

MISING GOMPIR KUMSUNG

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A Dictionary of the Mising Language

(Mising to Mising, Assamese, English)

Tabu Ram Taid

Editor

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ANUNDORAM BOROOAH INSTITUTE
OF LANGUAGE, ART & CULTURE, ASSAM

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**(with an introduction to
Mising phonology
and grammar)**

Tabu Ram Taid

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Shri Dipak Kumar Doley and Shri Mantus Kumar Doley also worked as Assistant editors for certain periods of time.

***MISING GOMPIR KUMSUNG*, a Mising to Mising-Assamese-English dictionary** (with an introduction to Mising phonology and grammar), compiled and edited by Tabu Ram Taid, formerly professor of English, Cotton College, Guwahati, Director of Higher Education, Assam, etc. and published by Dr. D.K. Kalita, Director, Anundoram Borooh Institute of Language, Art and Culture, Rajaduar, North Guwahati, Guwahati 781 030, Assam.

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Table of contents

Preface	[v]
Publisher's Note	[vii]
Introduction I	
Introducing the Mising Language	.1
Introduction II	
A Guide to the Dictionary	.191
<i>A Dictionary of the Mising Language</i>	1– 669
Appendix I	
Some Idiomatic Expressions in Mising	670
Appendix II	
A Note on Adi-Mising Creation Myths	681

N.B. The editor requests the users of this volume to go through its INTRODUCTION II, 'A Guide to the Dictionary' to familiarize themselves with the principles followed in the making of this dictionary.

PREFACE

A hundred years ago, in 1910, the Assam Secretariat Press, Shillong, published a rudimentary lexicographical work, titled *A DICTIONARY OF THE ABOR-MIRI LANGUAGE*, compiled by a Christian missionary, named J. Herbert Lorrain. ‘Abor’ and ‘Miri’ in the title of the work are the present-day speeches of the Adis of Arunachal and the Misings of Assam respectively. No significant lexicographical work, either on the two forms of speech together, as the one Lorrain had compiled, or on the two speech forms separately, appears to have seen the light of day during the many decades that followed.

The centuries of inhabitation of the Misings in the plains of Assam saw them go through a process of acculturation -- a process that influenced even the vocabulary of their speech. This is something that the Adis had not experienced in their hilly abodes. Moreover, the Misings themselves got divided into a few social subgroups, each speaking a dialect of its own and each dialect having, in varying degrees, some differences with another in terms of vocabulary, although the common lexical core of the speech continued to be quite cohesive in nature. Considering these aspects of Mising speech, the present editor made at his own initiative a very humble effort to compile a dictionary of Mising in the early 1990s, which was published in 1995 by an organization, called the Mising Agom Poyirné Kébang (Mising Language Teachers’ Association). The present work, undertaken as a part of the project on publication of dictionaries of the indigenous languages of Assam, launched by the Anundoram Borooah Institute of Language, Art and Culture (ABILAC), purports to be a little more ambitious than the one published in 1995*. I am sure more, and, in many ways, better, dictionaries of the Mising language than the present one, will keep appearing in the future from time to time. There are scores of words, including variant forms, which the present compilers have probably missed, but will find their due place in future Mising dictionaries. New words will be born, borrowed or coined, and they too will keep getting incorporated into the vocabulary entries in such dictionaries. Quite a few neologisms, which have come into use by now, form part of

*As this preface is being written by way of finalizing the camera-ready copy of the present volume, a work, titled *THE PRONOUNCING MISHING-ENGLISH-ASSAMESE DICTIONARY* (first published, Purba Bharati Publication, Nalbari, 2004), compiled by Shri Jitmal Doley, has come to the notice of the present editor. While the latter wouldn’t like to take away from the great pains the compiler had surely taken in compiling such a work, he only wishes the compiler had conformed to certain basic principles of lexicography.

the entries even in the present volume. In fact, a whole set of glossarial neologisms, coined at the initiative of the Mising Agom Kébang, the apex literary body of the Misings, was meant to be appended to this publication, but was left out in the end, because a final decision on their use by the body under reference was still being awaited. Despite its many shortcomings, *MISING GOMPIR KUMSUNG*, the editor hopes, has made a material beginning in terms of a scientific approach to Mising lexicography.

The editor also decided to write an introduction (INTRODUCTION, Part I) to the systems of sounds, words and sentences in Mising and incorporate it in the dictionary for the perusal of those, who might be interested in the subject.

I wish the board of editors of this volume could have had a few more sittings than what it did. ABILAC, the sponsoring institute, was apparently passing through difficult times insofar as resources were concerned, when final compilation and editing of the volume was going on. Be that as it may, the editor kept in touch with the members of the board by phone and bothered them whenever he had doubts about the definition or the use of a certain entry. My grateful thanks are due to all of them. I am grateful in particular to Shri Nahendra Padun, Shri Chandra Kanta Lachon and Shri Diram Kumbang, who would even come over to my place now and then to offer suggestions on entries. For any fault in this effort, it is the editor's own shortcomings that are responsible, and not the spirit of the members of the board.

The editor began the compilation work with the help of two assistant editors, namely Shri Dipak Kumar Doley and Shri Jayanta Kaman. While Shri Kaman continued to work with the editor till the end, Shri Doley left the assignment halfway through, having had a substantive career option, Shri Mantus Kumar Doley replacing him soon after. I would like to express my sincere thanks to all the three of them -- to Shri Jayanta Kaman in particular, who did much of the laborious work, including reading of the galley proof.

My thanks are due to ABILAC for having given me the opportunity to be a part of its laudable project on the publication of dictionaries of indigenous languages of Assam and, specially, to Mrs. Purnima Borboruah Goswami, computer assistant in the office of ABILAC, who helped me prepare and finalize the camera-ready copy of the dictionary by working at my place from time to time.

I had spells of serious illness during the time when I was engaged in compiling and editing this dictionary. It appeared to me on those occasions that my task was doomed to remain incomplete. But, apart from taking all the care needed for my recovery, my wife Basanti made sure every time that I regain my health and spirit to work and thus complete the task in hand. I take this opportunity, therefore, to express my special thanks to her also.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

MISING GOMPIR KUMSUNG

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A Dictionary of the Mising Language
(with an introduction to Mising phonology
and grammar)

INTRODUCING THE MISING LANGUAGE

Contents

Section A. The Misings and their speech (pages 3-12)

A1. The speakers A2. 'Miri', 'Mishing', 'Mising' and 'Miching' A3. Linguistic kinship A4. The dialects of Mising A5. Written tradition in Mising and its present status

Section B. Sounds, Words and Sentences in Mising

B1. Sounds (pages 12-37)

B1.1 The phonemes B1.2 The consonants B1.3 Consonant clusters and gemination B1.4 The non-phonemic consonants B1.5 The vowels B1.6 Vowel length in the word-final position B1.7 Diphthongal vowel glides B1.8 Diphthong + vowel B1.9 Word stress B1.10 Tone and intonation

B2. Words and their Affixes (pages 38-145)

B2.1 A 'word' in Mising B2.2 Affixes B2.3 Prefixes B2.4 Suffixes B2.5 **Word Classes** B2.6 **Nouns** B2.6.1 Common Nouns B2.6.2 Verbal Nouns B2.7 **Pronouns** B2.7.1 Personal Pronouns B2.7.2 Demonstrative Pronouns and Deixis B2.7.3 Interrogative Pronouns B2.7.4 Relative Pronouns B2.7.5 Indefinite Pronouns B2.7.6 Reciprocal Pronouns B2.7.7 Reflexive Pronouns B2.8 **Number, Gender and Case** B2.9 Number B2.9.1 Pluralization of Pronouns and Proper Nouns B2.9.2 The Dual Nnumber B2.10 Gender B2.11 Case B2.11.1 The Nominative B2.11.2 The Accusative B2.11.3 The Dative B2.11.4 The Instrumental B2.11.5 The Ablative B2.11.6 The Genitive B2.11.7 The Locative B2.11.8 The Benefactive B2.11.9 The Allative B2.11.10 The Vocative B2.12 **Adjectives** B2.12.1 Adjectives of Quality B2.12.2 Distributive Adjectives B2.12.3 Demonstrative Adjectives B2.12.4 Interrogative Adjectives B2.12.5 Adjectives of Quantity B2.12.6 Participial Adjectives B2.13 **Numerals, Classifiers and Numeral Classifiers** B2.13.1 Cardinal Numerals B2.13.2 Classifiers B2.13.3 Numeral Classifiers B2.14 **Adverbs** B2.14.1 Adverbs of

Contents (contd.)

Manner B2.14.2 Adverbs of Place B2.14.3 Adverbs of Time B2.14.4 Adverbs of Frequency B2.14.5 Interrogative Adverbs B2.14.6 Adverbs of Degree B2.14.7 Relative Adverbs B2.15 **Verbs** B2.15.1 Basic Form of a Missing Verb B2.15.2 Complex Verb Forms B2.15.3 Echo Verbs, Auxiliary Verbs, the Copula, the Causative, the Reflexive, the Reciprocal B2.15.4 Finite and Non-finite Forms B2.15.5 Tenses and Aspects B2.15.6 Mood B2.15.7 Subject-Verb Agreement B2.16 **Conjunctions and Conjuncts** B2.16.1 Conjunctions B2.16.2 Conjuncts B2.17 **Interjections and Other Indeclinables** B2.17.1 Interjections B2.17.2 Indeclinables B2.18 **Negation** B2.19 **Comparison** B2.19.1 The Absolute Degree B2.19.2 The Comparative Degree B2.19.3 The Superlative Degree B2.20 **Word-formation** B2.20.1 Affixation B2.20.2 Reduplication B2.20.3 Blends B2.20.4 Compounding B2.20.5 Conversion

B3. Sentences (pages 145-190)

B3.1 **The Simple Sentence** B3.1.1 Clause Elements B3.1.2 Clause Types and the Order of Clause Elements B3.1.3 Structural Variations B3.1.4 Postpositional Phrases as Adverbials B3.1.5 Constituents of Clause Elements B3.1.5(a) The Noun Phrase and the Adjective Phrase B3.1.5(b) The Verb Phrase B3.1.5(c) The Adverb Phrase and the Postpositional Phrase B3.1.6 **Statements, Commands/Requests, Questions, Exclamations**, etc. B3.1.7 Verbless (?) Sentences B3.2 **The Complex Sentence** B3.2.1 Finite Clauses in Dependent Clauses B3.2.2 Non-finite Clauses in the Complex Sentence B3.3 **The compound Sentence** B3.4 **Reported Speech** B3.5 **The Passive Voice**

A. The Misings and their speech

A1. The speakers

Known to non-Misings earlier as ‘Miri’, the Misings, in the distant past, were dwellers of a land, now called Arunachal Pradesh, a State in India in the lower Himalayan region to the north of Assam. They appear to have dwelt in the Siang (the name of the river Brahmaputra in Arunachal) region for long centuries, before they reached the Brahmaputra valley at one point of time in a process of migration in groups, their migration being prompted, apparently, by their quest for larger areas of fertile land for cultivation. The unmistakable cultural and linguistic affinity of the Misings of the Brahmaputra valley and several ethnic groups of Arunachal Pradesh, especially the cluster called Adi, points to their having been the same group of people in the distant past. In the absence of historical records, the date of migration of the Misings to the Brahmaputra valley remains a matter of uncertainty, but some groups of Misings might have already been living in the valley or in the areas bordering the erstwhile Lakhimpur district (now divided into four districts — Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia) of Assam during, or before, the times of Sankardeva (1449-1568 A.D.), the great saint-poet of Assam, as the name ‘Miri’ is mentioned in his devotional poetic work, the holy *Kirtan-ghosha*, along with the names of the Kachari, the Khasi and the Garo tribes. It is also said that Sankardeva had a Miri disciple, named Paramananda. Historical records have references to armed conflicts of the Miris with the ruling Ahoms in 1615, 1655 or so, 1665, and in 1685. These conflicts indicate that the Misings were already living within, or in bordering areas of, the Ahom kingdom in the seventeenth century and they had attacked, or rebelled against, the rulers of the valley from time to time. A subgroup of the Misings, called Pagro, who appears to have been the earliest Mising migrants to the plains of Assam, had an exonym ‘Chutia-Miri’. Although the reason why the Pagros were called ‘Chutia-Miri’ has not been explained convincingly by any writer -- colonial, native or others -- it indicates clearly a social contact of the Chutias, who ruled the eastern parts of present-day Assam since the early Middle Ages before the Ahoms began their six-hundred year rule of the land in the thirteenth century, with the Misings of the subgroup concerned. However, nothing can be stated for certain as to the earliest date(s) of migration of the Misings from their mountainous dwellings to the Brahmaputra valley in Assam.

Presently the Misings inhabit the eight eastern districts of Assam, viz, Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Golaghat and Sonitpur. Otherwise scattered, their population has some concentration in the Dhemaji and Lakhimpur districts and in the subdivision of Majuli in the district of Jorhat. There are a few Mising villages in Arunachal Pradesh also.

As per the latest report of the Census of India, 2001, the population of the Misings in the state of Assam at the time of enumeration was 587,310 (Male – 299,790, Female – 287,520, Rural – 576,903, Urban – 10,403), which constitutes 17.8 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes population of Assam (3,308,570). Numerically, they are the second largest Scheduled Tribe in Assam, the largest being the Bodos, who constitute 40.9 per cent of the state's total Scheduled Tribes population. According to the same census, 517,170 (i.e. 88 per cent) of the total population of Misings are speakers of their mother tongue, Mising, 12 per cent of them having switched gradually to Assamese as their mother tongue in the process of their acculturation in the valley. According to the same census, the literacy rate amongst Misings is 60.1 per cent (Male - 71.4 per cent and Female - 48.3 per cent), which is lower than the rate of 62.5 per cent (Male - 72.3 per cent and Female - 52.4 per cent) for all the Scheduled Tribes of the state.

A2. 'Miri', 'Mishing', 'Mising', 'Miching'

That Misings were known to non-Misings earlier as 'Miri' (spelt 'Meri' in an early note 'On the Meris and Abors of Assam' written by Lieut. J. T. E. Dalton, Assistant Commissioner, Assam, dated Luckimpore, 23rd March, 1845, published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, vol. xiv, Part I, 1845) has already been mentioned above. Accordingly they were listed as 'Miri' in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders Act of the Indian Parliament, first notified by the President of India as Constitution Order, 1950.

The word 'Miri' appears to have had its origin in an Adi-Mising word 'miri' or 'miri', which refers to a shaman amongst them, as the Assamese language, in which it was first used, has no such word as 'miri' in its dictionary other than the one referring to Misings. How a word, referring to a shaman amongst Adis and Misings, came to be used by speakers of the Assamese language to refer to Misings is not known. A 'miri'/'miri' (generally referred to as a 'mibu' by the Misings now, although at one point of time in the past, they too appear to have used both 'mibu' and 'miri'/'miri' like the Adis, who still use 'nyibo' and 'miri'/'miri' to signify two classes of shamans) being a religious leader in the community earlier, it is possible that the community came to be associated with the word referring to their religious leader(s). This, however, is only a likelihood -- not a conclusion to be accepted as something beyond any reasonable doubt.

In the latest amendment to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order under reference, notified by the government of Assam in 2003, the Misings have been listed as '(Miri) Miching'. Constitutionally, therefore, the name 'Miri' persists.

The name 'Mishing' appears to have been used in print for the first time in the book *Outline Grammar of the Shaiyang Miri Language*, as spoken by the

Miris of that clan residing in the neighbourhood of Sadiya, authored by J. F. Needham, who was Assistant Political Officer, based at Sadiya (now a small town, bordering Arunachal, in the Tinsukia district of Assam) and published by the Assam Secretariat, Shillong, in 1886. Needham begins his PREFACE with the words:

“THE Miris who reside on the banks of the Brahmaputra, Dihong, and Dibong rivers, in the neighbourhood of Sadiya, call themselves Mishing (I have not yet been able to find out the derivation of the word),

The list of consonants in the ‘Miri language’ given in his introductory note on the orthography of Mising, as used by him in the work, includes both “(s) as in this” and “(sh) as in shall”, and accordingly the Mising words he uses in his various examples of words, phrases and sentences include, apart from many words written with ‘s’, some words written with ‘sh’.

The lexicographical work, *A DICTIONARY OF THE ABOR-MIRI LANGUAGE* (Shillong, 1910) by J. Herbert Lorrain, who also resided at Sadiya during the period of the compilation of the dictionary (1900-1903), does not contain the piece of information under reference, but includes vocabulary entries spelt with ‘s’ as well as ‘sh’. Needham’s information that Miris call themselves ‘Mishing’ is referred to later in Grierson’s *Linguistic Survey of India*, Volume III, 1909, in the section on ‘The Tibeto-Burman Family: North Assam Group -- Abor-Miri and Dafla’. The information appears in L.A. Waddell’s *Tribes of the Brahmaputra Valley* (1901) also. Much later, even Mising writers, notably Dr. N.C. Pegu, the author of *THE MIRIS*, published in 1956, followed colonial writers in spelling the name of the community as ‘Mishing’.

The Mising language, as it is spoken today, has no consonant phoneme or even an allophonic variant corresponding to English ‘sh’ (phonetically [ʃ], the voiceless palato-alveolar fricative), although it has a sound corresponding to English ‘s’ (phonetically [s], the voiceless alveolar fricative). Apparently, the same is the case in present-day Adi (exonym Abor) speech and the regional dialect of Mising, spoken in the Sadiya region. The absence of the voiceless palato-alveolar fricative (written with ‘sh’ in English) in Mising appears to have been reflected in the ‘Notes on the Languages spoken by various tribes inhabiting the valley of Assam and its mountain confines’, written much earlier by William Robinson, Inspector of Government Schools in Assam, and published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, March, 1849, where the author provided some rudimentary grammatical information on a few Tibeto-Burman languages, viz. Bhotia, Changlo, Garo, Kachari, Abor and Miri, and also appended a list of two hundred and forty-eight English words and their equivalents in the six Tibeto-Burman languages under discussion in his notes. In none of the Miri (i.e. Mising) words exemplified by him does SH (sh) appear, although one comes across a good many words written with S (s). It is, therefore, not clear what exactly prompted both Needham and

Lorrain to use both ‘s’ and ‘sh’ in transcribing Mising words in their works referred to above. Did Mising actually have a voiceless palato-alveolar fricative phoneme or an allophone of its earlier that has been lost or was it a sound that occurred only in the regional dialect of the Misings living in and around Sadiya in those days? Or was it only an idiolectal feature of the speech of the informant who the authors concerned relied on? It will require further investigation to answer these questions with some amount of accuracy. The fact, however, remains that the orthographic form ‘Mishing’ had been in currency for many decades till it was replaced with ‘Mising’ by the Mising Agom Kébang, the apex body of the Misings established in 1972 for the preservation and development of Mising language and literature. The reason for the replacement in question is simple, as already indicated above: Misings call themselves MISING, not MISHING, there being no voiceless palato-alveolar fricative, written in English with SH (sh), in their language, as it is spoken today.

The ‘ch’ in the spelling ‘Miching’, appearing in the list of Scheduled Tribes, as amended by the government of India in 2002, is a transliteration of the letter used in the Assamese spelling of the word. Whoever did the transliteration did not take into account the fact that ‘ch’ does not represent the voiceless alveolar fricative of ‘Mising’ in any way. Moreover, ‘Miching’ has never been used by anyone, except in this case, and so it deserves to be simply ignored.

A3. Linguistic kinship

Mising is a member of a cluster of languages labelled ‘North Assam group’ of the Tibeto-Burman family in Grierson’s *Linguistic Survey of India* (op.cit.). Its closest cognates are spoken by several ethnic groups in Arunachal, which form a cluster now known as Adi (exonym ‘Abor’) such as Padam, Pasi, Minyong and Panggi. Linguistically, Adi and Mising are capable of being considered as forming a single bloc within Grierson’s ‘North Assam’ group, which prompted J. Herbert Lorrain to consider Adi-Mising (Abor-Miri) as one language and undertake the lexicographical work, *A Dictionary of the Abor-Miri Language*. While most of the vocabulary entries in the work are indicated as common in Adi and Mising, others have been indicated as being used exclusively in Adi or in Mising. The speakers of the other languages of the ‘North Assam group’ mostly inhabit the central-western part of Arunachal to the west of the Adis. Such ethnic groups are the Galo, the Hill Miri, the Tagin, the Apatani, the Nyishi and the Bangni.

The label ‘North Assam group’ is inappropriate, inasmuch as all the languages of the group, barring Mising, are spoken in Arunachal, which is now a separate Indian state and formed, even during the days of the British, a separate administrative region, known as North East Frontier Agency (NEFA), outside the geographical boundary of Assam. Another label ‘Abor-Miri-Dafla’, which

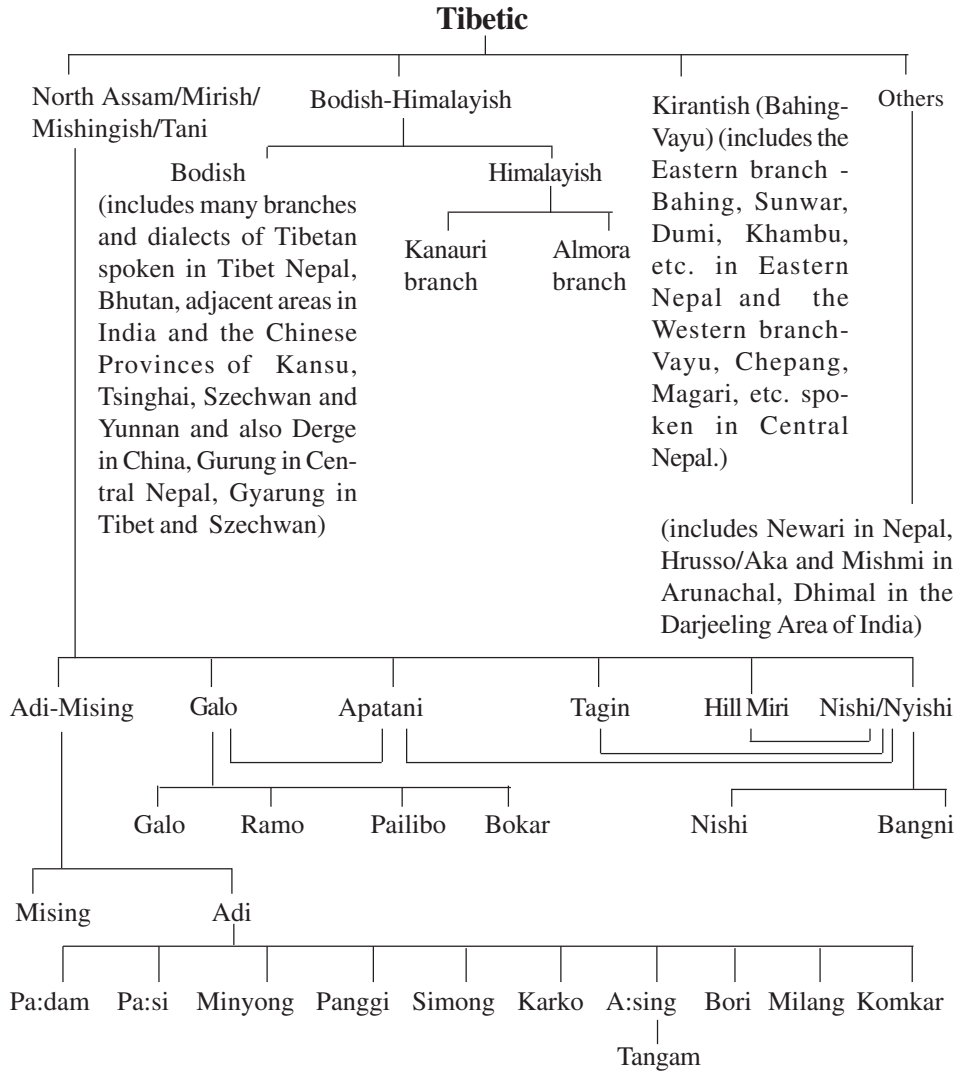
was in use earlier along with ‘North Assam group’, may also be considered inappropriate, as it excludes the names of a few other languages of the group and is exonym-based. Although not very inappropriate, the labels ‘Mirish’, used by Paul Benedict in his *Sino-Tibetan: A Conspectus*, Cambridge University Press, 1971, and ‘Mishingish’, used by Robert Shafer, in the *Introduction to Sino-Tibetan*, Part II, Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1967, both coined after the name Miri/Mis(h)ing, with the largest number of speakers amongst the group of languages under discussion, too are not very satisfactory, as they bestow on Miri/Mis(h)ing a status of central importance. A new label, viz. **Tani**, is beginning to gain ground in recent years, as the speakers of all the languages of the group trace their descent from a mythical progenitor named Abotani or Abutani (literally, ‘father-man’). The central region of Arunachal Pradesh, excluding the Tirap and a part of the Lohit regions of the state in the east and a part of the Kameng region in the west, forms the ‘Tani’ belt in Arunachal. Some villages of the Tani people are reported to be located on the Chinese side of the international boundary also. These Tani villages on the Chinese side are reported to be located in the Sminling, Lhunrtse, and Metog counties of the Autonomous Region of Tibet and the people concerned are reported to be commonly known as **Lho-ba**, meaning ‘southerners’¹.

Mising is a linguistic offshoot of the Tibeto-Burman branch of the Sino-Tibetan family of languages, the other branch being Sinitic, represented by different varieties of Chinese, including Modern Standard Chinese. Tibeto-Burman is divided by scholars working in this field into four major branches, viz. Tibetic, Baric, Burmic and Karenic. Bodo, Rabha, Lalung (Tiwa), Deori, Dimasa, Barman, Hojai and Mech -- all spoken in Assam, Kokborok, spoken in Tripura, Garo, spoken in Meghalaya and Assam, and a few Naga languages belong to the Baric branch. Karenic languages are spoken in the Karen State of Myanmar and adjacent areas within Myanmar and Thailand. Apart from the Burmish languages, Burmese and Lolo, many languages spoken in Myanmar and North-East India belong to the Burmic branch. Of these, Lushai and the other Mizo languages, some languages of Nagaland such as Ao, Angami, Sema, Rengma, etc., Kuki, Thado, Hmar and many other Kuki-like languages, Rangkhul, Beite or Biate, Anal, Tangkhul, Kabui, etc. all belong to group of Burmic languages,

¹The information on the existence of some habitations of people belonging to the Tani bloc is given in the dissertation *A Historical-Comparative Study of the Tani (Mirish) Branch in Tibeto-Burman* by Tianshin Jackson Sun, Ph.D. (University of California at Berkeley), who is presently a faculty in the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, Nankang, Taipei, Taiwan. Dr. Sun has been kind enough to make a copy of his dissertation available to the editor of this dictionary.

labelled Kukish. Singpho or Chingpaw, spoken in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, belongs to a group, called Kachinish (Kachin and other languages spoken in the Kachin State of Myanmar). Although not grouped along with other Kukish languages, Mikir (Karbi), spoken in Assam, Meitei-lol, spoken in Manipur (and also in Assam by a section of Meiteis), Mru in Arakan of Myanmar, etc. are supposed to be close to Kukish.

Mising has descended from the Tibetic branch of Tibeto-Burman, as can be seen from the figure given below.²



² The subclassification of Tani, has been pieced together by the editor of this dictionary in consultation with two officers of the Directorate of Research, Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, India, viz. Mr. A. Megu and Mr. B. Pertin. According to Mr. Megu, Tagin and Hill Miri may be clubbed with Nishi, while Apatani may be considered close to both Galo and Nishi.

(According to a convention followed in the classification of languages, as used above *-ic* and *-ish* are indicative of a relatively large group of languages and a smaller grouping respectively).

It may be noted here that with the population strength of 587,310 as per the census of India, 2001, Mising is one of the largest Tani tribes of Assam and Arunachal..

A4. *The dialects of Mising*

It has already been suggested that Adi and Mising might be described as dialects of a single language, but because of the fact that the two forms of speech are divided by a political boundary between two different states of India, viz. Assam and Arunachal, they are now being treated and studied as separate languages. However, Mising as a whole has acquired a few phonological, grammatical and lexical characteristics during the centuries of their habitation in the Brahmaputra valley, which are not found in Adi now. It may be noted that, of the several dialects of Mising, the one called Sa:yang is closer to Adi than the other dialects. Both Adi and Mising have their respective dialects used by their social sub-groups. One would also come across minor local variations of the same social dialect, particularly in the area of vocabulary, if the speakers concerned happen to be living in different localities. Some social sub-groups of the Adis have been mentioned in the diagram. The traditional social sub-groups amongst the Misings are Pagro, Délu, Tayu-Tayé, Dambug, Doyid, Oyan, Sa:yang, and Mo:ying. There is another Mising social sub-group, called So:muwang, who live in a cluster of a few villages in the Lohit district of Arunachal. No substantial information is available about their speech beyond the fact that they are speakers of a dialect of Mising and so what is stated below about dialectal divergences is based on the speeches of the eight sub-groups inhabiting the plains of Assam.

The speeches of the eight sub-groups amongst Misings may be divided into two broad groups on the basis of two easily identifiable markers – one morpho-phonemic and the other lexical. The lexical marker is the use of the word **íngko** (‘what’) by two sub-groups, viz. Sa:yang and Mo:ying, the rest using the word **oko** for ‘what’. The six groups that use the word **oko** for ‘what’ invariably follow a rule of consonant gemination in certain morpho-phonemic changes, whereas the gemination in question is absent in the dialects of the two sub-groups that use **íngko**, as shown in the following examples:

Morpho-phonemic process Presence of gemination Absence of gemination

(i) sita / sité ‘elephant’ + -é (nominative suffix)	> sitté	sité
(ii) gí- ‘go/come’ + -yé (future marker) + -ai (suffix denoting contingent possibility in the past) ‘would have	> gíyyai	gíyai

- gone/come’
 (iii) **do** ‘eat’ + **-po** (suffix denoting pleasantness + **-é** (suffix equivalent to ‘be’)) **> doppo** **dopué**

Illustrative sentences:

- (a) *Geminate* -- **Sitté ngo-lu** (‘we’)-**k** (possessive marker) **a:m** (rice crop) + **-ém** (accusative marker) **do-** (‘eat’)-**to** (simple past marker) **> Sitté ngoluk a:mém doto.** ‘Elephants ate our rice crops.’
Non-geminate -- **Sité ngoluké a:mém doto.**
- (b) *Geminate* -- **No** ‘you (singular)’ **lu-** ‘to say, to tell’ + **-ya:-mílo** (suffix denoting a condition in the past) **ngo** ‘I’ **gíyyai > No luyya:mílo ngo gíyyai.** ‘If you had told me, I would have come/gone’
Non-geminate -- **No luyya:mílo ngo gíyyai.**
- (c) *Geminate* -- **Sé** ‘this’ **ke:di:** ‘mango’ + **-sé** (repetition of the first **sé**) **doppo!** (exclamatory sentence, with the last word being uttered in a rising intonation) **> Sé ke:di:sé doppo!** ‘This mango is so tasty!’
Non-geminate -- **Isi ke:di:si dopué!**, etc.

The divergence in the use of the lexical marker **oko** and **íngko** is extended to their suffixed forms also, e.g. **okolo:pé** -- **íngkolo:pé** (‘where?’), **okolokké** -- **íngkolokké** (‘from where?’), **okolai** -- **íngkoloi** (‘somewhere’), **okko** -- **íngkué** (‘what?’ – subject), **okkom** -- **íngkuém** (‘what?’ – object), etc. Those whose dialects have the morpho-phonemic feature of gemination and the lexical item **oko** are the Délu, the Tayu-Tayé, the Pagro, the Doyid, the Oyan and the Dambug. The other two dialects fall in the second category. This, however, is only a rough way of identifying which of the two features mentioned a dialect conforms to, there being other divergences between one dialectal form and another at the lexical, morpho-phonological and grammatical levels. For instance, although Sa:yang and Mo:ying share the two features of absence of morphophonemic gemination and the use of the vocable **íngko**, mentioned above, they differ from each other in many other respects. The lexical divergences, as far as could be compiled, can be seen in the dictionary. The divergences at the phonological and grammatical levels can be fully established only through a systematic comparative study of the dialects. There also appears to be much inter-dialectal overlapping, a particular dialect resembling one dialect in some respects but another in some others.

Although the community has the eight (nine, together with So:muwang) traditional sub-groups, there is probably a scope, socio-linguistically speaking, for bracketing Doyid with Pagro, and Tayu-Tayé with Délu, the number of dialects we would have, in such a case, being six excluding So:muwang.

A5. *Written tradition in Mising and the present status of the language*

Mising has had no script of its own and it did not have a steady written tradition as such before the independence of India. During the colonial days, Christian missionaries, chiefly the American Baptist Mission based at Sadiya, used the roman script to write the Adi-Mising language for the first time and published about a dozen and a half titles, containing biblical literature primarily. These publications did not gain much popularity amongst the overwhelming majority of Misings, presumably for the following reasons:

(i) The Misings, generally speaking, were highly conservative in the matter of religion and so were rather averse to the idea of conversion to Christianity.

(ii) They were extremely backward educationally at the time and only a handful of them could read a book written in the roman script.

(iii) The Adi-Mising language used in the books was not easily comprehensible to the great majority of Misings, who live away from the locality of Sadiya.

The first writer amongst the Misings, Sonaram Panyang Kotoki, wrote a book, titled *Miri jaatir buranji* ('A history of the Mising people', 1935) in Assamese and so used the Assamese script wherever he needed to use a Mising word or a sentence. Around the time of, and after, independence, some booklets and magazines containing material written in Mising, using the Assamese script, were brought out. But none of these early attempts at writing the Mising language in the Assamese script reflected the distinctive phonemic features of the language. A scientific attempt in this respect began in 1968, when the Guwahati Mising Kébang, an association of the Mising people residing in Guwahati, Assam, formed in that year, addressed itself, inter alia, to the task of adopting for the Mising language an alphabet that would reflect all the phonemes in the language. The Kébang (meaning 'association/organization') in Guwahati published some experimental material in Mising, using the Assamese script as well as the roman. Its efforts were later reinforced by the formation of the Mising Agom Kébang (The Mising Language Society), abbreviated MAK, in 1972 as the apex organization of the Misings, devoted to the cause of preservation and development of the language. The apex body decided finally sometime in 1975 to use the roman writing system for Mising, with substantial modification of the roman alphabet, as it is used in English, in keeping with the phonemic system of the language. A brief account of the modifications and of the alphabet, as adopted finally for the language by MAK, is given in 'INTRODUCTION, Part II, A Guide to the Dictionary, Section 1'.

The total volume of publications in the language is still very poor. Magazines, souvenirs, and periodicals, published by various bodies, have dominated the scene so far and they keep appearing from time to time. Generally speaking, articles, poems, folktales, and, occasionally, short stories, are included in such publications. A few collections of folksongs, folktales (native ones as well as translated from other languages), and poems including lyrics have been brought

out by individuals as well as different organizations of Misings. Plays or novels worth the name are yet to make their appearance in the list of publications in Mising.

As per demands made by the MAK, the government of Assam decided in 1985 to introduce the teaching of Mising in standards Three and Four in primary schools, where all the pupils were Misings, and the actual process of implementation of the decision began in 1986. The same official provision continues till the time of writing this introduction. A couple of textbooks, a beginner's grammar, a book of rhymes, etc. were brought out in this connection and prescribed for use in classrooms. They have been replaced by the government of Assam in the department of education with new primers since the 2007 academic session. ♦♦♦

B. Some basic features of the Mising language

What follows is an attempt at delineating some basic features of Mising phonology, morphology and syntax by way of introducing these areas of the language .

B1. Sounds

B1.1 The phonemes

The Mising language has a phonological system of twenty-nine phonemes, fifteen of which are consonants and fourteen vowels. These phonemes may be represented in tabular forms as follows:

The consonants

<i>Manner of articulation</i>	<i>Place of articulation</i>					
	→					
↓						
	<i>bilabial</i>	<i>dental</i>	<i>alveolar</i>	<i>palatal</i>	<i>velar</i>	<i>glottal</i>
<i>Stop</i>	p b	t d		[c] [dʒ]	k g	
<i>Nasal</i>	m		n	ɲ	ŋ	
	<i>bilabial</i>	<i>dental</i>	<i>alveolar</i>	<i>palatal</i>	<i>velar</i>	<i>glottal</i>

³As the present attempt, especially in respects of Mising morphology and syntax, is of a preliminary nature, those, who peruse it, are not to expect any comprehensiveness or explicitness in the treatment of the subjects concerned. Writing a comprehensive grammar of a living language, marked by authentic explicitness, is no mean task, as all grammarians must have realized. The task becomes even more difficult, when one is trying to describe a language -- Mising, for instance -- without a standard variety, precluding the scope for a normative approach. Hopefully, however, the data incorporated here on the subjects, scanty though, would have some reliability, unlike those in a couple of publications on the subjects written so far by non-native speakers.

<i>Lateral</i>		l	
<i>Flap</i>		r	
<i>Fricative</i>		s z	[h]
<i>Frictionless continuant</i>	[w]		j

The vowels

	<i>front</i>	<i>central</i>	<i>back</i>
<i>Close</i>	i i:	ɨ ɨ:	u u:
<i>Half-close</i>			
<i>Half-open</i>	ɛ ɛ:	ɜ ɜ:	ɔ ɔ:
<i>Open</i>		a a:	

As can be seen from the diagram of consonants, among the consonant phonemes, six are stops with voiced-voiceless opposition, four are nasals, one lateral, a flap, two fricatives, and one semi-vowel. Two non-phonemic consonants, viz. the voiceless and voiced palatal stops [c] and [dz], and a voiced non-phonemic semi-vowel [w], shown in the table in square brackets, are realized word-medially as resultant forms in certain morphophonemic changes or in certain phonetic environments, but they have no phonemic roles in the language. A fourth non-phonemic sound, shown in the table in square brackets, viz. a voiceless glottal fricative [h], too is pronounced in some local dialects as a substitute for /s/ in intervocalic positions. These four non-phonemic sounds are discussed briefly in *B1.4* below.

B1.2 The consonants

The stops:

The bilabial /p/ and /b/, the dental /t/ and /d/ and the velar /k/ and /g/ are the six phonemic stops in Mising speech. Unlike their English counterparts, /p/, /t/ and /k/ have no aspirated allophones in Mising. /b/, /d/ and /g/ are fully voiced in word-initial and intervocalic positions. The voiced-voiceless opposition of stops in Mising is lost in the word-final position, that is to say, /p/ and /b/, /t/ and /d/ and /k/ and /g/ do not contrast phonemically in that position (see the description of stops in the final position given below). Examples --

Word-initially:

/p/ **punam** /punam/ ‘to spread a mat, a piece of cloth, etc. on the floor, on a bed, etc.’

/b/ **bunam** /bunam/ ‘to pull’

/t/	tunam	/tunam/	‘to kick’
/d/	dunam	/dunam/	‘to row (a boat)’
/k/	kunam	/kunam/	‘to shout with a shrill voice’
/g/	gunam	/gunam/	‘to be hot’

Word-medially (intervocally):

/p/	tapad	/tapad/	‘leech’
/b/	tabad	/tabad/	‘sugarcane’
/t/	dotí-	/dɔti/	‘to eat (something) all the time or regularly’
/d/	dodí	/dɔdi/	‘time for eating (something)’

Word-medially (contd.)

/k/	ako	/akɔ/	‘one’
/g/	ago	/agɔ/	‘grave’

Mising admits of two-consonant clusters, and, that too, in word-medial positions only. In such clusters, /b/, /d/ and /g/ retain voicing if they are followed by voiced consonants, but they get devoiced when followed by voiceless consonants⁴. In other words, when the first member of a two-consonant cluster in Mising is a voiceless stop, it is followed by a voiceless consonant, and when it is a voiced stop, it is followed by a voiced consonant (see below in *Bl.3* the description of consonant clusters in Mising).

Stops in the word-final position:

It has been mentioned above that /p/ and /b/, /t/ and /d/, and /k/ and /g/ do not contrast with each other phonemically in the word-final position. They are all unreleased in this position and may be described phonetically as fully devoiced manifestations of /b/, /d/ and /g/ or of weakly articulated /p/, /t/ and /k/ respectively. Thus we can write --

tabap	/tabap/	or	tabab	/tabab/	‘a comb’
tapat	/tapat/	or	tapad	/tapad/	‘a leech’
kopak	/kɔpak/	or	kopag	/kɔpag/	‘a banana’

When followed by voiceless sounds, it is the voiceless manifestations /p/, /t/ and /k/ that are realized in this position, and when followed by a voiced sound, it is their voiced counterparts /b/, /d/ and /g/ that are realized. Examples --

tabap/tabab	+ {-ko}	(clipped form of ako ‘one’)	>	tabapko	‘one comb’
tapat/tapad	+ {-ko}	(clipped form of ako ‘one’)	>	tapatko	‘one leech’
kopak/kopag	+ {-ko}	„	>	kopakko	‘one banana’, etc.

but,

⁴This feature is reflected in the orthography of the language.

tabap/tabab + {-é}	(suffix for the copular 'be' or the nominative case) >	tababé tababɜ/ -- Sé tababé 'This is (a) comb.'
tapat/tapad + {-é}	,, >	tapadé /tapadɜ/ -- Sé tapadé 'This is (a) leech'
kopak/kopag + {-é}	,, >	kopagé /kɔpagɜ/ -- Sé kopagé 'This is (a) banana', etc.

It may be noted that when word-final stops in Mising are followed by suffixes beginning with consonants, a spontaneous process of regressive assimilation takes place in terms of voicing, the word-final stop being realized as a voiceless sound (/p/, /t/ or /k/), when followed by a voiceless consonant, and as a voiced sound (/b/, /d/ or /g/), when followed by a voiced sound, including vowels, as already stated above. Thus word-final stops in the language may be considered as having some sort of *archiphonemic* status.⁵

The nasals

There are four nasals in Mising, their places of articulation being bilabial, alveolar, palatal and velar, i.e. /m/, /n/, /ɲ/ and /ŋ/, and all of them have phonemic roles in the language. Of the four, /m/, /n/, and /ŋ/ occur in all three positions, /ɲ/ occurring in initial and medial positions only. They are fully voiced in all the places of their occurrence. Examples --

Word-initially:

/m/	manam	/manam/	'to seek'
/n/	nanam	/nanam/	'to pluck leaves'
/ɲ/	nyényur	/ɲɜɲur/	'a pig's snout'
/ŋ/	nganam	/ŋanam/	'to breathe'

Word-medially:

/m/	among	/among/	'land'
/n/	anu	/anu/	'new'
/ɲ/	do:nyi	/do:ɲi/	'the sun'
/ŋ/	angu	/aŋu/	'different'

Word-finally:

/m/	rokom	/rɔkɔm/	'morning'
/n/	rokon	/rɔkɔn/	'another morning'
/ŋ/	ngosong	/ŋɔsɔŋ/	'a kind of small fish'

/ɲ/ does not occur in the word-final position, as already stated. Moreover, the frequency of its occurrence is substantially less than that of /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/.

The fricatives

There are only two fricative phonemes in Mising, viz. the voiceless and voiced

⁵ A convention of using the voiced stops in word-final positions instead of the voiceless ones is being followed presently in Mising orthography (see Introduction, Part II, section 8).

alveolar /s/ and /z/ respectively. They occur in initial and medial positions. Examples --

Word-initially:

/s/ **so:nam** /sɔ:nam/ ‘to dance’
/z/ **jo:nam** /zɔ:nam/ ‘to carry’

Word-medially:

/s/ **asin** /asin/ ‘liver; heart’
/z/ **ajon** /azɔn/ ‘companion; friend’

There are no Mising words with /s/ in the final position. However, the language admits of this sound in loanwords, including names of persons borrowed from or through the Assamese language. Examples --

koros	/kɔrɔs/	‘expenses’ (<Assamese /khɔrɔs/)
bakos	/bakɔs/	(<Assamese /bakɔs/ <English ‘box’)
kartus	/kartus/	‘cartridge’ (<Assamese /kartuz/ <English ‘cartridge’)
Gones	/gɔnes/	(<Assamese /gɔnes/ -- name of the elephant-headed Hindu god, also used as a personal name)
Mohes	/mɔhes/	(<Assamese /mɔhes/ -- a name of the Hindu god Siva, also used as a personal name), etc.

Note: Word-final /z/ of loanwords is devoiced and realized as /s/, particularly by monolingual Mising speakers, Assamese e.g. Assamese /kagɔz/ ‘paper’ > Mising /kagɔs/, Assamese /mɔgɔz/ ‘brains’ > Mising /mogɔs/, Assamese /kartuz/ > Mising /kartus/, etc. Educated Misings are, however, often found to retain such word-final /z/s in their Mising speech.

The liquids

The two liquids, viz. /l/ and /r/, in Mising are both alveolar and voiced. /l/ is of the ‘clear’ variety. /r/ is usually a flap. Both the liquids occur in all three positions. Examples --

Word-initially:

/l/ **lunam** /lunam/ ‘to speak’
/r/ **runam** /runam/ ‘moving stealthily and slowly’

Word-medially:

/l/ **alo** /alɔ/ ‘salt’
/r/ **aro** /arɔ/ ‘truth’

Word-finally:

/l/ **amél** /amɛl/ ‘money’
/r/ **amír** /amir/ ‘body’

Word-final /l/, generally speaking, is infrequent in the language. However, in the Sa:yang dialect of Mising, many words have /l/ in final or medial positions of words, where most of the other dialects have **r** (/r/), e.g. **apir - apil** ‘(of small

fish, small birds, etc.) one’, **atér - attél** ‘alone’, **takir - takil** ‘spit’, **tagir - tagil** ‘divination’, **nabber - nabbel** ‘lips’, **i:sor - i:sol** ‘saliva’, **yírkang - ngilkang**, **pírnyi - pílnyi** ‘(of small fish, small birds, etc.) two’, **bérbo - bélbo** ‘brother-in-law (wife’s sister’s husband)’, **bérné - bélné** ‘co-wife; one’s husband’s concubine’, etc.

Although **r** (/r/) is usually a flap, it is slightly unstable in its phonetic realization. Some individuals are found using a slightly rolled variety of /r/. Moreover, /r/ has a frictionless continuant allophone, when it is followed by the semi-vowel /j/, as in **géryod-** ‘to bend’, **nuryag-** ‘(of pigs, etc.) ‘to cause an opening in a fence or a wall by nudging with the snout or the head’, **néryin-** ‘to level something (e.g. an uneven surface) by rolling something over or to straighten something by pushing’, etc.

The frictionless continuant

Mising has a voiced palatal frictionless continuant phoneme, viz. /j/, the tongue being raised initially to the half-close position of /i/ for the articulation of the sound. It is slightly opener in quality than its English counterpart, as in ‘yes’. It occurs in initial and medial positions regularly. In the final position it is neutralized with diphthongal vowel glides towards /i/, viz. /ay/ > /ai/, /ɔy/ > /ɔi/, /uy/ > /ui/ and /ɜy/ > /ɜi/. Examples --

Word-initially:

/j/ **yanam** /janam/ ‘to cut grasses, weeds, etc. by wielding a large knife with a long handle sideways’
 yunam /junam/ ‘to bury’

Word-medially:

/j/ **ayang** /ajang/ ‘love’
 taying /tajing/ ‘flies’, etc.

Word-finally:

/j/ **ba:boy** /ba:bɔj/ > **ba:boi** /ba:bɔi/ ‘uncle (father’s younger brother)’
 sé:kay /sɜ:kaj/ > **sé:kai** /sɜ:kai/ ‘someone’
 ka:pongakuy /ka:pɔŋkakuj/ > **ka:pongakui** /ka:pɔŋkakui/
 ‘let’s go back to see or check (something)’
 gíkanéy /gɪkanɜj/ > **gíkanéi** /gɪkanɜi/ ‘Did you/he/she/they go?’

B1.3 Consonant clusters and gemination

Only two-consonant clusters occur in Mising and they occur only word-medially. Such clusters do not occur in a single syllable: the two members neatly fall apart, the first member forming the coda of the preceding syllable and the second

one forming the onset of the next syllable, e.g. **yabgo** (/jab-gɔ/) ‘door’, **apta** (/ap-ta/) ‘hunting’, **lamté** (/lam-tɛ /) ‘road’, etc.

Gemination in Mising may be defined simply as a consonant cluster, consisting of two identical consonants across a syllable boundary. Apart from their occurrence in free morphemes, such geminated consonants are also realized in morphophonemic changes in the language, as has been mentioned briefly in A4 above. Examples of consonant clusters including geminated forms are given below (the use of oblique strokes and square brackets in the following examples conforms to the convention of showing phonemic shapes and phonetic ones respectively; the column in bold letters indicate orthographic forms used in the language, and the hyphens, wherever they appear at the end of the orthographic forms, indicate a bound status of the relevant forms) --

/p/ +				
	/pp/	appi:	/appi:/	‘four’
	/pt/	apta	/apta/	‘hunting’
	/pk/	apke-	/apke/	‘to shoot someone or something dead’
	/ps/	nopsi	/nɔpsi/	‘nasal mucus’
/b/ +				
	/bb/	abbug	/abbug/	‘gun’
	/bd/	yubdí	/jubdi/	‘time to go to sleep’
	/bg/	yabgo	/jabgɔ/	‘door’
	/bm/	yubmi:	/jubmi:/	[jummi:] ‘sleepiness’
	/bn/	kabné	/kabnɛ/	‘one who is weeping’
	/bɲ/	yubnyí:-	/jubɲiɲ/	‘(of a bed) to be uncomfortable to sleep in’
	/bɲ/	yubngag-	/jubɲag/	‘to fall asleep’
	/bl/	kablíng	/kablɪŋ/	‘a feeling of weepiness’
	/br/	yabrum-	/jabrum/	‘(of a gust of wind) to cover with dust, rain, etc. carried by it’
	/bz/	yubjon	/jubzɔn/	‘a bed-fellow’
	/bj/	nabyo	/nabjɔ/	‘backbiting; backbiter’
/t/ +				
	/tp/	tatpo-	/tatpɔ/	‘to be pleasant to listen to’
	/tt/	lotta	/lɔtta/	‘a courtyard in the front of a house’
	/tk/	tatkin-	/tatkin/	‘to understand what is heard’
	/ts/	kotsu	/kɔtsu/	[kɔtɕu] ‘later today’
/d/ +				
	/db/	médbu	/mɛdbu/	‘ashes’
	/dd/	taddir-	/taddir/	‘to be tired of hearing or listening to something’
	/dg/	adgor-	/adgɔr/	‘to write without delay’
	/dm/	admo:-	/admɔ:/	‘to have time to write something’
	/dn/	adné	/adnɛ/	[anné] ‘writer’

/dɲ/	adnyí:-	/adɲi:/	[anɲi:]	‘(of a pen) to be troublesome to write with’
/dɲ/	adngong	/adɲoŋ/		‘the remaining part of something written’
/dl/	adlag-	/adlag/	[allag]	‘to make a mistake in writing something’
/dr/	pedri-	/pɛdri/	[pɛrri]	‘to put up a fence around a plot or blocking a plot of land’
/dz/	adjo:-	/adzɔ:/	[addzɔ:]	‘to be adept in writing something’
/dj/	bedyag-	/bɛdɟag/	[bɛjɟag]	‘(of utensils, etc.) to be broken partly’
/k/ +				
/kp/	takpor	/takpɔr/		‘a float attached to a fishing line’
/kt/	suktam	/suktam/		‘deer skin’
/kk/	pakkom	/pakkɔm/		‘the Indian nightingale’
/ks/	maksong	/maksɔŋ/		‘dance’
/g/ +				
/gb/	magbo	/magbɔ/		‘brother-in-law (elder sister’s husband)’
/gd/	lagdu	/lagdu/		‘a cubit’
/gg/	gaggéng	/gaggɛŋ/		‘a handle’
/gm/	dugman-	/dugman/		‘to run around for fun’
/gn/	dogné	/dɔgnɛ/		‘a kind of precious stone’
/gn/	péngnyí:-	/pɛŋɲi:/		‘to be troublesome to pluck (some leaves)’
/gn/	tagngo	/tagɲɔ/	[taŋɲɔ]	‘five years’
/gl/	muglíng	/mugliŋ/		‘thunderbolt’
/gr/	agro	/agrɔ/		‘a raven’
/gz/	nogjin	/nɔɟzin/		‘a variety of rice wine’
/gj/	nogyang	/nɔɟjaŋ/		‘pigs’ food’
/m/ +				
/mp/	ampé	/ampɛ/		‘chaff’
/mb/	mímbír	/mimbir/		‘a young woman’
/mt/	lamté	/lamtɛ/		‘road’
/md/	amdang	/amdaŋ/		‘the variety of paddy transplanted during the rainy season’
/mk/	lamku	/lamku/		‘back’
/mg/	amgang	/amgaŋ/		‘a kind of worm infesting suppurated wounds’
/mm/	jommong	/zɔmmɔŋ/		‘a species of small fish’
/mn/	yamné	/jamnɛ/		‘bride’
/mɲ/	sumnyo	/sumɲɔ/		‘tiger’
/mɲ/	kumnger-	/kumɲɛr/		‘to tire of praying (for a long time)’
/ml/	komli:	/kɔmli:/		‘winged insects’
/ms/	dumsung	/dumsuŋ/		‘deer’
/mz/	bomje	/bɔmzɛ/		‘(of a village) large’

/mr/	amrong	/amrɔŋ/	‘rice straw’
/mj/	amyang	/amjaŋ/	‘seedless grains of paddy’
/n/ +			
/np/	anpo	/anpɔ/	‘feeling well’
/nb/	monbang	/mɔnbəŋ/	‘simpleton’
/nt/	gontog	/gɔntɔg/	‘a small strip of loin cloth (used by sadhus, sumo wrestlers, primitive men, etc.)’
/nd/	Kondar	/kɔndar/	‘the name of a Mising clan’
/nk/	pinkang	/pinkəŋ/	‘rice cooked in the previous night (eaten in the next morning)’
/ng/	pon-gab-	/pɔngab/	‘to tie (something) with a rope’
/nm/	ponme:-	/pɔnmɛ:/	‘to be small in width’
/nn/	anné	/annɛ/	‘leaf’
/nɲ/	ménnyíng	/mɛnɲiŋ/	‘last year’
/nɳ/	tanngam	/tanɳam/	‘dry honey’
/nl/	ménlen-	/mɛnlɛn/	‘to drive (a man or an animal) out’
/ns/	mensurung	/mensuruŋ/	‘a fox’
/nz/	menjég	/menzɛg/	‘a buffalo’
/nr/	kanré	/kanrɛ/	‘groin’
/nʃ/	ben-yag-	/benjaɡ/	‘(of a portion of house, etc.) to be damaged’
/ŋ/ +			
/ŋk/	kungke:	/kuŋkɛ:/	‘a wooden slab used for sitting on the floor’
/ŋg/	Panggíng	/paŋɡiŋ/	‘name of a Mising clan’
/ŋm/	mangmong	/maŋmɔŋ/	‘a worthless person’
/ŋɲ/	angngo	/aŋŋɔ/	‘five’
/l/ +			
/lp/	kalpu:-	/kalpu:/	‘to peel something clean’
/lb/	milbong	/milbɔŋ/	‘husband; male’
/lt/	ngilto	/ŋiltɔ/	‘laughed’
/ld/	ngildung	/ŋilduŋ/	‘am/is/are laughing’
/lk/	ngilken-	/ŋilken/	‘to know how to laugh’
/lg/	ngilgung- ngila:-	/ŋilɡuŋ-ŋila:/	‘to be in a situation, appropriate for someone to laugh’ (used normally in negative sentences)
/lm/	ngilmín-	/ŋilmín/	‘to laugh with someone else (without knowing the reason for laughter)’
/ln/	ngilnam	/ŋilnam/	‘to laugh’
/lɲ/	kalnying	/kalɲiŋ/	‘to be troublesome to peel (something)’
/lɳ/	ngilngaksu-	/ŋilŋaksu/	‘to be engrossed in laughter’
/ll/	sulli:	/sulli:/	‘sand’
/ls/	ngilsa:bom-	/ŋilsa:bɔm/	‘to begin a spell of laughter’

/lz/	ngiljon	/ɲilzɔn/	‘a companion in laughing’
/lr/	dalrum-	/dalrum/ [darrum]	‘to push away something with a stick and cover someone or something’
/lj/	ngilyo	/ɲiljɔ/	‘Do not laugh.’
/r/ +			
/rp/	orpong	/ɔrpɔŋ/	‘middle’
/rb/	dírbí	/dírbí/	‘culture’
/rt/	kortag	/kɔrtag/	‘a click’
/rd/	gordung	/gɔrdun/	‘shoulder’
/rk/	murkong	/murkɔŋ/	‘silver; money’
/rg/	argom	/argɔm/	‘rust’
/rm/	karmi:	/karmi:/	‘a kind of small fish’
/rn/	dorné	/dɔrnɛ/	‘that which is burning’
/rɲ/	barnyi	/barɲi/	‘two rupees’
/rŋ/	barngo	/barŋɔ/	‘five rupees’
/rl/	berlad-	/berlad/ [berrad]	‘to leap backwards’
/rs/	marsang	/marsaŋ/	‘a variety of green vegetable’
/rz/	pérjin	/pɛrziŋ/	‘dragonfly’
/rr/	dorrong	/dɔrrɔŋ/	‘side bones’
/rj/	barying	/barjiŋ/	‘ten rupees’
/j/ +			
/jj/	koyyang	/kɔjjaŋ/	‘dirt’

Note: (i) There are no consonant clusters in Mising with **ny** (/ɲ/), **s** (/s/) and **j** (/z/) as the first member. However, they may have geminated forms resulting from morphophonemic changes. The gemination of **s** (/s/) and **j** (/z/) are discussed below in *Bl.4*. The geminated form **nyny** (/ɲɲ/) may be generated morphophonemically when a word with a short vowel before and after **ny** (/ɲ/), like **anyi** (/aɲi/) ‘father’s sister’, **pényo** (/pɛɲɔ/) ‘a flat ladle made of wood or bamboo’, etc., is followed by a suffix beginning with a vowel, but the /ɲɲ/ so generated is invariably realized as /ɲɲ/ because of articulatory reasons, e.g. **anyi** + {-é} (/ɛ/), the nominative suffix that may also function as copular ‘be’ > **anynyé** (/aɲɲɛ/ → [aɲɲɛ]), **pényo** + {-é} > **pénynyo** (/pɛɲɲɔ/ → [pɛɲɲɔ]), etc.

(ii) Of the fifteen clusters with **l** (/l/) as the first member, only **lb** (/lb/) and **ll** (/ll/) occur in all the dialects of Mising. Words like **kolopang** (/kɔlɔpaŋ/) ‘a kind of pain on the left side of the stomach’, **dolopang** (/dɔlɔpaŋ/) ‘a woodland of tall grasses’, etc. are often reduced to **kolpang** (/kɔlpəŋ/), **dolpang** (/dɔlpəŋ/), etc., in which case we have **lp** (/lp/) also as a cluster, common to all the dialects. The rest of the clusters with **l** (/l/) as the first member occur only in the Sa:yang and the Mo:ying dialects of Mising. They may also occur in loanwords, e.g. **baltŋ** (/baltŋ/) < Assamese /balti/ ‘a bucket’, **Kolki:** (/kɔlki:/) ‘name of the last incarnation of Vishnu according to Hindu belief’ < Assamese /kɔlki:/, **kolmong** (/kɔlmɔŋ/) < Assamese /kɔlmɔ/ ‘an aquatic creeper (used by some as a vegetable)’, etc.

(iii) Medial two-consonant clusters with **s** (/s/) as the first member are also used in Mising in many passive, and also in some active, loanwords, e.g. **iskul** (/iskul/) < English ‘school’, **biskut** (/biskut/) < English ‘biscuit’, **dustong** (/dustɔŋ/) < Assamese /dustɔ/ ‘naughty; wicked’, **ristong** (/ristɔŋ/) < Assamese /ristɔ/ ‘an evil combination of a person’s stars at some point of time in his/her life’, **moskil** (/mɔskil/) ‘difficult, difficulty’ < Arabic (/muʃkil/), **ispon** (/ispɔn/) ‘spongy sandals’ < English ‘sponge’, **ispikar** (/ispikar/) < English ‘speaker, as in loud speaker or the Speaker of a legislative body’, etc.

Generally speaking, Misings have no problems in using medial two-consonant clusters occurring in names of persons, places, etc., as the two members of a cluster fall apart, one closing a preceding syllable and the other beginning the next syllable, provided, however, that the consonants concerned are phonemes in Mising, e.g. **Pakistan**, **Mosko** or **Mosku** (/mɔskɔ/ or /mɔsku/) < Moscow, **Bisnu** (/bisnu/) < Sanskrit ‘Vishnu’, **Islam**, **Kasmir** (/kasmir/) < Kashmir, **Ajmir** (/azmir/> [asmir]) < Ajmer (in Rajasthan), **Uzbekistan** (/uzbekistan/ > [usbekistan]), etc. /z/ in clusters like /zm/, /zb/, etc., as shown in the phonetic transcription of Ajmer and Uzbekistan, would be devoiced, as articulated by monolingual speakers of Mising, for /z/ does not occur in word-final (extended in this case to syllable-final) positions in Mising. The devoicing of word-final /z/ has already been pointed out above. (How word-initial or word-final consonant clusters of non-Mising words or names of persons, places, etc., or even word-medial ones not occurring in Mising, behave when they are used in Mising needs a more detailed discussion, which the editor would desist from entering into here. Suffice it to say here that while a section of educated speakers of Mising may tend generally to pronounce them as initial or final clusters, others, especially the monolingual ones, would change them to forms conforming to the sound system in Mising. Thus ‘school’ will be **iskul**, ‘glass’ will be **gilas** (/gilas/), ‘clip’ will be **kilip** (/kilip/), ‘cream’ will be **kirim** (/kirim/), ‘table’ will be **tébul** (/tɛbul/), ‘bundle’ will be **bandul** or **bandil** (/bandul/ or /bandil/), etc.

(iv) It may be noted that when the first member of a consonant cluster in Mising is a stop, both members of the cluster are either voiced or voiceless.

(v) **yy** (/jj/), as in **koyyang** (/kɔjjang/), can be described and written as **iy** (/ij/) also -- (/kɔjjang/ → /kɔijang/). The cluster /jj/ is, therefore, dispensable.

B1.4 The non-phonemic consonants

The four non-phonemic consonants in the language, viz [w], [ç], [dʒ] and [h] have already been shown in the table given in B1.1 above, and it has been stated at the end of that section that the glottal fricative [h] is pronounced in some local dialects as a substitute for /s/ in intervocalic positions. Examples --

gasor /gasɔr/ → [gahɔr] ‘a shawl or any similar sheet of cloth, used for keeping one’s body warm’

ka:so /ka:sɔ/ → [ka:hɔ] ‘Wait a moment! (i.e. Stop saying or doing something for a moment!)’

aso:pé /asɔ:pɛ/ → [ahɔ:pɛ] ‘silently; slowly’, etc.

The other three non-phonemic consonants in Mising, viz. [ç], [dʒ] and [w], are realized word-medially as a result of morphophonemic changes, as exemplified below.

[w] is realized when a vowel, viz. **o** (/ɔ/), **o:** (/ɔ:/), and **u** (/u/), occurring at the end of a word or a morpheme needs to be linked to another vowel sound occurring at the beginning of a suffix. There are about a dozen suffixes in the language that begin with vowels, of which the ones involved in this morphophonemic process are {**-ong**} (/ɔŋ/), allomorph {**-o:**} /ɔ:/, suffix denoting ‘only’, {**-a**} (/a/, vocative suffix), {**-a:**} (/a:/, vocative suffix with greater emphasis), {**-é:í**} (/ɛ:i/, vocative suffix used when calling someone from a distance), {**-ar**} (/ar/, emphatic suffix expressing the meaning of ‘surely’, ‘ex-

actly’, ‘precisely’, etc.), {-**é**} (/ɜ/, nominative or copular suffix), {-**ém**} (/ɜm/, used mostly as an accusative suffix, but has other uses also, as can be seen below), and {-**íng**} (/iŋ/, with the allomorph {-**í:**} /i:/, another suffix used for emphasis). Examples --

- no** ‘you’ {-**ong**}/{-**o:**} > **nouwong** [nɔuwɔŋ] or **nouwo:** [nɔuwɔ:] ‘only you’
no ‘you’ {-**ar**} > **nouwar** [nɔuwar] ‘(It’s) you, for sure’
so ‘here’ {-**íng**}/{-**í:**} > **souwíng/souwí:** [sɔuwɪŋ] / [sɔuwɪ:] ‘right here’
o: ‘boy’ {-**é:í**} > **ouwé:í** [ɔuwɜ:i] ‘Hey, Mother!’
ko: ‘boy’ {-**a**} > **kouwa** [kɔuwa] ‘Hey, boy!’
ro: ‘morning’ {-**ém**} > **rouwém** [rɔuwɜm] ‘in the morning’
su ‘these days’ {-**ar**} > **suuwar** [suuwar] ‘right at present’
Pao ‘name of a Mising clan’ {-**é**} > **Pauwo** [pauwɔ] ‘(Someone) is a Pao’, etc.

Note: In some local dialects, **nouwong/nouwo:** is realized as **noggong/noggo:** [nɔggɔŋ] / [nɔggɔ:], **nouwar** as **noggar** [nɔggar], and **souwíng/souwí:** as [sɔggɪŋ] / [sɔggi:].

[w] is realized also when a word or a morpheme ending with the diphthongal glides **au** /au/, **iu** /iu/, **ou** /ɔu/, and **éu** /ɜu/, is followed by one of the suffixes mentioned above. It may, however, be stated here that except for **au** /au/, words or morphemes ending with the diphthongs, mentioned above, are generally loans from Assamese. Examples --

- oiyau** ‘the youngest one in a family (used generally as a term of endearment, babies too being often addressed as ‘oiyau’)’ {-**a**} > **oiyauwa** [ɔijauwa]
biu (from Assamese /bihu/, ‘festival’) {-**é**} > **biuwé** [biuwɜ]
tou (from Assamese /tou/, ‘a pot for cooking rice’) {-**é**} > **touwé** [tɔuwɜ]
déu (from Assamese /dhou/, ‘wave’) {-**é**} > **déuwé** [dɜuwɜ], etc.
 [c] is realized optionally when /s/ is preceded by /t/ word-medially, e.g.
matsik /matsik/ ‘a small sword’ → [matsik] or [matcɪk]
kotsu /kɔtsu/ ‘later today’ → [kɔtsu] or [kɔtcu]
étsang /ɜtsaŋ/ ‘(of weight) being light’ → [ɜtsaŋ] or [ɜtcɔŋ]
betsag /bɛtsag/ ‘a broken part of a pot or a pan’ → [bɛtsag] or [bɛtcag]
 [c] is also realized optionally when /ss/ is generated morphophonemically,

e.g.

- asi** /asi/ ‘water’ {-**é**} /ɜ/ ‘(the nominative or copular suffix)’ > **assé** /assɜ/ > [atsɜ] or [atcɜ]
pisso /pissɔ/ ‘long, split pieces of bamboo used for flooring platform dwellings’ {-**é**} /ɜ/ > **pisso** /pissɔ/ → [pitsɔ] or [pitcɔ]

pésó /pɛsɔ/ ‘fear’ {-é} /ɜ/ > **péssó** /pɛssɔ/ → [pɛtsɔ] or [pɛtcɔ], etc.

Unlike [c], the realization of [dʒ] at the phonetic level word-medially, when /d/ is followed by /z/ or when /z/ is geminated (i.e. /zz/) in a morpheme, is obligatory rather than optional, e.g.

mudjo:- /mudzɔ:/ ‘to be adept in blowing (something), e.g. playing a flute’ → [muddʒɔ:]

madjun-gadjog- /madzun/ ‘to stretch one’s body’ → [maddʒun]
/gadʒɔg/ ‘to make a cut (somewhere) with a small knife’ → [gaddʒɔg]

ajji:- /azzi:/ ‘to be small’ → [addʒi:]

[dʒ] is also realized when /zz/ is generated morphophonemically, e.g.

péji /pɛzi/ ‘a variety of nettle’ {-é} /ɜ/ ‘(the nominative or copular suffix)’ > **péjjé** /pɛzzɜ/ > [pɛddʒɜ]

roja /rɔza/ ‘(loanword) king’ {-é} /ɜ/ > **rojjé** /rɔzzɜ/ → [rɔddʒɜ]

kojo /kɔzɔ/ ‘a short while ago’ {-o} /ɔ:/ ‘suffix denoting ‘only’’ > **kojjo** /kɔzzɔ:/ → [kɔddʒɔ:], ‘only a short while ago’, etc.

Note: Morphophonemic gemination of consonants do not occur in the Sa:yang dialect of Mising, which has slightly different (and straighter) rules of morphophonemic change (some examples have been given in A4 above).

B1.5 The vowels

The seven basic tongue positions, where the vowel phonemes in the language are produced -- two phonemes, one short and the other long, being realized in each position -- have already been shown in B1.1 above in a tabular form. The long vowels are twice as long as the short vowels approximately. As can be seen from the table, the vowel system in the language is pretty symmetrical, with four front, four back, four central and two centralized open vowels. No vowel is realized in the language in the half-close position. Of the fourteen vowel phonemes, **u** and **u:** (/u/ and /u:/) and **o** and **o:** (/ɔ/ and /ɔ:/) are rounded and the rest are unrounded. The following points may be noted in respect of the quality of the short and long vowels:

- (i) /i:/, /i:/ and /u:/ are closer than /i/, /i/ and /u/ respectively.
- (ii) /a:/ is opener than /a/.
- (iii) The quality of /ɔ/ may be described as intermediate between cardinal /ɔ/ and /ɒ/, and it could as well be represented by the notation /ɒ/. /ɔ:/, however, is less open than /ɔ/.
- (iv) There doesn’t seem to be any perceptible shift in the tongue height of the front long half-open /ɛ:/ and the central long half-open /ɜ:/ vis-a-vis their short counterparts /ɛ/ and /ɜ/.

- (v) Lip-spreading or lip-rounding is generally not very prominent, except in the case of articulation of /i:/ and /u:/.

A brief description of the vowels:

/i/ and /i:/ -- Short and long, front, unrounded, close vowels; /i/ is slightly less close and less forward than cardinal [i], /i:/ being a little closer than /i/ in quality. Both /i/ and /i:/ occur in all three positions.

/ɛ/ and /ɛ:/ -- Short and long, front, unrounded vowels, intermediate between the half-close and the half-open position; /ɛ/ is nearer to the position of cardinal [ɛ] rather than to cardinal [e] and hence represented here phonemically by the notation /ɛ/. There is no perceptible difference in the tongue positions of /ɛ/ and /ɛ:/. They occur in all three positions.

/a/ and /a:/ -- Short and long, centralized open vowels, intermediate between cardinal [a] and cardinal [ɑ]; /a/ is a little nearer to cardinal [a] rather than to cardinal [ɑ]. /a/ occurs in all three positions, but /a:/ occurs only in initial and medial positions (see, however, B1.6 below).

/ɔ/ and /ɔ:/ -- Short and long, back vowels, intermediate between cardinal [ɔ] and the secondary cardinal [ɒ]. They are rounded vowels, but lip-rounding is not very prominent. These two vowels can also be represented with the notations [ɒ] and [ɒ:]. /ɔ/ is slightly opener in quality than /ɔ:/, and both of them occur in all three positions, although the occurrence of /ɔ:/ in word-final positions is very limited (see, however, B1.6 below).

/u/ and /u:/ -- Short and long, back, rounded, close vowels; /u:/ is closer than /u/ and approximates the tongue position and height of cardinal [u]. /u/ occurs in all three positions, but /u:/ occurs only initially and medially (see, however, B1.6 below).

/ɜ/ and /ɜ:/ -- Short and long, unrounded, mid-central vowels, both approximating the position of cardinal [ə], there being no perceptible difference in the tongue positions of the two. /ɜ/ occurs in all three positions, but /ɜ:/ occurs only initially and medially (see, however, B1.6 below).

/i/ and /i:/ -- Short and long, unrounded, high central vowels, both approximating the tongue position of cardinal [ɨ]. /i/ occurs in all three positions, but /i:/ occurs only initially and medially (see, however, B1.6 below).

Examples:

Word-initially:

i-	/i/	inam	/inam/	‘to do’
i:-	/i:/	i:nam	/i:nam/	‘to absorb some colour or to be coloured’
e-	/ɛ/	enam	/ɛnam/	‘to excrete’
e:	/ɛ:/	e:nam	/ɛ:nam/	‘to bear fruit’
a	/a/	anam	/anam/	‘to stir-fry’
a:	/a:/	a:nam	/a:nam/	‘to get in’

o	/ɔ/	onam	/ɔnam/	‘to give birth’
o:	/ɔ:/	o:nam	/ɔ:nam/	‘to rear’
u	/u/	unam	/unam/	‘to taste fatty’
u:	/u:/	u:nam	/u:nam/	‘(of a fox) to cry’
í	/i/	ínam	/inam/	‘to pound rice for husking’
í:	/i:/	í:nam	/i:nam/	‘(of a Mising shaman) to chant a hymn’
é	/ɜ/	épo	/ɜpɔ/	‘a winnowing fan’
é:	/ɜ:/	é:po	/ɜ:pɔ/	‘to feel nice to make one’s way through tall grasses’

Word-medially:

i	/i/	kinam	/kinam/	‘to be sick’
i:	/i:/	ki:nam	/ki:nam/	‘to take out the intestines (of a fish, bird or an animal killed for food)’
e	/ɛ/	kenam	/kɛnam/	‘to bite’
e:	/ɛ:/	ke:nam	/kɛ:nam/	‘to be astringent in taste’
a	/a/	kanam	/kanam/	‘to have (something)’
a:	/a:/	ka:nam	/ka:nam/	‘to see’
o	/ɔ/	konam	/kɔnam/	‘to ask for (something); to be bitter, etc.’
o:	/ɔ:/	ko:nam	/kɔ:nam/	‘to ferry (someone or something) across’
u	/u/	kunam	/kunam/	‘to shout’
u:	/u:/	ku:nam	/ku:nam/	‘to be sour’
é	/ɜ/	kénam	/kɜnam/	‘to take (someone’s) side’
é:	/ɜ:/	ké:nam	/kɜ:nam/	‘to prepare a curry’
í	/i/	pínam	/pinam/	‘to pour; to be dry’
í:	/i:/	pí:nam	/pi:nam/	‘to be adequate’

Word-finally:

i	/i/	ami	/ami/	‘a person’
i:	/i:/	adi:	/adi:/	‘mountain’
e	/ɛ/	ake	/ake/	‘some’
e:	/ɛ:/	ake:	/ake:/	‘a skein (of yarn)’
o	/ɔ/	alo	/alɔ/	‘salt’
o:	/ɔ:/	ko:	/kɔ:/	‘boy’
a	/a/	tapa	/tapa/	‘pumpkin; white gourd’
u	/u/	Taku	/taku/	‘name of a Mising clan’
í	/i/	akí	/aki/	‘mother’s brother; father’s sister’s husband’
é	/ɜ/	alé	/alɜ/	‘leg; foot’

B1.6 Vowel length in the word-final position

/i:/ and /ɛ:/ are the only long vowels in the language that occur in the word-final position with a certain degree of frequency, e.g.

aki: /aki:/ 'stomach'	ali: /ali:/ 'yam'
tani: /tani:/ 'man'	pagli: /pagli:/ 'sweet potatoes'
Pa:di: /pa:di:/ 'a Mising clan'	karmi: /karmi:/ 'a small fish'
yummi: /jummi:/ 'sleepiness'	sulli: /sulli:/ 'sand'
take: /take:/ 'ginger'	Dole: /dɔle:/ 'a Mising clan'
to:de: /tɔ:de:/ 'peacock'	ame: /ame:/ 'small; younger'
abe: /abe:/ 'song'	e:me: /ε:me:/ 'second wife'
pébe: /pɛbe:/ 'parrot'	kungke: /kuŋke:/ 'a wooden slab used for sitting on the floor', etc.

/ɔ:/ occurs in the word-final position only in a few free morphemes, viz. **ko:** /kɔ:/ 'boy', **ro:** /rɔ:/ 'day after tomorrow' and **yo:** /jɔ:/ 'night; mother'. However, all the seven long vowels, including /ɔ:/, can be deemed to occur word-finally in plenty of bound forms, especially in verb roots, as a free variant of /ɨ/. (This has been discussed at some length in INTRODUCTION, Part II, Section 4. Plenty of examples of such occurrence can also be seen in the main body of the dictionary.)

Word-final short vowels of monosyllabic words of the structure CV are lengthened when they are followed by a suffix beginning with a consonant, e.g.

- ngo** ('I') + {-**mang**} (suffix, marking the negative) > **ngo:mang** 'not me'
no ('you') + {-**rung**} (suffix, marking emphasis) > **no:rung** 'It must be you'
bí ('he/she') + {-**yé**} (an interrogative suffix) > **bí:yé?** '(Is it) he/she?'
sé ('this') + {-**lang**} (an interrogative suffix, expressing doubt) > **sé:lang?** '(Is it) this? -- The speaker does not think it is., etc.

The final short vowel of the words **tolo** 'there (to the north or upper or higher locations)', **bolo** (to the south or the west or lower locations)', **télé** 'that/there (to the north or an upper or higher location)', **bélé** 'that/there (to the south or the west or a lower location)', etc., which are of the CVCV structure, remain unchanged in length, when followed by a suffix beginning with a consonant, e.g. **tolo** + {-**pé**} (suffix, marking the allative case) > **tolopé** 'to the northern or upper direction', **bolo** + {-**pé**} (suffix, marking the allative case) > **bolopé** 'to the southern, western or lower direction', **télé** + {-**ma**} (suffix, marking the negative) > **téléma** 'not that/there (in the northern or upper direction)', **bélé** + {-**ma**} (suffix, marking the negative) > **béléma** 'not that/there (in the southern or western or lower direction)'. But when these words are clipped and reduced to a monosyllabic CV structure, which the language permits in these cases, they follow the same pattern of lengthening of the V in CV, e.g. **tolo** > **to** -- **tolopé** > **to:pé** (NOT **topé** *), **bolo** > **bo** -- **bolopé** > **bo:pé** (NOT **bopé** *), **télé** > **té** -- **téléma** > **té:ma** (NOT **téma** *), **bélé** > **bé** -- **béléma** > **bé:ma** (NOT **béma** *), etc. It may be noted that there are not many monosyllabic free morphemes of the structure CV in Mising.

Bound, monosyllabic verb roots of the CV structure are not covered by the

above rule, e.g. **lu-** ‘to say’ + {-**mang**} > **lumang** ‘does not / do not say’, **gí-** ‘to go/come’ + {-**yé**} > **gíyé** ‘will go/come’, etc. Again, word-final vowels of disyllabic words remain unchanged in length when followed by a suffix, e.g.

- ami** (‘person’) + {-**ko**} ‘(the second syllable of **ako** ‘one’, used as a suffix)’ > **amiko** ‘one person’
- adi:** (‘mountain’) + {-**to**} ‘suffix for indicating a location to the north of the speaker’ > **adi:to** ‘there in the mountains to the north’
- sité** (‘elephant’) + {-**dé**} ‘(suffix, marking the definite or the specific)’ > **sitédé** ‘the (particular) elephant’
- sibe:** (‘monkey’) + {-**ko**} ‘(the second syllable of **ako** ‘one’, used as a suffix)’ > **sibe:ko** ‘one monkey’
- banji** (‘a kind of forest tree’) + {-**mang**} (suffix, marking the negative) > **banjimang** ‘not the tree (named) banji’
- karmi:** (‘a small variety of fish’) + {-**mang**} (suffix, marking the negative) > **karmi:mang** ‘not the fish (named) **karmi:**’, etc.

The morphophonemics of Mising requires a fuller treatment, which is not attempted in the present introduction to the language. A larger corpus will have to be studied to come up with explicit rules regarding the lengthening or otherwise of word-final short vowels, when the words concerned are polysyllabic or are extended by suffixation.

Bl.7 Diphthongal vowel glides

The Mising phonemic system includes diphthongal vowel glides also. Of them, the following may be categorized as ‘falling’ ones, the first element being more prominent than the second --

- (i) Glides to /i/ -- /ai/, /ɔi/, /ui/, /zi/, /ɔ:i/, /ɜ:i/
- (ii) Glides to /u/ -- /iu/, /au/, /ɔu/, /ɜu/
- (iii) Glides to /i/ -- /ai/, /ɜ:i/

Examples:

Glides to /i/ -- /ai/, /ɔi/, /ui/, /zi/, /ɔ:i/, /ɜ:i/

/ai/	ainé	/ainɜ/	‘good’
	arainé	/arainɜ/	‘long’
	gíkai	/gɪkai/	‘let’s go’
/ɔi/	oi	/ɔi/	‘young one; dear one’
	koiyang	/kɔijɔŋ/	‘dirt’
.	ba:boi	/ba:boi/	‘uncle (father’s younger brother)’
/ui/	ui	/ui/	‘spirits’
	luiyang	/luiyɔŋ/	‘a kind of reed’
	ka:pongkakui	/ka:pɔŋkakui/	‘let’s go back to see (or check) something’

/ɜi/	éi kouwa	/ɜi/	‘Hey, boy!’ (calling from a short distance)
	motéipén	/mɔtɜipɛn/	‘Please do it for me.’
	gíkanéi	/gɪkanɜi/	‘Did you/he/she/they go?’
/ɔ:i/	gíla:bo:i	/gɪla:bɔ:i/	‘Let’s go’
/ɜ:i/	é:i	/ɜ:i/	‘Hey! (from quite some distance)’, etc.

Note: Instead of reaching the position of **i**, the glides to **i** /i/ terminate around the position of the frictionless continuant /j/. They may, therefore, be alternatively represented as /aj/, /ɔj/, /uj/, /ɜj/, /ɔj/ and /ɜj/. In this treatment, however, the diphthongal representation has been used. /ɔj/ and /ɜj/ are rather infrequent in occurrence: in the examples given, **gíla:bo:i** is a clipped form of **gíla:bo:je** /gɪla:bɔ:ze/ (-**bo:je** > -**bo:y** > -**bo:i**) and **é:** in **é:i** is a lengthening of **é** in **éi**. Thus the status of /ɔ:i/ and /ɜ:i/ as diphthongs may be considered marginal.

Glides to /u/ -- /iu/, /au/, /ɔu/, /ɜu/

/iu/	biu	/biu/	‘seasonal festival (active loanword from Assamese, phonetically assimilated into Mising)’
/au/	oiyau	/ɔijau/	‘youngest one; dear one’
	aum	/aum/	‘three’
	baum	/baum/	‘three (words in the sense ‘things’, ‘matters’, etc.)’
/ɔu/	oud-	/ɔud/	‘to be tall’
	rouwém	[rɔuwɛm]	‘in the morning’
	kouwau	[kɔuwau]	‘a male baby’
/ɜu/	déu	/dɜu/	‘wave (active loanword from Assamese, phonetically assimilated into Mising)’
	néutang	/nɜutang/	‘multiplication tables (loanword from Assamese, phonetically assimilated into Mising)’

Note: As the examples above would suggest, /iu/ and /ɜu/ occur only in loanwords, **biu** probably being the only word in which /iu/ occurs. Assamese /ɛu/ is retained in some cases, as in **peurang** /pɛurang/ ‘jackals (when they give out short cries rather than howl in a lengthy way)’, but changed to /ɜu/ in others, as in /dɜu/. /au/ and /ɔu/, which occur in Mising words, are ‘falling’ in quality, when they occur in open syllables, as in **oiyau** (**oi-yau**), **rouwém** (**rou-wém**), **kouwau** (**kou-wau**), etc. but both the members are equally prominent, when they occur in a closed syllable, as in **aum** /aum/ and **oud** /ɔud/. (Regarding the insertion of [w] at the phonetic level, see *Bl.4* above.)

Glides to /i/ -- /ai/, /ɜi/

/ai/	aí	/ai/	‘self’
	aín	/ain/	‘gold’
	Taí	/tai/	‘name of a Mising clan’
	Taíd	/taid/	‘name of a Mising clan’
/ɜi/	é:i	/ɜi/	‘yes (from some distance)’
	ouwé:i	/ɔuwɜ:i/	‘Hey, mother! (from some distance)’, etc.

Note: As in the case of /ɔu/ and /au/, the ‘falling’ quality of /ai/ is found in open syllables (as in **Taí** /tai/), but both the members are found to be prominent in closed syllables (as in **Taíd** /taid/). /ɜi/ occurs in open syllables only and so it is always realized as a ‘falling’ diphthong.

In addition, the following vowel combinations -- in which both the members are prominent, the second member a little more so, giving these diphthongs a somewhat ‘rising’ quality -- occur in the language.

(iv) Glides to /a/ -- /ɛa/ /ɔa/, /ua/, /ɜa/, /ia/

(v) Glides to /ɔ/ -- /aɔ/, /iɔ/

(vi) Glides to /ɜ/ -- /ɔɜ/, /uɜ/, /iɜ/

Examples:

Glides to /a/ -- /ɛa/ /ɔa/, /ua/, /ɜa/, /ia/

/ɛa/	leango:dung	/lɛaŋɔ:duŋ/	‘just beginning to plant’
	peango:dung	/ɛaŋɔ:duŋai/	‘just beginning to say words of blessings’
/ɔa/	oang	/ɔaŋ/	‘west’
	soang	/sɔaŋ/	‘the act of dragging in’
/ua/	uag	/uaŋ/	‘a species of weasel’
	ruad	/ruad/	‘(nights or dawns) light’
/ɜa/	kéang	/kɜaŋ/	‘(the act of someone) leaning onto another’
	léang	/lɜaŋ/	‘(the act of someone) stepping into some spot’
/ia/	ía	/ia/	‘bamboo’
	píag	/piag/	‘a crow’
	píang	/piaŋ/	‘light (especially, pre-dawn or at the time of dawn’

Glides to /ɔ/ -- /aɔ/, /iɔ/

/aɔ/	ao	/aɔ/	‘son’
	aog	/aɔŋ/	‘a handful (of grains, food, etc.)’
	laor-	/laɔr/	‘(of complexion) to be glowing’
/iɔ/	ío	/iɔ/	‘sister’s son’

Glides to /ɜ/ -- /ɔɜ/, /uɜ/, /iɜ/

/ɔɜ/	moér-	/mɔɜr/	‘to move something from its position’
	boér-	/bɔɜr/	‘to lift someone (a baby, an invalid, etc.) from his/ her position and place somewhere else’
/uɜ/	buér-	/buɜr/	‘to pull something aside’
	tuér-	/tuɜr/	‘to hang something somewhere else’
/iɜ/	íér-	/iɜr/	‘to move one’s head aside’
	gíér-	/gɪɜr/	‘(of someone) to move aside’
	píér-	/piɜr/	‘to pour out (a liquid) from a container and pour it into some other container’, etc.

Note: (i) The diphthongs in Mising are approximately equivalent in length to the long

vowels in the language. For instance, the lengths of **íér-** /iɜr/ ‘to move one’s head aside’ may be compared with **ír-** /i:r/ ‘(of an occasion) to be dazzling or be full of gaiety’, **aum** /aum/ ‘three’ with **a:m** /a:m/ ‘rice paddy’, **ainé** /ainɜ/ ‘good’ with **a:né** /a:nɜ/ ‘river’, etc.: their lengths are approximately equal.

(ii) Glides to /ɜ/ occur in a process of agglutination across morpheme boundaries, such glides being a little more common in the Sa:yang and the Mo:ying dialects of Mising than in the others.

(iii) **ío** ‘sister’s son’ is probably the only word in Mising for the diphthong /iɜ/.

BI.8 Diphthongs + vowel

The following are certain suffixes in the language beginning with or consisting of one or more vowels:

{**-o:**} /ɔ:/ or {**-ong**} /ɔŋ/, denoting ‘only’

{**-a**} /a/, vocative suffix, used to address someone from close by

{**-ar**} /ar/, emphatic suffix, denoting something like ‘It’s someone/something, and someone/something alone’

{**-au**} /au/, suffix, used to convey the sense of quantitative or qualitative smallness, tenderness, etc.

{**-é**} /ɜ/, nominative or copular suffix

{**-ém**} /ɜm/, accusative suffix (it has other uses also)

{**-é:í**} /ɜ:i/, vocative suffix, used to address someone from a distance

{**-í:**} /i:/ or {**-íng**} /iŋ/, emphatic suffix, similar in import to {-ar}

When any of these suffixes are added to a word-final diphthong or a monosyllabic word, comprising a diphthong, the following phonetic phenomena are noticed:

(a) /j/ is inserted after the diphthongal glides to /i/ to provide a further glide from /i/ to the next vowel, e.g.

oi ‘young one’ + {**-a**} > **oi-a** > **oiya** [ɔija] ‘Young one, dear!’

kai ‘elder brother’ + {**-é:í**} > **kai-é:í** > **kaijé:í** [kaijɜ:i] ‘Hey, elder brother! (from a distance)’

ui ‘spirits, gods’ + {**-í:**} or {**-íng**} > **ui-í:** or **ui-íng** > **uijí:** [uiji:] or **uijíng** [uijɪŋ] ‘(It must be) spirits, and spirits alone that ...’

ui ‘spirits, gods’ + {**-é**} > **ui-é** > **uiyé** [uijɜ], ‘Spirits (nominative)’, etc.

(b) The insertion of [w], occurring in the process of suffixes in the language beginning with, or constituted by, vowels, mentioned above, being added to words ending in **o** (/ɔ/), **o:** (/ɔ:/), **ao** (/aɔ/) or **ío** (/iɜ/), and after the diphthongal glides to /u/ to provide a further glide from /u/ to the next vowel has already been exemplified in BI.4 above.

(c) The onward glide from the diphthongal glides, with **í** /i/ as the second member, to the suffixes under reference takes place without the help of any other sound, e.g.

aí ‘self’ + {**-é**} > **aí-é** > **aíé** [aiɜ] ‘one oneself’

Taí ‘name of a Mising clan’ + {-é} > **Taí-é** > **Taíé** [taiɜ] ‘I/He/She/
They am/is/are Taí’

aí ‘self’ + {-ar} > **aí-ar** > **aíar** [aiar] ‘one oneself, and no one else’

Taí ‘name of a Mising clan’ + {-é:í} > **Taí-é:í** > **Taíé:í** [taiɜ:i] ‘Hello,
Mr. Taí! (from a distance)’, etc.

(d) The onward glide from the diphthongal glides, with **a** /a/ as the second member, to the suffixes under reference needs the help of a voiced, velar, frictionless continuant [ɣ], **a** /a/ being deleted in the process, e.g.

ía ‘bamboo’ + {-é} > **ía-é** > **íié** [iɪɣɜ] ‘bamboos are ...’

ía ‘bamboo’ + {-o:} or {-ong} > **ía-o:** or **ía-ong** > **íío:** [iɪɣɔ:] or **ííong** [iɪɣɔŋ] ‘bamboos only ...’

rua ‘rafter of a roof’ + {-é} > **rua-é** > **ruué** [ruuɣɜ] ‘rafters (nominative) ...’ / ‘... (be) rafters’

Note: The rules of insertion of [w] and [ɣ] given in (b) and (d) above are not fully applicable to the Sa:yang dialect of Mising, which has a slightly different set of rules for vowel sandhi (some idea of which has been given in A4 above).

Bl.9 Word stress

Word stress in Mising is a weak phonetic phenomenon. If Mising were spoken with some rhythm -- in reciting a Mising poem, for instance -- it would, therefore, unlike English, be syllable-timed rather than stress-timed. This is mainly due to the fact that, despite minor allophonic variations, the vowels occurring in words are not subjected to any conspicuous change in length and quality in normal speech.

Nevertheless, it is possible in words of two syllables or more to identify a certain syllable as being a little more prominent than another. In a polysyllabic, agglutinated word, certain morphemes might be more prominent than the others because of their emphatic imports or semantic focuses. For instance, in the word **gíyérung** (<**gí-** ‘to go/come’ + {-yé} ‘future tense marker’ + {-rung} ‘suffix, denoting certainty’: ‘someone will surely come/go’), {-**run**g} is an emphatic morpheme and hence more prominent than the two other syllables in the word, the prominence being brought about by the rise in the pitch of the speaker’s voice accompanying the utterance of the syllable, coupled with some relative loudness. Similarly, in the word **yubamka:bo** (<**yub-** ‘to sleep’ + {-**am**} ‘suffix, denoting the involvement of everyone in some action’ + {-**ka:**} ‘past tense marker’ + {-**bo**} ‘suffix, denoting some action that has taken place, or has been performed, already or will take place, or will be performed, immediately’ - - ‘everyone has already gone to sleep’), the suffixes {-**am**} and {-**ka:**} are likely to be more prominent than the others -- {-**am**} because of the focus it has in the semantic context, and {-**ka:**} because of the prominence it gains in combination with {-**bo**}, which, here, means ‘already’. In a slightly longer agglutinative

word like **kangkinsuma:mílo** -- <**ka:-** ‘to see’ + {**-kin/--ken**} (the word **kin-/ken-** ‘to know’, used here to form a compound root, **ka:-** and {**-kin/--ken**} >**kangkin-/kangken-** meaning ‘to know or recognize someone’) + {**-su**} ‘reflexivizing suffix’ (**ka:-**, **-kin** and **-su** > **kangkinsu-** meaning ‘to introduce oneself to or to get familiar with someone’) + {**-mang**} ‘negativizing suffix’ + {**-mílo**} ‘suffix, marking a condition, i.e. *if*’ -- the word **kangkinsuma:mílo** thus meaning ‘If (one) does not get familiar with (someone)’ -- the focus of the meaning and the stress would generally be on the negative element {**-mang**, which is changed to {**-ma:**} as per a morphophonemic rule (see INTRODUCTION, Part II, 4, Rule (ii)). Such phenomena of stress would pertain to the area of sentence stress in an analytical language like English, but in an agglutinative language like Mising, they too might be considered as falling within the purview of word stress. Emphasis and the focus of information sought to be conveyed become relevant in the matter of stress in an agglutinated word.

In free morphemes, prominence of a syllable, i.e. word stress, is generally determined by the number of syllables in a word. Vowel length too has some bearing on the prominence of a syllable in a word. The prominence of a stressed syllable, as mentioned already, is not very conspicuous, but can be perceived by a trained ear because of the slightly higher pitch involved in the articulation of the stressed syllable and, in some cases, the length of the vowel. As a rough rule of thumb, if one utters the stressed syllable, making it deliberately a little more prominent than the unstressed ones, the word would still sound natural for a native speaker. This would not be the case, if the unstressed syllables are uttered deliberately in the same way.

The following rules of word stress are suggested tentatively.

(a) The great majority of free morphemes in Mising are disyllabic. Such words are stressed on the second syllable, e.g.

Syllabic structure VCV -- **alé** [a^hlɛ] ‘leg’, **uyu** [u^hju] ‘spirits, gods’, **akí** [a^hki] ‘mother’s brother, etc.’, **anyi** [a^hni] ‘father’s sister, etc.’, **épo** [ɛ^hpɔ] ‘a winnowing fan’, etc.

Syllabic structure VCVC -- **okum** [ɔ^hkum] ‘house, home’, **apong** [a^hpɔŋ] ‘rice wine’, **Oyan** [ɔ^hjan] ‘name of subgroup of Misings’, **amír** [a^hmír] ‘body (of a human, an animal, etc.)’, etc.

Syllabic structure VCCV -- **anné** [an^hnɛ] ‘leaf’, **agro** [ag^hrɔ] ‘raven’, **amro** [am^hrɔ] ‘a variety of rice paddy sown in spring and harvested in summer’, **émpu** [ɛm^hpu] ‘a large mat’, etc.

Syllabic structure VCCVC -- **argom** [ar^hgɔm] ‘rust’, **éllung** [ɛl^hluŋ], ‘boat’, **otsur** [ɔt^hsur] ‘a sprouting leaf or bud’, **ugyum** [ug^hjum] ‘shade’, etc.

Syllabic structure CVCV -- **pékí** [pɛ^hki] ‘dove’, **péji** [pɛ^hzi] ‘a kind of nettle’, **koné** [kɔ^hnɛ] ‘(something) bitter’, **bíkí** [bi^hki] ‘cobra’, etc.

Syllabic structure CVCVC -- **tapad** [ta^hpad] ‘leeches’, **siram** [si^hram] ‘an

otter’, **sorog** /sɔˈrɔŋ/ ‘a rhinoceros’, etc.

Syllabic structure CVCCV -- **ponta** [pɔnˈta] ‘width’, **gempa** /gɛmˈpa/ ‘a large bamboo basket with a wide mouth’, **konno** [kɔnˈnɔ] ‘the day before yesterday’, etc.

Syllabic structure CVCCVC -- **sarkod** [sarˈkɔd] ‘a monitor lizard’, **sormon** [sɔrˈmɔn] ‘a crocodile’, **dongkal** [dɔŋˈkal] ‘earthworm’, etc.

All the examples of the disyllabic words, given above, contain short vowels only in both the syllables. When a long vowel occurs in the second syllable, the first syllable containing a short vowel, that is, when the word has syllabic structure (C)VC(C)V:, it reinforces the stress on the second syllable, e.g. **iki:éki:** [iˈki:/ɜˈki:] ‘dog’, **igi:** [iˈgi:] ‘a pounding stick’, **adi:** [aˈdi:] ‘mountain’, **appi:** [apˈpi:] ‘four’, **péki:** [pɜˈki:] ‘one pot of cooked rice or curry’, **Dole:** [dɔˈlɛ:] ‘name of a Mising clan’, **karmi:** [karˈmi:] ‘a small fish of the gourami family’, etc. When the first syllable contains a long vowel and the second a short one, that is, when the word has syllabic structure (C)V:C(C)V, the first syllable gains some prominence because of the length of the vowel in the syllable and may perhaps be given the status of a secondary stress, but the primary stress still falls on the second syllable, e.g. **do:nyi** [dɔˈjɪ] ‘the sun’, **po:lo** [pɔˈlɔ] ‘the moon’, **é:jo** [ɜˈzɔ] ‘an old woman’, **Pe:gu** [pɛˈgu] ‘name of a Mising clan’, etc. When both the syllables of a disyllabic word contains long vowels, that is, when the word has a syllabic structure (C)V:CV:, the stress again falls clearly on the second syllable, e.g. **Pa:me:** [paˈmɛ:] ‘name of a Mising clan’, **Pa:di:** [paˈdi:] ‘name of a Mising clan’, **ti:ti:** [tiˈti:] ‘name of a tree of medium height, with numerous, small, globular, white fruit’, **ke:di:** [kɛˈdi:] ‘a mango’, **a:me:** [aˈmɛ:] ‘a term of endearment, used to address a boy or a younger man’, etc.

Note: Although disyllabic, the time adverbs like **silo** [ˈsi lɔ] ‘today’, **mélo** [ˈmɛ lɔ] ‘yesterday’, **konno** (<**konlo**) [ˈkɔn nɔ] ‘day before yesterday’, **yampo** [ˈjam pɔ] ‘tomorrow’, **sinying** [ˈsi ɲiŋ] ‘this year’, **ménnying** [ˈmɛn ɲiŋ] ‘last year’, **konnying** [ˈkɔn ɲiŋ] ‘the year before the last’, **lunnying** [ˈlun ɲiŋ] ‘next year’, and other disyllabic deictic words like **édé** [ˈɜ dɜ] ‘that (not very far from the speaker)’, **élé** [ˈɜ lɜ] ‘that (at some distance from the speaker)’, **télé** [ˈtɜ lɜ] ‘that/there (to the north or at an upper or higher location in relation to the speaker)’, **bélé** [ˈbɜ lɜ] ‘that/there (to the south or the west or at a lower location in relation to the speaker)’, etc., are stressed on their first syllables.

(b) In free morphemes of three syllables, the stress usually falls on the third syllable, when the first two syllables have short vowels and the third syllable is open and has a long vowel or a consonant as coda, especially a **ng** /ŋ/, which, morphophonemically, is a free variant of vowel length (see INTRODUCTION, Part II, 4, rule (ii)), that is, when the word has a syllabic structure (C)VC(C)VCV: or (C)VC(C)VCCV, e.g. **pempelang** [pɛm pɛˈlaŋ] ‘a species of very flat, medium-sized fish with fine scales’, **tantari:** [tan taˈri:] ‘a kind of forest tree’, **Sungkurang** [suŋ kuˈraŋ] ‘name of a Mising clan’, **kebari:** [kɛ baˈri:] ‘to

be miserly’, **paksurung** [pak su /ruŋ] ‘a sparrow’, **mensurung** [men su /ruŋ] ‘a fox’, **sengkelag** [seŋ ke /lag] ‘a species of myrobalan’, **ngumporod** [ŋum-pɔ-/rɔd] ‘a variety of creeper’, **konari:** [kɔ-na-/ri:] ‘a variety of plant that flowers in spring’, **betkorog** [bet-kɔ-/rɔg] ‘a species of bulbul, the song-bird’, **mendari:** [men da /ri:] ‘a cat’, **potolong** [pɔ tɔ /lɔŋ] ‘shorts (loanword, <*pantaloons*>’, etc. As in the case of disyllabic words, the occurrence of a long vowel in the third syllable of such words with three syllables reinforces the stress on the third syllable.

However, if the third syllable does not have a coda (i.e. if the third syllable is open) or if there is a long vowel in the first syllable, the stress falls on the first syllable of three-syllable words, e.g. **ko:dola** [kɔ: dɔ la/ ‘a dwarf; the pupil of the eye’, **sinpéri** [sin pɜ ri] ‘a species of civet’, **detpéri** [dɛt pɜ ri] ‘the domestic pigeon’, etc.

(c) In free, four-syllable morphemes, the stress falls on the second syllable, e.g. **ana:randang** [a /na: ran daŋ] ‘the woodpecker’, **oso:soki** [ɔ /sɔ: sɔ ki] ‘a species of long-tailed blackbird’, **bungki:répug** [buŋ /ki: rɜ pug] ‘a kind of medicinal creeper’, **ko:koroli** [kɔ: /kɔ rɔ li] ‘the green pigeon’, **yu:dukorong** [yu: /du kɔ rɔŋ] ‘a kind of arum’, **konépéli:** [kɔ /nɜ pɜ li:] ‘a species of small fish’, **pémiliki** [pɜ /mɪ li ki] ‘a kind of insect found under sands’, **tíntibirín** [tin /ti bi rin] ‘a species of nocturnal bird’, **tarémbuti:** [ta /rɜm bu ti:] ‘a spider’, etc. In the case of four-syllable words also it is seen that the stress on the second syllable is reinforced, if the syllable has a long vowel, as in **ana:randang** [a /na: ran daŋ], **oso:soki** [ɔ /sɔ: sɔ ki/ and **bungki:répug** [buŋ /ki: rɜ pug]. In **ko:koroli** [kɔ: /kɔ rɔ li/ and **yu:dukorong** [yu: /du kɔ rɔŋ], the stress falls on the second syllable, despite the first syllable deriving some prominence from the length of the vowel in it.

Word stress in Mising, including stress patterns in agglutinated words in the language, is a complex area and needs to be studied more thoroughly. The above discussion on the subject may therefore be considered as a tentative one.

B1.10 Tone and intonation

Many Tibeto-Burman speeches are known for their being tone languages in varying degrees, but Mising, as it is spoken today, is not one of them, no Mising word being changed in meaning by changing the pitch of one’s voice. There is a large number of homonyms in the language, as can be seen from the present work, but the changes in the meanings of such homonyms are not brought about by the use of tone. Thus the verb root **tub-** may mean (i) ‘to hit’, (ii) ‘to comb (one’s hair)’, (iii) ‘to take out cooked food with a ladle and serve it on a dish’, (iv) ‘to construct a road by dumping earth’, (v) ‘to fish with a sieve’ (vi) ‘to scrape and pull dung or other wastes with a hoe-like tool’, and (vii) ‘to thin out young paddy plants with a comb-like agricultural implement, called **binda**

(loanword <Assamese *bindha*)' -- all being cases of homonymy -- the differences in their meaning being determined by the context of an utterance or, often, by the word that collocates with **tub-** in the utterance, and not by tone.

The fact that each short vowel sound in Mising has a long counterpart and that the use of a short vowel or its long counterpart serves to distinguish meanings leaves some room for suspicion that such differences were originally cases of tone rather than of mere vowel length. Even in their present manifestation, minimal pairs for distinguishing a short vowel and its long counterpart are often accompanied by differences in intonation, e.g. (using the unstressed imperative suffix *-to*) -- **pito** 'Slap (someone)!' (uttered usually with a level tone) -- **pi:to** 'Make a hole (through the earlobe or nostrils)!' (uttered with a falling intonation, the pitch being slightly higher on **pi:-** and lower on **-to**), **duto** 'Row (a boat)!' -- **du:to** 'Sit down!', **peto** 'Bless!/Curse!' -- **pe:to** 'Cut (something, with a slicing action)!', etc., the differences in the intonation of **duto** - **du:to** and **peto** - **pe:to** being similar to that of **pito** - **pi:to**. However, these are not instances of the existence of tone in Mising now, as the difference between **pi-** and **pi:-**, **du-** and **du:-**, **pe-** and **pe:-** is one of vowel length rather than tone.

The only instance of tone this editor can think of in Mising is in the use of the deictic words referring to the location of someone or something at a distance such as **élé** 'that/there (to the east)', **télé** 'that/there (to the north or at an upper or higher location)', **bélé** 'that/there (to the south or the west or at a lower location)', etc. The use of a high pitch in uttering such words would signify that the location of someone or something is quite far from the speaker, whereas the use of a lower pitch would signify that the location of the person or thing is still at some distance, but probably not too far away, from the speaker.

As against the absence (loss?) of tone, one comes across multiple patterns of intonation in Mising. Such patterns vary from dialect to dialect and from locality to locality within the same dialect. It is even found here and there that certain families within the same village may have an identifiable style of speech and pattern of intonation. There are not many villages inhabited by people belonging to the Oyan subgroup (to which this editor belongs), and, the speeches of Oyan villages of different localities are marked by great divergences in intonation patterns. In the context of the great diversity in the area of intonation in Mising, its description remains a matter of detailed study on the basis of extensive field work -- a task yet to be undertaken by anyone. Without such a study, it may not be advisable for someone to make generalizations about dialect-oriented intonation patterns.

However, one has an impression that, despite great divergences, there is greater homogeneity in the patterns of intonation in the speeches of the Pagro and the Délu subgroups than in those of the other subgroups, and, in fact, there now seems to be emerging gradually a formal variety of Mising speech, used by

most speakers in public forums, the intonation patterns used on such occasions being generally close to the ones used by the Pagro and the Délu subgroups. Apart from the use of level, rising and falling patterns of intonation, sentence stress, coupled with attitudinal factors, also plays an important role in the utterances of people, as probably is the case with all languages. Longer sentences are divided into tone groups, the rise and fall becoming marked, wherever there is a pause. Rising-falling and falling-rising patterns occur more commonly in everyday speech. Apart from statements, questions, exclamations, commands and requests, other language functions such as expressions of desire, wishes, disgust, pain, joy, giving a warning, advising caution, giving emphasis, etc. too have their own intonation patterns, although not uniform in the language as a whole.

Before closing this discussion on intonation in Mising, the following remarks of a general nature regarding the patterns of the nuclear tones in statements, questions, commands/requests, and exclamations can be made on an ad hoc basis (and I hope I am not far away from the truth), not ruling out, however, the occurrence of slightly divergent patterns from dialect to dialect:

(a) Statements: A sentence-final nuclear tone or the nucleus of a tone group is generally of a falling pattern, unless specific attitudinal functions come into play. For instance, if a warning is given to someone, using a statement, the nuclear tone tends to be a rising one.

(b) Questions: In the Sa:yang dialect, a sentence-final word in a *yes-no* question usually has the nuclear tone, and it is distinctly of a rising pattern. In some other dialects also the rising pattern is perceptible. In the Pagro and the Délu dialects, the nucleus in such questions is generally of a falling pattern. The nuclear tone in question-word questions has a distinctly falling pattern in the Pagro and the Délu dialects, whereas other dialects seem to use both rising and falling patterns. However, all the groups inhabiting different localities appear to use the rising pattern only, when a question is asked by using only a question-word, e.g. **Sé:ko/se:ko?** ‘Who?’, **Okko/Íngkué?** ‘What?’, etc. Similarly, the nuclear tone in a declarative question has a rising pattern in all the dialects.

(c) Commands/requests: The tone nuclei of commands appear generally to have level patterns in all the dialects, although pitches of one’s voice may vary in different linguistic contexts. Requests, however, have a low-rise pattern in some dialects, including Sa:yang, whereas Pagro and Délu seem generally to have a low-fall one.

(d) Exclamations, generally, are accompanied with rising tones, although the rise may be high or low. ♦♦♦

B2. Words

B2.1 A 'word' in Mising

A *word* in Mising may be defined as a root, free or bound, consisting of one morpheme or more, or, in syntactic contexts, an inflected or a derived form. Both the criteria for what constitutes a word are probably applicable to all languages, but the latter becomes particularly relevant for an agglutinative language like Mising. Thus the noun **menjég** 'a buffalo' is a free morpheme, a free root and a *word*, as it can occur in sentences in its own form, as in **menjég dornyiko** 'buffaloes two' > 'two buffaloes', **menjég réné amiko** 'buffalo buyer person-one' > 'a person who buys buffaloes', etc. At the same time the suffixed forms of **menjég**, as exemplified below, are words too of more than one constituency, for suffixes are essentially bound forms and Mising syntax does not allow any natural pause between **menjég** and the suffixes that follow:

menjég-kídar/kídíng (suffix, marking the plural) > **menjégkídar/kídíng** 'buffaloes'

menjég-é (nominative suffix for common nouns with generic reference) > **menjégé** 'buffaloes (nominative)'

menjég-dé (nominative suffix for common nouns with specific reference) > **menjégdé** 'the buffalo (nominative)'

menjég-ko (<**ako** 'one') (suffix, marking the nominative, the accusative and the dative cases for numerals) > **menjékkko** 'one buffalo'

menjég-ém (accusative suffix for common nouns with generic reference) > **menjégém** 'buffaloes (accusative)'

menjég-dé-m (<**-ém**) > **menjégdém** 'the buffalo (accusative)'

menjég-lok (suffix, marking the genitive) > **menjéglok** '(something) of a buffalo'

menjég-émpé/-kísapé 'comparative suffix, denoting similarity' > **menjégémpé/menjékkísapé** 'like a buffalo'

menjég-ar 'suffix, denoting the sense of *exactly, truly, etc.*' **-émpé/-kísapé** > **menjégarémpé/menjégarkísapé** 'exactly like a buffalo'

menjég-émpé-yam 'suffix, used to mark a noun or pronoun in the comparative degree (see discussion on comparisons in **B2.19** below)' >

menjégémpéyam '(someone or something is stronger, weaker, bigger, smaller, etc.) than a buffalo'

menjég-ma 'suffix, marking the negative' > **menjégma** 'not a buffalo', etc.

On the other hand, the verb **gí-** 'to go/come' is bound in character, for it cannot occur in a sentence as an independent form, but it may be considered a word in a morphological context, as it is a root or a stem, to which various inflectional and derivational suffixes are added to express various meanings. At the same time, its inflected and derivative forms too are words, belonging to one

word class or the other, in a sentence, as exemplified below:

ngo gíyé ‘I shall go’ (< **ngo** ‘I’ **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’)

ngo gíma ‘I’ll not go’ (< **ngo gí-** **-ma** ‘suffix, marking the negative’)

ngo gíka ‘I had gone (somewhere)’ (< **ngo** ‘I’ **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-ka** ‘suffix, marking the past perfect tense’)

lomla gító ‘(you) Go (here, Walk) fast!’ (< **lom-** ‘to hurry, to be quick, etc.’ **-la** ‘suffix, marking the non-finite form of a verb’, **lomla** being normally used in its assimilated form **lomna**, **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-to** ‘suffix, marking the imperative mood’), etc.

gíyé, **gíma**, **gíka** and **gító** in the above sentences are all words.

In addition to inflectional suffixes, many suffixes are added to verb stems to derive other parts of speech or for modifying or expanding the meaning of the root or stem in various ways. In fact, the agglutinative character of Mising is most extensively reflected in the different ways in which the form of a verb in a sentence can get modified. Let us consider, for instance, the verb **gíladgorlangkuma:mílo:sin**, which has the status of a word in an agglutinative structure as exemplified in the following conversation:

A. **No okolo:p(é) lendu:n?** ‘you where getting ready to go?’ > ‘Where are you getting ready to go?’

B. **Bojarpé.** ‘market-to’ > ‘To the market.’

A. **Gíladgorlangku.** ‘Come back soon.’

Gíladgorlangkuma:mílo:sin phu:nko molang. ‘If you cannot come back soon, give a phone call.’

As many as seven suffixes follow the verb root **gí-** in the agglutinative word under consideration and Mising grammatical structure does not allow any natural pause between the root-cum-stem and the first suffix or between the first suffix and the second suffix, and so on. **phu:nko molang** ‘give a phone call’ is the principal clause in the sentence (with the subject *you*, mostly omitted in imperative sentences) and so it is seen that what is expressed in an analytical language like English by a subordinate conditional clause can be expressed by one agglutinative word in Mising. The different morphemes constituting the word **gíladgorlangkuma:mílo:sin** are as follows:

gi- ‘to come/go’ – the root-cum-stem of the word;

-lad- (a derivational suffix, denoting a reverse action), **gí-lad-** meaning ‘to return’, but the form **gílad-** is still bound, as, in this form, it is yet to be ready for use in a sentence;

-gor- (adverbial suffix, denoting ‘soon, quickly, early, without delay, etc.’), **gíladgor-**, meaning ‘to come back without delay’, too being bound;

-lang- ‘imperative suffix, marking an action to be performed in the future’, **gíladgorlang-**, meaning ‘to come back soon’, is also a bound form;

-lang is a modal inflection and is capable of terminating a word, as in **gígorlang** ‘Come early!’, **igorlang** ‘Do (something) early!’, etc., but, the use of the suffix **-lad-**, denoting a reverse action, demands the use of another suffix, viz. **-ku** (see below), in the context to complete the sense of **gíladgorlang-** ‘to come back soon’;

-ku ‘a suffix, denoting doing something again, or returning to an earlier position, state, etc.’, **-ku** in the present word indicating that B (in the conversation) needs to return to where he started from.

A word can end with **-ku**, as we can see in the imperative sentence **Gíladgorlangku** ‘(you) Come back early!’ in the conversation, but since the speaker visualizes the possibility of an alternative, i.e. it might, or might not, be possible for B to come back from the market soon, the word is extended with the addition of the following suffixes by way of indicating the alternative.

-ma/-mang ‘suffix, marking the negative’; a verb can end with **-ma/-mang**, as we can see in **ngo gíma** ‘I’ll not go’ above. B, in the conversation, could have said **Ngo gíladgorlangkuma** ‘I cannot come back soon’). However, as already explained, considering the possibility of an alternative, A extends **-ma/-mang** to **-ma:mílo** (see below);

-mílo (the conditional suffix ‘if’), **-ma/-mang**, followed by **-mílo** (i.e. **-ma:mílo**), together implying the negative condition ‘if ... not’, **gíladgorlangkuma:mílo** meaning ‘if (you) cannot come back soon’ (for **-mang > -ma:**, see INTRODUCTION, Part II, Section 4 for the alternation of **ng** (/ŋ/) and vowel length);

-sin (a suffix, denoting, usually, ‘in addition’ or ‘also’, as in **no-sin > no:sin** ‘you also’, **pérog-ko-sin > pérokkosin** ‘a hen/cock also’, etc. In the agglutinative word under consideration, it denotes ‘even’, **-ma:mílo:sin** thus denoting ‘even if (you) ... not’. (However, **-sin** in **-ma:mílo:sin** is pleonastic in use and hence dispensable.)

The use of pretty long words like **gíladgorlangkuma:mílo:sin** may not be quite frequent in everyday speech, but they are perfectly usable, when a linguistic context demands, and have full grammatical sanction.

Again, the word **ngosan** (/ŋɔsan/) ‘dry fish’ has two constituents **ngo-** and **-san** -- **ngo-** being the second syllable of **ongo** (/ɔŋɔ/) or **éngo** (/ɛŋɔ/) ‘fish’ and **-san** being the first syllable of **sanné** ‘dry’. Thus **ngosan** is a blend of two different words, viz. **ongo/éngo** and **sanné**, both being clipped and joined to form a new word. In **aríg-ísíng** (/aríg-isiŋ/), we have a compound form of **aríg** (/aríg/) ‘a field of crops (usually rice in the case of Misings)’ and **ísíng** (/isiŋ/) ‘tree’, the two words in their compound form referring to agricultural activities as a whole. In **mopen-moren-** /mɔpɛn-mɔrɛn/, we have the word **mopen-** (<**mo-** ‘to do something’ and the suffix **-pen-** denoting, together with **mo-**, dismantling a structure), whose form is echoed in **moren-**, where the root

mo- is repeated and **-ren-**, a form without any particular meaning, echoing **-pen-**, is added to intensify the meaning of **mopen-** (**mopen-moren-** ‘to dismantle (a certain structure) extensively’). Such words, in which there are repetitions of one or more elements in some form, are reduplicatives.

The kinds of words mentioned above can take affixes, especially suffixes in sentences, but there are also some indeclinable words in Mising, as in other languages, e.g. **ka:so** ‘Wait a moment!’, **é:i** ‘hey!’, **ya** ‘My goodness!, Oh dear!, etc.’, **aya** ‘ah! (exclamation, when in pain)’, **sa** ‘OK!; go ahead!’, etc., the number of such words being very limited.

Thus a *word* in Mising may be a free morpheme (usually nouns, pronouns and other substitutes of nouns), an agglutinative form consisting of a root/stem and one or more affixes, a blend, a compound, a reduplicative form or indeclinable elements. In this list of words may be included bound forms that are roots functioning also as stems, as suggested above (also see discussion on word-formation in Mising in **B2.20** below).

B2.2 Affixes

On a preliminary survey, there appears to be more than four hundred affixes in Mising (of which around four hundred have been entered in the present dictionary). It is these affixes, particularly the suffixes, that help Mising words change forms and meanings and make sentences operational in various semantic contexts.

B2.3 The prefixes

The great majority of affixes in Mising are suffixes, the number of prefixes not being very large. The prefixes may be grouped under the following categories:

(a) The first or the second syllable of a disyllabic noun which is used to form other words, having, semantically, something to do with the original word, e.g. (the meanings of the words so formed and exemplified below may be looked up in this dictionary),

- The second syllable **-ngo** of **ongo/éngo** ‘fish’, used as the initial syllable of the names of several species of fish or other words having to do with fish, as in **ngomug**, **ngopa**, **ngobí**, **ngosong**, **ngopi:**, **ngorí**, **ngosan**, **ngosíg**, etc.

- The first syllable **si-** of **simín** ‘animal’, used as the initial syllable of the names of several species of animals, as in **situm**, **sira**, **siram**, **sisug**, **sidum**, **sibe:**, **simnyo** (variant **sumnyo**), etc.

- The first syllable **pé-** of **péttang** ‘birds’, used as the initial syllable of the names of several species of birds, as in **pébe:**, **pékam**, **pésin**, **pérog** (variant **porog**), **péjab**, **pépu**, **pémí**, **péríg**, etc.

- The second syllable **-lí** of **talí** ‘a variety of large fish’, used as the initial syllable of the names of several other smaller varieties of fish of similar shape, as

in **lígad, límar, líyong, língum/lígum/lítung**, etc.

- The second syllable **-rog** of **pérog** ‘hen or cock’, used as the initial syllable of several other words having to do with this domestic bird, as in **rogné, rokpo, rokpi, rogdin, rokki:, rokpan**, etc.

- The second syllable **-lé** of **alé** ‘leg’, used as the initial syllable of several parts of a leg and other words having to do with the legs, as in **léke:, lépo, lébín, lékid, lésin, lémid, lékor, létag, lébe:-, lépe:-, léjun-, lébu:-**, etc.

- The second syllable **-lag** of **alag** ‘hand’, used as the initial syllable of several parts of a hand and other words having to do with the hands, as in **lakke:, lakpo, laggulung, laksin, lagmid, lagdu, lakke, lagbíg, laksa:-, laktog-, lakpe:-, lagjun-**, etc.

Similarly, other words can be formed with the first syllable **ta-** of **tapum** ‘insects without wings’ or **tari:** ‘winged insects’, the first syllable **i:-** of **i:pang** ‘tooth’, the second syllable **-mig** of **amig** ‘eye’, the second syllable **-ki:** of **aki:** ‘stomach’, the first syllable **sog-/sok-** of **sokkor** ‘chin’, the first syllable **nab-/nap-** of **nappang** ‘mouth’, the second syllable **-rung** of **yerung/yérung** ‘ear’, etc. Along with other nouns, verbs can also be formed, as we can see in the cases of **-lé-** of **alé** and **-lag-** of **alag** (the verb roots being shown with a hyphen after the word, as they are bound in form).

(b) The second category of prefixes pertain to noun *classifiers*, which are also disyllabic. The second syllable of such classifiers are used like prefixes in *numeral classifiers*, e.g. **-bor** of **abor** ‘one flat and broad thing’, **-song** of **asong** ‘one long object’, **-bung** of **abung** ‘one long, rounded object’, **-léb** of **aléb** ‘one slice of something’, **-tung** of **attung** ‘one piece of something cut, broken, etc. into two or more smaller pieces’, **-lum** of **alum** ‘one lump of something’, **-ríng** of **aríng** ‘one clump of plants or trees’, **-dor** of **ador** ‘one animal or bird (also used of a big fish)’, **-pir** of **apir** ‘one small fish (also used by some to refer to birds)’ or ‘one coin’, **-bar** of **abar** ‘one rupee’, **-míng** of **amíng** ‘one plant or tree’, **-tag** of **atag** ‘one split and flat part of something’, **-tag** of **dítag** ‘year’, etc. Numeral classifiers, pertaining to the numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10, begin with the second syllable of such classifiers that form a portmanteau word with the word for the numeral concerned, e.g. **bornyi** (<**abor** + **annyi** ‘two’) ‘two flat and broad things’, **borum** (<**abor** + **aum** ‘three’) ‘three flat and broad things’, **borpi:** (<**abor** + **appi:** ‘four’) ‘four flat and broad things’, **borngo** (<**abor** + **angngo** ‘five’) ‘five flat and broad things’, **borkéng/borke:** (<**abor** + **akkéng/akke:** ‘six’) ‘six flat and broad things’ and **borying/boryíng** (<**abor** + **íying/íyíng** ‘ten’) ‘ten flat and broad things’ or **barnyi** (<**abar** + **annyi** ‘two’) ‘two rupees’, **barum** (<**abar** + **aum** ‘three’) ‘three rupees’, **barpi:** (<**abar** + **appi:** ‘four’) ‘four rupees’, **barngo** (<**abar** + **angngo** ‘five’) ‘five rupees’, **barkéng/barke:** (<**abar** + **akkéng/akke:** ‘six’) ‘six rupees’ and **barying/baryíng** (<**abar** + **íying/íyíng** ‘ten’) ‘ten rupees’, etc. (Numeral classifiers have been

discussed in Introduction, Part II, Section 5.1 also).

It is difficult to explain why the language does not have such blends for the numeral classifiers corresponding to the numbers 7, 8, and 9. The word for 8 is **pi:nyi**; if this word is to form blends with **bor-**, **bar-**, etc. in the same manner, the resultant forms would be **bornyi**, **barnyi**, etc., which would be homophonous with the blends corresponding to the number 2, and hence ambiguous. The absence of a blend corresponding to the number 8 in the paradigm is, to some extent, therefore, understandable, but as the numbers 7 (**kíníd**) and 9 (**konang**) do not pose such problems, blends like **borníd** ‘seven flat and broad things’, **bornang** ‘nine flat and broad things’, **barníd** ‘seven rupees’, **barnang** ‘nine rupees’, etc. could have been formed easily and used, but they weren’t⁶.

B2.4 The suffixes

Of the suffixes, the great majority are derivational. The *inflectional suffixes* relating to number, gender and case are discussed below in Sections B2.9, B2.10 and B2.11 respectively, and those relating to tense, aspect and mood are discussed below in Sections B2.15.5 and B2.15.6.

The *derivational suffixes* are used in the following cases:

(i) *Derivation of nouns* from verb roots, e.g.

-ré (nominal suffix, denoting ‘remuneration, charges, etc. for doing something’), e.g. **jo:-** ‘to carry’ **-ré** > **jo:ré** ‘remuneration or charges for carrying something’, **du:-** ‘to sit, to live, etc.’ **-ré** > **du:ré** ‘charges for living somewhere, e.g. house rent’, etc.

-dí (nominal suffix, denoting time for doing something), e.g. **do-** ‘to eat’ **-dí** > **dodí** ‘time for eating’, **yub-** ‘to sleep’ **-dí** > **yubdí** ‘time for sleeping, bed time’, etc.

-ko (nominal suffix, denoting a place for doing something), e.g. **du:-** ‘to sit’ **-ko** > **dungko** ‘a place for sitting’, **yub-** ‘to sleep’ **-ko** > **yupko** ‘a place for sleeping; bedroom’, etc.

-nam (nominal suffix, used to form a gerund/verbal noun), e.g. **ré-** ‘to buy’ **-nam** > **rénam** ‘an act of buying’, **lu-** ‘to speak’ **-nam** > **lunam** ‘an act of speaking’, etc. (**-nam** can be considered as equivalent to the *to*-infinitive in English, e.g. **rénam-** ‘to buy’, **lunam-** ‘to speak’, etc. **-nam**, moreover, helps form participial adjectives, being comparable to the *-ed* participle in English, e.g. **rénam ongo** ‘bought fish’ > ‘fish that is bought’, **lunam agom** ‘spoken language/words’, etc.)

⁶ Considering this lacuna in the system of numeral classifiers, the Mising Agom Kébang, the apex body of the Misings for the development of the language, already referred to in A5 above, have coined neologies like **borníd** ‘seven flat and broad things’, **borpi:nyi** ‘eight flat and broad things’, **bornang** ‘nine flat and broad things’, **barníd** ‘seven rupees’, **barpi:nyi** ‘eight rupees’, **barnang** ‘nine rupees’, etc. for using them in the language regularly.

-bug (suffix, denoting an action taking place for the first time), e.g. **e:-** ‘to fruit’ **-bug > e:bug** ‘(of a plant or a tree, especially a fruit plant/tree) the occurrence of fruiting for the first time’, etc.

-jon (suffix, denoting a companion in some action), e.g. **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-jon > gíjon** ‘a companion in going/coming to some place’, **du:-** ‘to sit, to live, to be somewhere, etc.’ **-jon > du:jon** ‘a companion in sitting, living, being somewhere’, etc.

Other suffixes such as **-kam** (suffix, denoting something that is right to do), **-li:** (suffix, denoting something that takes place or is done routinely), **-lod** (suffix, denoting a manner of doing something), **-ngad/-ngong** (suffix, denoting the leftover of something), **-rong** (suffix, denoting a period of time after something has been done or has taken place), **-nané** (suffix, denoting a tool, an implement, an instrument, etc. with which to do something), etc. are added to appropriate verb roots that collocate with them to derive nouns.

Some suffixes are added to nouns or pronouns to extend the meaning of the noun or pronoun concerned, resulting in extended forms of nouns or pronouns, e.g.

-o:/-ong (suffix, denoting someone or something alone), as in **ngouwo:/ngouwong** ‘I alone ...’ (< **ngo** ‘I’ **-o:/-ong**), **Tameno:bí** ‘Tamen alone ...’ (< **Tamen** ‘name of a person’ **-o:/-ong -bí** ‘pronoun ‘he/she’, used postpositionally as a marker of the nominative case with names of persons’, etc.), etc.

-gom/-sin/-té (suffix, denoting someone or something in addition), as in **ngo:gom/ngo:sin/ngo:té** ‘I also ...’ (< **ngo** ‘I’ **-gom/-sin/-té**), **Tamenbí:gom/Tamenbí:sin/Tamenbí:té** ‘Tamen also ...’ (< **Tamen** ‘name of a person’ **-bí** ‘pronoun ‘he/she’, used postpositionally as a marker of the nominative case with names of persons’ **-gom/-sin/-té**), **sorogégom/sorogésin/sorogété** ‘the rhinoceros also ...’ (< **sorog** ‘rhinoceros’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case for generic common nouns’ **-gom/-sin/-té**), etc.

-pékam (suffix, added to a kinship term to denote someone, who is some sort of a relative, but not a very close one), as in **>bíropékam** ‘(someone, who is) a brother in relation, although not a sibling’ (< **bíro** ‘brother’ **-pékam**), **abboipékam** ‘(someone, who is) an uncle (‘father’s younger brother’) in relation, although not a close one’ (< **abboi** ‘father’s younger brother’ **-pékam**), etc.

(ii) *Derivation of adjectives* by adding the derivational suffix **-né** to roots that are adjectival in content (but which can be used as verbs also by adding verbal suffixes), e.g.

botta-/botté-/bétté- ‘to be large (in size)’ **-né > bottané/botténé/béténé** ‘large (in size)’

ajji:- ‘to be small (in size)’ **-né >ajji:né** ‘small (in size)’

oud- ‘to be tall’ **-né >oudné** ‘tall’

kangkan- ‘to be beautiful’ **-né >kangkanné** ‘beautiful’

ai- ‘to be good’ **-né >ainé** ‘good’, etc.

-né can also be added to a verb root to derive an adjective or noun that conveys the sense of a ‘doer’ or of something that has happened (as denoted by the verb concerned) to someone, e.g.

ger- ‘to do (a work)’ **-né >gerné** ‘doer (of some work)’, as in **ager gerné tani:** ‘work doer man’ > ‘one who works; a worker’;

do- ‘to eat’ **-né >doné** ‘eater’, as in **adin doné simín** ‘meat eater beast’ > ‘a carnivorous beast’;

si- ‘to die’ **-né >siné** ‘(someone or something) who/which has died, i.e. dead’, as in **siné menjég-ko** (> **siné menjékko**) ‘dead buffalo-one’ > ‘a dead buffalo’

du:- ‘to sit; to live; to exist; to be (somewhere), etc.’ **-né >du:né** ‘(someone or something) that sits, lives, exists, etc. somewhere’, as in **arung-lo du:né kébung** (> **aru:lo du:né kébung**) ‘hole-in live-er rat’ > ‘rats that live in holes’, etc.

Such adjectives may also be described as participial (equivalent to the *-ing* participle in English), e.g. **dé:-** ‘to fly’ **-né >dé:né** ‘flier or flying’, as in **dé:né péttang** ‘flier bird’, i.e. ‘flying bird’; **dé:ma:né péttang** ‘flier-not bird’, i.e. ‘non-flying or a flightless bird’ (< **dé:-** ‘to fly’ **-mang** ‘suffix, marking the negative’ **-né péttang** ‘bird’), etc.

It has been mentioned already in (i) above that the suffix **-nam** can form participial adjectives, equivalent to the ones obtained by adding the *-ed* participle in English. Similarly, words obtained by adding the suffix **-nané** (suffix, denoting an instrument, a tool, an implement, etc.) can be used adjectivally along with their use as nouns, e.g.

guyé lodnané katog ‘areca-nut cutter knife’ > ‘a knife for cutting areca nuts, dressing vegetables, etc.’ -- **lodnané** (< **lod-** ‘to cut small items, to peel fruit, vegetables, etc.’ **-nané**);

apin monané mokang ‘rice cooking pot’ > ‘a pot for cooking rice’ -- **monané** (< **mo-** ‘to do, to make, to build, (here) to cook, etc.’ **-nané**), etc.

(iii) *Derivation of adverbs* by using, mostly, the suffix **-pé**, e.g.

ai- ‘to be good’ **-pé >aipé** ‘good-ly’, i.e. ‘well’

ai- ‘to be good’ **-mang** (suffix, marking the negative) **-pé >aima:pé** ‘badly’

ai- ‘to be good’ **-rung** (intensifying suffix) **-pé >airu:pé** ‘extremely’, ‘greatly’

aso: ‘an adverbial root, denoting being slow in some action or being silent’ **-pé >aso:pé** ‘slowly; silently’

léko- (verb) ‘to unite; to be or get together’ **-pé >lékopé** ‘together’ (the free morpheme **léko** ‘once’ is an adverb)

aro- ‘to be true’ **-pé** > **aropé** ‘truly; really’

si/isi (pronoun, adjective) ‘this’ **-pé** > **sipé/ispé** ‘like this; in this manner’
(**sipé/ispé** is used in the Sa:yang and the Mo:ying dialects, the equivalent form used in the rest of the dialects being **sémpé**, derived from **sé** ‘this’, to which the accusative marker **-m** is added before adding the adverbial suffix **-pé**)

dé (pronoun, adjective; clipped form of **édé**) ‘that’ **-pé** > **dépé** ‘like that; in that manner’ (**dépé** is used in the Sa:yang and the Mo:ying dialects, the equivalent form used in the rest of the dialects being **édémpé**, derived from **édé** ‘that/there’, to which the accusative marker **-m** is added before adding the adverbial suffix **-pé**)

kínggí:- ‘to be strong’ **-pé** > **kínggí:pé** ‘strongly; powerfully’, etc.

The suffix **-la** is also used to derive adverbs, e.g.

lom- ‘to hurry; to be alert’ **-la** > **lomla** (used in everyday speech in the assimilated form **lomna**) ‘hurriedly; quickly’, as in **lomna gí-** ‘to go/come quickly’, etc.

ém- ‘to say’ **-la** > **émmla** (used in everyday speech in the assimilated form **émna**) ‘thus; so’, as in **émna lu-** ‘to say thus/that’, **émna mé:-** ‘to think thus/so’, etc. (**-la** is also used frequently in combination with **-ge:-** in **-ge:la** in non-finite verbs, e.g. **do-** ‘to eat’ **-ge:la** > **doge:la** ‘after eating’, **lu-** ‘to say some thing’ **-ge:la** > **luge:la** ‘after saying something’)

(iv) *Derivation of verbs from verbs to modify the meaning of a verb root or a stem -- By far the largest number of derivational suffixes belong to this category. These suffixes help form different bases of the verb and function as the manipulable elements that lend a generative quality to the semantics of the verb phrase in the language*⁷, e.g.

lu- ‘to say’ +

-kab- > **lukab-** ‘to make someone cry by saying something’

-gor- > **lugor-** ‘to say something quickly’

-gab- > **lugab-** ‘to say something correctly or rightly’

-go:- > **lugo:-** ‘to spread something by saying it to many people here and there’

-nger- > **lunger-** ‘to get tired of saying something all the time’

-so- > **lusso-** ‘to speak less, i.e. to be reticent’

-jo:- > **lujo:-** ‘to be expert in speaking’

-tum- > **lutum-** ‘to say something by way of forbidding someone from doing

⁷ Since such suffixes have, invariably, a word-medial position, being preceded by the stem of the verb and followed by inflectional suffixes, they may, perhaps, be labelled ‘midfixes’; *suffixed* to the root of a verb, they modify the meaning of the root in different ways. They are not ‘infixes’, as they do not divide any roots. The author of this introduction, however, has refrained from using the label ‘midfix’ here, and, preferred using the generic label ‘verbal suffix’.

something'

-ten- > **luten-** 'to say something again'

-tad- > **lutad-** 'to inform someone of something'

-po:- > **lupo:-** 'to say something before saying anything else; to say something before anybody else speaks'

-bad- > **lubad-** 'to say in excess of what is required or agreeable'

-mo- > **lumo-** 'to allow someone to say something'

-mo:- > **lumo:-** 'to have time or leisure to say something to someone', etc.

The examples of such suffixes need not be multiplied here: they have plenty of examples in the dictionary (given after a tilde and labelled 'verbal suffixes' -- *vl.suf.*, in abbreviation).

It may also be mentioned here that more than one such suffix can be added to a verb root (see *B2.1A* above and *B2.15.2* below).

(v) In addition to the above, some suffixes, not large in number, of pleonastic nature are used in local dialects, e.g.

-kai

Agomdém no luto 'matter you speak-about' > 'you speak about the matter.'

Agomdém no lutokai 'matter you speak-about' > 'you speak about the matter.' (The use of **-kai** here has a suggestion of the speaker's impression that it would be more effective, if the 2nd person, 'you', speaks about the matter.)

Ngo édémpé lumangai 'I that-like say-did-not' > 'I didn't say like that.'

Ngo édémpé lumanga:kai 'I that-like say-did-not' > 'I didn't say like that.' (The use of **-kai** here has a suggestion of a confident denial of having said something 'like that'.)

-ké:í

Aso:pé du:to 'silently sit/be' > 'Sit silently!' or 'Keep silent!'

Aso:pé du:toké:í 'silently sit/be' > 'Sit silently!' or 'Keep silent!' (The use of **-ké:í** here has a suggestion of warning: 'Sit silently!'/ 'Keep silent!, otherwise')

Ngo édémpé lumangai 'I that-like say-did-not' > 'I didn't say like that.'

Ngo édémpé lumanga:ké:í 'I that-like say-did-not' > 'I didn't say like that.' (The use of **-ké:í** here has a suggestion of cautioning the interlocutor that the latter should not distort the speaker's words or his/her intended meaning.)

-so:lo

Mité minomdé gíyé émdagai 'chief guest-the come-will say-had' > 'The chief guest had said (that) he/she would come'

Mité minomdé:so:lo gíyé émdaga:n(é)! ‘chief guest-the come-will say-had’ > ‘The chief guest had indeed said (that) he/she would come!’ (The use of **-so:lo** here has a suggestion of something that was expected to take place, but didn’t: here, the chief guest didn’t turn up, although he/she had said he/she would. **-so:lo** can be transferred to the verb, without any change in the implication, although there would be a change of focus from the subject to the verb: **Mité minomdé gíyé émdaga:so:lo!**)

-da

No:sin édémpé ludonéko! ‘you-too that-like speak-should-have-to’ > ‘(Why did) you too (i.e. a person like you) have to speak like that?’

No:sinda édémpé ludonéko! ‘you-too that-like speak-should-have-to’ > ‘(Why did) you too (i.e. a person like you) have to speak like that?’ (There is hardly any difference in the meaning of the two sentences, one with **-da**, added to the subject, and the other without.)

Ngolu édémpé ludosin. ‘we that-like say-simple present tense-indeed’ > ‘We indeed say like that.’

Ngolu édémpé ludosinda. ‘we that-like say-simple present tense-indeed’ > ‘We indeed say like that.’ (As in the case of the previous pair of sentences, there is hardly any difference in the meaning of this pair of sentences, one with **-da**, added to the verb, and the other without.)

-yé^m

Édémpige:la, bí ngom mikpansuto. ‘But-then he/she me forgot’ > ‘But then he/she forgot me.’

Édémpige:la:yé^m, bí ngom mikpansuto. ‘But he/she me forgot’ > ‘But he/she forgot me.’ (In this pair of sentences also, there is hardly any difference in the meaning of the two sentences, one with **-yé^m**, added to the conjunct, and the other without. **-yé^m** can be added similarly to a subject or a verb or an adverbial), etc.

B2.5 Word classes

Words in Mising can be classified, using traditional grammatical labels, into nouns, pronouns, adjectives, determinatives, demonstratives, noun classifiers, verbs, adverbs and indeclinable elements including interjections. It may, however, be noted here that some verbs in Mising share common roots with adjectives of quality and adverbs of manner, and it is only an inflectional suffix, following a verb stem, or a derivational suffix in adjectives and adverbs that distinguishes one from the other. Free morphemes functioning as adjectives and adverbs are not large in number, as we shall see below. The meanings of English conjunctions are expressed in Mising by coordinating or subordinating suffixes

(see **B2.16** below), and, similarly, words that are labelled as prepositions in English appear in Mising sentences as case suffixes or postpositional nominal elements followed by case suffixes (see **B2.11** below).

Of the above word classes, nouns alone can be categorized as a truly open class of words. Verbs are not very productive in terms of their roots, but they can take a good many suffixes that can be combined in different ways (as we saw in some of the examples in *B2.1* above), which gives them a quality of openness, and since adjectives and verbs share many common roots, adjectives too may, to a certain degree, share the openness of verbs. The rest of the word classes are of the closed category.

B2.6 Nouns

As far as form is concerned, nouns in Mising are capable of inflecting significantly for case and to a very limited extent for number, inflections having no role in the gender system. As far as function is concerned, nouns can take the slot of subject, object or subject complement in a Mising sentence. On the basis of these criteria, we can identify in Mising, as probably in all languages, the subclasses *proper nouns* (names of persons, clans, places, rivers, mountains, institutions, books, etc.) and *common nouns* (names of a class, or of a member of a class, of animate or inanimate entities, e.g. **simín** ‘animal’ -- a class, **menjég** ‘buffalo’ -- a member of the class of entities called **simín**, **ísíng** ‘tree’ -- a class, **bélang** -- ‘jackfruit’ -- a member of a class of entities called **ísíng**, etc.). Both proper nouns and common nouns have *animate* and *inanimate* subcategories. The animate subcategory may again be *human* and *non-human*. All these dimensions have bearings on the system of case in Mising, as we shall see below in the section on case (**B2.11**).

B2.6.1 Common nouns

Common nouns may be considered in terms of *count* and *noncount* categories also, both having *concrete* and *abstract* items, e.g.

Count:

Concrete -- **tani**: ‘man’, **simín** ‘animal’, **situm** ‘bear (noun.)’, **péttang** ‘bird’, **pébe**: ‘parrot’, **okum** ‘house’, **ísíng** ‘tree’, **di:bang** ‘bamboo’, **do:lung** ‘village’, **ammo** ‘seed’, **porang** ‘a kind of fishing trap’, **mokang** ‘a cooking pot’, etc.

Abstract -- **ni:tom** ‘song’, **do:ying** ‘story’, **lukéng** ‘meaning’, **longé** ‘day’, **yumé** ‘night’, **po:lo** ‘month’, **lutad** ‘information’, **ager** ‘work’, **luyir** ‘advice’, etc.

Noncount:

Concrete - **asi** ‘water’, **alo** ‘salt’, **ain** ‘gold’, **apin** ‘rice (cooked for a meal, the word also being used in the general sense of ‘a meal’)', **pédong**

‘rain’, **lolad** ‘moonlight’, etc.

Abstract - **aglíng** ‘anger’, **yubmi:** ‘sleepiness’, **mé:dír** ‘sadness’, **ponta** ‘width’, **ayar/arai** ‘length’, **ayang** ‘affection; kindness’, etc.

Count nouns collocate with numerals and can be pluralized by adding the plural marker, whereas noncount nouns do not collocate with numerals and they are not pluralized. When a speaker chooses to use numerals with a concrete noncount noun, or pluralize it in some linguistic context, the word would have a different connotation. For instance, **apin aumko** ‘rice three’ can be used to mean ‘three plates of rice’ (like ‘two teas’ for ‘two cups of tea’) or **apongkídíng** (**apong** ‘rice wine’, **-kídíng** ‘plural marker’) may convey the meaning of rice wine of different varieties or rice wine served at different times, and so on, but such uses would always be context-specific and are very infrequent. Such words are quantified with the help of appropriate measures, used for the object concerned, e.g. **apin agomko** ‘rice morsel-one’ > ‘a morsel of rice’, **alo aokko** ‘salt handful-one’ > ‘one handful of salt’, **apong bati:ko** ‘wine bowl-one’ > ‘one bowl of wine’, etc.

B2.6.2 Verbal nouns

Verbal nouns can be derived regularly by adding to verb roots the suffix **-nam** (denoting an act, a state of being or a happening), e.g. in **ingga:nam** ‘(the state of) being warm, i.e. warmth’ < **ingga:-** ‘to be warm’), **gunam** ‘(the state of) being hot, i.e. heat’ < **gu-** ‘to be hot’), **donam** ‘(the act of) eating’ < **do-** to eat’), **tí:nam** ‘(the act of) drinking’ < **tí:-** ‘to drink’), **ba:nam** ‘(the act of) swimming’ < **ba:-** ‘to swim’), **penam** ‘(the act of) blessing or cursing’ < **pe-** ‘to bless or to curse’), **kinam** ‘(the happening of) being ill, i.e. illness’ < **ki-** ‘to be ill’), **e:nam/enam** ‘(the happening of) fruiting’ < **e:-/e-** ‘to fruit’), etc. All such verbal nouns belong to the noncount *abstract* category. However, in some cases, they may, additionally, be *concrete* in meaning. For instance, **donam** and **tí:nam** of these examples may also mean ‘food’ and ‘drinks’ respectively, which are concrete in meaning. (**-nam** is also added to verb roots to derive participial adjectives, **-nam** in this case being equivalent to the *-ed* participle in English, discussed in B2.12.6 below, and, in addition, **-nam** may be considered equivalent to the *to*-infinitive in English, e.g. **donam** ‘to eat’, **tí:nam** ‘to drink’, etc.).

B2.7 Pronouns

Pronouns are substitutes of nouns capable of occupying the place of a noun as a subject, object or complement in a sentence and of being inflected for number and case. They are a closed class of words.

B2.7.1 Personal pronouns

There are only three free morphemes, corresponding to the three persons in

the singular number, viz. **ngo** (/ŋɔ/) ‘I’, **no** (/nɔ/) ‘you’ and **bí** (/bi/) ‘he/she’ that function as *personal pronouns*. They are pluralized by adding the suffix **-lu**, their plural forms thus being **ngolu** ‘we’, **nolu** ‘you (plural)’ and **bulu** (**bílu*** > **bulu** through vowel harmony) ‘they’. **ngolu** and **nolu** has the dialectal variants **ngulu** and **nulu** respectively, realized in the pattern of **bulu**. The personal pronouns, like nouns, fully inflect for case.

Apart from normal pronominal uses, the personal pronouns are used post-positionally as markers of the nominative case with names of persons and kinship (vocative) terms. They are also used in inflected forms with other cases. (See section **B2.11 Case** below)

Non-human nouns are substituted by demonstrative pronouns -- all in the 3rd person.

B2.7.2 Demonstrative pronouns and *deixis* in Mising

As *deictic items*, demonstrative pronouns in Mising have to do not only with the proximity or the distance of the location of an object but also the direction in which it is located vis-a-vis the speaker. The items are:

sé (variant forms **si**, **isi**, **idé**) ‘this’

édé ‘that’ (a little away from the speaker but not very far away)

sé and **édé** are neutral as regards the direction in which an object is located vis-a-vis the speaker. When the object is farther away from the speaker than what **édé** denotes, the speaker uses the additional deictic component of direction, the words used for the purpose being:

élé ‘that’ or ‘there’ (located a little far away from the speaker to the east)

télé ‘that’ or ‘there’ (located a little far away from the speaker to the north or the upper region or at a higher level)

bélé ‘that’ or ‘there’ (located a little far away from the speaker to the south, the west or the lower region or at a lower level)

Note: (a) When the object is located farther away from the speaker than what **élé**, **télé** or **bélé** would ordinarily denote, the speaker would raise the pitch of his/her voice and use the rising intonation to utter **élé**, **télé** or **bélé** in order to convey the meaning of considerable distance. Some speakers also replace **élé**, **télé** or **bélé** with the words **íli**, **tíli** or **bíli** for the purpose, uttering them with the same kind of higher pitch and the rising intonation.

(b) Many speakers of Mising use **bélé** for locations to the west in addition to locations to the south or the lower region. On the other hand, a section of speakers use **élé** for locations to the east as well as the west.

(c) **télé** and **bélé** are often contracted to **té** and **bé**.

(d) The habitations of Misings being mostly in riverine areas, the use of **télé** and **bélé** is often influenced by the course of a river. Upstream locations would usually be referred to as **télé**, even if the river concerned flows from the west to the east or from the south to the north, downstream locations being referred to as **bélé**.

The adverbs of place with deictic functions, viz. **so** (variant forms **iso**, **ido**, **sido**, **sodo**, **ilo**), **odo**, **olo**, **tolo**, and **bolo**, corresponding to the five demonstra-

tive pronouns **sé/isé/idé/sidé**, **édé**, **élé**, **télé**, and **bélé** respectively, follow the same pattern of use, as exemplified below:

so ‘here’

odo ‘there (the location of the place not being very far from the speaker)’

olo ‘there (the place being located a little far away to the east of the speaker)’

tolo ‘there (the place being located a little far away to the north or the upper region or at a higher level vis-a-vis the speaker)’

bolo ‘there (the place being located a little far away to the south, the west or the lower region or at a lower level vis-a-vis the speaker)’

When the place is farther away from the speaker than what **olo**, **tolo** or **bolo** ordinarily denote, he/she would convey the meaning by raising the pitch of his/her voice and also using the rising intonation, as pointed out in the note (a) above. **tolo** and **bolo** are also often contracted to **to** and **bo** respectively like **télé** (>**té**) and **bélé** (>**bé**).

It may be noted that the demonstrative pronouns as well as the adverbs of place in Mising are also used *postpositionally*, usually in their contracted forms (except for **sé**, **élé** and **so**, which have no contracted forms⁸), e.g.

Ngok (<**ngo** ‘I’ -**k** ‘possessive marker’, i.e. ‘my’) **okumé** (<**okum** ‘home/house’ -**é** ‘suffix marking, here, the copular ‘be’, i.e. ‘home/house is’)

Dilli:sé (<**Dilli**: ‘Delhi’ -**sé** ‘this/here’) >**Ngok okumé Dilli:sé** ‘My home/house is located in Delhi-this/here’, i.e. ‘My home is here in Delhi’). Here the speaker is in the city of Delhi.

Similarly,

Ngok okumé Dilli:dé ‘My home/house is Delhi-that’, i.e. ‘My home is there in Delhi’ (-**dé** being the contracted form of **édé** ‘that’). Here the speaker is not in the city of Delhi, but he/she is not very far away from Delhi either, and he/she may be in a place to the north, the south, the east, or the west of Delhi.

Ngok okumé Dilli:élé ‘My home/house is Delhi-that/there’, i.e. ‘My home is there in Delhi’. Here the speaker is in a place, relatively remote from Delhi, the location of Delhi being to the east of the place he/she is in now.

Ngok okumé Dilli:té ‘My home/house is Delhi-that/there’, i.e. ‘My home is there in Delhi’. Here the speaker is in a place, relatively remote from Delhi, the location of Delhi being to the north or somewhere in the upper region or at a higher level vis-a-vis the place he/she is in now.

Ngok okumé Dilli:bé ‘My home/house is in Delhi-that/there’, i.e. ‘My home is there in Delhi’. Here the speaker is in a place, relatively remote from Delhi, the location of Delhi being to the south, the west or some-

⁸ **so** too is a contracted form in the context of the Sa:yang dialect, in which the variant of **so** is **iso**. Even **sé**, which is a variant of **si**, may be considered to be a contracted form of **isi**.

where in the lower region or at a lower level vis-a-vis the place he/she is in now.

The adverbs of place **so**, **odo** (contracted to **-do**, when used post-positionally), **olo**, **tolo** (contracted to **-to** when used post-positionally) and **bolo** (contracted to **-bo**, when used postpositionally) are also used in the same manner, e.g.

Ngo ‘I’ **Dilli:so** ‘Delhi-here’ **du:do** (<**du:-** ‘to live’ **-do** ‘suffix, marking the habitual present’ > **Ngo Dilli:so du:do** ‘I Delhi-here live’, i.e. ‘I live here in Delhi’. Here the speaker is in the city of Delhi.

Similarly,

Ngo Dilli:do du:do ‘I Delhi-there live’, i.e. ‘I live live there in Delhi’. Here the speaker is not in the city of Delhi, but he/she is not very far away from Delhi either, and he/she may be in a place to the north, the south, the east, the west, etc. of Delhi.

Ngo Dilliolo du:do ‘I Delhi-there live’, i.e. ‘I live there in Delhi’. Here the speaker is in a place, relatively remote from Delhi, the location of Delhi being to the east of the place he/she is in now.

Ngo Dilli:to du:do ‘I Delhi-there live’, i.e. ‘I live up there in Delhi’. Here the speaker is in a place, relatively remote from Delhi, the location of Delhi being to the north or somewhere in the upper region or at a higher level vis-a-vis the place he/she is in now.

Ngo Dilli:bo du:do ‘I Delhi-there live’, i.e. ‘I live down there in Delhi’. Here the speaker is in a place, relatively remote from Delhi, the location of Delhi being to the south, the west or somewhere in the lower region or at a lower level vis-a-vis the place he/she is in now.

The phonemic elements represented by the letters **s-** (**-s-**), **-d-**, **-l-**, **t-** and **b-** in the morphemes **sé**, **édé**, **élé**, **télé**, **bélé** and **so**, **odo**, **olo**, **tolo** and **bolo** respectively serve as the deictic markers.

B2.7.3 Interrogative pronouns

The interrogative pronouns in the language are:

oko (variant: **íngko**) ‘what, which’, e.g. **Nok aminé okkon?** ‘your name what-be?’ > ‘What is your name?’ -- **no-k** (‘you’ - the pronominal possessive marker **-kké** clipped to **-k** here) **amin-é** (name - nominative suffix) **okkon** (<**oko** ‘what’ - **é** ‘copular *be*’ -suffix, marking the interrogative). In the Sa:yang and the Mo:ying dialects, in which **íngko**, instead of **oko**, is used, this sentence would be **Nok aminé íngkuén?** The suffix **-é** for the copular *be* is realized in this dialect, whereas it is deleted in the morphophonemic process in the other dialects.

sé:ko (variant: **se:ko**) ‘who’, e.g. **No sé:kon?** ‘You who-be?’ > ‘Who are you?’ -- **no** (‘you’-zero suffix) **sé:ko-n** (<**sé:ko** ‘who’ - **é** ‘copular *be*’-suffix, marking the interrogative). In the Sa:yang and the Mo:ying dialects this sentence

would be **No se:kuén?** The suffix **-é** for the copular *be* is realized in this dialect, whereas it is deleted in the morphophonemic process in the other dialects.

édílo ‘when’, e.g. **Bí édílo gíyén?** ‘He/She when go/come-will?’ > ‘When will he/she go/come?’ -- **bí** (‘he/she’-zero suffix) **édí-lo** ‘when’ **gí-yé-n** (**gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future’ **-n** ‘suffix, marking the interrogative’).

édíko (variants: **éddíko**, **édítko**) ‘how much, how many, how long, etc.’, e.g. **Bí édíko sobeném koton?** ‘he/she how many goat sell-past tense?’ > ‘How many goats did he/she sell?’ -- **bí** (‘he/she’-zero suffix) **édí-ko** ‘how many’ **soben-ém** (‘goat’-accusative suffix) **ko-to-n** (**ko-** ‘to sell’ **-to** ‘past tense marker’ **-n** ‘suffix, marking the interrogative’).

okolo (variant: **íngkolo**) ‘where’, e.g. **Tamen-bí okolo/íngkolo du:don?** ‘Tamen-he where live?’ > ‘Where does Tamen live?’ -- **Tamen-bí** (Tamen-he, **bí** ‘he/she’, used postpositionally as the nominative case marker after the name of a person) **okolo** ‘where’ **du:-do-n** (**du:-** ‘to sit, to be, to live’ **-do** ‘suffix, marking the habitual present’ **-n** ‘suffix, marking the interrogative’).

okolo:pé (variant: **íngkolo:pé**) ‘where’, e.g. **No okolo:pé/íngkolo:pé gíyén?** ‘You where go-will?’ > ‘Where will you go?’ -- **no** (‘you’) **oko-lo:-pé** (‘where’-to) **gí-yé-n** (**gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’ **-n** interrogative marker).

It may be noted that **édílo** and **okolo** share the locative suffix **-lo** (a location in space or time), their bases being **édí-** and **oko-**. Again, **édílo** and **édíko** share the same base **édí**, their temporal and quantitative meanings respectively being determined by the suffixes **-lo** and **-ko**. The allative case marker **-pé** is added to derive the word **okolo:pé**, the final short vowel in **okolo** being lengthened in the morphophonemic process.

B2.7.4 Relative pronouns

The function of the relative pronoun in Mising is to relate (not to ‘introduce’, as in English) a subordinate relative clause to the main clause in complex sentences, as exemplified below:

Bí supag okkom mé:du:ji, (édém) ngo kindag ‘He/She what thinking, (that) I know’, i.e. ‘I know what he/she is thinking now’ -- **Bí** (‘he/she, functioning as the subject of the subordinate clause’) **supag** ‘now’ **okkom** (**oko** ‘what’ **-ém** ‘accusative suffix, functioning as the object of the subordinate clause’) **mé:du:ji** (<**mé:-** ‘to think’ **-du:-** ‘suffix, marking the present continuous tense’ **-ji** ‘suffix, normally used to mark the *uncertainty* mood, functioning here as the marker of the verb in the subordinate relative clause’) **édém** (<**édé** ‘that’ **-m** ‘accusative suffix, functioning as the object of the main clause’) **ngo** ‘I’ (functioning as the subject of the main clause) **kindag** (<**kin-** ‘to know’ **-dag** ‘suffix, marking the simple present tense’, the word functioning as the verb of the main

clause’). The pronoun **oko** in the subordinate relative clause **bí supag okkom mé:du:ji** functions as the word relating the subordinate clause to the main clause in the sentence.

Ngo sékké agomém lukaji, bí gípí:du:bo ‘I whose matter had told, he/she has arrived’, i.e. ‘He/She, who I told you about, has arrived -- **Ngo** ‘I’ (functioning as the subject of the subordinate clause) **sékké** (<**sé:ko** ‘who’ **-ké** ‘suffix, marking the possessive case’) ‘whose’ **agomém** (<**agom** ‘speech, but, here, denoting a matter under reference’ **-ém** ‘accusative suffix’) **lukaji** (<**lu-** ‘to say’ **-ka** ‘suffix, marking the past perfect tense’ **-ji** ‘suffix, as explained in the previous example above’), **bí** ‘he/she’ **gípí:du:bo** (<**gí-** ‘to come/go’ **-pí:-** ‘to reach’, used here to form, together with the preceding root, a compound root, denoting ‘to arrive’ **-du:-** ‘suffix, marking the present continuous’ **-bo** ‘a suffix, generally used after tense suffixes, to mark the perfective aspect in the present, past or future tense’). In this sentence, **sékké** is the relative pronoun in the subordinate relative clause **ngo sékké agomém lukaji**, etc.

B2.7.5 Indefinite pronouns

The indefinite pronouns in Mising are:

ako ‘one’, **akomímko** ‘any, anyone, anything’ (singular), e.g.

Personal -- **Bulukkélok ako gokto** > ‘from-them one call’ > ‘Call one of them’ (< **bí** ‘he/she’ **-lu** ‘plural marker for pronouns’ **-kkélok** ‘suffix, marking the ablative case’ **ako** ‘one’ **gog-** ‘to call’ **-to** ‘imperative suffix’) -- **Bulukkélok akomímko gokto**. ‘from-them anyone call’ > ‘Call anyone of them’

Nonpersonal -- **Galukkídí:dok ako réto** > ‘of-those-shirts one buy’ > ‘Buy one of those shirts’ (<**galug** ‘shirt’ **-kídíng** ‘plural marker’ **-dok** ‘suffix, marking the genitive case’ **ako** ‘one’ **ré-** ‘to buy’ **-to** ‘imperative suffix’).

-- **Galukkídí:dok akomímko réto** ‘of-those-shirts any one buy’ > ‘Buy any of the shirts’, etc.

appíng ‘all, everybody’ (plural), e.g.

Personal -- **Appíngém gokto** ‘all/everyone call’ > ‘Call everyone’ -- **appíngém** (**appíng** ‘all/everyone’ **-ém** ‘accusative suffix’) **gokto** (**gog-** ‘to call’ **-to** ‘imperative suffix’)

Nonpersonal -- **Appí:dém** (**appíng** ‘all/everyone’ **-ém** ‘accusative suffix’) **réto** > **Appí:dém réto** ‘all buy’ > ‘Buy all (of them)’, etc.

takam ‘each, each one, everyone, every one’ (plural in meaning), e.g.

Personal -- **Takamé gía:to** ‘everybody come-in’ > ‘Everybody come in!’ -- **takamé** (<**takam** ‘each one’ **-é** ‘nominative suffix’) **gía:to** (**gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-a:-** ‘suffix, denoting moving in’ **-to** ‘imperative suffix’)

Nonpersonal -- **Takamdé mindag** ‘each (of them) ripe-be’ > ‘Each of

them is ripe' -- **takamdé** (**takam** 'each one' **-dé** 'suffix, marking the nominative case in specific common nouns') **mindag** (<**min-** 'to be ripe' **-dag** 'suffix, marking the simple present tense')

sé:kai/sé:koi/se:koi 'someone, somebody' (singular), e.g.

Personal only -- **Lottélé sé:kai jé:dung** 'front-yard-there-in someone shouting' > 'Someone is shouting in the front yard' -- **lottélé** (<**lotta** 'the front yard' **-élé** 'there') **sé:kai** 'someone' **je:dung** (<**je-** 'to shout' **-dung** 'suffix, marking the present continuous'), etc.

(When doubled, i.e. **sé:kai sé:kai / se:koi se:koi**, it means 'some people'.)

o:kai/o:koi/ingkokoi 'something' (singular)

Nonpersonal only -- **Otung ara:sé o:kaiko dung** 'bamboo-container inside- this something be' > 'Something is there inside this bamboo container' -- **otung** 'a long bamboo container' **ara:sé** (<**arang** 'the inside of something' **-sé** 'this') **o:kaiko/ingkokoi** (**o:kai** 'something' **-ko** 'numeral suffix, used, here, to mark the nominative case') **dung** 'to be (somewhere)-- in the present tense'.

ake 'some' (plural), e.g.

Personal -- **Akedé olo du:to** 'Some-(of you) there sit' > 'Some of you sit there' -- **akedé** (**ake** 'some' **-dé** 'suffix, marking the definite article in the nominative case -- used here in the context of a reference to a particular group of people) **olo** 'there' **du:to** (**du:-** 'to sit' **-to** 'imperative suffix')

Nonpersonal -- > **Akedém olo méto** 'Some-(of those) there keep' > 'Keep some of them there' -- **akedém** (**ake** 'some' **-dé** 'suffix, marking the definite article, denoting here a collection of particular things' **-m** 'suffix, marking the accusative case') **olo** 'there' **méto** (<**mé-** 'to keep' **-to** 'suffix, marking the imperative suffix').

The meaning of the *negative indefinite* pronoun (personal), i.e. 'no one or none' is expressed in Mising by the word **sé:kosin/se:koté** (**sé:ko/se:ko** 'who', but, conveying here the meaning of 'someone' in combination with the suffix that follows, **-sin/-té** 'suffix, denoting *also*), the negative element being added to the corresponding verb that follows **sé:kosin/se:koté**, e.g.

Okumsé sé:kosin/se:koté kama 'house-here someone-also be-not' > 'No one is (here) in this house' -- **okumsé** (**okum** 'house/home' **-sé** 'this/here') **sé:kosin/se:koté kama** (**ka-** 'to have or to be' **-ma** 'suffix, marking the negative').

Similarly, the meaning of the *negative indefinite* pronoun (nonpersonal), i.e. 'nothing or none' is expressed by the word **attésin/atiété** (**atí** 'something' **-é** 'nominative suffix' **-sin/-té** 'also'), e.g.

Okumsé attésin/atiété kama 'house-here something-also be-not' > 'There is nothing (here) in this house', etc.

It may be noted that it is only by using both the suffix *-sin/-té* with the pronoun and the negativizing suffix *-ma* with the verb that the meaning of ‘no one’ or ‘nothing’ can be expressed. Speakers, who use the form **attésin** also use **okkosin** (<*oko-é-sin*) and those, who use **atiété**, also use **ingkuété** (*ingko-é-té*) to express the same meaning.

B2.7.6 Reciprocal pronouns

When used for a generic reference or with reference to more than two persons, the reciprocal pronoun used in Mising is **akoné akoném** or **akoném akoné** ‘each other’ or ‘one another’. The word **akon** (derived from **ako** ‘one’) means ‘another’. *-é* is the nominative suffix for common nouns with generic reference in **akoné** and, in **akoném**, *-m* is the accusative suffix: literally, therefore, **akoné akoném** means ‘another (subject) another (object)’. The order of the two words can be reversed without any change in meaning, their functions in a sentence being fixed by the case suffixes they take. When two persons are involved in the context, the specifying or the definite suffix **-dé** is used: **akoné akondém** or **akondé akondém**, e.g.

Ngolu akoné akoném aya:pa:do ‘We another(subject) another (object) love-should’ > ‘We should love one another’ -- **ngolu** (<*ngo* ‘I’ *-lu* ‘plural suffix’) **akoné akoném** ‘each other’ **aya:pa:do** (**aya:-** ‘to love, to be kind’ **-pa:-** ‘suffix, denoting obligation’ **-do** ‘suffix, marking the habitual present’)

Bínyi akoné/akondé akondém aima:pé mé:dag ‘two-of-them another (subject) other-the (object) well-not feel’ > ‘The two of them do not like each other’ -- **bínyi** (<*bí* ‘he/she’ *-nyi* ‘clipped form of **annyi** ‘two’, used as a marker of the dual number’) **akoné akondém** ‘another the-other’ **aima:pé** (**ai-** ‘to be good’ **-mang** ‘suffix, marking the negative’ **-pé** ‘suffix, marking an adverb’) **mé:dag** (**mé:-** ‘to think or to feel’ **-dag** ‘suffix, marking the habitual present’)

Note: **aipé mé:-** and its negative form **aima:pé mé:-** may be considered as an example of a group verb, as the intended meaning is conveyed by the two together: **ai-pé** ‘good-ly’ **mé:-** ‘to feel’ > **aipé mé:-** ‘to good-ly feel’, i.e. ‘to like or to love’; **aima:pé mé:-** ‘to good-not-ly feel’, i.e. ‘not to like or not to love’.

When the reciprocal pronouns are not used in a sentence, reciprocal action is marked obligatorily by adding the suffix **-mínsu-** or **-ka:mínsu-** to the verb root, e.g. **ge:mínsu-** (<*ge:-* ‘to scold’ **-mínsu-** ‘suffix, marking a reciprocal action’) ‘to quarrel’, **díngka:mínsu-** (<*dí:-* ‘to beat’ **-ka:-** ‘to see’ **-mínsu-** ‘suffix, marking a reciprocal action’) ‘to beat up each other’, etc. When the reciprocal pronouns are used, the marking of the verb for reciprocal action is optional. For instance, the two illustrative sentences above can be substituted with the following sentences without any change in their meanings:

Ngolu akoné akoném aya:mínsupa:do.

Bínyi akoné akondém aima:pé méngka:mínsudag.

B2.7.7 Reflexive pronouns

The free morpheme **aí** ‘self, own’, used in different cases with nouns and pronouns, serves as a reflexive element in Mising. It can be used in both personal and nonpersonal contexts, e.g.

Bím no aisé lusuto ‘Him/Her you self tell’ > ‘You tell him/her yourself’ -- **bím** ‘him’/‘her’ (< **bí** ‘he/she’ -**m** ‘accusative suffix’) **no** ‘you’ **aisé** (< **aí** ‘self’ -**é** ‘nominative suffix’) **lusuto** (< **lu-** ‘to speak’, here, ‘to tell’ -**su** ‘suffix, marking the reflexive’ -**to** ‘imperative suffix’).

Okumdé aisé dírsukang ‘house-the self collapse-past tense’ > ‘The house collapsed on its own’ -- **okumdé** (< **okum** ‘house’ -**dé** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case of nouns with specific reference’) **aisé** ‘self’ **dírsukang** (< **dír-** ‘to collapse’ -**su** ‘suffix, marking the reflexive’ -**kang** ‘suffix, marking the past tense’)

Panoibí arsiló aiké migmom/migmuém ka:sudung ‘Panoi-she mirror-in self’s face looking-at’ > ‘Panoi is looking at her own face in the mirror’ -- **Panoibí** (< **Panoi** ‘a female name’ -**bí** ‘he/she’) **arsiló** (< **arsi** ‘mirror’ -**lo** ‘suffix, marking the locative case of common nouns for generic reference’) **aiké** (< **aí** ‘self’ -**ké** ‘suffix, marking the possessive case’) **migmom/migmuém** (< **migmo** ‘one’s cheeks or face’ -**ém** ‘accusative suffix’) **ka:sudung** (< **ka:-** ‘to see, to look at’ -**su** ‘suffix, marking the reflexive’ -**dung** ‘suffix, marking the present continuous’), etc.

It is seen from the above examples that the verb is also marked for the reflexive together with the use of the reflexive element **aí**. Although, it is common to use both **aí** and the reflexive marker in the verb in a sentence of the kind, the meaning can also be expressed by using either of the two, e.g.

Bím no aisé lusuto
or **Bím no lusuto**
or **Bím no aisé luto.**

Note: Possessive forms of pronouns are a part of the general case system in Mising and so they do not need a separate treatment in the grammar of the language.

In addition to the above subclasses of pronouns, numerals and numeral classifiers are also used pronominally, e.g.

Ako la:to ‘one takt’ > ‘Take one.’ -- **ako** ‘one’ **la:-** ‘to take’ -**to** ‘suffix, marking the imperative’).

Akodé pí:ma:yé ‘one-the suffice-not-will’ > ‘One will not suffice’ -- **akodé** **ako** ‘one’ -**dé** ‘suffix, marking the definite article’) **pí:-** ‘to suffice, to be adequate’ -**mang** ‘suffix, marking the negative’ -**yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future’.

Ngom baryingko bi ‘me ten-rupees give’ > ‘Give me ten rupees’ -- **ngom** ‘me’ **baryíng** ‘ten rupees’ **-ko** ‘accusative marker of a numeral classifier’ **bi** ‘to give’, etc.

B2.8 Number, Gender and Case

Nouns in Mising inflect for number and case. They are also marked in a limited way for gender, which is based on sex and so restricted to humans and some other animate things. Pronouns have singular, dual and plural forms, and inflect for case, but they are not marked in any way for gender.

B2.9 Number

Common nouns of the count category are pluralized by suffixing **-kídíng**, which has the dialectical variants **-kídar** and **-kíríng**. It may, however, be noted that such pluralization is applicable to common nouns used for *specific reference* only, e.g.

Tani:kídí:dé gíkangku ‘man-plural-the go-past tense-back’ > ‘The men have gone back’ -- **tani:-kídí:-dé** (< **tani:** ‘man’ **-kídíng** ‘plural marker’ **-dé** ‘specifying suffix equivalent to the definite article in English’) **gí-kang-ku** (< **gí-** ‘to go/come’, here ‘go’ **-kang** ‘past tense suffix for a verb denoting a movement away from the speaker’ **-ku** ‘suffix denoting the repetition of an action, the action here being repeated in the opposite direction, i.e. ‘to return’)

The reference in the sentence is to some particular persons, who had come from some other place and have now gone back. Similarly,

Ko:kídínga tatpo:to ‘boys hear-first-imperative mood’ > ‘Boys! Listen (to me) first.’ -- **ko:-kídíng-a** (< **ko:** ‘boy’ **-kídíng** ‘plural marker’ **-a** ‘suffix used in addressing someone’) **tad-po:-to** (< **tad-** ‘to listen’ **-po:-** ‘suffix, denoting doing something before doing something else’ **-to** ‘suffix, marking the imperative mood’) The boys in this sentence are also some particular boys.

As against this use of the plural forms of common nouns for specific reference, common nouns used for *generic reference* are not pluralized, e.g.

Péttangé dé:do ‘bird fly-simple present tense’ > ‘Birds fly’ -- **péttang-é** (< **péttang** ‘bird’ **-é** ‘nominative case marker’) **dé:-do** (< **dé:-** ‘to fly’ **-do** ‘suffix, marking the habitual present’), NOT **Péttangkídíngé dé:do**.(*)

Situmlok a:réngé kama ‘bear’s horn(nominative) are/have-not’ > ‘(There) are no horns of bears’ or ‘Bears have no horns’ -- **situmlok** (<**situm** ‘bear’ **-lok** ‘suffix, marking the possessive case in nouns with generic reference’) **a:réngé** (< **a:réng** ‘horn’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case’ **kama** (< **ka-** ‘to have; to be’ **-ma** ‘suffix, marking the negative’), NOT **Situmkídí:lok a:réngé kama**(*).

Similarly, a common noun is not pluralized, when a numeral or a numeral classifier modifies it, even if the number concerned is above 1 (one), e.g.

ko: íyingko ‘boy ten’ > ‘ten boys’ -- **ko:** ‘boy’ **íying** ‘ten’-**ko** ‘marker of a numeral’, NOT **ko:kídíng íyingko**. (*)

sité doryíngko ‘elephant ten’ > ‘ten elephants’ -- **sité** ‘elephant’ **doryíngko** (<**doryíng** ‘numeral classifier’, a blend of **ador** ‘classifier, used of animals’ and **íying** ‘ten’-**ko** ‘marker of a numeral’), NOT **sitékídíng íyingko**.(*)

The agreement of the form of a noun with the form of a demonstrative adjective is not required in Mising, e.g.

Sé ko:sé ‘this boy-this’, i.e. ‘this boy’

Sé ko:kídí:sé ‘this boys-this’, i.e. ‘these boys’ -- **ko:kídí:sé** (< **ko:** ‘boy’-**kídíng** ‘suffix, marking the plural form of a common noun’-**sé** ‘the adjective sé, used postpositionally with the corresponding noun also’)

Élé kouwélé/kuélé ‘that (at a distance from the speaker) boy-that’, i.e. ‘that boy there’ -- **kouwélé/kuélé** (resultant form of the sandhi **ko:** ‘boy’-**élé** ‘the adjective élé, used postpositionally with the corresponding noun also’), etc. (**kuélé** is used in the Sa:yang dialect)

Élé ko:kídíngélé ‘that (at a distance from the speaker) boys-that’, i.e. ‘those boys’ -- **ko:kídíngélé** (< **ko:** ‘boy’-**kídíng** ‘suffix, marking the plural form of a common noun’-**élé** ‘the adjective élé, used postpositionally with the corresponding noun also’), etc.

It may be noted that when demonstrative words such as **sé** and **élé** in the examples above, are used as pronouns, they can be pluralized by adding **-bulu** (see B2.9.1 below), but they are not pluralized, when they are used as adjectives.

B2.9.1 Pluralization of pronouns and proper nouns

It has already been stated in B2.7.1 above that personal pronouns in the singular number are pluralized by adding the suffix **-lu**, viz. **ngo** ‘I’, -- **ngolu** ‘we’, **no** ‘you (singular)’ -- **nolu** ‘you (plural)’, and **bí** ‘he/she’ -- **bulu** (<**bí-lu**) ‘they’. Mising morphological structure allows the pluralization of the name of a person with the help of the plural forms of the three personal pronouns, used postpositionally, in order to convey the meaning ‘the person concerned and the others with him/her’, e.g.

Talom-ngolu ‘Talom-we’, i.e., ‘Talom and we, the others’

Talom-nolu ‘Talom-you (plural)’, i.e., ‘Talom, you and the others (with you)’

Talom-bulu ‘Talom-they’, i.e., ‘Talom and the others (with him)’, etc.

The rest of the pronouns, except the ones that have plural meanings such as the indefinite **appíng** ‘all’, **ake** ‘some’, **takam** ‘everyone, i.e. all’, etc., are also pluralized by adding **-bulu**. While the demonstrative pronouns and the other pronouns used of persons are pluralized regularly in the manner mentioned, the use of the plural forms of the other pronouns is not very frequent.

It may be noted here that kinship terms, used in addressing a relative, is

pluralized like names of persons, e.g. **ta:to** ‘grandfather’ **-ngolu/-nolu/-bulu** > **ta:to-ngolu** ‘grandfather-we’, i.e. ‘grandfather and we, the others’, **ta:to-nolu** ‘grandfather-you (plural)’, i.e. ‘Grandfather! you and the others’, **ta:to-bulu** ‘grandfather-they’, i.e. ‘grandfather and they (the others)’, etc.

B2.9.2 The dual number

Personal pronouns in Mising have forms in the *dual number*, which are blends of the three personal pronouns in the singular number and the word **annyi** ‘two’, viz. **ngo + annyi** > **ngonyi** (variants: **ngonnyi**, **ngannyé**, **ngoyi**) ‘the two of us’, **no + annyi** > **nonyi** (variants: **nonnyi**, **nannyé**, **noyi**) ‘the two of you’ and **bí + annyi** > **bínyi** (variants: **bínnyé**, **bíyi**) ‘the two of them’. Like the three plural forms **ngolu**, **nolu**, and **bulu**, the dual forms **ngonyi**, **nonyi** and **bínyi** can be suffixed to the name of a person, e.g.

Talom-ngonyi ‘Talom-I-two’, i.e., ‘(the two of us) -- Talom and I’

Talom-nonyi ‘Talom-you (singular)-two’, i.e., ‘(the two of you) -- Talom and you (singular)’

Talom-bínyi ‘Talom-he/she-two’, i.e., ‘(the two of them) -- Talom and someone with him’, etc.

The process of pluralization of kinship terms of address is applicable in respect of the dual number also, e.g. **ta:to-ngonyi** ‘grandfather-we-two’, i.e. ‘grandfather and I’, **ta:to-nonyi** ‘grandfather-you-two’, i.e. ‘grandfather and you (singular)’, **ta:to-bínyi** ‘grandfather-they-two’, i.e. ‘grandfather and he/she’, etc.

Unlike **bulu** (> **-bulu**), which can be used as a plural marker for demonstrative and some other pronouns, the use of **bínyi** (> **-bínyi**) is restricted to pronouns referring to persons only.

It may be stated here that the form of a verb in a Mising sentence needs no agreement with the number of its subject.

B2.10 Gender

In Mising the distinction of nouns for gender is based only on sex and so it is limited to animate nouns and the categories of masculine and feminine only. There are three ways in which the masculine and the feminine are indicated in the language, as given below:

(a) By using different lexical items for the masculine and the feminine for nouns pertaining to humans, e.g.

Feminine

né:ng/mimé ‘female; wife’

ko:né:ng ‘girl’

mímбір/mumbір/miyum ‘young woman’

Masculine

milbong/milong ‘male; husband’

ko: ‘boy’

ya:me: ‘young man’

Feminine

miné/é:jo ‘old woman’
omé ‘daughter’
yaméng ‘daughter-in-law’
ímé ‘niece (a man’s sister’s daughter
or a woman’s brother’s daughter)’
bírmé ‘sister’
bérné/bélné ‘the concubine of one’s
husband; a female’s female rival
in love’

pagné ‘a female slave’

Masculine

míjín/míjín ‘old man’
ao ‘son’
ao ‘son (married)’
ío ‘nephew (a man’s sister’s son
or a woman’s brother’s son)’
bíro ‘brother’
bérbo/bélbo ‘brother-in-law (a
man’s sister-in-law’s hus-
band); a male’s male rival
in love’

pagbo ‘a male slave’, etc.

Note: (i) In the Sa:yang and the Mo:ying dialects **bíro** and **bírmé** are used to mean ‘elder brother’ and ‘elder sister’ respectively, and **angé** is used to mean both ‘younger brother’ and ‘younger sister’. No such distinction is made in the other dialects.

(ii) The gender markers **-né**, appearing in **bérné/bélné** and **pagné**, and **-bo**, appearing in **bérbo/bélbo** and **pagbo** above, are the clipped forms (the second syllables) of the words **ané** ‘mother; female (of animals, birds, etc.)’ and **abo** ‘male’ respectively, but they are commonly used to distinguish the gender of some animals and birds, exemplified in pattern (b) below. The markers **-né** and **-bo** also appear in the kinship terms **yigné/yigné** ‘wife’s younger sister; father’s sister’s daughter, younger in age than the speaker; mother’s brother’s daughter, younger in age than the speaker; other persons of similar kinship status’ and **magbo** ‘elder sister’s husband; father’s sister’s son, older in age than the speaker; mother’s brother’s son, older in age than the speaker; other persons of similar kinship status’. However, they are not used in the kinship terms **yigo/yigo** ‘wife’s younger brother; father’s sister’s son, younger in age than the speaker; mother’s brother’s son, younger in age than the speaker; other persons of similar kinship status’ and **ma:mo/mo:m/ma:m** ‘elder brother’s wife; father’s sister’s daughter, older in age than the speaker; mother’s brother’s daughter, older in age than the speaker; other persons of similar kinship status’.

Kinship terms generally have two different forms -- one used to refer to the person concerned and the other to address the person, e.g. (The abbreviations *Ref.* and *Ad.* below stand for ‘term used for reference to a person concerned’ and ‘term used for addressing a person concerned’ respectively)

Feminine

(*Ref.*) **ané** ‘mother’
(*Ad.*) **na:né/na:n/nan/o:yo:** ‘Mother!’
(*Ref.*) **anyi** ‘father’s sister; women of
similar kinship status’
(*Ad.*) **nya:nyi/na:nyi/nyi:nyi**⁹ ‘Aunt(ie)’!

Masculine

abu ‘father’
ba:bu/ba:bo/ba:b/bab ‘Father!’
akí ‘mother’s brother; men of
similar kinship status’
ka:kí ‘Uncle!’

⁹ It can be seen that the kinship term **nya:nyi/na:nyi/nyi:nyi** is used for addressing one’s mother-in-law as well as one’s aunt (father’s sister or mother’s brother’s wife, but NOT one’s mother’s sister or one’s father’s brother’s wife). The sociological reason for this use of the term appears to be the custom that a boy can marry the daughter, or a girl can marry the son, of someone whom he/she addresses as **nya:nyi/na:nyi/nyi:nyi**.

[(Ref.) ayo ¹⁰ ‘grandmother; mother-in-law’	ato ‘grandfather; father-in-law’
[(Ad.) ya:yo/yo:yo ‘Grandma!’	ta:to/to:to ‘Grandpa!’
nya:nyi/na:nyi/nyi:nyi ‘Mother-in-law!’	ka:kí ‘Father-in-law’
[(Ref.) amo ‘elder brother’s wife’	bíro ‘(here) elder brother’
[(Ad.) ma:mo/ma:m/mo:m ‘Sister-in-law!’	sa:si/yai/ai/kai ‘(elder) Brother!’
[(Ref.) (abí:né) bírmé ‘elder sister’	magbo ‘elder sister’s husband’
[(Ad.) sa:si/ai/baiyé ‘(elder) Sister!’	magbo ‘Brother-in-law!’, etc.

Note: In most of the above kinship terms, a pattern of word-formation can be noticed: the term used for addressing someone begins with the consonant occurring in the term used for reference, **ané** -- **na:né**, **abu** -- **ba:bu**, **anyi** -- **nya:nyi**, **akí** -- **ka:kí**, **ayo** -- **ya:yo**, **ato** -- **ta:to**, **amo** -- **ma:mo**, etc. A few forms, e.g. **bíro** -- **sa:si/yai/ai/kai**, **bírmé** -- **sa:si/ai/baiyé**, etc., however, do not conform to this pattern. Moreover, certain kinship terms, viz. **yigo/yígo**, **yigné/yígné** and **magbo**, are used for both reference and address.

(b) As already pointed out above, the second syllables **-né** and **-bo** of the words **ané** ‘mother; female (of animals, birds, etc.)’ and **abo** ‘male’ are used, generally, to indicate the gender distinction of some species of animals and a few species of birds. To make a distinction in the gender of certain species of animals, including a few species of birds, the second syllable of the name of the animal or bird concerned is blended with the second syllable **-né** of **ané** or **-bo** of **abo**, as in **sité** ‘elephant’ + **ané** > **téné** ‘female elephant’, **sité** + **abo** > **tébo** ‘male elephant’, **menjeg/menjég** ‘buffalo’ + **ané** > **jégné/jégné** ‘female buffalo’, **menjeg/menjég** + **abo** > **jégbo/jégbo** ‘male buffalo’, etc. Some other examples --

<i>Name of animal/bird</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>
iki:éki ‘dog’	ki:né ‘bitch’	ki:bo ‘dog’
soben ‘goat’	benné ‘she-goat’	benbo/bembo ‘he-goat’
siram ‘otter’	ramné ‘female otter’	rambo ‘male otter’
éso ‘the Indian bison’	soné ‘female bison’	sobo ‘male bison’
sisug ‘the swamp deer’	sugné ‘hind of swamp deer’	sugbo ‘stag of swamp deer’
eyeg/éyeg/e:g ‘pig’	yegné/yégné/e:né ‘sow’	yegbo/yégbo/e:bo ‘boar’
péjab ‘duck’	jabné ‘duck’	jabbo ‘drake’
pérog/porog ‘domestic fowl’	rogné ‘hen’	rokpo (< rokbo ?) ‘cock’, etc.

¹⁰ Because of the ambiguity of the two terms **ayo**, which refers to one’s grandmother as well as to one’s mother-in-law, and **ato**, which refers to one’s grandfather as well as to one’s father-in-law, some Misings prefer to use **ya:yo** ‘grandmother’ and **ta:to** ‘grandfather’ as terms for both reference and address.

(c) Many other blends, referring to the male or the female of animals and birds, like the ones exemplified above, may be coined, but it is not done in actual use, apparently because the common man cannot identify easily the sex of such creatures (for instance, snakes, fish, etc.) or they have no normal occasions for making such a distinction. In most cases, therefore, the sex distinction, if need be, is made by using the words **né:ng** ‘female’ and **milbong/milong** ‘male’ before the relevant word, e.g.

<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>
né:ng sorog ‘female rhinoceros’	milbong/milong sorog ‘male rhinoceros’
né:ng mendari: ‘female cat’	milbong/milong mendari: ‘male cat’
né:ng mensurung ‘female fox’	milbong/milong mensurung ‘male fox’, etc.

Words of two syllables are generally involved in the formation of blends and so words of more than two syllables, like **mensurung**, anyway, are outside the use of blends for gender distinction.

B2.11 Case

Nouns, pronouns and other forms used as noun substitutes can inflect for case and an inflected form of the kind indicates the relationship of the noun phrase, in which it occurs, with the verb in a sentence or, in the case of the genitive, its relationship with another nominal entity within a noun phrase. Proper nouns and kinship terms of address, common nouns and pronouns take different case-markers, as may be seen from the brief discussion on case that follows.

B2.11.1 *The nominative*

The *nominative case* is marked as follows:

Common nouns (with generic reference): **-é**, e.g. **péttang** ‘bird’ **-é** > **péttangé** ‘birds’, **situm** ‘bear’ **-é** > **situmé** ‘bears (subject)’, etc.

Common nouns (with specific reference): **-dé** (**-d-** being the specifying element), e.g. **péttang** ‘bird’ **-dé** > **pétta:dé** ‘the bird’, **situm** ‘bear’ **-dé** > **situmdé** ‘the bear (subject)’, etc. (**sé** ‘this’, is used post-positionally, when the object is in the hands of the speaker or very close to him/her and **élé** ‘that’, when the object is at a distance from him/her, e.g. **péttang** ‘bird’ **-sé** > **pétta:sé** ‘this bird (subject)’, **péttang** ‘bird’ **-élé** > **péttangélé** ‘that bird (subject)’, etc. **-dé** is used for purposes of general anaphoric references or to point to an object, which is not in the hands of the speaker nor is it in very close proximity, but it is not very far from him/her either.)

Proper nouns (Names of persons): All the personal pronouns in singular, dual and plural numbers, barring the singular first person **ngo** ‘I’, are used post-positionally with the name of a person, e.g. **Tamen-ngonyi** ‘Tamen - we-two’,

i.e. ‘Tamen and I ...’, **Tamen-ngolu** ‘Tamen-we’, i.e. ‘Tamen and we the others ...’, **Tamen-no** ‘Tamen-you’, i.e. ‘Tamen! You (nominative) ...’, **Tamen-nonyi** ‘Tamen - you-two’, i.e. ‘Tamen, the two of you (nominative) ...’, **Tamen-nolu** ‘Tamen-you (plural, nominative) ...’, i.e. ‘Tamen! You and the others with you (nominative) ...’, **Tamen-bí** ‘Tamen-he’, i.e. ‘Tamen (nominative) ...’, **Tamen-bínyi** ‘Tamen - they-two’, i.e. ‘Tamen (and the other person with him) -- the two of them ...’, **Tamen-bulu** ‘Tamen-they’, i.e. ‘Tamen and the others with him (nominative) ...’, etc.

Kinship terms of address behave like names of persons in their inflections for case, e.g. **ta:to-ngonyi** ‘grandfather - we-two’, i.e. ‘grandfather and I ...’, **ta:to-ngolu** ‘grandfather-we’, i.e. ‘grandfather and we the others ...’, **ta:to-no** ‘Grandfather! You (nominative) ...’, **ta:to-nonyi** ‘grandfather - you-two’, i.e. ‘Grandfather! The two of you (nominative) ...’, **ta:to-nolu** ‘Grandfather! You (plural) and the others with you (nominative) ...’, **ta:to-bí** ‘grandfather-he’, i.e. ‘grandfather (nominative) ...’, **ta:to-bínyi** ‘grandfather - they-two’, i.e. ‘grandfather (and the other person with him) -- the two of them ...’, **ta:to-bulu** ‘grandfather-they’, i.e. ‘grandfather and the others with him’, etc.

Proper nouns (Names of places): The demonstrative pronouns/adjectives are used postpositionally to mark the nominative case of the names of places, e.g. **London-sé**, **London-dé**, **London-élé**, **London-té**, **London-bé** (see B2.7.2 above), etc.

Pronouns: Pronouns have a zero suffix for the nominative case.

Also, when a *numeral* or a *numeral classifier* is used with a common noun, the postpositional **-ko** (the clipped form of **ako** ‘one’) is added to the numeral or the numeral classifier to mark the nominative case (and the accusative case also) of a common noun, e.g.

tani: aumko gído ‘man three come-ing’ > ‘Three men are coming’ -- **aum** ‘three’ **-ko**;

péttang adorko dé:dung ‘bird-one fly-ing’ > ‘One/A bird is flying’ -- **ador** ‘a classifier, used when denoting *one*, only the second syllable **-dor** being used with the other relevant numerals’ **-ko**

sorog dorpi:ko sikang ‘rhinoceros four die-past tense’ > ‘Four rhinoceroses died’ -- **dorpi:ko** (**ador** ‘classifier’ **appi**: ‘four’ **-ko** > **dorpi:ko**), etc.

B2.11.2 The accusative

The *accusative case* is marked by adding the accusative element **-m** to the nominative forms of common nouns and to the suffix zero in pronouns and by **-mé** to the name of a person and *kinship terms of address*, used in the singular third person, **-ém** with generic common nouns, etc.), as exemplified below.

The marker for numerals and numeral classifiers remains the same as in the nominative.

Common nouns (with generic reference): **-é + -m > -ém**, e.g. **péttang** ‘bird’ **-ém > péttangém** ‘birds (accusative)’, **situm** ‘bear’ **-ém > situmém** ‘bears (accusative)’, etc.

Common nouns (with specific reference): **-dé + -m > -dém**, e.g. **péttang** ‘bird’ **-dém > péttá:dém** ‘the bird (accusative)’, **situm** ‘bear’ **-dém > situmdém** ‘the bear (accusative)’, etc. (**sé** and **élé**, mentioned as post-positional markers of the nominative, are used similarly in the accusative as **-sém** and **élé**, e.g. **péttang** ‘bird’ **-sém > péttá:sém** ‘this bird (accusative)’, **péttang** ‘bird’ **-élé** **> péttangélé** ‘that bird (accusative)’, etc.)

Proper nouns (Names of persons): As in the nominative, all the personal pronouns in singular, dual and plural numbers, barring the singular first person **ngo** ‘I’, are used post-positionally with the name of a person in an inflected form, marking the accusative, e.g. **Tamen-ngonyim** ‘Tamen - us-two’, i.e. ‘Tamen and me ...’, **Tamen-ngolum** ‘Tamen-us’, i.e. ‘... Tamen and us the others’, **Tamen-nom** ‘Tamen-you’, i.e. ‘... you, Tamen, (accusative)’, **Tamen-nonyim** ‘Tamen - you-two’, i.e. ‘...you, Tamen, and the other one with you (accusative) ...’, **Tamen-nolum** ‘Tamen-you (plural, accusative) ...’, i.e. ‘...you, Tamen, and the others with you (accusative)’, **Tamen-mé** ‘... Tamen (accusative)’, **Tamen-bínyim** ‘Tamen - they-two (accusative)’, i.e. ‘... the two of them --Tamen (and the other person with him)’, **Tamen-bulum** ‘Tamen-them’, i.e. ‘... Tamen and the others with him him (accusative) ...’.

Kinship terms of address are marked similarly, e.g. **ta:to-ngonyim** ‘grandfather - us-two’, i.e. ‘... grandfather and me’, **ta:to-ngolum** ‘grandfather-us’, i.e. ‘grandfather and us, the others ...’, **ta:to-nom** ‘grandfather-you (singular)’, i.e. ‘you, grandfather (accusative)’, **ta:to-nonyim** ‘grandfather - you-two (accusative)’, i.e. ‘... you, grandfather, and the other person (accusative)’, **ta:to-nolum** ‘grandfather-you (plural, accusative)’, i.e. ‘... you, grandfather, and and the others with you (accusative)’, **ta:to-mé** ‘grandfather-accusative’, i.e. ‘... grandfather (accusative) ...’, **ta:to-bínyim** ‘grandfather - them-two’, i.e. ‘grandfather and the other person with him -- the two of them ...’, **ta:to-bulum** ‘grandfather-them’, i.e. ‘... grandfather and the others with him (accusative)’, etc.

Note: In some local dialects, **-bím** is also used in place of **-mé**, **Tamenmé > Tamen-bím**, **ta:tomé > ta:to-bím**, etc.

Proper nouns (Names of places): **-m** is added to the nominative markers **-sé**, **-dé**, **-élé**, etc., e.g. **London-sém**, **London-dém**, **London-élé**, **Londontém**, **London-bém** (see B2.7.2 above), etc.

Pronouns: Pronouns in the accusative case are marked by adding **-m** to the word, e.g. **ngom** ‘me’, **ngolum** ‘us’, **nom** ‘you (singular)’, **nolum** ‘you (plural)’, **bím** ‘him/her’, **bulum** ‘them’, **édém** ‘that (accusative)’, **sém** ‘this (accusative)’, etc. When pluralized, the demonstrative pronouns have *double marking*, **sémbulum** ‘these (accusative)’, **édémbulum** ‘those (accusative)’, etc.

As in respect of the nominative case, common nouns, modified by numerals or numeral classifiers, are marked for the accusative case by adding the the postpositional **-ko** (the clipped form of **ako** ‘one’) to the numeral or the numeral classifier concerned, e.g.

Tani: aumko gokto ‘man three call (imperative)’ > ‘Call three men!’ -- **aum** ‘three’ **-ko**;

Ko:dé péttang adorko sogapto ‘boy-the bird-one catch-did’ > ‘The boy caught a bird’ -- **adorko** (<**ador** ‘a classifier, used when denoting *one*, only the second syllable **-dor** being used with the other relevant numerals’ **-ko**);

Ngo go:ru dornyiko répa:yé ‘I cow two buy-have-to-shall’ > ‘I’ll have to buy two cows’ -- **dornyiko** (**ador** ‘classifier’ **annyi** ‘two’ **-ko** > **dornyiko**), etc.

When used with ditransitive verbs, **-ko** generally marks a *direct object*, e.g.

Nom ngo go:ru adorko rébiyé ‘you (accusative - indirect object) I cow one (accusative - direct object) buy-for-shall’ > ‘I’ll buy a cow for you’ -- **adorko** (**ador** ‘classifier’ **-ko**) **rébiyé** (< **ré-** ‘to buy’ **-bi** ‘the verb **bi-** ‘to give’, used as the second element in a compound verb stem to denote doing something for someone’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future’), etc.

B2.11.3 The dative

The *dative* (or the *recipient*) case is generally used for marking an indirect object in a sentence with a ditransitive verb, the markers being the same as the ones used for the accusative case. Nouns with numerals, with or without classifiers, marked by the postpositional **-ko**, are generally used in direct objects, as already mentioned.

B2.11.4 The instrumental

Nouns or pronouns in the *instrumental case* are used, when a sentence speaks of using someone or something as an instrument for performing some action, the markers being as follows:

Common nouns (with *generic reference*): **-lokki/-kokki/-ki**, e.g. **ígíng** ‘an axe’ **-kokki/-lokki/-ki** > **ígíngkokki/ígí:lokki/ígíngki** ‘with an axe’, **pakur** ‘a hoe’ **-kokki/-lokki/-ki** > **pakurkokki/pakurlokki/pakurki** ‘with a hoe’, etc.

Common nouns (with *specific reference*): **-dokki**, e.g. **ígíng** ‘an axe’ **-dokki** > **ígí:dokki** ‘with the axe’, **pakur** ‘a hoe’ **-dokki** > **pakurdokki** ‘with the hoe’, etc. (**sé** and **élé**, mentioned as post-positional markers of the nominative, are used post-positionally in the instrumental case in the forms **-sokki** and **-olokki**, e.g. **ígí:sokki** ‘with this axe’, **ígíng -olokki** > **ígíngolokki** ‘with that axe there (at some distance)’, etc.

Proper nouns: Names of persons: **-kokki** ‘he/she’, e.g. **Tamen-kokki**

‘by (i.e. using the services, labour, etc. of) Tamen or (get something done) by Tamen’, etc.

Note: Speakers of some local dialects use **bíkki** (< **bí** ‘he/she’-**kki**) ‘by him/her’ postpositionally instead of **-kokki**, e.g. **Tamen-bíkki**. As in the nominative and the accusative, the other personal pronouns, barring the singular first person **ngo** ‘I’, are also used similarly with names of persons and kinship terms of address: **Tamen-ngolukki**, **Tamen-nokki**, **Tamen-nolukki**, **Tamen-bulukki**, **ta:to-ngolukki**, **ta:to-nokki**, **ta:to-nolukki**, **ta:to-bíkki**, **tato:-bulukki**, etc. (see below how pronouns are marked for the instrumental case.

Kinship terms of address also inflect like names of persons for the instrumentaal case.

Pronouns: Pronouns in the instrumental case are marked by adding **-kki** to the word, e.g. **ngokki** ‘by (using) me’, i.e. ‘by using my services, labour, etc.’, **nokki** ‘by (using) you’, i.e. ‘by using your services, labour, etc.’, **bíkki** ‘by (using) him/her’, i.e. ‘by using his/her services, labour, etc.’. In the plural number, one can use either **ngolu/nolu/bulu + kki > ngolukki / nolukki / bulukki** ‘by (using) us/you(plural)/them’, i.e. ‘by using our/your(plural)/their services, labour, etc.’. Alternatively, the pronouns may be marked for the instrumental case by adding to them the two morphemes, **-k** and **-kokki**, e.g. **ngok-kokki**, **nok-kokki**, **bík-kokki**, **ngoluk-kokki**, **noluk-kokki**, and **buluk-kokki**, the meanings remaining the same.

For nouns with numerals, with or without classifiers, the instrumental case is marked by adding **-kki** to the numeral or numeral classifier marker **-ko**, e.g. **tani**: ‘man’ **aum** ‘three’ **-ko -kki > tani: aumkokki** ‘by (using) three men’, **sité** ‘elephant’ **dorngo** ‘five (classifying element **-dor**)’ **-ko -kki > sité dorngokokki** ‘by (using) five elephants’, etc. The numeral element **-ko** may be replaced with **-lo**, retaining the same generic meaning -- **tani: aumlokki**, **sité dorngolokki**, etc. For specification, the deictic elements (demonstrative pronouns/adjectives) **sé** ‘this’, **édé** ‘that (not far)’, **élé** ‘that (at a distance)’ are used postpositionally in the forms **-sokki**, **-dokki**, and **-olokki**, e.g.

- tani**: ‘man’ **aum** ‘three’ **-sokki > tani: aumsokki** ‘by (using) these three men’,
tani: ‘man’ **aum** ‘three’ **-dokki > tani: aumdokki** ‘by (using) these three men’,
tani: ‘man’ **aum** ‘three’ **-olokki > tani: aumolokki** ‘by (using) those three men’, etc.

B2.11.5 The ablative

The *ablative case* is marked as follows:

Common nouns (with *generic reference*): **-lokké**, e.g. **ísíng** ‘tree’ **-lokké > ísí:lokké** ‘from a tree’, **okum** ‘home/house’ **-lokké > okumlokké** ‘from home’, etc.

Common nouns (with *specific reference*): **-dokké**, e.g. **ísíng** ‘tree’ **-dokké**

> **ísi:dokké** ‘from the tree’, **okum** ‘home’ **-dokké** > **okumdokké** ‘from the house’, etc. (**sé** and **élé**, mentioned as postpositional markers of the nominative, are used postpositionally in the ablative case in the forms **-sokké** and **-olokké**, e.g. **ísing -sokké** > **ísi:sokké** ‘from this tree’, **ísing -olokké** > **ísingolokké** ‘from that tree’, etc.

Proper nouns (Names of persons): In the case of names of persons, **-lokké**, the ablative marker for common nouns (generic) is combined with the possessive genitive **-ké**, i.e. **-kélökké** (**-ké** being made to harmonize with **-lo** of **-lokké** in some dialects, changing **-kélökké** to **-kolökké**), e.g. **Tamen-kélökké/Tamen-kolökké** ‘from Tamen’s place’, etc. The pluralized form of **Tamen-kélökké/Tamen-kolökké** is **Tamen-bulu-k-kélökké** > **Tamen-bulukélökké/Tamen-bulukolökké** ‘from where Tamen and the others live’.

Kinship terms of address are also inflected similarly. Another suffix **-kélók** is used for the ablative form of the name of a person to signify obtaining something from the person concerned. Some speakers of Mising also use **-kélökkém** in the same sense. In the Sa:yang and the Mo:ying dialects, **-ké-** of **-kélók** or **-kélökké** is lengthened to **-ké:-**.

Proper nouns (Names of places): The pronouns/adverbs **so**, **odo** (>**-do**), **olo**, **tolo** and **bolo** (see B2.7.2 above) are used post-positionally, e.g. **London-sokké** ‘from London, here’, **London-dokké** ‘from London there (not far)’, **London-olokké** ‘from London there (a little far to the east)’, **London-tolokké** ‘from London there (to the north or the upper regions)’, **London-bolokké** ‘from London there (to the south or the lower regions)’, etc. **London-tolokké** and **London-bolokké** would often be shortened to **London-tokké** and **London-tolokké**.

Apart from the use of the ablative case with reference to spatial location, exemplified above, this case is also used with reference to ‘temporal location’, as it were, in the sense of ‘from/since a particular point or segment of time (a particular year, a particular month, a particular day, last year, yesterday, etc.)’, e.g. **ménnyíng** ‘last year’ **-kélökké/kokké** > **ménnyíngkélökké/ménnyíngkokké** ‘from/since last year’, **mélo** ‘yesterday’ **-kélökké/-kokké** > **mélókélökké/mélokokké** ‘from/since yesterday’, **1960 so:n-dokké** ‘from/since the year 1960’, **Julai po:lo-dokké** ‘from/since the month of July’, etc.

Pronouns: The marking of pronouns for the ablative case is somewhat similar to that of proper nouns, the possessive genitive marker **-ké** being combined with **sokké**, **odokké** (>**-dokké**), **olokké**, **tolokké/tokké** and **bolokké/bokké**, used post-positionally, e.g. **ngo-kké-sokké** > **ngokké-sokké/ngokkosokké** ‘from my place here’, **no-kké-sokké** ‘from your place here’, **no-kké-dokké** ‘from your place there’, **no-kké-olokké** > **nokké-lokké/nokkolokké** ‘from your place there (to the east)’, **no-kké-tolokké/tokké** > **nokké-tolokké/nokké-tokké/nokkotokké** ‘from your place there (to the north or the upper

regions’, **bí-kké-dokké** > **bíkké-dokké/bíkkodokké** ‘from his/her place there’, etc. The ablative forms of the plural number **ngolu**, **nolu**, and **bulu** are **ngolu-kké-sokké/ngolu-kkosokké**, **nolu-kké-dokké/ngolu-kko-dokké**, **bulu-kké-tokké/bulu-kkotokké**, etc. In this case also, **-kkésokké**, **-kkédokké**, are realized as **-ké:sokké**, **-ké:dokké**, in the Sa:yang and the Mo:ying dialects.

Note: **-dokké** has a dialectal variant **-délokké**, used in the Sa:yang dialect.

B2.11.6 The genitive

In Mising, a distinction is made between proper nouns (names of persons) and personal pronouns on the one hand and common nouns and proper nouns (names of places) on the other in marking the *genitive*, as can be seen below.

Common nouns inflect for the *genitive* as follows:

Common nouns (generic): **-lokké** (clipped to **-lok** more often than not), e.g. **ísíng** ‘tree’ **-lokké** > **ísí:lokké**, e.g. **ísí:lokké (ísí:lok) anné** ‘leaves of trees’, **tani:** ‘man’ **-lokké** > **tani:lokké**, e.g. **tani:lokké (tani:lok) mittub** ‘men’s heads or heads of men’, **sité** ‘elephant’ **-lokké** > **sitélokké**, e.g. **sitélokké (sitélok) yepong** ‘the trunk of an elephant’, **okum** ‘home/house’ **-lokké** > **okumlokké**, e.g. **okumlokké (okumlok) lotta** ‘the front yard of a house’, etc.

Common nouns (specific): **-dokké** (often contracted to **-dok**), e.g. **ísíng** ‘tree’ **-dokké** > **ísí:dokké**, e.g. **ísí:dokké (ísí:dok) anné** ‘leaves of the (a particular) tree’, **tani:** ‘man’ **-dokké** > **tani:dokké**, e.g. **tani:dokké (tani:dok) mittub** ‘the man’s head or the head of a particular man’, **sité** ‘elephant’ **-dokké** > **sitédokké**, e.g. **sitédokké (sitédok) yepong** ‘the trunk of the (a particular) elephant’, etc. (**sé** and **élé**, mentioned as post-positional markers of the nominative, are used post-positionally in the genitive case in the forms **-sokké** (often contracted to **-sok**) and **-olokké** (often contracted to **-olok**), e.g. **ísí:sokké (ísí:sok) anné** ‘leaves of this tree’, **ísíngolokké (ísíngolok) anné** ‘leaves of that tree (at a distance)’, etc.

Proper nouns (names of persons) are marked for the genitive by suffixing **-ké** to a name (e.g. **Tamen-ké galug** ‘Tamen’s shirt’, **Panoi-ké okum** ‘Panoi’s house’, etc.) and by suffixing **-kké** (a combination of **-k** and **-ké**, the latter being often left out in speech) to *personal pronouns* (**ngo-kké** > **ngokké** > **ngok potin** ‘my book’, **no-kké** > **nokké** > **nok agom** ‘your words’, **bí-kké** > **bíkké** > **bík dungko** ‘his/her place (of residence)’, **ngolu-kké** > **ngolukké** > **ngoluk do:lung** ‘our village’, **nolu-kké** > **nolukké** > **noluk do:lung** ‘your village, **bulu-kké** > **bulukké** > **buluk do:lung** ‘their village’, etc. (**bulukké** is realized as **buluké** in the Sa:yang dialect.)

Kinship terms of address also inflect like names of persons for the genitive, e.g. **ta:to-ké dumíd** ‘grandfather’s hair’, **ba:boi-ké okum** ‘(paternal) uncle’s home’, etc.

Proper nouns (Names of places): The pronouns/adverbs **so**, **odo** (>**do**), **olo**, **tolo** and **bolo** (see B2.7.2 above) are used post-positionally in the forms **-sokké** (contracted form: **-sok**), **-odokké** (contracted form: **-dok**), **-olokké** (contracted form **-olok**), **-tolokké** (contracted form: **-tok**), **-bolokké** (contracted form: **-bok**), e.g. **London-sok tani**: ‘people of London, here’, **London-dok tani**: ‘people of London there (not far)’, **London-olok tani**: ‘people of London there (a little far to the east)’, **London-tok tani**: ‘people of London there (to the north or the upper regions)’, **London-bok tani**: ‘people of London there (to the south or the lower regions)’, etc.

The distinction made in marking names of persons and personal pronouns on the one hand and common nouns and names of places on the other has already been mentioned above. Again, no distinction of the kind made in English between the ‘-s genitive’ and the ‘of genitive’ is made in Mising in the matter of marking. However, we may differentiate between *possessive* and *non-possessive* meanings of the genitive in Mising also, e.g.

The *possessive genitive*: **Tamenké okum** ‘Tamen’s house’ (Tamen possesses a house), **tani:lok mittub** ‘men’s head or the head of a man’ (men possess heads), **ngokké alé** ‘my legs’ (I possess legs), etc.

The *non-possessive genitive*: **Tamenké agom** ‘Tamen’s words’ (Tamen does not possess the words), **do:lungolok tani**: ‘people of that village over there’ (the village does not possess the people), **ko:né:lok iskul** ‘a girls’ school’ (the girls do not possess the school), etc.

B2.11.7 The locative

The *locative case* is marked as follows:

Common nouns (generic): **-lo**, e.g. **do:lung** ‘village’ **-lo** > **do:lu:lo** ‘in villages’, **si:lung/sí:lung** ‘forest’ **-lo** > **silu:lo/sí:lu:lo** ‘in forests’, **asi/así** ‘water’ **-lo** > **asilo/asílo** ‘in water’, etc. **-ém** may be added, in lieu of **-lo**, to certain nouns relating to time such as **longé** ‘day’, **yumé** ‘night’, **ro**: ‘morning’, e.g. **longélo** or **longngém** ‘at daytime’, **yumélo** or **yummém/yumém** ‘at night’, **ro:lo** or **rouwém** ‘in the morning hours’, etc.

Common nouns (specific): The pronouns/adverbs of place **so** ‘here’, **odo** (contracted form: **do**) ‘there (near by)’, **olo** ‘there (at some distance)’, **tolo** (contracted form: **to**) ‘there (at a distance to the north)’, and **bolo** (contracted form: **bo**) ‘there (at a distance to the west or the south)’ are used post-positionally, like suffixes, e.g. **okumso** ‘here in the/this house’, **okumdo** ‘there in that house (close by)’, **okumolo** ‘there in the house over there’, **okumto** ‘there in that house to the north’, **okumbo** ‘there in that house to the south or the west’, etc. (In certain constructions, **-sé**, **-dé**, **-élé**, **-télé** (>**té**), **-béle** (**-bé**) are used for the locative, e.g. **okumsé/okumdé/kumélé/okumté/okumbé tani: kama** ‘house- this/that ... man be-not’ > ‘There is no one in this/that ... house’.)

Proper nouns (Names of persons): In the case of names of persons, the locative case is marked by combining **-ké** with the pronouns/adverbs of place **so**, **odo** (contracted form: **do**), **olo**, **tolo** (contracted form: **to**), and **bolo** (contracted form: **bo**), i.e. **-késó**, **-kédó**, **-kélo**, **-kéto**, and **-kébo** (in some dialects **-koso**, **-kodo**, **-kolo**, **-koto**, and **-kobo**), e.g. **Tamen-késó/Tamen-koso** ‘at Tamen’s place here’, **Tamen-kélo/Tamen-kolo** ‘at Tamen’s place (at some distance)’, etc.

Kinship terms of address are also marked like names of persons, **ta:tokélo/ta:tokolo**, **ta:tokésó/ta:tokoso**, **ta:tokédó/ta:tokodo**, **ta:tokéto/ta:tokoto**, **ta:tokébo/ta:tokobo**, etc.

Proper nouns (Names of places): The marking of the locative case for names of places is the same as that of common nouns (specific), e.g. **Dilli:so**, **Dilli:do**, **Dilli:to**, etc. (also see B2.7.2 above).

Pronouns: The locative case for pronouns is marked by combining their genitive marker **-kké** and the place pronouns/adverbs **so** ‘here’, **odo** (contracted form: **do**), **olo**, **tolo** (contracted form: **to**), and **bolo** (contracted form **bo**) (see B3.2.2 above), e.g. **ngokkésó** (also **ngokkoso**) ‘at my place here’, **nokkédó** (also **nokkodo**) ‘at your place there’, **bulukkélo** (also **bulukkolo**) ‘at their place there’, etc.

The locative suffix **-lo** and **-do** are used with some time words and expressions like **édílo** ‘when’, **mélo** ‘yesterday’, **silo** ‘today’, **konlo** (assimilated form: **konno**) ‘the day before yesterday’, **odo** ‘at that (point of) time’, **1960 so:n-do** ‘in the year 1960’, **Julai po:lo-do** ‘in the month of July’, **Julai po:lo-lok longé aum-do** (‘July month’s day three-on’) ‘on the third day of July’, **kíníd boja-do** (‘seven o’clock-at’) ‘at seven o’clock’, etc. for indicating a ‘temporal location’ (see *ablative case* above).

Nouns with numerals or numeral classifiers also can be marked for the locative case, e.g.

okum akkolo/ako:lo atta:rkídí:dém méla:ma:yé ‘house one-only things-the keep-can-not-simple future tense’ > ‘(We) won’t be able to keep/store the things in only one house’. **-lo**, which has a generic meaning, can be replaced with **-so**, **-do**, etc., which specify a noun.

B2.11.8 The benefactive

The *benefactive* is marked as follows:

Common nouns (generic): **-lokképé**, e.g. **okum** ‘home/house’ **-lokképé** > **okumlokképé** ‘for a house’, **midang** ‘wedding’ **-lokképé** > **mida:lokképé** ‘for a wedding’, etc.

Common nouns (specific): **-dokképé**, e.g. **okum** ‘home/house’ **-dokképé** > **okumdokképé** ‘for the house’, **midang** ‘wedding’ **-dokképé** > **mida:dokképé** ‘for the wedding’, etc.

Proper nouns (Names of persons): In the case of names of persons, **-ké**, the genitive marker for names of persons is combined with **-pé**, i.e. **-képé**, to mark the *benefactive*, e.g. **Tamen-ké-pé > Tamen-képé** ‘for Tamen’, **Panoi-ké-pé > Panoi-képé** ‘for Panoi’, etc.

Kinship terms of address are also marked like names of persons, e.g. **ta:to-ké-pé > ta:toképé** ‘for grandfather’, **ba:boi-ké-pé > ba:boiképé** ‘for (paternal) uncle’, etc.

