Galo-English Dictionary
with English-Galo Index
Galo Welfare Society

Galo-English Dictionary

with English-Galo Index

<<< International Edition >>>
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Compiled by the Galo Language Development Committee:

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Under Chairmanship of:

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Preface to the International Edition

This is an “international” edition of the Galo-English Dictionary. The “local” edition of this dictionary was published by the Galo Welfare Society (GWS) in early 2009. The greater part of 500 hard-bound copies of the local edition are currently being distributed free-of-charge to all schools in Galo-dominated areas of Arunachal Pradesh, as part of an integrated language development project being spearheaded by the Galo Language Development Committee, also with GWS sponsorship. Since the chances of international linguists being able to get their hands on one of these copies are, accordingly, pretty remote, it was decided to make an “international” edition available via .pdf. This is that document.

For this international edition, the majority of the text is identical to the local edition. The major change is that all text in Galo language is presented in an IPA-based orthography rather than in the exclusively Roman-based Galo orthography known as ‘Galoo Ennam’ (Galo Script). The decision to produce a separate IPA-based version was primarily made in order to make the presentation more accessible to linguists. Otherwise, discussions in a few places have been adapted to make them more precise and/or technical from a linguist’s perspective, but in most cases the relatively less technical perspective of the original is retained here. Readers interested in a more detailed discussion of many of the points raised herein are referred to A Grammar of Galo (Post 2007).

Whether local or international, it must be said that this is a very “preliminary” edition. “Preliminary” in two senses: first, in the sense that a relatively small percentage of the information that could have been included is actually included here (for example, no etymological information is included, although a good amount has been recorded). Second, in the sense that a fair number of items which are included, such as vocabulary for flora and ritual objects, receive no better identification or explanation than “variety of x” – which tells the reader next to nothing. The fact is that some things just don’t get done quickly, particularly in a part of the world that lacks general reference works of any reasonable scale or reliability (no large-scale, reliable ethnographic studies, no compendia of flora and fauna – not even a recent and reliable map). Since “completion” at this level of detail is expected to take another several years at least, it was decided to release this albeit “preliminary” edition rather than simply sit on what data we do have and let it be of use to no one.
One sense in which this is not a preliminary edition is in the treatment of data. While we can’t be certain that no mistakes remain, data herein have been checked and re-checked for the Lare dialect of Galo (and for this dialect only) by several expert speakers working together over a long period of time. So, with the usual caveats that mistakes inevitably creep in and linger, we believe that there is good consistency and accuracy here in terms of those dimensions of the language that we have been able to treat.

Lastly, and on a somewhat more sensitive note: copyright infringement is a serious problem in India, as it no doubt is in many other places in the world. This dictionary has been produced by the Galo community, for the Galo community, and we are concerned that control over its fate should remain with the Galo community. As I mentioned above, the majority of hard copies from the first print run are being distributed to schools free of charge, although some have also been sold to the general public. Copies from the second print run, which is scheduled for August 2009, will primarily be sold. All proceeds from sales of both the first and second print runs will be used to fund efforts by the Galo Language Development Committee in teacher training, materials development and production, and distribution. Local demand for this dictionary is currently very high, and it would be extremely easy for an unscrupulous individual with a .pdf to publish an identical edition for personal profit, and go entirely unpunished (as has happened in similar situations in the past). The GWS was so concerned about this possibility that it was initially decided not to release electronic copies of this dictionary at all. However, in the interest of furthering the research of legitimate scholars who could not be expected to be able to obtain a hard copy, it was finally decided to release this “international” edition via .pdf, free of charge, only to individuals who undertake not to disseminate it further. If you possess this document, you are either someone who has made this undertaking or you have received it in violation of the aforementioned terms. In either case, you are asked to please respect the wishes of the Galo community and not to disseminate electronic copies of this dictionary further (data contained herein, however, may be extracted, quoted and used freely). If this works out, there will be future, expanded releases of this dictionary. If it doesn’t, there won’t be, and I won’t have any control over that. Thanks for your understanding.

Mark W. Post
Melbourne, Australia
Foreword

The Galo Welfare Society extends its deep gratitude and indebtedness to Dr. Mark W. Post for his contributions in bringing out this Galo-English Dictionary in its present form. Perhaps, it may never have been possible without Dr. Post to achieve the present level of accuracy, inclusive of the minutest details and meanings of words in the Galo language, and credit must go to him for his personal initiative and compilation through research work, albeit, with the patient and generous assistance of many members of our Galo Society.

In this context, we also wish to extend sincere our sincere gratitude to `Igoo Ribaa and `Ilï Ribaa for their equally sincere and dedicated effort, and for having spent literally hundreds of hours of volunteer labour ensuring that this Dictionary gave as accurate and consistent a representation of the Galo language as possible.

The preservation of Galo culture rests with the preservation of Galo language, and thus, the contribution of these individuals and the other Compilers of this dictionary will always be acknowledged in posterity for this contribution to the preservation of Galo culture and identity.

The Galo Welfare Society, on behalf of the Galo community, highly appreciate and acknowledge the dedication, hard work and love of Dr. Mark W. Post, `Igoo Ribaa, `Ilï Ribaa and the other Compilers of this Dictionary, and will always cherish their significant contribution to Galo welfare.

Er. Tomo Basar
General Secretary
Galo Welfare Society

Shri Huzar Lollen, IAS
President
Galo Welfare Society
Introduction

This volume is the first ever large-scale Dictionary of the Galo language of Arunachal Pradesh, North East India. It is, however, a very preliminary work. Official recognition of the Galo language has only been completed in 2008, and the first Galo language textbooks will only be introduced into schools in Galo-dominated areas of Arunachal Pradesh in 2009. Both this Dictionary and the mentioned textbooks are based on Galo Script, which itself was only finalized and adopted by the Galo Welfare Society in 2008. All of the Compilers of this Dictionary have completed whatever work they could in their spare time only, trying to approximate in the space of only two or three years what teams of professional lexicographers often spend ten to fifteen years to complete with full dedication. Accordingly, there are certain to be mistakes herein, and/or other points which are unclear and should have been clarified, for which the Compilers can only apologize in advance and beg for our readers’ patience and understanding.

A serious difficulty which we are only beginning to address concerns dialect variation within the Galo language. While most of the Compilers of this Dictionary speak ‘Laree’ Galo, the variety of Galo spoken mainly around the Baasar area, there is in fact a large number of Galo dialects and subdialects, which are spoken widely throughout West Siang District, Upper Subansiri District, and East Siang District in Arunachal Pradesh. A full survey of all Galo dialects would take many years of constant effort, and while we have begun this survey, it is nowhere close to completion at the present time of writing. Therefore, we have chosen to base this Edition of the Dictionary on the ‘Laree’ dialect of Galo, although we have also included a certain number of Puugoo Galo words where this was possible. We intend to expand the number of Galo dialects that we are able to include in the dictionary; however, we hope to do this in a systematic manner. Therefore, it will take additional time and we must beg apologies from speakers of Galo whose pronunciation and vocabulary is not well-represented in this Edition.

Other challenges relate to the structure of Galo language, which is quite different from the structures of English, Hindi, Chinese, or other languages with long histories of writing and dictionary-making. While in English or Hindi, for example, it is relatively easy to identify most meaning-units as “words” and list them in dictionaries, in Galo and other Tani languages it is
often difficult to do so. For example, consider the Galo word ˈimmen ˈstroll’. The first part of this word comes from ˈinnam ˈto go’, while the second part is a suffix -ˈmen which means ‘play’ or ‘do something playfully’. So, while it is easy to list English ‘play’ as a word in a dictionary, what to do with -ˈmen? It isn’t a “word”; however, failing to list it in a Galo dictionary would make the dictionary incomplete. This is only one of hundreds of similar problems encountered, for which in some cases only partial solutions have been found up to now.

Despite the incomplete and partial nature of this Dictionary, we have decided to publish this First Edition for one major reason: we are running out of time! Only forty or fifty years ago, one could travel to a Galo village and find that every single man, woman and child in the village spoke fluent Galo, and learned and used other languages (such as Assamese, English and Hindi) as second languages for education, work, government purposes, and general communication with outsiders. Nowadays, however, we find that these “major” languages are replacing Galo in the speech of many Galo people. Even in so-called “interior” villages now, it is possible to find Galo children and young adults who speak fluent English and Hindi, but who can barely speak Galo at all. What is the future of the Galo language under such conditions? Children who do not speak Galo cannot teach Galo to their children, pure and simple. Unless parents can teach Galo language to their children, without additional support, the Galo language will die. We find this situation intolerable, and cannot sit back and do nothing about it. We must do whatever we can.

With these facts in mind, we have begun a community-based project of Galo dictionary-writing, script and textbook development, and language research for one major reason, and that is to preserve the Galo language. That means: we wish to honour the legacy of our ancestors and enable future generations to appreciate Galo language and culture. But we also wish to celebrate what we believe is truly a rich and beautiful language on its own terms. The world is changing quickly, and Galo children can and should continue to advance in society by learning “major” languages such as Hindi and English. But this does not mean that it is necessary or even advisable for Galo children to give up their mother tongue. It is possible, and preferable, to have both. By teaching children the richness of Galo language, Galo children will be able to understand much of the way of thinking of a Galo ancestor, and will be able to see the world in a unique and irreplaceable way. We believe that this will help rather than hinder their cognitive development, as studies by international psycholinguists are now beginning to show. We believe that this will also help Galo children to
develop a coherent personal and social identity, which is both modern and yet rooted deeply in longstanding tradition, and help avoid the social problems of identity loss and disenfranchisement which are common in so many other places. We cannot force Galo children to maintain their language and culture. But up to now, the fact is that many Galo children have not had a choice. How can a child who is sent to a boarding school in a distant land, who spends most of his childhood away from his home village, be expected to learn his or her mother tongue? We must give them and all Galo children the choice to maintain their language if they choose, by teaching it to them directly and, when that is not possible, by providing them with materials so that they can learn, or supplement their knowledge, by themselves. We hope that this Dictionary will constitute a solid first step in that direction.

Galo Language Development Committee
Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
Acknowledgements

This book would not have been possible without support and aid of various kinds (financial, logistical and moral) from a large number of people and organizations over a long period of time.

The Galo Welfare Society sincerely acknowledges the contribution of Er. Gaken Ete, Chief Engineer (WRD), Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar for sponsoring the publication and printing of this First Edition of the Galo-English Dictionary. GWS while thanking Er. Gaken Ete wishes him all success and happiness in life.

Er. Tomo Basar                  Shri Huzar Lollen, IAS
General Secretary              President
Galo Welfare Society           Galo Welfare Society

In addition, the Compilers would like to sincerely thank the following:

Toomoo Baasar, Moogii Oorii, Kiito `Sooraa, Takoo Daabww, Toomoo Ribaa, Boraa `ọọọ, `Tabom Baam, `Tumkọ `Bagọ, Jiken Ribaa, Bomtoo Ribaa, Idam `Bagọ, Gumjum Haidar, Puutik `Nyokir, `Tajap Keena, `Rokom Baado, Huujar `Lolen, `Gooyum Paaduu, `Teejum Paaduu, Jumbom `Koyu, `Dooyaa Ribaa, Jarjum `ọọọ, Karken Ciram, `Mrọọa Ciram, Martoo Ribaa, Isaac Modi, Dakkar Gaaraa, and R. M. W. Dixon, Alexandra Aikhenvald, and Randy LaPolla at The Research Centre for Linguistic Typology at La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia.

Lastly, but, in fact, most importantly, we all thank:

All members of the `Galo community of Arunachal Pradesh, who have kept your language alive for us to learn. This book is for you, and for your children.
About Galo language

Galo is a language of the Tani branch of the Tibeto-Burman language family, one of the largest and most diverse language families in the world. Galo may be spoken by anywhere from around 80,000 to 130,000 people in some form, mainly in the West Siang, Upper Subansiri and East Siang Districts of Arunachal Pradesh, North East India. Galo people have close cultural, linguistic and social connections with other Tani tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, notably Hills Miri in the West, Tagin in the Northwest and Adi in the East, among others. According to Sun (1993; 2003) and Post (2007), Galo is to be classified as a Western Tani language, with its closest linguistic relations to Nishi and related tribes. Galo has also been referred-to as “Adi Galo”. Adi and Galo people have traditionally shared close cultural connections, are often exposed to one another’s languages, often make efforts to learn one another’s languages, and therefore can often understand each other relatively easily. However, in their pure forms, Galo and Adi are not mutually intelligible and are to be identified as distinct languages on these grounds. In addition, one often finds the spelling “Gallong”. This is in fact an exonym, which is not used by Galo people in general.

In 2008, the State Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh approved recognition of Galo as an Official Language of areas of Arunachal Pradesh in which Galo speakers predominate, with a distinct grammar and script. In early 2009, the International Standards Organization (ISO 639-3) also recognized the existence of Galo language, and recorded the official name of the language as “Galo”. This book is a Dictionary of that language.

Dialects of the Galo language

Galo is a single language. By this it is meant that all Galo people can understand each other when speaking Galo without great difficulty. However, Galo has several dialects. This means that from region to region, village to village, and clan to clan, Galo people speak slightly differently. Sometimes differences are in pronunciation, sometimes in the actual words used, sometimes in the meaning of those words, and sometimes in the way they are used (i.e., the grammar). This makes it very difficult to design a “unified” Galo dictionary. If words like hottum ‘bear’ and horə ‘wild boar’ are also pronounced as sottum and sorə, does that mean that the words should be given twice – once in the h section and once under s? Or should
they be written with an oblique hottum/sottum or sottum/hottum? In that case, should they go under the h section or the s section? And how can a dictionary user whose Galo is not perfect understand which form is the one they should use? Is it all just random?

The important thing to note is that these differences are not in fact random. Someone who says sottum does not usually say həra, and someone who says hottum does not usually say səra. Instead, expert speakers speak in relatively consistent patterns, and these consistent patterns make up the Galo dialects. We think that these patterns are very important, and can teach us much about the history and heritage of Galo people and about the richness and diversity of Galo culture. Therefore, we have decided in this dictionary to not simply randomly include whatever words we could without regard to dialect, but instead to carefully identify words according to the Galo dialects that we know.

The problem is that not all Galo dialects have been comprehensively studied at this point, because this is a project which requires several years of continuous work. Therefore, instead of misrepresenting Galo dialects which we don’t know well, we have based this Dictionary on the `Laree dialect of Galo as it is mainly spoken around Baasar area, simply because it is the variety of Galo which we know best. In using `Laree as a standard pronunciation, we do not mean to imply that `Laree is “better” or “more correct”. However, we need to have a basic reference variety against which to measure all other varieties, and for this purpose we have chosen the variety which we know best.

We have also tried to include as much as we could of the Puugoo dialect of Galo, mainly as it is spoken around the Aaloo area. Wherever a Puugoo form is entered in the dictionary, it is identified as (P). Wherever a `Laree form is contrasted with a Puugoo form, it is identified as (L). A very small number of forms from the Dapo-Riijoo/Baarrii-Riijoo area which are not found in either `Laree or Puugoo dialects are also included here. They are identified as (NW) (for “North-Western”). However, please note that the only fully comprehensive work contained here has been conducted on `Laree only, and if a form occurs with no identifier, it should not be automatically assumed to be pan-Galo (despite that this is usually, in fact, the case). Similarly, the examples are almost exclusively written using `Laree pronunciation, again in the interest of accuracy and consistency keeping in mind the limitations of our knowledge and experience. We hope to produce a more precise, inclusive, expanded edition of this dictionary in
the future, and we invite any interested potential volunteers to join us in this effort.

*Goŋku Agom*

*Goŋku Agom*, or Galo classical/ritual/poetic language, is a very important part of Galo heritage, but it is also something which requires much time and effort to be put into research. Up to this point, we have only been able to compile a very small number of *Goŋku* words, with only very basic definitions. We hope very much to include more such words in future editions, although since accurate representation of *Goŋku Agom* requires extensive and detailed knowledge and experience, it is our sincere hope that people who know far more than we do about *Goŋku Agom* will take the initiative to produce materials of their own for the benefit of everyone.
Orthography and Alphabatical Order

This International Edition of the Galo-English Dictionary is written in an IPA-based practical orthography. It differs in several ways from the Galo Script (´Galoo Ennam) which has recently been adopted by the Galo community to write Galo language, but also incorporates a number of its features.

The main differences between ´Galoo Ennam and the orthography employed here are the consonants ɲ and ȵ, and vowels ɨ and ə, which are written as q, x, w and v in ´Galoo Ennam, respectively. The reason for reverting to IPA norms for this International Edition is that most international users of a Galo-English dictionary will already be familiar with IPA-based orthographies, and are likely to find radical departures from IPA norms jarring and cumbersome for their own research purposes.

However, some non-IPA aspects of ´Galoo Ennam are also employed here, for a variety of reasons. First, affricates c and j are chosen to write IPA ʨ and ʥ, as in ´Galoo Ennam (IPA palatal glide j is, accordingly, written as y). This follows the Americanist tradition relatively closely, and avoids having to write out geminate affricates - which are common in Galo - using sequences of digraphs. For example, peccaa 'fool' is written for IPA peʨʨaa.

It has also been decided to retain the Galo system for marking tones, which is quite different from most standard practices. Namely, an accent marker "'" marks only words specified for a “Tense” tone (phonetically low or rising-falling, depending on word structure/length), while words specified for a “Plain” tone (phonetically high and level) are left unmarked; in more general practice, tone symbols would be carried in both cases, and marked over the rhyme of a tone bearing unit. For many purposes, this will not matter much; for example, users interested in simply determining the tonal category of various lexemes (as for comparative purposes) will be able to find these categories accurately distinguished in this Dictionary, despite the non-standard representation. This is because all lexemes, most affixes, and most functional words in Galo are specified for one of the two mentioned tones; only a handful of articles and postpositions (and possibly some affixes) are tonally unspecified. However, for some more advanced applications, users may find this representation disappointing; for example, Plain words are not formally distinguished from morphemes or words which are unspecified for any tone. Accordingly, determining the behaviour
of the latter forms will largely be a matter of deduction (by examining tone spreading behaviour in sentence examples). Similarly, the surface phonetics of Galo tones, which interact with other prosodic features such as rhythmic accent and syllable weight, are severely underdetermined by this representation. Nevertheless, since the majority of users of this Dictionary will be mainly interested in lexical rather than sentence-level-prosodic information about Galo, and since further alteration of the representation given herein would have required a disproportionate expense of resources and energy, it was decided that the simplified `Galoo Ennam representation of tones would be retained.

A final and quite serious drawback of the orthography used in this Dictionary concerns non-representation of *breathy versus glottal (stop) onsets* to otherwise vowel-initial words. This is an extremely important aspect of Proto-Galo prosody which is unfortunately completely ignored in the representation given here. The reason for this is that prosodic onset contrasts are robustly retained in only a few Galo dialects; in several other Galo dialects, including the `Laree dialect which forms the primary reference point for this Dictionary, prosodic onset contrasts have decayed to the point that even expert speakers are not able to recognize or reproduce the relevant distinctions. One is hopeful that a future edition of this Dictionary will be able to take greater account of more conservative Galo dialects which robustly retain the proto-prosodic onset contrasts, but we are not yet at that stage.

For the alphabetical order used in this Dictionary, it was decided to follow the *devānāgāri* sort order which is already in widespread use throughout the Himalayan region, and indeed throughout most of East, South, and Southeast Asia. *Devānāgāri* order provides just as insightful an organization of the phonemes of Galo as it does the phonemes of many other Asian languages (particularly, those of Indic and Tibeto-Burman stock).

**Sort Order**

Vowels: a i u e o ī ė

Consonants: k g ṝ c [ɕ] j [ʥ] n t d n p b m y r l s [s ~ ɕ] h

Tones: 1) “Plain” *or* unspecified: (unmarked)
2) “Tense”: `
Orthographic conventions

In this section we explain the orthographic conventions of ‘Galo Ennam’ – which are retained in this International Edition – as they relate to Galo prosody and morphophonology. For more detailed discussions of most topics presented here, please refer to Post (2007).

**Long and short sounds (consonants and vowels)**

Unlike in English, Hindi or Assamese, Galo has long and short sounds in both consonants and vowels. In Galo Script, short sounds are symbolized using a single letter. Long sounds use two letters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonant</th>
<th>Short Sound</th>
<th>Long Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>aa</td>
<td>paanam ‘to cut’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>jinan ‘to give’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>uu</td>
<td>unam ‘to boil’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>‘hegnam ‘to pull’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>oo</td>
<td>‘gnam ‘to fall’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>inam ‘to pound’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ə</td>
<td>əə</td>
<td>ənam ‘to spread’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>kk</td>
<td>‘ako ‘old’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>gg</td>
<td>‘ago ‘warm/hot’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>η</td>
<td>ηη</td>
<td>ano ‘strange’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>cc</td>
<td>‘aco ‘breast’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>jj</td>
<td>‘eh ‘clothing’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>nn</td>
<td>an ‘elder sister’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>tt</td>
<td>‘ato ‘grandfather’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>dd</td>
<td>‘yado ‘how much’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>nn</td>
<td>‘gni ‘to transport’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>‘api ‘darling’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>bb</td>
<td>tab ‘snake’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>nam ‘house’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>yy</td>
<td>‘ayo ‘night’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>rr</td>
<td>par ‘will chop’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>ll</td>
<td>alo ‘salt’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more examples, please refer to Table 1.
It is also important to note that Galo has vowel length at the ends of words. Although it may be difficult to notice in some cases, this is an important part of the Galo sound pattern:

- `alo` ‘salt’
- `aloo` ‘bone’ (or `aloo` ‘day’)
- `ani` ‘elder sister’
- `alii` ‘seed’
- `ala` ‘good’
- `alaa` ‘forepaw’

Some important properties which differentiate long and short vowels are:

1) Word-final short vowels usually disappear when followed by another word, whereas long vowels don’t:

- `Ab Tannis` → `Ab Tannis` ‘The Father of Humankind’
- `aloo pookoo` → `aloo pookoo` ‘skeleton’

2) Word-final short vowels which are preceded by only two letters/segments (not three) disappear and cause a preceding consonant to geminate (double) when followed by certain grammatical words such as `ə` and `əm`, whereas long vowels don’t:

- `ani + ə` → `ani ə` ‘it’s elder sister’
- `ala + ə` → `all ə` ‘it’s good’
- `alii + ə` → `alii ə` ‘it’s a seed’
- `alaa + ə` → `alaa ə` ‘it’s a forepaw’

Special phonological processes in Galo

Consonant voice copying within words

In Galo, most words end either with a vowel (such as ə), a nasal consonant (m or n), a liquid consonant (only r) or else with a voiceless consonant (k or p). When word roots ending in a voiceless consonant form new words, the voiceless consonant is sensitive to the following root and generally changes. That is, if a voiceless consonant has a voiced consonant to its right, it will also become voiced:
Consonant place copying within words

Roots ending in nasal consonants m or n also change when they are used to form new words. They move to the place of articulation (location in the mouth) of the following consonant. For example:

- `igin ‘basket variety’ → `ginii ‘IGIN basket spine’
- adin ‘meat’ → dimpu ‘chopping block’
- `Siyo ‘river name’ → Yoongo ‘river name’

Total consonant copying within words (-nnam verb forms “1” and “2”)

Certain roots which appear to end in -n in fact fully copy any following consonant. If they occur at the end of a word, they are pronounced k. If they are followed by a vowel, they are pronounced g. These are roots which once ended in *-t or *-s (they still do in Adi and Mising), but which have changed in Galo. Other roots which appear to end in -n in fact do end in -n, and these roots do not assimilate. Since it is not possible to differentiate a “real” and a “copied” -n in the citation forms of verbs, we have adopted a convention of marking the non-copying roots with a (1), and the copying roots with a (2). For example:

- cinnam (1) ‘to pick’ → `cinduu ‘picking’
  → cinto ‘picked’
  → `cintii ‘want to pick’
  → cintə ‘will pick’

- cinnam (2) ‘to throw a spear’ → `cidduu ‘throwing a spear’
  → citto ‘threw a spear’
  → `cillii ‘want to throw a spear’
  → cirthə ‘will throw a spear’
Vowel deletion at ends of words

As we saw above, short vowels are usually deleted when they are followed by some other word. According to this pronunciation, they are not written in this dictionary, except in the main entry:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ab} & \quad \text{Tanii} & \quad \rightarrow & \quad \text{Ab} & \quad \text{Tanii} & \quad \text{‘The Father of Humankind’} \\
\text{al} & \quad \text{go} & \quad \rightarrow & \quad \text{al} & \quad \text{go} & \quad \text{‘some salt’} \\
\text{`} & \quad \text{at} & \quad \text{yo} & \quad \rightarrow & \quad \text{`} & \quad \text{at} & \quad \text{yo} & \quad \text{‘grandparents’} \\
\text{ac} & \quad \text{abo} & \quad \rightarrow & \quad \text{ac} & \quad \text{abo} & \quad \text{‘mature man’} \\
\text{al} & \quad \text{duu} & \quad \rightarrow & \quad \text{al} & \quad \text{duu} & \quad \text{‘fine’} \\
\text{`} & \quad \text{hiin} & \quad \text{e} & \quad \rightarrow & \quad \text{`} & \quad \text{hiin} & \quad \text{‘it’s a tree’} \\
\end{align*}
\]

How to read and write Galo tones

Recognizing and writing tones is one of the most challenging aspects of writing in Galo. However, it is also necessary, since hundreds of Galo words are differentiated by tone only. Plain words are spoken with a normal, level pitch; they are unmarked in Galo Script. Tense words are spoken with a rising-falling pitch; they are marked by a symbol ` at the beginning of a word.¹ For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plain</th>
<th>Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aci ‘elder brother’</td>
<td>`aci ‘pain’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nibo ‘guest’</td>
<td>`nibo ‘priest’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tabo ‘snake’</td>
<td>`tabo ‘sugar cane’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai ‘tooth’</td>
<td>`ai ‘heavy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au ‘fat; grease’</td>
<td>`au ‘spicy; chilli taste’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aŋi ‘elder sister’</td>
<td>`aŋi ‘two’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adir ‘tired’</td>
<td>`adir ‘unnaturally oriented’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ano ‘leaf’</td>
<td>`ano ‘mother’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tako ‘squirrel’</td>
<td>`tako ‘body louse’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In general, if a tone is marked on a word in the dictionary, it is marked on that word in a sentence, even though the “contour” of the pitch may be slightly different for contextual reasons:

¹ Note that this is not the same as “present tense” or “past tense” in English grammar. “Tense” tone refers to the added tension in the vocal cords produced when making these sounds.
'bii `ŋok acc ə `na ‘He’s my elder brother.’
'bii `ŋok `ann ə `na ‘She’s my mother.’

Another important point regards suffixes. In general, if any word contains a suffix with a Tense tone, that word will itself be Tense. In this example, donam is a Plain verb, but the Imperfective suffix -`duu is Tense. Therefore, the word resulting from their combination is also Tense:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{donam 'to eat' + -`duu 'Imperfective' } & \rightarrow \text{ `doduu (not doduu)} \\
\text{donam 'to eat' + -lɨɨ 'Desiderative' } & \rightarrow \text{ `dolii (not dolii)}
\end{align*}
\]

If a Plain verb has a Plain suffix, the resulting word is also Plain:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{donam 'to eat' + -to 'Perfective' } & \rightarrow \text{ doto (not `doto)} \\
\text{donam 'to eat' + -rə 'Irrealis' } & \rightarrow \text{ dorə (not `dorə)}
\end{align*}
\]

Any Tense verb will always be Tense, no matter what kind of suffix it takes:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{`duunam 'to sit' + -`duu 'Imperfective' } & \rightarrow \text{ `duuduu (not duuduu)} \\
\text{`duunam 'to sit' + -lɨɨ 'Desiderative' } & \rightarrow \text{ `duulii (not duulii)} \\
\text{`duunam 'to sit' + -to 'Perfective' } & \rightarrow \text{ `duuto (not duuto)} \\
\text{`duunam 'to sit' + -rə 'Irrealis' } & \rightarrow \text{ `duurə (not duurə)}
\end{align*}
\]

Here is the basic rule: if any part of a word is Tense, that entire word will be Tense. If all parts of a word are Plain, that entire word will be Plain.

Where to put spaces between words

Word spacing can be extremely difficult in Galo. This is because Galo grammar and Galo phonology operate somewhat differently in the way “boundaries” are assigned to “words”. This is a common thing in Tibeto-Burman languages, but it can be very frustrating when working out a writing system or learning to write.

The majority of words in Galo are disyllabic (made of two syllables). Examples are alak ‘hand/arm’ and donam ‘to eat’. But this is not a requirement. Several words are also monosyllabic (made of a single syllable). Examples are ɲii ‘person’ and paa ‘dawn’. 
The problem begins when grammatical forms are added. Grammatical forms are usually not very good as independent “words”, and they tend to “lean” on nearby words. Therefore, it can be tempting to write them as part of the same word. But if we listen closely, there are differences between what happens inside a word and what happens at the word’s edge. For example, the “special phonological processes” discussed above happen only inside words, not at a word’s edge. In the below example, note that -p, as in kap- ‘cry’ becomes -b when it occurs next to a voiced consonant inside a word, but not when it comes at the end of a word, as in `rop ‘begin’:

\[
\text{kap- ‘cry’ + -rop ‘begin’ + `-duu ‘Imperfective’ → kabrop `duu}
\]

But now, note that the same -p in -rop ‘begin’ becomes -b when it occurs inside a word:

\[
\text{kap- ‘cry’ + -`lii ‘want’ + -rop ‘begin’ + `-duu ‘Imperfective’ → kablii `robduu}
\]

Therefore, it is important to write kabrop and `duu as separate phonological words even though `-duu ‘Imperfective’ is a grammatical suffix. In this sense, although kap-rop-`duu is a single grammatical word, it is realized in Galo as two phonological words: kabrop and `duu. Since most Galo writers tend to try to reflect their actual pronunciation when writing, we have also tried to follow this principle.

Another important point regards tone marking. If kap-rop-`duu is written as a single word kabropduu…where do we put the tone mark? In fact, kabrop is a Plain word, while `-duu is a Tense suffix. So, can we put the tone mark in the beginning: `kabropduu? Probably not. Compare `kablii + `-duu, a Tense word plus a Tense suffix. This word sounds different: `kabliiduu. If we write `kabropduu and `kabliiduu the same way, this violates the way Galo people actually speak and makes the tone symbol almost meaningless. Instead, if the phonological words are written separately, as they are spoken, then the tone symbol can accurately represent pronunciation and reading and writing become easier:

\[
\text{`kabropduu \quad kabrop `duu}
\]

\[
\text{`kabliiduu \quad `kablii `duu}
\]

A similar problem concerns the Accusative (object) marker `om. This is a very common word which sounds very much like a suffix, in that it leans on a preceding noun. But here we have the same problem with tone marking.
Consider ‘opoo ‘rice beer’ + ‘əm ‘Accusative’ and ohoo ‘cane; rope’ + ‘əm ‘Accusative’. If we write ‘opoom’ and ‘ohoom’, the sound is different, but the spelling is the same. But, if we write the words separately, then the pronunciation and the spelling match:

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{‘opoom} & \quad \text{‘opoo ‘əm} \\
\text{‘ohoom} & \quad \text{ohoo ‘əm}
\end{align*} \]

This rule is followed even when the combination of a word plus the Accusative create a disyllabic sequence (normally, a good “word”). This may be difficult to grasp at first, but it is important to ensure that the pronunciation and the spelling match:

\[ \begin{align*}
taba ‘snake’ + ‘əm & \rightarrow \text{tabb ‘əm} \\
‘taba ‘sugar cane’ + ‘əm & \rightarrow \‘tabb ‘əm
\end{align*} \]

Finally, we note that certain grammatical words do not have an assigned tone, but instead take tonal spreading from a neighbouring word. The most important such example is a, which functions as both an article and a copula. When following a Tense word, a is realized ‘a. When following a Plain word, a is realized a:

\[ \begin{align*}
taba ‘snake’ + a & \rightarrow \text{tabb a} \\
‘taba ‘sugar cane’ + a & \rightarrow \‘tabb a
\end{align*} \]

Conclusion

This section has outlined a basic system for writing Galo using Galo Script. However, we are sure that other people will have other ideas, and it is also possible that the system that we have outlined here does not suit the speech of some particular Galo dialects which we have not considered. If this is so, we hope that people will bring any problems they encounter to the attention of the Galo Language Development Committee, and help us work toward solutions. Everything in this book is a work in progress. Let’s complete it together.
# Abbreviations

The following *part-of-speech* abbreviations are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ace.</td>
<td>adjectival compound element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adj:expr.</td>
<td>expressive adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adj:mono.</td>
<td>monosyllabic adjectival root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjs.</td>
<td>adjectival suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>adverb(ial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advs.</td>
<td>split adverbial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>art.</td>
<td>article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clf.r.</td>
<td>classifier of kind (root form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clfqr.</td>
<td>classifier of quantity (root form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cnj.</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cop.</td>
<td>copula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dem.</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expr.</td>
<td>expressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int.</td>
<td>interjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mono.</td>
<td>monosyllabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n:clf.</td>
<td>classifier of kind (nominal/citation form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n:clfq.</td>
<td>classifier of quantity (nominal/citation form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n:kin.</td>
<td>kinship term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n:num.</td>
<td>numeral (nominal/citation form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n:qual.</td>
<td>qualifying noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n:rel.</td>
<td>relator noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n:time</td>
<td>time noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name.</td>
<td>proper name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nce.</td>
<td>nominal compound element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num.</td>
<td>numeral (root form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onom.</td>
<td>onomatopoeia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcl.</td>
<td>particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pfx.</td>
<td>prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poet.</td>
<td>poetic/ritual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pos.</td>
<td>postposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro.</td>
<td>pronoun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pro:int. interrogative pronoun
pros. pronoun suffix
v. verb (root)
v:arg. verb (root) with cognate (related) argument (noun)
ve. verbal compound element
vi. intransitive verb (root)
vt. transitive verb (root)
vd. ditransitive verb (root)
vs. verb suffix
vs:asp. verb suffix with aspectual function
vs:adv. verb suffix with “adverbial” function (predicate derivation)
vs:advs. “split” adverbial suffix (predicate derivation)
vs:advsr. “split” reduplicative (repeating) adverbial suffix
vs:mod. verb suffix with modal function
vs:nf. non-final (“subordinate”) verb suffix
vs:nzr. verb suffix with nominalising function
vs:val. verb suffix with valence changing function

How to read an entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Headword</th>
<th>Variant form</th>
<th>Explanation of variation</th>
<th>Part of speech</th>
<th>English meaning</th>
<th>Grammar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>-kv</code></td>
<td><code>Var: '-k (occurs in non-phrase-final positions). pros. s. Gram: Genitive case marker, occurring as a suffix to pronouns and demonstratives. 'nok amin </code>vm <code>menji </code>laka! Tell me your name!' See: ga 'Genitive case marker'.`</td>
<td><code>nok amin </code>vm <code>menji </code>laka! Tell me your name!' See: ga 'Genitive case marker'.`</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example of use

English translation

Cross-reference
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A - a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| -aa | vs:adv. toward. Gram: Venitive suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is directed 'at/to/toward here' or 'at/to/toward home'. *baaa 'tokee! ‘Bring it here!’ *rili-ɓonŋom 'laalee 'laa, no nam lo gaaa raku, 'ai? ‘After taking the Rili-Bongo, you’ll bring it home, right?’ *marum ɓolka ɗenaa ɗuu.’ ‘They’re continually talking since last night (up to the present).’
| 'aa | dem. that, on the same level, to the east or west, or in an unknown direction. *aa nji ək 'duud 'ben. ‘There seem to be some people over there.’
| -'aa | vs:adv. away. Gram: Andative suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is directed 'at/to there’, ‘off’ or ‘away from here’. *doŋ ø 'oaa 'duuku. ‘The sun is setting.’ *araa 'tokee! ‘Toss it away!’ *ŋo 'iss øm 'piia a kaa. ‘I threw away the water.’ |
| 'aar | n. sharp edge of a blade. Usage: (P). |
| 'aak | n. itch. *aako ɗiri. ‘It’s itchy.’
| | adj. itchy. *aak ɗagben 'jaaduu! ‘It’s just too itchy!’
| 'aak | ace. See: ajik-aak ‘disturbing’. |
| 'aakii | nce. See: 'aakii-taаниii-taaree ‘dragonfly’. |
| 'aako | n. entrance. |
| 'aakoa | Var: 'aakii (P). n. chest; area of the lungs, ribcage and mammary glands. |
| 'aagoo | n:rel. west; direction of sunset. |
| 'aacoo | Var: 'aasoo (P). n. prefix. Gram: Term in Galo grammar denoting a type of affix ("aatam") which occurs prior to the word stem to which it is affixed. Examples of Galo prefixes include “ta-” ‘Masculine diminutive’ and “ya-” ‘Feminine diminutive’. See: aatam ‘affix’. |
| 'aajin | vi. stretch, as with tiredness; stretch out. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. |
`aajin-aataa  vi. stretch; stretch out one’s arms and chest, as to relax.

`aajup  _adj._ lightweight.

aapi  _npoet._ mithun. _Usage:_ Gorku.

aataa  _acc._ See: `aajin-aataa `stretch`.

aatar  _n._ variety of mushroom, either same as or similar to a chanterelle.

`aatəa  _n._ 1 • knot or joint on a length of bamboo; branching point from which leaves on a stalk of bamboo or some other type of reed or grass emerge. `aatəa `labnam `to hack the knots off a length of bamboo`.

2 • knuckle of a finger. See: `guucup `tree knot`.

aatəm  _n._ affix, especially suffix. _Gram:_ Term in Galo grammar denoting a meaningful `piece` of language smaller than a word, which may be attached to a word to affect its grammatical status and/or change its meaning. See: `aacoo `prefix`.

aanam  _vie._ 1 • enter, as a room, house, a river, or any other enclosed space. `hil-aanam `to dive into a river`.

2 • come; move toward a focal reference point. `lukii` `kookii `ba, `yoo `a aar ku `dii? `After April, what comes next`?

3 • go home; go to one’s home (house or home village).

4 • walk or move on the same topographical level, without ascending or descending. `bi` `aakur kumaa. `He’s not coming back (on the same level).`

5 • set, of the sun. _doop a `aaduu ku_ `The sun is setting`.

6 • marry, of a woman; take a husband. `bii `aat `lo `aaduu. `She’s married an `Ete (man)`.

`aanam  _vie._ wail; cry with great force. `aala `gogdu `wailingly crying`.

`aana,  _n._ tea leaf; tea leaves.

`Aana, name. Brahmaputra; more specifically, section of the Siang/Brahmaputra river beginning near Pasigat when it is no longer bounded by mountains and is able to spread freely throughout the floodplains.

aapam  _n._ fog; mist especially of the type almost perpetually drifting over the Arunachali jungle. `hiro aapam a maaji `dagge. `The fog was incredible this morning`.

See: `tapam `snow; ice`.

aapuu  _n._ white tea; milk tea.

`aapuk  _n._ heart (the organ).

aaboo  _nrel._ front; front side of a structure. _nam aaboo `front of the house`.

`aab  _n._ third use field; field being used for the third and final time before fallow period.

`aamik  _vt._ hypnotize; immobilize or paralyze a living thing by manipulating its attention, as a python does before striking or a human being is when faced with sudden impending danger such as a landslide.

aar  _n._ back or rear paws of an animal; hind legs of an animal. `aaram `mempak `laku. `It’s hind legs broke`.

`aaruk  _n._ tea leaves which have been already-used; steeped tea
leaves.

`aaro n. lung; lungs.

Aaloo name. district headquarters of West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh. Largest town in West Siang district, and de facto capital of the Puugoo dialect area. Paleonym "Along".

`aalo n. plain tea; black, unflavoured, un-sugared tea.
aali n. black tea; red tea; tea without milk.

`aahen Var: `aasen (P). vt. smoke-dry, as fish, particularly as carried out on the diagonally-positioned drying rack suspended from the base of a fireplace shelving complex. nun noii `am `aahen tob `ree? Have you dried the fish yet?

ai nce. See: ai-agam 'luck'; agom-ai 'topic'.

ai-agam n. 1 • luck. 2 • religion. See: agam 'providence'.

aii Var: iiju (P). n. tooth (any kind).

`aii adj. heavy. `aii namma `joolaa maa. 'You can’t pick up the heavy ones.'

`aik adj. cold. Usage: (P). See: `arik 'cold (L)'.

`ain ace. See: `ain-`apak 'decrepit'.

`ain n. treasure; ornament; thing of value.

`ain-`apak adj. broken down; decrepit, as of a vehicle or other machine.

`ain-`murkoo n. money; cash; wealth; funds. See: `ain 'treasure'; `murkoo 'money'.

ai! int. o! Usage: Interjection with the intended function of quite forcefully commanding a hearer’s attention, as when a child is not answering an already-insistent question, as when being scolded.

`au adj. spicy; hot; chilli taste. adin a `au `a. 'The meat is spicy.'

au n. grease; fat; oil.

adin adj. oily; greasy; fatty. adin a au a. 'The meat is fatty.'
aup n. rib; ribs; ribcage.
aup-'reeroo adj. of a rice plant, to be at the stage when leaves begin branching out into long lengths.

aum n.num. three. aum go `jilaa `kee. 'Give me three.'

adj. be three; be a quantity of three. aum `duu `lakaa! 'It’s three, for goodness’ sake (I expected it would be two)!

`aum n:clfq. mouthful of something, especially liquid.

aur adj. loose. Usage: (P). See: ahur 'loose'.

aek n. stomach (the organ).

aek-carra n. corner of the torso; lower side of the body, the area under the armpit and above the waist, especially the area on the same level as the stomach. See: aek 'stomach'; carra 'corner'.

aen adj. fast; quick; speedy. Gram: usu. followed by "'ba'

aen bakee! Hurry up (go quickly)!

aen n. shoulder strap of a dao sheath, or belt-strap of a knife sheath. See: gaen 'loom back-strap'.
`ao n. child; especially, son.

`ao ganam vt. be pregnant; be carrying a child.

`ao bəənam v:inc.arg.O. bear a child; have a baby. `kohuk `əm ɲim `laanam `ə, `tapek `əm `ao ɓasto. `Having taken a dried-up leaf as a wife, the leech was born as their child.' See: `ao ‘child’; bəənam ‘hold; bear’.

aok n:clfq. grasped handful, as the result of grasping into a pile of leaves.


`aii dem. that very far away, on the same level, to the east or west, or in an unknown direction.

aii n. body; especially, human body. ai ə’m əm`gulaa. ‘His body was burned by fire.’

aik n. unease; lack of confidence.


akak-alak adj:exp. naked or empty feeling; feeling of missing someone or something which should properly be there. akak-alak a! ‘I feel naked (as though something which I should have is not with me)’

akii n. belly; stomach; guts; innards. ‘biik akii a al `maaduu. ‘He has a stomach ache.’ See: kiinam ‘to disembowel (an animal)’.

akii-arii Var: ɓakii-łaarii (P). adj. store carefully and well, as a museum curator. See: anam ‘keep; store’.

akii-arii adj. adamant; argumentative and pushing one’s own points or opinions.
akii-jugnam vi. have diarrhoea;
   have loose motion/bowels.
   See: akii ‘guts’; jugnam ‘run’.

`akin. ace. muddled; impeded;
   confused. Usage: usu. occurs in
   compound. See: `akin-`amin
   ‘muddled’.

`akin. n.poet. packet made from
   wrapped “oko” leaf. Usage: Goŋkuu.

`akin-`amin adj.expr. confused, of a
   person or his thoughts, as well
   as a jumble of objects; mixed up;
   hodgepodge; all over the place.
   `akin-`amin `dak. ‘It’s all
   muddled up.’

`akin-`arin adj.expr. hopelessly
   messed up; tangled beyond
   repair, as loom threads which
   have been twisted around
   improperly.

akuk n. bark; skin; outer covering
   of a non-animate entity, as the
   bark of a tree or skin of a fruit.

akup adj. upright.

`akum adj. forceful, of an action;
   hard. `akum `bə no nikt kaa.
   ‘You should poke forcefully.’

`akum-apum adj.expr. curled;
   curled up, as thread, an insect, or
   reflexively-curling leaves.

akee-aree adj.expr. selfish.

`akek n. kidney. `kookek ˈijcin
   `akek kaamaa ˈna. ‘Even now the
   “kookek” bird has no kidneys.’

`akek n. See: `ahik-`akek
   ‘remainder’.

`aken n.num. one. `aken go ˈpum
   ‘only one’. n.qual. 1 • alone; by oneself; one
   one’s own. Usage: generally
   followed by “ə” ‘Topic marker’.
   ə `aken ə `loopii-loum go
   `mootum ˈlo ˈralaa ˈcin bohi
   maa! ‘If I stayed on my own in
   the jungle for two or three days
   I wouldn’t be scared a bit!’ `lakaa
   ˈlo, ənun `aken ə rato. ‘In the
   past, we lived alone.’

2 • same (one); single. `bulu attir
   ə `aken goba, nam `aken ˈlo,
   ˈyuppom toku. ‘They, the group,
   slept all together as one in the
   same (in a single) house.’

`aken-`aken n.qual. one by one;
   one after the other. `aken-aken
   ˈbo əaatok! ‘Come one by one
   (not all at once)’!

aken-aken n.qual. n.qual. each one;
   each and every one. `aken-aken ə
   `menna. ‘each one said…’
   aken-aken əm ˈorduu. ‘We
   distribute (the fish) to everyone.’

2 • n.qual. one another; each other.
   Gram: sense found when occurring
   together with a reflexive predicate
   `bulu aken-aken ə ˈmok ə
   hirə. ‘They will kill one other.’
   aken-aken əm niŋmii hikaa ˈlaa
   ˈmaaba. ‘We should punch each
   other.’

aken-aren n.qual. few remainders;
   one or two stragglers. aken-aren
   ˈrat ˈnacii, əla ˈba ˈrat kaa. ‘The
   few or you who remain there,
   live well.’

`aken-`aren adj.expr. one or two; a
   few. `jipen ə `aken-`aren ˈgol
   ˈpa. ‘It seems that one or two
   were left out.’ See: `aken əone’.

ako ace. See: adik-ako ‘arrogant’.

`ako adj. old, of a non-living thing.
   `ako ˈIt’s old’. ənok namm ə
maajì `ba `ako `duuku. ‘My house is very old.’

akoo n. handle, of any instrument, tool or container.

`akop adj. dented. See: `akop-`arop ‘dented’.


`akor n. letter of the alphabet; symbol; character (in writing). Source: Assamese.

akor n:clfq. pace; step taken as a measuring unit, as when measuring the length of a surface area.

ak n:kin. maternal uncle or uncles, viewed as a super-ordinate category of relation. Usage: used in reference, not address.

`ak pos. via (by way of), of (from or belonging to) or in the general direction of somewhere on the same level as, to the east or west of, or in an unknown location relative to the place of speaking.

`ak int kaa. ‘Go via that way.’

akə pos. from somewhere on the same level as, to the east or west of, or in an unknown location relative to the place of speaking.

`mɨɨ `gojoo `akkə `yobloo `duu. ‘He’s jumping off/from the platform.’ no `akkə `ree `aadak `ko? ‘Are you coming from there?’

akkə n:sum. six.

`akcii int. whew! That was a close one! Usage: Interjection expressing alarm at having been on the brink of catastrophe. See: `akcik ‘brink; verge’.

`akcik adj. brink or verge, as of disaster or catastrophe. Usage: generally occurs as supporting word/compound element. `bii `ogo hidaa `akcik to. ‘Then he was on the brink of death.’

akcaa n. branch, of a tree. See: agbə ‘branch’.

`aktii n. flock of crows or ravens.

agak n. bunch; however much can be held by grasping with the hand, as leaves or vegetables.

agam n. providence; fortune; luck; success. agam `ba, `dei! ‘Good luck!’

agam-gaŋkoo n. omen of good fortune associated with a particular ritual made at a time of marriage. See: agam ‘providence’.

aguu n. 1 • kettle handle; handle of a kettle.

2 • handle, of any kind.

`agum n. exterior; outside. `agum `lo `mat `ba `induu ku. ‘They went to the outside to search some more.’

n:rel. outside; out. no `agum
`nenlaa `radii? ‘Can I go outside?’

`agum·parmoo n. menstruation; literally, ‘outside prohibition’. See: `agum ‘outside’.

`agee n. gap, in time or space.

ager n. work; job; profession; task. Source: Minyong (Adi). 

`ago n. heat. 

`aggo `ŋ om `aŋ-`alaa `moduu. ‘Heat makes me tired.’

doo `ago `b a `ŋunu rik into. ‘We went to the fields in the heat of the sun.’

adj. hot; warm. ‘ag `guben `jaaduu. ‘It’s just too bloody hot.’

agop n:clfq. handspan; measured length from tip of thumb to tip of little finger with all fingers outstretched.

agom. n. 1 • speech; language; word. Galo agom ‘The Galo language’.

2 • point, in an argument or story; matter; what someone has to say. no `am `mengɔa, `bii `am `mengɔa; agom a `yoomba `menken `doobə? ‘You say this, Mark says that; how will you arrive at a consensus?’

agom, nce. See: aruu-agom ‘uneven terrain’.

agom-ai n. words; topic; theme; subject matter; contents of a point or other object of discussion. See: agom ‘word’.

`agii n. blunt edge of a blade; backside of a blade.

`agaa n. store; storage area; space for keeping things. Var: laagaa (P).

agnam vt. layer sheets, especially leaves, to form a storage container, as when making a rice beer filter. `poopir `lo `okkom `aglik `tokee. ‘Stop up the rice beer filter with leaves.’

agnam vt. scoop liquid from a container, as when transferring water from a bucket to a surface being cleaned. Usage: Not used to describe scooping of non-liquid items, such as salt or grains.

agnam vt. hook something; hang something from a hook. `boolup `am `agla at `kee. ‘Keep your hat hung up.’

aktup-akci vt. of an obstacle, block one’s way when carrying something large and heavy, as when trees catch one’s load when walking through the jungle.

`agnam vt. furious; angry.

`aglii vt. be angry at someone; be furious or enraged at someone.

`agna n. stem of a plant; trunk of a tree. See: ana ‘leaf’.

`agbee n. crow, particularly of the relatively smaller, scavenging variety found clustering around human settlements and cities.

agba n. branch of a tree. See: akcaa `branch’.

`agyaa n. fermented soybeans.

`agraa n. variety of hardwood tree used for construction and firewood. Smooth, almost birch-like bark with wrinkles at branching points, distinctive arrow-like leaf with gathering on front surface. Blood-red sap is
found in a channel down the centre of the trunk and branches.

**agree nce.** See: agree-`googee
‘rainbow’.

**agree-`googee n.** rainbow.
See: ‘googee ‘arc’.

`aglo n.time. second moon cycle of the year, roughly mid-January to mid-February. Usage: may be used to refer to the international calendar month of February.

Var: hiilo (P).

`aŋaa adj. See: `aŋaa-`araa ‘lonely’.

`aŋaa-`araa adj:expr. lonely; despondent, possibly with an overtone of helplessness or foolishness. `bull iŋnii `ram `nunu `aŋaa-`araa roku `com. ‘When they leave, I suppose you’ll be lonely.’

`aŋ-`alaa adj. beat; fed up; had enough; exhausted.

`aŋin adj. naked; nude; bare; without clothing.

aŋo Var: ad. n. 1 • different thing; strange thing. ‘hīgi aŋ go; `ŋokko moo. ‘This is a different one; it’s not mine.’

2 • difference. aŋ `yaa kaamaa.
‘There’s no difference between (those two things).’

adj. 1 • different. aŋ `duu. ‘It’s different (from the other one).’ or ‘It’s strange (in general).’

2 • strange; peculiar; odd. aŋ `ruu `empaa! ‘How horrible (I don’t feel that way at all)!’

aŋoo nce. See: alii-aŋoo
‘generation’.

`aŋa nkin. daughter in law’s sibling. Usage: used to refer to or address the sibling (brother or sister) of a daughter in law, i.e. any wife of any of one’s sons or grandsons.

aŋo n.num. five.

acaa Var: asaa (P).

n. variety of blackmouth, a tallish (~ 6-7 ft.), bush-like plant with a red stem, a reddish tint to the young leaves, a light purple Solanum-like flower, and dark blue fruits which blacken the mouth when eaten. Melastoma sp.

acam Var: asam (P). n. subset; portion. acam `gonna `tolik `duu.
‘A subset of them support (the idea).’

n:clfq. tens place, for multiples of seven, eight and nine. acam `kano ‘seventy’. acam `piina ‘eighty’. acam `kenŋaa ‘ninety’.

`aci Var: ac; asi (P). n. 1 • pain; hurt; illness. no `moomii himaa `naggee boolo, `aci go `paamaa hae. ‘If you hadn’t quarrelled, you wouldn’t be feeling hurt.’

2 • illness.

adj. 1 • in pain; feeling pain.

2 • harsh; strong; hard, as rain in a severe storm or a terrible fall.

“no aŋnii go...`aci `ruubs nikt `kaa!” “You’ll have to...give her a really good poke!” njood `aci `bə oto. ‘The rain fell strongly/hard.’

aci Var: asi (P). nkin. elder brother. Usage: used to refer to or address one’s elder brother by blood or by kin. May also be used to refer respectfully to a non-relative of
the same gender, who may be more or less older than oneself. Sometimes also used by married women to refer to one’s husband’s brother, although this may be a recent usage which is not well-established in some areas.

\textit{aci-abo Var: ac-abo; asi-abo (P).} n. mature man. ‘bii ac-ab ‘ruuba ‘riuu ‘duu! ‘He’s such a man!’ See: ani-abo ‘mature woman’.

\textit{aci ‘abi n. elders. See: aci ‘elder brother’; ‘abi ‘elder’.

\textit{aci-‘abir Var: asi-‘abir (P).} n. younger siblings. See: aci ‘elder brother’; ‘abir ‘younger sibling’.

\textit{aci-kai Var: asi-‘abii (P).} n. eldest brother. See: ao-kai ‘eldest child’; api-kai ‘eldest sister’.

\textit{acin Var: asin (P).} n. cooked rice.

\textit{acin-oo Var: asin-oo (P).} n. prepared food; cuisine. See: acin ‘cooked rice’; oo ‘vegetable’.

\textit{acin-iji-oo Var: asin-iji-oo (P).} n. foodstuffs, and suchlike. See: acin-oo ‘foodstuffs’.

\textit{acin-paarin Var: taasin-purin (P).} n. variety of plant with small, edible red berries growing close to the ground; possibly false solomon’s seal.

\textit{acuaa Var: asuaa (P).} int. soooey! Usage: Interjection used for calling pigs.

\textit{‘acen Var: ‘asen (P).} adj. believable. ‘abiil nöii a ‘acen maa! ‘Wah! There are so many fish (in the river) it’s unbelievable!’

\textit{‘acen-‘aren Var: ‘asen-‘aren (P).} adj: expr. decide; come to know something; make up one’s mind. ‘acen-‘aren kuma. ‘I can’t decide.’

\textit{‘aco Var: ‘aso (P).} n. 1 • breast, of a female or male; mammary gland. 2 • milk; breast milk.

\textit{‘acir Var: ‘asir (P).} n. seed; pellet.

\textit{‘acir-‘abuk Var: ‘asir-‘abuk (P).} n. pockmark. See: ‘acir ‘seed’; ‘abuk ‘pod’.

\textit{acaa Var: asaa (P).} n. offshoot; extension; body made up of connected extensions, as a ginger or bamboo rhizome. takee acaa go ‘a ginger rhizome’.

\textit{adj. apart; separate or separatist; contrarian. ‘bii acaa-paraa ba ‘rilaa. ‘He wouldn’t mingle with the others.’

\textit{acak Var: asak (P).} nce. piece; section broken or cut off from a whole. Usage: Usu. occurs in compound. See: acak-parak ‘splinter’.

\textit{acak-arak Var: asak-arak (P).} n. wood splinter; smallest possible piece of wood, generally as residue from chopping.

\textit{acak-parak Var: asak-parak (P).} n. wood splinter; smallest possible piece of wood, generally as residue from chopping.

\textit{acc-‘accoo Var: asso-‘assoo (P).} adj. very, very quiet. ‘ac-‘accoo ‘ba pii ‘kaapaa ‘komaa ‘ba kegee ka. ‘Run away carefully without letting anyone see you.’


\textit{int. whew! That was a close one! Usage: spoken when one experiences a close shave, as}
when one was about to fall but just managed to save oneself. accil ‘Whoa, that was a close one!’

`accoo Var: `asso (P). adj. 1 • quiet; careful; stealthy.
2 • disregarding of others; caring (only) about one’s own situation in carrying out some action.
adv. 1 • carefully; stealthily.
2 • casually; without hurry or worrying about potentially bad consequences. hoo a `najir `gonna `accoo...arok `am `tupka jikaa ku. ‘One of the young cows, wha-hey!...head-butted his pig to death.’

`accoo `bə adv. quietly.

`acco! int. aha! Hold everything!
Just a cotton-pickin’ minute!
Usage: used to indicate a sense of discovery or realization of a secret, desire for stealth as one hatches a plan, or indication of one’s own or another person’s intent to be cunning in obtaining an objective. See: `accoo ‘quiet’.

`ajap n. flat side of something; such as a stone.
adj. flat, of an object with a side or broad surface, such as a spent pouch of tobacco.

`ajar adj. overjoyed; fawning, as a dog when seeing its master; running about in a flighty and obsequious way.

ajik ace. See: ajik-aak ‘disturbing’.

ajik-aak adj. disturbing; annoying.

`ajek n. expert; someone skilled at something. Usage: Generally used in the negative, to describe someone who isn’t good at something. `yoo `ajek maal! ‘What a loser!’ `yoo `ajek go! ‘How useless!’

ajek n.elfq. 1 • slice, as of meat; ripped-off section, as of clothing.
2 • little bit; little thing.
Usage: usually used in an abstract sense. no ajek go `marnii `marnaa `duu. ‘I’m getting a little bit angry.’

`ajek-apaa adj. valuable.
Usage: Usually used in the negative, to describe something or someone not valuable or good-for-nothing. `ajek-apaa maal ‘good for nothing’. See: `ajek ‘expert’; apaa ‘whippersnapper’.

`ajen n. friend.
vt. 1 • befriend someone; bond with someone, as one man to another man or one woman to another woman.
2 • engage in or be in a sexual relationship with someone, as a man to a woman.

`ajen-`amen n:expr. friends and acquaintances. See: `ajen ‘friend’.

`ajen-arum n. circle of friends.
See: `ajen ‘friend’; arum ‘family’.

`ajii adj. proud; prideful.

`ajir n. cash; change; coins.

ajaa adj. scattered; scattered about; messy and disorganized.
See: ajaa-ayaa ‘scattered about’.

ajaa n. penalty; fine. `nok `yoo ajaa kaamaa. ‘There’s no penalty in it for me.’

ajaa-ayaa vixpr. higglety-pigglety; all jumbled or mixed up, as one’s possessions or things lying about
the house. *See: ajəa ‘scattered’.*

**ajər** *ace.*  
*See: ajər-amər ‘restless’.*

**ajər-amər** *adj.expr.* restless and flitting about, especially of a woman; not sit silently. *bii ajər-amər nəgo, accob duumaa. ‘She’s a restless one. She never sits quietly.’*

**aj’jaa** *adj.* real. *See: al ‘jaa; jij ‘jaa.*

**ajji-arii** *n.* bits and pieces.  
*Usage: (P).  See: ajji-acci.*

**ajjii** *adj.* little; small.  
*Usage: (P).  See: ajnii ‘little’.*

**aɲi** *Var: aɲ. n:kin. elder sister.*  
*See: aɲ ‘elder sister’; abo ‘father’.*


**aɲi-abii** *n.* eldest sister.  
*Usage: (P).  See: aɲi-kai ‘eldest sister’.*

**aɲi-kai** *Var: aɲi-abii (P). n.* eldest sister.  
*See: ao-kai ‘eldest child’.*

**aɲi-bup’paa** *Var: aɲi-up’paa.*  
*n:qual. both; both of them.  See: aɲi ‘two’. *

**aɲi-bup’ pii** *Var: aɲi-up’ pii.*  
*n:qual. both; both of them.  See: aɲi ‘two’; bup’ pii ‘everyone’.*

**ajmum** *ace.*  
*See: ajmum-haa ‘dirty’.*

**ajmum-haa** *adj. dirty; filthy.*

`aɲii** *n:time. year.*

`aɲii** *n. shame.*

`aɲii** *adj. shy.*

`aɲii-`aso  
*Var: `aɲii-aço; `aɲii-as.  adj. ashamed; shy.*

**aɲik** *n. eye.*

**aɲik-taluu** *n.* eyeglasses; glasses.  
*Usage: reportedly prevalent in Kamdak area.  See: aɲik ‘eye’; taluu ‘plank’.*

**aɲəə** *ace.*  
*See: ahum-ahəa ‘dirty’.*

**aɲum** *adj.* dirty; filthy.  
*See: aɲum-haa ‘dirty’.*

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**aɲəə** *ace.*  
*See: ahum-ahəa ‘dirty’.*

**aɲciii** *adj.* freezing; extremely cold.  
*Usage: rare in Galo; common in Minyong.  addii! aɲciii a! ‘Ayaa! It’s freezing!’*

**aɲii** *Var: aɲjii (P). n:qual. bit; little bit. ‘əm lək aɲii go ə cila. ‘They planted a bit of paddy.’

`ahik-`akek aɲii go ədaguəə pa! ‘I suppose a tiny bit might be remaining!’

adj. little; small. aɲii `na dooluu goollo, ŋo kai `icaa to. ‘I grew up in a small village.’*

`aɲjii** *Var: `aɲjii (P). adj. teeny; tiny.*

**aɲii-acci** *Var: aɲii-arii (P). n.* bits and pieces; bits and bobs; small, unimportant details, matters, or aspects of a matter. aɲii-acci ‘am əpak ətokee. ‘Don’t worry about the bits and pieces.’

aɲii-acci go `cenduu. ‘(l) know a little bit (of English).’ *See: aɲjii ‘a little’; accii ‘fraction’.*

**aɲii-cakkoo** *Var: aɲjii-nəgo (P).  n.* very little bit; tiny amount.  
*See: aɲjii ‘little’.*
\texttt{\`ataa} \textit{n.} wheat flour; bread dough made from wheat flour. \textit{Source: Hindi.}

\textit{atak} \textit{n:clfq.} side. \textit{Gram:} Quantity classifier for usually rigid, solid, more or less flat-sided things/things with flattish surface area, such as rivers. Often classifies split-off fragments of a whole, such as pieces of cut betelnut.

\textit{n.} breadth of a flat thing/thing with surface, as a river. \`hibuu `go \`atak `ə `yoomba `ridak? `How broad is the river now (since it’s been raining)?'

\textit{adj.} flat. 'higi `atak `nag `lakaa! 'Hey, this is a flat one (I had asked for a round one)!' \textit{See:} `ayar ‘length’.

\texttt{\`atam} \textit{n.} flat side of an object.

\texttt{atii} \textit{n.} nectar; honey. \textit{See: tao-atii ‘honey’}.

\texttt{a`tiil} \textit{int.} oh my! How lovely! \textit{Usage:} Interjection used when impressed by the beauty of something.

\textit{atik} \textit{n:clfq.} bushel, generally of large-sized leaves such as fan palm or “oko”; 40 by standard. \textit{See:} `ahu ‘group of four’.

\textit{atuu} \textit{Var:} attuu. \textit{n.} portion; part.

\textit{n:qual.} some (of them). \textit{Gram:} Anaphorically-referring noun often used in construction with ”\`gonna”, giving the overall sense ‘some of them’. \`atuu `gonna `tiiduu, atuu `gonna tiimaa `duu. ‘Some of them drink (alcohol), some of them don’t.’

\texttt{atup} \textit{ace.} \textit{See: atup-apen ‘disturbing’}.

\texttt{atup-apen} \textit{adj.} disturbing;

\texttt{atir} \textit{Var: attir.} \textit{n:qual.} group of relatively large size, generally of humans/animates. \textit{Gram:} Qualifying noun usually following another noun, often together forming the sense ‘as a group’, or ‘groupwise’.

\texttt{\`anun attir `ə `Liik-Balii inrə. ‘We
will all go to Likabali (as a group).’ \textit{atir lō ‘jappoo maa.} ‘I don’t have the courage to speak in front of large groups of people.’

\textit{‘ataa} \textit{n.} section of bamboo; length of bamboo between two knots, potentially also including one entire knot.

\textit{ataa} \textit{n.} bamboo section.

\textit{at\textbf{k}} \textit{n:clfq.} 1 • chip; hunk; piece of an item resulting from the action of “\textit{təgnam}” chopping or hacking.

2 • length; stretch. \textit{Gram:} Quantity classifier for lengths or stretches of an entity with extension or length, such as a section of five or six beads out of a string, or a stretch of road or river

\textit{attor} \textit{adj.} hard, as of a bed; firm, as of muscles or overcooked meat.

\textit{‘atl\textbf{t\textbf{a}}} \textit{adj.} big; large. \textit{Usage:} (P). \textit{See:} \textit{kai} ‘big (L)’.

\textit{adaa} \textit{n:clf.} stick of. \textit{Gram:} Classifier for sticks, construed as any relatively long and rigid, stick-like object \textit{adaa go} ‘one stick (of something)’.

\textit{‘adak} \textit{adj.} 1 • tight, as of a shirt, or a car packed full of people; narrow. \textit{ŋom ‘adak ‘duu.} ‘(The sunglasses are) too tight on me.’

2 • congested; of an area inhabited by people, overpopulated.

\textit{adap} \textit{n:clf.} 1 • bunch of (leaves). \textit{Gram:} Classifier for bound bunches of flat, flexible objects, such as leaves

2 • volume. \textit{Gram:} Classifier for books

3 • class; level; grade. \textit{Gram:} Classifier for classes, levels or grades, as in school

\textit{‘adii} \textit{n.} 1 • mountain; hill.

2 • Adi, name for an informal grouping of tribes and subtribes speaking several languages, some mutually intelligible, some not.

3 • Adi language, an informal label for a variety of mainly Eastern Tani languages.

\textit{adin} \textit{n.} meat; flesh; muscle.

\textit{adu} \textit{n:clfq.} forearm span; the length of one forearm, used in measuring.

\textit{aduu} \textit{n:clfq.} section of (bamboo).

\textit{Gram:} Classifier for sections of bamboo, from knot to knot \textit{See:} \textit{uduu} ‘section of bamboo’.

\textit{‘adup} \textit{adj.} chafing; irritating, as the burning sensation from the touch of a chilli pepper, or when dirt gets in a wound.

\textit{adum} \textit{n.} head hair. \textit{See:} ‘\textit{ama} ‘body hair’.

\textit{ado} \textit{Var:} \textit{ad}. \textit{n.} sound; noise. \textit{’araa ‘lok ad kaamaa.} ‘There was no sound from inside.’ \textit{See:} \textit{dunam} ‘make a sound’.

\textit{‘adoo} \textit{Var:} ‘odo (P, L). \textit{n.} distance.

\textit{adj.} distant. \textit{badaa ‘adoo ‘doona.} ‘(It’s) a long way.’

\textit{ador} \textit{n.} body of an animal. \textit{ador ‘am ‘abgəə ‘maatuu.} ‘I didn’t hit its body (when I shot).’

\textit{n:clf.} head of. \textit{Gram:} Classifier for higher (four-legged) animals, including mithuns, cows, goats, dogs, mice, turtles and lizards but not including snakes, insects or birds. \textit{See:} dor- ‘Classifier for higher animals’.

\textit{‘adii! int.} wow! \textit{Usage:} Interjection
used when shocked or impressed by the size or power of something.

**adik** *n.* person who is rightfully proud of himself. *aah! adik go!* ‘Oh! He’s such a pain in the ass!’ or ‘Oh! What a bore (no reason to attend to it)!’ (spoken in irony).

**adik** *adj.* proud. ‘bii adik ‘ba maas ’duu. ‘He’s proud of himself (in a positive way).’ See: *adup* ‘irritating’; adik-ako ‘ignore someone’.

**adik-ako** *adj.* arrogant; proud and boastful. ‘bii ’nom adik-ako ‘ba ’rilaa. ‘He ignored me out of pride.’ See: *adik* ‘irritating’.

**adik-ahik** *adj.* find importance in someone; see someone as worthy of response.

**adir** *adj.* 1 • tired; fatigued; exhausted, as when muscles and joints are aching following hard labour.

2 • uneasy; uncomfortable.

**adir** *adj.* 1 • distorted in shape; bent out of shape, as a car which has been in an accident; in an unnatural shape or orientation, particularly of a more or less rectangular entity which would more naturally be lying face-down, such as a body lying on its side, a book lying on its spine, or a body twisted along the breadth and deliberately made thin in order to pass through a narrow gap. ‘ooloo ’deelaa, *adir* ‘ba ’intok. ‘You might fall, walk breadth-wise (along the wall).’

2 • rectangular in shape.

**adir-abar** *adj.* shapeless; formless; without shape or form. See: *adir* ‘distorted’.

**adir-amir** *adj.* exhausted; super-tired, as from working all day.


**adək** *n.* difference; different one.

**adək ‘yaa kaamaa.** ‘There’s no difference between (those two things).’ See: *adək-a ‘hamba ‘na. ‘The difference (between the meaning of those two words) is like this.’


**adam** *ace.* See: *adam-amam* ‘lethargic’.

**adəm-amam** *adj.* lethargic.

**`addii** *Var.: `addii (P).* *n.* strength; hardness; durability.

**adder** *adj.* strong; hard; durable.

**addəl** *int.* wow!

**adlii** *n.* 50 cents, 50 paise.

**anak** *nce.* See: *apuk-anak* ‘hasty’.

**anam,** *vt.* parch; dry-fry; fry without oil.

**anam,** *vt.* 1 • keep; place; set. ‘og at ’ke. ‘Keep it over there (near you).’ See: *laanam* ‘keep (P)’.

2 • do completely. Gram: Auxiliary-like final verb following a nonfinite predicate in “-laa”. Indicates a complete, full or well-secured performance or iteration of the main event. * `riam ‘laa ‘atuu ku. ‘I’ve done everything (properly; completely).’ *rap ‘am ‘hiidaa `a ‘titum ‘laa akəa. ‘Taking a stick,
they propped the door shut.’

`nok kodee `am `diir `laa ara. ‘I’ll demarcate my land.’

**anin** *n.* manageable quantity; amount that can be dealt with.

*Usage:* Usually found in the negative, as “anin maa” ‘a ton (an amount that can’t be dealt with)’. Ab Tanii `ga `dooyii `a anin goku `ree? ‘There is an incredible number of Abo Tani storied (lit., ‘Are the Abo Tani stories of a manageable quantity?’, a rhetorical question). See: anin-`maabə ‘countlessly’.

**anin-`jaabə** *adv.* countlessly; in countless numbers.

*See:* anin-`maabə ‘countlessly’.

**anin-`maabə** *adv.* countlessly; in countless numbers; an unbelievable amount.

`hot-`hoolvimento anin-`maabə rəto. ‘Tons of wild animals were there.’

**`anek** *n.* hate.

*adj.* jealous. *See:* -`nek ‘bad (to)’.

**`anoo** *nce.* *See:* `anoo `dəənam.

`anoo `dəənam *v.* variety of chant uttered in traditional religious ceremonies, such as the mithun sacrifice at a “ɲidaa” wedding.

**anir** *n.* part which is falling off of or which has been separated from a whole.

*adj.* separate or become separated, as a part which should be attached to a whole. `teksi akoo anir `dakku `lakaa! ‘The kettle handle has come off!’

**`anə** *n.* stem; trunk; main body of or entire plant/tree. ‘hiin an a go ‘one (entire) tree’. `anə `am `jilaa

`kee. ‘Give me the entire tree.’

*nclf.* stem of. *Gram:* Classifier for things with a more or less cylindrical or stem-like shape, such as any plant or tree. As a classifier for trees, denotes the entire tree, including leaves and branches. *See:* `na- ‘Classifier for stems’.

**`anə** *nclf.* tail of. *Gram:* Classifier for fish


*Usage:* used to refer to or address one’s mother by blood or kin.

*n.* female, especially female animal. *ap `dakkom `an `dakkom puuluu `duu. ‘Whether male or female, they’re white.’

**anə** Var: `an. *n.* leaf. *Usage:* used to designate a living, not fallen, dead, rotted, or dried-out leaf, for which separate terms exist.

*nclf.* Classifier for living plants of all kinds.

**`anə-abo Var:`an-ab. *nkin.*

1 • parents; mom and dad; ma and pa. *Usage:* used to refer to, but generally not address, one’s or another’s biological parents.

2 • recent ancestors; still-living or recently-departed predecessors or forebears. *See:* `anə ‘mother’; abo ‘father’.

**`anə `naənam** *v.* variety of song or chant filled with sadness.

**`anə-giituu Var:`an-giituu. *n.* womens’ leaning pillar. One of the main house-posts, rising through the interior space just adjacent to the “ɲoo–hiba-ɲənko”, conveniently placed where a woman should sit, and may wish to lean against. *See:* `anə ‘mother’; giituu ‘pillar’.


annəə! int. wow! Usage: Interjection expressing wonderment, amazement, impressiveness, etc.

apaa, n. whippersnapper; young and energetic person.

apaa: n:clf. baton. Gram: Classifier for baton-like things, i.e. basically extended objects with some volume and/or rigidity. Protoformly classifies bananas, as well as eggplants, pillows and cigarette packs.

`apaa n. animal corridor; path made by an animal. Syn: `bapaa.

`apak ace. See: ain-`apak ‘decrepit’.

apar n. group; subset; team. apar-əpar ‘bə`səmot kaa. ’Get into groups.’

n:clfq. grinding’s worth (of). Gram: Classifier for a grinding’s worth of paddy; one set of paddy, construed as ground in a single mortar basin dol apar go ‘a mortars’ worth of paddy’.

`apii n. sweetie; dearie. Affectionate nickname for a female human individual.

apik n. soil brought to the surface by burrowing animals or insects, such as ants, worms, and rodents. See: eepik ‘excrement deposited on surface by a burrowing animal’.

`apik n. 1 • bubble; foam, as from boiling milk or a churning river.

2 • scum; milk scum, i.e. the filmy surface of boiled/boiling milk.

`apin n. skin.

apuu n. flower.

`apuk n. particle. See: apuk-aluk ‘particles’.

apuk adj. hasty; in a hurry.

apuk-anak adj. hasty; hurried; in a rush and without proper preparation.

apuk-aree adj. hasty. See: apuk ‘hasty’.

`apuk-aluk n:clfq. 1 • particles.

2 • bamboo pith; bamboo fragments created as a result of chopping bamboo. See: `apuk ‘particle’.

apuk-aluk adj:clfq. hasty; hurried. See: apuk ‘hasty’.

`apum n. heap; hulk; pile; a rounded object of any size, composed of one thing or many things; of group-dwelling insects, a cluster or swarm. tanjik `apum ‘pile of (swarming) bees’. taruk `apum ‘pile of (swarming) ants’. ej `apum ‘pile of clothing’. See: `pumnam ‘to pile’.

apee n:clfq. 1 • bunch, as of bananas; hand of bananas. `kopak apee a peeyaa ‘duu. ‘The hand of bananas is big’.

2 • sheet of flattened bamboo wall; Classifier for walls. poopee apee go ‘a sheet of flattened bamboo wall’.

`apee adj. fatigued; tired out, particularly of one’s muscle or
muscles after doing a particular job for some duration; cramped up.

`apek adj. perseverant. `bii `apek `nag `na. ‘He’s a perseverant one.’ See: `apek-`arek ‘perseverant’.

`apek-`arek adj:expr. perseverant.

apen ace. See: atup-apen ‘disturbing’.

apo n. male, especially male animal.

apoo n. breadth, as when measuring.


apom n. cluster; group; pile, as of stones.

apir n. 1 • root, of any type or size of plant or tree.

2 • nerve or vein, as of the human body. See: raapir ‘root’.


ap`o n. breadth.

`ap`o n. 1 • globe; sphere; object shaped like a globe or sphere.

2 • fruit, of more or less apple size or above.

adj. 1 • round; globular; spherical. `apa `na `ili `pipi go ‘two round stones’.

2 • fruiting, of a fruit-bearing plant. `apo `piben `jaaduu. ‘It’s bearing too bloody many fruits.’

`apo-`asaa n. Usage: (P).

See: `ap`o-`ahee.

`apo-`ahee Var: `apo-`asaa (P). n. fruit, of all or any variety. See: ‘apa ‘globe’; ‘ahee ‘berry’.

`ap`o adj. perfect; clear.

`ap`o-`arak adj:expr. 1 • of a person, intelligent; sharp; perfect; diligent. Usage: usu. occurs in negative. `bii `ap`o-`arak maa. ‘He’s an idiot.’

2 • of a person or his words, clear; unambiguous. no `yoo `ap`o-`arak kumaa! ‘I’m not at all clear (about this) anymore!’

`apo-remmo n. sinew. So named because when cooked, its contraction causes a length of meat to roll into a ball. See: ‘apa ‘globe’.

`apo-`liilum Var: `apa-liilum (P).

adj. perfectly round, circular, globular or spherical, as a perfect fruit. See: ‘apa ‘round’; ‘liilum ‘round like a seed’.

appii num. four.

`appii n:qual. all; every. dopak `amcin `apii `am orsil dora. ‘They’ll distribute and eat all of the drinking snacks as well.’

abaa adj:poet. good. Usage: formal; used regularly by some speakers when giving a formal salutation.
abaa ‘ba ‘farewell’.

`abaa n:clf. type (of); variety (of); version (of); instance (of). Gram: Classifier for types, varieties, versions, instances or examples of items of which more than one type or instance is available, as dishes, songs, dances, and activities `abaa `naruu `am `laalaa. ‘They took every type (of animal).’

`abak n. sap; vegetable gum; resin.

`abar n:clf. disc; plate. Gram: Classifier for plates, discs or similarly-shaped things, such as coins (or money in general), plates, or flat shells

abar ace. See: `ad-`abar.

abin n. clearing; cleared or weeded area, in which only cultivated plants are found.

adj. cleared; razed.

abin-akak adj. razed; completely cleared. See: abin ‘cleared’.

abuu n. river.

n:clf. pipe of. Gram: Classifier for pipes or pipe-like objects, especially hollow poles, such as of bamboo

`abuk n:clf. pod. Gram: Classifier for pods, construed as bulbous/bulging sections of a whole, such as the seed-bearing pods in a jackfruit, sections of an orange, or halves of a vagina.

`abuk-`aruk n: expr. pockmark; flare-up on the skin, such as a pimple, boil, or the result of a mosquito bite.

`abur n. curse; ill fate; bad luck.

adj. cursed.

`abur-ae adj. cursed; impure. See: `abur ‘cursed’.

abo Var: ab. n:kin. 1 • father. Usage: used to refer to or to address one’s father by blood or kin.

2 • paternal aunt. Usage: used to refer to or address one’s father’s sister. For sake of clarity in reference, “abo `nijir” may be used to refer to one’s father’s sister, when confusion might otherwise result. However, as a term of address “abo” alone is used. See: abo-`nijir ‘paternal aunt’.

Abo Tanii Var: Ab Tanii. name. Abo Tani, legendary ancestor of humankind; particularly, as construed as the ultimate progenitor of the Tani tribespeople. See: abo ‘father’; tanii ‘human’.

abo-kornoo n. variety of bird, Himalayan jungle nightjar, or possibly Hodgson’s frogmouth. Caprimulgus indicus and/or Batrachostomus hodgsoni. See: abo ‘father’.

abo-giituu n. leaning pillar for men, i.e. one of the main houseposts, rising through the interior space just adjacent to the men’s seating area. See: abo ‘father’; giituu ‘pillar’.

abo-`nijir n:kin. paternal aunt; father’s sister. Usage: Generally used as a term of reference rather than address; as a term of address, simply “abo” is used. See: abo ‘father’; `nijir ‘girl’.

abor n:clf. sheet. Gram: Classifier for sheets or other spread-out things, such as sheets of paper, leaves or pillows no `yubdak `am abor go `num `baoduu. ‘When I sleep, I
only use one (pillow).

`abii adj. elder; old, of humans. no `nom `abii `yaaduu. ‘You’re older than me.’

`abir nkin. younger sibling. Usage: used to refer to one’s younger sibling, whether male or female. May be used as a term of address, although more commonly used in practice are proper names.

`abir-`nijir nkin. younger sister. Usage: used to refer to, but not address, one’s younger sister. See: `abir ‘younger sibling’; `nijir ‘girl’.

`abir-yaamee nkin. younger brother. Usage: used to refer to, but not address, one’s younger brother. See: `abir ‘younger sibling’; yaamee ‘boy’.

`ab n. edge or corner of an object, as a laptop computer screen or a cup.

`abnam vt. shoot, with a gun, bow/arrow or slingshot. no `hodum `am `abra. ‘I’ll shoot the barking deer.’

`abbak n. gun. Usage: (P).

ab`biil int. whoa! Usage: Interjection used to express surprise at the greatness of a particular quantity, size, or duration.

ablaa! int. holy moly! Usage: Interjection expression surprise or an impressed attitude.

`abuk n. 1 • gas, as from a fart; exhaled smoke from a cigarette. 2 • aroma. See: `doomuk ‘steam’.

`amee n. ripe rice; rice which is ripe ready for harvesting.

amee-enam vt. harvest ripe rice.

amee n. variety of brass platter, used by a new bride to eat bridal rice on the way from her village of birth to the village of her husband.

amee-ayee nexpr. brass platters of various types; brass platters and suchlike.

`amen n. gift; toy; plaything.

`amo n. paddy; uncooked, un-husked rice.

amoo nce. area. Usage: Uncommon as independent word; generally assoc. w. Minyong. In Galo, usu. occurs in compounds only. See: `amir-amoo ‘hue; aura’.

amoo-`alap n. condition; physical condition; state.

`amo-tamii Var: `am-tamii. n. staple crop or crops of any or all varieties. See: `amo ‘paddy’; tamii
`amik  n. powder; minute particles.
   adj. powdery.

`amir  n. mojo; kernel or quality of excellence, creativity or spirit in something, such as a cooked dish or a performance; vitality or virtue in a prepared thing.

`amir  n. 1 • complexion, especially of human skin.
   2 • colour; hue.
   3 • external feeling or condition of a human body, as the condition of one’s skin, whether itchy, blistered, or in good general condition. `amir `eŋken maa. ‘My skin/body doesn’t feel good (I need a bath).’
   `amir `mirlik `hiduu. ‘I’m acclimatizing myself (to local conditions).’
   4 • aura; essence; presence; manifestation of a presence.

`amir-amo  n. mojo. See: `amir.

`amir-`amo  n. 1 • hue or shade of complexion.
   2 • aura; presence; impalpable manifestation of a presence, as of an animal which one somehow senses to be in the area, but which one has neither seen, heard, nor smelled. homen-pataa `amir-amo `empaa kumaa. ‘I can’t catch so much as a hint of a bird’s presence anymore.’
   See: `amir ‘complexion’.

`ama  Var: `am. n. body hair (in general). See: adum ‘head hair’.

ama  Var: `am. n. seed; pit, as a jackfruit seed.

`amkoo  Var: `amlii (P). n. seed grains; planting rice; rice which is dried, tied in knots and hung to be used as seed grains for the next year’s crop.

`amci  Var: `amsi (P). n. flattened crispy rice, obtained by boiling in-husk, drying and pounding flat such that the husks fall off easily. Eaten either dry as a snack or rehydrated in tea.

`amdaa  n. crop field; main or primary field, where rice is grown.

amnam  vt. warm something; heat something. adin `am `amla dot `kaa. ‘Eat the meat warmed (not cold).’

`ampee  n. rice variety, very sticky, from which the sweetest “`xogrin” can be made, as well as “`itii” cakes. Many Galo enjoy this for breakfast, and “`ampee-`xogrin” is especially enjoyed in summer. Mountain variety is reddish, wet field variety is whitish.

`ampir  n. seed.

`ampə  n. rice husk. See: `pamik ‘chaff’.

`ambin  n. husked, uncooked rice. See: `amo ‘paddy’.

`ambuk  n. popcorn; exploded grains resulting from dry-frying raw grains at a high heat.

`amba  pro. like that (thing which is located away from and on the same level as, to the east or west of, or in an unknown location relative to the speaker/hearer).

ammee  adj. small or young, for males only. Usage: (P). nō `nom ammee `yaado. ‘I am younger
than you.’ See: ‘omee ‘young boy’.

`amyaa n. bad rice, especially dud rice (which has bloomed and gone to seed, but failed to fruit). See: ‘amsuk ‘field of dud rice’.

`amroo n. dried-out stalk of rice remaining following harvest of the grains.

`amluu n. new rice; first rice crop of the season.

`amsuk n. failed rice crop; dud rice crop; crop of rice which has failed to fruit.

adj. fail to fruit, of a rice field. ‘nunuk `ammo `amsuk `hunnam kaaku. ‘Our rice field dudded out/failed.’ See: `amyaa ‘dud rice’.

ayaa n. love; sympathetic feeling towards; pity towards. ayaa go kaamaa boolo, hir `kuco. ‘If we have no love, we might as well die.’

vt. love someone or something; feel kindness and affection toward someone or something, as a parent to a child. no `nom ayaa `duu. ‘I love you.’ ayaa `hilaa `ju. ‘Let’s love one another.’

adj. small; cute; lovable, generally of a non-human.

ayaa-maab int. incredible; for goodness sake. Usage: Interjection used to express wonderment, astonishment and possible pity for someone at the difficulty or unusual nature of a particular situation. See: ayaa ‘love; sympathy’.

`ayap n. area; region. ‘him `ayap

`him `dagga `tookee. ‘You cover this area (by standing there on guard).’

`ayar n. length, as when measuring.

`aa `ayar go ‘a length of bamboo’.

adj. 1 • long; tall. ‘ayar maa. ‘It’s not long.’ 2 • lengthwise. ‘ayar `ba `baduu. ‘(He’s) carrying it lengthwise.’ Syn: `ahoo.

`ayup nclf. night cycle. Gram: Classifier for nights, construed as a complete cycle from dusk to dawn See: ‘ayo ‘night’.

`ayum n. handful; as much as can be held in a single cupped hand. ‘yumni ‘two handfuls’. See: `yum- ‘Classifier for handfuls’; ‘yumnam ‘grasp or scoop using one hand’.

`ayo Var: ‘ay. nkin.

1 • grandmother. Usage: used to refer to or address the mother of one’s mother or father. 2 • mother-in-law. Usage: used to refer to or address the mother of one’s husband or wife. 3 • wife’s brother’s wife. Usage: used to refer to or address the wife of one’s wife’s brother.

`ayo Var: ‘ay. ntime. night; night-time. ‘og `ay `ogo... ‘On that night...’ niji `aloo-`ayo `ba maad-maad `laku `yuuna. ‘They say the old man was thinking day and night.’

adj. be night; be night-time.

ayor nclf. range, as of mountains. Gram: Classifier for mountain ranges

ayəə ace. See: alum-ayəə ‘dirty’.

ayyaə! int. aya! Usage: Interjection expressing alarm, frustration or exhaustion.

`araa n:rel. inside. caina `araa `tol `eepi. ‘It must have been up in China.’


arin Var: ayin (P). n. bud; just-unfurling leaf of a tree or shrub.

`aruu n. wish; desire; will. `miik `aruu `bo `rim `tok. ‘Do it according to his wish.’

aruu n. hole; aperture.

aruu-agom n. uneven or non-flat terrain; area full of holes and bumps. See: aruu ‘hole’.

arum n. taro. Starchy tuber with a large, water-resistant, arrow-like leaf.


arum Var: ayum (P). n:time. evening, particularly after darkness has fallen. arum `am no `kaajek kumaa. ‘I can’t see clearly in the evening.’

adj. be evening. arum gamgam `duuku. ‘Bit by bit it’s growing dark.’

`arum n. piled barrier; stable pile (as of stones), as to form a wall or barrier to prevent erosion.

arum-`roorii n:time. dusk.


ace. See: apuk-aree ‘hasty’.

arek adj. sharp, of a blade (not a point). `orok `ə maaj arek `duu. ‘The dao is really sharp.’

`aro n:clf. bundle of staffs (usually bamboo), 40 by standard.

`aro, n:time. morning. no `aro dobek dokai? ‘Have you had breakfast?’

adj. be morning.

aro Var: ayo (P). n. tongue.

`aro-komci Var: `aro-komsi (P);


`aro-dobek n. breakfast.


arii Var: ayii (P). n. plain; flatland.

arii nce. See: arii-amaa ‘vein’.

`arii n:clf. staff. Gram: Classifier for staffs, as of bananas, or staff-like objects, such as a tree

arii-amaa n. vein. See: amaa ‘ creeper; tendril’.

`arik Var: `aiik (P). n. cold, as a sensation or type of weather.

adj. cold, to the touch, or of a feeling. `arik `at `It’s cold (out)!’

arik n:clf. bundle. Gram: Quantity classifier for bundles of long objects, such as sticks

arə Var: ar. n. price; bride price; dowry.

arə Var: ar. n. odour; bad or good smell.

arə Var: ar. n. 1 • taboo; restriction on behaviour.
2 • miracle; freak happening; unusual happening; unbelievably strange thing. _ar `jaago `lakaa!_ ‘What an (unexpected) thing!’

vi. be under taboo; be subject to a taboo; be under taboo observance. _ŋo `hiloo ar `duuna._ ‘I’m observing a taboo today.’

vt. 1 • treat something as taboo; avoid for taboo reasons. _ŋo o `ʁi `m ar `duu._ ‘I’m avoiding Sichuan pepper as a taboo.’

2 • spurn; reject, as a leper.

`aro Var: _ar_; _riisi_ (P). _n._ boundary, as of a field or a state.

`aro-hiŋo Var: _ar-hiŋo_. _n._ inauspicious occurrence; freak happening or occurrence which usually carries the undertones of a bad omen, as a sudden passing storm when the sky had been blue or a snake suddenly crossing one’s path.

ardə adj. clever; smart; intelligent; quick and busy. _ardə dakup dalek `na piì `va very fast and clever person_. _ard `bə kegee kaal!_ ‘Go ahead and run away smartly!’

arnam, vi. glance in any direction; look to the side. _bii `ŋom arkaa `duu._ ‘He’s glancing at me.’

arnam, vt. drill, as when making a hole through the base of a bamboo section with a knife.

arnam, vt. render an animal; disembowel, skin, and do whatever else is necessary to break an animal’s body down into usable parts.

arpo n. haunch; entire leg including extension into buttock.

`alii adj. new.

`alii `am `baa `ako `garii `bə `moduu `diì. ‘They might be
Taking a new one and making it look as though it were old.’

**alii** *n.* 1 • seed, construed as an instrument of propagation.
2 • heirloom seed.
3 • breeder; animal which is of good quality, and will be used for breeding; stud.
4 • clan; lineage; heritage.

**alii-aŋ** *n.* generation. See: **alii** ‘clan’.

**alii-anə** *n.* seeds, grains and other propagators of various kinds. See: **alii** ‘seed’; **anə** ‘leaf’.

**`alik** *n.* bamboo bark; very thin, dark green layer of bark on a stalk of bamboo.

**malink** adj. at one’s wit’s end; driven to the limit; overwhelmed by difficulties coming from outside, such that one’s ability to cope or manage is compromised.

**`alam** *n.* clump or cluster of more or less separable objects, as of grass or a flock of birds. **`namii** `alam ‘clump of grass’.

**alam-apəa** adj. dirty.

**alam-ayəa** adj. dirty; filthy.

**alo** *n.* salt.

**`alo** *dem.pos.* there, to, toward, or at a location on the same level as, to the east or west of, or in an unknown direction relative to the place of speaking.

**`alum** *n.* clump or cluster of more or less separable objects, as of grass or a flock of birds. **`namii** `alam ‘clump of grass’.

**aloo** *n.* bone.

**aloo** *n.* time. day.

**aloo-pookoo** *n.* skeleton; also, any bone of a skeleton, whether human or animal. Properly refers to a bone which has been completely cleaned of flesh, tissue, and marrow, with no remaining residue.

**aloo-pookoo** *n.* time. noon; midday; time of day when the sun is directly overhead. See: **aloo** ‘day’; **loopoo** ‘midday’.
`alokə dem.pos. from or via somewhere or something on the same level as, to the east or west of, or in an unknown location relative to the place of speaking. `alok nam `alok ni `gadd `ə `ŋok `ajena. ‘The people from that house are my friends.’ `alok peel tít `kee! ‘Put it in that direction!’


`alə n. 1 • foot; leg including foot. 2 • foreleg or forepaw of an animal. 3 • footprint, especially as made by an animal.

alo n. good thing; merit. n maaji `bə al go `məadak `na! ‘I think it’s a very good thing!’

adj. good. al `nago ‘a good one’. pidooboolo al hae. ‘It would be good if it would rain.’ ala laben `jaaduu. ‘It’s too bloody good.’

vt. regard or show regard for someone; look kindly upon someone; feel good toward someone. bii nəm `maaj alduu. ‘He really looks kindly upon/feels good toward me.’

alo-alo Var: al-alo (expressive variant); raŋam-raŋam (P). adj. slow; nice; gradual. al-alo ba `mendii kaato. ‘Please repeat (what you have said) slowly.’ See: ala ‘good’.

aləə n. forepaw; front leg or legs and paws of a four-legged animal, including the shoulder portion. Generally used to refer to the leg as a cut of meat, not as a general term for the leg of a living animal.

alə-`pomaa n. pros and cons; merits and demerits. `nunu agom alə-`pomaa hikkaa `maaab `doolə `gəmpee `goba `gəmmam `yookem. ‘Don’t just blindly join the majority without considering the pros and cons of each point.’

aljaa adj. real. `hiloo al `jaab `ag `duuna `na. ‘In reality it’s hot today (despite your feelings to the contrary).’ See: jij jaa ‘real’.

al`loo dem.pos. there, to, toward, or at a location far away and on the same level as, to the east or west of, or in an unknown direction relative to the place of speaking.

`alloo n:time. tomorrow; the day following the day on which a deictic temporal centre has been located. `alloo `ne `inlaa `ju. ‘Let’s go tomorrow.’

`alloo-`raata Var: `alloo-root (P). adv. in the future. See: `alloo ‘tomorrow’; roa ‘day after tomorrow’; to `up there’.

`allii adj. well; adjective stem used to form adverbs meaning ‘slowly’, ‘carefully’, ‘nicely’, etc. See: alə ‘good’.


ase! int. scat! shoo! Usage: Interjection used for chasing away dogs.

`aso ace. See: `anjii-aso ‘ashamed’.

`ahaa n. cook; chef. Source: Hindi.

`ahik nce. See: ahik-akek ‘remainder’.

`ahik-`akek n. remainder; portion
remaining after some portion has been removed. `ahik-`akek `apnii go...`dagduu `pa! I suppose a tiny bit might be remaining!`

ahin  Var: asin (P). n. liver.

ahu  n:clf. fours; group or set of four. Gram: Quantity classifier for forming higher abstract numerals on a base of four. Appears to derive historically from a tradition of counting in four positions-per-finger, i.e. 1) fingertip 2) first knuckle 3) second knuckle 4) third knuckle. In theory, any number can be expressed in "`ahu"; in practice, however, only lower abstract numerals are generally so formed. Most often used when counting off items (such as bundles of fan palm leaves) which are naturally counted in fours, or whose higher-order grouping is a standard multiple of four (such as one "`aro" bundle of sticks). no ahu go dokaa. `I ate four of them.'

`ahuk  n. scent coming up from or given off by something, as a flower or dead animal.

ahup  Var: asup (P). n. nest.

   adj. disorderly; chaotic; disorganized. pataa ahup `bird’s nest’. ahup `I’ve had enough of your roughhousing!’ See: ahup-ayap `disorderly’.

ahup-ayap  Var: asup-ayap (P). adj. disorganized; messy; chaotic; disorderly. See: ahup `nest’; ayap `area’; tahup-tayap `random noise’.

ahur  Var: aur (P). adj. loose, as of a shirt.

`ahee  n. 1 • berry.
   2 • inner flesh of a bamboo stalk, i.e. the yellowish part remaining after the thin dark green skin layer has been removed.

ahoo  n:clf. length of. Gram: Classifier for long, thin things such as rope

`ahoo  n. extent; extension, whether vertical (tallness) or horizontal (long-ness).

   adj. extended; long or tall, especially of relatively thin items such as ropes, trees or human beings. Usually not used to describe constructed items such as houses. nii `ahoo `nago `a tall man’.

`ahor  n. length, as when measuring a house. `ahor `am `horkaa to. `Determine the length (of the wooden beam).’

   adj. long. See: `ahoo `long; tall’.

`ahor-`ayor adj:expr. spindly; long and stringy, like noodles or vegetables boiled with the roots on. See: `ahor `long’.

`ahi  n. 1 • origin.
   2 • head of a river. `hibuu-`ahi  `river head’.

ahik  Var: asik (P). n. 1 • scales; skin of a fish. noii ahik ‘fish scales’.

   2 • flake, as of peeling paint.

ahak-amak  adj:expr. careless.

ahak-amak `yookaa! `Don’t be careless!’
`i  
Pcl. eh?  
**Gram:** Tag marker occurring at the end of a sentence, marking the information as something that the speaker is checking with the addressee, to learn his or her opinion about it. **no acin `dokai?**  
‘Have you eaten (believing you have)?’

`ii  
n.  
**blood.**

`iik  
**Var:**  
`hiik  
(P).  
**adj.**  
grainy; containing residue such as sand, as in fish innards or inadequately-washed vegetables.  
`ŋokii o `iik `duu.  
‘The fish guts are grainy.’

`iik  
**vt.**  
praise someone who has done well.  
**Syn:**  
`koik.  
`ao `əm  
`iik `issuu `laa.  
‘They spoiled their child through (excessive) praise.’

`iikuu  
**n.**  
1 • fermented, diced bamboo, used as a delicious, sour-tasting flavouring ingredient for many Galo dishes, especially boiled pork and boiled fish.

2 • any dish which has been prepared using “`iikuu” (especially boiled pork or fish).

`iikum  
**adj.**  
numb, of the teeth (as after a treatment at the dentist).

`iiko  
**nce.**  
hearth.  
**Usage:** usu. occurs in compound.  
**See:** `əm-`iiko  
‘hearth’.

`iigam  
**n.**  
molar; rear, grinding tooth or teeth.

`iigoo  
**name.**  
Igo, name of a river in lower West Siang.

`iici  
**name.**  
1 • name of a Lare Galo-speaking village in central West Siang district.

2 • name of a river in Daarii circle.

`iiju  
**n.**  
1 • front tooth or teeth.

2 • tooth.  
**Usage:** (P).  
**See:** aii  
‘tooth’.

`ii̖ir  
**n.**  
gums (tooth binding in the mouth).

`iituu  
**n.**  
descending slope; falling slope, as a hill from the perspective of one standing at its summit.

`ii̖itu  
**adj.**  
toothless; missing teeth.

`iitup  
**n.**  
barrier encountered when stretching out or extending the hand.

`ii̖tor  
**adj.**  
bucktoothed.

`iinam  
**vi.**  
bask in a fire; warm oneself.

`iinam  
**vt.**  
extend the hand.  
**alak**  
`əm iidduu `tokaa!  
‘Raise your hand!’

`iinam  
**vie.**  
1 • descend; move downward in elevation.

2 • move south; move in a southward direction.

`iipaa  
**n.**  
young bamboo; immature bamboo, which has not yet sprouted branches. Usually marked by a white film on the surface.

`ii̖pee  
**n.**  
fermented, sliced bamboo, used as a primary cooking
ingredient. Made from upper part of bamboo shoot.

`iiipa n. dried, fermented bamboo chips, to be mixed in with other ingredients as a flavouring agent.

iibuu n. beak; mouth of a bird or similar animal.

`iiyup n. flavouring powder made from sun-dried, fermented bamboo.

-ik vs:adv. separate the inner and outer layers of a stalk. Gram: Result suffix relating to the separation of inner and outer layers of a stalk-like or pole-like thing, as when stripping a seedstalk, stripping the skin from a leg, or removing the excrement from intestines by running the fingers tightly across the length.

ikam n:kin. grandmother. Usage: `kakam. See: pikam ‘grandmother (P)’.

`ikii n. dog.


-ik....-ek vs:advsr. fully; not leaving any remainder. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that an action is carried out fully or completely, not leaving any remainder. `ron `ruu `ə inik inek kaa. ‘Everyone of those who were there left.’

`igin n. variety of basket; large, long densely woven conical basket used for carrying small things in large quantities, such as rice paddy.

inij n. variety of shapeless, multi-pronged rhizome which produces a very long climbing vine with heart-shaped leaves.

White-fleshed tuber is commonly roasted and eaten, either as a snack or as a hunger crop when rice and corn are not available. Dioscoria alata?

injin-takee n. variety of tapioca, whose rhizomes are thought to spread like ginger. Dioscorea composita?. See: injin ‘tapioca (variety)’; takee ‘ginger’.

`iji n:time. now. `ij `ne inra. ‘I’ll go in a minute.’

`ijjaa adv. now; the present; the present time; the time of speaking; just now; in a moment; a moment ago. ‘ijjaa `rem? ‘You mean now?’ `ijjaa doopi, `ijjaa nidoo. ‘One minute it’s sunny, the next it’s raining.’

Iñci name. name of a river in Likabali area.

iñnal int. yuck! ugh! The gall! The nerve! Usage: used to react to a behavioural transgression on the part of the addressee or another person, as when one has negligently dirtied one’s clothing or when one admits not knowing something which it is clearly one’s duty to know. A: ‘saa tɨɨ kai? B: maa, `yəə cin `moji maa. A: iñña! ‘A: Did you have your tea yet? B: No, no-one has made it for me. A: The gall (what contemptible behaviour)!’

`itam n. element of a loin loom, a stick used for stretching the cloth horizontally so that it will not collapse. Found immediately above the point where the “tapin” is to be thrown over, and immediately below the “taapa” bunching tool. Syn: kobdaa.
Itum-`gaalum n. variety of bumblebee, fully black, very large with a sharp-looking stinger, living alone, usually nesting in human houses. Var: hitum-`gaalum.

`itə n. variety of ritual chant, as performed at a “`toguu” mithun sacrifice.

`itə n. variety of bee.

`idum n. variety of wasp, larger than an “ilo”, which makes a hive in the soil.

`idii n. nosebleed; bloody nose.

-in vsadv: forward. Gram: Directional suffix indicating that the suffix moves forward in the process of or as a result of bringing about the action indicated by the verb. dain `tok! ‘Put your foot forward!’ acin am `nun `pucəa gar `laa, doin kunama `na! ‘We wrapped up the rice (in leaves), and ate it on the way back here.’

`moin vi. proceed with something; go forward while engaged in something; go along doing something.

inam vt. do. Usage: (P). See: `rinam ‘do (L)’.

inam v:arg. grow up. Gram: Generally occurs with preceding adjective “kai” ’big’. anji `na doolu Gol Golo no kai-icəa to. ‘I grew up in a small village.’ no `hogo `ai kai-icəa. ‘I grew up right here.’

`inta name. name of a river in Likabali area.

indiyaa n. India. Source: English.

indiyan n. Indian; person from India. Source: English.

indaa nce. 1 • late-grower. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: tain-indaa ‘mushroom variety’.

2 • short-grower; grown short, as of a plant.

inam (1) vie. 1 • walk.

2 • proceed with an activity. Non-motion-denoting sense similar to English ‘go on/ahead (with a task)’. aken-aken a `menlaa inama “niːni no `ort `kee, `nio no `ort `kee.” ‘One by one they went on saying, “cousin, you distribute, nephew you distribute.”

`go; go to someplace, moving away from a point of reference. inee `kukaal ‘Go away/be gone!’ no `bolo `yoo `mot `bo `induu `eeko? ‘What are you going down there to do?’

vt. go to a place, as when it is anticipated that one must make a one-off trip for some particular reason, or when that trip forms part of a series of trips or other related events. no `biik namn `am irna. ‘I’m making the round to his house (to call him in turn for reciprocal labour).’ no `yasaak `iŋko `lola `int `duuko? ‘With whom are you going?’

`innam (1) vt. cut something by sliding it across a fixed blade, (manipulating the item-to-be-cut rather than the blade itself). Usage: often used to describe the cutting of intestines, which are difficult to cut against a surface due to the strength of its sinews (and are more easily cut by applying pull-tension from either
end while moving across a fixed blade). \textit{adin `am `iŋkaa.} ‘They prepared (by slicing it across a fixed blade) the large intestine.’

\textbf{innam (2)} \textit{vt.} separate the inner and outer layers of a stalk-like or pole-like thing, as when stripping a seedstalk, stripping the skin from a leg, or removing the excrement from intestines by running the fingers tightly across the length.

\textit{`iijup} \textit{vi.} sheathed; of a staff, covered via an outer layer, as a closed umbrella or a limp penis.

\textit{vt.} sheath a staff.

\textbf{innam-kennam} \textit{n.} coming and going. \textit{See: innam (1) ‘go’; kennam (2) ‘flee’}.

\textit{`ipin} \textit{n.} homestead; home. \textit{nam} \textit{`ipin go ‘a home’}.

\textit{ipuk} \textit{n.} bamboo husk. \textit{Usage: (P). See: `əə-akuk ‘bamboo husk’}.

\textit{Ippa name.} a kind of Galo nickname.

\textit{`imik Var:} `miram (P). \textit{n.} fireplace; hearth.

\textit{`imba-koorə} \textit{n.} variety of termite.

\textit{irom} \textit{n.} male boar; male wild pig.

\textit{`ilo} \textit{n.} \textit{time}. fifth moon cycle of the year, roughly mid-May to mid-June. Traditionally identified as the time when cicadas start to sing. \textit{Usage:} may be used to refer to the international calendar month of June.

\textit{ilo} \textit{n.} variety of wasp.

\textit{ilo-gaapoo \textit{Var: ilo-gaapuu.}} \textit{n.} variety of wasp, making a hive like a football, hanging from a tree branch. \textit{See: ilo ‘wasp’}.

\textit{ilo-`pumpaa} \textit{n.} 1 • beehive; hive of the “ilo” bee.

2 • variety of hive-dwelling, honey-making bee. \textit{See: ilo ‘wasp’; `pumpaa ‘beehive’}.

\textit{illo} \textit{Var: illo.} \textit{n.} exposed penis tip.

\textit{isak} \textit{n.} bow, of a bow-and-arrow. \textit{Usage: (P). See: `ira ‘bow (L)’}.

\textit{`isi} \textit{Var:} \textit{is.} \textit{n.} water.

\textit{`isi-`opoo} \textit{n.} drink; thing for drinking. \textit{See: `isi ‘water’; `opoo ‘liquor’}.

\textit{`isi-`pigam} \textit{n.} fisherman. \textit{See: `isi ‘water’; `pigam ‘hunter’}.

\textit{`isi-taani-`taaree} \textit{n.} dragonfly. \textit{See: `isi ‘water’}.

\textit{`isi-`pajap} \textit{n.} wild duck. \textit{See: `isi ‘water’; `pajap ‘duck’}.

\textit{`isi-`bici} \textit{Var:} `isi-`bisi (P). \textit{n.} variety of non-poisonous water snake. \textit{See: `isi ‘water’; `bici ‘small snake’}.

\textit{`isi-robəo} \textit{n.} variety of cliff, at the base of which water is found. \textit{See: `isi ‘water’; `robəo ‘cliff’}.

\textit{`isi-riko} \textit{n.} wet rice field; paddy field. \textit{See: `isi ‘water’; `riko ‘field’}.

\textit{`isi-hila} \textit{n.} lake; pond; generally, the water collected at the base of a waterfall. \textit{See: `isi ‘water’; `hila ‘pond’}.
`uui n. 1 • spirit; demon; ghost.
   2 • bastard; bitch.
   Usage: pejorative term used to insult a person when very angry.
`uui-`ao n. magician; bringer of new, unfamiliar and possibly dubious items or technology.
`uui-agom n. gibberish; language which cannot be understood by ordinary people. See: agom 'speech'.
`uui-`orom n. ghosts and spirits of various kinds. See: `orom 'spirit'.
`uui-arak n. demons and spirits of various kinds. See: arak 'pig'.
`uui-`kobuu Var: `uui-`koŋ (P). n. variety of long-snouted rat. See: kobuu 'rodent'.
`uui-tain n. variety of large, poisonous mushroom. See: tain 'mushroom'.
`uui-mooraa n. spiritual underworld; spiritual netherworld; the next world.
`uui-`maaram n. mole.
`uui-yapar-`poomir n. moth. See: yapar-`poomir 'butterfly'.
-uuu vs:adv. awake. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the subject (of an intransitive verb) or the object (of a transitive verb) wakes up as a result of the action indicated by the verb
koguu vt. awaken someone by crowing, as a rooster. `rokpo `piken kognam `doaa koguu 'laruu maa; `kiibo `dorken
`pinam `a `yordii `piboo `laruu maa. 'The crow of a single cock cannot awaken the whole village. The barking of a single dog cannot blanket the whole mountain.' (i.e., a man alone cannot conquer the world).

uuk n. variety of belt traditionally worn by women, made from a special type of fern.
`uukoo n. aperture; hole through which light is able to pass, as the holes in a wall.
vii. have a hole, as a bag or basket; develop a hole. `igin `a `uukoo `ram, `ammo `hurduu. 'If the basket has a hole in it, the paddy spills out.'
`uukoo-`uuloo n:EXPR. holes of various kinds.
adj:EXPR. ridden or interspersed with holes of various kinds, as of a wall through which light enters and is directed every which way. cicc `a `uukoo-`uuloo `duu. 'The wall is interspersed with holes of every kind.'
`uugee n. crack or slit between the bamboo planks making up the floor of a house.

uugii n. back, of the human body.
uugir n. hunchback.
uucii ace. glowing. See: uucii-uulii 'dim'.
uucii-uulii adj. dim, as of a small light which doesn’t carry much voltage.
**uujii**  adj. shallow. *Usage: (P).*

**uun**  *n.* wound; lesion. **uun ganam** ‘to have a wound’.

**uunam**  *vi.* 1 • awake; awaken; be awake. **`uu `kukee**! ‘Wake up!’  
2 • shine, of a light, of the moon. *Usage: Not generally used to describe the shining of sun, unless a ‘shine’ result suffix “-kak” completes the stem.** **doo`n a uukak `duu.** ‘The sun is shining brightly.’  
3 • be a hole, particularly of hole through which light is shining or might shine.

**`uucaa**  *vi.* rise, of the sun.

**uun-tar**  *n.* wound; injury. **uun-tar go `paara.** ‘You’ll get an injury.’ See: **uun** ‘wound’; **tar** ‘injury’.

**uyyaa**  Var: **uujii** (P). *adj.* shallow.  
**Syn:** **rɨɨyaa.**

**`uuri**  *adj.* deep, as of a river; deeply penetrating, as of one’s thought into a particular problem or topic. **higi`iss a `uuri` duu.** ‘This (section of the) river is deep.’

**`uuloo**  *adj.* shining downward.

**uulii**  *ace.* glowing red. *See: uucii-ulilii ‘dim’.**

**`ukcii**  *nace.* See: **`ukcii-`baali** ‘firefly’.

**`ukcii-`baali**  
Var: **`ukci-`baali** (P). *n.* firefly.

**`ukpaa**  *nace.* See: **`ukpaa-`pendaa ‘orchid’.**

**`ukpaa-`pendaa**  *n.* orchid.

**ugii**  *n.* belt of bronze discs traditionally worn around the waist by women.

**`ugin**  *n.* vulture.

**`ugjii**  *nace.* See: **`ugjii-`birii ‘horned owl (variety)’.**

**`ugjii-`birii**  *n.* variety of horned owl.

**`ugnam**  *vi.* 1 • shout when angry.  
2 • grunt; growl, of an animal such as a pig or barking deer. **homen a `ukkaa.** ‘The tiger growled.’

**`uŋŋaa**  *n.* baby; infant.

**ujuu**  *n.* spring action trap used to catch small animals, including a rod which is tensed and, when tripped, traps a small animal in a noose. *Gram: generally takes associated verb “tennam (1)” ‘fix spring action trap’

**`ujuk**  *n.* ladle made from a gourd.

**udu**  *nace.* See: **uduu.** **buduu ‘horned owl (variety)’.**

**uduu**  *n.* section of bamboo, such as is used as a container for drinking rice beer.

**uduu**  *n.* sitting and sleeping area for unmarried people.

**uduu-aruu**  *n.* hole running through a section of bamboo. *See: uduu ‘bamboo section’; aruu ‘hole’.

**uduu-`buduu**  *n.* variety of horned owl.

**udum**  *n.* variety of lidded cylindrical cane container.

**unam**  *vi.* boil; be at boiling point. **`iss a `uduu.** ‘The water’s boiling.’
unə n. wound.


~`up vs:adv. shatter; smash. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something smashes or shatters as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`moup vt. shatter; smash; cause something to become smashed. ,no `him `moup kaa. ‘I completely destroyed it (of a glass).’

