ.ka-
mouth re-
prickle gryaw?-

stinging
(spice, urine, etc.) rok-

stink sayŋ-, seŋ-

stir
(liquid) walh-
(soil, ashes) to find something wə.da-
hot coals wə.da-
in hot ashes (to cook) prop(o?)-
roasting grain kelh-

semisolid ŋayk-
shuffle about hryan-

up sediment ligh-
up sediment (when pouring) lynŋ.ka-

stirring stick hlayk

stitches, be in
(with laughing) hlyŋ toyk-

stocked well
(with prey, food) cha-, dyawh-, bamh-

stocky person do.gan.ci

stoke tus-, duŋ?- 
fire (to make water boil) hmayk-

stoked, keep fire dopho-

stomach tuk, yoŋ
(full) tol.tuk

(large) of cow, layered bin.ci.ris

(or) tuk.pun, tol.pun

stone baŋ
black-and-white striped dhaw.baŋ

circular, found in underworld loyh.mey

erected on grave hŋu.baŋ

exuding or showing moisture hlyŋ.baŋ

hard, smooth syaŋ.baŋ

large, flat pa.thaŋ?

of fruit -luŋ?

precious, dropped by geese gryok.wa?, sayi?

protruding klak.baŋ

used as hammer lu.thu.ri

white, when blown on water appears syu.baŋ

stone-free soil dhγm? sa?

stony place
(with thin soil) baŋ. hrγŋ

stool (faeces) kli?

first passed by newborn baby ?ay.laŋ.kli?

stool (furniture) pi.hrə

stoop kŋu?- 
when moving khur?- 

stop
(esp. noise) di?- 

action tolh-

intervene tya?- 

mouth of container sru?- 
on way hlo-

stopped in midcourse kwah-, kwayh-
storage
cavity (small) ʔo.khoy, tyo.khoyh
place (small) bag.ka.rik
pouches in cheeks of monkey gor.dhyok

store (v.) pomh-
(be - of things available) dum.hay-
in crevice (of wall, etc.) sruk-
in one place tyumh-
in one place (corn, rice) pom.bə lyay-
much in house dayŋ?- on, away chak-
safely together, under one cover hep-
up on shelf chay-, jhay-

storey
(upper) ʔa.saŋ

storm
(severe) gay.dha
base (black) gal.taŋ
spirit nyam.tuŋ?, maŋ?

storm-cloud nyam

story
(gen.) win?ray
account hlak.ram.ʔe

storyteller dhuŋ

stout-hearted hluŋ gramh-
stow khum-
straddle ghak-
straggle heŋe-

straight dhen-
(not - bow) ler-
(tree) phyuŋ?
(very - tree) bhyan
answers (not give) ku.ra chel-
up (standing) kri.ni.ni, se.de.rek
up (standing - one very small, one very large) kri.niŋ kra.naŋ
up (standing - thin person, medium-sized) ryunh.tyu.yuŋ
up (standing - thin persons - one small, one large) kriŋ.gi.jiŋ kraŋ ga.yaŋ
up (standing - thin, small person) kriŋ.gi.jiŋ, kriŋ.di.jiŋ, rinh.ti.yiŋ
up (standing - very small person) kri.niŋ.khi
up (standing tall, fiercely, as when threatening) kra.naŋ

straight hair solh.myaŋ

straighten dhen.tak-
(back, stick) hlap-
(cloth, legs) syom-
(limbs) solh-
(rods, etc.) syam-
up byoŋh-
up (esp. to look over something) tyoŋ-

straightforward (hluŋ) jay-
(talk) doph-

strain
beer mash ruh-
with effort cyan-

strand
(of hair, corn silk) myaŋ.la

strange
different the
uncanny kwaya.baya

stranger syo

strangle kuyk-

stray away weŋ-, weŋh-, wen-, wenh-

streaked brok-
(hair) pho.co.yo?

stream (n.) (co?).ti?
(large) ma.ti?
source si.gəŋ ti?

stream (v.) ho-
(honey, oil) tyu.yu-
down jhyulu?- forth tyu(yu)-

strength ʔa.khiŋ?

stretch (n.)
of material yo.liŋ

stretch (v.)
(esgum) dhen.kə-
(much - sides of bag) pra-
(net, gum) kre-
(rubber) syənə-
 across gap (net) hla?-
clothes (to make fit) khyas-
leather on drum khıŋ-
limbs syam-
neck tyıŋh-
neck (to feed - animal) nyıŋo-
out solh-
out cloth (skirt or clothes - to receive something) hoʔ-
out hand pyo-, yaw-
pull at tene-
sides (bag, etc.) pra-
sides (somewhat) pre-
up byıŋh-
up (as feeding animal) tyıŋo-
with fingers (child at mother’s breast) myuŋ-, myıŋ-
stretched (cloth, etc.) yənə-, yənḫa-, hyənə-
stretching (gum) dyan.ya
out cautiously (neck) ti.niŋ.khi
striations (fine) cay
stricken prat-, prot-
with exhaustion tyıŋh-
with thirst or hunger tyıŋ-, tyam-
striding (long steps) kryawa
(short steps) krewe
strife dawʔa
strike ghan-, syamh-
(child) cayŋʔ-, sayŋʔ-
(falling objects) dhorh-
(large falling object) kramʔ-
(with missile) gayʔ-
blow cheʔkas-
blow with knife pal-
bump when passing ghas-, ghes-
cheekbones hryoy-

chin khuŋ-
face (esp. on ground) khuŋ-
head (esp. in fall) dəŋh-
match chik-
oneself against thuŋ-
sharply together chik-
spark (using iron and quartz) chik-
squarely laŋ-
to one side, not squarely chiŋ.ti gayʔ-
to split ?ak-
together tayk-
top (of net - birds, bats) balh-
top of (with thrown object) krah-, tras-
with knuckles kroh-
with stick thoʔ-, po-
with very heavy object cyomʔ-

striking of arrow, axe, etc. tyam, thyam
with heavy stick (on temple, back of neck) hmoŋʔ?
with heavy stick (on temple, side of head - large animal) hmoŋʔ?

string la
handle of net bag chuʔ.ła
of net, along lower edge of net do.rə.ła
of net, from lower corner opposite the rod saʔ.ðaw.ne.ła
of net, from lower corner to rod pher.dom.ła
of net, from net to rod toy.ruʔ.ła
of net, from upper corner to ground cuʔ.riŋʔ.ła
of net, tying net to top of rod neh.cik.ła
of winding stick cer.ła
thread hrim.(la)

strip (n.)
of worked field gas
worked across field and back hilʔ?
worked around field thoy

strip (v.)
(espl. lice eggs from hair) sənʔ-, syun-
clean (of bark, ties, etc.) hliŋ-
layer of bamboo for cyas mara-leaves off (insects) hrəmhn-leaves off vine krot-off (flowers from stalk, etc.) syut-off (leaf sides from stalk) syol-off (skin) hlyu-, hlyut-off adhering layer klin.də-off bark hlik-off bark cleanly, in thin layers nyunh-unevenly nyurh-
striped rayh-
stripped completely ciŋ.kə.nə, ciŋ.kə.na (leaves) hrə.dəŋ? hrə.dəŋ?
strips
of bamboo for attaching rim to tray groq.cyas
of bamboo skin used for weaving, tying cyas
stroke syo.-bal?-
strong
(beer) kha?-(in action) jok-
and well kwah kwah
strongly built
(person) to.ʔay?-toʔ-, toʔ-
struggle
out cyu.lu.lu
to get free from captor bet-
struggling ga.dya ba.dya
strung
along (as beads, etc.) yəŋha?-along (as eggs in bird’s ovary) brin?
strutting jyana jyana
stub
(bamboo), projecting from mat cyar
stub toe against tyok-
stubborn pal?-
stubborn (angr) glyəm?-glyəm (tuk) dyon-(fire) jham-
completely (fever) səm?-slightly (fever) səm?-somewhat (fever) səm?-syum?-subsist on one’s own jhe-
stuff
into srui?-into mouth pəy-
stuffed full tyu.nu?
stumble kən-, kən(h), kən(h)-trip on tyok-
stumbling
(from descent) ghuŋh-
stump
(esp. of bird’s tail) (por) tuku.luŋ, me? ko? tuku.luŋ
(of finger, etc.) mù.dulʔ.ca
(of tree) gun.thu.la
base ta.ku?
stunned ?ayŋ?-stunted kaʔ, thi(s)-, kən(h), ge-, ge-, cəŋ-, cəŋ-, tər-, du.ghəy-
(from goitre) kra.ba.dan
sturdy
(crops, person, etc.) hnyar?, hnyor?-stutter pəp-
stuttering lyəy.lyəy
stye
(of eye) wəʔ. lis
subdued ghuŋ-
(sub in someone’s presence) ləʔ-
hesitating gəm?-sullen hluŋ ɡəm?
submerge klim-
(sub to) klyum?-phuy-
oneself klyum-
sink in (cause to) yurh-
submerged klu-
submerging huy.hay
subside hrəp-, hrəp-
(anger) glyəm?, hluŋ.(tuk) dyon-(fire) jham-
completely (fever) səm?-slightly (fever) səm?-somewhat (fever) səm?-syum?-subsist on one’s own jhe-
substitute (n.) hon.ta
   name nam.dhay? ro
substitute for (v.) plot-
succeed khay-
   (esp. in hunting) gwam-, wam-, wamh-
   to position bhe?, tyak-
success neh.ro
successful gah-
   (in completing hunt, search, etc.) wam-,
   wamh-
   proud neh.ro ?or-
successfully complete
   (hunt, search, etc.) wam-, wam-
successor gulh.day
such -to
   a sort of -lo, -jar
   a way (defined by verb root) -?a.ga
suck
   (using tongue) nyon?-?, syon?-?, hnyon?-,
   fingers byuk-
   fruit tuy-
   in mouth yumu-
   out (liquid, etc.) syu?-?
   through teeth (fruit) jap-
sucking at hookah ha.lap
suckle nyon?-?, syon?-?, hnyon?-,
   (child’s speech) nu.nu tuy-
   (newborn baby) mem?-,
   slowly mrem?-,
suddenly gryap,grip, parh.yarh
   and sporadically parh.parh
   get away phi?
   get free rye
   startle grin?, ru.si
suffer gor?-,
   (cause to) khuy?-,
   (esp. from hunger) koyh-
   burns hyum-
   deserts nyumh-
   hardship kwar?-,
   much (from thirst, hunger) toy?
   sharp pain syu?-,
   vertigo wam-
suffering prat-
   from overwork ha.rin?-?, hr?-, hr?y?-,
   hryu?-?, hryo?-?
suffice dah-
   for whole year (food) hut-
   last out gaha-
   to serve all tha?-?, thok-, thop-
sufficiency ?oh.lay, boh.lay
sufficient dah-
   (barely) balo.jam
   (covering) kh?-?
   (with Negative) dhan-
   quantity (do in) dhal?-,
sufficiently cover
   (clothes) jhurh-, jhyamh-, jhyumh-,
   jhyurh-
suffocate ?ayk-
sugar cini
sugarcane kos
suggest
   action ro?-?, ryon?-,
   wrongdoing ?un.cu.law?-?, thyonh-
suitable
   (as marriage partner) geh-, deh-, jyo-
   (to pick, burn, use for seed) do. ray?-,
   condition kro?-,
   for use yos-
suited to lah-
sulk y?wh-, hy?w?-?, kl?w?-,
   and not eat ger-
sullen hluV gham?
summarily dismiss sar-
summit cyo?, ju.ba?
summon got-
sun nyam
   (disappearing in redness) du.dili
sun spirit nyam.din
sun’s rays nyam.ko? dom, nyam.din.ro,
   nyam.pan
sunbeam su.riŋ?
sunbeams ta.pəŋ?
sunbird cyam?pa.laŋ.(wa?)
  Fire-tailed Sunbird du.cyam?pa.laŋ
  Purple Sunbird gal.cyam?pa.laŋ
Sunday ?ay.te.bar
sunken (nose bridge) khen paŋ-
sunlight nyam, səy-diŋ.ro
  edge nyam.par.?aŋ
sunlit
  place diŋ.diŋ.ro
  place (ch.) gip.diŋ.ro
  place (esp. on hill top) səy.diŋ.ro
  place, of rising or setting sun ju.na?
sunny side
  (south) (of tree, rock, etc.) nyam.tyak
sunrise
  (after sun has appeared) hol.phaw.ne
  (before sun has appeared) pri.ma,yah.la
  (place of) nyam.dar?
  (reddening sky) du.wa.ra.ni
  place dar?.do, dah.nyam (ju.na?)
  rising sun nyam dah.?o, brəŋ.nyam
  spirit nyam.dar?.diŋ
sunset nyam blək.?o, wa?.pok
  (near) her?.nyam
  (place of) nyam.blək
  (reddening sun) du.dili, du.he.re.re
  (reddening sky) du.wa.ra.ni
  place blək.nyam (ju.na?)
supernormal
  (size, skill) jyoyh-
  (size, weight) jon-
supervise grək-
supple lewe?-
  (still - timber, etc.) syoy?
  tough nyoŋ?
supplement klay?, glay?, caŋ?, can?-, canh-, dan?-
  grain food (with large amount) mro?-
survive syak-
  (long period of deprivation) lot-
  for long time tu-
  live thay-
suspend
  from yoko?- FROMROPEATEACHENDI CHU?-swallow (n.) cer.kum, wa.kun, wa.kum,
  wa.kon
swallow (v.) yok-
  down sra
  down wrong way (liquid) sras-
  with difficulty nay- nay(α)-swallowing klap
  saliva kryon.yok
swarm (n.) pum
  (of bees) pum.tum?
  (of hornets) rinj.bhu
swarm (v.) cya-
  (bees) bhu-
  all over cyan.cyan
  over pum-, pur?-
  up tree (monkey) syu.thu?-swarming dyawh-
  (frogs, crabs, etc.) bamh-
sway ləŋə-, həŋu?- həŋə?- (as elephant) həŋa?- (drooping object) yəŋə?
  (in wind) yəŋə?
  (person) yono?- (when standing - tree, etc.) həŋə.dhyay?- (cause person to - evil spirit) syo-
  (with difficulty) həŋə.gay-
  much (large trees, in wind) ləŋə?- (stomach) hyar-, hyor-
  whole body (as when grinding) lyohoy?-,
  lyoyho?-swaying ləŋə, hnaŋ.hnaŋ
  (bamboo) ghəy.lug, yun.khuh
  (large object) yəŋə.na
  (small animal, tree) yono.na
  fearfully chya.la.la

sweat (n.) hlap.(rə.ti?)
  sweating hləŋ ?əŋə?-
  feverish ?əy-
sweaty odour pas
sweep phek-, sar-
  aside (water, etc., with hand) yat-
  away (object) dəŋ?- (away rubbish hret-
  past, across (esp. wind) layk-, layk-
sweepings ?ənh
sweet syok-
  smelling hmyəŋ, hmyəŋ
  talk sak.mən
sweet potato du.goy?
sweetish smell (as of some bananas) hnyoy-
sweetly sing hnyok.?or?-
swell tol-
  (body - usually a morbid condition) maŋ-,
  myam-
  (breasts) ?oŋ phə-
  (cause person to - evil spirit) syo-
  (dried food, with soaking) phə-
  (esp. with natural growth) phə-
  (stomach) hyar-, hyor-
  into tuber (yam root) hak-
  into large tubers (yam root) tom-
swellings (n.) kak
  (esp. of gland) gru?
  of abdomen pyur
  of lymph node (esp. in groin) baŋ.kha.na
  of muscle (biceps) yu?.khan?
  of stomach (hermia?) her
  of tongue le.phu.ri
sweeping, be kak-, hany
swept back
  (wings) syu.blik
swift
  (bird species) kəy.ci.kat.wa?,
  tu?.kyak.wa?
swiftly *gryap, gryam*
  (do) *jok-*
  climb *syu.ruk*
  leave *phyun*

swill
  container *ru.dha-, ru.dhay-, hlay.kan-*
  down *syu?-*

swim *prayh-, la?-*
  (fish) *saq-*
  (with stroke) *kelh-, kwelh-*

swing *?oyo?-, ?ol?-, ?olo?-*
  at (with axe, etc.) *hrih-*
  from *yoko?-*
  hips (as when dancing) *hnoy?-*
  object around *wigh-*

swirl
  (smoke, water) *koy-*
  close to ground (mist) *bhuy-, bhoy?-*

swirling
  (mist, etc.) *?oyo?* *bhuyo?-*

swollen *maq-, myam-*
  (at one end) *thulh-*
  (muscle) *kl?n-*
  (stomach) *sege-*
  (stomach, with sickness) *h?mh-*
  with goitre *kray.yaq kray.yaq, pya.naq?*
  *pya.naq?*
  with pregnancy *rapa.ta*
  with pregnancy (two women) *rapa.ta*
  *rapa.ta*

swoon *bhahnd-

swoop *syurh-, syulu?-*
  down hillside *syutu?-*
  up (bird in flight) *taw-*

sword -suy?- (esp. of spirit) *bi.ra*
  (of evil spirit) *syaq.ga.lay, syaq.ge*

symmetrical *tor.lay.la, rip.?ay.la*

symmetrically patterned *rayh-

sympathise with *yon?-*

systematically work through *heyn(e?)-*

T

table
  (wooden) *khat.?i*

tacky *yaq-, yan-*
  sticky *grop-*

tadpole
  of *kus khen.bham, kho.ryo?*
  of *dhoq? khor.bo.dyo?, tuk.tol, h?m? p?tom*

tail *me?*

tail end *dyum.cya? .diq*

tailbone *krayki.me?.tat*

tailorbird
  Yellow-breasted Tailorbird *tom.klik.wa?*

taint
  (esp. of dead person’s spirit) *nya.law?*

take *tyak-*
  (away) *?aI?-*
  (up) along with one *lat-*
  a break (in work) *phya-*
  a pinch (of flour, etc.) *pin-, prin-*
  a step *kat-*
  advantage of *ray?-*
  advantage of sick person (evil spirit)
  *hmap-, hmap-*
  all of *som-*
  alternative *kle?, tek-*
  an assistant, protector *gus-*
  around (food to guests) *dol.kaw?-*
  back former words *ku.ra.?i khak-*
  breath away *?oky-*
  completely away *dok-*
  down *glyun?-*
  down nets *hlyu-*
  handful *jumh-*
  ill acutely *phay?-*
  in (other’s words, etc.) *hlug.?i sek-*
  in advice *rot-*
  inside *pos-*
  it (only in Imperative form) *no-, noh-*
  note of (someone’s words) *hjam-*
note of location of desired object da-
notice  ghi?-off (cloak, cloth wrap) hlih-
off (clothes, skin of snake, etc.) hlyun-
off clothes  hlinh-
out glyn?-out (to display)  hlak-
out all contents  tyal?-out object  tyut-
out small portion from vessel hw?-over (predecessor’s job, position) bhe?.tyak-
over former person’s work rat-
place of (esp. parents, older sibling) hlon?-precedence choph-
rob la-
sample hranh-
some (from container) hw-
some off load hwak-
thing (used in Imperative only - brusque) no-, noh-
to excess  graw-, boŋ.kə?-turn plot-
turns syot-
up lən?-up, retrieve rom-
up spirit nak-
whole or last of (tuber, produce) som-
tale  hlak.ray?, win?.ray
talk (n.) no?.ray?
talk (v.) no?- (speak) dayh-, rok-
boastfully  jyo.łŋ?.ti no?-excitedly kyong-
‘hot air’  hmo.łŋ klyak-
nonsense lete pete
severely to syarh-
sharply that-
talkative  hluŋ.ko? ro ?or-, hluŋ ko? ro
mrya-
talking of a drunk man  ɲaw.ɲaw ɲaw.ɲaw
tall, be  choŋ-, yas-
(person)  gyəŋ-, yaw?- (relatively) cyamh-
tall person  kra.ɲay.?a
taller  yonŋ-
tally  ɲey-
Tamang
(person of Tamang language group) syam?
tamp
(soil) breŋ?.tak-
tang
(of tobacco)  raw?
tangle  ɲyu?k(u?)-, ɲoyk(o?)-
entwine  gən-
tangled  kru?-, kruy?-, kryuy?-
relatively  hrn-yay-, hrn-yay-
tangy  hlam-
tap (n.) dha.ra
tap (v.)
at (with beak)  dorh-, dyorh-
edge of winnowing tray tyoh-
to draw attention kyət-
with forefinger  ke?.tek-, kwe?.tek-, kwet-
with side of hand tə?-taper kun-
(off flow) tyuyh-
to point  propo-
tapered  cyut-, cyum-
(esp. a deformed limb)  srən-
much (esp. a deformed limb)  srıt-
somewhat  srut-
thick at one end tam-
edge-shaped  thułh-
tapping  thok.?ok
tar  su.liŋ
taro  gu
(ch.)  ɲər.gu.wa.1ə
varieties (see Appendix 2.3)
tart flavour  leh-
taste (n.) ʔaŋ.gə

taste (v.) ʔaŋ-
acidic (as of stale beer)  kyuŋ-
bad (esp. of burnt vegetables)  kal-
bitter  hyak-
bitter (sharply) ʔel-
brassy  khaw-, ghaw-
good, lingering (of nuts, oil, etc.)  hmay(ə)-
of roasted corn, etc.  hum-
pungent  sraw?-pignant, sharply bitter  kam-
pleasant (of good milk)  ḥnik-, ḥnik-
pleasant (of meat, curry)  hreh-
sharp (of bad nuts, milk, etc.)  te.rem-
sour  srok-
sour (stale beer)  lyot-
sour (very)  srim-
sour, pungent  hap-
sweet  syok-
tangy, salty  hlam-
tart, sharp  leh-
try sip  mrəm-
with tongue (when cooking)  dehp-
tasteless  blya-, chyam-
tasty  nyum-
(meat, curry)  hreh-
taut  kroŋ-
tautness
(lose - bow, drumskin, etc.)  dhyon-
teach  syan-
by example  dhapaʔ-
team up
(as in hunt)  grə.yu grə.yu, gru gyru
tear  krat-, cyot-
(fabric)  krek-, kret-
at (esp. with teeth)  thet-, thyət-, then-,
thyən-
at joint  praŋh-
at with teeth (very small bites)  khewh-
cloth  tet-, prat-
hole in skin, wrapping  ker-, kwer-
into strips  cer-
off  syol-
open  ponh-
open (to get at contents)  wəkəʔ-
out small pieces  kran-
spirit away from evil spirit  syut-
unevenly, wrongly  chyor-
with claws  wə.caʔ-
tearfully, look  luŋu.luŋu
tearing  kryat
of skin  khwat
to pieces  wi.ya.pha
tears  mik.kli?
tease  thyawʔ-
(esp. in song) ʔa.lawʔ-, ke(?).lənʔ-,
he.dawʔ-, he.lawʔ-
flirt with (hlug) ges-
teased out  phya-, phyah-
teeming  dyawh-, bamh-
tell to-
everything  pro.ti  noʔ-
recount (story, incident)  hlak-
story  ta-
temple
(of head)  ho.hlop
tempt  hun.cu.lawʔ-, thyonh-
someone to wander off  bhəŋ-
ten
(or twelve?)  trah
tend  syas-
carefully  kaŋ-, sarh-
tender
(meat)  glyo-, lyo-
tendon
(hamstring or groin)  yonh.ri
tendon, large (of heel, knee)  dhyaw.nya
tendril  kruṃ
tense
(as when singing)  ryak-
concentrating  juʔ-
uneasy ṭom?, gué?
tepid ti? lyä-
(stream water) blya-, blyo-
terminate dyum-
action, negotiations (for marriage, etc.) tamh-
egotiations (esp. marriage arrangements, discussion) tolh-
termination -dyum
termite
eats wood and cloth gal.kra?,
tuk.sol.kra?
flywing female wa.?min?
nest kra?,don.di, kra?.bhen.di
white flying, fertile female min?
with round black nest in ground yol.tum?.kra?
with small black round nest wa.?min?
worker kra?
(sp.) sin?.min?
terrified yumh-
terrifying yum?-
territory be.laį, bhuy.?ar
test wel-
(ch.) taw.lon?-
by biting (grain, etc.) sən̄h-
depth dho-
evidence say?-
food temh-
for fit (clothes, shoes, key, etc.) dot-
girth (of tree) jhom?-
someone’s reaction hluq.(tuk) (ku?.ti)
yo-
understanding mram yo-
testicle krak.(luq), trak
tether (n.) penh.la-
tether (v.) penh-
to stake gyaw-
texture
fine nyup-
not floury (tuber) horo?-smooth  khat-, səl-
soft, not dry (tuber) hor?-soft, not dry (tuber) hor?-thankfulness
(exclamation of) cyu.ta
that
(distant) ṭow?, dyo, nu
(distant, out of sight) ṭu?
in far distance, out of sight) ṭuh
nearby (in contrast to ‘this’ nearby) ṭu
thatch (n.) ṭon
grass ṭon
thatch roof (v.) cəp-
themselves laʔ, laj? then ṭa.ne, ṭe.bet
therefore ṭa.naо, ṭu.ya
(some time later) ṭo.haŋ?.say.(ko)
there ṭo.haŋ?
therefore jhyan.te
thick
(cylindrical object, limb, etc.) bən?-fluid) groŋ?
(of layer) dun-
(rope, cloth) brunh-
at one end təm-
at top hman?-on the ground (fruit) tənh-
thick forest kal?.,siŋ?ray
thick-necked ma.gə.ryak
thick-skinned dyun-
thicken daŋ-
thicket
(leafless) jhi.jhə
(leafy) jhyur
thief ku?.je?
thieving cyunh-
of nature krut cən̄h-, krut dəm ən̄h-
thieving nature ku?.rew.baŋ
thigh plek, ha.tuŋ
thin
(become) jhyo.bo.no
(body) greŋ-
(branches, etc.) srî-, sren-
(cloud) hông-
(corn plant) srîn-, srân-
(flat object) be?-?
(from exhaustion) ha.rin?-?
(neck) krîni.krîni
(new branches) srây-
(person) kîrîgh, sîy?-sîy? toy?-toy?
(thread) mis-
at base hman?-?, hman?-y-, hman?-?
at end srân-
at one end srut-
at one end, distorted chyôyh-
flat (object) blek
from overwork hraî, hryuî, hryen-
threadbare (cloth) heñe-
thin out ka?-?
thin person sruî?, hâ?, lama
thin-legged yo.dom.bo, syûr
thin-walled (nostrils) heña-
thing ku.ra
(esp. sound or sensation) associated with preceding verb root -ray?
associated with preceding verb -liê
things cis.(bis), tin.tin min.min
think hmôr-
about, anticipate going ron-
assume ta?-?
back gi.la-, bi.na-
over, give attention to ghî?-?
over, wonder about so.kay-
thirst (n.) (ti??). ?sp.(ro)
thirst (v.) ?êp-
thirsty, be hluîg.(ko?ro) seh-
(very) ?a.hrôm da.hrôm
this ?i
(very small) ?i.ci
evening dyah.mây?
here ?i?
years ago yat.ko?.chyoh
years hence ?iik.pu, ?hi.pu

thresh
(by hitting on ground) jhyonh-

thrifty ya?-?