Pronouns: As in respect of names of persons, pronouns are marked for the *benefactive* by combining their genitive marker **-kké** with **-pé**, i.e. **-kképé**, e.g. **ngokképé** ‘for me’, **ngolukképé** ‘for us’, **nokképé** ‘for you (singular)’, **nolukképé** ‘for you (plural)’, **bíkképé** ‘for him/her’, **bulukképé** ‘for them’, etc. (**-képé** has the variant **-ké:pé**, used in the Sa:yang dialect. Also, **bulukképé** is realized in this dialect as **buluké:pé**)

Nouns with numerals or numeral classifiers are marked like common nouns for the *benefactive* case.

B2.11.9 The allative

The *allative case* is marked as follows by combining the markers for the locative case with **-pé**, the final vowel of the locative suffixes being lengthened in the process:

Common nouns (generic): **-lo + pé > lo:pé**, e.g. **do:lung** ‘village’ **-lo:pé > do:lu:lo:pé** ‘to a village’, **si:lung/sí:lung** ‘forest’ **-lo:pé > silu:lo:pé/sí:lu:lo:pé** ‘to a forest’, **a:né** ‘river’ **-lo:pé > a:nélo:pé/a:nélo:pé** ‘to a river’, etc.

Common nouns (specific): The pronouns/adverbs of place **so** ‘here’, **odo** (contracted form: **do**) ‘there (near by)’, **olo** ‘there (at some distance)’, **tolo** (contracted form: **to**) ‘there (at a distance to the north)’, and **bolo** (contracted form: **bo**) ‘there (at a distance to the west or the south)’ are combined with **-pé**, the resultant forms being **-so:pé**, **-do:pé**, **olo:pé**, **-tolo:pé/to:pé** and **-bolo:pé/bo:pé**, which are used post-positionally, e.g. **okumso:pé** ‘to the/this house here’, **okumdo:pé** ‘to that house (close by) there’, **okumolo:pé** ‘to the/that house over there’, **okumto:pé** ‘to that house to the north’, **okumbo:pé** ‘to that house to the south or the west’, etc.

Proper nouns (names of persons): The markers of names of persons for the locative case, i.e. **-késó**, **-kédó**, **-kélo**, **-kétó**, and **-kébo** (in some dialects **-koso**, **-kodo**, **-kolo**, **-koto**, and **-kobo**), are combined with **-pé**, the resultant form being **-késó:pé/-koso:pé**, **-kédó:pé/-kodo:pé**, **-kélo:pé/-kolo:pé**, **-kétó:pé/-koto:pé**, and **-kébo:pé/-kobo:pé**, to mark the allative, e.g. **Tamen-késó:pé/Tamen-koso:pé** ‘to Tamen’s place here’, **Tamen-kélo:pé/Tamen-kolo:pé** ‘to Tamen’s place (at some distance) there’, etc.

Kinship terms of address are also marked like names of persons, **ta:tokélo:pé/ta:tokolo:pé**, **ta:tokésó:pé/ta:tokoso:pé**, **ta:tokédó:pé/ta:tokodo:pé**,

ta:tokéto:pé/ta:tokoto:pé, ta:tokébo:pé/ta:tokobo:pé, etc.

Note: The speakers, who use *-kolo:pé, koso:pé*, etc. often omit the final *-é*.

Proper nouns (names of places): Names of places are marked for the allative case by adding *-pé* to the markers of the locative case, the resultant forms being *-so:pé, -do:pé, -olo:pé/-lo:pé, -tolo:pé/-to:pé* and *-bolo:pé/-bo:pé*, which are used post-positionally, like suffixes, e.g. **Dilli:so:pé** ‘to Delhi here’, **Dilli:do:pé** ‘to Delhi over there’, **Dilli:to:pé** ‘to Delhi (up there to the north), etc. (see B2.7.2 above). In the Sa:yang and the Mo:ying dialects, *-délo:pé, -télo:pé* and *-bélo:pé* are used instead of *-do:pé, tolo:pé/-to:pé* and *-bolo:pé/-bo:pé* respectively.

Pronouns: The *allative* case for pronouns is marked by combining their genitive marker *-kké* with *-so:pé, -do:pé, -olo:pé/-lo:pé, -tolo:pé/-to:pé* and *-bolo:pé/-bo:pé*, as done for the allative form of the name of a person, e.g. **ngokkésopé** (also **ngokkósopé**) ‘to my place here’, **nokkédopé** (also **nokkódopé**) ‘to your place there’, **bulukkélo:pé/bulukkolopé** (**bulukélo:pé** in Sa:yang and Mo:ying) ‘to their place there’, etc.

Like the use of the ablative case with reference to ‘temporal location’, the allative case is also used in the temporal sense of ‘to, till, up to, etc. a particular point or segment of time (a particular year, a particular month, a particular day, last year, yesterday, etc.)’, e.g. **supag** ‘now’ *-pé* > **supakpé** ‘till now’, **silopé** ‘today’ *-lo:pé/-pé* > **silolopé/silopé** ‘till today’, **1960 so:n-dopé** ‘to or up to the year 1960’, **Julai po:lo-dopé** ‘to or up to the month of July’, etc.

B2.11.10 The vocative

The *vocative* is marked as follows:

When someone is addressed by name (generally applicable in case of persons younger in age than the speaker or of friends) or by the kinship term (used for addressing someone) from close by, the vocative suffix *-a* is used, e.g.

Tamena, tatpo:to! ‘Hey, Tamen, listen (to me first)!’ -- **Tamena** (< **Tamen** ‘a male name’ *-a*) **tatpo:to** (< **tad-** ‘to hear’ *-po:* ‘suffix, denoting doing something on a priority basis’ *-to* ‘suffix, marking the imperative’!

Ka:kía, kapé? (dialectal variant: **Ka:ka, kapé?**) ‘How’s everything, (maternal) uncle?’ -- **ka:kí/ka:ka** (< **ka:kí** ‘maternal uncle’ *-a*) **kapé** ‘how’), etc.

When someone has to be called from a distance, *-a* is replaced with *-é:í*, e.g. **Tamen -é:í** > **Tamené:í!** ‘Hey, Tamen!’, **ka:kí** ‘(maternal) uncle’ *-é:í* > **ka:kíé:í!** (dialectal variant: **ka:ké:í?**) ‘Hey, uncle!’, etc. One has to raise the pitch of his voice and has also got to be louder, when using *-é:í*.

If the final sound of the word used in addressing someone is a consonant, it remains unchanged in the process of suffixation in all the dialects, but if the word-final sound is a vowel, as we saw in the example **ka:kí** above, it changes in different ways, the process affecting even the consonant preceding the final vowel.

Such changes are dependent on the rules of morphophonemic change in the language. To cite only a few examples (using first names of persons or surnames):

Podu (a first name) + *a/é:í* > **Podda!**, **Poddé:í!**

Pe:gu (a Mising surname) + *a/é:í* > **Pe:ga!**, **Pe:gé:í!**

Pa:ro (a first name) + *a/é:í* > **Pa:ra!**, **Pa:ré:í!**

Noro (a Mising surname) + *a/é:í* > **Norra!**, **Norré:í!**

Pa:me: (a Mising surname) + *a/é:í* > **Pa:meya!**, **Pa:meyé:í!**

Dole: (a Mising surname) + *a/é:í* > **Doleya!**, **Doleyé:í!**, etc.

The Sa:yang and the Mo:ying dialects have slightly different rules of morphophonemic change, the addition of suffixes not always triggering the kind of changes exemplified above. For instance, in these two dialects, the resultant forms given above would be **Podua** -- **Podué:í**, **Pe:gua** -- **Pe:gué:í**, **Pa:rua** -- **Pa:rué:í**, **Norua** -- **Norué:í**, etc. in these dialects. However, word-final long vowels, would undergo the same changes in all the dialects of Mising.

The inflections for case may be listed in a tabular form, as follows:

Case	Common nouns (generic)	Common nouns (specific)	Proper nouns Persons*	Proper nouns Places	Pronouns	Common nouns (with quantity)
Nom.	<i>-é</i>	<i>-dé, -sé, -élé,</i> etc.	<i>-no, -nolu,</i> etc.	<i>-sé, -dé,</i> <i>-élé,</i> etc.	zero	<i>-ko, -sé,</i> <i>-dé,</i> etc.
Acc.	<i>-é + -m</i>	<i>-dé, -sé,</i> etc. <i>+ -m</i>	<i>-no, -nolu,</i> etc. <i>+ -m</i>	nominative suffix <i>+ -m</i>	<i>-m</i>	<i>-ko</i>
Dat.do.....					**
Instr.	<i>-lokki, -kokki,</i> <i>-ki</i>	<i>-dokki, -sokki,</i> <i>-olokki,</i> etc.	<i>-kokki, -nokki,</i> <i>-nolukki,</i> etc.	x	<i>-k+-ki/</i> <i>-kokki</i>	<i>-kokki, -lokki,</i> <i>-dokki,</i> etc.
Abl.	<i>-lokké</i>	<i>-dokké, -sokké,</i> <i>-olokké,</i> etc.	<i>-ké-lokké,</i> <i>-ké-lokkém</i>	<i>-sokké,</i> etc.	<i>-k-ké-sokké,</i> <i>-k-ké-dokké,</i> etc.	?
Gen.	<i>-lokké (-lok)</i>	<i>-dokké (-dok),</i> <i>-sokké (-sok),</i> etc.	<i>-ké-</i>	<i>-sokké,</i> <i>-dokké,</i> etc.	<i>-k-ké</i>	?
Loc.	<i>-lo</i>	<i>-do, -dé, -so, -sé,</i> etc.	<i>-ké-so,</i> <i>-ké-do,</i> etc.	<i>-so, -olo,</i> <i>-to, -télo,</i> etc.	<i>-k-ké-so,</i> <i>-k-ké-do,</i> etc.	<i>-lo, -so,</i> <i>-do,</i> etc.
Benef.	<i>-lok-képé,</i> <i>(-lok-ké:pé)</i>	<i>-dok-képé,</i> <i>(-dok-ké:pé),</i> etc.	<i>-képé,</i> <i>(-ké:pé)</i>	?	<i>-k-képé</i> <i>(-k-ké:pé)</i>	<i>-lok-képé,</i> <i>-dok-képé,</i> <i>(-lok-ké:pé),</i> etc.
Allat.	<i>-lo-pé (>lo:pé)</i> etc.	<i>-do-pé (>do:pé)</i> etc.	<i>-ké-lo:pé,</i> <i>-ké-so:pé,</i> etc.	<i>-so:pé,</i> <i>-do:pé,</i> etc.	<i>-kké-so:pé,</i> <i>-kké-do:pé,</i>	x
Voc.	x	x	<i>-a, é:í</i>	x	x	x

Note: (i) It should be recalled with reference to the marker asterisk (*) in the table that kinship terms of address also inflect like names of persons.

The two asterisks (**) in the paradigm of the dative (whose inflections are the same as that of the accusative) indicates that while the rest of the inflections in the paradigm are used for indirect objects in ditransitive contexts, *-ko* in the paradigm is used for direct

objects only.

The cross (x) in the table indicates that the class of words concerned has, generally, no markers for the particular case.

The question mark (?) in the table indicates that any use of case inflections for the category of words concerned would be of doubtful grammatical acceptability.

(ii) It may be stated that **-m** is the basic morphological element for the accusative case, **-ki** for the instrumental, **-ké** for the ablative and the genitive, **-képé** (the first vowel sound being lengthened in the Sa:yang dialect, i.e. **-képé > -ké:pé**) for the benefactive, and **-pé** for the allative.

B2.12 Adjectives

The function of an adjective is to modify a noun within a noun phrase. From the point of view of form, adjectives in Mising are either *free* morphemes or *derived* forms. The great majority of adjectives in Mising are derived forms, obtained by adding to appropriate roots the suffix **-né**, denoting the *quality* of a noun. The suffix **-nam**, used for deriving a verbal noun, also functions as a marker of the past participle (equivalent to the *-ed* participle in English) and such participial forms of transitive verbs are used as *participial adjectives* in Mising, as in English (*boiled eggs, broken ribs*, etc.). Derived adjectives are used, generally, as pre-modifiers of nouns.

B2.12.1 Adjectives of quality:

Adjectives of quality are derived from roots, shared by adjectives and verbs, by suffixing **-né**. That such a word is a verb or an adjective is known by

(i) the suffix following the root, the verb being identifiable by the occurrence of an inflection for tense, aspect and mood, with or without intervening derivational suffixes (see B2.1.2 above) and the adjective by the occurrence of **-né** (or **-nam**, if it is a participial one), and

(ii) the fact that the verb occurs in a verb phrase and the adjective is a part of a noun phrase and occurs as a pre-modifier, e.g.

ai- ‘to be good/nice’ **-dag** ‘suffix, marking the simple present, etc.’ > **aidag** ‘(someone or something) is good, nice, etc.’ -- **Bí aidag** ‘He/She is good, nice, etc.’;

ai- ‘to be good/nice’ **-né > ainé** ‘good, nice, etc.’ -- **Bí ainé tani:** ‘man’ **-ko** ‘(suffix, denoting) a/an, one, combining, here, the function of the copular *be*, in the absence of a verb in the sentence’ > **Bí ainé tani:ko** ‘He/She good man/woman-*be*’, i.e. ‘He/She is a good man/woman’.

kangkan- ‘to be beautiful’ **-dag** ‘suffix, marking the simple present tense’ > **kangkandag** ‘(someone/something or some people / some things) is/are beautiful’ -- **Bí kangkandag** ‘He/She is handsome/beautiful’;

kangkan- **-né > kangkanné** ‘beautiful’ -- **Bí kangkanné ko:né:ngko** ‘She is a beautiful girl’, etc.

Even adjectives of colour, shape and size, which have typically adjectival, qualitative meanings, are derived from roots that are used as verbs also -- a morphological feature that may justify such labels as colour verbs, shape verbs, size verbs, etc. along with colour adjectives, shape adjectives, size adjectives, etc., e.g.

lí:- ‘to be red’ -*né* > **lí:né** ‘red’ -- **lí:né galug** ‘red shirt’;

lí:- ‘to be red’ -*dag* ‘suffix, marking the simple present’ > **lí:dag** ‘(something) is red’ -- **Galugdé lí:dag** ‘shirt-the red-be’, i.e. ‘The shirt is red’.

alum- ‘to be round’ -*né* > **alumné** ‘round’ -- **alumné íling** ‘round stone’;

alum- ‘to be round’ -*dag* ‘suffix, marking the simple present’ > **alumdag** ‘(something) is round’ -- **Ílí:dé alumdag** ‘stone-the round-be’, i.e. ‘The stone is red’.

ajji:- ‘to be small’ -*né* > **ajji:né** ‘small’ -- **ajji:né okum** ‘small house’;

ajji:- ‘to be small’ -*dag* ‘suffix, marking the simple present’ > **ajji:dag** ‘(something) is small’ -- **Okumdé ajji:dag** ‘house-the small-be’, i.e. ‘The house is small’, etc.

Some more examples of adjectives of quality are given below:

(i) *Adjectives of colour*

yaka- ‘to be black’ -*né* > **yakané** ‘black’, **yasi:-/kampo-/kampu-** ‘to be white’ -*né* > **yasi:né/kamponé/kampuné** ‘white’, **yamog-né** > **yamog-** ‘to be grey or greyish brown’ -*né* > **yamogné** ‘grey or greyish brown’, **yalí:-/lí:-** ‘to be red’ -*né* > **yalí:né/lí:né** ‘red’, **yage-/ge-** ‘to be green, blue or yellow’ -*né* > **yagené/gené** ‘green, blue or yellow’, etc. Most Misings now do not use the forms **yamogné**, **yalí:né** and **yagené**, the prefix *ya-*, indicating a colour word, either not being used at all, or its use being discontinued, by these groups. **yasi:-** is used regularly in the Sa:yang and the Mo:ying dialects, while **kampo-/kampu-** is used in the rest of the dialects. Colour words in Mising, even otherwise, are extremely small in number -- the reason why the same word is used for ‘green’, ‘blue’ or ‘yellow’. The speakers often use descriptive means to distinguish colours, e.g. **tupunné** ‘(like) the colour of mustard flowers’, **do:mírtémpé gené** ‘blue like the sky above’, etc. They also distinguish shades of colours by using the suffix -*gam*, a downtoner, denoting ‘somewhat or slightly’, e.g. **yakagamné** ‘somewhat black or somewhat dark-complexioned’, **yasinggamné/kampogamné** ‘somewhat white or somewhat fair-complexioned’, **línggamné** ‘slightly red’, **gegamné** ‘slightly green or slightly blue’, etc. The meaning of **línggamné** is expressed also by **línge:né** and that of **yakagamné** by **yaka-mugyubné**, the suffixes -*e:* and -*mugyub* not collocating with the other colour words. An adverb of degree, viz. **airu:pé/aipakpé** (often reduced to **aipé**) ‘very’ or reduplicative forms are used to intensify the meanings of the colour words (and other adjectives of quality), e.g. **airu:pé/aipakpé yakané** or **yaka-katugné**

‘extremely black or very dark-complexioned’, **airu:pé/aipakpé kamponé** or **kampo-ti: émné** or **kampo-tong émné** ‘very white’, **lí:jig lí:jigné** ‘exceedingly red’, **gejig gejigné** ‘very green’, etc. While **airu:pé** or **aipakpé** is a regular intensifying adverb, capable of collocating with all adjectives of quality, forms like **-katug**, **-ti:/-tong**, **-jig**, etc., which have no particular meaning of their own, would, ordinarily, not collocate with other words.

(ii) *Adjectives of shape and size*

alumné ‘round’, **ajebné** ‘flat’, **aborné/bortané** ‘broad, wide’, **ayo:né** ‘tapered’, **jamnénabjo:né** ‘pointed’, **gé:né/gégné** ‘curved’, **bottané/botténé/bétténé** ‘large, big’, **ayarné/arainé** ‘long’, **andé:né** ‘short (in length)’, **oudné** ‘tall’, **etedné** ‘short (in height)’, **j:né/jí:né** ‘fat’, **gi:né** ‘thin’, etc.

(iii) *Others*

ainé ‘good’, **aima:né** ‘bad’, **kangkanné** ‘beautiful, handsome, etc.’, **ka:nyí:né/ka:nyí:né** ‘ugly’, **sanné** ‘dry (leaves, etc.)’, **juné** ‘wet’, **alumné** ‘round’, **kínggí:né** ‘strong’, **torné** ‘hard’, **rémagné** ‘soft’, **o:rí:né** ‘deep’, **o:tedné/etedné** ‘(of waters) shallow’, etc.

When used with intransitive verbs, e.g. **yub-** ‘to sleep’, **kab-** ‘to cry/weep’, **mirém-** ‘to be rich’, **opan-** ‘to be poor’, **je:-/jé:-** ‘to shout’, **ngír-** ‘to roar’, etc., the function of **-né** is similar to that of the *-ing*-participle in English, as can be seen from the examples given below:

yubné mensurung ‘sleeping fox’ -- **yub-** ‘to sleep’ **-né** > **yubné** ‘sleeping’
kabné ojing/ojín ‘crying baby’ -- **kab-** ‘to cry/weep’ **-né** > **kabné** ‘crying’

mirénné tani: ‘rich man’ -- **mirém-** ‘to cry/weep’ **-né** > **mirénné** ‘rich’
ngírné sumnyo ‘roaring tiger’ -- **ngír-** ‘to roar’ **-né** > **ngírné** ‘roaring’, etc.

When used with transitive verbs, the function of **-né** is similar to that of the suffix *-er*, as in *doer, performer, killer, eater*, etc., in English, **-né** thus forming an *agential adjective*, as it were, that can be used as an *agential noun* also by suffixing case markers. In such uses of the *agential adjective/noun*, the action performed is normally mentioned, e.g.

ni:tom moné ami ‘song singer man’, i.e. ‘a person who sings songs’ -- here, **ni:tom moné** ‘song singer’ modifies **ami** ‘person’.

ni:tom monédé gíkangku ‘song singer-the (subject) go-present perfect or simple past tense -back’, i.e. ‘The singer has left’ -- **ni:tom monédé** ‘song singer-the’, i.e. ‘the singer(subject)’, **-dé**, being a marker of the nominative case for common nouns (specific). Here the adjective **moné** is used as an agential noun by adding to it a case marker.

a:m gadné tani:ko mato ‘rice-crop reaper man-one(object) look-for-imperative mood’, i.e. ‘(you) Look for someone to reap rice crops’ -- here, **a:m gadné** ‘rice-crop reaper’ modifies **tani:** ‘man’

a:m gadném madaggom pa:ma ‘rice-crop reaper(object) look-for-even-if get-not’, i.e. ‘(You) don’t get rice crop reapers, even if (you) look for them.’ -- **a:m** ‘rice crop’ **gadném** (< **gad-** ‘to reap’ **-né** ‘suffix, marking an adjective’ **-ém** ‘suffix, marking the accusative case for common nouns with generic reference’). Here the adjective **gadné** is used as an agential noun by adding to it a case marker.

Note: A few adjectives of *quality* such as **aku** ‘old’, **anu** ‘new’, **aro** ‘true’, **atér** ‘lonely’, **angngarang** ‘empty; bereft of anything sumptuous (in the case food), etc.’ **agin** ‘(something) regular, habitual, customary or traditional’, etc. are generally used without the suffix **-né**, e.g. **aku galug** ‘old shirt’, **anu do:ying/do:yíng** ‘new story’, **aro agom** ‘true words’, **atér tani:** ‘lonely man’, **angngarang apin** ‘a bland (i.e. bereft of fish, meat, etc.) meal’, etc. This may have resulted through usage, but their derived equivalents **akuné**, **anuné**, **aroné**, **atérné**, **angngara:né**, etc. are also grammatically acceptable forms and may, in fact, be used optionally. (**agin**, however, does not admit of the suffix **-né**.)

B2.12.2 Distributive adjectives:

The distributive pronouns such as **takam** ‘each one, everybody’, **appíng** ‘all’, **akon** ‘the other (one)’, etc., are also used as adjectives, e.g. **takam ko:né:ng** ‘girl’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case for common nouns (generic)’ > **takam ko:né:ngé** ‘each girl (nominative)’, **appíng tani:** ‘man’ **-ém** ‘suffix, marking the accusative case for common nouns (generic)’ > **appíng taniyé** ‘all men (accusative)’, **akon do:lung** ‘the other village’ **-do** ‘suffix, marking the locative case for common nouns (specific)’ > **akon do:lu:do** ‘in the other village’, etc. Like numerals and numeral classifiers, the nouns concerned in such noun phrases can assume pre-modifying positions, the inflection for case being shifted to the adjective, e.g. **ko:né:ng takamé**, **tani: appíngém**, **do:lung akondo**, etc.

B2.12.3 Demonstrative adjectives

The demonstrative pronouns **isi/si/sé** ‘this’, **édé** (contracted form: **dé**) ‘that (close by)’, **élé** ‘that (at some distance)’, **télé** (contracted form: **té**) ‘that (at a distance to the north or the upper region)’ and **bélé** (contracted form: **bé**) ‘that (at a distance to the south or the west)’ are also used as demonstrative adjectives, e.g.

isi ko:si (variants: **si ko:si / sé ko:sé**) ‘this boy-this’ > ‘this boy’ -- **isi** ‘this’ **ko:** ‘boy’ **-si** ‘-this’

édé ko:dé ‘that boy-that’ > ‘that boy’

élé ko:élé > **élé kouwélé** (variant: **élé kuélé**) ‘that (at a distance) boy-that’ > ‘that boy (at a distance)’

té ko:té ‘that (at a distance to the north or the upper region) boy-that’ > ‘that boy’

bé ko:bé ‘that (at a distance to the south or the west) boy-that’ > ‘that

boy', etc.

B2.12.4 Interrogative adjective

The interrogative non-personal pronoun **oko/íngko** 'what, which' can also be used adjectivally, e.g.

No oko/íngko mo:rumlokkén? 'you which country's?', i.e. 'Which country do you belong to?' -- **no** 'you' **oko/íngko** 'what/which' **mo:rum** 'country' **-lokké** 'suffix, marking the genitive case for common nouns (generic)' **-n** 'suffix, marking a question', etc.

B2.12.5 Adjectives of quantity

The words for the numerals up to 10 are free morphemes and beyond 10 are forms consisting of more than one word (**íyíngko lang ako** 'ten and one' for 11, **íyíngko lang annyi** 'ten and two' for 12, **íyíng annyi** 'ten two', i.e. 'two tens' for 20, **íyíng annyiko lang ako** 'tens two and one' for 21, and so on.). Numeral classifiers are blends of numerals and classifiers. Numerals and numeral classifiers are used in post-modifying positions, although some speakers may use numeral classifiers occasionally in premodifying positions (see **B2.13** below and Introduction, Part II, section 5.1 for a detailed discussion on numerals and numeral classifiers).

Apart from the numerals and numeral classifiers, some other adjectives, denoting quantity, are:

ake 'some, a section of', e.g. **ake ko:né:ng** 'girl' **-é** 'suffix, marking the nominative' > **ake ko:né:ngé** 'some/a section of the girls (nominative)'

ajji:ko/ajjo:ko/inju:ko 'a small quantity (of a noncount noun)' -- **ajji:-ajjo:-/inju:-** 'to be small in quantity or size, etc.)' **-ko** 'suffix, denoting a numeral (also marking a quantity (combining the function of marking the nominative or the accusative)', e.g. **asi ajji:ko/ajjo:ko/inju:ko** 'water small quantity' > 'a small quantity of water (nominative or accusative)';

béjeko/bojeko/bojéko 'a large number/quantity (of a count or a noncount noun)' -- **béje-/boje-/bojé-** 'to be large in number or quantity)' **-ko** (as defined above), e.g. **tani:** 'man' **béjeko/bojeko/bojéko** > **tani: béjeko/bojeko/bojéko** 'a large number of men (nominative or accusative)';

akomímko/akomumko (<**ako** 'one' **-mím-/mum-** 'suffix, denoting something indefinite' **-ko** 'any one', e.g. **appun** 'flower' **akomímko/akomumko bi-** 'to give' > **appun akomímko/akomumko bi** 'Give (me) any flower', etc.

The noun phrase **ake ko:né:ng** may be used in the form of **ko:né:ng akke** (<**ake -é**), the noun assuming a pre-modifying position and the adjective taking over the inflection for case. The numeral **ako** in **akomímko/akomumko** can be substituted by other numerals and numeral classifiers. Other derived words, functioning as adjectives of quantity, include **siddiko/séddiko** (<**si/sé** 'this' **-dí-** 'suf-

fix, denoting a quantity in collocation with *-ko*) ‘this much/these many’, **déddíko** (**dé/édé** ‘that’ *-dí-ko*) or **édékkíddíko/odokkíddíko** (**édé** ‘that’ *-kídí-* ‘suffix, denoting a multiple number or quality of things’ *-ko*) ‘that much/those many’, etc.

B2.12.6 Participial adjective:

That intransitive verbs, used as adjectives of quality by adding the suffix *-né* in Mising, may be considered as equivalent to the adjectival use of verbs with the *-ing* participle in English (e.g. ‘roaring practice’, ‘weeping willows’, ‘sleeping fox’, etc.) has already been mentioned in B2.12.1 above. They are used attributively.

Verbs, modified by adding the suffix *-nam*, which usually gives us a verbal noun, can also be used as *participial adjectives*, equivalent to the *-ed* participle in English (as in ‘boiled eggs’, ‘rotten fish’, etc.), e.g.

ra- ‘to boil’ *-nam* > **ra:nam** ‘boiled’, e.g. **ra:nam apí** ‘boiled egg’

am- ‘to expose something to heat; to roast’ *-nam* > **amnam** ‘roasted’, e.g. **amnam ongo** ‘roasted fish’

ré- ‘to buy’ *-nam* > **rénam** ‘(that which is/has been) bought’, e.g. **rénam galug** ‘shirt that is/has been bought’

lé:si- ‘to hide’ *-nam* > **lé:sinam** ‘hidden’, e.g. **lé:sinam aín-murkong** ‘hidden treasure’

le- ‘to plant’ *-nam* > **lenam** ‘planted’, e.g. **lenam ísing** ‘planted tree’, etc.

Such participial adjectives are premodifiers, derived, typically, from transitive roots. It may also be noted that all adjectives in the language, including the participial ones, can be used nominally by adding inflectional suffixes for case and number (as adjectives in English too can be used as nouns by using the definite article as a premodifier), such uses having restrictions though in some cases.

There is no separate grammatical process of deriving adjectives from proper nouns in the language. The word ‘American’, derived from ‘America’, would be either the loanword ‘American’ or an expression, consisting of the base ‘America’ (spelt **Amerika** in Mising) and an inflectional suffix, marking the genitive case: *-lok*, *-dok*, *-sok*, *-tok*, and *-bok* (see B2.11.6 above), i.e. **Amerikalok**, **Amerikasok**, **Amerikadok**, **Amerikatok**, and **Amerikabok** ‘America-of’, i.e. ‘of America or America’s’. Such forms would normally be followed by the noun concerned, e.g. **Amerikalok tani**: ‘America-of man’, i.e. ‘American men/people’, **Amerikabok atta:r** ‘America-of goods’, i.e. ‘American goods’, etc.

Note: Comparisons in Mising are not a grammatical phenomenon exclusive to adjectives. In all the cases that verbs and adjectives share common roots, a verb is as much marked for comparison as an adjective. Similarly, adverbs that share roots with verbs and adjectives too are marked for comparison. A noun or a pronoun that provides the standard of comparison, indicated usually by the preposition *than* in English, is marked by a suffix in Mising. Therefore, comparison as a syntactic process is discussed in a separate section

(see B2.19 below).

B2.13 Numerals, Classifiers and Numeral Classifiers

The numerals and numeral classifiers are a part of the system of *determinatives* in Mising. The role of the central determiners in English, *a/an* and *the*, is performed by the suffixes *-ko* and *-dé* respectively in Mising (see the discussion on case in B2.11 above). There are no predeterminers in the nominal system of the language, the meaning of the predeterminers, *half*, *all*, and *double* in English being expressed in other ways.

B2.13.1 The cardinal numerals

The numbers up to 10 are **ako** ‘one’, **annyi** ‘two’, **aum** ‘three’, **appi** ‘four’, **angngo** ‘five’, **akkéng/akke** ‘six’, **kíníd** ‘seven’, **pi:nyi** ‘eight’, **konang** ‘nine’, and **íying/íyíng** ‘ten’. Beyond 10, counting is done by using **íying/íyíng** ‘ten’ as a unit of counting, e.g. **íying/íyíng** ‘ten’ **-ko** ‘suffix, marking a numeral (also used with numeral classifiers)’ **-lang** ‘(conjunction) and’ **ako** ‘one’, ‘10 and 1, i.e. 11’, **íying/íyíngkolang annyi** ‘10 and 2, i.e. 12’, **íying/íyíngkolang aum**, etc. ‘10 and 3, i.e. 13’, etc. The tens, i.e. 20, 30, 40, etc. are counted as **íying/íyíng annyi** ‘ten two, i.e. twenty’, ‘ten three, i.e. thirty’, ‘ten four, i.e. forty’, etc. **língko**, for ‘a hundred’, appears to have been in use. Counting beyond 100 would follow the paradigm of 10 and beyond up to 99 (**língkokolang ako** ‘a hundred and one’, etc.). Counting of numerals from 1000 ‘a thousand’ onward is not known to have ever been in use¹¹.

Fractions are expressed with the help of genitive markers -- **aumlók** (<**aum** **-lok** ‘three-genitive marker’) **ako** ‘one’ >**aumlók ako** ‘one of three’, i.e. ‘one-third’, **angngodok** (<**angngo** **-dok** ‘five-specifier-genitive marker’) **aum** ‘three’ > **angngodok aumko** ‘three of the five’, i.e. ‘three-fifths’, etc.

It may be noted that the inflection of nouns for case is shifted to a numeral, the noun concerned, bereft of all inflections, assuming an attributive position and the numeral functioning as a post-modifier of the noun, e.g.

ami ako gído ‘person one coming’, i.e. ‘One person is coming’: **ami** ‘person’ **ako** ‘one’ (**-ko** of **ako** here functioning as the marker of the nominative case) **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-do** ‘suffix, marking (here) the present continuous tense’ -- NOT **ako ami gído** (*);

ami ako gokto ‘person one call’, i.e. ‘Call one person’: **ami** ‘person’ **ako** ‘one’ (**-ko** of **ako** here functioning as the marker of the accusative case -- see B2.11.2 above) **gog-** ‘to call’ **-to** ‘suffix, marking the imperative mood’ -- NOT **ako ami gokto** (*). Similarly,

¹¹ The apex literary and linguistic body of the Misings, referred to in A5 above, has prescribed a set of neologies for reducing complex forms in the system of counting to simpler ones as well as for counting from 1000 and beyond.

ami annyidé gído ‘person two-the (nominative) coming’, i.e. ‘Two persons are coming’: **ami** ‘person’ **annyi** ‘two’ **-dé** ‘(suffix, marking the nominative form of commons with specific reference)’ -- NOT **annyi amidé gído** (*);

ami annyidém gokto ‘person two-the (accusative) call’, i.e. ‘Call the two persons’: **ami** ‘person’ **annyi** ‘two’ **-dém** ‘(suffix, marking the accusative form of common nouns with specific reference)’ -- NOT **annyi amidém gokto** (*), etc.

Numeral classifiers (see B2.13.2 and B2.13.3 below) in the language behave in the same way as cardinal numerals as far as their occurrence with nouns is concerned.

Mising has no *ordinal numbers*. The sense of the ordinal is conveyed by such expressions as:

gí- ‘to go/come’ **-po:-** ‘(suffix, denoting here) someone ahead of others’ **-pag-/ar-** ‘(suffix, denoting a superlative form)’ **-né** ‘(suffix, denoting here) the performer of some action’ **-dé** ‘(suffix, denoting here) the one’ > **gípo:pagnédé/gípongarnédé** ‘the one, who/which is at the forefront (of the people, animals, etc., going/coming somewhere)’, i.e. ‘the first one’;

gípongarné ‘the one, who/which is going/coming ahead of the rest’ **-dok** ‘marker of the genitive case for common nouns (specific)’ **lédudokkédé** ‘the one after someone/something’ > **gípongarnédok lédudokkédé** ‘some person or animal after the one, who/which is at the forefront of those going/coming (somewhere)’, i.e. ‘the second one’;

gípo:né ‘going ahead of others’ **annyi** ‘two’ **-dok** ‘suffix, marking the genitive for common nouns (specific)’ **lédudokkédé** ‘the one after someone/something’ > **gípo :né annyidok lédudokkédé** ‘the person or the animal after the two, who/which are going/coming ahead of the rest’, i.e. ‘the third one’, etc.¹²

B2.13.2 Classifiers

Classifiers of nouns are particles that indicate the ‘class’ (animals, birds, fish, plants and trees, shapes and sizes of inanimate objects, etc.) of many (not all) non-human nouns. Humans and many other nouns are outside the system of classifiers, and such words are covered by the system of numerals, e.g. **ko:ako** ‘boy one’, i.e. ‘one boy’, **míjǐng annyiko** ‘old man two’, i.e. ‘two old men’, **moimang aumko** ‘picture three’, i.e. ‘three pictures’, **do:lung appi**: ‘village four’, i.e. ‘four villages’, **yabgo angngo** ‘door five’, i.e. ‘five doors’, etc. The classifiers are the second syllables of different words signifying the ‘class’, and, in most cases, such words start with the sound /a/ (represented in the Mising writing system by the letter A, a), which denotes ‘one’ in the words concerned. Such classifying particles are exemplified below:

¹² Considering the usefulness of the ordinal numbers in a system of vocabulary, the apex literary and linguistic body of the Misings has prescribed the use of the suffix **-né** ‘suffix, marking an adjective of quality’ after a numeral to denote the corresponding ordinal, e.g. **ako** ‘one’ **-né** > **akoné** ‘first’, **annyi** ‘two’ **-né** > **annyiné** ‘second’, etc.

- ke:** of **ake:** ‘one skein of yarn’
- gom** of **agom** ‘one morsel (of food, one helping of betel nut)’
- song** (-**so:**) of **asong** ‘one piece (of a long object, e.g a bamboo)’
- ser** of **aser** ‘one small strip (pulled out from a fibrous solid)’
- tag** of **atag** ‘one split, flat piece (of bamboo, wood, etc)’
- dor** of **ador** ‘one animal; one bird; one fish (generally, larger ones)’
- pir** of **apir** ‘one bird (smaller ones); one fish (smaller ones); one coin, one grain of some object, etc.’
- bor** of **abor** ‘one piece of flat and broad object’
- bang** (-**ba:**) of **abang** ‘one say; one matter, etc.’
- bar** of **abar** ‘one rupee’
- míng** (-**mí:**) of **amíng** ‘one tree/plant’
- ríng** (-**rí:**) of **aríng** ‘one cluster of plant, grass, etc. (growing in clumps)’
- lum** of **alum** ‘one round lump of a solid’
- léb** of **aléb** ‘one part, slice, portion, etc. of fruit, fish, meat, etc.’

B2.13.3 Numeral classifiers

The *numeral classifiers* are blends of a numeral and a classifier of noun, starting from the numeral **annyi** ‘two’, e.g. **abor + annyi > bornyi**, **abor + aum > borum**, **abor + appi: > borpi:**, **abor + akkékng/akke: > borkékng/borke:** and **abor + íying/íyíng > borying/boryíng**, there being no blends corresponding to the numbers 7, 8 and 9. (This has been discussed in B2.3 (b) above and in Introduction, Part II, section 5.1 and so elaboration here is being avoided.)

As for the numeral classifier corresponding to the numeral **ako** ‘one’, it may be noted that, unlike the other numeral classifiers, corresponding to the numerals **annyi**, **aum**, etc., no blend is formed with it: **abor ako > borko** (*) is an ungrammatical form. The words **abor**, **ador**, etc. themselves signify ‘one’ of the object concerned, **-ko** of **ako** serving as a marker of the indefinite for numerals and numeral classifiers, used in the nominative as well as the accusative case, e.g.

sité ‘elephant’ **adorko/dornyiko/dorumko** ‘one/two/three’ **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-do** ‘suffix, marking, here, the present progressive’ **>Sité adorko/dornyiko/dorumko gído** ‘elephant one/two/three coming-is/are’, i.e. ‘One/Two/Three elephant(s) is/are coming.’: **-ko** is the marker of the numeral classifier and (here) the nominative case);

sité ‘elephant’ **adorko/dornyiko/dorumko ré-** ‘to buy’ **-to** ‘suffix, marking the imperative mood or the simple past tense’ **>Sité adorko/dornyiko/dorumko réto** ‘elephant one/two/three buy’, i.e. ‘(you) Buy one/two/three elephant(s)’ or **Bí sité adorko/dornyiko/dorumko réto** ‘He/She bought one/two/three elephant(s)’: **-ko** is the marker of the numeral classifier and (here) the accusative case), etc.

B2.14 Adverbs

An adverb, which modifies verbs and adjectives, is generally a derived form in Mising obtained by suffixing *-pé*, *-la*, *-lo*, etc., with certain exceptions, as can be seen from the examples of different kinds of adverbs that follow.

B2.14.1 Adverbs of manner

lomna (assimilated form of **lomla** < **lom-** ‘to hurry’ *-la* ‘adverbial suffix’) ‘hurriedly; quickly’, e.g. **Lomna gikang** ‘quickly go’ > ‘(you) Go quickly!’;

kinggi:pé (< **kinggi:-** ‘to be strong, powerful, firm, etc.’ *-pé* ‘adverbial suffix’) ‘strongly, powerfully, firmly, etc.’, e.g. **Kinggi:pé sogapto** ‘firmly hold’, i.e. ‘(you) Hold (something) firmly!’;

aipé (< **ai-** ‘to be good’ *-pé* ‘adverbial suffix’) ‘well’, e.g. **No ngom aipé mé:ma** ‘you me well think-not’, i.e. ‘(you) do not like me’; **aima:pé** (< **ai-** ‘to be good’ *-mang* ‘suffix, marking the negative’ *-pé* ‘adverbial suffix’) ‘badly’, e.g. **Aima:pé agom luyo** ‘badly words utter-not’, i.e. ‘Do not speak harshly’;

kangkanpé (< **kangkan-** ‘to be beautiful’ *-pé* ‘adverbial suffix’) ‘beautifully, nicely, etc.’, e.g. **Agerdém kangkanpé gerto** ‘work-the-accusative nicely do-imperative mood’ > ‘Do the the nicely’;

aso:pé (< **aso:-** ‘to be silent or slow’ *-pé* ‘adverbial suffix’) ‘silently, slowly, etc.’, e.g. **Aso:pé du:to** ‘silently sit’ i.e. ‘Keep silent!’, etc.

Like adjectives of quality, adverbs of manner can be derived from roots that are used as verbs also, as we can see from the examples given above. In fact, all the three word classes, viz. verbs, adverbs and adjectives, have common roots in some cases, their forms being distinguished by the suffixes that follow them, as we can see from the examples given below:

ai- ‘to be good, to be nice, etc.’ *-dag* ‘suffix, marking the simple present’ > **aidag** (*verb*) ‘(someone/something) is good, nice, etc.’;

ai- ‘to be good, to be nice, etc.’ *-né* ‘suffix, marking an adjective of quality’ > **ainé** (*adjective*) ‘good, nice, etc.’;

ai- ‘to be good, to be nice, etc.’ *-pé* ‘suffix, marking an adverb’ > **aipé** (*adverb*) ‘well, nicely, etc.’;

kangkan- ‘to be beautiful’ *-dag* ‘suffix, marking the simple present’ > **kangkandag** (*verb*) ‘(someone/something) is beautiful’;

kangkan- ‘to be beautiful, etc.’ *-né* ‘suffix, marking an adjective of quality’ > **kangkanné** (*adjective*) ‘beautiful’;

kangkan- ‘to be beautiful’ *-pé* ‘suffix, marking an adverb’ > **kangkanpé** (*adverb*) ‘beautifully’, etc.

B2.14.2 Adverbs of place

The adverbs of place with deictic functions, viz. **so** (variant forms **iso**, **ido**, **sido**, **sodo**, **ilo**) ‘here’, **odo** (contracted form: **do**) ‘there (close by)’, **olo** ‘there

(at some distance, to the east’, **tolo** (contracted form: **to**) ‘there (to the north or in the upper regions)’, and **bolo** (contracted form: **bo**) ‘there (to the south or the west or in the lower regions)’, corresponding to the five demonstrative pronouns/adjectives **sé/isé/idé/sidé**, **édé**, **élé**, **télé**, and **bélé** respectively, and their postpositional use have already been discussed and exemplified in B2.7.2 above, as they follow the same pattern of use. A few other examples of place adverbs are:

- kéra:pé** (< **kéra:-** ‘to be near’; also ‘to be in the front’ in some dialects’ **-pé**) ‘near by’ or ‘in front’;
- lamkupé** (< **lamku** ‘back’ **-pé**) ‘to the back’;
- appí:lo** (< **appíng** ‘all (here places)’ **-lo** ‘suffix, marking location’) ‘every where’;
- okolai/íngkoloji** (< **oko/íngko** ‘what’ **-lo** ‘suffix, marking location’ **-ai** ‘suffix, denoting, here, an unspecified location together with **-lo**’) ‘somewhere’, etc.

B2.14.3 Adverbs of time

supag ‘now’, **odo/odolo** ‘then’, **silo** ‘today’, **mélo** ‘yesterday’, **yampo** ‘tomorrow’, **ro:** ‘day after tomorrow’, **ménnying/ménnyíng** ‘last year’, **konnying/konnýíng** ‘the year before last year’, **odokké/odolokké** (< **odo** ‘then’ **-lokké** ‘suffix, marking the ablative, in a temporal context here’) ‘thereafter’, **lédupé/lédípé** (< **lédu-/lédí-** ‘to be late; to be behind’ **-pé**) ‘later’, **supakpé** (< **supag -pé**) ‘till now’, etc.

B2.14.4 Adverbs of frequency

léko ‘once’, **lénnýiko** ‘twice’, **léumko** ‘three times’, **aginpé** (< **agin** ‘regular’ **-pé**) ‘regularly’, **lo:dípé** (< **lo:dí** ‘everyday’ **-pé**) ‘every day; always’, **méma:pé** (< **mé-** ‘to stop doing something’ **-mang** ‘suffix, marking the negative’ **-pé**) ‘incessantly; without stopping’, **édilaipag** (< **édí** ‘certain point of time’ **-lo** ‘suffix, marking the locative, in a temporal context here’ **-pag** ‘suffix, denoting *only* here’) ‘only occasionally’, **léko léko** ‘sometimes; occasionally’, **supakpé** (< **supag** ‘now’ **-pé**) ‘till now’, etc.

B2.14.5 Interrogative adverbs

okolo (< **oko** ‘what’ **-lo** ‘suffix, marking a location’) ‘where’, **édílo** (< **édí** ‘what time’ **-lo** ‘suffix, marking a temporal location, as it were’) ‘when’, **kapé** ‘how’, **kapila** (< **kapé** ‘how’ **i-** ‘to do or to be’ **-la** ‘suffix, marking a non-finite verb’) ‘why’, **okolo:pé** (< **okolo** ‘where’ **-pé** ‘suffix, marking a destination’) ‘where-to’, i.e. ‘where’, **édílo:pé** (< **édílo** ‘when’ **-pé**) ‘when-till’, i.e. ‘till when’, etc.

B2.14.6 Adverbs of degree

Adverbs of degree in Mising modify both adjectives and verbs, e.g.

- aipé** ‘very’ -- **aipé ainé ko:ko** ‘very good boy-one’, i.e. ‘a very good boy’
 (< **aipé** ‘very’ **ainé** ‘good’ **ko:** ‘boy’ **-ko** ‘clipped form of **ako** ‘one’);
 -- **ko:dé aipé aidag** ‘boy-the very good-be’, i.e. ‘The boy is very good’
 (< **ko:dé** ‘boy-the, i.e. the boy’ **aipé** ‘very’ **aidag** ‘good-be’).

That **aipé** has modified an adjective or a verb is indicated by the form (the occurrence of an adjective or a verb after it) and the function of the word it modifies in a sentence.

The adverb of degree **aipé** ‘very’ is not the same as the adverb of manner **aipé** ‘good-ly’, i.e. ‘well, nicely’ (as in **Agerdém aipé gerto** ‘work-the-accusative nicely do-imperative’, i.e. ‘Do the work nicely!’). In fact, **aipé** as an adverb of degree, may be considered as a shortened form that has come into being as a matter of usage, for the meaning of an adverb of degree is conveyed by the intensifying suffixes **-rung-** or **-pag-** (**ai-** ‘to be good’, but ‘to be in good measure or degree’ in the adverbial sense, **-rung-/pag** ‘suffix, intensifying the meaning of a root’ **-pé** > **airu:pé/aipakpé** > **aipé**). It may be noted that **-rung-/pag** can intensify the meaning of a verb, an adjective or an adverb, as can be seen from the examples given below:

ainé ‘good’ (*adjective*), e.g. **Bí airu:pé/aipakpé/aipé ainé ko:ko** ‘he very good boy-one-be’ > ‘He is a very good boy’;

aidag ‘good-be’, i.e. ‘am/is/are good’ (*verb*), e.g. **Ko:dé airu:pé/aipakpé/aipé aidag** ‘boy-the very good-be’ > ‘The boy is very good’;

aipé ‘good-ly’, i.e. ‘well, nicely, etc.’ (*adverb of manner*), e.g. **Agerdém airu:pé/aipakpé aipé gerto** ‘work-the-accusative very nicely do-imperative’, i.e. ‘Do the work very nicely!’ -- **Agerdém aipé** (adverb of degree) **aipé** (adverb of manner) **gerto** is grammatically acceptable, but is likely to be avoided normally by speakers because of the homonymy of **aipé** in such a sentence.

ainé ‘good’ (*adjective*), e.g. **Bí airu:pé/aipakpé/aipé ainé ko:ko** ‘he very good boy-one-be’ > ‘He is a very good boy’;

aidag ‘good-be’, i.e. ‘am/is/are good’ (*verb*), e.g. **Ko:dé airu:pé/aipakpé/aipé aidag** ‘boy-the very good-be’ > ‘The boy is very good’;

aipé ‘good-ly’, i.e. ‘well, nicely, etc.’ (*adverb of manner*), e.g. **Agerdém airu:pé/aipakpé aipé gerto** ‘work-the-accusative very nicely do-imperative’, i.e. ‘Do the work very nicely!’ -- **Agerdém aipé aipé gerto** is grammatically acceptable, and a speaker may indeed use such a sentence by way of wordplay, but, because of the homonymy of **aipé** in the sentence, its use is likely to be avoided normally by speakers.

botténé ‘big’ (*adjective*), e.g. **Bí airu:pé/aipakpé/aipé botténé taniyé** ‘he very big man-be’ > ‘He is a very big man’;

bottédag ‘big-be’, i.e. ‘am/is/are big’ (*verb*), e.g. **Sitédé airu:pé/aipakpé/**

aipé bottédag ‘elephant-the very big-be’ > ‘The elephant is very big’;

bottépé ‘loudly’ (*adverb of manner*), e.g. **Airu:pé/aipakpé aipé bottépé jé:yo** ‘very loudly shout-not’, i.e. ‘Do not shout very loudly!’, etc.

Note: **airu:pé/aipakpé ainé**, **airu:pé aidag**, etc. can be reduced to **airu:né/aipagné**, **airu:dag/aipagdag**, etc. without any change in meaning, the question of reducing **aipé**, which itself is a reduced form, being redundant. Similarly, **airu:pé/aipakpé botténé** > **bottéru:né/bottépagné** ‘very big’, **airu:pé/aipakpé bottédag** > **bottéru:dag/bottépagdag** ‘very big-be’ > ‘am/is/are big’, etc.

Another intensifying suffix, **-dan-**, has normal uses as an adverbial suffix for indicating the certainty of some action, e.g. **Bí gidan-yé** ‘he/she will surely come/go’ (< **bí** ‘he/she’ **gí-** ‘to come/go’ **-dan-** ‘suffix, marking the certainty of an action’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’). As a suffix, helping form an adverb of degree, it denotes a negative intensification and is generally used in negative structures, e.g.

Si mírsí-si dígdanma:néko ‘This chilli-this hot-at-all-not-one’, i.e. ‘This chilli is not *at all* a hot one, i.e. not at all hot’ (< **Sí** ‘this’ **mírsí** ‘chilli’ **-si** ‘this’, used post-positionally, **díg-** ‘to be hot, as pepper is’ **-dan-** ‘suffix, marking, here, a negative intensification’ **-ma** ‘suffix, marking the negative’ **-né** ‘suffix, marking an adjective of quality’ **-ko** ‘clipped form of **ako** ‘one’).

ngo bím ka:lí:danma ‘I him/her see-desire-to-at-all-not’, i.e. ‘I do not desire to see him/her *at all*’, meaning ‘I dislike him/her very much’ (< **ngo** ‘I’ **bí** ‘he/she’ **-m** ‘pronominal suffix, marking the accusative case’ **ka:-** ‘to see’ **-lí:-** ‘suffix, denoting desiring to do something’ **-dan-** ‘suffix, marking, here, a negative intensification’ **-ma** ‘suffix, marking the negative’), etc.

Two other suffixes that mark an adverb of degree are **-gam-** (‘somewhat; to some extent/degree; a little, *-ish*, etc.’) and **-mím-/mum-** (‘more or less’), but they are *downtoners*, as exemplified below:

aigamné (*adjective*) ‘somewhat good’ (< **ai-** ‘to be good’ **-gam-** ‘suffix, functioning as a downtoner’ **-né** ‘suffix, marking an adjective of quality’), e.g. **Aigamné galukko bi** ‘good-somewhat shirt-one give’ > ‘Give (me) a shirt that is somewhat good’;

aigamdag (*verb*) ‘(Someone/Something) is/are somewhat good’, e.g. **Galugdé aigamdag** ‘shirt-the good-somewhat-be’ > ‘The shirt is good to a certain extent’;

aigampé (*adverb*) ‘(to do something) somewhat nicely’, e.g. **Ni:tomdém tatpogampé moto** ‘song-the-accusative sweet-to-listen-to-somewhat sing-imperative’ > ‘Sing the song a little sweetly’, etc.

aimímné/aimumné (*adjective*) ‘good, more or less’ (< **ai-** ‘to be good’ **-mím/mum** ‘suffix, functioning as a downtoner’ **-né** ‘suffix, marking an adjective of quality’), e.g. **Bí aimímné/aimumné amiko** ‘he/she good-more-or-less person-be’ > ‘He/She is a good person, more or less’;

aimímdag/aimumdag (*verb*) ‘good-be, more or less’, e.g. **Amisé aimímdag/aimumdag** ‘person-the good-more-or-less-be’ > ‘This person is good, more or less’;

Note: (i) **-gam-** has an allomorph **-yom-**, which collocates with the colour roots (which can be used as an adjective or a verb) **lí:-** ‘to be red’ and **ge-** ‘to be green/blue’. Thus the adjectives **lí:yomné** ‘reddish’ and **geyomné** ‘greenish/bluish’ or the verbs **lí:yomdag** ‘be reddish’ and **geyomdag** ‘be greenish/bluish’ convey the same meanings as that of **línggamné** ‘reddish’ and **gegamné** ‘greenish/bluish’ or the verbs **lí:nggamdag** ‘be reddish’ and **gegamdag** ‘be greenish/bluish’. While **-yom-** collocates with these two colour roots only, **-gam-** collocates with all the roots, denoting colour (**yakagamné** ‘blackish’, **kampogamné** ‘whitish’, etc.) as well as with other *stative* roots. Another downtoner **-mugyub-**, which is also an allomorph of **-gam-**, collocates with **yaka-** ‘to be black’ only (**yakamugyubné** ‘blackish’, **yakamugyubdag** ‘... is/are blackish’, etc.)

(ii) **-mím/mum** does not modify an adverb. When followed by the adverbial suffix **-pé**, it collocates with the verb root **ém-** ‘to say, to mean, etc. (something)’ and has the usual adverbial function of modifying an adverb, **émnímépé/émnumpé** meaning ‘without doing anything, without meaning anything, etc.’, e.g.

Ngo émnímépé dung ‘I without-doing-anything exist/stay/am’ > ‘I am (here) without any particular work to do.’

Ngo agomdém émnímépé ludung ‘I words-the-accusative without-meaning-anything saying’ > ‘I am saying the words without meaning anything’, etc.

B2.14.7 Relative adverbs

As in the case of relative pronouns, the interrogative adverbs can also function as relative adverbs in complex sentences, as exemplified below:

No mélo okolo:pé gíkaji, édém Talom-bí taudagai ‘You yesterday where had gone, that Talom-he inquired’, i.e. ‘Talom inquired where you had gone yesterday’ -- **No** ‘you’ **mélo** ‘yesterday’ **okolo:pé** (<**oko** ‘what’ **-lo** ‘suffix, marking the locative case’ **-pé** ‘suffix, marking a destination’) **gíkaji** (<**gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-ka** ‘suffix, marking the past perfect’ **-ji** ‘suffix, marking an uncertainty mode’), **édém** (<**édé** ‘that’ **-m** ‘accusative suffix, functioning as the object of the main clause’) **Talom-bí** (a personal name, followed by **bí** ‘he/she’, used post-positionally, **Talom-bí** functioning, here, as the subject of the main clause) **taudagai** (<**tau-** ‘to ask, to inquire’ **-dag** ‘suffix, marking the simple present tense’, **-ai** ‘suffix, marking, here, the simple past together with **-dag**, the word functioning as the verb of the main clause). The adverb **okolo:pé** (in the subordinate relative clause **no mélo okololo:pé gíkaji**) functions as the word relating the subordinate clause to the main clause (**édém Talom-bí taudagai**) in the sentence;

Bí édilo gíyéji, (édém) ngo kinma ‘He/She when come/go-will, (that) I know-not’, i.e. ‘I do not know when he/she will come/go’ -- **bí** ‘he/she’ **édilo** ‘when’ **gíyéji** (<**gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’ **-ji** ‘suffix, marking an uncertainty mode’), **édém** (<**édé** ‘that’ **-m** ‘accusative suffix, functioning as the object of the main clause’) **ngo** ‘I’ **kinma** (<**kin-** ‘to know’ **ma** ‘suffix, marking the negative’. The adverb **édilo** (in the subordinate

relative clause **bí édílo gíyéji**) functions as the word relating the subordinate clause to the main clause (**édém ngo kinma**) in the sentence, etc.

B2.15 Verbs

Of all the parts of speech in Mising, verbs can be the most complex and the most agglutinative in terms of morphological structure.

Apart from inflectional suffixes, marking tense and aspect, suffixes, marking moods, negation, exclamation, interrogation, derivational suffixes for deriving nouns, adjectives, adverbs, *essentially word-medial* derivational suffixes for expressing different meanings and different shades of meanings, etc. -- all get glued, as it were, to simple, compound or complex roots that function as stems too, as can be seen from the discussion on verbs below. Such suffixes, added to verb roots, have their own order of occurrence, those marking questions, exclamations, negations, tenses and moods usually occupying verb-final positions¹³.

B2.15.1 Basic form of a verb

(i) Simple stems

In its simplest and most frequent form of occurrence in a sentence, the verb stem in Mising is a single root, followed by, and mostly ending with, an inflectional suffix, marking tense or mood. There is probably only one verb in the language -- a comprehensive study may, or may not, enable us to find more -- which can occur in a sentence in its root-cum-stem form, devoid of any affixes, in a sentence in the imperative mood, viz. **bi-** 'to give', with the 1st person pronouns as the indirect object, e.g. **ngom/ngolum donamko bi** 'me/us something-to-eat give', i.e. 'Give me/us food' (**ngom/ngolum** < **ngo/ngolu** 'I/we', **-m** 'suffix, marking the accusative case', **donamko** < **do-** 'to eat' **-nam** 'suffix, marking a verbal noun or a form equivalent to the *-ed* participle in English', **donam**, here, meaning 'food' **-ko** 'suffix, marking (here) the accusative case' **bi** < **bi-** 'to give'). Other verbs need the imperative markers **-to**, **-téi**, etc. in the same construction, e.g. **ngom/ngolum do:yí:dém kitéi** 'me/us story-the tell-please' 'Please tell me/us the story' (not **ngom/ngolum do:yí:dém kí***).

¹³ Stop-final verb roots in the language can be written with either *p, t, k* or *b, d, g*. The latter three, being unreleased in word-final positions, are devoiced automatically, but, when followed by voiced sounds, they become automatically voiced. Again, many verb roots in the language can be considered as ending with a short vowel, followed by *ng* (/ŋ/), or with a long vowel. These are amongst the basic phonological features of the language, and the reasons for following the convention of writing *b, d, g* instead of *p, t, k* in word-final positions (**kab-** 'to cry, to weep' instead of **kap-**, **bid-** 'to flow' instead of **bit-**, **dug-** 'to run' instead of **duk-**, etc.) and a long vowel instead of a short vowel, followed by *ng*, in verb roots in such positions (**du:-** 'to sit, to exist' instead of **dung-**, **bi:-** instead of **bing-**, **pa:-** 'to get' instead of **pang-**, etc.) are explained in B1.2 above and Introduction, Part II, 4, rule (ii) below. Users of this work are, therefore, to note these orthographic conventions, being followed in Mising.

Some examples of one-root stems are given below.

do- ‘to eat (something)’ **-do/-dag** ‘suffix, marking the simple or habitual present tense’ > **dodo/dodag** ‘eat/eats (something)’, e.g. **Ngo/No/Bí/Ngolu/Nolu/Bulu dodo/dodag** ‘I/You(singular)/He(She)/We/You(plural)/They eat/eats (something)’.

do- ‘to eat (something)’ **-dung** ‘suffix, marking the present tense in the progressive aspect’ > **dodung** ‘eating (something)’, e.g. **Ngo/No/Bí/Ngolu/Nolu/Bulu dodung** ‘I/You(singular)/He(She)/We/You(plural)/They am/is/are eating (something)’.

do- ‘to eat (something)’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’ > **doyé** ‘shall/will eat (something)’, e.g. **Ngo/No/Bí/Ngolu/Nolu/Bulu dodung** ‘I/You(singular)/He(She)/We/You(plural)/They shall/will eat (something)’.

do- ‘to eat (something)’ **-to** ‘suffix, marking the imperative mood in the positive’ > **doto** ‘(you) eat (something)’, e.g. **No/Nolu doto** ‘(You, singular and plural) eat!’, etc. (The negative imperative marker is **-yo** -- **doyo** ‘Don’t eat!’), etc.

Apart from the inflected forms, the basic form of the verb may also be a single-root stem, followed by the suffix, marking the negative, i.e. **-ma/-mang**, or the marker of an exclamation, e.g.

do- ‘to eat (something)’ **-ma/-mang** ‘suffix, marking the negative’ > **doma/domang** ‘eat-not’, e.g. **Ngo/No/Bí/Ngolu/Nolu/Bulu doma/domang** ‘I/You(singular)/He(She)/We/You(plural)/They do/does not eat (something)’.

do- ‘to eat (something)’ **-kídagbo** ‘suffix, marking an exclamation’ > **dokídagbo!** (accompanied by a high-rising tone) ‘eat so much!’, e.g. **Bí/Bulu dokídagbo!** ‘He/She/They eat (something) so much!’. (**-kídagbo** itself is a complex suffix with the constituents **-kí-**, **-dag** and **-bo**, which have their individual uses but combining to mark exclamations), etc.

The markers of negation or exclamation can replace an inflection for tense and aspect, as we can see from the above examples. Some modal inflections can co-occur with inflections for tense and aspect and can either precede or follow them. For instance, **-pa:-**, the modal suffix, marking obligation (*have to, ought to*) always precedes a marker of tense and aspect, e.g.

do- ‘to eat (something)’ **-pa:-** ‘modal suffix, marking obligation’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’ > **dopa:yé** ‘shall/will have to eat (something)’, e.g. **Ngo/No/Bí/Ngolu/Nolu/Bulu kusere: dopa:yé** ‘I/You(singular)/He(She)/We/You(plural)/They medicine eat-have to -shall/will’, i.e. ‘I/You(singular)/He(She)/We/You(plural)/They will have to take medicine.’ Here, the tense marker **-yé** cannot precede the modal suffix **-pa:-** (not **doyépa:***). On the other hand, **-pé**, the modal suffix, marking probability (*may, probably*), always follows an inflectional suffix for tense and aspect, e.g. **Bí/Bulu apong tí:yépé!** ‘he/she/they wine drink-will-probably’, i.e. ‘He/She/They will probably drink wine.’ Here, the tense marker **-yé** needs to precede the modal suffix **-pé** (not **tí:péyé*** in the sense of probability).

Suffixes, marking a question, however, follows invariably an inflection, marking tense and aspect, e.g.

do- ‘to eat (something)’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’ **-néi** ‘suffix, marking a yes-no question’ > **doyénéi** ‘eat-shall/will?’, e.g. **No/Bí/Nolu/Bulu doyénéi** ‘You (singular and plural)/He(She)/They eat-shall/will?’, i.e. ‘Will You (singular and plural)/He(She)/They eat (something)?’

do- ‘to eat (something)’ **-ka** ‘suffix, marking the simple past or the past perfect tense’ **-néi** ‘suffix, marking a yes-no question’ > **dokanéi** ‘eat-did/had?’, e.g. **No/Bí/Nolu/Bulu dokanéi** ‘You (singular and plural)/He(She)/They eat-did/had?’, i.e. ‘Did you (singular and plural)/he(he)/They eat (something)?’ or ‘Had eaten (something)?’

No/Bí/Nolu/Bulu okkom/íngkuém dodu:n? ‘You (singular and plural)/He(She)/They what eat-ing?’, i.e. ‘What is/are you (singular and plural)/he(he)/they eating?’ (**okkom/íngkuém** < **oko/íngko** ‘what’ **-ém** ‘suffix, marking the accusative case’, **dodu:n** < **do-** ‘to eat (something)’ **-dung** ‘suffix, marking the present progressive’ **-n** ‘suffix, marking a question-word question’ > **dodu:n** ‘eating?’), etc.

As can be seen from the above examples, the verb-final suffix may be a marker of tense or aspect, a marker of mood, of an exclamation, of a question or of negation.

Irregular verbs:

Single-root stems include a small group of verbs that stand out from the rest of the verbs and may be called *irregular* with regard to their form. Unlike regular verb root-cum-stems, to which inflections for tense or mood can be affixed straight-away, these verb roots in the language do not admit of inflectional suffixes without appropriate intervening derivational suffixes and their meanings also become explicit only after the addition of such a suffix. For instance, the root **u-** (**u-**³ of the entries in the dictionary) pertains to an act of some liquid boiling, but it needs first a derivational suffix after it to make its meaning explicit and to enable an inflectional suffix for, say, tense, to follow it, e.g.

usa:dung ‘(something) is boiling’ (< **u-** **-sa:-** ‘derivational suffix, denoting something (here, a liquid) moving up’ **-dung** ‘inflectional suffix, marking the present progressive’ (not **udung***);

upogyé ‘(something) will boil over’ (< **u-** **-pog-** ‘derivational suffix, denoting something (here, a liquid) being full to the brim and more’ **-yé** ‘inflectional suffix, marking the simple future’ (not **uyé***);

ukaraksukang ‘(something) has boiled overmuch’ (< **u-** **-karak-** ‘derivational suffix, denoting something (here, the boiling of a liquid) taking place to an excessive degree’ **-su-** ‘derivational suffix, marking a reflexive action (here, the liquid is boiling on its own, as it were)’ **-kang** ‘inflectional suffix, marking the

simple past' (not **ukang***).

Similarly, the verb root **ko-** (**ko-**⁴ of the entries in the dictionary) has to do with moving the mouth -- opening it, closing it, etc.), but its meaning becomes explicit only when it is followed by a derivational suffix, which, then, can take an inflectional suffix:

kokato 'Open (your) mouth' (< **ko-** **-ka-** 'derivational suffix, denoting here the opening (of the mouth)' **-to** 'inflectional suffix, marking the imperative mood' (not **koto***);

kosupto 'Close (your) mouth' (< **ko-** **-sub-** 'derivational suffix, denoting here the closing (of the mouth)' **-to** 'inflectional suffix, marking the imperative mood' (not **koto***);

koyinyo 'Do not grin (showing teeth in pain or in a disagreeable way)' (< **ko-** **-yin-** 'derivational suffix, denoting here the showing of the teeth, as explained' **-yo** 'inflectional suffix, marking the negative imperative' (not **koyo***);

kojeryo 'Do not grin (showing all your teeth like a fool)' (< **ko-** **-jer-** 'derivational suffix, denoting scattering something' **-yo** 'inflectional suffix, marking the negative imperative' (not **koyo***), etc.

The other verb roots of the kind entered in the dictionary are **um-**³, **kog-**², **ka:-**³, **kír-**, **gud-**, **gu:-**², **tar-**, **pa-**⁵, and **bí-**⁴.

(ii) *Two-root, i.e. compound, stems*

In addition to one-root stems, there are two-root stems (labelled *compound roots* in the dictionary) in the language. Exemplified below are some verb roots that can be used as the second component of a compound root:

a:- 'to come/go/get/move in', e.g. **gí-** 'come/go' + **a:-** > **gía:-** 'to come/go in', **mén-** 'to drive (away)' + **a:-** > **ména:-** 'to drive away (some creature) into (an enclosure, a den, etc.)', **dug-** 'to run' + **a:-** > **duga:-** 'to run, to move very fast (as in the case of crawling creatures) into (an enclosure, a hiding place, etc.)'

ko:- 'to ferry or row across a stream, a river, etc.', but, when used as the second component of a compound stem, the meaning is extended to include crossing some space by performing the action denoted by the first component, e.g. **ba:-** 'to swim' + **ko:-** > **bangko:-** 'to swim across (a stream, a river, etc.)', **sum-** 'to leap' + **ko:-** > **sumko:-** 'to leap across (a fence, a ditch, etc.)', **dé:-** 'to fly' + **ko:-** > **déngko:-** 'to fly across (a channel, a hill, etc.);

ka:- 'to see', but, when used as the second component of a compound stem, the meaning is extended to include doing something tentatively, experimentally, etc. (to see the outcome, as it were), e.g. **ní:-** 'to push' + **ka:-** > **níngka:-** 'to push tentatively (and see the outcome)', **do-** 'to eat' + **ka:-** > **doka:-** 'to eat and find (what something tastes like)', i.e. 'to taste', **gé-** 'to wear (clothes)' + **ka:-** > **géka:-** 'to wear something to have trial (to see whether it fits, looks nice, etc.);

kin-/ken- ‘to know’, e.g. **lu-** ‘to say, to speak, to tell’ + **kin-/ken-** > **lukin-/luken-** ‘to know how to speak a language, etc.’, **so:-** ‘to dance’ + **kin-/ken-** > **songkin-/songken-** ‘to know how to dance’, **mo-** ‘to make, build, etc. (something)’ + **kin-/ken-** > **mokin-/moken-** ‘to know how to make, build, etc. (something)’;

nger- ‘to be bored with something’, e.g. **to-** ‘to wait (for someone)’ + **nger-** > **tonger-** ‘to get tired of waiting (for someone), **tad-** ‘to hear, listen to, something’ + **nger-** > **tadnger-** ‘to be bored with listening to something (repeatedly)’, **do-** ‘to eat’ + **nger-** > **donger-** ‘to be bored with eating something (every day)’;

sa:- ‘to move to a higher level or to an upper location; (of seedlings) to sprout (growing upward)’, e.g. **bu-** ‘to pull’ + **sa:-** > **busa:-** ‘to pull (someone or something) upward’, **pog-** ‘to leap’ + **sa:-** > **poksa:-** ‘to leap up’, **gí-** ‘to go/come’ + **sa:-** > **gísa:-** ‘to go/come from a lower level to a higher one (from the ground floor to the first floor, for instance); to go/come to a place located to the north or an upper region’;

tum- ‘to put (someone/something) in a cage, an enclosed space, etc. (in order to prevent an escape)’, but, when used as the second component of a compound stem, the meaning is extended to the prevention of something by performing the action, denoted by the first component, e.g. **so-** ‘to pull’ + **tum-** > **sotum-** ‘to pull someone/something to prevent him/her/it from moving forward’, **ní:-** ‘to push’ + **tum-** > **ní:tum-** ‘to push someone/something to prevent him/her/it from coming or moving forward’, **lu-** ‘to say something to someone’ + **tum-** > **lutum-** ‘to ask someone to stay back or not to do something’;

dor- ‘to burn, to be in flames’, e.g. **mud-** ‘to blow (i.e. to let out lung air through the mouth)’ + **dor-** > **muddor-** ‘to make a fire burn by blowing’, **yab-** ‘to fan’ + **dor-** > **yabdor-** ‘to make a fire burn by fanning’, etc.;

pí:- ‘to reach (some place)’, e.g. **gí-** ‘to go/come’ + **pí:-** > **gípí:-** ‘to reach a place (going or coming there)’, **dé:-** ‘to fly’ + **pí:-** > **dépí:-** ‘to reach (some place, spot, etc. by flying)’, **ér-** ‘to throw’ + **pí:-** > **érpí:-** ‘to make something reach some spot by throwing it’;

bom- ‘to take (something) with someone’, e.g. **jo:-** ‘to carry something somewhere’ + **bom-** > **jo:bom-** ‘to take something with someone by carrying it’, **ní:-** ‘to push’ + **bom-** > **ní:bom-** ‘to take someone or something with someone by pushing him/her/it along’, **so-** ‘to pull’ + **bom-** > **sobom-** ‘to pull someone or something along’, etc.;

bi- ‘to give’, but, when used as the second component of a compound stem, the meaning is extended to include doing something for someone, e.g. **lu-** ‘to say, to tell, etc.’ + **bi-** > **lubi-** ‘to inform someone (of something); to report something to someone’, **mo-** ‘to do, to make, to build, to sing, etc.’ + **bi-** > **mobi-** ‘to do, to make, to build, etc. something for someone; to sing a song for someone, etc.’, **tag-** ‘to hoe’ + **bi-** > **tagbi-** ‘to hoe (some soil) for someone’;

mo:- ‘to have time to do something’, e.g. **lu-** ‘to tell someone something’ + **mo:-** > **lummo:-** ‘to be able to make time to tell someone something’, **ad-** ‘to write’ + **mo:-** > **admo:-** ‘to be able to make time to write something’, **mé:-** ‘to think’ + **mo:-** > **mé:mo:-** ‘to have time to think about something’;

mid- ‘(of a fire) to go out’, used intransitively only, but, when used as the second component of a compound stem, the resultant form is used transitively only to mean extinguishing a fire by performing the action, denoted by the first component, e.g. **mud-** ‘to blow air (by forcing out lung air through the mouth)’ + **mid-** > **mudmid-** ‘to put out a flame, a lamp, etc. by blowing lung air’, **pí-** ‘to pour (water or any liquid)’ + **mid-** > **pímid-** ‘to extinguish (a fire) by pouring (water) on it’, **mo-** ‘to do something’ + **mid-** > **momid-** ‘to put out a fire, a lamp, etc. by some action’, etc.

As in the case of one-root stems, an inflectional suffix and/or a suffix, marking negation, exclamation or a question would follow such compound stems, e.g.

Ngo nom kangkindo/kangkindag ‘I you(singular)-accusative recognize’, i.e. ‘I recognize you’ in the sense of ‘I know you’ (<**ngo** ‘I’ **no** ‘you’ **-m** ‘suffix, marking the accusative case’ **ka:-** ‘to see (someone or something)’ **kin-** ‘to know’ (the two together, i.e. **kangkin-**, meaning ‘to recognize someone or something’) **-do/-dag** ‘suffix, marking the simple or habitual present tense’)

Or **Ngo nom kangkinma** ‘I you(singular)-accusative recognize-not’, i.e. ‘I do not recognize you’ in the sense of ‘I do not know you’.

Nolu sima:-dé-m jo:bomto ‘You (plural) corpse-the-accusative take with (you) by carrying’, i.e. ‘You carry the corpse along’ (< **nolu** ‘you-plural **simang** ‘corpse’ **-dé** ‘suffix, marking common nouns with specific reference’ **-m** ‘suffix, marking the accusative’ **jo:-** ‘to carry something somewhere’ + **bom-** ‘to take something with someone’ **-to** ‘suffix, marking the imperative mood’)

Or **Nolu sima:-dé-m édílo jo:bomyén?** ‘You (plural) corpse-the-accusative when take-with (you)-by-carrying-will?’, i.e. ‘When will you carry away the corpse (for burial/cremation)?’, etc.

(iii) Complex stems with three roots or more

Three-root stems occur in normal speech and are used regularly, when a linguistic context demands, e.g.

re:- ‘to climb (a tree); to ride (a buffalo, a horse, etc.’ + **sa:-** ‘to move/go up’ + **kin-/ken-** ‘to know’ > **re:sangkin-/re:sangken-** ‘to know how to ride (a horse, a buffalo, etc.’ or ‘to know how to climb (a tree)’;

so- ‘to pull (someone or something)’ + **len-** ‘to be out (somewhere)’ + **bom-** ‘to take (something) with someone’ > **solenbom-** ‘to pull someone or something and take him, her, it, etc. outside’;

lu- ‘to tell someone something’ + **bi-** ‘to give’ + **ka:-** ‘to see’ > **lubika:-** ‘to tell someone something, to make a request, etc. in someone’s favour to see (if it

yields any results)';

gí- 'to go/come' + **sa:-** 'to move/go upward, to the north or to an upper region, etc.' + **mo:-** 'to have time/leisure to do something' > **gísa:mo:-** 'to have time/leisure to go to a place located in a northern or upper region or at a higher level (to, say, see a friend)', etc.

Although infrequent in use, four-root stems also occur in the language, e.g.

ní:- 'to push' + **len-** '(here) to make something move out' + **bom-** 'to take (something) with someone' **kin-/ken-** 'to know' > **ní:lenbomkin-/ní:lenbomken-** 'to know how to take something out by pushing', etc.

As in the case of simple stems, inflections and/or markers of negation, exclamation and question are suffixed to such complex stems, e.g.

no 'you' **ísí:lo** (< **ísíng** 'tree' **-lo** 'suffix, marking the locative case') **re:sangkindon** (**re:sangkin-** **-do** 'suffix, marking the habitual present' **-n** 'suffix, marking a question' > **No ísí:lo re:sangkindon?** 'You tree-on climb-up-know?', i.e. 'Do you know how to climb a tree?' (A tense suffix and a question marker follow the three-root stem here.)

ngo 'I' **yampo** 'tomorrow' **gísa:mo:ma:yé** (**gí- sa:- mo:- -mang** 'suffix, marking the negative' **-yé** 'suffix, marking the simple future tense' > **Ngo yampo gísa:mo:ma:yé** 'I tomorrow go-up-there-have-time-to-not-will', i.e. 'I'll have no time tomorrow to go (to your place) over there in the north'. (The three-root stem here ends with a negativizing suffix, followed by a tense marker.)

bí 'he/she' **pera** 'box' **sé-m** 'this-accusative suffix' **ní:lenbomkinma:yé** (<**ní:lenbomkin-** **-mang** 'suffix, marking the negative' **-yé** 'suffix, marking the simple future tense' > **bí perasém ní:lenbomkinma:yé** 'He/She box-this(object) push-out-take-along-know-not-will', i.e. 'He/She will no know how to take this box out by pushing it'. (The four-root stem here ends with a negativizing suffix, followed by a tense marker.), etc.

B2.15.2 Complex verb forms

Verb forms get more complex, when a verb stem is followed by derivational suffixes, used to derive other parts of speech or verbs with modified meanings. Suffixation as a distinctive feature of the Mising verb has already been discussed, very briefly though, in B2.4 above, and that the form of a verb can get visibly complex has also been exemplified, with an analysis of the morphological structure of the word in question, viz. **gíladgorlangkuma:mílo:sin**, in B2.1. The immediate constituents of this agglutinative form are:

				gíladgorlangkuma		mílo:sin	
				gíladgorlangku		ma	mílo -sin
				gíladgor-		-langku	
gílad-		-gor-		-lang		-ku	
gí-	-lad						

A significant aspect of a complex verb form like the one exemplified is the fixed nature of the order of its constituents **gí-**, **-lad-**, **-gor-**, **-lang**, **-ku**, **-ma**, **-mílo**, and **-sin**. Leaving aside **mílo:sin** (**-mílo:**, and **-sin**), which helps turn the form into a conditional subordinate conditional clause (taking into account its subject, the omitted *you* in the conversation under reference), the order of the rest of the constituents cannot, for instance, be changed to

gí-gor-lad-lang-ku-ma * (changing the position of occurrence of **-lad-** and **-gor-**)

gí-lang-gor-lad-ku-ma* (shifting the tense marker **-lang** to a position next to the stem)

gí-lad-ku-gor-lang-ma* (shifting **-ku**, which has its position here fixed next to **-lang**, to a position between the two derivational suffixes **-lad-** and **-gor-**)

gí-ku-lad-gor-lang-ma* (shifting **-ku** to a position next to the stem), etc.

gí-ma-lad-gor-lang-ku* (shifting **-ma** to a position next to the stem), etc.

B2.15.3 Echo verbs, auxiliary verbs, etc.

(a) The last syllable of many nouns in Mising is used as a verb. Such verbs may be termed *echo verbs*, for they are like echoes of the nouns concerned, e.g.

do:mír *n.* ‘sky; thunder’ -- **do:mír mír-** *v.i.* ‘(of thunder) to produce a clap’

mirém *n.* ‘the rich’ -- **mirém rém-** *v.i.* ‘to grow rich’

sagí *n.* ‘a sigh’ -- **sagí gí-** *v.i.* ‘to heave a sigh’;

alíg *n.* ‘exchange; revenge’ -- **alíg líg-** *v.t.* ‘to take revenge’;

akun *n.* ‘a packet (wrapped in leaves, paper, etc.’ -- **akun kun-** *v.t.* ‘to make a packet’;

pakur *n.* ‘a hoe’ -- **pakur kur-** *v.t.* ‘to wield a hoe’;

lo:bag *n.* ‘indolence’ -- **lo:bag bag-** *v.i.* ‘to be lazy’;

songkid *n.* ‘whistling (using the lips)’ -- **songkid kid-** *v.i.* ‘to whistle (using the lips)’;

opan *n.* ‘a poor person’ -- **opan pan-** *v.i.* ‘to be in a state of poverty’, etc.;

gasum *n.* ‘a parcel of things placed, usually, on a sheet of cloth and tied with the ends of the cloth’ -- **gasum sum-** *v.t.* ‘to tie a parcel’;

Lígang *n.* ‘name of the seed-sowing festival of the Misings’ **ga:-** *v.t.* ‘to observe the (Lígang) festival’;

sigín *n.* ‘a groan’ -- **sigín gín-** *v.t.* ‘to groan’, etc.

Barring instances like **kun-**, which have attained a status of common verbs and can be used independent of the words from which they are derived, such verbs are generally used together with the word of its origin (**do:mír mír-**, **mirém rém-**, etc., as exemplified above), for they become meaningful only when they are used together in this manner.

Speakers of the language extend this process of echoing to even loanwords,

although no such verbs occur in the source languages, e.g.

apod (< Assamese /apd/) *n.* ‘an unexpected distress’ **pod-** *v.i.* ‘to be beset with an unexpected adversity’;

(h) **isab** (< Assamese /hisap/ < Arabic /hisab/) *n.* ‘account; counting’ **sab-** *v.t.* ‘to count; to take into account’, etc. (It may be mentioned that **sab-**, as a verb with the meaning given, has become an integral part of everyday vocabulary for many Misings).

(b) *Auxiliary verbs*

Two verb roots, viz. **du:-/dung** ‘to sit; to be/exist somewhere in a certain state; to have’ and **dag-** ‘to stand (to be in a standing position) somewhere; to have; to be in a certain state’, including their past equivalents **dungai** (< **dung** + **-ai**) and **dagai** (< **dag** + **-ai**), have *auxiliary* functions in addition to their use as lexical verbs, **du:-/dung** being used as an inflectional suffix, marking the present tense in the progressive aspect, and **dag-** as an inflectional suffix, marking the present tense in the simple or indefinite aspect (see B2.15.5 (A) below). Their uses as lexical verbs are illustrated below:

du:- (free form **dung**) ‘to sit; to be/exist somewhere in a certain state; to have’, e.g.

Ya:yobí okumsé dung ‘grandmother-she home-this be’ > ‘Grandmother is at home.’ (**dung** = ‘to be/exist’);

No odo du:to ‘you (singular) there sit-*imperative suffix*’ > ‘You sit there.’ (**du:to** < **du:-/dung** ‘to sit’ **-to**, suffix, marking the imperative mood);

Buluké/Bulukké bojeko/bojéko/béjeko murkong dung ‘their a-lot-of money have’ > ‘They have a lot of money.’ (**dung** = ‘to have’). (It may be noted that in the speeches of the Adis and a section of Misings, **kadung** < **ka-** ‘to have’ **-dung**, inflection for the present continuous tense is used, instead of **dung**, in this sense. However, Misings, in general, have dispensed with the use of the verb root **ka-** in this context, although they use it regularly in many other contexts, e.g. **Ngokké murkong kama** ‘mine money have-not’ > ‘I have no money’ -- **kama** < **ka-** ‘to have; to possess’ **-ma** ‘suffix, marking the negative’; **Bulu kanné** ‘they have-er-be (i.e. people having money, property, etc.)’ > ‘They are haves’ -- **kanné** < **ka-** ‘to have; to possess’ **-né** ‘suffix, denoting an agential adjective/noun’ **-é** ‘nominative suffix, functioning as the copula *be* in this subject complement’, etc.)

dag- ‘to stand (to be in a standing position) somewhere; to have’, e.g.

No odo dakto ‘you there stand-*imperative suffix*’ > ‘You stand there’ -- **dakto** < **dag-** ‘to stand’ **-to** ‘suffix marking the imperative mood’;

Ba:bu-bí lottélé dag ‘father-he frontyard-at stand’ > ‘Father is in the frontyard (standing)’.

Ngolukké/Ngoluké sité dornyiko dag/dung ‘our elephant two have’ >

‘we have two elephants’, etc.

(As already mentioned above, see *B2.15.5 (A)* for illustrations of the use of *-du:-/dung* and *-dag* as inflectional suffixes, marking tense.)

(c) The *copula*

The meaning of a *copula* (*be*) in Mising is expressed with the help of the suffixes that are used to mark the nominative case. These suffixes (zero in respect of pronouns) appear regularly in subject complements (see *B3.1.1* below, where they have been discussed in some detail with illustrative sentences). In exclamatory sentences, copulative meaning is expressed by the suffix *-é*, e.g.

Si ke:di:si dopué/doppo! ‘this mango-this tasty-be-so’ > ‘This mango is so tasty!’ (How tasty this mango is!) -- **dopué/doppo** (< **do-** ‘to eat’ **-po** ‘suffix, denoting something being nice to do’, **dopo-** meaning ‘to be tasty’, **-é** ‘suffix, here expressing the meaning of the copula’.)

Noluk okumsé kangkané! ‘your house-this beautiful-be-so’ > ‘Your house is so beautiful!’ (How beautiful your house is!) -- **kangkané** (< **kangkan-** ‘to be beautiful’ **-é** ‘suffix, here expressing the meaning of the copula’), etc.

Exclamatory sentences are constructed also with the help of the complex suffix *-kídagbo* (< *-kí- -dag -bo*), in which there is an inflection for the present tense, viz. *-dag*, expressing the meaning of the copula.

Si ke:di:sé dopokídagbo! ‘This mango is so tasty!’;

Noluk okumsé kangkankídagbo! ‘Your house is so beautiful!’, etc.

In affirmative statements, the suffix *-dag* expresses the meaning of the copula, e.g.

Si ke:di:si dopodag. ‘This mango is tasty’;

Noluk okumsé kangkandag. ‘Your house is beautiful.’, etc.

However, *-dag* in **dopodag**, **kangkandag**, etc. is a suffix that marks the simple present tense in the verb stems **dopo-**, **kangkan-**, etc. and so may be considered to have the function of the auxiliary *be* (see (*b*) above) rather than that of the copula, although it appears as a copula in the sentences translated into English (‘... is tasty’, ‘... is beautiful’, etc.).

The meaning of the copula is implicit in the markers of the negative, e.g.

Si ke:di:si dopoma(ng) ‘this mango-this tasty-not’ > ‘This mango is not tasty’ -- **dopoma(ng)** (< **dopo-** ‘to be tasty’ **-ma(ng)** ‘suffix, marking the negative’);

Noluk okumsé kangkanma(ng) ‘Your house-this beautiful-not’ > ‘Your house is not beautiful’ -- **kangkanma(ng)** (< **kangkan-** ‘to be beautiful’ **-ma(ng)** ‘suffix, marking the negative’), etc.

In these two negative statements, it is the negative marker *-ma(ng)*, which has replaced the tense marker *-dag* of the affirmative forms, and it includes the meaning of the copula.

(d) The *causative*

Any verb can be given a *causative* meaning by adding the suffix **-mo-** after a verb stem (the *causative -mo-* is not to be confused with its homonym **-mo-**, used for permission), e.g.

Oji:dém/Ojí:dém yubmoto ‘baby-the-*accusative* sleep-make-*imperative*’ > ‘Put the baby to sleep’ -- **yubmoto** (<**yub-** ‘to sleep’ **-mo-** ‘suffix, denoting causing something’ **-to** ‘imperative suffix’);

Bím pesumoto ‘him/her swear-make-*imperative*’ > ‘Make him/her swear’ -- **pesumoto** (<**pesu-** ‘to swear that one did or did not do / has or has not done/ will or will not do something’ **-mo-** ‘suffix, denoting causing something’ **-to** ‘imperative suffix’), etc.

(e) The *reflexive*

Any verb can be given a *reflexive* meaning, if such a meaning is appropriate for the verb, by adding the suffix **-su-**, the word **aíé** ‘oneself’ preceding the verb optionally, e.g.

Agerdém ngo (aíé) gersuyé ‘work-the-*accusative* I (here, myself) do-oneself-*simple future tense*’ > ‘I shall do the work myself’ -- **gersuyé** (<**ger-** ‘to do a work’ **-su-** ‘suffix, denoting doing something oneself’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’);

Oji:dé/Ojí:dé (aíé) apin dokinsudagbo ‘baby-the-*nominative* (here, itself) rice (i.e. food) eat-know-oneself-already’ > ‘The baby knows already how to eat food itself’ -- **dokinsudagbo** (<**do-** ‘to eat’ **kin-** ‘to know’, **dokin-** ‘to know how to eat’, **-su-** ‘suffix, denoting doing something oneself’ **-dag** ‘suffix, marking the simple present tense’ **-bo** ‘suffix, helping a verb to denote the completion of an action’), etc.

(f) The *reciprocal*

The meaning of a *reciprocal* action can be expressed, if such a meaning is appropriate for the verb, by adding the suffix **-ka:mínsu-** to a verb stem, e.g.

Jéktum dornyiko tupka:mínsudung ‘young-male-buffalo two-*nominative* headbutt-each-other-*present continuous*’ > ‘Two young male buffalos are headbutting (i.e. fighting) each other’ -- **tupka:mínsudung** (<**tub-** ‘to hit; here, to headbutt’ **-ka:mínsu-** ‘complex suffix, denoting reciprocal action’, **-dung** ‘suffix, marking the present continuous tense’);

Né:-milbo:dé luka:mínsudungke:bo ‘wife-husband-the quarreling-again’ > ‘There go the husband and the wife, quarrelling again.’ -- **luka:mínsudungke:bo** (<**lu-** ‘to speak to someone’ **-ka:mínsu-** ‘suffix, denoting reciprocal action’, **luka:mínsu-** ‘to quarrel’, **-dung** ‘suffix, marking the present continuous tense’ **-ke:bo** ‘suffix, consisting of the morphemes **-ke:-** and **-bo**, together denoting the repetition of an action’), etc.

It may be noted that **-ka:mínsu-** is a complex morphological form of the verb **ka:-** ‘to see; to look at’, followed by **-mín-** ‘suffix, denoting doing something *with* someone’ and **-su-** ‘suffix, denoting a reflexive action’, **-mín-** and **-su-** together (i.e. **-mínsu-**) denoting a reciprocal action, the literal meaning of **ka:mínsu-**, therefore, being ‘to see, to look at, each other’. It is the same verb **ka:mínsu-** that is used as a complex suffix (**-ka:mínsu-**) for denoting reciprocal action, although the reciprocal meaning can be expressed by **-mínsu-** also. In fact, **-mínsu-** can replace **-ka:mínsu-** in most cases, especially when it suggests a confrontation, a clash, etc., e.g. **luka:mínsu- > lumínsu-**, **tupka:mínsu- > tubmínsu-**, etc. However, in the case of an action, suggestive of competition, a consensual reciprocal action, etc., the use of **-ka:mínsu-** appears to be obligatory, e.g. **dukka:mínsu-** ‘to run a race in some competition’ (not **dugmínsu-***), **ni:tom moka:mínsu-** ‘to have a singing contest’ (not **ni:tom momínsu-***), etc.

The meanings of verbs are modified in many ways through suffixation, as exemplified above.

B2.15.4 Finite and non-finite verbs

The *non-finite* form of a verb terminates a *non-finite clause*, which then is followed by the *finite verb*, with or without other elements of the *finite clause*. Unlike the finite form of a verb, the non-finite form is not marked for tense, aspect, mood, etc.

The suffixes, used regularly in appropriate contexts in non-finite verbs include **-ge:la**, **-la**, **-dolo/-dodém/-dom/-duém**, **-mílo**, **-gom**, **-gomsin/-gomté**, **-kapé**, etc., which follow a verb stem:

-ge:la indicates that after the action, denoted by the stem, to which it is suffixed, is over, another action, denoted by the finite verb would follow, e.g. **do-** ‘to eat (something)’ **-ge:la** ‘suffix, marking a non-finite verb’ **> doge:la** ‘eat-after, i.e. ‘after eating’, e.g. **Ngó/No/Bí/Ngolu/Nolu/Bulu doge:la gíyé** ‘I/you(singular)/he(she)/we/you(plural)/they eat-after go-shall/will’, i.e. ‘I/you(singular)/he(she)/we/you(plural)/they ... shall/will go (somewhere)’ after eating (a meal)’. A non-finite verb, suffixing **-ge:la**, and the corresponding finite verb in the sentence have a common subject, which, as in the sentence exemplified (‘I/you, etc.’), appears usually in the non-finite clause. Contextually, the subject may be omitted, e.g. **Doge:la gíyé** ‘(subject) eat-after shall/will go’, i.e. ‘(subject) shall/will go after eating’, the subject being obvious for the speaker and the interlocutor(s).

Unlike **-ge:la**, which has a fixed denotation (‘*after*’), **-la**, as a marker of a non-finite verb, can have different semantic roles, as can be seen from the following examples:

Ngolu apin dola dung ‘we meal eating sitting/being’, ‘We are eating a meal (right now)’: **< ngolu** ‘we’ **apin** ‘cooked rice; meal’ **do-** ‘to eat (some-

thing)’ **-la** ‘suffix, marking a non-finite verb’ **dung** ‘sitting; being/existing somewhere’, **dung** in **dola dung** being a free form of the bound root **du:-** ‘to sit; to be/exist somewhere’. **apin dola dung** is, in fact, another way of saying **apin dodung** ‘eat-ing’, the *verb-la dung* form indicating the action being performed (here, the act of eating a meal) in a clearer manner. Thus **yubdung** > **yubla dung** ‘sleeping being’, i.e. ‘... am/is/are sleeping’ (**yub-** ‘to sleep’), **kabdung** > **kabla dung** (**kab-** ‘to cry/weep’, etc.

okumso asi a:la atta:r  jukang ‘house-here water enter-ing things wet-become’, i.e. ‘Things have become wet as a result of water entering the house here’ -- **okumso** (<**okum** ‘house’-**so** ‘so’ ‘here’, an adverb of place, used postpositionally’) **asi** ‘water’ (subject of the non-finite clause) **a:la** (<**a:-** ‘to enter’ **-la** ‘non-finite marker’) **atta:r ** (<**atta:r** ‘things’-** ** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case’) **jukang** (<**ju-** ‘to be wet’ **-kang** ‘suffix, marking the present perfect’). Here the non-finite marker **-la** implies ‘because of’, ‘as a result of’, etc.

Ngo a  g la ka:suy  ‘I (my)self go-ing see-self-shall’ > ‘Going (there) myself, I shall see (someone/something)’ i.e. ‘I shall go (there) myself to see (someone/something)’ -- **ngo** ‘I’ **a ** ‘oneself’ **g la** (<**g -** ‘to go/come’ **-la** ‘non-finite marker’) **ka:suy ** (<**ka:-** ‘to see’ **-su-** ‘suffix, denoting a reflexive action’ **-y ** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’). Here the non-finite marker **-la** has an implication similar to that of the *-ing* participle in English, etc.

-dolo implies ‘while’ or ‘when’, **Ngo yubdolo no darlang** ‘I sleep-while you awake-be’, i.e. ‘You keep awake when I am asleep’ (<**ngo** ‘I’ **yub-** ‘to sleep’ **-dolo** ‘while’ **no** ‘you’ **dar-** ‘to be awake’ **-lang** ‘suffix, marking the imperative mood in the future tense’). **-dolo** comprises the morphemes **-do** and **-lo** and its allomorphs **-dom** (<**-do - m**) and **-du m** (<**-do - m**) are dialectal variants. **-dod m** (<**-do -d m**) also has the same function, with the difference that the morpheme **-d m** has a specific reference to the action (**yubdolo** -- **yubdom**, **yubdu m**, **yubdod m**).

-m lo, suffixed to a verb stem, denotes a conditional verb phrase (or a conditional clause), e.g. **No g m lo ngo:sin g y ** ‘you go-if I-too go-shall’, i.e. ‘If you go, I shall go too’ -- **no** ‘you’ **g m lo** (<**g -** ‘to come/go’ **-m lo** ‘suffix, marking a conditional phrase/clause’) **ngo:sin** (<**ngo** ‘I’ **-sin** ‘suffix, denoting also, too’) **g y ** (<**g -** ‘to go/come’ **-y ** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’), etc.

-gom implies ‘even if’, e.g. **D p  igom aiy ** ‘like-that do-even-if, be-good/OK-will’, i.e. ‘(It) will be OK, even if (I/we/you/he/she/they do/does like that’ -- **d p ** (<**d ** ‘reduced form of ** d ** ‘that’ **-p ** ‘suffix, marking an adverb’) **igom** (<**i-** ‘to do’ **-gom** ‘suffix, implying even if’) **aiy ** (<**ai-** ‘to be good/OK’ **-y ** ‘suffix, marking the simple future’), etc.

Ngo sidaggom no tury  ‘I die-even-if, you live-will’, i.e. ‘Even if I die,

you will live' -- **ngo** 'I' **sidaggom** (<**si-** 'to die' **-dag** 'suffix, marking the simple present' **-gom** 'suffix, implying *even if*') **no** 'you' **turyé** (<**tur-** 'to live' **-yé** 'suffix, marking the simple future'). The addition of **-sin** (variant **-té**), i.e. **-gomsin/-gonté**, intensifies the import of **-gom**;

-kapé implies 'intention', 'purpose' (equivalent to English *to, in order to*, etc.), e.g. **Bulu a:m gatkapé gí kang** 'They paddy reap-to go-have', i.e. 'They have gone to reap rice crops' -- **bulu** 'they' **a:m** 'rice paddy' **gatkapé** (<**gad-** 'to reap' **-kapé** 'suffix, denoting intention, purpose, etc.') **gí kang** (<**gi-** 'to go/come' **-kang** 'suffix, marking a movement away from the speaker in the simple past or the present perfect tense'), etc.

B2.15.5 Tenses and aspects of verbs

A verb in Mising is marked for all the three *tenses*, present, past and future, corresponding to present, past and future time. As the *aspect* of a verb refers to a particular aspect of tense, having to do with time past, time present and time future, they, i.e. the tense and the aspect of a verb, are considered together, using, at the same time, such labels as 'present progressive', i.e. the progressive aspect of the present tense, 'past perfective', i.e. the *perfective* aspect of the past tense, etc. (The labels 'simple' and 'continuous' for the *imperfective* aspects, denoting habitual and progressive action respectively, and 'perfect' for the *perfective* aspect have been used here.)

It may be stated here that there are some overlappings in the function of some inflections of tenses and aspects -- the same inflection marking more than one tense and aspect or the same tense and aspect being marked by more than one inflection, as we shall see in the discussion below.

(A) The present tenses

The simple present tense

The *simple* (habitual, regular or universal) aspect is one of the *imperfective* aspects, marked by inflections in Mising. The inflection for this aspect in the *present tense* -- the inflection, in short, for the *simple present tense* -- is **-do**, added to a verb stem, e.g.

Ngo/Ngolu/No/Nolu/Bí/Bulu onngom/énguém dodo 'I/We/You (*singular and plural*)/He/She/They fish(*object*) eat(s)', i.e. 'I/We/You (*singular and plural*)/He/She/They eat/eats fish' -- **ngo/ngolu/no/nolu/bí/bulu** 'I/We/You (*singular and plural*)/He/She/They' **onngom/énguém** (< **ongo/éngo** 'fish' **-ém** 'suffix, marking the accusative case') **dodo** (< **do-** 'to eat' **-do** 'suffix, marking the simple present');

Ngo/Ngolu/No/Nolu/Bí/Bulu do:lu:lo du:do 'I/We/You (*singular and plural*)/He/She/They village-in live(s)', i.e. 'I/We/You (*singular and plural*)/He/She/They live/lives in a village' -- **ngo/ngolu/no/nolu/bí/bulu** 'I/We/You (*sin-*

gular and *plural*)/He/She/They’ **do:lu:lo** (< **do:lung** ‘village’ **-lo** ‘suffix, marking the locative case’) **du:do** (< **du:-** ‘to sit; to be; (here) to live’ **-do** ‘suffix, marking the simple present’)

Ngo/Ngolu/No/Nolu/Bí/Bulu yubgordo ‘I/We/You (*singular* and *plural*)/He/She/They sleep/sleeps-early’, i.e. ‘I/We/You (*singular* and *plural*)/He/She/They sleep/sleeps early’ -- **ngo/ngolu/no/nolu/bí/bulu** ‘I/We/You (*singular* and *plural*)/He/She/They’ **yubgordo** (< **yub-** ‘to sleep’ **-gor** ‘suffix, denoting doing something quickly, hurriedly, early, etc.’ **-do** ‘suffix, marking the simple present’);

Taniyé sido ‘Man dies’ -- **taniyé** (< **tani:** ‘man’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative’) **sido** (< **si-** ‘to die’ **-do** ‘suffix, marking the simple present’);

Ímmé ugdo ‘Fire burns’ -- **ímmé** (< **ímí** ‘fire’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative’) **ugdo** (< **ug-** ‘to burn’ **-do** ‘suffix, marking the simple present’), etc.

A free variant of **-do** is **-dag**. Thus we can also say:

Ngo/Ngolu/No/Nolu/Bí/Bulu onngom/énguém dodag;

Ngo/Ngolu/No/Nolu/Bí/Bulu do:lu:lo du:dag;

Ngo/Ngolu/No/Nolu/Bí/Bulu yubgordag;

Taniyé sidag;

Ímmé ugdag, etc.

When used with adjectival roots, which are also used as verb roots), **-dag** can combine the function of marking the simple present as well as the copula (*be*), denoting the quality of a noun, e.g.

Appundé lí:dag ‘flower-the red-be’, i.e. ‘The flower is red’ -- **appundé** (< **appun** ‘flower’ **-dé** ‘suffix, marking a common noun, having specific reference’) **lí:dag** (< **lí:-** ‘to be red’ **-dag** ‘suffix, denoting the full verb *be* here);

Ísí:dé ouddag ‘tree-the tall-be’, i.e. ‘The tree is tall’ -- **Ísí:dé** (< **Ísing** ‘tree’ **-dé** ‘suffix, marking a specific common noun’) **ouddag** (**oud-** ‘to be tall’ **-dag** ‘suffix, denoting the full verb *be* here), etc.

In the two sentences above, **-dag** indicates a state at the present moment. In such contexts, **-dag** is not substituted with **-do** (which denotes a regular happening). Thus sentences like **Appundé lí:do** (*) or **Ísí:dé ouddo** (*) would not be used. But when the verb indicates a usual or regular occurrence, either **-do** or **-dag** can be used, e.g.

Oa:dolo do:nyé/do:nyié lí:do/lídag ‘set-when sun-the red-become’, i.e. ‘The sun becomes red at the time of setting’ -- **oa:dolo** (< **oa:-** ‘to set’ **-dolo** ‘suffix, denoting *when, at the time of*’) **do:nyé/do:nyié** (< **do:nyi** ‘the sun’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case’) **lí:do/lí:dag** (**lí:-** ‘to be red’ **-do/-dag** ‘suffix, denoting a regular happening, in this case);

Singgi ísingé ouddo/ouddag ‘silk-cotton tree-the tall-become’, i.e. ‘Silk-cotton trees grow tall’ -- **Singgi** ‘silk-cotton (tree)’ **ísingé** (< **ísing** ‘tree’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case’) **ouddo/ouddag** (**oud-** ‘to be tall’ **-do/-dag**

‘suffix, denoting a regular happening), etc.

The present continuous and the present perfect continuous tenses

The *progressive* and the *perfect progressive* (also labelled the *continuous* and the *perfect continuous* respectively) aspects in the *present tense* have the same inflections in Mising.

(a) The *present continuous* tense is marked by the inflection **-dung**, e.g.

Ya:yo-bí apin modung ‘grandmother-she rice cook-ing’ > ‘Grandmother is cooking rice’ -- **ya:yo-bí** (< **ya:yo** ‘grandmother’ **-bí** ‘he/she, used here as the marker of the nominative case post-positionally’) **apin** ‘rice or a meal’ **modung** (< **mo-** ‘to do something, to make, to build, to cook, to sing, etc.’ **-dung** ‘suffix, marking the present continuous tense’);

Ta:to-bí yubdung ‘Grandfather-he sleep-ing’, i.e. ‘Grandfather is sleeping’ -- **ta:to-bí** (< **ta:to** ‘grandfather’ **-bí** ‘he/she, used here as the marker of the nominative case post-positionally’) **yubdung** (< **yub-** ‘to sleep’ **-dung** ‘suffix, marking the present continuous tense’), etc.

The present continuous tense is marked by **-dag**, when the speaker is reporting or describing an action taking place at the moment at some distance from him/her, e.g.

A. **Tamen-bí okolo:n?** ‘Tamen-he where?’, i.e. ‘Where is Tamen?’

B. **Bí nangol modag.** ‘He is ploughing.’ -- **nangol** ‘plough’ **nangol mo-** ‘to plough’ **-dag** > **nangol modag** ‘ploughing’, the use of **-dag** indicating that Tamen is performing the ploughing action at some distance (somewhere ‘there’, not ‘here’) from B.

(b) Most typically, however, such deictic import of **-dag** is supported by the use of a deictic word such as **élé** ‘that/there (to the east of the speaker), **télé** ‘that/there (to the north of, or toward the upper region in relation to, the speaker)’, and **bélé** ‘that/there (to the south or the west of, or toward the lower region in relation to, the speaker), e.g.

Élé lottélé sé:kai gogdag. ‘There front-yard-in somebody calling.’ > ‘Somebody there in the front yard is calling’ -- **gogdag** < **gog-** ‘to call’ **-dag**;

Bélé go:ré/go:rué nolukké/noluké a:mém dodag. ‘there, cows-nominative your paddy-crop-accusative eat-ing’, i.e. ‘There, cows are eating your paddy crops’ (**dodag** < **do-** ‘to eat’ **-dag**), etc.

This use of **-dag** to mark the present continuous tense is restricted to 3rd person subjects, which is a logical necessity, as the statement has to be made by the speaker (the first person) to a second person about someone or something (the 3rd person).

The *present perfect continuous* tense is also marked in the language by adding the inflectional suffix **-dung**, e.g.

Tamen-bí okumko modung ‘Tamen-he house-one build-ing’, i.e. ‘Tamen

has been buliding a house' -- **Tamen-bí** (< **Tamen** 'a male name' **bí** 'he/she', used here postpositionally as a marker of the nominative case) **okumko** (< **okum** 'house' **-ko** 'suffix, marking the accusative for a common noun with a numeral') **modung** (< **mo-** 'to do something, to make, to build, to cook, etc.' **-dung**), etc.

It is obvious that there would be a high degree of ambiguity about the use of **-dung** to mark both the present continuous and the present perfect continuous tenses. For instance, considered out of context, there is hardly anything that would help us distinguish the **modung** of **Ya:yo-bí apin modung** from the **modung** of **Tamen-bí okumko modung**. Even when we have the two sentences before us, the only distinction between the two we can make, as far as the time of action is concerned, would be logical rather than grammatical: that a house has to be built over a period of time, and cooking, usually, does not take place over a long period of time. But even such a distinction would be somewhat superficial, for grandmother may have been cooking since the morning till the time of making the statement sometime (say, well past noon) in the afternoon and Tamen may be busy right now with a particular fitting in his house. Thus the use of **-dung** to mark both the present continuous tense and the present perfect continuous tense is bound to cause some ambiguity. Such expressions might be made unambiguous by the Mising speaker commonly by using an adverb or an adverb phrase that denotes a period of time, which would convey the meaning of the present perfect continuous tense. Thus if grandmother has been busy cooking over a long period of time (say, a few hours) till now, the speaker may use sentences like

Ya:yo-bí si:rokébo apin modung 'Grandmother has been cooking rice/a meal since this morning' -- **si:ro** 'this morning' **-ké** 'ablative marker, denoting here the time when a certain action begins' **-bo** 'a suffix that mostly helps a tense marker denote a perfective action explicitly, but having other uses too -- here, for instance, it helps the suffix **-ké** to mean *since* or *from* specifically;

Ya:yo-bí kojukkébo apin modung. 'Grandmother has been cooking rice/a meal since quite sometime back' -- **kojukkébo** < **koju** 'sometime back' **-ké** and **-bo**, as explained above), etc.

Similarly, the present perfect continuous tense would generally be made explicit in **Tamen-bí okumko modung** by the use of adverbs or adverb phrases of time like **ménnyíngkébo** (< **ménnyíng** 'last year' **-ké** **-bo** 'suffixes, denoting *since*') 'since last year', **lígang bírdug-dokkébo** (< **lígang bírdug** 'the spring season' **-dokké** 'suffix, denoting *from*, **-d-** being a specifying element', **-bo** (suffix, helping **-dokké** mean *since*'), etc.:

Tamen-bí konnyíngkébo okumko modung 'Tamen has been building a house since last year';

Tamen-bí lígang bírdug-dokkébo okumko modung 'Tamen has been building a house since the spring season', etc.

Although adverbs or adverb phrases of time, denoting the present point of time such as **supag** ‘now’, **supago**: ‘only now’, etc., can be used with a verb in the present continuous tense also, a verb with the suffix **-dung** would normally indicate the present continuous tense even without such words to go with it.

An action continuing at the present time or taking place over a period from some point of time (a particular hour, a particular day, a particular month, a particular year, etc.) in the past till now is also expressed by using **dung** as a full verb after turning the main verb into a non-finite form (see *B2.15.4* above), adding **-la** (**dung** is the free form of the verb root **du:-** ‘to sit; to be/exist somewhere; to possess something’, the function of **-la** being somewhat equivalent to the *-ing* infinitive in English): **yub-** ‘to sleep’ **-la dung > yubla dung** ‘sleeping be/exist’, i.e. ‘... is/are sleeping’, **do-** ‘to eat’ **-la dung > dola dung** ‘eating be/exist’, i.e. ‘... am/is/are eating’, etc.

Verbs in the present continuous tense, marked by **-dag**, can be broken up similarly into a non-finite form with **-la** and **dag**. Thus the two sentences that were cited as examples of the present continuous tense, marked by **-dag** above, may be turned into sentences with a non-finite clause with **-la** and **dag** without any substantial change in their meanings:

Élé lottélé sé:kai gogdag > Élé lottélé sé:kai gogla dag ‘there in the front yard somebody(nominative) call-ing standing’, i.e. ‘There is somebody in the front yard, calling’.

Bélé go:ré/go:rué nolukké/noluké a:mém dodag > Bélé go:ré/go:rué nolukké/noluké a:mém dola dag. ‘there, cows (nominative) your paddy crop eat-ing standing’, i.e. ‘There are cows over there, eating your paddy crops’.

When used with adjectival roots, which also function as verb roots, denoting the *quality* of a noun, **-dung** marks the present state of the *quality*, e.g.

Élé appunélé ka:podung ‘that flower-that look-nice-is’, i.e. ‘That flower is looking (English usage *looks*) nice’ -- **élé** ‘that’ **appunélé** (< **appun** ‘flower’ **-élé** ‘élé’ ‘that’, used postpositionally, functioning additionally as a marker of the nominative case’) **ka:podung** (**ka:-** ‘to see’ **-po** ‘suffix, denoting a pleasant action’ **-dung**);

Sé ko:sé aipé ouddung ‘this boy-this very tall-is-being’, i.e. ‘This boy is growing very tall’ -- **Ísí:dé** (< **Ísín** ‘tree’ **-dé** ‘suffix, marking a specific common noun’) **ouddag** (**oud-** ‘to be tall’ **-dag** ‘suffix, denoting the full verb *be* here), etc.

Note: The inflectional suffixes **-dung** and **-dag**, marking the present tense in the progressive aspect -- the latter marking the simple present also, as exemplified above -- are inflectional uses of the full verbs **du:-** (free form **dung**) ‘to sit; to be/exist somewhere in a certain state; to have’ and **dag-** ‘to stand (to be in a standing position) somewhere; to have; to be in a certain state’. Thus the two full verbs **du:-** ‘to sit; to live; to exist; to be somewhere; to have something’ and **dag-** ‘to stand’ may be considered as having an *auxiliary* status in their uses as inflectional suffixes. The progressive aspect of verbs in the present,

the past or the future tenses, expressed by a non-finite form with the marker *-la*, is often followed by one of the three full verbs in free form -- **dung**, **dag** or **dong**, the last verb denoting 'to lie (down)', in the present progressive, their past progressive and future progressive counterpart being **dungai**, **dagai** or **dongai** and **du:yé**, **dagyé** or **do:yé** respectively. It is so probably because the three verbs refer to three basic physical positions, viz, sitting, standing or lying, in which someone or something can exist or *be*. Thus **ka:la** (<**ka:-** 'to see; to look at; to watch' *-la*) **dung** would mean someone (or something with eyes to see) is sitting somewhere, looking at someone else or something, **ka:la dag** would mean someone (or something with eyes to see) is standing somewhere, looking at someone else or something, **ka:la dong** would mean someone (or something with eyes to see) is lying somewhere, looking at someone else or something. However, **dung** has a wider use, for, apart from referring to sitting, it has the general meaning 'to be/exist somewhere'.)

The present perfect tense

The following ways of expressing the perfective aspect in the present tense are noticed in Mising.

(a) Generally, the present perfect tense is marked in Mising by adding *-tag* or *-tung* to the stem of a verb, which relates to an experience of having done something in the past, e.g.

Ngo Tajmoholbém ka:tag/ka:tung 'I Tajmahal (to the west)-accusative see-has/have', i.e. 'I have seen the Tajmahal (located to the west from the speaker)' -- **ka:tag/ka:tung** (< **ka:-** 'to see' *-tag/-tung* 'suffix, marking the present perfect tense');

Édé ni:tomdém ngo po:pé tatkítag/tatkítung 'That song-accusative I before hear-have', i.e. 'I have heard that song before' -- **édé** 'that' **ni:tomdém** (< **ni:tom** 'song' *-dé* 'suffix, marking a common noun with specific reference' *-m* 'suffix, marking the accusative case') **ngo** 'I' **po:pé** 'before' **tatkítag/tatkítung** (< **tad-** 'to hear' *-kí-* 'suffix, denoting having a previous experience' *tag/-tung* 'suffix, marking the present perfect tense').

Tamen-bí Dilli:pé gíkítag/gíkítung 'Tamen-he Delhi-to go-has', i.e. 'Tamen has been to Delhi' -- **Dilli:pé** (< **Dilli:** 'Delhi' *-pé* 'suffix, marking the allative case) **gíkítag/gíkítung** (< **gí-** 'to go/come; used here in the sense of having been somewhere' *-kí-* 'suffix, denoting having an experience of something' *-tag/-tung* 'suffix, marking the present perfect tense), etc.

Note: As can be seen from the last two examples, the perfective meaning conveyed by *-tag* and *-tung* is often made more explicit by inserting the derivational suffix *-kí-*, denoting having an experience of something, before *-tag* or *-tung*.

-tag and *-tung*, as markers of the present perfect tense, are also used to indicate actions that have been performed or that have happened during the present time, but over a period, the use, however, being restricted to transitive verbs), e.g.

Si okumsim Tamen-bí sinyingo: motag/motung 'this house-this(accusative) Tamen-he this year only build-has', i.e. 'Tamen has built this

house only this year' -- **si** 'this' **okumsim** (< **okum** 'house' **-si** '**si**, used postpositionally' **-m** 'suffix, marking the accusative case' **Tamen-bí** 'Tamen-he, **bí**, used postpositionally as a case marker' **sinyíngo:** (<**sinyíng** 'this year' **-o:** 'derivational suffix, denoting *only*') **motag/motung** (< **mo-** 'to do; to make; to build' **-tag/-tung** 'suffix, marking the present perfect tense).

No Tamen-mé po:pé ríksukítagnéi ? 'you Tamen-*accusative* beforen meet-have (suffix, marking a question)', i.e. 'Have you met Tamen before?' -- **no** 'you' **Tamen-mé** (< **Tamen** **-mé** 'suffix, marking the accusative case' **silo** 'today' **ríksutagnéi** (< **ríksu-** 'to meet someone' **-kí-** 'suffix, denoting experiencing something' **-tag** 'suffix, marking the present perfect tense' **-néi** 'suffix, marking a *yes-no* question) (the use of **-tung** is not very common in this context), etc.

(b) **-to** is usually a marker of the simple past tense, but it can also be used to mark the present perfect tense by adding to it the suffix **-bo**, which denotes, in this use, an action completed *already*, e.g.

Ngo/Ngolu apin dotobo 'I/We meal eat-have', i.e. 'I/We have had (my/our) meal(s)' -- **apin** 'rice; meal' **dotobo** (< **do-** 'to eat' **-to** 'suffix, marking the simple past tense in transitive verbs' **-bo** 'suffix, denoting here a completed action');

Tamen-bí bíkké lupénammém/lupénamém lutobo 'Tamen his opinion say-has', i.e. 'Tamen has said what he had to say' -- **bíkké** 'his' **lupénammém/lupénamém** (< **lu-** 'to say' **-pé** and **-nam, -pénam**, denoting what one has, or wants, to do, **lupénam** meaning 'a say, an opinion, etc.', **-ém** 'suffix, marking the accusative case') **lutobo** (< **lu-** 'to say' **-to** 'suffix, marking the simple past tense in transitive verbs' **-bo** 'suffix, denoting here the completion of an action'), etc.

-bo can also be used with **-dung** 'suffix, marking the present continuous' and **-dag** 'suffix, marking the simple present' to mark the present perfect tense, when the verb concerned is a *motion* verb (such verbs are capable of denoting movements toward or away from the speaker, depending on the function of the suffix that follows), e.g.

Mínomkídí:dé gídu:bo 'guest-plural-nominative-the come-have', i.e. 'The guests have come' -- **minomkídí:dé** (**minom** 'guest' **-kídíng** 'plural marker' **-dé** 'suffix, marking a specific common noun') **gídu:bo** (< **gí-** 'here, to come' **-dung** 'suffix, marking the present continuous tense' **-bo** 'suffix, denoting here the completion of an action'), etc.

Tamen-bulu pí:du:bo 'Tamen-they arrive-have', i.e. 'Tamen and the others (with him) have arrived' -- **Tamen-bulu** (**Tamen** (name of a male person) **-bulu**, the pronoun **bulu** 'they', used postpositionally as a case marker') **pí:du:bo** (< **pí:-** 'to reach; to arrive' **-dung** 'suffix, marking the present continuous tense' **-bo** 'suffix, denoting here the completion of an action'), etc.

-bo can be added similarly to **-tag** and **-tung** (**-tag/-tung -bo** >**tagbo/**

-tu:bo)

to mark the present perfect tense more specifically.

-kang, which, usually, is a marker of the simple past tense, can be used to mark the present perfect tense in combination with **-bo**, when the verb concerned denotes or is suggestive of a movement away from the speaker, e.g.

Tamen-bí aríkpé gíka:bo ‘Tamen-he rice-field-to go-has (already)’, i.e. ‘Tamen has (already) left for the rice field’ -- **Tamen-bí** (Tamen ‘name of a male person’ **-bí**, ‘the pronoun **bí** *he/she*, used postpositionally as a case marker’) **aríkpé** (<**aríg** ‘agricultural field’ **-pé** ‘suffix, marking the allative case’) **gíka:bo** (<**gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-kang** ‘a suffix, marking the simple past’ **-bo** ‘suffix, denoting here the completion of an action or an occurrence’), etc.

Míjí:dé sika:bo ‘old-man-the die-has (already)’, i.e. ‘The old man has (already) expired.’ -- **Míjí:dé** (<**míjín** ‘old man’ **-dé** ‘suffix, marking a specific common noun’) **sika:bo** (<**si-** ‘to die’ **-kang** ‘suffix, marking the simple past tense’ **-bo** ‘suffix, denoting here the completion of an action or an occurrence’), etc. (death being perceived as a movement from one state to another).

Note: **-bo** has several other uses. For instance, when used with a suffix, marking the future tense, it denotes an action about to commence, e.g. ‘... **doyébo** ‘... will start eating (now/soon)’ -- <**do-** ‘to eat’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’ **-bo**. When used with a suffix marking the present continuous tense, it denotes that the ‘continuous’ action has already commenced, e.g. ‘... **dođu:bo** ‘... am/is/are eating already’ -- <**do-** ‘to eat’ **-dung** ‘suffix, marking the present continuous tense’ **-bo**), etc. **-bo** can be added to other parts of speech also in different senses.

*(B) The past tenses**The simple past tense*

(a) The *simple past tense* is marked by the suffix **-to**, e.g.

Bulu ményín botténé okumko moto ‘they last year large house-one built’, i.e. ‘They built a large house last year’ -- **moto** (<**mo-** ‘to do; to make; to build, etc.’ **-to**);

Ngo silo bojéko yupto ‘I today large (amount, quantity) slept’, i.e. ‘I slept for long hours today’;

Tamen-bí Dilli:bo po:loko du:to ‘Tamen-he Delhi-in month-one stayed’, i.e. ‘Tamen stayed in Delhi for one month’ -- **du:to** (<**du:-** ‘to sit; to live; to stay, etc.’ **-to**);

Sitté méyum ngoluk a:mém doto ‘Elephants last-night our paddy crops ate’, i.e. ‘Elephants ate our paddy crops last night.’

(b) The use of **-to** as a marker of the simple past tense is indicative of a simple statement, affirmative or negative, or a question about something that occurred in the past, with no bearing on any subsequent development relating to the occurrence. It is in this sense that it is a marker of the *simple past*. Moreover, the speaker would use this inflection when he/she perceives the action or

happening to be something that took place in the *near* or *proximal past*, for, in the case of something that occurred in the *distant* or *non-proximal past* and having some bearing on a subsequent occurrence, the speaker would generally use the inflection *-ka*, e.g.

Ajji:dolo ngo ka:kíké lédulo du:mínka. ‘childhood-in I maternal-uncle with live-did’, i.e. ‘I lived with (my) maternal uncle in my childhood.’ (*-ka* in **du:mínka** here has an indication that the speaker does not live with his/her maternal uncle any more.)

Odo ngo do:lung iskulkolo porika. ‘at-that-time I village school-one-at study-did’, i.e. ‘I studied in a village school at that time.’ (*-ka* in **porika** here has an indication that the speaker does not study in the village school any more.)

Lédípé ngo porinammém mépakto. ‘later I studying give-up-did’, i.e. ‘Later I gave up studying.’ (*-to* in **mépakto** here marks a simple statement of an occurrence in the past.)

It may be stated here that the nearness or distance of past time can be a perception of the speaker and hence relative rather than absolute.

Typically, *-ka* has an implication of something more, connected in some way with that action, occurring after the time of action/happening indicated by *-ka*. Contextually, therefore, it is often necessary to consider the use of *-ka* to be equivalent to the use of the past perfect tense in English (and treated as such by the author below). For instance, a sentence like **Tamen-bí mélo taunpé gíka** ‘Tamen-he yesterday town-to go-past-tense’ clearly means ‘Tamen had gone to town yesterday’, which has implications like ‘but he came back in the evening’ or ‘He fell sick after he came back’, etc. As against this, the simple past tense form of the sentence would be **Tamen-bí mélo taunpé gí kang** ‘Tamen went to town yesterday’ which has no implications of any subsequent action (a discussion on the use of *-kang* follows).

Note: (i) *-to* is also generally used in narratives, irrespective of the distance of the past from the present, e.g.

Odo do:nyi-bí ésarmé luto... ‘then sun-he wind-accusative tell-did ...’ i.e. ‘Then the sun told the wind ...’;

Migomdé tani:dém bojeko aín-murkongém bito ‘king-the man-the-accusative a-large-quantity gold-silver-accusative give-did’, i.e. ‘The king gave the man a large quantity of gold and silver’, etc.

If **luto** and **bito** in these sentences are replaced with **luka** and **bika**, they would imply something more occurring after the acts of *telling* and *giving*.

(ii) A dialectal variant of *-to* is *-tuai* (<*-to -ai*) -- **lutuai** (<*lu- -to -ai*), **bituai** (<*bi- -to -ai*), **du:tuai** (<*du:- -to -ai*), etc.

(c) While *-to* is used as a marker of the simple past tense of both transitive and intransitive verbs, *-kang*¹⁴ is used typically with intransitive verbs, and

¹⁴This *-kang* is not to be confused with the *-kang* used as one of the markers of the imperative mood (see B2.15.6).

mostly with subjects in the 3rd person, to mark the simple past tense form. When used with motion verbs, *-kang* has a deictic role in addition to being a tense marker and indicates a movement away from the speaker. In other intransitive verbs, *-kang* indicates a change from one state to another. Examples --

Tamen-bí mélo Dilli:pé gikang ‘Tamen-he yesterday Delhi-to go-did’, i.e. ‘Tamen left for Dehi yesterday’ -- **Tamen-bí** (**Tamen** (name of person) **-bí** ‘bí’ ‘he/she, used postpositionally as a marker of the nominative case’) **mélo** ‘yesterday’ **Dilli:pé** (Dilli: ‘Delhi’ **-pé** ‘suffix, marking the allative case’ **gikang** (< **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-kang** ‘suffix, marking the simple past tense in intransitive verbs’);

Míjí:dé ményíng sikang ‘old man-the last-year die-did’, i.e. ‘The old man died last year’ -- **míjí:dé** (**míjíng** ‘old man’ **-dé** ‘suffix, marking a specific common noun’) **ményíng** ‘last year’ **sikang** (< **si-** ‘to expire’ **-kang** ‘suffix, marking the simple past tense in intransitive verbs’);

Do:lu:sok taniyé koju:bo yubamkang ‘Village-of-this man-nominative quite-sometime-ago sleep-all-did’, i.e. ‘All the people of this village went to sleep quite sometime ago’ -- **do:lu:sok** (< **do:lung** ‘village’ **-sok** ‘suffix, marking the genitive case’) **taniyé** (< **tani:** ‘man’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case’) **koju:bo** (< **koju** ‘sometime ago’ **-bo** ‘suffix, functioning, here, as an intensifier of the meaning’) **yubamkang** (< **yub-** ‘to sleep’ **-am** ‘suffix, denoting, here, *all*’ **-kang** ‘suffix, marking the simple past tense in intransitive verbs’), etc.

-kang can be used with transitive verbs also, if the tense marker is preceded by a derivational suffix or if the action in the past took place as a result of, or in response to, something, e.g.

Aglíng sa:la tani:dé ko:dém dí:bomkang ‘angry-being man-the-nominative boy-the-accusative beat-start-did’, i.e. ‘Being angry, the man started beating the boy’ -- **aglíng sa:la** (< **aglíng** ‘anger’ **sa:-** ‘to rise’, **aglíng sa:-** meaning ‘to be angry’ **-la** ‘suffix, marking a non-finite clause’ **tani:dé** (< **tani:** ‘man’ **-dé** ‘suffix, marking a specific common noun, also functioning here as a marker of the nominative case) **ko:dém** (< **ko:** ‘boy’ **-dé** ‘suffix, as explained already’ **-m** ‘suffix, marking the accusative case’) **dí:-** ‘to beat’ **-bom-** ‘a derivational suffix, denoting beginning to do something in right earnest, energetically, etc.’ **-kang**);

Odo bí sémpé lusangkang ‘then he/she like-this say-begin-did, i.e. ‘Then he/she started saying thus ...’ -- **odo** ‘then’ **bí** ‘he/she’ **sémpé** ‘thus’ **lusangkang** (< **lu-** ‘to say; to speak; to tell’ **-sang** ‘suffix, denoting, here, the beginning of some action’ **-kang**). (The speaking was done by him/her in response to something.)

Odokké bí apongém tíngkang ‘thereafter he/she wine(accusative) drink-did’, i.e. ‘He/She started drinking wine thereafter’ -- **odokké** (< **odo** ‘then’ **-k-** **-ké** ‘suffix, denoting *from*’, **odokké** meaning ‘from then’, i.e. ‘thereafter’, ‘then onward’, etc.) **bí** ‘he/she’ **apongém** (< **apong** ‘wine’ **-ém** ‘suffix, marking a

generic common noun in the accusative case') **tí:-** 'to drink' **-kang**. (His/Her drinking started as a result of some incident), etc.

(d) For something taking place in the past *habitually* or in a routine manner (the usual function of the modal auxiliary *used to* in English), the suffix **-ai** is added to the suffixes **-do** and **-dag**, marking the simple present tense: **-do + ai** > **-doai**, which, as a result of morphophonemic change, is realized as **-duai** in the Sa:yang and the Mo:ying dialects and as **-dai** after verb roots ending with a long vowel or a consonant and **-ddai** after a verb root ending with a short vowel in the other dialects (see note on dialects with presence or absence of morphophonemic gemination in A4 above.) and **-dag + ai** > **-dagai**, e.g.

Ngo lo:dí pé arí glo:pé gíd dai/gí duai 'I every-day field-to go-used-to', i.e. 'I used to go to the field(s) every day' -- **ngo** 'I' **lo:dí pé** (< **lo:dí** 'every day' **-pé** 'adverbial suffix' **arí glo:pé** (**arí glo:** 'cultivated land' **-lo:pé** 'suffix, marking the allative case' **gíd dai/gí duai** (< **gí-** 'to go/come' **-ddai/-duai**);

No okumlo ager ger dai/ger duai 'you home-at work do-used-to', i.e. 'You used to work at home' -- **no** 'you' **okumlo** (< **okum** 'home/house' **-lo** 'suffix, marking the locative case' **ager** 'work' **ger dai/ger duai** (< **ger-** 'to do a work' **-ddai/-duai**);

Nom ngo aipé mé:dai/mí:duai 'you(accusative) I like/love-used-to', i.e. 'I used to like/love you' -- **nom** (no 'you' **-m** 'suffix, marking the accusative case') **aipé mé:dai/aipé mí:duai** (< **aipé** 'good-ly, i.e. well' **mé:-/mí:-** 'to think' **-dai/ -duai**), etc.

Speakers who use **-dag** for the simple present to express habitual or routine action would use **-dagai** instead of **-dai/-ddai/-duai** in the above sentences.

The past continuous tense and the past perfect continuous tense

The *past continuous tense* and the *past perfect continuous tense* have common inflections and are marked by adding the suffix **-ai** to the present continuous marker **-dung** (**-dung -ai** > **-dungai**), e.g.

Odo no yubdungai 'at-that-time you sleep-were', i.e. 'You were sleeping at that time' -- **odo** 'at that time; then' **no** 'you (singular)' **yubdungai** (< **yub-** 'to sleep' **-dungai**);

Méyum ta:térén yundolo ngo apin dodungai 'last-night earthquake shaking-time-at I meal eat-was', i.e. 'I was eating my meal at the time when earthquake came' -- **méyum** 'last night' **ta:térén** 'earthquake' **yundolo** (< **yun-** 'to shake' **-dolo** 'suffix, denoting the time when something takes place') **ngo** 'I' **apin** 'rice; meal' **dodungai** (< **do-** 'to eat' **-dungai**), etc.

The suffix **-dungai** (variant: **-duai** < **-do + -ai**) is also used for a habitual action in the past, e.g.

Odo bulu lo:dí pé ka:ni: tí:dungai/tí:duai 'then they every-day opium smoke-used-to' > 'In those days they used to smoke opium every day.'

As in the case of the present continuous tense, an action continuing at a certain point or period of time in the past can be expressed more specifically by turning the main verb into a non-finite form (see discussion on the present continuous tense above and also the discussion on non-finite verbs in *B2.15.4*), adding *-la* -- **yubdungai** > **yubla dungai** ‘sleeping was/were’, i.e. ‘was/were sleeping’, **dodungai** > **dola dungai** ‘eating was/were’, i.e. ‘was/were eating’, etc.

Note: In the dialects with the feature of morphophonemic gemination, the full verb **du:-**, followed by the marker of the past tense *-ai*, i.e. **dungai**, as in **yubla dungai**, is realized as **dungngai**. Similarly, **dagai** is realized as **daggai** in these dialects.

The ‘*verb-dungai*’ and the ‘*verb-la dungai*’ forms can also be used for marking the past perfect continuous tense (that is, for indicating an action that began before the time of speaking in the past, and continued up to that time, or stopped just before it), e.g.

Ménnyíng Tamen-bí ainé agerko pa:to ‘Last year Tamen-he good job-one get-did’, i.e. ‘Tamen got a good job last year’: This is a sentence in the *simple past tense*.

Odok po:pé bí amiké dukanlo atta:r koné tani:pé idungai ‘that-time before he other-people’s shop-at goods seller man-as be-did’, i.e. ‘He had been working as a salesman in other people’s shops before that’: This sentence speaks of Tamen having had worked as a salesman in a shop till the time he got a good job -- an appropriate linguistic context for the use of the *past perfect continuous tense*. However, **idungai** in the Mising sentence **Odok po:pé bí amiké dukanlo atta:r koné tani:pé idungai** is a form in the *past continuous tense*. **idungai** can be replaced with **ila dungai** to express the same meaning, but the ‘*verb-la dungai*’ form expresses the sense of continuity even more explicitly.

The past perfect tense

(a) The past perfect tense (used to express an action that was completed in the past) is the past tense equivalent of the present perfect tense, and it is marked by adding the past tense marker *-ai* to the present perfect tense markers *-tag* and *-tung*, e.g.

Édé ni:tomdém ngo ajji:dolo tattagai/tattungai ‘That song-accusative I young-being-time hear-had’, i.e. ‘I had heard that song when I was young’ -- **édé** ‘that’ **ni:tomdém** (< **ni:tom** ‘song’ **-dé** ‘suffix, marking a specific common noun’ **-m** ‘suffix, marking the accusative case’ **ngo** ‘I’ **ajji:dolo** (< **ajji:-** ‘to be small; to be young’) **-dolo** ‘suffix, denoting *at the time*’ **tattagai/tattungai** (< **tad-** ‘to hear’ **-tagai/-tungai** ‘suffix, marking the past perfect tense’);

Ngo ko:do ísíng bartagai/bartungai ‘I boyhood-in tree climb-had’, i.e. ‘I had climbed trees in my boyhood’ -- **ngo** ‘I’ **ko:do** (< **ko:** ‘tiger’ **-do**

‘suffix, marking, here, a specific time’) **ísíng** ‘tree’ **bartagai/bartungai** (< **bar-** ‘to climb’ **-tagai/-tungai**);

Tamen-bí okumko motagai -- okumdé dírkang ‘Tamen-he house-one build-had -- house-the collapse-did’, i.e. ‘Tamen had built a house -- the house collapsed’ -- **okumko** (< **okum** ‘house’ **-ko** ‘suffix, denoting one, also functioning as an accusative case marker’) **motagai/motungai** (< **mo-** ‘here, to build’ **-tagai/-tungai**);

Ngolu nolukkéto:pé lentagai/lentungai; pédong onam légangé gíla:toma ‘We your-place(to the north)-to get-ready-to-go-had; rain falling for-the-reason go-able-did-not’, i.e. ‘We had got ready for (i.e. to go to) your place (there in the north, (but we) could not go because rains came’ -- **ngolu** ‘we’ **nolukkéto:pé** (< **nolu** ‘you (plural)’ **-kké** ‘suffix, marking the genitive case’) **-to** ‘there (to the north, etc.)’ **-pé** ‘suffix, marking the allative case’ **lentagai/lentungai** (< **len-** ‘to get ready to go somewhere’ **-tagai/-tungai**); **pédong** ‘rain’ **onam** ‘falling’ **légangé** ‘because of; for reasons of’ **gíla:toma** (< **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-la:** ‘suffix, marking ability’ **-to** ‘suffix, marking the simple past tense’ **-ma** ‘suffix, marking the negative’), etc.

Although the occurrence of **-tagai** and **-tungai** immediately after intransitive stems (as in the example of **len-** above) is not very common, they can be used regularly, if a derivational suffix is added before them, e.g.

Ka:kímé ríksupé émna ngo gígortagai/gígortungai, édémpige:la ríksula:toma ‘(maternal) uncle(accusative) meet-to intending I come-early-had, but meet-able-was-not’, i.e. ‘I had come early to meet uncle, but (I) could not meet (him)’ -- **ka:kímé** (< **ka:kí** ‘uncle -- mother’s brother or father’s sister’s husband’ **-mé** ‘suffix, marking the accusative case in names of persons or kinship terms of address’) **ríksupé** (< **ríksu-** ‘to meet’ **-pé** ‘suffix, marking a future intention’) **émna** ‘a word, equivalent in function to the English conjunction *that*, with the difference that **émna** introduces a principal clause in a complex sentence, whereas *that* introduces a subordinate clause’ **ngo** ‘I’ **gígortagai** (< **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-gor** ‘suffix, denoting *quickly, hurriedly, early, etc.*’ **-tagai/-tungai**), **édémpige:la** (< **édémpé** ‘like that’ **i-** ‘to do; to be’ **-ge:la** ‘suffix, marking a non-finite verb and denoting *after* something takes place, the three constituents together expressing approximately the meaning of *but*) **ríksula:toma** (< **ríksu-** ‘to meet’ **-la:** ‘suffix, marking ability’ **-to** ‘suffix, marking the simple past tense’ **-ma** ‘suffix, marking the negative’), etc.

(b) As already pointed out in the discussion on the marking of the simple past tense above, the suffix **-ka**, added to a verb stem to mark a tense, has an implication of something, connected in some way with that verb, occurring subsequently -- which is the typical linguistic context for the use of the past perfect tense. Examples --

Bulu ménnýing botténé okumko moka ‘They last-year big house-one

build-had', i.e. 'They had built a large house last year' -- **-ka** in **moka** ('had built') marks the *past perfect tense*. **Édém pige:la odo okumdo bulu du:pa:toma** 'But that house-at they live-have-opportunity-did-not', i.e. 'But they had no opportunity to live in that house' -- **-to** in **du:pa:toma** ('had no opportunity') marks the *simple past tense*; similarly,

Tamen-bí Dilli:bo po:loko dungka 'Tamen-he Delhi-in month-one stay-had', i.e. 'Tamen had stayed in Delhi for a month' -- **-ka** in **dungka** ('had stayed') marks the *past perfect tense*. **Odok lédí pé bí London pé gíkang** 'Then after he London-to go-did', i.e. 'Therafter he went to London' -- **-kang** in **gíkang** ('went') marks the *simple past tense*.

Sitté konnyum ngoluk a:mém doka 'Elephants the-night-before-the-last our paddy-crop eat-had', i.e. 'Elephants had eaten our paddy crops the night before the last' -- **-ka** in **doka** ('had eaten') marks the *past perfect tense*. **Méyum lékoda dotoku** 'last-night again eat-did', i.e. '(They) ate (our crops) again last night' -- **-to** in **dotoku** marks the *simple past tense*, etc.

(C) *The future tenses*

The *simple future tense* is marked by the suffix **-yé** (**-ye** in some dialects), e.g.

Ngo/Ngolu/No/Nolu/Bí/Bulu yampo Dilli:pé gíyé 'I/We/You (singular and plural)/He/She/They tomorrow Delhi-to go-will', i.e. 'I/We/You (singular and plural)/He/She/They will go to Delhi tomorrow' -- **yampo** 'tomorrow' **Dilli:pé** (< **Dilli**: 'Delhi' **-pé** 'suffix, marking the allative case') **gíyé** (< **gí**- 'to go/come' **-yé**);

Ngo/Ngolu/Bí/Bulu ménangar ga:ri:ko réyé 'I/We/He/She/They very-soon car-one buy-will', i.e. 'I/We/He/She/They will buy a car very soon' -- **ngo/ngolu/bí/bulu** 'I/We/He/She/They' **ménangar** (< **ménang** 'doing something quickly, without delay, etc.' **-ar** 'suffix, functioning as an intensifier') **ga:ri:ko** (< **ga:ri**: 'car (or any four-wheeler)' **-ko** 'suffix, denoting one, also marking the accusative case') **réyé** (< **ré**- 'to buy' **-yé**), etc.

With a 1st person subject (i.e. **ngo** 'I', **ngonyi** 'the two of us' or **ngolu** 'we'), **-pé** can also be used instead of **-yé** (the use of **-pé** as a simple future tense marker that requires a subject-verb agreement), e.g.

Ngo/Ngonyi/Ngolu nom toya:pé 'I/the-two-of-us/we you-accusative wait-shall', i.e. 'I/The two of us/We shall wait for you' -- **nom** (< **no** 'you' **-m** 'suffix, marking the accusative case') **toya:pé** (< **toya**:- 'to wait for someone' **-pé**).

The difference between **Ngo/Ngonyi/Ngolu nom toya:yé** and **Ngo/Ngonyi/Ngolu nom toya:pé** in import, other than the question of subject-verb agreement, is rather fine. It may be stated that a verb with **-pé**, whose use as a marker of the simple future tense is restricted to 1st person subjects, is indicative of an

intention on the part of the speaker(s) for an action in the future, whereas a verb with **-yé**, which is used with all the three persons, is a simple statement about something that the speaker thinks will take place in future time.

The future continuous tense

The sense of an action in the *future continuous tense* is expressed in Mising by turning the verb into a non-finite form with the non-finite marker **-la** and adding a word, mostly **du:yé** (< **du:-** ‘to sit, to be, etc. **-yé**). However, **dagyé** (< **dag-** ‘to stand; to have; to be in a certain state’ **-yé**) or **do:yé** (< **do:-** ‘to lie (down)’ **-yé**) are also used in appropriate linguistic contexts, viz. when the subject would be in a standing or lying position at the point of time in the future, when the action will take place, e.g.

Odo ngo sinemang ka:la du:yé ‘At-that-time I cinema watching be-shall’, i.e. ‘I shall be watching a film then’ or ‘I shall be watching a film at that time’ -- **sinemang** ‘cinema’ **ka:la** (< **ka:-** ‘to see; to watch’ **-la** ‘suffix, marking a non-finite verb’) **du:yé** (< **du:- -yé**). (The subject will be sitting, while watching a film.)

Longé kídísudolo sumnyodé yubla do:yé ‘day mid-at tiger-the sleeping lie-will-be’, i.e. ‘At midday the tiger will lie, sleeping’ or ‘The tiger will be sleeping at midday’ -- **longé** ‘day’ **kídísudolo** (< **kídísu** ‘middle of day or night’ **-dolo** ‘suffix, marking a point of time, i.e. *at*’) **sumnyodé** (< **sumnyo** ‘tiger’ **-dé** ‘suffix, marking a specific common noun’) **yubla** (< **yub-** ‘to sleep’ **-la**) **do:yé** (< **do:- -yé**). (When sleeping, someone or something is in a lying position.)

Lédugampé bulu mo:rongolo so:manla dagyé ‘A-little-later they open-in playing stand-will-be’, i.e. ‘They will be (there) in the open a little later, playing’ ‘They will play in the open a little later’ -- **lédugampé** (< **lédu/lédí** ‘later; behind’ **-gam** ‘suffix, functioning as a downtoner; here denoting *a little*’ **-pé** ‘adverbial suffix’) **bulu** ‘they’ **mo:rongolo** (< **mo:rong** ‘an open space’ **-olo** -- **olo** ‘there’, used postpositionally) **so:manla** (< **so:man-** ‘to play’ **-la**) **dagyé** (< **dag- -yé**), etc. (Playing is usually done in a standing position.)

-pé, as already discussed as a marker of the *simple future tense*, when the subject is a 1st person pronoun, can also be used in the *future continuous tense* in the form ‘*verb-la du:pé/dakpé/do:pé*’.

(Also see note on the use of **dung**, **dag** and **dong** in ‘*verb-la dung/dag/dong*’ forms at the end of section B2.15.5 (A) above)

The future perfect tense

To convey the meaning of completion of an action by some time in the future, a derivational suffix, denoting completion, is generally added to the stem before adding **-yé** (or **-pé** with a subject in the first person), followed by **-bo**, a suffix that, apart from other functions, helps specify the meaning of completion (see

the use of **-bo** in verbs in the present perfect and the past perfect tenses). The derivational suffixes, denoting completion of an action, commonly added to a verb stem for the purpose, are **-ngab** (after a verb ending with a vowel), **-am** (after a verb stem ending with a consonant), **-sum**, etc., e.g.

No gípí:dolo ngo apin dongabyébo ‘You arrive-when I meal eat-finish-shall-have’, i.e. ‘I shall have finished eating (my) meal by the time you arrive’ -- **dongabyébo** (< **do-** ‘to eat’ **-ngab** ‘suffix, denoting completion of an action’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the future tense’ **-bo** ‘suffix, specifying, here, the completion of an action’);

Ro:ngoluk a:mém gadamyébo ‘day-after-tomorrow our rice crop reap-finish-will-have’, i.e. ‘(We) shall have finished reaping (our) rice crop by day after tomorrow’ -- **ro:** ‘day after tomorrow’ **ngoluk** ‘our’ (< **ngolu** ‘we’ **-k** ‘reduced form of **-kké**, marking the genitive case’) **a:mém** (< **a:m** ‘rice crop’ **-ém** ‘suffix, marking the accusative case’) **gadamyébo** (< **gad-** ‘to reap’ **-am** ‘suffix, denoting completion of an action’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the future tense’ **-bo** ‘suffix, specifying, here, the completion of an action’), etc.

Yo: 11 bajido do:lung tani: yupsumyébo ‘night 11-at village people sleep-all-will-have’, i.e. ‘All the people in the village will have slept by 11 in the night’ -- **yupsumyébo** (< **yub-** ‘to sleep’ **-sum** ‘suffix, denoting everyone completing some action’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the future tense’ **-bo** ‘suffix, specifying, here, the completion of an action’), etc.

Note: Linguistic contexts requiring the use of the *future perfect continuous tense* are not very common. The grammar of Mising verbs does not allow a construction of the kind ‘By the end of this month John *will have been teaching* in a school for five years’. The sense conveyed by such a sentence may be expressed in Mising by a sentence like **Si po:losi gíngabdolo Jo:nké iskulkolo poyírnammé tagngoko iyébo** ‘this month-this end-when John’s school-one-in teaching year-five be-will’ > ‘When this month ends, John’s teaching in a school will have been five years’. As a verb form like *will have been teaching* does not occur in the language, the speaker has to convey the sense in another way, which involves the use of the future perfect tense (**iyébo** < **i-** ‘to be’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’ **-bo** ‘suffix, marking, here, the completion of an action’). In other words there is no verb form in Mising corresponding to the future perfect continuous tense in English. The sense of the future perfect continuous tense is conveyed in Mising by structures involving the use of the future perfect tense.

Other aspects of verbs such as the *iterative*, marked by the suffix **-tí-** (denoting a repetitive action and used in the form ‘*verb stem-tí-tense marker*’), the *inceptive* or the *inchoative*, marked by the suffix **-sa:-** (denoting the beginning of some action or a process and used in the form ‘*verb stem-sa:-tense marker*’), and the *completive*, marked by **-ngab-/am-** (denoting the completion of an action and used in the form ‘*verb stem-ngab-/am-tense marker*’) may be considered to be a part of the system of derivation of verbs from verbs (see B2.4 above) by adding derivational suffixes for modifying the meanings of verbs in different ways. Examples of the use of such suffixes can be seen in the

main body of the dictionary.

The inflections for the tenses and aspects in Mising may be given in a tabular form, as follows (the table is exclusive of some variants and required details):

Inflections for the tenses and aspects*				
Tenses	Aspects			
↓	→			
	Imperfective	Perfective	Perfect	
	Habitual (simple)	Progressive		progressive
Present	-do, -dag	-dung, -la dung	-to/-tag/-tung+ -bo-, ka:- + -bo	(the same as that of the progressive)
Past	-to, -ka, -kang, -do + -ai, -dag + -ai	-dung + -ai -do + -ai	-tag/-tung + -ai, -tag/-tung + a: + -bo, -ka	---- do ----
Future	-yé, -pé (**)	verb-la du:-/dag-/ do:- + yé	-ngab-/am- +yé + -bo	?

* For details one has to peruse the foregoing treatment of tenses and aspects.

** **-pé** collocates with 1st person subjects.

? (see note above on the use of the future perfect continuous tense.)

B2.15.6 Mood

The basic mood of a verb is what is termed as the *indicative mood*, represented by statements, affirmative or negative, and as we have come across a lot of sentences above, particularly affirmative ones, in the indicative mood, a separate discussion on this mood is being dispensed with here. Other categories of moods in Mising are dealt with briefly below.

(A) The imperative mood

(a) *Commands, directions, instructions*, etc. (present): The suffix **-to** is used with all verbs, denoting some action, as a marker of commands, directions, etc. pertaining to the immediate present, e.g.

Galukko géto! ‘shirt-one wear’ > ‘Put on a shirt!’ -- **galukko** (< **galug** ‘shirt’ **-ko** ‘clipped form of **ako one**) **géto** (< **gé-** ‘to wear’ **-to** ‘suffix, marking the imperative mood’)

Dukto! ‘Run!’ (< **dug-** ‘to run’ **-to**)

So:pé ka:to! ‘here-to look’ > ‘Look here!’ -- **so:pé** (< **so** ‘here’ **-pé** ‘suffix, marking an adverb’) **ka:to** (< **ka:-** ‘to see, to look’ **-to**), etc.

In the case of motion verbs, **-lang**¹⁵ is used for a movement toward the

¹⁵ This **-lang** is not to be confused with the future imperative marker **-lang** (see below).

speaker and *-kang* for a movement away from the speaker, e.g.

So:pé gílang! ‘here-to come’ > ‘Come here!’ -- **gílang** (< **gí-** ‘to come/go’ *-lang* ‘suffix, marking the imperative mood for a movement toward the speaker’). *-to* is also used in this context instead of *-lang* by many speakers (**So:pé gító** ‘Come here!’).

Olopé gílang! ‘there-to go’ > ‘Go there!’ -- **olopé** (< **olo** ‘there’ *-pé*) **gílang** (< **gí-** ‘to come/go’ *-kang* ‘suffix, marking the imperative mood for a movement away from the speaker’), etc.

It may be noted here that when the verb **bi-** ‘to give’ occurs in a ditransitive construction with a 1st person object, it is not marked for the imperative mood pertaining to the immediate present: **Ngom murko: baryíngko bi** ‘me money rupees-ten give’ > ‘Give me ten rupees.’, etc.

(b) *Commands, directions, instructions*, etc. in the future tense: The suffix *-lang* is used with all verbs, denoting some action, as a marker of *directions, instructions*, etc. pertaining to future time, e.g.

Yampo darobgorlang! ‘tomorrow get-up-early’ > ‘Get up early tomorrow!’ -- **yampo** ‘tomorrow’ **darobgorlang** (< **darob-** ‘to get up’ *-gor-* ‘suffix, denoting doing something quickly, early, etc.’ *-lang* ‘suffix, marking the imperative mood pertaining to actions in the future’)

Siyum ngolukkésó apin dolang! ‘this-night our-place-here-at meal eat’ > ‘Have (your) meal here at our place tonight!’ -- **siyum** ‘tonight’ **ngolukkésó** (< **ngolu** ‘we’ *-kké* ‘suffix, marking the genitive case in pronouns’ *-so* ‘so, here, used postpositionally’) **apin** ‘rice; meal’ **dolang** (< **do-** ‘to eat’ *-lang* ‘suffix, marking the imperative mood pertaining to actions in the future’)

Agersém a:péné po:lodo ingabláng! ‘work-this (accusative) coming month-the-in complete’ > ‘Complete this work in the coming month!’ -- **agersém** (< **ager** ‘work’ *-sé* ‘sé, this, used postpositionally’ *-m* ‘suffix, marking the accusative case’) **a:péné** (< **a:-** ‘to enter; to ensue’ *-pé* ‘suffix, marking, here, the future tense’ *-né* ‘suffix, marking an adjective’ -- *-pé* and *-né* together, i.e. *-péné*, denoting something that will happen) **po:lodo** (< **po:lo** ‘month’ *-do* ‘suffix, marking, here, a temporal location’) **ingabláng** (< **i-** ‘to do something’ *-ngab-* ‘suffix, denoting completion of an action’ *-lang* ‘suffix, marking the imperative mood pertaining to actions in the future’), etc.

(c) *Requests*: Requests involve polite verbal behaviour. This is done in Mising by using the suffix *-téi* instead of *-to* and often toning it down further by adding the verb root **bi-** ‘to give’ before *-téi* and after the root, **bi-** helping the principal root form a compound stem (in this role, **bi-** denotes performing the action of the principal root for someone else), e.g.

Ngok agersim gertéi! ‘My work-this do (please)’ > ‘Please do this work of mine (i.e. attend to the task for which I have come to you)’ -- **ngok** ‘my/mine’ **agersim** (< **ager** ‘work; task; assignment’ *-si* ‘si, this, used postpositionally’)

-m ‘suffix, marking the accusative case’) **gertéi** (< **ger-** ‘to work; to do’ **-téi**);

Or **Ngok agersim gerbitéi!** ‘My work-this do-give (please)’ > ‘Please do this work of mine (i.e. attend to the task for which I have come to you)’ -- **gerbitéi** (< **ger-** ‘to work; to do’ **bi-** ‘to give’, **ger-** and **bi-** together, i.e. **gerbi-**, meaning doing something for someone’ **-téi**); thus **Ngok agersim gerbitéi!** would mean ‘Please do this work for me!’

The verbal suffix **-po:-** denotes a preferential action, i.e. doing something before doing something else, but **-po:-** is also often used to make a request more polite, e.g.

Ya:ya, ngolum do:yíngko kípó:téi ‘grandma, us story-one tell (please)’ > ‘Grandma, please tell us a story!’ -- **ya:ya** (< **ya:yo** ‘grandmother’ **-a** ‘suffix, marking the vocative case’) **ngolum** ‘us’ (< **ngo** ‘I’ **-lu** ‘suffix, marking the plural form of pronouns’ **-m** ‘suffix, marking the accusative’) **do:yíngko** (< **do:yíng** ‘story’ **-ko** ‘clipped form of **ako one**’) **kípó:téi** (< **kí-** ‘to narrate’ **-po:-** ‘suffix, as explained above’ **-téi**). (A dialectal variant of **ya:ya** is **yo:yua** < **yo:yo** ‘grandmother’ **-a**).

(d) *Negative imperative or prohibitive*

The negative imperative pertaining to the present moment is marked by the suffix **-yo**, e.g.

Bottépé jé:yo ‘loudly shout-not’ > ‘Do not shout loudly!’ -- **bottépé** (< **botté** ‘loud’ **-pé** ‘suffix, marking an adverb’) **je:yo** (< **je:-** ‘to shout’ **-yo** ‘imperative suffix, marking prohibition’);

No íngkuémté luyo ‘you anything say-not’ > ‘You do not say anything’ (i.e. Don’t say anything’) -- **íngkuémté** (< **íngko** ‘here, something’ **-ém** ‘suffix, marking the accusative case’ **-té** ‘suffix, usually denoting *also* -- here, carrying the sense of *at all*’) **luyo** (< **lu-** ‘to say; to tell; to speak, etc.’ **-yo** ‘imperative suffix, marking prohibition’), etc.

The negative imperative pertaining to *actions in future time* is marked by **-ma:pé** (**-mang** ‘suffix, marking the negative’ **-pé** ‘suffix, denoting an intended action in the future by a speaker (i.e. the 1st person), but used here as an imperative marker in combination with **-mang**’), e.g.

Aima:né ajoném jonma:pé ‘bad companion/friend be-with-not’ > ‘Avoid bad companions’ -- **jonma:pé** ‘do not have as a companion’ (< **jon-** ‘to have someone as a companion’ **-mang** ‘suffix, marking the negative’ **-pé** ‘suffix, marking, together with **-mang**, i.e. **-ma:pé**, prohibition of an action in the future’);

Agomdém mikpanma:pé ‘matter-the (accusative) forget-not’ > ‘Do not forget the matter’ -- **mikpanma:pé** (< **mikpan-** ‘to forget’ **-ma:pé**), etc.

Note: (i) As mentioned before, the verb root **bi-** ‘to give’ has zero inflection in the imperative mood, when the indirect object is a 1st person, e.g. **Ngom édé potindém bi** ‘me that book-the (accusative) give’ > ‘Give me that book’. However, **-lang**, used in giving directions, instructions, etc. for a future action, is used with **bi-** also, e.g. **Ngom yampo nokké potindém bilang** ‘me tomorrow your book-the (accusative) give’ > ‘Give me your

book tomorrow.’

(e) The addition of the suffix *-pén* (dialectal variant *-kisa*) to the imperative markers *-to* (*-to -pén/-kisa > -topén/-tokisa*), *-kang* (*-kang -pén/-kisa > -ka:pén/-kangkisa*), *-lang* (*-lang -pén/-kisa > -la:pén/-langkisa*), *-téi* (*-téi -pén/-kisa > -téipén/-téikisa*) or *-yo* (*-yo -pén/-kisa > -yopén/-yokisa*) denotes urging, exhorting, encouraging, persuading, etc. someone to do or not to do something. *-pén* may be described as a marker of the *hortative mood*, used in combination with the imperative mood. When insisting, with some emphasis, *-pén* is often replaced with *-péna*.

(B) *The optative mood*

Wishes, both blessings and curses, are expressed by adding *-ka:langka* to a verb stem (the subject of such a sentence is a second or a third person), e.g.

No/Bí bojepakko turka:langka! ‘you/he/she very-long live-may’ > ‘May you/he/she live very long!’ -- **bojepakko** (< **boje-** ‘a large quantity ; here, a large quantity of years’ **-pak** ‘suffix, marking an adverb of degree, viz. very’ **-ko** ‘suffix, marking, here, a quantity’) **turka:langka** (< **tur-** ‘to be alive’ **-ka:langka** ‘suffix, denoting a wish’);

Nolu appíngé mé:potíla dungka:langka! ‘you all happily-always live-may’ > ‘May you all live happily always!’ -- **nolu** ‘you (plural)’ **appíngé** (< **appíng-** ‘everyone; all’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case’) **mé:potíla** (< **mé:-** ‘to think’ **-po-** ‘suffix, denoting something being nice to do’ -- **mé:-** and **-po-** together, i.e. **mé:po-**, meaning ‘to feel happy’ **-tí-** ‘suffix, denoting something happening, or doing something, regularly’ **-la** ‘suffix, marking a non-finite verb form’) **dungka:langka** (< **du:-** ‘to sit; to be or to exist’ **-ka:langka** ‘suffix, denoting a wish’)

Bím mauré bomka:langka! ‘him/her epidemic(nominative) carry-away-may’ > ‘May an epidemic take him/her away, i.e. kill him/her!’ -- **bím** (< **bí** ‘he/she’ **-m** ‘suffix, marking the accusative case’) **mauré** (< **maur** ‘an epidemic - a loanword’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case’) **bomka:langka** (< **bom-** ‘to carry’ **-ka:langka** ‘suffix, denoting a wish’), etc.

When praying to God or supernatural deities for one’s own good or for someone else’s good or harm, the complex suffix *-motéika* (< *-mo- -téi -ka*) or *-molangka* (< *-mo- -lang -ka*) is used; the suffix *-mo-* denotes allowing someone or something to do something or be in a certain state, e.g.

Ru:néno ngolum appíngém aila du:motéika! ‘creator-thou us everyone (accusative) good-being exist-allow-may’ ‘O God, may thou allow all of us to be in a state of well-being’ -- **ru:néno** ‘thou, O creator’ (**ru:-** ‘to create’ **-né** ‘suffix, denoting a doer of something’ **-no** ‘no, you, used postpositionally’) **ngolum** ‘us’ (< **ngo** ‘I’ **-lu** ‘suffix, marking the plural for pronouns’ **-m** ‘suffix, marking the accusative’) **appíngém** (< **appíng** ‘everyone; all’ **-ém** ‘marker of the accu-

sative case') **aila** (< **ai-** 'to be well' **-la** 'suffix, marking a non-finite verb form')
du: motéika (< **du:-** 'to sit; to be or exist' **-motéika**), etc.

(C) *The conditional mood*

The conditional mood is marked by the suffix **-mílo** in affirmative sentences and the suffix **-ma:mílo** (< **-mang -mílo**) in negative sentences, e.g.

Bulu silo agerdém gerabmílo aiyé 'they today work-the (accusative) do-finish-if good-be-will' > '(It) will be good if they finish doing the work today' -
bulu 'they' (**bí-** 'he/she' **-lu** 'suffix, marking a plural pronoun') **silo** 'today'
agerdém (< **ager** 'work' **-dé** 'suffix, marking a specific noun' **-m** 'suffix, marking the accusative') **gerabmílo** (< **ger-** 'to do a work' **-ab** 'suffix, denoting completion' **-mílo** 'suffix, marking a condition') **aiyé** (< **ai-** 'to be good' **-yé** 'suffix, marking the simple future tense');

Bulu silo agerdém gerabma:mílo aiyma:yé 'they today work-the (accusative) do-finish-not-if good-be-not-will' > '(It) will not be good if they do not finish doing the work today', etc.

The *concessive condition* in the affirmative is marked by **-daggom(sin)** (**-dag -gom**)(**-sin**) and in the negative by **-manggom(sin)** (< **-mang -gom**)(**sin**), e.g.

No ngom mé:nyí:daggom(sin) nom ngo mé:nyí:ma 'you(nominative) me dislike-even-if you(accusative) I dislike-not' > 'I do not dislike you, even if you dislike me';

No kéba:do:pé gí manggom(sin) ngo gípa:yé 'you(nominative) meeting-the-to go-not-even-if I go-have-to-shall' > 'I shall have to go to the meeting, even if you do not go.' -- **no** 'you' **kéba:do:pé** (< **kébang** 'meeting' **-do** 'suffix, marking a specific location' **-pé** 'suffix, marking the allative case' **gí manggom(sin)** (< **gí-** 'to go/come' **-mang** 'suffix, marking the negative' **-gom(sin)** **ngo** 'I' **gípa:yé** (< **gí-** 'to go/come' **-pa:-** 'suffix, marking obligation' **-yé** 'suffix, marking the simple future tense')

Note: As indicated, the use of **-sin** (dialectal variant **-té**) after the concession marker is optional. **-sin** may be considered pleonastic, its role being limited to propping **-gom**.

A *hypothetical condition* is marked by the suffix **-ya:mílo**, e.g.

Bím ríksuya:mílo ngo dí:yai 'him/her meet-if-(I)-had I beat-would-have' > 'I would have beaten him/her, if I had met him/her' -- **bím** 'him/her' (< **bí** 'he/she' **-m** 'suffix, marking the accusative') **ríksuya:mílo** (< **ríksu-** 'to meet someone' **-ya:mílo** 'suffix, marking a hypothetical condition') **ngo** 'I' **dí:yai** (< **dí:-** 'to beat' **-yai** 'suffix, marking the hypothetical past')

Note: In dialects with a system of morphophonemic gemination of consonants (see A4 above), **-ya:mílo** is changed to **-yya:mílo**, when it follows a monosyllabic verb root ending with a short vowel, e.g.

Bikidé payya:mílo ngo siyyai 'cobra-the bite-had-if ngo die-would-have' > 'I would have died if the cobra had bitten me' -- **bikidé** (< **bikí** 'a cobra' **-dé** 'suffix, marking a specific noun') **payya:mílo** (< **pa-** 'to bite, as by a snake' **-ya:mílo** 'suffix, marking a

hypothetical condition’) **ngo** ‘I’ **siyyai** (<**si-** ‘to die’ **-yai** ‘suffix, marking the hypothetical past’)

(D) *The hypothetical past*

The hypothetical past is marked by **-yai**, **-péai/-pai**, e.g.

Mida:do:pé bí aíé goksuya:mílo ngo gíyai ‘wedding-the-to he/she one-onese self invite-had I go-would-have’ > ‘Had he/she himself/herself invited (me) to the wedding, I would have attended (the wedding)’ -- **mida:do:pé** (< **midang** ‘wedding’ **-do** ‘suffix, marking a specific location’ **-pé** ‘suffix, marking an allative case’) **bí** ‘he/she’ **aíé** ‘one oneself’ **goksuya:mílo** (< **gog-** ‘to call; to invite’ **-su-** ‘suffix, denoting doing something oneself’ **-ya:mílo** ‘suffix, marking a hypothetical condition’) **ngo** ‘I’ **gíyai/gíyyai** (< **gí-** ‘to beat’ **-yai** ‘suffix, marking the hypothetical past’);

Ngom lutadya:mílo noluk lédílo gímínpéai/gímínpai ‘me inform-if-someone-had your with go-with-would-have’ > ‘If (someone) had informed me, I would have gone with you’ -- **gímínpéai/gímínpai** (< **gí-** ‘to beat’ **-mín-** ‘suffix, denoting doing something with someone’ **-péai/-pai** ‘suffix, marking the hypothetical past’), etc.

Note: (i) As already mentioned above, **-yai** is realized as **-yyai** and **-pai** as **-ppai** after a monosyllabic root ending with a short vowel in dialects with a system of morphophonemic gemination. The use of **-péai/-pai** is limited to 1st person subjects just as the use of the simple future tense marker **-pé** is limited to a 1st person subject (see B2.15.5C above).

(ii) As can be seen from the examples, given above, the hypothetical condition and the hypothetical past go together in a sentence.

Amongst other modal expressions, mention may be made of the following:

(E) *Expression of probability*

Probability is marked by the the suffixes **-pé** or **-népé**, e.g.

Pédong oyépé/oyénépé ‘rain fall-will-probably’ > ‘It may (or will probably) rain.’ -- **pédong** ‘rain’ **oyépé/oyénépé** (< **o-** ‘to fall’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’ **-pé/-népé** ‘suffix, denoting probability’)

The simple future tense marker **-yé** may be replaced with other tense markers, e.g.

Pédong odu:pé/odu:népé ‘rain fall-ing-probably’ > ‘(It) may be (or is probably) raining (somewhere)’ -- **odu:pé/odu:népé** (< **o-** ‘to fall’ **-dung** ‘suffix, marking the present continuous’ **-pé/-népé**);

Pédong okapé/okanépé ‘rain fall-did-probably’ > ‘(It) probably rained.’ -- **okapé/okanépé** (< **o-** ‘to fall’ **-ka** ‘suffix, marking the past tense’ **-pé/-népé**), etc.

The negative probability is denoted by adding **-pé/-népé** to the negative marker **-mang** (note, however, the position of the negative marker vis-a-vis **-pé/-népé** in the different tenses: it is placed before the tense marker in the first sentence below and after the tense marker in the sentence that follows, for in-

stance), e.g.

Pédong oma:yénépé ‘rain fall-not-will-probably’ > ‘(It) will probably not rain.’ -- **oma:yénépé** (< **o-** ‘to fall’ **-mang** ‘suffix, marking the negative’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’ **-népé** ‘suffix, denoting probability’); while **oma:yénépé** is used regularly, **oma:yépé** (?) is usually found to be replaced with *opéma(ng)*.

Pédong otoma:népé ‘rain fall-did-not-probably’ > ‘(It) probably did not rain.’ -- **otoma:pé/otoma:népé** (< **o-** ‘to fall’ **-to** ‘suffix, marking the simple past tense’ **-mang** ‘suffix, marking the negative’ **-pé/-népé** ‘suffix, denoting probability’), etc.

The suffix **-némpé**, denoting *as though*, expresses an apparent possibility, e.g.

Pédong oyénémpé (or **oma:yénémpé**) **idung** ‘rain fall-will-*as-though* (or fall-will-not-*as-though*) being/becoming’ > ‘(It) looks as though it will rain (or it will not rain)’ -- **oyénémpé** (< **o-** ‘to fall’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’ **-némpé** ‘suffix, denoting apparent probability’), **oma:yénémpé**, with the negative marker **-mang**, being the negative form.

The suffixes, marking the *probability* mood (**-pé**, **-népé**, etc.), discussed above, expresses an affirmative probability only (i.e. the meaning of *may* only), if **-mang/-ma**, ‘suffix, marking the negative’ is not added, and a negative probability only (i.e. the meaning of *may not* only), if **-mang/-ma**, ‘suffix, marking the negative’ is added. There are two other suffixes, viz. **-ji** and **-song**, which may also be considered as expressing probability, but the speaker, using verbs with these suffixes, has both an affirmative and a negative probability in mind¹⁶, e.g.

Pédongé oyéji/oyyéji (or **oyéisong/oyyéisong**), **sati:ko bomto** ‘rain fall-will-may, umbrella-one carry (imperative)’ > ‘Maybe (it) will rain, (so) take an umbrella.’ -- **pédongé** (< **pédong** ‘rain’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case’) **oyéji/oyyéji** (or **oyéisong/oyyéisong**) (< **o-** ‘to fall’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the future tense’ **-éi** ‘suffix that props the meaning of **-ji** in expressing the sense of probability’ **-ji** ‘suffix, denoting probability’) -- here, the intended meaning is: it may not rain, as it is not raining now, but, since the possibility of rain cannot be ruled out altogether, the speaker’s companion will do better to take umbrellas.

Gognam minomé pí:dungéibo:ji (or **pí:dungéibo:song**), **sé:kai ka:po:toka** ‘invited guests arrive-have-already-whether, someone see(imperative)-go’ > ‘Someone go and see whether the invited guests have arrived already’ -- **pí:dungéibo:ji** (< **pí:-** ‘to arrive’ **-dung** ‘suffix, marking the present continuous’ **-éi** ‘suffix that props **-ji** in expressing the sense of possibil-

¹⁶ See, however, the use of **-ji** and **-song** as expressing the dubitative mood in (G) below.

ity' **-bo** 'a suffix, helping the preceding tense marker to signify the perfective aspect' **-ji** 'suffix, marking possibility') -- the intended meaning, here, is: the invited guests may not have arrived now (as it is slightly early for them to arrive; as they had said they would be a little late, etc.), but, since the possibility of their having arrived cannot be ruled out altogether, someone should go and check.

The examples of the use of **-song** and **-ji** cited above are complex sentences, but the sentences can be framed in Mising even without their principal clauses. However, a simple sentence with **-song** would usually be an interrogative sentence, whereas a simple sentence with **-ji** would usually be declarative in form, expressing probability, e.g.

Pédongé oyéisong/oyyéisong, (éi)? 'rain fall-will-likely' > 'Is it likely to rain, (eh) ?'

Pédongé oyéiji/oyyéiji! 'rain fall-will-may' > 'Maybe (it) will rain.'

(F) Expression of *certainty* or *emphasis*

The suffixes **-rung** and **-dan** are used for giving emphasis or expressing the sense of certainty, e.g.

Pédongé oyérunng 'rain (nominative) fall-will-certainly' > '(It) will surely rain.' **-dan** is used to express the same sense as that of **-rung**, but while **-rung** is used after the tense marker, **-dan** is used before it: **Pédongé odan-yé** '(It) will surely rain'.

-rung and **-dan** is compatible with verbs in all the tenses. When they are combined with the negative marker **-mang**, the two suffixes convey the senses indicated below:

Pédongé otoru:mang '(It) did not rain, or has not rained, *indeed*.'

Pédongé odantomang '(It) did not rain, or has not rained, *at all*', etc.

(G) The *dubitative* (expressing *doubt* or *uncertainty*)

Doubt or *uncertainty* is expressed by the suffixes **-song ... -ma:song** or **-ji ... -ma:ji**, each of which is a pair expressing an affirmative and a negative possibility (**-ma:song/-ma:ji** comprising the morphemes **-mang** 'the negative marker' and **-song/-ji**), e.g.

Pédongé oyésong oma:song, or **oyéji oma:ji, supag lula:ma**. 'rain (nominative) fall-will-*dubitative marker* fall-not-*dubitative marker*, now say-cannot' > '(One) cannot say now whether (it) will rain or not.'

Without the principal clause in the sentence the sentence with **-song** would usually be interrogative in form, e.g.

Pédongé oyésong oma:song? 'rain (nominative) fall-will-*dubitative marker* fall-not-*dubitative marker*?' > '(Any idea) whether it will rain or not?', etc.

(H) Expression of ability

Ability is expressed by adding the suffix **-la:-/-lang** to a verb stem, e.g.

A. **No sí ísí:sim re:la:yén?** ‘you this tree-this climb-be-able-to-will?’ > ‘Will you be able to climb this tree?’ -- **re:-** ‘to climb’ **-la:-** ‘suffix, denoting ability’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future’ **-n** ‘particle, marking a question’.

B. **É:, re:la:yé.** ‘Yes, (I) climb-be-able-to-will’ > ‘Yes, I will.’

Or **Ma, re:la:ma.** ‘No, climb-can-not.’ > ‘No, I can’t (climb)’ -- (**ma**, the clipped form of **-mang**, ‘suffix, marking the negative’, being used as a free form in responses of the kind.)

(I) Expression of desideration (desire, willingness, longing, etc.)

Desire or willingness to do something is expressed by adding the suffix **-lí:-** (dialectal variant **-ní:-**) to a verb stem, e.g.

Ngo adin dolí:ma ‘I meat eat-like-to-ma’ > ‘I don’t like to eat meat’ -- **dolí:ma** (< **do-** ‘to eat’ **-lí:-** ‘suffix, denoting a desire, a willingness to do something’ **-ma** ‘suffix, marking the negative’);

Nom ngo aipé ka:lí:dung ‘you (accusative) I very-much see-desire-to-tense marker’ > ‘I am longing greatly to see you’ -- **ka:lí:dung** (< **ka:-** ‘to see’ **-lí:-** ‘suffix, denoting a desire, a willingness to do something’ **-dung** ‘suffix, marking the present continuous tense’), etc.

(J) Expression of permission

Allowing someone to do something is expressed by adding the suffix **-mo-** to a verb stem (this **-mo-** is not be confused with the **-mo-**, marking the causative, see B2.15.3 above), e.g.

Bím édé agerdém germoyo ‘him/her that work-the (accusative) perform-allow-do-not’ > ‘Don’t allow/permit him/her to do that work’ -- **germoyo** (< **ger-** ‘to perform’ **-mo-** ‘suffix, denoting a permission to someone to do something’ **-yo** ‘suffix, marking the negative imperative’);

Ngom kéba:do agom ba:nya:ko lumolang ‘me meeting-the-in words two-or-so (accusative) say-allow-imperative(future)’ > ‘Allow me to say a few words in the meeting (to be held)’ -- **lumolang** (< **lu-** ‘to say; to speak; to tell, etc.’ **-mo-** ‘suffix, denoting a permission to someone to do something’ **-lang** ‘suffix, marking the the future imperative’), etc.

(K) Expression of obligation

Obligation, implying something that is required to be done by way of fulfilling a necessity, observing a law, a rule, a custom, etc., is expressed with the help of the suffix **-pa:-**, added to a verb stem, e.g.

No si kusere:sim dopa:yé ‘you this medicine-this eat-have-to-will’ > ‘You will have to take this medicine’ -- **dopa:yé** (< **do-** ‘to eat’ **-pa:-** ‘suffix, denoting

an obligation' **-yé** 'suffix, marking the simple future');

Édémpiné agomém lupa:ma 'that-like words(accusative) utter-should-not' > '(One) should not utter words like that' or 'One should not say things like that' -- **lupa:ma** (< **lu-** 'to say; to speak, etc.' **-pa:-** 'suffix, denoting an obligation or something that is right to do' **-ma** 'suffix, marking the negative'), etc.

As far as obligation, implying a duty, is concerned, most Misings now use a loan verb **lagi-** (< Assamese verb root /lag/), e.g.

Ngolu ngoluk mo:rum lé:tomém ménggépé lagido 'we our national flag (accusative) respect-to ought-to' > 'We ought to respect our national flag' -- **ménggépé** (< **ménggé-** 'to respect' **-pé-** 'suffix, marking an infinitive verb form') **lagidag** (< **lagi-** 'ought to do' **-do** 'suffix, marking the habitual present').

A section of Misings, as also the Adis, however, avoid the loanword **lagi-**, and instead, use the form '*verb-pé i-tense marker*' (the verb root **i-** denoting 'to do' and ...**-pé i-** together denoting 'should/ought to do something'). The above sentence with the loan verb root **lagi-**, would thus be **Ngolu ngoluk mo:rum-lé:tomém ménggépé ido** in such usage.

(L) Expression of *suggestion, proposal, etc.*

A *suggestion*, denoted in English by the first person imperative *Let's*, is expressed in Mising by adding to a verb stem the suffix **-la:je/-la:jé** (reduced form **-la:i**) for present or future action and **-kaje/-kajé/-kaju** (reduced form **-kai**) for an action in the immediate present (The free form **kaje/kajé/kaju/kai**, meaning 'Come, let's ...', being used postpositionally), e.g.

Yampo ngolu lékopé apinko dola:je/dola:jé/dola:i 'tomorrow we together meal-one eat-let's' > 'Let's have a meal together tomorrow' -- **dola:je/dola:jé/dola:i** (< **do-** 'to eat' **-la:je/-la:jé/-la:i** 'suffix, denoting a suggestion'); the suffix **-la:pé** is also used as an allomorph of **-la:je/-la:jé/-la:i** to propose an action in the future.

Ngolu mo:rongolo so:mankaje/so:mankajé/so:mankaju/so:mankai 'we open-in-there play-let's (or sing-and-dance-let's)' > 'Let's play (or sing and dance) there in the open' -- **so:mankaje/so:mankajé/so:mankaju/so:mankai** (< **so:man-** 'to play (or sing and dance)' **-kaje/-kajé/-kaju/-kai** 'suffix, denoting 'Come, let's ...'), etc.

Such sentences with **-kaje/-kajé/-kaju/-kai** often begins with their free counterparts **kaje/kajé/kaju/kai**, e.g.

Kaje/Kajé/Kaju/Kai, ngolu mo:rongolo so:mankaje/so:mankajé/so:mankaju/so:mankai 'Come, let's play (or sing and dance) there in the open', etc.

B2.15.7 Subject-verb agreement

From the different examples cited in the foregoing sections on the Mising

verb, it can be seen that the form of a verb in the language is not affected in any way by the person, the number or the gender of the subject.

It may, however, be noted that the suffix *-to*, marking the imperative mood in the present tense (B2.15.6(A)), is omitted in the case of the verb **bi-** ‘to give’, when the indirect object is a 1st person, e.g. **Bím/Bulum donamko bito** ‘him/her/them food give’ > ‘Give him/her/them food’, but **Ngom/Ngolum donamko bi** ‘me/us food give’ > ‘Give me/us food’ (not **Ngom/Ngolum donamko bito***). This agreement is not required in the case of other verbs, e.g.

Ngom/Ngolum ka:to ‘me/us look-at’ > ‘Look at me/us food’;

Ngom sogapto ‘me hold’ > ‘Hold me’, etc.

bi- ‘to give’ is a ditransitive verb and so the 1st person can occur as an indirect object in a sentence, where the verb is **bi-**. However, other ditransitive verbs such as **ré-** ‘to buy’, **mo-** ‘to make, to build, to sing, etc.’, **ra:-** ‘to boil’, etc. cannot be used without any inflections like **bi-**, e.g.

Ngom galukko ré (*) ‘me shirt-one buy’ to mean ‘Buy me a shirt’

Ngom ni:tomko mo (*) ‘me song-one sing’ to mean ‘Sing me a song’

Ngom apíko ra: (*) ‘me egg-one boil’ to mean ‘Boil me an egg’

It may also be mentioned here that it is the imperative marker *-to* that a 1st person indirect object does not collocate with, but the more polite imperative marker *-téi* can be used regularly with 1st person indirect objects, e.g.

Ngom galukko rétéi ‘Buy me a shirt, please’

Ngom ni:tomko motéi ‘Sing me a song, please’

Ngom apíko ra:téi ‘Boil me an egg, please’

Ngolum donamko bi/bitéi ‘us food give’ > ‘Give us food’, etc.

Moreover, no agreement is required even in the case of the verb **bi-**, when the command relates to the future tense or the past tense, e.g.

Ngom yampo murkongko bilang ‘me tomorrow money(accusative) give’ > ‘Give me money tomorrow’ -- **bilang** (< **bi-** ‘to give’ *-lang* ‘suffix, marking the imperative mood in the future tense’);

Ngom no ményíng murkongém bika ‘me last-year you money gave’ > ‘You gave me money last year’ -- **bilang** (< **bi-** ‘to give’ *-lang* ‘suffix, marking the imperative mood in the future tense’), etc.

B2.16 Conjunctions and conjuncts

Coordinators, joining words, phrases and even clauses, are mostly suffixes in Mising, except, perhaps, **odokké**, a lexical item and a free form, which, apart from joining clauses, can join words and phrases also. Other lexical items that are used as coordinators are incapable of joining words and phrases.

B2.16.1 Coordinating conjunctions:

(a) The suffix *-lang/-la:* (‘and’), or the lexical item **odokké**, is used to join

pairs of nouns, pronouns, adjectives and adverbs or a pair of noun phrases, e.g.

(i) *Joining two words:*

no:lang ngo ‘you-*and* I’ > ‘you and I’ (**no:lang** < **no** ‘you’-**lang**) -- joining two pronouns;

ko:kolang ko:né:ngko ‘boy-one-*and* girl-one’ > ‘a boy and a girl’ (< **ko**: ‘boy’-**ko** ‘clipped form of ako ‘one’-**lang ko:né:ng** ‘girl’-**ko**) -- joining two nouns;

ainélang aima:né taniyé ‘good-*and* bad men’ > ‘good and bad men’ (< **ainé** ‘good’-**lang aima:né** ‘bad’) -- joining two adjectives;

tatpodopélang tadnyí:dopé luné taniyé dung ‘pleasing-to-listen-to displeasing-to listen-to speaking man be’ > ‘(There) are men, who speak pleasantly and men, who speak unpleasantly’ (**tatpodopé** < **tad-** ‘to hear, to listen to’, **-po-** ‘suffix, denoting something being pleasing to do’ **-dopé** ‘suffix, denoting the result of some action’ **-lang tadnyí:dopé** < **tad-** ‘to hear, to listen to’, **-nyíng/-nyí:-** ‘suffix, denoting something being disagreeable or displeasing to do’ **-dopé** ‘suffix, denoting the result of some action’) -- joining two adverbs, etc.

(ii) *Joining two noun phrases:*

lí:né onnolang gené onno ‘red yarn-*and* green yarn’ > ‘red yarn and green yarn’;

buluk do:lungéla: noluk do:lungé ‘their village and your village’, etc.

(iii) *Joining more than two words:* **Tamenbí, Talombí:lang Gadubí** ‘Tamen-he, Talom-he and Gadu-he’ > ‘Tamen, Talom and Gadu’.

(iv) *Joining more than two phrases:* **Bím lí:né potolongko, gené galukkolang kamponé dumlupko rébito** ‘him red pair-of-shorts-one, green shirt-one, black pair-of-shoes-one-*and* white cap-one buy-*imperative*’ > ‘Buy him a red pair of shorts, a shirt, and a white cap’.

The coordinating suffix **-lang/-la:**, exemplified above, can be replaced with the lexical item **odokké** as coordinator, e.g.

ko:ko, odokké ko:né:ngko ‘a boy and (then) a girl’;

ainé, odokké aima:né ‘good and (then) bad’;

Tamenbí, Talombí, odokké Gadubí ‘Tamen-he, Talom-he and Gadu-he’ > ‘Tamen, Talom and Gadu’ -- **bí** ‘he/she’, used here postpositionally as the marker of a nominative case for pronouns

Bím lí:né potolongko, gené galukko, odokké kamponé dumlupko rébito ‘him red pair-of-shorts-one, green shirt-one, and (then) a white cap-one buy-*imperative*’ > ‘Buy him a red pair of shorts, a shirt, and a white cap’, etc.

Although both **-lang/-la:** and **odokké** can be used to join words or phrases, the preferred form appears to be **-lang/-la:**, when two words or phrases are joined and **odokké**, when more than two words or phrases are joined.

Again, **odokké** can join verbs or verb phrases, but **-lang/-la:** cannot, e.g.

No dodung, odokké yubdung ‘you eat-ing and (then) sleep-ing’ > ‘You are eating and sleeping (in the sense of ‘you have been eating and sleeping’, but not **No dodu:la: yubdung** (*)

Doto, tí:to, odokké mé:poto ‘Eat, drink, and be merry’, but not **Doto, tí:tola: mé:poto** (*)

(b) **-manggom** ‘or’, ‘either ... or’ introduces an alternative, e.g.

no:manggom ngo ‘you or I’ / ‘either you or I’ (**no:manggom** < **no** ‘you’ **-manggom**);

abudé:manggom aodé ‘the father or the son’ / ‘either the father or the son’ (**abudé:manggom** < **abu** ‘father’ **-dé** ‘suffix, marking a specific common noun’ **-manggom**);

buluk do:lu:do:manggom noluk do:lu:do ‘either in their village or in your village’ (**do:lu:do:manggom** < **do:lung** ‘village’ **-do** ‘suffix, marking the locative case’ **-manggom**), etc.

Note: (i) The suffix **-manggom** has two constituent morphemes, **-ma/-mang**, the marker of the negative, and **-gom**, which marks a concessive condition. So **no:manggom** (<**no -mang -gom**) **ngo** may be translated into English, morpheme for morpheme, as ‘you-not-if I’, i.e. ‘(It is) I, if not you’, or ‘If (it is) not you, (it is) I’, which suggests the underlying meaning of *or / either ... or*.

(ii) **-ma:milo** (< **-mang -milo**) can also be used instead of **-manggom** to express a condition. **-manggom** or **-ma:milo** can join both words or phrases and can occur in non-finite clauses.

(c) **-do:pé/-dolo:pé** (< **-do-** ‘suffix, denoting a point of time in combination with **-lo**) **-lo** ‘a locative suffix, denoting here a temporal location’ **-pé** ‘suffix, denoting a destination, a limit, etc.’) ‘the two (in **-do:pé**) or three (in **dolo:pé**) suffixes together expressing the meaning of *till, until*’, e.g.

Nom ngo 6 bajido:pé/bajidolo:pé toya:pé ‘you (accusative) I 6 o’clock-till wait-shall’ > ‘I shall wait for you till 6 o’clock’ -- **bajido:pé/bajidolo:pé** (< **baji** ‘a loanword, denoting a particular hour of the day, from the Assamese verb root /baz/’) **-do:pé/-dolo:pé**, etc.

(d) The suffix **-sin** (dialectal variant **-té**) denotes an additionality (denoted by *also/too* in English) and it has no coordinating function as such. But, when used correlatively (viz. **-sin/-té ... -sin/-té**), it can occur as a coordinator of clauses, e.g.

Bí:sin/bí:té gíyé, ngo:sin/ngo:té gíyé ‘he/she-also go-will, I-also go-will’, i.e. ‘Both he/she and I will go’ (**bí:sin/bí:té** < **bí** ‘he/she’ **-sin/-té** ‘suffix, denoting *also*’, **ngo:sin/ngo:té** < **ngo** ‘I’ **-sin/-té** ‘suffix, denoting *also*’ **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future’ **bí** ‘he/she’ **-sin/-té gí-** **-yé**);

Abudé:sin/abudé:té aidag aodé:sin/aodé:té aidag ‘father-the-also good-be son-the-also good-be’, i.e. ‘Both the father and the son are good (men)’

(**abudé:sin/abudé:té** < **abu** ‘father’ -**dé** ‘suffix, marking a specific common noun’ -**sin/-té** ‘suffix, denoting *also*’, **aodé:sin/aodé:té** (< **ao** ‘son’ -**dé** -**sin/-té**), etc.

The negative correlative of **-sin ... -sin**, used in the construction **-sin verb-ma ... -sin verb-ma**, denotes ‘neither ... nor’, e.g.

No:sin kinma, ngo:sin kinma ‘you-also know-not I-also know-not’, i.e. ‘Neither you nor I know (something)’, etc.

Some suffixes are used as subordinating conjunctions in complex sentences to join non-finite clauses and finite clauses, e.g. (also see B3.2.2 below)

(a) **-dolo** ‘suffix, expressing the meaning of *while* or *when*’, e.g. **No gípi:dolo ngo yubla dungai** ‘you arrive-when I sleeping was’ > ‘I was sleeping when you had arrived’ -- **gípi:dolo** (< **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **pí:-** ‘to reach’, **gípi:-** being a compound stem, **-dolo**);

(b) **-gomsin/-gomté** (< **-gom -sin**, as explained above) ‘the two suffixes together expressing the meaning of *although*’, e.g.

Iki:dé/Éki:dé lebe:daggomsin/lebe:daggomté lomna dugla:dag ‘dog-the lame-be-although, quickly run-can-tense marker’ > ‘Although the is lame, it can run quickly,’ -- **lebe:daggomsin/lebe:daggomté** (< **lebe:-** ‘to be lame’ **-dag** ‘here, marking the copular *be*’, **gomsin/-gomté**);

(c) **-ma:mílo** (< **-mang** ‘suffix, marking the negative’ **-mílo**, as explained above) ‘the two suffixes together expressing the meaning of *unless, if... not*’, e.g. **Pédong oma:mílo a:mé aima:yé** ‘rain fall-unless rice-crop (nominative) good-not be-will’ > ‘Rice crops will not be good unless it rains (if it does not rain), etc.

(d) **-mílo** ‘suffix, marking a conditional clause’ is the subordinator in the correlative form **-mílo ... -sin/-té**, e.g.

Tamen-bí gímílo ngo:sin/ngo:té gíyé ‘Tamen-he go-if, I-also go-shall’ > ‘If Tamen goes, I’ll go too.’ -- **gímílo** (< **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-mílo**), etc.

B2.16.2 Conjuncts

Words that can join clauses or sentences are often labelled as *conjuncts* in grammatical terminology. Some conjuncts that join a non-finite clause with a finite clause have been exemplified above. Some others that can join either sentences or finite clauses are exemplified below¹⁷.

(a) **odokké** (< **odo** ‘then’ **-kké** ‘suffix, marking the genitive case’) ‘then-after’, i.e. ‘thereafter’. Example --

Tamenbí ngolukkésó apin doka, odokké bí lomdanla gílatkangku

¹⁷ No firm convention has emerged in Mising in the matter of punctuation, when conjuncts occur in a sentence. As we know, the use of comma is often dependent on the pause factor, but then pause can often be subjective and contextual. Nevertheless, **odokké** and **édémpige:la** have less scope, perhaps, for a long pause than the other three in the examples and hence punctuated here accordingly.

‘Tamen-he our-place-here-at meal eat-had. Thereafter he hurriedly-very go-back-did’ > ‘Tamen had his meal at our place here. Thereafter he went back very hurriedly.’ (A variant of **odokké** is **délokké** < **délo** ‘then’ -**kké**).

(b) **édémpige:la** (**édémpé** + **ige:la** -- **édémpé** ‘like that’ < **édé** ‘that’ -**émpé** ‘suffix, denoting a comparison in the positive degree’ **ige:la** < **i-** ‘here, to be’ -**ge:la** ‘suffix, marking a non-finite verb form’) ‘but’, ‘but then’. Example --

Tamenbí yakadag, édémpige:la bíkké bírodé kampodag ‘Tamen-he dark-be, but his brother-the fair-be’ > ‘Tamen is dark in complexion, but his brother is fair.’ (A variant of **édémpige:la** is **dépige:la** < **dépé** ‘like that’ **ige:la**).

(c) **édémpila** (**édémpé** + **ila** -- **édémpé** ‘like that’ < **édé** ‘that’ -**émpé** ‘suffix, denoting a comparison in the positive degree’ **ila** < **i-** ‘here, to be’ -**la** ‘suffix, marking a non-finite verb form’) ‘therefore’, ‘so; and so’, ‘that is why’, etc. Example --

Mélo ngo ramkang; édémpila ngo agerpé gíla:toma ‘yesterday I fever-had; that-is-why I work-to go-could-tense-marker-not’ > ‘I had a fever yesterday, and so I could not go to work’, etc. (A variant of **édémpila** is **dépila** < **dépé** ‘like that’ **ila**).

(d) **édémpidaggom** (**édémpé** + **idaggom** -- **édémpé** ‘like that’ **idaggom** < **i-** ‘to do; here, to be’ -**dag** ‘suffix, marking a simple present tense’ -**gom** ‘suffix, denoting a concessive condition’) ‘even if it is so’, ‘however’, ‘nevertheless’, ‘anyway’, ‘anyhow’, etc. Example --

Agersé gergu:danma; édémpidaggom gerpa:yé ‘work-this to-do-easy-at-all-not; nevertheless do-have-to-tense-marker’ > ‘This work is not easy to do. Nevertheless, (I) shall have to do it’, etc. (A variant of **édémpidaggom** is **dépidaggom** < **dépé** ‘like that’ **idaggom**).

(e) **ékíma:mílo** (three morphemes are identifiable in this word -- **ékí** (not definable precisely, but may be taken to denote roughly ‘an occurrence; something that happens’), -**mang** ‘marker of the negative’ and -**mílo** ‘marker of a condition’ -- the three together meaning ‘otherwise’). Example --

Agersém lomna gerto; ékíma:mílo gerabla:ma:yé ‘work-this (accusative) quickly do (imperative); otherwise do-finish-can-not-tense marker’ > ‘Do this work quickly; otherwise (you/we) cannot finish (it)’. (A variant of **ékíma:mílo** is **déma:mílo** < **dé** ‘reduced form of **édé** that’ -**ma:mílo**).

B2.17 Interjections and other indeclinables

B2.17.1 Interjections

Expression of surprise:

Ya! (variants: **Yu!**, **Ya!** **Yé!** **Yé-é** [jɜ-ʔɜ]!, **Kalé!**, etc.), used when something unexpected happens or when a mishap was about to take place, etc.: ‘Oh!’, ‘Good heavens!’, ‘Goodness!’, ‘My goodness!’, ‘Oops!’, etc. -- **Ya!** **Ka:kíbí:so:lo!** ‘Oh! it’s you, uncle (mother’s brother or father’s sister’s hus-

band)!' (here, the speaker's uncle's visit, his sudden appearance, etc. was not expected)

Ya! Yuttabya:bo! 'Oops! I was about to slip and fall!' (here, the speaker was about to slip and fall.)

(There is one dialect, viz. Oyan, in which **kíya!**, often shortened to **kí!** or **ké!**, is used to express surprise, when something unexpected, especially something disagreeable, takes place.)

Sometimes, a regular word may be used for such expressions of surprise, e.g.

Youwé! (variant: **Na:né!** or **Na:ní!**) 'Mother!', often reduplicated as **Youwé youwa!** (**Na:né na:na!**) 'Mother, O mother!', to express great surprise, etc.

When something goes amiss all of a sudden, and one is overcome by surprise or a mild shock or dismay, he or she might exclaim **Youwai sa!** (variant: **Na:né sa!**), e.g.

Youwai sa! Ki:lí:dé betporkang! 'Goodness me! the (earthen) pitcher's broken!'

Dismay is also expressed by interjections like **Aya! Aya Isora! Isoro:i Isora!**, etc., denoting something like 'Oh, no!', 'Good God!', e.g.

Aya Isora! Nom ngo edíko luyébo:néko! 'Oh, no! How many times shall I have to tell you!' (**Isor**, meaning, 'God', is a loanword: <Assamese /iswɔr/ <Sanskrit /i:svɔr/-- **Isoro:i Isora!** would thus mean something like 'God! O God!')

Disgust or strong disapproval is expressed by **yéi!** 'Ugh!', e.g.

Yéi! Tadnyíngé! 'Ugh! It's so disgusting to hear that!' (**Yéi!** is used especially by women.)

Pain is expressed by the interjection **Aya!** 'Outch!', 'ow!', 'Ooh!', etc. e.g. **Aya! Kinamé!** 'Outch! It is paining.'

When a speaker is to express disapproval of something given to him/her in excess of the requirement or finds something done in excess, he or she might exclaim **Abé!** (variants: **Abba!**, **Abbí!**, **Kalabé!**) 'Uh-hu! Not so much!', etc.

A mild protest is expressed by the interjection **Aba!** (uttered with a perceptibly rising tone) 'Tut-tut!', 'Pooh!', 'Oh, no!', etc. e.g.

Aba! Ngo édémpé lumanga:míka! 'Oh, no! I didn't say so.'

A recognition, a sudden remembrance, etc. is expressed by the interjection **O!** (uttered by lengthening the vowel perceptibly and with a falling intonation), e.g. **O! No Tamen-bí.** 'I see! (So) you are Tamen!'; **O! Sé émmílo nok ageré!** 'So! This is your handiwork!'; **O! Agomdém ngo supago:mé:pa:dungku!** 'Oh, yes! I can recollect the matter only now!', etc.

B2.17.2 Other indeclinables

Other indeclinable words include the following:

sa is used in urging someone to go ahead with some action, e.g.

Lentobo, sa. ‘Get-ready-to-go, go-ahead’ > ‘Now then, get ready to go!’.

sa is also used in a positive response to a proposal, e.g.

A. **Ngonyi annyipagé lékopé agerdém gerla:pé** ‘two-of-us both together work-the (accusative) do-let’s’ > ‘Let’s both do the work together.’

B. **Sa.** ‘OK!’, etc.

É (variant: **Ém**) -- emphatic form **É:** and the form **É:í** is used, if someone has to respond from a distance -- these are used as a positive response to a *yes-no* question, e.g.

A. **Agerdém geramton?** ‘Work-the (accusative) finish-have (you)?’ ‘(Have you) finished the work?’

B. **É (É:), geramto.** ‘Yes, finished’ > ‘Yes, I have.’

É:lo (also **É:loka**) is used as a positive response, when supporting what someone says or suggests, e.g.

É:lo, nok lukamarpé imílo:na aiyén ‘Yes (you are right), your say-as-you-exactly do-if good-be-will’ > ‘Yes, it will be good, if it’s done exactly as you say’.

Ka:so ‘Wait a moment’ is used when someone wants to interrupt someone else in the the latter’s action, e.g.

Ka:so, nom ngo o:kaiko lubipo:so. ‘Wait, you (accusative) I something inform-first-let-me’ > ‘Wait a moment, let me tell you something first.’

éi (variant **i:**) is used as a tag to an affirmative or negative statement, expecting from the 2nd person a positive response if the statement is positive and a negative response, if the statement is negative, e.g.

A. **Kéba:sém ba:sa:la:bo:i, éi?** ‘Meeting-this (accusative) start-proceedings-let’s, shall-we?’ > ‘Let’s start the proceedings of the meeting, shall we?’

B. **É:, ba:sa:la:bo:i** ‘Yes, start-proceedings-let’s’ > ‘Yes, let’s do so.’

A. **Ongosé dopomang, éi?** ‘Fish-this eat-good-to-not, is-it?’ > ‘This fish is not tasty, is it?’

B. **Ma, dopoma** ‘No, eat-good-to-not’ > ‘No, it isn’t.’

ma, as can be seen from the second response of B above, denotes a negative response. It may be considered as a free form of **-mang/-ma**, marking the negative, which is used as a suffix with different words, e.g.

A. **No apin dotobo:n?** ‘you meal eat-have?’ > ‘have you eaten your meal?’

B. **Ma, doma:da** ‘No, eat-not-have.’ > ‘No, (I) haven’t.’ (**ng**, i.e. /ŋ/, of **-mang** is replaced with vowel length, when it is followed by non-velar consonants, as in **doma:da** < **do- -mang -da**).

Ésong (variants **Song, Songka, Ésongka**) is used as a response, denoting ignorance, when someone seeks a piece of information, e.g.

A. **Tamen-bí okolo:p(é)/íngkolo:p(é) gíka:n?** ‘Tamen-he where-to go-has?’ > ‘Where has Tamen gone?’

B. **Ésong, okolo:p(é)/íngkolo:p(é) gíka:song.** ‘No idea, where go-has’ > ‘(I have) no idea where (he) has gone.’

O ‘Hey!’ is used before a name or a kinship term to attract someone’s attention. According to speech customs of Misings, a name can be used in this context, only when calling peers or younger/junior persons. When calling for attention one’s spouse or someone, considered inferior or too junior, **O** is replaced with **É:i**, e.g.

O Tamen, so:pé gípo:to ‘Hey! Tamen. here-to come-first-*imperative marker*’ > ‘Hey! Tamen. Come here first!’

É:i, né:nga! tatpo:to ‘Hey! Woman. Listen-first-*imperative marker*’ > ‘Hey! Woman¹⁸. Listen! (to me) first!’, etc. (Also see B2.11.10 above for the use of suffixes in the vocative case.)

When calling someone from a distance, **O** or **É:i** is replaced with **-é:i**, added to the name/word of address, e.g. **Tamené:i** ‘Hey! Tamen.’, **Né:ngé:i** ‘Hey! Woman.’, **Na:né:i/Ouwé:i** ‘Hey! Mother.’, etc.

B2.18 Negation

Negation is, basically, a suffixative process in Mising, and all words belonging to the different parts of speech, barring interjections and other indeclinables (see B2.17), are negated in this process. The suffix, marking the negative, is **-mang**, which is often reduced to **-ma** in word-final positions. In medial positions the velar nasal **ng** (/ŋ/) of **-mang** is retained, if it is followed by vowels and velar consonants, but replaced with a vowel length, when followed by non-velar consonants, e.g.

A. **No yegdín dodon?** ‘you pork eat-*question marker*?’ > ‘Do you eat pork?’

B. **Doma.** ‘eat-not’ > ‘(No, I) don’t eat.’ -- **doma** (**do-** ‘to eat’ **-ma** < **-mang**)

A. **Nolu a:m gaddu:bo:n?** ‘you(plural) rice-crop reaping-*question marker*?’ > ‘Have (you started) reaping your rice crop?’

B. **Gadma:da** ‘reap-not-yet’ > ‘(No,) not yet.’ -- **gadma:da** (< **gad-** ‘to reap’ **-mang** ‘negativizer’ **-da** ‘suffix, denoting *not yet* in combination with **-mang** -- **-mang-da** > **-ma:da**)

A. **No odo okumdo dunga:néi/dungnga:néi?** ‘you at-that-time home-at be-did?’ > ‘Were you at home at that time?’

B. **Kamangai** ‘be-did-not’ > ‘(No, I) wasn’t.’ -- **kamangai** (< **ka-** ‘to have; here, to be’ **-mang -ai** ‘suffix, marking the past tense’ -- **-mang -ai** >

¹⁸ According to Mising speech customs, a husband calls his wife for attention by the word **né:ng** ‘woman’ or, in the case of old couples, by the word **miné** ‘old woman’ or by the expression ‘so-and-so’s -- usually the eldest child’s -- mother’. The newer generations of couples are beginning to follow western customs in this respect, but not the custom of calling most relatives and acquaintances, using first names.

-mangai)

A. **Tamen-bí gíma émdag** ‘Tamen-he go-not says’ > ‘Tamen says he won’t go’.

B. **Bí gímanggom ngo gíyé** ‘he go-not-even-if I go-will’ > ‘I’ll go even if he doesn’t.’ -- **gímanggom** (< **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-mang -gom** ‘suffix, denoting a concession’ -- **mang -gom** > **-manggom**), etc.

-mang (>**-ma**) is used to negate a noun or a pronoun, an adjective, a verb or an adverb. We have already seen examples of negation of verbs above. Given below are examples of negation of nouns, pronouns, adjectives and adverbs.

(i) A. **Nom Tamen-bí:i dí:ton?** ‘you (accusative) Tamen-he beat-did-question marker’ > ‘Is it Tamen, who beat you?’

B. **Tamen-bí:ma ...** ‘Tamen-he-not ...’ > ‘Not Tamen ...’ -- **Tamen-bí-mang** > **Tamenbí:ma** (Negation of a proper noun)

(ii) **Élébulu sobenma, dumsungé** ‘those goat-not, deer-be’ > ‘Those are not goats; they are deer.’ -- **soben -mang** > **sobenma** (Negation of a common noun)

(iii) **Bottépé je:nékídí:dé/jé:nékídí:dé ngoluma** ‘loudly shouter-ones we-not’ > ‘We are not the ones who shouted loudly’ -- **ngolu -mang** > **ngoluma** (Negation of a pronoun)

(iv) **Minma:né untirangé ku:dag** ‘ripe-not oranges sour-be’ > ‘Unripe oranges are sour’ -- **minné** ‘ripe’, **minma:né** ‘unripe’ It may be noted that **-mang** is placed before **-né** ‘suffix, marking an adjective of quality’: **ainé** ‘good’, **aima:né** ‘good-not, i.e., bad’; **ti:né** ‘sweet’, **ti:ma:né** ‘sweet-not’, i.e., ‘something that is not sweet’, etc. (Negation of an adjective)

(v) **Bím aima:pé luyo** ‘him/her good-not-ly talk-not’ > ‘Do not talk to him badly, i.e. harshly’ -- **aipé** ‘well’, **aima:pé** < **ai-** ‘to be good’ **-mang -pé** ‘suffix, marking an adverb of manner’ ‘good-not-ly’, i.e. ‘badly’. Here too, it is seen that **-mang** is placed before **-pé**, the marker of an adverb of manner. (Negation of an adverb)

In all the above cases of negation, we find the negative element **-mang** (>**-ma**) in a bound form. However, a negative response to a *yes-no* question often begins with **ma** as a free form, as we have already seen at the beginning of this discussion on negation.

The following use of some non-assertive forms such as **okolai/íngkoloi** ‘somewhere’, **sé:kai/se:koi** ‘someone’, **akke** ‘some’, etc. in negative sentences may be noted. It is seen that such forms are propped by the suffix **-sin** in negative sentences.

(i) *Affirmative*: **Nolu okolaipé gígang** ‘you-plural somewhere go-imperative’ > ‘You go somewhere.’

Negative: **Nolu okolo:pésin gíyo** ‘you-plural anywhere go-negative imperative’ > ‘(You) do not go anywhere.’

(ii) *Affirmative*: **Sé:kai agersém gerto** ‘someone work-this-accusative do-simple past’ > ‘Someone did this work’

Negative: **Sé:kosin agersém gertoma** ‘No-one work-this-accusative do-past-tense-negative’ > ‘No one did this work.’

(iii) *Affirmative*: **Ngok ajoné akke gikangéibo** ‘my companion-nominative some go-present-perfect-tense-already’ > ‘Some of my companions have left already’

Negative: **Ngok ajoné sé:kosin gíma:da** ‘my companion-nominative no-one go-negative-present perfect’ > ‘None of my companions have left (so far)’, etc.

Note: The marker of a verb in the negative interrogative mood is **-yo** for prohibition of an action in the present and **-ma:pé** for prohibition of an action in the future (see B2.15.6 (A) above).

B2.19 Comparison

As we know, a comparison may be equational or differentiating. A differentiating comparison may again be between two persons, things or ideas, describing one as having or being something in a greater or less degree than the other or between three or more persons, things or ideas, describing one of them as standing out from the rest. These three different degrees of comparison are commonly labelled the *absolute*, the *comparative* and the *superlative* degrees and treated, in English, as a grammatical process relating to adjectives and adverbs. However, in Mising, the differentiating comparison affects the morphological structures of adjectives, nouns/pronouns, verbs as well as adverbs, as we shall see below. This is the reason why comparison was not discussed above in the sections concerning adjectives and adverbs, as is normally done in English. It may, in particular, be stated here that comparison in Mising is mostly reflected in the verb phrase in a sentence.

B2.19.1 The absolute degree

The *absolute degree* is marked by the suffix **-kídiko** (variant: **-kíddiko**) -- two morphemes, **-kídí-/kíddí-**, denoting a certain amount (so much, this much, that much, etc.), and **-ko**, denoting a certain quantity, together functioning as a single suffix, denoting a comparison in the absolute degree ‘as ... as (someone/ something)’, e.g.

Tani:dé menjékkídiko / menjékkíddiko kínggí:dag ‘man-the buffalo-as...as strong-be’ > ‘The man is as strong as a buffalo.’ -- **menjég** ‘a buffalo’ -- **kínggí:dag** (< **kínggí:-** ‘to be strong, to be powerful, etc.’ **-dag** ‘suffix, marking the simple present’). It can be seen that the comparative element in the sentence here, viz. **kínggí:-**, is the verb in the sentence. **kínggí:-** can be described as an adjectival root from a semantic angle, from which the adjective

kínggí:né ‘strong’ can be obtained by adding the derivational suffix **-né** (see B2.12.1). The meaning of the sentence can be expressed by using the adjective **kínggí:né** in a different construction:

Bí menjékkídíko / menjékkíddíko kínggí:né tani:ko ‘he buffalo-as...as strong man-one’ > ‘He is a man, as strong as a buffalo.’ **kínggí:né tani:ko** (‘strong man-one’ > ‘a strong man’) is a noun phrase (adjective + noun, here), which occurs as the subject complement in the predicate part of the sentence, the subject of the sentence being **bí** ‘he/she’. It may be noted that the sentence is verbless in its surface form, the meaning of the copular *be* being inherent in the determinative suffix **-ko** (clipped form of **ako** ‘one’) in **tani:ko**.

Again, the *comparative element* **kínggí:-** can be converted to an adverb by adding **-pé**, a derivational suffix, marking an adverb -- **kínggí:- pé** > **kínggí:pé** ‘strongly’ -- and a sentence, showing the comparison of an adverb in the absolute degree, like the following, may be constructed:

Taniyé menjékkídíko / menjékkíddíko kínggí:pé tubla:ma ‘man (nominative) buffalo-as...as strongly butt-can-not’ > ‘Man cannot butt as strongly as a buffalo.’

Of the above three sentences, exemplifying comparisons in the absolute degree, the one reflecting the comparison in the verb (**kínggí:dag**) is likely to be used most commonly.

The suffix **-émpé** (dialectal variant: **-kisapé**), which also consists of two morphemes, **-ém** and **-pé** (**-kisa** and **-pé**), the two together functioning as a single comparative suffix, denoting ‘similar to’, ‘like (preposition)’ or ‘as’, e.g.

Tani:dé menjégémpé / menjékkisapé kínggí:dag ‘man-the buffalo-like strong-be’ > ‘The man is strong like a buffalo.’

-émpé/-kisapé can be used similarly with adjectives (e.g. **kínggí:né**) and adverbs (e.g. **kínggí:pé**).

Although **-émpé/-kisapé** can thus be used as a substitute for **-kídíko/-kíddíko**, the former does not convey the sense of the absolute degree per se as the latter does. In fact, **-kídíko/-kíddíko** cannot be used as a substitute for **-émpé/-kisapé** in some constructions, e.g.

Dumsungé sobenémpé / sobenkisapé idag ‘deer goat-like be’ > ‘Deer look like goats’;

Monba:némpé / Ngemonnékisapé agom luyo ‘(someone) dull-witted-like speech speak-not’ > ‘Don’t talk like someone dull-witted.’ -- **monba:né** ‘(someone) dull-witted or stupid’ **-émpé** > **monba:némpé** (one **-é** of the two, viz. the final **-é** of the base and the initial **-é** of the suffix, being deleted in the process of sandhi) -- **ngemonné** ‘(someone) dull-witted or stupid’ **-kisapé**.

-émpé/kisapé cannot be replaced with **-kídíko/-kíddíko** in these two sentences:

Dumsungé sobenkídíko / sobenkíddíko idag. (*)

Monba:nékídíko / Ngemonnékíddíko agom luyo. (*)

It may be stated that in constructions in the absolute degree, it is a noun (or a pronoun) that is marked for comparison.

B2.19.2 The comparative degree

For the *comparative degree* the suffix, **-émpénam/--émpéyam** (consisting of the morphemes **-ém**, **-pé** and **-nam/-yam**, the three together denoting *than*) marks the noun or pronoun that is used as the *standard of comparison* and the corresponding verb/adjective/adverb is marked by **-yang/-ya:-** (**ng /ŋ/** being replaced with a vowel length, when followed by non-velar consonants, as explained earlier) or **-ban-**, followed by a suffix, marking tense (in the case of verbs), an adjective or an adverb, e.g.

Tamenkémpénam / Tamenkémpéyam Talombí agom lujo:ya:dag / lujo:bandag ‘Tamen-than Talom-he speech *speak-well-more-tense*’ > ‘Talom speaks better than Tamen.’ -- **Tamenkémpénam / Tamenkémpéyam** ‘than Tamen’ (< **Tamenké** ‘Tamen’s’ **-émpénam / -émpéyam** ‘than’): **lujo:ya:dag / lujo:bandag** (< **lu-** ‘to speak’ **-jo:-** ‘suffix, denoting doing something well/expertly’, **lujo:-** ‘to speak well/expertly’ being the comparative element’ **-yang/-ya:-/-ban-** ‘marker of the comparative degree’ **-dag** ‘tense marker’) is the verb in the sentence;

Numoikémpénam / Numoikémpéyam Dumoibí kangkan-ya:né / kangkanbanné ko:né:ngko ‘Numoi-than Dumoi-she *beautiful-more* girl-one’ > ‘Dumoi is a more beautiful girl than Numoi.’ -- **Numoikémpénam / Numoikémpéyam** ‘than Numoi’ (< **Numoiké** ‘Numoi’s’ **-émpénam/-émpéyam** ‘than’): **kangkan-ya:né / kangkanbanné** (< **kangkan-** ‘to be beautiful’ **-yang/-ya:-/-ban-** ‘marker of the comparative degree’ **-né** ‘suffix, marking an adjective of quality’) is an adjective, qualifying the noun **ko:né:ngko** ‘a girl’;

Numoikémpénam / Numoikémpéyam Dumoibí naré:ya:pé / naré:banpé agerém gerdag ‘Numoi-than Dumoi-she *clean-more-ly* work (accusative) do-tense’ > ‘Dumoi does (her) work more cleanly than Numoi’ -- **naré:ya:pé / naré:banpé** ‘more cleanly’ (< **naré:-** ‘to be ‘clean’ **-yang/-ya:-/-ban-** ‘marker of the comparative degree’ **-pé** ‘suffix, marking an adverb of manner’) is an adverb, modifying the verb **gerdag**, etc.

B2.19.3 The superlative degree

The meaning of the superlative degree may be conveyed in two ways:

(i) By using the marker of the superlative degree, viz. **-pag-**, with the marker of the comparative degree, viz. **-ya:-/-ban-**, i.e. **-ya:pag/-banpag-** ;

(ii) By differentiating the one standing out from the rest by using the word **appíngémpénam** ‘than all (the rest/the others) or **takamémpénam** ‘than everyone/everything (else)’, if used in the context of a generic reference, and

appí:démpénam ‘than all of them’ or **takamdémpénam** ‘than every one (of the others)’, if used in the context of a specific reference (*-d-* being a marker of the specific), followed by the verb/adjective/adverb in the comparative degree.