`upuk n. arrow, especially the shaft.

`upa Var: `upo (P). n. sitting mat, traditionally made from woven bamboo.

ubnam vt. groove; feel around blindly, as in dark or in dirty water.  no `igin `am `ubduu. ‘I’m groping around in the igin basket.’

-um numr. three. Gram: root form, used for combining with classifier roots to form enumerative classifier expressions See: aum ‘three’.


um int. yes; uh-huh. Usage: Interjection giving an affirmative reply to a polar (yes/no) question or generally indicating agreement or positive comprehension of what’s being said.


`umnam. vi. grunt, especially of a large animal of any variety; bark, of a barking deer. `hodum `a `umduu. ‘The barking deer is barking.’

`umnam. vt. boil something in water to cook it. no pipp `am `umkaa. ‘I boiled the eggs.’

`umnam. vt. hold something in the mouth, especially of a liquid such as water. `opoo `am `ungkaa `tokee aŋnii go. ‘Give the liquor a good taste (by holding it in your mouth for a time).’

umnam vi. be humid, of the weather. taan `hiloo `umduu. ‘It’s humid today.’

vt. cause someone or something to experience or feel humidity, of the weather; of the heat of a hot day, to affect someone. taan `nom `um `undak `ben. ‘It seems I’m the only one being affected by the heat.’

umbitaa n. papaya. Source: Assamese.

`urum adj. brittle.  `aa `higii `urum `duu. ‘This bamboo is brittle.’

`Urci name. son of “Naur”. Sixth descendant from Abo Tani.

urnam vi. shimmy through; crawl in an irregular and snakelike manner, as when negotiating a narrow tunnel or moving stealthily between trees, as when hunting.

vt. carry, push or otherwise transport an object lengthwise, as when hefting a bamboo pole or rafter into place.  `aa `am `urcaa `tokee! ‘Heft up the bamboo (pole)!’
`urnam us!

`urnam vt. collect. `poon `urgoo ra. ‘We’ll go around collecting "poon" from everyone (to make a common batch of rice beer).’

urpoo n. crossbeam running the breadth of a Galo house.

`uryar n. crossbeam running the length of a Galo house.

`uluu n. boat.

us! int. shoo! Usage: Interjection used for driving away chickens or other birds.
`ee n. excrement; shit; poop.

-ee vs.adv. away. **Gram:** Directional suffix indicating that the subject goes away from some point of origin as a result of the action indicated by the verb. Generally used with third person subjects only, not with first or second. `yoolo `bree inee `ko? ‘Where might he have gone away to?’ `ba `yoolo bittar eeb `dii? ‘Where might (the river) peter out?’

**vs:mod.** Hortative/imperative suffix usually occurring on a motion predicate, with the overall sense ‘do this, going away from here in the process’. **Gram:** Must be followed by a Hortative particle of some kind, such as Inclusive hortative “`juu” or Polite hortative “kee”. `al aakaee `jukaa. ‘Let’s go take a look.’ inee `kukee! ‘Go away from here!’

**vs:asp.** Anterior suffix to a non-perfective predicate in “-`duu”, “-`dak” or “-doo”. **Gram:** Situates an event at some time prior to the current time of focus, as when skipping backwards within a narrative to retrieve a previous time of focus (much like English past perfect). Requires a non-first-person subject in both declarative and interrogative sentences, as well as in adverbially subordinated clauses. allo `cirta-`cirta `duee. ‘The salt was very big.’ `bii doddee. ‘He ate it (at some point previously).’ `bii ager `ridkee. ‘He was working (I don’t know whether he finished or not).’

**ee cop.** was; had been; used to be.

Gram: Perfective copula used to connect two nouns, a noun and an adjective, or a noun and a nominalized clause. Indicates that the relation between them used to exist, but no longer does. `noee `na. ‘It was me (who did it).’ `yool `eeela kaarik `hikko? ‘Where was it that you met him?’ `ao gadda, `no `ago eeku baa, `ichi go huttaa `lapa. ‘Hey, boys, I’ve gotten all hot and sweaty, I’m going to go take a bath.’ `hogo, `ak kaamaee `nii. ‘That kind of thing probably wasn’t happening here.’ `no rik insae `na. ‘I should have gone to the field (but didn’t).’

**eenam, vt.** bind, as with rope. `no ooho `am `eeduu. ‘I’m binding it with rope.’

**eenam, v.c.arg.** solicit reciprocal labour. **Gram:** Generally occurs with associated noun “`rgee” ‘reciprocal labour’. See: `rgee ‘reciprocal labour’.

**eenam, v.c.arg.** harvest new rice by stripping the ripe grains off by hand directly into the basket. **Gram:** Generally occurs with associated noun “`amo” ‘paddy’. `amo eenam ‘strip-harvest new rice’.

**`eenam vi.** excrete; defecate; shit. `eebaa `ba `eet `kee! ‘Shit quickly (why can’t you)?’

**`eeko n.** latrine; toilet; place where it is possible to deposit excrement.

**`eegom Var.** `eegom-`eeyom. vt. defecate improperly; defecate
in a place other than where one is meant to, as in one’s trousers, or inside the house. ‘eegom ‘tuuku ‘lakaal ‘He’s shit in the house, for heaven’s sake!’ See: hiigom ‘urinate improperly’.

`eejik adj. have diarrhoea; have loose motion.

`eehii adj. constipated; unable to effect a bowel movement. ‘bi ‘eehii ‘duuku. ‘He’s feeling constipated.’

`eepig n. dung; excrement of an insect, especially as deposited on the surface by a burrowing insect, such as the mud-piles excreted by burrowing earthworms.

`eepig-cunik n. variety of beetle, flying, with horns. See: cunik ‘beetle (variety)’.

`eepig-tain n. variety of mushroom, gilled with a small hat, growing on cow dung, of no use-value (Assamese “gubor”). See: tain ‘mushroom’.

`eemu Var: ‘eemo (P). n. traditional variety of blanket.

`eeyuu n. anus.


-ek vsadv. mock. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject carries out the action indicated by the verb mockingly or as to mock someone else

kaek vt. mock someone.

eken Var: ekken (P). n. variety of loose, tub-like bamboo basket, variously shaped but not conical, like a large version of a “cuukaa”. Used for storing raw rice beer and tapioca, among other things.

`ej n. clothing.

`ej-`orok Var: ‘eja-`oyok (P). n. wearables; wearable items, such as clothing and sheathed dao. See: ‘eja ‘clothing’; `orok `dao’.

ejjum vt. wring; twist with force, as water from wet clothes. ‘ejjam ejjum ra. ‘I’m going to wring out the clothes.’

`epa n. variety of broadly arrow-leafed tapioca (taro).

epci Var: ensi (P). n. variety of tree. Flowers bloom in March-April and are used in the “moopin” festival. Leaves are also used in ritual functions.

-en vsadv. raise. Gram: Directional suffix with the basic meaning ‘raise’, generally in the sense of vertical rather than sloping motion. daen ‘tok! ‘Raise your foot!’

`duen vi. sit upright; be positioned upright.

`ennam (1) vt. 1 • feel, in both physical and emotional senses. ‘empaa maal! ‘I can’t feel it (of a mosquito bite)!’ ‘eno ‘endir ‘am ‘enduu. ‘I feel tortured by burdens.’

2 • sense; notice or feel by means of the senses (rather than by touch).

`ennam-kaanam vt. observation; determination; object of study. See: kaanam ‘look’.
`enlik vt. like someone; feel something special towards somebody.
`ensup vt. be fed up; have had enough.

ennam (2). vt. 1 • scoop or lift with a stick or a sticklike tool, such as a finger (not a full hand). ɲo aalaa `am `edduu. ‘I’m scooping the broth.’ ɲo tab `paak namm `am `eppak ra. ‘I’ll scoop up the shirt (with a tool).’

2 • write, using a pen or pencil. Tanii `Niipak `ne `sitiit go etto. ‘Tanii wrote a letter to Niipak.’

ennam (2). vt. wring. Gram: Usually occurs in compound See: ejjum ‘wring out (clothing)’.

`epen n. strap used for carrying a baby on one’s back.
`emmii vt. like; feel kindly disposed toward. Usage: (P).


elektri-`louu n. electric light. See: elektri ‘electric’; `louu ‘light’.
oo int. oh; I see. *Usage:* Interjection indicating that the speaker has been told something which he didn’t know, and which he basically accepts as valid.

`oi nuc. variety of bee. *Usage:* usu. occurs in *compound. See:* "oi-njigmaa ‘variety of bee’.

oi n. neutral spirits derived from rice beer.

`oii nkin. last child. *Usage:* used to refer to, but generally not to address, the last/youngest of one’s children. In address, proper names are more often used. ‘bii oii ‘a kuna. ‘He’s the last child.’ *See:* ‘ao ‘child’.

`oik n. variety of edible plant, with spinach-like texture when cooked, slightly tangy, emitting a slightly slippery film. Grows close to ground and abundantly, with leaves about 2cm by 1cm. *Pouzolzia spp.*

`oi-njigmaa n. variety of wasp or similar stinging insect. Nocturnal. *See:* ‘oi ‘variety of bee’; njigmaa ‘blind’.

`oin Var: ‘oin-taapin n. variety of thin branching shrub with broad, bitter-tasting dark green leaves, about 5-10 feet high. Leaves are boiled and eaten as a vegetable. Also may be boiled and squeezed for use as a medicine for treating high blood pressure. *Clerodendrum colebrookianum.*

`oin-taapin n. variety of plant. See: ‘oin ‘plant (variety’).

oen adj. high, of constructed things. ‘hig nam ‘higi ‘him nam ‘him oen ‘yaaduu. ‘This house is higher than this house.’

oo n. 1 • vegetable; edible plant.  
2 • dish; side dish; curry; prepared dish to be eaten together with rice. *oo kaamaa! ‘There aren’t any/enough dishes (i.e. for you to be satisfied!’

ooi! int. what? What is it? *Usage:* Rejoinder to having been called from some distance away.

`oo-giyii n. variety of mustard, boiled and eaten as a vegetable. *See:* oo ‘vegetable’; giyii ‘mustard’.

`ooco Var: ‘oosoo (P). n. drongo. Bird, of which at least six or seven varieties are found in the Galo area, including *Dicurus paradiseus*, *Dicurus remifer*, *Dicurus adsimilis*, and probably several others. *Dicurus spp.*

`oo-takaa n. fiddlehead fern; edible fern. *See:* oo ‘vegetable’; takaa ‘fern’.

`oodoo n. distance, in the sense of a distant place, i.e. ‘in the distance’; faraway place. *oodoo gollo ‘kaaduu, ‘aken go. ‘I have one (friend) in a distant place.’

adj. far; high; distant. ‘Lik-Balii ‘hokka Guhati a ‘oodoo doo. ‘Guwhati is far from Likabali.’

oodom adj. high, as of a mountain. oodom ‘na ‘moodii ‘high/tall
oonam `okə

oonam vt. 1 • raise or tend an animal; perform animal husbandry; keep a pet. ɲə rak `əm `oodu. ‘I’m raising/keeping pigs.’
2 • clear a second-use field for cultivation, i.e. one which has already been used in the past and now only has weeds growing on it. ɲə rıgə `əm `oodu. ‘I’m cultivating a non-virgin field.’

`oobə adv. nothing but; all and only. ‘ee go! manam `oobə! ‘What a load of lies and bullshit!’

`oor n. small stick of “taok” bamboo, whittled to a point and concealed in the ground at an angle. A type of defensive trap used for preventing or punishing intrusion.

v:arg. set a stake impalement trap.

`oii adj. low. ‘hıg nam ‘hıgi `him nam ‘hım `oii `yaaduu. ‘This house is lower than this house.’

ok- clfqr. Classifier for grasped handfuls; as the result of clutching into a pile of leaves.


okuu n. variety of edible plant, whose leaves and fruits are both sour-tasting.

`okur Var: `oten (P). nkin. grandchild. Usage: used to refer to, though generally not to address, the (male or female) child of one’s own (male or female) child. In address, proper names are more often used.

oko n. any of a family of smooth, broad-leaved, non-woody-stemmed plants (either equal or allied to Zingiberales/Musaceae).

Okomiaa n. 1 • Assamese person or people.
2 • Assamese language. Source: Assamese.

`oka dem. 1 • via (that position, which is nearer to you than to me). Gram: Addressee-proximate viative demonstrative, used to refer to something which comes by way of a position nearer to the addressee than to the speaker. pataa a aruu `oka `nenduu. ‘The bird is coming out by way of that hole (which is closer to you than me, instead of any other way he could have exited).’
2 • from (that thing or fact, which has just been mentioned). Gram: Anaphoric ablative demonstrative used to connect a verb to something which has just been mentioned, as in “it comes from that (thing which has just been mentioned)”. ‘bii `aə go bsato. `ok `miilen dooku `naana. ‘She had a child. Our lineage proceeds from that (point).’
3 • of, belonging to or pertaining to something which has just been mentioned.
Gram: Anaphorically-referring genitive/attributive demonstrative used to express a relation between a noun and something which has just been mentioned. ‘bii `aə go bsato. ‘ok `aə `a hıkaa ku. ‘She had a child. That child died.’
4 • of or out of (a total or quantity). Gram: Anaphorically-referring partitive
demonstrative/postposition used to express a relation between an object and group or set from which it is selected. ‘ok campi ‘oka, irii go al maato. ‘Out of that twenty, ten were bad.’

‘okka pos. from a position nearer to the addressee than to the speaker. ‘okka ‘naaboo ‘tokee. ‘Throw it down from there (where you are standing).’

okko enj. then; and then; and so.
Gram: Sentence conjunction used to join two sentences, usually showing some sort of consequence or temporal connection between them. okko ‘rilaa...’ ‘From that point onward...’ okka, no saar ‘ba ‘rit kuda. ‘Then, I became a teacher.’ nok ‘mennam ‘am ‘tara, okka no ‘ajen ‘am ‘mejji rakku. ‘I’ll listen to what you say, then I’ll go tell (it) to my friends.’

‘oksir vt. hang someone or oneself; kill by hanging. no ‘nom ‘apak boolo, no ‘oksir hir ku. ‘If you leave me, I’ll hang myself.’

‘ogo Var: ‘og. dem.pos. 1 • there, to, toward or at a location nearer to the hearer than to the speaker. nok ‘peela ‘ogo ‘doom ‘tokee. ‘Make it sit by your side.’ og ‘duutok! ‘Sit there (right near where you already are)!’
2 • at a time which is either past or has already been mentioned. ‘korum ‘ogo, acc a ‘ani go kaato. ‘In ancient times, there were two brothers.’ og gogr ‘ogo, ‘pup go ‘daalen to. ‘Just after he finished calling, an owl flew out.’
3 • then; next; after that; at (that point). ‘ikii ‘ala omeed a, ‘ogo, a’piu a maduu ku. ‘The dog and the boy then both went to search for him.’

‘ogok n. variety of plant. Bauhinia blakeana.

ognam vt. 1 • tie someone or something up; bind someone or something. no hoo ‘am ogra. ‘I’ll tie up the cow.’
2 • hang, as from a noose. ogen ‘hang suspended, as when temporarily raising an object from the ground’.

ognaam vt. scratch a surface; itch an itch; dig a hole or trench by scraping with nails, as when digging for root vegetables; gather a handful of something semi-solid by scraping, as cooked rice. no kodee ‘am ogduu. ‘I’m scraping the soil.’


‘o’nop Var: ‘o’nap (P). n. disc belt; traditional belt made from bound brass discs.

‘opor n. Sichuan pepper, a variety of thorny and scented tree. Leaves of young tree are eaten as a prized vegetable. Fruits, when crushed-up, have the ability to stun fish, which may then be easily caught. Dried seeds are consumed as a spice, though not
as widely as in other parts of Asia. Zanthoxylum sp.

`otar  Var: `ootar (P).  n. complete idiot; utter nincompoop.

`otō n. adult; mature person.  Gram: Generally found as a compound element only.

odaa n. prime rice beer; rice beer from the first filtration, which is normally both highest in alcohol content and tastiest to drink.  See: `poodaa ‘prime rice beer’.

odo n. slab trap; variety of trap in which the principal trapping element is a raised disc or slab, usually of stone but possibly also of wood. In land animal trapping, refers to a variety of propped trap in which a slab of stone or wood is propped up at an angle, generally by a stick, and in which the area beneath the stone is baited. When a small animal such as a bird or rodent arrives to investigate the bait, it may disturb the prop and be pinned against the earth by the falling stone. In fish trapping, refers to the base element of a “lipum” stone fish trap, which generally consists of a heavy flat stone disc slightly raised from the river floor by several other propping stones. Fish entering the trap do so to seek security under the “odo” stone, but are then trapped inside and not able to escape.  ɲo odo `kobuu go `laato. ‘I caught a rat with a stone slab trap.’

`odoo  adj. far; distant.  See: `adoo.

onam  vi. fall, of something celestial (rain, snow, or hail).  n. pluck, as tea leaves.  ɲo oo `am `odu. ‘I’m plucking the vegetables.’

`onam  vi. 1 • fall, of an object from a height.  Uṣage: not used to refer to rain falling.  `oloo `maab `dei! ‘Don’t fall down, got it!’  2 • be inclined; be on an incline.  `aga `otu `duu. ‘It’s very steep.’  vt. bear a child.  Uṣage: poetic, poss. archaic; not accepted by all speakers.

`open n. orphan; parentless child.

opo n. winnowing basket; large diameter, shallow basket used for winnowing rice.

`opoo  n. 1 • rice beer, made from filtering heated water through fermented rice.  2 • liquor or alcoholic drink of any variety.

`Opoo  name. traditional name of the first entity in the universe. Progenitor of “poomaa”.

`opop n. fermentation starter pellets for rice beer, made of ground mosses and rice, rolled into balls and dried in the sun for two days.

`ob  Var: `ob.  vi. fall down or fall over from a standing position, of a human (not of an animal or a non-living thing).  ɲo ob namma, roksin a ɳeeku baa. ‘(Because of her) having fallen down, the chicken liver was lost.’

`omee  n. kid; youngster.  Uṣage: Normally refers to a boy, but may also be used to designate a girl.  ɲo omeeka go `omee agom. ‘Kid (falling).’

onam  vt. pluck, as tea leaves.  ɲo oo `am `odu. ‘I’m plucking the vegetables.’

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`omee-`ogo n. childhood.  
See: `omee `kid'; `ogo `at that time'.

`omee-`oree adj:exp. childish; immature. See: `omee `kid'.

`omee-ɲim n. wifey; little wife. Common term used to refer affectionately to one’s own or another person’s wife. See: `omee `kid'; ɲim `wife'.

omo n. tipped or headed arrow; arrow to which an iron or metal head has been fastened.

`omor n:time. good old days; salad days; thing or time for which one feels nostalgic. `omor `kaapaa! `Long time no see! / Just like old times (to see you)!` `omor goku `lakaa! It’s just like the old days (when you used to do this kind of thing, which you don’t do for me anymore).'

`omii n. green vegetable, in general; leafy greens.

`oma n:kin. daughter. Usage: used to refer to, though usually not to address, one’s daughter. In address, proper names are more often used.

`omà-`ora Var:`om-`or.n. children; offspring; sons and daughters. `om-`or go `nenpà lagi `duu. `He needs to have children.' See: `owa `daughter'; `ora `son'.

ornam. vi. sew, as clothing. ɲo lailik `am ɔmrà. `I’ll sew the shirt.'

ornam: v:arg. fix a hanging bridge. See: hoom `hanging bridge'.

`orpuu n. variety of fish, extremely small, never more than three fingers, some with faint

orii n. wild coriander. Variety of low-growing flat-leaved herb, with a flavour strongly resembling coriander (cilantro). Eaten as a flavouring herb. Eryngium foetidum.

orii-riitak n. wild coriander. Eryngium foetidum.

`orok n. dao; machete.

`orum Var:`urom (P). n. ghost; spirit of the dead; what people will become after they die.

orii n. rice beer from the second filtration, which is not as high in alcohol and not as good-tasting as the first. Syn: `poorii.

`ora n:kin. son. Usage: used to refer to, though usually not to address, one’s son. In address, proper names are more often used.

`ora-`ora `son'. See: `oma `daughter'.


orda-gaaloo n. variety of fish. Batasio spp.

ornam. vi. dry out, as of rice, such that husk can easily come off. `ammo `oruu ku. `The paddy is drying out.'

ornam. vt. distribute; share. ɲo pìi `am maaji `ba ɔrram, pìimaa `rapa. `If I share with many people (my cigarettes won’t last).' domm `am pìid `ba ɔrsi `tokaa. `Distribute the foodstuffs so that it will suffice (for everyone).'

`orpuu n. variety of fish, extremely small, never more than three fingers, some with faint
yellow/black stripes along the body and a yellow-black tail, somewhat bunchy. *Barilius bendelisis*.

**orb-takoo** *n.* Golden mahaseer, a variety of river fish. *Usage:* (P). *See:* tadoo.

**`olap** *n.* variety of edible plant, growth and size comparable to Italian basil, which exudes a slippery gel when cooked. Found throughout the Siang foothills (at least), and cooked frequently with "iikuu".

`ohik *n.* variety of edible plant, similar to "oik". *Pouzolzia spp.*

**ohoo** *Var: osoo* (P). *n.*

1 • cane, of any variety.

2 • rope, especially as traditionally made from cane.
\textbf{W - w}

\textit{iī} \textit{vsadv.} low. \textit{Gram:} Result suffix with the basic meaning ‘low’. On non-motion-oriented predicate stems without a transferred O, such as verbs of perception or locution, indicates that the predicated event is directed ‘downwards’ or to a ‘lower’ level or space, as when looking downwards or speaking at a lower level. On predicated stems with a transferred O, indicates that the O is transferred in a downward direction or results in a lower location. Similarly, on predicate stems in which the subject is in motion, indicates a downward direction or lower result to the subject’s motion or location.

\textit{kaiī} \textit{vi.} look downward. \textit{`tokeē! ‘Look a bit further downwards (and you’ll see it)’!}

\textit{niiī} \textit{vt.} push something downward.

\textit{togīi} \textit{vi.} descend. \textit{anjiī go `togī boolo, rikk `am `paara. ‘If we go down just a bit, we’ll run into the field.’}

\textit{hagīi} \textit{vi.} sigh.

\textit{iī} \textit{n.} weed.

\textit{iīk} \textit{Var:} \textit{iīk-loolom} (P). \textit{n.} de-weeding instrument, shaped like a ribbon, used to scrape against the ground to remove small weeds which would otherwise take much time to remove by hand. Traditionally made from a bamboo or cane strip; nowadays often made from iron.

\textit{iijīī} \textit{n.} 1 • herb; herblike plant; weedy, but not necessarily harmful plant.

2 • de-weeding of a field. \textit{iijīī `monam ‘to de-weed a field’.

\textit{iijīī-oo} \textit{n.} vegetables and herbs of all varieties. \textit{Sec: iijīī ‘herb’; oo ‘vegetable’.

\textit{iituu} \textit{n.} saw, as for cutting wood. \textit{`hiin-iituu ‘saw’.

\textit{iinam} \textit{vi.} slither, of a snake or worm; move, of any entity with length.

\textit{vt.} saw, as wood. \textit{Gram:} Generally takes result suffix “-tuu”, without which the sense may be incomplete.

\textit{nog `ihiī `am iituu ra. ‘I’ll saw the wood.’

\textit{iinam} \textit{vt.} narrate; tell a story.

\textit{`agam iijī kaato. ‘Tell him a bit about that (story).’

\textit{iī- namelyaa} \textit{n.} variety of weed with small, purple flowers and an arrow-like leaf. Rubbered raw onto fresh wounds to stop the bleeding. So-called because apparently considered malodorous. \textit{Ajaratum coryzoides. \textit{Sec: ii ‘weed’; namelyaa ‘rotten odour’.

\textit{iīpum} \textit{n.} pile of weeds, whether living (as a result of clustering growth) or dead (as after de-weeding a field).

\textit{iipoo} \textit{n.} torso; waist; breadth/trunk of the body.

\textit{iim-œm} \textit{adj.} queasy; slightly upset,
of the stomach.

\[-ik\] vsadv. under. Gram: Directional suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is directed or amounts to a movement under something

\[ka\text{k}\] vt. look under something, such as a table.

\[\text{\textasciitilde ik}\text{oo}\] Var: \[\text{\textasciitilde na\text{apko}}\] (P). n. skewer, as for roasting meat.

\[\text{\textasciitilde ikir}\] adj. See: \[\text{\textasciitilde hikir}\] ‘cold’.

\[\text{\textasciitilde ikci}\] Var: \[\text{\textasciitilde i\text{ksi}}\] (P). n. baby louse.

\[\text{\textasciitilde ikpen}\] n. medium-sized louse.

\[\text{\textasciitilde ikp}\text{o}\] n. louse egg; eggs laid by a louse.

\[\text{\textasciitilde iksap}\] n. hair clip.

\[\text{\textasciitilde iks...-ek}\] vs:advsr. fully; leaving no remainder. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that an action is carried out fully or completely, or without leaving any remainder \[\text{no }\text{\textasciitilde ap\text{i\text{i}}} \text{\textasciitilde \text{\textasciitilde am }\text{\textasciitilde n\text{i\text{i}}k} \text{\textasciitilde \text{\textasciitilde niek toku baa}}\]. ‘I’ve prepared everything down to the last detail.’

\[\text{\textasciitilde ignam}\] ve:arg. weed; de-weed an area. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun \[\text{\textasciitilde ni}\] ‘weed’ \[\text{\textasciitilde ii-}\text{\textasciitilde ignam} \text{\textasciitilde to de-weed; to remove weeds from an area’}.

\[\text{\textasciitilde igno}\] n. mature louse; egg-laying louse; mother louse.

\[\text{\textasciitilde icir}\] n. variety of thick bamboo barrier, such as is woven to enclose the cylindrical column of stones in a ‘\text{\textasciitilde li\text{i}}\text{pum’ stone-pile fish trap or to create a diversion barrier as part of ‘\text{\textasciitilde haps}u\text{m-}\text{\textasciitilde henam}’}.

\[\text{\textasciitilde iji\text{i}}\] n:kin. grandfather. Usage: (P). See: \[\text{\textasciitilde p}i\text{\textasciitilde ji\text{i}}\] grandfather (P).
-ir  adv. incite. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that through the action denoted by the verb, the subject incites or provokes the object, possibly with an implication that the object should perform some evil or bad deed.

'menir  vt. misguide someone with one’s words.

'riir  vt. incite someone to do an evil act; inspire evil in someone.

iri  Var: iyii (P). n. nam. ten.

'iri n. variety of woven bamboo medallion, more or less square and flat with two leg-like extensions from the base. Traditionally hung from certain types of sacrificial altar, as for "dorr iri panam".

'iri-ora adj. expr. lively; smart. 'iri-ora 'bo 'rit 'pona! ‘Look lively (don’t be so lazy as you work!’


'irgaa adj. 1 • have fun; have a good time. 'marum 'nun maaji 'irgaa to. ‘Last night we really had a good time.’

2 • interesting, of an experience. 'irgaa 'baaduu. ‘It’s perennially interesting (on any given occasion).’

irnam  vi. be potent; be strong; be well-fermented, especially of rice liquor. Usage: Properly refers to the strength of the mixture while fermenting, not to the strength of the drink which has been filtered from it; nor can it be used to refer to the strength of bottled liquor, and neither can it be used to refer to the degree of fermentation of a non-alcoholic substance, such as fermented bamboo shoot. agom a ‘irn go ‘a precociously talkative person’. opoo a maaji ba ‘irduu! ‘The rice beer’s really strong!’

'irnam. vi. glow, especially of coals in a fire. Gram: Generally followed by manner suffix “-cii” 'amaa 'ircii 'duu. ‘The fire is burning brightly (of coals, not flame)’.

irnam, vt. 1 • spread with the hands, especially on skin, as when rubbing powder or lotion on the face or body. 'itiy go dumpoo 'am 'irt 'kaa.” ‘Spread rice powder on her head.’

2 • paint in broad strokes with a brush.

'irnam. vi. 1 • sprout, of plants from the ground or hair from beneath the skin’s surface. 'nok namma 'irduu ku. ‘My facial hairs are sprouting.’ 'am 'irnarm 'of rice, to sprout’. Syn: bugnam.

2 • sweat. 'air-'irnam ‘to sweat’.

'irtup vi. blocked from sprouting.

'irbuk  Var: liigin (P). n. prickly heat; rash caused from excessive exposure to sun and inadequate ventilation in clothing.

'ilii n. stone; rock.

'ilii-`aapuk n. stubborn heart; unmoveable temperament.

adj. obdurate; obstinate; unresponsive, as someone who
just sits around and doesn’t do what one asks. ‘biik `aapuk ə ilii ə riduu. ‘He has a heart of stone (i.e., he is obdurate and stubborn).’ See: `ilii ‘stone’; `aapuk ‘heart’.

ílə n. boil (eruption of the skin).

`ihii Var: `isii (P). n. 1 • wood.

  2 • firewood deriving from hardwood, as opposed to bamboo or any other sort of natural fuel.

ihii-kooji n. mongoose variety or varieties, especially Indian mongoose, but not including civet. Herpestes edwardsi.

ihik n. cough. ihik hignam ‘to cough’.
 pcl. Hey! Of Gram: Vocative enclitic on terms of address, especially proper names and kinship terms. Often occurs together with go to form an expression of entreaty, as “O my dear so-and-so”. Mayir `a! `lubii `pool kaad `laree? “Hey Meyir! Is there really a month named “Lubii”?”

Var: aç (when following a low/tense word), o (when following a word with a light (CV) final syllable structure, and whose final vowel is /o/). art. the. Gram: Topic marking article, marking a noun phrase in terms of a set of definiteness-like properties, including identifiability, specificity and/or topicality. Also marks nominalized verbs or clauses (usually in “-nam”) which describe background information, especially when summarizing some preceding information as a “frame” to a following sentence. Often, such sentences have a causal inference. Usually marks subjects, but may also be found marking non-subject noun phrases, especially instruments and sources, as “alak aç” ‘with a knife’ and “dooluu tokk aç” ‘from the village up there’. Usage: clitic; usually “leans” phonologically on a preceding word. Unspecified for tone; takes tonal spreading from a preceding word. tabb aç hikaa. ‘The snake died.’ ‘nok acc aç iŋkaa ku. ‘My elder brother has left.’ ‘nɔi i raa ka ‘hiduu. ‘There are plenty of fish there.’

cop. is; be; am; are. Gram: Imperfective copula. Links two noun phrases, or a noun phrase and an adjective. In both cases, indicates a relationship which is current or continuing, or hasn’t yet finished. Also follows nominalized clauses, giving the basic meaning ‘this fact is the case’. bii nok ajen aç na. ‘He’s my friend, see.’ ilii aç alap aç, Kom ta; induu bu rimaa. ‘The stones are slippery up at the Kom River; it’s no good for walking.’ maa, ‘nom takaa duuba ‘ree maanam aç na. ‘Nothing; I had thought you were asking me (that’s why I replied to your question to someone else).’

aoi pcl. isn’t it? Haven’t you? Gram: Particle indicating that the speaker believes that the mentioned information is correct, but is checking with the addressee to make sure. Bii acin dokaa, aoi? ‘He took his meal, didn’t he?’

|or n. bamboo firewood; burning bamboo or bamboo to be used for burning.

|aa int. yes; uh-huh. Usage: Interjection giving an affirmative reply to a yes/no question or generally indicating agreement or positive comprehension of what’s being said.

|a n. bamboo (in general).

|akuk Var: ipuk (P). n. bamboo husk; the ear-like or sheath-like husk of bamboo found at each branching point. See: ‘AA ‘bamboo’; akuk ‘husk’.

|aaka! int. oops! Usage: Interjection
used by a speaker when realizing he has inadvertently misspoken. Usually indicates to a listener both that a mistake was made and that a correction is imminent.

əəci name. name of a Galo clan closely related to “əətə” and “Ɲodu”, among others.

əəcu! int. here boy! Usage: Interjection used for calling dogs.

əətə name. name of a very large clan of Pugo Galo, found mostly around Along and surroundings. Traditionally related closely to “Ɲodu”, “əəci”, and “Norak” clans, among others.

əət! int. whoops! oops! Usage: Interjection, possibly borrowed from Assamese. When used by Galo, expresses alarm, as well as in many cases an overtone of guilt or embarrassment, as when having blundered and (thereby) caused someone else inconvenience, or when having been caught or found out in one’s efforts to be stealthy and possibly deceptive.

“əət!” əəmaa, kekkaa ku. “Whoops (I’ve been caught)” she thought, and ran away.

əənam vi. 1 • scoot or shift position via the buttocks, as when shifting around on a chair or pulling oneself across the floor when one’s legs are injured. əə `ain `geekkaa. ‘Scoot over there.’
2 • slide, as a landslide; shift as a whole, of a relatively large body of earth, as during an earthquake or landslide.
3 • sit oneself down as to rest; manoeuvre one’s body into a sitting position, in preparation for resting. yaakaa int baa; ajji go əətuul əətəra. ‘I’ve gone a long way; I’m going to plop myself down here for a rest.

əənam vt. decant; serve out broth from a large bowl or dish to a plate. oo-aala əam aaji əətu. ‘She’s decanting the broth for them.’

əəs! int. oh! Sorry! Usage: Interjection expressing guilt and/or lack of intention, as after bumping into someone.

əək vsadv. disapprove. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject experiences or understands someone’s actions in a negative way. əək tiinam əam əək əətu. ‘I’m seeing the likely outcome of your drinking.’ ‘I’m warning you about your drinking (i.e. it’s too much).’ əək tiinam əam əək əətu. ‘I don’t want to listen to you anymore (you have some ulterior motive).’

əək vsadv. displace. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the object is displaced, bent of of shape or dislocated as a result of the action indicated by the verb. əək hikaa. ‘I bent my neck out of whack while sleeping.’

əəko n. old bamboo.

əəkoo n. butt; hip. See: koonam ‘shift half-body’.

əəka dem. 1 • those (things near you). Gram: Addressee-proximate plural demonstrative used to refer to sets of things closer to the hearer than to the speaker.
2 • those (things that were just
mentioned).  

Gram: Anaphorically-referring plural demonstrative used to refer to sets of things that were recently mentioned in a conversation. "mənə nam ɭəkə cəaə, ɭɨkəkoo, pɨii, aruu-agom, ɭək ɭəkəkəm ɭəməmato. 'They started searching in every nook and corner of the house, in pots, in all the holes, (they) searched everywhere in those (places).' ɭəkə go ɭəp-ənəmaə aara ɭəi, ɭək go tuuəm hira. 'However many women come, that many (baskets) will be kept together.'

3 • some.  
Gram: Indefinite plural demonstrative used to refer to sets of things which are mentioned for the first time, which are unspecific, or which are unknown or unidentifiable to the speaker. "ŋə tabb ɭəkə bəm jikaa. 'I gave him the (bunch of) snakes.' ɭəi ɭəkə ɭəinduu. 'Some people are going.' ɭəmii ɭəoopoo ɭəakkəe. 'There was some (of that) millet beer.'

4 • of (that thing just mentioned); from (that thing just mentioned).  
Gram: Anaphoric genitive/ablative demonstrative used to connect something which has just been mentioned in a conversation to something else which either belongs to it or follows from it. ɭək ɭəlagəab ɭəceməaə ɭəku. 'Because of that (fact), we've come to not know.'

5 • that sort (of thing which is closer to you); that sort (of thing which has just been mentioned).  
Gram: Addressee-proximate or anaphorically-referring semblative demonstrative used to refer to things which are of the same sort or type as something nearer to the hearer than to the speaker, or which has just been mentioned in a conversation. ɭək ɭəgarii ɭəbə...'In that same way...'

ɭəkə-pako pro. these ones; those ones; that sort.  
Gram: Anaphoric semblative pronoun; refers back to a definite, previously mentioned referent, identifying it as an exemplar of a type which exhibits some property or characteristic to be mentioned. ɭəkə-pako ɭənam ɭətalii ɭəmaa. 'I don't want to listen to that sort of thing.'

əkkə-jaaa int. thank you, as for a gift or an offer of food.

əkəp ə. n. method of fastening fan palm to shingle a roof.

əkəp ə. n. method of fastening fan palm to shingle a roof.

əkəsum ə. n. method of fastening fan palm to shingle a roof.

əgi ə. n. axe; especially, axe head (not including handle).  
See: giitum 'entire axe'.

əgo ə. dem. 1 • it; that (thing nearer to you than to me); that (thing just mentioned). əgo ɭəyakka ɭəaa? 'Whose is that (thing which is in the addressee’s possession)?' əgo ɭəree ɭəmaroo ɭəganəm aə? 'Is that the one you bought yesterday?' ɭətalaa əgo ɭətalaa ɭəyombə ɭəaa? 'How’s the weather there in Itanagar (spoken from Baasar).'

2 • so; anyway; then. əgo, ɭəmik dumpoo ɭəpətaa ɭəhilaa. 'So, he included some of his own head (in addition to the mithun head which was already in use).'  
Gram: Addressee-proximate or anaphorically-referring demonstrative used to refer to an
individual thing which is either nearer to the hearer than to the speaker, or which has just been mentioned in a conversation.

əgə n. cord of wood; grouping of wood, as the quantity which would fit into a basket when collecting firewood. See: əgə ‘Classifier for cords of wood’.

əgnəm vi. move from side to side; twist one’s body; scoot to the side. əpotu ə a əgduu. ‘The container is shaking (of itself).’

əgluu n. fan palm grove.

taəkm Var: taəsom (P). int. indeed; I don’t know; I’ve no idea.

əccə adj. very speedy; very quick. Variant of “rəccə” ‘fast (emphatic)’. See: rəccə ‘fast’.

əjo n. variety of bamboo. Main variety used for construction and general utilitarian purposes, especially for making bows. Bambusa tulda.

ətor n. mature, strong bamboo.

ətii n. herd of cattle.

ətii n. bamboo grove; grove or stand of bamboo.

ətaa! int. aya! Usage: Interjection of frustration or resignation.

əttam n. sloping cliff; area where a landslide has occurred. See: rəjak ‘landslide area’.

ədii adj. incredible; amazing. ədii əna hotum-horr ə, okka hobeepətaa ə, hot-hoɲno anin-maaba rato. ‘Tons of wild animals were here, big and small, in countless numbers.’

ənam vi. spread, of a rhizome or tuber which grows in shoots from a single place. əa ə anam əl əduuduu. ‘Bamboo is spreading everywhere, unintended.’

ənam-əpak vt. chuck someone or something out willy-nilly, leaving them to their own devices and to fend for themselves. See: əpak ‘discard’.

ənii n. variety of huge bamboo, whose sections are traditionally used as water-carriers. Edible shoots are used to make “iikuu” and other edible bamboo products. Dendrocalamus hamiltonii.

əna n. cow; female head of cattle, especially one which has already calved. See: əbo ‘cattle bull’.

əp Var: -əp. pros. to. Gram: Dative pronominal case suffix, usually marking the indirect object or recipient of a verb ənok ənam ənop əmenji əlaka. ‘Tell me your name!’ ənok ənam əbiap əmenji tobaa. ‘I told him your name.’ əhim ənop əree? ‘Is this for me?’

əpaa n. cow path; path formed and used by cows.

əpaa n. middle-aged bamboo, about a year old.
'ıpak vt. 1 • throw away, discard or abandon something. no la`ik əm ıpak ra. ‘I’ll throw away the shirt.’

2 • quit a practice. no ıpak ‘aəlai? ‘Will you be able to quit (smoking)?’

3 • don’t worry about; forget about; never mind. ajni-acc əm ıpak ‘teke. ‘Don’t worry about the bits and pieces.’

4 • divorce or leave a partner, such as a husband or wife.

'ıpin n. cowhide; cow skin; leather.

'ıpo n. variety of bamboo.

'ıpə-‘tara n. variety of plant, so named because supposed to smell like a fart. No traditional use-value. See: ıppə ‘fart’; ‘tara ‘cane (variety)’.

'ıppə n. fart. ıpp paanəm. ‘to fart’. See: paanəm ‘fart’.

'ıpək n. name of a complex, decorated, rectangular ritual object wrapped in bamboo weave with tightly-bound leaf borders. Carried and swung by a shaman or his assistant while chanting rhythmically during a “marii” ritual, and later hung by a purpose-made strap in the granary of the ritual beneficiary. Structure is underlain by four bamboo sections of equal natural size, wrapped in cane weave and leaf, with a “təkom” brass ritual object fixed in the centre and bound by red thread. Beneath the “təkom” a cup containing four dried “ŋopii” fish is mounted. Called “piirə-bagra” by spirits themselves.

'ıbar n. variety of long, conical, loosely woven basket with back-straps, used for carrying firewood and other large things. See: ‘i̱gin ‘densely woven long conical basket’.

'ıbuk n. adolescent female calf; female calf which is just reaching mating age. ‘əbuk-‘bukta go ‘a large female adolescent calf’.

'ıbəm n. very large variety of bamboo, mainly found in Pasigat area. Dendrocalamus giganteus (?). See: ‘tabam ‘bamboo variety’.

əbo n. ox; cattle bull; male head of cattle. See: ‘ana ‘cattle cow’.

əba n. skirt.

əm pro. it. Gram: Accusative form of an anaphoric non-human/inanimate pronoun no əm ‘məŋəra, ‘bii əm əŋəra; agom ə ‘yoomba ‘məŋəken ‘dooba? ‘You say this, he says that - how will you arrive at a consensus?’ əm ‘o̱po̱o əm tiit ‘laa, parap toku ‘kəa. “After drinking the beer, start your killing.”

pos. 1 • Accusative case (object) marker. Gram: marks definite, non-pronominal, non-proper direct objects, and some indirect objects. ‘bii ‘bii̱k ‘i̱kii əm maajib ‘pagduu. ‘He loves his dog very much.’

2 • right; yes; that’s correct; that’s absolutely true. Gram: Polite, somewhat deferential means of agreeing with the truth and/or value of what has been said by someone.

əm Var: ‘m; əm. pos. pos. in or at a habitually-occurring time period which has the quality of a span or duration (rather than a point),
such as a morning, day, event, or range of time (such as ‘afterward’). `bii `arrom `naahuu `caaduu. ‘She goes up to the granary in the mornings.’

`poolom ŋo `laken-`lají bá `caara. ‘I’ll visit you once or twice per month.’

`kook `ɨɨ `am `m „imik” fireplace where people can warm their hands. See: `ama ‘fire’; `iiko ‘hearth’.

`am `parnam ‘to make a fire’.

`am `parnam v. to make a fire. `ama ‘fire’. `am `parnam ‘to make a fire’.

`am `parnam vi. be said; be according to someone’s words. Gram: Direct speech reporting verb, with impersonal subject `bii `yubduu əmduu. ‘I heard/they say/it is said (that) he’s sleeping.’

“dooɲi-kesso-kello” `əmnam ʰiği `yoo `a kuda? ‘What after all is this so-called “dooɲi-kesso-kello”?’

1 • tell someone something; relate or convey a message to someone. Gram: Direct speech reporting verb, with subject and indirect object specified “`nok ind go `kaaruu `duuku, no inee kukaa,” `əmduu `nana. “‘Your time to go has come, you get out of here,” they told her, see?’

2 • call someone something, as an insult; call or refer to something by a particular name, as in a particular language.  `əkkoorraine `ŋotup ə əmdoo ʰaana. ‘We call that sort of (fish) “ŋotup”‘.

`bii Ací `ne “ikii ə” amji kaa. ‘He called Elder Brother a dog.’

`əmnam vi. be thus; be like that. Gram: Anaphorically (backward)
referring verb with the basic function of connecting some previously mentioned information with some following information (see related entries)

`əmnama` *conj.* 1. so; anyway; then. `a-əmnama, ə `nok ə `ao `gadd ə `maajib `kaeneg ə `əmnama, ə `kohuk ə `kekkaa ku! `So then, having told her “your children are very ugly,” the dried-up leaf ran away!`

`əmba` *pro.* 1. like that (thing or manner which is nearer to the hearer than to the speaker). `əmba `ramaab `kaa. ‘Don’t do it like that.’

2. like that (thing that was previously mentioned or manner that is under attention). `əmba riku namma... ‘It having in the end happened like that...’

`əmba` *vs:* *n.* in the way that V is/was done. *Gram:* Semblative subordinating verb suffix ə `niipak ə `riamba...as the non-hill-tribals do...’ `əhoppo əcin `kano ə `ram `pirsin `kogamba `kogduu. homen əcin əkanoo `ram takaau əmenamba əmenduu. ‘If a wildcat is hungry, he’ll crow like a jungle fowl. If a tiger is hungry, he’ll speak like a dove.’

`əmba-pambə` *pro.* that sort; stuff like that. `əmba-pambə `riyoo `kee. ‘Don’t do that sort of thing.’ See: əmba ‘like that’.

`əmba-rinama` *cnj.* anyway; so then; in any case. *Var:* əmba rinma.

`əmrəm` *cnj.* in that case; if that is so. `əmrəm, “ajen `ba”...əmt `kaa. ‘In that case say “as a friend”’.}

`əmlaa` *cnj.* 1. thus; that; like that; in that way. *Gram:* Complementizing conjunction usually used to link information to a verb of speech, thought, or perception “doryaa `yaana `na,” əmlaa ə `bi ¯mento. “It was the smaller one,” he said (like that).’

‘ijj ə `aadi aadee `kunna əmlaa `maaduu. ‘Now who could it be? they thought.’ əm ə `bi `hoocə `əmla `cemnnaa. ‘He didn’t know it was a stag.’

2. because; for that reason; for some reason. *Gram:* Complementizing conjunction used to link a cause with an effect, or an action with a purpose. əci `doona əmla, ə `hiloo `homba `kuuduu `kunna. ‘Because of illness, today I’ve become thin like this.’

ərak *n.* steep cliff; sheer slope.

adj. steep, as of a cliff or slope.

ərap Var: ə`eyap (P). *n.* door.

ərii *n.* bamboo grove.

əraa *adj.* seasoned; of wood, well-seasoned and ready to burn well. əihii ə `əraa `duu. ‘The wood is nicely seasoned for burning.’

əraa *adj.* alive; still alive; not yet dead.

ərak Var: əek (P). *n.* pig.


ərtak *n.* fragment of bamboo; chopped-off piece of bamboo.

ərnam *v*: *arg.* cut a strip from the back of an animal. *Gram:* Generally occurs with associated noun “aaz” ‘strip of back flesh’ əaaz-ərnam ‘to cut a strip from the back of an
animal’. See: `aar ‘strip of back flesh’.

arnam vt. 1 • toss; throw underhand, as when passing a box of matches from person to person over a distance. birii go arji `kaala. ‘Toss me a cigarette.’
2 • fish with a pole. ‘bii akor-orduu. ‘He’s pole-fishing.’
3 • drape or toss over the shoulder, as a shawl. Not used to describe draping clothes over a line.

alii n. breeding cow; breeding bull; cattle used to establish a line.

`aluu n. bamboo grove. ‘aa `aluu ‘bamboo grove’.

`aso. n. variety of edible underground plant, which can be borne as fruit from mature stem. Reportedly hairy, non-sweet-tasting.

`aso. n. variety of thin bamboo (Bambusa pallida). Used in house construction, for arrows, for making “guugaa” (Jew’s harp), and for many other types of utilitarian purposes.

`hap Var: `asap (P). n. net used for trapping, particularly a fishing net. ‘ahap-arnam ‘net-fishing’.

a-haa! int. whoa! Oy vey! Usage: Interjection expressing surprise at something unexpected having happened, or frustration at having been victimized or put out by the actions of another, depending on the intonation used. a-haa, `njok tayii-tamaa `am piti-homennam, no lagi dooku. ‘Aya (what have you done)! My fly, my guardian angel, I want it back!’

a-ha! int. uh-uh; nope. Usage: Interjection expressing a negative response to a polar (yes/no) question.
-k pcl. Emphatic augmentative suffix to an imperative sentence. Gram: Has the function of rendering the sentence more insistent, abrupt, and possibly rude. *agom *me*yok! 'Shut up! Don’t say another word!’ *opin *motok! 'Let (the rain) stop (before you go out)!

-kaa. vs.asp. has/have (been, gone...). Gram: Perfect aspectual suffix, indicating that an event is finished or completed, but yet has some effect on, bearing on, or relevance to a present state of affairs. Usually describes an event which has happened relatively recently to the time of speaking, and from which some event-residue is remaining somehow. *mii doolu caakaa. 'He’s gone to the village (and is still there).’ *bii caamaa kaa. ‘He hasn’t gone up there (despite having been expected to).’ *ager rinam a *nom kanoo *mokaa. ‘Working has made me hungry.’

-kaa. vs.val. at; on; against. Gram: Applicative suffix usually occurring on intransitive activity verbs. Adds an object ‘at’, ‘on’ or ‘against’ whom the action indicated by the verb is directed. *nom jirkaa *duu lakaa. ‘What the hell are you laughing at me for?’ *roko rojn *am kokkaa *duu. ‘The rooster is crowing at the hen.’

-`kaa vs.adv. cool down. Gram: Result suffix indicating that someone cools down as a result of the action denoted by the verb. *ijkaa *tokee. ‘Go cool down.’

`kaa pcl. you should (do it this way). Gram: Advisative particle found on imperative sentences. Marks a proposal as one which the speaker believes to be a good idea, which the addressee is urged or advised to go along with as a matter of immediate or future practice. Var: *kaa. garap *tokaa! ‘Get up (it’s time to wake up)!’ *nom den *abom payoo *kaa. ‘But since I’m the father, don’t kill me.’ maanii maacoo kumaa *bokaal ‘Don’t y’all go mindin’ now!’

-dokaa vt. taste. dokaa *tokee! ‘Have a taste (of this food, to see if you like it)!’

tiikaa vt. sip something, to taste it. tiikaa *tokee! ‘Have a sip (to see how it tastes)’

`kaanam acc. See: `kaayum-'kaanam ‘beautiful’.

`kaacak Var: `kaasak (P). adj. bitter.

`kaacer nce. See: `kaacer-'kaabee ‘woodpecker’.

`kaacer-'kaabee n. variety of...
woodpecker. See: ‘kaabee’ ‘larger goldenbacked woodpecker’.

kaajam n. horizontal roofing beam, running from end to end of a house in a parallel series from the crest of the roof to the sides. Forms the horizontal aspect of a roofing frame, to which fam palm leaves are attached to form the roof.

kaatir n. See: ‘luktir-kaatir’ ‘snack variety’.

`kaatɨr nce. See: ‘luktɨr-kaatɨr’ ‘snack variety’.

kaanam 1 vi. exist; have. Gram: Simple existential verb. When used with a single subject, gives a plain sense of existence ‘exist’ or ‘there is’. When used with a double subject, or with a Genitive-marked possessor (optionally Locative-marked), gives a sense of possession, as ‘N have/has’ (literally, ‘concerning N, X exists’ or ‘X exists (in) N’s possessions’).

‘ŋunuk lo ɲa kaamaa. ‘We don’t have any of those at our place.’ or ‘There aren’t any of those at our place.’

ŋo innam go kaar ɐm, ɬaajɨ rɨ. ‘If I happen to go, I’ll get you some.’

ŋun kaamaa `dakkom, dooru `hiɡi dookaa `hiduu! ‘Although we don’t have any, there’s plenty available in this village!’

kaanam 2 vi. look as though (something were something else). ni ɬuu bə ɬo ɬarii ɬo `kaaduu bə `riduu. ‘It looks as though people are really living there.’

vt. look at; watch. ɲijɨr `gaddom `kaalaa `ju. ‘Let’s watch the girls.’

kaek vt. mock someone.

kaik vt. look under something, such as a table.

kaakaa int. let me see; let me have a look at that.

‘kaaken adj. beautiful; pretty.

`kaacen vt. 1 • recognize someone; know someone; have seen someone before. ɲom no `kaacen do? ‘Do you recognize me?’

2 • understand what one sees.

cainiz `akor əm ɲo `kaacen `ai maa! ‘I can’t understand the slightest bit of Chinese writing!’

kaatom vte. show someone something. Yompaa `bik ao `am Tanii ɲe kaatom ɬa. ‘Yompaa will show his baby to Tanii.’

‘kaanek adj. ugly. ɲok ɲiloo ɬa `kaanek `duu! ‘My husband is ugly!’

`kaapaa vt. see something or someone. ɲom `kaapaa ɬi kumaa `laka! ‘I hardly see you at all anymore!’

kaar ɨk vt. meet someone; see someone, as an act of meeting.

ŋo `biam kaarik `hilii `duu. ‘I want to meet him.’

`kaanam vːarg. be black in colour. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun/adjective ‘yakaa’ ‘black’ ‘yakaa `kaanjek `duu. ‘It’s extremely/overly black.’

See: ‘yakaa’ ‘black’.

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kaanam-'tanam n. interactions; observations.

`kaaro-`tamo Var: `kaar-`tam. vt. hallucinate. See: kaanam 'look'; `tanam 'listen'.

kaanii n. opium.

`kaa nə n. upper shelf of a “rapko” fireplace shelving complex. Not present in all such complexes and/or not identified by all speakers, it may indicate the uppermost shelf (also known as the “kaik”) or a fourth shelf, in case one is constructed.

`kaabee n. larger goldenbacked woodpecker. Chrysocolaptes lucidus.

kaamee n. lowest fireplace shelf (variant of “`kao”).

kaamə-tar v. see a mirage; see a shape after looking into a bright light.

`kaayum ace. See: `kaayum-`kaanəm 'beautiful'.

`kaayum-`kaanəm adj. dazzling; gorgeous; beautiful in every way.

`Kaa lii name. nickname or term of address with the sense of dear; lovey.

-kaahi vs.adv. competitively; in competition. Gram: Manner suffix with the basic meaning that plural subjects are engaged in a competition in terms of the action denoted by the verb. On activity verbs, usually has the sense of repetitive or game-like competitive activity. On existential verbs, has a sense closer to ‘aplenty’, ‘crowded’ or ‘many’, as though the subjects were competing for existence or space. `carkaa `hiduu.

‘(They’re) bumping up against one another.’ nii a acin doo kaa hii `duugə raku `laa, `kaju! ‘Everyone’s actually all there eating! Let’s go!’

dookaa hinam ~ kaa kaa hinam vi. be many; have many (inanimate) things in a particular location. `nun kaamaa `dakkom, doolu u `higi doo kaa `hiduu! ‘Although we don’t have any, there’s plenty available in this village!’

nikkaa hinam vi. box; boxing, as a competitive sport.

nukaa hinam vi. wrestling, as a competitive sport.

raka kaa hinam ~ `duukaa hinam vi. be many; have many people or other animate things in a particular location.

kai Var: atta (P), adj. big. ‘Galo `ga namm a kai doo. ‘Galo houses are big.’

`kao n. lowest shelf of a “rapko” fireplace shelving complex, generally consisting only of a diagonally-fixed pair of beams, which may be used to quickly store things like stirring sticks, spoons, etc., and may also be used for smoke-drying meats.

kaik n. uppermost shelf of a “rapko” fireplace shelving complex, on which less-frequently-used items such as baskets and seasonal tools are often stored.

-kak vs. adv. clean. Gram: Result suffix with the basic meaning ‘clean’. Indicates that the subject (of an intransitive verb) or object (of a
transitive verb) becomes fully clean, bright, or shining as a result of the action denoted by the verb. Also occurs together with the Result suffix -bin, together giving the Result 'completely clean', and in an expressive form "-kak...-lak", with the overall meaning 'disclose' or 'reveal'. *no alak *am hukak kaa. 'I washed my hands clean (there's no dirt left).' *doon *a uukak *duu. 'The sun is bright.'

\`dikak vt. peel something off, as the skin of a charred vegetable.

\`kakam Syn: *ikam,n:kin.
grandmother. Usage: (P). See: *nikam 'grandmother (P)'.

-kak...-lak vs:advsr. reveal; lay bare; disclose. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that something is revealed or laid bare as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

\`m`enkak \`men`lak vt. disclose; reveal, e.g. someone's character to another person. See: -\`kak 'clean result'.

\`kagnam vt. wash a surface.

\`ka`gri\`i n. storeroom.

\`Ka\`nkuu name. name of a Galo village in West Siang District.

\`ka\`ji n. sneeze. \`ka\`ji \`\textasciitilde{}ta\textasciitilde{}ta! 'Nothing but sneezes!' vi. sneeze. \`\textasciitilde{}bi\textasciitilde{} \`ka\`ji to. 'He sneezed.'

\`ka\`ju\`u int. come on; let's go; okay. Usage: Interjection either exhorting a hearer to join the speaker in some activity, or signalling agreement with another speaker's suggestion to perform some activity as a group. \`ka\`ju\`u, \`dolaa \`ju! 'Come on; let's eat!' \`ka\`ju\`u ku! 'Let's finally go!'

\`kamn\`am vt. scrape; dig a hole or trench by scratching or scraping with claws, as a dog or cat. *ikii \`a kodee *am *kaduu. 'The dog is digging (by scratching) in the soil.' *kalen 'scrape something off (of one's skin, e.g.).

\`kamn\`an vt. send; especially, send someone to do something; send a person on an errand; order someone to do something. *bim dukan *bolo \`kamn\`an *tokaa. 'Send him down to the store.'

\`kamn\`oo Var: \`kamn\`oo (P), adj. hungry. \`kamn\`oo \`ram \`mento, \`\textasciitilde{}dai. 'If you're hungry, just say so.'

\`kamn\`oo-\`ti\textasciitilde{}l\textasciitilde{}i adj. in dire straits; hungry and thirsty and without means of sustenance. See: \`kamn\`oo 'hungry'; \`ti\textasciitilde{}l\textasciitilde{}i 'thirsty'.

\`k\textasciitilde{}na Var: *\textasciitilde{}k\textasciitilde{}na (P). n. darkness.

adj. dark. \`k\textasciitilde{}na \`naben *ja\textasciitilde{}d\textasciitilde{}uu, \`ka\textasciitilde{}ap\textasciitilde{}aa *ma\textasciitilde{}a. 'It's too bloody dark, I can't see a thing.'

\`k\textasciitilde{}na-\`je\textasciitilde{}e Var: *\textasciitilde{}k\textasciitilde{}na-\`je\textasciitilde{}e (P). n. dark green; deep aqua, as a distant forest. See: \`je\textasciitilde{}e 'green/blue'.

\`k\textasciitilde{}na-p\textasciitilde{}p\textasciitilde{}ir-mo\textasciitilde{}m\textasciitilde{}ir n:time.
dusk. See: p\textasciitilde{}p\textasciitilde{}ir-mo\textasciitilde{}m\textasciitilde{}ir 'dusk'.

\`k\textasciitilde{}na-p\textasciitilde{}p\textasciitilde{}ir-mo\textasciitilde{}m\textasciitilde{}ir-m\textasciitilde{}a Var: *\textasciitilde{}k\textasciitilde{}na-p\textasciitilde{}p\textasciitilde{}ir-mo\textasciitilde{}m\textasciitilde{}ir-m\textasciitilde{}a (P). adj. dim, of a time of day when there is little light (whether morning or evening). Literally, the time when it is so dark you have to feel around for the chicken’s egg (because you can’t see it). See: p\textasciitilde{}p\textasciitilde{}ir 'egg'; manam 'search for'.

\`\textasciitilde{}k\textasciitilde{}na n:num. seven. acam *\textasciitilde{}k\textasciitilde{}na
‘seventy’.

-kap vs:adv. sealed; fully closed; completely or forcefully closed, such that unusual effort would be required to open. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in something being fully or completely closed, as a window or door ekkap ‘tokee. ‘Lock it (using a key).’

-kap vs:adv. stick to (result). Gram: Result suffix indicating that something sticks to or is pasted onto the object as a result of the action denoted by the verb ‘iss ‘ə ‘ŋom ‘piikap kaa. ‘The water sprayed on me.’

kaben n. variety of song usually sung by a woman at the time of mithun sacrifice, as at a marriage ceremony, in which the “‘nagii” lineage of the conjoined families is recounted and many good things are said in favour of the marriage.

’kabjen n. horizontal roofing beam, running from end to end of a Galo house in a parallel series from the crest of the roof to the sides. Forms the horizontal aspect of a roofing frame, to which fan palm leaves are attached to form the roof of a Galo house. See: kaajam ‘horizontal roofing beam’.

’kabduu nce. See: ‘iti’-kabduu ‘palate’.

kabnam. vt. 1 • cry; weep. no ‘ŋom domr ‘am, no kabra. ‘If you hit me, I’ll cry.’ 2 • sing, of a bird.

vt. 1 • cry to someone; weep to someone. aci ‘əŋŋ ‘əm ‘bii kapto ku. ‘She wept to her two brothers.’

2 • sing a kaben, a traditional Galo lineage song.

kaben-kabnam ‘to sing a kaben’. See: kaben ‘lineage song’.

kabnam. vt. shingle, particularly in the sense of organizing/arranging or repairing/replacing fan palm leaves on the roof of a house. no taak a ‘miiloo ‘am ‘kabduu. ‘I’m shingling the roof with fan palm leaves.’

’kabnam vt. winnow, as rice paddy. no ‘ambin ‘am ‘kabduu. ‘I’m winnowing the rice.’

-kam vs:adv. force; persevere. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject acts in a forceful; forcible or persevering manner, overcoming obstacles in the process. no Tamo ‘ne dokam ‘moto. ‘I forced Tamo to eat (i.e. I forcefully brought about Tamo’s eating despite an obstacle, namely that he didn’t want to).’ no inkam to. ‘I forcefully went (despite someone who was trying to hold me back).’

menkam vt. browbeat someone; pressure someone into doing something; by words, try to convince or force someone to do something against their will. buin ‘am baabin ‘lamaa; yamaa ‘am menkam ‘lamaa. ‘Mouse hair can’t be totally burned off; poor people can’t be forced (to produce what they don’t have).’

rikam vt. persevere in some struggle; keep going despite difficulties or setbacks.

kamgo nce.
kamgo-riiloo  n. wizened old hag; woman who has reached the maximum possible age.

kamnam 1 vi. be mature and firm, as of a crunchy fruit such as an apple or a grain; be well-fermented, as of bamboo pickles. 'balaa 'ə `kamduu ku. 'The jackfruit is ripe.'

karnam 2 vt. pile large and voluminous things, like stones. ŋo `ɨɨ `m karr `ɨɨ. 'I'll pile the stones.'

karbak 1 • Karbak, son of Cikar in the Galo lineage. Ninth in generation from Abo Tani.

karbaa n. moonlight.

karuu n. large wedding celebration.

karnam, vi. emerge, of the moon (as the new moon of the month, or from behind the mountains in the evening), or of the night sky. 'poolo `karduu ku. 'The moon is emerging.'

karnam  vt. 1 • peel, as a fruit.

2 • of a button, to be open or closed, i.e. done up or left open, according to the (obligatory) result suffix occurring on the predicate. 'teemaa `ə `karkok `laa `dagduu. 'The buttons are unbuttoned.'

1 • button; do up or undo buttons, as on a shirt. 'teemaa `əm `karcup hit `kee. 'Do up your buttons.'

karbak name. 1 • Karbak, son of Cikar in the Galo lineage. Ninth in generation from Abo Tani.

karbak clan, the modern descendants of Karbak in the Galo lineage.

karmik n. ordinary or small-sized wedding ceremony.

kalam  n. 1 • side of an object with sides, as the front and rear sides
of a wall. Usage: used to indicate a surface which is part of an object, rather than a region of space construed as relative to an object (i.e., does not translate English 'this *side* of the river').

2 • side in an argument or dispute; alignment with one of two disputing parties. 'biik kalam `ba əo `menə. 'I'll speak/testify on his side/in his favour.' Syn: colam. See: 'peeləa 'side'.

`kalup vt. overturn something, covering something else, as in a shell game.

`kalar n. debt-clearing, as when arranging marriages.

`kahi Var: `kasi (P). vi. hide oneself; conceal oneself; do something stealthily. əo `kahi `duu. 'I'm hiding.' `kahi `toko. 'Hide yourself.' (or) 'Hide it.' `kahi `laa `apak `tok. 'Throw it away stealthily.'

vt. hide something; conceal something; secret something away. birii `am `kahi `toko! 'Hide the cigarettes!'

-kii vs:adv. 1 • sharp. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the object is sharpened as a result of the action indicated by the verb

pakii vt. sharpen (e.g. bamboo) by striking diagonally with a blade.

nakkii vt. sharpen by whittling.

2 • expertly; with expertise. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject acts in an expert or excellent way.

`rikii vt. do something expertly.

Tamo `rikii əa. 'Tamo is doing it expertly.'

`mokii vt. clever or good at making things.

məkii vt. clever at figuring things out; sharp at remembering things.

kii Var: kii (P). nkin. younger maternal uncle. Usage: used to refer to or address one’s mother’s youngest brother, as well as any of one’s mother’s brothers’ sons.

`kiicik n. slender waist.

`kiicuu Var: `kiisuu (P). n. pup; puppy dog.

kiijii n. small intestine.

`kiitir n. pack of dogs. `ikii-`kiitir 'pack of dogs'.

kiinam vs:arg. disembowel an animal. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun “akii” 'guts' akii-kiinam 'to disembowel something'. See: `akii 'guts'.

`kiina n. female dog; bitch.

kiina n. navel; belly button.

kiina-abuu n. umbilical cord. See: kiina 'navel'; abuu 'river'.

`kiipin n. dog skin.

`kiipok n. protruding navel; umbilical cord which has been cut but has not receded into the belly, and leads to a protrusion.

`kiibo n. male dog. See: `kiina 'bitch'.

`kiimen n. hunting dog.

`kiirup Var: `kiiruk (P). n. hunting party, including dogs. `kiirup go `bolaa `ju. 'Let’s form a hunting party.'
vi. form a hunting party with dogs.

`kiiro n. large intestine.

`kiirəə n. bad, evil or nasty dog. Also used as an insult when directed at humans.

`kiilee n. living dog. Generally so-called only when the dog’s life is shortly to be taken, as in a “`ɨɨdum” animal sacrifice.

kiilɨɨ n. jar; especially, a large jar made from clay which is used for storing rice while fermenting. Commonly used to describe the metal water vessels made in Assam.

-kii...-rii vs:advsr. very expertly; very skilfully. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject brings about the action indicated by the verb in a highly expert manner. `mokii `morii ‘make something expertly/skilfully’.

-kik vs:adv. overdo it. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject is overdoing it in terms of the action indicated by the verb, or is doing it ‘like mad’, or ‘too much’. `ɨrkik vi. overly bright; too bright. `gukik vi. burn like mad; blaze like an inferno. `yupkik vi. sleep like a log; sleep deeply, without the possibility of being disturbed.

Kidii name. name of a river in Baasar area.

-kin vs:adv. impeded; confused; muddled. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject is confused, muddled, or impeded in his actions in some way. Most often occurs in the semi-reduplicated form “-`kin...-`min”. `məkin `laa `duudu. ‘(He’s) sitting there unable to decide what to do.’ See: `akin-`amin ‘confused; muddled’.

kinnam (2) vt. deliver a blow; punch or pound in a non-direct or non-traditional manner, usually with the base of a clenched fist, or when delivering an elbow blow. `no `biam `ne `kidduu. ‘I’m punching him with the base of my fist.’

`kinna n:kin, child’s spouse’s mother. Usage: used to refer to or address the mother of the husband or wife of one’s child.

-kin...-`min vs:advsr. muddled; mixed up; confused. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject is muddled or becomes muddled or confused as a result of the action indicated by the verb. `məkin-`momin vi. confused; puzzled; stymied. `no `məkin `momin `duuku. ‘I’m feeling puzzled; I can’t figure this out.’ See: akinduuk ‘mixed up’.

`kimbo Var: bojii (P). n:kin, child’s spouse’s father. Usage: used to refer to or address the father of the husband or wife of one’s child.

kilii n. nail, as for hammering into a plank. Source: Assamese.

-ku vs:asp. finally; in the end; after all; anymore; yet; ultimately; now; at last. Gram: Completive suffix-cum-particle usually focusing on the completion of an event or state or reaching of a goal at the termination of an event/state, as well
as, potentially, on the transition between one event/state and another. When marking events/states which are construed as transitory, has a sense of ‘returning’ to a more naturally-enduring state-of-affairs. “-ku” can sometimes occur twice on the same verb; in this case, the first “-ku” has a narrower scope (over the verb) while the second “-ku” has a wider scope (over the sentence). Particle variant can mark a noun or copula. When marking a copula, focuses on the final nature of the predication. When marking a noun, focuses on the expected, anticipated, or final nature of the referent, as though many were possible but that the mentioned referent was settled-on. May also mark a newly-introduced or otherwise focused referent, as though to point out that no other referents are able to compete for the same status. In this function, often occurs together with another, semantically similar particle, as “kuda’. "no birii tiiku maara. I’m not going to smoke cigarettes anymore.’ "no inlaa kumaa. I can’t go anymore (I used to be able to, but now am prevented)’ *or* ‘I can’t go after all/in the end (I wanted/expected to be able to, but it turns out I can’t).’ "no ‘bullam acin-oo ‘am jikaa ku. ‘I at last gave food to them.’ badaa ‘am ‘maapaa kumaa kaaku. ‘They couldn’t remember the way (home).’ ‘taa ‘kuna! It’s that one (which had gone missing or was being searched-for)’

-‘kuu vsadv. bent. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in an object being bent into a U-shape. ‘am ajjig ‘karkuu ‘doob ‘mot ‘kee. ‘Make it sort of into a U-shape.’

-kuu vsadv. extensively. Gram: Manner suffix usually occurring on transitive activity verbs. ‘bii ‘maajib inkuu ‘duu. ‘He really walks extensively (for long distances or as a prominent habit of his).’ ‘bii dokuu ‘duu, acin ‘am. ‘He eats tons of food.’

adjs:com. much too much. ‘kaacak-’cakkuu ‘extremely bitter’. Gram: High-intensifying suffix to a repeated adjective root, giving the sense that the property indicated by the adjective is much too much or overdone.

‘kuucuk Var: ‘kuusuk (P). adj. 1 • sour. 2 • damp; moist, especially of a human being from sweat. n. sourness, of flavour. ‘kuucuk ‘am no ejcem maa. ‘I don’t like sourness.’

‘kuunam vi. be thin, of a human/animate subject. no ‘kuud ‘bacin, nigmii ‘hiko ‘lo ‘pagduu. ‘Although I’m thin, I win at fistfighting.’

kuunam vt. 1 • weigh. no ‘ambin ‘am kuura. ‘I’ll weigh the paddy.’

‘kuun ‘naana n. scale, for weighing things. 2 • swing the arm outward from the armpit.

‘kuuppee n. sliced bamboo shoot; fresh, unfermented bamboo shoot cut into slices as when preparing for fermentation for use in cooking. See: ‘iikuu ‘fermented, sliced bamboo shoot’. kuuri n. armpit; underarm; the cavity directly opposite the shoulder.

kuurə nce. See: lagduu.kuurə
‘elbow’.

kuulə n. variety of loosely-woven tub-like basket, used for storing household goods such as plates, cups, and the like.

-`kuu...-rə vs:adv. brittle; haphazardly made. Gram: Split result suffix to a verb of creation indicating that the result is brittle or not well-made. `pokuu por `laa `poji to, `ai. (He) wove (the baskets) so roughly and carelessly, eh. See: -`kuu ‘bent’.

kukcoo nce. See: kukcoo-`looloo ‘fig tree (variety)’.

kukcoo-`looloo n. variety of fig tree with distinctive tan/brown pear-shaped flowers (figs) growing close to the trunk, often in doublets. Enjoyed by humans and barking deer alike. Young leaves may be boiled and eaten as a vegetable. Ficus hispida.

kuŋkee n. stool, especially one of a low-to-the-ground, table-like shape. See: keepaa ‘stool’.

kutur-kumur n. variety of edible plant found only in plains bordering areas, growing like a weed. Source: poss. Assamese.

kunam vi. method of fishing favoured by Galo women in which a conical “raaju” basket trap is placed between the legs with its mouth facing a large rock. The rock is then lifted and any fish or, more often, shellfish which are found hiding under and around the rock are scared into the basket which is then lifted and drained of water. Generally occurs with “tahum” ‘shellfish’. tahum `kuddu `bə `rid `ree? ‘Can you fish for crawdads (up at that river)?’

`kunam vi. yell, as when exclaiming in pain or in martial arts; scream, as in frustration or anger. Usage: Not generally used to describe a clear-voice yell, nor for instances in which a message is conveyed.

-kup vsadv. upside down; face down. Gram: Result suffix with indicating that the subject of an intransitive verb or object of a transitive verb is turned upside down or facing downwards as a result of the action indicated by the verb. `daakup ‘fall face down’.

tapkub ‘turn upside-down, as when turning over a leaf’. menkup hinam ‘talk oneself into a puzzle’.

-kup...-lek vs:advs. helter-skelter. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject of an intransitive verb or object of a transitive verb becomes helter skelter or is dispersed all over the place as a result of the action denoted by the verb. daakup daalek ‘overturned; all over the place; helter-skelter’. arda dakup daalek ‘na nii ‘very fast and clever person’. See: -kup ‘upside down’; -lek ‘rightside up’.

kubnam 1 vi. overturn; tip over; fall over, as a tipped glass. `opoo `a `kubduu ku. ‘The rice liquor has (been) overturned.’

kubnam 2 vt. trick or deceive someone, as to gain an advantage; be deceitful in nature. ‘yoo ager ‘lacin, `nipak `gadd `a nii `am maaji `kubduu. ‘The non-hill-tribals really trick people in any kind of context.’

-kum vsadv. senseless; drunk;
stoned. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the subject is made senseless as a result of the action indicated by the verb, whether drunk from drinking, stoned from smoking, or senseless from having eaten something.

*tiikum* adj. drunk, from liquor; stoned, from smoking a drug. *bii tiikum 'duuku.* ‘He’s drunk.’

* dokum* adj. numb in the mouth, as from eating lime; stoned or dizzy from eating something, as strong betelnut.

*`kum* vsadv. gathered together. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the object of a transitive verb is gathered together into a pile or set as a result of the action indicated by the verb. Also occurs in the semi-reduplicated form “-`kum...-rum”, which indicates a more haphazard sense of gathering.

*`tikum* vt. collect things and bring them together in a particular place.

*`mokum* vt. aggregate; make something bit by bit to form a quantity.

*`kumnam, vt.* pray; observe a religion.

*`kumnam, vt.* stack long things, such as sticks. *no `ihii `am `kumci `duu.* ‘I’ll stack away the wood (for storage/safekeeping).’

*`kum...-c oo* vsadv. stored away. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that an object is stored, stored away or put into storage as a result of the action indicated by the verb *`akkum a c oo* ‘hang up and store everything’. See: *`kum* ‘gathered together result’.

*`kum...-num* vsadvr. curled. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that that an object is put into a curled up or folded up state as a result of the action indicated by the verb *`rukum `rupum* ‘fall down limply in folds, as a scarf’.

*`kum...-rum* vsadvr. gather haphazardly. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in things being gathered together in a haphazard manner *`pukum `purum* ‘tug and gather haphazardly’.

*`kur vsadv. 1 • return; back. Gram: Result suffix usually occurring on motion verbs, indicating that the subject returns or goes back to a place of origin as a result of the action indicated by the verb. Derives a word which can also be used as a noun. *`dakur `tok!* ‘Put your foot back where it belongs (and take it out of the fireplace)!’ *`boakur `kenku maa.* ‘It’s not possible to take it back anymore.’

*`aakur* vt. return, to where one is based. *`aakur raku.* ‘I’ll return (later).’

*`i nkur* vt. go back, to where one has come from.

2 • back to back. Gram: Manner suffix to a positional verb indicating that a plural subject is positioned back to back.

*`dakkur* vt. stand back to back, as when measuring relative height.

3 • again; for a second time; as a second round; go back to doing something one had been doing before. Gram: Manner suffix to an activity verb indicating that the action indicated by the verb is
happening for a second time, or as a second round, or that the subject is going back to doing something he had been doing earlier, but then stopped. `tadok `amcin `makur `duuku, amee-ayee `amcin `makur `duuku. They’re back to looking for beads again, and back to looking for brass platters again (having stopped doing that for a period of time).`

tiikur vt. drink a second round, having finished the first. *Sec: *-taa ‘more’.

`kurii n. cat.

kusuri n. medicine.

ke pcl. please (request form). *Gram: more polite, request-like form of *`kee* no `hɨgɨ `ŋnii go `menjɨ toke. ‘Could you please go tell him this?’

`kee pcl. please (do x). *Gram: Polite hortative particle usually found following imperative clauses, giving a sense a of a polite, respectful, but still firm request (perhaps closer to ‘please do this’ than ‘could you please do this’ in English). May also occur following certain types of noun - generally, indefinite nouns in “da” - contributing to an implication that the speaker is requesting some/one of the named thing. *ŋom `is go `jilaa `kee. ‘Could you please give me some water?’ *acin `dola `jukee. ‘Let’s eat, shall we?’ *`akkam `mepyo `kem. ‘Don’t say that sort of thing.’ *`menjɨ `toke. ‘Tell him.’ *acco `ba `kee! ‘Please be quiet!’ *`ŋnii go `dakee. ‘Please (give me) a little more.’

`keeji n. three-angled weaving pattern employed in the formation of bamboo basketry, as for the construction of ritual objects.

`keenuu n. corner of a space, as a room; joining point of two surfaces, as the two walls of a room.

keepaa n. stool, especially one of a low-to-the-ground, table-like shape. *Sec: *kukke ‘stool’.

`kebek adj. starchy; pasty; chalky, as an unripe fruit.

-`kee...-ee vsadv. here and there; indiscriminately. *Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is directed here and there, repeatedly and with no singularly-directed focus

`kaakee `kaee vt. scan; inspect; look in every direction/area, as though inspecting something new and unfamiliar.

`menkee `menee vt. blab; blabber; speak indiscriminately, as though with the intention of provoking a quarrel.

`yupkee `yubee vi. go on sleeping, here and there, not trying to get up.

-kek vsadv. indiscriminately. *Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject acts indiscriminately, without caution, and possibly provocatively in the action indicated by the verb. Also occurs in a semi-reduplicated form “-kek...-ek”, with the overall meaning ‘copiously’, ‘to a great extent’, ‘indiscriminately’ or ‘all over the place’. *nikkeke nigeke ‘stab furiously here and there’.

`menkek vt. provoke someone; speak in a provocative
manner, as if to start a fight.

kenkur n:time. five years ago.
kenkur-aloo n:time. five days ago.

See: kenkur ‘five years ago’; aloo ‘day’.

keŋkəŋii n:time. three years ago.
keŋkɔ̀yɔ n:time. three nights ago.

keŋjur n:time. six years ago.
keŋjur-aloo n:time. six days ago.

See: keŋjur ‘six years ago’; aloo ‘day’.

keŋnii n:time. two years ago; the other year.
keŋyo n:time. two nights ago.

-ken, v:adv. must; have to. Gram: Obligative suffix usually following Definite suffix “-ruu”; indicates that the addressee is obliged to perform the action indicated by the verb. Rare, possibly archaic. “Aŋi Mumsi, no inruu ˈkenduu ku.” “Elder Sister Mumsi, you must go (with him).”

-ken, v:adv. spitefully; in spite; as though to spite. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject performs the action indicated by the verb in order to spite someone else. dokən ‘eat right in front of someone, as to spite them’.

-ken, v:adv. good; easy. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject is good in terms of the action indicated by the verb, or else is easy to do in this way.

ˈkaaken adj. beautiful; pretty. ‘Galoo njiːr ḥa ˈmajjà ˈkaaken ˈduu! ’Galo girls are so pretty!’

ˈgəken adj. feel good. aː ˈgəken ˈduu. ’I’m feeling fit.’

ˈtiiken adj. delicious (to drink or smoke). ˈare, ˈtiiken ˈa! ’Wah, these (cigarettes) are great!’

ˈdoken adj. delicious (to eat). ˈyaluk ˈligmaa ˈram ˈdoken ˈkumaa. ’If you don’t put in chillies, it’s no longer tasty.’

ˈmeŋken adj. easy to say. ˈmenken maa. ’I can’t say (I’m not sure).’ Inglis agom ə ˈmeŋken maa. ’English is not easy to speak.’

ˈriken adj. easy to do.

ˈraken adj. nice to live in, of a place. Delli ˈbolo ˈraken ˈai maa! ’Delhi is terrible to live in!’ Ant: -ˈnek.

-ˈken numr. one. Gram: root form, used for combining with classifier roots to form enumerative classifier expressions hob dorken go ‘one mithun’. See: ˈaken ‘one’.

ˈkentuu n. variety of earring worn by women.

ˈkendajii n:time. four years ago.

ˈkendaloo n:time. four days ago.

ˈkennam (2) vt. 1 • rub with a tool (not the bare hand); scrub. ˈkɛt ˈke! ’Rub it (the dirt off your body)!’

2 • grind, using a tool. ˈnɔ ˈambin ˈam ˈkɛrra. ’I’ll grind the paddy.’

ˈkemmiik vt. grind something into bits or powder.

kennam (2) vi. flee; run away; avoid someone; escape. ˈtanama ˈbiik ˈnimm ə ˈkɛkkəa kʊ! ’I heard that his wife fled (leaving
`kenloo n.time. day before yesterday; two days before today.

`ken...-`paa vs:advs. easily done. *Gram:* Split manner suffix indicating that some action is easy or straightforward to perform. *Usage:* Usually found in the negative in “-maa”, indicating difficulty or inability to do easily or well. `menken `mempaa maa. ‘(It’s) not easy to say.’ See: `ken ‘easy manner’; -`paa ‘get/attain result’.

`kebbuk n. variety of foot disease; treated by wrapping the foot in a bandage and pricking the affected area with a needle, whereupon black blood is said to emerge.

kessoo-kelloo
Var: pidoo-kessoo-kelloo. n. variety of lizard. *See:* pidoo-kessoo-kelloo ‘variety of lizard’.

-`ko 1 adj:mono. old (of a non-living thing). *Gram:* Adjective root combining with classifiers and other noun roots nam `namko `na `nampi go ‘two old houses’.

-`ko vs:nzr. 1 • Locative nominalizer to an adjective or verb. *Gram:* Derives a noun with the basic meaning ‘place where x (occurs/occurred)’. *Var:* -k. `hodum `ga `iŋkom `no kaato. ‘I saw (the place) where the barking deer went.’ *hot `ga ‘is `tiiko `lo `nun `aaliik kaa. ‘We arrived at the place where the elephants usually go to drink.’ & `buluk `kaako `lo `no tiimaa ra. ‘I won’t smoke in front of them (elder women).’ & `yool `iŋko? ‘Where have you been?’ *bii `ligoo abuu `am `kaapaa `ko dooluul lo `duuduul. ‘He stays in the village from which the “Iigo” River can be seen.’

2 • Dative nominalizer. *Gram:* Extended sense of the Locative nominalizer, deriving a nominal from a ditransitive verb which is understood as the Indirect object of the verb. `bii `yaam `laa `jikko? ‘Whom did he give it to?’

3 • Method nominalizer. *Gram:* sense of the Locative nominalizer deriving a noun with the basic meaning ‘way of doing/being able to do x’ `no “maa” `amdee `ko `ai kaamaa! ‘I’ve got no way to say no!’

4 • Process nominalizer. *Gram:* sense of the Locative nominalizer deriving a nominal with the basic meaning ‘process of x’ or ‘situation of x’. Usually occurs with following Locative marker “lo”, giving the literal meaning ‘on someone’s doing’, with the implication ‘together with someone’. & `tiihir `tak `lo, loum go lagi ra. ‘To get it to start sweetening, you need three days?’ & `no `yol `iŋko `lola `int `duuko? ‘With whom are you going?’

5 • Reason nominalizer. *Gram:* sense of the Locative nominalizer deriving a nominal with the basic meaning ‘because of x’ or ‘due to x’. Unlike other senses, exhibits a Nominative (plain) rather than Genitive (possessor) subject. `bii `taka `kolo, `no `amtu `ba `amba. ‘Because he asked me, (that’s why) I told it like this.’ & `bii `pati `kaa `amko `lo, `no `paduu `na. ‘Because he told me to cut (the wood), (that’s why) I cut it.’ & `aga `kook ek `gaa `taka `gaa ko.
That’s why the “kookek” bird doesn’t have kidneys.’

6 • Oblique nominalizer. Gram: sense of the Locative nominalizer deriving a nominal which focuses on a non-core participant of an event, such as a time of reason. Often extended to cover all arguments - including core arguments - in declarative and interrogative cleft/focus constructions, although not all speakers accept such formations as correct grammar.

`kojjuu `na `ag `ko! ‘Just now is the time when it was hot (not anymore)’
m `arum `ne `hukko. ‘Don’t you see, yesterday is when I bathed.’
hog `ree `mor `ko maa `bol `ree `mor `ko? ‘Will you do it here or down there?’
yool `laa `duuduu `ko? ‘Where are you staying?’

-ko. vs:val. let (someone do something to x); allow (someone to do something to x). Gram: Reversive suffix, causing the object of a transitive verb to be understood as the actor and the subject to be understood as the one ‘to whom’ something is done. Similar, though not identical, to an English passive. May be reduplicated; in this case, the actor is understood as having relatively more control over the mentioned action. beej `piik `tekee. ‘Be injected (you have no choice)!’

`koak n. binding strap at the mouth of a sheath, forming a sort of lip.

`koik vt. praise someone who has done well. Syg: `iik.

-`koo vs:adv. protrude; surpass. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the subject protrudes out of a space or surpasses another object as a result of the action indicated by the verb. Can describe physical protrusion from the ground, as a plant or a nail, as well as relative position in motion, as when one person passes another while walking. Also occurs in a semi-reduplicated form “-`koo...-`loo”.

`caakoo vi. 1 • of a stick, be sticking halfway out of the ground (and halfway buried); of a plant, emerge. hiin `am `buppii `am `caakoo `yaaduu. ‘The tree is taller than all the others (possibly because it has at one point come out of the ground).’

2 • go past, when ascending. bii `nunnam `caakoo `yaaduu. ‘He’s gone ahead of us (ascending a mountain).’

-`koo, vs:adv. make a hole through something. Gram: Result suffix indicating that a hole or opening is made in the object as a result of the action indicated by the verb. Also occurs in semi-reduplicated form “-`koo...-`loo”. dokoo ‘make a hole in something by eating’.

-`koo vs:adv. roughly; imprecisely. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject acts in a rough or imprecise way, or affects a target other than the intended one. Also occurs in semi-reduplicated form “-`koo...-`loo”.

`kookek n. variety of bird, about
nightingale-sized, with a yellow chest and brown body.

`kooki n. rel. 1 • back; behind; back side of an object. Usage: Not used to refer to the anatomical back of a human body.

2 • end; endpoint of a duration of time or endpoint of an event. See: uugii 'back (of a body)'.

`kookii `ba adv. after; afterward; time following the completion of an event. `ok `kookii `ba, `hodum `a kegee kaa. ‘After that, the barking deer fled away.’

`koogak n. base of the head.

`Koogee name. Koogee, second son of Karkoo.


`koocaa Var: `koosaa (P). n. chipmunk; ground squirrel (with lines on back).

`koocak n. twig; small stick.

`Koojum name. Koojum, son of Karkoo.

`koojum n. poet. fire. Usage: Gonju.

`koopii nce. See: ihii-koopii ‘mongoose’.

`kootak n. woven stripe, usually of about two inches breadth, running down the back of a ‘`galaa’ skirt.

`kootuu Var: `potuu (P). adj. tailless, i.e. without a tail.

`kootir n. counting stick; traditional tool made from a length of ordinary dry wood, from which small sections may be easily broken without being completely snapped off. kootir tirnam ‘to count or mark off quantities by breaking sticks’.

`koota nce. See: naanii-`koota ‘buttocks’.

`koodaa Var: `nuugaa (P). n. balcony.

`koodaa-`imik n. balcony fireplace; fireplace traditionally located on the balcony of some Galo houses. See: `koodaa ‘balcony’; `imik ‘hearth’.

koonam vt. 1 • operate a lever; manipulate a lever, as to close or open a door which is held fast by a system of levers or a beam.

2 • wedge something e.g. by sticking in a blade; dig by scooping with a lever. `o `ili `am `kooduu. ‘I’m wedging out the stone.’

3 • row a boat with a pole. `o hipp `am `kooduu. ‘I’m rowing the raft.’ `o `hibuu `am koorap ra. ‘I’m rowing across the river.’

kootum vt. lock a door by placing a beam across it.

koonam Var: `tunam (P). vt.

1 • knit clothing. Properly refers to the motion/activity of knitting, as opposed to the entire procedure from beginning to end. `o lal go `kooduu. ‘I’m knitting a sweater.’

2 • wear or cover oneself with something as clothing or a clothing-like accessory. `naaca `koonam ‘to wear/outfit oneself with a backpack’.

`koonam vi. cross something a
boundary or something lying in one’s path on foot; especially, cross a river by walking/treading across. See: `boonam 'cross over (mountain)'; `rabbam 'cross (by conveyance)'.

`koonam vi. of the buttocks, to move. `ŋok `akoo `ə `kooduu. 'My butt is moving.'
vt. move or manoeuvre the buttocks, as when a human dances or a bee shifts its rear to sting. See: `akoo 'hips; butt'.

koonii acc. very close. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: `naci-koonii 'right up close'.

koopuu nce. See: koopuu-laggoo 'variety of ornament'.

koopuu-laggoo
Var: koopuu-lagbuu (P). n. armlet; variety of ornament, consisting of a silver band worn around the forearm. See: laggoo 'bracelet'.

`koopər n. raised plate, such as is commonly found as a ceremonial dish for offering betel in the Assam plains, and which has ritual value in some Galo ceremonies.

`koob n. mug. Source: English.

`koobaa n. ladder; stairs; especially, the ladder/stairs leading up to the entrance of a house.

`koobik adj. have plumber’s butt; be exhibiting one’s buttock cleavage, as when wearing loose or low-riding pants.

koobuu Var: koobii (P). n. variety of ornament, probably lead, bell-like, in an apple-sized cone, with a loop in the narrow top and designs on the face.

koobuu-`curgen
Var: koobii-curgen (P). n. traditional ornaments, in general. See: koobuu 'variety of ornament'; `curgen 'variety of ornament'.

`koorin nce. See: tabin-`koorin 'variety of termite'.

`kooree nce. See: `jeci-`kooree 'festival clothing'.

Koori. name. first son of Karkoo.

`koorii vt. compare. `koorii hibam `tokee. 'Compare them all together.'

`kooriinan-`gomeir n. adjective. Type of word (part-of-speech) denoting properties, characteristics or attributes of people or things. Gram: In Galo, the overwhelming majority of adjectives are lexicalized disyllables, however a small number of monosyllabic adjectival roots with the meanings 'big', 'small', 'old' and 'new' are capable of productively forming adjectives by compounding with classifiers or certain types of nominal root. Most basic adjectives have the structure "a-ROOT", although most adjectives overall have the structure "ROOT-ROOT". A certain number of adjectives are four-syllable compounds, often including in the fourth syllable a semi-reduplication of the second syllable. See: `koorii 'compare'; gomeir 'word'.

koora nce. See: `imba-koora 'termite (variety)'.

`koolii nce. red posterior; red buttocks. Usage: usu. found in compound. See: `beo-`koolii
‘variety of monkey’.

koohap Var: koosap (P). n. tongs made from cane, used for all-purpose work around the fireplace.

-koo...-loo vs advs. quite roughly.
Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject brings about the action indicated by the verb roughly or in an imprecise or unsystematic manner tukoo tulo mora. ‘I’ll kick roughly; imprecisely.’ namkoo namloo ‘duu. ‘The house is roughly/unsystematically made.’ See: -koo ‘roughly’.

-koo...-loo vs advs. make a hole (result). Gram: Split result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in a hole being made in something. See: -koo ‘hole result’.

-kok vs adv. 1 • open (result). Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is opened as a result of the action indicated by the verb, or that obstacles or difficulties are removed tukok ‘kick something open (as e.g. a door)’. ‘mii puktum ‘am pukkok kaa. ‘He popped open the lid.’
2 • initiate. Gram: Verb suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is initiated

jirkok vi. start to laugh.

‘rikok vt. initiate an activity.

‘rikok-‘menjok vt. take the initiative; overcome obstacles. ‘abaa ‘naruu ‘am ‘rikok-‘menjok ‘laaduu. ‘(You) can overcome all of these things.’

-kok vs adv. split-wise; straddling. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the subject is transferred to a splitwise or straddling posture as a result of the action indicated by the verb. ‘tukok ‘kick and get stuck in a straddle (e.g. of a tree fork)’. əno sokii lo ‘takok ra. ‘I’ll sit straddling the chair.’

koc Var: kosa (P). n. channel or ditch of relatively small size, through which water is running
or has run; stream.

**kocaa-kora** Var: **kosa-kora** (P). n. brook; small trickling section of a stream. See: **kocaa** ‘channel’; **kora** ‘brook’.

`kocak` n. piece or fragment of a leaf, especially as may be used as a plug to stop up a container. `kocak` `lok` `hiitum ra.` ‘(I) will stop up (the container) with leaf fragments.’

`koe`  adj. a type of sitting position, leaning against the floor with the legs locked, i.e. closed/together at the ankles as well as at the knees. See: **kotaa** ‘sit with legs splayed’.

`koj` adv. awhile; in awhile. ‘koj` `ne inra.` ‘I’ll go in a minute.’

`kojo`  `allo` nt. time. the future. See: **`kojo`** ‘awhile’; **`allo`** ‘tomorrow’.

**kojjuu** nt. time. awhile ago; some time back; some time ago. ‘kojjuu` `na` `ag` `ko!` ‘Before was is the time when it was hot (now, however, it has cooled down)!’

`kotaa` adj. a type of sitting position, leaning against the floor with the legs splayed, i.e. closed/together at the ankles but relaxed and open at the knees. See: **`kojup`** ‘sit with legs closed’.

`kotuu` n. spoon.

**kodap** n. element of a “hibok” fishing dam, a pack of flat-bound “koluu” banana leaves, used as a water-impermeable surface to divert the flow of water through a small channel in the dam.

`kodum` n. variety of yellow-skinned jungle banana.

**kodee**  n. soil; dirt; earth.

**kodee-deerit** Var: **kodee-deeyit** (P). n. plains; flatland. See: **kodee** ‘earth’; **deerit** ‘plains’.

`konaa` nt. num. nine. Usage: (P). See: **kenaa** ‘nine (L)’.

`konam` vt. dig by scooping or scraping away dirt without much effort, as when scooping some dirt away from a plant using the finger. ‘no kodee` `am` `koduu.` ‘I’m digging in the soil (by scooping it away).’

`konam` vt. request; beg for something. ‘no abo` `ne` `koduu.` ‘I’m begging something of (my) father.’

**konam** vi. move, of the mouth; move one’s mouth. **kon-kob** `tokeel!` ‘Say something (you fool)!”

`kop` vsadv. dented. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in an object being dented. Also occurs in semi-reduplicated form “-`kop...-`rop”.

`kopak` n. banana. Strictly indicates a variety of edible banana, but is usually used as a default term for bananas in general. **Musa acuminata**.

**kopuu** n. bunch of “oko” leaves used to strike a sacrificial mithun, as by a bride during a
kopen n. rice packet; packet of rice wrapped in “oko” leaf, used for distributing to large groups and carrying over a distance. kopen ‘am ‘penduu. ‘I’m folding up the rice packet.’

‘kopi’ n. eroded area. ‘kopi’ a mee go ‘kaaduu. ‘There are many eroded areas (here).’

kopa n. variety of Solanum (eggplant), with bitter fruits about the size of a cherry tomato. Solanum khasianum.

-kopa vs:mf. while; during. Gram: Concurrent suffix, indicating that the marked verb represents a process during or at the same time as which something else happens. Generally followed by “-‘laa” or “-‘sm(o)”. gakkop ‘laa, ‘oolo ‘laku. ‘When I was in the process of carrying it, it fell.’

‘kopar’ vi. pout, as of an angry, spoilt child. ‘kopar’ ‘yokee! ‘Don’t pout!’

kopar n. packet made from “oko” leaf, used for storing and transporting rice. kopar parnam ‘make a “kopar” packet’.

-kop...-rop vs:adrs. dented. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that something becomes fully or completely dented as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

‘mookop’-moorop adj. sunken; sunken-in, of cheeks. See: ‘kop’ ‘dented result’.

‘kobuu’ n. rodent; mouse; rat.

‘kobuu-apik’ n. rodent dirt-pile; the dirt-pile kicked up by a burrowing rodent. See: ‘kobuu’ ‘rodent’; apik ‘soil discharged by animal’.


kobdaa n. element of a loin loom, a stick used for stretching the cloth horizontally so that it will not collapse. Found immediately above the point where the “‘tapin” is to be thrown over, and immediately below the “‘taapo” bunching tool. Syn: ‘itam’.

kobnam vt. hack; chop with an axe or dao, using maximum force and leaving large wood chips. nobhiin ‘am kobra. ‘I’ll chop (down) the tree.’

‘kom’ pcl. also. Gram: Conjunctive particle marking a noun as one who participates in an event/state ‘also (in addition to someone/something else)’. Basically identical to “cin” in this function, although not as commonly used. Source: Minyong (Adi). ‘nookom inra. ‘I too will go.’ ‘ridak ‘kom ‘rimaa ‘kom. ‘Whether you do it or not.’ ‘yaddii ‘lokom kaamaa ‘ba ‘rimaa ‘duu. ‘We are at no point ever without some.’ See: ‘cin’ ‘also’.

‘komam’ n. valley; area at the base of any set of two or more usually quite steep cliffs, generally with a small stream or groundwater deposit, in which water-loving plants such as bananas and gingers are mostly found, and where cultivation is not generally possible.
`Komə name. name of a river in Likabali circle.

`komgo n. variety of fishing trap, a “hipa” dam or river barrier into which gaps are constructed, at the end of each of which is a “takom” fish trapping container into which fish can enter but cannot escape.

komci Var: `rokkom (P). n:time. early morning, around dawn.
adj. early in the morning. komci `duuku. ‘It’s dawning.’

`komci n. variety of grasshopper, thought to look like a girl, with red colouring around the area where the lips might be.

kom`cii n:time. crack of dawn; extremely early in the morning.

komci-tanii adv. very early in the morning. See: komci ‘early morning’.

`kompo n. peach.

kombo nce. well, from which water is taken. See: kəbaa-kombo ‘well’.

`komlee n. variety of grasshopper.

kor- clfr. Classifier for steps/paces, as when measuring the length or breadth of a surface area. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. korum, korpi... ‘three paces, four paces...’ See: akor ‘pace’.

-kor v:zr. way of doing something. Gram: Nominalizer forming a noun describing a manner of doing something

`menkor n. way of talking; manner of speech. ŋo `biik `menkor ‘ba menra. ‘I will speak in his manner.’

`rikor-`menkor n. manner; way of doing things.

`korum Var: `koyum. n.
1 • ancients; ancestors.
2 • ancient times; the time of the ancestors. ‘korum ʻogo...’ Once upon a time... ‘korum boolo, ‘nom ʻcin para. ‘In the old times, we’d have killed you too!’

koroo n. ditch or channel of medium size, through which water is running or has run. See: kocə ‘channel’.

koroo-`komam n. geological depression of any size or variety caused by the eroding effects of water, such as a valley, trough, or ditch. See: koroo ‘ditch’; `komam ‘valley’.

`korom n. sandal; shoe (archaic). Properly refers to plank shoes, i.e. a sandal whose sole is a single plank of wood.

koraə n. brook; small, trickling section of a stream.

kornam vi. step, as on stairs.

korcaa vi. step up (on a stair). ‘koobaa ʻog `jopcaa ʻyookee; ‘korcaa `tokee! ‘Don’t jump up the ladder, step up (properly)!’

korlen vi. step out of one’s house; leave one’s house forever.

korloo vi. step down (on a stair).

kornoo nce. See: abo-kornoo ‘Himalayan jungle nightjar’.

korsik n. pandanus. Usage: (P). See: `tako ‘pandanus (L)’.

koluu n. variety of wild jungle
banana with many hard seeds. Usually given to pigs.

`kohuk n. dried-up, browned leaf of an “oko” plant (any variety).

`kohii n. head of a stream or channel.

-`ko...-pek vsadv. exchange; back and forth; in alternation; reciprocally; in turns. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating, of a plural subject, that the action indicated by the verb is brought about in alternation or in turns. Often has a reciprocal sense. When the subject is singular, indicates that the the action has effects on different objects.

`duuko `duupek `laju. ‘Let’s switch seats.’

no `laa Tamar `tɨɨ `kɨtɨɨ `pek `duu. ‘You and Tamar are sharing a cigarette.’

`jiko-jipek vt. exchange gifts; give reciprocally.

meŋ mempak vt. switch between ideas (I’ll do this - no, actually, I’ll do that - no, on second thought I’ll do this).

`ki vt. count; enumerate. ‘Tai, `hiitak kinam `ruu `gadd `am `kikaa toku. ‘Tai, count up all the measured-out poles.’

kiar n. variety of bird, possibly speckled wood pigeon. Columbia hodgsonii.

-`kii vsadv. extensively. Gram: Manner indicating that the action indicated by the verb happens extensively, either in that it happens for a long time, or in that it affects a large range of objects ‘menkii kumaa `lacin...’ Even if we don’t go into all the details...’ ohoo `moomok `makii `laa, ohoo `mapaa maa! ‘We looked all over the place where the cane is usually found, but didn’t find any!’

`kiicik Var: `kiisik (P). adj. salty.

n. saltiness; salinity.

kiinam. vi. lie flat; lie down, as when sick; slouch around, not worrying about propriety or posture, as though one were not in a position to worry about niceties (because ill or otherwise afflicted by something). ‘bii `aci `laa nam `tak `kiiil `kiiil `dooduu. ‘He’s lying sick and motionless up in the house.’

`yooyaa `ris kaaku maa `maala, `kiiil doomum goku `lakaa. ‘Seeming that there’s not much to do, it looks like it’s a case of just lying around uselessly.

kiinam. vt. slice; cut with a sawing, side-to-side motion using a knife, as when cutting meat. ‘kiilik `tokee. ‘Slice it into (the pot).’

kiiyir vt. cut around in a circle, as when preparing a bamboo container.

kiirik vt. saw something in two.

-`kikoo n. variety of pigeon or dove.

-ki...-rik vsadvsr. everywhere; fully; with full coverage of an area. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is fully or completely carried out, is carried out everywhere in an area, or with full coverage makik marik ‘search all over an area’, pakik-parik `mokaa. ‘(They) completely cleared (the field).’

kignam vt. pound something using an instrument. no nōii baanam `am kigji ra. ‘I’ll smash
up the baked fish for you.’

kigmik vt. pulverize something by pounding it with a tool.

`kiji n. variety of pigeon or dove. *Chalcophaps* sp.

`kitā nkin. 1 • eldest maternal uncle. Usage: used to refer to or address the eldest brother of one’s mother.

2 • uncle-in-law. Usage: used to refer to or address the father of one’s wife.

3 • paternal aunt’s husband. Usage: used to refer to or address the husband of one’s father’s sister.

kidāō nkin. third maternal uncle. Usage: used to refer to or address the third brother of one’s mother. Rare, possibly archaic in usage.

kinam. vt. campaign, as for an election; canvass an area as part of a campaign. *ŋo dip am kirā*. ‘I’m going to canvass Dipa (in the election campaign).’

kinam. vt. measure; measure out, e.g. units of length or quantities. *`amo `kidū `am, `ali `bā `kit `kem! ‘When measuring paddy, do it properly!’* *ŋo `ihii `am kikāa ra*. ‘I’ll measure the (length of the) wood.’


kiiroo nkin. second maternal uncle. Usage: used to refer to or address the second brother of one’s mother. Rare, possibly archaic in usage.

`kirci n. emerald dove. *Chalcophaps indica.*

kirtā nce. See: kirta-pumpaa ‘rodent (variety).’

kirta-pumpaa n. variety of rat, foul-smelling, usually jungle-dwelling.

`kilum n. maroonbacked imperial pigeon. Very large variety of dove resident in tall trees, with a leisurely flight pattern. *Ducula badia.*

-`kə v sadv. dead. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in something being killed (subject of intransitive verbs or object of transitive verbs) *paak `tokee! ‘Kill (the snake)!’*


`kə pcl. Informative particle. Gram: Signals that the mentioned sentence is being uttered for the purpose of informing the hearer of a fact he or she does not yet know. Very often follows ‘hearsay’ particle “yu”, basically adding the sense ‘thus (it is said)’. *`doken doo `yuko*. ‘I heard from someone that it’s tasty.’ *`tə `ben `kə*. ‘It seems to be that one up there.’


-kə v sadv. abortively. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject acts as though about to do something
kəə

(but does not), or starts to do something (but does not follow through). tuka ‘act as though one would kick’. See: -to...-kə ‘for the first time’.

kəə, int. okay; bye. Usage: Interjection usually either signalling agreement or lack of objection with a proposal, like English ‘okay’. Often used when saying good-bye, where it can have a sense closer to ‘see you (later)’. A: ‘caar ku. B: kəə. A: ‘We’re going home.’ B: ‘Okay, see you.’ kəə, ‘ai? ‘See you later, eh?’ kəə, ‘ment ‘kee. ‘Okay, go ahead (and continue the story).’

kəə, pcl. come on! do it, got it? Y’hear? Gram: Admonitive particle used in an imperative sentence when a speaker lacks confidence that the command will actually be carried out by the addressee. Increases the hortative force and possibly includes a warning that there will be consequences if the listener should fail to carry out the commanded task. occik ’am jilaa kəə! ‘Don’t forget to give him the knife!’ adin domaa ɓa kəə! ‘Don’t eat meat, y’hear?’

kəə vsadv. tightly. Gram: Verb suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is performed in a tight way, or results in something being tightened or packed-close. ikəə ’tok! ‘Pound (the earth) tight (around the stake)’! ɠọŋkəə ’tokeel! ‘embrace (him) tightly!’

kəəcűu n. sternum; joining point of the two halves of a ribcage.

kəənam vt. cook vegetables, generally by boiling. oo ˈlok kaat ˈyoolai ‘Make some food why don’t you!’

kəəoo n. variety of ground-dwelling squirrel.

kəjìn vi. stretch, as in relaxation. Syn: kəjìn-kətaa.

kəjìn-kətaa vi. stretch, as in relaxation. See: kəjìn ‘stretch’.

kətaa vce. See: kəjìn-kətaa ‘stretch’.

kətəa n. supporting beam; in house construction, a beam supporting a “gɨɨtu” pillar, which (unlike the pillar) does not reach all the way to the roof.

kədar n. tailbone.

kənam vi. 1 • twist; roll over, as when sleeping. ɓii kəduu. ‘He’s rolling over (in his sleep).’ ohoo ə kəduu. ‘The rope is twisted.’

2 • lie down in some position, probably which would have required twisting to attain.

kədir vi. lie on one’s side.

kəlek vi. lie on one’s back.

vt. twist something. ɳo ohoo əm kəduu. ‘I’m twisting the rope.’

kənak adj. diligent; careful; considerate; respectful and wholehearted. kənak ˈjaabo ˈyok agom əm ˈtaduu. ‘He listens to what I saw very carefully and diligently.’

kəbaa n. 1 • meeting; village council. kəbaa baanam ‘to hold a meeting’.

2 • public; the general public.

kəbaa-kombo n. well, literally, a common or public water source. See: kombo ‘well’.

kabaa-kombo
kəbə n:qual. 1 • other. Gram: Pre-nominal qualifying noun with a definite or contrastive meaning ‘(the) other (one, not the one already mentioned)’ kəbə ap-`ahee `gadd `a `doken maa. ‘The other fruits are not delicious.’

2 • else. Gram: Post-nominal qualifying noun with an indefinite or additive meaning, as ‘(something) else or ‘another (one)’ nii `kəbə kaamaa. ‘There wasn’t anyone else.’ nɔ lalik `kəb go `gapa lagi `duu. ‘I should wear another (different) shirt.’

kəbə n. variety of wool, from which “`jebo” tunics are traditionally made.

kama pcl. tell me about it! Gram: Sympathetic informative particle to a declarative sentence, usually containing some information which is contrary to what the addressee may have thought or hoped-for. Carries an additional implication that the speaker is in sympathy with the addressee’s inability to either find out some particular information or obtain a particular result. A: nɔ birii `maajib `tiilii `duu! B: aah! birii kaamaa kama! A: ‘I would really like a cigarette.’ B: ‘Aah! Tell me about it; there are no cigarettes about (I’ve been looking for one all afternoon)’ aci doolu `caamaa kama! ‘Elder Brother hasn’t gone to the village (and I too have been trying to figure out where he might have gone).’

- `kar vsadv. twisted. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is twisted as a result of the action indicated by the verb. nɔ higim nɔ `yakkar kaa. ‘I knotted this.’

karen n. fishing line; line of a fishing pole.

kəram n. main body of a fishing pole; pole of a fishing pole.

`karcir n. fishhook; hook of a fishing line.

kərnəm vi. be twisted, of rope, wire, or any other similar thing; be or become fouled-up or tangled of itself. oboo n ə `kərduu ku. ‘The rope has become twisted-up (not braided).’

vt. bend or twist rope or wire into a non-straight or wavy shape, but without bending it back onto itself or curling it. nɔ oboo `am `kərduu. ‘I’m twisting/bending the rope.’

kərnəm vt. chop or hack at with great force and little precision, as when chopping down a tree or when very angry. Properly refers to an an instance of chopping in which more than one blow is required to complete the cut; often references chopping apart of non-whole trees, as standing logs or branches from trees. nɔ `hiipo `am `kortuu `ra. ‘I’ll chop down the tree trunk.’ akca `gadd `am `karloo `tok! ‘Chop off/down the branches!’

`kərnəm vt. thrust the pelvis, as when having intercourse or with sexual intention.
`kolak n. beating stick; stick used for beating.

`kaloo int. okay; got it; will do; sure; gotcha. Usage: Interjection indicating full agreement with a proposal. A: `al `ba int `laa `dei! B: `koloo! A: Y'all go safely now! B: Will do!

kalii n. red squirrel; variety of reddish jungle squirrel.

kahuu, n. tortoise; turtle. Syn: `raakop.

kahuu n. rabbit.

kà! pcl. Contrary/contradictive constituent-final particle. Gram: Marks a sentence as information which is contradicts or is otherwise marked as contrary to something the addressee has said or done. Usage: generally pronounced with a final glottal stop and a high/level intonation. `korum `go `rinam `a `amb `ribbee kà! `The things that happened in the old days actually *were* like that (although you don’t believe it).'

aci immaa kà! `Elder Brother hasn’t gone (contrary to what you had told me earlier)!'

dagmmaa kà! ‘It’s not there (on the tree, contrary to what you told me would be the case)’ A: `doken maa. B: `doken `duuka! ‘A: It’s disgusting.’ B: ‘It is not; it’s tasty.’

`ribum dobum deeka! ‘Don’t make the dust scatter, you hear!’
-gaa $ \textit{adv.}$ incorrectly targeted; affecting something other than the intended target. $\textit{Gram:}$ Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is directed at, or results in affecting, some object other than the proper object or the one intended. Also occurs in semi-reduplicated form “-gaa...-yaa”, with the overall sense of ‘affecting everything available’ $\textit{jii} \textit{am tugaa deeka}$. ‘You might mistakenly kick someone with your haphazard kicking.’ $\textit{eggaa}$ ‘tokee! Write it onto another page!’


`gaanam` $\textit{vt.}$ 1 • chant a variety of loud, high-energy chant.
2 • yell or shout at someone. $\textit{jibo Tamar }\textit{jogaa gaaduu}$. ‘Nyibo Tamar is chanting a Nyogaa.’ $\textit{See:}$ `jogaa` ‘chant (variety)’.

`gaanam` $\textit{vt.}$ 1 • fetch water; fill a container with something, as a substance such as water; pour or decant something as to fill a container. $\textit{hilak }\textit{lo }\textit{issam gaaduu}$. ‘I’m filling the giant bamboo water tank with water.’
2 • cup; cradle; hold something in a cupped or contained fashion, as with cupped hands or when making a receptacle from one’s shirt.
3 • spread the hands. $\textit{attr }\textit{gaala dakkaa to, no jobloo kaadee}$. ‘All of you stand there with hands outspread; I’m going to try to jump down.’

`gaanam` $\textit{vt.}$ scratch with the nails with significant force, potentially causing a wound, as from a bird’s or cat’s attack, or when a wife fights with her husband; scrape with all fingers, as when taking up balls of rice.

`gaanom` $\textit{vt.}$ knead; soften, as rice when eating.

`gaapuu` $n.$ variety of wasp, yellow or tawny in colour, living underground or in any hole.

`gaapoo` $\textit{Var:}$ `gaapuu`. $\textit{nce.}$ $\textit{See:}$ $\textit{ilo-gaapoo}$ ‘wasp (variety)’.

`gaayap` $\textit{vt.}$ wave the hand. $\textit{nom gaayap }\textit{dagn ba yaa boree}$? ‘Who’s that down there waving at me?’