thrive
(especially beehive) yah-

thriving hnyar?-?
(crops, person) hnyor?-?

throat guk
(out) ghoy.ko.rok

throat-catching yat-

throb gryaw?-?
(stab) hroyh-

throbbing
(pain) pranh.pranh

throttle kuyk-

through
(pass) cyol-
(by means of -dhar.na

throw ?ap-
(net) war-, warh-
down ghu.y.gaw?-?
down (large object) tos-
handful (of stones, etc.) cara-
on (especially mud when plastering) thyak-
on curved trajectory toyo?-?
on oneself on top of lapa?-?
on opponent in fight brok-
out in all directions wis-
over top of cyol-
short distance ta-
spinning top kas-
upwards tay.law?-?
water, mud at srak-
with underhand skimming motion pele?-?

thrush
Black-throated Thrush goy?.bin.srip
Whistling Thrush loŋ?.wa?

thrust

into hroyh-

spirit of dead person into place of spirits ri? dhus-

thumb ma.dəm?

thump
(with fist, pounder, etc.) thum-

thumping dhur.dhur
(heart) ?ayŋ?-?

thunder nyam muk-, mus muk-

thunderclouds
(first of wet season) rəw.nyam, rəw.mus

thundering muk-

thus ?i.ta, ?e.ta

tibia gloyh, yoŋh

tick
(insect) ryāk
(sp.) niŋ?.ryak
(sp.) tol.ryak

tickle yus-
-tease thyaw?-?
touch with finger kwe?.tek-
tie
around pan?-?, pyanh-
around (especially around neck) penh-
around edge (weights of fish net) panh-
in bag cyup-
in between rip-
knot for binding cu.lən?-?
off kik-
over and over ṣuyk-
thread across groom’s door in marriage ceremony ta.pan?-?, ta.pan?-?
tightly around top or neck kuyk-
together syul?-?
together (bundles, etc.) nəp-
together (pieces of rope, etc.) chity-
up pan?-?, pyanh-
up (dog) gən-
up, entangle ɡəyɡ-
whole thing lyoyh.ti pan?-?
tiger ja?
or large feline (ma.luy?).ja?
spirit chak ja?, jə.git.rə, jə.gu.wa
tight
(bumped muscle) kløn-
constricted (opening) piŋ?-
together bren?-
tighten
(throat) sew?-
noose by jerking thyak-
tightly
fitted hnep-
held yup-
twisted (thread) tirh-
woven ?es-
woven, dense gemh-, dînh-
till
(with hoe) tawh-
tilt
from horizontal taw.lan?- head back (as when looking upwards) tyawh-
lean (from vertical) kang-
lean (much) yoŋ-
tilted hnam-
from vertical gel-
from vertical (slightly) gher?-
leaning ?ol-
timber siŋ?
(horizontal, of house roof) bolo.(siŋ?)
(lengthwise, in wall) nap.siŋ?
piece yal.(liŋ)
time be.la
(brief) yaw.cya, yaw.chit
(indefinite) doh.nam.(din)
(short) yaw-
(unspecified) ju.gu.lag?
cool part of day nik.nyam
for sleeping ?en?.ramh.(?) occasion pøl.ta
of new shoots lø?tur?
of rising or setting sun nyam.syo.pøŋ
suffix -la
when spirits were visible diŋ.dhyut
(sp.) (see Appendix 2.8)
tinder bundle
(of dry leaves) pu.lø
tinea kaʔ.cyu?
tingle
(as fingers after banging elbow) sraw-
(cause to - lips ?emhe?-
(nostril) su.riŋ-
(throat) sak-
tingling of tongue kat-
tip (n.) cyoʔ, ju.baʔ
(of nose) ju.jhi
(of tuber - sprouting) køŋʔ, daŋ
tip (v.)
(of stone that is stood on) hyom?- out in heap syay, syay.yay.yay
tilt onto (esp. solids) hløh-
tilt over or on (solids) hmoŋ-
tilt out part hlyaj-
tilt some (into vessel - fluid) kram-,
puh. tilt pøw?-
topple into høŋ-
tilt up pløw-
tipped
(pot, scales, etc.) køŋ-
down (esp. bar of scales) kønh-
on edge ?økø(?)
out pløw-
slightly down (scales) dolo.yøŋ?
upwards jhyøh-
tipping
head back cyur.duŋ?
out hlyøp
tiptoe tenh-
tired hryam-
(feel) thølø-
(muscles) khaŋ-
exhausted hryamh-
of (situation) blew?-, blya?-,
blyaw?-,
blyaw?-,
blyø?-,
tiredness hryamh.ja(?)
to -taŋ, -kat
toad to.krak
  (ch.) mo.je?.say.da

toadstool
  (poisonous) dhuk.mu

tobacco bhaŋ.gə

today ten
toe dom.brayh
  (big) ma.dəm?
together brək
  (be or do) brək-
tomato həm.?ə.le?
tomorrow syaŋh
tongs
  (made of split bamboo) pit.tak
tongue le
tooth
  (gen.) səyk, səyk
  (canine) kuy?.səyk
  (front) jun?(səyk)
  (milk) ray.gam.(səyk)
  (molar next to canine) kuy?.gam.səyk
  (molar next but one to canine)
  co?.gam.(səyk)
  (molar next but one from wisdom tooth)
  tol.(mə).gam
  (molar next to wisdom tooth)
  ma.gam.(səyk)
  (wisdom) hluk.gam.(səyk)
  molar -gam.(səyk)
top
  (spinning-top) bhu.rum
top (n.) cyo?, ju.ba?
  of bow jhu.ri, jhyu.ri
  of skull kəw?.ruk
  of wasp nest (where it is attached) ta.pu?
top (v.)
  (be at) hən-
  up cho?-
topple konh-
  (backwards) tyəŋh-
  (begin to) əŋ-

(cause to) hnap-
  (esp. tree) əl-
  off wan.dyeŋ-
toppling kwal
tops of mountains thum.huy.(diŋ)
torch (n.)
  (made of thin sticks) cer.hme?
  stick (made of bound tityapati, groykrot
  or sansari stems) cer
torch (v.)
  (with fire) təyk-
torn
  (brass vessel) bryanh-
  apart rya.də.ya.ba.dəya
  into holes pəŋ?-
tortoise
  (small) du.li
toss ta-
  (in fight) tos-
  about (river, stones in river) hlək.ʔər-
  in wind hləw-, həw-
  large object kram-
  opponent in fight brok-
  out rubbish krap-
  over onto back pləh-
  up in tray to separate chiq.kən?-,
  chit.kən?-
  with wind ma.ru.ʔi bəw-
totter yamh-
  (small child) groyŋh-
touch dinh-
  (stored goods) der-, dor-
  brush in passing syo.bal?-in passing syat-
  lightly (as against persons in crowd) nayk-
  to draw attention ket-
  top hlək-
  with forefinger kweʔ.tek-
  with hot object chu?-with lips (cup, etc.) map-, mep-, mot-
  with lips (large cup) mop-
tough nyoy?-
(bamboo strips) hnyoy?-
stiff kroy-
tough person siŋ?la.ma
toughen leaf
(for cup) by warming klip-
tousle-haired child chow.ren
tousled ren-
(hair) kruy?-
towards taŋ, -kaṭ
tracea ryo.dhyoy?
track (n.) lyam
(ch.) bat.taŋ, sut.taŋ
(rocky and rough) hroỳh
(visible, as of snail) na.hal?
along side of ridge belh.lyam
of animal hal?
of animal (esp. of scuffled leaves) tulh
of termites kra?.don.di, kra?.bhen.di
through scrub (of person or animal) lyam.sur?
track spoor dyut-, dyul-
tradition ?a.gha, ?a.ghan
tradition, have jow?-
traditions ?a.khan?, ?a.khar?
trail (n.) hal?
(ch.) bat.taŋ, sut.taŋ
(esp. of spirit) nya.law?
(visible - of snail, etc.) na.hal?
of animal (esp. of scuffled leaves) tulh
of light (as from meteor) su.wal?
through scrub (of person or animal) lyam.sur?
trail (v.) dyut-, dyul-
(leave) hal?-near ground (vines) bhomh-
trailing lonh-
vine bhomh.lo?
trample jho-, jhyo-
(for purpose) lay-
trance, be in may?-
underneath (upturned container, hand, etc.) kom?-with circle of nets (esp. fish) hoko?-with noose gay?-

**trap part**
- bait string je?la
- dummy noose hraw?.la
- horizontal bamboo of pheasant trap bi.chal?
- horizontal stick of deer-trap trigger hqol?.siŋ?
- noose srup.la
- noose string thyak.la
- sprung stick tyawh.siŋ?, thep.siŋ?
- upright of trigger kaŋ.siŋ?, koŋ.ka.siŋ?

**travel** wah-
- freely in underworld (be able to - shaman) jo-, joy-
- in, encircle underworld tik-
- in underworld (shaman) tam-
- right through to destination hut-
- with an aim (as when searching) byah-

**tray**
- for winnowing, circular bamboo ra
- large square jhak

**tread**
- down kray?-?, kren?-on (for purpose) lay-
- underfoot jho-, jhyo-

**treat**
- summarily sær-
- well gwaŋh-, wâŋh-

**tree**
- (gen.) siŋ?
- (ch.) cyadi?siŋ?, ruk.ham.siŋ?
- (large horizontal tree) kloŋ.(si)
- (rotten) ?ot.hok.siŋ?
- large ma.siŋ?
- planted on grave - glows at night si.hal?.siŋ?
- (sp.) (See Appendix 2.3)

**tree-ripened fruit** glajŋ?

**tremble** righ-
- (limbs) gryaw?-

**trembling**
- (usually with fear) hluŋ righ-

**trickle** tyuyu-
- out (honey, etc.) grak?-out (milk, etc.) yuhyu-

**trim**
- (hair, grass, etc.) khur-
- by cutting slashes kapoa?-by shaving hyus-
- ends (of hair, etc.) hramh-
- off (leaves, etc.) hramh-
- timber chelh-
- timber (with adze) blay-
- to shape (wood) ŋər-

**trip** tyok-
- over (cause to) tyok.take-
- up kenh-, kwenh-

**tripod**
- (iron), for cooking ?o.dhan

**trotting along** pia.la.la, pyu.lu.lu, pyo.lo.lo

**trouble** duk.ha, dha.kal pa.khal

**troublemaker**
- (or trouble bringer) lay.rin?

**trough**
- for pigs gəŋ
- for pounding grain in cij.cyum?

**true** doŋ-

**truly** cot, doŋ.si
- indeed ta.(ne)

**trunk**
- (of body) ?aŋ
- of tree mun.dha

**truthfully** chayŋ

**try**
- (action) yo-
- all shamans (unsuccessfully) hluŋ dot-
- out kon?-out (for fitting) dot-
- out other’s reactions hluŋ.(tuk) ku?-
sample (of food) lem-
shaman for cure dot-
sip mem?-
strength tur-
taste yañ-
tubby jonh-
clumped at base (plant) jon?-
tube
(bamboo) for blowing fire ka.ni
(bamboo) for storing or carrying ga.bhu.?a
(bamboo) with sharp point - hammered into
tree to collect sap jyu.riñ
made from leaf syoh.re
of hookah so.mer
opening thyo.re(ŋ)
tuber
(gen.) (esp. Dioscorea sagittata) goy?
Dioscorea bulbifera lak
Dioscorea deltoides pas
Dioscorea sagittata goy?
Dioscorea? glih, huŋ?
from vine lying on ground nyas
of forest yam (first year) hom.goy?
of forest yam (second year or older) ma.goy?
of previous season ?ay.goy?
small variety tyu.riñ
(sp.) (for other kinds see Appendix 2.3)
tuck cloth between legs
(as when sitting) piʔ-
tuft
(of tail) meʔ, koʔ ro
tumble ton-
(stones) bhros-
(water) ŋam.lik
(water, stones) klon?-head over heels yruk-
headfirst hyok-
in a heap so.do.rok
tumbling bhro.dak-
(as a falling leaf) cher.lep
tune haw.nay
tunnel (v.) burʔ-
through from below yor-
turban phoŋ.nay
turgid leŋʔ-
turmeric yar
turn
(as knob) phi.rik-
(to left) kloŋŋ(ŋ)ʔ-
(to right) ŋoŋʔ-, ŋoŋŋ(ŋ)ʔ-
aside glenθ-, bheh-, bheh-
aside, glance off klanŋ-, glaŋŋ-
away from hil-, his-
back dyanθ-
back (flap, lid, etc.) hle-
back on hil-, his-
back on itself phoŋ(to).lik
back on itself (tube, etc.) nul?-back over hil?-
down request for hawa-
head away (in disdain) ḥŋis-
head to one side hle?-inside out plyŋk-
nose up at (person, thing) yawŋ-
over thick substance (cooking food) yayk-
something back dyan?-
under nil?-
up (eyes) yawŋ-
up right way hil?-upside down plaw?-whole body lyohyt?-, lyoyho?-whole body or whole thing lyoyh-
yellow (leaves) pepeʔ-, ?emheʔ-
turn about syot
turned
down (esp. wet leaves) blew-, blyaw-
or bent over naŋʔ-, nyol?-out or up paw-
up at edge gawʔ-
upside down plaw-
tweak kluy?-, yaw?-
twentieth bis
twig keŋ.(ka)
twigged keŋ-
twigs gryah, ghryah
leafless branches jheŋ.kə.ra
twined around
(snake, etc.) thyoŋ?-tweinge may? srut-
(sharp) say?-
(severe) syuŋ-
twinkle gre.lip gra.lap
twinned graygh-, gregh-
divided bres-
parallel graygh-
twist
(as cow's tail) kluy?-twist-wrap
(in cloth or leaves) tuyk-
twinge srut-
(flesh) (may?) hlyaw?-
in sleep kryanh-
twitter
(as a shrew does) yi?-two nis.(jyo?)
brothers (hat).pu.ca?
days ago cit.nam
days hence cit.say, tis.so
friends nis.gu.gu.ca?
layers nis.ley
sisters (hat).na.ca?
years ago yat.ko.teh
years hence khak.pu, cit.puh

U
ugly ?arh.si?-, rew-, ryaw-
with goitre kra.ba.dan
ulcer
(type which never heals) say.da.ca
ulcerate chah-, chyah-
ulcers of tongue le.phu.ri
umbilical
cord toy.ru?.la
hernia tuk.loy
umbrella
(leaf) jhi
unable to
breathe easily paygh-
give birth tas-
lay egg (hen) la?-
move gi.gik
speak (because of guilt, fear) *hluŋ dhyaw*-
speak properly *dot-, (le) go.lom*-
straighten (esp. because of load) *gryo?*-think straight *hluŋ bres*-
walk properly *hloy-, hloy*-work (shaman) and effect cure *gləŋ*-
unacceptable *hləm-, hləw?-*
in manner *hləw?-*
unafraid *gi?-, (hluŋ) prap-, kemh*-to speak) *yagh*-
unaggressive *hluŋ sərk*-
unavailable *grən?-*
unawares *?əm?-*, *gəm?-*
uncanny *kwaya.baya*
uncaring *hluŋ cyak*-
unceasing travel *jyoy*-
uncertain of mind *luku.cuk*
restless *liŋŋ.hay?-*
uncle (arch.) *tɔ.ɡu*
unclear (be - of speech) *go.lom*-(esp. water) *dhuy-, dhyut*-(speech) *dhyoy.to, lyay.lyay*
unclearly seen *wen.jay*
uncoil (vine, etc.) *hryu*-
uncomfortable (after eating) *sepe*- (from overeating) *ʔe.siŋ?-*, *ʔese?-*because of shape (bump, etc.) *klək*-
uncommunicative *hluŋ gham?-*, *hluŋ pləw?-*
unconcerned *so.kar*-
uncontrolledly drop *rya*-uncooperative *malh*-sulky *həw?-*
uncover *phəsi*-
self *plet.tek*-
uncrisp (biscuit, etc.) *hyəm.hyam, hyam.hyam*
uncultivated flora (scrub, jungle) *bən, phuy*
undecided *nis mən*
under influence of evil eye *jhal*-protection of person *kur*-
underlip (with chin) *pem?-*
undershell (of crab) *caŋ*
underground extension (of house, etc.) *rut*
undergrowth *jhyur*
undermine *khil*-underneath *tal.ge*
understand (hluŋ) *ci?-* (language) *syal*-recognise *tayh*-take in *hluŋ.?i sek*-to be case *say?-*
understanding (n.) *mram*
understanding, be *hwək*-
underworld *kam?.nala, la.wa r* beings (kam?).nala.məy? beings (of rocks) *si.laŋ.baŋ krayk.may?* place (sp.) *baŋ.do.ru.wa* place (sp.) *sa.bhər?* resting place - a stone *dəs.na.baŋ* spirits (sp.) (see Appendix 2.8)
undeveloped grain (corn) *ka?.khis.?a*
undistracted (esp. drumbeating shaman) *həɣər-, həɣək-, hənoŋ* - concentrating *hməŋ*-undo action *hyas*-undress *hlyun*-undulating *hnew-, hnyəw?*-
undulation, be
  (esp. in ridge) hnek-, hnyok-
uneasy ?əm?, ɢəm?
  (be) ?əm?-?
  panicky (be) kram-
unembarrassed so.kar-
unembellished soh
uneven
  (breathing) tuyh-
  (split or stripped material) sew-, syaw-
  (slightly - weave) yay-
  (weave) yayh-
  shrinking, stripping nyurh-
unevenly
  done cara?-?
  patched srumh-
  split sew-, syaw-
  tear chyor?-?
  twisted (be - rope) krəyə?-?
  twisted (rope) krəyə?.dhaya?
unexpected maŋh-
unexpectedly gryap grip
  caught out ryas-
unfit
  (for taking or drinking) hləm-
unfriendly graŋh-
unfold hleh-
unforgettable gyat-
unfruitful kanh-
  ear (of grain) bhas
  new (branches, corn, etc.) sriŋ-
unhappy gha.bha.lap, ɢən. jay.ɪə
  (be) (hlug) kləmh-, (hlug) jhyəm-, hlug
  mi-, (hlug) lih-
  at not having ɢə.jυuk-
  with situation (esp. with load) mer-
unharmed dəl-
unhesitant so.kar-
  (speech) ku.ra gemh-
unhesitatingly speak keh-, gwəŋh-, waŋh-
unhurried prəs
unhuskable grains dun?
unhusked
  grain srək
  rice srək.yam, yam srək
uniformly
  mixed mryə?-?
  press together nep-
uninhibited
  (speaker) cha?-?
uninterested hlug dyok-
uninteresting
  (esp. food) su?-?
unison
  (do, move together) klyas-
  (in) braŋ-
  (move in) braŋ
united
  (be) (of mind) ka?.tuyh-
  (of mind) hlug braŋh
unlaid eggs
  (have - bird) brin?-?
unlucky rew-
unmarried person dyəw.?əŋ.si
unnecessary information ku. ra maŋh-
unoccupied nəl.?ay gul.hay
  (be) kor?-?
  free hnyam?-?, ɢəŋ?-, kor?-?
unpack hləh-
unpalatable
  (water) kləm-
unpleasant hal-
  (esp. food) su?-?
unpolished grain srək
unpopped corn glyu?
unpredictable
  (birth date) nay.maŋh-
unproductive
  (corn, etc.) sraŋ-, sriŋ-
  (esp. soil) məl-
unravel weave
  (to correct mistake, etc.) hyas-
unreceptive graŋh-
unresponsive $hnit.cyaw$
  to disturbances $hnilh$, $hm\nu$g-
unrigid $hol.yo$, $hol.yog$
unripe
  (fruit) $syak$
unroll
  off (e.g. caterpillar skin) $kheh$
  partly (net, etc.) $khih$
unsatisfied ($hlug$) $jhyam$
  (with orders, etc.) $hlaw$-
unscathed $dal$
unscrupulous $bhu.tuk$
unsettle $hryon$, $hryonh$
unsettled
  (be) $ga$
  (mind) $liñhi.piñ.gi$, $liñi.bh\in.gi$
  restless, excited $liñ.gy\in$?, $liñ.hay$?
  unstable $luñh.je$?
unsheath $pyuk$
unshy $kenh$
  (to speak) $yagñ$
unspecified action, do $doh$
unsqueamish $ga.cyuk$, $ja$, $jyak$
unstable $luñh.je$?
  (cause to be) $klañ$?(tak)
  (rocks, etc.) $teñh$?, $teñha$
unstable earth
  (soft, waterlogged) $blya.sa$
unsteadily move or stand $ñono$
unsteady
  (slightly - post, etc.) $h\gana$
unstick $thalh$?(tak)
unsuitable
  (bamboo skin) $bhas$
unswayed by others $hmuk$
untidy $؟a.d\a$ $b\a$
  (be) $hres$, $hryas$, $hryos$
  (with large rubbish) $hros$
untie $phan$, $phyan$
unwrap $phas$
  (halter) $phen$
untimely $mañh$
untouched
  fruits of jungle $siñ$?.$tom.p\a$.ri
  spoils of jungle $sah$?.$\a$.ri, $bah$?.$\a$.ri
unused, remain $we$
unusual $ban$
unwilling $hlug$cak
  sulky $hyaw$?
  to give or share $haw\a$
  uncertain $\?e\m$, $g\m$
unwind $ciñ$
unwrap $phas$
  (cloth wrap, etc.) $kliñh$
  partly (cloth or net) $kliñh$
  unroll $kheh$
up and away $huy$
upper
  arm and shoulder $pos$
  bone of arm, leg $yo.liñ$, $yoñh$
  leg $plek$, $ha$tug
  part (of field, etc.) $puh$
  storey $?a.sag$
  surface $khos$
  world $niw.do$?a, $nyu.do$?a
upright
  (plant) $naw$?
  (sitting - large person) $ñac.ya$
  (sitting - medium person) $no.cyo$
  (sitting - small person) $nu.cyu$
  (sitting - two large persons) $ñac.ya$
    $\ñac\e$
  (sitting - very small person) $\nu.ci$
  pointed ears (like bat) $de$.$nyañ.g\a$
  standing $ciñ$
uproot $pruku$?-, $phuk$
uprooted $cañ$.$ray$
upset $hlug$ $k\a$?-, ($hlug$) $kay.sa$-, $hlug$ $jiñ$
  stomach (with burping) $?e$. $phuk$ $dañ$
upside
  down $pl\aw$-, $sor$?
  down (mat, etc.) $khum$?
  down (turn) $pl\aw$?
upturn plaw?- 
leaves ma.ru?.?i blaw-
scrub at field edge (to protect from predators) hryap-

upturned caŋ.ray 
(be) plaw-
(branches) blyaw-

upward 
burning fire kragh.hme? 
slope kragh 
upwards tyaw?

urge (n.) tuk.ko? ro 
urge (v.) ro?-, ryoŋ?- 
(have) ga?- 
(have) to urinate, defecate kli?/chyus 
hamə- 
feel urge to do, have something ra-, ro-

urinate chyu?- 
on something krok-

urine chyus 
(of bat) chyu?

use (v.) 
authority grak-
doubled up (cloth, etc.) bhiy-
layer (of cloth, etc.) as protection syop-


notched pole, ladder or stairs hlay?- 
sawing motion (slight) hjiki?- 
some (from container) hwə-, hwa-
sparingly re-
up graw-

used 
partly hmanh-
partly (stored supplies) yo?- 

useful niŋ-
no longer way-, brok-

useless bhaŋ?- 
(become) klyoh-
(esp. bamboo) marp-, mrop-
(nearly - cloth, animal) gran 
(no longer intact - leaf, mat, etc.) hrya-
(used for curse) hma?- 

foolish plat-
fruit bhas 
item (leaf, etc.) because full of holes hrya 
person hraw?.je? 
rejected way-
unfruitful bhas-

uselessly ?a.hre, sah.laŋ.kha

utensils 
(sp.) (See Appendix 2.6) 
uterus sonal?

uvula lepe, lere.ka 
opening tyuk.?aŋ

V

vacant hyaŋ?-, hnyam?- 
vacated pəŋ- 
vagina tu?.(ghaŋ) 
vaginal secretion tu?.kli?, lyor-
vainly ?a.hre 

valley 
(steep-sided) gho.dug 
area gho.dug.ray 
bottom jom.ba 

valleys and ridges gho.dug ya.dug 
vapour 
associated with smell rəw? 
rising from ground hus 

variegated ca?- 
(mixed) sra?- 
(patterned) rayh-

veer 
(to right - many times) ṣo.yo?- 

vein so 

vegetable 
or meat curry kyan? 
plant used as vegetable sa.go 

venture out cautiously 
(centipede) rya.ba.ba, ryo.bo.bo 
(mouse, etc.) kə.lə.lə, kə.lə.lə 
(small creature) cyə.la.la, cyu.lu.lu 
(snake) yu.lu.lu
Venus
(morning star) to.kar, pyak.tap.to

verandah of house pin.de

verdigris ghɔw

vernix
(white coating on newborn baby)
gras.ray?, tuk. ray?. ko? gras

vertically closing eyelids
(as of some demons) jyul.(mik)

very ?a.na, be.laŋ

cold sayk.sayk

much gə.jəp

vessel

bamboo pot for carrying gumsticks pah
waterpot, brass ga.gri
waterpot, large earthen pom

(sp.) (see Appendix 2.6)

vibrate rene-

(as in shaman’s trance) riŋh-

(cause to) hrunu?-?