This may be illustrated by the following sentences:

(a) (i) **Ko:kídí:dok Talombí agom lujo:ya:pagdag / lujo:banpagdag** ‘boy-s-the-of Talom-he speech *speaks-best-tense*’ > ‘Of all the boys, Talom speaks the best.’ -- **lujo:ya:pagdag / lujo:banpagdag** ‘speak(s) the best’ (< **lu-** ‘to speak’ **-jo:-** ‘suffix, denoting doing something well/expertly’, **lujo:-**, ‘to speak well/expertly’, being the comparative element’ **-yang-/ya:-/-ban-** ‘marker of the comparative degree’ **-pag-** ‘marker of the superlative’ **-dag** ‘tense marker’) is the verb in the sentence;

Or

(ii) **Ko:kídí:dok Talombí appíngémpénam agom lujo:ya:dag / lujo:bandag** ‘boy-s-the-of Talom-he *all-than* speech *speaks-well-more-tense*’ > ‘Talom speaks better than all the other boys.’

(b) (i) **Bulukkolok / Buluké:lok kangkan-ya:pagné / kangkanbanpagné ko:né:dé Dumoi-bí** ‘their-of beautiful-most girl-the Dumoi-she’ > ‘Dumoi is the most beautiful girl of them all.’ -- **kangkan-ya:pagné / kangkanbanpagné** ‘most beautiful’ (< **kangkan-** ‘to be beautiful’, being the comparative element’ **-yang-/ya:-/-ban-** ‘marker of the comparative degree’ **-pag-** ‘marker of the superlative’ **-né** ‘suffix, marking an adjective of quality’) is an adjective, qualifying the noun **ko:né:dé** ‘the girl’;

Or

(ii) **Bulukkolok / Buluké:lok takamémpéyam kangkan-ya:né / kangkanbanné ko:né:dé Dumoi-bí** ‘their-of *all-than* beautiful-more girl-the Dumoi-she’ > ‘Dumoi is more beautiful than all the other girls.’

(c) (i) **Bulukkolok / Buluké:lok Numoi-bí tatpoya:pakpé ni:tom modag** ‘their-of Numoi-she sweet-to-listen-to-most-ly song sing-tense’ > ‘Of them all, Numoi sings the most sweetly.’ -- **tatpoya:pakpé** ‘most sweetly’ (< **tad-** ‘to listen’ **-po-** ‘suffix, denoting something being nice to do’, **tatpo-**, ‘to be sweet to listen to’, being the comparative element’ **-yang-/ya:-** ‘marker of the comparative degree’ **-pag-** ‘marker of the superlative’ **-dag** ‘suffix, marking the simple present’) is an adverb, modifying the verb **modag** ‘sings’;

Or

(ii) **Bulukkolok / Buluké:lok Numoi-bí appíngémpénam tatpoya:pé ni:tom modag** ‘their-of Numoi-she *all-than* sweeter-to-listen-to song sing-tense’ > ‘Numoi sings songs more sweetly than the rest of them’, etc.

B2.20 Word-formation

The following are some of the common processes of word-formation in Mising:

- (a) *Affixation*
- (b) *Reduplication*
- (c) *Formation of portmanteau words or blends*
- (d) *Compounding*
- (e) *Conversion*

B2.20.1 *Affixation*

Mising words, as defined in B2.1 above, include, apart from lexical items (roots and stems) many inflected forms (words in syntactic contexts) and derived forms obtained by adding prefixes and derivational suffixes. Derived words, obtained by prefixation and suffixation, have already been discussed briefly in B2.3 and B2.4 above respectively, and, in an introductory treatment of the present kind, elaboration on the subject is being dispensed with. Needless to say, it is the process of affixation that makes Mising an agglutinative language.

B2.20.2 *Reduplication:*

Reduplication is another process of word-formation, frequently resorted to by Mising speakers in everyday speech. This process too has been briefly discussed in Section 5.2 in Introduction, Part II, of this volume and is not being elaborated here. A good deal of examples of reduplicatives (abbreviated *redup.*) can be found in the dictionary.

B2.20.3 *Formation of portmanteau words or blends:*

Blends have been referred to in B2.1 above and in Section 5.1 in Introduction, Part II and discussed in connection with the formation of numeral classifiers through the process of blending. However, since the formation of portmanteau words in the language exemplifies typically the way in which vocabulary may be enriched in the speech of a preliterate society, some more examples are given below.

(i) Many words, meaning the male and the female of animals or birds, are formed by the process of blending. In disyllabic words involved in such process, blends are formed mostly by combining the second syllable of the name of the animal and the second syllable of the word **abo** ‘male’, i.e. **bo**, to denote the male of the species or the second syllable of the word **ané** ‘female; mother’, i.e. **né**, e.g.

éki: ‘dog’ **abo** ‘male (of animal)’ > **ki:bo** ‘(male) dog’

éki: ‘dog’ **ané** ‘female (of animal)’ > **ki:né** ‘bitch’

sité ‘elephant’ **abo** ‘male (of animal)’ > **tébo** ‘male elephant’

sité ‘elephant’ **ané** ‘female (of animal)’ > **téné** ‘female elephant’

menjég ‘buffalo’ **abo** ‘male (of animal)’ > **jégbo** ‘male buffalo’

menjég ‘buffalo’ **ané** ‘female (of animal)’ > **jégné** ‘female buffalo’

sisug ‘swamp deer’ **abo** ‘male (of animal)’ > **sugbo** ‘male swamp deer’
sisug ‘swamp deer’ **ané** ‘female (of animal)’ > **sugné** ‘female swamp deer’
siram ‘otter’ **abo** ‘male (of animal)’ > **rambo** ‘male otter’
siram ‘otter’ **ané** ‘female (of animal)’ > **ramné** ‘female otter’, etc.
péjab ‘duck’ **abo** ‘male (of animal/bird)’ > **jabbo** ‘drake’
péjab ‘duck’ **ané** ‘female (of animal)’ > **jabné** ‘duck’, etc.

(Also see the discussion on gender in **B2.10** above)

(ii) Names of parts, words connected with such parts, etc., of human bodies and names of many things are formed through similar blending, e.g.

alé ‘leg’ **amíd** ‘hair on the body’ > **lémid** ‘hair on the legs’
alag ‘hand; arm’ **amíd** ‘hair on the body’ > **lagmíd** ‘hair on the arms’
yérung ‘ears’ **amíd** ‘hair on the body’ > **ru:míd** ‘hair in the ears’
aki: ‘belly’ **amíd** ‘hair on the body’ > **ki:míd** ‘hair on the belly’
alé ‘leg’ **along** ‘bone’ > **lélong** ‘leg bone’
atug ‘the head’ **along** ‘bone’ > **tuglong** ‘head bone’
amig ‘eye’ **along** ‘bone’ > **miglong** ‘bone just above the eye socket’
amig ‘eye’ **asi/así** ‘water’ > **miksi/miksi** ‘tears’
amig ‘eye’ **asig/asíg** ‘skin’ > **miksi/miksi** ‘the eyelids’
pérog ‘hen/cock’ **adin/adín** ‘meat’ > **rogdin/rogdín** ‘chicken (meat)’
eyeg/eyég ‘pig’ **adin/adín** ‘meat’ > **yegdín/yégdín** ‘pork’
sisug ‘swamp deer’ **adin/adín** ‘meat’ > **sugdin/sugdín** ‘swamp deer meat
(venison’
alag ‘hand; arms’ **ayar** ‘to be long’ > **lagyar** ‘(of shirts) to be long-sleeved’
alag ‘hand; arms’ **attung** ‘to be half’ > **laktung** ‘(of shirts) to be half-
sleeved’
aki: ‘belly’ **píta** ‘(of round or roundish things) to be large’ > **ki:ta** ‘pot-
bellied’
ísing/ésing ‘tree’ **attung** ‘to be half’ > **si:tung/sí:tung** ‘stump of a tree’
ísing/ésing ‘tree’ **atag** ‘a split part of wood’ > **si:tag/sí:tag** ‘a split part of
wood’, etc.

(iii) Some blends do not conform to the pattern of the second syllables of words forming a blend. In the following examples, in which adjectives are involved in the process of blending, we can see a different pattern:

sanné ‘dry’ **ongo/éngo** ‘fish’ > **ngosan** ‘dried fish’
sanné ‘dry’ **adin/adín** ‘meat’ > **dinsan/dínsan** ‘dried meat’
sanné ‘dry’ **a:m** ‘paddy corn’ > **amsan** ‘blighted or sapless paddy grain’
bínné ‘husked’ **a:m** ‘paddy corn’ > **ambín** ‘husked rice’
pídné ‘making way into the soil’ **takom** ‘insect’ > **kompíd** ‘a mole-cricket’
guné ‘hot or warm’ **asi/así** ‘water’ > **sigu/sígu** ‘hot or warm water’
le:né ‘raw’ **asi/así** ‘water’ > **sile:** ‘plain (i.e. not heated) water’
yadné ‘whirling’ **asi/así** ‘water’ > **siyad/síyad** ‘whirlpool’

anu ‘new’ **among** ‘land’ > **mo:nu** ‘fresh land for cultivation’

aku ‘old’ **among** ‘land’ > **mongku** ‘land already under cultivation for many years’

Note: The adjectives and the nouns in the above examples may be rearranged by placing the noun first and then the adjective -- **ongo/éngo sanné**, **a:m sanné**, **asi/asi guné**, etc. But adjectives in Mising, barring numeral adjectives and numeral classifiers, precede the corresponding nouns and hence the arrangement of the two words involved in the above order.

It may be pointed out here that although portmanteau words of the kind illustrated above can be formed in their hundreds, following the processes of blending occurring in the language, their number is limited in actual usage. For instance, many such words as **péjab** ‘duck’ **adin/adín** > **jabdin/jabdín**, **soben** ‘goat’ **adin/adín** > **bendin/bendín**, **menjég adin/adín** > **jégdin/jégdín**, **sarkod** ‘monitor lizard’ **adin/adín** > **koddin/koddín**, etc., using **adin/adín** ‘meat’, can be formed, but such blends are not in use¹⁹.

B2.20.4 Compounding

Compounding is another process of word-formation in the language, the meaning of the resultant compound being often wider than what each of the two constituents denote separately, e.g.

aríg ‘cultivation of crops’ and **ísíng** ‘tree’ > **aríg-ísíng** ‘agricultural activities in general’; **ongo** ‘fish’ and **tatíg** ‘frog’ > **ongo-tatíg** ‘fish and other items of food like fish’ (Misings, however, don’t eat frogs); **tapum** ‘a crawling insect’ and **tari:** ‘a winged insect’ > **tapum-tari:** ‘insects in general’; **ísíng** ‘tree’ and **íling** ‘stone’ > **ísíng-íling** ‘flora and other objects of nature (excluding humans, animals and birds)’; **ya:me:** ‘a young man’ and **si:sang/sí:sang** ‘those who are growing up’ > **ya:me:-si:sang/ya:me:-sí:sang** ‘young men (who are expected to be energetic and agile)’; **né:ng** ‘woman; wife’ and **milbong** ‘male; husband’ > **né:-milbong** ‘a married couple’; **miné/é:jo** ‘an old women’ and **míjng** ‘an old man’ > **miné-míjng/é:jo-míjng** ‘older people; an old couple’; **arém/aram** ‘dish’ and **bati:** ‘(loanword) a bowl’ > **arém-bati:/aram-bati:** ‘kitchen utensils’; **pédong** ‘rain’ and **ésar** ‘the winds’ > **pédong-ésar** ‘forces of nature’; **kinam** ‘pain; an ailment’ and **ramnam** ‘fever’ > **kinam-ramnam** ‘diseases; ailments in general’; **yampo** ‘tomorrow’ and **kotsu** ‘later in the day’ > **yampo-kotsu** ‘in the future’; **dogo-tínggo** ‘position (i.e. availability) of food provisions’ (**do-** ‘to eat’ and **tí:-** ‘to drink’), etc.

Examples of compound verb stems have been given in B2.15.1 above. That more than two stems can be joined in Mising to form a complex stem is illustrated in B2.15.2.

¹⁹The apex linguistic and literary body of the Misings, viz. Mising Agom Kébang, referred to in A5 above, has adopted the process of forming portmanteau words as the basic principle of coining glossarial neologies.

B2.20.5 Conversion

Conversion of words from one part of speech to another is not used extensively as a word-formation device in Mising, nouns, in particular, being hardly used as any other part of speech even through affixation. However, the following instances may be mentioned in this connection.

(i) As already mentioned and exemplified in the discussions on adjectives in **B2.12** above, adjectives of quality have many roots in common with verbs, and as pointed out in **B2.14** above, adverbs of manner too have quite a few roots in common with verbs. That a certain word, derived from the roots concerned, is an adjective, an adverb or a verb is indicated by the suffixes that are used with such roots.

(ii) All adjectives in Mising, including numerals and numeral classifiers, can be used like nouns, can occupy slots of subject, object, etc., taking appropriate case suffixes, e.g.

Ajji:nédém bi ‘small-the (accusative) give’ > ‘Give (me) the small one’ -- **ajji:nédém** (< **ajji:né** ‘small (adjective of quality)’ -**dé** ‘suffix, marking a specific noun’ -**m** ‘suffix, marking the accusative case’);

Lí:nédé aiyé ‘red-the good-be-will’ > ‘The red one will be good’ -- **lí:nédé** (< **lí:né** ‘red’ -**dé** ‘suffix, marking a specific noun and also functioning as a nominative case marker’)

Annyidé pí:ma:yé ‘two-the suffice-not-will’ > ‘Two will not be sufficient’ -- **annyidé** (**annyi** ‘two’ -**dé** ‘suffix, marking a specific noun and also functioning as a nominative case marker’), etc.

(iii) When the suffix **-nam** is added to a verb stem, the resultant form is a verbal noun belonging to the gerund class, which can also function as a participial adjective (corresponding to adjectives formed by the the **-ed** participle in English). Verbal nouns and participial adjectives of the kind have been discussed briefly and exemplified in *B2.6.2* and *B2.12.6* respectively. ♦♦♦

B3. Syntax²⁰

B3.1 The simple sentence

A simple sentence, as we know, consists of a single finite clause. In Mising a simple, affirmative and declarative sentence in the active voice - labelled a *kernel* sentence in transformational terminology - is of the type Subject-Object-Verb (S O V), e.g.

Tani:dé (S) **sumnyoko** (O) **apketo** (V) ‘man-the tiger-a kill-did’ > ‘The

²⁰Perusers of this introduction should not expect it to be comprehensive and explicit, although the author hopes the basic features of Mising syntactic structures have got a mention in it.

man killed a tiger.’

S O V also represents the normal word order of a kernel sentence. However, this word order in the language may not be described as ‘fixed’, as, despite the possibility of shift in focus, the underlying meaning would remain the same, even if we re-arrange the words in the following order. This is owing to the fact that the S and the O usually have their inflections for case and the V their inflections for tense, their semantic roles being, more or less, ‘fixed’ in the process:

Tani:dé (S) **apketo** (V) **sumnyoko** (O)

Sumnyoko (O) **tani:dé** (S) **apketo** (V)

Sumnyoko (O) **apketo** (V) **tani:dé** (S)

Apketo (V) **tani:dé** (S) **sumnyoko** (O)

Apketo (V) **sumnyoko** (O) **tani:dé** (S)

Of the above re-framed sentences, the O S V-type may sometimes be used by speakers, but the others would rarely be used, unless someone is using a poetic, context-specific or deliberate inversion. It may, however, be noted that, as the case suffix *-ko*, used in *numerals* and *numeral classifiers*, can mark the nominative as well as the accusative (see *B2.11.1* and *B2.11.2*), some uncertainty of meaning may result when there are numerals or numeral classifiers in both the S and the O, e.g.

Sumnyo adorko tani: annyiko moketo ‘tiger-one man-two kill-did’, which would ordinarily mean ‘A tiger killed two men’, because it is the subject that usually comes first in a sentence in Mising, but it can also mean ‘Two men killed a tiger’, as we cannot distinguish between the subject and the object in this sentence, with the help of the case marker *-ko*, which appears in both the subject and the object. In such a case, a speaker, if he/she so desires, might make the statement unambiguous through a lexical choice in respect of the V-element. For instance, instead of **moke-** ‘to kill’, which does not indicate how someone/something is killed, he/she might choose to use **gamke-** ‘to kill by biting’, which a tiger, not man, would do, or **díngke-** ‘to kill by beating’, which man, not a tiger, alone can do. The following sentences, which native speakers are likely to use normally, would thus have no ambiguity whatsoever:

Sumnyo adorko tani: annyiko gamketo ‘tiger-one man-two bite-kill-did’
> ‘A tiger killed two men’

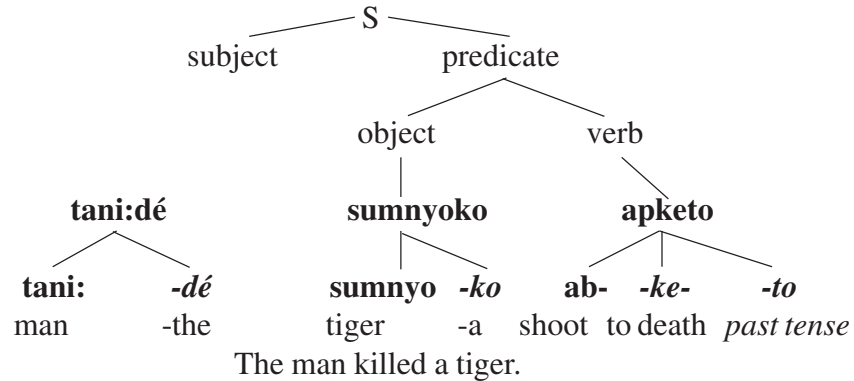
Tani: annyiko sumnyo adorko díngketo ‘man-two tiger-one beat-kill-did’
> ‘Two men beat a tiger to death.’, etc.

In traditional terms a sentence has two constituents, viz. a *subject* and a *predicate*. The *subject* and the *predicate* of the kernel sentence exemplified, viz. **Tani:dé sumnyoko apketo** ‘man-the tiger-one kill-did’ > ‘The man killed a tiger’, are:

Subject -- **tani:dé**, which consists of two morphemes, viz. **tani:** ‘man’ and **-dé** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case in a common noun with specific refer-

ence’;

Predicate -- **sumnyoko apketo**, i.e. two constituents, viz. **sumnyoko** (<**sumnyo** ‘tiger’ and **-ko** ‘suffix, marking, here, the accusative case in a numeral, used with a common noun having generic reference’) and **apketo** (<**ab-** ‘to shoot’ **-ke-** ‘suffix, denoting killing someone/something’ and **-to** ‘suffix, marking the simple past tense’). The sentence (S) may be represented diagrammatically as follows :

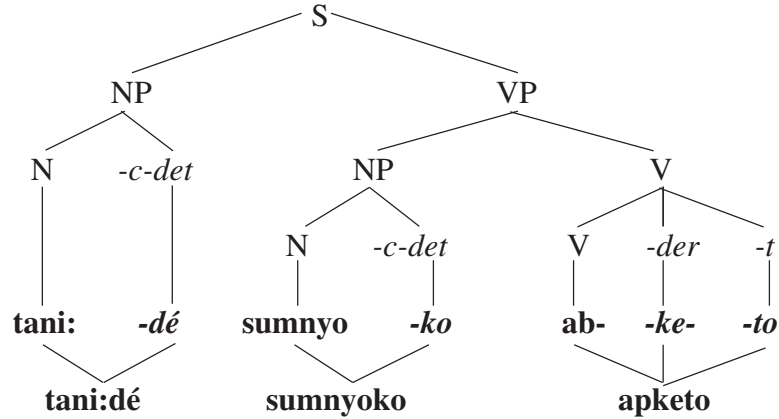


We find that the sentence under consideration illustrates the grammatical hierarchy, *morpheme > word > phrase > clause > sentence* and that it consists of one *clause*, three *words* and a total number of seven *morphemes*. It also illustrates that, Mising being an agglutinative language, the syntactic relationships of words in a sentence are expressed with the help of affixes (basically suffixes). Speaking in terms of *form*, the sentence under consideration consists of the following constituents:

- (1) A *clause* that constitutes the whole sentence;
- (2) The clause has two *phrases* -- one a *noun phrase* (NP), **tani:dé**, and the other a *verb phrase* (VP), **sumnyoko apketo** -- that constitute the clause;
- (3) The *noun phrase* (NP) consists of a *noun* (N), **tani:**, and a *suffix*, **-dé**, which marks the *case* of the noun and also serves as a *determiner*;
- (4) The *verb phrase* (VP) consists of a *noun phrase* (NP), **sumnyoko**, and a *verb* (V), **apketo**;
- (5) The *noun phrase* in the *verb phrase* consists of a *word* in agglutinative terms, a base *morpheme* -- a *noun*, **sumnyo** -- followed by another *morpheme* -- a *suffix*, **-ko**, marking, here, the accusative case and also serves as a *determiner*
- (6) The *verb* (V) of the *verb phrase* is a *word* in agglutinative terms and consists of the base *morpheme* **ab-**, followed by another *morpheme* -- a derivational suffix **-ke-** -- which is followed by yet another *morpheme* -- an inflectional suffix, marking tense, viz. **-to**.

The description of the structure of the sentence in question in terms of *form*

may be represented by the following diagram:



(using *-c* for a *case marker*, *-det* for a *determiner*, *-der* for a *derivational suffix* and *-t* for a *tense maker*)

However, we know that sentences in a language are *transformed* in different ways to express different meanings. The kernel sentence under discussion too is the result of a transformation: we have transformed **tani:** to **tani:dé** to refer to a particular person, **sumnyo** to **sumnyoko** to talk about one tiger, not more than one, and **ab-** to **apketo** to talk about the killing of a tiger that took place in the past, casting the whole sentence at the same time in a declarative and affirmative form. From the three lexical bases, we can have the following *negative*, *interrogative* and *negative-interrogative* forms (also see **B3.5** below for passive sentences in Mising):

(1) *Negative*: **Tani:dé sumnyoko apketoma** ‘man-the tiger-a shoot-kill-did-not’ > ‘The man did not kill a tiger (by shooting)’ -- As the object is a common noun with a generic reference, the sentence would normally imply that instead of killing, the man did something else to the tiger (maybe he caught the tiger or maybe he let it go, etc.)

(2) *Interrogative*: **Tani:dé sumnyoko apketonéi?** ‘man-the tiger-a shoot-kill-did-question marker’ > ‘Did the man kill a tiger (by shooting)?’

(3) *Negative-interrogative*: **Tani:dé sumnyoko apketoma:néi?** ‘man-the tiger-a shoot-kill-did-not-question marker’ > ‘Did the man not kill a tiger (by shooting)?’ (The object in such a sentence would, however, be ordinarily a specific one (here, **sumnyodém** ‘tiger-the-accusative’ instead of **sumnyoko** ‘tiger-a-accusative’: **Tani:dé sumnyodém apketoma:néi?** ‘Did the man not kill the tiger?’), etc.

B3.1.1 Clause elements

We have already introduced three of the clause elements, viz. subject (S),

object (O) and verb (V), as they occur in a simple sentence in the language. Two other elements of a clause are the complement (C) and the adverbial (A).

Complement (C):

Apart from objects and adverbials, governed by a verb, *complementation of a verb* in a sentence in Mising appears to be limited to copular complementation and to the occurrence of a noun or an adjective, or a noun phrase or an adjective phrase, as a *subject complement*²¹. Lexical verbs do not occur in a sentence in such complementation and so such sentences are verbless on the surface. However, the subject complement has an inflection -- a marker of the nominative case in affirmative, declarative sentences (see B2.11.1 for the different markers of the nominative case) or a marker of the interrogative or the negative in interrogative and negative sentences respectively -- which functions as a *copula* or a *linking verb*, required for copular complementation. It may be noted that a nominative suffix added to a subject complement in a sentence functions as a copula (*be*) and not as a marker of the subject in the sentence, e.g.

Tamenké aodé daktoré (S C) ‘Tamen’s son-the doctor-*inflection(-é)*’ > ‘Tamen’s son is a doctor.’ -- In this sentence the subject is a noun phrase, viz. **Tamenké aodé** ‘the son of Tamen’, i.e. ‘Tamen’s son’, **-dé** in **aodé**, being the marker of the subject, and the subject complement **daktoré** has the inflection **-é**, which marks a common noun, used for generic reference, in the nominative case. It is this inflection (**-é**) that functions as the *copula* or the linking *be* in the sentence.

Bí ainé daktorko (S C) ‘he/she good doctor-*one*’ > ‘He/She (is) a good doctor’ -- Here the subject **bí** ‘he/she’ is unmarked, as pronouns have zero inflection in the nominative case; the subject complement is a noun phrase (**ainé daktorko** ‘good doctor-*one* > a good doctor’), with the head **daktorko**, where the inflection **-ko** (clipped form of **ako** ‘one’) functions as the copular *be* (see B2.11.1 for the marking of numerals and numeral classifiers in the nominative case).

Kamponé galug génédé daktordé (S C) ‘white shirt wearer-the doctor-the’ > ‘The wearer of (i.e. the one wearing) a white shirt is the doctor.’ -- In this sentence the subject is a noun phrase: **kamponé galug génédé** ‘white shirt wearer-the’ > ‘the wearer of a white shirt’, **-dé** of **génédé** (< **géné** ‘wearer’ **-dé** ‘the’) marking the subject, and the subject complement **daktordé** also has the same inflection **-dé**, but functioning here as the copula (linking *be*), marking the subject complement.

Édé agerdém gernédé Talom-bí (S C) ‘that work-that doer-the Talom-he’ > ‘The doer (performer) of that work is Talom’ -- In this sentence the subject is a noun phrase: **édé agerdém gernédé** ‘that work-that doer-the’ >

²¹ This needs further scrutiny for arriving at a final statement on the subject.

‘the doer (performer) of that work’, *-dé* of **gernédé** (<**gerné** ‘doer’ *-dé* ‘the’) marking the subject, and **bí** ‘he/she’, which is used postpositionally as a marker of the nominative case with personal names and kinship terms of address, functions here as the copula (linking *be*), marking the subject complement.

In interrogative or negative sentences, it is the marker of the interrogative or the negative that serves additionally as the copula, e.g.

A. **No Tamenké auwéi?** ‘you Tamen’s son-inflection -interrogative suffix’ > ‘Are you Tamen’s son?’

B. **Ma, ngo bíkké aoma** ‘No, I his son-not’ > ‘No, I am not (his son).’

Here, A asks a question, to which B responds in the negative. **auwéi** in the subject complement **Tamenké auwéi** of the question is the resultant form of the sandhi **ao** ‘son’ + *-éi* ‘suffix, marking a question’, the marker of the subject complement being omitted here. Similarly, the inflection for the nominative case, functioning as a marker of the subject complement, is omitted in **aoma** (<**ao** ‘son’ *-ma* ‘not’) in the subject complement **bíkké aoma**. So, it appears that in such interrogative and negative sentences with a subject complement, it is the marker of the question or the negation that serves the additional purpose of marking the subject complement²².

The adjectives of quality, which are very commonly used as subject complements in Assamese, as in English, are generally used as verbs in Mising, e.g.

Ílingé tordag (S V) ‘stones--*é* (nominative case marker) hard-be’ > ‘Stones are hard’;

Galugdé lí:dag (S V) ‘shirt-the red-be’ > ‘The shirt is red.’;

No jí:dag/jí:dag (S V) ‘you fat-are’ > ‘You are fat’, etc.

tordag, **lí:dag** and **jí:dag/jí:dag** in the above sentences are *verbs* (V), not complements (C). In **tordag**, we have the root **tor-** ‘to be hard’, which can be used as a verb by adding an inflection, marking tense, mood, etc., as in **tordag** (*-dag* being a tense marker). Similarly, the root **lí:-** ‘to be red’ in **lí:dag** has been used as a verb by adding the tense marker *-dag*. In **jí:dag/jí:dag**, the root **jí:-/jí:-** ‘to be fat’ has been used as a verb by adding the simple present tense marker *-dag*.

Nevertheless, when there is previous mention of a noun in the linguistic context, the adjective or the adjective phrase, qualifying the noun may be used like a subject complement, e.g.

Sé:bulu sanné ísingé ‘These-are dry trees’ -- here, **sanné ísingé**

²² Alternatively, **auwéi** may be considered a resultant form of **ao**, *-é* ‘nominative case marker, functioning here as the copula, linking the subject complement’ and *-éi* (**ao -é -éi > auwéi**) and **aoma** as the resultant form of **ao**, *-é* ‘nominative case marker, functioning here as the copula, linking the subject complement’ and *-ma* (**ao -é -ma > aoma**), the nominative case marker *-é*, functioning as the marker of a subject complement, being deleted in the process of giving the sentence an interrogative or a negative form. This explanation assumes the presence of an inflection, marking the copula in the subject complement, leaving the suffixes *-ma* and *-éi* free to their own function of marking the negative and the interrogative respectively.

(< **sanné** ‘dry’ **ísíng** ‘tree’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case, but assuming here a copulative function’) is a noun phrase functioning as a complement of the subject **sé:bulu** ‘these’. Now, if we have a previous mention of trees or the context of trees is pretty obvious, we can shift the subject complement marker **-é** to the adjective **sanné** and say **Sé:bulu sanné** ‘These are dry’ -- **sanné** (< **san-** ‘to be dry’ **-né** ‘suffix, marking an adjective of quality’ **-é** ‘copulative suffix’, one of the two **-és**, viz. the **-é** of **-né** and the copulative suffix **-é**, being deleted in the process of sandhi).

When the noun, qualified by the adjective, is present as the subject in a sentence, it may have an adjective as its complement, e.g.

Édé galugkídí:dé akuné ‘those shirts old’ > ‘those shirts are old’ -- **akuné** (< **san-** ‘to be dry’ **-né** ‘suffix, marking an adjective of quality’ **-é** ‘copulative suffix’).

If shirts are in focus in the linguistic context, we may also say:

Édébulu akuné ‘those are old’, etc.

Adjectives as subject complements are also found to occur, when comparison is involved, e.g.

Ngo nompénam abí:(ya:)né ‘I you-*than* old(er)’ > ‘I am older than you’ -- **abí:né** (< **abí:-** ‘to be older in age’ **-né** ‘suffix, marking an adjective of quality’)²³;

As far as *object complements* are concerned, sentences of the kind *We made him our chief* -- in which *our chief* is an object complement -- do not occur in Mising. Instead of the complement, an adverbial (A) is used to express the meaning of such sentences:

Ngolu bím ngoluk ru:tumpé ito ‘we him/her our chief-as make-did’ > ‘We made him/her our chief’ -- **ru:tumpé** ‘chief-as, i.e. as chief’ in this sentence is not a complement, but an adverbial, **-pé**, here, being a marker of an adverbial. The following construction would be ungrammatical:

Ngolu bím ngoluk ru:tum ito (*)

Adverbial (A):

Adverbials are adverbs or adverb phrases that modify the meaning of a verb in a sentence like adverbs, e.g.

Aso:pé(A) du:to ‘silently sit’ > ‘Sit silently!’: **aso:pé** -- adverb of manner;

Bí édílo(A) gípí:yén? ‘he/she when arrive-will-question marker’ > ‘When will he/she arrive?’: **édílo** -- adverb of time;

No okolo:pé(A) gíyén? ‘you where go-will-question marker’ > ‘Where will you go?’: **okolo:pé** -- interrogative adverb;

²³The use of the marker of comparative degree **-ya:** is normally obligatory, but since the root **abí:-** ‘to be older in age’ itself is comparative in import, the use of **-ya:** is optional here. Uses of this nature, however, appear to be limited and cannot be extended to all adjectives.

A:péné dítagdo ngo anu okumko moyé? ‘coming year-in I new house-one build-shall’ > ‘I shall build a house in the coming year?’: **a:péné dítagdo** ‘in the coming year’ (< **a:péné** ‘coming’ **dítag** ‘year’, **-do** ‘marker of a specific place or time’) -- adverbial phrase;

Yampo(A) ngolu noluk do:lu:to:pé(A) gíyé ‘tomorrow we your village(there in the north or the east)-to go-shall’ > ‘We shall go to your village (located to the north or in the upper region) tomorrow’: **yampo** ‘tomorrow’, adverb of time; **noluk do:lu:to:pé** ‘to your village’ (< **noluk**, contraction of **nolukké** ‘your -- plural’; **do:lu:to:pé** < **do:lung** ‘village’ **-to** ‘a location to the north, etc.’ **-pé** ‘suffix, marking the allative case’) -- adverb phrase;

Nok légangé(A) ngo sila:dag ‘your cause-for I die-can-tense marker’ > ‘I can die for your sake’: **nok légangé** ‘for your cause/sake’ (< **nok**, contraction of **nokké** ‘your -- singular’; **légangé** < **légang** ‘someone’s or something’s cause/sake’ **-é** ‘suffix, conveying, here, the sense of for’) -- adverb phrase.

B3.1.2 Clause types and the order of the clause elements

Having introduced the five elements of a clause, viz. subject (S), object (O), verb (V), complement (C) and adverbial (A), we can now proceed to discuss briefly the types of clauses that occur in a simple, affirmative and declarative sentence in Mising.

(1) The elements subject and verb, arranged, usually, in the order S V, as in **Sitéko sikang** ‘elephant-one die-did’ > ‘An elephant died’ -- the order of the two elements is not inverted normally. The order V S -- **Sikang sitéko** -- may convey the underlying meaning, but it would be uncommon to use it, unless someone chooses to use it poetically or in a specific context or deliberately. The V of S V is *intransitive*.

(2) The elements subject, object and verb, arranged, usually, in the order S O V, as in **Tani:dé sumnyoko apketo**, has been discussed already in some detail above and it was pointed out that, while S O V is the normal order of the combination, another order O S V may also be used sometimes by a speaker, but other orders (V O S, V S O, etc.) would be an exercise in poetic, context-specific or deliberate inversion. In this structure with an object, V is necessarily *transitive*.

(3) The elements subject, adverbial and verb, arranged, usually, in the order S A V, as in **Tamen-bí yampo gíyé** ‘Tamen-he (nominative) tomorrow go/come-will’ > ‘Tamen will go/come tomorrow’. The three elements occur quite frequently in the order A S V -- e.g. **Yampo Tamen-bí gíyé** -- also, but other orders are uncommon and would be used by a speaker as a poetic, context-specific or deliberate inversion.

(4) The elements subject, complement (subject complements only, with a marker -- see discussion on complement above), arranged, usually, in the order

S C, as in **Talom-bí daktoré**, ‘Talom-he doctor-be’ > ‘Talom is a doctor’. The only other order possible is C S, which is not the common order in affirmative statements, but might be used as a poetic, context-specific or deliberate inversion²⁴.

(5) The elements subject, object (indirect), object (direct) and verb, arranged, usually, in the order S O (indirect) O (direct) V -- **Ngo nom murkongém bipé** ‘I you (indirect object) money (direct object) give-shall’ > ‘I shall give you money’ or O (indirect) S O (direct) V, as in **Nom ngo murkongém bipé** ‘you (indirect object) I money (direct object) give-shall’ > ‘I shall give you money’. If the focus of meaning is prominently on the direct object, the orders O (direct) O (indirect) S V -- **Murkongém nom ngo bipé** ‘money (direct object) you (indirect object) I give-shall’ > ‘Money I shall give you’, which conveys the sense of ‘Don’t worry about money -- which I shall give you’ and O (direct) S O (indirect) V -- **Murkongém ngo nom bipé** ‘money (direct object) I you (indirect object) give-shall’ > ‘Money I shall give you’, used in almost the same sense, might also be considered as common. But other orders would be uncommon, although some speakers may use them as poetic, context-specific or deliberate inversions. In such structures with two objects, a direct and an indirect, V is *ditransitive*, requiring two objects -- one direct and the other indirect.

(6) The elements subject, adverbial, object and verb, arranged, usually, in the order S A O V, as in **Ngolu lunnyíng anu okumko moyé** ‘we next-year new house-one build-shall’ > ‘We shall build a new house next year’ or A S O V -- **Lunnyíng ngolu anu okumko moyé** ‘next-year we new house-one build-shall’ > ‘we shall build a new house next year’. To shift the focus of meaning to **anu okumko** ‘a new house’, the orders O S A V -- **Anu okumko ngolu lunnyíng moyé** ‘new house-one we next-year build-shall’ or O A S V -- **Anu okumko lunnyíng ngolu moyé** ‘new house-one next-year we build-shall’, would also be used commonly. But other orders, especially fronting of the element V, would be uncommon, although some speakers may use them as poetic, context-specific or deliberate inversions. In such structures with objects, V is *monotransitive*, requiring only one object.

Note: As there are no structures in Mising that may be described as having object complements (see discussion on *complement* above), no clauses of the type S O V C occur in the language.

²⁴ It may be noted here that sentences of the S C clause type in Assamese, a New Indo-Aryan language, are verbless on the surface, as they are in Mising, but while Mising has a suffix added to a subject complement -- a nominative case marker, functioning as a copula, Assamese avoids using any marker to link a subject to a subject complement. Thus Assamese has sentences that may be translated literally (i.e. following the surface structure) into English as ‘John doctor’ (for ‘John is a doctor’), ‘John good’ (for ‘John is good’), etc.

B3.1.3 Structural variations

Clause elements in a sentence as well as various constituents within a clause element occur in a syntagmatic or chain relationship, as we know -- a chain that can be expanded or contracted, observing the rules involved. Again, each clause element has one or more words or phrases, which can, in most cases, be replaced with other forms, their relationship being paradigmatic or one of choice. It is this feature in a language that allows for endless variations in the sentences that we use in everyday speech.

The six clause types, mentioned above, exemplify the basic types of combination of the five clause elements. Ellipses apart, the occurrence of the different elements in each type of combination is of obligatory nature (that is to say, the sentence will be structurally incomplete, if any of the elements in a particular clause type is left out). However, other patterns of clauses with optional occurrence of different clause elements additionally are a common syntactic feature, e.g.

S A A V, A S A V, etc. -- **Tamen-bí** (S) **yampo** (A) **ngolukkésó:pé** (A) **gíyé** (V) ‘Tamen-he tomorrow our-place-here-to come-will’ > ‘Tamen will come to our place here tomorrow’; **Yampo** (A) **Tamen-bí** (S) **ngolukkésó:pé** (A) **gíyé** (V), etc. (in which the occurrence of either of the adverbials is structurally optional)

S A A A V, A A S A V, etc.-- **Tamen-bí** (S) **yampo** (A) **rokompé** (A) **ngolukkésó:pé** (A) **gíyé** (V) ‘Tamen-he tomorrow morning-in our-place-here-to come-will’ > ‘Tamen will come to our place here in the morning tomorrow’; **Yampo** (A) **rokompé** (A) **Tamen-bí** (S) **ngolukkésó:pé** (A) **gíyé** (V), etc. (in which the occurrence of two of the adverbials are structurally optional), etc.

O S A A V, A S O A V, S A O A V, etc. **Si agersim** (O) **no** (S) **yampo** (A) **lomdanla** (A) **gerappa:yé** (V) ‘this work-this you tomorrow quickly do-finish-have-to-will’ > ‘You will have to finish doing this work quickly tomorrow’; **Yampo** (A) **no** (S) **si agersim** (O) **lomdanla** (A) **gerappa:yé** (V) ‘tomorrow you this work-this quickly do-finish-have-to-will’ > ‘You will have to finish doing this work quickly tomorrow’; **No** (S) **yampo** (A) **si agersim** (O) **lomdanla** (A) **gerappa:yé** (V) ‘you tomorrow this work-this quickly do-finish-have-to-will’ > ‘You will have to finish doing this work quickly tomorrow’, etc.

Sentences are always capable of structural expansion and variation in the manner exemplified above. Variations in the combination of the clause elements within the same clause type are only to be expected in a language like Mising, having no ‘fixed’ word order per se, although a sentence begins usually with the subject or the object (if there is an object) and ends with the verb. Again, a subject (S), an object (O) or even an adverbial (A) may have non-finite or finite

clauses within them, when we use more complex patterns, e.g.

tíngírsuge:la okkomsin kinsuma:né tani:dé ‘drunk-having-been nothing aware-of man-the’ > ‘the man, unaware of anything (for) having been drunk’ is a noun phrase that can be used as a subject. **tíngírsuge:la** ‘having been drunk’ is a non-finite clause (see *B2.15.4*), which modifies the meaning of the adjective phrase **okkomsin kinsuma:né** ‘nothing aware-of’ > ‘unaware of anything’, the non-finite clause and the adjective phrase together modifying the noun **tani:dé** ‘man-the’ > ‘the man’.

The noun phrase exemplified above may be used as an object by turning the nominative case marker **-dé** in **tani:dé** into an accusative form, viz. **-dém** (**tani:dém**).

Similarly, the adverbial **lomdanla** ‘quickly’ in **Si agersim (O) no (S) yampo (A) lomdanla (A) gerappa:yé (V)** ‘this work-this you tomorrow quickly do-finish-have-to-will’ > ‘You will have to finish doing this work quickly tomorrow’ can be replaced with an adverbial like **do:nyi oa:ma:dapé** ‘sun set-before’ > ‘before the sun sets’:

Si agersim (O) no (S) yampo (A) do:nyi oa:ma:dapé (A) gerappa:yé (V) ‘this work-this you tomorrow sun set-before do-finish-have-to-will’ > ‘You will have to finish doing this work before the sun sets tomorrow’, etc.

B3.1.4 Postpositional phrases as adverbial

The word class, known as preposition in English, which are used before nouns and pronouns to signify place, time, position, method, cause, etc. does not occur in Mising, their meaning being expressed by other devices. One of the devices is the use of suffixes, marking cases such as the instrumental, the ablative, the genitive, the locative, the benefactive, and the allative (see **B2.11**). This needs no repetition here.

The second device also involves the use of case suffixes, but the suffixes in this device are added to a noun, denoting place, position, time, etc., postposited after a noun or a pronoun, e.g.

taléng ‘a higher location; top part; surface, etc.’ **-do** ‘locative suffix’ > **talé:do**, which conveys the meaning of English *on*, e.g. **Tébul talé:do méto** ‘table surface-locative suffix keep’ > ‘Keep/Put (something) on the table’. Syntactically, **talé:do** is a *postposition* and **Tébul talé:do** ‘on the table’ may be labelled a *postpositional phrase* with the function of an adverbial. The following are some other examples of postpositions and postpositional phrases --

kéíng/rumkíng ‘a lower location; bottom part; lower surface, etc.’ **-do** ‘locative suffix’ > **kéíngdo/rumkí:do**, which conveys the meaning of English *under*, e.g. **Ísíng/Ésíng kéíngdo/rumkí:do du:to** ‘tree bottom-part-locative suffix sit’ > ‘Sit under the tree’ -- postposition **kéíngdo/rumkí:do** and postpositional phrase **ísíng/ésíng kéíngdo/rumkí:do** ‘under the tree’;

arang ‘an inner/interior location; inside’ **-do** ‘locative suffix’ > **ara:do**, postposition conveying the meaning of English *in* or *inside*, e.g. **Okum ara:do dura:la du:yo** ‘house inside-locative suffix confining be-not’ > ‘Do not keep (yourself) confined inside the house’ -- postpositional phrase **okum ara:do** ‘inside the house’;

anin/anín ‘a location nearby; proximity’ **-lo** ‘locative suffix’ > **aninlo/anínlo**, postposition conveying the meaning of English *near*, e.g. **Noluk do:lung aninlo/anínlo botténé si:lungko/sí:lungko dung** ‘your village nearby-location-locative suffix big forest-one be’ > ‘(There) is a big forest near your village’ -- postpositional phrase **noluk do:lung aninlo/anínlo** ‘near your village’;

pongkog ‘a location between two persons or things’ **-so** ‘locative suffix’ > **pongkogso**, postposition, conveying the meaning of English *between*, e.g. **Ngonyik pongkogso du:to** ‘we-two-genitive suffix location-between-two-objects-locative suffix sit’ > ‘Sit between the two of us’ -- postpositional phrase **ngonyik pongkogso** ‘between the two of us’;

lédí/lédu ‘time that is to follow; later time’ **-do** ‘locative (here, denoting temporal location) suffix’ > **lédído/lédudo**, postposition conveying the meaning of English *after*, e.g. **Lígang lédído/lédudo gílang** ‘Lígang (a festival) later-time-locative suffix come’ > ‘Come after Lígang’ -- postpositional phrase **Lígang lédído/lédudo** ‘after Lígang’;

kídísu ‘the middle’ **-do -lo** ‘locative (marking location in both space and time) suffix’ > **kídísudolo**, postposition, conveying the meaning of English *in the middle of*, e.g. **Yo: kídísudolo porogé kogma** ‘night in-the-middle-of cocks crow-not’ > ‘Cocks do not crow at midnight’ -- postpositional phrase **yo: kídísudolo** ‘in the middle of night’, i.e. ‘at midnight’, etc.

It can be seen from the illustrative sentences that postpositional phrases have the function of an adverbial.

B3.1.5 Constituents of clause elements

The constituents of the clause elements subject, object, subject complement, adverbial and verb are phrases, which are the next lower category, after clauses, in the hierarchy of forms, viz. noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, postpositional phrase and verb phrase. Of these, the occurrence of the noun phrase is the most extensive: in addition to subjects, objects and subject complements, it can occur even in adverbials. Phrases in the formal sense may consist of one word or more.

B3.1.5(a) The noun phrase and the adjective phrase

Noun phrases constitute a subject, an object or a subject complement. There may be noun phrases in adverbials too. Such a phrase has a noun as *head*, which is marked by a nominative suffix for a subject (see B2.11.1) and an accusative

suffix for an object (see *B2.11.2*). The head noun in a subject complement is marked by a nominative suffix, functioning as a copula (see *B3.1.1*). The head of a noun phrase may also be a pronoun, which is unmarked (zero suffix) as a subject. Given below are examples of simple noun phrases:

Sitédé sikang ‘elephant-the died’ > ‘The elephant died’ -- here, the subject, **sitédé**, is a simple noun phrase, with its *head* **sité** ‘elephant’, taking the nominative suffix **-dé** (used to denote a common noun with specific reference) in order to assume the role of the subject.

Bulu sitédém kopakto ‘they elephant-the sell-off-did’ > ‘They sold off the elephant’ -- here, the object, **sitédém**, is a simple noun phrase, with its *head* **sité** ‘elephant’, taking the accusative suffix **-dém** (**-m** being the accusative element and **-dém**, denoting a common noun with specific reference, used as object) in order to assume the role of the object.

Bélé bulukké sitédé ‘that (there to the south or the west) their elephant-be’ > ‘That one (there to the south or the west) is their elephant’ -- here, the subject complement, **sitédé**, is a simple noun phrase, with its *head* **sité** ‘elephant’, to which the suffix **-dé** (**-dé**, denoting a common noun with specific reference, used as subject complement here) is added.

Ngo Tamenbuluk do:lu:to:pé lendung ‘I Tamen-their village-to get-ready-to-go-present continuous’ > ‘I am getting ready to go to Tamen-their village (i.e. the village, where Tamen and others live)’ -- here, the adverbial **Tamenbuluk do:lu:to:pé** consists of the noun phrase **Tamenbuluk do:lung** ‘Tamen-their village’, followed by the deictic element **to** (**-to**, when suffixed) ‘there to the north, etc.’ and the suffix **-pé**, marking the allative case’ (regarding the pluralization of proper nouns, see *B2.9.1*).

A *complex noun phrase* includes an *adjective phrase* with a head noun, e.g.

Botténé sitédé sikang ‘big elephant-the died’ > ‘The big elephant died’ -- here, the adjective **botténé** functions as a premodifier of the head of the noun phrase.

A complex noun phrase may have a *complex adjective phrase* as premodifier, e.g.

Botténé, pésokannam sitédé sikang ‘big, fearsome elephant-the died’ > ‘the big fearsome elephant died’ -- here the noun phrase has a complex adjective phrase **botténé pésokannam** ‘big, fearsome’ as premodifier of the head noun, **botténé** (< **botté-** ‘to be big’ **-né**) being an adjective of quality and **pésokannam** (< **pésó-** ‘to fear’ **-kan-** ‘suffix, denoting being fit for something’ **-nam**) being participial (see *B2.12.6*);

Mirém éra:dok botténé, pésokannam sitédé sikang ‘rich family-the-genitive fearsome big elephant-the died’ > ‘The big, fearsome elephant of the rich family died’ -- here the noun phrase has a complex adjective phrase **mirém**

éra:dok botténé pésokannam ‘the rich family’s big fearsome’ as premodifier of the complex head noun **sitédé**, etc. It may be noted that **mirém érang** ‘rich family’ is a noun phrase, consisting of an adjective **mirénné** ‘rich’ (often reduced to **mirém** in everyday speech, when used as an adjective) and a noun (**érang** ‘family’): the noun phrase has been transformed to a *possessive adjective* by adding the possessive case marker for common nouns with a specific reference, viz. **-dok** (**mirénné érang -dok** > **mirém éra:dok**);

Mirém éra:dok airu:pé oudge:la ji:né, pésokannam sitédé sikang ‘rich family-the-*genitive* very tall-being fat, fearsome elephant-the died’ > ‘The very tall, fat and fearsome elephant of the rich family died’ -- here the noun phrase has a complex adjective phrase **mirém éra:dok airu:pé oudge:la ji:né, pésokannam** ‘the rich family’s very tall, fat, and fearsome’ as premodifier of the complex head noun **sitédé**, etc.

It can be seen that adjectives in an adjective phrase are capable of *recursion*, and quite a few adjectives can occur in the process of recursion, especially with a slight pause in between, as has been indicated by a comma in the last example. It is also seen that the adjective phrase in the last sentence includes an adverb (**airu:pé** ‘very’) and a noun phrase **mirém(né) érang** ‘rich family’, turned into a possessive adjective by adding the genitive suffix **-dok** (**mirénné éra:dok** ‘rich family’s’ or ‘of the rich family’). Another characteristic of an adjective phrase to be noted is that it can include a non-finite verb, as also shown in the last example, viz. **oudge:la ji:né** ‘tall-being very fat’, in which **oudge:la** is a non-finite form, **-ge:la** being a marker of a non-finite verb (see B2.15.4) and **oud-** ‘to be tall’ is an adjectival root that can also be used as a verb (see B2.12). However, in a complex adjective phrase, with forms like **oudge:la**, the non-finite **-ge:la** is suggestive of an additional attribute to follow. Thus the implication of **oudge:la** is ‘tall and ...’. The device of turning an adjective of quality (marked by the suffix **-né**) into a non-finite form with **-ge:la** before another adjective of quality (also marked by the suffix **-né**) is very common in Mising speech -- a device resorted to apparently in order to avoid using two or more adjectives of quality (marked by **-né**), one after the other:

oudné ji:né (?) sitéko > **oudge:la ji:né sitéko** ‘tall and fat elephant-one’ > ‘a tall and fat elephant’ or **ji:né oudné (?) sitéko** > **jingge:la oudné sitéko** ‘fat and tall elephant-one’ > ‘a fat and tall elephant’;

yakané bonggídné (?) tani:ko > **yakage:la bonggídné tani:ko** ‘dark-complexioned and hunchbacked man-one’ > ‘a dark-complexioned and hunchbacked man’ or **bonggídné yakané tani:ko (?)** > **bonggídge:la yakané tani:ko** ‘hunchbacked and dark-complexioned man-one’ > ‘a hunchbacked and dark-complexioned man’, etc.

Adjective phrases premodifying nouns may include even non-finite clauses, which, in turn, may have adverbials in them, e.g.

Menjég appí:dém kopagge:la mirém éra:dé ménnýing rénam, bottépagné sitédé sikang ‘buffalo all-accusative sell-off-having rich family-the-nominative last-year buy-past participle, very big elephant-the died’ > ‘The very big elephant, bought by the rich family last year after selling off all the buffalos, died.’ The subject of the non-finite clause is **mirém éra:dé** (<**mirém érang -dé**) and the object **menjég appí:dém** ‘buffalo all-accusative case’ > ‘all the buffalos’, the non-finite verb being **kopagge:la** (<**kopag-** ‘to sell off’ **-ge:la** ‘marker of a non-finite verb’). The whole non-finite clause including the adverb **ménnýing** ‘last year’ functions as a premodifier of the participial adjective **rénam** ‘bought (something)’, i.e. ‘(something) bought’.

Premodification of a noun head in a noun phrase by an adjective phrase with a non-finite phrase or a non-finite clause, as exemplified, may be a recursive process, -- a process of *left-recursive* construction -- and such recursion is grammatically acceptable, although not used very frequently.

Numerals and numeral classifiers function as *postmodifiers* of the head of a noun phrase, e.g.

Tani: ako/annyiko/aumko gído ‘man one/two/three come-ing’ > ‘One man / two men / three men is/are coming’; it is to be noted that the case marker (here, **-ko**) is attached to the numeral, and not to the noun;

O:nam péttang dornyidé déngkangku ‘reared-as-pet bird two fly-away-did’ > ‘The two pet birds flew away’; as in the case of the numeral in the above example, the numeral classifier, **dornyidé** (<**dornyi** ‘two birds, animals, etc.’ **-dé** ‘specifying suffix for common nouns used in the nominative case’) assumes a postmodifying position and also appropriates the case suffix.

Numerals and numeral classifiers occur in noun phrases in objects, subject complements or adverbials in the same way.

(For more details on numerals and numeral classifiers, see *B2.13.1* and *B2.13.3*)

b3.1.5(b) The verb phrase

Verb phrases constitute the verb in a sentence. The forms that a Mising verb can take in the context of tense, aspect and mood have been discussed above in the section on verbs (**B2.15**). That such forms are usually agglutinative in varying degrees has also been illustrated in *B2.1*. On the basis of the discussions on verbs that have preceded we can identify the following characteristics of the verb phrase in Mising:

(i) The stem of a Mising verb can be simple, i.e. having only one root, compound or complex (see *B2.115.1* and *B2.15.2*).

(ii) The stem can be followed immediately by inflections for tense or mood as well as by a suffix, marking the negative, e.g.

Ngo gíyé. ‘I go-shall’ > ‘I shall go.’ -- verb **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-yé** (inflection

for marking the *future tense*);

No luto! ‘you say-*imperative marker*’ > ‘You say!’ -- verb **lu-** ‘to say, speak, tell, etc.’ **-to** (inflection for marking the *imperative mood*);

Bí gíma. ‘he/she go-not’ > ‘He/She will not go.’ or ‘He/She has not come’ -- verb **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-ma** (suffix, marking the *negative*), etc.

(iii) An inflection for tense can follow or precede an inflection for mood, e.g.

Bí gíyépé! ‘he/she go/come-will-probably’ > ‘He/She will probably come/go.’ -- verb **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-yé** (inflection for marking the *future tense*) **-pé** (inflection for mood, denoting probability);

Ngo gípa:yé. ‘I go/come-have-to-shall’ > ‘I shall have to go’ -- verb **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-pa:-** (inflection for mood, denoting obligation) **-yé** (inflection for marking the *future tense*), etc.

(iv) The stem may be followed by one or more derivational suffixes, which modify the meaning of the stem in different ways, before being inflected for tense, aspect or mood, e.g.

Ngo gígoryé. ‘I go-early-shall’ > ‘I shall go early.’ -- verb **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-gor-** (derivational suffix, denoting doing something quickly, hurriedly, early, without delay, etc.) **-yé** (inflection for marking the *future tense*);

No gípongkang. ‘you go-ahead-of-others-*imperative marker*’ > ‘You go ahead of the others.’ -- verb **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-po:-** (derivational suffix, denoting doing something ahead of others or doing something before doing any other thing) **-kang** (inflection for the *imperative mood* for motion verbs to denote a movement away from the speaker);

Bulu gígo:dung. ‘they go-moving-around-present continuous’ > ‘They are walking/loitering around.’ -- verb **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-go:-** (derivational suffix, denoting moving here and there) **-dung** (inflection for marking the present tense in the *progressive aspect*), etc.

(v) More than one derivational suffix can precede inflections, e.g.

Ko:dém gíbogorkang ‘boy-the-*accusative suffix* go/come-taking-someone-with-early-*imperative suffix*’ > ‘Go early, taking the boy with (you).’ -- verb **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-bo-** (derivational suffix, associating someone with oneself in doing something, especially in a helping way) **-gor-** (derivational suffix, denoting doing something quickly, hurriedly, early, without delay, etc.) **-kang** (inflection for the *imperative mood* for motion verbs to denote a movement away from the speaker);

Ekoriya:né taniyém du:bosugu:mang ‘headstrong man-*accusative suffix* live-with-be-easy-not’ > ‘(It) is not easy to live with a headstrong person’ -- verb **du:-** ‘to sit, stay, live, etc.’ **-bo-** (derivational suffix, associating someone with oneself in doing something, especially in a helping way) **-su-** (usually marking the reflexive use of a verb, it denotes here, by combining with **-bo-**, i.e. **-bosu-**, doing something together) **-gu:-** (derivational suffix, denoting something

being convenient or uncomplicated to do) **-mang** (suffix, marking the *negative*), etc.

(vi) Question markers of the verb phrase follow a tense marker, and, they usually terminate the verb phrase in which they occur, e.g.

No írsutobo:néi? ‘you bathe-have?’ > ‘Have you bathed?’ -- verb **ír-** ‘to wash someone or something’ **-su-** (usually a marker of a reflexive verb, it denotes here, by combining with **ír-**, i.e. **írsu-**, washing oneself, i.e. bathing) **-to** (inflectional suffix, marking the simple past tense) **-bo** (suffix, denoting a completed action by combining with **-to**) **-néi** (suffix, marking a *yes-no* question);

Nok aminé okkon? ‘your name-*nominative suffix* what (be)?’ > ‘What is your name?’ -- On the surface, it is a verbless sentence, but it is not. The word **okkon** ‘what?’ here consists of the morphemes **oko** ‘what’ **-é** (suffix, carrying the meaning of the verb *be*) **-n** (suffix, marking a question-word question), **-é** being deleted and **-k-** of **oko** being geminated in the process of sandhi (**oko -é > okko**). (The occurrence of **-é** is explicit in a dialectal variant of the sentence: **Nok aminé íngkuén?** (**íngko** ‘what’ **-é -n**.)

The marker of a *yes-no* or an question-word question can probably be followed by only another suffix, viz. **-ké**, a suffix, denoting the sense of ‘Is it true that ...’, e.g.

No buluk lédílo gímínkanéiké? ‘you their with go-in-company-had-*question marker*-**ké**’ > ‘Is it true that you had gone with them?’ The meaning of this sentence can also be expressed by another construction with **-ké**, viz.

No:néiké buluk lédílo gímínkané? ‘Is it true that you had gone with them?’ In this construction the verb phrase has the question marker **-né** and **-néi**, followed by **-ké**, is attached to the noun phrase constituting the subject.

The difference between the two sentences above is in the focus of meaning: in the first one, it is on the verb (**gímínkanéiké**, where **-néiké** appears), and in the second it is on the subject (**No:néiké**, where **-néiké** appears).

(vii) Some of the modal suffixes can occur as final elements in a verb phrase, i.e. no other suffixes can occur after them, e.g.

-ka:langka (complex suffix, consisting of the morphemes **-kang**, **-lang** and **-ka**) and **-motéika** (complex suffix, consisting of **-mo**, **-téi** and **-ka**), both marking the optative mood: **Nolu mirém rémka:langka!** ‘you(plural) rich grow-may!’ > ‘May you grow rich!’ -- here **ré-** is an echo verb (see B2.15.3), derived from **mirém**, to which the optative marker **-ka:langka** has been added;

-yai (suffix, marking the hypothetical past): **Aipé aríg iya:mílo no mirémyai!** ‘well cultivation do-had-if you grow-rich-would-have-been’ > ‘If you had done (your) cultivation well, you would have grown rich.’

-pé, -népé (suffix, marking *possibility*): **Pédong oyépé/oyénépé** ‘rain fall-will-probably’ > ‘(It) will probably rain.’

-kaje/-la:je (contracted to **-la:i**) (suffixes, marking a suggestion, a pro-

positional for some action) or their equivalents in respect of immediate action, **-kabo:je/-la:bo:je** (contracted to **-la:bo:i**): **Kaje, apin dola:bo:je** ‘Come! rice (i.e. meal) eat-let’s’ > ‘Come! Let’s eat (our) meal.’

-rung (suffix, marking *certainty*): **Pédong oyérung** ‘rain fall-will-certainly’ > ‘(It) will certainly rain.’ Occasionally, however, a speaker may choose to add a pleonastic particle **-ké** to **-rung**, which does not change the import materially: **Pédong oyérungké** ‘(It) will certainly rain.’

Like the above modal markers, suffixes, marking an exclamation (**-kídagbo**, **-kídu:bo**, **-namé**, **-pué/-po/-ppo**, etc.) too are placed in the final position of an agglutinative verb phrase, e.g.

Silo gúkídu:bo/gunamé! ‘today hot-be-so-much’ > ‘(It’s) so hot today!’

Si okumsi kangkankídagbo! ‘this house-this beautiful-be-so-much’ > ‘This house is so beautiful!’, etc.

B3.1.5(c) *The adverb phrase and the postpositional phrase*

The constituents of adverbials are adverb phrases or postpositional phrases. Postpositional phrases as adverbials have already been discussed at B3.1.4, so they are not being discussed here any further.

Adverb phrases, including adverbs, are the main constituents of adverbials in a sentence, e.g.

No lédupé gílang ‘you later go/come!’ > ‘You go/come later!’ -- **lédupé** ‘later’ (adverb);

Apin doge:la no lédupé gílang ‘rice (i.e. meal) eating-after you later go/come!’ > ‘You go/come later after eating your meal!’ -- **lédupé** ‘later’ (adverb), **apin doge:la** ‘after eating (one’s) meal’ (adverb phrase, with a noun **apin** ‘rice’ and a non-finite verb **doge:la** ‘after eating’ < **do-** ‘to eat’ **-ge:la** ‘marker of a non-finite verb’);

Ngo 10 baajidolo apin doyé ‘I 10 o’clock-at rice (i.e. meal) eat-shall!’ > ‘I shall eat my meal at 10 o’clock.’ -- **10 baajidolo** ‘at 10 o’clock’ (adverb phrase), etc.

Like premodifiers of a noun, capable of recursion with the help of non-finite verbs, premodifiers of a verb too are capable of recursion in the form of adverbials with the help of non-finite verbs, e.g.

Ta:tono lunam agom tadmá:pé, do:nyi kinmang, pédong kinmang, gíté:-téma:pé gígo:la yédolo, lamtélo otabla alé dírnám légangé, supag aspatallo du:pa:dung -- The sentence conveys the sense: ‘Grandfather, you have to be in a hospital now for having broken your legs as a result of your falling on the road, while walking around aimlessly here and there, not listening to our words, not caring about the sun (i.e. the heat of the sun), not caring about the rains.’ This sentence has a series of complex adverbials, functioning as modifiers of the verb **du:pa:dung**, the complexity resulting through a process of recursion

of adverbials containing non-finite verbs. The two immediate constituents of the sentence are the subject (**ta:tono** ‘grandfather-you’ > ‘grandfather, you ...’) and the predicate (the rest of the sentence, with **du:pa:dung** as the verb, which is intransitive). The immediate constituents of the predicate are:

(1) **supag aspatallo du:pa:dung** ‘now hospital-in be-have-to’ > ‘(grandfather-you) have to be in a hospital now’, the adverb **supag** ‘now’ and the adverbial **aspatallo** ‘hospital-at’ being the immediate modifiers of the verb **du:pa:dung** ‘have to be’ (< **du:-** ‘to sit; to be; to have, etc.’ **-pa:-** ‘suffix, denoting something being necessary or obligatory’ **-dung** ‘suffix, marking the present continuous tense’);

(2) The rest of the sentence, i.e., **lunam agom tadmá:pé, do:nyi kinmang, pédong kinmang gíté:-té:ma:pé gí:go:la yédolo, lamtélo otabla alé dírnám légangé**, forms the second constituent of the predicate, occurring as additional modifiers of the verb by way of providing additional information.

The second constituent, which is a series of complex adverbials, may again be broken up into the following constituents:

(2) (a) **lamtélo otabla alé dírnám légangé** ‘road-on fall-having leg breaking reason-for’ > ‘for (reasons of) having broken (your) legs as a result of having fallen on the road’ -- **lamtélo otabla** ‘as a result of having fallen on the road’, and **alé dírnám légangé** ‘for having broken his legs’, both being non-finite forms with adverbial functions;

(2) (b) **lunam agom tadmá:pé, do:nyi kinmang, pédong kinmang, gíté:-té:ma:pé gí:go:la yédolo** ‘spoken words listening-not, sun knowing-not, rain knowing-not, walking-around-here-and-there being-somewhere-while’ > ‘while (one) is somewhere, walking around here and there, not listening to (someone’s) words, not caring about the sun, not caring about the rains’.

(2) (a), again, has the following adverbials, having non-finite forms, as constituents:

(2) (a) (i) **lamtélo otabla** ‘road-on fall-having’ > ‘having fallen on the road’ -- **lamtélo** (< **lamté** ‘road’ **-lo** ‘locative suffix’) **otabla** (< **o-** ‘to fall’ **-tab-** ‘suffix, denoting the condition of being on the ground’ **-la** ‘suffix, marking a non-finite verb’)

(2) (a) (ii) **alé dírnám légangé** ‘leg breaking because-of’ > ‘for having broken (one’s) legs’ -- **alé** ‘leg’ **dírnám** (< **dír-** ‘to break’ **-nám** ‘suffix, marking a verbal noun’ **légangé** ‘because-of’, **dírnám légangé** being non-finite in form.

In (2) (b), **gí:go:la yé-** ‘to go/walk/move around’ or ‘wander about’ is a verb phrase. Of this verb phrase, **gí:go:la** (< **gí-** ‘to go/come/move/walk, etc.’ **-go:-** ‘suffix, denoting moving here and there’ **-la** ‘suffix, marking a non-finite verb’) is a non-finite verb, and **yé-** ‘to be/exist somewhere’ is the head, to which has been added the suffix **-dolo** (< **-do-** **-lo**), marking an adverb of time (**yé-**

-dolo > **yédolo** ‘at the time or when/while someone is somewhere’, **gígo:la yédolo** thus assuming an adverbial function, with the meaning ‘while someone is wandering about here and there’. It has also a superordinate position, as it were, in (2) (b), the rest of the contents in it being subordinate to it. The meaning of **gígo:la yédolo** is modified further by three subordinate adverb phrases, viz.

(2) (b) (i) **gíté:-té:ma:pé** ‘walking aimlessly’ (**gí-**, followed by a reduplicative suffix **-té:-té:ma:pé**, denoting ‘without limit, without any fixed destination’, is a reduplicative adverb;

(2) (b) (ii) **do:nyi kinmang, pédong kinmang** ‘sun knowing-not, rain knowing-not’, i.e. ‘not caring about the sun, not caring about the rains’ -- **kinmang**, here, has the meaning of the adverbial **kinma:pé** ‘knowing-not’ > ‘not knowing’, which can be used here instead of **kinmang**, but is not likely to be used as a way of avoiding the rather unpleasant repetition of **-pé** (**tadma:pé, do:nyi kinma:pé, pédong kinma:pé, gíté:-té:ma:pé** (?); this adverbial unit has two constituents, which themselves are adverbials;

(2) (b) (iii) **lunam agom tadma:pé** ‘spoken words listening-to-not’ > ‘not listening to what (someone) is told’ (< **lunam** ‘spoken, told’, consisting of the morphemes **lu-** ‘to speak’ and **-nam** ‘suffix, marking a participial adjective’) **agom** ‘speech; here, words’ **tadma:pé**, consisting of the morphemes **tad-** ‘to hear; to listen to’ **-mang** ‘suffix, marking the negative’ and **-pé** ‘suffix, marking an adverb’, the three together meaning ‘not listening to’).

The constituents of (2) (b) may be shown as follows:

lunam agom tadma:pé ‘not listening to (someone’s) words’	}	gígo:la yedolo ‘while someone is wandering about here and there’
do:nyi kinmang, pédong kinmang ‘not caring about (the heat of) the sun, not caring about the rains’		
gíté:-té:ma:pé ‘walking aimlessly’		

B3.1.6 Statements, commands/requests, questions, exclamations, etc.

Based on the functions of communication, simple sentences may be divided into statements, commands/requests, questions, exclamations, etc. We have already come across many examples of statements, both affirmative and negative, in Section B3, especially in the systematic treatment of simple sentences in B3.1 above. Simple sentences, having the communicative function of giving commands, directions, instructions or making requests, involving the use of the verb in the *imperative mood*, as well as other simple sentences, with the function of expression of different moods, such as wishes, doubt or uncertainty, probability, certainty, conditionality, etc. have also been discussed and illustrated already in B2.15.6 above. Therefore, the discussion on the types of simple sentences ac-

ording to their communicative functions, which follows, has been restricted to questions and exclamations in the language.

B3.1.6 (A) Questions

(a) Question-word questions

Interrogative pronouns and interrogative adverbs are used as question words for asking questions to obtain information, and the suffix used to ask such questions is **-n**, added to different sentence elements.

(i) **-n**, added to a verb after an inflectional suffix, e.g.

No okkom/íngkuém idu:n? ‘you *what*(accusative) *do-present continuous-interrogative suffix*’ > ‘What are you doing?’ -- **idu:n?** ‘doing?’ (< **i-** ‘to do’ **-dung** ‘suffix, marking the present continuous tense’ **-n** ‘suffix, marking a question’)

Bí édílo pí:yén? ‘he/she *when* arrive-will-*interrogative suffix*’ > ‘When will he/she arrive?’ -- **pí:yén?** ‘will ... arrive?’ (< **pí:-** ‘to arrive’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’ **-n** ‘suffix, marking a question’)

No okolo:pé/íngkolo:pé gíyén? ‘you *where*(allative) go/come-will-*interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Where will you go?’ -- **gíyén?** ‘will ... go?’ (< **gí-** ‘to go/come’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’ **-n** ‘suffix, marking a question’)

Bulu sé:kóm madu:n? ‘they *whom* search-*present continuous-interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Who are they looking for?’ -- **madu:n?** ‘looking for?’ (< **ma-** ‘to search, to look for’ **-dung** ‘suffix, marking the present continuous tense’ **-n** ‘suffix, marking a question’)

Kapila ngóm no lutattoma:n? ‘*why* me you inform-*simple past tense-negative suffix-interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Why didn’t you inform me?’ -- **lutattoma:n?** ‘didn’t ... inform?’ (< **lu-** ‘to say/tell something’ **-tad-** ‘suffix, denoting making someone hear something, the form and the meaning being derived from the verb root **tad-** ‘to hear, to listen to’, **lutad-** meaning ‘to inform’ **-to** ‘suffix, marking the simple past tense’ **-mang** ‘suffix, marking a negative form’ **-n** ‘suffix, marking a question’)

Nonyi kapé ríksumínsuton? ‘you-two *how* meet-each-other-*simple past tense-interrogative suffix*’ > ‘How did you two meet each other?’ -- **ríksumínsuton?** ‘did meet each other?’ (< **ríksum-** ‘to meet someone’ **-mínsu-** ‘suffix, denoting a reciprocal action’ **-to** ‘suffix, marking the simple past tense’ **-n** ‘suffix, marking a question’), etc.

(ii) If the question-word has an adjectival function, and if there are no verbs in a sentence, the interrogative suffix **-n** is added to the noun that the question-word qualifies, e.g.

Sí sékké okumén? ‘this whose house-*interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Whose house is this?’ -- **sékké okumén?** (< **sékké** ‘whose’ **okum** ‘house’ **-é** ‘suffix,

marking the nominative case' **-n** 'suffix, marking a question').

A:né kekonélé élé oko do:lungén? 'river other-side-there that what village-*interrogative suffix*' > 'What village is that on the other side of the river?' -- **oko do:lungén?** (< **oko** 'what' **do:lung** 'village' **-é** 'suffix, marking the nominative case' **-n** 'suffix, marking a question').

No kapiné tani:kon? 'you what-sort-of person-one-*interrogative suffix*' > 'What sort of a person are you?' -- **kapiné tani:kon?** (< **kapiné** 'what sort/kind of', resultant form of **kapé** 'how' + **i-** 'to do, to happen, to be, to become, etc.' + **né** 'suffix, marking an adjective of quality' **tani:** 'man, person' **-ko** 'suffix, marking the nominative or accusative - here, the nominative-case, when a numeral or a numeral classifier occurs in the noun phrase' **-n** 'suffix, marking a question'), etc.

(iii) When there is no lexical verb in a sentence and the question word is used as a subject complement, which contains a nominative suffix functioning as the copular *be*, the question marker **-n** is added to the question-word itself, e.g.

Nok aminé okkon? (Dialectal variant: **Nok aminé íngkuén?** 'your(singular) name-*nominative what-interrogative suffix*' > 'What is your name?' -- **okkon/íngkuén?** 'what?' (< **oko/íngko** 'what' **-é-** 'suffix, denoting here the copular *be*, enabling the question word **oko/íngko** to function as the complement of the subject **aminé/aminé**' **-n** 'suffix, marking a question'); **okko** is the resultant form of the sandhi **oko + -é**, whereas the process of morphophonemic change is a little more explicit in the dialectal variant **íngkué**).

Élé sé:kobí:n? 'that (at :some distance) who-*interrogative suffix*' > 'Who is that?' -- **sé:kobí:n** 'who?' (< **sé:ko** 'who' **bí** 'he/she', used postpositionally as a marker of the nominative case, here as a marker of the copular *be*, enabling the question word **sé:ko** to function as the complement of the subject **élé**' **-n** 'suffix, marking a question'), etc. (Variant form: **Élé sé:kon?**)

(iv) In some questions, the meaning of the copula is implicit in the question word, e.g.

Minomdé okolo:n/íngkolo:n? 'guest-the where-*interrogative suffix*' > 'Where is the guest?' -- **okolo:n/íngkolo:n** 'where?' (< **okolo/íngkolo** 'where' **-n** 'suffix, marking a question').

Kéba:dé édílo:n? 'meeting-the when-*interrogative suffix*' > 'When is the meeting (going to be held)?' -- **édílo:n** 'when?' (< **édílo** 'when' **-n** 'suffix, marking a question'), etc.

(v) When the speaker wants an interlocutor to repeat something, for he/she could not follow properly what the latter had said, the suffix **-né** is added to the verb in a question-word question, to the question word itself or to a subject complement, e.g.

Bí édílo pí:yéné? 'he/she when arrive-will-*interrogative suffix*' > 'When (did you say) he/she will arrive?' -- **pí:yéné** (< **pí:-** 'to arrive' **-yé** 'suffix,

marking the simple future tense' **-né** 'suffix, marking a question of the type mentioned')

Si sékké okuméné? 'this whose house-*interrogative suffix*' > 'Whose house (did you say) it is?' -- **okuméné?** (< **okum** 'house' **-é** 'suffix, marking the nominative case' **-né** 'suffix, marking a question of the type mentioned')

No okkom/íngkuém ludunga:né? 'you what-*accusative suffix* say-*past continuous tense-interrogative suffix*' > 'What were you saying?' -- **ludunga:né** (< **lu-** 'to say something' **-dungai** 'suffix, marking the past continuous tense' **-né** 'suffix, marking a question of the type mentioned')

Bí sé:koné/se:kuéné? 'he/she who-be-*interrogative suffix*' > 'Who is he/she?' -- **sé:koné/se:kuéné** (< **sé:ko/se:ko** 'who' **-é** 'suffix, marking the copula here' **-né** 'suffix, marking a question of the type mentioned')

Okkom/íngkuém ludu:né? 'what(accusative) say-*present continuous tense-interrogative suffix*' > 'What are you saying?' -- This sentence can mean even an indirect threatening: 'What are you saying? (Say it again if you dare)', etc.

(b) *Yes-no questions*

(i) Questions that can be answered with **é** 'yes' or **ma** 'no' are constructed by adding the interrogative marker **-néi** (contracted form, used occasionally: **-n**), dialectal variant **-niya**, to the verb in a sentence, e.g.

Tamen-bí agerdém geryénéi? (dialectal variant: **Tamen-bí agerdém geryéniya?** 'Tamen-*nominative* work-the- *accusative* do-*simple future-interrogative suffix*' > 'Will Tamen do the work?' -- **geryénéi/geryéniya** (< **ger-** 'to do a work' **-yé** 'suffix, marking the simple future tense' **-néi/-niya**). The affirmative statement corresponding to this question is

Tamen-bí agerdém geryé 'Tamen will do the work', which shows that the construction of a *yes-no* question involves nothing more than adding an interrogative marker to the verb in the question.

All statements, positive or negative, may be transformed into questions in the same process, e.g.

Statement (positive): **Gognam tani:kídí:dé/tani:kídardé gípí:du:bo** 'invited man-plural-the(*nominative*) arrive-have' > 'The invited people have arrived'

Question (positive): **Gognam tani:kídí:dé gípí:du:bo:néi?** (Dialectal variant: **Gognam tani:kídardé gípí:du:bo:niya?**) 'Have the invited people arrived?'

Statement (negative): **Gognam tani:kídí:dé/tani:kídardé gípí:ma:da** 'invited man-plural-the(*nominative*) arrive-have-not' > 'The invited people have not arrived'

Question (negative): **Gognam tani:kídí:dé gípí:ma:danéi?** (Dialectal

variant: **Gognam tani:kídardé gípí:ma:daniya?**) ‘Have the invited people not arrived?’.

Thus it is seen that in transforming a positive or a negative statement to a *yes-no* question, no process other than adding the suffix, **-néi/-niya**, is involved.

(ii) When the speaker assumes something as the answer to a question that he/she asks, the interrogative suffix used is **-lang**, e.g.

No apong tí:dolang? ‘you wine drink-*interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Do you drink wine?’ -- The speaker’s assumption here is that the interlocutor does not drink wine.

Sibeyé adín dodanglang? ‘monkeys-*nominative suffix* meat eat-*simple present - interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Do monkeys eat meat?’ -- The speaker’s assumption here is that monkeys do not eat meat, etc.

(iii) When a question is asked about the subject complement, the suffix, added to the word concerned, is **-yé** (often contracted to **-i**), or the dialectal variant **-a** (some also use **-néi**), e.g.

Sé agersém gernédé no:yé/no:i/no:néi? (dialectal variant: **Isi agersim gernédé nua?** -- **nua** < **no** + **-a**) ‘this work-this-*accusative* doer-the you-*interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Is the performer of this act you?’

Bí aima:né tani:koyé/tani:koi/tani:konéi? (dialectal variant: **Bí aima:né tani:kua?** -- **tani:kua** < **tani:ko** + **-a**) ‘he/she bad person-one-*complement marker - interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Is he/she a bad person?’

Tamen-bí daktoréyé/daktoréi/daktorénéi? (dialectal variant: **Tamenbí daktoréa?** -- **daktoréa** < **daktoré** + **-a**) ‘Tamen-he doctor- *complement marker-interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Is Tamen a doctor?’

(iv) When the subject or the object is the focus of the question, *interrogative suffixes* are added to both the verb and the subject or the object, as exemplified below:

No:yé Tamen-mé dí:ton? (dialectal variant: **Nua Tamenmé dí:ton?**) ‘you-*interrogative suffix* Tamen(*accusative*) beat-*simple past tense-interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Is it you, who beat Tamen?’ -- The subject **no** ‘you’ is the focus of the question here.

No Tamen-méi dí:ton? (dialectal variant: **No Tamenméa dí:ton?**) ‘you Tamen(*accusative*)-*interrogative suffix* beat-*simple past tense-interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Is it Tamen that you beat?’ -- The object **Tamen** is the focus of the question here.

It may be noted that the suffix used for the subject or the object here is the same as the ones used in (iii) above, i.e. **-yé/-i/-néi/-a** and the suffix used for the verb is the one used in question-word questions, i.e. **-n**.

(v) When the speaker wants an interlocutor to repeat something, for he/she could not follow properly what the latter had said, the suffix **-né** is added to the verb in a *yes-no* question, e.g.

Tamen-bí agerdém gertoma:né? ‘Tamen-*nominative* work-the-*accusative* do-simple past tense-negative suffix-interrogative suffix’ > ‘(Did you say) Tamen did not do the work?’ -- **gertoma:né** (< **ger-** ‘to do a work’ -**to** ‘suffix, marking the simple past tense’ -**né**).

Sibeyé adin dodagné? ‘monkey-*nominative* meat-object eat-simple present tense-interrogative suffix’ > ‘(Did you say) monkeys eat meat?’ -- **dodagné** (< **do-** ‘to eat’ -**dag** ‘suffix, marking the simple present tense’ -**né**).

No Tamen-mé dí:toné? ‘you Tamen(*accusative*)-interrogative suffix beat-simple past tense-interrogative suffix’ > ‘(Did you say) you beat Tamen?’ -- **dí:toné** (< **dí:-** ‘to beat someone’ -**to** ‘suffix, marking the simple past tense’ -**né**), etc.

(c) *Alternative questions*

Two or more alternatives may occur in the slots of verb, object or subject complement in alternative questions, and *interrogative suffixes* are added to the alternatives, as exemplified below. It is to be noted that the word **ma** ‘no’, used at the beginning of a negative response to a *yes-no* question, *may be* used like a coordinating conjunction between the first alternative and the second (if there are two alternatives) or just before the last (if there are more than two alternatives), but its use is optional, such use of the negative element **ma** in the sense of ‘or’ implying something like ‘this (alternative), if *not* that (alternative)’.

(i) When the alternatives are verbs, the interrogative suffixes are added to them, the first alternative being marked with the suffix **-néyé**, often contracted to **-néi** or **-yé**, and the second alternative (if there are only two) or the last one (if there are more than two), being marked with **-n**, e.g.

No kéba:pé gíyénéyé/gíyénéí/gíyéyé, (ma) bojarpé gíyén? (dialectal variant: **No kéba:pé gíyéníya, (ma) bojarpé gíyén?**) ‘you meeting-to go-will-*interrogative suffix*, (or) market-to go-will-*interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Will you go to the meeting or the market?’

Saikelkokki gímílo aiyénéyé/aiyéni, (ma) alékokki gímílo aiyén? (dialectal variant: **Saikelkokki gímílo aiyéníya, alékokki gímílo aiyén?**) ‘bicycle-by go-if good-be-*interrogative suffix*, (or) foot-on go-if good-be-*interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Will it be good (i.e. convenient) to go by bicycle or on foot?’

When there are more than two alternatives, most speakers would prefer using **ma** before the last alternative, e.g.

No kéba:pé gíyénéyé/gíyénéí/gíyéyé, bojarpé gíyénéyé/gíyénéí/gíyéyé, ma aríkpé gíyén? ‘you meeting-to go-will-*interrogative suffix*, market-to go-will-*interrogative suffix*, or field (where cultivation is done)-to go-will-*interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Will you go to the meeting or the market or the

field?’

In the examples cited above the verbs in the alternatives are all positive in form. When the verb in one alternative is positive in form and the second negative, both the alternatives have the same markers, viz. *-néyé/-néi/--yé* (dialectal variant: *-niya*), e.g.

No kéba:pé gíyénéyé/gíyénéí/gíyéyé, gíma:néyé/gíma:néi/gíma:yé? (dialectal variant: **No kéba:pé gíyéníya, gíma:niya?**) ‘you meeting-to go-will-*interrogative suffix*, go-not-will-*interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Will you go to the meeting or not?’ etc. -- Here, there is no scope for the use of the coordinating conjunction *-ma*, as the second alternative has a negative element already.

(ii) When the alternatives are subject complements, interrogative suffixes are added to them as shown below, e.g.

Sé agersém gernédé no:yé/no:néi, Tamenbí:yé/Tamenbí:néi? (dialectal variant: **Isi agersim gernédé nua, Tamenbía?** -- *nua* < *no* + *-a*) ‘this work-this-*accusative* doer-the you-*interrogative suffix*, Tamen-he-*interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Is the performer of this act you or Tamen?’ (Both the alternatives are marked here with the same suffix or its variants.)

Bí ainé tani:koyé/tani:konéyé/tani:konéi, aima:né tani:kon? (dialectal variant: **Bí ainé tani:kua, aima:né tani:kon?** -- *tani:kua* < *tani:* + *-ko* + *-a*) ‘he/she good person-one-*complement marker* - *interrogative suffix*, bad person-one-*complement marker* - *interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Is he/she a good person or a bad one?’ (The first alternative here is positive in form and the second negative, and they are marked differently, the first one being marked with the suffix *-yé/-néyé/-néi* or *-a* and the second with *-n*.)

(iii) When the alternatives are the object in a sentence, *interrogative suffixes* are added to the verbs, as exemplified below:

No Tamen-mé dí:tonéyé/dí:tonéi/dí:toyé, (ma) Talommé dí:ton? (dialectal variant: **No Tamenmé dí:toniya, (ma) Talommé dí:ton?**) ‘you(subject) Tamen(*accusative*) beat-*simple past* - *interrogative suffix*, Talom(*accusative*) beat-*simple past* - *interrogative suffix*’ > ‘Did you beat Tamen or Talom?’ (The first alternative is marked with *-néyé/-néi/-yé* or *-niya* and the second with *-n*), etc.

(iv) When alternative questions are asked by using question-words, the alternatives come after the question, e.g.

No okolo:pé gíyén? Kéba:péyé, (ma) bojarpéyé? (dialectal variant: **No íngkolo:pé gíyén? Kéba:péa, (ma) bojarpéa?**) ‘you where go-will-*interrogative suffix*. Meeting-to (or) market-to?’ > ‘Where are you going? To the meeting or the market?’ (The second alternative may also be marked by *-n*, viz. **Kéba:péyé, (ma) bojarpén?**)

Agerdém sé:ko geryén? Talombí:yé, Tamenbí:yé, ma Takombí:yé? (dialectal variant: **Agerdém se:ko geryén? Talombía, Tamenbía, ma**

Takombía? ‘work-the(accusative) who do-will? Talom-he, Tamen-he or Takom-he?’ > ‘Who will do the work? Talom, Tamen or Takom?’ (The last alternative may also be marked by *-n*, viz. **Talombí:yé**, **Tamenbí:yé**, **ma Takombí:n?**), etc.

(d) *Tag questions*

Tag questions in Mising are similar to those in English in the use of positive and negative clauses: if the superordinate clause is positive, the tag would be of a negative form, and if the superordinate clause is negative, the tag would be of a positive form. The tone nucleus of the tag -- the final word in it -- has usually a rising-falling pattern, but in some local dialects, it might be a rising one. Users of tag questions in Mising start by making a certain assumption about something and add a tag for confirmation only, e.g.

Agerdém bulu geraptobo:pé, gerabma:dalang? ‘work-the(accusative) they do-complete-present perfect-likely, do-complete-negative suffix- interrogative suffix?’ > ‘They are likely to have completed the work, haven’t they (completed)?’

Talombí poyírnéma, poyírnélang? ‘Talom-he teacher-negative suffix, teacher-interrogative suffix?’ > ‘Talom is a not a teacher, is he (a teacher)?’

No yummi:dung, yummi:ma:lang? ‘you sleepy-be-present continuous tense, sleepy-be-present continuous tense - interrogative suffix?’ > ‘You are sleepy, aren’t you (sleepy)?’

Minomdé yégdin doma:népé, dodaglang? ‘guest-the pork eat-not-probably, eat-simple present tense - interrogative suffix?’ > ‘The guest doesn’t probably eat pork, does he (eat)?’

Tamenbí mélo iskulpé gítoma, gíkalang? ‘Tamen-he yesterday school-to go-past tense-negative suffix, go-did-interrogative suffix?’ > ‘Tamen didn’t go to school yesterday, did he (go)?’

The suffix *-lang* in the above sentences may be replaced with the suffix *-néi*, e.g.

Tamenbí mélo iskulpé gítoma, gíkanéi? ‘Tamen-he yesterday school-to go-past tense-negative suffix, go-did-interrogative suffix?’ > ‘Tamen didn’t go to school yesterday, did he (go)?’ etc.

It appears that when the speaker uses *-lang*, he/she is almost sure that his assumption is correct and wants a confirmation only from the interlocutor, whereas his/her *expectation* of the answer to his/her tag question is somewhat *neutral*, when he/she uses *-néi*, but still believing that his/her assumption is correct.

(e) *Intonation questions*

Any statement, positive or negative, can be turned into a question by uttering

the nucleus of the question in a rising tone (in some local dialects, it may be a falling-rising one). Such questions are used by a speaker, when he/she has had no previous knowledge of the information given by an interlocutor or when the speaker fails to follow what exactly the interlocutor has said, and hence asking for a repetition of the statement for confirmation that what he/she heard is correct. The word chosen for confirmation forms the nucleus of the tone. Such intonation questions are not wholly *declarative* in nature, as the suffix *-é*, marking the intonation question, is added to the word with the nuclear tone in most cases (when such a word is a *verb*, a *subject complement*, or a common noun occurring as a *subject* or an *object* without a numeral or a numeral classifier), although they are *declarative* otherwise). If the word with the nuclear tone ends with *-é*, it may be deemed to get deleted in a morphophonemic process, as only one of the two *-és* is retained. Examples --

Statement: Mirém éra:dok sitédé sikang. ‘rich family-the-possessive suffix elephant-the die-past tense’ > ‘The elephant belonging to the rich family died.’

Question: Mirém éra:dok sitédé sikangé? ‘rich family-the-possessive suffix elephant-the die-past tense-intonation’ > ‘The elephant belonging to the rich family died.’ -- Here the nucleus of the tone is the verb *sikangé* (< *sikang* + *-é*), which has three syllables. The rise or fall-rise in the tone occurs in the last syllable *-ngé*.

Statement: Bí daktoré. ‘he/she doctor-be’ > ‘He/She is a doctor.’

Question: Bí daktoré? ‘he/she doctor-be?’ > ‘He/She is a doctor?’ -- Here the nucleus of the tone is the subject complement *daktoré* (< *daktoré* + *-é*), which has also three syllables. The rise or fall-rise in the tone occurs in the last syllable *-ré*, etc. It may also be noted here that of the two *-és* in *daktoré* + *-é*, only one is retained in the process of sandhi.

Common nouns with numerals or numeral classifiers have *-ko* as the marker of the nominative and the accusative cases, i.e. when they are used as subjects or objects respectively. If the word chosen for confirmation is a subject or an object with a numeral or a numeral classifier, it would be the tone nucleus, with the rise or the fall-rise occurring on the marker of the numeral or numeral classifier *-ko*, e.g.

Statement: Katokko bi ‘knife-one give’ > ‘Give me a knife!’

Question: Katokko? ‘knife-one?’ > ‘(Did you say you want) a knife?’ -- Here the nucleus of the tone is the object *katokko* (< *katog* + *-ko*), with the rise or the fall-rise occurring on *-ko*.

Statement: Okum ara:do:pé tabíko égangkang. ‘house into snake-one slithered’ > ‘A snake has slithered its way into the house.’

Question: Tabíko? ‘snake?’ > ‘(Did you say) a snake?’ -- Here the nucleus of the tone is the subject *tabíko* (< *tabí* + *-ko*), with the rise or the fall-rise

occurring on **-ko**, etc.

(f) *Rhetorical questions*

These are statements of the obvious or something that is known to everybody in the form of question-word questions or *yes-no* questions, e.g.

Taniyé sima:néi? ‘man die-not?’ > ‘Doesn’t man die?’

Do:nyé/Do:nyié sanggolo sa:do émna sé:ko/se:ko kinma:n? ‘the-sun(nominative) east-in rise-present continuous tense that who know-not-interrogative suffix?’ > ‘Who doesn’t know that the sun rises in the east?’

Ya:né appé/apié namsu:ma:néi? ‘rotten egg(nominative) smell-foul-not-interrogative suffix?’ > ‘Do rotten eggs not smell foul?’, etc.

There are other minor types of questions, including elliptical ones, but they are being ignored in the present treatment.

B3.1.6(B) *Exclamations*

The exclamatory element in an exclamation in Mising is usually the verb in a sentence, and, the marker of exclamation is suffixed to a verb stem.

(i) A common suffix, added to the verb in an exclamatory sentence, is **-kídagbo**, a complex suffix with the three morphemes **-kí-** (suffix, denoting having an experience), **-dag** (a simple present tense marker) and **-bo** (a suffix, used generally after tense markers to denote a sense of completion of an action, but also used to prop a preceding suffix or suffixes in expressing different meanings), the three morphemes together expressing the meaning of an exclamation. **-kídagbo** has to do with an exclamation about a general experience, expressed in the simple present tense, its counterpart for an experience, expressed in the present continuous tense being **-kídu:bo** < **-kí-** **-dung** (suffix, marking the present continuous) **-bo**, and the one for an experience in the past being **-kídaga:bo** < **-kí-** **-dag** **-ai** (suffix, marking a past form) **-bo**.

Apart from the use of an exclamatory suffix, an exclamation is also supported by uttering the tone nucleus (here, the word containing the exclamatory suffix, especially its last syllable, i.e. **-bo** in the suffixation, mentioned above) with an intonation, usually of the high rise type. A few examples follow:

Tajmoholbé kangkankídagbo! ‘Tajmahal-that (to the west or the south of the speaker) beautiful-be-exclamatory suffix!’ > ‘The Tajmahal is so beautiful!’ > ‘How beautiful the Tajmahal is!’ -- **kangkankídagbo** (< **kangkan-** ‘to be beautiful’ **-kídagbo**)

Silo gukídu:bo! ‘today hot-be-exclamatory suffix!’ > ‘It is getting so hot today!’ > ‘How hot it is getting today!’ – **gukídu:bo** (< **gu-** ‘to be hot’ **-kídu:bo**)

Nok mopo:nam ni:tomdé tatpokídaga:bo! ‘your sung-earlier song-the-nominative listen-to-nice-was-exclamatory suffix!’ > ‘The song you sang

earlier was so nice to listen to!’ > ‘How nice the song you sang earlier was to listen to!’ -- **tatpokídaga:bo** (< **tad-** ‘to hear, to listen to’ **-po-** ‘suffix, denoting something being nice to do’ **-kídaga:bo**), etc.

The suffix **-kí-** can be combined with suffixes, denoting the future also, to express an exclamatory meaning, e.g.

Sé galuksé nom ka:líkkíyéné! ‘this shirt-this(nominative) you(accusative) look-nice-exclamatory suffix (on you)!’ > ‘This shirt will look so nice on you!’ > ‘How nice you will look in this shirt!’ -- **ka:líkkíyéné** (< **ka:-** ‘to see, to look’ **-líg-** ‘suffix, modifying the meaning of the root **ka:-**, the two together, i.e. **ka:líg-**, meaning ‘to look nice (on someone)’ **-kí-** ‘suffix, denoting having some experience’ **-yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’ **-né** ‘suffix, marking, here, the exclamatory element’). This exclamatory meaning is also expressed without the help of the suffix **-kí-**, e.g.

Sé galuksé nom ka:lígyéné!

(ii) The meaning of **-kídagbo** can be expressed by the suffix **-é** also, the intonation pattern of the exclamatory element remaining the same (i.e. its last syllable being uttered with a high rising tone), e.g.

Tajmoholbé kangkané! ‘How beautiful the Tajmahal is!’

Isi a:yési dopué! (dialectal variant: **Sé a:yésé doppo!**) ‘This fruit-this tasty-be-exclamatory suffix’ > ‘This fruit is so tasty!’ > ‘How tasty this fruit is!’ -- **dopué/doppo** (< **do-** ‘to eat’ **-po-** ‘suffix, denoting something being nice to do’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking, here, an exclamation’)

Nok alí:dé tatpué! (dialectal variant: **Nok alí:dé tatpo!**) ‘your voice(nominative) listen-to-sweet-be-exclamatory suffix’ > ‘Your voice is so sweet!’ > ‘How sweet you voice is!’ -- **tatpué/tatpo** (< **tad-** ‘to hear, to listen to’ **-po-** ‘suffix, denoting something being nice to do’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking, here, an exclamation’), etc.

Some intransitive verbs relating to perception, feeling, taste, etc. can be used to make exclamations after adding to them appropriate suffixes, followed by the exclamatory suffix **-é**, e.g.

Sé a:yésé ku:namé! ‘this fruit-this sour-be-exclamatory suffix!’ > ‘This fruit is so sour!’ > ‘How sour this fruit is!’ -- **ku:namé** (< **ku:-** ‘to be sour’ **-nam** ‘suffix, marking a verbal noun or the infinitive form of a verb’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking an exclamation’)

Sé tapumsé namnyíngé! ‘this insect-this smell-foul-exclamatory suffix!’ > ‘This insect smells so foul!’ > ‘How foul this insect smells!’ -- **namnyíngé** (< **nam-** ‘(of something) to smell’ **-nyíng** ‘suffix, denoting something being disagreeable’ **-é** ‘suffix, marking an exclamation’)

Mé:díré! ‘think (feel) - unhappy-exclamatory suffix!’ > ‘Feeling so unhappy!’ > ‘How unhappy I feel!’ -- **mé:díré** (< **mé:-** ‘to think; (here) to feel’ **-dí-** ‘suffix, denoting someone being unhappy about something’ **-é** ‘suffix, mark-

ing an exclamation', etc.

To enhance the exclamatory effect the word containing the exclamatory element is often doubled. This, however, is done usually in the case of exclamatory elements with the exclamation marker *-né* or *-é*, e.g.

Sé galuksé nom ka:líkkíyéné, ka:líkkíyéné!

Sé galuksé nom ka:lígyéné, ka:lígyéné!

Sé a:yésé doppo, doppo!

Sé tapumsé namnyíngé, namnyíngé! etc.

(iii) Exclamations similar in structure to questions with the question-word **kapiné** (< **kapé** 'how' **i-** 'to be' *-né* 'suffix, marking an adjective of quality') 'what kind/sort of' also exemplify one kind of exclamatory pattern, e.g.

Question: B́i kapiné tani:kon? 'he/she what-kind-of person-one-be-interrogative suffix?' > 'What sort of a person is he/she?'

Exclamation: No kapiné tani:koné! 'you what-kind-of person-one-be-exclamatory suffix?' > 'What a sort of person you are!' (Uttered, usually, in disgust)

B3.1.7 Verbless (?) sentences

Sentences of the structure subject-subject complement (SC_s) are usually verbless on the surface in both Mising and the Assamese language. It is particularly so in Assamese, where the verbal meaning of such structures have to be looked for at the deeper level of syntactic structures. The following patterns may be noted in this connection.

(i) Some verbless Assamese sentence structures are not verbless in Mising even at the surface level, e.g. (The Assamese sentences exemplified are given in literal translation into English)

Assamese: 'flower-classifier red', i.e. 'The flower is red'.

Mising: Appundé lí:dag 'flower-the red-be' > 'The flower is red' (**lí:-** 'to be red' is a root that can be used as a verb, as here, as well as an adjective (**lí:né** 'red') in Mising by adding appropriate suffixes, and it is followed by the simple present tense marker *-dag*.)

Assamese: 'he father's like', i.e. 'He is like his father'.

Mising: B́i abudémpé idag 'he father-like is' > 'He is like his father' (**i-** 'to be' is a verb in Mising and it is followed by the simple present tense marker *-dag*.)

Assamese: 'they poor' i.e. 'They are poor'.

Mising: Bulu opandag 'they poor-be' > 'They are poor' (**opan-** 'to be poor', like **lí:-**, can be used as a verb as well as an adjective (**opanné** 'poor') in Mising, and it is followed by the simple present tense marker *-dag*.), etc.

(ii) In sentences of the subject-subject complement structure (SC_s), Mising, like Assamese, does not have any lexical verbs, but the markers of the nomina-

tive case function as the copula in such cases in Mising, whereas no such markers occur in the subject complements in Assamese sentences, e.g.

Assamese: ‘this our house’, i.e. ‘This is our house.’

Mising: **Sé ngoluk okumé** ‘this our house-copula’ > ‘This is our house’ -- **okumé** (< **okum** ‘house’ -**é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case, functioning here as the copula’); the Assamese equivalent ‘this our house’ is fully verbless in form, but Mising has no such sentence as **Sé ngoluk okum** (*).

Assamese: ‘white shirt wearer-the(classifier) doctor’, i.e. ‘The one wearing a white shirt is a doctor’

Mising: **Yasi:né galug génédé daktoré** ‘white shirt wearer-the doctor-copula’ > ‘The one wearing a white shirt is a doctor’ -- **daktoré** (< **daktor** ‘doctor’ -**é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case, functioning here as the copula’); the Assamese equivalent ‘white shirt wearer-the(classifier) doctor’ is fully verbless in form, but Mising has no such sentence as **Yasi:né galug génédé daktor** (*).

Assamese: ‘your name what?’, i.e. ‘What is your name?’

Mising: **Nok aminé okkon?** (dialectal variant: **Nok aminé ingkuén?**) ‘your name what-copula-interrogative suffix?’, i.e. ‘What is your name?’ -- **okkon/ingkuén** (< **oko/ingko** ‘what’ -**é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case, functioning here as the copula’ -**n** ‘suffix, marking a question-word question’); the Assamese equivalent ‘your name what?’ is fully verbless in form, but Mising has no such sentence as **Nok aminé/aminé oko/ingko**(*).

Assamese: ‘he (or she) who?’. i.e. ‘Who is he/she?’

Mising: **Bí sé:kon?** (dialectal variant: **Bí se:kuén?**) ‘he/she who-copula-interrogative suffix?’ > ‘Who is he/she?’ -- **sé:kon/se:kuén** (< **sé:ko/se:ko** ‘what’ -**é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case, functioning here as the copula’ -**n** ‘suffix, marking a question-word question’); the Assamese equivalent ‘he (or she) who?’ is fully verbless in form.

Assamese: ‘she Talom’s daughter-interrogative marker?’, i.e. ‘Is she Talom’s daughter?’

Mising: **Bí Talomké omméi?** (dialectal variant: **Bí Talomké oméa?**) ‘she Talom’s daughter-copula-interrogative suffix?’ > ‘Is she Talom’s daughter?’ -- **omméi/oméa** (< **omé** ‘daughter’ -**é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative case, functioning here as the copula’ -**éi/-a** ‘suffix, marking a yes-no question’); the Assamese equivalent ‘she Talom’s daughter-interrogative marker?’ is fully verbless in form.

(For more details on subject complements, see *B3.1.1*)

B3.2 The complex sentence

A complex sentence, by definition, should have one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. While we need to have a finite clause in the

independent clause of a complex sentence, we may have a finite as well as a non-finite clause in the dependent clause structure, forming a part of the total complexity of the structure.

B3.2.1 Finite clauses in dependent clauses

Finite clauses in a dependent or subordinate clause in Mising appear to be limited in occurrence. The most common form of complex sentence, having a *finite dependent clause*, is constructed by turning the verb **ém-** ‘to say’ into a non-finite form (**émna**²⁵, **émge:la**, **émdaggom**, etc.) and using it as the subordinator just after the subordinate clause and just before the finite clause. Although **émna** is derived from the verb **ém-** ‘to say’, it has the role of a subordinating conjunction, equivalent to *that*, used in English to introduce a subordinate noun clause in indirect modes of reported speeches, and, the reporting verb, which does not precede but follows **émna**, is mostly an inflected form of the verb root **lu-** ‘to say, to speak, to tell, etc.’ -- ‘... **émna luto**’ ‘that said’ > ‘said that ...’, ‘... **émna ludag**’ ‘that says’ > ‘says that ...’, ‘... **émna luyé**’ ‘that say-will’ > ‘... will say that ...’, etc. However, unlike *that*, whose use in English in the indirect mode of speech is often optional, the use of **émna** in indirect modes of speech in Mising is obligatory, e.g.

Bí gíyé émna ludag ‘he/she go/come-will that says’ > ‘He/She says (that) he/she will go/come’: here, the independent clause consists only of the verb **ludag** ‘says’, which is finite, its subject **bí** ‘he/she’, which appears in the dependent or subordinate clause, being dropped in a process of ellipsis; the dependent clause **bí gíyé** ‘he/she will go/come’ also has a finite verb, viz. **gíyé** (< **gí-** ‘to go/come’ -**yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’) -- ‘He says he will go’ would be quite normal in English, but there can be no such sentence in Mising without **émna** as **Bí gíyé ludag** (*).

Nok agomé m tadge:ma émna Tamen-bí ludag ‘your words listen-to-will-not that Tamen-he says’ > ‘Tamen says (that) he will not listen to your words’ -- Here, the independent clause is **Tamen-bí ludag** ‘Tamen says’, and the dependent clause **nok agomé m tadge:ma** ‘(he) will not listen to your words’ is without its subject **Tamen-bí**, dropped through ellipsis.

Thus when the independent and the dependent clauses have the same subject, it is used only in either the independent clause or the dependent clause as a way of avoiding repetition. But, as would only be logical, subjects occur in both the clauses, when the two have different subjects e.g.

No ngom aipé mé:ma émna Tamen-bí ludag ‘you(nominative) me well think-not that Tamen-he says’ > ‘Tamen says (that) you do not think well

²⁵ **émna**, which is used by most speakers of Mising, is the assimilated form of **émla** (< **ém-** ‘to say’ -**la**, ‘suffix, marking a non-finite verb’ > **émla** > **émna**). Some Misings in the Sadiya region of Tinsukia district in Assam, use **émla**.

of me, i.e. you do not like me' -- Here, the subject of the independent clause is **Tamen-bí** 'Tamen (nominative)', and the subject of the dependent clause is **no** 'you(nominative)', etc.

A fundamental similarity between **émna** in Mising and *that* in English, as can be seen from the examples cited so far, is that they both subordinate *noun clauses* in a complex sentence, and, a fundamental difference between the two is that **émna** has an anaphoric reference, whereas *that* is cataphoric in reference.

Apart from inflected forms of **lu-**, inflected forms of other verb roots such as **mé:-/mí:-** 'to think', **tau-** 'to ask', **tad-** 'to hear', **pesu-** 'to swear', etc. can also be used with **émna**, e.g.

Tamen-bí agerdém geryé émna ngo mé:ma/mí:ma 'Tamen-he work-the (accusative) do-will that I think-not' > 'I don't think (that) Tamen will do the work': **ngo mé:ma/mí:ma** 'I don't think' -- independent clause, **Tamen-bí agerdém geryé** 'Tamen will do the work' -- dependent clause.

Ngok aminé okkon émna bí taudagai 'my name what-question marker that he/she ask-past tense' > 'He/She asked me what my name was': **bí taudagai** 'he/she asked' -- independent clause, **ngok aminé okkon** 'what my name is (>was)' -- dependent clause;

Tamen-bí ainé agerko gerdung émna ngo tatto 'Tamen-he good job-one (accusative) do-ing that I heard' > 'I heard that Tamen is (English *was*) holding a good post' -- **tatto** (< **tad-** 'to hear' -**to** 'suffix, marking the simple past') -- **ngo tatto** 'I heard' is the independent clause, and **Tamen-bí ainé agerko gerdung** 'Tamen is holding a good post' is the dependent clause;

Murko:dém no dopso:ma émna pesuto 'money-the (accusative) you steal-not that swear' > 'Swear that you have not stolen the money' -- **pesuto** (< **pesu-** 'to swear' -**to** 'suffix, marking the imperative suffix') -- **(no) pesuto** '(you) swear' is the independent clause, and **murko:dém no dopso:ma** 'you have not stolen the money' is the dependent clause, etc.

In addition to **émna**, the verb **ém-** is used in complex sentences in other derived forms also, etc.

Bí sikang émnam agomdé arro/arué émna ngo mé:la:ma:dung/mí:la:ma:dung 'he/she died that words (in the sense of a happening)-*nominative* true-be that I think-able-be-not' > 'I am unable to think that the happening -- that he/she is dead -- is true.'. In this sentence we have three finite verbs in three finite clauses, the clause structure of the sentence being as follows:

(a) **ngo mé:la:ma:dung/mí:la:ma:dung** 'I am unable to think' -- independent clause, superordinate to (b);

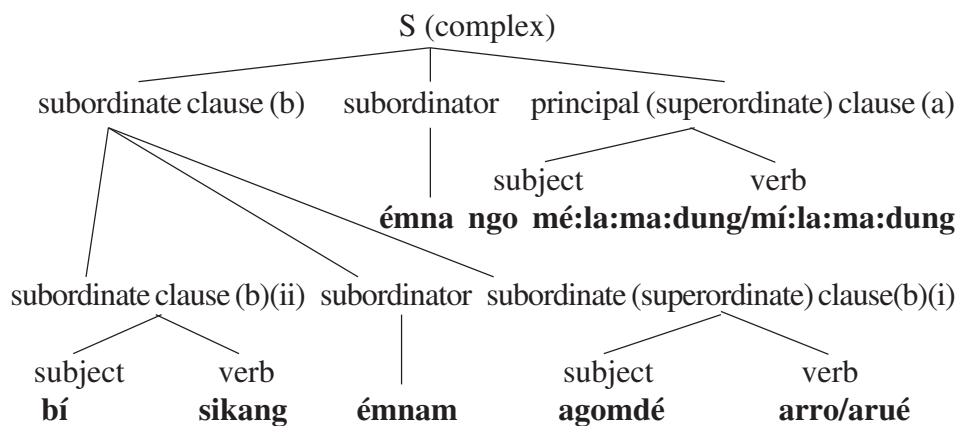
(b) **bí sikang émnam agomdé arro/arué** 'the occurrence that he/she has died is true' -- finite clause, subordinate to (a).

In (b) we have the following two clauses:

(b) (i) **agomdé arro/arué** 'the occurrence is true' -- superordinate clause

in (b)

(b)(ii) **bí sikang** ‘he/she has died’ -- finite clause, subordinate to (b)(i). The clauses (a) and (b) have **émna** as the subordinator, and the clauses (b)(i) and (b)(ii) have **émnam** (**ém-** ‘to say’ **-nam** ‘suffix, marking a verbal noun, but, here, a past participial adjective’) as the subordinator -- **émnam agomdé**, literally ‘the said occurrence’, meaning ‘the occurrence that’. In other words, **émnam** ‘said’ too has the function of the subordinator *that* in this context. (a), (b), (b)(i) and (b)(ii) may be represented diagrammatically as follows (the verbs in all the three clauses are intransitive, so there are no objects in them):



Bí sikang émnam agomdé arro/arué émna ngo mé:la:ma:dung/mí:la:ma:dung ‘he/she died that words (in the sense of a happening)-*nominative* true-be that I think-able-be-not’ > ‘I am unable to think that the happening -- that he/she is dead -- is true.’

The verb **ém-** in **émna** (**émna lu-** ‘say that’, **émna mé:-** ‘think that’, etc.) serves as the subordinator only, but when it itself is used as a verb, it combines the meaning of the subordinator *that* and its intrinsic verbal meaning ‘to say, to tell, etc.’, e.g.

Ngolu apongko tí:lí:dung émtó ‘we wine (accusative) drink-desire-to-present continuous (you) tell’ > ‘(you) Tell (someone) that we would like to drink wine’ -- The verb **émtó** in this sentence means ‘tell (someone) that’, thus combining the meaning of the verb root **ém-** itself and of the subordinator *that*. As **-to** in **émtó** marks the imperative mood, its subject is the 2nd person **no** ‘you’, which is omitted. The principal clause, therefore, is **(no) émtó** ‘(you) tell (someone)’, the subordinate clause being **ngolu apongko tí:lí:dung** ‘we desire to drink wine’.

No ngom murkongko biyé émge:la:sin bitoma ‘you (nominative) money (accusative) give-will say-did-though give-did-not’ > ‘Although you

said that you would give me money, you didn't' -- In this sentence too, **émge:la:sin** 'Although (you) said that' combines the meaning of **ém-** 'to say' and of the subordinator *that*.

Tamen-bí agerdém geryé émdaggom bí geryé émna ngo mé:ma 'Tamen-he work-the (accusative) do-will say-although he do-will that I think-not' > 'Although Tamen says that he will do the work, I don't think he will' -- As in **émge:la:sin**, the verb **ém-** in **émdaggom** has a concessive, conditional form, denoting 'Although/Even if ...says', and combines its own meaning 'to say' with its syntactic function of joining clauses. The sentence has the following clauses:

(a) **Tamen-bí agerdém geryé émdaggom** 'Although Tamen says (that) (he) will do the work' -- subordinate clause;

(b) **bí geryé émna ngo mé:ma** 'I do not think that he will do (the work)' -- clause superordinate to (a). This superordinate clause has the principal clause **ngo mé:ma** 'I do not think' and a subordinate clause that has the subject **bí** 'he' and the verb **geryé** 'will do/perform', the object **agerdém** 'the work' being dropped through ellipsis.

One kind of subordinate clause has no lexical verbs. A subject and a subject complement occurs in such clauses, and a nominative marker, added to the subject complement, functions as the copulative *be* (see B3.1.1). Such clauses, grammatically speaking, are not verbless clauses and may be labelled as *copulative clauses*. Complex sentences with such clauses also have to rely on the verb **ém-** to make it possible for the principal clause to *embed* the subordinate clause, e.g.

Bí daktoré émna ngo kinmangai 'he/she doctor-be I know-did-not' > 'I didn't know that he/she was a doctor' -- In this sentence **ngo kinmangai** 'I didn't know' is the independent clause, and **bí daktoré** 'he/she is a doctor' is the dependent clause.

Sillo: ngo kindung bí daktoré émna 'today-only I know-present continuous he/she doctor-be that' > 'I have come to know only today that he/she is a doctor', etc.

B3.2.2 Non-finite clauses in the complex sentence

(a) A very common type of non-finite clause in the language involves the use of the suffix **-ge:la**, denoting 'after doing something', e.g.

Ngo apin doge:la bojarpé gíyé 'I rice(i.e. meal) eat-after market-to go-shall' > 'I shall go to the market after eating (my) meal' -- (**ngo**) **bojarpé gíyé** '(I) shall go to the market' is the finite clause, and **ngo apin doge:la** 'after eating (my) meal' is the non-finite clause.

Apin donam lédupé ajjo:ko yubge:la ngo bojarpé gíyé 'rice(i.e. meal) eating afterward a-little sleep-after I market-to go-shall' > 'I shall go to the market after sleeping for a short time after (my) meal' -- finite clause: **ngo**

bojarpé gíyé ‘(I) shall go to the market’; non-finite clause: **ngo apin donam lédupé ajjo:ko yubge:la** ‘after sleeping for a short time after (my) meal’. This sentence may also be framed as follows:

Apin doge:la, odokké ajjo:ko yubge:la, ngo bojarpé gíyé ‘rice(i.e. meal) eat-after, thereafter a-little sleep-after, I market-to go-shall’ > ‘I shall eat (my) meal, sleep for a short time thereafter (and then) I shall go to the market’: **odokké** is a coordinator, capable of joining words, phrases as well as clauses, and here, in this sentence, it joins the non-finite clauses **apin doge:la** and **ajjo:ko yubge:la**. Although it would be a deliberate grammatical exercise in constructing a very long sentence, and therefore uncommon, the use of non-finite clauses by using **odokké** can be a recursive process, which can be stretched quite far.

(b) *Conditional clauses* in Mising are of non-finite character, although their equivalents in English are finite ones, e.g.

No gímílo ngo:sin/ngo:té gíyé ‘you go-if I-too go-shall’ > ‘If you go, I shall go too’: in this sentence, **ngo:sin/ngo:té gíyé** ‘I shall go too’ is a finite clause, **gíyé** (< **gí-** ‘to go/come’ -**yé** ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’) being a finite verb, but **no gímílo** ‘if you go’ is a non-finite clause (which should not be confused with its finite equivalent in English), **gímílo** (< **gí-** ‘to go/come’ -**mílo** ‘suffix, marking the conditional mood’) being a non-finite verb. The addition of the suffix **-mílo**, marking a conditional mood, renders a verb non-finite in form invariably.

Bí ngom mé:nyí:daggom(sin/té) bím ngo mé:nyí:ma ‘he/she(nominative) me dislike-even-if him/her I dislike-not’ > ‘I do not dislike him/her, even if he/she dislikes me’ -- In this sentence, **bím ngo mé:nyí:ma** ‘I do not dislike him/her’ is a finite clause, **mé:nyí:ma** (< **mé:nyí:-** ‘to dislike’ -**ma** ‘suffix, marking the negative’) being a finite verb (**-ma** indicates finiteness, when occurring verb-finally), and **bí ngommé:nyí:daggom(sin/té)** ‘even if he/she dislikes me’ is a non-finite clause, the suffix **-gom(sin/té)**, added to a verb, expressing a *concessive condition* (*even if*) and turning the verb into a non-finite form at the same time.

Tamenmé ngo ríksuya:mílo kínggí:pé dí:pai ‘Tamen (accusative) I meet-if-(I)-had severely beat-would-have’ > ‘I would have beaten Tamen severely, if I had met (him)’ -- Here, (**ngo**) **kínggí:pé dí:pai** ‘I would have beaten (him) severely’ is a finite clause (**dí:pai** < **dí:-** ‘to beat’ -**pé** ‘suffix, denoting an intention of a 1st person speaker to do something’ + **-ai** ‘suffix, marking the past tense’, the two together, i.e. **-péai** > **-pai**, marking a *hypothetical past*. **-péai** (>**-pai**) can also be replaced with **-yai** (**dí:yai**) to express the same meaning. The subordinate clause **Tamenmé ngo ríksuya:mílo** ‘if I had met Tamen’ is a non-finite clause with a non-finite verb, viz. **ríksuya:mílo** (< **ríksu-** ‘to meet’ -**ya:mílo** ‘suffix, marking a *hypothetical condition*’), the addition

of **-ya:mílo** turning the verb into a non-finite form. etc.

(c) Constructions with *relative clauses* also usually have finite clauses with non-finite ones. Like conditional clauses, relative clauses too are non-finite in Mising, whereas they are usually finite in English. We may have a look again at the following sentences, already cited earlier as examples of the uses of relative pronouns (B2.7.4) and relative adverbs (B2.14.7) above:

Bí supag okkom mé:du:ji, édém ngo kindag ‘He/She what(accusative) thinking, that I know’, i.e. ‘I know what he/she is thinking now’ -- In this sentence **édém ngo kindag** ‘that I know’ is the finite (and principal) clause and **bí supag okkom mé:du:ji** ‘what he/she is thinking now’ the non-finite relative clause. The construction of sentences with relative clauses requires not only the use of the relative pronoun/adverb (pronoun **okkom** ‘what-accusative’ in the sentence) but the addition, to the verb, of the suffix **-ji** ‘suffix, which is normally used to express probability, but which can also function as a relativizing suffix of a relative clause’: **okkom** (<oko ‘what’ -ém ‘suffix, marking the accusative case’) **mé:du:ji** (<mé:- ‘to think’ -dung/-du:- ‘suffix, marking the present continuous’ -ji). It is the affixation of **-ji** that renders the verb non-finite in form and function.

Ngo nom sékké agomém lukaji, bí gípí:du:bo ‘I you(accusative) whose subject matter (i.e. about whom) had told, he/she arrive-has’, i.e. ‘He/She, who I told you about, has arrived’ -- **bí gípí:du:bo** ‘he/she has arrived’ is the finite clause, and **ngo nom sékké agomém lukaji** ‘who I told you about’ the non-finite relative clause -- **sékké** (<sé:ko ‘who’ -ké ‘suffix, marking the possessive case’) ‘whose’ **agomém** (<agom ‘speech, but, here, denoting a subject matter’ -ém ‘accusative suffix’) **lukaji** (<lu- ‘to say’ -ka ‘suffix, marking the past perfect tense’ -ji ‘suffix, as explained in the previous example above’). Here, the relative pronoun is **sékké** ‘whose’ and the non-finite verb is **lukaji**.

Relative adverbs are also used similarly in non-finite relative clauses, e.g.

No mélo okolo:pé gíkaji, édém Talom-bí taudagai ‘You yesterday where go-had, that Talom-he inquired’, i.e. ‘Talom inquired where you had gone yesterday’ -- **édém Talom-bí taudagai** ‘that (i.e. a matter) Talom inquired’ is the finite clause, and **no mélo okolo:pé gíkaji** ‘where you had gone yesterday’ the non-finite. In this sentence **okolo:pé** ‘where-to’, i.e. ‘where’ (<oko ‘what’ -lo ‘suffix, marking the locative case’ -pé ‘suffix, marking a destination’) is the relative adverb and **gíkaji** (<gí- ‘to go/come’ -ka ‘suffix, marking the past perfect’ -ji ‘suffix, marking a probability’) is the non-finite verb.

Bí édílo gíyéji, ngo kinma ‘He/She when come/go-will, I know-not’, i.e. ‘I do not know when he/she will come/go’ -- finite clause: **ngo kinma** ‘I do not know’, and non-finite clause: **bí édílo gíyéji** ‘when he/she will go/come’. Here, **édílo** ‘when’ is the relative adverb and **gíyéji** (<gí- ‘to go/come’ -yé ‘suffix, marking the simple future tense’ -ji ‘suffix, marking a probability mood’)

is the non-finite verb, etc.

(d) *Dubitative clauses* (see B2.15.6(G))

Doubt or *uncertainty* is expressed by the suffixes **-song ... -ma:song** or **-ji ... -ma:ji**, each of which is a pair expressing an affirmative and a negative probability (**-ma:song/-ma:ji** comprising the morphemes **-mang** ‘the negative marker’ and **-song/-ji**). In questions, these suffixes occur in finite clauses, e.g.

pédongé oyésong oma:song? ‘rain (nominative) fall-will-*dubitative marker* fall-not-*dubitative marker*?’ > ‘(Any idea) whether it will rain or not?’ -- It can be seen that the verb stem (here **o-** ‘to fall’) needs to be used with both the affirmative and the negative constituents of the pair.

Bí adin dodosong doma:song? ‘he/she meat eat-does-*dubitative marker* eat-does-not-*dubitative marker*?’ > ‘(Any idea) whether he/she eats meat or not?’, etc.

But, when added to the verb in a statement, they turn the verb into a non-finite form and thus help construct a non-finite clause, e.g.

Pédongé oyésong oma:song (or **oyéji oma:ji**), **édém supag lula:ma** ‘rain (nominative) fall-will-*dubitative marker* fall-not-*dubitative marker*, that(accusative) now say-can-not’ > ‘(One) cannot say now whether (it) will rain or not’ -- **Pédongé song oma:song** (or **oyéji oma:ji**) ‘whether (it) will rain or not’, here, is a non-finite clause.

Bí asi bangkindaksong bangkinma:song, taukítoka ‘he/she water swim-know-does-*dubitative marker* swim-know-does-not-*dubitative marker*’, ask > ‘Ask (someone) whether he/she knows or not how to swim’ -- **Bí asi bangkindaksong bangkinma:song** ‘whether he/she knows or not how to swim’ is a non-finite clause in the sentence.

B3.3 The compound sentence

In B2.16 above, we cited examples of the uses of coordinators (conjunctions and conjuncts). It was seen that the suffix **-lang/-la:** (equivalent to English ‘and’), which may be described as the principal coordinator in the process of syndetic coordination in Mising, but it can join words and phrases only, not clauses. The lexical item **odokké** (**odo** ‘then’ **-kké** ‘usually, a marker of the genitive case, but here denoting *after* -- ‘then-after’, i.e. ‘thereafter’, ‘and then’, ‘and’, etc.) can, however, join words and phrases (used especially when there are more than two words or two phrases involved) as well as clauses. Examples of its use were already cited in the section referred to. The uses of some other coordinators, viz, **édémpige:la/démpige:la**, **édémpila/dépila**, **édémpidaggom/dépidaggom**, and **ékíma:mílo/déma:mílo** were also illustrated in the same place, and so no further discussion on compound sentences are being attempted here in a treatment of the present nature.

B3.4 Reported speech

Indirect speeches are a kind of complex sentence with a principal clause and a subordinate noun clause. While discussing complex sentences (see *B3.2.1* above), it was pointed out that reported speeches in Mising are constructed by using the word **émna**, derived from the verb **ém-** ‘to say, to tell, to state, etc.’ (**ém-** **-la** ‘suffix, marking a non-finite verb’ >**émna**, through the regressive assimilation of /l/ with the preceding nasal /m/), which points to the statement, question, etc. actually used by someone in the direct mode. It was also mentioned in the discussion under reference that **émna**, may be considered to have the meaning of *that* as a connective used in indirect modes of speech in English. **émna** is followed by a reporting verb, usually **lu-** ‘to say, to tell, etc.’, which takes the sentence-final position, e.g.

Direct: **Bí ludag, “Ngo apin dotobo.”** ‘He says, “I rice (i.e. meal) eat-have”’ > ‘He says, “I have eaten (my) meal.”’

Indirect: **Bí apin dotobo émna ludag.** ‘he/she rice (i.e. meal) eat-present perfect tense that says’ > ‘He/She says (that) he/she has had (his/her) meal.’ Here, **émna** is followed by the reporting verb **ludag** (<**lu-** ‘to say, to tell, etc.’ **-dag** ‘suffix, marking the simple present’).

However, if an adverb or an adverb phrase occurs in the reporting clause of the direct mode, it is placed between the reporting verb and **émna** in the indirect mode, e.g.

Direct: **Bí ngom aipé bottépé jé:la ludagai, “Ngo nom dínkeyé.”** ‘He/she said to me, shouting very loudly, “I shall beat you to death.”’

Indirect: **Bí ngom dínkeyé émna aipé bottépé jé:la ludagai** ‘he/she me beat-to-death-simple future that very loudly shouting said’ > ‘He/She said, shouting very loudly, that he/she would beat me to death.’ Here, the adverb phrase **aipé bottépé jé:la** is placed between the reporting verb **ludagai** (<**lu-** ‘to say, to tell, etc.’ **-dag** ‘suffix, marking the simple present’) and the connective **émna**.

It is seen from the above examples that the principal clause in the indirect mode follows the connective **émna**, while the subordinate clause precedes it. The order of the two clauses is thus the reverse of their order in English indirect speeches with clauses connected by *that*.

Again, the repetition of the subject of the principal clause, replacing a name in the reporting clause with an appropriate pronoun, which is obligatory in English, is avoided in Mising, e.g.

Direct: **Tamenbí mélo ngom ludagai, “Ngo nolukkédo:pé yampo gípé.”** ‘Tamen yesterday me told, “I your-place-there-to tomorrow go-shall”’ > ‘Tamen said to me yesterday, “I shall go there to your place tomorrow.”’

Indirect: **Tamenbí ngolukkéso:pé silo gíyé émna ngom ludagai.** ‘Tamen our-place-here-to today come-will that told’ > ‘Tamen told me yesterday that

he would come here to our place today.’ -- Here the use of ‘he’ in the subordinate clause in English is obligatory, whereas it is omitted in Mising, as the subject of the two clauses is one and the same person.

While changing direct speeches to indirect ones, nouns or noun phrases occurring as subject or object in the reported clause may be changed or may remain unchanged, as required by the context, but verbs remain unchanged in form, irrespective of the tense of the reporting verb (note, however, the use of **gíyé** in the indirect mode instead of **gípé** in the direct mode, discussed below). In the first pair of examples given above, we can see that the subject of the reporting clause and the reported clause is one and the same person and hence used only once, there being no change in the forms of the verb and the object. In the second pair of examples also, the subject is again one and the same person in both the reporting and the reported clauses, and so used only once in the indirect speech, but since the object of the reported clause is the reporter in the indirect speech, the object is changed accordingly from the 2nd person to the 1st person.

Adverbs of time and place used in the reported clause of the direct mode are changed appropriately, as we saw in the pair of direct and indirect modes of speeches, exemplified last, viz.

Direct: **Tamenbí mélo ngom ludagai, “Ngo nolukkédo:pé yampo gípé.”**
and *Indirect:* **Tamenbí ngolukkéso:pé silo gíyé émna ngom ludagai.**

The word **yampo** ‘tomorrow’ in the reported clause of the direct mode above has been changed to **silo** ‘today’ in the indirect mode, as the person concerned made the statement yesterday, and the word **nolukkédo:pé** ‘there to your place’ in the direct mode has been changed to **ngolukkéso:pé** ‘here to our place’. Moreover, the speaker in the direct mode expresses an intention, so the marker used for the simple future tense is **-pé** in **gípé** ‘shall go’. The verb **gípé** has been changed to **gíyé** in the indirect mode, as the use of **-pé** as a future tense marker is usually restricted to a 1st person subject.

Demonstrative adjectives/pronouns are also changed, as required by the context, e.g.

Direct: **Bí élé je:la dung, “Ngokké agomkídí:sim se:koté tadma.”**
‘He/She there shouting is, “My words-this (accusative) anyone listen-to- not”
> ‘Over there he/she is shouting, “No one listens to these words of mine.”’

Indirect: **Bíkké agomkídí:dém se:koté tadma émna élé bí je:la dung.** ‘his/her words-that anyone listen-to-not that there he/she shouting is’
> ‘He/She is shouting over there that no one listens to those words of his.’

The word **agomkídí:sim** ‘words-this (i.e. ‘these words)’ in the reported clause of the direct mode above has been changed to **agomkídí:dém** ‘words-that’ (i.e. ‘those words’) in the indirect mode, as the person concerned is making the statement at some distance from the speaker.

Subject complements, however, remain unchanged, e.g.

Direct: **Bí ludag, “Ngo daktoré.”** ‘He/she says, “I am a doctor.”’

Indirect: **Bí daktoré émna ludag** ‘he/she doctor-*be* that says’ > ‘He/She says (that) he/she is a doctor.’ Here, the subject complement in the reported clause is the same in both the modes of speech. The indirect version in Mising is ambiguous with regard to the subject of the reported clause, for it does not specify as to who says that ‘he/she’ is a doctor. Such ambiguity is removed, if required, by using the lexical item **aíé** ‘oneself’ before the verb or by adding the reflexive suffix **-su-** to the verb, or by using both the means, e.g.

Bí daktoré émna aíé ludag ‘He/She says himself/herself that he/she is a doctor’,

or **Bí daktoré émna lusudag** ‘He/She says himself/herself that he/she is a doctor’,

or **Bí daktoré émna aíé lusudag** ‘He/She says himself/herself that he/she is a doctor’.

(It may, however, be noted that the use of **lusu-** ‘to say oneself’ may also imply ‘to claim’, which has a different connotation: he/she claims that he/she is a doctor, but he/she cannot even cure a cold, etc.)

Apart from **lu-** ‘to say’, other verbs such as **tau-** ‘to ask’, **mé:-/mí:-** ‘to think’, **ad-** ‘to write’, etc. can also be used as reporting verbs, e.g.

Direct: **Ngo Talommé tauto, “Nolu ésangangamdu:yé?”** ‘I Talom(accusative) ask-did, “you well-are-all?”’ > ‘I asked Talom, “Are you all well?”’

Indirect: **Bulu ésangamdu:yé émna ngo Talommé tauto.** ‘they well-are-all that I Talom(accusative) ask-had’ > ‘I asked Talom if they were all well.’ Here, the reporting verb is **tau-** ‘to ask’.

Direct: **Odo bí sémpé méngkang/míngkang, “Ngo turla du:la kapiyén?”** ‘Then he/she thus thought, “I alive being what-will-do?”’ > ‘He/She then thought thus, “What shall I do by remaining alive?”’

Indirect: **Turla du:la kapiyén émna odo bí méngkang/míngkang.** ‘alive being what-will-do that then he/she thought’ > ‘He/She then thought what he/she would do by remaining alive.’ Here, the reporting verb is **mé:-/mí:-** ‘to think’.

Direct: **Dojikkolo Panoibí ngokkélo:pé attagai, “Ngo nom édílo:sin luposuma:bo.”** ‘letter-one-in Panoi(nominative) my-to wrote, “I you(accusative) ever talk-with-not.”’ > ‘Panoi wrote to me in a letter, “I shall never talk with you.”’

Indirect: **Ngom édílo:sin luposuma:bo émna Panoibí do:jikkolo ngokkélo:pé attagai.** ‘me ever talk-with-not that Panoi(nominative) letter-one-in my-to wrote’ > ‘Panoi wrote to me in a letter that she would never talk with me.’ Here, the reporting verb is **ad-** ‘to write’ (**ad-** ‘to write’ **-tag** and **-ai** together marking the simple past tense > **attagai**), etc.

All the examples of direct speeches cited above, barring the one with the reporting verb **tau-** ‘to ask’, have statements as reported clauses. Examples of reported clauses in the direct mode, containing commands/requests and exclamations are given below. It may be noted that the use of **émna** as a connective in indirect speeches is obligatory in all types of reported clauses (which is not the case in English, where, a subordinate indirect question needs to be introduced by a *wh*-clause or an *if*-clause, a subordinate indirect command/request by a *to*-infinitive clause and a subordinate indirect exclamation by a question word, viz. *what, how*).

Indirect commands/requests:

Direct: **Poyirnéde porinékídí:dém sémpé luto, “Nolu kínggí:pé porilang.”** ‘teacher-the(nominative) students(accusative) thus told, “you(plural) hard study.”’ > ‘The teacher said to the students, “(you) study hard.”’

Indirect: **Poyirnéde porinékídí:dém kínggí:pé porilang émna luto.** ‘teacher-the(nominative) students-the(accusative) hard study that told’ > ‘The teacher asked the students to study hard.’

Direct: **Porinékídí:dé poyirnédém luto, “Ngolu kapé porimílo aiyén, édém lupó:téi.”** ‘students-the(nominative) teacher-the(accusative) told, “we how study-if good-be, that(accusative) tell-please.”’ > ‘The students said to the teacher, “Please tell us what way of study will be good.”’

Indirect: **Kapé porimílo aiyén, édém lupó:téi émna porinékídí:dé poyirnédém luto.** ‘how study-if good-be, that tell-please that students-the(nominative) teacher-the (accusative) told’ > ‘The students requested the teacher to tell them what way of study would be good (for them).’

Indirect exclamation:

Direct: **Ager gerné tani:dé lusangkang, “Sílo gukídu:bo!”** ‘work doer man-the(nominative) say-begin-past tense, “today hot-so!”’ > ‘The workman began to say, “How hot it is today!”’

Indirect: **Édé longédé gukídu:bo émna ager gerné tani:dé lusangkang.** ‘that day hot-so that work doer man-the(nominative) say-begin-past tense’ > ‘The workman began exclaiming how hot that day was!’

Direct: **Ngom Talombí mé:pola luka, “Noluk dungkosé kangkané!”** ‘me Talom-he joy-in said, “your place (where you live) beautiful-be-so!”’ > ‘Talom told me in joy, “How beautiful your place is!”’

Indirect: **Ngoluk dungkosé kangkané émna mé:pola Talombí ngom luka.** ‘our place beautiful-be-so that joy-in Talom-he me said.’ > ‘Talom told me in joy how beautiful our place was!’’, etc.

The reported clause of a direct speech in Mising is often introduced by the word **sémpé** (dialectal variant: **sipé/isipé**) ‘thus’. It is, however, obvious that

reporting is mostly indirect in mode, the direct mode being used only when an ad verbatim reporting is required for some reason or when the reporter chooses to use it for mimicking or dramatization.

B3.5 The passive voice

There are no regular passive constructions in Mising at the clause level, corresponding to those in English, where we have to rearrange the words in the sentence in the active voice to transform it into the passive voice. Such rearrangement involves: (i) the active object becoming subject in the passive, the meaning of the active and the passive sentences remaining the same in the process, except for change in focus, (ii) the active subject being turned into the agent (i.e. by whom/which the action is performed), and (iii) the use, additionally, of the preposition *by* before the agent (the noun phrase/clause so introduced by the use of *by* being often dropped or its use not being demanded by the context at all). The reason why such transformation at the clause level is not possible in Mising is not far to seek: nouns (and pronouns) in Mising have case markers, fixing their semantic roles as subject (being the *agentive* participant in some happening) or object (being the *affected* participant, if direct, or the *recipient* participant, if indirect) of a sentence, and their roles cannot be changed without change in meaning. For instance, in the sentence, **Tamen-bí Talommé dí:to** ‘Tamen beat Talom’, the subject **Tamen** has the nominative case marker **-bí** suffixed to it (see B2.11.1) and the object Talom has the accusative case marker **-mé** suffixed to it (see B2.11.2). Now, if we replace the active subject **Tamen** with the active object **Talom** in an attempt to passivize the sentence, the meaning of the active sentence would get reversed (Talom beating Tamen rather than Tamen beating Talom). Without stretching the discussion further it may be stated that the transformation of active constructions into passive ones through rearrangement of words at the clause level is alien to Mising syntactic structures.

However, we come across in Mising a marginal kind of passivization, a *pseudo-passive*, as it were, without the requirement of transforming an object in a clause to a subject and a subject to an *agent* (i.e. by whom something has been done). It is only because of the form of the verb, which may be considered to have a past participle form (corresponding to the *-ed* participle in English), with a passive meaning, that such sentences may be considered passive.

The following structures may be considered to be passive in form:

(a) A structure, in which the role of the *agentive* participant, i.e. the subject, is excluded (because the speaker does not consider the subject important or relevant for his/her statement or because he/she does not know who/what the subject is, etc.), and the verb has the inflection **-tag**, which, in this context, is equivalent to the **-ed** participle, used in passive forms of English verbs, e.g.

Tajmoholbém marbollokki motag. ‘the Tajmahal (accusative) marble-

with build-has-been' > 'The Tajmahal has been built with marbles' -- The sentence in Mising has no subject, **Tajmoholbém** being marked by an accusative suffix (viz. **-ém**), signifying its role as an object in the sentence, and **marbollokki** 'with marbles', i.e. using marbles as material for building, with an instrumental case marker **-lokki**, having an adverbial function. When the subject is excluded from a sentence in this manner, it becomes necessary for the verb to assume a passive rather than an active form, as an active verb in a Mising sentence requires a subject to go with it. (**motag** < **mo-** 'to make, to build, etc.' **-tag** 'suffix, marking, here, the past participle form of the verb')

Sé nangolsém yoktungkokki patagai. 'this plough-this (accusative) knife(large)e-with cut-out-had-been' > 'This plough had been cut out with a large knife' -- This sentence in Mising also has no subject, **nangolsém** being marked by an accusative suffix (viz. **-m**), signifying its role as an object in the sentence, and **yoktungkokki** 'with a large knife', with an instrumental case marker **-kokki**, having an adverbial function. (**patag** < **pa-** 'to cut' **-tag** 'suffix, marking, here, the past participle form of the verb' **-ai** 'suffix, marking the past tense')

Okumsém ménnýingo: motag. 'house-this (accusative) last-year-only build-was' > 'This house was built only last year' -- Here, **okumsém** is an object, being marked by an accusative suffix (viz. **-m**), and **ménnýingo:** 'last year only' (< **ménnýing** 'last year' **-o:** 'suffix, denoting *only*' is an adverb of time. (**motag** < **mo-** 'to make, to build, etc.' **-tag** 'suffix, marking, here, the past participle form of the verb'), etc.

(b) Participial adjectives were discussed briefly in B2.12.6 above. It was pointed out that the suffix **-nam**, which is generally used to derive a verbal noun, is also used to derive a participial adjective in Mising, a process similar to the derivation of participial adjectives in English, using the **-ed** participle (e.g. **ra:nam apí** 'boiled eggs', **annam ongo** 'roasted fish', **lé:sinam aín-murkong** 'hidden treasure', etc.). Such participial adjectives have attributive roles in noun phrases, as can be seen from the examples. However, they can be shifted to a predicative position, where they can function as subject complements, with a nominative suffix (**-é** or **-ko**), used as a copula, e.g.

Sé:bulu ra:nam appé/apié 'these boiled eggs-be' > 'These are boiled eggs' (**ra:nam** 'boiled' here is attributive).

Sé apíkídí:sé ra:namé 'this eggs-these boiled-be' > 'These eggs are boiled' (**ra:namé** 'are boiled' here is predicative).

Élébulu lenam ísingé 'those planted trees-be' > 'Those are planted trees' (**lenam** 'planted' here is attributive).

Élé ísingkídíngélé lenamé 'those trees-those planted-be' > 'Those trees are planted (ones)' (**lenamé** 'are planted' here is predicative).

The passive meanings of the verbs, exemplified in (a) above, can thus be

expressed by using *-nam* predicatively in a similar manner in place of *-tag* --

Tajmoholbém marbollokki monamé. ‘the Tajmahal (accusative) marble-with build-has-been’ > ‘The Tajmahal (is an structure that) has been built with marbles’. (**monamé** < **mo-** ‘to make, to build, etc.’ + **-nam** ‘suffix, marking, here, a participial adjective’ + **-é** ‘nominative suffix, used as a copula’.)

Sé nangolsém yoktungkokki panamai. ‘this plough-this (accusative) knife(large)e-with cut-out-had-been’ > ‘This plough (is an implement that) had been cut out with a large knife’. (**panamai** < **pa-** ‘to cut’ + **-nam** ‘suffix, marking, here, a participial adjective’ + **-é** ‘suffix, marking the nominative, but used also for marking a subject complement’ + **-ai** ‘suffix, marking the past tense’.)

Okumsém ménnýingo: monamé. ‘house-this (accusative) last-year-only build-was’ > ‘This (is a) house (that) was built only last year’, etc.

In the three sentences above, **Tajmoholbém** ‘the Tajmahal (there to the west or the south of the speaker)’, **nangolsém** ‘this plough’, and **okumsém** ‘this shirt’ are accusative in form. However, such constructions with *-nam* permit the nouns to have a nominative form also. In other words, **Tajmoholbé** instead of **Tajmoholbém**, **nangolsé** instead of **nangolsém** and **okumsé** instead of **okumsém** would also be valid in the three sentences concerned. When the nominative form of the word concerned is used, the form *verb-nam-é* may be treated as a subject complement.

A typical linguistic context, in which the subject is normally omitted, and hence the sentence requiring the passivization of the verb, is illustrated by the following sentence:

Sé go:ri:sém Suijarlendbo motag. ‘this watch-this Switzerland make-has-been’ > ‘This watch has been made in Switzerland’.

Or **Sé go:ri:sém/go:ri:sé Suijarlendbo monamé.** ‘this watch-this Switzerland make-has-been’ > ‘This (is a) watch (that) has been made in Switzerland’.

(The above discussion on the passive structure in Mising may be treated as tentative in nature.)



A Guide to the Dictionary

1. The alphabetical order

The one feature of this dictionary that its non-Mising users will find baffling, and even probably unacceptable, is its alphabetical order, so it needs an explanation right here at the beginning of this exercise in guiding its users.

The Mising language has a phonemic system of fourteen vowels (seven short vowels and their seven long counterparts) and fifteen consonants. They are –

The vowels

/ i i: ε ε: a a: ɔ ɔ: u u: ʊ ʊ: i i: /

The consonants

/ p b t d k g m n ŋ ɲ s z r l j /

The Mising Agom Kébang (literally, the Mising Language Society, popularly known as the Mising Sahitya Sabha, literally, the Mising Literary Society), the apex body of the Misings established in 1972 for the preservation and the development of Mising language and literature, took the phonemic system of the language into account, while deciding, sometime in the mid-1970s, to adopt the roman system of writing for the Mising language. If the roman alphabet, as it is used in English, were adopted for the Mising language without any modification, it would have contained a few superfluous consonants. More importantly, however, it is the fourteen vowel phonemes that prompted the Kébang to consider adopting the roman alphabet in a modified form. Apart from the consonants, they wanted the alphabet of the Mising language to reflect the distinctive feature of its vowel system but the roman alphabet, as it is used in English, with only five vowel letters, was inadequate for the purpose. What they, therefore, finally decided to do with the roman alphabet was:

(i) separate the vowels from the consonants, accommodating all the fourteen vowel phonemes in the alphabet, and

(ii) rearrange the consonants, forming subgroups of the sounds and letters, most of them according to their places of articulation.

As we know, these are two phonetically significant features reflected in the writing systems of Indo-Aryan languages including Sanskrit – something that is

not found in the roman alphabet. Thus the roman alphabet, as adapted for the Mising language by the Mising Agom Kébang, combines the scientific features of classical Indian graphology with regard to the classification and arrangement of sounds and of the strictly alphabetic and linear system of roman graphology, devoid of conjuncts or ligatures of consonants and the allographs of vowels to go with consonants, which characterises modern Indian writing systems also. The alphabet of the Mising language, as finally adopted, reads as follows:

The vowels

o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: é é: í í:

The Consonants

**k g ng
s j ny
t d n
p b m
r l y
w h**

(and their capital forms as in English)

[*N.B. The colon appearing after a vowel indicates that the vowel is long. This is in conformity with the convention of the International Phonetic Association. é é: and í í: represent the four central vowels in the language corresponding to the sounds /ɜ ɜ:/ and /i i:/ respectively.]*

As can be seen, the Kébang included two letters in the Mising alphabet, viz. W (w) and H (h), which are in addition to the letters representing the twenty-nine phonemes in the language. The sound /w/ is realized in Mising speech as a resultant form in certain vowel sandhis, e.g. **o:** ‘mother’ + **é:í** ‘(vocative suffix used to call someone from some distance)’ >**ouwé:í** ‘Mother!’, **ao** ‘son’ + **é** ‘(suffix equivalent to ‘be’ as a full verb)’ >**auwo** ‘... am/is/are someone’s son’, etc. The letter H (h) was found useful for writing non-Mising words, particularly proper nouns, containing the sound /h/ or aspirated consonants, e.g. Hongkong, Hawaii (‘Hawai’ in Mising), Hitler (‘Hitlar’ in Mising), Himalaya (‘Himaloy’ in Mising), Hindi, Bihar, Maharashtra (‘Moharastro’ in Mising), Kohima, etc. Such words are written in conformity with their pronunciation in Mising, except for the fact that the H (h) is not pronounced, unless someone, especially an educated Mising, chooses to pronounce it deliberately.

The alphabetical order followed in this dictionary, viz.

**o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: é é: í í: k g ng s j ny t d
n p b m r l y h**

is, therefore, in keeping with the roman alphabet as adapted for the

Mising language by the apex body of the Misings set up for the preservation and the development of Mising language and literature.

As already stated, the sound /w/ occurs only as a result of vowel sandhis and so the letter **w** appears in this dictionary here and there in non-initial, intervocalic positions only.

(N.B. For the convenience of users of the dictionary, the alphabetical order is given on every alternate page in the main body of the text. The words given in the right and the left corners on the top of a page for guiding a user in the matter of entry of words or affixes in alphabetical order show headwords only. ***The sub-entries given after a tilde (~) have their own internal alphabetical order but they have not been shown in the entries in the two corners on the top of a page to preclude the likelihood of the user mixing up the alphabetical order of headwords with that of subentries.***

2. The headwords

2.1 Lexemes, mostly of unitary constituency, and affixes have been entered as headwords in the dictionary to the extent the editor and the assistant editors could compile. Some headwords, however, consist of more than one morpheme, for the combinations concerned serve as a single semantic unit. Thus a headword may be a free form - morphemically simple, compound or complex - or a bound form, which may be a stem or an affix. The free forms have been entered in **bold roman** letters, e.g. **adi**:, **ngomug**, **kaje**, **yampo**, etc. Stems, usually verb roots, too have been entered in **bold roman**, but with a hyphen after such an entry, e.g. **do-**, **i-**, **yub-**, etc. The affixes have been entered in **bold italics**, e.g. **-mín-**, **-ngab-**, **-lad-**, **-mílo**, etc. The Mising language is characterized by a concatenative morphology and so the inclusion of affixes, especially suffixes, was considered indispensable for the present work.

The **variant forms** (abbreviated *var.*) of a lexical unit, if any and as far as could be compiled, are also given after a headword in round brackets, e.g.

ouwoi (*var.* **uoi**, **no:noi**, **na:noi**, **na:najji**:, **youwoi**)

dongkal (*var.* **dorkang**, **dorkiyang**), etc.

botta- (*var.* **botté-**, **bétté-**, **atta-**, **atté-**)

The variants, so given, are also entered as headwords elsewhere in the dictionary according to their places of occurrence in the alphabetical order, with cross references to the one that gives the meaning, e.g.

na:noi ⇨ **ouwoi**; **dorkang** ⇨ **dongkal**; **botté-** ⇨ **botta-**, etc.

It may be noted that the headwords and their variants are used by different social subgroups, or, in many cases, by the same subgroup living in different

localities. In some cases, the variations are lexical in nature, but in most cases they are simply phonetic ones, as may be seen from the headwords concerned. Particular mention may be made of the use of **e** and **i** in words by the speakers of some dialects and of **é** and **í** respectively in their place by those of some other dialects (**asi/así**, **si:sang/sí:sang**, **si:tung/sí:tung**; **jignam/jígnam**, **signam/sígnam**, **kaje/kajé**, **lujer-/lujér-**, **boje/béje/bojé**, **a:ye/a:yé**, **payeg/payég**, etc.). The pattern of variation cannot, however, be generalized, as there would be plenty of examples, where there are no such phonetic variations. The variants with **é** and **í** are generally used by the dialectal group, called Pagro. Although, in some cases, particular forms appear to be gaining wider currency presently than their variants through discourses in social forums and as reflected in the body of writings emerging in the language since around the late 1970's, the Mising Agom Kébang, referred to above, is yet to make a distinction between 'standard' and 'non-standard' forms in the matter of lexical choices. ***In the circumstances a headword, with variants following it in round brackets, does not necessarily mean that it is the standard form and those given as variants non-standard.***

2.2 Expression of meaning at the syntactic level in Mising, and probably in all agglutinative languages, is vitally dependent on the process of affixation, especially suffixation. Many affixes too have, therefore, been entered as headwords but in **bold italics** to distinguish them from roots. A suffix is indicated with a hyphen on either side, if it does not occur word-finally, e.g. **-dar-**, **-bad-**, **-mur-**, **-gor-**, **-kí-**, **-ke-**, etc., and with a hyphen only before the suffix, if it can occur word-finally, e.g. **-do**, **-dung**, **-ko**, **-ma**, **-rung**, **-sin**, etc. Some prefixes, which, unlike suffixes in the language, are not large in number, are also entered as headwords in **bold italics** with a hyphen after them, e.g. **pé-** (the first syllable of **péttang** 'bird', used like a prefix in the names of many a bird), **si-** (the first syllable of **simín** 'animal', used like a prefix in the names of many an animal), **lé-** (the second syllable of **alé** 'leg', used like a prefix in the names of many a part of a leg), **lag-** (the second syllable of **alag** 'hand', used like a prefix in the names of many a part of the hands), etc.

2.3 **Homonyms** (which are also usually homophonous and homographic in Mising) are numbered, e.g.

ko⁻¹ 'to ask someone for something; to beg'

ko⁻² 'to sell'

ko⁻³ 'to be bitter'

ko⁻⁴ '(a verb root that pertains to movements of the mouth)', etc.

However, numbering has been dispensed with in a few cases, where a base has the same lexical meaning, the same root, the same sound and the same spell-

ing, but has a slightly different usage.

3. The subentries

Word formation suffixes following a particular ver root have been included as subentries and shown in the dictionary in **bold roman** letters with a tilde (~) preceding them, the tilde standing for the headword – a device some lexicographers adopt to avoid repeating an entry. For example, the headword **lu-** ‘to say, to tell, to speak, etc.’ is followed by a large number of suffixes (more than ninety are entered here) such as ~ur-, ~kin-/~ken-, ~ka:-, :mínsu-, ~kí-, ~gor-, ~go:-, ~gab-, ~gu:-, ~gé, ~gé:-, ~ngab-, ~sar, ~sarsu-, ~nam, ~né, etc., the words being **luur-**, **lukin-/luken-**, **luka:-**, **luka:mínsu-**, **lukí-**, **lugor-**, **lugo:-**, **lugab-**, **lugu:-**, **lugé**, **lugé:-**, **lungab-**, **lusar-**, **lusarsu-**, **lunam**, **luné** respectively, and so on. The addition of each suffix results in a somewhat different meaning of **lu-**.

The presence of a hyphen after a subentry indicates that the forms (such as **luur-**, **lukin-/luken-**, **luka:-**, **luka:mínsu-**, etc.) are still bound in nature and would be followed by other suffixes, especially tense markers. The absence of the hyphen after a subentry (as in **lugé**, **lusar**, **lunam**, **luné**, etc.) indicates that the forms are free.

Again, a gap between a tilde and a subentry indicates that the subentry is a separate lexical item, not a suffix. For instance, the headword **pédong** (‘rain’) is followed by a subentry ~o- (i.e. **pédong o-** ‘to rain’), with a gap between the tilde and o-, which is a separate lexical item and not a suffix added to the headword **pédong**. Similarly, **dodgang** ~pu- (>**dodgang pu-**), **yari:** ~ar- (>**yari: ar-**), **do:mír** ~mír- (>**do:mír mír-**), **do:ri:** ~mo- (>**do:ri: mo-**), etc., where ~pu-, ~ar-, ~mír- and ~mo- are separate lexical items and not suffixes of the headwords preceding them.

3.1 Although several suffixes can agglutinate with a verb root resulting in extended forms with different meanings (see the example of *gíladbogorlangkuma:mílo:sinda*, where the stem **gí-** ‘to go/come’ is followed by as many as nine suffixes, viz. **-lad-**, **-bo-**, **-gor-**, **-lang-**, **-ku-**, **-ma:-**, **-mílo-**, **-sin-** and **-da-**, subentries have been restricted generally to one suffix at a time after a root in order to limit the quantum of such extensions. However, exceptions have been made when the addition of a second or a third suffix changes the meaning of the stem significantly. The headword **mo-** (‘to do, to make, to sing, etc.’), for instance, has a subentry ~yir-/~yír-, which gives us the form **moyir-/moyír-** ‘to teach someone to do something’. In another subentry a second suffix **-su-** has been added to ~yir-/~yír- (i.e. ~yirsu-/~yírsu-), the process giving us **moyirsu-/moyírsu-**, which means ‘to learn to do, or practise doing, something’, the addition of **-su-** to **moyir-/moyír-** thus changing the meaning signifi-

cantly. Similarly, the verb root **gí-**, ‘to go/come’, can take a suffix **~ríg-**, yielding the derivative form **gíríg-**, meaning ‘to escort someone to some place’. By adding **-su-** to **gíríg-**, we have the derivative form **gíríksu-** ‘to go to receive someone (e.g. a VIP) or to go to a place to escort someone back’, the addition of **-su-** thus modifying significantly the meaning of **gíríg-**. In most cases it is **-su-** (which is a reflexivizing suffix, but used in other senses also) that has been added as the second suffix. In some cases, however, groups of suffixes such as **-ka:mínsu-** (**-ka:-**, **-mín-** and **-su-**), denoting a contest or some reciprocal action, have also been included as subentries, e.g. **luka:mínsu-** ‘to have a verbal fight’ (**lu-** ‘to say, tell, speak, etc.’, followed by **-ka:mínsu-**).

4. Alternation between ng (/ŋ/) and vowel length in Mising

The alternation between the velar nasal /ŋ/, written **ng** in Mising as in English, and vowel length is a conspicuous phenomenon of morpho-phonemic change in Mising. It is a phonemically conditioned alternation. Let us take, for the purpose of illustration in connection with the entries in the dictionary, the verb root, meaning ‘to drink’, which can be written **tíng-** or **tí:-** ‘to drink’ (the hyphen indicating its bound status). Now whether the form will be **tíng-** or **tí:-** will depend on the initial phoneme of a suffix that follows, the rules¹ being –

Rule (i). When followed by the velar stops /k/ and /g/, the form will be **tíng-**, e.g.

tíng-/tí:- followed by **-ka** (past perfect marker) >**tíngka** ‘(Someone) had drunk (something)’, NOT **tí:ka** (*)

tíng-/tí:- followed by **-gor-** ‘(suffix denoting doing something quickly)’ >**tínggor-** ‘to drink quickly’, NOT **tí:gor-** (*)

Rule (ii). When followed by non-velar consonants, the form will be **tí:-**, e.g.

tíng-/tí:- followed by **-po-** ‘(suffix denoting, here, something being tasty)’ >**tí:po-** ‘(of a drink) to be tasty’

tíng-/tí:- followed by **-bad-** ‘(suffix denoting doing something in excess of the limit)’ >**tí:bad-** ‘to drink excessively’

tíng-/tí:- followed by **-to** ‘(imperative or simple past suffix)’ >**tí:to** ‘Drink!’ or ‘(Someone) drank (something)’

tíng-/tí:- followed by **-dung** ‘(present continuous tense suffix)’ >**tí:dung** ‘(Someone) is drinking (something)’, etc.

Rule (iii) When followed by the velar nasal /ŋ/, either the previous,

¹ The alternation between **ng** (/ŋ/) and vowel length is one of the basic features of words in Mising and its occurrence two is pretty frequent. Since it is reflected in the orthography of the language, users of the dictionary, particularly non-speakers of Mising, need to be aware of these rules.

morpheme-final **ng** (if written **tíng-**) or the previous, morpheme-final vowel length (if written **tí:-**) will get deleted, e.g.

tíng-/tí:- followed by **-ngab-** ‘(suffix denoting the completion of an action)’ >**tíngab-** ‘to finish drinking something’ (**ng** of **tíng** or the length of **-í:-** in **tí:-** being lost)

tíng-/tí:- followed by **-ngong** ‘(suffix denoting something left over)’ >**tíngong** ‘the remaining amount of drink after the rest has been consumed’ (**ng** of **tíng** or the length of **-í:-** in **tí:-** being lost).

Rule (iv). When followed by a vowel phoneme, the morpheme-final /ŋ/, if the stem is written with **-ng** at the end, holds its ground or the morpheme-final vowel length, if the stem is written with a long vowel at the end, will be replaced with /ŋ/. Let us take the example of the stem **líng-/lí:-** ‘to be red’ in this connection –

líng-/lí:- followed by **-e:-** ‘(suffix denoting the slightness of some colour, taste, etc.)’ >**línge:** ‘to be reddish’

líng-/lí:- followed by **-a:-** ‘(suffix denoting, here, the beginning of some action)’ >**línga:-** ‘to begin to turn red’, etc.

In this manner some verbal, adjectival or adverbial roots in Mising can be written with **ng** (/ŋ/) or vowel length in their final position: **dung-** or **du:-** ‘to sit’, **dong-** or **do:-** ‘to lie (somewhere)’, **bing-** or **bi:-** ‘to be full’, **tíng-** or **tí:-** ‘to be sweet’, **kung-** or **ku:-** ‘to be sour’, etc. The lexicographical work, *A Dictionary of the Abor-Miri Language* (1910), compiled by J.H. Lorrain, used the orthographic forms with **ng** in such cases. Although there is very little to choose between the two forms – as either way the resultant forms after suffixation will be the same – it is not totally without any reason that the editor of the present volume has chosen to use the form with a vowel length. Let us take the example of the word **míjǐng** ‘an old man’ in this connection. As a free form, the word is a noun, but it can also be used as a verb, the root form of which can be written as **míjǐng-** or **míjǐ:-** ‘(of a man) to grow old’. On adding suffixes to the verb root **míjǐng-/míjǐ:-** we have forms, conforming to the rules stated, like

míjǐngka:bo ‘(Someone - a male) has grown old’

míjǐnggorkang ‘(Someone - a male) has grown old rather early’

míjǐ:sa:du:bo ‘(Someone - a male) is beginning to grow old’

míjǐ:nam ‘becoming an old man’ (a verbal noun)

míjǐ:yé ‘(Someone - a male) will grow old’, etc.

Now if we use **míjǐng**, with the **ng**, we have a free form which can be used as a noun, but if we use **míjǐ:-**, we have only a bound form. *Since the verb roots and most verbal suffixes have been given in their bound forms, the*

forms with the morpheme-final long vowels have been used in their entry as headwords and subentries in the dictionary. Given below are some other examples to illustrate the point further:

oa:- (intransitive verb) ‘to fall into (a hole, etc.); (of the sun) to set’

oang (noun) ‘(direction) the west’

aglǐ:- (intransitive verb with transitive uses also in Mising) ‘to be angry’

aglǐng (noun) ‘anger’

kéno:- (intransitive verb) ‘to be hungry’

kénong (noun) ‘hunger’

dongo:- (transitive root **do-** followed by the suffix **-ngo:-**) ‘to leave some thing half-eaten’

dongong (noun) ‘something half-eaten; left-over’

mo:ro:- (intransitive verb) ‘(of a space) to be open’

mo:rong (noun) ‘an open space; the outdoors’, etc.

5. Grammatical labels

The headwords and the subentries are followed by some grammatical labels in abbreviated forms in **light italics** (see section 10 below). Apart from nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs and interjections, other labels such as numeral classifier, blend, indeclinable, compound root, conjunctive suffix, nominal suffix, verbal suffix, adjectival suffix, imperative suffix, interrogative suffix, etc. have also been used, keeping in mind the grammatical and lexical characteristics of the language.

5.1 A good number of entries have been categorized as **numeral classifiers** (abbreviated *num.cl.*), many of which, in their base forms, begin with **a-**, e.g. **ador** (used in counting animals, etc.), **abor** (used in counting broad objects), **abar** (used in counting money), **asong** (used in counting long objects), **apir** (used in counting coins, small fish, birds, etc.), **ake:** (used in counting skeins of thread), **atag** (used in counting split objects), **attung** (used in counting objects cut into two or more pieces), **amíng** (used in counting trees), **aríng** (used in counting clumps of grass, bamboo, etc.), **apí** (used in counting round objects such as eggs, fruit, etc.), etc.

The numbers in Mising from 1 to 10 are **ako**, **annyi**, **aum**, **appi:**, **angngo**, **akkéng** or **akke:**, **kíníd**, **pi:nyi**, **konang** and **íying** or **íyíng** respectively, the rest of the numbers from 11 onward being counted as 10 and 1, 10 and 2, etc. Again 20, 30, 40, etc. are counted as two tens, three tens, four tens, etc., 100, however, having a single word **língko**. Now the forms in respect of numeral

classifiers corresponding to the numerals 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 are blends, e.g. **abar annyi** > **barnyi** ‘two rupees’, **abar aum** > **barum** ‘three rupees’, **abar appi** > **barpi** ‘four rupees’, **abar angngo** > **barngo** ‘five rupees’, **abar akkékng/akke:** > **barkékng/barke:** ‘six rupees’ and **abar íying/íyíng** > **baryíng/baryíng** ‘ten rupees’, but, inexplicably, the language does not permit similar blending in respect of the numerals 7, 8, and 9, there being no such forms as **barníd*** (<**abar kíníd**) for ‘seven rupees’, **barpi:nyi*** (<**abar pi:nyi**, which, according to the pattern, should give us a blend **barnyi**, but **barnyi** would be ambiguous, as it means ‘two rupees’ <**abar annyi**, as already mentioned) for ‘eight rupees’, and **barnang*** (<**abar konang**) for ‘nine rupees’. The Mising expressions for ‘seven rupees’, ‘eight rupees’ and ‘nine rupees’, instead, are **abar kíníd**, **abar pi:nyi**, and **abar konang** respectively. As for ‘one rupee’, Mising speakers would normally use **abarko**, which may be explained as **abar ako** > **abarko** - a partial blend, as it were. But then **-ko** is used with all numerals as a marker of the nominative or the accusative case – **ako** ‘one’, **annyiko** (**annyi** ‘two’ + **ko**), **aumko** (**aum** ‘three’ + **ko**), **appi:ko** (**appi:** ‘four’ + **ko**), or **adorko** (**ador** ‘one animal’ + **ko**), **dornyiko** (**dornyi** ‘two animals’ + **ko**), **dorumko** (**dorum** ‘three animals’ + **ko**), **dorpi:ko** (**dorpi:** ‘four animals’ + **ko**), etc. Therefore, it appears that the more correct position would be to treat the **-ko** in **abarko**, **adorko**, etc. as a case marker rather than an element in a blend (i.e. **abar ako** > **abarko**, **ador ako** > **adorko**, etc.), and to consider **abar**, **ador**, etc. themselves signifying ‘one rupee’, ‘one animal’, etc.

Not all classifiers begin with **a-**. For instance, the word for ‘a bundle of sheaves of some crop or grass’ is **ji:ríg** or **jí:ríg**, the counting in this case being done as **ji:ríkko** or **ji:ríg ako** ‘one bundle’, **rígnyi** ‘two bundles’ (<**ji:ríg annyi**), **rígum** ‘three bundles’ (<**ji:ríg aum**), **ríkpi:** ‘four bundles’ (<**ji:ríg appi:**), **ríngngo** ‘five bundles’ (<**ji:ríg angngo**), **ríkékng/ríkke:** ‘six bundles’ (<**ji:ríg akkékng/akke:**) and **rígyíng/rígyíng** ‘ten bundles’ (<**ji:ríg íying/íyíng**). Again, the counting of households begins with the word **kongko** ‘one household’, but, unlike **ji:ríg**, **kong** is not a free form, being meaningless when used as one. We can say **ji:ríg ako** ‘bundle one, i.e. one bundle’ but we cannot say **kong ako*** to mean ‘household one, i.e. one household’. However, it is used in its bound form like any other numeral classifier to form the blends **ko:nyi** ‘two households’ (<**kong- annyi**), **koum** ‘three households’ (<**kong- aum**), **ko:pi:** ‘four households’ (<**kong- appi:**), **kongo** ‘five households’ (<**kong- angngo**), **kongkékng/kongke:** ‘six households’ (<**kong- akkékng**), and **ko:yíng/ko:yíng** (<**kong- íying**).

5.2 Many entries, both headwords and sub-entries are followed by additional forms labelled as **reduplicatives** (abbreviated *redup.*). The language abounds in such forms, and, in fact, many speakers would even use nonce

reduplicatives. Those that have been entered in the dictionary are, on the whole, common ones.

Semantically, most of these reduplicatives have intensifying or emphatic functions, e.g. **lí:-** ‘to be red’ + **jíg-** ‘(intensifying suffix)’ **lí:- + jíg-** ‘(repetition of the foregoing intensifying suffix)’ >**lí:jíg-lí:jíg-** ‘to be extremely red’, **mo-** ‘to do something’ + **pen-** ‘(suffix denoting dismantling)’ **mo + ren-** ‘(reduplicative element with no separate denotation of its own)’ >**mopen-moren-** ‘to dismantle or raze a house, etc. extensively (by using a bulldozer, for instance)’, **ka:-** ‘to see’ + **mi:-** ‘(suffix signifying here performing the action intently)’ **ka:- + mi:-** ‘(repetition of the foregoing intensifying suffix)’ >**ka:mi:-ka:mi:-** ‘to look at something very intently’, **o-** ‘to fall’ + **sug-** ‘(suffix denoting looseness, when collocating with **o-**)’ **o- + re:-** ‘(reduplicative element)’ >**osug-ore:-** ‘(of a pair of shoes, a shirt, a nut for screwing onto a bolt, etc.) to be very loose’, etc.

Some reduplicatives may extend the meanings of the stem or the base, e.g. **kekon** ‘the other side (of a river, a hill, a village, etc.)’, but **kekon-kesag** ‘both sides (of a river, a hill, a village)’; **gí-** ‘to go or to come’ + **lad-** ‘(suffix denoting a reverse action, i.e. to return, in this case)’, but **gíkub-gílad-** ‘to go somewhere and come back or to come somewhere and go back (maybe on the same day, within a short time, etc.)’, etc. Some reduplicatives, however, do not modify the meaning of the base form significantly, and, in many cases, they are merely a way of expressing oneself, being often an idiolectal habit. For instance, **ésang** means ‘physical well-being’ and its reduplicative **ésang-anpo** means the same thing. Similarly **agom** means ‘speech (saying something)’ and its reduplicative **agom-asog** means nearly the same thing.

In most reduplicatives, one of the two elements is meaningful, but the other is meaningless and so cannot be used as a free form in sentences. For instance, in **kekon-kesag** ‘on either side (of a river, a hill, a village, etc.)’, **opan-ki:pan** ‘poor people’, **dí:pen-dí:ren-** ‘to dismantle or destroy a structure extensively by hitting (with sticks)’, **lí:te:-tere:-** ‘to be disagreeably red in colour’, etc., the second elements cannot denote or connote anything on their own. In **gíkub-gílad-** ‘to go somewhere and come back or to come to a certain place and go back’, **lusam-luram-** ‘to tell or request someone to do something in vain’, **dobu-dolusu-** ‘to eat different kinds of food (especially, those that are not supposed to be eaten together)’, etc., it is the first element that cannot denote or connote anything on their own. In some cases, both the elements are meaningful and both can be used as free forms separately in sentences, e.g. **ésang-anpo** ‘physical well-being’, **ka:ríd-mé:rítsu-** ‘to be apprehensive of undertaking to do something by considering the difficulty, volume of work, etc. involved’, **ní:bud-ní:yud-** ‘to push someone or something under water, mud, etc.’, etc. In some reduplicatives, neither of the two elements denotes or connotes anything, when

taken apart, but, when used as elements of a reduplicative form, they become meaningful, e.g. **kikín-kimín-** ‘(of someone) to suffer from one ailment or the other’, **lompu-lomyu-** ‘to hurry in doing something’, **mé:pég-saglég-** ‘to take something lightly’, etc. Finally, some reduplicatives are mere repetitions of the first element for the sake of emphasis or intensification of the meaning, e.g. **lumo-lumo-** ‘to tell someone repeatedly to do something’, **mé:mi:-mé:mi:-** ‘to think deeply (about something)’, **sikan-sikan-** ‘to look as if someone or something (say, an animal) is about to die’, etc.

5.3 The *grammatical labelling* of verbs as transitive (*v.t.*) or intransitive (*v.i.*) is based on their usage in Mising, which may not always conform to the usage of the equivalent verb in Assamese or English. For instance, one **o:-** (**o:-²** in the dictionary) in Mising means ‘(of waters in rivers, lakes, etc.) to recede’, is an intransitive verb in Mising and its equivalent verbs in English and Assamese are also used intransitively. However, its subentry **~len-** (i.e. **o:len-**) has been categorized as *v.t.*, considering its use as such in Mising, whereas, normally, its meaning, ‘“(of submerged houses, river banks, etc.) to reappear after water has receded”’, is likely to be expressed in these languages intransitively rather than transitively. Similarly, **mé:-** or **mí:-** has been categorized as *v.t.* and its meaning in English has been given in the dictionary as ‘to think’. ‘To think’ is used transitively in English in the form of a phrasal verb (*think about, think of, think over*) or as the main verb of a principal clause followed by a subordinate clause (*I think that ...*, etc.), whereas **mé:-/mí:-** in Mising functions transitively on its own, e.g. **No** ‘you’ **agom** ‘speech; (here) matter’-**dé** (specifying suffix)-**m** (accusative suffix) **mé:-/mí:-** ‘to think- **ka:-** ‘to see’, but, denoting in this use ‘to see if something can be done’-**to** ‘imperative suffix’ >**No agomdém méngka:to/ míngka:to** ‘You matter-the think-see’ > ‘You think-see the matter’, i.e. ‘You think about the matter and see if something can be done’.

Again, the equivalents of a few words such as **iso** (*var. so, ido, ilo*) ‘here’, **odo** ‘there (near by)’, **olo** ‘there (at some distance)’, **to/tolo**, ‘there (to the north of the speaker), **bo/bolo** ‘there (to the south or the west of the speaker), **okolo** (*var. íngkolo*), ‘where’, etc. are categorized as pronouns in Assamese but as adverbs in English on the basis of their form and function in the language concerned. Considering the fact that these words are capable of being used as pronouns as well as adverbs in Mising, depending on whether the use is viewed paradigmatically or syntagmatically, they have been categorized as adverbs as well as pronouns (abbreviated *adv., pron.*) in the dictionary. Similarly, **sé** (variants **isi, idé**) ‘this’, **édé** ‘that (near by)’, **élé** ‘there at a distance (to the east of the speaker)’, **télé** ‘there at a distance (to the north of the speaker)’, **bélé** ‘there at a distance (to the south or the of the speaker)’, etc. are used as adjectives, adverbs and also pronouns (being marked for case, in a limited way though, pluralized, and used as subject or object) and hence labelled as adjectives, adverbs

and pronouns (abbreviated *adj.*, *adv.*, *pron.*) in the dictionary.

Users of the dictionary have, therefore, to consider the grammatical labels used in it in the context of usage of the Mising language, not of any other.

5.4 A few verb roots (**u**-³, **um**-³, **ko**-⁴, **kog**-², **ka**-³, **gu**-², **gud**-, **kír**-, **tar**-, **pa**-⁵ and **bí**-⁴ in the dictionary) have not been labelled as *v.t.* or *v.i.* immediately after the entry, for, unlike verb roots in general, their meanings as well as their transitive or intransitive denotations become explicit only when they are followed by some derivational suffixes. Grammatically too, these roots behave differently from other verb roots: whereas inflectional suffixes can be added straightaway to all other verb roots, they can be added to this category of roots only after adding first a derivational suffix, e.g. **u-sa:-dung** > **usa:dung** ‘(something) is boiling’, in which the meaning of **u**- (which, here, pertains to boiling) becomes explicit only when it is followed by the derivational suffix **-sa:-** (**usa:-** ‘to boil’) before the inflectional ending **-dung** ‘(marking the present progressive)’ can be added to it. The inflectional suffix **-dung** cannot be affixed to this **u**- to obtain **udung** (*) in order to express the meaning ‘(something) is boiling’. On the contrary, **-dung** can follow the homonym **u**- ‘to feed (a baby, etc.)’ to result in **udung** ‘(someone) is feeding’. Similarly, in **ko-ka-to** ‘(You) open your mouth’, the meaning of **ko**-, which pertains to opening, closing, etc. of the mouth, becomes explicit only when it is followed by the derivational suffix **-ka-** (**koka-** ‘to open one’s mouth’), before the inflectional, imperative, suffix **-to** can be added to it. The homonym **ko-** (‘to ask for something’) has no such problems: **Koto!** ‘Ask for something!’ or ‘Beg!’. Considering such characteristics of these verb roots, they have been categorized only as verb root (*v.rt.*), using the labels *v.t.* or *v.i.* only after the subentries. The meanings of such roots have also been explained only in the notes given at the end of the entries, as they do not denote anything straightaway at the surface level.

6. Definitions and Notes

The grammatical labels used after a headword or a subentry is followed by definitions, first in Mising, then in Assamese and, finally, in English, two vertical lines (∩) serving to separate the definition in one language from the other. The editor has tried to do his best in providing the definitions, but is aware, at the same time, of the fact that there is scope for improvement of these definitions in many cases. Perusers of the definitions in Mising might probably know that the apex body established for the development of Mising language and literature has yet to deal with the question of ‘standard’ phonological, grammatical and lexical usages in Mising and so the editor has not exercised any liberty to promote one lexical form or the other and ignore the rest. Instead, he has consciously adopted a policy of using forms, especially lexical ones, used in different dialects. For

instance, many Mising speakers use the lexical form **bojé** ('plenty of ; a large number of, etc. '), but many others use **béje** and **boje**. Since there is no scope at this juncture to consider one of the three forms as the 'standard' and the other two as 'non-standard', the editor has chosen to use all the three forms at random in the definitions given in Mising. Therefore, Mising speakers who use **bojé** should not consider **béje** or **boje** as incorrect forms or as mistakes in print. Similarly, the users may come across **umí** ('fire') in one definition, but **ímí** or **émé** in others, **okum** ('house') in one definition, **ékum** or **ukum** in others, **arai-** ('to be long') in one definition, but **ayar-** in others, **attar** ('things') in one definition, but **atta:r** in others, etc. In one respect, however, the editor has mostly used the straighter of the two morphophonemic constructions used in different dialects of Mising, viz.

pétu 'mustard' -**é** (suffix marking the nominative case) > (i) **pétué** (ii) **pétto**;
pétu ,, -**ém** (,, ,, ,, accusative case) > (i) **pétué**m (ii) **péttom**;
atí 'something' -**é** (suffix marking the nominative case) > (i) **atíé** (ii) **atté**;
atí 'something' -**ém** (suffix marking the accusative case) > (i) **atíém** (ii) **attém**,
 etc.

It can be seen that the stems, **pétu** and **atí**, in the examples remain visible at the surface level in construction (i), whereas they undergo a morpho-phonemic change in construction (ii). Although both the constructions have been used in the dictionary at different places, the one used mostly is construction (i). The users of the definitions in Mising would, in particular, come across the phrase **atí atíé** or **atí atíém** in many definitions rather than **atí atté** or **atí attém**.

The definitions are followed by *Notes* at the end of some entries by way of providing additional information relating to the meaning or usage of the entries concerned. Examples of usage have, similarly, been provided at the end of many entries, especially, suffixes. For practical reasons the language used in providing such notes and explanations has been limited to English only.

It may be noted that no meanings have been given for derived forms obtained by adding the suffix **-nam** to verb roots. The addition of **-nam** to a verb root in Mising yields a verbal noun, e.g. **do-** 'to eat' + **nam** > **donam** 'eating', **tí:-** 'to drink' + **nam** > **tí:nam** 'drinking'; **so:-** 'to dance' + **nam** > **so:nam** 'dancing', **dug-** 'to run' + **nam** > **dugnam** 'running', etc. As the meaning of a verbal noun can be perceived with relative ease, once the meaning of the verb, including its use as a transitive or an intransitive form, is given (*Flying planes can be dangerous* is ambiguous because *fly* can be used both transitively and intransitively), the editor felt that the indication of subentries with **-nam** as verbal noun (*vl.n.*) should enable the users to comprehend their meanings.

6.1 It may be noted that in the absence of appropriate words in Mising, the

editor has been constrained to use in the definitions given in Mising such words as **gomnyob** (<**agom** ‘speech’ + **innyob** ‘a small part of something’) to mean an ‘affix’, **anguru:pé** to mean ‘especially, particularly’, **lukanpé** to mean ‘for example’, etc.

7. The Vocabulary entries

7.1 The vocabulary entry in this dictionary is built primarily on the none too ambitious work, *A Dictionary of the Mising Language*, by Prof. Tabu Taid, published by an organization, called All Assam Mising Language Teachers’ Association, in January, 1995. The dictionary under reference also contains a list of inflectional and derivational suffixes in the Mising language. Hundreds of derived words can be obtained by adding derivational suffixes to stems, especially verbal ones. Planned as a more elaborate lexicographical exercise, this volume carries out such additions of derivational suffixes to verb roots, the process giving us a larger number of vocabulary entries than there are in the dictionary referred to. It has already been stated above in Section 3.1 above that although more than one derivational suffix can be added to verb roots, which would result in a very large number of subentries, such addition has been limited generally to one suffix in this work.

7.2 Another work that has been consulted in the process of compiling this dictionary is *A Dictionary of the Abor-Miri Language* by J. Herbert Lorrain, first edition 1910 (reprinted by Mittal publications, New Delhi, 1995). There is enough cultural and linguistic evidence to indicate that the groups of people in Arunachal, referred to earlier as ‘Abor’ (now referred to collectively as ‘Adi’, used in the sense of ‘hill-dwellers’, **adi:** denoting ‘hill or mountain’) and the group of inhabitants in Assam, known as Miri (autonym: ‘Mising’), were a single ethnic group at one point of time in the dim past, sharing the same speech. At the time of compilation of the dictionary under reference a hundred years ago the compiler was based in Sadiya, a locality (presently a subdivision of the district of Tinsukia in Assam), where Adis and some sections of Misings live not far away from each other and use nearly the same speech even now to interact with each other -- one of the facts that might have prompted Lorrain to compile a common dictionary of the speeches of Adis and Misings. However, as the Misings had kept spreading their habitation to other parts of the Brahmaputra valley over the centuries in the past, divergences, including lexical ones, in the speech habits of Adis and Misings appear to have begun to take place in a process of linguistic change, which grew wider in the course of time. In the circumstances, the Mising language, as it is used today, requires a separate lexicographical treatment, just as probably Adi too would require one, and, in spite of the fact that Adi and Mising still share many common words and affixes, Lorrain’s Abor-Miri dictio-

nary cannot be used today as a dictionary of the Mising language any longer. The work itself – comprising an introductory Part I, ‘Abor-Miri’ words (some indicated as common for the two groups, some exclusively Abor and some exclusively Miri), with their meanings in English, given as Part II, English words with their equivalents in Mising, given as Part III, followed finally by illustrative sentences and notes, given as Part IV – is a laudable attempt by a non-native speaker, who appears to have even developed some intuition about how words behave in Adi and Mising. The compiler also does well to enter both words and affixes, the latter category of morphemes being of crucial semantic importance in agglutinative speeches like Adi and Mising. Nevertheless, a Mising user of Part II of the work, which concerns us here, is bewildered today by many of the entries. For example, the work has an entry “**La-shi**, (v) to steal”. The word is supposed to be used by both Adis and Misings, as it has not been indicated as being used exclusively by Adis or exclusively by Misings. But no speaker of Mising today probably uses this word to mean ‘to steal’, for which they would use either **dopso:-** or **po:-**. Secondly, the vowel in **la-** is long (**la:-** ‘to take’ in the present volume), but the length is not indicated, although a long /a/ (i.e. /a:/) should have been indicated by putting a diacritical mark – the circumflex – on the top of the vowel as per the compiler’s orthographic scheme given in the introduction. The hyphen in the word is not a marker of length: it is used in the entries throughout to mark morpheme boundaries. Again, Mising, as it is spoken today, has no phoneme equivalent to the sound of ‘SH’ (‘sh’) in English. It is, therefore, not clear what prompted Lorrain and his predecessor, J.F. Needham, the author of *Outline Grammar of Shaiyang Miri Language* (1885), to use both ‘s’ and ‘sh’ in the orthography of Mising. There are plenty of entries of the kind in Lorrain’s dictionary that do not reflect properly the characteristics of Mising, as it is spoken now.

7.3 Assam is a region of great variety in terms of flora and so compilation of the Mising names of flora and providing their equivalents in Assamese and English are a task that requires a special study. Many such names are familiar to an average Mising who lives or has lived a part of his or her life in a Mising village, but many are not. In the circumstances, the editor has depended substantially for a good chunk of the names of flora (as well as some names of fauna) appearing in this volume on the work, *Bangkí Bangkí Amin* (‘Various names’) compiled by Shri Diram Kumbang and brought out by the Mising Agom Kébang in 1997. The fact, however, remains that the subject demands a wider and more scientific study for greater comprehensiveness and accuracy.

7.4 The Misings have been living close to their Assamese speaking neighbours, who form the social mainstream of the Brahmaputra valley, for the past many centuries, using the Assamese language as the lingua franca. In the process speakers of Mising have come to use a good deal of **loanwords** from Assamese.

Words from other languages, particularly from English such as *school, college, slate, pencil, fountain* meaning ‘a fountain pen’, *police, long pant, half pant, coat, sweater, table, glass*, etc. too found their way into the Mising language through Assamese. The process of acculturation the Misings have undergone in the valley broadened their cultural experience and they needed new vocabulary to go with their new cultural acquisitions. Many of the loanwords pertain to administration, education, politics, land settlement, trade and commerce, grocery and stationery, textile and clothing, kitchenware, settled agriculture, etc. Of the large number of loanwords, the active ones alone number a few hundred. Such active loanwords obtained from, or through, Assamese form part of the entries in the dictionary, although many may have been left out. Such borrowings are, however, made to conform in pronunciation and use in sentences to the phonological and morphological system of Mising, e.g. Assamese *jota* ‘shoe’, *moja* ‘socks’, *poisa* ‘paise, the smallest unit of Indian currency’, *thuriya* ‘an ear ornament’, or English *school, fountain, half pant, coat, table*, etc. are realized in Mising as **junta, muja, poisang, turiyang, iskul, paunten, ap-pe:n, ku:t, tébul**, etc. respectively.

7.5 One category of vocables, mostly names from Adi-Mising creation myths, has been indicated by labelling their source as **a:bang** (abbreviated *a:ba.*). A note on the creation myths in question is given at Appendix II, to which the relevant entries have been referred.

8. Orthography and pronunciation

8.1 Mising orthography, as is in use at present in the adapted roman script, may be described, on the whole, as phonemic, each letter symbolizing a particular phoneme only. It was, therefore, considered expedient by the editor to guide the user in the matter of pronunciation by giving the phonetic values of the vowel graphemes used in Mising as well as of some consonants on every alternate page of the dictionary instead of giving a broad transcription of each and every headword in phonetic symbols. Users of the dictionary, not familiar with phonetic symbols, may note the following :

The seven short vowels

Roman letters	Nearest sounds in English
(as used in Mising)	(Standard British)
o	the sound of o , as in god
a	„ „ „ a „ „ pass (Mising a being shorter)
i	„ „ „ ea „ „ beat (Mising i being shorter)
u	„ „ „ oo „ „ boot (Mising u being shorter)

e ,, ,, ,, **e** ,, ,, **red** (with lower tongue position)

é ,, ,, ,, **ir** ,, ,, **first** (without pronouncing the **r**)

í (There is no vowel sound in English approximating Mising **í**)

The seven long vowels (written **o:**, **a:**, **i:**, **u:**, **e:**, **é:** and **í:**) are pronounced, more or less, like the short ones, but they are double the length of the short ones approximately and are also accompanied by slight changes in tongue positions, **i:**, **u:**, **í:** being slightly closer, **a:** being slightly opener, and **o:** being slightly higher, than their short counterparts and there being hardly any change in tongue position in respect of **e:** and **é:**. (See Section 1 above for the phonetic symbols corresponding broadly to the seven short vowels.)

The following points may be noted in connection with the pronunciation of the consonants in Mising :-

(a) **p**, **t** and **k** are not aspirated. Mising has no aspirated sounds, except for /h/, which is used in some local dialects as a variant of the usual /s/.

(b) **b**, **d** and **g** are devoiced, i.e. pronounced like **p**, **t** and **k** respectively, in the word-final position, but, when followed by voiced sounds, including vowels, in a process of suffixation, they are fully voiced, i.e. pronounced as **b**, **d** and **g**. For example,

alab ‘wings of birds’ (where **b** is pronounced somewhat like an unreleased **p**)

tapad ‘leech’ (,, **d** ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, **t**)

kopag ‘banana’ (,, **g** ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, **k**)

but,

Pétta:lok alabé kadag ‘Birds have wings’ (where **b** of **alabé** is realized as **b**), NOT **Pétta:lok alapé kadag**

Tapaddé bottédag ‘The leech is big’ (where **d** of **tapad** is pronounced as **d**), NOT **Tapatdé bottédag**

Kopagé ti:dag ‘Bananas are sweet’ (where **g** of **kopagé** is pronounced as **g**), NOT **Kopaké ti:dag**.

A personal male name like **Karmug** can be written as **Karmuk** also, but when he is addressed by using the relevant suffix (**-a** to call him from close by and **-é:í** to call him from a distance), the form would be **Karmuga!** or **Karmugé:í!**, NOT **Karmuka!** or **Karmuké:í!** This is why the apex body of the Misings, referred to earlier, has established a convention of using **b,d** and **g** instead of **p, t** and **k** in the word-final position.

(c) **t** and **d** are dental sounds, not alveolar as in Assamese or English.

(d) **ng** in Mising has the same single sound as that of English ‘ng’ (as in **sing**, **long**, **bang**, etc.). When written **n-g** (e.g. **pin-gob**, **rín-gor**, **mén-gab**, etc.), it represents two sounds, viz. the sound of **n** followed by the sound of **g** (as in

English *vanguard*, *ungrateful*, etc.). When written **ngg** (**tanggom**, **runggug**, **ínggém**, **Pangging**, etc.), it is the sound of **ng** followed by the sound of **g** (as in English **finger**, **longer**, **stronger**, etc.).

(e) Mising **ny** has no equivalent sound in English. One can produce this sound by trying to say **n** and **y** together, pressing the blade of the tongue hard against the roof of the mouth. When written **n-y** (as in **ben-yag**, **ton-yírsu**, etc.), it represents a sequence of the two sounds, viz. the sound of **n** followed by the sound of **y** (as in English **vineyard**, **banyan**, etc.). When written **nny** (as in **ménnyíng**, **konnyíng**, **lunnyíng**, etc.), it symbolizes the sound of **n** followed by the sound of **ny**.

(f) Mising **j** is pronounced as **z** (as in English **zebra**, **gaze**, **breeze**, etc.). When it doubles, i.e. **-jj-**, it is usually pronounced like **j** or **dg** in English *judge*. Thus **ajji:** in Mising is usually pronounced **addji:**.

Words, however, tend to change their forms in writing sometimes as a result of the phenomenon of assimilation of sounds and morpho-phonemic changes, as amply evident and reflected in the Sanskrit language in its orthography. In such cases, the principles prescribed in the the pamphlet *Mising bhashar banan poddhoti* ('Mising orthographic principles'), written by the editor of this dictionary and approved and published by the Mising Agom Kébang in 1983 (revised edition 2003), have been followed in the orthographic representation of Mising words in the dictionary.

9. Symbols used

(1) A **tilde** (~) stands for a headword used before a subentry. The absence of a gap between the tilde and the subentry signifies that the subentry is used as an integral part of the headword, e.g. **lu-** ... **~gab-** (>**lugab-**), **~lag-** (>**lulag-**), **~ngab-** (**lungab-**), etc., whereas a gap between the two signifies that the subentry is a separate, or a part of a separate, lexical element, e.g. **yari:-** ... **~ ar-** (>**yari: ar-**), **po:lo** ... **~ kar-** (>**po:lo kar-**), **ma:nyíng** ... **~ ma:-** (>**ma:nyíng ma:-**), etc.

(2) A **hyphen** (-), placed after a headword in roman bold indicates that the entry is a bound form requiring suffixation, e.g. **do-**, **tí:-**, **pe-**, **pe:-**, etc. Its similar placement after subentries, also in roman bold, indicates that the headword, suffixed with the subentry, is still bound in form and requires further suffixation, e.g. **do-** ... **~gor-**, **~ngab-**, **~bo-**, etc. When placed after an entry in bold italics, the hyphen indicates that the entry is a prefix, e.g. **pé-**, **si-**, **lé-**, **lag-**, etc., and, when placed before an entry in bold italics, it indicates that the entry is a suffix that can be used word-finally, e.g. **-to**, **-yé**, **-ma**, **-néi**, etc. On the other hand, hyphens, placed on either side of an entry in bold italics, indicate that the entry is a suffix that needs further suffixation, e.g. **-gor-**, **-len-**, **-pen-**, **-gu:-**, etc. Moreover, a hyphen has been used to indicate a compound (**mímбір-ya:me:**, **aríg-ísíng**,

etc.) or a reduplicative form (**gípeled-gíyeled-**, **pakkan-sikan**, **ibu-silu-**, etc.)

(3) Two **short and straight vertical lines** (||) have been used to demarcate the definitions given in Mising, Assamese and English.

(4) An **arrow** (⇒) indicates a cross-reference.

(5) A **parenthesis** (...) has mostly been used after headwords to indicate their lexical variants, wherever there are such variants, e.g. **oko**¹ (*var.* **íngko**), **kampo**⁻¹ (*var.* **kampu-**, **yasi:-**), **dongkal** (*var.* **dorkang**, **dorkiyang**), etc. Elsewhere, it has been used for usual purposes of parentheses, viz. providing additional information and showing optional forms.

(6) **Braces** { ... } have been used at the end of some entries for adding notes to provide additional information relating to them. They have also been used similarly at the end of some entries for illustrating their use or formation.

(7) The symbol > has been used to show resultant orthographic forms, e.g. **mé:-** ... ~**gab-** (>**ménggab-**), **mé:-** ... ~**kin-** (>**méngkin-**), **tég-** ... ~**ke-** (>**tékke-**), **sad-** ... ~**pag-** (>**satpag-**), **ad-** ... ~**sed-** (>**atsed-**), etc.

(8) The symbol < has been used to denote the origin of a loanword, e.g. **iskul** {L <Eng. *school*}, **junta** {L <As. ẽ\átjã}, etc.

(9) An oblique (/) has been used to show variant forms of suffixes, e.g. ~**kin-**/~**ken-**, **-gom-**/**-sin-**/**-té**, etc.

(10) An oblique before and after a letter or a word signifies that the letter or the word concerned is its phonemic shape, e.g. **o** /ɔ/, **ope:** /ɔpɛ:/, etc.

(11) An asterisk (*) has been used in the introductory parts of the dictionary to indicate grammatically unacceptable forms.

(12) An acute-like stroke, placed before a syllable, signifies that the syllable, before which it is placed, is stressed, e.g. **alé** [a 'lɛ], **ope:** [ɔ 'pɛ:], etc.

(13) Square brackets, wherever they appear, signifies the phonetic transcription of a sound or a word, e.g. **alé** [a 'lɛ], **ope:** [ɔ 'pɛ:], etc. The sound [w] does not occur as a phoneme in Mising, but it is realized in processes of morphophonemic changes and so, as a sound, it is shown as [w]. Only broad transcription is given in the present work.

Abbreviations

<i>adj.</i>	...	adjective
<i>adjl.</i>	...	adjectival
<i>adv.</i>	...	adverb
<i>advl.</i>	...	adverbial

<i>As.</i>	...	Assamese
<i>a:ba.</i>	...	'a:bang' (rhapsodic chants of shamanistic priests)
Abbreviations (contd.)		
amongst the Misings of Assam and the Adis of Arunachal). Entries showing this abbreviation are, generally speaking, not used in everyday Mising speech and are cross-referred to Appendix II.		
<i>bl.</i>	...	blend
<i>cf.</i>	...	compare
<i>clip .</i>	...	a clipped form of a word or affix
<i>comp.</i>	...	compound
<i>comp. rt.</i>	...	compound root
<i>conj.</i>	...	conjunction
<i>conj.suf.</i>	...	conjunctive suffix
<i>e.g.</i>	...	exempli gratia
<i>emph.</i>	...	emphatic
<i>Eng.</i>	...	English
<i>excl.suf.</i>	...	exclamatory suffix
<i>fig .</i>	...	figurative meaning
<i>fut.</i>	...	future (tense)
<i>imp.</i>	...	imperative (mood)
<i>impol.</i>	...	impolite
<i>infin.suf.</i>	...	infinitive suffix
<i>interj.</i>	...	interjection
<i>interrog.</i>	...	interrogative
L	...	loan word
<i>n.</i>	...	noun
<i>neg .</i>	...	negative
<i>neol.</i>	...	neologism
<i>nl.suf.</i>	...	nominal suffix
<i>num.</i>	...	numeral
<i>num.cl.</i>	...	numeral classifier
<i>onom.</i>	...	onomatopoeic (word)
<i>perf.</i>	...	perfective (aspect)

<i>pl.</i>	...	plural
<i>pr.</i>	...	present (tense)
Abbreviations (contd.)		
<i>pref.</i>	...	prefix
<i>prog.</i>	...	progressive (aspect)
<i>pron.</i>	...	pronoun
<i>p.t.</i>	...	past tense
<i>redup.</i>	...	reduplicative
<i>rt.</i>	...	root
<i>simp.</i>	...	simple (aspect)
<i>sing.</i>	...	singular
<i>suf.</i>	...	suffix
<i>t.m.</i>	...	tense marker
<i>var.</i>	...	lexical variant(s) (used in a different social or local dialect)
<i>v.i.</i>	...	intransitive verb
<i>vl.n.</i>	...	verbal noun
<i>vl.suf.</i>	...	verbal suffix
<i>v.t.</i>	...	transitive verb
<i>voc.</i>	...	vocative



O, o

- O, o** *n.* Mising gomuglok du:pongarné abíg jǔ the first letter of the Mising vowels.
- o-1** *v.t.* né:ng taniyé omma:ng pa:nam; né:ng simíné ao onam ú to give birth to a child; (in case of animals) to give birth to a young.
- ~ko** *n.* omma:ng pangko; (simíné) ao pangko ú place of birth.
- ~ke-** *v.i.* abv:nclok lcdulo taniyé omma:ng, odokké simvnc ao, okunam jǔ to give birth to another child after the previous one; (in case of animals) to give birth to a young after the previous one.
- ~gor-** *v.t.* omma:ngko édílo pa:pénamma:ji édémpéyam po:pé pa:nam; (simíné) édílo ao opénamma:ji édémpéyam po:pé onam ú to give birth to a child before the due time; (of animals) to give birth to a young before the due date.
- ~tcr** *n.* lcddarpc onam ao ma:mílo omé jǔ youngest child; a young of animals born last.
- ~tcr-** *v.i.* nc:ng taniyé lékoda omma:ng okuma:nam; siminc lckoda ao okuma:nam ú not to give birth to a child any more; (in case of animals) not to give birth to a young any more.
- ~dí** *n.* omma:ngcm (manggom simvn-sike:lok auwom) cdvlo okandagji cdc advdc jǔ (probable) date, day, etc. when a baby (or the young of an animal) is going to be born.
- ~dí-** *v.i.* omma:ng (manggom simvn-sike:lok auwom cdvlo okandagji cdc advdc a:nam jǔ (of the probable date, day, etc. when a baby, or the young of an animal, is going to be born) to approach.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj., n.* omma:ng pa:nc; ané ú one who gives birth; mother.
- ~pag-** *v.t.* odvma:lo sidopc omma:ng onam ú to give birth to a dead child before the birth is due; to abort.
- ~pem** *n.* lckko:lo onam omma:ng annyi jǔ twins.
- ~len-** *v.t.* (taniyc omma:ngcm, simvnc auwom) aki: ara:lokké lenmonam jǔ to cause a baby to come out from the womb, while giving birth.
- o-2** *v.i.* (csvg annc, pcdong, muglvng atvc) talc:lo dungkolokkc kcvkpc gvnam; (dumvd) bvnam jǔ (of leaves, hair, rain, etc.) to fall ; (of thunderbolt) to strike.
- ~a:-** *v.i.* dagdíngkolokké kcttabnam ; (sirung atvlok) ara:lo olednam; oang ataglo do:nyc kcvkpc dura:nam jǔ to fall down; to fall into (a ditch, a well, etc.); (of the sun) to set.
- ~ang** *n.* yumdcng ayirlo do:nyi midangko jǔ where the sun sets, *i.e.* the west.
- ~kad-** *v.t.* (pcdongc, do:dvcbulu)

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko ogabla ajji:ko jumonom úú (of raindrops) to fall on someone or something.
- ~**kud-** *v.i.* tani:lok dumvdc, simínlok amídé, vsv:lok annc, a:yebulu ongabnam júú (of man and animals) to become devoid of hair; (of trees) to become devoid of leaves, fruit, etc.
- ~**kur** *n.* pcdong ongasunam lcludok adv úú the time after rain has stopped.
- ~**kur-** *v.t.* talc:tokkc olednc o:koi atvc ogabla okum selabcmbulum aru:monam júú (of any object falling on something, e.g. the roof of a house) to make a hole by falling on.
- ~**ke-** *v.t.* (muglvng manggom talc:lok olednc atv atvc) ogabla simonam úú (of thunderbolt or any object falling from above) to kill by striking.
- ~**ngasu-** *v.i.* pcdongé otcnram júú (of rain) to cease to fall.
- ~**jeb-**, (*redup.* ~**jeb-**~**reb-**), *v.t.* talc:lokkc ogabla nv:jebnam júú to fall on someone or something and press
- ~**jer-/~jér-**, (*redup.* ~**jer-/~jér-**~**yer-/yér-**), *v.i.* kekon kesakpc dc:ledla kanggu:ma:pé inam úú to fall and be scattered.
- ~**tog-** *v.i.* (karc atvc) omabnam; (tani: du:lod daglode) po:pckcmprnam aima:pc ila gínam; mircmc opankunam úú (of raised platforms and the like) to sink; (of man's power, wealth, etc.) to slide from a higher status to a lower one.
- ~**tab-** *v.i.* dagdngkolokké kéttabnam úú to fall down.
- ~**tum-** *v.t.* pcdongé ola okolaipé gymoma:pc inam úú to be prevented by rain from going (somewhere).
- ~**datsu-**, (*redup.* ~**dad-**~**ratsu-**), *v.i.* (belabla manggom lcsutsula) otabla kigénam manggom mojjog-moroksunam úú to fall down and hurt oneself.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.* kcvkpc olednc (annc, dumvd atvc) úú falling or fallen (leaves, hair, etc.).
- ~**mvg-**, (*redup.*) ~**mvg-**~**síg-**, *v.t.* clv: ta:ngcbulu bojcko ola atv atvc momvgnam úú (of hailstorm and the like) to pound and damage something badly.
- ~**led-** *v.i.* sc:kai manggom o:kai atv atvc talc:lokkc onam júú (of men, things, etc) to fall from a higher place.
- o-3** *v.t.* (**asina:ng/ainang/a:ng** gompirdok lcludo lunam) sé:kaimé manggom o:kaiko airu:pc mc:pa:nam úú (used after the word **asina:ng/ainang/a:ng**) to remember deeply or pine for someone or something.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj./n.* sé:koimé manggom o:kaiko airu:pc mc:pa:nc júú one who remembers deeply, or pines for, someone/something.
- o-4** *v.t.* (oyi:pé dopé émna:bulu) anncm

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- pcgnam ꞑꞑ to pick (leafy vegetables, herbs, etc.).
- ~**kud-** *v.i.* annc kagcma:dopc anncm onam ꞑꞑ to make a plant or a tree barren by picking all the leaves.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**né** *adj./n.* oyíng anné manggom atí atí anném pégné ꞑꞑ one who picks (greens, other kinds of leaves, etc.)
- oang** *n.* ⇨ **o-²**
- oi** *n.* cra:lok otrc ao manggom omc; ajjo:nc kouwcm ma:mvlo ko:nc:ngcm aya:la gognam; (oi ni:tomlo) mc:nam ko:nc:ng manggom ko:, manggom émpéi moté:lígnam gompír ꞑꞑ the youngest child in the family; a term of endearment used by an older person in addressing children or younger people; (in Mising love songs) beloved.
- ~**you/~ya/~yau/~pari:** *n.* (gognam) ajji:ncm aya:la gogdolo lunam gompír ꞑꞑ (term of address) young one!, darling!, etc.
- oi-** *v.i.* talc:lokkc kvkpc gvyi:nam ꞑꞑ to come down; to get down.
- oikoli** (*var.* **ji:kali**) *n.* 'oikoli' 'oikoli' émna kabné yumra: pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ partridge.
- oiki:** *n.* amro a:m abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of paddy crop harvested in late summer.
- oisiri:** (*var.* **oisCng, oitCr, oidCng, oinc:ng, oipuli:, oimali:**) *n.* okumlo ko:nc:ngcm aya:la gognam manggom minnam amin ꞑꞑ word used to address, or to name, a young girl in the family in endearment.
- oi ni:tom** *n.* mc:nam ko:nc:ng ma:mvlo ko:lok lcgangc monam ni:tom; Mising rcngamlök ya:me:-mímíbiré aipc moyangarnam ni:tom abangko ꞑꞑ song for the beloved one; the most common form of Mising folk music.
- oinc:ng, oipuli:, oimali:** ⇨ **oisiri:**
- oiyou, oiyau** ⇨ **oi**
- ou¹** (*var.* **ouwC, ouwCng, o:, uCng, nan, na:n, na:nc, yo:**) *n.* (gognam) anc; ꞑꞑ (term of address) Mother!
- ou²** *n.* tanngé pongkoglo ilvgnam ma:ri: ꞑꞑ a stick used for the heddles of a loom.
- ouatta** (*var.* **atta, na:natta, nanbcttc, nanbctta**) *n.* (gognam) ancdcm abv:ya:nc bvrmc; abulök abv:ya:nc bvrolok nc:ngꞑꞑ (term of address) mother's elder sister; father's elder brother's wife.
- ouwoi** (*var.* **uoi, no:noi, na:noi, na:najji:, youwoi**) *n.* (gognam) anclok ame:nc bvrmc; abboilök nc:ng ꞑꞑ (term of address) mother's younger sister; father's younger brother's wife.
- oud-** (*var.* **u:d-, bodo:-**) *v.i.* talc:lo:pc arainam ꞑꞑ to be tall.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj./n.* talc:lo:pc arainc ꞑꞑ tall.
- oko¹** (*var.* **vngko**) *interrog. pron./*

- adj.* (o:koiko kinnam lcgangc) taunanc gompir úú what.
- oko²** *n.* koné anné kané (pamla:bulu donam) némíng abangko úú a kind of potherb with bitter leaves.
- okomang** *n.* annédé kodaggom doponé némíng oyíng abangko úú a kind of tasty potherb, although with bitter leaves.
- okolo** (*var.* **vngkolo**) (*clip.* **okol/vngkol**), *interrog. adv.* (sé:koi dungkodcm manggom gvpckodm, manggom o:kaike dungkodcm kinnam lcgangc) taunanc gompir úú where (in or to which place).
- ~pc** (>**okolo:pc/vngkolo:pc**, *clip.* **okolo:p/vngkolo:p**) *interrog. adv.* (gvpckodcm kinnam lcgangc) taunanc gompir úú where (to which place). {**oko/íngko+lo**}
- okang** *n.* atkong kekon-kesaglo borme:pc anné kanc (akkem oyi:pc donam) yumra: ncmvng abangko úú fern.
- okum** (*var.* **ckum, ukum**) *n.* selab bareybulu kanc tani: dungko manggom atí atí agercm gerko úú home; house.
- ~ nékung** *n.* aíé sa:suné manggom a:ye pidlígla sa:monam, ajji:ge:la mo:yo:né anné kané, yaopé bottéma:né, nékungémpé kunggamné oyíng abangkoúú a kind of potherb with a slightly sour taste.
- ~ bom-** (often in the form of **okum bomla do-**) *v.i.* nc:ng la:la arvgvsvng manggom atv atí ager gerla éra:pc ila du:nam úú start and run a family.
- okíd** *n.* ma:né abangko úú a kind of creeper.
- okko** (*var.* **vngkuc**) *interrog. pron.* (o:koiko kinnam lcgangc) taunanc gompir úú what. {**oko/vngko+c**}
- okkai** (*var.* **o:kai, íngkokai**) *pron.* atvko úú something. {**oko/íngko+ai**}
- okke-** (*var.* **oksil-, oksur-**) {⇒**og-³** ~**ke-/~sil-/~sur-**}
- oksu-** *v.t.* ⇒**og-¹**
- og-¹** *v.t.* lakke:lok ga:nam úú to scratch.
- ~su-** (>**oksu-**) *v.t.* (a:gnam lcgangc) lakke:lok ga:sunam úú to scratch oneself.
- ~jog-/~yag-** *v.t.* tarcgcdopc ognam úú to cause an abrasion or a minor wound by scratching.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nané** *adj., n.* amírémbulum ga:nané úú scratcher.
- ~bi-** *v.t.* akonké lamkuémbulum ognam agerém ibinam úú to scratch (the back, etc. of) someone else.
- og-²** *v.t.* lakke:kídí:dém nérpumsuge:la aíké kéra:lo:pé pédnam; (okolai méjerla ménam a:m-ambín, pétuémbulum) alaglokki aíké kéra:lo:pé pédnam úú to bring the fingers close together and make a motion towards oneself; to gather with the hand (things like grains of rice, mustard, etc. lying or kept spread somewhere) by such an action.
- ~kum-** (>**okkum-**) *v.t.* alaglokki

Pronunciation – o ⇒/ɔ/; a ⇒/a/; i ⇒/i/; u ⇒/u/; e ⇒/ɛ/; é ⇒/ɛ́/; í ⇒/í/; colon (:) ⇒long vowel marker; ng ⇒/ŋ/; n-g ⇒/n/ followed by /g/; ngg ⇒/ŋg/; ny ⇒/ɲ/; n-y ⇒/n/ followed by /j/; nny ⇒/ɲɲ/; j ⇒/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

gangkumnam úú to gather together with the hand (things like grains of rice, mustard, etc. lying or kept spread somewhere).

~**jer-/~jér-**, (*redup.*) ~**jer-/~jér-~yer/~yér-**, *v.t.* alaglokki ogla mojérnam úú to spread (grains of rice, mustard, etc.) with the hand; to scatter the contents of a dish here and there with the hands.

~**pid-** (>**okpid-**), (*redup.* **okpid-ogyid-**), *v.t.* alaglokki ogdolo kekonkesakpc oledmonam úú to scatter here and there (grains of rice, mustard, etc.) while gathering with the hand.

~**bvn-**, (*redup.* ~**bvn-bvrn-**), *v.t.* alaglokki ogla ajji:kosin du:pagma:pé imonam úú to make clean or empty by gathering or taking out with the hand.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**lusu-** *v.t.* alaglokki (a:m, ambvn atvc) ogla molusunam úú to mix (different kinds of grains and the like) with the hand.

~**len-** *v.t.* bostang, otung, moka:logbuluk ara:lokkcm alaglokki ga:lennam úú to scoop out or take out (the contents of a sack, a hollow container, etc.) with the hand.

~**yab-** *v.t.* alaglokki pcdyabnam; alag pcdla gognam úú to draw someone's attention by signalling with the hand ; to call someone by beckoning.

og-³ *v.t.* rvbvkokki ponnam úú to tie a rope.

~**ke-/~sil-/~sur-** (>**okke-/oksil-/oksur-**) *v.t.* simvn, pciyí:-pcttangcmbulum lv:po:lo rvbv paggabla bukidla simonam úú to kill a living creature, such as an animal or a bird, by tightening a noose around the neck.

~**kesu-/~silsu-/~sursu-** (>**okkesu-/oksilsu-/oksursu-**) *v.i.* lv:po:lo rvbv paggabge:la bukidla avc sisunam úú to commit suicide by hanging.

~**gab-** *v.t.* rvbvkokki pon-gabnam úú to tie with a rope.

~**gid-** *v.t.* rvbvkokki bugidla pon-gabnam úú to tie with a rope tightly.

~**nanc** *n.* ognam ager gernanc rvbv atvc úú something with which to tie or put a noose, i.e. a rope.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

ogog¹ *n.* yalv:nc, yasi:nc appuncbulu punnc yaopc bottcma:nc vsng abangko úú hibiscus.

ogog² *n.* 'ogog' 'ogog' émna baddu:némpé kabné péttang abangko úú a kind of bird calling as if it is vomiting.

ogong-ogo:- (*var.* **ogo:-banggo:-**) *v.i.* o:koi aima:né adv a:nam légangé okkom iya:né okkom ima:ya:né émna inam úú to be greatly distressed.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* okkom iya:né okkom ima:ya:né émna inc úú distraught (person).

ogén *n.* yumrang oyíng abangko úú

- a kind of wild potherb.
- ogjum** (*var.* **ogyum, ugjum, ugyum, mugyum**) *n.* do:nyi kanga:mangko jũ shade.
- ogyab-** ⇨ **og-**²
- ongo** (*var.* **Cngo**) *n.* asilo du:nc taniyc donam, akke aji:né akke botténé, turnc abangko ũ fish.
- ~ **la:-** *v.t.* atv atvkokki cngo sogabnam ũ to fish.
- ~ **yu-** *v.t.* asi ara:lo alaglokki ango:la éngo sogabnam jũ to catch fish by groping under water with the hands.
- onga:-** ⇨ **o:-**²
- onger** *n.* (otsur anncm oyi:pc donam) arv namné, odokkc ta:ng kagamnc, atkongc lang anné kané, yaopc bottcma:nc csvng abangko ũ a kind of shrub with slightly thorny leaves with a pungent smell (considered to have medicinal properties and used as a green vegetable).
- ongko** (*var.* **ongkong**) *n.* kvpum, kvpag, kvjar, kvpan dcmbulumpiné agomé m kinnané jũ arithmetic, mathematics.
- ongka-ongki:** *n.* innyopko tupunnc innyopko yakanc tabv ako ũ a kind of cobra with black and yellow stripes.
- oso** (*var.* **Cso**) *n.* menjcgcmpc igamnc o:nam simvn ako jũ the Indian domesticated bison.
- oso:soki**¹ *n.* yumra: rvbv abangko jũ a kind of wild creeper.
- oso:soki**² *n.* piagémpéyam pirme:ya:né, yakage:la tame arainc pcttang abangko jũ a kind of blackbird with a long tail.
- osang anc** (*var.* **nCsang anc**) *n.* anc sikurlo abuc la:tenkunam anc ũ stepmother.
- osug-**, (*redup.* **~-ore:-**) *v.i.* junta, galugébulu bottébadla crognam ũ (of shoes, shirts, etc.) to be loose.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nC** *adj.,n.* crognc ũ loose.
- osud** *n.* yumrang oyíng abangkoj ũ a kind of wild potherb.
- ojing** (*var.* **ojvng**) *n.* anclok anyug tv:nc ajjiyaunc ko: manggom ko:né:ng jũ infant.
- oti:** (*var.* **oti:ma:ri:**) *n.* oyi:pc donam ma:nc yumra: ncmvng abangko jũ a kind of wild creeper used as vegetable.
- otung** (*var.* **ctung**) *n.* tungkondo o:tcng kadopc tungkondo kama:dopc di:ba:lok palennam bangkv bangkv attar lc:nanc abangko ũ a hollow bamboo container.
- oted-** (*var.* **otcd-, o:ted-, eted-, étéd-**) *v.i.* (abung asi, pa: tang asi atvc) o:rv:ma:nam ; (tani:, csvng atvcbulu) oudma:nam jũ (of waters) to be shallow; (of vertical objects) to be short.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nC** *adj.,n.* o:rv:ma:nc; oudma:nc ũ shallow; short (person, tree, etc.).
- ote: poksa:la** *adv.* aipé mé:mi:ma:pé; lídempé (o:kaiko lunam manggom gernam)jũ (saying or doing something) suddenly; without thinking much or tarrying for a

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- moment.
- otcn** *n.* ao manggom omclok omma:ng; cdcmpc gokkamnam úú a grandson or a granddaughter (direct, close or distant in relation).
- otku** *n.* otsurc torla jv:nam úú a mature leaf or bud.
- otsin** *n.* otsurlok rcmagnc tu:ying úú the tenderest ones of sprouting leaves.
- otsur** *n.* anupc nginnenc annc; anupc lennc a:ye; anupé sa:lennc amvng úú sprouting leaves, buds, or plants.
- odo** (*var.* **odolo**, **dolo**) *adv., pron.* cdc advdo; cdc dungkodo úú then; there (a little close by). {*cf.* **so**, **olo**}
- odok** (*var.* **odolok**, **dolok**, **dclok**) (*clip.* **dok**) *pron.* odo adídok; odo gykodok; odo dungkodok úú of that time; that way; of that place.
- ~**ar** (>**odogar/odologar/dologar/dclogar**) *pron. (emph.)* odo gíkoardok; odo dungkoardok úú that very way; exactly from that.
- ~**kvdv**, (*emph.* ~**kvddar/~kvdvar**), *adv.* lunam advlok lcdudokkc úú since then.
- ~**kvddv/~kvdv**, (*emph.* ~**kvddar/~kvdvar**), *pron.* bojenammcm lukanbinanc gompír úú so many; so much.
- odokkc** (*var.* **odolokké**, **dolokké**, **dclokké**) (*clip.* **dok/dokké**), *conj.* odok lcdupc úú thereafter. {**odo/odolo/dolo/délo + k + kc**}
- odogarkc** (*var.* **odologarké**, **dologarké**, **délogarké**) *adv.* odok lcludardokkc úú right from that time. {**odok/odolok/dolok/dclok + ar + ké**}
- odatsu-** ⇨ **o-²**
- onc** ⇨ **o-¹**
- onno** *n.* sv:pag, muga atvlockcm rcyikpc sorlennam rvbv úú thread; yarn.
- ~ **nosor** *n.* asong asongo:pc sorlennam onno úú a single thread.
- oni:ba:r** *n.* ru:nyí: longc úú Saturday.
- oníng ba:bíng** (*var.* **yumra: sí:pag**) *n.* asvgdcm rvbvpc ila:nam vsvng abangko úú a kind of cotton-like forest tree (whose bark can be turned into ropes).
- opag-** ⇨ **o-¹**
- opan** (*redup.* **opan-ki:pan**) *n.* donam-tv:nam, gcnam-bomnamcbulu pv:dopc kama:nc manggom atíkosin kama:né tani: úú poor people.
- opan-** (*var.* **opan pan-**) *v.i.* donam-tí:nam, gcnam-bomnamcbulu pí:dopé kama:pc manggom atíkosin kama:pé inam; anc abu kama:nam úú to be poor; to lose one's parents.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj., n.* donam-tí:nam, gcnam-bomnamcbulu pí:dopé kama:nc manggom atvkosin kama:nc (tani:) úú poor (person).
- ~ **pankurag-** *v.i.* atvkosin kama:pc inam úú to be extremely poor.
- ~ **pankuragnC** *adj., n.* atvkosin kama:pc inc (tani:) úú extremely poor (person).
- opem** ⇨ **o-¹**
- ope:** *n.* abu akkongkolokkc lennc lcludu

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- lamkukc omma:ngkvdar ú the extended paternal family; descendants of the same parents retaining the same surname.
- opug** (var. **cpug**) *n.* va manggom tapi:lok monam, i:kokki abnam attarko ú arrow.
- opvn** *n.* angu angu opeyc lenko ncrv:dok amin; ope: amin ú name of the progenitor of a clan; a surname.
- obo** *n.* léko omma:ng pa:nam ú an act of giving birth once.
- ~**po:lum/olum** *n.* opongarnam ao manggom omc ú first child.
- ~ **yod-** *v.i.* omma:ng pa:nam lcdupc ager-asi germa:pc du:nam ú to abstain from work after giving birth to a child.
- ~ **yodnam** *vl.n.* omma:ng pa:nam lcdupc ager-asi germa:pc du:nam ú the act of abstaining from work after giving birth to a child.
- ~ **yodné-** *adj./n.* omma:ng pa:nam lcdupc ager-asi germa:pc du:nc ú (a woman) who abstains from work after giving birth to a child.
- obong** (var. **cbong**) *n.* rcyvg rcyvkpc porlennam va aserlok vsng anncm pokabla do:nyi-pédo:lo mittuglo géligsunam ú a wicker hat used as an umbrella or sun-shade.
- obod gv-** *v.i.* (ainc manggom aima:nc) amin gvgcnam ú to be famous; to earn notoriety.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj./n.* amin gvgcnc (tani:) ú famous or notorious (person).
- Obonori:** *n.* adi:tokkc bidlenla Lokimpur mo:dumluk bidnc Boromputtoro:lok bungke ako ú the river Subansiri, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, flowing through the Lakhimpur district of Assam.
- om-** *v.t.* pcsilo onno molvgge:la gayincm ri:pumsunam ú to sew.
- ~**ab-/~ngab-** *v.t.* omnam ager gerabnam ú to complete a sewing work.
- ~**kab-** *v.t.* omla bedncm manggom omma:nam dumpang attingébulum mokabnam ú to close (a hole in clothes or the ends of a pillow, a mattress, etc.) by sewing.
- ~**kid-/~gid-** *v.t.* omla mokidnam ú to tighten by sewing.
- ~**kin-/~ken-** *v.t.* omnam ager gerkinnam ú to know how to sew.
- ~**ka-/~kí-¹** *v.t.* omnam ager gerla aiyéji aima:ji manggom mola:yéji mola:ma:ji kangkvnam ú to try sewing.
- ~**kí-²** *v.t.* omnam ager po:pé gerkvnam ú to have experience of sewing.
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* lomna omnam ú to sew quickly.
- ~**gu-** *v.t.* ompc ainam ú to be convenient to sew.
- ~**ngab-** ⇔ ~**ab-**
- ~**nger-** *v.t.* omnam ager gerda gerdala gerdvnam ú to be fed up with continuous sewing.
- ~**sed-** *v.t.* gayincm omla mosed-lvgnam ú to join an additional piece of cloth by sewing.