`gaarii` $n.$ vehicle; car. $\textit{Source:}$ Assamese.

`gaaree` $n.$ wreathed hornbill. Small and black variety of hornbill. $\textit{Rhyticeros undulatus}$.


`gaalii` $n.$ variety of massive tree, with up to 1m diameter trunk and a very reddish wood. Closely related to “`benjo”, but with a slight difference of the bark and a much redder wood.

`gaahee` $\textit{Var:}$ `gaasa` $(P)$. $n.$ 1 • spinal cord muscle; the muscle responsible for body
strength.

2 • element of an “əbak” ritual object, a tightly wrapped leaf running along the object edge.

-gaa...yaa vs.advsr. at everyone; at everything. *Gram:* Split manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb affects or is directed at everything which is available to affect

kaagaa kaayaa vt. look at everyone or everything, systematically as though to scrutinize all.

tugaa tuyaa vt. kick everywhere or at everything which is required.

`gai adj. excellent.

gagnam vt. 1 • catch or grab hold of something with the hand, at moment of catching or when holding afterward; also, to catch a thief, or come to know who the culprit is. oo-`gaii `am agak-agak `ba gakt `kee. ‘Grab the mustard greens bunch by bunch.’

2 • grasp, in a mental sense; come to understand a concept or idea; detect the identity of a culprit; figure out who has done something or what has been going on. `gaglaa maa. ‘I can’t figure it out.’ *nom SMS jibaa `na `nijir `am `gaktuu ku. ‘I found out which girl has been sending me SMSs.’

3 • select; choose (as a partner). `am `nijir `am no gakkaa - no gagyooy `kee! ‘I’ve picked out that girl - keep your hands off her!’

4 • occupy, as an area of land.

-gaksi vt. keep or see someone in a sexual relationship, especially in secret. ‘Tajum `ne `baree `niik nim go gaksi `laa `əmko? ‘Was it Tajum who’s been said to be seeing someone’s wife?’


`gəda Var: gadd. n. group. nii `gad `higi ‘these people; this bunch of people’.

n.qual. guys. Niihii `gadd `a ‘the Nishi guys...’ *Gram:* Plural definite qualifying noun used to follow another noun with a pluralizing sense somewhat like ‘those guys’ or simply ‘more than one’. Not a true plural suffix, since not obligatory when more than one entity is referred-to, and not able to occur in indefinite sentences. However, in definite sentences, is usually best translated by English plural “-s”.

ganam, vie. scale or climb a vertical surface such as a wall; move (horizontally) while suspended on a vertical surface such as a wall or tree. no `hiin `am `gaduu. ‘I (am able to) scale trees.’

ganam, vt. pare; whistle; cut by placing thumb close to blade and drawing off strips or sections from an object, as with a sickle when harvesting rice or with a knife when chopping vegetables to prepare for cooking; cut with short strokes (in any direction, towards or away from self), as when paring a nut or cutting one’s fingernails. Properly, blade must be positioned close to the cutting surface, and must not
deliver an impact in the process of cutting. \(\text{ŋoh} \text{\`h} \text{\`iipin} \text{\`am} \text{gara}.\) ‘I’ll pare the wild lemon.’ gacii \(\text{\`laacii} \text{dia}.\) ‘It’s harvest time.’ rok\(\text{\`cik} \text{\`b} \text{\`gapak} \text{\`tok!} \text{‘Cut it off with a knife!’} \text{\`gajir} \text{vt.} \) julienne; cut match-sized pieces from a length of something.

\(-\text{gap} \text{vsadv.} \) affixed; stable; stuck fast. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in something becoming stabilized, affixed to something else, or stuck fast to a surface. jengap \(\text{\`hiduu} \text{ku}.\) ‘They’re becoming friends.’

\(-\text{abgap} \text{vt.} \) shoot (e.g. an arrow) such that it sticks fast in the target.

\(-\text{tagap} \text{vt.} \) concentrate on what one is hearing; understand and remember what is said.

\(-\text{maagap} \text{vt.} \) concentrate, as on work; memorize something, as a procedure or list.

\(-\text{pagap} \text{vt.} \) strike a surface, as a log with a dao, causing the blade to become stuck.

\(-\text{yeggap} \text{vt.} \) stick to something; become fastened to something. balaa \(\text{\`abaka} \text{\`nok} \text{lalik} \text{\`am} \text{\`yeggap} \text{\`duuku}.\) ‘The jackfruit resin has stuck to my shirt.’

\(-\text{gam} \text{n.} \) village headman. Source: Assamese.

\(-\text{gamnam} \text{vt.} \) support a side blindly; join or support the majority simply because it has higher numbers, without regard to what is right or wrong. nunu agom al-\(\text{\`pomaa} \text{\`am} \text{hikkaa} \text{\`maab} \text{\`doola} \text{\`gampee} \text{\`gobo} \text{\`gamnam} \text{\`yookem}.\) ‘Don’t just blindly join the majority without considering the merits of each point.’

\(-\text{gamnam} \text{vi.} \) play. Gram: Semi-meaningful final element of the discontinuous compound verb “janam-\(\text{\`gamnam} \) ‘play joyfully; be fashionable’ bulu \text{\`irgaa} \text{\`jaaba} \text{jalaa} \text{\`gamlaa} \text{\`rid} \text{\`kee}.\) ‘They were totally absorbed in playing.’

\(-\text{gamnam} \text{vt.} \) fasten, fix or bind, as a stabilizing pole to a length of wall using a strip of bamboo, or when working around the edges of a basket. cikc \(\text{\`am} \text{gamt} \text{\`kee}.\) ‘Fasten the wall binding.’
`gamnam n. bite. `ikii `a tabb `am `gan kaa. 'The dog killed the snake.'

gambuu n. See: loobo-gambuu 'house crest'.
gamba n. beam framing the exterior of a "poopée" wall, used to keep the wall from buckling or otherwise loosening.
garop n. variety of ornament worn by a bride.

garii Var: `gaii (P). n. resemble; one who resembles something; similar thing. `giicca-`hicca holuu `gacaa `garii go; `gii `hii `a holuu `gaii nam `garii go. 'Youth is like climbing a fence; growing old is like descending the other side.'

adj. 1 • equidistant from a point. `lapaa `garii `hicca `bolo 'right down in the utter centre'.

2 • resemble; resembling in manner or appearance. no aci `garii `a. 'You look like Elder Brother.' arak `garii `ba dooyo `kee. 'Don't eat like a pig.'
garak n. notch in an arrow where the bowstring is set.
garto n. variety of ornament worn by a bride. See: garop 'ornament variety'.

garnam vi. 1 • hatch, of a bird's egg. porok `ga `ao `garkaa ku. 'The chicken's eggs have hatched.'

2 • germinate, of a seed.

3 • bear a child, in a poetic sense.

4 • speak in a variety of ritual chant.

galoo name. 1 • name of a Tani tribe found primarily in central/lower West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, and also in areas of Upper Siang, East Siang, and Upper Subansiri.


`galaa n. fabric; woven fabric. Often used to refer to a skirt, but properly refers to the fabric prior to being worn. Once worn as a skirt, it may be called a "bačak". Source: Minyong (Adi).


`giinam vt. transport; bring or carry something in a wagon or other vehicle as a load. `giicca ra, '(I) will transport it up there.'

traak `a `ili `am `giiduu. 'The truck transports stones.'

`giinam vt. collar; pull or pull at something by grasping the whole, e.g. when gripping someone's entire knee and pulling. `labii `am `yoogo `laa giid-giid `dakko? 'Why are you grabbing at my knee?'

`gingii n. frame spine for an "'igin" basket.

`giccii adj. muddy, of a river.
`gin- gubnam

used by women. See: `igin 'large densely-woven conical basket'.

`gin- clfqr. Classifier for `igin (tightly woven) baskets or `igin basketfuls of any substance, such as grains or small fruits. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. `igin `gin-ɲɲi 'two igin baskets'. See: `igin 'large, dense conical basket'.

`ginnam (2) vt. 1 • wipe some substance off a surface with a finger, as when scooping up the liquid and small pieces of rice remaining on a plate after eating. ɲokii `am `gilla `doduu. 'I’ll eat the fish guts by scraping them up with my finger.'

2 • whittle or scrape pieces from a surface by cutting forehand, i.e. with the blade moving inward towards oneself. patak `am `kaaken `doobə `gitt `kee. 'Whittle out the container nicely.'

`gippak vt. shave off, as something unwanted. `gippak `tokeel! 'Scrape it out/away!'

`ginnam (2): v.v.arg. dirty water; make water dirty. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun `higik 'muddy water' `higik-`ginnam 'to make water dirty/muddied'.

guugaa n. Jew’s harp; mouth harp.

`guucup n. concave knot on a tree.

`guppiii-`monam vt. levy a fine. `ihii `coonom `guppiii `mora. 'I’m going to levy a fine on the person who stole my wood.'

`guppiii-`guuta n. large penalty, fine, or bride price. See: `guppiii 'penalty'; `guuta 'large penalty'.

`guupak n. convex knot on a tree.

`guuta nce. large penalty. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: `guppiii-`guuta 'large penalty'.

`guupa nce. variety of chant. Usage: generally occurs with associated verb `yornam'. See: `guupa-yornam 'chant (variety)'.

`guupa yornam v. variety of traditional ceremonial chant.

`guta nce. See: `guta-yapom 'variety of “yapom” spirit'.

`guta-yapom n. variety of “yapom” spirit. See: yapom 'demon spirit'.

`gunam vi. burn; be burning. `ihii `a `guduu. 'The wood’s burning.'

`guduu ku. 'The paddy is ripe.'

vt. incubate eggs. porok `a `pipp `am `guduu. 'The chicken is incubating the eggs.'

gubnam. vi. bear fruit, of rice paddy; of rice paddy, be at the stage just before full ripeness at which the stalk has borne full fruits and are beginning to weigh it down, but before it is ripe and ready to harvest. `ammo `gubduu ku. 'The paddy is ripe.'

vt. incubate eggs. porok `a `pipp `am `gubduu. 'The chicken is incubating the eggs.'

gubnam. vi. lean, as a tree. `hiin `a
attam `peela `ba gupcoo `duulaa `ka! 'The tree is leaning over the cliff edge!'

`gum vs:adv. win. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the subject wins over the object in the action indicated by a verb.

`rigum vt. win a contest.
`
mengum vt. win an argument.

`gumir n. pigpen. Usage: (P). See: `gumra 'pigpen'.

gumnam vc:arg. rumble, of thunder. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun "doogum" 'thunder' doogum-gumnam the rumbling of thunder. See: doogum 'storm'.

`gumpaa n. pigpen built on the ground (not on a raised platform).

`gumr Var: `gumir (P). n. pigpen, traditionally located beneath the toilet area of a house, when it is located on the balcony. Also refers to more modern-style pigpens, which are generally separate from the house and raised a few feet from the ground.

-gur vs:adv. assist; help. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject acts in help or out of assistance to the object, as when the object is unable to or does not know how to do some activity by himself.

`biik `rigur namm `am `no `hablaa kumaa. 'I can’t count how much he’s helped me.’
`
bii `bull `am ayaa `maapa `ba `maala `bullam `rigur `a maato. 'He felt sorry for them and he wanted to help them.'

guree n. horse. Source: Assamese.

gurnam vi. 1 • whirl, as a whirlpool; spin or rotate at speed; churn, as water in a high current; rumble, as a thing under pressure and about to surge forth. `iss `a `gurduu. 'The water is churning.'

2 • grumble, of a hungry stomach.

gurna-`naana n. element of a loin loom, a bamboo pole set at the very top side. Can fold under the "rubuu", which it is set immediately above.

gurbo Syn: `naano. n. back (of the human body).

gulii n. bullet. Source: Assamese.

guluu n. fireplace border; wooden border around a fireplace, on which food and glasses may be placed if it is large enough.

-gee vs:adv. maintain a gap. Gram: Result suffix indicating that an existing gap is maintained in performing the action indicated by the verb.

`mogee vt. spare something by working around it.

-gee vs:asp. Disjunct perfective suffix. Gram: Occurs only in verbs suffixed by Direct/Experienced Perfective "-baa" or Action nominalization in "-nam". In a declarative sentence, indicates that either a second or a third person subject (someone other than either the speaker) performs the action indicated by the verb. In an interrogative sentence, indicates that the subject is second person (the addressee). In an interrogative sentence, indicates that the actor is a third person. Cannot be used with first person subjects. an! no doggee
<table>
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| `baka` | ‘What? You’ve already had your meal!’ `aa, `nok hoo `am `nika jigee kuba. ‘Wah, my cow’s been gored to pieces (by something/somebody other than myself).’  
   `bii doggee `baree? ‘Did he eat?’ no `totta `maabo tiigee `ko! ‘You’re the only one who smoked up (the cigarettes) for heaven’s sake!’ |
| `hangek` | vi. slip or slide on something trodden-on, such as excrement, dirtying oneself.  
   gennam (2) vi. 1 • lie down to rest, but not to sleep. `gellii `duu. ‘(I) want to lie down.  
   2 • lie collapsed; lie prostrate, as a shot animal.  
   vt:poet. sacrifice a hundred red roosters. `korum `ogo `nita `Gooyii polii gebbee `yuka. ‘It’s said that once upon a time Master Gooyii sacrificed a hundred red roosters.’ |
| `gekkup` | vi. lie facing downward, as the male in a sexual position; be male, by implication.  
   gellek vi. lie facing upward, as the female in a sexual position; be female, by implication.  
   gekkup `nag `ree maa gellek `nag `ree? ‘Is (your baby) a boy or a girl?’ |
| `Gensii` | name. Gensi, name of the major town in Gensi circle in southwest West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, from which the name of Gensi circle is taken. |
| `gebbuu` | n. quiver; container for arrows. |

- go art. a; an; one. Gram: Indefinite or Individuating article. Marks typically indefinite, often individuated, but not necessarily singular referents. Cannot co-occur with Topic or Accusative markers, nor with the Imperfective copula. Usually introduces new or unknown discourse referents. When occurring with a single predicative nominal,
goonam

usually has a mirative sense, as ‘what? I didn’t expect that!’ In some cases, has a more classifier-like use, licensing a reference which would not be possible with a stand-alone noun. ganam `gona `ai? ‘One (betelnut) which has already been cut, (that’s what you want) right?’ no `loopi go ramto. ‘I was sick for two days.’ aas go `baree. ‘I suppose we’ll be going home now.’ (lit. ‘I suppose it’ll be a case of us going home.’). ee go! ‘What? It’s shit!! (I thought it was mud I was stepping on)’. yaddi go `aŋ-ŋamaa `ara `di, `ak go `igin `am `tuubam hiro. ‘However many women come, that many (baskets) will be kept together.’

pcl. O! Gram: Initial element of Split vocative name particle “NAME go...NAME a” ‘O my dear NAME’ Api Mumsi go, Api Mumsa...O my dear Elder Sister Mumsi...’

`go vs:adv. warm; hot. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something becomes warm or hot as a result of the action indicated by the verb. cirgo gor `laa `tiiduu. ‘(We) drink it after warming it.’ no `tigo ra. ‘I’ll warm it by putting it (on the fire).’ romgo `tokee. ‘Heat it up by roasting it.’

`goe n. variety of chirping insect, possibly a variety of cicada, with an insistent, buzzsaw-like chirp which dies out gradually after several iterations.

goom 1 vi. pass, of time; spend time on a particular thing. nuŋnik agom `jabt `kolo aloo a `goobik kaa. ‘We spent the whole day talking.’ nok ranam `am `nijir `lo `gooolik `num toku `kee. ‘Go ahead and spend all your life on girls only.’

goonam 2 vi. 1 • swell; expand; bulge; bloat, of something spherical, bulboous, or rounded, as a full or fattened stomach.
Eggs have bloated his belly (with gas).

2 • rise, as the level of water; grow up, as a child. am hamrom, hambuk to, hogo gooto. If you stepped in it, you sunk in, it would come up to here.

3 • inflate; overinflate; grow out of proportion; of speech, injudicious or insouciant. agom am goom yookaa. Don’t let your words spiral out of control (in boasting or threatening). no pii am cemmo liimaa maabec; nok aci agom am goom kaa. I didn’t want anyone to know (about the project); (but) my elder brother let the cat out of the bag/spread the news all over.

goonam: vi:arg. make an enclosure. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun “luugoo” ‘enclosure’ luugoo goonam ‘to make an enclosure’.

goorii n. clock; watch; timepiece. Source: Assamese.

`Goorii name. name of a village in central West Siang district.

`gooree n. white variety of sweet potato. Use: (P). See: maapuu ‘white sweet potato (L).’

gooraa n. spring action trap which can be set up to depend on a naturally-tensed object, such as bamboo. When an animal trips a laid stick, the trap springs closed and catches the animal in a vise.

`goolam n. ritual object consisting of a single bamboo stick with a series of several looped bamboo sticks affixed to one side only. Effectively, a one-sided version of a “goodaa”. See: `murkoo-goodaa ‘ritual bamboo ladder’.

-gok vs:adv. cracked. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the object is cracked or cracked open as a result of the action indicated by the verb deegok ‘boil something, causing it to crack (such as a potato). ’

`gogii n. element of a “hibok” fishing dam, a stone/pole prop used to restrain the current and prevent the dam elements from being eroded and washed away.

`gogii-goba n. fishing dam elements, in general. See: `gogii ‘dam element (variety)’; `goba ‘dam element (variety)’.

gognam vi. 1 • sing (a song). no gaan gogduu. ‘I’m singing a song.’

2 • chirp, of an insect. gopuu-gooe a gogduu ku. The “gopuu-gooe” insects are starting to chirp.

vt. call someone, as to beckon. no bism gokto. ‘I called (to) him.’

gognam, vi:arg. crack; breach. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun “deegok” ‘crack in earth’s surface’ deegok gognam of the earth’s surface, to crack, as in an earthquake.

`goŋkak n. stutter.

vt. stutter; stammer, in speech. no agom am goŋkak duu. ‘I’m stammering over the word.’ Syn: `koŋak.

`goŋku n. classical language; archaic language. A set of lexemes which is used very commonly by priests and orators,
and more rarely by ordinary speakers. Believed to represent an earlier form of Galo, its use is considered to be a high cultural skill.

**goŋka** n. open mouth, as when yawning.
*adj.* open-mouthed, as when yawning.

**goŋka-`aajin** n. yawn.
*vi.* yawn.
*no goŋk-`aajin `duu.* ‘You’re yawning.’ See: **goŋka** ‘open-mouthed’; **`aajin** ‘stretch’.

**`gojoo** n. bamboo platform, either semi-detached or fully detached from a Galo house, generally unroofed. May be used as an extra balcony for resting during fine weather, as well as a convenient location for sun-drying clothing, chilli peppers or other such things.

**`gobum** 'three handspans'.
See: **agob** 'handspan'.
knowledge, he knows a lot.'

gobnam vi. measure by or in handspans. ɲo `ǹiitak Ɂam gopkaa bee. ‘I measured out the plank (in terms of handspans).’ See: agop ‘handspan’.

gom- cfr. Classifier for vocalisms, including mouths and words. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. nappaa `gomba `na `hoopen Ɂa. ‘This one with a big mouth is a chameleon.’ See: agom ‘speech’.

`gomuk n. 1 • intonation; phrasing; sentence. 2 • language; dialect; form of speech.

`gomcir Var: `gomsir (P). n. speech fragment; building block of speech. May be used to translate English ‘morpheme’, ‘word’, ‘phrase’ or ‘sentence’, although is less often used to translate ‘word’ than “agom”.

`gomjup adj. closed mouth. vt. close the mouth. nappaa `am `gomp toku Ɂkee! ‘Close your mouth!’

`gomnam vt. hug; embrace. ɲo `ikii `am `gomkaa. ‘I hugged the dog.’

`gomba, adj. overheard directly; heard as a result of being in proximity to the sound source, rather than having been communicated by another person.

`gomba, n. word, especially in written language.

gommaa adj. mute; dumb, i.e. unable to speak at all.

gomraa n. code language; pig Latin; variety of purposefully mixed-up speech designed to confuse a listener or hide one’s meaning, as ‘“juuka” for “kaju” ‘let’s go’. bułə `tacen maad `ba gomraa `bo `menlaa `ju. ‘Let’s talk in pig Latin so they won’t understand us.’

-gor vs:adv. quickly; immediately. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that an action is performed quickly or immediately tiikum gorbəa `duu. ‘She gets drunk quickly.’ laagor `tokee! ‘Pick up (the telephone) quickly!’ higor `maaduu. ‘(They) don’t die quickly (of doves).’

`gorə n. platform made for observation purpose, as for hunting or for household/village security (as opposed to for resting, e.g.). See: `gojoo ‘resting platform’.

`gorbak Var: `borbak (P). n. fork in a tree; valley between two branches.

`golaa cnj. and. Gram: Numeral conjunction irii `golaa aum ‘thirty-three’.

golo `bə Var: `golba. pos. even up to. Usage: Lare only; Puugoo: “`goba”. `bim gomnaa `ij `golba aamaa da. ‘(Though) he was called, he hasn’t arrived even now.’

giikoo n. axe handle.

giici vcr. See: giici-giiten ‘impede’.

giici-giiten vi. impede or disturb someone’s activities or ability to act effectively. giici-giiten `empaa! ‘You’re disturbing my activities!’
giituu  n. house pillar.

giitum  n. hammer, pile-driver.

giiten vce.  See: giici-giiten 'impede'.

giidaa nce. household management; management of household affairs. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: giidaa-isi 'homestead'.

giidaa-isi  n. homestead; area used by people for working and living; means of sustenance from the land. giidaa-iss 'am niika. 'I've organized everything for my sustenance from the land.' See: giidaa  'household management'; 'isi 'water'.

'giidin nce.  See: 'giidin-`hiiba 'successful'.

'giidin-`hiiba  adj. successful in life; prosperous.

Giinam vi. prepare; get ready; ready oneself, as for departure. giit 'kee, `kaju, `inlaa `ju! 'Get ready, come on, let's go!'

Giinam vi. live one's life; survive.

Giinam-`hiina  a `yoom `bola? 'How's life these days?'

Giinam vt. plant or erect something (e.g. a pillar) in the ground by simply stabbing it in, i.e. without digging a hole beforehand. no luugii 'am giikaa. 'I drove the fencepost into the ground.'

GIINAM-HIINAM vi. live one's life.

GiiPO  n. goitre, on the neck.

'Giibi  name. name of a Galo clan.

'Giiii  n. variety of tree, about the size of a jackfruit, with leaves similar to a “raata” and carrying a very dangerous sting. See: raata 'nettle tree variety'.

'Giiii  n. cock feathers; feathers coming off a cock's tail.

-gik vsadv. impaled. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is impaled as a result of the action indicated by the verb. doggiik hiinam 'to impale oneself while walking; strike oneself on a pointed object while walking, causing it to break the skin'.


'Ginam vt. 1 • go or go to. Usage: sense common in Eastern Tani but rare or archaic in Galo.

2 • sneak; move stealthily. hor-`mootum `ginam 'going hunting'. See: namaa-ginam 'sleep around (man)'.

3 • trudge; move around in a watery or muddy area. no 'hil 'gilak maa. 'I can't move around in swampy areas.'

4 • plough. rikk 'am 'gikaa ku. 'We've ploughed the fields.' am laraa nam `laalik `paaku `laa, haal 'gira nam `laalik `paaku `laa, rikk 'am rito. 'We took in planters, we took in ploughers, and did the fields.'

Giiii nce. variety of mustard eaten as a vegetable by Galo and, especially, Minyong Adi. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: ‘oo-giinii ‘variety of mustard’.


'Ginam vt. grasp and tug; grab and pull with both hands, as when saving someone who is
falling, akca ‘am ‘girkaa. ‘I grabbed the branch.’

`go- clfr. Classifier for cords of wood. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. `gappii ‘four cords (of wood)’. See: `aga ‘cord (of wood)’.

`go pos. 1 • ‘s; of. Gram: Genitive case marker Usage: occurs as a noun phrase postposition (enclitic). Obligatory marks possessor nouns (not pronouns) in a possession construction. Also has Comitative sense ‘with’ when occurring in a Comitative construction [X gv V-ko lo] ‘V-ing with X’. Bojir `galaa Bohar `ga `logaa `ba `no ‘saa `mora. ‘I’ll make tea for Bojwr and Bohar.’

2 • via; by way of. Gram: Viative postposition marking a noun which is not itself a goal or target, but which is passed by way of in the general direction of in the course of some event. ‘hokkə ‘al ‘Googar ‘al ‘minlen ‘ləa, ‘Googar ‘ga `Hili mənaa ‘ləa. ‘(I) chased it from here over to Googar, and via Googar chased it here to Sili.’

3 • by means of. Gram: Mediative sense of the genitive postposition marking the ‘means’ through which an activity is accomplished (such as the vehicle of a motion predicate) ‘ala ‘go ‘gaarii ‘ga ‘indu ‘go on foot ‘by car’. See: -ka ‘Genitive pronominal suffix’.

-ga verbal. lead; take; bring. Gram: Comitative suffix indicating that the subject ‘brings’ the object together with him on an activity of which the subject is the leader. On intransitive verbs, functions to add an object noun to the sentence understood as the ‘brought’ person. `no `nom nam `bolo acin dog ra. ‘I’ll take you down to the house for a meal.’ `nom `no kaag ra. ‘I’ll take you to see it (the movie).’

inya vt. lead someone (somewhere). `nom `joola inra, doora `ba inγara `nom! ‘He’ll snatch you away, carry you away with the wind!’

`duuga vt. take on someone as a spouse, as a brother’s wife after he has died; support someone as a live-in partner after some misfortune.

dooga vt. sleep with someone; make love to someone. `biam `no `doog `ranə. ‘I’m going to sleep with her, got it?’

minga vt. chase someone or something; drive something away (as an animal). hoo `am minga `lok! ‘Drive the cow away!’

raga vt. 1 • look after someone; take care of their basic needs.

2 • have an affair with someone, particularly someone else’s married wife.

`ga `loka Var: `galka. pos. since; from. Gram: Postposition marking a time noun as a point in time since which (if past) or from which (if present or future) an event or state has endured or will endure. May also mark a non-temporal noun in the same way, if being construed as a point in time (as ‘since Gandhi’). `korum `jimii `okka; Abo Tani `ga `loka ‘Since the beginning of the world; since from (the days of) Abo Tani.’ `hir `ga `loka `no acin domaa. ‘I haven’t had food since this morning.’ `alloo `go
'lokka 'from tomorrow (onwards').

gəen n. back-strap harness for a loin loom, used to create and maintain tension so that the loom remains aloft. Sec: aen 'sheath strap'.

-gəə vs.val. touch; onto. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in something touching something else. 'digəa 'drip onto something'. 'nom 'tiggəa kaa. 'I've dabbed you (with my finger).'

-no 'batak 'am 'hamgəa ɗuu. 'I'm stepping on the floorboards.'

attach; depend on. Gram: Applicative suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb entails the subject depending on or otherwise being attached to the object 'bii ager 'kaaram 'nom 'mengəa ɗuu. 'If he has work to do he calls me (out of attachment or my necessity to its successful completion).'

-tuugəa 'support something of necessity, because it cannot stand by itself'.

'maagəa vt. depend on something. 'maagəa haggəa kaamaa. 'I haven’t so much as a shoulder to lean on.'

-no 'maagəa haak kaaku maa. 'I’ve got no-one left I can depend on.'

-gəku n. base-frame of a loin loom, to which the “gəen” back-strap is fixed. Section closest to the body, which may rest on the lap of the weaver.

gənam: vi. feel or be disposed in a certain way, i.e. well or with sickness; be positioned, of one’s body. 'bii aki al 'maab ɗadu. 'He has a stomach ache.'

-rapkom gətup kaa. 'I bumped my head on the fireplace shelving.'

-gəkur vt. have one’s back to something.

-gəken vi. feel good. ɳo aii a gəken ɗuu. 'I’m feeling good/fit (lit. I’m carrying myself well).'

garap vi. get up; get up in the morning. garap tokaa! 'Get up (it’s time to wake up)!'

garik vt. face something or someone.

1 • carry or wear something, on one’s body or in one’s possession. ɳo 'ej gomaal 'I’m not wearing any clothes!'
mənam go ɳo gəkka ku. 'I had a feeling/thought.'

-no 'uii gəduu pə. 'A devil is probably possessing you (making you do bad things).'

2 • have a disease. 'bii higyaax gəduu. 'He has a cough (as a disease).'

2 • take after or carry after someone, generally an elder family member such as one’s mother, father, or elder sibling; resemble a sibling in features.

-no 'ŋok aci ne gəduu. 'I resemble my brother (in features).'

gənam, vt. hurl; throw something very heavy, and which requires some effort to throw.

-gəməen n. ornament; item of jewellery.

-gəmənam vi. collapse, of something large and ceiling-like, as a house, a ceiling or roof, or a
tree of reasonable size. namm ə `gamkaa. `The house collapsed.’

`gora` vt. rub with the back, as an animal scratching itself, making a mark on something as a result. hobb a turgii əba gar əlaa `dagduu. `The mithun is standing there scratching its back against the pillar.’

-gora` v.σ. moreover; however; furthermore; yet; although. Gram: Additive concessive suffix indicating that in addition to the marked verb, something else which is potentially contrasting or unexpected is also the case. May also be used alone, with an implication ‘and yet (something other than this should properly be the case)’ aha! `diin’ amgarə! `Aya! I said “diin”, moreover (i.e., rather than using the proper Galo word for “day”)!’ no əm meŋarə, bii əm anəgarə...agom ə `yoomba `menken `doobs? `You say this, he says that - how will you arrive at a consensus?’ əm məgarə, əam aɲɲii go `pita garə `ahoo `nam `laaka to, `ili `əm. `After doing that, get the one which is a bit long and (yet) fat, the stone.’ amgarə `lacin...’`However; at the same time...’

garək ənom. crack; crunch; sound of a stick or tree branch breaking.

gərnam` vt. wind; crank; twist e.g. a pole to loosen or tighten fabric that is wrapped around it (not used for twisting rope).

garəba n. skirt for a ritual effigy, formed from folded-over leaves wrapped tightly around the effigy base.
`ŋaa vsadv. empty result; null result; void result. *Gram:* Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb has no result, does not connect with the expected target (and in fact connects with no target) or has an impotent or empty effect. Often found in semi-reduplicated form "-ŋaa...-raa". *tunaa* ‘kick or move the foot and not find any target’. *naanaa* ‘throw something at a void, thinking there’s a target (although there is not)’. *hamnaa* ‘to stumble into a hole while walking’.

`ŋaanam vi. 1 • be lost; get lost. *ŋo* `ŋaaduu. ‘I’m lost (as when walking around in the jungle).’
2 • be a wastrel; be in a condition of having spent or wasted one’s money or possessions. *ŋo* `ŋaaduu ku. ‘I’ve become a wastrel.’
3 • be wasted; be or have been frittered away fruitlessly, as of money. *ŋok* `murkoo `a*ŋaakaa. ‘My money’s been lost/frittered away.’

*vt.* 1 • lose one’s way or direction. *ŋo* badaa *əm* `ŋaakaa. ‘I’ve lost the way.’
2 • waste something; fritter something away fruitlessly. *ŋo* *ŋidaa* lo yaakaa go *ŋaat* ba. ‘I spent tons at/for my marriage.’ *ŋo* `murkoo *əm* `amum *bə* `ŋaakaa. ‘I wasted the money uselessly.’

`ŋaa...-raa vsadvr. no result. *Gram:* Split result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb has no result.

`kọŋaa-`kọraa vi. speech-impaired.

`caŋaa-`caaraa vi. go (up) on a wild goose chase. *See:* `ŋaa ‘empty result’.

`ŋak vsadv. intensely; intently. *Gram:* Manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb happens in an intense or intentful manner.

`nirŋak vi. laugh like mad; laugh so hard that no sound comes out.

`ŋagnam vi. 1 • be lost.
2 • get out of or quit a place; take off; quit someone; leave someone, as a wife or husband. *ŋo* `ŋagr ku. ‘I’m getting out of here/leaving you.’
3 • roam; go off in no particular direction, not caring where one goes.

*vt.* lose one’s way. *ŋo* badaa *əm* `ŋakkaa. ‘I’ve lost the way.’

`ŋagmen vi. roam around; take an aimless stroll. *alloo aŋnigo* `ŋagmen kaataade. ‘I’m just going to go take a bit of a stroll over there.’

`ŋaglen vi. separate off from a group.

`ŋanam vi. breathe heavily; pant;
be winded, as after exercising; have no remaining stamina. ŋo ḋnadu u ku. ‘I’m panting (from exhaustion).’ ŋan ʊkə. ‘Take a breather!’

ŋanər vi. rest.

`ŋapee n. variety of fish. Labeo devdewi.

-ŋam Var: `-ŋam (emphatic form). vs:adv. all; everything; finished; completely. Gram: Exhaustive suffix indicating that all or every one of a plural subject (of an intransitive verb) or object (of a transitive verb) participates in or is affected by the action indicated by the verb. When the subject of an activity verb is not plural usually indicates that the action is finished or done completely alo `loŋam ḋadu u ku. ‘The day is about to be over.’ ḋak potaa-kobuu `a kaŋam ḋuu! ‘The small animals all watched!’ `uui `gadd `aŋ gogam gar `kula. ‘They called all the spirits together.’

cenŋam vt. know everything.

`riŋam vt. finish a task. ŋo porii `aŋ `riŋam toba. ‘I finished studying (for tonight).’


-ŋar vs:adv. spilled. Gram: Result suffix indicating that part of an object or substance falls outside the intended target as a result of the action indicated by the verb. doŋar `of rice, for some to fall on the ground while eating’.

`piŋar vt. miss while pouring, such that some amount spills outside the glass.

ŋarak expr. snoring sound; any grunt-like sound made from the nose. `yubŋak `laa “ŋarək” `amlaa... ‘sleeping deeply and snoring...’ (lit. ‘and saying “ŋarak”’...).

ŋarsi n. dew.

-`ŋii vs:adv. join. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject joins another actor as a co-participant in the action indicated by the verb. no acin `dorr `aŋ, `ŋooɔin `doŋii ra. ‘If you eat rice, I will do the same.’

-ŋik vs:val. extinguish. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something (usually, a fire or light) is extinguished as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`piŋik vt. extinguish a flame due to food or water boiling over the pot.

miŋik vt. extinguish a flame by blowing it out. ŋo kendal `aŋ miŋik ka. ‘I blew out the candle.’

ŋįkɔ nce. See: ŋįka-tao ‘pimple’.

ŋįka-tao n. pimple. See: tao ‘thorn’.

-ŋin vs:adv. all; exhaustively. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the subject acts on all available objects, of every possible variety, in terms of the event/state indicated by the verb. doŋin `ləmaa. ‘(I) can’t eat all (of the various quantities; there are too many).’

ŋinci-polee Var: ŋinci-polee. adj. not fully ripe, of a fruit or other ripening plant. `app `a ŋinci-polee `duu. ‘This fruit is yet to fully mature.’

ŋinnam: vt. 1 • pinch. `bii ŋom ŋįkka. ‘He pinched me.’
2 • tear, as paper.

ŋinnam (1) vi. be ripe, of fruit or grains. *door-doogum lo ❣ok ❣bala ❣hiin  ❣aree  ❣kunna  ❣pii.* 'It looks like my jackfruit tree fell over in last night's storm.'

ŋinnam (2) Var. ŋinnam (2). vi. be extinguished; go out (of a fire). *‘ammo ingleton ku.* 'The fire's been extinguished.'

ŋinluu n. grove of tapioca vines; tapioca plantation. *ingleton-ingleton* 'tapioca grove'.

ŋilap n. bundle of sticks, twenty by standard, or half of one "‘aro", or five "‘ahu".

ŋillaa n. honey made from “taŋik" honeybee.

ŋuni pro. we (dl.); we two. Gram: First person dual pronoun

ŋunu pro. we (pl.); we all. Gram: First person plural pronoun

ŋur pcl. as well as (something else); also; in addition to someone else. Gram: Particle indicating that the subject participates in the action indicated by the verb in the same way as, or in addition to, some other person who did so first. May have a reciprocal meaning in some cases.

ŋuocin pii närria! 'I am also human (just like you)!' *cent ŋurt kee.* 'Try to know it as he does.' *aga doobaa boolō ingleton ga riim ba, ŋunu, cent ŋur hae.* 'If (our writing) had remained, as the non-tribals now are, we also would have known (how to write).'

ŋurnam vi. fall or topple over, of a tree or bamboo clump, of natural causes, exposing the roots (not by human activity). *hoo ga*

ŋurnam vt. roll a ball-like or sphere-like object. Generally used to describe the rolling of large objects which cannot otherwise be lifted, such as a boulder or fallen tree. *‘ili ‘am ŋurduu.* 'I'm rolling the stone (by pushing it).'

ŋeenam vi. 1 • be lost, particularly of one's belongings; be forgotten. *‘yaraa ingleton kaaku.* '(I've) lost something.'

2 • pass away; pass on; die (euphemism). *nite-ingleton nii gadd "‘a ŋeenam kaaku.* 'The wise old folks have all passed on.'

-ŋek vsadv. too (much). Gram: Excessive suffix indicating that the subject carries out the action indicated by verb to excess, and/or that the object is excessively affected by the action.

ŋaŋek adj. overcooked, of rice. *‘kaaken ‘keŋek jaadu ‘too beautiful'.

baŋek vt. over-bake; overcook by baking for too long.

meŋek vt. talk too much, especially in a boasting way; overdo one's speech. *no ‘yaraa go daam ŋam maaji meŋek ‘duu.* 'You talk too much of the price of things.'

ŋennam (2) vii. be surplus, as of a store or stock of grain; be extra. *‘ambin "‘a ŋeddzu ku.* 'The rice has reached a surplus level.'

ŋo Var. ŋoo. pro. I. Gram: First person singular pronoun, Nominative case
\textit{\`nom} pro. me. Gram: First person singular pronoun, Accusative case

\textit{\`nok} Var: \textit{\`nok}. pro. my. Gram: First person singular pronoun, Genitive case

\textit{\`nop} Var: \textit{\`nop}. pro. to me. Gram: First person singular pronoun, Dative case

\textit{-\`no} numr. five. Gram: root form, used for combining with classifier roots to form enumerative classifier expressions \textit{\`noi} ‘\textit{\`nani} go ‘five fish’. Sec: \textit{\`noi} ‘five’.

\textit{\`noii} n. fish, in general. Sec: \textit{\`maana} ‘fish (P)’.

\textit{\`noii-alap} n. fin of a fish.

\textit{-\`noo} vsadv. 1 • habitually; regularly; as a habit. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject performs the action indicated by the verb regularly or as a habit. \textit{hobb} a \textit{\`moodii} ‘lo \textit{\`nani} na, deerie lo \textit{\`maana} ‘duu. ‘These mithuns are mountain-dwellers, they don’t live in the plains.’

2 • practice doing something; do something as practice. Gram: Indicates that the subject is participating in the action mentioned by the verb as practice, or in a practicing manner. \textit{\`no} \textit{Tanii} ‘\textit{\`g}a hobb ‘\textit{\`am} \textit{\`nani} ‘hidak ‘\textit{\`ogo} \textit{\`npiii} to. ‘I left as Tani was practicing killing the mithun.’

3 • remainder. Gram: Nominalizing suffix deriving a noun representing the remainder of an activity which has already been partially performed.

\textit{\`tanoo} vt. have the habit of listening to something; be used to hearing something, as a particular language.

\textit{\textit{\`noo}} n. leftovers; leftover food. ‘\textit{\`him} \textit{\`noo} ‘\textit{\`am}, acc ‘\textit{\`am}, ‘\textit{\`abir} ‘\textit{\`am}, baas ‘\textit{\`aa} jito. ‘The leftovers...he’d bring and give to his brothers (i.e., human beings). If he couldn’t eat it (all), right?’

\textit{\`monoo} vt. habitually make something.

\textit{-\`noohi} vsadv. during; while; in the process of. Gram: Temporal suffix used to indicate that an action is in progress or currently unfolding. When used in coordination with two sentences, has the effect of indicating that one event happens during or while the other event is in progress. ‘\textit{\`caanoo} ‘\textit{\`hiduu} nana. ‘I’m on my way up right now, you see.’

\textit{\`nooi} n. fish guts; fish innards, whether fresh or cooked.

\textit{\`nogo} n. mahasheer, a variety of river fish. \textit{Neolissochilus hexagonolepis}.

\textit{\`noco} Var: \textit{\`noso} (P). n. Tor tor mahasheer, a variety of river fish. Tor tor.

\textit{\`nocar} Var: \textit{\`nosc} (P). n. variety of fish. \textit{Glyptothorax spp}.

\textit{\`notup} n. variety of carp. \textit{Garra goltyla}.

\textit{\`nonam} vi. be dazed; be confused; stare blankly or with a blank or dull expression. \textit{\`no} ‘\textit{\`odu} ‘\textit{\`ku}. ‘I’m all dazed/confused.’

\textit{\`nopii} n. mori, a variety of Indian carp. Similar to “orpuu” but larger, up to about hand-size. \textit{Labeo dero}.

\textit{\`nopii-piilik} n. fingerling size of the mori, a variety of river carp. \textit{Labeo dero}.
`ŋorā n. variety of mountain carp. *Psilorhynchus* spp.

`ŋorā-piree n. variety of mountain carp. *Psilorhynchus* spp.

ŋobo n. Indian mottled eel. Variety of long-bodied eel, high in fat and valued. Said to be able to survive for periods out of water. *Anguilla bengalensis*.

ŋomuk n. variety of fish, white, similar to “ŋoru”, up to about half-forearm length, found mainly in ponds.

ŋomnam vi. inch, as an inchworm; crawl or scoot with part of the body leaving the ground, as a leech or otter. `tapek `a ŋomin `duee `lakaa! ‘The leech is inching along for heaven’s sake!’

ŋoyaa n. fermented fish; rotten fish.

ŋoyaa-ŋolum n. culinary preparation of fermented fish boiled in bamboo, then smashed and liquefied. See: ŋoyaa ‘fermented fish’; ŋolum ‘boiled, liquefied fish’.

ŋoyoø n. variety of carp. *Garra* sp.

ŋoraa nce. variety of mountain carp. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: ŋoraa-pakkaa ‘variety of fish’.

ŋoraa-`pakkaa

ŋorik n. variety of catfish, striking and ferocious-looking with green-gray, smooth, lizard-like skin, flat, whitish belly, dorsal fin, catfish-like whiskers, and sharp cartilaginous teeth.

Bagarius bagarius.

ŋoru n. variety of carp, small and longish, living under stones and eating algae. Galo catch frequently and smoke-dry, to serve as a prized snack to be enjoyed while drinking rice liquor. *Garra* spp.


ŋolum n. preparation of fish boiled in bamboo, smashed with a pestle or stick and liquefied. May also be prepared using fermented/rotten fish.

ŋinam vi. be lazy or lethargic, as when afflicted by a disease; feel that one’s body isn’t performing properly, i.e. with slow reflexes and poor balance, as after drinking liquor. `mii `ŋinam `ba `ŋila `duumum `duuku `lakaa, `yoo cinam-ramnam go `kaaduu `kunnaa `di? ‘He’s just sitting around like a bump on a log, what on earth could be the matter with him?’


ŋəa Var: ŋoii (P). pro. myself. Gram: First person reflexive pronoun, used in singular, dual and plural functions. ŋəak agom-aii `əm `cenbao `tar `kunnaa `baree? ‘Will (our children) continue to know our language?’

ŋənam vi. crawl or creep without leaving the ground, as a human baby or a lizard; walk on all fours; move stealthily, as when
stalking an animal. ‘ŋŋ̥̊̀aa ə `koodaa ılo ŋaaduu. ‘The baby is crawling on the balcony.’

ŋamnam vi. creep or crawl, as an animal without legs or with poorly-functioning legs, as a seal or otter.

-ŋar exs. to excess. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the subject acts excessively or to excess in the event indicated by the verb.

tiŋar n. hangover, from drinking too much.
-caa  vs. adj. upward to a goal; northward to a goal. Gram: Directional suffix, indicating (of an intransitive verb) that the subject is directed or moves upward or northward, or (of a transitive verb) that the object is transferred upward or northward, in both cases reaching some goal or new position or state.

`uucaa  vi. rise, of the sun.

`jaacaa  vi. swim vertically or upstream.

`ticaa  vt. pick up something relatively small.

`pucaa  vt. tug something upward. `pucaa `tokee! ‘Pull it all the way to the top!’

`racaa  vt. drag something up.

`laacaa  vt. pick up something relatively large.

`hecaa  vt. pull something upward using one’s hands.

`caagoo Var: `haagoo (P). n:rel. east; direction of sunrise.


`caatuu Var: `haatuu (P). n. upward rising slope, as a hill from the perspective of one standing at its base.


`caato-~caanajaa
Var: `haato-`haaajjaa. n:time. late morning; past the time when anyone should reasonably be
remaining asleep. doopi
`caato-`caanajaa gark ‘laat! ‘It’s past wake-up time already (why are you still sleeping?)’

`caato-dooji Var: `haato-dooji. n. rising sun; risen sun. See: `doopi ‘sun’.


`caanam Var: `haanam (P). vie.
1 • ascend; move upwards, whether vertically or along a sloping incline. `caat `kee!’ ‘Come on up!’
2 • rise, of the sun. doop. a `caaduu ku. ‘The sun is rising.’
3 • grow, of a plant; sprout, of a plant. `kenloog `am cinnam a `caadaa `duu. ‘The paddy planted the other day is sprouting quickly/straightaway.’
4 • move northward.
5 • go to a house; enter or go to a home. no `biik nam lo `caara. ‘I’m going to his house.’

`caamak  n. fibre-like pith obtained by scraping the trunk of a “tamak” tree at the branching point. Prized as an excellent tinder which lights quickly and burns very rapidly, even when fresh. See: `tamak ‘palm variety’.

`cakku Var: `hakku (P). adj. extremely bitter.

cakkoo nce. See: appii-cakkoo ‘tiny amount’.
cagna

ace. grower. Usage: archaic form generally found only compounded to size adjectives.

ajpīi-cagna n. small one; small thing.

kai-cagna n. large one; large thing.

cagnam. Var: hagnam (P). vt. jerk upward, as when tossing rice grains from a winnowing basket in one stroke; uppercut, with tool or fist, as when boxing or stabbing someone in the jaw.

occik `cagra. `(I’ll) stab upward with a knife.'


See: ‘tacak ‘cotton’.

canam adj. work properly, of a machine or other instrument.

`canam maa! ‘It’s not working!’


campak n. elephant apple (tree or fruit). Variety of evergreen tree with a massive, chaotic trunk, up to 60’ high and 6’ in diameter, yielding a sour, apple-sized fruit prized by humans and elephants alike. Commonly enjoyed by Mising as a boiled vegetable-cum-flavouring agent, the fruits are relatively rarely eaten by Galo. Extremely common in plains area; less commonly found at higher elevations. Dillenia indica.


caruk vi. dry out, of a wound; start to heal over, of a wound (as when blood is starting to harden).

`ɔ̃i. vsadv. shift place; shift position. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something shifts location or position as a result of the action indicated by the verb. `pakci `yookee! ‘Don’t flick water (at me)!'

`ɔ̃i. Var: -`si (P). vsadv. reach. Gram: Result suffix indicating that a goal is reached as a result of the action indicated by the verb. `piic maa. ‘(I) can’t manage to reach (what I’m trying to reach with the tongs).’ ‘kaac maa. ‘I can’t see (what I’m trying to see; there’s some obstacle or I can’t make it out).’ ‘njic `duu. ‘It’s fully ripe.’

`yooyoo `am `riduu, `yun ‘cencí raaku maa. ‘What sort of stuff are you doing, we (old folks) don’t really understand it anymore.’

`ɔ̃i. vsval. be or become ill, as a result of some activity (such as eating poisonous food). Gram: Result derivation indicating that the subject causes the object to become ill as a result of the action indicated by the verb

`rico vi. allergenic; causing allergies. Sgn: ‘doci.

`ɔ̃i. vsadv. cut in half along length. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb
results in a whole entity being divided into two along the length, as when a bamboo pole is split in two down the middle, or when a pumpkin is halved.

Gram: Result suffix indicating that something disperses as a result of the action indicated by the verb

naacık  vt. throw something (such as ashes) such that it disperses.

pacık  vt. strike at something with a blade, causing it to jack up and fly away (as e.g. a piece of wood balancing on a ledge).

Cikar  name. son of ʿUrći, father of Karkoo.

Gram: Split result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in something being dispersed or scattered all over the place tućik tuik  ‘kick something such that it disperses all over the place’. ʿis picisi ʿooloo namma, ʿiss ʿa ʿnom pokcik-pogik ʿlaa ʿmokaa. ‘The water pot having fallen down, the water scattered and sprayed all over me.’ untraa abar ʿa yakku namma, ʿmook ʿhigi untraa ʿa pokci-pogik ʿlaa dooku ʿlakaa. ‘The basket of oranges having spilled, oranges are lying all over the place.’ Sec: -ćik ‘disperse’.

`ćinji  n. 1  • pestle, to go with a mortar. Especially, a giant pestle used for husking rice in a large mortar.

2  • planting stick; stick used for spearing seed-holes in the ground when cultivating.

`ćinkam  Var: ʿhiŋkam (P).  n. crisped rice; the hard, sticky rice formed at the bottom of the pot when not cooked evenly.

`cinŋar  Var: ʿhiŋnar (P).  n. rice scraps; scraps or bits of rice which have fallen to the floor.

`ćinjep  Var: ʿhiŋjep (P).  n. pinch, as of salt, especially when using all five fingertips. ʿnom ʿćinjep ʿgob ʿjilaa ʿkee. ‘Give me up to a five-finger pinch (of salt).’

`ćin  pcl. also; even; too; as well.  
Gram: Additive particle usually following nouns or adverbs. When following a subject or object noun, has the basic sense ‘N also’; ‘N too’ or ‘N as well’ (did some action, in addition to someone else). When marking an adverb or noun which is relatively less expected, has a sense closer to ‘even N’ (in addition to something more expected). ʿŋoo ʿćin inra. ‘I too will go.’ ʿhoŋpo ʿćin ʿkanoo ʿram ʿpirsin ʿkogam ʿba ʿkogduu. homen ʿacin ʿkanoo ʿram taakuu ʿmenam ʿba ʿmenduu. ‘If a wildcat is hungry, he’ll crow like a jungle fowl. If a tiger is hungry, he’ll speak like a dove.’ (proverb of the wolf in sheep’s clothing). ʿbullam ʿyoocin ʿmemmaa. ‘He didn’t say a thing to them.’ ʿceŋcin ʿliima! ‘I don’t even want to know!’ ʿagam ʿkaapaa ʿcin kumaa, ʿai? ‘You don’t so much as see them any more, right?’

`ćinam. vi. reach or reach out, with a limb extension or pole/long stick held horizontally, as when trying to touch or measure the extent of something. ʿtam ʿćici kaato. ‘Try to reach that up there.’ ʿŋo garii ʿam ʿćikkaa
nammo ‘cici ‘maa. ‘I tried to reach (out to touch) the car but couldn’t reach it.’

vt. 1 • divine, soothsay or foretell using the method traditionally practiced by Galo shamans in which a chicken egg is used as a divination medium. Usually occurs with associated noun “pip-pipam”. In the practice of “pip-pipam”, a shaman chants over an egg, which is then believed to transmit a message to the shaman. “pip-pipam” may be used to divine the cause of an affliction, under the belief that a spirit has possessed the sufferer and requires a sacrifice of some kind to be appeased and leave the sufferer in peace. For this and other purposes, the shaman will use the egg to determine what kind of sacrifice is required. Other purposes of egg divination include determining what sort of sacrifices should take place at traditional festivals.

2 • possess, of a spirit, particularly an unborn child. hobee a ‘ao am ‘cila. ‘The monkey’s spirit) entered the child.’

‘cinam, vt. prepare flatbread from rice powder. ‘itii-cinam ‘to prepare flatbread from rice powder’.


‘cinam-ramnam
Var: ‘hinam-ramnam (P). v. have a disease. ‘cinam-ramnam ‘ba rip ‘hila, aii ‘bigi almaa. ‘Because of always getting sick, my health is no good.’ See: ‘cinam ‘in pain’; ramnam ‘have fever’.

cinnam (1) Var: ‘punam (P). vt. pluck or pick, as a berry with one’s fingertips. no ‘ahee ‘om ‘cinduu. ‘I’m picking the berries.’

cinnam (2). Var: ‘hinam (2) (P). vi. dive, of a longish thing. horam a ‘nom kaat ‘lal ‘hil ‘boka ‘cilli kaato. ‘The otter saw me and dove into the pool.’

vt. 1 • throw a spear or spear-like object (as a pencil). ‘cilloo ‘throw a spear downward’. ‘cigup ‘throw a spear such that something shatters’.

2 • point, as with a finger.

3 • plant seeds with a planting stick. cibbaa ‘to plant seeds with a planting stick quickly’.

4 • walk in a pointed manner; be pointed, of footwear. ‘hiloo-maroo ‘gaa ‘nijir jutaa ‘gadd ‘a ‘maajib ‘cittuu doo. ‘Girls’ shoes nowadays are very pointed.’


epidemic; virus; viral illness.

cillii-kookii expr. shrieking sound; uncontrollable sound.
cillii-kookii ´amlaa `moiin `duu. ‘He’s going along shrieking and shouting and making a lot of noise.’

`ciiukaa Var: `huukaa (P). n. small, loosely-woven basket hung from the ‘rapko’ fireplace shelf, used for storing cooking accessories such as spoons and salt, as well as any other fireplace accessories or small, easily-lost objects.

`ciiucak Var: `huusak (P). n. small, densely woven basket with a long strap for carrying seeds at the hip when planting a jhum field with a planting stick.

`ciiucir Var: `huusir (P). n. nipple, on a male or female breast.

cuunjii n. horned beetle.

cuurii n. variety of small nectar-eating bird, slightly larger than hummingbird but non-hovering, with a yellow back and some green.

cuurii-pakii n. See: cuurii ‘bird (variety)’.

`cugrii Var: hugrii (P). n. dried fruit of the bottle gourd (calabash), most often used as a ladle dedicated to pouring warmed water over fermented rice when filtering ‘opoo’. Lagenaria siceraria.


cucu n: mese. meat, in motherese (baby talk).

cunik nce. variety of beetle. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: ´eepik-cunik ‘dung beetle’.

-cup vs: adv. closed. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in something being closed or fastened

karcup vt. close a circling pile of stones.

`karcup vt. button up, e.g. a shirt. lalik `am `karcup hit ´kee! ‘Button up your shirt!’

cupcak Var: hursak (P). n. laughing thrush. Term used to denote many spp. of laughing thrush (family Muscicapidae), but perhaps prototypically bluewinged laughing thrush. Garrulax squamatus.

`cubnam Var: hubnam (P). vi. chirp or peep, of a chick or a high-pitched electronic device.

`nok goorii ə `cubdak `na `tarii ə. ‘Your watch sounds like it’s going off.’

cumnam, Var: humnam (P). vt. jump in place, as to stomp directly downwards on something with both feet and with maximum force, or when dancing a pogo-style dance, as in a ‘poopir’. an-`namaa `gadd ə `poopir `cumduu ku! ‘The women are all dancing a ‘poopir’ dance!’

cumnam, Var: humnam (P). vt. weave. `ej cumnam ‘to weave clothing’. an-`namaa hiloo-maroo maajii ə `ba `ej `cumlaa ku. ‘Women nowadays are weaving lots of clothing.’

´cumnam Var: `humnam (P). vt. 1 • scoop by hand, generally
using two hands but also possibly using one, as when transferring rice or other grains, or beads. `ambin `am `cumt `kee! ‘Scoop the rice!’
2 • grasp with the claws, as a hawk or eagle. dookoo ø porok `roo `am `cumgee bąŋn.oo. ‘The hawk grabbed the chicken (in its claws).’

curum nce. See: deb-curum ~ bet-curum ‘kingfisher’.

`curgen Var: hurgen (P). n. variety of ornament, probably made of lead, with a circular base and a handle-like T-bar extending upwards. Up to 10 slashes appear on the T-bar, which are thought to increase its value.

curnam Var: hurnam (P). v.varg. spit. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun “tacur” ‘spittle’
tacur curnam ‘to spit’.

`culluu-kaguu n. variety of bird, mountain-dwelling, with a melancholy call.

ceenam Var: heenam (P). vt. split along the length or whittle strips from a length, especially of bamboo, by starting with the knife poised at the edge and splitting inwards. no `dirc `am cee duu. ‘I’m splitting the bamboo strips.’

`ceepor vt. gape; open the mouth unusually wide, as a snake when angry and preparing to strike.
`bii `ceepor `tola `dooduu. ‘He’s lying there gaping (of a snake about to strike).’

-cek vsadv. disable. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is disabled as a result of the action indicated by the verb `njok alak `am `hiidaa ø paacek kaa. ‘He disabled my (weapon) arm by hitting it with a stick (causing me to drop my weapon).’

-cen vsadv. shortened; abbreviated. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is shortened or abbreviated as a result of the action indicated by the verb

`mencek vt. summarize something; say something briefly and without going into detail.

i`ncek badaa n. shortcut (path).

-cek vsadv. rip result.

`pacek vt. cut into ripped sections.

cennam (1) Var: hennam (1) (P). vt. know. `cemmaa ø ba ‘unknowingly’.

cennam (2) Var: hennam (2) (P). vt.
chew or grind something brittle and without body, as a crab. *no tapp `am cekkaa. ‘I chewed the corn.’

**-cem** vsadv. enjoy; like to do something. *Gram:* Manner suffix indicating that the subject likes or enjoys to participate in the action indicated by the verb. *docem maa. ‘I don’t like to eat it.’


`coo vsadv. first. *Gram:* Manner suffix indicating that the subject is first among all potential people to participate in the action indicated by the verb, or that the subject performs some action first, before doing something else. *tii coo ‘drink first (before doing something else OR before anyone else does).*

**coonam.** vi. expand or extend one’s range, as the branches or roots of a spreading plant. *takuk akcaar koroo `peelaa baa `coolen `duu. ‘The fig tree is spreading over to the brook.’

**coonam.** Var. *hoonam* (P). vt. steal. *bii `coolaa kumaa `pa. ‘He wasn’t able to steal (my oranges, since I made a good fence).’

`coonam vi. gallop; run, of a galloping animal. *Var:* *yoonam.*


**cognam** Var. *hognam* (P). vt. toss liquid, whether by splashing with hands or using a container. *cokkap vt. douse; toss liquid onto something.*

`cogbee n. jawbone.

`com Var. *som* (P). pcl. I guess (that). *Gram:* Declarative sentence particle indicating that the speaker has no real knowledge of the mentioned information, and is putting it forward as a blind guess. May also include an implication that the speaker doesn’t care very much about the truth or falsity of the information. *Yompaa `yoolo `com? ‘(Indeed,) where *is* Yompaa (I also have no idea)?’

`acom. ‘I’m not sure/don’t know (as in answer to a question).’ *ag com `ago maa `com. ‘It may or may not be the case.’ *piji `naacom tiikum `duunaa maa `piji namma `com tiikum `duunaa. ‘I can’t tell whether it’s the pourer or the pouree who’s drunk.’

**comnam.** Var. *homnam* (P). vi. stretch the body, as when trying to reach a morsel of food with the mouth, or when peeking around a corner at something. *no `pijir `am komkaa `laa `kaaduu. ‘I’m stretching to look at the girl.’

**comci** vt. reach something by stretching the body for it.

**comp** Var. *cokpik; loki* (P). n.rel. under; below; beneath; space immediately beneath or below an object.

**-ci** vsadv. glowingly; dimly; ineffective. *Gram:* Manner suffix describing a glowing (red) quality to the action indicated by the verb. *Usage:* Usually occurs in the split form “-ci...-lii”, with the basic meaning ‘dim’, and, by metaphorical extension, ineffective.

`ircii vi. glow; burn brightly, of coals.

**-cii** Var. *sii* (P). vsadv. keep safely; stow away. *Gram:* Purpose suffix
indicating that the predicated event/state is being carried-out by the subject for the purpose or with the result of keeping, looking after or caring for the object. Also occurs in the split form "-ciei-`bak", with the overall meaning 'stable'.

`acii vi. store; keep properly (not leaving lying about). `nok `murkoo `am `acii kumaa gar `laa? 'Why don’t you keep your money properly?'

`kaacii-tacii vi. look after or take care of something or someone.

`kacii vi. stow; put something into safekeeping.

`ticii vi. pick up and gather together, as when collecting dirty dishes.

`laacii vi. gather, as when reaping harvest.

`ciikoo Var: `hiiko (P). n. lower side or section of a village.

`cii go Var: `hiigo (P). nce. whole village; whole town; whole world. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: cii go-doogoo 'the world'.

`cii go-doogoo Var: `hiigo-doogoo (P). n. everyone; everywhere; the world; every area in which there are human beings.

`cii tuu Var: `hiituu (P). n. broken pot.

`cii dum Var: `hiidum (P). n. upper side or section of a village.

`cii nam Var: `hiinam (P). vi. chill, of weather; be very cold. Gram: Does not conjugate regularly; instead of "cii dum", "cii nam `duu" is usually said. `iss `a `maajib `ari k `laa `ciik `takaal! 'The water was so cold I was about to freeze to death!' `ciinam al `Brrr! It’s cold!' `hiloo `maajib `ciinam `duu. 'It’s really freezing today.'

`ciinam. vi. 1 • slap something using the palm of the hand, as a person’s face or a volleyball. `jo `abir `am `ciikaa. 'I slapped my younger sibling.'

2 • clap the hands. `yapop-`ciinam 'clap the hands'.

`ciikaa hinam n. play a sport involving slapping, such as volleyball. boolii-bool cii kaa hinam 'play volleyball'.

`ciikaa `vii. swat something by clapping it dead, as when killing a fly.

`ciipok Var: `hippop (P). vi. clap the hands.

`ciippop vi. slap someone, as on the back.

`ciipar Var: `hiipar (P). n. large sized mortar used for pounding rice.

`cii...-`bak vs:advs. stable. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that an object is made stable as a result of the action indicated by the verb. `allii `bo `racii `rabak `mogara. 'It’s woven nicely (so that it will be stable).’

-cii...-`lii vs:advs. glowingly; dimly. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject has a dim or glowing quality in terms of the action indicated by the verb

`uucii-uulii vi. dim, of a light.

`docii-dolii vi. eat less than might be expected.

`macii-malii n. dying embers.
-cik. vt. barricade. Gram: Result suffix indicating that a barrier or barricade is created as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

kaacik. vi. obstruct one’s vision; lie in the path of one’s sight.

kunkee a kaacik ‘duu. ‘The stool is obstructing (my) vision.’

`torkic. vt. drape (a cloth) to form a barrier, as to hide behind.

ticik hinam. vt. shield the eyes from the sun using the palm of the hand, as when squinting.

naacik. vt. create a barrier by throwing things (making a pile).

-cik. vsadv. 1 • spread. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is spread over something else as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

2 • splashed on. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is splashed-on as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

-cicci. Var: hiksi (P). n. wall of a house, particularly one made from “`nompe” flattened bamboo.

-cick...yik. vsadvsr. scattered. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that something is scattered about as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

-oicik ‘oyik. vi. fall and scatter.

-cir. nce. See: cirum-nabbuu ‘green bee-eater (bird)’.

cirum-nabbuu. n. green bee-eater, a variety of nectar drinking bird. Merops orientalis. See: nabbuu ‘protruding lips’.

`cirkak. vt. give a silk cloth as a marriage solicitation from a boy’s family to a girl’s family.


1 • drape, as when hanging wet clothes over a line. ‘ejj ‘am `cirl
at 'kee. ‘Keep the clothes draped (over the line).’

t • fold clothing (not paper).

cirnam Var: hirnam (P). vt. boil water. ‘iss 'lok cirt 'kee. ‘Heat up some water.’

cii n. pinkie finger; smallest finger.

-çəə vs.adv. contrarily; in a separatist manner. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject participates in the event indicated by the verb in a contrarian or separatist-like manner Usage: Also occurs in the semi-reduplicated form “-çəə...-rəə”. See: açəə ‘apart’.

-çəə Var: -səə (P). vs:adv. exclusively. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject brings about the predicated event/state alone or to the exclusion of others.

cəə n:time. moment; time; point in time. ‘og ‘çəə ‘ogo...’At that time...’

-çəə...bəə vs:advsr. tangled. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject acts in a tangled manner in bringing about the action indicated by the verb ‘ricəə ‘ribəə ‘of a tree, to have many twisting and tangling branches, unlike other trees’.

-çəə...bəə vs:advsr. contrarily. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject acts in a contrarian manner in bringing about the action indicated by the verb ‘meçəə menrəə ‘ləa ‘be contrarian; say just the opposite of whatever someone else may say’. See: -çəə ‘contrarily’.

-çəə...bəə vs:advsr. tangled. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject acts in a tangled manner to the subject in terms of the action indicated by the verb ‘ricəə ‘ribəə ‘of a tree, to have many twisting and tangling branches, unlike other trees’.

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-çəə...bəə vs:advsr. tangled. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject acts in a tangled manner to the subject in terms of the action indicated by the verb ‘ricəə ‘ribəə ‘of a tree, to have many twisting and tangling branches, unlike other trees’.
-cak. vs.adv. splintered. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is splintered as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

-cak. vs.adv. boldly. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject acts boldly or without regard for consequences.

maacak vi. bold; disregarding of consequences. maacak 'læ meeyoo 'kee! 'Don’t just speak freely/without consideration!'

`cako n. weapon wielded by the demon spirit "Diimii" which is stored under his arm.

`cakoo Var: `hakoo (P). n. cranny; corner; nook; hidden-away place. See: `caraa 'corner'.

cagnam. Var: `hagam (P). vt. bind or fix a "galaa" fabric on the body to wear as a skirt. ngalaa `am cakkaa. 'I bound the sarong.'

boacak caktar 'the top point (on the waist) reached by a skirt'.

cagnam: vt. break off a piece from a whole, as with one’s teeth or fingers.

canam. vi. argue; fight vocally. `buŋŋa 'aci `ba camii hioo. 'The two of them really fought it out.'

`mii `nom cgaaa-cyaa `mola. 'He really cursed me out.'

canam. vi. 1 • strike a pose; take up positions, as when preparing to strike in a fight or battle. bot camii hinam 'of bulls, to take up positions in a contest'.

2 • of an eagle or bird with similar abilities, hover and station over the ground for a period by flapping the wings. See: `rolli-canam 'hover by flapping’.

canam. Var: heenam (P). vt. weave or knit a wall from “poopee” flattened bamboo; wall or wall off an area. ngic `am `casuu. 'I’m weaving the wall.'


1 • curse by taking the name of a god or spirit; put a curse on someone, as 'may the spirits cause a snake to bite you!'

2 • beseech or implore a spirit or god; supplicate to or lament to a spirit or god, generally concerning some aspect of one’s misfortune, possibly with fury and desperation.

`canam-beenam
Var: `hanam-beenam (P). v. prayer; incantation; chant; curse; supplication. See: `canam 'curse to spirits'; beenam 'invoke spirits'.

-`cap Var: `-sap (P). vsadv. pinched; wedged. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is pinched or wedged between two objects or surfaces as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`hiicap adj. wedged between two objects, as when storing a paper or packet between the wall and crossbeams of a Galo house.

capaa Var: paatu (P). n. relatively large or voluminous woven back-piece, especially as worn by Minyong people. See: `raaca 'bamboo back-piece'.

`capen Var: `hikpen (P). vt. partition, as a space by laying a wall across it. See: canam 'lay wall'; -pen 'separate result'.

1 • pinch or press between slabs, as a crab’s claws, or between the toes. Generally not used to describe pinching between fingers. ‘tacc ə ñom ə cabduu. ‘The crab is pinching me.’

2 • economize; pinch pennies. ñom ə murkoo əm ə cabduu. ‘I’m stretching my budget/pinching pennies.’

campə nce. See: yacəm-campə ‘dwarf chameleon fish’.

`çəmsap n. gill(s) of a fish.

cərəa Var: hərəa (P). n. corner.


`çərnam Var: hərnam (P). vt. bump against or push something using one’s body rather than arms or legs. ño aci `ne `cərkəa. ‘I bumped up against elder brother.’ `cərkəa `hiduu. ‘(They’re) bumping up against one another.’

`cərna Var: hərna (P). n. doe; female deer.

cərbo Var: hərbo (P). n. buck; male deer.


`çərlee Var: hərlee (P). n. wild deer. adj. wild, of a deer.

calam Var: həlam (P). n. side of an object with sides, as the two sides of a wall. Syn: kalam.


cələa-`gona Var: həlaa-`gona (P). n. opposite side; opposite direction.

cələa-cəhak Var: həlaa-asak (P). n. both sides, of a sided object such as a wall.
-`jaa, adj. really; quite; considerably; resolutely; indeed; (too) much. **Gram:** Elative intensifying suffix `ago `jaara `pa! ‘It will probably be too hot.’ ‘doken `jaamaa. ‘It’s not so very tasty.’ ‘biik `lagaa `jaaba `caakaa jira. ‘I’ll go up entirely for his sake.’ ‘iss `o kai `jaa `ram, kocaa-kocaa kudu `ba rira `pa. ‘When the water’s quite high...you might be able to fish around in the corners.’

-`jaa: adv. destroyed. **Gram:** Result suffix indicating that something is destroyed as a result of the action indicated by the verb **Usage:** Often occurs in the semi-reduplicated from “-`jaa...-`yaa”, with the overall meaning ‘decrepit’ or ‘utterly destroyed and useless’.

`mojaat. vt. destroy something.

-`jaa: adv. fall into water. **Gram:** Result suffix indicating that the predicated event/state results in something falling into water.

-jaa: adv. really; actually; in fact. **Gram:** Manner suffix indicating that the predicated event/state is ‘really’, ‘in fact’ or ‘actually’ the case, perhaps contrary to expectations. ‘higi al `jaaduu. ‘This is actually good (I expected it would be bad).’ `aajaa namma...‘Having in fact come...’ `bii doj `jaamaa; `ikii `am jit `kuukee. ‘He’s not actually full; give him the dog (meat; that will satisfy him).’

`jaa n. real. **Gram:** Qualifying noun following another noun and giving the basic sense ‘real (one)’.

`jaanam vie. swim; float. **Usage:** Used to describe the ‘actual (one)’ or ‘true (one)’.

-nok doolu `jaa `o `yoo `o `laa? ‘What is your exact (true) village (of origin)?’ `nunuk `duuko `jaa `o Baahar `tə `maaba. ‘Our real place is Baasar up there, isn’t it.’

pcl. 1 • please. **Gram:** Request particle following a noun phrase with the basic sense ‘I would very much like to have x’ or ‘x please’. Can also be used in a wishful sense ‘I wish I could have x (knowing well that I can’t)’. ir go `jaal! ‘Oh, for a bow (to shoot that bird)!’

2 • much; so much as (that). **Gram:** Particle usually following the adverb “`amba” ‘like that’, with the overall meaning ‘so much as that’ or ‘to the extent of that’. Usually used in the negative, with the overall meaning, ‘not so much/often as that’ or ‘not to that extent’. May or may not be followed by “`bə”. `mar-`kenluu `amba `jaa `is-rīk `rimaa to. ‘In the old days, we didn’t cultivate wet fields much.’ `noozin `amba `jaaba `kanoo daamaa. ‘I too am not all that hungry.’ `tolo `jaamaa, `bolo `jaamaa. ‘Not so far up there, not so far down there.’

3 • truly. **Gram:** Particle occurring clause-finally, roughly with the sense ‘really’, ‘truly’ or ‘in fact’. “ño `hoojii `o `jaakə.” “I’m actually a chameleon.”

`jaakir n. variety of flowering plant.

jaajin n. fuchsia. fuchsia spp.

`jaanam vie. swim; float. **Usage:** Used to describe the
swimming of human beings or other animals, not fish. \textit{ŋo} `is `lo `jaakaa. `I swam in the water.’

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{jaanam} vi. glide; float. `hiin ann `kaaken `ba `jaaloo `dagna. `The leaves are floating down beautifully.’
  \item `jaayoo n. variety of flowering plant.
  \item `jaa...-`yaa vs:adv. ruined; destroyed; decrepit. `naahuu `am `tujaa `tuya `dakaa. `I kicked the granary into oblivion.’
  \item `namjaa `namyaa `dak `old and decrepit, of a house’.
  \item \textit{jagnam} vi. 1 • erode or become eroded, of land/soil.
  \item 2 • detach, of a body of land from a whole, as during a landslide; of a large piece of land, separate from the whole. `iss `tanam `a, kodee `jagduu ku. `The soil is eroded from the flooding.’
  \item vt. dig at a surface; remove soil with a tool, especially from the surface of an area. \textit{Syn.}: `dunam.
  \item `janam-`gamnam v. 1 • carouse; play joyfully; dance about in happiness, satisfaction and joy. `jat `gamt `kee! `Play joyfully!’
  \item 2 • be fashionable; be stylish. \textit{See}: `janam `dance about’; `gamnam `play’.
  \item `-`jap vs:adv. flattened. \textit{Gram}: Result suffix indicating that something is flattened as a result of the action indicated by the verb.
  \item `tujap vt. flatten or crush underfoot.
  \item `jappo n. male duck.
  \item \textit{jabnam} vte. talk. \textit{ŋo} `bim `ne agom `am `japkaa. `I talked to him about a few things.’
  \item `jabben `yookaa! `(You should) stop talking!’
  \item `jabnə n. female duck.
  \item `jablii n. breeding duck; duck used to establish a breeding line.
  \item \textit{jamtak} n. shoe. \textit{Usage}: (NW).}
\end{itemize}
jamnam vt. chew or bite into something soft, as rice, or with body, as meat.

-`jar vsadv. joyously. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject is acting joyously, as though very pleased to see someone, or in a flirting and flitting manner

`menjar vi. flirt, by way of one’s words.

`rijar vi. flirt, by way of one’s actions.

jarnam vi. fly, as a bird or plane; flap wings. Usage: in Pugo, sense is of something flying due to an exterior force rather than under its own power. pataa jarduua. ‘The bird is flying.’

-jii adj:mono. small. Usage: (P). riijii ‘grown small, of bamboo (e.g.).’ See: -yaa ‘small (L).’

Jiikee name. Jiikee, name of a variety of very powerful spirit.

`jiimi n. soil; firmament, from which Abo Tani (the first human) was created.

-jik vsadv. melt. Gram: Result suffix indicating that an object melts as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

-`jik vsadv. haphazardly. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject acts in a haphazard or careless way. Often occurs in semi-reduplicated form “-jik...-mik”.

-jik vsadv. disturbed; impeded. Gram: Result suffix to an intransitive verb, indicating that the subject of an intransitive verb or object of a transitive verb is disturbed or impeded by something in the course of an action. Often occurs in split forms “-jik...-ak” or “-jik...-mik”.

-nunnəm `dooyii go ii jii raa dei. ‘I’ll tell y’all a story, hey.’ porok rogjir `am `nangka jikkaa ku. ‘(Abo Tani’s) hen was also bitten to death.’

-jii adj:mono. small. Usage: (P). riijii ‘grown small, of bamboo (e.g.).’ See: -yaa ‘small (L).’

`dojik `domik vt. eat for fun, as when there’s nothing else to do.

`iŋjik `immik vi. roam around. See: -jik ‘haphazardly’.

-jik...-mik vsadvr. disturb. Gram:
Split result suffix indicating that the subject is disturbed or impeded as a result of the action indicated by the verb. See: -jik ‘impeded’.

`jiccii adj. muddy.

`jijjaa n. truth. `jijjaa `am əo `hirum `eenkaa ku. ‘I just found out the truth tonight.’
adj. really; in truth or in reality.

-jin vs:adv. swollen. Gram: Manner suffix with the basic sense ‘swollen’; can also be used metaphorically, as to indicate someone’s opinions about themselves.

maəjın vi. selfish.

hagjin vt. blow out the stomach.

-`jin vs:adv. straightened; stretched out. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is straightened or stretched out as a result of the action indicated by the verb. Often occurs in the split form “-`jin...-`taa”, with the overall meaning ‘straightened’ or ‘flattened’, as a crumpled sheet of paper. mojin `tokee! ‘Straighten it out!’ tujin lajin `tokee! ‘Stretch out your legs!’

`hagjin vt. suck in one’s belly.

`tajìn vt. strain to hear; listen carefully, as for an animal when hunting or a thief.

jinam vte. give. `əgəm jikaa to. ‘Let me have that.’ `əgəm əo `nom jimaa ra. ‘I won’t give that to you.’

jinam n. gift; something which was given.

`jilik n. sent thing; something that has been sent. əko ək jilik go dooduu. ‘I have something that’s been sent to you.’

jisa n. something which one needs to give to someone.

`jinnam (1) vi. tiptoe; walk silently and carefully, trying not to make any noise. `jina ə intok, horr ə `tapaa `deela! ‘Go on tiptoes or the boar might hear you!’

`jinnam-`runam vi. sneak about; sneak around; be stealthy in one’s movements.

`jinnam (1) vi. stretch; be elastic.

jinnam (2) vi. melt, as plastic in the hot sun. Gram: Not generally used to describe the melting of ice or snow, although it may be extended by some speakers. au ə `jidduu ku. ‘The (pig) fat is starting to melt down.’

-`jin...-`taa vs:adv. stretch out; flatten. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that something is fully stretched-out or flattened as a result of the action indicated by the verb, as when spreading out a sheet of paper. `tuji ə `tutaa `tokee! ‘Straighten out your leg by kicking it outward!’ `moji ə `motaa `tokee! ‘Flatten it out!’ See: -`jin ‘straightened’; `taanam ‘spread out’.

`jimii n. 1 • void, emptiness from which the Earth was created. Generated by the third entity “Maaji” and, in turn, progenitor of “Miihin”.
2 • silence.
3 • loneliness.
adj. 1 • silent.
2 • lonely. `jimii `ba əmboolo...‘If I feel lonely...’

Jimee name. name of a Lare Galo
village in central West Siang district.

`ju pcl. let's. Gram: Inclusive particle or suffix on verbs, indicating a suggestion on the speaker’s part that the speaker and the listener should do something together Usage: Often used together with Self-directed imperative suffix “-laa”. `amba `ju. ‘Let’s (do it) like that.’ `kaju, `inlaa `ju. ‘Come on, let’s go!’ acin `dola `juke. ‘Let’s eat, shall we?’ `un `hok `kuju. ‘Let’s (get off) here.’

`juujaa vi. be wet. adum a `juujaa `duuku. ‘My hair has gotten wet.’

`juujaa-rayaa adj. uncomfortably damp, wet, or soaked, as a mildewy room or an uncomfortably swampy jungle.

`juunam vi. be wet. See: `juujaa ‘wet’.

vt. wet or weten something; make something wet. `iss `a `nom `juuduu. ‘The water is making me wet.’

`juumak n. tripwire of a spring action small animal trap.

jugir n. spring action of a small animal trap, generally a length of thin, resilient wood fixed into the ground at one end and bent to maximum tension to provide a spring action to the trap noose when a fixed line is tripped.

`juggao n. treadmill.

`jugnam v:arg. perform a war dance. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun “`pajuk” ‘war dance’ `pajuk-`jugnam ‘to perform a war dance’.

jugnam Var: dugnam (P). vi. 1 • `bii jugbaa `ba jugmaa `duu. ‘He isn’t running quickly.’ 2 • have diarrhoea; have loose motion. See: akii-`jugnam.

vt. ride, as a bicycle or a motorcycle.

jugnam-pognam n. hurry about; rush around; busy oneself with various tasks. See: jugnam ‘run’; pognam ‘hop’.

-`jup vs:adv. closed; settled. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something closes (as a mouth) or is settled (as an account) as a result of the action indicated by the verb. nappaa `gompjup toku `keel. ‘Close your mouth!’

`menjup vt. settle; agree; arrive at a decision. agom `am `menjup `kaa. ‘They agreed on the point (of dispute).’

`jubnam vt. 1 • work or function properly; be in a well-ordered and functional state. `nok gaarii a `jupku maa. ‘My car isn’t functioning properly anymore.’ `jubna go! ‘What a corker (spoken in irony)!’ 2 • be resolved or in a state of resolution, as a point of dispute. `nunuk agom a `jupkaa `ree `jubmaa `ree? ‘Was your point (of dispute) agreed on or not?’ 3 • fit; suit, of clothing to the wearer or partners in a relationship. `nom `Adii boolup a `maajib `jubduu. ‘On you Adi hats look really good.’ `jupsi maa. ‘(They) don’t suit one another (as a couple).’

-jum vs:adv. release water. Gram: Result suffix indicating that water is
gradually released from something as a result of the action indicated by the verb, as when wringing out wet clothing. See: ejjum ‘wring out clothing’.

`jurnam` vt. of a priest, perform and follow all the rules and formalities of a ceremony. Usage: Cannot be applied to laymen.

`jein` n. rag; old, discarded clothing. `jein `ba `riduu ku. ‘It’s becoming a rag (of clothing).’

`jee` n. green-yellow-blue. adj. blue; green; yellow. See: `yajee ‘blue; green; yellow’.

-`jee` vs/adv. messy. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the predicated event/state results in a mess being made.

jee pcl. that’s why; because of that. Gram: Particle marking a preceding declarative sentence as a ‘reason why’ something else happened. Usage: May be restricted to foothills Lare. Unlike in Assamese, does not have a complementizing function in Galo. Source: Assamese. ‘`bii al maa `jee. ‘He’s not a good sort, that’s why (I didn’t invite him).’ `biik `ajen `gadd `a `pipak `tatt`a ku `jee. ‘(His friends are) all non-tribals, that’s why (he keeps inserting Assamese words).’

-`jek` vs/adv. into chunks. Gram: Result suffix usually found on cutting verbs indicating that the action indicated by the verb is carelessly brought about and/or results in a residue of large chunks (which may be unwanted).

gajek vt. whittle carelessly such that large pieces rather than small ones come off.

vs/nt. section. Gram: Nominalizer deriving a noun meaning something resulting from an action of ripping, tearing or otherwise dividing.

gajek n. strip of ripped-off clothing. `ej gajek go ‘a section of clothing resulting from ripping’.

peejek n. section resulting from slicing something.

hirjek n. scraps resulting from the action of stripping bark.

jek- elfgr. Classifier for slices, as of meat. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. adin `jegn`i go ‘two slices of meat’. See: ajek ‘a little bit; one slice’.

`jeku` n. old clothing; second-hand clothing; hand-me-down.

-`jek...-paa` vs/adv. expertly. Gram: Split suffix indicating that someone brings about an event expertly Usage: Usually occurs in the negative to indicate a lack of expertise in doing some activity. See: `ajek-apaa ‘valuable’.

`jegaa` n. clothesline; clothes-hanging pole, usually made from bamboo, used for draping or hanging clothing over.


`jeci-kooree` Var: `jasa-kooree` (P). n. type of skirt made for festivals; traditionally, mostly white, but
nowadays possibly coloured.  
See: ‘jeci ’variety of clothing’.

‘jeci’ Var: jesak (P).  
n. fragment of cloth.

jeci nce.  
See: ‘roo-jecen’  
‘tonsils’.

-je ‘partner; -mate.  
Gram: Nominalizing suffix to verb roots forming a noun with the basic meaning ‘partner in doing x’ or ‘x-mate’.

‘tiijen n.  
drinking buddy; drinking partner.

‘jennam (1) v:arg.  
be friends.  
Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun “‘ajen’ ‘friend’  
‘jengap ’hiduu ku.  
‘They’re becoming friends.’  
See: ‘ajen’ ‘friend’.

jennam (2) vt.  
prune; cut with much force and little aim, as when clearing brush from an area of ground.  
‘ortok go bəət  ’laa ’namii ’am ’jettok.  
‘Go get a bamboo blade and clear the ground cover.’

‘jennam (2) vi.  
rip; tear; be ripped or torn.  
ŋak lalik a ’jekkaa ku.  
‘My shirt has gotten torn/been ripped up.’

vt. rip; tear.  
ŋo ’him ’jerra.  
‘I will tear this.’

jettuu vt.  
rip something in two; tear into two pieces.

jepee n.  
coat; thick woven tunic, for winter use.

jepo n.  
tunic; shirt.

jebi n.  
variety of apron-like tunic worn over the head, open at the sides and descending to about knee-length.

jeraa  
Var: jeyaa (P).  
n. variety of clothing made of thread spun from silkworm cocoons.

jelii n.  
red clothing.

-joo v:adv.  
in (order to) please someone.  
Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the predicated event/state is brought about in order to please someone. Most often, the ‘pleased’ person will be an elder or respected person; not generally used in a ‘placate’ sense, i.e. elder-to-younger or human-to-animal.

jooko n.  
variety of edible plant, enjoyed as a vegetable. Thought to be related to “‘raara’.  
See: ‘raara’ ‘plant (variety)’.

‘joonam vt.  
lift something; heft something.  
‘joen ’tokee! ‘Lift it up!’

joonam vt.  
pay someone for work, in cash or kind; reimburse or repay.  
ŋo ’is rəkk ’am ’nipak  
’ska ’ajni go ’joolik toba, ’am ’lad ‘ba.  
‘I hired two non-hill-tribals to plant my paddy fields.’

-jok v:adv. sloppily.  
Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject acts sloppily in bringing about the event mentioned by the verb. Often occurs in semi-reduplicated form “-jok...-yok”.

-jok...yok v:advr. messily; sloppily.  
Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject brings about the event mentioned by the verb messily, sloppily, or in a haphazard way  
‘ejjok ’eeyyok ’laa  
‘eddak ’kom al ra.  
‘It will be fine to write it messily/sloppily.’  
See: ‘-jok’ sloppily’.

jognam Syn: ‘koik vt.  
flatter
someone; boost someone’s position or spirits. ‘nom jogyoo ‘kee! ‘Don’t flatter me!’ ‘amum jognam ‘am ‘tali ma. ‘I don’t want to listen to your flattery.’ See: menjok ‘praise’.


`jonkii n. seat; chair or stool.

`jonkii-muraa n. seat; chair or stool. See: `jonkii ‘seat’; muraa ‘chair’.

`jotɨɨ n. grove or stand of Bambusa tulda, the variety of bamboo most commonly used by Galo.

`jobnam Var: `yobnam. vi. jump, either vertically (high) or horizontally (long), but not over something.

`jii vs. adv. fattened. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is fattened as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`ji vs. adv. appreciably; to an appreciable degree, with gusto or aplomb. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject acts in a manner fulfilling of the action indicated by the verb, in an earnest or truthful manner or with relish and gusto. ‘dobji ‘ba dot ‘kee. Eat with gusto and satisfaction (as though you were a rich person with plenty of tasty things to eat).

`mejii vi. tell the truth; speak truthfully. agom ‘am ‘mejii maa. ‘He doesn’t speak the truth.’

`jiicam Var: `jiisam (P). adj. thick, of e.g. cloth, as well as soup. ‘jiicam ‘na pataa ‘big container’. See: bocor ‘thin (cloth)’.

`jiijii ace. See: jiijii-rayaa ‘damp’.

`jiijii-rayaa adj. damp, as of a room. jiijii-rayaa ‘empaa. ‘I feel stuffy (because this room is damp and mouldy).’

`jiinak name. name of a variety of powerful spirit.

`jiita nce. See: `jiita-`taata ‘sun (poetic).’

`jiita-`taata n. sun, in a poetic or ceremonial sense. `jiit-taata ‘ga ‘piicaa ‘dagəm... on the ascent of the glowing orb (i.e. at sunrise)...’

`jiinam vi. be plump; be fat; be healthy.

`jiiga vi. fatten; cause to become fat. `arə́ adin a `jiiga ‘duu. ‘Pork makes you fat.’

`jiinam. vi. sink, as a drowning person. Gram: Generally occurs with following Result suffix.

`jiilik vi. sink into water; sink into liquid. ‘ili ‘o ‘jiilik kaa. ‘The stone sank.’


`jiir adj. tender, as a young leaf.

`jiir-`joor adj.expr. tender; immature, as the buds on a plant or an infant. See: `jiir ‘tender’.

`jihi name. name of a variety of powerful spirit.

`jignam vi. adept, in mystical matters and/or priestly duties. `nimbo ‘cin `jigmum ‘maaduu. ‘Shamans don’t just automatically become adept.’

`jigna n. buffalo cow.
`jiglee n. wild buffalo.

Jigloo name. name of a variety of spirit.

-`jir vs.adv. into small pieces. Gram: Result suffix indicating that small pieces are the result of the action indicated by the verb.

`ceejir vt. whittle into very small pieces.

`gajir vt. pare into small pieces, as matchsticks from a length of twig.

jirii n. auxiliary workspace in a field; area near a field rest house ("naakum") where harvest is gathered and any other auxiliary tasks are performed. Has traditional significance as area where animal sacrifices take place.

jirji n. skirts of a clearing; area of transition underbrush between village clearing and jungle.

jirjoo nce. See: apoo-jirjoo 'blackbreasted sunbird'.

jirta n. young woman; marriageable but not aged woman.

Jirdoo name. name of a Galo clan found in Jwrdoo village, as well as in Sili village in Likabali circle, as well as elsewhere.

`jirlee n. virgin; young, unwedded female. See: `ni`jir 'girl'.

`jirlak nce. See: `tajir-`jirlak 'feathered bamboo'.

Jihii name. name of a village in central West Siang district.

-jao vs.adv. dispersed; scattered. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in something being dispersed, scattered, or spread about. no acin `am dojaa `duu. (By your eating), you’re making food fall all over the place. higya `am gajaa `duu. You’ve spread your cold all over (among the villagers).'

`pagjaa vt. flick fingers to shake off excess water or food.

joanam. vi. 1 • shout. `nom jaarik `yookee! ‘Don’t yell your answer back at me!’

• blabber; run at the mouth; talk too much and too loudly.

joanam. vi. limp. Tamik `jaalaa `induee `kulaa `kaa. ‘Tamik was limping away for some reason.’

`jakak n. hiccup. adj. hiccupping. no `jakak `duuku `laka. ‘I’m hiccupping for goodness sake.’

`jagar n. ceremonial preparations; initial stages of “ui-`mennam”.

jonam vi. vigorous; healthy; vital; rich with vitality, as a plant which has passed the stage of sprouting and is growing with full vigour. `ammo jaarap `duuku. ‘The paddy is starting to enter its full growing stage.’

jamar nce. See: jamar-jamar ‘dusk’.

jamir-jamar n.time. dusk. Usage: usu. occurs compounded with “kana” ‘dark(ness)’. kana-jaamar `duuku.

jamar nce. See: jamar-jamar ‘dusk’.

jayii n. variety of cane, very long, used in weaving baskets and sheaths. Not very long-lasting,
growing mainly in foothills and plains; cultivated.

jarnam  vi. spin on an axis, as a top; rotate or be rotating. 'amba 'ridak 'kom, 'nokkam 'jaryaa ra. 'All the same, (my top) will spin longer than yours.'
vt. rotate, spin or twist an object on its medial axis.

-jar...-mar vsadsvr. jerkingly. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject jerks about in bringing about or experiencing the action indicated by the verb porok a tujar tumar 'duu. 'The chicken is kicking out its legs (in its final death throes).' See: jarnam 'spin; rotate'.
\`j\aa\ n. varied as a group; as a set.
   Gram: Manner suffix indicating that a plural subject is acting as a group of individuals. `ma\naissance\ `duuku, `naruu \`a! ‘They’re all searching for them, everyone!’ ‘i\jji, m\aa\ji `bo `r\oken `bo `\raana\ `duuku. ‘Nowadays, life has become very comfortable for everyone.’ `bulu `ma\oken `\l\aa \att\ir \`a `\\do\naissance{na\a} ka\a\ku. ‘They happily ate together as a group.’ `bul\l\ `\a\ im\b\am `\hi\a\a\a \t\o. ‘They went together as a group.’ bos `\\na\a\p\om `\yoo\ka\a! ‘Don’t be afraid (to a group)!’ `bul\l\ `\a\ insi `\na\a\o. ‘They went in a group by themselves.’
\jaanji-\paaree n. dragonfly.
   Usage: (P).
   See: `aakii-ta\naissance{a}-\t\a\aree ‘dragonfly’.
`\\jaana\n Var: ab\i\i (P). \nj\kin. paternal uncle. Usage: used to refer to or address any of one’s father’s brother’s, whether elder or younger. For some speakers, may alternate in this usage with “abo”.
\jaanam nce. See: \jaanam-acin ‘bridal rice’.
\jaanam-acin Var: \jaanum-acin; \jaanam-asin (P). \n. bridal rice; ceremonial rice received by a bride when en route from her birth village to her husband’s village, her new home. See: acin ‘cooked rice’.
\jaan\jir n. variety of colourful chirping insect, whose name apparently onomatopoeic with its chirp. Possibly a cicada, or a variety of similar insect.
\jaanam vt. pierce, stab, or penetrate something with a pointed object with an underhand motion. \no `\bi\am `\ma\tu\u \`a `\jaak\a. ‘I stabbed him with a burning log.’
\\jaara\ n. variety of ornament, aligned in type with “t\kaom”.
`\jaanam vi. 1 • pliable; flexible. jugir `\hi\g `\jaan\jek `\jaadak! ‘This spring trap is too weak/loose!’
   2 • of rice, to be soft, fully cooked, or ready to eat. acin a `\\ja\g\d\uu ku. ‘The rice is soft (fully cooked).’
`\jaan\jek vi. overcooked; of rice, cooked too long until it is soft and inedible.
\\jaank\o\o \nj\kin. fourth daughter-in-law. Usage: used to refer to or address the fourth wife married into the family (generally, the wife of one’s fourth son in birth order).
\jaango n. betrothed woman; taken woman; woman who has agreed to be married, but who has not been married yet.
\jaango-re\naissance{n}n n. steal, take away or sleep with another man’s wife.
\\jana\m vi. 1 • wither.
   2 • break down; become decrepit; fall apart of itself, of an object,
presumably of old age. namm a \`nakaa ku. ‘(My) house has become decrepit.’

-\nap vs.adv. continuously. Gram: Temporal suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb occurs as a continuous process.

-\nap Var. -yap vs.adv. continuously. Gram: Temporal suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb occurs as a continuous process

`me\nap vt. speak continuously.

jamii n:kin. last daughter-in-law. Usage: used to refer to or address the wife of one’s youngest son.

jamaa n:kin. daughter-in-law. Usage: used to refer to the wife of any of one’s sons, by blood or kin.

jamaa-ginam vi. of a man, play or run around with a mistress or lover, whether married or not. \`bii jamaa-giduu. ‘He’s playing around.’ See: jamaa ‘daughter-in-law’; \`ginam ‘sneak’.

jamto n:kin. 1 • first daughter-in-law. Usage: used to refer to or address the first wife married into a family (generally, the wife of one’s eldest son).

2 • respected daughter-in-law. Usage: used to refer respectfully to any younger male kinsman’s wife, irrespective of birth or marriage order.

jamdao n:kin. third daughter-in-law. Usage: used to refer to or address the third wife married into the family (generally, the wife of one’s third son in birth order).

jamnam. vt. masticate food, particularly when half-chewing food to give to a child.

jamnam. vt. take in a daughter-in-law; especially, manage the various rituals that are required as part of the process of taking in a daughter-in-law, such as visiting every house in the village upon leaving it and going to a new one, presenting the bridal rice to her on the way to her new village, etc. dooluu `am pangoo `laa, namm `am, aken-aken `am, `inla... ‘They took her on the bridal visitation rounds around the village, going to each house one by one...’ Igoo `ga `an `a jamma-`jamduu. ‘Igo’s mother is taking in a daughter-in-law.’

Atar \`bii jamma-`jamko `duu. ‘Atar is undergoing the rituals associated with becoming a daughter-in-law.’

jamnam. vt. sharpen; make a sharp point on something using a knife or dao.

jamroo Var. jamyoo (P). n:kin. second daughter-in-law. Usage: used to refer to or address the second wife married into the family (generally, the wife of one’s second son in birth order).

`parnam vt. 1 • push gradually using a tool.

2 • dig by thrusting directly into a substance, as opposed to wedging or thrusting at an angle, as a pig when digging with its snout in search of tubers, or a bulldozer or snowplough when moving earth or snow. a\ak a kodee `am `narkaa. ‘The pig dug
up the soil (searching for roots to eat)."

3 • fuck; have intercourse, as coarsely construed and/or impolitely described.

-`ɲi `numr. two. Gram: root form, used for combining with classifier roots to form enumerative classifier expressions `nɔi `ɲɲi go ‘two fish’. Sec: `aɲi ‘two’.


`ɲii `pel. turn out that; figure out that; discover that. Gram: Discovery particle following a noun or copula, indicating that the information mentioned by the speaker has just been discovered, or figured out by means of deduction. Often best translated by English ‘seem’ or ‘must be’, although only in the sense of ‘discovery’, not of evidence. Cannot follow verbs unless they are nominalized. kaaku namm, tatik ə dooku maa. kegee `kunnaa `ɲii. ‘They looked and the frog was not there anymore. It seemed he had run away (spkr. has no direct knowledge of this).’ `oɡo, maanamana...Caina `araa `tol `eepii. ‘So this, if you think about it...must have been up in China.’ Aci `kuɲii. ‘It turned out to be Elder Brother.’ `og Abo-Tani - `accoob `indool kaanama - `bii `hil-ladum `lo, `yas `hiilik `duuna `ɲii! ‘Then, Abo Tani -going very carefully and looking - discovered that she was pissing into the lakehead!’

`ɲii `n. person; man; human being. pro. someone; some other person/people; others; person or persons whose identity one does not know. `no `ɲiik nam lo ins `kaaduu. ‘I have to go to someone else’s house (that’s why I have to leave early).’ "no `ɲiik `hiidaa `am `nuuṭir jikaa ku.” ‘You broke somebody’s stick.’ `.ɲiik gaarii go `cootuu namma `ɲii. ‘It seems he stole someone’s car.’

`ɲii-`jaa `n. real person; original person; pure person; non-inferior person; non-slave. Sec: `ɲii ‘person’; `jaa ‘real’.

`ɲii-tanii `n. human being. Sec: `ɲii ‘person’; tanii ‘human’.

`ɲii-hobə `n. gentleman; cultured person; good person. Sec: `ɲii ‘person’; hobə ‘mithun’.

ɲikam `n. 1 • old woman. Usually refers to a human, but is also used by some speakers to refer to old (female) animals. 2 • grandmother. Usage: (P). adj. old, of a woman. `no maaji `ba ɲikam ‘duu! ‘I’m such an old woman!’

ɲikam-horam `n. old woman; wizened old dame. Sec: ɲikam ‘old woman’; horam ‘sick old animal’.

`ɲiko `n. wise old person; aged and accomplished person.

`ɲikoo `n. element of a loin loom.

ɲikok `n. cultural expert; orator; sage; very knowledgeable and accomplished person who has mastered most traditional
knowledge and is able to speak artfully on any subject.

ɲiktap vi. blink of an eye.
Usage: (P).

ˋnigaa n. warrior; strong man.
adj. strong, of a man.

ɲigam n. expert hunter; man who is notably successful at hunting.

Ngam name. Ngam village, name of a Lare Galo village in central West Siang district.

ɲigam n. 1 • VIP; very important person; special or honourable person endowed with some appreciable social status.
2 • officer; high functionary in the state or national bureaucracy.

`nici Var: `nisi (P). n. patient; sick person; ill person.

ɲijir n. girl.

Nipoo name. Minyong, an Eastern Tani tribe (or “sub-tribe” of “Adi”) of East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh.

ɲiti n. crowd of people; throng.

ɲiti-homen v.t. look after someone; take care of someone; be someone’s guardian angel.
`nok ɲiti-homen nam porok əm ʔaala ʔaadak ʔna? ‘Who has stolen my special chicken (which I’ve been taking such good care of)?’

`nita n. rich person. no `den `nitta. ‘You’re the rich one (not me).’
adj. rich. `nok `ao a `nit `duuku! ‘My son has become rich!’

ɲidaa n. marriage, including both the negotiation process and the actual culmination/ceremony. Properly indicates only the process of marriage proposal by the man’s family to the woman’s. Upon acceptance of the proposal, the “ɲidaa” is considered complete. In usage, however, may also denote the marriage ceremony.

ɲidam n. handicapped person; person with a deformity or disability by birth.

ɲidin n. human flesh, considered as a potential food item, as for cannibals; human meat.

`nidum n. everybody; everyone.

ɲido n. rain. ɲido oku maa. ‘It isn’t raining anymore.’
adj. rainy. `hiloo ɲido ʔapa. ‘It may rain today.’

ɲido-kessoo-kelloo

`nina pcl. Indirect certaintive. Gram: Copula particle indicating indirect speaker certainty regarding the information contained in the clause; i.e., that the speaker is certain that the predicated information has been claimed to be true, or is believed to be the case by someone. `tol ee `nina. ‘It is definitely said to have happened up there.’ Ab Tani `accob `pukkool kaakaak namma ʔ giường go `duuana `nina. ‘Abo Tani having ever so slightly opened it and looked (and) it turned out that there was a baby inside, right?’

ɲinam v.c.arg. be sunny. Gram: Generally occurs with associated
noun “dooñi” ‘sun’ dooñi `niduu. ‘The sun’s shining.’

\pino\ pcl. certain (that); sure (that).

Gram: Certainty particle following a copula “əə” or “ee” indicating that the speaker has direct access to and certainty concerning the information contained in the clause. ‘tol ee \pino\.

‘I am certain it happened up there.’ ‘pak kunama \pino\.

‘In the end, we killed him (like that).’

\pinindum\ n:poet. woman.

Usage:

\pin\ ku. \pin\.

‘non-hill-tribal. Term referring mainly to plains people, but also to non-hill-tribals in general. Generally includes all non-tribal Indians, as well as plains tribals, but is not used to refer to any Arunachali hill tribes or hill tribes of other North East Indian states, such as Nagas, Manipuris, or Mizos.

\pin\ kaajek maa.

‘I can’t make out his face (who he is).’

\pin\ adj. poor, lacking money and possessions. Syn: yoma.

\pinak\ n. 1 • enemy.

2 • war. ‘\pinak\ `monam ‘to make war’.

\pine\ n. Thai person.

\pinaw\ nkin. wife. Usage: used to refer to, but generally not to address, one’s wife. ‘\pinaw\ nok \pin\ moom.

‘She’s your wife after all (don’t treat her like that)!’

\pin\ n. hill person; hill tribal.

\pin\ v:inc.arg.O. marry a woman; take a wife; get married, of a man. maaleem, ‘\pin\ kohuk \pin\ ‘lakaa! Fourth Daughter-in-Law! Some (unexpected) guests are coming!’

2 • guest; invitee.

\pin\ adj. in person; in the flesh; face-to-face. \pin\ ‘lakaa! Fourth Daughter-in-Law! Some (unexpected) guests are coming!’

\pin\ vi. kidnap a woman; forcibly take a woman as a wife or slave. See: \pin\ ‘wife’; ‘henam ‘pull’.
ɲimə-`koodaa Var: `nuugaa (P). n. woman’s balcony; narrow balcony surrounding a house, to which women were traditionally confined during taboo periods. See: `P. `koodaa ‘balcony’.

ɲimə-`rabgo Var: `eyap (P). n. women’s doorway, usually leading in from the “ɲimə-`koodaa” women’s balcony. See: `P. `koodaa ‘balcony’.

ɲir n. rich person. Usage: rare, most often used in a sarcastic or joking manner.

ɲilap n. rare, non-enumerative form referring to a set of twenty (often, of sticks), or half an “aro”. ɲilap gobboolo piira. ‘A set of twenty (sticks) will do.’

ɲiloo n. murder. Var: `P. `nilo n. murder. Usage: used to refer to, but generally not to address, one’s husband.

ɲilos-`koodaa Var: `nuugaa (P). n. men’s balcony. Main, often very large, balcony of a house. Traditionally off-limits to women, although nowadays usually not so. See: `niloo ‘husband’; `koodaa ‘balcony’.

ɲilos-`rabgo Var: `eyap (P). n. men’s doorway, leading in from the “koodaa” balcony towards the “imik” fireplace, near the “baago” father’s seating area in the interior. See: `niloo ‘husband’; `rabgo ‘doorway’.

ɲilohodo Var: `P. n. 1 • evildoer; bad or undisciplined person. 2 • terrorist; extremist. adj. cruel.

ɲuunam vt. stir with a tool, such as a stirring-stick, or with one’s finger.

ɲuugoo vt. stir in circles, as when stirring soup.


ɲʊŋmʊo n. face, of the head of a living thing.

ɲum pcl. only; just; simply. Gram: Delimiting particle indicating that nothing more, else, or other than the marked information is the case. `P. `um `doken `duu. ‘Only the bananas are delicious (the other fruit available are not).’ homen `P. `um `kaapaa maa, `all `am `um `noo. ‘We didn’t see the tiger in the end, though, just his footprints.’ ɲo nam `lokka `korlen `unjoom-nam `unjoom-nam-nam-nam-pa. ‘(At the time when the accident happened) I had *just* stepped out of my house.’ `P. `um `lak `lo... ‘To *just* start it getting sweet...’

ɲumpiir n. variety of small anopheles mosquito.

ɲumnam vt. squeeze. Ńo Pipi `gə
alak əm numduu. ‘I’m squeezing Pipi’s arm.’

ɲepum n. nose.

ɲebuu Var. nobuu (P). n. tail.

ɲeruu n. ear.

ɲeruu əmonam vt. brand livestock by making a sign on the ear, so as to tell one’s own animals apart from those of others. See: ɲeruu ‘ear’; əmonam ‘make’.

ɲerik n. wild taro plant, not traditionally eaten.

ɲoo pol. actually. Gram: Counterexpositive particle, marking information as being counter to, contrary to, the opposite of, or otherwise inconsistent with an expectation (whether the expectation is held by the speaker himself or presumed to be held by an addressee). May give a sense that the speaker is correcting an error someone else has made. ɲo “caaci” amnana ɲoo! ‘I said “caaci” (not “caacaa”).’ yYiiji maauu, ɲiiq-roodo. ‘Actually, not a garbage fly, a horsefly.’ bii kuɲɲoo; ɲuŋ da ɲemmaa. ‘It may have been him who broke it; we know nothing about it.’

ɲoo Var.-nii; -ni. vsadv. away from others; departing from the scene. Gram: Result suffix usually found on motion verbs indicating that the subject leaves an area or a group as a result of the action indicated by the verb. tatik a arum ɲoogala ɲoolaa ku. ‘In the evening, the frog had jumped out (of the bottle) and away.’ ɲo hobb əm padak ɭo ɭpniɭo. ‘I left at the mithun-killing time (saw the preparations, but didn’t see the actual chop).’

ɲoodaa n. elders’ and guests’ resting area, to one side of an “imik” fireplace.

ɲoonam vt. cause an animal to come, either by calling/beckoning (as for pigs) or by tempting with a treat (as when tempting a cow with salt). ɲo hobb əm ɲooduu. ‘I’m beckoning the mithun.’

ɲoopee n. flattened bamboo; bamboo which has been cut around the circumference and flattened, as for the floor or walls of a house.

ɲoosi Var. ɲoosi-ɲeŋkoo. n. women’s resting area, opposite the “baago” at a Galo fireplace.

ɲoosi-ɲeŋkoo n. women’s resting area, so-called because it is located in the area between the two fireplaces of a house. See: ɲoosi ‘women’s resting area’; ɲeŋkoo ‘middle’.

ɲok vsadv. placatingly. Gram: Manner or purpose suffix indicating that the subject acts in a placating way or in order or patronize an inferior, such as a baby, child, or animal.

ɲokik nce. See: ɲoosi-ɲeŋkoo-ɲokik ‘heat lightning’.

ɲoko n. black panther.

ɲogaa n. variety of loud, high-energy chant. See: ɲaanam ‘chant (variety)’.

ɲognam vt. of a disease, to manifest itself, either in the sense of afflicting a particular person or of spreading within a community; transmit or infect, of
a disease; be contagious, of a disease.  `acc ə `nop∂uu.  `The
disease is present (and spreading).'  `acc ə dooluu əm
`nop∂uu ku.  `The disease has infected the whole village.'

`nop∂in Var.: `nop∂in (P).  n.  white
rice beer, made via a relatively
fast and straightforward
fermentation process, without as
many steps as for  `pookaa".
`nop∂in cinnam (2) to prepare
white rice beer".

`nop∂in n.  white rice beer.  Usage: (P).
See: `nop∂in 'white rice beer (L)'.

`nop∂in-dossoo n.  cockroach.
Usage: (P).  See: `takci-baree
'cockroach (L)'.

`nop∂ar n.  tail joint; point at which
the tail joins the body, forming
the axis on which it swings.

`nop∂a Var.: `pos∂a (P).  n.  lower
spine; lower part of the
backbone, where a tail would
normally emerge in an animal
which has one.

`nop∂uu adj.  tailless, i.e. without a
tail.  Usage: (P).  See: `kootuu
tailless (L)'.

`nop∂up n.  tip of an animal’s tail.

`nop∂a n.  tiger; lion; giant wildcat of

`nop∂u n.  dried tiger’s jaw, fixed in
the belt of a sword to wear as an
ornament signifying dignity and
prowess.

`Nodu: name.  name of a Galo clan.

`nop∂in n.  tiger skin.  Usage: (P).
See: `menpin 'tiger skin (L)'.

`nop∂en vt.  leave something
behind; forget to bring
something.  no `yar∂a go `nop∂en
kaa.  'I forgot to bring something.'

`nobuu n.  tail (alternate
pronunciation).

`nobo nkin.  brother-in-law;
son-in-law.  Usage: (P).

`nobok n.  tassled base of an “`iri" ritual
object, a variety of
medallion-like object made from
“`diri" bamboo strips and hung
from sacrificial altars.

`nop∂om Var.-yom.  vsadv.  mixed up.
Gram: Result suffix indicating that
something is mixed up as a result of
the action indicated by the verb
gaa `nop∂om 'soften/knead, as rice
when eating'.

`nop∂om∂am vt.  swallow.  no acin
`am `nop∂om∂a.  'I swallowed the
food.'  `nop∂om∂a.  'I swallowed
(something, maybe spit).'`

`nop∂omli∂ vt.  absorb; take in by
swallowing.

`Norak name.  name of a Galo clan
with traditionally close relations
to the `Nodu, among others.

`noree n.  big cat with striped or
elaborately-designed coat, of any
of several varieties.

`nop∂ap n.  fishtail; tail of a fish.

`pio n.  cousin; child (male or
female) of one’s maternal aunt’s
daughter.

`nip∂vsadv.  disparagingly.  Gram:
Manner suffix to a transitive verb
indicating that the subject has a
disparaging view of the object in
bringing about the action indicated
by the verb.

`kaa$nii vt.  disapprove of what
one sees. *nok *rinam `am ɲo kaaɲi ɲu. ‘I don’t approve of your actions.’

maɲiї vt. resent; despise; mind or object to a transgression.


`niigam `ba adv. happy new year. `niigam `ba `dei! ‘Happy new year!’

`niicoo-`loocoo v. prepare materials in advance of a task. See: *niinam ‘prepare materials’; loonam ‘provide provisions’; *`coo ‘first; in advance’.

ɲiїi n:kin. maternal aunt’s daughter. Usage: used to refer to or address the daughter of one’s mother’s sister.

ɲiїe n:time. three years hence; three years from the time of speaking.

ɲiїom n. ode; ballad.

ɲiїam. vt. manage, organize or prepare materials, as for construction of a house. ɲo ɲara `am `ɲira. ‘I’ll prepare the materials (for the construction task).’

ɲiїanm. v:arg. pass, of a year. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun “apii ‘year’ `apii ɲa `ɲиiik kaa. ‘The year passed without consequence (good or bad).’

Niiпoo name. name of the spirit of pregnancy/childbirth, who is considered to be responsible in case any problems are encountered in the course of childbirth, such as death of the mother. Niiпoo hinam ‘to die in childbirth’.

ɲiїiїi n:kin. maternal aunt’s son. Usage: used to refer to or address the son of one’s mother’s sister.

-ɲiїi...-co vs:ades. mind about something; object to something. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject feels put out, minds or objects to something in terms of the action indicated by the verb.

maɲiї maаo kumaа `ba ɲa ‘Don’t y’all go mindin’ now!’ See: *ɲiї ‘not good’.

ɲиа Var: *ɲaа (P). n:time. two years from now; year after next.

ɲиkiї Var: *ɲikiї (P). n. left eye.

ɲиkiї Var: *ɲikiї (P). n. eye disease; sty; conjunctivitis.

ɲиkiї-polii Var: *ɲikiї-polii (P). adj. of the eyes, to be irritated and slightly red, as after swimming for a long time. See: *ɲiки ‘eye disease’.


ɲiксаа Var: *ɲиksаа (P). adj. 1 • closed eyes. vt. close the eyes. ɲиksаа `laа dakt kee! ‘Stand there with your eyes closed!’ ɲo аник `am ɲикоа `duu. ‘I’m closing my eyes.’