(esp. post) dər-

(long springy object) gwələ?-?, gwele?-?

move about saŋ-

noisily (drum with crack or defect) hər-

vibrating gə.tə.ta

(esp. tree, post, etc.) də.rə.rə

(in wind, etc.) hwele?-

view scene tyas-

viewpoint yak.da

vigorous jok-

vigour ʔoh.laŋ

life ʔiŋ?

vine gon.ryo, la

(multi-stemmed) jumh.ə

growing from vegetable caterpillar ʔaŋ.ə

stem ra

(sp.) (See Appendix 2.3)

violent
(diarrhoea) chili.li

person ghan.ryo

viper

Green Pit Viper num.ru

large whitish stripes on black sa.khən.də.ru

olive green with red patch on neck tək.ru

(sp.) baŋ.sapo.ru

virgin raw

forest land ʔa.ca.ᵲaŋ

jungle kalʔ.ṣiŋ?.(ᵲaŋ), siʔa.khə

viscous grəŋ?

visible

(many gliding fish) ɡləŋŋ.yə

vision maŋʔ?, maŋ.yaŋ

visit

over wide area, in trance khiŋh-

regularly chyuŋ-

vitality ʔa.khɪmʔ?, ʔa.himʔ?

vocal fold lepe, lere.ka

voice baŋ.ʔaŋ, haw. ʔaŋ

(quality) guk.saro.ʔe

void

(defecate) ʔe-, ʔot-

volume

(of two cupped hands) -waw?

vomit (n.) has

vomit (v.) ʔaŋ-

(children’s talk) ʔo.k-

vomiting ʔo.k

vulture riʔ.wa?

W

waddle si.na si.na

waft

(scent) nam-

(smoke) ʔoy(o)-, ʔuyu-

wafting

(pleasant odour) ʰmək.ʰmək, ʰməŋ.ʰməŋ

wafting odour (n.) ʰmək

waist hemh, hwaŋŋh, hwovyŋ

side kis, cinʔ?

waistband

(cloth) toŋʔ.nay

waistcoat kot, glip.nay
wait lyagh-, lyugh-
a minute la.khe, la.khya
beside (path, trap) cuh-
for (esp. in ambush) lyugh-
in ambush pha-

wake up le-

waken someone hmaŋ-

walk (dom. ?i) wah-
back and forth krut dom phyah.tak.ti
-wah-
balancing (on tree trunk, branch) dulu?-
on toes dom tyonh-
unevenly teka.tenh-
-well cy?-
with assistance, holding on to something yamh-
-with care (as on cliff) yuy?-

walking
(of women) toko toko
carefully syo.thok
together gryu.gryu, gryu.yu.(yu)

walking-stick dəŋ.gə

wall bar
(wooden) kho.siŋ?

wall off ko-, kho-

wander
around area tom?-
-with a purpose byah-
-without purpose bhyam?-n

want jhak-
something belonging to other mik hləh-
to be with opposite sex lugh.hay?-n
-to change position hŋəl-
to continue doing sol?-n
-to do one’s own thing lugh.je?-n
to flirt lugu ga?-n, lugu ges-
to go lugu rya-
to go with (lugu) ruyk-
what others have lə-

warble hnyok.ʔor?-n
(song) klon?-n

warbler dhaŋ.cu.wa?
Grey-headed Warbler Ian.wa?
Ground Warbler ci.pin.wa?
Leaf Warbler cin.cipi.li
Plain Leaf Warbler tek.kənʔ.wa?

warily coming out jhyon

warm
(clothes, body) grum-, brum-
(of body) hlug brum-
(water) blya-, blyo-
-comfortable hunh.hunh
-feel or make warm ?apa(?)-
oneself (in sun, by fire) gar?-n
something ?aq-
-up (begin to - weather) ?awh-
-up (weather, person, etc.) ?əŋha?-n
-up insides (with hot food, drink, etc.) phər?-n, pharh-

warmth ?awh.ray?

warn gan.ʔak-
-against other thyonh-

warning
(call) rek-
-bark of Langur monkey dhat-

warped
(twisted) gew?-n

wart cik

was kheʔ.to

wash
body jayh-, jes-
-by licking klayŋjhyam
-clothes (by rubbing and rolling) thaw?-n,
dhaw?-n
down hot food chayŋ?-n
-hair røy?-n
-off (esp. food remains) chyah-, chyomh-
-off (esp. menstrual blood) jəlŋ-
-off, rinse hur-
-out impurities (esp. from gum) sroho-
-self jayh-, jes-
-thing thaw-, dhaw?-n
wasp
Dogwasp with severe sting. *dik*
large, non-stinging. *dur.ji.be.la*
octurnal *ryan?*
or hornet. *gol*
or hornet, large paper-like nest in tree. *rij*
with long narrow body. *ryaŋ.kä*
yellow, paper-like nest. *lum*
nest *dhuy*
nest - paper-like, round. *rukas, ru.gu.dyak, thyŋ.kak*
(sp.) (see also Appendix 2.2)

waste (n.)
of body. *kli?*
part of digested food. *ʔəm.kli?*

waste away
(especial flesh). *su.hin?-*

wasted
*kam bhaŋ?*
(especial flesh). *syamh-*
(flesh). *greq-
(fruit, flowers). *tyoho lyŋ.go*
(rope or work). *kru?-*
away (person). *sin ꞌ sin ꞌ toŋ ꞌ toŋ?
dead. *thøŋ.riŋ*

wasting away. *na ray?-

wasting disease. *krom.deŋ.la*

watch
for. *cuh-
for (especial out of corner of eye). *her?-*
for or over. *lyŋh ꞌ, lyaŋh-
for, be careful. *say ꞌ, hi-
out for. *he?-*
out of corner of eye. *kwa.lak*
stare at *jur-
warily. *he?-*

watchers
(evil - e.g. rival shamans). *he ꞌ ryaw.(maŋ?)*

watchful. *dhøŋy-

of. *bal-

watchtower
(made of thin saplings). *thara*

water (n.) *ti?
cool, clear (of highland forest). *go.li.ti?
flowing from narrow gorge. *peŋ.luy.ti?
from rocks. *sa ꞌ, laŋ.ti?
iccy cold (from rocks). *si.haŋ.ti?
mixed with beer mash (ch.). *pan.møŋ? ꞌ ti?, loh.ruŋ.ti?, sa.møŋ.(ti?)
of underworld. *sa.møŋ.(ti?)

spring. *pən.dhya.ro*

water (v.)
(eyes). *khuy-
down. *glyaw?-*

water-boatman
(insect). *ti ꞌ, yo*

water-shute. *dha. ra*

waterfall. *ko.løŋ?

steep rock-face. *seg.gä*

waterhole
(filled by seepage). *hlaŋ.ti?

watering-place
(especial with a water-shute). *ti ꞌ, kaw ꞌ raŋ*

waterlogged
(soil). *blyŋ-

waterpot
(brass). *ga.gri*
large, earthen. *pom*
(sp.) (see also Appendix 2.6)

waterproof
(roof, pot). *cay-

waters
of birth. *bhi ꞌ si.ti?
of underworld. *loh.ruŋ.ti?

watershed. *si.gä, sir*

watery
(cooked grain). *lyo ꞌ, lyo ꞌ o-
(meat). *lyo ꞌ r ꞌ, lyro ꞌ-
insipid. *chyam-
soft. *lya ꞌ, lya-
watery meat. *dhyol.may?

wattle
(of fowl). *go.go.ma.le*

wave. *ŋaŋ?
over person (bird). *ʔo.syŋ?-*
waves bhaw.ri
(be) laŋ-ka-, hlyəŋ.kər-
wavy tyonŋ.?kam.lə
(hair, slices of yam) kew-
(line, etc.) thyonŋ-
(patterns) prinŋ-
(river) lynŋ.kər-
(woodgrain, weave) yäy-, yəy-
wax of ear no.kli?

we yı, ni
two yı.ci, ni.ci
two (idiol ect) hi.ci
weak pon.yo
(be) dhyaw-
(bow, etc.) dhepɛ-. dhyon-
(of legs, body) dhw.lek-
(with carrying) thalə-
(with hysteria, weeping) sem-
faint phanh-
famished ko.hay?-
from effort cham-
from hunger, etc. ɵor-
with exhaustion tuygh-
with thirst, hunger toyŋ-, tyon-
weak-kneed ghunh-
collapsing gryok-, gryok-
weaken
(heart - after high fever) hlug pək-
(rain) ghyə-, ghyə-
(sick person) dhew-
beer glyaw?-
weakened
(woven material) hyənə-
wealth garh
weaned temh-
weapon
(e spo. of spirit) bi.ra
missile of shaman thiw.lə?
sword used in trance bhak.mat
wear
(clothes, etc.) lawə-
around neck lik-
brouse chom?-hat, clothes (that are slipped on) glip-,
glyup-
loincloth, garment over crutch hyak-
over shoulder ba.da.layŋ-
skirt, wrapped around waist chyum?-under one shoulder and over other ce-
underskirt, doubled clothing syop-
weared hrazyam-
fed up kay.sə-, kal?-,
saw-
weariness hrazyam.ha?
wearing a track sa.kha dhəy.lən.?i
weather nyam
weave (n.)
gaps of mik
ending point sat.mik
starting point mun.mik
section (long) mo.lə
section (short) thəw.lə
weave (v.) kyəh-

wedge thəŋ.kin?-,. thəŋ.kin?-

weed (n.) bən
frequented by birds ?u.muk.wa?. bən
with black and yellow flower thyor.(bən)
(sp.) dut.bən
(sp.) kun.du.lu.bən
(sp.) me.tap.(bən)
(see also Appendix 2.3)
weed (v.) glu-
(around plants) hu?- (by hand) blu-
(with hoe) təwɨ-
field men?-large amount rəŋ dhus-
standing rice hnyay-
uproot pruk(ə?)-
weeds phuy, bən, men?
(ch.) bən.dho.?a
weep kryap-, rya?-for kres-
weeping *hraw?-*
weevil *ghun*

weigh
(balance scales) *laŋ-*
down *li?-*
down (heavy bag around neck) *kiki?-*
up in mind *hluŋ.(tuk) laŋ-*
up in scales *təw.lən?-*

weights
(iron), of fish-net *go.te*

weighty *li?-*

welcome *rom-*

well *sel?*

(feel) *serh-*
alive *syak*
and strong *kwanh kwanh*
brewed *jyot-*
cooked *ho.bo.əp*
done *bhala*
off *ŋa?-*

well-behaved *grə.pək*

well-being, have feeling of *hluŋ.(tuk) jhel,-*
*hluŋ syaq-*

well-built person *to.?ay?-, to?-, toŋ-*

well-developed *mo.gay*
(esp. female) *ʔoh plyɔy?-*

well-fleshed *dyun-*

well-formed
(hand, foot) *bris.ciki*

well-grown
(trees on formerly cleared field) *payk-*

well-qualified
(in general) *se?-*

well-shaped *khat-*
(horn) *briŋh.?ini, briŋh.ciki*

well-spoken *cherh-*
concisely spoken *ku.ra gemh-*

well-watered place, not *surh.əŋ*

west *duŋh.nyam, bəlk.nyam*
(as a place) *gḥəy?.do*
western people *gḥəy?.rəŋ.məy?*

wet *nyat-*
(soil) *hmut-*
(very) *jhyoyo-*
(very - clothes) *jhyam, jhyom*

and shady side of tree *ti?.syuyh*

by dipping *jo?-*
dripping *jhoYo-
soak *jyo?-*

wet side
(north) *ti?.syuyh*

wetlands *ti?.cyak.?ə.də*

wetness *bə.cί.ta*
(cold) *go.bhə*

what *doh*

whatever *doh.laŋ?*

manner *gə.tə.(laŋ?)*
time *doh.nəm.(din)*

sort - *gər?*

wheat *gə.huŋ*

wheeze *hek-*

breath with difficulty *təyŋh-*
gasp *ʔipi?-, hawh-

wheezing *hek.hək*

when, whenever *gə.lə*

whence *gə.(haŋ?).səy*

where, wherever *gə.ха?, gə.haŋ?*

whet *hu?-*, *hul-*

whetstone *hu?.si.əŋ*

which, whichever *gəw*

while (adv.) *-ba.əle, -dhəy, -tok*

while (n.)
(after a) *ci.cək*

whine *ŋer-*

whinge *ŋer-*

whining *we.le.le*

whip *srap-*

whirl *toy-*

(flowing water, cloud) *koy-*
(water) *wirh*

whirling dust *cumu.ri*
whirlpool  koy.?o ti?.dum.han
whirlwind  hɔ.syəw.ri
whirring  hmar
whiskers  syaŋ.ki
whisper  chaŋh-
whistle  khuyk-
   (as in whistle speech)  huyk-
   (unintentionally - sick person)  suyk-
   to call  ?us-
   when puffed  ?us-
white  (adj.)
   coating on newborn baby  tuk.ʁay?
   cumulus cloud  rom?.mus
   earth used for whitewashing  kɔ.mi.ro
   fluid  dut
   thing (esp. clothes)  phir
white, be  pham-, bham-
   and coiled  bham.kway?,kway?
   and stretched out  bham.blag
   and well-shaped  bham.jheγ.teeγ
whither, whithersoever  gaʔ.tay
whitish faecal discharge  nor?.kli?
whitlow  dun.di bʊha
who, whoever  su
whole
   (of area)  chɔw.dyəw
   amount  ju.da
whole-hearted  gam-, gem-, tam-
wholeness  puh.liŋ.ro,jiŋ?,liŋ.ro
whoop
   (with whooping cough)  huk-
wide  khok-, ghok-
   (area)  hol-
   aperture  dhyəŋ.ryag?
   at one end  thulh-
   end  hmo.tay
   open (mouth or flower)  dhyəŋ.gay
wide-eyed  laŋ.chaŋ
wide-spaced mesh
   (occurs only in compounds)  bri-
widely
   scattered  gan?-scattered  gan?
   spaced, sparse  bryay-, bryay-
   spread (net)  bhoy-
   spread (sickness, etc.)  cal?-spread (sickness, etc.)  cal?
widen
   by stretching (material)  kre-
   entrance  tar?-entrance  tar?
   out (path, field)  thyah-
   scarf in tree (by cutting at angle)  wa-
widespread  lam?-widespread  lam?
   (rain, sickness)  khı?-sickness, etc.)  cam?-, jaw?-sickness, etc.)  cam?-sickness, etc.)  cam?
   (sickness, seeds, etc.)  gan?-sickness, seeds, etc.)  gan?
widow
   (abusive)  po.je?
widower
   (abusive)  mo.je?
wield
   (weapon)  hrih-
wife  bu.dhi, me.ru, mo
   (ch.)  rom.?al.(ʔi)
   (past childbearing)  bo bu.dhi
   (with husband)  ma.ca?
   (youngest)  kæn.chi
   of bondfriend  kwa.mo
   of older brother  puʔ.ka.ma
   of parent’s older brother  mahʔ.a.ma
   of parent’s younger brother  momʔ.a.ma
   of relative  kæ.ma
   of son, brother’s son  coʔ.ka.ma
   of younger brother  haw.ʔa.ma
wife’s possessions  pe.wa
wild cat
   Jungle Cat  kar ja
   (ch.)  lya.karʔ.ʔa
   cat with black and brown stripes  bæŋ.ʔa.ʔa
wild dog
   Dhole  parʔ.kuy?
wild fowl
   Jungle Fowl  les.w?-, yos.w?-, wes.w?
wild-goose chase (send on) chyok-
wild produce (spirit of) thom.por?.ma/pa
wilderness jaŋ.gal
willing gya- (not squeamish) ja-, jyak-
for task ge-
prepared to do hlug jaj-
to do (lesser task) hmuy-
to do (major task) hmyaŋ-
to give hlug sayk-
to handle (meat, etc.) ga.cyuk-
to work (hlug) ṣeqa?- willingly do jup.ay-
wilted jhyom-
win against pu?-wind (n.) ma.ru?, hu.ru
wind (v.) (track) koyŋ?.(ʔo)-
around (body) polo?- around (head) phoŋ-
on (thread) hwam-
on, increase (thread) hnaŋ-
wind (v.)
take breath away paoŋh-
winded ṣeqa?- chon-
winding ṣeqono-
(path or stream) kloy?-, kloyk-
(road) kloŋ.ʔo kloŋ.kam.la
windstorm gay.dha
wing pap (bones) of bat srip
and breast (bird) pos
pinion pap
pinion (large) pheh.(pap), syuŋ.pap
wink priŋ?-, hliwi?- winnow by tossing in tray in a breeze krap-
in tray ch snatch, chit.kan?- winnowing tray (made of circular bamboo) ra
winter hyu.da
wipe clean or dry thyur-
dirt on byal?- off syu.gu?- off (tears, faeces) khoýk-
out, exterminate dem-
out sad memory hmey?-
wiped out hryŋ?- wisdom tooth hluk.gam.(sayk)
wise hmuk-, hway-
wish (n.) -ro
wish (v.)
for (esp. to see or visit) (hlug) jhah-
for, want jhak-
to do ra-, ro-
to go ron-, rya-
wishes citʔ.ʔo.ro, mənə.ro
witchcraft kaj.nə
withdraw kymh-
(from between) sru?- (from sheath) pyuk-
(one of a number) tyut-
from centre hrya?- in hlyum
in (as tortoise) lyup-
rapidly (large object) srat
rapidly (small object) srit
sticks from fire hya?- wood from fire hyas-
withdrawing srah
wither (because past prime) bhryak-
(begin to) glew?- withered (flower) jhymh-
and broken hryok-
at end (much - esp. limb) srit-
completely jhymh-
partly jhyom-
withhold nourishment ṣepeʔ-
without -ma?.si
defects jay-, cha?ny-
exception ma.ne
gaps gemh-, di?n-
holes (leaf used for cup) keh-
offspring bhas.?a.re
rain (clouds) gay-
waiting romo.toko

withstand gor?-
(period of hunger, thirst) lot-
wizened jhik.law?
wobble ?ini?-?, ?ili?-?
(large post, etc.) h?ona?-
much (as treetops in wind) hl?ang.gay-
shake yu?u.gu-
sway (much) hl?aqo?-s-
sway (somewhat) h?unu?-underfoot klon?.(tak)-
wobbly Klo.kon.to.re
(be) h?ona-
loose ?ini?-on feet yono?-

woman mom?co?
(ch.) sak.hay.ti
(met.) tok.ci.yom
(young) dyang.may?
soon to give birth na?.ryas
wonder (n.) gya?ng.ray?
wonder (v.) gya?ng-

wood
(gen.) siy?
(green) syak.siy?
(kindling) jer.(siy?)
immediately under bark hi.say
of walls kho.siy?
projecting out over spirit world do.li.siy?

woodland siy?.ray

woodpecker
Black-naped Ground Woodpecker
tene.wa?
Crimson-backed Woodpecker kyu??.wa?

Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker
siy?.syul?.wa?
Pygmy Woodpecker ma??.dor.wa?
Yellow-naped Blue Woodpecker
ro.kla?h.wa?

woody
part of tree may?
soft part of bamboo (below the skin) mar?
word(s) ku. ra
words no?.ray?
work (n.) kam
work (v.)
alongside yay?-alongside (esp. to learn) syul?-at (with effort) tis.kaw-, tyus-
carefully gu?i?-downwards kla?-field in semicircular fashion ray kuy?-for wages kel?-hard at tis.kaw-, tyus-
in line he?h-, he?he?-in row hey.ka-, hey.ke-
listlessly bay-, bya-
much at kam thyos-
over area tom?-plot upwards (in strips) gas-
round in circle (in field) kluy?-slowly, reluctantly may-
steadily to an end da?ng.rya
through systematically he?h-, he?he?-through thoroughly la?n-
to exhaustion hr?o-
to the bone krut hu?-with yoy?-workable
(bamboo strips, timber) hnyoy?-worked strip of field gas
working in rows he?k?-, he?ke-
world hl?awh.day.bay, hl?awh.diy,
hl?awh.na.bay, hl?awh.lay.bay
(ch.) niw.da.ne
(upper) niw.do.?a, nyu.do.?a
above earth laq.ka
of ancestor spirits ləw.(dhəy?),
lyəw.dhəy?
of dreams, trance maŋ.kha
of living (contactable when awake) thəŋh
of thought gip.də.ni, gip.dəŋ

worm
(gen.) dal?, dəw
(intestinal - esp. roundworm) kut
believed to digest food in gut ma.kut
causing emaciation lan.kut
long white earthworm hur?.dal?
snake-shaped (Blindworm snake?)
tupu.li.ru
very large ray.dal?
very small, found in puddles nyam.tuŋ?.dal?

wormwood
(used as a purifying agent) tit.ya.pə.ti, pa.tik

worn
(become) jhyo.bo.no
(cloth, etc.) yəna-, yəna-
(edge of tool) dyəlh-, dyəlɨh-
out, exhausted hryoɡ-
out, thin hə rin?-, həŋŋ-, hryəŋ-, hryəŋ-,
etc
threadbare (cloth) hiŋi-, heŋe-

worn-out clothes gran.nay

worried (huŋ) ru?- anxious (huŋ) ryaŋ?-
disturbed (huŋ) dyuŋ?- worriedly cuku cuku, dhuk.muk
worry (n.) huŋ.ru?
worry (v.) huŋ.ru?- worsen
(sickness) klo?- worship mən?-worstede (by sickness) las-
(by sickness, others arguments) kumh-
worthwhile, be hak-
wound (n.) ca
wound (v.) khay-(cause) wəy?.tak-
slightly coyk-, cyoyk-
without killing yəw-
wounded wəy?-, huy?- badly du.kə lyam.ba

woven
(clothes) kram?.nay
worn over shoulder by women ce.nay

wrap (n.)
(cloth) kram?.nay

wrap (v.)
 arounda round berh-
around between legs pi?- around head phoŋ-
around shoulders ce-
around waist toŋ?- by twisting in cloth or leaves tuyk-
in bundle pot.tol?- wrapped around
(without twisting) lupu?- wrapping
(usually of leaves) kho.ra

wreak vengeance neh.tek mik.tek jaŋ-

wreck
(house, etc.) hryoɡ-

wrecked hryoɡ?-
wrench
joint ple-
off (corn cobs, etc.) klyak-, klyak-
khayk-, hŋayk-
off (twigs, branches, etc.) pruyk(u?)-,
mroyk-, mroyk-
wrenching klyak
wretch prəw?
wriggle hips lyog?-
wriggling out
(cautiously) ti.nəŋ.khi

wring out cloth kruŋ-, truk-
wrinkle (n.) krayh
   in forehead of Barking Deer yah.mik
wrinkle (v.) narh-
wrinkled nurh.cik, han.han
wrinkles near eye mik.krayh
wrist hnek
writhe ?e segreg-
   (fish) laŋa?.laŋa?
   in (speechless) anger syog-
   in pain khor.day-
   with pain (from childbirth) syog-
written rayh-
wrong
   way round sor?- 
   way up (as knife with blade uppermost) jaw?- 
   way up, upside down plaw-

Y
yam
   (gen.) goy?
   (cultivated) kim.goy?
   (small) kriŋ.ki kray.ka
   ancestor saŋ.kha.pa/ma
   second year or older ma.goy?
   (sp.) (See Appendix 2.3)
yard
   (of house) ?aŋ.gən
yawn kamh-
year bar.sə, yat.aŋ
yellow yar-
   (become - leaves) ?əmha(?)-
   (leaves) ?epe?, ?emhe?
   (very) yar.ba.la
yellowed
   (become - clothes) klip-
   (yam leaves) ?emhe?
yellowing
   of leaves with dryness buh.ray?
yes ma?
   (emphatic) ma? həy

indeed ma? le?
perhaps ma? ya.do
yesterday yoh
yet -dhaŋ
yield sparingly yuh-
yolk and white of eggs hgal?
you
   (Plural) niŋ
   (Singular) naŋ
young
   (of wasps) taka.laŋ
   corncob prim?
   man law.məŋ?
   woman dyaŋ.məŋ?
younger
   brother, cousin həw
   sister həw.dyaŋ
youngest
   daughter or wife kan.chi
   son kan.cha
youth law.məŋ?

Z
zealous gam-
zenith
   (sun) toko.toyh, to.hray?
zest bharh-
zigzagged
   (track, stream) koyŋ.(ʔo)-
zoom
   (arrow) srayh
Appendix 1: Functional forms

Note: For a more detailed description of these forms see the Chepang–English section, also Caughley (1982).

Ablative
(indicating starting point of motion or object)
-lyam, -say
(Temporal) -go.te
Adverbalizer -nə
in manner, position defined by the verb root
-ʔa.gə, -ta.gə
Adversative Reference
on the one hand...on the other hand -khe
Affection, Diminutive -co?
Agent marker
(Nominal) -ʔi
(Verbal) -ʔu
Allative
(indicating endpoint of motion or object) -kat, -taŋ
Alternative
or na, na
Coordinate -nye, -nyet, -ya
Animate Numeral Classifier
(non-human) -gor, -ghan.di
Antecedent ʔa.ta?
Assertion
(Emphatic) -ʔa(?)
of Certainty (esp. with regard to completeness of action that is yet unseen)
-bay
of Expected tya.ne
of Result kya.ne
of Unexpected ray.sə
Associative -kə?
Attention-getting ʔə
Augmentative
(Verbal) -cak
Case marker
(Verbal - Agent) -ʔu
(Verbal - Goal) -ta
Case and Person marker
(Verbal - Second Person Singular Agent with First Singular Goal) -ci
Causal Conjunction ʔa.n.to, ʔu.ya, ʔeŋ.ʔa
Causative -tak
of Emotion -si?
Certainty
(Partial) ʔa.sam
Assertion of -bay
Emphasis ta.(ne)
Cessative
(with Negative) ta?
of Consideration? (with Negative) tay
Change of State ta?
Classifier, Numeral
animate entities -gor, -ghan.di
fish -mo.sa
general -go.ta, -joʔa?
human -cak, -bən
manufactured articles -khok
round objects (loaf of bread, fruit) -ker?