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- ~**jo**:- *v.t.* omnam ager gerjo:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to be expert in sewing.
- ~**nyv**:- *v.i.* ompc aima:nam manggom omgu:ma:nam ꞑꞑ to be troublesome to sew.
- ~**ten**- *v.t.* (omnamc aima:la) lckoda omkunam ꞑꞑꞑ to sew again.
- ~**nané** *n.* omnam ager gernanc pcsv atvc ꞑꞑ something with which to stitch, i.e. a needle.
- ~**nam** *v.l.n.*
- ~**né** *adj., n.* omnam ager gernc (tani:) ꞑꞑ (one) who sews; a tailor.
- ~**bi**- *v.t.* akonkc lcgangc atí atíko omnam ꞑꞑ to sew clothes for others.
- ~**bvd**-, (*redup*- ~**bvd**--**sar**-), *v.t.* ompcnam agercm gerbvdam ꞑꞑ to be done with a sewing work.
- ~**mo**-¹ *v.t.* akoncm omnam agerém lulíglá germonam ꞑꞑ to engage someone in sewing something.
- ~**mo**-² omnam ager germoyénéi émna tausuné sé:koimé germonam ꞑꞑ to allow someone to do a sewing work.
- ~**mo**:- *v.t.* omnam ager germo:nam ꞑꞑ to have time to spare for sewing.
- ~**mur**-/~**lag**- *v.t.* kapé ompénamma:ji édémpé omma:nam ꞑꞑ to make a mistake in sewing.
- ~**ré** *n.* ombinam lcgangc la:nam arc ꞑꞑ sewing charges.
- ~**yid**- *v.t.* omnam agerém geryidnam ꞑꞑ to have practice of sewing.
- ~**yir**-/~**yvr**- *v.t.* omnam agerém moyrnam ꞑꞑꞑ to teach how to sew.
- ~**yirsu**-/~**yrsu**- *v.t.* omnam agerém geryírsunam ꞑꞑ to learn how to sew.
- omonang** *n.* bau a:m abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of paddy sown in spring or transplanted in the rainy season and harvested in autumn.
- omaboisang** *n.* po:lo sidolok yumc ꞑꞑ the last day of the dark lunar fortnight; night of the invisible moon (when the moon is in conjunction with the sun).
- omC** *n.* anc-abulok onam ko:ncng ꞑꞑ daughter.
- omum** *n.* ko:nc:ng; mvmbvr ꞑꞑ girl; maiden.
- omba**: (*var.* **ombe**:¹) *onom.* go:ru lok kabnam ꞑꞑ the mooing of a cow.
- ombitang** (*var.* **omrv**, **omritang**) *n.* oyi:pc donam vsng a:ycko, odokkc odok amvng ꞑꞑ papaya.
- ombe**:² (*var.* **notke**:) *n.* annccdm oyi:pc donam yumrang vsng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of wild plant with edible leaves.
- omma:ng** *n.* anc-abulok ko:-ko:né:ng ꞑꞑ children (sons and daughters).
- or**-¹ *v.t.* ako akopc o:kai atta:rlok kosagém binam ꞑꞑ to distribute (something).
- ~**ab**-/~**am**- *v.t.* ornam ager gerabnam ꞑꞑ to finish distributing (something).
- ~**ngad**/~**ngong** *n.* ornam lcdupc du:pagnc (atta:r) ꞑꞑ the remainder (of something) after distribution.
- ~**su**-¹ *v.t.* ornam ager avc gernam ꞑꞑ to do a distribution work oneself.
- ~**su**-² *v.t.* o:kaiko aío:ngc la:ma:pé akon akoncmsin bisunam ꞑꞑ to share something with others.
- ~**nam** *v.l.n.*

- ~**nc** *adj., n.* ornam ager gercn úú (one) who distributes (something).
- ~**pan-/~pansu-** *v.t.* akon akoné kosag pa:dopé o:kai atta:rko topansunam úú to divide something.
- or-²** *v.i.* (takkenam vsng, lonam a:mébulu) aipc sannam úú (of firewood, rice paddy seeds spread out in the sun or kept over fire) to be fully dry (being free from all the moisture).
- ~**ab-/~am-** *v.i.* orycpc cmna lonam (vsng, a:mébulu) appv:pagdc ornam úú to be all fully dry.
- ~**kurag-** *v.i.* airu:pc ornam úú to become extremely dry.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj., n.* sannc (ísing, a:mébulu); úú free from moisture.
- ~**bad-** *v.i.* cdvko orpcnamméji cdcmpcnam bojcy:ngko ornam úú to be drier than is required.
- orai** *n.* kumdolo tílínám atí atvcm lcnngc:nanc atta:r abangko úú a round tray with a cover and stand, usually made of bell-metal.
- ~ **binam** *n.* amilo dugla gvnc ko:nc:lok anc-abu okumlo:pc duktad gínám lédípé, manggom, tadnam ko:né:lok ané-abu okumlo:pé yamnc la:nc crangc guyc-pa:n, apongcmbulum bomla ko:ncng crangcm la: do:lung mvmbvr-ya:meycm kumtatsunam úú a custom amongst the Misings in which a party from the groom's side visits the bride's home soon after the elopement of a girl with a boy (in the case of a marriage by elopement) or at the initial stage of negotiation (in the case of a formal marriage) with various items of gift such as areca nuts, betel leaves, rice beer, fish, etc. and pays respects to the bride's parents as well as to the young men and women of the village. {L < As}
- oran** (*var.* **píde:, usi:**) *n.* omma:ng onam lcdupc yodlenkunam lcgangc longoko gíkurdolo la: po:loko gíkurdolo ipu:sunam ui úú purification ceremony performed by a household on the occasion of a childbirth in the house, initially after five days and then after a month.
- orv o-** (*var.* **orv rv-**) *v.i.* odíma:dolo lenpagla aki:lo du:né omma:ngé aima:pé ipagnam; aki: ara:bo siné omma:ngém olennam úú to have a miscarriage; to give birth to a still-born child.
- orpong** (*var.* **ra:dang**) *n.* pongkog úú middle part or medial position.
- orpan-** (*var.* **orpansu-, pansu-**) ⇒ **or-¹**
- olo** *adv., pron.* (luncdokkc) mo:tcnggampc úú there (at some distance from the speaker). {*cf.* **odo/odolo**}
- oli:** (*var.* **oli:ma:ri:**) *n.* ege sumdolo tultang aru:lok nvkkogla yednanc úú a short stick (used to turn a handloom beam). {L. <As.}
- olung** *n.* avkc crang ope:; lékopé

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

gíkumsuné manggom o:kaiko iné
tani:ékkc ꞑꞑ a group of closely
related families; a group of persons.

olum¹ ⇨ **obopo:lum**

olum² oyíng (*var.* **pitang oyíng**) *n.*
amvn manggom poktíng oyíng úú a
kind of porridge-like curry prepared
with rice powder.

ollung (*var.* **ellung, éllung, ullung,**
ctkung) *n.* asi talc:lo pu:sa:nc,
gvgo:napc manggom atta:r bomnapc
vsv:lokki monam, bottcge:la arainc
kungkang abangko úú a boat.

Oyan *n.* Mising rcngamlok aglcng
abangko úú name of a Mising sub-
group or a clan.

oyíng (*var.* **oyvng**) *n.* apin dodolo
dotc:nam lcga:pc ongo-adin
molvtc:la manggom molvgma:pc
bangkv bangkv annc, paro tapa,
jogona: tapakokkibulu kc:nam;
oyv:pc donam bangkv bangkv annc,
paro tapa, jogona: tapa-
cdcmbulumpinc atv atvc úú curry;
vegetable.

oyíng kopag (*var.* **dopong kopag**)
n. le:dolo oyi:pc kc:la donam kopag
a:ye abangko, odokkc odok amvng
ꞑꞑ a variety of plantain, the raw
fruit of which is used as vegetable.

oyutsu- *v.i.* (sinam lcga:pc) o:rv:nc
asilo si:butsunam manggom
suma:nam úú to wade into deep
water (to drown oneself).

{**o+yud+su**}

oyíng ⇨ **oyíng**

O:, o:

O:, o: Mising gomuglok annyinc abvg
úú the second letter of the Mising
vowels.

o:-¹ *v.t.* (simvn-sike:, pctta:-pciyvng
atvcm) okumlo mcla mosvng-
ka:sv:nam úú to keep (animals,
birds, etc.) as pets or otherwise;
to rear.

~ka:-/~kí-¹ (>**ongka:-/ongkí-**) *v.t.*
o:nam ager gerla kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to
try rearing animals or birds.

~kin-/~ken- (>**ongkin-/ongken-**)
v.t. o:nam ager gerkinam úú to
know how to rear.

~kv-² (>**ongkí-**) *v.t.* o:nam agercm
po:pc gerkvnam úú to have
experience of rearing animals or
birds.

~nam *vl.n.* o:nam ager; o:nam simvn-
sike: manggom pctta:-pciyvng ꞑꞑ the
act of of rearing or keeping a pet;
a pet, or an animal or a bird that
has been reared.

~né *adj.,n.* o:nam ager gercn úú one
who rears (animals, birds, etc.).

~jo:- *v.t.* o:nam ager ijo:nam ꞑꞑ to
be adept in rearing birds and
animals or keeping pets.

o:-² *v.i.* (abung, pa:tang atvlok asic)
kcvkpc gvnam manggom kama:pc
inam ꞑꞑ (of waters in rivers,

lakes, etc.) to recede.

~**a:-** (>**onga:-**) *v.i.* asic kcvkpc gvtoksa:nam ʃú (of waters) to start receding.

~**kag-** (>**ongkag-**)/~**jin-**/~**pv-**/~**pvn-** *v.i.* abung, pa:tang atvlok asic o:la kama:pc igcnam; pvnnam ʃú (of waters in rivers, lakes, etc.) to dry up.

~**nam** *vl. n.*

~**pv-**/~**pvn-** *v.i.* ⇨ **ongkag-**

~**len-** *v.t.* assc o:la (lumnam okumcm, a:nc ru:ycombulum) ka:begkunam ú (of submerged houses, river banks, etc.) to reappear after water has receded.

o:-³ (*var.* **o:pag-**) *v.t.* morunammcmbulum kusere:kokki aki ara:lokkc la:lenpagnam ; kusere:lok amvrlo du:ncm la:pagnam ʃú to expectorate poisonous food or drink (believed to be administered by enemies) with the help of some antidote; to cause abortion by herbal drugs.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *n.* o:nam ager gernc ʃú one who expectorates; one who causes abortion with the help of herbal drugs.

o:-⁴ ⇨ **ou**

~**o:**¹ *nl. suf.* sc:kai akko:ngc, o:kai akko:dc cmna:bulu lukannanc lcdv-gomnyob ʃú suffix, meaning 'only', '(someone/something) alone', etc., added to nouns and pronouns. {e.g. **no+o:** (>**nouwo:/nouwong**) 'only you or you alone'; **ya:me:-+o:** (>**ya:meo:**) 'only youngmen',

or 'youngmen alone', etc.}.

~**o:**² *advl. suf.* idv-ludvarllo cmna:bulu lukannanc gomnyob ʃú suffix, meaning 'just now or only now'; {e.g. **len-** 'to get ready (to go somewhere)' + **dung** '(present progressive marker)' + **o:** >**lendungo:** 'getting ready only now'; **supag** 'now' + **o:** >**supago:** 'only now', etc.}

o:ted- ⇨ **oted-**

o:téng *n.* valo:bulu pongkog-ponggoglo torla du:rinc ʃú a joint in the stems of plants (such as bamboos).

o:pung o:ri: (*var.* **sa:do o:ri:**) *n.* aipc namnc o:ri: abangko ʃú a kind of small plant with tiny, spicy seeds.

o:r *n.* apo:lok pongka:ma:ncdc ú rice beer that is not diluted or flat.

o:ri: *n.* namponc annc kanc, oyi:lo lvglá donam ncmvng abangko, odokkc odok a:ye ú coriander.

o:ring *n.* o:tédma:nam ú depth.

o:rv:- *v.i.* o:tedma:nam; topv:la:ma:nam ú to be deep.

~**nc** *adj.* topv:ma:nam ú deep.

A, a

A, a Mising gomuglok aumnc abvg ú the third letter of the Mising vowels.

a- *v.t.* a:m, tcpang atvcmbulum moka:lo:bulu cmckokki gumola aipakpc pvtvrdopc manggom

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- dola:dopc darc darkurnam ꞑꞑ to parch or roast, and keep stirring, something in a pan; to pan-roast.
- ~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* kapc apcnammcꞑi cdcꞑ kinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to pan-roast.
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* apcnammcm lomna anam ꞑꞑ to pan-roast quickly.
- ~**gu-** *v.t.* apc ainam ꞑꞑ to be suitable or convenient to pan-roast.
- ~**gcng** *n.* anamcm inanc mokang atv ꞑꞑ an iron pan or other utensils to roast (something) in.
- ~**ngong/~ngad** *n.* o:kaiko adolo akkem age:la ama:pc mcpagnam akedc ꞑꞑ something left unroasted after a part of it has been parched.
- ~**ngab-** *v.t.* apcnam appv:dcꞑ anam; anam agercꞑ ingabnam ꞑꞑ to parch all (that was to be parched); to finish a parching work.
- ~**jer-/jcr-**, (*redup.* ~**jer-/jcr-~yer-/ycr-**), *v.t.* anam ager gerdolo anam- dcꞑ ojermonam ꞑꞑ to dirty (a place) by spilling something being pan-roasted.
- ~**dír-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ada adala alvnggcma:pc inam ꞑꞑ to be fed up with pan-roasting something.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* anam ager gercꞑ ꞑꞑ one who pan-roasts something.
- ~**pid-**, (*redup.* ~**pid** ~**yid-**), *v.t.* o:koi anamcm adolo dcpidmonam ꞑꞑ to scatter while parching.
- ~**bíd-**, (*redup.* ~**bvd** ~**sar-**), o:koiko anam agercꞑ gerbvdnam ꞑꞑ to finish a pan-roasting work and be free.
- ~**lí-** *v.t.* (anam agercꞑ) gerlv:nam ꞑꞑ to desire to pan-roast something.
- ~**yid-** *v.t.* anam agercꞑ po:pclokkcbo gernam ꞑꞑ to be habituated in pan-roasting something.
- a** *voc. suf.* kcra:lo du:nc sc:kaimc o:kaiko ludolo amin lcdulo manggom gognam gompirdok lcdulo lunam gomnyob ꞑꞑ case-ending used when addressing someone close by. {e.g. **Talom** '(a personal male name + **a tad-** 'to hear' + **to** '(imperative marker)') >**Taloma tatto** 'Talom, listen !'; **ba:boi** 'paternal uncle' + **a du-** 'to sit' + **to** '(imperative marker)') >**Ba:boiya du:to** 'Uncle, please take your seat', etc. *cf.* -**é:í**; lengthened to -**a**: for emphasis}
- ao** *n.* anc abulok avkc milbong omma:ng; (pcttang, simvnlogbuluk) onam manggom badnam bojcko ima:la ajji:la du:nc ꞑꞑ son; (of animals and birds) young ones.
- aog** *n.* alakkokki o:kaiko langge:la lakpodcꞑ yumkulubdolo sa:nckvddv ꞑꞑ a handful.
- ai-¹** *v.i.* csa:nam; (o:kai atta:rc manggom taniyc agom lulod, ager gerlodcꞑbulu) mc:lvksukannam ꞑꞑ (health-wise) to be well; (of something) to be good, nice, fit, etc.; (of someone) to be well-behaved, kind-hearted, etc.
- ~**kan-** *v.i.* (tani: manggom atv atvc) aiycncꞑpc inam ꞑꞑ to look as though something or someone will be good, nice, fit, etc.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- ~**gam-** *v.i.* ajjouko ainam ꞑꞑ to be somewhat, or to a certain extent, good, nice, fit, etc.
- ~**su-** *v.t.* (avkc o:kai ager lcgangc) sc:kaimc luyum-moyumla manggom bk lunam appvng agomcm tadla:bulu tani:dc bvm aipc mc:dopc atv atvko inam-lunam ꞑꞑ to behave or act in a certain way to please someone (to achieve a certain end); to flatter.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* jubnc; mc:podopc manggom mc:lvksukandopc ager atvcm gernc (tani:) ꞑꞑ (of someone or something) good, nice, etc.
- ~**mum-/~mím-** *v.i.* cmmarpc aimanggom aidag cmna lukannam ꞑꞑ to be tolerably good, nice, fit, etc.
- ~**ma:pé i-** *v.i.* nc:ng taniyc po:lo po:lolo narc:ma:nam ꞑꞑ (of women) to have a period.
- ai²** *interj.* taunammcm aipc tadbegdolo:pc tausa:dolo manggom pongoglo manggom tautcrdolo lunam gompir ꞑꞑ (generally used at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a question in order to draw the attention of the person(s) to whom the question is put) hey! well!, etc.
- ai³** (*var. sa:si, bai*) *n.* (ake Misingc) abv:ya:nc bvrmmcm gognam ꞑꞑ (form of address) elder sister. {*Note:* Of the three forms, which are used by different sub-groups of Misings, **bai** is a loanword from Assamese.}
- ai³** (*var. yai, sa:si, kai*) *n.* (ake Misingc) abv:ya:nc bvrrom gognam ꞑꞑ (form of address) elder brother. {*Note:* Of the four forms, which are used by different sub-groups of Misings, **kai** appears to have been derived from Assamese}
- ai** *t.m.* gvnc advlo inamcm lcnγκannc gomnyob ꞑꞑ (past tense marker added to present tense markers in different aspects. {⇒**-duai/-ddai** (**-do+ai**), **-dungai** (**-dung+ai**), **-dagai** (**-dag+ai**), **-tagai** (**-tag+ai**), and **-tungai** (**-tung+ai**). **-to** is a marker of something done in the recent past, to which also **-ai** is added to result in a perfective aspect of the verb (**-to+ai**>**-tuai**), but most of the Mising sub-groups use **-ka** instead of **-tuai**. Further, **-ai** is added to future tense markers to signify hypothetical conditions. ⇒**-yai/-yyai** (**yé+ai**) and **-péai/ -ppai** (**-pé+ai**}).
- aijung** (*var. aijong*) *n.* lenam lcdvpc ake a:mcmpcyam gatpo:la:nam a:m abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of paddy harvested in autumn.
- ainang** (*var. asin, asina:ng, a:ng*) *n.* (tani:, simvn, pctta:logbuluk) a:pv; (ru:ncbv taniycm ru:tc:lvgnam) atv atvcm mc:monc, kinmonc, amiglok ka:begma:namko ꞑꞑ heart, mind.
- ~ **o-** *v.t.* (sc:koimc manggom o:kai) ogo:sula asin ara:bok manam; airu:pc mc:pa:nam ꞑꞑ to remember deeply, or pine for, someone; to be nostalgic about something.

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ̃/; í → /ĩ/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- aug** *n.* gunc asi manggom gunc apinlokkcbulu ka:begdopc manggom ka:begma:dopc mikkicmpc yv:sa:nc; aglvng sa:badla manggom mc:namko mc:badla (o:koiko gernam po:pc) mc:mi:-sagmi:la ka:ma:nam ꞑꞑ steam; heat of the moment.
- aum** *num. adj.* (kvnam) annyikolang ako ꞑꞑ three.
- av¹** *n.* akonma:nam; amima:nam ꞑꞑ self; oneself.
- av²** *n.* enge, ali: atvlok bo:dumlok lcpvrlokcc among ara:lo alumla lennc ꞑꞑ tubers.
- ai-** *v.i.* enge, aliycbulu among ara:lo alumla lennam ꞑꞑ to have tubers.
~**nam** *vl. n.*
- avn** *n.* tupunla unnc aipc arc kanc atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ gold.
- ako** *num. adj.* (kvnam) atcrko/attclko; kvdolo kvpongarnam ꞑꞑ (number) one.
- akosiné** (*var.* **akosinnang**, **akosinnangka**) *n.* (Misingkvdarkc mvngkampc -- sc:kaikc akiyc kvnggv:pc kibomycmvlo manggom atv atv kinamc a:ycmvlo) o:kai uyuc dcpc kimodung cmna mv:la, ambvncm pidla, pcrogcm ba:sagla:bulu lcdvpc atv atvcm bila bvm kumycku cmna 'no kimonc uyunom lutomdung' cmnam ꞑꞑ (an animistic practice amongst the Misings in which) a supernatural power, perceived to be the cause of a sudden, severe stomach pain or a serious ailment of some individual, is invoked with this word ('Thou, unseen being, the cause of this ailment'), making a promise to worship him formally later with due offerings. {**akosiné** is usually preceded by **upo:ka**. ⇨ **upo:ka**}
- akon** *pron.* (tani: manggom atta:rc) angu ako ꞑꞑ another.
- ~**asag** *pron.* sé:kai sé:kaiꞑ ꞑꞑ some (people).{**ako+n**}.
- akon longé** *n.* do:nyi longclok lcludc longc; umba:r ꞑꞑ Monday. {*neol.*}
- akang** (*var.* **asub**, **nésub**) *n.* pcttang apv umko, odokkc ao badla auwom usangko ꞑꞑ nest.
- akam-** *v.i.* gcsunam ꞑꞑ to be the same or similar.
~**nam** *vl. n.*
~**né** *adj.,n.* gcsunc ꞑꞑ the same or similar.
- aki:** *n.* sungkiri:, a:rob atvc dungko angkc:lok la: arbiyang pongkologk amvr ꞑꞑ stomach; belly.
~ **dug-/~ gí-** *v.i.* akic aima:pc ila bojcko yumrang gvpa:nam ꞑꞑ to have diarrhoea. {*Note:* The second syllable of **aki:**, i.e. **ki:**, is used like a prefix in many words connected with the belly}.
- aku-**, (*redup.* ~ **kuram-/kurém-**) *v.i.*(o:kaiko) lekelokkébo manggom po:pékébo du:nam; anuma:nam ꞑꞑ (of something) to be old.
~**nam** *vl.n.*
~**né** *adj.,n.* lekelokkcbbo manggom po:pckcbo du:nc; anuma:pc vnc ꞑꞑ (of something) old or worn out.
- akug** *n.* ajcbla abordopc ila atv atvcm kukkabila du:nc vsvng asigc manggom

- cdcmpc inc atv atvc úú a flat layer covering something (e.g. a layer of bark). {also used as *num. cl.*, meaning one layer or one portion of a layer.}
- akun** *n.* gasor manggom ckkam atvki kunnamko; ckkam atvcm lckopc kunnamko úú pack; packet. {also used as *num. cl.*, meaning one pack or packet.}
- ake** *n.* kekon asag úú some; a part of a whole.
- ake:** *num. cl.* onno manggom onno kisapé iné atí atíém botténé agaglokkém sorlenla ajji: ajji:né agakpé inamlok ako úú a skein (of thread or thread-like things). {⇒ **ke:nyi**}
- akv** *n.* (gokkam) anclok bvro; anyilok milbong úú (relationship term) mother's brother; father's sister's husband.
- ~ **bétta**/~ **bétté**/~ **botta** *n.* (gokkam) anclok abv:nc bvro; abulok abv:nc bvrnclok milbong úú (relationship term) mother's elder brother; father's elder sister's husband.
- akkoi** *n.* (gokkam) anclok ame:nc bvro; abulok ame:nc bvrnclok milbong úú (relationship term) mother's younger brother; father's younger sister's husband.
- akkung** *n.* ake Misvngc okumlo ame:nc kouwcm manggom ko:nc:ngcm aya:la gognam amin úú a word of endearment used by some to address a young boy or a girl in the family.
- akke:** (*var.* **akkcng**) *num.adj.* (kvnam) angngo kolang ako úú (number) six.
- aksang** *n.* okang abangko úú a kind of fern.
- aksi-** *v.i.* (yébung gényinggamyémflo manggom gényí:sa:dolo) yébung ara:lo ansukurugdagnémpé ila yébung nappa:lok bé:lennam úú (*onom.*) to sneeze.
- akpem** ⇒ **pakpe:**
- akpe:** ⇒ **pakpe:**
- ag-** (*var.* **ge:-, jir-, jvr-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko ka:nyi:-tadnyi:la sc:koimc tordopc lunam úú to rebuke or admonish someone angrily; to scold.
- ~**tí-** (>**aktí-**) *v.t.* lo:dvpc agnam úú to rebuke or admonish someone angrily all the time; to scold someone always.
- ~**dvr-** *v.t.* agda agdala mc:dvrgcla aglv:ma:pc igcnam úú to get tired of rebuking, admonishing or scolding someone.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* agnamcm inc úú one who scolds or admonishes someone.
- ~**bom-** *v.t.* ka:nyi:-tadnyi:la tordopc lubomnam úú to shoot angry words at someone.
- ~**bad-** *v.t.* aglv:la lunamcm ibadnam úú to rebuke, admonish or scold someone angrily in excess of what is warranted.
- ~**mur-** *v.t.* akpcma:nam agomlo agnam; se:komp akpcnammcji bvm agma:pc akoncm agnam úú to rebuke or scold someone wrongly.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- ago** *n.* (tani:lok) simang yuko; simang lcnngko úú grave.
 ~ **golung** *n.* (bojcko) simang yuko úú graveyard.
- agom**¹ *n.* sc:kaimc o:kaiko lunam; angu angu tani: rcngamc lunam gomug; atv atv aincko manggom aima:ncko inam; tarung úú speech; language; incidents; subject matter.
 ~-**asog** (*redup.*) *n.* agom lunamcbulu úú the act of speaking; linguistic behaviour.
- agom**² *num. cl.* alakkokki apincm lcko si:lvgnam; (saliycm) lcko dolvgnam úú one mouthful of rice; (in betel chewing) a single helping. {also ⇒ **gomnyi**}
- agag** *num. cl.* (gadnam) a:mcbulu laged ako; dumvd ayed ako úú one bunch; one bundle; one sheaf, etc. {also ⇒ **gagnyi**}.
- agan** *n.* agbum; bojcko a:ye lckopc dungko úú a bunch; a cluster.
- agam-** *v.i.* sc:kai akoncm mojvr-momarma:nam manggom lukvn-lumvnma:nam; scgri:nam; yayunam úú to be mild-tempered; to be good-natured.
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*
 ~**né** *adj.* scgri:nc; yayunc úú mild-tempered ; good-natured.
- agar** *n.* sagvnam úú sigh.
- agin** *adj.* po:pclokkcbo ka:nam-kinnam; lekelokkcbó inam-lunam (o:kaiko) úú old and familiar (habits, behaviour, incident, etc.); habitual; traditional.
 ~**pé** *adv.* lo:dvpc ; po:pclokkc su:pc úú always; habitually; traditionally.
- ageb** *n.* sungken; ke:nyung; aipakpc kcra:nc úú corner; a location very close by.
- ager** *n.* gernam atí atíé úú work ; deed.
 ~ **kébang** *n.* kcbang agercm tarung ru:la gerbomdopc ba:sar kcba:lo tolvgnam bojepakko ajon kama:nc kcbang úú the executive body of an organization.
- agjar-** *v.i.* (vsvngc) bi:sampc bojeko aglcng-annc rc:jarnam úú (of trees and plants) to be full of leaves and branches.
- agbar** (*var.* **a:gba:r**) *n.* (oksuycmvlo lenbarla gvnc) a:gla amvrlo buglennc; jcbur úú an itching sensation.
- agbum** *n.* e:pum-e:rumsula a:ye enggcng úú a cluster.
- agbe:** ⇒ **pakpe:**
- agro** *n.* bottcnc pvag abangko úú a raven.
- agrun** *n.* arv namponc bottcn yumrang csvng abangko úú a timber tree with a sweetish smell.
- agleng** *n.* ncrv:lokkc talc:pc si:la gvdolo vsvng amv:lokkc kekon-kesakpc padlennc-kvdvng úú branches of a tree.
- aglvng** (*var.* **jirlíng, jíríng**) *n.* o:kaiko ka:nyi: tadnyi:la ukса:nam úú anger.
- angil-** (*var.* **ansvkko:rvg-, ansukurug-, ba:sukurug-**) *v.i., v.t.* ki:ru:lo:bulu lakke:kokki nvgc-nvkkur-ycmvlo anrasula:ma:nam; sc:koimc cdcmpc imonam úú to feel tickled; to tickle (someone).
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*

- angu-** (*var.* **atag-**, **atcg-**) *v.i.* akamma:nam; gcsuma:nam úú to be different.
- ~su-** (**>angusu-/ataksu-/atcksu-**) *v.i.* crang akko:pc ila du:nc bvrra:ngc manggom lckopc ager gerbosunc taniyc lckopc du:ma:pc manggom lckopc ager germa:pc inam; dongusunam úú (especially of a joint family, a combined group of individuals or parties, etc.) to part ways; to be separated.
- ~sunc** *adj.,n.* gi:pansunc; dongusunc úú separated (person, persons or groups).
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~né** *adj.,n.* akamma:né; gésuma:né úú different; separate. {*Note:* **angu-/atag-/atég-** is also often used in the sense of **angusu-**}
- angur** *n.* (mvn-nycmvlo) ti:la dponc, ajji: ajji:la alumnc a:ye, odokkc odok ma:nc amvng úú grapes.
- angé** *n.* (gokkam) ame:nc bvro manggom ame:nc bvrnc úú (kinship) younger brother ; younger sister.
- ~bíro** *n.* avkc angc, bvro cmna:bulu lukannam tani:kvdar úú persons who are like one's own brothers and sisters.
- angkir** (*var.* **angkil, vllam**) *n.* do:nyi manggom cmc kcra:lo du:ycmvlo gula amvrlokcc lennc asi úú sweat.
- angkurang** (*var.* **angkuri:**) *n.* attv:dc gcngkuri:gamnc, gagcngc arainc, cyog abangko úú a chopper with a slightly rounded end and a long handle. {also **angkuri: yoktung**}
- angked** *n.* dorrong kcvglok aki: úú stomach below the ribs.
- angkéng** *n.* lv:pongcc lang aki: pongkok úú chest.
- angngo** *num. adj.* (kvnam) appi:kolang ako úú (number) five.
- angngarang** (*var.* **Cngngarang, cpvng**) *adj.* ongo, adin atvkosin katc:ma:nc (donam-tv:nam); cpv:nc úú (of a meal) without items of fish, meat, etc.; empty; empty-handed.
- angngara:-** (*var.* **éngngara:-, épV:-**) *v.i.* (donam tv:namlo) ongo, adin atvc kama:nam úú (of food provisions) to be without provisions like fish, meat etc.
- ~pé** *adv.* (o:kaiko dodo-tí:dolo) ongo, adinébulum doté:ma:pé úú (having a meal) without provisions like fish, meat, etc.
- aso** *interj.* (sc:kai manggom sc:kaibulu lukvn-lumvn manggom bottc bottcpc agom-asog luma:dopc) lutumnanc gompír úú Be silent!
- asong** (*var.* **abung**) *num. cl.* (di:bangcmpc arainc atta:r atvc) ako úú (of long objects, such as bamboo) one; one piece ⇨ **so:nyi**
- aso:pc** (*redup.* **aso-aso:pc**) *adv.* agom-asog luma:pc; dcngom dcngomo:pc úú silently; slowly.
- asorda:-** *v.i.* ager atvcm gerkinma:nam; agerlo jubma:nam úú (of a person) to be worthless, useless, etc.
- asag** *adj., pron.* ake (tani:) úú some (people).
- asari:** ⇨ **esari:**

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- asi/asv** *n.* bojcko gykumsula ga:nc, a:nc, pa:tang, pcdong atvpc badnc, yalv:ma:pc ala:pc inc, taniyc, simvncbulu tv:la turnancko úú water.
 ~ **í:ng** *n.* asi a:labulu jula du:nc amo:lo atkong asongo:kopc ila sa:nc, borme:ge:la arainc annc kanc, attv:do appun punnc ncmvng abangko úú a kind of grass growing in low-lying areas with a single stem and long and narrow leaves, and with flowers on the top.
 ~ **nginte:** *n.* asilo sa:né, annédém lang atko:dém oyí:pé donam, ma:né abangko úú a kind of aquatic creeper (whose leaves and soft stem can be used as vegetable).
 ~ **pimpud/sipuríli:/sipu: lu:id** *n.* araige:la bottépagne nappang kané asilo banggo:la ongo doné, kampoge:la botténé péttang abangko úú pelican.
- asig** (*var.* **asíg**) *n.* tani:, simvn, ongo, vsvng, a:ye atvlok ru:yicm takkabila du:ncdc úú skin; bark; (of some fish) scale.
- asin** *n.* a:pv; mc:nanc; a:ng úú liver; heart; mind.
 ~ **tagir** *n.* e:g-pcroglok-buluk asinkokki ka:nam tagir úú to divine with the help of livers of pigs, hens, etc. {*Note:* Most Misings have now replaced the word **a:pí** 'heart (part of the body)' with **asin**, which, for them, means both the 'heart' and the 'liver'.}
- asin** (*var.* **asina:ng**, **asinang**) o-
 ⇨ **ainang**
- asid** (*var.* **asud**) *n.* (atí atíé) ajjo:(ko); bojema:né úú a small quantity.
- asug-ayug** ⇨ **ayug**
- asub** *n.* yubgcng; (pctta:lok) akang úú a bed; a nest. {⇨ **akang**}
- asum** *n.* atv atvc bojcko lckopc dungkumsula du:nc; atv atvcm lckopc lcngekumam-kokki akkongkopc inc úú a heap, a pile, a cluster, a clump, a bunch, etc.
 ~ **sum-** *v.i., v.t.* atv atvc bojcko lckopc dungkumsula du:nam; atv atvcm lckopc mokumla akkongkopc inam úú (of collective things, such as a cluster of trees, a shoal of fish, a group of houses or villages located very close to each other, etc.) to be together at one point or location; to make a bundle, a bunch, a group, a sheaf, a packet, etc.
- aseng** *n.* asin mc:ponam úú happiness; gladness.
- ~ **-angam-** *v.i.* asin mc:ponam manggom mc:pola du:nam; úú to be happy, glad, pleased, etc.
- aser** *num. cl.* talvng, di:bang-cmbulumpinc o:kai abumnc atta:rlokkcm onno serkampc alakkokki serlennam akodc úú a small strip, pulled out by the hand, of solid and long objects, e.g. bamboo. {⇨ **sernyi**}
- asv** ⇨ **asi**.
- asvg** ⇨ **asig**.
- ajon** *n.* jonnam sé:kai; jonnc sc:kai úú companion; friend.
- ajig¹** (*var.* **ajvg**) *num. cl.* aralpc jvglá

- manggom jogla la:lennam alcb ako
 ꞑꞑ a long and narrow part or a slab
 of something whole or bigger; a
 long and narrow plot (of land).
 {⇒ **jignyi**}.
- ajig²** (var. **ajíg**) *n.* kolomkokkibulu
 jvgnam ꞑꞑ a line drawn with a pen,
 a pencil, etc.
- ajig³**- (var. **ajíg**-) *v.i.* araige:la
 borme:namꞑ ꞑꞑ to be narrow.
- ajing-ama**- *v.i.* atv atvc kapc imvlo
 aidagji cdcmpc inam; mcngkampc
 ainam ꞑꞑ to be flawless; to be highly
 suitable; to be fine.
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*
 ~**nc** *adj.* kvp-kap cmnc;
 mcngkampc ainc ꞑꞑ flawless; highly
 suitable; fine.
- ajukang** (var. **ajukiyang**) *v.i.* o:kai
 lcgangc gerpcnam agercm
 gergu:ma:pc inam ꞑꞑ to be
 inconvenient; to be in a difficult
 position.
- ajeng** (var. **ajcng**) *n.* aima:nc ager;
 gerpcma:nam ager ꞑꞑ offence;
 default; lapse.
 ~ **an**- *v.t., v.i.* sc:kai aima:nc agerko
 gernam lcgangc bvm lumvn-
 pamvnsunam ꞑꞑ to pick up a quarrel
 with someone who has committed
 a wrong.
 ~ **kané** *adj.,n.* aima:né ager
 gernédé ꞑꞑ guilty.
 ~ **je**-/ **ajéng jé**- *v.t.* aima:né ager
 gerné sé:kaimé torpé lubomnam ꞑꞑ
 to charge someone with an
 offence.
 ~ **la**- *v.t.* aima:né ager gerné
- sé:kaimé murkong atíém dormonom
 ꞑꞑ to fine someone for an offence.
- ajeb**- (var. **ajcb**-) *v.i.* atabnam;
 abornam ꞑꞑ to be flat.
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*
 ~**nc** *adj.,n.* abornC ꞑꞑ flat.
- ajcng** ⇨ **ajeng**
- ajvg** ⇨ **ajig**
- ajjo**- (var. **ajji**-, **inju**-, **ajjau**-) *v.i.*
 bottcma:nam; ame:nam; pirme:nam,
 bu:me:nammc-bulu ꞑꞑ to be small.
 ~**arné**/~**pagné** (>**ajjoarné**/
ajjiyarné//**injuarné**/**ajjauarné**;
ajjo:pagné/**ajji:pagné**/**inju:pagné**/
ajjaupagné) *adj.* appv:dcmpcnam
 ame:ya:nc ꞑꞑ the smallest.
 ~**né** *adj.* ame::nc ꞑꞑ small.
- ~bad**- *v.i.* cddvko ajji:pcnamcji
 cdcmpcnam ajji:ya:nam ꞑꞑ to be
 smaller in size than something is
 supposed or expected to be.
- ~ban**-/~**ya**- *v.i.* sc:kai akonc
 akoncmppcnam etednam,
 gi:namcbulu; o:kai akodc
 akondcmppcyam pirme:nam,
 bu:me:nammcbulu ꞑꞑ (of someone or
 something) to be shorter or smaller
 in size.
- anyag** (var. **ayag**) *n.* ambvncmpc
 pirmeyoula alumnc a:ye lennc
 amvng abangko ꞑꞑ millet.
- anyi** *n.* (gokkam) abulok bvrnc ;
 anclok bvrolok nc:ng ꞑꞑ (relationship)
 father's sister; mother's brother's
 wife. {cf. **nya:nyi**/**na:nyi**/**nyi:nyi**}.
- anying** (var. **anyng**, **annyng**) *n.*
 (ake taniyc, odokkc anguru:pc
 ko:ka:ngc, mvmbrcbulu)

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long
 vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/;
 followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
 word-finally.

- kangkma:nam, kangkinma:nam
taniycmbulum rvksuycmvlo miksa:la
ka:rvksula:ma:namc manggom
luposula:ma:namc; ipcma:namko ila
manggom o:kai ipcnamko ila:ma:la
mc:re:-anre:supa:nammc úú shyness;
shame.
- anyi:-** (var. **anyv:-**, **annyí:-**) *v.i.*, *v.t.*
kangkma:nam, kangkinma:nam
bcrrvksula:ma:nam manggom
luposula:ma:nam; ipcma:nam ko ila
manggom o:kai ipcnamko ila:ma:la
mc:re:-anre:sunam úú to be shy;
to be ashamed.
- ~**su** - *v.i.* ipcma:namcm ila manggom
o:kai ipcnamko ila:ma:la
mc:re:sunam úú to be ashamed of
oneself.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* kangkma:nam
manggom kangkinma:nam
taniycmbulum bcrrvksula:ma:nc
manggom luposula:ma:nc úú shy.
- anyug** *n.* gakvr lenko; gakvr úú breasts;
udder; mother's milk; milk.
- ~ **sun-** *v.t.* annc ojvngcm anyug
tv:monam úú (of a mother) to suckle
a baby, a calf, etc.
- anyvng** (var. **annyíng**) ⇨ **anying**
- anyv:né** (var. **annyí:né**) ⇨ **anyi:nc**
- ato** *n.* (gokkam) avkc nc:lok manggom
milbo:lok abu úú (relationship) father-
in-law.
- atai** *n.* aipc jonka:mvsunc milbo: taniyc
akonc akoncm gognam úú a term
used by two bosom friends to
address each other.
- atag-** ⇨ **angu-**
- atag** *num. cl.* (ajcbnc manggom
pornam atvlok) innyob; intag; aléb
úú (of flat or split objects such as
split bamboo, split wood, etc.) one
split piece. { ⇨ **tagnyi**² }
- atang**¹ *n.* poktv:pc imonam geu ambvn;
úú wheat.
- atang**² *n.* (gakkvycmvlo manggom
nodgabycmvlo) bagabnc; tcgycmvlo
csv:lokkc, bclang a:yelokkcbulu
lennc bagabnc asic úú glue; gum;
sticky juice of trees.
- atan** *n.* tumpv úú scrotum.
- atab-** *v.i.* ajcbnam úú to be flat.
- ~**nc** *adj.* ajcbnc úú flat.
- atam tam-** *v.i.* {amvr asvglo tayob
amvdcbulu nodgabycmvlo manggom
o:kai domur-tv:mur-ycmvlo:bulu a:gla,
abug-arugc sa:du:ncmpc ila
bortcgampc asigc bv:tub-bv:lubnam
úú (especially of the human skin) to
have itches and swellings on a
broad area (as a result of allergy
or irritation caused by caterpillars).
- atam atampc** *adv.* (amvr asvglo
bv:sa:la) bortcpc bv:tub- bv:lubgcdopc
úú (of swelling on skin) covering a
broad area.
- ati: ti:** *onom.* pcjabcm no:dolo lunam
úú sounds used to call ducks.
- ati: ti:ti** *n.* sulli:lo pvdla du:nc tari:
abangko úú a kind of insect found
in sands.
- atid** *num. cl.* (ckkam atvlok) ayed úú
a bunch or packet (of leaves or
other similar things).
- atug** *n.* mittug úú head.
- atug atukpc** *adv.* tadnyv:-tatsopc;

- torpc torpc (lunam) ꞑꞑ (to speak) roughly; bluntly.
- atum-** *v.i.* o:kai atíe tu:yí:dé alunnémpé igamnam ꞑꞑ (of something) to be rounded at the end.
- atég-** ⇨ **angu-**
- atCr** (*var.* **attCl**, **atél**, **eseg**) *n., adj.* ajon kama:nc; akko:nc ꞑꞑ lone; alone.
- atér-** (*var.* **attél-**) *v.i.* ajon kama:pc inam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to be lonely.
- ~**atérpc/attélpé** *adv.* ako akopc ꞑꞑ one by one.
- atí** *n.* o:kai ꞑꞑ something.
- atí atí** *n.* o:kai o:kai ꞑꞑ one thing or the other.
- atkong** *n.* annc manggom a:ye dunggcng ꞑꞑ twig.
- atkang ka:-** *v.i.* bukadc la: namnyv:- namsonc atv atvc okolai yonggo:mvsula aipc narc:ma:pc ila du:nam ꞑꞑ (of some place) to become extremely dirty as a result of accumulation of mud, water, etc.
- atta** ⇨ **ouatta**
- atta** (*var.* **atté-**) ⇨ **botta**
- atta:r** (*var.* **attar**) *n.* turma:nc atv atvc; taniyc monam-lunam manggom rcnam-konam atv atvc ꞑꞑ things; goods; belongings.
- attung** *num. cl.* intung ꞑꞑ a piece cut off from a long object. {⇨ **tu:nyi**, etc.}
- attél** ⇨ **atér**
- attél-** ⇨ **atér-**
- attíng** (*var.* **tu:yíng**, **tu:yCng**) *n.* (vsvng manggom arainc attar atvlok) tungkvn ; tu:bv ꞑꞑ the top (of a tree) or the upper or the other end of a long object.
- ad-¹** (*var.* **tvd-**) *v.t.* kolomkokkibulu abvgcm bvgnam; (abvg, do:jvg, d:yvng-do:mo atvcmbulum) bvgnam ꞑꞑ to write.
- ~**ko** (>**atko**) *n.* adnam ager gerko ꞑꞑ place or space for writing (something).
- ~**kan-** (>**atkan-**) *v.t.* (abvg, gompircmbulum) akonc addopc adla lcngkannam ꞑꞑ to demonstrate by writing down (a letter, a word, etc.).
- ~**ka:-/kv¹-** (>**atka:-/atkv-**) *v.t.* adnam agercm ila kangkvnam ꞑꞑ ꞑꞑ ꞑꞑ to try writing something.
- ~**kin-/ken-** (>**atkin/atken-**) *v.t.* (*comp. rt.*) kapc atpcnammji dcm kennam ꞑꞑ to know how to write.
- ~**kí-²** (>**atkí-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko adnam agerém po:pé ila kangkínamꞑ ꞑꞑ to have experience of writing something.
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* lomna adnam ꞑꞑ to write quickly.
- ~**gab-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lunamcm manggom okolai porila pa:namko adla mcnam; jubdopc adnam ꞑꞑ to note in writing something spoken or to note down something written somewhere; to write correctly.
- ~**gu-** *v.t.* atpc ainam ꞑꞑ to be convenient to write.
- ~**gCng** *n.* adnam ager igc:nanc tcbul manggom cdcmpinc atvc ꞑꞑ something (e.g. a table) to write

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- on.
- ~**ngo:-** *v.i.* o:kaiko adnamcm adamma:nam ú to leave something half-written.
- ~**ngong/~ngad** *n.* o:kaiko addolo atpcnam du:pagncdc jú the unwritten part of something half-written.
- ~**nger-** *v.t.* adda addala adlvnggcma:nam jú to get bored with writing something.
- ~**son-/yon-** (>**atson-/adyon-**) *v.t.* o:kai agomlok adnamcm akon agompc adnam; ka:la adnam jú to translate; to copy.
- ~**su-** (>**atsu-**) *v.t.* adnam agercm avc gernam ú to write oneself.
- ~**scg-/seg-** (>**atscg-/atseg-**) *v.t.* andc:pc adnam ú to write in brief.
- ~**jon** *n.* lckopc o:kaioko adnc ú one who associates himself with another in writing something; co-author.
- ~**jo:-** *v.t.* adnam ager aipc gerkinam ú to be expert in writing something.
- ~**ten-** (>**atten-**) *v.t.* o:kai adnamko aima:la lckoda adnam ú to rewrite something.
- ~**tcm-** (>**attcm-**) *v.t.* o:kai adnam lcdvlo anupc o:kaiko attc:lvgnam ú to write something in addition.
- ~**tcr-** (>**attcr-**) *v.t.* adnam ager itcrnam ú to finish writing.
- ~**tv-** (>**attv-**) *v.t.* adnam agercm itvnam ú to write regularly.
- ~**dumsu-** *v.t.* adnam ager gerdumsunam jú to help (someone) in writing (something).
- ~**dv** *n.* adnam agercm idv jú time for writing something.
- ~**nanc** *n.* adnam ager inanc (kolomc-bulu) jú something to write with (e.g. a pen).
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *n.,adj.* abvg bvgnc; adnam agercm inc jú writer.
- ~**po-** (>**atpo-**) *v.i.* atpc manggom adnadc ainam jú to be nice to write (something) or to write with.
- ~**pa:-** (>**atpa:-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko adnamcm ila imurma:nam jú to be correct on someone's part to write (something).
- ~**bom-** *v.i.* adnam agerém ibomnam jú to begin to write and keep it up.
- ~**bad-/bar-** *v.t.* cddvko atpcnammaji dcmpcyam bojcyangko adnam jú to write more than what is necessary.
- ~**ban-** *v.t.* sc:koi akonkcmmpcyam akonc bojcyangko adnam jú to write more than someone else.
- ~**mo**⁻¹ *v.t.* o:kai adnam agerém sé:kaimé lulíglá imonam jú to engage someone in writing something.
- ~**mo**⁻² *v.t.* o:kaiko adlv:nc sc:kaimc adnamcm imonam jú to allow someone to write something.
- ~**mo:-** *v.t.* adnam agercm imo:nam jú to have the time or leisure to write (something).
- ~**mur**⁻¹ (*redup.* ~**mur**-~**yar-**) *v.t.* atpcma:namcm adnam; adlagnam ú to write incorrectly.
- ~**mur**⁻² *v.t.* atpcma:namcm adnam jú to be incorrect on one's part to write something.
- ~**ré** *n.* adnam ager gerla pa:pcnam

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- murkong manggom atv atvc ꞑꞑ remuneration for writing.
- ~**lag-** *v.t.* adnam agercm ilagnam ꞑꞑ to write something incorrectly.
- ~**latsu-** *v.t.* adla lulatsunam ꞑꞑ to write back or to give an answer in writing.
- ~**len-** *v.t.* o:kai o:kaiko adla la:lennam ꞑꞑ to write something out or bring out something in writing.
- ~**lí:-** *v.t.* adnam ager gerlv:nam ꞑꞑ to desire to write something.
- ~**yir-/~yvr-** *v.t.* adnam agercm moyvrnam ꞑꞑ to teach how to write.
- ~**yirsu-/~yírsu-** *v.t.* adnam agercm moyvrsunam ꞑꞑ to learn how to write.
- ad-²** *v.t.* (va, csvngkokki-bulu monam okum manggom atv atvc) busug-burugla mopennam ꞑꞑ (usually of a bamboo or wooden structure or artifact) to dismantle by pulling out or pulling down the different parts.
- ~**nam** *vl. n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* bupen-burennc (tani:) ꞑꞑ (one) who dismantles.
- ~**pen-** (>**atpen-**), (*redup.* ~**pen~ren-** >**atpen-adren-**), *v.t.* okumcm, karrcmbulum adla mopennam ꞑꞑ to dismantle (a house, a platform, a fence, etc.) by pulling out or pulling down the different parts.
- ad-³** *v.t.* menjcgcbulu a:rcngkokki nvgnam ꞑꞑ (of buffalos and other animals with horns) to pierce with the horns.
- ador** *num. cl.* (bcttcnc cngo, pctta:-pciying, simvn atvc) ako, apir ꞑꞑ one (fish, bird, animal, etc.) {⇒**dorny**}.
adoli: *n.* abardém akamné kosag annyikopé imílo odok kosag akopé iné nogdi: murkong ꞑꞑ an eight-anna coin of earlier years. {L. <As.}.
- ada: dangang** *n.* Aliyai lvga:lo do:lung mvmbvr-ya:meyc la: akon akonc crang akolo gva:la v:r-pongkvrpc crangcm pu:po-jarpodopc rc:badlvgnam ili: ꞑꞑ a kind of Mising ritual performed by the community (especially, the young men and women) at the time of their festival, Aliyai Lígang, by making merry in a certain household and wishing it prosperity and well-being.
- adin** (*var.* **adín, ajin**) *n.* amvd, akiycmbulum la:pagge:la dopcnam simvn manggom pcttang amvrlok amvr ꞑꞑ meat.
- ~**amír** *n.* alclokkc tukkulo:pc appvng amvrdc ꞑꞑ the body.
- adi:** *n.* ayvng talc:pc vlvngc, vsvngcbulu du:tc:nc, aipc oudla du:nc mo:lung; ctpang ꞑꞑ hill; mountain.
- adi: kerelang** *n.* araige:la bottcnc kerelang abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of large bitter gourd.
- Adi:** *n.* Orunasollok Siyang mo:lu:lo du:nc Pa:dam, Minyong, Panggi, Pa:si, Simong, Bori-cmbulum lckopc lunam amin ꞑꞑ the common name of a few tribes of the Siyang belt of Arunachal, such as the Padam, the Minyong, the Panggi, the Pasi,

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the Simong, the Bori, etc.; the Adis of Arunachal.

adum *n.* amilo dugla gvnc ko:nc:lok anc-abucm dornam murkong; alvg; arc ʃú bride price; price.

adér *n.* (tcbcgnammcm 'pua', 'se:r', 'mu:n' cmna:bulu kvdolo lunam) se:r dcm akamnc kosag annyikopc orpansumvlo odok kosag ako ʃú (weighing system in use before the metric one) half a seer.

adí *n.* supag supag gípakṭibomncdc (cdcmpc gvpaktvbomla gvpagncdc kcjo, mclo, leke, a:ma:ncdcm kotsu, yampo, lunnyvng, odokc supag dcm supag, silo cmna:bulu ludo); okai agerko idv; go:ri:lo supag bc:ncdc ʃú time.

adín *n.* ⇨ **adin**

an-¹ *v.t.* tani: manggom atv atvko kvk-kvkpc manam; o:kaiko cdcmpc idu:pc, cdcmpc ikolo pa:y:pc cmna:bulu mc:nam manggom kinpvnggamnam ʃú to look for, or to be on the trail of, something or someone silently.

~kí- *v.t.* tani: manggom atv atvcm kvk-kvkpc makvnam; atv atvcm alakkoki ringka:la:bulu kangvnam ʃú to undertake a search for someone or something silently; to feel something by touching.

~-go:- (>**an-go:-**) *v.t.* amicm ma:mvlo o:koi atta:rcm olo-tolo kvk kvkpc manam; atv atv atta:rcm alaglokkibulu ringgo:la manam ʃú to look for someone or something silently here and there in different places; to search for something by

groping here and there.

~gab- (>**an-gab-**) *v.t.* amicm manggom atv atvcm kvk-kvkpc mala okolo du:ji kinnam; o:kai atvcm alakkoki ringgo:la ri:pa:nam manggom alckokki lcgo:la lcpa:nam ʃú to locate someone or something somewhere by searching for him (or it) silently; to locate something unseen by touching.

~su- *v.t.* (sc:kaibv aima:nc o:kaiko iyyciji cmna manggom o:kaiko aima:pc iyyciji cmna) kinpv:sula du:nam; avc o:koiko anka:la ka:sunam ʃú to be alert or cautious about someone or something; to feel something oneself by groping and touching.

~nam *vl.n.*

~pa:-/~beg- *v.t.* sc:kai amicm manggom o:kai atta:rcm kvk-kvkpc mala okolo du:ji cdc kinpv:nam; o:koi atta:rcm ringgo:la pa:nam ʃú to be able to know in the course of a silent search where someone or something is; to find something in the course of a search for it by groping.

an-² *v.i.* sc:kaibv manggom o:kaiko cdc cdcmpc idu:pc cmna:bulu arang ara:pc mc:nam ú to feel.

~su- *v.i.* (kido ramdolo:bulu) amvrc kapc idagji cdc kinsunan ú to feel well or unwell, especially when someone is ailing.

~po- *v.i.* aidag cmna ansunam ú to feel well.

an-³ *v.t.* (i:y:cm) rvbv molvglá ki:jarnam ú to string (a bow).

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

~**nam** *vl.n.*
 ~**né** *adj./n.* i:lo ríbí molígné úú one who strings a bow.
-an- (*var. -tv-*) *vl. suf.* gernam agercm arai araicp manggom lo:dvpc gernamdcm lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added to verb roots to denote an inordinately prolonged or a regular action. {e.g. **lu+an-/tv-** > **luan-/lutv-** 'to keep saying the same thing'; **gv+an-/tv-** > **gvan-/gvtv-** 'to keep coming, or going somewhere', etc }.
ana:randang *n.* vsng amvngcm toktok cmna ranla, ara:bo du:nc tapumcm ranlenla donc pcttang abangko úú a woodpecker.
anin- (*var. anín*) ⇨ **anvn-**
ani: ⇨ **oi-ni:tom**
anu- (*var. anv-*) *v.i.* o:kaike rncamc, inam-monamcbulu bojcko advc ima:nam; yamncmbulum okumlo langa:nammc bojcko advc ima:nam; akuma:nam úú to be new.
 ~**nc** *adj.,n.* akuma:nc úú new. {*Note:* **anu/anv** is often used as an adjective without the marker **nc**.}
ané *n.* (gokkam) onc úú (relationship) mother ⇨ **ou, ouwc**, etc.
 ~**botta/~bottc/~bcttc** *n.* (gokkam) abucm abv:ya:nc bvrolok nc:ng; anncm abv:ya:nc bvrnc úú (relationship) father's elder brother's wife; mother's elder sister. ⇨ **ouwatta, atta**, etc.
anín- (*var. anin-*) *v.i.* mo:tc:ma:nam; kcra:pc du:nam úú to be near.
 ~**nc** *adj.,n.* kcra:lo du:nc;

mo:tc:ma:nc úú (a place or something) nearby.
anír *n.* apirnc bojcko arc kama:nc murkong úú change (coins).
ansing (*var. ansíng*) *n.* ansi:nam úú the state of being cool or cold.
 ~ **ali:** *n.* ⇨ **lodor**
ansi:- (*var. ansv:-*) *v.i.* guma:nam úú to be cool; to be cold; (of someone) to be gentle.
 ~**kan-** (>**ansingkan-/ansvngkan-**) *v.i.* ansv:ycncmpc inam úú to appear as if it would be cold; (of someone) to appear as if he/she will be gentle.
 ~**gor-** (>**ansinggor-/ansínggor-**) *v.i.* lomna ansi:nam úú to be cool or cold quickly.
 ~ **te: ém-** *v.i.* aipc ansv:nam úú to be extremely cold.
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*
 ~**né** *adj.* guma:nc úú cool; cold; gentle.
 ~**mo** *v.t.* guné atí atíém guma:dopé imonam; aglíng lí:badné sé:kaimé aglíng kama:pé imonam úú to let (something) get cold; to let someone's anger pass.
ansu- ⇨ **an-**²
ansukurug- ⇨ **angil-**
anse se- *v.i.* mc:pola gígo:-lugo:nam úú to move around, making merry.
annyi *num.adj.* (kvnam) akodok lcdvpc kvnam; ako lang ako úú (number) two.
annyíng ⇨ **anying**
andc:- (*var. addc:-*) *v.i.* araima:nam úú to be short (in length).

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /nɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.* araima:nc ꞑꞑ short (in length).

annoi *n.* (gokkam) anclok ame:nc bvrnc; abulok ame:nc bvrolok nc:ng ꞑꞑ (relationship) mother's younger sister; father's younger brother's wife. {<**anc+oi**; cf. **ouwoi**}.

anné *n.* csvng-ncmv:lok ckkam ꞑꞑ leaf.

anpo- ⇒ **an-**²

Anbo (also **A:bo**) (*a:ba.*)
⇒ Appendix II

apong *n.* (cpob ilvgla ambvnlökkibulu monam, íryémílo alang lennc) tv:nam alang abangko; ꞑꞑ rice beer.
{⇒ **nogin**, **po:ro**}

apom *n.* atv atvcm gi:sum-pa:sumla:bulu mcnam manggom atv atvc akkongkoncm pc ila:bulu du:nc o:kaiko; do:lung akolok ara:lo ake okumc lckopc dupumsunc ꞑꞑ one heap of objects; a cluster of houses forming a part of a village. {also used as a *num. cl.*}

apo:-mikki (*var.* **uksing-go:ying**, **vksvng-go:nyvng**) *n.* yummc m unnc dcnggo:nc tari: abangko ꞑꞑ firefly.

api (*var.* **ape**) *n.* a:rob kcra:lo du:nc, donam atta:rcm jedmonc a:roblók konc alangc bitkumsula dungko ajji:nc pumsurcm pc incko ꞑꞑ gall bladder.

~ **alang** *n.* apilo du:né donamém jedmoné alang ꞑꞑ bile.

apin *n.* donam lcgangc nudopc monam ambvn; dogcng dotc:lvglá longngcm la: yummc m donam ꞑꞑ cooked rice;

a meal.

apir (*var.* **apil**) *num. cl.* (anvr murkong, ajji:nc ongo atvcm kvnamlo) ako ꞑꞑ (of small objects, especially coins, small fish, etc.) one small piece, one (small fry), etc. {⇒ **pirnyi**}

api: (*var.* **pi:pi:**, **ambvr**, **kubvr**) *n.* ajjo:nc ko:ncngcm aya:la gognanc gompír ꞑꞑ term of endearment used in addressing small or younger girls.

apusugum- *v.i.* sc:kai vra:logbuluk du:nam dagnamc scgri:ma:nam ꞑꞑ (of a household) to be disorderly.

apud *n.* ajji: ajji:pé asilokké manggom atí atílokké putsa:né manggom pudlenné; pinpud, sipudébulu; nappa:lokké sipudémpé ila lenné ꞑꞑ bubbles; froth; foam.

apum *n.* alag akolok lcko pumsa:namko ꞑꞑ the amount of something solid or liquid that can be scooped up with the palm of one hand. {also used as *num. cl.*}

apeg-ayeg- *v.i.* kcno:badla manggom csa:ma:la amvr-amo kvnggv:ma:ncmpc ansunam ꞑꞑ to feel weak because of being extremely hungry or indisposed.

~**nam-** *vl. n.*

ape:¹ ⇒ **pakpe:**

ape:-² *v.i.* atv atv agercm bojcko gerla ager gernamdc m mcge:la du:tedlv:nam ꞑꞑ to be tired.

apí¹ *n.* nc:ng pcttang, nc:ng sormon, nc:ng kcsung, nc:ng tabvcbulu umnam, tayc:dc kampoge:la

torgamnc, odokkc ara:bo belabnc alangcmnc ige:la lcvpc aopc badnc, alumnc o:kai abangko; mo:ro:pc badlenma:dolo annc ara:lo du:nc a:mlogbuluk a:ye jũ an egg; the tender ears of corn when they are still covered in leaves.

~ **um-/~ pv-** *v.t.* pcttangcbulu aki:lokcc apvcn mo:ro:pc lenmonam jũ to lay eggs.

~ **gé-** *v.i.* ongo, tabí atilogbuluk aki:lo apí du:nam jũ (of fish, snakes, etc.) to have eggs in the stomach.

~ **bí-** *v.i.* a:m atvlokcc a:ye amvng attv:lo annc pongkoglo lensa:nam jũ (of rice crops, wheat crops, etc.) to develop ears between the leaves at the end of the stem.

apí² *num. cl.* (apv, vsvng a:ye, cdcmbulumpinc alumnc o:kailok) ako ũ one round object, such as eggs, fruit, etc.) {⇒**pvnyi**}.

apta *n.* rugla manggom rula simvncmbulum apke-sutkenam ager jũ hunting.

appon- ⇒**ampon-**

appi: *num.adj.* (kvnam) aumko la: ako jũ (number) four.

appun *n.* a:ye manggom ammo lenmonc, yasing, yalvng, yagela:bulu punlennc jũ flower.

appíng *n.,adj.* takam; akosin mcpagma:pc jũ all.

appír (*var. néppír, léppír*) *n.* amo:lo pvrgabla vsvng, ncmvng amvngcm turmonc jũ root.

ab- *v.t.* cpugcm i:lokccm ki:junla mclvngnam; abbug guliycm

dc:lenmonam ũ to shoot (an arrow); to fire (a gun).

~**kalag-/~lag-** *v.t.* o:koiycm begdopc i:lokcc mclvngnam cpugc manggom abbuglok guliyc begma:nam jũ (of an arrow or a gun that has been shot) to miss a target.

~**kin-/~ken-** (>**apkin-/apken-**) *v.t.* cpugcm manggom abbugcm kapc appcnammcji dcm kennam jũ to know how to shoot (an arrow) or fire (a gun).

~**ke-** (>**apke-**) *v.t.* abla tani: manggom simíném mokenam jũ to kill men or animals by shooting.

~**gor-** *v.t.* lomna abnam jũ to shoot or fire quickly.

~**gab-** *v.t.* ablvngnam cpugc manggom abbug guliyc o:koiycm begnam jũ to hit a target.

~**gu-** *v.t.* abnam agercm igu:nam jũ to be convenient for shooting or firing.

~**jog-** *v.t.* abgabla mojobnam jũ to cause a cut mark or to hurt a target by shooting or firing.

~**jo:-** *v.t.* abnam agercm ijo:nam jũ to be adept in shooting arrows or guns.

~**nam** *vl. n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* abnamcm inc jũ one who fires a shot or shoots an arrow.

~**ped-** (>**apped-**) *v.t.* pcttangcmbulum abgabla simonam ũ to kill (birds or smaller creatures) by shooting.

~**bom-** *v.t.* abnam agerém ibomnam

Pronunciation – o ⇒/ɔ/; a ⇒/a/; i ⇒/i/; u ⇒/u/; e ⇒/ɛ/; é ⇒/ɛ́/; í ⇒/í/; colon (:) ⇒long vowel marker; ng ⇒/ŋ/; n-g ⇒/n/ followed by /g/; ngg ⇒/ŋg/; ny ⇒/ɲ/; n-y ⇒/n/ followed by /j/; nny ⇒/ɲɲ/; j ⇒/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

ǰ ǰú to begin shooting arrows or firing shots and keep it up.

~**mur-** *v.t.* appcma:namcm abnam ú to shoot an arrow wrongly; to fire a gun wrongly.

~**lom-** *v.t.* cpugcm manggom abbugcm abla pcsomonam ǰú to frighten by shooting an arrow or firing a gun.

~**lag-** ⇨ ~**kalag**

~**la:-** *v.t.* abnam agerém ila:nam ú to be able to shoot an arrow or fire a gun.

~**yod-** *v.t.* cpugc manggom abbug guliyc ablkkodo:pc gvma:pc dc:yod la gvnam ǰú (of an arrow or a gun shot) to go off the target.

~**yid-** *v.t.* abnam ager iyidnam ǰú to be habituated in shooting an arrow or firing a gun.

~**yir-/~yvr-** *v.t.* kapc cpugcm manggom abbugcm appcnammcǰi dcm sc:kaimc lngkannam ǰú to teach how to shoot an arrow or fire a gun.

~**yirsu-/yvr-su-** *v.t.* cpug manggom abbug abnamcm sc:kaikolok iyrsunam ǰú to learn how to shoot an arrow or fire a gun.

~**ab-** (var. **-am-**, **-ngab-**, **-ngabam-**) *vl. suf.* gerpcnam o:kai agerko appv:dcm gernam manggom o:kaiko kama:pc inamcm lukannanc gomnyob, manggom o:kai agerko appv:pagc gernamcm lukannanc gomnyob ú suffix added to verb roots to denote the completion of a work being done or the completion of something taking

place, or the involvement of all the persons concerned in some action {e.g. **gad-** 'to reap' + **am-** >**gadam-** 'to complete the act of reaping crops'; **nCr-** 'to harrow' + **ab-/am-** (>**nérab-/néram-**) 'to complete harrowing (a plot of land that has been tilled)'; **i-** 'to do (something)' + **ngab-/ngabam-** >**ingab-/ingabam-** 'to complete doing something', etc.}

abo *n.* milbong simvn; (Abotani:, Abotaro dcpinc gompirlo) abu ǰú a male of an animal; (in words like Abotani, Abotaro, etc.) father.

aboi *indecl.* bvni: ni:sa:nanc gompir ǰú word used as a refrain at the beginning of each stanza in Mising lullabies.

Abotani: (var. **Abutani:**) *n.* (Adi-Misingc kvnam lendo-a:dolok do:yv:lo) tani:lok (tani: cmna lusunc rcngamlok) abu ǰú (in Adi-Mising creation myth) name of the begetter of the people who call themselves 'Tani:', i.e. 'man'. {**abo/abu** 'father' + **tani:** 'man'; ⇨ **Tani:**}.

Abotaro *n.* (Adi-Misingc kvnam lendo-a:dolok do:yv:lo) Mipag rcngamlok abu; Abotani:kc bvro ǰ ǰú (in Adi-Mising creation myth) name of the begetter of the non-Tani: people; Abotani:'s brother. {**abo/abu** 'father' + **taro** (?); ⇨ **Tani:**}

Abotunturung (also **Abutunturung**) *n.* (Misingc lekkem kvmannam do:yvngkolo minnam) aima:nc uyukolok amin ǰú name of a malevolent spirit in a Mising

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

folktale.

abor *num. cl.* (ajcbge:la bortanc atv atvcm kvnamlo) ako ꞑꞑ (of flat and broad objects, such as leaves, sheets, etc.) one (piece). {⇒**bornyi**}.

aba¹ *n.* bojꞑ ꞑꞑ a large quantity, plenty.

aba² *interj.* sc:koi o:koiko inam-lunamdc ibad-lubaddung cmna (cdcmpc inc-lunc) tani:dcm ludolo lunam gompir ꞑꞑ word used in protesting against something said in an exaggerated way, or done excessively, by someone, e.g. 'Oh, no, (it's not like that!); 'Oh, no, (it's) not that much!, etc.

abang *num. cl.* (agom) ako; bangkv bangkvlok ako ꞑꞑ one word; one thing; one kind of {⇒**ba:nyi**}.

abad (*var. a:bad*) *n.* ojvngc tv:nam gakvrcm badlennamdc ꞑꞑ milky vomit (especially of a suckling).

abar *num. cl.* poisang língko kvddvko murkongc ꞑꞑ (in counting money) one rupee. {⇒ **barnyi**, etc. }

abu *n.* (gokkam) ba:bu ꞑꞑ (relationship) father {*cf. ba:bu/ ba:bo/ ba:b*, etc.}

Abu longc *n.* Lvngang longcdok lꞑdukc longc ꞑꞑ Thursday. {*neol.*}.

abug *n.* (bangkv bangkv lꞑgangc) tani: asvglo alumgamla lennc ꞑꞑ a pimple or a pimple-like eruption on the skin (as when caused by itching).

abu:- *v.i.* (ísíng, di:bang atíé) ꞑꞑ (of wood, bamboo, etc.) to be whole, *i.e.* unsplit.

~**né** *adj.,n.* (ísíng, di:bang atílok)

porkema:naméꞑ ꞑꞑ unsplit (pieces of wood, bamboo, etc.)

abung¹ ⇒ **asong**

abung² (*var. a:bung, a:nc*) *n.* adi:lokkcbulu lenla kvkpc jiko: jiko:pc arai araipc gc:yod-gc:madla bidla gvla akon asi bitkolo manggom ga:nclo bitpumsunc ꞑꞑ river. {*Note:* Both **abung** and **a:né** mean 'a river', but some speakers make a distinction between the two, the former being considered a smaller river than the latter.}

abud *n.* sibug ꞑꞑ bubbles of water.

abu botta (*var. abu bottc, abu bcttc*) *n.* (gokkam) abulok abv:nc bvro; anclok abv:nc bvrnclok milbong ꞑꞑ (relationship) father's elder brother; mother's elder sister's husband. {*cf. ba:batta, ba:bctta*, etc.}.

abum- *v.i.* di:bangcꞑꞑ inc arainc atvlok) porma:nam ꞑꞑ (especially of a long object with a rounded circumference) to be a whole (piece); to be unsplit.

~**né** *adj.,n.* porma:nam ꞑꞑ whole; unsplit.

abe: (*var. ni:tom*) *n.* alv:lok bc:namcm tatpodopc bc:yv:-bc:sa:mola monam agom ꞑꞑ a song.

abe: be:- (*var. abe: lu-*) *v.i.* ni:tom monam ꞑꞑ to sing a song.

abé (*var. abba, abbc, kalabc*) *interj.* (o:kaiko aipakpc bojcnammcm-bulum ka:la manggom tadla ka:rvc-mc:rvtula alvng bc:namcm kvglökkc talc:pc bc:sa:mola lunam) odokkvddvko ! cdcꞑꞑ ꞑꞑ (uttered

Pronunciation – o ⇒ /ɔ/; a ⇒ /a/; i ⇒ /i/; u ⇒ /u/; e ⇒ /ɛ/; é ⇒ /ɜ/; í ⇒ /i/; colon (:) ⇒ long vowel marker; ng ⇒ /ŋ/; n-g ⇒ /n/ followed by /g/; ngg ⇒ /ŋg/; ny ⇒ /ɲ/; n-y ⇒ /n/ followed by /j/; nny ⇒ /nɲ/; j ⇒ /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- with a rising tone) so much! so many!
- abí** *num. cl.* ri:la doksiri:pc inam atvlok ako jǔ (of circular objects like necklaces, garlands, etc.) one. {⇒ **bvnyi**²}.
- abí:-** *v.i.* opo:nam ũ to be elder or older.
- ~**né** *adj., n.* onamlok bottcya:nc jǔ (someone) elder or older.
- abíg** *n.* bvgnam atv atvc; nappa:lok lunam agomcm adlennanc lcgangc bvgnam ũ a line; a letter; script.
- abíng** *n.* onamlok bottcya:nc (tani:); do:nyi-po:lo ka:po:nc (tani:); jǔ the elder or older ones.
- abír** *n.* ajon ũ friend.
- abíl** *n.* ko:né:ngém ané-abué aya:la gognam jǔ word used by parents to call a daughter endearingly.
- abboi** *n.* (gokkam) abulok ame:nc bvro; anclok ame:nc bvrnclok milbong ũ (relationship) father's younger brother; mother's younger sister's husband. {**abu+oi**; cf. **ba:boi**}.
- abba** ⇒ **abc**
- abbug** *n.* guliycm bugmola atí atíém apkenanc atta:r abangko ũ a gun.
- am-** *v.t.* numonam, gumonam, pvmonam lcgá:pcbulo atv atvc cmc kcra:lo lc:nam jǔ to put something beside fire. (for roasting, heating or drying)
- ~**ke-** *v.i.* (kcra:lo du:la:ma:dopc) vmc ambadnam; (losula:ma:dopc) do:nyc ambadnam jǔ (of the searing heat of fire or sunlight) to have a feeling of the skin being burnt, making it impossible for one to be near a fire or out in the sun.
- amo** *n.* (gokkam) abv:ya:nc bvrolok nc:ng; anclok bvrolok manggom abulok bvrnclok (gokpcnc-dcmpcyam abv:ya:nc) omc jǔ (relationship) elder brother's wife; mother's brother's daughter, or father's sister's daughter (older than the person whose relationship is under reference). {cf. **ma:mo**}
- among** *n.* kede:; taniyc, simvn-sikeyc, nci-ncnganc, vsvng-vlvngcbulu takamc dungko, turko, siko ũ soil; land.
- aman** *n.* o:kai agerlo ankvmvnsunam-lo:bulu pagya:ncm binam atv atvc ũ prize.
- amal** (*var.* **amél**) *n.* (luse-segamoula lunam) ma:-murkong jǔ (slightly jocular) money.
- ami** *n.* tani:; ajon-arumma:nc manggom crang ope:lokkmca:nc tani:; kangkinma:nam tani: jǔ person; person who is not amongst one's friends and relatives; unknown person.
- amig** *n.* ka:nanc ũ eye.
- ~**ke-** *v.i.* yummi: pv:ma:nam lcgangc amigc yummi:du:ncmpc ila du:nam ũ (of one's eyes) to have a feeling of sleepiness, not having slept well.
- ~ **gényíng** *n.* lv:la manggom miksi, migjercbulu lentc:la amigc anpoma:nam ũ conjunctivitis.
- ~ **pirta-** *v.i.* avc dongab-tvngab-la:manggom bojepakko

langkumsulv:nam, odokkc akon akoncm bisulv:ma:nam ǎ́ to want to possess more than one can consume or use oneself and not willing to share with others. {*Note:* The second syllable of **amig**, i.e. **mig**, is used like a prefix in many words relating to eyes}.

amin (var: **amín**²) *n.* tani: manggom atv atvcm angu angupc kangkin-tatkinnanc lcga:pc lunam gompir ǎ́ name.

~ **min-** / **amín mǎn-** *v.t.* amin binam; aminkokki gognam, lukannammcbulu ǎ́ to name; to say a name (in references, addresses, etc).

Amug (also **Bomug**) (*a:ba.*)
⇒ Appendix II

amud (var: **amǎd**) *n.* tani:, simǎn-sike:logbuluk amvrlo dumǎdcm̄pc ila sa:nc; vsvng amv:lo, annclo, aglc:lo:bulu manggom turma:nc atv atvlo onnompc ila lennc ǎ́ hair on the body of humans and other creatures; hair-like growth on plants and non-living things.

ameyarnc ⇒ **ame:-**

ame:- *v.i.* akoncm̄pcnam lcdupc onam; ajji:ya:nam ǎ́ to be younger; to be smaller.

~**né.** *adj.,n.* lcdupc onamc; ajji:ya:nc ǎ́ (someone) younger; (something) smaller.

~**ar-/~pag-** (>**ameyar-/ ame:pag-**) *adj.,n.* appv:dc̄mpcnam ame:ya:nc (sc:kai); appv:dc̄mpcnam ajji:ya:nc (atv atvc)

ǎ́ youngest (person); smallest (thing).

~**ya:-** *v.i.* sc:kai²cm̄pcnam ame:nam; atv atvc akoncm̄pcnam ame:nam; ame:badnam ǎ́ to be younger than someone; to be smaller in size than another thing; to be smaller than what is required.

amv (var: **ammo**, **ammé**) *n.* apv-a:ye ara:lok (torla) du:nc ǎ́ seeds (of fruit).

amíg- *v.i.* aipc pirme:nam ǎ́ to be tiny.
~**né** *adj.* aipc pirme:nc ǎ́ tiny.

~**bad-** cdvko amvkpcnamc̄ji cdc̄mpcyam amvgya:nam ǎ́ to be too tiny in size.

~**ya:-** (luyv:sunamlo) akondcm̄pcnam manggom akonkv̄dv:-dc̄mpcnam amvgnam ǎ́ to be tinier than another or the others.

amíng¹ *n.* csvngc, ma:nc, odokkc nci-ncngancbulu ǎ́ trees, creepers or plants of all kinds.

amíng² *num. cl.* vsvng, ncsin-ncinlogbuluk ako ǎ́ (of trees and plants) one {⇒ **mǎ:nyi**}.

amǎd ⇒ **amud**

amǎn¹ *n.* donam vdolo rcmvg rcmvkpc dv̄rpag-dv̄ryagnc ambvn ǎ́ tiny and broken bits of uncooked rice.

amǎn² ⇒ **amin**

amvr (var: **amvl**) *n.* tani:, simín-sike:logbuluk alélokké tukkulo:pé du:né asígé, odokké asíg ara:lo du:né appí:dé ǎ́ body.

~ **étsa:-** *v.i.* lo:bagma:nam ǎ́ to be agile and prompt in action.

amkong *n.* a:m atkong ǎ́ stem of rice

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

plant.

amku *n.* kumsu:lo akupc du:nc a:m ʃú
old stock of paddy in a granary.

amkur (*var.* **amkér**) *n.* a:m gatkurlo
gattu:nam a:m amv:lokkc lenkunc
a:m amvng, odokkc cdcmpinc a:mlok
a:ye ú the plant and the ears of
rice paddy that grows from the
stubble after harvesting has been
done.

amkel ⇨ **ampi**

amkér ⇨ **amkur**

amgo *n.* anupc gadnam a:mlok apincm
dogotpc cmna monam ui ʃú a
household rite in which a meal
cooked by using rice from a fresh
harvest is eaten ceremonially to
mark the beginning of the use of
the new stock of rice grains.

amgang *n.* tayngc apv umlvnam
lçgangc simvn-sike: tarçlo bugnc
tapum ʃú worms infesting a sore
on the body of animals as a result
of flies laying eggs on it.

amso *n.* a:m gadruglo av avc sa:sunc
a:m ʃú paddy plants growing in a
field after a harvest without fresh
seeds being sown.

amsan- *v.i.* a:mc sanpagnam; a:mc
amnya:pc ipagnam ʃú (of paddy
corns) to be blighted; to become
sapless.

~**am-** *v.i.* appv:dc amsannam ʃú (of
paddy corns) to be all blighted and
sapless.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.* sanpagnam manggom
amnya:pc ipagnam (a:m) ʃú blighted

and sapless (paddy corns).

~**pag-** *v.i.* amsanpc ipagnam ʃú (of
grains in paddy ears) to become
blighted and sapless. {*bl.* **sanné
a:m**}

amsid *n.* amlí: ú seeds.

~ **sid-** *v.t.* amlí: pidgodnam
manggom lvggodnam ʃú to sow
seeds (especially by tilling the soil
with a hoe).

amsi:pi:mug (*var.* **amsu:pi:mug,
amsu:pi:mung**) *n.* bvrbraila
dugla:nc, araila tu:sa:nc yerung
gcnc, talçngkc nabber bednc, ajji:nc
simvn abangko ú a rabbit.

amnyang (*var.* **amniyang, amyang**)
n. amsannam manggom ammo
kama:nc sannam a:m ʃú paddy
seeds that dry up before maturity.
{*bl.* **ya:né a:m**}

amtír (*var.* **amnvr**) *n.* kumsu:lo
manggom arvglo a:m agaglokkcbulu
ori:la manggom otrla du:nc a:m ʃú
paddy seeds falling off from sheaves
in granaries or in paddy fields.

amdang *n.* jikonggamnc amo:lo (dvilo
lege:la dvsang bvrduçlo gadnam)
lenam a:m ʃú a variety of paddy
crop transplanted in the rainy
season and harvested in autumn.

amniyang ⇨ **amnyang**

amni: (*var.* **amli:**) *n.* piddvlo pidnam
manggom lenam lçga:pc mcngunam
a:mlokbuluk a:ye ʃú seeds (of crops,
especially paddy crops, vegetable,
etc.) set apart for sowing.

amnu *n.* anu a:m ʃú new paddy corns.

amnvr ⇨ **amtvr**

ampon- (*var.* **appon-**) *v.i.* kctpo:nam
 ꞑꞑ to be positioned breadthwise.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* kctpo:nc ꞑꞑ broad;
 (something) positioned breadthwise.

ampi (*var.* **ampe**, **amkel**, **pino**) *n.*
 purang, ambug atv atvpc donam,
 bagcnc ambvn lennc a:m abangko
 ꞑꞑ a kind of paddy crop that gives
 rice of a sticky quality when
 cooked, which is also good for
 making parched rice.

ampc *n.* ambvnpvc vrugnam a:mlok asvg
 ꞑꞑ husk of paddy seeds.

ambug *n.* a:m manggom ambvnlokki
 dopodopc monam bangkv bangkv
 donam ꞑꞑ half-boiled paddy grains,
 parched, flattened and husked;
 snacks prepared in different ways
 from uncooked rice.

ambvn *n.* (apinpc monam lcgangc)
 asvg la:pagnam a:m ꞑꞑ uncooked
 rice. {*bl.* **bínné a:m**}

ambvr ⇨ **api:**

ammo ⇨ **amí**

amro *n.* ali: bvr dugdo pidge:la pcdong
 bvr dugdo gadnam a:m abangko ꞑꞑ
 a variety of paddy crop sown in
 spring and harvested in late summer.

amrong *n.* a:ycm la:pagnam lcdupc
 du:pagnc a:m atkongc la: annc; a:m
 yvgro:nam ꞑꞑ rice straw.

amrag *n.* amro a:m gatsum lcludk
 longc-kvdvng ꞑꞑ the period of time
 following completion of the summer
 harvest of paddy crops.

amli: ⇨ **amni:**

amyang ⇨ **amnyang**

ar-¹ *v.i.* (**yari:** gompir lcvlo lunam)
 yaric do:mvrló kitgo:du:ncmpc ila
 lennam ꞑꞑ (preceded by **yari:**
 'lightning') to flash.

~**an-/~tí-** *v.i.* yari: artvla du:nam ꞑꞑ
 (of lightning) to flash continuously.

~**ngasu-** *v.t.* arnamcm ingasunam ꞑꞑ
 (of lightning) to stop flashing.

~**nam** *vl. n.*

ar-² *v.i.* (adin lcgapc mokenam
 simvnlok) akiclang sungkiri: atvc
 la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to dress an animal that
 has been killed for meat.

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* kapc
 arpcnammcji cdc m kinnam ꞑꞑ to
 know how to dress (an animal).

~**nyi:-/~nyv:-** *v.i.* argu:ma:nam ꞑꞑ
 to be troublesome to dress (an
 animal for meat).

~**nanc** *n.* arnam ager gernanc
 (yoksig atvc) ꞑꞑ something with which
 to dress an animal (*e.g.* a knife).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* arnam ager gercn ꞑꞑ
 one who dresses (an animal).

ar-³ *v.t.* maksong so:dolo alag so:nycm
 talc:pc laksa:la alagcm la: lakkeycm
 tvrc-tvrkurnam ꞑꞑ (in dancing) to
 move the hands up with gestures
 of the hand and the fingers.

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (makso:
 so:dolo) alagcm kapc arpcnammcji
 cdc m kinnam ꞑꞑ (in dancing) to
 know how to move the hands up
 with gestures of the hand and the
 fingers.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**mur-**, (*redup.* ~**mur-~yar-**), *v.t.*

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long
 vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/;
 followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
 word-finally.

(makso so:dolo) alag arnamcm kapc ipcnammcji cdcmpc ima:nam jũ (in dancing) to make mistakes in the act of moving the hands up with gestures.

-ar (var. **-í:**) *emph. suf.* sc:kairu:ngc, o:kairu:ngc, cmna:bulu kvnggv:pc lukannanc gomnyob jũ suffix added to different classes of words for emphasis, carrying such meanings as 'someone/something, and not anyone/anything else', 'right' (e.g. right now), 'just' (e.g. just then) {e.g. **Talom** + **ar** + **bv** >**Talomarbv** 'Talom, and Talom alone'; **no** + **ar** >**nouwar** 'you, and you alone'; **odo** + **ar** >**odoar/oddar** 'just at that time'; **supag** + **ar** >**supagar** 'right now', etc.}

aro¹ *adj.,n.* sc:kai lunam atv atvc lunamv:dcmpc inc; mcnamma:nc jũ true; truth.

~**pé** *adv.* lukam lukampc jũ indeed; really.

aro² *v.i.* sc:kai o:kaiko lukampc inam; mcnamma:nam jũ to be true.

ara *n.* rvdnanc jũ saw.

arai- (var. **are:-**, **ayar-**, **bodo:-**) *v.i.* o:kai atvlok pontanamdcm luma:pc odok tungkondokkc tungkondo:pc du:yarnam manggom gvyarnam; andc:ma:nam jũ to be long.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* andc:ma:nc jũ long.

~**bad-** *v.i.* cdvko araipcnamcji dcpnam bcjeyangko arainam; bojcpakko arainam ũ to be longer than something should be;

excessively long.

arai (var. **are:**, **ayar**, **bodong**) *n.* ayarnam jũ length.

arang *n.* kekon-kesakpé o:kai o:kaiyé du:rikolok pongkog; mo:ro:mangko jũ the interior; the inside.

aram (var. **arCm**) *n.* pitol-lokkibulu abordopc monam apin atvc dogc:nanc ũ a plate; a dish.

arug *n.* apo: léga:pé monam apinlo épob molígla lé:nam, írné, tonma:nam nogjin apong jũ the substance of rice beer fermented and ready for straining in order to obtain its liquor.

arung *n.* kekon-kesakpc tamlubnam pongkoglo kangkurlangko; (tanic simangcm mcnapc manggom atv atv lcgangc, odokkc, akke simwnc du:napc) amongcm ara:pc ngunnamc jũ hole.

aru:- *v.i.* kekon-kesakpc tamlubnam pongkoglo nvkkur-nammcm pc inéko kanam j jũ to have a hole.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj./n.* arung kanc jũ having a hole.

aré *n.* atvko la:ycmvlo manggom rcycmvlo odok alvkpc bipcnam murkong jũ price.

arém ⇔ **aram**

arí *n.* namnam jũ smell.

aríg *n.* a:m, pctu-pe:red, sv:pagcmbulumpinc atv atvc iko among; dcpinc amo:lo inam a:m, pétu-pe:red atié ũ corn field; crops.

~**ísing** *n.* ilígnam a:m, pétu-pe:red atié jũ cultivation.

arvng *num. cl.* csing, ncsin-ncin amvng akolokkc rv:sed-rv:yedla du:pumsunc amvngkvdvng ú (of plants growing in clumps such as bamboo) one clump. {⇒rv:nyi}.

arkeb *n.* akiyé lang arbiyangé gíríksuko; ke:nyung jǔ the groin; corner.

argom *n.* yogvrcm vnmonc koiyang jǔ rust.

~ **bug-** *v.i.* argomc tamlubnam; o:kaiko ima:pc mc:la aima:pc igcnam j jǔ to rust; (of something) to become almost useless because of disuse for a long time.

arda- *v.i.* agerlo lo:bagma:nam; taniyc ctsa:nam jǔ to be active; to be prompt and energetic in action.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.* agerlo lo:bagma:nc; amvr ctsa:nc jǔ active; prompt and energetic in action.

arbiyang (*var.* **albiyang**) *n.* lcbvng talcngkc alc; ko:piyang jǔ thigh.

alo *n.* donamém dopomogamnc, oying atvlo lvkct:la donam ti:nc abangko jǔ salt.

along *n.* tani:, simvn-sike: manggom atv atv turnclok amvr ara:lo torla du:la, odokkc amvr cm sogabla du:la, dagra-du:rasula:monc jǔ bone.

alob ⇒alcb

alodi: (*var.* **aldi:**) *n.* avdcm kvgdubla manggom lodmvgla oyv:lo lvgycmvlo oyvngcm lv:yommoge:la dopomonc, odokkc kusere:pcsin ainc, araige:la bortagamnc annc kanc ncmvng abangko jǔ turmeric. {L <As.}

alag *n.* gordu:lokcc lakke: tu:yi:lo:pc du:nc, taniyc laggo:la ager gernanc; atta:r sogabnanc, apin atta:r donanc lakke: dungkodc jǔ hand; the palm or the portion of the hand containing the palm.

alang *n.* vsvng, ncsin-ncinlok a:ye, annc atvlokcc manggom tabadlogbuluk ara:lokcc lennc asicmpc inc; oying kc:namlok asicmpc inc; vrcn nogin apo:lokcc avc bidlensunc jǔ juice (of fruit, leaves or, in the case of plants like sugarcane, stems); soup (of curry); liquor oozing out of rice fermented for obtaining beer.

alab *n.* pcttangc labla dc:nanc; jǔ wings (of birds).

alam *n.* (appun tvlvgnam ege-gasor, cmpu, mcyablo:bulu) akam akampc, odokkc rcyom rcyompc gvyongvsonla du:nckvdv:dc; cdcmpc tvlvgnam manggom pedlvgnam appunlok rcyom jǔ a pattern or a design (on cloths, mats, carpets, etc.); a row of such patterns.

ali:¹ *n.* amv:dc ma:nc rvbypc ila appvr dc among ara:lo yaopc bottcma:pc avnc donam abangko; cdcmpinc avnc bangkv bangkv appvr ú a kind of creeper with edible tuber (especially of medium and small sizes); other tubers of the kind.

ali:² *n.* tublvgnam oudnc manggom oudgamnc lamtc jǔ a road. {L.<As.}

ali: bírdug *n.* dvgnlok la: dvyllok pongkokcc bvr dugdok amin jǔ the spring season. {neol.}

Pronunciation – o ⇒/ɔ/; a ⇒/a/; i ⇒/i/; u ⇒/u/; e ⇒/ɛ/; é ⇒/ɜ/; í ⇒/i/; colon (:) ⇒long vowel marker; ng ⇒/ŋ/; n-g ⇒/n/ followed by /g/; ngg ⇒/ŋg/; ny ⇒/ɲ/; n-y ⇒/n/ followed by /j/; nny ⇒/ɲɲ/; j ⇒/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- Ali: Lígang** (*var. Aliyai Lígang, Ali-a:yC Lígang, Lígang*) *n.* gvmur po:lo a:dolo a:m, ali: atvcm lvggod-pidgodnam lcgga:pc Misingc so:man-lumannam, domantv:mannam dvrbv ꞑ name of a Mising festival marking the beginning of seed-sowing in spring.
- aluguti:** *n.* lelígyémílo among ara:lo alum alumpé aíla, édé aídém ra:la, ba:la, oyv:pc kc:la:bulu donam, doponc oyvng abangko ꞑ potato. {L <As.}
- alum¹** *num. cl.* (de:lum, odokkc lumnam apvn, poktv:logbuluk) ako ú (of lumps of clay, cooked rice, dough, etc.) one lump. {⇒**lumnyi**}
- alum⁻²** *v.i.* lumnamcmpc inam; apvcmpc inam ꞑ to become a lump; to be shaped like a lump; to be round-shaped.
- alc** *n.* tani:lok, simvn-sike:logbuluk arkeblokcc lcpolo:pc du:pv:nc dagdv:nanc, odokkc gvgo:-duggo:nanc ꞑ leg; foot.
- alcb** *n.* atv atvlok atag; intag ꞑ one slice or one portion of something.
- alvg¹** *n.* sc:kaimc o:kai atvko biycmvlo manggom bvm o:kai agerko gerbiycmvlo odo binamdok manggom gerbinamdok lcgga:pc la:nam atv atvc; o:kai agerko ipcnc sc:kai agerdcm gerla:ma:pc inam lcgangc bvkkc agerdcm inam lcgangc tolvgnam manggom mclvgnam tani: akonc ú something (e.g. an article, a service) given in reciprocation or exchange; someone as a substitute for another.
- alvg²** *n.* sc:kaibv aima:ncko inam-lunam lcgangc bvmgom cdcmv:pc aima:ncko lunam manggom bvkkc o:kaiko aima:dopc inam ꞑ revenge; tit for tat.
- ~ **líg-** *v.t.* sc:kaibv aima:ncko iyc-luycmvlo tu:ladla bvmgom aima:pc lunam manggom bvkkc o:kaiko aima:dopc inam ꞑ to take revenge on someone.
- alvng** *n.* agom luycmvlo:bulu lv:pong ara:bokkc bc:lennc ꞑ voice.
- albiyang** ⇨ **arbiyang**
- ayo¹** *n.* nappang ara:lo du:nc, agom lunanc, ti:nam-ku:namcm ankinnc, along kama:nc adin ꞑ the tongue.
- ayo²** *n.* (gokkam) la:nam nc:lok anc; ta:tolok nc:ng ꞑ (relationship) mother-in-law ; grandmother. {cf. **nya:nyi**}
- ayo:-** *v.i.* tungkondc bottcla tungkondc ame:la inam ꞑ to be conical in shape; to be small or narrow at one end and broader or fatter at the other (like a wedge).
- ~**nam** *vl. n*
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* tungkondc bottcge:la tungkondc ajji:nc ꞑ conical in shape; large or broad at one end and small or narrow at the other.
- ayon** *n.* bvrv ꞑ name of a part of the respiratory system of an animal.
- aya** *interj.* o:kaiko tupsula:bulu manggom amvrc, akiybulu kiycmvlo nappa:lokcc lensunc gompir ꞑ word used to express pain, especially sudden pain) ouch !
- ayag** ⇨ **anyag**
- ayang** *n.* anc-abuc omma:ngcm

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

manggom bottcnc ame:ncm aipc mc:namc; o:nam simvncmbulum aipc mc:namc ꞑꞑ affection; kindness; fondness.

~**-anso/~-ansopé** *interj.* ajji:nc ko:ka:ngcmbulum sc:kai mojirmomar manggom dv:yc-paycmvlo aya:pc mc:la (odokkc, cdcmpc inamdcm lutumdolo) lunam gompir ꞑꞑ an expression of sympathy for someone, especially a child, who is being bullied or beaten up (also when asking the perpetrator not to do so).

ayar- ⇨ **arai-**

aya:- *v.t.* anc-abuc omma:ngcm, manggom bottcnc ame:ncm, aipc mc:namcm agomkokki, agerkokkibulu lcnγκannam; o:nam simvncmbulum aipc mc:namcm lcnγκannam; opan-ki:pan manggom mola:ma:nc tani:lok agomcm mcngkinbinam manggom buluk ainam lcnγκanc atv atvko inam ꞑꞑ to be fond of someone or a pet; to be affectionate; to be kind.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né.** *adj.* omma:ngcm, ajji:ncmbulum aya:nam kanc; opan-ki:pan, mola:ma:nc-logbuluk agomcm mcngkinc manggom buluk ainam lcnγκanc ager gercn ꞑꞑ affectionate; kind.

~**bad-/~bar-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc aya:nammcm ibadnam ꞑꞑ to be fond of, affectionate or kind to someone excessively.

~**ban-** *v.t.* sc:kai akoncmprnam akoncm bojeyangko aya:nam ꞑꞑ (of

someone) to be more affectionate or kind to someone or something than to someone or something else.

~**mur-** *v.t.* sc:kai aya:pcma:nam taniycm aya:nam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to be wrong to be affectionate or kind to someone.

~**lí:-** *v.t.* sc:kaikc o:kaiko aima:pc inamcm ka:la cdcmarpci ika:n cmna:bulu ayang-ansopc mc:nam ꞑꞑ to have a feeling of pity on someone.

aying (*var.* **ayvng**) *n.* adiycmprnam kcvgya:pc yaopc oud-jikong kama:nc among ꞑꞑ the plains.

ayid *n.* ayang ꞑꞑ fondness.

ayir (*var.* **ayvr**) *n.* anin; kcrang ꞑꞑ proximity of time and place {*Note:* used mostly to denote the proximity of time, e.g. ro: ayír 'towards the morning'; yumé ayír 'towards the evening', etc.}

ayug *n.* vsv:logbuluk kurpagla:nam asvg; a:m a:yelogbuluk karpagla:nam asig; tabvlok badyug; apvlok talcnγκc alumla tornc ꞑꞑ bark(of trees) that is shed; the outer coating of seeds, some fruit etc. (e.g. chaff); the skin of snakes that has been shed; shell (of eggs).

~**-asug/asug-** (*redup.*) *n.* asígé lang édémpiné-dé:bulu ꞑꞑ the outer coatings and the like.

ayed (*var.* **ayéd**) *n.* yednam atv atvc; (cckam manggom abornc atv atvllok) atid ꞑꞑ (of leaves, paper, etc.) a packet; a bundle.

ayém- *v.i.* ngernam ꞑꞑ to be sick of

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ́/; í → /í/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

(something).

ayíng ⇨ ayíng.

ayír ⇨ ayír

A:, a:

A:, a: *n.* Mising gomuglok appi:nc abvg jǔ the fourth letter of the Mising vowels.

a:-¹ *v.i.* ajji:nc manggom bottcnc aru:lo atv atvc gva:nam; kekon-kesakpc mokomkolo:-bulu gva:nam; pora:lo, pctumlo manggom tumnanc atv atvlo gva:nam jǔ to enter (a hole, a closed space with an opening, a fish trap, a cage, etc.)

~**ko** (>**angko**) *n.* okolok ara:pc a:doji cdc jǔ an opening through which something can go inside a hole, a closed space, etc.

~**kan-** (>**angkan-**) *v.i.* o:kai atvko ajebdagji abumdagji cdcmbulum ka:la arungkolo:bulu a:yencmpc inam jǔ to look, from the shape or size of something, as if it can go through or inside, an opening, a door, a hole, etc.

~**ngab-/~ngam-** (>**angab-/angam-**) *v.i.* appv:pagdc ara:pc a:nam jǔ (in a process where animate or inanimate objects enter a hole, a closed space, etc. one after the other or in groups or bit by bit) to enter in full.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ara:pc gva:nc jǔ (something) which, or (someone)

who, goes in. {*Note: a:-¹* may be added to another verb root to form compound roots. ⇨ *-a:-²*}

a:-² *v.t.* (atv atv atta:rcm sanmonam lega:pc) cmc tayc:lo pvtvrmonam jǔ to keep something over fire (in order to dry it).

~**ko** (>**angko**) *n.* atv atvc a:namcm iko jǔ place to keep something over fire (in order to dry it).

~**san-** *v.t.* cmc talc:lo atv atvc lc:la sanmonam jǔ to dry something by keeping it over fire.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**bad-/~bar-** *v.t.* cdvko a:mvlo aidagji cdcmpcnam bojeya:ngko a:nam jǔ to keep something over fire (in order to dry it) for a longer time than is necessary.

a:-³ *v.i.* (bagabncbulu) bagabnam; (i:nc atv atvc, bukadcbulu amvrlo, galug-gasorlo:bulu) tagabnam; (kinam-ramnamc) lennam jǔ (of glue or glue-like substances) to stick; (of dyes, mud, etc.) to stain or colour; (of diseases) to afflict or infect.

~**son(su)-/~yon(su)-**, (*redup.*)

~**son-~yon(su)-/~yon-son(su)-**, *v.i.* atv atvc bagapkodokkc-bulu kekon-kesakpc gvson-gvyonsunam; (kinam-ramnamc) akondokkc akonlo:pc gvson-gvyonsunam jǔ (of glue, dyes, dirt, etc.) to stick to or to stain other things; (of diseases) to become infectious or contagious.

-a:-¹ *vl.suf.* ager ako gersango:-namcm lukannanc gomnyob jǔ suffix added to appropriate verb

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

roots to denote the beginning of an action. {e.g. **gad** + **a:-** >**gada:-** 'to start harvesting crops'; **pid** + **a:-** >**pida:-** 'to start sowing seeds', etc.}

-a:-² *vl.suf.* mo:ro:lokkc ara:lo:pc gva:nammcm-bulum lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ verb root used like a suffix to denote an inward movement. {e.g. **dur** + **a:-** >**dura:-** 'to enter a hole, a tunnel, etc.' or 'to sink oneself below the surface of water'; **dug** + **a:-** >**duga:-** 'to run in', etc. ⇨**a:-¹**}

a:i *n.* 'atai' cmna gognam ajonlok nc:ngcm gognam ꞑꞑ term by which the wife of an 'atai' is addressed. {L <As.}

a:g- *v.i.* amvrlo abugcbulu sa:la oksulv:nam ꞑꞑ to itch.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* oksulv:monc ꞑꞑ itchy.

~**bad-/~bar-** *v.i.* oksuma:pc du:la:manggc-dopc kvnggv:pc a:gnam ꞑꞑ to be extremely itchy.

a:ng *n.* taniycm atv atvcm mc:monc asin ꞑꞑ mind; spirit.

~ **vr-** *v.i.* mc:jo:nam; mc:jubla aipc ager gernam ꞑꞑ to be sincere; to be dutiful.

~ **ki-** *v.i., v.t.* o:kaiko gerpc cmna asin ara:bc mc:nam; sc:kaikc ainam lcgangc asin ara:bc mc:nam ꞑꞑ to have a sincere concern for some work or for someone's good.

~ **kínggí:-** *v.i.* o:kaiko aipc pcsopcnampc manggom aipc mc:dvrpcnampc idaggom pcsoma:nam manggom

mc:dvrma:nam ꞑꞑ to be strong in mind; to be fearless; to be capable of facing any adversity.

~ **gc-** *v.i., v.t.* o:kai lcgangc sc:koimc mc:nyv:la du:nam ꞑꞑ to sulk; to nurse an anger or grudge (against someone).

~**pvta-** *v.i.* avkc mcngkamo:dcmpc ipc cmna mc:nam; amikc lunamcm, luyvrnammcm-bulum tadma:nam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to be unwilling to listen to other people's words or pleadings; to be stubborn.

a:nc ⇨**abung**

a:ji (*var.* **a:jv**) *n.* omma:ng; ojvng ꞑꞑ one's children; a baby.

a:ji ki:pong yomnam (*a:ba.*) *n.* aki:lokkc omma:ng lennam ꞑꞑ (of a child) to come out of a mother's womb.

a:ji dírí dí:yinnam (*a:ba.*) *n.* omna:ng otvla du:nam ꞑꞑ to keep giving birth to children.

a:pug (*var.* **a:pí**) *n.* (tani:lok) angkcng ara:lo lakkegampc du:nc, i:ycm amvr ara:lok appv:lo:pc orgo:nc, odokkc, cdcmpc i:ycm orgo:dolo turdo takamcm go:riycmpc bc:tvla du:ncdc; asin; simvn-pctta:logbuluk cdcmpincdc ꞑꞑ the heart (the organ of the body). {See note on **asin**.}

a:putsi (*var.* **putsi-putsang**) *n.* ncmvng abangko ꞑꞑ a herb.

a:pud *n.* apud; pinpud ꞑꞑ foam; broth.

a:pv ⇨**a:pug**

A:bo (*a:ba.*) ⇨Appendux II

a:bang *n.* ru:nc-pvncmc v:tomla lendo-a:dolok do:yng kvtc:la mibuc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

monam ni:tom; mirv ni:tom ꞑꞑ
rhapsodic chants or hymns
(especially those sung by a Mibu,
the Mising shamanistic priest).

a:bad ⇨ **abad**

a:bung ⇨ **abung**

a:m *n.* donam lcgangc arvg inam
amvng abangko, odokkc odok a:ye
ꞑꞑ rice paddy (the plant and its
seeds).

a:me: (*var.* **na:me:**, **me:me:**, **ya:me:**)
n. (gognam) abv:ya:nc amme
ame:ya:nc ya:meycm manggom
koucm aya:la gognanc gompir ꞑꞑ
(term of address) word used by
elderly persons in addressing a
young man or a boy affectionately.

a:ro *n.* jeyi:lok ru:yingkc tornc asvg ꞑꞑ
the hard outer portion of rattan
cane.

a:rob *n.* (tani:lok) angkcng ara:lo du:nc
ngayi:-ngasa:nanc; simvn-
pctta:logbulug cdcmpincdc ꞑꞑ lungs.

a:rampé (*var.* **a:ram-tagampc**,
a:ram-tagmpc) *adv.* (sc:kaimc
ge:nam-lunamlo) kvnggv:pc
manggom torpc torpc; (kinam-
ramnam-lo:bulu) airu:pc ꞑꞑ (in
reprimanding someone) severely;
(of someone being ill or being in
agony) seriously or severely.

a:ri: *n.* ngosvg kama:nc, bcttcpagnc
yasi:nc na:rcng cngucmpc inc, cngo
abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of large catfish.
{L. <As.}

a:riya:- (*var.* **pondiya:-**) *v.t., v.i.* se:kai
akonc geryoka cmnamcm
gerpcrung cmna a:ngkokki mc:nam;
se:kai akonc o:kaiko inamcm ka:la

bvmpcnam aiya:pc ipcrung cmna
agercm gernamꞑ ꞑꞑ to be
obstinately determined to do
something in spite of being
forbidden; to be obstinately
competitive in doing something
better than another.

~ka:mVnsu-(>**a:riyang-ka:mVnsu/
pondiyang-ka:mVnsu**)/**~mVnsu-**
v.t. annyilok sc:ko o:kaiko
mola:banycji cmna dagrobmvnsula
manggom a:ngkokki mc:la ager
gernam ꞑꞑ to vie with somebody
obstinately to do something.

~nam *vl.n.*

~né *adj., n.* o:kaiko gerpcrung,
ipcrung cmna mc:nc ꞑꞑ obstinately
competitive; obdurate.

~rob- *v.i.* pondiya:nammcm irobnam
ꞑꞑ to start being obstinately
competitive (in doing something).

a:réng *n.* ake simvn, ongo atvlok
mittuglo torla odokkc nabjo:la kekon-
kesakpc lenncko ꞑꞑ horn.

~rc:- *v.i.* a:rcng lennam ꞑꞑ (of
horns) to appear.

a:réng ré:- *v.i.* bottauncmpc mc:sunam
ꞑꞑ to be vain.

~nam *vl.n.*

a:yon- ⇨ **a:-**³

a:yon-a:son-(*var.* **a:son-a:yon-**)⇨ **a:-**³

a:yang *n.* badlv:dag-ncmpc igamnam ꞑꞑ
a slight tendency to vomit; the
feeling of discomfort for a tendency
to vomit.

a:ya:- *v.i.* ajjouko badlv:sa:nam; ajjouko
badlv:sa:la scgri:pc mc:suma:nam ꞑꞑ
to have a slight tendency to vomit;
to feel uncomfortable because of

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

a tendency to vomit.

a:ying (var. **a:yvng**) *n.* jeyi:lok asvg ara:lo du:nc rcmaggamnc-dc jǔi the inner portion of rattan cane.

a:ye¹ (var. **a:yc**) *n.* bangkv bangkv amv:lo appun punnam lcdupc appunlokkc e:lennc jǔi fruit.

~ **e:-/~ e-** *v.i.* a:ye lennam jǔi to fruit.

a:ye² (var. **a:yé, i:pang**) *n.* tani:, simvnlogbuluk nappang ara:lo talcng kcvkpc sa:lennc alongcmprc tornc, donamcm rcgna-jamnanc jǔi tooth.

a:yíng ⇒ **a:ying**

I, i

I, i Mising gomuglok angngonc abvg jǔi the fifth letter of the Mising vowels.

i-1 *v.t.* (o:kaiko) gernam jǔi to do; to perform.

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* o:kai agerko gerkinnam jǔi to know how to do something.

~**kan-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko idvnam; o:kai agerko geryirla lcngekannam jǔi to be the right time for doing something; to show how to do something.

~**kam** *n.* gerpcnam manggom gernamdc germurma cmna lukannam ager jǔi a work that needs to be done or that is right to do.

~**kalag-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko

gergabma:pc gernam jǔi to do something incorrectly.

~**keb-/~keleb-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko gernam lcgangc aipc ngasod-ngayod-pa:nam jǔi to find oneself in a difficult situation for some action on one's own part.

~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko lomna gernam jǔi to do something hurriedly or quickly.

~**gab-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko jubdopc gernam jǔi to do something correctly.

~**gu:-**, (*redup.* ~**gu:-siya:-**), *v.t.* o:kai agerko gerkolo ngasod-ngayod kama:nam jǔi (of a certain work) to be convenient to do. {Note: It is mostly used in the negative by adding **-ma**.}

~**ngo:-/~tu:-** *v.t.* ager ako gerabma:pc mcnam jǔi to leave a work unfinished.

~**ngong/~tung** *n.* gerabma:la du:pagnc ager jǔi portion of work left undone.

~**ngab-/~pvn-/~pvr-** *v.t.* ager gerabnam jǔi to complete a work.

~**se-siye-** *v.t.* (murkongcm manggom atv atv atta:rcm) cmmumpc mosemoyenam jǔi to waste (money or other things) senselessly.

~**sed-** *v.t.* o:kai ager gernam lcdupc o:kaiko motc:lvgnam; o:kai lcdulo o:kaiko motc:lvgnam jǔi to do some more work in addition to what has already been done; to add something or a little more to something.

~**nyog-** (*redup.* ~**nyok-sirog-**) *v.t.*

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

murkongémbulum pidla kama:pé imonam ꝑꝑ to exhaust something (e.g. money) by using or spending it wrecklessly.

~**ten-** *v.t.* gernam agercm lckoda gernam ꝑꝑ to do something once again.

~**tcr-** *v.t.* gerla du:nam o:kai agerko gertcrnam ꝑꝑ to come to the end of a work.

~**tcr-~tcr i-** *v.t.* ipcnam ipcma:nam mc:mo:suma:pc atv atv agercm gernam ꝑꝑ to do something or the other without considering whether or not such a thing ought, or is required, to be done.

~**tu:-** ⇨ ~**ngo:-**

~**tung-** ⇨ ~**ngong**

~**tc:-** *v.t.* o:kai ager lcdulo akon agerkosin gernam ꝑꝑ to add an action to another action or other actions.

~**dumsu-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko inamlo sc:kaimc gerdumsunam ꝑꝑ to extend a helping hand (to someone) in doing something.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* (o:kai agerko) gerné ꝑꝑ doer (of something).

~**pín-/~pír-** ⇨ ~**ngab-**

~**bom-** *v.t.* o:kai agercm gerbomnam ꝑꝑ to start a work right away and carry it on.

~**bala:su-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko gerbomnam agercm gerbadla mcngkinsuma:pc igcnam ꝑꝑ to lose the power of proper thinking or action because of doing a certain

work excessively.

~**man-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko émmumpé manggom so:manla gernam ꝑꝑ to do something without any particular purpose or just for fun.

~**lag-/~kalag-** *v.t.* o:kai gernam agercm jubma:dopc gernam ꝑꝑ to make a mistake in doing something.

i-² *v.i.* o:kaiko badnam; (o:kaipc) badnam ꝑꝑ to happen; to become.

ikorang (*var.* **ingkurang**) *n.* okum bare:pcbulo ponam mukpiycm-pc inc amvng abangko ꝑꝑ the walling reed. {L. <As.}

ikordoi *n.* guni: a:m abangko ꝑꝑ a variety of paddy sown in spring and harvested in early summer.

iki: (*var.* **éki:**) *n.* gag gag cmna ranc o:nam simvn abangko; (mc:yv:sula lunam) aima:n ager gergo:nc tani: ꝑꝑ a dog; (*fig.*) an utterly wicked person.

ikítírí:pé i- *v.t.* akon akoncm mcnggc-saggcma:pc o:kaiko ipcrung cmna inam ꝑꝑ to do something wilfully (without considering other people's feelings).

igi: (*var.* **égi:**) *n.* (tornc vsv:lok abumpc palennam) ki:parlo donam vnanc atta:r abangko ꝑꝑ a heavy pounding stick (used for husking rice seeds).

ingori: *n.* wooden ta:ng kanc a:ye e:nc mv:tanc yumrang vsvng abangko; asilo sa:nc, ma:nc abangko, odokkc odok a:ye ꝑꝑ the wild chestnut; a kind of aquatic creeper with thorny fruit. {L. <As.}.

inggang *n.* galug-gasorc m gcla, manggom cmc kra:lo du:la:bulu svkvr anbeksuma:-namdc; asicbulu gure:-guse:-namdc úú (of clothes, the fire-place, etc.) warmth; (of water and other liquids) tepidity.

ingga:- *v.i.* galug-gasorebulu svkvrém anbeksumo-ma:nam; asiébulu gure:-guse:nám úú (of clothes, the fire-place, etc.) to be warm; (of water and other liquids) to be tepid.

iso (*var. so, ido, ilo, sido, sodo*) *adv., pron.* (agom luncdc) dungkodo manggom kra:do j úú here (at/in this place).

isi (*var. si, sé, idé, sidé, sédé*) *pron., adj.* (agom luncdc) atv atv atta:rko lcnngkanla ludolo lunam gompír úú this. {*Note: isi/si/sc/idc/sidc/scdc* is also used in the sense of 'here', the basic difference between **iso/so/ido/ilo/sido/sodo** *pron.* 'here' and **isi/si/sc/idc/sidc/scdc** *pron.* 'here' being that in the case of the former, the second person, with whom the speaker is communicating, is near the speaker, and, in the case of the latter, the second person is a little away from him/her. Moreover, the two sets have differences in collocation also, e.g. **So** (here) **du:to** (sit) 'Sit here.', but **Sé** (here) **dung** (be, *pr. prog.*) '(It) is here', etc.}

Isor *n.* ru:né úú God. {L <As.}

isipé (*var. sipé, sémpé, idémpé*) *adv.* (agom luncdc) o:kai ager gernamko manggom agom lunamko kapc ipcnammcji manggom ikaji,

cdcmbulum gernamcm manggom lunamcm lcnngkanla ludolo lunam gompír úú like this {**isi/si** + **pc** >**isipé/sipé**, often contracted to **isip/sip**; **sc/idc** + **pc** >**scmpc/idcmcp**}.

ise-siye- ⇨ **i-¹**

iskul *n.* porinc ko:ka:ngc gvbugdolo, odokkc kolejlo porinamlok po:pc poriko úú school. {L.< Eng. *school*}.

ité po:lo *n.* kombong po:lodcm ako-nc cmna kvla akkc:nc po:lolok amin úú Mising name of the sixth month of the Indian calendar. {*neol.*}

ido ⇨ **iso**

idé ⇨ **isi**

in- *v.t.* laksinkokki pen-gabnam úú to pinch.

injari: *n.* cpoblo molvgnam ncmvng abangko úú a kind of herbaceous plant used as one of the ingredients for fermenting rice beer.

inji (*var. ínji, yínggi*) *n.* kéig atagdé labbordu:némpé ige:la tu:yíngé tu:sud-dagnémpé iné, odokké Ali: bírduglo lí:né anné lenté:la appun punné kangkanné torné ísíng abangko úú the Indian iron-wood tree.

innyob *n.* ajji:nc alcb úú a very small portion. {**in-** + **ayob** >**in-yob** >**innyob**}

intag ⇨ **atag¹**

intung ⇨ **attung.**

indél (*var. innang, tapong, budjer, butsi:, yetpcr*) (*impol.*) *n.* taye lenko úú anus.

~(**été/ésin**) **a:gma-** *v.i.* o:kaiko

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

gerpénam, mc:pc-lupcnam
manggom asin dvkpcnam agom
cmna mc:ma:nam j úú (literally,
even the anus does not itch); (fig.)
not to feel obliged to do something;
not to care a straw for something.

ipta- (var. **yupta-**) v.i. yubdura:nam júú
to be a sleepyhead.

~**nc** adj./n. yubdura:né (tani:) júú
(one) who is a sleepyhead.

iptab- (var. **yuptab-**) ⇨ **ib-**

ib- (var. **yub-**) s v.i. tanic, simvncbulu
darla du:nam lcdvpc amvrcom
ctsa:mopc cmna asublo kcdnam;
cdcmpc kcdla do:la, amig migjcmia,
kekon-kesakpc okko idu:ji okko
ima:ji cdcm kinsuma:pc inam úú to
be all asleep.

~**a-** v.i. yuppc cmna kcda:nam;
yummaksusa:nam júú to go to bed;
to begin to fall asleep.

~**ko** (>**ipko/yupko**) n. yubnanc
asub, soyarcbulu júú a bed; a
bedroom or a sleeping space.

~**kom-** (>**ipkom-/yupkom-**) v.t.
gvyvng gvsangkolo yubla gvyvng
gvsangko lamtcm mokomnam júú to
block a passage by sleeping in it.

~**kur/~rong** n. yubdolok lcdvlo júú
the time after someone has, or
some people have, fallen asleep.

~**gor-** v.i. lomna yubnam júú to go
to bed or to sleep early.

~**gu-**, (redup. ~**gu--a-**), v.i.
yuppc ainam júú to be convenient
to sleep. {Note: Mostly used in
the negative by adding the
negativizer **-ma**}

~**gcng** n. kctko júú bed.

~**ngaksu-** v.i. iba:la kinsuma:pc
inam júú to fall asleep. {often used
in the assimilated forms **immaksu-**
/yummaksu-}

~**ngar-** v.i. yubdolo yébungé ngí:r-
nga:r émna bé:nam úú to snore.

~**nger/~dvr-** v.i. yubda yubdala
yublvggcma:pc inam júú to get tired
of sleeping (because of excessive
sleeping).

~**sum-** (>**ipsum-/yupsum-**) v.i.
appvngc yummagamsunam úú (of
the people in a household or a
locality) to fall all asleep.

~**sum** n. appvngc yummaksunam
lcdvarkc adv júú the time
immediately after everyone has
fallen asleep.

~**jon-** v.i. akonc sc:kaimc lckko:pc
yubbosunam júú to sleep together
with someone.

~**jon** n. lékopé yubbosunam sc:kai
júú one who has slept together
with someone else.

~**jeb/~jéb/~jem/~jém-** v.t. akonc
akoncm ojemla yubnam júú to sleep
over a part of another person's
body inadvertently.

~**nyv/~nyi-** v.i. yuppc aima:nam júú
to be inconvenient to sleep.

~**tab-** (>**iptab-/yuptab-**) v.i.
yummi:badla amigc migjcmnam
manggom mittubc bumtogcnam úú
to feel excessively sleepy for which
one is unable to keep the eyes
open or hold the head erect; to
doze off.

~**tv-** (>**iptv-/yuptv-**) v.i. pv:dopc
ibnam úú to have adequate sleep.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- ~**dv** *n.* ibnanc adv ꞑꞑ time for going to bed.
- ~**dvr-** ⇨ ~**nger-**
- ~**no-** *v.i.* ibnam agercm ino:nam ꞑꞑ to sleep ahead of another or ahead of others.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* ibla du:nc ꞑꞑ (one) who sleeps or is sleeping.
- ~**po-** (>**ippo-/yuppo-**) *v.i.* ippc ainam ꞑꞑ to be nice to sleep.
- ~**pag-** (>**ippag-/yuppag-**) *v.i.* (sc:kaimc luposula du:dolo:bulu) bagcmꞑꞑ yubmaksunam ꞑꞑ to fall suddenly asleep (while still talking to someone or doing something).
- ~**pa:-**¹(>**ippa:-/yuppa:-**)/**beg-** *v.i.* yupko-dongkom pa:la manggom yumcmꞑꞑ atv atv agercm gerpa:daggom yubnanc advc lennam ꞑꞑ to have had time or place to sleep.
- ~**pa:-**² yubnamdc imurma:nam ꞑꞑ to be right to sleep.
- ~**pvsu-** (>**ippvsu-/yuppvsu-**) *v.i.* ibbadla darobdvꞑꞑ darobma:nam ꞑꞑ to oversleep.
- ~**bo-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc avkc yupkolo lckopc yubmonam ꞑꞑ to share a bed with someone by way of accommodation.
- ~**bosu-** *v.t.* (annyi-aumcbulu) lckopc yubnam ꞑꞑ to sleep together.
- ~**bad-/~bar-** *v.i.* cddvko yuppcnam-mcꞑꞑ dcm bojcyangko yubnam ꞑꞑ to sleep longer than one should.
- ~**beg-** ⇨ **pa:-**¹
- ~**mo-** *v.t.* sc:koimc ibnamcm imonam ꞑꞑ to put, or allow, someone to sleep.
- ~**mi-** *v.i.* yublv:la kotkala:bulu amigc migjcmꞑꞑ cmna inam ꞑꞑ to feel sleepy.
- ~**mꞑn-** *v.i.* sc:koikc lcdvlo yubnam ꞑꞑ to sleep with someone.
- ~**rong** ⇨ ~**kur**
- ~**lod** *n.* yubnam agercm ilod ꞑꞑ the manner in which one sleeps.
- ~**la-** *v.i.* ibnam agercm ila:nam ꞑꞑ to be able to sleep.
- ~**yid-/~yvd-** *v.i.* yubnam agercm iyvdam ꞑꞑ to form, or have, a habit of sleeping.
- ilikang** *n.* kusere:pc ainc, ke:nc a:ye e:nc mv:tanc vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ the myrobalan tree and its fruit. {L. <As.}.
- iyong po:lo** *n.* kombong po:lodok lcdukc po:lo ꞑꞑ (Mising name of) the second month of the Indian calendar. {*neol.*}
- iyug** (*var.* **i:yug**) *n.* lcdipc donam lcgangc lodmvgge:la kunggcdopc mcnam i:kung; cdcꞑꞑ alo-mꞑrsv molvgla mc:nam i:kung ꞑꞑ bamboo shoot cut into bits and pieces and preserved for subsequent use as vegetable; pickled bamboo shoot.

I:, i:

I:, i: Mising gomuglok akkc:nc abvg ꞑꞑ the sixth letter of the Mising vowels.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- i:¹** *n.* amvr ara:lo appv:paglo bidgo:la du:nc lv:nc alang úú blood.
- i:²** *n.* cpug abnanc úú bow.
- i:⁻³** *v.i.* lv:né, gené atípe inam úú to be coloured.
 ~**a:-** (>**inga:-**) *v.i.* i:namc atv atvlo a:nam úú to get coloured.
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*
 ~**nc** *adj.,n.* i:nam kanc úú (something) capable of absorbing colour or dye.
- i:⁴** (*var.* **Ci, Cyv**) *interrog. particle* 'C:' cmna tolvgycpc cmna mc:lvglá o:kai lunamlok lcvdvarpc lutc:nam taunanc gompír úú indeclinable interrogative particle tagged to a statement and uttered with a rising intonation with the expectation of a positive response (....., *won't you/*, *isn't it/*, *shall we ?*, etc.)
- i:kon-** *v.i.* i:pangc konnam; aso: so:nyiko a:ye kama:nam úú (of parts of teeth, especially the upper part) to break off; to be toothless here and there.
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*
 ~**né** *adj.,n.* i:pang konnc (tani:); aso: so:nyiko i:pang kama:nc (tani:) úú (someone), parts of whose teeth have broken off; (someone who is) toothless here and there. {*bl.*
i:pang+kon-}
- i:kung** *n.* di:ba:lok mv:surc; cdcmlodmvgge:la lcvdupc dopc cmna kunggcdopc mcnam úú bamboo shoot; bamboo shoot cut into bits and pieces and preserved for subsequent use as a vegetable.
- i:kum-** *v.i.* (ku:ncm doma:-tv:ma:pctc) nappangc ku:nam úú to have a sour taste in the mouth (without eating or drinking anything sour).
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- i:sor** (*var.* **i:sol**) *n.* o:kaiko dolv:la:bulu manggom cdvlai cmmumpcsinci ayo kcvglokkc lennc asi úú saliva.
 ~ **bid-** *v.i.* o:kaiko dolv:la:bulu manggom cmmumpcsinci nappang ara:lo ayo kcvglokkc asicmpc inc lennam; o:kai atvko aipc mc:bonam úú to salivate; to be greedy for something.
- i:su-¹** *v.i.* cmc amsunam úú to enjoy the warmth of fire (by sitting or standing by the fireside).
- i:su-²** *v.t.* ycbu:lok tanyobcm i:paksunam úú to blow one's nose.
- i:sur** *n.* gvson-gvyonsunc arung úú connected holes.
- i:d-** (*var.* **tcbcg-, tcbag-**) *v.i.* o:kaiko lvdcmpe jo:sa:la:ma:nam manggom jo:sa:dolo bojcpakko bo:l bipa:nam; ctsa:ma:nam úú to be heavy.
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*
 ~**nc** *adj.,n.* ctsa:ma:nc úú heavy.
- i:pang** ⇨ **a:ye²**
- i:bnng** *n.* ncrvngkc i:pang úú wisdom teeth.
- i:r** *n.* amvr-amo ara:lo du:nc i:yyc gvigvsangko úú vein {*L.>As.*}.
- i:yug** *n.* ⇨ **iyug**

U, u

U, u *n.* Mising gomuglok kvnvdnc abvg ɯ̃ the seventh letter of the Mising vowels.

u-¹ *v.i.* dodolo unc kadagncmpc annam; doponam ɯ̃ to be tasty; to taste fatty when eaten.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj., n.* doponc (atv atvc); e:glok, sobenlogbuluk adinlo bojcko du:nc tulang ɯ̃ tasty; fat.

u-² *v.t.* (ajji:nc ko:ka:ngém, pcttang auwombulum) donamcm nappa:lo sv:lvginam ɯ̃ to feed (babies, nestlings, etc.) by putting solid food in the mouth.

~**gor-** *v.t.* unam agercm lomna gernam ɯ̃ to feed quickly.

~**sa:-** *v.t.* akonkc ao manggom ommcm ojv:lokkc ula:-pala bottcmnam ɯ̃ to bring up someone else's child from infancy; to adopt (a child).

~**jo:-** *v.t.* unam agercm ijo:nam ɯ̃ to be adept in feeding.

~**nyv:-** *v.t.* ugu:ma:nam ɯ̃ to be troublesome to feed.

~**nam** *vl.n.* ~**nc** *adj., n.* unam ager inc ɯ̃ (one) who feeds.

~**bi-** *v.t.* akonc gerpcnam unam agerém akonc ibinam ɯ̃ to do a feeding work for another.

~**mo-¹** *v.t.* unam agercm sc:kaimc

gertoka cmna lulvgnam ɯ̃ to engage someone in doing a feeding work.

~**mo-²** *v.t.* unam agercm gerpé émna luné manggom gerlv:nc sé:kaimé germonam ɯ̃ to allow, or let, someone to do a feeding work.

~**rc** *n.* unam lcgangc la:nam arc ɯ̃ feeding charges.

~**yvd-** *v.t.* unam agerém iyvdnam ɯ̃ to be habituated in feeding.

u-³ *v.rt.* ~**karag-**/~**karaksu-** *v.i.* bojepakko usa:la du:nam ɯ̃ to keep boiling for a long time.

~**sa:-** *v.i.* asic bojeko gula talcng-kvcvkc gvi-gvsa:nam ɯ̃ (of water and other liquids) to boil.

~**pog-** *v.i.* (asicbulu) usa:badla kekon-kesakpc bidlednam ɯ̃ (of water and other liquids) to boil over. {*Note:* **u-³** pertains to the boiling of liquids, but the meaning becomes explicit only if some other suffix, as have been given in the sub-entries above, is added before adding markers of tense, aspect or mood.}

uoi¹ *n.* amo:lo sa:sunc oyi:pc donam ncsin abangko ɯ̃ a kind of small, wild plant that can be used as a vegetable.

uoi² *n.* sv:lulok bottcnc vsvng abangko ɯ̃ a kind of forest tree.

uoi³ ⇔ **ouwoi**

uag *n.* mendariycmpc igamnc yumra: simvn abangko ɯ̃ a kind of weasel.

uagmoni *n.* amdang a:m abangko ɯ̃ a variety of rice paddy transplanted

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

in the rainy season and harvested in autumn. {L.<As.}

ui¹ (var: **uyu¹**) *n.* urom-po:sum, gu:mín-so:in, épom-yapomébulu; iji-yalo úú spirits; a supernatural being.

~ **among** *n.* sinam lcdupc yalo dungko cmna taniyc mc:nam among úú the other world, where the dead live.

~ **ampé / duponi:** ⇨ **duponi:**

~ **a:m / uri: a:m** *n.* jikong amo:lo av avc lensunc pirme:pc a:ye e:nc a:m abangko úú a kind of rice paddy with small seeds growing in lowlands without being sown.

~ **ta:ped** *n.* mopu:-tuppu:-suma:nam-kokki ta:petpé petsunc dumvd úú matted hair.

~ **namdung** *n.* uiyc dodo cmna Misingc mc:nam kamponc namdung abangko úú the white sesame.

~ **pe:red** *n.* uilok pe:red cmna Misingc mc:nam, rcyigge:la arainc doma:nam a:yc e:nc, pe:redcmpe inc yumra: ncmvng abangko úú a kind of wild plant, resembling pulses, with rather long and thin pods containing inedible seeds.

~ **mimag-** *n.* bojepakko taniyc kila:-ramla sibomnam; maur úú epidemic; pestilence.

~ **mensong** *n.* asi talc:lok gvgo:la:nc tarumbuti: abangko úú a variety of spider capable of walking on water.

~ **mcram** *n.* yakage:la pirmeyouné abugcmpe ila tani: amvrlo du:né

o:kai abangko úú moles (on the skin).

ui² (var: **uyu²**) *n.* urom-po:sum, sinc-mo:bobulu mé:podopc, odokkc mc:pola éra: taniyém csang-angepola du:modopc-bulu monam yelam ager úú religious rite for propitiating supernatural beings.

~ **i-/~ mo-** *v.t.* csang-cdu:nam, pu:po-jarponam lcgangcbulu crangc manggom do:lungc ui-utpong, sinc-mo:bobulu mc:podopc yelam ager gernam úú to perform a religious rite.

ukani: *n.* amro a:m abangko úú a variety of rice paddy sown in spring and harvested in late summer.

ukil *n.* adalodlo sé:kaiké lcgangc aronam-aroma:nam agomcm svngc úú advocate; lawyer. {L.<As.}

ukum ⇨ **okum**

ukurba:r *n.* ru:tum longc úú Friday {L.<As.}

ukamuka- *v.i.* cmmumnam úú to be ordinary.

~ **né** *adj.* cmmumnc úú ordinary (person/thing). {Note: Mostly used in negative and interrogative sentences by adding appropriate markers.}

ukka:- *v.t.* (akiyémbulum) alakkokki anka:nam úú to examine (the stomach or other parts of the body) by touching with the hands.

ukkam *n.* uga:nam apin úú cooked but burnt rice stuck at the bottom of a pot.

uksing-go:ying ⇨ **apo:-mikki**

ug⁻¹ *v.t.* cmc dorgabla atv atvc innyobauko, attungko manggom appí:dé kama:pc ipagnam úú to burn.

~a:- *v.i.* (apin-oyingcmbulum modolo) cmc talc:lo manggom kcra:lo mcbadla ugnam manggom ukserenam júú (especially of something cooked) to get burnt at the bottom because of overheating or keeping the pot or pan on fire for a longer time than is necessary.

~kam (>**ukkam**) ⇨ **ukkam**

~gab- *v.i.* cmc dorgabnam úú to catch fire.

~ngo:-/~ngad- *n.* vmmc ugnam lcdvlo ugma:pc du:pagnc júú the unburnt remnants after something has been burnt.

~sod-(>uksod-) *v.t.* vmvc ugla di:bangcm, ísíngebum dvr sodmonam júú (of long or tall objects, such as ropes, bamboo, trees, etc.) to snap as a result of being burnt.

~son- (>**ukson-**), (*redup.* **~son ~yon-/~yon-~son- >ukson-ugyon-/ugyon-ukson-**), *v.t.* vmvc akonlokcc akonlo:pc ugbomnam júú (of fire) to spread from one (part) to the other.

~san- (>**uksan-**) *v.t.* cmc ugla sannam úú to burn and make something sapless and dry.

~jog- *v.t.* cmc ugla mojognam úú to burn and cause a wound or a burnt mark.

~tv- (>**uktv-**) *v.t.* vmmc aginpc

ugnam úú to burn something regularly.

~nam *vl.n.*

~pu:- (>**ukpu:-**), (*redup.* **ukpu:-pulu:-**), *v.t.* cmc ugla o:kaiko narc:dopé manggom atíkosin kamanggédopé imonam júú to clear or destroy fully by burning.

~mvg- (*redup.* **~mvg-~svg-**), *v.t.* ugla atvkosin kama:dopcc igcnam júú to burn and destroy something completely.

~rug *n.* cmc ugnam lcdvlo du:pagnc júú the remnants after fire has burnt something.

~yag- *v.t.* cmc ugla alcpko kamoma:nam júú to burn and damage or destroy a portion.

ug⁻² *v.t.* amírlók aki:lo:bulu alag pika:la ka:nam júú to touch and feel some part of the body, esp. the stomach.

~ka:- (>**ukka:-**) ⇨ **ukka:-**

ugon *n.* milbongc vgv:lo yedla gcnam omma:nam gayin júú loin cloth worn by men. **gonro** ~ *n.* ⇨ **gonro**

uga *n.* ege sumnam lcgangc onno yetkumnanc atta:r abangko júú a kind of reel with a handle for winding thread on. {L.<As.}.

ugi: *n.* vgv:lo yc:la génam kínggí:né onno júú a strong thread worn round the waist.

ugíng (*var.* **éging, íging**) *n.* lamkulok kcvkpc ko:piya:lok talé:pc du:né amír atag júú the waist.

ugjum (*var.* **ugyum, mugyum**) *n.* do:nyi kanga:mangko júú shade.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- ugjum-** (*var.* **ugyum-**, **mugyum-**)
v.i. do:nyi kanga:ma:nam ú to be shaded.
- usa** *n.* amwng pongkoglokké alumge:la ajji:né ma:yongé lennc ma:nc amíng abangko jú a kind of creeper with potato-like edible roots sprouting from the stem.
- usa:-** ⇨ **u-³**
- ujan** *n.* díyu bvr duglo pcdong oa:dolo asi kako takamlo bojeko onnggo lennam jú schools of fish moving in large numbers during the rainy season. {L.<As.}
- ud-** *v.t.* yubla du:né taniyém níngé-níngkurla:bulu kinsumonam jú to wake someone up.
- ~kv-** (>**utkv-**) *v.t.* yubné taniyém kinsudopc udla kangknam jú to try waking someone up.
- ~gor-** *v.t.* lomna udnam jú to wake someone up quickly.
- ~gu:-**, (*redup.* **~gu:-~a:-**), *v.t.* utpc ainam jú to be convenient or easy to wake someone up. {Note: Mostly used in negative and interrogative sentences by adding appropriate markers.}
- ~nyv:-** *v.t.* uddaggom darobma:la utpc aima:nam jú to be difficult to wake someone up.
- ~dar-/~rob-** *v.t.* udla darobmonam ú to wake someone up.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* udnam ager inc ú (one) who wakes someone up.
- ~rob-** ⇨ **~dar-**
- un-** *v.i.* aín-murkongémpé ila aipé pva:nam manggom mo:tc:lokkc ka:begla:dopé dorla du:némpé inam jú to be bright ; to glitter.
- ~jig ~jig-/ ~jvg ~jvg-** *v.i.* aipc unnam jú to be very bright or very glittering.
- ~nam** *vl.n.* **~nc** *adj.,n.* aín-murkongémpé ila aipé pía:né jú bright; glittering.
- ~te:-**, (*redup.* **~te: tere:-**), *v.i.* aipc unbadnam jú to be excessively bright or glittering.
- unc** *n.* simín-sike:, botténé ongolo:bulu du:né yasingge:la alumné tulang ú fat.
- uni:** *n.* simvn amvdlok molennam ingga:nc onno ú wool {L.<As.}.
- untirang** *n.* alumnc singkincmpc iné, minnycmwlo lnge:gamla ti:la doponc a:ye abangko, odokkc, dclok amwng jú orange. {L.<As.}.
- upog-** ⇨ **u³-**
- upo:ka** *indecl.* kinc-ramnc taniycm pcrog atvc m ba:sagbidolo:-bulu ba:sagbincdc lusa:po:nam gompír jú the first word uttered by someone who promises to sacrifice a bird (or an animal) as an oblation to supernatural beings in order to rid someone of his/her sickness.
- um-¹** *v.t.* apv pvnám ú (usually preceded by **apv** 'egg') to lay eggs.
- um-²** *v.t.* alaglokki péttangémbulum sogappc cmna inam; alaglokki asilo (éngucmbulum) an-go:nam jú to grasp something; to grope under water with the hands (to catch fish, etc.).

- ~gab-** *v.t.* alaglokkc gypagma:dopc aipc sogabnam ũ to catch and hold (something).
- ~lag-** *v.t.* umla sogappc cmna idolo alag ara:lokkc manggom alag kcra:lokkc duggépagla sogabla:ma:-nam jũ to be unable to catch something as a result of the object escaping from the hands or from near the hands.
- um-³** *v.t.* **~bom-** *v.t.* nappang ara:lo o:kaiko bomla du:nam ũ to keep something inside the mouth.
- ~líg-/~líksu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko nappang ara:lo lé:líksunam ũ to put something inside the mouth oneself. {*Note:* **um-³** pertains to keeping something inside the mouth, but the meaning becomes explicit only if some other suffix, as have been given above, is added before adding markers of tense, aspect or mood.}
- umi:** *n.* (abaya:pc pcrog, pcttang amvrlo badla) i: tv:nc pirmeyo:n tapum abangko jũ a tiny kind of mite (usually infesting fowls).
- ume:** ⇨ **a:me:**
- umí** (*var.* **cmc**, **vmv**) ⇨ **cmc**
- umlayé** (*a:ba.*) *v.t.* lckopc agerko gersa:dung cmna mibuc a:bangcm v:sa:nam jũ initial utterance of a Mising shamanistic priest while beginning a chant, indicating a task commenced together.
- ur-¹** *v.t.* sc:kai akoncm okolailo:pc gvkangka cmna lunam jũ to ask someone to go to some place.
- ~an-/~tv-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc urnam agercm itvla du:nam jũ to keep asking someone to go somewhere.
- ~kí-** *v.t.* sc:kaimé urla kangkvnam jũ to ask someone to go somewhere and see (if he/she agrees).
- ~kíramsu-/~ramsu-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc urda urdala:sin gymola:ma:nam jũ to be unable to send someone somewhere in spite of asking him/her repeatedly.
- ~son-**, (*redup.* **~son-~yon-/~yon-son-**), *v.t.* sc:koi urnam tani:dc sc:kai akoncm urnam jũ (of someone who has been asked to go somewhere) to send someone else somewhere instead of going there himself/herself.
- ~su-** *v.t.* urnam agercm avc gersunam jũ to ask someone to go somewhere oneself.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~né** *adj.,n.* urnam agercm inc jũ (one) who asks someone to go somewhere.
- ~po-** *v.t.* (agom tadnam lcgangc) sc:kaimé urpc ainam jũ to be useful to send someone somewhere (because he/she is obliging).
- ~pid-**, (*redup.* **~pid-~yid**), *v.t.* takamcm olo-tolopc urlvgnam jũ to send everyone here and there.
- ~bad-** *v.t.* (aíé gísuma:pé) akon akoném olo-tolo:p urnam agerém ibadnam jũ to indulge in the act of asking other people to go on errands more than what is warranted.
- ~mur-** *v.t.* sc:koimc urnamdc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

imurnam agompc inam ǎ to be wrong to ask someone to go somewhere.

~**lv-** (>**urrv-**/**urlv-**) *v.t.* sc:kaimc okolaipc gvkangka cmna lunam ǎ to send someone somewhere.

~**yid-**/**~yvd-** *v.t.* urnam ager iydnam ǎ to be habituated in asking someone to run errands.

ur-² (*var.* **ul-**) *v.t.* murkongcmbulum akon akonlok langkumsunam ǎ to collect subscriptions, donations, etc.

~**am-**/**~ngab-** *v.t.* murkongcmbulum urnam agercm geramnam ǎ to finish collecting subscriptions, donations, etc.

~**kin-** (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* murkongcmbulum urnam agercm gerkinam ǎ to know how to collect subscriptions, donations, etc.

~**gor-** *v.t.* murkongcmbulum lomna urnam ǎ to collect subscriptions, donations, etc. quickly.

~**ngab-** ⇨ **am-**

~**nger-** *v.t.* murkong atvcm urnam ager ida idala idvrnam ǎ to be fed up with collecting subscriptions, donations, etc.

~**jo:-** *v.t.* murkongcmbulum urnam agercm ijo:nam ǎ to be adept in collecting subscriptions, donations, etc.

~**no:-** *v.t.* (o:kai agerko gernam lcgangc) murkong atvcm urnam agercm ino:nam ǎ to collect subscriptions, donations, etc. ahead of time (for some occasion).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* murkong atvcm urnam ager inc ǎ one who collects subscriptions, donations, etc.

~**mo-** *v.t.* murkong atvcm urnam agercm sc:kaimc germonam ǎ to allow or engage someone to collect subscriptions, donations, etc.

~**mo:-** *v.t.* murkong atíém urnam agerém imo:nam ǎ to be able to make time to collect subscriptions, donations, etc.

~**lí:-** *v.t.* murkong atíém urnam agerém ilí:nam ǎ to be willing to collect subscriptions, donations, etc.

~**ur-** *vl.suf.* aso:pc du:nc taniyem manggom atv atvcm vrsa:monamcm lukannanc gomnyob ǎ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote inciting someone or activating something. {e.g. **lu** + **ur-** (>**luur-**) 'to incite'; **níg** + **ur-** (>**nígur-**) 'to poke (a fire) to make it burn better', etc}.

urom *n.* sinc-kvdv:lok iji-yalo ǎ the spirit of a dead person.

~ **apin** *n.* tani: siyemvlo sincdc doman-tv:manla mc:po-sakpola du:dopc, odokkc okum crangcm mc:nyi:-sagnyi:ma:pc csang-anpola du:modopc dodga:lok po:pc, odokkc usi:lik lcdvpc, ipu:sunam ui ǎ (according to Mising custom) the second of the three obsequies performed at different times.

~ **jo:-**/**~ pid-**/**~ pe-** *v.i.* (Mising ili:- ikampc) akic kiycmvlo:bulu uromc

ka:to cmna mc:la lakke alakkokki ambvn pidnam ꞑꞑ (in Mising folk belief) to pray, by throwing rice with the left hand, for remission from a sudden physical ailment (especially a pain in the stomach), believed to be caused by a spirit.

~ **jo:sag-/~ pitsag-/~ tosag-** *v.i.* (Mising ili:-ikampc) cra:lok sc:kai kikvn-kimvntvla manggom a:rampc kiycmvlo urom-po:sumc cdcmpc kimodung cmna mc:la pcrokko manggom ycgrako lcdupc bipc cmna cdcmpc kimonc uyudcm lutadla kumnam ꞑꞑ (in Mising folk belief) to pray to a spirit for remission from a prolonged, or a serious, ailment, of a member of the family, believed to have been caused by the spirit, with the promise to propitiate him later by offering fowl or a boar.

~ **po:sum** *n.* appvng sinc mo:bolok iji-yalokvdarc ꞑꞑ the spirits of the dead (collectively).

~ **bi-** *v.t.* sinc mo:bo lcga:pc ui mola bulum tolvla atv atvcm binam ꞑꞑ to give offerings to the dead in a propitiation rite.

uri: (*var.* **uri: a:m**) ⇒ **ui a:m**

urukang *n.* biu longclok po:pckc longc ꞑꞑ the day previous to the day, or days, of a festival, especially the Bihu festivals (celebrated in Assam). {L.<As.}.

uryin- *v.i.* kobuk-kokora:ma:nam ꞑꞑ to be smooth.

ul- ⇒ **ur-**²

ulag *n.* yumra:lo sa:sunc ma:nc

abangko, odokkc, odok usa-cmpc amv:lokkc lennc doma:nam ma:yongꞑ ꞑꞑ a kind of creeper with inedible potato-like roots hanging from the stems.

uyu ⇒ **ui**

uyu longc *n.* do:nyi longcdcm ako cmna kvla lo:nvdlok aumnc longc ꞑꞑ Tuesday. {*neol*}

U:, u:

U:, u: *n.* Mising gomuglok pi:nyinc abvg ꞑꞑ the eighth letter of the Mising vowels.

u:-¹ *v.i.* (mensarung atvc) uke:-ue: cmna kabnam ꞑꞑ (of jackals, wolves, etc.) to howl.

~ **ngasu-** *v.i.* u:da u:danam lcdvpc u:namcm mcnam ꞑꞑ to stop howling.

~ **son-~yon-/~yon-~son-** *v.i.* ako u:sa:nam lcdvpc akondc, cdcmpc akondokkc akondc u:bomnam ꞑꞑ to follow one after another in the act of howling.

u:-² *v.t.* (pasodnam manggom buns:la lc:nam pctu-pe:red, ncsin-ncmvng, amrong, tase atvc) langkumsunam manggom mokumsula la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to collect, or to collect and remove, plants of mustard and pulses, weeds, hay, etc. that have already been cut or uprooted.

~ **kom-** (>**ungkom-**) *v.t.* (ncsin-ncmvng, amrong, tase atvc) u:la

Pronunciation – o ⇒ /ɔ/; a ⇒ /a/; i ⇒ /i/; u ⇒ /u/; e ⇒ /ɛ/; é ⇒ /ɜ/; í ⇒ /i/; colon (:) ⇒ long vowel marker; ng ⇒ /ŋ/; n-g ⇒ /n/ followed by /g/; ngg ⇒ /ŋg/; ny ⇒ /ɲ/; n-y ⇒ /n/ followed by /j/; nny ⇒ /ɲɲ/; j ⇒ /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

gvi-gvsang-kombulum mokomnam ꞑꞑ
to block (a passage or a road, for
instance) by placing weeds or
weed-like objects.

~**kum-** (>**ungkum-**) *v.t.* (pasodnam
manggom bunsam nam atv atvcm)
u:la lckopc mcnam ꞑꞑ to collect
(plants, cut or uprooted, or other
objects) at one place.

~**ngab-** *v.t.* u:nam ager gerabnam ꞑꞑ
to finish collecting, or collecting
and removing, weeds, hay, etc.

~**pag-** *v.t.* u:la la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to
collect and remove (weeds, hay,
etc.)

~**rum-** *v.t.* ncsin-ncmvng manggom
cdcmpinc atv atvcm tayc:do u:lvgl
takkomnam ꞑꞑ to cover something
by putting weeds, hay, etc. on it.

u:-³ *v.t.* so:pon atvlo gcnam bomnam
atta:rcm, lc:lvgnam ꞑꞑ to keep
clothes on a rack or on any similar
device.

~**kum-** (>**ungkum-**) *v.t.* lcnkko
akko:lo bcdugasorcm
lcnkumsunam ꞑꞑ to collect
clothes at the same place.

~**sa:-** *v.t.* oledla du:nc bcdugasorcm
so:ponlo:bulu u:la lc:nam; (gcnam)
gasorcmbulum talc:pc sosa:nam
ꞑꞑ to pick up clothes (lying on the
floor) and keep them on a rack,
etc.; to lift up (clothes being worn).

~**sa:su-** *v.t.* gcla du:nam atta:rcm
avc sosa:sunam ꞑꞑ to draw up (a
garment one is wearing) oneself.

~**sum-**, (*redup.* ~**sum--rum-**), *v.t.*
bcdugasorcm mctc: tc:ma:pc
lckko:pc unkgumsula mcnam ꞑꞑ to
heap clothes at one place randomly.

~**pag-** *v.t.* narc:ma:nc, namnyw:-
namsonc manggom lagima:nam
bcdugasorcm-bulum dungkodokk
la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to put away dirty,
foul-smelling or useless clothes or
other things kept at a certain
place.

~**rum-** *v.t.* sc:kaikc manggom o:kai
atvlok tayc:lo bcdugasorcm-bulum
u:lvgl takkomlvgnam ꞑꞑ to cover
someone or something by putting
cloths, clothes, etc. over him/her
or it.

u:d- ⇒ **oud-**

u:po (*var.* **po:tub**) *n.* nc:ngc mittuglo
u:lvksunam gasor ꞑꞑ a piece of cloth
used by women to cover the head.

u:lung *n.* tamnyo kama:nc yakan sibe:
abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of black
tailless ape.

E, e

E, e *n.* Mising gomuglok kona:nc abvg
ꞑꞑ the ninth letter of the Mising
vowels.

e-¹ *v.i.* taniyé, simvn-pcttangcbulu
nappangkokki dolvgnam atv atvlok
tayepc ipagncdcm mo:ro:pc
gvlenmonam; yumrang gvnam ꞑꞑ to
pass stool.

~**kad-**, (*redup.* ~**kad--yad-**), *v.t.*
(ojvng ko:kangc-bulu) kinsu:ma:pc
taye ela sc:kaikc amvrcmbulum
manggom atv atvko narc:ma:pc
imonam; pcttangc tayc ela sc:kaimc
manggom okaiko narc:ma:pc
imonam ꞑꞑ (especially of babies)

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

to pass stool and dirty someone or something; (of birds) to drop faeces on someone or something.

~**katsu-**, (*redup.* ~**kad--yatsu-**), *v.i.* taye ela avcm narc:ma:pc isunam ꞑꞑ to dirty oneself while defecating or by passing stool involuntarily.

~**gu:-**, (*redup.* ~**gu:--a:>egung-ea:-**), *v.i.* yumrang gvpc-lupcbulu ainam ꞑꞑ (of toilet facilities) to be convenient for defecation. {*Note:* Mostly used in the negative by adding the negation marker **-ma.**}

~**jer-**, (*redup.* ~**jer--yer-**), *v.i.* dungko-dakko manggom okolai okolai kekon-kesakpc appv:lo yumrang gvla narc:ma:pc imonam ꞑꞑ to dirty a whole place by passing stool at several places or all over.

~**dud** *n.* kinsuma:pc avcm tayc ekatsunc ko:ka:ngcbulu ꞑꞑ (especially, of children) one who often dirties oneself by passing stool involuntarily.

~**dutsu-** *v.i.* kinsuma:pc avcm tayc ekatsunam ꞑꞑ to dirty oneself by passing stool involuntarily.

~**nam-** *vl.n.*

~**bvd-**, (*redup.* ~**bvd--sar-**), *v.i.* taye enam agercm ibvd-isarnam ꞑꞑ to be done with the act of passing stool (and be free to do other things).

~**lv:-** *v.i.* yumrang gvlv:nam ꞑꞑ to have a tendency for passing stool.

e-2 ⇨ e:-1

ege (*var.* **égé**) *n.* Mising nc:ngcbulu vgv:lokkc manggom angkc:lokkc alclo:pc gckapsunanc gayin ꞑꞑ a

kind of petticoat used as an overgarment by women in Assam to cover themselves from the waist or the chest to the ankles.

~ **sum-** *v.i.* ege-gasorpcbulu inam lcga:pc arai arai:pc onnom pangge:la ara:lo pomkonpc maku:lokki onnom soryv:-sorsa:nam manggom keblvgnam ꞑꞑ to weave cloths on a loom.

~ **pa:-** *v.i.* onnom arai arai:pc sorla ege sumnanc lcgangc ager gersa:nam ꞑꞑ to prepare the warp for weaving.

enge (*var.* **ngereg**) *n.* bortage:la nabjo:né annc kanc bottcgamnc ncmvng abangko; cdcmpinc akelok donam av ꞑꞑ a kind of arum.

esari: (*var.* **ésari:**, **asari:**) *n.* (a:l gvdolo:bulu go:ru-menjcgcm mcnnanc) arai:la rcyignc sidnanc; ko:ka:ngcm-bulum sidnanc ꞑꞑ a thin, three-to-four feet long stick; a switch {L<As.}.

eseg ⇨ **atCr**

eted- ⇨ **oted-**

etser *n.* va manggom vsv:lok ajjounc inser ꞑꞑ splinter of a piece of bamboo or wood.

ettum- *v.i.* andc:la tu:yv:dc alumnam ꞑꞑ (of something) to be short and round-ended.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* andc:la tu:yi:dc alumnc (atv atvc) ꞑꞑ (something) short and round-ended.

etpor- (*var.* **etper-**) *v.i.* (kcvkpc teddolo) alc so:nycm payetsunam ꞑꞑ (of a sitting posture) to bend the two legs at the knee, placing

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ̃/; í →/ĩ/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

them on one side, and sit with the buttocks on the floor.

ed- *v.t., v.i.* alaglokki sogabge:la atv atvcm kekonlokcc kekonlo:pc kednam; anngara:pc du:la akiyc keddu:ncmpc inam ꞑꞑ to twist or turn (something); (of the stomach) to have a turning and uncomfortable feeling.

~**kab-** (>**etkab-**) *v.t.* o:kaikokki edla mokabnam; sabi:kokki baduliycm edla mokabnam ꞑꞑ to close something by turning something; to turn a key to lock a door or close a lock.

~**ka:-/~kí-** (>**etka:-/etkí-**) *v.t.* edla kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to try twisting or turning something.

~**gab-** *v.t.* kedla sogabnam; sc:kaimc duggcla:ma:-dopc sogabnam ꞑꞑ to twist or turn (something) and hold (it) or fix (it, e.g. nuts and bolts); to catch hold of someone firmly (making it impossible for him/her to escape).

~**sod-** (>**etsod-**) *v.t.* edla dvr̄sodmonam ꞑꞑ to cause to snap by twisting.

~**jin-** *v.t.* nvnam galug-gasor-cmbulum edla asi kama:pc imonam ꞑꞑ to squeeze out water from wet clothes or other things by twisting.

~**dub-** *v.t.* (annc atvcm) edla modubnam ꞑꞑ to turn into small bits and pieces (especially, leaves or leafy vegetables) by twisting repeatedly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**bar-/~bad-** *v.t.* cddvko
etpcnammcji dcmpcnam

bojeyangko ednam ꞑꞑ to twist or turn excessively.

~**la-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ednam ager ila:nam ꞑ ꞑꞑ to be able to twist or turn (something).

eddum ⇨ **surdum**

enerang (*var.* **erenang**) *n.* (anncdcm onno sornc tapumc donam) bortanc annc kanc mv:me:nc vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ castor plant.

eber- (*var.* **ebel-**) *v.i.* bujunla:nam; kvnggv:ma:nam ꞑꞑ to be flexible; to be loose.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj., n.* junné; kínggí:ma:né ꞑꞑ flexible; loose.

ema:dema- *v.i.* (anc-abulok akonc manggom anc-abu annyipagc sinyonam omma:ngc) ajji:la du:la avc molen-ga:len-sula doka:ma:pc ila du:pagnam ꞑꞑ (of children who have lost their father or mother, or both the parents) to be still too young to be self-dependent. {L<As. }.

er- *v.i.* (lumanla lunam) dugnam ꞑꞑ (jocular) to sprint away.

elug *n.* asi kcvglók jujerla du:nc amo:lokcc sa:la asilo turnc ma:nc abangko; odok av ꞑꞑ a variety of water-lily. {L <As. }

ellung ⇨ **ollung**.

eyeg (*var.* **eycg, e:g**) *n.* adin lcga:pc o:nam alc andc:nc, torge:la andc:nc amvd gcnc, asig bi:samnc simvn abangko ꞑꞑ pig.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

E:, e:

E:, e: *n.* Mising gomuglok vy:nc abvg jũ the tenth letter of the Mising vowels.

e:-¹ (*var.* **e-²**) *v.i.* (bangkv bangkv vsvngc, ncmvngcbulu) a:ye lennam jũ (of plants and trees) to bear fruit.

~kan- (>**engkan-**) *v.i.* ísí:logbuluk a:yc lenkannam jũ to look as though a plant or a tree will bear fruit; (of plants and trees) to be mature enough to fruit.

~gor- (>**enggor-**) *v.i.* lomna e:nam ũ to fruit early.

~ngasu- *v.i.* a:ye e:tcnam ũ to stop fruiting.

~ngab- *v.i.* a:ye e:penc appvng amvngkvdv:dc e:nam jũ (of fruit-bearing plants or trees) to have all fruited.

~so- *v.i.* bojcko e:ma:nam ũ to fruit inadequately.

~sa:- *v.i.* a:ye lensa:nam jũ to begin to fruit.

~jo:- *v.i.* bojc bojcko a:ye e:nam ũ to fruit in abundance.

~tv- *v.i.* a:ye lentvnam ũ jto fruit always (*i.e.* regularly).

~dv- *v.i.* a:ye e:nam adv a:nam ũ to be time for fruiting.

~nam- *vl.n.*

~bug *n.* a:ye e:nc amvngc e:po:pagnam j ũ bearing fruit for

the first time.

~son-~yon-/~yon-~son- *v.i.* lcko engge:la engasunam lcdvpc lomadanna lckoda a:ye e:sangkunam jũ to fruit in quick or close succession.

e:-² *v.t.* mittuglo dumcr atvcm ye:sunam; (nc:ng taniyc) arainc dumvdcn dumgakpc inam jũ to wrap a towel, a turban, etc. round the head; to make a ball of long hair on the head.

~kin-/ken- (>**engkin-/engken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (dumér atíém) e:nam agerém ikinnam; dumídém dumgakpé ikinnam ũ to know how to wrap a towel, a turban, etc. round the the head; to know how to make a ball of long hair on the head.

~gor- (>**enggor-**) *v.t.* dumcr, dumgag atvcm lomna e:nam ũ to wrap a turban, a towel, etc. quickly on the head; to make a ball of long hair on the head quickly.

~su- *v.t.* avc mittuglo dumcr atvcm ye:sunam; dumvdcn dumgakpc avc isunam ũ to wrap a towel, a turban, etc. round the head oneself; to make a ball of long hair on the head oneself.

~nam *vl.n.*

e:g ⇨ **eyeg**

e:ng *n.* yumra:lok va abangko ũ a kind of wild bamboo.

e:siri: *n.* e:me: la:nam lcdvlo la:nam né:ng jũ (in polygamy) a wife or wives married after the second.

e:nc¹ (*var.* **yegnc**, **yégné**) *n.* nc:ng eyeg ũ a female pig; a sow. {*bl.*

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

e:g + anc}

e:nc² *n.* apta mojo:nc bottcgamnc
pcttang abangko ɯ́ hawk; falcon.
{L<As.}

e:po *n.* Mising nc:ng taniyc mittuglo
dumgagcmpe idopc e:lvksunam
po:tub atvc ɯ́ a veil, a towel, etc.
tied to the head like a ball of hair.

e:pong *n.* (annyi-aumko yamnc
la:namlo) la:pongarnam nc:ng ɯ́
(in bigamy or polygamy) first wife.
{ *bl.* la:po:nam e:ng (?)}

e:posu- *v.t.* po:tub atvcm e:popc
mosunam ɯ́ to wrap a veil, a
towel, etc. around one's own head
and shape it like a ball of hair.

e:bo (*var.* **yegbo**, **yégbo**) *n.* milbong
eyeg ɯ́ a male pig; a boar. {*bl.*
e:g + abo}

e:bug ⇨ e:-¹

e:me: *n.* la:po:pagnam nc:lok lcdvpc
la:nam nc:ng ɯ́ (in bigamy) second
wife. {ame:né e:ng (?)}

e:long *n.* asig kama:nc, bottcnc ngoser
cngucmpc inc, a:nclo pa:nam, ongo
abangko ɯ́ a kind of white and
somewhat flat fresh water fish
without scales.

e:yo¹ *n.* aki: ara:lok badlennam dvgn
konc asi ɯ́ the watery part of
vomit with a bitter and burning
taste.

e:yo² *n.* ake ali: atvlok konc av ɯ́ the
bitter part of some tubers, seeds,
etc.

C, c

C, C *n.* Mising gomuglok vyingkola:
akonc abvg ɯ́ the eleventh letter
of the Mising vowels.

-é *nl.suf.* o:kai agerko gercndcm
manggom atv atvko incdcm
lukannanc lcgangc atv atvlok amin
lcdulo lutc:nam gomnyob ɯ́ marker
of the nominative case in respect
of generic common nouns. {e.g.
menjég 'buffalo' + **é** >**menjégé**
'buffalos (nominative)'; **ko:né:ng**
'girl' + **é** >**ko:né:ngé** 'girls
(nominative)', etc. **bí** 'he/she' and
bulu 'they' are used as the
nominative case markers in respect
of personal names, the plural **bulu**
signifying the particular person and
the other persons with him/her.
e.g. **Yakadoi** (a female name) +
bí >**Yakadoi-bí** 'Yakadoi-she, i.e.
Yakadoi (nominative)'; **Yakadoi** +
bulu >**Yakadoi-bulu** 'Yakadoi-they,
i.e. Yakadoi and the others with
her (nominative)'. The marker of
the nominative case in respect of
specific common nouns is **-dé**, e.g.
menjég 'buffalo' + **dé** >**menjégdé**
'a particular buffalo (nominative)',
ísing 'tree' + **dé** >**ísí:dé** 'a
particular tree (nominative)', **tani:**
'man' + **dé** >**tani:dé**, 'a particular
man (*sing.* nominative)', etc.
Pronouns are unmarked for the
nominative case, e.g. **no** 'you

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

(nominative)', **nolu** 'you (pl., nominative), etc. }

-é...kur- *vl. suf. (redup.)* sc:kai manggom atv atvc kekon-kesakpc, talcng-kcvkpcbulu gvyv-gvsa:nammcm, odokkc sc:kaimc manggom atv atvc cdcmpc gvyv-gvsa:monamcm, lukannanc gomnyob jũ reduplicative suffix added to verb roots to denote someone or something moving to and fro, or causing someone or something to move to and fro. {e.g. **dug-** 'to run' + **é-** **dug-** + **kur-** >**dugé-** **dukkur-** 'to run to and fro'; **ní-** 'to push' + **é-** **ní-** + **kur-** >**níngé-** **níngkur-** 'to push to and fro'.}

éi ⇨ **i:**⁴

Cvn- (*var. C:n-, Cngvn-, í:n-*), (*redup. Cvn-Cta:-/é:n-Cta:-/Cngun-Cta:-/í:n-íta:-*), *v.i.* dungkolokkc manggom dakkolokkc gvcrnam; ngede-ngetkurnam jũ to budge; to move slightly; to change one's position.

cka *indecl.* gvcrkang, iki:-siyadyo cdcmpcbulu andvrla lunam jũ (uttered, when one is a little irritated, to carry the sense of) Get off ! Don't disturb! Make way!, etc.

cki: ⇨ **iki:**

ckum ⇨ **okum**

ékídag-dékídag *adv.* cdcmpc idaggom jũ whatever that be; nevertheless.

ékíma:mílo (*var. déma:mílo*) *adv.* dcpc ima:mvlo jũ or else; otherwise. {ckv + ma: +mvlo}

ckkam *n.* kopag annc; (kopag ckkamcmpe o:kai agerko ila:nanc)

bortcnc annc ũ plantain leaves; big and broad or broadish leaves (which can be put to some use like those of plantains).

ékkar *n.* gcrkuri:ge:la rengke: kadopc monam cngo sogabnanc atta:r abangkoj jũ a fishing hook.

-ckkc *pl.suf.* atv atvc annyidcmpecm bojeyangko cmna lukannanc gomnyob jũ plural suffix added to nouns, indicating indefiniteness (i.e. a few; some).

Cg- *v.i.* (dorkang, tabv atvc) amo:lo amvrcom arai araipc tvgabla amvrkokki gvnam j jũ (of earthworms, snakes, etc.) to move forward with the body touching the ground; to creep.

~a:- *v.i.* cgla ara:pc gva:nam jũ to creep into (a hole, a bush, a room, a covered spot, etc.).

~ko:-(>ckko:-) *v.t.* cgla dungkodokkc okolaipc gvko:nam jũ to move from one spot to another by creeping over something, across some space, etc.

~kepsu- (>ckkepsu-) *v.i.* cgla gvdolo gvkepsula gvlenlangku-ma:pc inam jũ to get stuck somewhere while creeping forward or to creep into an unfavourable spot, making retracement difficult or impossible.

~sa:- (>cksa:-) *v.i.* talc:pc manggom rvgdumpc cgla gvsa:nam jũ to creep upward, northward or eastward.

~tog- (>cktog-) *v.i.* rvkko:pc cgla gvnam jũ to creep downward,

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

southward or westward.

~**tupsu-** (>**Cktupsu-**) *v.t.* cgla gvdolo o:kaiiko tupsunam manggom gvtupsunam ꞑꞑ to hit or find something while creeping forward.

~**nam** *vl.n.* ~**nc** *adj.,n.* égla gíné ꞑꞑ (something) which creeps; reptile.

~**pad-** (>**ékpád-**) *v.i.* cgla gvpadnam ꞑꞑ to creep by.

~**pumsu-** (>**ckpumsu-**) *v.i.* cgla gvpumsunam ꞑꞑ to meet at a spot by creeping.

~**pv:-** (>**ckpv:-**) *v.i.* cgla okolaipc gvpv:nam ꞑ ꞑꞑ to reach a spot by creeping.

~**lod** *n.* cgnam agercm ilod ꞑꞑ the manner of creeping.

~**yí:-** *v.i.* talé:lokké kéíkpé égla gíyí:nam ꞑ ꞑꞑ to creep from a higher spot to a lower one.

Cgi: ⇨ **igi:**

égum *n.* dortanc simvncm panmonam lcgangc yumra:lo tonam attar abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of trap set up to catch larger animals.

égé ⇨ **ege**

Cgvng¹ ⇨ **vgvng¹**

Cgvng² ⇨ **vgvng²**

Cgvn (*var.* **ígín**) *n.* (Misingkvdv:lok) nc:ng taniyc atv atvcm ara:do lc:lv gla jo:nanc lcgangc ta:li: ilvktc:la jcyi:lok ponam atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ a slightly conical cane basket with a strap (used by Mising women) to carry something.

Cngo ⇨ **ongó**

Éngo Takar ⇨ Appendix II

Cngvn ⇨ **CVn-**

Cngngara:- ⇨ **angngara:-**

Cso ⇨ **oso**

Csong¹ (*var.* **Csongka, songka, song**) *indecl.* 'ma, ngo lula:ma', 'ma, ngo kinma' cdcmpcbulu lunanc gompír ꞑꞑ (used in the sense of) 'No, I don't know', 'No, I have no idea', etc. {⇨ *suf.* **-song/-songka**}

ésong² *n.* o:tcngkvdv:dc bojcko du:pansula du:nc di:bang abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of bamboo with long parts between two joints.

Csang (*redup.* **csang-anpo**) *n.* kima:-ramma:pé du:namdé ꞑ ꞑꞑ the state of physical well-being.

Csa:- (*var.* **ckér-**) *v.i.* kima:-ramma:pc aila du:nam ꞑꞑ to be in a state of physical well-being.

~**gor-** (>**csanggor-**) *v.i.* kila:-ramla dungkolokkc lomna aikunam ꞑꞑ to recover from an illness quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* kima:-ramma:pc du:nc ꞑꞑ (one) who is in a state of physical well-being.

~**mo-** *v.t.* kila:-ramla dungkolokkc aimokunam ꞑꞑ to cure someone of his/her ailment.

Csab *n.* talc:lokkc yabbordopc asilo crlv gla manggom asvlo tola lc:la:bulu ongo sogabnam lcgangc onnokokki ponam atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ fishing net.

Csar *n.* ngayv:-ngasa:-ycmvlo anbegnam, amiglokki ka:begma:nam, oksijen, naitrojenbulu du:pumsula mo:pviso du:ncko; cdc dcngompc manggom

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

kvnggv:pc yunc ú air; wind; storm.
 ~ **sar-** v. ésar yunam ú (of wind)
 to blow.

Csi ⇒ **yesi**

Csing (var. **ísvng**) n. amo:lo sa:nc
 annc kanc aglcng kanc manggom
 kama:nc amvng ú tree.

Cjug n. ara:do atvkosin kamoma:pc
 inam, sanmonam lau a:yc (anguru:pc
 apong atvcm jugnancpc inamdc) ú
 a dried gourd made hollow inside
 (especially, the one used as a ladle
 to scoop out rice wine from a
 large pot).

~ **tapung** n. ara:lo atvkosin kama:pc
 imonam sannc laukokki monam
 mudnam pempa abangko ú a kind
 of musical pipe made from a dried
 and hollowed shell of a gourd.

ényum n. anncdcm nuni: muggc donam
 yumrang vsng abangko ú a kind
 of timber tree, the leaves of which
 are edible for larvae that generally
 feed on mulberry leaves.

Ctor n. pornam íakokki dungko-
 dakkom, oyíng-oge: mokucmbulum
 pedyednané; édémpé pedyednam
 among; ba:ri: ú fence; fenced area;
 garden.

Ctung ⇒ **otung**

été- v.i. (nc:ng taniyc) omma:ng
 gcnam ú (of a woman) to conceive.

été ko:dang n. omma:ng pa:nc nc:ng
 ú a woman who has given birth
 to a baby.

étéd- ⇒ **oted-**

étko n. vsng aglc:lo:bulu dugyi:-duksa:la
 manggom sumgo:-sumgo:la du:nc

taka-cmbulumpc inc dorme:nc
 simvncm manggom pcttangcm
 panmonam lcgangc vsng aglc:lo
 tonam atta:r abangko ú a kind
 of trap set up on the branch of
 a tree (for catching small animals
 like squirrels or birds).

~ **go-** v. étkom vsng aglc:lo
 raggablvgnam ú to set up a trap on
 the branch of a tree.

étkung ⇒ **ollung**

Ctsang n. i:dma:namc ú (in weight)
 light; (of physical movements)
 agility.

Ctsa:- v.i. i:dma:nam; ardanam ú to
 be light (in weight); to be agile (in
 movements).

~ **kan-** (>**Ctsangkan-**) v.i.
 (ka:ycmvlo) i:dma:yncmmpc inam;
 (ka:ycmvlo) ardakannam ú to
 seem to be light (in weight); to
 look agile.

~ **nam** vl.n. ~ **nc** adj., n. i:dma:né;
 ardané ú light in weight; agile.

~ **bad-/~bar-** v.i. cddvko
 ctsa:pcnamcji dcmptyam
 bojeyangko ctsa:nam ú to be
 lighter than how much something
 is expected or required to be.

~ **ban-** v.i. akoncmpcnam
 bojcyangko ctsa:nam ú to be
 lighter than someone or something
 else; to be more agile than someone
 else.

cdun (var. **édum**) n. kupkabnanc
 katc:nc jeying manggom valok
 pera ú a cane or bamboo suitcase-
 like basket with a lid.

Pronunciation – o ⇒ /ɔ/; a ⇒ /a/; i ⇒ /i/; u ⇒ /u/; e ⇒ /ɛ/; é ⇒ /ɛ:/; í ⇒ /i:/; colon (:) ⇒ long
 vowel marker; ng ⇒ /ŋ/; n-g ⇒ /n/ followed by /g/; ngg ⇒ /ŋg/; ny ⇒ /ɲ/; n-y ⇒ /n/ followed by /j/; nny ⇒ /ɲɲ/; j ⇒ /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
 word-finally.

- cdc** (*var. dc*) *pron., adj., adv.*
kcranggampc du:nc atv atvcm
sutkanla manggom sutkanma:pc
lukannanc gompir ú that.
- cdcmpc** (*var. dcpc*) *adv.* o:kai agerc
manggom agomc kapc ika:ji, o:kai
agercm kapc ipcnammcji
cdcmbulum lukannanc gompir ú
like that; in that way; so. {cdc/
dé + m + pc}.
- cdcmpila** (*var. dcpila*) *adv.* odok
lçgangc ú therefore; for that
reason. {cdc + m + pc + i +
la; dé + pc + i + la}.
- cdcmpcmvlo** (*var. cmpcmvlo,
cmmvlo, dcmvlo, dcpcmvlo*)
adv. o:kai atv cdcmpc idagmvlo
manggom cdcmpc ika:mvlo
cmna:bulu ludolo lunam gompir ú
If it is so; in that case; then.
- cdvko** (*var. cddvko, cdvtko*)
interrog. adj./pron. atv atv
bojcnam, ajji:nam--cdcmbulum
kinnam lçga:pc taunanc gompir ú
how many? how much? {cdv/
cddv + ko}.
- cdvlo** *interrog. adv.* oko advlo? ú
When ?
- cdv-to:dvlo** *interrog. adv.* (atv agerlo
dcngombad-ycmvlo lunam) oko
advarlo? ú (used when something
gets delayed inordinately)
Whenever ?
- cn-** *v.i.* gynam ú to go; to move
forward.
- cpo** *n.* (di:bang manggom jcyv:lok
ponam) a:m, ambvn atvcm kabnanc
manggom gu:nanc ú a winnowing
tool made of bamboo or cane.
- cpo ki:ni:** *n.* vsng abangko ú a kind
of tree.
- cpob¹** (*var. si:yé*) *n.* bangkv bangkv
ncmvngcm-bulum langkumsuge:la
ambvkokki kvglusula monam apong
kusere: ú a cake prepared by
pounding different kinds of herbs
together with rice powder and
used for fermenting rice beer.
- cpob²** *n.* asi dungkolok kcra:lo sa:nc
mv:tanc vsngko ú a tall, non-timber
tree growing near water bodies.
- cpom** *n.* (Misingkvdvngc lekkem
mcngkampc) sv:lung ara:lok oudnc
vsv:lo du:nc odokkc tani:
yadbomkunc ui abangko ú (in
Mising demonology) spirits with
homes on tall trees in forests
(believed to be occasional
kidnappers of human beings).
- ~-**yapom** *n.* cpomc odokkc
cpomcmpinc ui ú épomc and
supernatural beings like **cpom**.
- cpug** ⇨ **opug**
- cpc** (*impol.*) ⇨ **yepc**
- cpv:-** ⇨ **angngara:-**
- éppom** *n.* bortanc ta:li: ú a broad
strap, generally made of rattan
cane, used in large baskets meant
for carrying things.
- cbong** *n.* do:nyi-pcdong takkapsunanc
lçgangc vakokki la: tongkung
annckokki bortapc monam, mittuglo
gcnam abangko ú a wicker hat
serving as an umbrella.
- cm-** *v.i.* lunam ú to say.
- ~**mvlo**, (*clip.* **cmmvl**),
⇨ **cdcmpcmvlo**

~**la** (>**Cmna**) *adv.* sc:koi o:kai atvko lunam-mc:namcm lubinanc gompir ũ (non-finite form of the verb **Cm-**, used as a reporting verb in an indirect speech) saying, thinking, etc. so. {Note: It is preceded by what is reported and followed by the main verb.}

Cm *indecl.* ⇨**C:**¹

~**ém** *nl.suf.* sc:kaimc manggom atv atvcm o:kaiko inam-lunamcm manggom imonam-lumonammcm lukannanc lcgangc atv atvlok amin lcdulo lutc:nam gomnyob ũ marker of the accusative case in respect of generic common nouns. {e.g. **péttang** 'bird' + **ém** >**péttangém** 'birds (accusative)'; **íling** 'stone' + **ém** >**ílingém** 'stones (accusative)', **sorog** 'rhinoceros' + **ém** >**sorogém** 'rhinoceroses (accusative)', etc. The accusative case markers for pronouns, personal names and specific common nouns are **-m**, **-mé** and **-dém** respectively, e.g. **ngo** 'I' + **m** >**ngom** 'me', **ngolu** 'we' + **m** >**ngolum** 'us', **Tamen** (male name) + **mé** >**Tamenmé** 'Tamen (accusative)', **tukku** 'head' + **dém** >**tuk kudém** 'a particular head (accusative)', etc. }

cmo *n.* o:tcngkvdv:dc bojcko du:pansula du:nc adi: va abangko ũ a variety of bamboo, growing in hilly areas, with long parts between two joints.

cmC (*var.* **vmv**, **umv**) *n.* vsvng, tulangcmbulum ugycmvlo lv:nge:la dornc; ugnc ũ fire.

Cmpag *n.* appvng ũ all.

émpu *n.* yubnapc cmna:bulu je:pati:log-buluk ponam atta:r abangko ũ a large mat woven, usually with mat-rush.

émpé (< **-ém** + **pé**) (*var.* **-kisa** + **pé** >**kisapé**) (*comparative suf.*) o:kai atvc manggom sc:kaibv o:kai manggom sc:kai akonkokki akamnammcm lukannanc gomnyob ũ suffix added to nouns and pronouns to denote similarity ('like', 'as'). {e.g. **soben** + **émpé/kisapé** >**sobenémpé** / **sobenkisapé** 'like a goat'; **bí** + **kké** + **émpé/kisapé** >**bíkkémpé/bíkkékisapé** 'like him/her', etc.}

CmpCmvlo ⇨**CdCmpCmvlo**

Cmmum (*var.* **Cmmím**) *adj.* lutcng-kvtc:pcma:nam; so:manla inam-lunamcbulu ũ ordinary; nothing serious or nothing in particular; light-hearted (action or words). {**Cm+mvm/mum**}

~**pc** *adv.* atvkosin ipc-lupc cmna asin ara:lokke mc:ma:pc; so:manla ũ without any seriousness (of intention); light-heartedly.

cr- (*var.* **gé-**) *v.t.* alaglokki o:kai atvko sogabge:la mo:tc:pc gclvgnam ũ to throw.

~**ka:-/~kí-** *v.t.* crla (crgabla:ycji crgabla:ma:ji manggom eddvko mo:tc:pc dc:ycji, cdcmpinncm-bulum) kangkvnám ũ to throw something by way of a trial.

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* kapc crpcnammaji dcm kennam ũ to know how to throw something.

~**ke-/~ped-** *v.t.* o:kaiko crlvglá turnc simvn, pcttangcm-bulum crgabla

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- simonam ꞑꞑ to kill something (or someone) by throwing (something).
- ~**gab-** *v.t.* crla begmonam ꞑꞑ to hit (a target) by throwing something.
- ~**jog-** *v.t.* crnanclokki crgabla mojognam ꞑꞑ to make a cut mark on something or a wound on someone throwing (something).
- ~**jo:-** *v.t.* crnam agercm ijo:nam ꞑꞑ to be adept in throwing something.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* crnam ager inc ꞑꞑ (one) who throws (something).
- ~**por-** *v.t.* (ki:lvngcmbulum) crgabla opormonomam ꞑꞑ to break (earthen pots or other things) by throwing something at it.
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* gcla yoppagnam ꞑꞑ to throw (something) away.
- ~**pen-**, (*redup.* ~**pen**~**ren-**), *v.t.* o:koiycm crla mopennam; o:kaiko (vlvng atvcm) gclvpla atv atvcm (ki:lvng atvcm) mopennam ꞑꞑ to break something by throwing it; to break something (e.g. earthen pots) by throwing something (e.g. stones).
- ~**pv:-** *v.t.* crla okolailo:pc pv:monam ꞑꞑ to throw something to a certain distance.
- ~**bo:-** *v.t.* o:koiycm dc:bo:dopc crnam ꞑꞑ (of something thrown) to go over the target.
- ~**lag-** *v.t.* o:kaiko crdolo crgappcnam-dcm pagma:nam ꞑꞑ to fail to hit a target by throwing (something).
- ~**lig-** *v.t.* o:kaiko gclvgnam ꞑꞑ to throw something to a target.
- ~**yod-** *v.t.* crlvgnam atv atvc crpckodo:pc gvma:pc dc:yodla gvnam ꞑꞑ (of something thrown at a target) to go off the target.
- ~**yag-** *v.t.* o:koi atta:rcm crgabla oyagmonam ꞑꞑ to sever or damage a part of something by throwing (something).
- ér-** *vl. suf.* sé:kai manggom o:kaiko okolo du:ji odokké ajjo:ko kekonpé gínamém manggom gímonammém lukannané gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote moving someone or something, or someone moving, aside from the present position. {e.g. **gf-** 'to go/come' + **ér-** >**gfér-** 'to move aside'; **nv:-** 'to push' + **cr-** >**nvngcr-** 'to push someone or something aside', etc.}
- crog-** *v.i.* gebma:nam ꞑꞑ to be loose.
- crag** *n.* (anncdcm ckkampc agerlo molvgnam vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of tree.
- érang** (*var.* **írang**) *n.* anc-abu, omma:ngcbulu lckopc okum akolo du:nc tani:kvdar ꞑꞑ a household; a family.
- ~ **a:bosu-** *v.t.* omma:ng pa:la yodla du:nc nc:ng taniycm pvde:ge:la okum crang lcvlo dobo-tv:bokunam ꞑꞑ to facilitate the resumption of normal life by a woman after three to five days of childbirth through a simple purification ceremony.
- crtog** (*var.* **éltog**) *n.* (Mising okumlok piso atvcm jonggabla du:dopc) jo:pong talc:lo okum arainamkvdko araidopc ilvgnam vsvng manggom di:bang ꞑꞑ a piece, or pieces, of wood or bamboo placed lengthwise below the raised platform and

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

above the beams (to support a raised platform of a Mising house).

clc *pron., adj., adv.* luncdokkc mo:tc:pc sangga rckamlo jǔ there or that (at a distance to the east of the speaker).

clvng (*var. vlvng*) *n.* alumge:la aipc tornc adi:lo:bulu du:ya:nc atvko ǔ stone; rock.

clv: *pron., adj., adv.* (luncdok ka:bekkolo mo:tc:pc) clc jǔ (someone or something at a distance from the speaker, but who/which the speaker can see) that; there.

éllung ⇒ **ollung**

éi (*var. cyv*) ⇒ **i:**⁴

-é:i *voc. suf.* sc:kaimc mo:tc:lokkc gogdolo gognanc amin manggom akon gompirllok lcvlo lutc:nam gomnyob ǔ case-ending used after a name or a term of address, while calling someone from a distance. {*cf. -a*}

c:jo (*var. minc*) *n.* omma:ng onanc advc gvbadnc sv:tokkunc nc:ng tani: jǔ an old woman.

c:lo (*var. c:l oka*) *indecl.* (sc:kai o:kaiko lugabdung, mc:jubdung cmna:bulu tolvgdolo lunam) c: ǔ (used generally to support what someone says or suggests) yes!

V, v

C:, c:

C:, c: Mising gomuglok vyingkola: annyinc abvg ǔ the twelfth letter of the Mising vowels.

c:¹ (*var. cm*) *indecl.* sé:kai o:kaiko taunamdém tolvgdolo lunam ǔ (used in positive responses) yes !

c:-² *v.i.* (pi:ro atvcmpc oudnc ncsinncin, tabad-badlung ara:logbuluk) gnam ǔ to make one's way through thick underwood or tall grasses.

é:i *indecl.* mc:re:la sc:kaimc gogdolo lunam jǔ a word used when addressing an inferior.

é:i *indecl.* (sc:kai o:kaiko lunamdcm mo:tcnggam-lokkc tolvgdolo lunam) c: ǔ (as a positive response from some distance) yes.

V, v *n.* Mising gomuglok vyingkola: aumnc abvg jǔ the thirteenth letter of the Mising vowels.

v-¹ *v.t.* a:m atvc m asig kama:pc idopc, ambvncm poktv:pc idopc, manggom cdcmpinc lcca:logbuluk ki:parlo igi:lokki kvgnam jǔ to pound with a pestle (paddy grains for husking, rice for obtaining rice powder, etc.) on a mortar.

~kod- *v.t.* ki:parlo lcko vnam a:mc aipc narc:dopc lckoda vnam ǔ to pound paddy grains, already husked one, on a mortar for a second time to make them cleaner.

~kin-/~ken- (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* ki:parlo vnam agercm ikinnam jǔ to know how to do pounding (paddy grains, etc.)

~ka:-/~kv-¹ *v.t.* ki:parlo vnam agercm

Pronunciation – o ⇒ /ɔ/; a ⇒ /a/; i ⇒ /i/; u ⇒ /u/; e ⇒ /ɛ/; é ⇒ /ɛ:/; í ⇒ /i:/; colon (:) ⇒ long vowel marker; ng ⇒ /ŋ/; n-g ⇒ /n/ followed by /g/; ngg ⇒ /ŋg/; ny ⇒ /ɲ/; n-y ⇒ /n/ followed by /j/; nny ⇒ /ɲɲ/; j ⇒ /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- ila kangkvnám úú to try pounding something on a mortar with a pestle.
- ~**kv**-2 *v.t.* ki:parlo ínam agerém po:pé ikínám úú to have experience of pounding something on a mortar with a pestle.
- ~**gor**- *v.t.* ki:parlo lomna vnam úú to pound something quickly on a mortar.
- ~**ngab**- *v.t.* ki:parlo vnam agercm gerabnam úú to finish pounding something on a mortar.
- ~**nger**- *v.t.* ki:parlo vnam ager gerda gerdala gerlv:m:pc inam úú to be fed up with pounding something on a mortar for a long time.
- ~**sed**- *v.t.* a:mcmbulum la:sedlvglá ki:parlo vnam úú to pound an additional quantity (of paddy grains etc.).
- ~**jo**:- *v.t.* ki:parlo vnam ager ijo:nam úú to be adept in pounding something on a mortar.
- ~**ten**- *v.t.* (lcko vnamdc aima:la) lckoda ki:parlo vkunam úú to pound something on a mortar once again (the earlier pounding work not being satisfactory).
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* ki:parlo vnam ager inc (tani:) úú (one) who pounds something on a mortar.
- ~**bi**- *v.t.* akonkc lcgangc ki:parlo o:kaiko vnam agercm ibinam úú to pound something on a mortar for someone else.
- ~**mo**-1 *v.t.* akoncm ki:parlo o:kaiko vnam agercm lulvglá imonam úú to engage someone in pounding something.
- ~**mo**-2 *v.t.* ki:parlo vnam agercm ipc cmna lunc sc:kaimc imonam úú to allow someone to pound something on a mortar.
- ~**mo**: *v.t.* ki:parlo o:kaiko vnam agercm imo:nam úú to have time to spare for pounding something on a mortar.
- ~**rc** *n.* ki:parlo o:kaiko vnam agercm ibinam lcgangc la:nam arc úú charges for pounding something on a mortar (for someone else).
- ~**yvd**- *v.t.* ki:parlo vnam agercm moyvdnam úú to have practice of pounding something on a mortar.
- ~**yvr**- *v.t.* ki:parlo vnam agercm sc:kaimc moyvrnam úú to teach how to pound something on a mortar.
- ~**yvrsu**- *v.t.* ki:parlo vnam agercm moyirsunam úú to learn how to pound something on a mortar.
- í-2 *v.t.* (pornam va, jeyng atvcm) katokkokki akamdopc manggom uryindopc moyinnam úú to smooth out something with a knife (usually the surface of split cane or bamboo).
- ~**kin**-/~**ken**- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* vnam agercm ikinnam úú to know how to smooth out split cane, bamboo, etc. with a knife.
- ~**ka**:-/~**kv**-1 *v.t.* (porkenam va, jeyng atvcm) vnam agercm vla kangkvnám úú to try smoothing out split cane, bamboo, etc. with a knife.
- ~**kv**-2 *v.t.* (porkenam va, jeyng atvcm) vnam agercm po:pc ikvnám úú to have experience of smoothing

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- out split cane, bamboo, etc. with a knife.
- ~jo:-** *v.t.* vnam agercm ijo:nam úú to be adept in smoothing out split cane, bamboo, etc. with a knife.
- ~nyv:-** *v.i.* vpc aima:nam úú (of smoothing out split cane, bamboo, etc. with a knife) to be troublesome.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~mo-¹** *v.t.* akoncm vnam agercm lulvgla imonam úú to engage someone in smoothing out split cane, bamboo, etc. with a knife.
- ~mo-²** *v.t.* jéying atíém ípé émna luné sé:kaimé ímonam úú to allow someone to smooth out split cane, bamboo, etc. with a knife.
- ~mo:-** *v.t.* jéying atvcm vnam agercm imo:nam úú to have time to spare for smoothing out split cane, bamboo, etc. with a knife.
- ~rc** *n.* jcying atvcm vnam agercm ibinam lcgangc la:nam arc úú charges for smoothing out split cane, bamboo, etc. with a knife.
- ~yvd-** *v.t.* jcying atvcm vnam agercm geryvdam úú to have practice of smoothing out split cane, bamboo, etc. with a knife.
- ~yvr-** *v.t.* jcying atvcm vnam agercm moyvrnam úú to teach how to smooth out split cane, bamboo, etc. with a knife.
- ~yvr-su-** *v.t.* vnam agercm moyvrsumam úú to learn how to smooth out split cane, bamboo, etc. with a knife.
- v-³** *v.i.* tukkuém taléng-kéíkpé, kekon-kesakpébulu gímonam úú to turn one's head (in different directions).
- ~go:-**, (*redup.* **~go:-~go:->ígong-ígo:-**), *v.t.* mittugcm olo tolopc vla o:kaiko kanggo:du:ncm-pc inam úú to turn one's head in different directions as if trying to find something.
- ~sa:-** *v.t.* mittugcm talc:pc gymonam úú to raise the head.
- ~tog-/~bum-** *v.t.* mittugcm kcvkpc gymonam úú to bend one's head down.
- v-⁴** *v.t.* (nammur manggom dumvdcem) gidnam úú to shave (one's beard, hair, etc.)
- ~kin-/~ken** (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* (nammur atvcm) gidnam agercm ikinnam úú to know how to shave.
- ~ngab-** *v.t.* (nammur atvcm) gidnam agercm ingabnam úú to finish shaving.
- ~jog-** *v.t.* (nammur atvcm) gidnam ager gedom mojognam úú to have a cut somewhere while shaving.
- ~jo:-** *v.t.* vnam ager gerjo:nam úú to be adept in shaving.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* (nammur atvcm) gitpu:nc úú one (who shaves).
- vo** *n.* (gokkam) bvrnclok ao úú (relationship) sister's son.
- íong** *n.* amvr ara:lo a:pvlakc kcvk-talc:pc, kekon-kesakpc i: bidla gvko úú blood vessels in the body.
- va** (*var. di:bang*) *n.* alumla o:tcng kanc, yaopc bottcmanggom arai araila oudnc vsvng abangko úú bamboo.
- íkod-** ⇨ **v-**
- vksvnggo:nying** ⇨ **apo:mikki**
- vkkar** (*var. íggab*) *n.* nc:ng taniyc

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

dumvdlo keblvksula gcnam abangko
 jũ hair clips (used by women).

vkkvng (var. **kétvg**, **kvtvg**, **kvtvng**) *n.*
 Mising okumlok manggom karc
 rcsa:la monam okumlok kcvg jũ
 open space below the raised
 platform of a Mising house or of
 similarly raised structures.

vg- *v.t.* ko:ti:kokki-bulu a:yc atvcm
 nvngnam; pi:ng manggom jamnc
 atvkokki nvngnam jũ to pick (one's
 teeth); to prick or pierce with
 something (such as a pin, a short
 and thin piece of bamboo, etc.).

~ku- (>**vkku-**) (*redup.* **~kung-**
~ra-) *v.t.* atv atvkokki vglā kinc
 a:ye, tarc, tasudcmbulum moku:nam
 jũ to disturb (an infected tooth,
 a wound on the body, a boil, etc.)
 by pricking with a pin, a toothpick,
 etc.

~keb- (>**vkkeb-**) (*redup.* **~keb-**
~reb-) *v.t.* o:kaiko vglā vgnancdm
 gvkebmōnam ũ (of objects like
 pins, toothpicks, etc.) to get stuck
 somewhere when pushed in or to
 cause them to get stuck.

~gab- *v.t.* o:koilo dunggabdoꝑc atv
 atvcm vngnam jũ to push in (a hair
 pin, a toothpick, etc.) so as to
 make it stick somewhere.

~gab *n.* ⇨ **ikkar**

~su- (>**vk-su-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko vngnam
 agercm avc isunam ũ to pick (teeth)
 or prick (a boil, a wound on one's
 body, etc.) oneself.

~sur- (>**vk-sur-**) *v.t.* vglā (tasud
 atvcm) mosurnam ũ to make an
 opening or a hole by pricking or
 piercing something.

~jog- *v.t.* vglā moꝓngnam jũ to leave
 a mark or cause a wound by
 pricking or piercing.

~pu- (>**vkpu-**) *v.t.* i:pangcmbulum
 vglā mōpu:nam ũ to clean teeth
 by picking (food contents stuck
 between two teeth).

~lv- *v.t.* gva:dōꝑc vngnam ũ to push
 (a pin, a short and thin piece of
 bamboo or wood, etc.) in.

vgvng¹ (var. **égvng¹**) *n.* tani: manggom
 simín amírlōk lamkulōk kéig atakpé,
 odokké ko:piya: talé:pé du:né amír.
 ũ waist.

vgvng² (var. **égvng²**) *n.* vsvngcm
 tc:nanc, jernanc lcgangcbulu
 gaggcng ilvktc:la yogvrkokki monam
 attar abangko. ũ axe.

ígín ⇨ **égin**

vvgab-, **vvgjog-**, **vglvg** ⇨ **íg-**

vngvn (var. **ma:yong**) *n.* ma:nc
 amv:lōk donam av abangko ũ edible
 tubers of some creepers.

vngko ⇨ **oko**

vngkuc ⇨ **okko**

vngkvd *n.* gordungclā: vgvng ponkogdok
 lamku jũ the upper part of the
 back.

vsvng ⇨ **csvng**

vn- *v.i.* ager gertvnanc lcgangc yoktu:-
 yokpangcbulu ajji: ajji:ko
 ko:pagbōmnam-kokki aso aso:ꝑc
 ame:la gvnam; gctv-bōmtvnam galug-
 gasorc akula aigamma:ꝑc ila gvnam
 jũ (of things made of iron or other
 materials, clothes, etc.) to wear
 out.

ínji ⇨ **inji**

vmc *n.* (gokkam) bvrnclok omc jũ
 (relationship) sister's daughter.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
 j ny t d n p b m r l y

Vmv ⇨ **CMC**

vr-1 *v.t.* sc:kaimc asi pvlvpla, bc:la-pala narc:monam; o:kaiko asi pvlvpla, nodla-pala mopu:nam ꞑꞑ to bathe someone; to wash something (pots, pans, etc., not clothes). {*cf.* ní-}

~ka:/~kv-1 *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc vrla kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to have a try at washing something (pots, pans, etc., not clothes) or bathing someone.

~kan-/~dí- *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko vrpcnamꞑꞑ inam ꞑꞑ to be time for bathing someone (say, a bride) or washing something (pots, pans, etc., not clothes).

~kv-2 *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sé:kaimé vnam agerém po:pé ikínam ꞑꞑ to have previous experience of washing something (pots, pans, etc., not clothes) or bathing someone.

~gor- *v.t.* lomna vnam ꞑꞑ to wash something (not clothes) or to bathe someone quickly.

~gu:- *v.t.* vnam agercm igu:nam ꞑꞑ to be convenient to wash something (not clothes) or bathe someone.

~su- (>írsu-/ursu-) *v.i.* asilokki amvrꞑꞑ mopu:sunam ꞑꞑ to have a bath.

~nyv:- *v.i.* vrpc aima:nam ꞑꞑ to be troublesome to wash something (not clothes) or bathe someone.

~ten- *v.t.* lcko vnam sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko lckoda vnam ꞑꞑ to bathe someone or wash something (not clothes) once more.

~dv- ⇨ **~kan-**

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* vnam agercm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who bathes someone or washes something (not clothes).

~po:- *v.t.* vrpcnam atv atvlok o:kaiko vnamꞑꞑ ipo:nam; akon agercm mcge:la o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc vnamꞑꞑ ipo:nam ꞑꞑ to wash something (not clothes) before washing something else; to bathe someone or to wash something (not clothes) before bathing someone else or washing something else.

~pu:- *v.t.* o:kaiko asi pvlvpla mopu:nam ꞑꞑ to clean something or some place by washing with water.

~bi- *v.t.* akonc ipcnam vnam agercm ibinam ꞑꞑ to wash something or bathe someone on behalf of someone else.

~bvd- *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc vnam agercm ibvdnam ꞑꞑ to be done with the bathing of someone or the washing of something.

~mo- *v.t.* vnam ager germonam ꞑꞑ to engage someone in washing something or bathing someone.

~mo:- *v.t.* vnam agercm inanc advꞑꞑ pa:nam ꞑꞑ to have time to wash something or bathe someone.

~lv:- vnam agercm ilv:nam ꞑꞑ to like to wash something or bathe someone.

vr-2 *v.i.* (cpob molvgnam lcgangꞑꞑ apongꞑꞑ) alang lenna tvngkannam; (cpom-yapomꞑꞑ mibucꞑꞑ) uiycꞑꞑ ka:begla:bulu luposula:dopc inam ꞑꞑ

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

(of rice beer) to be well-fermented;
(of a shaman) to be fully gifted
with powers of communion with
supernatural beings.

~**ga:-** *v.i.* (tornc cmclo kvnggv:pc
gula yogvrc) lvngvr-lvngvrla unnam ꞑꞑ
(of iron, when heated greatly) to
be red-hot.

~**nc** *adj.,n.* alang lenna tvngkann
(apong); uiycmbulum ka:begla
luposula:nc (mibu) ꞑꞑ well-fermented
(rice beer); (of a shaman) gifted
with supernatural powers.

vr-³ *v.i.* (tani:lok asinc) ainam;
gerpcnam ager atvcm mc:jubla
gernam; mc:jo:nam ꞑꞑ to be sincere;
to be dutiful; to be right-thinking.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* mc:jo:nc; gerpcnam
agercm mc:jubla gernc ꞑꞑ sincere;
dutiful; right-thinking.

íro *n.* bvndopc lcko ki:parlo vnam,
ékokkki kappu:ma:nam a:m ꞑꞑ
grains of rice paddy pounded in a
mortar before they are cleaned by
winnowing.

írang ⇨ **érang**

Írging (*a:ba.*) *n.* mibucm dagjonnc
kvdarlok ru:tum ꞑꞑ the chief of
the companions of a *mibu* who
assist him during a performance.

Írkong, Írpíng, Írbo, Írmi
⇨ Appendix II

ílí *adv.* (aipc mo:tc:lo du:nc atv atvcm
lcngkanla lunam) clc mo:tcngclc
ꞑꞑ (pointing to an object or a
location at a good distance) there;
over there.

vlvng ⇨ **clvng**

vlv: **ta:ng** *n.* mukka:lo du:nc asic
ansv:badla pcdong okampc, odokkc
pcdong lcdvlo do:mwrtoke alum
alumla olednc ꞑꞑ frozen raindrops
that fall from the sky as crystals
of ice; hail.

vllam (*var. angkir*) ⇨ **angkir**

vyvng (*var. vying*) *adj.,n.* (kvnamlo)
kona:dok lcdukc kvnam (10) ꞑꞑ
(numeral) ten (10).

Í:, í:

v:, v: Mising gomuglok vyingkola:
appi:nc abvg ꞑꞑ the fourteenth
letter of the Mising vowels.

v:-¹ *v.t.* (a:bang manggom a:bangcmpinc
ni:tom atvcm) araipe soyar soyarla
monam ꞑꞑ (of hymns or hymn-like
songs) to chant in a long-drawn-
out, non-rhythmic tune.

~**ab-/~am-** (>**vngab/vngam**) *v.t.*
a:bangcm v:namcm ingabnam ꞑꞑ (of
hymns) to finish chanting.

~**ka:-/~kí-¹** (>**vngka:-/íngkí-¹**) *v.t.*
a:bangcm v:la kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to
have a try at chanting hymns.

~**kin-/~ken-** (>**vngkin-/vngken-**)
(*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* a:bangcm v:namcm
ikinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to chant
hymns.

~**kí-²** *v.t.* a:bang v:namcm po:pc
ikvnam ꞑꞑ to have experience of
chanting hymns.

~**gor-** (>**vnggor-**) *v.t.* a:bangcm

- v:namcm lomla inam ꞑꞑ to do some chanting quickly.
- ~gab-** (>**vnggab-**) *v.t.* a:bangcm jubdopc v:nam ꞑꞑ to chant a hymn correctly.
- ~ngasu-** (>**vngasu-**) *v.t.* a:bang v:nam agercm ingasunam ꞑꞑ to end chanting a hymn.
- ~sa:-/~rob-** *v.t.* a:bang v:nam agercm isa:nam ꞑꞑ (of hymns) to begin chanting hymns.
- ~son-~yon-/~yon-~son-** *v.t.* a:bang ako v:nam lcdvlo mcpagma:pc a:bang akonko v:nam; sc:kai v:nam lcdvlo du:tedma:pc akonc v:bomnam ꞑꞑ to start chanting another hymn as soon as one is finished; (of someone) to start chanting as soon as one finishes.
- ~jon-** *v.t.* se:koi a:bangcm v:dolo v:mvnnc ajonpc inam ꞑꞑ to join someone in chanting hymns.
- ~jon** *n.* a:bangcm sc:kai v:dolo v:mvnnc tani: ꞑꞑ someone who joins in chanting hymns.
- ~jo:-** *v.t.* a:bang v:namcm ijo:nam ꞑꞑ to be adept in chanting hymns.
- ~ten-** *v.t.* lcko v:nam a:bangcm lckoda v:nam ꞑꞑ to chant a hymn once again.
- ~tí-** *v.t.* a:bang v:namcm itvnam ꞑꞑ (of hymns) to chant always or regularly.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~né** *adj.,n.* a:bang í:namém iné ꞑꞑ one who chants hymns.
- ~po:-** *v.t.* o:kai a:bangko v:namlok po:pc akon a:bangko v:namcm inam; atv atvko inamlok po:pc a:bang v:namcm inam ꞑꞑ to chant first a particular hymn before chanting any other; to chant first a hymn before doing anything else.
- ~bi-** *v.t.* a:bangcm v:nam agercm ibinam ꞑꞑ ꞑꞑ to chant a hymn for someone.
- ~mo-** *v.t.* a:bangcm v:namcm sc:kaimc lulvga imonam ꞑꞑ to engage someone in chanting hymns.
- ~mur-/~lag-** *v.t.* o:kai a:bangko v:namcm vnggabra v:ma:nam ꞑꞑ to chant a hymn incorrectly.
- ~mVn-** *v.t.* a:bang v:nam agercm imvnnam ꞑꞑ to chant a hymn with a lead chanter.
- ~rc** *n.* a:bang v:nam agercm inam lcgangc pa:pcnam arc ꞑꞑ remuneration for chanting hymns.
- ~lod** *n.* a:bang v:nam agercm sc:kai kapc idagji cdc iloddc ꞑꞑ (someone's) manner of chanting a hymn.
- ~lag-** ⇔ **~mur-**
- ~la:-** *v.t.* a:bang v:namcm ila:nam ꞑꞑ to be able to chant a hymn.
- ~lv:-** *v.t.* a:bang v:namcm ilv:nam ꞑꞑ to desire to chant a hymn.
- ~yar-**, (*redup.* **~yar-~yar-**), *v.t.* a:bang v:namcm mcma:ru:pc ila du:nam ꞑꞑ to chant hymns continuously for a long time.
- ~yir-/~yvr-** *v.t.* a:bang v:namcm sc:kaimc moyirnam ꞑꞑ to teach someone how to chant hymns.
- ~yirsu-/~yrsu-** *v.t.* a:bang í:namém moyirsunam ꞑꞑ to learn how to chant hymns.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

~**yub-** *v.t.* a:bangcm v:la sc:kaimc moyubnam ꞑꞑ to put someone to sleep by chanting hymns.

v:-² *v.t., v.i.* (se:kaikolokkc manggom o:kai agamlokkc) avkc lennamcm svgnam; opvn svgnam; dcpinc opvnlokkc cmna lusunam úú to trace one's descent (from a particular ancestor or from some legendary or mythical originator of a clan); to identify one's lineage.

~**ka:-/~kí-** (>**vngka:-/íngkí-**) *v.t.* opvn v:namcm ika:la ka:nam ꞑꞑ to carry out an act of tracing one's descent.

~**gab-** (>**vnggab-**) *v.t.* opvn v:la sc:kai oko opvnlokkc lenkaji cdc arodc m la:lennam úú to trace one's descent correctly.

~**son-~yon-/~yon-~son-** *v.t.* opvn cm akolokkc akonlo:pc v:bomnam ꞑꞑ to trace one's descent from one ancestor to another or from one generation to another.

~**jo:-** *v.t.* opvn v:nam agercm ijo:nam ꞑꞑ to be an expert in tracing descents.

~**tu:-** *v.t.* opvn v:nam agercm ingabma:pc pongkoglo mcpagnam ꞑꞑ to leave an act of tracing one's descent half done.

~**ten-** *v.t.* lcko opvn v:nam agercm lckoda inam úú to do an act of tracing one's descent once again.

~**tcr-** *v.t.* akonlokkc akonlo:pc opvn svgbomla sc:kaikolo svktrnam ꞑꞑ to come to the last progenitor in a process of tracing one's descent.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj., n.* opín signé (tani:) ꞑꞑ (one) who traces the descent of people.

~**bi-** *v.t.* sc:kaikc opvn v:nam agercm ibinam ꞑꞑ to carry out an act of tracing someone's descent.

~**mur-/~lag-** *v.i.* opvn v:namcm imurnam ꞑꞑ to commit an error in tracing someone's descent.

-**í:** ⇨ **-ar**

v:ng *n.* (arvg, ctor atvlo sa:nc) ncsin ꞑꞑ weed.

v:n- (*var. v:n-vta:-*) ⇨ **cvn-**

v:ndc (*var. v:nclc*) *adv.* (yaopc mo:tc:ma:nc among innyopko lcnγκannam lcgangc lunam gompir) cdc kcrangoudc; clc kcrangoupc ꞑꞑ (pointing to a particular spot not far away from the speaker) over there.

v:r- (*redup. v:r-pongkvr-, déír-pongkír-*) *v.i.* yrman so:manla, uru-sare:la du:nam; mo:tc:lokkcbo tadbeggcdopc agom luposula:bulu du:nam; mo:tc:lokkcbo ka:begdopc untag un-yagla du:nam úú (of a social gathering) to be joyful (the atmosphere resulting from talking and laughing, or by singing and dancing); (of persons in conversation) to be noisy; (of a place or a sight) to be gorgeous or to glitter.

~**pc** *adv.* kangvrpc; kangkan-tatkandopc ꞑꞑ gorgeously; gaily.

í:y ⇨ **yu:y**

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

K k

K k *n.* Mising muktc:lok du:pongarnc abvg jũ the first letter of the consonants in the Mising alphabet.

ko-¹ *v.t.* amikolok o:kai atta:rcm manam ũ to ask someone for something; to beg.

~ka-/-~kv-¹ *v.t.* se:kaikolok o:kaiko makvnam ũ to ask or beg for something and see if someone obliges.

~kin-/-~ken- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* sc:kaikolok kapc o:kai atvko mapcnammcji cdcn kinnam ũ to know how to ask or beg for something.

~kum- *v.t.* kola lcngekumnam jũ to collect by asking different persons for something.

~ken- ⇨ **~kin-**

~kí-² *v.t.* sc:kaikolok o:kaiko manamcm po:pc ikvnam jũ to have previous experience of asking someone for something.

~gor- *v.t.* lomna konam jũ to ask or beg for something quickly.

~go:- *v.t.* gvgong gvgo:la akon akonlok atv atvcm konam jũ to go begging around.

~go:nc *adj.,n.* amikolok atv atvcm kola turla du:nc ũ beggar.

~nger- *v.t.* sc:kaikolok o:kaiko kotvla kolv:ma:pc igcnam jũ to get tired

of asking someone for something.

~su- *v.t.* sc:kaikolok o:kaiko konam agercm avc isunam jũ to ask or beg for something from someone oneself.

~sed- *v.t.* (sc:kaikolok kola pa:nam manggom sc:kai binam o:koiyc pv:ma:la) kola masednam ũ to ask someone for more of something.

~jo:- *v.t.* konam ager aipc gerkinam jũ to be adept in asking someone for something.

~ten- *v.t.* lckoda konam jũ to ask someone for something once again.

~tcr *n.* lccdarpc inam konam ager ũ the act of asking someone for something for the last time.

~tcr- *v.t.* akon akonlok o:kaiko konam agercm ingabnam jũ to finish asking for something for the last time.

~tv- *v.t.* sc:kaikolok o:kaiko konam agercm gertvnam jũ to keep asking someone for something, or begging for something from someone, all the time.

~dvr-, (*redup.* **~dvr-~so:-**), *v.t.* sc:kaikolok o:kai atta:rcm koda kodala (pa:ma:la) lckoda kolv:ma:pc inam; akon akonlok atv atvko konamcm itvla ilv:ma:pc igcnam ũ to be tired of asking someone for something; to be tired of going from door to door all the time, asking people for something (subscriptions, donations, alms, etc.).

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* amikolok atta:r manc ũ

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

one who asks someone for something.

~**po-** *v.t.* lcdupc bilatkupc cmna akonkolok o:kaiko manam ꞑꞑ to borrow something from someone.

~**pa-**/~**beg-** *v.t.* avkc o:kaiko kama:la manggom pv:ma:la amikolok kopcnampc inam ꞑꞑ to have to ask for something from others either because one does not possess it or because of its shortage.

~**mo-** *v.t.* sc:kaikolok o:kaiko manamcm akoncm imonam ꞑꞑ to allow someone to ask someone for something.

~**lad-**/~**latku-** *v.t.* sc:koimc binam o:kai atta:rcm bvkcolok kokunam ꞑꞑ to ask someone to return something (that was given to him/her).

~**lv-** *v.t.* o:kai konam agercm ilv:nam ꞑꞑ to be willing to ask someone for something.

ko-² *v.t.* o:kai atta:rcm arc langge:la binam ꞑꞑ to sell.