Niktap-pootap vi. blink. Usage: (P).

ɲiktam n. brow; area above the eye, not including hair.
\`nikpam n. blind person.
\`nikpin n. eyelid.
\`nikpuu n. white of the eye.
\`nikpoo adj. open, of the eyes.
\`apik o \`nikpoo \`duu. ‘(His) eyes have opened.’
vt. open the eyes. \`nikpoo \`tokuk! ‘Open your eyes!’
\`niksi nce. eye water; water emerging from the eyes. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: \`niksi-\`niglaa ‘eye water’.
\`niksi-\`niglaa n. water emerging from the eyes, as when overwhelmed by the heat of a chilli pepper. Not used for tears resulting from crying.
\`nigor n. spectacles; glasses.
\`nigjak-baayak n. eye crap. Usage: (P).
\`nigji n. pupil; coloured centre of the eye.
\`nigji-pajak n. eye crap; crap deposited in the corner of one’s eye, as after sleeping. See: \`nigji ‘pupil’.
\`nigji-baajik n. eye crap; crap deposited in the corner of one’s eye, as after sleeping. See: \`nigji ‘pupil’.
\`nigjak nce. See: \`nigjak-barak ‘eyelid deformity’.
\`nigjak-barak adj. variety of eyelid deformity, when lid is split in single or multiple places. See: \`nigji-pajak ‘eye crap’.
\`nigbum n. eyes with non-folded lids, as of a Mongoloid person.
\`nigbak n. right eye.
\`nigmaa adj. blind; sightless; unable to see.
\`nigmii adj. eyes slanted or pointed downward. \`apik o \`nigmii \`duu. ‘(Her) eyes are pointing downward.’
\`nigmo n. eye hair, including lashes and brows. \`nigmo \`tuupaa kuma; \`nigoo \`ampaa kumaa. ‘I can’t catch so much as a glimpse of you (you’re completely lost to me).’ See: \`amaa ‘body hair’.
\`nigyap Var: \`niktap-pootap (P). vi. blink. no \`nigyap \`duu. ‘You’re blinking.’
vt. wink at (someone). no \`nom \`nigyap kaa. ‘You winked at me.’
\`nigree n. 1 • high priest; advanced shaman.
2 • divination dance; variety of dance performed by shamans to try to determine the cause of something, as a disease or the disappearance of an animal, and to determine the appropriate course of action (usually, what sort of animal is to be sacrificed to appease whatever spirits are involved in the mishap); literally, an examination performed with fully closed eyes. \`nigree hookaa \`jilaa \`kee. ‘Please dance me an examination dance (to determine the cause of this problem).’
\`nigra n. dust particles in the eye.
\`nigram adj. lazy-eyed; one eye looking off to the side (a birth defect).
\`niglaa n. tear; water emerging from the eyes when crying. See: \`niksi-\`niglaa ‘eye water’.
ɲiglo adj. have cataracts; be affected by cataracts and unable to see.

ɲiglor n. blue or other bright-coloured eyes, as those of a cat or some Caucasians.

ɲigii adj. red-eyed; of the eyes, to be irritated and red.

ɲiŋmo-pii n. glimpse.

ɲii n. 1 • old man.
   2 • grandfather. Usage: (P).
   adj. old, of a man. ’bii ɲii jižen jiadu. ‘He’s too bloody old.’

ɲii-ɲikam n. old people; old folks.
   adj. old, of a set of people, especially an elderly couple.
   ’bulu ɲii-ɲikam nduuku! ‘They’re reeeearly old (of a couple)’ See: ɲii ‘old man’;
   ɲikam ‘old woman’.

ɲii-hokam Var: ɲii-hona (P). n. old man, in a jocular or mildly pejorative sense. See: ɲii ‘old man’; hokam ‘wizened old animal’.

ɲijk n. priest-like person; knowledgeable and spiritually-inclined person who is, however, not a shaman or priest.

ɲir vs:adv. laughable. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the event indicated by the verb is funny, laughable or ridiculous.

ɲirnir adj. funny; hilarious. ‘maŋir ‘at! ‘Hilarious!’

ɲirnamb vi. laugh; smile. ‘yoogo laa ɲirdu ko? ‘What are you laughing at?’

ɲirsum n. smile.
   adj. smiling. no ɲirsum ‘duu lakaa. ‘You’re smiling, to my surprise.’

ɲirsum-pomum n. smile.
   adj. smiling. See: ɲirsum ‘smile’.

Nyishi, a major Western Tani tribe of Arunachal Pradesh.
-`ta Var: -*t. vs:adv. about to; going to.
  Gram: Temporal suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is incipient, is about to happen, has not happened yet, or is hoped to happen. Occurs frequently on subordinated Purpose clauses in "`-bo". **aloɔ a looŋɔm `taduu ku.**
  ‘The day is about to be over.’ **akii a `dett `duuku!** ‘My stomach is about to burst!’ **hok `int boolo, para `pɔ; `ak `int boolo, para `pɔ.** ‘If we set out via this way, they may get us; if we set out via that way, they may get us.’

**ta-** pfx. Masculine diminutive prefix to a nominal, adjectival or proper name root. **Gram:** In the nominal lexicon, generally found on lower animals and insects, small or componential features of the natural world, and terms relating to males or human beings more generally, but is not often productive in this capacity. Occurs rarely on adjectives, principally features of the natural world. Productive as a nicknaming prefix to the name root of a male, generally carrying a connotation of familiarity and possibly superiority on the part of the speaker. **Aci Tamin** ‘nickname of Elder Brother Kenmin’.

-`taa Var: -*taa. vs:mod. Motion modal suffix. **Gram:** Suffix indicating that in bringing about the event mentioned by the verb, the subject moves or must move away from his/her/its place of origin. Found only in imperative, permissive, and propositional sentences (not in interrogatives or declaratives). **no `ak `ihii go `laakaa `taa.** ‘Go and get some wood from that one.’ **dottaa `kee!** ‘Go (there and) eat!’ **ana, `hog `duutak.** ‘Mother, sit here (moving from the place at which you currently are).’ **`laataa `dee?** ‘I’ll get it (from there) for you, shall I?’ **is `huttaa `lapə.**’ ‘I reckon I’ll go take a bath.’

**taakuu** n. variety of bird.

`taakee n. variety of plant, with thorns, somewhat like a blackberry bush. **Delonix sp. (brachycarpa?).**

`taako n. dove. Most general term for dove, though properly referring to the rufous turtle dove. Frenetic, wing-clapping upward flight and coasting downward flight. Hunted and eaten. **Streptopelia orientalis.**

`taanin n. variety of winged termite, living in the ground, emerging with wings in the evening in April, May and June. Edible.

**taaci** nce. **See: doolo-taaci** ‘variety
taaŋii n. mayfly.
  See: 'aakii-taaŋii-'taaree 'dragonfly'.
'taatə nce.  See: 'jiita-'taato 'sun (poetic)'.
'taanam vt. spread out; release, causing to spread and disperse.
'taaŋar vt. unfold and spread out (something which had been rolled-up).
'taanam vi. untie; become untied, especially of a shoelace.
'taapan nce.  See: 'oin-'taapin 'variety of plant'.
'taapa n. element of a loin loom, a smooth, very sturdy section of wood, tapered at both ends, used for bunching up thread which has been sent through by the shuttle; found immediately above the "kobdaa", and below the "niikoo".
'taamiŋ nth. girl. Usage: Goŋku.
'taayap Var: yapkaa (P). n. fan; prototypically, a hand-held rotary swing-fan made of a sheet of bamboo weave. taayap yabnam 'to wave a fan.' See: yabnam 'to fan'.
'taayoo Var: aree (P). n.rel. top; top side; upper side.
'taaree nce. dragonfly. Usage: Usually occurs in compound.
  See: 'aakii-taaŋii-'taaree 'dragonfly'.
taalii n. plate, for eating from.
  Source: Assamese.
'taalii n. red-coloured bird, of any or an unknown species.
taasin-purin n. Usage: (P).  See: acin-paarin 'false Solomon’s seal'.
taii n. variety of insect.
Taii n. name. dialect of the Galo language, also known as Taipodia or Taipudia. Mostly spoken in Likabali town, on the Assam border at the extreme southern edge of the West Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh, and in villages to the north and west thereof, including Magi, Siji and Jaate, to the north of Likabali, and Kame, to the northwest.
'Taii. name. name of a river in Tirbin circle.
'taii n. last or youngest son. See: 'oii 'last child'.
taik n. leprosy.
tain n. mushroom.
tain-indəə n. variety of edible fungus, quite large, ground-growing, reddish in colour, cup-shaped. See: tain 'mushroom'; indəə 'late-grower'.
tai-'boojup n. conical thatched roof traditionally placed over a Galo grave.
'taek n. variety of catfish. Pterocryptis afghana.
'taek n. pearl millet. Pennisetum glaucum.
taen n. cowry shell, traditionally used as an element of ornaments.
tao n. variety of bee, smaller than a "tanik", hatching from nest-holes in rotten wood.
tao: n. 1 • thorn.
 2 • splinter.

tao-atii n. honey of the "tao" bee.
  See: tao 'bee variety'; atii 'honey'.

taoo n. hail; frozen rain.
  Usage: (P).
  See: tai 'hail (L)'.

'taok n. variety of bamboo, used to
make rope, as well as "oor"
impaling stakes. Cephalotachyum
fusclharum.

'tair n. variety of small, fly-like bee.

taak n. fan palm, a large,
water-resistant, fan-leaved palm
which grows abundantly in
Arunachal Pradesh, both wild
and under cultivation. An
essential component of house
construction, it is used
principally as roof shingling and
is among the most important
natural resources exploited by
Galo. Livistona jenkinsiana.

-tak cfr. Classifier for flat-sided
entities, especially fragments or
pieces of a whole, as pieces of
betelnut or cheeks (on a face).
Gram: Root form, used for combining
with numeral roots and some
adjective roots. See atak 'flat-sided
piece'.

-tak vsadv. cracked. Gram: Result
suffix indicating that something is
cracked or a barrier is broken in
the action indicated by the verb. Also
occurs in the semi-reduplicated form
"-tak...yak". naataak 'throw
something through (a window)
causiing it to break'.

takaa: n. black one. arak takaa
'black pig'.

'takaa nce. See: takaa-lagbuu
'leather armlet'.

'takaa vt. ask, as a question.

takaa: nce. fern. Usage: usu. occurs in
compound. See: oo-takaa
'fiddlehead fern'.

'takaa-lagbuu n. leather armlet;
variety of ornament consisting of
a hairy (unpolished) wild goat
leather band worn around the
forearm. See: lagbuu 'armlet'.

'takak n. phlegm; mucus settled in
the back of the throat.

'takam Var: ta`kaam 'emphatic
form'. wqual. every; every one; all.
Gram: Qualifying noun following
another noun with the overall sense
'alls of x' or 'every (one of) x'. Source:
Minyong (Adi). jii `am `takaam
`am gogg raku 'laa...'After calling
every one of the people... 'tokka
`iin `takaam `a `Daar `iɨɨ
`am găduu. 'Everyone who came
down from up there carry the
name of Daring.'

takam n. clay.

takam-rams n.  kindling.
  Usage: (P). See: tako-ramc 'kindling'.

takar n. star.

Takii name. nickname of Rwkii, the
legendary brother of Abo Tani
from whom the spirits and
demons are descended. See: Rikii.

'takuk n. variety of fig used for
firewood, fruit and for mithun
food; typically found in deep
jungle. Ficus spp.

takee n. ginger. Commonly
cultivated and prized as a flavouring agent for all manner of foods. Also employed with a ritual value, particularly during the “moopin” festival period. Traditionally believed to have the power to ward off attacks by forest spirits such as “yapom”. 

*Zingiber officinale*.

`takek n. filth; dirt; soil on the body.

`takek n. variety of giant cane, top-quality and very costly.

takek *n*. death essence; a virus-like, itching emission of a corpse, which is believed to have the power to spread.


tako *nce.  See: tako-ramcə* ‘kindling’.

takoo *nce.  variety of bird.  Usage: usu. occurs in compounds.  See: takoo-paapuk ‘variety of bird’.


**takom**  *n*. grasshopper.

**takom-dummaa**  *n*. variety of grasshopper with a steeply sloped head. Literally, ‘headless grasshopper’. Figures prominently as a comical character in Galo folklore.  See: takom ‘grasshopper’; dummaa ‘headless’.

**takom-papok**  *n*. variety of bird.  Usage: (P).  See: takoo-paapuk ‘variety of bird’.

**takom-yama**  *n*. variety of insect.  See: takom ‘grasshopper’.

**takor**  *n*. hilt; the metal binding at the blade end of a dao or knife handle.

**tako-ramcə**  *Var: takam-ramsə* (P). *n*. kindling; very small sticks dropped from trees, used for starting a fire.

**takiı**  *n*. blood dysentery.

**takii-`tabum**  *n*. grievous diseases, of all kinds; diseases with the potential to destroy the body and kill the human host.  See: takii ‘dysentery’; `tabum ‘smallpox’.

**tako**  *n*. squirrel.

Tako,  *name. nickname for boys.

`tako`  *n*. body louse; cootie; human parasitic louse, white in colour, living in clothing and feeding on blood. *Pediculus humanus humanus*.

**tako-koocə**  *Var: tak-kooca; tako-koosə* (P). *n*. jungle-dwelling rodent of any variety, including squirrels, chipmunks, and so on.  See: tako ‘squirrel’; koocə ‘chipmunk’. 
`takci` *nce.* See: `takci-baree`
‘cockroach’.

takci Var: taksi (P). *n.* half, especially of a pipe-like object.
’higi takci ‘gonna. ‘This is one of the two halves.’

takci-baree *n.* cockroach. See: baree ‘insect’.

taktir *n.* variety of wild fruit, deep red in colour. Used metaphorically to describe the colour of flushed cheeks.
	takto *adj.* broad, or a more or less flat thing, or thing with at least one flat surface. *iss ’a `takta ‘duu. ‘The river is broad/high (due to the melting northern snows).’

tagak *n.* proposal of marriage made by a man to a woman.

*vt.* engage someone to be married, particularly a female.

’ŋok `ao-nijir ‘am ‘tagak ‘duu. ‘My daughter’s gotten engaged.’

tagam, *ace.* See: tagam- ‘taree
‘pockmarked’.

tagam, *n.* hitchhiker seed; any kind of seed with hooks, adhesive, hairs, or any sort of system for sticking to clothing or the body of a human or animal.

tagam- ‘taree adj. pockmarked, as of a face. *bik ‘nuumoo tagam- ‘taree ‘duu. ‘His face is full of pockmarks.’ See: *taree ‘non-uniform’.

tagik *n.* variety of wood-boring fly. Extremely small, almost invisible, but equally unstoppable and responsible for vast amounts of damage to houses, as well as to bamboo and fan palm stores.

According to tradition, any wood or plant product which is cut or harvested during moonlight will be destroyed by “tagik” within a single day. For this reason, wood or plant products such as bamboo, fan palm leaves or trees will only be harvested during a time of moonless nights.

tagik- ‘tacaa *n.* wood-boring insects, in general. See: tagik ‘wood-boring insect (variety)’; ‘tacaa ‘wood-boring insect (variety)’.

taguu *n.* variety of wild fruit, somewhat like a mango.

tago *n.* variety of ceremony. See: tago- ‘ceremony variety’; nigree ‘high priest’.


tagjek *n.* shard, as of glass. See: tak- ‘crack’.

tagda *n.* other side; opposite side or bank, of a river, road, train rail, etc.

tagnam *vi.* crack, of most any object, including bamboo, wood, glass, and the earth’s surface; be or become cracked (through the action of something else). *tagduu ku. ‘(The glass) has become cracked.’

*vt.* 1 • split or crack something, of bamboo and logs, but not glass.

2 • dig overhand, dig a hole or trench, as with a spade or hoe. aruu tagnam ‘to dig a hole with a spade’.

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2 • dig overhand, dig a hole or trench, as with a spade or hoe. aruu tagnam ‘to dig a hole with a spade’.
3 • hew; cleave; especially, to cut a pole out of a tree for the purpose of making a house pillar.  *ŋo* ‘hiitak `əm `tagduu. ‘I’m hewing a pole (for use as a pillar).’

tagbaa n. sheer slope.
tagyaa Var: tagjii (P). adj. narrow.
`taŋa n. male idiot.
`taŋa-`taraa adj. foolish, of a man. See: `taŋa ‘male idiot’; `-ŋaa...-raa ‘no result’.
tanık n. honeybee (most common variety).
tanık-tao n. bee; bee in general; bees of all varieties. See: tanık ‘honeybee variety’; tao ‘honeybee variety’.
tanjo nce. See: tanjo-‘tarii ‘chirping insect variety’.
tanjo-‘tarii n. variety of chirping insect. See: ‘tarii ‘variety of insect’.
tanja adj. obese; massively fat.
tango n. traditional Galo coat or vest, with embroidery around the lower section, to be worn by men or women alike. See: lalik ‘shirt’.
tacaa n. variety of wood-boring insect, similar to “tagik”.
tacak Var: ‘tasak (P). n. fibre, especially cotton. Properly refers to the fibre obtained from the fruit of a small, fibrous fruit-bearing tree, which may be spun into a strong fibre when dry, however is colloquially used to refer to any type of fibre, whether natural or synthetic. True “‘tacak” fibre has coagulant properties, and may be applied to wounds to stop bleeding. ‘tacak ‘cagnam ‘to spin cotton’. See: ‘cagnam ‘spin cotton’.
tac Var: tasap (P). nce. See: tacap-buugap ‘variety of suckerfish’.
tacap Var: tasap (P). nce.
tacap-buugap Var: tasap-buugap (P). n. variety of sucking fish, similar to “gopa”, relatively small, with an adhesive mouth facing the river floor (used to maintain a suction to stones) which will stick to the skin if pressed. See: buugap ‘stick by sucking’.
taci Var: tase (P). n. tree fern. Immature, unfurled fronds which are medium in size are roasted and eaten as a vegetable. Traditionally used by shamans as a tool for charming away evil spirits. Syn: arak-tani.
tacin Var: ‘tasin (P). n. variety of cane. Long, about the same size as “jayii”. Used in weaving baskets and hats.
taci-‘poolo n. tamarind-like fruit, inedible, forearm size, growing on a creeping plant, with extremely hard seeds. Outer skin cracks when ripe, dry colour, white flesh, found in deep jungle. See: ‘taci ‘crab’; ‘poolo ‘moon’.
tacup-\textsuperscript{1}ta

\textit{\textsuperscript{1}tacup-\textsuperscript{2}ta} \textsuperscript{*}

\textit{\textsuperscript{1}tacup-\textsuperscript{2}ta} Var: \textit{\textsuperscript{1}tasup-\textsuperscript{2}ta} (P). \textit{n.} variety of biting fly. \textit{Syn:} \textit{\textsuperscript{1}tacup-\textsuperscript{3}re\textsuperscript{4}ta}. \textit{See:} \textit{\textsuperscript{1}tacup ‘variety of fly’}.

\textit{\textsuperscript{1}tacup-\textsuperscript{3}re\textsuperscript{4}ta} \textsuperscript{*}

\textit{\textsuperscript{1}tacup-\textsuperscript{3}re\textsuperscript{4}ta} \textsuperscript{*} \textit{n.} variety of poisonous fly, shaped like a housefly. \textit{Syn:} \textit{\textsuperscript{1}tacup-\textsuperscript{2}ta}. \textit{See:} \textit{\textsuperscript{1}tacup ‘variety of fly’}.

tacur Var: \textit{\textsuperscript{2}tasur} (P). \textit{n.} spittle; spit; saliva.

taco \textit{n.} ash, as from a fire or cigarette. \textit{Syn:} \textit{\textsuperscript{2}micco}.

tacii Var: \textit{\textsuperscript{2}tasii} (P). \textit{n.} bacteria; extremely small or invisible insect, especially one which is presumed to be responsible for otherwise unaccountable-for destruction, such as tooth decay.

tacii-donam Var: \textit{\textsuperscript{2}tasii-donam} (P). \textit{n.} tooth decay; bacterial infection in the teeth. \textit{See:} \textit{\textsuperscript{2}tacii ‘bacteria’; donam ‘eat’}.

taji \textit{n.} variety of grass or reed growing near water which is gathered when in flower to make sweeping brooms.

\textit{Taji \textsuperscript{1}name.} \textit{name of a character in Galo folklore.} \textit{Counterpart to Taro; hapless adversary to Abo Tani.}

tajinam \textit{vt.} believe; believe in the truth of what someone has said or is saying. \textit{\textsuperscript{1}nun ard maadoo, \textsuperscript{1}amlaa ‘cin \textsuperscript{1}taji kumaa!} ‘You guys aren’t so clever, but yet you don’t believe us!’

taji-\textsuperscript{1}r\textsuperscript{2}ono \textit{n.} algae. \textit{See:} \textit{\textsuperscript{1}taji ‘variety of grass’}.

taju \textit{n.} tadpole; juvenile, undeveloped frog.

tajir \textit{n.} variety of creeping bamboo, very small and unable to stand unsupported by another plant. Seeks host by creeping and twines over it. Used ceremonially in traditional religious practices. \textit{\textsuperscript{3}Arundinaria manii}.

tajir-\textsuperscript{1}jirlak \textit{n.} variety of worked, feathered bamboo, used as an element of sacrificial altars. \textit{See:} \textit{\textsuperscript{1}tajir ‘variety of creeping bamboo’}.

tajaa \textit{n.} last child.

taji \textit{n.} variety of insect found in bamboo, laying eggs, baked in leaves and eaten when mature and about thumb-sized.

taji, \textit{n.} \textit{see:} \textit{\textsuperscript{1}ak-taj\textsuperscript{2}i ‘tree fern’}.

tani \textit{n.} \textit{see:} \textit{\textsuperscript{1}ak-taj\textsuperscript{2}i ‘tree fern’}.

taji \textit{n.} element of a loin loom, a set of sticks holding various types of string in place which enable flowers to be embroidered onto the cloth. Found immediately above the “\textsuperscript{1}niikoo” and below the “\textsuperscript{1}loot\textsuperscript{1}a”.

tajup \textit{n.} \textit{see:} \textit{\textsuperscript{1}tacup-\textsuperscript{2}ta ‘variety of biting fly’}.

tajum \textit{n.} \textit{see:} \textit{\textsuperscript{1}tajum-\textsuperscript{1}n\textsuperscript{2}koo-podo ‘huge thorn’}.

tajum-\textsuperscript{1}n\textsuperscript{2}koo-podo \textit{n.} huge thorn; massive thorn.

tap\textsuperscript{1}ek \textit{n.} kind of biting insect, living in relatively cold places, whose bite is not visible and does not affect one at first, but develops after some days.

tap\textsuperscript{1}o \textit{n.} tiger, in a familiar, mildly personified or ritualized sense. \textit{See:} \textit{\textsuperscript{3}hopo ‘tiger’}.

tap\textsuperscript{1}o \textit{n.} pus.
`taŋo donam n. skin infection.  
See: donam ‘eat’.


tatii nce.  See: tatii-naanii ‘grain variety’.

tatii-naanii n. sorghum.

`tatum nce.  See: `tatum-`beelum ‘spider’.


tatik n. frog.

tatak n. variety of ornament, a disc of around 2 cm in diameter made from conch shells.

`tattor n. sufficient effort; one’s all; one’s best.

tado nce.  See: tado-molek ‘variety of insect’.

`tadod Var: orb-takoo (P). n. mahaseer, a variety of river fish. Tor putitora.

`tadok n. stone bead ornaments of great value and often great antiquity, given or, ideally, handed down to a woman by elders at wedding time.

tado-molek n. variety of insect, about thumb-sized.

tador n. variety of reed, traditionally used in rituals as well as in constructing house surfaces such as ceilings and walls. *Pseudostachyum polymosphum.*

`tador n. earthworm. *Sgn:* `dorkaa.

`tanam vt. 1 • listen to something; hear something. `talii maa! ‘Shut up (I don’t want to hear that)’
`talaa `ju. ‘Let’s listen (to it).’

2 • obey; listen to someone and agree with them; act according to the wishes expressed by someone else.

`tapaa vt. hear. `tapaa kumaa. ‘I can’t hear at all/anymore.’  
See: `-paa ‘get; attain’.

`tagap vt. concentrate on what one is hearing; understand and remember what is said. `tagap `laamaa. ‘I can’t concentrate on what I’m hearing.’

`tacen vt. understand what one hears. no `yoo `tacen `taren maa! ‘I can’t understand a blasted thing!’

tanii n. 1 • human being. *Homo sapiens.*

2 • humanity; humankind; the human race.


`tano Var: `taŋo (P, L). n. 1 • snail.

2 • lime; lime powder; powdered irritant, traditionally derived by reducing snail shells to ashes, dissolving the results in water, and eventually obtaining a paste with the irritant qualities of lime.  
See: `tahir-`tano ~ `tahir-`taŋo ‘snail’.

-tap vssadv. overturned. *Gram:* Result suffix indicating that something is overturned as a result of the action indicated by the verb. `tuutap `tookee! ‘Push it such that it falls over!’
tapam n. ice; snow.

`tapar n. dandruff.

tapii n. variety of long grass or reed with white, cotton-like flowers.

`tapii nce. See: `tapii-tamaa ‘grass’.

tapii-tao-minnam (1) n. variety of fish-trapping system, a barrier constructed of boulders and grasses at a narrowing point in a river, toward which fish are driven and trapped in “maamo-idir” baskets. See: tapii ‘grass variety’; tao ‘thorn’; minnam (1) ‘chase’.

`tapii-tamaa n. grass, in general. See: tamaa ‘creeper’.

`tapik n. variety of insect which casts dust, by shooting it out or leaving on the surface when burrowing.

`tapin n. shuttle or bobbin of a loin loom, a stick with thread wrapped around it which is tossed between two layers of cloth. Found immediately above the “`gkkoo”, and below the “kobdaa”.

tapuu n. flute.

tapuu n. whitey; white one. See: tapuu-`tapen ‘mould’.

tapuu-`tapen n. mould; fuzzy, multicoloured bacteria often found on old food.

adj. mouldy. See: tapuu ‘white one’.

tapum n. terrestrial or aquaborne insect; non-flying insect.

tapum-`taloo n. insect, in general; insects of all varieties.

`tapek n. leech.

tapen n. bat, in general; flying fox. Chiroptera.

`tapen nce. See: tapuu-`tapen ‘mould’.

tapen-penruu n. bat cave; bat den.

`tapoo n. variety of river fish, whitish, small, about finger-length to half-hand length. Danio spp.

`Tapoo: name. name of a Lare Galo village in central West Siang district.

`tapop n. variety of tall grass, bundled and dried and used for thatching. Rarely used by Galo, but commonly used by Hills Miri.


tapii-tamii nexpr. variety of moss or lichen, used as a herb. Grows along and close to the ground, with pine-like foliage.

tapo n. pumpkin; squash. Syn: talar.

tapar n. variety of nut.

tabaa n. bedbug, Cimex spp.

tabar ace. See: tayum-tabar ‘mildew’.

tabin n. variety of house-dwelling termite; similar to but smaller than “taa’in”; living in dry wood and emerging with wings in springtime. See: tabin-`koorin ‘termite (mound-building)’.

tabin-`koorin n. variety of mound-building termite.
See: tabin 'house-dwelling termite'.

'tabum n. smallpox.

tabum n. variety of bamboo. Very smooth, not more than 2” in diameter, used for binding “taak” on roofs and making “eken” and “‘igin” baskets, as well as bamboo floor mats. **Bambusa khasiana**.

tabo n. variety of bamboo, no larger than three centimetres in diameter, with close branching points and tending to bend off rather than grow perfectly straight. Strong; traditionally used by Galo as fishing poles as well as in traditional religious ceremonies. **Phyllostachy manii**.

'tabo n. sugarcane. **Saccharum officinarum**.

tabo n. snake, in general.

tabo-dumii n. worm snake; variety of burrowing, poisonous snake, in appearance like a giant worm, believed to have two heads and no anus. See: taba ‘snake’.

tabnam vi. overturn; keel or fall over, as a tree or a bicycle or of a person when drunk. tabyaau ‘grow/lean to the side or off-kilter, as of bamboo’.

vt. overturn something, as from upside-down to rightside-up, or vice versa. **tapkup** ‘turn upside-down, as when turning over a leaf’.


'tamak n. variety of palm. Roots small and gathered close to base of trunk. Trunk unfolds in layers like a banana tree. Leaves like small Chinese fans, serrated at end. Wood is used by Galo for construction. Outer pith of bark is scraped off and used as an excellent tinder. Can grow to 30m in the jungle, although those grown in Galo gardens are rarely above 6-7m. See: ‘caamak ‘‘tamak’’ pith’.

tamii n. millet. See: ‘amo-tamii ‘crops’.

tamii-jesi n. variety of grasshopper or cricket, small in size, living only in millet fields. See: tamii ‘millet’.

tamul Var: tamur. n. betelnut; areca nut. **Areca catechu**. **Source**: Assamese.

tamul-mulkuk n. husk and skin of betelnut. See: tamul ‘betelnut’.

'Tamo name. Tamo, name of a spirit. Sacrificial altar to Tamo is formed as a long, alligator-like effigy with legs dangling from a length of bamboo.

tamo-nappaa n. exit point or dilution point of a drift of fish poison, an element of “hibo-riinam” poison-based fishing technique. The lower point of a drift of poison, at which poisoned fish are caught.
`tamar n. ringworm; tinea. bii `tamar gaduu. `He’s got ringworm.'

tamii n. moss; lichen.

tama n. variety of plant used for poisoning fish.

tama n. variety of torrent catfish. Amblyceps spp.

tama n. tin, as a raw material.

`tam n. eclipse; lunar or solar eclipse. tamnom `eclipse'. See: nomnam ‘swallow’.

tamn n. variety of flying insect, edible, cockroach-like, with a sting, found in deep jungle.

tamn `moci n. juvenile “tama” insect.

tamn `moan n. mature “tama” insect.

`tammam vt. hang something, as a poster or picture.


`tayup n. variety of caterpillar with stinging spines.

tayum adj. damp.


tayii-tamaa n. fly; housefly; garbage fly.

`tayir n. variety of tree, the pleasantly and powerfully scented seed from which is used for a masala-like spice.

See: `yirken ‘honey made from a “tayir” bee’.

-tar vsadv. split apart down the middle. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the object is split down the middle as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`giitar vt. pull or split apart, as pulling apart a pair of tongs by grasping the ends and tugging apart.

tarak adj. out-of-control; haywire; hyperactive, especially of a man.

bii maaji `ba tarak `nago `na. `He’s a real hard one to handle.’

`tarii n. variety of edible insect, living in rock beds, eaten in winter (Assamese gandi-puk).

`tarik Var: `taik (P). n. variety of insect, shaped like a slug or leech with a larger head, potentially dangerous to ingest.

taruu n. mosquito.

`taruk n. ant, in general.

`taruk`-diicup n. anthill; mound formed at the entrance to an underground ant colony. See: `taruk ‘ant’; `diicup ‘earth ring’.

`taruk`-rukpum n. ant nest; nest of ants (generally, red ants) found in trees. See: `taruk ‘ant’; `rukpum ‘ant mound’.

`tarum n. scorpion.


`Taro name. legendary rival of Abo Tanii and progenitor of the race of demons in traditional mythology. Counterpart to
"Taji’.

*tarii* n. variety of edible winged insect, spawned in rivers. Will attack fruited, immature rice plants and suck out the liquid of non-formed fruit by piercing through the shell with its snout and sucking it out. May be fried and eaten.

*tarik* n. precise amount; precise extent. *tarik ‘cə go ‘jilaa ‘kaa; ‘apn ‘a ‘dopii hago*. ‘Give exactly the right amount; enough for two to eat.’

dj. correct; right; precise; exact. *higi tarik ‘cə ‘nago*. ‘This one’s exactly the right kind.’ *mm, tarik ‘duu*. ‘Yes, that’s right.’

*tarə* n. strip of bamboo, usually about a half-meter long, used for weaving baskets or mats. See: *peecə-tara* ‘bamboo strips’.


*tarə* n. thorn-less variety of cane, mostly used for house construction, but may also be used in weaving sheaths. Found mainly in mountains; generally not found in foothills and plains.

*tarək* Var: *lagrək* (P). n. support ring for an archer, made from “tara” cane.

*tarə-tamaa* n. creeper; creeping plant; vine; twining plant. See: *tara* ‘cane’; *tamaa* ‘creeper’.

*tarnam* vt. file; split or separate something, as into piles when organizing or counting out.

*talap*, n. snot.

*talap*. Var: *diilap* (P). n. wild onion, a thin, green variety with a small, thin bulb; green onion; spring onion; scallion. *Allium spp.*

talar n. pumpkin; squash. *Sym: tapa*.

tali *n. flea, in general. Siphonaptera.*

tali-liihup n. fleas’ nest; nest of fleas. *tali-liihup a ‘na! ‘It’s become a fleas’ nest!’ See: tali ‘flea’; liihup ‘flea’s nest’.

taluu n. wall plank; solid, hewn (not planed) wooden plank used in wall construction, generally made from wood of the “benji” tree.

talee n. variety of plant, used to make “‘raraa” back-pieces.

talo n. Asiatic snake head, variety of fish found in ponds and, more rarely, in rivers, slippery-backed, blackish, some with white underbellies, up to forearm-length. *Channa spp.*

taloo nce. See: *taloo-‘baaboo* ‘swing’.

*taloo* n. male slut; man who sleeps around freely with as many women as possible.

*taloo-‘baaboo* n. swing; rope swing.

tali *n. variety of cardamom.

tali *nce. See: *ruuci-tali* ‘water coming from the ears’.

talaa n. 1 • sky.

2 • weather. *talaa al ‘duu*. ‘The weather is good.’

talaa-kodee n. climate; weather conditions of a particular place; environment of a particular area.
From a point, as a butterfly or hummingbird from a flower.

2 • bite, of a point-mouthed insect such as a mosquito or leech. *taru* ə *nom* *tiiduu*. ‘The mosquitoes are biting me.’

tiihir adj. sweet.

tiK·clfqr. Classifier for bushels (40 by standard) of large-sized leaves, such as fan palm leaves. *Gram:* Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. *tikka* ‘six bushels (of leaves)’. *Sec:* *atik* ‘bushel’.

-tik...-rik vsadvr. flailingly. *Gram:* Split manner suffix indicating that the subject acts in a flailing manner, as an animal reeling and flailing in its death agonies. *hitik* *hirik* ‘flailing in death agonies, as a sacrificed cow’.

`tiggap vt. 1 • dab with a finger or brush, as when painting. *nom* `tiggə ka. ‘I’ve dabbed it on you (as lime or paint on the skin).’

2 • roll, as when rolling up a carpet or leaf; pinch.

`tiggap vt. paint a painting.

-tin vsadv. with trust; with confidence; with faith; with belief. *Gram:* Manner suffix indicating that the subject has faith, trust or confidence in terms of the action indicated by the verb. The object of trust/confidence may be a person whose honesty is in question, as well as an inanimate entity (such as a tool) whose capacity to function well is in question.

maatin vt. have faith in (someone’s ability to pull something off).
tinnam (2)  vi. roll or be rolled up, as a carpet or mat; wrinkle or be wrinkled, as aged skin.

vt. roll something up, as a carpet or mat.

tu  pcl.  1 • Focusing or emphatic particle. Gram: Marks a noun as one to whom attention should be drawn. Source: Assamese. Ab Tani tu kaakaa ku! ‘But Abo Tani was watching!’

2 • Sentence-final use of the focusing/emphatic particle indicating that the information contained in the sentence is clear, obvious, or self-evident. `nibbo `tajir `baaduu tu. ‘A shaman carries creeping bamboo, as you know.’

tu-  pfx. Feminine diminutive prefix to the name root of a female human individual. Usage: Generally used in a familiar, semi-jocular way as among friends or, less often but possibly, by a senior towards a junior. tutar ‘friendly/jocular nickname of a woman named Kentar’.

-`tuu  vsadv. cease; stop; down. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the subject ceases to perform an action or turns downward, as when halting motion. `tutuu ‘stop the motion of something by kicking it’.

`tutuu  vt. set something down. `tutuu `tokee! ‘Set it down!’

dotuu  vt. cease eating, despite that some food remains, and one may not yet be full.

`dotuu  vi. land, of a plane or bird.

`humtuu  vi. squat. `bii `humtuu `laa `duuduu ‘He’s squatting/sitting in a squatting position.’

vsanz. terminus; place of termination. Gram: Nominalizer deriving a noun indicating the place (in space) where an action is stopped, or the point (in time) when an action is stopped. `nik `goktuu ‘the place where I stopping calling you’.

-tuu  vsadv. all night long. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb occurs all night.

`otuu  vi. fall all night (as rain).

-tuu. vsadv. divide on width. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in a stick-like entity being divided into two or more sections crossways, e.g. of a bamboo pole, sliced crosswise into mini-poles or sections. dirtuu `doona. ‘It’s broken (of a lamp which had a patched top).’

`am birii `am tituu kaa. ‘I’ve smoked half the cigarette.’

vsanz. midpoint. Gram: Nominalizer deriving a concrete or temporal nominal with the sense ‘half’ or ‘piece’ of an object cut along crossways or along the width, or ‘midpoint’ of the duration of an event. `am `a `gatuu kai nam `laakaa toku da. ‘Again get the big hacked-off bamboo.’ Tani ku `it bartuu `am `ap kuama. ‘Now Tani stopped in the middle of his chanting...’ See: -ci ‘divide (on length)’.

-`tuu. vsasp. has been; have been. Gram: Continuous aspectual suffix, marking an event which has been perfected (finished) in the past, but whose effects are still felt, or whose
resultant state is still ongoing, as when having planted a tree which remains planted and growing, or when having put on some clothing which is still being worn. Often (but not always) translates English Present Perfect (has/have been). ‘ejj ŋam riktuu. ‘The clothes have been washed (and they remain clean).’ ‘ligmen tuunam ŋona. ‘We just planted it (corn which is still growing) for the heck of it.’ ‘katuu ku. ‘(The rope) has become twisted (and remains so).’

-tuu. vs/adv. steep; steeply. Gram: Manner suffix used with motion verbs indicating that the surface or terrain over which the motion takes place is steep.

tuunam vi. push something with force, as with the aim of overturning it, or when popping someone in the chest when quarrelling. ‘tuutap ’tokee! ‘Push it over!’

2 • prop something up against something else.

3 • secure something, so that e.g. it will not fall or spill (generally, by pushing or propping it against something stable). ‘igin ŋam tuut ’kee. ‘Secure the basket (so it won’t fall and spill).’

‘tuunam, vt. dive, as into a river.

‘tuukaa vi. steep, of a road; steep road. badaa maaji caatuudu. ‘The road’s mighty steep going up.’

duutuu vi. sit upright.

’tuukoo n:rel. lower side; southern side. ‘tahi ’na! Haina ’tuukoo ‘tahi ’na! ‘It’s up there! It’s up there, just below China!’

’tuutə adj. majority; relatively largest portion. May be used to reference a majority of people as well as other things. ‘tuut ’yaana memmaa ’duu. ‘Most people don’t say it that way.’ See: atuu ‘portion’.

tuudum n:rel. upper side; northern side. ‘ŋok namm ə tuudum ‘peelaa yaabə ’dooduu. ‘My house is a bit further north.’

’tuunam, vi. 1 • push something with force, as with the aim of overturning it, or when popping someone in the chest when quarrelling. ‘tuutap ’tokee! ‘Push it over!’

2 • prop something up against something else.

3 • secure something, so that e.g. it will not fall or spill (generally, by pushing or propping it against something stable). ‘igin ŋam tuut ’kee. ‘Secure the basket (so it won’t fall and spill).’

‘tuunam, vt. dive, as into a river.

Jo ‘hill ŋam tuuduu. ‘I’m diving into the pool.’

’tuunam vt. 1 • survey an area from a distance, as with a video camera; scan or stare intently at a landscape from a distance. ‘mook ŋam tuukaa to. ‘Scan that area.’

2 • shine on something, of a beam of light, especially of a torch. Usage: recent sense extension not found in all ‘Laree areas. tors ŋam ’oodoo bə tuum kaato. ‘Make the torch shine into the distance.’

tuubə n. other end of a long object; opposite end of a long object. ‘əa tuubə ‘the other end of a bamboo pole (which one is carrying, e.g.).’

tuuyaa adj. minority; smaller portion of a group. tuuyaa-yaana ‘the relatively smaller portion’.

Tuuri name. Tuuri, name of the sixth entity in the universe, generated by “hintuu” and progenitor of “Rinii”, a.k.a. Abo Tanii (the progenitor of mankind), as well as of “Rikii”, or Takii, the progenitor of demons.

tuurəə n. end, as of a stick. ‘əəng tuurəə ‘bolo ŋok ‘peeləə ’ogo
‘doom ‘tokee. ‘That end down there, make it face your end.’

**Tukkaa** name. blackie (nickname).

**tukko** Var: **tupko.** n. forehead.

**tukko-lapaa** n. head to toe; all over. See: **tukko ‘forehead’; ‘lapaa ‘shin’**.

**tuktuk** n. motorcycle.

‘tunam, vt. garland someone; place a flower wreath around someone’s neck.

‘tunam, vt. knit a garment. *Usage:* Properly refers to the process of knitting a garment from beginning preparation to finished product, not simply the activity of knitting per se. More commonly used in Pugo.

**tunam** vi. kick. *Usage:* Properly refers to an instance of kicking with force, as though to cause damage to something.

-tup vs:adv. block; bump into. *Gram:* Result suffix indicating that the actor is blocked by or bumps into something, as when moving. *ŋom aktup akc da. ‘I got hooked on and entangled by something.’* See: -tup ‘blocked’.

**tubnam** vt. 1 • head-butt; smash into, collide with or bump into something head-on; barge through head-first. *‘hott ‘a ‘naakum ‘am ‘tubya kaaku. ‘The elephant destroyed the granary by slamming his head into it.’*

2 • slam a tool down or against something else. *takee ‘am ‘tubmɨ ‘tokee. ‘Smash the ginger into pulp (with a mortar and pestle).’*

3 • shovel; transfer a solid (non-liquid) entity into a space/container by shovelling, e.g. sand onto a truck, or when ladling food onto a plate. *kodee ‘am ‘tublik ‘tokee. ‘Shovel the soil into (the truck bed).’*

4 • comb hair. *adum a dumpar-dummar ‘duuku, tubs ‘tokee. ‘Your hair is all curly and tangled, comb it.’*

5 • vote, cast a ballot in an election.

**tubbin** adj. bald; without any hair at all.

‘tublok adj. have a receding hairline; of a hairline, to recede.

-tum vs:adv. closed. *Gram:* Result suffix indicating that something is
put into a closed state as a result of the action indicated by the verb, as a door or a window.

ciktum vt. close a door or window. \textit{arap a ciktum `duu.} ‘The door is closed.’

`hiitum vt. stop up a container with leaves.

`tum- cfqr. Classifier for clumps, or objects that have been rolled up into a ball or clump. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. See: `atum ‘clump’.

`tumcik n. variety of small-sized bear, known for living in wild “kolu" plantain groves. Sometimes called “kolu-`tumcik”.

`tumnam vt. flood; rush, of a large, flooding body of water. `iss `a `tumloo `duu. 'The water’s flooding down.’

`tumnam vt. fold, as paper. Usage: also applies to the traditional practice of folding up corpses for burial purpose. `nun `Galoo `lo himaa `am `tumduu. ‘We Galo fold our corpses.’

`tumnam vt. close off; imprison, as a prisoner in a jail. \textit{patak lo `biam tumkaa.} ‘He’s been imprisoned in that jail.’

`tumna nce. leaves of a vegetable marrow squash. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: `patum-`tumna ‘vegetable marrow leaves’.

`tumpin n. bear skin.

`tump n. dry land; dry area.

`tump-`nigam n. ranger; expert dry land/plains hunter. See: `tumpa ‘dry land’; `nigam ‘hunter’.

`tumpa-luka n. tomato. See: `tumpa ‘dry land’.

tumbo n. widow; widower.

`tumraa n. dense jungle. Usage: (P). See: `yamdi `dense jungle (L)’.

turgii n. roof-post of a Galo house; crossbeam.

turnam, vi. be alive; be surviving. `higi turba `duu. ‘This one’s still alive (the other one’s dead).’

turnam, vt. prop something up or support it from below, as when a pillar or stake is positioned under the baseboards of a leaning house. `njo cikc `am `turduu. ‘I’m supporting the wall from below.’

`tuhor ace. kick out the legs to stretch them. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: `tuhor-`layor ‘stretch the legs’.

`tuhor-`layor adj. stretch out the legs.

-tee esadv. burned. Gram: Result suffix indicating that a burn, sting, welt, burning sensation or freeze-burn results from the action indicated by the verb.

`gutee vt. burn; cause a surface injury from burning. `amm `a `gutee kaa. ‘The fire burned me.’

dotee vt. burn by way of eating, as a strong chilli pepper. `yaluk go dotee hikaa `pa. ‘He seems to have burned himself by eating a chilli.’

`motee vt. make a burn on something, not necessarily be
fire (though possibly).

`teemaa`  *n.* button, as on a shirt.

`teelo`  *n.* variety of belt or waist-let made of strung-together bell-like cups dotted with millet seeds, worn by the men of several different Tani tribes, including Galo, Bori, Bokar and Minyong, particularly during festive dances.

-tek  *vs:adv.* protruding; partly visible; partly disclosed.  *Gram:* Result suffix indicating that something is partially, not fully, disclosed, visible, or protruding from an area.

`rotek`  *vt.* stick out the tongue such that only the tip is visible.

`tenkur`  *ntime.* 1 • six days hence; six days from the time of speaking.

2 • six years hence; six years from the time of speaking.

`tenjiu`  *ntime.* six years hence; six years from the time of speaking.

-ten  *vs:adv.* onto; atop; supplant; impose.  *Gram:* Directional suffix to a transitive verb indicating that the subject is moved atop or onto the object. May also have a metaphorical sense of supplanting or imposing.

`menten`  *vt.* impose oneself on someone else’s conversation, as from a distance.  `hog `menten ‘yookaa!  ‘Don’t impose yourself/your conversation topic over ours from over there!’

`hamten`  *vt.* step on something.  `’kemmo ‘yok, hamten ‘laa atok.  ‘Don’t let it get away, step on it.’

-`ten`  *vs:adv.* repair; fix.  *Gram:* Result suffix indicating that something is repaired by way of the action indicated by the verb.

`menten`  *vt.* correct someone’s speech.

`moten`  *vt.* repair; fix.  `’kooba `a `moten ‘duub `riduu ku.  ‘The ladder has come to need repairing.’

`tennee`  *ntime.* 1 • five days hence; five days from the time of speaking.

2 • five years hence; five years from the time of speaking.

`tentaa`  *n.* trajectory; direct path, plane or trajectory as projected by an object with face/directedness.  `’njok nam `tentaa ‘lo ‘biik namm `a ‘dooduu.  ‘His house is on the same trajectory as mine (measured from the face of the house).’

adj. be located on a common trajectory.  `doo `tentaa ‘duuku.  ‘The sun is at its apex/is directly overhead (spoken at noon, when the sun is on the same trajectory as a human head directed upward).’

`tennam`  *vt.* 1 • suspend; hang by fixing to a surface (rather than by a hook).

2 • set an “ujuu” spring action trap to catch small animals.  `no `ujuu `tent `ba `indak `na.  ‘I’m going to set a spring action trap.’
`tenloo n:time. seventh moon cycle of the year, roughly mid-June to mid-July. Traditionally identified as the time when cicadas change their tune. Usage: may be used to refer to the international calendar month of July.

-to, vs:adv. for the first time. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb happens for the first time. `rit `bə `rinam `a `moajir `empaa. ‘It feels strange to do something for the first time.’ `him ager `am no `rit `bə `riduu. ‘I’m doing this work for the first time.’

-to, Var: 1 • Perfective aspectual suffix. Gram: indicates a relatively punctual, fully rounded event, i.e. one whose beginning and endpoint are viewed as “all-wrapped-up”, past, and not bearing any further on the present. `nunuk ome `ogo, `nun yali nam gto. ‘In our youth, we wore red (but we don’t anymore).’ `hambə `rito nammə `na: ‘It happened like this.’

2 • Conjunct perfective suffix. Gram: sense of the Perfective suffix occurring only in verbs suffixed by Direct/Experienced Perfective “-baa” or Action nominalization in “-nam”. In a declarative sentence, indicates that a first person subject (the speaker) performs the action indicated by the verb. In an interrogative sentence, indicates that the subject is second person (the addressee). Cannot be used with third person subjects. See: -gee ‘Disjunct perfective suffix’. no acin dot `baree? ‘Have you eaten yet?’ no dot namma `baree domaa tonam a `baree? ‘Have I eaten or not?’

-vs:mod. Imperative suffix, functioning to request or command a second person (the addressee) to perform an action. Gram: The beneficiary of the requested/commanded event must be someone other than the speaker. `agam `laakaa to. ‘Get that one for a minute.’ `saq gə moj `tookee. ‘Make him some tea.’ See: -laa ‘Imperative suffix (speaker-directed).

-too vs:adv. topple something and cause the contents to spill out. Gram: Result suffix to an activity verb, indicating that an action results in a container being toppled, and its contents being spilled out (especially, a toppled glass). `motoo dar ne! ‘I nearly toppled (the glass)!’

tooko, n. hook, as for hanging something on the wall.

tooko, n. variety of edible leaf which tastes like spinach.

tootii nce. Sec: `paa-tootii `-roorii ‘daybreak’.

tootin n. warning.

toonam vt. scoop rice, as when preparing to serve. `kaju, `bii acin `toop da! ‘Come on, she’s served out the rice!’

`toonam vi. spray. `iss `a aruu `lok `toobu `duu. ‘Water is spraying through the hole.’

vt. spray. no `iss `am `toora. ‘I’ll spray the water.’

Toopo name. 1 • Toopo, son of Niito. Third in the Galo lineage.

2 • Toopo Gona, a legendary character of Galo folklore believed to have been swallowed up by a stone located somewhere in mid-West Siang District while en route to her in-laws’ house.
3 • star, in a poetic or ceremonial sense.

-tok vs:mod. Imperative suffix (non-speaker-directed, insistent).
Gram: Insistive form of the Imperative suffix in “-to”; forms a relatively rude or abrupt imperative, appropriate for use by seniors to juniors, or when angry. acin dotok!
‘Eat your food (to a child)!’

toka pos. via (by way of), of (from or belonging to) or in the general direction of somewhere or something upward, upriver, or northward of the place of speaking.
allo `tok aruu `ba `uulen `laa. ‘The salt was coming out from up there as a hole (in the earth).’

tokka pos. from somewhere upward, northward or upriver of the place of speaking.
‘tokka `iilao `iilao, `iilao `iilao... ‘From up there we came down, down, down, down, down...’

toguu n. 1 • mithun sacrifice in which the ritual code of “`hiimaa-tagnam” is carried-out, generally as an observation of a particularly important occasion.
2 • festival; especially, a wedding party.

tognam. vi. of a hen, to cluck as when looking for a mate.

tognam. vi. move down; descend, but not necessarily reach a goal.
Usage: Rare and poss. archaic and/or an Eastern Tani loan. In Galo, generally occurs with Result suffix “-ii” ‘downward/low result’.

togiī vi. descend; move down.

apnii go `togiī boolo, rikk `am `paara. ‘If we go down just a bit, we’ll find the field.’
See: `iinam ‘descend’.

totii adj:der. very; utterly; fully.
Gram: Adjectival intensifying suffix `namlii totii ‘extremely new house’. horii totii `ba ‘utterly straight’.

`tonam vt. 1 • release something which is in one’s grasp, as someone’s arm; drop, as from a height.
2 • leave someone, as a wife or husband; quit someone.
`bkkom `tomaa, `napkom `tomaa. ‘You can’t leave your first path; you can’t leave your first wife.’ (Galo proverb).
3 • concede a point; submit to or agree to go along with a decision, as one reached by a village council which had been against one’s wishes; drop a lawsuit; release a claim. `no kodee `am `topak jikaa ku. ‘I released my claim over the land.’

tonam vt. wait for someone or something. Usage: usu. occurs as “toraa”. `no hodum `am `todu. ‘I’m waiting for the barking deer (in ambush).’

toraa vt. wait for someone in vain; fail in waiting for someone.

-tom vs:val. show; demonstrate.
Gram: Derivational suffix with indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in or amounts to
an act of the subject showing the object the way to do something, or that the action involves a teaching of the object

kaatom vte. show someone something.

potom vt. teach, as in school.

`mentom vt. teach; show someone by telling them how.

aɲɲi go `mentom da, aɲɲi go `cenda. ‘Teach a little, learn a little.’

tor- clfr. Classifier for bottles. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. `torken, `tor ɲi, torum...

`tornam vi. 1 • be hard; be strong. `mɨɨ `ŋom `toryaa doo. ‘S/he’s stronger than me.’

2 • exert strength or force when applying oneself to an activity. See: attor ‘firm; hard; strong’.

`tornam vt. drape, as when drying clothes. Gram: Properly refers to an instance in which an entire sheetlike object is spread to its full extent and draped over a line, i.e. without overlapping or being bunched-up in parts.

`tolaa Var: `-t la. vs.mod. Imperative suffix (light). Gram: Light/softened form of the Imperative in “-to” al `ba int `laa `dei! ‘Go safely (bye bye)!’

`toluu dem.pos. there, to, toward, or at a location very far away and upward, upriver or to the north of the place of speaking.

`tolo dem.pos. there, to, toward, or at a location upward, upriver or to the north of the place of speaking, `tolo `jaa maa, `bolo `jaa maa. ‘Not so far up there, not so far down there.’

`tolo `ka Var: `tol ka. dem.pos. from or via (by way of) somewhere or something upward, upriver, or northward of the place of speaking. `korum `tol `ka, `Daaɾii `tokka, `ɲun `hog `iila. ‘In the old times...we came down to here from up there, from up in Daring.’ `tol `ka `iinaa `nam, `Borii `a `cinnam. ‘They’re simply people who came down from up there, the Borii as well.’

`tolik vt. agree to a proposal. acam `gonna `tolik `duu. ‘A subset of them support (the idea).’

`tollo dem.pos. there, to, toward, or at a location far away and upward, upriver or to the north of the place of speaking.

-to...-kə Var: `-t...-kə. vs.ados. for the very first time. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that an action happens for the very first time `him `gaan `him no `tat `tak `ba `taduu. ‘I’m listening to this song for the first time.’ See: `-to ‘for the first time’; -kə ‘abortively’.

`tii- clfr. Classifier for herds, flocks, or packs of animals, including cattle, dogs, and chickens. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. hoa atii ‘herd of cattle’. Syn: tir-

`tiicir Var: `tisin (P). n. clitoris.


`tiita adj. majority of a group of people; the greater portion of a group of people. `tiita-yaana `ham `mendu: ‘Most (people) say it like this.’ See: atii ‘group’.

tiinan vt. imbibe, i.e. drink or smoke something.

tiikum adj. drunk. no tiikum `duuku `laree? ‘Are you drunk or what?’

`tiiken adj. delicious to drink or smoke. `nok birii a `tiiken `a! ‘Your cigarettes taste great!’

tiituu n. half-smoked cigarette; remaining portion of a partially-smoked cigarette. biri tiitum jilaake. ‘Give me (your) half-smoked cigarette.’

tiipak n. snack to be served with drinks. Sym: dopak.

tiirik nce. welcome or meet by drinking. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: dorik-tiirik ‘bridal gifts’.

`tiilli adj. thirsty.

`tiipok n. vaginal growth; extra muscle growing from the vagina, as a kind of tumor.

tiibak n. vaginal lesion.

`tiiimə n. female public hair.

tiilaa n. vaginal fluid.

`tiiolo n. female pelvic bone.

-tik vs. adv. jerkingly; uncontrollably. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the action denoted by the verb happens in a jerking or uncontrollably manner. Usually occurs in semi-reduplicated form “-tik...rik”. porok a tutik turik `duu. ‘The chicken is kicking out in its final death throes.’


`tikip-takap adj. expr. disturbed or annoyed in the course of carrying out some task because of an insufficiency of light or space.

tikə n. contract; contract basis, as for a plot of land given and worked on loan. Source: Assamese. `nipak `am rikk `am tika `bo jira. ‘I’ll give the land to the non-hill-tribal on loan.’

`tikpum n. bunch; cluster, as of grapes.

tignam vt. jerk; tug quickly.

tirir n. variety of river fish, up to about forearm length, with stubby head, frequently caught when net-fishing, Labeo pangusia.

`tita nce. See: lakcə-`tita ‘fingertip’.

tinam vt. 1 • touch. taksii a `nom titee kaa. ‘The kettle burned me (by touching my skin; that’s why I have this scar).’

2 • pick or pick up something relatively small. `bii `tit `duu. ‘He’s going to pick it up.’

3 • put or place something somewhere. ticik hinam ‘to shield the eyes from the sun using the palm of the hand, as when squinting’. `tiituu `tokeee! ‘Put/set it down!’

tir- clfr. Classifier for herds, flocks, or packs of animals, including cattle, dogs, and chickens. More rarely, may also be used to classify other types of group, or
groups in general. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots.

`tirni tirum go `mola `jukaa. ‘Let’s separate (ourselves) up into two or three groups.’ Syn: tii-

-tir vsadv. broken. Gram: Result suffix indicating that an object is ‘broken’ by the subject in terms of the action indicated by the verb. Typically applies to objects with some length, as a stick rather than a glass. tutir ‘break something, e.g. a stick, by kicking it’.

tirkak n. doubled-handled bamboo mug; mug made from a section of bamboo cut off near the base, with two looped bamboo handles attached via rattan weave; used for drinking.

`tirnam vi. die out; become extinct; become extinguished, as of a lineage. ‘am maaram, `nok alii a `tirr ku. ‘Otherwise, your lineage will become extinguished.’

tirnam vt. break something relatively small, long, and hard, such as a stick.

-`ta Var.-`t; -itta. adj:mono. big. Gram: Adjective root combining with classifiers and other noun roots `aken `na `dort `duu, okka `aken `na doryaa `duu. ‘One is a big one and one is a small one.’

`hiin `natta `na ‘big tree’. See: `atta `big (P)’.

`tao n. elephant calf; baby elephant.

-ta vsadv. injure; harm; hurt. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in someone being hurt or injured, generally inadvertently, accidentally, or without the intention to have done so. Often used in situations involving a chopping, hacking or swinging motion.

`motaa vt. strike something or someone by chance/unknowingly/without intention. `bik alak `am `motaa `hituu `ben `anmlaa kaato. ‘His arm looked like it was injured.’

daktta hinam vt. hit someone on the leg while walking; cross strides while walking.

laataa vt. hit someone accidentally while swinging one’s arm.

-ta vsadv. readily; willingly; easily; quickly. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject performs an action readily, willingly, or without putting up obstacles or hesitations Usage: Often used in the negative in “-maa”, to describe something which is resisting. `nentaa maa. ‘It doesn’t come out easily (of a highly abstract meaning, e.g.).’ `centaa `lamaa. ‘It cannot be learnt easily’.

-taa cfgr. Classifier for sections of bamboo, including knot. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. `taapi ‘two sections of bamboo’. See: `ataa ‘section of bamboo (including knot)’.

`taa dem. that (thing) which is up there, upriver, or to the north of the place of speaking. `taa `yaaka `laa? ‘Whose is that (thing up there)?’ `taa, `Borii dooluu a `taa. ‘And the Bori village is up there.’

`taakoo acc. See: `taakoo-`taalo `non-uniform’.

`taakoo-`taalo adj:expr.
non-uniform, of a sequence, as a line of different-heighted people.

təəkəm nce. See təəkəm-’pətək ‘popping beetle’.

təəkəm-’pətək Var: təəkəm-’pətək. n. popping beetle; variety of beetle which snaps a joint on its back violently to try to escape from a presumed predator’s grasp.

təənəm vt. chop, as a tree.

’təərəum adj. sequential, as the events of a narrative.

tək- clfq. Classifier for lengths or sections of a long thing, such as wood chips cut from a pole, or stretches of road or river. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. ’təğən go ‘two (wood) chips’. See: atək ‘stretch; length’.

təkəm n. variety of ritual amulet, usually antique, composed of a single metal disc base with five cup-like welded-on fixtures protruding from the base. Used as focal element of an “abak” ritual object, upon which it is laced with red string. hob pag nəmənə, təkəm bərəji go, naaər bərəji go gara, ’əi. ’Those for whom a mithun is sacrificed...will wear ten “tekom” amulets, ten “naaər” ornaments.’

təkəm-’naara n. compound denoting a particular class of ritual ornaments. See: təkəm ‘variety of amulet’; naara ‘variety of ornament’.

’təkə daem. that sort of thing, which is located up there, upriver, or to the north. ’tak ’əiin maajə ’kaaken ’duu. ‘That kind of tree up there is very beautiful.’ ’tak go ’rəduu. ‘There’s one of that kind up there (of chicken) there.’


’təkar-təmar Var: təgar-təmar (P). adj: expr. curling, as a flower or curly body hair.

təkk onom. crack! Bang! Usage: used to reference or imitate a large cracking or smashing sound.

’təksii n. kettle, for boiling water.

’taguə adj. curved; generally describes a more-or-less regularly curving line, as a sine wave.

’təgənu-təyəa Var: təgənu-təgaə (P). adj zigzagged; properly describes a line with no discernible regularity. See: təgənu ‘curved’; təyəa ‘misdirected’.

’təgəa pcl. simply; just; only. ’caməi ’təgəa ’am əj ’jilaə ’tamaa ’ba. ‘Giving you twenty rupees is not a big deal to me.’

’təgnəm vt. 1 • hack. ’orok ’ba ’təkəpək tok. ‘Hack it off with a dao!’

2 • mince; cut up into small pieces with a chopping motion, with blade leaving the surface of the object in small strokes. əunu attir ə adin ə ’am təgra. ‘We will cut the meat as a group.’

’təcuə n. small or dwarfish elephant, not necessarily a baby.

’tətii n. herd of elephants. ’hot-tətii ‘herd of elephants’.

’təta nce. See: ’təta-’beena ‘blackbird’.
\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tata}~\textit{beenə} \textit{n.} blackbird.

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tatto} \textit{n.qual.} nothing but; only; constant; so much. \textit{Gram:} Qualifying noun following another noun giving the overall sense ‘nothing but’ or ‘constantly and continually’.

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tōl} \textit{piŋken 'tattak go dooto!} ‘There was only one house up there!’ \textit{no 'tattak 'tōl 'duuna.} ‘You were the only one staying there.’

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tānäm.} \textit{vi.} bounce, as of a car. \textit{gaarii a 'taduu.} ‘The car is bouncing.’

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tānäm.} \textit{vi.} sit in a non-traditional, informal or haphazardly fashion; plunk oneself down; sit any old place (not necessarily on a seat). \textit{tānäm tat 'kee!} ‘Go ahead and plunk yourself down anywhere!’ \textit{no sokii 'am takok ra.} ‘I’ll sit straddling the chair.’

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tānäm.} \textit{vt.} punch with an open palm.

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tānäm.} \textit{vi.} grow larger; increase in size; enlarge, as of a swelling river or a growing child. \textit{abbii! 'tabaal!} ‘Wah! He’s gotten so big (of a child)!’ \textit{iss a 'takik 'duuku 'laka.} ‘The river has really swollen up.’

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tana} \textit{n.} elephant cow. \textit{Sec: 'hotə 'elephant’}.

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tāpə} \textit{n.} maize; corn.

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tāpə-buluu} \textit{Var: tāp-buluu.} \textit{n.} popcorn; maize exploded by dry-roasting at high heat. \textit{Sec: tāpə 'maize'; buluu 'explode into white’}.

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tābo} \textit{n.} elephant bull.

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tābnam} \textit{vi.} fly, of a disc or discus-like object, such as a frisbee or boomerang; move through the air with the manner characteristic of a discus.

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tītār} \textit{vt.} refill, e.g. a glass with drink.

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tāmbə} \textit{pro.} like that (thing which is located away from and upward of the speaker/hearer).

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tātar} \textit{vt.} in the end; at the last. \textit{Gram:} Temporal suffix indicating either that something happens at last, or at a natural endpoint, or else that something moves all the way to an endpoint. \textit{'ba 'yoolo bittar eeb 'dii?} ‘Where might (the river) peter out?’ \textit{no 'hog 'mentar 'duu.} ‘I’ll talk up to this point.’ \textit{'nom no 'mentar hikaa ku.} ‘I failed to convince you.’

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tāna} \textit{n.} endpoint. \textit{Sec: 'hotə 'endpoint (in space) of V’}.

\textit{\textsuperscript{160}tāna} \textit{vt.} do an activity until an endpoint, whether natural or specified.
2. go ahead and do something; stop dallying and finally commit to doing something.

n. end, of a task e.g. ɨritə kaaməa. ‘There’s no end to this (activity).’

ɨtarə n. elephant tusk.

ɨtronə n. prop up, brace or support something from the side, as when jamming a log against a door; of a stick, jammed lengthwise, as against an obstacle in a river. ɨtronə boolə, namə ɨyar ku. ‘If you don’t support it, the house will topple over.’

-ɨtar...-gaa vs. level best; every possible way. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject brings about the event indicated by the verb repeatedly or many times, but ultimately in vain or to no effect.

ɨno ɨyuptə ɨyubgaa toku ba. ‘I’ve had enough sleeping.’ ɨno kaatar kaagaa bee, ɨkaacen maa. ‘I looked several times, but I couldn’t find out what it was.’ See: -ɨtar ‘to the end’.

ɨtalee n. wild elephant.
| da | pcl. 1 • as for; on the other hand; however. Gram: Contrastive particle usually following a noun, marking it as something contrasting with another, thematically related referent. Often functions to recall a referent which has previously been mentioned in a conversation, but which hasn’t been mentioned for some time. May also follow a nominalized clause, contrasting the information with some preceding discourse content (often, what another speaker has just uttered). | Usage: Very often occurs in construction “kudda”. ‘og `bulu bos `duuku da. ‘So then, again they were frightened.’ `ao `a `hogo `goodaa kuda, Paadam a `aala, `papak daaku da. ‘Once a child grew up to here, the Padam would come and just kill him flat out.’ ming daaku da, caadaa kdda, ming daaku da `caakur daaku da. ‘Chase them away once, back they come; chase them away again, and back on up they return.’ |
| -daa | vs:adv. swiftly; soon. Gram: Temporal suffix indicating that an action will occur soon or very swiftly relative to the time of speaking. Often occurs in the semi-reduplicated form “-daa...raa”. |
| 2 • Assertive particle. Gram: Has the basic meaning ‘I assert this information to be the case (whatever you may think)’, and potentially with an implication that the addressee should know, or should have known, that it is so. Often follows Evidential particle “ben”. tə `cin `kaaduu da. ‘There are also some up there, you know.’ bii `is hukaa `benda. ‘I’m quite sure she’s taken her bath (based on irrefutable evidence).’ |
| da | pcl. again; once again. Gram: Recursive particle, marking an event or state as happening again, just like a similar or identical earlier occurrence Usage: Very often occurs in construction “kudda”. ‘og `bulu bos `duuku da. ‘So then, again they were frightened.’ `ao `a `hogo `goodaa kuda, Paadam a `aala, `papak daaku da. ‘Once a child grew up to here, the Padam would come and just kill him flat out.’ ming daaku da, caadaa kdda, ming daaku da `caakur daaku da. ‘Chase them away once, back they come; chase them away again, and back on up they return.’ |
| -daa | vs:asp. yet. Gram: Achievement suffix, indicating achievement of a state resulting from a given action. Generally occurs in negative sentences, giving the overall meaning ‘not yet’. njimmaa da. ‘I didn’t go yet.’ is humaa `daba, nj do. ‘Before bathing, I’ll eat.’ nijii jiid maadaa. ‘He’s not old yet (of a man).’ |
| -`daa | vs:adv. equally. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that one or more
things are equal in the way specified by the verb.

`kuudaa hinam` *vi.* be equally balanced.


daakoo-daaloo *nexpr.* stilts; leg-extensions used for walking at a greater-than-usual height.

Daatuu *name.* Daatuu, father of Tuusɨ k-Maasɨ k, a legendary ancestor of the Mising.

`daadii` *n:qual.* exactly; precisely; none other than. *Gram:* Qualifying noun following another noun and giving the overall sense ‘exactly this one and no other than is being aimed for’ or ‘exactly this and no other that is the goal’.

`daanam` *vi.* high-step; swing one’s foot to or hold it at waist-level or higher, as when stepping over a fallen tree or other obstacle. `hiipoo əm əo `daaboo `duu. ‘I’m swinging my leg over the log.’

`daanam` *vt.* target something.

`daakup` *vi.* fall face down.

`Daarɨɨ` *name.* village in lower West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh. Formerly known as “Daring”.

daahak *n.* single stick.

-*`dak* *vsasp.* Change of State aspectual suffix. *Gram:* Predicate suffix marking a usually stative verb as a ‘current’ or ‘new’ state, generally in contrast with some earlier state-of-affairs. Very frequently occurs together with Completive aspectual suffix “-ku”, which also focuses on the transition between one event or state and another.

`maapaa maabaa `maadak! ‘Ah! I can’t remember (how to say this in English, although I once knew)!” *saa əo `tiiii `dak. ‘I could sure use some tea (upon returning).’ *biik `iidak `əm, *saa `molaa `na. ‘When he comes down, make tea (for him).’

-*`dakkom* Var:*`dak `kom. *vsnf.* even (though); although; despite (that). *Gram:* Concessive subordinating verb suffix usually indicating that although or despite the fact that the marked information is the case, some other (potentially contrasting) information is also the case.

`yoo ager go `ridak `kom...rik `rlaa `cin, `opoo `əm lagi `duu. ‘Whatever work we do...should we cultivate, we need rice beer.’ *encem `maadak `kom, əo `domum `duu. ‘Although I don’t like it, I just go ahead and eat it.’

pcl. even; although; despite; whether; notwithstanding. *Gram:* Noun-marking sense of the subordinating suffix “-`dakkom”, usually indicating that ‘even’ the marked noun participates in the event/state indicated by the verb,
although it might not be expected to.

%dag `dakkom, `bulu apuk-anak`ba `caamaa ra. `That notwithstanding they won’t move in in such a rush.’ `ap`dakkom `ann `dakkom puuluu, `ai. `Whether male or female, they’re white, right?’ `yaddam `dakkom `molaa ra. `I’ll be able to do it anytime (there’s no real need to do it now).’

`dagnam vi. 1 • stand; be in an upright posture, of a human or animal with legs. `dagra `tokaa! `Stand up!’

2 • be, be at or be there, of something contained by something else. Locative existential verb for non-living objects which are contained by another object, such as an ingredient in a dish, water in a glass, or an item inside a bag. `ag `ba `dagnam go `dagduu. `turna go. `That’s to say that something is down there. Something alive.’

3 • be, be at or be there, of something attached to something else. Locative existential verb for non-living objects which are attached or affixed to another object, such as a poster on a wall or the buttons on a shirt. `ag `ba `dagnam go `dagduu. `turna go. `That’s to say that something is down there. Something alive.’

`dagnam n. variety of abundant and weed-like aster, erect to 5 feet high, with small white flowers and a roughly ribbed leaf. No use-value. *Eupatorium odoratum.*

dada pcl. as well; also; in addition; again; just like (before); just like (it/that). *Gram:* Recursive particle

with the basic meaning ‘again (just like before)’ capable of a wide variety of sub-senses. When marking a noun, indicates either that the marked referent participates in the action indicated by the verb ‘in addition to’ or ‘as well as’ someone else, or else is participating ‘just like’ he/she/it did before. When following a verb, gives the sense that the event mentioned by the verb is happening ‘again’ or ‘just like’ some previous event. `bul `cin dada no `garii ra. `They also will be just like me.’ `noocin `tol `ka `iina `dada nam. `You’re also from up there (just like us).’ `tatik `ne `maduu ku dada. `gogduu ku dada. `He’s again searching for the frog. He calls him again (just like before).’ `rap `am `narkok `laa, aad kuddada. `(By) pushing the door open, (someone) again came in.’

dada-mura adj. somehow; one way or another; through fits and starts, or in amateurish but nonetheless somehow successful actions. *dada-mura* `ba `turbaa `duu. `One way or another I’m managing to stay alive.’

danam vi. 1 • feel around using one’s foot; advance the foot forward, but not necessarily take a step, and without the force of a kick. *(arda)* `dakup dalek ‘very clever and active/speedy (of a person)’.  

2 • use the foot; dispose one’s feet or legs in a certain way. *Usage:* generally requires a following manner suffix.

dataa adj. stand with the legs splayed.

dajup adj. standing with one’s legs locked at the knees.
`dalik` vt. stick one’s foot into a space (e.g. the fireplace).

dap- clfr. Classifier for volumes, classes, or books (in the sense of e.g. textbook volumes/levels). 
Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. See: `adap` ‘volume’.

dam n. price. 

-`dam` vsadv. straightened. 
Gram: Result suffix indicating that a straight, non-bent shape or orientation results from the action indicated by the verb, especially in a sense of repairing. Often occurs in the semi-reduplicated form “-`dam...-`ram”.

danamam vi. of a grain plant, begin to fruit; be at the stage when fruits are just beginning to form and the plant is swelling, as though pregnant. `am `go damdaa ku. ‘It’s time for the paddy to begin to fruit.’

-`dam...-`ram vsadvsr. tinker; fidget. 
Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject tinker or fidgets with something in bringing about the action indicated by the verb, as though to fix in a more or less haphazard, imperfect, but possibly ultimately successful manner. gaarii `am `modam `moram gar `laa `baaduu `na. ‘Somehow I’m keeping my bike running by tinkering and fidgeting with it.’ See: -`dam ‘straighten’.

daram cnj. 1 • although; even though; despite (the fact) that. 
Gram: Concessive disjunct coordinator used to join two sentences whose information does not match. Indicates that from sentence 1, sentence 2 should not be expected to be the case; however, it in fact is. `no `kuudu daram, ninmi `hiko `lo `pagduu. ‘Although I’m thin, I win at fighting.’ turgii kaamaee daram, arum goda `turlaa rokaa `laa `amlaa `maadak. ‘Although I’ve got nothing left to lean on, (seeing you) I think I’ll try to make it through one more night.’

2 • even. Gram: Coordinator used after a noun which is not expected to belong to the predicate, but in fact does acc a! porok a daram `caaduu poo! ‘Hey Elder Brother! Even the chickens are even climbing up (onto the wet concrete; what are we to expect next？?)!’

darnam vi. alert; heedful; conscientious, as someone who gets up very early in the morning and works very carefully and thoroughly. darnam `na hor-`moootum `paamaa ra. ‘A heedless person won’t manage to reap the hunting spoils.’

darnam vt. 1 • pick out or pick up something by pinching between two fingers, as grains of rice.

2 • segregate; separate something off to the side which is unwanted or not working well in a particular situation, such as rice which isn’t grinding properly. Select, as good apples from bad. `ambin `darnam ‘to pick through rice’.

`Dalii` name. Dalii village, name of a Lare Galo-speaking village in central West Siang district.

-`dii` vsadv. again. Gram: Temporal suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is being
brought about again, i.e. another time. Can also have the sense ‘carefully’ in some contexts.

`mendii vt. repeat something previously said (by the same person). `mendii kaato. ‘Please repeat (what you just said).’

`maadii vt. reflect; think twice; think again. `maadii `laa `mentok. ‘Choose your words carefully.’


`diicum n. butte; hill; raised clump, as of an island in a rice field.

diinam vt. piledrive; drive e.g. a stick or pole into the ground, as when preparing a fence or when pushing in a seed.

`diira vt. demarcate land by laying down posts, as to show ownership. `nok kodee `am `diirla ara. ‘I’ll demarcate my land (by laying posts along the boundaries).’

`Diimii name. name of a powerful demon spirit.

`dii llí n. bacon; yellowish fat which is found immediately beneath the skin of a pig.

`Diilíi Var: `Disii. name. village of West Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh. Along with Paagíi and Daaríi, one of the main villages inhabited by the Rwbaa clan of Lare Galo and their legendary homeland. Literally, the name means “head of the ‘kidii’ river”, which is located near to the village.

-dik...-ik vs.adsr. hassle; bother; scurry; scuttle. Gram: Split manner suffix, indicating of a motion verb that the subject acts in a hustling or scurrying manner in the course of the action indicated. On non-motion verbs, indicates that the subject acts in a bothersome or hassling way. pìi `gadd `a indik inik ə! ‘People are scurrying/hustling about.’

`mendik `menik vt. bother and hassle someone.

`diici Var: `dinsí (P). n. care. adj. precious; care-worthy; worth caring about. ño `agam `diici `bá `maaduu. ‘I take it very seriously.’


-din vs.nzr. reason (for doing something). Gram: Nominalizing suffix on verb roots deriving a noun with the basic meaning ‘reason for doing something’ ñok `amba `mendin `a `yoo `a `laa? ‘What’s your reason for talking like that?’

dintak n. hunk of meat cut away from a butchered animal, which is designed to be distributed among different households in the village (one per household).

dinnam (1). vi. of a fowl, be sickly or lethargic due to disease or poor health. ñok `rogn `piken `a `dinlaa `duuku; hilií `hogo `hidee dooku `ben. ‘One of my hens has grown sickly; it seems there may be plague about.’

dinnam (1). vt. decant something solid; transfer a quantity of small things such as grain, beans or uncooked rice from one container
into another. ‘ambín ɬum duuhin lo dínú ɭee. ‘Pour out the paddy in a bamboo container.’

`dinlee n. fresh meat.
`dinsen n. dried meat.
dimpaa n. chopping block, probably especially used for meat.


-`duu vsasp. Imperfective aspectual suffix. Gram: Predicate suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is unfinished, incomplete, or ongoing. Usually translates English present continuous/progressive. Usually indicates an event occurring in present time, but this is not necessary. ɲo `híloó-`maroo dooluu `tolo `duumum `duu. ‘Lately I’ve been just hanging around up in the village.’

-duu vsadv. upward; northward. Gram: Directional suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is directed upward or northward, though not necessarily reaching any goal. cidduu ‘throw a spear upward/northward’. jaaduu ‘swim upstream’. tuduu ‘kick something such that it goes upwards’.

duukaa n. black perilla. Perilla spp.

duukam n. variety of large bamboo container used for storage (as of rice grains), which may be stopped up at one end via a corn cob used as a cork.

`duukii n. small container (about 2” in diameter) made from a section of bamboo.

`duugao n. bench; seating area generally constructed against the edge of a balcony.

`duujap n. sesame.

`duutup n. bamboo container especially used for measuring out rice, which will then be used for transporting rice to the cooking pot.

`duunam vi. 1 • sit, of a human or animal; be in a sitting position. ‘duut `kee. ‘Have a seat.’

2 • stay; be staying at or living at a particular place, in a temporary sense. ɬii `híloó-`maroo `yool `duudu `ko? ‘Where is he staying these days?’

3 • be, be at or be there, of a human. Locative existential verb for humans who are temporarily occupying a space. ɬii `duuree? ‘Is he there?’ ɬuŋŋaa go `duuna `ɲina. ‘(He) found that there was a baby (inside the basket).’

4 • be, be at or be there, of a non-living thing which is in a sitting position. Locative existential verb for non-living things which are physically squat, rotund, or lacking a dominant vertical or horizontal extension, such as a tea kettle, a pot, or a stone (and also a tree). ɬii `liiIN ɬii `ɬalo `duuβa `ña. ‘This here boulder has always
been there.’

`duunə n. female relation (usually a sister) who is to be or who has already been married-off.

duupuu n. white perilla. *Perilla spp.* *Usage:* may also be used to refer to white sesame.

`duupər n. stool (for sitting on) of either plank-wood or woven variety.

`duura n. neighbour. *nama-*duura ‘neighbour’.

duuhin Var. *duusin* (P). *n.* large bamboo container used for storing rice in medium-sized quantities (larger than a few kilograms).

dukan n. shop; store. *Source:* Assamese.

dukan-*bojar n. shops and markets; shops and so on; various types of buying-and-selling place. *See:* dukan ‘shop’; bojar ‘market’.

dugnam. *vi.* roll, of a ball or other spherical thing. *ilii *a attam *lok `dugloo `duu. ‘The stone is rolling down the hill.’

*vt.*

1 • roll a ball or other spherical thing. *ilii *am *nook *peela `ba dugin `tookee. ‘Roll the ball over to my side.’

2 • drive a vehicle, such as a motorcycle or car. *no gaarii *am `dugduu. ‘I’m driving the car.’

dugnam. *v.c.arg.* whip oneself into a frenzy; become or be frenzied. *Gram:* Generally occurs with associated noun “hiduk” ‘frenzy’ hiduk dugnam ‘to become frenzied or furious’.

`dutan n. loud sound.

adj. loud, of a sound (not of a human voice).

dunam *v.c.arg.* make an audible sound. *Gram:* Generally occurs with associated noun “ado” ‘sound’ ado dunam ‘to make a sound’.

`dunam vt. dig a hole by scraping with a tool, as a stick or shovel.

-dum *v.adv.* helpingly; as help to someone. *Gram:* Manner suffix indicating that the subject is acting in the verb as help to someone else (usually the object) who is already participating in the same event.

`ridum vt. help someone, with a task, e.g. no *nom *ridum `lap `ree? ‘Will you help me?’

-a dum *v.adv.* purposefully; wilfully. *Gram:* Manner suffix indicating that the subject persists in a task despite its difficulty, or with purposefulness or resolve. *no *ridum `laa `rimaa. ‘I didn’t do it on purpose (it was an accident).’

dumam *n.* soft part of the head, between forehead and pate.

dumii *nce.* *See:* taba-dumii ‘worm snake’.


`dumka *n.* black hair.

dumgii *n.* main pillar of a house, generally located adjacent to the “baago”, on which the husband of the house has the right to lean.

dumci Var. *dumci-rilek.* *n.* ball-shaped ritual object made from wrapped, intertwined bamboo. Used in the construction of altars.
headache. **no `dumc `a. ‘I have a headache.’**

**dumci-rilek** Var: **dumci. n.** variety of woven bamboo ball, used in rituals. *See: dumci ‘ritual bamboo ball’.*

`dumcuu** Var: `dumsuu (P). n.** hog deer.

**dumjen** *n.* hair beads; ornamental beads tied into the hair, generally as part of a wedding headdress.

**dumndum** *n.* drum.

`dunno** *n.* barking deer doe; female barking deer. *See:* `hodum ‘barking deer’.

**dumpaa** *n.* pillow.

`dumpii** *n.* bangs; hair extending down the forehead, and cut just above the eyebrows.

**dumpin** *n.* deerskin, especially barking deer skin.

**dumpu** *n.* white hair; gray hair, as of an old person. *adj.* white or gray, of hair.

`dumpuk** *n.* headdress worn by women.

**dumpoo** *n.* head (on the body). *See: adum ‘head hair’.*

**dumpoo-aloo** *n.* skull. *See: dumpoo ‘head'; aloo ‘bone’.*

`dumpo** *n.* topknot; hair worn up, knotted at the back.

**dumpor** *adj.* curly, of hair.

`dumbo** *n.* barking deer buck; male barking deer. *See:* `hodum ‘barking deer’.

**dumpoo** *n.* headdress worn by a Galo bride, based on a brass bowl with various types of ornaments cascading down from it.

**dummaa** *adj.* headless; lacking a head. *See: takom-dummaa ‘variety of grasshopper’.*

`dumrik** *n.* 1 • pate; top of head.

2 • crest; zenith; topmost point in an arc of motion. **doop `a `dumrik ‘tə `dagduu. ‘It’s exactly noontime, with the sun directly overhead.’ (lit. ‘The sun is up at the crest of the head.’).*

**dumluk** *n.* baby’s hair; peach fuzz.

**dumlii** *n.* red hair; brown hair. **adum dumlii ‘red hair/brown hair’.*

**durnam** *vi.* 1 • put one’s head forward, move headfirst, as when carrying goods in a head-strapped basket.

2 • act forcefully, pushing one’s own opinions or concerns. **`bɨɨ durnam `bɨɨ `menduu. ‘He’s pushing his own points exclusively in the conversation (forcing everyone else to listen).’**

`dei** pcl. got it? okay? isn’t it? *Gram:* Exhortative particle usually occurring at the end of a sentence. On an imperative sentence, has the function of exhorting the listener to perform the mentioned command, by any means. On a declarative sentence, has the function of exhorting the listener to agree with the information mentioned by the speaker. In the second function, usually carries a lighter, lower intonation. *Source:* Assamese.

‘kanoo `ram, `mento, `dei. ‘If you get hungry, just say so.’ **`nok `rokci `a `duu `dei. ‘Your knife’s actually pretty good, isn’t it.’**
-`dee `vs:adv. may; be a chance; have a chance. Gram: Prospective modal suffix giving a sense that there is a real chance or possibility of the action indicated by the verb happening, and that no restriction or prohibition exists. In a negative sentence in -maa, has a sense of prohibition due to outside circumstances, as when a taboo or restriction exists. Is not used to describe the inherent ability or inability of an actor. `nidoo `odee `duu. ‘There’s a chance of rain.’ `yaluk `dodee maa. tak `dodee maa. ‘You’re prohibited from eating chillies and squirrels (during the taboo period).’ no `jiruu `deena. ‘You’re obligated to give (money to elders).’ ɲo “maa” `amdee `ko `ai kaamaa! ‘I’ve got no way to say no!’ `yaala `hirum acin `modee `na? ‘Who will be the one to cook tonight?’

-`dee `vs:mod. shall I; eh?; what? Gram: Propositional modal suffix, marking the action indicated by the verb as a proposed action of the speaker’s, which the addressee is invited to comment on. aci, ɲo nam `aadee ku. ‘Elder brother, I’ll just go home now, what?’ acin `toodee. ‘I’ll serve the rice now, shall I?’

deegok n. relatively large crack or breach in a surface, as in the soil after an earthquake.
adj. cracked or cracking, esp. of the soil or earth.
deegok-talok n. relatively large and long crack in a surface, as after an earthquake.
deecii `Var: deesii (P). `ntime. first moon cycle of the year, roughly mid-December to mid-January. Traditionally identified as the main period of extreme cold. Usage: may be used to refer to the international calendar month of January.
deenam `vt. split bamboo; cut or split bamboo such that it will roll flat, particularly as when preparing “ɲoopee” planks for plaiting into walls or floors.
deenam `vt. stew; boil a hard thing for a long time, such as potato, dried beans, or bones. deegok ‘boil something, causing it to crack (such as e.g. a potato).’
deemir n. grave-cleaning. Usage: usu. occurs with dedicated verb “mirnam”.
deemir-mirnam `var. after a funeral, smooth away the footsteps made in the soil by observers and participants after filling in a grave.
deerii `Var: deeyii (P). n. plains.
-`dek `vs:adv. differently. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject has already performed the action indicated by the verb once, and is now doing so again. `ridek tok. ‘Do it differently (than you did last time).’ ʰak `hoojji `a `amir `am `modek `hiduu. ‘This kind of chameleon changes its colour.’
deegok n. relatively small crack in a surface, such as a human heel. ‘lado-deegok ‘foot crack’.
-den `vs:adv. completely. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something (such as a supply) is exhausted or used-up completely as a result of the action indicated by the verb, or that something which is outstanding is completely or fully erased. Often occurs in the semi-reduplicated form
modern vt. use up completely.

`murmoo `am `moden kaaku. 'The money has been completely used up.'

-den, vsadv. convulse; vibrate; shake. Gram: Manner verb suffix indicating that something convulses or shakes violently during or as a result of the action indicated by the verb. Also occurs in semi-reduplicated form "-den...-ren".

-den vs:adv. convulse; vibrate; shake. Gram: Manner verb suffix indicating that something convulses or shakes violently during or as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

-den vs:adv. change; adjust; alter; improve. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something changes, is altered, or possibly improves as a result of the action indicated by the verb. `aden `tokee. 'Put it in a different (more suitable) place.'

gaden vt. adjust a piece of clothing.

`moden vt. adjust; alter. `moden `tokee. 'Adjust it; make/do it again (but better this time).'

-den pcl. by comparison; by contrast; however; on the other hand. Gram: Implicit comparative particle indicating that the marked referent is under comparison with another, generally contrasting referent. May have a bias toward a sense of negative contrast, as 'he, however (doesn't play very well)' `bii `den, `ak `tattta! 'As for him, it's nothing but that sort of thing!' `am `den `ne `no `menduu `na. 'That (not what you had been talking about, but rather what you said just now) is what I'm saying.' `amlaa `den `ne! 'That's what I'm saying!'

dena n:time. winter season. Usage: (P). See: dicii 'winter'.

dennam (2) vi. crack or be cracked, as of feet; burst or crack open, as of a container whose contents are under pressure, or a full stomach. `all `a `ddedduu. '(My) feet are cracked.' akii a `dett `duuku! 'My stomach is about to burst!'

-denom vt. scare off an animal by making loud noises, as a tiger. Syn: looden.

-den...-ren vsadser. exhaust; use up completely. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that something is exhausted or fully-used-up as a result of the action indicated by the verb. See: -den 'completely'.

-den...-ren vsadser. convulsively. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that something convulses in the course of participating in the action indicated by the verb. See: -den 'shake'.

deb nce. See: deb-curum 'kingfisher'.


-do Var:-d. vsnzd. range of. Gram: Nominalizing suffix to verb roots deriving a noun with the basic meaning 'range of/within which V can occur. Generally occurs on verbs of perception riiluu-namik š, taap-namik š, `ka, mikkaa to, ŋok `kaad `hogo. 'Whatever powerful storm you can muster, fine; blow it at me, right in front of me (literally, within my range of seeing).'

-do(o) Var:-d. vsaspect. Stative aspectual suffix. Gram: Predicate suffix focusing on the enduring, general or habitual nature of an event or state, as something which happens all the time or holds as a general condition. Very often occurs
in polar questions, although is not itself a question marker in the strict sense. ’kaapaa maadoo. ‘I can’t see it.’ ’arrom mee ’jaab domaa ’doona. ‘I don’t eat much in the morning (as a general practice).’ Rbaar-Basar ’am “alii” amd ’naana. ‘Ribaa and Basar are called (types of) “clan”.’


`doaa-`kaaji n. death anniversary; anniversary of someone’s death.

dookoo n. hawk; kite; harrier. General term encompassing virtually any variety of raptor, including at least some varieties of eagle.

`dookoo nce. See: `dookoo-`njokik ‘heat lightning’.

dookoo-`koocik
Var: dookoo-`koosik. n. name for any of several varieties of sparrow hawk or other relatively small hawk, including but possibly not limited to pied harrier and goshawk. *Circus melanoleucos, Accipiter gentilis. See: dookoo ‘hawk’.

`dookoo-`njokik n. heat lightning; distant lightning; lightning without thunder.

doogum n. thunder; thunderstorm. doogum-gumnam ‘to thunder’.

See: doogum ‘thunder’; doora ‘wind’.

doogum-rooda n. jet; jet plane. See: doogum ‘thunder’; rooda ‘plane’.

doogoo nce. area; world. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: ciigoo-doogoo ‘whole world’.

`doogaə n. bed; mattress; sleeping cot; anything which exists for the purpose of lying on. Syn: doopa.

Dooji name. name of a Pugo Galo village in the central part of West Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh.

doopi n. sun. adj. sunny. doopi `duu. ‘It’s sunny.’ hiloo doopi haggee! ‘I wish it would have been sunny today!’

doopi-`aako n. west, the direction of sunset. See: doopi ‘sun’; `aako ‘entrance’.


doopi-talə n. heavens; the stars, sun, moon and sky. doopi-talə ruur ’am, nidoo oji `racom. ‘If the heavens will it, I suppose it may rain for us.’ See: doopi ‘sun’; talə ‘sky’.

Dooji-`Poolo n. name describing the traditional religion and/or code of spiritual beliefs and ritual practices of most Tani people, in which the sun and moon figure as prominent forces, and in terms of which nearly every Tani legend, myth, folktale or object of traditional cultural significance
has been framed or construed. See: dooji ‘sun’; ’poolo ‘moon’.

dooji-louu n. sunlight. See: dooji ‘sun’; ’louu ‘light’.

`doonum n. shade; shadow created by a large, figureless object, such as a wall or tree. Does not include a recognizable figure or image. ’hiin-doonum ‘shadow cast by a tree’.

doonam vi. 1 • lie; lie down, with a view toward sleeping, of a human or animal. ’dooko ‘dooken maa. ‘The bed isn’t very comfortable (to lie on).’

2 • be, be at or be there, of a non-human thing. Locative existential verb for non-human things, including animals in most situations. tatik a doku maa. ‘The frog isn’t there anymore.’ ’ta ’moodii ’ta ’dooduu. ‘(It’s) up there on that mountain.’ ’is doomaa ’laree? ‘Isn’t there any water?’

3 • Locative existential verb for villages or animate entities when predicating their permanent existence in a given location (most often, in the village in which one lives, and from which it appears to be construed that a departure is always ephemeral). ’nok doolu ’a ’yool ’laa dood ko? ‘Where’s your village (located)?’

doopa n. bed; mattress; sleeping cot; anything which exists for the purpose of lying on. doop ’am puut ’kee, no yumi ’duuku. ‘Spread out the mattress, I’m getting tired.’ Syn: ’doogaa.

`doomuk n. vapour; particularly, cloud vapour. See: ’amuk ‘gas’.

`dooma n. cloud.

doomar nce. See: akar-doomar ‘swallow (bird)’.


`dooyi n. 1 • story. ’nunnam no ’dooyi go iiji ra. ‘I’ll tell y’all a story.’

2 • advice.

vt. advise someone. no ’biam ’dooyi to. ‘I gave him advice.’

`doorak Var: ’dooyak (P). n. lightning, occurring together with thunder. ’doorak ’ragnam ’to lightning’.

doora Var: dooyi ~ dooi (P). n. 1 • wind.

2 • breath.


doora-dooyap n. climate; weather. See: doora ‘wind’; dooyap ‘breeze’.

dooolu n. village.

doolo nce. See: doolo-taaci ‘variety of bird’.

doolo-taaci n. variety of bird, believed to signal the onset of the monsoon rains.

`doohuk n. steam; visible gas, as steam from boiling liquid or the exhaust or emissions of a vehicle.

doilila n. groundswell of power or enthusiasm; feeling of interest or enthusiasm which arises in the course of a practice and invests the practitioner with energy and
power. Particularly, of a shaman gaining power in the course of chanting, at which point his behaviour and language will begin to spontaneously change. 

**dognə n.** variety of large-sized stone bead worn at the base of an ornament.

**dogmin n.** variety of small stone bead. *See:* `tdok 'ornaments; beads'.

**dotak vi.** cluck the mouth, as when clucking lovingly at a baby.

**dodə n.** in measurement, the span between thumb and forefinger at maximum opposite extension, more or less in an L shape. Used as a 'residue' measurement when measuring by handspans rather than as a primary unit of measurement per se. `gobnj `gola dodə. 'Two handspans and a "dodə"'.

**donam vt.** 1 • *eat.* *acin `dolaa ju! 'Let's eat!'

2 • corrode; eat away at, as an infection of the skin or decay of the teeth. `tan `doduu ku. 'It's getting eaten up by pus.'

3 • steal public money, as a corrupt politician; divert public development funds into one's own pocket. `nitta πimaa `murkoo `am dorek `duu. 'Rich people steal the money of the poor.'

**dookee n.** food; feed; fodder; material which is to be used as food, as for an animal. *arak dokee 'pig food (stuff which is to be eaten by the pig)'.

**doko n.** kitchen.

**doji adj.** be full, as after eating a robust meal.

**dopak n.** snack to be served with drinks. *Syn:* tiipak.

**dobek v.** release a fast (by eating). *See:* `aro-dobek 'breakfast'.

**domen n.** snack; junk food.

**donam-tiinam n.** sustenance; provisions; daily bread; food and drink. *donam-tiinam `am dokaa tiikaa. 'The provisions were consumed.' *See:* donam 'eat'; tiinam 'drink'.

**dopuk nce.** *See:* dopuk-`liigoo 'throat-pipe'.

**dopuk-`liigoo**
*Var:* `dopuk-`liiguu (P). *n.* throat-pipe; food-pipe or windpipe. *See:* `liigoo 'neck'.

**dor vs:adv.** shine result. *Gram:* Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in something shining or starting to shine `bii `amm `am middor to. 'He blew on the fire (to increase its strength).'

**dor- clfr.** Classifier for higher (four-legged) animals, including mithuns, cows, goats, dogs, mice, turtles and lizards but not including snakes, insects or birds. *Gram:* Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. *hobb `am dorken go pakaa ku. 'They sacrificed one mithun.' *See:* ador 'body of an animal'.

**doraa n.** variety of plant. *Alpinia*
doriık nce. welcome or meet by eating. **Usage:** usu. occurs in compound. See: **doriık-tiirik** ‘bridal gifts’.

doriık-tiirik n. bridal gifts; gifts made to a bride’s house after they have been accepted and eaten. See: **doriık** ‘welcome by eating’; **tiirik** ‘welcome by drinking’.


dorkaa-apik n. mud-pile sent to the surface by a burrowing earthworm. See: `dorkaa ‘earthworm’; **apik** ‘animal-discharged soil’.

`dorkaa-laabuu n. foot-long earthworm. See: `dorkaa ‘earthworm’.

`dornam vt. shine; glow, of a light (especially, firelight or torchlight). **əmm ə minnama `dorrap ə duu.** ‘Having blown on the fire it’s starting to shine brightly.’

dornam vte. pay; remit, particularly in the sense of paying an agreed penalty for a transgression one has committed. **no `yad go dorkaa?** ‘How much did you pay?’

Dormam name. Dormam, name of a mountain near Dips village in Likabali Circle.

dorrii-panam

*Var: doryii-panam (P).* v. sacrifice of ten mithuns, considered the ultimate gesture for any ceremonial occasion or ritual offering, and ultimate display of wealth and commitment.

See: **dorrii** ‘ten animals’; **panam** ‘chop’.

`dolo n. paddy; unprocessed rice. ‘dol apar go ‘a mortars’ worth of paddy’.

dolo Var: doloo (P). n. fixed bridge, i.e. of concrete or metal, as opposed to a traditional hanging bridge.

dolo-pan n. jungle paan leaf; wild paan leaf.

dohi nce. See: **dohi-`gi ci** ‘blessing basket’.

dohi-`gi ci Var: **dosi-ginsi** (P). n. variety of “`ginci” basket, densely-woven and conical, carried by women to the Moopin festival, which are believed to carry home blessings obtained there. See: **`gi ci** ‘smaller, densely-woven conical basket’.

-dii. **Var: -da; -di; -dd. vs: nzr.** time. **Gram:** Nominalizing suffix to verb roots deriving a noun with the basic meaning ‘time when V’, ‘time of V’, or ‘time for V’ **nok ind go `kaaruu `duuku, no inee kukaa.** ‘Your time to go has come, you get out of here.’

`laadi ~ `laado n. harvest time; time for harvesting. **am `laad `oku!** ‘It’s harvest time!’

`yubdi ~ `yubda n. bedtime; time for sleeping. **`ijjaa `yubd jaacin maa, `ment rəmna.** ‘I don’t even have the time to sleep lately, to tell the truth.’

-`dii vs: adv. painful result. **Gram:** Result suffix indicating that a pain results from the action indicated by the verb

`modii vt. hurt. **ŋok uun `am
`modii kaa. ‘My wound was hurt (by his bumping up against me, e.g.).’

`dii` pcl. Wonderment particle. _Gram:_ indicates that the speaker is wondering whether the marked information is true or not. Although not a question marker as such, when spoken to another person may carry an implication that the listener should, if possible, fill in the missing information. “pua” tar `dii? ‘I wonder whether (this word) “pua” is really correct?’

`yool `dii`duudu `ko? ‘Where is he staying, I wonder?’

`doo` n. melancholy. `dii` `məə`paa. ‘Upon thinking of this, I feel melancholy.’

`diidoo` n. `məapaa. ‘Upon thinking of this, I feel melancholy.’

`diinam` vi. cascade, plunge, or beat down, of water, especially of a waterfall; of water, fall with great force.

vt. bludgeon; flog; pound; hit with something relatively heavy.


`diibuu` Var: `naabuu (P). n. spear.

-dik _vsadv._ irritate; give a burning sensation. _Gram:_ Result suffix indicating that an irritation or burning sensation results from the action indicated by the verb

_dodik_ _vt._ eat something which gives a burning sensation. _ŋo maadik `kaapaa `duu. ‘You look worried/like something’s pinching your heart.’ See: adik ‘irritation’.

`dikin` _ace._ See: `dikin-`bogmin ‘confused’.

`dikin-`bogmin _adj._ drowning in difficulties; submerged in problems. _ŋok maanam `dikin-`boqmin eeku ba. ‘My thoughts have been submerged in problems.’

`dikii` _n.qual._ each (time); every (time). _Gram:_ Qualifying noun following a time noun such as “alo” ‘day’ and “ayo” ‘night’, generally followed by “`bo”, as “`dikii `bo”.

Gives the overall sense ‘every (time)’

Bojir alo-o-`dikii `ba `Liik-Bali `induu. ‘Bojir goes to Likabali every day.’

`digo` Var: `lolo (P). _n._ time. summer; hot season.

digoo-logoo _n._ passing days; days passing by.

`digna` _n._ irritator; irritating or stinging thing. See: `digna-`koona ‘poison’.

`digna-`koona` Var: `digna-`koona. _n._ poison.

_dignam_ _vt._ 1 • irritating, of food; give a burning sensation, as chilli pepper.

2 • stun, as fish when various types of plant-based poisons are applied to the water in which they live; render a living thing incapable of functioning properly.

3 • complain about some dissatisfaction; moan and groan; criticize someone or something; whine about something, particularly something one is begging for. _Usage:_ Does not include the sense of complaining to somebody, as about their
behaviour. digyoo `kee! ‘Stop your whining!’

dicii Var: `deena (P). n.time. winter; cool season.
dicii-pataa Var: `deena-pataa (P). n. blackheaded shrike, a bird whose arrival in the foothills area from higher elevations signals the onset of winter. Lanius schach tricolor. See: dicii ‘winter’; pataa ‘bird’.

`di̍i n.time. 1 • year (poetic).
2 • time (poetic).
dinam. vi. chant (of a shaman).
dinam. vt. peel, particularly the skin of a person or fruit; skin; flay. dikak ‘peel clean, as a charred tomato’.

`di̍nam vi. drip. `iss `o `diduu. ‘The water’s dripping.’
dipiraa n. lunch. Source: Assamese.
di̍pa. n. ritual objects, in particular a bamboo stick partially shaved at the tip, with the shavings bent out to a flower shape and twisted around, used to drive evil spirits away by setting up around the house.

Dipa: name. name of a village in lower West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, commonly known as “Dipa” following the Assamese pronunciation.

`dimik-`damak adjexpr. dizzy, as from an ailment (not from vertigo).

-dir vs.adv. exhausted; to the point of exhaustion. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the subject participates in the action indicated by the verb to the point of exhaustion, to the bitter end, or to a point of intense hardship. Often occurs in semi-reduplicated form “-dir...-mir”, with the overall sense ‘utterly/completely exhausted’.

endir vt. feel burdened by hardship or pain. no endir `am `enduu. ‘I feel burdened by hardship.’ `bul `modir minı `duu. ‘They are fighting to the bitter end.’ See: adir ‘exhausted’.

`-dir vs.adv. sideways. Gram: Directional suffix indicating that something is oriented or positioned sideways, or otherwise in an unnatural shape or orientation.

`aadir vi. sit side-saddle, as in a bus-cum-pickup truck, or a woman wearing a dress and sitting on the back of a motorbike being driven by someone else’.

`kadir vi. lie or recline on one’s side. Syn: `gedd `i̍r. See: adir ‘distorted in shape’.
diri n. off-season; time around May-July when new rice has not yet fruited and there is relatively little agricultural work to be done.
diri n. famine.
diri-`yarii n. famine and starvation; complete agricultural and economic catastrophe due to lack of rainfall and crop failure. See: diiri ‘famine’; yarii ‘starvation’.

diri Var: `dirsi. n. small strips of bamboo used for many types of detail work like tying up food packets wrapped in “oko” leaf. Usually made from “tabum”
dirnam vi. 1 • break, of a long thing.
2 • break or break down, of a machine.

vt. break something large and long, as a relatively large tree.

-dir...-mir vs.advsr. totally exhausted. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that the subject is totally or utterly exhausted as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`mendir-`memmir n. constant or perpetual blabbering on and nagging. `nok `mendir-`memmir `am ŋo `talaa kuma. 'I can’t stand your constant blabber and nagging anymore.’ See: -dir ‘exhausted’.

-dəə adj:mono. short, of a bamboo section. Gram: Adjective root combining with a small number of classifier roots, including “-təə” ‘Classifier for bamboo sections’

Ant: `-hoo. `təa até. ‘short, of a bamboo section’.

-dəə vs.adv. all day long; continuously, for the whole day. Gram: Temporal suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb occurs continuously, especially over a period of an entire day.

odeda vi. fall all day long, as rain.

dooda vi. lie down all day long.

aloo dooda toma...’After lying there all day...’

dətuu n. sleeping and sitting area for female guests, next to the “nooda”.

`daanam vi. soar; fly, as a bird or in a plane. ’iji pataa ə `daatuu

`deek kaaku maa. ‘Now there’s nowhere for the birds to land.’

vt. fly an airplane or other airborne craft; cause something to fly.


`daā-`poona Var: `nāa-`poona.
n. healing materials of all kinds; medicines; pharmaceuticals; healing herbs and plants.

`daā vi. burp; belch.

daar Var: deera. n. public hall; meeting hall.

-dəək vs:adv. different. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the result of the action indicated by the verb is or should be different from some previous iteration.

adək vi. sequester; keep something separately from other things. `higim adək `tokee! ‘Keep this one separately!’

`modək vt. make or do something differently from before.

`ridək vt. change one’s way of doing something; do something differently from before.

dakii n. rice-pounding machine, consisting of a mortar and pestle whose pestle is powered by a foot-pumped lever. Source: Assamese.

dagnam vt. sweep the foot; kick a relatively small object slowly by sweeping the foot, tap or nudge something with the foot such that it rolls along the ground.

`dəgaa vi. swipe-kick something
away from oneself, in any direction.

*daggik hinam* vi. to impale oneself on something, such as a protruding stick, while walking.

*dagbum* vi. stir up dust while walking; kick up dust.

`dəŋom* adj. slow, of movement.
`nokkam `dəŋom-`dəŋom `ba `rit `ke, acaa `ba `rimaa `bacin. 'Do your work slowly, no need to rush.'

`dəŋom-`dələə* adj. slow and methodical, of movements; slow and deliberate. `dəŋom-`dələə `ba doon a `caaləə `dak. 'The sun is rising slowly and methodically.' See: `dəŋom 'slow, of movement'.

`dəbnam* vi. zip; zoom; speed; cruise, of a vehicle going very fast, a fish swimming at speed through the water, or a soaring bird or plane. *pataa a `hokka huik! `am `dablen eeku baa. ‘The bird flew out from here at top speed.’

`dəmaa* Var: `dələə (P). adj. slow.

*dənənəm* vt. beat, with fists or a weapon; hit (repeatedly). `abir `ne dəmyok! ‘Don’t hit your sister!’

`daree* Var: bopek (P). n. holes in which seeds are planted. `daree pennam (2) ‘to rough up the ground (usually by hand) to cover the holes in which rice has been planted to keep the birds from finding the seeds’.

darok* adj. clean.

`dargee* n. variety of deciduous fruiting tree. Grey bark, alternate bipinnately compound ovate leaves. Fruit brownish, 1-2” diameter. *Spondius pinnata.*

daloo* n. variety of song sung at marriage times.

-də- do* adv. continuously.

Gram: Split temporal suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb occurs continuously over a period, usually involving several repeated performances of the same event (such as rain falling or repeatedly mulling over a thought).

`od-`od `duu. ‘falling continuously over a period of time, as of rain’. *nɔ `isi hud-hud `la `huduu. ‘I’m bathing and bathing and bathing.’ *njii aloo-`ayo `bə məad-məad laku `yuuna. ‘They say the old man was thinking day and night.’
`na

|荜 |na| pcl. Declarative particle. **Gram:** Marks information as a declaration or assertion on the part of the speaker. Usually occurs with first person subjects, but this is not necessary if the speaker is confident about the information contained in the clause. Very often follows a copula “əə” or “ee”, marking the sentence as a clear fact. Very often used in answers to questions in “laa”.

|hani `takaa `duub `ree maanam ə `na. |‘I had thought you were asking me (that’s why I replied to your question to someone else).’

|əmlaa dood `naayuu `na. |‘Thus he lies there, so it’s said.’

|A: no əool `laa əŋko? B: Aci `Bogin ə nam ə alo `na əŋko. |‘Where have you been?’ B: ‘I’ve been to Aci Bogin’s house.’

|-`na |Var: -`na; -`n. vs:nzr. -er; one who V-s; one who is ADJ. **Gram:** Subject nominalizer to a verb or adjective. Creates a concrete noun whose meaning is the same as the subject (= actor, agent, attributee) of the verb or adjective to which it is suffixed. When marking a simple verb, may be best translated with English “-er”, as “damnna” ‘hitter’.

|ŋo `pətup `ə `tii `duu. |‘I'm drinking with the container.’

|ŋo `pətup `ə `tii `naaduu. |‘I’m using the container to drink.’
drink’. tiin `naana ‘the thing (tool) that was used to drink. Guhati inn haggee `nii, `murkoo `higim. ‘We should have used this money to go to Guwahati (instead of wasting it here).’

bona(a) vt. lure, using a bait of something; lead something, using an instrument. hobb bon nam ohoo a `bįŋkaa. ‘The rope which was used to lead the mithun snapped.’

2 • instead of; rather than. Gram: Manner suffix to a transitive verb indicating that the subject affects the object ‘instead of’ or ‘rather than’ the person who should properly have been affected. When occurring on an intransitive verb indicates that the subject acts in the action instead of doing some other action which he properly should have done. When occurring at the end of a word, *cannot* be doubled, and must be realized “-n(a/ə)”. When following another word, **must** be doubled, and is realized “-naan(a/ə)”. In either case, it can be ambiguous with the Instrumental sense. However, when the above conditions are violated, **only** the Instrumental sense is available. bįį `ŋom tun kaa. ‘He kicked me instead (of who he was supposed to kick).’ (or ‘He kicked me using something, such as his foot.’). bįį `ŋom `tumen naan kaa. ‘He playfully kicked me instead (of who he was supposed to kick).’ (or ‘He kicked me playfully using something, such as his foot.’).  注意: `ŋom `aŋam `apak naan kaa. ‘I threw that away instead (of the thing I intended to throw away).’ (or ‘I threw that away using some tool or instrument.’).

`menna vt. 1 • blame someone for something; attribute something to someone. ŋom `amum `ba `menna `duunaa `na. ‘He’s simply blaming me (without cause).’ 2 • name someone in relation to or in honour of someone else. ao `am `naapaa `am `menna `tuu. ‘He named his child after Paternal Uncle.’

naakaa n. ceiling.

`naakum n. shack; small auxiliary house built on fields for resting while labouring, and sometimes for spending the night.

naanam etc. throw (overhand); throw at, as with the intention of hitting something. hiin `am ŋo `hiidaa `a naato. ‘I threw the ball at the tree.’

naanii nce. See: tati-naanii ‘grain variety’; naanii-`koota ‘buttocks’.

naanii-`koota Var: naanii-kootar. n. point on the buttocks which touches the ground when sitting.

`naab ə pos. for (the n-th time). Gram: Ordinal postposition marking an ordinal numeral as a numbered time ‘for’ or in the sequence of which an event is occurring. him `gaan `am ŋo `laŋi `naab `taduu. ‘I’m hearing this song for the second time ~ This is the second time I’ve heard this song.’

naara n. variety of fish found in ponds and rivers, probably a bottom-feeder, with long whiskers and sharp fore-fins. Extremely small, about finger-length. Mystus spp.

`naahuu Var: `naasu (P). n. granary; storehouse built separately from the main house,
used for storing grains etc. See: huhu- 'Classifier for granaries'.

`Naur name. legendary Galo ancestor, son of Pan, father of Urci.

-nak vsadv. chip result. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in the chipping off of some amount of a surface, as when

`nakpin n. small bamboo stick split multiple times at one end up to one-half or less length, forming decoratively lilting, flower-like tassles. Used as a common decorative item on traditional altars and other artifacts. Usage: (P). See: `rina `half-split bamboo (L').

nagnam vt. 1 • whittle; cut with a sidearm motion, in small or large strokes, especially from downward to upward, as when cleaning an upper layer from the surface of an object or when whittling to form a tip. `upuk `am nakki `tokee! 'Sharpen the arrow!'