Collective
(of a particular kind - animate entities only)
-məst

Comitative -kus

Comparative -jar?, -lo

Condescension
(with Imperative) -cok

Conditional
(Contrary to Fact) -dik

Confirmation
(often of unexpected) ba

Conjunction
Causal ?an.to, ?u.ya, ?eŋ.ʔa
Consequential ?a.ne, ?e.bet
Coordinate -ma(?), rə
Instantaneous Succession (a paired suffix)
-ka.de
Resultative ?an.to, ?u.ya
Sequential ?o.haŋ.say.(ko)
Sequential (more definite) ?o.haŋ?.say.(ko)
Consequence ?a.ne, ?e.bet

Considerative təy

Continuative -bhə.nay, -bhə.nuŋ
(with Primary Verb) -lay
(with Tertiary Verb) -da

Contrary
(to Expectation) Information Flow marker -teʔ?
to Expectation Conjunction na.hə, na.ho,
burə
to Fact Hypothetical -dik

Contrastive -khe

Coordinate Conjunction -ma(?), rə

Correlative
(with -lo) gaw

Delimiter

Endpoint (spatial, temporal); up to this point -cyuk
Initial point (spatial, temporal); at or from this point -cyaʔ, diŋ, -dhəŋ, -dheŋ

Demonstrative
Close Proximal; this here ʔiʔ?
Emphatic Proximal; this right here ʔiʔh
Diminutive; this (very) small ʔi.ci
Distal (Contrastive); that ʔu
Distal; that ʔoʔ?, ʔowʔ?, ʔo.yo, nu
Manner; thus, in this way ʔi.tə
Proximal; this ʔi
Remote Distal; that (in far distance) ʔuʔ?, ʔuʔh

Diminutive -coʔ, (caŋ)

Direct Information Flow marker -pay

Directional Interrogative
(Ablative) gaʔ.(haŋʔ?).say
(Allative) gaʔ.tag

Distributive kut.ku.dəŋ
Locative -gə.nə

Dual Number -cə
(Nominal) -nis
(Second Person) -jo

Durative
(with Tertiary verb) -dhəy

Dubitative ?a.lım, lım, ya.do

Emotive
indicating emotion, disappointment -ja
indicating satisfaction -jeʔ?
Causative - causing a feeling -siʔ?
Relator - feel or seem like -gar

Emphatic
(usu. of Imperative) -ʔə
(of Agreement (being convinced) da.ne
(of Assertion -ʔa(ʔ)
(of Awareness ba
(of Causation ta.ne
(of Certainty (Situational) ba.ne, -bay
of Command or Agreement  
of Identification  
of Noun Modifier  
of Number  
of Request (polite)  
of Topic? (arch.)  

Equative -tə
Exclusive
First Person (Verbal) -nə
Extant  
Finality
(with respect to a situation) -je?
First Person
Exclusive suffix (Verbal) -nə
Inclusive suffix (Verbal) -tənə
Pronoun (Singular); I  
Pronoun (Dual); we two  
Pronoun (Plural); we  
Future Indefinite -ca?, -cya
(First Person Agent to Second Person, Goal only) -ce?
Genitive -ko?
(arch.) -?i
of Source -tay, -hay?
Goal Case
(Nominal) -kay?
(Verbal) -tə
Habitual Past -ʔo kheʔ.to, -ʔo.na
Action -DHAY
Hesitation
(Verbal) -ʔu-
particle ma.re, ra.si.ga.ra
Honorific
(Verbal) -khaw, -cak
used with kinship noun -kan? 
used with names of ancestors -kan.da, -duŋ
Hortative -pa?
Negative -lam
Hypothetical
(Contrary to Fact) -dik

Immediate Future -dhay, -dayh
Imminence
(of action) -khe?
Imperative
Emphatic, Singular -ʔə
Negative (Second Person) -ca?
Negative -lam
Plural -nə
Imperfect Past -ʔo kheʔ.to, -ʔo.na
Impersonal Unspecified Pronoun doh.laŋ?
Impolite Expression -khar
Inceptive -khyə?
Inchoative -khe?
Inclusive
(First Person) -tənə
(Complete) ma.ne
Indefinite
Future -ca?, -cya
Impersonal Pronoun doh, doh.laŋ?
of Direction (from) gaʔ.(haŋ?)səy
of Direction (towards) gaʔ.təŋ
of Location gaʔ.haʔ?, gaʔ.hayʔ?, gayh.laŋ?
of Manner gaʔ.tə, gaʔ.tə.laŋ?
of Quantity gu.cyuq
of Selection gaʔ, gaw.laŋ?
of Time gaʔ.lə, ju.gu.laŋ?
Personal Pronoun su, su.laŋ?
prefix gaʔ-
Referential -gar?
Temporal ju.gu, ju.gu.laŋ?
Information Flow
Contrary to Expectation -te?
Direct -pay
Indirect -təŋ?
Intensifier
(with Negative) -hə(ʔ)
Intensive -tək
Interrogative
of Manner gaʔ.tə
of Direction (from) ga? (haŋ?).say
of Direction (to) ga?,taŋ
of Identification -lo
of Location ga?.ha?, ga?,haŋ?
of Selection gaw
of Quantity gu.cyuk
Prefix ga?-
Pronoun (Impersonal) doh
Pronoun (Personal) su
Situational or Referential; also Conditional -nye, -ya
Situational or Referential, involving hearer -nyet
Temporal go.lo
Irrealis Nominalizer -sa, -məy
Iterative Action -jhuŋ
Limiter -dhīŋ, -dheŋ
Locational Interrogative ga?.ha?, ga?.haŋ?
Locative
General - of place or time -tay, -haŋ?
Delimiter, Endpoint -cyʔ-.diŋ, -cyuk
Delimiter, Initial -dhīŋ, -dheŋ
Mobile object -kə?
non-Specific -ka, -kha
Punctiliar -cyʔ-.diŋ
Relational -ʔa
Temporal -ka.laŋ
Unspecified ga?y.h.laŋ?
Manner
(Unspecified) go.ʔa.ʔaŋ?
Indefinite or Interrogative go.ʔa
Means -doʔ.ʔa
Near Future -daŋh, -dhaŋ
Neccessative -məy, -sa
(Negative) -haŋ
Negative -la
(non-final verb form only) -ma
Imperative, Hortative -la?m
Imperative (with Second Person) -caʔ, -cyʔa
Tertiary Verb marker -ta
Nominalizer -ram.?e, -ray?
Irrealis - for unrealised action, state -sa, -məy
of Sufficiency - amount sufficient to complete action -jəm -jəm
performer of the action specified -lay
practitioner of the action specified -ryak
Realis - for realised action, state -ʔo
reward of action specified -jhyak
Subjunctive -məy, -sa
Temporal (time of action specified) -ba.le
non-Future Tense
First Person with Second Person Goal -ne?
non-Past Tense -na?
non-Specific Pronoun marker -laŋ?
Numeral Classifiers (see Classifiers)
Obligative -məy, -sa, -məy
Past
Compleative -jeʔ.ʔa
Habitual -ʔo kheʔ.ʔo
Tense -ʔa.ʔa
Tense (with Negative) -ʔaŋ, -yaʔ
Permissive -paʔ?
Personal
Classifier -cak
Pronoun su
Pronoun (non-Specific) su.ʔaŋ?
Plural
(Verbal) -ʔi, ʔa
Plural (Nominal - including similar items) -ləm
Plural, Imperative -nə
Possessive -ʔoʔ
Prior Action Tertiary Verb marker -ʔaŋ, -yaʔ
Privative -maʔ.ʔi
Pronoun
First Person (Singular); I ʔa
First Person (Dual); we two ʔiʔi
First Person (Plural); we ɲi
Second Person (Singular) nay
Second Person (Dual) niŋ.ji
Second Person (Plural) niŋ
Third Person (see Demonstratives)
Reflexive lay?
Reflexive (Distributive) ɬa.lay?

Purposive -laŋ, -lyŋ
particle theyŋ.ʔa, theyŋ.ʔe

Quantity Interrogative or Indefinite gu.çyuk

Realis Nominalizer -ʔo

Reciprocal Action -kay

Referential Emphatic -ɬa, -leʔ?
Indefinite -garʔ?

Reflexive
(Agent and Goal co-referential) -sa
Pronoun lay?
Pronoun (Distributive) ɬa.lay?

Repetitive Action -jhuŋ

Reportative -taŋ?

Restricted Collective -jhuŋ, jhuŋ.ʔa.le

Restrictive Reference -ʔa(ʔ).le, (-)hə
particle kha.le

Resultative Conjunction jhyan.te

Rhetorical Question marker rə

Second Person
Dual suffix -jə
Plural suffix (Reflexive) -niŋ
Pronoun (Singular) nay
Pronoun (Dual) niŋ.ji
Pronoun (Plural) niŋ
with First Person Agent (Verbal, non-Past)
-ɲaŋ

Secondary Verb marker -to
with Negative -lo

Selectional Interrogative gaw

Sequential -ʔaŋ.ɬi.ʔo, -ʔaŋ.ʔo.ɬi.ʔo,
-ʔo.ɬi.(ko)

Setting
(Sequential) -ʔaŋ.ɬi.ʔo, -ʔaŋ.ʔo.ɬi.ʔo,
-ʔo.ɬi.(ko)

Short Term Future
(usually with reversal of situation expected)
-daŋh, -daŋə

Similar Quantity ma.ɾə

Simultaneity
(with that of main verb) -dhəy

Spatio-temporal Locative (-ka), -kha

Subjunctive
(Anti), Non-First Person - expressing hope
that situation is unrealised -caʔ, -cya
Nominalizer -maŋ, -sa

Succession
(paired suffix) -ka.de

Sufficiency Nominaliser -jəm, -jəmə

Switch
(of topic, speaker, setting or mood) ti, tim

Tag Question kya, ba.ti, (maʔi).ɾə

Temporal
Ablative -go.te
Indefinite or Interrogative gə.ɬə
Locative -ka.ɬə
Setting -tok

Temporary State -naʔ?

Tense
non-Past -naʔ?
Indefinite Future -caʔ, -cya
Past -ʔa.ka

Tertiary Verb marker
Continuative -da
Negative -tə
Precedence -ʔak, -yaŋ
Simultaneity -daŋh, -daŋə
non-Specific (unspecified temporal relation to
main verb) -ti

Third Person Pronouns (see Demonstratives)
Topic Emphatic?
(arch.) -laŋ
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Totality</td>
<td>-taŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitive marker</td>
<td>-ʔu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty</td>
<td>-do, doh.lim, ya.do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal Quantifier</td>
<td>-ma(ʔ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified (non-Specific)</td>
<td>-yə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impersonal Pronoun</td>
<td>doh.lanŋ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>su.lanŋ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>gayh.lanŋ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manner</td>
<td>gətlə.lanŋ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>ju.gu.lanŋ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2: Semantic fields

Note: Where a generic term occurs as an entry, specific varieties or species with a description are given as the first subentries. These are followed by associated items and finally there is a listing of any varieties or species without a description.

2.1 Body parts and related terms

abdomen
  (esp. below navel) pam
  (lower) cyut.pam
acne dyus
Adam’s apple thyɔŋ.wa?
afterbirth payʔ.(ra)
  blood ra.chʌn?
ankle yuʔ.mik
anus por, por.ghaŋ, por.thyo.re(ŋ)
arm krut
  (upper) and shoulder pos
  and shoulder-blade bal
armpit ?a.ka.cyul, ka.khi
athlete’s foot kaʔ.ryuʔ?
back
  (middle and lower) giŋ
  (upper) kah
backbone ri.dha
base
  (esp. of bird’s tail) (por).tuku.luŋ,
  meʔ.koʔ ?tuku.luŋ
  of ear kwɔŋ
  of tail (bird?) meʔ.tuih
  of tail (from which it sprouts) duŋ.ku.ca
beak
  (lower) tyap
beard gon.che

belch
  (esp. due to upset stomach) ?aʔ.phuʔ
belly tuk, yonŋ
bile hi
birth
  (unpredicted) ku.naŋ.co?
black coating of skin norʔ?
bladder (chyus).ru.dum
blood wayʔ, wi, huy
  coagulated (in bruise, marrow) si.wayʔ
  of afterbirth ra.chʌn?
blood vessel soʔ?
  and sinews, etc. soʔ.na.re
bodily waste kliʔ?
body ?aŋ, kaʔ-, kaʔ.ryuʔ, juʔ.aŋ
boil lis
  (sp.) pho.tə.lis
bone hrus
  (long) yo.λŋ, yoŋh
  at base of ear kuŋ
  joint thaŋ.ku.luŋ
  marrow si.ɾa
  of arm or leg yoŋ.ko.λa
  of backside ku.ku.duʔ?
  of eye socket mik.khunŋ.gul
  of knee joint tha.ku.luŋ
  of pelvis (rounded) (por).tha.puʔ.ryuŋ?
or cartilage in upper limb of panther, tiger
bi.jha
soft inner bone ?ayhə hrus
brain puh.kli?
breast ?oh, dut
of bird pos
breastbone ruŋ?
(lower part) terʔ.pen
breath hi.?ang.gə.ni
bridge of nose neh.siŋ?
brow jelh
brush (of tail) meʔ.ʔoʔ.ʔoʔ
bulging eyes tol.mik
burp ?əʔ.phuk
buttock(s) (kliʔ).por, khoy.mayʔ,
thoy.may, por, lon.cay
calf of leg thomh
canine tooth kuyʔ.səyk
caruncle (small) waʔ.ʔis
cast skin hlyun
centre of chest ruŋ?
of emotion, thoughts hluŋ.(tuk)
cheek ger, gwer, gyor, dyor
chest khos
chin (point of) temʔ, tyamʔ, pemʔ
claw (of bird, animal) sən, son
pincer of crab dam.bə.lə
clitoris cin, tuʔ.ʔeʔeh
coaugulated blood (in bruise, marrow) si.wəyʔ
coating (white) on newborn baby tuk.ʔəyʔ
on tongue (white) norʔ
coccyx krayki.meʔ.tat
collarbones waʔ.ghorh.hrus
(space above) waʔ.ghorh
comb (of fowl) chenʔ
condyle ta.ku.luŋ
covering membrane (of egg, etc.) bhe.be.jəŋ
crest (hairlike) of bird puh.cyu.iŋʔ?
feathers of bird chenʔ
crop (of bird) ?us
crown (of head) tə.puʔ
(of head (top) jyu.purʔ.ʔi, jyo.nyorʔ.(ʔi)
crutch g hak, plek.ghak, por.ghak
groin khoŋʔ, khaʔ, pis
cyst (on bird’s neck) her
dewlap (of cattle) go.go.ma.λe
diaphragm hwoyŋh, hwoyŋh
dirt (of skin, clothes) ʔayʔ
discharge of mucus (vaginal, before birth or menstruation) la.ma
ear no
base of kwəŋ
inner no.cay
eardrum no.ʔhe.ʔe
earfolds no.ʔoŋʔ?
front no.ʔeŋʔ?
earlobe jəŋʔ, no.pe.ʔe
earwax no.kliʔ
elbow ku.cyu.ʔi
embrionic membrane payʔ.(ra)
embryo ʔə.kha
epiphyses (bone of eye socket) mik.khun.guə
eye mik
dirt mik.kliʔ?
pupil gal.mik, mik.ʔa.ʔni
sores mik.ca
wrinkles mik.krayh
eyeball mik lug
eyebrow(s) mik kher, mik pul?
eyelash(es) mik kher, mik pul?
eyes
bulging tol mik
horizontally closing banh mik
vertically closing (of demon) jul mik
face khen mo hor
(long) syo ha khen
(round) tol ha khen
faeces kli?
(first) of newborn baby ?ay la? kli?
(white) nor kli?
Fallopian tubes so nal? la
feather
(large wing pinion) pheh (pap)
feathers
of body men?
rolled up new feathers cer men? pap
female genitals tu?
femur plek yo liy
fimbriated ends of Fallopian tubes so nal? ro tak
finger
(individual) ge?, gwe?
forefinger, index do brayh, doy chum?
little ge? chik, lan brayh
middle ma ge?
ring ge?, chum?
fingernail san son
fingers brayh bre
fins
by gills kôm pat
fist tup
flaking skin naw, ray?
flank
(of deer) gen?
flap of skin bleg
flare of nostril rom?
flatus pes
flesh may?, sya?
proud kanh ti syak po may?
new around wound re may?
floating ribs dyum rip
fluid of wound ray rip ti?
fontanelle ho hlop
foot dom la
(ch.) dom so tha
forefinger do brayh, doy chum?
forehead jelh
foreleg hga dom
foreskin tay, thyo ren?
fork of body ghak
formative essence
(of plant, animal) la ma
fourchette gun?
front tooth jun søyk
fur men?
gall bladder hi
genitals
female tu?
male tay krak
gills, gill fins kôm pat
gizzard ta ga raw?
grime
(of skin, clothes) ray?
groin kha?, kho?, pis
sores kha? ca, kho? ca
growth
(small, e.g. wart) cik
gullet je re
gum nal
guts yo kli?, lo? kli?, lyo? ki
(espec. inedible parts) kli? tuk, tuk kli?
hair
(of body) se men?
(of face - espec. moustache) gon che
(of head) mya?
along centre of back (dog, cow, etc.) jhig men?
straight hair of head solh mya?
hand krut
  palm of -pak
head ta.lay, puh
  back of tak.ta.lay
heart hlur
  (organ) hlur.go.re
heel go.de?
hernia
  (umbilical) loy
hind leg(s) lon.dom
hip
  bones tha.ku.luŋ, thay.ku.luŋ,
    tha.pu?.cyuŋ
  joint kil
hollow
  above collarbones wa?.ghorh
  along backbone giŋ.ko?.ghorh
hoof (dom).cok
horn
  (of animal) roŋ?
humerus krut.yo.lig
incisor jun?.(sayk)
index finger døy.chum?
innards kli?.tuk, tuk.kli?
inner ear no.cay
intestinal ailment horh
intestine yoŋ.kli?, log.kli?, lyaŋ.ki?
  large bon?.yoŋ.kli?
  small wirh.yoŋ.kli?
jaw kwaŋ
  (joint of) gam.ma.li
joint
  (esp. of fingers) kroh
  of hip kil
  of jaw gam.ma.li
  of legs (esp. associated sinews) so?.ray
  of long bones taku.luŋ
junction of body ghak
kidney gal
knee kryŋ?, yum.(tol)
  (sinew of) yol.tuŋ?, yol.tum?
knuckle kroh
labia khoŋ?
  majora (tu?).bo.nə
  minora tu?.bleŋ
lactation tubes dut.say? pan, pan.la
lap khos
larynx thyŋ.wa?
leg dom
life force ?oh
  vital fluid hi.?ay.go.ni
ligament so?
limbs bal.na.plek
lip(s) kam.pun, noŋ?.pun, nur.pun,
  mon.pun
liver sinh
lobe of ear jey?
long face syo.haŋ khen
loose skin new?.ray?
lower abdomen cyut.pam
lump
  (esp. in groin) baŋ.kʰa.na
lungs (hlur).pop, prop
marrow of bone si.rə
meconium
  (first stool of newborn baby) ?ay.lay.kli?
membrane
  (egg) jhy.o.men?
  (flat, e.g. eardrum) bhe.re
  embryonic pay?.(ra)
membranous covering
  (of egg, uterus, brain, etc.) bhe.bə.jey
menses ?ay.ray?, nay.ro, maŋ.h.ro
milk dut
  (ch.) pan.ma?.ti?
milk tooth ray.gam.(sayk)
mind hluŋ.tuk
  (evil) tuk.pe.ma?.lo
molar
  (gen.) -gam.(sayk)
  (large) ma.gam.(sayk)
  (1st) kuy?.gam.sayk
(2nd) co?g.am.sayk
(3rd) tol.gam.sayk, tol.mা.gam
(4th) ma.gam.sayk
(small) co?g'am
(wisdom) hluk.gam.sayk
mouth kam, hmo.toŋ
and jaws (pointed) mοŋ?
sores hmo.toŋ.ca
mucus
discharge from vagina la.ma
discharge from vagina before birth dhyol.ja
of mouth nyol
of nose neh.kli?
muscle
(of biceps, etc.) yu?.may?
of legs so?.ray
nail
(of finger, toe) sən, son
napa of neck pok.cyu.ruŋ?
nasal
flare neh.rom?
mucus neh.kli?
septum neh.dhene
navel toŋ
neck kek, kəyk
nerve so?
nipple ?οh.say?, dut.say?
node of bone thag.ku.lug
nose neh
bridge neh.sinŋ?
bridge (deep) khen.pay
corners neh.kryoŋ?
flare of neh.rom
tip neh.ju.jhi
nostril neh.ghaŋ
occipital bone tək.ta.laŋ
odour
(personal), from body grime ray?
oesophageal opening tyuk.?aŋ
oesophagus je?:rə
orifice thyo.reŋ
palate sim.phəɾ?
palm of hand (krut).pak
pelvic bone por thə.pu?.cyuŋ?
penis təŋ
(child's talk) təŋ
(euph.) dham.pə
perineum ŋυn?
peritoneum tuk.bhẹ.re
pharynx
throat (inside) guk
(the tube) ryo.dhyoŋ?
phlegm har
pimple dyus
pincer
(of crab, etc.) dam.bə.lə
pinion
(of wing) pap
feather pheh.pap
pinna of ear kυŋ?
pockmark prvanh.cik
point of chin tem?, tyəm?, pem?
pore of skin ku.liŋ
pouches
(storage), in cheeks of Macaque monkey gor.dhyok
prepuce təŋ thyo.re(ŋ)
proud flesh kanh.ti syak.?o may?
pubis
female tu?.puŋ
male təŋ.puŋ
pupil of eye gal.mik, mik.ra.ni
pus ṭum.kli?
rectum dum.yoŋ.kli?
rib(s) rip
floating dyum.rip
ring finger ge?.chuŋ?
rough skin nəw?.ray?
round face tol.ha khen
rounded bone
(pelvic) (por) thə.pu?.cyuŋ?
rumen of cow
  stomach (said to contain small stones)
    baŋ.tyumh
saliva dyur
scale
  (of fish) kaw
scrotum krak.pun
scurf hlyun
secretion of body kli?
semen tayŋ.kli?
serum raŋ.ti?
shell
  of egg thyŋ.kak, ryok.thyak, ryop.?ak
  of egg, crab, etc. ru.kas, ru.gu.dyak,
    ryok.thyak
  of shellfish (bivalve) khok.rek
  of snail, tortoise kaw?.ruk
shinbone gloŋh
shoulder kum
shoulder-blade
  (and upper arm) bal
side
  (below ribs) hemh
sinew so?
  and blood vessels, etc. so?,na.re
  below kneecap gol.tuŋ?, gol.tum?
skeleton yoŋ.ko.la
skin pun
  (black - of healthy person) nor?
  old skin hlyun
  rough, grimy nʔaw?, rʔay?
skull
  (esp. frontal bones) puh.rum?
  (top of) kaw?, ruk
  top kha.gaw?, ta.pu?
sleeplessness ?a.ca.laj
small intestine wirh.yoŋ.kli?
smallpox bromh
snot neh.kli?
snout monŋ?
sole of foot (dom).pak
sore ca
boil lis
beginning under skin lis.?a.pe?
large, weeping roy?.lis
spots over skin with stinging itch (allergy rash?) sram.na.ca
which never heals sǎy.da.ca
sores
  large, weeping roy?.lis
  of crutch khoŋ.ca
  of groin kha?.ca
  of tongue le.phu.ri
spittle dyur
spleen mleŋ, leh
spur
  (of bird’s foot) kaʔ. cu?
sputum har
sternum
  (base cartilage of) terʔ.pen
stomach tuk
  (large) of cow, layered bin.ci.ris
  (organ) tuk.pun, tol.pun
stool
  (first passed by newborn baby)
    ?ay.laŋ.kli?
storage pouches
  in cheeks of Macaque monkey gor.dhyok
stump
  (esp. of bird’s tail) (por).tuku.ŋuŋ,
    meʔ, koʔ tuku.łuŋ
style waʔ.lis
sweat hlaŋ.(r̥.ti?)
swelling
  (hernia?) of stomach her
  of lymph node (esp. in groin) baŋ.khaʔ.na
  or sores of tongue le.phu.ri
tail meʔ
tears mik.kli?
temple ho.hl户口
tendon
  hamstring or groin yoŋh.ri
  large (of heel, knee) dhyaw.nya
testicle krak.(lui?), trak
thigh plek, ha.tuŋ
throat guk  
  (outer) ghog.ko.rok

thumb (ma). dam?
tibia glonh
tinea ka? cyu?
tip of nose ju.jhi
toe dom.brayh  
  (big) ma.dam?
toenail san, son
tongue le  
  sores le.phu.ri
tooth  
  (gen.) sayk, sayk  
  (canine) kuy?.sayk  
  (front) jun?. (sayk)  
  (milk) ray.gam.(sayk)  
  (1st) molar kuy?, gam.sayk  
  (2nd) molar (small) co?, gam.(sayk)  
  (3rd) molar (large) tol.gam.sayk  
  (4th) molar, next to wisdom tooth  
  ma.gam.(sayk)  
  (wisdom) hluk.gam.(sayk)

tracea ryo.dhyog?
trunk of body ?ag, ka?-  
ulcer  
  (which never heals) say.d. ca

ulcers  
  (said to result from eating defiled food)  
  (le) phu.ri
umbilical hernia tuk.loy
underlip  
  (and chin) pem?
undershell  
  (of crab) caŋ
upper  
  arm and shoulder pos  
  arm and shoulder-blade bal  
  bone of arm, leg yo. lin, yonŋ  
  leg plek
urine chyus
uterus so.nal?

uvula lepe, lere.ka  
  opening tyuk.?ag
vagina tu.?ghay
vaginal secretion tu.?kli?, lyor
vernix  
  white coating on newborn baby gras.ray?,  
  tuk.ray?, ko? gras
vocal folds lepe, lereka
waist hemh, hwɔyŋ, hwɔyŋ
wart cik
waste of body kli?
waters of birth bhisi. ti?

wattle  
  (of fowl) go.go.ma.le
wax of ear no.kli?
whiskers syaq. ki
white coating on newborn baby tuk.ray?
whitlow dun. di boŋa
wing pap  
  (bones) of bat srip  
  and breast (bird) pos  
  pinion (pheh).pap
wisdom tooth hluk.gam.(sayk)

wound ca
wrinkles near eye mik.krayh
wrist hnek
2.2 Fauna: Birds, Fish, Insects, Mammals, Molluscs, Reptiles, Worms

2.2.1 Birds

(Identifications based largely on Fleming, Fleming and Bangdel, 1976)

**babbler**
- Black-throated Babbler? *jhew.ta.wa?, paŋ.khuy?.wa?*
- Slaty-headed Scimitar Babbler *kuy?, kolo.wa?*
- Spiny Babbler? *ghroyk.cik.wa?*
- Spotted Babbler *glipi.cik.wa?*
- Rufous-chinned Spotted Babbler *kwa?.cyar?.wa?*

**Bantam**

**Bearded Laughing Thrush** *beg.ku.ti.(wa?)*, *bheq.gu.lug*

**Black Bulbul** *køy?.wa?, køy?.lön.?i.wa?*
**Black or Bronzed Drongo** *he.li.wa?*
**Black-bearded Bee-eater** *thyoy.wa?*
**Black-crested Kalege Pheasant** *rut.wa?*
**Black-headed Shrike** *bha.da.ray*
**Black-headed Yellow Bulbul** *krut.dum.bu.ri*