~**ko** *n.* konam ager gerko (dukan, bojarcbulu) ꞑꞑ place for selling (i.e. shops, markets, etc.).

~**kan-** *v.t.* o:kai atta:rc (lukanpc - e:g-pcrog, oyng-oge: atvc) kopc aikannam ꞑꞑ (of something, e.g. domestic fowl and animals, vegetable grown at home, etc.) to be suitable for sale.

~**god-** *v.t.* konam agercm igodnam ꞑꞑ to make the first sale (of something).

~**gor-** *v.t.* konam agercm lomna gernam ꞑꞑ to sell something quickly.

~**go-** *v.t.* o:kai atta:rcm olo tolo:pc bomgo:la konam ꞑꞑ to roam around selling things.

~**ngad** *n.* kongabma:nam atv atvc ꞑꞑ remainder of something after sale.

~**ngab-** *v.t.* kopcnam atta:rcm appv:pagdcm konam ꞑꞑ to finish selling the entire quantity or stock of something.

~**jo-** *v.i.* o:kaiko kopcnam agercm ijo:nam ꞑꞑ to be adept in selling (something).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* arc la:la atta:rcm binc ꞑꞑ (one) who sells.

~**dv-** *v.i.* o:kaiko konam agercm idvnam ꞑꞑ to be the appropriate time for selling something.

~**pag-** *v.t.* o:kai atta:rcm (okumlo mclv:ma:la:-bulu) arc la:la akoncm bipagnam ꞑꞑ to sell off something (for reasons of unwillingness to keep it or for some other reason).

~**ban-** *v.t.* (kopcnam atta:rcm) akoncm pcnam bojeya:ngko konam ꞑꞑ to sell something (brought or kept for sale) more than someone else.

~**bi-** *v.t.* sc:kaibv o:kaiko kopcnam agercm sckai ibinam ꞑꞑ to sell something in someone's behalf ; to act as a salesman for someone.

~**bvn-** *v.t.*, (*redup.* ~**bvn bvrvn-**), (kopcnam atv atvc) akosin manggom ajji:kosin du:pag-ma:dopc konam ꞑꞑ to sell out the entire

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- stock.
- ~rc** *n.* konam ager gerbinam lcgangc pa:pcnam (murkong atvc) ꞑꞑ remuneration for working as a salesman.
- ~lv-** *v.t.* o:kai atta:rcm arc langge:la akoncm bipagnam ꞑꞑ to sell off something to someone.
- ~lv-/~nv-** *v.t.* arc la:la o:koi atta:rcm se:kaimc bipaglv:nam ꞑꞑ to desire to sell something.
- ~ya-** *v.t.* sc:kaibv o:kaiko kopcnam agercm sckai lo:dvpc ibinam ꞑꞑ to act as a regular salesman for someone.
- ~yir-/~yvr-** *v.t.* atv atvc konam agercm sc:kaimc geryirnam ꞑꞑ to teach someone how to sell something.
- ~yirsu-/~yvr-su-** *v.t.* atv atvc konam agercm sckaikolok geryirsunam ꞑꞑ to learn from someone how to sell something.
- ko-3** *v.i.* dodolo manggom yakka:dolo bangko, kerelangcm-bulum donamcm pc annam ꞑꞑ to be bitter.
- ~kvn-~mvn-** (*redup.*) *v.i.* o:kai konc atta:rcm dola nappang arangc an-gu:-ana:ma:pc inam ꞑꞑ to have a bitter taste in the mouth.
- ~tv-** *v.i.* konc o:kaiycm dola konamc nappang ara:lo bojcko du:yarnam ꞑꞑ to have a bitter taste in the mouth for a long duration.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj., n.* doycmvlo bangko, kerelangcm-bulumpc inc ꞑꞑ (something) bitter.
- ~bad-/~bar-** *v.i.* cddvko kopcnammcji cdcmpcnam bojcyangko konam ꞑꞑ to be extremely bitter.
- ~re:-** *v.i.* o:kaiko doycmvlo kodagncm pc igamnam; kodaggom bojeko koma:nam ꞑꞑ to be bitterish.
- ~yag-** ⇨ **koyag-**
- ko-4** *v.t.* **~kab-/~sub-/~lub-** *v.i.* nabber annyicm mopumsula kokala du:nc nappangcm mokabnam ꞑꞑ to close one's mouth.
- ~ka-** *v.t.* i:pangcm dungkodo du:moge:la, taycngkc nabbercm lang i:pangcm tayc:pc gvmonam ꞑꞑ to open one's mouth.
- ~kabala-/~bor-/~borog-** *v.i.* sc:kaikc o:kai inam-lunamcm tadngak-kangaksula kinsuma:pc (yvrandopc) kokala du:nam; cmmumpcsinci (monba:nc manggom monba:ncmpc inc) sckkaikc nappangc kokala du:nam ꞑꞑ to keep one's mouth open unconsciously when listening to someone, or watching someone doing something, and being deeply absorbed (presenting a funny sight); (of a dunce or someone rather dull) to keep one's mouth usually open.
- ~kv-** *v.t.* (o:kaiko lupc cmna) nappangcm kokanam ꞑꞑ to open one's mouth to say something.
- ~kv-~kv-** (*redup.*) *v.i.* (o:kaiko lupc cmna idolo lula:ma:la) nappangcm lcko kokala lcko kosubla du:nam; (taniyc, simvn-sikeycbulu sikvram-turkvrmla) nappangcm lcko kokala

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɜ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /j/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ŋj/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

lcko kosubla du:nam ꞑú to keep opening and closing the mouth while trying to say something but failing to say it; (of animals, birds, etc. in a dying state) to keep opening and closing the mouth.

~tor- ⇨kotor-

~yin-, (redup. ~yin~ta:~/~yin jinjin-/tintin-), v.i. nabber annyidcm bortamoge:la (ka:nyidopc manggom pcsokandopc) i:pangcm lenmonam ꞑ ꞑú to grin.

~yinné adj.,n. ka:nyv:dopc manggom pcsokandopc a:ye lenmonc ꞑú one who grins.

~yém- v.i., v.t. nabber annyidé m gípansumo-ma:pé ajjo:ko yírdu:némpé inam úú to spread the lips slightly, as if to smile. {Note: ko-⁴ pertains to the movements of the mouth, but the meaning becomes explicit only if some other suffix, as have been given in the sub-entries above, is added prior to adding markers of tense, aspect or mood.}

-ko¹ nl.suf. o:kai agerko gerkom lukannanc gomnyob ꞑú nominal suffix added to appropriate verb roots to indicate the place of an action. {e.g. do 'to eat' + ko >doko 'place for eating something, i.e. a dining room or space'; yub 'to sleep' + ko >yupko 'place for sleeping, i.e. a bedroom or sleeping space', etc.}

-ko² num.suf. annyiko, aumko cmna:bulu kvdolo lutc:nam gomnyob úú suffix used with numerals in

sentences. {e.g. ami 'man (unknown)' anyi 'two' + ko gí '(here) to come' + do '(here, present progressive marker)' > Ami annyiko gído 'Two persons are coming'; konang 'nine' + ko la: 'to take' + to '(imperative marker)' > konangko la:to 'Take nine', etc.}

-ko³ nl.suf. sc:kaimc manggom atvcm o:kaiko binam-lunamcm lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix denoting the direct object in a sentence with two objects. {e.g. go:ru 'cow' + dém alo 'salt' + ko bi 'to give' + to '(imperative marker)' > Go:rudém aloko bito > 'Give the cow some salt'; ngom 'me' murkong 'money' + ko bi > Ngom murkongko bi 'Give me money', etc.}

koiki: n. go:ruc tvgnam, soka annyidcm vsv:lok monam, ame:nc ga:ri abangko ꞑú a small ox-driven cart with wooden wheels.

koitung (var. kaitung, otung) n. mvrsv atvcm rcmvgdopc kvgnanc di:bang attung abangko ꞑú a piece of unsplit bamboo with an open mouth for grinding chillies or other things with a stick.

koiyang (var. takod) n. amvrlo manggom bcdu-gasorlo a:nc narc:ma:nc kede: ꞑú dirt (on the skin or in clothes).

kouwang n. pi:mug appuncmpc punnc cmdaggom cdc m ajji:ya:nc yumrang amvng abangko úú a variety of reed. {L.<As.}

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

kouung (var. **kou:**, **so:yong**) *n.*
kombong po:lolo tatpopc 'kou:, kou:'
(akon akonkpc 'so:yong, so:yong')
cmna kabnc, pvagcmpcnam
dorme:nc, yakanc pcttang abangko
jũũ the cuckoo.

koum *num. cl.* tani: dungko okumc
aumko ũũ three houses or
households. { ⇨ **kongko** }

kou: ⇨ **kouung**

kokosa:- (var. **kokv-**) *v.i.* agomcm
aiyo:pc lulenla:ma:pc tokv tokvla
lunam jũũ to stammer in speaking.
~**nam** *vl.n.* ~**nc** agomcm aiyo:pc
lulenla:ma:la tokv tokvla lunc jũũ
(one) who stutters in speaking; a
stammer.

kokobele: ⇨ **tatebele:**

kokorog (var. **kotorog**, **korog**) *n.*
go:ru-menjeg-logbuluk lv:po:lo
molvgnam 'korog, korog' cmna bc:nc,
vsv:lokki monam, atta:r abangko jũũ
a kind of wooden bell hung from
the necks of cows, buffalos, etc.

kokoroli (var. **kokololi**, **ko:koroli**)
n. pckvcmpc igamnc, geyomnc
pcttang abangko jũũ the green
pigeon.

kokole: *n.* cngo, tabv atvcn donc
go:norcmpc inc pirtanc pcttang
abangko jũũ a large variety of kite
feeding on fish, snakes, etc.

kokoy:bv *n.* tukkudc ajji:nc yu:bv
abangko jũũ a variety of eel with a
small head.

kokv- ⇨ **kokosa:-**

kokkab- ⇨ **kog-²**

-kokki (also **-ki**, **-lokki**, **-dokki**, etc.)

nl.suf. o:kai agerko inancm
lukannanc gomnyob ũũ nominal
inflection indicating the instrumental
case in Mising. {e.g. **kuyab** 'hoe'
+ **kokki/ki/lokki** >**kuyapkokki/**
kuyapki/kuyablokki 'with a hoe';
alag 'hand' + **kokki/ki/lokki**
>**alakkokki/alakki/alaglokki**
'with the hand', etc. While **-kokki**,
-ki, and **-lokki** are used with a
generic common noun, **-dokki** is
used with a specific common noun,
e.g. **kuyabdokki** 'with the hoe';
lakke 'left' **alagdokki** > **lakke**
alagdokki 'with the left hand',
etc. }

koksi¹ *n.* koktog-kvtvglo:bulu ojer
oyerla du:nc yoppagnam annc atvc
manggom narc:ma:nc atta:rc jũũ
used leaves or other litter which
lie scattered inside or outside a
house or below the raised platform
of a Mising house.

koksi² (var. **kogtog**, **kogdang**) *n.*
(Mising) okumlok tunggc:lokcc
yapkurlo:pc arai araic mcramlok
rvkkong atakcc karc jũũ (in Mising
houses) that half of the house all
along its length, towards which
the legs are stretched when
sleeping.

koksed- ⇨ **kog-²**

kog-¹ (var. **kag-**) *v.i.* rokpo pccrogc
kabnam jũũ (of cocks) to crow.

~**gor-** *v.i.* kogdvma:dapc kognam ũũ
to crow before time.

~**son--yon-/~yon--son-** (*redup.*)
v.i. akon lcdvpc akondc kogbomnam
jũũ to crow in a chain one after the

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/
followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

other.

~**dv** *n.* roucm pva:pc cmna idolo
pcrogc kogncnc adv ꞑꞑ cockcrow-
time before dawn.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**bug** *n.* rouwcn pva:pc cmna idolo
pcrogc kokpongarnam ꞑꞑ the first
cockcrow before dawn.

kog-² *v.rt.* ~**kab-/~gab-** (>**kokkab-/
koggab-**) *v.t.* o:kai gcngkuri:nc
atta:rcbulu okolai kenggabla
manggom dosedmvnsula du:dopc
molvgnam; galuglok gutamcm
aru:lok mcko:lvglā dogabmonam ꞑꞑ
to join a curved or hooked object
with another in order to fasten
them together; to button up coats,
shirts, etc.

~**sed-** (>**koksed-**), (*redup.* ~**sed**
~**yed-**), *v.t.* gcngkuri:nc atv atvcm
gcngkuri:nc atta:rlo:bulu molvgla
dosedmvnsu-monamꞑ ꞑꞑ (of chains
and chain-like objects) to join or
lock one part with another.

~**pag-** (>**kokpag-**) *v.t.*
koggabmvnsula du:nc gcngkuri:nc
atv atvcm la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to remove
a curved or hooked object locked
or joined with another.

~**pansu-** (**kokpansu-**) *v.t.*
koggabmvnsula du:nc atta:r annyiko
la:pansunam ꞑꞑ to separate two
hooked or curved objects joined or
locked with one another.

~**līg-** *v.t.* kogla ilvgnam ꞑꞑ to join one
hooked or curved object with
another. {*Note:* **kog-²** pertains to
joining a curved or hooked object
with something else so that it can

get fastened, or hold on, to the
other, as in the case of the single
parts of a chain, but the meaning
becomes explicit only if some other
suffix, as have been given in the
sub-entries above, is added prior
to adding markers of tense, aspect
or mood.}

~**kog-** *vl.suf.* o:kai atvlok kekonlokkc
kekonlo:pc gvdopc aru:logbuluk
o:kaiko mcko:lvgnam-cm lukannanc
gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to
appropriate verb roots to denote
making something go to the other
side through a hole, etc. {e.g. **ri:**
'to put something through' + **kog-**
>**ringkog-** 'to push a rope, a
thread, etc. forward to make it go
to the other side through a hole,
such as the hole of a ring, a
needle, a hole in the wall, etc.; **dí:**
'to hit' + **kog-**>**díngkog-** 'to hit
something to make it go to the
other side through an opening',
etc.}

kongo *num. cl.* tani: dungko okumc
angngoko ꞑꞑ five houses or
households. { ⇨ **kongko** }

konga:-¹ *v.i.* (tani:lok manggom atv
atvlok) okolai guda:nam manggom
nvnga:lvgnam-cmpc inamꞑ ꞑꞑ (of a
part of something or of someone's
body) to be dented or notched.

konga:-² ⇨ **ko-³**

kongko *num. cl.* tani: dungko okumcm
kvdolo ako cmna kvnam (in counting
houses or households) one house
or household. {*Note:* The words
for two, three, four, five, six, and

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

ten houses or households are **ko:nyi**, **koum**, **ko:pi:**, **kongo**, **kongkéng/kongke:**, and **ko:ying** respectively.}

kong kong *onom.* tornc attar annyiko akondokki akondcm ran-ycmvlo bc:lennc ꞑꞑ onomatopoeic word representing the sound produced when two pieces of hard objects strike one another.

kongko: ⇨ **ko:-**¹

Kongki Boté (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

kongkid- *v.i.* o:kai atvlok kekon-kesakpc manggom talcng kcvkpc bu:tage:la pongkoglo rcyignam (me:rangcmpe-bulu) ꞑꞑ to be narrow or slim in the middle between two broader or larger parts of a living or non-living thing, (e.g. the middle portion of the body of an ant).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* kekon-kesag manggom talcng kcvkpc bu:tage:la pongkogdc rcyignc ꞑꞑ narrow or slim (portion between two border or large parts of a living or non-living thing).

kongkuang *n.* amvd kanc bau a:m abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of rice paddy grown in low-lying fields and harvested in autumn. {L<As.}

kongkCng (*var. kongke:*) *num. cl.* tani: dungko okumc akkcncko ꞑꞑ six houses or households. { ⇨ **kongko** }

konggag *n.* lv:po:lok lamku ꞑꞑ nape.

konggsu- *v.t.* ege, ugoncmbulum gcnamdok tayc:lo gpcnamdcm gclvksula gcnamdcm la:paksunam

ꞑꞑ to change one's clothes worn below the waist.

~**kin-/~ken-** *v.t. (comp. rt.)*

konggsunam-cm ikinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to change one's clothes (worn below the waist) oneself.

~**gor-** *v.t.* konggsunam agercm

lomna inam ꞑꞑ to change one's clothes worn below the waist quickly.

kongge *n.* nc:ng taniyc alag lagngarlo gcru:sula gcnam attar abangko ꞑꞑ bracelet.

kosag *n.* crangc manggom rcngamc dopcnamllok manggom atv atvlok akonc pa:pcnamdc ꞑꞑ one's share of food or other things.

~**kosu-** *vl.suf.* sckai aima:nc agerko

gernam lcgangc bv mc:drkannam

agerko akonc gerpcnampc inamcm,

manggom avkc ainam, mc:ponam

lcgangcbulu sc:kaimc o:kai agerko

imonammcm, lukannanc gomnyob

ꞑꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb

roots to denote someone deserving

a rough treatment for doing

something injudicious, or to denote

engaging someone in doing, or

allowing someone to do, something

for one's own benefit or comfort.

{e.g. **dí:-** 'to beat up someone' +

kosu- >**díngkosu-** '(of someone)

to deserve a beating (for doing

something injudicious)'; **ní:-** '(here)

to massage (the body)' + **kosu-**

>**níngkosu-** 'to get one's body

massaged', etc.}

kosub- ⇨ **ko-**⁴

kojo (*var. koyo, kcjo*) *adv.* (silok

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

longngv:so) supakkcmpc-nam po:pc
 ú some time ago.

koto:g tog (*var.* **kota:g tag**) *onom.*
 (pcsoycmvlo:bulu) rognc pcrogc
 bottcpc mannam jú the loud
 cluckings of a hen (when terrified
 or for some other reason).

kotor- *v.i.* kosubdaggom nabber kvkkc
 i:pangc lenna du:nam jú to be
 bucktoothed.

~tornam *vl.n.* **~torné** *adj.,n.*
 kosubdaggom nabber kvkkc i:pangc
 lenna du:nc (tani:) jú (someone)
 bucktoothed. {⇒**ko-⁴**}

kotorog ⇒ **kokorog**

kotub (*var.* **kottang**) *n.* apin oying
 yulígnapé odokké tublennapé arém-
 bati: monané atíkokkibulu gaggéng
 kadopé monam atta:r abangko jú
 ladle.

kotka- *v.i.* yummi:yémílo, lo:bagyémílo:-
 bulu nappangém kokala, alíngém
 bé:moté:la manggom bé:moma:pé,
 ngalennam ú to yawn.

~nam *vl.n.*

kottang ⇒ **kotub**

kotpu:- *v.t.* ambíném íkodla
 naré:monam jú to make rice cleaner
 by husking it in a mortar for a
 second time. {⇒ **kod-²** (**kod-²**
+pu:-)}

kod-¹ *v.t.* (té pang a:yém) atko:lokkém
 pírnám; (édémpé takkomné asig
 kané) atí atí amí:lokkém o:kaiko
 alaglokki bula osodmonam ú to
 pull off (the ears of maize); to
 cause something (enclosed by bark
 or leaves) to come off similarly
 from the stem

~gor- *v.t.* té pang a:yembulum
 amí:lokkém lomna la:nam jú to pull
 off the ears of maize quickly; to
 pull off parts of plants (similarly).

~nam *vl.n.*

kod-² (*var.* **íkod-**) *v.t.* léko ínam
 ambíném aipé naré:dopé lékoda
 ínam jú to husk rice for a second
 time to make it cleaner.

~kin-/~ken- (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* ambín
 kodnam agerém ikinnam jú to know
 how to husk rice for a second time
 to make it cleaner.

~gor- *v.t.* ambvñ kodnam agercm
 lomna inam jú to husk rice quickly
 for a second time to make it
 cleaner.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj./n.* kodnam agercm inc jú
 one who husks rice for a second
 time to make it cleaner.

~pu:- (>**kotpu:-**) *v.t.* léko ínam
 a:mém manggom ambíném íkodla
 naré:monam jú to make paddy
 grains, already husked, or rice
 cleaner by pounding in a mortar
 for a second time.

kon- *v.i.* (yoksig, yoktu:log-buluk)
 radnc ataglok innyopko, manggom
 innyob innyopko, kama:pc inam jú
 (of sharp-edged objects like knives)
 to have the sharp edge dented at
 one place or more.

~jog- (*redup.* **~jog-~rog-**), *v.i.*
 radné atí atílok innyopko kama:pé
 inam jú to have the sharp edge
 dented. {**kon-** and **konjog-** are
 used synonymously.}

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj./n.* radnc atta:rlok radnc ataglok innyopko, manggom innyob innyopko, kama:nc ꞑ broken-edged (sharp objects like knives).

konong ⇨ **kcnong**

konoti: **tabv** *n.* ⇨ **bvkatsimad**

konang *num. adj.* pi:nyiko lang ako ꞑ (numeral) nine (9).

konari: *n.* kombong po:lolo tupunn appun punnc bcttanc vsng amvng abangko ꞑ a large tree bearing yellow flowers. {L <As.}

koné péli (*var. ya:sur ongo*) *n.* ngosvg kanc, rcyigla arainc, ongo abangko ꞑ a kind of long, small fish with scales.

konké *adv.* konnokc po:pckc longc ꞑ two days before yesterday.

konkéyum *adv.* konkckc yumc ꞑ two nights before the last.

konnying (*var. konnyíng*) *adv.* mcnyng kcmpcnam po:pckc dtag ú the year before the last.

konnyum *adv.* konnokc yumc ꞑ the night before the last.

kontu:- (*var. kantu:-*) *v.i.* arainc o:kai atvc dvr sodla:bulu andc:nam ú (of a long object) to get shortened because of a part being broken or chopped off.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~nc *adj./n.* arainc o:kai atvc dvr sodla:bulu andc:nc ꞑ shortened (object).

Kondar *n.* Pe:gu opvnlok gu:mvn ꞑ deity of the Pe:gu clan of the Misings.

konno *adv.* mclok c po:pckc longc ú

the day before yesterday.

konro *adv.* konnokc rokomlo ꞑ in the morning of the day before yesterday.

kopaiyira *n.* bortanc annc kanc mv:ta:nc vsng amvng abangko ú a kind of timber tree.

kopag *n.* bortapagge:la arainc annc kanc, lcko a:ye engge:la amv:dc sipagnc, vsng amvng abangko; odok (minnycmvlo ti:nc) a:yc ꞑ the banana plant; its fruit.

~ **paglung** / **kolung**¹ *n.* béjeko kopag amíngé dungko ꞑ a place full of plantain trees; a banana plantation.

kopí *n.* oyi:pc donam a:ye abangko ꞑ a variety of shrub bearing small and round fruit that can be used as vegetable.

kopkang *n.* okumlok ingkurang manggom valok pednam bareycm kvnggv:pc du:dopc gumlvgnam va intag ꞑ a piece of split bamboo tied along a wall, usually made of reed or bamboo, to keep the latter upright and firm.

kopka:dvra *n.* tcmpvlo du:nc dorme:nc kcsung abangko ꞑ a turtle.

Koptag *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ꞑ name of a Mising clan.

kobo (*var. kobu*) *n.* kamponc appun punnc bottcnc vsng amvng abangko ú a kind of large forest tree.

kobokiring (*var. kobongkiring*) *n.* ake nc:ng taniyc manggom maksong so:nc taniyc alc lckidlo gcnam kiring kiring cmna bc:nc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

atta:r abangko ʉ a rattle (tied round the ankle by some women or by some dancers).

kobor- (var. **koborog-**) ⇨ **ko-**⁴

kobir *n.* akedc annc alumpc yednc, akedc kampoge:la alumnc appuncmpc punnc, odokkc akedc ncrv:lo alumpc avnc, o:yi:pc donam amvng abangko ʉ (common name for) cabbage, cauliflower and kohlrabi (a turnip-like vegetable plant).

kobug-kora- (var. **kobug-kokora-**) *v.i.* amongc gv:tu:-jiko:nam ʉ (of surfaces) to be uneven; to be undulating.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* gv:tu:-jiko:nc (atí atílok taléng atagé) ʉ uneven (surface).

-kom- *vl.suf.* atv atvcm o:kai agerko ila mokomnamcm lukannanc gomnyob ʉ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote covering or obstructing something, closing the opening of something, etc. {e.g. **tag-** '(here) to place something'+**kom-** >**takkom-** 'to cover something by placing a broad or flat object (a piece of cloth, a piece of broad leaf, etc.) on it'; **du:** 'to sit'+**kom-** >**dungskom-** 'to obstruct the view or sight of something by sitting in front of it', etc. }

komo- ⇨ **kémo-**

komang *n.* (abbug palvgnanc manggom cpugc dc:dopc rvbv sola) yumrang simvn-sikcycm apkenanc ʉ a kind of trap (usually, a triggering device

to let off a gun or an arrow) for killing wild animals.

Koman *n.* Misi:lok opvn amvn abangko ʉ name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

komar *n.* yogvrkokki atv atvcm monc (tani:) ʉ a blacksmith. {L.<As. }

komki: *n.* takom abangko ʉ a praying mantis.

komki: tari: *n.* namnyi:nc, a:m atvcm donc, tari: abangko ʉ the flying bug.

komsung (var. **kumsung**, **kémsung**) *n.* a:m mcsi:nanc lcgangc karc rcsa:la monam okum ʉ a granary.

komser *n.* komki: abangko ʉ a variety of mantis.

komjing (var. **komjǐng**) *n.* (taniyc) aipc ajji:la du:dolok adv ʉ the early childhood. {Note: The meaning of this word, which is found in a genre of traditional songs (**kaban**) and not in common use now, is based on the context of its occurrence and may hence be treated as tentative. }

komtǐng (var. **kumtvng**) *n.* tornc amo:lo sa:nc ncmvng abangko ʉ a kind of grass.

kodum *n.* yumrang kopag amvng abangko ʉ a kind of wild plantain or banana.

kompvđ *n.* amo:lo pvda:la du:nc takom abangko ʉ a mole-cricket.

kombo: takom *n.* takom abangko ʉ a variety of cricket.

kombong¹ *n.* kamponc appun punnc, ma:nc yumrang amvng abangko ʉ

a kind of wild creeper with small white flowers that bloom towards the latter part of spring.

kombong² *n.* kombong po:lolo a:ye e:nc vsng amvng abangko ꞑꞑ peach.

Kombong³ *n.* (Ohom mimo:lo lang akon akon mimo:lo dvtaglok bangkv bangkv po:lom kʷnamlo) a:po:pagnɔ po:lo ꞑꞑ Mising name of the first month of the year according to the calendar followed in some states of India, including Assam (mid-April to mid-May according to the Gregorian calendar). {*neol.*}

kombol *n.* svkʷrycmvlo amvr tayo:lo u:lvksunam bi:samnc gasor abangko ꞑꞑ blanket. {L.<As.}

komrv ⇨ **kumrí**

komli: *n.* arvglo:bulu kvla kvngabla:ma:pc dcnga:nc takom ꞑꞑ swarms of locusts (invading cornfields, etc.).

kor- (*var. ker-*) *v.t.* alc danam ꞑꞑ to take a step.

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* dakor kornam agercm ikinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to take steps.

~**ko:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko tujedma:pc tayo:dok kerla gvko:nam ꞑꞑ to stride across something.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**pv:-** *v.t.* allcm araipc kerdolo aldc o:kaikolo pv:nam ꞑꞑ to touch or reach a particular spot while taking a long stride.

~**bo:-** *v.t.* kerla o:kaiko gvbo:nam ꞑꞑ to stride over (something or someone).

~**bad-** *v.t.* cddvko mo:tc:pc korpcnamma:ji cdcmpcnam bojcy:ngko kornam ꞑꞑ (while taking a step) to put the foot on a spot at a greater distance than was intended; to overstep.

~**lad-** *v.t.* lamkupc kernam ꞑꞑ to step backward.

~**yir-/~yvr-** *v.t.* dakor kornam agercm geryvrnam ꞑꞑ to teach how to take steps (i.e. walk).

~**yirsu-/~yvr-su-** *v.t.* dakor kornam agercm geryvrsunam ꞑꞑ to learn how to take steps (i.e. walk).

koro ⇨ **kamro**

koroi *n.* mv:tanc vsng amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a timber tree. {L.<As.}

korog *n.* ⇨ **kokorog**

koros *n.* o:kai agerko gerdolo gvpagnɔ manggom gvpakpcnc murkong ꞑꞑ expense. {L.<As.}

korod *n.* vsng atvcm porkenapc manggom sotu:napc a:ye katc:la atabdopc yogvrkokki monam abangko ꞑꞑ a saw. {L.<As.}

korai *n.* di:bang attungcm rcyvg rcyvkpc porge:la ajjo:ko bi:samgamla guleycmpc igamdopc ponam atta:r mcgcnɔ abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of round-rimmed shallow basket woven with fine bamboo strips. {L.<As.}

kortag *n.* ayyom nappang ara:lok mv:dumlo kvnggv:pc nvnggabge:la, kcvg ataglo dcnggabdpoc bagcm pc la:pagla bc:monam ꞑꞑ a clucking sound made by the tongue.

~ **tag-** *v.i.* kortagcm bc:monam ꞑꞑ

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

to make a clucking sound.

kortcɔ *n.* tame mego:nc ajjo:nc pɕttang abangko ɟʉ a wag-tail.

kordoi *n.* ayongge:la jvngokopɕ jvgnam kanc ku:nc a:ye abangko; odok amvng ɟʉ a kind of citrous fruit and its tree. {L.<As.}

-kolo, -kkolo ⇨ **-lo**

-kolog, -kkolog ⇨ **-kélog**

-kolokké, -kkolokké ⇨ **-lokké**

kolopang (*var.* **kolpang**) *n.* aki:lok lakke ataglok nvksa:la kinam abangko ɟʉ a spleen-related stomach pain.

kolom *n.* ara:lo siyai to:lvla (manggom siyai du:nc) adnanc ɟʉ a pen. {L <As.}

kololi: *n.* appun alangcm munggo:nc bumurang abangko ɟʉ a kind of bumblebee.

koloyang (*var.* **koliyang, koluang**) *n.* kekon-kesaglo talc:lokke kcvlo:pc arai araipc ongo durangko yabgo kanc ongo togabnanc atta:r abangko ɟʉ a kind of vertically placed fish trap with vertical trap-doors (to let fish in but not letting them go out) on two sides or on all four sides.

kolabati (*var.* **ko:lobati, ko:labati**) *n.* su:lli:lo arainc atkongcmɕ ila sa:nc (cdc atko:dc tinggamnc) ncsin abangko ɟʉ a kind of grass (with sweetish and slightly juicy stems) that grows on sandy soil.

koliba ⇨ **yi:pong**

koliyang ⇨ **koloyang**

koluang ⇨ **koloyang**

kolung¹ ⇨ **kopag paglung**

kolung² *n.* yumrang kopag ɟʉ wild plantains.

kolej *n.* iskulloɕ poripɕnamcm pongabge:la odok lɕdvɕ poriko ɟʉ college. {L. <Eng. *college*}

kole: *n.* bortanc annɕ kanc vsvng abangko ɟʉ a kind of tree with broad leaves.

koltub *n.* aki:dc kampoge:la alabɕ yakanc da:rom abangko ɟʉ a kind of egret, with black wings and a white front.

koltég (*var.* **ko:da-batkong**) *n.* da:romcmɕ inc, ongo donɕ, pɕttang abangko ɟʉ a kind of egret.

kolpang ⇨ **kolopang**

koyo ⇨ **kojo**

koyog *n.* vsvng amvng abangko (odok atangkokki vsvng, valogbuluk monam atv atv aima:pc ima:dopɕ tidlvgnam ro:ng abangko mola:dag) ɟʉ a kind of tree (the juice of which can be used in preparing lacquer).

koyag- *v.i.* (oyvng atvlo:bulu alo) ti:badnam ɟʉ (of curries, fried items of food, etc.) to be excessively salty. {*Note:* Misings use the verb root **ti:-** for both 'to be sweet' and 'to be salty', but excessive saltiness is equated with bitterness. ⇨ **ko**-³}

koyin- ⇨ **ko**-⁴

ko:-¹ *v.t.* ollu:lokki a:nc atvcm gvko:nam ɟʉ to cross a river, stream, etc. by boat.

~ko:- (>**kongko:-**) *v.t., v.i.* ko:la gvko:nam; ko:la gvko:lvgnam ɟʉ to cross a river by boat; to ferry someone across a river, stream,

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- etc. by boat.
~nam *vl.n.*
~nc *adj.,n.* ollungkokki kekonpc gvko:nc; ollung ko:nc agercm inc ꞑ (one) who crosses a river, stream, etc. by boat; a ferryman.
~po:- *v.t.* ko:la kekonpc gvnam agercm akoncmprnam ipo:nam ꞑ to cross a river, a stream, etc. by boat ahead of someone else.
~rvg-/~lvg- *v.t.* kekonpc kongko:lvgnam to ferry someone across by boat.
~rvg-su- (>**ko:rvksu-**) *v.t.* a:nclogbuluk kekonlo du:nc se:kaimc ollungkokki ko:la gvrksunam ꞑ to take a boat out to the other side of a river, a stream, etc. in order to ferry someone back.
~lad- *v.t.,v.i.* okolokkc kongkaji odopc gvlatkunam ꞑ to row a boat back or return to the bank from where someone came.
~lvg- ⇨ **~rvg-**
ko:-² *v.t.* yerung, yebung manggom ru:me:nc aru:lo:bulu du:nc o:kaiycm la:pagnam lcgangc alag lakke:ycmbulum ara:pc nvga:lvgladarc-darkurnam ꞑ to pick (one's) nose, ears, etc.; to put something into a small hole (in order to take out something).
~jog- *v.t.* ycrung-ycbungcm ko:dolo mojnogam ꞑ to cause a small wound or abrasion inside one's nose or ear, while picking it.
~nam *vl.n.*
- ko:-³** *v.t.,v.i.* bidnc asic doyangla a:nc ru:yilok amongcm asi ara:pc oledmonam; cdcmpc doyangbomnam; yoksiglokkibulu valo manggom vsv:lo rvdla alcbauko o:rv:monam ꞑ (of a river) to erode away (banks, fields, villages, etc.); (of erosion) to take place; to make a dent somewhere on a piece of bamboo or wood with a knife.
~a:- (>**konga:-**) *v.i.* a:nc ko:la arang atakpc gva:nam ꞑ (of erosion of river banks) to keep pushing in.
~nam- *vl.n.*
~pag- *v.t.* rago ko:la arvgcm, okumcmbulum kama:pc imonam ꞑ to erode away.
~bom- *v.i.,v.t.* rago ko:namc isa:la kvngv:pc ko:la du:nam; rago ko:la o:kaiko kama:pc imonam ꞑ to begin eroding in full swing; to erode away something.
~rum- *v.t.* raggo ko:la o:kaiko orumnam ꞑ (of erosions) to bury something under, or cover something with, soil, sands, etc.
~rég- *v.t.* yoksvkkokki-bulu rvdla va, vsvng atvlok alcpkolo ajjo:ko o:rv:monam ꞑ to make a small dent somewhere on a piece of bamboo or wood with a knife.
ko: *n.* ajji:la du:nc milbong tani:; aki:lo du:nc omma:ng ꞑ boy; a foetus in the womb.
~ gé- *v.i.* aki:lo omma:ng du:nam ꞑ to be pregnant.
-ko:- *vl.suf.* o:koi agerlokki o:koi among, asilogbuluk kekonpc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

gynamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote crossing a spot or some space (including a water space) by some action. {e.g. **dc:-** 'to fly' + **ko:-** >**dcngko:-** 'to fly across'; **ba:-** 'to swim'+**ko:-** (>**bangko:-**) 'to swim across', etc. }

ko:koroli ⇨ **kokoroli**

ko:ka:ng *n.* ya:me: me:ma:nc la: mmbvr bvrma:nc ko:-ko:nc:ng ꞑꞑ children.

ko:g ⇨ **tu:pog**

ko:son dobur *n.* (lekkem) ui-utpong aipc mc:dopc apta gvnc do:lung taniyc inam dobur ui abangkoꞑ ꞑꞑ (formerly) a religious ceremony performed by Misings to propitiate gods before going out into the woods for community hunting.

Ko:jéyanggo *n.* (Misingkvdarc mcngkampc) taniycm donamcm binc a:m, tcpang, cdcmbulumpinc nci-ncnganlok uyu (anc cmna mc:nam) ꞑꞑ (as imagined by Misings) the goddess of crops.

ko:nyi *num. cl.* tani: dungko okumc annyiko ꞑꞑ two houses or households. { ⇨ **kongko** }

ko:ti: *n.* vsng, va atvcm porge:la rcyigpc monam atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ a long, thin and small stick of bamboo or wood.

ko:tu:- (*redup.* **ko:tung-ko:ma:-**) *v.i.* (pcttangcbulu) tame kama:nam manggom tamelok attungo:ko kanam ꞑꞑ (especially of birds) to be tailless or to have only a part of the tail. {*cf.* **metu:-**}

ko:dola¹ *n.* ya:me: me:daggom ajji:nc kouwcmpe etedla du:nc tani: ꞑꞑ dwarf.

ko:dola² *n.* amig ara:lok kvdsukolo du:nc alumge:la yakancdc ꞑꞑ pupil of the eye.

ko:dang *n.* nc:ng taniyc po:lo po:lolo amvr ka:sunammc ꞑꞑ menstrual period.

~ **da:-** *v.i.* nc:ng taniyc po:lo po:lolo amvr ka:sunam ꞑꞑ to have a menstrual period.

ko:nang *n.* tame: kama:né pérog ꞑꞑ a tailless hen.

ko:nc:ng *n.* mmbvr bvrma:nc nc:ng tani: ꞑꞑ girl {*comp.* **ko:+nc:ng**}

ko:piyang (*var.* **pentag**) *n.* vgvg kvkpc, odokkc arbiyang talc:pc, lamkupc guddunla du:nc amvr ꞑꞑ the buttocks.

ko:pi: *num. cl.* tani: dungko okumc appi:ko ꞑꞑ four houses or households. { ⇨ **kongko** }

ko:ped pered *n.* pcjabcmpe inc yumra: pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of wild duck; teals.

ko:pvr- *v.t.* taye engabnam ldupc sikkongkokki-bulu taye lenkom narc:monam ꞑꞑ to clean the anus with small splits of bamboo or wood after defecation.

~**su-** *v.t.* avc ko:pvrnam ꞑꞑ to clean the anus with small splits of bamboo or wood oneself.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

ko:bang *n.* karc ckum manggom oudnc o:kailo:pc gvsa:nadopc pakorog pakorogla alc

- tugabnanncm palvgnam vsng atung úú a log of wood with steps to go up a raised platform (normally used in platform dwellings).
- ko: molom** (var. **ko: jé:lom**) *n.* kortag tagdu:ncmpc mannc pirtanc tapum abangko úú a large variety of caterpillar (that can produce a sound similar to clucking).
- ko:r** (var. **ka:si**) *n.* apong tv:nanc lga:pc monam oying úú cooked vegetable, fish or meat meant to be served with rice beer.
- ko:riyang** *n.* gakvr mcgc:nanc manggom la:nanc lgangc monam va ctung abangko úú a bamboo receptacle used to keep or carry milk. {L<As}
- ko:ri:** (var. **ko:píd**) *n.* atv atvcm ri:nanc, valogbuluk monam, rcyvnc atkong úú a slender stick or strip for stringing something (as used for roasting fish or meat by stringing the pieces and placing them beside fire); a spit.
- ko:red** *n.* sv:pagc la: sv:pag a:yc angu-angupc gvpanseudpc kednanc abangko úú a cotton gin.
- ko:rcg-** *v.t.* ía, vsngcmbulum yoktung yoksikkokki-bulu tcgrcgnam úú to cut a notch at some place of a piece of bamboo or wood.
- ko:l** (var. **payeb**) *n.* among kcvgbok asicm kedla la:sa:nanc yogvrlok monam atta:r abangko úú a suction pump manually operated (for sucking up underground water). {L<As.'machine'}
- ko:l ollung** (var. **ko:l éllung, ko:l étkung**) *n.* mesinkokki gímonam ollungj úú a steamboat.
- ko:l ga:n** (var. **ko:l gayon**) *n.* (su aso aso:pé kakuma:pé iné) ni:tom-da:diyém momoné, agom-asogém lumoné mesinj úú a gramophone.
- ko:lobati, ko:labati** ⇨ **kolabati**
- ko:yom** (var. **ko:yCm, ko:yum**) *n.* pctta:lok tame dungko atagdok attvngkc adin úú (of fowl and other birds) the fleshy part of the body at one end where the tail begins.
- ka-** *v.i.* sc:kavkc o:kaiko du:nam úú to have, i.e. possess, something. {Note: Most sections of Misings no longer use the positive forms of this verb, such as **ka-dung** '(someone) has (something) presently', **ka-dungai** '(someone) had/used to have (something)', etc., although such uses remain unchanged amongst the Adis. The Misings have generally replaced **ka-** with **du:-** (⇨ **-du:-²**), (**kadung>dung, kadungai>dungai/dungngai**, etc.). However, the negative form of **ka-**, viz. **kama/kamang** is used by Misings regularly. ⇨ **kama/kamang**}
- ka-** *vl.suf.* ⇨ **-ke-¹**
- ka¹** *t.m.* gvnc advlo o:kaiko inamcm lcnkannc gomnyob úú tense marker for the simple past and the past perfect. {Note: Speakers of the Sa:yang dialect also use **-tuai** (**-to+ai**) instead of **-ka**.}
- ka²** (*verbal particle*) o:kai agerko

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

gerto, geryo cmna:bulu lunamcm
 rcmaggammo-nam légangé
 luté:lígnam gomnyob; sc:kai o:kaiko
 lunamdc manggom inamdc
 lumurgamdung, imurgamdung cmna
 luncdm manggom incdm lunanc
 gomnyob ꞑ verbal particle added to
 an imperative suffix to tone down
 the straightness or the bluntness of
 an order or instruction; particle
 added at the end of a verb in a
 sentence to denote objecting mildly
 to what someone says or does,
 indicating that what he/she has
 said or done is not correct. {e.g.
Aipé 'nicely, well, etc.' **so:-** 'to
 dance' + **to** '(imperative marker)'
 + **ka** > **Aipé so:toka** 'Dance
 nicely !'. **Aima:pé** '(here) rudely
 or using harsh words' **lu-** 'to say
 or speak' + **yo** '(negative
 imperative marker)' + **ka** >
Aima:pé luyoka 'Don't speak
 rudely!'. **Édcmpc** 'like that, so'
lu- 'to say' + **do-** '(habitual present
 tense marker)' **nci** '(interrog.
 suffix)' + **ka** > **Édémpé**
ludoné(i)ka! 'It isn't right to say
 so'. **Bv** 'he/she' **gv-** 'to go/come'
 +**do+nci+ka**) >**Bí gidoné(i)ka!**
 'It isn't true to think (or say) that
 he/she would come/go', or 'It's not
 correct that he/she has come', etc.
o lengthened to **o:** in the two
 words in a process of sandhi.}

-ka³ (*interrog. particle*) sc:kai o:kaiko
 ludolo appvng agomdcm kinla:ma:la
 tadncdc kinlv:namdcm taudolo
 lutc:lvgnam gomnyob ꞑ an

interrogative particle denoting the
 sense of 'What if ...?', 'How about
 ..', etc. {e.g. **No** 'you' + **ka**
 >**No:ka?** 'How about you?'; **Si** 'to
 die' + **mílo** '(condition marker) if'
 + **ka** >**simílo:ka?** 'What if
 (someone) dies?', etc.}

kai (*var. kaiyé:, kayéng, kaiyéng,*
sa:si, yai, ai) *n.* (gognamc la:
 gokkamc) avkc av:ya:nc bvro;
 cdcmpc gokkam manggom gognam
 akon akonc ꞑ (form of address as
 well as term of relationship) elder
 brother; male persons (who are of
 the same clan or who can be
 treated as belonging to the same
 clan) of the same status. {*Note:*
kai appears to be a clipped form
 of Assamese.}

kailub ⇔ **da:rom**

kaiyéng, kaiyé: ⇔ **kai**

-kakuje, -kakuje (*clip. -kakui*) *vl.suf.*
 agom lukodokkc o:kolaipc
 gvlangkula o:kai agerko ikakui cmna
 agom luncdc sc:kaimc manggom
 sc:kaibulum jonnamcm lukannanc
 gomnyob ꞑ suffix added to
 appropriate verb roots to denote
 the speaker proposing to another
 person or other persons to go back
 (to a certain place) to do something.
 {e.g. **do-** 'to eat' + **kakui**
 >**dokakui** "Let's go back (to a
 certain place) to eat"; **yub** 'to
 sleep' + **kakui** >**yupkakui** "Let's
 go back (to a certain place) to
 sleep", etc. **-kakuje/-kakuje** is a
 complex suffix, consisting of **-ka,**
-ku and **-je/-jé.**}

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
 j ny t d n p b m r l y

kakeya:ye *n.* ma:nc vsvng amvng abangko úú a kind of creeper.

kag⁻¹ *v.i., v.t.* csar yunam legangbulu a:nclok manggom ga:nclok asic tayc:pc dc:sa:nam; asicm alaglokki manggom atv atvkokki juksa:la dungkodokkc mo:tcnggampc dc:monam úú (of waves in rivers and seas) to rise and fall; to bail out water from some place with the hands, a scoop, etc.

~**ko:-** (>**kakko:-**) *v.t.* asicm kagla kekonlokkc kekonlo:pc dcngko:monam úú to bail out water from one side to the other side.

~**kad-** *v.t.* asicm kagla sc:kaimc dcngkadmonam úú to wet someone while bailing out water from somewhere.

~**nanc** *n.* asi kagnam agercm gernanc (pcjugcbulu) úú something with which to bail out water, e.g. a scoop.

~**nam** *vl.n*

~**pín-** (>**kakpín-**) *v.t.* okolai du:nc asicm kakpagla kadanma:pc imonam úú to bail out all the water found somewhere.

~**mid-** *v.t.* asicm alaglok kagla dornc cmc atvcm momidnam úú to put out fire by bailing out water with the hand from a container.

~**rum** *v.t.* asicm kagla sc:kaimc dc:rummonam úú to wet someone all over by (or while) bailing out water.

kag⁻² ⇔ **kog⁻¹**

-kag- *vl.suf.* sc:kai atvkosin kagcma:dopc o:kai agerko

gernamcm lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added to a verb root to denote someone ruining someone else by some action. {**do-** 'to eat' + **kag-** >**dokag-** 'to ruin someone by eating at his/her house/place always (paying nothing or giving nothing in return); **tv:-** 'to drink' + **kag-** >**tvngkag-** 'to ruin someone by drinking at his/her house/place always (paying nothing or giving nothing in return), etc. The suffix used to denote ruining oneself is **kaksu-** <**kag-su**>.

kagos *n.* aborge:la vsvng anncm pc ajcbla ctsa:dopc di:ba:lokki-bulu monam attar abangko úú paper. {L<As.}

kagori: *n.* pi:ro amvngcm pc-nam oudbannc, odokkc bu:tabannc, jiko:lo sa:nc amvng abangkoj úú a variety of reed. {L<As.}

kagyo *n.* cpugc dc:dolo gc:yodgc:madla dc:ma:dopc cpugdok nabjo:ma:nc attv:dc m porkege:la molvgnam vsvng annc, pcttang amvdcbuluj úú feathers, leaves of trees, etc. cut to size and fixed at the blunt end of an arrow to make it fly straight.

Kagyung *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko úú name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

-kang¹ *imp.suf.* sc:koimc luncdokkc mo:tc:pc gvcrdopc ludolo:bulu lunam gomnyobj úú (used with verbs denoting movement) imperative suffix denoting a direction to move away from the speaker. {e.g. **gv-**

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

'to go' + **kang** >**gvkang** 'Go!';
dug- 'to run' + **gor** + **kang**
>**duggorkang** 'Run quickly!'

-kang² *t.m.* (ake inamlo) o:kai agerko
po:pclo inamcm lukannanc
gomnyob ú verbal suffix used to
denote simple past tense{e.g. **si-**
'to die' + **kang** >**sikang** '
(Someone) died (yesterday, last
year, etc.)'; **gí** 'to go' + **kang**
>**gvkang** '(Someone) went (last
night, last year, etc.)'. **-kang²** can
be added to an intransitive verb
root directly, but, in the case of
a transitive verb root, it needs to
be preceded by some other verbal
suffix. The examples given already
are ones of intransitive verbs.
Examples of transitive verbs are
-- **ge-** 'to scold' + **bom** '(suffix
denoting) beginning to do something
in full swing' + **kang**
>**ge:bomkang** '(Someone) started
scolding (someone) severely'; **ka-**
'to see' + **lí-** '(suffix denoting) a
desire to do something' + **kang**
>**ka:língkang** '(Someone) desired
to see something', etc. **ge:kang***,
ka:kang*, etc. are not
grammatically permissible forms.}

kangkan- *v.i.* ka:pc ainam ú to be
beautiful.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ka:pc ainc ú beautiful.

kangki-¹ (*var.* **kangke-¹**, **ka:nyi:-¹**,
kanyv:-¹) *v.i.* ka:pc aima:nam;
kangkanma:nam ú to be
unattractive; ugly.

~**nam** *vl.n.* ~**nc** *ad./n.* ka:pc

aima:nc; kangkanma:nc ú
unattractive; ugly.

kangki-² (*var.* **kangke-²**, **ka:nyi:-²**,
ka:nyv:-²) *v.t.* sc:kaimc
ka:lv:ma:nam manggom mc:nyv:nam
ú to dislike someone.

kangkin- (*var.* **kangken-**) *v.t.*
po:pclokkcbo rvksula manggom
ka:yvdl sc:kaimc manggom okaiko
kinnam; ka:la sc:koji manggom
okkoji cdcmm kinnam ú to know
someone or something; to recognise
someone or something.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* po:pclokkcbo rvksula
manggom ka:yvdl sc:kaimc
manggom o:kaiko kinnc ú (one)
who knows or recognizes someone
or something.

kangkin *n.* po:pclokkcbo rvksula
kinnam ami ú one who is known
to someone.

kasi/kase *n.* gcrkuri:ge:la rcmvg
rcmvgnc a:ye kadopc yogvrkokki
monam radnc, a:m, tase
atvcmbulum gadnanc, yoksvg
abangko ú a sickle. {L.<As.}

kaju (*var.* **kaje**, **kajé**, **kayc**, *clip.*
kai) *indecl.* o:kai agerko gerla:i
cmna goksunanc gompir ú
indeclinable word denoting a
proposal or a call to do something
together ('Let us' go there/eat
something/return home, etc.).
{*Note:* **kaju/kaje/kajé/kayc** is
used as a free morph, usually in
sentence-initial positions, but it is
also used as a suffix after
appropriate verb roots, e.g. **ka-**

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

'to see' + *kajé* >**kangkajé** 'Let's go and see (something)'; *ré-* 'to buy' + *kai* >**rékai** 'Let's go and buy (something)', etc. The use of both the free form and the bound form, especially of the clipped **kai** and **-kai**, in the same sentence is also pretty common, e.g. **Kai, sinemangko kangkai** 'Let's go to see a film'.}

-kaju (var. **-kaje**, **-kajé**, **-kayc**, **-kai**)
{⇒ Note following **kaju/kaje/kajé/kayc/kai**}

katog *n.* tu:yi:dc gcngkvrvbnc ajji:nc yoksig abangko **ju** a knife.

katang (var. **lépon**) *n.* guycngcmpc inc aglcng kama:nc vsingcm re:nanc lcgangc alc so:nyilo gclvksunam rvbv **u** rope used to tie the two feet together in order to climb trees without branches, such as areca palms.

Kati *n.* Ohomiya:lok kvndnc po:lo; Dvsang po:lo **u** name of the seventh month of the Assamese calendar. {L<As.}

kad- *v.t.* po:nyoglo manggom nogin aruglo ajji: ajji:ko asi pvlvga manggom alaglokki kaglvga alangcm toka:nancko-lo bitkumsumo-nam **ju** to pour or sprinkle water over fermented rice for straining rice beer.

~ka-/-~kí-¹ (>**katka-/-katkí-**) *v.t.* (tvngkandu:ji tvngkanma:ji manggom tv:pc aidagji aima:ji cdcmm kinnam lcgangc) kadla kangkvnam **ju** to pour or sprinkle water over fermented rice to obtain rice beer

to check if it is fermented properly or if its quality is good or otherwise.

~kin-/-~ken- (>**katkin-/katken-**) (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* apongcm kapc katpcnammji dcm kennam **u** to know how to obtain liquor by pouring or sprinkling water over fermented rice.

~kum- (>**katkum-**) *v.t.* apongcm kadla mckumnam **ju** to make a stock of rice beer by pouring or sprinkling water over fermented rice and repeating the process.

~kí-² *v.t.* apong kadnam agerém po:pé ikínam **ju** to have experience of straining rice beer.

~gor- *v.t.* lomna kadnam **ju** to pour or sprinkle water over fermented rice to obtain rice beer without delay.

~gCng *n.* apong kadnanc atv atvc **ju** a tool or a container used for straining rice beer.

~sed- (>**katsed-**) *v.t.* (lcko kadnam apongcv pv:ma:la:bulu) po:nyog manggom nogin arugcm lckoda la:lenla kadnam **ju** to strain an additional quantity of rice beer.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* apong kadnam agercm inc **u** one who strains rice beer.

~rug *n.* apong kadnam lcdvpc du:pangc arug **ju** remainder of fermented rice after liquor is strained out from it.

~yir-/-~yír- *v.t.* apong kadnam agercm moyirnam **ju** to teach how to pour or sprinkle water over fermented rice to obtain rice beer.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

~yirsu-/~yirsu- *v.t.* apong kadnam agercm moyirsunam ũ to learn how to pour or sprinkle water over fermented rice to obtain rice beer.

-kad- *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko idolo atv atvc okolailo ogab-dcnggabnam-cm manggom ogab-dcnggabila narc:ma:pc imonammcm-bulum lukannanc gomnyob jũ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote something wetting, dirtying, spilling on, etc. something or someone as a result of doing something. {e.g. **pV-** 'to pour' + **kad-** >**pVkad-** 'to wet or dirty something or someone by pouring something liquid'; **sug-** 'to spit' + **kad-** >**sukkad-** 'to dirty something or someone by spitting on', etc.}

kadari: *n.* pcrog-pcjab atvc cm sogabla donc yumrang mendari: abangko ũ a kind of wild cat that usually preys on fowl.

-kan-¹ *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko idvnam manggom ipc aikannammcm lukannanc gomnyob jũ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote that it is appropriate, suitable, favourable, the right time, etc. for doing something or for something to take place. {e.g. **do-** 'to eat' + **kan-** >**dokan-** ' (of ripe fruit, cooked tems, etc.) to be suitable for eating'; **gad-** 'to reap' + **kan-** >**gatkan-** '(of rice paddy crops, thatching grass, etc., which are cut with a sickle) to be mature enough, grown enough, etc. for harvesting', etc.}

-kan-² *vl.suf.* o:kai ager gerla lcnγκannamcm lukannanc gomnyob jũ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote showing or demonstrating something by an action. {**sud-** 'to point' (to, at) + **kan-** >**sutkan-** 'to show something by pointing'; **so:-** 'to dance' + **kan** >**songkan-** 'to demonstrate a dance', etc.}

kantu:- *v.i.* (vsvngc, ncmvngcbulu) attingc la: aglcngcbulu kama:pc ila andc:la du:nam ũ (of vegetations) to be without the upper portion.

kanrc *n.* arbiangc lang kvkkc akiyc du:rvksuko arkeblo ajjo:nc alumpc lumsa:nc (cdcmpc lumsa:la cdvlai kinc) ũ a glandular swelling at the groin (and the occasional pain occuring there).

~**ki-** *v.i.* arbiyangé lang kékké akiyé du:ríksukolo kinam ũ to have a pain in the groin.

kapiné *interrog. adv.* kapé iné ...? ũ what kind/sort of ...? {**kapé** + **i** + **né** >**kapiné.**}

kapila *interrog. adv.* oko légangé? ũ why? {**kapé+i+la.**}

kapc¹ *interrog. adv.* agerko inanc lamtc dcm manggom oko lcgangc o:kaiko ika:ji, cdcmbulum taunanc gompir jũ how?

kapc² (*var.* **kappai**) *indecl.* kangkinnam taniycm lupa:suycm ainam aima:nammcm taunanc gompir jũ (used when a person meets someone familiar) Hello ! How's everything? How are you?,

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

etc. {**kappai** < **kapé+ai**}

kab-¹ *v.i.* mc:dvrbadyc-mvlo (tadbegdopc alvngcm bc:mola manggom bc:moma:pc) miksi dnam; v:namcm pc manggom ni:tom monamcm pc pcttangc (pcrogcm lutc:ma:pc) manggom ake simvncbulu alvngcm bc:monam ú (of humans) to cry or weep; (of birds, but not cocks and hens) to call, sing, coo, caw, cry, chirp, screech, etc.; (of animals that do not roar, howl, bark, etc.) to let out a cry or some sound.

~**an-/~tv-** *v.i.* kabla du:tvnam ú to weep or cry always or all the time; (of birds and some animals) to call, sing or cry always or all the time.

~**kvn-~mvn-** (*redup.*) *v.i.* (ko:ka:ngcbulu) aglvng sangkandopc kabnam manggom kabla ager atvc m igu:siya:ma:pc inam jú (of babies, children, etc.) to cry annoyingly, or to keep crying and making it inconvenient to attend to one's work.

~**ngasu-** *v.i.* kabda kabdala dungge:la kabnamcm mcnam ú (of humans) to cease to cry or weep; (of birds) to cease to call, chirp, caw, coo, screech, etc.; (of some animals) to cease to let out a cry or some sound.

~**sansu-** (>**kapsansu-**) *v.i.* (taniyc) o:kai lcgangc kabvla sanpaggnam ú (of humans) to get emaciated because of excessive weeping for some reason.

~**sarsu-** (>**kapsarsu-**) *v.i.* (taniyc)

kabla asincm ctsa:mogam-nam ú (of humans) to lighten oneself by weeping.

~**sa-/~rob-** (>**kapsa-/~kabrob-**) *v.i.* kabnamcm isa:nam ú (of humans) to begin to cry or weep; (of birds) to begin to call, chirp, caw, coo, screech, etc.; (of some birds and animals) to begin to let out a cry or some sound.

~**tum-** (>**kaptum-**) *v.t.* o:koi agerko geryoka cmna sc:kaimc kabla lutumnam jú to prevent someone from doing something by weeping (while entreating).

~**tur-** (>**kaptur-**) *v.t.* kabda kabdala sc:kaimc turmokunam jú to bring back to life by weeping (copiously).

~**tv-** (>**kaptv-**) ⇔ ~**an-**

~**dar-** *v.t.* sc:kai manggom pcttangc, simvncbulu kabla yubla du:nc sc:kaimc kinsumonam; ú (of someone) to be woken up by someone weeping or by the call or cry of birds or animals.

~**dv** *n.* (anguru:pc, pcttangcbulu) kabnanc adv manggom bvr dug jú (especially of birds in general) time or season for cooing, singing, chirping, cawing, etc.

~**dv-** *v.i.* (anguru:pc, pcttangcbulu) kabnanc advc manggom bvr dug a:nam ú (especially of birds) to be time or season for cooing, singing, chirping, cawing, etc.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* kabnamcm inc (tani:, pciyi:-pcttang, ake simvncbulu) jú one who weeps; (in case of birds)

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɜ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /j/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ŋj/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

one which sings, chirps, coos, caws, etc.; (of some animals) one which lets out a cry.

~**pa:-** (>**kappa:-**) *v.i.* kabnamcm ipa:nam ʔ to be right to weep.

~**bom-** *v.i.* kabnamcm ibomnam ʔ to start weeping or crying.

~**bomsu-** *v.t.* (ojvngcbulu) o:kai ko manggom sc:kavmc avkc cmna kvnggv:pc mc:la, akon akoncm bige:ma cmna, kablv:ri:lvgdannam ʔ (usually of small children) to consider something or someone exclusively as one's own and and even start crying if someone seeks to take it/him/her away.

~**bad-/~bar-** *v.i.* cdvko kappcnammci cdc m dcrya:dopc kabnam ʔ (of someone) to cry or weep excessively; (of birds and some animals) to keep letting out a call or a sound excessively.

~**bisu-** *v.t.* asin mc:dvrpcnam agomko sc:kai kabla akoncm lubisunam ʔ to let someone know of one's sad story or misfortune, weeping while narrating.

~**bi-** *n.* kappcma:nam agomloksin kabnc tani: ʔ a weepy person.

~**mvn-** *v.i.* sc:kai kc kabnamcm ka:la manggom tadla sc:kai akoncm kabnam; (ko:ka:ngc) abv:ya:nc manggom bottcya:nc sc:kai kc lcvlo okolaipc gymvnp cmna kabnam ʔ to be induced to weeping as a result of seeing or hearing someone weep; (of a child) to weep in order to express one's strong desire to go somewhere with someone.

~**rob-** ⇨ **sa:-**

~**lod-** *n.* kabnamcm ilod ʔ manner of weeping; (of birds or animals) manner of letting out a call or a cry.

~**lvng/~nvng** *n.* aipc mc:dvr la asin ara:lok kc kabnamcm lenpc cmna inamdcj ʔ a weepy feeling resulting from something sad welling up.

~**lv:-/~nv:-** *v.i.* aipc mc:dvr la asin ara:lok kc kabnamcm lenpc cmna inam ʔ to feel weepy.

~**ya:su-** *v.i.* gerlv:dan-ma:nam o:kai agercm gerge:ma cmna kablv:ri:lv gla sc:kaimc lubisunam ʔ to express one's extreme unwillingness to do something by even weeping. {Note: **kab-¹** can be added to another verb root to form compound roots, e.g. **lu-** 'to say' + **kab-** >**lukab-** 'to make someone cry or weep by saying something'; **in-** 'to pinch' + **kab-** >**inkab-** 'to make someone (a child) cry by pinching', etc.}

kab-² *v.t.* narc:monanc lcgangc amyang, kede: de:tag atvc gvpagdopc cpokokki a:m, ambvn, pctu atvc m talcng-kcvkpc beryv:-bersa:monam ʔ to toss pounded paddy grains, rice, etc. up and down with a winnowing fan in order to separate the chaff, dirt, etc. from the husked grains.

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* cpolokki kabnam agercm gerkinnam ʔ to know how to do winnowing with a winnowing fan.

~**jo:-** *v.t.* cpokokki kabnam agercm

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

kangkanpc gerkinam ꞑꞑ to be adept in winnowing with a winnowing fan.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* cpolok kabnam ager gerc ꞑꞑ a winnower.

~**pid-** (>**kappid-**), (*redup.* ~**pid-** ~**yid-**), *v.t.* cpolokki kabdolo ambvncmbulum opid-oyidmonam ꞑꞑ to spill and scatter the contents while winnowing with a winnowing fan.

~**pu:-/~bvn-** *v.t.* vnam a:m atvcm cpolokki kabla narc:monam ꞑꞑ to clean pounded paddy grains, rice, etc.) by winnowing with a winnowing fan.

kab-³ *v.t.* okum sekablo tasscm gumlvgnam ꞑꞑ to roof a house with thatching grass.

~**am/~ngab-** *v.t.* (selab) kabnam agercm gerabnam ꞑꞑ to complete roofing a house with thatching grass.

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* sekab kabnam agerém ikinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to roof a house with thatching grass.

~**jo:-** *v.t.* sekab kabnam agerém ijo:nam ꞑꞑ to be adept in roofing a house with thatching grass.

~**ten-** *v.t.* (lcko sekab kabnamc aima:la) lckoda kabnam ꞑꞑ to roof a house with thatching grass for a second time (the first roofing having been defective).

~**tcM-** *v.t.* sekab kapko tayc:lo tase atvcm lckoda kablvgnam ꞑꞑ to put an additional layer of thatching

grass on a thatched roof.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* sekab kabnam agercm gerc ꞑꞑ (one) who performs an act of roofing a house with thatching grass.

~**kab-** *vl.suf.* arung, lamtc atvcm o:kai ko ila mokabnammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote closing or covering a hole, a passage, a road, etc. completely by some action. {e.g. **si:-** 'to push something in' + **kab-** >**singkab-** 'to thrust something in to close a hole'; **ed-** 'to turn' + **kab-** >**etkab-** 'to lock (a door, a box, etc.) by turning a key', etc.}

kabo- *v.i.* o:kai agerc ma:mvlo agomc asin mcngkampc inam; jubnam; aronam; o:kai lcgangc ainam ꞑꞑ (of something) to be suitable, to be correct, to be fit, etc.

~**nc** *adj.,n.* mcngkampc inc ; aronc ; o:kai lcgangc ainc ꞑꞑ (something) suitable, correct, fit. {*Note: kabo-*, most likely, is a Misingized form of the Assamese verb root *kha/*, one meaning of which is 'to fit'.}

kaban *n.* asin mc:dvr cm manggom mc:dvrpcnam do:yvngcm dcngompc monam ni:tompc molennam Mising ni:tom abangko ꞑꞑ a genre of Mising traditional song (sung non-rhythmically or in slow rhythm, the tune and the theme being expressive of lament).

~**kam** *nl.suf.* o:kai agerko ipcnammc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

cmna lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑꞑ nominal suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote the correctness or appropriateness of an action (according to custom, the need of a situation, etc.) {e.g. **gog-** 'to call or to address (someone)' + **kam** >**gokkam** 'the right relationship term by which one should be addressed'; **ge-** 'to scold' + **kam** >**gengkam** 'the appropriateness of scolding (someone)', etc.}

kama ⇨ **kamang**

kamang (var. **kama**) *adv.* manam tani:ko manggom atv atvko makodo du:ma:mvlo tauncdcm lulatsunanc gompir ꞑꞑꞑ a word denoting a response in the negative, viz. somebody or some people not being somewhere, or somebody or some people not having something. {*Note:* **kamang** has the constituent morphemes **ka-** 'to have/be (lexical)', and **ma(ng)** '(the negativizer)', e.g. **Okum-sé** 'home-at' **tani:** 'man' **ka-ma** 'be-not' -- 'There are no men at home'); **Ngo-kké** 'I-possessive suffix', i.e., 'my' **murkong** 'money' **ka-ma** 'have-not' -- 'I have no money', etc. ⇨ *Note* following **ka-**}

kamag *n.* bottcnc asi sa:nam lcdvpc a:nc ru:yilo lennc rcmagnc among ꞑꞑꞑ soft mud deposited by a river; silt.

kamki: *n.* pckamcmipc inc pcttang abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a kind of black water-fowl.

kampo-¹ (var. **kampu-**, **yasi:-**) *v.i.* sv:pagcmipc i:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to be white.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj,n.* sv:pagcmipc i:nc ꞑꞑꞑ white.

kampo-² *v.i.* kangkannamꞑ ꞑꞑꞑ to be beautiful.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj,n.* kangkannc ꞑꞑꞑ beautiful.

kamped *n.* pckam abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a variety of black water-fowl.

kamro (var. **koro**) *n.* talvngcmipc inc, bortanc annc kanc, yumrang amvng abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a kind of wild plant having long and broad leaves.

kamro ali: *n.* kamro amvngcmipc inc ali: amvng abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a kind of wild plant with edible roots. {often shortened to **kamrali:**}

kar-¹ (var. **kal-**) *v.t.* bagabla manggom takkabila du:nc atv atvlok asigcmbulum lakke: tu:yv:lokki manggom laksinlokki pen-gabla manggom in-gabla la:pagnam ꞑꞑꞑ to peel off barks of trees, the shell of an egg, outer coatings of fruit, boiled vegetables like potatoes, tomatoes, etc. by using the tips of fingers.

~**am-** ⇨ ~**ngab-**

~**ke-** *v.t.* lakke:lokki karla atv atvcm tagnyikopc inam ꞑꞑꞑ to pull something apart, using the tips of fingers.

~**gab-** *v.t.* oledma:dopc, yuttabma:dopc-bulu sc:kai lakke: manggom lcke: attv:lokki okolai sogabnam ꞑꞑꞑ to clutch something

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

tightly with the fingers or toes.

~**ngab-/~am-** *v.t.* o:kailok asvg (lukanpc, aluguti:lok asvg) karnam agercm ingabnam ꞑꞑ to finish peeling off barks or outer coatings of something (e.g. peeling boiled potatoes).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**pu:-** *v.t.* atv atvlok asvgcm karpagla narc:monam ꞑꞑ to clean something by peeling off the bark, the coating, etc.

~**yin-/~yinsu-** *v.t.* (cpo, pctum atvcmbulum podolo alam kama:pc du:nc pornam jcyng manggom di:bang alcbkvdarc) lakke:lokki karla moyinnam ꞑꞑ to bring into alignment or pattern splits of bamboo or cane with the ends of fingers (while making a bamboo mat, a cane basket, etc.).

kar-² *v.i.* sinc po:lo lckoda lenkunam; yumc ayirlo takarc do:mvrto lennam. ꞑꞑ (of the new moon) to appear; (of stars) to start becoming visible in the sky.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**po:-** *v.i.* o:kai takarc akon takarcmpcnam do:mvrto lenpo:nam ꞑꞑ (of a particular star or of some stars) to appear ahead of another star or other stars.

~**pum-/~pumsu-** *v.i.* takar annyiko manggom bojcpakko lckopc karnam ꞑꞑ (of two or more stars) to appear in the sky together or as a close-knit group.

~**bug-** *v.i.* (takar manggom sinam léduké po:lo) lenpo:pagnam ꞑꞑ (of

stars or the new moon) to appear in the sky first.

~**bug takar** *n.* yumdc:lo lenpo:pagnac takar ꞑꞑ a star appearing first in the evening.

~**karag-** *vl.suf.* sc:kaimc o:kaiko aipc tordopc lunamcm, aima:pc penamcm-bulum lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote saying something unpalatable to someone, scolding, cursing, etc. in a severe manner. {*Note: -karag-* is usually followed by the infinitive marker *-la*, or by *-danla* (the suffix *-dan-* being emphatic in function, making the utterance even more forceful), with a repetition of the verb root after (*dan*)*la*, e.g. **lu-** 'to say' + *karag* + (*dan*)*la lu-* >**lukarag(dan)la lu-** 'to say something to someone using very harsh and telling words, or, in such a manner as to put the person to shame'; **pe-** 'to curse' + *karag* + (*dan*)*la pe-* >**pekarag(dan)la pe-** 'to curse someone severely'.}

karc (*var. yora*) *n.* mo:ro:lo tani: du:nanc lcgangc, manggom a:m atvcn lonanc lcgangc, okumlok pisodcm du:sedmnsula du:dopc piso ilvgla rclennammc; arvglo pctta: mcnnam lcgangcbulu cdcmpc rcsa:nammc ꞑꞑ a raised bamboo platform (usually erected without a roof as a small extension of the raised floor of a Mising house for sitting in the open or drying things in the sun); a similar platform

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

erected as a vantagepoint in a cornfield (to keep birds away by shouting or making noises).

karsing *n.* (gomnu) siné po:lo ʉ the night of the invisible moon. {*neol.*}

Karsing-Kartang (*a:ba.*) *n.* (akke lukampc) penamlo:bulu Misingc Do:nyi-Po:lok lcvlo mintc:nam ru:nc-pvnc; (akke lukampé) min-yodgamla minnam Do:nyi-Po:lok amin ʉ (according to a belief based on the invocation of Do:nyi-Po:lo 'Sun-Moon' and Karsing-Kartang together) creator-god in Mising cosmogony; an alternative name of the heavenly beings Sun and Moon together (according to one interpretation). {*Note:* The exact identity of **Karsing-Kartang** in Mising cosmogony is not clear.}

karji (*var. karje, ngoser, mesor, pe:nyob, burbu*) *n.* atabge:la asvg kama:nc, narc:nc asilo du:nc, ongo abangko ʉ a kind of small, somewhat flat, freshwater fish.

karje ⇨ **karji**

kartang *n.* (gomnu) kangkano:pé alumla aipé loladné po:lo ʉ the full moon. {*neol.*}

Kardong *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ʉ name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

Karpung-Kardug (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

karmi: *n.* atabge:la asvg kanc pirme:nc ongo abangko ʉ a kind of small, slightly flat, fish with scales (gourami).

kal- ⇨ **kar-**¹

-kalag- *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko kapc ipcnamma:ji cdcmpc ila:ma:namcm lukannanc gomnyob ʉ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote making a mistake in doing something. {*e.g. lu-* 'to say' + **kalag-** >**lukalag-** 'to make a mistake in saying something'; **gv-** 'to go' + **kalag-** >**gvkalag-** 'to take a wrong road', etc.}

kalang (*var. lumbag*²) *n.* namponc atang lennc vsvng aming abangko ʉ a kind of resin tree.

kali: *n.* (o:rv:nc asilo ongo nvgnanc lcgangc) arainc va gaggcngkolok tu:yv:lo jamnc yogvrcm molvgnam atta:r abangko ʉ a kind of fishing tool with a pointed piece of iron fixed at the end of a long bamboo handle (usually for fishing in deep water).

kaycng *n.* ⇨ **kai**

ka:-¹ *v.t., v.i.* o:kaikolo:pc amigcm bcrnam ʉ to look; to see.

~ko:- (>**kangko:-**) *v.i.* abung manggom do:lu:logbuluk kekonlo:pc ka:nam ʉ to look (at something) across a river or on the opposite side of a house, village, etc.

~kong (>**kangkong**) *n.* abung manggom do:lu:logbuluk kekon ʉ the opposite bank of a river or the opposite side of a house, village, etc.

~kan- (>**kangkan-**) *v.i.* ka:pé ainam ʉ (of someone) to be beautiful, pretty, handsome, etc.; (of something) to be nice to look at; to be lovely, etc.

~**ki-/~nyí:-** (>**kangki-/ka:nyí:-**)

v.i., v.t. o:kaiko manggom sé:kaibí ka:pé aima:nam; sé:kaimé aima:pé mé:nam ǎ (of someone or something) to be unattractive; to dislike someone.

~**kin-/~ken-** (>**kangkin-/kangken-**) (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.*

po:pélokkebo okaiko manggom sé:kaimé kinnam ; ka:la okkoji manggom sé:koji édém kinnam ǎ to know someone or something; to recognise someone or something.

~**kutsu-** (>**kangkutsu-**) *v.i., v.t.*

lamkupé bérla o:kaiko ka:nam ǎ to look back.

~**kur-** (>**kangkur-**), (*redup.* ~**kur-**

~**re-**), *v.i.* kekonlok du:né atí atíém ka:begdopé bare:yébulu arung kanam manggom gainébulu bésornam ǎ (of walls, some obstruction, etc.) to have holes or chinks, making things on the other side visible; (of cloths) to be rather transparent.

~**gor-** (>**kanggor-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko

manggom sé:kaimé lomna ka:nam ǎ to look at something or someone quickly.

~**go:-** (>**kanggo:-**) *v.t.* tolopé

bolopé gígo:la manggom bérgo:la dungko-dakkombulum manggom atí atíém ka:nam; cdcmpc gvgo:la o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc manam ǎ to see places, things, etc. here and there; to look around for something or someone.

~**gab-(>kanggab-)/~dab-** *v.t.*

o:kaiko yogma:dopc manggom

aima:pc ima:dopc ka:bomla du:nam ǎ to guard or watch something or someone.

~**ngab-** (>**kangab-**) *v.t.* ka:pcnam appv:dcm ka:nam ǎ to complete seeing or watching something.

~**sa:-** *v.i.* rvgdum manggom talc:pc ka:nam ǎ to look up or towards the north.

~**si:-/~sv:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko aila du:dopc mosv:nam ǎ to look after something.

~**su-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom atv atvc m avc ka:nam; avc avcm

ka:nam ǎ to look at someone or something oneself; to look at oneself.

~**nyv:-** ⇔ ~**ki-**

~**tog-** *v.i.* nvkko:pc manggom kvkpc ka:nam ǎ to look below or towards the south or the west.

~**ten-** *v.t.* lcko ka:nam o:kaiko lckoda ka:nam ǎ to look at, see or watch something for a second time.

~**tcr** *n.* lcdvarpc ka:nam ager ǎ an act of seeing, watching or looking at something or someone for the last time.

~**tv-** *v.t.* atí atíko ka:dabnam agerém itínam; ka:lí:nam o:kaiko lo:dípe ka:nam ǎ to look after someone or something regularly; to see or watch something regularly.

~**de:pé**, (*redup.* ~**de:-~de:pc**), *adv.* lc:si pasima:pc (sc:koi o:koi agerko gernam) ǎ openly; blatantly.

~**no no-** *v.t.* ka:ponc atvc m ka:da kadala ka:lv:nammc pv:nam j ǎ to be satiated with looking at

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ̃/; í →/ĩ/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

someone/something beautiful, or seeing or watching something captivating, etc.. {*Note:* The use of the negative **ka:no noma** 'not to be satiated with looking at, etc.' is more common.}

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nC** *adj.,n.* ka:nam agercm inc ú (one) who looks at, sees or watches someone or something.

~**po-** *v.i.* ka:pc ainam ú to be pleasant to look at, see or watch.

~**po:-** *v.t.* akoncmpcnam po:pc o:kaiko ka:nam; o:kaiko manggom sc:kaibv kapc icyji, kapc ima:ji cdcml o:nya:kopc ka:nam; o:kaiko mcngkampc icyji ima:ji cdcml ka:pc cmna lo:nya:kopc toya:nam ú to look at, see or watch something before someone else does; to keep someone or something under observation; to wait for something for a temporary period.

~**pa:-¹/~beg-** *v.t.* amig ka:tc:lo atv atvc lennam ú to have an occasion of seeing or sighting someone or something.

~**pa:-²** *v.t.* o:kaiko ka:nam agercm ipa:nam ú to be proper to see or watch something.

~**pv:-** *v.i.* aipc mo:tc:lo:pc ka:begnam ú to be visible up to a long distance.

~**pv:su-** *v.t.* lcdupc o:kaiko icy cmna kinpo:sunam ú to be able to foresee something.

~**bo-¹** *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kaiko ka:monam lcgangc bvm gybola cdcml ka:nam ú (of someone who wants

to show something to someone else) to take someone as company and see something.

~**bo-²** *v.t.* o:kaiko ka:la pa:lv:nam manggom dolv:-tv:lv:nam ú to desire to possess something on seeing it; to find something tempting.

~**bomsu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko yumcm roucm avc kanggapsunam ú to keep watch (on something) oneself all the time.

~**mo-¹** *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kaiko ka:namcm imonam; sc:kaimc o:kai agerko ka:dabmonam ú to make someone see something; to engage someone in supervizing a work.

~**mo-²** *v.t.* o:kaiko ka:lv:nc sc:kaimc cdcml ka:namcm imonam ú to allow someone to see something.

~**mo:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ka:namcm imo:nam ú to be able to make time to see something or supervise a work.

~**man-** *v.t.* cmmvmpc manggom avc mc:ponam lcgangc atv atvcml gvgo:la ka:nam ú to move around a market, a fair, etc., to travel around places, etc. for passing time or for pleasure.

~**mi:-**, (*redup.* ~**mi:-~mi:-**), *v.t.* okolo:pcsin nge:yodma:pc o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc mc:mi:danla ka:nam ú to look at someone or something intently.

~**mur-** *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc akon o:kaiko manggom akon sc:kaibv cmna mc:murla ka:nam ú (while looking at or

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

seeing someone or something) to mistake someone or something for someone or something else.

~mursu- *v.i., v.t.* taniyc manggom atv atv atta:rc annyiko akondc akondcm aipc gcsunam, manggom cdcmpc gcsunam lcgangc akondcm akondc cmna mc:la ka:nam jũ (of two things or persons) to look the same or very similar; to mistake one for the other because of such close similarity.

~ro- *v.i.* mo:ro:lo manggom okolai ara:lo sc:ko sc:ko du:ji, sc:ko oko agercm idu:ji, cdcmpinnm-bulum bare: manggom atv atvlok kekon ataglokcc lc:sula ka:nam jũ to see or watch stealthily through the hole of wall, from a hiding point, etc. what there is inside or on the other side, who the person/persons is/are, what he/she/they are doing, etc.

~ríksu-/~rígmínsu- *v.t.* sc:koi akonc akoncm bccrvgmnsula ka:nam jũ (of two persons) to look at each other's eyes. {*Note:* The Adis use **ka:ríksu-** in the sense of 'to meet (someone)', but the great majority of Misings use now the clipped form **ríksu-** in this sense (i.e. 'to meet someone').}

~rítsu- *v.t.* o:koi gerpcnam agerlok bojcnamdcmm manggom ngasodngayotpa:pc-namdcmm ka:la ila:ma:yc cmna mc:sunam jũ (of someone) to feel, on seeing the great volume of work or the difficulty involved, that he/she would not be capable

of performing it.

~lod *n.* sc:kai sc:kaimc ka:namcm iloddc jũ the manner in which someone looks at someone else.

~lag- *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaibv cmna ka:nam lcdvpc cdc attardc:ma manggom cdc tani:dc:ma: cmna kinkunam jũ to find out subsequently that someone has made a mistake in identifying someone or something.

~lad-/~latsu- *v.t., v.i.* lamkupc bcrila (okaiko manggom sc:kaimc) ka:nam jũ to look back.

~len- *v.i., v.t.* okolai okum ara:lokkcbulu mo:ro:pé amigém bénam jũ (of someone inside a house or somewhere inside) to look (at someone or something) outside.

~lv^{g-1} *v.t.* sc:kai gcnam ege-galug atvc, kongge-doksiriycbulu bvm ka:pomonam jũ (of someone) to look nice, elegant, etc. in some particular attire or jewellery.

~lv^{g-2} *v.t.* sc:kaibulu luka:mwnsudolo manggom dvingka:-paka:mwnsudolo bulum lutum-motum-ma:pc ka:la du:nam ũ (of someone) to remain a passive witness to a quarrel or a violent fight between two persons or groups of persons (not saying or doing anything to stop it).

~lvksu- *v.t.* o:kaiko ka:la avkc asin mcngkamdcmpc idag cmna mc:nam; sc:kaimc (anguru:pc, midang da:pc cmna mc:nam ya:me

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

manggom mvmbvrcm) ka:la mc:lvksunam ꞑꞑ to like someone (especially a boy or a girl as a match) or something on seeing him/her/it.

~**lv:-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:koiko ka:pc mv:nam ꞑꞑ to desire to see someone or something.

~**yod-** *v.i.* amigcm lagbvg manggom lakkegampc bcrnam ꞑꞑ to cast a sidelong glance.

~**yirsu-/~yirsu-** *v.t.* (atv atvcm monamlo:bulu) o:kai agerko gernam lcgangc cdc agerdc sc:kai akonc kapc idu:ji manggom itagji cdc ka:nam; akon akonc o:kaiko kapc idagji dcm ka:la cdcmv:pc imvnam ꞑꞑ to learn something (arts, crafts, etc.) by looking at the way in which someone else is doing, or has done, it; (of manners, etc.) to follow someone in doing something; to imitate or follow.

~**yum-** *v.i.* (taniyc, anguru:pc ko:nc:ngc manggom nc:ng taniyc) migmodcm ka:ycmvlo ayangkanla kangkannam ꞑꞑ (of someone, especially of a female) to have pretty or graceful looks.

~**yumnC** *adj.,n.* ayangkandopc kangkannC ꞑꞑ pretty or graceful. {*Note:* **ka:-**¹ can be added to another verb root to form a compound root, e.g. **do-** 'to eat' + **ka:-** >**doka:-** 'to eat something and see, i.e. to taste'; **gc** 'to wear' + **ka:-** >**gcka:-** 'to try out a garment (by wearing)', etc.}

ka:-² *v.t.* kinam-ramnamcm

aimokunanc lcgangc doktorcbulu sc:kaimc kusere: atvcm binam; sc:kai kvnggv:pc ngasod-ngayoddolo ma-murkong bila manggom atv atvpc idum-modumsunam ꞑꞑ to treat medically someone suffering from a disease; to help someone in need or difficult times with cash or kind.

~**dumsu-** *v.t.* sc:kaikc ngasodlo idum-modumsunam ꞑꞑ to lend a helping hand to someone in difficulty.

~**pvtSU-** *v.t.* kila du:nc taniyc sc:kaimc ka:mola, kusere: dola:bulu aikunam ꞑꞑ (of an ailing person) to cure oneself by obtaining medical treatment.

~**pvd-** *v.t.* sc:kai kila sikvramla du:nc taniycm doktorcbulu ka:la, manggom doktorcm ka:mola:bulu, aimokunam ꞑꞑ to cure a person, ailing critically, by treating him/her medically, or by getting him/her treated medically.

ka:-³ *v.rt.* ~**pu:-/~bvn-** *v.t.* asi pvlvgla arcm batiycmbulum alakkokki ri:la manggom asidcm kagc-kakkurla vrpu:nam ꞑꞑ to wash and clean kitchen utensils, crockery, etc. by rinsing. {*Note:* **ka:-**³ pertains to rinsing of kitchen utensils, crockery, etc., but the meaning becomes explicit only if some suffix is added before adding markers of tense, aspect or mood, as has been given above.}

-**ka:-** *vl.suf.* sé:kaimé lure: mc:re:la o:kaiko inamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

appropriate verb roots to denote denigrating someone by doing something. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say' + **ka:-** >**luka:-** 'to say something denigrating to someone'; **yvr-** 'to laugh' + **ka:-** >**yvrka:-** 'to laugh at someone', etc.}

ka:koi *n.* (gognam) anclok ame:ya:pagnc manggom ame:ya:nc bvro oi; abulok ame:ya:pagnc manggom ame:ya:nc bvrnclok milbong \bar{u} (form of address) uncle (mother's youngest, or younger, brother); uncle (father's youngest, or younger, sister's husband). {*comp.* **ka:kv** + **oi** >**ka:koi**; \Leftrightarrow **ka:kí** and **oi**; also *cf.* **akkoi**.}

ka:kv *n.* (gognam) anclok bvro; abulok bvrnclok milbong; avkc nc:lok abu \bar{u} (form of address) uncle (mother's brother); uncle (father's sister's husband); father-in-law.

ka:so *interj.* (sc:kai o:kai agomko lula du:dolo manggom ajjo:nc ko:ka:ngcbulu je:tak-kutagla du:ycmvlo:bulu cdcmpc agom lunamdcm manggom je:tak-kutagnamdcm mc:po:to cmna:bulu lutumnanc gompir) Du:po:to! Aso:pé du:po:to! \bar{u} (word used by someone for making an intervention, when someone else is saying something, or for asking children to stop making noise, etc.) Wait a bit! Stop for a moment! etc.

ka:si \Leftrightarrow **ko:r**

Ka:si (*a:ba.*) \Leftrightarrow Appendix II

ka:nyi:- \Leftrightarrow **ka:-**¹

ka:dang (*var.* **ka:dang yv:pong**) *n.* yakancmpc la: mcdbucmpc inc ngosvg kanc pirtanc ongo abangko \bar{u} a kind of large freshwater fish with scales of ashen black colour.

ka:niyang *n.* ka:ni: tv:ma:pc du:la:ma:nc tani: \bar{u} an opium addict. {L <As.}

ka:ni: *n.* ajjo:nc appun amvng abangkolok appunlo du:nc ammolokkcm la:lennam, yakage:la konc, doycmvlo manggom tv:ycmvlo kinsugamma:pc imonc, o:kai abangko \bar{u} opium. {L <As.}

ka:pi:pili (*var.* **dorpi:pili**) *n.* (kopag amvng lekv:lo:bulu du:nc) ame:gamla larnc dongkal abangko \bar{u} a variety of relatively agile earthworm (found generally at the lower end of plantain stems).

ka:pu:- \Leftrightarrow **ka:-**³

ka:bo- \Leftrightarrow **ka:-**¹

ka:bung *n.* bu:tanc dorkang abangko \bar{u} a full-grown earthworm of the large variety.

ka:bín- \Leftrightarrow **ka:-**³

-ka:mínsu- *vl.suf.* taniyc, simvnc, pciyv:pcttangcbulu manggom atv atvc akondc akondcm o:kaike imvnsunamcm lukannanc du:pumsunc gomnyob \bar{u} a group of suffixes added to appropriate verb roots to denote two persons, animals or things getting involved in a conflict, collision, competition, etc. with each other. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say' + **ka:mínsu-** >**luka:mínsu-** 'to quarrel with each other'; **tub-**

Pronunciation – o \rightarrow /ɔ/; a \rightarrow /a/; i \rightarrow /i/; u \rightarrow /u/; e \rightarrow /ɛ/; é \rightarrow /ɛ̃/; í \rightarrow /ĩ/; colon (:) \rightarrow long vowel marker; ng \rightarrow /ŋ/; n-g \rightarrow /n/ followed by /g/; ngg \rightarrow /ŋg/; ny \rightarrow /ɲ/; n-y \rightarrow /n/ followed by /j/; nny \rightarrow /ɲɲ/; j \rightarrow /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

'(of animals, etc.) to strike with the head' + *ka:mínsu-* >*tupka:mínsu-* 'to fight by striking each other's head'; *dug-* 'to run' + *ka:mínsu-* >*dukka:mínsu-* 'to compete with each other in a race', etc. The constituents of *-ka:mínsu-* are *-ka:-*, *-mín-* and *-su-*. Also ⇨*mínsu-*, which is used with some verb roots in the sense of *-ka:mínsu-*.)

ka:lung (also **kangor**) (*a:ba.*) *v.i.* kangkinnam ꞑꞑ to recognize.

ka:yum- ⇨**ka:-¹**

ki-¹ *v.i.* csa:ma:pc inam ꞑꞑ to fall ill.

~**a:-** *v.i.* csa:ma:pc ia:nam ꞑꞑ to begin to fall ill.

~**kv-** *v.i.* kinamcm po:pc sc:kai ankvnam ꞑꞑ to have experienced an illness before.

~**kv-~mvn-** *v.i.* o:kai atv atv kinamc a:nam; amvrlok atv atv kila asinc mc:poma:nam ꞑꞑ to suffer from different kinds of illnesses; to suffer discomfort as a result of pain here and there in the body.

~**son-~yon-/~yon-~son-** (*redup.*) *v.i.* akonc kinam lcdvlo akonc kibomnam; kinam ako aikunam lcdvlo akon kinamc a:bomnam ꞑꞑ to fall ill one after the other; to suffer from one illness after another.

~**sonsu-**, (*redup.* ~**son-~yonsu-**) *v.i.* akonlok kinamc akonkolo:pc gvsonsunam ꞑꞑ (of infectious diseases) to fall ill one after the other.

~**tv-** *v.i.* kilango: du:tvnam ꞑꞑ to be ill all the time.

~**nam** *vl.n.* ésa:ma:nam ꞑꞑ falling ill; illness.

~**nc** *adj.,n.* kila du:nc ꞑꞑ one who is ill; a patient.

~**po:-** *v.i.* akoncmpeyam po:pc sc:kai csa:ma:pc ipo:nam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to have fallen ill earlier than someone else.

~**bad-** *v.i.* aipc kvnggv:pc kinam ꞑꞑ to be seriously ill.

~**ban-** *v.i.* akoncmpeyam akonc kvnggv:ya:pc kinam manggom lckokc kinamcmpeyam lckonkc kinamc kvnggv:ya:nam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to be more seriously ill than another or to be more seriously ill on one occasion than on another.

~**yar-**, (*redup.* ~**yar-~yar-**), *v.i.* bojcrungko kila du:nam ꞑꞑ to be ill for a very long time.

ki-² *v.i.* ta:ng atv nvgycmvlo, tukku-akiybulu csa:ma:yvmvlo, amvrlo o:kaiybulu kvnggv:pc otubycmvlo:-bulu rcbomdu:ncm-pc manggom dvgdu:ncmpc ansunam; tarc atv cdcmpc rcbomdu:ncm-pc inam ꞑꞑ to pain, to ache, etc.; (of sores, wounds, etc.) to be painful.

~**kv-~mvn-** (*redup.*) *v.i.* akiyc amvrbulu rcdgu:ncmpc manggom dvgdu:ncmpc ila anpopc ansuna:nam ꞑꞑ to feel uncomfortable owing to pain in the stomach or other parts of the body.

~**sa:-** *v.i.* aki:, mittubbulu kinamc

isa:nam ꞑꞑ (of some part of the body) to start paining or aching.
 ~**tv-** *v.i.* aki:, tukku atvc lo:dvpc kinam manggom kilango: du:nam ꞑꞑ (of some part of the body) to keep paining or aching all the time.
 ~**bom-** *v.i.* o:kaiko kinamc ibomnam ꞑꞑ to start, and continue, paining.
 ~**bad-** *v.i.* aipakpc kinam ꞑꞑ to pain excessively.
 ~**yar-**, (*redup.* ~**yar--yar**), *v.i.* aki:, tukkucbulu kinamc mcma:pc bojcrungko kila du:nam ꞑꞑ (of some part of the body) to keep paining for a long time.
kigo-ramgo *n.* kinam-ramnam ꞑꞑꞑ illnesses.
kinggod (*var.* **ki:god**) *n.* vmmc uktnam lcgangc ki:ra, moka:lo:bulu tagabnc yaka yakanc koiyang ꞑꞑ soot accumulating at the bottom of a cooking pot, a trivet for mounting cooking pots, etc.
-kisapé ⇔ **-émpé**
kitsong-killo- *v.i.* sc:kaikc advn-amvrc aipc rcyvg-pcsvgnam ꞑꞑ to be lean and thin.
 ~**nc** *adj.,n.* advn-amvrc aipc rcyvg-pcsvgnc (tani:) ꞑꞑ lean and thin (person).
kitseg- *v.i.* talcng kvkpc bcttage:la vgvngc aipc rcyvgnam ꞑꞑ to have a very slim waist.
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*
 ~**nc** *adj.,n.* vgvng rcyignc (tani:) ꞑꞑ (one) having a very slim waist.
kid-¹ *v.t.* yoksa, angkuri: yoktung, tukuncmbulum alaglokki sogabge:la

kekon-kesakpc dcngc-dcngkurmonam ꞑꞑ to brandish or whirl a sword, a chopper, a stick, etc.
 ~**c--kur-** >**kidé-kitkur** (*redup.*) *v.t.* yoksa atvcn kekon-kesakpc kidgo:nam ꞑꞑ to brandish a sword, a chopper, etc. hither and thither.
 ~**jog-**, (*redup.* ~**jog--rog**), *v.t.* yokscmbulum kidla o:kaiko manggom sé:kaimé mojognam ꞑꞑ to wound someone or to cut something while brandishing or whirling a sword, a chopper, etc.
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*
 ~**nc** *adj.,n.* yokscmbulum kidnam agercm inc ꞑꞑ one who brandishes or whirls a sword, a chopper, etc.
kid-² *v.t.* menjcgcbulu (akon akon simvncm manggom taniycm moduppc manggom mokepc cmna) a:rcngcm kvnggv:pc crnam ꞑꞑ (of animals with horns, such as buffalos) to swing the horns in order to gore someone or another animal.
 ~**ke-** (>**kitke-**) *v.t.* menjcgcbulu a:rcngkokki kidla sc:kaimc manggom akon simvncm mokenam ꞑꞑ (of animals with horns, such as buffalos) to kill someone or another animal by goring with the horns.
 ~**jog-**, (*redup.* ~**jog--rog-**), *v.t.* a:ré:lok kidla sé:kaiké amírem manggom akon simínlok amírem mojognam ꞑꞑ (of animals with horns, such as buffalos) to cause a wound

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ̃/; í →/ĩ/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

on the body of a person or another animal by goring with the horns.

-kid- (var. **-gid-**) *vl.suf.* o:kai atvc aipc tapednammcm, manggom rvbvcmpc inc ponnanc atv atvcm tungkon-tu:saglokkc sola aipakpc kvnggv:monam-cm, lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote something (e.g. clothes worn) being extremely tight or making a knot, etc. tight by pulling hard the two ends of a rope, etc. {e.g. **do-** '(here) to stick' + **kid-/gid-** >**dokid-/dogid-** '(of something worn, e.g. a vest, a pair of socks, etc.) to stick to the body very tightly'; **bu-** 'to pull' + **kid-/gid-** >**bukid-/bugid-** 'to make a knot, etc. very tight by pulling hard the two ends', etc.}

kin- (var. **ken-**) *v.t.* atv atvcm po:pc kangkv-tatkvla, ikv-lukvla, pola:bulu okodc okkoji, okko kapila kapc idagji, cdcmpinc bangkv bangkv agomcm asin ara:lo mcnggabla du:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to know.

~ab-/~am- *v.t.* (kinpcnam) appv:dcm kinnam ꞑꞑꞑ to know everything or all (required to be known).

~kan- *v.t.* (sc:kai o:kaiko) kinnycpc cmna mcngkannam manggom kinpc inam ꞑꞑꞑ (of someone) to look like being in a position to know (something); (of someone) ought to know (something).

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* o:kai agomko lula:nc; o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc

po:pckcbo kangkvnc ꞑꞑꞑ (one) who knows something or someone.

~po:- *v.t.* o:kai agomko akoncmppcnam po:pc kinnam ꞑꞑꞑ to know something ahead of someone else or of others.

~pv:su- *v.t.* o:kai agomko cdc m cdcmpc iyc cmna po:pcbo kinnam ꞑꞑꞑ to be able to foresee something.

~bad- *v.t.* cddvko kinpcnammcji dcmppcyam bojcy:ngko kinnam ꞑꞑꞑ to know more than one should, or is expected to, know.

~ban- *v.t.* kenpcnam atv atvcm akoncmppcyam abayangko kennam ꞑꞑꞑ to know about something (a subject, an event, etc.) more than someone else or more than others.

~mo- *v.t.* o:kai agomko sc:kaimc lubinam ꞑꞑꞑ to let someone know of something.

~la- *v.t.* o:kai agomko sc:kaikolok pa:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to be able to know something.

~lv:- *v.t.* o:kaiko kinpc cmna manam ꞑꞑꞑ to desire to know something.

{*Note:* **kin-/ken-** can be added to another verb root to form compound roots, e.g. **ba:-** 'to swim' + **kin-/ken-** >**bangkin-/bangken-** 'to know how to swim'; **lu-** 'to say' + **kin-/ken-** >**lukin-/luken-** 'to know how to say something or speak (a language)', etc.)

-kin-/ken- ⇨ *Note* at the end of the entry **kin-/ken-** above.

kir- *v.t.* togcngkolo du:nc (manggom togc:lo pvlvgge:la) asi atvcm cmc lo

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

gumonam ꞑꞑ to heat up a liquid (e.g. water, milk, etc.) in a pot.

~**ke-** *v.t.* tv:nam lcgangcbulu asicm kirla ajjo:ko gumonam manggom usa:moge:la ansv:mokunam ꞑꞑ to heat up water slightly to make it lukewarm, or heat up water to a boiling point and allowing it to cool.

~**gor-** *v.t.* asi atvcm kirnam agercm igornam ꞑꞑ to heat up water, etc. quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n., adj.* asi atíém gumonam ager; gumonam (asi atíé) ꞑꞑ (the act of) heating up (water, etc.); boiled (water, etc.)

kiring kiring (*var. kiling kiling*)

onom. saikellok be:llogbuluk bc:nam ꞑꞑ the ringing sound of a bell (fixed to a bicycle, etc.).

kili: *n.* bvrduc angunam lcgangcbulu a:nc angu angu kinam ꞑꞑ a seasonal ailment.

kiyog *n.* (atv atvcm bugidnam lcgā:pc) talcng-kcvkpc ncriy:-ncrsa:la:dopc, odokkc simvn-pctta:lok tukkucbolu a:la:dopc ognam rvbv ꞑꞑ a rope with one end turned into a loop and so tied to the same rope as to make the knot free to move to and fro (the device being meant to tighten something by pulling from one end).

ki:-¹ *v.t.* okolai tu:yv:dc manggom innyopko kvnggv:pc dogabla du:nc atv atvcm tvgnam (cpugcm dc:monam lcgā:pc i:lok rvbvcm avkc kcra:lo:pc tvgnam; yabgom, vsvng aglcngcm-bulum avkc kcra:lo:pc sonam) ꞑꞑ to pull something which

is fastened on one side or at its end(s) to something else (e.g. to pull the string of a bow to let an arrow fly, to pull a door, the branch of a tree, etc.).

~**kab-** (>**kingkab-**) *v.t.* yabgombulum ki:la mokabnam ꞑꞑ to close a door, a window, etc. by pulling.

~**ka:-/~kv-** (>**kingka:-/kingkv-**) *v.t.* o:koiko ki:la (ki:la:ycji ki:la:ma:ji, manggom ki:mvlo kapc icyji cdcmbulum) kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to pull a door to see whether it opens, the string of a bow to see how tense it is, etc..

~**sod-** *v.t.* ki:la i:y:cm, vsvng aglcngcm-bulum dvrmonam ꞑꞑ to snap the string of a bow or break the bow by pulling; to break the branch of a tree, etc. by pulling.

~**sa:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ki:la tayo:pc gvsa:monam ꞑꞑ to pull a heavy lid, etc. upward.

~**tog-** *v.t.* o:kaiko kcvkpc ki:nam ꞑꞑ to pull something downward.

~**tab-** *v.t.* ajji:nc vsvng amvngcmbulum manggom cdcmi:pc daktu:la du:nc atv atvcm ki:la otabmonam ꞑꞑ to pull something standing upright (e.g. a small tree) to make it lie on the ground.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**la:-** *v.t.* o:kako ki:nam agercm ila:nam ꞑꞑ to be able to pull something (e.g. the string of a bow).

ki:-² *v.t.* cngo, pcttang, simvn-sike:lok akiy:cm la:lennam ꞑꞑ to take out the

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

entrails of fish, fowl or animals.

~**kin-**/~**ken-** (>**kingkin-**/**kingken**)

(*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (éngologbuluk) aki: ki:nam agerém ikinnam ꞑꞑꞑ to know how to take out the entrails (of fish, fowl or animals).

~**gor-** (>**kinggor-**) *v.t.* aki: ki:nam

agercm lomna inam ꞑꞑꞑ to take out the entrails (of fish, fowl or animals) quickly.

~**ngab-** (>**kingab-**) *v.t.* aki: ki:nam

agerém ingabnam ꞑꞑꞑ to finish taking out the entrails (of fish, fowl or animals).

~**jo:-** *v.t.* (aki:) ki:nam agercm

ijo:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to be adept in removing the entrails.

~**jer-/~jér-**, (*redup.* ~**jer-/jér-**~**yer-**

/**yér-**), akiyém ki:la mojernam ꞑꞑꞑ to make a place dirty by scattering the entrails (of fish, fowl or animals, while removing them).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**pag-** *v.t.* akiycm ki:la la:pagnam ꞑꞑꞑ

to remove the entrails of fish, fowl or animals.

~**bn-** (*redup.* ~**bín-bírín**) *v.t.* ongo,

pcttang, simvnlogbuluk akiycm la:pagla narc:monam ꞑꞑꞑ to clean (while dressing for cooking) fish, birds, etc. by removing the entrails. {**ki:-**² is usually preceded by **aki:** 'stomach; entrails in the stomach'.}

ki:- ⇨ *Note* at the end of **aki:**

-**ki:** ... -**yad-** (*redup.*) *vl.suf.* sé:kai

o:kai agerko aipé méngkanma:dopé inamém lukannané gomnyob ꞑꞑꞑ a reduplicative suffix

added to appropriate verb roots to denote someone doing something in a disgusting manner. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say (something to someone)' + **ki: -yad-** >**luki:-luyad-** 'to disgust someone by saying something'; **i-** 'to do (something)' + **ki: -yad-** >**iki:-siyad-** 'to disgust someone by doing something', etc.}

ki:kombali *n.* ajebné takom abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a flat mantis.

ki:kom tari: *n.* a:m amvngcmbulum donc tari: abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a kind of flying bug.

ki:kcr¹ *n.* (ki:ling, giriyc cvn-vta:ma:dopc tedla mcnanc lcgangc) jcyng a:yingcm manggom amrongcm yedla lumkcrdopc monam abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a ring made of straw or cane (to keep a pot with a round bottom on).

ki:kcr² *n.* kouwang, pi:mug atvcmpc inc kcrkuri:la apompc pomla du:nc amvng abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a variety of reed which coils itself into a heap.

ki:kcr nckung *n.* oyi:pc donam, kunggamnc ma:nc abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a kind of creeper, with a slightly sour taste, used as a vegetable.

ki:gong (*var.* **kinggong**) *n.* asvg kanc, lamkudo:lang aki:do ta:ng kanc, pirme:gamnc ongo abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a kind of small fish with scales, a thorny back and a thorny belly.

ki:god ⇨ **kinggod**

ki:sag *n.* aki: rvkkongkc atag ꞑꞑꞑ abdomen.

ki:su tanyob *n.* annc arainc, mv:me:nc vsvng abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a kind of plant

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

with long leaves.

ki:nyor, ki:nyur ⇨ **ki:ni:**

ki:ta- *v.i.* aki: pvtanam ꞑꞑ to be large-bellied.

ki:do:- *v.i.* aki: ayarnam ꞑꞑ to be long-bellied.

ki:dum *n.* aki: ara:lok ki:ro, ki:mvgcbulu ꞑꞑ intestines in the stomach.

ki:dur- (*var. kidul-*) *v.i.* ki:niyc aki: talc:lo lullenla du:nam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to have a bulging navel. ~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.n.* lullennc ki:ni kanc (tani:) ꞑꞑ (one) having a bulging navel.

ki:ni: (*var. ki:nyur, ki:nyo*) *n.* olennam omma:lok aki: pongkoglo so:rvcmpc ila du:ncdcm anclokkcm pe:pansunam lcdipc aki: kvdsukodo koranggamlā du:pagncdc ꞑꞑ navel.

ki:nc *n.* nc:ng iki: ꞑꞑ bitch. {*bl. iki:/cki:+anc*}

Ki:né Na:né (*a:ba.*) (also **Ki:né Moné**) ⇨ Appendix II

ki:pom- *v.i.* akiyc pvtanam ꞑꞑ to be pot-bellied.

ki:par *n.* donam vnanc lcgangc, pongkogdcm aipakpc bi:sampc, odokkc tayo:dcm andc:nc éllungcm pc igamdopc vsv:lok monam abangko ꞑꞑ boat-shaped wooden mortar, with a thick middle, for pounding rice.

ki:bo *n.* abo cki: ꞑꞑ male dog. {*bl. iki:/cki:+abo*}

ki:ra (*var. ki:ré, lv:sig*) *n.* apin atvc m monanc lcgangc mokangcm-bulum jonggc:la:dopc yogvrkokki monam

lctvg soumnc attar abangko; lv:sab manggom vlvngkokki-bulu dpc monam ꞑꞑ an iron stand, usually a trivet, for mounting cooking pots, pans, etc. on; other trivets, makeshift or otherwise, made by putting together stones, bricks, etc. {*Note:* Most speakers make a distinction between **ki:ra** and **lí:sig**, the former being used for the iron trivet and the latter for those made by putting together stones, bricks, etc. However, some do not make any such distinction and use only **lí:sig** for all kinds of trivets.}

ki:rug *n.* (po:pc) bcjeko taniyc dumsula kutag-jc:tagla:bulu simvncm mcnbomla monam apta ꞑꞑ (formerly) community hunting by battue.

~ **rug-** *v.i.* jc:tag-kutagla simvncm mcnbomla apta monam ꞑꞑ to hunt by battue.

ki:rung *n.* alagc lang gordu:lok du:rvksuko-dok kvkcc korangkodc ꞑꞑ armpit.

ki:lvng *n.* aki:dc alumla pvtanc, odokkc talc:pc nappang kakodc ajji:nc, asicmbulum lcggc:nanc, amo:lokki monam atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ earthen pitcher.

Ki:ling-kangge *n.* (Misi:lok leke do:yv:lo kvkmpc) Misingkvdarc adi:to du:po:pakko amo:dok amin (odokkc bulu aso aso:pc ayi:so:pc tognc) ꞑꞑ (according to Mising legends) name of the original habitation of the Misings in the northern mountains, from where

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

they migrated gradually to the plains in Assam.

ku- *v.i.* (pcpuc, mvlongcbulu mannamcm) alvngcm rcyvgmoge:la, mo:tc:pc tatpanggcdopc, bottapakpc bc:monam ʉ to shout at a high pitch (e.g. the screeching of owls).

~kvn-~mvn- (*redup.*) *v.i.* cdcmpc sc:kai manggom atv atvc alvngcm bc:mola taddvrnam ʉ to get annoyed because of (someone or something) shouting at a high pitch.

~sa- *v.i.* sc:kaibv manggom o:kaiyc kunamcm isa:nam ʉ to begin shouting at a high pitch.

~seksu-/~séksu-/~siksu- *v.i.* kunamcm ibadla lv:signam ʉ to have a hoarse voice because of (excessive) shouting at a high pitch.

~tag-, (*redup.* **~tag-jé:tag-**), *v.i.* bojcko taniyc kunamcm inam ʉ (of many people) to shout at a high pitch at the same time.

~tv- *v.i.* lo:dcm kunam ʉ to shout at a high pitch all the time or regularly.

~nam *vl.n.* kunamém inam ʉ shouting.

~nc *adj.* kunamcm inc ʉ one who shouts.

~lod *n.* kunamcm ilod ʉ manner of shouting at a high pitch.

~lom- *v.t.* kula sc:kaimc lomgcsu-mo-nam ʉ to startle someone by shouting at a high pitch.

~yar-, (*redup.* **~yar-~yar-**), *v.i.* kunamcm iyarnam ʉ to keep

shouting at a high pitch for a long time.

-ku *vl.suf.* okolokkc lenkaji odopc gvkunammcm manggom odopc gvlankula o:kaiko inamcbumlukannanc gomnyob; lcko inamagerko lckoda inamcm cdcmpc lukannanc gomnyob ʉ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote returning to some place, or doing something by returning to a place, or doing something again (i.e. returning to the action) {e.g. **gí-** 'to go/come' + **pag-** '(suffix denoting doing something decisively)' + **ku** >**gípakku** '(I/We) came away'; **yub-** 'to sleep' + **yé** '(future tense marker)' + **ku** >**yubyéku** '(someone) will return somewhere to sleep'; **ni:tom** 'song' + **dé** '(specifier) the' + **m** '(accusative case marker) **mo-** 'to sing' + **po:-** '(suffix denoting preferential action)' + **to-** '(imperative marker)' + **ku** >**ni:tomdém mopo:toku** '(Please) sing the song again', etc.}

kukuri: *n.* Nepali: tani:lok matsig abangko ʉ a kind of large knife used by the Nepalese. {L.<As.}

kukkab- ⇔ **kug-**

kukpiyang (*var.* **kukpang**, **takpi:**, **takpiyang**, **takpang**) *n.* annc saradgamnc takugcmipc inc vsvng amvng abangko ʉ a kind of fig tree.

kug-¹ *v.i.* vsvng manggom tani: asvgcbulu gvpagnam ʉ (of barks of trees, skins of humans, etc.) to come off.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

~pag- (>kukpag) *v.i.* asígé kugla gípagnam ꞑú (of barks of trees, etc.) to come off.

kug-² (*var.* **kub-**) *v.rt.* ~kab-/~lub- (>kukkab-/kupkab-, kuglub-/kublub-) *v.t.* (mokangcmbulum) takkabnanc-kokki takkabnam; (perrcmbulum) mokabnanc-kokki mokabnam ꞑú to put a lid (on a cooking pot, etc.); to shut the lid (of a box, etc.) {**kuglub-/kublub-** is often contracted to **kulub-**}

~ge:- *v.t.* moka:logbuluk takkomnanncm langge:nam; peralogbuluk mokabnanncm kupsa:nam ꞑú to remove the lid (from a cooking pot, etc.); to lift the lid (of a box, etc.).

~sa:- (>kuksa:-/kupsa:-) *v.t.* takkabnanncm manggom mokabnanncm talc:pc la:sa:nam ꞑú to lift up the lid of a pot, box, etc.

~jeb- *v.t.* tcbcgnc mokabnannc-bulu (lakkeycmbulum) nv:jebnam ú (of a heavy lid, etc.) to squeeze something (e.g. the fingers). {**kugjeb-/kubjeb-** is often contracted to **kujeb-**}

~lub- ⇨ ~kab- {*Note:* **kug-²/kub-** pertains to the lifting up or removing lids of pots, pans, boxes, different kinds of containers, etc. from their open tops, or placing them on such open tops, but the meaning becomes explicit only if some other suffix, as have been given in the sub-entries above, is added to it prior to adding markers of tense, aspect or mood.}

kugjiri: *n.* mv:me:gamnc takug vsvng abangko ú a variety of small fig tree.

kugbol *n.* mv:tapagnc takug vsvng abangko ú a variety of large fig tree.

kuglong ⇨ **rangkob**

kungkong *n.* ollu:lok ncrvng ꞑú the rear end (the stern) of a boat.

~pe- *v.t.* ncrv:lokcc rcbatkokki dugabla ollungcm gypckolok gymonam ꞑú to steer a boat from the stern.

kungkang (*var.* **ku:pang¹**, **dotko**) *n.* e:gcm nogyang binanc lcgangc vsvngkokki ajji:nc ollungcmpc igamdopc monam atta:r abangko ú wooden bowl, shaped like a small boat, for pigs to eat out of.

kungke: (*var.* **kumke:**, **kumpe:**, **ku:pang²**, **ku:pe:**, **tetpang**) *n.* andcngo:nc lctvg kadopc manggom lctvg kama:dopc monam du:nanc atta:r abangko ú wooden slab, with or without legs, to sit on.

Kunggum Sobo (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

kunyor ⇨ **tapung**

kutorog (*var.* **kurtolog**, **kululog**) *n.* sv:lu:lok oudnc vsv:lo 'kutorog kutorog' / 'kurtolog kurtolog' / 'kululog kululog' cmna kabdag cmna:bulu (Misingc) tadnam pcttang abangko ú an onomatopoetic name of a small song-bird of green colour).

Kutum *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ꞑú name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

kutkung ⇨ **kítig**

kun- *v.t.* ckkam atvkokkibulu o:kai
atta:rcm yednam ú pack something
with leaves of trees, paper, etc.

~**ab-**/~**am-**/~**ngab-** *v.t.* o:kaiko
kunnam agercm gerabnam jú to
finish packing something with
leaves, paper, etc.

~**gor-** (>**kun-gor-**) *v.t.* kunnam
agercm igornamj ú to pack
something with leaves, paper, etc.
quickly.

~**gu:-** (>**kun-gu:-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko
kunnam agercm igu:nam jú to be
convenient to pack something with
leaves, paper, etc.

~**gCng** (>**kun-gCng**) *n.* kunnanc
ckkam, tulapa:d atvc jú leaves of
trees, paper, etc. for packing
something.

~**ngab-** ⇨ ~**ab-**

~**ten-** *v.t.* (lcko kunnamc aima:la)
lckoda kunnam jú to re-pack
something.

~**tc:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko kunnamlo akon
o:kaiko motc:lvglá kunnam jú to
add another item to what is being
packed.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* kunnam agercm inc jú
(one) who packs something with
leaves, paper, etc.

kunjurug (*var.* **kunju-jurug**, **ta:sang**,
ta:sig, **paksurung**) *n.* tani:
okumlo:bulu aka: mola du:nc
pirme:nc pcttang abangko ú the
house sparrow.

kunta *n.* okumcmbulum monapc
daktu:dopc amo:lo di:nam va

manggom arainc vsvng attung
(**singging/singging**) jú a post
(used in building a house); a pillar.
{L.<As}

kunti *n.* amo:lo di:nam andc:nc va
manggom vsvng attung (andc:nc
singgvng/svnggvng); okumlokcc
mo:tc:pc taniyc dunggaptc:la go:ru-
menjcgcm-bulum mcko jú a short
post; a place away from a village
where cattle are kept (with people
to graze and milk them there). {L.
<As.}

kunda *n.* bcttcnc vsv:lok ayarpc
tcktu:nam attung jú a large and
long log of wood. {L<As.}

kupong *n.* guni a:m abangko ú a
variety of paddy sown in spring
and harvested in summer.

kub- ⇨ **kug-²**

kubír *n.* ⇨ **api:**

kum- *v.t.* uyu modolo:bulu, attuladok
kcra:pc du:nc dorc saki:lo:pc tu:la,
lcbvng tumla alagcm pisolo
manggom amo:lo laksorla,
petomnam uyukvdvngcm
mc:tinsunam-cm lcngekannam;
crangkolok okum lottalo biu
so:mancm-bulum mannc rcngamcm
cra: taniyc atv atvko bila
mc:tinsunam-cm cdcmpe
lcngekannam; abv:ya:nc manggom
bcttcnc amiyem alag lakpumsula
mcnggcnamcm lcngekannam jú to
kneel before an earthen lamp
burning in front of a priest, stretch
on the floor the two hands in
prayer to deities; to do likewise,
while offering a salutation money

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

and/or something in kind to a group of community singers and dancers on the occasion of festivals like the *bihu*; to fold the two hands in front of a person or an audience, showing respect to the person or the people concerned.

~**kv-** *v.t.* kumnam agercm po:pc ikvnam úú to have had prayed to deities, shown respect to a person or people before in the manner (described above).

~**gor-** *v.t.* kumnam agercm lomna inam úú to pray to deities or show respect to a person or to people quickly in the manner (described above).

~**su-** *v.t.* uyu modolo:bulu, attuladok kcra:pc du:nc dornc saki:lo:pc tu:la, lcbvng tumla alagcm pisolo manggom amo:lo laksorla, petomnam uyukvdvngcm mc:tinsunam-cm lcnγκannam úú to kneel before an earthen lamp burning in front of a priest, stretching on the floor the two hands in prayer to deities.

~**su-jo:sunam** *n.* (Mising rcngamlo lekelokkc du:nc midang da:li: ako) cdvlai maa-murkong kama:nam lcgangcbulu da:ro midang danggu:-ma:ycmvlo bokod aum-appi:kopc gokkumsula ya:me:-mvmbvr annyidcm kumsumola, nc:-milbo:pc ila okum bomla dodopc petompeki:la da:binam midang úú (one of the matrimonial customs amongst the Misings) a brief wedding ceremony, resorted to for economic

or other reasons, in which a young man and a woman are given formal social recognition as a married couple through words of blessings from a few elderly people of the village, who are invited to the house concerned for the purpose.

~**nam** *vl.n.* kumnamém inamdé úú (making) an obeisance; salutation.

~**nc** *adj.,n* kumnamcm inc úú (one) who prays or shows respect.

~**mo**⁻¹ *v.t.* kumlv:ma:nc manggom kumma:nc sc:kaimc kumnam agercm imonam úú to make someone, unwilling to pray or staying away from praying, to deities, etc., do so.

~**mo**⁻² *v.t.* kumlv:nc sc:kaimc kumnam agercm imonam úú to allow someone, willing to pray to deities, etc., to do so.

~**lvg-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc mc:nyi:la, bvkkc o:kaiko aima:pc ika:langka, bv sika:langka, cmna:bulu o:kai o:kaiko kumpckolo bila ui-utpongém kumnam úú to make an offering before a deity at a place of worship, praying for harm, death, etc. to someone. {*Note: kumlvg-* is often realized phonetically as **kumníg-** as a result of assimilation.}

~**kum-/-kumsu-** *vl.suf.* atv atvcmlcnγκo akkongkolo lckomonam-cm lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote the collection of many or much of something at one place together.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

{e.g. **mé-** 'to keep' + **kum-/kumsu-** >**mékum-/mékumsu-** 'to collect things at one place; to store; to save (money), etc.'; **jo-** 'to carry or lift something heavy' + **kum-/kumsu-** >**jongkum-/jongkumsu-** 'to carry things and keep at one place', etc.}

kumsu- ⇒ **kum-**

kumsu-jo:sunam ⇒ **kum-**

-kumsu- *vl.suf.* taniyc manggom simvn-sikeycbulu okolai lckonammcm lukannanc gomnyob ũ suffix appropriate verb roots to denote the gathering of persons, animals or other creatures at one place. {e.g. **gog-** 'to call or invite' + **kumsu-** >**gokkumsu-** 'to call or invite people to a certain place'; **ngé:-** 'to crawl' + **kumsu-** >**ngéngkumsu-** '(of crawling creatures) to gather at a certain spot', etc.

kumsung *n.* ⇒ **komsung**

kumtvng ⇒ **komting**

kumbang¹ *n.* atv atvc lcnam lcgangc okum ara:lo, bangku:lok-kvdvko outpc, bottcgampc rcnam karc ꞑꞑ an overhead platform put up inside a house without ceilings at the level of a beam for keeping various things.

Kumbang² *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ꞑꞑ name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

kumrv (*var.* **komrf**) *n.* crang akolok ckum kcra:pc du:nc akon akon ckum crang ꞑꞑꞑ neighbouring households; neighbours.

kumli: *n.* ru:ncko mangom ru:nc-pvnc ui-utpong dung, odokkc bv manggom bulu tani:lok ainc-aimangcm ka:la dung, cmna:bulu mc:la cdc ru:ncmc manggom ui-utpongkvdv:dcm mo:pvsok taniyc bangkv bangkvpc kumnam; yelam ũ religion. {*neol.*}

kur- *v.t.* (atabnc manggom atabgamnc atv atvc) alakkokki manggom atv atvkokki kekonkolokkc jo:sa:nam ũ to lift from one side (something flat, or somewhat flat, lying somewhere) with the hands, a stick, etc.

~go:-, (*redup.* **~go:-~go:-**), *v.t.* (amo:lo manggom okolailo atv atvc) kurla ka:namcm igo:nam ũ to lift up and look here and there (flat, or somewhat flat, things lying somewhere).

~sa:- *v.t.* o:kaiko kurla la:sa:nam ũ to lift up with the hands or with some other thing from one side (something lying somewhere).

~nam. *vl.n.*

~pag- *v.t.* (vsv:lok asvgcm manggom cdcmpc genggabra du:nc atv atvc) kursa:la la:pagnam ũ to remove (barks of trees or similar coatings).

~lad- *v.t.* o:kaiko kursa:la kcvgdcm talc:pc imonam ũ to turn something upside down. {**kurlad-** is often contracted to **kulad-**.}

-kur⁻¹ *vl.suf.* dungkomnc atv atvlok kekonlokkc kekonlo:pc pv:dopc manggom gvko:dopc o:kai agerko inamcm lukannanc gomnyob; dungkomnc atv atvc arung kala:bulu

kekonlokkc kekonlo:pc kabeg-
 lubegnammcm lukannanc gomnyob
 ꞑꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb
 roots to denote something making
 its way from one side to the other
 side of something or to denote
 something being transparent
 (making the other side visible),
 etc. {e.g. **nvǵ-** 'to pierce (with a
 sword, etc.)' + **kur->nvkkur-** '(of
 someone) to pierce something
 through (e.g. with a sword)'; **ka-**
 'to see'+ **kur->kangkur-** '(of a
 piece of cloth, a plastic sheet, a
 glass door, etc.) to be transparent;
 (of a wall) to be able to see the
 other side because of holes in it',
 etc. }

-kur² nl.suf. o:kaiiko inam lcvdkc advcm
 lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added
 to verb roots to denote the period
 of time after something has been
 done or has taken place. {e.g. **si-**
 'to die' + **kur** >**sikur** 'the period
 of time after someone's death';
yub- 'to sleep' + **kur** >**yupkur**
 'the period of time after someone
 has fallen asleep', etc. }

kuruwang *n.* ongo donc bcttcnc
 pcttang abangko; jongkikili: ꞑꞑ the
 fishing eagle. {L. <As. }

kurtong *n.* talc:pc dc:sa:nc kurpan
 abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of trap that
 springs upward.

kurtolog *n.* ⇨ **kutorog**

kurtag, (*var.* **métungguli**;) *n.*
 mcdbucmpc inc ngoser ongo
 abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of small, grey-
 coloured, somewhat flat, freshwater

fish.

kurti: (*var.* **purti**:, **purti**:**purtag**,
puoti;) *n.* lamkulo lang angk:lo
 arainc lappcr kanc, odokkc ajebla
 kangkur-ka:re:dag-ncmpc inc,
 pirme:nc ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a small,
 somewhat transparent, flat fish
 with long fins on the back and the
 belly (angels).

kurpan *n.* yumra:lok simvncm-bulum
 sogabnanc, yogvrkokki monam,
 attar abangko ꞑꞑ a trap, made of
 iron, for catching wild animals, etc.

Kuli: *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko
 ꞑꞑ name of a Mising clan (used
 as a surname).

kulub ⇨ **kug²/kub-**

-kulub- *vl. suf.* o:kai agerkokki atv
 atvcm kuladmonam-cm, manggom
 o:kai atvc kuladnammcm, lukannanc
 gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to
 appropriate verb roots to denote
 causing something to tumble down
 by some action (usually
 inadvertent) or something tumbling
 down. {e.g. **pi-** '(here) to move
 the hand' + **kulub-** >**pikulub-** 'to
 cause (a pot, a pan, a container,
 etc.) to tumble down; **to:-** 'to pour'
 + **kulub-** >**tongkulub-** '(of a pot
 containing something liquid) to
 tumble down, or (of someone) to
 cause a pot, containing something
 liquid, to tumble down, emptying it
 in the process', etc. }

kuyab (*var.* **pakur**) *n.* among tagnanc
 manggom ngunnanc, arainc
 gaggcng molvktc:la yogvrkokki
 monam attar abangko ꞑꞑ a hoe.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
 vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/
 followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
 word-finally.

- ku:-¹** *v.i.* dodolo manggom yakka:dolo le:nc dorgeycm-bulum donamcm pc annam ꞑꞑ to be sour.
- ~kvn-~mvn-** (>**kungkvn-ku:mvn-**) (*redup.*) *v.i.* o:kai ku:nc atta:rcm dola manggom cdvlai cm pcgomci nappang ara:bc ku:la du:ncmpc annam ꞑꞑ to have a feeling of being sour in the mouth in a disagreeable way.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* doycmvlo le:nc dorge: donamcm pc annam (atv atvc) ꞑꞑ (something) sour.
- ~bad-/~bar-** *v.i.* (dolanggcm a:-dopc) aipakpc ku:nam ꞑꞑ to be excessively sour.
- ~ban-** *v.i.* donam atv atvc akoncm pcnam akondc bojcy a:ngko ku:nam ꞑꞑ (of something edible) to be sourer than another.
- ku:-²** *v.t.* (ongo sogabnanc lcganc) cckarcm manggom csabcm crnam ꞑꞑ to angle (throw a fishing hook and line); to cast a fishing net.
- ~ko** (>**kungko**) *n.* cckar manggom csabcm ku:nam agercm gerko ꞑꞑ a place for angling or fishing with a net.
- ~kin-/~ken-** (>**kungkin-/kungken-**) (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* csabcm (manggom cckarcm) ku:nam agercm ikinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to catch fish with a fishing net (or a fishing hook and line).
- ~ka:-/~kv-¹** (>**kungkv-**) *v.t.* cckarcm manggom csabcm ku:la (ongo pa:ycji pa:ma:ji) ka:nam ꞑꞑ to fish with a net or angle tentatively (to see if one can catch fish).
- ~kv-²** (>**kungkv-**) *v.t.* cckarcm manggom csabcm ku:nam agercm po:pc ikvnam ꞑꞑ to have done fishing with a net or angling before.
- ~gor-** (>**kunggor-**) *v.t.* csab manggom cckar ku:nam agercm lomna inam ꞑꞑ to fish with a net or angle without delay.
- ~gu:-** (>**kunggu:-**) *v.t.* csab manggom cckarcm ku:pc scgri:nam ꞑꞑ to be convenient for fishing with a net or for angling.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* (cckar manggom csab) ku:nam agercm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who angles or fishes with a net.
- ~po:-** *v.t.* sc:kai cckar manggom csab ku:nam agercm akoncm pcnam ipo:nam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to angle or fish with a net (somewhere) before someone else.
- ~mvn-** *v.t.* sc:kai kc lcvlo cckar manggom csab ku:nam agercm imvnnam ꞑꞑ to accompany someone in angling or fishing with a net.
- ~rum-** *v.t.* csapkocchi sc:kaimc manggom o:kai ko crrumnam ꞑꞑ to enclose someone or something by casting a fishing net.
- ~lv:-/~nv:-** *v.t.* ku:nam agercm ilv:nam ꞑꞑ to like or desire to angle or fish with a net.
- ~yir-/~yvr-** *v.t.* csab aticm ku:nam agercm moyirnam ꞑꞑ to teach how to cast a fishing net, etc.
- ~yirsu-/~yirsu-** *v.t.* csab atvc m

ku:nam agercm geryvrsunam ꞑꞑ to learn how to cast a fishing net, etc.

-ku:- (redup. **-ku:- -ra:-**) *vl.suf.* o:kai agerkokki atv atvcm manggom sc:kaimc dungkamv:-dcmpc du:moma:nam-cm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote disturbing the position or the state of something or someone by some action. {e.g. **ní:-** 'to push' + **ku:-** >**níngku:-** 'to disturb the position of someone or something by pushing'; **lu-** 'to say (something to someone)' + **ku:-** >**luku:-** 'to disturb someone by saying something', etc.}

ku:dum *n.* ollu:lok tu:ying ꞑꞑ the front part (the bow) of a boat.

ku:pang¹ ⇨ **kungkang**

ku:pang² ⇨ **kungkang**

ke-¹ *v.t.* taniyc manggom simvn-sikeyc atv atvcm a:yckokki, anguru:pc i:bvngkokki, (rcmakpc manggom kvnggv:pc) rccgabnam ꞑꞑ to seize something with the teeth, especially with the molars (softly or using force).

~kvn- *v.t.* onno, rvbvcmbulum bvndopc kenam ꞑꞑ to snap (ropes, threads, etc.) by biting.

~gab- *v.t.* nappa:lokcc o:kaiko oledma:dopc manggom lenpagma:dopc a:yclokki sogabnam ꞑꞑ to seize with the teeth firmly.

~sod-/~tu:- *v.t.* rvbv atvc bvndopc manggom o:kaiyc dvrndopc kenam ꞑꞑ to snap (ropes, etc.) or to break

(something long) by biting.

~jeb- *v.t.* ajebgcdopc kenam ꞑꞑ to flatten something by biting.

~tu:- ⇨ **~sod-**

~te:su- *v.t.* atv atvcm dodolo mrvsvcm a:yclokki kenam manggom dodolo dopa:sunam ꞑꞑ to bite a chilli while eating (deliberately or inadvertently).

~tcksu- *v.t.* o:kai doducmbulum a:yekokki tornc o:kaiko kepa:sunam ꞑꞑ to bite into something hard (e.g. a stone chip) while eating.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nvksu- *v.t.* along kanc o:koiko kedodom ta:ngc, alongcbulu nvgnam ꞑꞑ to get pierced by bones or other things while biting into something. {*cf.* **rég-**}

ke-² *v.t.* so:nyi manggom dcm bcjeyangko rvbvcm lcrckpc yednam ꞑꞑ to twine (yarn, a rope, etc.).

~kin-/~ken- *v.t.* (rvbv atvcm) kenam agercm ikinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to twine (a rope, etc.).

~gor- *v.t.* (rvbv atvcm) kenam agercm igornam ꞑꞑ to twine (a rope, etc.) quickly.

~ngab- *v.t.* (rvbv atvcm) kenam agercm ingabnam ꞑꞑ to complete twining (a rope, etc.).

~jo:- *v.t.* (rvbv atvcm) kenam agercm ijo:nam ꞑꞑ to be adept in twining (a rope, etc.).

~nam *vl.n.*

~yir-/~yvr- *v.t.* (rvbv atvcm) kenam agercm moyirnam ꞑꞑ to teach how to twine (a rope, etc.).

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

~**yirsu-**/**~yvrstu-** *v.t.* (rvbv atvcm) kenam agercm moyirsunamꞑ ꞑꞑ to learn how to twine (a rope, etc.).

ke-³ *v.i.* atv atvc kekondc talc:pc, kekondc kcvkpc, gynam; kekon-kesakpc akamma:nam ꞑꞑ (of something) to tilt to one side.

~**é~kur-** (*redup.*) *v.i.* ollungc manggom ollungcmpinc atvc kekon-kesakpc kenam ꞑꞑ (of boats and boat-like objects) to heel over this side and that.

~**kere:-**/**~yod-** *v.i.* ollungcbulu lagbvkcpc manggom lakkepc kcvkpc gynam; cdcmpc o:kai atvc kekondc talc:pc, kekondc kcvkpc, gynam ꞑꞑ (of boats and boat-like objects) to heel over to one side; (of something) to be up on one side and down on the other.

~**pe-**, (*redup.* ~**pe~kur-**), *v.i.*, *v.t.* o:kaiyc kekonpc gvyodnam manggom o:kaiycm kekonpc gvyodmonam, (anguru:pc) migmo keyodnam manggom migmom keyodmonam ꞑꞑ (of something) to tilt to one side; (of someone) to tilt something to one side, (especially) to tilt one's face to one side by raising the chin to the right or the left.

~**yod-** ⇨ ~**kere:-**

-ke-¹ (*var.* **-ka-**) *vl. suf.* o:kai agerko gerla taniycm manggom atv atvcm simonammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote killing someone or something by some action. {e.g. **ab-** 'to shoot (a gun, an arrow,

etc.)' + **ke-** >**apke-** 'to shoot someone or something dead'; **dug-** 'to run' + **ka-** >**dukka-** 'to run over someone or something, causing death', etc.}

-ke-², (*redup.* **-ke- -ye-**), *vl.suf.* aso:nc manggom alumnc atvcm o:kai agerkokki annyikopc imonommcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote dividing something into two parts by some action. {e.g. **por-** 'to split something through the middle lengthwise with a large knife, a saw, etc.' + **ke-** >**porke-** 'to split a long object, such as a bamboo or a log of wood, into two parts lengthwise through the middle with a large knife, a saw, etc.'; **ser-** 'to tear' + **ke-** >**serke-** 'to tear (a leaf, etc.) into two parts', etc.}

keum (*var.* **kengum**) *num.cl.* onnologbuluk ake: aumko ꞑꞑ three skeins of yarn, etc. { *bl.* **ake:** 'skein' + **aum** 'three' >**keum/ kengum**. ⇨ *Note* following **ke:nyi** }

kekon *n.* a:nclogbuluk kangkongkc among; o:kai atvlok lamkudc; lckopc du:nc atv atvlok akon atagc ꞑꞑ the other bank of a river; the reverse side of something; a part of a whole (a collection of living or non-living things).

~**kesag** *n.* o:kai atvc dungkodc:sin odokkc dclok kangko:dc:sin; o:kai atvlok ka:begnam atagdc:sin, odokkc lamku atagdc:sin; lakkepcsin, lagbvkcpcsin ꞑꞑ both this side of a

river, some location, etc. and the other side; both sides (the front and the back, the right and the left, etc.).

kekere:- ⇨ **ke**-³

kegog *n.* talc:lo lapkv lapkvla dagge:la csarcmpc dc:yi:la ongo sogabnc gene pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of blue kingfisher.

kegrcg ⇨ **scgrcg**

kengo *num.cl.* onnologbuluk ake: angngoko ꞑꞑ five skeins of yarn, etc. { *bl.* **ake:** 'skein' + **angngo** 'five' >**kengo**. ⇨ *Note* following **ke:nyi.** }

kengum ⇨ **keum**

kengko:- ⇨ **ke:-**²

kengkulub- ⇨ **ke:-**²

kengkéng (*var.* **kengke:**). *num.cl.* onnologbuluk ake: akkéngko ꞑꞑ six skeins of yarn, etc. { *bl.* **ake:** 'skein' + **akkéng/akke:** 'six' >**kengkéng/kengke:** . ⇨ *Note* following **ke:nyi.** }

kenggar- (*var.* **légar-**) *v.i.* alc so:nyic ki:nam i:ympc gc:nam ꞑꞑ (of one's legs) to be shaped like a bow.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.* alc so:nyic i:ympc gc:nc (tani:) ꞑꞑ (someone) with legs shaped like a bow.

kesi *n.* dumvdc m sebnanc, gayincmbulum gadnanc, yogvrlók monam abangko ꞑꞑ a pair of scissors. {L <As.}

-kesu- (*var.* **-kasu-**) (also **-kesula si-** / **-kasula si-**) *vl.suf.* o:kai inam-lunamcm bcjepakko inamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added

to appropriate verb roots to denote doing something in great measure. {e.g. **yír-** 'to laugh' + **kesu-/kasu-** >**yírkesu-/yírkasu-** 'to laugh greatly'; **mí-** 'to think or (here) to brood' + **kesu-/kasu** > **míngkesu-/míngkasu-** 'to keep brooding over something all the time', etc. Also, **-kesula si-** / **-kasula si-** e.g. **yírkesula si-** / **yírkasula si-** 'literally, to laugh oneself to death, i.e. to laugh one's heart out'; **míngkesula si-** / **míngkasula si-** 'literally, to brood oneself to death, i.e. to keep brooding over something excessively', etc. **-kesu-/kasu** comprises two morphemes, viz. **-ke-/ka-** and **-su-**.}

ketar (*var.* **ketcr**) *n.* arvgló, rvga:lo:bulu du:nc, cdvlai tanicmpc badla lendo cmna mc:nam uyu abangko ꞑꞑ an evil spirit believed to haunt open fields. {L <As.}

keteki: kontal *n.* araige:la borme:nc, ta:ng katc:nc annc kanc, odokkc a:yelok asigdc kobuk-kokora:nc, doponc a:ye e:nc, mv:me:nc vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ pineapple. {L. <As. }

ked-¹ *v.t.* gaggc:lok gagabge:la ko:redcm manggom atv atvcm kidnamcmpc inamꞑ ꞑꞑ to turn (a wheel, a cotton gin, etc.), holding a handle.

~**gor-** *v.t.* kednam agercm igornam ꞑꞑ to turn (a wheel, a cotton gin, etc.) quickly.

~**sod-** (>**ketsod-**) *v.t.* atv atvcm kednam ager idolo o:kaiko mosodnam ꞑꞑ to snap or break

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ̃/; í →/ĩ/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

something into two while turning a wheel, a cotton gin, etc.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* kednam agercm inc úú (one) who turns a wheel, a cotton gin, etc.

~**lad-** *v.t.* ko:redcmbulum tu:latpc kednam úú to turn a wheel, a cotton gin, etc. in the opposite direction.

ked-² *v.i.* yednam (lukanpc, ma:nc amvngc vsvngcm manggabge:la yedgab yedgabla arainam manggom dc:ncmu:mudc talc:pc yetsa:nam) úú (of something, e.g. a creeper, a twister, etc.) to have a spiral movement. *v.t.* rvbv atvcml okolai cdcmpc yednam úú to twine a rope, etc. around something spirally.

kede: *n.* among úú ³úúj úú soil; earth.

ken- *v.t.* ⇨ **kin-**

~**ken-** *vl.suf.* ⇨ ~**kin-**

kenerung *n.* bojepakko alc kanc, ngc:nc tapum abangko (do:nyi maglo) úú a millipede.

kene:- *v.i.* o:kai agerko mcnggabla, ardpc ibomnam úú to be enthusiastic or expeditious (in performing some work).

~**pc** *adv.* mcnggabla, odokkc ardala úú enthusiastically; expeditiously.

kensa *n.* bokotpc ima:nc tani: úú one who has not been initiated into a certain sect of Vaisnavism (the so-called *kewal* faith amongst the Misings). {L <As.}

kensuri: *n.* oudge:la rcmagnc vsvng amvngko úú a kind of tall tree, with soft wood.

kentu *n.* nc:ng taniyc ycru:lo gcnam

abangko úú a kind of ornament worn in a somewhat large hole in the earlobe.

kepe- ⇨ **ke-³**

~**kepsu-**, (*redup.* ~**keb -repsu-**), *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko ila avc ngasod-ngayot-pa:namcm lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote someone running into troubles because of his/her own action. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say' + **kepsu-** >**lukepsu-** 'to get oneself into trouble by saying something'; **mo-** 'to do something' + **kepsu-** >**durkepsu-** 'to get into trouble by doing something', etc. ~**kepsu-** comprises two morphemes, viz. ~**keb-** and ~**su-**.}

keb-¹ *v.t.* (gaducmbulum sumdom onno, sv:pag attungcm-bulum pa:nam onno ara:lo kctpo:pc alaglokki ilvgnammcm) o:kai pongkeblo atta:rcm nvngkeblvg-nam; (ki:rung pongkeblo o:kai atta:rko nv:jemnamcm-pcbulu) atv atvcml kekon-kesaglokkc nv:jemla lc:nam úú to tuck something between two things (e.g. to tuck pieces of cotton or wool between two rows of the warp while weaving a carpet); to hold something between two parts (e.g. to hold something between the arm and the body near the armpit).

~**kin-/~ken-** *v.t.* gaduémbulum sumdolo onnombulum keblígnammém ikinnam úú to know how to tuck (pieces of cotton or wool between two rows of the

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- warp while weaving a carpet, etc.)
- ~gor-** *v.t.* kebnam agercm igornam ꞑꞑ to perform an act of tucking something between two things quickly.
- ~jeb-/~jem-/~jém-** *v.t.* kebla nv:jebnam ꞑꞑ to press something tightly between two things or two parts of a thing.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~lvg-** *v.t.* o:kaike kebla okolai ilvgnam ꞑꞑ to tuck something between two things or two parts of a thing. {*Note:* **keb-¹** can be added to other appropriate verb roots to form compound roots. ⇨ **-keb-*vl.suf.***}
- keb-²** *v.i.* murkongcm kapcsinci koroslv:ma:-nam ꞑꞑ to be miserly.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* kebnamcm inc ꞑꞑ miserly.
- keb-**, (*redup. -keb- -reb-*), *vl.suf.* okolai sungken-su:renlo a:dopé manggom o:kai attaré atí atílok pongkoglo du:dopé agerko inamébulum lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote something getting stuck in a corner, a hole, etc. as a result of some action or tucking something in somewhere. {e.g. **nér-** 'to push' + **keb-** >**nérkeb-** 'to push someone or something into a corner'; **dí-** 'to hit' + **keb-** >**díngkeb-** 'to hit something so as to make it go into a hole or a gap somewhere', etc.}
- kebari:-** *v.i.* yakebnam; avkc attarcm manggom murkongcm adjoukosin akoncm bisulv:ma:pc inam ꞑꞑ to be stingy.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* yakebnc; avkc attarcm bisulv:ma:nc ꞑꞑ stingy (person).
- kemar-** (*var. kemer-, kemér-*) *v.i.* (aglv:la ka:ycmvlo:bulu) amigdc po:ladnam ꞑꞑ to glare.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* kemarla ka:nc ꞑꞑ (one) who glares.
- kemer-/kemcr-** ⇨ **kemar-**
- kempíg** *n.* rikkonggam ꞑꞑ a close location to the south.
- ker-** ⇨ **kor-**
- kerelang** *n.* asigdc kobuk-kokora:nc, oyi:pc donam konc a:ye abangko, odokkc odok ma:nc amvng ꞑꞑ bitter gourd. {L < As.}
- kersin** (*var. karsin*) *n.* among ara:lo aipc o:rv:lo pa:nam, vmmc bagcm pc dorgabnam, tulang abangko ꞑꞑ kerosene. {L. < Eng. *kerosene*}
- keyod-** ⇨ **ke-³**
- ke:-¹** (*var. kc:-*) *v.t.* donam lcgangc oyvngcm cmc tayc:lo go:ri:lo:bulu numonam agercm inam ꞑꞑ to prepare a curry.
- ~kin-/~ken-** (>**kengken-/kcngkin-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* oyvng kc:nam agercm ikinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to prepare a curry.
- ~gor-** (>**kenggor-/kcnggor-**) *v.t.* oyvng ke:nam agercm igornam ꞑꞑ to prepare a curry quickly.
- ~gcng** (>**kenggéng/kcnggcng**) *n.* oyvng kc:nanc mokang atvc ꞑꞑ a pot

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ̃/; í →/ĩ/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

for preparing a curry.

~**ngab-** (>**kengab-/kcngab-**) *v.t.*
kc:pcnam oyvng appv:dcm
kc:namcm ingabnam ꞑꞑꞑ to complete
cooking different items of curries.

~**jo-** *v.t.* oyvng kc:nam agercm aipc
gerkinam ꞑꞑꞑ to be adept in
preparing curries.

~**tv-** *v.t.* o:kai oyvngko lo:dcm kc:nam
ꞑꞑꞑ to cook always or regularly (a
certain item of curry).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* oyvng kc:nam agercm
gernc ꞑꞑ one who cooks a curry.

~**po-** *v.t.* akon akon agercm ima:pc
oyvng kc:nam agercm ipo:nam; o:kai
oyvngko kc:namcm ima:dapc akon
oyvngko kc:namcm ipo:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to
cook curries or a curry before
cooking anything else; to cook a
certain item of curry before
cooking any other item of curry.

~**mo**-¹ *v.t.* oyvngcm manggom o:kai
oyvngko kc:nam agercm sc:kaimc
lulvgla imonam ꞑꞑꞑ to engage
someone in cooking a curry.

~**mo**-² *v.t.* oyvngcm manggom o:kai
oyvngko kc:nam agercm ilv:nc
sc:kaimc imonam ꞑꞑꞑ to allow
someone, who is willing, to cook
curries or an item of curry.

~**mo-** *v.t.* oyvng kc:nam agercm
imo:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to have time to cook
a curry.

~**lv-** *v.t.* oyvng kc:nam agercm
ilv:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to like to cook a curry.

~**yir-/~yvr-** *v.t.* (oying) kc:nam
agercm sc:kaimc geryirnam ꞑꞑꞑ to

teach someone how to cook a
curry.

~**yirsu-/~yrsu-** *v.t.* oyvng kc:nam
agercm sc:kaikolok geryirsunam ꞑꞑꞑ
to learn, or practise, how to
prepare a curry.

ke-² *v.t.* dakorcm araicp kornam ꞑꞑ to
take a long stride.

~**ko-** (>**kengko:-**) *v.t.* ke:la
dungkomnc atv atvcm tugabma:pc
gvko:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to cross something by
taking a long stride.

~**kulub-** (>**kengkulub-**) *v.i.*
(so:manla lunam) allcm ke:dolo
otabnam ꞑꞑꞑ (jocular) to fall down
when taking a stride.

~**gab-** (>**kenggab-**) *v.t.* o:kaiycm
manggom sc:kaimc alckokki
pagabnam ꞑꞑꞑ to catch something or
someone with a leg, as done with
a hook.

~**sa-** *v.t.* (oudgamnc o:kaiycm
gvko:nam lcgangcbulu talc:lo:pc
allcm jo:sa:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to lift one's leg
(in order to cross a small fence
or for other reasons).

~**bo-** *v.t.* o:kai manggom sc:kaikc
talc:lok allcm ke:la gvnam ꞑꞑꞑ to
stride over (something or
someone).

~**lad-** *v.t.* (so:manla lunam) aki:
nappangcbulu talc:pc ila otabnam
ꞑꞑꞑ (jocular) to fall down, with one's
back on the ground.

ke-³ *v.t.* gcngkuri:nc manggom
kengkvrbnc atta:rlokki-bulu o:kaiko
kenggabge:la tvgnam ꞑꞑꞑ to hook
something and pull.

~**gab-** (>**kenggab-**) *v.t.* ke:nanc atv

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

atvkokki o:kaiko sogabnam ꞑꞑ to hold something with a hooked object.

~**sod-** vsng aglcngcmbulum ke:la dvr̄sodmonam ꞑꞑ to break small branches of trees and such objects by pulling with a hooked object.

~**tvr-** v.t. sann̄c aglcngcm-bulum ke:la dvr̄sodmonam ꞑꞑ to break dry twigs or branches of trees or such things by pulling with a hooked object.

~**nam-** vl.n.

ke:-⁴ v.i. dodolo manggom yakka:dolo ilikangcm-bulum donamcm̄pc annam ꞑꞑ to have an astringent taste (as that of the fruit of the myrobalan tree).

~**sag-**, (redup. ~**sag--yag-**), v.i. dolvgla:ma:-dop̄c ke:nam ꞑꞑ to be so excessively astringent in taste as to make something (a fruit, etc.) difficult to eat.

~**tv-** v.i. (o:kai ke:nc̄ atta:rko donam lcgangc) nappang ara:lo ke:namcm̄ anbektvla du:nam ꞑꞑ to have an astringent taste in the mouth for a long time (after having eaten something astringent).

~**nam** vl.n.

~**nc** adj.,n̄ doycmvlo ilikangcm̄pc annam (a:yebulu) ꞑꞑ (fruit, etc.) of astringent taste.

~**bad-** v.i. aipakpé (dolanggéma:-dopé) ke:nam ꞑꞑ to be excessively astringent in taste.

~**ban-** v.i. ke:nc̄ o:kaiko akon ke:nc̄ atvc̄mpcnam bojeya:ngko ke:nam ꞑꞑ

(of something astringent in taste) to be more astringent in taste than another.

~**yar-**, (redup. ~**yar--yar-**), v.i. (o:kai ke:nc̄ko donam lcdvpc) nappangc̄ bc̄jpac̄ko ke:la du:nam ꞑꞑ to have an astringent taste lingering in the mouth.

ke:nyi num.cl. (onno atvc̄ cdvkoji dcm̄ kvnamlo) ajji:nc̄ agakkopc̄ inam annyiko ꞑꞑ two skeins (of yarn, etc.). {Note: **ke:nyi** is a blend -- **ake:** 'skein' + **annyi** 'two' >**ke:nyi** 'two skeins'. The words for three, four, five, six, and ten skeins are **keum/kengum**, **ke:pi:**, **kengo**, **kengkéng/kengke:**, and **ke:ying**, there being no blends for the numbers one, seven, eight and nine, which have to be quantified by using the word **ake:** before the corresponding numbers, **ake: ako** 'skein one', **ake: kínd** 'skein seven', etc.}

ke:tvr- ⇨ **ke:-³**

ke:dang n. vsng tayo:lo pargabla du:nc̄, kombong po:lolo:bulu kangkanpc̄ appun punnc̄, appum amvng abangko ꞑꞑ common orchid.

ke:di: n. le:dolo ku:nc̄, minnycm̄vlo ti:la dop̄nc̄, a:ye abangko, odokkc̄ odok bottc̄nc̄ vsng amvng ꞑꞑ the mango tree and its fruit.

ke:pi: num.cl. onnologbuluk ake: appi:ko ꞑꞑ four skeins of yarn, etc. { bl. **ake:** 'skein' + **appi:** 'four' >**ke:pi:**. ⇨ Note following **ke:nyi**}

~**ke:bo** vl.suf. po:pc̄ bc̄jeko kangkv-tatkvnam o:kaiko, anguru:pc̄ aipc̄

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

mc:ma:nam o:kaiko, lckoda inam-lunamcm lukannanc gomnyobjũ suffix added to appropriate verb roots after tense and aspect markers to denote something adverse, undesirable, etc. happening, or someone doing something disgusting, disagreeable, etc., once again. {e.g. **kab-** 'to cry, weep, etc.' + **dung** '(present progressive marker)' + **ke:bo** > **kabdungke:bo** '(someone) is crying/weeping again!'; **tí:-** 'to drink' + **ngír-** '(suffix that denotes) being intoxicated' + **su-** '(suffix denoting) oneself' + **to** '(simple past marker)' + **ke:bo** > **tíngírsuto-ke:bo** '(someone) is drunk again!', etc.}

ke:ban *n.* amvr̄cm aipc bc:bnsuma:-nam lcgangc adin-amvr̄lo atab-atappc du:nc koiyang ũ accumulated patches of dirt on the skin (of human beings).

ke:ying *num.cl.* onnologbuluk ake: íyingko ũ ten skeins of yarn, etc. { *bl.* **ake:** 'skein' + **íying** 'ten' > **ke:ying**. ⇒ *Note* following **ke:nyi** }

kc-¹ *v.t.* jontorkokki sorlenla onnom molennam ũ to spin (yarn).

~ko *n.* onno kcnam agercm gerko ũ a place for spinning (yarn).

~ka:/~kí¹ *v.t.* onno kcnam agercm gerka:la ka:nam jũ to try spinning (yarn).

~kin-/~ken- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* onno kcnam agercm ikinnam ũ to know how to spin (yarn).

~kum- *v.t.* kcla onnom mckumnam

ũ to accumulate yarn by spinning.

~ken- ⇒ **~kin-**

~kv-² *v.t.* onno kcnam agercm po:pc ikvnam ũ to have experience of spinning (yarn).

~gor- *v.t.* kcnam agercm igornam ũ to perform a work of spinning yarn without delay.

~gu:- *v.t.* (jontordc manggom onno kckodc:bulu aila) onno kcnam agercm igu:nam jũ (of a spinning wheel or the place of spinning) to be convenient to spin yarn.

~ngong/~ngad *n.* kcngabma:pc mcpagnam jũ (of spinning yarn) the portion left unspun.

~ngab- *v.t.* kcnam agercm geramnam jũ to finish spinning yarn.

~jo:- *v.t.* onno kcnam agercm ijo:nam jũ to be adept in spinning yarn.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* onno kcnam agercm inc ũ (one) who spins yarn.

~yir-/~yvr- *v.t.* onno kcnam agercm sc:kaimc moyvr̄nam jũ to teach someone how to spin yarn.

~yirsu-/~yvr̄su- *v.t.* onno kcnam agercm moyirsunam jũ to learn, or practise, how to spin yarn.

kc-² (*var.* **yv:-**, **yi:-**) *v.t.* akon akoncbulu gengka:-paka:mvn̄suyc-mvlo appvng agomdcm aipc mc:mi:la ka:ma:pc akondc ijub-lujubdung, akondc imur-lumurdung, cmna sc:kai lunam ũ (of someone) to side with someone in a dispute, showing partiality.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
 ~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kai agomlo sckkaikcpc kcnamcm inc jũ (one) who sides with someone in a dispute.
kc-³ *v.t.* sc:kai dagdv:la manggom tedla du:dolo vgv: talcngkc amvr cm okolai pc gc:monam jũ to lean the upper part of one's body in some direction, while sitting or standing.
 ~**a:-** *v.t.* (dagdv:la manggom tedla du:dolo) vgv:lok talcng atakkc amvr cm sc:kaikc amvr lo:pc manggom o:kailok kcrangarlo:pc gcnga:monam jũ to lean one's body above the waist toward someone or something.
 ~**gasu-**/~**rasu-** *v.t.* (dagdvla manggom tettula du:dolo) sc:kaikc amvr lo manggom okolai amvr cm nv:rasunam ũ to lean one's body against someone or something (while sitting or standing).
 ~**gab-**, (*redup.* ~**gab**~**rab-**), *v.t.* atv atvlo manggom sc:kaikc amvr lo vgv: talcngkc amvr cm nvnggabnam jũ to touch someone or something by leaning the upper part of one's body against him/her/it.
 ~**gcng** *n.* amvr cm kcgapko atv atvc jũ something to lean against.
 ~**siksu-** *v.i.* sc:kaikc manggom o:kailok lamkupc vgv:lok talcng atakkc amvr cm lc:sinam ũ to hide the upper part of one's body behind someone or something.
 ~**rasu-** ⇨ ~**gasu-**
-ké, -kké, -lokké, -dokké *nl.suf.* sc:kaikc, ngokkc, nokkc cmna:bulu ludolo lunam gomnyob ũ suffix

marking the genitive case. {*Note:* **-ké, -kké, -lokké,** and **-dokké** are the markers of the genitive case in respect of personal names, personal pronouns, common nouns (generic), and common nouns (specific) respectively, e.g. **Talom** (personal name) + **ké** > **Talomké** 'Talom's'; **ngo** 'I' + **kké** > **ngokké** 'my/mine'; **bulu** 'they' + **kké** > **bulukké** 'their'; **sité** 'elephant' + **lokké** > **sitélokké** '(something) of an elephant'; **sité** 'elephant' + **dokké** > **sitédokké** '(something) of a particular elephant', etc. **-é** is often omitted from **-ké** and **-ké** from **-kké, lokké** and **-dokké** in everyday speech. In the Sa:yang dialect of Mising, **-ké** is the possessive marker for both personal names and plural personal pronouns, with a dialectical variant **-kké** in the latter case, e.g. **Talomké, ngoluké/ngolukké,** etc.}

kcvg (*var.* **rumkvng, rímkíng**) *n.* o:kailok taycng atagdc m lutc:ma:pc odokkc amo:lo:pc du:nc atagdc ũ a space or something underneath; a lower position.

kéngarada- ⇨ **ngéngélélé-**

késung *n.* asilo la: tcmpvlo du:nc alc so:pi:nc turnc abangko jũ tortoise.

kcjo- ⇨ **kojo**

kétog (*var.* **kéyod**) *n.* longc kvdvsudolok lcdvkc adv jũ afternoon.

kétog-/kéyod- *v.i.* longc kvdvsudolok lcdvkc advpc inam ũ to be afternoon. {*Note:* **kétog/**

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

kéyod and **kétog-/kéyod-** are generally preceded by the word **do:nyi** 'the sun'.}

kctpo:- *v.i.* atv atvc okolai araikam-dcm pc do:ma:pc pontapc do:nam úú (of something) to be positioned or placed across.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.* kctpo:pc inc úú (something) positioned or placed across.

~**pc** *adv.* pontapc úú (positioned or placed) crosswise.

kcd-¹ *v.i.* (taniyc manggom turnc atv atvc) dagdv:la manggom tettula dungkolokkc amvr cm amo:lo manggom yupkolo:bulu longa:nam úú (of man and animals) to lie down or fall on the ground or the floor.

~**ko** (>**kétko**) *n.* (taniyc) kcdnamcm iko úú a place for someone to lie down.

~**ke-** (>**kétke**) *v.t.* o:kaiyc kcdjeb la sc:kaimc manggom simvn-sike:kobulu simonam úú (of something) to cause the death of someone or something by falling on him/her/it.

~**gor-** *v.i.* kcdnamcm igornam úú to lie down quickly.

~**gu:-**, (*redup.* ~**gu:--a:-**), *v.i.* (yupko atvlo) kcdnamcm igu:nam úú (of a bed, etc.) to feel all right to lie down on.

~**gég** *n.* kcdnamcm iko piso, putag atvc úú something to lie down on (e.g. a bed, a mat, etc.).

~**nger-** *v.i.* kcdla do:namcm ibarla kcdlv:ma:pc inam úú to get tired of

lying down somewhere (for a long time).

~**jeb-/~jem-/~jém-** *v.t.* kcddolo kcvgbo sc:kaimc manggom o:kai ko do:jcmnam úú to lie or fall over someone or something.

~**tab-** (>**kcttab-**) *v.i.* dakkodokkc manggom dungkodokkc sc:kai bv manggom o:kai ko otabnam úú (of someone or something) to fall down.

~**dub-**, (*redup.* ~**dub--yub-**), *v.t.* kcdnamcm ila amvr kcvgbok du:nc atv atvc m ncrdub-ncryubnam úú to make something under the body extremely untidy (e.g. bed clothes), while lying down.

~**lad-** *v.i.,v.t.* sc:kai aki:dcm talc:pc ila kcddu:mvlo pokkubla lamkudcm talc:pc ila kcdnam, manggom lamkudcm talc:pc ila kcddu:mvlo aki:dcm talc:pc ila kcdnam; atv atvc m cdcmpc talcng atagdc m kcvkpc manggom kcvg atagdc m talc:pc imonam úú (of someone lying somewhere) to turn upside down; to turn something lying on the ground upside down.

~**led-** *v.i.* okolai karclo:bulu kcdla dungkolokkc kcvkpc olednam úú to fall from a bed, a raised platform, etc., while lying down.

~**lv:-** *v.i.* (aipc ager gerbadla, yummi:la:bulu) okolai kcdnamcm ilv:nam úú to desire to lie down somewhere (because of tiredness, sleepiness, etc.).

kéd-² *v.t.* o:kai atta:rcm (lukanpc,

arvglo du:nc a:mcmbulum) go:ru ga:ri:lo:bulu ilvgge:la okolaipc bomnam jũ to carry something (e.g. reaped crops in a field) with bullock carts, etc.

~**am-** ⇨ ~**ngab-**

~**gor-** *v.t.* go:ru-ga:ri:kokki-bulu o:kaiko kcdnam agercm igornam ũ jũ to carry something by a cart without delay.

~**ngab-/~am-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ga:ri:kokki kcdnam agercm ingabnam jũ to complete carrying something by a cart.

~**sa-**(>**kctsa-**) *v.t.* ga:ri:kokki o:kaiko rvgdumpc manggom jiko:lokke outkolo:pc kcdnam jũ to carry something to a higher or upper location by cart.

~**tog-** (>**kcttog-**) *v.t.* ga:ri:kokki o:kaiko rvkko:pc kcdbomnam jũ to carry something to a lower location by cart.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ga:ri:kokki o:kaiko kcdnam agercm inc jũ one who carries something by driving a cart.

~**bom-** *v.t.* o:kaiko kcdla okolaipc bomnam jũ to carry something from one place to another by a cart.

kcdan *n.* (gokkamc la: gognamc) (omc la:nc) magbolok manggom yamc:lok abu manggom ancjũ (term indicating relationship as well as form of address) father or mother of one's son-in-law or daughter-in-law.

~ **nc:ng** *n.* (omc la:nc) magbolok manggom yamc:lok anc jũ mother of son-in-law or daughter-in-law.

kCnong (*var.* **konong**) *n.* turnc o:kaiyc doma:pc du:ycmvlo o:kaiko dolíklí:namém aki:bo anbeksunam ũ hunger.

kCno- (*var.* **kono-**) *v.i.* turnc o:kaiyc doma:pc du:ycmvlo o:kaiko dolvklv:nam ũ to be hungry.

~**gor-**(>**kCnonggor-/kononggor-**) *v.i.* lomna kCno:nam jũ to be hungry within a short time.

~**nam** *vl.n.* kcnongcm anbeksunam; kcnongj ũ feeling hungry; hunger.

~**nc** *adj.,n.* kcnongcm anpa:sunc manggom kCno:la du:nc jũ (of man, animals, etc.) hungry.

~**bad-** *v.i.* kvnggv:pakpc kCno:nam ũ to be extremely hungry.

~**ban-** *v.i.* akonc akoncmpcnam kvnggv:ya:pc kCno:nam ũ (of man, animals, etc.) to be hungrier than another.

kénar *n.* ⇨ **kínar**

-képé/-ké:pé, -kképé/-kké:pé, -lokképé/-lokké:pé, -dökképé/-dökké:pé *nl.suf.* sc:kaikc lcgangc cmna:bulu ludolo lutc:nam gomnyob jũ case suffix added to nouns or pronouns to denote benefaction or a purpose (doing something *for* someone/ something, or something being meant *for* someone, etc.). {*Note:* **-képé** comprises two morphemes, viz. the genitive marker **-ké** and **-pé**, denoting 'to' (destination)', the two together

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /j/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ŋj/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

denoting benefaction or a purpose. **-képé/-ké:pé**, **-kképé/-kké:pé**, **-lokképé/-lokké:pé** and **-dökképé/-dökké:pé** are the markers of benefaction/purpose in respect of personal names, pronouns, generic common nouns and specific common nouns respectively, e.g. **Talom** (a personal name) + **képé/ké:pé** > **Talomképé/Talomké:pé** 'for Talom'; **ngo** 'I' + **kképé/kké:pé** > **ngokképé/ngokké:pé** 'for me'; **nolu** 'you (pl.)' + **kképé/kké:pé** > **nolukképé/nolukké:pé** 'for you (pl.)'; **sité** 'elephant' + **lokképé/lokké:pé** > **sitélokképé/sitélokké:pé** 'for an elephant'; **sité** 'elephant' + **dökképé/dökké:pé** > **sitédökképé/sitédökké:pé** 'for a particular elephant', etc. **-ké:pé**, **-kké:pé**, **-lokké:pé**, and **-dökké:pé** are variants used in the Sa:yang dialect.}

kcbang *n.* o:kai ager gernam lcgangc taniyc gvksmsula ru:sunam ager; cdcmpc pongkog-ponkoglo ru:sunam lcgangc rcngamlo du:nc manggom rcngamcbulu anupc la:lennam ope: úú a meeting or a conference; a council, an association, an organization, etc.
 ~ **abu** *n.* o:kai kcba:lok ru:tum; okolai ba:nam kcba:lok dunggcnc úú president or chairman of an association, organization, etc.; president or chairman of a meeting, a conference, etc.
 ~ **nébing** *n.* kcbangc ru:scgnam

appvng agercm gerbomnam, kcba:lok murkongcm o:kai o:kai lcgangc korosnam, kcba:lok appvng atta:rcm ka:dabnam, cdcmpinc bangkv bangkv ager lcgangc kcbangc tolvgnam amic úú secretary of an association, organization, etc.
 ~ **ba:-** *v.t.* okolai tani:yc gvksmsula kcba: tarungcm ru:nam úú to hold a meeting or a conference of an organisation.

kcbung *n.* alc so:pi:ko la: tame kanc, odokkc ao onc, okum ara:lok sungken-su:renlo lc:sul du:nc manggom arvglo:bulu arung ara:lo du:nc ajji:nc simvn abangko úú a rat; a mouse.

kcbu: ta:li *n.* amvrdo jamge:la arainc ta:ng kanc, ka:ycmvlo ajji:nc e:gempc igamnc, yumra:lo du:nc simvn abangko; ta:ng kanc kcbung úú the porcupine.

kcb kcb éмна *adv.* (pcsobadla , aglv:badla, svkvrbadla:bulu) amvrc dagra-du:rasula:-ma:dopc aipakpc cvn-vta:la (jinnam) úú (of one's body) trembling or shaking uncontrollably (in great fear, terrible anger, extreme cold, etc.).

kcm- (*var.* **gcm-**) *v.i.* (arcm-batiycmpinc pitollogbuluk monam atta:rc) tayo:lokkc oledla manggom o:kaiyc tubla gv:tu:-jiko:nam úú (of metallic utensils, especially of pots and pans) to get dented or misshaped (as a result of a fall from some height or of hitting something).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
 j ny t d n p b m r l y

~**nc** *adj.,n.* oledla manggom tubla gvtu:-jiko:nc úú (something) dented.

kcmo *n.* pvang kama:nc úú darkness.

~ **jing ém-/~ jing ém-/~ jigjig-** okkomsin aipé ka:beggéma:-dopé aipakpé kémonam úú to be pitch-dark.

kcmo- *v.i.* píang kama:pé inam úú to be dark.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* pvang kama:pc inc úú dark.

kcmsung ⇨ **komsung**

kcr-¹ *v.i.* (dumidé) gcngc-gcngkurnam manggom uryinma:nam; (atv atvc) cdcmpc gcngc-gcngkurnam manggom yedc-yetkurnam úú (of hair) to be curly; (of something) to be wavy; to be curvy; to be spiral.

~**kvd-~mad-** (*redup.*) *v.i.* (tabv atvc ngc:dolo:bulu) amvrcom gcngc-gcngkurnam; cdcmpc atv atvc gcngc-gcngkurnam úú (of a snake) to wind its way forward; (of something) to have a curvy or spiral look.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* gcngc-gcngkurnc; yedc-yetkurnc úú wavy; curly; spiral.

kér-² ⇨ **lo:-**

kcrang *n.* anin; kangko anin úú nearness; front.

~**pé** (>**kéra:pé**) *adv.* aninpé; kangkolo aninpé úú near; in front.

kcréng *n.* atv atvlok gcngko (lukanpc, a:nc bidla gvkolo okolai gc:yotko); dcpc gcngkolok sungken úú the

place where something bends (e.g. a river bend); the corner of such a bend.

kCrkcr- *v.i.* (tayumnam o:kaiko ka:beg manggom anbeksuyc-mvlo) amvrdc ansvko:rvg-nammcmpe inam úú to have an uncomfortable shuddery feeling on seeing, touching or feeling something loathsome.

kérbo (*var. kérbé*) *n.* gempa, porang, mura atvc modolo kvnggv:monan lcgangc kcrdopc gumlvgnam di:bang atag manggom joying úú bamboo or cane rim used to strengthen a tool made of bamboo or cane, such as a tray, a sieve, a basket, etc.

-**kélo/-kolo/-ké:lo, -kkélo/-kkolo/-kké:lo** ⇨ **-lo**

-**kélok/-kolok/-ké:lok, -kkélok/-kkolok/-kké:lok** *nl.suf.*

sé:kaikolog émna:bulu ludolo luté:nam gomnyob úú marker of the ablative case in respect of personal names and pronouns. {e.g. **Panoi** (a female name) + **kélok/kolok/ké:lok** >**Panoikélok/Panoikolok/Panoiké:lok** 'from Panoi'; **bí** he / she + **kkélok/kkolok/kké:lok** >**bíkkélok / bíkkolok / bíkké:lok** 'from him / her', etc. Also see **-lokké**.}

Kcyum *n.* (Adi:kvdarkc la: Misingkvdarkc ru:len-pvlennam do:yng kvnam a:ba:lo) pvang-kcmo, do:nyí-po:lo, asi-among atvctc kama:dolo talcng-kcvg kekon-kesag appv:lo cpv:la du:nc úú (according to the creation myth of the Adis and the Misings, as narrated in the

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

chants of their priests) the first manifestation of the universe in the form of infinite nothingness, when there was no light, no darkness, no sun, no moon, no earth, no water, etc. {*Note:* The chants utter another name, viz. **Ké:ro**, together with **Kéyum** -- **Kéyum-Ké:ro** apparently representing the male-female principle. However, the male-female principle becomes explicit only with the manifestation of **Se:dí-Me:lo**, who are spoken of as the creator(s) of the universe in the chants and addressed as **Se:dí Na:né** ('Mother Se:dí') and **Me:lo Ba:bu** ('Father me:lo'), or the other way round. ⇒ Appendix II for more details.}

kc:- ⇒ **ke:-**¹

kc:nc (*var.* **rotke:**) *n.* bottcpagla aipakpc oudnc vsng amvngko ꞑꞑ the peepul tree or bo tree of India.

Ké:ro ⇒ *Note* following **Kéyum**

kv-¹ (*var.* **san-³**) *v.t.* ako, anyi cmna sabnam; sannam ꞑꞑ to count.

~ka:-/~kí- *v.t.* atv atvc cdvkoji cdc m ako, anyi cmna:bulu kꞑla ka:nam ꞑꞑ to count and see how many.

~kin-/~ken- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* kvnamcm ikinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to count.

~gor- *v.t.* kvnam agercm igornam ꞑꞑ to count quickly.

~gab- *v.t.* kvmurma:pc kvnam ꞑꞑ to count correctly.

~ngab- *v.t.* kvnam agercm ingabnam

ꞑꞑ to complete counting.

~té:- *v.t.* sc:kaimc, sc:kaibulum manggom o:kaikobulu lutc:la kvnam ꞑꞑ to include someone, something, etc, in counting.

~nam *vl.n.* kvnam agercm inam ꞑꞑ counting.

~nc *adj.,n.* kvnam agercm gercn ꞑꞑ one who counts.

~mur-/~lag- *v.t.* kvgabma:pc kvnam ꞑꞑ to count incorrectly.

~lad- *v.t.* tu:latpc kvnam ꞑꞑ to count backward.

~lam *n.* bangkv bangkvpc kvnamcm lcnkanko (potin) ꞑꞑ an arithmetical table (contained in a small book). {*neol.*}

~lusu-, (*redup.* **~bu-~lusu-**), *v.t.* akon akon taniycm manggom bangkv bangkv atvc m lckopc kvnam ꞑꞑ to count by mixing different people or things.

~yir-/~yír- *v.t.* kvnam agercm sc:kaimc moyvrnam ꞑꞑ to teach how to count.

~yirsu/~yrsu- *v.t.* kvnam agercm iyrsunam ꞑꞑ to learn how to count.

kv-² *v.t.* turnc manggom turma:nc atv atvc cdvko tcbcgdagji cdc m kvnanckokkibulu ka:nam; atv atvc cdvko araidagji, cdvko bortadagji, cdvko o:rv:dagji manggom ouddagji cdcmbulum kvnanc atv atvkokki ka:nam; asi manggom asicmpc inc atv atvc cdvkoji cdc m kvnanckokki ka:nam ꞑꞑ to weigh; to measure (length, breadth, height, depth, volume, etc.).

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- ~**ka:-/~kí-** *v.t.* atv atvc cdvko tbcgdagji, cdvko araidagji, cdvko ouddagji cdcmbulum kvnanc atv atvkokki kvla ka:nam; asi manggom asicmpc inc atv atvc cdvkoji cdcmbulum kvnancokki kvla ka:nam úú to weigh, measure, etc. and see how much something weighs, how tall or short someone or something is, how long or short something is, etc.
- ~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* atv atvc tbcgnammcm-bulum kvnamcm ikinnam júú to know how to weigh, measure, etc.
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* tbcgnammcm, oudnammcm-bulum kvnanc atv atvkokki kvnamcm igornam; asi manggom asicmpc inc atv atvc cdvkoji cdcmbulum kvnancokki kvnamcm igornam úú to weigh or to measure (length, height, volume, etc.) quickly.
- ~**ngab-** *v.t.* o:kai atvc tbcgnammcm, oudnammcm-bulum kvnanc atv atvkokki kvnamcm ingabnam úú to finish weighing or measuring (length, height, volume, etc.)
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* tbcgnammcm, oudnammcm-bulum kvnamcm inc úú (one) who weighs or measures (length, height, volume, etc.).
- ~**mur-/~lag-** *v.t.* tbcgnam, ayarnamcm-bulum kvgabma:pc kvnam úú to weigh or measure incorrectly.
- kv-³** *v.t.* o:kai do:yvngc, atv atv agomcbulu okko kapc ika:ji cdcmbulum akon akoncm lubinam; agom luposunam úú to tell (a tale, a story), narrate (an incident or an event), etc.; to converse.
- ~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* do:yvngcm, o:kai agomkobulu kvnamcm ikennam júú to know how to tell (a story), narrate (an incident or an event), etc.
- ~**kv-** *v.t.* (tatpcnc-kvdv:dc po:pc tatkvma:la kvpcncdcm lunam) do:yvng atvcm kvnamcm ikvnam úú (used in requesting someone) to tell (a story), narrate (an incident or an event), etc., especially something not heard by the listener(s) before, so that the latter can know what sort of story, incident, etc. it is.
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* do:yvng-do:mom kvnam agercm igornam júú to tell (a story), narrate (an incident or an event), etc. quickly.
- ~**ngab-** *v.t.* do:yvng-do:mom kvdolo kvpcnam appv:dcm kvnam; agom luposunamém ingabnam úú to finish telling (a story), narrating (an incident or an event), etc.; to come to the end of a conversation.
- ~**sarsu-** *v.t.* asin ara:lo o:kai agomc du:la mc:dvr-mc:soycmvlo:-bulu akoncm cdc agomdcm kvbila asincm ctsa:monam júú to lighten oneself by telling something, which has been causing him/her mental agony, to someone.
- ~**tad-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kai agomko lutadnam júú to give prior information to someone, or brief someone

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

beforehand, about something.

~**ten-** *v.t.* lcko kvnam do:yngcmbulum lckoda kvnam ú to tell (a story), narrate (an incident or an event), etc. once more.

~**tcr-** *v.t.* o:kai do:yngkobulu kvs:a:dolokkc attv:do:pc kvnam júi to come to the end of a story; to complete narrating (an incident or an event), etc.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* do:yingcmbulum kvnam agercm inc júi (one) who tells (a story), narrates (an incident or an event), etc.

~**bi-** *v.t.* akon akonc po:pc tatkvma:nam do:yng-do:moko-bulu tady:pc cmna sc:kai kvnam júi to tell someone or others a story not heard by him/her/them before.

~**man-** *v.t.* mc:ponam lca:pc manggom cm:pcgomci do:yng-do:mom kvnam; cmmumpc agom luposula du:nam júi to tell a story, etc. as a pastime; to engage oneself in a conversation without any particular purpose.

~**mur-/~lag-** *v.t.* do:yngcm kvgabla kvma:nam júi to tell a story, etc. incorrectly.

~**yar-**, (*redup.* ~**yar--yar**), *v.t.* do:yingém araipé kínam; bojépakko luposula du:nam júi to tell a story, etc. in a lengthy way.

~**yub-** *v.t.* do:ying atvcm kvla ajji:nc ko:ka:ngcm-bulum yubmonam ú to put someone (usually a child) to sleep by telling a story.

kv-4 *v.i.* o:kai atta:rko donam lcdupc

alv:dc a:gncmpc inam júi to leave an uncomfortable, slightly itchy, feeling in the throat after something is eaten.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**kv¹/-ka:-¹** ⇒ *Note* after **ka:-¹**

~**kv²** *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko po:pcbo ikvnammcm lukannanc gomnyob júi suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote having previous experience of doing something. {e.g. **tí:-** 'to drink' + **kv** >**tíngkv-** 'to have had the experience of drinking (something) before'; **so:-** 'to dance' + **kv** >**songkí-**, 'to have had the experience of dancing before', etc.}

kvg- *v.t.* lakke:kvdv:dcmlakpumsuge:la o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc kvnggv:pc alaglokki tubnam; laggulungkokki tubnam júi to give a blow with a clenched fist or the elbow.

~**ke-** (>**kvkke-**) *v.t.* kvgl sc:kaimc manggom turnc atv atvcm simonam júi to kill someone or something living by giving blows with a clenched fist.

~**sod-** (>**kíksod-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko tu:nyikopc idopc kvgnam júi to cause something to break into two parts by giving a blow with a clenched fist.

~**tab-** (>**kíktab-**) *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko dc:tabgcdopc kvgnam ú to make someone or something fall flat on the ground by giving a blow with a clenched fist.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

~**dub-** (*redup.* ~**dub--yub-**) *v.t.*
 sc:kaibv molanggcma:-dopc
 manggom o:kaiko mamgcdopc
 aipc kvgnam ǰú to give heavy blows,
 debilitating someone or rendering
 something soft and loose.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* kvgnamcm inc ǰú (one)
 who gives blows.

~**por-** (>**kvkpor-**) *v.t.* ki:lvng atvc
 kvglá betpormonom ǰú to break
 things like earthen pots by giving
 blows.

~**ped-** *v.t.* pcttangcm manggom
 ajji:nc pcttangcmpinc atv atvc
 kvglá simonam ǰú to kill a small animal
 or a bird, by giving a blow.

~**lad-/~latsu-**¹ *v.t.* laggulung-kokki
 manggom alaglokki lamkupc du:nc
 taniycbulum kvgnam ǰú to give a
 backward blow (to someone or
 something).

~**latsu-**² *v.t.* sc:kai kvgycmvlo tu:ladla
 bvmsin kvgnam ǰú to give a blow in
 retaliation.

kvgy: kvgy: (*var.* **kv:g kv:g**) *onom.*
 tangkvc kapc kabdoji dcm
 lukannanc gompir ǰú onomatopoeic
 word for the cooing of a dove.

kvnggy:- *v.i.* (taniyc) asinc tornam,
 pcso-kono kama:nam, bojcko bo:l
 kanam manggom ngasod-
 ngayotpcnam atv atvko iycmvlo:sin
 asincm rcmagmoma:-nam;
 (monam, di:nam atv atvc) tornam
 manggom v:n-vta:ma:nam; (mesin
 atvc) aipc bo:l kanam ǰú (of
 someone) to be strong physically
 and mentally ; (of something built,

driven into the ground, etc.) to be
 strong, to be firm, etc.; (of an
 engine) to be powerful.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* (taniyc) pcso-kono
 kama:nc, aipakpc bo:l kanc
 manggom bottcpagnc ngasod-
 ngayotpcnam atv atvko iycmvlo:sin
 asincm rcmagmoma:-nc; (monam,
 di:nam atv atvc) v:n-vta:ma:nc, tornc;
 (mesin atvc) aipc bo:l kanc ǰú (of
 someone) physically and mentally
 strong; (of something built, driven
 into the ground or other things)
 strong, firm, etc.; (of an engine)
 powerful.

kíjar *n.* kvtcgcm jarmonam ǰú
 multiplication. {*neol.*}

Kíjir *n.* Kombong po:lodcm dtvtaglok
 a:po:pagnc po:lo cmna kvla kona:nc
 po:lo ǰú Mising name of the ninth
 month of the Assamese calendar.
 {*neol.*}

kítég *n.* kvnamlo ako, anyi, aum,
 appi: cmna:bulu lunamkvdv:dc ǰú
 number; numeral. {*neol.*}

kvtyg (*var.* **kvtyg, kutkung**) *n.* Mising
 okumlok manggom Mising
 okumcmpe karc rcsa:la monam
 okumlok pisolokkc amo:lo:pc
 kvkkc atag ǰú open space below
 the raised platform of a Mising
 house or other similar platform
 dwellings.

-kí-tíri:pé *advl. suf.* akon akoncm
 aglvng sa:mopc cmna:bulu o:kai
 agerko ipcrung cmna inamcm
 lukannanc gomnyob ǰú adverbial
 suffix added to appropriate verb

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
 vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/
 followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
 word-finally.

roots to denote someone doing something deliberately to annoy others or someone else. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say' + **kí-tíri:pé lu-** 'to say something deliberately to annoy someone'; **jé:-** 'to shout' + **kí-tíri:pé jé:-** (>**kvtrv:pc jc:-**) 'to shout deliberately to annoy others', etc. It may be noted that the verb, to which this suffix is added, is repeated.}

-kídagbo excl.suf. o:kaiko inambadnamé airu:pé aidag, airu:pé kínggí:dag émna:bulu ludolo luté:nam gomnyob **ǀǀ** exclamatory suffix added to appropriate verb roots. {e.g. **kangkan-** 'to be beautiful' + **kídagbo** >**kangkankídagbo!** 'What a beautiful!'; **so:-** 'to dance' + **jo:-** '(suffix denoting expertise, great skill, etc.)' + **kídagbo** >**so:jongkídagbo!** 'What an expert dancer!', etc. **-kídagbo** is a complex suffix comprising the morphemes **-kí-**, **-dag-** and **-bo.**}

kvdvsu n. (o:kailok) pongkogarc; (longclok manggom yumclok) pongkogarc **ǀǀ** the midpoint of something; midpoint of daytime, i.e. noon, or midpoint of nighttime, i.e. midnight.

-kvdmg (var. -kvdar, -kíring) pl.suf. (taniyc, simvn-sikeyc manggom ako anyi cmna kvla:nam atv atvc) anyidcm-pcyam bojeya:namcm lukannanc gomnyob **ǀǀ** pluralising suffix added to countable nouns, indicating more than two in number.

{e.g. **ko:** 'boy' + **kídar** >**ko:kídar** 'boys'; **soben** 'goat' + **kídíng** >**sobenkídíng** 'goats'; **galug** 'shirt' + **kíring** >**galugkíring** 'shirts', etc.}

kvn- v.i. (onno manggom rvbvc) bvnnam **ǀǀ** (of a thread or rope) to snap. ~**nam vl.n.**

~**nc adj.,n.** bínne (onno manggom rvbvc) **ǀǀ** a snapped (thread or rope). {*Note:* **kín-** can be added to an appropriate verb root to form compound roots, e.g. **bu-** 'to pull' + **kín-** >**bukín-** 'to snap a thread or a rope by pulling'; **tég-** 'to cut' + **kín-** >**tékkín-** 'to cause a rope to snap by cutting (with a knife)', etc.}

kvnkvn-mvnmvn- (redup.) v.i. bangkv bangkv agerc manggom ngasodngayodc lckopc lenla sc:kai okodcm ipcya, okodcm ipcma:ya cmna akvn-simvnla du:nam **ǀǀ** to feel highly disorganised or confused because of the need for performing many different tasks or for having to tackle different problems simultaneously.

kvnar (var. kénar, téréng²) n. ngunnam arung ara:lokkcm among la:pagnanc va attungkolok tu:yvng ako porke-porycla monam atta:r abangko **ǀǀ** a tool (for removing soil from a hole) made by splitting one end of a piece of bamboo into many small strips.

kvnvd num.adj. ako, anyi cmna kvdolo akkc:doglang pi:nyidok pongkogdo kvnam **ǀǀ** (number) seven.

kípag n. kvtcg ako kvtcg akonlokkcm

kvla la:pagnam jǔ subtraction.
{*neol.*}

kípan *n.* kvtcg ako kvtcg akonkolo
cdvko a:la du:ji cdc m kvla ka:nam
ǔ division. {*neol.*}

kípum *n.* kvtcgcm kvla la:pumsunam
ǔ addition. {*neol.*}

kv- *v.rt.* **~kab-** *v.t.* yabgombulum
mokabnam jǔ to close a door, a
window, etc.

~ge: yabgombulum moge:nam jǔ to
open a door, a window, etc. {*Note:*
kír- pertains to moving a door, a
window, etc., but the meaning
becomes explicit only if some other
suffix, as have been given above,
is added to it before adding markers
of tense, aspect or mood.}

-kíram-¹ *nl.suf.* atv atvc m kvnamlo
odokvddarko cmna luma:pc
odokkvdkopc icypc cmnamcm
lukannanc gomnyob ǔ nominal
suffix added to numerals or other
quantifiers to denote an
approximate number or quantity.
{e.g. **pi:nyi** 'eight' + **kíram-**
>**pi:nyikíram-** 'about eight in
number'; **kilo** 'kilogram' + **angngo**
'five' + **kíram-** >**kilo**
angngokíram- 'five kilograms
approximately', etc.}

-kíram-² *vl.suf.* taniyc manggom atv
atvc cdc m cdc mpc igamkang
manggom igamdung cmna:bulu
lukannanc gomnyob ǔ suffix added
to appropriate verb roots to denote
'almost' (something nearly
happening). {e.g. **si-** 'to die' +
kíram- >**sikíram-** 'about to die, or

to be nearly dead'; **miné** 'an old
woman' + **kíram-** >**minékíram-**
'(of a woman) to be nearly old',
etc.}

-kíramsu- (var. **-ramsu-**) *vl.suf.* o:kai
agerko gerda gerdala:sin agerdc
kaboma:namcm lukannanc
du:pumsunc gomnyob jǔ suffix
added to appropriate verb roots to
denote doing something in
vain. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say something to
someone (here suggesting making
a request to someone or asking
someone to do something)' +
kíramsu- >**lukíramsu-** 'to request
or ask someone to do something
in vain'; **to-** 'to wait (for someone)'
+ **kíramsu-** >**tokíramsu-** 'to wait
for someone (for a long time) in
vain', etc.}

kvrtv *n.* ka:ycmvlo kcbungcm pc igamnc
amo:lo arung ngunla du:nc ajji:nc
simvn abangko jǔ mole (the animal).

kvlam *n* ⇨ **kv-¹**

G, g

G, g *n.* Mising muktc:lok annyinc abvg
jǔ the second letter of the
consonants in the Mising alphabet.

go- *v.t.* pcttang, simvn, ongo atvc m
sogabnam lcga:pc kurpan manggom
csabcmbulum tola lc:nam jǔ to set
a trap or spread a net for catching
birds, animals or fish.

~ko *n.* gonam agerém iko jǔ a

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/
followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

location where a trap or a net is set.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* gonam agercm inc ꞑꞑ one who sets a trap or a net.

~**yir-/~yvr-** *v.t.* gonam agercm geryirnam ꞑꞑ to teach how to set a trap or a net.

~**yirsu-/~yvr-su-** *v.t.* gonam agercm geryirsunam ꞑꞑ to learn how to set a trap, etc.

gog- *v.t.* agom luncdok kcra:pc gytoka cmna sc:kaimc manggom sc:kaibulum lunam; o:kai lcgangc okolai gvksulsangka cmna akon akoncm lunam ꞑꞑ to call; to invite.

~**a:-** *v.t.* okum ara:lo:pcbulu sc:kaimc manggom sc:kaibulum gogla gva:monam ꞑꞑ to call someone inside a house, an enclosed place, etc.

~**an-/~tv-** (>**gogan-/goktí-**) *v.t.* sc:kaikc okumlo:pc-bulu gvlangka cmna akoncm gognamcm itvnam ꞑꞑ to keep calling or inviting (someone).

~**kum-/~kumsu-** (>**gokkum-/gokkumsu-**) *v.t.* gogla okolai akon akoncm manggom bojeko taniycm gvksusmonam ꞑꞑ to assemble some or a large number of people at a certain place by calling or inviting them.

~**ku:-** (>**gokku:-**), (*redup.* ~**ku:-~ra:-**), *v.t.* (sc:kaibv aipc mc:mi:-sagmi:la du:dolo manggom cdcmpc mc:mi:la agerko gerla du:dolo:bulu bvm) gogla mc:la du:namdokc manggom agerdokc asincm gvdyodmonam ꞑꞑ to disturb someone

by calling (him/her, when he/she is absorbed in something or busy with some work).

~**kvn-~mvn-** >**gokkvn-gogmvn-** (*redup.*) *v.t.* sc:kaimc aglvng sa:dopc gognam ꞑꞑ to annoy someone by calling.

~**kvramsu-** >**gokkvramsu-** *v.t.* gogda-gogda-la:sin gognam tani:dc manggom tani:kvdv:dc gokkodo:pc gvma:nam ꞑꞑ (of someone) not to comply with a repeated request or invitation to come somewhere (e.g. to one's house, to a meeting, etc.).

~**gor-** *v.t.* lomna gognam ꞑꞑ to call or invite without delay.

~**go:-** *v.t.* o:kai ager lcgangc olo tolo gvgo:la akon akoncm gognam ꞑꞑ to move around calling or inviting people on some occasion.

~**sa:-** (>**goksa:-**) *v.t.* amo:lokcc okum talc:lo:pc manggom rvkko:lokcc rvgdumpc gogla gvsa:monam ꞑꞑ to call someone standing or seated on the ground to the raised platform of a house or from somewhere in the south or the west to a place in the north or the east.

~**su-** (>**goksu-**) *v.t.* o:kai agerko idolo akon akoncmsin gognam; sc:kaimc avc gognam ꞑꞑ to ask or invite someone to participate in something; to call or invite someone (or people) oneself.

~**sed-** (>**goksed-**) *v.t.* o:kai lcgangc gognam taniyc pv:ma:la akon akoncmsin gognam ꞑꞑ to call or invite more people, those already

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

called or invited not being enough.

~tog- (>**goktog-**) *v.t.* rvgdumlok du:ncm rvkko:lo:pc gvdopc gognam ꞑꞑ to ask or request someone (to come) from a place located to the north or the east to a place located in the south or the west.

~tatsu- ⇨ **~rvksu-**

~tum- (>**goktum-**) *v.t.* sc:kai okolaipc lenna gvdolo dakpo:toka cmna manggom gvyoka cmna gogla lunam ꞑꞑ to call someone back, or tell him or her from a distance, when he/she has already started off for somewhere.

~ten- (>**gokten-**) *v.t.* po:pc gognam sc:kaimc lckoda gognam ꞑꞑ to call or invite someone again.

~tCr- (>**goktCr-**) *v.t.* gognam agercm gerabnam ꞑꞑ to complete a task of calling or inviting (people).

~tCr (>**goktCr**) *n.* gognam agercm itcrnammc ꞑꞑ the last call or invitation.

~tCm- (>**goktCm-**) *v.t.* gokpcnam taniycm gogamnam lcdvpc akon akoncmsin goktc:lvgnam; sc:kai gognam lcdupc gognam tani:ycm akoncsin gognam ꞑꞑ to call or invite one or more people in addition to those already called or invited ; to call or invite one or more people after someone has already called or invited the person. (s) concerned.

~tí- ⇨ **~an-**

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* gognam agercm inc ꞑꞑ

one who calls or invites.

~bom- *v.t.* okolaipc gvdolo lambcdo sc:kai akoncm gogla jonbomnam ꞑꞑ to proceed to some destination and, on the way, ask someone to accompany.

~bi- *v.t.* sc:kai akonkc gokpcnam agercm sc:kai gerbinam ꞑꞑ to call or invite (someone or others) on behalf of someone else.

~ríksu-/~tatsu- *v.t.* sc:kai gogdolo tadbegdopc lulatsunam ꞑꞑ to respond by calling back when someone calls.

~lad- *v.t.* gogla gvladmokunam ꞑꞑ to call someone back.

~len- *v.t.* okum ara:lo manggom o:kai ara:lo du:nc sc:koimc mo:ro:pc gvlcndopc gognam ꞑꞑ to call someone who is inside a house, a room, etc., and ask him/her to come outside.

gog gog (*var. gag gag*) *onom.* iki: ranamcm lukannanc gomug ꞑꞑ an onomatopoeic word used to express the barking of a dog.

gogyo *n.* bortcnc annc kanc, oudge:la bottcnc, rcmagnc vsvng amvng abangkoꞑ ꞑꞑ a kind of forest tree.

gonggar- *v.i.* allc i:ycmpc gc:nam; atv atvlok kvdvsukodc pontage:la tungkon-tu:sakpc ponme:nam ꞑꞑ (of someone's legs) to be shaped like a bow; (of something) to be wide or large in the middle and small or narrow at the two ends.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* allc i:ycmpc gc:nc; atv

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

atvlok kvdvsukodc pontage:la
tungkon-tu:sakpc ponme:nc úú
(someone) with legs shaped like a
bow; (something) with a wide or
large middle and narrow or small
ends.

gojal *n.* vsvng manggom va atag annyiko
lckopc du:dopc dv:lvnam lcgangc
yogyrkokki monam jamnc atta:r
abangko úú a nail. {L<As.}

-god- *vl.suf.* okolai o:kaiko ipckolo
atv atvko molvgla odo agerko geryc
cmna lcnghan-nammcm, manggom
o:kai agerko gersa:du:bong cmna
o:kaiko inamcm, lukannanc
gomnyob úú suffix added to
appropriate verb roots to denote
marking in some way a location
where someone proposes to do
something or to denote someone
doing something to mark the
beginning of a work. {e.g. **tég-** 'to
cut' + **god** > **téggod-** 'to leave a
cut mark (on a tree trunk, for
instance) to indicate that something
would be done there; **pid-** 'to sow'
+ **god-** > **pidgod-** 'to sow
something to mark the beginning of
sowing it, more of which would
follow later', etc.}

gonang *n.* lctvg so:nyi pongkogdok aki:
atagdokkc lamkupc sokongge:la
lamkukc vgv:do keblvgnam ugon
attvng úú one end of a loincloth
(‘dhoti’ worn by a section of men in
India) tucked in at the back
between the thighs.

gonin (*var. gonvn*) *n.* andc:nc ugon úú
a very short piece of loincloth (‘dhoti’

worn by a section of men in India).

goné manné *n.* a:nc ru:yv:lok sulli:lo
donam mago:la du:nc pcttang
abangko úú a kind of wagtail.

gonnyab *n.* borme:badla andcngo:nc
ugon úú a (very narrow and short)
strip of loincloth (‘dhoti’ worn by a
section of men in India).

gontog *n.* ake milbo: taniyé ígí:lokké
arbiya: pongkoglok bukoksula
ko:piyangém takkomsuma:pé
génam gain úú a very narrow piece
of loincloth tucked in between the
thighs (as worn by many Hindu
ascetics).

gonta¹ *n.* longcdcm vying annyikolang
appi:kopc kvpansunam advdok ako
úú an hour {L. <As.}.

gonta² *n.* ‘tong tong’, ‘gotong gotong’
cmna:bulu bc:nc atta:rc úú a bell (of
the kind that produces loud sounds
of low pitches, but audible from
quite a distance). {L. <As.}.

gonti: *n.* (asi ajjauko pvgc:napc
manggom sa:ng atvcm kirnanc
lga:pcbulo) pitolkokkibulu monam
atta:r abangko úú a small metallic pot
with a neck (used, generally, as a
container for a small amount of
water, for making tea, etc.). {L
<As.}.

gonro (also **gonro ugon**) *n.* Mising
nc:ngc milbo: tani: lcgangc okumlo
sumnam ajji:gamnc ugon úú loincloth
(‘dhoti’), slightly short in length,
woven by Mising women at home
for their men.

gopar *n.* (Misingc ili:-ikampc) sinc
taniycm yuddom ago golu:lo

parnam cmc ꞑꞑ (according to Mising custom) fire made at a burial ground at the time of burying a dead body.

gobíng *n.* ursudolo:bulu ugonpc gcla:nam dumcr manggom dumrcmpc inc ugon ꞑꞑ a towel that can be used as a loin cloth at the time of bathing or a loincloth of the size of a towel.

gom¹ *v.t.* (yumrang kusere:manggom atv atvcm tarclo:bulu ilvgge:la) gainkokkibulu ycnggabnam ꞑꞑ to bandage a wound after covering it with a layer of herbal or other medicines.

~gor- gomnam agercm igornam ꞑꞑ to bandage a wound quickly after covering it with a layer of herbal or other medicine.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* kusere: gomnam ager gercn ꞑꞑ one who bandages a wound after covering it with a layer of herbal or other medicine.

~lvg- *v.t.* yumrang kusereycm-bulum tarc talc:lo yc:lvgnam ꞑꞑ to put a layer of herbal or other medicine on a wound and bandage it.

gom² *v.t.* taniycm manggom atv atvcm kekon-kesaglokkc alag so:nyilokki sogabnam ꞑꞑ to throw one's arms around someone or something; to entwine someone or something with the arms.

~kalag- *v.t.* gonggappc cmna idolo gonggabla:ma:nam ꞑꞑ to fail in an attempt to hold someone or something by entwining him/her/it

with the arms.

~ka:mꞑnsu- *v.i.,v.t.* tani: annyiko gonggabmꞑnsula sc:ko sc:kom gctabla:ycji kangka:mꞑnsu-nam ꞑꞑ to wrestle.

~ke- *v.t.* gomla mokenam ꞑꞑ to kill someone or something (an animal) by entwining one's arms tightly around him/her/it.

~gab- (>**gomgab-/gonggab-**) *v.t.* avkc angkcng kcra:lo:pc soa:la gomnam ꞑꞑ to embrace or hug someone; to throw one's around something.

~tab- *v.t.* gomla otabmonam ꞑꞑ to hold someone or something in one's arms and fell him/her/it.

~tum- *v.t.* (tani:ko manggom simvko) gonggabla butumnam ꞑꞑ ꞑꞑ to hold (a man or an animal) back by throwing one's arms round him/her/it.

~dub-, (*redup.* **~dub--yub-**), *v.t.* (gomka:mꞑnsu-ycmvlo:bulu) gomnamcm bojeko ila modub moyubnam ꞑꞑ to reduce someone to a pulp, as it were, by holding him in the arms too tightly and repeatedly (as in wrestling).

~dumsu- *v.t.* tani:ko manggom atv atvko gomgabnam agerlo sc:kaimc idumsunam ꞑꞑ to help someone in holding someone or something in one's arms.

~nam *vl.n.*

~pansu- *v.t.* aipc ge:mꞑnsula dcmka:mꞑnsunc taniycm gonggabla la:pansunam ꞑꞑ to separate persons engaged in a physical fighting by

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

throwing the arms around each of them and taking them apart from each other.

~**pum-**/~**pumsu-** *v.t.* tani: annyiaumkobulu manggom angu angupc du:nc atv atvcm lckopc gomgabnam ǂ to throw one's arms around two or more persons or things.

~**bom-** *v.t.* o:koi atta:rcm gomla jo:bomnam ǂ to carry something, holding it in the arms.

-**gom¹** (var. **-sin¹**, **-té¹**) *nl. suf.* sc:kai atcro:ma -- akon akonc du:tc:dung, -- o:kai atta:rcbulu akko:dc:ma -- atv atvc du:tc:dung cmna:bulu lupcnampc iycmvlo lutc:nam gomnyob ǂ suffix (added to nouns and pronouns) denoting 'also, too'. {e.g. **no** 'you' + **gom** >**no:gom** 'you too'; **tulang** 'oil' + **ko** '(here, accusative suffix)' + **sin ré** 'to buy' + **to** '(imperative suffix)' >**tulangkosin réto** 'Buy oil also'; **Karmug** '(personal name)' + **bí** '(here, nominative suffix)' + **té** >**Karmugbí:té** 'Karmug too', etc.}

-**gom²** (var. **-gomsin**, **-gomté**) *conj.suf.* atv atvc manggom atv atvko idaggom cmna:bulu ludolo lunam gomnyob ǂ suffix denoting 'though', 'although', 'even if', etc. {e.g. **édémpé** 'like that' + **i-** '(here) to happen' + **dag** '(simple/habitual present tense marker)' + **gom** >**édémpidaggom** 'even if it is so'; **si-** 'to die' + **dag** '(simple/habitual present tense marker)' + **gom** + **sin/té** >**sidaggom/sidaggomsin/sidaggomté** 'even if (someone)

dies', etc. The use of **-sin** and **-té** in the variants **-gomsin**/**-gomté** may be considered pleonastic.}

gomiri: *n.* a:m abangko ǂ a variety of rice {L. <As.}.

gomug¹ *n.* (agom luycmvlo:bulu) bc:namdc; alvngc bc:namdc ǂ voice.

gomug² *n.* aki: ara:lokcc nappa:lok yi:lenmonam csarcn pongkoglo okolo:sin motumma:pc alvngcm bc:mola la:lennam, gomug cmna minnam, Mising abvkkvdv:dc ǂ the vowel letters (in the Mising alphabet). {*neol.*}

gomum *num.cl.* lcko nappang ara:pc sv:lvksunam apin manggom saliycm ako cmna kvla cdcmpc si:lvksunam aumko ǂ three mouthfuls of food (especially rice); three helpings of areca nut and betel leaves for chewing. {*bl. agom² + aum.* Also ⇨ **gomnyi.**}

gomka:su- *v.t.* donam lcdvpc asikokki nappang mopu:sunam; nappang ara:lo asi mcge:la asidcm cnguncta:mola nappangcm mobvnsunam ǂ to rinse the mouth with water (especially after eating something).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

gomkcng/gomke: *num.cl.* lcko nappang ara:pc sv:lvksunam apin manggom saliycm ako cmna kvla cdcmpc si:lvksunam akkcngko ǂ six mouthfuls of food (especially rice); six helpings of areca nut and betel leaves for chewing. {*bl. agom² + akkéng/akke.* Also ⇨ **gomnyi.**}

gomngo *num.cl.* lcko nappang ara:pc

- sv:lvksunam apin manggom saliycm ako cmna kvla cdcmpc si:lvksunam angngoko ꞑꞑ five mouthfuls of food (especially rice); five helpings of areca nut and betel leaves for chewing. {*bl.* **agom**² + **angngo**. Also ⇨ **gomnyi**.}
- gomsar** *n.* bangkv bangkv agomcm do:yvng kvnamcmmpc adlennam ꞑꞑ an article; an essay. {*bl.* **agom** + **lusar** (*neol.*)}
- gomnyi** *num.cl.* lcko nappang ara:pc sv:lvksunam apin manggom saliycm ako cmna kvla cdcmpc si:lvksunam annyiko ꞑꞑ two morsels of food (especially rice); two helpings of areca nut and betel leaves for chewing. {*bl.* **agom**² + **annyi**. The words for three, four, five, six and ten morsels/helpings are **gomum**, **gompi**., **gomngo**, **gomkcng/gomke**: and **gomying/gomyíng** - -all similar blends. The corresponding words for the numbers seven, eight and nine are not blends; instead they are expressed as phrases, viz. **agom kínid** 'morsel/helping seven', **agom pi:nyi** 'morsel/helping eight', etc. Also ⇨ **agom**²}
- gomta-** *v.i.* sali: agomc bcttcm ꞑꞑ (of a helping of areca nut and betel leaves) to be rather large in size.
~**né** *adj.,n.* bottcnc sali: agom ꞑꞑ (of a helping of areca nut and betel leaves) rather large in size.
- gomnu** *n.* Mising agomlo kama:nam lcgangc anupc la:lennam gompir ꞑꞑ neologisms in Mising. {*bl.* **agom** + **anu**}
- gompag** *n.* tatkinla:ma:nam agom ꞑꞑ unintelligible or meaningful language.
- gompir** *n.* gomyarlo angu angupc du:nc agom ꞑꞑ word. {*bl.* **agom** + **apir** (*neol.*) }
- gompi**: *num.cl.* lcko nappang ara:pc sv:lvksunam apin manggom saliycm ako cmna kvla cdcmpc si:lvksunam appi:ko ꞑꞑ four morsels of food (especially rice); four helpings of areca nut and betel leaves for chewing. {*bl.* **agom**² + **appi**.: Also ⇨ **gomnyi**.}
- gombor-/lv:bor-** *v.i.* agom luycmvlo manggom ni:tom tomycmvlo:-bulu alvngc bottcpc (golong golong cmna manggom gvngvmaila) bc:nam ꞑꞑ (of a voice) to be of the compass of bass.; to be sonorous.
~**nam** *vl.n.*
~**né** *adj.,n.* gvngvmaila bc:nc (alvng) ꞑꞑ bass or sonorous (voice).
- gombíg** *n.* gomug, mukténgém-bulum taniyé bangkí bangkípe adlennam ꞑꞑ script; a writing system. {*bl.* **agom** + **abíg** (*neol.*)}
- gommang** *n.* agom lula:ma:pc inamc ꞑꞑ dumbness.
- gomma-** *v.i.* agom lula:ma:pc inam ꞑꞑ to be dumb.
~**nam** *vl.n.*
~**né** *adj.,n.* agom lula:ma:né ꞑꞑ dumb.
- gomlab** *n.* bangkv baangkv rcgamc av avkc agomlok molennam, kvlennam, adlennam ni:tom, mc:tom, do:yvng - do:mo, do:yar, do:sog, yi:dcngcbulu ꞑꞑ literature. {*bl.* **agom** + **alab**}

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

(*neol.*)}

~ **migang** *n.* ni:tom, mc:tom, do:yivng
-do:mo, do:yar, do:sog, yi:dcngcm-
bulum adlennc úú a writer. {*neol.*}

gomlam *n.* agomcm lunam-adnamlo
du:nc gompir-gomyarlogbuluk
alamcm o:rv:pc ka:nam; agomlok
alamcm lcnγκannc cdcmpinc potin
úú grammar (as the study of a
language); a book dealing with the
grammar of a language. {*bl. agom*
+ **alam** > **gomlam** (*neol.*)}

gomyar *n.* agom abangko lunam,
sc:kaimc agom abangko taunam,
sc:kaimc o:kaiko itoka cmna
lunamcbulu (gomyarlo gompiré
okolai okolai akkongko du:daggom
abaya:pé akodémyang bojéya:ngko
du:do) úú sentence. {*bl. agom* +
ayar (*neol.*) }

gomyvng *num.cl.* lcko nappang ara:pc
sv:lvksunam apin manggom saliycm
ako cmna kvla cdcmpc si:lvksunam
vyingko úú ten morsels of food
(especially rice); ten helpings of
areca nut and betel leaves for
chewing. {*bl. agom*² + **íying**. Also
⇒ **gomnyi**. }

-gor- *vl. suf.* o:kai agerko lomna inamcm
lukannanc gomnyob úú verbal suffix
denoting doing something quickly,
promptly, without delay, etc. {e.g.
lu- 'to say' + **gor-** > **lugor-** 'to say
quickly'; **yub-** 'to sleep' + **gor-**
> **yubgor-** 'to sleep early', etc.}

gordung *n.* tani: lv:pong lang alagc
du:rvgmvsuko atag úú shoulder.

gorpong *n.* gordu:lok otognc atag úú
the slanting part of a shoulder.

golung *n.* sinc taniycm yuko úú burial
ground.

gollong golnam (*a:ba.*) *vl.n.* ao
onam úú giving birth to a son.

go:-¹ *v.i.* akiyc gcnyi:la manggom
o:kaiko domur- tv:murnam lcgangc
aki: ara:lok gvksunc csarc
akiycm gutsa:monam; gakvr,
pa:tang asicbulu dcpc kcvglokkc
tal:c:pc aso aso:pc gutsa:la
bojesa:nam úú (of the stomach) to
be flatulent; (especially, of milk,
pond water, etc.) to swell gradually.

~**sa-** *v.i.* (akiyc) go:la gutsa:nam;
pa:tang asicbulu dcpc aso aso:pc
bcjesa:nam úú (of a stomach) to
begin growing in size because of
flatulence; (of milk, pond water, etc.)
to begin to swell.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

go:-² *v.t.* (csari:lokkibulu) go:ru-menjc
gcm mcnam úú to goad cattle.

~**a-** (>**gonga-**) *v.t.* go:ru-menjégém
atí atílok ara:pé ména:lígnam úú to
drive cows or other cattle into a
shed, an enclosure, etc.

~**ko-** (>**gongko-**) *v.t.* go:ru-
menjcgcm mcnbomla a:nclogbuluk
kekonpc manggom dakkodokkc
kekon atakpc gvmonam úú to goad
away cattle from one bank (of a
river, stream, etc.) to the other
bank or from one field to another.

~**kum-/~kumsu-** (>**gongkum-/**
gongkumsu-) *v.t.* olo tolo dagnc
go:rcmbulum go:la gvksunamo-nam
úú to drive cattle, scattered here
and there, to one spot.

~**gor-** *v.t.* go:rcmbulum lomna

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- go:nam ǰǰ to goad away cattle quickly.
- ~**sa:-** *v.t.* go:rcmbulum rvkko:lokkc rvgdumpc gvdopc go:nam ǰǰ to goad away cattle to a place located in the north.
- ~**tog-** *v.t.* go:rcmbulum rvgdumlokkc rvkko:pc gvdopc go:nam ǰǰ to goad away cattle to a place located in the south.
- ~**tum-** *v.t.* go:ru-menjcgcm gvkodo:pc gvmoma:pc go:la mcntumnam ǰǰ to goad cattle to stop them from moving further ahead.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* go:nam agercm inc ǰǰ one who goads cattle.
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* go:ru-menjcgcm go:la gvpagmonam ǰǰ to goad away cattle.
- ~**pid-** (*redup.* ~**pid** ~**yid-**) *v.t.* go:ru-menjcgcm go:la gvpid-gvyidmonam ǰǰ to goad cattle away in different directions.
- ~**bom-** *v.t.* (o:kai ager lcgangc) go:ru-menjcgcm go:la go:la ager gerkodo:pc gvmonam ǰǰ to take cattle to a certain destination (for some purpose), goading them along.
- ~**lad-** *v.t.* okolaipc gvla du:nc, manggom okolaipc go:bomnam, go:ru-menjcgcm go:la gvladmokunam ǰǰ to goad back cattle, which are being driven away somewhere.
- ~**lvg-** *v.t.* go:ru-menjcgcm go:la okolaipc gvpagmonam; (nangol gvdolo manggom cmpcgomci okolaipc mcnbomdolo) lomna gvma:nc go:ru-menjcgcm lomna gvdopc go:nam ǰǰ to goad cattle away to some place; to make oxen or buffalos move faster by goading (as when ploughing or taking cattle somewhere for some purpose).
- go:-**, (*redup.* **-go:-** ... **-go:-**) *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko dungko:lo ima:pc go:rcng go:rc:lo inamcm lukannanc gomnyob ǰǰ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote doing something at different places. {*e.g.* **ma-** 'to search or look for something' + **go:-** >**mago:-** 'to search for something here and there'; **ko-** 'to ask or beg for something' + **go:-** >**kogo:-** 'to beg around or to ask for something from different people (moving from door to door)', etc. }
- go:ge: go:ge:** *onom.* tatvg kabnam ǰǰ the croaking of frogs.
- go:ji** *n.* (vsvng manggom valo:bulu arungko monanc lcgangc) attvng ako manggom tungkon-tu:sagdc jamnc, yogvrkokki monam, attar abangko ǰǰ an iron stick pointed at one end or both ends (used generally for making holes in wood or bamboo).
- go:nor** *n.* ongo donc, bcttcnc, lv:pongcla: mittubc kampoge:la amvrdc yamoggamnc pcttang j ǰǰ the fishing eagle (osprey).
- go:ni:putpud** ⇔ **da:li:pumpid**
- go:mínsu-** *vl.suf.* (pcsoycmvlo, amvrc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

aipc kiycmvlo, manggom atv atv
 aima:ncko iycmvlo) o:kai agerko
 kvnggv:pc inamcm lukannanc
 gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to
 appropriate verb roots to denote
 doing something in an intense or
 feverish manner (as on seeing
 something dreadful, being in
 extreme pain, etc.). {e.g. **jé:-** 'to
 shout' + **go:mínsu-**
 >**jénggo:mínsu-** 'to let out a loud
 and sustained cry (in great pain or
 fear)'; **ber-** 'to leap' + **go:mínsu-**
 >**bergo:mínsu-** 'to leap around
 (because of being beaten up by
 someone, for instance), etc.}

go:ru *n.* taniyc nangolkokki among
 gurnanc lcgā:pc manggom gakvr
 lcgāngbulu o:nam simvn abāngko
 ꞑꞑ a cow. {L. <As.}

go:rcng go:rcng *n.* bangkv bangkv
 dungko; olo tolo ꞑꞑ here and there;
 different places.

go:ycng (*var.* **go:ya**) *n.* 'go:ycng,
 go:ycng' cmna aipc bottcpc kabnc
 tari: abāngko ꞑꞑ a kind of winged
 insect that chirps very loudly (the
 cicada).

gai- *v.i.* bcttanam manggom pvtanam ꞑꞑ
 to be big.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* bcttanc manggom pvtanc
 ꞑꞑ big.