2 • gnaw; graze; literally, to bite with a roundabout, indirect or, particularly, an upward motion in which the bottom of the jaw gnaws upward, as when scooping at a fleshy fruit, or a fish eating at algae, or of a herbivore when gnawing up grass; eat from the inside of something with the help of the teeth; eat around, as when eating from a bone and selecting only the meat, avoiding the rest.

nakki vt. make a point, ideally by shaving away at a tip. `nakki `doob nakki `tokee!

`Sharpen (the tip) until it's pointed!'

naŋkii adj. sharp or sharpened, of a point or tip; pointed.

`naŋkuu Var. `namkuu (P). adj. sour-smelling, as of a sweaty shirt; smelling of fermentation.

naŋko Syn: gurba n. dorsum; back of a body.

`naŋkir n. body odour.

Nanii name. one of the possible nicknames of Abo Tanii. See: Abo Tanii 'The Father of Humankind'.

nanoo nce. See: nanoo-`piiroo 'blueheaded redstart'.

nanoo-`piiroo n. variety of small, mainly black-and-white bird, possibly blueheaded redstart. Phoenicurus caeruleocephalus.

`napkap n. pointy, of the chin; sunken, of the mouth.

adj. pointy-chinned; sunken-mouthed. `bii `napkap `duuda! 'He’s pointy-chinned, don’t you see!'

naptuu. adj. 1 • short-mouthed.

2 • cut back, as grazed-on turf; lopped off, as a tree whose top has been blown off in a storm.

naptuu n. variety of tree with roundish, lung-shaped leaves, white, jasmine-like flowers, and pod-enclosed seeds. No use-value.

`naptum n. closed mouth.

adj. closed, of a mouth or mouth-like orifice, such as a broadly-opening container.
naptor n. mouth protruding due to projecting teeth.

nappaa n. 1 • mouth.
2 • of a car, bonnet or hood.

nappur n. mouth protruding due to projecting teeth.
adj. blunt end; blunt tip.

nappor n. malformed mouth.
adj. malformed, of a person’s mouth.

nabjak adj. have a cleft palate.

nabjap adj. flat, of a person’s mouth.

nabjom adj. sloping-mouthed, as an angle-cut drinking container.

nabnir n. mouth of a fish, or a human mouth of a similar shape.

nabdoo n. protruding mouth, especially of the upper jaw. Usage: usu. describes a particular variety of mouth shape, not a birth defect or deformity as such.
adj. of a mouth, to protrude noticeably.

nabbik n. shrug of the lips.
adj. shrugging, of the lips; shrug the lips. ‘bim ‘menji boolo ‘nabbik ra. ‘If you tell her she’ll shrug her lips (to rudely say no).’

nabbuu n. snouted or long-snouted; protruding lips.

nabbee n. drool.

nabber n. fat or fleshy lips.

-nam vsznr. 1 • -ing; to. Gram: Action (infinitive) nominalizer to a verb or adjective root. Derives a noun with an abstract meaning ‘the idea of V’ or ‘the act of V’. Used to form citation forms of verbs (‘to V’) and also participial-like expressions (‘having V...’). Subjects of verbs nominalized in “-nam” are usually in Genitive (possessor) case. ranam ‘tatta ‘aku ‘lakaa. ‘He’s been doing nothing but buying (not making things himself).’ kaanam ‘si ‘kaacen ‘duu. ‘It’s obvious from first glance; ça se voit.’ ‘innam ‘isaa ‘bree! ‘I reckon we might as well just go ahead and head down.’ ‘hamba ‘rit namma ‘na: ‘It happened like this:’. 2 • -ee; one who was/got V.
Gram: Non-subject nominalizer deriving a noun with the basic meaning ‘one who got V’, or ‘one to whom V is/was done’. Usually cognate with the direct object of the marked verb, but may also be cognate with the indirect object or any other core participant. Subject, if present, is in Genitive (possessor) case. donam acin ‘rice which was eaten’. ej rignam ‘washing (washed clothes)’. ‘doli nam ‘yaraa ‘something one wants to eat’.

nam- clfr. Classifier for houses.

‘namee n. musty odour; the kind of smell given off by bronze or by a person with a certain kind of skin disease.

nama n. house. ‘hig ‘nok namm ø. ‘This is my house.’

nama-rumtum Var: nam-rumtum.
n. family. See: nama ‘house’; rumtum ‘family’.

`namkoo n. house of a neighbour which is downward (downhill or southward) of one’s own.

`namcii n. permanent dwelling; permanent house; non-nomadic dwelling or settlement.

`namco Var: `namsa (P). n. small house.

`namji n. white sesame.

namtii adj. sweet-smelling; nice-smelling; smelling of a high quality.

namduu n. perilla. Perilla spp.

namdum n. neighbour’s house, far away or towards the north; someone else’s house within the village.

`namnam vt. smell something.

nampoo n. breadth of a house.

`nampom n. group of houses; cluster of houses.

nampa n. house breadth; breadth of a house; broad dimension of a house.

nampa-`rikoo Var: namp-`rikoo. n. the ground space under a raised house. Properly refers to the ground area only, rather than the space as a whole. See: nampa ‘house breadth’.

`namm n. facial hair, including moustache and beard.

`namyaa n. odour of something rotten or dead.

namyaa n. decrepit house.

`namyar n. length of a house.

`namraa n. interior of house.

`namsuu adj. foul-smelling; stinky.

`namsuu huuben `jaaduu. ‘It’s just too bloody stinky.’

n. stench. `peyak `namsuu `am huucem `duu. ‘I like to smell the stench of (fermented) soybeans.’

`naruu n.pl. all; everything; everyone. ‘ijja `naruu ‘a `tadok `maduu ku. ‘Nowadays everyone’s started searching for beads.’ ‘bii `naruu `am `omum `bo `dopak `tijpak kaa. ‘He wasted everything (frivolously) on eating and drinking.’


narnam vt. borrow or lend something, as money; enter into a borrower/lender relationship with someone.

nahor n. Ceylon ironwood tree, a tree of the garcinia family (Clusiaceae) of the tea order (Theales). Slow-growing to about 60’, with red or white new leaves which mature to a willowy green. Not native to Galo area, but nowadays widely planted and prized for its ornamental value as well as for its superlative value as an extremely strong and durable house pillar or post. Mesua ferrea. Source: Assamese.

`niikoo n. element of a loin loom, a stick used for holding the alternating strings in place. Found immediately above the “`taap” and below the “`taii”.

Niitto name. Niito, first son of Abo Tani.

`niinii n. soap stone. Variety of edible stone with the texture of
soft bone. Non-sandy and non-sulphurous but salty; eaten by pregnant women as a vitamin.

`Niinur name. Niinur, one of the legendary sons of Abo Tani.

`Niipak name. Niipak, legendary son of Abo Tani, whose descendants later became the non-hill-tribals, or plains people.

`Niima name. Niima, second son of Abo Tani.

-nii...-naa vs:advsr. intermittently; bit by bit. Gram: Split temporal suffix indicating a hesitating manner to the action indicated by the verb, or that it is just starting out or occurring intermittently, in fits and starts.

`niidoo onii onaa `duu. ‘It’s sprinkling/drizzling (rain).’
`no apnnii go marnii marnaa `duu. ‘I’m getting a bit angry.’
`donii donaa `laa Guhati into. ‘I went to Guwahati snacking as I went.’

-nin vs:adv. able to affect all. Gram: Result suffix with the basic meaning ‘able to affect all relevant objects’ Usage: Generally found in the negative “-maa”, giving the sense ‘without the potential to affect the objects’, implying that the objects are too numerous or great in scale to be able to deal with. ‘`kinin maa ‘uncountable’. ‘donin maa ‘unable to eat it all (because there’s so much food)’. ‘`mennin maa ‘unable to say everything there is to say (because time doesn’t permit)’. See: `anin ‘manageable quantity’.

ninnam (2) vt. succeed someone in birth order; follow someone in order of birth. Aci `Miibom `ne `ninna no. ‘I’m the successor to Elder Brother Miibom in our birth order.’ nimmi hinam ‘to be directly in sequence with one-another in birth order’.

`nimii n. lullaby. `nimii `miinam ‘to sing a lullaby’.

-`nu, vs:adv. take a break; take a rest. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject is taking a break from bringing about the action indicated by the verb, in the sense of stopping in the middle with the intention to continue. ``han `tokee! ‘Take a breather! apnnii go `ennu `tokee! ‘Take a little break from writing’.

-`nu, vs:adv. cooked; ready; done. Gram: Result suffix to a verb of heating or cooking, indicating that an action results in something being fully cooked.

`baanu vt. bake something until cooked. See: `nunam ‘be fully cooked’.

-nu Var. -na. vs:adv. aflame; afire. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in a fire. `pan gorna `jilaa `kee. ‘Light (the cigarette) and then give it to me.’

nu pcl. what about x? how about x? and x? Gram: Suggestive particle found following nouns or, more usually, pronouns, used in a context where a listener has been discussing/referring to or acting on various objects, and when the speaker wishes to draw the listener’s attention to another object which s/he may not be aware of, or may have or seems to have forgotten or not noticed. `mii nu? ‘What about him (has he left yet also)?’ `hi nu? ‘How about this (will it work)?’

`nuugaa n. balcony. Usage: (P). See: `koodaa ‘balcony (L)’.

`nuunam vi. bob up and down at
the knees; bend the knees; jump without feet leaving ground.

\( \text{\`nuji} \) pro. you (dl.); you two. \textit{Gram:} Second person dual pronoun

\text{\`nunam} vi. moo; make the noise of a cow or mithun.

\text{\`nunam} vt. 1 • knead something relatively large, as bread dough. 2 • wrestle, in general.

\text{\`numin hinam} vt. wrestling, as a sport or contest.

\text{\`nunam vi.} of food, to be cooked/ready to eat.\textit{ac\text{\`in} a \`nuduu `ree?} Is the food being cooked?\textit{\ nudaa maa.} ‘(The food’s) not ready yet.’

\text{\`nunjek} vt. overcook something.

\text{\`nunu Var: \`nu; \`nunn. pro.} you (pl.); you all; you guys; you lot. \textit{Gram:} Second person plural pronoun

\text{\`ne pcl.} Admonitive declarative particle. \textit{Gram:} marking information as something which the addressee has a mistaken idea about, does not know properly as he or she should, or otherwise reflects some wrong or untoward condition in the world.\textit{\`iji `n ne `tiilaa \`ne.} ‘(No), have some (rice beer) after a little while (instead of now, as you’re intimating).’\textit{\`omba moone!} ‘No, not like that!’ \textit{\`ac\text{\`in} donam aku ne!} ‘It was food, don’t you see (what’s wrong with you)?’\textit{\`marum ne `hukko.} ‘Don’t you see, yesterday is when I bathed.’

\text{\`ne pos.} 1 • Non-Agentive case marker. \textit{Gram:} Marks object nouns which refer to unique, identifiable, usually human individuals. Obligatory on proper names which occur as object. Common on other nouns referring to identifiable humans. May occasionally occur on non-human object nouns which are highly topical/important, generally with an intensifying sense, as ‘exactly this one’. May also follow common object nouns which are marked by Accusative “‘\text{\`am}’; here also, with an intensifying sense.\textit{\`puruu \`ne \`yoo jis kaaku maa.} ‘There was nothing else to give to Whitecrested Laughing Thrush.’\textit{\`buppii `am \`mim \`ne jit kaa.} ‘Give all of them to him/her!’

\text{\`neekoo n.} yard; ground space around a home, not including the space under it.

\text{\`nek vsadv.} bad or unpleasant to do. \textit{Gram:} Manner suffix usually indicating that the subject of the verb has some bad quality in terms of the action or condition indicated by the verb, or that the action is unpleasant to experience in terms of the subject. May also have a sense of ‘to the detriment of the object’ in some cases.

\text{\`kaanek adj.} ugly.

\text{\`tanek adj.} cacophonous; terrible-sounding.\textit{\`tanek \`duu!} ‘That sounds terrible!’

\text{\`donek adj.} disgusting; terrible-tasting, of food.\textit{\`donek \`kaapaa!} ‘(The food)
looks disgusting (not likely to be tasty)!

*mennek* vt. tease someone; taunt someone, whether jokingly or in spite.

*rənek* adj. uncomfortable; not nice to live (in or as). *pimaa boolo rənek `duu.* ‘It’s no fun to be poor.’ *Delli `higi rənek `jaaduu! ‘This Delhi is a craphole!’ Ant: *-ken. See: *`anek ‘hate’.

`nenko n. lineage; ancestry.

`nenko n. exit.

`nennam (1) vi. 1 • exit (a room or other enclosed space).

2 • emerge; come out, as a product in a shop or a movie in a cinema.

3 • leave one’s house/home or home village and enter the wider world; especially, go to an area where there is a market and many people congregating. *`unj attir a `Liik-Balii `nenra. ‘We will all go to Liikaa-Balii (spoken from Siliili).’

*nennam (1) vi. of a lineage, to descend. *`ambə Tani `gə aili v `nenkaa. ‘In that way Abo Tani’s lineage came about.’

vt. 1 • progenerate; further a lineage. *`om- or go `nenpə lagi `duu. ‘He needs to have children.’

2 • brew or filter rice beer; pour hot water through fermented rice mixture to obtain rice beer. *Usage: Used to describe the filtration of rice beer only; not generally used to describe the filtering or brewing of other beverages, such as coffee or tea. *`kaloo, `opoo go `nenlaa `juke! ‘Come on, let’s filter some rice beer!’

*nennam (2) vt. 1 • rub or press with the hand (not a tool); roll between the fingers; rub the skin, as when bathing; knead, as tobacco in the palm with one’s thumb.

2 • twist off leaves; pluck relatively large leaves by twisting them off.

*nemmik* vt. crush something into pieces by pressing (as between the palms).

*neppə n. abdomen; uterus; area above reproductive organs, both interior and exterior.

*nellii nce. See: *banek-nellii ‘bridal clothing’.

*no Var: *noo. pro. you (sg.). *Gram: Second person singular pronoun, nominative case *no `ruu `baacoo `tokaa! ‘No one other than you must bear it up!’


`nokə Var: *nok. pro. your. *Gram: 2nd person singular pronoun, Genitive case *`higi `nokkə `ree? ‘Is this yours?’

`nop pro. to you. *Gram: Second person singular pronoun, Dative case *him no `nop jir ku. ‘I’ll give this to you.’

-noo vs:adv. as preparation. *Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject participates in the event indicated by the verb as preparation, or in preparation for something else.
Why didn’t you tell me yesterday (that you would need this today)?'

noogee adj. yellow, in colour.

nonam vt. knead something relatively small, as tobacco in the palm of one’s hand; crush or snap something between the fingers.

nolii n. gun barrel. Source: Assamese.

`niinam vt. nudge; push using the hands (not a tool) lightly, such that it will not fall over.

`niiyaa vt. push something out of the way.

Niibo name. Niibo, one of the legendary sons of Abo Tanii, from whose line the Mising are believed to have descended.

-`nik vs:adv. nearby (result). Gram: Directional suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is directed near or nearby.

aanik vi. come close; come near. appni go aanik `tokee. ‘Come a little closer.’

`nigjok n. variety of brass plate, similar to a ‘boree’.

nignam vt. punch with fist (not open hand); push using a burst of rapid force with hands or a tool; stab. `nok `naapaa no nikpor ra! I’m going to bash your mouth out of shape!’ nabooy `nikpek `tuuku! ‘He was stabbed right through with (impaled on) a spear!’

-nir vs:adv. loosen. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in the object being

loosened

parnir vt. loosen something by turning, as the lid of a jar or other container.

`na-, clfr. Classifier for things with a more or less cylindrical or stem-like shape, such as any plant or tree. As a classifier for trees, denotes the entire tree, including leaves and branches. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. `hiin `nato `nago ‘a big tree’. See: `ana ‘stem’.


`naii n:kin. last brother’s wife. Usage: used by a male to refer to or address the wife of his youngest brother.

`nair n. 1 • first washing of a newborn baby.

2 • baptism, as used among some Christian Galo.

-naa vs:adv. satisfied. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the object becomes satisfied or satiated as a result of the action indicated by the verb

`monaa vt. satiate; satisfy a craving or hunger, though not to the point of being full. acin kopen a `nom `monaa geebaa. ‘The rice packet has satisfied me (I don’t feel like eating any more).’

`naa pro. yourself. Gram: Second person reflexive pronoun, used in singular, dual and plural functions

`am `duudo ba `mot `kee,
‘naak  `peela `ba. ‘After taking the small one, have them sit down, to your side.’  `naam `mens `tokeel ‘Tell (that) to yourself!’  no `naam pas ra. ‘You will cut yourself.’

`naanam  vt. season; spice up; make tasty; improve the flavour of a dish.  iikuu `hiig maaj `bo `naaduu. ‘This fermented bamboo really spices up (the food).’

`naanam  vt. chant an “`anoo” variety of chant.  See:  `anoo-`daanam.

`naana  n. medicine; effector; effective agent.

`naana-`poona  Var:  `naan-poona;  `daana-`poona. n. medicine; drug.  See:  `naana `medicine`.


`nakoo  nkin. third brother’s wife.  Usage: used by a male to refer to or address the wife of his third brother.

`nagii  n. lineage; line, in genealogy.  `nunna `yoo `nagii `lo aad `na? ‘What line (in lineage terms) do you fall under?’

n:qual. 1 • variety; type.  `hiin `nagii `gona ‘a variety of tree’.

2 • every kind; various kinds.  `nagii `am `rito. ‘They did every sort of thing (to make trouble for us).’  donam-tiinam a `nagii `a `doodoo. ‘There is every kind of food and drink.’

adj. various, of types or kinds.  `mooko abin kunama `nagii `na pii `am `kaapa `duuku. ‘Having cleared that area, we now find all kinds of people (coming through).’

`nagii-`nagii  n. different types; all kinds; all sorts.  `ap-`ahee `nagii-`nagii `na `doodoo. ‘Fruits of every variety are there.’

`naci  Var:  `nasi (P).  n. vicinity; nearby area.  `naci `lo `hibuu kaamaa nam `logaa `ba... ‘Because there was no river in the area...’

adj. nearby; near to; close to.  Bolang `Aaloo `hokka `naci `duuu. ‘Boleng is close to Aaloo.’

`naci-koonii  Var:  `naa-koonii;  `nasi-pir `na (P).  adj. right up close; right nearby; immediately in front; immediately nearby.

`najir  n. young female calf who has not yet herself calved.

`natuu  n. thread.

`nata  nkin. 1 • first brother’s wife.  Usage: used by a male to refer to or address the wife of his eldest brother.

2 • respected brother’s wife.  Usage: used by a male to refer to or address the wife of any brother by blood or kin, in a respectful sense.

`nadaa  nkin. fourth brother’s wife.  Usage: used by a male to refer to or address the wife of his fourth brother.

`nanam  vt. be jealous, be covetous, as of someone’s success or power.  `nok nitt `am `bii `naduu. ‘She’s jealous of/toward me.’

`napoo  adj. barren; unable to conceive, of a human or animal.

`nabuk  n. adolescent female calf;
female calf who’s just reaching mating/birthing age.

-\textit{nam} v\textit{sadv}. satiated feeling. \textit{Gram}: Result suffix indicating that via the action indicated by the verb, an actor has become satiated and no longer wishes or feels able to do something that had been planned or intended.

\textit{donam} vi. feel satiated as a result of eating something. \textit{adin `am donama n\textit{d}onam kaa}. ‘Having eaten the meat, I was satiated.’

\textit{huunam} vi. by smelling (e.g. the odour of meat), feel satiated (such that no longer wishes to actually eat the food).

\textit{n\textit{mam}} n. placenta.

\textit{`namin} nce. designation.

\textit{`namin-\textit{gomcir}}
\textit{Var: `namin-\textit{gomsir} (P). n. noun. \textit{Gram}: Type of word (part-of-speech) basically denoting a concrete entity or abstract concept, construed as an entity. In Galo, subtypes of noun include proper names of humans and places, time nouns, relator nouns, numerals, classifiers, qualifying nouns, kinship terms, and common nouns. \textit{See: `namin ‘designation’; `gomcir ‘word’}.}

\textit{`namii} n. grass. \textit{`hobin `a `namii `dot `duu}. ‘The goat is going to eat grass.’

\textit{`namii-\textit{alum}} n. clump of grass. \textit{See: `namii ‘grass’; `alum ‘clump’}.

\textit{naya\textit{a}} n. rotten or otherwise damaged leaf.

-\textit{nar} v\textit{sadvo}. stun. \textit{Gram}: Result suffix indicating that something is stunned as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

\textit{`monar} vt. stun; render semi-conscious or unconscious.

\textit{`noroo} \textit{Var: `nayoo (P). n\textit{kin}. second brother’s wife. \textit{Usage}: used by a male to refer to or address the wife of his second brother.}

\textit{`narii} adj. late.

\textit{`narii. \textit{Var: `larii. n. 1 • lower portion of a plant stem, relatively closer to the root. 2 • base of any pole-shaped object, especially a tree. \textit{See: `miirii ‘higher part of a stem; tip’}.}

\textit{narnam} vt. 1 • rub, scrape or wipe a surface with a tool, as with a cloth.

2 • rub or bump up against something; collide against something or someone from the side, as when sitting adjacent or when in parallel motion. \textit{`nok gaarii `am `biika narg\textit{a} kaa}. ‘His car bumped against/scraped mine.’

3 • flatten a field with a bamboo pole or other staff (drawn by cows) after ploughing.

\textit{narkak} vt. wipe or wash a surface clean.

\textit{n\textit{hik}} nce. low growing plant. \textit{Usage}: usu. occurs in compound. \textit{See: n\textit{hik-`namii ‘ground cover’}.}

\textit{n\textit{hik-`namii}} n. ground cover, as grass or clover.

\textit{Nahan} name. Nehen, name of the
highest mountain in Likabali circle.

-\texttt{na}...-\texttt{ba} \textit{vs/adsr. move. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that something moves in space as a result of the action indicated by the verb.}

\texttt{\textquoteleft rin\textquoteleft }
\texttt{\textquoteleft rib\textquoteleft } \textit{vi. move; budge.}

\texttt{\textquoteleft rin\textquoteleft }
\texttt{\textquoteleft rib\textquoteleft } \texttt{yok! \textquoteleft Don\textquotesingle t move (while I target you)!\textquoteright

\texttt{\textquoteleft cin\textquoteleft }
\texttt{\textquoteleft ciib\textquoteleft } \textit{vt.} \textit{knock, on a door}

\textit{e.g.}\ \texttt{\textquoteleft arap\textquoteleft }
\texttt{\textquoteleft am\textquoteleft }
\texttt{\textquoteleft ciin\textquoteleft }
\texttt{\textquoteleft ciib\textquoteleft }
\texttt{\textquoteleft kaa.\textquoteright}

\texttt{\textquoteleft (Someone) knocked on the door.\textquoteright}
-pa Var: -pa; -p. vsasp. Attainment suffix. Gram: Relatively rare suffix indicating achievement or attainment of an anticipated event, state or condition. Most often found inside nominalizations. A: `nom `jituu, `ãi? B: mm, `nom jipa. A: ‘Has he given some to you?’ B: ‘Yes, he has.’ `puruu `ne jis kaaku maa. `parαι `am jip ku. ‘There wasn’t anything left to give the puruu. The parai was the one given it.’ “hoo-luugoo goop `ree, `hobin-luugoo goop `ree?” “Is your cattle enclosure made, is your goat enclosure made?” jicci-jicci `ba `rip kunam `ana. “It set the river dizzy with mud.” “akum `bo no nikt `kaa,” am `naammo `na. “You should poke her forcefully,” (Abo Tani) had said.’

pa- v. etcetera; and so on. Meaningless verb root which is used only together with other verbs to form the sense ‘and so on’ or ‘and that kind of thing’. ‘amlaa `ment-patta...’While they were going on talking...’ ‘balii-palii `laa gaarri lo rado. ‘We sit on the bus feeling all vomity and pukey.’ yapuu-papuu ‘whitey-blightey’.

paa- clfr. Classifier for baton-like things, i.e. basically extended objects with some volume and/or rigidity. Prototypically classifies bananas, as well as pillows, cigarette packs, and some types of ant. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots.

-kopak `paat `na `paâni go ‘two big/long bananas’. dumpaa `paâni go ‘two pillows’. See: apaa ‘baton’.

paa expr. moo. Usage: Call of a bovine, such as cattle or mithun. hobb a kuda “paa” `am `jukkar `laa hoo `am `nikk kaaku! ‘But now a mithun, saying “moo!” ambushed the cow and gored it to death!’

paa n:time. dawn.

adj. dawn; be dawn; dawning. paa `dakku `ree? ‘Is it dawning yet?’

-paa vsadv. get to; manage to; attain. Gram: Attainment modal suffix indicating that an actor gets to or manages to perform the action indicated by the verb, or that a state in which the verb-denoted action is otherwise attained. `impaa `dooree? ‘Can you manage to walk (along the path, since it’s very dark)?’

`kaapaa vt. see; manage to see. `kaapaa maado. ‘It’s difficult to see.’

`tapaa vt. hear; manage to hear. `tapaa `dooree? ‘Can you hear?’

`paak, n. raven; crow of the variety found living independently in mountain areas, as opposed to in plain areas or in or near human settlements/cities.

`paak n. variety of traditional ceremonial belt.
`paakii  n. cup-sized bamboo scoop used for measuring.

`paak-`iip  n. variety of low-growing plant. See: `paak `crow'; `iip  `dried fermented bamboo chips`.

`paakuu  n. variety of rectangular plate made from bamboo.

`Paako `Ta  name. name of a rodent ("`kə`koo") protagonist in Galo folklore.

paagap  n. variety of aquatic insect, about one inch in length, being the larval stage of a dragonfly.

`paagii  Var: `paagee (P). n. variety of black and red ant with an extremely poisonous bite, living in colonies in fallen wood.

Paagii name. name of a village in West Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh.


paacaa-rodo  Var: paasaa-rodo (P). n. variety of mouse, living in houses.

paataa  n. marsh. Usage: (P).

paatuu  n. large back-piece. Usage: (P). See: capaa `large back-piece (L)`.

paa-`tootii-`roorii  n:time. dawn; daybreak. See: paa `dawn`; `roorii `late afternoon`.

`paato  nce. See: `rugdam-`paato `ant variety`.

Paadam name. name of an Eastern Tani tribe mainly found in the Lower Dibang Valley and East Siang districts of Arunachal Pradesh, as well as scattered among and often mixing with Mising communities in Upper Assam.

`paanam,  vt. stack voluminous things, such as stones or firewood. ɲo `nilii `am `paaduu. `I’m stacking the stones.` rignam `am `paabin `la ap kula...’After fully clearing the field (of residue from burning) and keeping (the residue) to one side...’

vi. of terrestrial insects such as ants, to swarm or form a group. taruk a `paagoo `duu. ‘The ants are swarming around in a disorganized fashion.’

`paanam,  vt. get; undergo. `yaa `diili dumpoo `am `gakcoo `r`anna, `aqa `anii go ar `paar. ‘Whoever was first to grasp the head, that one will get one year of taboo.’

paanam vi. hover, of a hawk, vulture, or helicopter; swarm, of bees.

paagoo hinam  vt. circle over an area, as a vulture.

`paapii  n. vagina. Usage: somewhat diminutive-sounding, not usually considered offensive.

`paapuk  n. banana flower.

paapee n. variety of basket, based on diagonal-weave, forming a star-of-David (six-point) pattern. Loose and somewhat flattened like a backpack, used for carrying dried meat and other roughly-stacking items. Similar to a “`poa”, although the latter has more of a rounded mouth.
paabak adj. adj. clear and un-muddied, as of water.
2 • adj. sober; unimpeded in expression. 'marum tiikum to, 'hîr 'paabak 'duuku. ‘Last night I was drunk, this morning I’ve sobered up.’

paabak-tarak adj:expr. clean and sober. See: 'paabak 'sober'.


paarin nce. See: acin-paarin ‘false Solomon’s seal’.

paalaa n. juice. See: aalaa ‘juice’.

-paa...-l̥aa vs:advs. manage to (somehow). Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb affects whatever’s available, or that in bringing about the action, the actor does not manage anything great, but anyhow somehow manages. donam 'laanam 'num 'dopaa 'laalaa 'l̥aa, 'amba 'råduu. ‘One way or another, we manage to put food on the table.’ See: -paa ‘attain’; -l̥aa ‘able’.

pauu vt. bang out metal to flatten it back to an original shape, as a blacksmith.

paen n. pan leaf; leaf eaten together with betelnut. Source: Assamese.

-pak vs:adv. love to; like to. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject loves to participate in the event indicated by the verb. Usage: usu. occurs in split form. See: -l̥ii...-pak ‘love to’.

-pak vs:adv. 1 • rid; out; off; away. Gram: Result suffix to a usually transitive verb, indicating that in bringing about the event indicated by the verb, the subject intends to rid himself of the object, or to reject it, waste it, do away with it, or leave it behind. 'opoo 'am 'kuppak 'tokee! ‘Throw away the rice beer (by overturning the glass))’

mimpak vt. drive away an animal, e.g. hoo 'am 'mimpak tok! ‘Drive (the cow) away!’

laapak vt. get rid of something; take something (unwanted) away. 'laapak 'tokee! ‘Take it away!’

mippak vt. blow out a fire, getting rid of it. 'mii 'am 'mippak kaa. ‘He blew out the fire (with breath).’

papak vt. kill something unwanted in order to get rid of it.
2 • defeat; surpass. Sense of the subject defeating the object in a battle or competition.

mopak vt. defeat someone, as in a battle.

tiipak vt. out-drink someone; surpass something in drinking liquor. 'nom 'bii 'tiipak 'yaaduu! ‘He’s out-drinking you!’

pakuu adj. bent, as a flower stem with a heavy head or a radio antenna which has been damaged.

pakup adj. wilted; bent at the tip, as something temporarily straining under pressure/weight or due to some intolerable force, such plants under a very hot sun.

pakoo ace. See: pakoo-‘lakpek ‘arms folded’; pakoo-‘lapek ‘legs crossed’.

pakoo-‘lakpek adj. arms folded,
as at rest or in impatience.

pakoo-`lapek adj. cross-legged sitting style, with shins overlapping and feet tucked under; ‘Indian’ style sitting. `bii pakoo-`lapek ‘la `duudduu. ‘He’s sitting Indian style.’ Syn: ‘lako-`lopek.

pakik ace. See: pakik-lalik ‘arms huddled’.

pakik-lalik Var: pak-lagek (P). adj. having the arms huddled or folded close to the body, as when cold. See: lalik ‘shirt’.

pakar adj. wavy; curling, as of hair; crooked; bent. adum ø pakar ‘duu. ‘(His) hair is wavy.’

`pakkaa nce. small. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: `noraa-`pakkaa ‘variety of fish’.

`pak-`coojoo vsadv. defeat something or someone or rid oneself of something summarily, without giving an opponent any chance. no `nom `mopak `coojoo ra! ‘I’ll beat you flat out (you won’t even have a chance)!’

Paktu name. name of a Galo ancestor.

`paktam n. alimony; penalty generally levied upon a male following a divorce or dissolution of partnership.

pagap vt. clench, as a tree with one’s legs. no `hiin `am pagap ‘duu. ‘I’m clenching the tree (by wrapping my limbs around it).’

`paguu adj. bent, as into a u-shape or other twisted-around shape, possibly into a loop.

`pagaa vt. drape a leg across someone else’s.

pagar adj. crooked; wavy.

pagnam: vt. care about someone; like or love someone or something; look after or take care of someone. no runtum `am pagra. ‘I’ll look after my family.’

pagnam. vt. suspend; hang from a rope, as a permanent fixture in a house.

`pagnam vt. 1 • flick the arm or wrist, as when trying to relieve a writing cramp.
  2 • sow seeds by throwing, usually by flicking or tossing sidearm. alii ø `pagt `kee. ‘Sow the seeds (by flicking them into the seedholes).’
  3 • scatter something by flicking with all fingers of the hand as when ridding oneself of excess water.
  4 • cast off, renounce or give something up forever, without any chance of retrieving it. nimm ø `apak-`paggum ø `lamaa. ‘You can’t just throw away your wife willy-nilly.’
  5 • manage to do a task; dispose of or dispense with a task; achieve success in doing something. Api Mumsi bool `pagra. ‘If you get Elder Sister Mumsi she’ll manage it.’

`pagjee vt. flick off unwanted water.

`pakpak vt. flick something away, in general.

`pagna n. banana leaf; leaf of a banana tree.
`pagnə n. female slave.
`pagbo n. male slave.

`pagyoo n. variety of elephant apple or allied species, somewhat oval in shape. See: `campak ‘elephant apple’.

`pagluu n. grove of banana trees.

pacək Var: pasək (P). n. chip; splinter.


pajak nce. See: nigii-pajak ‘eye crap’.

pajuk n. war dance; belligerent frenzy; running around, threatening and yelling provocatively, as when whipping up one’s spirits in preparation for an attack, or of a cow when bellowing in anger and frustration.

pajoo n. supporting beam, wedged diagonally against the pillars of a Galo house. Doubles as a fence for keeping animals out of the space beneath the house.

pajom adj. sloping; cut to a steeply sloping angle, as of the angle-cut mouth of a bamboo drinking container. `pajom `doob pat `kee. ‘Cut it to a sloping angle.’

patum n. vegetable marrow; variety of long, fleshy squash.

patum-`tumna n. leaves of a vegetable marrow squash. See: `patum ‘vegetable marrow’.

patak nce. jail. See: pahii-patak ‘jail’.

patolu n. trousers. Source: English.

`padum n. confluence; joining of two rivers.

adj. merged or converged, of rivers. Generally occurs with ‘isi ‘water’. `iss `a `padum `hiduu. ‘The rivers are converging (at this point).’

paden adj. trembling; shaking; shivering, as in fear or excitement. nii `aik `na paden `duu. ‘People lacking confidence, tremble and shake.’

`Padii name. name of a Lare Galo-speaking village in central West Siang district.

panam vt. 1 • chopy; hack; cut a relatively large thing by striking away from the self using a medium-sized instrument such as a dao or machete, often in a single blow and usually overhand. ‘am `papak `tokee. ‘Cut that off.’

2 • strike, as of a snake’s bite or a goat’s attack; smash, as in volleyball. `ta `hobin `to pat `duu. ‘That goat (up there) is about to strike/attack.’

3 • kill something, especially by striking with a dao/machete. dorrii panam ‘10-mithun sacrifice’.

parek vt. cut something to sharpen it, as a bamboo or wooden stake.

`parek vt. cut something by striking, with the blade glancing off and only touching slightly.

`panam vt. braid something, such as a rope or hair. adum panam
‘to braid hair’.

\`Pana\ name. Pana, son of Toopo. Fourth descendant from Abo Tani in the Galo lineage.

\`papoo \textit{vt.} drape or lay one’s leg across somebody or something.

\textit{pamc\(\check{\text{-}}\)a} \textit{n.} leaf parcel, generally made from a variety of “oko” leaf, in which fish or, less often, some other type of foodstuff is wrapped and baked directly on coals.

\textit{vt.} cook by wrapping in “oko” leaf and baking in coals.

\textit{pamnam} \textit{vt.} dry a wet thing by setting near a fire.

\textit{pamnam} \textit{vt.} pack, as when sandwiching something between layers, as to cook. \textit{Seep: pamc\(\check{\text{-}}\)a}.

\textit{\`pamnam} \textit{vt.} set something which is relatively large or long against something else; set something down or position something against or along something else. \textit{\`panga \(\check{\text{-}}\)la \`yubduu.} ‘He’s sleeping with his leg draped over someone’.

\textit{\`pamten} \textit{vt.} lay something across something so that it cannot get up, as a paperweight.

\textit{-par} \textit{vsadv.} spread; scatter. \textit{Gram:} Result suffix indicating that something is spread out or scattered widely around an area as a result of the action indicated by the verb

\textit{taapar} \textit{vt.} unfold and spread out \textit{(e.g.} something which has been rolled-up).

\textit{\`mopar} \textit{vt.} make something spread/scatter, as by pushing along a surface.

\textit{par-} \textit{clf.} Classifier for a grinding’s worth of paddy; one set of paddy, construed as ground in a single mortar basin. \textit{Gram:} Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. \textit{See: ciipar} ‘mortar’.

\textit{par-} \textit{clfq.} Quantity classifier for teams, groups or subsets of individuals. \textit{Gram:} Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots.

\textit{parak} \textit{nce.} splinter. \textit{Seep: ac\(\check{\text{-}}\)ak-parak} ‘splinter’.

\textit{\`parnam} \textit{vt.} make or prepare a fire; stoke a fire. \textit{\`mo} `ammm `am `parkaa ku. ‘I’ve made the fire already.’

\textit{parnam} \textit{vt.} divide up, divvy out labour or assign tasks or responsibilities in a group work situation. \textit{\`kajuu, parmi\(\check{\text{-}}\)i \`hilaa ju.} ‘Come on, let’s split up into teams (to perform separate but related tasks).’

\textit{\`parmoo} \textit{nce.}. \textit{Seep: `agum-parmoo} ‘menstruation’.

\textit{pason} \textit{n.} sash; riband; cingle. \textit{Source:} Assamese.


\textit{Pahigat} \textit{Var: Pasigat, Paasgat} \textit{name.} headquarters of East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh.

\textit{pii} \textit{nce.} \textit{Seep: pii-nabbuu} ‘rodent variety’.

\textit{-pii} \textit{numr.} four. \textit{Gram:} root form, used for combining with classifier roots to form enumerative classifier
expressions daapii ‘four sticks of (something)’. See: appii ‘four’.

piikoo n. stalk of “tapii” grass.


`piinam, vi. boil up; boil over; spill over as a result of boiling.

`piicaa vi. boil up, as of milk. `iss ‘a `piicaa `duu. ‘The milk is boiling up.’

`piipok vi. boil over; boil up and over the side of a pot.

`piinam vt. thin out branches, especially from bamboo. ‘hiin akcca ‘gadd ‘am `piipuu `tokee. ‘Thin out the tree branches.’

piinam vt. prick, as with a needle. ‘beej ‘piik ‘kot ‘kee. ‘Go get an injection.’

`piina noun. eight.

`piiroo nce. See: nanoo-`piiroo ‘blueheaded redstart’.


-piK vsadv. just; just now; newly. Gram: Suffix indicating that the subject has newly, has just managed, or just came to, participate in the event/state indicated by the verb. Generally preceded by “-`ta ‘about to’. Final consonant fully assimilates to any following consonant. `cent `pidduu. ‘(I) just found out/came to know (about it).’

`bii `dot `pidduu. ‘He’s just eating now (I had thought he had already started).’ `nom kaagee ba `maat namma, `iji `kaat `pidduu `naarem? ‘Are you just seeing me for the first time? I thought you had already seen me.’

-pik vsadv. overflow; burst through. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something bursts through a barrier or overflows a boundary as a result of the action indicated by the verb

pipik vt. over-pour, causing the water to spill over the edge of the cup.

pikii nce. *. See: horii-pikii ‘totally straight’.

`Piŋku- Pinto name. name of a particular spirit of the Moopin festival.

`picik n. spotted munia. Lonchura punctulata.

-`pin. vsadv. snap. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something snaps as a result of the action indicated by the verb, as a rope.

-`pin. vsadv. finish; complete. Gram: Result suffix indicating that an event is finished, in the sense of fully completed with no remaining parts to perform. Usage: Generally not used to refer to non-continuous (temporally interrupted) actions.

acin `am `dopin gar `kula...’ After she had finished eating rice...’

`opin `motok! ‘Let (the rain) stop (before you go out)!’

`mempin `tokaa! ‘Stop talking!’

vsnzr. point of completion. Gram: Nominalizer deriving a temporal nominal indicating a point in time when an action is completed. `agl `poolo `loopin `loba no ager `rito. ‘I worked until the end of January.’

`ripin vt. finish a task; complete a task.

`pin- clf. Classifier root for homes
or homesteads (complete living situations, including house and land). *Gram:* Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. `taayoo `go `pinii `golaa `pijii go `gumaa. ‘Twelve houses on the hill did not burn.’ See: ‘ipin’ ‘home’.

`pinii n. brain.

`pinta nce. major area of a house, where the husband and wife and all the major members of the family are concentrated, when there is more than one such area and/or more than one family occupying the house. *Usage:* usu. occurs in compound. See: ‘pinta-`imik’ ‘primary fireplace’.

`pinta-`imik n. primary fireplace in a house which has more than one fireplace. See: ‘imik’ ‘fireplace’.

`pinnam v. 1 • harvest cane. `nh oo `am `pinduu. ‘I’m harvesting cane (for making rope).’

2 • strip cane, as for making rope.

`pinnam (1) v. scheme; plot; plan someone’s demise; organize a party for the purpose of preparing an evil deed, as when preparing to raid another village; make collective preparations for acts of war.

`pintuu v. plot all night long.

`pindaa v. plot all day long. `bulu Menlar ‘ne `pal `paa `omniaa aloo `pindaa `ayo `pintuu kubbee yu. ‘They are said to have plotted to kill Menlar day and night.’

`pinraa v. fail or be thwarted, of a plot.

`pinnam (2) vi. burst. `hurup `a pikkaa. ‘His bladder burst.’

vt. 1 • pound something, as a nail with a hammer. `no killi `pidduu. ‘I’m pounding at a nail.’

2 • bore into something, as a boring insect into a wooden house pillar. *tagik pinnam ‘hiitak go ‘a plank which was bored into by a boring insect’.

`pillik v. pound something into something else, as a nail into wood.


`pinnam (2) v. undress; disrobe; take off one’s clothing. `nok lal `ke `kee! ‘Take off your shirt!’

`pikkak-`pillak v. take off all one’s clothes; disrobe until fully naked.

`pigggor v. disrobe quickly.

pipi nce. See: pipi-`roo ‘chick’.

pipi-`roo n. chick; baby chicken. See: ‘roo ‘chick’.

`pimmee n. minor area of a house, where a second (generally, a male child’s) family or spillover from the main family will be concentrated around the ‘`pimmee-`imik’ secondary fireplace. Generally found to the “‘noohi-`penko’ side of the “‘pinta-`imik’ primary fireplace,
and/or to the south side of the house.

`pimmee-`imik n. secondary fireplace in a house which has more than one fireplace. Often, the secondary fireplace will be located to the rear of the house, even as far as the women’s balcony, and was traditionally used by women during their menstruation periods, when taboo restrictions prevented them from entering the house. See: `imik ‘fireplace’.

`pilam n. myna; particularly Indian myna, but also denoting any number of myna subspp. and related spp. Acridotheres tristis.


pilii-`pika Var: pilii-`paka (P). n. variety of tiny louse found especially on chickens.

`pisi n. needle. Usage: (P).

puaa n. half kilogram. Source: Assamese.

puu onom. whew! Usage: used to reference or imitate a blowing sound, as wind or breath.

-puu vs.adv. clear; bare; white. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in the object being made white, clear, or bare. `unj lukii, lucir `am, rikk `am `ripuu duu. ‘In April and May we clear up (the weeds) in the field.’

`ipuu vt. shave, as one’s face with a razor.

narpuu vt. rub something off, until the original surface is fully visible.

rikpuu vt. wash clothes until fully clean and white.

happuu vt. cut (one’s hair) completely off, until bald.

Puugoo name. name of a dialect of the Galo language, formerly written “Pugo”. Mostly spoken in and around Aaloo, headquarters of West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh. Variety of Galo most commonly used in popular songs. Name is drawn from a river confluence nearby to Along. Exhibits considerable internal diversity.

puutuu n. summit; tip of a heap or conical object with mass/bulk, such as a mountain; conical protrusion from the earth, such as a dirt-heap. See: `lstik ‘base of a heap’.

puunam vi. bloom; sprout, as a new plant. apuu a `puuduu. ‘The flowers are blooming.’

puurap vi. begin to bloom or sprout, of a flower or plant.

puunam vt. tie. jutaa `am puut `kee! ‘Tie your shoes!’

`puulik vt. fasten to; tie onto or into. `unjaa `am `lomen `puulik `tookee. ‘Tie the thread onto the baby’s ankle.’

puutum vt. tie something shut. aruu `am puutum `tookee. ‘Close the hole by tying up (the sack).’

puunam. vs.arg. be white in colour. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun/adjective “yapuu” ‘white’ yapuu-puunek `duu. ‘extremely/overly white (as an
Irish person).  

`hiin `om `puut `kee. 'Uproot the tree.'  

`puumii n. flash flood; inundation.  


`Puuh `ɨɨ-`Dookee name. name of a Galo village in West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh.  

-`puk vsadv. pop.  *Gram: Result suffix indicating that something pops as a result of the activity indicated by the verb  

`puukku n. shaft of a headed/metal-tipped arrow.  

puktum n. lid of a water kettle.  

`pukta n. bravery; courage.  

adj. brave; courageous.  

-puk...-ree vsadv. carelessly; sloppily; with no attention to detail.  *Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject brings about the action indicated by the verb in a sloppy or careless manner, or with little or no attention to detail  

`menpuk `menree *vt. say briefly; not go into detail.  

mæapuk mæaree *vt. think carelessly or hastily.  *See: apuk-aree `hasty'.  

`pugjir Var: naggar (P). n. shaft of a headless arrow, i.e. whose tip consists only of sharpened bamboo.  

`pugnam *vt. sell.  

pugnam vi. pop, as when popping open or closed a sealed container, or when suddenly moving something or oneself into a visible or concealed state or into or out of a space ('pop in' or 'pop out').  

`pukkoo jinama, rogjir `gonna `tayii-tamaa `om dokaaku! 'Having opened (the container) up for them, a young hen ate it (the fly) right then and there!'  
atuu `gonna boolup a puktum `hiduu. `Some of them hid under a hat.'  
lapum-pugnam `to pull/strip the skin from the front part of a foot, as of a chicken'.  

puŋkii Var: pumkii (P). n. pointy nose, as of the Caucoidoid variety.  

adj. pointy, of a nose.  

`puŋkoo n. nose piercing; hole in the nose, through which an ornament may be inserted.  

`puŋgii n. bridge of the nose; cartilaginous spine of the nose.  

`pucup n. house sparrow.  

`pucup-para n. house sparrow.  

*See: `pucup `sparrow'; para `variety of bird'.  

`pucə Var: pusə (P). n. 1 • variety of meal packet usually made from an “oko” leaf, tied by a bit of rope. Used to carry snacks or meals which will be eaten while picnicking or travelling. tìpak puca `snack-pack to go with drinking'.  

2 • wrapped package, in general, as of clothing, food or others.  

vt. wrap something up (generally, foodstuff) in a packet usually made from “oko” leaf.  *See: pama `parcel-bake'.  

puʃi Var: puʃo (unspecified sub-dialect); pijì (P). n. stirring stick; stick, usually fire-hardened, used for stirring food and
manipulating things around the fireplace. *puŋən ‘am ‘jilaa ‘kee.* ‘Please pass me the stirring stick.’


punam vt. backbite; talk about someone behind his/her back.

ac-abbo `cin maaji `punna `kaaduu. ‘Many men also talk about people behind their backs.’

`punam vt. tug, tug at, as something which is stuck and unwilling to come forth.

punuam. vt. spread; spread out, as spreading a blanket on the ground. ʻej puunam ‘lay out clothes or sheets, as a bedspread’.

`pupa n. owl.

`pubnam vi. laze about; lounge around; sit around uselessly.


`pumkam n. booger; hardened nasal mucus.


pumjak adj. split, of the nose, whether by birth or accident.

`pumjap Var: `pumtar (`P). n. flat nose; Mongoloid nose.

pumptu n. short nose.

adj. short-nosed. Usage: (`P).

pumptup n. tip of the nose.

pumduu n. upturned nose; nose whose nostrils are clearly visible.

`pumnam vt. heap; make a heap; pile up; group together. ʻlipum-ʻpumnam to make a pile of stones’. See: ʻapum ‘heap’.

pumnam vi. 1 • gather together, as a group. tao attir a pumpom ‘la ‘dagduu. ‘The bees are swarming.’

`puŋkar vi. group or gather together. `puŋkar ‘laju. ‘Let’s gather together.’

2 • overwhelmed by events; susceptible to the increase of qualities or experiences, especially of a negative kind. ‘kaanek ‘ko ‘tayoo ‘lo, uun go ‘goala kudda; ‘noocin pumnam goku ‘na! ‘On top of your ugliness, you’re all wounded; you’re also a glutton for misfortune!’

`pumpaa n. 1 • beehive.

2 • balloon-like or bag-like object, hollow, rounded or spherical object.

pumpaa nce. See: kirtə-pumpaa ‘rodent (variety)’.

`pumpaa-roodə n. helicopter. See: `pumpaa ‘balloon’; roodə ‘airplane’.

`pumpek n. odd number; number not divisible by two; uneven set. `pumpek go `nent ‘kaa. ‘Let an odd number come.’
adj. odd, of a number.

`pumpen` n. odd one out.

v. separate off from a group; be odd one out. See: `pumsi` ‘even-numbered group’.

`pumbak` Var: `pumbik` (P). n. right nostril. See: `pumci` ‘left nostril’.

`pumma` n. nose hair.


`pumsi` n. even numbered group of objects.

`pumsi` nce. water coming from the nose. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: `pumsi-pumlaa` ‘nose water’.

`pumsi-pumlaa` n. water emerging from the nose. See: `pumsi` ‘nose water’; `pumlaa` ‘nose fluid’.

-pee 1 vs: adv. cut. Gram: Result suffix indicating that an actor is cut as a result of the activity indicated by the verb `bɨɨ tupee hikaa`. ‘He cut himself while kicking.’ `hepee` ‘pull out (e.g. a knife from the hand) such that a cut results’.

-pee 2 vs: adv. habitually use. Gram: Manner verb suffix indicating that the subject habitually brings about the action indicated by the verb using something, such as a given tool. Does not indicate that action of the predicate itself is habitual - rather, it is the tool use or means that is habitual. `ŋo `labsk `a tupee `duu. ‘I usually kick with my right foot’.

-vsnrz. habit. Gram: Nominalizing suffix forming a noun indicating that the action indicated by the verb is a habit of the subject.

`menpee` n. habitual way of talking.

`ripee` n. habit. ‘higi `unjuka `ripee `a. ‘This is our habit.’

pee- clfr. Quantity classifier for bunches, as of bananas. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective legends. *Garrulax leucolophus*.

`purnam` vt. cover, enclose or wrap something by drawing a sack or sack-like thing over it from above, as when covering a head with a monkey hat.

`purbum` vt. wrap; enclose n.

`puhuu` expr. boom! Expressive denoting the sound of an explosion going off. Gram: must be followed by “əmlaa” or a reduced form “əm” `yoogo `baree puhuu `əmlaa bugee `na? ‘What was that that just exploded “boom!”?’

-ppee. vsadv. cut. Gram: Result suffix indicating that an actor is cut as a result of the activity indicated by the verb `bii tupee hikaa`. ‘He cut himself while kicking.’ `hepee` ‘pull out (e.g. a knife from the hand) such that a cut results’.

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peeça Var: peeça (P). n. bamboo mat used for sun-drying things (such as chilli peppers).

peeça-tara n. strip of bamboo, usually about 2 feet long, to be used for weaving baskets or mats. See: ‘peeça’ ‘bamboo mat’; tara ‘bamboo strips’.

peetir n. bunch or cluster of things gathered in smaller bunches; bushel, especially of banana bunches.

peenam vt. cut something relatively small with a knife.

peeći vt. cut into two. adin ‘am peec hit ‘kee. ‘Divide the meat between the two of you (by slicing it in two).’

peerik vt. snap something by cutting it, as a rope.

‘peelen vt. cut something out of a whole.

peenam vt. 1 • part, as hair down the middle of a head.

2 • clear a path; make way, as through thick jungle.

3 • cross hatch; plait or weave in diagonal cross hatch, particularly of a “jooppee” flattened bamboo wall. cikc-peeñam ‘to construct a wall using cross-hatched flattened bamboo’.

peeeci vt. part something in two, as hair. ‘Galoo ‘nijir ‘taat ‘yaana adum ‘am ‘peeec ‘duu. ‘Most Galo girls part their hair.’

peeren n. long bean; string bean;

French bean.

peełaa n.rel. side, of an object.

biik ‘peełaa ‘ba ‘dakt ‘kee. ‘Stand over next to him.’

n. area, region, side or location, potentially in relation to another referent, as ‘this side of the mountain’. Gram: Generally indicative of an area in relation to an entity rather than a portion of the entity itself; i.e., ‘this “peełaa” of the wall’ would indicate the floor space to one side of a wall dividing two rooms, e.g., rather than either surface of the wall itself.

-pek vsadv. along the way; on the way; while on route. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject brings about the action indicated by the verb ‘(while) on the way’ to somewhere else. Aci ‘Bogin ‘go nam ‘alo nöii ‘am jipek to. ‘I dropped off a fish at Aci Bogin’s house on the way.’

impek vt. stop off at someone’s house; visit someone along the way.

-pek vsadv. through a hole or gap; across a threshold. Gram: Directional suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb directs an object through an existing hole or gap or acrosss an existing threshold. Does not indicate breakage or destruction of any barrier in the process.

‘impek vt. cross a threshold, such as a gate.

‘cippek vt. throw a spear through a hole.

‘naapek vt. through something through/ across a threshold, such as an open window (without breaking it).
\`pe\njkoo n. 1 • valley.
2 • intermediate position; some point or location between two separated objects (as two mountains, or a starting point and a goal) without necessarily being directly in the middle. \`nun aum \`go \`pe\njkoo \lo \no \`yubra. ‘I’ll sleep somewhere between the three of you.’

\`nun aum \`g\no \`pe\njkoo \lo \`yubra. ‘I’m somewhere on the way (not at the beginning, not at the goal).’

peccaa n. fool; idiot; buffoon; moron.
adj. foolish; idiotic. peccaa caaben \`jaaduu. ‘He’s too bloody foolish.’ See: \`yao ‘fool’.

peccaa-caadir n. moron; utter fool; complete nincompoop; buffoon. See: peccaa ‘fool’.
\`pe\ndecap Var: `pensap (P). n. crux; valley, as between two mountains, or the joining area between two fingers, horns, or legs.

pettak n. variety of flat, waterborne leech.

\`pen vsadv. miss. Gram: Result suffix indicating that in bringing about the action indicated by the verb, an object is missed from being affected, although it occurred in a sequence of entities which were supposed to be affected.
eppen vt. omit, e.g. someone’s name when writing down a list of names.

\`penam (1) vt. break off, as pieces from a whole; divide something relatively soft and flat, as a rice powder cake.

\`penkok vt. break something open.

\`penjek n. torn-off piece or section.

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while balancing, as when traversing a rope bridge, edge, or pole, or of a tightrope walker.

`pennam (2)` *vt.* tear something, as paper.

`pecci` *vt.* tear something into many pieces.

`pettuu` *vt.* tear something into two pieces.

`pemmik-`pemmak `vt.* rip or tear something into a million pieces, as an unwanted letter.

`pennam (2)` *vt.* spray water, as when watering plants.

`pekkap` *vt.* spray, resulting in something becoming wet.

`peccik-pegik` *vt.* of a spray of water, to hit something (usu. inadvertently).

pennam (2) *vt.* swipe; wipe; sweep with some force, as when brushing an insect or unwanted debris off a surface.

`pegaa` *vt.* sweep something away, so that it is no longer in the area.

pekkan `vt.* sweep or wipe an area fully clean, leaving no unwanted residue remaining.

`peppak` *vt.* wipe or sweep away something unwanted, such that it is no longer disturbing.

peppuu `vt.* sweep or wipe an area clean, as though to pretty something up or prepare an area.

`pennam (2)` *vt.* partition; lay a rough fence or boundary.

`peggoo` *vt.* fence around something; surround something with fencing. `peggoo `tokaa. `Fence around it.'

`peyak` *n.* soybean, usually eaten fermented and sticky, much like Japanese *natto*. See: `agyaa `fermented soybean`.

`perro` *n.* jungle leech, particularly vicious, with a painful bite.

-`po` *vsadv.* pass a mark. *Gram:* Result suffix indicating that a mark or threshold is reached or passed by the actor of the event indicated by the verb. cippo maa `not manage to hit the target you were aiming at with your spear, in the sense that your timing was off`.

`impo` *vt.* be on time for some appointed purpose; make (a train); make (a bus). impo maa `miss (an appointment)`.

-`po` *vsadv.* 1 • cure; heal. *Gram:* Result suffix indicating that something is cured or healed as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

2 • good. *Gram:* Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb has a good result. *Usage:* Rare, possibly archaic.

`mopo` *vt.* cure; heal, as of a disease.

`poa` *n.* variety of basket, used for storing rice beer.

`poee` *n.* spent rice beer; the residue of fermented rice remaining in a rice beer filter after it has been twice-filtered, and is no longer of value.

-`poo` *vsadv.* dare to do something; be courageous enough to do something. *Gram:* Verb suffix
indicating that the subject has the courage, daring or prowess to bring about the action indicated by the verb `ripoo ma ‘don’t dare to do (something)’.  `maapoo do? ‘Do you think you have the courage (to beat him)?’  `nii attir lo no `jappoo maa. ‘I don’t have the courage to speak in front of large groups of people.’

`poo vsadv. cover up. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is covered up as a result of the activity indicated by the verb attir `am `iipoo dooku `laa, `yubg kaa. ‘He covered them all up and took them to bed.’

`poo- cfr. Classifier for trunks, construed as rotund things, usually with some length, such as fingers, batteries, fat stomachs, and trees (with a focus on the trunk). Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots.  `hiipoo `poot `na ‘thick log’.  `hiin `pooni go `two trees (with focus on trunk).

`poo vsadv. across the breadth of a field. Gram: Directional suffix referencing the breadth of a field. On intransitive state verbs, indicates that the subject is at the breadth or centre point of a field. On transitive activity verbs, indicates that the object is transferred across the breadth of a field.  aloo loopoo `duu. ‘The sun is directly overhead/is at its zenith.’

cippoo vt. throw a spear across the breadth of a space.

`pookaa n. black rice beer, made from a fermented preparation of cooked rice and charred rice husks.

`pookik n. rice beer sediment; sediment which collects at the bottom of a container of rice beer after it has been left to settle.

pookuu n. spoiled rice beer; rice beer that has over-fermented and has become bad in taste.

pookoo n. skeleton or any part of a skeleton; bone completely cleaned of flesh, tissue and marrow. See: aloo-pookoo ‘bone; skeleton’.

`poogii n. framework constructed for the suspension of a rice beer filter, whether of a relatively small variety of use inside the house (in which case it is generally constructed adjacent to the “`kagrii” storeroom) or a massive bamboo platform constructed outside the house for holding an equally massive “`poopur” filter.

`pooci adj. cyclonic; like a dervish or a tornado.

`poodaa n. prime rice beer; rice beer from the first filtration, which should be both the strongest and tastiest.

`poodii n. waterfall; properly includes the area/system only, not the water itself. Syn: `hidii.

`poonam vt. 1 • cover.

2 • prepare loom for weaving, by wrapping the strings lengthwise around the apparatus.

`pookok vt. uncover; undo a covering.  `pookok kaato, `nummom kaakaa `hoo. ‘Undo your covering, let me see your face.’

`pootum vt. cover something up; close something up by
poonam  vt. chop a trunk; chop down a trunk-shaped plant, as banana or bamboo; hack away when chopping, without great precision.

poonuu  n. line dance; dance traditionally performed by women in festivals and when welcoming important guests.

poonaa  n. fermented rice, through which hot water is filtered to make rice beer; rice which is well-fermented and ready for filtering.

poonaa  nce.  See: ḏāana-poonaa ‘medicine’.

poonur  n. rice beer filter; woven, basketlike object in which “oko” leaves are layered. Used as a filter for obtaining rice beer from passing heated water through fermented rice.

poonpir  n. variety of rhythmic dance performed at the Moopin festival, in which mostly vertical jumping is performed by both sexes and all ages.

poonbo  n. hanging shelf.

poonbor  n. large-sized rice beer filter, used especially for festivals.

poonaa  name. name of the second entity in the universe, generated by “’Opoo” and progenitor of “Maaji”.

poonar  nce.  See: yapar-poonar ‘butterfly’.


poorii  n. rice beer from the second filtration, which is not as high in alcohol and not as good-tasting as the first.  Syn: orii.

poon  n. moon; month.  ’taa ’poon  ’tii ‘this month’ (lit. ‘that moon up there’).  ’aa ’poon  ’a ‘last month’; ’aadee ’na ’poon  ’a ‘next month’.

poon-ao  Var: ’poon-ao.  n. half moon; moon at mid-month; crescent moon.  See: ’poon  ‘moon’; ’ao ‘child’.

poon- louu  n. moonlight.  See: ’poon  ‘moon’; ’louu ‘light’.

poon- lorup  n. dark moon; time of no moon.  See: ’poon  ‘moon’; ’lorup ‘dark moon’.

-poo...-yoo vs:advsr. randomly.  Gram: Split directional suffix indicating that an action is randomly directed, or that a state or property is without distinct form.

tupoo tuyoo  vt. kick in random directions.

papoo payoo  vt. chop haphazardly, with the blade landing at inconsistent points on the target.

-pok vs:adv. 1 • over the side.  Gram: Directional suffix indicating that via the action indicated by the verb, the
subject physically moves over the side of another entity, as a wall.

2 • beyond; over a limit. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb exceeds some proper limit in extent, manner, or degree.

`piipok vi. boil over, as a pot of milk.

pokoo n. peacock.

`pokok n. blackbrowed tree pie. *Dendrocitta frontalis.*

pogaa n. length of rope, as for making a lasso or noose. Syn: `hoaa.

pogoo n. noose; lasso; loop made at one end of a length of rope, to be used for capturing and/or restraining something, or for hanging someone to death.

pognam vi. 1 • leap or hop, as a frog, grasshopper, or a human playing leapfrog. tatik `arum `ogo `poglen `noolaa ku. ‘In the evening, the frog had jumped out (of the bottle) and away.’ `ciidum `pokca `laa, `ciiko `pogloo `laa, `yuun pokta kaamaa `ba `poopir pogoo `laaju. ‘From the upper village to the lower village, let’s go around dancing “poopir” without end.’

2 • bounce, as a bouncing bicycle tire.

3 • beat, of a heart.

pokkik vi. race, of a heart; beat rapidly or furiously. `biam `kaar `am, `no `aapuk `a pokkik `duu. ‘When I see her, my heart races.’

pokkup-poglek adj. thrown into disarray or scattered all about after a fall.

pokcik pogik vi. scatter or spray everywhere, of a usually globular solid, or a liquid. ‘is picii `ao `oloool namma, `iss `a `qm pokcik-pogik `laa `mokaay. ‘The water pot having fallen down, the water scattered and sprayed all over me.’

pogbum vi. lie chest-down. Usage: (P). See: babum ‘lie using chest (L).’

pongo-kaagoo n. variety of ceremonial pillar.

`po nik n. six-angled weaving pattern employed in the formation of bamboo basketry, as for the construction of ritual objects.


potii n. tip, as of a blade or pen; especially, a tip which is naturally present, and has not been formed for a purpose, as by whittling.

`potum ace. rolled up. Usage: usu. occurs in expressive compound. See: `potum-`polek ‘rolled up’.

`potum-`polek adj:ex. rolled up, like a bundle.

potom vt. teach, as in school. See: ponam ‘read’.

`pota n. license; especially, opium license (archaic). Source: Assamese. kaanii-pota ‘opium license’.

podii n. adolescent male chicken.

poduu nce. See: poduu-pomoo ‘bird variety’.
poduu-pomoo n. variety of migratory bird.

podoo nce.
See: ṭaɲum-ɲuŋkoo-podoo ‘huge thorn’.

`ponam, vi. 1 • be good.
Usage: Rare, archaic form generally found only in idioms and fixed expressions. al to `pomaa to. ‘It may be good, it may not be good.’
2 • be cured, of a disease; be better. `acc `a `poduu `kunna `ree? ‘Is your illness any better?’

ponam, vt.

potom vt.
teach, as in school.

`ponam, vt. 1 • roll something up, as when rolling a meal into a packet for use as a lunch set.

`potum-`polum vi. roughly folded up.

`pohum-`humnam vt. roll something up into a packet for carrying.
2 • plait or weave relatively small bamboo or cane strips in vertical-horizontal (as opposed to diagonal) cross-hatch, as when making mats or baskets. `igin-`ponam ‘to plait “IGIN” baskets’.

ponam, vt.
sting something, as a bee or a stinging nettle.

potee vt.
caus ing a burn, sting or welt.

-pop vsadv.
covered. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is covered as a result of the activity indicated by the verb, as by clothing.
yali `na `ejj `am, `hog `koopop ra `ai. ‘Here, we’ll cover ourselves with the red clothing, eh.’

popir nce.
See: popir-momir ‘dusk’.

popir-momir n:time.
dusk.
Usage: usu. further compounded. See: kana-popir-momir ‘dusk’.

-pom vsadv.
collectively; together; as a cluster or group. Gram:
Manner suffix indicating of a plural subject that action is taken as a group. Of a plural object, indicates that action is taken upon a group. `bulu aum a `yupt `ba aapom toku. ‘After that the three of them came together to sleep.’ impom ‘geekaa! ‘Go ahead (spoken to a group)!’ paapom tokee! ‘Keep it together/as a group!’

pomum nce. See: nipsum-pomum ‘smile’.

pomoo nce. See: poduu-pomoo ‘bird variety’.

Pomjar name. name of a spirit.
Sacrificial altar to Pomjar includes an abstract effigy, made chiefly of bamboo tassles and fanning out at the head.

pomji-kaaji n. variety of spirit.

pomnam vt. soak, as rice before cooking or clothes before washing. `ejj `am pomt `kee. ‘Soak the clothes.’ np `ambin `am `pomduu. ‘I’m soaking the rice.’

pombek-`beppak n. variety of ritual.

poyoo nce.
See: pigii-poyoo ‘goose’.

-por vsadv.
disordered; shapeless. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is rendered shapeless or into disorder as a result of the
activity indicated by the verb.

jumpor vt. squeeze something such that it malforms according to its own properties, as a baked potato.

takpor vi. of something solid, break of itself such that the original shape is lost (as aged, humid wood).

`mopor vt. deform something; change something’s shape without having a particular plan of how it should turn out.

`pori n. studies. `pori-`rinam kaaku. ‘I’m finished with my studies (I’m not going to school anymore).’

vt. 1 • study. `pori-`rinam ‘to study’.

2 • read. Source: Assamese.

poroo Var: poyoo (P). n. flights of an arrow.

porok n. chicken.

porok-lugo n. cockscrow; time of the cock’s crowing; very early morning. porok luggo ku. ‘It’s cock-crow (time).’ See: porok ‘chicken’; lugo ‘speaking time’.

`pordir adj. angular; having numerous faces and angles, as a diamond or prism.

`pordir-`porci adj: expr. bent out of shape; in the state of having an indefinable shape.

pornam vt. flick or shift something using a tool. `injin `am `porbab `porlen tokaa. ‘Flick the yam out (of the fire) quickly.’

porkup-porlek vt. shift something from side to side, over and under, using a tool, as when roasting something on all sides in a fire.

polee nce. See: njinci-polee.

`polee n. variety of severe, no-longer common disease usually affecting the foot in which internal boils form and take a very long time to heal.

polii nce. thing of great redness in colour. Gram: usu. occurs as compound element See: `nikci-polii ‘irritated, of the eyes’; yamdii-polii ‘lesser coucal’.

polaa n. animal leg (generally, a mithun leg) designated to be received by a “lampo” mediator.

`poso n. variety of stinging creeper. Urtica sp.

`pohaa n. money; cash. Source: Assamese.

`pohum n. variety of meal packet in which the target object is placed into a central cavity and wrapped around.

vt. wrap into a “pohum” packet.

pi- clfr. Classifier for globular, ball-like or egg-like things, such as eggs, individual hills or mountains, automobiles or fat stomachs, as well as globular containers such as glasses and cups. Also classifies birds, probably as a function of metonymy. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. akii a pitt `duuku. ‘My stomach is getting fat.’
-pìi vs.adv. suffice; satisfy. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the subject is satisfied in terms of the action indicated by the verb, as when having eaten. `pìiir `kaaken nam `yad go `kaalaa `cin kaap maa. ‘However much one looks at beautiful girls, it’s never enough.’

maapii adj. be satisfied; feel satisfied. maapii maa. ‘I’m not satisfied.’

-pìi vs.adv. reach; arrive; achieve. Gram: Result suffix indicating that a goal or ideal state is reached, arrived-at or achieved as a result of the action indicated by the verb. `ripìi `tokaa! ‘Complete it!’ `eppìi `tok! ‘Complete writing it!’ `ripìi- mempii ‘do (some work) thoroughly’.

piinam vi. suffice; be sufficient; be enough. ‘ag `cin piiku maa. ‘That also was not enough.’

vt. satisfy; suffice for; be sufficient for someone. `buppii pìi `am piid `ba `mot `kaal ‘Make it (enough) such that it satisfies everybody!’

piinam vt. steam-cook something in bamboo, especially fish.

`piinam vt. reach, as a destination one is moving to, an object one is trying to grasp, or an extent to which one is extending oneself or part of the body; arrive at a destination.

`piici vi. reach; arrive at a destination. `piic maa. ‘I can’t reach (what I’m trying to reach with the tongs).’

piipaa n. variety of cardamom plant.

`piipok v. reach the edge of something.

`piipok-dooni n. setting sun. See: `piipok ‘reach the side’; dooni ‘sun’.

-pik vs.adv. hollow out; carve out; erode. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is hollowed-out or carved-out as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`kopik vi. hollowed-out; carved-out, of soil. cokpik `am `kopik `doona `amlaa kodee a yangloo ‘duu. ‘Since the underside is hollowed-out, the soil is cascading down.’

pikuk n. eggshell.


pigii nce. variety of goose. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: pigii-poyoo ‘goose’.

pigii-poyoo n. goose, of uncertain variety. Migrate in February over the Galo area, generally flying at night. Call sounds like that of Canada goose. Var: pigii-poyoo.

pignam vt. cut, split or strip things of relatively large size, as when splitting bamboo logs to make strips for fencing, starting by making a cut with a blade and following with hands, when pulling out a bamboo shoot by hand from the ground, or when stripping bark-layers off a banana tree; usually performed in rapid, jerking motions.

piktak vt. split something such that it cracks, in the above way.

picii Var. pisii (P). n. pot; container
for cooking.

**picii-abə** Var: **pisii-abə** (P). *n.* lip of a vase-like pot.

**pitin** *n.* species of small-sized owl, including forest eagle-owl (*Bubo nipalensis*) and collared scops owl (*Otus bakkamoena*).

`piti` adj. dry; desiccated.

**pitir** *n.* chicken carrier; loosely-woven bamboo suitcase-like container used for transporting chickens, as to market or from one village to another.

**pidin** *n.* egg white; white portion of an egg.

`pinam` *vi.* bark, as a dog.

`pinam` *vt.* 1 • pour liquid, as when decanting from a pitcher into a glass. *ŋo iss am pikaa* ‘I poured the water.’

2 • craft; create; design or fashion something, as a handicraft; create something special.

`pilen` *vt.* produce through creation, as a god.

`pilik` *vt.* pour into a container, as water.

`pinam` *vt.* sharpen a blade by rubbing against a sharpening stone.

`pirek` *vt.* sharpen (a blade).

`pinam-paanam` *n.* livelihood; to make a living. See: `pinam` ‘fashion’; *paanam* ‘get’.

`piŋo` *n.* egg.

`piŋo-`*itii* *n.* omelette. See: `piŋo` ‘egg’; *itii* ‘rice flour (cake)’.

`pimuu` *n.* variety of tailless bird, possibly whitecheeked hill partridge or rufous-throated hill partridge. Ground-dwelling, but with distinctively frenetic flight to 15-20 feet when frightened. * Arborophila atrogularis* or * Arborophila rufogularis*?


**pima** *n.* variety of raptor, possibly an eagle.

**piraa** *n.* time. tenth moon cycle of the year, roughly mid-September to mid-October. *Usage:* may be used to refer to the international calendar month of October.

**piree** *n.*. See: *ŋop-piree* ‘mountain carp (variety)’.

**pirik** *n.* variety of jungle fowl, probably Kaleej pheasant. *Lophura leucomelana?*

**pirik-taakuu** *n.* game bird, in general. See **pirik** ‘Kaleej pheasant’; *taakuu* ‘dove’.

**pirna-toguu** *n.* aspect of a mithun sacrifice. See: *toguu* ‘ritual variety’.

`pirsin` *n.* red jungle fowl. Formerly commonly hunted, now relatively rare due to overhunting. Female is black with distinctive, hatchet-like tail feathers, male black and red with coloured tail feathers. Generally found in small bands browsing the floor of semi-dense jungle, but also occasionally seen crossing wet fields to browse in adjacent bamboo groves. Very fast runners, they may also fly at speed for a certain distance when trying to escape a predator. *Gallus gallus.*
null
fart app paaduu. ‘(He’s) farting.’

paakap vt. fart onto something directly, such as underpants.

paamik vt. fart too close too someone, such that the odour reaches them directly.

-pak, vs.adv. perfectly; clearly; unambiguously; properly. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is brought about in a clear, proper, or unambiguous way.

kaakap vt. 1 • see clearly; clearly understand. problem go amlaa kaakap duu. ‘They see clearly that it’s a problem.’

-kei vs:adv. perfect; clear; unambiguous; proper.

Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is brought about in a clear, proper, or unambiguous way.

ripak-rirak vt. do something properly and quickly, finishing up without dally or delay.

-pak, vs.adv. damage. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something which was previously intact is damaged as a result of the action indicated by the verb. paraa ga aar am mempak laku. ‘The “para” bird’s hind legs broke (as it stood up).’

pupak vt. damage something by pulling at it.

mopak vt. break something which had been whole and functioning.

paaka-yuule n.poet. ceremony/ritual practice (involving sacrifice) to please spirits. Usage: Gojku.

pakam n. variety of migratory bird, possibly a type of heron or crane, flying southward in November/December and returning in March/April. Found in huge flocks of hundreds of birds. Black, with a white chest and a sharp, pointed beak for fishing. Seemingly rare, as some individuals shot down in the Galo area have been found to be fitted with leg bands.

pakii nce. Sec: cuurii-pakii ‘variety of bird’.

pakoo n. cob, of an ear of corn/maize. See: topa ‘maize’.

paka n. egg laying basket; basket made for a hen to sit and lay eggs in.

pagaan n. Great pied hornbill, a variety of double-horned hornbill. Buceros bicornis. See: pihik ‘Rufousnecked (single-horned) hornbill’.

pagoo n. wheel; circle.

adj. round; circular. pagoo duu. ‘(It’s) round.’

pagnam vt. 1 • pull something off, away, or apart; break off e.g. one banana from the bunch; pull apart.

2 • crack knuckles or other joints.

pakpuu vt. pull something completely off. hin ann am pakpuu tokee. ‘Pull off all the leaves.’

paglen vt. pull something out
or off of a containing or adhering body. *porok arbaa ām ʻpāglen ʻlāa baat ʻkee.*
‘Pull off the chicken thighs and roast them.’

**paksi** vt. crack one’s own knuckles or joints.

**pagnam** vt. sweep roughly, especially using a “hampak” fan palm broom.

ˈpənjum n. variety of bird.

ˈpəcir n. corn/maize kernel, whether fresh or dry.

ˈpajaa vi. of a chicken, make a clucking sound as when laying an egg, ‘pok-pok-pok-pokaa!’

ˈpajap n. duck.

pəji, n. yellow-coloured maize/corn.

pəji. nce. See: **pəji-paama** ‘riverine diversion’.

**pəji-pama** n. temporary riverine diversion, used as an element of a “riilen” fish trapping system. Poisoned, stunned fish are channelled by the diversion into a “hibok” damming system, into which they can enter but cannot escape.

**pəjak** n. 1 • variety of bird.

2 • coward.

**pənap** n. 1 • door to a chicken-carrier (“pičir”).

2 • ritual medallion woven from bamboo strips consisting of a circular frame filled in by a triangular weave incorporating three overlapping star of David shapes, with tassles hanging from the base. Associated to the Sun. Hung from sacrificial altars.

**pətaa** *Var. pətaa (P).* n. bird (generic).

**pətaa-ˈkobuu**
*Var: pətaa-ˈkobuu (P).* n. microfauna; small wild animals. See: **pətaa** ‘bird’; ˈkobuu ‘rodent’.

**pətaa-ˈbaako** n. variety of eggplant. *Solanum sp.* See: **pətaa** ‘bird’; ˈbaako ‘variety of eggplant’.

**pətak** n. mug; container with a built-in handle.

ˈpətup n. container; tin; can.

ˈpətup-ˈparo n. container in general, of any size or type. See: **pətup** ‘can’.

ˈpəto n. variety of mustard plant, from which oil is made.

**pətaa** n. cup. ‘pookaa pətaa ‘section of bamboo cut as a beer-drinking glass’.

ˈpətak nce. See: **təakom-ˈpətak** ‘popping beetle’.

**pədii** n. popping maize; popping corn; variety of maize which pops very well, and generally used for this purpose.

ˈpəna pcl. should; must. **Gram:** Hortative particle to an imperative sentence in “-to”, indicating that the speaker believes that the marked event is something that the listener is under obligation to perform, and shouldn’t have any cause to refuse.

ˈhigim dot ˈpəna. ‘You’re to eat this.’ ˈyupt ʻmaabə, maat ˈpəna. ‘Don’t just go to sleep, you should think (about this thing of importance).’

ˈpənam n. comparison. **Gram:**
non-inflecting nominalized verb used as a standard of comparison ‘than’ or ‘in comparison to’ rotii `əm pənam acin a `doken `yaaduu. ‘Rice is tastier than bread.’

pənam vt. divert water, as when preparing a dam or diversion trap for purpose of catching fish. `hibok-pənam ‘to fish using a “hibok” dam’.

pətum vt. dam up; block the flow of water. `bogdum `əm pətum paaku `ree? ‘Have you built up the dam head yet?’

pəyaəo vt. divert the course of a river to the side or away from something.

`polik vt. divert the flow of a body of water into something; divert the course of a river into a particular channel. `iss `əm koroo `bok `polik kaaku. ‘The water has been diverted via the ditch.’

pəbəee n. parrot; parakeet. Properly designates the redbreasted parakeet and Himalayan slatyheaded parakeet, but may be used to refer to parrots or parakeets of any variety. Psittacula himalayana/Posttacula alexandri.

`pəbəak adj. clear, of an idea or an explanation.

`pəmar n. brown or maroon-coloured maize/corn.

`pəmu n. cornsilk.

`pəmik n. chaff; dust-like particles resulting from winnowing rice. See: ampə ‘rice husk’.

pəmir n. dust.

pəma nce. See: pəji-pəma ‘riverine diversion’.

pərəo Var: paroo (P). n. pigeon.

pərəəa n. variety of nightingale-sized bird with several unnamed, differently-coloured sub-varieties. See: `pətup-pərəa ‘container’.

`pərəə 3 n. chicken roost traditionally located on or below the balcony of a house, near to the “gumra” ‘pigpen’ and “eeko” ‘latrine’.

parci-pərəni n. relatively small moth, of any variety.

Partin name. name of a clan found in both Adi and Mising communities.

pərənm vi. rotate, of a circle or circular object.

vt. 1 • rotate a circle or circular object, such as a car steering wheel.

2 • drive a car. Usage: Not used to describe the driving of a motorcycle.

pərənəm vt. pack; make a packet. kopər-pərənəm ‘to make a “kopər” rice packet.

`pərəna 3 n. variety of nut-bearing tree.

Pərəmee name. name of a clan found in both Adi and Mising communities.

Pərlək name. name of a mountain in East Siang District.

pəlii 3 n. seed maize; seed corn; maize/corn kept aside for next year’s planting.
**-baa vs.asp.** Direct perfective aspectual suffix. **Gram:** indicates that an iteration of an anticipated event is brought about, completed and done with. Entails an understanding that the subject has direct experiential authority over the information, and must have witnessed it or otherwise directly experienced it, unless a further particle indicating information source is provided. Generally follows suffixes “-to”, “-gee” and “-ee”. *
no acin dot baa.* ‘I’ve already taken my meal.’ *aagom `ment baa `lakaat! ‘What are you talking about, I already talked about all that!’ *`bii acin doggee baa `yuuka! ‘He’s already eaten, they say!’ *
`hodum `a `tok `jukcaaa eebaa! ‘The barking deer ran up via that way!’

**‘baa-** clfr. Classifier for vocal durations or performances, such as songs, speeches, meetings, etc. **Gram:** Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. *`baapi jee `two songs*. See: *`abaa ‘vocal duration’.*

**baa** pcl. 1 • or something; or some such thing; suppose. **Gram:** Suppositional particle to a noun phrase or subordinated verb, marking the information as one of a variety of possibilities. **Usage:** some if not all uses appear to be borrowed from or otherwise influenced by Assamese, and may not be used in all ‘Laree areas. *Source: Assamese?*. *no baa inboolo, al `yaacin `racoom. ‘Supposing you go, it may also work out.’ *aalaa `maab baa `rijo. ‘It may be that he won’t be able to come.’ *`yubmab baa `ricin `duupa. ‘At the same time, there’s a chance he may not be sleeping.’

2 • or (whatever else it may be). Coordinating sense marking a noun as one of a serious of possible objects in a set, none of which are necessarily selected for reference in the action indicated by the verb. *ac-abbo pirik `gobai taakku `gobai `ablee `laa baa rak’. ‘The men may bring back pheasants or doves, according to what they may have shot’.

3 • or something like that; or someone like that. Dismissive sense used to follow an interrogative/indefinite pronoun, giving the overall sense ‘or someone/thing, whose identity I don’t really care enough about to try to discover’. *`ya `bai `aaduu. ‘Someone’s coming.’ *`yah `bai garii go `cootuu namma `nnii. ‘He stole so-and-so’s car’.

**-baa vs.adv.** 1 • fast; quickly. **Gram:** Manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb has a fast or quick duration. Occurs immediately after verb roots. *
`ribab `rijo. ‘I’ll do it quickly.’

2 • fast; quickly. **Gram:** Adjective root-combining sense; occurs after a repeated adjective root. *ard dabaa `jaaduu. ‘He’s getting clever quickly (of a growing child).’

**baa-** clfr. Classifier for types or
baaken n. unison.

baako n. variety of eggplant with quite small, extremely bitter berry-like fruits which are green when young and yellow when ripe. Usually boiled, the fruits are eaten as a side dish with rice or alone as a snack when drinking rice beer. *Solanum indicum*. See: `baayom` 'eggplant'.

baagi n. small ladder; small set of stairs. Rare, possibly archaic.

baajik nce. See: `ji`gi-baajik `eye crap`.

baa`t n. large ladder; large set of stairs. Rare, possibly archaic.

baa`t′a nce. See: `lakca-a`-baa`t′a `knuckle`.

baanam, vi. move, of a head. `biik dumpoo a baan baab` `duu`. 'His head is moving around.'

vt. move one's head; bob one's head up and down.

baapak vi. shake one's head back and forth, to say "no".

baapak `coojoo `dagee. 'Without taking the time to listen at all, he rejected (the proposal) right out.'

baanam, vt. bake by surrounding with coals; char; burn, but not completely incinerate. *bii `jom baatee kaa*. 'She burned me (by putting a match to my skin).'

baanam, vce.arg. meet; hold a meeting. *Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun "koba`a` 'meeting' koba`a-baanam `to hold a meeting`.*

baa`caaa vt. set up a ladder to reach an upward space, as a house roof.

baaloo vt. set up a ladder to reach a downward space, as a pit.

baana n. element of a "hibok" fishing dam, a slanting and diagonally-positioned pole used to fix the position of "yamma" filtering branches and/or leaves.

baabuk n. variety of ant, sweet-smelling, plentiful in April and eaten with rice.

baaboo nce. See: `taloo`-baaboo `swing`.

baamin n. gaur. *Bos gaurus*.

baayom n. eggplant. Most general term for any variety of eggplant
which produces fruit of ample size (generally of purple or green-purple colour), whether oblong or ovoid, most typically. *Solanum melongena*.

**baayir** adj. on target; near or close to the target; approximate. **baayir maa!** ‘He’s not even close (to being able to pronounce it correctly)!’

`baalii` n. red rice.

`baalii` nce. Sec: `ukcii`-`baalii` ‘firefly’.

**baalii** n. variety of headdress, especially as worn by young males from the groom’s side in a loud, semi-threatening welcoming dance at a Galo wedding.

**Baahar** Var: **Baasar**. name. 1 • name of a Galo clan.

2 • name of a major Galo town of lower West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh. De facto capital of the Lare Galo dialect area.

**bai** n. element of a “hibok” fishing dam, one of several horizontal beams running along the breadth of the dam; used for fastening materials such as “kodap” banana leaf packs, and for providing overall support to the structure.

`bair` vt. make red-hot, as coal-fired iron. **orok `am `bair gar `laa pauu `tokee.** ‘Fire the dao and flatten it out.’

**bagnam** vi. 1 • migrate; move, in the sense of moving house; completely shift one’s base from one place to another; leave one’s usual/normal place or natural place of origin.

2 • of the skin, to come off or be made raw, as from the action of lime in the mouth (but not of fire); of skin, to peel. **magbak-bagdee `laa!** ‘Your penis might become raw (from too much intercourse)!’

**baggoo** vi. wander; migrate from place to place, as a refugee or itinerant labourer.

`baglen` vi. move out, as of an old house or village location.

`baglik` vt. move in, as to a new house or village location.

**bagren** n. pancreas.

`banji` n. cane; walking stick.

**banjin** n. ripe “mäsbo” melon, with yellow-orange flesh.

**baji** n. o’clock. Source: Hindi. **yad baji lo garap kubbee `hiloo?** ‘What time did you get up today?’

`batak` n. flooring made from strips of bamboo.

**banam** vt. vomit.

`baom` vi. gag, as when having eaten something unpalatable and feeling oneself on the verge of vomiting.

`bagom-bayom` vi. vomit uncontrollably, as someone too drunk to maintain control over his body.

**bajaa-bayaa** vi. vomit all over the place; puke wildly. **bajaa-bayaa `laa `motuu ku `lakaa.** ‘He puked all over the place, my goodness.’
`bapak vt. eject via vomiting, as excess alcohol accumulated in the stomach.

`balii vi. feel like vomiting; feel queasy; feel nauseous. Var: `balii-bayoo.

banek nce. See: banek-nellii ‘bridal clothing’.

banek-nellii n. variety of red-coloured clothing traditionally worn by a bride.

babum Var: pogbum (P). vi. lie chest-down; lie down using one’s chest, whether on the floor or (more commonly) atop someone else.

vt. carry someone, especially a small child, atop one’s chest while lying down; allow or cause someone to recline atop one’s chest while one is also lying on one’s back. See: bamnam ‘lie face-down’.

-bam esxal. together. Gram: Collaborative suffix indicating co-participation in an action. When occurring without Reflexive suffix “-hi”, indicates that the subject participates in an event ‘together with’ the object. When occurring with Reflexive suffix “-hi”, indicates that a plural subject participates in the event “together”. ‘bim no inbam to. ‘I went with him.’ ‘bulu rabam `hiduu. ‘(They) live together.’ dobam `hiken maara. ‘It won’t be good to eat these things together.’

bamnam vi. lie face-down; lie down, with one’s chest to the ground. See: babum ‘lie using the chest’.

bar- clf. Classifier for “obar” (loosely-woven) baskets of any qualifying substance, such as firewood or fan palm leaves. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. See: abar ‘large loosely-woven conical basket’.


bargii n. frame spine for an “obar” basket.

’Barga Var: Bagra. name. name of a cluster of Galo villages to the west of Aaloo, as well as of a clan of Galo originating from there.

`barci n. small conical basket of loosely-woven bamboo. See: abar ‘largely loosely-woven conical basket’.

barnam vt. intone; utter; say, speak or chant in a formal, ritual style, particularly of a priest performing a ceremony.

`balii n. sand. See: sili ‘sand (Asm)’.

-'bi esadv. pair-wise; as a pair. Gram: Dual verb suffix, indicating that the action indicated by the verb is accomplished by two actors. Must be followed by Reflexive suffix “-hi.” ‘bupna arap `am `cikkok `paala, kaabok `bihi to. ‘The two of them opened the window and looked down as a pair.’ ‘nupna imbam `bihi `tokeee. ‘The two of you go together (as a pair).’

biikam n. fallowing field, left for a period of 6-10 years.

‘biiko n. variety of river spirit.
biijii n. fallowing field, left for a period of around 1-3 years.

biinam vi. trickle; flow relatively slowly, as water flowing through a small brook.

biiro n. field falling for a period of 3-5 years.

-`bik vs:adv. somehow manage; manage one way or another; muddle through. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that an actor manages to bring about the action indicated by the verb somehow, one way or another, although possibly not with any finesse or expertise. Usually semi-reduplicated as “-`bik-...-`lik”. əniij ə `niibik kaa. ‘The year passed without consequence (good or bad).’

-`bik...-`lik vs:advsr. somehow; managing, but without finesse. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that subject manages to bring about the action indicated by the verb somehow, but without finesse.

`kaabik-`kaalik vt. somehow manage to watch despite not being able to see clearly, as a TV with bad reception.

`ribik-`dolik vt. muddle through one’s life; somehow manage to put a life together, one way or another.

`mobik-`molik vt. somehow manage to do something; muddle through something. `mobik `molik `laa `no `momum `duu. ‘One way or another (without finesse) I manage to do it.’ See: -`bik ‘somehow’.

`bincuu n. kid; baby goat.

-bin vs:adv. bare; naked. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is rendered clean, bare, or naked as a result of the action indicated by the verb. ɨɨ `am `igbin ra. ‘I’ll weed out all the weeds.’ ann a `obin kaa. ‘The leaves (of the tree) fell completely off (leaving it bare).’

-`bin vs:adv. miserly. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject is acting miserly in terms of the action indicated by the verb, or in a selfish and ungenerous manner.

`dobin vi. be miserly in eating; not share food. See: `hibin ‘miser’.

`binkir n. goat odour; stench of goat.

`binnam (1) vt. snap something, as a rope. ɲo ohoo `am `binduu. ‘I’m snapping the rope.’

vi. 1 • snap, of a rope by itself. ohoo a `binkaa. ‘The rope snapped.’

2 • kick the bucket; buy the farm; die, in a euphemistic sense. `bi `ijja `binkaa ku. ‘He just died.’

`bintuu vt. snap a rope in two, more or less at midpoint. `nstuu `am `bintuu `tokee. ‘Snap the thread in two.’

`binrik vt. snap, of a rope (at any point).

`binnam (2) vi. 1 • pass, of time.

2 • muddle through, of a person and an event or task; do something by hook or by crook. `bidd `ba `no `momum `duu. ‘Somehow I manage to get through it.’ `bidd `bidd `ba, `bidd `bidd `ba, `ralaa `na. ‘Slowly and gradually, muddle through your life.’
binnam (2)  vi. 1 • flow, of a river, with relatively constant force.  ‘hibuu œ ‘biibab ‘bidduu. ‘The river flows quickly.’
2 • have loose bowels.

akii-binnam (2)  vi. have loose motion.  aloo bidd əə `ayo bittuu. ‘I’m having diarrhoea day and night.’

‘bidduu  vi. flow upward or upstream, as a section of a river with a backward-returning leg or a north-flowing river.  ‘iss œ bippoo ‘laa, biyyar ‘laa, biggoo ‘laa `rinama `bidduu ‘na ’garii `bacin ‘kaaduu `bə `riduu. ‘The water’s flowing across, along the length, around, and sometimes it looks as though it’s flowing upward.’

biyyəa  vi. flow to the side, as a diverted river.

‘billoo  vi. flow downward and/or southward.

`binpin  n. goatskin.

`binlii  n. breeding goat; goat used to establish a breeding line.

-bin...-kak  vs:advs. clean; clear.  Gram: Split result suffix indicating that something is completely or fully cleaned away or cleared off by way of the action indicated by the verb.  ann œ rubin rukak ‘duuku. ‘The leaves of the tree are completely shaved off (of themselves).’  See: -bin ‘bare’.

`birii  nce.  See: *ugjii-`birii *horned owl (variety).

`bis-`bos  Var: `bis-`bos (P). expr. whisper; whispering sound; the sound made when whispering.  `nuŋña `yoogo ‘laa `bis-`bos `amlaa `moduu `ko? ‘What are you two whispering about?’

`bissok  Var: `biisok (P). n. stripe; single line across a surface.

adj. racing-striped; with a contrasting coloured line across the surface.  `biik œ `nuŋmoo `bissok `dagla ‘kaa. ‘His face is scarred, of all things.’


`buin  n:poet. rat.  Usage: Goŋku.  ‘buin œ am baabin ‘lamaa; jima ‘menŋam ‘lamaa. ‘Mouse (hair) can’t be totally burned (off); poor people can’t be forced (to produce what they don’t have, e.g. a donation)’.

buu- clfr. Classifier for pipes or tubes, in the sense of hollow entities with extension, such as poles (especially bamboo) and rivers.  Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots.  ‘buukèn ‘one piece of bamboo’.  See: abuu ‘pipe’.

-buu vs:adv. into a space.  Gram: Directional suffix indicating that an action is directed from the outside of a space into a space’s interior, as through a window or hole.  ‘og aruu “ogo oo “bım piibuu geek. ‘String that rope down there through the hole.’

kaabuu  vi. look into a space from outside, as through a window or other hole.

`buucuu  n. baby mouse.
buunam. vt. 1 • suck; slurp. 2 • shock something, as electrical current.

buugap vt. stick to something by means of sucking, as a suckerfish.

buujin vt. suck something dry; suck out absolutely everything. See: tacap-buugap 'suckerfish variety'.

buunam, vt. scold someone. Usage: (P). See: roonam 'scold (L)'.

`buupii n. variety of reddish-brown jungle rat.

`buupin n. rat skin; mouse skin.

`buuma Var: `buum. adj. dressed up; decked out; copiously ornamented, of a woman or a man. `buum hit `kee! 'Get dressed-up!'

`buuma-`raara Var: `buuma-aaren (P). adj. fully dressed-up; fully decked-out. See: `buuma 'dressed-up'.

`buuyir n. riverbank. Usage: (P). See: riirir 'bank; shore'.

`buulii n. plague of rats, triggered by the flowering of bamboo around once every ten years or so. `buulii `jugduu. 'A plague of rats is in effect.'

`buulaa n. animal leg (usually, a mithun leg) designated for giving to a priest.

`buo n. baby mouse.

`buk vs. tv. 1 • into a substance. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the object is transferred into a substance and/or a space containing a substance, such as water (especially) or perhaps rice, and is submerged through the action indicated by the verb. `ilii `a `jiibuk kaa. 'The stone sank.' 2 • burst. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is caused to burst or sprout forward as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`ibuk vt. plunge and soak, as one's feet in a pool of water.

`naabuk vt. throw something into a substance, especially water or perhaps rice.

`buk- clfr. Classifier for pods or bulbous, bulging sections, as jackfruit pods, sections of an orange, or halves of a vagina. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. untraa `bukpii go `jilaa `kee. 'Please give me four sections of orange.' `bugum 'three pods'. See: `abuk 'pod'.

buktak n. hardcover sheath for a dao/machete, usually with hardened bamboo planks along the sides, often covered by dried barking deer skin. See: hobuk 'soft-cover sheath'.

`bugnam vi. 1 • burst; pop; explode, as a gun, bomb, or crackling firewood. 2 • sprout, of a new plant from the ground or hair from the body. `am bugd `bejno. 'I think they have hairs on them.' a`a `acin-`abuk-`bugna `ili `am `laakaa to. 'Get that stone which is bulging with pockmarks.' 3 • emerge and shine, of a star at nightfall.

`bukkoo vi. burst open, creating a hole.
bukpik vi. puncture; burst, of something under pressure, such as a car tire.

bukci (-bugii) vi. burst apart; blow apart.

bukci (-bugii) vi. burst apart; blow apart.

bugrak expr. bang! Expressive denoting the sound of a gun going off. Gram: must be followed by "'am' or a reduced form "'am'

bugluk n. variety of small edible mushroom commonly found in summer; flat-capped and growing in clusters.

bugrak 'am' go buggee baa. The gun went off twice "bang!"

bunam vt. uproot something, as a tree or one’s facial hairs. See: ‘punam ‘tug’.

bumpoo vi. lie breadth-wise; lie across the breadth of a space.

bumpoo vi. lie breadth-wise; lie across the breadth of a space.

bumpoo vi. lie breadth-wise; lie across the breadth of a space.
bumyar
vi. lie lengthwise; lie across the length of a space.

bumbó-lumlik
adj. alkaline or flat flavour, i.e. a mixture of sugar and salt, as oral rehydration formula; a bland, sickly, lifeless flavour which is generally unpalatable and difficult to swallow without gagging.

burii
n. variety of fruit-bearing tree found in jungles. The fruit, which is highly prized and may also have a mythological value, is roughly apricot-sized, green when young and yellow when ripe, with a sweet-and-sour flavor which becomes very sweet when fully ripe. The bark of the tree may also be eaten.

`bulu
Var. `bul; `munu (P), pro. they (pl.); they all. Gram: Third person plural pronoun Usage: generally used to refer to human plural referents, however may occasionally be used to refer to definite non-human/inanimate referents if their plurality is important. `bul `cemaa. They won’t know.

dem. etcetera; and so on; and those sorts of things. Gram: Non-referential sense of the third person plural pronoun which follows a plural noun phrase. Indicates that in addition to the referents mentioned by the noun phrase, some other similar referents are also involved. When following nouns mentioning humans, has a sense like ‘and his/her bunch’ or ‘and those guys’. When following nouns mentioning non-humans, has a sense more like ‘and so on’ or ‘and those sorts of things’. `nok ab `bulu `censae `na. ‘My father and his bunch would have known.’

`nipak acin-oo a `bulu `doken maa. ‘Non-hill-tribal food and all that sort of thing is not tasty.’

buluu
nce. explode into white; explode, such that something white in colour results. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: tapa-bulu `popcorn’.

bulum
n. variety of wild fruit, sour, yellow when ripe, strawberry-sized and with a large seed.

`bulaa
int. hey fellas! Usage: Shouted interjection used when trying to round up some people and get them to come along.

-bee
vsadv. half-heartedly; half-seriously; neglectfully; carelessly. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that through the action indicated by the verb, the subject acts in a half-hearted or careless manner. Also occurs in semi-reduplicated form “-bee...-lee”. Jiikee `gadd `a `nuubee hiraa `laa. ‘The Jiikee spirits just half-heartedly stomped on (the stick).’

-bee
vsasp. ever; ever been. Gram: Experiential perfect aspectual suffix, marking an event which is viewed as a single iteration at some unspecified time in the past, fully completed, which in no way continues up to the present time of speaking. Generally focuses on the experiential nature of an event, construed as an experience which has happened at least once in someone’s experience. gaku bee. `amba `rigara...’I had brought it. However...(it’s no longer with me or I lost it).’ `no Aaloo `tolo `caakaa `beeree? ‘Have you ever been up to Along?’ Ab Tani `bii
I suppose that Abo Tani lived up in Tibet.

needle, as for sewing or injections. Source: Assamese.

bachelor monkey; loner (male) monkey, considered to be an agent of “Japom”. Taboo to kill.
crowd of monkeys.

macaque.

chant; invoke or ward off ghosts or spirits. Usage: Generally occurs together with associated noun “ui” ‘spirit’. doogum-door ‘ripin ‘dooba beekaa to! ‘Pray for the storm to stop (speaking to a shaman)!’
curse someone or something by appealing to ghosts and spirits.
drool improperly or making a mess, without regard to domestic conditions, as a baby who is not yet conscious of his actions.

See: ‘beo-‘beo-‘koolii ‘variety of monkey’.

variety of wild cardamom plant.

variety of wild cardamom plant.
crowd of monkeys.

‘spider’.

‘blackbird’.

variety of wild cardamom plant.

‘red buttocks’. 

release or start something. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is released or started up as a result of the action indicated by the verb, as an engine or something which has been under tension, as a trap.

kick-start; release by kicking or start up (a motor) by kicking.

release (a trap) by stepping.

breakfast.

make something
suddenly release, as a trap.

**bekkap**  *n.* hair band or hair-tie.

**bekko**  *Var.* **bello** (P).  *n.* bulbul, or Indian nightingale. May include more than one species of bulbul, including but possibly not limited to the red-whiskered bulbul.

**bejji**  *n.* variety of tree, used in construction of “taluu” wall planks.

`bejo`  *n.* variety of very large tree with very strong wood, used for sawn planks in house construction. Closely related to “gaali”, but with a much less red wood, and some differences in the pattern of the bark.

**bet-curum**  *n.* kingfisher.  *Var.* **deb-curum**.

**bettum**  *n.* variety of bird, probably a variety of nightingale, myna-sized, red-fleck on posterior with white-tipped tail. Believed to have the power to make people dull-minded and speech-impeded.

`ben`  *pel.* seems.  *Gram:* Evidential particle indicating that the speaker is not certain of the truth of the statement, but supposes it to be the case on the basis of evidence.  *Usage:* Often followed by “da” or “kam”.  *is `huduu `ben.` It seems she’s taking a shower.’  *bii `duumaa `benda. `It seems he isn’t home/there.’  *bii inee baa `beŋkam `He seems to have gone.’

-ben  *vsadv.* 1 • a lot; frequently; often.  *Gram:* Intensifying suffix with the basic meaning ‘a lot’. On activity verbs, can have the sense ‘frequently’ or ‘often’, or may mean that an object is affected ‘a lot’. Can also have the sense ‘too much’. On state/property verbs, usually has a plain intensifying effect, i.e. ‘very much (so).’  *gabben `lamaa! `I can’t hold (the urine in) any longer!’  *nidoo oben kaaku. `It’s rained a lot.’  *torben `duu. `It’s very strong’.  *no `hiloo-`maroo tiiben `jaakaaku. `I’ve been smoking too much recently.’  *Tamik `biik jimm `am ingo `benduu. `Tamik always brings his wife.’

2 • a lot; too (much).  *Gram:* Root-combining adjectival suffix, following a repeated adjectival root.  *bii ard daben `jaaduu. `He’s too clever.’  *tiihir hirben maa. ‘It’s not too sweet.’


`bent-`hobuk  *Var.* **pento-hobup** (P).  *n.* gecko; house lizard.

`bennam`  *vi.* of a part, to come off or fall off of its whole; of a whole, to have a part come off or fall off.  *orok `a `beŋkaa. ‘A part of the dao fell off.’  *aii `a `beŋkaa. ‘(My) tooth fell out.’

*vt.* separate off; remove; remove a part from a whole.  *aii `am `bent `kee! ‘Pull out your tooth!’

**bennam (2)**  *vi.* spring, as a trap; be released, of any object kept under tension.  *yubla `doona `isken `a berrap kaa. ‘So then, the group that was lying asleep at once sprang up.’

*vt.* 1 • flick or flick at something, as with one’s finger or with an instrument such as a pencil or twig; twang something, as a taut
rubber band; strum something, as a guitar; flick or catapult an object such that it flies. 'ili `am njo `hiidaa `o begaa kaa. ‘I flicked at the stone with a stick.’

bekkup-bellek vi. twist and turn; roll back and forth, up and down, as a restless baby.

`bebboo (`belloo) vi. flick or catapult an object such that it goes over another object.

bembo n. takin, a large ungulate found in cold, mountainous areas. Budorcas taxicolor.

beree n. subtype of yellow bee, possibly a yellowjacket, although generally quite small.

`belloo n. variety of nightingale, with a traditional taboo restriction on eating.

-bo vs:adv. enviously; covetously. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject acts enviously or with untoward fascination.

kaabo Var: kaab. vt. look at someone with envy or unusual interest, as when they have acquired a stunning new possession.

`boo n. assistant to a priest/shaman, particularly in chanting.

`-boo vs:adv. 1 • over; across; past. Gram: Directional suffix indicating that the subject moves or is directed over or past an object. akca `am `comboo `la kaamaa boolo, `kaapaa maara. ‘If you don’t peek over the branch, you won’t see it.’

2 • overly. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject is over-acting, or overdoing it, in terms of the action indicated by the verb. abbi`njo aci`n `am `dobo hito! ‘Wa! I ate more than I should have!’

adj:com. too; too much. Gram: Manner suffix to a repeated adjective root, indicating that the quality denoted by the adjective is the case too much or to an unacceptably great degree tiihir hirboo `hiduu. ‘It’s too sweet (not tasty anymore).’

bootuu n. ritual element of sacrificial altars.

booda n. umbrella hat; a kind of massive woven hat, concave and shaped like a rotund gravestone, used as an umbrella.

`boonam vt. cross or cross over an obstacle, such as a mountain or hill. Usage: Not generally used to describe the crossing of rivers.

`boobii nce. See: hosi-`boobii ‘porcupine needle’.

boobii n. odour; stench. njo boobii `hupaa `duu. ‘I can smell fish (on my fingers).’

adj. odiferous; giving off smell; smelly. njo boobii `duu. ‘I’m stinking/giving off smell.’

`boolup n. hat, especially a traditional Galo hat of bamboo or cane.

-boolo Var: -bool. vsnf. if; when. Gram: Conjunctive coordinator with conditional, hypothetical or
co-temporal meaning. *pidoo obboolo al hae.* 'It would be good if it would rain.'

**-bok** *vs. adv.* downward; southward. *Gram:* Directional suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is directed downward in elevation or southward.

*bibbok* *vt.* throw a spear downward or southward.

*kaabok* *vt.* look downward; look southward.

*bokaa* *nce.* black mithun. *Usage:* usu. occurs in compound. *hoba-bokaa* 'black mithun'.

*boko* *n.* old bull.

*boko-boram* *n.* old and decrepit bull. *See:* *boko* 'old bull'; *boram* 'sick bull'.

*boka* *pos.* via (by way of), of (from or belonging to) or in the general direction of something downward, downriver, or southward of the place of speaking. *no* *bok* 'îra.' 'I'll go down via that route down there.' *or* *bok* 'îra, I'll go down via that vehicle which is down there.'

*bokko* *n.* base of a fishing dam, made at the point at which a diverted arm of a river (as when snaking around a riverine island) rejoins the main body. Prevents fish from returning to the main body the river, trapping them within the diverted river arm. *See:* *hibok* 'fishing dam'.

*bokka* *pos.* from somewhere downward, southward, or downriver of the place of speaking. *bokka* *caalen* 'laju. 'Let's go up from down there.'

*bokpen* *n.* riverine island; island formed by the temporary diversion of a river into two or more branches.

*boksoo* *adj.* long, of a dam.

*bogdum* *n.* head of a fishing dam, made at the point of diversion around a riverine island; fish can enter, but cannot escape. *See:* *hibok* 'fishing dam'.

*bogbi* *n.* river diversion point; point at which the main body of a river branches off into a smaller arm, as when curving around a riverine island, later to rejoin the main body. Point at which a "hibok" fishing dam is made. *See:* *hibok* 'fishing dam'.

*bogmin* *ace.* *See:* *dikin-bogmin* 'confused'.

*bogyar* *adj.* long, of a dam.

*bocor* *Var.* *bosor* (P). *adj.* of cloth, thin and unlikely to keep the wearer warm.

*boco* *Var.* *bosso* *int.* yikes! *Usage:* Interjection used to express fear, surprise or alarm at some potential hazard or danger. *See:* *boho* 'fear'.

*bojar* *n.* market. *Source:* Assamese.

*bojii* *n.* variety of bamboo, used in construction of walls. *Chimonobambusa griffithiana.*
boton n. bottle. Source: English.  
boton torni go jilaa ke. ‘Please give me two bottles.’

\boto n. bull mithun. See: ‘hona ‘mithun cow’.

bodii n. adolescent male calf.

bonam, vt. 1 • invite; call; solicit assistance, as in “rigee” reciprocal labour. rigee-bonam ‘to solicit reciprocal labour’.  
2 • lead something by force, as a mithun or a prisoner.

boaa vt. invite someone over to one’s house.

bokam (-bojaa) vt. strong-arm someone into doing something; invite forcefully.

\bounu-\boocuu n. last invitee.  
vt. invite someone as the last invitee.

bolik (-boak) vt. invite reciprocally; give reciprocal invitations.  
\bup\na  
bolik-boak hiduu naa ‘yuka. ‘They say they’re giving reciprocal invitations.’

bonam, vt. roll a wheel or tire-like thing.

bogoo vi. roll around an area.

Bopee name. Bopee, son of Niibo. Third in generation from Abo Tani in one of the Mising lines.

\bopo n. variety of “jebo” tunic.

\bor clfr. Classifier for spread-out, sheet-like objects, including leaves and pillows. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. ana ‘borpi ‘two leaves’.  
borta ‘broad, of a flattish thing’.  

See: abor ‘sheet’.

\bor vs. adv. enlarge. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is enlarged as a result of the activity indicated by the verb.

mibbor vt. blow on something to expand it, as a balloon.

membor vt. exaggerate.

libbor vt. open a sheathed thing and expand it, such as an umbrella.

hagbor vt. blow out one’s stomach (purposefully).


\borii name. 1 • name of an Eastern Tani group found at the northern extremity of the Tani area, either directly or indirectly bordering the Menba and Khamba, as well as the Bokar, to the north, and also Minyong and Galo to the south, southwest, and southeast.  
2 • name of a clan found in some Mising communities.

\boree n. variety of brass platter, treated as an heirloom and ritual object.

\bolo dem.pos. there, to, toward, or at a location downward, downriver or to the south of the place of speaking.  
tol caalaa ‘kuju. ‘Let’s go up there.’

\boloko dem.pos. from or via (by way of) somewhere downward, downriver, or southward of the place of speaking.  
no ‘bolok ‘iira. ‘I’ll go down via that route down there.’ or ‘I’ll go down via that
vehicle which is down there.’

bolii nce. red mithun. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. hoba-bolii ‘red mithun’.

`bollo dem.pos. there, to, toward, or at a location far away and downward, downriver or to the south of the place of speaking.


`bosso Var: `bocco. int. yikes!

boho Var: bohi; boso; bos. n. fearsome thing; something to be afraid of. boho go `empaa tobaa. ‘I felt something fearsome (was in that room, that’s why I came back).’

vt. fear; be afraid of. `bii `ikii `am bos `duu. ‘She’s afraid of the dog.’ bos hoben `jaaduu. ‘She’s too bloody fearful.’

`bii Var: `mii (P, L). pro. he; she. Gram: Third person singular pronoun. Usually refers to humans and/or animals, but may also be used to refer to non-living things

`biam Var: `bim. pro. him; her. Gram: Third person singular pronoun, Accusative case

`biika Var: `bik; `bak; `miik; `miik. pro. his; her. Gram: Third person singular pronoun, Genitive case

`biapa Var: `biap; `miapa; `miap. pro. to him; to her. Gram: Third person singular pronoun, Dative case
dem. that (person). Gram: Demonstrative use of the third person pronoun, usually used together with the noun “nii” person’. Gives an emphatic sense, as ‘that there guy’.

`bii da `maajib `doruu `duu. ‘That there guy really eats like a glutton.’ `bii nii `biam no `cemmaa. ‘That there guy isn’t known to me.’

-bii vsadv. full; to the brim. Gram: Result suffix usually occurring on verbs of transfer, indicating that an object is filled or made full as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`pibii vt. fill; pour to the brim of a container.


biinam vi. 1 • be full, of a container. `hig `patup `higi `biiduu. ‘This container is full.’

2 • swell up, as a bug bite; ripple, as from the pressure of a body moving behind a continuous surface, as a blanket, or when disturbing or displacing bushes in the jungle due to its movements. niinam a biikaa ku. ‘The punch (i.e. the spot where I was punched) swelled out.’

biina-biiba Var: biin-biib. vi. swell out, of a concealing entity, as when an animal moves under a blanket or disturbs bushes in the jungle with its movements.

biibaa adj. fast; quick; speedy. `biibab `rit `yoo! ‘Do it quickly why can’t you!’

-bik vsadv. penetrate; breach. Gram: Result suffix usually found on verbs of transfer, indicating that the transferred entity penetrates or breaches something.

naabik vt. throw something such as a machete into something, causing it to stand/get stuck fast (as into a
surface, an animal, or the ground).

**bikii** n. variety of cobra, black in colour with a pointed tail.

**bikii-birii** n. cobra, in general; the cobra family. See: **bikii** 'black cobra'; **birii** 'brown cobra'.

`bignam` vt. score a surface; make or draw a line across a surface, e.g. with a pencil or with a knife. `hokka` `hog` `loba` `horii` go `bikt` `kaa`. ‘Draw a line from here up to here.’

`bici` Var: `bisi` (P). n. small snake, of any variety.

**bij-reera** n. shallow point of a stream; particularly, an area into which materials have been added for the purpose of rendering the stream shallow, so that fish may be more easily collected as an element of a ‘hibok’ river diversion fishing dam.

`bita` n. king cobra. *Ophiophagus hannah*.

**bidoo** n. variety of fully green snake.

**bid-bod** onom. murmur; murmuring sound; the sound of a person murmuring.

`binam` vi. hang; swing, as from a tree branch.