**Black-naped Ground Woodpecker** *tene.wa?*

**Black-throated Babbler**
- (grey) *jhew.ta.wa?, paŋ.khuy?.wa?*
- *Black-throated Forktail** *cyo.so.ri*
- *Black-throated Thrush** *goy?.bin.srip*

**Blossom-headed Parakeet** *kruyk.wa?*

**Blue-headed Rockthrush** *cu.pe.ti.wa?*
**Blue-throated Barbet** *kutu.ruk.wa?*
**Brown Hawk Owl** *gom.phu*
**Brown-breasted Wren Warbler** *nyam.ci.wa?*
**Brown-eared Bulbul** *ne.pal.bhiŋ, si.rīŋ.wa?*

**bulbul**
- Black-headed Yellow Bulbul *krut.dum.bu.ri*
- Black Bulbul *køy?.wa?, køy?.lön.?i.wa?*
- Brown-eared Bulbul *ne.pal.bhiŋ.(gu.liŋ), si.rīŋ.wa?*
- Red-vented Bulbul *gal.dhyaw, dyaw.kal?*
- Rufous-bellied Bulbul *tyo.tet.wa?, liŋ.sor?.wa?*

**Crested Bunting** *tup.si.bele*

**Crested Serpent Eagle** *mu.wa?*

**Crimson-backed Woodpecker** *kyuŋ?.wa?*

**crow** *ka.wa?*

**cuckoo**
- European Cuckoo *khus.puk.wa?*
- Indian Cuckoo *was.?o.pak.?u*
- Koel Cuckoo *kok.wa?*
- Plaintive Cuckoo (or a Drongo?)
  - *su.hi.wa?*,
  - (sp.) *ti.kew.rek*

**Demoiselle Crane**
- migrating bird, calling at night, an ill omen *ma.wak.ja?*

**Domestic Fowl** *kim.wa?*
- (ch.) *go?.sar?.wa?, pap.nor?.wa?, lay.nor?.wa?, huyh.lön.?i.wa?*

**dove** *duh.kur.wa?*

**drongo**
- Black or Bronzed Drongo *he.li.wa?*
- Hair-crested Drongo *hik.wa?, hik.lön.?i.wa?*
- Large Racket-tailed Drongo *syaŋ.ka.duŋ*

**Dusky Horned Owl** *hu.ju.rum*

**eagle**
- Crested Serpent Eagle *mu.wa?*
bird of prey, larger than Crested Serpent Eagle *ku.hi.bas.wa?*
large *gal.dala.wa?*
smaller *gal.si.la?*

**European Cuckoo**  *khus.puk.wa?*

**falcon**
Peregrine or Shahin Falcon *baŋ.wa?*
or eagle *yar.si.la*
or hawk *pa.tur?.sih.la*

**Fantail Flycatcher**  *bet.wa?*

**finch**
Rose Finch *tunu.wa?*

**Fire-tailed Sunbird**  *du.cyam?.pa.laj*

**flycatcher**
Fantail Flycatcher *bet.wa?*
Gorgetted Flycatcher? *pyak.wa?*
Grey-headed Flycatcher (or Black-browed?) *ti?kə.ni.wiŋh*
Slaty-blue Flycatcher *si.ta.pag.gu.li*
Yellow-bellied Fantail Flycatcher *lan.wa?*
grey *myaŋ.thuy?.wa?*

**Forest Eagle Owl**  *ko.løŋ*

**fowl**
Bantam *cerh*
Domestic Fowl *kim.wa?*
Domestic Fowl (ch.) *go?.sar?.wa?*, *pap.nør?.wa?*, *laŋ.nør?.wa?*
*huyh.løn?.i.wa?*
Jungle Fowl *yos.wa?*, *les.wa?*, *wes.wa?*
mother hen *ma.rok*
rooster *jhi.liŋ.kon.wa?*, *tok.kon.wa?*, *sot.?ør.wa?*

**Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker**  *siŋ?.syul?.wa?*

**Gold-fronted Chloropsis**  *pi.ci.rik.wa?*

**Golden Oriole**  *yar.phøŋ.rya*

**goose**
Greylag Goose? *gryok.wa?*
Gorgetted Flycatcher? *pyak.wa?*

**Great Horned Owl**
lives on cliffside *khyur.wa?(ja?)*

**Green Pigeon**  *ku.wa?*

**Green-billed Malkoa**  *kok.pan.de, pøw?.wa?*

**Grey-headed Flycatcher**
(or Black-browed?) *ti?kə.ni.wiŋh*

**Grey-headed Warbler**  *lan.wa?*

**Greylag Goose**
migrating, calls when flying in formation *gryok.wa?*

**Ground Warbler**  *ci.pin.wa?*

**Hair-crested Drongo**  *hìk.wa?*, *hik.løn?.i.wa?*
hawk or eagle *yar.si.la*

**highland bird**
(sp.), living near water sources *bho.rim.pai.ti, si.rig.wa?*

**Hill Partridge**  *ʔu.muk.wa?*

**Himalayan Barbet**  *nya.wa?*

**Hoopoe**
ground-feeding, with crest *dhøŋ.sør?.kon, panh.cyu.liŋ*

**hornbill**
Pied Indian Hornbill *raŋ?.wa?*, *hoŋray*

**House Martin**  *ʔeŋ?a.cyu.li*

**Indian Cuckoo**  *wës?.ʔo.ʔòk.ʔu*

**Indian Streaked Spiderhunter**  *tu.ʔyrum?.wa?*

**Jungle Fowl**  *yos.wa?*, *les.wa?*, *wes.wa?*

**kingfisher**
White-breasted Kingfisher *dayk.wa?*

**Lapwing**  *reke.tew.(wa?)*

**Large Racket-tailed Drongo**  *syãŋ.kaj.duŋ*

**Laughing Thrush**
Necklaced Laughing Thrush *ruŋŋ.kolo.wa?*
Striated Laughing Thrush *kwiɾ.hlik.wa?, tiri.boh.wa?*
White-crested Laughing Thrush *kolo.ghe, kolo.wa?*
White-throated Laughing Thrush *go.go.ta.(sa.go).wa?*

**Leaf Warbler**  *cɪn.či.pi.li*

**Long-tailed Broadbill**  *bo.hi.wa?*
magpie
  Yellow-billed Blue Magpie  sara.pɔ.ti
Necklaced Laughing Thrush  ruyŋ kolo.wa?
Night Heron  pal?tot.wa?
Nightjar
  lowland nocturnal  kromh.wa?,
    coy.lik.wa?
Orange-headed Ground Thrush
  sya.raŋ.khu.ri
owl
  Barred Owlet?  kuk.cyuk.wa?
  Brown Hawk Owl  gom.phu
  Dusky Horned Owl  huju.rum
  Forest Eagle Owl  kolɔŋ
  Great Horned Owl  khyu.rum.wa?.(ja?)
  Pygmy Owl  ponh.to.loŋ
Scops Owl?  su.paŋ.thɔ.li, paŋ.kat.wa?,
    baŋ.thoL?, wa?
  Spotted Owlet?  dha.gu.wa?
  Tawny Fish Owl  pa.ku.wa?
  large, grey  syo.dhan?.wa?,
    suk.si.dhu.dhu.wa?
  medium-sized  kwɔŋ?, wa?
  with ear tufts, a Scops Owls?  luk.wa?
parakeet
  Blossom-headed Parakeet  kruyk.wa?
  Rose-beaked/breasted Parakeet  grɔŋk (cik)
  Rose-ringed Parakeet  kɔ.ʁal
partridge
  Hill Partridge  ?u.muk.wa?
pheasant
  Black-crested Kalege Pheasant  rut.wa?
Pied Indian Hornbill  raŋ?, wa?, hoŋ ray
Pied Shrike  bhi.ʁim? po.ti
pigeon
  Green Pigeon  ku.wa?
  Speckled Woodpigeon, medium-sized,
    fruit-eating  bruk.wa?, sya.gar.wa?
  Thick-billed Green Pigeon?, small, green,
    with red on head and shoulder  may.ku.wa?
Plain Leaf Warbler
  eats tek.kɔŋ?say? fruit  tek.kɔŋ?.wa?
Plaintive Cuckoo
  (or a Drongo?)  su.hi.wa?
Plumbeous Redstart  ti?, lyaŋ.(ti)
Purple Sunbird  gal.cyam?.pa.λaŋ
Pygmy Owl  ponh.to.loŋ
Pygmy Woodpecker  maŋ?.dor.wa?
Red-headed Trogon  ṭay.tyok.wa?
Red-vented Bulbul  gal.dhyoŋ, dyaw.kal?
rockthrush
  Blue-headed Rockthrush?  cu.pɔ.ti.wa?
  rooster  jhi.liy.kon.wa?, tok.kon.wa?,
    sor.wa?
Rose Finch  tunu.wa?, syu.ru.ruk.wa?,
    syuŋ.ruk.wa
Rose-beaked/breasted Parakeet  grɔŋk (cik)
Rose-ringed Parakeet  kɔ.ʁal
Rufous-bellied Bulbul  toy.tet.wa?,
    tyo.tet.wa?
Rufous-chinned Spotted Babbler
  kwa?, cyar?.wa?
Scarlet Minabet
  (female)  yar.wa.lu
  (male)  du.hi.k.wa?
Scops Owl  paŋ.kat.wa?, su.paŋ.thɔ.li
Sharp-tailed Munia  brit.wa?, brit.tuŋ.liŋ
shrike
  Black-headed Shrike  bha.da.ʁay
  Pied Shrike  bhi.ʁim?, po.ti
Silver-eared Mesia  jhik.jir.wa?,
    mom.breŋ.wa?
Slaty-blue Flycatcher  si.ta.paŋ.gu.li
Slaty-headed Scimitar Babbler
  kuy?.kolo.wa?
Speckled Woodpigeon
  medium-sized, fruit-eating  bruk.wa?,
    sya.gar.wa?
Spiny Babbler
  small, brown, nests in ground hole  ghroyk.ʁik.wa?
Spotted Babbler  *gli.pi.cik.wa?*

Striated Laughing Thrush  
- nests in thatch grass  *kwir.hlik.wa?*,  
- *tiri.bo.wa?*

Sultan Tit  
- with feather crest  *bala.bo(h), bu.dha.jyu*

sunbird  *cyam?.pa.lay*

Swallow  *cer.kum, wa.kum?*

Swift  *kyo.ci.kat.wa?, tu?.kyak.wa?*

Tailorbird  *tom.klik.wa?*

Tawny Fish Owl  *pə.ku.wa?*

thrush  
- Black-throated Thrush  *goy?,bin.srip*
- Whistling Thrush  *loŋ?.wa?*

tit  
- Sultan Tit  *bala.boh, bu.dha.jyu.wa?*

vulture  *ri?.wa?*

warbler  *dhan.cu.wa?*

- Grey-headed Warbler  *lan.wa?*
- Ground Warbler  *ci.pin.wa?*
- Leaf Warbler  *cin.cipi.li*
- Plain Leaf Warbler  *tek.kon?.,wa?*

Whistling Thrush  *loŋ?.wa?*

White-breasted Kingfisher  *dayk.wa?*

White-cheeked Bulbul  *kek.wa?,  
- *liŋ.sar?.wa?*

White-crested Laughing Thrush  *kolo.wa?,  
- *kolo.ghe*

White-eye  *ti?.,ln?.,wa?*

White-throated Bulbul  
- *si?.o.syak.wa?,  
- *syak.sinh.wa?, lyo.bhar.wa?,  
- *syu.luk.wa?*

White-throated Laughing Thrush  *go.go.ta.(sa,ga).wa?*

woodpecker  
- Black-naped Ground Woodpecker  *tene.wa?*
- Crimson-backed Woodpecker  *kyuŋ?.wa?*
- Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker  *siŋ?.syul?.wa?*
- Pygmy Woodpecker  *maŋ?.dor.wa?*

Yellow-naped Blue Woodpecker  *ro.klaŋh.wa?*

Yellow-bellied Fantail Flycatcher  
- (with black eyes like a *lan*)  *lan.wa?*

Yellow-billed Blue Magpie  *sara.pə.ti*

Yellow-naped Blue Woodpecker  *ro.klaŋh.wa?*

unidentified  
- blackbird-sized, black, ground-feeding  
- (insects), of the highlands  *duŋ.nar?,wa?*
- brown, inhabiting clearings  *ja?,wal?.wa?*
- brown bird, slightly larger than cuckoo  *pam.kew?,rek*
- ground-feeding  *kom.?ər.wa?*
- larger size, eats flowers, fruit  *ru.dhon?,wa?*
- long-tailed, greenish wings, red forehead  *yuk.lug.wa?*
- lowland  *lo.dor?.wa?*
- lowland bird of prey  *to.hay?,wa?*
- lowland, greenish, thrush-sized  *kətə.pəw.wa?*
- medium-sized?  *du.ya.ra*
- nocturnal  *sok.thor?.wa?*
- nocturnal, grey  *lak.wah.wa?*
- small, greyish  *kli?.,hreb.wa?*
- sparrow-sized scrub bird  *ta.hlug.cik*
- starling-sized, grey, eats corn  *gyak.wa?*
- water bird, greyish  *reke.te(r.wa?)*
- (sp.)  *lyo.bhar.wa?*
- (sp.)  *me.tag.wa?*
- (sp.)  *man.jhər.wa?*
- (sp.)  *meta.chya?.,wa?*
- (sp.)  *toŋ?.wa?*

2.2.2 Fish  
(Identifications tentative, largely from J. Shrestha, 1977)

catfish (with barbels)  
- clings to underside of rocks, *Pseudocharinus sulcatus*  
- (or a *Glyptothorax* species?)
eel
Amphipnous chucia mo\?
with pointed snout, genus Mastacembelus ru\?

Freshwater Crayfish
turns red when cooked toq\.

Freshwater Minnow
Nemachilus (beavani\?) du\?
other
about 20cm. long, caught with net, Garra
gotyla\? jyu\.
, bu\.

about 25cm. long, Aspidoparia (morar\?)
ka\.

about 30cm. long, SemipluS (semiplotus\?)
khun\.

about 40cm. long, edible, genus Tor
saw\?, ya\?, saw\?
du\?
black, Sciaena (coitor\?) or Labeo (rohita\?)
gal\?
circular with dorsal and ventral spines,
tasty flesh, Colisa fasciatus? ra\?
coin-like spots on side, genus Puntius?
ti\.
poy\.

genus Tor so\.

large ma\.
like stickleback, makes round nest of grass
yul\.

long beak-like jaws, teeth used to treat mud
sores, Xenentodon regan? thu\.

medium-sized, flat, edible bele\?,

smaller-sized, Barilius (barna)
pha\.
pk.

spotted, Botia dah\.

troutlike, edible, Channa gachua or
stewartii ghon

wide flat head, Chacha chacha?
kryus\?, cer\.

with stinging spines near mouth, edible
ne\?
(sp.) bhe\.

(sp.) khi\.

2.2.3 Insects
ant
black, biting preg\?
black, short-legged with strong smell
saw\?, la

large (1.5cm.), reddish-black, biting
li\?

large (5cm.), yellow, biting, lives in soil
brat

large, brown or yellow ko\.

medium-sized (8mm.), red, biting, with
paper-like nest in tree ryom?

medium-sized (about 8mm. long), black,
moves in columns se\.

medium-sized, yellowish, long-legged
saw\.

small (about 2-3mm. long), biting
sy\.

small, black ko\.

small, black por\.

small, black por\.

small, black, biting ti\.

small, black, with large head go\.

small, reddish, biting saw\.

small, stinging ne\?. mat

very small, biting ne\?. mat
very small, biting saw.la? du.pli
very small, biting, reddish-brown du.pli

**bedbug pon**

**bee**
(gen.), esp. varieties of Domestic Bee tum?
(sp.) large wild lowland bee, with round nest hanging from tree gwas, was
(sp.) small black forest bee, nests in tree hole, honey-producing kway
(sp.) small wild species, hive in tree branches, honey very sweet, adults eaten boiled nyap
drone? lay.?ag.ma
larvae syay.re
large, yellow, furry, ground-living, makes honey, stings bunh.tuj
large stinging bee with blue body, living in bamboo stalks ka.layη
Solitary Bee, lives in dead wood bhamh.?a.re
Solitary Bee, lives in dead wood (variety) ko?.syay? bhamh.?a.re

**beetle**
(gen.) juy
eats young bamboo toro.na.(juy)
greenish-black, makes holes in bamboo pay?.ka.lay
large (6cm. long), with blue-black wings, spotted body wa.layη.juy
small, black pyak.juy
small, with yellow markings - blood used to remove warts cik.ku.na.juy, cek.ku.na.juy

**blowfly ?a.ci?.yay**

**Bluebottle fly du.lay.yay**

**borer**

bamboo eating toro.na
of banana palm dyu
wood borer grub, poisonous poy
wood borer grub, poisonous siŋ?.je?.poy

wood borer grub, wide jaws, poisonous da.re.poy
wood borer, Longicorn, small kiri?.dol?
wood borer, Longicorn, with large edible grub dol?
wood borer, very small met
(sp.) dhuru?

**bug**
sap-sucking (gen.) huy?
sap-sucking di.bhar?.huy?
sucks juice of vine, edible jyur.huy?
very small, black tok.ghre.juy

**butterfly**
(gen.) ti.bi.liŋ?

**caterpillar**
(gen.) syuy?
coconut protected by wall of fine sticks ti?.ba.di.syan?
hairless, with 'horn' at tail kok.syan?, cyuk.syan?
hairy, causing itch kak.syan?
large (about 8cm. long), hairy, imitation eyes and horn on back ber.syan?
large (about 8cm. long), reddish, hairy - eats lak leaves lak.syan?
large, grey, hairy, in swarms on trees say.da.syan?

**cattle tick**
(gen.) ryak
(sp.) niŋ?.ryak
(sp.) toŋ.ryak

**centipede**
large (about 15cm. long), red, severe bite sal, saw
small (about 4cm. long) ka.mi.ni sal

**cicada lir**

about 4cm. long, black, with red underneath, noisy choyi.ciy, choy.jiy
calls choyo choychiy in February, March we.ley?.juy
calls in March, April ro.tek
calls with strong, musical note at night in August, September de.rin.juy
Appendix 2

Gaughley

dark grey and orange, 4cm. long  kliŋ?, lir, kliŋ?, kliŋ?, ja?
large (7cm. long)  bhan.ta.lyaw
with distinctive call  su.laj.juy
with orange wings, grey body  naʔ, raŋ, may?: juy
yellowish, calls in April  baŋ.nan.tə.ri
(sp.)  sya.ra.li

click beetle  lay.phu.ri
yellow  cyut.pu.ri
small  tok.rok.juy

cockroach
(small)  bhi.riŋ?, bhi.rim?


cricket  kri.kak, kri.ghra
or grasshopper  kluk.nyam?

Dogwasp
(red stripe on abdomen, nests in ground, stings very severely)  dik


dragonfly  duy.la


dung beetle  kliʔ, dhoŋ.go.ri,
  kliʔ, dhoŋ.bə.ray
larva  kak.taw?

false scorpion
(sour-smelling)  glaw?, srok

firefly
(a brown beetle)  paŋ.?əw.li, paŋ?gu.li,
  paŋ.yaw.li

flea  hyəŋ?

fly
(gen.)  yaŋ
Bluebottle fly  du.laj.yaŋ
blowfly, grey  a.ciʔ, yaŋ
hoverfly, small, stinging, with high-pitched buzz  tumu.yaŋ
large, grey  mo.yaŋ
large, steals from bees, no maggots  syo.yaŋ
lives on dung-heaps  kliʔ, pur.?o.yaŋ
small (gen.)  coʔ.yaŋ
small, gets in eyes  bhusu.na.yaŋ
small, hovering, black with yellow stripes  du, du.yaŋ
small, white, hovering  kolo.waʔ, yaŋ

very small greenish midge  tiʔ.gwam.ya
yellow and green, blood-sucking  das

grasshopper
(gen.)  nyam?
clicks legs as it jumps  plek.tayk.nyam?
eats corn leaves  yom.ła?
green, with narrow body, 5-8cm. long  got.nyam?
large (about 6cm. long), with narrow, pointed head  saŋa.nyam?
large flying locust, edible  rayk.nyam?
medium-sized, green  toŋ.nyam?
very large, 8-10cm. long, green, flying, edible  ber.nyam?
very large, red  reke.nyam?
Weta-like  ghrat.nyam?
yellow-spotted on brown  ?ay,jaʔ,ra.ni
(sp.)  kluk.nyam?

grub
(gen.)  syaŋ?
found in flour  yəwʔ, syaŋ?
found in  mukhundasinyaʔ and attended by ants (for its secretions?)  pu.tuy
found in taro tuber  nyaw?
found in yams  naŋ, nah
or insect, poisonous (said to kill pigs)  pyak.sat.poy

hornet
(female worker)  ma.səʔ?
large (5cm. long) with red head, lives in ground, stings severely  yəl
makes hole in tree  hrok.yol
reddish, striped, about 2.5cm. long, makes round paper-like nest in tree  səʔ?

itch-mite
like a red spider  kre.luy

Ladybird  su.naw.li.juy

leaf insect  huy?
large, dark brown  lak.huy
(sp.)  jaʔ, lak.huy
(sp.)  paŋ.khyuʔ?
(sp.)  yom.lak.huy

locust  rayk.nyam?
louse
  (body) kras
  (head) sek, srøyk
  of birds, very small, flea-like gwam.ya
  of rodent hole yuʔ.kras
maggot peʔ
midge
  (or very small fly) tiʔ.gwam.ya
millipede
  large (10-15 cm. long), brown, yellow legs
  si.ḏow.li
  small, red, swarming kum.hal.ni
mosquito jaw.ya
mosquito-like
  large, bites ryop
moth
  (gen.) ti.bi.liŋ?
    large, yellow dur.ji.be.la
    very small tir.lop
Mudwasp
  puts grubs in mud structures on walls, etc.
  di.LAY, di.ley.ɢow.ri
parasite
  green tree parasite paʔ.ɬu.ʔuŋ
Praying Mantis key.ɭuyʔ?
  (ch.) to.jeʔ.șay.də
    small, green, leaf-like loʔ.ɬoʔ.ʃiŋ?
pupa ghyum
  found in mudball lu.ɡiʔ
  small, grey, lives in piled up soil
  jyay.nyo.ri
sandfly
  large sak.ʔay.yaŋ
  very small, biting, living near river
  mas.(yəŋ)
scorpion neʔ.ʃos
  (false), sour-smelling glawʔ.sroŋ
shieldbug
  of lak, exudes sap (good for sores)
  doŋ.lak.ɬuŋ
  (sp.) jaʔ.ʃər.oŋ
  (sp.) jaʔ.ɬuŋ.ɬuŋ
(s.p.) paŋ.ɬuŋ.yaŋ?
(s.p.) yom.ɬuŋ.ɬuŋ
Solitary Bee
  (like Bumblebee), lives in dead wood, bamboo bhamh.ʔa.re
  (like Bumblebee), lives in dead wood, bamboo kəʔ.ʃyaʔ bhamh.ʔa.re
spider
  (gen.) gyaw.ɬaŋ, gyaw.ɬiy
  Daddy-long-legs ton.ɬiyōʔ?
  Daddy-long-legs, with legs pulled off ba.ɬa.dyay.ɬiy
Harvestman yawʔ.ɬiy
  about 1 m. diameter, able to catch small birds raha.gyayʔ?
  large, black, biting, makes a hissing noise
gal.gyaw.ɬiy
  very large (about 10 cm. diam.), with forest web raha.gyayʔ?
  (sp.) tomʔ.ɬomʔ.ɬiy
stick insect hluŋ.ʃeʔ.ɬo.ɾa
termite
  eats wood and cloth gal.ɬaŋ, tuk.ɬo.ʔaŋ
flywing female (fertile) minʔ?
flywing female of yol.ɬumʔ.kraʔ waʔ.ʃiŋ?
flywing female (sp.) ʃiŋʔ.ʃiŋ?
wingless worker kraʔ?
  with small spherical black nest in soil yol.ɬumʔ.ɬaŋ?
tick
  (gen.) ryak
  lives on ryak.dhyak bush, bite causes sore
  niŋʔ.ɬaŋ
  (sp.) to.ɬaŋ
wasp
  Dogwasp with severe sting dik
  black, 1 cm. long met.ʃyaʔ.ɬaŋ.ɬaŋ
  black with white waist, 1 cm. long
  kuŋʔ.ɬaŋ.ɬaŋ
  large syaʔ.ɬaŋ.ɬaŋ
  large wasp or hornet with large paper-like nest in tree riŋ
with long narrow body *ryaj.ka*
yellow-and-black striped, nest hangs by a stalk *ra.ni.ryaj.ka*
yellow, 1.5cm. long, nest like mat of rolled leaves *law?.thu.ri.ryaj.ka*
yellow, 2cm. long, lives in paper-like nest in tree hole *lum*
yellow, nocturnal *ryan?*

**Water-boatman**
a surface skimmer *ti?yo*

**weevil**
found in corn grain *ghun*

**Weta-like** *yom.1a?*

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### 2.2.4 Mammals

#### animal
(myth.) connected with shaman’s drum *du.mu.ruaj.ma, li.mu.ruaj.sya?, li.dhay?.sya?*

**Bamboo Rat** *rek*

**Barking Deer** *ka?.sya?, hoh.raj.sya?*
(male) *da.hre*
doe *mun.du.li*

**bat**
(gen.) *win?, yin*
Fulvous Fruit Bat, red with white wings, body about 10cm. long *ler.ja?.win?*

Great Eastern Horseshoe Bat, 10cm. long, black with large ears, nose turned up, cave-dwelling, fly-eating *dha?k.ko.ca*

Indian Pipistrelle, 5cm. long, brown *lo?.bhir.win?*

black, 10cm. long *gal.dam.win?*

large, honey-eating, edible *glajy.win?*

long-nosed, very edible *cyus.yu?.win?*

medium-sized, grey, Flying Fox *djay..win?*

short-nosed fruit bat, large, whitish *sya?.win?*

small (10cm. long), black and white *duj.kut.win?*

small (25cm. wingspan), russet-coloured *ka?.sya?.win?*

very small, brown, fly-eating *tu?.cit.win?*

**bear**
(gen.) *yom*
(ch.) *tok.ci.yom*

Himalayan Black *bhø.li.yom*

Sloth-bear *siq?.tyamh.yom*

**bull** *thor, (goy.co?) sya?*

**bullock** *yaw.sya?*

**cat** *pu.se?*

**cat-like**
companion of shaman (myth?) *pur.bi, khyaw.ri?, be.ja, wa.syur*

**civet**
Himalayan Palm Civet *tah.sya?*

Large Indian Civet *broh.law*
grey, striped body *go?.sya?, rø.rag.sya?*

(or Binturong?), small species with silvery fur *ga$.wa?.ja?*
small grey, striped tail *goy.ryon?*

**cow** *gay.sya?, sya?*

**deer**
Barking Deer *ka?.sya?*

Barking Deer (ch.) *hoh.raj.sya?*

Barking Deer (male) *da.hre*

Barking Deer doe *mun.du.li*

**Dhole**
(Wild Dog) *par?.kuy?*

**dog** *kuy?*

**Flying Fox** *doj.win?*

**Flying Squirrel**
(large) *?er*
(small) *?eh*

**Fulvous Fruit Bat** *ler.ja?.win?*

**goat**
(domestic) *met.chya?*

**Goral**
(goat antelope) *syar?.sya?, chet.raj.sya?*

**Great Eastern Horseshoe Bat** *dha?k.ko.ca*

**Himalayan Black Bear** *bhø.li.yom*

**Himalayan Palm Civet** *tah.sya?*

**hyena** *hap.si.la*

**Indian Pipistrelle** *lo?.bhir.win?*
Caughley

j o m.b u, s ya l
Jackal

K a r.j a?