~**pag-/~guri-** *v.i.* bcttcagnam
 manggom pvtapagnam ꞑꞑ to be very
 big.

gain *n.* galug-gasor lcgāngc onnom
 sumla monam atta:r; bedmvgnc
 manggom akubadla gcma:pc

mcpagnam bcdu-gasor ꞑꞑ cloth;
 pieces of unused or worn-out cloth.

gakeb *n.* eggcm bukidgeamla
 keblvksukolo jelabcmpc ila
 du:monamdc ꞑꞑ the fold of the outer
 garment (worn by women amongst
 the Misings and many other sections
 of people in Assam to cover the
 lower part of the body) hanging like
 a loose pocket in the front part of
 the body where the garment is tied.

gakvr *n.* simvnlok auwo anc
 anyuglokkcm mu:lenla tv:nam
 kamponc asicmpc inc ꞑꞑ udder milk
 . {L. <As.}

gakkcng (*var.* **gakke:**) *num.cl.*
 (gadnam a:m, tase atvlok) agag
 akkcngko ꞑꞑ six sheaves (of some
 crop, thatching grass, etc.). {*bl.*
agag + **akkéng/akke:**; Also
 ⇒ **gagnyi**}

gakpi: *num.cl.* (gadnam a:m, tase
 atvlok) agag appi:ko ꞑꞑ four sheaves
 (of some crop, thatching grass, etc.).
 {*bl.* **agag** + **appi:**; Also
 ⇒ **gagnyi**}

gag- *v.t.* o:kaiko alaglokki sogabnam;
 sc:kai lc:sila inam agerko gerdolo
 ka:begnam manggom gercndcm
 sogabnam; aima:n agerko gerla
 duksinc taniycm mala manggom
 mcnbomla sogabnam ꞑꞑ to catch or
 hold something in the hand(s); to
 catch someone red-handed; to catch
 an offender (after searching for, or
 chasing, him/her).

~**gor-** *v.t.* lomna gagnam ꞑꞑ to catch
 something or someone (an
 offender) quickly.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
 j ny t d n p b m r l y

~**gab-** *v.t.* o:kai atta:rko (alaglokki) sogabnam ꞑꞑ to hold something with the hand(s). {**gagab-** is mostly clipped to **gagab-** or even **ga:b-** in normal speech.}

~**gu-** *v.t.* gakpc ainam ꞑꞑ to be convenient to hold something with the hands.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* gagnam agerko inc ꞑꞑ (one) who catches something or catches an offender.

~**pumsu-** *v.t.* o:kai annyiko manggom cdc m abaya:ngko atv atvc m lckopc la:pumsuge:la sogabnam ꞑꞑ to hold two or more things together with the hand(s).

~**la:-** *v.t.* alaglokki o:kaiko sogabla:nam; (aima:nc ager gerla) duksinc taniycm sogabla:nam ꞑꞑ to be able to hold something with the hand(s); to be able to catch an offender (who had absconded).

gagum *num.cl.* (gadnam a:m, tase atvlok) agag aumko ꞑꞑ three sheaves (of some crop, thatching grass, etc.). {*bl.* **agag** + **aum**; Also ⇨ **gagnyi**}

gango *num.cl.* (gadnam a:m, tase atvlok) agag anngoko ꞑꞑ five sheaves (of some crop, thatching grass, etc.). {*bl.* **agag** + **angngo**; Also ⇨ **gagnyi**}

gagnyi *num.cl.* (gadnam a:m manggom taselogbuluk) agag annyiko ꞑꞑ two sheaves (of some crop, thatching grass, etc.). {*bl.* **agag** + **annyi**. The words for three, four, five, six and ten sheaves are **gagum**, **gakpi**., **gango**, **gakkCng/gakke**., and

gagyvng. There are no blends for seven, eight and nine sheaves, which are phrasal forms, such as **agag kínid**, **agag pi:nyi**, etc. ⇨ **agag**}

gagyvng *num.cl.* (gadnam a:m, tase atvlok) agag vyingko ꞑꞑ ten sheaves (of some crop, thatching grass, etc.). {*bl.* **agag** + **íying**; Also ⇨ **gagnyi**}

gangku *n.* bc:dolo:pc alab labla dc:nc pcga: pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of hornbill. {⇨ **ga:ruga:re**}

gangkeg *n.* pcga: pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of hornbill. {⇨ **ga:ruga:re**}

gasor *n.* svkvrycmvlo manggom cmmvm pcsin amvr cm lv:po:lokkc lcbvngkvram-lo:pc takkomsunanc, anguru:pc sumnam, gain ꞑꞑ a sheet of cloth wrapped round the body (usually for warmth); shawl.

gasum¹ *n.* o:kai atta:rcm asumpc gainkolo mcge:la gain dcm okpumsunam akun ꞑꞑ packet or bundle wrapped in cloth.

~**sum-** *v.t.* gainki atv atv atta:rcm asumpc ila kunnam ꞑꞑ to pack (things).

gasum² *n.* atv atvc bcjeko ꞑꞑ a large number (of people or of something); a large quantity of (something or things).

gaseng (*var.* **gasCng**) *n.* Mising nc:ng taniyc angkc: talc:lo gcla manggom ri:bicmpc gcla amvr cm takkomsunanc lcgangc tungkon-tu:sakpc appun tvlgla, pongkoglo lv:nc-genc onnokokki-bulu pontapc ajvgcm sumlv gla, ka:podopc sumnam gcnam abangko ꞑꞑ Mising

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɜ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /j/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ŋj/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

women's hand-woven garment, covering the upper part of the body, or the whole of the body down to the legs, with patterns woven at the two ends and broad, colourful stripes in the middle.

gatpun *n.* tagad ísí:lok appun ú flowers of the Indian coral tree.

gad- (*var. ged-*) *v.t.* rvdnam; a:m, tase atvcm kasikokki rvtsođnam ú to cut something (as with a sickle); to reap crops, to cut thatching grass, etc. with a sickle.

~am- *v.t.* a:m atíem gadnam agerém ingabnam ú to complete reaping paddy crops, cutting thatching grass, etc.

~a:- *v.t.* a:m gadnam agerém gersa:nam ú to begin reaping paddy crops.

~ko (>gatko) *n.* atv atvcm gadnam ager gerko ú place of reaping paddy crops or cutting thatching grass, etc.

~kan- (>gatkan-) *v.t.* o:kaiko gadnam agerém ikannam; a:m atvc minla manggom tase atvc bcttcla gaddnam ú to be suitable for cutting something; to be suitable for reaping (paddy crops, being fully mature) or for cutting (thatching grass, being tall enough), etc.

~kin-/~ken- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* o:kaiko gadnam agercm ikinnam (lukanpc, opareson monam); a:m, tase atvcm gadnam agercm ikinnam ú to know how to cut something (e.g. doing

surgery); to know how to reap paddy crops or to cut thatching grass.

~kum- *v.t.* a:m, tase atvcm gadla mckumnam ú to reap paddy crops, to cut thatching grass, etc. and collect them somewhere.

~ken- ⇨ **~kin-**

~kvn->gatkvn- *v.t.* kasiki manggom yoksvkkokki-bulu rvbvc gadla bvnmonam ú to snap a rope by cutting (as with a sickle).

~god *n.* a:mcm gadnamcm igodnamdc ú the first occasion of the beginning of harvesting (paddy crops).

~god- *v.t.* a:mcm gadnamcm igodnam ú to begin the harvesting of paddy crops on a certain day.

~gor- *v.t.* lomna gadnam ú to harvest (paddy crops) or to cut (thatching grass) early.

~sum (>gatsum) *n.* a:m gadnamcm takamc ingabnam lcludc adv ú the end of the harvesting season.

~jog- *v.t.* gadla alc-alagcmbulum manggom o:kaiko mojógnam ú to cause a wound somewhere on the body, or cause a cut mark somewhere by cutting (with a sickle, a knife, etc.)

~tu- (>gattu:-) *v.t.* tu:nyikopc idopc manggom andc:dopc gadnam ú to snap into two, or shorten, something by cutting (with a sickle, a knife, etc.)

~dí *n.* a:m atvcm gadnamcm gerdv (po:lo manggom bvrđug) ú time

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

(i.e. season) of harvesting paddy crops.

~**dí-** *v.i.* a:m atvcm gadnamcm gerdv a:nam ú to be the time, i.e. the season, of harvesting (paddy crops).

~**nanc** *n.* gadnam agercm gernanc (kasicbulu) ú something with which to reap paddy crops, thatching grass, etc. (e.g. a sickle).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* gadnam agercm gercn ú (one) who reaps (paddy crops), cuts (thatching grass), etc.

~**pag-** *v.t.* (>**gatpag-**) o:kaiko gadla la:pagnam ú to cut something off.

~**paksu-** *v.t.* (>**gatpaksu-**) o:kaiko avc gadla la:pagnam ú to cut something off.

~**bom-** *v.t.* gadnam agercm gerbomnam ú to begin, and carry on, cutting something (with a sickle, etc.).

~**pu:-/~bvn-** (>**gatpu:-/gadbn-**) *v.t.* ajji:nc yumrangcm-bulum gadla narc:monam ú to clear off weeds by cutting.

gadi *n.* teddolo tedgu:dopc bi:sampc gain, sv:pakkokki-bulu monam tedgcng ú a wadded pad or mat to sit on. {L.<As.}.

gadu *n.* bu:tanc sv:pag onnolo yadnam sv:pagcm attung attu:pc keblvgla Mising nc:ngc sumnam tcbcgge:la bi:samnc gasor abangko ú a kind of cotton blanket, somewhat fluffy on one side (woven by Mising women).

gabung *n.* cmclo parpc ainc vsvng

abangko; odok amvng ú a kind of firewood; its tree.

gan- *v.i.* ollung atvcm dubomdolo etednc asilo kvkkc amongcm, sulliycmbulum yudgbla ollungc gvbadma:pc inam ú (of boats, etc.) to run aground in shallow waters or on some obstacle.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ganna du:nc (ollungcbulu) ú (a boat, a ship, etc.) which has aground. {Note: **gan-** may be added to another verb root to form a compound root, e.g. **du-** 'to row' + **gan-** > **dugan-** 'to row a boat aground', **yu** 'to drift' + **gan-** > **yugan-** 'to drift aground', etc.}

gapa *n.* abaya:pé adi:lok ake nc:ng taniyc vgv:lo yedlvksula gcnam, tu:bv annyidcm ompum-suma:nam, ege abangko ú an outer garment, the two ends of the sheet not being joined by stitching, which is worn, especially by women of some hill areas in the North-East of India, to cover the body from the waist downward.

gapsi- (*var.* **lc:si-**, **lc:su-**) *v.t.* akonc ka:beg-mabeg-ma:dopc o:kai atvcm okolai mcnam ú to hide (something).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko gapsinamcm inc ú one who hides something.

~**pag-** *v.t.* (anguru:pc o:kai aima:nc agomcm) akonc akonc atvkosin kinla:ma:dopc gapsinam ú to hide (especially something relating to

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- wrongdoing).
- gapsisu-** (*var.* **lc:sisu-**, **lc:su-**) *v.i.*
 akon akonc ka:beg-mabeg-
 la:ma:dopc sc:kai okolai duksinam
 ú to hide oneself.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* gapsisunamcm inc ú
 one who hides oneself.
- ~**gappo:-** *vl.suf.* lcdipc germa:nam o:kai
 agerko supag manggom lo:nya:kopc
 inamcm lukannanc gomnyob ú
 suffix added to appropriate verb
 roots to denote performing an
 action for the time being or
 temporarily. {e.g. **bom-** 'to carry,
 (here) to hold' + **gappo:-**
 >**bomgappo:-** 'to hold something
 for a moment or for some time';
i- 'to do' + **gappo:-** >**igappo:-** 'to
 take a job temporarily', etc.
gappo:- comprises two verbal
 suffixes, viz. **-gab-** and
-po:-}
- gab-** *v.i.* okkomsin doma:pc du:nam ú
 to fast.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** gabnamcm inc ú (one) who
 fasts.
- ~**gab-¹** *vl.suf.* atv agercm jubdopc,
 arodopc, cngunla:-ma:dopcbulu
 gernamcm lukannanc gomnyob ú
 suffix added to appropriate verb
 roots to denote an action performed
 correctly, rightly, successfully, etc.
 {e.g. **lu-** 'to say something' + **gab-**
 >**lugab-** 'to say something correctly
 or to be right in saying something';
i- 'to do' + **gab-** >**igab-** 'to do
 something correctly', etc.}
- ~**gab-²** *vl.suf.* atv agercm
 gagabnamcm lukannanc
 gomnyob ú suffix added to
 appropriate verb roots to denote
 catching, getting hold of, etc.,
 someone or something. {e.g. **mén-**
 'to chase' + **gab-** >**mén-gab-** 'to
 catch someone or something by
 chasing'; **pi-** '(here) to move the
 hand' + **gab-** >**pigab-** 'to hold
 someone or something with the
 hand', etc.}
- gam-** *v.t.* (sumnyo, ikiybulu) rcgnam;
 tabvc panam; tamigc rcyvgge:la
 ta:ngcm pc inclok nvgnam; (ckkcrlo
 ilvgnam atv atvcm ongngo) mednam
 ú to attack and seize with the teeth
 (as by a tiger); to bite (as by a dog,
 a snake, a mosquito, etc.); (of fish)
 to bite a bait.
- ~**ko** *n.* atv atvc okolo gamtoji cdc
 ú a place or a part of the body
 where someone or something has
 been bitten.
- ~**ke-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom turnc
 atv atvcm gamla mokenam ú to kill
 (someone or something) by biting.
- ~**jog-**, (*redup.* ~**jog--rog-**) *v.t.*
 amvrlok okolai gamla mojognam ú
 to cause a wound somewhere in
 the body by biting.
- ~**tcg-** (*var.* **tcrcg-**) *v.i.* alc-alagcm
 rcgdu:ncmpc ansi:nam ú to feel as
 though the cold is biting (the
 exposed parts of one's body).
- ~**nam** *vl.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* gamnamcm inc
 (simvncbulu) ú (something) which
 bites or has bitten (someone or

something).

~ped- *v.t.* (ame:gamnc pcttangcmbulum) gamla mopednam jũ to kill (small birds, etc.) by seizing with the teeth.

-gam- *vl.suf.* sc:kai manggom atv atvc lunamardcmipc imanggom ajjo:ko lunamv:dcmpc inamcm lukannanc gomnyob jũ verbal suffix added to intransitive verbs to denote 'somewhat', 'to some extent', etc. {e.g. **eted-** 'to be short (opposite of tall)' + **gam-** >**etedgam-** 'somewhat short or short-statured' ; **kcmo** + **gam-** >**kcmogam-** 'to be somewhat dark', etc.}

gamig *n.* ege-gasorcm sumdolo keblvgnam manggom tvlvgnam appun jũ textile pattern or motif.

~tv- *v.i.* ege-gasorcm sumdolo gamig motc:lvgnam jũ to design patterns or motifs on clothes (at the time of weaving).

gamko, gamke-, gamjog-, gamté-g-, gamtéré-g-, gamped- ⇨ **gam-**

gammang ⇨ **gu:sung-gammang**

gamma:- *v.i.* ongo makolo manggom apta gvcolo gvge:la okokosin pa:ma:nam; o:kai ko pa:pe cmna mc:la agerko gerdaggom pa:ma:nam jũ to fail to catch any fish or any prey (when one goes fishing or hunting); (figurative) to fail to achieve a goal.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* o:kai pa:pc cmna mc:la gvge:la okokosin pa:manc jũ (one) who fails to achieve a goal.

gamyng- (*var. gamyVng-*) *v.i.*

gamma:ma:nam jũ to be able to catch fish (while fishing) or prey (while hunting); to be able to achieve a desired goal.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* gamma:ma:nc (tani:) jũ (one) who succeeds in catching fish (while fishing) or prey (while hunting); (one) who succeeds in achieving a desired goal.

gar- *v.i.* (sa:pc cmna inc ammo manggom jv:badnc vsvng a:yebulu) pongkoglo bedrcgnam ũ (of seeds about to sprout, over-mature fruit, etc.) to show cracks.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* bedrcgnc (ammo, vsvng a:yebulu) jũ cracked (seeds about to sprout, over-mature fruit, etc.).

garé *n.* bangkv bangkvpc i:nc onnom pc:lvgnam nc:ng taniyc angkc:lo seglvksunam gasor jũ a piece of women's clothing wrapped around the chest, with a colourful weft.

gali: *n.* pirtapagnc purtag onngompc inc ongo abangko jũ a kind of medium-sized freshwater fish with scales.

~lvngvr *n.* pirtanc purtag ongo abangko ũ a kind of small fish.

galug *n.* milbong taniyc amvrnc gckapsunanc lcgangc gaincm gadge:la onnam abangko jũ shirt.

galé *n.* nc:ng taniyc angkc:lo seglvksunam gasor ũ a piece of women's clothing wrapped around the chest.

galvng *n.* lv:nc gasor ũ red cloth.

Gallvng po:lo *n.* Ohomso:bulu

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

dvtaglok po:lokvdv:dcm kvnamlok
lcvpakkc po:lodok Mising amin ꞑꞑ
Mising name of the month
corresponding to the twelfth month
of the year in the native calendar
followed in Assam and some other
states of India.

ga:-¹ *v.t.* laksinki o:kaiko ogram ꞑꞑ to
scratch.

~**kum-/kumsu-** (>**gangkum-/
gangkumsu-**) alag lakke:ki o:kaiko
ga:la langkumsunam ꞑꞑ to collect at
one place (scattered things) by using
one's fingers (as in a scratching
action).

~**sur-** *v.t.* ga:la bosornc atv atvc
manggom tasudcbum
betsurmonam ꞑꞑ to make a hole
in something very thin, to make a
boil burst, etc. by scratching.

~**jog-**, (*redup.* ~**jog~rog-**), *v.t.* atv
atvc ga:la mojogam ꞑꞑ to cause
a wound in someone's body or to
cause marks on something by
scratching.

~**nanc** *n.* ga:nam agercm inanc
(tani:lok laksin, simvnlok lcsincbulu)
ꞑꞑ something with which to scratch
(e.g. nails of humans, claws of
animals, etc.).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ga:namcm inc ꞑꞑ
(someone who or something
which) scratches.

~**mvng-**, (*redup.* ~**mvng~svg-**), *v.t.*
bojcko ga:nam ꞑꞑ to scratch
someone or something severely.

~**rum-** *v.t.* among, sulli: atvc

ga:lvla o:kaiko ka:begma:dopc inam
ꞑꞑ to cover or bury something by
putting on it sand, soil, etc. with
the hands, used in the manner of
scratching.

ga:né *n.* mo:pvsok bojeyangko
amongcm du:lubla du:nc alo kanc
asicm amin minlvla kvpansum-
kvdv:dc ꞑꞑ sea.

~ **ncta** *n.* mo:pvsok bojeyangko
amongcm du:lubla du:nc alo kanc
asic, odokkc sanggapc, oa:pc,
pckv:pc, pcya:pc du:nc cdc asidcm
angngokopc kvpansula amin
minlvnam-kvdv:dc ꞑꞑ ocean. {*neol.*}

ga:m *n.* do:lung rcngamlok ru:tum;
ajji:nc manggom si:sang kouwcm
abv:nc taniyc aya:la gogram ꞑꞑ the
chief of a village community; term
of endearment used by elder or
older ones to address a young boy
or a young man.

ga:ri: *n.* atta:r kcdnanc lcgangc lo:nc
ki:kcr molvktc:la monam, go:ru-
menjcgcbulu sonam abangko;
cdcmplc lo:la aipc kvnggv:pc lomna
dugla:nc, injin kanc, atta:r abangko
ꞑꞑ something that moves on wheels
(a cart, a car, etc.)

ga:ruga:re: (*var.* **pégang, ga:ro**) *n.*
gc:yodge:la arainc nappang kanc,
bctcnc pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ hornbill.

ga:re: *n.* aipc bc:dopc vsv:lo nappangki
pala tapum la:lenla donc pcttang
abangko ꞑꞑ a bird of the woodpecker
family.

ga:lí *n.* yaopc pirtcsinma, pirme:sinma,
cdcmplc pcga: pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

a kind of hornbill.

ga:lvng *n.* ara:dc lv:nc, bcttcnc vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of wood with reddish colour; the tree from which such wood is obtained.

ga:yo *n.* kuruli: manggom dcmpinc bc:ncm mutko aru:do ilvngnam dorbum attung abangko ꞑꞑ a small piece of reed fixed at the upper end of a flute (i.e. the end where blowing is done) or other musical pipes.

gid- (*var. gíd-*) *v.t.* yoksvg, matsvkkokki-bulu o:kai atta:rllok tayongkc asigcmbulumradla la:pagnam; ajji:-arri:ko iyyc lentc:la manggom lenma:pc cdcmpc atv atvc tani: asigcm radnam ꞑꞑ to scrape something; to bruise (one's skin).

~**am-** ⇨ ~**ngab-**

~**gor-** *v.t.* gidnam agercm gergornam ꞑꞑ to scrape something quickly.

~**ngab-/~am-** *v.t.* gidnam agercm gerggabnam ꞑꞑ to finish scraping something.

~**nanc** *n.* gidnam agercm gernanc (yoksig, matsigcbulu); ꞑꞑ something with which to scrape (e.g. knives).

~**pag-** (>**gitpag-**) *v.t.* atv atvlok talcngkc asvgcmbulum gidla la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to scrape off the outer coating of something.

-**gid-** ⇨ -**kid-**

ginc *n.* bcttcpagnc singgi amvng ꞑꞑ a full-grown silk-cotton tree.

gipag *n.* singgi amv:lok a:ye ꞑꞑ the boll of a silk-cotton tree containing the cotton and the seeds.

gipun *n.* singgi csvng amv:lok appun ꞑꞑ the flower of a silk-cotton tree. {*bl. singgi + appun*}

gimur *n.* jv:nc singgi a:ye garla ara:lokkc lennc ctsango:nc sv:pagcmpe incdc ꞑꞑ cotton obtained from the boll of silk-cotton trees.

gimnyung ⇨ **yegum**

giri: *n.* ki:lvngcmpe inc asi tonanc manggom mcnanc pitolkokki monam atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ brass pot with a narrow neck used as a container for water.

gilang *n.* singgi a:yelo du:nc tinggamnc alang ꞑꞑ the sweetish juice found in the boll of a silk-cotton tree. {*bl. singgi + alang*}

gi:-¹ *v.t.* atv atvc m dungkodokkc okolaipc bomnam; dungko okumcm mcpagge:la appvng atta:rcm bomla angu okumlo:pc gvnam ꞑꞑ to carry something from one place to another; to shift (one's residence or house).

~**a:-** (>**ginga:-**) *v.t.* atv atvc m dungkodokkc okolaipc ara:pc bomnam; dungko okumcm mcpagge:la appvng atta:rcm bomla angu okumlo gva:nam ꞑꞑ to carry something into a room, an enclosure, etc.; to move into a different residence or house.

~**kum-** (>**gingkum-**) *v.t.* atv atvko olok-tolokkc m gi:la langkumnam ꞑꞑ to collect (something or different things) from different places.

~**gor-** (>**ginggor-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko gi:nam agercm igornam; okum

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- gi:nam agercm igornam ꞑꞑ to carry something from one place to another quickly; to shift one's residence or house without delay.
- ~**go:-** (>**ginggo:-**), (*redup. ginggo:-ginggo:-*), *v.t* atv atvcm lcko olopc, lcko tolopc -- cdcmpc angu angu dungkolo:pc gi:nam; okumcm cdcmpc lcko olopc, lcko tolopc gi:nam ꞑꞑ to carry something from place to place; to shift (one's house or residence from place to place).
- ~**ngab-** (>**gingab-**) *v.t.,v.i.* o:kaiko gi:namcm ingabnam; do:lu:lok appvng taniyc manggom ope:kolok appvng crangcbulu gi:pagnam ꞑꞑ to finish carrying something from one place to another; (of all the people in a village, all the families belonging to a certain lineage, etc.) to leave a place of residence.
- ~**sa:-¹** *v.t.* anu okumlo (anguru:pc, karc rcsa:la monam okumlo) ginga:nam ꞑꞑ to move into a new house (especially, into a platform dwelling).
- ~**sa:-²** *v.t.* nvgdumpc gi:nam ꞑꞑ to move one's residence to a place in the north or the east.
- ~**tog-** *v.t.* nvkko:pc gi:nam ꞑꞑ to move one's residence to a place in the south or the west.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**pag-** *v.t.,v.i.* gi:la o:kako la:pagnam; okumcm gi:la gvpagnam ꞑꞑ to remove something by carrying it away; to leave one's place of residence.
- ~**pansu-**, (*redup. ~pan-~ransu-*), *v.i.* (do:lung akolok taniyé manggom ope:kolok érangébulu) akke okolaipé, akke akon okolaipé gi:nam ꞑꞑ (of people in a village, of families belonging to a certain lineage, etc.) to shift to different places of residence.
- ~**bom-** *v.t.* okolaipc gi:dolo o:kaiko bomtc:nam ꞑꞑ to take something along with other things when shifting from one place to another.
- ~**bvn-** *v.t.*, (*redup. ~bvn-bvrvn*), *v.t.* atvkosin du:pagma:dopc gi:nam ꞑꞑ to clear out by carrying things from one place to another.
- ~**rong** *n.* do:lungko manggom crangkobulu gi:pagnam lcdv ꞑꞑ the time after the people of a village, a family, etc. have moved out from a place of residence.
- ~**lad-** *v.t.* okolaipc gi:pagnam lcdvpc po:pckc dungkolo:pc gingkunam; okolaipc gi:lvgnam atta:rcm po:pckc dungkolo:pc gingkunam ꞑꞑ to move back to the previous place of residence; to carry things back to where they were previously.
- gi:-²**, (*redup. ~so:-soro:-*), (*var. so:-*) *v.i.* (kinam manggom doma:-tí:ma:nam légangébulu) taniyé manggom simínébulu aila du:dolokkcm-pcnam rcyignam manggom cmpcgomci réyígnam ꞑꞑ (of man or animals) to grow thin (as a result of a disease, starvation, etc.) or to be thin (even normally).
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* rcyvgn (tani: manggom

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- simvn) **ú** thin (man or animal).
- ~bad-** *v.i.* aipakpc gi:nam **ú** extremely thin.
- ~ban-/~ya:-** *v.i.* akoncmprnam akonc bojcyangko gi:nam; sc:kai po:pckcmprnam bojcyangko gi:nam **ú** (of someone or some animal) to be leaner than another; to be leaner than before.
- gu-** *v.i.* (vmvlo mcnam lcgangcbulu) o:kaiko gakkvycmvlo ajjo:ko ugdagncmpr annam; dviilo do:nyi ka:namc torla dungko-dakko ajjo:ko ugdagncmpr igamnam **ú** to be hot.
- ~sa:-** *v.i.* dviilo do:nyi ka:namc torla dungko-dakko ajjo:ko ugdagncmpr isa:nam; cmclo:bulu mcnam lcgangcbulu atv atvc aso aso:pc gubomnam **ú** (of the weather or season or of something) to begin to be hot.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc.** *adj.,n.* gakkvycmvlo ajjo:ko ugdagncmpr inc (atta:r) **ú** (something) hot.
- ~bad-** *v.i.* cddvko gupcnammcji manggom gupcnamma:ji dcpcnam bojeyangko gunam.i. (dungko-dakko manggom atv atvc) kvnggv:ru:pc gunam **ú** (of the weather or of something) to be hotter than it is supposed to be.
- ~ban-** *v.i.* (atv atvc akondcmprnam akondc) bojeyangko gunam **ú** (of a place, a hot day, or of something) to be hotter than another.
- gual vsvng** *n.* cmclo parpc ainc vsvng abangko **ú** a kind of tree (suitable for use as firewood).
- guali:** *n.* go:ru rvnko, ba:re: molvgma:nam okum **ú** a cow-shed. {L <As.}
- gukai** *n.* Boishob hotrolok ru:tum **ú** the spiritual head of a Vaishnavite monastery.
- ~ appun** *n.* tupunémpé i:né, alumgamné, yaopé bottéma:né appun abangko, odokké odok etedné amíng **ú** marigolds. {L <As.}
- gunggcng** *n.* asvgdc kamponc, bcttcnc vsvng abangko **ú** a kind of large timber tree.
- gunggvd-**, (*var.* **bonggvd-**), *v.i.* lamkuc gutpirila tani: amvrc gc:nam **ú** to be hunchbacked; to have a bow-shaped back.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* amvrc gutpirnc **ú** hunchbacked (person).
- gunggang** *n.* nappa:lo tvlvge:la alakkokki manla bc:monam, di:bangkokki monam, mannam abangko **ú** musical instrument made of bamboo, somewhat similar to the jew's-harp.
- gutam** (*var.* **gudam**) *n.* kokkapsula gcnam lcgangc galuglo:bulu molvgnam, notakkokki-bulu pirme: pirme:pc monam attar abangko **ú** button. {L <As.<Eng. *button*}
- gud-** *v.rt.* **~a:-** *v.i.* (tani:lok, simvnlogbuluk amvrc manggom atv atvc) okolai kora:nam manggom jvko:nam **ú** (of the exterior of the bodies of humans or other living things, or of the surface of something) to dip to a lower level at one place, forming a concavity.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

~é--~kur- (>**gudC-gutkur-**) *v.i.* (tani:lok, simvnlogbuluk amvrc manggom atv atvc) okolai lcko talc:pc nv:sa:nam, lcko ara:pc kora:nam -- cdcmpc nv:yi:-nv:sa:la du:nam ꞑꞑ (of the exterior of the bodies of humans or other living things, or of the surface of something) to bulge out and dip alternately at one place.

~sa:- (>**gutsa:-**) *v.i.* mittubcm okolailo tupsuycmvlo:-bulu tupsukodo alumla bv:sa:nam; cdcmpc o:kaiko manggom okolailo alumpc outsa:nam ꞑꞑ to swell or bulge out at one place.

~don-/~dun- (*redup.* **~don--~ron-/~dun--~run-**) *v.i.* bv:sa:nam manggom talc:pc nv:sa:nam ꞑꞑ to swell or bulge out.

~pir- (>**gutpir-**) *v.i.* (oudnc manggom arainc atv atvc -- lukanpc, attar jo:nanc di:bang atagc, tani: lamkucbulu) gc:nam; i: gcngkampc gc:nam ꞑꞑ (of something long or tall, e.g. carrying sticks) to be curved; (of the human back, etc.) to be hunchbacked; to be bow-shaped.

~pv--~rv- (>**gutpi-gudri-**) *v.i.* atv atvc okolai gutsa:nam, okolai kora:nam; uryinma:nam ꞑꞑ (of a surface) to have bulges all over; to be uneven. {**gud-** pertains to the swelling or dipping of a surface, but its meaning becomes explicit only if some suffix, as have been given above, is added to it.}

Gudang *n.* Misi:lok Pe:gu opvnlok

pvnke-opvn abangko ꞑꞑ name of a sub-clan (used as a surname) of the Mising **Pe:gu** clan.

gunang *n.* avn, murko:logbuluk sornam onno; avn, murkongcm pc unnc onno ꞑꞑ gold or silver thread; thread that glitters like gold or silver. {L.<As.}

guni a:m *n.* gv:tunggamnc amo:lo pidla inam a:m abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of paddy crop, whose seeds are broadcast in spring, the crop being harvested in early summer. {L.<As.}

Gupid *n.* Misi:lok Pe:gu opvnlok pvnke-opvn abangko ꞑꞑ name of a sub-clan (used as a surname) of the Mising **Pe:gu** clan.

gub- *v.i.* pcttangc apv umdolok lcdvpc apvdcm aopc badmonam lcgga:pc ingga:monam ꞑꞑ to incubate (eggs).

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* gubnamcm inc pcttang ꞑꞑ incubating (bird).

gubor *n.* go:ru-menjég-logbuluk taye ꞑꞑ dung. {L.<As.}

gum- *v.t.* cpo, gemp, tarte:, bare: atvc m peddolo pednamdcm kvnggv:monam lcgangc so:nyiko pornam di:bangcm kekon-kesakpc molvgge:la rvbvkocchi ponnam ꞑꞑ (in making baskets, bamboo structures, etc.) to put in place two pieces of split bamboo on the inner and the outer sides of a structure and fasten with ropes. two pieces of split bamboo placed on the inner and outer sides of a structure

~kin-/~ken- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* gumnam agerém gerkinam ꞑꞑ to know how

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- to place two pieces of split bamboo on the inner and the outer sides of a bamboo basket, a bamboo structure, etc. and fasten them together.
- ~gor-** *v.t.* gumnam agercm igornam ʉ to perform quickly a work of fastening with ropes two pieces of split bamboo together in the manner described above.
- ~gab-** *v.t.* kebgabla du:dopc o:kaiko gumnam ʉ to fasten together two pieces of split bamboo in the manner described above.
- ~ngab-/~ab-** *v.t.* gumnam agercm geramnam ʉ to finish fastening with ropes together two pieces of split bamboo on a bamboo basket, a bamboo structure, etc. in the manner described above.
- ~sed-** *v.t.* (gumnamdc kvnggv:ma:la manggom pv:ma:la) gumtc:lvgnam ʉ to fasten additional pieces of split bamboo together on a bamboo structure, etc. in the manner described above (if the pieces that have already been fastened are found to be weak or inadequate).
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* gumnam agercm gercn ʉ (one) who fastens two pieces of split bamboo together on a bamboo basket, a bamboo structure, etc. in the manner described above.
- ~yir-/~yvr-** *v.t.* gumnam agercm moyvrnam ʉ to teach how to fasten together two pieces of split bamboo, etc.
- ~yirsu-/~yvrstu-** *v.t.* gumnam agercm moyirsunam ʉ to learn how to fasten together two pieces of split bamboo, etc.
- Gumgong** (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II
- gumbo** *n.* abo ségum ʉ male vulture.
- gumrag** *n.* Ali-a:ye lvga:lo Misingc 'gumrag', 'gumrag' cmna dumdcum dv:la so:man mannam abangko ʉ a kind of traditional Mising dance performed at the time of the seed-sowing festival, called Ali-a:ye Lígang, to the accompaniment of drums beaten in a specific rhythm on the occasion.
- gur-** *v.t.* (ncmvngcm, yumrangcm, ajji:nc vsvngcm-bulum amo:tc:tc:pc talc:pc gvsa:monam lcgangc) tungkud manggom jamnc yogvrnc-bulum amo:lo nvga:lvla nv:sa:nam ; cdcmpc atv atvc among ara:lokkcm nv:sa:nam ʉ to uproot plants, weeds, etc. along with the soil binding them by digging into the ground a sharp implement and pushing up the soil; to push up something from the ground in this manner.
- ~gu:-v.t.** gurnam agercm igu:nam ʉ to be convenient to uproot plants, trees, etc. by digging into the ground a sharp tool and pushing up the soil.
- ~sa:-** *v.t.* taye:pc gvsa:dopc gurnam ʉ to cause plants, trees, etc. to come put of the ground by digging into the ground a sharp tool and pushing up the soil.
- gur-** *vl.suf.* atv atv agercm isa:bonamcm manggom igcbonamcm lukannanc gomnyob ʉ suffix added to a verb

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ̃/; í →/ĩ/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

root to denote initiating or leading an action. {e.g. **mo-** 'to do' + **gur-** > **mogur-** 'to do something at the beginning'; **dag-** 'to stand' + **gur-** + **bo-** > **daggurbo-** 'to lead an action', etc. }

gure: *n.* amvrdo re:sangge:la okolai gvnpc manggom atv atvcm jo:monam lcga:pcbulo okumlo o:nam, aipc lomna dugjo:nc, lv:po:lok tayong atagdo arainc amvd kanc, bottcnc simvn abangko ꞑꞑ a horse. {L.<As.}

gurban *n.* annédém oyi:pé dopé ainé ísín amín abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of tree with leaves that can be used as a vegetable.

guli: *n.* abbug ara:lo lvge:la palvga csarcmpc dc:mola taniycm manggom simvn-sikeycm-bulum apkela:nanc mo:yo:nc yogvr alum ꞑꞑ a bullet. {L. <As.}

gulung *n.* Mising okumlok mcramcm kekon-kesaglokkc nvnggabra du:dopc vsvngkokki monam abangkoꞑ ꞑꞑ the (usually square-shaped) wooden frame of the fireplace in a Mising house.

gule: *n.* atv atvcm mcnanc lcgangc ajjo:ko o:rv:la mokangcm pc igamdopc amongki monam atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ earthen container with a wide mouth; a large earthen bowl.

guya (*var.* **guyc**, **guycng**) *n.* rcyigge:la aglcng kama:nc, oudnc vsvng abangko, odokkc odok bojcko lckopc e:nc, alum alumnc, pa:n dotc:la donam a:ye ꞑꞑ the areca palm and its nuts.

gu:-¹ *v.t.* (donam vdolo) a:mcm lang ambvncm la:pansunam lc:ga:pc cppom alag annyiki vgvng atagdo kekon-kesakpc cngun-cta:monam ꞑꞑ (in husking paddy grains) to hold a winnowing fan on one side near the waist and make it move laterally to and fro in order to separate the husked rice from the paddy grains.

~kin-/~ken-(>**gungkin-gungken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* gu:nam agerém ikinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to separate husked rice grains from paddy grains by making a winnowing fan move to and fro sideways.

~gor- (>**gunggor-**) *v.t.* gu:nam agerém igornam ꞑꞑ to perform without delay an activity of separating husked rice grains from paddy grains by making a winnowing fan move to and fro sideways.

~ngab- (>**gungab-**) *v.t.* gu:nam agercm ingabnam ꞑꞑ to finish an activity of separating husked rice grains from paddy grains by using a winnowing fan.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* gu:nam agercm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who performs an activity of separating husked rice grains from paddy grains by using a winnowing fan (in the manner described).

~yir-/~yvr- *v.t.* gu:nam agercm geryvrnam ꞑꞑ to teach how to separate husked rice grains from paddy grains by using a winnowing fan (in the manner described).

~yirsu-/~yvr-su- *v.t.* gu:nam agercm

geryirsunam ú to learn how to separate husked rice grains from paddy grains by using a winnowing fan (in the manner described). {cf. **kab**-²}

gu:-² *v.rt.* ~**sa**:- *v.i.* (csarcm ara:pc munga:ycmvlo tani: manggom simvnlok akiyc) talc:pc gvsa:nam; cdcmpc atv atvc go:sa:ncmpc ila talc:pc gvsa:nam ú (of human or animal bellies) to inflate when breathing in; (of something) to inflate or swell up similarly.

~**mab**- *v.i.* gu:sa:nc atv atvc gu:sa:ma:dok po:pckcmpc ikunam ú (of human or animal bellies, etc.) to shrink after swelling up.

~**yv**:-~**sa**:- *v.i.* akiycbulu lcko gu:sa:nam, lcko gu:mabnam ú (of human or animal bellies, etc.) to inflate and deflate alternately. {**gu**:- pertains to the swelling up of a surface, but its meaning becomes explicit only if some suffix, as have been given above, is added to it.}

-gu:- (*redup.* **-gu...a**:-) *vl.suf.* o:kai agercm gerpc scgri:nammcm lukannanc gomnyob ú suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote convenience or a favourable condition for performing an action. {e.g. **yub**- 'to sleep' + **gu**:- >**yubgu**:- ' (of a bed or a place for sleeping) to be convenient to sleep in'; **lc**:- 'to keep something somewhere' + **gu**:- >**lcnggu**:- 'to be convenient to keep something somewhere', etc. It may be noted

that that **-gu**:-, especially the reduplicative **-gu...a**:-, is used more commonly in negative and interrogative sentences, e.g. **mo**- 'to do or to make (something)' + **gu**:- + **ma** ('negative suffix') >**mogu:ma** 'to be inconvenient to do or to make (something)'; **mo**- 'to do or to make (something)' + **gu**:- + **yé** ('future tense marker') + **lang** ('interrogative marker in the future tense') >**mogu:yélang?** 'Will it be convenient to do or to make (something)'; **do**- 'to eat' + **gu**:- **do** (repetition of the root) + **a**:- + **ma** > **dogu:-doa:ma** 'to be unsuitable for eating (here meaning 'to be tasteless, to be inconvenient to chew, etc.')'.

gu:sung-gammang (*var.* **gu:sing-gammang, gammang**) *n.* asilo du:nc tapum abangko (ongo madolo gu:sung-gammangcm pa:po:ycmvlo ongo pa:ma:yc cmna Misingc mc:do); oko agerlo:sin kaboma:nc tani: ú a small aquatic insect that is considered a jinx (when it is the first catch or amongst the first catches in fishing, it is presumed that fishing will fail); (figurative) someone worthless or symbolic of failure.

Gu:sung-gammang (*var.* **Gu:sing-gammang**) *n.* (Adi-Misingé méngkampé) agerém aima:pé imoné uyu ú a supernatural being, causing failures (a god of bad luck).

gu:tun- *v.i.* akoncmpcnam aiya:ncmpc avc mc:sunam; bcttccpc mc:sunam ú

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ̃/; í →/ĩ/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

to think highly of oneself ; to be conceited.

~**nam** *vl.n*

~**nc** bcttɕpc mc:sunc ʃú conceited (person).

gu:mʋn (*var. gu:mʋn-so:yin*) *n.* opvnyu ú presiding deity of a clan.

~**ai-** *v.i.* (gu::mvnc mc:ponam lɕganc) ager atvc mcngkamɕpc inam ʃú to succeed in achieving a goal or to be fortunate (owing to the contentment of the presiding deity of a household or a clan).

Gu:mín Boté (also **Gu:mín So:yin**) (*a:ba.*) *n.* crang manggom opvnc pu:po-jarpola du:dopɕ ka:dabla du:né uyu ʃú guardian spirit of a family or a clan. {⇒Appendix II for more details}

gu:r *n.* tabad alangcm kirla lumbagɕmpc imonam abangko ú raw or unrefined sugar; molasses. {L.<As.}

ge- (*var. yage-*) *v.i.* le:nc annɕmpc i:nam; pɕtu appuncɕmpc manggom do:mvrɕmpc i:nam ʃú (commonly) to be green; (also) to be yellow or blue.

~**jig-/jvg** (*redup. ~jig-~jig-/~jíg-~jvg-*) *v.i.* aipakɕpc genam; unjvg-unjvgla genam ʃú to be replete with green, yellow or blue colours ; to be deep green, bright yellow or deep blue.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* le:nc annɕmpc, pɕtu appuncɕmpc manggom do:mvrɕmpc i:nc ʃú green; (also) yellow and blue.

~**yom-** *v.i.* ajjo:ko gedagnɕmpc inam ʃú to be slightly green, yellow or blue.

genggab- (*var. tagab-*) *v.i.* o:kai atvc akon akon atvlo bagabnam ʃú (of something) to stick somewhere.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* bagabnc ú (something) which sticks somewhere.

geb- (*var. taped-*) *v.i.* galugɕbulu cdvko bottɕpcnamɕji dcddvko bottɕma:la amvrlo dokidnam; arungɕbulu ajji:la tani:manggom atv atvc gvko:la:ma:pc inam; dungko-dakkobulu pv:ma:la moro:ma:nam; (taniyc) dogangɕ, murkongɕbulu kama:pc inam manggom gerɕpcnam o:kai agerko gerla:ma:pc inam ʃú (of shoes, clothes, etc.) to be a tight fit ; (of a passage, a hole, etc.) to be too narrow or small, making it difficult or impossible for something or someone to get through; (of a room, a space, etc.) to be very congested; (of humans) to be in a difficult situation (for want of food or money or for being unable to do something that needs to be done).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ajji:badla gcla:ma:nam galugɕbulu; gvɕpɕko manggom gvkuɕpɕko ajji:nc (arungɕbulu); mo:ro:ma:nc (dungko-dakkobulu); dogangɕ, murkongɕbulu kama:pc inc (tani:) ʃú very tight-fitting (shoes, clothes, etc.); narrow or small (passage, hole, etc., which makes it difficult or impossible for

something or someone to get through); very congested (room, space, etc.); to (someone) in a difficult situation.

gempa *n.* a:mcm, pctucmbulum lc:napc di:bangkokki bcttccp, odokkc o:rv:dopc ponam atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of large bamboo basket, used as a container (for paddy grains, mustard, etc.).

ger- *v.t.* (o:kai agerko) inam ꞑꞑ to perform a work; to do a job.

~ab-/~am-/~ngab- *v.t.* (agerc du:pagma:dopc) ipcnam appv:dcm inam ꞑꞑ to finish doing a certain work.

~a:- *v.t.* o:kai agerko isa:nam ꞑꞑ to begin to do something.

~ko *n.* (o:kai) agerém iko ꞑꞑ a place where something is done; a place of work.

~kalag- (*var.* **-lag-**) *v.t.* (o:kai agerko) imurnam ꞑꞑ to make a mistake (in doing something).

~kin-/~ken- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (o:kai agerko) ikinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to do (a certain work).

~ken- ⇨ **~kin**

~god- *v.t.* (o:koi agerko) igodnam ꞑꞑ to do a work for the first time (to mark its commencement).

~gor- *v.t.* (o:kai agerko) lomna gernam ꞑꞑ to do something quickly.

~go:- *v.t.* olo tolo atv atvcn gernam ꞑꞑ to do a certain work or stray jobs) here and there.

~gu:- *v.t.* (o:kai agerko) igu:nam ꞑꞑ to be convenient to do (a certain

work).

~ngong/~ngad *n.* o:kai agerko inam lédípe du:pagnédé ꞑꞑ the part of a work remaining undone.

~ngo:-/~ngad- *v.t.* o:koi agerko ingabma:pc mcnam ꞑꞑ to leave a work half-done.

~ngab- ⇨ **~ab-/~am-**

~nger-/~yem-/~yem- *v.t.* o:koi agerko gertvnam manggom gertvpa:nam lcgangc gerlv:ma:pc igcnam ꞑꞑ to get tired of, or bored with, doing, or having to do, a certain work day in and day out.

~sa:- *v.t.* o:koi agerko gernamcm isa:nam ꞑꞑ to begin to do (a certain work).

~jon *n.* o:kai agercm ijón ꞑꞑ partner, companion, etc. in some work.

~jon- *v.t.* o:kai agerko ijónnam ꞑꞑ to be a partner, a companion, etc. in some work.

~nyv:- *v.i.* o:kai agerc gerpoma:nam ꞑꞑ (of a work) to be troublesome to do.

~ten- *v.t.* o:koi agerko (lcko gernamdc aima:la) lckoda gernam ꞑꞑ to do something again (the first outcome not being satisfactory).

~tcr- *v.t.* o:kai (lo:dvpc manggom geryarla gerla du:nam) agerko gerabnam ꞑꞑ to come to the end of a work (being done every day or for a long duration).

~dumsu- *v.t.* sc:kai agerko gerdolo akoné idumsunam ꞑꞑ to help, or cooperate with, someone in doing something.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kai agerko inc úú (one) who does something; doer.
- ~**po-** *v.i.* o:kai agerc iponam úú (of a work or a job) to be enjoyable or easy to do.
- ~**po:-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko akoncmpcnam po:pc inam; o:kai agerko akon agercmpcnam po:pc inam úú to do a certain work before someone else does (it); to do a certain work before doing anything else.
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* gerpcnam o:kai agerc du:pagma:dopc gernam úú to be done with (some work).
- ~**bo-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko sc:kai gerdolo idumsunam úú to co-operate with someone in some work.
- ~**bom-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko irobla kvnggv:pc, odokkc mcma:pc, inam úú to begin to do a work and carry it on in earnest.
- ~**bad-** *v.t.* o:kai agercm cdvko gernamc aidagji cdcmpcnam bojcy:ngko gernam úú to do a certain work in excess of what one ought to.
- ~**ban-** *v.t.* o:kai agercm akoncmpcnam abaya:ngko gernam úú to perform something in greater measure than someone else.
- ~**bi-** *v.t.* sc:kai lcga:pc manggom sc:kai gerpcnam o:kai agerko gernam úú to do something for someone or on behalf of someone else.
- ~**mo**¹ *v.t.* o:kai agerko akoncm lulvgla imonam úú to engage someone in doing some work.
- ~**mo**² *v.t.* o:kai agerko ilv:nc sc:kaimc imonam úú to allow someone to do something.
- ~**mo:-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko gernanc advc kanam úú to be able to make time to do something.
- ~**mur-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko ilagnam; o:kai agerko inamdc aima:nc agompc inam úú to make a mistake in doing something; to be wrong to do something.
- ~**mvn-** *v.t.* sc:kaikc lcdvlo o:kai agerko gernamcm imvnnam úú to join someone (as an assistant, a junior partner, etc.) in doing something.
- ~**rob-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko isa:bomnam úú to begin to do a work.
- ~**rc** *n.* o:kai agerko gerbinam lcgangc pa:pcnam murkongcbulu úú remuneration for some work done; wage.
- ~**lod** *n.* o:kai agerko sc:kai kapc (aipc, aima:pc, lomna, dc:ngompc, lo:bagla, kene:pcbulu) gerdu:ji manggom gerdoji cdc úú someone's way of doing something (slowly, fast, carefully, carelessly, etc.).
- ~**lag-** ⇨ ~**kalag-**
- ~**lv:-/~nv:-** *v.t.* (o:kai agerko) ilv:nam úú to be willing, or to desire, to do a certain work, a certain job, etc.
- ~**yar-** *v.t.* (o:kai agerko) mcma:pc gernam manggom lo:dvp gerla du:nam úú to do something for a

- long time (long hours, many days, etc.).
- ~yir-/~yvr-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc (o:kai agerko) moyirnam ꞑꞑ to teach someone to do something.
- ~yirsu-/~yvr-su-** *v.t.* (o:kai agerko) moyirsunam ꞑꞑ to learn to do something.
- ~yCm-** ⇨ **~nger-** . {Note: **ger-** carries the same meaning as **i-**, but it is often preceded by the word **ager** 'work, business, etc.' from which it is derived.}
- gero** *n.* pongkoglo v:rdopc bojcko lv:ne-genc appun tvlvla Mising nc:ng taniyc sumnam, odokkc gordu:lokcc lcpumlo:pc pv:dolo:pc ege talc:lo gcnam abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of outer garment, with colourful floral motifs in the middle part, woven and worn by Mising women, covering the body from the shoulder to the calves.
- gere:su-** *vl.suf.* dobad tv:badla:bulu cngunla:ma:-ncmpc igcnammcm lukannanc du:pumsunc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote a state of near immobility as a result of excessive eating or drinking. {e.g. **do-** 'to eat' + **gere:su-** → **dogere:su-** 'to be almost immobile as a result of excessive eating'; **tí-** 'to drink' + **gere:su-** → **tínggere:su-** 'to be almost immobile as a result of excessive drinking'. **gere:su-** < **gere:** + **su-**}
- gerCm** *n.* a:m abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of paddy corn.
- gergo** *n.* sorkarlok, kumpani:lok, bangkv bangkv kcba:logbuluk agercm gerko ꞑꞑ office. {neol.}
- gerguang** *n.* guyc amvngcmpe inc yumrang csvng abangko ꞑꞑ the wild areca nut.
- germe:** (var. **gCrme:**, **gérne:**, **gelme:**) *n.* mittugc nabjo:la, lamkudo ta:ng kanc, araigamla yaopc bottcma:nc, aru:lo du:nc ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a small variety of eel-like fish with a slightly thorny back and a long head.
- ge:-¹** (var. **ag-**, **jir-**, **jír-**) *v.i.* aglv:la sc:kaimc tordopc atv atvko lunam ꞑꞑ to reprimand; to scold; to rebuke.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nC** *adj.,n.* aglv:la sc:kaimc torkcng kcrc:pc lunc ꞑꞑ (one) who reprimands, scolds or rebukes someone.
- ~bad-** *v.t.* cdvko ge:pcnammcmji cdcmpcnam abaya:ngko ge:nam ꞑꞑ to reprimand or rebuke someone excessively.
- ge:-²** *v.i.* (tarrc) aikunam ꞑꞑ (of wounds) to heal.
- ~gor-** (>**genggor-**) *v.i.* (tarrc) lomna ge:nam ꞑꞑ (of wounds) to heal quickly.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nC** *adj.,n.* aikunc (tarc) ꞑꞑ healed (wound).
- ge:-** *vl.suf.* kukkabila manggom kvrkabila:bulu lc:nam atv atvcm alaglok sola, nv:la:bulu kukkabma:pc manggom kvrkabma:pc-bulu imonammcm lukannanc gomnyob; dungko-dakkolokkc gvcnammcm-bulum lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

to appropriate verb roots to denote opening of something (a door, a window, a lid, etc.) or clearing off from a place, etc. {e.g. **mo-** 'to do or to make' + **ge:->moge:-** 'to push or pull open (a door, a window, etc.)'; **kug-** '(pertains to lifting or putting down something)' + **ge:->kugge:-** 'to lift open a lid or a cover' ; **gv-** 'to go' + **ge:->gvge:-** 'to clear off a place by stepping aside (to make way for someone or something)', etc. }

ge:gur *n.* mcdbucmpc inggamnc kuruwa pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of grey fishing eagle.

ge:nyag *n.* ta:ng kanc manggom kama:nc yaopc bottcma:nc ncmvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of small wild plant with or without prickles.

ge:dí *n.* adi:lo inam a:m abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of paddy corn grown in hilly places.

gé-¹ *v.t.* galug-gasor manggom juntcm pvdlvksunam manggom po:lvksunam ꞑꞑ to wear.

~ka:-/~kv-¹ *v.t.* gcla aidagji, aima:ji ka:nam ꞑꞑ to wear by way of a trial.

~kv-² *v.t.* o:kaiko gcnamcm po:pc ikvnam ꞑꞑ to have worn (something) before.

~gor- *v.t.* o:kaiko lomna gcnam ꞑꞑ to wear something quickly.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* galug-gasor manggom juntcm gcnamcm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who wears (something).

~bom- *v.t.* okolaipc gvdolo atv atvcm

(jo:bomma:pc) gclvksula gynam ꞑꞑ to wear something (instead of carrying it), while going somewhere.

~mvg-, (*redup.* **~mvg--svg-**), *v.t.* o:kai galug-gasorcmbulum bedmvggcdopc gcnam ꞑꞑ to wear something till it is worn out.

~rug-, (*redup.* **~rug--pug-**), *n.* akoné po:pc gcnam galug-gasorcmbulu ꞑꞑ second-hand clothes, shoes, etc.

~ru:su- *v.i.* okolaipc gvpc cmna manggom o:kai lcgangc ainc galug-gasorcmbulum gclvksunam ꞑꞑ to adorn oneself with choice clothes and other things to go somewhere or on a certain occasion.

~lv:-/~nv:- *v.t.* o:kai gcnamko mc:bonam ꞑꞑ to desire to wear something (particular).

~yum- *v.t.* sc:kai o:kaiko gcycmvlo ka:ponam ꞑꞑ to look nice when someone wears something.

gc-² *v.t.* (alakkokki o:kaiko sogabla) crnam; (lamtc atvcm oudmodolo) among atvcm yoblvgnam ꞑꞑ to throw (something), etc ; to dump earth, sand, etc. (while constructing a road, a house, etc.)

~ko:- *v.t.* abung atvlok kekonlokcc kekonlo:pc, manggom dungko akolokcc dungko akonlo:pc, pv:dopc o:kaiko gcnam ꞑꞑ to throw (something) across a river, from one spot to another, etc.

~kalag- *v.t.* o:kai atvko gcgappc cmna gcdolo gcgabma:nam ꞑꞑ to miss a target (while throwing something).

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- ~**kur-** *v.t.* atv atvc arunggcdopc o:kaiko gcnam ú to make a hole somewhere by throwing something to it.
- ~**gor-** o:kaiko lomna gcnam ú to throw (something) or dump (earth, sand, etc.) quickly.
- ~**gab-** *v.t.* o:kaiko pagdopc gcnam ú to hit a target by throwing.
- ~**sod-** *v.t.* o:kaiko gcla rvbv atvcm mosodnam ú to break a rope, etc. by throwing something.
- ~**jog-** *v.t.* atv atvcm gcla o:kaiko manggom turnclok amvrcm okolai mojognam ú to cause a spot on something or a wound on the body of a man, an animal, etc. by throwing something.
- ~**jeb-/~jem-** *v.t.* kvkcc du:nc o:kaiko ajebdopc manggom ka:begma:dopc tayc:do o:kaiko gclvgnam ú to throw or dump something on something to flatten the latter or cover it fully.
- ~**jer-/~jér-, (redup. ~jer-~yer-/~jér-~yé-),** *v.t.* o:kaiko okolai kekon-kesakpc gcla ojermonam ú to scatter something by throwing (it over a certain space).
- ~**tab-** *v.t.* atv atvcm gclvglá o:kaiko otabmonam; sc:kaimc gonggabge:la crla otabmonam ú to fell something by throwing something; to cause someone to fall down on the ground by holding him/her in the arms and then throwing.
- ~**tid-** *v.t.* o:kai talc:lo among, sulliycmbulum gclvglá ka:begma:dopc imonam ú to dump earth, sand, etc. over something to cover it.
- ~**tum-** *v.t.* among atvcm gclvglá asi bidnamcm-bulum motumnam ú to stop a flow of water, etc. by putting up an obstruction with earth, constructing an embankment etc.
- ~**dub-, (redup. ~dub-~yub-),** *v.t.* sc:kaimc gonggabge:la dc:tabdopc bojcko gcnam ú to render the physical condition of a person miserable by holding him/her and throwing him/her down on the ground time and again.
- ~**dumsu-** *v.t.* among atvcm okolai gclvgnam agerlo sc:kaimc idumsunam ú to help someone in dumping earth, sand, etc. somewhere.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko gclvgnam agercm gercn ú one who throws something, or dumps earth, sand, etc.
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* alaglokki langgabge:la okolaipc gcla o:kaiko kamoma:pc inam ú to throw something away.
- ~**ped-** *v.t.* vlvng atvcm gcla pcttangcmbulum simonam ú to kill a bird, etc. by throwing stones or some other thing.
- ~**pen-, (redup. ~pen-~ren),** *v.t.* (sokiycmbulum) jo:sa:la gcla mopennam ú to break (things like chairs, tables, etc.) by throwing.
- ~**ban-** *v.t.* sc:kai o:kaiko (vlvng, manggom diskascmpinc atv atvcm) cdvk mo:tc:pc gctoji manggom gcdoji cdcmpcnam dc:bandopc gcnam ú

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

ǰǰ to throw something (a stone, a discus, etc.) to a greater distance than someone does or has done.

~**bud-** *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc bukad ara:lo a:dopc gclvgnam; a:nc bidbomnam among, sulliybulu arvglok a:mlogbuluk talc:lo gclvgla a:m atvc m ka:begma:dopc inam ǰǰ to throw something or someone into mud, muddy water, etc.; (of soil, sand, etc. carried in waters during floods) to silt up standing crops in cornfields or other things.

~**rum-** *v.t.* among atvc m tayc:lo gclvgla o:kaiko ka:begma:dopc imonam ǰǰ to cover something by dumping earth, sand, etc. over it.

~**lom-** *v.t.* vlvg atvc m gcla sc:kaimc manggom simvncmbulum molomnam ǰǰ to frighten someone or something (an animal, a bird, etc.) by throwing stones, etc.

~**lad-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lamkupc gcnam ǰǰ to throw something backward.

gé-³ *v.t., v.i.* (tani: nc:ng manggom nc:ng simvnlok) aki: ara:lo omma:ng (simvnlok ao) du:nam; asin ara:bo (mc:dvrko, sc:kaimc aima:pc mc:namkobulu) o:kaiko mc:bomla du:nam ǰǰ to be pregnant; to nurse an anxiety or an ill feeling against someone in one's mind.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj., n.* aki: ara:lo omma:ng (simvnc ao) du:nc (tani: nc:ng manggom nc:ng simvn) pregnant (woman or a female of an animal).

~**rv-**~**nyo-**/~**mé:rv-mc:nyo-** *v.i.*

nappa:lok lulenma:pc asin arang ara:lo mc:nyi:namko gcbomnam ǰǰ (of someone) to nurse an ill feeling against someone in the mind, never thinking of saying anything expressly; to be of such a conduct.

gc-⁴ *v.t.* ki:lvngkokki-bulu abung, pa:tang atvlok asicm la:nam; asi tonam ǰǰ to fetch water (from a river, a pond, etc.).

~**ko** *n.* asi gcnam agercm iko ǰǰ location (on the bank of a river, a pond, etc.) from where water is fetched.

~**kum-** *v.t.* ki:lvng atvlokki asiém gcla mckumnam ǰǰ to stock water by fetching it from a river, a pond, etc.

~**gor-** *v.t.* asi gcnam agercm igornam ǰǰ to fetch water (from a river, a pond, etc.) quickly.

~**gcng** *n.* asi gcnanc ki:lvng atvc a pot for fetching water.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj., n.* asi gcnam agercm inc ǰǰ (one) who fetches water.

-**gé-** *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko gernam lcgangc sc:kaikc manggom o:kailok atv atvko inamcm lukannanc gomnyob ǰǰ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote the occurrence of something as a result of some action. {e.g. **gi:so:-soro:-** 'to become very lean and thin' + **gé** + **kang** '(simple past or present perfect tense marker)' > **gi:so:soronggé-kang** '(someone) grew, or has grown,

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

very lean and thin (as a result of an illness, excessive labour, etc.); **mirém-** 'to be rich' + **gé** + **kang** '(simple past or present perfect tense marker)' >**mirémgékang** 'to get rich as a result of (doing something)', etc.

gCg- *v.i.* amvrlok alongc gvyodnam jǔ (of bones in the body) to be dislocated.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nC** *adj.,n.* gvyodnc (along) jǔ a dislocated (bone).

gCgVng *n.* okumlo manggom cmmvmpc gvmandolo:-bulu gcnam galug-gasor atvc jǔ casual clothes, etc.

-**gCng** *nl.suf.* atv atvcv vngkolo lc:doji, vngkucm lutinsula agomcmbulum ludoji, dcm lukannanc gomnyob jǔ nominalising suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote a container or a thing on which something is kept, rested or based. {e.g. **dun-** 'to put something in' + **gCng** >**dun-gCng** 'a deep, hollow container in which something can be put'; **dum-** 'to lay one's head' + **gCng** >**dumgCng** 'something on which one can lay his head'; **lu-** 'to say something' etc. }

gCsu- (*redup.* ~-**gClag-/~-suru:-**) *v.i., v.t.* sc:kaikc migmo, ilod-gvlodcbulu akon sc:kaikokki lkonam; atv atvc ako lang akondc ka:mvlo lckko:-dagncmprc ka:nam jǔ (of someone) to resemble someone else (in appearance, behaviour, etc.); (of something) to resemble something

else.

~**gam-** *v.i.* taniyc manggom atv atvc annyiko akondc akondcmprc igamnam jǔ (of two persons or things) to look somewhat similar.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nC** *adj.,n.* sc:kaikc migmo, ilod-gvlodcbulu) akon sc:kaikokki lkonc; atv atvc ka:yem lckko:-dagncmprc inc ũ (one) who resembles someone else (in appearance, behaviour, etc.); (something) which resembles another.

gCm- ⇨ **kém-**

gCr- *v.i.* (arainc o:kaiyc) gc:nam jǔ (of long objects) to be crooked.

~**C--kur-** *v.i.* (o:kaiko) gcngc-gcngkurnam jǔ (of something) to bend like a zigzag.

~**kuri:-** *v.i.* bojepakko gc:nam; tumladnam ũ to be exceedingly crooked; to be shaped like a 'U'.

~**nam** *v.t.*

~**nC** *adj.,n.* gc:nc ũ crooked.

gCrCg *n.* pirme:nc abung ongo abangko jǔ a kind of small fish.

géréd- *v.i.* (o:kai atta:rém jamdolo) sulliyém jambeg-nammémpé annam jǔ (in chewing something) to give the feeling of chewing sand; (of something eaten) to be gritty.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nC** *adj.,n.* jamdolo sulliyem jampa:dagncmprc inc (atta:r)jǔ (something) that feels like sand when it is chewed.

gCrV-gCnyo- ⇨ **gC-³**

gérme:, gérne: ⇨ **germe:**

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- gC:-** *v.i.* (gvyarnc manggom arainc atvc) gvyodnam úú to be bent; to be crooked.
- ~a:-** (>**gcnga:-**) *v.i.* o:kaiko gc:la arang atakpc gvnám úú to bend inward.
- ~len-** *v.i.* gc:la mo:rong atakpc manggom vnggcmpc gvnám úú to bend outward.
- ~yod-~mad-** *v.i.* kekon-kesakpc gc:nam úú to be crooked all through.
- gC:-** *vl.suf.* atv atvc m okolo lc:doji, cdcmbulum lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote keeping something somewhere, resting something somewhere, etc. {e.g. **du:-** 'to sit' + **gC:-** >**dunggc:-** 'to sit on something'; **ké-** 'to rest one's body' + **gC:-** >**kégé:-** 'to rest one's body against something'; **lu-** 'to say something' + **gC:-** >**lugc:-** 'to blame someone or something for something (resting one's say on someone or something, as it were)', etc.}
- gv-¹** *v.i.* dungkolokkc dakor korla manggom ga:ri:lo:bulu sa:la okolaipc pv:nam; dcpc a:nam; énnam úú to go; to come.
- ~a:-** *v.i.* ara:pc manggom kcra:pc gínám úú to come or go into a house, a room, an enclosure, etc.
- ~cr-** (*clip.* **gcr-**) *v.i.* sckkai kcra:lokkc manggom okolai dakkolokkc gvge:nam úú to move aside; to make way for someone or something.
- ~ko** *n.* okolok gvdoji manggom okolo:pc gvdoji cdc úú way; destination.
- ~ko:-** *v.i.* abung, adi: atvlogbuluk kekonpc gvnám úú to go across (a river, a hill, etc.).
- ~kalag-/~lag-** *v.i.* lamtcm gvmurnám úú to take a wrong way.
- ~kin(su)-/~ken(su)-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.i.* (ojingc) lambc gvnámcm ikinnám úú (of a child) to be able to walk.
- ~kumsu-** *v.i.* annyí-aumko manggom dcm abaya:ngko taniyc olo tolokkc gvla okolai lckonám úú to assemble at one place.
- ~ken(su)-** ⇔ **~kin(su)-**
- ~kepsu-/~kelepsu-** *v.i.* gvpckolok gvma:la okolai gvbadla:mang-kolo pv:nam; agerko gerdolo aima:pc ngasotpcnamko lennám úú to reach a dead end or a difficult terrain as a result of taking a wrong way; to find oneself in deep trouble as a result of adopting a certain way.
- ~god-** *v.i.* iskul, ager gerko atvlo:pc gvbug longckolo gvnám úú to go to school, office, etc. for the first time (i.e. on the first day).
- ~gor-** *v.i.* lomna gvnám úú to come or go quickly.
- ~go:-** *v.i.* olo tolopc gvnám úú to take a walk; to loiter or wander.
- ~gab-** *v.t.* gvpcko lamtclok gvnám; okodcm mala lennama:ji cdc m mapa:nam, manggom, sc:kom rvksupc cmna lennama:ji bvm rvksunám úú to take the correct way; to be able to find out a place which someone wanted to (find out), or to be able to meet someone

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- whom someone wanted to (meet).
- ~gu-** *v.i.* gvpc scgri:nam úú to be convenient to come or go somewhere.
- ~ngab-** *v.i.* (taniyc) okumlo manggom okolai sc:kosin du:pagma:pc okolaipc gvnam; kcba:lo:pc-bulu gvpcnc taniyc takamc gvnam úú (of a number of persons concerned) to have gone out somewhere, without anyone staying back; (of people invited to a meeting, a function, etc.) to have come, without anyone being absent.
- ~sa-** *v.i.* rvgdumpc manggom okum karc tayo:pc gvnam úú to go to a place located to the north or the east; to get up a raised platform (of a house).
- ~seg-/~ség-** *v.i.* arainc lambclok gvma:pc andc:nc lambclok gvnam úú to take a short cut to go somewhere.
- ~jon** *n.* okolaipc gvdolo lckopc gvnc sc:kai úú a companion on a journey or on one's way from one place to another.
- ~jon-** *v.t.* okolaipc gvdolo sc:kaimc ajonpc ila gvnam úú to accompany someone on a journey or on someone's way from one place to another.
- ~jeksu-/~jcksu-/~jetsu-** *v.i.* okolaipc gvdolo aima:nc ngasotko gvtupsunam úú to find oneself in trouble or in a tangle, while going somewhere or on arriving at a place.
- ~tog-** *v.i.* rvkko:pc gvnam úú to come or go to a place located in the south or the west.
- ~dv** *n.* okolaipc gvnanc adv úú time of departure or arrival.
- ~dv-** *v.i.* gvnanc advc pvnga:nam úú to be time for someone to go or arrive somewhere.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* okolaipc gvnamcm inc úú (someone) who comes to some place or goes somewhere.
- ~po-** *v.i.* okolaipc akoncmvpcnam po:pc gvnam úú (of someone) to come, or go, to a place before someone else.
- ~pag-** *v.i.* dungkodokkc mo:tc:pc gvnam úú to go away.
- ~pad-** *v.i.* okolaipc gvdolo o:kai do:lung manggom sc:kaikc ckumlogbuluk kcra:lok gvnam úú to pass through some village or by a certain house, while going somewhere.
- ~pansu-** (*redup.* **~pan-~ransu-**) *v.i.* lékopé okolaipé gíge:la lédupé akoné lambé akolok, akoné lambé akonkolok gínam; sc:kaibulu okolai lckopc atv atvko inam lcdvpc akonc okolaipc, akonc akonc okolaipc gvnam úú to take different routes after travelling, or walking, together for some time or for some distance; to part company with someone or others after having been together somewhere.
- ~pa-** *v.i.* okolaipc gvpcnampc inam; gvlvngko okolaipc gvnam agercm ipa:la mc:ponam; (rcgam mcngkampcbulu) okolaipc gvnam

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- agerdc ainam ʃũ to have to come or go somewhere; to have the opportunity to come or go somewhere; to be right on one's part to come or go somewhere.
- ~**pid-** (*redup.* ~**pid--yid-**) *v.i.* lckopc dungkolokkc sc:kai okolaipc, akon sc:kai akon okolaipc, gvpagamnam ʃũ (of some people) to leave a place on different errands, no one staying back.
- ~**pv-¹** *v.i.* okolaipc gvdolo lcdupc lenna:sin gvpo:nc sc:kaimc lamtcdo rvksunam ũũ (while going somewhere on foot) to catch up with someone who had set out ahead.
- ~**pv:-** (*var.* **pv-²**) *v.i.* gvpckolo:pc gvla pv:nam ʃũ to reach a destination.
- ~**bo-** *v.t.* gvdolo akoncm avkc lcdulo gvmvnmonam; lamtcm, okumcmbulum kangkinma:nc taniycm gvmursuma:dopc bvkkc manggom bulukkc lcdvlo gvpckolo:pc gvnam ʃũ to take someone with oneself (while going somewhere); to go with someone or some people, ignorant of the way, the location of a destination, etc., as a guide.
- ~**boloksu-** *v.i.* okolaipc gvla du:dolo abung ru:yvlo, okum karc ru:yvlo alc tulvglā olednam ũũ to fall down as a result of putting one's step on the edge of a river bank, a raised platform, etc.
- ~**mo-** *v.t.* okolaipc gvpc cmnc sc:kaimc odopc gvnamcm imonam ũũ to allow someone to go somewhere.
- ~**man-** *v.i.* cmmumpc gvgo:la du:nam ũũ to stroll; to loiter around for recreation.
- ~**mur-**, (*redup.* ~**mur--yar**), *v.i.* gvpckolok gvma:nam ʃũ to take a wrong way.
- ~**mvn-** *v.i.* sc:kaikc lcdvlo akonc gvnam ʃũ to go somewhere with someone.
- ~**rasu-** *v.i.* okolaipc gvdolo okolai du:rasunam ʃũ to take shelter somewhere on way, while going from one place to another.
- ~**ri-** *v.t.* (mimag mokolo:bulu) mimag moka:mvnunam taniyc gvbadla:ma:dopc gvpcko lamtclo dagrinam; (sc:kaimc, sc:kaibulum manggom simvncm sogappc cmna manggom mokepc cmna) cdcmpc dagrinam ʃũ (in a battle) to move to the front of an enemy column to prevent them from advancing; to move to the front of the way (in which someone, some people or some animal is/are going, in order to catch or kill them).
- ~**rvksu-** *v.t.* okolaipc gvla (sc:kaimc) la:rvksunam; (kcba: bangkolo:pc gognam taniycmbulum) bv/bulu gvpvngkolo:pc gvla borvksunam ũũ to go somewhere to fetch someone ; to receive someone or some people, who have been invited to a meeting, etc., at some distance from the venue.
- ~**lad-** *v.i.* okolokkc gvlenkaji odopc gvkunam ũũ to return (to a place from where someone had come or

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

where someone had gone).

~len- *v.i.* ara:lokkc moro:pc manggom vnggcmpc gvnam ǰǰ to come or go out.

~lv̥g- *v.t.* (atrc okolaipc gvla:ma:nc sc:kaimc) gvbola du:pckolo du:monam; (mc:nyng-ka:nyla:bulu) sc:kaimc bv okolokkc gvdaga:ji odopc gvla mckunam ǰǰ to go with someone (who cannot go somewhere alone) to a place and leave him/her there; to take someone (who has lost someone's favour or for some other reason) back to where he/she had come from.

~yod-, (*redup.* **~yod-~mad-**), *v.i.* gv̥pcko gcryodma:nc lamtclok gvma:pc angu lamtclok gvnam ǰǰ to take a route different from the straight one that someone is/was supposed to take.

~yid- *v.i.* (okolaipc) gvnam agercm geryvdam ǰǰ to be used to going somewhere.

~yir-/~yír- *v.t.* sckaimc dakor kornamcm moyvrnam ǰǰ to teach someone how to walk.

~yirsu-/~yírsu- *v.i.* sckai dakor kornamcm moyvrsunam ǰǰ to learn or practise how to walk.

~yupsu- *v.i.* okolaipc gvdolo yumcpc pv:nam, odokkc odo p̥vngkodo du:lv̥gnam ǰǰ to reach, or to plan to reach, a place at night and halt there.

~yed-/~yé- *v.t.* gvla sc:kaimc, sc:kaibulum manggom simvncm kekon-kesaklokcc dagyednam ǰǰ to

surround someone, some people, animals, etc.

gv-2 *v.i.* nangol monam ; among gurnam ǰǰ to plough.

~dumsu- *v.t.* sc:kaimc nangol monam agercm idumsunam ǰǰ to help someone by participating in ploughing.

{*Note:* **gí-2** is preceded by **nangol/a:l** 'plough'.}

gv̥dv̥ng *n.* aptalo simvncm sudgab-napcbulu nabjo:dopc yogvr̥lok monam, odokkc arainc gagcngko molv̥kcc:nam, attar̥ abangko ǰǰ a spear.

gv̥ndv̥g *n.* dv̥gv̥nlok aipakpc ansi:nc adv ǰǰ the peak of winter.

gv̥nmur po:lo *n.* Ohomlo la: Bha:rotsok ake mimo:lo po:lom kv̥namlo vyv̥ngko lang akonc po:lodok Mising amin ǰǰ Mising name corresponding to the eleventh month of the year according to the calendar followed in Assam and some other states of India.

gv̥rgvr̥ *onom.* ga:ri: bc:nam manggom v:r-pongkv̥rla yvr̥man-so:manla du:dolo:bulu bc:nam ǰǰ noise made by trucks, buses, etc. or when a lot of people are enjoying themselves, laughing loudly together.

gv̥rv̥ *n.* lv̥:po:lo apin metkodo oudla du:nc along abangko ǰǰ the Adam's apple.

gv̥rv̥m-gvr̥vm *onom.* do:mvr̥ mvr̥dolo bc:nam ǰǰ the rumbling clap of thunder.

gvr̥gum *n.* tangkv̥ p̥cttangc̥mpc inc p̥cttang abangko ǰǰ a kind of wood

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

pigeon.

gvr̥vng é̄mna *adv.* (o:kai agerlo:pc) abako taniyc v:r̥pc lckopc (lennam) ú̄ (to set out for a task, a destination, etc.) in a throng.

gv:- *v.t.* yoktu:logbuluk bi:samnc atagdok dvr̥mvg-dvr̥svgdopc alongcm dv:nam j̄ú̄ to smash the bones of fish, meat, etc. with the thick edge of a large knife or a similar tool.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

gí:jí along ⇨ **gí:long**

gv:tung *n.* oudnc among ú̄ highland; place or land located at a higher level.

gv:tu:- *v.i.* (amongc manggom dungko-dakko) oudnam j̄ú̄ (of some land or place) to be located at a higher level.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* (among manggom dungko-dakko) oudnc ú̄ (of land or a place) located at a higher level.

gí:té débar (*a:ba.*) *n.* among; mo:pv ú̄ earth; the world.

gíd- ⇨ **gid-**

gv:dang *n.* okumlogbuluk rvgdum manggom lotta atag j̄ú̄ (direction) the front or northern side (of a house or place).

gí:dísí:pí *n.* o:kai lcgangc rcngamc v:r̥pongkvr̥pc, yirman-so:manla (cdvlai doman-tv:man-lvktc:la) ager gernamcm idvc ú̄ a festival.

gí:mang *n.* sc:kai cra:lo tani: siycmvlo akon akonc gva:la cra:dcn ka:dumsunam ager ú̄ the act of

showing sympathy to the members of a bereaved family by visiting their house, when someone of the family dies.

~ **yod-** (>**gí:ma: yod-**, *var.* **sima: yod-**) *v.i.* vrangkolo tani: siycmvlo longoko yodnamcm inam j̄ú̄ abstinence from different kinds of work, refraining from visiting the houses of others, etc. by the members of a bereaved family for five days after the death of someone in the house.

gí:ríg- (*var.* **gí:ríksu-**) *v.t.* gain tu:nylko manggom bedné gainém betkolo petkege:la tu:bí annyidém pésikokki omsedmínsula akko:kopé inam j̄ú̄ to join two pieces of cloth (to make it a single piece) by sewing with a needle; to tear apart a piece of cloth, which has got torn somewhere in the middle, and join the two parts by sewing with a needle.

gv:long (*var.* **gí:jí along**) *n.* (turnc o:kailok) lamkupc konggaglokkc vgv:lo:pc dosed-doycdmínsula du:nc along ú̄ the backbone.

NG, ng

NG, ng *n.* Mising muktc:lok aumnc abvg ú̄ the third letter of the consonants in the Mising alphabet.

ngo *pron.* o:kaiko lunc avdc ú̄ I. {*Note:* The vowel is lengthend before non-inflexional suffixes beginning with a single consonant, e.g. **ngo + ma**

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

>**ngo:ma** 'not I/me'; **ngo** + **sin**
>**ngo:sin** 'I/me too', etc. *pl.*
ngolu }.

ngo- *pref.* bojcko ongo aminlo manggom
onggo agom lunam gompirlo du:po:nc
gomnyob ǂ prefix used in many
names of fish or in some words re-
lating to fish. {*Note: ngo-* is the sec-
ond syllable of the word for 'fish',
viz. **ongo** or **éngo**.} j

ngoki: *n.* éngo aki: ǂ the entrails of
fish. {*bl. éngo* + *aki:* >**ngoki:**}.

ngoke *n.* a:ri: ongnompc inc,
lv:yomgamnc, bottcnc ongo abangko
ǂ a large variety of freshwater fish.

ngoku *n.* nappang arainc, ajebgamnc,
asvg kanc ongo abangko ǂ a vari-
ety of freshwater scaly fish with a
pointed mouth and flat body.

-ngong (*var. -ngad*) *nl.suf.* o:kai
agerko gernam lcdupc germa:pc
mcpagnamdcm lukannanc gomnyob
ǂ nominal suffix added to appro-
priate verb roots to denote the re-
mainder of a work. {*e.g. do-* 'to eat'
+ *ngong/ngad* >**dongong/**
dongad 'leftovers'; *ko-* '(here) to
sell' + *ngad* >**kongad** 'a portion
of goods left unsold', etc.}

ngosong *n.* asvg kanc pirme:nc ongo
abangko ǂ a kind of small fish with
scales.

ngosan *n.* sannc ongo ǂ dried fish.
{*bl. sannc* + *ongo/éngo*}

ngoser *n.* ⇨ **karji**

ngosvg *n.* ongo asvg ǂ scales of fish.
{*bl. ongo* + *asvg*}

ngonyi/ngoyi/ngonnyc/ngannye/

ngoni *pron.* lunc avdc:lang akoda
tani: ǂ the two of us. {*bl. ngolu* +
annyi. Pronouns in Mising have dual
number forms in addition to singu-
lar and plural forms.}

ngon- (*var. ngun-*) *v.t.* pakurkokki,
tungkutkokki-bulu amongcm dunam
ǂ to dig (earth).

~**a-** *v.t.* ara:pé ngonnam ǂ to dig in.

~**ko** *n.* ngunnam agercm gerko ǂ lo-
cation of digging (earth).

~**ka-/-kv⁻¹** *v.t.* (kcvkpc okko du:ji
cdcm ka:nanc lcgangcbulu)
ngunnam agercm gerla kangkvnam
ǂ to dig tentatively (to see what
there is below)

~**kv⁻²** *v.t.* ngunnam agercm po:pc
gerkvnam ǂ to have previous
experience of digging.

~**gor-** *v.t.* among ngonnam agercm
igornam ǂ to dig earth quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* among ngunnam agercm
gernc ǂ one who digs earth.

~**bad-** *v.t.* cdvko ngunpcnammeci
dcm bcjeya:ngko ngunnam ǂ to
dig earth in excess of what is
required.

~**len-** *v.t.* amongcm ngunla o:kaiko
la:lennam ǂ to dig out (something).

ngod- *v.t.* (gadnam a:m, tase, panam
joyvng atvc) gakpum-la:namko
langkumge:la lckopc ponnam ǂ (of
paddy corns reaped, thatching
grass or cane cut, etc.) to bind in
sheaves.

~**am-** *v.t.* ngodnam agercm ingabnam
ǂ to finish binding paddy corns,

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/
followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

thatching grass, etc. in sheaves.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

ngoni ⇨ **ngonyi**

ngonu, ngunu ⇨ **ngolu**

ngoné *n.* a:ri onngompc igamdaggom dcm bojcpakko bottcy:nc asig kama:nc ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of large freshwater fish without scales.

ngonépagbo *n.* ⇨ **ngo:ra:pagbo**

ngopa/baycg *n.* mittuglo ta:ng kanc, asig kama:nc, yaopc bottcma:nc ongo abangko úú a kind of small catfish with stingers.

ngopi: (*var.* **ngolub**) *n.* asigdc pongkog pongkoglo lv:nc pirme:nc ongo abangko úú a kind of fish with red spots on its scale.

ngobv *n.* mittug jamnc odokkc araige:la abumgamnc ongo abangko úú a kind of eel.

ngom- *v.i.* (bcttcnc csar sarycmvlo, uraja:jc dc:ycmvlo:-bulu) gum gum cmna bc:nam; (bojeko taniyc bcttc bcttcpc agom lula:bulu urradnam úú to make a rumbling noise (as by a raging storm, etc., or when an aeroplane flies past, etc.); to make a din (as by a host of people talking loudly).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* gum gum cmna bc:nc ꞑꞑ (something which makes a rumbling noise; (people) making a din.

ngomug *n.* rcmvgnc asvg kanc, narc:nc asilo du:nc, kamponc ongo abangko úú a kind of fish with fine scales.

ngortag ⇨ **ngertag**

ngorí *n.* ngomugémpé igamdaggom asíkgídí:dé bottégamné dponé ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of scaly, tasty, medium-sized, freshwater fish.

ngorpe: (*var.* **pe:tab**) *n.* asig kané ajji:né ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of small, scaly, freshwater fish.

ngoryo *n.* namponc appun punnc tornc vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of Indian ironwood.

ngoli: *n.* ngomugémpin ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of fish of the carp variety.

ngolu (*var.* **ngulu, ngonu, ngunu**) *pron.* agom luné aídé lang akon akoné lékopé úú we. {*sing.* **ngo**}

ngolub ⇨ **ngopi:**

ngoyir *n.* narc:nc asilo du:nc asig kanc ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of freshwater fish.

ngo:- *v.t.* amo:lo:bulu alagcm yua:la lakke:lok amongcm-bulum ga:nam ; cdcmpc simvnc lesinlokki amongcm-bulum ga:nam ꞑꞑ to dig earth, sand, etc. with hands or (in respect of animals) paws.

~**korog-** (>**ngongkorog-**) *v.t.* ngo:la ajjouko o:rv:monam ꞑꞑ to make a dent in the ground by digging with hands or paws.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ngo:namcm inc úú one who digs earth, sand, etc. with hands or paws.

~**len-** *v.t.* ngo:la la:lennam ꞑꞑ to dig out earth, sands, etc. with hands or paws.

~**ngo:-** *vl.suf.* o:kai ager geramma:pc

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

mcpagnammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote leaving something half-done. {e.g. **tí-** 'to drink' + **ngo:-** > **tíngo:-** 'to leave (a glass of water, wine, etc.) half-drunk'; **lu-** 'to say something' + **ngo:-** > **lungo:-** 'to leave one's say incomplete', etc. **-ngong** is the noun form of **ngo:-**. ⇨- **ngong**}

ngo:ra:pagbo (var. **mo:ra:pagbo**, **ngonépagbo** *n.* bottcpagnnc ngonc ongnngopcnam ajjo:ko ame:gamnc ngonc ongo abangko ꞑ a kind of large (slightly smaller than the largest variety) freshwater fish without scales.

nga- *v.i.* turnc taniyc manggom o:kai o:kaiyc csarcm aki: ara:lo:pc tvgangge:la mclenlvgnam ꞑ to breathe.

~**a:-** *v.i.* csarcm (ycbungkokki) aki: ara:lo:pc tvga:nam ꞑ to breathe in.

~**kí-** *v.i.* csarcm ngaa:nam-ngalennammcm ila kangkvnam ꞑ to breathe to see (if the respiratory system is all right, for instance).

~**go:su-** (var. **ngago:mínsu-**, **ngakí ngakí-**) *v.i.* bojeko nganam; o:kai agerko idolo molanggcma:-nam ꞑ to pant; (*fig.*) to get exhausted in trying to do something.

~**gu:-** *v.i.* nganamcm igu:nam ꞑ to be easy to breathe.

~**sotsu-** *v.i.* o:kai agerko gerdolo gergu:ma:la manggom o:kai aima:nc agomkobulu lenla nga:go:sugcnam ꞑ to get distressed in performing a difficult work or because of

unfavourable circumstances.

~**sod-**, (*redup.* ~**sod-~yod-**), *v.i.* agerko idolo ila:ma:nam manggom igu:-siya:ma:ncbulu lenna ngago:mvnsunam ꞑ to encounter adverse circumstances.

~**sod** (var. ~**sod-~yod**) *n.* ngago:sumonc ager manggom agom ꞑ problem.

~**sarsu-** *v.i.* moro:lo ngapo ngapopc nganam ꞑ to breathe free air.

~**sa:su-** *v.i.* ngasod-ngayodmonc advc gvbadnam lcdvpc ngasotsupc-nammc aso aso:pc kama:pc isangkunam ꞑ to begin to recover or see favourable times after a period of great distress or difficulties.

~**sursu-** *v.i.* ngadolo o:kai lcgangc ngala:ma:pc inam ꞑ to get choked (while breathing).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* csarcm amvr ara:lopc tvgangge:la mclenlvgnnc (turnc taniyc manggom o:kai o:kaiyc) ꞑ (living things) who or which breathes.

~**pinsu-** *v.i.* nga:pcnam csar ara:pc gvma:nam; ngala:ma:pc manggom ngagu:ma:pc inam ꞑ to be unable to breathe in; to become breathless or find difficulty in breathing.

~**la:-** *v.i.* nganamcm ila:nam ꞑ to be able to breathe.

~**yí:-~sa:-** (*redup.*) *v.i.* csarcm aki:lo:pc tvgangge:la mclenlvgnam, odokkc cdcmpc ngala du:nam ꞑ to breathe in and out.

~**ngaksu-** *vl.suf.* o:kaiko idolo atvkosin

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

kinsuma:namcm lukannanc
gomnyob ʉ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote lack of awareness {e.g. **tad-** 'to hear or listen to something' + **ngaksu-** >**tadngaksu-** 'not to be aware of anything around while listening to something or someone'; **yub-** 'to sleep' + **ngaksu-** >**yubngaksu-** 'to fall asleep (and, therefore, not to be aware of anything around)', etc.}

ngag *n.* sc:kai manggom sc:kaibulu atvkosin luma:pc aso:pc du:namcm manggom okolai atvkosin bc:namcm tadbegma:namcm lukannanc gompir ʉ a word denoting complete silence, speechlessness, etc.

~ **ém-** *adv.* sc:kosin agom-asog luma:nam; okolai okkosin bc:ma:nam ʉ (of someone) to be completely silent or speechless; (of a place) to be filled with silence all around.

ngago:su-, **ngangasu-**, **ngasotsu-**, **ngasod-**, **ngasod**, **ngasa:su-** ⇨ **nga-**

-ngasu- *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko iyar iyarla dungge:la inamcm mcnamcm lukannanc gomnyob ʉ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote stoppage of an action that was continuing for a long time. {e.g. **kab-** 'to cry' + **ngasu-** >**kabngasu-** 'to stop crying after having kept crying for a long time'; **jír-** 'to scold' + **ngasu-** >**jírngasu-** 'to stop scolding someone after having kept scolding him/her for a long time',

etc.}

Ngate: *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ʉ name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

ngad-¹ *v.rt.* ~**sa-**/~**len-** (>**ngatsa-**/ **ngadlen-**) *v.i.* (cdvlai donamc jedma:la:bulu) surdum ara:bok csarc nappa:lok lennam ʉ to eruct or belch out (especially as a result of indigestion). {*Note:* **ngad-¹** pertains to belching, but the meaning becomes explicit only if some suffix, as has been given above, is added to it before adding markers of tense, aspect or mood.}

ngad-² *v.i.* pv:nam-dcmpcnam abaya:la du:pagnam; o:kaiko inam-lunam lcdupc du:pagnam ʉ (of something) to be in excess of the requirement; to be surplus.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* pv:nam-dcmpcnam abaya:la du:pagnac ʉ (something) surplus.

-ngad *nl.suf.* o:kaiko inam-lunam lcdupc du:pagnacdm lukannanc gomnyob ʉ nominal suffix denoting a surplus or remainder of something. {e.g. **do-** 'to eat' + **ngad** >**dongad** 'remainder of something eaten'; **lu-** 'to say something' + **ngad** >**lungad** 'the remaining part of one's speech, say, etc.', etc.}

ngan- *v.i.* (vsv:logbuluk) annc anupc lennam ʉ (of leaves) to sprout.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

-ngab- ⇨ **-ab-**

ngabang *n.* ainc gv:tung amo:lo sa:nc (oyv:pc donam) ncsin amvng

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of plant that grows on high land (the leaves of which may be used as a vegetable).

ngam- *v.i.* dolvgnam atv atvc doponam ꞑꞑ to be tasty.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* doponc (donam atv atvc) ꞑꞑ tasty (item of food).

ngamudé popu:- (*a.ba.*) *v.i.* nganam ꞑꞑ to breathe.

nginti: *n.* ma:nc amvng abangko, odokkc odok ti:yomnc ali: ꞑꞑ a kind of wild creeper and its sweetish tuberous root.

nginte (*var. tamv, mesudvgnC*) *n.* bojcko o:tcng kanc, anncdc ugnamcm pc namnc, asilo sa:nc, ajji:nc vsvng amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of aquatic plant.

ngil- (*var. yir-, yvr-*) *v.i.* o:kaiko ka:la:-tadla:bulu nappang kokagamla manggom koycmla, alvngcm bc:mola manggom bc:moma:pc, mc:ponammcm lcnkannam ꞑꞑ to laugh; to smile.

~**ka:-** *v.t.* sc:kaibv ajji:nc agerkosin kinma, ila:ma, cmna:bulu bvm jubma:ncko cmna yvrnam ꞑꞑ to laugh at (someone).

~**kesu-** *v.i.* o:kaiko ka:la:-tadla:bulu bojepakko yírnám ꞑꞑ to laugh heartily. {*Note: ~kesula si-*, literally 'to die of laughter', means 'to laugh oneself silly'.}

~**sa:-** *v.i.* yirnamcm isa:nam ꞑꞑ to start laughing.

~**jo:-** *v.i.* (sc:kai) yaopc yvrpcma:nam agomlo:sin bojcko yvrnam ꞑꞑ (of

someone) to laugh on the slightest occasion.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko ka:la:-tadla:bulu yvrnamcm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who laughs or smiles.

~**bom-** *v.i.* o:kaiko ka:la:-tadla:bulu yvrnamcm ibomnam ꞑꞑ to start, and continue, laughing.

~**bad-** *v.i.* yvrnamcm ibadnam ꞑꞑ to laugh too much.

~**mé--ma:-** (*redup.*) *v.i.* sc:kai yvrdu:ncmpc igamnam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to look as though he/she is going to smile.

~**lí:-/~ní:-** *v.i.* o:kaiko ka:la:-tadla:bulu yvrnamcm ilv:nam ꞑꞑ to feel like laughing.

Ngi:té Po:ro (*a.ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

ngutkon (*var. mutkon, mutken*) *n.* mudla:lok pa:nam mo:m ꞑꞑ bee-wax.

ngudlang (*var. mudlang*) *n.* tangudc buluk okum ara:lo mckumnam ti:nc alang ꞑꞑ honey. {*bl. tangud/tamud + alang*}

ngun- ⇨ **ngon-**

ngumpong (*var. lumpong*) *n.* lvtung cngucmpc inc bukad asilo du:nc cngo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of small fish.

ngumporod *n.* onnom i:mola:nc lcppvr kanc, amo:lo a:ye e:nc, ma:nc amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of creeper (from the roots of which a kind of dye may be obtained for dying thread).

ngur- (*var. pu:-*) *v.i.* (aipc bottcnc csarc sarnam lcgangcbulu csvng amvng atvc) lcppvr tc:tc:pc amo:tayo:pc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

gysa:la otabnam (of trees) to get uprooted and fall (during a storm, etc.).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

ngulu ⇨ **ngolu**

nge- *v.t.* (**tannge** gompir lcdvlo lunam) ege pa:dolo manggom sumdolo tannge monam ꞑꞑ (preceded by the word **tannge**) to furnish a loom with heddles.

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* tannge monam agercm kinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to furnish a loom with heddles.

~**gor-** *v.t.* tannge ngenam agercm igornam ꞑꞑ to furnish a loom with heddles expeditiously.

~**ngab-** *v.t.* tannge ngenam agercm ingabnam ꞑꞑ to finish furnishing a loom with heddles.

~**jo:-** *v.t.* tanngc ngenam agercm gerjo:nam ꞑꞑ to be skilled in furnishing a loom with heddles.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* tannge ngenam agercm gercn ꞑꞑ (one) who furnishes a loom with heddles.

~**mo**⁻¹ *v.t.* sc:kaimc lulvgla tannge ngenamcm imonam ꞑꞑ to engage someone in furnishing a loom with heddles.

~**mo**⁻² *v.t.* tanngc ngenamcm ilv:nc sc:kaimc ngenamcm imonam ꞑꞑ to allow someone to furnish a loom with heddles.

~**lv:-** *v.t.* tannge ngenam agercm ilv:nam ꞑꞑ to desire to furnish a loom with heddles.

~**yir-/~yvr-** *v.t.* tannge ngenam

agercm geryirnam ꞑꞑ to teach someone how to furnish a loom with heddles.

~**yirsu-/~yvr-su-** *v.t.* tannge ngenam agercm moyvrsunam ꞑꞑ to learn, or practise, how to furnish a loom with heddles.

ngetkong *n.* enge amv:lok atkong ꞑꞑ the stem of arum.

ngetsin *n.* atko:dcm lang anncdcm oyi:pc donam yumrang enge abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of wild arum, which can be used as vegetable.

nged- *v.i.* tettula du:dolo tapongcm amo:lo nrcgabra gvnam ꞑꞑ to drag oneself along, while sitting on the ground, on the floor, etc.

~**a:-** *v.i.* ara:pc manggom sc:kaikc kcra:pcbulu ngednam ꞑꞑ to drag oneself inside or to someone's side, while sitting on the ground, on the floor, etc.

~**cr-** *v.i.* dungkolokkc ngedla ajjo:ko gvcrnam ꞑꞑ to drag oneself a little away from where he/she is sitting.

~**sa:-** *v.i.* okolai tetkolokkc rvgdum atakpc ngednam ꞑꞑ to drag oneself towards the north or the east, while sitting on the floor.

~**tog-** *v.i.* okolai tetkolokkc rvkkong atakpc ngednam ꞑꞑ to drag oneself towards the south or the west, while sitting on the ground.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj., n.* ngedla gvnc ꞑꞑ one who drags oneself along the ground, while sitting.

~**lad-** *v.i.* lamkupc ngednam ꞑꞑ to

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

drag oneself backward, while sitting on the ground.

ngen- *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kai agomko so:manla lunam; sckaimc lumannam *ú* to say something to someone playfully; to tease someone playfully.

~**ka:-/~kí-** *v.t.* sc:kai okoko luycji manggom iycji cdc m ka:pc cmna bvm ngennam *ú* to tease someone playfully (to see how he/she reacts).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ngennam agercm inc *ú* (one) who says something to someone playfully or teases someone playfully.

~**pa:** *v.t.* ngennan agercm ipa:nam *ú* to be right to tease someone (even) playfully.

~**man-** *v.t.* so:mannam manggom imannam lcgangc ngennam *ú* to indulge in fun by teasing someone.

ngemon- (*var. monba:-*) (*redup. ngemon bakag-, monbang bangkurag-*) *v.i.* (sc:kai) agomcm aiyo:pc mcngkin-lukinma:nam; mc:ji:suma:nam *ú* to be dull; to be stupid.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* mc:ji:suma:nc (tani:) *ú* dull or stupid (person).

ngemon (*var. monbang*) *n.* agomcm aiyo:pc mcngkin-lukinma:nc taniyc; mc:ji:suma:nc taniyc *ú* a dull or stupid person.

nger- (*var. ngel-*) *v.i.* o:kai agerko lo:dvp gerla manggom o:kai agomko lo:dvp tatpcnampc ila cdc agerdcm gerlv:ma:pc manggom cdc

agomdcm tadlv:ma:pc igcnam *ú* to be bored with, or to be tired of (doing the same work or listening to the same thing day in and day out).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

{*Note: nger-* may follow another verb root, thus forming a compound root, *e.g.* **do-** 'to eat' + **nger-** >**donger-** 'to be tired of eating something all the time'; **tad-** 'to hear; to listen to' + **nger-** >**tadnger-** 'to be tired of listening (or having to listen) to something time and again', etc}.

-**nger-** ⇨ *Note* following **nger-**.

ngereg ⇨ **enge**

ngertag (*var. ngortag, mortag, purtag*) *n.* ngosig kanc odokkc kampoge:la pirme:nc ongo abangko *ú* a small fish with scales.

ngeyyin *n.* enge oyyin *ú* unopen young leaves of arum and similar plants.

nge:-¹ *v.i.* rvgdum-rvkkco:pc, kekonkesakpcbulu amigcm bcnam *ú* to turn one's eyes somewhere; to look.

~**gor-** (>**ngenggor-**) *v.i.* lomna nge:nam *ú* to turn one's eyes somewhere quickly.

~**go:-** (>**ngenggo:-**) *v.i.* olo tolopc nge:nam *ú* to look hither and thither.

~**sa:-** *v.i.* rvgdum manggom tayo:pc nge:nam *ú* to look up or towards the north or the east.

~**tog-** *v.i.* rvkkong manggom kcvkpc nge:nam *ú* to look down or towards the south or the west.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**pv:-** *v.i.* nge:la ka:pv:nam *ú* to be able to see a place at a distance.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

~**lad-** *v.i.* lamkupc nge:nam ũ to look back.

~**yod-** *v.i.* (sc:kaimc ngervksulv:-ma:la manggom o:kai ko ka:lv:ma:la) okolo:pc nge:pcnammcji odopc nge:ma:pc akon okolaipc nge:nam ũ to turn one's eyes to some other direction (in order to avoid looking at someone eye to eye or at something).

nge:-² ⇒ **ngC:-**

ngC- *v.i.* (pcsola manggom atv atv lcgangc) okoko imvlo aiycji, okoko imvlo aima:ycji, cdc m mé:pí:la:ma:nam; o:kai agerko kapé gerpénamméji édém kinpí:la:ma:la atíkosin gerla:ma:pé inam jũ to be at one's wits' end ; to be confused.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kai agerko kapc gerpcnammcji cdc m kinpv:la:ma:la atvkosin ila:ma:pc du:nc jũ (one) who is at his/ her wits' end.

ngcngclclc- (*var. kéngarada-*) *v.i.* ajjo:ko monba:dagncm pc igamnam; okoko ipcnammcji cdc m lomna mcngkinma:nam ũ to be a little slow in thinking or understanding; to be unable to make a decision quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* monbanggamnc; okoko ipcnammcji cdc m lomna mcngkinma:nam jũ somewhat dull; (someone) unable to make a quick decision.

ngCm- *v.i.* lv:pongcm manggom tukkucm kekon-kesakpc vnam jũ to

move one's neck or head (to different directions).

~**sa-** *v.i.* lv:pongcm manggom tukkucm talc:pc vsa:nam jũ to turn one's head upward.

~**tog-** *v.i.* lv:pongcm manggom tukkucm kcvkpc vtognam ũ to lower one's head.

~**lad-** *v.i.* tukkucm lamkupc vladnam ũ to turn one's head back.

~**yod-** *v.i.* lv:pongcm manggom tukkucm vyonam jũ to bend one's neck or head.

ngC:- (*var. nge:-²*) *v.i.* (me:rangc, sormoncbulu) among kcra:pc amvrcm mcla andcng andc:nc alckokki gnam; (ojingc manggom bottcnc taniyc ojingcm pc) lcbv: tumla odokkc amo:lo alag pigabla gnam jũ (of insects moving along the ground, crocodiles, etc.) to crawl; (of a baby or an adult moving like a baby) to crawl by placing the hands and knees on the ground.

~**a-** (>**ngCnga:-**) *v.i.* ngc:la arang atakpc, aru:lo:pcbulu a:nam ũ to crawl inside, into a hole, etc.

~**cr-** (>**ngCngcr-**) *v.i.* okolailokkc ngc:la gvcrnam jũ to crawl away (from some place).

~**go-** (>**ngCnggo:-**) *v.i.* olo tolopc ngc:nam jũ to crawl about hither and thither.

~**sa-** *v.i.* rvgdum manggom tayo:pc ngc:nam jũ to crawl upward or towards the north or the east.

~**tog-** *v.i.* nvkko:pc ngc:nam jũ to crawl downward or towards the south or the west.

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ngc:namcm inc úú (a baby or something) which crawls.

~**pv:-** *v.i.* ngc:la okolai pv:nam júú to reach a certain spot by crawling.

~**lad-** *v.i.* okolokkc ngc:daga:ji odopc ngc:nam júú to crawl back.

~**len-** *v.t.* ngc:la arang ataglokkc, aru:lokkcbulu lennam úú to crawl out (of a room, a hole, etc.) {cf. **ég-**}.

ngvmko *n.* ta:ng katc:la, ali: lennc, ma:nc amvng abangko júú a variety of yam, the creeper being slightly thorny.

ngvr- *v.i.* (sumnyo manggom inggo aglv:la:bulu) bcttapakpc, odokkc pcsokandopc, alvngcm nappa:lok bc:lenmonam úú to roar.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ngvrnamcm inc úú that which roars.

-ngwrsu- *vl.suf.* o:kaiko dola:-tv: la:bulu mittuglo sa:la mcngkinsuma:pc inamcm lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote intoxication. {e.g. **do-** 'to eat' + **ngvr** + **su-** >**dongvrsu-** 'to get intoxicated owing to eating something'; **tv:-** 'to drink' + **ngvr** + **su-** >**tvngvrsu-** 'to get drunk', etc. **-ngwrsu-** <**ngvr** + **su-**.}

ngí:r-nga:r *onom.* yubdolo sc:kai sc:kaikc ybungc bottcpc bc:namcm lukannanc gompír úú the sound of snoring.

S, s

S, s *n.* Mising muktc:lok appi:nc abvg júú the fourth letter of the Mising consonants.

so- (*var. tvg-, bu-*) *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kai atta:rko alaglokki sogabla avkc kcra:pc gvdocp bo:l binam; (go:ru-menjcglokki-bulu) cdcm pc bo:l bila atv atvcm kcra:pc gvmonam; korod atvlokki vsngcm porkenam; sc:kaikcpc gvlv:ma:nc ko:ncngcm (yamncpc la:pc cmna) alaglok sogabla tvgbomkunam júú to pull or drag someone or something; (of oxen, buffalos, elephants, etc.) to draw (a loaded cart, heavy objects like logs, etc.); to saw (wood, etc.); to drag away a girl from somewhere (in order to marry her by force).

~**a:-** *v.t.* sé:kaimé manggom o:kai atta:rko ara:lo:pé sonam úú to pull something or someone in.

~**ér-** *v.t.* atv atvcm dungkodokkc gvcrdopc sonam júú to remove something from the existing place or position by pulling.

~**gor-** *v.t.* sonam agercm igornam úú to pull something quickly.

~**gid-** *v.t.* o:kaiko rvbv manggom onnokokki pon-ge:la rvbvdc m manggom onnodcm alaglokki sola

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ̃/; í →/ĩ/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

ponnamdcm kvnggv:monam ꞑꞑ to tighten by pulling (a rope, a thread, etc. used to tie or fasten something).

~**ngab-** *v.t.* go:ru-menjcgcbulu tvgnam ga:ri:kokki o:kaiko la:nam agercm geramnam; sitckokki kunda atvcm sonam agercm geramnam; (korodlokki vsngcm) sonam agercm geramnam ꞑꞑ to finish carrying something with a cart driven by oxen, buffalos, etc.; to finish dragging logs of wood, etc. to a certain spot or place with the help of an elephant; to finish sawing wood.

~**sod-** *v.t.* rvbv atvcm sola bvnmonam ꞑꞑ to snap a rope, etc. by pulling.

~**sa:-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko talc:pc manggom rvgdumpc sonam ꞑꞑ to pull someone or something upward or towards the north or the east.

~**tum-** *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc sola la:tumnam ꞑꞑ to stop someone or something from moving away (i.e. going away, falling, etc.) by pulling.

~**tu:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko korotkokki tu:nyikopc idopc sonam ꞑꞑ to saw a log of wood into two pieces.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* (o:kaiko) sonamcm inc; (jgvlv:ma:nc ko:ncngcm yamncpc la:pc cmna) sonamcm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who pulls or drags something; (one) who drags away a girl from somewhere (in order to marry her by force).

~**bom-** *v.t.* okolaipc gydolo o:kaiko sola bomnam manggom sé:kaimé sola gíbonam ꞑꞑ to take something or someone along by pulling or dragging.

~**lad-** *v.t.* yamncpc la:pc cmna sobomkunam ko:nc:ngcm, manggom sc:kai dugbokunam ko:nc:ngcm, ko:ncng crang taniyc sola la:latkunam ꞑꞑ (of the parents of a girl or of people on their side) to bring back home by force a girl who had been dragged away forcibly by someone (in order to marry), or who had eloped with someone.

~**la la:nam** *n.* gvlv:ma:nc ko:ncngcm alaglok sogabla tvgbomlang-kula yamncpc la:nam leke ili: ꞑꞑ the erstwhile custom of marrying a girl forcibly by literally dragging her away from somewhere.

so (*var. iso*, etc. ⇔ **iso**) *pron.* agom luncdok kcrangarpc alag sutkankodo ꞑꞑ here. {*Note:* The vowel in **so** is lengthened, when it is followed by suffixes beginning with a single consonant, e.g. **so** + **rung** '(emphatic suffix)' >**so:rung** 'exactly here (and nowhere else)'; **so** + **ma** '(negative suffix)' >**so:ma** 'not here', etc. **so** is also used like a suffix after a noun, e.g. **arang** 'the inside' + **so** >**ara:so** 'here inside'; **yub-** 'to sleep' + **ko** '(locative suffix)' + **so** >**yupkoso** 'here, where someone sleeps', etc. The free **so** may precede the word containing the bound **-so**, but such use is not obligatory. *cf. odo, olo, tolo, bolo.*}

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

-so⁻¹ nl.suf. ⇨ Note following **iso**.

-so⁻² vl.suf. a:ye, appuncbulu cdvko lenpcnammcji dcddvko lenma:nammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to a verbal root to denote less fruiting, flowering, etc. than what is normal. {e.g. **e:-** 'to fruit' + **so-** > **e:so-** 'to fruit in smaller quantity'; **pun-** 'to flower' + **so-** > **punso-** 'to flower in smaller quantity', etc.}

-so³ vl.suf. agom luncdc o:kai agerko ipc cmna lunamcm manggom dagrobnammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added, generally, to another suffix or other suffixes (already added to a verb root) to denote that the speaker proposes to do something. {e.g. **len-** 'to get ready (to go somewhere)' + **po:-** '(suffix indicating doing something first)' + **so** > **lenpo:so** 'Let me first get ready'; **jo:-** 'to carry' + **bi-** '(suffix indicating doing something in someone's behalf)' + **so** > **jo:biso** 'Let me carry (it) for you'; **ra:-** 'to cook something by boiling' + **po:-** '(suffix indicating doing something first)' + **bi-** '(suffix indicating doing something in someone's behalf)' + **so** > **ra:po:biso** 'Let me first boil (it) for (someone)', etc.}

soum num.cl. (abumge:la arainc atv atvc, lukanpc -- di:bang, vsng, yogvrčbulu) aumko, appi: angngo, akkcng, vyvng cmna kynam ꞑꞑ (of long objects, such as bamboo, logs of wood, iron rods, etc.) three pieces. {bl. **asong** + **aum**. Also

⇨ **so:nyi**. }

sok adv. (agom luncdok kcra:lok) alaglokki sutkankodok ꞑꞑ this way.

soka n. lo:la gvdopc, ga:ri:lo:bulu molvgnam, lumkcrdopc monam atta:r abangko ũ a wheel. {L. <AS. }

soki: n. so:pi:ko lctvg kanc, vsng manggom jcyv:logbuluk monam, tedgc:nanc atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ a chair. {L. <As. }

sokko ⇨ **rikkong**

sokkor (var. sogdur) n. lagbukkc la: lakkekc migmo kvkpc gvrksukodc ꞑꞑ chin.

sokkab⁻¹ (redup. ~-sograb-) v.i. kinam lcgangcbulu gi:la manggom cmpci migmo kora:mam ꞑꞑ to have hollow cheeks.

~nam vl.n.

~nc adj.,n. migmo kora:nc ꞑ ꞑꞑ (one) who has hollow cheeks.

sokkab⁻² v.t. nappangcm kosubnam ũ to close one's mouth.

sokke: n. ongolok nappa: dungko atagdc la: angkcngc du:rvksukolok kekon-kesakkc tornc along ꞑꞑ the hard bones on both sides of a fish's breast which joins with the front part of the head.

~ ke:- v.t. ongolok sokkeycm nappang atagdokkc busodnam ũ to sever the breast portion of a fish, containing hard bones on both sides, from the front part of the head.

sokké adv. agom luncdc dungkodokkc ũ from here. {**so** 'here' + **kké** '(ablative case marker)'} }

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- sokpe:-** *v.i.* agom luda ludala nappangc ape:gcnam ꞑꞑ not to feel like speaking any more because of speaking too much (as though the mouth has been tired).
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- sogon** *n.* o:kai atta:rcm bomnappc, gordu:lo tulvksula:-dopc ta:li: molvktc:la gainkokki omnam attar abangko ꞑꞑ a bag made of cloth, with a strap to it from the shoulder.
- sogab-** *v.t.* atv atvcm gagabnam; (lc:sula ager gercn manggom duggcnc taniycm) gagnam ꞑꞑ to catch (something or someone); to catch an offender or absconder.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* sogabnam agercm gercncdc ꞑꞑ (one) who catches (someone or something).
- sogum** (*var. ségum*) *n.* simang donc pirtanc pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ a vulture. {L <As.}
- sogíng** *n.* ongo, tatvg, tapum-tari:: atvcm donc, odokkc nappangc, lvpongc la: lctvgc arainc pirtanc pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ stork.
- sogdur** (*var. sogdul*) *n.* migmolok kéig atagdé ꞑꞑ the fleshy portion of the cheek.
- sogbal-** *v.i.* bojeko advn kala migmolo otognam ꞑꞑ to have fleshy (and hence to look hanging) cheeks.
- ~**né** *adj.* bojeko advn kala migmolo otogné ꞑꞑ (someone) having fleshy (and hence hanging) cheeks.
- sogber** *n.* nabberc la: sokkor aninkc adin ꞑꞑ the portion of the face between the chin and the lower lip.
- soglong** *n.* sokkorlok along ꞑꞑ the lower jawbone.
- song, songka** ⇨ **ésong**
- songo** *num.cl.* (abumge:la arainc atv atvc, lukanpc -- di:bang, vsvng, yogvrccbulu) angngoko ꞑꞑ (long objects, such as a bamboo, a log of wood, etc.) five pieces. {*bl. asong* + *angngo*. Also ⇨ *so:nyi*.}
- songkong** (*var. somkong*) *n.* pirme:ge:la, minnycnwlo yakalvgla lv:nc, ku:nc a:ye e:nc csvng amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of tree, bearing sour, blackish (when ripe), small fruit in bunches in large numbers.
- songkali:** (*var. dangkCng*) *n.* nappa:dc nabjongge:la aipakpc arainc, odokkc amvrcc araila alumnc asvg kama:nc ajjo:nc ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of small, long fish with a round body and a long, pointed snout.
- songkid** ⇨ **ko:yid**
- songkCng** (*var. songke:*) *num.cl.* (abumge:la arainc atv atvc, lukanpc -- di:bang, vsvng, yogvrccbulu) akkcngko ꞑꞑ (of long objects, such as a bamboo, a log of wood, etc.) six pieces. {*bl. asong* + *akkéng/akke:*. ⇨ Also *so:nyi*.}
- songkvr** (*var. somkvr*) *n.* ku:nc a:ye e:nc odokkc ta:ng kanc vsvng amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of thorny shrub and its fruit.
- sosmang** *n.* amigc aipc ka:begdopc manggom do:nyc amigcm amma:dopc amiglo gclvksunam

atta:r abangko ʉ spectacles (glasses). {L.<As.}

sotub *n.* Mising okumlok tunggc:lok la: yapkurlok bangku: talc:pc sekab kcvglo molvgnam tu:sudnc (va manggom soli: pi:torlok) bare: ʉa triangular cover (made of bamboo or walling reeds) fixed in the front as well as the back part of a Mising house above the wall and below the roof.

sotém *n.* mota:rua (kensi) talc:lo okum araikampc arai araicpc ilvgnam va manggom vsvng j ʉ purlin.

sotkar (*var.* **dangkur**) *n.* petkomnam arvglo:bulu gva:la:ma:-dopc cyeglok, sobenlogbuluk lv:po:lo kctpo:pc raglvgnam va manggom vsvng attungj ʉ bamboo or wooden bar suspended horizontally from the neck of a pig, a goat, etc. to prevent it from entering an area of cultivated land by crossing a fence.

sotsoli sodnam *n.* ajji:nc ko:ka:ngc dugla, sumla:bulu so:mannamko ʉ a kind of game, involving running and jumping, played by children.

sod- *v.t.* o:kai atvc among talc:logbuluk yudla gvdopc nv:lvgnam ʉ to give a push to something so as to make it slip along a surface.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**lvg-** *v.t.* atv atvc yudla gvdopc nv:lvgnam ʉ to push something so as to make it slip along a surface.

~**sod-** *vl.suf.* arainc atv atvc m o:kaiko ila tu:nyikopc imonammcm lukannanc gomnyob ʉ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote

snapping or breaking something long into two parts. {e.g. **tcg-** 'to cut' + **sod-** >**tcksod-** 'to cut a long into two pieces'; **bvn-** '(of a rope, a thread, etc.) to snap' + **sod-** > **bvnsod-** '(of a rope or a thread) to get snapped', etc.}

sodín *n.* csolok advnj ʉ meat of the Indian bison.

sodjeb *n.* íalokki monam kurpan abangkoj ʉ a kind of bamboo trap.

son- *v.t.* o:kaiko talc:lok gvko:pc cmna:bulu aipc ponme:nc tugc:lok (lukanpc -- va manggom vsvngcmbulum aso:-so:nyikopc pulvgla monam lcgolok) gvnam ʉ to walk along something very narrow (e.g. a makeshift footbridge, consisting of a piece or two of bamboo or logs of wood thrown or fixed across a stream).

~**ko-** *v.t.* légo atém sonla gíko:nam ʉ to cross something very narrow (e.g. a makeshift footbridge, consisting of a piece or two of bamboo, logs of wood, etc.).

~**kangkv-/~ka:-/~kv-¹** *v.t.* (kvnggv:dagji, kvnggv:ma:ji, cdc m ka:pc cmna:bulu) sonla gvkvnam ʉ to walk along something very narrow (e.g. a makeshift footbridge) by way of a trial (to see if it is strong enough, or, how it feels like, etc.).

~**kalag-** *v.t.* lcggom sondolo tukalagnam (cdc mpc tukalagla olednam) j ʉ to put one's steps wrongly while crossing a makeshift footbridge, consisting of a piece or two of bamboo or log of wood (and

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

so fall down).

~**kv**² *v.t.* sonnamcm po:pc ikvnam jũũ to have previous experience of walking along something very narrow (such as a makeshift footbridge, consisting of a piece or two of bamboo or log of wood).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

-sonsu- ⇨ -yonsu-

sobog (*var. sobug*) *n.* yoksa atvcm dunla lc:nanc jũũ a sheath for a sword, a large knife, etc.

soben *n.* okumlo o:nam a:rcng kanc, yaopc bcttcma:nc, dumsungcm pc igamnc, simvn abangko jũũ a goat.

somkong ⇨ **songkong**

sompa *n.* oyi:pcbulo donam, angngoko pakug kanc, bottcgamnc, ku:nc a:ye abangko, odokkc odok bottcpagnc amvng jũũ a kind of big forest tree bearing fruit with a sour taste (used as a vegetable by many).

some: *n.* ame:nc ba:ro va abangko jũũ a kind of bamboo.

sor- *v.t.* si:pagcm busorla po:pikokkibulu onnopc inam; (tarumbutiyc-bulu) nappa:lok onno la:lennla donnam (odokkc csabcmpc ponam) jũũ to spin yarn; (of spiders and some insects) to spin threads (and weave a web).

~**kom-** *v.t.* (tarambotiyc-bulu) onno sorla csabcmpc imola tapum-tariyc dc:yv-dc:sangko lamtcm mokomnam jũũ (of spiders) to weave a web across the path of winged insects.

~**komsu-** *v.t.* polu manggom ake tapumé nappa:lok onno la:lennla aíké

amírém onnokokki mokomsunam jũũ (of larvae and some insects) to cocoon themselves by spinning and spreading threads all around the body.

~**kum-** *v.t.* onno atvcm sorla lcngekumnam jũũ to spin yarn and stock.

~**gor-** *v.t.* onno sornam agercm igornam jũũ to spin yarn expeditiously.

~**ngab-** *v.t.* onno sornam agercm geramnam jũũ to finish spinning yarn.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* onno sornam ager gernc jũũ (one) who spins yarn; (something) which spins threads from its own secretion.

~**po-** *v.i.* (o:kai atvkokki) onno sornam agerc gerponam jũũ to be convenient or easy to spin (with a particular tool).

~**len-** *v.t.* sorla onnom la:lennam jũũ to spin yarn.

-**sor-** *vl.suf.* onno manggom rvbvcmcmbulum araimonamcm lukannanc gomnyob jũũ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote to elongate a thread, a rope, etc. {e.g. **bu-** 'to pull, to draw' + **sor-** >**busor-** 'to make a thread, a rope, etc. long by pulling it out from a roll, a skein, etc.'}

sorog *n.* yebung tayo:do ako manggom annyiko a:rcng kanc, asvg bi:samnc yumra:lo du:nc bcttcnc simvn abangko jũũ rhinoceros.

sora ollung *n.* (ake Mising taniyc cdvlai monam ui abangkolo) kopag

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

amv:logbuluk ajji:nc ollungko ba:re:
ilvktc:la moge:la, ara:lo ui saki:ko
dorla du:mola, a:nclo yudlvgnam ú
a miniature boat built out of a plan-
tain tree and its bark, with a minia-
ture cottage on it and with an
earthen lamp burning inside the cot-
tage, which is allowed to drift down-
stream in a river (as a part of a re-
ligious rite observed by some
Misings occasionally).

sore: *n.* sogvngcm gcsunc pirme:gamnc
pcttang abangko ú a kind of crane,
slightly smaller than a stork.

sorsor-mormor- *v.i.* amigc migorla
manggom aipc pva:ma:la sc:kaimc
manggom o:kaiko narc:pc
ka:begma:nam ú not to see some-
one or something clearly owing to
cataract in the eyes or insufficient
light.

sormon *n.* asilo la: tcmpvlo du:nc
bottcpagnc sarkodcmpc inc turnc
abangko ú crocodile.

sola *n.* pirme:ge:la abako dvgnc mvrsv
abangko ú a small but very hot va-
riety of chilli.

solipitor *n.* borme:ge:la arainc annc
kanc pi:rompc inc, okumlok
ba:reycmbulum monanc, yumrang
amvng abangko ú the walling reed.

solud ta:ped *n.* tungkon-tu:salok
sogabge:la tígmílo sardopé
ta:pedémpé pednam so:ríj ú a rope,
plaited in such a way that it can be
unwound by pulling its two ends.

soyar (*var.* **seyar**, **pe:jong**) *n.* Mising
okum ara:lok yupko ú portion of
the platform inside a stilted Mising

house generally used for sleeping.

soying¹ (*var.* **soyíng¹**) *n.* okum sekab
kcvglo rv:sv: manggom koktoglo
raksa:la lc:nam karc ú a rack hung
from the roof of a house.

soying² (*var.* **soyíng²**) ⇨ **dugying**
so:-¹ *v.i.* (ni:tom molvgla manggom
molvgma:pc) dum dum manggom
mannam atv atvc bcngkam
bcngkamdcmpc alagcm aryi:-
arsa:la, allcm dalen-daa:la amvr cm
cngunmonam ú to dance.

~ko (>**songko**) *n.* so:nam ager gerko
ú place for dancing.

~k a n g k v - / ~ k a : - / ~ k v - ¹ (>
songkangk v - / songka: - / songk v -)
v.i. (o:kaiko so:namcm kapc idoji
cdcm akonc ka:dopc manggom
makso: so:mvlo sc:kai avc kapc
mc:suycji cdc m ka:pc cmna)
so:nam agerko gerkvnam ú to dem-
onstrate a dance for someone else
to see; to dance by way of a trial
(to see how it feels like).

~kin- / ~ken- (>**songkin- / songken-**)
(*comp.rt.*) *vt.* so:namcm ikinnam
ú to know how to dance.

~kv-² *v.t.* so:namcm po:pc ikvnam ú
to have experience of dancing.

~gor- (>**songgor-**) *v.i.* so:nam
agercm igornam ú to dance with-
out delay.

~gab- (>**songgab-**) *v.t.* (o:kai
so:namko) kabodopc so:nam ú to
perform a certain form of dance
correctly.

~gu:- (>**songgu:-**; *redup.* **songgu:-
songa:-**) *v.i.* (songkodc kobug-
kora:ma:la:-bulu) sonamcm

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/
followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

igu:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to be convenient for dancing. {*Note:* The *redup.* form is used, generally, in negative and interrogative sentences by adding the relevant markers.}

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* so:namcm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who dances; dancer.

~**man-** *v.i.* dumdum dv:lvglá, ni:tom molvglá:bulu, makso so:namcm imannam; dumdum-lu:pi kama:pcsin cmppcgomci yapa pila:bulu ni:tom-maksong imanla mc:ponam; ko:ka:ngcbulu bangkv bangkv agercm iman-lumannam; sc:kaimc cmmvmpc iman-lumannam lcgangc atv atvko lunam manggom inam ꞑꞑ to sing and dance to the accompaniment of musical instruments; (of a group of people) to enjoy themselves by singing and dancing even without musical instruments; (of children) to play in different ways; to amuse oneself by saying or doing something to someone playfully.

~**man** *n.* so:mannam ager ꞑꞑ amusements; (of children) playful activities; a song-and-dance performance.

~**mo**-¹ *v.t.* paksong so:pc cmna lunc sc:kaimc so:nam agercm imonam ꞑꞑ to allow someone to dance.

~**mo**-² *v.t.* sc:kaimc lulvglá paksong so:namcm imonam ꞑꞑ to make someone dance.

~**mur-** *v.t,v.i.* o:kai maksongém so:lagnam; sc:kai maksong so:namdc aima:nc agompc inam ꞑꞑ

to perform a dance incorrectly; to be inappropriate (for someone) to dance.

~**mvn-** *v.i.* sckkaikc so:nam ikolo akonc imvnnam ꞑꞑ to join a dance.

~**lod** *n.* maksong so:namém ilod ꞑꞑ manner of dancing.

~**lag-** *v.t.* kapc so:pcnammcji cdcmpc so:ma:nam ꞑꞑ to dance incorrectly.

~**lí:-** *v.i.* pakso: so:namcm ilv:nam ꞑꞑ to wish to dance.

~**yir-/~yvr-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc so:namcm geryirnam ꞑꞑ to teach someone how to dance.

~**yirsu-/~yvr-su-** *v.t.* so:namcm geryvrsunam ꞑꞑ to learn how to dance or practise dancing.

so:-² ⇨ **gi:-**²

so:nyi *num.cl.* (arainc di:bang, vsvng, yogvr atvc) annyiko ꞑꞑ (of long objects, such as bamboo, logs of wood, iron rods, etc.) two pieces. {*bl. asong* + *annyi*. The words for three, four, five, six, and ten pieces (of such objects) are **soum**, **so:pi: songo**, **songkCng**, and **so:yvng**, there being no blends corresponding to the numbers seven, eight and nine. Also ⇨ **asong**.}

so:ti:¹ *n.* lckko:pc kvntko annc lennc, bu:tala oudnc, rc:magnc vsvng amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of tree. {*L.<As.*}

so:ti:² *n.* Mising okumlok lottalo du:nc kunta annyidc du:rvgmvsu-dopc kctpo:pc molvgnam vsvng ꞑꞑ the front beam of a house. {*L.<As.*}

So:d *n.* (Ohom-so la: Bha:ratsok ake mimo:lo po:lo amin minnamcm

- Misingc lukampc) dvtaglok vying ko lang annyinc po:lo ɰú name of the twelfth month of the year (according to the calendar followed in Assam and some other states of India, and as pronounced by the Misings). {L.<As}
- so:n** *n.* po:lo vyingko lang anyi lcdv lcdvlo a:tvnc dvtag ɰú a calendar year. {L.<As}
- sonC** *n.* nc:ng cso ɰú a female of the Indian bison. {*bl.* **cso** + **anc**}
- so:pon** *n.* okum ara:lo galug-gasorcmbulum u:sa:la mcnapc kctpo:pc raglvgnam va manggom vsng ɰú a long piece of bamboo or wood fixed horizontally inside a house as a rail for keeping clothes on.
- so:pi:** *num.cl.* (abumge:la arainc di:bang, vsng, yogvr atvc) appi:ko ú (of long objects, such as bamboo, logs of wood, iron rods, etc.) four pieces. {*bl.* **asong** + **annyi**. Also ⇨ **so:nyi**}
- so:pé** (*var.* **iso:pé**, **idopé**) *adv.* agom luncdok kcra:pc (ka:nam, gínam, dugnamébulu) ɰú (look, come, etc.) here (to or toward this place). {**so/iso/ido** + **pé**. The final vowel is often clipped in rapid speech.}
- So:bo** *n.* Misi:lok 'Dole:' opvnllok gu:mvn amin ú name of a Mising lineage (to which the 'Dole:' sub-group belongs).
- so:man, so:man-** ⇨ **so:-**¹
- so:me:-** *v.i.* (abumge:la arainc va, vsngcbulu) ame:nam ú (of long objects, such as bamboo, logs of wood, etc.) to be small in size (i.e. girth).
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nC** *adj.,n.* (abumge:la arainc va, vsng atvlok) ame:nc ú (a long object) of small girth. {*bl.* **asong** + **ame:-**}
- so:rv** (*var.* **rvbv**) *n.* atv atvc moggabnapc porkenam joyvng atvc manggom kvnggv:monam onno ɰú rope; string.
- so:rí ríki:** *n.* abako oudnc vsng manggom ma:nc amvng atvlokcc so:rvcm pc bvbclcnla amo:pc gvtognc lcpvr ɰú hanging roots of some trees and creepers; prop roots.
- so:lo** (*var.* **-yé**m) *nl. suf., vl. suf.* sc:kai manggom atv atvc dcpc idag-ludag cmna lukannanc gomnyob ú suffix added to nouns, pronouns or verbs to carry the meaning of something like 'so', as exemplified, 'it has turned out that', etc. {*e.g.* **no** 'you' + **so:lo** **gí-** 'to come/go' + **to** '(here) past tense marker' + **ma** '(negativizer)' + **n** '(interrogative marker)' >**no:so:lo/no:yém** **gítoma:n?** 'So you didn't come/go after all?'; **no** 'you' **gí-** 'to come/go' + **to** '(here) past tense marker' + **ma** '(negativizer)' + **yém** >**no gítoma:so:lo/gítoma:yém?** 'So you didn't come/go, eh?'. The focus of the sentence is the word to which the suffix is added.}
- so:le:-** *v.i.* (cmc torma:nam lcgangc) oyvngcbulu aipc usa:ma:la aima:pc inam; sc:kai iyyc kama:la pudde:nam ú (of a curry, etc.) not to look well-cooked or to become tasteless (as a result of insufficient

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

fire); (of a person) to be pale.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* aipc usa:ma:la dogu:-doa:ma:nc (oyngcbulu); iyyc kama:la pudde:nc (tani:) jũ (of a curry, etc.) to be tasteless or not looking well-cooked (as a result of insufficient fire); (someone) pale.

so:yong (*var. so:yung*) *n.* ⇒ **kouung**

so:yvng (*var. so:ying*) *num.cl.*

(abumge:la arainc di:bang, vsvng, yogvr atvc) vyingko jũ (of long objects, such as bamboo, logs of wood, iron rods, etc.) ten pieces. {*bl. asong* + *íying*. Also ⇒ **so:nyi**}

sa *indecl.* o:kai agerko gertoka cmna tolvgdolo manggom lulvgdolo, gvyckubo cmna lutatsudolo, sc:kaimc daglenka:-mvnsudolo:bulu gomyardkolo lupongarnam manggom lcdupakpc lunam gompir ũ word used, usually at the beginning or the end of a sentence, to express an endorsement of a proposed action, a permission, a command, a request, a challenge, etc., somewhat equivalent to English 'OK', 'Alright', 'Go ahead (with some action)', 'Very well, then', etc. {*Note: The emphatic form of sa is sa:*, which is used especially when the speaker presses for compliance with his/her command, request, etc.}

saikel (*var. sarkel*) *n.* alclokki tulvgla dugmonam soka annyiko kanc abangko jũ bicycle. {*L. <Eng 'bicycle', clipped to 'cycle'*}

sakab sakab *onom.* ikiyc, cyeg atvc o:koiko dodolo nappangc bc:nam;

(taniyc) o:kaiko dodolo cdcmpc bc:nam jũ the munching sound made by pigs, dogs, etc., when eating; a similar sound made by a man, when eating.

saki: (*var. saraki:*) karsin manggom donam tula:lo onno molvgla onnodcm dormonam atta:r abangko jũ an uncovered earthen or metallic lamp. {*L. <As.*}

sakkab- (*var. sakkeb-*) *v.t.,v.i.* (aki: ara:lok csarcn ngalenla) akiycm kora:monam; j(atvkosin doma:la manggom gi:so:-soro:la:bulu) sc:kaikc akiyc kora:nam jũ to make one's belly concave (by breathing out); to have a concave belly (because of starvation or being very lean).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* aki: kora:nc ũ concave-bellied (person).

sakkí- *v.i.* o:kai bottcnc agerko gerpc cmna mc:nam manggom dagrobnam ũ to undertake, or to think of undertaking, something tough or ambitious.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kai bottcnc agerko gerpc cmna mc:nc manggom dagrobnac jũ (one) who undertakes, or thinks of undertaking, something tough or ambitious.

~**la:-** *v.i.* bottcnc agerko gerpc cmna mc:la:nam jũ to dare (to) undertake something tough or ambitious. {⇒ **sag-²**}

sag-¹ *v.i.* (**sagrc** gompir lcdvlo lunam) lv:po:lo sagrc gvksunam lcgangc

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- manggom lv:pong a:gdagnmpc
 inam lcgangbulu aki ara:lok csarc
 utpin- ge:la lv:po:dok dc:lenla
 bc:nam jũ (usually preceded by the
 word **sagrc**) to cough.
- ~**an-/~tí-** *v.i.* sc:kai yumcm-
 longngcm manggom adv bcjepakko
 sagrcm sagla du:nam jũ to keep
 coughing all the time or for long
 hours.
- ~**kv-/~mvn-** (>**sakkv-~sagmvn-**)
 (*redup.*) *v.i.* sagrc sagnam lcgangc
 mc:poma:nam jũ to feel unhappy
 because of having to keep cough-
 ing.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* sagrc sagla du:nc
 manggom sagnamcm inc ũ (one)
 who has a cough or who is cough-
 ing.
- ~**bad-** *v.i.* sc:kai sagrc sagnamc
 aipc kvnggv:nam jũ to have a se-
 vere cough.
- ~**mo:su-** ⇨ **sagmo:su-**
- ~**len-** *v.t.* sagla sagrcm lv:po:lokcc
 gvlenmonam jũ to cough out
 phlegm.
- ~**yar-** *v.i.* arai arai pc sagla du:nam ũ
 to cough for a long duration.
- sag-²** *v.i.* (o:kai agerko gerpc cmna)
 pcsoma:pc daglennam jũ to dare
 (to) do something.
- ~**kv-** (>**sakkv-**) ⇨ **sakkv-**
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* a:ng kanc jũ (one) who
 dares (to) do something.
- sag-³** (*var. tub-*) *v.t.* (apincmbulum)
 kotta:lokki moka:lokkcm la:lenla
 arcml:bulu mclvgnam jũ to ladle
- rice, etc. onto a dish or a plate out
 of a pot.
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* lomna sagnam jũ to ladle
 rice, etc. onto a dish or a plate out
 of a pot quickly.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj. n.* sagnam agercm inc ũ
 (someone) who ladles out rice, etc.
 onto a dish or a plate out of a pot.
- ~**bad-** *v.t.* cdvko sakpcnammcji dcm
 bcjcy:ngko sagnam jũ to ladle
 rice, etc. onto a dish or a plate out
 of a pot in excess of the require-
 ment.
- ~**sag-** *vl.suf.* (sc:kai kinam-ramnam
 lcgangbulu) uyu-utpongcm lcdupc
 atv atvko bipc cmna lutomla ambvn
 pidla:bulu o:kai agerko
 gerpo:namcm lukannanc
 gomnyob jũ suffix added to an ap-
 propriate verb root to denote a
 promise made on an ad hoc basis
 for propitiating a spirit later in a
 proper way (when someone is un-
 well or otherwise). {*e.g. ba:-* 'to
 burn' + **sag-** >**ba:sag-** 'to burn the
 tip of a cock's or hen's tail as a prom-
 ise made to the spirit concerned
 for a proper propitiation later'; **to-**
 '(here) to keep, especially a domes-
 tic animal, for a particular use in fu-
 ture' + **sag-** >**tosag-** 'to keep a
 domestic animal as an offering to a
 spirit for slaughter at a propitiation
 ceremony later', etc. }
- sagu:-** *v.i.* (a:rob aima:la aipc
 ngala:ma:nam manggom dcpinc
 kinam lcgangc) lv:po:dc bc:dopc,
 odokkc ngala:ma:ncmpc, nganam;

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- sagu:nam kinamc kanam ũ to breathe with some noise in the throat and with difficulty (because of asthmatic or other bronchial problems) ; to have asthma.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* aipé ngala:ma:nam kinamé kané ũ asthmatic (person).
- sagcn-** (*var. sarad-*) *v.i.* atv atvcm alaglok ringka:yemvlo kobuk-kora:-dagncmpc inam; belabma:nam; uryinma:nam ũ to have a rough surface.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* alaglok ringka:ycmvlo bclabma:nc; uryinma:nc ũ rough (surface).
- ~**bad-** *v.i.* alaglok ringgu:-ringa:danma:pc bojcko saradnam ũ to have an excessively rough surface.
- sagv-** (*var. sagv gv-*) *v.i.* mc:dvr la manggom mc:pinsula tadbeggcdopc ngalennam ũ to sigh.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* mc:dvr manggom mc:pinsula tadebggcdopc ngalenn ũ one who sighs.
- sagmo:su-** *v.i.* abako ager gerpa:nam manggom ngasod-nyayodnam lcdupc ajjo:ko mc:mi:-sagmi:la manggom anpopc mc:sula du:langkunam ũ to have a breathing space after a period of extreme preoccupations or difficulties.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- sagrC** *n.* sagla du:nam; sagycmvlo lv:pong ara:lokcc lennc nopsiycmpc inc ũ cough; phlegm in the throat.
- sangkog** *n.* ege sumdolo tanngem talcng-kcvkpc gvyv:-gvsa:monam lcgangc pa:nam onno kcvglo amo:bo du:dopc paglvglā alclok samyv: samsa:nam va so:nyiko ũ treadles of a loom.
- sangke** *n.* (omma: pa:nam lcdvpc ake nc:ng taniyc) aki: kinam abangko ũ a uterus-related stomach pain (experienced by some women after childbirth).
- sangga** *n.* do:nyi lenko atag ũ the east.
- sati:** *n.* do:nyilo manggom pcdo:lo amvr cm takkomsunam lcgangc gaggcng molvktc:la gainlokki la: yogvr atkongkokki monam atta:r abangko ũ umbrella. {L. <As.}
- sad-** *v.t.* okolai a:la du:nc arainc manggom araigamnc atv atvcm (lukanpc -- sobuglo a:la du:nc yokscm, amo:lo di:budla mcnam va manggom vsvng aglcngcm, i:pangcmbulum) la:lenpc cmna araikampc sonam manggom bunam ũ to pull out something long or longish thrust in or fixed somewhere, such as a sword in a sheath, a wooden or bamboo stake thrust into the ground, teeth, etc.
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kaiko sadnam agercm igornam ũ (to pull something out lengthwise quickly).
- ~**sa:-** (>**satsa:-**) *v.t.* o:koiycm sadla la:sa:monam ũ to pull out something vertically.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*

- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko sadnamcm inc ũ (someone) who pulls out something long or longish.
- ~**len-** *v.t.* (o:kai ara:lo:bulu du:nc arainc atvcm) sadla la:lennam jũ to pull out from somewhere something long or longish.
- san-¹** *v.i.* (ara:lok juncdc manggom judagncm pc incdc do:nyilo manggom cmc kcra:lo du:nam lcgangc gvpagla vsngc, annc, ongngo, adincbulu) le:la du:ma:la ctsanggcnam jũ (of wood, leaves of trees and plants, fish, meat, etc.) to become sapless or dry.
- ~**gor-** *v.i.* (vsngc, ongngobulu) lomna sannam jũ (of firewood, fish, etc.) to become dry quickly.
- ~**kurag-/~bad-** *v.i.* (vsngc, ongngobulu) yaopc sannam jũ (of firewood, fish, etc.) to become excessively.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* le:la du:ma:la ctsanggcnc (vsngc, ongngobulu) jũ dry (firewood, fish, etc.)
- ~**pi:-** ⇨ **sanpi:-**
- ~**bom-** *v.i.* (a:mcbulu) kekonlokck sanla gnam jũ (of crops, etc.) to start, and continue, becoming sapless.
- ~**bad-** ⇨ ~**kurag-**
- san-²** *v.t.* rcbad manggom jojikkoki asi kvkck amo:lo nvnggabila ollungcm gvmonam jũ to punt a boat.
- ~**gan-** (>**san-gan-**) *v.t.* ollungcm sanla asi etekolo ollu:dc tubgabila gvbadma:pc inam ũ to make a boat hit shallow waters while punting it forward.
- ~**gu:-** (>**san-gu:-**) *v.t.* ollungcm sannam agercm igu:nam jũ to be convenient to punt a boat. {**san-gu:-** is mostly used in negative and interrogative sentences by adding relevant markers.}
- ~**sa-** *v.t.* rvgdum manggom sanggapc ollungcm sanbomnam ũ to punt a boat upstream.
- ~**tog-** *v.t.* rvkko:pc manggom oa:pc ollungcm sanbomnam jũ to punt a boat downstream.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* ollung sannam agercm inc jũ (someone) who punts a boat.
- ~**bom-** *v.t.* ollungcm sanla bomnam jũ to carry on punting a boat forward.
- san-³** *v.t.* ako, annyi, aum cmna:bulu kvtcgcm kvnam ũ to count (numbers).
- ~**ka:-/~kv-** *v.t.* (taniyc manggom atv atvc cdvkoji) sanla kangkvnam jũ to count in order to find out (the number of persons or things).
- ~**gab-** (>**san-gab-**) *v.t.* (taniyc manggom atv atvc cdvkoji cdc) kabodopc sannam jũ to count correctly.
- ~**lag-** *v.t.* (taniyc manggom atv atvc cdvkoji cdc) sannamcm imurnam ũ to count incorrectly.
- ~**san-** *vl.suf.* o:kaiko ila atv atvcm sanmonammcm lukannanc gomnyob ũ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote drying something by some action. {e.g.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- a:-** 'to keep something over fire' + **san-** >**a:san-** 'to dry something by keeping it over fire'; **lo-** 'to keep something in the sun' + **san-** > **losan-** 'to dry something by keeping it in the sun', etc. ⇒**san-¹**}
- sansumi:** *n.* dviilo gunam lcgangc tani: amvrlo rcmvg-rcmvkpc bugnc abug ũ prickly heat.
- sapori:** *n.* abung pongkoglo manggom kcra:lo pi:robulu sa:lubnam gv:tunggamnc among jũ grassland. {L.<As.}
- sampi:-** *v.i.* (tani:, simvn-sike: atvc) gi:so:soro:nam jũ (of man or animals) to be skinny.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj./n.* gi:so:soro:nc (tani:, svmvn-sike: atvc) jũ (someone or something) skinny.
- sapke:** (*var.* **sappe:**) *n.* ongo mittublok kekon-kesakpé appuncmpc igamge:la lv:nc manggom lv:yomncdc (sapke:kokki onngo asilok oksijencm pa:la:do) jũ the gills of a fish.
- sapse** *n.* ongo sapkeycm kekon-kesakpc takkomla du:nc tornc alcb annyilok ru:yilok rcmagncdc jũ the soft portion in the borders of the hard, flat parts covering the gills of a fish on both sides.
- sam-** *v.t.* o:kai talc:lo lcppom tujcmnam ũ to trample.
- ~**ke-** *v.t.* samjebbla simonam (anguru:pc tani: manggom simvn-sikeycm sittc samjebbla simonam) ũ to trample someone or something, causing death (especially an elephant trampling someone or something to death).
- ~**go:-** *v.t.* (amo:lo du:nc o:kaiko mala:bulu) gvgo:la samnam jũ to trample on land (e.g. a grassy plot, a field under shallow water, etc.) here and there (in search of something in the ground or for some other reason).
- ~**jeb-/~jéb** *v.t.* o:kaiko samnam; o:kaiko atabgcdopc samnam jũ to trample; to flatten something by trampling.
- ~**tab-** *v.t.* (ajji:-arri:nc vsvngcm, ncmvngcmbulum) samla otabmonam jũ to cause (plants, tall grasses, etc.) to lie flat on the ground by trampling.
- ~**tupsu-** *v.t.* samdolo alc kcv glo o:kaiko tugabnam; cdcmpc tugabla lcppom o:kaiyc nvgnam manggom pe:nam jũ to hit something with the sole of the foot while trampling on something; to get the sole cut or pierced by something while trampling on the ground.
- ~**dub-**, (*redup.* ~**dub--yub-**), *v.t.* (taniyc manggom simvnc) atv atvc (lukanpc, a:m manggom pctu-pe:red arvgcm, sa:nc oyngbulum), odub-oyubgcdopc samnam jũ to trample on something, flattening it, or, damaging it beyond recognition.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj./n.* samnam agerém inc jũ (someone) who, or (something) which, tramples.
- ~**nyksu-** *v.t.* samdolo ta:ng atvc lcppom nvgnam jũ to get pierced

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

by thorns or cut by a sharp object in the sole of the foot while trampling on something.

~**ped-** *v.t.* péttangém manggom ajji:-arri:né turném samla simonam ꞑꞑꞑ to cause the death of a bird or small creatures by trampling.

~**pen-** (*redup.* ~**pen**-~**ren-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko samla mopennam (anguru:pé, sitté okumémbulum sampla mopennam) ꞑꞑꞑ to damage something by trampling (especially an elephant destroying a house by trampling).

~**butsu-**, (*redup.* ~**bud**-~**yutsu**) *v.i.* bukadlo:bulu allcm tubutsunam ꞑꞑꞑ (of the feet) to sink as a result of stepping into mud, bog, silt, etc.

~**bud-** *v.t.* samla o:kaiko among manggom bukad ara:lo a:monam ꞑꞑꞑ to make something go into the ground or under mud, bog, silt, etc. by trampling on it.

~**bur-** *v.t.* asi kcvglók bukad atvcM samla moburnam ꞑꞑꞑ to make (the water somewhere) muddy by trampling on the mud under water.

~**mvg-**, (*redup.* ~**mvg**-~**svg-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko samla momígnam ꞑꞑꞑ to damage something badly by trampling on it.

Samuguriyang *n.* Mising agom lukinma:né Mising réngamlok agléngko ꞑꞑꞑ a section of Misings (who have lost their mother tongue in the course of their habitation in the valley and are now speakers of an Assamese dialect).

sampcg *n.* di:bang atvcM rémvkpc

porge:la manggom a:ye yirrugnam a:m atkong atvcM agakpc oggabla soyar, lotta atvcM pctpu:nanc attar abangko ꞑꞑꞑ broom.

~**sam-...-ram-** (*redup. vl.suf.*) o:kai lcgangc gernam agerc mcngkampc ima:nammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑꞑ reduplicative suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote someone being unsuccessful in some action performed with a particular purpose. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say' + **sam-lu-** 'to say' + **ram-** >**lusam-luram-** 'to make a reuest to someone in vain'; **gí-** 'to go' + **sam- gí-** 'to go' + **ram-** >**gísam-gíram-** 'to go somewhere for a certain purpose (to meet someone, to buy something in particular, etc. for instance), but fail to achieve the aim',etc. It may be noted that the root is repeated before the second element of the reduplicative suffix. }

sar⁻¹ *v.i.* (**Csar** gompirdok lcdvlo lunam) Csar yunam ꞑꞑꞑ (usually preceded by the word **Csar** 'wind') to blow.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

sar⁻² *v.t.* yegnam gasumcm manggom okolai ponnam rvbv atvcM ta:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to untie a bundle (tied with ropes or fastened with the ends of a piece of cloth in which it is wrapped); to untie a knot.

~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kaiko sarnam agerém igornam ꞑꞑꞑ to untie a pocket, a knot, etc. quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**sar-** *vl. suf.* o:kai arekokki atv atv agomcm akon akoncm kinmonam,

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

atv atvcm sarnamcm-bulum lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote revealing or spreading something (a thought, a piece of information, a story, etc.), opening a packet, untying a knot, etc. by some action. {eg. **lu-** 'to say something' + **sar-** >**lusar-** 'to speak out something or spread something by word of mouth'; **bu-** 'to pull' + **sar-** >**busar-** 'to untie a knot, etc. by pulling', etc}

Saro *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ꞑꞑ a Mising family name (used as a surname).

sarog *n.* aninkc adi:kvdvlo du:nc tani:kvdngcm Misingc binam amin ꞑꞑ name given by the Misings to the tribal communities living in the neighbouring hills. {Note: The word is slightly pejorative in connotation and so not generally used these days.}

saraki: *n.* ⇨ **saki:**

sarad- ⇨ **sagcn**

sari: *n.* gordu:lokcc lckidlo:pc gckapsula:-dopc akko:kopc sumnam, Bha:rotsok bojcy:ng nc:ng taniyc gcnam abangko ꞑꞑ a long piece of outer garment wrapped around the body from the shoulders to the heels and toes by most women in India (saree/sari). {L. <As.}

sarkod *n.* dortapagnc jo:jvngcmpc inc, yumra:lo du:nc, ngc:nc simvn abangko ꞑꞑ a species of monitor lizard.

sarkel ⇨ **saikel**

sargog *n.* annc bortanc, odokkc asvgdcm rvbpc mola:nam, bcttcnc vsng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of forest tree (from the bark of which ropes can be made).

~ **rvbv** *n.* sargog asvglok monam rvbv ꞑꞑ rope made from the bark of the **sargog** tree.

saloni: *n.* atí atílok a:yém lang asígém, manggom ajji:né la: béténé atí atíém re:la angu angumonam léngagé di:ba:lok ponam, ajji:gamné arungé bojeko kané atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ a sieve. {L. <As.}

sali: *n.* pa:ncmbulum dolvktc:la lodge:la donam guyc ꞑꞑ areca nuts cut into pieces and taken with betel leaves, etc. {L. <As.}

sa:¹ ⇨ **sa.**

sa:-² *v.i.* (among ara:lokcc) o:kai ammlok otsurc nginlennam manggom bangkv bangkv vsv:lok a:yelokkc otsurc lennam ꞑꞑ (of vegetation) to sprout.

~ **kan-** (>**sangkan-**) *v.i.* ammo manggom a:yelokkc otsurc lenkannam; ammobulu sa:nanc advc a:nam ꞑꞑ (of seeds, etc.) to look likely to sprout; to be time for sprouting.

~ **gor-** (>**sanggor-**) *v.i.* lomna sa:nam ꞑꞑ to sprout quickly.

~ **nam** *vl.n.*

~ **nc** *adj.,n.* among ara:lokke lennc (atv atvlok otsur) ꞑꞑ sprouting (seeds).

~ **len-** *v.i.* among manggom a:ye ara:lokcc sa:la lennam ꞑꞑ to come

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

out sprouting.

sa:-² *v.i.* (do:nyic la: po:lo) sanggalo lv:lennam ú (of the sun and the moon) to rise.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

sa:-³ *v.i.* ollungébulu rígdumpé gínam; taniyc alclok rvgdumpc gnam jú (of a boat, etc.) to move upstream; (of someone) to go on foot toward the north or the east.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

sa:-⁴ *v.i.* karc, moilo:bulu re:sa:nam; ba:s, re:l ara:lo:bulu a:nam jú to mount a platform; to climb a ladder; to board a bus, or a train, or any other kind of transport.

~**gor-** *v.i.* lomna atv atvlo re:sa:nam jú to mount a platform, climb a ladder, or board some means of transport quickly.

~**gu:-** *v.i.* atv atvlo re:sa:nam agercm igu:nam jú to be convenient to mount a platform, to climb a ladder, to board some means of transport, etc.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* okolai sa:nam agercm inc ú (someone) who mounts, climbs, boards, etc.

~**lv:-/~nv:-** *v.i.* okolai sa:nam agercm ilv:nam jú to desire to mount, climb, or board. {*Note:* **sa:-³** and **sa:-⁴** may follow another verb root, the resultant form being a compound root, e.g. **gv-** 'to go' + **sa:-** >**gvsa** 'to go up a platform (raised from the ground as in platform dwellings' or go somewhere towards the north or the east'; **nv:-** 'to push' + **sa:-**

>**nv:sa:-** 'to push something or someone up', etc.

sa:-⁵ *v.t.* o:kai talc:lo alc tulvgnam ú to put one's steps on something.

~**ke-** (>**sangke-**) *v.t.* sa:jebbla simonam jú to kill a man, an animal, a bird, etc. by stepping on him/her/it.

~**jeb-/~jéb-** *v.t.* o:kaiko alcckokki sa:nam manggom cdcmpc sa:la ajebmnam ú to put one's steps upon something (while standing or walking) or to flatten something by stepping upon it.

~**tupsu-** *v.t.* okolai dagdolo manggom lamtc gvdolo alc kcv glo o:kaiko tugabnam ú to step upon something while walking.

~**tub-** *v.t.* okolai dagdolo manggom dakor kordolo o:kaiko manggom sc:kaikc allcmbulum sanggabnam ú to step upon something or on someone's foot/feet while walking or standing somewhere.

~**dub-**, (*redup.* ~**dub--yub-**), *v.t.* atv atvc odub-oyubgcdopc talc:lo sa:nam jú to damage a spot or something badly by stepping upon it again and again.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nvksu-** *v.t.* ta:ng kanc manggom radnc atv atvko sanggabnam lcpptom nvgnam ú to get pierced by thorns or cut by a sharp object in the sole of the foot as a result of stepping upon such an object.

~**ped-** *v.t.* péttangém manggom ajji-arri:né turném sa:la simonam jú to cause the death of a bird or a small

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

creature by stepping upon it.

~**butsu-**, (*redup.* ~**but**~**yutsu**) *v.i.* bukadlo:bulu allcm tubutsunam ꞑꞑ (of the feet) to sink as a result of stepping into mud, bog, silt, etc.

~**bud-** *v.t.* sa:la o:kaiko among manggom bukad ara:lo a:monam ꞑꞑ to make something go into the ground or under mud, bog, silt, etc. by stepping upon it.

-**sa:-**¹ *vl.suf.* ⇨ *Note* at the end of **sa:-**⁴.

-**sa:-**² *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko gernamcm isa:nammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote the beginning of an action. {*e.g.* **kí-** 'to tell a story, to narrate an event, etc.' + **sa:-** >**kísa:-** 'to begin to tell a story, to narrate an event, etc.'; **mo-** 'to make, build, etc.' + **sa:-** >**mosa:-** 'to begin to make, build, etc. something', etc.}

sa:ng *n.* bojcko oudmoma:pc pongkoglo patu:la lc:nam, bojcko amo:lo arvgcmpe inam, csvng amvng abangko, odokkc odok annc; cdc annccm sanmogamge:la mesinkokki ncrdub-ncryubnamdcm asilo kirla tv:nam ꞑꞑ tea. {L.<As. }

sa:si *n.* (asag Misi:lok gognamlo) abv:nc bvro manggom bvrnc ꞑꞑ (term of address used by sections of Misings) elder brother or elder sister.

sa:jeb- ⇨ **sa:-**⁵

sa:do o:ri: ⇨ **o:pung o:ri:**

sa:yo marsang *n.* namponam lcgangc oyi:lo lvgnam ncmvng abangko ꞑꞑ a

kind of herb used as spice.

Sa:yang *n.* Mising rcngamlok aglcng abangko ꞑꞑ name of a subgroup of Misings.

si-¹ *v.i.* (turnc atv atvc turla dungge:la) turma:pc ipagnam; nci-ncnganc, vsvngcbulu aso aso:pc sanpagnam ꞑꞑ (of humans and other creatures) to die; (of vegetation) to grow sapless and wither away.

~**a:-** *v.i.* simangargom siyébonémpé kinsuma:pé isa:nam ꞑꞑ to begin to lose consciousness (as if or when one is about to die).

~**kan-** *v.i.* sidvnam; siycho:ncmpc ka:nam ꞑꞑ to be time (for someone or something) to die; to look as though someone or something is about to die.

~**kan**~**kan-** *v.i.* (ka:mvlo) siycho:cmpe inam ꞑꞑ (of someone or something) to look as if death is nearing.

~**ngab-** *v.i.* sc:kaibulu manggom o:kaiyc appv:pagdc sinam ꞑꞑ (of all the members of a family, all the members of a combating troop, all the members of an old generation, etc.) to die one after the other or en mass (without a single one remaining alive).

~**gor-** *v.i.* (sé:kai manggom atí atíé) lomna sinam ꞑꞑ (of someone or something) to die early.

~**kur** *n.* sc:kaikc sinamlok lcludc adv ꞑꞑ the time after someone's death.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* turma:nc ꞑꞑ (someone

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

or something) dead.

~**pag-** *v.i.* (sc:kai manggom o:kaiko) sila kama:pc inam ʉ (of someone or something) to cease to be amongst the living.

~**pele:-** *v.i.* (o:kai agerko gerbadla, sckai dcmbadnam lcgangcbulu) sinnmpc igcnam ʉ to be in a death-like physical condition (as a result of excessive labour, being beaten black and blue, etc.).

~**lv:-** *v.i.* turla du:lv:ma:nam ʉ to desire to die.

si-² *v.t.* (yesi gompir lcvlo lunam) amvr cm lagima:nam asicm gvlenmonam ʉ (preceded by the word **yesi**) to urinate.

~**katsu-** (*redup.* ~**kad-**~**yatsu-**) *v.t.* yesi sidolo amvrlo gcnam avkc atv atvcm jumonom ʉ to wet one's own clothes, etc. while urinating.

~**kad-** (*redup.* ~**kad-**~**yad-**) *v.t.* ojvngcbulu bonc-bvnn cm yesi silvgnam; atv atvcm yesi silvgla jumonom ʉ (of babies) to urinate on someone holding it; to wet something by urinating on it.

~**dutsu-** *v.i.* yubla du:dolo manggom kinam-ramnam lcgangc darobla:ma:la:-bulu avcm yesi sikatsunam ʉ to urinate in sleep or to wet oneself by urinating because of inability to get up from one's bed owing to severe illness.

si ⇨ **isi**

si- *pref.* bojcko simvn aminlo du:pongarn c gomnyob ʉ prefix occurring in many names of animals. {*Note: si-* is the first syllable of the

word **simín** 'an animal'.}

sikom¹ *n.* ainc agomko mc:ma:nc manggom agerlo jubma:nc tani:ʉ ʉ a low or worthless fellow.

Sikom² *n.* (Misingc mcngkampc) ajji:nc kimo rammonc ui abangko ʉ (according to Mising belief) supernatural being causing harm to young boys.

sikam *n.* ame:gamnc borali: cngo abangko ʉ a small-sized, flat catfish.

sikiri: ⇨ **sungkiri:**

siki: *n.* asvgdc mcdbucmpc inc dorme:nc ta:ng kanc kcbung abangko ʉ a variety of small porcupine.

sikung *n.* aki:ki:saglo ajji:nc alumcm pc ila dungkolokkc namponc alang lennc milbo: dumsung abangko ʉ the musk deer.

sikur (*var.* **svkur**, **jili:**) *n.* ajjiyaunc a:bungcm pc bidla du:nc asi ʉ a stream.

sikvr- (*var.* **svkvr-**) *v.i.* ansvngcm amvrlo anpa:sunam ʉ to feel cold.

sikkong (*var.* **svkkong**) *n.* jernam csvng manggom porkenam di:ba:lok ajji:nc atag-ayagc manggom attung-ayyungé; vsv:lok olo tolo ojcr-oycrla do:nc atkong ʉ small pieces of waste bamboo or wood; twigs of plants and trees lying here and there.

sig- (*var.* **svg-**) *v.t.* sckkc opvnc, gu:mvcbulu vngkucji, sckkclok sc:ko lenka:ji dcpinc alamcm manam; o:kai simvnko malennam lcgangc) amo:lo lcpo tulvkkom ka:la

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

gybomnam ꞑꞑ to trace one's lineage or relationship; to track (an animal, etc.)

~**go-** *v.t.* signam agerém igo:nam ꞑꞑ to trace one's lineage or relationship here and there or to lay too much importance in tracing one's lineage or relationship; to go tracking an animal here and there.

~**gab-** *v.t.* opvn atvcm kabodopc sígnam; simíném sigla magabnam ꞑꞑ to trace one's lineage, relationship, etc. correctly; to track an animal correctly (i.e. find the animal in the process).

sigiri: ⇨ **sungkiri:**

sigu (*var. sígu*) *n.* guné asi ꞑꞑ hot water. {*bl. asi/asi+guné*}

sigín (*var. sígín-*) *v.i.* (kiyé-ramyé-mvlo:bulu) jinla jinla alvngc ngvn ngvn cmna mannam ꞑꞑ to groan (especially when suffering from fever or a pain).

~**sa-** *v.i.* (kiyé-ramyé-mvlo:bulu) jinla jinla ngvn ngvn cmsa:na m ꞑꞑ to begin to groan.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj., n.* (kiyé-ramyé-mvlo:bulu) jinla jinla alvngc ngvn ngvn cmna mannc ꞑꞑ (one) who groans.

~**bad-** *v.i.* aipc kvnggv:pc sigvnam ꞑꞑ to groan severely.

singkin *n.* ajjo:ko mo:yonggamla asvg bi:samnc, ku:nc a:ye odokkc odok vsvng amvng ꞑꞑ a variety of citron and the tree bearing it.

singked *n.* onnom i:mola:dopc asvgdcm lang anncdcm ra:ycmvlo i:nc alang

lennc vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of tree whose bark and leaves produce a natural dye when boiled in water.

singgi *n.* a:ye bedla sv:pagcmpe inc lennc aipakpc oudla rcmagnc vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ the silk cotton tree.

singgi ali: *n.* lcppvrlok av lennc ajjiyaunc singgi amvngcmpe inc ali: amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of plant with tuberous roots.

sisug *n.* aralge:la agjarnc a:rcng kanc bcttcpagnc dumsungcmpe inc simvn abangko ꞑꞑ a large variety of horned deer; stag.

sinyíng (*var. sínýng*) *adv.* sc dtakso ꞑꞑ this year.

sinyum (*var. siyum, si:m*) *adv.* sc yumcso ꞑꞑ tonight.

sissi *n.* (ojvngcm lunam gompir) ongo ꞑꞑ (baby talk) fish.

sitong *n.* okolai atv atvc du:rinam lcgangc bitkumsula dungkolokkc to:namcmpe bidlednc (abu:lok, bungkelog-buluk) asic ꞑꞑ water of (river, stream, etc.) after it overflows an obstruction and surges down.

~ **to-** (>**sito: to:-**) *v.i.* okolai atv atvc du:rinam lcgangc bitkumsula dungkolokkc asic to:namcmpe bidlednam ꞑꞑ (of water) to surge down after overflowing an obstruction.

sito: sulli: *n.* sitongc a:nc ru:yilo gclvngam sulli: ꞑꞑ sand deposited on the banks of rivers, rivulets, etc. by water surging down after overflowing an obstruction.

sito: nya:nyur *n.* sito: sulli:lo arung ngonla du:nc nya:nyur abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of cricket found under sand deposited on the banks of rivers by flash waters.

sito: pa:yong *n.* yumra: ncmvng abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of wild herb.

sito: bíkí *n.* yongmo kama:nc, yaopc bottama:nc, tabv abangko ꞑꞑ a species of non-poisonous snake.

sito: ru:pun *n.* sulli:lo sa:nc mv:me:nc vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ a small tree (resembling a young pine) growing in sands.

sito: lo:id *n.* a:nc ru:yilok sulli:lo tame mego:la du:nc do:sipi:ri abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of wagtail.

sita ⇒ **svté**

situm *n.* bojcko amvd kanc, ncsin-ncincm lang cngo-adincmbulum donc, bctcnc yumra: simvn abangko ꞑꞑ bear (the animal).

sitc (*var.* **sita**) *n.* ycpong kanc dortaya:pagnc simvn ꞑꞑ elephant.

sitc goro (*var.* **sité gorgor, sita dukke:, tatogolong**) *n.* mittubdc bottcge:la amvrdokkc tamyodo:pc mesudnc, asigdc tatvg asigmpc igamnc, lamkudo araila aipakpc tornc ta:ng kanc, ongo abangko (sittc asilok gvko:dolo sc ongosc nvkpckc cmna aipc pcsodo cmna ludo) ꞑꞑ a kind of fish with a rather big head, a sharply conical body tapering off to the tail, an erect and hard sting on its back, the scaleless skin resembling somewhat that of a frog (believed by some to be feared even by elephants when wading

through water).

sitr (*var.* **kotr**) *n.* kvgdubnam sannc mvsv ꞑꞑ dried and ground chilli.

sid-¹ *v.t.* (sc:kaimc manggom go:rucm) va aglcng, sikkong-kokkibulu dcmnam ꞑꞑ to beat (someone or cows, especially oxen, being goaded) with a bamboo or wooden switch.

~ke- *v.t.* sidda siddala sc:kaimc manggom go:rucmbulum simonam ꞑꞑ to beat (someone or animals like cows) to death with a bamboo or wooden switch.

~jog- *v.t.* sidla mojognam ꞑꞑ to cause a wound by beating with a switch.

~dub- (*redup.* **~dub-~yub-**) *v.t.* kvnggv:ru:pc sidnam ꞑꞑ to beat with a switch (someone or an animal, such as cows) repeatedly.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nanc *adj.,n.* sidnamcm inanc ꞑꞑ (a switch or something like a switch) with which to beat.

~nc *adj.,n.* sidnamcm incdc ꞑꞑ (someone) who has beaten (something or an animal.)

~ped- *v.t.* pcttangcmbulum sidla mokenam ꞑꞑ to kill birds, small animals, etc. by beating with a switch.

~bad- *v.t.* sidnamcm ibadnam ꞑꞑ to beat with a switch excessively.

sid-² *v.t.* (amsid gompir lcdulo lunam) amongcm tungkud atvkokki nvgburge:la atv atv ammom apir pirnyipc ilvgnam ꞑꞑ to put seeds in the soil in ones or twos after tilling the required spot or plot with a spud,

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

etc.

~nam *vl.n.*

-sid- (*redup. -sid-...yid-*) *vl. suf.*
donam-tv:nam ager atvcm ajjo:kosin
mcpagma:pc gernamcm lukannanc
gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to a verb
root to denote performing acts
like eating, drinking, etc. without
leaving even a small particle (of
solid) or a drop (of liquid). {*e.g.*
do- 'to eat' + **sid-** >**dosid-** 'to eat
everything to the last particle of
food'; **tv:-** 'to drink' + **sid-** >**tv:sid-**
'to drink to the lees', etc. }

sido ⇨ **iso**

sidud patari: (*var. pa:ti:muturang*) *n.*
po:joggamge:la lvngum onngompc
igamnc, i: kama:ncmpc inc, ajji:nc
onggo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of small
fish.

sidum *n.* bcttccp be:dopc kabnc
ajji:nc dumsung abangko ꞑꞑ the
barking deer.

sidc ⇨ **isi**

siddí (*var. síddí, iddí*) *pron., adj.*
kcra:pc ka:begnam manggom
alagdo bomgabnam-kvddvko
cmna:bulu lunanc gompir ꞑꞑ (of
quantity) this much; so many (of
this).

sincmo:bo *n.* sibvdnc tani:kvdar ꞑꞑ dead
ancestors.

Sinte: *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ꞑꞑ
name of a Mising clan (used as a
surname).

sinpcri (*var. sinpuri*) *n.* mendaricm
dorta:ya:nc, odokkc pcrog-pcjabcm
donc yumra:lok simvn abangko ꞑꞑ
a large variety of civet.

sinnC *n.* anc pcsin pcrog ꞑꞑ a jungle
hen.

sinpo *n.* abo pcsin pcrog ꞑꞑ a jungle
cock.

sipid-¹ *v.i.* abako cngunma:pc du:nam
lccgangcbulu alc manggom alagc
okkomsin anbeksuma:nam ꞑꞑ (of
limbs, especially the feet or hands)
to be asleep or numb.

~nam *vl.n.*

sipid² *n.* rou ongo asvgcmmpc bi:samnc
asvg kanc sarkodcmmpc igamnc simvn
abangko ꞑꞑ the pangolin.

sipiyang (*var. sipang*) *n.* yumra:lo
bojeko lckopc du:nc, odokkc lckopc
mcnbomla dumsungcm-bulum
gamkenc, iki: abangko ꞑꞑ the wild
dog.

sipung (*var. svpung*) *n.* pcdong asi ꞑꞑ
rain water.

sipud (*var. svpud*) *n.* a:nclogbuluk
asilo putsa:nc apud ꞑꞑ foam or
bubbles on the surface of water.
{*bl. asi/asv + apud*}

sipele:- ⇨ **si-¹**

sipc ⇨ **isipc**

sipurili, sipu: lu:id ⇨ **asi pimpud**

sipCng *n.* ongo sogabnam lccgangc
yaopc o:rv:ma:nc bungkelo,
svkurlo:bulu asicm pc:rinam ꞑꞑ a
fence of grasses, straw, etc. built
across a shallow stream, a shallow
rivulet, etc. as an obstacle for trap-
ping fish (a weir).

sippi: ⇨ **bare:**

sibin do:re: *n.* yaopc bottcma:nc
yakanc pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ a kind
of small fork-tailed shrike.

sibiyong *n.* dc:nc taka abangko ꞑꞑ a

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

flying squirrel.

sibu- (*var. sibu-*) *v.i.* amigc manggom amvrlok o:kai alcpko jindu:ncmpc inam ꞑꞑ to experience an involuntary twitching of a part of the body, especially the eyes.

sibug *n.* bidla gvnc abung asic talc:pc buksa:ncmpc inc ꞑꞑ whirlpool.

siben *n.* yaka-mugyubné dumsung abangko ꞑꞑ the black buck.

sibe: *n.* migmodc tani: migmompic igamnc, amvd bi:samnc, tame kanc odokkc csv:lo sumgo:la du:nc simvn abangko ꞑꞑ monkey.

~**rai** *n.* tani: ka:yemvlo migmo lc:sisunc sibe: abangko ꞑꞑ a bashful monkey.

sibe: tabab (*var. sibe: dumbab*) *n.* ta:ng kanc a:ye e:nc csvng amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of tree bearing fruit with prickles all over.

sibv¹ ⇨ **sibu-**

sibv² *n.* adi:lo du:nc yumra: soben abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of wild goat found in high hills.

simang *n.* sinc tani: manggom sinc simvn ꞑꞑ a corpse.

~ **dar-** (>**sima: dar-**) *v.i.* sc:kai cra:lok taniyc siycmvlo siko crangcm yumcm ainc potincmbulum pomanla darbonam ꞑꞑ to go to a house, where someone has expired, and spend some nights with the bereaved family at their house, keeping awake and reading out religious texts or other readings of solemn character almost throughout the nights.

~ **yod-** ⇨ **gí:mang yod-**

simad- *v.i.* mittubc aima:la, mcngkinsunamc kama:pc ila, lutumluluma agomcm lunam manggom gerpcma:nam agercm gernam ꞑꞑ to be mad.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* mittug aima:nc ꞑꞑ mad.

simvn *n.* alc so:pi:ko kanc turnc ꞑꞑ an animal.

simnyo (*var. sumnyo*) *n.* gaipagnc mendaricmpc ige:la lv:yomnc la: yakanc amvtkokki ga:re:nc, appvngc psonam, adin donc simvn abangko ꞑꞑ tiger.

simni: (*var. semni:, simli:*) *n.* le:mlogbuluk vmmcm takkabnanc la: gunc mikkicm talc:pc yi:monc kangkurnam arsikokki monam attar abangko ꞑꞑ a chimney. {L.<Eng. chimney}

sira *n.* yumrang e:g ꞑꞑ wild pigs.

siram *n.* andc:nc lctvg so:pi:ko kanc, asilo la: tcmpvlo du:nc, odokkc aipc ongo mala donc, bottcpagnc takongcmpe ka:nam simvn abangko ꞑꞑ otter.

siri *n.* ti:yomla namponc asvg kanc vsvng amvngko ꞑꞑ the cinnamon tree.

sirung (*var. sírung*) *n.* asi lcgangc amo:lo ngonnam o:rv:nc arung ꞑꞑ a well. {*bl. asi + arung*}

siriyakanang *n.* taniyc ka:yccpc cmna sogabnam yumrang simvn-sike:, pciyi:-pcttang atvc mcko ꞑꞑ a zoo. {L.<As.}

Sirki: (*a.ba.*) *n.* ake Mising mibuc a:bangv:dolo v:tatsunam anc uyu ako

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

ꞑꞑ a female deity invoked by a section of Mising priests during their shamanistic ritual. {*Note*: **Sirki**: is invoked as **Sirki: Na:né** (Mother Sirki:) in some versions and as **Sirki: Ba:bu** (Father Sirki:) in some others. Another name, viz. **Sirdam**, is also invoked, either as a **Ba:bu** ('Father') or as a **Na:né** ('Mother'), the two apparently being a couple. The exact identity of these deities is also obscure.}

Sirdam (*a:ba.*) ⇒ *Note* at the end of the entry **Sirki**: above.

silo *adv.* si longcsi ꞑꞑ today.

silod *n.* abvg adnadc among atvkokki bortadopc monam abangko ꞑꞑ a slate to write on. {L <Eng. *slate*}

silum *n.* duma atvcm ilvgge:la, tayo:do vrga:nc cmc mckolcm mcla, mu:la mikki tv:nanc attar abangko ꞑꞑ a vessel for smoking. {L <As.}

silung (*var.* **svlung**) *n.* kvnggv:pc bidnam manggom kvnggv:pc csar sarnam lcgangc asic talcng-kcvkpc kagyi:-kaksa:nam ꞑꞑ waves of water; billow.

sile:¹ *n.* le:nc asi ꞑꞑ cold (not boiled) water used ordinarily. {bl. **asi/asv** + **le:nc**}

sile:² (*var.* **sile**:) *n.* ame:nc sibeycmpc inc vsng re:nc simvn abangko ꞑꞑ a species of monkey.

silcng *n.* yumrang mendari:-cmpc inc dorme:nc simvn abangko ꞑꞑ a small variety of wild cat.

siyo *adv.* siyumké yumésó (anguru:pé, tani: yubsum lédílo) ꞑꞑ tonight (es-

pecially, late at night). {**isi/si** + **yo**:}

siyai *n.* paunkenkokki-bulu kagoslo adnam lcgangc bangkv bangkv i:ncm asilo molusula monam abangko ꞑꞑ ink. {L <As.}

Siyang¹ *n.* Orunaso:l ara:lok bidnc a:nckolok aminc (Tibbottok Tsangpo, Ohomsok Boromputtorong) ꞑꞑ name of a river in Arunachal (the Tsangpo of Tibet, the Brahmaputra of Assam). {*Note*: The Misings were inhabitants of the Siyang valley before their migration to the Brahmaputra valley in Assam.}

Siyang² (also **Siyan**) (*a:ba.*) ⇒ Appendix II

siyad *n.* abung atvlok yadnc asi ꞑꞑ a whirlpool. {bl. **asi** + **yadnc**}

Siyan (*a:ba.*) ⇒ Appendix II

siyum ⇒ **sinyum**

si:-¹ (*var.* **sí**:-¹) *v.i.* (taniyc, vsngcbulu) ajji:la du:dolokkc oudya:la gnam ꞑꞑ (of humans, flora, etc.) to grow in height from a very young state.

~**gor**- (>**singgor**-/**sínggor**-) *v.i.* sv:la bcttcgornam ꞑꞑ to grow in height fast.

~**sang** *n.* mvmbvr-ya:me:pc batsa:nc la: mvmbvr-ya:me:kvdvng ꞑꞑ adolescents and youths.

~**sa**:- *v.i.* (advc gvtvl du:la) ajji:la du:dolokkc sv:la mvmbvr-ya:me:pc inam ꞑꞑ to grow up to become young men and women.

~**jon** *n.* ajji:la du:dolokké si:sa:dolok ajon ꞑꞑ (someone) who has/had grown up together with someone

- else.
- ~jon-** *v.i.* ajji:la du:dolokké lékopé
si:sa:nam úú to grow up together.
- ~tog-** *v.i.* mvmbvr-ya:me:pc badla,
odokkc okum bomla donam
lcdupcbulu aso aso:pc tani: turgodc
kctoksa:nam jũ to be in the declin-
ing years of life.
- ~tog** *n.* mvmbvr-ya:me:pc badla,
odokkc okum bomla donamlog-
buluk lcdvkc adv jũ the declining
years of life.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- si:-²** (*var. sv:-²*) *v.i.* asi ara:lok dakor
korla gvnam úú to wade through wa-
ter.
- ~ko:-** (>**singko:-/sínkgo:-**) *v.t.*
yaopc o:rv:ma:nc ara:lok dakor korla
kekonpc gvnam jũ to wade across a
shallow river, stream, etc.
- ~go:-** (>**singgo:-/svnggo:-**) *v.i.*
(etednam, o:rv:nammcm ka:nam
lcfgangcbulu) asilo si:la gvgo:nam jũ
to wade around through water (in
order to make an idea of the depth
of water or for some other purpose).
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~po:-** *v.i.* sc:kai akoncmmpcnam asilok
si:la gvpo:nam jũ to wade through
water ahead of someone else.
- ~lu:-** *v.t.* si:la asicm molu:nam jũ to
render the water of a certain area
muddy by wading through it.
- si:-³** (*var. sv:-³*) *v.t.* sv:pagcm, gaincm,
anncm, amrongcm manggom
cdcmpinc atv atvcm arung, ctung,
sogon, pera atvlo nvnga:lvgnam úú to
squeeze (objects like cotton, cloth,
leaves of plants and trees, straw,
etc.) into something hollow, such as
a hollow container, a hole, a bag, a
box, etc.
- ~kab-** (>**singkab-**) *v.t.* arung, otung
atvlo gaincm, amrongcm-bulum
sv:lvglá mokabnam jũ to close the
opening of a hole, a hollow con-
tainer, etc. with straw, cloth, etc.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~bi:-/~bi:-** *v.t.* otungc, sogonc,
perrcbulu bi:dopc atv atvcm
sv:lvgnam jũ to fill a bag, a box, a
hollow container, etc. to capacity
with something.
- ~lvg-** *v.t.* okolai atv atvcm sv:la
ilvgnam jũ to squeeze something into
something hollow.
- si: ém-** *onom., v.i.* (ojvngcm lunam
gompir) yesi sinam jũ (baby talk)
to urinate.
- si:-** (*var. -sɿ:-*) *vl. suf.* o:kai agerkokki
o:kai atta:rcm aila du:dopc
manggom yogma:dopc lc:namcm
lukannanc gomnyob jũ suffix
added to an appropriate verb root
to denote keeping something safely.
{ e.g. **ka:-** 'to see' + **si:-/sí:-**
>**ka:si:-/ka:sí:-** 'to look after, to
take care of, etc.); **mé-** 'to keep' +
si:-/sí:- >**mési:-/mésí:-** 'to keep
something carefully (so that it re-
mains in good condition or doesn't
get lost)', etc. }
- si:song** ⇔ **sv:song**
- si:sopa:yang** ⇔ **sv:sopa:yo**
- si:sang** (*var. sv:sang*) ⇔ **si:-¹**
- si:tog** (*var. sv:tog*) ⇔ **si:-¹**
- si:tag** (*var. sv:tag*) *n.* jernam vsv:lok
ajji:-arri:nc atag úú small slices of

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

<p>wood. {<i>bl. vsvng/ésing + atag</i>}</p> <p>si:tung ⇨ sv:tung</p> <p>si:tír, si:tíl ⇨ takkír</p> <p>si:pong ⇨ sv:pong</p> <p>si:pag (<i>var. sv:pag</i>) <i>n.</i> onno monanc a:ye e:nc, yaopc oudma:nc, vsvng amvng abangko; odok a:ye ara:lokkc lennc, kampo kampo:la ctsango:nc gimur ꞑꞑ cotton (the tree and the cotton obtained from its fruit).</p> <p>si:bur ⇨ sv:bur</p> <p>si:m ⇨ sinyum</p> <p>si:mang (<i>var. sv:mang, sv:jong</i>) <i>n.</i> alumge:la ajji: ajji:nc tuppunnc a:ye e:nc bottcnc vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of large tree bearing small yellow fruit in abundance.</p> <p>si:mvr ⇨ sv:mvr</p> <p>si:ro (<i>var. sv:ro</i>) <i>adv.</i> silokc rokomlo ꞑꞑ this morning. {<i>isi/si/sw + ro:</i>}</p> <p>si:log ⇨ sv:log</p> <p>si:lung (<i>var. sv:lung, sí:dí</i>) <i>n.</i> bojcpakko vsvngc, nci-ncngancbulu du:lubla dungko ꞑꞑ forest.</p> <p>si:yé ⇨ épop</p> <p>su- <i>v.t.</i> asiki alagcm vrla narc:monam ꞑꞑ to wash one's hands.</p> <p>~kin-/~ken- (<i>comp.rt.</i>) <i>v.t.</i> (anguru:pc, ojvngcbulu) kapc alagcm mosupcnamcji dcm kennam ꞑꞑ (especially of babies) to know how to wash one's hands.</p> <p>~gor- <i>v.t.</i> lomna alagcm mosunam ꞑꞑ to wash one's hands quickly.</p> <p>~nam <i>vl.n.</i></p> <p>~pu:su- <i>v.t.</i> alaglok koiyang atvc gypagla alagc aipc narc:dopc sunam ꞑꞑ to clean one's hands by washing.</p>	<p>{<i>Note: su-</i> is optionally preceded by the word lasug. }</p> <p>su <i>adv.</i> lédupé; silo-mélo; síyum-sí:ro ꞑꞑ later; these days.</p> <p>-su- <i>vl.suf</i> o:kai agercm avc inamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote someone doing something oneself. {<i>e.g. lu-</i> 'to say' + su- >lusu- 'to say something to someone oneself'; tcg- 'to cut with a large knife' + su- >tcksu- 'to cut somewhere in one's body oneself; to cut (a bamboo, etc. with a large knife) oneself', etc. }</p> <p>suksi <i>n.</i> a:rc:lokkc aglcng lenma:nc adi:lo du:nc dumsung abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of deer, found in hills, with horns that do not branch.</p> <p>suktam <i>n.</i> simvnlók (anguru:pc, dumsung-sisuglok) asvg ꞑꞑ animal (especially, deer) skin.</p> <p>sug-¹ <i>v.i.</i> takircm nappang ara:lokkc gvlenmonam ꞑꞑ to spit.</p> <p>~katsu- (sukkatsu-) <i>v.t.</i> takir sugdolo avcm sukkadnam ꞑꞑ to spit on oneself.</p> <p>~kad- (>sukkad-) <i>v.t.</i> takir sugdolo manggom sukpcrung cmna sugla sc:kaimc manggom o:kailo dcngkadmonam ꞑꞑ to spit on someone or something (inadvertently or deliberately).</p> <p>~jer- (<i>redup. ~jer-~yer-</i>) <i>v.t.</i> takircm olo tolo sugla dungko-dakkom narc:ma:pc imonam ꞑꞑ to dirty a place by spitting here and there.</p> <p>~nam <i>vl.n.</i></p>
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Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- ~**pag-** *v.t.* (nappang ara:log du:nc asicm, takircmbulum) sugla kamoma:pc inam jǔ to spit out (something in the mouth).
- ~**rum-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko dc:rumdopc sugnam jǔ to spit all over someone or something.
- ~**len-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko dc:rumdopc sugnam jǔ to spit out something kept in the mouth.
- sug-²** *v.t.* gcnam galug-gasor, kentu, junta atvcm pvdnam jǔ to take off (a shirt, a blouse, an earring, shoes, etc.).
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- sug-³** (*var.* **jug-**) *v.t.* bati:kokkibulu asi manggom asicmpinc atv atvcm la:nam jǔ to scoop up (water or other liquid objects).
- ~**kum-** *v.t.* asi manggom asicmpc inc atv atvcm okolailokkcm bati:kokkibulu sugla mcgcnkolo mckumnam jǔ to collect water or some liquid in a container by scooping it out from somewhere.
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* sugnam agercm igornam jǔ to scoop out (water or some liquid) quickly.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nanc** *n.* sugnam agercm inanc (bati:, pcjug, kottangcbulu) jǔ something with which to scoop out water or some liquid.
- ~**pag-** (>**sukpag-**) *v.t.* sugla la:pagnam jǔ to remove water or some liquid from somewhere by scooping it out.
- ~**len-** *v.t.* sugla la:lennam jǔ to scoop out water or some liquid object from somewhere.
- suggam** (*var.* **su:gam**) *adv.* silok longcso, cmdaggom lcdvpc; me:lampc jǔ sometime later today.
- sugdín** *n.* sisuglok advnj ǔ swamp deer meat.
- sugnc** *n.* nc:ng sisug ǔ a female stag. {*bl.* **sisug** + **ané**}
- sugbo** *n.* milbo: sisug ǔ male stag. {*bl.* **sisug** + **abo**}.
- sugréng** *n.* sisug a:réng ǔ horns of a stag. {*bl.* **sisug** + **a:réng**}
- sungkiri:** (*var.* **sungkuri:**, **sikiri:**, **sigiri:**) *n.* tani: manggom simvn-sike:lok dolvgnam atta:rc angkcnng ara:lokkc gvlenko yabgo:lo:pc gcryod-gcrmadla, gvyar gvyarla gvko, odokkc dungko jǔ the alimentary canal; the entrails.
- Sungkurang** *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko jǔ name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).
- sungken** (*redup.* ~-**su:ren**) *n.* okumlok ba:re: annyiko du:rvgmvsu-kolok arangkc atag; cdcmpc ara:pc inc dungko-dakko jǔ nook or corner; a remote or inconveniently located place.
- sungken-** *v.i.* dungko-dakkobulu ara:lo dungkebla du:ncmpc inam jǔ (of a place) to be remote or located inconveniently.
- sud-¹** *v.t.* arainc atta:rcm araicpc dc:dopc crnam jǔ to throw a long object lengthwise (e.g. a spear, a javelin, etc.).
- ~**kur-** (>**sutkur-**) *v.t.* atv atv ara:lok

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- dcngkurdopc sudnam ꞑꞑ to throw a long object (such as a spear) and pierce right through something or through the part of a body.
- ~**ke-** (>**sutke-**) *v.t.* tani: manggom simvn-sikeycm sudgabla simonam ꞑꞑ to kill someone or something by throwing a long and pointed object.
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* sudnam agercm igornam ꞑꞑ to throw a long object quickly.
- ~**sa-** (>**sutsa-**) *v.t.* arainc o:kaiko tayc:pc sudnam (lukanpc, sekab kabdolo tase agagém okum tayé:pé sudlínám) ꞑꞑ to throw a long object upward (e.g. to throw sheaves of thatching grass to the top of the roof of a thatched house, while doing the roofing work).
- ~**jog-** (*redup.* ~**jog-**~**rog-**) *v.t.* sudla o:kaiko mojognam ꞑꞑ to cause a wound or a cut mark in someone's body, or to cause a cut mark on something, by throwing a long object.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nanc** *n.* (gvdvng manggom gvdvngcmꞑꞑ inc) sudnam ager gernanc, araiqe:la jamnc, atv atvc } ꞑꞑ long objects like spear, javelin, etc. meant for throwing.
- ~**bo:-** *v.t.* gvdvngcm manggom gvdvngcmꞑꞑ inc arainc atv atvcꞑꞑ o:kailo:pc suddolo sudgabma:pc tayo:dok dc:nam ꞑꞑ to throw a long object over a target, thus missing the latter.
- ~**ban-** *v.t.* gvdvngcmbulum akonc okolo:pc sutpv:toji cdcꞑꞑꞑꞑ dc:bandopc sc:kai akonc sudnam ꞑꞑ to throw a long object (e.g. a javelin) to a longer distance than someone else.
- ~**lag-** *v.t.* o:kaiko suddolo begma:nam ꞑꞑ to throw a long object (e.g. a spear) at someone or something, but miss the target.
- ~**lig-** *v.t.* okolaiꞑꞑ dc:la gvdopc sudnam ꞑꞑ to throw a long object towards someone or something.
- sud-**² *v.i.* lakkeycm okolaiꞑꞑ tu:nam ꞑꞑ to point a finger to or at someone or something.
- ~**kan-** (>**sutkan-**) *v.t.* lakke:lokki okolaiꞑꞑ sudla léngkannam ꞑꞑ to point a finger to or at someone or something.
- ~**gab-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko lakke:kokki nvggabnam; sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko lakkeycm sudla lngkannam-dc kabonam ꞑꞑ to touch someone or something with a finger while pointing at the person or the thing; to point at or to someone or something correctly.
- sun-**¹ *v.t.* annc ojvngcm anyug manggom asicm tv:monam; kincramncm asi manggom asicꞑꞑꞑ inc kusereycm nappa:lo mclvgla tv:monam ꞑꞑ (of a mother) to suckle a baby or feed it something liquid; to feed a patient something liquid (such as a liquid medicine, water, juice, etc.).
- ~**ka-/-~kv-** *v.t.* (kabla du:nc ojvngcmbulum) annc anyug manggom asicm tv:mola (kabnamcm mcycji manggom

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
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cdcmpinc agomcm) ka:nam; j(kinc taniycmbulum) asi manggom asipc inc kuserycmbulum sunla aiycji ka:nam ũ (of a mother) to suckle a baby (crying too much) or feed it something liquid (to see if the crying stops); to feed a patient something liquid (such as a liquid medicine, water, juice, etc.) and see the effect (hoping that it might work).

~**ke-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc kusere: atvcm sunla simonam jũ to cause someone's death by feeding him/her some liquid drug or poison.

~**kv-** ⇨ ~**ka:-**

~**gor-** *v.t.* (oyvngcm, kincramncmbulm) gakvr̄cm, asicm manggom asicm̄pc inc kusereycmbulum sunnam agercm igornam jũ to feed liquids (such as milk, water, a liquid medicine, etc.) to a baby or a patient quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* asicm manggom asicm̄pc inc kusereycm-bulum sunnam agercm inc jũ one who feeds a liquid (such as water, milk, a liquid medicine, etc.) to a baby or a patient.

sun-² *v.t.* (anguru:pé, dopé émna mokenam) péttang amidém bula bula la:pagnam jũ to pluck out the feathers of a bird (especially, a bird killed for cooking).

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (dopc cmna mokenam) pcttang amvdc̄m kapc sunpcnam̄c̄ji cdc̄m kinnam ũ to know how to pluck out the feathers of a bird (especially, a bird

killed for cooking).

~**gor-** *v.t.* (dopc cmna mokenam) pcttang amvdc̄m sunnam agercm igornam jũ to pluck out the feathers of a bird or birds (especially, a bird killed for cooking) quickly.

~**ngab-** *v.t.* pcttang amvdc̄m sunnam agercm ingabnam jũ to finish plucking out the feathers of a bird or birds.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* (pcttang amvdc̄m) sunnam agercm imonam sc:kai ũ (one) who is entrusted to pluck out the feathers of a bird or birds.

~**bvn-** *v.t.* pcttang amvdc̄m asongkosin du:pagma:dopc sunnam jũ to clean the skin by plucking out all the feathers of a bird or birds.

supoi *n.* romge:la mikkidcm tv:pc cmna atv atv annc manggom kagoslo yednam duma jũ a cigarette (especially the ones rolled in leaves or paper manually by oneself).

supe: *indecl.* o:kaike (anguru:pc, oyvngcm) dodo-tv:dolo tinga:-dvga:-ma:namcm lukannc gomp̄ir jũ (indeclinable) word indicating the utter tastelessness of something eaten or drunk (especially, curry, soup, etc.)

~ **cm-** *v.i.* o:kai atvcm (angur:pc oyvngcm) dodo-tv:dolo tinga:-dvga:manam jũ (of something eaten or drunk, especially curry, soup, etc.) to be utterly tasteless.

sum-¹ (*var. li:-, ber-, pog-*) *v.i.* (mo:tcnggam-lokkc dugla manggom dakkodokkc) alc so:nycm bo:l bila

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- amo:lokkc dc:sa:monam, odokkc cdcmpc outpc, arai araic, kekon-kesakpcbulu amo: tugabma:pc gvla aninlo manggom mo:ténggamlo amongém tugapkunam *úú* to jump; to leap.
- ~**ko**:- *v.t.* (gvkolo du:nc asicm bukadcm, ctorcmbulum) sumla gvko:nam *úú* to cross (a patch of water, mud, a fence, etc. on one's way) by jumping.
- ~**gor**- *v.i.* sumnam agercm igornam *úú* to jump quickly.
- ~**gab**- *v.t.* sumla sc:kaimc manggom o:kailo dcnggabnam *úú* to land on someone or something by jumping.
- ~**sa**:- *v.i.* kcvglokkc manggom dungkolokkc tayo:pc sumnam *úú* to leap up or upward from where one is sitting or standing.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nvksu**- *v.t.* sumdolo nvgn, pe:nc atvc m sumgabnam *úú* to land upon thorns, sharp objects, etc. while jumping.
- ~**bad**-/~**bar**- *v.t.* okolo:pc sumpv:pcnamcji cdc m gvbardopc sumnam; sumnam agercm cdvko ipcnamcji dcm bojeya:ngko inam *úú* to overshoot a mark while jumping; to indulge or engage oneself excessively in jumping.
- ~**ban**- *v.t.* sumla akoncm pcnam mo:tc:ya:pc manggom talc:ya:pc gvnam *úú* to surpass another in jumping to some distance or some height.
- ~**lad**- *v.t.* lamkupc sumnam *úú* to jump backward.
- ~**led**-/~**yi**:-/~**yv**:- *v.i.* talc:lokkc kcvkpc sumnam *úú* to jump down.
- sum**-² *v.t.* onnom arai araic pangge:la kétpo:pé palígla ege-gasorembulum monam *úú* to weave.
- ~**ab**-/~**ngab**-/~**pvn**- *v.t.* o:kaike sumnam agercm ingabnam *úú* to finish weaving (something).
- ~**kin**-/~**ken**- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* sumnam agercm gerkinam *úú* to know how to weave.
- ~**god**- *v.t.* sumnam agercm igodnam *úú* to make a beginning of the act of weaving.
- ~**gor**- *v.t.* sumnam agercm igornam *úú* to weave expeditiously.
- ~**ngab**- ⇨ ~**ab**-
- ~**jo**:- *v.t.* ege-gasorc m-bulum sumnamcm kangkanpc gerkinam *úú* to be adept in weaving.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* sumnam agercm inc *úú* weaver.
- ~**nv**:-/~**lv**:- *v.t.* sumnam agercm gerlv:nam *úú* to desire to weave.
- ~**pín**- ⇨ ~**ab**-
- ~**rc** *n.* sumnanc arc *úú* remuneration for weaving.
- ~**len**- *v.t.* sumla du:dolo gvpcnam atv atvc m aborko, bornyiko -- cdcmpcbulu molennam *úú* to complete weaving a particular piece, two pieces, etc of cloth.
- ~**yir**-/~**yvr**- *v.t.* sumnam agerém sé:kaimé moyirnam *úú* to teach someone how to weave.
- ~**yirsu**-/~**yvrsu**- *v.t.* ege-gasorc mbulum sumnam agerém geryirsunam *úú* to learn how to

weave or to practise weaving.

sum-³ *v.t.* (**gasum** gompir lcdvlo lunam) gayin atvkokki o:kai atta:rcm yedge:la ognam ꞑꞑ (usually preceded by **gasum**) to pack by putting things on a piece of cloth and then tying the ends of the cloth together.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

-**sum-** *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko (dungkokolok) appvngc ingabnammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote all the people (of a place) completing an action. {e.g. **gad-** 'to reap' + **sum-** >**gatsum-** '(in reference to all the people of a village or an area) 'to have completed the process of harvesting the crops of a certain season'; **yub-** 'to sleep' + **sum-** >**yubsum-** '(in reference to all the people of a village or a locality) to have fallen asleep', etc.}

sumnyo ⇨ **simnyo**

sumpa *n.* gadu sumdolo manggom gadu sumkampc lekkem ege sumdolo pc:nanc onnom sumlvgnanc ajebnc atta:r ako ꞑꞑ a flat stick used to weave the weft of a loin loom.

sumbur (*var.* **tasum**) *n.* alc lcke: abako kanc, takomcm pc igamge:la asilo du:nc, taniyc ongopc donam turnc abangko ꞑꞑ shrimps; prawn; lobster.

sur-¹ *v.t.* okolai (anguru:pc, peralo, sogonlo:bulu) alakkokki kurgo: kurgo:la o:kai atta:rcm manamꞑ ꞑꞑ to search for something with the hands by groping somewhere (es-

pecially inside a box, a bag, etc.).

~**go-** *v.t.* atta:r mckolo olo tolo surla kanggo:nam ꞑꞑ to search for something here and there in a room by groping about, turning things aside; to grope around inside a box, a bag, etc., looking for something.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

sur-² *v.i.* (**yesur** gompir lcdulo lunam) aki: dugnam ꞑꞑ (preceded by the word **yesur**) to suffer from diarrhoea.

-**sur-** *vl.suf.* o:kai atta:rc arung lennam manggom o:kai agerkokki arungcm lenmonammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote something coming to have a hole or making a hole somewhere by some action. {e.g. **bed-** 'to crack, to break, to be torn, etc.' + **sur-** >**betsur-** '(of bags, pots, etc.) to have a hole'; **nvg-** 'to pierce' + **sur-** >**nksur-** 'to cause a hole in something by piercing it', etc.}

suruk-sarag (*var.* **suyuk-sayag**) *onom.* sannc anncm manggom cdcmpinc atv atvcm gakkvla manggom lcgabla nrcr-ncrkur-ycmvlo:bulu yaopc bottcma:pc bc:nam ꞑꞑ the rustling sound (produced when someone or something makes dry leaves, etc. move, disturbs them, etc.)

surang *n.* anncdc bortage:la saradnc, ma:nc v:ng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of wild creeper with rough broad leaves.

surung *n.* (ctu:pc mopc ainc) oudge:la bcttcnc va amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind

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of bamboo with relatively ample girth (and hence suitable for use as hollow containers).

surdum (*var.* **eddum**) *n.* dolvgnam
atta:rc aki: ara:lo gvkumsula
du:pongko odokkc aso aso:pc jetko
úú the stomach in the alimentary canal.

sulli: *n.* vlv:lok anvr-asvrc asilo yumvna
a:nc, ga:nc atvlok kcv glo manggom
ru:yilo bojcpakko yukumsula du:nc
abangko úú sand.

su:gam ⇨ **suggam**

su:sang *n.* onno la:len-ge:la csab, rvbv
atvpc mola:nam, gv:tung amo:lo
sa:nc, ma:nc ncmvng abangko úú a
variety of creeper, the stem of
which may be turned into ropes,
threads for knitting a net, etc.

su:né *n.* né:ng dumsung úú female deer.
{*bl.* **dumsung** + **ané**}

su:pag *adv.* sc advarso úú now.

su:pc *adv.* lekelokkc siyum-si:ropc úú
till this day.

su:bo *n.* milbo: dumsung úú male
deer. {*bl.* **dumsung** + **abo**}

su:bi *n.* asvg la:pagyemvlo aipakpc
belabnc, bu:tage:la oudnc rcmagn
vsvng abangko úú a large forest tree
with a highly slippery surface be-
low the bark.

se-¹ *v.i.* (si:sang mvmbvr-ya:meyc)
asin jinga:ma:nam; gcru:-
bomru:sula avcm lcnkansu-
go:nammcm, akon akoncm
luyosugo:-nammcbumlum aipc
mc:nam úú (especially of young men
and women) to be skittish or light-

hearted; to be foppish (being given
to showing off).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* senamcm inc úú skittish;
light-hearted; foppish.

se-² *v.t.* tagabmvnsula du:monc atv
atvcm ilvg ilvgla lv:sabcm ako akopc
akon lcvlo akoncm du:pumsumo-
nam úú to lay bricks.

~**kab-** *v.t.* mo:ro:la dungkom
manggom bottcnc arung atvcm
lv:sab sela mokabnam úú to block
an open space, a large hole, etc. by
laying bricks.

~**gor-** *v.t.* lí:sab senam agercm
igornam úú to lay bricks without de-
lay.

~**ngab-** *v.t.* lí:sab senam agercm
ingabnam úú to finish laying bricks.

~**sa:-¹** lí:sab senam agerém mosa:nam
úú to begin laying bricks.

~**sa:-²** *v.t.* lí:sabém talc:pc senam úú
to lay bricks upwards.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* lí:sab senam agerém
gerné úú one who lays bricks; a ma-
son.

~**yir-/~yvr-** *v.t.* sc:kaimé lí:sab senam
agerém moyírnám úú to teach some-
one how to lay bricks.

~**yirsu-/~yvr-su-** *v.t.* lv:sab senam
agercm geryvrsunam úú to learn or
practise how to lay bricks.

sekab ⇨ **selab**

seg-¹ (*var.* **scg-¹**) *v.t.* ege, gaseng,
dumcr atvcm angkc:lo manggom
vgv:lo yedla molvksunam úú to wrap
a piece of cloth around the waist or

- the chest and fasten it there.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~lvksu-** *v.t.* ege, gasengcm-bulum scgla molvksunam ʉ to wrap a piece of cloth around one's waist or chest, and fasten it there, oneself.
- ~lvg-** *v.t.* (ege, gasengcm-bulum) sc:kaikc amvrlo yedla molvgbinam ʉ to help someone to wear a piece of cloth by wrapping it around his/her waist or chest and fastening it there.
- seg-²** (*var. ség-²*) *v.t.* (takodcbulu gvpagdopc to:pakpc cmna manggom aipc molusupc cmna:bulu) ki:lvng, botol ara:lo:bulu du:nc asicm manggom asipc inc atv atvcm kekon-kesakpc cngunmonam ʉ to shake a pot, a bottle, etc. containing something liquid (such as water, milk, etc.)
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- seg-** (*var.-ség-*) *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko iyar iyarla ima:pc andcngo:pc inam-lunamcm lukannanc gomnyob ʉ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote cutting short an action. {*e.g.* **gv-** 'to go' + **seg-** > **gvseg-** 'to take a short cut while going somewhere'; **kí-** 'to narrate something' + **ség-** > **kíség-** 'to narrate a story, an incident, etc. briefly', etc. }
- segri:-** (*var. scgri:-*) (*redup. ~ tangki:-/tangki:dan-*) *v.i.* (okumlo:bulu) ngasod-ngayod manggom denge-tatsobulu kama:nam; (sv:lu:lo:bulu) okkomsin ka:beg-tadbegma:nam ʉ to be free from troubles or from din and bustle; to be lonely.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~né** *adj.* denge-tatso kama:né (dungko-dakko) ʉ (a place or a surrounding) free from troubles or from din and bustle.
- ~pé** *adv.* imur-siyar kama:pé manggom denge-tatso kama:pé (o:kaiko inam) ʉ (to do something) peacefully, without a hustle.
- segrCg** (*var. scgrCg*) *n.* yamnc gvnc Mising nc:ngc, vgv:lo manggom angkc:lo gcnam gain ʉ a piece of scarf wrapped around the waist or the chest by married Mising women.
- sengkelag** *n.* kusere:pc aipc ainc, kenggamnc a:yc e:nc mv:tanc vsvngko ʉ a species of myrobalan tree bearing fruit, which is astringent in taste and valued for its medicinal properties in the Ayurvedic system.
- setu** *n.* (gumola asicmpc imoge:la abbug guli:pcbulu mola:nam) yogvrcmpcyam-sin tcbcgya:nc attar abangko ʉ lead.
- settag** (*var. settam*) *n.* bangkompinc ajjo:nc yumrang a:yem ajji:nc arung kanc va attung ara:lo ilvgge:la, rcyignc ko:ti:kokki guliycmpc bugla dc:monam ko:kang so:mannanc abangko ʉ a kind of children's plaything consisting of a push-stick and a small piece of bamboo with a narrow hole through which small wild fruit is ejected forcefully like a bullet, causing some kind of an explod-

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

ing sound.

-sed- (*redup. -sed-...-yed-*) *vl.suf.*
o:kai agerlo intungko gertc:lvgnam-
cm lukannanc gomnyob ú suffix
added to an appropriate verb root
to denote adding to some action or
some thing. {e.g. **pí-** 'to pour' + **sed-**
>**pised-** 'to pour some more of a
liquid object (e.g. to pour some
more wine to a glass)'; **pag-** '(here)
to tie (a rope)' + **sed-** >**paksed-** 'to
tie two pieces of rope together to
make the rope longer', etc.}

seni: *n.* tabad ala:lokki kamponc
amvncmpc monam, ti:nc donam
atta:r abangko ú sugar. {L <As.}

seneko:ri: *n.* aipc sego:nc ko:ncng ú
an extremely skittish girl.

sensu *n.* oudla bcttanc csvng amvng
abangko ú a kind of valuable tim-
ber tree. {L <As}

sensur *n.* pa:ta:lo sa:nc, borta bortanc
annc pu:sa:la du:nc, appun punnc,
odokkc dola:nam a:ye e:nc, amvng
abangko ú the water lily (the plant,
its flower and fruit).

sensuri: *n.* anncdcm o:nam tapumc
donam, rcmagnc vsvng amvng
abangko ú a kind of ordinary tree,
the leaves of which may be fed to
silk-worms.

sendel *n.* allcm juntcmpc takkomla
mcma:nc alclok gcnamko jú (foot-
wear) sandals. {L <Eng. *sandal*}

sepeti: mvrsv *n.* pirme:ge:la abako
dvgncc mvrsv abangko ú a variety of
chilli, small in size but very hot in
taste.

sepvd (*var. scpvd*) *n.* (sekab kabnam

lccgangcbulu) rcyvg-rcyvkpc porge:la
rvbvpc monam va jú a thin strip of
green bamboo sliced out (and of-
ten slightly smoothed) for use as a
string.

Septembo:r *n.* Ingraji dvtaglok kona:nc
po:lo ú September {L.<Eng. *Sep-*
tember}.

seppem- *v.i.* atv atvc tksum-tvgrumla
san-yumncmpc inam; vsvng a:yebulu
ara:lo asic, alangc kama:ncmpc
inam; (mc:dvr-mc:sola, kikvn-kimvn-
la:bulu) sc:kaikc nappangc yvrnam-
lunamc kama:pc inam jú (of some-
thing) to be spongy; (of fruit, etc.)
to be juiceless; (of someone's face)
to look lifeless because of some
anxiety, ailment, etc.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* san-yumncmpc inc (atv
atvc); ara:lo asi manggom alang
kama:ncmpc iné (ésing a:yébulu);
mé:dírla du:némpé iné (sé:kai) ú
(something) spongy; juiceless (fruit,
etc.); lifeless (looks).

seb-¹/séb-¹ *v.t.* mcgablogbuluk o:kaiko
(lukanpc, mckolcm) kekon-
kesaglokcc sogabnam; pcttangcbulu
nappangkokki o:kai atta:rcm
cdcmpc kekon-kesaglokcc
sogabnam jú to hold something with
a pair of tongs, pincers, etc.; (of a
bird, etc.) to peck someone or
something or hold something in the
beak.

~ke- (>**sepké-sépke-**) *v.t.*
pcttangcbulu sebla onngom,
dorme:nc pcttang manggom turnc
atv atvc simonam jú (of birds) to

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

- kill a small creature by pecking it or gripping it hard with the beak.
- ~gab-** *v.t.* (taniyc mcgapkokki-bulu, pcttangc nappangkokki) sebla o:kaiko gagabnam ꞑꞑ to hold something by gripping it with a pair of pincers, or (in the case of birds) with the beak.
- ~jog-** (*redup.* **~jog-~rog-**) *v.t.* pcttangc scbla sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko mojognam ꞑꞑ (of birds) to cause a wound on someone or some creature by pecking.
- ~nanc** *n.* sebnam agercm gernanc ꞑꞑ forked things for holding things with the two parts (e.g. pincers, beaks of birds, etc.).
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~dub-** (*redup.* **~dub-~yub-**) *v.t.* pcttangc bojcko scbnam ꞑꞑ (of birds) to peck someone or something repeatedly.
- seb-²** (*var.* **scb-²**) *v.t.* du:mopcma:-nam dumvd atvcm kesilokki jokpagnam ꞑꞑ to cut hair with a pair of scissors.
- ~kan-** (**>seppkan-**) *v.i.* dumvdc araibadla sebnam agercm gerkannam ꞑꞑ to be time to cut someone's hair or get one's hair cut.
- ~kin-/~ken-** (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* dumvd atvcm kesikokki scbnamcm ikinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to cut hair with a pair of scissors.
- ~gor-** *v.t.* dumvd atvcm sebnam agercm igornam ꞑꞑ to cut someone's hair, etc. quickly (with a pair of scissors).
- ~gu:-** *v.t.* dumvd atvcm scbnam agercm igu:nam ꞑꞑ to be convenient to cut someone's hair, etc.
- ~ngab-** *v.t.* kesilok dumvd atvcm scbnam agercm ingabnam ꞑꞑ to finish cutting someone's hair, etc. (with a pair of scissors).
- ~su-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc dumvd sebnam ꞑꞑ to get one's hair cut.
- ~jog-** *v.t.* dumvd atvcm scbdolo tukkulok manggom migmologbuluk okolai mojognam ꞑꞑ to cause a wound somewhere in one's head, face, etc. with the pair of scissors (while cutting hair.)
- ~jo:-** *v.t.* sc:kai dumvdc scbnamcm kangkanpc ikinnam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to be adept in cutting someone's hair.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* scbnam agercm inc ꞑꞑ (someone) who cuts hair (a barber or others).
- ~pag-** (**>seppag-**) *v.t.* kesilokki sebla o:kaiko la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to remove something by cutting (with a pair of scissors).
- ~mvg-** (*redup.* **~mvg-~svg-**) *v.t.* gainém, tulapa:dém-bulum kesilok sebla ajji: ajji:né attung-ayyu:pé imonam ꞑꞑ to shred a piece of cloth, paper, etc. with a pair of scissors.
- ~yir-/~yvr-** *v.t.* dumvdcmbulum sebnam agercm sc:kaimc moyvrnam ꞑꞑ to teach someone how to cut (hair, paper, etc.) with a pair of scissors.
- ~yirsu-/~yvr-su-** *v.t.* kesilok dumvdcmbulum sebnam agercm

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ̃/; í →/ĩ/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

moyrsunam ʉ to learn how to cut hair, etc.

seb-³ (var. **scb-³**) *v.t.* o:kai agerko gerbidopc sc:kaimc lc:sila murkong atvcm binam ʉ to bribe.

~**ka-/-kv-** (>**sepka-/-sepki-**) *v.t.* (o:kai agerko sc:kai ibiyaji cmna bvm) sebla kangknam ʉ to offer a bribe to someone to see if he/she does the work for the party offering the bribe.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* sc:kaimc sebnam agercm inc ʉ (one) who bribes.

~**pvsu-** (>**seppisu-**) *v.i.* aima:nc agerko inam lcdvpc sc:kaimc sebla aima:pc ipcnamko aimola scgri:nam ʉ (of someone who has/had indulged in wrongdoing) to save oneself by bribing someone.

semvg *n.* (sekab lcgangc ainc) amvgnc tase ʉ a thin variety of grass, suitable for thatching a house.

ser- *v.t.* (onno, so:rv, annc atvcm) alaglokki arai araipc bula annyikopc imonam; atv atvlok bosor-boyornc asvgcm bupagnam ʉ to tear apart (a leaf) or to split a piece of rope, thread, etc. lengthwise; to peel off the thin film-like coating on the surface of the stem of some plants lengthwise from one end.

~**ke-** *v.t.* alaglokki serla annyikopc inam ʉ to tear into two parts a leaf or strip into two parts a piece of rope, thread, etc. lengthwise.

~**gor-** *v.t.* rvbv atvcm sernam agercm igornam ʉ to tear apart a leaf or split a piece of rope, thread, etc.

lengthwise quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**pag-** *v.t.* enge atko:lok asvg, talvng asvgcmbulum-pc inc bcsor-bcyornc asvgcm serla la:pagnam ʉ to remove the thin film-like coatings on the surface of the stem of some plants that come off like threads or in layers when peeled.

~**bvn-** *v.t.* o:kailok asvgcm serpagla mobvnnam ʉ to clean by peeling off very thin outer coatings of the stem of some plants lengthwise.

sera guli: *n.* abbuglo kvga:lvge:la pcttang atvcm abnanc rcmvg rcmvgnc guli: ʉ gun-powder.

sera dumid (var. **sera dumud**) *n.* aki ara:lo du:dolokkco ojingc gcbomnam dumvd ʉ the hair on the head of a new-born baby. {**sera** L. <As.}

seraki: ⇨ **saki:**

serum *num. cl.* aser aserpé serlennam atí atílok aumko ʉ (in respect of things taken out in strips from a bigger whole) three strips. {*bl.* **aser** + **aum** >**serum**. Also ⇨ **aser** and **sernyi.**}

serkéng (var. **serke:**) *num. cl.* aser aserpé serlennam atí atílok akkéngko ʉ (in respect of things taken out in strips from a bigger whole) six strips. {*bl.* **aser** + **akkéng/akke:**. Also ⇨ **aser** and **sernyi.**}

serngo *num. cl.* aser aserpé serlennam atí atílok angngoko ʉ (in respect of things taken out in strips from a bigger whole) five strips. {*bl.* **aser** +

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- angngo** >**serngo**. Also ⇨ **aser** and **sernyi**. }
- sernyi** *num. cl.* aser aserpé serlennam atí atílok annyiko úú (in respect of things taken out in strips from a bigger whole) two strips. {*bl.* **aser** + **annyi** >**sernyi**. The words for three, four, five, six, and ten strips are **serum**, **serpi:**, **serngo**, **serkéng/serke:**, and **serying/seryíng** respectively, there being no blends for the numeral classifiers corresponding to the the numbers seven, eight and nine. Also ⇨ **aser**. }
- serpi:** *num. cl.* aser aserpé serlennam atí atílok appi:ko úú (in respect of things taken out in strips from a bigger whole) four strips. {*bl.* **aser** + **appi:**. Also ⇨ **aser** and **sernyi**. }
- serying** *num. cl.* aser aserpé serlennam atí atílok íyingko úú (in respect of things taken out in strips from a bigger whole) ten strips. {*bl.* **aser** + **íying**. Also ⇨ **aser** and **sernyi**. }
- sermi:** *n.* radgamnc annc kanc, jikong amo:lo du:nc asilo sa:nc, ncsin abangko úú a species of aquatic grass.
- sela**¹ *n.* ajebge:la bojepakko alc kanc yogmo kanc tapum abangko úú the centipede. { L. <As. }
- sela**² *n.* okum selab kabdolo tarte:tok ru:yi ru:yipc kablvgo:nam tase úú the thatching grass used at the edges of a roof at the beginning of a thatching work.
- ~ **to-** *v.t.* sela ilvgnam agercm gernam úú to put thatching grass at the edges of the frame of a roof at the beginning of a thatching work.
- selab** (*var.* **sekab**) *n.* tase selvga okum ta:yongcm takkomnanc úú a thatched roof of a house.
- seleg** (*var.* **selcG**) *n.* abako tase amvng dungko among úú fields covered with thatching grass.
- seleng** (*var.* **selcng**) *n.* amvrlo bomnam, sv:pag onnokokki sumnam, bosornc gasor abangko úú a thin cotton scarf for wrapping round the body. {L.<As. }
- se:-** (*var.* **sc:-**) *v.t.* (pcttangc) dc:la gvge:la nappa:lokki sebnam manggom lcsinlokki ga:nam úú (of birds) to swoop and strike with the beaks or the claws.
- ~**ke-** (>**sengke-/séngke-**) *v.t.* pcttangc bojcko sc:la ajji:nc pcttangcm, simvncmbulum mokenam úú (of birds) to kill small birds or other small creatures by swooping and striking with beaks or claws.
- ~**jog-** (*redup.* ~**jog--rog-**) *v.t.* (pcttangc) se:la sc:kaimc manggom simvncm, akon akon pcttangcmbulum sebjog-ga:jognam úú (of birds) to cause a wound on the body of someone or something by swooping and striking with the beak or the claws.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**bom-** *v.t.* (go:norc, pcmvc, siloniycbulu) pirme:gamnc pcttangcm, dorme:nc simvncm, onngombulum talc:lokcc dc:yv:la nappa:lok sebgabla manggom

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

lcsinlok kenggabla bompagnam úú
(of birds of prey) to swoop down
and carry away some prey (e.g.
small animals, birds, or even large
fish) by seizing the prey in the beak
or with the claws.

se:ko (*var.* **sc:ko**) *pron.* vngko tani:dc
úú who.