`binam` vt. rend or cut something across a relatively large surface area into two parts with a sharp tool, such as a knife; cut with claws or teeth, as the bucktoothed attack of a barking deer.

`binam` vt. piggyback; carry a live person on the back, as a child.

**bipik** n. variety of snake, about a foot long, found in mountainous areas and very poisonous. Can extend body.

**bibo** n. wild goat, possibly a variety of serow, although with shorter hair and corkscrewed or ribbed rather than stiletto horns.

`biru` n. river spirit; spirit or demon associated with rivers, believed to have great destructive powers.

`biro` n. river spirit or animal of lore.

**biri** n. variety of cobra, brownish with a short tail.

**biram** n. python.

**bili** n. variety of red snake.

**bihii** n. variety of dry leaf-coloured snake.

`ba` Var: `-b` (suffix to some preceding words ending in long vowels). pos. 1 • Adverbial of manner. Gram: Adverb-forming and adverbial clause-subordinating postposition with the basic meaning ‘-ly’ or ‘in (some manner or way)’. Follows adjectives, some types of two-syllable verb, and sentences which are negative (in -maa). Forms a manner adverb or adverbial clause which is capable of modifying a verb. `kaaken` `bha` `mot` `yoo`. ‘Make it look nice, why can’t you.’ `al` `ba` `inlaa` `na!` ‘Go safely!’ `al` `maab` `motuu` `ku` `lakaa`. ‘You’ve screwed it up somehow.’ `acco` `bakee`! ‘(Do it) quietly!’

2 • Adverbial of purpose. Gram: Adverbial clause-subordinating postposition with the basic meaning ‘(in order) to’, ‘for (purpose of)’ or ‘so (that something would happen)’. Follows verbs, and forms a
subordinate clause describing an event which is not immediately happening, but which is being discussed as a purpose for which something else is done, as in [I went [to see him]]. .layer indicates a  *parlik* hikaa. ‘Having no place to go, (thinking) to sleep right there, they all divided themselves into their various functions.’

3 • Adverbial of extent.  *Gram:* Adverbial clause-subordinating postposition with the basic meaning ‘to (the point that)’ or ‘such (that something happens)’.  *bii piglaa nend*  *bə*  *ŋirduu.* ‘He’s laughing to the point that tears are coming out.’  *kəo,*  *dir*  *bə*  *mokaa to.* ‘This thing of mine, okay, try to break it if you can (lit. ‘try to make it such that it breaks’).’

4 • Adverbial of simultaneity.  *Gram:* Adverbial clause-subordinating postposition with the basic meaning ‘at (the time when)’ or ‘as (something was happening)’.  *Aci Miili*  *ne*  *bolok ˈinduu ˈeeb kaabee.* ‘I saw Elder Brother Miili as he was walking somewhere down there’.

pos. Adverbial of irreality.  *Gram:* Adverbial clause-subordinating postposition with the basic meaning ‘to (do some hypothetical activity)’ or ‘as though (something were the case)’. Usually occurs together with the the verb ‘rwnam ‘to do’.

 pcl. Subjunctive postposition.  *Gram:* Sentence-final postposition forming a non-real, imaginative or speculative sentence often with the sense ‘it would be a good thing (for this to be the case),’ ‘would (that this were the case)’ or ‘such (that this were the case)’.  *maanja*  *maac kumaa ˈbə!* ‘Don’t y’all go mindin’ now!’  *nup*  *pə*  *paduu ˈbə.* ‘Let’s be the ones to cut it.’

‘Who could say no to rice?’

`bə. pos. 1 • to.  *Gram:* Dative postposition, marking “indirect objects” such as the recipient of a give verb or another verb suffixed in Benefactive “-ji”.  *Aci ˈba ˈmejja kaa.* (I) told elder brother.’

2 • into.  *Gram:* Translative sense of the Dative postposition. Marks a noun ‘into’ which something becomes, usually in a sentence built around the verb “ˈrɨnam ‘to do’.

‘Okka,  no gam ˈba ˈrit kuda. ‘Then, I became village headman.’

3 • as (something).  *Gram:* Semblative sense of the Dative postposition. Marks a noun as a standard ‘as’, in terms of or ‘in imitation of’ which the verb is true of another entity.  *Tamik ˈbo ˈno məsto.* ‘I thought he was Tamik.’

4 • up to (such and such a quantity).  *Gram:* Extensive sense of the Dative postposition, found on nouns indicating degrees or extents (levels, quantities, amounts, places, times, etc.), giving the sense ‘to/at the level/degree of (x)’. If the extent noun is first marked by individuator “go”, the resulting sense ‘up to/until the level/degree of (x is reached), as “ˈrɨgum ˈbə ˈrip ˈlaa ˈdo it to the level/extent of three fields’.  *Naahuu ˈam ˈhuupi ˈgota ˈmoto.* ‘It made up to around two
granaries’ worth.’  ‘yad `bola? ‘How much (money) was it (lit., it was up to how much)?’

5 • -ce; times. Gram: Multiplicative sense of the Dative postposition, occurring on ordinal numerals, giving the basic sense ‘NUM-ce’, ‘NUM times’ or ‘NUM iterations’. When occurring on the ordinal numeral ‘one’ “`laken” or especially a repeated form “`laken-`laken”, has the sense ‘sometimes’ or ‘from time to time; every now and again’.  ‘him `gaan `him no `lañi `b a `taduu. ‘I listen to this song twice (rewinding it after finishing the first time).’  poolom no `laken-`lañi `b a `caara. ‘I’ll visit you once or twice per month.’  `laken-`laken `b a no `hodum `abduu. ‘From time to time I shoot barking deer.’

6 • in (the); at; within. Gram: Dative of context, occurring on nouns indicating a a context within which the action indicated by a verb takes place, such as “arum” ‘evening’ and “aloo” ‘day’, with either generic/habitual reference, as ‘I play cards at night,’ or ‘I used to go there in the morning’, or specific reference in past or future time, as ‘I’ll be back in the evening.’ May also include common nouns denoting systems ‘within’ which something is done, as ‘in English (we say it this way)’, or else locations, such as ‘in (the road).’  no arum `b a aar ku. ‘I’ll come back by night.’  kan `b a `Diihii piid `na `omlaa, tñun `yublik `laku. ‘Since we reached Diihii village by dark, we stayed there.’  `naak `Galo `b a `him `yoo amra `kudiia? ‘How do you say this in our own Galo (language)?’  nok inlam `b a `lili `go `dooduu. ‘There’s a stone in my path.’

7 • for; to. Gram: Dative of purpose, marking an abstract noun related to the ‘purpose’ or ‘reason’ for which an action takes place, especially “`lagaa”, badaa `cennam `lagaa `b a, `bul niiji go `takaa to. ‘In order to find the way, they asked an old man.’

8 • with (some quality). Gram: Dative of quality ‘hibuu `a hitum `b a `bidduu. ‘The river’s flowing with mud.’  `bii `aiig maanam `b a kəhi baahi `dun. ‘He just went on casually cooking over there.’


`bə- dem. that (thing) which is located downward, downriver, or to the south of the place of speaking.  `miik dooluul a `bəa `yuka ‘They say his village is that one down there.’

-bə vsadv. 1 • continuously; continually; still; keep on; remain. Gram: Temporal suffix describing an event which began at an earlier time, and which persists, keeps going, or continues in its duration. nam lo `duuba `dun. ‘They’re still in the house.’  `iji `goba `ribaa `dun. ‘They’re still doing that up to now.’

2 • resume; begin again an event which had been interrupted for some duration of time. okka `bunna maba `dun. ‘And so the two of them resume the search (having let up for some time).’

-`bəa vsadv. always; constantly; regularly; perennially. Gram: Temporal suffix indicating that the event indicated by the verb always, regularly or constantly happens, as

‘baacum n. two-handed handful, as after scooping with two hands into a pile of rice.

baato n. first child.

baaduu-opoo n. 1 • the front of a woman, including her breasts and belly area.
   2 • woman’s possessions, as beads, ornaments, etc.
   3 • bearing; condition; day-to-day situation (of a woman or a man).

‘nok baaduu-opoo ‘a ‘yoom ‘bela? ‘How are you managing lately?’

baanam vt. 1 • hold or carry something; own something; have something in one’s possession at a particular time, particularly in one’s pockets, on one’s person, or otherwise among one’s things.
   ‘nun noii ‘am ‘aahen gar ‘laa ‘tokka ‘baaloo kaaku, ‘ai. ‘You dried the fish before you brought them down, right?’ ‘lakii ‘og baamaa to. ‘We didn’t have (these things) in the old times.’
   2 • bear a child; have a baby.

‘nom dooluu gollo baato. ‘I was born in a village.’ ‘kohuk ‘am ‘nim ‘laanama, ‘tapek ‘am ‘ao baato. ‘Having taken a dried-up leaf as a wife, the leech was born as their child.’

baatar n. last birth; final child.
   vi. stop bearing children.

baajak vt. give birth to a sickly, weak child who is unlikely to survive. ‘njok ‘hoa ‘ao ‘am ‘baajak kaa. ‘My cow bore a stillborn calf.’ See: jagnam ‘be stillborn’.

‘baalen vt. bear a child, in the sense of the baby emerging from the mother; deliver a child.

‘baalik vt. bear a child in a particular place, possibly not the expected one. ‘bi ‘an-ab nam lo ‘ao ‘am ‘baalik to. ‘She had a child in her parents’ house.’

baanam-ganam n. possessions; belongings; things one carries with and on oneself, as when going travelling.

-bak vs. adv. clearly. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject has a clear or unimpeded experience in terms of the event indicated by the verb.

kaabak vt. see something clearly; understand something clearly.

‘tabak vt. understand something clearly, which one has heard. ‘tabak kaaku ‘com? ‘Is it clear now?’ ‘tabak kaabak ‘duu. ‘It’s completely clear (both to eyes and ears).’

‘bako: n. old skirt.

‘bako: n. old road.

‘bakoo n. base of a rising road; foot of a rising road.

‘baka dem. that sort, of thing located downward, downriver or to the south of the place of speaking.
`baka n. variety of long black skirt; black female dress.

- `bak...-`arak vsadvsr. unclear. Gram: Split manner suffix usually occurring on verbs of perception or comprehension indicating that the subject is unclear or wrongly perceiving something. `no `yoo `tabak `tarak kumaa! ‘I can’t understand what’s being said anymore!’

bagur n. side road; side path; auxiliary road; detour.

bagnam vi. come apart; come unstuck; come undone; need repairs. `nok gaarii a `bakkaa ku. ‘My cycle has broken down (some pieces have faults).’

bacak Var: basak (P). n. skirt; sarong. Properly refers to the garment as worn. Prior to actually being worn by a woman to cover her waist, it is referred to as a “galao”.

bajo n. shelf suspended from the rafters/beams of a house.

badaa n. road; path; way.

`bodum n. crossroad; crossing of two of more paths.


`badak: nce. rush or flood of liquid such as water or tears. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. piglaa `badak ‘ba `odu. ‘Tears are flooding down.’

`bana n. main road; main path, to which offshoot paths connect; trunk road.

`bopaa n. animal corridor; permanent or semi-permanent path or road made by an animal for its own use, along which an animal trap may be set. `hodum `bopaa ‘path made by barking deer’. Syn: `apaa.

bapoo n. road or path running along the breadth of a mountain, maintaining a level altitude.

`bamba pro. like that (thing which is located away from and downward of the speaker/hearer). `nok doolu a `bamba kai `ram, `buppii `yaraa `am `paaruu ra. ‘If your village down there is so big, certainly you’ll find all manner of things.’

bammee Var: bammee (P). vt. nag, as a housewife to a husband. bammee yok! ‘Stop nagging me!’

bayii n. thread traditionally wrapped around a baby’s waist.

`barak n. shelf suspended from rafters or roofbeams of a house.

`barap n. shelf suspended from the rafters or roofbeams of a house.

baree nce. small thing. Usage: compound element very broadly denoting small things. Generally found in terms denoting insects or other minutiae, such as pebbles. See: `takci-baree ‘cockroach’; ‘liicak-baree ‘pebble’.

`baree pcl. I suppose (that). Gram: Conjectural particle marking information that the speaker believes to be knowable, but about which the speaker is not confident and is treating as a hypothesis. If used as a question marker, indicates that the speaker believes that the listener knows the answer. `yaa `baree `menna? ‘Who was it who said that?’ `nok `rokciik `a `yool
‘baree? ‘Where is my knife?’
ŋom ˈtaka ˈduu ˈbaree maanam ʔana. ‘I had thought that you were asking me something (that’s why I replied to your question to someone else).’

barok  adj. clear, of an idea.

barak  nce.  See: ɲigjak-bara  ‘eyelid deformity’.

bərtaa  n. variety of snake, possibly a viper.

bərnam  vt. turn the head, as though to take a sideward glance at something. ˈyoogo ˈlaa ŋom bərkaa ˈlaa ˈkaaduu ˈko? ‘Why are you side-glancing at me like that?’

bərnam  vi. be pulled out; be extracted, as a tooth.

vt. yank; pull out by force.

bənna  nkin. sister-in-law.  Usage: used by women to reciprocally refer to or address the wife of their husband’s brother(s).

barbo  nkin. wife’s sister’s husband.  Usage: used by a male to refer to or address the husband of his wife’s sister.

bəlaa  n. jackfruit. Artocarpus heterophyllus.

bəlaa  n. variety of earring consisting of long strings of swinging beads. Worn together with “raaji” earrings.
**M - m**

**-m** pro. Accusative case suffix.  
Gram: Marks all pronouns and demonstratives used as direct objects, as well as some indirect objects 'higim `caa maabee. ‘I wanted precisely this one.’

**-m** pcl. Resolutive particle or suffix.  
Gram: Occurs at the end of a sentence, usually following Declarative “-na”, Informative “ka” or Mirative “laakaa”. Usually marks information as a clear and straightforward fact, about which the speaker has authority and is in a position to lecture the listener about. Often carries an implication that the addressee should understand it without any difficulty, should have no real basis for questioning it, and may be under admonishment for not already knowing it, or perhaps doubting it. Following an imperative sentence, expresses either impatience with the addressee for not having already done the commanded action, or otherwise indicates that the speaker is unprepared to countenance any disagreement or prevarification on the part of the addressee. ‘tol `ka `iinaa `nam, ‘Borii ‘o `cinnam! ‘They’re simply people who came down from up there, the Bori as well!’  
**donam-tiinam anam!** ‘I’m telling you it’s food!’  
`ŋok `an `ne `bottaa `kam! ‘Go invite my mother!’  
`hog aat `kem. `tat `kem. ‘Come here. Listen to this.’  
`akkan `mekyo `kem. ‘Don’t say that sort of thing.’  
`iŋ ŋo `yoo `ritar `na `borem?

**ma-** pfx. Masculine diminutive prefix to the name root of a male human individual.  
Usage: Generally used in an informal, semi-jocular way as between intimate friends or, somewhat less often but still possibly, by a senior towards a junior.  
`Majum ʻKenjum (Diminutive)ʼ.

**-maa** vs.asp. not. Gram: Negative predicate suffix, indicating that the action indicated by the verb was not, is not, or will not come about (according to the aspectual marking of the verb). Rarely, derives a term which may be used as a noun.  
`a ɲɨɨ go `epa `domaa ra. ‘They won’t eat tapioca for a year.’  
`ak ɬagaa ɬemmaa ɬku. ‘Because of that we’ve come to not know.’  
`ŋok tiimaa a ɬgə `naa. ‘That’s why I’m not drinking.’

**maa** int. no. Gram: Negative interjection which may occur alone as a negative response to a polar question, or as a contradictory rejoinder to a statement made by someone else. When occurring at the beginning of a sentence, does not have a strongly negative flavour, but rather simply draws attention to the speaker’s desire to take a turn and make a (possibly contradictory) statement.  
maa, kaamaa. ‘No, I don’t have one.’  
**maa maa ɬamdak ɬkom...’Although some may deny it...’

pcl. or; or else; or if not. Gram: Disjunct coordinator marking alternation between two interrogative clauses or nouns, basically: ‘x? Or, if not, y?’ or ‘Is it x? Or, if not, y?’  
`hig al `yaad `naa ɬbree maa ɬgə al `yaad `naa ɬbree? ‘Is this one better or is
that one better?'

`maaco` pel. isn’t it. Gram: Particle with the basic sense ‘isn’t it (the case)’, with the added implication that the speaker is not overly boldly asserting the facthood of his information, as though there were still room for the addressee to disagree. ‘ijjaa, `rirap`a `maaco, `ai? ‘Now, we can suppose it’s the starting point, eh?’

maaji, adj. very; very much. ‘bii `nimm `am maaji `ba `pagduu. ‘He loves his wife very much.’

Maaji. name. name of the third entity in the universe, generated by “`Poomaa”, and progenitor of “`Jimii”.

maa`jii adj. extreme; very, very much.

`maadii`, n. variety of defensive trap in which a small tree set with sharpened stakes is bent back away from a path under great tension, with a rope-release trigger set across the path. When the trigger is disturbed, the tree whips across the path, striking the walker with great force, causing injury or death.

`maadii`, pel. isn’t it; is it not the case (that). “`mookaa” `higi `nàak `Galo agom a `maadii? ‘I suppose this “mookaa” is our own Galo word, is it?’

maal n. red-skinned variety of sweet potato/yam.

`makt` Var: `makcuu. n. penis.

Maanam. v. lack; not have (rare, archaic). ‘paanaa `paakaa, ‘paamaa `na maakaa. ‘The haves have, the have-nots have not.’

maanam, vi. creep, of a creeping plant.

`maanam` v: c: arg. dream. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun “`yumaa” ‘dream’ ‘`yumaa `maaduu `ben. ‘(It seems like) she’s dreaming.’

Maapuu Var: `gooree (P). n. variety of white sweet potato/yam.

`maab` pel. isn’t it; obviously; of course; for heaven’s sake. Gram: Abrupt-sounding noun phrase clefting or copula clause-final particle or adverb. Generally indicates that the information contained in the marked clause is perfectly obvious, with an implication that the listener has no excuse for not understanding it and indeed should have known it already. ‘`nok `nimm `a `maabo! ‘Of course (she’s) my wife!’

`makku` n. cup-like shield for a penis, a variety of traditional clothing.

`makcuu` Var: `maccu. n. penis.

1 • elder brother-in-law. *Usage:* used by juniors to refer to or address the husband of one’s elder female siblings by blood or kin.

2 • respected brother-in-law. *Usage:* used to respectfully refer to or address a male of significance who has married one of one’s female kinsfolk.

`magii` *Var: `nobo` (P). n:kin. sister’s husband’s younger brother. *Usage:* used to refer to or address the younger brother of the husband of one’s sister by blood or kin.

`mago` *n. tobacco. *Usage:* (P).

`magbak` *n. penis lesion.

`magbo` *n:kin. son-in-law; brother-in-law (via younger sister). *Usage:* used by elders to refer to or address the husband of one’s inferior female relations, including daughter, granddaughter, or younger sister, as well as any of his brothers.

`magbo-ayaa` *Var: `magbo-omee` (P). n:kin. younger son-in-law; younger brother-in-law. *Usage:* used to refer to, though generally not to address, the husband (or his brother) of an inferior female relation such as one’s granddaughter, daughter, or younger sister, when he is relatively elder to other such relations (i.e., older than other “magbo”). *See: `magbo` ‘son/brother-in-law’; `ayaa` ‘small’.

`magbo-kai` *Var: `magbo-`abii` (P). n:kin. elder son-in-law; elder brother-in-law. *Usage:* used to refer to, though generally not to address, the husband (or his brother) of an inferior female relation such as one’s granddaughter, daughter, or younger sister, when he is relatively elder to other such relations (i.e., older than other “magbo”). *See: `magbo` ‘son/brother-in-law’; `kai` ‘big’.

`mamgmo` *Var: `magmo`. n. male pubic hair.

`magyum` *n. penis buncher (tied at the tip).

`maglaa` *n. semen; sperm. *Syn: `yolaa`.

`manja` *ace. fool. *See: `manjaa` ‘maraa` ‘clever but foolish man’.


`maci` *n. variety of basket, medium-sized, used for measuring, transferring and storing large quantities of rice. *Syn: `oci`.

`maccuu` *n. penis. *See: `makcuu`.

`majuua` *adj. real; really; very much the case; very much so. *Nidoo onam a `majuua` boa `yumii` `moduu`. ‘The falling of the rain really makes me sleepy.’ *Tapak a `majuab` rad `lakaa`. ‘There are huge numbers of leeches there.’

`majii` *n. iron nettle used for piercing woven “igin” and “abar” in order to insert bamboo elements to secure the “gingii” frame elements.
manam vt. search for something.

`mandaruu n:poet. fox.


`manruu Var: *mansuruu (P). n.

fox. Var: *mandaruu.

`mansuruu n. fox. Usage: (P).

See: *manruu ‘fox’.

-map vs:adv. down. Gram: Result suffix to a transitive verb indicating that the object is transferred downward as a result of the action indicated by the verb, as in the sense of ‘fall down’.

`təəmap vt. chop down, as a tree.

ŋo ‘hiin ‘am təəmap kaa. ‘I chopped the tree down.’

`mabor n. tobacco leaf.

mami n:mese. mommy, in motherese (baby-talk).

`mamor n. rust. `mamor `doduu ku. ‘It’s become rusted.’

mamnam, vt. cover something, such as a pot, with a lid or other flat or lid-like object, such as leaves.

mamnam: vt. feel with hands; feel around, as when groping in the dark; touch the face after being punched.

`mayum n. loose tobacco; rolling tobacco.

`martum Var: *martun (P). n.

hammer.

marnam vt. be angry; be angry at someone. ŋo ‘mardak ‘na. ‘I feel angry.’

marsaa n. variety of edible plant. Abundant and weedlike, with very small yellow flowers with tiny petals. Used as a vegetable; gives a tingly sensation to the tongue, not unlike Sichuan pepper. Spilanthes paniculata.

`məlo n. type of ceremonial vessel, bowl-shaped, apparently of brass or copper alloy.

məhəo ace. See: aŋu-məhəo ‘dirty’.

ma! int. nope; uh-uh; no way. Usage: Abrupt negative interjection expressing strong disagreement with a proposal or presupposition. ma! ‘əmbə ‘riməa ra. ‘No way! It won’t be like that.’


`miiiri Var: *miyii (P). n. tip of a pole-shaped, thin and tall, or oblong object, prototypically a tree or other plant, but also a feather; the relatively higher portion of a plant stem, closer to the top; also, treetop, i.e. the top portion of a tree. See: *narii ‘lower part of a plant stem; base’.

`Miihin name. name of the fifth entity in the universe, generated by “Jimii”, and progenitor of “Hintuu”.

`micco n. ash, as from a fire or cigarette; small and potentially airborne. Syn: taco.

`mijjik n. buffalo.

midduu n. bellows tube; tube usually made from bamboo, used for concentrating breath to blow on a fire and increase its strength.

-min Var: -mii. vs:val. join; amongst; to/on one another. Gram:
Applicative suffix to a transitive verb, obligatorily followed by either “-gə” or “-hi”, indicating of a plural subject in “-hi” that the action indicated by the verb is directed amongst one another, or of a subject in “-gə” that it joins the object in the action indicated by the verb as a follower or co-participant. ‘bul ṭmodir mins ɗuu. ‘They are fighting to the bitter end.’ ‘tol ṭiti ɤ irmin ṭilaa ḋin ḍiduu. ‘We also spread rice powder on one another up there.’ mamii hinam ‘searching for one another’. ṇo ɬiamb hobb ɬam mamin ɬaduu. I’m joining him in searching for the mithun.’ domin ganam ‘eating together’. ɬagii ṭam ṭagii mingga ɬaa. ‘When he sighs, it repeats his sigh. (lit. ‘it joins him in sighing’).’

- min vs. adv. pulverize. Gram: Result suffix indicating that an object is reduced to smaller parts as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

‘domin vt. chew into bits; make into small bits by chewing.

minnam (1) vt. chase, particularly an animal; run after something.

‘mina ɬa vt. chase something away from a premises.

miŋgo vt. chase someone or something; drive something away (as an animal). hoo ɬam miŋgo ɬtok! ‘Drive the cow away!’

‘miŋci vt. catch someone or something which is being chased.

mintar-miŋga vt. chase something to the best of one’s ability, as much as can be done.

‘mippak vt. drive away an animal, e.g. hoo ɬam ‘mippak tok! ‘Drive (the cow) away!’

‘minloo vt. chase or drive something down, as down from a house.

‘minnam (1) Var: ‘mennam (1) (P). v. c. arg. name (for the first time); create. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun “amin” ‘name’ Sili ɬami ɬam ‘minlen ɬdagna. ‘We named (this place) Sili.’

‘miŋkii vi. correctly-named; appropriately-named.

‘miŋmur vi. incorrectly-named; inappropriately-named.

minnam (2) vi. blow, as wind. doogum-door ‘midduu ku. ‘It’s starting to storm out.’

vt. blow on someone or something. ṇo ɬamm ɬam mikkaa. ‘I blew on the fire.’

mikkak vt. blow an area clean.

mikkup-millek vi. blow all over the place; blow all around, in every direction.

‘migir vt. make a fire red-hot by blowing on it.

miŋŋik vt. blow out; extinguish a fire by blowing on it.

‘middor vt. stroke a fire; increase a fire by blowing on it.

mippuu-millin vt. clear an area by blowing away particles.

mibbuu vt. blow through a hole, as a bellows tube or a musical instrument (such as a flute).

‘mippum n. main surface area of a Galo fireplace, usually of packed
sand/earth, but also sometimes of concrete.

`mibbo n. flake, as from peeling skin or an ashlet from a burning log.

mimi-`kuri n. cat. See: `kuri `cat.

`miram n. hearth; fireplace. _Usage: (P)._ See: `imik `hearth`.

Mirii name. traditional name of the Mising Tribe of Upper Assam, now considered pejorative by most Mising. Not considered pejorative by Hills Miri, who are generally considered to be tribally distinct from the plains Mising.

`Misii name. name of the Mising tribe of Upper Assam, North East India.

muugo n. compulsion; feeling of strong attraction to something one doesn’t expect to see.

muugo-`aluk n. nostalgia; nostalgic or wistful feeling. _muug-`aluk `tapaa. _Hearing this, I am reminded of better days._ See: muugo `compulsion`; `aluk `depression`.

`muunam vt. suck from inside the mouth; vacuum; suck on something solid, such as a pen. _Usage: Not used to describe the action of sucking through a straw._

`muupuk vt. kiss.

`muupuk-dotak vi. kiss and cluck the mouth, as when fawning over a baby.

`muur vt. endanger or deceive someone; be intentionally deceptive or cunning. _amba `jaa `muur `yooke. _Don’t be so cunning/secretive._

mukaa n. element of a “rilen” fish trapping system, an upstream platform from which fish poison is prepared and released into a river, to stun fish which are then collected from a river diversion point further downstream.

`mukpuu n. dense fog.

`muglii n. lightning that makes it to earth; killer lightning. _See: `doorak `lightning with thunder`._

`munku n. spinster; unmarried woman.

`mudorii Var: budrii (P). n. guava. _Source: Assamese._

munaa Var: payak (P). n. bag.

`munam vi. be crazy; be mad; be insane. _no `mud `laree? _Are you mad?!`

`musi-`mulee Var: `mus-`mulee. vi. loony; half-mad; verging on insanity.

`munam-rumnam n. insanity. _See: `munam `crazy`; rumnam `shout`._

-mum v. `mekte: just; simply; casually; carelessly. _Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is done without too much care or concern, or is brought about ineffectively, amateurishly, unsystematically, without relish, or has a result of poor effect._

`rum `duu. _It’s passable; it works (though only just)._ _pipak oo `gadd `am `domum `yookem. _‘Don’t just go eating non-tribal food without a thought._

`mum plc. just; only; simply;
casually. `aga `mum `rem? `Is that it?` oo ka⁠nnam `mum `am nj⁠o `kəalak tol `pə. `Cooking vegetables is nothing big to me (I can cook easily).`

-`mur vs:adv. mistakenly; erroneously; incorrectly. Gram: Verb suffix indicating that the subject acts mistakenly or erroneously in bringing about the action indicated by the verb, or that the action results in a mistake or an error.

`

-`mee vs:adv. separate. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the participants in an event are separated as a result of someone's actions. `ajen `am `numee hit `kee. `Break up your friends' fighting.'

mee n. multiplicity. taruu a meego `raduu. `There are so many mosquitoes.'

meetor n. yeoman. See: yaamee-meetor `yeoman'.

`meenam vt. mate; mate with; have sexual intercourse, particularly of relatively small animals. `rokpo `meeduu. `The cock is mating with (the hen).'

meenam vi. be many; have many. ` pii a meemaa boolo, `miiloo `am `kabŋam maahae. `If there aren’t many people, we won’t be able to shingle the roof.'

meelii nce. See: `rukci⁠i-meelii `ant variety'.

`Mekkə name. blackie (nickname).

-men vs:adv. as play; in play. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject brings about the action indicated by the verb in or as play.

`immen vi. stroll; go for a walk. `immen `laju. `Let’s go for a stroll.'

`kaamen vt. watch something for fun, as a movie.

`domen vt. snack; eat for fun or to pass time.

`mennam Var: `munnam (NW). vi. speak; talk. `mep⁠yoo `kee! `Shut up; don’t say that!'

vie. say (that). Gram: Extended intransitive sense of ‘speak’ in which a direct speech report must *follow*
the verb, as 'John said, “x.”' Añi Mumsi `menduu, “ño Dooñ 'Pool 'mook 'hokka; 'nok 'bol 'yoomb aad ‘ba?” ‘Elder Sister Mumsi said, “I’m from this land of the Sun and Moon; how could I go with you to your place?”’.

`mennam` **vt.** 1 • say something; talk about something. **Gram:** Transitive sense of ‘say’ taking a common nominal or pronominal object referring to the contents of speech. *Cannot* take an indirect or direct speech report or any other clausal complement of any kind. *Agom `ment ba `lakaa. ‘I already talked about that, don’t you remember?’* maañam `am `mennam `menduu. ‘He just goes ahead and says whatever he’s thinking (without reflecting on whether it should be said or not).’

2 • speak to someone. ‘Bullam `yooocin `memmaa. ‘This bear, what did he do? He didn’t say a thing to them.’

3 • speak a language; speak in a particular language. *No `Galoo agom `am `menlak `dooree? ‘Can you speak Galo?’*

4 • chant to spirits; of a shaman, invoke spirits through chanting.

`mennam` **vt.** *advise someone.*

`menjii` **vt.** explain something to someone.

`menjii` **vt.** settle a dispute; reach agreement.

`menjoo` **vt.** flatter someone, as in order to gain something.

`menjok` **vi.** exaggerate; speak in an exaggerated manner.

`mentom` **vt.** teach; show someone by telling them how.

`mennek` **vt.** tease; taunt.

`menrik` **vt.** answer; respond.

`mennam` **vt.** 1 • exert pressure on or upon something; weigh on something or someone. *Yaraa `higi `maajib `ai `duu. ‘ñom `maajib `menduu ku. ‘This thing is really heavy. It’s really weighing on me.’* iiku `am `ili `pit `na `lok `menten `tokaa. ‘Weigh down the bamboo dice with a big stone.’

2 • put to sleep; kill, of a small animal, or a human, in a priestly, high register, possibly euphemistic sense.

`menka` **vt.** kill with weight; kill by weighing heavy things upon a body.

`menjap` **vt.** flatten something with weight.

`mennam` **vt.** mate, of an animal; be in mating season, or exhibiting behaviour which is characteristic of excess hormone influence as in mating season. *Ikii `a meggok `duuku. ‘The dog is running around crazily, as
under the influence of excess hormones.’ \(\text{arak a memmin 'hiduu. 'The pigs are mating.'}\)

\(\text{menpin Var: 'nopin (P). n. tiger skin.}\)

\(\text{Mebbuu name. name of a river around Aaloo.}\)

\(\text{\textunderscore \text{\textunderscore} mo, \text{vakdo.} uncontrollably; unconsciously. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject acts without consciousness or control in the action indicated by the verb. \(\text{\text{bii \'ayyom \'immo \'duu. 'He goes around uncontrollably at night (i.e. sleepwalks).'}\)}\)

\(\text{\textunderscore \text{\textunderscore} mo: vasul. 1 \cdot \text{make (someone do something); let (someone do something); have (someone do something); cause (someone to do something). Gram: Causative suffix indicating that the subject makes, causes, lets, or allows the object to perform the action indicated by the verb. \(\text{\text{tii\text{\textunderscore}coo \text{\textunderscore}mot \text{\textunderscore}kee. 'Let them drink first (before you serve the food).'}\)}\)

\(\text{2 • Switch-subject suffix. Sense of the Causative suffix in which no real causative meaning is found, but which is used in clause chains (verbs connected in "-\text{\textunderscore}laa") to show that the actor of the marked verb is the object, and the same as the subject of the following verb. \(\text{\text{bullam \text{\textunderscore}yubm \text{\textunderscore}tolaa \text{\textunderscore}garap \text{\textunderscore}to. 'After they slept (someone other than them) got up.' \text{\text{\text{nom no \text{\textunderscore}ij\text{\textunderscore}jaa \text{\textunderscore}gogm \text{\textunderscore}lapa \text{\textunderscore}maanam ee. 'I was just thinking of having you called (for a meeting, but here you are).'}\)}}\)

\(\text{\text{moi n. field levelling; levelling or flattening of a wet field. Source: Assamese. \(\text{\text{moi-nar\text{\textunderscore}nam 'to level a field.'}\)}\)

\(\text{\text{moi} nskin. 1 • younger maternal aunt. Usage: used to refer to or address the younger sister of one\text{'s mother.}\)

\(\text{2 • younger aunt-in-law. Usage: used to refer to or address the younger sister of one\text{'s wife's father or mother.}\)

\(\text{3 • maternal aunt\text{'s daughter. Usage: used to refer to or address any daughter of one\text{'s mother\text{'s sister.}\)

\(\text{\text{moo} pcl. not. Gram: Copula negator takka moo! 'They're not squirrels!'\)

\(\text{\text{mookaa} n. wok; deep-dish frying pan. Syn: 'jonkaa.}\)

\(\text{\text{mooko} n. place.}\)

\(\text{\text{mooko-}isi n. terrain; conditions; climate of a particular place. See: \text{mooko 'place'}; \text{isi 'water'}\)

\(\text{\text{mookop} adj. sunken cheeks, as a tuberculosis victim. See: \text{mookop-\text{\textunderscore}moorop 'sunken cheeks'.}\)

\(\text{\text{mookop-\text{\textunderscore}moorop Var: \text{mookop-\text{\textunderscore}mooyop (P). adj:expr. sunken cheeks.}\)

\(\text{\text{mooci Var: \text{moosi (P). n. jungle crab.}\)

\(\text{\text{moocoo Var: \text{moosoo (P). nce. See: \text{modir-\text{\textunderscore}moocoo 'no man\text{'s land'.}\)

\(\text{\text{mooji n. festival.}\)

\(\text{\text{mootum n. 1 • jungle; forest.}\)

\(\text{2 • wild animal.}
See: hora-`mootum ‘wild animal; hunting’.

`mootum-ɲigam n. jungle hunter; expert hunter of wild animals in the jungle. See: `mootum ‘jungle’; ɲigam ‘hunter’.

`moodii n. mountain.

`moodii-puutuu n. summit of a mountain. See: `moodii ‘mountain’; puutuu ‘tip’.

`moodii-`peŋkoo n. mountain valley; valley between two mountains. See: `moodii ‘mountain’; `peŋkoo ‘valley’.

`moodii-bekko n. variety or varieties of nightingale (bulbul), including but possibly not limited to the yellow blackcrested bulbul. See: `moodii ‘mountain’; bekko ‘bulbul’.

`moodii-rika n. jhum field; mountain field or hillside on which jhum or “slash-and-burn” agriculture is performed. Mountain fields are traditionally the primary field types cultivated by Galo, which are intensively cultivated for one or two years, then left to a five-year fallowing period. See: `moodii ‘mountain’; rika ‘field’.

`moodir. adj. rugged or uneven, of terrain or topography. `ŋunuk `higi `moo ok `moodir `duu. ‘The topography of our area is rugged.’

`moodir. adj. deformed, of a face. `mii attam `lokka `ooloo dooku `na `amlaa `pann moo `moodir `duuku. ‘He has become facially deformed due to falling from a precipice.’

`moodir. n. no man’s land; steep or otherwise inhospitable terrain, where spirits are supposed to live.

`moodir-`moocoo Var: `moodir-`moosoo (P). n. no man’s land; steep or otherwise inhospitable terrain, where spirits are supposed to live. See: `moodir ‘no man’s land’.

mooda-moobə Var: mood-moobə n. earthquake.

moopin n. harvest festival; most important traditional festival.

`moobaa n. plateau.

`moobii n. area on a mountain which has been cultivated, but which is currently being left to fallow.

`moomaa adj. busy. `kab gollo `moomaa `duuku `naaree? ‘Have you gotten busy (working) on something else?’

moomii n. 1 • elephant’s trunk. 2 • octopus tentacle. Usage: new formation; not a traditional designation, but accepted by most speakers.

`moomen n. clearing; open area, free of obstructions to vision, in which one can see from one end to the other without difficulty.

adj. unobstructed; clear of obstructions to vision.

moomoo adj. tingly sensation or flavour on the tongue, as from eating “marsaa”.


mooyum n. shady side of a
mooraa  

`mopaala  

mountain. **Syn:** mooyaa.

**mooraa**  
n.  
1 • hell; no man’s land.  
2 • any old place; no particular destination.

`mooree`  
pol.  certainly; obviously.  
ŋo  `al `ga `caaduu `kunna `mooree. ‘Certainly I’ve come by foot.’

`mooro`  
n.  cheek, on the face.

`mooroo`  
n.  field fallowing for a period of more than 20 years.

**moorii**  
Var: mooyii (P).  
n.  plateau; plains within a mountain range which will not extend endlessly.  
See: deerii ‘endless plains’.

`moora`  
n.  virgin mountain; wild mountain; slope which has never been cut for cultivation.

`moohen`  
n.  desert; dry, waterless area where few crops can grow.

`mokak`  
vt.  clean; make something clean.

`mokoo`  
n.  shaft of an iron-tipped arrow.  
omo-mokoo ‘shaft of an iron-headed arrow’.

`motə`  
k.  1 • elder maternal aunt.  
Usage: used to refer to or address the elder sister of one’s mother.  
2 • elder aunt-in-law.  
Usage: used to refer to or address the elder sister of one’s wife’s father or mother.

`monam`  
vt.  
1 • make; produce; build; prepare.  
nama-`monam ‘house construction’.  
mohi  `laaju. ‘Let’s make one for ourselves.’  
2 • do; be occupied in doing.  
ŋo  `yoo `moduu `naala? ‘What do you think you’re doing?’  
3 • invoke, as ghosts or spirits.  
**Usage:** Generally occurs with associated noun “`uui” ‘spirit’.  
`uui-`monam ‘to invoke, petition, or curse spirits’.

4 • harm someone or something; tamper or fiddle with something; mess around with, improperly use, wreck or risk wrecking something, as a child who plays with and risks breaking an expensive gadget or a substance or tool which doesn’t work properly and wrecks what it was intended to help.  
ŋo  `yoo `am baat `laa `njunnam `mora? ‘What will you attack us using?’

5 • claim, as a penalty.  
**Usage:** Generally occurs with associated noun “guuɲɨɨ” ‘debt’.  
ŋo  `yoo `məət `läa, guuɲɨɨ `mola, porok rogjir `am `laalee `laa, iŋkaa ku. ‘So he claimed a penalty, and taking a young hen he in the end went on his way.’

6 • cause something to happen.  
**Gram:** Must occur with following Result suffix.  
ŋo `nom `molom ra. ‘You caused a fire.’  
ŋo `nom `molom ra. ‘I’ll land you in a shocked state through my actions.’  
donmaa nam `gob `mopak ra. ‘I’m going to get rid of it so they can’t eat anything’.

`moak`  
vt.  dislocate something, as a bone from its joint; make something function improperly.

`mogəə`  
vt.  touch someone or something.

`modii`  
vt.  hurt.

`-mopaala`  
**vs nf.**  during; while; at the same time.  
ŋom od `gol `duum `paala, hos go `aala. ‘While I was there laying a stone
slab trap, a porcupine came.’

tomaa n. variety of prepared poison.

toroo n:kin. 1 • second maternal aunt. Usage: used to refer to or address the second sister of one’s mother. Rare and possibly archaic in usage.

2 • second aunt-in-law. Usage: used to refer to or address the second sister of one’s wife’s father or mother. Rare and possibly archaic.

tomolap nce. See: maama-molap ‘inkling’.

tomolek nce. See: tado-molek ‘variety of insect’.

trimam. vi. multiply; increase, as a population; progenate, as a lineage; spread, as grass or other ground cover. namii 'a miiduu.
The grass is spreading.’

trimam, vt. char, particularly of charring rice husks to prepare for mixing them into rice and fermenting, when making rice beer. ampo miinam ‘charring rice husks for use in rice beer’.

trimiibu n. rafter beam running the length of the crest of the roof of a house; apex of the house roof.

'trimiilo n. roof; ceiling.


‘trimik vsadv. 1 • become pulverized. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something becomes pulverized or made into powder as a result of the action indicated by the verb. bul ‘ramap ‘doob ‘momik raku.
‘They’ll pulverize it by hand until it’s soft and powdery.’

2 • minutely. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is carried-out minutely, finely, or with great attention to detail.

'trimik vi. fall and become pieces or smash into bits, as of a smashing light bulb.

‘trimikmik vt. grind something into bits.

‘trimikmik vt. know something comprehensively; know every last minute detail.

trimik vsadv. close; near. Gram: Manner or directional suffix indicating that the subject is close or too close to the object in bringing about the action indicated by the verb

‘trimikmik: 'trimikmik vi. speak too closely to someone, so that one can smell the odour on their breath.

‘trimikmik vt. pour something, as liquor, directly into someone’s mouth.

‘trimikmikmik vt. provide for; feed; serve.

trimikom n. hawk.

‘trimikvs n. smoke.

adj. smoky. ‘trimik ra. ‘It will be smoky.’

‘trimik...-mak vsadv. into a million pieces. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that the object is smashed or otherwise dispersed into minute particles as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

‘trimikmik ‘trimikmik kaaku. '(The bottle) smashed into a million pieces.’ See: '-trimik ‘pulverize’.

trimir vt. clean a grave. Usage: usu.
occurs with dedicated noun “deemir”. See: deemir-mirnam ‘clean a grave’. ‘mirkə adj. black-coloured; blackened.
mirnam v.c.arg. acclimatize oneself; attune the body; adapt bodily conditions. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun “amir” ‘body condition’ amir-mirlik hinam ‘to acclimatizing oneself (to local conditions)’.
mirpUU adj. white-coloured.
mirbo n. variety of large, light green grasshopper.
mirlum n. dustpile. adj. dusty. pomir mirlum ‘na badaa ‘a dusty road’.
mirlii adj. red-coloured.
-ma vs:adv. accompanying. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the object of a transitive verb has the status of an accompaniment with which the action indicated by the verb is carried out. acin dom naan kaamaa leema, ‘hodum apin ‘am ‘baal dokaa ku. ‘Having nothing to eat with their rice, they roasted and ate the barking deer skins.’
vs: nzr. accompaniment. Gram: Nominalizing suffix deriving a noun describing an accompaniment to the action indicated by the verb. ‘laat ‘kee! ‘ago dom go ‘lakaa! ‘What! Take it! It’s edible, for heaven’s sake!’
‘mai n. smoky colour, especially of complexion.
mak nkin. 1 • sister’s daughter. Usage: used to refer to or address the daughter of one’s (married) sister, as well as that of any other married-off female member of one’s clan.
2 • paternal aunt’s daughter. Usage: used to refer to or address the daughter of one’s father’s sister.
’makor n. torch. makor go ‘baal int ‘kee. ‘Carry a torch when you go.’
mak- pfx. Feminine diminutive avuncular prefix to the name root of a female human individual, for use by her maternal uncle. Makar ‘nickname of a woman named Kentar, for use by her maternal uncle’.
makkuu n. cucumber. Cucumis spp.
maanam vt. 1 • think about something, as a person or an idea. ambai maaduuna na. ‘I’m just thinking (about nothing in particular).’
2 • think that. ma, nom taka duubare maanama na. ‘Nothing; I had thought you were asking me (that’s why I replied to your question to someone else).’ miam no moka tara ben maabee. ‘I thought that you were going to kill him (he was down, and you could have killed him, but for some reason didn’t).’
3 • like or love someone. no ‘miam maaduu. ‘I like him.’
4 • want something.
maagaa vt. yearn after something; pine for something. maagaa nam ‘daadii ‘am ‘paato. ‘I got just what I wanted.’
maagap vt. concentrate, as on
work; memorize something, as a procedure or list.

`maačak` Var: `miisak` (P). vt. approximate, as the distance between two locales.

`maačem` vt. like something or someone, especially as a potential mate.

`maaŋam` n. 1 • thought; idea.
2 • a lot; however much one might be able to imagine. `aci, njo `murkoo `am maanam go `paatuu! `Elder Brother, I’ve gotten tons of money!’ `bii maanam go jabi ra `pa. `bii `maaj `cenduu. `He may tell you a lot. He knows a lot.’

`maapaa` vt. remember. `nok amin `am no `maapaa `dooree? `Do you remember my name?’

`maapaa maa.` vt. forget a fact. `are! njo `maapaa kudda maa! `Are! I’ve forgotten (the words) again!’

`maapee` n. outlook; bias; way of thinking.

`maapii` vt. be satisfied; feel that something is enough. `murkoo `am njo maapii maa. `I’m not satisfied with the (amount of) money (that I have).’

`maabo` n. melon. See: `banjin ‘ripe melon’.

`maamo` nce. See: `maamo-molap ‘inkling’.

`maamo-molap` n. inkling; barest thought.

`maugu` Var: `mago` (P). n. blaze; major fire; inferno. `dooluu `am `mag `gulaa ku. `The village was burned up in an inferno.’

`mogum` n. flame; tongue of fire.

`maci` Var: `masi` (P). n. flint.


`maco` n. wood ash; ash from wood.

`macii` n. relatively small piece or wood, especially match-sized but also up to finger-sized, with an ember at the tip; especially, one which can be removed from the fire and used to ignite something else, such as a cigarette.

`macii-malii` n. barest embers; barely burning fire; the beginnings of a fire.

`maŋii` n:time. last year.

`maŋii-keŋii` n:time. a few years ago; some years back. `maŋii-keŋii njo Aaloo `tolo rbbee. ‘A few years ago, I lived here in Along.’

`matuu` n. burnt firewood; burnt or burning log; firewood which is presently burning or which has been burnt. See: `aor ‘burnt bamboo’.

`maduu` n. container made from wet leaves, used to transport coals (embers).


`mador` n. light, as from a fire. `mador ba `dort `kee! ‘Shine like a bright light (don’t just sit there lying around)’!

`mamam` vt. lie; tell a lie.

`makii` vi. expert in lying; good at lying.

`makom` vi. lie persistently; go
on lying even after one has been found out.

`məbuk Var: ˈabbuk (P). n. gun.

`məbo n. large-sized log to be used as firewood.

`məm vs:adv. casually; effortlessly; just; simply. Gram: Manner verb suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is brought about casually, easily, without any effort, or without any serious concern for consequences. Ab Tani ˈhambo kaaduu boolo, tala ˈtok potaa ə ˈomam ˈlooto. ‘When he looked up like this, birds would just fall out of the sky.’ ɲiik nam lo ˈinmam ˈyookaa. ‘Don’t go so casually to people’s houses.’

`məmnəm vt. cook something, such as leaf vegetables, by steaming directly over cooking rice.

`mayo n:time. last night.

`mar Var: ˈmaro. n:time. yesterday morning.

moraa Var: ˈbaraa; ˈmayaa (P). int. whatever; umm...; like...; mane... Usage: Hesitation word, used when pausing to think of a word. Can also be used to stand in place of a word which the speaker cannot think of. moraa na! ˈbii moraa go moraa tobaa ˈlakaa. ‘Hey! He just did something to whatever.’

`məram nce. facial blemish; blackhead; freckle or mole. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: ˈuii-ˈmaram ‘facial blemish’.

`marum Var: ˈmayum (P). n:time. last night; last evening.

`maree n. ember; burning coal; relatively small, glowing piece of wood which has detached from a larger piece of wood and is burning independently. Var: ˈməree.

`məro Var: ˈmara (P). n. torch, bundle of burning firewood, as used to ignite a larger fire or burn off the debris of a jhum field.


`məroo-kenloo Var: ˈməlo-kenloo (P). adv. way back when; before (not currently); some time back/ago; in those days; in the old days. ˈmaroo-kenloo, ɲo ˈpoot bee. ‘Way back when, I was pretty fat.’ See ˈmaroo ‘yesterday’; ˈkenloo ‘day before yesterday’.

`məroo-kenluu Var: ˈmar-kenluu. n:time. long ago. ˈmar-kenluu kuŋpoo ˈbiik hinam a. ‘His death was way back when.’

`marom n. field debris of a jhum field after it has been burnt-off to clear for cultivation.

mərnəm vt. rub with hands lightly; pet; stroke (e.g. a cat); spread something across a surface. ɲo ˈkurii ˈam ˈmarduu. ‘I’m stroking/petting the cat.’

markaa vt. stroke something or someone just to see what will happen, as a potential girlfriend.

markak vt. rub something clean.

ˈmarrup vt. erase something, as with a rubber.

ya- *pfx. Feminine diminutive/pejorative prefix to a nominal, adjectival or female human proper name root. *Gram: In the nominal/adjectival lexicon, occurs on colour terms, some insects and lower animals, and certain concepts with a negative connotation, but usually non-productive in this capacity. Productive as a familiar, and in some ways abrupt or impatient-sounding nicknaming prefix to the name root of a girl or woman, generally as addressed by her seniors. *Yatər ‘familiar/informal nickname of a woman named Kentər’.

-`yaa *vs:adv. destroy; worsen. *Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is destroyed, or that its quality or state is made worse as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`tuyaa *vt. kick and destroy something.

`moyaa *vt. ruin; wreck; destroy.

-yaa *vs:adv. more; more than. *Gram: Comparative suffix on adjectives and verb roots, indicating that a quality or property is more true of the subject than the object, or that the subject participates in some event more than the object does. `ai `yaaduu! ‘It’s heavier (than the other one)!’ Aci Toomoo `jom kai `yaaduu. ‘Elder Brother Toomoo is bigger than I am.’ `koj-allo `am, `junuk `Galoo pi `yoob `rir ku `di. `raken `yaar `di, maa `ranek `yaar `di. ‘In the future, what will it be like for our Galo. Will life be better, or will it be worse?’ *nə acin `əm kai `yaanam doto. ‘I ate most of the rice.’

3 *vs:adv. rather; rather than; instead; instead of. *Gram: Preferential verb suffix indicating that the subject will participate in the action indicated by the verb ‘rather than’ or ‘instead of’ some other activity, or will affect the object ‘rather than’ some other thing. *səa `tiyaa `tokee, `opoo `tatta! ‘Drink tea instead, you’re drinking nothing but alcohol (recently)!’ *no `doyaa `tokee. ‘You have it instead (rather than me).’ *nə `moyaa `dee. ‘I’ll do it rather (than you), ok?’

-yaa *pcl. much. *Gram: Comparative-like particle with the basic meaning ‘much’; when occurring in negative clauses, has the overall meaning ‘not much’. *adək yaa kaamaa. ‘There’s not much difference between (those two things).’ *menlaa haa yaa kaamaa. ‘There’s not much more to tell.’


yaas *pfx. Masculine diminutive avuncular prefix to the name root of a male human individual. May only be used by the named individual’s maternal uncles when addressing him directly.

yaakaa *Var:`yaakaa (emphatic form). *n. multiplicity; large quantity; a lot. *hoo `yaakaa go yubgee namma `maaba! ‘But you
slept a lot last night (how can you still be sleepy)!'

n:qual. many.  
Gram: Qualifying noun following another noun with the overall sense ’many N.’  
adj. many; in multiplicity.  
Gram: Qualifying noun following another noun with the overall sense ’many N.’

`yaa...-caa  
adj.s:rcom. teeny tiny; small and weakly; dregs of the lot.  
Gram: Split adjectivealizing suffix occurring on most if not all classifier roots, as well as possibly some if not all noun roots  
See: yaamee ‘young man’; meetor ‘yeoman’.

-`yaayaa  
vs. adv. even more; still more.  
Gram: Intensifying suffix indicating that some action or condition increases even more or still more than before.  
Al `yaayaa ‘duuku. ‘It’s improving.’  
Nok uun a `riyaa `yaayaa ra. ‘Your wound will worsen.’  
Mepyaa `yaayaa `duu. ‘(You’re) talking too much.’

-yaa-`yaaota  
vsasp. to the point of near insanity; to the point of becoming blue in the face; x oneself silly.  
Gram: Idiomatic predicate ending indicating that the subject performs an event repeatedly, incessantly, or for a long period of time with no effect, so as to render oneself practically mad in the process.  
Aci `ne no `mepyaa `yaato! ‘I told Elder Brother until I was blue in the face, but he wouldn’t listen!’

`yaaruu  
pcl. especially.  
Gram: Comparative/superlative particle marking a noun as the one ’especially’ participating in the event/state indicated by the verb, more than anyone else.  
No `yaaruu `lakaa tiiben `yaana! ‘You’re the one who’s a chain-smoker (not me)!’

-yaa...-caa  
adj.s:com. teeny tiny; small and weakly; dregs of the lot.  
Gram: Split adjectivealizing suffix occurring on most if not all classifier roots, as well as possibly some if not all noun roots  
See: yaamee ‘young man’; meetor ‘yeoman’.
poles you may have (whether long or short, good or poor).’
See: ‘yaa ‘small’.

’yai n. last daughter. See: ‘tai ‘last son’.

’yao n. fool; sophomore; one who lacks knowledge or experience. Usage: commonly used in consort with “peccaa”, as in a string of insults. ‘yoogo ‘laa yao ‘gariib ‘kaaduu ‘ko? ‘Why are you staring at me like a fool?’

’yao nkin. 1 • sister’s son. Usage: used to refer to or address the son of one’s (married) sister, as well as that of any other married-off female member of one’s clan.

2 • paternal aunt’s son. Usage: used to refer to or address the son of one’s father’s sister.

’yao-ootar n. fool; buffoon. Usage: (P).

-yak vs:adv. demolish. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is demolished or caused to crumble as a result of the action indicated by the verb. Usually used to describe breaking of objects with some surface area, such as wall-like or pillar-like objects, or some other type of structure.

tuyak vt. cause something to crumble by kicking it.

pəəyak vt. cause something to crumble by smashing it (as with a hammer).

’yakaa Var: ‘yaka; ‘kayaa. adj. black.

’yakii adj. deep black; shining black, approaching or with an overtone of blue, as a black panther.

’yaka adj. black. See: ‘yakaa ‘black’.

’yakkaa! adv. extremely.

yagoo ace. name for a type of colour which is no longer widely used or known. Usage: generally found only in the compound “yagoo-‘yaree” ‘colour-striped’.

’yagoo-’yaree adj. striped; decorated with coloured stripes, as a tiger. See: yagoo ‘striped’; ‘yaree ‘multicoloured’.

yagnam vi. 1 • cascade, as a landslide, or rice grains being poured into a basket.

2 • crumble; fall apart, as of a structure due to old age. ‘kagrīi ‘ə yakkaa ku. ‘The storeroom fell apart/collapsed (gradually, because it was old).’

‘yanaa n. female idiot; useless woman.

‘yanaa-‘yaraa adj. of a woman, clever but useless. See: ‘yanaa ‘female idiot’.

yangam n. bush; shrub; medium-sized plant.

’yacap adj. stingy. no ‘yacap-‘əbdir ‘nag ‘lakaa. ‘You’re a miserly wretch, aren’t you.’

yacəm nce. See: yacəm-çampa ‘dwarf chameleon fish’.


’yaji adj. yellow.

yaji-yalo n. soul.

’yajee adj. blue; green; aqua. See: ‘jee ‘grue (green/blue)’.

’yatar n. last daughter.
\`yaduk \textit{n.} variety of tree which produces excellent firewood. Large and distinctive arrow-like leaf with three points at the tip and two sides.

\`yaddi `locin Var: \`yaddi `locin. \textit{proint.} never; at no time. \`junu `opoo \`am \`yaddi `locin \`apak \`maaduu. 'At no time do we stop using this rice beer.' See: \`yada 'how much/many'; \`lo 'in; at'; \`cin 'also'.

\`yada Var: \`yadi. \textit{proint.} how (much); how (many). \textit{Gram:} Interrogative pronoun of quantity \`nii \`yad goee `laa? 'How many people was it (who went)?' \`yad \`naana `kula? 'What number (in the birth order) are you?' \`no \`yad go dorkaa? 'How much did you pay?' \`yaddam uur ku `com? 'I can't say what time he'll wake up.' \`no \`yad ogo `laa \`hukko? 'When (in the past) did you bathe?' \`hokka \`yad ku maa. 'It's not very far from here.' \`nii \`yad \`kaamaa. 'There weren't very many people.'

\`yadgo Var: \`yad go; \`yaddi go. \textit{proint.} however many. \`yad go \`jira `\dii, \`ak go dora. 'However much you give me, that much I'll eat.'

\`yaddam \textit{proint.} when (in the future); what time (in the future). \`no \`yaddam \`caar ku? 'When will you come back (up here):'' See: \`yada 'how much/many'; \`\am in (the future)'.

\`yap \textit{vsadv.} attract; beckon. \textit{Gram:} Result suffix indicating that an action is performed in order to get someone's attention.

\ogya\textit{p} \textit{vt.} touch someone to get their attention.

\ga\textit{yap} \textit{vt.} beckon; wave at someone to get their attention.

\`\textit{\-yap Var: \-nap (P). \textit{vsadv.} continuously; constantly; without interruption; for a long time. \textit{Gram:} Durative temporal suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb takes place continuously without interruption over a particular duration.}

\`\textit{\-tayap} \textit{vt.} go on listening; listen without interruption. \`\textit{\-\textit{bii niitom `am \textit{\-tayap `duu. 'He goes on listening to songs.' See: 'hup...-\textit{\-yap 'overly}'.}

\`\textit{\-yapii} \textit{name.} dearie; sweetie. Affectionate nickname for a female human individual. Somewhat less sweet-sounding than the related term ''\textit{\-apii} 'sweetie', but still of approximately the same register. See: \`\textit{\-apii 'sweetie}'.

\yapuu \textit{adj.} white. \textit{Syn: puuluu.}

\`\textit{\-yapop Var: \`\textit{\-pippop (P). \textit{n.} handclap; clap of the hands. \`\textit{\-yapop-c\textit{\-nam} 'to clap the hands'.}

\\textit{\-yapom} \textit{n.} fairie; demon. A variety of potentially dangerous spirit who is believed to live in banyan trees, can fly, controls wild goats and stags, and who has the power to snatch people away and sometimes kill them. At the same time, some \textit{\-yapom} are benevolent and may save people from death.

\`\textit{\-yap\textit{\-ana}} \textit{n.} \textit{\textit{\-yapa\textit{\-ana}} 'grasshopper variety'.

\`\textit{\-yap\textit{\-ana\textit{\-ana}} n.} variety of grasshopper, beige in colour,
about one human finger in length.

yapər nce. butterfly. *Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: yapər-'poomar 'butterfly'.

yapər-'poomar n. butterfly.

yapkaa n. fan. *Usage: (P). See: taayap 'fan (L)'.

yapci Var. yapsi (P). n. little rascal; little devil; over-precocious, potentially naughty and even foolish child.

yapci-cilii n. little devil child; literally, 'little ghost of a newborn baby’. Term applied to over-precocious, naughty and foolish little children. See: yapci ‘rapsclion'; cilii ‘newborn babe’.

`yabur adj. cursed. See: `abur ‘cursed’.

yabo ace. See: yalii-yabo ‘reddish’.

yabnam vt. fan; wave, using a flat object. taayap yabduu. '(He’s) waving a fan.'

`yamar adj. brown.

`yamuk adj. maroon; reddish-brown in colour.

`yamuk-'yaruk adj.expr. quite maroon; quite reddish-brown. See: `yamuk 'maroon'.

yama nce. See: takom-yama 'insect variety'.

yamdii n. dense, tangled jungle.

yamdii-polii n. lesser coucal, a variety of redwinged cuckoo. Centropus toulou bengalis. See: yamdii 'dense jungle'.

`yamno n. element of a ‘hibok’ fishing dam, a complex of tree branches and leaves used as a filtering point to allow fish to enter but not escape.

`yar v/sadv. 1 • often; frequently; always; constantly. *Gram: Temporal suffix with the basic meaning ‘often’ or ‘for a long time’. On activity verbs, indicates that several, frequent instances of an event occur over a period of time. On state verbs, indicates that a state continues uninterrupted for a long duration. Aci `biik jimmin aming `yarduut. ‘Elder Brother constantly brings his wife.’

2 • along. *Gram: Directional suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is directed at, across or along the length of a space or object with extension and unequal length and breadth, such as a playing field, pole, or bed.

`ciyyar vt. throw a spear across the length of a space.

`yar- clfr. Classifier for lengths, such as bamboo (construed as an object with length). *Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. 'aaa`yarpi go 'two lengths of bamboo'. See: `ayar 'length'.

`yaraa Var: `yaraa ~ `haraa (P). n. good(s); possession; belonging; property; stuff; thing(s); object. *Usage: General name used to refer to something which is owned by or used in some way by human beings. Not generally used to refer to natural entities which have no relationship to or which do not fall within the domain of human beings, hence is somewhat less general than English ‘thing’. `yaraa puggoo nam ‘to go around selling
`yaree adj. multicoloured; having many mixed-up colours.

yarok adj. covetous; gluttonous; greedy. yarok `kaapaa `ba dooyo `kee. ‘Don’t eat looking as though you were a glutton.’

`yarii n. starvation. `yarii-hinam ‘to die from starvation’.

`yarsoo adj. extended; long, of e.g. a story.

`yaluk n. chilli pepper. Capsicum spp.

`yalo n. spirit; soul.

`yaloo adj. 1 • sexually promiscuous, especially of a woman but potentially also for a man.
  2 • transgressing; committing social sins of any variety, of a man or woman.
  3 • renegade; wandering; not sitting quietly but going around busily doing one’s own activities.

`yala-yabo adj. reddish in colour; mostly red; red with something else mixed in. See: yalii ‘red’.

`yasi Var: `yesi. n. urine.
  `yasi-hinam ‘to urinate’.

`yasi-boobii ‘stench of urine’.

yuu Var: `yuu; `yu. pcl. so they say; so it is said; I heard (that). Gram: Reportative particle indicating that the speaker’s knowledge of a given statement came about via overhearing, being told, being signalled, or by having otherwise gleaned secondhand information from another person’s communicative performance. Usage: Very often occurs in construction “yuuka”. Takes tone-spread from an adjacent word. “`iikaa `duub `amlaa `yuu. “We’ll just have to find out,” he said. `ambo `ribbee `yuka. ‘It happened like that, so they say.’ `ar go `rola, `kaar namma `yuu. ‘One morning he sneaked up and peeped in, so it’s said.’ `amid naa `yuna. ‘It’s said that he says like this.’

`yuunam vi. flex; be flexible.
  `yuukuu ‘bend of its own weight’.

`yuuma n. anal hair; pubic hair of the anus area.

-`yuu...-`yaa vsadv. flex. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that something flexes, or bends but doesn’t break, as a result of the action indicated by the verb. See: `yuunam ‘be flexible’; `yoom `keel’.

-`yup vsval. cause someone to sleep. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in someone going to or being put to sleep `biam `dooyup kaa. ‘I made him sleep (I’m also lying down, but not sleeping).’

`yup- eifr. Classifier for nights, in
the sense of a full dusk-dawn cycle. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. `yuppii ‘four full nights’. See: ayup ‘night cycle’.

`yupko n. 1 • sleeping area; sleeping place; any place where someone will sleep.
2 • bedroom.

`yubnam vi. sleep. `kaju, `yublaa `ju. ‘Come on, let’s go to bed.’

`yuppo vi. oversleep; sleep late.
`yuppo `dagla `kaa. ‘I’ve overslept, for heaven’s sake.’

yubnam vt. overshadow; of a large tree, to overgrow a smaller tree and not allow sunlight to reach it in sufficient quantity to enable healthy growth and fruiting. `a `ammom `yubduu. ‘The bamboo is overshadowing the rice paddy.’


`yumaa n. dream.

`yumii adj. sleepy. `yumii `a! `yublaa `kaju `kee! ‘I’m sleepy! Let’s go to bed!’ See: yumma `dream’. Gram: Need to think about whether in the jmi modu example above it’s actually in a nominal function, as ‘fatigue’

`yumii-`yumaa n. dream.

`yumnam vt. grasp or scoop a solid or particular substance, as uncooked rice or dried beans, using one hand only. `ambin `am `yumt `kee. ‘Scoop up the rice (with one hand).’

`yek v:adv. stuck; caught. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something gets stuck or gets caught as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`jaryek vi. get caught, as in a net, and be spinning about, as a bird.

`tuyek vt. kick and get caught (as in a net).

`pogyak vi. jump into a trap; jump and get stuck.

`yegnam vt. adhere to something, as a hitchhiker seed on the skin; cause something to get stuck or adhere. `balaa `abak `a lalik `am `yegduu. ‘The jackfruit resin is adhering to the shirt.’

yennam (2) vi. 1 • spin in a circle, as a top.
2 • be dizzy; experience a spinning head. dumpoo `yedduu. ‘My head is spinning.’

`yeggo adj. circling, as a circling wind. `yeggo `na door `a circling wind (as a tornado).

`yennam vi. sway, as a group standing in line together.


`yoo n:qual. etcetera; and all that (sort of stuff); and so on; or so; or thereabouts; or something like that. Gram: Qualifying noun which may follow either a noun or a verb; if a verb, it inflects like the preceding verb. Gives the basic meaning that something more or less similar to the mentioned thing, but potentially less important, is also part of the depicted event or state. `jun `hibok `yoo anpii go `pala. ‘We...
did a little dam-fishing and so on.’

`yoo: Var: `yoola. pcl. what’s the problem? Gram: Extended particle sense of the question form “’yoo laa” ‘what?’ occurring at the end of a sentence. Marks information as something that the listener should have no problem with, but for some reason is prevaricating about. dot `yoo! ~ dota `yoola! ‘Go ahead and eat it (no ill will befall you, as you seem to be supposing).’ `biicin `yoo! ‘He also did it, I’m telling you!’ `nəa `a `mohi to `yoola! ‘You yourself do it yourself!’


`yoo: vsadv. insult. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that someone is insulted by the action indicated by the verb, or that it is brought about in an insulting way.

`me钢结构 vt. speak insultingly; insult someone with one’s words; belittle. `bii `ŋom `me钢结构 `la `menduu. ‘He’s talking about me in an insulting way.’

`riyoo vt. insult someone.

-yoo vs:mod. don’t (do that)! Gram: Prohibitive predicate suffix indicating the speaker’s desire that the addressee should not do the action indicated by the verb.

`me钢结构, `dei! ‘Don’t tell her, got it?’ `me钢结构 `keel! ‘Shut up!’ `ŋom `dei `abbom `payoo `kaa. ‘But me, the father, don’t kill (me).’

`yoogo Var: `yoog. pro.int. what thing. hig `yoog `bree? ‘What (sort of) thing is this?’

pro. something; or something; an/or so on. `kab `paamaa `ram `piba `yoogo `laa `a `n. ‘If you can’t find anything else, get some eggs or something.’

`yoogə pro.int. (by) what/which means. Gram: Genitive/perlative interrogative pronoun no `yoogə `laa `iŋko? ‘By what means did you go (train, bus, etc.)?’

`yoocin pro. anything. Usage: generally occurs in the negative, with the overall sense ‘nothing’. ‘bullam `yoocin `memmaa. ‘He didn’t say a thing to them.’

`yoonam Var: `coonam. vi. gallop; run, of a four-legged animal such as horse, cow, or dog.

`yooba pro.int. how; in what way; why. Gram: Dative non-personal interrogative pronoun, usually used in matters of reason or explanation: ‘how is it possible (that)’; ‘how can it be (that);’ for what reason can it be (that)’ or ‘for what purpose’. ‘me钢结构 `him `paala, `yooba `roodu `naala? ‘I’m in the middle of cooking (the food), why are you scolding me?’

`yooyoo pro.int. what sort. Gram: Interrogative pronoun implying that
the speaker supposes there is more than one unknown thing, and is asking what it is. ‘yoo yoo ‘gola ‘baatu ‘ko? ‘What sort of things have you brought?’ ‘yoo yoo ‘am ‘dol raka ‘com? ‘What sort of things might they have eaten to survive?’

nqual. et cetera; and all that sort of thing; and whoever/whatever else. Gram: Qualifying noun following another noun, indicating that some things or people more or less like the mentioned thing, but potentially less important, also participate in the depicted event/state. oo ‘yoo yoo ‘am ‘maduu. ‘I’m searching for vegetables and suchlike.’

‘yoolo Var: yool. pro: int. pro: int. where. Gram: Interrogative pronoun of place ‘yool ‘laa ‘inka? ‘Where have you been?’ ‘yool ‘baree? ‘Where is it (the place I am asking about)?’ ‘yoo ‘loba ‘ree? ‘In what (location) is it (the thing I am asking about)?’

2 • pro: int. anywhere. ‘yool ‘lacin ‘ralaa ‘duu. ‘He can live anywhere/in any old place.’

‘yooloka pro: int. 1 • where...from; from which (place). Gram: Ablative interrogative pronoun, used to inquire about the source or origin of an object. no ‘yoolok piii a ‘lai? ‘Where are you from?’ (lit. ‘You’re a person from which place?’).

2 • which; which one (of them). Gram: Selective interrogative pronoun, used to inquire about an unknown member of a known set. ‘yoolok ‘ikii ‘ala ‘nom ‘namko? ‘Which of the dogs bit you?’

3 • via where. Gram: Perrelative interrogative pronoun, used to inquire about a location via or through which a known object is moving or has moved.

4 • by what means; how is it possible (that). Gram: Mediative interrogative pronoun, used to inquire about the means or method through which an action is performed. Usage: Often used in an ironic sense, as when the speaker believes that there is no possible means through which an actor is capable of performing some action. ‘bul ‘yoolok ‘cenr ‘na? ‘How would they know?’


Yongo name. name of an important river in the Pugo area, often spelled “Yomgo”.

yonam vt. fornicate; fuck; have sex. ‘bul yomin ‘hiduu. ‘They’re having sex.’

yopor n. fine for adultery.

‘yomur vt. commit adultery; have illicit sexual relations.

‘yolii vi. horny; feel the urge to have sex.

‘yobnam Var: ‘jobnam. vi. jump, in general, whether high or long.

‘yopci vi. reach what one is jumping for.

‘yobduu vi. jump up.

‘yobboo vt. jump over something.

‘yobram vi. miss the target one is jumping to reach.

‘yobloo vi. jump down.

-yom Var: -nom. vs:adv. combined.
`keyyom vt. grind some items together, as in cooking.

gaayom vt. mix up something by kneading, as rice and vegetables with one’s hands.

cipnyom vt. season a dish by sprinkling some powdery flavouring agent into it.

`yombə Var: `yoombə; `yoombb. proxint. how; in what way (is/was an action performed). Gram: Interrogative pronoun of manner. no `yombo `laa acin `am `doko? ‘How are you/have you been eating (since your right hand is fractured)?’


`yoree n.time. midnight; deep night. adj. be midnight; be late or deep night. ‘ay-`yoree kaaku. ‘It’s gotten late (near midnight).’

`yordii n.poet. mountain. Usage: Gọŋku.

yornam vt. chant (variety). Usage: generally occurs together with associated nominal “guupa”. See: guupa-yornam ‘chant (variety)’.

yolaa n. semen; sperm. Syn: `maglaa.

-`yii vsadv. remain; hold out. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject is last among a group in the action indicated by the verb, or is remaining or holding out after all others have departed.

`turyii vi. be the last one left alive.

tiiyii vi. be the last one left drinking.

duuyii vi. straggle; be the last one left staying in a place.

`rayii vi. straggle; be the last one living in a place.

-`yii vsadv. wither; wear out. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something withers or is worn out as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`gayii vi. wear something out, as clothing. ηok `ejj αm `gayii kaaku. ‘I’ve worn out my clothes.’

`duuyii vt. wear out from rolling, as a stone or a tire.

`naryii vt. abrade; wear out by rubbing.

-yii vsadv. copy. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the actor is participating in the action indicated by the verb to copy others, or because others are.

-vsnzr. -mate; partner. Gram: Nominalizing suffix forming a noun with the meaning of a partner in doing some action.

tiiyii vt. drink because everyone else is drinking.

n. drinking buddy. Taka, ηok tiiyii a `yaala? ‘Takv, who was your drinking partner (~ who was the person with whom you drank)?’

yiijii n. garbage fly; variety of large, green fly.
`yíidum Var: `yuudum (P). n. sacrificial offering of an animal, as part of a ceremonial offering to spirits, often for the purpose of treating a disease. May be casually used to refer to the overall event of an animal sacrifice, but properly designates the sacrificed animal itself, although only after its life has been taken. Prior to the actual taking of the life, the animal must be described as a living being, as "`kiilee" 'living dog'. `yíidum `ikii `am `paoke `tokee. 'Beat the sacrificial dog to death.'

yínam vi. waft, of smoke, fog, cloud, or any other vaporous substance.

`yíipií n. variety of very small fly.

`yíipó nce. See: `yíipa-roodoo 'fly variety'.

`yíipa-roodoo n. variety of fly.

`yíibum vt. bake something in dugout earth, with coals heaped over the top. A preferred slow-cooking method for root vegetables, such as tapiocas, yams or potatoes. ínin `am ímík `bolo `yíibum `tokee. 'Earth-bake the yams in the fire-pit.'

-yík vsadv. circumscribe; skirt around. Gram: Directional suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is directed around an object

ínyík n. border; edges; skirts; balcony.

vi. circumscribe; move around the edges of an object or terrain. ínyík `go ínyík `tokee. 'Go around (the house) via the surrounding balcony.'

yígnam vt. skirt; move around the edges of something.

yíggoo vi. circumscribe; skirt around the edges of something, as a house.

Yíñkoŋ name. Yingkiong, capital of the Upper Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh.

-yír vsadv. skirt around the edges.

Gram: Directional suffix indicating that an activity is directed around the edges, or along the brim, of an object.

kííyír vt. cut around in a circle, as when preparing a bamboo container.

`yírken n. 1 • beeswax, especially from the "`tayír" bee.

2 • honey made from the "`tayír" bee. See: `tayír 'a kind of small, fly-like bee'.

`yírcóo Var: `yírsoo (P). n. variety of fish.

`yírno n. 1 • go-getter; eager beaver; someone who will not leave a stone unturned, nor a thing undone, in his efforts to accomplish a particular task.

2 • God; the creator; the perfect being.

yírbíi adj. full, of the moon.


`yá `báree? 'Who's there?'

pro. anyone. Gram: Indefinite pronoun of person. When used in a negative sentence together with "`cin" 'also', gives the sense 'no-one'

`yáacin `dúmnaa. 'There was nobody there.'
-yəə vs:adv. to the side; to one side. 
Gram: Directional suffix indicating (of an intransitive verb) that the subject directs his activity to one side, as when taking the side of a path or when looking to the side to avoid seeing something. Of a transitive verb, indicates that the object is caused to move to the side, as when pushing something out of the way.

kaayəə vt. look to the side, as to avoid seeing someone or something.
jugyəə vi. ride something to the side of the path, as to give way.
tabyəə vi. grow or lean to the side or off-kilter, as of bamboo.
niiyəə vt. push something; aside; push out of the way.

`yəəka Var: `yəak, proint. whose. 
Gram: Interrogative pronoun of person, Genitive case. Used to inquire about the possessor of an object. `higij `yəaka `laa? 'Whose is this?' no `yəak `iŋko `lola `int `duuko? 'With whom are you going?')

`yəənam vi. topple; keel or fall over, as of a tree; collapse, of a house; sway or stagger when walking, as when drunk. koluua `yəəkaa. 'The plantain fell over.' 
vt. topple something; fell something, as a tree. `hiin `am `yəəkaa ku. 'I felled the tree.'

`yəəjəp vt. fall over, flattening something, as a tree falling on a granary.
`yəətəp vi. fall over, as a tree.
`yəəduu vi. fall uphill, as a felled tree such that it won't roll away.

`yəəpoo vi. topple across the breadth of a space.

`yəəlou vi. fall downhill, as a felled tree.

`yəənam. vt. avoid; ignore; keep away from someone. `hiloo-`maroo `ŋom `yəəduu ku. 'Recently they've been ignoring/spurning me.'

`yəə-`bəree int. dim light; a time of day when it is necessary to ask someone who they are, since one cannot recognize them by looking. `ŋuməna `yəə-`bəree `əmduu `ba kaarik hito. 'We met at the time of who-is-it (i.e., during the time when there is not enough light to determine who someone is from just looking).' See: `yəə 'who'; `bəree 'Conjectural particle'.

`yəəm Var: `yəam, proint. whom. 
Gram: Interrogative pronoun of person, Accusative case `ŋo `yəam `kaali maa. 'I don't want to see anyone.'

`yəəyi. See: `yəəyi-paaca `shadow'.

1 • shadow; reflection.
2 • mirage; sunshadow; a figure falsely seen after one has stared directly at a bright light for some time.

-yəək vs:adv. braid. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is braided or put into a braided shape as a result of the action indicated by the verb. `hambə `ənji `go `koyəək `gamlaa `na. 'Braid it a little bit like this.'
yəgnam  vt. affix; attach; bind, as when affixing a poster to a surface or tying a knot. ˈhigium ʒo yakkər kaar. ‘I tied this in a knot.’

yəcu  Var: yaccu. int. watch it! look out! be careful! Usage: Interjection of caution or warning.

ˈyaɓo  n. prayer; spell; content and/or procedure of supplication or beseeching of a god, deity or spirit. Often has an angry, challenging or provocative overtone, as though one were damming or condemning the spirits for their deeds or lack thereof. Traditionally included rhythmic chanting, waving of swords, and bobbing of knees. ˈyaɓa-ˈcanam ‘to appeal to the spirits’.

yəmaa  n. pauper; poor person.  
Syn: ɲimaa.

-ˈyar  vs. adv. mix; mix up.  
Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is mixed or mixed up as a result of the action indicated by the verb. ˈɛm ˈam ˈlaa ˈaclin ˈam ˈmoyar higa ˈrakuma, ˈopop ˈligra ˈku. ‘After the husks and the rice are mixed up together, we’ll put in the starter yeast.’
-raa Var: -yaa (P). vs.adv. 1 • instead of someone else; on someone else’s behalf. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject is acting instead or in place of someone else who may otherwise be responsible for some activity. When occurring together with Reflexive suffix “-hi”, the sense is rather ‘instead of doing some other activity (which the subject was supposed to do)’.

2 • isolated; alone; odd man out. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject is odd man out, or is acting alone, differently, or in isolation from others in the action indicated by the verb. May have a negative implication, to the effect that the subject is doing something other than what people are normally supposed to do. ‘bii ‘kaapaa raakaa ku. ‘He alone saw (what it was).’ ‘aken ‘gonna ‘cenraa maa. ‘One of them wasn’t aware of (what the others were doing).’

kaaraa vt. look after someone.

toraa vt. wait for someone or something.

`riraas-doranaa vt. work in someone’s stead; serve someone, as a servant or slave.

`riraas-menraa vt. prepare something on behalf of other people. ‘bii donam ‘am `riraas-menraa `duu. ‘He’s responsible for (preparing) the food (for all the others).’

`raakop n. turtle; tortoise. Sym: kahuu.

`raacaa Var: lelli-phabetuu (P). n. woven back-piece, used as a backpack for men, as well as a cushion when carrying baskets.

raaji n. variety of lead earring, coil- or spring-shaped.

raaji-balaa n. earrings of various varieties. See: raaji ‘earring variety’; balaa ‘long beaded earring’.

`raajuu n. variety of fish trap, a densely-woven conical basket resembling an “igin”, used as a trap in small-scale stone-and-basket fishing. See: kunam ‘fish using a basket trap’.

`raanam, vi. get an erection; get a hard-on; have an erect penis.

`raanam, Var: `umnam (P). vt. stew; cook by simply boiling, especially vegetables; boil without adding any extra flavourings, except perhaps for a little salt. `no oo `am `raaduu. ‘I’m stewing the vegetables.’
raapir Var: ‘hiipir (P). n. root, generally of a large or well-established plant or tree. Usage: unlike “apir”, not used to indicate ‘vein’. See: apir ‘vein; nerve; root’.


‘raarə n. variety of edible plant, enjoyed as a vegetable. Viewed as closely related to “jooko”.

raek n. bowstring; line of string or cord connecting the two ends of a bow from which an arrow is shot.

-rak vsadv. 1 • hoard; do something in a hoarding or gluttonous manner. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject acts like a glutton in the action indicated by the verb, is trying to hoard things or is otherwise selfishly accumulating things. ‘bii ‘majjaa ‘bə dorak ‘duu. ‘kopak apaa ‘gocin jimaa. ‘He’s so miserly. He won’t even part with a single banana.’

2 • recklessly; acting with reckless abandon. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject acts with reckless abandon in the course of bringing about the action indicated by the verb. ‘hil rato. ‘(I) went all over the place today.’

-rakik n. coagulated smoke on any surface, such as bamboo rafters, oil/fat drippings, or cobwebs.

-rak...-cak vsadvr. recklessly; with reckless abandon. Gram: Split manner suffix indicating that the subject is out-of-control, or is causing things to happen or to be affected all over the place, or here and there in an unsystematic manner. oмеe ə тarak тacak ‘duu. ‘The kid is making a bloody racket.’

-ragdiə adj. sheer; extremely steep.

ragnam vi. be out-of-control; be hyperactive; act without direction and with reckless abandon, especially of a naughty child lacking discipline. ‘ahi oмеe ‘ahi ‘maaj ragben ‘duu. ‘This kid is completely out-of-control (scratching, beating, whining, etc.).’

ragnam vt. 1 • fence an area; lay fencing. holuu-ragnam ‘to lay fencing’.

2 • plait or weave with large strips.

raggoo vt. fence in; surround something with fencing. rikk ‘am holuu raggoo ‘laa ap нamma ‘yuka. ‘The say the field has been fenced off.’

ragnam Var: yagnam (P). vt. lick, with a fully flattened tongue.


-rakkə vi. be killed by lightning. ‘is rik ‘bə пii go ‘doorak ‘ə ‘rakkə laa ‘атuu. ‘A guy was
killed by lightning down in the field.’

ragree  n. rail; railing; pole or set of bamboo poles running the circumference of a Galo house, serving as a railing to prevent children and drunken people from falling from the balcony, as well as a backrest when sitting on the balcony and a frame from which to suspend a loin loom.

raŋ  n. lead, a heavy, soft type of metal.

racek  Var: rasak (P). n. landslide.

rato  n.time. twelfth moon cycle of the year, roughly mid-November to mid-December. Usage: may be used to refer to the international calendar month of December.

ranam  vt. assemble; weave loosely or repair roughly. ‘igin ‘am ‘ratum ‘tokee. ‘Put together the “‘igin” basket.’

ranam  vt. drag; pull a usually large object, with one end continuously touching the ground. ‘hott ‘a ‘hiipoo ‘am ‘raduu. ‘The elephant is dragging the logs.’

ran, n. beam framing the interior of a “jooppee” wall, generally formed of a single 3-4” diameter bamboo pole which is often split in half lengthwise.

ranə.  n. boar sow; female wild boar.

-rap  vsadv. across. Gram: Directional suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in or involves A crossing B, as a river. ‘mii ‘hibuu ‘am jaarap ‘duu. ‘He’s swimming across the river.’

-ram  vsadv. 1 • ill. Gram: Manner suffix indicating an ill aspect to the action indicated by the verb.

-moram  vt. fail in one’s efforts to produce something.

maaram  vi. feel uneasy. See: ‘pinram ‘plot unsuccessfully’.
ramcəə nce. See: tako-ramcəə 'kindling'.

ramnam vi. be brittle. ŋok namm ə 'ramduu ku. 'My house has become brittle/is starting to fall apart.'

ramnam n. fever. no ram kaadoo ŋee? 'Do you have a fever?'

vi. have a fever.

rampin n. otter skin. See: horam 'otter'.

rambuk n. smallpox.

ramrii adj. miserly.

ramlii nce. See: cili-ramlii (hili-ramlii) 'epidemic'.

ramlii n. variety of creeper.

raraa Var: 'laraa (P). n. back-piece or backpack with an added insulting covering made from "talee" plant, with the rough appearance of bearskin, used to protect the wearer from rain as well as to store small items found when travelling; also may afford the wearer some protection in a battle, and aid to create a fearsome or warlike appearance.

riiŋum n. variety of fish.

riitak nce. wild coriander. Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: orii-riitak 'wild coriander'.

riinam vt. string together; thread together, as a garland of flowers or a bead necklace; skewer, as meat on a stick.

riikoo vt. make a hole through something when threading.

riipuu n. wood shavings; wood scraps resulting from whittling which may be used as tinder. May also be used to refer to other types of tinder.

riibo n. variety of small cold river fish, with leopard-like designs and stripes bent at an arrow-like angle on the tail. Schistura spp.

riiraa n. 1 • variety of tree, from which colour was traditionally obtained for dying fabric.

2 • cinnamon. Usage: prob. neologism.

riilum n. anklet bangle; bracelet worn on the ankle.

riiloo nce. See: kango-riiloo 'hag'.

riihor n. variety of fish. Aborichthys spp.

-rik vsadv. apart. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something comes apart, breaks in two, or is separated from a whole as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

kiirik vt. cut something in two.

garik vt. whittle something cleanly off.

parik vt. cut something cleanly off, as when hacking off a bamboo edge in one clean stroke.

purik vt. break apart by pulling, as rope.

peerik vt. slice something cleanly off.

-rik vsadv. punish; torture. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb amounts to an act of torture or punishment.

menrik vt. harass someone with one’s words.

morik vt. torture; punish.
`rorik  `ruu

`morik `tokee! ‘Punish him!’ or ‘Torture him!’

`rorik  vt. rebuke someone; scold someone harshly as punishment for an infraction.

`rikoo  nce.  See: nampa-`rikoo ‘ground space under house’.


`ritom  vt. teach, as in school.  See: `pori ‘study’.

`rinnam (1)  vt. hoard; collect but not use, especially of children; keep without sharing, in a miserly, greedy or selfish manner. no `aken ə `naruu əm `rinjam `taduu ku `lakaa! ‘For heaven’s sake, you’re hoarding every last morsel for yourself!’

`rinnam (1)  vi. be burned by fire, of a living thing; have the skin rubbed raw, as from a rope burn; be chafed, as of skin. `tan donam ə `njok nappaa `rinduu. ‘Having eaten lime, my mouth is chafed.’

ribii-roboo  adj. rustle, as wind through a paddy field.

`ru  Var.-r.  vsadv. poisoned; under a spell. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something or someone is poisoned, put under a spell, or otherwise debilitated as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`moru  vt. poison something or someone. `kobuu əm donam lo `mor `tokee. ‘Poison the rat (by putting poison) in his food.’

`ru  vsadv. burnt. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is burned as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`moru  Var: `mor.  vt. cause a fire; cause something to burn. omeε a `əmm əm `mor kaa. ‘The kid caused a fire.’

`ruu  vsadv. into a hole. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is, or results in something being, directed into a hole.

`ruu  vsadv. definitely; certainly; absolutely. Gram: Definitive predicate suffix with the basic sense ‘certainly’, ‘definitely’ or ‘absolutely, without fail’. When occurring together with Comparative suffix “-`yaa”, gives a superlative sense ‘(the) most’. `jiruu `lakaa! ‘Give it to me without fail!’ `buppii `lok a pjii `yaaruu `na ‘the smallest of all of them’. `ap `dakkom `ann `dakkom, puulu `ruu raku. ‘Whether or male or female, they’ll certainly be white.’ `aci `ruub nikt `kaa! “Give her a really good poke!”

`ruu  pcl. most; especially; exactly; definitely; precisely; utterly; doubtlessly; actually. Gram: Superlative particle with a wide-ranging set of emphatic or focusing senses. Within a temporal noun phrase, precedes the temporal demonstrative and has the sense ‘exactly; precisely (at that time)’. Following a nominalized clause, has a sense like ‘absolutely; utterly (the thing denoted, in terms of the nominalized predicate)’. Following the focused nominal of a cleft construction, has the sense ‘precisely; doubtlessly; none other than (this one)’. Following a common nominal, seems to have the sense alike to ‘even; none other than (this); so far as to include (this)’. `ag `ruu. ‘Utterly
so.’ ɲunuk iidak ruu ogo...’Right (exactly) when we got down here...’ lagi nam ruu am, ɲun aii a ɲohi to. ‘Absolutely everything we needed, we made by ourselves.’

ruuken n. soft spot near the ear (in front of and behind); vulnerable spot which a man may be killed if struck upon forcefully.

ruukoo n. ear piercing; hole in the ear from which an earring can be hung.

vt. pierce an ear.

ruugok adj. ring, of the ears.

ruuci 1 Var: ruusi (P). n. left ear.

ruuci 2 Var: ruusi (P). n. variety of ear disease, in which the ear becomes wet and bad-smelling, and pus also emerges. bii ruuc billa. ‘He’s got an ear disease (lit., he’s flowing with ear disease).’

ruuci-talii n. water coming from the ears. See: ruuci ‘ear disease’.

ruujak adj. split, of the ear, whether by birth or by accident.

ruuji Var: ruuj. adj. deaf. ɲok ‘an ruuj ‘nag na! ‘My mother’s a deaf one, see!’ ruuj jiben jaaduu. ‘He’s too bloody deaf.’

ruunam vt. conserve; use with caution or sparingly; store; economize. ɲo ɬəmbin am ‘ruuduu. ‘I’m conserving the rice (because we may not have enough to last).’

ruunam, vt. make a hole.

ruunam, vt. 1 • plan something; form a plan.

2 • will something to happen, as of a spirit or God; control or determine someone’s fate or destiny. doon-talal ruumaa ‘ram, ɲom tabb a ‘gammaa ra. ‘If the heavens don’t will it, I won’t be bitten by the snake.’ doon-poolo ɲom ɲit ‘doob ɬruuduu. ‘I’m rich because of the grace of Donyi-Polo.’ doon-talal ruur ‘am, ɲidoo ɬoj ra ɬcom. ‘If the heavens will it, I suppose it may rain for us.’

ruupuk n. ear wax.

ruubak Var: ruubik (P). n. right ear.

ruuma Var: ruum. n. ear hair; hair protruding from the ears.

rukci Var: ruksi (P). n. variety of small ant. See: rukci-meli ‘ant (variety)’. ɬarukci-meli n. variety of extremely small black ant with a painful bite. See: rukci ‘ant variety’.


ruksir n. variety of ant, relatively small.

rugdaa n. small variety of tree fern.

rugdam nce. See: rugdam-paato ‘ant variety’.

rugdam-paato n. variety of large, black ant, which blows a white foamy irritant from its behind when disturbed.

rugdi n. variety of fern, used as an ingredient in pork and dog meat dishes.
\`rugnam vi. of a plant, to wither and dry up; of a natural area, to become barren, dry and lifeless.

ruji n. small torch; one, two or three burning pieces of wood, used to light an area in the dark.

runam. Var: \`yunam (P). vi.
1 • slide, of a human when sliding down a surface.
2 • fall out, of something ordinarily attached, such as human hair; fall off, as the leaves of a tree. adum \`ruduu. \`(My) hair’s falling out.’

\`rubin\`rukak vi. fall clean away; fall off such that no residue is remaining. \`hiin ann \`rubin \`rukak \`duuku. \`The leaves of the tree are completely shaved off (of themselves).’

\`ruloo vi. slide down, as from a banister, cliff or tree branch. no \`ruloo \`tokee! \`You slide down from (the tree)!’

\`runam vi. sneak, as when hunting or deceiving someone. Usage: Rare/archaic in Lare; common in Pugo.

runam: vi. float, as on water. \`iss \`hiiipoo \`am rug \`duu. \`The river is carrying along the log (floating it).’

\`runam. Var: \`yunam (P). vi. be entranced; be in a trance. \`jibbo \`ruduu ku. \`The shaman has gone into a trance.’

runam, Var: \`yunam (P). vt. bury something.

\`runam, vt. burn something using a torch or other fire source; light something on fire. rikk \`am \`rut

\`ke! \`Burn off the field (to clear it)!’

-\`rup vsadv. obscured; covered up completely. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is completely obscured or covered up as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

\`geerup vt. heal over; spread over something, sealing it. \`ilii \`a \`labor \`am \`geerup kaa. \`The stone (rose up and) overspread her ankles.’

\`goorup vt. overspread; cover something by swelling over it.

\`poorup vt. cover something tight.

\`poo-lo\`lorup n. dark moon; lack of moon.

\`morup vt. cover something up.

\`rubuu n. element of a loin loom, a bamboo tube set towards the top side, possibly as a kind of top-frame. Set above the “loomee”, and below the “\`gurn\`na\`naa”, which may fold under it.


-\`rum vsadv. evenly; uniformly. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is conducted in an even or uniform manner.

\`taarum adj. uniform; even. birii \`am \`molak maar \`am, \`taarum \`bo \`gumaa \`duu. \`If (you) aren’t able to make (a rolled cigarette) properly, (it) won’t
burn evenly when smoking it.’

`garum` vt. cut uniformly to give a finishing touch, as when carving the lid of a bamboo cup.

rumtum `n.` family. See: `nam-rumptum` ‘family’.

rumtum-alii `n.` clan. See: rumtum ‘family’; alii ‘clan’.

`rumdak` Vari: `yumdak` (P). `n.` every night: `rumdak` `ba` `opoo tiyoo `kaa. ‘Don’t drink liquor every night.’

rumnam `vi.` shout; yell, as when trying to flush out an animal. Usage: Not generally used to describe an act of communication. `nun attir `ruml int `kaa, `n=odum `am `hog `toraa `laa `duura. ‘You guys go ahead shouting as a group; I’ll sit and wait here for the barking deer.’

`rumnam` `vt.` barricade; form a piled barrier (“`arum”), as to prevent an area from being eroded. `hog `arum goda `rumt `kee; `amnaa `ram, `hog `cin jagra. ‘Pile up a barrier here; otherwise, it will erode this area too.’

rumram `adj.` miserly.

`ruhi` `vi.` be stealthy, as when stalking an enemy or animal. See: `runam` ‘sneak’.

-ree `vsadv.` inferior; feel inferior; regard someone as though they were inferior. Gram: Manner suffix indicating, of an intransitive verb, that the subject has an inferior feeling; of a transitive verb, indicates that the object is being viewed or treated as though inferior.

kaaree `vt.` look down on someone.

`menree` `vt.` talk down to someone, as though one were superior to them.

maaree hinam `vi.` to feel inferior.

-ree `vsasp.` Perfective sequential suffix. Gram: Usually found on non-final verbs in “`-laa” or “`am” which are also inflected for Perfective aspect in “-to”. Precedes optional Completive suffix “`-ku”.

Indicates that the marked event represents the boundary of one episode, and that another, related episode is about to be mentioned, i.e. ‘after x was over with, the related event y then took place’. In this function, requires that the subject of the marked clause (which may be any person) is the same as the subject of the following clause. look go `duut reeku `laa, `nun `tokk `inrap kunam `ana. ‘After staying for six days...we started heading back home.’

`bɨɨ tat `ɨɨ `p=ptup `lo `l=gl at `duela `yupt ku. ‘Having put the frog inside the bottle, he went to sleep.’

`ree` `pcl.` Polar (yes/no) question marker. Gram: follows a noun or verb; indicates that the speaker has no idea if the information contained in the sentence is true or not. Creates a question which should take a simple answer ‘yes’ or ‘no’. no `maamaa `duuree? ‘Do you want/like it?’

`nunuk agom `a `jupkaa `ree `jubmaa `ree? ‘Was your point (of dispute) agreed on or not?’

no `Galoo `a `ree? ‘Are
you (a) Galo?’ bol ɬee int ɬako? ‘Is is down there that you’re going?’

ɬeeɲup nce. See: ɬacup-ɬeeɲup ‘variety of fly’.

ɬeeṇam vt. lay out or set up an entire structure, such as a floor.

ɬeeņa n. mare; female horse.

ɬeebo n. stallion; male horse.

ɬeeļii n. breeding horse; horse used to establish a breeding line.

-ɬek vsadv. sharp (result). Gram: Result suffix indicating that something is sharpened as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

ɬiɬek vt. sharpen something, such as a blade.

ɬemorek vt. sharpen; make something sharp.

-ɬek vsadv. usurp; overpower; supplant. Gram: Manner suffix indicated that the action indicated by the verb is realized by way of someone usurping, overpowering or supplanting someone else, or by doing that which was properly someone else’s to do.

coorek vt. steal something from someone.

tiɬek vt. snatch; jerk away from someone.

ɬipurek vt. pull something away from someone.

ɬilaarek vt. snatch; take something away from someone. ɬok ɬyaraa ɬam ɬilaarek ɬmaab ɬkaa! ‘Don’t take away my things!’

-ɬek vsadv. glance off; of a strike or cut, not land solidly in the main body of an object, but instead pass through an edge or corner with a continuing motion. Gram: Result suffix usually occurring on verbs of motion or transfer.

ɬiɬirek vt. slap, glancing off slightly (just touching with fingertips).

tuɬek vt. glance (one’s foot) off something when kicking.

ɬnaarek vt. just miss or glance off, when throwing. no Tamik ɬe ne ɬiɬii ɬa ɬnaarek to. ‘I threw the stone past Tamik (just missing him).’

ɬniɬek vt. push, just barely touching or glancing off one’s target.

ɬreta n. large banyan tree.

ɬennam (2) vi. be sharp. See: arek ‘sharp’.


1 roll something, as a cigarette.

‘hooken go rejji ɬakee. ‘Roll me one (cigarette).’

2 flatten something by rolling it, as chapatti from dough, or by pressing it down with one’s foot.

ɬennam (2). vt. shave or scrape a voluminous thing, such as a potato.

ɬeppuu vt. shave or scrape the skin off of something voluminous, such as a potato.

ɬem Var: ɬem (P). pcl. Assumptive question marker. Gram: Follows an noun or interrogative sentence containing a question word. Indicates the speaker’s belief that the addressee knows the identity of the referent being queried. When marking a noun other than an
interrogative pronoun, has the function of checking the speaker’s hypothesis that the mentioned noun is indeed the one meant or the one in question. ‘jjaa `rem? ‘You mean now?’ ‘yas ‘hiilik `ko `hibuu `lo, ɲoi laanam `am `yaa `rem `dodee `na? ‘Who’s going to eat any fish caught in a pissed-in river?’ `ag `yoo `a `rem? ‘What’s this?’

`remmin n. variety of banyan tree.

remmo nce. cause to roll.

Usage: Usually occurs in compound. See: `apa-remmo ‘sinew’.

`rellum n. banyan grove; grove of banyan trees.

-`ro. vsadv. spy; do an action secretly, especially when looking or listening through the hole of a wall or screen. Gram: Manner suffix usually occurring on verbs of perception, such as listening or hearing.

`kaaro Var: `kaar. vt. spy on someone by looking at them; peep.

`taro Var: `tar. vt. spy on someone; listen hidingly or in secret.

`ro- clfgr. Classifier for bundles of sticks or poles, such as bamboo (40 by standard). Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. `rojo ‘two hundred (sticks)’. See: `aro ‘bundle’.

-`roo. vsntr. original place of. Gram: Nominalizer deriving a noun with the basic meaning of an original location at which V was done.

`yubroo n. the first place one slept.

`roo-kognam v. of a shaman, to perform chick divination; divine using a baby chicken, by cutting it open and chanting over it to determine the future or to determine what course of events

`roo-kognam n. mementos; artefacts of one’s early life.

-`roo vsadv. spacious; roomy. Gram: Result suffix indicating that a space is opened up or enlarged as a result of the action indicated by the verb. `bii badaa `am paroo `na. ‘He will cut a path first (and we will follow).’

-`roo vsadv. 1 • complete; finish. kan `moroo toku `laa, bul `indeek kaaku maa. ‘After it got dark, they had no place where they could go.’

2 • finish something off; completely affect something, leaving no residue. Gram: Result suffix indicating full completion of the action indicated by the verb, or full or complete affecting of an object.

vsntr. time of completion; point of completion; afterward. Gram: Nominalizing suffix deriving a noun with the basic meaning of a time at which V is, was or will be completed.

`saa `tiiroo `kookii `lo `no `punmoo `hura. ‘After (I) finish drinking (my) tea, I’ll wash my face.’

`moroo vt. wipe something out; get rid of something completely. `num `aadii `na `hot-hopo `moroo `laa, `moaam kaai. ‘We wiped out lots of wild animals, we did.’

`roo n. chick; baby chicken.
should be taken. See: ‘roo ‘chick’; kognam ‘open’.

‘roo-jejjen n. tonsils; fleshy pendulum visible at the back of the mouth. See: ‘roo ‘chick’.


roodoo nce. See: ‘yiipə-roodoo ‘fly variety’.

rooda n. 1 • plane; airplane; fixed-wing aircraft. 2 • aircraft, in general.

roonam Var: buunam (P). vt. scold. no ‘nom ‘rooduu. ‘You’re scolding me.’ ‘bul roomii ‘hiduu. ‘They’re quarrelling amongst one another.’

rooyek n. variety of single-leafed palm or cane.

‘roorii n:time. late afternoon, from about 2:00 PM until dark.

‘rooo n. variety of very fast snake.

‘roo n:time. day after tomorrow.

‘rokke Var: yokke (P). n. brass anklet.

‘rokko Var: yokko (P). n. antique dao (machete); old dao.

‘rokkom n:time. morning; dawn. Usage: (P). See: komci ‘early morning (L)’; aro ‘morning (L).’

‘rokciik Var: occik (L); yoksik (P). n. knife.

‘rokpin n. chicken skin.

‘rokpo n. rooster; male chicken.

‘rokprə n. paddy which failed to properly winnow, which is used for chicken feed.

‘roksi Var: ‘yoksi (P). n. long sword of an antique variety, with rattles at the hilt, used by shamans during rituals.

roksin n. chicken liver; liver of a fowl.

roksii n. variety of distilled liquor, clear, with neutral spirits added and said to be very harmful to health. Source: Nepali.

‘rogii Var: ‘yogi (P). n. handle of a bladed instrument, such as a dao (machete) or knife.

rogir n. female adolescent chicken.


‘rogna n. hen; female chicken.


roglir n. breeding fowl, cock or hen; fowl used to establish a breeding line.

rociir n. variety of abundant cane, with many sharp thorns.

rojam Var: ‘yojam ~ kojam (P). n. tongue-based speech impediment, possibly a lisp or slur. v. lisp; speak with a slur or lisp.

rojam-royam Var: ‘yojam-yoyam ~ kojam-koyam (P). v:expres. slur one’s speech, as when heavily drunk. rojam-royam ‘la ‘menduu. ‘(He’s) slurring his words (because he’s drunk).’

‘roten Var: ‘rotten (P). n:time. four days hence; four days from the
`rodak` n. every morning.

rodo nce. See: paacoo-rodo ‘rodent variety’.

ronam Var: yonam (P). v.c.arg. stick out the tongue, not necessarily licking or in flat shape. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun "aro" ‘tongue’ ar-ronam ‘to stick out the tongue’.

rokaa vt. taste by sticking the tongue into something. See: aro ‘tongue’.

`ronam` Var: runam (P). vi. sneak; move stealthily or hidingly, as when stalking an animal or when evading a predator or enemy. `ar go `rola, `kaar namm yu. ‘One morning he sneezeeked up and peeped in, so it’s said.’

t. stalk, as an animal. `hodum `am `rot `kee. ‘Stalk the tiger.’

robu n. storage tube made from a section of bamboo, used for storing a stirring stick when not in use.

roba Var: yoba (P); miisir (P). n. vertical roofing beam, running at a roughly thirty degree vertical angle from the crest of the roof to the roof border in a parallel series, creating the vertical aspect of the roofing frame to which fan palm leaves are attached to form a roof.

`robaa` n. cliff edge; edge of a cliff.

romnam vt. incinerate; burn completely; let or allow something to burn away completely. `no kitapam romkaa. ‘I burned the book (by tossing it into the fire).’

`rompak` vt. incinerate something to get rid of it.

`romlik` vt. set fire to something, as a house. `nok namm `am `no `romlik jira! ‘I’m going to set fire to your house on you’

romlee n. spell; evil curse. Generally malevolent power exerted over another entity, by either a spirit or a human, whether intentionaily (as when cursing or attempting to manipulate someone) or unintentionally (as when thinking about an absent person intently, thereby causing them to fall ill).

`ror` n:time. three days hence; three days from the time of speaking.

`rilli`-docaa Var: ii-isaa (P). n. conduct; manner; way of conducting oneself. Tabom `ga `rilli`-docaa `am `kaali maa. ‘I can’t bear Tabom’s way of conducting himself.’

-`rili` vsado. 1 • uniform; alike to; similar to; like. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that an action is carried out like, alike to or similar to some other action or some other actor’s performance of the action. `inrili ‘walk like someone else’. menrili ‘speak like someone else’.

kiri hinam ‘to compare among things’.

2 • uniformly. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the object is uniformly affected. tao, `nok apia mendu eena, nok moi...tagriila hambə homan doobə mogaramma...bihu hooko yu ku. ‘Up there...My kid said, right, to your aunt...they flattened it out and made it all smooth like this
(to make) a dancing area for Bihu, so she said.’

**rii-** *clf.* Classifier for staffs, including banana staffs and banana trees, as well as other trees. *Gram:* Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. Tone is irregularly different from word form.

`hɨɨn `arɨɨrɨɨpii’four trees’. `riitə’(grown) large, of a staff-like thing (such as bamboo)’. *riiyaa’(grown) small, of a staff-like thing (such as bamboo)’. See: ‘arii’ ‘staff’.

**-rii** *numr.* ten. *Gram:* root form, used for combining with classifier roots to form enumerative classifier expressions *barrii* ‘ten rupees’.

See: ‘rii’ ‘ten’.

**riijoo** *n.* gentle sloping decline becoming a plain or plateau. 

*adj.* flat, of a terrain.

**riinam** *Var.* `yinam* (P). *vt.* support someone; back someone; come in on someone’s side or in their favour.

**riinam** *vt.* tie up or tie down an animal, as with rope or chain; corral an animal.

**riiyaa** *adj.* shallow. *Syn:* uuyaa.

**riiyir** *Var.* `ayir ~ `buuyir* (P). *n.* bank of a river; shore of a lake.

**riilen** *n.* variety of fish trap, a combination of poisoning techniques together with a “hibok” river diversion fish trapping system. Fish poison is first prepared upstream from a “mukaa” poisoning platform, and released into the water. A “pówki-pomaa” temporary river diversion then guides the stunned fish towards a “bogdum” dam head, into which they enter and cannot escape. Fish are then collected from that point.

**-rii...-po** *Var.* `yii...-po* (P). *vsades.* brief; fleeting. *Gram:* Split manner suffix indicating that the action mentioned by the verb occurs briefly or in a fleeting manner. *kaarii`tap`la kaakaemam, `mooko rik-`ris`kaapaamaa. ‘Having given the area a once-over, it looks as though there’s no work to do in the fields.’

**rik-** *clf.* Quantity classifier for bundles (of sticks, e.g.). *Gram:* Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. See: ‘rik’ ‘bundle’.


**-rik** *vsexal.* meet; respond; answer; retaliate; face. *Gram:* Applicative suffix indicating that the object is met by the subject as a result of, or in the process of, the action indicated by the verb. Also used to describe cases of answering, responding to, or retaliating against someone else’s actions, or facing someone or something else in posture or position.

**inrik** *vt.* meet someone along the way. ‘bul inrik `hiduu ku. ‘They met (one another) along the way.’

**kaarik hinam** *vt.* meet; encounter.

**gogrik** *vt.* reply. `gokkaa mam, `nii gogrik maam. ‘Having called out, they didn’t find anyone.’
turik vt. kick someone in retaliation, as when they have already kicked you and you are matching.

dagrik hinam vi. stand up next to one another, as when comparing height or sizing up for a fight.

*menrik vt. answer. *menrik 'liimaa 'duu. 'I don’t want to have to speak to him (so I’m ignoring him).

*morik vt. do something as a welcoming gesture, as to reciprocate for a visit. *poonuu *morik ra. (We) will perform a "poonu" (dance) to welcome him.'

Rikii name. Riki, brother of Abo Tani and (together with Tanii) descendant of “Tuuri”. Otherwise known as “Takii”, he features as the legendary rival of Abo Tani in traditional mythology and folklore, and is traditionally believed to be the progenitor of demons, evil spirits, and some or all animals. See: Takii.

*Rikii name. name of a legendary Lare Galo ancestor of the tenth generation from Abo Tani. Rikii is recognized as the principal progenitor of the very numerous Ribaa clan of Galo, although it is not known to most Ribaa why or how they came to take the title Ribaa rather than Rikii.

*rikee, n. See: *rimur-*rikee ‘mess; disaster’.

*rikok-*meŋkok Var: *ikok-*meŋkok ~ *igok-*meŋgok (P). vi. take the initiative. hobb *am *bim ar *motok; *bii *rikok-*meŋkok 'yaaduu. 'Have him render the mithun; he’s more capable in these matters.’

rika n. field; agricultural field of any variety. rika-*rinam ‘farming’.

*rikkoo n. lower side of a mountain field.

rigaa n. second use field; field being cultivated for the second time.

*rigaa n. conclusion; last activity in sequence; last day or stage of a ceremony.

*rigii n. lower boundary or side of a mountain field.

rigee n. reciprocal labour. rigee-teenam 'perform reciprocal labour'.


rigdam n. upper side of a mountain field.

rignam Var: *mokak (P). vt. wash clothing; wash fabric or cloth. *ejj *am rikt yoo! 'Wash the clothes why don’t you!

*rignam ex.arg. be cold, of weather. Usage: rare; usu. occurs with associated adjective “*arih ‘cold’. *arih *rignam ‘to be cold’. See: *arih ‘cold’.

`rigbin n. cleared field; weeded field.

`rigbin-`taako
Var: `rigbin-pattaa (P). n. variety of bird, preferring to live in open clearings. See: `rigbin ‘cleared field’; `taako ‘dove’.

rigmam n. virgin field; just-burned field, ready for cultivation for the first time as the initial stage in a “tumpa-rika” fallowing system.

rigmaa n. cultivated area; an area where only fields are found.

rigraa n. field interior; area within the boundaries of a field.

rigrom n. blackened debris which remains following the burning of a mountain field, which must be collected and put to the side. rigrom-`paanam ‘to collect field debris post-burning’.

riglam n. 1 • way, path or road leading to a field. 2 • work party; group of people either coming from or going to work in the fields. Usage: (P).

Rinaa name. Rinaa clan, sister to the Ribaa, both descended from Koori, son of Karkoo.

`rinam Var: `inam (P). vt. 1 • do; perform an activity. ‘bii `yoo `riduu `naadii? ‘What are you doing?’ 2 • work; especially, work in fields. rika-`rinam ‘farming’. vie. 1 • be as (though); act as (though one were); be in a certain way. Gram: Takes a subject and an obligatorily Dative-marked complement ‘as (though)’ which the subject is construed as being like or becoming. pii `duubsao `ko `garii

`bo `kaaduu `ba `riduu. ‘I mean, it looked as though people were really living there.’

2 • be all right; be passable; do, in the sense ‘it will/will not do’. Generally used in the negative, i.e. ‘x will not do’, in the sense that x is somehow faulty or otherwise unsuitable. hoo a `rimaa. ‘The cow’s not healthy/not doing well.’ tahum `kudu `bo `rid `ree? ‘Can you fish for crawdads (up there)?’

3 • happen (that); be the case (that). ‘yoo `rikaa ku? ‘What happened?’ no `biam `menjakam `duub `rikaa. ‘I had to push him (to do grammatical elicitation).’ (lit. ~ ‘It happened that I had to push him’).

`rinam-`gomcir
Var: `inam-`gomsir (P). n. verb. Gram: Type of word (part-of-speech) basically denoting events or states See: `rinam ‘do’; `gomcir ‘word’.

Rinii name. Rinii, birth name of Abo Tani, descendant of Tuuri and brother and rival of Rikii or Takii. While Rikii was the progenitor of demons, evil spirits and at least some types of animals, Rinii became the progenitor of humankind (particularly, of the Tanii tribespeople).

Ribaa name. name of a clan of Lare Galo.

`rimur Var: imur (P). n. mistake.

`rimur-`rikee Var: imur-ikee (P). n. mess; disaster; balls-up; pear-shaped; a situation which has gone all wrong or fallen apart due to mounting misfortunes.
vi. be or become fouled up or screwed up, of a situation. 'ok 'kookii 'lo 'rimur-'rikee gakaa ku. 'After that, I managed to screw everything up (due to my actions).' See: 'rimur' mistake'.