(ch.) l y a.k a r.j a?

with black and brown stripes b a n.k a r.j a?

J ungle C at

K a r.j a?

(ch.) l y a.k a r.j a?

Langur monkey

G l a y, h u n.yu.na.ya?

Large Indian Civet

B r o h.l a w

Leopard

Wild animal of cat family j a?

Macaque C at

B e.j a

Macaque monkey

Y u k

Marten

Himalayan Pine Marten w a y.l a

Mongoose

C r a b-e at ing Mongoose? k a?.r y a m.j a?

small, with yellow throat g u.l u n?

Monkey

L a n g u r g l a y, h u n.yu.na.y a?

Lone Langur d o m h

Macaque y u k

Mouse
t o m.(y u ?)

O t ter

t i? c o r o

O x

Y a w .s ya?

Palm Squirrel

G u n?

Panther

W id e animal of cat family j a?

(m yth.), black panther haunting grave area c h a k.j a?

Pig

P y a k

Porcupine

S o y

Rat

R o k.y u ?

Rodent

Y u ?

Sambar Deer

R u y.ya n.s ya?

(ch.) t u t. r a n.ya n.s ya?

Serow

( g o a t a n telope), large y o j a .s ya?

(ch.) k h i k .r a n.ya n.s ya?

Shrew

C y u s.y u ?

Sloth-bear

S i y y .t y a m h.y o m

Squirrel

P o n h.t e .l a y

Palm Squirrel

G u n?

tiger

(or large feline) m a.(l u n? j a ?)

Wild animal of cat family

(e s p. leopard or panther) j a ?

Wild C at

K a r.j a?

(ch.) l y a r.k a r.j a?

with black and brown stripes b a n.k a r.j a?

2.2.5 Molluscs

Shellfish

C h y u .r i. b o p

Snail

B o p

Large, conical, in lowland rivers j y o y .ny o .r i. b o p

Lives in soil g h u n .c u .n i

(s p.) g r a y.? b a n. b o p

2.2.6 Reptiles

Frog

B r o w n, hibernates in mud b e y .g e

Bullfrog, grey, mud-living, edible g h a n g h

Bullfrog, large, green or grey back, yellow legs, mud-living b y a n?

Large, green, tree-living, eggs inedible c u s

Large, river-dwelling c h e t .t e .t e

Large, water-living, edible t h o n ?, d h o n ?

Small (3cm. long), black-and-white striped, water-living t i k

Small, brown, water-living t e .k a .r a

Small, white h e y .g e

Tadpole of c u s k h e n .b h a m, k h o .r y o ?

Tadpole of d h o n ?, k h o r .b o .d y o ? , t u k .t o l, h o m ?. p o .t o m

(sp.) b h u n.g r a

Lizard

Gecko with large eyes, brown diamond on pale yellow back - said to bite b a n.t i n?
Indian Bloodsucker, with red patch under throat *ku.cyu.ruŋ?, kon.cyŋ?*
Monitor *cyŋ*
Monitor (large) *saʔ.cyŋ*
Monitor (smaller) *sinʔ.cyŋ*
Skink *kam.ba*

snake
(gen.) *ru*
Green Pit Viper *num.ru*
King Cobra *sip.ru*
about 1m. long, yellowish with red stripes *cit.cin.d̪a.ru*
grey, lies under a bird’s perch to catch it *waʔ.cawʔ.ru*
mythical serpent inhabiting water sources *nak(ru)*
python, very large *ʔaya.l̪o.ru, ʔaya.bam.b̪aʔ.ru, ʔaya.bham.ʔa.ru, gaya.gan.d̪o.ru*
red-and-white banded *sam.bhya.ru*
viper, Green Pit Viper *num.ru*
viper, large (about 2m.), whitish stripes on black *sa.khon.d̪a.ru*
viper, olive green with red patch at back of neck *tak.ru*
viper (sp.) *baŋ.sapʔ.ru*
(sp.) *hem.bayʔ.ru*

toad *to.krak*
(ch.) *mojeʔ.ʔoʔ.do*
tortoise
(small) *du.li*

2.2.7 Worms, leeches

leech
ground leech *pyat*
water or horse leech *lit*
worm
(gen.) *d̪aʔ, daw*
intestinal (esp. Roundworm) *kut*
inintestinal, believed to digest food in gut - if expelled person dies *ma.kut*
inintestinal, causing emaciation *lan.kut*

long white earthworm *hurʔ.d̪aʔ*
snake-shaped, reddish, fast moving (Blindworm snake?) *tupu.li.ru*
very large (about 25cm. long) - said to become an eel *ray.d̪aʔ*
very small, found in puddles *nyam.tuŋʔ.d̪aʔ*

2.3 Flora: Fungus, Plants (including trees)

2.3.1 Fungus
(gen.) *mu.sa, mu(h)*
mushroom
edible, white, *Leutinus radicatus phiti.si.mu.sa*
edible, white, found on termite nest *kraʔ.mu.sa*
edible, white, ground-living *bh.o.da.mu*
with yellow gills *ʔer.layʔ.mu*
puffball
spherical, edible *tayk.ya.mu*
toadstool
toadstool, poisonous *dhuk.mu*
small, edible, white, tree-living *tot.mu*
other
edible, *Pleuroticus ra.ni.mu.sa*
edible, spherical, reddish, growing on dead trees *hlyor.mu*
edible tree type, growing like bark over cracks in dead wood *koŋ.koŋ.syʔaʔ, lipi.ca.na*
edible (sp.) *ce.ta.mu.sa*
edible (sp.) *waʔ.lis.mu.sa*
small, brownish, tree-living, with sieve-like gills *jh̪alʔ.mu*
tree-living, disc-like with gills *coy.mu*
very poisonous *ra.ja.dhuk.mu*
2.3.2 Plants
(including Shrubs, Creepers, Ramblers, Trees, Tubers, Vines.) Identification is mostly from the works cited in the References.

**algae** *li.kun?*
- growing in layers on rocks in water *ti?.hlyor.muh*

**Amaranth**
- edible leaves and seeds *gan?.day.(sa.gə), wis.lay.gə.ni*

**Arum**
- edible, growing near water, *Arum colocasia? ja.lu.ka*
- living near water, large leaves, roots *inedible ganəh*
  - (sp.) *lay.lo?*

**bamboo**
- highland, with thin, dark green stems, used to make baskets, *Arundinaria intermedia mo, mo.ma.duŋ*
- flowers every 30 years *ko.roy*
- tall, thick, with long trailing tops, large leaves *ruyn, riy*
- tall, tops not drooping, Male Bamboo, *Dendrocalamus strictus? cya.we?*
- thin, with very fine leaves *pay?(ma.duŋ)*
- with drooping tops *ghuyh*
- shoot (still underground) *hlyas*

**banana** *məy.say?*
- wild species *lo.say?*
- wild species, inedible fruit - used for diarrhoea medicine *syak.lo?*
- wild species, inedible fruit - young *syak.lo?(ch.) pawh.lo?*
- wild species with large black seed, fruit used as diarrhoea medicine *ne?.lo?*

**bulb**
- (edible) large white, single flower in August, *Lilium wallichium? bin.(goy?)*
- like garlic, inedible *kuy.ya.bo*

**burr**
- (gen.) *mu.ja*
- forest-living, edible carrot-like leaves *nir.mu.ja*

**cactus**
- tall, greyish-green, *Euphorbia royleana syun.de*

**cane**
- (gen.) *krat*
  - with hard spines *ja?.krat.cu?*
  - (sp.) *jay.krat*
  - (sp.) *mo.krat*
  - (sp.) *thow.krat*

**Cassava** **sim.bal.goy?**

**Choko** **de.si goy?**

**Cinnamon**
- leaves burnt to clear nose, *Cinnamomum glanduliferum? siŋ.kaw.li*

**Clematis**
- small yellow flowers *mar.pha.rat*
- white, sweet-smelling flowers *cir.ki.mir.ki*

**climber**
- with orange flowers, *Porana grandiflora? dhọŋ?.ʔum.ro*

**climbing fern**
- leaves and shoots edible, root crushed for burn medicine *wa?.toy.ru*

**corn, maize** *mə.kay*

**cucumber** *ʔay.say?*
- Wild Cucumber, very bitter, used for washing *sya?kli?.ʔay.say?*

**fern**
- (gen.) *se.cek*
  - (sp.) climbing *wa?.toy.ru*
  - (sp.) *gal.se.cek*

**fig**
- parasitic with edible fruit *tek.ʔan?.say?*

**flowering plant**
- (gen.) *-ro*
- flower used in decoration of drum at Chonam festival *na.gəʔ,.ro*
flower used in fermenting agent  
bar. uu. raw. di. ya. ro,  
gu. jyu. ni
Frangipani cu.?a.ro
ginger-like, pink flowers, large, water  
containing, Costus speciosus? ?om. bhas
Lavender-like, with deep purple flower  
spikes sak. ?a. nam
like Hollyhock, root used for cough  
micine gwah.pak.ro
like Hollyhock, with large yellow flower  
ra. ja. gwah. puk.ro
lowland daw.lay.ro
peaflower cyon?, ma.ro 
peaflower, red, a rambler cis.ro,  
ray.can?, ro, roy.ro
rambler (sp.), red honeysuckle-like flowers,  
Woodfordia fruticosa dar. ri. ng.ro
shrub, pink flowers, small thorns, Mimosa  
rubicalitis ray. cu.?.(ro)
shrub, with large bell-like flowers, bark  
used as rope may. ?ay.ro
shrub, with purple, strong-smelling flower  
tr. si.ro
shrub or tree with red flowers  
dum.dum.ro
small, white flower pu.pən.ro
small, white flower used to decorate drum  
for Chonam festival pa. ca.ro
small red flowers, root used as fever  
micine, Clerodendrum indicum  
wayh.ma.ro
small rock-dweller bay.bas.ro
used to decorate drum ?ek.?ay.ro
white flower - leaves used as fish poison, as  
hair rinse and as medicine for dizziness  
goy. hom.ro
white star-like flowers, long thin stems,  
Chaerophyllum reflexum? gyaw. li. ng.ro
with blue panicles of flowers, Hamiltonia  
suaveotens kli. bho
with edible bulb, large white single flower  
in August, Lilium wallichium?  
bin.(goy?)
with orange, marigold-like flower dhon.ro
with pink flowers - used as lip ointment,  
Primula rotundiflora? pyak.chaw.ro
with small yellow flowers - leaves crushed,  
Clematis barbella? mar. pha. rat
(sp.) kew.?al.ro  
(sp.) goy.jon.ro  
(sp.) may.dhan.ro  
(sp.) huy.ro
Frangipani cu.?a.ro
ginger family?
Hedychium spicatum? thak.?ən.ro
gourd
marrow-like, used as container  
yaw. si. dum
grain
buckwheat pha.pər
corn, maize ma.kay
given at festival ?a. ci. ta
millet, common variety ka. daw
millet variety ?ay. ri.?.(amh), jəs. ka.n
millet (ch.) mis.ma.dho.?a, mis.ma.rə. ti
millet (sp.) saga
rice yam
rice (ch.) yus.ma.dho.?a, yus.ma.rə. ti
sorghum variety koko. ro?
sorghum variety sik.kos, sik.kos.wa. lə
wheat go. huŋ
grass
Couch du.oə
Thysanolaena maximá, tall, used for  
brooms gi. ray, ge. ray, gwi-ray,  
gwe. ray, sar.ma
broom-like say.?ri. bən, prey.say?
coarse leaves and seed prok.say?
fine seed, leaves, split skin prey.say?,  
say. riŋ. bən
from which broom is made, Thysanolaena  
phək
growing near water ti.?cay?
Imperata arundinacia ki
like miniature bamboo with knobbly joints  
kroy. . tol.(bən), koŋ? cyoŋ?
long seed stalks, white pith inside, used to tie around head for decoration nil? mat, phon.la
lowslands grass, with cutting leaves hap
pampas-like cai?
pampas-like, tall, with dark brown seed ber
papyrus-like leaves, stalks used for weaving baskets kranh, tranh, sayh.ra.to
reed-like stalks, short leaves (a little like papyrus) les
root beaten, extract used for burning urine, Widow’s Tears dup.lik
rush, growing by water - used in weaving bi.la
tall, like thin sugarcane, with thorny seeds which stick to clothes, skin jyo.bar.a
tall, thick-stemmed, very small seeds - roots used for urinary infection man?
used for cleaning hair tyuk.mat
very tall, lowland type - Elephant grass tho.de?
(sp.) ki, si.ru
(sp.) kuy?.hawh.bon
(sp.) met.chya?.gon.cha
(sp.) rak.phon.la
ground palm
low (1m. high), thorny stalk, edible, hard-skinned root naygh
short sa?.naygh
tall cai.?naygh
used for broom jhaw
Jack-in-the-Pulpit
with darkish flower, Arisaema tyuk.ay.ro
with purplish-white flower, Sauromatum venosa? or Thomsonia napalensis?
ay?hom.ro, hay.la
with stalk of red fruit sprouting from ground hay.la
Jasmine
fern-like leaves ke?y.kor?.(jhyur)
white-flowered moy.su.na
lentil dal
lily
white-flowered, Crinum amoenum sayh.kor.bele
with large bulb, growing on hillsides go.lay.dan
Lobelia sa.bh. khan.da
Milkweed
(or Sowthistle), eaten to relieve night-time aches and pains hyak.sa.g?
millet
common variety ka.daw
(ch.) cas.?a, mis.mah.do.?
(sp.) ay.ri.? (?amh), jas.ka
(sp.) saya, yus.mah.do.?
moss, lichen cyul.kun?
nettle ne?.law?
orchid
flowering varieties (gen.) siy?.pas.ro
ground orchid, white flowers, hairy edible tuber syar.?sya.goy?
with fluted, banana-like stems, sold for medicine yuk.may.say?
palm
ground palm, 1 m. high, thorny stalk, edible, hard-skinned root naygh
ground palm, used for broom jhaw
peaflower
red, a rambler cis.ro, roy.ro, ray.cen.?ro
pepper plant rok.say?
plant
greenish flowers, an orchid, Malaxis acuminata? cyut.pu.ri.ro
jungle-living, edible carrot-like leaves nir.mu.ja
large reddish leaves go.gon?
like small banana yoh. lay. (lo?)
long spear-like leaves bhak.mat
rice-like, but thorny cyu.ru?
root split to give sweet-smelling tufts on end of net bag, Valeriana jatamasi? jop.ta.masa
used as fodder ti?.cek.lo?
with spotted or striped leaves *(kar? ja?)*

*k? yu*

with thick fleshy leaves, *Bergenia stacheu?

to.dug.ra ja.ko? bha? go*

*sp.* *sak? rat*

*sp.* *Dunstaedtia appendiculata?

ra.n is? ka*

**rambler**

bush with twisted branches, flowering,

*Argyreia hookeria? kuy? tu. ri.bon,

kuy? k?n.d? ri*

peaflower, red, a rambler *cis.ro, roy.ro,

ray.con? ro*

small with edible leaves - roots used for stomach pains *ron? say?*

**raspberry**

wild - seed used as cough medicine

*lyan? say?*

wild, with large leaves *ja? lyan? say?*

**reed**

or rush, hollow stalks used for flute *bhok*

**rice** *yam*

**shrub**

Wormwood, *Artemisia vulgaris*

tit.ya.p? ti*

cliff-growing shrub, white fur on stalks

*mu.wa? lop.ko.ra*

fine leaves used for ripening bananas, bark used as fish poison, hair rinse *Caesalpina decapalata? mo.ru?*

highlands shrub with small pink flowers, *Luculia gratissima du.kun? ro*

large, flowering, *Leucosceptrum canum? cuh.tap.ro*

large bell-like flowers, bark used as rope *may.?a?y.ro*

large green leaves, flower (curled) like mating dog *kuy? gan.thi*

large leaves, used for fodder, edible seeds *kaw?, tayk*

large rough leaves - crushed to put on suppurating wound, *Pilea symmeria cek.lo?*

leaves used as fodder *ti? cek.lo?*

lupin-like yellow flower, edible *bhu.liq.ro*

mauve flower clusters, juice from leaves used for sores, *Callicarpa arboea groy.krot.ro*

nettle family, *Debregeasia longifolia? kul?*

or tree with red flowers *dum.dum.ro*

pink flowers, *Melastoma normale hme? glyum.say?*

pink flowers, small red fruit, new leaves deep purple *yuk.sun.do ri*

pink flowers, small thorns, *Mimosa rubi. calis racy. cu? (ro)*

purple, strong-smelling flower *tur.si ro*

red disc-like flowers, sticks used for binding, *Holmskioldia sanguinea kop.piq.ro*

red honeysuckle-like flowers, *Woodfordia fructiosa dar. riq.ro*

rough dark green leaves - used for indigestion, *Colebrookia oppositifolia ryak.dhyak*

small, purple flowers, nodules on roots *cya.me.li*

small, with red flowers, *Clerodendrum japonica? sa.ren.ro*


kuy? tu. ri.bon*

very large leaves (about 70cm. across) - used as rain shield, *Butea minor di.bhar?*

whitish stems, yellow flowers, *Imula cappa? taka.jhan.ta*

**Sorghum**

variety *koko.ro?*

variety *sik.kos, sik.kos.wa.la*

**Sowthistle**

(or Milkweed), eaten to relieve night-time aches and pains *hyak.sa.go*

**sugarcane** *kos*

**sweet potato** *du.goy?*

**taro**

(gen.) plant with edible tuber *gu*

(gen.) (ch.) *tor.gu.wa.la*

variety *?um.par?.gu*
variety bak.gu, bak.wa
variety gal.gu
variety pa.gu.wa
variety pisi?gu
variety mo.gu
variety say?gu, say?gu.wa.wa
variety si?gu

thorn
(gen.) cu?
bush with small red and yellow bitter fruit
cu?.say?
with very long (3-4cm.) spines - used to
pierce nose, ears ma.dham?
with white star-like flower, edible fruit
dihi.cu?
(sp.) di.b. çu?
(sp.) gay.d. cu?
(sp.) jak.ho.cu?
(sp.) maro.cu?, maray.cu?

tomato høm.?a.le?
tree
(gen.) -si, siŋ?
Acacia taw.si
Acacia, Albizia chinensis kaŋ?.si
Acacia, bark used as fish poison dum.ru?
Acacia with small feathery leaves, used as
fodder glay.thum.siŋ?
Artocarpus lakucha - sap used for gum,
treating sores dhow.si
Bassia or Aesandra butyrasea, the Chyuri
tree yə.sì
Bauhinea (malabarica?), seed edible after
repeated cooking, flowers November-
December jyat.si
Chir Pine me.tay
Chyuri - fruit edible, kernels used to give
oil, gum used as birdlime, Bassia or
Aesandra butyrasea yə.(si), ?el.si,
yal.si, wel.si
Cornus oblonga? may?.si
Flame tree, Erythrina stricata lek.si
Himalayan Laburnum, yellow flowers,
Cassia fistula ?a.hre.be.la
Rhododendron tak.ro
Sal, Shorea robusta rak.si
Silk-cotton or Kapok tree, Bombax ceiba
glaw?.si, sim. bol
bark crushed for fish poison, also used as
hair rinse ru?.si, te?.row?.siŋ?
bark used as fish poison kak.ru?,
dum.ru?
bark used as hair rinse, seeds for shaman’s
beads, Sapindus mukorossi ri.tha.siŋ?
blue flowers bet.si
blue flowers, medium-sized
wa?.toy.ru.(siŋ?)
caustic sap, Semecarpus anacardium tiŋ.si
clusters of small white and yellow flowers
in May, used for fodder gal.tan.ta ri
edible flower buds, fruit pak.pa.ram,
ham.balay
edible fruit (in April), yellow flowers
brinduŋ.siŋ?
edible fruit, used as gourd baŋ.tiri,
be.la?.si
edible fruit with piquant taste
?um.pur?.say?
edible leaves, seeds, Bauhinea purpurea
got.si
edible seed ram.si
edible seed, Debregeasia longifolia?
ti?i.prom?.si
fairly small, with small green berries - bark
used for rope hlin.phit
fig, edible tek.kon?.say?
fig, Ficus glomerata dum.bu.ri,
dhum.bu.li
fig, Ficus lacor, large - gum used in
birdlime (cakŋat) gray.si
fig with fruiting stalks from trunk, sap used
on sores, Ficus semicordata kok.si
fig with very large round leaves, used as
plates, fruiting stalks from trunk, Ficus
roxburghii nyam.si
flowers and seed edible, Bauhinea variegata rim.

fodder lay.

from which gum is extracted, Acacia catechu khay.?or.sin?

fruit eaten by pigeons tok.co.rok.(sin?)

fruiting, flowering, Terminalia chebula tup.

hardwood, Terminalia alata dar?.si

hardwood, timber used to make wooden pots, Boehmeria rugulosa? syan?.si

hardwood timber, Myrsine semiserrata? bal.?ay.ga

large ka.li.kat.(sin?), ba.la.ya.ga

large, bark used for fibre, Sterculia foetida (or villosa?) man?.si

large, bark used for splints put.

large, bark used like saffron, Gmelina arborea bay.

large, blue flowers, bark used for rope nol.gal

large, edible seed - used for intestinal problems pho.rim.sin?

large, highland-living, long leaves - bark ground to supplement flour in bread run.

large, leaves used as fodder hu.dyu.ryu?.sin?

large, used for timber cya?.si, rop.

large, with broad leaves sin?.rop.

large, with fine, very green leaves p!i.

large, with long yellowish fruit used for coughs, sore throats, thirst, Terminalia belerica? li?.si

large, with narrow leaves prih.

large, with thorns and fruit le.say?

large, yellow flowers, leaves used as tobacco or medicine for cattle sores, Wrightia tormentosa ran.gak.sin?, ram.ghak.sin?

large flat round leaves gal.wa?.si

large flat round leaves, flowering wa?.si

large hardwood, fine white flowers, used for timber hga.r.nam.sin?

large hardwood, yellow flowers, used for timber bho.roy.

large leaves, woody stems eaten by cattle sya?.rip

large red flowers, cliff-living, used for hard gum wa.roy.ghu.ti, hor.dyop

large rough leaves jatha.roy

large timber tree kσ.thω.risin?

leaves poisonous, white underneath glay.

leaves used as tobacco, sap for itches, Maesa macrophylla? dhu?.si

legume, Albizia procera kloko.

long catkins, Engelhardia spicata wak.

lowland, bark used for hair rinse mu.khu.na.sin?

mango tak.

medium-sized, white flowers (February-March) moy.

medium-sized with yellow flowers, small leaves baw.mah.

nasturtium-like leaves - used to stop salivation in cattle thong.go.roy, ra.kas thong.go.roy

palm hlyay.

parasitic so.mi.kat

peach ba.go.

plum-like, with thorns, seed is a cough medicine cay.

purple flowers like lupin, edible, good for diarrhoea sya.

sap blood-red, used for dyeing nets, Eugenia ooejinensis? ray.bun.

sap blood-red, used for dyeing nets, wood used for drum cylinder bun.

sap blood-red, used for dyeing nets, wood used for drum cylinder, Eugenia dalbergoides? gal.bun.

small, flowering, root used for fever, heart-pain dhuy.ki.