Se:dí *n.* (Adi:-Misi:lok mibu a:balo
kvkampc) mo:pvsc, taniyc, odokkc
talcng-kcvkpc ka:begnam atv atvc
lenma:dapc lenpo:pagnc anc (akke
lukampc abu), odokkc lenpo:pagnc
abuc (akke lukampc anc)-- odokkc
Se:dí-Me:lokolokkc ru:namso
ka:begnam appvngc lensangkang úú
(In Adi-Mising creation myth as
found in the chantings of Adi-Mising
priests) the primeval Mother (Fa-
ther, according to some), who, to-
gether with Me:lo, the primeval Fa-
ther (Mother, according to some),
formed the dual Being Se:dí-Me:lo,
who began the process of creation
of the universe.

{*Note:* According to the creation
myth referred to, the earliest state
of the universe was **Kcyum**, inter-
preted as a state of infinite nothing-
ness, which was followed by the
other states, named **Yumkang**,
Ka:si, **Siyang**, **Anbo**, **Bomug**, and
Mukseng, till **Se:dv** and, with her,
Me:lo, came into being. Although
a section of Adi-Mising priests
speak of Se:dí as Father and Me:lo
as Mother, most put them the other
way round, which probably is the
more correct position. It is also

customary to consider **Se:dv-**
Me:lo as the indivisible Dual Be-
ing, responsible for the beginning of
creation. Also ⇨ Appendix II. }

se:mér *n.* ongolok lamkukc lappcr úú
the dorsal fin of fish.

sc *pron.* kcra:pc du:nc tani: manggom
atv atvcmlcngkanla lunanc gompir úú
this.

scg⁻¹ ⇨ **seg**⁻¹

scg⁻² ⇨ **seg**⁻²

-scg ⇨ **-seg**

scgum ⇨ **sogum**

scgrc ⇨ **segrc**

scpog *n.* oudnc ncmvng abangko úú a
variety of reed.

scb⁻¹ ⇨ **seb**⁻¹

séb⁻² ⇨ **seb**⁻²

séb⁻³ ⇨ **seb**⁻³

scrami: *n.* asvgdcm rvbvpcc mola:nam
ma:nc abangko úú a kind of creeper
(ropes can be made from the fibre
of its bark).

sc:- ⇨ **se:-**

sc:ko ⇨ **se:ko**

svngkv *n.* among ara:lo aliympc avnc
ma:nc amvng abangko úú a kind of
creeper with edible tubers.

svnyvng ⇨ **sinyíng**

svtr ⇨ **sitr**

svpung ⇨ **sipung**

svpud ⇨ **sipud**

svrung ⇨ **sirung**

svlung ⇨ **silung**

síle: ⇨ **sile:**

sv⁻¹ ⇨ **si**⁻¹

sv⁻² ⇨ **si**⁻²

sv⁻³ ⇨ **si**⁻³

-s/- ⇨ **-si:-**

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

sv:song (var. **si:song**) *n.* anncdc arainc, gv:tung amo:lo sa:nc rcmagnc vsng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of forest tree.

sv:sopa:yo (var. **si:sopa:yang**) *n.* sv:song amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of forest tree.

sv:sang ⇨ **si:sang**

sv:ser *n.* aipakpc oudnc, bcttcnc yumrang csvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of large, very tall forest tree.

sv:jong ⇨ **si:mang**

sv:tog ⇨ **si:-¹**

sv:tung (var. **si:tung**) *n.* dvr sodnc manggom tc:sodnam csv:lok attung ꞑꞑ the stump of a tree. {*bl.* **ésing + attung**}

sv:tc *n.* adi:lo sa:nc bcttcnc csvng amvng abangko ꞑꞑ the pine tree.

sv:tv *n.* oudla bcttcnc okum atvcn monapc ainc csvng amvngko ꞑꞑ a species of the toon tree.

si:dí ⇨ **si:lung**

sv:pong (var. **si:pong**) *n.* tc:do lcdupc kctpo:pc otabla do:nc csvng ꞑꞑ stems of trees felled and left lying on the ground.

sv:bur (var. **si:bur**) *n.* do:nyi-pédo:lo manggom asilo bojeko du:la burnc csvng ꞑꞑ a tree (felled or fallen) that has decayed, the wood becoming soft and loose, as a result of exposure to the sun and rain or of being in contact with water for long.

sv:mang ⇨ **si:mang**

sv:mvr (var. **si:mvr**) *n.* jikong amo:lo sa:nc oudge:la bcttcnc rcmagnc csvng amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of tree growing in low-lying areas.

sv:ro ⇨ **si:ro**

sv:ri *n.* mv:tanc csvng amvng abangko úú a kind of large, ordinary forest tree.

sv:lo *n.* bottcnc pcji anncmpe inc annc kanc mv:me:gamnc csvng amvng abangko úú a kind of forest tree of medium height, the leaves of which are like large leaves of stinging nettles.

sv:log (var. **si:log**) *n.* oudla bcttcnc csvng amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of timber tree.

sv:long *n.* yumra:lo arvg inam lcgangc yumrangcm romlvngam lcdupc ugmvgma:nam csvng amvngc, aglcngcbulu ꞑꞑ half-burnt trunks, stems and boughs of trees on a plot of land being cleared for shifting cultivation.

~ **nu:-** *v.t.* sv:longcm tckpak-papagla arvg ikandopc amongcm moge:nam úú to clear half-burnt trunks, stems and boughs of trees standing in an area of land in the jungle burnt for shifting cultivation.

{*bl.* **ésvng + along**}

sv:lung ⇨ **si:lung**

si:leng *n.* soki:tcbulcmbulum monapc ainc bottcnc csvng abangko úú a large timber tree.

sv:lvng *n.* bojepakko aila du:nc, okum atvcn monapc ainc vsng abangko úú a large forest tree, the timber of which is known for its durability something.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

J j

J j *n.* Mising muktc:lok angngonc abvg ꞑꞑ the fifth letter of the Mising consonants.

jokpun *n.* jo:jog appun ꞑꞑ the flowers of a variety of wild lily. {*bl.*

jo:jog+appun}

jog- *v.t.* tcktu:pcnam manggom tckkepcnam atv atvlo yoksigcm, korodcmbulum tvgabge:la tvgc-tvkurla pe:nam ꞑꞑ to cut something by placing the cutting tool on the object and moving it back and forth (as in sawing, slicing, etc.).

~**ke-** (>**jokke-**) *v.t.* atv atvcm jogla annyikopc inam ꞑꞑ to slice, to saw etc. into two parts lengthwise (or in order to open up).

~**sod-/~tu:-** (>**joksod-/joktu:-**) (*redup.* ~**sod--yod-**, ~**tu:--yu:-**) *v.t.* jogla o:kaiko attu:pc imonam ꞑꞑ to cut long objects (such as a rope, a log of wood, etc.) into two by such actions like slicing, sawing, etc.

~**su-** (>**joksu-**) *v.t.* jogla avcm mojoksunam ꞑꞑ to cause a wound to oneself while sawing or slicing something.

~**tu:-** ⇨ ~**sod-**

~**nam** *vl.n.*

{⇨ *Note* at the end of **tég-** for the words denoting different ways of cutting.}

~**jog-** *vl.suf.* o:kaiko inam lcgangc sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko mojognammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote causing a wound to someone or something.

jogonang (*var.* **jongonang**, **migom tapa**) *n.* amo:lo ma:jcrla, lvnge:ge:la pvtanc a:ye e:nc, tapa abangko; lv:nc tapa ꞑꞑ pumpkin.

jongai (*var.* **jungai**) *n.* omclok milbong ꞑꞑ a son-in-law. {L<As.}

jongkikili: (*var.* **dongkikili:**) *n.* gainc siloniycmpc inc ongo donc pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ a large fishing bird resembling a kite.

jongga *n.* pvtapagnc mokangc ꞑꞑ a large cooking pot; a cauldron.

jongga po:pvr *n.* pirtanc po:pvr abangko ꞑꞑ a large species of butterfly.

joji (*var.* **jo:ji**) *n.* ollung sannanc arainc di:bang attung ꞑꞑ a punting pole.

jon- *v.t.* sc:kaimc ajonpc gybo-ycbosunam manggom o:kai agerlo ajonpc inam; o:kai agerko lckopc ila:je cmna sc:kaimc lunam manggom goksunam ꞑꞑ to be friends with someone; to take someone as a companion in some action; to seek someone's companionship in doing something.

~**su-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko lckopc gerla:i cmna sc:kaimc ma:mvlo sc:kaibulum lunam ꞑꞑ to seek the companionship or co-operation of

one or more persons in doing something.

~nyv:- v.i. sc:kaimc ajon jonpc aima:nam ꞑꞑ to be unpleasant to be friends with someone or to take someone as a companion.

~nam vl.n.

~né adj., n. o:kai agerko ila:i cmna goksunc; sc:kamc ajon jonnamcm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who seeks someone's companionship in doing something; (one) who makes friends with someone.

~po- v.i. sc:kaimc ajonpc jonpc ainam ꞑꞑ to be pleasant to be friends with someone or to have someone as a companion in doing something.

~mur- v.t. sc:kaimc ajon jonnamdc aima:nc agompc inam ꞑꞑ to make a mistake by being friends with someone or to have someone as a companion in doing something.

-jon nl.suf. atv atv agercm gerjonncm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ nominal suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote someone being a companion in doing something. {e.g. gv- to go (somewhere)' + jon >gvjon 'one's companion while going somewhere (on a journey, for instance)' yub- 'to sleep' + jon >yubjon 'one's companion in sleeping somewhere (i.e. one who shares a bed)', etc.}

-jon- vl.suf. o:kai agerlo sc:kaimc jonnamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb

root to denote taking someone as a companion in doing something. {e.g. so:- 'to dance' + jon- >so:jon- 'to have someone as a partner in dancing'; du- 'to row a boat' + jon- >dujon- 'to have someone as a companion in rowing a boat', etc.}

jontor n. onno kcnanc lcgangc vsv:lok monam atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ a spinning wheel. {L.<As.}

jommong (var. jommang, jomméng) n. pirme:nc cngo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of small fish.

joying (var. jéying) n. asvgdo ta:ng kanc, arai arai pc ma:nc amvng abangko ꞑꞑ rattan cane.

jo:- v.t. (i:dnc atta:rcm) amo:lo tojedmoma:pc gordu:lo, mittuglo manggom alaglo du:monam ꞑꞑ to lift up or carry (usually, a heavy object) on the shoulders, the head, etc.

~a:- (>jonga:-) v.t. atv atvcm jo:la ara:pc langa:nam ꞑꞑ to bring something inside by carrying.

~Cr- (>jongCr-) v.t. atv atvcm jo:la langcrnam ꞑꞑ to move something aside by lifting it.

~kom- (>jongkom-) v.t. o:kaiycm okolailo jo:lvglá gvi-gvsangkouwcm, arungcmbulum mokomnam ꞑꞑ to block a passage, a hole, etc. by carrying and placing something somewhere.

~kab- (>jongkab-) v.t. atv atvcm tayc:lo jo:lvglá o:kai ko takkomnam ꞑꞑ to cover something by lifting, (carrying) and placing something on it.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- ~**ka:-/~kí-¹** (>**jongka:-/jongkí-**) *v.t.*
jo:la cdvko tcbcgdagji, cdcmbulum
kangkvnám jǔ to lift or carry some-
thing (to see how heavy or light it
is, etc.).
- ~**kum-** (>**jongkum-**) *v.t.* atv atvcm
jo:la okolai lcngekumnam jǔ to stock
things somewhere by carrying and
keeping them there.
- ~**kí-²** (>**jongkí-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko
jo:namcm po:pc ikínám ú to have
done lifting or carrying something
earlier.
- ~**gab-** (>**jonggab-**) *v.t.* jo:la o:kaiko
bomgabnam jǔ to carry something
on the shoulders, the head, etc. and
hold it there.
- ~**ngab-** (>**jonggab-**) *v.t.* atv atvcm
(lukanpc, dangoriycm) jo:nam
agercm ingabnam jǔ to complete
carrying something (e.g. bundles of
crops reaped in the field) some-
where.
- ~**sa:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko jo:la talc:pc
la:sa:nam jǔ to lift something up; to
carry something up to a higher level
or location.
- ~**dumsu-/~bo-** *v.t.* (a:m jv:rvg atvcm)
jo:nam agercm gerdumsunám ú to
help someone in carrying something
(e.g. bundles of crops reaped in the
field).
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* atv atvcm jo:nam agerko
inc ú one who carries something.
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* jo:la o:kaiko la:pagnám jǔ
to remove something by carrying it
away.
- ~**bo-** ⇔ ~**dumsu-**
- ~**mo-¹** *v.t.* o:kaiko jo:nam agercm
sc:kaimc lula germonám jǔ to engage
someone in lifting or carrying some-
thing.
- ~**mo-²** *v.t.* o:kaiko jo:pc cmna lunc
sc:kaimc jo:nam agercm imonám jǔ
to allow someone to lift or carry
something.
- ~**led-** *v.t.* karclo, gordu:lo, tukkulo:bulu
du:nc atv atvcm jo:la la:lednam jǔ to
put or bring down something kept
at a higher place (e.g. a raised plat-
form) or carried on the shoulders,
the head, etc.
- ~**len-** *v.t.* ara:lo du:nc atv atvcm jo:la
mo:ro:pc la:lennám jǔ to carry some-
thing outside from inside a room, a
house, etc.
- ~**lvg-** *v.t.* jo:la okolai mcnám jǔ to
place or keep something somewhere
by carrying it there.
- ~**yv:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko jo:la talc:lokkc
kcvkpc la:yv:nam jǔ to carry some-
thing down (from a higher level or
location to a lower one).
- ~**jo:-** *vl.suf.* sc:kai o:kai agercm
i:jo:namcm lukannanc gomnyob jǔ
suffix added to an appropriate verb
root to denote someone being adept
in doing something. {e.g. **so:-** 'to
dance' + **jo:-** >**so:jo:-** 'to be adept
in dancing' ; **dug-** 'to run' + **jo:-**
>**dugjo:-** 'to be very good at run-
ning', etc}
- jo:jog** *n.* amo:lokkc arainc annc la:

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

atkong lennc, odokkc odo atko:do
saticmpc ila kamponc appunc
kangkanpc punnc, yumrang amvng
abangko 𑄆 a variety of wild lily.

jo:ji ⇨ **joji**

jo:jibvɔng (*var.* **jo:jvng**, **po:tod**) *n.* alc
so:piko kanc, ajiyaunc sormoncm
inc, okum bare:lo:bulu bargabla
du:nc turnc abangko 𑄆 lizard.

Jo:tvr *n.* Misi:lok Pa:tvr opvlok gu:mvn
𑄆 name of the original lineage to
which the Pa:tír clan of the Misings
belong.

jo:pong *n.* Mising okumlok parvng
tal:c:lo okum pontanamkvdko
amponpc molvgnam kvnggv:nc vsvng
manggom di:bang. 𑄆 a strong piece
of wood or bamboo placed
breadthwise on short posts as the
main support of a raised platform
of a Mising house.

Jo:bo *n.* Misi:lok Taku opvlok gu:mvn
𑄆 name of the original lineage to
which the Taku clan of the Misings
belong.

ja- *v.t.* (gasorc, ugoncmbulum)
andcng andc:pc bojeko pirnam 𑄆 to
pleat (clothes).

~kin-/~ken- *v.t.* (*comp. rt.*) janam
agercm ikennam 𑄆 to know how to
pleat clothes.

~gor- *v.t.* lomna janam 𑄆 to pleat (a
piece of cloth) quickly.

~nam *vl.n.*

~yir-/~yvr- *v.t.* janam agercm
sc:kaimc moyirnam 𑄆 to teach
someone how to pleat clothes.

~yirsu-/~yvr-su- *v.t.* janam agercm
moyirsunam 𑄆 to learn how to
pleat.

jag- (*var.* **jar-¹**, **jal-**) *v.t.* o:koi o:koi
agomcm lula manggom alvngcm
bangkv bangkvpc bc:mola ojngcm
yirmonam manggom mc:pomonam
𑄆 to amuse a baby by using baby
talk or by producing different kinds
of meaningless sounds.

~kin-/~ken- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* ojvngcm
jarnam agercm ikennam 𑄆 to know
how to amuse a baby by using baby
talk, etc.

~jo:- *v.t.* ojngcm jarnam agercm
i:jo:nam 𑄆 to be adept in amusing a
baby by using baby talk, etc.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* jagnam agercm incdc 𑄆
one who amuses a baby by using
baby talk, etc.

jagi: *n.* yakamugyubnc pcttang abangko
𑄆 a kind of bird, somewhat black in
colour.

Januari *n.* Ingraji dttaglok a:pongarc
po:lo 𑄆 January. {L.<Eng. **Janu-
ary**}

jabi *n.* abung asic bidbomnam csvngc,
bangkv bangkv amvngcbulu 𑄆 mass
of wood, reeds, grass, etc. floating
downstream in rivers, etc.

jabnc *n.* nc:ng pcjab 𑄆 duck. {*bl.*
pcjab + anc}

jabbo *n.* milbong pcjab 𑄆 drake. {*bl.*
pcjab + abo}

jam-¹ *v.t.* a:yelokki bojeko rcgla du:nam
𑄆 to munch; to chew.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/
followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

~**ka:-/kv-** *v.t.* o:kaiko jamla kapc idagji (tordagji, rcmagdagji -- cdcmbulum) kangknam ũ to try munching (in order to see whether something, for instance, is hard or soft, etc).

~**keb-/~kepsu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko jamdolo jamnamdc a:ye pongkeblo a:nam ũ (of something munched) to get stuck between two teeth.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**por-** (~**por-~yor-**) *v.t.* jamla betpormonam ũ to break or crack something by biting it.

~**beg-/~beksu-** *v.t.* donam atvcm jamdolo nappang ara:lo o:kaiko (lukanpc, vlvngcm) a:yekokki anpa:nam ũ to hit or find something (e.g. grains of stone) with the teeth while munching food, etc.

~**mvg-** *v.t.* jamla amvgmonam ũ to grind something by munching or chewing.

jam-² (*var. nabjo:-*) *v.i.* o:kai atvc tu:yidc aipakpc tu:sudnam (cdcmpc tu:sudla okolai ara:pc a:pc scgri:nam) ũ to be pointed. *v.t.* di:bang manggom vsng ataglog, attu:logbuluk tu:yingcm yoktu:-yoksikkokki-bulu pala aipakpc tu:sudmonam ũ to shape by cutting the end or ends of a split or unsplit piece of bamboo, wood, etc. in order to make it/them pointed.

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* atv atvcm nabjo:monam agercm gerkenam ũ to know how to make something (a piece of bamboo, wood, etc.) pointed.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n* tu:yingcm aipakpc tu:suddopc tcgnam-panam (atv atvc) ũ (something) pointed.

jampiyo:-(*var. nabjo: pid ém-*) *v.t.* airu:pc nabjo:nam ũ to be highly pointed.

jamjing *n.* yumrang oying abngko ũ a kind of herb.

jamborog *n.* tu:yi:dc jamnc cpugcmnc inc soum-so:piko kanc ongo sudgabnanc manggom abgabnanc atta:r abangko ũ a kind of fishing arrow with three or four pointed sticks at one end.

jar-¹ ⇨ **jag-**

jar-² *v.i.* (ísíngé, némíngébulu) bojeko anné, agléngébulu lenla kangkannam ũ (especially of vegetation) to have a luxuriant growth.

~**sa:-** *v.i.* vsngc, ncmvngcbulu annc, aglcngcbulu kangkanpc lensa:nam ũ to begin to have a luxuriant growth.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* annc, aglcngc bojeko lenla kangkannc ũ luxuriant.

~**mo-** *v.t.* (atv atvcm ilvgla vsngcm, ncmvngcmbulum kangkanmonam ũ to help a plant or a tree have a luxuriant growth (by using manures, etc.).

jarsu- (*var. jalsu-*) *v.i.* (ko:ka:ngcbulu) anc-abucmbulum ojingcmnc agom-asogcm lunam manggom o:kai lcgangc do:ri: monam ũ (usually of children, who are no longer too young) to behave like babies or to demand something from parents in a coaxing or wheedling manner.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

jalug *n.* alumge:la pirme:nc dvgnc a:yc
c:nc ma:nc abangko úú the black
pepper. {L. <As.}

jalsu- ⇨ **jarsu-**

ja:gum *n.* adi:lo inam a:m abangko úú
a kind of rice paddy grown in hilly
areas.

ja:b ja:b *onom.* pcjablok kabnam úú the
quacking of ducks.

jiko:- (*var. jiko:-*) *v.i.* amongc o:rv:nam
manggom kora:nam úú (of a certain
space or land) to be low-lying or
sunken.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:rv:nc manggom
kora:nc amongc úú low-lying (area).

jikong (*var. jikong*) *n.* o:rv:nc
manggom kora:nc among úú low-
lying land or place.

jikong koro:- (*var. jikora:-*) *v.i.*
amongc abako jiko:nam úú (of a cer-
tain space or land) to be very low-
lying or sunken.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

jika *n.* dvalo gv:tung amo:lo sa:nc ma:nc
amvng abangko, odokkc odok
oyv:pc donam a:ye úú the cornered
gourd. {L. <As.}

jig- (*var. jvg-*) *v.t.* amo:lo atv atvcm
tvgabge:la, tulapa:dlo kolom-
pensilcm tvgabge:la:bulu abvgcm
bvgnam úú to draw (a line etc.).

~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kai ajvko jvgnam agercm
igornam úú to draw a line quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

jigloti (*var. jvgloti*) *n.* borme:ge:la
araigamnc annc kanc, yaopc

bottama:nc, vsvng amvng abangko úú
a kind of plant. {L. <As.}

jinga:- (*var. jvnga:-*) *v.i.* o:kai atta:rc
asi kcvkpc a:nam úú to sink (in wa-
ter).

~**gor-** (>**jinganggor-**) *v.i.* lomna
jinga:nam úú to sink (in water).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

jing ém- (*var. jvng Cm-, jigjig-*)
⇨ **kcmo**

jijikong *n.* amro a:m abangko úú a
kind of rice paddy, sown in spring
and harvested in late summer.

jijji *n.* (ojingcm lunam agom) nare:-
ma:nc atta:rc (cdcm pidag gakkvyo
manggom nappa:do si:lvksuyo-
cmna:bulu lunam) úú (baby talk)
something dirty (and so don't touch,
don't eat, etc.).

jid- (*var. jed-*) *v.i.* (cmclo:bulu mcla
bojeko gunam lcgangc) abu:nc atv
atvc aipakpc rcmagla jujer-
juyergcm manggom asi kisapc
inam úú (of something solid) to be-
come mushy or to melt (as a result
of heating).

~**gor-** *v.i.* (abu:nc atv atvc) lomna
jednam úú to become mushy or to
melt quickly (as a result of heating).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* (vmvlo:bulu du:la bojeko
gunam lcgangc abu:nc atv atvc)
rcmagla jujergcnc manggom
asicmpc igcnc (atv atvc) úú (some-
thing) molten.

~**mvg-** (*redup. ~mvg--svg-*) *v.i.*
bojepakko jednam úú to get mushy

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/
followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

or to melt overmuch.

jin- *v.i.* taniyc (pcsoycmvlo, ramycmvlo:bulu) amvrc motumsula:-ma:dopc kcb kcb cmna cngun-cta:nam; cdcmpc simvn-sike: amvrc manggom atv atvc cngun-cta:nam ǂ (of the body of a man or an animal) to tremble; (of something) to shake.

~**nam.** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* (pcsola, ramla:bulu) kcb kcb cmna cngun-cta:nc tani: manggom cdcmpc cngun-cta:nc atv atvc ǂ someone who trembles or something that shakes.

~**bom-** *v.i.* jinsa:la jinla du:nam ǂ to begin, and continue, to tremble or shake.

~**bad-** *v.i.* cddvko jinpc-nammcji cdc m bojeya:ngko jinnam (aipc kvnggv:pc jinnam) ǂ to tremble or shake excessively.

~**jin-** *vl.suf.* atv atvlo du:nc asic manggom asicmpc inc atv atvc kadanma:pc inamcm manggom dcpincm kadanma:pc imonamcm lukannanc gomnyob ǂ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote water or any liquid drying up completely or making such things completely dry by some action. {e.g. **o:-** '(of water in a river, lake, etc.) to recede' + **jin-** >**o:jin-** '(of a stream, a pond, a curry soup, etc.) to dry up'; **ed-** 'to twist' + **jin-** >**edjin-** 'to twist a piece of rinsed cloth to make it fully free of water'; **mu:-** 'to suck' + **jin-** >**mu:jin-** 'to suck something

(e.g. juice, soup, etc.), etc.}

jimang (*var.* **jima: pcji**) *n.* oudnc amo:lo sa:nc ma:nc pcji abangko ǂ a species of creeping nettle growing in high land.

Jime: *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ǂ name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

jir- (*var.* **jír-**) ⇨ **ag-**

Jirjin Merdang (*a:ba.*) *n.* mibu a:bangcm v:sa:dolo mibuc akon akon uyulok lcdvlo kumtatsunam uyu annyikolok amin ǂ names of two supernatural beings invoked together along with such other beings by Mising shamanistic priests towards the beginning of a rhapsodic chant.

jila *n.* (Bharotso) mimong akolok amongcm aipc ka:dabgu:dopc alcb alcppc pe:pansunam-kvdv:lok alcb ako (mo:dum) ǂ district. {L<As.}

jili *n.* ajji:nc abungcmpc ila bidla du:nc asi ǂ a small stream.

ji:-¹ (*var.* **ju:-¹**) *v.i.* (tani:, pcttang, simvn atvc) adin bojeko kala amvrc bottcnam; (vsvngc, ncmvngcbulu) amvngc bu:tanam ǂ (of men, birds, animals, etc.) to be fat; (of trees and plants) to have a fat trunk.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* amvr bottanc (taniyc, pcttangc, simvncbulu); amv:dc bu:tanc (vsvng atvc) ǂ fat (men/women, birds, animals, etc.); (of trees and plants) having a fat trunk.

ji:-² (*var.* **ju:-²**) *v.i.* (vsvng a:ye-apv atvc) cddvko bottcpcnamcji odokkvddvko

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

bottcge:la tornam manggom (akke) mindvnam; (taniyc) mc:jo:nc asincm gcnam ꞑꞑ (of seeds and fruit or trees and plants) to be mature; (of human beings) to be mature in thought, judgement, etc.

~nam *vl.n.*

ji:kali ⇨ **oikoli**

ji:ríg (*var. jv:ríg, ju:rvg*) *n.* lckopc bcttccp rvgnam parnam csvng, tase atvc; agag agakpc langkumsuge:la rvgnam a:m atvc ꞑꞑ a bundle of twigs, firewood, thatching grass, etc; a bundle of sheaves (especially of harvested crops).

ju- *v.i.* pcdongc okadla, asic dcngkadla:bulu taniyc, galug-gasorc, simvn-sikeyc manggom atv atvcbulu pvma:nam manggom pvtvrma:nam ꞑꞑ to be wet or drenched.

~**go:mvsu-** *v.i.* (taniyc manggom turnc atv atvc) bojepakko junam ꞑꞑ (usually of living things) to be drenched thoroughly.

~**jer-/~jér-** *v.i.* (asic bojela apin atvc) jubadla torgamma:nam ꞑꞑ (of rice, barley, etc.) to be watery and too soft.

~nam *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* asi du:né (galug-gasoré manggom bangkí bangkí atta:ré) ꞑꞑ (something or someone) wet.

jukag ⇨ **jugag**

jug- ⇨ **sug-**³

jugag (*var. jukag, jugjag*) *n.* oyi:pc donam, arainc a:ye e:nc, ma:nc abangko ꞑꞑ the club gourd.

jugji (*var. jígjong*) *n.* kopag amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of banana.

jun- *v.i.* o:kai atta:rcm buycmvlo arainam ꞑꞑ to be elastic.

~nam *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* buycmvlo ayarnc (atta:r) ꞑꞑ (something) elastic.

~**jun-** (*var. -jon-*) *vl.suf.* tvгла:bulu atv atvc araimonamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote stretching something by some action. {e.g. **bu-** 'to pull' + **jun-** > **bujun-** 'to stretch something by pulling'.}

junta *n.* simvn-sike: asvglok, gainlogbuluk monam, alclo gcnam, attar abangko ꞑꞑ shoes. {L.<As.}

jub- *v.i.* (sc:kai manggom atv atvc) o:kai ager lcgangc ainam ꞑꞑ (of someone or something) to be fit (for some work).

~nam *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kai ager lcgangc ainc (tani: manggom atv atvc) ꞑꞑ (someone or something) fit (for some work).

jurki: (*var. nvglub, nublub*) *n.* di:bangkokki gaggcng katc:nc ta:sugcmpe igamdopc monam, asilo nvglub nvglubla ongo sogabnanc attar abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of bamboo tool, somewhat conical in shape, used for catching fish by thrusting its wide mouth on the bed of water here and there repeatedly, wading around.

Julai *n.* Ingraji:lok kvvdnc po:lolok amin

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

ú the month of July. {L.<Eng. July}

ju:ja: pokpog *n.* pirme:nc go:ycng abangko ú a small variety of cicada.

Ju:n *n.* Ingraji:lok akkc:nc po:lolok amin ú the month of June. {L.<Eng. June}

ju:nc ⇨ **du:né**

ju:rvg ⇨ **ji:rvg**

jekvg (*var. jckvg*) *n.* (apin donam lcdvpcbulu cdvlai) angkcng ara:bo ngapinsugamla csarc nappa:lok dc:lenla bc:nc ú hiccup.

jekvg- (*var. jckvg-*) *v.i.* (apin donam lcdvpcbulu cdvlai) angkcng ara:bo ngapinsugamla csarc nappa:lok bc:la dc:lennam ú to hiccup.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

-jeksu-/jéksu- (*redup. -jeg-reksu / -jég-réksu*) *vl.suf.* sc:kai o:kaike idolo avkpc aima:pc inamcm lukannanc gomnyob ú suffix added to an appropriate verb root, denoting the creation of inopportune situations for oneself by one's own action. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say something' + **jeksu-** > **lujeksu-** 'to get into trouble by saying something'; **gí-** 'to go somewhere' + **jéksu-** > **gíjéksu-** 'to be in trouble as a result of visiting some place, going somewhere to participate in something, etc.', etc.}

jektum (*var. jcktum*) *n.* sv:sa:la kvnggv:nc milbong menjcg ú fully grown male buffalo.

jeged- *v.i.* beber i:namcm i:nc ú to be moss-green.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* bebercm i:nc ú (something) moss-green. {*Note: jeged* may also be used as an adjective without the adjective suffix **-né**, e.g. **jeged galug** 'moss-green shirt'.}

jegnC (*var. jcgnc*) *n.* nc:ng menjcg ú a female buffalo. {*bl. menjég + ané*}

jegbo (*var. jcgbo*) *n.* milbong menjcg ú a male buffalo. {*bl. menjcg + abo*}

jegréng (*var. jégréng*) *n.* menjcg a:rcng ú a horn of a buffalo. {*bl. menjcg + a:réng*}

jengrai *n.* yumrang oying amvng abngko ú a kind of wild potherb.

jeti: *n.* porpiyam, tarte:, bare: atvc pongabnanc lcgangc di:bang ataglokkcm rcyvkpc la: bosorpc porlennammc ú very thin slices of bamboo meant for use as ropes.

jed- ⇨ **jid-**

-jed(su)- (>**jetsu-**) *vl.suf.* o:kaike idolo alaglo, alclo, amvrlo:bulu narc:ma:nc atvc atvc a:nam manggom bagabnamcm lukannanc gomnyob ú suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote the hands, legs, or some part of the body getting dirty as a result of touching or stepping on something dirty. {e.g. **kc-** 'to lean one's back or shoulder against something' + **jetsu-** > **kcjetsu-** 'to cause one's back or shoulder to be dirty as a result of leaning against something'; **sa:-** '(here) to step on something' +

jetsu- >**sa:jetsu-** 'to make one's feet dirty by stepping on something dirty', etc. }

-jeb-¹ (var. **-jéb-¹**) *vl.suf.* o:kai agerkokki atv atvcm ajebmonamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote flattening something. {e.g. **sa-** 'to tread on something' + **jeb-** >**sa:jeb-** 'to flatten something by treading on it'; **o-** 'to fall' + **jéb-** >**ojéb-** 'to flatten something by falling on it', etc. }

-jeb-² (var. **-jéb-²**, **-jem-**, **-jém-**) *vl.suf.* atv atvcm talc:lokcc o:kai atvc kvnggv:pc nvnggabnammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote treading, running, etc. over something. {e.g. **dug-** 'to run' + **jém-** >**dugjém-** 'to run over someone or something'; **keb-** 'to press something between two objects or two parts of a certain object' + **jém-** >**kebjém-** 'to press something hardbetween two objects or two parts of a certain object', etc. }

jebur (var. **jcbur**) *n.* (cdvlai o:kaiko doycmvlo:-bulu) tani: amvrlo bv:sanggamla lendu:ncmpc ila abugc buktag-bugyagnam ꞑꞑ inflammation of the human skin at many places (as a result of allergic conditions or otherwise).

jemi:jema:ya:né (a:ba.) *adj., n.* kvnggv:ya:nc; torya:nc ꞑꞑ stronger.

jer- (var. **jcr-**) *v.t.* vgvgkokki vsvng atvcm tcgnam ꞑꞑ to chop (wood,

etc.) with an axe.

~ke- *v.t.* jerla mokenam; jerla tagnyikopc imonam ꞑꞑ to kill someone or something by chopping with an axe; to chop something into two parts or pieces by an axe.

~gor- *v.t.* jernam agercm igornam ꞑꞑ to chop (wood, etc.) with an axe quickly.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* jernam ager gercn ꞑꞑ (one) who chops wood with an axe.

-jer- (var. **-jér-**) (*redup. -jer-yer-, -jér-yér-*) *vl.suf.* o:kai ager gerdolo kekon-kesakpc bojepakko dc:pid-dc:yidnam, mopidmoyid- nammcm-bulum lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote scattering something or making a place dirty by some action. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say or tell something' + **jer-** >**lujer-** 'to spread a news or a rumour by telling it to different people'; **sug-** 'to spit' + **jer-** > **sugjer-** 'to make place dirty by spitting all over', etc. }

jered-jered (var. **sered-sered**) *onom.* vmvlo tulang, unc atvcm ugyemvlo bc:nc ꞑꞑ sound produced when oil, fat, etc. are burnt in fire.

jelab (var. **jeléb**) *n.* galug, potolo:lo:bulu atv atvcm lvglā mcnanc lcgangc molvgnam ajji:nc sogon ꞑꞑ pocket. {L <As. }

jeying ⇔ **joying**

jeyi:jeyad (a:ba.) *n.* lendo-a:dolo

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

kekon-kesag taléng-kéikpc atikosin kama:nam ꞑꞑ the state of nothingness at the beginning of cre- ation.	jcktum ⇨ jektum
jeyvd po:pid- <i>v.i.</i> rongngam-pcsamnam ꞑꞑ to be silent all around.	jégréng ⇨ jegréng
~ nam <i>vl.n.</i>	jcngc ⇨ jegnc
je:-¹ (<i>var.</i> jc:-¹) <i>v.i.</i> tani: manggom svmn-sikeyc alvngcm bcttapc bc:monam ꞑꞑ to shout.	jcgb ⇨ jegbo
~ nam <i>vl.n.</i>	jcbur ⇨ jebur
~ nc <i>adj.,n.</i> o:kai lcgangc alvngcm bcttapc bc:monc (tani:) ꞑꞑ (some- one) who shouts.	jc- ⇨ jer-
je:-² (<i>var.</i> jc:-²) <i>v.t.</i> (ajeng/ajcng gompir lédupé lunam) o:kai lcgangc sc:kaimc aima:pc lubomnam manggom me:l-gusorcmbulum monam ꞑꞑ (preceded by ajeng/ ajcng) to accuse someone of wrongdoing; to drag someone to a village council or a court of law for justice.	jc:- ⇨ je:-
~ nam <i>vl.n.</i>	jc:svng <i>n.</i> a:yedcm ba:la dola:nam ma:nc amng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of creeper with edible fruit.
~ nc <i>adj., n.</i> ajcng jc:namcm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who accuses someone of wrongdoing or drags someone to a village council or a court of law for justice. {⇨ ajeng }	jvg- ⇨ jig-
je:gvng <i>n.</i> vsvng amng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of tree.	jvgjong ⇨ jugji
je:pati (<i>var.</i> doipati) <i>n.</i> émpuémbulum ponané, talíngémpé igamné, ajji:né ísíngko ꞑꞑ mat-rush. {L. (corrup- tion of) <As. }	jvgloti ⇨ jigloti
jckvg ⇨ jekvg	jvng Cm- ⇨ jing Cm-
~ jéksu- ⇨ -jeksu-	jírjíg (<i>var.</i> jírjíg) <i>n.</i> pcdong asicbulu bidledla gvko, okum selablok kvkcc tu:bv ꞑꞑ eaves (of a roof).

NY, ny

NY, ny *n.* Mising muktc:lok akkc:nc
abvg ꞑꞑ the sixth letter of the Mising
consonants.

nyog- ⇨ **yog-**

~**nyog-** *vl.suf.* o:kaiko sc:kai
yogmonammcm lukannanc
gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an ap-
propriate verb root to denote some-
one losing something. {**mc-** 'to keep'
+ **nyog-** → **mcnyog-** 'to misplace
something (and so not finding it)',

etc.}

-nyoksu- *vl.suf.* o:kaiko sc:kai avc yogmonammcm lukannanc gomnyob ũ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote losing something oneself. {mC- 'to keep' + **nyoksu-**→ **mCnyoksu-** 'to misplace something oneself (and so not finding it); **gí-** 'to go somewhere' + **nyoksu-**→ **gínyoksu-** 'to get lost somewhere because of taking a wrong road, etc. (while going somewhere)', etc.}

nyopong ⇨ **yepong**

nyopsi ⇨ **nopsi**

nyorung ⇨ **yerung**

nya:nyi (*var. na:nyi, nyi:nyi, ya:yi*) *n.* (gognam) abulok bvrmc manggom bvrncpckam; anclok bvrolok nc:ng; avkc nc:lokc manggom avkc milbo:lokcc anc; cdcmpc gokkamnam akon akon nc:ng taniyc jũ (vocative) aunt (father's sister or mother's brother's wife or other women who are similarly related); mother-in-law. {*cf. anyi. 'a:' and 'i' of ya:yi are nasalized.*}

nya:nyur *n.* abako sumgo:la:né amo:lo arung ngonla:bulu du:né tari: abangko ũ cricket (the insect).

nyinti: ⇨ **nginti:**

nyibo ⇨ Appendix II

nyi:nyi ⇨ **nya:nyi**

nyu- ⇨ **nu-**

nyukpir *n.* ojingc anyug tv:dolo mungko ũ nipple.

nyumkel *n.* mindolo lv:nge:la ti:nc a:ye e:nc, annccdm tapum atvc donam, vsvng amvng abangko ũ mulberry.

nyepo bélang *n.* bcttcnc vsvng amvng abangko ũ a kind of large tree.

nyebung ⇨ **yebung**

nyerung ⇨ **yerung**

nyényur *n.* e:glok yébung jũ the snout of a pig.

-nyk- *vl.suf.* o:kaiko aima:nammcm (dopc aima:nam, ka:pc aima:nammcbulu) manggom sc:kaipmc aipc mc:ma:nammcm lukannanc gomnyob jũ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote something being bad to do, disliking someone or something, etc. {*e.g. do-* 'to eat' + **nyk-** → **donyv-** '(of something eaten) to be bad to eat, i.e. to be distasteful'; **ka-** 'to see or look at' + **nyk-** → **ka:nyv-** '(of someone or something) to be bad to look at, i.e. not to be good-looking or beautiful'; **mé-** 'to think' + **nyí-** → **mé:nyí-** 'to be bad to think of someone, i.e. to dislike someone', etc.}

nyí:porokka *n.* rogncc progcmppc inc yakanc pcttang abangko jũ a kind of black bird resembling a hen.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

T, t

T, t *n.* Mising muktc:lok kvndnc abvg ꞑꞑ the seventh letter of the Mising consonants.

to-¹ *v.t.* (sc:kaimc) rvksupc cmna manggom sc:kaibv gvpv:ycpc cmna mc:la okolai du:nam; sc:kaimc sogappc cmna ma:mvlo dcmppc-papc cmna:bulu bumsila du:nam ꞑꞑ to wait for (someone); to lie in wait (to catch or attack someone).

~**ka:-** ⇨ ~**ya:-**

~**kíramsu-** ⇨ ~**ramsu-**

~**gab-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc tola rvksunam ꞑꞑ to succeed in meeting someone after waiting for him/her.

~**nger-/~dí-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc tola du:dom rvksugorma:la du:lí:ma:pé igcnam úú to get tired of waiting for someone.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* tola du:nc ꞑꞑ one who waits (for someone) ; one who lies in wait (for someone).

~**mo:-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc toya:la du:mo:nam ꞑꞑ to have time to wait (for someone).

~**motsu-/~mitsu-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc rvksupc cmna mc:la bojcpakko tola du:la:gom rvksuna:nam; sc:kaikc lcgangc toda todala du:dolo gerpcnam ager du:pagnam úú not

to be able to meet someone even after a long wait; not to be able to do other work because of a long wait for someone. {-**mod/-mid-+su**}

~**mín-** *v.t.* avkc ager kama:pcsin akon lcdvlo sc:kaikc lcgangc tonamcm inam ꞑꞑ to be with someone in waiting for some other person(s) without any purpose of one's own.

~**mínsu-** *v.t.* dv:pc-papc cmna:bulu akonc akoncm tola du:nam ꞑꞑ to lie in wait or to wait for an opportune moment to attack each other.

~**mur-** *v.t.* sc:kaikc lcgangc tonamdc aima:nam; sc:kaikc lcgangc topcmangkolo tonam ꞑꞑ to make a mistake by waiting for someone; to wait for someone at a wrong place.

~**rasu-** *v.t.* sc:kaikc mimag moa:namcm motumsula:nam; aipakpc kvnggv:pc asi bitkolo bidbomkosu-ma:pc dagla:nam úú to offer resistance to an attack; to defend oneself; to be able to stand firm against a very strong current of water.

~**ramsu-/~kíramsu-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc rvksupc cmna mc:la bojcko tola:gom rvksuna:nam ꞑꞑ to wait for someone in vain.

~**ya:-/~ka:-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc rvksupc cmna manggom sc:kaibv gvpv:ycpc cmna okolai du:nam ꞑꞑ to wait for someone.

to-² *v.t.* cngo pa:nam lcgangc dvrtdang, dvtung atvcm asilo lc:nam; simvncmbulum sogabnam lcgangc ctku, kurpan atvcm okolai lc:nam ꞑꞑ

to lay fish traps to catch fish; to lay other kinds of traps to catch animals or birds.

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.*) *v.t.* dvrđang, ctku atvcm tonam agercm gerkinnam ʃú to know how to lay traps to catch fish, animals, etc.

~**gab-** *v.t.* dvrđang, dvtung, ctku atvlokki cngo, simvn-sike: atvcmbulum sogabla:nam ú to catch fish, animals, birds, etc. by laying traps.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* dvrđang, ctku atvcm tonam agercm inc ʃú one who lays traps.

~**mur-** *v.t.* ctku atvcm kapc manggom okolo topcnamma:ji cdcmpc manggom odo toma:nam ʃú to make a mistake in laying a trap (i.e. not to lay it the way it should be, or where it should be, laid.)

to-³ (*var. gé-*) *v.t.* abung, pa:tang atvlok asicm ki:lingkokki-bulu la:nam ʃú to fetch water from a river, a pond, a hand pump, etc.

~**ko** *n.* asicm langko ú a spot from where water is drawn.

~**kum-** *v.t.* asicm tola langkumnam ú to draw water and store.

~**gég** *n.* asicm tonanc ki:lvng atvc ú a pot for fetching water.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* asi tonamcm inc ʃú one who fetches water.

to-⁴ *v.t.* o:kai attarko manggom tani:ko (lukanpc, ko: lcgangc ko:nc:ngko) sc:kaimc bipc cmna:bulu luno:la lc:nam; sc:kaimc o:kai rcngam agerko gerdopc lula mcnam ú to

make a prior arrangement to give something to someone or to make someone somebody else's own (e.g. to marry a girl to a boy or a boy to a girl in future); to decide to entrust a certain responsibility or a certain job to someone.

~**sag-** *v.t.* (Misingcbulu ikampc) ukum cra:lok sc:kai csa:ma:pc iycmvlo:bulu cdcmpc csa:moma:nc uyudcm lcdvpc bipc cmna manggom o:kai uiko monapc cmna e:g-pcrog atvcm tola lc:nam ʃú (according to Mising folk belief) to make a solemn promise to offer fowls, a pig, etc. to a god or a goddess in propitiation (when someone in a family falls sick); to dedicate in advance a particular pig or fowls for the purpose of holding a certain rite or ceremony, religious or otherwise, in future.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**len-** *v.t.* (da:ro mida:lo) gerpcnam appvng agercm geramge:la yamncm mclenlvnam ʃú to ready a bride for leaving her parents' house after completing all the necessary rites and rituals.

~**líg-** *v.t.* sc:kai kc lunamdc, inamdc:bulu jubdag, aidag cmna:bulu akonc lunam ú to support an action, a statement, a proposal, etc.

to-⁵ (*var. tosu-*) *v.t.* o:kai ko manggom sc:kai bv avkc cmna lunam ʃú to lay claim to (something as a possession or someone as related by blood).

~**gésu** ⇨ ~**ríksu-**

~**su-** ⇨ **to-⁵** (definition above)

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**ríksu-/~gésu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko gerpc, kanggappc cmna:bulu sc:kaimc lunam; o:kaiko imurto cmna:bulu sc:kai avc lusunam ꞑꞑ to accept an assignment or a responsibility; to admit one's guilt.

to (*var.* **tolo**) *adv.* luncdok rvgdumpc manggom tukku talc:pc ꞑꞑ there (to the north/east of the speaker or above the head). {*Note:* **to/tolo** is also used post-positionally as the locative suffix after nouns and pronouns, e.g. **Talom** + **ké** 'possessive marker' + **to** > **Talomkéto/Talomkoto** 'there at Talom's (place), located in the north/east'; **no** 'you' + **lu** 'plural marker of pronouns' + **k/kké** 'possessive marker' + **to/tolo** > **nolukétolo /nolukkéto/nolukkoto** 'there at your place, located in the north/east', **do:lung** 'village' + **to** > **do:lu:to** 'in the village (located to the north or the east', etc. *cf.* **bo** and **olo**)

-to⁻¹ *t.m. (simp.pt.)* o:kai agerko po:pc inamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix indicating simple past. {*e.g.* **ré-** 'to buy' + **to** > **réto** 'bought'; **dí-** 'to beat up' + **to** > **dí:to** 'beat (past tense) up', etc.}

-to⁻² *imp. suf.* o:kai agerém supag gerto émna akoném lunamém lukannané gomnyob ꞑꞑ imperative suffix used to indicate a command, a direction, etc. to be carried out at the present time. {*e.g.* **mo-** 'to do, to make, etc.' + **to** > **moto** 'Do/Make, etc. (it)!' ; **lu-** 'to speak' + **gor** (suffix meaning 'quickly') + **to**

>**lugorto** 'Speak quickly !', etc.

Other forms of imperative suffixes include **-tok**, **-toka**, **-tokai**, **-tokisa**, **-topén**, **-tobongka**, **-tobo:pén**, **-tobongkai**, **-tobongkisa**, **-téi**, **-téika**, and **-téipén**, which express slightly different shades of meaning. The ones with the element **-téi** signify requests. **-kang** is used to ask someone to move away from the speaker and **-lang** to move toward the speaker.}

-to³, **-tolo** ⇒ *Note* at the end of **to/tolo**

toilang *n.* morapa:tkokki omnam, bortcge:la o:rv:nc, munang ꞑꞑ a gunny bag. {L.<As.}

tou *n.* apin monanc atta:r abangko (mokang) ꞑꞑ a brass vessel for cooking rice. {L. <As.}

-tok, **-toka**, **-tokai**, **-tokisa**, **-topén**, **-tobongka**, **-tobo:pén**, **-tobongkai**, **-tobongkisa** ⇒ *Note* following the entry **-to**².

toka⁻¹ *v.t.* o:kaiko langgabnam lcgangc alag lakpom pongkannam ꞑꞑ to hold out the palms to receive something.

toka⁻² (*var.* **toya:-**) ⇒ **to**⁻¹

toki: (*var.* **sinemang**) *n.* kampoge:la bi:samnc gainlo:bulu taniyc aro aropc dungkam-dakkampc, ikam-lukampcbulu lcngekannam yalo ꞑꞑ talkie; movie. {L. <Eng. *talkie*; *cinema*}

toku (*var.* **toku to:to**, **toku ta:to**) *n.* to:tokc abu ꞑꞑ great grandfather.

tokur *n.* tukku talc:lok rcmangnc atagj ꞑꞑ the depression on the top of the head.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i l: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

tog- *v.i.* rvkko:pc gynam jũ to move southward or westward.

~**pí:-** (>**tokpí:-**) *v.i.* rvkko:pc gvla okolai pv:nam jũ to reach a place in the south or the west.

~**lad-** *v.i.* rvgdumpc gvge:la rvkko:pc gvlatkunam jũ to return from a place in the north or the east to a place in the south or the west.

-tog- *v.suf.* rvkko:pc manggom kvkpc gvtognam, otognammcm bulum lukannanc gomnyob jũ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to indicate a movement to the south or the west. {e.g. **ka:-** 'to see or look' + **tog-** >**ka:tog-** 'to look toward the south or the west'; **gi:-** 'to shift one's house' + **tog-** >**gi:tog-** 'to shift one's house to a place in the south or the west', etc.}

togésu- ⇨ **to**⁻⁵

tongkan- ⇨ **to**⁻²

tongkung *n.* guyycmpc dola:nam a:ye e:nc, tamagcmnc inc, vsng abangko jũ a variety of palm tree.

tosag- *v.t.* ⇨ **to**⁻⁴

tosu- *v.t.* ⇨ **to**⁻⁵

ton⁻¹ *v.t.* mola lc:nam apo:lo asi kadlvla tv:pcnamdcm la:lennam jũ to strain rice beer to obtain the liquor.

~**kin-/~ken-** *v.t.* asi kadlvla apongcm aipc lenmokinam jũ to know how to strain rice beer to obtain liquor.

~**gor-** *v.t.* apong tonnam agercm lomna gernam jũ to strain rice beer quickly.

~**gég** *n.* tondolo apongcm mcko

ta:sug, korai atvc; tonlcnam apong bitkumsudopc kvkpc mcnam gule: atvc jũ tool for keeping the fermented rice while straining rice beer; a container for collecting strained rice beer.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* apo: tonnam agercm incdc jũ (one) who has strained some rice beer.

~**rug** *n.* tonnam lcludpc du:pagnca apong arug jũ the remainder of fermented rice after the liquor is strained out.

ton⁻² (*var.* **per-**) *v.t.* (pvmonam lcgangc) bcdu-gasorcmbulum do:nyilo manggom mo:ro:lo sorlenla lc:nam jũ to hang wet clothes, etc. up on a rope or any holder (usually in the sun) for drying.

~**ko** *n.* bcdu-gasor atvc tonla pvmoko jũ place for hanging wet clothes, etc. up for drying.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

ton⁻³ (*var.* **yon-, yun-**) *v.i.* tarémo:tonlo amongc dcngc-dcngkurnam jũ (of an earthquake) to occur.

tor⁻¹ *v.t.* (**étor** gompir lcvlo lunam) ctorcm molvgnam jũ (preceded by the word **étor**) to erect a fence.

tor⁻² *v.i.* (abu:nc atv atvc) bagcmnc opor-oyorma:nam; o:kai ko nvngka:ycmvlo nvnga:la:ma:nam; rcmagma:nam jũ (of something) to be hard.

~**kan-** *v.i.* o:kaiyc ka:ycm tordagncmpc inam jũ (of something) to look hard.

~**gam-** *v.i.* o:kai atvc tordaggom

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

yaopc torma:nam úú to be somewhat hard.

~**nam** *vl. n.*

~**né** *adj., n.* bagcmipc betporma:nc; aipc kvnggv:nc; rcmagma:nc úú (something) hard.

~**mo-** *v.t.* o:kai atta:rcm (lukanpc amo:lok monam lv:sabcm) cmclo romla manggom do:nyilo lola:bulu kvnggv:monam úú to cause something (e.g. bricks) to harden (in a kiln, etc.).

toroni: *n.* kasari:lo:bulu dorkastong atvcm adbinc tani: úú a petition writer. {L. <As.}

torasu- ⇨ **to**-¹

togésu- ⇨ **to**-⁵

toríksu- ⇨ **to**-⁵

tolo ⇨ **to** {**to** + **lo**}

-tolo ⇨ **to**-³

tolopé (*var. télo:pé, to:pé*) *adv.* rvgdumipc úú toward the northern or eastern direction. {**to** + **lo** + **pc**. The final vowel is often clipped in rapid speech.}

tolen- ⇨ **to**-⁴

tolíg- ⇨ **to**-⁴

toya:- ⇨ **to**-¹

to:-¹ *v.i.* mcgc:nancdc kepela:bulu asi atvc bidlenpagnam úú (of a liquid) to spill as a result of the pot, in which it is kept, leaning sideways or tumbling over. *v.t.* mcgc:nanncm kepemoge:la ara:do du:nc asi atvcm bidlenpagmonam; cpo, gempacmbulum jo:sa:la kepemoge:la ara:do du:nc a:m atvcm oledmonam; setucmbulum jedmoge:la mola lc:nam aru:lo pvlvlla

arungardcmipc imonam úú to pour the liquid content of a pot; to hold up and tilt things like winnowing fans, baskets, etc. to make the content in them run out; to shape (molten lead, etc.) by pouring into a mould.

~**katsu-** (>**tongkatsu-**) *v.t.* asi atvcm to:dolo avcm dcngkadmonam úú to spill a liquid on oneself while pouring it.

~**kad-** (>**tongkad-**) *v.t.* asi atvcm to:dolo sc:kaimc dcngkadmonam úú to spill on someone while pouring a liquid.

~**kulub-** (>**tongkulub-**) *v.i.* (asi atvcm mcgc:nannc-bulu) kukulubnam úú (of the container of liquid) to tumble over. *v.t.* (asi atvcm mcgc:nanncm) to:la kukulubmonam úú to turn the container of a liquid upside down.

~**kere:-** (>**tongkere:-**) *v.t.* (asi atíém mégéngém) kepemonam úú to tilt (the container of a liquid).

~**ngab-** (>**tonggab-**) *v.i.* asi atvc mcgc:lokke to:la ajjo:kotc kama:pc igcnam úú (of a liquid) to be spilt fully as a result of the container tilting or tumbling over.

~**jin-** (*redup. ~jin-jirin-*) *v.t.* mcgc:lo du:nc asi atvcm appv:pagdcm to:lennam úú to pour out the entire liquid content from a container.

~**nam** *vl.n.* to:namc inam manggom to:nam ager; jedmoge:la to:nam atv atvc úú the occurrence of spilling something or the act of pouring out liquid; the act of casting something.

~**pag-** *v.t.* (aima:nam, mc:boma:nam

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- lçgangcbulu) asi atvc mçgc:lokckm to:lenla kama:pc imonam ꞑꞑ to pour out, and throw away, the liquid content of a container. **v.i.** mçgcngc tongkulubla:-bulu asi atvc mçgcng ara:lo kama:pc ipagnam ꞑꞑ (of a liquid content in a container) to run out as a result the container tumbling over.
- to:-²** *v.t.* arsi manggom arsicmpc yalo ka:bekko atv atvlo lennc do:nyi pvangcm, manggom to:slok pvangcm, okolaipc gvmonam ꞑꞑ to focus somewhere the light reflected in a mirror or a mirror-like reflector, or the light of an electric torch.
- ~kan-** (>**tongkan-**) *v.t.* arsilogbuluk manggom to:slok pvangcm okolaipc to:la lçngkannam ꞑꞑ to focus the light reflected in a mirror or a mirror-like reflector, or the light of an electric torch, on something.
- to:to** (*var.* **ta:to**) *n.* (gognamc la:gokkamc) abulok manggom anclok abu ꞑꞑ (form of address, but used also to indicate relationship) grandfather.
- to:tog** (*var.* **tanam**) *n.* pirme:ge:la tulang kanc a:ye e:nc amvng abangko ꞑꞑ sesame.
- to:tog namdung** (*var.* **namdung**) *n.* kamponc to:tog ꞑꞑ the sesame with white seeds.
- to:do ru:pum** *n.* sulli: manggom kamaglo sa:nc jaibon amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of plant growing on sands on the banks of rivers or on silted soil.
- to:de:** (*var.* **do:de:**) *n.* milbo: pcttang kvdv:dok alabdc m labjarycmvlo aipakpc ka:ponc bottcnc yumra: pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ peacock.
- to:pé** ⇨ **tolopé**
- To:ri** *n.* Bori opvnlok gu:mvn ꞑꞑ name of the deity of the Bori clan of the Misings.
- ta-** *pref.* bojcpakko tapum-tari: aminlo du:po:nc gomnyob ꞑꞑ prefix occurring initially in many names of insects. {*Note:* It is the first syllable of both **tapum** 'crawling insects' and **tari:** 'winged insects'.}
- ta-** (*var.* **-té-**) *suf.* atv atvc bottanammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix denoting largeness in size. {*e.g.* **dorta-** '(of animals and birds) to be big'; **borta-** '(of leaves, clothes, etc.) to be wide or broad'; **pvta-** '(of fruit, vegetables like papayas, pumpkins, etc.) to be large', etc.}
- Tao** *n.* Misilok opvn amin abangko ꞑꞑ a Mising family name (used as a surname).
- taoi** *n.* (gognam) abulok ajon ꞑꞑ (form of addressing one's) father's friend. {L. <As. tꞑꞑꞑ}
- taod** (*var.* **kumbang oying**) *n.* yumrang oying abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of potherb.
- taon** *n.* dukan-bojar, iskul-kolej, opis atvc katc:la do:lunçmpcnam bojeyangko tani: dungko ꞑꞑ town. {L. Eng.<town}
- Taor** (*var.* **Taro**) *n.* (Misingc knam leke do:yi:lo) Tani:kc ame:nc bvro

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

(Misingkvdarc Tani:kclokkc lennc); (do:yvng akonlo kvkampc) aima:nc uyu-utpongc sckkolokkc lenka:ji bvk amin jũ (in Mising folk tale) the name of the younger brother of Tani (the Misings being the descendants of Tani); (according to another version) the progenitor of evil spirits.

taip *n.* mesinkolo du:nc gutamcm lakke:lokki dcmla adnam abvg abangko ũ characters written with a typewriter.

~ **mo-** *v.t.* abígém taip-mesinkokki adnam ũ to type. {L. <Eng. *type* (as in *typewriter*)}

tau- (*var.* **tad**⁻¹, **tu**:-) *v.t.* o:kai kinma:namko kinnam lcgangc, sc:kai lubiyipc cmna mc:la, cdc okkon, okolo:n, cdvlo, kapila cmna:bulu bvm lunam; sc:kai o:kaiko kindagji, kinma:ji, cdcm kangkvpc cmna bvkolok cdcmanam jũ to ask a question; to interrogate; to put questions for testing someone's knowledge.

~**ka**:-/~**kí**⁻¹ (>**tauka**:-/~**taukí**-, **tatka**:-/~**tatki**-, **tungka**:-/~**tungki**-) *v.t.* o:kaiko kinpcnammcm lubiyeci cmna mc:la sc:kaimc taula ka:nam jũ to ask someone about something to see if he/she makes a favourable response.

~**kí**⁻² (>**taukí**-, **tatki**-, **tungki**-) *v.t.* o:kai agomko sc:kaimc po:pc taula kangkvnam jũ to have asked someone about something earlier.

~**ten-** *v.t.* (o:koiycm narc:pc kinlv:la:bulu) sc:kaimc lckoda o:kaiko taunam jũ to ask someone about

something once again (to make something sure).

~**nam** *n.* o:koiko lutok émna sé:kaimé lunam ager ũ a question.

~**né** *adj., n.* taunam agerém inédé jũ one who has asked a question.

~**po**:- *v.t.* (o:kai agerko germa:dapc) agomdcmanpc kinpo:nam lcgangc taunan agercm ipo:nam jũ to make queries prior to doing something.

Tai¹ *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ũ the name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

tai² (*var.* **takv**, **amo**: **tav**) *n.* gubor atvlo tapum tari: mago:nc nappa: jamnc pirme:nc pcttang abangko jũ a kind of small bird with a long beak.

tai³ ⇨ **takong**

Tai^d *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko jũ the name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

tako *n.* rvbvpc ila:nam asvg kanc ma:nc amvng abangko jũ a species of wild creeper, the bark of which may be used as ropes.

takog (*a:ba.*) *n.* lamtc; arung; lu:ri: ũ a road; a hole; a small canal.

takong (*var.* **tai**³, **pi:li**: **taí**) *n.* takacmpc igamge:la ajjo:ko bottcya:nc, among ara:lo:bulu du:nc, tabv mokela:nc, simvn abangko jũ mon-goose.

takod *n.* ⇨ **koyyang**

tako bélang *n.* aglcng kama:nc, ta:ng katc:la borme:nc arai arainc anncc kanc, ta:ng kadagnccmpc ila doponc pvtagamnc a:ye e:nc, mvme:nc amvng abangko jũ pineapple.

takom *n.* bergo:nc pirme:nc tari: abangko ꞑꞑ grasshopper.

~**ri:nanc** *n.* mensarung tamyompc inc ncmvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of grass resembling the tail of a fox.

~**komli:** *n.* tapum-tari: atvc ꞑꞑ insects.

tako-maglong (*var.* **taka-maglong**) *n.* annc bortcnc kusere:pc ainc ma:nc amvng abangko (odok annckokki annc-arcmm mola:dag) ꞑꞑ a species of creeper with broad leaves (credited with medicinal qualities: leaf-plates can be made with its leaves).

takor *n.* katog atvlok gaggc:lo molvngam yogvr kongge ꞑꞑ an iron ring fitted in the handle of knives.

tako laksin¹ *n.* laksinkokki kargabnammcm pc akon vsvngcm kargabla yetsa:nc ma:nc amvng abangko; ꞑꞑ a species of creeper coiling up around a tree.

tako laksin² *n.* pcttongcm to:nam lcgangc lcnnyiko yedla rvbv ponnabangko ꞑꞑ a kind of knot in which the rope is twined twice (used when laying a trap).

takoyong (*var.* **nobilíng, nébilíng**) *n.* asilo manggom amo:lo du:nc ncbvlng ꞑꞑ an aquatic or land snail with a shell.

taka (*var.* **tagagala, lí:po**) *n.* aipc amvr ctsa:la vsv:lo (manggom amo:lo) duggo:la a:ye apv dogo:la du:nc, takongcm gcsunc ajjo:nc simvn abangko ꞑꞑ a squirrel.

takam *adj., pron.* appvng (tanic

manggom atv atv atta:rc) ꞑꞑ everyone; everything.

takar¹ *n.* (po:lodcm lutc:ma:pc) yumcm do:mvrto kvla kvngabla:ma:pc untagla lenckvdng ꞑꞑ the stars.

takar² *n.* advn donc, puktak-pugre:nc, ajji:gamnc sumnyo ꞑꞑ a leopard.

takar³ (*a:ba.*) *n.* **Pédong** na:nckc omma:ngc ꞑꞑ children of **Pédong**, the primeval mother. {⇒ **Pédong** and Appendix II }

takir (*var.* **takil, taker**) *n.* nappa:lo ayo kéíglökké manggom kekonkesaglökké apud katé:la manggom katé:ma:pé lenné asi ꞑꞑ spittle.

~**sug-** *v.t.* nappa:lok lenné asiém gílenpagmo-nam ꞑꞑ to spit.

Taku *n.* Misilok opvn amin abangko ꞑꞑ the name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

takug (*var.* **takség**) *n.* annccdm oyi:pc donam vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ a species of fig tree (with leaves that may be used as a green vegetable).

takurung *n.* vsvng, va atvc ro:nc tapum abangko ꞑꞑ a species of insect that eats into wood, bamboo etc.

take (*var.* **take:²**) *n.* asi kcra:lo arung mola du:nc, lctvg vyingkokki ngcnggo:nc, kvngv:nc sebgabnanc annyiko kanc, torgamnc asvg kanc, turnc abangko ꞑꞑ crabs.

taked (*var.* **targod**) *n.* tani: lok amvramolo du:nc kamponc tayvg abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of white louse living on the human skin.

taket-tamed *n.* parpc ainc mv:tanc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

vsng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of forest tree (whose wood is suitable for use as firewood).

taker ⇨ **takir**

take:¹ *n.* dvgge:la namponc, o:yv:lo odokkc kusere:pcbulu donam, av kanc, ajji:nc amvng abangko ꞑꞑ ginger.

~**ali:** *n.* takeycm gcsula avnc, le:pc dola:nam ali: abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of edible root resembling ginger.

take:² ⇨ **take**

take:mare: (*var.* **lopanggihiri:**) *n.* pamla:bulu donam ncmvng abangko ꞑꞑ a species of potherb.

takí *n.* ⇨ **taí**²

takí sí:dug (*var.* **takí sí:dí**) *n.* o:rvnggamnc amo:lo sa:nc vsng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of forest tree growing in somewhat low land.

takíd *n.* vsng, va atvcn donc tapum abangko ꞑꞑ a species of insect that eats into timber, bamboo, etc.

takkom- (*var.* **takkab-**) *v.t.* atv atvcn talc:lo lc:lvgla o:kaiko pongkabnam ꞑꞑ to cover something (with a lid, a piece of cloth, leaves, etc.). {*Note:* The suffixes **-kom-** and **-kab-** denote blocking, covering, etc. and so **tag-** (**g>k**, when followed by voiceless consonants), here, may be considered as the root meaning 'to place something somewhere. However, **tag-**, in this sense, does not seem to occur with any other suffixes.}

takkad *n.* among ara:lo du:nc, ya:nc appvrcmbulum pvdnc, tapum

abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of underground worm that eats into rotten timber, roots, etc.

takkab- ⇨ **takkom-**

takkar (*var.* **takker**) *n.* sv:bur vsv:lo manggom rcmagnc among ara:lo du:nc, kampoge:la ji:nc, rcmagnc, tapum abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of fat, white worm found in soft soil or in decayed wood.

takkin (*var.* **takken**) *n.* tornc va, vsng atvcmsin ro:la aima:pc imonc tapum abangko ꞑꞑ a small insect that can damage even hard wood, bamboo, etc. by eating into them.

takker ⇨ **takkar**

takkéng¹ *num.cl.* dvtag akkcng ꞑꞑ six years. {*bl.* **dítag** + **akkéng**. Also ⇨ **tagnyi**¹}

takkéng² *num.cl.* (atagnc va, vsng atvcn kvnamlo) atag akkcngko ꞑꞑ six pieces (of split bamboo, wood, etc). {*bl.* **atag** + **akkéng**. Also ⇨ **tagnyi**²}

takkír (*var.* **sí:tír**) *mv:*tanc vsng amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a large species of forest tree.

taksi (*var.* **takse**) *n.* okum sungken-su:renlo duksila du:nc alab gnc tari: ako ꞑꞑ cockroach.

taksing (*var.* **takség**) *n.* bojeko oudm:nc sv:lu:lo sa:nc vsng amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of small tree.

taksin *n.* kiyog, kurpan atvcn sonanc rvbvcn anguru:pc ponnamko ꞑꞑ a special kind of knot used for pulling the rope of a noose or for activating a trap.

taksíg ⇨ **tajig**

takto:-ragrog (*var. tatog*) *anncdc* ajji: ajji:nc ta:ng kadagncm^{pc} inc, odokkc yakanc a:ye e:nc, vs^{ng} abangko ꞑ ꞑ a kind of wild shrub with prickled leaves and bearing a kind of black fruit.

takta- *v.i.* vs^{ng} manggom va atagc bortcnam ꞑꞑ (of a piece of split bamboo, wood, etc.) to be broad.

~**né** *adj.,n.* bortcnc atag ꞑꞑ a broad piece of split bamboo, wood, etc. {*bl. atag + borta/botta*}

taktam *n.* langgidcm gcsunc vs^{ng} abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of forest tree.

takti: (*var. tatti:*) *n.* (ri:la doksiri:pc gcla:nam) kamponc tadogcm^{pc} inc a:ye e:nc ajjo:nc am^{ng} abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of plant, bearing small white or blackish grey bead-like fruit (which can be strung together to make some sort of a necklace).

takpon *n.* sv:pag, muga atvlokcm onno yadlennanc di:bang ko:ri:ꞑꞑ a long, thin strip of bamboo or wood (used in spinning or in rolling cotton or silk).

takpor *n.* sannc kagori: ara:lok kamponcdcm intungoukopc imoge:la ckkcr r^vlvlo paglvnam manggom yeru:lo kentucm^{pc} (do:lu:lok ake ajji:nc ko:nc:ngc manggom Mising nc:ngc) gcnam ꞑꞑ a float attached to a fishing line; a small piece of the white portion inside a reed worn (by some Mising girls or women in villages) in the hole of the earlobe as a kind of

ornament.

takpang (*var. takpiyang, takpe:*) ⇨ **kukpiyang**

takpi:¹ *num.cl.* dvtag appi: ꞑꞑ four years {*bl. dítag + appi:* Also ⇨ **tagnyi**¹}

takpi:² *num.cl.* (atagnc va, vs^{ng} atvc^m kvnamlo) atag appi:ko ꞑꞑ four pieces (of split bamboo, wood, etc). {*bl. atag + appi:* Also ⇨ **tagnyi**²}

tag-¹ *v.t.* kuyapkokki amongcm tcgbudla kursa:nam ꞑꞑ to dig with a hoe.

~**kur-** (>**takkur-**) *v.t.* asi motumla du:nc amongcm asi bidla gvla:dopc tagla mokurnam ꞑꞑ to dig open a land block to let water through.

~**ke-** (>**takke-**) *v.t.* (mokeru:pc cmna manggom ka:suma:la) kuyapkokki tagla o:kaiko mokenam ꞑꞑ to kill something with a hoe and by a hoeing action (deliberately or unintentionally).

~**jog-** *v.t.* kuyab tagla o:kaiko mojognam ꞑꞑ to cut off a part of, or make a cut mark on, something with a hoe.

~**dumsu-** *v.t.* kuyab tagnam agerc^m idumsunam ꞑꞑ to extend co-operation in a hoeing activity.

~**bur-** *v.t.* amongcm kuyapkokki tagla burmonam ꞑꞑ to make the soil loose by hoeing.

~**rum-** *v.t.* kuyapkokki taksa:nam amo:lokki o:koiyc^m gcrumnam ꞑꞑ to cover something with the soil dug up while hoeing.

~**len-** *v.t.* kuyapkokki amongcm tagla

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- among ara:lo du:nc o:koiycm
la:lennam ʃú to dig out something
from the ground by hoeing or while
hoeing.
- tag-²** *v.t.* vsvngcmbulum vgv:lokki arai
araipc jernam ʃú to split wood, bam-
boo, etc. (lengthwise) with an axe.
- ~ke-** (>**takke-**) *v.t.* tagla tagnyikopc
imonam ʃú to split something into two
parts with an axe.
- tag-¹** *pref.* dvtagcm annyi, aum, appi:
cmna:bulu kvdolo lupu:nam gomnyob
ʃú prefix used in counting **dítag** *i.e.*
'year'. {*e.g.* **tagnyi** 'two years',
tagum 'three years', **takpi**: 'four
years', etc. It's the second syllable
of **dítag**. }
- tag-²** *pref.* (valogbuluk) atagcm annyi,
aum, appi: cmna:bulu kvdolo
lupu:nam gomnyob ʃú prefix used in
counting **atag** *i.e.* a split piece (of
wood, bamboo, etc). {*e.g.* **tagnyi**
'two split pieces', **tagum** 'three split
pieces', **takpi**: 'four split pieces',
etc. It's the second syllable of **atag**. }
- tag** ⇨ **-tung**
- tagong** *n.* mibucbulu ui-utpong
mcnpagnanc lcgangc crlvgnam
ambvn ʃú rice grains thrown as a
weapon by witch doctors to drive
away evil spirits.
- taga** *n.* narc:nc asilo du:nc asvg kanc
ongo abangko ʃú a variety of large
freshwater fish with scales.
- tagagala** ⇨ **taka**
- tagang** *n.* tangudcmpe ige:la pcnc tari:
abangko ʃú a wasp.
- tagad** *n.* arv kama:nc lv:nc manggom
kamponc appun punnc ta:ng kanc
vsvng abangko ʃú the Indian coral
tree.
- tagab-** (*var.* **bagab-**) *v.i.* genggab-
ge:yabnam ʃú (of sticky objects) to
stick.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~né** *adj.,n.* genggab-ge:yabnc ʃú
sticky.
- tagir** (*var.* **tagil**) *n.* simvn asin, pprog
apvkokkibulu ainam aimangcm
mibucbulu ka:nam ager ʃú divina-
tion.
- ~ka:-** *v.t.* atv atvkokki ainam
aimangcm ka:nam ʃú to divine.
- ~ka:né** *adj.,n.* atv atvkokki ainam
aimangcm ka:nam ager gercn ʃú one
who divines.
- tagum¹** *num.cl.* dvtag aum ʃú three years
{*bl.* **dítag** + **aum**. Also
⇨ **tagnyi¹**}
- tagum²** *num.cl.* (atagnc va, vsvng atvcm
kvnamlo) atag aumko ʃú three pieces
(of split bamboo, wood, etc). {*bl.*
atag + **aum**. Also ⇨ **tagnyi²**}
- tage:** *n.* nappa:dc bottcge:la jamnc
a:ye kanc, ngosvg kama:nc,
kampoge:la bottcnc ongo abangko
ʃú a species of large, flat catfish with
a wide mouth.
- tagír** *n.* guycngcm gcsunc mv:me:gamnc
csvng abangko ʃú the wild areca nut.
- tagngo¹** *num.cl.* dvtag angngo
ʃú five years {*bl.* **dítag** + **angngo**.
Also ⇨ **tagnyi¹**}
- tagngo²** *num.cl.* (atagnc va, vsvng atvcm
kvnamlo) atag angngoko ʃú five
pieces (of split bamboo, wood, etc).

- {*bl.* **atag** + **angngo**. Also ⇒**tagnyi²**}
- tagnyi¹** *num.cl.* dvtag annyi ʉ two years. {*bl.* **dítag** + **annyi**. The blends for three years, four years, five years, six years and ten years are **tagum¹**, **takpi¹**, **tagngo¹**, **takkéng¹** and **tagyíng¹** respectively, there being no blends for seven years, eight years and nine years.}
- tagnyi²** *num.cl.* (atagnc va, vsvng atvcm kvnamlo) atag annyiko ʉ two pieces (of split bamboo, wood, etc). {*bl.* **atag** + **annyi**. The blends for three split pieces, four split pieces, five split pieces, six split pieces and ten split pieces are **tagum¹**, **takpi¹**, **tagngo¹**, **takkéng¹** and **tagyíng¹** respectively, there being no blends for seven split pieces, eight split pieces and nine split pieces.}
- tagme:-** *v.i.* (va, csvng atvlok) atagc borme:nam ʉ (of split bamboo, wood, etc.) to be narrow in size. ~**né** *adj.,n.* borme:né atag ʉ (of split bamboo, wood, etc) a narrow piece. {*bl.* **atag** + **ame:**}
- tagyíng¹** (*var.* **tagyíng¹**) *num.cl.* dvtag vyingko ʉ ten years {*bl.* **dítag** + **íying/íyíng**. Also ⇒**tagnyi¹**}
- tagyíng²** (*var.* **tagyíng²**) *num.cl.* (atagnc va, vsvng atvcm kvnamlo) atag vyingko ʉ ten pieces (of split bamboo, wood, etc). {*bl.* **atag** + **íying/íyíng**. Also ⇒**tagnyi²**}
- tangong** (*var.* **tasi**) *n.* asvgdcm kvgdubla pitangcmpc dola:nam bi:samnc asvg kanc sv:lung csvng abangko ʉ a kind of forest tree (the bark of which can be ground, cooked and eaten).
- tangara** *n.* yaopc mv:tama:nc csvng amvng abangko ʉ a kind of medium-sized forest tree.
- tangud** (*var.* **tamud**) *n.* dcngkumsula aka: mola dungkolo ti:nc alangcm mokumnc tari: abangko ʉ honey-bee.
- tangí poka** *n.* yumrang oying abangko ʉ a kind of wild potherb.
- tangkóm** *n.* sv:lu:lo sa:nc morapa:dcmpc inc amvng abangko ʉ a species of wild jute-like plant.
- tangko pa:téng** *n.* o:tc:lok tvrla lomdanla dvrsodmola:nam ajjo:nc amvng abangko ʉ a small tropical plant with brittle joints.
- tangkí** (*var.* **pékí**) *n.* kvgv: kvgv: cmna kabnc detpcrycm gcsunc pcttang abangko ʉ a dove.
- tangkí so:rí** *n.* aglcngkvr:dc csabcmpc ka:dopc kctpong-kcdyarpc ma:nc vsvng abangko ʉ a kind of shrub with branches and twigs growing in different directions, forming a net-like design.
- tanggóm** *n.* galug-gasor-lo:bulu tagabnc, ta:ng kadagncmpc inc, a:ye e:ne ajji:nc vsvng abangko ʉ a kind of common wild shrub with prickled fruit that stick to clothes or other things.
- taso** *n.* jikong amo:lo sa:nc ncmvng abangko ʉ a variety of weed that grows in low-lying land.
- tason** *n.* ege sumdolo onno burma:dopc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- tidlvgnam, ra:nam a:mlok pinpud úú
a size made of boiled rice grains and
brushed on to the warp in weaving
to make the threads smooth. { L
<As. }
- taso momin** *n.* rcmagnc, gene a:ye e:nc,
oyv:pc donam ma:nc amvng abangko
júú a kind of creeper bearing soft,
blue-coloured fruit.
- taso magyo** *n.* a:ye e:nc kusere: vsng
abangko úú a variety of fruit-bearing
plant with medicinal properties.
- tasad** *n.* kusere:pc ila:nam, annc
kama:né, ma:né amíng abangko júú
a dodder-like creeper with medici-
nal properties.
- tasán** *n.* ma:yong abangko júú a kind of
yam.
- tasab** *n.* jvkong amo:lo sa:nc,
bormeyouge:la arainc annc kanc,
ncmvng abangko júú a variety of
weed that grows in low-lying land.
- tasid** ⇨ **piso**
- tasung** *n.* nemutnga-cmpinc a:ye e:nc
vsng abangko júú a kind of a plant
bearing lemon-like fruit.
- tasud** *n.* amvrlo bukna:nc abugcbulu
minla ara:lok aima:pc inc iyyc
kamponc alangcmpc ipagnc;
cdcmpinc kamponc, aima:nc alang
lennc abug júú pus; a boil on the
body with pus inside.
- ~**bug-** *v.i.* tasudc asiglo lennam júú (of
boils) to appear on the skin.
- tasum**¹ ⇨ **sumbur**
- tasum**² (*impol.*) *n.* (lucrla manggom
lumanla lunam) nc:ng taniyc
omma:ng olenko júú (euphemistic or
jocular word for) the female genital
organ.
- tase** *n.* sekabcm kabnanc, rcmvngla arai
arai:pc annc lennc amvng abangko úú
thatching grass.
~ **seleg** ⇨ **seleg**
- tasíng** *n.* nemutenga a:yem gcsuge:la
cdcm pvtaya:nc a:ye e:nc etednc
vsng amvng abangko júú a variety of
acid fruit and its tree.
- tajig** (*var.* **tajíg, taksíg**) *n.* aipc
mv:tanc vsng abangko júú a kind of
a large fig tree.
- tanyob** (*var.* **nopsi, napsi**) *n.* ycbung
ara:lokcc belab belabla lennc asi úú
nasal mucus.
- tanyur** (*var.* **tannyur**) *n.* migmolo
buglennc abug abangko júú pimple.
- tator** *n.* ma:né amíng abangko júú a
kind of creeper.
- tatar**¹ *n.* aipé botténé bikungémpé
ka:nam doma:nam a:ye e:né ísíng
abangko júú a kind of tree bearing
large, flat, inedible beanlike fruit.
- tatar**² *n.* ajji:né jogona: tappémpé iné
ma:né abangko júú a kind of creeper
bearing fruit that resembles small
pumpkins.
- tatari:** *n.* pirme:nc ngomug onngompc
ka:nam ongo abangko júú a kind of
small fish.
- tatebele:** (*var.* **yetabala**) *n.* kampoge:la
belabnc amo:lo ngc:nc turnc
abangko úú slug.
- tatíg** *n.* amo:lo lang asilo du:nc, lctvg
so:pi:ko kanc dorme:nc turnc
abangko úú toad; frog.
- tatíg ongo** (*var.* **a:né taksi**) *tatvgcm*

gésunc ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a frog-shaped fish.

tatti: ⇨ **takti:**

tad-¹ *v.t.* o:kai bc:dag cmna yerungkokki kinnam ꞑꞑ to hear; to listen to.

~**aksu-** *v.t.* sc:kaikc agom lunam tadbegla, (mc:murla) tadbegncdok agomcm ludung cmna mc:sunam; cdcmpc mc:la akoncm atv atvko lunam ꞑꞑ to consider oneself (usually wrongly) as the subject of a conspiracy, criticism or backbiting on overhearing something; to say something to others on such an assumption.

~**am-** *v.t.* sc:kaikc lunam agomcm manggom monam ni:tomcmbulum appv:dcm tadnam ꞑꞑ to listen to the whole of something (said, sung, etc. by someone).

~**kalag-/~lag-** (>**tatkalag-/tadlag-**) *v.t.* o:koiycm tadmurnam ꞑꞑ to hear something incorrectly.

~**ka:-¹/~kí-¹** (>**tatka:-/tatkí-**) *v.t.* sc:kaikc lupcnam agomdc okkoji manggom mopcnam (manggom kesedlo:bulu monam) ni:tomcbulu tatpc aidagji aima:ji cdcn tadla kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to listen to what someone has to say or to a piece of music, already recorded or to be sung by someone, (in order to find out what the song is like).

~**ka:-²** (>**tatka:-**) *v.t.* sc:kaikc agomcm manggom sc:akikc monam ni:tomcmbulum tatpcnam cmna mc:nam ꞑꞑ to consider someone's words or songs worth listening to. {*Note:* ~**ka:-²** is used in *neg.* and

interrog. sentences by adding the relevant suffixes, e.g. **tatka:ma** '(someone's words are) not considered worth listening to'; **tatka:yélang?** 'Will (someone's words) be considered worth listening to?'; etc.}

~**ki-/~nyí-** (>**tatki-/tadnyí-**) *v.i.* o:kai lunamko, monamkobulu tatpc aima:nam manggom tadgu:ma:nam ꞑꞑ (of something said, sung or done) to be disagreeable or disgusting to listen to.

~**kin-/~ken-** > **tatkin-/tatken-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lunamcm tadla lunam agomdcn kinnam ꞑꞑ to understand something when listening to it.

~**kí-¹** (>**tatkí-**) ⇨ ~**ka:-¹**

~**kí-²** *v.t.* o:kai lunamko manggom monamko po:pc tadnam; anupc tadnam o:kaiko inam agomcm pc innam po:pc tatpa:nam ꞑꞑ (of something said or sung) to have heard or listened to before; (of something happening) to have heard of something like it before.

~**gab-** *v.t.* o:kaiko tadla mcnggabnam ꞑꞑ to remember something by listening to it.

~**gu-** *v.i.* (o:kai lunamko, monamko manggom inamko) tadnyv:ma:nam ꞑꞑ (of something said, sung or happening) to be agreeable to listen to. {*Note:* **tadgu:-** is mostly used in *neg.* and *interrog.* sentences by adding the relevant suffixes.}

~**ngaksu-** *v.t.* o:kai agomcm, ni:tomcmbulum taddolo aipc tatponam lcgangc kinsuma:pc tadla

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- du:nam ʃú to be deeply absorbed when listening to something very sweet or very interesting.
- ~**nger-**/~**dír-**/~**yém-** *v.t.* o:kai lunamko manggom monamko tattvla tadlv:ma:pc igcnam ʃú to be tired of, or bored with, listening to something said or sung all the time.
- ~**nyí-** ⇨ ~**ki-**
- ~**ten-** (>**tatten-**) *v.t.* o:kai lunamko manggom inamko lckoda tatkunam ú to listen again to something said or sung.
- ~**tér** (>**tattér**) *n.* (o:kai lunamko manggom monamko) lcdvarpc tadnam (odok lcdvpc dcm tadnamcm ima:nam) ú the act of listening to something said or sung for the last time.
- ~**tér-** (>**tattér-**) *v.t.* o:kai lunamko manggom monamko lcdvarpc tadnam (dok lcdvpc cdcn tadnamcm ima:nam) ʃú to listen for the last time to something said or sung.
- ~**térsu-** (>**tattérsu-**) *v.t.* o:kai luposula du:nam agomko kaboma:nam-dcm lcdvarpc lcko avkc ycru:lok tadnam ʃú to hear for the last time with one's own ears something under negotiation or discussion having failed.
- ~**dír-** ⇨ ~**nger-**
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* tadnamcm inc ʃú one who hears or listens to something.
- ~**po-** (>**tatpo-**) *v.i.* o:kaiko tatpc ainam ʃú (of something said or sung) to be sweet to listen to.
- ~**pa:-¹/~beg-** (>**tatpa:-/tadbeg-**) *v.t.* sc:kai lunam agomc manggom okolai bc:nc atv atvc sc:kaikc ycru:lo:pc pv:nam ʃú to be able to hear something (a noise, a voice, a call, a conversation, a spoken word, etc.), i.e. to be audible; to hear about something happening somewhere.
- ~**pa:-²** (>**tatpa:-**) *v.t.* (o:kaiko) tadnamdc aima:nc agompc ima:nam ʃú to be appropriate or morally right to listen to something. {*Note:* ~**pa:-²** is often used in negative sentences by adding the negative suffix **-ma.**}
- ~**pí-** (>**tatpí:-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko lunamcm, jc:namcm, monamcmbulum mo:tc:lo:pc tatpa:nam ʃú to be able to hear something (spoken words, noises, songs, etc.) at a distance.
- ~**beg** ⇨ ~**pa:-¹**
- ~**mo-** *v.t.* (sc:kai lunam manggom lubipc cmnam agomko, sc:kai monam manggom mobipc cmnam ni:tomkobulu) tadnanc advc kanam ʃú to have leisure to listen to something (which someone has said or sung or which he/she wants to tell or sing).
- ~**mi-** *v.t.* o:kaiko mc:mi:la tadnam ú to listen attentively to something.
- ~**mur-** *v.t.* o:kai agomko tadlagmam ú to hear something incorrectly.
- ~**még-** *v.i.* yeru:lokki aiyarpc tadbegma:nam ʃú to be slightly hard of hearing.
- ~**lag** ⇨ ~**kalag**
- ~**líksu-** *v.t.* sc:kai lunam agomko

manggom monam o:kai ko tadla
mc:lvksunam ꞑꞑ to like something
said or sung by someone.

~**lí:-** *v.t.* sc:kai o:kai lunamko,
monamkobulu tatpa:ya:mvlo cmna
mc:nam ꞑꞑ to desire to listen to
something (said or sung by some-
one).

~**yém-** ⇨ ~**nger-**

tad-² ⇨ **tau-**

tad-³ *v.t.* sc:kai o:kai ko kapc luycji
cdcmpc agercm gernam ꞑꞑ to obey
someone, i.e. to do as he/she says.

~**jo:-** *v.t.* sc:kai ko lunam agomcm
ajjo:kosin lupaksuma:nam ꞑꞑ to be
extremely willing to obey (being al-
ways ready to do as one is asked
to).

~**bad-/~bar-** *v.t.* akonc lunam
agomcm cdvko tatpcnammaji sc:kai
cdcmpcnam bcjeya:ngko agom
tadnam ꞑꞑ to be overobedient to
someone (doing whatever he/she is
asked to do).

~**ban-** *v.t.* sc:kai akoncmpcnam
bcjeya:ngko agom tadnam ꞑꞑ (of
someone) to be more obedient than
someone else.

~**bar-** ⇨ ~**bad**

{*Note:* **tad-³** is preceded by **agom**
'(someone's) words'.}

tad-⁴ *v.t.* (**yamné** gompirllok lcdvlo
luc:nam) mida: mola la:yc cmna
ko:ncngcm bvk anc-abu okumlo gvla
konam ꞑꞑ (preceded by the word
yamné) to broach formally a mat-
rimonial engagement at the would
be bride's parents' house.

-tad- *v.suf.* sc:kaimc o:kai agomko

lubila agomdcm bvm kinmonammcm
lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added
to an appropriate verb root to de-
note informing someone of some-
thing. {*e.g.* **lu-** 'to tell or say' + **tad-**
→ **lutad-** 'to inform, notify, etc. some-
one of something'; **dug-** 'to run' +
tad- → **duktad-** 'to run an errand
(the errand in this use being to in-
form the parents of a girl of her
elopement with a boy: such infor-
mation is given by representatives
of the boy's parents', etc. The nomi-
nal form of **-tad-** is **-tad**, *e.g.* **lutad**
'information', etc.)}

tadog *n.* ri:la lv:po:lo doksiri:pc gcnam
abangko ꞑꞑ beads (used as neck-
lace).

tador (*var.* **dérpug**) *n.* sv:lu:lo sa:nc
ajjo:nc di:bang abangko ꞑꞑ a kind
of thin, wild bamboo.

tadaksu- ⇨ **tad-¹**

tadbeg- ⇨ **tad-¹**

tadar *n.* sokolangcmpe a:yc e:nc vsvng
amvngko ꞑꞑ a kind of tree.

tadmég- ⇨ **tad-¹**

tanang *n.* pongkog pongkoglo du:nc
puliskvdarlok ager okum ꞑꞑ police
station. {L < As.}

tanam ⇨ **to:tog**

Tani:¹ *n.* (Misingc kvnam leke do:yv:lo)
Taorkc abv:nc bvro, odokkc Misingc
sckkclokkc lenka:ji - bvkcc amin ꞑꞑ
(in Mising folktales) name of the
being from whom the Misings have
descended -- Taor's elder brother.
{Also ⇨ **Abotani:**}

tani:² *n.* alc-alag so:nyi so:nyiko kanc,
agomcm lukinnc, bangkv bangkv

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/
followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

agercm gerkinnc, ainc-aima:nc
agomcm mcngkinnc, rcngam
rcngampc du:nckvdngc; Mising tani:
jũ human beings; the Misings.

~ **among** *n.* taniyc turla dungko
amo:sc ũ this world.

Tani:³ *n.* (Orunaso:llo lang Ohomlo
du:nc) Abotani:kc omma:ngc cmna
lusunc Adi:-Misingcm lutc:la tani:
ope:kvdvng; buluk lunam agom jũ the
ethnic groups of Arunachal and
Assam, including the Adis and the
Misings, tracing their descent from
Abotani; the group of languages
spoken by these people.

tani: ali *n.* bo:dum bottanc ma:yong ũ
a variety of yam with a large edible
tuber.

tanngam *n.* pirme:nc tangudcmpc inc
rcclckpc dcnggo:nc tari: abangko ũ a
smaller species of honeybee.

tanne *n.* makungém sudyí:-sutsa:la
ege sumla:dopc araipc pa:nam
onnokvdv:dc lcko talc:pc, lcko
kcvkpc gydopc imonc, tornc, bu:tanc,
ngenam onno ũ the heddles of a
loom.

~ **nge-** ⇨ **nge-**

tannyur ⇨ **tanyur**

tantari: *n.* rcmvg rcmvgnc annc kanc
mv:tanc csvng abangko ũ a kind of
forest tree.

Tanné po:lo *n.* (Ohomso: lang akon
akon mimo:lo po:lom kvkampc)
Kombong po:lodcm ako-nc cmna
kvlā dvtag akolok aumnc po:lo jũ (ac-
cording to the calendar followed in
Assam and some other states of
India) the Mising equivalent of the

third month of the year.

tapong (*impol.*) *n.* lamkulok la:
arbiya:lok pongkoglok oudgamla
du:nc amvr rckam jũ buttocks; be-
hind.

tapo:po:yo (*var. pérug*) *n.* pcpucm
gcsunc odokkc longclo
ka:begma:nc pcttang abangko ũ a
kind of bird, somewhat resembling
an owl, that cannot see well at day-
time.

tapa *n.* aipc pvtanc, oyi:pc donam a:ye
e:nc, annc bortanc, ma:nc ba:nyiko
ũ pumpkin or white gourd.
{⇨ **jogonang** and **parotapa**}

tapad *n.* rcyigge:la arainc, asilo la:
tcmpvlo du:nc i: tv:nc turnc abangko
ũ leech.

tapam *n.* aipc ansingkolo talc:to
yinggo:la du:nc asic rcmakpc alumla
kcvkpc oledla adicm, amongcm,
okumcm, vsvng-vlvngcmbulum
orumla kampola du:nc; (ake Misingc
lunam agomlo) csarlo du:tc:nc asic
mikkicmpc igamla, ctsa:la amo:
talc:lo punggo:la du:nc, aipc rcmvg-
rcmvngnc, asi ũ snow; (in the speech
of some Misings) fog.

~ **ku:-/~ o-** *v.i.* mikkicmpc ka:nam,
aipc rcmvg-rcmvglā ctsa:nc asic
amo: talc:lo punggo:nam ũ to be
foggy.

tapiong *n.* ki:gongcm gcsunc, odokkc
asvgdo araipc jvgnam kanc, ongo
abangko jũ a kind of small fish.

tapir *n.* vsv:lo:bulu pargabla du:nc,
bi:samge:la ajji: ajji:nc annc kanc,
ncmvng abangko jũ a kind of para-
sitical plant.

tapi: *n.* pi:rompc inc csvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of reed.

~**-pi:lung** *n.* tapic lckopc bojcpakko dungko ꞑꞑ a place full of reeds.

tapung *n.* valok manggom cjuglok monam, tatpodopc bc:lenmonam, bangkv bangkv mudnamc ꞑꞑ flutes of different kinds.

tapum *n.* amo:lo, asilo, nci-ncnganlo, vsvng-vlv:lo:bulu ngcnggo:la du:nc, along kama:nc, pirme:nc turnckvdvng ꞑꞑ worm.

~**gasor** *n.* enerang annc donc tapumc sorlennam onnolokki sumnam gasor ꞑꞑ shawl woven from a coarser variety of silk (known as *endi* or *eri*).

~**-tari:** *n.* alc kanc manggom kama:nc, alab kanc manggom kama:nc, ngcnggo:nc, dcnggo:nc manggom poggo:nc along kama:nc turnckvdvng ꞑꞑ worms and insects.

taped- *v.i.* galug-gasor manggom juncbulu ajji:la amwrcm, allcmbulum dokidla gcla:ma:pc inam; atv atvc cdcmpc dokidnam ꞑꞑ (of clothes, shoes, etc.) to be too tight to wear; (of something) to be too tight.

tapí *n.* ansi:nc amo:lo, outpagnc adi: dungkolo:bulu, talc:pc du:nc csarlo du:tc:nc asic ctsa:nc pcdongcmpc ila, kampo kampo amo:lo, vsv:lo:bulu okumsunc ꞑꞑ snow.

tapíd *n.* mv:tanc csvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of large non-timber tree.

tab- *v.i.* (csarc kvnggv:pc sarnam lcgangcbulu) vsvng atvc gc:la among kcra:pc pv:tognam manggom kcttabnam ꞑꞑ (of plants, trees, etc.)

to lean, almost reaching the ground, or fall on the ground (as a result of a storm or otherwise).

~**am-** *v.i.* (vsvngcbulu appv:pagdc tabnam ꞑꞑ (of all the plants and trees somewhere) to lean or fall on the ground.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj., n.* kcttabnc; gc:la among kcra:pc pv:tognc (vsvng atvc) ꞑꞑ (a tree, etc.) which has leaned or fallen.

-tab- *vl.suf.* dagdv:la du:nc atv atvc o:kai lcgangc kcttabnammcm manggom atv atvc m o:kaiko ila kcttabmonamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote someone or something in an upright position falling down for some reason or to cause someone or something in an upright position to fall down by some action. {e.g. **yud-** 'to slip' + **tab-** >**yuttab-** 'to slip and fall down'; **ní:-** 'to push' + **tab-** >**ní:tab-** 'to make someone or something fall down by pushing', etc. }

tabo *n.* rvbpc ipc cmna porlenla:nam va abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of bamboo (thin strips of which are suitable for use as ropes).

taba *n.* bcdu-gasor, punam atv atvlo targabla du:nc, ajcbge:la lv:nc, i: tv:nc tapum abangko ꞑꞑ a bug.

tabad *n.* ti:nc alang kanc oudnc ncmvng abangko ꞑꞑ sugarcane.

tabab (*var.* **tubab**, **tubyab**, **dumbab**) *n.* dumvd tupsunanc ꞑꞑ comb.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

tabuktare: *v.i.* atv atvc bangkv bangkv
i:nc kala po:jok-po:re:nam úú to be
spotted or particoloured.

tabum¹ *n.* migmolo la: amvrlo bojeko
abug buglenla, a:son a:yonnnc,
aima:nc, kinam abangko úú small
pox.

~ **len-/~sa-/~bug-** *v.i.* tabum kinam
a:la migmolo la: amvrlo abugc
lennam úú to have small pox.

tabum² ⇔ **talíng**

tabí *n.* alumge:la arainc, yongmo kanc
manggom kama:nc, po:jok-po:re:nc
manggom po:jok-po:re:ma:nc,
cggo:nc turnc abangko úú a snake.

tabín *n.* among pvtsa:nc manggom vsvng
ara:lo:bulu okum mola du:nc,
kamponc me:rang abangko úú white
ants.

tam- *v.t.* potin atvlok tamtcngcm-bulum
la:lennam úú to turn over (the pages
of a book, a newspaper, etc.).

~ **kom-/~kab-** *v.t.* potinlok
tamtcngcm manggom tulapa:dcm-
bulum tamla o:kaiko takkomnam úú
to cover something by turning over
a page or spreading a piece of pa-
per over it.

~ **tid-** *v.t.* tamtcngcm tamla o:kaiko
ka:begmoma:-nam úú to hide some-
thing by turning over a page.

~ **téng** *n.* potinlog-buluk anncm tamla
pa:nam úú page.

~ **nam** *vl.n.*

~ **bor-** *v.t.* tulapa:dcm-bulum
bortamonam úú to spread out a piece
of paper, etc. *v.i.* (yérungébulu) aipé
bortanam úú (of ears, etc.) to be very

broad.

~ **bad-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ka:pc cmna
tamtcngcm tamdolo gvbadnam úú
(while turning the pages of a book
to look up something) to go past
the relevant page(s).

~ **pa-/~beg-** *v.t.* potinlogbuluk
tamtcngcm tamdolo o:kaiko
pa:nam úú to find or come across
something while turning the pages
(of a book).

~ **len-** *v.t.* potinlogbuluk tamténgém
tamla o:kaiko la:lennam úú to open
the page (of a book) to look up
something.

tamo (*var.* **tamí, tamu**) *n.* asilo mclvgla
ongngom simola:nanc manggom
duggo:la:ma:pc imonc yongmo úú
kinds of poison capable of killing
fish, or making them immobile, when
mixed in water.

~ **ísíng/ésing** *n.* asilo molusuycmvlo
ongngom simola:nanc manggom
duggo:la:ma:pc imonc asvg kanc
vsng abangko úú a kind of tree with
somewhat poisonous bark, which is
capable of killing fish, or making
them immobile, when put in water
(the horse chestnut tree).

~ **rí-** *v.i.* asilo tamo vsv:lok asvgcm
mclvgla ongo sogabnam úú to catch
fish by putting the bark of the horse
chestnut tree.

tamo:taí *n.* guborlo:bulu tapum-tari:
mago:nc pirme:nc pcttang
abangko úú a kind of small bird (usu-
ally seen looking for worms and in-
sects in dungs).

tamag *n.* guyeng vsvngcmpc aglcng kama:pc aipakpc oudnc, asvgdc aipakpc torge:la ara:pc rcmagnc, guycngv:-cmpc pa:pug pugla ajji:ge:la alum alumnc a:yc e:nc, vsvng abangko 𑊘 the wild sago palm.

Tamar (*var.* **Temera**) *n.* Mising agom lukinma:nc Mising rcngamlok aglcng abangko 𑊘 a section of Misings (who have lost their mother tongue in the course of their habitation in the valley and are presently speakers of an Assamese dialect).

tamig (*var.* **tamid**) *n.* i: tv:nc, dcnggo:nc, ajji:nc tari: abangko 𑊘 a mosquito.

tamug *n.* pirtané, bojcko amíd kané, tayob abangko 𑊘 a kind of large, highly hairy caterpillar.

tamud *n.* ⇨ **tangud**

tame (*var.* **tame:**, **tamnyo**) *n.* simvn-sike: atvlok tapo:lokcc araipc manggom andc:pc amvd kala lenncdc 𑊘 tail.

tamí ⇨ **nginte**

tampilang *n.* murkong atvcm atappc monam, nc:ng taniyc doksiriycmpc gcnam abangko 𑊘 a kind of necklace with a flat pendant.

tar- *v.rt.* **~gab-** *v.i.* amo:lo, dungkolo, yupkolo:bulu kargabla tagabncmpc ila du:nam 𑊘 to hold fast onto the ground or some place while sitting or lying.

~jeb-/~jem- *v.i.* amo:lo manggom okolai dungkolo ajcbla do:nam 𑊘 to lie fully flat on the ground or somewhere. {*Note:* **tar-** pertains to the act of holding onto the floor,

but its meaning becomes explicit only when some suffix, as given above, is added to it before adding other suffixes to denote tense, aspect, mood, etc. }

Taro ⇨ Appendix II

tarong¹ *n.* (do:lung rcngamc lckko:pc ki:rug rugge:la) orpansunam adinlok crang akonc pa:pcnam; atv atvlok cdcmpc akonc pa:mvnpcnam 𑊘 a share of meat (obtained by community hunting) admissible to each household; a share of something meant for all members of a group or community.

tarong² *n.* taruglo:bulu ilvgnam kusere: vsvng abangko 𑊘 a kind of plant used in the treatment of itching and ring worms.

tarong³ *n.* ajjo:ko ma:nc okang abangko 𑊘 a species of creeper-like fern.

tambor- ⇨ **tam-**

taromo:ton¹ *n.* asi talc:lo jinla du:nc kitsong-killo:nc, alc arainc mokorang abangko 𑊘 a variety of very thin, long-legged spider, found trembling on water (when stationary).

taromo:ton² ⇨ **taramboti:²**

tarag¹ *n.* dvkadycmvlo amvrccm dvgmonc alang kanc vsvng abangko 𑊘 a kind of plant with sap that irritates the skin.

tarag² (*var.* **rvag**) *n.* a:ye bc:sula:nanc aglcng kanc ma:nc vsvng abangko 𑊘 a kind of plant, the twigs of which can be used for brushing and cleaning one's teeth.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- tarag vsng** *n.* vsv:pc parpc ainc mv:tanc vsng abangko ꞑꞑ a species of tree, suitable for use as firewood.
- taramboti:**¹ (*var.* **tarumbuti:**) *n.* alc pi:nyiko kanc, nappa:lok onno sorlenla csab mola csabdo pannc tapum taricm sogabla donc, turnc abangko ꞑꞑ a spider.
- taramboti:**² (*var.* **tarémboti:**, **ta:térén**, **taromo:ton**) *n.* aipc pcsokandopc, cdvlai okumcmbulum mopen-morenla bojcko taniycm simonc, among jinnam ꞑꞑ earthquake.
- tari:** *n.* alab kanc, along kama:nc, tapumcm gcsuge:la dcnggo:nc-kvdng; cdcmpinc namnyv:nc dcnggo:nc abangko ꞑꞑ flying insects; a species of insect with a highly pungent smell.
- tarug** *n.* asiglo alumpc kcrnc abugc buglenla asvgcm aipc a:gmonc kinam abangko ꞑꞑ the ringworm.
- tarung** *n.* o:kaiko inam lcgangc gvksmsula ru:sunam ager; ru:pcnam agom ꞑꞑ a discussion; a meeting held for a specific discussion; the agenda of a meeting.
- ~**ru:-** *v.t.* gvksmsula gerpcnammcm ru:sunam ꞑꞑ to hold a meeting or a discussion.
- taré** *n.* amvrllok okolai mojog-morognam lcgangc manggom abug atvc buglenla tasutpc igcnam lcgangcbulu kinc ꞑꞑ a wound; a sore.
- taríg** *n.* vsng amv:lo ma:nc okang abangko ꞑꞑ a species of fern which climbs on trees.
- targed** *n.* sannc ongo lcdvlo molusula namsvng monanc ma:nc vsng abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of creeper pounded together with dry fish and preserved.
- tarsing** *n.* sv:lung vsv:lokkcbulu tani: manggom simvn asiglo a:la targabla du:nc, aipc pirme:nc, i: tv:nc tapum abangko ꞑꞑ a tiny tick which gets on the skin of human or animal bodies from forest trees and lives as a parasite.
- tarte:** *n.* tase okumlo sekab kabnam lcgangc pornam di:bangcm araicp la: kctpo:pc ragla monam ꞑꞑ a bamboo wattle made for thatching a house.
- ~**re:-** *v.t.* tarte: monam ꞑꞑ to make a bamboo wattle (for thatching a house).
- tarne:** *n.* a:rcng kama:nc ngopa ongngompc inc, narc:ma:nc asilo du:nc ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of fish with a slightly long and flat body, usually found in muddy water.
- talo** *n.* pa:ncm gcsunc bortcnc annc kanc akon amv:lo manggabla du:nc amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of parasitical plant with large leaves resembling betel leaves.
- talapi:** *n.* jikong amo:lo sa:nc ncmvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of weed growing in low-lying areas or swamps.
- talab** *n.* among ara:lo avnc, ajebnc manggom abumnc annc kanc, donam abangko ꞑꞑ onion; garlic. {*Note:* As can be seen, there are

no separate words for onion and garlic. The distinction is made by referring to their colour, viz. **kampuné talab** 'white talab', i.e. garlic, and **lí:né talab** 'red talab', i.e. onion. }

tale: *n.* rcmvg rcmvgnc annc kanc okang abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of fern.

taléng (*var.* **tayéng**, **tayong**) *n.* dagdv:la manggom tedla dungkolokkc do:mvrto:pc nge:sangko atag; atv atvlok lckv:lokkc tu:yi:pc nge:sangko atag; atv atvlok kcvgllok lamku atag ꞑꞑ space between the earth and the sky; location or position above or over something; surface.

~ **ui** *n.* muglvng omonc uimc kumsunanc lcgangc monam ui ꞑꞑ a religious function for propitiating the god of thunder.

talíg ríbí *n.* bungki:rcpug-cmpc namnc kusere:pc ainc ma:nc abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of creeper with medicinal properties.

talv *n.* alumge:la arainc dortanc ongo abangko úú a kind of large, long and round-bodied fish.

talvng (*var.* **tabum**) *n.* aipc oudnc, odokkc bottcnc take: amvngcmpc igamnc, bortage:la arainc annc kanc amvng abangko úú a kind of plant resembling the wild cardamom.

tayo (*var.* **radum**) *n.* jcyv:lok otsur ꞑꞑ rattan cane shoots.

tayong *n.* ⇨ **talcng**

tayod *n.* amvrlo:bulu a:gla lcnnc, tasud

lenc:nc, tarc úú infectious boils on the skin of one's body.

tayob (*var.* **taycb**, **yobal**) *n.* amvddc tani: amvrccm aktag- agyagmonc, odokkc asvgcm rumsa:monc, amvd gcnc tapum abangko ꞑꞑ caterpillar.

Tayung *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ꞑꞑ the name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

tayub *n.* simvn-sike:lok i: tv:nc pirtanc tayvng abangko úú gadfly.

tayum- (*var.* **bclum-**) (*redup.* **tayum-bclum-**) *v.t.* narc:ma:nc manggom aima:nc atv atvc m dolv:- tv:lv:ma:nam manggom ka:lv:- tadlv:ma:nam; cdcmpc narc:ma:ncm ka:la-tadla badlvng sanggcnam ꞑꞑ to feel a strong aversion to or detest (something dirty, illicit, etc.).

~ **kan-** (*redup.* ~**kan-kan-**) *v.i.* ka:mvlo manggom tadmlo tayumlv:nam ꞑꞑ to feel like detesting on seeing or hearing something.

tayum (*var.* **bclum**, **tayum-bclum**) *n.* tayumnam ꞑꞑ a feeling of strong aversion (to something).

Taye *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko úú the name of a Mising clan (used as surname).

taye (*var.* **tayc**) (*impol.*) *n.* dolvgnam atta:rc jedla amircm lagima:nam atagdc aki: lamtclok gvla lcdvpc lenpakkuncdc úú faeces.

~ **e-** *v.i.* aki: ara:lo du:nc, amvrccm lagima:nam dolvgnam atta:rcm gvlenpagmonam ꞑꞑ to defecate.

tayéng ⇨ **taléng**

tayém- (*var.* **denge-**, **dengnge-**) *v.i.*

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

sc:kai jc:nam-panamcm, lunam agomo:dcm lutvnammcm-bulum tadlv:danma:nam jũ to find intolerable noises made by one or more persons near by, repetition of the same words all the time, etc.

taycmC! (*var. dengnge!, dengetatso!*) *interj.* sc:kai jc:nam-panamdc, lunam agomdc 'tadnyngc!' 'tadlv:mangcv tadlv:ma!' cmna:bulu lunam jũ (used in the sense of) 'Stop that noise!', 'Stop that blabber!', etc.

tayvg *n.* dumvd ara:lo du:nc i: tv:nc pirme:nc tapum abangko jũ lice.

~ **ka:-** *v.t.* lakke:lokki dumvdc m pengge: pengge:la tayvg manam ũ to look for lice by parting the hairs with the fingers.

~ **ped-** *v.t.* laksin annyi pongkoglo tayvgcm nodjebla mokenam ũ to flatten and kill lice between two fingers.

tayvng *n.* tamigcmpcnam pirtcya:nc namnyí:-namsokolo:-bulu dcnga:nc, dcnggo:nc abangko jũ a kind of fly.

ta:- *v.t.* o:kai pon-gabnammcm sarnam jũ to untie a knot, a bound packet, etc.

~ **ka:-/~kí-** (>**tangka:-/tangki-**) *v.t.* (sarla:ycji sarla:ma:ji, manggom o:kai gasumkolo:-bulu okko du:ji, cdc m) ta:la kangkvnám jũ to try untying a knot (to see if it gets untied) or try opening a bound packet (to see what it contains).

~ **gu:-** (>**tanggu:-**) *v.t.* ta:pc ainam

ũ to be easy to untie a knot, etc.

~ **nam** *vl.n.*

~ **nc** *adj., n.* pon-gabnammcm sarlennc (sc:kai) jũ (one) who unties a knot, etc.

~ **pag-** *v.t.* o:kai ko oggabnammcm ta:la la:pagnam jũ to remove knots by untying.

ta:ng *n.* (ake csvng, ncmv:lo:bulu du:nc) attv:dc jamla amvrcmbulum nvngc ũ thorn.

ta:sokoycng ⇨ **pa:sokoyang**

ta:son son- *v.t.* (cpugcm aipc dc:monam lcgangc) cpuglok nabjo:ma:nc attv:dcm ajjo:ko porkege:la, porkeko ara:do annc manggom pcttang amvdc m ilvgge:la, ajjo:nc alabcm pc idopc gadge:la, onnokokki oggabnam jũ to split slightly the blunt end of an arrow, insert the leaf of a tree or a feather there, shape the leaf or feather-like small wings and bind with thread (in order to make an arrow fly properly).

ta:sang ⇨ **kunjurug** and also **tu:susere:**

ta:sang gommang (*var. a:sin gommang*) *n.* (Misingkvdvngc mcngkampc) yubla du:dolo kinsudu:ncmpc ige:la:sin agom-asog lula:moma:nc, cnguncta:la:moma:nc uyuko (yubdolo édí lai amír ara:lok i: bidnamé ajjo:ko pí:ramgamnam légangé édémpé ido émna lukandag) ũ (according to a superstition prevailing amongst the Misings) an evil spirit that renders

a person incapable of speech or movement while he or she is half asleep, but at the same time fully aware of his or her surroundings (this is probably caused by temporary decrease in blood circulation).

ta:sin (var. **ta:sin ta:yin**) *n.* ta:ng kage:la bortanc annc kanc ma:nc abangko, odokk odok a:ye ꞑꞑ a kind of wild gooseberry.

ta:sin pu:sin (var. **ta:sin pu:yin, bugjer**) *n.* aipc rcmagnc, alum alumge:la lv:nc a:ye e:nc, mani:muni-cmpc inc ncmvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of herb, resembling the Asiatic pennywort, and its soft and red fruit.

ta:sin purjin (var. **pérjin**) *n.* alab kanc arainc tari: abangko ꞑꞑ dragonfly.

ta:sug *n.* po:ro apong tonnanc lcgangc talc:pc tu:bordopc, odokk kcvcpc tu:suddopc di:bangkokki monam nvglubcmpc igamnc attar abangko ꞑꞑ a conical basket for straining a variety of ash-mixed rice beer (brewed by Adis and Misings).

ta:síg (var. **ta:sík-píríg, ta:sísíríg, ta:tékpérég**) *n.* ta:sangcmpc igamnc, airu:pc pirme:nc pcttang abangko úú a very small species of bird.

ta:sík-kírmíg *n.* turnc vsv:lo pargabla du:nc annc amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of parasitical plant found in living trees.

ta:sík-píríg ⇨ **ta:svg**

ta:sísíríg ⇨ **ta:svg**

ta:to ⇨ **to:to**

ta: ta *v.* (ojvngcm lunam gompir) dakor kornam ꞑꞑ (baby talk) to walk.

ta:tck-kCrmCg *n.* ta:parcmpc inc oyi:pc donam ncmvng abangko úú a kind of potherb, resembling mushrooms.

ta:tckpCrcg ⇨ **ta:svg**

ta:tCrcn *n.* ⇨ **taramboti**:²

ta:par *n.* ya:nc vsvng talc:lo:bulu yerungcmpc manggom ajji ajji:nc satiycmpc, alumnc gudamcmpc ila:bulu sa:nc abangko ꞑꞑ mushroom.

~**bug-** *v.t.* okolai ta:parc sa:lennam úú (of mushrooms) to sprout.

ta:ped *n.* arainc dumvdcn baumkopc la:pansuge:la pednamc ꞑꞑ plaits of hair.

~ **ped-** *v.t.* arainc dumídém ta:pedpc inam úú to make plaits of hair.

~ **pednam** *vl.n.*

ta:bc (*a:ba.*) *n.* mibulok ope: ako úú a class of *mibus* (shamanistic priests of the Misings). {⇨**mibu**}

ta:r *n.* yogvrkokki manggom ta:mlokkibulu bu:tapc manggom bu:me:pc arai araic monam onno úú wire. {L <As.}

ta:li: *n.* vgvncmbulum jo:nam lcgangc ajebdopc pedge:la molvgnam rvbv ꞑꞑ strap or band, usually made of cane, for carrying a basket or load.

tikod *n.* ba:s, re:llo:bulu sa:la okolai gvnam lcgangc gvnamc arcdcm bila rcnam tulapa:d alcb úú ticket. {L <Eng. *ticket*}

tikonang *n.* sc:kaikc dungkolok do:lung manggom lu:jarcbulu, da:ggo:r, mo:dum atvlok amin úú (postal) ad-

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

dress. {L <As.}

-titsu- *vl.suf.* ⇨ **do-** and **tí:-**

tid⁻¹ *v.t.* alaglokki manggom gainlokkibulu o:kaiycm nodnam manggom ri:nam ú to rub; to wipe.

~jer-/~jér- (*redup.* **~jer-~yer-/~jér-/~yé-**) *v.t.* narc:ma:nc atv atvcm okolai (lukanpc, ba:re: akolo) tidlvglá mojc-r-moycrnam ú to make a certain place (e.g. a wall) dirty by rubbing on it something dirty here and there.

~nam *vl.n.*

~pag- (>**titpag-**) *v.t.* atv atvcm tidla la:pagnam ú to wipe off a stain, something dirty sticking somewhere on the body, etc.

~pu:- (>**titpu:-**) *v.t.* tidla o:kaiko mopu:nam ú to wipe something clean.

~lv- *v.t.* atv atvcm tidla ilvgnam ú to rub something in (as ointments); to rub something on (as paints).

tid⁻² ⇨ **ad-**

tid⁻³ (*var.* **lod-**) *v.t.* (abumnc guyengcm dola:dopc) yoksikkokki-bulu alcb alcppc inam ú to peel (areca nuts) and cut into pieces.

-tid- *vl.suf.* atv atv agerkokki o:kaiko ka:begma:pc imonammcm lukannanc gomnyob ú suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote making something invisible by some action. {e.g. **sa:-** 'to put one's step on something' + **tid-** >**sa:tid-** 'to make something invisible by putting one's step on it'; **gé-** '(here, of silt) to form a layer on something' + **tid-** >**gétid-** '(here, of silt) to bury

something under it', etc. }

ti:- *v.i.* o:kaiko domvlo manggom tv:mvlo seniycmpc, ngudlangcmpc-bulu annam; (oyv:lo:bulu alo lvgnamlo) yakka:-doka:ycmvlo mcngkampc inam ú to be sweet; (in case of salted things) to taste salty to measure.

~sur- *v.i.* ajjo:ko tinggamnam ú to be sweetish.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* atv atv donam-tv:namc seniycmpc, ngudlangcmpc-bulu inc ú (something) sweet.

~bad- *v.i.* cddvko ti:mvlo dopoycji manggom tv:poycji cdcmpcnam bojeya:ngko ti:nam; oyv:lo:bulu allo cddvko tv:pcnammcji cdcmpcnam bojeya:ngko ti:nam ú to be excessively sweet or salt.

ti:ng *n.* okum talcngcm takkabnanc, tulangcm, bisku:dcm-bulum mcgc:nanc attar abangko ú tin; a tin container; corrugated iron sheets. {L.<Eng. *tin*}

ti:sur kotsur *n.* cpoblo ilvgnam ma:nc rvbv abangko ú a kind of creeper used in the preparation of the fermenting cake for brewing rice beer.

ti:ti: (*var.* **lotténtéri:**) *n.* ajji ajji:nc annc kanc, odokkc ajji:nc, alum alumnc, tinggamnc, kamponc a:yc bojcpakko e:nc, yaopc oudma:nc vsng abangko ú a species of tree of medium height with small leaves, bearing sweetish, white fruit of the size of black pepper in abundance.

ti:bhi: *n.* okolai mo:tc:lokcc mclvgnam agomcmbulum rediongcmpc

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i l: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

munggabge:la bc:mo:ge:la:sin
mo:tc:lokkc mclvgnam yallomsin
munggabge:la lcnngkanla:nc mesin ũ
television (TV). {L <Eng. TV }

tu-¹ *v.t.* alc jo:sangge:la lcpolokki
tubnam ꞑꞑ to kick someone or some-
thing, using the sole or the heel of
a foot.

~**ke-** *v.t.* sipaggédopé tunam ꞑꞑ to kill
by kicking (with the sole or the heel
of a foot).

~**keb-** *v.t.* tula sc:kaimc sunngkenlo:-
bulu a:monam ꞑꞑ to put someone in
a corner by kicking him/her with the
sole or the heel of a foot.

~**gab-** *v.t.* lcpolokki sanggabnam ꞑꞑ to
rest the sole(s) or the heel(s) of
the foot/feet on someone or some-
thing.

~**gcng** *n.* okolai du:dolo:bulu alc
tugabla lcnngko ꞑꞑ a footrest; some-
thing or somewhere to put the feet
upon.

~**gc:-** *v.t.* allcm okolai tugabnam ũ
to put or rest the feet somewhere.

~**jed-/~jetsu-** (*redup.* ~**jed--yed-**,
~**jed--yetsu-**) *v.t.* lamtc gvdolo
bukadlo, guborlo:bulu alc tulvgla
allcm narc:ma:pc imonam ꞑꞑ to
make one's feet dirty by stepping
on something dirty, such as dung,
mud, etc. (while walking).

~**jeb-/~jem-** *v.t.* ajebdopc manggom
alc kcvglo du:dopc tugabnam ꞑꞑ to
flatten something by kicking with the
sole or the heel or to tread on some-
thing.

~**tab-** *v.t.* tula (sc:kaimc manggom
o:kaiko) otabmonam ꞑꞑ to overturn

or topple something by kicking with
the sole or the heel; to make some-
one fall flat on the ground by kick-
ing with the sole or the heel.

~**té: té:mang tu-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc
aipkakpc tunam ꞑꞑ to kick someone
severely.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* tunam agercm sc:ko itoji
manggom ikaji (bv) ũ (one) who
(has) kicked someone or something,
using the sole or the heel of a foot.

~**por-** *v.t.* tula ki:lvngcmbulum
opormonam ꞑꞑ to break (especially
something rounded or roundish in
shape, e.g. an earthen pot) by kick-
ing with the sole or the heel.

~**pen-** (*redup.* ~**pen--ren-**) *v.t.* tula
o:kaiko monamcm, bareycmbulum
mopennam ꞑꞑ to dismantle something
(e.g. a certain structure, a wall, etc.)
by kicking with the sole or the heel.

~**bom-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom
o:kaiko tunamcm ibomnam ꞑꞑ to
start kicking someone or something.

~**boloksu-** *v.i.* dakor korla gvdolo allc
okolai o:rvngkolo (lukanpc, rago
kongko a:nc ru:yilo, karc kcrangkc
amo:lo:bulu) a:la olednam manggom
oletpc cmna inam ꞑꞑ to fall down,
or be about to fall down, as a re-
sult of putting one's step into a
lower or deeper space (e.g. when
walking near an eroded river bank,
at the edge of a raised platform, etc.)

{-bolog + su-}

~**bad-** *v.i.* allcm okolo:pc
tupv:pcnma:ji cdcmpcnam
mo:tcnggamlo tulvgnam ꞑꞑ to over-

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/
followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

step.

~**rasu-** *v.t.* otabdolo manggom yuttabdolo:bulu allcm okolai tugabla otabma:pc manggom yuttabma:pc inam; (cdcmv:pc) aipc ngasod-ngayodla du:dolo o:kai aincko ila manggom o:kai ainc lamtcko pa:la ajjo:ko ngalangkunam ꞑꞑꞑ to get a footing somewhere to keep one's balance when one is falling or slipping; (*fig.*) to gain some breathing space during a spell of hard times because of something favourable happening.

~**līg-** *v.t.* allcm okolai tua:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to put one's leg in something.

~**jud-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kai ko tula asi ara:pc a:monam ꞑꞑꞑ to drown someone, or to make something sink, by kicking.

tu-² *v.t.* rvbv katc:nc manggom katc:ma:nc atv atvc bvtogla du:dopc okolai lc:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to hang something on a peg, etc.

~**gng** *n.* atta:rcm tula mcgngko ꞑꞑꞑ something to hang things from (e.g. a peg, a cloth-stand, etc.)

~**sa-** *v.t.* talc:lo tunam ꞑꞑꞑ to hang something on a higher spot.

~**lvg-** *v.t.* atv atvc gojallo:bulu lc:lvgnam; sc:kaikc lv:po:lo doksiriyem, ri:nam appuncmbulum molvgnam ꞑꞑꞑ to put (a necklace, a garland, etc.) on one's neck.

-**tuai** ⇔ -**ka**

tuum *num.cl.* attu:nc manggom attung attu:pc inam vsvng, di:bang atvlok aumko ꞑꞑꞑ three pieces of something long (e.g. a log of wood, a

whole bamboo, etc.). {*bl.*

attung+aum. Also ⇔ **tu:nyi**}

tukol *n.* to:togcm gcsunc amvng abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a species of plant resembling sesame.

tukun *n.* (dv:na-pananc lcgangc) alumge:la araigamnc va, joying manggom vsvng attung ꞑꞑꞑ a thick heavy stick (a club). {L.<As.}

tukunang *n.* aipc opannc tani: ꞑꞑꞑ an extremely poor man. {L.<As.}

tukuna- *v.i.* sc:kai opan pankuragnam ꞑꞑꞑ (of someone) to be extremely poor.

tukku (*var.* **mittug**, **mittub**) *n.* (tani: manggom simvn-sike:lok amig, ycrung, ycbung, nappang, punmi: atvc dungko atag; akon akon turnclok amvrlok cdcmv:pc ꞑꞑꞑ head.

tukkud- *v.t.* dumvdc m gitpagnam ꞑꞑꞑ to shave one's head.

~**su-** *v.t.* avkc dumvdc m avc gitpagnam manggom gitpagmonam ꞑꞑꞑꞑ to get one's head shaved or shave it oneself.

tuksig *n.* tukkulok manggom tuptalok asig ꞑꞑꞑ skin on the head or the forehead. {*bl.* **tukku** + **asig**}

tukta ⇔ **tupta**

tug- *pref.* **atug** (mittug) gompirdok lcdukc alcb **tug-dcm** lupo:la **tukku**, **tuglong**, **tukkud** cmna:bulu lunam ꞑꞑꞑ the second syllable of the word **atug** ('head'), used like a prefix in formations like **tukku**, **tuglong**, **tukkud**, etc. {*Note:* **atug** is generally not used now by Misings any

longer.}

tuglog- ⇨ **tupkolo:-**

tuglong *n.* tukkulo du:nc along ꞑꞑ head-bone; skull. {*bl.* **tukku** + **along**}

-tung (*var.* **-tag**) *t.m.* sc:kai o:kai agerko gertagbo manggom geramla lc:tagbo cmnamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ inflexion marking the present perfect tense. {e.g. **mo-** 'to do, make, build, prepare, etc.' + **tung** >**motung** 'has/have done, made, built, etc.'; **lé:bi-** 'to keep something for someone' + **tung** >**lé:bitung** 'has/have kept something for someone', etc.}

tungo *num.cl.* attu:nc manggom attung attu:pc inam vsng, di:bang atvlok aumko ꞑꞑ five pieces of something long (e.g. a log of wood, a whole bamboo, etc.). {*bl.*

attung+angngo. Also ⇨ **tu:nyi**}

tunga:- *v.i.* (tcgna-pananc atta:rc) penga:nam ꞑꞑ (of cutting tools) to be capable of cutting.

~**nam** *n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* tcga:la:nc; pe:la:nc (yoktung-yoksigc) ꞑꞑ (cutting tools) having an edge capable of cutting.

~ **rada:ma-** *v.i.* (yoktung-yoksvgcbulu) radma:la tcgdaggom tunga:ma:nam; (cdcmv:pc) sc:kaimc agomko manggom luyirko ludaggom tatka:ma:nam ꞑꞑ (of cutting tools) not to cut at all, being blunt-edged; (*fig.*) (of someone) not to pay any heed to even repeated instructions, requests, pieces of advice, etc.

tungkon *n.* arainc vsng, valogbuluk attu:lok attvng akon manggom tu:nyilok attung akon ꞑꞑ the other end of a piece of bamboo, wood, etc. or the other one of two pieces.

~**tu:sag** *n.* vsng, valogbuluk attvng annyi ꞑꞑ both the ends of a piece of bamboo, wood, etc.

tungkan- ⇨ **tu:-²**

tungkud *n.* rvgu monanc, amongcm dunanc gurnanc lcgangcbulu yogyrkokki monam atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ a spud.

tungku:- ⇨ **tu:-²**

tungkuli:- ⇨ **tu:-²**

tungkcng (*var.* **tungke:**) *num.cl.* attu:nc manggom attung attu:pc inam vsng, di:bang atvlok akkcngko ꞑꞑ six pieces of something long (e.g. a log of wood, a whole bamboo, etc.). {*bl.* **attung** + **akkéng/akke:**. Also ⇨ **tu:nyi**}

tunggcng *n.* (Mising) okumlok bare: petkomma:nam, mo:ro:pc dungko lotta kcra:lok soyar ꞑꞑ the front verandah of a platform dwelling.

tutu (butulung) *n.* pcrog manggom ake pctta:lok dolvgnammc lv:po:do gvkumsula du:pongko ꞑꞑ the crop of a hen or other birds.

tun- *v.i.* (kinam a:nam lcgangcbulu) pcttangc, simvm-sikeyc cngunma:pc aso:pc bumjinla du:nam ꞑꞑ (of birds and animals) to droop the head and the body and stay motionless (usually when attacked by a disease).

~**a:-** *v.i.* (kinam a:nam lcgangcbulu) tunnamcm isa:nam ꞑꞑ to begin to

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

droop and stay motionless (usually when attacked by a disease).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* (kinam a:nam lcgangcbulu) bumjinn *ɨ* something (an animal or a bird) that droops and stays motionless (usually when attacked by a disease).

tupulang *n.* gain, tulapa:d manggom annckokkibulu kunnam akun; cdcmpc atv atvcm kun-ge:la aya:mvnsu-nammcm lcnkanla sc:kaimc binam *ɨ* a packet; a packet meant as a present. {L.<As.}

tupkolo:- (*var. tuglog-*) *v.i.* tuptalokkc tukku talc:lo:pc manggom tukkulok appv:paglo dumvd kama:nam *ɨ* to be bald-headed.

tupta (*var. tuptc, tukta, tuktc, tubdang*) *n.* tani: mittuglok amigc la: dumvdlok pongkoglok atag *ɨ* forehead.

tuppi: *n.* mittubcm takkapsunanc *ɨ* a hat or a cap. {L.<As.}

tuppu:- *v.i.* (lv:nc go:ru:logbuluk) tuptc kamponam *ɨ* (of a brown cow or ox, etc.) to have a white forehead.

tub-¹ *v.t.* tornc atv atvc amvrlok okolailo (lukanpc, mittublo, lcbv:lo:bulu) manggom akon atv atvlo kvnggv:pc dc:rvgmvsu-nam; (go:ru-menjcgcbulu) mittubcm simvn akonkolo manggom tani: amvrlo kvnggv:pc, odokkc lvdcm:pc, nvnggablvnam; vlvngcm manggom i:dnc o:kaiko alaglok jo:sanggamge:la o:kaiko (lukanpc, take:, talab, alodiycmbulum) kvnam; (do:jvg mclvkko okumlo) do:jvg

talc:lo:bulu agotko kvgjedlvnam; lu:picm kvrgvmvsula bc:monam *ɨ* (of something hard) to hit a part of one's body (e.g. the head, the knee, etc.) or another thing; (of an animal like an ox, a buffalo, etc.) to knock another animal or a human with the head (to butt) ; to pound, as with a stone, something (e.g. ginger, garlic, turmeric, etc.); to strike something downwards (as in stamping letters in a post office); to play a pair of cymbals.

~**ke-** (>**tupke-**) *v.t.* menjcgcbulu kvnggv:pc tubla sc:kaimc manggom simvn akonko mokenam; (bottcnc vlvngkokkibulu) sc:kaimc tubla simonam; ajji:nc turncm atv atvkokki tubla simonam *ɨ* (of a buffalo or another animal of the kind) to kill someone or another animal by knocking with the head; to kill someone by hitting with a heavy object (such as a stone); to kill smaller creatures by pounding with something.

~**su-** (>**tupsu-**) *v.t.* (taniyc) mittugcm okolai tornc kolo tubgabla kinam *ɨ* to hit one's head against something hard.

~**jog-** *v.t.* atv atvc tubla tani: amvrlok okolai manggom atv atvcm mojognam *ɨ* (of something) to hit somewhere on one's body or some other thing and cause a wound there.

~**joksu-** *v.t.* mittubcm okolai tubgabla mojoksunam *ɨ* to cause a wound to oneself in the head by hitting the

head against something.

~**tab-** (>**tuftab-**) *v.t.* (go:ru-menjcgcbulu) tubla sc:kaimc otabmonam ꞑꞑ (of an ox or a buffalo) to knock someone down by knocking with the head.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**mvg-** (*redup.* ~**mvg-**~**svg-**/~**mvg-**~**sig-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko vlvngkokkibulu tubla omvgmonam ꞑꞑ to crush or grind something by pounding (with a stone, etc.).

~**mvnsu-** *v.i.* (simvnc) mittublokki akonc akondcm tubla nvngka:mvnsunam ꞑꞑ (of animals) to fight each other, one hitting the other's head.

~**rasu-** *v.t.* simvnc tubla akon simvncm morasunam ꞑꞑ (of an animal) to offer resistance against another animal by hitting with the head.

~**rvgmínsu-** *v.i.* tani: annyikolok mittubc dc:rvgmínsunam; simvn annyiko mittub annyidcm dc:rvgmínsu-monam; atv atvc annyiko (lukanpc, vlvng annyiko, ga:ri:so:nyikobulu) dc:rvgmínsunam ꞑꞑ (of the heads of two persons) to collide; (of two animals) to hit each other's head; (of two objects, e.g. two stones, two cars, etc.) to collide.

tub-² *v.t.* tabapkokki dumvdc moin modo:nam ꞑꞑ to comb one's hair

~**su-** (>**tupsu-**) *v.t.* avkc dumvdc tubnam úú to comb one's own hair.

~**nyv:-** *v.t.* (dumvdc ketpum-kedrumnam lcgangc manggom tababc aima:la) dumvdc tuppc

aima:nam úú to be difficult to comb one's hair (because of the hair being matted or the comb being useless)

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**pu:-** *v.t.* tukkulo du:nc koiyangcmbulum tubla dumvdc mopu:sunam ꞑꞑ to remove dandruff, dirt, etc. from the head by combing.

tub-³ *v.t.* (pidnam a:mc sa:nam lcdupc) bindakokki bcsormonam ꞑꞑ to thin out young paddy plants (that grow after seeds are broadcast) with a comb-like agricultural implement.

~**am-** *v.t.* binda tubnam agercm ingabnam ꞑꞑ to finish thinning out young paddy plants with a comb-like agricultural implement.

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* binda tubnamcm ikinnam úú to know how to thin out young paddy plants with an agricultural implement.

~**gor-** *v.t.* bindcm lomna tubnam úú to thin out young paddy plants with an agricultural implement early.

~**nyv:-** *v.t.* (amongc jula du:nam lcgangcbulu) a:mcm binda tuppc aima:nam ꞑꞑ to be inconvenient to thin out young paddy plants (because of the soil being wet, etc.) with an agricultural implement as described.

~**ten-** (>**tuften-**) *v.t.* bindcm lckoda tubnam ꞑꞑ to do afresh a work of thinning out young paddy plants.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* binda tubnam agercm inc úú (someone) who is to do a work of

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

thinning out young paddy plants with an agricultural implement.

tub-⁴ *v.t.* (monam apin-oying atvcm)

moka:lokkcm-bulum kotta:lokki la:lenla arcmllo:bulu ilvgnam; cdcmpc atv atv agerko inancm o:kai ara:pc mca:lvgge:la jo:sa:nam (lukanpc, saloni:, jokailokki-bulu ongo manam) *ũ* to take out with a ladle cooked food (e.g. rice) from the pot (in which it is cooked) and put it in a dish or a bowl; to use some kind of a tool similarly in a scooping action (e.g. to immerse a fishing tool in water and scoop it up).

~kin-/~ken- (>tupkin-/tupken-)

v.t. (apin-oying atvcm) tubnamcm ikinnam *ũ* to know how to take out food from a pot or a pan with a ladle.

~gor- *v.t.* (apin atvcm) lomna tubnam

ũ to take out rice, curry, etc. from a pot or a pan quickly in order to serve.

~gCng *n.* (apin atvcm tubla

mcgcnkko *ũ* dishes, plates, etc. to serve food in.

~ngong/~ngad *n.* moka:lokkcm-

bulum tublenma:pc mcnam apin-oying atvc *ũ* the remainder of food (rice, curry, etc.) in a pot or a pan.

~su- (>tupsu-) *v.t.* (apin atvcm)

tubnam agercm avc gersunam *ũ* to take out food from a pot or a pan with a ladle (and serve) oneself.

~jer-/~jér- (*redup.* ~jer~yer-/~jér-

~yér-) *v.t.* (apin atvcm) tubdolo mojer-moyermam *ũ* to spill rice,

curry, etc. here and there while taking them out from a pot or a pan with a ladle.

~nam *n.*

~bar-/~bad- *v.t.* (apin atvcm)

pv:namdcmpc-nam bojcyangko tubnam *ũ* to take out more food (rice, curry, etc.) than is necessary.

~lusu- (*redup.* ~bu~-lusu-) *v.t.* angu

angunc donamcm lckopc tubla tublvkkolo gvlusumonam *ũ* to take out different kinds of food from pots and pans with a ladle and put them in the same plate or bowl, thus mixing them.

~len- *v.t.* (apin atvcm) moka:lokkcm-

bulum tubla la:lennam *ũ* to take out rice, curry, etc. from a pot or a pan with a ladle.

~lvg- *v.t.* (apin atvcm) tubla dogc:lo

ilvgnam *ũ* (to take out rice, curry, etc. from a pot or a pan with a ladle and put it in a dish.

tub-⁵ *v.t.* (la:pagnam lcgangc) amo:lo

do:nc gubor manggom narc:ma:nc atv atvcm kuyabcmppinc o:kaiokki sonam *ũ* to scrape and pull dung or other wastes with a hoe-like tool (in order to remove).

~pag- (>tuppag-) *v.t.* amo:lo do:nc

gubor manggom narc:ma:nc atv atvcm kuyabcmppc inc atv atvkokki la:pagnam *ũ* to remove dung or wastes in this manner.

tub-⁶ *v.t.* (among gclvgl) lambc monam

ũ to construct a road (by dumping earth).

~am- *v.t.* among gclvgl lambc

monam agercm ingabnam ꞑ to finish constructing a road (by dumping earth).

~nam- *vl.n.*

-tub- *vl.suf.* atv atvko idolo alc, alag, amvrkokkibulu o:kaiko lcgabnam, nodgabnammcm-bulum lukananc gomnyob ꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote the body or a part of it coming into contact with or hitting something. {e.g. lé- 'to move the leg (while walking)' + tub- > létub- 'to hit something with the leg (while waliking)'; ké- 'to lean the body (while sitting or standing) + tub- > kctub- 'to touch someone or something while leaning the body', etc.}

tubor (var. tule:) *n.* pctucmpc appun punnc, annc bortcnc oyi:pc donam ncmvng abangko ꞑ a kind of green vegetable grown in kitchen gardens (whose leaves resemble those of lettuce but are deep green in colour and thicker).

tubab ⇨ tabab

tubdang ⇨ tupta

tubrc:- *v.i.* tupta bortcnam ꞑ to have a high forehead.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc bortcnc tupta gcnc ꞑ (one) who has a high forehead.

tublong *n.* tuptalok along ꞑ the forehead bone. {bl. tupta + along}

tubyab *n.* ⇨ tabab

tum-¹ *v.t.* gvlenla:ma:dopc pciyv:-pcttang, simvn-sikeycm okolai mokabla mcnam (lukanpc, pcrogcm pctumlo, e:gcm ycgumlo mokabla

mcnam); taniycm je:llo:bulu mokabla mcnam ꞑ to shut fowls, animals, etc. in a cage or an enclosure; to detain someone in a lock-up or a jail.

~ko *n.* tumla mcko ꞑ a cage, an enclosed place, a jail, etc.

~gor- *v.t.* lomna tumnam ꞑ to shut birds or animals in a cage, an enclosure, etc. quickly.

~dv *n.* e:g-pcrogcm-bulum pctumlo, ycgumlo:bulu dura:mola mokabdv ꞑ time for shutting birds or animals in a cage, an enclosure, etc. *v.i.* (~dv-) e:g-pcrogcm-bulum pctumlo, ycgumlo:bulu dura:moge:la mokabdvnam ꞑ to be time for shutting birds or animals in a cage, an enclosure, etc.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* tumnam agercm inc ꞑ one who shuts birds or animals in a cage, an enclosure, etc.

~mur- *v.t.* tumnam agercm imurla inam; sc:kaime je:llo:bulu tumnamcm imurla inam ꞑ to shut something in a cage, an enclosure, etc. wrongly; to detain someone in a lock-up or a jail wrongly.

~lusu- *v.t.* angu angunc atv atvcm lckopc tumnam; bangkv bangkv lcgangc je:llo:bulu du:monam taniycm lckopc mcnam ꞑ to shut different birds or animals in the same cage or enclosure; to detain people arrested or convicted for different offences in the same lock-up or the same jail.

tum-² *v.i.* (atv atvko iycmvlo) okoko

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

ipcnammcji cdc m mcngkinma:pc
 inam úú to be at one's wits' end.

~**nam** *n.*

~**nc** *adj., n.* gerpcnammcm
 mc:lenkin ma:nc úú (one) who is
 at his/her wit's end.

tum-³ *v.i.* (lcbvng gompir lcdvpc
 lunam) allcm lcbvng kakodo
 gc:moge:la lcbvngcm amo:lo
 nvnggabila du:nam úú (preceded by
 the word **lcbvng**) to kneel down.

~**nam** *n.*

~**pir-** *v.t.* (lcbv: tumdolo lcbvngcm
 gc:pirnammcm) atí atíém
 gé:pirmonam; o:kaiko talc:pc
 manggom kvkpc idopcbulu pirnam
 úú to bend something (as the knee
 is bent while kneeling down); to fold
 something up, back, etc.

~**tum-** *vl.suf.* o:kaiko imoma:namcm
 lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added
 to an appropriate verb root to de-
 note restraining or preventing
 someone from doing something, or
 preventing something from happen-
 ing. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say, to tell, etc.' +
tum- >**lutum-** 'to ask someone not
 to do something'; **ní:-** 'to push' +
tum- >**ní:tum-**, 'to hold something
 back by pushing (e.g. hold a collaps-
 ing wall back by pushing)', etc. }

tumke:- *v.i.* tumpvlo apv akkongko
 kanam úú to have a single testicle.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** tumpvlo attclo:ko apv kanc úú
 having only one testicle.

tumpir ⇔ **tum-³**

tumpulug *n.* pvme:nc bilai abangko úú

a small variety of tomato.

tumped (*var.* **benetettum,**
benebettum) *n.* bosornc

pumsurcm pc inc takkomnc ara:lo
 a:ye du:nc, etcdnc ncmvng abangko
 (a:yedc minnycmvlo ti:nam lcgangc
 dola:dag, odokkc pumsurcm pc inam
 lcgangc a:yedcm tubycmvlo bc:dag)
 úú a kind of wild herb, bearing fruit
 with a thin and hollow balloon-like
 sheath.

tumbo *n.* milbongc sinyonam nc:ng;
 nc:ngc sinyonam milbong úú a
 widow; a widower.

tumbo tapung *n.* sanmoge:la
 ru:bo:monam cjuglo akkongko arung
 kanc pi:liyem ilvglá mannam tapung
 abangko úú a kind of wind instru-
 ment made from a dried and hol-
 lowed gourd with a small flute hav-
 ing only one hole.

tumbu:- *v.i.* o:kai kinam lcgangc tumpvc
 pvtcbadnam úú to have a swollen
 scrotum; to have hydrocele.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj., n.* (kinam kala) tumpvc
 pvtanc úú one who has hydrocele.

tur- *v.i.* (taniyc, simvn-sikeyc, pciyv-
 pcttangc, tapum-tariyc manggom
 cdcmpinc atv-atvc) a:pvc bc:la,
 ngalen-ngaa:la, cngun-cta:la, gvgo:-
 dcnggo:-la:bulu du:nam; vsvngc,
 nci-ncngancbulu le:la du:nam;
 sima:pc du:nam úú (of humans and
 other living things including vegeta-
 tion) to be alive or living.

~**kan-** *v.i.* (sc:kai manggom o:kaiko)
 sikanma:nam; turla dungkannam úú

- (of humans and other living things including vegetation) to be likely to survive, be alive or living.
- ~**gab-** *v.i.* (lenam ncmvng, csvng amvng atvcbulu) lcppvrc aipc pvrqabla sima:nam ꞑꞑ (of newly planted saplings, herbs, etc.) to strike root and show signs of being alive.
- ~**sa:-** *v.i.* (kinam-ramnam manggom atv atv lcgangc) sipagnmpc ige:la aisangkunam ꞑꞑ to limp back to life after being critically ill or nearly dead.
- ~**su-** *v.i.* (amikolok atvkosin koma:luma:pc) turnanc bclamcm avc gvsunam ꞑꞑ to handle the business of being alive oneself (without seeking or requiring any help from others).
- ~**jon** *n.* turla du:dolok ajon; o:kai advlo lckopc turla du:nc tani: ꞑꞑ (someone's) companion in life; a contemporary.
- ~**nam** *n.*
- ~**nc** *adj., n.* turla du:nc (taniyc manggom atv atvc) ꞑꞑ (someone or something) alive or living.
- ~**pv:-** *v.i.* turla o:kai advlo:pc du:pv:nam ꞑꞑ to remain alive up to a certain point or period of time.
- ~**bo-** *v.i.* sé:kaimé turla du:bonam ꞑꞑ to keep someone alive along with oneself.
- ~**bar-/~bad-** *v.i.* cdvko turpcnamcji cdc m bojcy:ngko turnam ꞑꞑ to remain alive beyond the normal, or expected, span of life.
- ~**mo-** *v.t.* turla du:monam ꞑꞑ to let someone or something live.
- ~**lvng** *n.* turla du:lv:nam ꞑꞑ the will or desire to live.
- ~**lv:-** *v.i.* turla du:lv:nam ꞑꞑ to wish or desire to live.
- ~**yar-** (*redup.* ~**yar-**~**yar-**) *v.i.* bojepakko turnam ꞑꞑ to live very long.
- tur-** *vl.suf.* (o:kaiko ila) sc:kaimc manggom atv atvc m turmokunamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote reviving life in someone or something by some action. {e.g. **mo-** 'to do something' + **tur-** >**motur-** 'to revive life in someone or something'; **sun-** 'to administer something liquid, especially a medicine' + **tur-** >**suntur-** 'to revive life in someone by administering a liquid medicine', etc.}
- turong** *n.* pctulok amrong ꞑꞑ dry stems and twigs of mustard plants after seeds are removed from them. {*bl.* **pctu** + **amrong**}
- turasu-** ⇔ **tu-**¹
- turiang** *n.* nc:ng taniyc ycru:lo gc:nam abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of ear ornament used by women (usually of gold with inlaid stones). {L<As.}
- tuloki:** *n.* anncdc kusere:pc ainc adjounc vsng abangko ꞑꞑ basil. {L.<As.}
- tulang** *n.* pctu alang ꞑꞑ oil. {*bl.* **pctu** + **alang**}
- tulapa:d** *n.* abvg adnapc, potin sopanapc, atv atvc m yednapcbulu di:bang atvc m rcmagmoge:la mesinlokki keddubla bcsoro:pc monam atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ paper.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

{L.<As.}

tulutang (*var.* **tultang**) *n.* ege sumnanc onnom manggom sumlennam gasorcm yednanc alumpc monam vsvng intung ꞑꞑꞑ a beam of a handloom. {L.<As.}

tuli: *n.* sv:paglokkibulu bi:sampc monam, asublok kcv glo punam, atta:r abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a mattress. {L.<As.}

tule: *n.* ⇨ **tubor**

tuyc *n.* pctulok ampc ꞑꞑꞑ the chaff and other remains of mustard seeds after the grains are separated.

tu:-¹ *v.t.* gadlennam a:m agagcm pmonam lcgangc a:ycdc labborla du:dopc pernam ꞑꞑꞑ to spread and keep sheaves of corn somewhere for drying.

~**ko** (>**tungko**) *n.* a:m agagcm tu:la pvmoko ꞑꞑꞑ a place for drying sheaves of corn.

~**kin-/~ken-**(>**tungkin-/tungken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* a:m agagcm tu:nam agercm gerkinnam ꞑꞑꞑ to know how to spread sheaves of corn (for drying).

~**ngab-** (>**tungab-**) *v.t.* a:m agagcm tu:nam agercm geramnam ꞑꞑꞑ to finish spreading sheaves of corn somewhere (for drying).

~**nam** *n.*

~**mur-** *v.t.* a:m agagcm okolai tu:nam agercd aima:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to be wrong to spread and keep sheaves of corn somewhere (for drying).

tu:-² *v.t.* abbug attvngcm, cpug attvngcmbulum o:kai ataglo:pc imonam ; (lcbv: tumla manggom

dagdv:la du:dolo) vgvngcm tumpirge:la tukkucm manggom kcv g atagcm o:kai rckamlo:pc imonam ꞑꞑꞑ to aim a gun, an arrow, etc. at someone or something or toward a particular direction; to keep the head or the bottom facing a particular spot or direction (when bending forward in a standing or kneeling position)..

~**kan-** (>**tungkan-**) *v.t.* abbug, cpug atvcm sc:kai kolo:pc manggom o:kai ataglo:pc tu:la lcn gkannam ꞑꞑꞑ to aim a gun, or an arrow at someone or something.

~**ku:-** (>**tungku:-**) *v.i.* amvrlok vgv:lok kc talcn gkc atagcm kangko ataglo:pc gc:tognam ꞑꞑꞑ to bend forward; to stoop.

~**kuli:-** *v.i.* (taniyc mincbadla manggom mvjv:badla:bulu) vgv:lok kc talcn g atagdc aipc gc:togpagnam ꞑꞑꞑ (of one's back) to be extremely crooked (because of old age).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**lad-** *v.t.* o:kailok attvng ako attvng akonlo:pc imonam manggom talcn gkc attv:dc m kcvkpc odokkc kcvkkcdcm talc:pc inam; okolai pc gvge:la gvlatkunam ; (mc:yi:sula lunamlo) o:kai agerko kapc iyc cmna mc:namcji cdc mpc ima:pc aipakpc angunam ꞑꞑꞑ to change the two ends of an object (especially a long object); to return to a place (after being somewhere for a short duration); (*fig.*) (of an affair, an incident, etc.) to take an unexpected turn.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

-tu:- *vl. suf.* o:kai agercm intungko gerge:la intungko germa:nammcm manggom arainc atv atvcm andc:monamcm, manggom dcpinc atv atvc andc:nammcm, lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to a verbal root to denote leaving a work half-done, or shortening or reducing to pieces a long object. {e.g. **dír-** 'to break' + **tu:-** >**dírtu:-** 'to break into two parts'; **tég-** 'to cut' + **tu:-** >**téktu:-** 'to cut into two parts'; **rég-** 'to bite' + **tu:-** >**réktu:-** 'to bite apart into two parts'}

tu:susere: (*var.* **ta:sang**) *n.* dungko asubcm bi:sampc pedla vsvng aglc:lokkcbulu bvtologla du:dopc bangkv bangkvpc mokinnc pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ the weaver bird.

tu:nyi *num.cl.* attu:nc manggom attung attu:pc inam vsvng, di:bang atvlok annyiko ꞑꞑ two pieces of something long (e.g. a log of wood, a whole bamboo, etc.). {*bl.* **attung** + **annyi**. The corresponding words for three, four, five, six and ten (whole) pieces of something long are **tuum**, **tu:pi:**, **tungo**, **tungkéng/tungke:** and **tu:yíng/tu:ying** respectively, there being no blends for the words corresponding to seven, eight and nine pieces. }

tu:tog¹ *n.* arung molvgla valok monam, tu:togmoge:la mudla mannam, rcyikpc bc:nc tapung abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of flute with a comparatively high-pitched notes (played vertically).

tu:tog² *n.* tupuncmpc i:nc appun punnc

vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of plant with yellow flowers.

tu:tog pcttang *n.* talc:lo alab lapkv lapkvla dungge:la ongo kabegycmvlo asi aralo:pc tu:togla dcnga:la ongodcm sebgabnc pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ a species of kingfisher.

tu:dug *n.* anncdc bortcge:la yaopc mv:tama:nc vsvng amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of tree of medium height.

tu:pog (*var.* **yapkur**, **ko:g**, **péle**) *n.* okumluk lamku atag ꞑꞑ the back of a house.

tu:pi: *num.cl.* attu:nc manggom attung attu:pc inam vsvng, di:bang atvlok appi:ko ꞑꞑ four pieces of something long (e.g. a log of wood, a whole bamboo, etc.). *bl.* **attung+appi:**. Also ⇨**tu:nyi** }

tu:bí (*var.* **tu:bu**) *n.* onnolok, rvbvlgbuluk attvng ꞑꞑ one end of a thread, a rope, etc.

tu:ríg-benggo-ma:né *adj.* atvpcsin jubma:nc (agom) ꞑꞑ meaningless (prattle).

tu:lad- ⇨**tu:-²**

tu:li: *n.* ongo tubdom manggom madodom pa:nam ongodcm lc:nanc lcgangc jcyvngkokkibulu ponam lv:pong kanc pctum abangko ꞑꞑ a pot-shaped cane container (especially for keeping fish while fishing).

tu:lung *n.* va tu:yingcm patungge:la, arungcm pi:lvgl, mudla bc:monam abangko ꞑꞑ a flute.

tu:ying¹ (*var.* **tu:yvng¹**) ⇨**attvng**

tu:ying² (*var.* **tu:yvng²**) *num.cl.* attu:nc manggom attung attu:pc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

inam vsng, di:bang atvlok vyingko úú
ten pieces of something long (e.g.
a log of wood, a whole bamboo,
etc.). *bl.* **attung** + **appi:**. Also
⇒**tu:nyi**}

Tu:ye (*a:ba.*) ⇒ Appendix II

tekerang *n.* aipc ku:nc a:ye e:nc csvng
amvng abangko úú a kind of tree and
its extremely sour fruit. {L <As.}

tetele: (*var.* **tetere:**, **tenteli:**, **tentali:**)
n. rcmvg rcmvgnc annc kanc,
araige:la ajebgamnc ku:nc a:yc e:nc,
bcttcnc vsng amvng abangko úú a
kind of tropical tree and its fruit
(tamarind). {L <As.}

ted-¹ (*var.* **du:-**) *v.i.* allcm tumpirge:la,
amo:lo, kungke:lo, soki:lo:bulu
ko:piyangcm tvgabla amvrnc
mncnam úú to sit.

~**a:-** *v.i.* dagdv:la dungkolokkc
kcvkpc dunga:nam úú to sit down.

~**ko** (>**tetko**) *n.* dunggcngko;
dungko úú a seat; a place for sitting.

~**kom-** (>**tetkom-**) *v.t.* kcra:pc
tedla o:kai ko ka:begmoma:pc inam;
gvi-gvsangkolo tedla gvi-gvsa:-
la:ma:pc manggom gvi-gvsang-
gu:ma:pc imonam úú to block
someone's view (of something) by
sitting in front; to block a passage
or make it congested by sitting
there.

~**ka:-/~kí-** (>**tetka:-/tetkí-**) *v.i.*
(du:pc aidagji aima:ji cdcn ka:pc
cmna:bulu) tedla kangkvnám úú to
sit by way of a trial.

~**kinsu-/~kensu-** (>**tetkin-/
tetken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.i.* (ojvngc)

avc tednamcm ikinnam úú (of a baby)
to know how to sit on its own.

~**keb-** (*redup.* ~**keb-~reb-**) *v.i.*
tetko kamanggom okolai
teda:lvgnam, manggom teda:lvglá
dungkodcm gebmonam úú to
squeeze oneself in with difficulty
and sit; to cause congestion in
sitting somewhere by so squeezing
oneself in.

~**gor-** *v.i.* lomna tednam úú to sit
quickly.

~**gab-** *v.t.* o:kai talc:lo tednam; o:kai
dungkokobulu dunggabbomla
du:nam úú to sit upon something; to
occupy a seat.

~**gu-** *v.i.* tetpc scgri:nam úú to be con-
venient to sit (somewhere).

~**gcng** *n.* tedla dunggcnkgo úú a seat;
stools, chairs, etc. to sit on.

~**nger-** *v.i.* okolai tedda teddala
tedlv:ma:pc inam úú to be fed up
with sitting somewhere for a long
time.

~**jon** *n.* tedla du:dolok ajon úú a com-
panion in sitting somewhere.

~**jon-** *v.t.* okolai teddolo sc:kaimc
tedbosunam úú to sit with someone
together somewhere.

~**jed-/~jetsu-** *v.i.* narc:ma:nc
manggom jujer-juyernc o:kai kolok
talc:lo teda:lvglá narc:ma:pc inam úú
to get dirty by sitting on something
dirty or wet.

~**jeb-/~jcb-/~jém-** *v.t.* sc:kai kc alc-
alag talc:lo:bulu teda:lvgnam
manggom teda:lvglá kimonam úú to
sit on someone's hand, leg, etc. or

- to cause pain to someone by sitting thus.
- ~**jeb-/~jcb-** *v.t.* o:kai atta:r talc:lo teda:lvglā attā:rđcm ajcbmonam ʃũ to flatten something by sitting upon it.
- ~**tu:-** (>**tettu:-**) *v.i.* tedla du:nam ũ to sit.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* okolai tednamcm inc ũ one who sits, is sitting, etc. somewhere.
- ~**nvksu-** *v.t.* jamnc manggom radnc o:kai talc:lo teda:lvgnam lcgangc sc:kaimc cdc jamncdc nvgnam manggom radncdc pe:nam ʃũ (of someone) to get pierced or cut as a result of sitting upon something pointed or sharp-edged.
- ~**por-** (>**tetpor-**) *v.t.* apv, amo:lok monam ki:lvng atvlok talc:lo tedla betpormonam ʃũ to break things like eggs, earthen pots, etc. by sitting upon them.
- ~**pa:-¹/~beg-** *v.i.* okolai dungko pa:nam ũ to get a seat somewhere to sit.
- ~**pa:-²** (>**tetpa:-**) *v.i.* okolai tednamdc imurma:nam ʃũ to be correct to sit somewhere.
- ~**pumsu-** (*redup.* ~**pum-**~**rumsu-**) (>**tetpumsu-**, **tetpum-****tedrumsu-**) *v.i.* sc:kai sc:kai nrgabmvnsula du:nam ũ to sit very close to each other somewhere.
- ~**bo-** *v.t.* (atcrpckc cmna) sc:kai kc lcdulo du:mvnnam ʃũ to give company to someone by sitting with
- him/her.
- ~**bomsu-** *v.t.* kcra:lo du:la avc o:kaiko kanggabnam ʃũ to keep watch over something by sitting near it.
- ~**mo-¹** *v.t.* (okolai tetpc cmnc sc:kaimc manggom sc:kaibulum) tednamcm imonam ʃũ to allow someone to sit (at a place where he/she wants to).
- ~**mo-²** *v.t.* (sc:kaimc manggom sc:kaibulum tettoka cmna lulvglā) tednamcm imonam ʃũ to make someone sit somewhere (by asking him/her to).
- ~**motsu-** *v.i.* kinsuma:pc okolai tedla du:nam (odokkc, cdcmpc du:nam lcgangc gerpcnam agerc du:pagnam) ʃũ to sit somewhere for a long time without being aware of the passage of time (thereby leaving some work undone).
- ~**mo-** *v.i.* tednam agercm imo:nam ʃũ to have leisure to sit somewhere.
- ~**rasu-** *v.i.* (okolaipc gvla du:dolo manggom okolaipc gvpv:la) ajjo:ko du:po:nam ʃũ to sit and have a rest for a while (on one's way or after arriving somewhere).
- ted-²** *v.t.* jualo (murkong atvcm) mclvgnam ʃũ to stake (money, etc.) in gambling.
- ~**kaksu-** *v.t.* jualo murkong atvcm tedlvgamla avcm mokaksunam ʃũ to go flat broke after staking all the money, etc. one had and losing.
- ~**kalag-/~lag-** *v.t.* jualo murkongcm tedlvkpcckodo tedma:nam ũ to make

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- a mistake in staking (money, etc.) in gambling.
- ~ka:-/~kí-** *v.t.* jualo murkong atvc tedla kangkvnám ú to place a stake in gambling tentatively (to see if it is a hit or otherwise).
- ~gab-** *v.t.* jualo pa:pékolo murkongém tedlígnám jú to risk a stake correctly in gambling.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* jualo murkongcm tedlvgnám ú one who risks a stake in gambling.
- ~ban-** *v.t.* jualo sc:kai akoncpcnam bojeya:ngko murkongcm tednam ú (of someone) to stake more (money) than another in gambling.
- ~mur-** *v.t.* jualo murkongcm tedlvgnám dcm imurnám ú to be improper to stake (money, etc.) in gambling.
- ~lag-** ⇨ **~kalag-**
- ted-³** *v.t.* atv atvc alaglokki sogabge:la amo:lo:bulu tubnam; aima:nc lambclo ga:ri:lo gyycmvlo ga:rído gync tani:lok amvrccm sumyv:-sumsa:monam manggom dcngc-dcngkurmonám jú to hold something and thump it against the ground or against some hard surface; (of a vehicle moving along an uneven road) to jolt the people inside it. *v.i.* aima:nc lambclok gyycmvlo ga:riyc sumyv:-sumsa:nam manggom dcngc-dcngkurnám jú (of a vehicle moving along an uneven road) to bump.
- ten-** *vl.suf.* o:kai agercm lcko inamdc aima:nam lcgangcbulu lckoda inamcm lukannanc gomnyob jú suf- fix added to an appropriate verb root to denote doing some work again, the previous effort being unsatisfactory. {e.g. **po-** 'to weave a mat, a basket, etc.' + **ten-** >**poten-** 'to weave a mat, a basket, etc. once again'; **lu-** 'to say something' + **ten-** >**luten-** 'to say something again', etc.}
- tennga-** (*var.* **tenngasu-**) *v.i.* (pcdongc) ongasunám jú to cease (to rain).
- terenju** *n.* (kc:nam adinlok namyv:-n a m s o n a m m c m - b u l u m kamoma:nc) oyv:lo ilvgnám ncin abangko jú a kind of herb (used in a curry to make a cooked item, especially meat, non-smelly).
- teliphu:n** (*var.* **phu:n**) *n.* mo:tc:lo du:nc sc:kaimc luposunanc mesin; dcpcmpinc mesinkokki luposunám ú telephone.
- ~mo-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc teliphu:nkokki luposunám ú to telephone (someone).
{L <Eng. *telephone*}
- te:-¹** (*var.* **pc-**) *v.t.* (me:rangcbulu) rcgnám jú (of insects) to sting.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* rcgnc tapum tari:, me:rang atvc jú that which stings.
- te:-²** *v.t.* cmc mctungcbulu asvgcm ajjo:ko ugnám ú to burn the skin slightly.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- te:** *indecl. particle* (ansing/ansvng)

- gompir lcdulo lutc:nam) atv atvc aipakpc ansi:nammcm lukannanc gompir jũ (preceded by the word **ansing/ansing** 'cold') indeclinable word used to denote the sensation of something (e.g. water, a metal, etc.) being extremely cold.
- te:tum-** *v.i.* atv atvc yaopc araima:nam, odokkc attv:dc alumdagnmpc igamnam ũ to be short and rounded at the end.
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* yaopc araima:nc, odokkc attv:dc alumdagnmpc igamnc (atv atvc) ũ short and rounded at the end.
- te:tere:** *n.* yeddagnmpc inc, arainc annc kanc csvng abangko jũ a kind of tree.
- tc-** *v.i.* (a:nc, abung atvlok) asic bojebadla kcvglokkc talc:pc sa:nam ũ (of streams, rivers, etc.) to rise.
- ~**kan-** *v.i.* asic tcycncmpc inam jũ to look as though the streams, rivers, etc. will rise.
- ~**gor-** *v.i.* asi tcnamc po:pckcmncnam lomna isa:nam jũ (of streams, rivers, etc.) to begin to rise earlier than in earlier years.
- ~**sa:-** *v.i.* asi tcnamc isa:nam ũ (of streams, rivers, etc.) to begin to rise.
- ~**dv** *n.* asi: tcnanc adv ũ time (i.e. season) for the waters of rivers, etc. to rise.
- ~**dv-** *v.i.* asi: tcnanc advc a:nam ũ to be time (i.e. season) for the waters of rivers, etc. to rise.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**bad-/~bar-** *v.i.* (a:nc, abung atvc) cdvko tpcnammcji cdcn bojcyangko tcnam (cdcm pc tcbadnam lcgangc mc:pcnam pc inam) jũ (of streams, rivers, etc.) to rise abnormally.
- ~**ban-** *v.i.* longkoncm-pcyam longkonlo manggom akon a:ncmpcyam akon a:ncbulu bcjeyangko tcnam jũ (of streams, rivers, etc.) to rise more on a certain day than on an earlier day; (of a particular stream, river, etc.) to rise more than another stream, river, etc. .
- ~**lub-/~lum-** *v.t.* asic tcla dungkodakko, arvg-vsngcm-bulum bidlubnam jũ (of rising waters) to submerge entire areas of habitation, cultivation, etc.
- ~**yar-** (*redup.* ~**yar-~yar-**) *v.i.* asic mcma:pc tcla du:nam jũ (of waters) to keep rising continuously for long hours or days.
- tc** (*var.* **tclc, tcsi, tcrc**) *pron., adj., adv.* luncdok rvgdumpc, sanggapc manggom talc:pc du:nc atv atvc dungkolo jũ up there in that place (i.e. to the north, the east of, or above, the speaker). *adj.* rvgdumpc, sanggapc manggom talc:pc du:nc (atv atvc lukannam) jũ (showing or referring to something in the north, the east or above) that (one -- someone or something).
{cf. **bc** and **élé**}
- té¹** (*var.* **-gom, -sin¹**) *nl.suf.* sckkc agomcm manggom kapinc o:kaikolok agomcm ludu:ji, bv manggom cdc lang akon sc:kai

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

manggom akon o:kaiko cmna lukannanc gomnyob jũ suffix added to nouns or pronouns to mean 'also' or 'too'. {e.g. **no** 'you' + **té** >**no:té** 'you too'; **Talom** (personal name) **bí** 'he (used here as a marker of the nominative case)' + **gom** >**Talombí:gom** 'Talom also'; **bulu** 'they' + **kké** '(possessive case marker) **sité** 'elephant' + **é** '(nominative case marker)' + **sin dung** 'have' >**Bulukké sittésin dung** 'They have elephants also', etc. }

-té² (var. **-sin²**) *nl.suf.* 'sc:kotc', 'atvkotc' cmna:bulu ludolo lutc:nam gomnyob jũ suffix added to nouns and pronouns in negative sentences, the word suffixing **-té** preceding the negative element in the verb. {e.g. **séko** 'who' + **té/sin ka-** '(here) to be' **ma** '(negative marker)' >**sé:koté/sé:kosin kama** 'No one is (there)'; **atí** 'something' + **é** '(nominative case marker)' + **té/sin kama** >**atíété/attésin kama** 'Nothing is (there), i.e. there is nothing (somewhere)', etc. }

-téi, -téika, -téipén ⇒ **-to²** (Note following the entry)

tcksab (var. **tcsab**) *n.* yumra:lo sa:sunc, oyv:pc donam, ncmvng abangko ũ a kind of wild herb used as a vegetable.

tckpang *n.* adincm manggom dortanc ongo atvcn tcggc:nanc vsvng attung jũ a piece of wood on which meat, fish, etc. are dressed.

tcg- *v.t.* katog, yoktu:logbuluk radnc atagdcn okolai dcmbudla dcmbutkodcm mojognam; (kcbungc) gaincmbulum rckkur-rcgyurnam jũ to cut (especially with a large knife); (of rats or mice) to gnaw away (clothes, etc.).

~a:- *v.t.* o:kaiko tcgdolo yoktu:-yoksigc ara:pc dc:buddopc tcgnam jũ to cut into something.

~kalag-/~lag-(>tckkalag-/téglag-) *v.t.* o:kaiko tcgdolo tckpckodo tcggabma:nam jũ to miss the right spot or the target (while cutting something).

~ka:-/~kí- (>tckka:-/tékkí-) *v.t.* (o:kaiko tordagji rcmagdagji, cdcmpinc o:kaikobulu ka:nam lcgangc) tcgla kangknam jũ to cut something by way of trying out (to check if it is hard or soft, etc.).

~kin-/~ken- (>tckkin-/tckken-) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* kapc tckpcnammji dcm kennam jũ to know how to cut something.

~kur- (>tckkur-) *v.t.* o:kaiko tcgla arung kamonom manggom lenmonam ũ to make a hole in something by cutting.

~god- *v.t.* (lcdupc kangkinla:dopc) o:kaiko tcgla mogodnam ũ to make a cut mark somewhere (so that the object or the spot can be identified later).

~god *n.* (lcdupc kangkinla:dopc) o:kaiko tcgla ilvgnam agod ũ a cut mark made somewhere (so that the object or the spot can be identified

- later).
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lomna tcgnam ũ to cut something quickly.
- ~**gab-** *v.t.* o:kaiko tcgdolo pakpckolo pagnam ũ to hit the right spot or the target while cutting something.
- ~**gu-** *v.t.* (yoktu:-yoksvk-kokkibulu) o:kaiko tcgnam agercm igu:nam ũ to be convenient to cut something (with a knife).
- ~**sod-** (>**tcksod-**) (*redup.* ~**sod-** ~**yod-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko tégla osodmonam ũ to cause something to break into two or more pieces by cutting.
- ~**san-** (>**tcksan-**) *v.t.* (vsvng aglcngcmbulum) tcksodla sanmonam ũ to cut something (e.g. the branch of a tree) off to let it dry.
- ~**tab-** (>**tcktab-**) *v.t.* (ajji:-arri:nc vsvngcmbulum) tcgla otabmonam ũ to cause plants or small trees to fall by cutting.
- ~**tu-** (>**téktu:-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko tcgla intu:monam manggom andc:monam ũ to cut something into two pieces, or shorten it, by cutting.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko tégnamém inédé ũ (someone) who cuts, is cutting, etc., something; (something, e.g. a rat) which gnaws, has gnawed, etc. at something.
- ~**pag-** (>**tckpag-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko tcgla la:pagnam ũ to cut something off.
- ~**mo-** *v.t.* (sc:kai o:kaiko tckpc cmna lunam lcgangc manggom sc:kaimc lulvglā) tcgnam agercm germonam

ũ to allow someone to cut, or engage someone in cutting, something.

~**mur-** *v.t.* tckpcma:nam o:kaiko tcgnam ũ to cut something wrongly.

~**lag-** ⇨ ~**kalag-**

~**ya:su-** *v.t.* (mimag moa:nc sc:kaimc manggom tuppc-gampc cmna inc simvncmbulum) yoktu:lokki kekonkesakpc tcgla moya:sunam ũ to hew a big knife around in self-defence.

{*Note:* **tég-**, **jog-**, **pa-**, **pe-**, **ríd-**, **lod-**, **ya-** and **té-** all denote some kind of cutting, but while **té-** refers to cutting for felling trees, involving the use of great force in swaying the cutting implement, **tég-** refers to cutting in general, also involving the use of some force, **jog-** to cutting by placing the cutting implement on the object to be cut and drawing the former with a downward force, **pa-** to cutting standing creepers, underwood, small vegetation, etc., not involving the use of a great amount of force, **pe-** to cutting with a slicing action, **ríd-**, like **jog-**, to cutting by placing the cutting implement on the object to be cut and drawing the former to and fro, **lod-** to cutting by way of dressing (vegetables, areca nuts, etc.) and **ya-** to cutting weeds, standing underwood, etc. by wielding the cutting implement almost horizontally from right to left or from left to right or both ways.

-**tCg** *vl.suf.* amvrlōk tarrcmbulum ogab-

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

pigabla kimonammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote something (e.g. one's hand) touching a wound in the body inadvertently, causing pain. {**ké-** 'to lean' + **tcg-** > **kétcg-** 'to hurt someone by touching a wound in his/her body (inadvertently), while leaning against him/her'; **ri-** '(here) to stroke' + **tcg-** > **ritcg-** 'to hurt someone by touching a wound in his/her body (inadvertently), while stroking him/her', etc.}.

tcsi ⇨ **tc**

-tctcngé (var. **-tctcngcm**) *adv. suf.* (atv atvko inam-lunam manggom ima:-luma:nam) takampc ꞑꞑ till or until (someone does something, or something happens); as long as.

lcko ~ *adv.* sc:kai lckkongko (o:kai agerko inam) manggom o:kaiyc lckkongko (atv atvpc inam) ꞑꞑ (of someone doing something or of something happening) only once.

{e.g. **No** 'you' **lu-** 'to say, to tell, etc.' + **ma:** '(negative suffix)' **tétténgé**, **bí** 'he/she' **éin-** 'to move, to budge' + **ma** '(negative suffix)' > **No luma: tétténgé bí éinna** 'He/She won't budge till you ask (him/her) to'; **do:nyi-po:lo** 'the sun and the moon' **du:-** '(here) to exist' + **do** '(habitual present marker)' **tétténgém** > **Do:nyi-po:lo du:do tétténgém** '..... as long as the sun and the moon exist', etc. **tétténgé/tétténgém** assumes a meaning only when it is preceded by a verb, so it is catego-

rized as an adverbial suffix. }

tcnc *n.* nc:ng sitc ꞑꞑ female elephant. {*bl.* **sitc** + **anc**}

tcpob *n.* ara:pc lv:nc, si:lu:lok mv:tanc csing amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of large timber tree, the colour of the timber being red.

tcpang (var. **sepa, sapa**) *n.* tabadcm gcsugamnc, kekon-kesakpc andcng andc:nc aglcngcmpe ila lenkolo arainc a:ye e:nc, odokkc odo a:yekvdv:do bojcko alum alumnc donam ammo kanc, gv:tung amo:lo inam amvng abangko ꞑꞑ maize.

tcbo *n.* mi:lbgng sitc ꞑꞑ male elephant. {*bl.* **sité** + **abo**}

tcbag- (var. **tcbcg-**) ⇨ **i:d-**

tcbul *n.* porigcng, adgcng lcgangc lctvg so:pi:ko molvngam oudnc karc ꞑꞑ a table. {L < Eng. *table*}

téma *n.* ti:nglok manggom eluminiyam-kokki-bulu monam, bojcy:pc kukkomnanc katc:nc, yaopc bottcma:nc attar lcnngcng ꞑꞑ a container, usually with a lid and not very large in size, made of tin, aluminium, etc. {L < As.}

tcmpod *n.* sompa a:ycmpcnam ajjo:ko pvme:ya:nc ku:nc a:ye e:nc cswng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of tree, bearing edible acid fruit.

tcmpu (var. **tcmpv**) *n.* asi kcra:lok asi kamangko manggom asic lumma:nam among; asic o:mabla lenna du:nc among ꞑꞑ unsubmerged land near, or on the bank of, water bodies; land found on the banks of the rivers or lakes after water has receded.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

tcmpu- (*var.* **tcmpv-**) *v.i.* asi kcra:lo amongc lenna du:nam ꞑꞑ (of land near, or on the bank of, water bodies) to remain unsubmerged.

-tcr¹ *vl.suf.* ila du:nam o:kai agerko ingabnamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote finishing a work completely or doing something for the last time. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say, to tell' + **tcr-** >**lutcr-** 'to finish saying or telling something or say/tell something for the last time'; **o-** 'to give birth' + **tcr-** >**otcr** 'to give birth to a child or (in the case of an animal) a young for the last time', etc.}

-tcr² *nl.suf.* okolokc o:kaiko kama:bo:ji manggom o:kaiko ima:bo:ji, cdcmlukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote the end, the farthest point, etc. of something. {e.g. **gí-** 'to go/come' + **tcr** >**gítcr** 'a place reached at the end of a journey, a visit, etc.; the last time a journey is performed, a visit is made, etc.'; **du:-** '(here) to be, to inhabit' + **tcr-** >**du:tcr** 'a place, which is the farthest area of habitation of humans or of a group of humans; a place, where something (a large forest, for instance) ends', etc.}

-tcr...tcr / **tc:-tc:mang** *redup. suf.* mc:mi:-sagmi:ma:pc ager gernamcm lukannanc du:pumsunc gomnyob ꞑꞑ a reduplicative suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote performing an action indiscriminately or without much

consideration. {*Note:* It may be noted that in the case of **-tcr ... tcr**, the root is used before the first **-tcr** as well as the second **-tcr**, and then for a third time before inflectional endings, e.g. **gvtcrc gvtcrc gvyé** '(I) will go to different places without thinking of a destination', where the verb root is **gí-** 'to go/come'; **lutér lutér luyo** 'Do'nt say things without considering or knowing what you are saying', where the verb root is **lu-** 'to say', etc. In the case of **tc:-tc:mang** the root occurs twice -- once before it and then before inflectional suffixes, e.g. **gvtc:-té:mang gvyé**; **luté:-té:mang luyo**, etc.}

tcrcng¹ *n.* sitclok a:ye ꞑꞑ tusks of an elephant. {*bl.* **sitc** + **a:rcng**. **a:rcng** means 'a horn', Misings apparently equating the tusks of an elephant with the horns of other animals.}

tcrcng² ⇨ **kínar**

télo:pé ⇨ **tolopé**

tclc ⇨ **tc**

tc:- *v.t.* (vsngcm) ncrv:lok tcgla kcttabmonam ꞑꞑ to fell (trees).

~kom- (>**tcngkom-**) *v.t.* vsngcm tc:tablvglá lamtcmbulum mokomnam ꞑꞑ to block a road or some spot by felling trees (and making them fall across, or over, it).

~kan- (>**tcngkan-**) *v.i.* (o:kai vsngc aipc mv:tanam lcgangcbulu) tc:dnam ꞑꞑ (of mature trees) to be fit for felling.

~kin-/~ken- (>**tcngkin-/tcngken-**)

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (vsvngcm) kapc tc:pcnammci cdc m kennam ꞑꞑ to know how to fell a tree.
- ~**kum-** (**téngkum-**) *v.t.* vsvngcm tc:la mckumnam ꞑꞑ to fell trees and stock them.
- ~**gan-** (>**tCnggan-**) *v.t.* vsvngcm tc:la (ipcrung cmna mc:la manggom mc:ma:pc) atv atvlok talc:lo ogabmonam ꞑꞑ to let a tree fall on something (deliberately or inadvertently), while felling it.
- ~**gu:-** (>**tCnggu:-**) *v.t.* vsvng tc:namcm igu:nam ꞑꞑ to be convenient to fell a tree.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* vsvng tc:namcm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who fells a tree.
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* vsvngcm tc:la okolailo kamoma:pc inam ꞑꞑ to cut down trees or a tree standing somewhere and remove them/it.
- ~**pa:-** *v.t.* vsvng tc:nam agercm gerpa:nam ꞑꞑ to be required, or to be right, to fell trees.
- ~**pu:-** (*redup.* ~**pu:-pulu:-**) *v.t.* okolai du:nc vsvngcm tc:pagamla cdc amo:dc m o:kai lcgangc mopu:nam; asongkosin du:ma:dopc vsvngcm tc:pagnam ꞑꞑ to clear a place by cutting down the trees there; to fell each and every tree in a place.
- ~**bvn-** (*redup.* ~**bvn-bvrvn-**) *v.t.* okolai du:nc vsvng appv:dc m tc:pagamnam ꞑꞑ to fell all the trees in a place.
- {⇒*Note* at the end of the sub-entries following the headword **tég-** for the different lexical items used for different manners of cutting. }
- ~**tC-** *vl.suf.* o:kai inam-lunam lcdvlo atv atvko ised-lused-lvgnammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote doing something in addition. {e.g. **kí-** 'to count or weigh' + **tC-** >**kítC-** 'to count or weigh someone or something in addition'; **bi-** 'to give' + **té-** >**bitC-** 'to give something in addition', etc. }
- TcrCm po:lo** *n.* Kombong po:lodcm ako cmna kvla pi:nyinc po:lodok amin ꞑꞑ Mising name of the eighth month of the year according to the calendar followed in Assam and some other states in India. {*neol.* }
- tv-1** *v.t.* ajji:nc atv atvc m (lukanpc, amo:lo olednc ajji:nc vsvng a:y cm) amo:lokkcm manggom okolailokkcm alaglokki la:sa:nam ꞑꞑ to pick up small objects (e.g. small fruit of trees strewn on the ground) from the ground or from somewhere.
- ~**kum-** *v.t.* o:kaiko tvla langkumnam ꞑꞑ to collect small objects by picking them up from somewhere.
- ~**ngab-** *v.t.* o:kaiko tvnam agercm ingabnam ꞑꞑ to finish picking up small objects from somewhere.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko tvnam agercm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who gathers (small objects) by picking them up.
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* ajji:nc atv atvc m (lukanpc, ambvnlo du:tc:nc a:mcm) tvla la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to remove small objects (e.g. unhusked rice grains found in husked rice) by picking

them up.

~**ban-** *v.t.* o:kai ko tnam agercm akoncm pnam abaya:ngko gernam jũ to pick up something (small) in larger quantity than someone else.

~**bvn-** (*redup.* ~**bvn bvrvn-**) *v.t.* o:kai ko apirkosin kagcma:dopc tnam jũ to pick up from somewhere the entire quantity that is there of something (small).

~**mo**-¹ *v.t.* sc:kaimc lulvgla o:kai ko tnam agercm germonam jũ to engage someone in picking up something (small).

~**mo**-² *v.t.* o:kai ko tvpc cmna lunc sc:kaimc cdc m tnamcm imonam jũ to allow someone willing to pick up something (small) to do so.

tv-² *v.t.* (**gamig** gompir lcludo lunam) ege-gasorc m sumdolo:bulu appun moimangcm molvgnam jũ (preceded by the word **gamig**) to weave floral motifs on a loom or make a floral design somewhere.

~**ka**:-/~**kí**-¹ *v.t.* ege-gasorc m sumdolo manggom okolai gamig manggom appun tnamcm ila kangkinam ũ to weave floral designs by way of trying out.

~**kin**-/~**ken**-(*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* gamig tnamcm ikinnam ũ to know how to weave floral motifs on a loom.

~**kí**-² (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* gamig tnam agercm po:pc ikínam ũ to have done weaving floral motifs on a loom before.

~**gab**- *v.t.* o:kai appunko ilagma:pc tnam; o:kai appunlok gamigcm langgabnam ũ to weave a floral

motif on a loom correctly; to copy a floral design from a model.

~**gu**:- *v.t.* o:kai gamig tnam agercm igu:nam jũ to be easy to weave a floral motif.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

-**tv**- *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko lo:dvp c gernamcm manggom atv atvc lo:dvp c inamcm lukannanc gomnyob jũ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote doing something always or regularly, or something happening every day regularly. {**tí**:- 'to drink something' + **tv**- >**tí:tv**- 'to drink something regularly'; **pun**- '(of a tree or a plant) to flower' + **tv**- >**puntv**- '(of a tree or a plant) to flower in all the seasons or regularly in a particular season', etc.}

tíkum *n.* rvbvkokki-bulu ri:pumsunam atv atvc (anguru:pc onngo) jũ two or more of something (especially fish) strung together.

tvg- ⇨ **so**-

tvngvr(**su**)- ⇨ **tv**:-

tvngvr *n.* atabge:la kamponc dortapagn c ongo abangko ũ a kind of large fish.

tíd- ⇨ **ad**-

tvntvbvrvn *n.* yumcm dcnggo:nc pcttang abangko jũ a kind of nocturnal bird.

tvr-¹ *v.t.* (ajji:nc vsng aglcng, pornam di:bangcmbulum) alakkokki dvtu:monam manggom tumpirnam jũ to bend or break (a small branch of a tree, split bamboo, etc.) with the hands.

~**sod**- *v.t.* (ajji:nc vsng aglcng,

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

pornam di:bangcmbulum) alakkokki tu:nyikopc idopc tvnam jũ to break into two pieces (a small branch of a tree, split bamboo, etc.).

tír-² *v.t.* (ctorcm) monam jũ to erect (a fence).

tvrmé: tvrma:- *v.i.* (anguru:pc mibu a:ba:lo) vsvng amvngcbulu dcngompc sarnc csarlo birc-birkurnam jũ (especially, in **mibu a:bangs**) (of vegetation) to sway to and fro when a breeze is blowing. {⇒**a:bang**}

~nam *n.*

~nc *adj., n.* birc-birkurnc (vsvng) jũ (trees and plants) swaying to and fro.

tí:- *v.t.* (asicm manggom asipc inc atv atvcm) mednam; duma, ka:ni:logbuluk mikkicm tv:nam ũ to drink; to smoke.

~ko (>**tvngko**) *n.* (simvncbulu) asi tv:namcm iko; (taniyc) apongcbulum tv:namcm iko jũ a place for drinking (e.g. a bar) ; a waterhole or any body of water for animals to drink at.

~kaksu- (>**tvngkaksu-**) *v.t.* (apongcm, ka:niycmbulum) tv:da tv:dala pckog koggcnam ũ to be reduced to abject poverty or go flat broke as a result of excessive drinking (alcohol) or smoking (drugs).

~kag- (>**tvngkag-**) *v.t.* (apongcm, ka:niycmbulum) tv:da tv:dala avkc crangcm manggom sc:kaipc pckog koggcmonam ũ to reduce one's own family or someone else to abject poverty by drinking (alcohol)

excessively or by smoking (drugs).

~katsu- (>**tíngkatsu-**) (*redup.* **tíngkat-tí:yatsu-**) *v.t.* asiém, apongémbulum tv:dolo tv:namdcm bidledmola avcm jumonom jũ to spill water or some liquor on oneself while drinking it.

~kan- (>**tvngkan-**) *v.i.* (vrnam lcgangc apongcbulu) tv:dvnam jũ (especially of something brewed) to look (or probably smell) right for drinking.

~kan-~kan- (>**tvngkan tvngkan-**) *v.i.* o:kaiko ka:ycmvlo tv:pc aipc aiycncmpc inam jũ (of something liquid) to look tempting to drink.

~ka:-/~kí- (> **tvngka:-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko tv:la (tv:pc aidagji aima:ji, ti:dagji kodagji, cdcmpinc atv atvko) anka:nam ũ to drink or smoke something to taste.

~god- (>**tvnggod-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko tv:namcm ipo:pagnam ũ to begin drinking or smoking something or to drink or smoke something for the first time.

~gor- (>**tvnggor-**) *v.t.* okaiko tv:namcm lomna inam jũ to drink or smoke something fast.

~gu- (>**tvnggu:-**) (*redup.* **~gu:-**

~a:- >**tvnggu:-tínga:-**) *v.i.* o:kaiko tv:namcm igu:nam (tv:pc aimvnmam) jũ (of something) to be tolerably palatable for drinking or smoking. {*Note:* **tvnggu:-** is mostly used in the negative by adding the negativiser **-ma**, the resultant form being **tínggu:ma** '(something) is not good to drink or smoke'. To

- emphasize the unpalatable quality of the drink or the smoke, one might use the reduplicative form **tínggu:-tínga:ma.** of the suffix **-dan->tínggu:danma }**
- ~**gCng** (>**tvnggcng**) *n.* atv atvcm tv:nanc batiycbulu ꞑꞑ glasses, bowls, etc. used for drinking something liquid.
- ~**ngong/~ngad** (>**tíngong/tíngad**) *n.* o:kaiko tv:dolo akedcm tvngge:la tv:ma:pc mcpagnamdc ꞑꞑ a leftover drink or smoke.
- ~**ngo:-** (>**tvngo:-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko tvngabma:pc mcpagnam ꞑꞑ to leave something half-drunk or half-smoked.
- ~**ngab-** (>**tvngab-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko tv:namcm ingabnam; o:kaiko ajjo:kosin du:pagma:dopc tv:nam ꞑꞑ to finish drinking or smoking something; to drink or smoke the entire stock.
- ~**nger-** (>**tvnger-**) *v.t.* o:kai tv:nam akko:dcm tv:tvla tv:lvnggcma:pc inam; o:kaiko bojcpakko tv:la du:nam lcgangc tv:lvnggcma:pc inam ꞑꞑ to be sick of drinking or smoking the same item of drink or smoke all the time; to be sick of drinking or smoking something for too long a duration.
- ~**ngvrsu-** (>**tíngírsu-**) *v.i.* (apongcm, ba:ngcmbulum) tv:badla amvrc yunggongcnam, odokkc asinc mcngkinsuma:pc igcnam ꞑꞑ to get intoxicated because of drinking alcohol or smoking (drugs like cannabis).
- ~**so-** *v.t.* o:kaiko tv:namcm bojcko tv:ma:nam ꞑꞑ not to drink something much.
- ~**sansu-** *v.i.* (apongcmbulum) tv:badla san-gcnam ꞑꞑ to be all skin and bones as a result of excessive drinking.
- ~**tag** *n.* (apongcmbulum) tv:dolo dotc:nam atv atvc ꞑꞑ solid food meant to be taken with drinks.
- ~**tursu-** *v.i.* kuserc: atvcm tv:la (sinamcm pc ikolokkc) tursangkunam ꞑꞑ to regain life (after a spell of serious, nearly fatal, illness) by taking medicine.
- ~**ten-** *v.t.* (kusere: atvcm) lckoda tvngkunam ꞑꞑ to drink (liquid medicine, etc.) once again.
- ~**tcr** *n.* o:kaiko tv:nam agercm itcrnam (odok lcvpc lckoda tvngkuma:nam) ꞑꞑ the last of an act of drinking or smoking.
- ~**tcr-** *v.t.* o:kaiko tv:nam agercm itcrnam ꞑꞑ to drink or smoke something for the last time.
- ~**tv:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko cddvko tv:mvlo mc:poycji odokkvddvko tv:nam ꞑꞑ to be satiated with drinking or smoking something
- ~**dumsu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko sc:kai tvngabla:ma:nam lcgangc akonc tv:namcm idumsunam ꞑꞑ to join someone in drinking or smoking something (when he/she is not in a position to consume it alone).
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko tv:namcm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who drinks or smokes.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- ~**po-** *v.i.* o:kaiko tv:pc ainam jũ (of something) to be nice or pleasing to drink or smoke.
- ~**po:-** *v.t.* akoncmpcnam manggom atv atvko donamlök po:pc o:kaiko tv:nam jũ to drink or smoke something ahead of someone else or before taking something else.
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* o:kaiko tv:la kama:pc imonam; sc:koikc tv:pcnam o:kaiko sc:koi akonc tvngabnam ũ to drink or smoke all that is there of something; to drink or smoke the entire quantity of something (meant for others also).
- ~**pa:¹-/~beg-** *v.t.* o:kai tv:namko pa:nam jũ (of a drink or a smoke) to be available.
- ~**pa:²-** *v.t.* tv:nam agercm gernamdc aima:pc ima:nam jũ to be correct to drink or smoke something.
- ~**pvtsu-** *v.i.* kusere: atvcm tv:la o:kai kinam-ramnamc aikunam jũ to get cured by taking medicine.
- ~**bo-** *v.t.* o:kaiko tv:namcm sc:kaimc bisula lckopc tv:nam jũ to have someone as a companion in drinking or smoking something.
- ~**bosu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko tv:namcm sc:kaikokki lckopc tv:nam jũ to drink or smoke something together with someone.
- ~**bom-** *v.t.* tv:nam agercm gerbomnam jũ to get going in an act of drinking or smoking something.
- ~**bad-/~bar-** *v.t.* o:kaiko tv:nam agercm gvbaddopc inam jũ to drink or smoke something excessively.
- ~**ban-** *v.t.* akoncmpcyam abaya:ngko o:kaiko tv:nam jũ to drink or smoke something more than someone else.
- ~**bvd-** (*redup.* ~**bvd-**~**sar-**) *v.t.* (anguru:pc, o:kai kusere:ko) tv:nam agercm gerbvdam jũ to be done with taking something (especially, some medicine).
- ~**mo-¹** *v.t.* o:kaiko tv:nam agercm sc:kaimc lulvga imonam jũ to get someone to drink or smoke something.
- ~**mo-²** *v.t.* o:kaiko tv:lv:nc sc:kaimc cdcvcm tv:namcm imonam jũ to allow someone to drink or smoke something.
- ~**motsu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko tv:namcm ila dungkolo advc gvpagnammcm kinsuma:la gerpcnam agercmbulum mikpansunam jũ to be unaware, while drinking or smoking something, of the passage of time (forgetting responsibilities in the process).
- ~**mur-** *v.t.* (kusere: atvcm) kapc tv:pcnammcji dcmpc tv:ma:nam, manggom okodcm tv:pcnammcji cdcvcm tv:ma:pc akonko tv:nam; o:kaiko tv:namdc aima:nam ũ (of medicine) to take the wrong one or take it in a wrong way; (of drinking or smoking) to be improper or wrong to drink or smoke something.
- ~**mín-** *v.t.* sc:kaikc lcvlo o:kaiko tv:nam agercm imvnam jũ to join someone in drinking or smoking something.
- ~**rasu-** *v.t.* (okolai mo:tc:lokkc gvla lcp:-lakpe:nam lcgangcbulu) o:kai

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i l: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

tv:namko tv:po:la du:rasunam ú to cool oneself initially (after a tiring journey, etc.) by drinking something.

~lod n. o:kaiko tv:nam agercm ilod ú the manner of drinking or smoking something.

~lusu- (redup. ~bu-~lusu-) v.t. annyi-aumko manggom cdc mbojcy:ngko angu angu (kusere: manggom akon akon) tv:namcm lckopc tv:nam ú to drink something (liquid medicine, drinks, etc.) by mixing it something else. {Note: The reduplicative tí:bu-tí:lusu- usually denotes an improper or wrong way of taking different kinds of medicine or having different kinds of drinks together.}

~yir-/~yvr- v.t. sc:kaimc o:kaiko tv:nam agercm moyvrnam (odokkc cdc mpc moyvrnam lcgangc cdc tv:nam dcm moyvrnam tani:dc tv:tvnam) ú to teach someone to drink or to smoke something (thus making him/her develop a habit of the action).

~yirsu-/~yvrstu- v.t. o:kaiko tv:nam agercm iyrsunam (cdc mpc iyrsula lcvpc cdc tv:nam dcm itvnam) ú to learn and develop the habit of drinking or smoking something.

-tʰ- vl.suf. o:kai agercm cddvko gerla pvngka:bo cmna mc:ycji odokkvddvko gernamcm lukannanc gomnyob ú suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote a sense of satiety in performing some action. {e.g. do- 'to eat' + tʰ:-

>dotv:- 'to eat to one's heart's content'; so:- 'to dance' + tʰ:- >so:tv:- 'to dance to one's heart's content', etc.}.

D, d

D, d Mising muktc:lok pi:nyinc abvg ú The eighth letter of the Mising consonants.

do- v.t. o:kaiko nappa:lokki jamla mednam ú to eat.

~an-/~tí- v.t. o:kaiko mcma:pc dola du:nam; o:kai donamko manggom kusere:ko lo:dvc m donam ú to keep eating something for a long time; to eat a certain item of food or to take a certain medicine regularly.

~ko n. donam agercm iko ú place of eating; a dining space.

~kag- v.t. sc:kaikclo ager atvc m gerbima:pc manggom murkongkobulu bima:pc dotvla bvkkc atvkosin kagcma:pc imonam ú to make someone broke by eating at his/her cost (without doing anything for him/her).

~katsu- (redup. ~kad-~yatsu-) v.t. narc:pc dokinma:la d o n a m atta:rcm avcm okadmonam ú to dirty oneself with food particles while eating.

~kad- (redup. ~kad-~yad-) v.t. narc:pc dokinma:la d o n a m atta:rcm akoncm okadmonam ú

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- to dirty (someone) with food particles while eating.
- ~**kan-** *v.i.* (ka:ycmvlo) vsvng a:yebulu manggom atv atvc dopc aiycho:ncmpc inam; (dopcnam atv atvc m monamcm ingabla) donamcm idvnam ú (of fruit or some edible thing) to look suitable for eating; (of items of food being prepared) to be ready to eat.
- ~**kan-~kan-** (*redup.*) *v.i.* (ka:ycmvlo) o:kaiko dopokanla dolv:nam jú (of something edible) to look tempting.
- ~**ka:-/~kí-¹** *v.t. (comp.)* o:kaiko ajji:ko dola dopc aidagji aima:ji anka:nam jú to taste something (to find out if it is good, or otherwise, to eat).
- ~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (samuskokkibulu) kapc dopcnammcji cdc m kinnam jú to know how to eat (with a spoon, etc.).
- ~**kinsu-/~kensu-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (ojvngc) apin atta:rcm avc dokinnam ú (of babies) to know how to eat oneself.
- ~**kur** *n.* donam ager gernam lcdv ú the time after eating one's meal is over.
- ~**kulub-** *v.t.* apirkosin mcpagma:pc dongabnam jú to eat the whole of something, nothing remaining of it.
- ~**ken-** ⇨ ~**kin-**
- ~**kensu-** ⇨ ~**kinsu-**
- ~**kepsu-** *v.t.* dodolo a:ye ara:lo alongcbulu a:nam jú to have bones etc. stuck between teeth while eating something.
- ~**kv-²** *v.t.* o:kaiko donamcm po:pc ikvnam jú to have eaten something before.
- ~**kvd-** *v.t.* (go:ru-menjcgcbulu) a:mcm, ncsin-ncyin-cmbulum ncrvngo: manggom atkongo: dunggcdopc donam jú (of cows, buffalos, etc.) to eat the entire stems or all the leaves of crops, grasses, plants, etc.
- ~**kvn-~mvn-** *v.t.* aincji aima:ncji yaopc mc:ma:pc bangkv bangkv donamcm donam jú to eat different kinds of food or junk food without discrimination.
- ~**god** *n.* anupc gadlennam a:mlok ambvkokki mopongarnam apincm donamc ú the act of having the first meal from newly harvested crops.
- ~**god-** *v.t.* anupc gadlennam a:mlok ambvkokki mopongarnam apincm donam ú to have the first meal from newly harvested crops.
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* dopcnammcm lomna manggom mcngarpc donam ú to eat quickly or early.
- ~**go:-** *v.t.* akon akonkolo dola ycnam manggom dola dunggo:nam jú to loaf around and live on other people's meals.
- ~**gu:-** *v.i.* o:kaiko dolvkpc ainam; o:kolai donam agercm ipc scgri:nam; jú (of an item of food) to be eatable; (of a dining space or a place of eating) to be convenient. {Note: ~**gu:-** is used mostly in negative and interrogative

- sentences by adding appropriate suffixes.}
- ~gere:su-** *v.i.* donamcm bojcko dobatsunam; cdcmpc dobatsula yaopc gvgo:la:ma:pc igcnam *ú* to eat excessively; to feel very heavy as a result of excessive eating.
- ~gCng** *n.* donamcm donanc arcm, annc atvc *ú* dishes, leaves, etc. to eat out of.
- ~ngong/~ngad** *n.* dongabma:pc mcpagnammc *ú* left-over of food.
- ~ngo:-/~ngad-** *v.t.* donamcm dongabma:pc du:pagmonam *ú* to leave food half-eaten.
- ~ngasu-** *v.t.* donam agercm ingasunam *ú* to stop eating (after having kept eating for a long duration).
- ~ngab-** *v.t.* dopcnam appv:dcn donam; donam agercm ingabnam *ú* to eat up a meal; to finish eating.
- ~nger-** *v.t.* donamo:dcn dotvla dolvnggcma:nam *ú* to be fed up with eating the same (kind of) food.
- ~ngvrsu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko dola tvngvr-sunamcm pc inam *ú* to be intoxicated as a result of eating something.
- ~san-** *v.t.* (tapum-taric) a:m atvcn dola sanmonam *ú* (of insects) to cause rice crops, etc. to be sapless.
- ~sid-** (*redup.* **~sid-~yid-**) *v.t.* donam atta:rcm apiraukosin arcmlo mcpagma:pc dongabnam *ú* to eat up an entire meal (served).
- ~sum** *n.* longngcm (ma:mvlo yumcm) appvngc apin donam lcdv *ú* the time after everybody has finished eating their lunch (or dinner).
- ~sursu-** *v.i.* o:kaiko dobadla manggom aima:nc atta:rcm dola aki: duggcnam *ú* to have loose motion because of excessive eating or eating unhealthy food.
- ~jog-** *v.t.* (anguru:pc, pcttangc) a:ye-apv atvcn dododcm rcgjognam *ú* (especially of birds) to leave a cut mark by biting into (fruit).
- ~jon** *n.* o:kaiko donamcm lckopc donc (sc:kai) *ú* a companion in eating.
- ~jon-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kaiko donamcm ijonnam *ú* to eat something with someone as a companion.
- ~jer/~jCr-** (*redup.* **~jer-~yer/~jCr-~yCr-**) *v.t.* dodolo donamcm kekon-kesakpc ojermonam *ú* to spill food particles here and there while eating.
- ~nyi/~nyv:-** *v.i.* (o:kaiko0 dopc aima:nam *ú* (of something) to be tasteless.
- ~ta** *n.* donamcm bojepakko donc sc:kai *ú* a greedy or voracious eater.
- ~ta-** *v.i.* sc:kai donamcm bojepakko donam *ú* to be a greedy or voracious eater.
- ~tag** *n.* apin lcdvlo dotc:nam oyvng atvc *ú* an item of food, such as curry, to go with the staple.
- ~titsu-** *v.t.* donam lcdvlo nappa:lok

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- namnyi:nammcm kamoma:nam
lçganc o:koiko donam ʃũ to take
something as a mouth freshner.
- ~**tursu-** *v.i.* ainc donamcm ma:mvlo
kusere: atvcm dola sikvramnam-
lokkc tursangkunam ʃũ to bounce
back from a hopeless state of
health by taking good food or
medicine.
- ~**tu:-** *v.t.* (go:ru-menjcgcbulu) mv:sur
atvcm dola attu:monam; donamcm
dongabma:nam ʃũ (of cows, goats,
etc.) to eat the upper part of a
plant, a sapling, etc.; to leave
one's meal half-eaten.
- ~**tv:-/~no no-** *v.t.* o:kai donamko
pv:dopc manggom dolv:namkiddvko
donam ʃũ to eat something to one's
heart's content.
- ~**tv:-~yod-** *v.i.* o:kai donamko aipc
dopola, manggom donamdc aki:
bi:ma:la, cdc donamdc
dotcmlyglv:nam ʃũ to desire to eat
more of some food either because
it is very tasty or because one is
still hungry.
- ~**no no-** ⇨ ~**tv:-**
- ~**nam** *vl.n.* dopcnam atta:r; donam
agerc ʃũ food; the act of eating.
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* donamcm inc (sc:kai)
ʃũ eater.
- ~**nyksu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko dodolo alongc
manggom tornc atv atvc a:ycm
manggom nappang ara:lo okolai
nvgnam ʃũ to have one's gums or
the inside of one's mouth pierced
somewhere by bones, etc. while
eating.
- ~**po-** *v.i.* dopc ainam ʃũ to be tasty.
- ~**paksu-** *v.t.* (omma:ng gcnc nc:ngc)
aki:lo du:nc omma:ngcm kusere:
dola la:paksunam ʃũ (of a pregnant
woman) to have an abortion by
eating something.
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* atvkosin lc:ma:pc donam;
sc:kaikc dopcnammcm sc:kaibv
dongabnam ʃũ to eat up all the
food; to eat up all the food that
was meant for some other person
or persons.
- ~**pansu-** *v.i.* angusunam ʃũ (of joint
families) to separate.
- ~**pa:-¹/~beg-** *v.t.* dopcnammcm
pa:nam ʃũ (of food as required)
to be available.
- ~**pa:-²** *v.t.* o:kai donamcm
yotpcma:nam ʃũ (of a certain item,
or certain items, of food) not to
be taboo.
- ~**pid-** (*redup.* ~**pid-~yid-**) *v.t.*
o:kaiko dodolo opidmonam ʃũ to
scatter food while eating.
- ~**bo-** *v.t.* dodolo akoncm
domvnmonam; (sc:kai dodolo
atcrpckc cmna) akon lçdvlo
domvnnam ʃũ to have someone as
company in eating; to give
company to someone in eating.
- ~**bosu-** *v.t.* lçkopc donam ʃũ to eat
together.
- ~**baksu-** *v.i.* su:ncmbulum dola
nappang ara:lo pugnam ʃũ to have
one's oral membrane eroded as a
result of taking lime, etc.
- ~**bad-/~batsu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko cddvko
dopcnammcji cdc cm bojcy:ngko

- donam ʉ to overeat.
- ~**ban-** *v.t.* o:kaiko sc:kai akoncm̄pcyam bojcyɑ:ngko donam ʉ (of someone) to eat something more than someone else.
- ~**bi:su-/bí:su-** *v.t.* donamcm dola aki: bi:monam ʉ to fill one's belly to capacity by eating something.
- ~**beg-** ⇨ ~**pa:-**¹
- ~**bu--lusu-** (*redup.*) *v.t.* (lckopc dopcma:nam) bangkv bangkv donamcm lckopc donam ʉ to eat different kinds of food (especially, such kinds as do not go well together) at the same time.
- ~**bvd-** (*redup.* ~**bvd--sar-**) *v.t.* donam agercm gerbvdam ʉ to be done with one's meal and be free.
- ~**bvn-** (*redup.* ~**bvn-bvrvn**) *v.t.* atvkosin du:pagma:dopc o:kaiko donam ʉ to eat up everything.
- ~**man-** *v.t.* aki: bi:moma:nc atta:rcm cmmvm̄pc donam ʉ to eat light items of food or junk food.
- ~**mur-** (*redup.* ~**mur--yar-**) *v.t.* donamcm manggom kusere: atvcm dokampc doma:nam; o:kaiko dopcma:namcm donam ʉ to make mistakes in taking food, medicine, etc.; to eat something that is taboo.
- ~**mvn-** *v.t.* akon lcvlo o:kaiko donamcm imvnam ʉ to join someone or others in eating.
- ~**rasu-** *v.t.* (dopcnam apinc lenma:la) apin donamllok po:pc o:kaiko dola kcnongcm kamoma:pc ipo:monam ʉ to get rid of hunger by eating something (before a main meal is ready to eat).
- ~**rug** (*redup.* ~**rug--pug**) *n.* donamllok du:pagné ʉ leavings.
- ~**lod** *n.* donam agercm ilod ʉ manner of eating.
- ~**lusu-** *v.t.* bangkv bangkv donamcm molusula donam ʉ to eat mixed items of food.
- ~**lvg-** *v.t.* o:kaiko donamcm inam ʉ to eat up or swallow up something.
- ~**lvng** *n.* (o:kaiko) dopc cmna mc:nam; sc:kai o:kaiko dolv:-tv:lv:la csa:ma:pc itvla dung cmna mc:la e:g-porog ba:bila monam (Misingkc) ui ʉ the desire to eat (something); rite performed (by a Mising household) by holding a feast, slaughtering fowls and/or pigs for someone in the family, believing that he or she has been unwell owing to his or her desire to eat something.
- ~**lv-** *v.t.* o:kaiko dopc cmna mc:nam ʉ to desire to eat (something).
- ~**yid-/~yíd-** *v.t.* o:koi donam atta:rcm po:pclockcbo dola du:nam ʉ to be habituated to eating something.
- ~**yir-/~yír-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kaiko (lukanpc, dumcm, dongvrsumonc atv atvcm) donam agercm moyírnám ʉ to teach someone the act or the manner of taking something solid.
- ~**yirsu-/~yírsu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko donam agercm moyvrsumám ʉ to learn how to eat, or practise eating, something.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

-do¹ (var. **-dag**) *t.m. (simp.pr.)* o:koi agercm lo:dvpc gernamcm (ma:mvlo o:koi agomc lo:dvpc inncm) lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ tense suffix marking habitual or universal present.

-do² ⇨ **-lo**

-dokki ⇨ **-kokki**

-dokké ⇨ **-ké**

dokképé/dokké:pé ⇨ **-képé**

doi *n.* pvkumla alum lummonam gakvr ꞑꞑ curdled milk; yoghurt. {L. < As. }

doipati ⇨ **je:pati**

dokora *n.* asvg bosornc ainc vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of timber tree with thin barks.

doksori: (var. **doksiri:**) *n.* onnolo ringge:la lv:po:lo gcnam takti:, mukutang atvc ꞑꞑ necklace.

doga *n.* atta:rlok i:dnamcm kvnanc úú fKà ꞑꞑ a weight used in measuring something. {L. < As. }

dogang *n.* avc donam lcgangc lc:nam a:m ꞑꞑ stock of foodgrains for one's own use.

dogub- *v.i.* sc:kai donamcm bojepakko dolv:nam manggom donamcm akon akoncm bisulv:ma:nam ꞑꞑ to be greedy in eating; to be unwilling to share food with others.

doge: kopag *n.* a:ye lí:né yumrang kopag abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of wild plantain with red fruit.

dogdvg *n.* di:bang so:nyikolo lcpo tugabnanncm molvggc:la lamtc gynanc úú stilt.

dognc *n.* bojcko arc kanc lv:nc tadog abangko úú (a kind of precious) red

bead.

doglvng *n.* etednc ncmvng abangko úú a kind of short herb.

dogyog tamag *n.* amvrdc kcvgcdmpcnam talc:pc bottcya:nc tamag vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of wild sago palm, the upper part of whose stem is bigger than its lower part. {cf. **dumdéng**}

dongko pilam *n.* mcdbuvc i:namc gvlyugamnc aloki pcttang abangko úú a kind of grey and brown bird of the myna family.

dongkal (var. **dorkang, dorkiyang**) *n.* among ara:lo du:nc alumge:la arainc, cggo:nc turnc abangko ꞑꞑ earthworm.

dongkung lcbvng (*a:ba.*) *n.* mibucm uyu-utpongcm luposunam agercm germola:nc anguru:nc uyu abangko ꞑꞑ a class of supernatural beings who bestows supernatural powers on a **mibu**.

Donggi:, Donggu (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

dosug- *v.t.* nappa:lokki sc:kaikc migmolo nabberlokki nabjedla aya:nam ꞑꞑ to kiss someone. {cf. **mampug-**}

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* dosugnam ager gercn úú (one who kisses). {cf. **mampug-**}

dosug *n.* nappa:lokki sc:kaikc migmolo nabberlokki nabjednam ager ꞑꞑ a kiss. {cf. **mampug**}

dotko ⇨ **kungkang**

dotke: ⇨ **nogyang**

dodgang (var. **dodgiyang**) *n.* Misingc

sinc tanicm mc:tomla pvde:, urom apincmbulum moge:la lcdupakpc inam bottcnc uyu ꞑꞑ the final death rite of the Misings performed at a convenient time (within a year or a couple of years or so) after other preliminary rites for eternal peace of a deceased person.