`rima Var: `nakpin (P). n. small bamboo stick split multiple times at one end up to one-half or less length, forming decoratively lilting, flower-like tassles. Used as a common decorative item on traditional altars and other artifacts.

riyii adj. cool; nice and cool; brisk, to the touch, of the weather, or of one’s body’s internal feeling. riyii a! ‘It’s chilly (out)!’

`rilii Var: ilii ~ ramlii (P). n. plague; epidemic; spreading, communicable disease.

`rilii-bono n. in traditional mythology, a variety of unseen force, invoked by whittling strips off the end of a piece of bamboo and keeping them aside.

rilek nce. See: dumci-rilek ‘variety of ritual object’.

-`ra Var: -`r. vsadv. mark; brand; make a sign on something, especially to mark one’s ownership over it. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in a mark or symbol on the object to express the subject’s ownership over it.

`tirro Var: tirr. vt. make a mark, as with a pen when circling something important.

`paro Var: par. vt. make a cut to mark something, as to assert ownership of a tree.

`moro Var: mor. vt. make a sign or a symbol on something.

-ra vsasp. will; would. Gram: Irrealis modality suffix. Much like a future marker, but not necessarily locating the marked event/state in future time. Rather, gives a sense that the event/state has not yet begun, but is certain to begin. Can also have a kind of past subjunctive value ‘I was to... (but x happened, preventing me)’. `paara `pa. ‘We’ll probably find some.’ badaa lo `nenra-gaarii a tupkaa. ‘He was *just* stepping onto the road when a car hit him.’ `og gogra `ogo, pup go `doblen to. ‘Right when he was calling, an owl flew out.’ `korum boolo, `nom `cin par. ‘In the old times, we’d have killed you too!’

-ra vsnfr. to a boundary. Gram: Nominalizing suffix deriving a noun with the basic meaning ‘activity done to a limit or boundary, not crossing it’.

`kaara Var: `kaar. n. limit of watching something, as television.

`dora Var: dor. n. limit of eating something. `dor go dot `kee. ‘Don’t eat more than the limit; eat the right amount.’

`raa-am-raa-am adj. slow; nice; gradual. Usage: (P). See: also-alaa ‘slow; nice; gradual’; `raa-am ‘calm’.

`raa-ta n. variety of nettle, stem up to about 3” diameter, may be taller than a person, leaves similar to “`glii”.

`raa-am vi. 1 • keel; sway. `raal `induu. ‘(He’s) staggering (because he’s drunk).’

2 • swing; be suspended.
taloo-'baaboo  `ræduu. ‘The swing is swinging.’

vt. swing something; suspend something.

raana nce.  See: `yapaar-aana  ‘grasshopper variety’.

`ræpæa n. variety of small animal trap, especially for birds, consisting of a frame with tripped spring action noose.

raabu n. horn; rack of horns.

raabba n. large hunk of meat (poss. an entire flank) from a butchered animal, to be distributed to other houses in the village.

-`rəp vsadv. make a symbol, as when carving something in a permanent fashion. Gram: Result verb suffix indicating that a permanent symbol is made on an object as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`moräk vt. make a symbol on something.

`rakcuu Var: `yeksuu (P). n. piglet; baby pig.

`rakpin Var: `yekpin (P). n. pigskin; skin of a pig.

`ragnam vt. 1 • roll something, as chapatti dough; grind.

2 • run over someone, of a car or truck.

3 • gnaw, as on a bone.

raglii Var: yeglii (P). n. breeding pig; pig used to establish a line.

`ranam n. calm; peace.

adj. calm; subdued; slow; controlled (not helter-skelter).

raçəa Var: raçəa; aca; raçəa (P). adj. fast; speedy. raçəa caabən jaaduu.

`rəkən adj. nice to live (in); comfortable.

raçəa vt. look after someone; take care of their basic needs.

`ranek adj. unpleasant; not nice to live (in).

ranam, vt. buy; purchase.

ranam-`duunam

Var: yenam-duunam (P). n. way of living; lifestyle.

`rəp vsadv. 1 • upright; up (result).

Gram: Directional suffix with the sense ‘up’ or ‘upright’. On intransitive verbs of position and experience, indicates transfer of the subject to an upright position by way
of the action indicated by the verb. On transitive verbs of transfer and manipulation, indicates transfer of the object in an upward direction, possibly to the standing height of a human being.

2 • start; initiate. **Gram:** Temporal suffix indicating initiation of the activity indicated by the verb. Occurs on verbs other than of position, transfer and manipulation. **parap** **toku′kaa.** ‘Start the killing.’

adjs:com. start to become; get. **Gram:** Adjectival root-combining inceptive suffix indicating that the property indicated is just beginning or just getting to be the case. `ɲuŋmoo yalii liirap ′duuku. ’His face is getting/becoming red.’

vsnzr. 1 • time of beginning of. **Gram:** Nominalizing suffix with the basic meaning of a time at which some action begins. `aglo ′pool lorap ′lokk...from the beginning of January...’

2 • time; iteration. **Gram:** Nominalizing suffix deriving a noun with the basic meaning ‘time’ or ‘iteration’ as in ‘seven times’ `rirap ′dikii lo...every time...’ `no inrap ′kan go into. ’I’ve been (there) seven times.’

garap **vi.** get up, as out of bed in the morning. **garap ′tokaa! ’Get up!’

′menrap **vt.** start to talk.

′laarap **vt.** pick something up. ′bii ′yoogo ′baree′ ′amlaa ′laarap ′kaa. ’Thinking “what is this,” he picked it up.’

′lomrap **vi.** startle; get shocked upright. ′cin ciibo namm ′am ′tatam ′bul ′lomrap ′duu. ’Upon hearing the knock, they were shocked upright.’

rabap **n.** pomelo. **Source:** Assamese.

′ramap **adj.** soft to the touch; soft in texture, like wool. See: ′raŋak ′tender’.

′ramo ′paala **Var:** ′ram ′paala; yemopaala (P). **adj.** while; as; during; at the same time. rika ′rika ′ram ′paala, ′ŋom ′hiidaa ′a nikkaa. ’While I was working in the fields, I was gouged by a stick.’

rənam **vi.** cast one’s eyes to the side; look askance; look to the side, as with an evil intention. no apik a ′ramduu. ’I’m shifting/glancing my eyes to the side.’

rayaa **adj.** uncomfortable. **Usage:** usu. occurs in compound. See: jiijiayaa ′damp’.

rayii **n.** lifestyle; way of living.

′raro-′duuro **Var:** ′yero-′duuro (P). **n.** artefacts and memories of one’s hometown and early life; how things used to be in the old days. **See:** ′rənam-′duunam ′lifestyle’; ′ro-′origin’.

rolii-kanam **vi.** of an eagle or bird with similar abilities, hover over the ground by flapping the wings for some time. dookoo rolii-kanam ′of a hawk, hover by flapping’. **See:** kanam ′hover’ by flapping’. 
La

La var. -La

Vs: n.f. -ly; -ing. Gram: Non-final predicate suffix to an uninflected predicate root/stem occurring as the initial element of a complex predicate. Predicates linked in "-la" are understood as coding analytically distinct events which may be understood as temporally sequential (but generally quite close) *or* temporally simultaneous (according to predicate semantics, pragmatic expectations, and/or other factors which remain to be understood. Seemingly a reduction of Non-final clause-marking suffix "-laa". jal mejyoo ke! 'Don’t yell at me (don’t speak to me in a yelling way)'

La

La var. -La (reduction in third syllabic position). vs:adv. can; able to; have the ability to. Gram: Modal suffix indicating the subject’s ability to bring about the action indicated by the verb. Although technically a suffix, may head a grammatical word in responses to questions only. no `dolaa kumaa. 'I can’t eat (any more).' tol `cin `caalaa kumaa! 'We can’t even go up there anymore!' A: no `apak `lara? B: um, `lara. A: ‘Will you be able to quit (smoking)?’ B: Yes, I will.

Laa

Cnj and. Gram: Noun coordinator linking two nouns with the same function. Galoo agom a Laa Nipoo agom a layyi `hiduu. 'Galo is similar to Minyong (language)'. Tamik `laa Tamo `buji `moodii `caakaa. TAMIK and Tamo went up the mountain.'

La

La var. -La (reduction in third syllable position). vs:mod. vs:mod. Imperative suffix, speaker directed. Gram: Occurs in a transitive or ditransitive verb only, and usually indicates a relatively polite request or command that the addressee should do perform some action which will benefit, or which will otherwise be directed at, the speaker. Commonly followed by Inclusive particle “-ju”, forming the overall sense ‘let’s (do x)’. mejji `lakee! ‘Tell them for me!’ acin
dolaa jukee. ‘Let’s eat, shall we?’ occik ’am jiji lakke! ‘Give the knife to him for me!’

Laakaa name. name of a spirit.

Laakaa-Jigloo name. name of a spirit featuring in some traditional Galo legends.

laacin Var: -lacin; -lasin (P). vs:adv. jokingly; as a joke. Gram: Manner verb suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is brought about in a joking manner by the subject. menlaa namma na. ‘It was just a joke, now.’

daalin `laka. pl. of all things; for heaven’s sake; for goodness’ sake; unexpectedly. Gram: Mirative particle usually found following verbs, but may also occur on focused nouns. Indicates a speaker attitude of surprise, astonishment, alarm or sometimes disapproval at the unusual nature of something to which he or she is reacting. no yaaruu lakaa tiiben yaana! ‘You’re the one who’s a chain-smoker!’ aγa lakaa. ‘That’s enough of this.’ omor golaa kal! It’s just like the old days (when you used to do this kind of thing, which you don’t do for me anymore)?’ doodakee lakaa. My shawl was there just a minute ago (why are you now telling me that you can’t find it)? araŋ a’agen ga yass ’am tiiduu lakaa! (The pig is) drinking his friend’s urine, of all things (how disgusting)! ’igin gamaa lakaa! ‘You aren’t carrying a basket (as you are supposed to be)?’

Laaku name. name of a spirit.

Laaku-Jigloo name. name of a spirit featuring in some traditional Galo legends.

2 • vs:mod. Soft, light or semi-deferential sense of the speaker-directed imperative suffix. May occur on its own, usually followed by a declarative particle of some kind such as “na” or “ne”, or may follow an imperative in “-to”. al ba ’inlaa na! ‘Go safely!’ ~ ‘Be careful on the way!’ (with a sense of concern for the addressee and his/her safety). jiji ’n tiila ne. ‘(No), have some (rice beer) after a little while (instead of now, as you’re intimating).’ acin dot lakke. ‘You should really eat (you don’t know where your next meal will come from).’ al ba int laa deel ‘Go safely, y’heal?’

Laa var: -laa; -laacin. vs:nf. and. Gram: Non-final clause marking suffix to an inflected or, more often, uninflected predicate root/stem. Indicates that the marked clause is not the final clause in a series of clauses which generally constitute a discourse episode. noobu ’ahoo laa, riituu laa, aduu ba. ‘And, its tail...is long, such that it can be used to tie something up.’ acin dot laa, no ’ir ku. ‘After I eat, I’ll go back (down).’ (lit. After I ate, I’ll go back down.).

Laa var: -laa. vs:adv. jokingly; as a joke. Gram: Manner verb suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is brought about in a joking manner by the subject. menlaa namma na. ‘It was just a joke, now.’

Laaka Var: ’laka. pl. of all things; for heaven’s sake; for goodness’ sake; unexpectedly. Gram: Mirative particle usually found
Although you say “no, no,” you must think about me in the corner of your heart.’ 

(No), there are tall people who are also ugly (not all are good-looking).’

pel. even. *Gram:* Sense of the coordinating suffix marking nouns which are ‘even’ participating in the event/state indicated by the verb, despite that they may be expected not to. ‘bii `yool `lacin `duudu. ‘He’ll sit anywhere/in any old place (i.e., he lacks standards).’

laaðo *Var:* `laad; `laadi. *n.* harvest time. ‘am `laad `aku! It’s harvest time!’

laaùam *vt.* 1 • take; cost (in the sense of money taken by a vendor); earn (money). ‘laat `kee! ‘Take it’ mee go `laadak `lakaat! It’s taking tons of (time)!’ 2 • marry a woman; take in marriage, of a man to a woman. *lima-`laaùam* ‘to marry a woman’. Ab Tanii `kohuk `am *lim-`laato. ‘Abo Tani took the dried up leaf as a wife.’ 3 • possess, of an evil spirit to a human.

laabuu *nce.* See: ‘dorkaa-laabuu ‘giant earthworm’.

laama *n.* seed or pit of a jackfruit pod.

laayap *n.* 1 • variety of ritual performed in order confirm the continuity of a line, such as when a bride is married into the family or when a child is born into the family. 2 • informally, a marriage engagement ceremony to announce the prospective arrival of a new bride into a house.

vt. perform a ‘`laayap’ ceremony for someone.

-lak *vsdeo.* miss a target. *Gram:* Result verb suffix to a verb of transfer or affect indicating that the subject misses an object in the course of an action.

`ablak *vt.* miss a shot; miss a target one is shooting at.

naalak *vt.* miss a target one is throwing at.

-l`ak *vsdeo.* able to; capable of; possible to. *Gram:* Modal suffix indicating possibility, in that the subject is not in any way prevented or constrained due to lack of capacity or other internal obstacles. In the negative, has the sense ‘unable to’ or ‘impossible’. ‘an-ab nam lo `cin `aakur `lakku maa, `iiii `o `biam `geelup kaaku. ‘She was unable to return to her parents’ house either; the stone had completely submerged her.’

lak kaamaa *int.* perfect! Just as I needed! Exactly as I hoped for. *Usage:* Idiomatic expression spoken when something happens in exactly the way which suits one’s purpose or needs.

`lakci *Var:* `laksi (P). *n.* left hand.

lakci-koro *n.* lines of the palm; lines on the palm used for fortune-telling. See: koro *channel’.

lakcup *Var:* laksup (P). *n.* ring; ornament worn on the finger.

lakc *Var:* laksi (P). *n.* finger.

lakc `tita *n.* fingertip; tip of the finger. See: lakc ‘finger’.
`laktam n. palm of the hand. 
Syn: lakcɨɨ 'finger'.

`laktum n. fist; closed-fisted hand.

`lakpee n. arm cramp, as from holding a teakettle for a long time.
adj. cramped or fatigued, of one’s arm. `lakpee `ə! ‘My arm’s all cramped up!’

`lakpek ace. arms folded.
Usage: usu. occurs in compound.
See: pakoo-`lakpek ‘arms folded’.

lakpoo n. arm, i.e. everything but the hand; arm thigh. See: alak ‘arm including hand’.

lakpə Var: lagyum (P). n. handful; amount able to be carried in one hand, as when counting. ‘ayum lakpə go ‘one handful’.

laksin n. fingernail; claw.

laksuk vt. wash hands. alak `əm laksuk `laju. ‘Let’s wash our hands.’

-lak...-ak vs:advsr. miss (a target).
Gram: Split result suffix indicating that a target is missed as a result of the action indicated by the verb. ‘ŋo tilak-tiak `ə! ‘I keep missing (the potato chip bag opening which I’m groping for half-heartedly while watching TV).’

-lak...-cak vs:advsr. miss (a target).
Gram: Split result suffix indicating that a target is missed as a result of the action indicated by the verb. ‘ŋom palak-pacak `mokaa. ‘I was made to miss (what I was aiming to) cut.’

lagaa n. pulse.

lagi vt. want; need. Source: Assamese. ‘yoo `ridak `kom, ‘opoo `am lagi `d uu... ‘Whatever we do, we need rice beer.’

v:mod. have to; must; need to.
Gram: Modal verb of obligation, taking a complement clause in ‘-pa’ ‘iikaa `pə lagi `duu. ‘We’ll just have to go down and find out.’

`lagee vt. must; necessary that/for; have to. Gram: Obligative modal auxiliary ‘must; necessary (that/for)’. Takes a complement clause in ‘-pa’.
Source: Assamese. ‘lapaa `pə lagee. ‘One should be in the middle (not too much this way, not too much that).’

laggoo Var: laggoa (P). adj. bow-armed, i.e. bowlegged, of the arms.

lagoon Var: lagbuu (P). nce. bracelet. Usage: rare or archaic; usu. found in compound.
See: koopu-lagoon ‘variety of ornament’.

`lagdaa vt. erect; make erect; cause to be erect. alak `əm `lagdaa `tokee! ‘Make your arm erect!’

lagdaa n. forearm; straight or straightened arm.

lagdaa tirkaa hinam n. arm-wrestling.

lagduu-kuurə n. elbow.

lagden vi. of the arm, to twitch.

vt. twitch one’s arm; cause one’s arm to twitch.


lagbaa n. arm haunch; arm thigh; portion of the arm between the
elbow and shoulder.

lagbuu n. armlet.
See: 'takaa-lagbuu 'leather armlet (variety)'.

lagbor n. palm of the hand.
Syn: 'laktam.

'lagbək Var: 'lagbik (P). n. right hand.

'lagmen n. 1 • gift from the hand.
2 • variety of bracelet, traditionally made of thread.

'lagma n. arm hair. See: 'ama 'body hair'.

'lagyaa n. noose of a small animal trap.

lagrii nce. See: lagrii-lagaa 'wrist'.

lagrii-lagaa n. wrist; joining point on the arm of all sinews and veins. See: lagaa 'pulse'.

lajir n. hollowing awl; traditional tool made from a joined ribbon of worked iron, with a thinner handle at one end and a broader sharpened area at the other, somewhat like the shape of a fat, two-dimensional bowling ball. Used to hollow out relatively large pieces of wood, as when making a canoe. Rare.

-lapa Var: -1 pa. vsnf. of (doing something); to (do something).
Gram: Verbal complementizer of purpose/intention, deriving an irrealis purpose or intention complement which usually functions as complement to a verb of cognition or location, most often "maanam" 'to think', "amnam" 'to tell' or "rinam" 'to do; to happen (that)'. When immediately suffixed to a verb root, occurs as "lapa". When following a disyllabic word, occurs as "lapa".  `no ej-alii go `ro `pa maanama. 'I was thinking of buying some new clothes.'
`caaruu `lapa maar `am, `caalaa ra. 'If they definitely want to move in (to the new house), they'll be able to.'

vs:mod. will; plan to. Gram: Modal suffix of intention (regarding the subject's own plans) or prediction (regarding the plans of another person). In declarative clauses with a first person singular/plural exclusive subject, indicates that the subject intends him/herself to bring about the action indicated by the verb. In declarative clauses with a third person subject, indicates a prediction that the marked information is or will be the case. In interrogative clauses with non-first person singular and/or non-exclusive dual/plural subjects, introduces a hypothetical scenario 'will x come to pass', or 'shall x (be done/be the case)'. Must have a first person subject (in statements) or second person subject (in questions), unless followed by "'amlaa" 'saying'. `no 'inl `palaa. 'You'll see, I will go.'
`no agg eeku baa, ihi go `huttaa `lapa. 'I've gotten all hot and sweaty, I'm going to go take a bath.'
`dol `pree? 'Do you want a bite?'

pcl. I predict that; you'll see. Gram: Predictive particle to a sentence with a third person subject, indicating a prediction on the speaker's part that the mentioned information will come to pass or be the case as described.
`yomb al `geel `padii? 'How could that be good?'

`labnam vt. scrape (usually backhanded) with a blade, as to make a (usually wooden) surface smooth and free of knots or blemishes. 'aataa 'labnam 'to
hack the knots off a length of bamboo.

labnam vcc.arg. flap, of a wing, such as that of a bird or insect. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun “alap” ‘wing’ tanik alap-labnm `am `kaapaa `lamaa. ‘I cannot see the bee’s wing-flapping.’

labnam vt. appease; conciliate, as an angered wife or insulted country. nimm `am roomii hit `laa, `labduu `kunna. ‘Having argued with my wife, I’m trying to conciliate her.’

-lam vsnznr. waypoint. Gram: Nominalizer deriving a noun with the sense ‘significant point on a way/path, through which an entity in motion will or would pass through’. Generally restricted to verbs of motion.

aalam n. entry; entryway.

inlam n. path. `ŋok inlam `ba `ili `gji go `dooduu. ‘There’s a stone in my path.’

`nenlam n. exit area.

`lamcak n. part of a “bulum” or “balam” tree, possibly in a high-register or ceremonial sense.

lampo n. mediator.

`lammoo pcl. won’t. no gogooolo, `bii `tapaa `lammoo. ‘If you call, she surely won’t hear.’


`Laree. name. name of a dialect of the Galo language. Lare speakers are mostly concentrated in the central-southern uplands and foothills of the West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh, with a few recently-established communities also inhabiting the tiny strip of plains area constituting the (still disputed) border with Assam.

`laree. Var. lem (P). pcl. Dubitative particle. Gram: Forms a polar (yes/no) question with the sense that the speaker is surprised that something should be, or should be suggested to be, the case, and is asking insistently whether it is or is not so. May further indicate that the speaker believes that the marked information should not be the case, or does not believe it to be proper.

`muduu `laree? ‘Are you mad (to be acting like this)?’ `no maadik `kaapaa doo `laree? ‘Do I look sad?’ `acin `am `momaa kambaa `laree? ‘Why haven’t you made the food yet?’ `hikir maad `laree? ‘Aren’t you cold?’ `no `Laree gommu `laree. ‘Am I not a Lare?’

lalik n. shirt (of any sort); tunic.


liitup n. first harvest of a new rice crop, which will not be stripped from the stalk but rather lopped off in hand-lengths, then tied in a knot and simply hung for use as next year’s planting grains.

amlili-liitup ‘rice for next year’.

liitup-`ciijji Var. liitup-`hiijji (P). n. special pestle used for
pounding the first rice crop of the year, which will happen during or around the time of the Moopin festival, or sometime in April. See: liitup 'new rice'; ciŋįį 'pestle'.

liinam vi. fruit, of a grain-bearing plant such as rice. ɬammo liidduu ku. 'The paddy is fruiting (i.e., it is at the stage at which the stalk has shot up from the base and small buds are visible upon it).'

vt. propagate; retain and sow seeds; perform horticulture; further a lineage.

liiluk vi. 1 • shed, of a snake’s skin.

2 • of an elderly person, at the last stages of life and on the verge of passing into the next life; be reborn or on the verge of being reborn.

‘liilum nce. round, as a seed.

Usage: Usually occurs in compound. See: ap-liilum 'perfectly round'.


‘liŋŋak n. penis which has been permanently stretched due to overuse.

littak Var: liitup (P). n. tip of a penis head.

- lin vs.adv. suit; fit; seem. Gram: Manner suffix indicating of the object that it fits or suits the subject (if the subject is an actor) or the occasion (if not); in some cases, particularly when following “-lii”, has a sense closer to ‘seem’ goglin dak. '(The song) suits the occasion.' tiikum ‘liilin dagee. 'You seemed likely to be drunk.'

‘golin vt. suit; fit; look good on someone, as clothing. no 'him lalik 'him golin 'duu. 'That shirt suits you/you wear that shirt well.'

liinam (2) vi. peel.

Usage: Describes the action of either removing an outer covering from a stalk or covering a stalk with an outer layer, by manipulating both objects in their entirety (i.e., without a break in the layer). Can be used to describe the skinning of a frog’s leg, the skinning of a snake, the opening or closing of an umbrella, or the covering or uncovering of a penis by the foreskin. apin 'a liidduu ku; uun a al raku 'pa. 'The skin is peeling; the wound will probably heal.'

vt. peel or unpeel a stalk.

lijjup vi. sheathed; of a staff, covered via an outer layer, as a closed umbrella or a limp penis.

vt. sheath a staff.

lippak vt. peel a fruit.

‘libbor vt. open an umbrella. satii am libbor 'tokeel! 'Open the umbrella!'

luugoo n. 1 • enclosure; fenced-in area; area inside a fence.

2 • garden; fenced-in area for growing vegetables.

luugii n. fencepost.

‘luunii n.time. next year; year immediately following the present year.
luutii n. wild plantain grove; grove or stand of wild plantains.

luutir n. group of people.

luunam v.ex.arg. crowd; be a crowd of people. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun “nilu” ‘crowd’ niluu-luunam ‘to be a crowd of people’.

luupaan n. 1 • blocked off pathway; fencing laid across an area where animals are likely to come to keep them from crossing. 2 • garden; kitchen garden.

luupoo n. trunk of a “koluu” (wild plantain) tree.

`luumik n. powder found on a “koluu” (wild plantain).

luuyir n. edge of a riverbank; line at which a riverbed ceases and the land begins.

luuraa n. interior of a fenced-in area. holuu-luuraa ‘interior of a fenced-in area’.

luurap Var: luuyap (P). n. fence gate. holuu-luurap ‘fence gate’.

luurii n. grove of wild plantains.

`luk vs. adv. irritate. Gram: Result indicating that the action indicated by the verb results in the subject (of an intransitive verb) or the object (of a transitive verb) being irritated.

`enluk vi. feel frustrated or submerged in difficulties.

`menluk vt. speak so as to frustrate one’s listeners. See: `aluk ‘frustrated’.

lukii n.time. fourth moon cycle of the year, roughly mid-March to mid-April. Traditionally identified as the time when flowers bloom, when new leaves sprout, and when the “moopin” festival is held. Usage: may be used to refer to the international calendar month of April.

luka nce. See: `tumpa-luka ‘tomato’.

`lukkoo n. stem of a chilli pepper.

`lukcii Var: `luksii (P). n. bird’s eye chilli; mouse shit chilli; tiny variety of chilli pepper, extremely hot, of the variety found widely throughout Mainland Southeast Asia. Capsicum frutescens.

`luktir n. chilli powder; flavouring ingredient made from dry-roasted, dried and ground red chilli peppers.

`luktir-kaatir n. variety of strongly-flavoured drinking snack made from crushed or minced dried “̩oruu” fish, chilli, salt, ginger, and “iipa” dried bamboo chips, with a chewy consistency. See: `luktir ‘chilli powder’.


`lugma n. seed of a chilli pepper.

lugluk adj. sensation of heat, burning or spiciness felt when eating a chilli pepper.


lucir Var: lusir (P). n.time. fifth moon cycle of the year, roughly mid-April to mid-May. Usage: May be used to refer to the
international calendar month of May.

-`lup vs:adv. cover up; submerge.  
*Gram:* Result suffix on intransitive verbs, indicating that the subject is covered up as a result of the action indicated by the verb. On transitive stems, indicates the same of the object.

`inlup vt. cover someone up by moving, as a crowd causing a person to become lost or invisible.

`goolup vt. submerge; swallow up, of something swelling and growing, like lava.  
`labor `am `goolup kaa. `Her heels were submerged (into the stone).’

`luptuu n. helmet; variety of woven cap, used for head protection as when carrying logs or other large, heavy objects which could otherwise injure the wearer.

`luppii n. four-angled spirit hat brim. Hat brim made from woven bamboo strips in four-angled weave, used as an element of sacrificial altars.

`luppee n. ritual woven bamboo hat, somewhat longer in extension than a “`luppii”. Used as an element of sacrificial altars.

`luppii n. four-angled spirit hat brim. Hat brim made from woven bamboo strips in four-angled weave, used as an element of sacrificial altars.

`lupsee n. berry of the “bulum” tree.

-`lee 1 vs:adv. crazed; angered. *Gram:* Result suffix indicating that the object becomes crazed or angered as a result of the action indicated by the verb.  
`hottum `am `ablee kaa. ‘I shot the bear (thereby) angering it.’

-`lee 2 vs:nf. Subsequential suffix. *Gram:* Verb suffix giving the sense that another event ‘follows directly from’ the marked event. May be translated by ‘then’, ‘after that’ ‘out of’ ‘because’ or ‘so’.  
`omee `a, `lomlee `kulaa, `hiin `lokka
\`oloo kaaku. ‘The boy was frightened and (out of fear) fell down from the tree.’ \`anii \`leelaa, kekkaa ku! ‘Out of shame she ran away!’ \`amba \`rillee \`laa... ‘Because of that having been done...’ \`miik \`ao go \`bailee \`kulaa, \`iŋkur toku. ‘They took one of her kids, and went back.’

\`leenam vt. bind; tie up an object, as a bundle of firewood, as well as a human prisoner or slave. \`all \`am \`leegara \`laa \`horduu \`la ara. ‘I’ll tie the legs and keep them extended upward.’

\`leenam vi. savage; crazed with aggression, as of an injured bear; be wildly furious or infuriated, dangerously so. no \`maaj \`leen go \`lakaa. ‘You’re a real savage, aren’t you.’

\`leelak adj. 1 • raw.
  2 • fresh; not stale or rotten.
  3 • not yet dry, as of clothes.

-lek vs:adv. rightside up. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the subject (of an intransitive verb) or object (of a transitive verb) is or becomes positioned rightside-up as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

gellek vi. spread-eagled; stretched out when lying down.

tablek vi. turned rightside up, as a leaf. See: -kup ‘upside down’.

-len vs:adv. out; away; appear (result). Gram: Directional or result suffix usually occurring on motion or transfer verbs. On motion verbs, usually indicates that the subject moves out of a contained space, home or place of origin, or with the result that the subject appears or becomes visible to the wider world (whereas he previously wasn’t!). In transfer verbs, indicates that the subject causes the object to be moved out. \`hablen \`tokee! ‘Take it out (of the fire) with tongs!’ \`ikiik doolu lo \`caalen \`duu. ‘He arrived at Dog Village.’

\`inlen vi. set out, as on a journey into the wider world.

\`pilen vt. produce through creation, as a god.

lo Var: \`lo. pos. at; in; on; to; into. Gram: Locative case marker, marking nouns indicating a place where something happens, or a goal where something is moving to. May also mark time nouns or subordinate clauses as a time or event within which something happens. Tone is assigned from an adjacent tone-bearing word. luugoo lo ‘in the enclosure’. \`bojar \`lo ‘at the market’. \`hakkam nidaa lo lagi \`duu. ‘We need this sort of thing at weddings.’ kaabok \`daglo... ‘(At the time) when they looked down...’

\`louu n. light.

vi. emanate radiating, unfocused light, as of the sun or moon; shine, in a loosely-radiating, subtle or non-intense manner.

\`louu-\`jee n. light green, as a nearby forest. See: \`louu ‘light’; \`jee ‘green/blue’.

\`loee adj. feeling of loss or frustration at not getting, and not being able to get, something that had been expected, had been hoped for, which was retrospectively discovered to be a possibility.

\`loo. vs:adv. down; downward. Gram: Directional suffix; on
intransitive verbs other than of motion, indicates a location downward of a spatial reference point at which the predicated event takes place. On verbs of motion, indicates a goal downward of a spatial reference point reached by the subject as a result of motion. On transitive verbs of transfer, indicates a goal to which the object is transferred. `hibuu `ga `minloo kunama. ‘I chased it down by way of the river.’

`ooloo vi. fall down; fall vertically. `ooloo `maab, dei! ‘Don’t fall down (be careful)!’


loo- clfr. Classifier for days. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. `looni go lagi `ropa. ‘Roughly it will take two days.’ See: aloo ‘day’.

`loogaa n:time. 1 • noon. 2 • lunch. Usage: esp. Pugo.

`loot n. element of a loin loom, a bamboo tube set just above the “`taɲi” and below the “loomee”.

loodaa adj. straight, of a rope of any similarly-shaped thing.

`loodak adv. every day.

looden vt. scare off an animal by making loud noises, as a tiger. Syn: `denlom.


loonam: vi. progress, of a period of time (especially a day, or a month); of a period of time, move through its course. doon `ta `caaloo `laa, aloo a `loolaa `laa, `nok giinam-hiinam a `inlaa `laa. ‘As the sun is rising, and the day is moving through its course, so my life is passing away.’ aloo a loonam `taduu ku. ‘The day is about to be over.’

vt. provide the provisions of the day; manage the food, drink, servers, and other daily necessities for the comfort and sustenance of labourers, particularly reciprocal labourers engaged in house-construction or the like. This is often the responsibility of someone other than the direct beneficiary of the reciprocal labour, often one of his relations or good friends. Takes “alo” ‘day’ as an associated nominal. bik nam `modak `ogo, `ŋo aloo `am `looji kaa. ‘During his house construction, I provided the food and drink.’

loonam: Var: gennam (P). vi. 1 • roll, of a wheel or wheel-shaped object such as a bicycle tire or coin. 2 • swing, of a door.

vt. roll a wheel-shaped object. `ŋo pagoo `am `looduu. ‘I’m rolling the wheel.’

loonii n. marrow; bone marrow.


loobak adj. 1 • of the mouth, to be rendered numb or senseless as from eating highly-concentrated betelnut and lime.
loobo  nce. See: loobo-gambuu ‘house crest’.

looboo  n. comb.

loobo-gambuu  n. bridge-like crest erected over a house, used as a ceremonial apparatus.

loobii  n. hunk of bone; large bone section, as from the hacked-off limb of a cow or mithun.

loomee  n. element of a loin loom, a tapered stick similar in design to the ‘taapə’ bunching stick, and possibly having a similar purpose. Set just above the “loota”, just below the “rubuu”.

‘looloo  nce. See: kukcoo-‘looloo ‘fig tree (variety)’.

loohap  n. comb used primarily for de-lousing hair, formed of a series of relatively flat bamboo strips joined at the base and fanning outward like a Chinese fan. Lice which are caught by the comb may be crushed between the comb sections.

‘loko  Var: ‘lok. pos. 1 • from. Gram: Ablative postposition marking sources of non-motion-oriented verbs, as well as association of objects to spaces or locations. Usage: Usually reduces to [lok]. nam go ‘lok louu go ‘uulen ‘laa. ‘A light was emerging from a house.’ mook-mook ‘lok nii adak-adak ‘duu. ‘People from different places are different.’

2 • with; using. Gram: Meditative postposition, marking the method or means used to carry out an action. ‘kocok ‘lok hitum ra. (l) will stop up (the container) with leaf fragments.’ ‘aa ‘lok ‘ponam ‘a ‘na. ‘They’re made from bamboo?’

3 • some. Gram: Partitive indefinite postposition, usually used to mark indefinite plural nouns which are construed as parts of a larger potential quantity. Generally occurs in irrealis contexts, especially future reference and commands. ‘am ‘lok aŋnii go ‘cillaa. ‘They planted a bit of paddy.’ ‘ili ‘am ‘pito ‘na ‘lok ‘laatak. ‘Get some stones from among the big ones.’

‘kobuu ‘lok apt ‘kee! ‘Shoot (some) rats!’

4 • with. Gram: Accompaniment postposition to a noun phrase, usually marking objects which are affected ‘in addition to’ an accusative-marked object. ñoií ‘lok ño acín ‘am don ‘duu. ‘I eat rice with fish.’

5 • of. Gram: Partitive postposition, marking a noun as a whole or set/group ‘of’ or ‘from (among) which’ an entity is selected. ‘ñok ‘hobin ‘am ‘gamn ‘lok ‘ikii ‘dorkŋi go ño ‘apto. ‘I shot two of the dogs who bit my goat.’


lonpán  n. trousers; long pants. Source: English.

lotek  Var: liték (P). n. half-visible penis tip.

loduu  n. salt cellar; salt container, traditionally fashioned from a length of bamboo.

‘lonam  vt. sun-dry; spread something out to dry it under the
sun. no `murkoo `dol `loro. ‘I’ll be so rich that) I’ll just lay all my money out to dry in the sun like paddy.’

`lobo n.time. rainy season; used by some speakers to refer to the sixth moon cycle of the agricultural calendar.

loba pos. up to (a point). Gram: Dumessive spatial/temporal postposition; on time expressions (including clauses denoting points in time), indicates a point in time which is understood as being led up to. On spatial expressions, marks a point ‘up to which’ an event will endure or have its effect. no `hog `lob `jum tiira. ‘I’ll just smoke (the cigarette) up to this point.’

-`lom vs:val. frighten; shock; startle. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the subject frightens or shocks the object as a result of the action indicated by the verb. May be applicable on verbs of location. arum kan `ba, homen a `rigii `lo `umlom `dagee. ‘Late in the evening, a tiger at the field’s edge frightened us with its roar.’

`lomnam vi. 1 • be or feel shocked or startled, as after seeing something unexpected.

2 • be active, as though imbued with spirit or electricity; be inspired to move in rapid bursts and not simply lie about; hurry (up). `lomt `yoo! ‘Hurry up (don’t just sit around)!’

Loru-Merruu name. Loru Meru, legendary name of a place from which salt was taken in the days before extensive trade.


`loro n. ritual platform used during an animal sacrifice, on which a “jibo” will stand and chant to the spirits.

`loloo expr. expressive denoting a loud or vivid sound. loloo `amlaa `modak `lakaa! ‘(The loudspeaker) is surprisingly loud, in fact!’

`lioo n. stone weight, used as an element of a “liipum-karnam” fishing system to weigh down the apparatus and avoid erosion by the force of river water.

`lior n. variety of hard stone which breaks off into sharp sections.

-`lii vs:adv. want; desire. Gram: Desiderative verb suffix indicating that the subject wants or desires to bring about the action indicated by the verb. `talii maa. ‘Be quiet!’ no `yoo `gocin `dolii maa. ‘I don’t want to eat anything.’ `biik `rilii namm `am `bi `rir `com. ‘She’ll do as she likes, I suppose.’

`kaaliit vt. like someone or something; want to or like to see someone.

`liikaa n. igneous stone, because very black in colour in the Galo area; volcanic fossilized wood.

`liikap n. cobble; medium-sized stone, as might be used for paving a road.

`liikii n. variety of valuable black
stone used for making beads.

`lìiìká. n. pebble; very small stone.

`lìiìkàr n. variety of valuable blue or yellow stone, possibly turquoise, used for making beads.


`lìiìgìì `Var: liiìguu (P). n. neck; throat, especially, as construed as a round object.

`lìiìgìì n. element of a “`hibok” fishing dam, a large stone placed atop the dam apparatus, used to give weight and support so that the elements are not eroded and washed aside by the current.


`lìiìcì n. pebble; small stone. Syn: `liiìcák, `liiìyaa.


`lìiìcuu. Var: lìiìsuu (P). n. hump, as on a cow or camel.

`lìiìcuu n. pebble; very small piece of stone.

`lìiìcum Var: liiìsum (P). n. variety of valuable green stone, possibly jade, used for making beads.

`lìiìcum-`lìiìkàr Var: liiìsum-`lìiìkàr (P). n. various brightly coloured stones or beads. See: `liiìcum ‘jade’; `lìiìkàr ‘turquoise’.

`lìiìci. Var: liiìiì (P). adj. red, as nail polish or blood.

`lìiìcìk Var: liiìsììk (P). n. 1 • array of stones in a fireplace used to enclose and concentrate a fire, as well as to position cooking materials such as pots or meats for roasting over the fire. Usage: archaic.

2 • iron tripod used for positioning pots over a fire.

`lìiìtak n. massive boulder, roughly elephant-sized or above.

`lìiìtòr n. hard stone; pure stone, without sand admixture; usually whitish-tan in colour.

`lìiìtì Var: liiìit. n. boulder; large stone. Syn: `liiìná.

lìiìnàm var: arg. be red; become red. Gram: Generally occurs with associated noun/adjective “yalìì” ‘red’


`lìiìpùù n. variety of valuable white stone, possibly marble, used for making beads.

`lìiìpùùm n. cylindrical stone pile fish trap; pile of stones formed into a cylinder by binding with an “`cììr” bamboo wall, used as the main body of a system for trapping fish by removing stones into which fish have been driven to hide, and causing them to escape into an “`dììr” fishing valve trap.

lìiìpùùm-kànnàm vt. method of fishing by piling stones into a “`lìiìpùùm” stone cylinder fish trap. See: liiìpùù ‘stone pile’; kànnàm ‘pile something’.
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{'liipoo}}} Var: 'liiguu (P). n. neck; especially, a neck construed as a trunk-like object. 
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{'liipom}}} n. heap or pile of stones of any size, of a more or less pyramid shape, but with no particular design to their arrangement. 
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{'liip}}}} n. sharpening stone; stone used for sharpening knives. 
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{'liimik}}} n. algae growing on stones in rivers. 
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{'liimik}}} n. gravel; sand; small pebbles. 
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{'liimaq}}} n. variety of divination in which rocks are gathered without counting, sand is filtered and chanted over, and spirits are appealed to in order to ask whether a hunt will be successful or not. After finishing the appeal, the speaker clucks and says “'pumpek go 'nent 'kaa” or “'pumpek 'tokaa” and places them down. The stones are counted in twos; if one stone remains and the number is thereby odd as requested, the hunt will be successful (it is also possible to ask for an even number, as “'pumsi 'tokaa”). 
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{'liiya}}} n. slate; soft stone; easily breakable stone with too much sandy sediment mixed in, usually black. 
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{'liiya}}} n. collar, of a shirt. 
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{'liiya}}} n. pebble; small stone. 
\textbf{Syn: }'liicak, 'liici. 
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{'liiya-boree}}} n. pebble. \textbf{See}: 'liiya ‘pebble; baree ‘small thing’. 
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{'liiruu}}} n. hole in a stone. 
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{'lili}} vsadv.} really want; very much want. \textbf{no kaakaa 'lili do?} ‘You really want to see it?’ \textbf{See}: -'lii 'want; desire’. 
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{Lili-Looloo}}} name. name of a popular mountain in Likabali circle. 
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{'liihak}}} Var: 'liisak (P). n. crack in the voice. 
\textbf{adj.} of the voice, to crack or be cracking. \textbf{'liihak kaaku}. ‘(My) voice cracked.’ 
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{-'lii...-pak} vsadv.} tolerate. \textbf{Gram}: Split desiderative suffix usually occurring in the negative, indicating a strong dislike or intolerance, as though one cannot even stand the idea of doing something. \textbf{ŋo 'is 'hulii 'hupak maa}. ‘I can’t be bothered with bathing.’ \textbf{'talii-}tapak kumaal! ‘I’m sick of hearing that!’ \textbf{See}: -'lii ‘want to’; -pak ‘love to’. 
\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{-'lik} vs:val.} 1 • into. \textbf{Gram}: Directional suffix, indicating that the action indicated by the verb is directed into a space. Adds a Locative noun phrase understood as a Goal into which the action is directed. \textbf{am 'alo 'daolik 'la 'mors!} ‘I’m going to make (the paper airplane) fly into the fire!’ 
\textit{\textbf{2 • on; into; affecting. \textbf{Gram}: non-directional sense introducing an obligatory argument metaphorically treated as a Goal, which the event indicated by the verb is somehow directed at or on, or which will otherwise be affected (often as a maleficiary) \textbf{bojam 'ligla}...’ He invited them all to (his mithun-sacrificing)...’}
`ilik vt. insert by stretching, as when inserting a log into the fire. `ihii `am `ilik kaato! ‘Put the log in the fire (stretching your hand to do so)!’

`jilik vte. send something to someone.

`naalik vt. throw something into a space, such as an empty container.

`palik vt. sacrifice an animal for a particular purpose, as to cure a disease. hob go `palik `pa lagi `duu. ‘We have to kill a mithun (to cure it).’

`lik vs:adv. reciprocally. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is carried out reciprocally amongst equal participants. Generally followed by Reflexive suffix “-hi”.

`lilka n. black shirt; black tunic.

`lignam vt. insert; put something into something else.

ligbuu n. sleeve, of a shirt.

liglik ace. See: liglik-laglak ‘dazzling’.

liglik-laglak adj:expr. dazzling; extremely shiny and glittering.

lə pcl. eh? Gram: Clarification marker indicating that a speaker has incompletely heard or not properly understood a statement or question made by the addressee, and would appreciate repetition or clarification. Carries a distinctive upward intonation contour. ‘yoo `ləa la? ‘What...was that (that you said)?’

lə pcl. Abessive postposition. Gram: Marks a noun as something remembered, and which is not present at the time of speaking. Usage: Usually spoken of in an attitude of reminiscence, or with a lonely, wistful sense. Sometimes may be translated into English as ‘old’ or ‘dear old’.

Dip `bol `ləa...`ramen bee `ka. ‘Back down in old Dip...times were good, you know.’

`ləoa pcl. Eh? Gram: Clarification marker marking a statement or question as a request for clarification, as when a speaker is responding to something he or she finds dubious, unlikely or difficult to comprehend. Carries a distinctive downward-falling intonation contour. ‘yoo `rikaa `ləa? ‘What happened (I didn’t catch it)?’ ammaa `la! ‘I didn’t tell you, you say?!’ “iip” `ləa? ‘Did you say “iip?”’

ləum n:time. thrice.

ləo n. ankle tendon.

ləoa pcl. Gradually; cumulatively; continuously. Gram: Temporal suffix indicating that an event is graded (composed of multiple iterations of the same activity over a continuous and potentially long period of time). Often used in verb reduplications to indicate the
passage of time, as rwlə-rwlə-rwlə-rwlə—doing it and doing it and doing it and going on doing it...(the time passed thus)’. `menlə haa yaa kaamaa. ‘There’s not that much more to tell.’ `baalə `ləa, buluk ennam `əm `bəduu ku. ‘Having kept it continuously, (they) still have their writing system.’ `molə `ləku, `molə `ləku, `bul `cenlà `ləku. ‘Going on doing that, they came to understand (how to write).’ `caalə `ləa, `caalə `ləa, `caalə `ləa doon-`pool `mook `tol `caalen `duu. ‘He kept on going up, up, up, up until finally they reached the place of the Sun and Moon.’

ləəəgoo Var: ləəəg (P). n. variety of bird, smaller than robin, mostly black, white underbelly, white on wings, darts quickly.

ləəgə n. Usage: (P). See: `aga `storage area`.

`ləənam vt. keep; place; set. Usage: (P). See: anam `keep (L)`.

ləənam Var: rəənam (P);
kuunan (P) vt. swing something, as a bag from its straps.

ləəbii n. shoulder.

ləələə adv. continuously; with the same pace; at the same speed.

ləənə adv. suddenly; at once.

ləənə ne adv. someday; sometime; sometimes. `ləənə ne kaarik `hiduu `kuba. ‘Someday we will meet again, God willing.’ `nunuk agom a `irgaa `duu, `ləənə ne. ‘Our language is really interesting, sometimes.’

ləənə bə adv. together. `nunə a `ləənə `immen `laju. ‘Let’s go for a walk together.’

ləən-`ləken n:time. sometime.
Gram: not generally used alone, but derived in a variety of oblique/oblique time expressions: *laken-*laken *ba* *hodum* *aduul*. ‘From time to time I shoot deer.’

*lako* ace. See: *lako-*lapek ‘legs crossed’.

*lakoo* n. blade anchor; portion of a blade extending into the handle to give the whole strength/support.

*lakor* n. step; step of the foot; pace.

*lako-*lapek adj. cross-legged sitting style, i.e. with one knee crossed over the other and (generally) only one foot touching the ground. *lako-*lapek *la* *duuduu* ~ *lako-*lapak *duu. ‘sitting cross-legged’. Syn: pakoo-*lapek.

*lakiit* Var: *lajin* (P). n. calf-let; ankle worn on the top of the calf, just below the knee.

*lakiit* Var: *laga* n.time. long ago; way back when. *lakii* *ogo, horok a robbee *jii. ‘A long time ago, it seems there were rhinoceros about.’ *laka* *lo, *nun *aken *a rato. ‘In the past, we lived alone.’

lakka n.time. six times.

*laga* n. reason; purpose; benefit. *yoo *laga* *dii? ‘Why/for what reason?’

*laga* *bo* n.rel. because; for; owing to. *ak *laga* *ba...because of that...’ *bul kaamaa nam* *laga* *ba...because they don’t have any.’

*laga* n. under-knee; armpit-like cavity on the leg opposite the knee.

*lago* n. rudimentary or temporary bridge over a river.


*lago* n. crack in the foot, especially on the heel, as in winter or with older villagers.

*lagoi*-*laga* n. reason; cause. See: *laga* ‘reason’.

lagnam vt. manipulate a flat thing; leaf or file through a stack of flat things, such as a book, a stack of papers or a pile of (folded) clothes; open a window. abor-abor *ba* *laglen* *tookee. ‘Take them out sheet by sheet.’

lagnam vt. slide something, as across the floor. *occik* *am* *biom *ne *laggi *kaa. ‘I slid the knife (across the floor) to her.’

lann *n.time. five times.

*laci* Var: *lasi* (P). n. left leg; left foot; left leg, including foot.


*laca*-cai n. pinkie toe; smallest toe. See: *lac* ‘toe’; *cai* ‘pinkie finger’.

*lajin* adj. stretched legs; outstretched legs. *tujin-*lajin *tookee! ‘Stretch out your legs!’

*lajuu* adj. knock-kneed; walking with both knees touching.

*lajua* n. lame person; someone who can’t walk properly, as a baby or someone with a stubbed toe.

adj. lame; unable to walk properly, as a baby or after
stubbing one’s toe.

`lənì `n:time. twice.

`lənàk `n. ankle tendon area; the soft area directly behind the ankle.

`lətam `n. sole of the foot.

`lətuu `adj. half-legged; stub-legged, whether from accident or birth.

`lətum `adj. fold up or have legs folded or crossed Indian-style.

`lətən `Var:`ləsten `(P). `vt. cover something with one’s foot; drape one’s foot or lean one’s leg over someone or something, particularly when lying down adjacent. `ŋοm `lətən `yookee! ‘Don’t put your foot on me!’

`lətiķ `Var:`ləkii `(P). `n. base of a heap; foot or base of a mountain.

`lətə `n. calf of the leg.

`lətək `n. stinger, on a bee or on a python.

`lədek `n. crack in the leg or foot, as in winter when cold and skin is dry.

`adj. of the leg or foot, to be cracked. `ŋο `dici `əm, `lədek `dedduu. ‘My feet get cracked during wintertime.’

`ləden `vt. of the leg, to twitch.

`vt. twitch one’s leg; cause one’s leg to twitch.

`lədo `n. heel of the foot, conceived as including the base and sides.

`lədir `adj. lame.

`lədəə `adj. short-legged.

`lənam `vt. plant a seed or seedling directly into the ground, not by tossing or using a planting stick, but instead using hands or trowel, as rice into a wet field; transplant, as a plant which is already growing.

`lənam. `vt. flick or toss something sideward; hurl or throw something with relatively great force.

`lənə `n. big toe; thumb toe.


`ləpə `n. 1 • shin of the leg.

2 • median of a quantity; middle of a solid object; centre; core; between (two objects). `ŋονιk `ləpə `lο `ŋο `yubra. ‘I’ll sleep between the two of you.’

`adj. in the middle; not-too-extreme. `ləpə `pə `lagee. ‘One should be in the middle (not too much this way, not too much that).’

`ləpəm `n. toes, construed as a set; front section of a foot. `ləpəm pugnam `to pull/strip the skin from the front part of a foot, as of a chicken’.

`ləpee `n. leg cramp, as from walking back and forth to your field all day.

`adj. cramped or fatigued, of one’s foot or leg. `ləpee `əl! ‘Wah! What a cramp!’


`ləppii `n:time. four times.

`ləbok `n. foot-and-mouth disease
labor n. surface of foot, including heel, sole and toe and upper surface.
labii n. knee.
labii-tatok n. kneecap. Usage: (P). See: taci-poolo 'kneecap (L)'.
labak Var: labik (P). n. right leg and/or foot.
labnam Var: legnam (P). vi. slip, as when walking on a muddy surface. alap dagna, labdee laa. 'The road is slippery, you might slip.'
lamen n. anklet, traditionally made of brass or thread.
lamo n. leg hair. Var: lamo.

See: ama 'body hair'.
layor ace. See: tuhor-layor 'stretch out the legs'.
layyi Var: nayyi (P). adj. similar; same; identical. ag agom a layyi doo! 'That's the same thing (that I'm saying)!' lori Var: layyi (P). n:time. ten times.
lala adv. quickly. hok ihi-abuu hoko, 'lal amla moin boolo, bun yoolok palaa ranna. If we go down quickly via this here river, how will they be able to get us?
lahin Var: lasin (P). n. toenail.
lahok n. variety of foot infection (possibly fungal).
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<th><strong>satii</strong></th>
<th><em>n.</em> umbrella. <em>Source:</em> Assamese.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Siji</strong></td>
<td>name. name of a river in Likabali circle.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>whistled at me.’</td>
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<td><strong>`Siyom</strong></td>
<td><em>name.</em> Siyom, name of a major river in West Siang District.</td>
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<td><strong>Soi</strong></td>
<td><em>name.</em> name of a Lare Galo-speaking village in central West Siang district.</td>
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Irrealis/obligative nominalizer to a verbal or adjectival root. *Gram:* Derives a noun with the basic meaning ‘thing that is to be done’, ‘thing that (the subject) must do’ or ‘thing that will be (the case)’. Can also derive an irrealis non-subject noun with the basic meaning ‘one that is to be done to’. Also used to form counterfactual/hypothetical expressions such as ‘if x had been the case, y would have...’

`hagii vi. sigh, as in resignation or sadness.`

`haglen vi. exhale; breathe outward.`

`haglik vi. inhale; breathe inward.`


`happaa n. pass constructed beneath a “`higo” fishing platform as an element of a “hapsum-`henam” fishing apparatus. Fish are driven through the pass, at which point they are collected by a handled net.`

`hapsum-`henam v. variety of fishing technique, in which an “`icir” bamboo barrier is made across the length of a stream and a “`higo” fishing platform constructed in the centre. Beneath the platform, a handled net is suspended across a pass, into which fish are driven and caught. `no `hig go gokaa `dee, “hapsum-`heduu `ba. I’ll go ahead and erect a fishing platform for “hapsum” fishing, eh?’`

`hba n. loincloth, generally a
simple white towel, as traditionally worn by older men.

`habb` a `kogyaa` `duu`! `Your loincloth is lying to the side (I can see your...)!`

**habnam**, **vt.**
1 • count individuals; enumerate, as in school.
2 • consider something as or among something. `mii` `happaa maanam nii goku `na. `He’s someone we don’t even consider (we just ignore him or count him out).`

**habnam**, **vt.**
grasp, pinch or cut with any pincer-like tool, such as fingers, tongs, tweezers, chopsticks, or scissors. adum `am habra. `I’ll cut my hair.` hablik `tokee! `Put it in (to the fire, with the tongs)!`

`habree n. handle of a handled fishing net, used as an element of a “hapsum-`henam” fishing apparatus.

`habro n. power; magical power or ability.

**hamnam** **vt.**
step.

`hangek vi.** slip or slide on something trodden-on, such as excrement, dirtying oneself.

`hamnja vi. miss a step; step where there should have been a surface, but isn’t (due to a hole or cliff).

**hamten** **vt.** step on something.

**hampak n.** traditional broom made from young, tightly-clasped fan palm leaves.

`harcek Var:` `harsak (P). adj. bland; flavourless; tasteless.

`harnam vi. be untied, of a rope-like thing; of rope, untie of itself.

vt. untie a rope or string-like thing.

**harnam vi.**
1 • play (as children).
   `harmen `duu. `(We’re) playing (as children).`
2 • make noise.
   **vt.** fornicate; indulge in sexual activities with someone.

`harsuk vi.** be free; be not busy or engaged.

`halii n. betelnut mixture, betelnut taken with pan leaf and (usually) lime.

`hi **Var:** `hi. **dem.** this. **Gram:** Simple proximate demonstrative used to refer to something closer to the speaker than to the hearer, or which is currently being discussed or about to be mentioned in a conversation.

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Hiaa name. Siang River, largest river in East Siang District and source of the Brahmaputra in Assam.

Hii name. name of a river in the Baasar area.

Hii adj. grainy. Usage: (P). See: iik 'grainy'.

-hik Var: -sik. vsadv. 1 • join. Gram: Result suffix indicating that two things that had previously been separate (but not necessarily separated as parts from whole) are joined together as a result of the action indicated by the verb. In most cases, the ‘joined’ things should be objects with some length, as sticks

2 • take up. Gram: Result suffix indicating that in bringing about the action indicated by the verb, the subject ‘takes up’ the work or the activity initiated, but not completed, by someone else.

Niksik vt. join two pieces of a long thing together by pushing them with some force.

Baahik vt. join two ends of a long thing. ‘Ga tuub ‘am baahik ‘tokee. ‘Take the other end of the bamboo pole and carry it (together with me).’

‘Rihik vt. take of and continue someone’s work, so as to provide continuity. ‘An-abo ‘ga ‘rinam ‘am ‘rihik ‘laala ‘int ‘kaa. ‘Take up and continue your parents’ work (as to provide generational continuity).’

-hik vsadv. barely. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the subject affects the object only slightly, indirectly, or barely as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

Niksik vt. punch someone, barely touching them.

Hikaa vi. give an offering, as to make merit, receive a blessing or show sympathy or love for someone. Hikaa ‘tab ‘caajaa kaa. ‘They went up to present an offering (to receive a blessing).’

Hikaa-Hiyan name. name of a river in Upper Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh.

‘Higik n. dirty water.

adj. dirty, of water. ‘Iggo abu ‘a ‘higik ‘lax ‘daa ‘ku ‘laka. ‘The Igo River is all muddied up for some reason.’

‘Higur n. spring; opening in the earth from which groundwater (hot or cold) emerges directly.

‘Higo n. hot water; boiled water. See: ‘ago ‘warm/hot’.

‘Higo n. variety of fishing platform, constructed as part of a “hapsum-’henam” fishing apparatus. Fish are driven beneath the platform, and caught using a handled net.

‘Hijen name. name of a river near Koyuu village.


Hisin-domaa Var: hisin-domaa (P). n. starvation; famine. Nidoo omaa boolo, hisin-domaa ‘adaa ‘duu. ‘If it doesn’t rain, there may be famine.’

Hijaa n. swamp; muddy area.

‘Hijik n. muddy water; brackish water.

Hijik n. local name of the Subansiri River.
hi̱nə nce. See: arə-hi̱nə ‘freak happening’.

hitum n. mud.

hitum-ˈgaalum n. variety of very large black bumblebee. Var: itum-ˈgaalum.

hiduk n. fury; frenzy; whirlwind of frenzied anger and violence; belligerence of behaviour, as in spontaneous anger.

hiduk duginam ‘to become frenzied or furious’.

ˈhidor n. clean water; pure water.

ˈhido-ˈhigik n. muddied water.

ˈhidii n. waterfall; falling water; includes only the water itself, not the entire system. Syn: ˈpoodii.

hinam vi. die. hikaa ku ˈlakaa. ‘What the...it’s dead!’

ˈHintuu name. name of the sixth entity in the universe, generated by “Miihin” and progenitor of “Tuurɨ”.


hinnam (2) vt. hit with a relatively hard, solid object, especially a stick; play a sport involving hitting with a stick, such as cricket. hikku ˈlap ˈree? ‘Shall we play (cricket)?’

ˈhinə n. red jungle fowl hen.

ˈhipuu n. flood; emergency release of water from an over-taxed river system, as during a heavy rainstorm.

ˈHipuu. Var: ˈSipuu. name. name of a river in mid-northern West Siang District after which the “Puugoo” dialect of Galo is named.

hipo Var: hipu. vi. backbite; talk about someone in a negative way behind their back. no ˈyoo ˈrilaa hip pugoo ˈla ˈrəduu ˈna? ‘What are you doing going around talking about me behind my back?’

hipə n. 1 • raft.

2 • variety of fishtrap made by creating a dam with a channel running through it, with a catching area into which fish will occasionally fall into, but cannot escape from.

ˈhipə n. 1 • border of a rice field.

2 • rice field.

ˈhibin n. miser.

adj. miserly.

ˈhibuu n. river.

Hibum name. name of a river in Baasar area.

ˈhibok n. dam, made for fishing; river diversion system consisting of an upstream and downstream dam (“bogdum” and “bokko”) made at either end of a river diversion (“bogbɨi”). Fish are able to enter, but cannot escape.

ˈhibə-riinanam v. variety of fishing technique, in which herbal poison is pounded via a “mukaa” poisoning platform and released into the water. Fish are then collected downstream at the “tamo-nappaa” endpoint of the poison drift.

himaː n. corpse; dead body.

himaː-çonam
Var: **hima-hnam (P)**. v. keep watch over an unburied corpse, so as to not allow any ill effects (such as return of the departed spirit) to transpire.

**himek** n. epilepsy.

adj. have epilepsy.

`himoo` n. surface of face/area around the sideburns, apparently named because punching a man here may cause his death.

**himpo** Var: **himpo (P)**. n. red jungle fowl cock. See: `pirsin` ‘red jungle fowl’.

**Hirik** name. name of a river in Kamba-Darak circle.

**hiruu** n. porcupine den; porcupine hole.

**Hiruu** name. name of a river in Kamba-Darak circle.

`hiruk` n. drought; lack of water.

`hiruk-moohen` n. desert-like conditions; drought and drying-up of an area due to lack of rain.

`hiree` n. variety of fishtrap made by creating a dam with a channel running through it, with a catching area off to the side which fish will occasionally fall into, but cannot escape from.

`hilii` n. sand; in the prototypical sense, sand or other small particles in or from a river or other water source; water which contains sand.

`hilii` n. plague; pestilence.

`hilum` n. pipe, for smoking. 

Source: Hindi.

`hilee` adj. twitch in death throes; struggle to be alive; begin kicking and twitching after one has already been thought dead, especially of a dog.

`hiloo` Var: **hiloo (P)**. n:time. today.

`hiloo maaj `hikir `duu. ‘It’s cool today.’

`hiloo-maroo` Var: **hiloo-maloo (P)**. n:time. recently; these days; nowadays; in recent times. `hiloo-maroo ga `nijir `gadd `a al kumaa. ‘The girls of today aren’t any good anymore.’

**Hilii** Var: **Silii**. name. Hili (Silii), name of a Galo village in Likabali Circle, West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh.

`Hila` name. name of a river in Baam area.

`hila` n. pond; lake; deep section of a river; portion of a river in which the flow slows, levels, deepens and broadens, and where depth is more than around three meters and which may accordingly be suitable for swimming and dive-fishing. `hila-aanam` ‘to dive into a river’.

`hilak` n. water carrier made from a section of bamboo.

`hila-ladum` n. head of a pond or deep section of a river; point at which a fast flowing river slows, levels, and spreads into a deep, pond-like section.

**hu-** elfgr. Classifier for sets of four, also used for forming numerals on a base of four. *Gram: Root form*, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. `huppii` ‘sixteen’. See: `ahu` ‘set of four’.
huik! expr. expressive indicating high speed. Gram: must be followed by “əm” or a shortened form “am” pataa ə 'hokka huik! əm dablen eeku baa. ‘The bird flew out from here at top speed.’


'Huu name. Huu, name shared by two rivers, one from Dooj-Jelii village and the other from Uak village.

huunam vi. stink; smell (badly). nun huumaa əduu. ‘We (women) don’t stink.’ vt. smell something. no əpoo boobii əm 'huupa, əi? ‘So you smell opo, eh?’

'huunam vi. rise, of steam. doohuk ə 'huuca əduu. ‘The steam is rising.’

-huk vs:adv. freely. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the subject brings about the action indicated by the verb in a free or unrestricted way, despite any fears or misgivings. əo əm 'kaahuk hikaa ku ‘I went ahead and had the baby (despite fears that there would be problems, whereas in fact all went well).’

'harsuk vi. be free; be not busy or engaged.

'huk- clfr. Classifier for ladles or ladlefuls of a substance, such as rice beer. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. əujuk 'hukken 'one ladleful’.

-huk vs:adv. de-handle; slip out of the handle. Gram: Result suffix indicating that an action results in a body (especially of a blade) being separated from its handle.

hugnam, vi. de-handle; be loose or come out, of a blade or spade-head from its handle. yaamee ə 'orok hugnam goara ədoonaa ədii? ‘Does a real man carry a dao with a loose handle?’

vt. 1 • extract something from a sheath or other enclosure, such as the soil. 2 • empty something, such as the contents of a basket. no əpoo əm 'huga əduu. ‘I’m emptying out the rice beer residue.’

hugnam vi. of crops, especially rice, to dud out and fail to fruit, or to be destroyed by insects. əm əm 'hukka əduu. ‘The paddy dudded out.’

'huunam vt. ladle; scoop liquid with a ladle. See: 'ujuk ‘ladle’.

hunam vt. wash one’s body; bathe. Usage: usu. occurs with associated noun “isi ‘water’. əi 'huttaak əkəa. ‘Go take a bath.’

-hup vs:adv. disorderly. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the object, having acted in a disorderly manner, has caused the subject to experience discomfort or impatience. kaahup a! ‘I’ve seen enough (of all this disorder and mess)’ addo ətahup əduu! ‘What a racket!’

'hupsi n. variety of edible mushroom, growing on rotten wood, cap-less and curling like a flower.

-hup...-yap vs:adv. overly; beyond any reasonable limit. Gram: Split result suffix indicating that
something has happened for a long time, or to a great degree, and has become intolerable. Usage: Often used in a sense of exasperation, as though to tell someone to shut up or to stop doing what they have been doing immediately.

*tahup-tayap* ′I’ve had enough of all this talking (shut up)!′

`oo-takaadohup-doyap`duu. ′I’ve been eating too many fiddlehead ferns recently.′

**-hum** vt:adv. conceal. Gram: Result suffix indicating that the subject (of an intransitive verb) or the object (of a transitive verb) is concealed as a result of the action indicated by the verb. *`pohum`humnam* ′to roll something up into a packet as for carrying it′.

`duuhum`vi. sit concealed in a likely hiding place, as the jungle. *`duuhum`lää`yas`hiiduu*. ′(He’s) hiding and peeing.′

`naahum`vt. throw something such that it becomes hidden, as in the jungle.

`humnam`vt. enclose; wrap up. Aci, *`higim`hunt`kee*. ′Elder Brother, please wrap this up (into a packet).′ *`humtuulää`duuduu`squatting′*

**-heenam** 1 • vi. fruit, of a fruiting tree; bear fruit. *`bəlaa`heeduu`ku*. ′The jackfruit’s fruiting/bearing fruit′

**-heenam** 2 • vi. be unmade; be in an undone or undone state, as a taken-apart house. *näm`heel`dooduu*. ′My house is lying undone.′

vt. unmake; take apart; unravel; undo, as a home.

**-hek** vs:adv. out (result). Gram: Result suffix indicating that an object is separated from something as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`hessek`vt. pull out, as a pen drive from a computer.

**-hen** vs:adv. wither. Gram: Result suffix indicating that something withers as a result of the action indicated by the verb, as of intense heat radiated by the sun.

`heenam`vt. 1 • pull something.

2 • drag someone or something by force.
hetak  vt. saw something in two.

hennam (1) vi. dry out; dry up; wither.

hennam (1) vt. climb something, especially a tree. ‘mi: hii: `a:`a henc:a `d:u. ‘He’s climbing up the tree.’

hennam (2) vt. pull something out of a space.

helen vt. pull something out, as an arrow which has stuck fast in a target.

henna n. dry or fallen leaf.

heloo Var: `elo; ee (P). int. gimme; give it here; let’s have it. Usage: Hortative interjection commanding the listener to give the speaker something. ‘heloo ku! ‘Come on, give it to me (finally)!’

helom int. lemme see; let’s see that; let me have that for a minute. Usage: Hortative interjection similar to but less forceful than ‘heloo’, commanding the listener to give the speaker something, but including a concession that it may be returned.

hoaa n. length of rope, as for making a lasso or noose. Syn: pogaa.

hoi n. salt deposit; salt lick; terrestrial salt deposit where animals such as mithun and cattle often congregate to lick the salty minerals.

hoin n. civet. Nocturnal, about raccoon-sized, builds a nest high in a tree. Viverra zibetha and/or Viverra malaccensis.

hoin-hola n. wildcats of all varieties.

hoi! int. hoi! Usage: Traditional war cry.

hoe! expr. whew; phew; aaaah. Usage: Interjection representing the sound of a sigh, as from exhaustion when on a long journey.

hoo, n. mithun calf; adolescent mithun; young mithun.

-hoo adj.: long, of a bamboo section. Ant: -d:aa. Gram: Adjective root occurring with only a few Classifier roots, including “-tao” ‘Classifier for bamboo sections’. Opposed to “-d:aa” ‘short, of a bamboo section’.

-hoo vs: adv. far away. Gram: Directional or result suffix indicating that the action indicated by the verb is directed far away or is transferred into a distance

-hoo n:time. tonight; last night; night closest to the time of speaking. Gram: Without object marker “`ne”, the default reading is ‘last night’, i.e. the night immediately previous to the time of speaking. With object marker “`ne”, indicates tonight, i.e. the night immediately to follow the time of speaking.

-hoo Var: -so; -sso. vs: mod. let me x; shall I just x. Gram: Permissive modal suffix forming a proposition implying that the addressee should allow the speaker to perform the action indicated by the verb, possibly in order to benefit the addressee.
Usually occurs together with Benefactive suffix “-ji”. no 'aken go 'moji `kaahoo. ‘Let me make one (cigarette) for you.’

hoo- clfr. Classifier for long and thin objects, as cigarettes, lengths of rope, automobiles and snakes. Gram: Root form, used for combining with numeral roots and some adjective roots. biirii `hoon go `moji `kaahoo. ‘Let me make one (cigarette) for you.’ See: ahooh “length (of rope, e.g.).

hoogii n. sacrificial post; group of pillars fastened together, to which a sacrificial animal (especially a mithun) is tied.

`hoojen n. wire.

`hoogii n. chameleon or perhaps salamander; variety of lizard, with yellow and white strips on the back and a black on down the spine; black eyes, about 6-7” long.

`hoogii-hoopen n. gecko, of any variety.

`hoopoo n. tassled bamboo; small bamboo stick whittled until the strips form a large tassle at one end, used as a ubiquitous decorative item on sacrificial altars and other sacred objects.

hootii n. metal skewer used for roasting or smoke-drying meat.


hoonam vt. dance.

`hoopen n. chameleon, of the variety that can change its colour.
barking deer, bear and even mithuns, when hunting as a pack) with an almost suicidal persistence. Dhole urine is said to be a powerful irritant, which is somehow employed as a blinding agent, as a component of its attack. *Cuon alpinus*.

`hocik` Var: `hosik (P). n. pangolin (scaly anteater), an armoured anteater curling into a ball when threatened. *Manis* spp.


`hocar` n. deer, of a relatively large variety with racked antlers; possibly sambar.

`hojuu` n. variety of bird.


`hotam` n. armour; barrier, as a floodbank; shield; any protective device, as a helmet.

`hotii` n. mithun herd; herd of mithuns.

`hoto` n. elephant. *Elephas maximus indica*.

`hota-`apin n. deerskin; skin of a barking deer.

`hodum-tali` n. round variety of tick.

`hodum-hora` n. big game; large animals which are good to hunt, including deer and wild boar.

`hodo` n. livestock feed.

`honam` vt. nurture; take care of; raise, e.g. a child. `ao `honam` to raise a child`.

`hona` n. mithun cow.

`hopin` n. mithun skin.

`hopo` n. canopy of a climber bush.

`hobin` n. goat, primarily of any domesticated variety. *Capra* spp.


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`hobuk` nce. See: `bent-`hobuk` 'house lizard'.

`hobuk` n. softcover sheath for a *dao*, made from woven cane.

`hobee` n. monkey, in general.

`hobee-`kootar n. monkey buttocks; a monkey’s sitting perch on the buttocks, which becomes hard and calloused.

`hobee-`ceram n. variety of crab, small (about fingertip-size), golden-spotted.


`hoba` n. mithun; semi-domesticated variety of gaur endemic to central Arunachal Pradesh and of inestimable importance to Tani
Mithun have long been viewed as the ultimate symbol of wealth, primary means of large item exchange and valuation of goods of significant value, and principal sacrificial offering at weddings and other festivals and ceremonies of high importance. Galo who keep mithuns will generally construct semi-effective fencing to keep them more-or-less restricted within a particular range, but otherwise pay very little attention to their upkeep and, in general, will leave them to roam freely within a large area. *Bos frontalis.*

**hoba-** n. livestock; large domesticated animals.

**hobə-** n. dragonfly.

**homee** n. relatively small variety of cane. *Usage:* May be used by some speakers to indicate one or another variety of bamboo.

**homen** n. 1 • big cat of any variety, including leopard or tiger. *Usage:* Most commonly used to ref. to tiger.

2 • wild animal, in general. *Usage:* (P).

**homen-** *pokə** n. black panther.


**homen-menruu** n. tiger den.

**homa** adj. manageable; do-able; affordable, cheap or reasonably priced. homa *yaaru* na *the cheapest/most affordable one*.

**homm** *ai*! *How easy/cheap that was (to beat you; you should have argued your side more assiduously)!*

-**hor** *adv.* loosen. *Gram:* Result verb suffix indicating that something that has been pent-up or constricted is released as a result of the action indicated by the verb, or that the actor brings about the mentioned action in a hurried way or in advance of a deadline. *Usage:* Generally occurs in semi-reduplicated form “-hor...-yor”.

**horak** n. rhinoceros. *Rhinoceros unicornis.*

**horam** n. otter. *Amblonyx cinereus concolor.*

**horam** nce. sick old animal. *Usage:* usu. occurs in compound. See: *niikam-horam* "old woman".

**horii** n. line on a surface; straight, unbroken line, construed as a direction rather than an ordered sequence of individuals. *hokka* *hogo* *hoba horii go bikt* *kaa.* "Draw a line from here up to here."

adj. straight. horii *duu.* "It’s straight (of a line)."

**horii** *Var.* *hoorii* (P). n. length of line with objects threaded onto it, such as beads or fish. Maybe used as a quantifying noun to indicate such a quantity. *bul* *horii* *gob* *yubduu.* "They’re all sleeping in a line/row." *nøi* *horii* go ‘a length of strung fish’.

adj. well-arranged in sequence, of a row. *nok riinaam a al* *ba* *horii* *duu.* "Your stringing (work) is really quite good (because all the..."
fish are lined up in a well-ordered sequence).

**horii-pikii** *Var.* **horii-pikki**; **horii-picci**. *adj.* totally straight; utterly or perfectly straight or along a straight path.

**horoo** *adj.* spacious; roomy. `higi nam `higi horoo `duu. ‘This here house is spacious.’

**horom** *n.* wild mithun; escaped, feral mithun.

**horoa** *n.* boar; wild pig. *Sus scrofa.*

**horoa-tasi** *n.* flat tick.

**horoa-mootum** *n.* 1 • hunting, as an activity. 2 • game; spoils of hunting; animals won during a hunting expedition. **hora-mootum** `ginam` ‘go hunting’. See: **hora** ‘wild boar’; **mootum** ‘jungle’.

**horkek** *n.* monitor lizard, esp. Bengal *Varanus bengalensis.*

**horgok** *n.* variety of tree, about 30m tall, with maple-like leaf; no use-value.

**horci** *Var.* **horsi** (*P*). *n.* variety of wildcat with a doglike snout, climbing trees, the size of a small dog, black back, white underbelly, with tail, eats deer, runs fast with a hopping gait, smooth fur.

**hornam** *vi.* be disposed lengthwise. *Gram:* Verb of disposition indicating, of an object with length/extension, upward or downward extension, etc., according to the result suffix applied. `all `am leeg `laa `horduul ara. ‘I’ll tie the legs and keep them extended upward.’

**holar** *n.* sheep. *Ovis spp.*

*vt.* unspool a wound-up length of string, thread or rope; lay out an object with linear extension along its length; make a line across a space with a rope.

`hornam` *vi.* roam; move around without care. `ŋok `ao `a `hol `raduu. ‘My child is constantly roaming.’

**horpuu** *n.* Ceylon ironwood tree in new leaf.

**hormen** *n.* crocodile; alligator (poss. neologism). *Crocodylus spp.*

**horluu** *n.* grove of Ceylon ironwood trees.

**horlii** *n.* Ceylon ironwood tree in red leaf. See: **nahor** ‘Ceylon ironwood tree’.

`-hor...-yor` *vsadvr.* release. *Gram:* Split result suffix indicating that some pent-up tension or expectation is released as a result of the action indicated by the verb.

`insor-`ipyor` vi.* go ahead and go; stop dilly-dallying and just get going. `insor-`ipyor` `geekee! ‘Make a clear decision and just go (releasing your pent-up worries about whether to go or not)!’

`dohor-`doyor` *vt.* go ahead and eat without hesitation. `dohor-`doyor` `laa dotok. ‘Go ahead and eat without hesitation.’

`rihor-`riyor` *vt.* do in good time; do expeditiously. *aher `am no `rihor `riyor` ra. ‘I’ll do the work before the appointed deadline.’
holii n. breeding mithun; mithun used to establish a line.

holuu n. fence. See: oho ‘rope’.

holao n. large variety of wildcat, possibly clouded leopard. Neofelis nebulosa ?.

holao-taso n. civets and suchlike.

hosi Var. hos. n. porcupine. Hystrix indica.

hosi-boobii Var. hos-’boobii. n. porcupine quill; porcupine needle.

‘hio n.time. eighth moon cycle of the year, roughly mid-July to mid-August. Usage: may be used to refer to the international calendar month of August.

-hii vs:adv. 1 • support. Gram: Manner suffix indicating that the object is supported via the action indicated by the verb.

2 • firm (result). Gram: Result suffix indicating that the object is caused to become firm as a result of the action indicated by the verb

‘tahii vt. make firm by pounding as a blade handle.

‘mohii vt. 1 • make something firm.

2 • encourage, as in an argument or fight.

‘hiikaa n. variety of plant/tree, the flowers from which bloom about March-April and are used in the “moopin” festival.

‘hiikuk n. bark; skin of a tree.

‘hiiko Var. hiiko (P). n. toilet; urinal; place for urinating. ‘jasi-’hiiko ‘urinal’.

‘hiikoo n. wooden skewer, especially as for cooking meat.

‘hiicoo n. outstretching tree branch; tree branch outstretching parallel to the ground, suitable for hanging from or sitting on.

‘hiicir n. variety of wild fruiting tree; fruits are thumb-sized, brown when ripe, and with a unique smell which some love and some hate.

‘hiiji n. variety of tree, about 30m tall, with thin canopy.


‘hiijo n. variety or varieties of deciduous hardwood tree with distinctive, spiny base and peripinnate, schaflura-like leaves, berries yellow and gingko nut-sized, used for matchsticks and plywood. At least one variety has bright red flowers.

‘hiitak n. wooden pole; length of pole cut from a tree, as for use as a pillar.

‘hiituu n. tree stump; stump of a tree.

‘hiituu-tain n. variety of mushroom growing near tree stumps, possibly chanterelle.

‘hiituu-rakik n. variety of fish, black and similar to “tiir”, very slow-moving and often stable in deep water.

‘hiita n.time. eighth moon cycle of the year, roughly mid-August to mid-September. Traditionally identified as the time when the river waters are at their highest. Usage: may be used to refer to the international calendar month of September.
\textbf{hiidaa} \textit{n.} stick.

\textbf{hiidii} \textit{n.} 1 \• juvenile tree; young tree, of any variety.

2 \• offshoot; off-shooting branch, as a branch which is growing/emerging from a parent branch.

\textbf{hiinam}, \textit{vi.} live life; progress through a lifespan or live through a given duration of time.

\textit{vt.} live one’s life. \textbf{\textit{nok hiinam am al \textit{bo hiira ku}. ‘I’ll live my life well.’}


\textit{Grammar:} Usually occurs together with associated noun “\textit{jas}” ‘urine’ \textbf{\textit{yas hiilii ‘a}. ‘I have to pee.’

\textbf{hiigom}, Var. \textbf{hiigom-\textit{hiyom; hiigom} (P). \textit{vi.} urinate improperly; urinate in a place other than where one is meant to, as in one’s trousers, or inside the house.

\textbf{hiinam}, \textit{vt.} sludge through; trudge through; walk carefully through mud or water, as when it is easy to fall; cross an area by walking, \textbf{hitum at \textit{hiil induu \textit{bo riduu}. ‘Wah, what mud! We’ll just have to trudge through it.’}

\textbf{hiinam \textit{vt.} press, as when pressing two things together or stopping up a gap.

\textbf{hitum \textit{vt.} plug, \textit{oko ‘hituml at ‘kee. ‘Plug it with “\textit{oko” leaves.’

\textbf{hii} \textit{n.} plant; tree.

\textbf{hii-nin} \textit{n.} cassava.

\textbf{hii-ni-hiib} \textit{n.} plant, tree or bush of any relatively sizeable variety. See: \textbf{\textit{hii} \textit{tree’; hiibo ‘canopy’.

\textbf{hiipik} \textit{n.} mithun enclosure; mithun pen.

\textbf{hiipin} \textit{n.} variety of lime citrus.

\textbf{hiipoo} \textit{n.} log; trunk of a felled tree.


\textbf{hiipir-hiiama} \textit{n.} root, in general. \textit{Usage:} (P).

\textbf{hiipo} \textit{n.} wood, viewed as a raw material.

\textbf{hiibaa} \textit{ace.} See: \textbf{\textit{giiin-‘hiibaa ‘successful’.

\textbf{hiibo} \textit{n.} tree canopy; tree, construed as an interior space. \textit{Usage: usu. occurs in compound. See: \textbf{\textit{hiina-‘hiibo ‘plant’.

\textbf{hiibo-\textit{poree} \textit{n.} clouded leopard. \textit{Neofelis nebulosa}. See: \textbf{\textit{poree ‘elaborately-designed wildcat’.

\textbf{hiibo-\textit{polii} \textit{n.} variety of large wildcat, possibly a variety of leopard, reddish in colour.

\textbf{hiimaa} \textit{nce.} sacrificial tree; tree or trees felled for a particular ritual purpose, such as a wedding. \textbf{\textit{hiimaa-tagnam ‘to cut a tree for ritual purpose’.


\textbf{hiimaa-tagnam \textit{v.} ritual of tree-splitting in preparation for a mithun sacrifice, in which a tree is split down the centre and a sacrificial platform is made from it.
`hiiyaa n. rotten wood.
`hiirek n. banyan tree.

`hiirə n. 1 • platform built among the branches of a tree used to wait in ambush for an animal (most often a barking deer).
2 • any of a variety of fruit-bearing trees which animals will visit, which can be used as an ambush platform.
`hiirə-tonam ‘to wait in a tree in ambush’.

`hiiluu n. grove of hardwood trees.
`hiiluu-raaluu n. virgin forest; untouched jungle; jungle in a natural state, with thick and diverse vegetation, through which it is very difficult to walk.

`hiilum n. variety of fruiting tree, or the fruit. When ripe, yellow, apricot-sized, firm and crispy with sour-bitter taste.


`hiilik n. variety of hardwood tree, alder-like, very straight and hard, used for logs and as hardwood for house construction.

`hiiləa n. variety of very large, massive and heavy tree.

`hiil-baabo n. variety of tree used for firewood; bark used for rope. Distinctive, Braille-like bark, with long narrow leaves.

`hiihee- Var: `hiihə (P). n. fruit-bearing tree. Usage: in Pugo, has a sense of an area of trees to be used as a hunting focus, because animals will come to visit the trees.

`hiihee-rabee n. fruit-bearing tree.

`hikir n. cold; coolness.
adj. feel cold; feel cool; get goosebumps.

`higi Var: sigi; higu; hizu; higi (P). dem. this one. Gram: Speaker-proximate demonstrative used to refer to an individual which is closer to the speaker than to the hearer, or which is currently being discussed in a conversation. May also be used to refer to places. `higi ‘na `ŋok nam `m. ‘This one’s my house.’ `hig * `higi * yaa * bari? ‘Who is this here guy?’

higir-dolom n. caretaker; nurse; helper.
vt. take care of someone; look after someone; nurse someone; sympathize for someone’s suffering and try to help them.

hignam: vt. thresh (rice) underfoot, by human or cattle power. no ‘ammon ‘higduu. ‘I’m threshing paddy (underfoot).’

hignam; vt. track an animal, as when hunting. `hig * `cao * `na * `ŋok hiktar a. ‘This is exactly the point where I stopped tracking (because the trail disappeared).’


higya n. cough; cold; rheum. `bii higya `gduu. ‘He has a cough (as a disease).’

higya-taakaa n. virus; contagious illness.

`higlap n. ritual flute complex worn by a ‘jiibo’ around his
torso, adorned with hornbill feathers.

**hici**  Var: **hisi** (P). n:poet. earth.  
*Usage*: Goŋku.

`hii` **n:time.** this year.

- **hir**  **ns:adv.** interesting; impressive; striking.  
  *Gram*: Manner suffix indicating that the underlying object of a transitive verb (which occurs as subject) has interesting, striking or elaborate qualities in terms of the action indicated by the verb. Often used as an alternative to `-ken` when referring to masculine qualities (as opposed to feminine). Not generally used with intransitive verbs.

`kaah` **adj.**
1 • hunky; manly.
2 • funny to see; interesting to watch.  
  `kaaken `jaamaa `lacin, `kaah `boolo `aga `na. `Although you may not be handsome, if you’re manly it’s enough.’

`tahir` **adj.** funny, interesting or exciting to hear, of a story e.g. `abbii. `tahir `a, `ai. ‘Wow. That (story) was really cool, eh.’

`hirum`  **Var:**  `hiyum` (P). n:time. tonight, i.e. the night immediately to follow the time of speaking; this evening.

`hirum`-**allo**  **Var:**  `hiyum`- allo (P). n:time. the near future; soon.

`hirum`-**hiro**
Var: `hiyum`- hilo (P). n:time. these days; recently; in recent times; lately.  
`hirim`-hir `ga `kaat `ba aanam `jaga `bo al `ruudoo. ‘Thanks for coming to see me recently.’

`hiro`  **Var:**  `hir. n:time.** this morning;

the morning immediately preceding the time of speaking.

`hira`  **n.** foreign particles in food; unwanted debris that gets into one’s food.

**hirjek**  **n.** shavings; scraps leftover from stripping bark.

**ahiram**  **vt.** strip bark of relatively small size. `apin` `am `hirlen ra ~ `hirpuu ra. ‘(I’ll) strip off the bark ~ strip it clean.’

**his**  **n.** ambush platform. *Usage*: (P).  
*See*: `kara` ambush platform (L).

`haa` **Var:**  `raayii` (P). **n.** 1 • core of a matter; substance of speech; root of a problem; main or primary principles of a topic.  
  `agom` `am `haa guu kaamaa `doob `menyoon `kaa. ‘Don’t say things which don’t have any substance to them.’

2 • root.  
  *Gram*: In Galo grammar, term denoting that portion of a word which is its heart, core, or base, from which most or all of its meaning derives. Roots have an extremely important status in Galo, and depending on the root type may be used more or less productively. Types of highly productive roots include verb roots, lexical suffixes, classifier roots, numeral roots, human proper name roots, and monosyllabic adjectival roots. Less productive root types include common noun and adjective roots, with a large number of noun subtypes being formed according to completely unproductive patterns.

aha **vt.** 1 • tug; grasp, gather and tug with fingers as when pulling hair.  
  `adum haar` `am `aci `duu. ‘It hurts if you pull my hair.’

2 • drag on a cigarette; inhale on
a cigarette.

`haapir` n. protrusion from the back or neck of an animal, such as the mane of a horse or chicken or the tailfin of a fish.

haku-'haa n. tea and suchlike; tea and that sort of thing. Usage: wordplay variant of "haa" 'tea'.

`hako` dem. 1 • these things, which are nearer to the speaker than to the hearer, or which are currently being discussed in a conversation.

2 • this sort, of thing which is nearer to the speaker than to the hearer, or which is currently being discussed in a conversation. `hak 'am 'hakkam 'moodii 'lo 'nun 'laduu. 'This here sort of paddy, we usually plant (it) on the mountain.' `haka 'cau 'nago lagi bee. 'I wanted one exactly like this.' amnam, `hakkav...'kaanek doo 'aamla 'yuka. 'So, this sort of thing is really ugly, they say.' `hakkav yaakaa go 'kaaduu. 'There are many of these sorts of things.'

3 • sort of. Usage: Hesitation word, used when pausing or trying to think of a particular word. `opoo kaamaa 'ram, 'nun... 'haka 'duu... 'apii- as 'duu. 'If we don't have any rice beer, we're...you know...we're ashamed.'

Hacak-Puumii name. name of a place in lower East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh.

`hanam` n. large amount; a ton; a lot. `balaa 'hanam go 'lakaa! 'What a ton of jackfruits!'
English-Galo Index

(in English alphabetical order)

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Ablative pos. `lokə
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Legend:
- **n.**: noun
- **v.:** verb
- **adv.:** adverb
- **adj.:** adjective
- **pos.:** possessive
- **pos.**
- **vt.:** verb transitive
- **vt.**
- **vi.:** verb intransitive
- **pos.**
- **pcl.:** personal class
- **vs:adv.**
- **vs:nf.**
- **vs:val.**
- **vsarg.**
- **vs:arg.**
- **vs:val.**
- **vs:adv.**
- **vs:nf.**
- **vs:val.**

Additional examples:
- `aflame` vsadv. `-nu`
- `afraid` vt. `boho`
- `after` adv. `kooki bə`
- `after (x, y)` pos. `əm`
- `after that` dem.pos. `ogo`
- `afterbirth` n. `tepci`
- `afternoon` n:time. `kojjo`
- `afterward` adv. `kooki bə`
- `aftosa` n. `labok`
- `again` vsadv. `-kur`
- `aggregated` vt. `mokum`
- `agitated` adj. `akor-doomə`
- `ago` n:time. `kojjuu`
- `agree` vt. `tolik`
- `agree` vt. `menjup`
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   vs:zral. -`g3o
   pos. `lo
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at (far away, upward)  dem.pos. `tollo
at (nearer to you than me)  dem.pos. `ogo
at (same level)  dem.pos. `alo
at (that point)  dem.pos. `ogo
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Bagarius bagarius n. ńorik
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n. `nuugaa
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ballad n. niiitom
balloon n. `pumpaa
balls-up n. `rimur-rikee
bamboo n. `aa
bamboo (feathered) n. `tajir-`jirlak
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birth pains
blade handle

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bite  vt. tiinam

bit  n.cfq. ajek
n.qual. aɲɲiι

bit by bit  vs.advsr. -nii...-naa
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bitch  n. `kiinə

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both sides breeding fowl

- both sides n. calao-cəhak
- bother vsadvr. -dik...-ik
- bother (someone) vt. `mendik
  `menik
- bottle n. botor
- bottle gourd n. `cugrii
- boulder n. `liitak
  n. `liitə
  n. `liina
- bounce vi. tanam
  vi. pognam
- boundary n. `arə
- bovine n. hoə
- bow n. irə
- bow-and-arrow n. irə-`upuk
- bow-legged adj. laggoo
- bowstring n. raek
- boxing (sport) vt. nikkaa hinam
- boy n. yaamee
- boyhood n. yaamee
- brace vt. tornam
- bracelet (thread) n. `lagmen
- Brahmaputra name. `Aanə
- braid vt. `panam
  vsadv. -yək
- brain n. `pinii
- branch n. agbo
  n. akəə
  n. hiicoo
- brand vsadv. -rə
- brand (livestock) vt. `neruu
  `monam
- brass bowl (variety) n. `malo
- brass platter (variety) n. amee
- brass platters nexpr. amee-ayee
- brave adj. `pukta
- bravery n. `pukta
- breach vccarg. gognam
  vsadv. -bik
  n. deegok
- breadth n. atak
  n. apə
  n. apoo
- breadthwise adj. apoo
- break vt. `mopək
  vt. tirnam
- break (down) vi. dirnam
- break (large, long) vt. dirnam
- break (long) vi. dirnam
- break (off) vt. `pennam (1)
- break (rest) vsadv. `-nu
- break down vi. `pənam
- break off (piece) vt. coğnam
- break open vt. `peŋkok
- breakfast n. `aro-dobek
- breast n. `aco
- breath n. doora
- breathe vi. hagnam
- breeder n. ali
- breeding cow n. ali
- breeding duck n. `jablii
- breeding fowl n. roglii
breeding goat  n. `binlii
breeding horse  n. reeli
breeding mithun  n. holii
breeding pig  n. raglii
breeze  see. dooyap
brew  vt. nennam (1)
brew (white rice beer)  vt. cinnam (2)
bridal gifts  n. dorik-tiirik
bride price  n. gujni

bridge  n. doloo
bridge (hanging)  n. hoom
bridge (of the nose)  n. `pungii
bridge (rudimentary)  n. `lago
brief  vsadv. -rii...-no
brim (of a hat)  n. `lubar
bring  vsvul. -go
brink  adj. `akcik
brittle  adj. `yamar
vi. `ramnam
vsadv. -`kuu...-ra
broad  adj. `takta
broken (stick)  vsadv. -tir
broken down  adj. `ain-apak
brook  n. kocaa-koraa
    n. koraa
broom (fan palm)  n. hampak
broth  n. alaa
brother  n:poet. cibo
brother (elder)  n:kin. aci
brother (eldest)  n. aci-kai

brother  (younger)  n:kin. `abir-yaamee
brother elder  n:poet. `biita
brother-in-law  n:kin. `maktaa
    n:kin. `riga
brother-in-law  (elder)  n:kin. magbo-kai
brother-in-law  (younger)  n:kin. magbo-ayaa
brother’s wife (first)  n:kin. `nata
brother’s wife (fourth)  n:kin. `nadaa
brother’s wife (last)  n:kin. `naii
brother’s wife (second)  n:kin. `naroo
brother’s wife (third)  n:kin. `nakoo
brow  n. niktam
browbeat  vt. menjikam
brown  adj. `yamar
brown hair  n. dumlii
bubble  n. `apik
Bubo nipalensis  n. pitin
Buceros bicornis  n. pagaa
buck  n. carbo
buck (barking deer)  n. `dumbo
bucktoothed  adj. iitor
bud  n. arin
budge  vi. `rin-dibbo
buffalo  n. minjik
buffalo (wild)  n. `jiglee
buffalo cow  n. `jigno
buffoon  n. peccaa-caadir
    n. peccaa
    n. `yao-ootar
build vt. `monam
bulbul n. bekko
bulge vi. goonam
bull (old) n. `boko
bullet n. gulii
bumblebee (variety) n. itum-`gaalum
bump vt. tubnam vt. `cərnam
bump into vs:adv. -tup
bunch n. `tikpum n. agak
bunch (of bananas) n:clf. apee
bunch (of leaves) n:clf. adap
bundle (of 20 sticks) n. `nilap
bundle (of 40, sticks) n:clf. `aro
bundle (of sticks, e.g.) n:clf. arik
burn vi. `gunam vt. `runam
burn (general) vt. `motee
burn (with fire, causing injury) vt. `gutee
burned vi. rinnam (1)
burned (result) vs:adv. -tee
burning adj. `adup
n. `aluk
burning sensation adj. lugluk
burnt vs:adv. -ru
burp vi. `dɔərə
burst vi. pinnam (2) vi. dennam (2)
vs:adv. -pik vs:adv. -`buk

vi. bukpik
vi. `bugnam
burst apart vi. bucki (-bugii)
burst open vi. `bukkoo
bury vt. runam
bush n. yangam
bushel (bunch of bunches) n. peetir
bushel (of large leaves) n:clf. atik
busy adj. `moomaa
butt n. `akoo
butte n. `diicum
butterfly n. yapar-`poomər
buttock cleavage adj. `koobik
buttocks n. naanii-`kootə
buttocks (monkey) n. hobee-`kootar
button n. `teemaa vt. `karnam vt. `karnam
button up vt. `karcup
buy vt. rənam
buy the farm vi. `binnam (1)
by vs:val. -`ko
by (means of) pos. `ɡə
by (way of) pos. `ɡə
by comparison pcl. `den
by oneself vs:val. -hi
by way of vs:val. -nəa
by what means pro:int. `yoolokə pro:int. `yoogə
bye int. `kəə
cacophonous  adj.  `tanek
calabash  n.  `cugrii
calf (adolescent, male)  n.  `bodi

calf (female, adolescent)  n.  `nabuk
calf (female, young)  n.  `najir
calf (of leg)  n.  `lata
calflet  n.  `laki

call  vt.  `omnam

call (someone)  vt.  `gognam
call (soul)  vt.  `yalo-gognam
calm  adj.  `rajam

campaign  vt.  `kinam
can  n.  `patup

vsadv.  -`laa
cane (stick)  n.  `banji

cane (rope)  n.  `ohoo
cane (variety)  n.  `tacin

n.  `roci

n.  `homee

n.  `taro

n.  `takek

n.  `jayi

cane tendril  n.  `maamo
canopy (of climber bush)  n.  `hopo
canopy (of tree)  n.  `hiibo
canvass  vt.  `kinam
cap (variety)  n.  `luptuu
capable  vsadv.  -`lak
Capra  n.  `hobin
Caprimulgus indicus

n.  `abo-kornoo
Capsicum  n.  `yaluk
car  n.  `gaari

cardamom  n.  `tali

cardamom (variety)  n.  `beelak

n.  `piipa

n.  `beebo
care  n.  `di`nci
care about  vt.  `ayaa

t.  `pagnam
care  for (something)

vt.  `kaacii-`tacii
careful  adj.  `accoo

adj.  `kanak
carefully  adv.  `accoo
careless  adjexpr.  `ahak-amak

adj.  `amum
carelessly  vsadv.  -mum

vsadv.  -bee

vsadv.  -puk...-ree
caretaker  n.  `higir-dolom
careworthy  adj.  `di`nci
carouse  v.  `janam-`gamnam
carp  n.  `nopii
carry  vt.  `bnonam

vt.  `garik
carry (lengthwise)  vt.  `urnam
carry after \( \text{vt. } \text{garik} \)
carve out \( \text{vsadv. } -\text{pik} \)
cascade \( \text{vi. } \text{yagnam} \)  
\( \text{vi. } \text{diinam} \)
cash \( \text{n. } \text{\`ajir} \)
\( \text{n. } \text{\`ain-`murkoo} \)
cassava \( \text{n. } \text{`hiij-`in\`in} \)
\( \text{n. } \text{`hiina-`in\`in} \)
cast off \( \text{vi. } \text{`pagnam} \)
casual \( \text{vi. } \text{`amum} \)
\( \text{adj. } \text{`accoo} \)
\( \text{adj. } \text{`amum} \)
casually \( \text{vsadv. } -\text{mum} \)
\( \text{pcl. } \text{`mum} \)
\( \text{adv. } \text{`accoo} \)
\( \text{vsadv. } -\text{`mam} \)
cat \( \text{n. } \text{`kurii} \)
\( \text{n. } \text{mimi-`kurii} \)
cataapult \( \text{vt. } \text{`bennam (2)} \)
cataract \( \text{adj. } \text{`niglo} \)
catch \( \text{vt. } \text{`mi\`nci} \)
\( \text{vt. } \text{`gagnam} \)
catterpillar (variety) \( \text{n. } \text{`tayup} \)
catfish (variety) \( \text{n. } \text{`taek} \)
\( \text{n. } \text{tamo} \)
cattle \( \text{n. } \text{`hoa} \)
cattle cow \( \text{n. } \text{`ona} \)
cattle herd \( \text{n. } \text{\`iti} \)
c caught \( \text{vsadv. } -\text{`yek} \)
Causative suffix \( \text{vsval. } -\text{`mo} \)
cause \( \text{n. } \text{`lagii-`lagaa} \)
\( \text{vt. } \text{`monam} \)
cease \( \text{vsadv. } -\text{`tuu} \)
ceiling \( \text{n. } \text{`miiloo} \)

\( \text{n. } \text{naaka}a \)
centre \( \text{n. } \text{`lapaa} \)
Centropus toulou bengalis  
\( \text{n. } \text{yamdi-`polii} \)
Cephalotachyum fuschlanum  
\( \text{n. } \text{taok} \)
ceremonial preparations \( \text{n. } \text{`ja\`gar} \)
ceremony (variety) \( \text{n. } \text{tago} \)
certain (that) \( \text{pcl. } \text{`pino} \)
certainly \( \text{vsadv. } -\text{`ruu} \)
\( \text{pcl. } \text{`mooreee} \)
Ceylon ironwood tree \( \text{n. } \text{nahor} \)
chafed \( \text{vi. } \text{`rinnam (1)} \)
chaff \( \text{n. } \text{`pamik} \)
chafing \( \text{adj. } \text{`adup} \)
Chalcophaps \( \text{n. } \text{`ki}ji \)
Chalcophaps indica \( \text{n. } \text{`kirci} \)
chalky \( \text{adj. } \text{`keebek} \)
chameleon \( \text{n. } \text{`hoojii} \)
\( \text{n. } \text{`hoopen} \)
chance (be/have a) \( \text{vsadv. } -\text{`dee} \)
change \( \text{n. } \text{`ajir} \)
\( \text{vsadv. } -\text{`den} \)
change (do differently) \( \text{vt. } \text{`modak} \)
\( \text{vt. } \text{`ridak} \)
Change of State aspectual suffix \( \text{vsasp. } -\text{`dak} \)
Channa \( \text{n. } \text{talo} \)
channel \( \text{n. } \text{koc}a\a \)
chant \( \text{vt. } \text{barnam} \)
\( \text{vt. } \text{beenam} \)
\( \text{v. } \text{`canam-`beenam} \)
chant (variety) \( \text{vi. } \text{dinam} \)
chant to vt. `mennam
chanterelle n. aatar
chaotic adj. ahup
adj. ahup-ayap
char vt. miinanm
vt. baananm
character (symbol) n. `akor
chase vt. minnam (1)
vt. mingo
vt. mingo
chase away vt. `minaa
cheap (in price) adj. homa
cheat vt. manam
cheat (on one’s husband) vi. jima
jugnam
cheek n. `moro
chef n. `ahaa
chest n. `aakoo
chew vi. jamnam
vt. cennam (2)
chick n. pipi-`roo
n. `roo
chicken n. porok
chicken carrier n. pitir
chicken feather n. `rogma
chicken feed n. `rokpa
chicken flea nce. pilii
chicken liver n. roksin
chicken louse n. pilii-`pika
chicken skin n. `rokpín
child n. `ao
child (eldest) n. `ao-kai
child (firstborn) nkin. `baato
child (last) nkin. `oii
n. `tanaa
childhood n. `omee-`ogo
childish adj.expr. `omee-`oree
children n. `oma-`ora
child’s spouse’s father
nkin. `kimbo
child’s spouse’s mother
nkin. `kina
chili pepper n. `yaluk
chili pepper (variety) n. `lukci
chili powder n. `luktir
chili seed n. `lugma
chill vi. ciinanm
Chimonobambusa griffithiana n. `bojii
chin n. `cokko
chip n. pacak
chip (of wood) n:lfq. atak
chipmunk n. koocaa
Chiroptera n. tapen
chirp vi. `cubnam
chirp (insect) vi. gognam
choose vt. gagnam
chop vt. taanam
chop down (a tree)  vt. taamap
chop in two  vt. pootuu
chop into pieces  vt. pootuu-pooyuu
chopping block  n. dimpa
Christian  n. kiristan
Chrysocolaptes lucidus  n. `kaabee
chuck  vt. 'anam-'apak
churn  vi. gurnam
cicada  n. paa
Cimex  n. tabaa
cingle  n. pason
cinnamon  n. riira
circle  vt. paagoo hinam
 n. pagoo
circle of friends  n. `ajen-arum
circling  adj. yeggoo
circular  adj. `apa-`liilum
 adj. pagoo
circumference (of an object)  n. iỳik
circumscribe  vi. iỳik
 ve:adv. -yik
 vi. yiggoo
Circus melanolucus  n. dookoo-`koocik
citrus (variety)  n. `hiipin
 n. tahii
civet  n. hoín
 n. holaa-`taso

claim  vt. `monam
clan  n. alii
 n. rumtum-alii
clap  vt. ciinam
clap (hands)  vi. `ciipok
clap (of the hands)  n. `yapop
class  nclf. adap
classical language  n. `goñku
Classifier for "igin" baskets  clfr. `gin-
Classifier for "əbar" baskets  clfr. bar-
Classifier for a grinding’s worth of paddy  nclfq. apar
 clfr. par-
Classifier for bamboo sections  nclf. aдуu
Classifier for batons  clfr. paa-
nclf. apaa
Classifier for birds  clfr. pi-
Classifier for books  nclf. adap
Classifier for bottles  clfr. tor-
Classifier for bound bunches of leaves  nclf. adap
Classifier for bunches  clfr. pee-
Classifier for bundles  clfr. `ro-
 clfr. rik-
Classifier for bushels  clfr. tiK-
Classifier for classes  nclf. adap
Classifier for clumps  clfr. `tum-
Classifier for clusters  clfr. `lum-
Classifier for cords  clfr. `go-
Classifier for days  clfr. lоо-
Classifier for discs

Classifier for trunks

Classifier for discs

Classifier for edges

Classifier for eggs

Classifier for fields

Classifier for fingers

Classifier for fish

Classifier for flat pieces

Classifier for flat surfaces

Classifier for grains

Classifier for granaries

Classifier for grasped handfuls

Classifier for groups of ten

Classifier for hacked-off items

Classifier for handfuls

Classifier for handspans

Classifier for heaps

Classifier for herds

Classifier for higher animals

Classifier for homes

Classifier for houses

Classifier for ladies

Classifier for lengths

Classifier for long, thin things

Classifier for mountain ranges

Classifier for mouthfuls

Classifier for nights

Classifier for paces

Classifier for pipes

Classifier for plants

Classifier for plates

Classifier for pods

Classifier for rice fields

Classifier for sections of a length

Classifier for sections of bamboo

Classifier for sections of bamboo, including knot

Classifier for sets of four

Classifier for sheets

Classifier for slices

Classifier for sounds

Classifier for staffs

Classifier for stems

Classifier for sticks

Classifier for teams

Classifier for trunks

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Classifier for types

Classifier for types

 Classifier for types

 Classifier for vocal durations
cfr. `baa-

 Classifier for vocalisms
cfr. gom-

 Classifier for volumes
cfr. dap-

 Classifier for years
cfr. `nii-

claw n. laksin
clay n. takam
clean adj. darak
 vsadv. -kak
 vsadv. -bin...-kak
clean (something) vt. `mokak
clean(arch.) ace. akak
clear adj. barok
 adj. paabak
 adj:expr. apak`arak
 vsadv. -bin...-kak
 adj. apak
 adj. pobak
 vsadv. -puu
clear (a path) vt. `peenam
clear (of obstructions)
 adj. moomen
cleared adj. abin
clearing n. `moomen
 n. abin
clearly vsadv. `pak
 pel. maaba
 vsadv. -bak
cleavage (buttock) adj. koobik
cleave vt. tagnam
cleft palate adj. nabjak
clench vt. pagap

Clerodendrum colebrookianum
n. `oin
n. `oin`taapin
clever vt. maakii
 adj. ardə
cleft n. arak
 n. `isi`robə

 Classifier for vocal durations

clever vt. maakii

adj. ardə
cleft n. arak

 Classifier for vocalisms

cleft (sloping) n. attam
cleft (steep) n. arak
cleft edge n. `robə

 Classifier for volumes

climate n. mooko`isi
 n. doorə-dooyap
 n. taləə-kodee

 Classifier for years

climb vt. hennam (1)
vie ganam
clitoris n. `tiicir
clock n. goorii
close adj. naci-koonii
 adj. naci
close (door) vt. ciktum
close (eyes) vt. nikcə
close (near) vsadv. -mik
close (the mouth) vt. `gomjup
close (to target) adj. baayir
close off vt. tumnam
closed vsadv. -tum
 vsadv. -jup
 vsadv. -cup
closed (door) vi. ciktum
closed (eyes) adj. nikcə

closed (mouth) adj. `gomjup
 adj. naptum
 n. naptum

close-up adj. naci-koonii
cloth (fragment) n. `jecek
clothesline n. `jegaa
clothing n. `ejo
clothing (festival) n. `jeci-kooree
clothing (old) n. `jeku
clothing (red) n. `jeIII
clothing (variety) n. `jeraa
component of clothing n. `jeku
cloud n. `dooma
clouded leopard n. `hiiBO-`poree
cluck vi. `pajaa
vi. tognam
cluck (mouth) vi. dotak
clump n. `alum
n. `atum
clump (of grass) n. `namiI-`alum
cluster n. `alum
n. `tikpum
n. apom
n. `apum
coagulated smoke n. `rakik
coal n. `maree
coat n. `jepee
n. `tango
cob (of corn/maize) n. pakoo
cobble n. `liikap
cobra n. bikii-biriI
cobra (variety) n. bikii
n. `birII
cock n.poet. polii
cock-a-doodle-doo int. kokorako!
cockfeathers n. `gliIii
cockroach n. `takci-boree
n. `no`jin-dossoo
ccludes n. porok-lugo
code language n. gomraa
coil vt. `lumnam
coin n. `ajir
Coix lachryma n. `taIIa
cold vc arg. `rignam
adj. `aik
adj. `arik
n. `arik
cold (feeling) n. `hikir
adj. `hikir
cold (illness) n. higyaa
collapse vi. `gornaam
collar n. `liiyaa
vt. giinam
collared scops owl n. pitin
collect vt. `urnam
collect (and store) vt. `tikum
collectively vsadv. -pom
collide vt. tubnam
colour n. `amir
coloured ace. yagoo
Columba hodgsonii n. kiar
comb n. looobo
vt. tubnam
comb (fanned bamboo) n. loohap
combined vsadv. -yom
come vie. aanam
come apart vi. baognam
come close vi. aanik
come off vsadv. -pen
come off (part) vi. `bennam
come on  int. `kajuu
communicable disease  n. `rili
compare  vt. `koorii
comparison  n. `ponam
competitively  vsadv. -kaahi
complain  vt. dignam
Complementizer of purpose/intention  vsnf. `lapa
complete  vsadv. -roo
vsadv. -pin
completely  vsadv. -nami
vsadv. -den
completion  vsznr. -roo
completion (point of)  vsznr. -pin
Compleitive suffix  vsasp. -ku
complexion  n. `amiri
compulsion  n. muugo
conceal  vsadv. -hum
vi. `kahi
concede  vt. `tonam
concentrate  vt. maa`gap
concentrate (on what one hears)  vt. `tagap
conciliate  vt. labnam
conclusion  n. `rigaa
Concurrent suffix  vsnf. -kopaa
concurrently  vsnf. -laa
condemned man  n. `jiilee
condition  n. `amiri
n. amoo-`alap
conditions  n. mooko-`isi
conduct  n. `rii-`doca
confidence  vsadv. -tin
confluence  n. `padum
confused  vi. `nonam
vsadv. -kin
adjs: expr. `akin-`amin
adj. `dikin-`bogmin
vi. `makin-`moming
congested  adj. `adak
Conjunct perfective suffix  vsasp. -to
conjunctivitis  n. `nikci
n. `nikci-`rili
conservar  vt. ruunam
consider (as among)  vt. habnam
considerably  adjs:der. -jaa
considerate  adj. kanak
constantly  vsadv. -baa
vsadv. -yapa
nqual. tatta
vsadv. -yar
constipated  adj. `eehii
contagion  vt. `nognam
container  n. `patup
n. `patup-`pore
container (bamboo)  n. `duutup
n. duukam
container (bamboo, large)  n. duuhin
container (bamboo, variety)  n. `hilak
n. `duukii
container (variety)  n. udum
Content question marker  pcl. `l courageous
continually  vsadv. -b`oa
continue  vsadv. -b`oa
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vt. `poootum
vsadv. -`poo
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vsadv. -`poo
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vt. nanam
covetously vsadv. -bo
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coward n. poják
cowhide n. `ōpin
cowrie shell n. taen
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crab (jungle) n. `mooci
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 n. hobee-`ceram
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onom. garak
vt. tagnam
onom. takk
v:arg. gognam
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crack (in voice) n. `liihak
crack (knuckles, joints) vt. paksi
crack (knuckles, joints) vt. `pagnam
crack (large, in surface) n. deegok
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crack (leg) n. `ladek
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cover up

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n. tamaama

crest  n. `dumrik

crisped rice  n. `ciŋkam

crocodile  n. `hornern
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adj. pakər
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cropped  adj. naptuu
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crossbeam (lengthwise)  n. `uryar
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cut (small with knife) vt. peenam
cut (to sharpen) vt. parek
cut (with great force and little aim) vt. jennam (2)
cut (with sweeping sidearm motion) vt. nagnam
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dam (element) n. bai
nen. `liigɔa
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nnen. `baanɔ
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dance (variety) n. `poopir
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daughter-in-law (fourth)  n:kin. `jamroo
daughter-in-law (last)   n:kin. `jamroo
daughter-in-law (second)  n:kin. `jammadə
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     n:time. paa
     n:time. paa-`tootii-`roorii
     n:time. `rokkom
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day after tomorrow  n:time. `roə
day before yesterday  n:time. `kenloo
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          adj. `kaayum-`kaanəm
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defaf  adj. ruuji
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     vt. `muur
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definitely  pcl. `ruu
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de-handle  vs:adv. -huk
delicious  (to drink or smoke)
          adj. `tiiken
delicious  (to eat)  adj. `doken
Delonix brachycarpa  n. `taakee
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den  (bear)  n. hottum-tumruu
    den  (of a porcupine)  n. hiruu
den  (tiger)  n. homen-menruu
Dendrocalamus giganteus  n. `abum
Dendrocalamus hamiltonii  
Dendrocalamus frontalis  
Dense  
Dense (jungle)  
Dented  
Dented (result)  
Depend  
Depend on  
Depressed  
Depression  
Descend  
Descend (lineage)  
Desert  
Desiccated  
Design  
Designation  
Desire  
Despise  
Despite  
Despondent  
Destroy  
Destroyed  