small, fruiting prah.
small fruit yuk.ku.sum.say?
small white flowers du.dhyat.siy?
small yellow flowers, red fruit, used for making netbags kla?.bhər.siy?
smaller species - used for fodder bag.rop.si
sweet smelling (Cinnamon?) jəy.te?.te?.siy?
tall krat.si
tall with white star-shaped flowers, Duabanga grandijlor? pəy.si thorns, yellowish-white flowers, semipoisonous fruit wa?.krəŋ.si
timber, bark used for mats ji.gən.si
used as fishpoison kak.ru?
very large, Cedrela toona tu.ni.siy?
very large, round leaves used as tobacco, bark as diarrhoea medicine cəy.si
very large Chyuri tree gryaŋ.yə
very small leaves, thorns ja.dəm.siy?
very tall, timber-producing, Cedrela or Toona serrata sayk.si
white blossoms in March ka.ri.ŋə?.say?
white flower clusters (in April) joŋ.si
white flowers cəy.tya.əi white flowers, bark used for centipede bites, Schima wallichii kyaŋ.si
white flowers in bunches kəyə.nə.si
white pith, lives near water - used as fodder thot.si
white, spiky-skinned fruit ?e?.si
whitish-yellow flowers, large (20cm. diam.) circular leaves, used as timber bəw.dəm.ʃiŋ?, lay?.dəm.ʃiŋ? wood used to make spinning tops kəyŋ.gəyə.kaŋ
yellow flowers men?.gran.si
yellow flowers, bark used for string, Acer caesium? bər.təi
yellow seed pods, leaves used for ripening bananas, Albizia julibrissin? bəp.ʃəŋ.ʃiŋ?
(sp.) kli?.dəm.bər.ʃəi
(sp.) kuy?.hawŋ.ʃiŋ?
(sp.) gəl.dəm.ʃiŋ?
(sp.) nər.si
tuber
edible (gen.) goy?
of bingoy? bham.goy?
of plant (a Jack-in-the-Pulpit), used as fish poison niŋ?.hom.goy?
of muŋəa muŋ.kəŋ sweet potato du.goy?
taro (gen.) gu, tər.gən.wa.ə
taro variety ?um.par.?gu
taro variety du.gu
taro variety dut.gu
taro variety gal.gu
taro variety pisi?.gu
taro variety bak.gu, bak.wa
taro variety mo.gu
taro variety raw.gu
taro variety say?.gu, say?.gu.wa.ə
taro variety siŋ?.gu
yam, edible, cultivated variety of Dioscorea alata? kim.goy?
yam, edible, cultivated variety of Dioscorea bulbifera kim.lə
yam, edible, cultivated variety of Dioscorea sagittata pom.goy?
yam, edible, hairless ti.ʃiŋ.goy?, təŋ.ʃiŋ
yam, edible, poor tasting tur?.goy?
yam, edible varieties of Dioscorea bulbifera lak
yam, edible varieties of Dioscorea sagittata goy?
yam, edible, whitish variety of Dioscorea bulbifera bham.lə
yam, edible wild variety of Dioscorea bulbifera chi?.lə, che?.lə
yam, edible wild variety of Dioscorea bulbifera re.lə
yam, edible wild variety of Dioscorea bulbifera yuk.lə
yam, edible wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata yar.goy?
yam, edible wild variety of Dioscorea bulbifera hyak.lak
yam, edible wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata bho.do.goy?
yam, edible wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata ra.do.goy?
yam, edible wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata ro?j.goy?
yam, edible wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata holo.goy?
yam, edible wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata, very light when cooked ha?goy?
yam, large tuber, variety of Dioscorea sagittata pag.nam.goy?
yam, poisonous tuber, used as soap, Dioscorea prazeri? way.turi.goy?
yam, poor eating, used as bait dha.kor.goy?
yam, reddish leaves, wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata kyar.say.goy?
yam, stalk unridged, speckled variety of Dioscorea deltoidea re.lak
yam, sweet-tasting tuber, thorny vine, wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata was.goy?
yam, tuber much divided, variety of Dioscorea sagittata ja?goy?
yam, wild Dioscorea species?, edible only after slicing, washing and cooking huŋ?
yam, wild Dioscorea species, edible, Dioscorea deltoidea? glih
yam, wild Dioscorea species, edible, Dioscorea deltoidea pas
yam, wild Dioscorea species, edible, with fibrous skin jyar
yam, wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata kri?goy?
yam, wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata jhanh.goy?
yam, wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata tur?goy?
yam, wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata pas.goy?
yam, wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata bən.goy?
yam, wild variety of Dioscorea sagittata bham.goy?

vegetable
(gen.) sa.go
black lentil mas
with bitter taste kam.?ay.saga
with edible leaves - root used for heart-burn ron?.sa.go
(sp.) dum.sa.go

vine
(gen.) rə
bitter fruit - juice used as snakebite medicine, fibre for pot scrub po.ro.li
bitter taste to.ro.la, thu.ga.muh
edible seed de.rig.say?
edible seed lyas.ro.la
edible serrated leaves bham.ro.la
edible tuber glih
edible tuber jyar
edible tuber, Dioscorea deltoidea pas
hairy edible tuber, house variety, Dioscorea bulbifera kim.lak
hairy edible tuber, ribbed stalk - poisonous unless twice boiled, Dioscorea bulbifera lak
juice used on burns syaw.la
large, contains drinkable water ce.rə
large, purple flowers cyas.pale.ro
large, seed used for medicine sip.la
large, used for binding timber when building yuk.kryon?.la
large, with red bean-like pods səy?.ro.la
large jungle vine, used for rope mung.ro
leaves edible, used for putting on sprains hno.kro.la
leaves like geranium to.ro.la, thu.ga.muh
legume-like leaves, used as vegetable plyut
leguminous, red or yellow flowers, crushed for stomach medicine wa?sayk.ro
leguminous vine with irritating fur on pod, *Mucuna pruriens* (or *nigricans?*)

leguminous with brown fur-covered pod, seeds somewhat edible *go.dyo?.ryo?*

marrow-like fruit *wak.luk.la*

nasturtium-like leaves - root used for cattle medicine *ra.kas.thøy.go.ra*

or cane with hard spines *ja?, krat.cu?*

or climber *tan.ta ri*

or creeper *tan.tar i* or cane with hard spines

-bananas, seeds as antidote against spells *

*bhur. but*

Philodendron-like, *Raphidophora decursiva? tan.grom?*

poisonous yam-like tuber used as soap *

*way.tur?. (goy?/la)*

red flowers, living near water - leaves stripped, cooked with grain *

*lyon.ru?*

seeds eaten, bark used for rope, *Bauhinea vahilii mak.si*

thin, splits finely (for fishing line, etc.) *

*nyur. la*

thin like rat's tail *

*yu?.me?.la*

thorns, used for hair washing *

*phi.liŋ gi. la*

thorny, cut to get drinking water *

*ym.bon*

used for tying, making traps *

*nyu.nyu.la*

(sp.) *gøy.ryo*

*weed*  

(gen.) *bøy*  

black and yellow flower *

*thyor. (bøy)*

dark green oval leaves, yellow flowers like a Foxglove - root used as whooping cough medicine *

*tiri.boh. (bøy)*,

*tiri.ya.boh*

frequented by birds *

*u.muk.wa?.bøy*

small white flowers *

*nyam.ci.wa?.bøy*

(sp.) *kun.du.lu.bøy*

(sp.) *dut.bøy*

(sp.) *me.taŋ. (bøy)*

(sp.) *yu?.bøy*

(sp.) *say.ga.bøy*

Wild Asparagus?  

-thorny with fine leaves, tuber used for smoking *

*jyor. du?y*

*Wormwood* *tit.ya.pə.ti, pa.tik*

*yam* (see *tuber*)

2.4 Heart metaphors

afraid *

*hluy sram-

agree *

*hluy klay-, hluy ñrya?-, hluy lyawh-

agreeable with situation *

*hluy ñogh-

aggrieved *

*hluy jik-

alert *

*hluy le-

angina, have *

*hluy dyon-

annoyed with *

*hluy klæs.?en-

anticipate going, eagerly *

*hluy ruyk-

anxious *

*hluy ru?-?, hluy ryañ?-

apathetic *

*hluy dyok-

at odds *

*hluy phenh-

attentive *

*hluy ghi-

attitude, change *

*hluy klot-

awake *

*hluy le-

bearing grudge against *

*hluy dhyut-

beat with fright *

*(heart) hluy sraw-

beloved *

*hluy go.re*

blunt *

*(in speech) hluy phu?-*

bold *

*hluy kroy-, hluy grəm-h, hluy ko? ro gi?-*

bored with situation *

*hluy gurh-

bothered *

*hluy kay.sə-, hluy kəl?-*

breathless *

*hluy ñapə?-*

*(with laughing) hluy toyk-

brood over *

*hluy sos-

cease *

*(good work) hluy sor?-*
centre of emotion, feelings  hluy.(tuk), hluy.ko? ro
change attitude (to friend, etc.)  hluy kloy-kmind hluy dyahn-mind, attitude  hluy klot-
cheerful  hluy prap-
clear-minded  hluy jhel-, hluy mrya-, hluy syay-, hluy ha?-concentrate on (esp. recalling)  hluy lay-
concerned  hluy ru?-., hluy rya?-confused  hluy gamh-, hluy bres-mind  brə?, hluy consensus, come to  hluy klot.kay.ti no?-consider matter (for decision)  hluy ryon-
covet  hluy ros-
covetous  hluy la-, hluy tol-
crave for  hluy yas-
daydream  hluy.(tuk) pok-
delight in  hluy yoy?-demanding  hluy.(ko?,ro) seh-
depressed  hluy kləm-, hluy bhref?-desire (n.)  hluy.ko? ro-desire (v.)  hluy ros-
to begin speaking  hluy sak.?ay?-desired much (child)  hluy.go.re.co?-determined to finish  hluy bhya-disappointed  hluy jhyom-
dislike person  hluy kləm-
distracted  hluy keŋ-
distressed  hluy jik-
disturbed  hluy dyun?-divided mind  hluy keŋ-dour  hluy cak-
downcast  hluy ghyum-
eagerly anticipate going  hluy ruyk-
ease, at  hluy dyum?-easygoing  hluy sərh-
enticed  hluy.?i ?al?-envious  hluy krya-, hluy lə-
excited  hluy.ko? ro ?or-
fed up  hluy kəl?-., hluy kəy.sə-, hluy blig-
feel bloated  hluy khə?-cosy  hluy brum-emotional  hluy nə.rək-
hot  hluy ?əpə?-hot (stomach)  hluy ?əŋ.ka-miserable  hluy sa-
find out opinion  hluy yo-
firm  hluy kroŋ-, hluy grəm-
flutter (heart)  hluy ri-
forget oneself  hluy.?i ?al?-frank (in speech)  hluy phu?-free with someone  hluy grya?-gain confidence  hluy.tuk kyu-
generous  hluy ?ayh-, hluy thəŋ-, hluy sayk-
give heartburn  hluy blyan-
gnaw (hunger pains)  hluy prunh-
good spirits, be in  hluy prap-
good-hearted  hluy thəŋ-
happy  hluy se?- (doing something)  hluy ro-
light-hearted  hluy ha?-with  hluy mə-
hard-hearted  hluy kləy-, hluy li?-ones  hluy cyak.ryaw.məy?
harden heart  hluy glə-
hate  hluy cor?-heart  hluy pain (have)  hluy dyon-
heartburn, have  hluy təy-
hot (feel - stomach, body)  hluy ?əŋ.kə-(with sickness)  hluy ?əŋha?-.
in one's body  hlug ha-
humbled  hlug ryum-, hlug mi-
humiliated  hlug dhyaw-
immoral mind  kuy?, ko? hlug
in stitches  (with laughing)  hlug toyk-
incestuous mind  kuy?, ko? hlug
indigestion  hlug blyan-
indignant  hlug məlθ-
insulted  hlug jik-
jealous  hlug krya-, hlug cor?- know  hlug ci?-
about (someone)  hlug haŋ? tum-
knowledgeable  hlug braw-
leave off  (good work)  hlug sor?- lifeless  hlug bhew?- light-hearted  hlug ha?- like-minded  hlug nrya?- long for  (esp. to see someone)  hlug jhah-
loved much  (child)  hlug go.re.co?
mature-minded  hlug cok-, hlug taŋh-
mean  hlug ryum-
mind  hlug.(tuk)  be at ease, at rest  hlug dyum?-, hlug dho.may-
miserable  hlug sa-, (hlug) lih-
mortified  hlug dhyaw-
moving experience  hlug tet-
mull over  hlug tyumh-, hlug sos-
muse  hlug.(tuk) pok-
nauseated  hlug klaw-, hlug khɔ?-, hlug glyan-, hlug dhuk-
(feel)  hlug mraŋ-
non-aggressive  hlug sərh-
odds, be at  hlug phenh-
one mind  hlug brañh

only child  (ext.)  hlug go.re.co?
out of sorts  hlug sa-
pain  (heart)  hlug brek-
palpitate  (heart)  hlug ?emhe?-, hlug ri-
panicky  hlug kram-
patient  hlug ?oŋ-
pay attention  hlug phus-
pleased  hlug mro-
with events  hlug kray-
preoccupied  hlug ryan?- preoccupy  hlug sak-
pure-hearted  hlug jəy-
question to ascertain correctness  hlug ku?.ti cyəw?- ready  hlug jəy-, hlug dhəŋ-
to listen, pay attention, give  hlug phus-
to work  hlug ənə?- recover from sadness  hlug ko? ro thumh-
refreshed  hlug syaŋ-
regurgitate  hlug bləw-
remain  angry  hlug kəŋh-, hlug rəs-
frightened  hlug bres-
remember  hlug se-
reminisce  hlug res-
resigned, be  hlug dyum-
resist temptation  hlug kho-
restless  hlug gurh-
restrain oneself  hlug cap-
retch  hlug bləw-
reveal feelings  hlug yaw?- revive previous anger  hlug phalh-
sad  hlug jik-, hlug lih-
satiated  hlug tim?- satisfied  hlug dho.may-, hlug se?-, hlug syaŋ-
(longing) *hlug jhəmh-
(previous longing) *hlug hmət-
satisfy *hlug gay?-
self-effacing *hlug yum-
settled in mind *hlug dəm-
sorry *hlug ryum-, *hlug mi-
speak with knowledge *hlug ɲaŋ.to no?-
stout-hearted *hlug grəm-
subdued *hlug ghəm?
subside
(anger) *hlug dyon-
sullen *hlug ghəm?
sweating
(with sickness) *hlug ?əŋha?-
take in
(other’s words, etc.) *hlug.?i sək-
talkative *hlug.ko? ro ?or-
teasing
(of mood) *hlug gəs-
test
reaction *hlug ku?.ti yo-
someone’s reactions, attitudes *hlug ku?-
thirsty *hlug.(ko?,.ro) səh-
thoughts *hlug.tuk
trembling
(usually with fear) *hlug riŋh-
try all shamans
(unsuccessfully) *hlug dot-
able
(to speak (because of guilt, fear) *hlug dhyəw-
to think straight *hlug bres-
unafraid *hlug.ko?,.ro gi?-, *hlug prəp-
uncommunicative *hlug ghəm?
understand *hlug ci?-
take in *hlug.?i sək-
unhappy *hlug kləmh-, *hlug jhyəm-, *hlug mi-, *hlug lih-
uninterested in anything *hlug dyok-
united *hlug bəngh
unsatisfied *hlug jhyəm-
unwilling *hlug cak-
upset *hlug kəy.sə-, *hlug kəl?-, *hlug jik-
want
to continue *hlug waŋk-
to flirt *hlug ga?-, *hlug ges-
to go *hlug rə-
to go with *hlug ruyk-
warm *hlug brəm-
weigh up in mind *hlug laŋ-
well-being, have feeling of *hlug jhel-, *hlug səŋ-
willing *hlug jəŋ-
to give *hlug saŋk-
to work *hlug ɲəŋa?-
wonder *hlug say?-
worried *hlug dyuŋ?- , *hlug ru?-

2.5 Kinship and related terms
agemates *hu.dag, hu raŋ
ancestor -dal?, dhal?
(gen.) female ?aŋ.kəŋ?
(gen.) male to.kəŋ?
(gen.) (esp. as a spirit), female -ma
(gen.) (esp. as a spirit), male -pa
(gen.) as head of a lineage, female ma.dal?, ma.dəŋ
(gen.) as head of a lineage, male pa.dal?
(female) (arch.) ?aŋ.gəŋ.nə
(male) (arch.) to.gəŋ
creator spirit ga.gəŋ.pa/ma
in underworld cik.yam.?əŋ/to
of clan (original ancestor of eastern clans) kala.kəŋ.da, nip.kəŋ.(to), nip.kəŋ.da
of clan, a son of Nipkan? dha.ne.to
of clan, a son of Nipkan? ku.sa.(kan.da)
of clan, a son of Higutu ?u.gəŋ.(to)
of clan, a son of Higutu tu.la.to
of clan, a son of Higutu, younger brother of ?uŋəŋ.to man.də.to
of clan, father of Higutu si.ru.(?i)
 bha.ru.(?i). (to)
of clan, father of ?ugar?to, husband of Sisyuy hîn.gu.to
of clan, wife of Higutto si.syuy.(bha.ra)
of ?ugar? clan, a son of ?ugar?to go?syta.to
of ?ugar? clan, a son of Gosya?to, father of Raydyôwo to brok.bay.to
of ?ugar? clan, a son of Brokbay, father of Riwal ray.dyôw.to
of ?ugar? clan, a son of Raydyôwo, father of ?ajaysîg ri.wal.(siñ)
of clan, associated with Go?syata to sar.can.kan.da
of clan (sp.) si.dhu.to
of clan (sp.) du.sa?.to
of clan (sp.) sah.wa
of clan (sp.) si.la.to
aunt (see also under ‘parent’s brother/sister’) ?ay.gu.ni, chama
bondfriend kwa
of parent bê.lâm?, ?a.ma/?a.pa
bondfriend’s wife kwa.mo
bridegroom bhaw
bridesmaid mên.jêw.li
brother
(older) ?a.pu, pu?
(younger) haw
father’s younger kaka
husband’s younger pay
husband’s younger (arch.) pay.gu
mother’s younger mama
parent’s older bêh.?a.pa
parent’s younger brother (arch.) gu.?a.pa
spouse’s older béh
wife’s younger ?a.bu, sala
wife’s younger (arch.) gu
brother’s wife
older brother’s pu?.kô.ma
younger brother’s hîw.kô.ma
brothers
(several) pu?.coy
(two) pu?,ca?
child co?
(gen.) hêw
children hêw.coy
clan
(sp.) gal.sa?, raq.may?
(sp.) du.sa? .raq.may?
couple
(husband and wife) pêyk.ca?
cousin
older pu?
younger hêw
daughter co?,dyay, mom.co.co
(youngest) kan.chi
daughter-in-law khon?.(kê.ma), co?kê.ma
descendants plom?.da.ne, yaq.lam
(female) miri.gini, mom?da.ne
(immediate) co?,yaq
(male) ciri.gini
eligible person
male bhe.na
male (arch.) gu
woman mom
family pa.ca.ra, ma.ca.ra
father ?a.pa, ba.ba
(esp. as head of family) pa
and children hat.?a.pa.coy
and mother (as heads of household) pa.ca?
father-in-law to, sê.su.ra
female
descendants mom?da.ne
head of house ma
friend ?a.bu
(bondfriend) kwa
(male), (arch.) gu
friends
(pair of) nis.gu.gu.ca?
girl mom.co.co
grand-daughter mom?
grand-niece mom?
grandfather to, ba.ja
grandmother ?ay, bə.jəy
grandson pəm?

group
of brothers puʔ.coŋ
of related persons -coŋ
of sisters naʔ.coŋ

head
(f.) of lineage, or family group ma.dalʔ?
ma.ʔə uy
(m.) of lineage, or family group pa.dalʔ

husband pə, budha
(new - term of address by wife) bhaw
and wife pəy.k.ca?
and wives pəy.k.coŋ
of daughter or niece bhaw.(coʔ)
of older sister bhe.na
of older sister (arch.) gu
of younger sister həw.dyəŋ bhaw
with wife and children ma.ça.ru

husband’s
younger brother pəŋ
younger brother (arch.) pəŋ gu

immediate descendants coʔ.yaŋ

kin hat

kith and kin, clan layʔ.əuyʔ.coŋ

line of descent horh

mother ?a.ma
(unpossessed form) ma

mother-in-law ?ay, sa.su

offspring coʔ?

older
brother puʔ?
sister ?a.nya, naʔ?

own people layʔ.əuyʔ.coŋ

pair
of brothers puʔ.caʔ?
of friends (arch.) gu.gu.caʔ?
of related persons -ca?

of sisters naʔ.caʔ?

parent’s
older brother bəhʔ.ə.pə
older brother’s wife məhʔ.ə.ma
older sister məhʔ.ə.ma
older sister’s husband bəhʔ.ə.pə
younger brother kaka
younger brother (arch.) guʔ.ə.pə
younger brother’s wife momʔ.ə.ma
younger sister momʔ.ə.ma
younger sister’s husband kaka, guʔ.ə.pə

parents ?a.ma.pə

related persons
(group of -coŋ)
pair of -ca?

relatives layʔ.əuyʔ.coŋ

sister
(older) ?an.ya, naʔ?
(younger) həw.dyəŋ
groom’s younger man.əw.li
parent’s older məhʔ.ə.ma
parent’s younger momʔ.ə.ma
spouse’s older məh
spouse’s younger mom

sister’s husband
older sister’s bhe.na
older sister’s (arch.) gu
younger sister’s həw.dyəŋ bhaw

sisters
(group of) naʔ.coŋ
(many) naʔ.caʔ.ra
(pair of) naʔ.caʔ?

son-in-law phaw, bhaw.(coʔ)

spouse’s
father to
mother ?ay
older brother bəh
older sister məh
younger sister mom

stepmother momʔ.ə.ma

uncle (see also under ‘parent’s brother/sister’) to gu
wife  bu.dhi, ma.ca?, mo, meru
(ch.)  rom.?al.(?i)
(youngest)  kan.chi
of bondfriend  kwa.mo
of older brother  pu?.ko.ma
of son or of nephew  co?.ko.ma
of parent’s older brother  m?h.?a.ma
of parent’s younger brother  mom.?a.ma
of relative  ko.ma
of younger brother  h?w.ko.ma
younger
brother  h?w
sister  h?w.dyag
youngest
daughter or wife  kan.chi

2.6 Manufactured articles
(including Clothing, Baskets, Instruments, Tools, Utensils)

arrow  la?
   shaft  thu?, sor?
axe  was ray, byal, yot
   large  ko.log was ray
bag (see netbag)

basket
   back carrying  dha.kor, dhok.ro
   carrying basket, large, cone-shaped, woven  gr.ya? (dha.kor)
   carrying basket, open woven  be.seg
   carrying basket, round woven  dhyoko.cya
   cylindrical, woven bamboo  ku.tu?, ku.tum, ku.rum.bi
fish basket  pyo.roy.go
fish basket, cone-shaped, of woven bamboo  si.bi.rig
fish basket, flask-shaped, of closely woven bamboo  de.ka.lak
fish basket, large, bottle-shaped, of woven bamboo  dhum.bi, dhyo.n.kor?
flat, open woven, used for drying  roy?
   for muzzling cattle  kor.ka

of demon (carried upside down)
   sor?.si.bi.rig
small, flat, semi-open weave, used in oil-press  pyar
small, 8 litres capacity, often used as measure  pa.thi
storage basket, pot-shaped, made from leaves pinned together  dhyug
storage basket, small, circular, of thin bamboo  bi.rim
   with handle, woven of bamboo strips  dog.syo?
   with short legs  dyi.so.hle, so.hle

basket rim  bit
beehive
   (made of hollow log)  thon.go.ra,
   thon.go.la
binding sticks
   (bamboo)  rik
birdlime
   (gum)  yat
   stick  sa.lay
blowing tube
   (for fire)  k?ni, so.mer
boards of oil-press  lor.ko.na
bow  luy?
   notch of  fyu.ri
bowstring
   (made of bamboo strip)  po rin
bowl
   of hookah  ci.lam
   small brass, for incense  tew.kara
   wooden  goth, thun
   wooden, with handle  koth.thun
broom
   hand broom made of twigs  che? .ca.ra
   made of grass stalks  phek
brush
   made of bound grass stalks (of  Thysanolaena)  phek
   made of stiff grass, used for teasing out hair  krah
chopping block  toko.na.siy?, tok.o.ol.siy?
clothes
(gen.) nay, nay.pun
blouse chom?.(nay)
cloth wrap krom? nay
cloth wrap kram? nay
cloth wrap kram? nay
cloth wrap kram? nay
cloth wrap kram? nay
cloth wrap kram? nay
cloth wrap kram? nay
cloth wrap kram? nay
cloth wrap kram? nay
cloth wrap kram? nay
cloth wrap kram? nay
cloth wrap kram? nay
hat to.pi, hlup.nay
headwrap khup.nay
loincloth hyak.nay
of spirit (diŋ) - made of stone? do.ca
patching cloth kap.nay
shawl, cloth wrap (esp. worn over shoulder by women) ce.nay
shroud hraw? nay
skirt chyum? (nay), nay.chyum?
turban phoy.nay
waistcoat glib.nay
worn-out gran.nay
container
bamboo, with widened mouth, for collecting nectar thyar.ka
bamboo section to. ak, tok. a
banana stalk for holding termites ?op. ?ak, hlup. ?ak
cylinder made from bark thon.ponj
packet formed from leaves kho. ra
small, bamboo dhoŋ.re
cover
small, sheath-like for objects (e.g. a cover for spectacles) hlup. ?ak, ?op. ?ak
cradle
(swinging, woven from bamboo) kho.yoy
cylinder
(made of bark, for storage) thon.ponj
cymbals
bronze jhya.me?
small, metal ceke. weŋ
digging stick
(iron-tipped) hur
(wooden-tipped) chyu. ?iŋ, dham.pa
drum
large, one-sided shaman’s drum riph
two-ended, for music and dance jhiŋ
drum part
cane band around drum holding on the skin bọŋ. kini?, (la)
cane band holding on drumskin thọŋ. kọŋ?, (la)
cane thongs kayh. to. la, to. to. la
crosspieces re. jhāy. la, re. jyu. la
crosspieces (handles) of cane re. jhōm. la
cylinder (made of bunsi wood) thọŋ. gwal?
iron staple (axial) pa. ca
drumskin chala
drumstick
(made of cane) doŋ. ko. re?
fan ya. bi. na
(arch.) diŋ ya. bi. na
fish trap
a dam made by diverting stream kayh
conical basket placed in weir ter?
formed by blocking stream kwah
made of sticks, placed at end of channel tip
triangular woven basket kho. ya?
fishhook ke ?, kwe?
fishing line ke? .la
fishing rod
(made of thin bamboo) la. gi?
funnel syoŋ?, thonj?
made of rolled leaf thyoŋ?. syoŋ?
gourd
(used as container) yaw. si. dum
halved bamboo
(used as shute for water) wak
hammer las. tap
(wooden) thok. ne.? a, las. tap
hammering stone lu. thu. ri
or crushing stone lu. gur.? baŋ
handle
of axe, mattock cyul
of grindstone thaka. cyul
(string) of netbag chu. ?a
hoe
(short-handled) tak, koŋ
holder for net stick
(bamboo tube about 1.5m. long, 2cm. thick) thon.tig

hollow log
(esp. used as beehive) thoŋ.go.ra, thoŋ.go.la

house part
door or plank bhāybh
end section of roof (small) poỹh
gable of roof, space under this huŋ
horizontal timbers of house roof bolo
large horizontal beam sa.ta.ri
main post dhār.kun?, dhū.ru
rafter, horizontal roof timber kay.ci.kat
ridgepole yuk.do.lon, yuk.do.lon
side section of roof (large) bhā
timber (lengthwise, in wall) nap.siŋ?

instrument with blade -suy?
jew’s harp
(bamboo) go.hma
(iron) mur.cuŋ.ga

knife suy
(arch.) syaŋ.ga.laq?, syaŋ.ge
(small) chu.ra
large knife (Nepali khukuri) na?, suy

ladder
(a notched pole) lhāy.siŋ, lhāy?.siŋ?

ladle lhāyk
loop
at either end of bowstring jōs
slip loop of noose tyoŋ?

mask
(wooden) gos.say?

mat
woven from bamboo strips law?
sleeping mat woven from bamboo strips hnap.law?

millstone gray?.baŋ

mortar
(for pounding) loh.?or.baŋ

musical instrument

bamboo section about 50 cm. long, with two strings (one high pitch, one low); plucked or struck tum.jheŋ
cymbals, bronze jhyə.me?
cymbals, small, metal cek.e.waŋ
drum, two-ended, for music and dance jhiŋ
gong, hollow bamboo, open at one end, 30 x 8cm., beaten to chase off animals thoŋ.ko.loŋ
jew’s harp, bamboo go.hma
jew’s harp, metal mur.cuŋ.ga

muzzle
(for cattle) kor.ka

needle gyap

net
fishing or bird net laŋ?
general (ch.) ma.ju.rilaŋ?, mo.ju.ru.laŋ?, ra.thaw.ju.ru.laŋ?
wide-spreading (ch.) was.ma.laŋ?
with large mesh ma.laŋ?
with very fine thread hyun.laŋ?

netbag ja.bi, jhuru, nam.ja, men?, myan
large bri.ja.bi, bryak.a.ja.bi, ya.ba.ja.bi
shallow banh.ja.bi
small jhu.ru.ja.bi

oil-press kha.laŋ, kolh
boards lor.ko.na

ornament
bracelet of lower leg (woman) kə.Ďa
bracelet of upper arm (man) kə.Ďa
earring (of outer ear) kuŋ?
earring worn on lobe of ear keŋ?, kweŋ?
nosering, silver, 4-7cm. diam. nə.thə
ring or bracelet of upper arm kəŋ?

pendant
(bamboo), hung around neck ʔoŋ?
pestle lu.gur?.baŋ, lu.thu.ru

pillow block
(wooden) kum?.siŋ?

ploughshare
(wooden) holh.o
pole
for carrying dead body  səhə.ˈsiŋ?
for hoisting burning leaves (to burn wasp nest)  so.tap
	pot
bamboo, for carrying gumsticks, about 50cm. long  pah
cooking pot, earthen, about 20cm. diam., 15cm. high  tem.ˈceŋ, teme.ˈna
cooking pot, earthen, about 50cm. diam.  cu.ˈkul
cooking pot, large, earthen  ʔan.ˈtar?
cooking pot, large, earthen  gwah
cooking pot, shallow, iron, for roasting or frying grain  korə.ˈhi
carrying pot, small, earthen  tuy.ˈya
large  kom.po.ˈla
medium-sized (about 30cm. diam., 6-8 litres), earthen  sor.ˈma, syor.ˈma
storage pot, large, earthen  jhyəŋ.ˈga
storage pot, small, earthen  tumu.ˈka
storage pot, small, earthen, for liquids, about 15cm. diam.  cuyəgi
storage pot, very large, earthen, about 50 litres  ghyam.ˈpa
waterpot, large, earthen (about 30 litres), narrow-necked  pom
waterpot, medium-sized  lu.ˈguŋ?
waterpot, medium-sized, brass  ga.ˈgri
waterpot, small, brass, used for washing water  lot.ˈa
waterpot, small, earthen  coʔ.ˈpom
waterpot, small, earthen, for drinking from, about 18cm. high  co.ˈne

pot lid
(of earthen cooking pot)  ghə.ˈpan?
pounder
(foot operated, for grain)  dhe.ˈki
pounding
stick  hlay
trough  ciŋ.ˈcyum?
quiver
(bamboo tube)  ʔoŋ?

rack
for storing utensils, usually above fire  chaŋ?
for drying, hanging above fire  ryamh

rain shield  jhi
rake  leŋ.ˈka.ˈdo
rod
(bamboo), of bat or bird net  pher

rope  la
cord used to secure net to tree  cuə.ˈriŋʔ.ˈla
for resting net rods on  bayʔ.ˈu.ˈla
made of  makra vine  mak.ˈla
of sky (myth.)  re.ˈju.ˈla, re.ˈjhəy.ˈla
strung back and forth across valley (to stop the Serpent god)  hrikaʔ.ˈla
strung from stick to stick around shrine  hrikaʔ.ˈla
unstranded, untwisted (usu. just a strip of vine) - used as halter, etc.  hlap.ˈla
used to separate human spirit from evil spirit  bay.ˈki.ˈla

sheath
(for sickle)  krupʔ.ˈay.ˈtyak

shute
for water (halved bamboo)  wak
of halved bamboo  dhoro.ˈwa

shutter  hlapʔ.ˈi.ˈta

shuttle
bamboo shuttle, used to carry thread when making net  jip
iron shuttle for weaving net  təw.ˈsə.ˈli

sickle  jumh, rama, ram.ˈsuyʔ?, rin.ˈram.ˈsuyʔ?
(large)  gwa.ˈlaŋ.ˈrama
small sickle (6cm. blade) for attaching to stick  tyʊŋʔ.ˈma.ˈrama
without a handle  kliŋ.ˈrama

sickle sheath  krupʔ.ˈay.ˈtyak

sieve
(small, open-weave tray)  jhəʔ?
skewer
(for fish)  sə.ˈrəŋ.ˈkha
spacer
(wooden), for net weaving  phara
**spinning-top**  *bhu.rum*

**staple**  
(iron), of drum  *pa.ca, lo.ha.ma.ro*

**stick**  
(bamboo), used for flicking stones  *thiw.la?*  
(thin), carrying birdlime  *sa.lay*

digging stick  *chu? ci.liŋ, dham.pa*

digging stick, iron-tipped  *hur*

for binding thatch, etc.  *rik*

for stirring and serving  *hlayk*

holding lower far corner of net  *sa?i.dhaw.ne*

notched at each end, used for winding  
string on  *ker.jyu?*

on which fish are skewered  *sərəŋ.kha*

pounding stick  *hlay*

used to clamp thatch to rafters  *kop.(siŋ?)*

**string**  *la*

handle of netbag  *chu?i.la*

of net, along lower edge of net  *do.ro.la*

of net, from lower corner opposite the pole  
*sa?i.dhaw.ne.la*

of net, from lower corner to rod  
*pher.dom.la*

of net, from net to rod  *toy.ru?i.la*

of net, from upper corner to ground  
*cyu.ruŋ?i.la*

of winding stick  *cer.i.la*

thread  *su.ta, hrim.(la)*

tyng net to top of rod  *neh.cik.la*

**strips**  
of bamboo, for attaching rim to tray  
*gro.p.cyas*

of bamboo, used for weaving, tying  *cyas*

**thread**  *su.ta, hrim.(la)*

**timber**  
(lengthwise, in wall)  *nap.siŋ?*

horizontal timbers of house roof  *bolo*

piece  *yal.(liŋ)*

**tongs**  
(bamboo)  *pit.tak*

**trap**  
animal or bird trap, with noose and sprung  
stick  *gəŋŋ*

bird trap, a tree in which gumsticks are  
placed  *gloŋh*

bird trap, with funnel-shaped net  *kəw?*

bird trap, with gumsticks pushed into  
bunched shrub, and live bait  *cuh*

bird trap, with gumsticks set in rock-face  
*ta.pəŋ?*

bird trap, with large flat stone propped up  
*dha.rap.baj*

bird and bat trap, with large net under trees  
*hayk*

fish trap, conical bamboo, placed in fishing  
weir  *kho.gaj?, ter?*

fish trap formed by blocking stream  *kvalh*

fish trap formed by diverting stream  
*kaŋ, kwayŋ*

fish trap, wooden, placed at end of channel  
*iŋp*

leopard trap, cage type with trapdoor  
*khor(h)*

rodent trap, a bamboo tube with noose and  
spring stick  *təŋ?*

**trap part**  
bait string  *je?i.la*

dummy noose  *hraw?i.la*

horizontal bamboo of pheasant trap  
*bi.chal?*

horizontal stick of deer-trap trigger  
*hjoŋl.iŋ?*

noose  *srup.la*

noose string  *thyak.la*

sprung stick  *tyəwh.iŋ?, thep.iŋ?*

upright of trigger  *kaŋ.iŋ?, koŋ.ka.iŋ?*

**tray**  
circular winnowing tray, of bamboo  *ra*

large square drying tray, of bamboo  *jhak*

small open-weave tray, used as a sieve  
*jhal?*

**tripod**  
(iron), for cooking  *ʔo.dhan*
trough
for pigs  gəŋ, thun
for pounding grain in  ciŋ cyum?

tube
bamboo, for blowing fire  kəni, so.mer
of bamboo (about 20cm. long) with sharp
point - hammered into tree to collect sap
juŋ riŋ
of bamboo, small  juŋ riŋ bəŋ?
of hookah  kəni, so.mer

vessel
bamboo container about 8 x 30cm. bəŋ?
bamboo container, small  toʔak, tok.ʔa
bamboo tube  tyəw.ren.bəŋ?
bamboo tube, for carrying gumsticks, about
50cm. long  pah
bamboo tube, for storing, carrying
gə. bhu.ʔa
bark cylinder  thon.pəŋ
earthen drinking vessel, small (1-2 litre)
tiri.ʔa
leaf cup  ko.tyo.ro?
small bamboo tube, gum collecting, a very
small  juŋriŋ ti.ʔa
wooden with handle  kok.thun

2.7  Places (cosmological)

above the sky  ?as
at base of underworld
from which men first appeared
ja.əɾʔ?, jo.ɾənʔ?
below  la.war
between earth and underworld  ?a.bhəɾ?
bounds of earth  cəw.do.ʔa, cəw.do.ɾi
earth  hləw.həy.ɾəŋ
ends of the earth  cuʔa
entrance
to underworld  nip.ʔaŋ.do.ɾi
to place of spirits of dead  riʔ.ɾəndi
heaven  laŋ.ka

heavens  nyu.ɾis, nyu.do.ɾi
hole
from which sun rises and sets  ju.ɾa
home in underworld
of dosapa/ma ancestor spirits  jom.ɾə
level in underworld?  sa.ɾəhə

location in
heavens  so.mi.ɾat
Mahabharat ranges?  gom.ɾuŋ.ɾiŋ,
pan.ɾuŋ.ɾiŋ, bhiŋ.ɾuŋ
underworld (dark place?)  cik.nyəm,
cik.ɾəm
underworld (near samənʔbaŋ)
ban.do.ru.ɾa
underworld - if person's spirit is taken there
he will die  ?a.ɾəŋ.ɾərəŋ
underworld, a circular stone  loyɾ.məɾəŋ
underworld, a source of water  kəh.ɾa
underworld, below  ?aŋya cyanyarrayaŋ
?uɾ.ʔaŋ
underworld, where evil spirit takes human
spirit?  ni.ɾaŋ
underworld, where there is no sun
yah.ɾəŋ
underworld (sp.)  ?aw.ɾəŋ.ɾaŋ,
niw.ɾəŋ.ɾaŋ
underworld (sp.)  ?a.ɾəŋ.ɾaŋ,
cya.ɾəŋ.ɾaŋ
underworld (sp.)  juʔa
underworld (sp.)  dosə.khə.ɾa
underworld (sp.)  nip.ʔaŋ
underworld (sp.)  loh.ɾoɾ.ɾaŋ,
sa.ɾəŋ.ɾaŋ
west  kun.do
west (semimyth.)  got.si.ɾaŋ
west, of rainbow  yo.kan.da

location of
(gen.)  -li
concealment (esp. by spirit)  (ʔaŋ).təm.bi,
kaʔ.ɾəm.bi
filth, where evil dead go  kliʔ.ɾəŋ.ɾaŋ,
kliʔ.ɾəŋ
god dwelling in rock under the earth
?u.bh. (diJ/pa/ma)
origin of ?ug? clan go.lay.dub simi
origin of Chepang (myth.) kaJ.kay.diy simi
origin of clan ancestors ja?on ?, ja?ar?
rainbows yo.bhaw.rI
rising sun dah.ghat
setting sun duJh.nam, blak.nam, yah.ghat
spirit khe.la
spirit in body ka?gam.?, ka?tam.bi
spirit’s fire (on way to world of dead)
?a.ghi bha.ra, so.ra bha.ra
spirits diJ.doli, do.li
spirits of dead ri?.do.(?a), ri?.do.pag, ri?.do.li, ri?.raJ
sunset nyam.dar?
sunset, east dar?.do, dah.nam
sunrise, west blak.nam, nam.blak
sunrise, where sun comes up das?.(diJ), dah.nam (ju.na)
sunset, where sun goes down blak.nam (ju.na)
sahidiy, where shaman is protected
kh?ti
mountain to north
(myth.?) bh?g guj.(diJ)
(to) north groy.krot.rag
(myth.?) pan.ruJ.diy
origin of earthquakes lyaj.dO.ni, gip.dO.ni
place (gen.)
base of hill mut.huJ.(diJ)
lit by rising sun say.diy.ro
lit by setting sun (esp. hilltop) diJ.diy.ro
lit by sunbeams nyam.pan
of hunting prey jhi.ra.(diJ)
overhead, out of reach ?a.say, tha.roy
which is hot and dry dar.?en?
(mythological)
of evil and dirt go.bay, bo.gay
original place of Chepang yar.sa?, blya
(semi-mythological)
chyuj.ruJ.bay, go?.bay.diy
place or
level of the cosmos khe.la
object in underworld dho.ro.wa
surface of earth cew.dan.j, cew.ris
underworld na.j, ni.ja
upper world niw.do.?a
sky khyaw.bay, thel.bay, phel.bay
’sky’ of underworld cew.ja?
world niw.daj ne

2.8 Spirits and gods

(assisting) spirit
(gen.), helping shaman (esp. to recover spirit of sick person) diJ
assisting novice shaman chow.(?as).diJ
causing shaman to break through earth cyo.lan?.diJ
causing shaman to rapidly increase in power, size cyo.lan?.diJ
circling around toy.ma.diy
covering shaman with cloud to hide him bhuJ.ma.diy
extracting spirit of sick person yoy.ma.diy
freeing person from disability syol.ma.diy
guiding shaman syol?.ma.diy
initiating growth pri.ma.diy
leaping over evil spirit’s barrier khe?J, ma.diy
loosening person’s tongue (enabling him to speak) prayh.ma.diy
of fire hme?.je?.sa.hi.(diJ)
of mist - hides shaman’s tracks from evil spirit bhoJJ, ma.diy
of place at base of underworld, assists experienced shaman ja.dar?.diJ
of shaman bai.ki.diy
showing path of evil spirit to shaman? syol?.ma.diy
splashing water to purify person’s spirit
was. ma.diy

(assisting) spirits
(gen.), assisting shaman diŋ.dhə.ni
(gen.), (called on as a group) diŋ.dhal?

demon
(gen.) lan
(female) tum.bay.ni.lan
(male), looks like a human in daytime, hairy at night khew.ra.lan
like hairy human, lives in jungle tun.bren.lan
looks like a merchant (Newar) ciŋ.?lan
(sp.) si.dhag.lan

evil spirit
(gen.) lan, bir.(ma.raŋ)
affecting person hiʔ. diŋ
bringing bad luck syul?(ma/wa). (lan)
causing epilepsy cha.da.ro.k lan
causing child to vomit by affecting mother’s milk cur.diŋ.lan
causing illness (esp. of baby) syak.ryaw.lan
causing loss of reason bhəŋ.lan
causing person to wander in jungle gal?.(wa?./ja?)lan, syul.wa? Jaʔ.lan
causing protracted illness gru.ja?(lan)
causing sick person to become unconscious bom.(bay?).lan
causing strife, madness dəw.?a.lan
causing wasting sickness di.baj, su.baj
father of jungle spirits dha.me
female (sp.) kuyh.kuyh.bhə.ri
female (sp.) da.la.lan
female (sp.) ni.lə?a.ma
female (sp.) bayh.lan
female, daughters of Nila ?ama tu.ma.ro,
lu.ma.ro, ba.thu.ri, rup.?aw.ri,
su.naw.li, sya.thu ri
female, daughter (youngest) of Nila ?ama syaw.ri
female, hairy mu.jar.lan
female, inhabiting witches da.lə?a.ma

female, in form of tiger chak.jaʔ, jo.gu. wa, jo.git. ra
female, visible tum.bay.ni.lan
ghost se
husband of bayh.lan tawʔ.lan
in water - causes swelling and death after drinking of it bhe. do
invisible, but steals from bird and bat nets, eats noisily si.dha.lan
living in water bhe.do
of a woman dap.ʔaŋ say.ʔa, dhar. eʔ
say.ʔə
of a woman (sp.) syak.lan
of burial ground sus.na.lan
of dust storm cumu.ru. lan
of jungle - if it afflicts mother, nursing child vomits rayk.lan
of underworld kar.ʔo.(diŋ)
of water or stone, causing festering syul.(ti/baj/məy?).lan
prevents successful hunting, gathering syul?(ma/wa).(lan)
responsible for seizing sick person kar.ʔo,
dhup.ʔo, dip.ʔo
seizes persons’ spirits tiri.ʔa?, wiri jaʔ?
which attacks sick person hməp.lan,
hmup.lan
which covers face of sick person left alone, causing unconsciousness bom.(bayʔ).lan
wife of tawʔ.lan, daughter of Nila ?ama
bayh.lan
(sp.) bay.ma.raŋ
(sp.) dok
(sp.) hem.bə. lan
(sp.) kar.ʔo.(diŋ)
(sp.) ra. ces
(sp.) syak.rəw.lan
(sp.) hiŋ.gu
(sp.) ma.ə.mə

(evil) spirits
connected with fire hmeʔ.te. pəŋ
Caughley daughters of *nila ?ama kuyh.kuyh.may?* of jungle (f.) *dha.may?* which hide human spirits *nus.rew.may?* god *dyaw.ta* (ancestor), provider of first crops *?a.gör?.(pa/ma), ga.gör?, na.gör?, dör, ma.lay.?ay* (or spirit) associated with a place - *diy* ant god *koy.rok.diy, ne?mat.diy* creating, forming hills, etc. *kor.mi.diy, krow.mi.diy, suji.ya* creating god, of sky *gu.mi.pa, lay.ka.diy/gu* creating sky father, earth mother *lay.lay/pa/ma* creator spirit *ma.lay.?ay/to* dwelling in rock under the earth *?u.bhi.(diy/pa/ma)* giving life and prosperity *?oh.lay.diy* of Black Bulbul *kay?.wa?.diy* of blacksmith caste *day.re* of echo place *mrayh.diy* of fate *jow* of home area *bhuy.?ar.diy, bhuy.ma.diy* of house *got.?ay.diy, sun.kow.si dyaw.ta* of houses (lives in the ground) *kim.diy, sa?khim.?diy* of hunt - given parts of animal killed *nam.ruq.(diy)* of moon *lah.diy* of north *bur.bat* of sky *krup.diy, khup.diy, bumh.lay.diy/pa* of sky (creating) *gu.mi.pa, lay.ka.diy/gu* of sun *nyam.diy* of underworld *loh.?or.may?,(diy)* of underworld - (male) very powerful *sa.hi.diy* goddess earth mother *ge?,dör.ma, gu.mi.ma, tom.pör?.ma, thom.pör?.ma, hlawh.lay.ma* lifegiving *?oh.ma.(diy)* of houses *kim.lan* of underworld - whistles to warn shaman *?us.lay.(ra.ni)* whose movement causes earthquakes *lyan.ma.(diy)* gods of east *na.gör?.ma/pa* of south *?in.dör.pi/pa/ma* minor deities appearing with sun and moon gods (*nyamdiy, lahdigy)* *?atisi.(ri), ba.ti.(ri)* original drum-makers *?atha.pa, ba.tha.pa* (human) spirit *?akhim?, ?a.him?* (also of animals, trees, rocks) *wa.him?* associated with eating, presence *glih* associated with talking *gwa.lam?* associated with soul, life (*nam.?e?*) *ru.?an, san.co* associated with bonds of affection *?ay.na.be?, ka.na.be?* of dead person *ri?* of hearer, substitute for name *nam.dhay (ru.?an)* spirit ancestor of eastern clans *nip.kan.da, kala.kan.da* ancestor spirit *dhar.?e?.pa/ma* ancestor spirit in underworld *sa.men?.?ay* ancestor spirit of bats *dur.ji.kan.da/be.la, na?.cu.kan.da, na?.cu.be.la* becoming associated with the foot (causing ill effects) *gha?.lan* causing giddiness *ciy.lay.ja?* connected with rainbow *got.si.bay.pa/ma*
creating spirit or god  
creator spirit or god  
familiar spirit of shaman  
good spirit of legend, original maker of shaman’s drum  
haunting a place where a person has died  
in underworld  
involved in making drum  
living in water  
missing 
of ancestors, in underworld place of clothes-washing  
of area  
of bunsit tree (f.) (used in drum-making)  
of cleared field  
of cliff place  
of cultivated area  
of daytime (arch.)  
of daytime (f.)  
of earthquake source  
of east  
of echo place  
of evening  
of forest and leaves, spoken to before drumbeating  
of forested area  
of greediness  
of ground  
of hail  
of hailstorm  
of hill base  
of hunting ground  
of jungle spoils, produce (f.)  
of large rock  
of laziness  
of moonbeams  
of person  
of place of origin  
of plants, leaves  
of rainstorm  
of rock  
of sky  
of sun  
of sunrise place  
of territory  
of territory, hunting area  
of territory, wild produce  
of the ends of the earth  
of trail  
of tree (esp. one from which drum is made)  
of underworld  
of underworld cloud (f.)  
of underworld fire  
of underworld, connected with drum  
of underworld, given gifts at Chonam  
of underworld place  
of whirlwind  
of wild produce  
of world  
serpent inhabiting water sources  
sharp talking  
snake spirit  
stealing sprite  
wandering (of person about to die)  
Gaughley
2.9 Temporal terms

about now  deŋ ʔi, deŋ ʔe, ɗə gi
afternoon  
(early) hiʔ diŋ
(mid) yo ha re
before  
certain time ʔə nəm h, ʔu nəm
not long ago  mes
brief  yaw. cya, yaw. chit
time (of sleep) haʔ cyok
cockcrow  
at first light waʔ goʔ ʔo
first puh waʔ goʔ ʔo
dawn pri ma, yah la
false dawn bham wa ra ni
day  
(as period) din
(as time reference) -nəm
before yesterday cit nəm, bar nəm
daylight nyam thoŋ
days of week
Sunday ʔay te bar
Monday so ma bar
Tuesday ɗə gəl bar
Wednesday bu də hə bar
Thursday bi ha bar
Friday suk rə bar
Saturday sa ni sə ca bar
daytime hŋi diŋ, hni diŋ
dusk ram hə (say)
early afternon kaʔ syurh
dawn thoŋ khəy
evening waʔ pok
morning nyam thoŋ, nyam long
morning (after sun has risen) həl phaw ne
eight

days ago nik nəm, nip nəm
days hence nik say
years ago yat koʔ ryoh
years hence nik pu
evening yah ram diŋ, ram hə (say)
(this) dyah may
early waʔ pok
time of darkness yah yam
first
(in time, place, position) hə
five

days ago ʔik nəm, ʔhi nəm, rak nəm
days hence ʔik say, ʔuk nəm, ʔhi say
years ago yat koʔ tyoh
years hence lik pu
former ʔuyh le, hlay (diŋ)
time when spirits were visible diŋ dhyut
times yoh nəm
four

days ago khuk nəm, gak nəm, pu nəm
days hence khuk (say), rik nəm, pu sə
years ago yat koʔ jhyoh
years hence khik pu, bik phu
future time syaŋ hə ka la, syaŋ hə nəm (din),
syaŋ hə sa say
indefinite doh nəm (din)
instant yaw cya, yaw chit
last year teh
later
(a little) ɗə gi
(time) lon ʔe, lon te
moment -cyok, ciʔ cok
instant chin
pause ʔan ʔi yaw
month ɗə hi na
mid-January to mid-February ma gə
mid-February to mid-March *pha.gun*
mid-March to mid-April *cay.tə*
mid-April to mid-May *bəy.sak*
mid-May to mid-June *je.thə*
mid-June to mid-July *'?ə.sar*
mid-July to mid-August *sa.wən*
mid-August to mid-September *bəd.dəw*
mid-September to mid-October *'?ə.so.jə*
mid-October to mid-November *kar.tik*
mid-November to mid-December *maŋ.sir*
mid-December to mid-January *pus*

**morning** *bi.ha.nə*
(early) *nyam.thong, nyam.log*
(early - after sun has risen) *həl.phaw.nə*
about 8am *luy.?thys.nyam*
cockcrow *wa?.go?.?o*
cockcrow (first) *puh.wa?.go?.?o*
cool part of day *nik.nyam*

**next year** *nyam.pu?, nyam.phu*

**night** *ya?.diŋ, yah.diŋ*

**now** *dyah*

**nowadays** *ten.chyŋ*

**occasion** *pəl.tə, penh*

**olden time** *hlay?.(diŋ?)*

**past year** *ka.lə*

**present year** *nek*

**prior**
(in time, place, position) *hya*

**seven**
days ago *sik.nəm, sip.nəm*
days hence *sik.say, cik.say*
years hence *sik.pu*
years previously *yat.ko?.chyoh*

**short time** *yaw-

**six**
days ago *khik.nəm, gip.nəm, bik.nəm*
days hence *khik.say, bik.say*
years ago *yat.ko?.syoh*
years hence *gik.phu*

**sleeping time** *ten?.ramh.?ə*

**some years ago** *chyoh*

**sunrise or sunset**
(time of) *nyam.syo.pəŋ*

**sunset** *du.dili, du.wa.ra.ni*

just before *her?.nyam*

**this evening** *dyah.məy?

**three**
days ago *kyam.nəm, ?ak.nəm*
days hence *kyam.sə, kyam.say, lik.nəm*
years ago *yat.ko?.chyoh*
years hence *?ik.pu*

**time**
(indefinite) *doh.nəm.(din)*
of rising or setting *nyam.syo.pəŋ*

**today** *ten*

**tomorrow** *syəŋ*

**two**
days ago *cit.nəm, bar.nəm*
days hence *cit.say, tis.sə*
years ago *yat.ko?.teh*
years hence *kha.kən*

**unspecified time** *ju.gu.ləŋ?

**when** *ga.lə*

**year** *bar.sə*

**yesterday** *yoh*