Dendrocalamus hamiltonii  
Dendrocalamus frontalis  
Dense adj.  
Dense (jungle)  
Dented adj:expr.  
Dented (result)  
Depend on  
Depressed  
Depression  
Descend  
Descend (lineage)  
Desert  
Desiccated  
Design  
Designation  
Desire  
Despise  
Despite  
Despondent adj:expr.  
Destroy  
Destroyed  

**Dendrocalamus Hamiltonii**

- `apii`

**Dendrocalamus Frontalis**

- `pokok`

**Dense**

- `jiicam`

**Dense (jungle)**

- `tumraa`

**Dented**

- `akop-`arop

**Dented (result)**

- `kop...-`rop

**Depend**

- `maagao`

**Depend on**

- `gaa`

**Depressed**

- `aluk`

**Depression**

- `aluk`

**Descend**

- `togii`

**Descend (lineage)**

- `nennam (1)`

**Desert**

- `moohen`

**Desiccated**

- `pitiii`

**Design**

- `pinam`

**Designation**

- `namin`

**Desire**

- `liii`

**Despise**

- `majni`

**Despite**

- `dakkom`

**Despondent**

- `anaa-`araa

**Destroy**

- `yaa`

**Destroy (by scooping away dirt)**

- `konam`

**Destroy (by scraping)**

- `ognam`

**Destroy (by thrusting directly)**

- `narnam`

**Destroy (from surface)**

- `jagnam`

**Destroy (overhand)**

- `tagnam`
diligent adj. kənak
  adj: expr. `apək-arak
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dim vi. uucii-uulii
  adj. uucii-uulii
  int. `yəə-boree

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Dioscorea composita n. inin-takee
Dioscoria alata n. inin

Direct perfective aspectual suffix vs:asp. -baa

dirt n. kodee

dirty adj. alum-ayəə
  adj. alum-aɲəə
  ace. alum
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  vs:adv. -gek

dirty (water) adj. `higik

disable vs:adv. -cek

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  vs:adv. -ək

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disc n:clf. `abar

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  vt. `menjəkak `menlak

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dish n. oo

Disjunct coordinator pcl. maa
Disjunct perfective suffix vs:asp. -gee

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  vs:adv. -hup

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  adj. ajəə
  adj. ahup-ayap

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  adj. `odoo

distorted adj. `adir

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divert (course of river) vt. paayaa
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vt. `rinam
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dog (hunting) n. `kiimen
dog (male) n. `kiibo
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doorsway n. `rabgo
dorsum n. naako
doubletlessy pcl. `ruu
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down (result) vsadv. -map
downward vsadv. -map
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nce. `taaree
n. hob-`taanii-`taanii
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drive (something away) vt. mingo
vt. minə
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drive away (animal) vt. `mimpak
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drool n. `nabee
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n:time. kana-popir-momir
n:time. jamir-jamar
n:time. popir-momir
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-\-moobso |
<p>| earthworm | n. <code>tador | | n. </code>dorkaa |
| earthworm (footlong) | n. <code>dorkaa-laabuu | | easily done | vs:advs. -</code>ken...-<code>paa | | east | n:rel. </code>caagoo |
| easy | vs:adv. -<code>ken | | easy (to do) | adj. </code>riken |
| easy (to say) | adj. <code>men\-ken | | eat | vt. donam | | eclipse | n. </code>tamoa |
| economize | vt. <code>c</code>obnam |
| vt. ruunam |
| edge | n. ab-o |
| n:rel. <code>caajuu | | edges (of an object) | n. ip\-yik | | eel | n. \</code>oboo |
| effortlessly | vs:adv. -<code>mam | | egg | n. pipo | | egg white | n. pipin | | egg yolk | n. </code>pimir |
| eggplant | n. <code>baayom | | eggplant (variety) | n. kop | | n. baakoo | | n. potaa-\</code>baakoo |
| eggshell | n. pikuk |
| eh? | pcl. <code>i | | eight | n:num. </code>piina |
| eighth month | n:time. <code>hio | | elastic | vi. </code>jin-nam (1) |
| elbow | n. lagduu-kuur-ya |
| elder | adj. `ab-i |
| elder brother | n:kin. aci |
| elder sister | n:kin. api |</p>
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<td>n:kin. `makta</td>
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<td>elders</td>
<td>n. aći-`abii</td>
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<td>eldest brother</td>
<td>n. aći-kai</td>
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<td>vt. `purbum</td>
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<td>n. <code>tacu </code>u</td>
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<td>n. `talee</td>
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| cnj. daram |
| pcl. -'laacin |
| even (numbered) | n. 'pumsi |
| even (though) | cnj. daram |
| vsnff. -'dakkom |
| even more | vs.adv. -'yaayaa |
| even up to | pos. golo 'ba |
| evening | adj. arum |
| n.time. arum |
| evenly | vs.adv. -rum |
| ever | vsasp. -bee |
| every (kind) | n.qual. 'nagii |
| every (one) | n.qual. 'takam |
| every (time) | n.qual. 'dikii |
| every day | adv. 'loodak |
| every morning | n. 'rodak |
| every night | n. 'rumdak |
| everybody | pro. 'buppii |
| n. 'nidum |
| everyone | n.qual. 'naruu |
| pro. 'buppii |
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| everything | vs.adv. -'nam |
| n.qual. 'naruu |
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| exact | adj. tarik |
| exactly | vs.adv. -'cao |
| n.qual. 'daadii |
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| exactly (like) | n.qual. 'cao |
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example

excellent adj. `gai
excessively vsadv. -ŋə
exchange (gifts) vt. `jiko-jipek
exclusively vsadv. -cəə
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excrete vi. `eenam
exert (strength/force) vi. tornam
exhale vi. `haglen
exhange vsadv. -ko...-pek
exhaust n. `doohuk
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Exhortative pcl. `dei
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vi. ranam
exit vi. `nennam (1)
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n. `enko
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expand (by blowing) vt. `mibbor
expand (range) vi. coonam
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Experiential perfect aspectual suffix vsasp. -bee
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extremely adv. `yakkaa!
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eye n. ajik
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face  n. `nuŋmoo

face (something or someone)  vi. gərik

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facial hair  n. `nammα

fail  vt. `moram

fail (crop)  vi. hugnam

fail (of rice)  adj. `amsuk

fairie  n. yapom

faith  vsadv. -tin

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fall (face down)  vi. `daakup

fall (of tree)  vi. `nurnam

fall (off)  vi. runam

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n. rumtum

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vsadv. -`baa

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adj. biibaa

adj. rccα

adj. racαα

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**vi.** jiinam

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**n:poet.** paabo

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February **n:time.** `aglo

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**adj.** `an`-`alaa

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feel (using hands) **vt.** ubnam

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Felis marmorata **n.** `taso

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female **n.** `ana

fence **vt.** ragnam

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fence in **vt.** ragoogoo

fencepost **n.** luugii

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fermented rice **n.** `poonana

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**n.** `touguu

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**n.** `ramnam

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fibre **n.** tacak

Ficus hispida **n.** kukcoo-`looloo

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fiddlehead fern **n.** oo-taka

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**n.** `rika
**n.** `hipa

field (cleared) **n.** `rigbin

field (interior) **n.** `rigraa

field (lower side) **n.** `rikko

field (main crop) **n.** `ammadu

field (mountain) **n.** `moodii-rika

field (second-use) **n.** rigaa

field (third use) **n.** `aabə

field (upper side) **n.** rigdum
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Labeo devdevi  n. ɲapee
Labeo pangusia  n. tinjir
lack  v. maanam
ladder  n. `koobaa
ladder (large)  n. `baata
ladder (small)  n. `baacak
ladle  vt. `hugnam
   n. `ujuk
lake  n. `isi-`hila
lame  adj. `ladir
   n. `lojaə
   adj. `lojaə
lament  vt. `cənam
land (of plane, bird)  vi. `daatuu
landslide  n. racek
language  n. `gomuk
   n. agom
langur  n. `beehor
Lanius schach tricolor  n. dicii-pataa
Lare  name. `Laree
large amount  n. `hənəm
large intestine  n. `kiiro
larger goldenbacked woodpecker  n. `kaabee
larva (variety)  n. tahuu-miibuu
lasso  n. pogoo

leaf (dried)  n. `hennə

last child  nkin. `oii
last daughter  n. `yai
last evening  n:time. `mərum
last night  n:time. `məroo
last year  n:time. `məniʔi
late  adj. `narii
late afternoon  n:time. `roorii
lately  n:time. `hiruum-hiro
latrine  n. `eeko
laugh  vi. pirmən
laughable  vsadv. -`pir
laughing thrush  n. cupcak
   n. hursak
lay (fencing)  vt. `pennam (2)
lay (on something)  vt. `pamten
lay bare  vsadvsr. -kak...-lak
lay out  vt. `reenam
layer  vt. agnam
laze  vi. `pubnam
lazy-eyed  adj. pigrəm
lead  vt. bonam
   vszul. -gə
   n. ranə
lead (a person)  vt. ɨnɡə
lead (animal)  vt. goonam
leaf  n. anə
   vt. ləŋnam
leaf (dried)  n. `hennə
leaf (rotten) n. nayaa
lean vi. gubnam
leaning pillar (men’s) n. abo-giituu
leaning pillar (women’s) n. ana-giituu
leave vi. apak
vi. nennam (1)
vi. tonam
leave behind vt. jopen
leech n. tapek
leech (jungle) n. perro
leech (variety) n. pettak
left ear n. ruucci
left hand n. lakci
left leg/foot n. laci
leftovers n. dojoo
leg n. ala
leg hair n. loma
leg/foot (left) n. laci
leg/foot (right) n. labak
leg-locked adj. kojup
legs (hind) n. arbaa
leisurely vsadvr. jik...mik
lemme see int. helom
lemon (variety) n. tahii
lend vt. narnam
length n. ayar
n. ahor
length (of rope, e.g.) nclf. ahooh
lengthwise adj. ayar
leopard n. homen-takar
leopard (clouded) n. hiibo-noree
leprosy n. taik
lesion n. uun
lesser coucal n. yamdiipoli
let vszd. ko
let me (do this) vsmod. hoo
lethargic vi. njam
adjexpr. adan-amam
let's pcl. ju
let's go int. kajuu
letter n. potaa
letter (epistle) n. sitii
letter (of alphabet) n. akor
level nclf. adap
level best vsadvs. tar...gaa
levy (fine) vt. guujii-monam
license n. pota
lichen n. tami
lick vt. ragnam
lid (of a kettle) n. puktum
lie vt. manam
lie (chest-down) vi. babum
vi. pogbum
lie (down) vi. gennam (2)
vi. doonam
lie (face-down) vi. bannam
vi. bumnam
lie (in a particular position)
vi. kənam
lie (on back)

vi. kəlek
lie (on one’s side)

vi. kədir
lie (prostrate)

vi. gennam (2)
lie down

vi. ‘bumlik
lie down (as when sick)

vi. kii nam
lie facing downward

vi. gekkup
lie facing upward

vi. gellek
lifeless

vi. ‘rugnam
lifestyle

n. ranam-’duunam
n. rayii
lift

vt. ‘joonam
light

vt. ‘runam
n. ‘louu
n. ‘mador
light (electric)

n. elektri-’louu
light green

n. ‘louu-’jee
lightning

n. ‘doorak
lightning (earthbound)

n. ‘muglii
lightweight
adj. ‘aajup
like

vt. məcem
vt. məonam
vt. ‘emmii
vt. pagnam
vt. ‘enlik
like (someone)

vt. ‘kaalii
like (that one, on same/unknown level)

pro. ‘ambə
like (to do something)

vs.adv. -cem
like that (downward)

pro. ‘bambə
like that (nearer to hearer than to speaker)

pro. ‘ambə

like that (thing previously mentioned)

pro. ‘ambə
like that (upward)

pro. ‘tambə
like this (nearer to speaker than hearer)

pro. ‘hambo
like this (thing currently under discussion)

pro. ‘hambo

lime
n. ‘tano
limp
vi. jəonam
line (fishing)

n. kəren
line (in genealogy)

n. ‘nagii
line (of individuals)

n. ‘horii
line (straightness of direction)

n. ‘horii
line dance

n. ‘poonuu
lineage

n. alii

n. ‘nenko
lion
n. ‘notə
lip (of a pot)

n. picii-əba
lips (fat)

n. ‘nabber
liquor
n. ‘opoo
lisp

vt. rojam
n. rojam
listen

vt. ‘tanam
little
adj. ajjii

adj. ajnii
little rascal

n. yapci
live
vt. giinam-hiinam

vi. hiinam
vt. hiinam
vi. ranam
vi. giinam
livelihood

n. ‘pinam-paanam
lively

adj: expr. irii-əəə
liver  n. ahin
liver (chicken)  n. roksin
livestock  n. hoka-holar
  n. hobə-hoə
Livistona jenkinsiana  n. taak
lizard  (variety)  n. dooni-kessoo-kelloo
  n. nidoo-kessoo-kelloo
  n. kessoo-kelloo
Locative case marker  pos. lo
Locative nominalizer  vs:nzr. -ko
lock (via crossbar)  vt. kootum
log  n. hiipoo
loincloth  n. habə
Lonchura punctulata  n. picik
loneliness  n. jimii
lonely  adj. jimii
  adj:expr. anaa-araa
long  adj. ahoo
  adj. ahor
  adj. yarsoo
  adj. ayar
long (bamboo)  adj:mono. -hoo
long (dam)  adj. bogyar
  adj. boksoo
long ago  n:time. maro-kenluu
  adv. kojjuu
  adv. maroo-kenloo
long bean  n. peeren
long since  adv. kojjuu
look  vt. kaanam
look (as though)  vie. kaanam
look (downward)  vt. kaabok
look after  vt. piti-homen
  vt. kaaraa
  vt. kaaci-`tacii
  vt. pagnam
look down (on someone)  vt. kaaree
look for  vt. manam
look into (a space)  vi. kaabuu
look out!  int. yaçu
look under  vt. kaik
loom (element)  n. `loota
  n. `taapa
  n. gurna-`naana
  n. loomee
  n. kobdaa
  n. nikoo
  n. niikoo
  n. `gokoo
  n. `tañi
  n. gœn
  n. `itam
loony  vi. `musi-`mulee
loose  adj. aur
  adj. ahur
loose motion/bowels  adj. eejik
  vi. akii-jugnam
  vi. binnam (2)
loosen  vs:adv. -hor
Lophura leucomelana  n. pirik
lopped  adj. naptuu
lord  nkin. `ato
loris  n. hobee-rii
lose (way)  vt. `ñaanam
lose way  vt. `ñaangam
lost  vt. `ñenam
lot man (mature)

lot vs.adv. -ben
loud (sound) adj. "dutə
n. "duta
lounge vi. `pubnam
louse (baby) n. `ikci
louse (body) n. `takə
louse (chicken) n. pilii-`pika
louse (head) n. `taik
louse (mature) n. `ignə
louse (medium-sized) n. `ikpen
louse egg n. `ikpo
lovable adj. aya
love vt. məənam
n. aya

M - m

macaque n. beedəa
machete n. `orok
mad vi. `munam
magician n. `uii-`ao
mahasheer n. `nogo
n. noco
mahseer n. tadoo
main road n. `bana
maintain a gap vs.adv. -gee
maize n. topə
maize (brown) n. `pəmar
maize (yellow) n. paji
majority adj. `tuuta

majority (of people) adj. `tiita
make vs.val. -mo
vt. `monam
make (a train) vt. impo
make a mistake vt. `rimur
make noise vi. harnam
male n.poet. njam
male (animal) n. apo
malformed (mouth) adj. nappor
n. nappor
mammary gland n. `aco
man n. nii
man (mature) n. aci-abo
manage to  vt.  `pagnam
  vsadv.  `paa
  vsadvs.  `-paa...-laa
manageable  adj.  homa
manageable quantity  n.  anin
management  nce.  giidaa
mane  n.  `haapir
Manihot esculanta  n.  `hiij-i nin
Manis  n.  `hocik
manner  n.  `rikor-`men kor
  n.  `rii-`docaa
Mantis  n.  `hobin-taraa
many  n:qual.  yaakaa
  vi.  meenam
  adj.  yaakaa
marbled cat  n.  `taso
March  n:time.  lumii
mare  n.  `re ena
mark  vsadv.  `-roa
market  n.  `bojar
maroon  adj.  `yamuk
  adj:expr.  `yamuk-`yaruk
maroonbacked imperial pigeon
  n.  `kilum
marriage  n.  `nidaa
married woman  n.  `an a-`namaa
marrow  n.  loonii
marry  vt.  `laanam
marry (a man)  vie.  aanam
marry (woman)  vinc.arg.O.  nima
  `laanam
marsh  n.  `paataa
master  n:kin.  `ato
masticate  vt.  `namnam
mat (bamboo)  n.  `peecaa
mat (sitting)  n.  `upa
mate  vt.  meenam (2)
mate  vt.  `meenam
maternal aunt (elder)  n:kin.  `moto
maternal aunt  (second)
  n:kin.  moroo
maternal aunt (younger)  n:kin.  mo ii
maternal aunt’s daughter
  n:kin.  `ii ji
  n:kin.  moii
maternal aunt’s son  n:kin.  `ii bii
maternal uncle  n:kin.  ak a
maternal uncle (eldest)  n:kin.  `kito
maternal uncle (second)  n:kin.  kiroo
maternal uncle (third)  n:kin.  kido o
maternal uncle (younger)  n:kin.  kii
matter  n.  agom
mattress  n.  doop a
  n.  ` doogaa
mature  vi.  kam nam
mature man  n.  aci-abo
mature woman  n.  a ni-abo
May  n:time.  lucir
may  pcl.  `pa
  vsadv.  `-de e
mayfly  n.  taapii
me (obj.)  pro.  `jom
measure  vt.  kinam
measure  (in handspans)
  vi.  gobnam
meat n. adin
meat (dry) n. `dinsen
meat (fresh) n. `dinlee
meat (hunk, for distributing) n. dintək
meat (hunk, large) n. raaba
median n. `lapaa
Mediative pos. `loka
mediator n. lampo
medicine n. kusuri
n. `naana
n. `dənaa`-poonə
n. `naana`-poonə
meet vt. kaarik hinam
vt. kaarik
vsvul. -rik
meet (along way) vt. inrik
meet (for a meeting) vsc.arg. baanam
meeting n. kaba
meeting n. kaba
megafauna n. `hotə-hono
Megalaima virens n. `pudur
melancholy n. `diidoo
Melastoma n. aaca-`kaya
melon n. maabə
melon (ripe) n. banin
melt vs:adv. -jik
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memorize vt. maagap
men’s balcony n. `niloo-`koodaa
men’s doorway n. `niloo-`rabgo
menstruation n. `agum-`parmoo
merged adj. `padum
merit n. alo
Merops orientalis n. cirum-nabuu
mess n. `rimur-rikee
 messed up adj:exp. `akin-`arin
messy vsadv. -jee
adj. ahup-ayap
adj. ajaa
Mesua ferrea n. nahor
Method nominalizer vsnzhr. -`ko
methodical adj. `dañom-`dala
microfauna n. paataa-`kobuu
midday nce. `loopo
middle n. `lapaa
 adj. `lapaa
middle-aged woman n. `ana-`namaa
midnight adj. `yoraa
n:time. `yoraa
midpoint vsnzhr. -tuu
midst n:rel. `penkoo
might pcl. `pə
migrate vi. bagnam
mildew adj. tayum-tabar
milk n. `aco
millet n. tamii
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   vs advr. -lak...-cak
   adjexpr. alak-aak
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mithun calf n. `hoo
   n. `hocu
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mithun herd n. hotii
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mojo n. amir-amo
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expr. paa
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adj. `aro
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n. `buucuu
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mouth (protruding)  n. naptor
mouth harp  n. guugaa
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move  vs:advsr. -na...-bə
vi. agnam
vi. `rina-`ribə
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vt. baanam
move (headfirst)  vi. durnam
move (on same level)  vie. aanam
move (one’s home)  vi. bagnam
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pcl. `jaa
much too much  adjs:com. -kuu
mud  n. hitum
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vs:adv. -bik
muddle through (a task)  vi. `mobik-`molik
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muddled  acc. `akin
vs:adv. -`kin
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adj:expr. `akin-`amin
muddy  adj. `gicci
adj. `jicci
muddy water  n. `hijik
mug  n. `koob
n. pətak
mug (bamboo)  n. tirkak
multicoloured  adj. `yaree
 Multiplicative  pos. `bə
multiplicity  n. mee
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multiply  vi. miinam
Muntiacus var.  n. `hodum
muntjac  n. `hodum
murderer  n. `nilee pana
murmur  onom. bid-`bod
muscle  n. adin
mushroom  n. tain
mushroom (variety)  n. `hiituu-tain
n. `uii-tain
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mushy  adj. `juujaa-rəyaa
must  v:mod lagi
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mustard (variety)  n. `pəto
n. oo-giyiı
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<td>`tuudum</td>
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<td>northward</td>
<td>`-duu</td>
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<td>northward (to goal)</td>
<td>`-caa</td>
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<td>nose</td>
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<tr>
<td>nose (flat)</td>
<td>`punji</td>
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<tr>
<td>nose (pointy)</td>
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<td>nose (short)</td>
<td>`pumtuu</td>
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<td>nose (tip)</td>
<td>`pumptu</td>
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<td>nose (upturned)</td>
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<td>nose bridge</td>
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<td>nose piercing</td>
<td>`punji</td>
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<tr>
<td>nose water</td>
<td>`pumsi-pumlaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>noseache</td>
<td>`pumci</td>
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<td>nosebleed</td>
<td>`idii</td>
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<td>nosehair</td>
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<td>nostalgia</td>
<td><code>muugo-</code>aluk</td>
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nostril (left) n. `pumci
nostril (right) n. `pumbək
not vsasp. -maa
pcl. moo
notch (in an arrow) n. garə
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n. `nəmən-`gəməcir
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November n:time. lubə
now vsasp. -ku

nowadays n:time. `hiloo-`məroo
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numb (teeth) adj. iikum
nurture vt. `honam
nut (variety) n. tapər
Nycticebus n. hobee-rii
Nyishi name. `Nihii

O - o

o pcl. a
O! pcl. go
obdurate adj. `ilii-`aapuk
obese adj. taŋəo
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observations n. kaanam-`tanam
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obstinate adj. `ilii-`aapuk
obstruct (vision) vi. kaacik
obviously pcl. `maabə
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October n:time. pirəa
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adj. `pumpek
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odour n. ara
n. boobii
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of (doing something) vs:nf. -lapə
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of (here) dem.pos. `hokə
of (same level) pos. `akə
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<tr>
<td>of (something just mentioned)</td>
<td>dem. `okə</td>
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<td>of (something just mentioned)</td>
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<td>of (upward)</td>
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<td>of</td>
<td>vsadv. `-aa</td>
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<td>off (food)</td>
<td>adj. `yaapak</td>
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<td>off (result)</td>
<td>vsadv. `-pak</td>
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<td>officer</td>
<td>n. `pigom</td>
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<td>officiate (as priest)</td>
<td>adj. `nibo</td>
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<td>off-season</td>
<td>n. `dirii</td>
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<td>offshoot</td>
<td>n. `acəo</td>
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<td>offspring</td>
<td>n. <code>oma-</code>orə</td>
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<td>often</td>
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<td>oh my!</td>
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<td>oil</td>
<td>n. ai!</td>
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<td>oil</td>
<td>n. au</td>
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<td>oily</td>
<td>adj. au</td>
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<td>okay</td>
<td>int. `kaloo</td>
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<td>old</td>
<td>adj. `abii</td>
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<td>old (man)</td>
<td>n. `nijii-hokam</td>
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<td>old (non-living)</td>
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<td>old (people)</td>
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<td>omelette</td>
<td>n. <code>pipə-</code>iti</td>
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<td>omen (at marriage time)</td>
<td>n. agam-gaŋkoo</td>
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<td>omit (from thoughts)</td>
<td>vt. maəpen</td>
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<td>omit (when writing)</td>
<td>vt. eppen</td>
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<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>vsval. `-gəa</td>
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<tr>
<td>on (some hypothetical date)</td>
<td>pos. `ne</td>
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<td>on the other hand</td>
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<td>once</td>
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<td>once (at)</td>
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<td>one</td>
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<td>one of</td>
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<td>one or two</td>
<td>adj:expr. <code>aken-</code>aren</td>
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<td>onion (wild)</td>
<td>n. `talap</td>
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<td>only</td>
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<td>onto</td>
<td>vsadv. -ten</td>
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<td>oops!</td>
<td>int. `əaka!</td>
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<td>open</td>
<td>vi. cikkok</td>
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<td>open (an umbrella)</td>
<td>vt. `libbor</td>
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open (area) adj.  `moomen
open (door) vt.  cikkok
open (eyes) vt.  `nikpoo
adj.  `nikpoo
open (result) vsadv.  -kok
open-mouthed adj.  goŋkə
n.  goŋkə
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opium n.  kaanii
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opposite side n.  cala~`gona
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or (something else) pcl.  baa
or (something) pcl.  baa
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n.  umtraa
orator n.  `nikok
orchid n.  `ukpaa~`pendaa
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organize vt.  `niinam
origin n.  `ahii
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n.  `gamen
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n.  gartə
n.  `naarə
n.  `curgen
n.  takom-`naarə
n.  koobuu
n.  garop
n.  tatok
n.  koopuu-laggoo

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orphan n.  `open
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otter skin n.  `rampin
Otus bakkamoena n.  pitin
ourselves nqual.  aii~aii
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out (result) vsadv.  `-pak
vsadv.  -hek
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over (limit) vsadv.  `-pok
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overcook vt.  `nuŋək
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overshadow vt. yubnam
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package n. `pucə
packet n:poet. `akin
packet (variety) n. `pucə
n. `pohum
n. kəpar
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paddy n. `dolo
n. `amo
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v:arg. `cinam
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vt. `tiggap

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owl (variety) n. pitin
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n:qual. aii
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n. lagbor
palm (variety) n. `tamak
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pancreas n. bagren
pandanus n. korsik
n. `tako
pangolin n. `hocik
pant vi. `janam
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n. homen-`nokə
Panthera pardus n. homen-takar
Panthera tigris n. homen-`pota
n. `hoŋo
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parakeet n. pəbee
paralyze vt. `aamik

parcel (of leaves, for baking) n. pamcə

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pare vt. ganam

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vt. `peenam

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vt. `cəpen

Partitive pos. `lokə

Partitive indefinite pos. `lokə

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n. `geekoo

vs:adv. -po

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pass (year) vs:arg. `jiinam

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pass on vi. ɲeenam

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pasty adj. `keebek

pate n. `dumrik

paternal aunt n. kin. abo

n. kin. abo-`nijir

paternal aunt's daughter n. kin. `məo

paternal aunt's husband n. kin. `kito

paternal aunt's son n. kin. `yao

paternal uncle n. kin. `naa`nəa

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n. inlam

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peacock n. pokoo

peak n. `kəgdiə

pearl millet n. `taek

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pebble n. `liiçak

n. `liiçak-baree

n. `liiyya-baree

n. `liiyəa

n. `liici-baree

n. `liicuə

n. `liici

n. `liikə

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Pediculus humanus capitis n. `taik

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vt. linnam (2)

vt. dikak

vt. dinam

vi. linnam (2)
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peel (skin) vi. *bagnam
peep vt. *kaaro
peep (of baby bird) vi. *cubnam
peer vi. *tiar
pellet n. *acir
pelvic bone (female) n. *tiilo
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penalty (large) n. *guuñii-*guuto
penetrate vsadv. -bik
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penis (tip, exposed) n. *illu
penis boucher n. *magyum
penis shield n. *makkup
penis tip n. *littak
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perilla (white) n. *duupuu
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pharmaceuticals n. *daono-*poonaa
phlegm n. *taakak
Phoenicurus caeruleocephalus n. *nano- *piiroo
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phrasing n. *gomuk
Phyllostachys manii n. *taboo
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vt. *tinam
pick (using two fingers) vt. *darnam
pick up vt. *laarap
vt. *ticaa
vt. *laacaa
picture n. *nimaa
piece (of a flat-sided object) wixig. *atak
pied harrier n. *dookoo-*koocik
pierce (ear) vt. *ruukoo
pig n. *arak
pig latin n. *gomraa
pig-calling sound int. acuaa
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pigeon (variety) n. *kiji
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piglet n. `rakcuu
pigpen n. `gumra
pigpen (ground-based) n. `gumpaa
pigskin n. `rokpin
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n. `apum
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pillar n. giituu
pillar (ceremonial) n. pongo-kaagoo
pillar (main) n. dumgii
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plank n. taluu
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n. `hiina-`hiibo
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n. kampik
n. `daglin
n. kokam
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n. `hiipin
n. tooko
n. `paak-`iipa
n. `taakee
nce. giyii
n. ramli
n. `jaakir
n. `poso
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plant (variety, edible)  n. `oin
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planting stick  n. `ciingga
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plateau  n. `moobaa
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platform (for fishing)  n. `higo
platform (observation)  n. `gora
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plung vt. `ibuk
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n:exp. `abuk-`arak
pockmarked  adj. tagam-`taree
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Polar question marker pcl. ˈree
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pond n. ˈisi-ˈhilə
       n. ˈhilə
poop n. ˈee
poor adj. nimaa
pop vt. pugnam
       vi. ˈbugnam
       vsadv. -puk
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       n. tōpā-buluu
popping beetle n. tākom-ˈpātak
popping corn/maize n. ˈpadii
population n. nilum
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porcupine den n. hiruu
porcupine needle n. hosi-ˈboobii
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       n. acam
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positioned vi. ɡanam
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          vi. ˈcinam
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Posttacula alexandri n. pābee
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pour (to brim) vt. ˈpibii
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pout vi. ˈkopar
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       vt. ˈkoik
       vt. ˈiik
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prayer n. ˈcanam-beenam
       n. ˈyāba
praying mantis n. ˈhobin-taraa
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precise adj. tarik
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precisely (like) n.qual. `cəə
dadaa`ii

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vt. `monam

vt:adv. `n̩o

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v. `niico-`loocoo

prepare (materials) vt. `jiinam

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present adv. `iijaa

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vt. hiinam

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pretty adj. `kaaken

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n. ara

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proceed vie. innam (1)

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Process nominalizer vs:tzr. `ko

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Prohibitive suffix vs:mod. `-yoo

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adj. `yaalu

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prop vt. `tuunam

vt. turnam

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Propositional modal suffix vs:mod. `-dee

pros and cons n. ala-`pomaa

prosperous adj. `giin-`hiiba

protrude vs:adv. `-koo

protruding vs:adv. `-tek

protruding (forehead) adj. tuppik

protruding (mouth) adj. nabdoo

n. nabdoo

proud adj. adik

adj. `ajii

adj. adik-ako

provide (provisions for a labor event) vt. loonam

provide for vt. `rimik-`memmik

providence n. agam

provoke vt. `menek

prune vt. jennam (2)

pry vt. ennam (2)
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<td>n. ŋoraa-ŋoraa-ŋoraa-ŋoraa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psittacula himalayana</td>
<td>n. ³pabbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pterocryptis afghana</td>
<td>n. ³taek</td>
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<tr>
<td>pubic hair (anal)</td>
<td>n. ³yuumo</td>
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<tr>
<td>pubic hair (female)</td>
<td>n. ³tiimo</td>
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<tr>
<td>pubic hair (male)</td>
<td>n. ³mam</td>
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<tr>
<td>public</td>
<td>n. ³kabaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>puke</td>
<td>vt. ³banam</td>
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<tr>
<td>pull</td>
<td>vt. ³henam&lt;br&gt;vt. ³hænam</td>
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<tr>
<td>pull (out)</td>
<td>vt. ³børnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pull off</td>
<td>vt. ³pægnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pull off (completely)</td>
<td>vt. ³pækpuu</td>
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<tr>
<td>pull out</td>
<td>vt. ³hennam (2)&lt;br&gt;vt. ³hessek&lt;br&gt;vt. ³hællun&lt;br&gt;vt. ³pæglen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pull up</td>
<td>vt. ³heccaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>pulse</td>
<td>n. ³lagaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>pulverize</td>
<td>vt. ³kigmik&lt;br&gt;vt. ³pæmik-³pæmak</td>
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<td>punish</td>
<td>vt. ³morik&lt;br&gt;vt. ³mørnam</td>
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<td>purchase</td>
<td>vt. ³ranam</td>
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<td>purpose</td>
<td>n. ³læga</td>
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<tr>
<td>purposefully</td>
<td>vsadv. ³-dum</td>
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<td>pus</td>
<td>n. ³taño</td>
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<tr>
<td>push</td>
<td>vt. ³niïnam&lt;br&gt;vt. ³niïnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>push (out of the way)</td>
<td>vt. ³niïnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>push (using tool)</td>
<td>vt. ³jarnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>push aside</td>
<td>vt. ³niïnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>push with force</td>
<td>vt. ³tuunam</td>
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<tr>
<td>put</td>
<td>vt. ³tinam</td>
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<tr>
<td>put (into)</td>
<td>vt. ³lignam</td>
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<tr>
<td>put to sleep</td>
<td>vt. ³mennam (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>puugoo</td>
<td>name. Puugoo</td>
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<tr>
<td>puzzled</td>
<td>vi. ³mək]-³məmin</td>
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<tr>
<td>python</td>
<td>n. biram</td>
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<tr>
<th>queasy</th>
<th>adj. ³iim-³oam&lt;br&gt;vi. ³bali</th>
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<tr>
<td>Question marker (assumptive)</td>
<td>pcl. ³rem</td>
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<td>Question marker (content)</td>
<td>reach</td>
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<td>---------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>quick adj. biibaa</td>
<td>quiet adj. acc-accoo</td>
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<tr>
<td>adj. acco</td>
<td>adj. accoo</td>
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<td>adj. aen</td>
<td>quietly adv. accoo 'ba</td>
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<td>adj. racca</td>
<td>quill n. hosi-boobii</td>
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<td>adj. arda</td>
<td>quit vt. 'apak</td>
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<td>quickly vs:adv. -baa</td>
<td>vt. 'tonam</td>
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<td>vs:adv. -gor</td>
<td>vi. 'nagnanam</td>
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<td>vs:adv. -baa</td>
<td>quite adjs:der. '-jaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>adv. 'lala</td>
<td>quiver (arrow container)</td>
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<tr>
<td>n. gebbuu</td>
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<tr>
<td>rabbit n. kahuu</td>
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<td>race (of heart) vi. pokkik</td>
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<td>racing-striped adj. `bissok</td>
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<td>radiate vi. `louu</td>
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<td>raft n. `hipa</td>
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<td>rag n. `jein</td>
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<td>rail n. `ragree</td>
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<td>rain n. `nido</td>
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<td>rainbow n. agree-googee</td>
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<td>rainy adj. `nido</td>
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<td>rainy season n:time. `lobo</td>
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<td>raise vt. `oonam</td>
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<td>vs:adv. -en</td>
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<td>vt. `honam</td>
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<td>raise (platform) vt. `gonam</td>
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<td>randomly vs:advsr. -poo...-yoo</td>
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<td>range vs:anzr. `-do</td>
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<td>range (of mountains) n:clf. ayor</td>
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<td>ranger n. `tumpa-nigam</td>
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<td>rapscallion n. yapci</td>
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<td>raptor n. dookoo</td>
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<td>raptor (variety) n. pima</td>
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<td>rat n. `kobuu</td>
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<td>n:poet. `buin</td>
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<td>rat (variety) n. `uii-kobuu</td>
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<td>n. kirta-pumpaa</td>
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<td>n. pii-nabbuu</td>
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<td>n. `buupii</td>
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<td>rather (than) vs:adv. '-yaa</td>
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<td>ratskin n. `buupin</td>
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<td>raven n. `paak</td>
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<td>raven (flock of) n. `aktii</td>
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<tr>
<td>raw vi. rinnam (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>adj. `leelak</td>
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<tr>
<td>raw (skin) vi. bagnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>razed adj. abin-akak</td>
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<td>adj. abin</td>
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<tr>
<td>reach vt. `piinam</td>
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<tr>
<td>vi. `cinam</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
reach (something by stretching for it) vt. comci
read vt. ponam
reliably vs. adv. -təə
ready (of food) vi. nunam
ready oneself vi. giinam
real adj. aj jaa
n:qual. jaa
adj. majjaa
adj. aljaa
really adj. jijjaa
vs. adv. jaa
adj. majjaa
adj. der. jaa
reason vs. nzr. -din
n. ləgaa
n. ləgii-ləgaa
Reason nominalizer vs. nzr. -ko
reasonable (in price) adj. homa
reborn vi. liiluk
rebuke vt. roorik
receding (hairline) adj. tublok
recently n:time. hiloo-maroo
n:time. hirum-hiro
reciprocal labor n. rigee
reciprocally vs. advant. ko-pek
vs. adv. lik
recklessly vs. adv. rak
vs. adv. rər-lik
recognize (someone) vt. kaacen
rectangular adj. adir
red adj. liicci
v:arg. liinam
adj. yali
adj. mirli
red hair n. dumli
red jungle fowl n. pirsi
red jungle fowl cock n. himpo
red jungle fowl hen n. hinnə
red rice n. baali
red squirrel n. kəli
redbreasted parakeet n. pəbee
reddened adj. mirli
reddish adj. yali-yabə
adj: expr. yamuk-yaruk
red-eyed adj. nəli
redwhiskered bulbul n. bəkko
reed (variety) n. tador
refer (to) vi. omnam
refill vt. pətam
reflect vt. maadi
reflection n. yaayii-paaca
n. nima
Reflexive suffix vs. val. hi
regard vt. ala
region n. ayap
regularly vs. advant. bəə
vs. adv. ʒəə
reimburse vt. joonam
reject vt. ara
relatively largest portion adj. tuuta
release vi. bennam (2)
vt. `taanam
vt. `tonam
\textit{vsadv. -bek}
release (something under tension)
vt. `mobek

release (water) \textit{vsadv. -jum}

religion \textit{n. ai-agam}

remain \textit{vsadv. -baə}
\textit{vsadv. -yii}

remainder \textit{vsadv. -ŋoo}
\textit{n. `ahik-`akek}
\textit{n:qual. aken-aren}

remember \textit{vt. `məpaa}

remit \textit{vt. dornam}

remove (part from whole) \textit{vt. `bennam}

rend \textit{vt. `binam}

render \textit{vt. arnam}
renegade \textit{adj. `yaloo}

renounce \textit{vt. `pagnam}

repair \textit{vsadv. -ten}
\textit{vt. moten}

reap \textit{vt. joonam}

repeat \textit{vt. `mendii}

reply \textit{vt. gogrik}

request \textit{vt. `konam}

resemble \textit{vt. garii}
\textit{adj. `garii}

resent \textit{vt. maŋjiι}

resin \textit{n. `abak}

resolutely \textit{adjs:der. -`jaa}

\textit{Resolutive pcl. `-m}

resolved \textit{vt. `jubnam}

respond \textit{vt. `menrik}
\textit{vsval. `-rik}

rest \textit{vt. `nanər}
\textit{vi. `joonam}

resting area (elders/guests) \textit{n. noodəa}

resting area (female guests) \textit{n. daatuu}

resting area (unmarried people) \textit{n. uduu}

resting area (women’s) \textit{n. `noosi}

restless \textit{adj. akar-doomar}
\textit{adexpr. ajər-amər}

resume \textit{vsadv. -baə}

retaliate \textit{vsval. -rik}

retch \textit{vt. banam}

return \textit{vt. `aakur}
\textit{vsadv. `-kur}

reveal \textit{vt. `meŋkak `menlak}
\textit{vsadsr. -kak...-lak}

Reversive (passive) suffix \textit{vsval. `-ko}

revolting \textit{vsadv. -lum...-yəə}

rheume \textit{n. higyaə}

rhinoceros \textit{n. horak}

Rhyticeros undulatus \textit{n. `gaaree}

rib \textit{n. aup}

riband \textit{n. pason}

ribcage \textit{n. aup}

ribs \textit{n. aup}

rice \textit{(bridal, ceremonial)}
\textit{n. `naaŋam-acin}
rice (cooked)  n. *acin
rice (crisp)  n. *ciŋkam
rice (dud)  n. *amyaa
rice (failed)  n. *amsuk
rice (fermented)  n. *poona
rice (flattened)  n. *amci
rice (for planting)  n. *amkoo
rice (new)  n. *amlii
rice (red)  n. *baalɨɨ
rice (ripe)  n. *amee
rice (scraps)  n. *ciŋŋar
rice (sticky)  n. *ampee
rice (surface starch)  n. *cimpık
rice (uncooked)  n. *ambin
rice beer  n. *opoo
rice beer (black)  n. *pooro
  n. *pookaa
rice beer (prime)  n. *odaa
  n. *poodaa
rice beer (second)  n. *oriii
  n. *pooriii
rice beer (white)  n. *jogrin
rice flour  n. *iitii
rice husk  n. *ampa
rice packet  n. *kopen
rice powder  n. *amin
rice stalk (post-harvest)  n. *amroo
rich  n. *ñiña
  adj. *ñito
rich (person)  n. *ñirəm
rid  vsadv. *pak
  vt. *pagnam

vt. *laapak
ride  vt. *jugnam
right  pos. *əm
right ear  n. *ruubək
right hand  n. *lagbək
right leg/foot  n. *ləbək
rightside up  vsadv. -lek
ring  n. *lakcup
ring (ears)  adj. *ruugok
ring finger  n. *caayir
ringworm  n. *tamor
Rinoceros unicornis  n. *horak
rip  vi. *jennam (2)
  vt. *jennam (2)
rip (in two)  vt. *jettuu
rip (result)  vsadv. -*cek
rip up  vt. *pemmik*-pemmak
ripe  vi. *innam (1)
  vi. *kamnam
ripple  vi. *biínam
rise  vi. *caanam
  vi. *goonam
rise (steam)  vi. *huunam
rise (sun)  vi. *uucaa
rising slope  n. *caatuu
rising sun  n. *caato-dooɲi
ritual  (variety)
  n. *pombe-k- beppak
  n. *laayap
ritual chant (variety)  n. *kaatə
ritual object  (variety)
  n. *dumci-rilek
ritual objects rotten odor

n. `murkoo-goodaa
n. `lubər
n. dumci
n. `abak
n. `irii
n. `luppee
n. pəpap
n. bootuu
n. `luppii

ritual objects n. dipə
river n. `hibuu
abuu
riverbank n. `buuyir
riverine island n. `bokpen
road n. badaa
road (base) n. `bakoo
road (main) n. `bəna
road (old) n. `bako
roam vi. `ŋagnam
vi. `ŋagmen
vi. `hornam
rock n. `iili
rodent n. `kobuu
rodent (jungle-dwelling) n. taka-koocə
roll vt. `ragnam
vt. rennam (2)
vt. tiggap
roll (ball) vt. ɲurnam
vi. dugnam
roll (over, in bed) vi. kənam
roll (wheel) vt. loonam
vi. loonam
roll around vi. bogoo

roll into packet
vt. `pohum-`humnam
roll up vt. `ponam
vi. tinnam (2)
vt. kəkər
roll up (mat) vt. tinnam (2)
roll wheel vt. bonam
rolled up adj. `potum-`polek
roof n. `miiloo
roof (of a grave) n. tai-`boojup
roofing beam (horizontal) n. kaajam
n. `kabjen
roofpost n. turgii
roomy adj. horoo
roost n. `pərəə
rooster n. `rokpo
root n. `haəguu
n. `hiipir-`hiimaa
nce. `hiimaa
n. `hiipir
n. raapiρ
n. raapiρ-raamaa
n. apir
n. apir-amaa
rope n. ohoo
rope (length) n. `hoaa
n. pogaa
rot vi. yaanam
rotate vi. pərnam
vt. pərnam
vt. jarnam
rotten adj. `yaapak
rotten odor n. `namyaa
rotten wood  n. `hiiyaa
rotund  adj. `atum
roughly  vs.adj. -koo
       vs.advsr. -koo...-loo
round  ace. `liilum
       adj. `apə-`liilum
       adj. `pago
       adj. `apə
row  n. `horii
       vt. koonam
rub  vt. `marnam
       vt. `nennam (2)
       vt. `narnam
rub (clean)  vt. `markak
rub (something onto body)  vt. `irnam
rub (with tool)  vt. `kennam (2)
       vt. `narnam
rub off  vt. `narpuu
rufous turtle dove  n. `taaka
rufousfnecked hornbill  n. `pihik
rufousthroated hill partridge  n. `pimu
rugged (terrain)  adj. `moodir
ruin  vt. `moyaa
rumble  vt. arg. `gumnam
run  vi. `jugnam
run (at the mouth)  vi. `jaanam
run (away)  vi. `kennam (2)
run over  vt. `ragnam
rust  n. `mamor
rustle  adj. `ribii-robo

S - s

sacrifice  vt. `palik
sacrificial animal  n. `yiidum
sage  n. `nikok
salad days  n.time. `omor
salinity  n. `kiicik
saliva  n. `tacur
salt  n. `alo
salt cellar  n. `lodu
salt deposit  n. `hoi
saltiness  n. `kiicik
salty  adj. `kiicik
Sambar  n. `hocar

same  adj. `layii
same one  n.qual. `aken
sand  n. `hilii
       n. `balii
       n. `liimik
sandal  n. `korom
sap  n. `abak
sarong  n. `baak
sash  n. `pason
satiate  vt. `monaa
satiated  vs.adj. -nam
satiated (by eating)  vi. `donam
satisfied

adj. maapii

t. maapii

vt. piinam

adj. amuaa

savage

vi. `leenam

saw

vt. `henam

n. iiituu

say

vie. `mnnam

vie. `mennam

vt. `mennam

scale (for weighing)

n. `kuan `naana

scales

n. ahik

scallion

n. `talap

scaly anteater

n. `hocik

scan

vt. tuunam

scan (in all directions)

vt. `kaakek `kaee

scare off

vt. `denlom

vt. looden

scat!

int. ase!

scatter

vt. `pagnam

vi. pokcik pogik

t. piinam.

scattered

vsadv. -cik...-yik

vsadv. -jaaj

adj. ajaj

scent

n. `ahuk

scheme

vi. `pinnam (1)

Schistura

n. `riibo

Schizothorax spp.

n. npiii

scold

vt. buunam

vt. roonam

scoop

vt. `hugnam

vt. `yumnam

scoop (by hand)

vt. `cumnam

scoop (measurement)

n. `paakit

scoop (rice)

vt. toonam

scoop (using stick)

vt. ennam (2)

scoop liquid

vt. agnam

scoot

vi. `aanam

vi. agnam

score

vt. `bignam

score (length)

vt. `hognam

scorpion

n. `tarum

scrap

(of wood)

n_expr. pacok-parak

scrape

vt. rennam (2)

vt. ognam

vt. `labnam

vt. kanam

vt. `ginnam (2)

vt. gaanam

scrape (with tool)

vt. narnam

scraps (resulting from stripping bark)

n. hirjek

scratch

vt. gaanam

scream

vi. `kunam

screwed up

vi. `rimur-riikee

scrotum

n. ittum

scrub

vt. `kennam (2)

scum

n. `apik

scurry

vsadv. -dik...-ik
scuttle vs:advsr. -dik...-ik
seal vi. geenam
sealed vs:adv. -kap
search vt. manam
season vt. naam
season (dish) vt. cipyom
seasoned (wood) adj. `arə
seat n. `joŋkii
n. `joŋkii-muraa
second maternal aunt n:kin. moroo
second maternal uncle n:kin. kiroo
second month n:time. `aglo
secret away vt. `kahi
section vs:nzr. gajek
section (of bamboo) n:clf. aduu
secure vt. `tuunam
sediment (in rice beer) n. `pookik
see vt. `kaapaa
see (clearly) vt. `kaapək
see (how it goes) vs:adv. -kaa
seed n. `acir
n. alii
n. ampir
n. amə
seed (heirloom) n. alii
seed (of a chili pepper) n. `lugma
seed corn/maize n. palii
seed grains n. `amkoo
seed holes n. `daree
seeds n. alii-anə
seem vs:adv. -`lin
seems pcl. `ben
segregate vt. `darnam
select vt. gagnam
self n:qual. aii
selfish vs:adv. `-bin
vi. məajin
adj:expr. akee-aree
sell vt. `pugnam
selves n:qual. aii-aii
Semblative pos. `bo
semen n. `maglaa
n. yolaa
Semiplotus semiplotus n. `orcə
send vt. `kanam
vte. `jilik
sense vt. `ennam (1)
senseless vs:adv. -kum
sentence n. `gomuk
separate vs:adv. `-pen
adj. acə
vs:adv. `-mee
adj. anir
vt. `tarnam
separate (from a group) v. `pumpen
separate (inner and outer layers of a stalk) vt. `innam (2)
separate (inner and outer layers of stalk) vs:adv. `-ik
separate (part from whole) vs:adv. -`bennam
September n:time. `hiitə
sequence n. `horii
sequential adj. `taərum
sequester vt. adək
serve vt. 'rimik-'memmik
serve (as servant) vt. 'riraa-doraa
sesame n. `duujap
sesame (white) n. `namji
set vt. anam
   vt. `pamnam
set (of twenty) n. `nilap
set (sun) vie. aanam
set down vt. `tituu
set fire to (a house) vt. `romlik
set out vt. `inlen
set up vt. `reenam
setting sun n. `piipok-dooji
settle vt. `mejup
settle (dispute) vt. `mejup
settled vsadv. `-jup
seven num. `kanə
seventh month n:time. `tenloo
sew vt. omnam
shack n. `naakum
shade n. `amir-`amo
   n. `doonum
shadow n. `yaayii-paacaα
   n. `nimaa
shady (side of a mountain)
   n. mooyum
   n. mooyaa
shaft (of a headed arrow)
   n. `pukkoo
shaft (of a headless arrow)
   n. `pugjir
shaft (of a tipped arrow) n. mokoo

shake vt. agnam
shake (result) vsadv. -den
shake one’s head vi. `baapak
shall I vsmod. `-dee
shallow adj. uujii
   adj. uuyaa
   adj. riyyaa
shallow (point of a stream) n. bij-reera
shaman n. `niibo
shame n. `aŋii
shapeless adj. `adir-abar
   vsadv. -por
shard n. tagjek
share vt. ornam
sharp vi. renam (2)
   vsadv. -rek
   adjexpr. `apak-`arak
sharp (blade) adj. arek
sharp (point) adj. naŋkii
sharp (result) vsadv. -kii
sharpen vt. `namnam
   vt. `pinam
   vt. `pirek
   vt. `pirek
   vt. `morek
sharpen (by striking) vt. pakii
sharpen (by whittling) vt. nakkii
sharpening stone n. `liipa
shatter vt. `moup
shave vt. inam
   vt. renam (2)
shave (with razor) vt. `ipuu
shavings n. hirjek
shavings (wood) n. `riipuu
she/he pro. `bii
sheath vt. `lijjup
   vt. `ijjup
sheath (hardcover) n. buktak
sheath (softcover) n. `hobuk
sheathed vi. `lijjup
   vi. `ijjup
shed vi. liiluk
sheep n. holar
sheer adj. arak
   adj. `ragdii
sheet (of paper, e.g.) nclf. abor
sheet (of wall, e.g.) nclfq. apee
shelf (hanging) n. `poobo
shelf (suspended) n. `barap
   n. `barak
shellfish n. tahum
shield n. `hotam
shield (the eyes) vt. ticik hinam
shift (position) vi. `joonam
shift position vsadv. `-ci
shimmy vi. urnam
shin n. `lapaa
shine vt. `dornam
   vt. tuunam
   vi. `louu
   vi. uunam
shine (result) vsadv. `-dor
shingle vt. kabnam
shining downward adj. `uuloo

shiny adjexpr. liglik-laglak
shirt n. lalik
shit n. `ee
   vi. `eenam
shock vt. buunam
   vsval. `-lom
   vi. `lomnam
shoe n. jamtak
shoo! int. us!
shoot vt. `abnam
shop n. dukan
shore n. ayir
   n. riiyir
short adj. adao
short (bamboo) adjmono. `-daa
short (leg) adj. `ladaa
short (mouth) adj. naptuu
short (nose) adj. pumtuu
shortcut n. i`ncek badaa
shortened vsadv. `-cek
should pcl. `pana
shoulder n. læbii
shoulder strap n. aen
shout vi. `ugnam
   vi. joonam
   vi. rumnam
shovel vt. tubnam
show vte. kaatom
shrub n. yangam
shrug (lips) adj. `nabbik
   n. `nabbik
shuttle n. `tapin
shy adj. `aɲii-`aso
adj. `aɲii
Siang name. Hiaa
sibling (younger) n. kid.`abir
siblings (younger) n. aci-`abir
Sichuan pepper n. opor
sickly (of fowl) vi. dinnam (1)
side n:rel. `peeləə
n. kalam
n:clfq. atak
n. calam
c. caləə
n. kalam
d (flat) n. `atam
d side road n. bagur
d sideburn n. `himoo
d sidesaddle vi. `aadir
d sideways vs:adv. -`dir
sigh vi. `hagii
sightless adj. nigmaa
silence n. `jimii
silent adj. `jimii
silver n. `murkoo
similar adj. layyii
similar to vs:adv. -`rii
simply pcl. `num
pcl. `tagəə
pcl. `mum
vs:adv. -`mum
vs:adv. -`mam
simultaneously vs:nf. -ləə
since (a past time) pos. `go`lokə
sine (wave) adj. `taguु

sinew n. `apə-remmo
sing vi. gognam
sing ("kaben") vt. kabnam
sing (bird) vi. kabnam
sing (lullabye) vs:arg. miinam
singe vs: t. baanam
single n:qual. `aken
sink vi. `jiilik
vi. jiinam
tsip vs: t. tiikaa
Siphonaptera n. talii
sister (elder) n:kin. aɲi
sister (eldest) n. aɲi-kai
n. aɲi-abii
sister (younger) n:kin. `abir-`ɲiir
sister-in-law n:kin. `barnə
sister’s daughter n:kin. `mao
sister’s husband (eldest) n:kin. `makto
sister’s husband’s younger brother
n:kin. magii
sister’s son n:kin. `yao
sit vi. `duunam
vi. tanam
sit up(right) vi. `duen
sitting area (father’s) n. `baago
six n:numr. -kə
n:num. akkə
six days ago n:time. keɲjur-aloo
six days hence n:time. `tenkur
six times n:time. lakkə
six years ago n:time. keɲjur
six years hence n.time. `teŋkur
n.time. `teŋjur
six-angled weave n. `poŋik
sixth month n.time. `ilo
skeleton n. aloo-pookoo
n. pookoo
skewer vt. riinam
n. `ikoo
skewer (metal) n. hootii
skewer (wood) n. `hiikoo
skillfully vsadvsr. -kii...-rii
skin vt. dinam
n. `apin
skin (of fruit) n. akuk
skin (tiger) n. `jopin
skirt n. `galaa
vt. yignam
n. `opa
n.把它
skirt (around edges) vsadv. -yir
skirt (long, black) n. `baiko
skirt (old) n. `bako
skirts (of a clearing) n. `jirji
skirts (of an object) n. `inyik
skull n. dumpoo-aloo
sky n. talaa
npoet. mado
slam vt. tubnam
slanted (eyes) adj. `nigmii
slap vt. ciinam
slap (on the back) vt. `ciipop
slate n. `liiyaa
slave (female) n. `pagnə
slave (male) n. `pagbo
sleep vi. `yubnam
sleep (like a log) vi. `yupkik
sleep with vt. dooga
sleepy adj. `yumii
sleeve n. ligbuu
slender (waist) n. `kiicit
slice n:clfq. ajek
vt. kiinam
slice off vt. peerik
slide vt. `lagnam
vi. runam
vi. `aonam
slide down vi. `ruloo
slip vi. `labnam
slip on (dirtying) vi. `hangek
slippery adj. `alap
slit (in floor) n. `uugee
slither vi. iinam
slope n. riijoo
n. ottam
n. `iituu
slope (sheer) n. tagbaa
sloping adj. `pajom
sloping-mouthed adj. `nabjom
sloppily vsadvsr. -jok...yok
vsadvrs. -puk...ree
vsadv. -jok
slouch vi. kiinam
slow adj. `raanam-raanam
adj. ala-ala
adj. `daməə
adj. `raŋam
slow (movement) adj. `døom
adj. `døom-`dølaə
sludge vt. hiinam
slur n. rojam
v: expr. rojam-royam
slurp vt. buunam
slut (male) n. `taloo
small adj. ajjii
adj: mono. -yaa
adj. ammee
adj: mono. -ni
adj: mono. -jii
adj. aɲnii
adj. ayaa
small intestine n. kiijii
smallpox n. `tabum
n. `rambuk
smart adj. ardə
adj: expr. iiri-ərəə
smash vt. `paəyak
vt. `moup
vt. tubnam
vt. panam
vt. kignam
smash (glass) vt. `paəp
smash up vt. pəatuu-peeuyuu
smell vt. huunam
vi. huunam
vt. `namnam
smelly adj. boobii
smile vi. pирnam
n. pирsum-pomum
n. pирsum
smiling adj. pирsum-pomum
adj. pирsum
smoke vt. tiinam
n. `mikə
smoke-dry vt. `aahen
smoky adj. `mikə
smoky (complexion) n. `mai
smoulder vi. ircii
snack n. `domen
vt. `domen
n. dopak
n. tiipak
snail n. `tano
n. `tahir-`tano
n. `tahir
snake n. tabə
snake (small) n. `bici
snake (variety) n. bipik
n. birii
n. bihii
n. isi-bici
n. taba-dumii
n. bərtaa
n. bikii
n. bilii
n. `bitə
n. bidoo
n. `roorə
snap vs: adv. -`pin
vi. `binnam (1)
vt. `binrik
vt. `binnam (1)
snap (by cutting) vt. peerik
snap (in two) vt. `bintuu
snatch vt. tigrek
vt. `laarek
sneak vi. `ronam
vt. `ginam
sneaky sort of

sneaky adj. acc-`accoo

sneeze n. `kaji

snore onom. ṇarak

snot n. `talap

snout n. nabbuu

snow n. tapam

snow trout n. ṇorii

so cnj. əmnama
dem. əgə

so (that something would happen) pos. əɓə

so then cnj. əmbə-rinama

soak vt. pomnam

soaked adj. `juuja-rawaya

soap stone n. `niinii

soar vi. `dəənam

sober adj. `paabak
adj:expr. `paabak-`tarak

soft adj. `rəmap
adj. `rənjak

soft (rice) vi. `njagnam

soft spot (near ear) n. ruuken

soil n. kodee
n. `jiimi

soil (animal/insect-discharged) n. apik

Solanum indicum n. baaka
Solanum sp. n. pataa-`baaka

sole (of foot) n. `lɔtəm

solicit vt. bonam

solicit (reciprocal labour)

v:x.arg. eenam

some pos. `lokə

n:qual. atuु
dem. `akə

somebody pro. nii

someday adv. `laken `ne

somehow adj. dada-murə

vs:adj. -bik...-lik

vs:adv. -biƙ

someone pro. nii

something pro. `yoogo

sometime n:time. `laken-`laken

sometimes adv. `laken `ne

son n:kin. `orə

son (youngest) n. `taii

song n. `gaan

song (variety) n. dəlloo
n. `yaana
n. kaben

son-in-law n:kin. magbo

son-in-law (elder) n:kin. magbo-kai

son-in-law (younger) n:kin. magbo-ayaa

soon n:time. `hirum-`aloo

vs:adv. -daa

sophomore n. yaa

sorcerer n. `niai

sorghum n. tatii-naanii

sorry! int. əas!

sort of dem. `haka
soul  n. yalo
   n. yaji-yalo
sound  v:c.arg. dunam
   n. ado
soup  n. alaa
sour  adj. `kuucuk
source  pos. `lokko
sour-smelling  adj. `najkku
southern side  n:rel. `tuukoo
southward  vs:adv. -bok
sow  vt. `pagnam
sow (boar)  n. `ranə
soybean  n. `peyak
soybean (fermented)  n. `agyaa
spacious  vs:adv. -roo
   adj. horoo
span (of a forearm)  n:cfq. adu
spark  n. `maci-`maree
sparrow  n. `pucup
       n. `pucup-`parəə
sparrow hawk  n. `dookoo-`kooocik
speak  vi. `mennam
speak (a language)  vt. `mennam
speak indiscriminately  vt. `menjkek
speak ironically  vt. `mennə
speak to  vt. `mennam
spear  n. `naabuu
       n. `diibuu
speckled wood pigeon  n. kiar
spectacles  n. `njigor

speech  n. agom
speech-impaired  vi. `koŋaa-`kora
speechless  adj:exp. `koŋaa-`kora
speed  vi. `dabnam
speedy  adj. rəccc
   adj. aen
   adj. biiβaa
   adj. accə
   adj. raccə
spell  n. romlee
       n. `yaβə
sperm  n. `maglaa
       n. yolaa
sphere  n. `apə
spherical  adj. `apə
   adj. `apə-`liilum
sphincter (anal)  n. `eerin
spice up  vt. nəənam
spicy  adj. `au
spider  n. `tatum-`beelum
Spilanthes paniculata  n. marsaa
spill  vi. `hurnam
spill (result)  vs:adv. -`hur
spill (while pouring)  vt. `piŋar
spilled (result)  vs:adv. -ŋar
spin  vi. jarnam
       vi. yenam (2)
       vt. jarnam
spin (cotton)  v:c.arg. `cagnam
spinal sinew  n. `gaahee
spindly  adj:exp. `ahor-`ayor
   adj:exp. akək-arək
spine (lower)  n. `pocə
spinster  n. `muŋku
spirit  n. `uii
spirit (river)  n. `biro
spirit (variety)  n. pomji-kaaji
spinster  n. `muŋku
spirit  n. `uii
spirit (river)  n. `biro
spirit (variety)  n. pomji-kaaji
spit  v.c.arg. curnam
spitefully  v.sadv. -ken
spittle  n. tacur
splashed (result)  v.sadv. -cik
splay-legged  adj. `kotaa
splinter  n. acək-parək
 n.expr. acək-arək
 n. tao
 n. pacək
splintered (result)  v.sadv. -cak
split  vt. tagnam
  vt. `tarnam
split (along length)  vt. ceenam
split (bamboo)  vt. deenam
split (by pulling)  vt. `giitar
split (ear)  adj. ruujak
split (nose)  adj. pumjak
split apart  vt. piktak
split apart down middle (result)  v.sadv. -tar
splitwise  v.sadv. -kok
Spondias pinnata  n. `dargee
spoon  n. `kotuu
spotted munia  n. `picik
spray  vi. `toonam

vt. `pennam (2)
vt. `toonam
spread  v.sadv. -par
  vt. `taanam
  vi. geenam
  vt. marnam
  vi. mɨnəm
  vt. punuam
  v.sadv. -cik
spread (disease)  vt. `nogəm
spread (rhizome)  vi. `tanam
spread (the hands)  vt. `gaanam
spread (with hand)  vt. irnam
spread (to dry)  vt. lənəm
spread-eagled  vi. gellek
spring  n. `higur
  vi. bennam (2)
spring (of a small animal trap)  n. jugir
spring onion  n. `talap
sprout  vi.e. `caanam
  vi. `bugnam
  vi. puunam
  vi. `irnam
spurn  vt. arə
  vt. `yənəm
spy  v.sadv. -ro
spy (listening)  vt. `taro
spy (looking)  vt. `kaaro
squash  n. tapə
  n. talar
squat  adj. `atum-`alik
  vi. `humbəu
squeeze  vt. numnam
squirrel  n. tako
squirrel (red)  n. kalii
squirrel (variety)  n. kako
stab  vt. nignam
stab (underhand)  vt. naanam
stable  vscadv. -gap
  vscadv. -cii...-bak
stack  vt. paanam
stack (long things)  vt. kumnam
staff (of bananas, e.g.)  n:clf. arii
stagger  vi. yaanam
stairs  n. koobaa
stalk  vt. ronam
stallion  n. reebo
stammer  vt. gojakak
stand  vi. dagnam
standing (with knees locked)  adj. dajup
standing (with legs splayed)  adj. dataa
star  name. Toopo
  n. takar
starchy  adj. keebek
start  adj:rcm. -rap
  vscadv. -rəp
start (an engine)  vscadv. -bek
startle  vscval. -lom
  vi. lomnam
  vi. lomrap
starvation  n. yarii
  n. hicin-domaa
state  n. amoo-əalap
Stative aspectual suffix  vscasp. -do

stay  vi. duunam
steal  vt. coonam
  vt. coorek
  vt. donam
steal (someone else’s wife)  n. nangoo-rennam
stealthily  adv. accoo
stealthy  vi. jinnam-runam
  vi. ruhi
  adj. accoo
steam  n. doohuk
  vt. mamnam
steam (in bamboo)  vt. piinam
steep  adj. ragdii
  vscadv. -tuu
  adj. arak
steep (road)  vi. caatuu
stem  n. anə
  n. agna
stem (lower portion)  n. narii
stem (of a chili pepper)  n. lukkoo
stench  n. namsuu
  n. boobiə
step  n. lakor
  vi. kornam
  vt. hamnam
step (down)  vi. korloo
step (high)  vi. daanam
step (out)  vi. korlen
step (up)  vi. korcaə
step on  vt. hamten
sternum  n. kəacuə
stew  vt. deenam
  vt. raanam
stick vt. `yegnam
n. `hiidaa
stick (to something) vt. `yeggap
stick out (from a surface) vi. `caakoo
stick to (result) vsadv. -`kap
sticky rice n. `ampee
still adv. kambəə
vsadv. -bəə
still more vsadv. -`yaayaa
stillborn vi. jagnam
stilts nexpr. daakoo-daaloo
sting vt. ponam
stinger n. `laták
stingy adj. `yacap
stink vi. huunam
stinky adj. `namsuu
stir vt. puunam
stirring stick n. puńi
stoke vt. `middor
vt. `parnam
stomach n. akii
n. aek
stomp vt. cunnam
stone n. `ili
npoet. `pillii
stone (black) n. `liikâ
stone (blue) n. `liikər
stone (green) n. `liicum
stone (hard) n. `liiitör
stone (igneous) n. `liikaa
stone (sharpening) n. `liipə

stone (soft) n. `liiyaa
stone (variety) n. `liör
stone (white) n. `liipuu
stone heap n. `liipom
stoned vsadv. -kum
stoned (from eating something) adj. dokum
stoned (from inhaling something) adj. tiikum
stool n. kunkee
n. keepaa
stool (seat) n. `duupar
stop by/off vt. impek
stop up (a container) vt. `hiitum
storage n. `agəə
store vt. `aci
vt. ruunam
n. dukan
stored away vsadvs. -`kum...-cəə
storeroom n. `kagrii
storm n. doogum-doorə
n. doorə-doogum
story n. `dooyii
stout adj. `atum
adj. `atum-`alik
stow vt. `kacii
vsadv. -`cii
straddling vsadv. -`kok
straggle vi. `royii
vi. `duuyii
straggler nqual. aken-aren
straight adj. horii
adj. horii-pikii
adj. *loodaa
straightened vs adv. *jìn
vs adv. *dám
strain (to hear) vt. *tajìn
strange adj. *aŋo
strap (infant-carrying) n. *eṗen
strap (shoulder, for a blade sheath) n. *aen
stream n. *kocā
strength n. *addīi
Streptopelia orientalis n. *taakā
stretch vi. *kājin-*kātāā
vi. *kājin
vi. *jinnam (1)
vi. *aajin
vi. *aajin-ataāa
stretch (body) vi. comnam
stretch (legs) adj. *tuhor-*layor
stretch (of road, e.g.) n:clfq. atāk
stretch out vs adv. -jìn...-taā
stretched (legs) adj. *lajin
stretched out vs adv. -jìn
strike vt. panam
strike a pose vi. canam
striking vs adv. *hīr
string vt. riinam
string bean n. peeren
string of objects n. *horīī
stringy adj expr. *ahor-*ayar
strip vt. hirmam
 vt. pignam
strip (cane) vt. *pinnam
strip (of bamboo) n. *peecā-tārā
strip (of clothing) n. gajek
stripe n. *bissok
striped adj. yagoo-*yaree
striped (many) adj expr. *bissok-*bībbok
striped (single) adj. *bissok
striped big cat n. *noree
stripped clean (bone) adj. aloo-pookoo
stroke vt. mārnam
stroll vi. immen
strong vi. tornam
 adj. *aći
 adj. *addīi
strong (man) adj. *niɡaa
strongarm (someone into coming) vt. bokam (-bojāa)
strum vt. bennam (2)
stub (one’s toe) vi. daktup hinam
stubborn adj. *iliī-*aapuk
stub-legged adj. *lātuu
stuck vs adv. -yek
 vs adv. -jik...-ak
stuck fast vs adv. -gap
stud n. alii
stud (horse) n. reelīī
studies n. *pori
study v x arg. *rinam
 vt. *pori
stuff n. *yaraa
stumble vi. *daanam
stump (of a tree)  n. `hiituu

stun  vs:adv. -nər
    vt. didnam
    vt. `monər

stutter  vt. `gonkak
    vi. `kəŋak
    n. `gonkak

sty  n. `nikci

stylish  v. `janam-`gamnam
    vi. `janam

stymied  vi. `məakin-`momin

Subansiri  n. hiɲik

subdued  adj. `roŋam

subject  n. agom-ai

Subject nominalizer  vs:nzr. -`na

subject to taboo  vi. arə

Subjunctive  pcl. `ba

submerge  vt. `lumnam
    vt. `goolup
    vs:adv. -`lup

submit  vt. `tonam

Subsequent suffix  vs:af. -`lee

subset  n. acam
    n. apar

substance  n. `haaŋuu

succeed (in birth order)  vt. ninnam (2)

success  n. agam

successful  adj. `giidin-`hiibaə

successfully  vs:adv. -gam

such (that something happens)  
    pos. `ba

suck  vt. buunam

suck (nectar)  vt. tiinam

suck dry  vt. buujin

suckerfish  n. tacap-buugap

suddenly  adv. `laken `ə

suffice  vi. piinam
    vs:adv. -pii

sufficient  vi. piinam

suffix  n. aatam

sugarcane  n. `tabə

suit  vt. `jubnam
    vt. `galin
    vs:adv. -`lin

summarize  vt. `męncek

summer  n:time. `digo

summit  n. puutuu
    n. `moodii-puutuu

sun  n:poet. `jiitə
    n. doonɨi

sun (poetic)  n. `jiitə-`taatə

sun-dry  vt. `lonam

sunken (checks)  
    adj. `mookop-`moorop

sunken (cheeks)  adj. `mookop
    adj:expr. `mookop-`moorop

sunken (mouth)  n. `napkap

sunlight  n:poet. `dooɨi-`louu

sunny  adj. doonɨi
    v:arg. ninam

supplant  vs:adv. -ten

supplicate  vt. `canam

supplication  v. `canam-beenam

support  vs:adv. -hii

vt. `muunam

vt. `tiinam
support (blindly)  vt. riinam
support (from the side)  vt. tornam
suppose  pcl. `baree
sure  int. `kaloo
sure (that)  pcl. jino
surpass  vsadv. `pak
  vsadv. `koo
surplus  vi. jennam (2)
surround (with fencing)  vt. raggioo
  vt. `peggoo
  vt. raggioo
survey  vt. tuunam
survive  vi. turnam
Sus scrofa  n. horo
suspend  vt. tennam
  vt. `roanam
  vt. pagnam
suspended  vi. `roanam
sustenance  n. donam-tiinam
swallow  vt. `nomnam
  n. akor-doomar
swallow up  vt. `goolup
swamp  n. hijaa
swarm  vi. paanam
  vi. `paanam
  n. `apum
swat  vt. `ciikoa
sway  vi. `roanam
  vi. `yaanam
  vi. `yemnam
swear  n. air
  vi. `irnam

sweep  vt. pagnam
  vt. pennam (2)
sweep away  vt. `pegaa
sweep clean  vt. pekkak
  vt. peppuu
sweep foot  vt. dagnam
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  vi. tiinam
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  n. maalii
sweet potato (white)  n. `gooree
sweetie  n. `apii
sweet-smelling  adj. namtii
swell  vi. goonam
swell (out)  vi. biinam
swiftly  vsadv. -daa
swim  vi. `jaanam
swim upstream  vi. `jaacaa
swing  vi. loonam
  vt. `roanam
  vi. `roanam
  vt. loonam
  n. taloo-`baaboo
  vi. `binam
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swipe  vt. pennam (2)
Switch-subject suffix  vsval. `-mo
swollen  vsadv. `-jin
sword  n. `roksi
symbol  n. `akor
symbol (result)  vsadv. `-rok
sympathy  n. ayaa
taboo  n. arə

tadpole  n. 'tajuu

Tai(podia) name. Taii
	

tail  n. 'nebuu

adj. 'nəbuu

tail (of fish)  n. 'polap

tail joint  n. 'nəŋar

tailbone  n. kədar

tailfin  n. 'nəŋpir

tailless  adj. 'nətuu

adj. 'koottu

take  vs:val. -gə

vt. 'laanam

take after  vt. 'gərik

take  an initiative

vt. 'rikok-'menkək

take apart  vt. 'heenam

take away  (from someone)

vt. 'laarek

take care  vt. 'nitii-homen

take care of  vt. 'honam

vt. 'pagnam

take turns  vs:adv. -ko...-pek

take up  vt. 'rihik

vs:adv. -hik

take up positions  vi. 'ɔnəm

takin  n. bembo

talk  vi. 'mennam

vt. 'jabnam

talk down  (to someone)
vt. potom
vt. `mentom
vt. `mentom
vt. `ritom
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tear vt. `pennam (2)
vt. `jennam (2)
vt. `nnam
n. `niglaa
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tear into many pieces vt. `pecci
tease vt. `mennek
vt. `mennek
teeny adj. aji ni
adj:com. -yaa...-caa
tell vie. amnam
tell (a story) vt. iinam
ten numr. -rrii
n:time. iiri

ten times n:time. lori

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tender adj:expr. jiir-joor
adj. jiir
adj. `rajak
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tendril n. amaa
tendril (of cane) n. maamo
tens place n:clfq. acam
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tentacle (of an octopus) n. moomii
tenth month n:time. pira
terminus vsmzr. humtuu
termite (variety) n. taanjin
n. tabin

n. `imba-koorə
n. tabin-`koorin
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terrified adj. hoŋək
terrorist n. nilo-hodoo
testicles n. itum
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that (far away, same level) dem. `aa
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that (nearer to you than to me) dem. `aga
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that (same level) dem. `aa
that (upward) dem. `təə
that (very far away, same level) dem. `aii
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pro. `amba-pambə
that sort (downward) dem. `baka
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then cnj. okkə
cnj. amnamə
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there (far away, downward) dem:pos. `bolə
there (far away, same level)
  dem. `hako
this year n.time. `hiñii
thorn n. tao
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  n. tañum-ñuñkoo-podoo
those (just mentioned)  dem. `aka
those (near you)  dem. `áka
thought n. mäñam
thousand n.num. `liiñii
  n.num. `hañar
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  n. natuul
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  numr. -um
  n.num. aum
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three days hence n.time. `rorə
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three years hence n.time. `niiten
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thrice n.time. laum
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throw (underhand)  vt. ərnəm
throw away  vt. əpək
throw into  vt. əaəliik
thrust (pelvis)  vt.  kərnəm

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        n.  ɡənaa
        n.  lagəa

thunder  n.  doogum
        vɔ:arg.  gumnam
thus  cnj.  əmlaa
thwarted (of plot)  vi.  pinraa
Tibetan  n.  ɲimek

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tick (round)  n.  hodo-tali

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tie up  vt.  ognam
        vt.  leenam
        vt.  riinam

tiger  n.  homen-`notə
        n.  `notə
        n.  `taɲo
        n.  `hoɲo

tiger den  n.  homen-menruu

tiger skin  n.  `nopin
        n.  `menpin

tight  adj.  `adak

tightly  vɔ:adv.  -kəa

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        vɔ:nrz. -rəp
        n:time.  dni

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        n.  tama

tinea  n.  `tamor

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        adj.  ɲ`nii

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        n.  potii

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tip (over)  vi.  kubnəm

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tired  adj.  adir

to  pos.  lo
        pros.  -əp
        pos.  `bə
to (do some hypothetical activity)
        vɔ:nr2. `bə
to (do something)  vɔ:snf.  `-ləpə
to (downward)  dem.pos.  `bolo
to (far away, downward)  
dem.pos.  `boloo
to (far away, same level)
        dem.pos.  al`loo
to (far away, upward)
        dem.pos.  `toloo
to (in order to)  pos.  `bə
to (nearer to you than me)
        dem.pos.  `ogo
to (same level)  dem.pos.  `alo
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<td>pos. `ba</td>
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<td>to (upward)</td>
<td>dem.pos. `tolo</td>
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<td>to (very far away, same level)</td>
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<td>to (very far, upward)</td>
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<td>to her/him</td>
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<tr>
<td>to him/her</td>
<td>pro. `biap</td>
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<td>to me</td>
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<td>to oneself</td>
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<td>to the point that</td>
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<td>to you</td>
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<td>n. `mayum</td>
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<td>n. `dum</td>
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<td>tobacco leaf</td>
<td>n. `mabor</td>
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<td>today</td>
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<td>n:qual. `laken</td>
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<td>vs:adv. -pom</td>
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<td>tooth decay</td>
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<td>topple (and cause contents to spill out)</td>
<td>vs:adv. -too</td>
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<td>topple (of tree) vi.</td>
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<td>Tor putitora</td>
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<td>Tor tor</td>
<td>n. `joco</td>
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<td>torch</td>
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<td>torture vt.</td>
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<td>toss vt.</td>
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toss (liquid)  vt. arnam
toss over (the shoulder)  vt. arnam
touch  vt. tinam
  vt. `mogəə
  vs:val. - əə
toward vs:adv. -aa
toward (downward)  dem.pos. `bolo
toward (far away, downward)  dem.pos. `bolo
toward (far away, same level)  dem.pos. al`loo
toward (far away, upward)  dem.pos. `tolo
toward (nearer to you than me)  dem.pos. `ogo
toward (same level)  dem.pos. `alo
toward (upward)  dem.pos. `tolo
toward (very far away, same level)  dem.pos. a`luu
toward (very far, upward)  dem.pos. `tuluu
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Translative  pos. `ba
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  n. `råpəə
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  n. `hiina-`hiibo
  n. `hiina
  n. `hiibee-rabee
  n. `hiibeehe-rabee
  n. `hiibee-l-baabo
  n. `tayır
  n. `beŋjo
  n. `hiilok
  n. `hiija
  n. `horgok
  n. naptuua
  n. kukcoo-`looloo
  n. `agraa
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  n. acaa-`kayaa

tree (fruit-bearing)  n. `hiibə
  n. `hiibə
  n. `hiiba
  n. `tayır
  n. `beŋjo
  n. `horgok
  n. naptuua
  n. kukcoo-`looloo
  n. `agraa
  n. riiraa
  n. acaa-`kayaa

tree (variety)  n. `hiiləə
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  n. `giili
  n. `takuk
  n. `dargee
  n. `hiil-baabo
  n. `tayır
  n. `beŋjo
  n. `hiilok
  n. `hiija
  n. `horgok
  n. naptuua
  n. kukcoo-`looloo
  n. `agraa
  n. riiraa
  n. acaa-`kayaa
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n. `campak
n. beŋji
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n. gaali

tree fern n. taco-arak-taŋi

n. taci

n. rugdaa

treetop n. miirii
n. hiibo

tremble adj. paden

trick vt. kubnam

trickle vi. biinam

trill vt. bennam (2)

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tripwire n. juumak

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trough n. kogbar

trousers n. loŋpan
n. patalu

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vt. hiinam

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n. agna

trunk (of a tree, e.g.) nxf. apoo

trunk (of an elephant) n. momii

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truth n. `jiija

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vt. `girnam
vt. `punam
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n. jebo

tunic (black) n. likka

tunic (variety) n. bopo
n. jebo

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n. kahuu

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twice n.time. laji

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vt. kele
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vt. jarīn

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twisted vi. karīn

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adj. `kaanek
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uh-uh int. o-ho!
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uncle (maternal, eldest) n:kin. `kita
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adj. `ranek
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vs:adv. -tik
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vs:adv. -ik
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undergo vt. `paanam
underknee n. `lagap
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understand (what one hears) vt. `tacen
understand (what one sees) vt. `kaacen
underworld n. `uui-mooraa
undo vt. `heenam

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adj. alik
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united n:qual. `laken
unmade vi. `heenam
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unobstructed adj. `moomen
unpleasant adj. `ronek
vsadv. -`nek
unravel vt. `heenam
unresponsive adj. `ilii-`aapuk
unspool vt. `hornam
unstuck vi. bagnam
untie vt. `harnam
vi. taanam
vi. `harnam
until pos. `goba
up (result) vsadv. -rap
up to pos. `bɔ

pos. `goba
up to (a point) pos. lobɔ
upon vsadv. -tam
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upper village n. `ciidum
uppercut vt. `cagnam
upright vsadv. -rap
adj. akup
uproot vt. `puunam
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| **vagina** n. `ittoa | pos. `boka
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| **vaginal fluid** n. `tiilaa | via (nearer to you than me) dem. `oka
| **valley** n. `komam | via (same level) pos. `akaa
| n. `penkoo | dem.pos. `aloka
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| **various** adj. `nagii | vine n. tara-tamaa
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| **verge** adj. `akcik | vital vi. janam
| **version** n:clf. `abaa | void n. `jimii
| **very** adv. maaji | volleyball n. ciikaa hinam
| adj:der. -tottii | **volume** n:clf. adap
| **very (much)** adj. `majjaa | vomit vi. banam
<p>| adj. maaji |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>vote vt. tubnam</th>
<th>vulture n. `ugin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waft vi. yiinam</td>
<td>Wash (body) vt. hunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wail vi. `aanam</td>
<td>Wash (clothing) vt. rignam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist n. iipoo</td>
<td>Wash (hands) vt. laksuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waistlet (for baby) n. bayii</td>
<td>Wash (surface) vt. kagnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wait vt. tonam</td>
<td>Wasp (variety) n. ilo-gaapoo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wait for vt. toraa</td>
<td>n. `gaapuu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wait in vain vt. `toraa</td>
<td>n. ilo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk vie. innam (1)</td>
<td>n. `idum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk (in pointed manner) vt. cinnam (2)</td>
<td>Wast vt. `jaanam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking stick n. `baŋii</td>
<td>vi. `jaanam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall n. cikci</td>
<td>vi. `jaanam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall (an area) vt. canam</td>
<td>Watch vt. kaanam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wander vi. baggoo</td>
<td>n. goorii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want vsadv. `liili</td>
<td>Watch out! int. yacu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want vsadv. `lii</td>
<td>Water n. `isi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want vi. lagi</td>
<td>Water (clean) n. `hidor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want vt. mənam</td>
<td>Water (dirty) n. `higik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War n. `jimak</td>
<td>Water (from the eyes) n. `niksi-ŋlaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War dance n. `pajuk</td>
<td>Water (hot) n. `higo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward (off) vt. beenam</td>
<td>Waterfall n. `hidii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm adj. `ago</td>
<td>n. `poodii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm vt. amnam</td>
<td>Wave vt. yabnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm (oneself) vi. iinam</td>
<td>Wave (hand) vt. gaayap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm (result) vsadv. `go</td>
<td>Wavy adj. pakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warning n. tootin</td>
<td>Adj. pagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrior n. `nigaa</td>
<td>Wax (ear) n. `ruupuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was cop. ee</td>
<td>Way n. badaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way (of talking) n. `meŋkor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
way (to field)  n. **riglam**
way back when
  adv. ‘maroo-`kenloo
way of  vs:nzr. -kor
waypoint  vs:nzr. -lam
we (dl)  pro. `nunj
we (pl.)  pro. `nunu
weakly  adj:com. -yaa...-caa
wealth  n. `ain-`murkoo
wear  vt. `garik
wear out  vs:adv. -`yii
wear out (clothing)  vi. `gayii
wearables  n. `ej-`orok
weather  n. taləə
weave  vt. cumnam
  vt. `peenam
weave (flattened bamboo)
  vt. cənam
weave (large)  vt. ragnam
wedding (large)  n. `kartə
wedding (ordinary)  n. `karmik
wedge  vt. koonam
wedged  adj. `hiicəp
wedged (result)  vs:adv. -caəp
weed  vc:arg. `ignam
  n. ɨɨ
weed pile  n. `iipum
weep  vi. kabnam
weigh  vt. kuunam
weigh on  vt. mennam (1)
weight (stone)  n. `lioo
well  nce. kombo

  adj. `allii
  n. kəbaa-kombo
well-seasoned  vi. tiinan
west  n. doonii-`aako
  n:rel. aagoo
wet  vi. `juuja
  vi. `juunam
  adj. `juujaa-rəyaa
wetten  vt. `juunam
whack  vt. hinam (2)
what  pro:int. `yoo
what (sort)  pro:int. `yooyoo
what thing  pro:int. `yoogo
what time (in the future)
  pro:int. `yaddam
what?!! int. ooi!
whatever  int. maraa
wheel  n. pogoo
when  vs:inf. -boolo
when (in the future)
  pro:int. `yaddam
when (x, y)  pos. `əm
where  pro:int. `yoolo
where from  pro:int. `yoolokə
whether  pcl. -`dakkom
whew  int. `akcii
whew!  int. acci
  expr. hoe!
which  pro:int. `yoolokə
while  vs:adv. -nəohi
  vs:inf. -kopə
  adv. `ramo `paala
  vs:inf. -mopaala
whine  vt. *dignam*
whippersnapper  n. *apaa*
whisper  expr. *`bis-`bos*
whistle  vt. *`husi*
   v.c.arg. *`sinam*
white  adj. *puuluu*
   v.c.arg. *puunam*
adj. *`mirpuu*
adj. *`apuu*
white (of an egg)  n. *pidin*
white hair  n. *dumpuu*
whitecheeked hill partridge  n. *`pimuu*
whitecrested laughing thrush  n. *`puruu*
whitened  adj. *`mirpuu*
whittle  vt. *`ginnam (2)*
   vt. *nagnam*
   vt. *inam*
   vt. *ganam*
who  pro:int. *`yəə*
whoa!  int. *ə-`haa!*
   int. *ab`biːi!*
whom  pro:int. *`yaam*
whoops!  int. *əət!*
whose  pro:int. *`yaak*
widow  n. *tumbo*
widower  n. *tumbo*
wife  n.kin. *nimə*
wife (brother's, last)  n.kin. *`naii*
wife's brother  n.kin. *`rigo*
wife's brother's wife  n.kin. *`ayo*
wife's sister  n.kin. *`rignə*

wife's sister's husband  n.kin. *barbo*
wifey  n. *`omee-`nimə*
wild (deer)  adj. *`carlee*
wild animal  n. *hottum-horə*
wild pig  n. *horə*
wild pig (male)  n. *irom*
wildcat (large)  n. *holəə*
wildcat (small)  n. *`taso*
wildcats  n. *hoin-holəə*
will  vs:mod. * `-lapə*
   vt. *ruunam*
   vs:asp. *-rə*
   n. *`aruu*
willfully  vs:adv. * `-dum*
willingly  vs:adv. * `-təə*
wilted  adj. *`pakup*
win  vs:adv. * `-gum*
   vt. *`rigum*
wind  n. *doorə*
   vt. *gərnam*
winded  vi. *`janam*
windpipe  n. *`dopuk-`liigoo*
wing  n. *alap*
wink  vt. *`nigyap*
winnow  vt. *`kabnam*
winter  n:time. *dici*
   n:time. *`denə*
wipe  vt. *pennam (2)*
   vt. *`ginnam (2)*
wipe (with tool)  vt. *narnam*
wipe away  vt. *`peppak*
wipe out  vi. *`daanam*
wipe out (kill) vt. `moroo
wire n. `hoojen
wise person n. `niko
wish n. `aruu
with pos. `loka
pos. `bo
pos. `loka
wither vs:adv. -`yii
vi. `janam
vi. `rugnam
vi. `hennam (1)
wither (result) vs:adv. -`hen
withered adj:exp. akə-arə
within pos. `ba
wok n. `joŋkaa
n. mookaa
woman n:poet. `nindum
woman (mature) n. a`ni-abo
woman (middle-aged) n. `ana-`namə
woman (young) n. `jita
women’s balcony n. `niʃa-`koodee
women’s doorway n. `niʃa-`rabgo
wonder pcl. `diit
wood n. `ihiit
n. hiipa
wood (rotten) n. `hiyaa
wood splinter n. acak-parə
woodpecker (variety) n. `kaabbe
n. `kaacer-`kaabbe
wool (variety) n. kaba
word n. `gomeer

n. agom
n. `gobmaə
words n. agom-ai
work vt. `rinam
n. ager
adj. `canam
work (properly) vt. `jubnam
work party n. riglam
world n. ciigoo-doogoo
nce. doogoo
worn-out adj. `raŋak
worsen vs:adv. -`yaa
would vsasp. -ra
wound n. uun-tarə
n. uun
n. una
wow! int. `adii!
int. adda!
int. annaə!
wrap vt. `purbum
vt. `humnam
vt. purnam
wrap (into packet) vt. `pohum
wrap (packet) vt. `pucəə
wreathed hornbill n. `gaaree
wreck vt. `moyaa
wrestle vt. nunam
wrestling vt. nukaa hinam
vt. numin hinam
wring vt. ejjum
vt. ennam (2)
wrinkle vi. tinnam (2)
wrists n. lagrii-lagaə
write vt. ennam (2)
yam (variety) n. **maalii**
yam (variety) n. **maapuu**
yank vt. `bərnam
yard n. `neekoo
yawn vi. **gɔŋka-`aajin**
yawn vi. **gɔŋka-`aajin**
year n:time. `aɲii
year n:time. `dɨɲii
year (last) n:time. `məɲii
year (this) n:time. `hɨɲii
year after next n:time. `ɲiə
eyeart (after) vt. maaga
yell vi. `kunam
yell vi. `rumnam
yell (at someone) vt. `gaanam
yellow adj. nogee
yellow adj. `yaji
yellowjacket n. beree
yeoman n. meetor
yeoman n. **yaamee-meetor**
yes int. `um
yes int. `əə
yes (that's correct) pos. `əm
yesterday n:time. `maar
yesterday morning n:time. `mar
yet adv. kambə
yokes! int. **boc`co**
yolk n. `pimir
Yomgo name. **Yoŋgo**
you (dl.) pro. `nuɲi
you (pl.) pro. `nunu
you (sg. obj.) pro. `nom
you (sg.) pro. no
you’ll see pcl. `laa
you’ll see pcl. `-lapə
young adj. ammee
young (male) adj. yaamee
young (male) adj. yaapaa
younger brother n:kin. `abir-yaamee
younger maternal aunt n:kin. `motə
younger maternal uncle n:kin. kii
younger sibling n:kin. `abir
younger siblings n. aci-`abir
younger sister n:kin. `abir-`nijir
youngster n. `omee
your (sg.) pro. `nokə
yourself n:qual. aii
yourself n:qual. `nəə
yourselves n:qual. aii-aii
youth n:poet. `gicə
youth (male) n. yaamee
youth (male) n. yaamee
yuck! int. **iɲɲa!**
Zanthoxylum  

zenith  
zig-zagged  

Zingiber officinale  

zip  

zoom
Appendix:  
Galo Lexicon and Grammar

**Numerals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Galo</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>aken</code></td>
<td>‘one’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>aɲii</code></td>
<td>‘two’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aum</td>
<td>‘three’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appii</td>
<td>‘four’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aŋŋo</td>
<td>‘five’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akkə</td>
<td>‘six’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>kamə</code></td>
<td>‘seven’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pιina</code></td>
<td>‘eight’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>kηŋŋa</code>a</td>
<td>‘nine’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>iri</code></td>
<td>‘ten’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>iri gola </code>aken</td>
<td>‘eleven’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>iri gola </code>aɲi</td>
<td>‘twelve’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>camɲi</code></td>
<td>‘twenty’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>camɲi gola </code>aken</td>
<td>‘twenty-one’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>camɲi gola </code>aɲi</td>
<td>‘twenty-two’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camum</td>
<td>‘thirty’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>campii</td>
<td>‘forty’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acam <code>kamə</code></td>
<td>‘seventy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acam <code>pιina</code></td>
<td>‘eighty’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acam <code>kηŋŋa</code>a</td>
<td>‘ninety’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acam <code>kηŋŋa gola </code>aken`</td>
<td>‘ninety-one’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camrii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camrii gola <code>aken</code></td>
<td>‘one hundred’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camrii gola camum gola <code>aken</code></td>
<td>‘one hundred and thirty-one’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camrii <code>aɲi</code></td>
<td>‘two hundred’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 In NW Galo alii.
camrīi aum
‘three hundred’

`ajar
‘one thousand’

`ajar gola camrīi `aŋi gola
‘one thousand two hundred and thirty-one’
camnum gola `aken

`ajaran gola `aken
‘forty-one thousand’ (41,000)

...  

Ordinal Numbers

`ləken  ‘once’
`ləŋi  ‘twice’
ləum  ‘thrice’
ləppii  ‘four times’
ləŋŋo  ‘five times’
ləkkə  ‘six times’
lərii  ‘ten times’

Units of Time

Days

kenjur-aloo  ‘six days ago’
kenkur-aloo  ‘five days ago’
`kendaloo  ‘four days ago’
`keykəloo  ‘three days ago’
`kenllo  ‘two days ago’
`moroo  ‘yesterday’
`hiloo  ‘today’
`allo  ‘tomorrow’
`roo ~ roo  ‘two days hence’
`rorə  ‘three days hence’
`roten  ‘four days hence’
`tenee  ‘five days hence’
`tenkur  ‘six days hence’

2 In NW Galo lirii.
Years

kenjur 'six years ago'
kenkur 'five years ago'
kanji 'four years ago'
kenki 'three years ago'
kenji 'two years ago'
manii 'last year'
hnii 'this year'
luu 'next year'
ño 'two years hence'
niro 'three years hence'
nien 'four years hence'
tene 'five years hence'
tenkur 'six years hence'

Months of the year

The traditional Galo calendar is a lunar calendar, and corresponds to moon cycles and phases. Traditionally, it did not match the international calendar, although it is starting to be used this way. As a result, there is a certain amount of uncertainty and variation from village to village and person to person. This represents one possible account of the Galo calendar, although there are certainly many others:

deecii First moon (January)
'aglo Second moon (February)
lumii Third moon (March)
lukii Fourth moon (April)
lucir Fifth moon (May)
'ilo Sixth moon (June)
'tenlo Seventh moon (July)
'hio Eighth moon (August)
'hiito Ninth moon (September)
piraa Tenth moon (October)
lubii Eleventh moon (November)
'ratso Twelfth moon (December)
'ralii Thirteenth moon (December-ish)
Classifiers

Galo has *sortal* and *mensural* classifiers. Classifiers are common in East Asian languages, but are not usually found in Indo-European languages (although they are found in Assamese). Classifiers help in counting, measuring and referring to specific objects and quantities. In Galo, classifiers occur both as words, such as *abor* ‘sheet of’, and as roots which are compounded to certain numeral and adjective roots, such as *bor-ɲ* ‘two sheets of’ and *bor-ʨ* ‘large, of a sheet-like thing’. Some common sortal classifiers are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Classifies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)hoo</em></td>
<td>‘length of’</td>
<td>long, thin, potentially flexible things (cigarettes, lengths of rope)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)poo</em></td>
<td>‘trunk of’</td>
<td>things with length and rotundity (fat torsos/stomachs, fat fingers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)daa</em></td>
<td>‘stick of’</td>
<td>rigidly sticklike things (branches, twigs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)rii</em></td>
<td>‘staff of’</td>
<td>staffs; upright things (trees, stands of trees, staffs of bananas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)paa</em></td>
<td>‘baton of’</td>
<td>oblong things with some thickness (bananas, eggplants, packs of cigarettes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)buu</em></td>
<td>‘tube of’</td>
<td>pipes or tubes, especially bamboo; rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)bor</em></td>
<td>‘sheet of’</td>
<td>sheets; spread-out things (papers, pillows)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)tam</em></td>
<td>‘side of’</td>
<td>flat-sided objects (walls, doors, floors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)cir</em></td>
<td>‘grain of’</td>
<td>small, grainlike things (pebbles, grains of rice, peas, insects, drops of water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)pə</em></td>
<td>‘ball of’</td>
<td>round or egglike things, or things that lay eggs (eggs, apples, balls, birds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)buk</em></td>
<td>‘pod of’</td>
<td>pods; bulging sections of a whole (pods of a jackfruit, sections of orange, halves of a vagina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)bə</em></td>
<td>‘edge of’</td>
<td>sides; edges (of a container, of a computer screen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)cəə</em></td>
<td>‘finger of’</td>
<td>fingers; bodies with fingers (lengths of ginger rhizome, rootstocks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)dor</em></td>
<td>‘body of’</td>
<td>high animals (all mammals, plus large lizards and frogs (as well as humans, in jocular sense), but not small reptiles, snakes, fish, birds or insects)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)nə</em></td>
<td>‘stem of’</td>
<td>living plants/plant stems, fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*(a)tii/ <em>(a)tir</em></td>
<td>‘group of’</td>
<td>groups/flocks/herds of animate entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)baa</em></td>
<td>‘variety of’</td>
<td>types/varieties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some common mensural classifiers are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Classifies/Quantifies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)cam</td>
<td>'ten of'</td>
<td>any set of individuals in groups of ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)lu</td>
<td>'four of'</td>
<td>any set of individuals in groups of four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)tik</td>
<td>'bushel of'</td>
<td>bushels of large-sized leaves (40 by standard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)ro</td>
<td>'bundle of (poles)'</td>
<td>bundles of staffs or poles (40 by standard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)rik</td>
<td>'bundle of (sticks)'</td>
<td>bundles of sticks (40 by standard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)yum</td>
<td>'handful of'</td>
<td>handfuls of any substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)um</td>
<td>'heaping handful of'</td>
<td>heaping handfuls of any substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)pum</td>
<td>'mouthful of'</td>
<td>mouthfuls, especially of liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)tum</td>
<td>'heap of'</td>
<td>heaps of any substance or individual (such as packed-together soil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)lum</td>
<td>'cluster of'</td>
<td>clusters of individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)gin</td>
<td>'basket of'</td>
<td>tight conical basketfuls of any substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)bar</td>
<td>'basket of'</td>
<td>loose conical basketfuls of any substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(u)juk</td>
<td>'ladleful of'</td>
<td>ladlefuls of any substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)pee</td>
<td>'bunch of'</td>
<td>bunches of sticklike things, such as bananas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)par</td>
<td>'team of'</td>
<td>teams; work groups; divisions of labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)par</td>
<td>'grinding of'</td>
<td>grinding’s worth; set of paddy or other grain, viewed as the amount ground at one time in a mortar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)kor</td>
<td>'pace of'</td>
<td>any length/distance as measured by paces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)gop</td>
<td>'handspan of'</td>
<td>any length/distance as measured by handspans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)du</td>
<td>'forearm span of'</td>
<td>any length/distance as measured by forearm spans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb suffixes

Galo has a huge range of derivational verb suffixes (vs:adv), which are combined with verb roots to form words with complex and versatile meanings. Many of these meanings translate into languages like English and Assamese as adverbs; however, in Galo they are not “words”, but rather a part of a larger, more complex word. Because of the huge size and versatility of the Galo system of verb suffixes, Galo can easily express meanings which are very difficult to express in other languages.

For example, consider the predicate derivation `men `do something playfully`:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>innam</td>
<td><code>go</code></td>
<td>-<code>men</code></td>
<td><code>inmen</code></td>
<td><code>stroll</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donam</td>
<td><code>eat</code></td>
<td>-<code>men</code></td>
<td><code>domen</code></td>
<td><code>snack</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rinam</code></td>
<td><code>do</code></td>
<td>-<code>men</code></td>
<td><code>rimen</code></td>
<td><code>do playfully</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>onam</code></td>
<td><code>fall</code></td>
<td>-<code>men</code></td>
<td><code>omen</code></td>
<td><code>fall playfully</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaanam</td>
<td><code>look</code></td>
<td>-<code>men</code></td>
<td><code>kaamen</code></td>
<td><code>take a look</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jampam</td>
<td><code>talk</code></td>
<td>-<code>men</code></td>
<td><code>jabmen</code></td>
<td><code>chat</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iinam</td>
<td><code>extend hand</code></td>
<td>-<code>men</code></td>
<td><code>iimen</code></td>
<td><code>extend a hand in play</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>lonam</code></td>
<td><code>plant</code></td>
<td>-<code>men</code></td>
<td><code>lomen</code></td>
<td><code>plant something just for fun, to see what will happen</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harnam</td>
<td><code>play</code></td>
<td>-<code>men</code></td>
<td><code>harmen</code></td>
<td><code>ruffhouse</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>duunam</code></td>
<td><code>sit</code></td>
<td>-<code>men</code></td>
<td><code>duumen</code></td>
<td><code>have a seat; sit around</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(etc….)

(a)jeck ‘slice of’ slices of any substance or individual
(a)tak ‘fragment/side of’ flat sided entities which are cut- or broken-off sections of a whole, such as betelnut
(a)tək ‘stretch of’ lengths/stretches of a long thing, such as wood chips cut from a pole, or stretches of road or river
(a)duu ‘section of (bamboo)’ sections of bamboo of any size
`(a)təə ‘full section of (bamboo)’ full sections of bamboo (including knot)
Hundreds of words like this can be easily formed in Galo. Notice how simple and direct the Galo expressions are, and how roundabout the closest English translations are!

Sometimes, derivational verb suffixes can be “doubled up” to convey even more elaborate meanings. In some cases, both of the “doubled” suffixes have meaning, while in other cases only the first has meaning, while the second is simply a rhyming syllable with no independent meaning. For example, in ‘menken ‘menpaa maa ‘it’s frustratingly difficult to say’, both predicate derivations -‘ken and -‘paa have independent meanings ‘easy/good’ and ‘get/manage’, respectively. But, in ‘tagnik ‘tagmak ‘smash into a million pieces’, only -‘nik has meaning, as in ‘rimik ‘do carefully/minutely’; -‘mak has no meaning, but is only included to give a more expressive sense.

**Spatial reference**

When talking about the motion or location of something in Galo, it is important to consider a number of factors. Is the thing closer to the speaker or the addressee? Is the thing visible? If so, is it higher, lower, or on the same level? If not, is it to the north, to the south or to the east/west? If it is near a river, is it upriver, downriver, or across/away from the river? If talking about a human being or group, is it at or moving to or away from its own home village, or is it at or moving to or away from the speaker’s home village?

**Motion verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Describes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>caanam</code></td>
<td>‘to ascend’</td>
<td>motion upward/upriver, to the north, or to a home located upward of one’s own home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>iinam</code></td>
<td>‘to descend’</td>
<td>motion downward/downriver, to the south, or to a home located downward of one’s own home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>aanam</code></td>
<td>‘to come’</td>
<td>motion on the same level, not along a river course, to the east or west, or to one’s own home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>innam</code></td>
<td>‘to go’</td>
<td>general motion, especially motion away from one’s own home or in an unspecified direction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aanam ‘to enter’ motion into a space or into one’s home or village
\`nennam ‘to exit’ motion out of a space or outside of one’s home or village and into the outside world

Demonstratives and postpositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Near Speaker</th>
<th>Near Addressee</th>
<th>Away, Upward</th>
<th>Away, Downward</th>
<th>Away, Same Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>‘hi’</td>
<td>‘aə’</td>
<td>‘`iə’</td>
<td>‘`bo’</td>
<td>‘aa’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuative</td>
<td>‘`higi’</td>
<td>‘`aə’</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locative</td>
<td>‘`hogo’</td>
<td>‘`ogo’</td>
<td>‘`tolo’</td>
<td>‘`bolo’</td>
<td>‘alo’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>‘`hokə’</td>
<td>‘`okə’</td>
<td>‘`tokə’</td>
<td>‘`bokə’</td>
<td>‘`akə’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semblative</td>
<td>‘`hako’</td>
<td>‘`ako’</td>
<td>‘`tako’</td>
<td>‘`bako’</td>
<td>‘`ako’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manner</td>
<td>‘`hombə’</td>
<td>‘`ombə’</td>
<td>‘`tombə’</td>
<td>‘`ombə’</td>
<td>‘`ambə’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Locative existential verbs

In English, to show existence and possession we use only be and have, as in: there are two people or I have a pen. In Galo, there are five different verbs, three of which also show position. When talking about existence and possession in Galo, we must consider: is the thing alive or not alive? Is it possessed by something else, or independent? Is it in sitting position, standing position, or lying position? Is it a long and thin in shape, spread-out and sheetlike in shape or voluminous and ball-like in shape? Does it have legs or not? Is it attached to something else or contained in something else or is it independent?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rənam</td>
<td>‘to live’</td>
<td>actively living things of all kinds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaanam</td>
<td>‘to have’</td>
<td>simply existing things of all kinds, possessed things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘`duunam’</td>
<td>‘to sit’</td>
<td>living things which are temporarily staying in a place or are in sitting position, non-living things which are voluminous in shape and in sitting position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘`dagnam’</td>
<td>‘to stand’</td>
<td>living things which are in standing position, non-living things which have legs, or long and thing things which are in a vertical position, or things which are attached to or contained inside something else</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
doonam ‘to lie’ living things which are permanently settled in a place or are in lying position, non-living things which are flexible or sheet-like in shape, or non-living things of any shape which are lying on a surface

**Relational ("Case") Marking**

Relational marking shows the relationship between a noun or noun phrase and a predicate. For example, in English *he hit me*, the subject *he* is in the Nominative case, while the object *me* is in the Accusative case. It is incorrect to put the subject in Accusative case and the object in Nominative case: *him hit I* is not a good English sentence.

In Indo-European languages like English, Hindi and Assamese, the relationship between a noun and a predicate may be shown by changes in the form of the word – such as *I* and *me* – or else by case markers or adpositions (prepositions or postpositions) – such as *to John*. In Galo, relational marking is almost always postpositional.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>`bii pagro.</td>
<td>‘He will manage it.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>`om</td>
<td>`bim tukaa.</td>
<td>‘Someone kicked him.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-agentive</td>
<td>`ne</td>
<td>ab `ne tukaa.</td>
<td>‘Someone kicked father.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locative</td>
<td>lo</td>
<td>dooluu lo</td>
<td>‘at the village; in the village’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>`bə</td>
<td>ac `bə</td>
<td>‘to elder brother’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>`gə</td>
<td>ac `gə</td>
<td>‘elder brother’s; of elder brother’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>`lokə</td>
<td>dooluu `lokə</td>
<td>‘from the village’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partitive</td>
<td>gonna</td>
<td>eəək gonna</td>
<td>‘one of the pigs’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal</td>
<td>`gobə</td>
<td><code>ij </code>gobə</td>
<td>‘up to now’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial</td>
<td>`lobo</td>
<td><code>hob </code>lobo</td>
<td>‘up to here’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinal</td>
<td>`naana</td>
<td>aŋŋo `naana</td>
<td>‘fifth’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delimitative</td>
<td>`naabə</td>
<td><code>ləŋ </code>naabə</td>
<td>‘second (time)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iterative</td>
<td>`naako lo</td>
<td>looŋo `naak lo</td>
<td>‘within five days’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delimitative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Referential marking

Referential marking gives information about the way a noun is being identified or referred-to in a sentence or conversation. Usually, referential markers are called “articles”. In English, referential marking usually gives information about whether a referent is known or unknown (the man vs. a man), is individual or multiple (a man vs. some men) or is specific or general (the men versus men). In Galo, referential marking has similar, but not identical, properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-referential</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>ərək kaamaa.</td>
<td>‘There are no pigs.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>`is kaamaa.</td>
<td>‘There is no water.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referential, known</td>
<td>ə</td>
<td>ərək ə…</td>
<td>‘(The) pig(s)…’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iss `ə…</td>
<td>‘(The) water…’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referential, unknown</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>ərək go…</td>
<td>‘a pig…’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>`is go</td>
<td>‘some water…’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Particles

In many Asian languages, complex ideas related to a speaker’s attitude, knowledge, opinion and evidence for making a statement are expressed using very small words called “particles”. Particles usually occur either at the end of a sentence or at the end of a noun phrase. Particles do not usually occur in Indo-European languages such as English or Hindi; instead, speaker attitude is usually conveyed by intonation and knowledge or opinion is expressed using individual words or larger sentence structures.

Galo has a huge range of particles, most of which can be found either at the end of a sentence or at the end of a focused noun phrase. A few examples are given below.

Noun phrase particles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completive</td>
<td>ku</td>
<td>’bii ku…</td>
<td>‘he, in the end…’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additive</td>
<td>`cin</td>
<td>’bii `cin…</td>
<td>‘he too…’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contrastive  `da  `bii da…  ‘but he; he, however…’
Comparison  `den  `bii `den…  ‘he, on the other hand…’
Recursive  dada  `bii dada…  ‘he, just like before…’
Concessive  daram  `bii daram…  ‘even he…’
Abessive  `ləə  `nok aci `ləə…  ‘oh, my elder brother…’
Suppositional  baa  `bii baa…  ‘suppose he…’
Delimitative  `num  `bii `num…  ‘only he…’
Precisative  `cəə  `bii `cəə  ‘exactly he…; none but he…’

**Imperative particles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polite hortative</td>
<td><code>kee  </code>jila `kee</td>
<td>‘please give it’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisative hortative</td>
<td><code>kaa  </code>jita `kaa</td>
<td>‘you ought to give it’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abrupt hortative</td>
<td>-k  `jito!</td>
<td>‘give it!’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Declarative particles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reportative</td>
<td><code>yuu  </code>bii inkaa ku yuu</td>
<td>‘He left, it is said.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidential</td>
<td><code>ben  </code>bii inkaa ku ben</td>
<td>‘It seems he left.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty</td>
<td><code>pə  </code>bii inkaa ku `pə</td>
<td>‘He may have left.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirative</td>
<td><code>lakaa  </code>bii inkaa ku `lakaa</td>
<td>‘He left, to my surprise!’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admonitive</td>
<td><code>ne  </code>bii inkaa ku `ne</td>
<td>‘He left, don’t you see!'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterexpective</td>
<td><code>nəə  </code>bii inkaa ku `nəə</td>
<td>‘He left, in fact.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Temporal-Aspectual Marking**

In most Indo-European languages, the temporal structure of an event is described using both tense and aspect. Tense shows the time of an event in relation to the time of speaking, such as present tense, past tense or future tense. Aspect shows the way in which an event progresses over time, as progressive aspect, habitual aspect and perfect aspect. So, a sentence such as he has been there is in present perfect, and uses a mixture of present tense and perfect aspect to show that the event is finished (perfect) as of the present time of speaking.

In most Asian languages, including Galo, tense marking does not occur. Instead, there is a very large and complex aspectual system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imperfective</td>
<td>unfinished events</td>
<td>-`duu</td>
<td><code>bii </code>caaduu</td>
<td>‘He is going up (he is on the way).’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stative</td>
<td>general/habitual</td>
<td>-doo</td>
<td><code>bii </code>caadoo</td>
<td>‘He goes up (on a regular basis).’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of State</td>
<td>current/new state</td>
<td>-`dak</td>
<td><code>bii </code>caadak</td>
<td>‘He’s now going up (unlike before).’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfective</td>
<td>finished event</td>
<td>-to</td>
<td><code>bii </code>caato</td>
<td>‘He went up (and returned).’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>finished activity with</td>
<td>-kaa</td>
<td><code>bii </code>caakaa</td>
<td>‘He has gone up (and is still there).’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ongoing effect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>events which began in the</td>
<td>-`tuu</td>
<td><code>bii </code>caatuu</td>
<td>‘He has gone up (and is still on the road).’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experiential</td>
<td>have occurred at least</td>
<td>-bee</td>
<td><code>bii </code>caabee</td>
<td>‘He has been up (at some point).’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>once in experience</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>events which do not or</td>
<td>-maa</td>
<td><code>bii </code>caamaa</td>
<td>‘He didn’t/doesn’t go up.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>did not occur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrealis</td>
<td>events which are</td>
<td>-ro</td>
<td><code>bii </code>caaro</td>
<td>‘He will/would go up.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unreal, either because</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they are imagined or are</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>predicted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References


Galo is a language of the Tani branch of the Tibeto-Burman family, one of the largest and most diverse language families in the world. Galo is spoken by around 30,000 ~ 40,000 people in central Arunachal Pradesh, North East India. However, this number is beginning to dwindle. Like many other tribal languages in India and throughout the world, Galo is facing the great challenge of language endangerment and language loss. This dictionary is part of a concerted community-based attempt to stem the tide of loss by introducing materials and systems for accurate and practical representation of the Galo language, so that expert speakers will be able to preserve their knowledge in written form and less expert speakers will be able to increase their knowledge if they choose to.

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