~ **pu-** ⇨ **pu-**³

-don-, (var: **-dun-**) *vl.suf.* atv atvc bv:sa:- namcmmpc outsa:namcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ verbal suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote something swelling or moving upward. {e.g. **gud-** '(of something) to make an upward or downward, or inward and outward, movement inside a surface' + **don-** > **guddon-** '(of something) to swell up, pushing up the surface'; **mvr-** '(of hair) to move' + **dun-** > **mvr-dun-** '(of hair) to stand on end', etc.}

donam/dou í- *v.t.* ki:parlo a:mcm vnam ꞑꞑ to pound paddy grains on a mortar with a pounding stick.

donsam *n.* parpc ainc morapa:d vsng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of jute plant, which can be used as firewood.

dopong kopag *n.* oyi:pc donam kopag abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of banana used in its unripe form as a green vegetable.

dopan-tí:pan *n.* unsuri: atíém mola pa:nam murkong atílokki rélékpé doman-tí:manla biu so:maném ingabnam ꞑꞑ feast, held with the money and other things collected by song-and-dance performances on the occasion of the *bihu* festival, which marks the conclusion of the

festival.

dopso- (var: **doppiyo-**, **raku-**, **po-**) *v.t.* amiké atta:rém lé:sila la:nam ꞑꞑ to steal.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* amikc atta:rcm lc:sila la:nc ꞑꞑ thief.

dopsong (var: **doppiyong**, **raku**) *n.* amikc atta:rcm lc:sila la:nc ꞑꞑ thief.

dobur *n.* do:lung rcngamkc aima:nc atv atvko ima:dopc milbong tani:kvdv:dc lckola do:ludokkc kcmpvglo pongkog pongkoglo inam uyu (dobur ui abangkolo uidcm moma:dapc do:lu:lok okum appv:dcm ma:ri:kokki dv:la ui-utpongcm mcnpakpo:do) ꞑꞑ an animistic religious rite, performed occasionally by the menfolk in a village in the outskirts of the village for keeping evil away from the community (in one variety of this rite, all the houses in the village are struck with sticks to drive away evil spirits).

domog (var: **do:ri**, **méndo**, **monme**) *n.* nampodagncm pc inc alang abangko lennc, yumra:lo du:nc bottcnc mendari: abangko ꞑꞑ a species of the large Indian civet.

domorang¹ *n.* anyug tv:namcm mcpagnc go:ru ao ꞑꞑ a young bull. {L. < As.}

domorang² *n.* bangkung pongkoglokkc mv:dumlok dugyngcm nv:rasula lc:nanc di:bang manggom vsng attung ꞑꞑ a short bamboo or wooden post placed in the middle of a beam to support the frame of a roof. {L. < As.}.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- dombo: ru:bong** *n.* sittc mola:ma:pc
iycmvlo aimokunc kusere: vsvng
abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of plant used as
medicine in the treatment of diseases
in elephants.
- dor**⁻¹ *v.i.* vmvc ugla lounnam ꞑꞑ (of fire)
to be aflame.
- ~**kan**- *v.i.* (vsvngcm-bulum) vmvc
ukkannam ꞑꞑ to look as though
something (firewood, etc.) will burn
well.
- ~**ngasu**- *v.i.* (anguru:pc, bojcko
dornc) vmvc ugngasunam ꞑꞑ (espe-
cially of a fire burning for long
hours) to cease to burn.
- ~**sa**:- *v.i.* vmvc ukxa:bomnam ꞑꞑ (of
fire) to start burning.
- ~**tv**- *v.i.* o:kai ko lo:dícm dornam ꞑꞑ to
burn all the time.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* ugla lounla du:nc ꞑꞑ
(that) which burns or is burning.
- dor**⁻² *v.t.* o:kai ko imur-gvmurnam
lçgangc murkongcm bipa:nam; o:kai
imur-gvmurcm lc:sila mcmonam
lçgangc sc:kaimc murkongcm
binam; o:kai sc:kaiokolok o:kai ko
pa:nam lçgangc murkongcm binam
ꞑꞑ to pay a fine for committing an
offence; to pay hush-money to
someone; to bribe someone for a
favour.
- ~**kaksu**- *v.t.* o:kai lçgangc
murkongcm dorla manggom dorpa:la
okkosin kagcma:nam ꞑꞑ to get im-
poverished for having to pay fines
or giving bribes.
- ~**gor**- *v.t.* murko: dornam agercm
lomna inam ꞑꞑ to pay fines, hush-
money or give bribes without delay.
- ~**tum**- *v.t.* sc:kaimc murko: bila o:koi
agerko germoma:nam ꞑꞑ to bribe
someone in order to prevent him/her
from doing something.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**pvt**su- *v.i.* o:kai ko ikeleb-gvkelepsula
murko: dorla gebnamcm
kamoma:nam ꞑꞑ to escape from a
difficult situation by paying fines or
giving bribes.
- dor**- *vl.suf.* o:kai agerkokki vmv
dormonammcm lukannanc gomnyob
ꞑꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb
roots to denote making a fire burn
by some action. {e.g. **mud**- 'to blow
air with one's mouth' + **dor**-
>**muddor**- 'to blow air to make a
fire burn'; **yab**- 'to fan' + **dor**-
>**yabdor**- 'to fan a fire to make it
burn', etc. }
- dora** *n.* midang modolo yamnc
la:pcncdc; yambo ꞑꞑ bridegrom {L.
<As. }
- dorong** *n.* ongokokki, adinkokkibulu
bojcko doman-tv:mannam ꞑꞑ a feast.
- ~ **do**- *v.t.* bojcko doman-tv:mannam ꞑꞑ
to have a feast.
- dorum** *num.cl.* (simvn-sike:, pciyv:-
pcttangcmbulum ako, anyi cmna
kvnamlo) aumko ꞑꞑ (numeral clas-
sifier used in counting animals, birds,
etc.) three animals, birds, etc. {*bl.*
ador + **aum**. Also ⇨ **dornyi** }
- doré** ⇨ **mensong**
- dorkang** *n.* ⇨ **dongkal**
- dorkastong** *n.* o:koiko pa:nam lçgangc

sc:kaikolo:pc kumla adnam ꞑꞑ application. {L. <As.}

dorkiyang ⇨ **dongkal**

dorkCng (var. **dorke:**) *num.cl.* (simvn-sike:, pciyv:-pcttangcmbulum ako, annyi cmna kvnamlo) akkcngko ꞑꞑ (numeral classifier used in counting animals, birds, etc.) six animals, birds, etc. {bl. **ador** + **akkéng/akke:**. Also ⇨ **dorny**i}

dorgum ⇨ **dorbun**

dorgo *num.cl.* (simvn-sike:, pciyv:-pcttangcmbulum ako, annyi cmna kvnamlo) angngo ꞑꞑ (numeral classifier used in counting animals, birds, etc.) five animals, birds, etc. {bl. **ador** + **angngo**. Also ⇨ **dorny**i}

dorji *n.* amvrlo gcnam galug-gasorcm omnc ꞑꞑ a tailor. {L. <As.}.

dornyi *num.cl.* (simvn-sike:, pciyv:-pcttangcmbulum ako, annyi cmna kvnamlo) annyiko ꞑꞑ (numeral classifier used in counting animals, birds, etc.) two animals, birds, etc. {bl. **ador** + **annyi**. The corresponding words for three, four, five, six and ten animals, birds, etc. are **dorum**, **dorpi:**, **dorgo**, **dorkéng/dorke:** and **dorying/doryíng**, there being no blends for seven, eight and nine animals, birds, etc.}.

dorta- *v.i.* (simvnc, pcttangcbulu) bottanam ꞑꞑ (of animals, birds, etc.) to be large in size. {bl. **ador** + **botta**}

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* (simvnc, pcttangcbulu) bottcnc ꞑꞑ large (animals, birds, etc.).

dorpi: *num.cl.* (simvn-sike:, pciyv:-pcttangcmbulum ako, annyi cmna kvnamlo) appi:ko ꞑꞑ (numeral classifier used in counting animals, birds, etc.) four animals, birds, etc. {bl. **ador** + **appi:**. Also ⇨ **dorny**i}

dorbun (var. **dorgum**, **dérgum**) *n.* ajji:nc dibangcmpe igamnc, rcmagnc amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of hollow-stemmed reed.

dormo *n.* (tani: ope: opeyc) ru:ncmc manggom av avkc yu cmna mc:namcm kumli:; yelam ꞑꞑ religion. {L. <As.}

dorma:ng *n.* o:kai gergolo:bulu ager gernam legangc po:lo-po:lolo pa:nam murkong ꞑꞑ a salary. {L. <As.}

dorme:- *v.i.* (simvn-sike:, pciyv:-pcttangcbulu) ame:nam ꞑꞑ (of animas, birds, etc.) to be small in size. {bl. **ador** + **ame:**}

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.* ame:nc (simvn-sike, pciyv:-pcttangcbulu) ꞑꞑ small (animals, birds, etc.).

dorrong (var. **dorlong**) *n.* lamkulokkc angkcngc lang aki:lo:pc kekon-kesakpc kctpo:pc du:nc along kvdvng ꞑꞑ the ribs. {**dorlong** > **dorrong** through regressive assimilation}

dorying (var. **doryvng**) *num.cl.* (simvn-sike:, pciyv:-pcttangcmbulum ako, annyi cmna kvnamlo) vyingko ꞑꞑ (numeral classifier used in counting animals, birds, etc.) ten animals, birds, etc. {bl. **ador** + **íying/íyíng**. Also ⇨ **dorny**i}.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

dolong *n.* abungcmbulum gvko:nam lcgangc, vsngkokkibulu manggom pokapc ila, moko:lvgnam bortanc lcgó úú a bridge. {L. <As.}

Dole: *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin ako jǔú a Mising family name (used as a surname).

Doyit-pu:mi: *n.* (Misingc adi:tokkc ayi:lo:pc tognam do:yv:lo pangkampc) adi:tokkc Misingc ayi:pc togdolo Orunasollok Adi:kvdarc dungkolok kcvgaupc du:pongko amo:dok amin jǔú (according to a legend regarding the migration of the Misings) name of a place, where the Misings had lived before migrating to the plains of Assam (the place is said to have been located a little below the habitation of the Adis of Arunachal). {Note: A locality by the same name still exists in Arunachal.}

Doyid *n.* Mising rcgamlok ope: amvn ako úú name of a section of Misings.

do:- *v.i.* (turma:nc atv atvc manggom cngunma:nc turnc atv atvc) okolai amo:lo:bulu du:nam; (tani: manggom simvnc) kcdnam jǔú of inanimate objects or living ones lying somewhere motionlessly to lie somewhere; (of man and animals) to lie down.

~**a:-** (>**donga:-**) *v.i.* (simvnc) dagdv:la dunglokkc kcda:nam úú (of animals) to lie down.

~**ko** (>**dongko**) *n.* okolai kcdko úú place where someone or something (an animal) lies down.

~**kom-** (>**dongkom-**) *v.t.* (taniyc, simvnc manggom atv atvc) gvyng-

gvsangko lamtcm, yabgombulum kctkomnam jǔú (of man and animals) to obstruct movements by lying down in a passage or at a door; (of inanimate objects) to lie across a road, passage, etc., obstructing movements.

~**kab-** (>**dongkab-**) *v.t.* (taniyé manggom simíné) arungkobulu kctkabnam jǔú to block a hole somewhere or to cover the mouth of a hole in the ground by lying down.

~**ke-** (>**dongke-**) *v.t.* (bottcnc simvncbulu ajji:nc turnc atv atvc) kcdjebba simonam jǔú (of large animals) to cause the death of small creatures when lying down.

~**kv-/~kangk-** (>**dongkv-/dongkangkí-**) *v.i.* okolai yuppckolo:ulu kcdla (kctpc aidagji aima:ji, cdc) kangkvnam jǔú to try out lying down (in a bed, etc. to check whether it would be good, or otherwise, to sleep there).

~**gu:-** (> **donggu:-**) *v.i.* okolai kcdgu:nam jǔú (of a bed, etc.) to be suitable to lie down in.

~**jeb-/~jéb-/~jem-/~jém-** *v.t.* kédjebnam jǔú to lie on something or someone inadvertently.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc-** *adj.,n.* kcdnc jǔú (one) who is lying down.

~**nvksu** *v.t.* okolai kcddolo o:kaiko kcdnvksunam jǔú to get pierced and hurt by something while lying down somewhere.

do:si pi:ring (*var. bali: péttang*) *n.* tamc tu:yv:-tu:sa:la a:nc ru:yi:lok

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

sulli:lo:bulu gvmannc pircmc:nc pcttang ababgko ũ a kind of small bird seen usually on sands on the banks of rivers (a wag-tail).

do:nyi *n.* lo:dcm mo:pvcn longcmnc bottcnc takar ũ the sun.

Do:nyi *n.* do:nyém ané émna mé:la Adi:-Misingc lutomsunam **Anc**

Do:nyi ũ Mother Sun (whom the Adis and the Misings consider the primeval mother and so invoke her at the beginning of auspicious occasions).

do:nyi pimpir (*var. do:do pimpir*) *n.* alc-alag, amvrlo:bulu buksa:nc tornc abug ũ small, hard, painless outgrowth on the skin; corn.

do:nyi longé *n.* ru:nyv: longclok lcdvkc longc ũ Sunday. {*neol.*}

Do:dang, Do:déng (*a.ba.*)
⇒ Appendix II

do:de: *n.* ⇒ **to:de:**

do:dv *n.* selablok bitkurnc pcdong asv ũ drops of water leaking through the roof.

Do:nom, Do:ni (*a.ba.*) ⇒ Appendix II

do:pid *n.* rcmvg-rcmvkpc onc pcdong ũ a drizzle.

do:bo *n.* Misi:lokcc ni:tom abangko ũ a kind of non-rhythmic Mising folk song.

Do:bo, Do:bí, Do:mi (*a.ba.*)
⇒ Appendix II

do:mug *n.* mukgang; (ake Misingc lunam agomlo) csarlo du:tc:nc asic mikkicmpc igamla, ctsa:la amo: talc:lo punggo:la du:nc, rcmvg-rcmvgnc asi ũ clouds; (in the speech of some Misings) fog.

do:mum- (*var. do:mím-*) *v.i.* pcdong okandopc mukgangc do:mvrnc yi:lubla lc:nam ũ (of weather) to be cloudy.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* mukgangc do:mvrnc yi:lubla lc:nam (longé) ũ cloudy (weather).

do:mum (*var. do:mím*) *n.* mukgangé yí:lubla pédong okanné longé ũ cloudy weather.

do:mvr *n.* mo:pvcn takkomla du:ncmpc ka:nam talc:tok (do:rc:mvlo longngcm genc, odokkc yummcn takar lenko) ka:tc: ũ the sky.

~ **mír-** *v.i.* yari: arnam lcdvpc do:mvrto abbug abnamcmnc bc:nam ũ (of thunder) to roar.

do:mvr ctkung *n.* (cpug abnanc) i:ycmnc gcnggamnc a:ye e:nc kusere: amvng abangko ũ a species of tree bearing fruit with curved shapes.

Do:ro (*a.ba.*) ⇒ Appendix II

do:ri: *n.* (bojéya:pé ajji:né ko:ka:ngé) o:kaiko pa:nam lcgangc sc:kaimc lutvla manggom sc:kaikolok kotvla du:nam ager ũ (usually of children) the act of asking for something persistently.

~ **mo-** *v.t.* (ajji:né ko:ka:ngébulu) o:kaiko pa:nam lcgangc sc:kaimc lutvla manggom sc:kaikolok kotvla du:nam ũ (usually of children) to ask for something persistently.

~ **monam** *vl.n.*

~ **monc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko pa:nam lcgangc lutvla ma:mvlo kotvla du:nc ũ (one) who asks for something per-

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

sistently.

do:ré:- *v.i.* pcdong opcnc muk kang kama:la do:mvr̄c narc:nam ǰǰ (of the weather) to be sunny.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* pcdong opcnc muk kang kama:nc (longc) ǰǰ sunny (weather).

do:rcng *n.* pcdong opcnc muk kang kama:la do:mvr̄c narc:nc longc ǰǰ sunny weather.

do:lopckar (*var.* **do:long gilli**) *n.* ni:tomcpc taddopc kabnc pcttang abangko ǰǰ a kind of songbird.

do:lo takkar *n.* guborlo:bulu du:nc pirtanc tabvn abangko ǰǰ a kind of slight large dung-worm, resembling white ants, usually found in cow-dungs.

do:la *n.* a:m atvc̄m lonanc lcgangcbulu di:bangkokki bortcpc ponam lcgngcng abangko ǰǰ a round-shaped, flat bamboo platter, usually large in size, used as a container when drying paddy grains or for other purposes. {L < As.}

do:ying (*var.* **do:yvng**) *n.* mc:lc̄nla kvnam agom ǰǰ a tale; a story.

Do:ying BotC (*a:ba.*) ⇒ Appendix II

Do:ying Ba:bu *n.* (Misingc kvnam lendo-a:dolok0 do:yv:lo) taniyc̄m bangkv bangkv ainc agomc̄m kinmonc, Se:dv-Me:lokc ru:nam uyuko (leke do:yv:lo kvkampc, suktamlo adgabnam, Do:ying Ba:bukc binam Mising agom abvgc̄m Misingkv̄darc aki: ara:lo mcsi:pc̄mna dola dopaksuto) ǰǰ (in Mising folktales) a god, who was created

by the twin creators, Se:dí and Me:lo, and who gave man knowledge of various things (a Mising tale tells that Do:ying Ba:bu had given the Misings the alphabet of their language, which the Misings had preserved on deer skin, but later consumed the hide in order to preserve it permanently, thus losing it for ever). {*Note:* It appears that **Do:ying Boté** of the **a:bangs** -- see Appendix II -- is referred to as Do:ying Ba:bu in the tale under reference.}

da- *v.t.* lctvglokki dakorc̄m korlvgnam ǰǰ to take a step.

~**kog-** *v.t.* o:kailok talc:lo teddolo allc̄m kekon-kesakpc tuyv:nam ǰǰ to straddle over something.

~**kom-** *v.t.* (sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko gvbadmoma:nam lcgangc) lctvglokki kerkomnam ǰǰ to put forward a leg to prevent someone or something from moving further.

~**kor** *n.* lctvgc̄m ke:lvgnam ager ǰǰ a step.

~**ke: ke:nam** *n.* (gumrag maksong so:dolo) dakorc̄m kekon-kesakpc angugampc danamko ǰǰ the distinctive manner of stepping while performing the *gumrag* dance during the seed-sowing festival of Misings).

~**gab-** *v.t.* lctvglokki o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc kenggabnam ǰǰ to hold back something or someone with a leg.

~**tab-** *v.t.* lctvglokki lctablvḡnam ǰǰ to bring down someone by kicking with one leg sideways.

- ~tub-** *v.t.* lctvglokki o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc lctubnam ꞑꞑ to touch or hit something or someone with the leg inadvertently while taking a step.
- ~tum-** *v.t.* lctvglokki sc:kaimc lctumnam ꞑꞑ to prevent someone from moving ahead by putting a foot forward.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~pum-/~pumsu-** *v.t.* lctvg so:nyidcm lcpumsnam ꞑꞑ to bring the two feet close together.
- ~yir-/~yír-** *v.t.* o:kai maksongko so:dolo, bhaunang idolo:bulu allcm kapc dapcnammcji cdc m s:kaimc moyvrnam; o:jvngcm dakorcm koryvrnam ꞑꞑ to teach someone how to do a stepping in a certain dance, a certain theatrical performance, etc.; to teach a child how to take a step.
- ~yirsu-/~yírsu-** *v.t.* o:kai maksongko so:dolo, bhaunang idolo:bulu allcm kapc dapcnammcji cdc m s:kai moyvrsunam; (o:jvngc) dakorcm koryvrsunam ꞑꞑ to learn or practise how to do a stepping in a certain dance, a certain theatrical performance, etc.; (of a child) to learn to put a step forward.
- dail** *n.* oyi:pc donam, pe:redcm pc igamnc, a:yekvdvng ꞑꞑ pulses. {L. <As.}
- daktog** *n.* rvkkong ꞑꞑ lower (i.e. southern or western) regions; places located in the lower regions.
- daktor** *n.* kinam ka:nc ꞑꞑ a doctor. {L. < Eng. *doctor*}.
- dag-¹** *v.i.* (tani: manggom simvnc) alc tumpirma:pc okolai darabla du:nam; cngunma:nam ꞑꞑ to be in a standing position; to stop moving.
- ~kom-** (>**dakkom-**) *v.t.* amig bcrkolo akonc dagnam lcgangc o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc ka:begma:pc inam ꞑꞑ (of a person) to obstruct someone's view by standing in front.
- ~go:-** *v.i.* kcra:lo gvgo:la du:nam ꞑꞑ to walk around nearby.
- ~dv:-** *v.i.* dungkolokkc dagnam ꞑꞑ to stand up.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* okolai darobla du:nc ꞑꞑ (person or persons) standing somewhere.
- ~po:-** (>**dakpo:-**) *v.i.* okolai pc gvla du:dolo sc:kaimc toya:nam lcgangc totetpo:nam ꞑꞑ to wait for someone on way while going somewhere.
- ~po:to !** (>**dakpo:to**) *v.i.* sc:kaimc gvpo:yoka cmna ma:mvlo o:koi agerko gerpo:yoka cmna lutumnam ꞑꞑ (please) wait! ; tarry!
- ~bog-/~bolog-** *v.i.* sc:kai okolai oletkandopé dagla du:nam ꞑꞑ to stand on the brink of something with the risk of falling down.
- ~rob-/~len-** *v.i.* o:koi agercm gernam lcgangc lenbomnam ꞑꞑ to come forward to do something.
- ~ríksu-/rígmínsu-** *v.t.* mimag moa:nc sc:kaimc/sc:kaibulum morvksunam ꞑꞑ to face an attacker for a counter-attack.
- ~len-** ⇔ **~rob-**

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

dag-² (var: **du:-²**) *v.i.* o:koiko kanam
 úú to have something.

-dag¹ *t.m. (simp.pr.)* sc:kaibv manggom
 o:kaiyc atv atvpc idag cmna
 lukannanc gomnyob úú tense suffix
 added to adjective/ verb roots (with
 adjectival meanings) to denote *be* as
 a full verb in the simple present
 tense. {e.g. **yaka-** 'to be black' +
dag>**yakadag** '... am/is/are black';
kangkan- 'to be beautiful' + **dag**
 >**kangkandag** '... am/is/are beau-
 tiful'; **i:d-** 'to be heavy' + **dag**
 >**i:ddag** '... am/is/are heavy', etc.}

-dag² (var: **-do¹**) ⇔ **-do¹**

-dag³ (var: **-dung²**) *t.m. (pr.perf.)*
 sc:kaibv gvdag, sc:kaibulu pv:dung
 cmna:bulu ludolo lutc:nam gomnyob
 úú present tense suffix in the per-
 fective aspect added to a verb, de-
 noting a movement towards the
 speaker. {e.g. **gí-** 'to come/go' + **dag**
 >**gídag** '(someone or some persons)
 has/have come'; **pí:-** 'to arrive' +
dag >**pí:dag** '(someone or some per-
 sons) has/have arrived', etc.}

dagdung *n.* rvgdum; sangga rckam úú
 region, place, etc. located to the
 north or the east.

daglég *n.* (po:rag tv:nam lcgangcbulu
 murkongcm manggom bojcko dogo-
 tvnggom makumsupc iycmvlo)
 do:lu:lok crang appv:lokkc ya:me:-
 mvmbvrc lenla gerrc la:la sc:kai
 cra:lok agercm gerbinam úú remu-
 nerative community work done for
 a certain house-hold by the young
 men and women of a Mising vil-
 lage when they propose to observe

or celebrate an expensive occasion
 (especially, their expensive post-har-
 vest festival, called Po-rag).

dangori: *n.* gadnam a:m agakkvdv:dcm
 arvglokcc jo:bomkupc cmna rvgnam
 jv:rvg úú a bundle of reaped paddy crop
 sheaves. {L. As.}

dangkur ⇔ **sotkar**

dangkcng *n.* ⇔ **songkali:**

-datsu- *vl.suf.* atv atvko ila sc:kai avcm
 modub-morup-sunamcm, amvr-
 asogc kinamcmbulum lukannanc
 gomnyob úú suffix added to an ap-
 propriate verb root to denote getting
 hurt somewhere in the body as a
 result of the occurrence of a minor
 accident. {e.g. **o-** 'to fall' + **datsu-**
 >**odatsu-** 'to get hurt as a result of
 falling down'; **tub-** 'to hit or knock
 something' + **datsu-** >**tubdatsu-** 'to
 get hurt somewhere in the body as
 a result of a part of the body hitting
 something', etc.}

dad- *v.i.* ji:badnc vsng a:ye, atv atvlok
 talcng atagcbulu araipc bednam úú
 (of over-mature fruits of trees or of
 other objects) to show cracks in the
 skin, the surface, the outer layer, etc.
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* araipc bednc (atv atvc) úú
 (something) with cracks in the skin,
 the surface, the outer layer, etc.

~**mvg-** (*redup.* ~**mvg-**~**svg**) *v.i.* boje-
 rungko dadnam úú to crack exces-
 sively.

dadapé *adv.* sc:kai o:kai agerko
 molangkanma:pc idaggom kapci
 kapciji ila monam úú with difficulty;
 somehow or other.

dan-¹ *v.t.* (o:kai manggom sc:kaimc) sogabge:la kvnggv:pc nvngc-nvngkurnam ʔ to shake (something or someone).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* (sc:ko) dannamcm idu:ji manggom ikaji ʔ shaker.

~**led-** *v.t.* vsvng aglcngcm-bulum danla aglc:lo du:nc taniycm manggom a:ycmbulum oledmonam ʔ to shake the branch of a tree to make someone on the branch or fruit in the branch fall.

dan-² *v.t.* araiamnc jcyng manggom valok tukun, esari: atvcm cmclo amla:bulu nv:yin-payinla gc:namcm kamoma:nam ʔ to straighten something (usually a long bamboo or cane stick, or a goad, etc.) by making it pliant through heating.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

-dan-¹ *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko manggom atv atvko icyrung, ikarung cmna:bulu lukannanc gomnyob ʔ suffix denoting emphasis or certainty, immediacy, etc. of some action. {e.g. **gv-** 'to go/come' + **dan-** >**gvdan-** 'to go/come surely or without fail'; **mo-** 'to do, make, etc. something' + **dan-** >**modan-** 'to do, make, etc. something surely or without fail', etc. In negative sentences, when **-dan-** is followed by the negative suffix **-ma**, it, i.e. **-danma**, denotes 'not at all', 'not worthy of mention', etc. e.g. **do-** 'to eat' + **danma** >**dodanma** '(subject) doesn't/don't at all eat'; **ai-** 'to be good' + **danma** >**aidanma** 'am/is/are not at all good',

etc.}

-dan² *suf.* sc:kaibv akoncmprnam, sc:kaikc agercbulu akoncmprnam, manggom atv atvc akon atv atvcprnam angunammcm lukannanc gomnyob ʔ suffix, added to nouns, pronouns or adverbs, expressing the idea of a contrast (*but, as for someone/something*, etc.) {e.g. **bv** 'he/she' + **dan** >**bvdan** '....., but he/she'; **mélo** 'yesterday' + **dan** >**mélodan** '....., but yesterday'; **mensarung** 'jackals' + **é+dan** >**mensarungédan** 'but jackals (subject) ...', etc.}

dapai *n.* cpoblo ilvgnam pakkomcmpr inc yaopc oudma:nc vsvng amvng abangko lang odok annc ʔ a kind of plant and its leaves used as one of the ingredients of a fermenting cake used for brewing rice beer.

Dambug *n.* Mising ope:lok pe:le abangkolo amvn ʔ name of a subgroup of Misings.

Damro *n.* Adi:-Mising tani:kvdar-lok pe:le abangkolo amvn ʔ name of a section of the Adis and the Misings.

dar-¹ *v.i.* yubma:pc du:nam; yupkolokc kinsukunam ʔ to keep or be awake; to wake up.

~**koksu-/~yupsu-** *v.i.* yumclokcc ro:lo:pc yubma:pc du:nam ʔ to keep or be awake the whole night.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* yubma:pc du:nc ʔ (one) who keeps, or is, awake.

~**bo-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc darnamcm ibonam; sc:kaikc cra:lo tani: siycmvlo cdc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

cra:dcm yumcm yubma:pc du:bola, kumli:-potincmbulum bottc bottcpc pola:bulu, cra:dcm ka:dum-mc:dumsunam ꞑꞑ to be awake with someone who has to stay awake during a night for some reason; to spend a few nights without sleep, often reading religious texts, in the house of a bereaved family, thus extending cooperation and sympathy to the family concerned.

~**bad-** *v.i.* yumcm yubma:pc du:badnam ꞑꞑ to stay awake till late at night.

~**mo:su-** *v.i.* yupkolokkc kinsunam úú to wake up from sleep.

~**la:-** *v.i.* yumcm yubma:pc du:la:nam ꞑꞑ to be capable of staying awake at night.

~**yupsu-** ⇔ ~**koksu-**

dar-² (*var. dal-*) *v.t.* vsvng manggom va attungkokki o:koiycm nrc-nrcurnam; (kc:nam oyvng atvcm) kotta:lokki yulvgnam ꞑꞑ to make something move with one end of a stick; to stir with a ladle something being cooked.

~**kum-/~kumsu-** *v.t.* vsvng manggom va attungkokkibulu nrc-nrcurla o:koiycm langkumsunam ꞑꞑ to gather some things lying on the ground at one place by using a stick.

~**pag-** *v.t.* vsvng manggom va attungkokki-bulu o:kai narc:ma:nc atv atvko darla la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to remove something dirty with a stick.

~**pu:-** *v.t.* vsvng manggom va attungkokkibulu okolai ojcr-oycrla du:nc atv atvcm darpagla dungko-

dakkoko mopu:nam úú to clean a place by removing with a stick objects lying scattered there.

~**míg-** (*redup. ~míg-/~sig-, ~míg-/~síg-*) *v.t.* kotta:lokki yulvbadla kc:nam oyvng atvcm omvgnomam úú to stir too much (with a ladle) something being cooked, causing the ingredients to break into bits and pieces.

~**dar-** *vl.suf.* o:kai agerkokki yubla du:nc taniycm manggom simvncm kinsumonamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote waking up someone or some animal by some action. {e.g. **jc:-/je:-** 'to shout' + **dar-** >**jc:dar-/je:dar-** 'to wake up someone, or to cause an animal to wake up, by shouting'; **nv:-** 'to push' + **dar-** >**nv:dar-** 'to wake someone up by pushing him/her', etc. }

darob- (*var. darab-, daréb-, durob-*) *v.i.* tettungkolokkc dagdv:nam; yupkolokkc tettunam manggom daglennam ꞑꞑ to stand up; to rise from bed; to get up.

~**gor-** *v.i.* tettungkolokkc lomna dagdv:nam; yupkolokkc mcna:pc darobnam ꞑꞑ to stand up quickly; to rise from bed early; to get up early.

~**la:-** *v.i.* tettungkolokkc manggom yupkolokkc dagdv:nammcm ila:nam ꞑꞑ to be able to stand up or rise from a sitting or a lying position.

~**lí:-** *v.i.* tettungkolokkc manggom yupkolokkc dagdv:nammcm ilv:nam úú to feel like rising from a sitting or

a lying position.

daru *n.* gakvr yununanc manggom sugnanc kottang ʃii ladle used for stirring or scooping out milk.

darukang *n.* tana:lok ncrv:pc dunggabnc pulis ʃii an officer in charge of a police station. {L. <As.}

Darig *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ʃii name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

dal- ⇨ **dar-**².

dalseni: *n.* vsvng abangkolok dvvgamge:la namponc asvg ʃii cinamon. {L. <As.}

da:- *v.t.* (ayarnc) o:koi atta:rcm dakdv:la du:dopc okolai nv:rasunam ʃii to lean or rest something (generally a long or somewhat long object) against a support.

~sa:- *v.t.* kcttabla du:nc o:koiycm dagdv:monam ʃii to keep an object lying on the ground in a standing position.

~tab- *v.t.* dagdv:la du:nc atta:rcm otabmonam ʃii to make a standing object lie on the ground or the floor.

~nam *vl.n.*

da:g go:r *n.* okolokkcji mclvgnam do:jvgcm, akuncmbulum la:rvksuge:la bipcnam taniycm binc manggom bimonc, odokkc olo:tolopc mclvkpcnam do:jvgcm, akuncmbulum la:rvksuge:la okolo:p mclvkpcnamcji mclvkko sorkarlok gergo ʃii post office. {L. <As.}

Da:ng *n.* Misi:lok opvn amvn ako ʃii name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

da:jong (*var. lagjum*) *n.* (karc okumlo) amo:lokkc talc:pc ko:bangkokki gvi-gvsa:dodom alagcm pigabsunanc lcgangc ko:bang kcra:pc di:lvglā lc:nam di:bang attung ʃii a bamboo pole planted as a support for climbing up and down a ladder in platform dwellings.

da:dam boné (*a:ba.*) *n.* ege-gasor sumnamcm, bangkv bangkv okum agercmbulum aipc:mojo:nc mimbvr ʃii a young woman expert in weaving, doing household chores, etc.

Da:di Somi (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

Da:di Boté (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

da:bo *n.* lctvgc la:nappa:dc arai araila, oudge:la pirtcnc pcttang abangko ʃii a species of stork.

da:bad ⇨ **asi nginte:**

da:m- *v.i.* o:kai atta:rlok arédé bojenam ʃii (of something) to be very costly.

da:rom (*var. kailub*) *n.* bogoliycm gcsugamge:la pirme:ya:nc, alabdc muga onnompc inggamnc, ongo donc pcttang abangko ʃii a variety of egret with light brown wings.

da:ro midang *n.* yamnc tadla lupotau-mvnsulu monam midang ʃii an arranged marriage ceremony, performed with traditional formalities.

da:li: pumpid (*var. da:li: pumpud, da:li: putpud, go:ni: putpud*) *n.* aki:do esarc mca:lva aki:pvtamonc ongo abangko ʃii the globe fish.

dig-dig *v.* (ojvngcm lunam gompir) dagdv:nam ʃii (baby talk) to stand up.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- dingorang** *n.* di:bangkokki monam ongo togabnancko úú a kind of cylindrical fish trap with a mouth, made with bamboo sticks. {L. <As.}
- Disembo:r** *n.* Ingraji dtaglok lcdvarkc po:lo úú the month of December. {L. <Eng. *December*}
- dinsan** (*var.* **dínsan**) *n.* sannc adin úú dried meat. {*bl.* **adin** + **sannc**}
- dila** *n.* nangolcm go:rucbulu sobomdopc nangollo pvda:lvgnam arainc vsung intung úú shaft of a plough. {L. <As.}
- di:-** *v.t.* va manggom vsung attungcmbulum amo:lo kvga:lvgnam; okum modolo arung ngonla bottcnc vsung manggom va attungcm amo:lo dagdv:monam úú to plant a piece of bamboo or wood by digging it into the ground; to set up a large log of wood or a large piece of bamboo as post (for constructing a house).
- ~kom-** (>**dingkom**) / **~ri-** *v.t.* vsung, di:bang attungcmbulum di:la among rvsucm, lamtcmbulum morinam úú to erect a barrier in the boundary of a plot of land, to obstruct a road, etc. by digging in posts.
- ~god-** (>**dinggod-**) *v.t.* okum ako mosa:nammcm kunta ako di:la igodnam; okolai atv atvko di:lvglagotko molvgnam úú to begin the construction of a house by setting up its first post; to mark a spot, a plot of land, etc. by planting a post.
- ~gor-** (>**dinggor-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko di:nam agercm lomna inam úú to carry out an act of planting a piece of bamboo or wood, or set up a post, somewhere quickly or expeditiously.
- ~yé-** *v.t.* va manggom vsung attungcm kekon-kesag appv:pc di:lvglag o:kai dungko-dakkoko, ager gerkokobulu moycdnam ; úú to erect a fence all around a place by planting pieces of bamboo or wood.
- di:sub** *n.* ajjo:nc adiyem gcsunc oudla du:nc among úú a knoll or a small hillock.
- di:tcng** (*var.* **di:tém**) *n.* adi: dungko among úú a mountainous place or region.
- di:né amud** (*var.* **di:né mémud, dé:né mu:mud**) *n.* gvmur-ga:lvng po:lolo:bulu gc:yi:gc:sa:la sarnc csar úú whirlwind; twister.
- di:bang** ⇔ **va**
- di:tém** ⇔ **di:téng**
- di:rung** *n.* adi:lok arung ; úú a mountain cave. {*bl.* **adi:** + **arung**}
- du-** *v.t.* tungkutkokki-bulu amongcm ngunnam ; rcbatkokki ollungcm gvmonam úú to dig earth with a spud or a similar object; to row a boat.
- ~ka:-/~kí-/~kangkí-** *v.t.* among ara:pc okko du:ji, cdcem kangkvnam úú to dig into the ground with a spud or a similar object tentatively (to find out what is there below, how deep something goes, etc.)
- ~gor-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ngunnam agercm lomna inam úú to dig into the ground with a spud, etc. quickly.
- ~jog-** *v.t.* (aliyem, vngncmbulum) ngundolo ngunjognam úú to cut at some point of an underground ob-

ject (especially, edible tubers) while digging with a spud, etc.

~**joksu** *v.t.* o:kai atta:rcm ngundolo tungkutkokki-bulu avcm mojoksunam ʃú to cut oneself while digging (with a spud, etc.).

duad *n.* siyai mcgng ʃú ink-pot. {L <As.}

duin *n.* gadulok bcdnc intung ʃú a torn or worn out portion of the carpet-like blanket woven by Mising women.

duum *num.cl.* lagdu aum ʃú three units of length, measuring from the elbow to the tip of a clenched fist (a cubit, approximately). {*bl.* **lagdu** + **aum**. Also ⇨ **dunyi**}

dukan *n.* murkong la:la atta:rcm koko okum ʃú a shop. {L <As.}

dukCng (*var.* **duke:**) *num.cl.* lagdu akke: ʃú six units of length, measuring from the elbow to the tip of a clenched fist (a cubit, approximately). {*bl.* **lagdu** + **akkéng/akke:**. Also ⇨ **dunyi**}

duksi- *v.i.* lc:sinam ʃú to hide.

~**gor-** *v.i.* lomna lé:sunam ʃú to hide quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.* lc:sula du:nc ʃú (one) who hides.

duktad *n.* dugla yamnc la:dom la:nc ya:me:lok crangc ko:nc:ng cra:lo:pc taniycm lutaddopc mclvgnam ager; cdcmpc lutatkpc gvnc tani: ʃú the act of informing the parents of a girl, who has eloped with a boy, of the elopement, performed by repre-

sentatives sent by the boy's parents; the persons performing such an act.

dug-¹ *v.i.* cmmvmcpc lamtc gvnamcm-pcnam bojcpakko mcna: mcna:pc dakor korlvglá, amo:lok dc:du:ncmpc igamla gvnam ʃú to run.

~**an-/~tv-** *v.i.* o:kai ager lcgangc okolaipc manggom sc:kaikolo:pc gvtvla du:nam ʃú to keep going to a certain place or to someone on some errand or business regularly.

~**a:-** *v.i.* sc:kai manggom o:kai simvnc(bulu) dugla okolai a:nam ú (of someone or some animal) to run into some place (a forest, an enclosure, a room, etc.).

~**ko:-** (>**dukko:-**) *v.i.* sc:kai manggom o:kai simvnc(bulu) dugla okolai kekonpc gvko:nam ʃú (of someone or some animal) to run toward another side of a place.

~**kumsu-** (>**dukkumsu-**) *v.i.* (o:kai lcgangc) dugla (manggom mcningar) okolai gvksunam ú to go running, or hurriedly, to a place to assemble there.

~**gor-** *v.i.* okolaipc mcningar dugnam; okolaipc lomdanla gvnam ú to run somewhere quickly; to go to a certain place hurriedly.

~**gé-** *v.i.* (akonc sogappckc cmna) sogabla:ma:-dopc sc:kai dugla gvgnam manggom okolai duksinam ʃú to run away from someone to avoid being caught.

~**sa:-** (>**duksa:-**) *v.i.* rvgdumcpc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

manggom oudnc atakpc dugla gynam jũ to run to a northern, eastern or higher location.

~**si-** (>**duksi-**) *v.i.* lc:sunam; duggéla du:nam ũ to hide; to run away.

~**siksu-/~síksu-** (>**duksiksu-/duksíksu-**) *v.i.* (akonc ka:bekpckc cmna) dugla okolai ka:begmangkolo du:nam jũ to run to a certain spot for hiding to avoid being seen (by someone).

~**tog-** (>**duktog-**) *v.i.* rvkko:pc dugnam jũ to run to a southern or western location.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**po:-** (>**dukpo:-**) *v.i.* akoncmpcnam po:pc dugnamcm ipo:nam; o:kai lcgangc akon akon agercm mcge:la okolaipc lomla gynamcm ipo:nam jũ (of someone) to run ahead of another; to go somewhere urgently on some business, leaving aside other preoccupations.

~**pv-** (>**dukpv-**) *v.i.* dugla gyla gvpo:nc akon akoncm gvpvnam manggom gvpcnc re:lcm, ba:scmbulum pa:nam jũ to catch up with someone, who had left before, by running; to catch a train, a bus, etc. by running.

~**pv:-** (>**dukpv:-**) *v.i.* dugla okolaipc gvpv:nam jũ to reach a certain place or a spot by running.

~**bad-** *v.i.* dugla okolo:pc pv:pcnammcji cdcmpcnam mo:tc:ya:pc dugnam jũ to run and reach a spot or point beyond the one required.

~**mín-** *v.i.* ajji:nc ko:ka:ngc bottcnclok lcdulo manggom simvn auwobulu

anc lcdulo dugla gvmvnam jũ (of children) to run somewhere with grown-up people; (of the young of animals, etc.) to keep pace with their mother by running.

~**lad** *v.i.* dugla gvatkunam jũ to run back to where one started from.

~**len-** *v.i.* dugla mo:ro:pc gvlnnam ũ to go or come out running.

dug-² *v.i.* crangcm kinmoma:pc ko:nc:ngc mc:lvksunam ya:me:kolo:pc dugla gvpagnam jũ (of girls) to elope with someone.

~**gor-** *v.i.* ko:nc:ngc lomna amilo dugla gvpagnam jũ (of girls) to elope hurriedly.

~**bo-** *v.t.* ya:me: kouwc ko:nc:ng ako ko:nc:ng crangcm kinmoma:pc dugla gvpagbonam jũ (of a boy) to elope with a girl.

dug-³ *v.t.* injin kanc ga:riycm dukpckolok dugla gvmonam jũ to drive a motor vehicle.

~**ka:-/~kí-¹/~kangkí-** (>**dukka:-/dukkí-¹/dukkangkí-**) *v.t.* dukpc aidagji aima:ji, cdcmpinc o:kaiko kangkvpc cmna ga:ri:ko dugnam ũ to drive a motor vehicle by way of a trial.

~**kin-/~ken-** (**dukkin-/dukken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* ga:ri: dugnamcm ikinam ũ to have learnt driving a motor vehicle.

~**ke-** (>**dukke-**) *v.t.* ga:ri: dugdolo tani:ko manggom simvknobulu dugjcbala simonam jũ (of a motor vehicle being driven by someone) to run over and kill someone, some animal, etc.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i l: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

~**kí-²** (**dukki-²**) *v.t.* ga:ri: dugnamcm po:pc ikvnam jǔ to have driven a motor vehicle before.

~**jeb-/~jéb-** *v.t.* ga:ri: dugdolo tani:kolok manggom simvokolok talc:lok dugnam jǔ (of a motor vehicle being driven by someone) to run over someone, some animal, etc.

~**nyí-** *v.i.* dugnam ga:ri:dc manggom dukko lamtcdc aima:nam jǔ (of a motor vehicle or a road) to be bad for driving.

~**po-** (>**dukpo-**) *v.i.* dugnam ga:ri:dc manggom dukko lamtcdc ainam ú (of a motor vehicle or a road) to be good for driving.

~**pen-** (>**dukpen-**) (*redup.* ~**pen-~ren-**) *v.t.* ga:ri: ako dugla mopennam (aima:pc imonam) jǔ to damage a motor vehicle badly by driving it too much.

~**pí-** (>**dukpí-**) *v.t.* dukpo:nc ga:ri:ko manggom po:pc gvpo:nc tani:ko ga:ri:kokki dugla pa:nam jǔ to catch up with a vehicle, which had driven off before, or with someone, who had started off before.

~**pí:-** (>**dukpí:-**) *v.i.* ga:ri: dugla okolai:pc pv:nam jǔ to reach a certain place by a motor vehicle.

~**bad-** *v.i.* ga:ri:lokki okolo:pc dukpv:pcnama:ji cdc m mo:tc:ya:pc dugnam jǔ to go by a motor vehicle beyond a place or a point where someone was supposed, or required, to go.

~**ríksu-** *v.t.* ga:ri:kokki sc:kaimc gvrvksunam jǔ to receive, or pick up, someone with a motor vehicle.

~**lad-** *v.i.* ga:ri:kokki okolokkc lenkaji, odopc ga:ri:dokki gvlatkunam jǔ to drive back a motor vehicle to the place from where it had started.

~**líg-** *v.t.* ga:ri:kokki sc:kaimc okolai mckunam jǔ to drop someone somewhere by a motor vehicle.

~**lí-** *v.t.* ga:ri: dugnamcm ilv:nam ú to desire to drive a motor vehicle.

~**yar-** (*redup.* ~**yar-~yar-**) *v.i.* ga:ri:kokki gvla pv:pckodc aipc mo:tc:nam lcgangc ga:ri:ycm duktvla du:pa:nam jǔ to have to keep going on and on by a motor vehicle, or to keep driving on and on, because of the location of the destination at a long distance.

~**yir-/~yír-** *v.t.* ga:ri: dugnamcm sc:kaimc moyvrnam jǔ to teach someone how to drive a motor vehicle.

~**yirsu-/~yírsu-** *v.t.* ga:ri: dugnamcm moyvrsunam jǔ to learn to drive, or practise driving, a motor vehicle.

dugyíng (*var.* **soyíng**) *n.* okum kunta talc:lo okumdc cddvko ayardagji dcddvko ayarpc ilvgnam di:bang manggom vsng jǔ long and strong pieces of wood or bamboo fixed lengthwise on and along the posts of a house to support the roof.

-dung¹ *t.m.* (*pr. prog.*) supakkc advlo agerko gerla du:namcm lukannanc gomnyob jǔ present progressive tense marker.

-dung² (*var.* **-dag³**) ⇔ **-dag³**

dungo *num.cl.* lagdu angngo jǔ five units of length, measuring from the elbow to the tip of a clenched fist (a

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

cubit, approximately). {*bl. lagdu + angngo*. Also ⇨ **dunyi**}

dunyi *nl.suf.* lagdu annyi ꞑꞑ (two units of length, measuring from the elbow to the tip of a clenched fist (a cubit, approximately). {*bl. lagdu + annyi*. The words for three, four, five, six and ten cubits are **duum**, **dupi:**, **dungo**, **dukcng/duke:**, and **duying/duyng**, there being no corresponding blends for seven, eight and nine cubits.}

dutum *n.* (arainammcm kvnam) laggulu:lokkc lakkulubnam lakpo attv:lo:pc cddvko araidagji odokkvdiko ꞑꞑ (a measure) length of the forearm from the elbow to the tip of a clenched fist.

-dutsu- *vl.suf.* (ojingc manggom aipc kinc taniycbulu) ekat-sikat-sula:bulu avcm narc:ma:pc isunammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote someone (e.g. a baby, a seriously ill person, etc.) dirtying oneself by acts like defecation, urination, etc. {e.g. **e-** 'to defecate' + **dutsu-** >**edutsu-** 'to defecate on oneself'; **si-** 'to urinate' + **dutsu-** >**sidutsu-** 'to urinate on oneself'. **dud-** + **su-** >**dutsu-**.}

dud *indecl.* o:kaiko bojcpakko dunla dun-gcngkocd bi:pogla dunko kagcma:namcm lukannanc gompir ꞑꞑ an indeclinable word denoting a hollow container being filled to its brim.

dun- *v.t.* (otung, sogon atvlo:bulu) atta:rcm mca:lvgnam ꞑꞑ to put solid things in a hollow container (such

as a bamboo tube, a pot, a bag, etc.).

~**géng** *n.* dunpcnam atta:rcm mcgc:nanc ꞑꞑ a hollow container such as bamboo tubes, pots, etc. for keeping solid objects.

~**ngab-** *v.t.* o:kaiko dunnam agercm gerabnam ꞑꞑ to finish putting something solid in a hollow container.

~**nam** *n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* dunnam agercm sc:ko ikaji manggom idu:ji ꞑꞑ (one) who put, is putting, etc., something in a hollow container.

~**pid-** (*redup.* ~**pid-**~**-yid-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko dunnamcm idolo dunnam atta:rcm opidmonam ꞑꞑ to scatter things while putting them in a hollow container.

duponi: *n.* lcppvrc lang ajji ajji:nc annc kanc, asi talc:lo pu:sa:la du:nc némíng abangko ꞑꞑ duckweed.

dupi: *num.cl.* lagdu appi: ꞑꞑ four units of length, measuring from the elbow to the tip of a clenched fist (a cubit, approximately). {*bl. lagdu + appi:*. Also ⇨ **dunyi**}

dupud (*var. dupvd*) *n.* gadulok rcmagnc kekonlo du:nc alumnc onnokvdng; akunc galug-gasorlo:buluk alumgamla lennc onno; bclang la:puglok ladvlo du:tcnc onnompc inckvdng ꞑꞑ the thick cotton threads on the softer surface of the carpet-like blanket woven by Mising women; a lump or a thread showing in worn-out clothes; thread-like parts found inside a jackfruit beside its the sheathed seeds.

-dub- (*redup. -dub--yub-*) *vl. suf.*
 o:kaiko omvg-osvgcdopc,
 mamgcdopcbulu agerko inamcm
 lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑꞑ suffix
 added to appropriate verb roots to
 denote making something break into
 bits and pieces, turn into a pulp,
 turn into powder, etc. by some ac-
 tion. {e.g. **kíg-** 'to pound, to thump,
 to deliver blows with one's fist, etc.'
 + **dub-** >**kígdub-** 'to reduce some-
 one to pulp by thumping him/her
 with one's fist (i.e. thump him/her
 excessively); to reduce something to
 bits and pieces by pounding it'; **sa-**
 'to trample' + **dub-** >**sa:dub-** 'to
 damage something on the ground
 (e.g. grasses in a lawn) badly by
 trampling'; **nér-** '(one of its mean-
 ings) to harrow' + **dub-** >**nérdub-**
 'to harrow land that has been tilled,
 breaking the soil to bits and pieces',
 etc.}

dum- *v.t.* mittugcm okolai mcrasunam
 ꞑꞑꞑ to rest one's head on something.
 ~**gcng** *n.* mittugcm dumgc:nanc
 dumpang atvc ꞑꞑꞑ an object for rest-
 ing one's head on (a pillow, etc.)
 ~**sa-** *v.t.* mittubcm vsa:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to raise
 one's head.
 ~**si-** *v.t.* sc:kai ka:bckpckc cmna
 mittugcm vsiksunam ꞑꞑꞑ to hide
 one's head in order to avoid being
 seen by someone.
 ~**tog-** *v.t.* mittugcm vtognam ꞑꞑꞑ to
 lower one's head.
 ~**tcn/~pang** *n.* mittugcm dumgc:nanc
 ꞑꞑꞑ a pillow.
 ~**nam** *n.*

dum- *pref.* **dumpong** (mittug)
 gompirdok du:po:nc alcb **dum-dcm**
 lupo:la **dumpang, dumbi:, dumgag**
 cmna:bulu lunam ꞑꞑꞑ the first syl-
 lable of the word **dumpong** ('head'),
 used like a prefix in formations like
dumpang, dumbi:, dumgag, etc.
 {*Note:* **dumpong** is not used now
 by Misings generally any longer.}

duma *n.* asi a:mangko amo:lo inam
 bortanc annc lennc etednc amvng
 abangko; odok anncdcm sanmoge:la
 tv:nam supoi, silim atvc ꞑꞑꞑ tobacco
 (the plant and its leaves dried and
 smoked or chewed).
 ~ **tí-** *v.t.* dumcm supoipcbulu
 ige:la odok mikkidcm tv:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to
 smoke.

dumud ⇔ **dumíd**

dumcr *n.* milbong tanic vgv:do
 paggabge:la ugonpc gcnam ma:mvlo
 mittuglo yesunam lcgangc
 sumlennam borme:gamnc gasor
 ꞑꞑꞑ a towel.

dumvd (*var. dumud*) *n.* mittuglok amíd
 ꞑꞑꞑ hair on one's head.

dumgag *n.* (ko:né:lok) mittublo alumla
 du:dopé yé:su-nam dumíd ꞑꞑꞑ long
 hair of girls done into a ball. {*bl.*
dumvd + agag}

dumsor- (*var. dumsol-*) *v.i.* dumvdc
 arainam ꞑꞑꞑ (of hair) to be longed.
 {*bl. dumíd + asornam*}

dumsar- (*var. dumsal-*) *v.t.* e:sunam
 dumvdc sarnam ꞑꞑꞑ to untie one's
 hair-ball and let the hair down.

dumsu- *v.i.* (o:koi agerko gernam
 legangc) tani: annyiko manggom
 annyidcm bojeya:ngko lckonam ꞑꞑꞑ

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
 vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/
 followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
 word-finally.

ꞑꞑ (of two persons or more) to join hands (to do something).

~**nam** *n.*

~**né** *adj., n.* (o:koi agerko gernam legangc) lckonc (tani:) ꞑꞑ (someone) joining hands with others (to do something).

-dumsu- *vl.suf.* sc:kai o:kai agerko gerdolo akonc agerdcm gerbonammcm lukannanc du:pumsunc gomnyob ꞑꞑ a compound suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote helping someone in some action. {e.g. **ní:-** 'to push something' + **dumsu-** >**ní:dumsu-** 'to lend a helping hand to someone in pushing something (heavy)'; **gad-** 'to reap (crops)' + **dumsu-** >**gaddumsu-** 'to help someone in reaping (crops), i.e. in harvesting', etc.}

dumsung *n.* sobencm gcsugamge:la sobencmpcnam bottcya:nc, milbongkvdv:-lokke rc:pansunc a:rcng lennc, akke puktak-pugre:nc, ncsin donc yumra: simvn abangko ꞑꞑ deer.

dumtog- (*var.* **bumtog-**) *v.i.* tukkcucm kcvkpc vtognam ꞑꞑ to hang one's head down.

dumtcn ⇨ **dum-** ~**tcn**

dumdum *n.* vsvng attungkolok ara:dcm ru:bo:mo:ge:la odok tungkon-tu:sakpc simvn asvgcm sogidla tamkablvgge:la mannam abangko ꞑꞑ a drum.

dumdéng *n.* ncrvng atagc bottage:la talc:pc ajjo:ko tu:sudgamnc amvr kanc tamag vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind

of wild sago palm with a fat bottom and increasingly slim upper stem.

{*cf.* **dogyog tamag**}

dumné *n.* anc sidum ꞑꞑ a female barking deer. {*bl.* **sidum** + **ané**}

dumpong *n.* tukku manggom tukkulok tupta kcrangkc atag ꞑꞑ the head or the front part of the head.

dumpang *n.* ⇨ **dum-** ~**pang**

dumpu (*var.* **dumpv**) *n.* minc mvjv:lok kamponc dumvd ꞑꞑ grey hair.

dumbo *n.* milbong sidum ꞑꞑ a male barking deer. {*bl.* **sidum** + **abo**}

dumbab *n.* ⇨ **tabab**

dumbi: *n.* (pctta:lok) mittuglok mvr dunla du:nc amvd; ake dumudcmpcnam oudya:la asumpc du:nc dumud ꞑꞑ (of birds) crest; a tuft of hair, longer than the rest, on the head.

dumlub *n.* tukkcucm takkomnanc lcgangc gcnam ꞑꞑ a hat or a cap.

dumyad *n.* siyadcmpc yadla du:nc tukkulok dumvd ꞑꞑ hair on the head shaped like a whirlpool.

dumyed *n.* yednc dumvd ꞑꞑ knotty hair.

dur- *v.i.* asi ara:pc mittubcm mca:lvgl a sv kcvkpc a:nam; asi arang ara:lok ba:la manggom asi kcvkcc amongcm tugapsula:bulu gvnam; mittubcm talc:pc lenmoma:pc tase seleglok, yumra:logbuluk kcvg-kcvglok lamtc pe:la gvnam ꞑꞑ to go below the surface of water (usually, when one is already in water); to swim, or move ahead by propelling one's body with the legs as with a punting pole, under water; to move through thick underwood, a grassland, etc. with-

out being seen.

~**a:-** *v.i.* durla asi ara:lo:pc a:nam; yumrang ara:lo:pcbulu gva:nam ú to dive into (i.e. go below the surface of water like a submarine); to move into a thick underwood, etc.

~**kepsu-** *v.t.* (ongngobulu) asi ara:lo okolai sungkenlo dura:la gílenlangku-ma:nam; (édémpé) taniyébulu okolai ara:pé dura:la gílenlangku-ma:pé inam jǔ (of fish) to move into a corner only to find itself unable to get out; (of someone or something, similarly) to move through thick underwood, etc. and be unable to get out.

~**pí:-** *v.i.* durla okolaipé pí:nam jǔ to reach a certain spot by moving along under water.

~**butsu-** *v.i.* (ongngobulu) bukad ara:lo dura:nam; (édémpé) taniyé okolo:pésin gílenma:pé okum arango:lo dura:la du:nam jǔ (of fish, etc.) to bury itself under mud; (of someone, similarly) to keep oneself glued to one's home, not going out of its bounds at all.

durob- ⇨ **darob-**

dula pcttang *v.* alabdcmlabla: labla ni:tom monc pcttang abangko jǔ a songbird that beats its wings while singing.

duying (*var.* **duyíng**) *num.cl.* lagdu vying jǔ ten units of length, measuring from the elbow to the tip of a clenched fist (a cubit, approximately). {*bl.* **lagdu** + **íying/íyíng**. Also ⇨ **dunyi**}

du:-¹ *v.i.* tednam jǔ to sit.

~**ko** (>**dungko**) *n.* tetko jǔ a place or space for sitting (i.e. a seat).

~**kom-** (>**dungkom-**) *v.t.* kcra:pc (amig kangkolo) du:la o:kai ko ka:begmo-ma:nam; okolai tettula gvi-gvsangkomp mokomnam jǔ to obstruct someone's view of something by sitting in front; to obstruct movement by sitting somewhere.

~**kin-/~ken-** (>**dungkin-/dungken-**) *v.i.* (ojvngc) tetkinmam jǔ (of babies) to have learnt to sit.

~**gab-** (>**dunggab-**) *v.t.* okumcm manggom o:kai atta:rcmbulum kanggabnam jǔ to keep watch over a house or something.

~**gu:-** (>**dunggu:-**) *v.i.* okolai tednamcm igu:nam; okolai du:pc ainam ú to be convenient to sit somewhere; (of a place) to be conducive to living.

~**gég** (>**dunggcng**) *n.* tettungko ú a seat; a piece of furniture for sitting.

~**gé:-** (>**dunggc:-**) *n.* o:kai talcngkolo tednam jǔ to use something to sit on.

~**pumsu-** *v.i.* tani: annyiko lckopc kcgabmvsula du:nam jǔ to sit closely together.

~**bo-** *v.t.* sc:koikc dungkolo akoncm du:mvmmonam; atcrc du:la:ma:nc sc:kaikc lcdulo, anguru:pc ajji:nc ko:ka:ng manggom kinc-ramnc sc:kaikc lcdulo, du:mvmnam; anc-abu kama:nc ko:ka:ngcmbulum akonc avkc lcdulo dobo-tv:bola du:nam jǔ to allow someone to sit in one's company; to be with someone, especially

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

a child or a patient, who cannot stay somewhere alone; (of someone) to take charge of one or more orphaned children, shifting them to one's own house.

~**bosu-** *v.t.* lckopc du:nam jũ to sit or live together.

~**bomsu** *v.t.* o:kai atvcm avc ka:sv:sula du:nam jũ to keep watch over something oneself.

~**mo-**¹ *v.t.* sc:kaimc lula okolai du:namcm imonam ũ to make someone sit or stay somewhere.

~**mo-**² *v.t.* okolai du:pc cmna lunc sc:kaimc lukodo du:namcm imonam jũ to allow someone to sit or stay somewhere.

~**motsu-**/~**mitsu-** *v.i.* okolai kinsuma:pc du:la du:batsunam lcgangc gerpcnam agercbulu du:pagnam jũ to sit somewhere, unaware of the passage of time, for a longer duration than someone was supposed to, thereby having left something undone.

~**rasu-** *v.i.* (mo:do lamtcm gydolo pongkoglo du:tetpo:la, manggom okolai:pc gvpv:la atv atv agercm gerrobma:dapc) ajji:ko du:po:la, amvrcm ansv:mopo:nam jũ to have a short rest (on the way, while going to a distant place, or after arriving at a place and before doing anything else).

du:-² *v.i.* okolai lo:dvpc manggom lckoncm ycnam jũ to live or reside somewhere.

~**ko** (>**dungko**) *n.* okolai lo:dvpc manggom lckoncm ycko jũ a place

of residence or habitation.

~**gu:-** (>**dunggu:-**) *v.i.* okolai lo:dvpc du:pc ainam ũ (of a place) to be conducive to habitation.

~**mo-**¹ *v.t.* sc:kaimc okolai among atvcm bila, arvg-vsvng ila:bulu du:namcm imonam ũ to make someone live or reside somewhere.

~**mo-**² *v.t.* okolai okum molvgla, arvg-vsvng ila:bulu du:pc cmna lunc sc:kaimc lukodo du:namcm imonam jũ to allow someone to live or reside somewhere.

du:-³ *v.t.* sékkaiké o:koi atta:ré kanam; sé:kaiké aíké taniyé (omma:ngé, ané-abué, angé-birra:ngcbulu) kanam jũ to have, i.e. to possess, something; to have one's own people (e.g. children, parents, brothers and sisters, etc.). {cf. **ka-**}

du:du:- *v.i.* (ojvngcm lunam gompir) tettu:nam jũ (baby talk) sit.

du:nc (*var.* **ju:nc**) *n.* tadla manggom dugla yamnc la:nam lcdvpc yamncdc la: yambodc yamnclok anc-abu okumlo:pc gvkunam (ake Misingc yage:suladcm ipongge:la me:lampc du:nc gvkunammcm idag, odokkc, akke yage:suladcm ima:pc yaopc me:lamma:pc du:nc gvkunammcm idag) ũ a custom of visiting to the bride's parents' home by newly-weds after marriage (amongst some Misings, the first visit of a new couple after marriage to the bride's parents' home is called **yage:sulad**, undertaken as early as possible within a week or two, which is followed by **du:né** about a year

later, whereas amongst some others, who do not follow the custom of **yage:sulad**, **du:né** is the first visit of a new couple after marriage to the bride's parents' home and it is undertaken according to convenience without, however, much delay. {cf. **yage:sulad**}

dengnge ⇨ **taycm**

dengnge! **denge-tatso!** **tayémé!**

interj. sc:kai manggom sc:kai bulu jc:tak-kutagla manggom tadnyv:dopc agom lula du:ycmvlo bvm manggom bulum cdcmpc iyoka, luyoka cmna:bulu lunanc gompir jũ word used to direct or order some person or persons to stop making noise or talking unpalatably (Stop it!).

dentog (*var.* **dentag**, **dumdum pakpag**) *n.* o:tcng kama:nc di:bang attu:lok monam, aki:lo tvgabla dumdumcmpc ma:ri:kokki mannam abangko jũ a kind of crude percussion instrument made from a piece of hollow bamboo and struck like a drum with a stick, pressing one end of the instrument to one's belly.

dendun *n.* pi:rokocchi monam (kouwc manbannam) mannam abangko jũ a kind of musical instrument (generally played by young boys), made of a kind of reed.

detpéri: *n.* pirtanc pckvcmpc inc o:nam pcttang abangko ũ the domestic pigeon.

de:tag *n.* yakanc among jũ dark soil.

de:pong *n.* (ajjo:nc ko:ka:ngc kede:kokki so:mandouwcm) apong cmna monam kede: jũ clay wine (in

little children playing with clay, cooking clay rice, making clay wine, etc.) {*bl.* **kede:** + **apong**}

de:pom *n.* kede: apom ũ a heap of soil. {*bl.* **kede:** + **apom**}

de:pin *n.* (ajjo:nc ko:ka:ngc kede:kokki so:mandouwcm) apin cmna monam kede: jũ clay rice (in little children playing with clay, cooking clay rice, making clay wine, etc.) {*bl.* **kede:** + **apin**}

de:mang (*var.* **dé:mang**) *n.* nc:ng taniyc amvr ka:sula du:dolok manggom omma:ng pa:la narc:ma:pc ila du:dolok adv jũ the period of menstruation or childbirth during which a woman is considered unclean.

de:lum (*var.* **dé:lum**) *n.* kede: alum ũ a lump of soil. {*bl.* **kede:** + **alum**}

dé *pron.,adj.* ⇨ **édé**

-dé *nl.suf.* o:kaiko incdcm lukannanc lcgangc atv atv amin lcludo lutc:nam gomnyob jũ marker of the nominative case in respect of specific common nouns (the definite article in the nominative). {⇨ *Note* following **-é.**}

dcuba:r *n.* lo:nvdlok a:pongarnc longc; uyu longc jũ Sunday. {L.<As.}

déir-pongkír- ⇨ **í:r-**

dc kori: *n.* auwoupé ila du:né ngomug ongo jũ young state of a kind of freshwater fish with fine scales.

dépiné *adj.,n.* cdcmpc inc jũ that sort/kind of (person or thing). {**dc** + **pé** + **i** + **né**}

dcpila ⇨ **cdcmpila** {**dc** + **pé** + **i** + **la**}

dcpc *adv.* ⇨ **cdcmpc**

dcm- (*var.* **dv:-**) *v.t.* (sc:kai taniycm

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

manggom atv atvcm) vsng attung manggom va attungkokki-bulu sidnam úú to beat, hit, etc. (someone or something) with a stick, a goad, etc.

~**ke-** (>**dcmke-/dvngke-**) *v.t.* dv:la sc:kaimc manggom turné atv atvcm simonam úú to beat a man or an animal to death.

~**sod-** *v.t.* dcmla vsng manggom va attungko, atakkobulu osodmonam úú to cause a piece of wood or bamboo, split or whole, to break into two by hitting it.

~**jog-** *v.t.* dv:la atv atvko mojognam úú to cause a wound in something by hitting it.

~**tab-** *v.t.* otabdopc dcmnam úú to make someone lie prostrate on the ground by beating him/her (severely); to make something (e.g. a plant, a pole, etc.) lie flat on the ground by hitting it with a stick.

~**por-** *v.t.* dcmla ki:lvngcm, apvcmbulum opormonam úú to break an earthen pot, an egg, etc. by hitting with something.

~**ped-** *v.t.* dv:la sc:kaimc manggom turné atv atvcm simonam úú to beat a man or hit an animal, bird, etc. to death.

~**pen-** (*redup.* ~**pen--ren-**) *v.t.* i:dnc tukunkokki-bulu valogbuluk monam o:kaiko dcmla openmonam úú to break or dismantle something (built with bamboo, etc.) by beating with heavy sticks.

~**mvg-** (*redup.* ~**mvg--svg-**) *v.t.*

dcmla o:kaiko omvgmonam úú to turn something into powder or small bits by hitting it.

~**mvnsu-/~ka:mínsu-** *vi.,v.t.* tani: annyiko manggom annyidcm bojeya:ngko akonc akoncm dv:nampanamcm inam úú (of two or more persons) to fight and beat up each other.

-**dém** *nl.suf.* tani:lok, simvn-sike:lok manggom atv atvlok akodcm lukannanc gomnyob úú marker of the accusative case in respect of specific common nouns (the definite article in the accusative). {⇒*Note* following **-ém**}

déma:mílo ⇒ **ckvma:mvlo**

Dcndc Sobo (*a:ba.*) ⇒ Appendix II

dcr- *v.i.* pv:namdcmpcnam abaya:nam úú to be in excess (of the requirement); to be surplus.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* pv:nam-dcmpcnam abaya:nc (o:kaiko) úú (something) in excess of the requirement; (something surplus).

dérki: tapung *n.* vakokki monam, kctpo:pc mudla tatpodopc bc:lenmonam tapung abangko úú a bamboo flute (played horizontally).

dcr gum ⇒ **dorbum**

dcrmi: *n.* oyi:pc donam arainc annc kanc vsng abangko úú a kind of tree with long-shaped leaves that can be used as a vegetable.

dcrpu *n.* appun punnc di:bang abangko úú a kind of flowering bamboo.

dclo ⇒ **odo**

dclok rongcm (*a:ba.*) *adv.* odok
lcvdo ʃú thereafter.

Dclu *n.* Misi:lok pe:le abangko ʃú name
of a section of Misings.

Délu a:bung *n.* Orunaso:llok lang Ohom
ara:lok bidnc 'Lohit' cmnam a:ncdok
amin ʃú Adi-Mising name of a river
(‘Lohit’ in Assamese) flowing
through Arunachal and Assam.

dc:- (*var. ber-, yob-²*) *v.i.* (alab labla
manggom alab labma:pc) pcttanc
manggom uraja:jc csarlók gvnám;
atv atvc among tvkadma:pc amo:
tal:c:lok gvnám úú (of birds and
aeroplanes) to fly; (of something) to
fly off or (in the case of a liquid)
splash from somewhere.

~**a:-** (>**dénga:-**) *v.i.* (pcttanc) dc:la
okolai ara:pc a:nam; uraja:jc dc:la
okolai oa:nam; (o:kai atta:rc) dc:la
o:kai pongkeblo, aru:lo:bulu a:nam úú
(of a bird) to fly and sit on a tree,
into a house, etc.; (of an aeroplane)
to land at an airport; (of something)
to fly off from somewhere and fall
at a narrow spot between two ob-
jects, into a hole, etc.

j ~**ko:-** (>**déngko:-**) *v.i.* (pcttanc)
dc:la a:nc kekonpcbulu gvnám ʃú (of
a bird) to fly across a river, etc.

~**kad-** (>**dcngkad-**) *v.t.* asi
manggom asicmpc inc atv atvc dc:la
okadnam ʃú to get wet or soiled by
water, mud, etc. splashing from
somewhere.

~**kur-** (>**dcngkur-**) *v.t.* cpugcbulu
o:koi atta:r pongkoglog dc:la
gvkurnam úú (of an arrow, etc.) to

pierce right through something.

~**kepsu-** (>**dcngkepsu-**) *v.i.*
(pcttancbulu) okolai dcnga:la
odokkc lenlangkuma:pc inam ʃú to
get caught somewhere while fly-
ing.

~**gab-** (>**dcnggab-**) *v.i.* (pcttanc
manggom atv atvc) dc:la gvla okolai
ogabnam úú (of birds) to sit on some-
thing after flying on or around; (of
an arrow) to hit something in its
flight, etc.

~**ngab-** (>**dcngab-**) *v.i.* (pcttanc)
okolailokkc appv:dc dc:pagnam ʃú
(of birds at a location) to fly away,
not a single one remaining behind.

~**sa:-** *v.i.* (dc:nc atv atvc) dc:la talcng
atakpc manggom rvgdumpc gvnám
úú (of birds or flying things) to fly
upward or in the northern or east-
ern direction.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* dc:la gvnc (o:kaike) ʃú
(something) that flies.

~**pag-** *v.i.* (pcttanc manggom
uraja:jc) dc:la gvpagnam ʃú to fly
away.

~**pad-** *v.i.* dé:la okolailok gípadnam
úú to fly past a certain place.

~**pid-** (*redup.* ~**pid-**~**yid-**) *v.i.*
(pcttanc) dc:la olo tolopc
gvpitsunam ʃú (of birds) to fly away
in different directions.

~**pumsu-** *v.i.* (pcttanc manggom
uraja:jc) annyiko lckopc dc:nam;
(pcttang annyiko) angu angu
ataglokkc okolaipc dcnga:la
lckonam ʃú (of two birds or

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/
followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

aeroplanes) to fly side by side; (of two birds) to come together at place, flying from different directions.

~**rasu-** *v.i.* (pcttangc) okolai dcnga:la du:rasunam    (of birds) to take shelter somewhere after a flight.

~**lag-** *v.t.* (cpugcbulu) dc:pckodopc dc:ma:nam    (of arrows) to miss a target.

~**len-** *v.i.* (okolai ara:lo du:nc pcttangc) moro:pc dc:la gvlenam    (of birds somewhere inside) to come/go flying out into the open.

d :n mu:mud ⇨ **d :n  amud**

d :mang ⇨ **de:mang**

dc:lum ⇨ **dc:lum**

dv-1 *v.i.* (miksi, do:dv atvc) bidlednam    (of liquid objects, such as tears, rain-water drips, etc.) to drip or trickle down.

~**kad-** *v.t.* do:dvc dvla sc:kaimc manggom o:kaike okadnam    (of rainwater drips from the roof) to drip and fall somewhere or on someone.

~**kur-** *v.t.* do:dvc okologji dvtvla manggom okolai okattvla dvkodcm manggom dvla okatkodcm aru:monam    (of drips of water) to make a hole by leaking through some spot or falling on some flat surface (all the time).

~**jo:-** *v.i.* sc:kai ajji: ajji:nc agomlo bagcmpe miksi dvnam    (of someone) to be very weepy.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* (miksi) lennc    (one) who sheds (tears).

dv-2 *v.t.* (simvn-sike:lok) asvgcm

serpagnam    to skin (animals).

~**san-** *v.t.* asvgcm dvla sanmonam    to skin (an animal) and dry (the skin).

~**gor-** *v.t.* asig m lomna dvnam    to skin (animal) quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* (simvn-sike:) asvgcm serpagnc    (one) who skins (an animal).

~**len-** *v.t.* asvgcm dvla la:lennam    to strip an animal of its skin.

-dv *nl.suf.* o:kai agerko gernanc advcm lukannanc pirnyob    nominal suffix added to an appropriate verb root to indicate the right time, the season, etc. for the action denoted by the root. {e.g. **pun-** 'to flower' + **dv** > **pundv** 'time, season, etc. for (certain) flowers to bloom'; **gad-** 'to reap' + **dv** > **gaddv** 'time, season, etc. for reaping (certain) crops', etc. }

Dikung, D g r (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

dvg- *v.i.* mvrsv, jalug atvc doycmvlo ayyo, nappangcbulu ugdu:ncmpc annam; (aki:, tarc atvc) kinam; (sc:koimc mc:nyi:la:bulu) arang ara:pc aglvng sa:nam; (**asin** gompirdc du:po:mvlo) o:kai agerko ipcrung cmna, atv tatvko manggom sc:kaike aika:langka cmna:bulu airu:pc mc:nam    (of chillies, black pepper, etc.) to be hot or stinging; (of the stomach, wounds, etc.) to pain; to get extremely angry at heart (with someone or at something); (when preceded by the word **asin**) to have a genuine concern for

something or someone.

~a:- *v.i.* dvgnamc a:nam; o:kai ager lcgangc asincm mcnga:nam ú to feel hot in the mouth (because of taking chillies, etc.); to do something sincerely.

~sa:-/~rob- *v.i.* (aki:, tarc atvcbulu) kisa:nam ú (of the stomach, wounds, etc.) to start paining.

~tv- (>**díktí-**) *v.i.* (aki: atvc) kitvnam ú (of the stomach, etc.) to pain regularly.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* nappangcm ugdampc imonc (mvrsv atvc) ú (of chillies, black pepper, etc.) hot.

~bad- *v.i.* (mvrsvcbulu) dvgnamc bojebadnam; (akicbulu) kabadnam ú (of chillies, black pepper, etc.) to be excessively hot; (of the stomach, wounds, etc.) to pain excessively.

~ban/~ya:- *v.i.* (mvrsvcbulu) akondcmpcnam akondc bcjeyangko dvgnam ú (of chillies, black pepper, etc.) to be hotter (than another).

dvgor- *v.i.* (arvg-vsvngcm) modvlok po:pc molvgnam ú (of cultivation of crops) to be early.

~nam *vl.n.* (arvg-vsvngcm) modvlok po:pc molvgnam ú the fact of the cultivation of crops being early.

~nc *adj.,n.* modvlok po:pc molvgnam (arvg-vsvngc) ú (crops) cultivated early.

dvgub- *v.i.* (arvg-vsvngcm) modvlok lcdvpc molvgnam ú (of cultivation of crops) to be late.

~nam *vl.n.* (arvg-vsvngcm) modvlok

lcdvpc molvgnam ú the fact of the cultivation of crops being late.

~nc *adj.,n.* modvlok lcdvpc molvgnam (arvg-vsvng) ú (crops) cultivated late.

dígín *n.* dvtag akolok ansi:nc po:lokvdng ú the cold part of the year; winter. {*Note:* The Misings divide a year, very broadly, into two parts: **dígín**, the cold part, and **díyu**, the hot part. }

Dísang po:lo *n.* (kombong po:lucm ako cmna kvla) kvndnc po:lodok amin ú name of the seventh month of the year (according to the calendar followed in Assam and some other states in India). {*neol.* }

dísang bírdug *n.* dvtaglok bvr dug akkc:lok appi:nc bvr dugdok amin ú name of the fourth out of the six seasons in the year (according to the Indian calendar). {*neol.* }

dvpu: na:rcng *n.* pirtage:la kamponc na:rcng ongo abangko ú a kind of small, white fish with stingers.

dvr- *v.i.* (okum, lcg atvc) opennam; (svngc) osodla otabnam; (i:pangc, alongc, vsv:lok aglcngcbulu) osodnam ú (of houses, bridges, etc.) to collapse; (of trees) to break and fall; (of teeth, bones, branches of trees, etc.) to break.

~sod-/~tu:- *v.i.* (oudnc manggom ayarnc atv atvc) dvrla osodnam ú (of something tall or long) to break into two.

~jcb-/~jeb-/~jcm-/ ~jem- *v.i.* vsvngcbulu dvrla o:koiycm manggom

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

sc:kaimc ojcbnam jii (of a tree, a house, a bridge, etc.) to fall or collapse over someone or something.

~**tab-** *v.i.* (vsvngc) dvrla otabnam ii (of trees) to fall on the ground.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* otabnc, osodnc (atv atvc) ii (something) that has collapsed, broken, snapped, etc.

-**dvr-** *vl.suf.* o:kaiko inamo:ngcm itvla cdcml ilvnggcma:-nammcm lukannanc gomnyob ; o:kai lcgangc mc:poma:namcm lukannanc gomnyob jii suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote being disgusted with, bored with, tired of, etc., doing something or having to do the same thing over and over again; verbal suffix denoting a feeling of unhappiness. {e.g. **tad-** 'to hear or listen to something' + *dvr-* >**taddvr-** 'to be tired of hearing the same thing over and over again from someone'; **mc:-** 'to think or feel' + *dvr-* >**mc:dvr-** 'to feel unhappy', etc. }

dvrtoḡ (*var. dvrtoḡ*) *n.* di:bangcm rcyikpc vge:la rvnnam ongo togabnanc abangko jii a kind of cylindrical fish trap, not very large in size, made with thin, smoothed splits of bamboo.

Dirté (*a.ba.*) *n.* aipc oudnc, odokkc bottcnc, adi:lok ru:tumc cmna Mising mibuc a:ba:lo kumtatsunam uyu ako jii the name of a god, invoked by a Mising mibu in his rhapsodic chants, considering him as the presiding deity of very high and vast

mountains.

dvrtoḡ *n.* ongo togabnanc bottcnc dingorang abangko jii a kind of large fish trap.

dírbi *n.* lekelokkcbo rcngamc gertvnam agerc, ilod-mc:lodc, du:lod-daglodc jii culture.

díyu *n.* dvtag akolok gunc po:lokvdvng ii the hot part of the year; summer. {⇒ *Note* following **dígín.**}

dv:- ⇒ **dcml-**

Dí:doḡ, Dí:dén, Dí:mu Ta:ya, Dí:líḡ (*a.ba.*) ⇒ Appendix II

N n

N n *n.* Mising muktc:lok kona:nc abvg jii the ninth letter of the Mising consonants.

-**n** *interrog.suf.* okkon, sc:kon, okolokkcnc cmna:bulu agomko taudolo lunam gomnyob jii interrogative suffix used in 'Wh-' questions. {e.g. **No-k** 'your' **amín-é** 'name-be' **íḡkué-n** 'what' >**Nok amíné íḡkuén?** 'What is your name?'; **No** 'you' **okolo:-pé** 'where-to' **gí-yé-n** 'will go / are going' > **No okolo:pé gíyén?** 'Where will you go? / Where are you going?', etc. *cf. -néi*}

no *pron.* sc:kom o:kai agomko ludu:ji, bv cma lunanc gompir jii you (*sing.* in the nominative case).

no- ⇒ **no:-**

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i l: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

nugin (var. **nogyin**, **nogjin**) *n.* apinlo cpob mclvgla monam apong ꞑꞑ (the white variety of) rice beer brewed by Misings.

nogrug *n.* nogyin apo:lok arug ꞑꞑ the remainder of rice beer after the liquor is strained out. {*bl.* **nugin/nogyin/nogjin** + **arug**}

nogyang (var. **po:nyog**, **dotke:**) *n.* e:gc doycpc cmna binam manggom bipnam tani:lok dongo:-tvngongc manggom atv atvc ꞑꞑ leavings or other things used as food for pigs.

nogyin ⇨ **nugin**

nongku *n.* akunc lc:nong ꞑꞑ an old gong. {*bl.* **lé:nong** + **aku**}

-nosu- (var. **-no no-**) *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko bojcpakko gernam lcdupc gergasunamcm manggom pv:dopc (asin mc:namkvddvko) gernamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote stoppage of an action after performing it for a long duration or doing something to one's heart's content. {e.g. **do-** 'to eat' + **nosu-** > **donosu-** 'to stop eating something after eating it for a long duration or eating it in plenty'; **yub-** 'to sleep' + **no no-** > **yubno no-** 'to sleep to one's heart's content', etc.}

noyi (var. **nonnyé**, **nannyé**, **noyi**) *pron.* sc:ko-bvnyym o:kai agomko ludu:ji bvnyyk annyidc cmna lunanc gompir ꞑꞑ the two of you (in the nominative case). {*bl.* **nolu** + **annyi**}

notag *n.* ajebgamné nobíling abangko,

odokké odok ayug ꞑꞑ a variety of mussel; its shell.

notum noli: *n.* alumge:la arainc, bojcrungko andcng andc:nc lctvg kanc, ngc:la gvnc turnc abangko ꞑꞑ a millipede.

notkoli: *n.* anncdok kcvgdo ajji: ajji:nc ta:ng kanc namponc csvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of fragrant plant.

notke: *n.* ⇨ **ombe:**

nod- *v.t.* gainko, vlvngkobulu o:kai talc:lo mcge:la kvnggv:pc ncrnam ꞑꞑ to rub (with some force).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

nodab *n.* (asvgdok onnompc incdcm rvbpc ila:nam) ma:nc csvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of creeper, whose fibrous bark can be used for making ropes.

nonji (var. **nonbor**) *n.* mí:tage:la belabné ésing abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of large forest tree with a slippery trunk.

nopsi (var. **napsi**, **tanyob**) *n.* yebu:lok lennc belabnc asi ꞑꞑ nasal mucus.

Nobembo:r *n.* Ingraji dvtaglok vyngkolang-akonc po:lo ꞑꞑ (the month of) November {L. <Eng. *November*}

nobíling (var. **nébíling**, **takoyong**) *n.* alumgamge:la tornc ayug kanc, along kama:nc asilo manggom amo:lo du:nc, turnc abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of aquatic or land snail with shell.

nom- *v.t.* o:kai agercm gerla:i cmna bojcko taniycm gognam ꞑꞑ to call others to join in an action in large numbers.

~**kum-**/~**kumsu-** *v.t.* bojéko taniyémm nomla okolai gíkumsumonam ꞑꞑ to

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

assemble people at one place by calling them to join in an action in large numbers.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* nomnam agercm gercn ú one who calls others to join in an action.

~**bom-** *v.t.* bojeko taniycm nomla gvbonam ú to gather a large number of people and take them somewhere.

Nomgu (*a.ba.*) ⇒ Appendix II

nombor *n.* porinc ko:-ko:nc:ngc-bulu porika:lo adnamcm kangge:la ka:ncdc porika:-bohilo cddv cddvko pa:pnammc cmna binam; tani: amincm manggom atv atvcm akodc, annyidc cmna:bulu adnam ú (serial, etc.) number; mark awarded (for answers in an examination). {L <Eng. *number*}

Noro *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ú name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

norog *n.* aima:nc taniyc sinam lcdupc gvko, aipc mojvr-momarkosula du:pangko (cmna ake taniyc mc:nam) ú hell. {L.<As.}

nolu (*var. nulu*) *pron.* sc:kobulum o:kai agomko ludu:ji, bulu cmna lunanc gompir ú you (*pl.* in the nominative case). {**no** + **lu**}

no:- (*var. no-*) *v.t.* (abaya:pc, angu angu simvn-pcttang lcgangc angu angu gompirkokki) o:nam simvn manggom pcttangcm avkc kcra:pc gognam ú to call domestic animals or birds to one's own side (by using different words for different creatures).

~**a:-** (>**nonga:-**) *v.t.* o:nam simvn

manggom pcttangcm no:la avkc kcra:pc manggom okolai ara:pc gva:monam ú to call a domestic animal or a bird to one's own side or inside (some enclosure, such as a sty, a cage, a shed, etc.).

~**ka:-/~kí-/~kangkí-** (>**nongka:-/nongkí-/nongkangkí-**) *v.t.* o:nam eycg-pcrogcm-bulum no:la (kcra:pc gva:ycji gva:ma:ji, cdc cmna:bulu) gokkangkvnam ú to call a domestic animal or a bird tentatively or experimentally (to see if it responds).

~**kum-/~kumsu-** (>**nongkum-/nongkumsu-**) *v.t.* o:nam eycg-pcrogcm-bulum no:la avkc kcra:lo gvkumsumonam ú to gather together domestic animals or birds by calling them to one's own side.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**pag-** *v.t.* o:nam eycg-pcrog atvcm no:la okolailokkc gvpagmonam ú to call domestic birds or animals so as to make them move away from some place.

~**bom-** *v.t.* go:ru-menjcgcm-bulum no:la okolaipc gvbonam ú to call domestic animals or birds so as to make them follow someone (who calls).

~**len-** *v.t.* o:nam simvn-pcttangcm okolai ara:lo dungkolokkc no:la gvlenmonam ú to call pigs, etc. so as to make them come out from their enclosure.

-no:- *vl.suf.* o:kai agercm akoncmcyam manggom gerdvlok po:pc gernamcm lukannanc

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i l: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote doing something in advance (for others to join later). {e.g. **i-** 'to do something' + **no:-** >**ino:-** 'to do something in advance'; **gv-** 'to go' + **no:-** >**gvno:-** 'to go somewhere in advance', etc.}

na- *v.t.* (vsvng annc, oying annc atvcm) alaglokki ꞑꞑla manggom yoksvkkokki-bulu jogla la:nam; (parꞑꞑnam vsvngcm) yumra:lok olok-tolok la:la, tcgla:bulu makumnam ꞑꞑ to pick (leaves, especially leafy vegetables); to gather (firewood).

~**ko** *n.* yumrang oyvng annc, parꞑꞑnam vsvngcmbulum nanamcm iko ꞑꞑ place where (wild) leafy vegetables can be picked or firewood can be gathered.

~**kan-** *v.i.,v.t.* oyvng anncm nanamcm idvnam ꞑꞑ (of leafy vegetables) to be suitable for picking, i.e. for use.

~**kum-** *v.t.* anncm ꞑꞑkumnam ; parꞑꞑnam csvngcm makumsunam ꞑꞑ to pick and collect leafy vegetables; to collect firewood.

~**gor-** *v.i.,v.t.* oyvng anncm manggom parꞑꞑnam vsvngcm lomna nanam ꞑꞑ to pick leafy vegetables or collect firewood quickly.

~**gu:-** *v.t.* oyvng anncm manggom parꞑꞑnam vsvngcm nanamcm igu:nam ꞑꞑ to be convenient to pick (wild) leafy vegetables or to collect firewood.

~**ngong/~ngad** *n.* okolai nangabma:ꞑꞑ mꞑꞑagnam oyvng annc manggom parꞑꞑnam vsvngc ꞑꞑ the re-

mainder of leafy vegetables after they have been picked; firewood left in some place after a part of it has already been gathered by someone or some persons.

~**ngab-** *v.t.* ajjo:kosin kagcma:dopꞑ o:aiko nanam; o:kaiko nanam agercm ingabnam ꞑꞑ to finish picking leafy vegetables or gathering firewood.

~**jon** *n.* o:kaiko nanam agercm gerjon ꞑꞑ companion in the act of picking vegetable leaves or gathering firewood.

~**jon-** *v.t.* o:kai nanam agercm sc:kaimc gerjonnam ꞑꞑ to take someone as a companion in the act of picking leafy vegetables or gathering firewood.

~**dumsu-** *v.t.* yumrang oyvng anncm manggom parꞑꞑnam vsvngcm nanam agercm idumsunam ꞑꞑ to help someone in picking leafy vegetables or gathering firewood.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko nanam agercm sc:ko ikaji manggom idu:ji, (bv) ꞑꞑ one who picked, is picking, etc. leafy vegetables; (one) who gathers firewood.

~**bín-** *v.t.* okolai du:nc oyvng anncmbulum nala kama:ꞑꞑ imonam ꞑꞑ to pick the whole of leafy vegetables (growing somewhere in the wild or grown in a kitchen-garden); to gather the entire firewood in some place.

naor ali: *n.* among ara:lo avnc ali: abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of yam.

nangol *n.* kvkꞑꞑc atv:lo ajꞑꞑnc yogꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

molvgla, go:ru-menjcgcm-bulum somola, amongcm moburnam lcgangc gcngge:la jamdopc panam vsvng attung úú a plough. {L<As.}

nangol éngín *n.* among ara:lo avnc, amvd bosorla kamponc ali: abangko úú a kind of yam.

nad- *v.t.* (yoktu:-yoksikkokki-bulu kopag ckkam, talvng ckkam atvcm) pasodla o:kai lcgangc la:nam úú to cut with a knife large leaves (such as those of plantains, wild cardamoms, etc.) for some use.

~**kin-/~ken-** (>**natkin-/natken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* kopag ckkam, talvng ckkamcbumbulum kapc natpcnammji cdcn kennam úú to know how to cut leaves of plantains, etc. for some use.

~**kum-** (>**natkum-**) *v.t.* (o:kai bottcnc dorungkobulu donam-tv:nam lgangc) ckkamcm nadla langkumnam úú to cut, and collect, leaves of plantains, wild cardamoms, etc. (for some big feast, etc.).

~**gor-** *v.t.* ckkamcm nadnam agercm lomna inam úú to cut leaves (of plantains, wild cardamoms, etc.) quickly (for some use).

~**san-** (>**natsan-**) *v.t.* ckkamcm nadla sanmonam úú to cut, and let dry, leaves (of plantains, etc.).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ckkam nadnam agercm gercn úú (one) who is to cut leaves (for some use).

~**bad-/~bar-** *v.t.* pv:namdcmpcnam abaya:ngko ckkamcm nadnam úú to cut and gather (for some use) a

larger quantity of leaves than are required.

~**nané** *nl.suf., adjl.suf.* o:kai agerko okokokki gerdoji manggom gerla:dagji cdcmpinc atta:rcm lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix (added to appropriate verb roots, with the resultant form being a noun or an adjective), denoting a tool, an instrument, a machine, a weapon, etc. for doing something.

nanbéttá (*var.* **nambéttá**, **nanbétté**)
⇒ **ouatta**

napsi ⇒ **nopsi**

napsér- *v.i.* nabberc sernam úú to have a cleft lip.

~**né** *adj.* nabberc sernc úú (someone) with a cleft lip.

nappang *n.* atv atvcm dolvgnanc, odokkc tani:lok agom lunancdc (manggom simvn-sike:, pciyv:-pctta:log-buluk alvng bc:namc lenkoc) úú the mouth; the beak (of a bird).

~ **sogyod-** *v.i.* nappang gc:yodnam úú to have a crooked mouth.

~ **tadnyv-** *v.i.* (sc:kaibv) lo:dvpc tadnyv:-tatsodopc agom lunam úú (of a person) to have a sharp and caustic tongue.

nab- *v.t.* (eycgc, go:rucbulu) o:kaike dopc cmna ila:bulu nappangcm okolai nodgabnam úú (of a pig, a cow, etc.) to touch something with the mouth (as in nibbling).

~**ka:-/~kí-** (>**napka:-/napkí-**) *v.t.* (eycgc, go:rucbulu) o:kaike dopc cmna ila:bulu nappangcm okolai nodgabnam úú (of a pig, a cow, etc.)

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

to touch something with the mouth as if to eat it.

~go:- (*redup.* **~go:-~go:-**) *v.t.* (eycgc, go:rucbulu) olo tolo atv atvcm napkvnammcm igo:nam jũũ (of a pig, a cow, etc.) to move around here and there as if to nibble stray objects.

nab- *pref.* **nappang** gompirdok du:po:nc alcb **nab-**dcm lupo:la **nabber/nabbel**, **nabjeb-/nabjcb-**, **nabbud-** cmna:bulu lunam ú '3ǎ' Ɂǎǎ Ɂǎ Ɂǎ **nappang** ǎǎǎ, šǎǎǎ ǎǎǎ ǎǎǎ, šǎǎ 3 " ǎǎǎ (ǎ.ǎ - **nabber/nabbel**, **nabjeb-/nabjcb-**, **nabbud-** ǎǎǎǎ) jũũ the first syllable of the word **nappang** ('mouth'), used like a prefix in formations like **nabber/nabbel**, **nabjeb-/nabjcb-**, **nabbud-**, etc.

nabjo:- ⇨ **jam**⁻²

nabor- *v.i.* nappangc bottcnam úú Ɂǎǎ ǎǎǎǎ 3ǎǎǎ ǎǎ jũũ to have a large mouth.
v.t. nappangcm kobornam úú Ɂǎǎǎǎ 3ǎǎ ǎǎǎǎ jũũ to open one's mouth wide.

~nam *vl.n.*

~né *adj.,n.* nappang bottcnc; nappa:dcm kobornc úú large-mouthed; (one) who opens his/her mouth wide.

nabbud- *v.i.* agom-asog luma:pc nappangcm kosubla du:nam jũũ not to say anything, remaining gloomy and spirit.

nabber (*var.* **nabbel**) *n.* nappangcm kokananc, kosubnanc talcng-kcvkkc asig kama:nc adin úú lips.

nabyo *n., adj.* aroma:nc (agom); lugc

gcla lunam aroma:nc agom jũũ a lie; backbiting done to malign someone.

~agom lu- *v.i.* lugc gcnam jũũ to backbite.

nabyod- *v.i.* nappangc manggom nabberc keyodnam jũũ (of one's mouth or lips) to be lop-sided in shape (i.e. spread to the right or the left side).
v.t. nappangcm manggom nabbercm kekon atakpc koyodnam jũũ to spread one's mouth or lips to the right or the left side.

nam- *v.i.* o:kailok atí atí aríé lennam úú (of something) to smell. *v.t.* atí atílok aríé lennamém yébungkokki ngaa:la annam jũũ to smell something.

~o:- *v.i.* nampogamnam jũũ to exude a sweetish smell.

~e:- *v.i., v.t.* le:nc onnggo namgunggamma:pc namnam; le:nc ongolok arvcmpc namnam; jũũ (of raw fish) to have a distasteful smell; (of something) to smell like raw fish.

~íd- *v.i.* ugnamcm pc namnam jũũ to smell like something burnt.

~ka:-¹/~kí-/~kangkí- *v.t.* o:kaike namla kapc namdagji cdcn ka:nam jũũ to smell something (to find out the smell, the freshness or otherwise, the ripeness or otherwise, etc. of something).

~ka:-² *v.i.* (apin-oyvgcbulu) du:badla aima:pc namnam úú (of cooked rice, curry, etc.) to smell stale.

~ku- *v.i.* o:kaike ku:ncmpc namnam jũũ to smell sour.

~ke- *v.i.* yesic namnam; yesilok arvcmpc namnam jũũ (of urine) to ex-

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- ude a pungent disagreeable smell; (of something) to smell like urine.
- ~**kír-** *v.i.* gakvrɔc namgung-gamma:pc namnam; gakvrlok arvcmpc namnam ʃú (of milk) to exude its slightly disagreeable smell; (of something) to smell like milk.
- ~**go-** *v.t.* gvngong gvgo:la atv atvc namnam úú to move around here and there, smelling something.
- ~**nger-** *v.i.* o:kai namnyi:namko nampa:tvla namlv:ma:pc inam ʃú to be fed up with a bad smell.
- ~**su-** *v.t.* o:kai namncm avc namnam úú to smell something oneself.
- ~**su:-** *v.i.* ya:nc atta:rcbulu aima:pc namnam ʃú to stink; to smell like rotten eggs.
- ~**nyi:-/~nyí:-** (*redup.* ~**nyi:-/~nyv:-** ~**so-**) *v.i.* atv atvc aima:pc namnam ʃú (of something) to smell unpleasant.
- ~**ten-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lckoda namnam úú to smell something again.
- ~**dvǵ-** *v.i.* mvrsvɔc (anguru:pc, ba:nam mvrsvɔc) dvǵnc arvc namnam; o:kaiko mvrsvɔcmpc dvǵnc arvc namnam úú (of chillis, particularly when burnt) to exude the burning smell; to exude the smell of something hot (like chillis, ginger, etc.).
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko namnamcm inc; o:kai arvc kanc ʃú one who smells something; (of something) having a smell.
- ~**po-** *v.i.* o:kaiyc ainc arvc lennam; o:kaiko nampc ainam ʃú (of something) to smell sweet.
- ~**po-** *v.t.* (akon akon agercm mcpongge:la manggom ima:dapc) o:kaiko namnamcm ipo:nam ʃú to smell something before doing any other work, or leaving aside other pieces of work.
- ~**pa:-/~beg-** *v.t.* o:kai arvko yebu:lokki pa:nam ʃú to perceive a smell.
- ~**pv-** *v.i.* o:kaiko namnamc okolai mo:tc:pcbulu pv:nam ʃú (of a smell) to reach a place located at some distance.
- ~**bu-** *v.i.* o:kai arvcm bojcpakko nampa:nam ʃú to be filled with some odour.
- ~**len-** *v.i.* o:kai namnamc ara:lokko mo:ro:pc lennam ʃú (of an odour originating inside) to be carried (by air) outside.
- nam** *nl.suf.* okaiyc atv atvpc inam, manggom sckaibv manggom o:kaiyc atv atvko inam, cmna lunanc gomnyob ʃú verbal noun (abbreviated in this dictionary as *vl.n.*) marker, i.e. suffix added to a verb root to denote the act or fact pertaining to the verb (equivalent to English '-ing'). {e.g. **do-** 'to eat' + **nam** >**donam** '(the act of) eating'; **mc-** 'to think, to feel, etc.' + **nam** >**mc:nam** '(the act of) thinking, feeling, etc.'; **lv-** 'to be red' + **nam** >**lv:nam** '(the fact or phenomenon of) being red', etc. **-nam** also has an adjectival function (that of a past participial adjective in English) when added to transitive roots, e.g. **am-** '(one of the meanings) to roast' +

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i l: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

nam >**amnam** 'roasted'; **ra:-** 'to boil something' + *nam* >**ra:nam** '(something) boiled', etc. }

namo:- ⇨ **nam-**
name:- ⇨ **nam-**
namíd- ⇨ **nam-**
namkangí/-namka:- ⇨ **nam-**
namku:- ⇨ **nam-**
namke- ⇨ **nam-**
namkí- ⇨ **nam-**
namkír- ⇨ **nam-**
namsing (*var.* **namsíng**) *n.* di:bang ctu:lo, ajji:nc ki:li:lo:bulu lcdvpc dopc cmna vdubla mcnam sannc cngo j jũ fish dried, ground and preserved in a bamboo container, a small earthen pot, etc.
namsung ⇨ **nam-**
namsu:- ⇨ **nam-**
namsu:né lépug *n.* namnyi:nc ma:nc amvng abangko ũa kind of foul-smelling creeper.
namnyi:-/namnyí:- **nam-**
namdíg- ⇨ **nam-**
nambétta ⇨ **ouatta**
namma:sungka:- *v.i.* angngara:nam; angngara:la aipc mibo bola:ma:nam jũ (of a meal) to be without any substantive or palatable items, such as fish, meat, etc.; not to be able to entertain a guest properly for lack of such substantive or palatable items of food.
nammur *n.* nappa:lok talcng-kcvkpc, odokkc migmolo sa:nc dumvd jũ moustache; beard.
nar- *v.t.* lcdvpc bilatkupc cmna sc:kaikolok o:kaiko la:po:nam manggom lcdvpc bilatkupc cmna

kokvnam jũ to borrow, or seek to borrow, something from someone.
~kaksu- *v.t.* murkongcmbulum akon akonlok narnam lcdvpc bojcpakko bilatpa:lang-kula sc:kai atvkosin kagcma:pc inam jũ (of someone) to go bankrupt by repeated borrowings from others.
~ka:-/~kí-¹/~kangkí- *v.t.* lcdvpc bilatyeku cmna o:kaiko sc:kaikolok kopongkvnam jũ to seek money or some other thing from someone on loan.
~kum- *v.t.* murkongcm manggom o:kaiko akon akonlok narla mckumnam jũ to collect something (cash or kind) through borrowings from different people or sources.
~kin-/~ken- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* sc:kaikolok o:kaiko narnamcm ikinnam jũ to know how to seek a loan (of cash or kind) from someone.
~kí-² *v.t.* sc:kaikolok o:kaiko narnam agercm po:pc ikvnam jũ to have previous experience of borrowing something from someone.
~gor- *v.t.* o:kaiko narnam agercm lomna inam ũ to borrow something (cash or kind) without delay.
~gu- *v.t.* sc:kaikolok o:kaiko narnam agercm igu:nam jũ to be convenient or easy to take a loan from someone. {*Note:* **nargu:-** would be used commonly in negative and interrogative sentences by adding the relevant suffixes.}
~tém- *v.t.* o:kaiko lcko-lcnyiko-bulu narnamdc pv:ma:la lckoda narnamcm

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- inam ʉ to borrow something additionally, the previous borrowing(s) being short of the need.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko sc:ko narkaji manggom nardu:ji; narnamcm inc ʉ a borrower or one who seeks to borrow something.
- ~**po:-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko gernam lcgangc murkongcbulu kama:la manggom pv:ma:la sc:kaikolok narla la:po:nam manggom mapo:nam ʉ to seek or obtain first a loan for doing something, there being no money (or something), or the money (or something) available being inadequate.
- ~**pa:-/~beg-** *v.t.* o:kaiko inam légangé murkongémbulum narpo:pénampé inam ʉ to have to borrow something (cash or kind) in order to do some work.
- ~**bad-/~bar-** *v.t.* pv:namdcmpcyam manggom cdvko biladla:yckuji cdcmpcnam bojeya:ngko narnam ʉ to borrow more than someone needs or needed, or more than someone can repay.
- ~**mínsu-** *v.t.* akonc akonlok murkongcm manggom atv atv atta:rcm narla la:mvnsunam ʉ to borrow money or other things from each other.
- ~**lí:-** *v.t.* sc:kaikolok o:kaiko narnam agercm ilv:nam ʉ to be willing to borrow something from someone. {*Note: narlí:-* would be used commonly in negative and interrogative sentences by adding the relevant suffixes.}
- naré:-** *v.i.* koiyang atvcbulu kama:nam ʉ to be clean; to be neat.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* koiyang atvc kama:pc inc (atv atvc); koiyang atvc cm kamoma:pc ila du:nc-dagnc (taniyc) ʉ (something or something) clean.
- naré:ma:pé inam** *n.* nc:ng taniyc po:lo po:lolo amvr ka:sunam ʉ menses.
- nayum nayum** (*baby talk*) ojngcm o:kai donamko dotoka manggom doyc cmna ludolo:bulu (ojngcm) lunam gompir ʉ word (baby talk) used to ask a baby to eat while feeding it solid food, or while referring to eating solid food.
- na:-** (⇨ *Note* at the end of **la:-**)
- na:nyi** ⇨ **nya:nyi**
- na:ta:purang** *n.* pvr-pvr cmna yadmola:nam ajjo:nc a:yc e:nc, geyomgamnc annc kanc, ma:nc abangko ʉ a kind of creeper, with light green leaves and bearing small fruit that can be spun like tops (a species of convolvulus).
- na:n, na:né** ⇨ **o:**
- na:noi, na:najji:** ⇨ **ouwoi**
- na:me:** ⇨ **a:me:**
- na:réng** (*var. na:lé, réngge:*) *n.* pcmvlo dvgmonc a:rcng kanc, asvg kama:nc, pirme:nc cngo abangko ʉ a kind of small fish with stingers.
- ni:-** *v.t.* kabla du:nc ojngcm bnri: mola:bulu, odokkc ko:ka:ngcm luyadla:bulu, kabnamcm mcpagdocp atv atvko inam ʉ to soothe a crying child (a baby by singing a lullaby, etc., and a little older children by other

means) to make it stop crying.

~**ka**:-/~**kí**-(>**ningka**:-/~**ningkí**-) *v.t.*
ni:namcm ila kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to make
an attempt to cause a child to stop
crying (by singing a lullaby or by
other means).

~**kin**-/~**ken**- (>**ningkin**-/~**ningken**-)
(*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* oꞑvngcm manggom
ajji:nc ko:ka:ngcm kapc
ni:pcnammcji dcm kennam ꞑꞑ to
know how to soothe a crying child
and make it stop crying.

~**gor**- (>**ninggor**-) *v.t.* kabla du:nc
oꞑvngcm manggom ajji:nc
ko:ka:ngcm lomna ni:nam ꞑꞑ to soothe
a crying child quickly and make it
stop crying.

~**jo**:- *v.t.* ni:nam agercm ijo:nam ꞑꞑ to
be adept at soothing a crying child.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* ni:namcm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who
soothes a crying child.

ni:tom *n.* alvngcm kcvk-talc:pc gvyv:-
gysa:mola tatpodopc monam agom
ꞑꞑ a song. {**ni**: + **tom**}

~ **tom**- / ~ **mo**- *v.t.* ni:tomcm alv:lokke
lenmonam ꞑꞑ to sing a song.

Ni:bo (*a:ba.*) ⇒ Appendix II

nu- (*var. nyu*-) *v.i.* ra:la , kc:la, ba:la,
amla:bulu cmclo gumonam donam
atta:rc rcmagla dokannam ꞑꞑ (of
items of food cooked in different
ways) to be properly done.

~**kan**- *v.i.* ra:nam, kc:nam,
ba:namcbulu nudvnam manggom
dokandopc rcmakkannam ꞑꞑ (of an
item of food being cooked) to look
done properly; to have been cooked

enough to be done properly.

~**gor**- *v.i.* lomna nunam ꞑꞑ (of some-
thing cooked) to be done well
quickly.

~**so**:-~**le**:- (*redup.*) *v.i.* aipc
numa:nam ꞑꞑ (of something cooked)
to be half done or not to be done
well.

~**jo**:- *v.i.* (ra:yc-ba:yc-mꞑlo:bulu o:kai
donam atta:rc) lomna aipc nunam ꞑꞑ
(of a certain item of food) to get
well-cooked or done easily and
quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* dopcnam atv atvcm
ra:nam, kc:nam, ba:nam lcgangcbulu
rcmagnc ꞑꞑ (of something cooked)
done well.

~**bad**- *v.i.* ra:nam, kc:nam, ba:nam atv
atvc cddvko numꞑlo aidoꞑi cdcm
boꞑcya:ngko nunam ꞑꞑ (of something
cooked) to be overdone.

~**mo**- *v.t.* ra:nam, kc:nam, ba:nam atv
atvcm dokanmonam ꞑꞑ (of some-
thing cooked) to allow something
being cooked to be done.

nur- *v.t.* eygc among, amrong atvcm
nappa:lokki ngunnam manggom
ncrc-nckurnam ꞑꞑ (of a pig) to dig
up earth or browse through straw,
etc, using the snout.

~**ke**- *v.t.* nurla o:kai csingcbum
simonam ꞑꞑ (of pigs) to cause a tree
or a plant to die by digging the soil
under it, using the snouts..

~**go**:- *v.t.* e:gc gvgong gvgo:la atv atvcm
nurnamcm inam ꞑꞑ (of pigs) to move
around, digging up earth or brows-

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/
followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

ing through straw, etc, here and there, using the snouts.

~**tab-** *v.t.* e:gc atv atvcm nurla otabmonam ꞑꞑ (of pigs) to cause a plant, a fence, etc.) to fall down by digging the earth beneath, using the snouts.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj., n.* nurnamcm inc ꞑꞑ (something) which digs or browses around, using the snout.

~**pen-** (*redup.* ~**pen**~**ren-**) *v.t.* e:gc o:kaiko nurla openmonam ꞑꞑ (of pigs) to cause a (weak) structure to collapse by digging the earth beneath, using the snouts.

~**bur-** *v.t.* e:gc amongcm nurla burmonam ꞑꞑ (of pigs) to make the soil loose by digging around with the snouts.

~**míg-** (*redup.* ~**mvg**~**sig**~/~**mvg**~**síg**~) *v.t.* cyegc bojcpakko nurla atv atvcm (lukanpc, ba:ri:lok oyngogeycm) aipc aima:pc imonam ꞑꞑ to damage something (e.g. vegetables in a kitchen garden) badly by digging or browsing all over, using the snouts.

~**yag-** *v.t.* e:gc ctorcmbulum nurla moyagnam ꞑꞑ (of pigs) to damage a fence, a wall, etc. by digging or browsing with the snouts.

nulu ⇨ **nolu**

nu:- *v.t.* tcksod-yasodnam manggom bunsam yumrangcm-bulum langkumsuge:la asum asumpc jo:la okolailokkc la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to collect and remove underwood (hewed own), uprooted weeds, hay, etc. from

a place manually.

~**kum-** (>**nungkum-**) *v.t.* atv atvcm nu:la okolai langkumnam ꞑꞑ to collect underwood (hewed down), uprooted weeds, hay, etc. at one place by carryig them manually.

~**ngab-** (>**nungab-**) *v.t.* atv atvcm nu:nam agercm ingabnam ꞑꞑ to finish collecting and removing manually underwood (hewed down), uprooted weeds, hay, etc. from a place.

~**jer-/~jér-** (*redup.* ~**jer**~**yer-** / ~**jér**~**yér-**) nu:namcm idolo nu:nam atv atvcm mcjer-mcyernam ꞑꞑ to remove underwood (hewed down), uprooted weeds, hay, etc. manually and keep them here and there in a scattered manner.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj., n.* o:kaiko nu:nam agercm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who collects and removes underwood (hewed down), uprooted weeds, hay, etc.) manually from a place.

~**pag-** *v.t.* tcksod-yasodnam yumrang atvcm nu:la la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to collect and remove underwood (hewed down), uprooted weeds, hay, etc. manually from a place.

~**mo-** *v.t.* tcksod-yasodnam yumrang atvcm sc:kaimc nu:la la:pagmonam ꞑꞑ to engage someone in collecting and removing underwood (hewed down), uprooted weeds, hay, etc. manually from a place.

ne:- *v.t.* atv atvc nodla asvgc ajjo:ko serjog-serrognam ꞑꞑ to bruise; to cause an abrasion.

~**ko** (>**nengko**) *n.* asvglok kapikolo

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i l: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

ne:toji cdc úú the spot or area on the skin bruised.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**yag-** *v.t.* atv atvc ne:la nengkodo asvgcm serpagnam úú (of something) to cause the skin come off by bruising.

nc- *v.t.* (sc:kai) akonkc ainamcm aipc mc:la:ma:nam úú to envy someone; to be jealous of someone.

~**ka:mínsu-** (*redup.* ~**ka:paka:mínsu-**) *v.t.* akonc akoncm ncnam úú to be jealous of each other.

~**su-** *v.t.* (ajjo:nc ko:ka:ngc) ancdc manggom sc:kai akon akonc sc:kaimc aya:namdcm ka:lama:nam; (bottcnc) akoncm o:kai agerko germoma cmna manggom akonc o:kai agerko germa cmna avcgom germa:pc du:nam úú (of a young child) not to be able to stand its mother, or someone else, showing affection to some other child, being jealous; (of adults) not to do a work, being jealous, because someone else does not do it or has been exempted from doing it.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ncnamcm inc (sc:kai) úú (one) who is jealous of someone else.

-**né**¹ *adjl.suf.* o:kaiko gercnc manggom o:kaipc inc cmna lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added to a verb root to form an adjective. {e.g. **lv:-** 'to be red' + **nc** >**lv:nc** 'red'; **ka:-** 'to see or look' + **nc** >**ka:nc** 'one who sees or looks at something', 'watcher', etc. It may be noted that

all adjectives with the **-né** ending can be used as nouns also by adding nominal suffixes, e.g. **lv:nc** + **dé** (definite article in the nominative case) >**lí:nédé** 'the red one (subject)'; **ka:nc** + **dém** (definite article in the accusative case) >**ka:nédém** 'the person (object), who saw, has seen, is looking at, something', etc. This has been indicated in this dictionary against the sub-entry **-né** after verb roots. }

-**né**² *interrog. suf.* sc:kaimc lunam gompirko manggom agomko aipc tadgabra:ma:la okkonc, okkom ludunga:nc, cmna:bulu agom luncdm lckoda tatpo:dokulo lunam gomnyob úú interrogative suffix used when someone fails to grasp what some other has said, or a word used by the latter, and wants to ascertain it by a query. {e.g. **sc:ko** 'who' + **nc** >**sc:konc?** 'Who?'; **vngko** 'what' + **c** + **nc** >**vngkucnc?** 'What?', etc. This **-nc** is marked by a rising tone. }

-**né**³ *interrog. suf.* okoko ipcya, okoko ipcma:ya, cmna:bulu mc:la avcm tausunamcmpc ila agom ludolo lunam gomnyob úú interrogative suffix used when someone is expressing a feeling, saying something like 'What to do and what not to?', 'Where to go and where not to?', etc, in the manner of asking himself/herself. {e.g. **íngkolo siya:nc**, **íngkolo turya:nc?** 'Where to die and where to live? (expressing a feeling of distress and perplexity)', **okodém**

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ̃/; í →/ĩ/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/nj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

mé:yéné, okodém mé:ma:né ?
 'What to bother about, and what not to', etc. **-nc**, in this use, may be described as interrogative in form, but exclamatory in meaning. }

-né⁴ *emph. suf.* okai agerko kngvrū:pc manggom bojcpakko inamcm, ipc cmna mc:nam-lunamcm-bulum lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑꞑ suffix added to appropriate verb roots after tense suffixes to denote doing something intensely, using great force, doing it in abandon, etc. To make a statement even more emphatic, the speaker would use the reduplicative **-nc-nc**. {e.g. **no-m** 'you (accusative)' **pi-** 'to slap' + **yé-** (future tense marker) + **nc** > **Nom piyéni!** '(I) will slap you so much (that ...)'; **bulu** 'they' **so:-** 'to dance' + **to** (past tense marker) + **né so:-** 'to dance' + **to** (past tense marker) + **né** > **Bulu so:toné so:toné!** 'They danced so much (that ...)', etc. }

-nc⁵ (*gender marker*) **ané** gompirdok '**-né**-dcm lutc:lvglā ake simvnlōk nc:ng simvnc cmna lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑꞑ the **-né** of **ané** ('mother') used as the second element in blends denoting the female of some animals. {e.g. **éki:** 'a dog' + **ané**- 'mother' > **kí:né** 'a bitch'; **sité** 'an elephant' + **ané** 'mother' > **téné** 'a female elephant', etc. *cf.* **-bo⁴** . }

-nci (*var.* **-néa, -niya**) *interrog. suf.* atv atvko iycnci, ikanci, idonci cmna:bulu sc:kaimc taudolo lunam gomnyob ꞑꞑꞑ interrogative suffix used in 'yes-

no' questions. {e.g. **no** 'you' **gv-** 'to go/come' + **yc** '(t.m.) future' + **nci** > **No gvycnci?** 'Will you go/come?'; **bí** 'he/she' **gv-** 'go/come' + **ka** '(t.m.) simple past or past perfect' + **nci** > **Bí gvkcnci?** 'Did he/she go/come', etc. **-nci** is sometimes contracted to **-n**. *cf.* **-n**. }

-néi-néi (*var.* **-néyé-néyé, -niya-niya, -néa-néa**) *interrog. suf.* o:kaiko iycji ima:ji, cdcji akon o:kaikoji, cmna:bulu ba:nyiko agomcm taudolo lunam gvꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ gomnyob ꞑꞑꞑ interrogative suffix used in alternative questions, both, or more, alternatives being marked with **-néi / -néyé / -niya / -néa**. {e.g. **no** 'you' **gí-** 'to go/come' + **yé** '(t.m.) future' + **néi, gí-** + **ma:** (negative suffix) + **néi?** > **No gíyéni, gíma:néi?** 'Will you, or won't you, go/come?'; **bí** 'he/she' **tur-** 'to be alive' + **ꞑꞑꞑ** '(t.m.) present progressive' + **néyé, sí-** 'to die' + **kang** 't.m. (simple past)' + **bo** (suffix added after a tense marker to denote the perfective aspect) + **néyé?** > **Bí turꞑꞑꞑ:nyé, síka:bo:nyé?** 'Is he/she alive or dead?'; etc. The **-néi**, which is repeated, is sometimes contracted to **-n**. }

néin (*var.* **nésin**) *n.* mv:me:nc mangggom rcmagnc nginlennc annꞑ ꞑꞑꞑ herbal or tender leaves or leaves of grasses and herbs.

néi-néngan (*var.* **nésin-néin**) *n.* amo:lokꞑꞑ sa:lennꞑꞑ bottꞑꞑꞑ, ajꞑꞑ:nc

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
 j ny t d n p b m r l y

appvng amvngc jǔi vegetation (plants and trees collectively).

néír ír- *v.t.* ojvngcm asikokki vnamcm ibugnam jǔi to bathe a newborn baby for the first time.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

nékung *n.* ku:nc annc kanc, oyv:pc donam, yumra:lok ma:nc abangko úi a kind of wild creeper with sour leaves used as vegetable. {*bl. anné+ ku:né*}

nésang *n.* osang anc úi stepmother. {*bl. ané + osang*}

nésin (*redup. nésin-néin*) *n.* annc katc:la amo:lokcc sa:lennc mv:me:nc amvng jǔi young or small plants and herbs.

nésin-néin ⇨ **néi-néngan**

nésur *n.* otsur annc úi tender leaves. {*bl. anné + otsur*}

nétir *n.* ajji: ajji:nc ao katc:nc rogn pcrog jǔi a hen with its young chicks.

nébvng *n.* ko: bvnc (ajjo:nc ko:ncng) úi baby sitter (usually, a little girl).

ncbvr *n.* apv umbugnc rogn pcrog úi a young hen laying eggs for the first time.

nébír bo:bír- (*a:ba.*) *v.* annc nésurcm pc biré-birkurla du:nam; aipc mc:ponam úi to sway to and fro like tender leaves; to be overjoyed.

ncmVng *n.* annc kanc ajjo:nc amvng úi small leafy plants. {*bl. annc + amvng*}

-némpé *vl.suf.* sc:kai cdc m cdc mpc o:kai ko ikannammcm, manggom atv atvc cdc m cdc mpc ikannammcm-

bulum lukannanc gomnyob jǔi suffix added to a verb in the form *v.rt.* + *t.m.* + **némpé**) to denote the meaning of 'as if', 'as though'. {e.g. **ram-** 'to have a fever' + **dung** '*t.m.* (present progressive)' + **némpé** >**ramdu:némpé** '....' (to feel, to look, etc.) as if (someone) has a fever'; **si-** 'to die' + **yé** '*t.m.* (simple future)' + **bo** '(perfective aspect marker of verbs in the present and the past tense, but the imminence of an action in the case of verbs in the future tense)' + **némpé** >**siyébo:némpé** '.... (to look) as if (someone) is going to die', etc. **-némpé**, which is added to verbs, is to be described as a **né + émpé**. *cf.* **-émpé**, which is added to nouns and pronouns. Also ⇨ **kisapé**.}

néir- *v.t.* o:kaiycm manggom sc:kaimc nv:la dungkodokcc v:nmonam; (among rvsucm) amikc amo:lo:pc nvnga:nam; go:ru-menjcgc tvgnam moi talcngkolo akonc re:sa:la:bulu nangol gvnam amongcm anvrmonam, odokcc ri:mcrnammcm-pc imonam; o:kai atvc mrcmvgmopc cmna tornc attar talcngkolo mcge:la tcbcgnc o:kai ko jo:jebge:la nvngc-nvngkurnam jǔi to push something, causing it to drag along the ground, the floor, etc. (to push someone similarly, causing him/her to drag along the surface of his/her seat) ; to encroach upon an adjacent plot of land; to harrow soil already tilled by ploughing; to grind something by placing it on a hard surface and then

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- rubbing it with something heavy.
- ~**a:-** *v.t.* atv atvcm ncr̄la ara:pc gvmonam; among rvsucm ami amo:lo:pc a:monam ꞑꞑ to push something inside; to encroach on a neighbouring plot of land.
- ~**kan-** *v.i.* amongcm moikokki ncr̄nam agerém gerkannam ꞑꞑ (of tilled soil) to be right for harrowing.
- ~**ka:-/~kv-** *v.t.* o:kaiycm ncr̄la gvcrycji gvcрма:ji cdcmbulum kangkvnam; sc:kaikc among rvsucm amikc amo:lo:pc nnga:la kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to push something tentatively (to see if it moves, etc.); to encroach upon a neighbouring plot of land tentatively.
- ~**keb-** *v.t.* o:kaike manggom sc:kaimc ncr̄la okolai sungkenlo:bulu gvkebmonam ꞑꞑ to push something or someone to a corner.
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* moi ncr̄nam agercm lomna gernam ꞑꞑ to harrow tilled soil expeditiously.
- ~**ge:-** *v.t.* o:kaike dungkomla du:nc atv atvcm ncr̄la dungkodokkc gvcrmonam ꞑꞑ to push aside something that is causing an obstruction to a passage, some view, etc.
- ~**ngab-** *v.t.* moi ncr̄nam agercm geramnam ꞑꞑ to finish harrowing soil.
- ~**jeb-/~jcb-/~jem-/~jém-** *v.t.* moi ncr̄dolo atv atvcm moi kcv̄glo a:nam ꞑꞑ (of something) to get harrowed over.
- ~**ten-** *v.t.* moi ncr̄nam agercm lckoda inam ꞑꞑ to harrow tilled soil once more.
- ~**míg-** (*redup.* ~**míg-**~**síg-**) *v.t.* moi ncr̄la de:lumcmbulum omvgmonam; o:kaiycm ncr̄la rcmvgmonam ꞑꞑ to break lumps of earth into particles by harrowing; to grind something on a hard surface.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* ncr̄nam agercm inc; moi ncr̄nam agercm gercn ꞑꞑ one who (has) pushed, is pushing, is to push, etc. something or someone; one who harrows tilled soil.
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* o:kaike ncr̄la dungkodokkc la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to push something away from where it is.
- ~**pansu-** *v.t.* lckopc du:nc o:kai attar annyiko ncr̄la mcpansunam ꞑꞑ to push two things apart.
- ~**pumsu-** *v.t.* du:pansula du:nc o:kai attar annyiko ncr̄la mcpumsunam ꞑꞑ to push two things to adjacent positions.
- ~**pv:-** *v.t.* atv atvcm ncr̄la okolailo:pc pv:monam ꞑꞑ to push something to a certain distance or spot.
- ~**bad-/~bar-** *v.t.* o:kaike cdvko ncr̄pcnammcji cdcmpcnam bojcy:ngko ncr̄nam ꞑꞑ to push something beyond a point to which it was to be pushed.
- ncrvng** (*var.* **lcrvng**, **lckvng**) *n.* csvng amv:lok among talcngarpc du:nc tungkondc; o:kai do:yvngko kvsangkodc manggom o:kai agomko lusangkodc; migomlogbuluk ru:tumpc inc manggom ru:tumpc inckvdvngc ꞑꞑ the lower end, i.e. the base, of the trunk of a tree or a plant; the beginning of something (a story, an incident, etc.); the head or the heads of an establishment, a government, etc.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i l: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

né:ng *n.* milbong taniycmpcnam amvr-amo angugamla omma:ng ola:nc tani: (cdcmpc simvnlok ao ola:nckvdc manggom pctta:lok, sormonlok, tabvlogbuluk apv umla:nckvdc); lckopc du:bosula okum bomla donam lcgangc milbong taniyc la:nam nc:ng tani: (miycng) ꞑꞑ a female; wife.

~ **ami/tani:** *n.* mimc ꞑꞑ women.

ní- *v.t.* koiyangcm la:pagnam lcgangc galug-gasorc m asilo jv:la, sabon atvc m nodlvglá, tubnam-dv:namcbulu ꞑꞑ to wash clothes.

~**ko** *n.* galug-gasor nvnam ager gerko ꞑꞑ place for washing clothes.

~**kan-** *v.t.* (galug-gasorc koiyang a:nam lcgangc) nvpcnampc inam ꞑꞑ (of dirty clothes) to be time a piece of cloth were washed.

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* nvnam agercm ikinnam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to know how to wash clothes.

~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kai galug-gasorc m nvnamcm igornam ꞑꞑ to wash clothes quickly.

~**gcng** *n.* nvpcnam galug-gasorc m asilo jvngge:la tupko, dvngko clvng, csvng alcb atvc ꞑꞑ slabs of stone, wood, etc. used for washing clothes.

~**ngab-** *v.t.* galug-gasor nvnam agercm ingabnam ꞑꞑ to finish washing clothes.

~**ten-** *v.t.* (lcko nvnamdc aima:la o:kai galug-gasorc m) lckoda nvnam ꞑꞑ to wash once again (clothes remain-

ing unclean after the previous wash).

~**tcr-** *v.t.* galug-gasor nvnam agercm itcrnam ꞑꞑ to wash clothes for the last time.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* nvnam ager gercn ꞑꞑ one who washes clothes; washerman/washerwoman.

~**pa:-/~beg-** *v.t.* okolai galug-gasor nvnam agercm gerpa:nam ꞑꞑ to be required to wash clothes somewhere.

~**pu:-** (*redup.* ~**pu:-puru:-**) *v.t.* koiyang a:nc galug-gasorc m nvla narc:monam ꞑꞑ to clean dirty clothes by washing.

~**bíd-** (*redup.* ~**bíd-~sar-**) *v.t.* nvpcnam galug-gasorc m nvnam agercm gerbvdam ꞑꞑ to be done with the washing.

~**bín-** (*redup.* ~**bín-bírín-/~bín-bílín-**) *v.t.* ajjo:kosin koiyang kagcma:dopc, manggom aborkosin galug-gasor du:pagma:dopc, (galug-gasorc m) nvnam ꞑꞑ to clean clothes thoroughly by washing, or to leave no piece of cloth unwashed.

~**lí:-** *v.t.* galug-gasor nvnam agercm ilv:nam ꞑꞑ to be willing to wash clothes.

~**yir-/~yír-** *v.t.* galug-gasor nvnam agercm sc:kaimc moyvrnam ꞑꞑ to teach someone how to wash clothes.

~**yirsu-/~yirsu-** *v.t.* galug-gasor nvnam agercm moyirsunam ꞑꞑ to learn how to wash clothes or prac-

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

tise washing clothes.

nvg- *v.t.* ta:ng manggom jamnc atv atvlok jamnc atv:dc tani:lok manggom akon akon turnclok asvg ara:pc, adin ara:pcbulu gva:nam; jamnc o:kaikokki sc:kaikc amvrlo:bulu manggom o:kailok ara:lo nvnga:lvgnam; (cngo sogappc cmna) nvglubcm, kaliycmbulum asi ara:lo manggom bukad ara:lo olo tolo mca:lvgnam ꜛꜛ (of a thorn or a pointed object) to prick or pierce someone's body or something; (of someone) to pierce, prick, poke, etc. someone's body or something with a pointed object; to thrust certain kinds of fishing tools into water or mud (to catch fish).

~kalag-/~lag- (>**níkkalag-/níglag**) *v.t.* jamnc atv atvkokki o:kaiko nvgdolo nvggabma:nam ꜛꜛ to miss one's target while thrusting a pointed object into something.

~ka:-/~kí-/~kangkí- (>**níkkka:-/níkkí-/níkkangkí-**) *v.t.* atv atvcm nvglá (rcmagdaji tordagji, cdcmpinc o:kaiko) kangkvnam ꜛꜛ to pierce tentatively with a pointed object (to see if something is hard or soft, etc.).

~kin-/~ken- (>**nvkkín-/nvkken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (be:ji atvcm) nvgnam agercm ikinnam ꜛꜛ to know how to push (an injection, etc.).

~kur-(>**níkkur-**) *v.t.* matsikko, gvdvngko manggom jamnc atv atvko o:kaikolok kekonlokcc nvglvglá kekonpc gvko:monam; (okolai asic

bitkumsula gvpagma:pc du:ycmvlo:-bulu) asicm gvpagmonam lcgangc bittumncdcm atv atvkokki nvglá asi gvnanc arungko lenmonam ꜛꜛ to pierce or push a pointed object (weapon or tool) right through something; to make a hole or a channel by piercing somewhere with something (in order to let out water, when flowing water or rainwater gets blocked somewhere).

~ke- (>**nvkke-**) (*redup.* **~ke-~ye->nvkke-nígye-**) *v.t.* matsig, gvdvngkokkibulu nvglá sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko mokenam ꜛꜛ to kill someone or something by piercing with a pointed object.

~gab- *v.t.* atv atvcm nvglvglá okolai dogabla du:monam; ta:ngcbulu okolai nvglá nvkkodo du:nam ꜛꜛ to pierce something and hold it; (of a pointed object) to touch something or to get stuck, after piercing.

~sur- (>**níksur-**) (*redup.* **~sur-~yur->níksur-nígyur-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko (lukanpc, ga:ri:lok lo:ncm, a:m-pctucm mc:nam bostangcm-bulum) nvglá betsurmonam ꜛꜛ to make a hole in something (e.g. a tyre, a sack containing grains, etc.) by piercing it with a pointed object.

~sed-/~sedmínsu- (*redup.* **~sed-~yed-, ~sed-~yedmínsu-**) *v.t.* atta:r annyikolok attvng annyidc dogabmvsu-dopc akondcm akondo nvga:lvgnam ꜛꜛ to join one end of

something with one end of another thing by pushing one into the other.

~jog- (*redup.* **~jog~rog-**) *v.t.* nvgla sc:kaikc amvrcm manggom o:kaiko mojognam ꞑꞑ to cause a cut somewhere by piercing.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nané *adj.,n.* o:kaiko okolokki nvgla:dagji cdcmpinc nabjo:nc atta:rc (lukanpc, go:jic, gvdngcbulu) ꞑꞑ a pointed weapon or a tool for piercing or stabbing.

~né *adj.,n.* sc:ko akoncm manggom o:kaiko nvktoji manggom nvgdu:ji (bv); pigabmvlo, kcgabmvlo:bulu amvrcm okko nvgdagji, cdcmpinc atv atvc (lukanpc, joyingc, ta:ng kanc vsvngcbulu) ꞑꞑ one who pokes or pierces (someone or something); (something) that pierces.

~por- (>**nfkpor-**) (*redup.* **~por~yor->nfkpor-nígyor-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko (lukanpc, tangud akang) nvgla opormonam ꞑꞑ to break open something (e.g. a beehive) by piercing it with something.

~bur- *v.t.* (amongcm) o:kaikokki nvgla burmonam ꞑꞑ to render the soil loose by digging it up with something pointed.

~ríksu-/~rígmínsu- *v.t.* atta:r annyikolok akondok attv:dcn akondok attv:do nvggabra gvrvksumonam (lukanpc, lakke: annyikolok manggom kunta annyikolok attvng annyidcm

nvggabmvsunam) ꞑꞑ to push one end of something against one end of another thing (e.g. pushing the end of one finger or one post against the end of another finger or another post).

-níksu- *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko idolo sc:kaikc alc-alagcmbulum atv atvc nvgnamcm, pe:namcm-bulum lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote getting pierced, getting cut, etc. by a pointed or sharp object somewhere in the body while doing something. {e.g. **sam-** 'to trample something' + **níksu-** >**samníksu-** 'to get pierced or cut somewhere while trampling over something'; **sum-** 'to jump' + **níksu-** >**sumníksu-** 'to get pierced or cut by something pointed or sharp while taking a leap', etc. }

nvglub ⇨ **jurki**:

nwseg *n.* kouwcm bvnanc gasor ꞑꞑ scarf used for carrying a baby on the back, in the front or on the side of one's body.

-nvr- *vl.suf.* o:kai agerlokki atv atvcn anvrmonamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote turning something into small particles or bits by some action. {e.g. **yad-** 'to press and turn something (e.g. a lump of clay) round and round, keeping it between the two palms' + **nír-** >**yadnír-** 'to reduce something into small particles

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

by keeping it between the two palms and pressing and turning it round and round'; **tég-** 'to cut something' + **nír-** >**tégnír-** 'to turn something into small bits by cutting', etc. }

ní:- *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc alaglokki pigabla gvcrdopc inam jǔ to push.

~**a:-** (>**nínga:-**) *v.t.* (sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko) nv:la ara:pc gva:monam jǔ to push (someone or something) inside.

~**ér-** (>**níngér-**) *v.t.* nv:la dungkodokkc ajjo:ko gvcrronam ǔ to alter the position of something a little by pushing it.

~**ka:-/~kí-** (>**níngka:-/níngkí-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc nv:la kangkvnam jǔ to push something tentatively (to check if it is heavy or light, dead or alive, etc.)

~**ka:mínsu-** (>**níngka:mínsu-**) *v.t.* akonc akoncm nv:nam jǔ to push each other.

~**keb-** (>**níngkeb-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc nv:la sungkenlo:pc gvkebmonam ǔ to push something or someone to a corner.

~**gor-** (>**nínggor-**) *v.t.* nv:nam agerko igornam jǔ to push something quickly.

~**gan-** (>**nínggan-**) *v.t.* (ollungcmbulum) nv:la okolai etetkolo manggom among dungkolo gvganmonam jǔ to push (a boat) to a halt at a shallow place, at the bank

of a lake, river, etc.

~**gab-** (>**nínggab-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko otabma:dopc nv:tumnam; o:kaiko nv:la okolai kcgabmonam jǔ to prevent something from falling by holding it back by a pushing action.

~**sa:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko talc:pc manggom rvgdumpc gvdpoc nv:nam jǔ to push something upward, to the north or the east.

~**jeb-/~jéb-, ~jem-/~jém-** *v.t.* tcbcgnc atv atvc sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko nvnggabbomnam; sc:kaimc manggom simvknobulu alaglokki manggom atv atvkokki nvnggab-bomnam jǔ (of something heavy) to have someone or something pressed under it; (of someone) to press someone or something (an animal) down with one's hands or with something.

~**tog-** *v.t.* rvgdumlokcc rvkko:lo:pc o:kaiko nv:lvgnam jǔ to push something from the northern direction toward the south or from the eastern direction toward the west.

~**tab-** *v.t.* nv:la (sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko) otabmonam jǔ to cause (someone or something) to fall down by pushing.

~**tum-** *v.t.* otabyccncmpc manggom gvbadycncmpc inc taniycm manggom atv atvc nvnggabla otabmoma:nam manggom gvbadmoma:nam jǔ to prevent someone or something from falling down

- or moving forward by holding him/her/it back (with a pushing action).
- ~**dumsu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko nv:nam agercm gerdumsunam jǔú to give someone a helping hand in pushing something.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko nv:nam agercm inc manggom ipcnc úú one who pushes, or would push, something.
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* nv:la sc:kaimc gvpagmonam manggom o:kaiko la:pagnam úú to push someone or something away.
- ~**pansu-** *v.t. (redup. ~pan--ransu-)*
v.t. dvngka:-paka:mvnsunc taniycm manggom du:pumsula du:nc atv atvcm gvpansudopc nv:nam jǔú to push apart two individuals or groups fighting each other or two objects positioned adjacent to each other.
- ~**pumsu-** (*redup. ~pum--rumsu-*)
v.t. (tani: annyiko manggom atta:r annyiko) gvpumsudopc nv:nam jǔú to bring (two persons or two things) to adjacent positions by pushing them.
- ~**pen-** (*redup. ~pen--ren-*) *v.t.* (taniyc atv atvkokki manggom sittcbulu) nv:la okumcmbulum openmonam jǔú (of humans) to dismantle a house, etc. by pushing (with something); (of an elephant) to raze a house, some structure, etc..
- ~**mab-** *v.t.* (talc:pc gvbadla du:nc o:kaiko) nv:la gymabmonam jǔú to push something to a lower level.
- ~**rasu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko okolai nvnggabila du:rasumonam; otappc cmna inc vsvng atvcm o:kaiko nvnggabila otabmoma:nam; sc:kai otappc cmna idolo:bulu o:kaiko nvnggapsunam úú to lean something against a wall, a support, etc.; to prop something (e.g. a tree) to stop it from falling; to hold on to something to save oneself from falling.
- ~**led-** *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc talc:lokkc rumkv:pc gvdocp nv:nam jǔú to push someone or something down from a higher level to somewhere below.
- ~**len-** *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc ara:lokkc mo:ro:pc lendopc nv:nam jǔú to push something or someone out from somewhere inside.
- ~**líg-** *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc nv:la okolaipc gvmonam; o:kai ager lcgangc okolaipc gvlv:danma:nc sc:kaimc gvmonam to push someone or something forward; to force an unwilling person to go somewhere (to do something).
- ~**yag-** *v.t.* nv:la bareycmbulum moyagnam jǔú to break a portion of a wall, etc. by pushing.
- ní:pír** *n.* okumlo sekab ilvgnam lcgangc mv:dumlokkc kekon-kesakpc sodyv:dopc molvgnam vsvng manggom di:bang jǔú rafters used for roofing.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

P, p

P, p *n.* Mising mukté:lok vyj:nc abíg ꞑꞑ the tenth letter of the Mising consonants.

po-¹ *v.t.* íalok, jéyí:logbuluk pétumém, méyabém, épo atíém pednam ꞑꞑ to weave a basket, a fan, a winnowing tray, a sieve, etc., using bamboo or cane as material.

~**kan-** *v.t.* pétumém, éppom, méyabémbulum ponam agerém sé:kaimé pola léngkannam ꞑꞑ to show someone how to weave a fan, a winnowing tray, a sieve, etc., using bamboo or cane as material.

~**kalag-** ⇨ ~**mur-**

~**ka:-/~kí-¹** *v.t.* pétumém, éppom, méyabémbulum ponam agerém gerka:la (gerla:yéji gerla:ma:ji) ka:nam ꞑꞑ to try weaving a bamboo or cane basket, tray, fan, sieve, etc. (to see if one can do it).

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* pétumém, éppom, méyabémbulum ponam agerém gerkinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to weave things like cane or bamboo baskets, trays, sieves, etc.

~**kí-¹** ⇨ ~**ka:-**

~**kí-²** *v.t.* pétumém, éppom, méyabémbulum ponam agerém po:pé gerkínam ꞑꞑ to have previous experience of weaving things like

cane or bamboo baskets, trays, sieves, etc.

~**gor-** *v.t.* pétumém, éppom, méyabémbulum ponam agerém lomna inam ꞑꞑ to weave things like cane or bamboo baskets, trays, sieves, etc. expeditiously.

~**gab-** *v.t.* pétumém, éppom, méyabémbulum ponam agerém igabnam ꞑꞑ to weave things like cane or bamboo baskets, trays, sieves, etc. correctly.

~**ngab-** ⇨ ~**pín-**

~**sa:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ponam agerém isa:nam ꞑꞑ to begin to weave a certain item of cane or bamboo, such as a basket, a tray, etc.

~**sed-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ponamdé aji:la aji:ko bottémonan léngagé ponam agerém isednam ꞑꞑ (of weaving things like bamboo or cane baskets, trays, sieves, etc.) to weave some more, that which has already been woven being inadequate.

~**jo:-** *v.t.* pétumém, éppom, méyabémbulum ponam agerém ijo:nam ꞑꞑ to be skilled in weaving bamboo or cane baskets, trays, sieves, etc.

~**ten-** *v.t.* pétumém, éppom, méyabémbulum (léko ponamdé aima:la) lékoda ponam ꞑꞑ to weave a certain item of cane or bamboo, such as a basket, a tray, etc. once again, the one woven earlier not being good.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko ponam agerém gerné ꞑꞑ weaver of items like cane

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

- or bamboo baskets, trays, fans, etc.
- ~pín-/~pír-/~ngab-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ponam agerém ingabnam jǔ to complete weaving (something as mentioned above).
- ~mur-/~lag-/~kalag-** (*redup.* **~mur-~yar-**, **~lag-~sag-**, **~kalag-~yalag-**) *v.t.* pétumém, éppom, méyabébulum ponam agerém ilagnam jǔ to make a mistake in weaving a basket, a fan, a winnowing tray, a sieve, etc., using bamboo or cane as material.
- ~mo-** *v.t.* pétumém, éppom, méyabébulum ponam agerém sé:kaimé lulígla imonam jǔ to ask someone to weave, or engage him/her in weaving, a certain item of cane or bamboo, such as a basket, a tray, etc.
- ~mo:-** *v.t.* pétumém, éppom, méyabébulum ponam léngagé adíém pa:nam jǔ to have time or leisure to weave things like cane or bamboo baskets, trays, etc.
- ~yír-/~yír-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ponam agerém sé:kaimé moyírnám jǔ to teach someone how to weave things like cane or bamboo baskets, trays, sieves, etc.
- ~yirsu-/~yírsu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ponam agerém moyírsunám jǔ to learn how to weave, or practise weaving, things like cane or bamboo baskets, trays, sieves, etc.
- po-²** *v.t.* potin atílo adnam agomém ka:la bé:dopé nappa:lok lulennam manggom okkom attagji édém bé:dopé lulenma:pé ka:bomnam ũ to read. {L (?) <As. clipped to **po-**}
- ~ko** *n.* ponam agerém iko jǔ place for reading; a school, a college, etc.
- ~kan-** *v.t.* o:kai potinko manggom potinkolo adnam o:kaiko sé:kai popé ainam ũ (of a book or contents in a book) to be suitable for someone to read.
- ~ka:-/~kí-¹/~kangkí-** *v.t.* o:kai potinko manggom potinkolo adnamko ponamém ikínám jǔ to read a book, or a certain content in a book, to find out its theme, quality, etc.
- ~kí-²** *v.t.* o:kaiko (lukanpé, do:yarém) ponamém po:pé ikínám jǔ to have had read something (say, a novel) before.
- ~kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* ponam agerém ikinnám ũ to know how to read.
- ~go ~tin** *n.* iskul, kolej atílo:bulu ko:kangé poridopé la:lennam potin ũ a textbook. {*neol.*}
- ~gor-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ponamém igornám ũ to read something quickly.
- ~sa:-** *v.t.* potin atíém ponamém isa:nam jǔ to start reading a book.
- ~tin** *n.* popénám atí atí adnamém tulapa:dlo sopala, édém pirge:-omge:la:bulu la:lennám jǔ books.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~né** *adj.,n.* potin ponam agerko iné ũ (one) who reads, is reading, etc. a book; a reader (of a book).
- ~ban-** *v.t.* sé:kai akonémpénám bojeya:ngko ponam ũ (of someone) to read more than someone else.

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ́/; í → /í/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

~mo-¹ v.t. o:kaiko ponam agerém sé:kaimé lulíglá imonam ꞑꞑ to ask someone to read something, or engage someone in reading something.

~mo-² v.t. o:kaiko polí:né sé:kaimé ponam agerém imonam ꞑꞑ to permit someone to read something.

~mo:- v.t. o:kai potinkobulu ponam agerém inané adíém pa:nam ꞑꞑ to be able to make time to read something.

~rug n. okodém léko pokabo:ji édé ꞑꞑ that which has been read already.

~líng n. ponamém ilí:nam ainang ꞑꞑ the willingness or desire to read (i.e. to receive education).

~lí:- v.t. ponam agerém ilí:nam ꞑꞑ to desire to read (i.e. to receive education).

~yír-/~yír- v.t. ponam agerém sé:kaimé iyírnám ꞑꞑ to teach someone how to read.

~yirsu-/~yirsu- v.t. sé:kai ponam agerém iyírsunám ꞑꞑ to learn how to read something or practise reading something.

-po- vl.suf. o:kai ageré gerponammém lukannané gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote something being pleasurable, nice, easy, etc. to do. {e.g. tí:- 'to drink' + po- >tí:po- ; 'to be nice to drink' ; yub- 'to sleep' + po- >yuppo- 'to be nice to sleep', etc.}

poi n. (aglínggam-la:bulu sé:kaimé o:kaiko ludolo manggom sé:kaiké agomém ludolo) amin minma:pé édílai aminémpé lunam gompír ꞑꞑ word used sometimes in place of the

name of a person (to whom, or about whom, one is speaking somewhat angrily).

poisang (var. poisar) n. (anírné manggom tulapa:dlok monam) murkong ꞑꞑ money; paisa (Indian coins of low value) {L <As. }

poi dandari: n. asilo du:né arainé tapum abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of aquatic worm.

poida:- v.i. bottépe mé:sunam ꞑꞑ to be vain; to be conceited.

~nam vl.n.

~né adj., n. bottépe mé:suné ꞑꞑ conceited (person).

poirang n. bukadlo a:mém pidlíglá inam a:m aríg ꞑꞑ rice crop grown by sowing rice seeds on muddy soil. {L <As. }

poura n. parpé ainé ésíng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of tree suitable for use as firewood.

poka dug- v.i. sulli:lo, mo:rong amo:lo:bulu araipé la: kétpo:pé abíg bíglá abíg abíglok sé:kai sé:kai dugla, odokké akoné ménla so:man mannam abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of game (usually played by children or adolescents on sands or in open spaces) in which some players run along the sides of a rectangular figure and some try to catch them, running diagonally.

~nam vl.n.

~né adj., n. poka dugnam so:mannammém iné ꞑꞑ players who participate in a game as described above.

poktíng (var. popótíng) n. pé míkpé

idopé ímígnam ambín jǔ ground rice;
rice powder.

pokpoli: *n.* annédém oyí:pé donam
ésíng abangko jǔ a kind of plant with
leaves that can be used as vegetable.

pog-¹ *v.i.* dungkolokké manggom
dakkolokké sumnam; (asinébulu)
sumyí:- sumsa:nam jǔ to hop or leap
(from a stationary position); (of the
heart or arteries) to beat.

~**a:-** *v.i.* pogla okolai ara:lo:pé
gía:nam jǔ to hop or leap into (a
hole, an enclosure, etc.)

~**kí-** (>**pokkí-**) *v.i.* pognamém
ikínam ǔ to leap by way of a trial.

~**kub-** (>**pokkub-**) *v.i.* talé:pé
ka:sa:la dongkolokké amo:lo
akiyém tígabra bumtogla do:nam ǔ
to lie, turning upside down.

~**gab-** *v.t.* pogla sé:kaimé manggom
o:kaiko ogabnam jǔ to land on some-
one or something by leaping.

~**sa:-** (>**poksa:-**) *v.i.* pogla talé:pé
gísa:nam; dungkodokké sumsa:nam;
o:kaiko ipé émna lídémpé
daksa:nam ǔ to jump upward on to
a platform, a train, a bus, etc.; to leap
up; (*fig.*) to decide suddenly to do
something.

~**ji:-/~jí:-** *v.i.* pogla asilo suma:nam
ǔ to jump into water.

~**tab-** (>**poktab-**) *v.t.* pogdolo
o:koiyém poktubla otabmonam jǔ
to cause something to fall down by
hitting it while leaping.

~**datsu-** (*redup.* ~**dad--ratsu-**) *v.t.*
pogdolo odad-oratsula kinam jǔ to get
hurt owing to a bad fall when leap-

ing.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* pognamém iné jǔ (some-
thing or someone) which/who leaps,
is leaping, etc.

~**níksu-** *v.t.* pogdolo nabjo:né
manggom radné atí atí allémbulum
nígnam manggom pe:nam jǔ to get
pierced or cut in the leg, etc. by a
pointed or sharp object by landing
on or hitting such objects while leap-
ing.

~**pí:-** (>**pokpí:-**) *v.t.* pogla
mo:ténggampé (poggapkodo:pé)
pí:nam jǔ to reach a certain spot
after traversing quite a distance by
leaping.

~**bo:-** *v.t.* o:kai talé:lok pogla gínam ǔ
to leap over something.

~**bad-/~bar-** *v.t.* édíko
pokpénamméji, édém béjeyangko
pognam; sé:kai pognamém ibadnam
ǔ to leap and reach a spot or mark
beyond what one is supposed or ex-
pected to; to go leaping for a longer
duration than someone should.

~**ban-** *v.t.* (tani: manggom simvnc)
akoné akonémpéyam bojeya:ngko
mo:té:pé pognam jǔ (of someone or
of some animal) to traverse a
greater distance by leaping than
someone or something else.

~**bum-** *v.i.* lamkuém talé:pé, akiyém
kéíkpé ila bumtogla do:nam jǔ to lie
down with the belly on the floor and
the face kept down.

~**len-** *v.i.* okolai ara:lokké pogla
mo:ro:pé gílenam jǔ to come/go out

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long
vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/
followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

leaping from somewhere inside.

pog-² *v.i.* (kopag, guyéng atílok) a:ye e:lennam ꞑꞑ (of bananas, areca palms, etc.) to begin to fruit.

~**gor-** *v.t.* (kopag, guyéng atílok) a:yé e:len-gornam ꞑꞑ (of bananas, areca palms, etc.) to fruit early.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* a:yé e:lenné ꞑꞑ fruiting (bananas, areca palms, etc.).

~**pog-** *vl.suf.* asipé iné manggom alumné atí atíé mégé:nanélok nabberlo:pé bi:namém lukannané gomnyob; asiébulu usa:la kirnanélok talé:lok bidlednammém lukannané gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote a container being filled to its brim, or a liquid boiling over. {e.g. **bi-** 'to be full' + **pog-** >**bi:pog-** '(of a container) to be filled to its brim'; **u-** 'to boil' + **pog-** >**upog-** 'to boil over', etc.}

poga *n.* go:ru-menjég atíém lí:polo paglínám manggom rínnané léngagé kenam ríbí ꞑꞑ a twined rope put round the neck of a cow or a buffalo or for tying cattle to a peg, etc. {L<As.}

Pogag *n.* Misi:lok opín amin abangko ꞑꞑ name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

pongkog (*var. ra:dang, orpong*) *n.* o:kailok kídísu ꞑꞑ middle; midpoint.

pongkang *n.* tonruglokkém lékoda tonlennam asiémpé igamné apong ꞑꞑ diluted rice beer (obtained after extraction of the concentrated part).

poso- (*var. péso-*) *v.t.* sé:kai manggom atí atíé simopéké, dí:péké, gampéké, jirpéké émna:bulu mé:lomsunam ꞑꞑ to be afraid ; to fear.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* atí atíko aima:pé ipéké émna mé:lomsuné ꞑꞑ fearful; lacking in courage.

poso (*var. péso*) *n.* mc:lomsunam ꞑꞑ fear.

~**kono** *n.* mé:lom-ka:lomsunam ꞑꞑ fears of any sort.

posolang *n.* kopag amí:lok arangké oyí:pé dola:nam atag ꞑꞑ the soft inside of the trunk of a banana tree that may be used as a vegetable. {L<As.}

potolong (*var. potulung*) *n.* kekonkesakpé alé tua:lígla milbong taniyé lébí:lo:pé pí:dopé génam abangko ꞑꞑ shorts. {L<Eng. *pantaloon*s}

pota *n.* amongém aíké émna lula:nané sorkaré binam kagoj ꞑꞑ a document concerning lease of land by the government; a license for a gun. {L<As.}

potag- *v.t.* bedné galug-gasorém-bulum betkolo angu gainém talé:lo ilígla bednédém omkabnam ꞑꞑ to patch (clothes).

potad- *v.t.* sé:kaimé o:kaike lubinam; akon akonémbulum o:kai agomko kinmonam ꞑꞑ to inform; to notify.

potikang *n.* apo:pé mola:nam atí atíém asi molusula kirla odo asidok mikkiém asipé dí:kumsumola la:lennam tí:nam abangko ꞑꞑ a liquor brewed and distilled. {L<As.}

potin *n.* atí atí adnamém tulapa:dlo sopala, édém pirge:-omge:la:bulu la:lennam ꞑꞑ books. {*neol*}

potum (*var.* **pétum**) *n.* o:kaiko ménané léngangé di:bang aserlokki yaopé bi:samma:dopé ponam abangko ꞑꞑ a wickerwork basket.

pod- (*var.* **por-**) *v.t.* (di:bang manggom ésingém) araipé atag atakpé imonam ꞑꞑ to split (bamboo or wood) lengthwise.

~ke- (>**potke-**, **porke-**) *v.t.* di:bang, ésing atíém porla atagmonam ꞑꞑ to split a piece of bamboo or wood lengthwise into two parts.

~nam *vl.n.*

~né *adj.,n.* ísingém manggom di:bangém pornam agerém iné ꞑꞑ (one) who splits bamboo or wood.

~míg- (*redup.* **míg-~síg-**) *v.t.* ísingém manggom di:bangém aji: aji:né atakpé idopé pornam ꞑꞑ to split a piece of bamboo or wood into many parts.

podong (*var.* **pédong**) *n.* do:mírtokké oledné asi ꞑꞑ rain.

podí: *n.* ri:ri:kokki tungkondém nappang kadopé, odokké tungkondém ajebdopé monam, ongo togabnané atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of thorny fish trap with a mouth at one end and with the other end being closed conically.

pon- *v.t.* o:kaiyé kínggí:dopé ríbíkokki yénggabnam ꞑꞑ to tie something with a rope.

~kalag-/~mur-/~lag- *v.t.* ponnam agerém imurnam ꞑꞑ to tie something

wrongly.

~kin-/~ken- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* ponnam agerém ikinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to tie something.

~gor- (>**pon-gor-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko ponnam agerém lomna inam ꞑꞑ to tie something quickly.

~gab- (>**pon-gab-**) *v.t.* atí atíé sarma:dopébulu ponnam ꞑꞑ to tie something (so that it does not loosen).

~gu:- (>**pon-gu:-**) *v.t.* ponnamém igu:nam ꞑꞑ (of something) to be convenient to tie.

~ten- *v.t.* léko ponnamé aima:la lékoda ponnam ꞑꞑ to tie something once again.

~nam *vl.n.*

~né *adj.,n.* o:kaiko ponnamém inédé ꞑꞑ one who ties something.

~yir-/~yír- *v.t.* o:kaiko kapé ponpénamméji dém sé:kaimé léngkannam ꞑꞑ to teach someone how to tie something.

~yirsu-/~yírsu- *v.t.* o:kaiko kapé ponpémmeji dém moyírsunam ꞑꞑ to learn how to tie, or practise tying, something.

ponta- *v.i.* bortanam ꞑꞑ to be broad.

~nam *vl.n.*

~né *adj.,n.* bortané ꞑꞑ broad.

~bad- *v.i.* o:kai atta:ré (lukanpé, génam-bomnamé-bulu) édíko pontapénaméji, édém bojéya:ngko pontanam ꞑꞑ (of something, e.g. clothes) to be broader than it should be.

~ban-/~ya:- *v.i.* o:kai atta:ré akoné akonépénam bojéya:ngko pontanam

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

ú (of one thing) to be broader than another thing.

ponta *n.* atí atíém bortakampé kínam jú breadth.

pondiya:- ⇨ **a:riya:-**

ponme:- *v.i.* pontama:nam; borme:nam ú to be narrow.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* borme:né ú narrow.

~**bad-** *v.i.* o:kai atta:ré (lukanpé, génam-bomnamé-bulu) édíko ponme:pénaméji, édém bojéya:ngko ponme:nam ú (of something, e.g. clothes) to be narrower than it should be.

~**ban-/~ya:-** *v.i.* o:kai atta:ré akoné akonépénam bojéya:ngko ponme:nam ú (of one thing) to be narrower than another thing.

popur (*var.* **pépur**) *n.* atí atíém lígla lé:napé joyí:logbuluk ponam ajjo:né pétum abangko ú a kind of small basket woven with cane or bamboo strips.

popte: *n.* pipoliyémpé iné a:ye e:né ma:né abangko jú a kind of creeper bearing fruit that resembles long pepper.

poptíng ⇨ **poktíng**

Pobang (*var.* **A:tum**) *n.* Pa:id opínlok gu:mín ú deity of the 'Pa:id' clan of the Misings.

pobin *n.* pérog manggom ake péttá:lok tukkulo ajebge:la outpé lenné adinémpé iné jú a cock's comb or such outgrowths on the heads of some birds.

pom- *v.t.* o:kaiyé (lukanpé, ambíném)

rémagmonam légangé asilo ji:nam ú to soak something (e.g. rice grains) in water.

~**gor-** *v.t.* lomna pomnam jú to soak quickly. ~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**pom-** *vl.suf.* o:kaiko appíngé itoka émna édílai rémaggampé ludolo luté:nam gomnyob ú suffix added to an appropriate verb root while asking (somewhat politely) an entire group of people to do something. {e.g. **ger-** 'to do something; to work' + **pom-** + **to** >**gerpomto** '(All of you,) please do the work'; **du:-** 'to sit or to stay somewhere' + **pom-** + **to** >**du:pomto** '(All of you,) please stay (here)', etc.}

por- ⇨ **pod-**

porog (*var.* **pérog**) *n.* donam légangé manggom konam légangé o:nam péttang abangko ú cock or hen.

~ **kog-**, ~ **kag-** *v.i.* do:nyi sa:ma:dapé yummé lounsa:pé émna ido ayírlo pérogé alíngém bé:monam ú (of cocks) to crow.

porog tapen *n.* (a:ye bé:sunapé ainé agléng lénné) ajji:né ésíng abangko jú a kind of plant (the twigs of which may be used to brush teeth).

porang *n.* ongo togabnané légangé di:bangkokki tungkon-tu:sakpé ajebdpé rínnam abangko jú a kind of bamboo fish-trap with two flat ends.

porikang *n.* atí atíém taula manggom imola sé:kaiké kinnam-kinma:nam atíém ka:nam ager jú examination; test. {L<As.}

porpiyam (*var.* **porpam**) *n.* abu:né di:bangém takpi:-tangngokopé porkege:la piso kéigdo odokké bénéralé:lo ayarpé molígnam di:bang aléb ꞑꞑ layer of bamboo, split into four or five pieces and used horizontally and lengthwise just below the surface layer of the raised platform of a Mising house.

pormoti *n.* ésíng a:yebulu oledopé manggom atí atíém begdopé gélignam ésíng manggom di:bang attung ꞑꞑ a projectile (usually a short piece of split wood or bamboo) thrown by the hand to hit a target. {L<As.}

Polong *n.* Misi:lok opín amín abangko ꞑꞑ name of a Mising clan (used as surname).

Polung Sobo (*a:ba.*) *n.* éso-émpé idag émna mé:nam uyuko ꞑꞑ a god imagined in the shape of a domesticated gayal.

po:-¹ ⇔ **dopso:-**

po:-² *v.t.* sé:kai ké manggom o:kailok talélo gasor atíém aborpé lé:lígnam ꞑꞑ to spread a piece of cloth, a scarf, etc. (over someone or something).

~**tub** *n.* (né:ng taniyé) mittugém pongkabsunané andé:né gasor ꞑꞑ a scarf (used by women) for covering the head.

~**tupsu-** *v.t.* mittugém gasorlokki pongkapsunam ꞑꞑ to cover one's head with a scarf.

~**rum-** *v.t.* sé:kaimé manggom atí atíém ajjo:kosin ka:begma:dopé gasor atíém po:lígnam ꞑꞑ to cover

someone or something fully with a scarf, a piece of cloth, etc.

~**lvg-** *v.t.* sé:kaimé manggom o:kai talé:lo gasorémbulum ilígnam ꞑꞑ to spread a scarf, a piece of cloth, etc. over someone or something.

po:-³ *v.t.* amigém miksa:nam, miktognammé-bulu ꞑꞑ to move one's eyelids and the pupils up or down.

~**sa:-** *v.t.* amigém talé:pé po:nam ꞑꞑ to move the eyelid(s) and pupil(s) up.

~**tog-** *v.t.* amigém kéikpé po:nam ꞑꞑ to move the eyelid(s) and pupil(s) down.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**lad-** *v.t.* sé:kai amigém migladnam ꞑꞑ to open one's eyes wide; *v.i.* sé:kai ké amigé migladnam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to have eyes that become large and prominent when opened.

~**po:-** *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko gernam po:pé: akon o:kai agerko gernamém, manggom akonc o:kai agerko gernam po:pc sé:kai agerdém gernamém, lukannané gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote doing something before doing anything else or doing something ahead of some other person. {e.g. **tad-** 'to listen to something' + **po:-** >**tatpo:-** 'to listen to something before paying attention to other things'; **o-** 'to give birth to a child' + **po:-** + **nam** >**opo:nam-** '(someone) born before someone else', etc.}

po:sum po:mín (*a:ba.*) *n.* sinc-mo:bolok amin ꞑꞑ names of dead persons.

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- po:jog-** (*var.* **pa:jog-**, **ri:jog-**) (*redup.*
po:jog-po:re:-, **pa:jog-pa:re:-**,
ri:jog-ri:re:-) *v.i.* simín- sike: asígé,
galug-gasorébulu bangkí bangkí
i:namé gílusunam ꞑꞑ to be parti-
coloured.
~**nam** *vl.n.*
~**né** *adj.,n.* i:jog-i:re:né ꞑꞑ parti-
coloured.
- po:nyog** *n.* katpé émna ta:suglo
manggom po:borlo ilígnam po:ro
apong arug ꞑꞑ the fermented rice,
mixed with burnt chaff and straw,
put into a straining pot for straining.
- po:nung** *n.* Miripé ila sé:kai daggéla
a:bang ba:bola, alag gaksedminsula
Adi:kídaré so:nam maksong abangko
ꞑꞑ a form of dance amongst the
Adis of Arunachal, in which some-
one in the role of a shamanistic priest
leads the singing, and the participants
dance to the rhythm of the song,
forming a chain by joining their
hands.
- po:pé** *adv.* gíné adílo; lekkem; atí atíem
mége:la; akonémpénam ipo:la
(o:kaiko inam) ꞑꞑ earlier; before (do-
ing something); ahead of (someone).
- po:tod** ⇨ **jo:jibíling**
po:tub ⇨ **po:-**²
- po:ni** *n.* o:kaiko imurnam légangé
takamé mé:yinsudopé kumsunam
ager ꞑꞑ an atonement rite.
- po:pi**¹ *n.* tupunné la: línggamné anné
kané, atabné a:ye e:né, ma:né amíng
abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of creeper bearing
large pods containing hard, round,
and somewhat flat, seeds).
- po:pi**² *n.* onno kénané légangé monam
atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of spindle for
spinning yarns.
- popvr** *n.* alab kané dé:né, akke po:jok-
po:re:né, ka:poné tapum abangko ꞑꞑ a
butterfly.
- po:bor** *n.* po:ro apong tonnané légangé
di:bangkokki ponam botténé potum
abangko ꞑꞑ a large conical basket
made from split slices of bamboo,
for straining rice-beer (of the kind
brewed by adding burnt chaff and
straw to rice).
- po:bin** *n.* pirme:ge:la ajebné, kamponé
ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of small,
somewhat flat, fish.
- po:ber** *n.* talé:lo ta:ng géné purtagémpé
iné éngo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of small
fish.
- po:ro** *n.* (Orunasol-lok régam akke la:
Misingé monam) apo: légangé
monam apinlo ampém la:
amrongém lékopé romge:la
yonlusula monam apong abangko ꞑꞑ
a variety of rice beer of dark or dark-
yellowish colour (brewed by the
Misings and some tribes of
Arunachal by adding burnt chaff and
paddy stem hay to half-cooked rice).
- Po:rag** *n.* dígin arígém la:si:- mosi:nam
lédípé mibu daglígla, mibo bola,
bojepakko doman-tv:manla, ni:tom-
maksong so:manla, dítag dítaglo,
tagnyi tagnyilo, tagum tagumlo
manggom tangngo tangngolo
Misingé inam gí:dí ꞑꞑ a Mising
post-harvest festival marked by
abundance of feasting, singing and
dancing, entertainment of guests,
ceremonial performance by a *mibu*,

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

the Mising priest, etc. which is observed annually, biennially, triennially or quinquennially. {Note: As it is a highly expensive festival, holding it depends on the success or failure of crops for the rural community. For the same reason, it is not held annually}

po:re: *n.* egelo sumté:lígma:pé angupé tíge:la talé:lo omlígla:nam gamig jǔa strip of cloth, containing a floral motif, which can be stitched on to a woman's lower garment, instead of weaving such a motif into the garment itself.

po:lo *n.* yummém do:mírto lenla loladmoné jǔ the moon.

~ **kar-** *v.i.* po:lo sinam lédípe lékoda lenkunam jǔ (of the new moon) to appear.

~ **si-** *v.i.* po:lo bu:pídolokké lo:yingkola: lo:pi: lédí lédílo po:lodé do:mírto lenma:nam jǔ to be the last lunar day of the dark fortnight.

~ **sinam** *n.* po:lo bu:pídolokké lo:yingkola: lo:pi: lédí lédílo po:lodé do:mírto lenma:né longé-yumé jǔ the last lunar day of the dark fortnight.

~ **po:lolo** *adv.* takam po:lolo jǔ every month.

~ **bu:pí-**, ~ **lo:pí-** *v.i.* po:lo kardokulokké lo:yingko la: lo:pi:lok lédí lédílo po:lo alumla lennam, odokké aipé kangkanpé yumélo loladnam jǔ to be full moon.

~ **bu:pí**, ~ **lo:pí** *n.* po:lo kardokulokké lo:yingko la: lo:pi:lok lédí lédílo alumla lenné, aipé loladmoné, po:lo jǔ full moon.

~ **med-** *v.t.* mo:pí yallo po:lom yí:tidnam (odokké, édémpila meddo adílo do:mírto po:lo du:daggom loladma:pé inam) jǔ to be lunar eclipse.

~ **mednam** *n.* mo:pí yallo po:lom yí:tidnammé (odokké, édémpila meddo adílo do:mírto po:lo du:daggom loladma:pé inamé) jǔ lunar eclipse.

~ **ye-**, ~ **yé-** *v.t.* édílai édílai lé:bangémpé inné po:lom yé:rinam jǔ (of the moon) to be encircled by a rainbow-like ring at night occasionally.

po:lad- ⇒ **po:-**³

po:yub *n.* okolai du:rasunané légangé bare: kama:dopé monam ajji:né tase okum jǔ a small temporary thatched shed with a slanted top and without walls.

pa-¹ *v.t.* (tabVC) régnam; (péttangébulu) nappa:lokki nígnamémpé ila démgabnam jǔ (of snakes) to bite; (of birds) to peck or strike with the bill.

~ **ka:mínsu-** *v.t.* (tabié manggom péttangé) akondé akondém panam jǔ (of snakes) to bite each other, or (of birds) to strike each other with the bills.

~ **ke-** *v.t.* (tabié) pala o:kaiko manggom sé:kaimé mokenam; (péttangé) pala o:kaiko mokenam jǔ (of a snake) to kill someone or something by biting, or (of a bird) to kill something by striking (with the bill).

~ **ka:-/~kí-/~kangkí-** *v.t.* (péttangé)

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ:/; í →/i:/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

o:kaiko pala ka:nam ꞑꞑ (of a bird) to peck something tentatively.

~**jog-** (*redup.* ~**jog-~rog-**) *v.t.* (péttangé) atí atíém pala mojonam ꞑꞑ (of a bird) to cause a cut mark, or cut marks, by striking with the bill.

pa-² *v.t.* jéyingém, pi:rompiné ajji:né ésingémbulum yoktungkokki tégnam; yoktu: manggom botténé yoksikkokki kéra:lokké atí atíém téglígnam; tégna-labnané atí atíkokki ésingém tégla ollung atíém monam ꞑꞑ to cut with a large knife plants with small stems like cane, reeds, etc. ; to cut something from close with a knife ; to carve a log of wood into something (such as a boat, an oar, a mortar, a pounding stick, etc.).

~**kalag-** *v.t.* yoktung-yoksíg atíé panam attardém begma:nam ꞑꞑ to miss the mark while cutting something.

~**ka:-/~kí-/~kangkí-** *v.t.* pala (pananéde raddagji radma:ji, panam attardé rémagdagji tordagji, édémpiné atí atíko) kangkínam; ollungkobulu pala kangkínam ꞑꞑ to cut something by way of a trial (to check if the tool used to cut is sharp or blunt, or if the thing proposed to be cut is hard or soft, etc.); to try one's hand at carving a boat out of a log of wood.

~**kum-** *v.t.* jéyingémbulum pala mékumnam ꞑꞑ to cut plants like canes, reeds, etc. and stock.

~**kur-** *v.t.* o:kaiko pala arung kamonam ꞑꞑ to cut a hole in something.

~**ke-** *v.t.* alumge:la bottané manggom bottagamné apí-a:ye atíém (lukanpé, bélang a:ye, parotapa, jogonangémbulum) pala tagnyikopé imonam ꞑꞑ to cut something (e.g. a jackfruit, a pumpkin, a gourd, etc.) into two parts.

~**kí-** ⇨ ~**ka:-**

~**god-** *v.t.* o:kaiko pala mogodnam ꞑꞑ to cut something to make a mark.

~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kaiko panam agerém lomna inam ꞑꞑ to cut something quickly.

~**gab-** *v.t.* yoktung-yoksígém-bulum okolai téggabnam ꞑꞑ to cut something with a knife and make the latter stick there.

~**sod-** (*redup.* ~**sod-~yod-**) *v.t.* (joyvngém, pi:rombulum) pala osodmonam ꞑꞑ to cut something (a piece of cane, reed, etc.) into two or more pieces, or to hack a plant (such as a sugarcane, a walling reed, a small tree, etc.) down.

~**san-** *v.t.* o:kaiko (joyíngém, pi:rom, ajji:né ísingémbulum) pasodla sanmonam ꞑꞑ to allow something (e.g. plants like canes, reeds, etc.) to dry by hacking them down.

~**su-** *v.t.* o:kaiko panam agerém aíé inam ꞑꞑ to cut something oneself.

~**sur-** *v.t.* ara:lo asi manggom asiémpé iné atíé kané otungém, kí:língém, apíémbulum pala arung kamonam ꞑꞑ to cut a hole in something hollow (e.g. a pitcher, a coconut, etc., containing water or some liquid inside).

~**jog-** (*redup.* ~**jog-~rog-**) *v.t.* pala

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

o:kaiko mojnogam; o:kaiko padolo sé:kaimé mojnogam ʉ́ to make a mark on something by cutting; to cause a wound on someone's body (inadvertently) while cutting something.

~**joksu-** (*redup.* ~**jog--roksu-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko padolo aím mojnogam ʉ́ to cut oneself somewhere in the body while cutting something.

~**jo:-** *v.i.* ésing atíém tégla:-pala ollungém manggom atí atíém aipé mokinnam ʉ́ to be adept in carving a log or piece of wood into something (such as a boat, an oar etc.).

~**tu:-** *v.t.* pala intu:monam manggom andé:monam ʉ́ to cut something into two or more pieces or to shorten it by cutting off a portion.

~**tu:-~yu:-** (*redup.* of ~**tu:-**) *v.t.* arainé atí atíém téktu:-tégyu:la attungém bojéko imonam ʉ́ to cut a long object into several pieces.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko panam agerém inédé ʉ́ (one) who cuts, is cutting, etc. something (with knives).

~**míg-** (*redup.* ~**míg-** ~**sig-**, ~**míg-~sig-**) *v.t.* pala o:kaiyéom omígmonam ʉ́ to turn into very small pieces or particles by cutting.

~**rum-** *v.t.* ésing, nesin-néin atíém pala o:kaiko orummonam ʉ́ to cut down standing plants, creepers, etc., making them fall over something and cover it fully.

~**lig-** *v.t.* yumrangém pala lamtém molíngam ʉ́ to make a path or a

way by clearing the required track in a wooded area (especially by cutting down underwood).

~**yag-** *v.t.* (étor atíém) pala oyagmonam ʉ́ to break open some part of a wall, a fence, etc by cutting.

~**yin-** *v.t.* uryinma:né o:kaiko pala moyinnam ʉ́ to shape something well, making it smooth, by cutting. {⇒*Note* at the end of **tég-** for the words for different ways of cutting.}

pa-³ *v.t.* sé:kaimé dí:nam ʉ́ to beat someone.

~**ka:mínsu-/~mínsu-** *v.i.* dínka:mínsunam; luka:mínsunam ʉ́ to fight each other; to quarrel.

pa-⁴ *v.t.* (bo:l légdolo, yéngka:mínsudolo:-bulu) akonké alélo légabla bím otabmopé émma sé:kai aíké aléko lagbíglökké lakkepé manggm lakkelökké lagbíkpé lénam ʉ́ (especially, in games like football, wrestling, etc.) to kick someone in the legs, moving one's foot sideways with some force.

~**gab-** *v.t.* sé:kaimé alékokki léggabnam manggom sogabnam ʉ́ to hold someone with the legs.

~**tab-** *v.t.* sé:kaimé alékokki pala otabmonam ʉ́ to bring someone down by kicking him/her in the legs, moving one's foot sideways with some force.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.n.* sé:kaimé alékokki panamém inédé ʉ́ (one) who kicks, has kicked, etc. someone with the

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ:/; í →/i:/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

legs sideways with some force. {*cf.* **tu-** and **lé-/lég-**}

pa-⁵ *v.rt.* ~**kéréb-** *v.i.* simínlok a:réngébulu kérékuri:nam ú (of the horns of an animal, etc.) to be curved like a spiral.

~**tog-** *v.i.* a:réngébulu kéíkpé gítognam ú (of horns) to grow downward. {*Note:* **pa-⁵** pertains to the growth of things like horns, ears, etc. in a certain direction, but its meaning becomes explicit only if some suffix, as shown, is added to it.)

Pao *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ú name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

-pai- ⇔ **-pa:-³**

paijema *n.* ígí:lokké alé lékitpé pí:dopé longpe:némpé génam, bosorgamné gainlok omnam abangko ú pajamas. {L < As.}.

paudar *n.* migmo asígé ka:pogamdopé yonsunam, manggom angkiré namnyí:ma:dopé amíro pidlíksunam, kampoge:la namponé poktíng abangko ú talcum powder. {L < Eng. *powder*}

paunten *n.* siyayém ara:lo píligge:la bojérungko adnamém adla:nané attar abangko ú a fountain pen. {L < Eng. *fountain*}

pakug¹ *n.* sompalok kuglenné akug ú the layered coating of a kind of acid fruit.

pakug² *n.* adnam atí atíém kekonkesakpé petkabnané bíggod ú brackets. {*neol.* for the parenthe-

sis, braces and square brackets- (...), {...}, [...] }

pakur ⇔ **kuyab**

pakkom¹ *n.* aipé outpé dé:la tatpopé kabné ajji:né péttang abangko ú a species of song-bird, which sings sweetly in late spring (popularly called the Indian nightingale that sings 'make-more-pekoe' .

~**-pagbo**, ~**-pagbom** *onom.* (Misingé tatkampé) pakkomlok kabnam ú the 'make-more-pekoe' song of the Indian nightingale.

pakkom² *n.* annédém kuse:re:pé donam manggom pamla:bulu apin dodolo doté:nam ajji:né amíng abangko ú a kind of wild plant, the leaves of which are said to have medicinal properties (known to reduce high blood pressure).

paksong (*var.* **maksong**) *n.* dí:namém dí:lík-palíkkampé, ni:tom-da:diyém moté:lígla, taniyé alagém aré-arkurla, allém daé-dakurla, ígíngém tíré-tírkurla:bulu gernam ager ú dance.

~ **so:-** *v.i.* dí:namém dí:lík-palíkkampé, ni:tom-da:diyém moté:lígla, taniyé alagém aré-arkurla, allém daé-dakurla, ígíngém tíré-tírkurla:bulu inam ú to dance.

~ **so:nam** *vl.n.* maksong so:nam agerém inam ú dancing.

~ **so:né** *adj., n.* makso: so:nam agerém iné (manggom inédé) ú dancer.

paksurung ⇔ **kunjurug**

pakpe: (*var.* **akpe:**, **akpem**, **ape:**,

agbe:) *n.* lakkeyémpé ila lékopé du:né kopag a:yé ʃú a hand of bananas. {*bl.* **kopag + akpe:**}

pag-¹ *v.t.* ríbíkókkibulu o:koiyémm oggabnam ʃú to tie a rope around something; to tie a knot with a rope, etc.

~**kalag-/~lag-/~mur-** (>**pakkalag-/paglag-/pagsmur-**) *v.t.* kapé pakpénamméji édémpe pagma:nám ú to make a mistake in the act of tying something or making a knot.

~**kin-/~ken-** (>**pakkin-/pakken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* o:kaiko pagnamém manggom ríbí pagnam agerém gerkinnam ʃú to know how to tie something with a rope or how to make a knot.

~**god-** *v.t.* o:kaiko pagla atí atíém mogodnam ʃú to tie something by way of marking a place, an object, etc.

~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kaiko pagnam agerém lomna inam ú to tie something quickly.

~**gab-** *v.t.* osarma:dopé, oledma:dopébulu o:kaiko pagnam ʃú to fix, to make something hold, etc. something by tying it; to tie a knot with a rope.

~**gid-** *v.t.* o:kaiko kínggí:pé bugidla pagnam ʃú to tie something tightly; to tighten a knot.

~**sa-** (>**paksa-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko kévglo lé:ma:pé okolai talé:lo paggabla lé:nám ú to keep an object somewhere above by tying it to something.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko pagnam agerém

inédé ú (one) who ties, has tied, etc. a knot with a rope, etc.

~**tum-** (>**paktum-**) *v.t.* onno, ríbV atíé atí atílok gíkurma:dopé manggom araipé bíbélénla du:ma:dopé attí:dém paggabnam ʃú to tie a knot at one end or the middle of a thread, rope, etc. to prevent it from getting through an opening, a hole, etc. or from hanging loose.

~**yed-** *v.t.* ríbíkókkibulu o:kaiko kekon-kesakpé yedla pagnam ʃú to tie a rope, etc. all around something.

pag-² *v.t.* (luman-gamla lunam agomlo) o:kaiyémm bojéko pa:nám ; o:kaiyémm mola:nám ʃú (jocular) to make a big gain; to be able to do something.

~**kan-** (>**pakkan-**) *v.t.* (luman-gamla lunam) sé:kai o:kai agerko gerlangkannam ʃú to look as though someone will succeed in doing something.

~**kan-sikané** (>**pakkan-sikané**)! (sé:kaimé lure:la lunam) o:kaiko gerla:péma:né taniyé agerdém gerlangaryé-némpé ila dagédakkurnam ʃú (used to taunt someone who comes forward to do something beyond his/her capacity) as though he/she is capable (of doing it)!

~**kv-** (>**pakkv-**) *v.i.* sé:kai o:kai agerko aipé kangkanpé manggom kvnggí:pakpé ila:dag émna lunam ʃú (generally used in praise of a person) to be extremely capable.

~**kíné** (>**pakkíné**) *adj.,n.* o:kai agerko aipé kangkanpé manggom kínggí:pakpé gerla:né (sé:kai) ʃú

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

extremely capable.

~**ban-/~ya:-** *v.t., v.i.* o:kai agerko akonémpénam kangkan-ya:pé manggom kínggí:ya:pé gernam; atí atíém akonémpénam béjeyangko pa:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to be more capable than another; to do better than another in some action; to gain (something) more than another.

pag-³ (*var.* **beg-**) *v.t.* ablígnam, gélígnam atí atíé okolailo begnam manggom o:kaiko abgab, gégabnam ꞑꞑꞑ (of gunshots, arrows shot, stones thrown, etc.) to hit something.

-pag-¹ *vl.suf.* o:kai agerkokki atí atíém manggom sé:kaimé dungkodokké kamoma:namém lukannané gomnyob ꞑꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote removing something or someone from its/his/her present location or position, disposing of, causing the disappearance of, etc. something. {e.g. **yob-** 'to throw' + **pag-** >**yoppag-** 'to throw away'; **ko-** 'to sell' + **pag-** >**kopag-** 'to sell off something'; **la:-** 'to take' + **pag-** >**la:pag-** 'to remove something from some place; to remove someone from a position being held presently', etc.}

-pag-² *vl. suf.* o:kaiyé bojerungko manggom kínggí:pé atí atípé idag émna:bulu lukannané gomnyob ꞑꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb or adjective to intensify its meaning. {e.g. **botté-** 'to be big' + **pag-** >**bottépag-** 'to be very big'; **gvpo:-** 'to go ahead (of others)' + **pag-** >**gvpo:pag-** '(of a group of people

who are going somewhere) to be right in the front, etc.}

-pag³ *suf.* sé:kaiyo:, o:kaiyo:, atí atío: émna:bulu lunané gomnyob ꞑꞑꞑ suffix used with different classes of words to denote 'only'. {e.g. **siló** 'today' + **pag** >**silopag** 'only today'; **no** 'you' + **pag** (>**no:pag**), 'only you'; **botté-** '(one of the meanings) to grow up' + **mílo** '(conditional) if' + **pag** >**bottémílo:pag** 'only if (someone) grows up', etc.}

pagor ⇔ **panyur**

Pagun *n.* (Ohomiyang agomlo minkampé) íyíngko lang akoné po:lo amin ꞑꞑꞑ name of the eleventh month of the calendar followed in Assam and some other states of India. {L <As.}

pagné *n.* sé:kaiké íra:lo ager gerya:bila turla du:né né:ng ami ꞑꞑꞑ female slave; maidservant.

pagbo *n.* sé:kaiké éra:lo ager gerya:bila turla du:né milbong ami ꞑꞑꞑ male slave; manservant.

Pagro *n.* Misi:lok tani: kané ope: abangko ꞑꞑꞑ name of a subgroup of Misings.

pagli: *n.* among ara:lo aíné ti:né ali: abangko ꞑꞑꞑ sweet potatoes.

pagyong *n.* among ara:lo araipé aíné ma:yong abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a variety of yam with a somewhat long and straight tuber.

pagyi: *n.* alum alumla du:né sí:pagém yuanlokki abla rémagmonané i: ꞑꞑꞑ a bow made specifically for scutching cotton. {*bl.* **sí:pag + i:**}

pagyum *n.* asíglo:bulu rémíg rémígné

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

- ta:ngémpé igamné du:né ésing abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of tree with prickled bark.
- Panggvng** *n.* Misi:lok opín amin abangko ꞑꞑ name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).
- pangke:** (*var.* **me:rang**) *n.* amo:lo ngénggo:né pirme:né tapum abangko ꞑꞑ an ant.
- pasum** *n.* asi a:mangko amo:lo inam oyíng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of vegetable plant.
- pasur** *n.* anupé e:lenné sompa ꞑꞑ a kind of acid fruit (named **sompa**) at its tender stage. {*bl.* **sompa** + **otsur**}
- panyang** *n.* yumra:lo sa:nc di:ba:lok appvngcmpcnam bcttcya:nc di:bang abangko ꞑꞑ the largest variety of bamboo growing in the wild.
- panyur** (*var.* **pabar**, **pagor**) *n.* sompalok arangké (dumíd mosula:nané) belabnéde ꞑꞑ slippery, glutinous substance found inside the acid fruit (named **sompa**).
- Patiri:** *n.* Misilok opín amin abangko ꞑꞑ a Mising family name (used as a surname).
- pati:** *n.* yubgc:nané légangé doipati:kokkibulu ponam punam abangko (émpu) ꞑꞑ a large mat woven with the mat-rush. {L.<As.}
- patung** *n.* angkC:lo la: lamkulo ta:ng kanC atabnc Onggo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of flat fish with prickles on the top and the bottom.
- patég** *n.* dopso:nc, sc:kaimc tckkc-pakenc taniycmbulum tumla lngko ꞑꞑ jail. {L.<As.}
- patéd** *n.* gomyarlo du:nc agomc du:tednamcm léngkanné bvggotko ꞑꞑ a comma. {*neol.*}
- pad-** *v.i.* asié téla okolaipé bidnam; (simvn a:réngébulu) ara:lokké lennam ꞑꞑ (of rising waters) to overtop and flow across a certain portion; (of horns of animals, etc.) to push through the skin.
- ~kur-** (>**patkur-**) *v.i.* a:né manggom sikur asié padla lumma:pé lé:nam amo: talé:lok bidla o:ríngkolo:pé bidla gínam ꞑꞑ (of rivers and streams) to flow over an unsubmerged stretch of land (and flow on to relatively low-lying areas).
- ~len-** *v.i.* (simín a:réngé manggom ísing ammobulu among ara:lokké) sa:lennam ꞑꞑ (of horns of animals) to surface; (of seeds of plants) to sprout.
- pad-** *vl.suf* alélok gíla, dé:la, dugla, égla:bulu taniyé manggom atí atíe okologji gínamém lukannané gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote someone or something (an animal, birds, etc.) walking, running, flying, etc. past a particular place. {e.g. **dé:-** 'to fly' + **pad-** >**dé:pad-** '(of birds or flying things) to fly past a particular place'; **gí-** 'to go/come' + **pad-** >**gípad-** '(of someone) to go past, i.e. cross, a certain place', etc.}
- padum** *n.* pakugém papagnam sompa ꞑꞑ the remaining part of a kind of acid fruit (called **sompa**) after the layered coatings have been chopped

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

off.

pan- *v.t.* tola lé:nam é sablo, ékkérlo, kurpanlolo:bulu gíkepsula lenlangkuma:pé inam jǔ to get caught in a net, a (fishing) hook, a trap, etc.

~**kan-** *v.t.* é sablo, kurpanlo:bulu atí atíé gíkepsukannam jǔ to look as though something (i.e. a prey) will get caught (in a trap, a net, etc.).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

panang (*var.* **panéng**) *n.* yumra:lo sa:né, pi:torémpé iné, réyígné di:bang abangko jǔ a species of bamboo resembling reeds.

pansu- *v.t.* o:kaiko sé:kaibínyi manggom sé:kaibulu orpansunam ũ (of two or more persons) to divide something between, or amongst, themselves.

~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lomna orpansunam ũ (of two or more persons) to divide something between, or amongst, themselves quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

-pansu-¹ (*redup.* ~**pan-**~**ransu**) *vl.suf.* o:kai agerkokki atí atíém akodokké annyikopé manggom annyidémpénam bojeyangkopé imonammém lukannané gomnyob; lékopé du:né taniyé manggom simín-péttangébulu angu angupé gínamém, manggom o:kai agerkokki bulum angu angupé gímonammém, lukannané gomnyob jǔ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote turning something into two parts or more by some action, or two or more persons, animals, birds, etc.,

who/which are together, parting company, or causing them to be separated from each other by some action. {e.g. **ser-** 'to tear something' + **pansu-** >**serpansu-** 'to tear something into two or more parts'; **or-** 'to divide something' + **pansu-** >**orpansu-** '(of two or more people) to share something between, or amongst, themselves'; **dé:-** 'to fly' + **pansu-** >**dé:pansu-** '(of two or more birds) to fly in different direction after being together'; **nv:-** 'to push' + **pansu-** >**nv:pansu-** 'to push apart two persons or groups of persons involved in fighting, or to push apart two things. }

panji (*var.* **ponjikang**) *n.* oko takaré kapikolo du:ji, ainé longé, aima:né longé -- édémpiné bangkí bangkí agomé du:né potin; tagir jǔ an almanac; divination.

~ **ka-** *v.t.* panjikoki tagir ka:nam ũ (especially of an astrologer) to divine with the help of an almanac. {L <As. }

panjiri *n.* a:m abangko jǔ a variety of paddy crop.

papi *n.* ísíném araikampé labyé- tagyé mílo:bulu atakpé lenné ajji:né intung ũ a small and flat slice of wood.

~ **dumbab** *n.* vsv:lokki monam tubyab ũ a wooden comb.

papv *n.* pítané a:ye e:né ma:né ísín abangko ũ a kind of creeper bearing large fruit.

pabar ⇔ **panyur**

pabur- *n.* yaka-mugyub-ge:la ngosíg

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

kama:né a:réng géné ongo abangko
 ũ a variety of brownish dark catfish.

pabe *n.* némvng abangko ũ a kind of grass.

pabv *n.* ege sumdolo:bulu paksetmínsunam onnolok talé: manggom kéíkpé lenla du:né attung; édémpé nínglenla du:né onno jũ the unclipped ends of threads, especially when two pieces are joined, on a piece of newly woven cloth; similar unclipped threads seen on clothes.

pam- *v.t.* kamro, kopag, talíng atflok ékkamlo kun-ge:la émé ara:lo yula o:kaiyémm numonam jũ to roast something by wrapping it with green leaves and burying it in hot ashes under burning charcoal.

~kin-/~ken- *v.t.* o:kaiko pamnam agerém gerkinnam ũ to know how to roast something in hot ashes under burning charcoal by wrapping it with green leaves, etc.

~gor- *v.t.* pamnam agerém lomna inam jũ to roast something quickly in hot ashes by wrapping it in green leaves, etc.

~ten- *v.t.* (o:kaiko léko pamnamdé aima:la) lékoda pamnam jũ to roast something once again in hot ashes by wrapping it in green leaves, etc.

~nam *vl.n.* pamnam (donam atta:ré) ũ (an item of food) roasted in hot ashes under burning charcoal by wrapping it in green leaves.

~né *adj.,n.* o:kaiko pamnamém inédé ũ one who roasts, has roasted, etc.

something in hot ashes under burning charcoal by wrapping it in green leaves.

par-¹ *v.i.* dubori: manggom ajji:né néi-néngané amo:lo sa:la, léppír pírgabla, bojébonnam jũ (of grasses and small plants) to strike root somewhere, grow and spread.

~a:- *v.i.* ajji:né néi-néngané parla o:kai ara:lopé a:nam jũ (of grasses or small plants) to grow somewhere and spread in.

~kan- *v.i.* (amongé rémagla:bulu) amo:lo sa:né ajji:né nci-ncnganc bojébonkannam jũ to look as though something, such as grasses and small plants, will spread (owing to the soil being soft, etc.).

~gor- *v.i.* atí atíé lomna parnam ũ (of grasses and small plants that have struck root and grown somewhere) to spread quickly.

~gab- *v.i.,v.t.* (lelíkkolo manggom okolaiké dénga:la) néi-néngané appír pírgabnam jũ to strike root in the ground where a plant (a tuft of grass or some other plant) falls or is planted.

~son-/~yon- (*redup.* ~son--yon-, ~yon--son-) *v.i.* amíng akolokké kékon-kesaglo:pé parla gínam jũ (of grasses, etc.) to keep striking root and spreading from one spot to another.

~sa:- *v.i.* parnamcm isa:nam jũ (of grasses, etc.) to begin to spread.

~jo:- *v.i.* o:kai néi-néngané airu:pc lomna lomna parnam jũ (of grasses,

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etc.) to spread fast.

~**tid-** *v.t.* nci ncnganc talc:lo parla o:kaiycm ka:begmoma:nam jũ (of grasses, etc.) to cover something by growing and spreading over it.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* léppír pírgabla bojéla gíné (néi néngané) jũ (grasses, etc.) that strike root and spread.

~**rum-** *v.t.* néi-néngané okolai dungko-dakkolo:bulu appí:lo parla takkom-nammémpé ibomnam jũ to grow all over something or some place, covering it altogether.

~**ríksu-/~rígmínsu-** *v.i.* o:kai nci ncnganc kekon-kesaglokkc parla pongkoglo okolai du:vgmvnsunam jũ (of grasses, etc.) to spread from two different directions and be together at one place.

~**yon-** ⇨ **son-**

par-² *v.t.* ímícm dormonam; csingcm vmvlo molvgla ugmonam jũ to make a fire; to burn firewood.

~**ab-/~am-/~ngab-** *v.t.* okolai du:nc vsing appv:dcm parnam jũ to burn all the firewood (in a stock).

~**ko** *n.* émé dormoko jũ place for making a fire.

~**kan-** *v.i.* émé dormokannam; (vsngc or la:bulu) émélo romkannam jũ to be time for making a fire; (of firewood) to be suitable for burning, being sufficiently dry.

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* vsngcm parla ímícm dormokinnam jũ to know how to make a fire, using firewood.

~**gor-** *v.t.* ímícm lomna parnam ũ to

make a fire quickly.

~**gab-** *v.t.* vmmcm dorgabmonam ũ to cause firewood, charcoal, etc. to catch fire.

~**gu:-** *v.i.* (atv atv vsngc) parpc ainam jũ (of some wood) to be good for use as firewood.

~**ngab-** ⇨ ~**ab-**

~**nyí:-** *v.i.* (o:kai vsngc) parpé aimana:nam jũ to be difficult or troublesome to make a fire (because of the firewood not being dry, the charcoal being wet, etc.)

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* ímíém dormoné manggom ésingém romné (sé:kai) ũ one who makes, is to make, etc. a fire; one who burns, is burning, etc. firewood.

~**po-** *v.i.* (o:kai ísingc) aipc dorjo:nam jũ (of some firewood) to burn easily.

~**bín-** (*redup.* ~**bín--bírín-**) *v.t.* (parpé émna lé:nam ísingébulu) asongkosin kagéma:dopé appí:dém parpagnam jũ to exhaust (the whole stock of firewood) by burning.

parong *n.* detpcrí: ũ the domestic pigeon. {L <As.}

parotapa *n.* ajjí:dolo gege:la pítdolo kampokuné oyi:pé donam pvtanc tapa a:yc; odok ma:nc amvng jũ the white gourd melon.

parvng (*var.* **pétkog, ncngcl**) *n.* Mising okumlok dungko karédém jonggabla du:dopé amo:lo di:lígnam di:bang manggom ésing attung ũ short wooden or bamboo piles used to sup-

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

port the raised platform of a Mising platform dwelling.

palcng oyíng *n.* díngíno inam anné oying abangko ꞑꞑ the garden spinach. {L<As.}

paycg *n.* atí atíém (anguru:pc, dopcnam guyc-pa:ncmbulum) ycglá bomnané gasor attung ꞑꞑ a piece of cloth used as a bag (especially for carrying betel nuts and betel leaves) by intertwining the two ends.

pa:-¹ *v.t.* (mama:nam o:kaiko) sé:kai okolai tíbegnam; (manam atv atvc) sc:kai okolailo mabegnam; arvg ila a:m atvc, manggom atv atv agercm gerla murkongc, avkpc inam; ongo makapc gvla onngom sogabla:nam; ꞑꞑ to get; to find; to obtain; to receive (a letter, etc.).

~ko (>pangko) *n.* atí atíém mabekko ꞑꞑ place where something is found or one can get something.

~gor- (>panggor-) *v.t.* (gerpc cmna manam agercm, okolailokkc mclvgnam atta:rcmbulum) lomna pa:nam ꞑꞑ to get a job, to receive a mail, etc. quickly.

~so- *v.t.* atí atíém okolai bojéko pa:ma:nam ꞑꞑ (of something) to be scarce.

~dí *n.* atv atvc okolai pa:nané adí ꞑꞑ the right time or season for getting something somewhere.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj., n.* sé:ko o:kaiko pa:pénéji manggom pa:toji (bí) ꞑꞑ one who gets or receives something.

~po:- *v.t.* o:kaiko pa:nam po:pé

manggom sc:kaikémpénam po:pé o:kaiko pa:nam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to get or receive something before getting or receiving something else or ahead of someone else.

~bad-/~bar- *v.t.* sé:kai atí atíém éddíko pa:pénamméji dém bojéyangko pa:nam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to get or receive something in excess of what one should or deserves.

~ban- *v.t.* sé:kai atí atíém akonémpénam bojéyangko pa:nam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to get or receive something more than someone else.

~latku- *v.t.* sc:kaimc po:pc binam manggom sc:kai rakula:bulu bompagnam atv atvc pangkunam ꞑꞑ to get back (something lent to, or stolen by, someone).

{Note: **pa:-¹** can be added to other verb roots to form compound roots.

⇒ **-pa:-¹**}

pa:-² *v.t.* atv atvc sumnam légangé onnokídí:dém araipé sorlenla mosí:nam ꞑꞑ to make the warp ready for the loom.

~ko (>pangko) *n.* ege pa:nam agerém gerko ꞑꞑ place for making the warp ready for the loom.

~kan- (>pangkan-) *v.t.* atv atvc sumnanc lcgangc onno pa:nam agerém gerkannam ꞑꞑ to be time for making the warp ready for weaving something.

~kin/~ken- (>pangkin-/pangken) *v.t.* ege pa:nam agerém gerkinam ꞑꞑ to know how to make the warp ready for the loom.

~gu:- (> panggu:-) *v.t.* okolai ege

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pa:nam agerém igu:nam ǰǰ (of some place) to be convenient for making the warp ready for the loom.

~**ngab-** *v.t.* ege pa:nam agerém gerabnam ǰǰ to finish making the warp ready for the loom.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ege pa:nam agerém inédé ǰǰ one who makes the warp ready for the loom.

~**bo-** *v.t.* ege pa:nam agerém sé:kaimé gerbonam ǰǰ to help someone in making the warp ready for the loom.

~**mur-/~lag-** *v.t.* ege pa:nam agercm idolo o:kaiko imurnam ǰǰ to make a mistake in setting the warp (in weaving).

~**lusu-** *v.t.* bangkí bangkí pé i:né onnom molusula ege pa:nam ǰǰ to make the warp ready for the loom, mixing threads of different colours.

~**yir-/~yír-** *v.t.* ege pa:nam agerém sé:kaimé moyírnám ǰǰ to teach someone how to set a warp for the loom.

~**yirsu-/~yírsu-** *v.t.* ege pa:nam agerém moyírsunám ǰǰ to learn how to set a warp for the loom.

pa:-³ *v.t.* o:kai atta:rcm akon talé:lo ako, manggom ake talé:lo akkem, lé:lvgnam ǰǰ to pile one thing upon another or one layer upon another.

~**kum-** (>**pangkum-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko pa:la mckumnam ǰǰ to pile up something and stock.

~**sa-** *v.t.* o:kaiko outpé pa:nam ǰǰ to pile up something.

~**jem-/~jcm-** *v.t.* atí atíém o:kai talé:lo pa:lvglá ojcmmonám ǰǰ to pile

one thing or one layer on another, putting pressure on the thing or the layer below.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* pa:nam agerém gerné manggom gerpéné ǰǰ (one) who piles, would pile, etc. something.

~**rum-** *v.t.* talé:lo atv atvém pa:lvglá o:kaiko ka:begma:pé imonám ǰǰ to cover something by piling other things on it.

-pa:-¹/-beg- *vl.suf.* atv atvko pa:namcm lukannanc légangé akon gompír lédílo lutc:lvgnam gomnyob ǰǰ the verb root **pa:-¹** added to another verb root like a suffix to denote getting, finding, receiving, etc. something. {e.g. **ma-** 'to search' + **pa:-** >**mapa:-** 'to find something after a search'; **do-** 'to eat' + **pa:-** >**dopa:-** 'to find somewhere (food, especially a particular item of food) to eat'; **mí:-** 'to think' + **pa:-** >**mí:pa:-** 'to think and find something, i.e. to remember something', etc. **-pa:-¹** is the same verb root as **pa:-¹** used as a suffix, helping thus to form compound roots.}

-pa:-² *vl.suf.* o:kaiko ipé iyé émna lukannané gomnyob ǰǰ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote an obligation to do something. {e.g. **dug-** 'to run' + **pa:-** >**dukpa:-** 'to have to run'; **dar-** 'to keep awake' + **pa:-** > **darpa:-** 'to have to keep awake', etc.}

-pa:-³ (*var. -pai-*) *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko gernamdé germurma émna lukannané gomnyob ǰǰ suffix added

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

to an appropriate verb root to denote the social or moral propriety of an action. {e.g. **la:-** '(here) to marry a girl' + **pa:-** >**la:pa:-** 'to be socially proper to marry a certain girl' ; **lu-** 'to say something' + **pa:-** >**lupa:-** 'to be proper to say something', etc. }

pa:i (*var.* **pa:yi**, **ba:boi**, **ba:bi**) *n.* (gognam) abulok ame:né bíro; anélok ame:né bírmélok milbong; cdcmpc gognam akon akonc úú (vocative) uncle i.e. father's younger brother or mother's younger sister's husband; any other person of similar relationship status addressed as such. {*cf.* **abboi**}

Pa:id *n.* Misi:lok opín amin abangko úú name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

pa:sokoyang (*var.* **pa:sikonyog**, **pa:sikoyom**, **taseko:yém**, **mesako:yém**) *n.* yakanéla: lí:né gílusuné, dígdopé te:né, pangke: abangko úú a mildly poisonous, blackish red variety of ant.

pa:sag *n.* okolaipé gídolo tulíksula lamkulo:bulu gébomnam, jéyingkokki ponam sogon abangko úú cane bag carried on the back.

Pa:sar *n.* Adiyé la: Misi:lok opín amin abangko úú name of an Adi-Mising clan (used as a surname).

Pa:si *n.* orunasollok Adi:kvdarlok ope: ako úú name of a subgroup of the Adi tribe of Arunachal.

Pa:sung *n.* Misi:lok opín amin abangko úú name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

pa:jog- (*redup.* **pa:jok-pa:re:-**) *v.i.*
⇒ **po:jog-**

Pa:nyang *n.* Adiyé la: Misi:lok opín amin abangko úú an Adi-Mising clan name (used as a surname).

pa:tang *n.* kekon-kesag appí:pé amongé dungkomla bidlenma:pé du:nc bojcnnc asi úú a pond; a lake.

pa:tang oyíng *n.* jikong amo:lo sa:né oyi:pé donamv:ng abangko úú a kind of wild herb that can be used as a vegetable.

pa:tang ísíng *n.* pa:tang ru:ilo sa:né, píme:né a:ye e:né, yaopé bottéma:né, ísíng abangko úú a kind of shrub, bearing small fruit and growing on the banks of ponds, etc.

pata: takkír *n.* pa:ta: ru:ilok asilo manggom asi kéra:lok amo:lo sa:né, doyémflo kunge:né takkír otsurémpé iné, ajji:né ísíng abangko úú a kind of plant, growing in shallow water or on wet land on the banks of ponds, etc., with the stem having a slightly sour taste.

Pa:tvr *n.* Misi:lok opín amin abangko úú name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

Pa:dam *n.* Orunasollok Adi:kídarlok ope: ako úú the name of a subgroup of the Adi tribe of Arunachal.

Pa:di: *n.* Misilok opín amin abangko úú name of a Mising clan (used a surname).

Pa:dun *n.* Misi:lok opín amin abangko úú name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

pa:dum pangke *n.* kidopé, odokké

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bí:sanggedopé régné, tamig abangko
 úú a kind of mosquito, capable of
 causing slight pain and swelling by
 biting.

pa:n *n.* guycng lédílo donam dígre:né
 anné abangko, odoké odok ma:né
 amíng jǔú the betel leaf. {L.<As.}

pa:pug *n.* anupc poglennc kopag a:ye
 lang cdc m yedlubla takkomnc pakug;
 guyclogbuluk a:yc e:lendolo
 a:yekvdv:dcm takkomla du:nc pakug
 manggom guyc annclók amwngcm
 yetkabnc pakug jǔú spadix of banana
 trees; the spathe of areca or other
 palms, or lower broad part of the leaf
 of an areca palm, sheathing the
 stem.

pa:pug lépír (*a:ba.*) *n.* pa:pugcm pc
 vnc lcpum jǔú calf (of one's leg) shaped
 like a banana spadix.

pa:m *n.* okumlokké mo:té:pé
 okumébulum molígla yumé-
 longgém du:lígla, aríg-ísíng moko jǔú
 farm (where one or more persons
 of a family resides temporarily for
 purposes of farming activities), lo-
 cated away from home. {L.<As.}

Pa:me: *n.* Misi:lok opín amin abangko
 jǔú name of a Mising clan (used as a
 surname).

Pa:ro (*var. Pa:ru*) **a:-/sa:-/gag-** *n.*
 mibuc dagnamém idolo bv uyu
 amo:pc pv:la uiycm, sc:kaikc
 yallombulum rvksula, luposula:bulu
 bv:sin uiycmpc inam; (uyu amo:lo
 yedolo, pongkokkolo, mibué kortag
 taglígla aipc aglíng sangkampc)
 sc:kai avcm motumsula:-ma:pc

kvnggv:pakpc aglvng sa:nam úú (of a
 shaman amongst the Misings) to
 attain a supernatural state of being
 when he is possessed and turns
 oracular; (of someone) to be uncon-
 trollably angry (like a Mising shaman
 at one point in his possessed state).
 {*Note:* According to a popular in-
 terpretation, **Pa:ro** or **Pa:ru** is the
 name of the supernatural being, who
 possesses the shaman at the climac-
 tic point during his performance. }

pa:l *n.* nangolé amongcm gurbomdoc
 nangol atfí:lo molígnam, atabge:la
 radnc yogír attung úú a ploughshare.
 {L.<As.}

Pa:yun *n.* Misi:lok opín amin abangko
 jǔú name of a Mising clan (used as
 surname).

Pa:yCng *n.* Misi:lok opín amin abangko
 jǔú name of a Mising clan (used as a
 surname).

pi- *v.t.* sc:kaikc migmolo:bulu kidopé
 lakpolokki démgabnam; (**yapa**
 gompír lédílo lumílo) lakpo annyidém
 dénggab-mvnsomola bé:monam úú to
 slap someone; (when preceded by
 the word **yapa**) to clap.

~kom-/~kab- *v.t.* o:kai aru:lo alagém
 pigabla mokomnam jǔú to cover a
 hole, a pit, etc. with the hand.

~kan- (*redup. ~kan-~kan-*) *v.t.*
 (sé:kai aglíng sa:moné agerkobulu
 gernam légangé bím) pinamém
 ikannam jǔú (of someone who has
 done something annoying) to de-
 serve a slap.

~kalag-/~lag- *v.t.* o:kaiko pigabdolo

- manggom sc:kaimé pidolo alagé gɫagnam ʃú to fail to hold something with the hand; to miss the target while slapping someone.
- ~**ka-** v.t. o:kaiko alag lakpolok tvabla ka:nam (ramnc tani:lok tuptcm ka:namcm) ú to examine something by placing one's palms on it (as when checking how hot someone's forehead is when he/she has a fever).
- ~**kin-/~ken-** v.t. yapa pinam agerém ikinnam ú to know how to clap.
- ~**ku-** (redup. ~**ku:-~ra:-**) v.t. alag lakpolokki pigabla o:kaiko moku:nam ú to disturb a still object by touching it.
- ~**ke-** v.t. yapa pinamémpé ila, manggom lakpom okolai pigabla, o:kaiko (lukanpé, tayíngém, tamigémbulum) simonam ú to kill something (e.g. a fly, a mosquito, etc.) by a clapping action, or by hitting the palm against a surface.
- ~**kv-** v.t. sc:kaimc pila kangknam ú to slap someone and see (what follows).
- ~**gab-** v.t. alaglokki o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc sogabnam; lakpom okolai lé:lvgnam ʃú to hold someone or something with the hands; to place one's palms on someone or something.
- ~**gcng** n. alagém léngko manggom pigapko ú a thing or a spot to rest one's hands on or to hold on to.
- ~**gc-** v.t. alagém okolai lé:nam manggom pigabnam ʃú to rest one's hands on, or to hold on to, something.
- ~**tab-** v.t. atv atvé m alaglokki motubla otabmonam ú to cause something to fall (down) as a result of one's hands hitting it inadvertently or hitting it with the hands deliberately.
- ~**tub-** v.t. atv atvé m alaglokki motubnam ú to hit something with the hands inadvertently.
- ~**dad-** (redup. ~**dad-~rad-**) v.t. sc:kaimé kínggv:pé, odokkc bojéko pinam ʃú to slap someone forcefully and repeatedly.
- ~**nam** vl.n.
- ~**nc** adj.,n. pinam agerém inédé ú one who has slapped someone.
- ~**rasu-** v.i. (oledma:dopc manggom oletpc cmna idolo) o:kaiycm pigabla oledma:nam manggom otabma:nam ú to hold on to something to prevent oneself from falling down.
- ~**ya-** v.t. (sc:kaikc kera:lo du:la:bulu) tamigcm, tayíngcmbulum alaglokki mcn-ya:nam ú to (be by someone's side and) drive away with the hands as flies, mosquitoes, etc. that trouble him/her.
- ~**ya:su-** v.t. (sé:kaimé dénggab-dé:yabné tayíng atíém) alaglokki pila aié mén-ya:sunam ú to drive away with the hands flies, mosquitoes, etc. oneself.
- pingkong** (a:ba.) n. pi:muglok atkong ú stem of a kind of tall grass growing on sandy banks of rivers.
- piso** (var. **tasid**, **me:so**) n. Mising okumlo yupko-dungko légangé di:bangcm porke-porye-ge:la asong

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

aso:pc re:lvgnam ǎ the floor of a stilted Mising house built with long pieces of split bamboo.

pitang *n.* poptí:lo asi molusula ajebmoge:la manggom aborpc imoge:la, moka:lo numoge:la donam abangko ǎ flat, fried cake made from rice powder. {L<As.}

pid- *v.t.* (a:m, ambín atíém) yobnam manggom érnám; amliyém amo:lo érjerlígnam; murkongém érpagnammémpé mé:ma:-sagma:pé bojépakko gímonam ǎ to throw and scatter small particles (such as rice grains, etc.); to sow (seeds); to spend (money) extravagantly.

~**am-/~ngab-** *v.t.* amliyém pidnam agerém geramnam ǎ to finish broadcasting of seeds.

~**ka:- (>pitka:-)** *v.t.* (o:kai amlí:ko) pidla kangkínám ǎ to broadcast seeds tentatively or by way of an experiment (to see if they grow well, etc.)

~**kan- (>pitkan-** *v.t.* amlí: atíé pitpé aikannám; amlí: atíém piddínám ǎ (of seeds) to be suitable to broadcast; to be the right time to broadcast seeds.

~**kin-/~ken- (>pitkin-/pitken-)** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* amlí: pidnam agerém gerkinám ǎ to know how to broadcast seeds.

~**god-** *v.t.* (aríg inam dítag akolok) amlí: pidnam agerém gergodnam ǎ to broadcast seeds for the first time in a year.

~**gor-** *v.t.* amliyém lomna pidnam ǎ to

broadcast seeds quickly or early.

~**ngong/~ngad** *n.* pidnam lédvlo du:pagné (amliyé)ǎ the seeds remaining after broadcasting is done.

~**ngab-** ⇨ ~**am-**

~**jer-/~jcr-** (*redup.* ~**jer--yer-**, **jcr-~ycr-**) *v.t.* amliyém olo ajjo:ko, tolo ajjo:ko, édémpé pidnam; (ajji:né ko:kangébulu a:m-ambínémpiné atí atíém manggom donam o:kaiko) pidla mojernám ǎ to sow seeds here and there at different places; (especially of children) to scatter grains or grain-like things or something eaten, making a place unclean.

~**ten- (>pitten-)** *v.t.* (léko pidnam amliyé sa:ma:nam légangébulu) lékoda pidnam ǎ to sow seeds once again (the ones sown earlier not sprouting or for some other reason).

~**tcm- (>pittcm-)** *v.t.* (po:pé pidnam o:kaiko bojéko sa:ma:nam légangébulu) pitko talé:lo pitté:lígnam; o:kaiko pitkolo akon o:kaiko pitté:lígnam ǎ to sow seeds additionally (the earlier ones sown not having grown in sufficient quantity); to sow some other kind(s) of seeds in the same plot of land where some seeds have already been sown.

~**tér- (>pittér-)** *v.t.* pidnam agerém itérnam ǎ to end sowing seeds (with no more sowing work to be done).

~**tér (>pittér)** *n.* pidnam agerém itérnam ǎ the end of seed-sowing activities.

~**dumsu-** *v.t.* amlí: atíém pidnam agerlo sé:kaimé idumsunám ǎ to help someone in sowing seeds.

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

~**dí** *n.* amlí: atíém pidnam agerém gerdí ǰǰ the right time for sowing seeds.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko pidnam agerém inédé ǰǰ (one) who sows, has sown, etc. the seeds.

~**pag-** (>**pitpag-**) *v.t.* (murkongém) ainé agerlo molvgma:pé pidnamémpé gípagmonam ǰǰ to waste (money).

~**bom-** *v.t.* o:kaiko pidnam agerém ibomnam ǰǰ to begin to broadcast seeds in full swing.

~**mur-** *v.t.* pitpénam amlí: atíém pidma:pé pitpéma:nam o:kaiko pidnam ǰǰ to sow the wrong seeds.

-**pid-** (*redup. -pid-yid-*) *vl.suf.* atí atvé okolai dungkolokké olo-tolopé gípan-gíransula dungkodo kama:pé ipagnammém, manggom atí atvé édémpé olo-tolopé-bulu imonammém, lukannanc gomnyob ǰǰ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote some people, animals, birds, etc. going (running, flying, etc.) away to other places, not a single one having been left behind, or scattering something by some action. {e.g. **dé:-** 'to fly' + **pid-** >**dé:pid-** '(of birds) to fly away to other places, not a single one having been left behind'; **tub-** 'to take out (some food) from a bowl, a cooking pot, etc. with a ladle' + **pid-** >**tuppíd-** 'to scatter some food while taking it out from a bowl, a cooking pot, etc. with a ladle', etc.}

pin- *v.t.* lakké: annyilok attíngkokki sogabnam manggom sebgabnam ǰǰ

to hold with the ends of two fingers; to pinch.

~**gab-** (>**pin-gab-**) *v.t.* ajji:né o:kaiko pinla sogabnam ǰǰ to hold fast something very small with the ends of two fingers.

~**sa-** *v.t.* kéglökkém ajji:né o:kaiko pinla la:sa:nam ǰǰ to pick up something very small with the ends of two fingers; to pinch up.

~**sud** *n.* lakke: annyilok attí:lok pinsa:la:nam-kíddíko; rémíg rémígné manggom pémpémpé iné o:kai atta:rlok ajjiyauko ǰǰ a pinch (of something).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

{*cf. in- and pen-*}

pino ⇔ **ampi**

pinkang (*var. pinku*) *n.* yummmém manggom longngém dongabma:la longkon ro:lo:pé manggom aipé me:lamlo:pé du:pagné apin ǰǰ cooked rice left over till the next morning or till late in the day.

pin-gob *n.* (arainammém kɩnam) lagné tu:yí:dém okolai tígabge:la ma:junla pongkokké arainé lakke: tu:yí:dopé pí:nam-kíddíko ǰǰ unit of length measured from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the middle finger by spreading the two fully apart; a span.

pinnyob, pin-yob (*var. pinlob*) *n.* lagncdcm la: lakke ako mopumsula o:kaiko pin-gabdolo édíko araidajji manggom bojcdagji odokkvddauko ǰǰ a very small measure of length equal to a pinch with two fingers.

pinpir (*var. pimpir, pimpil*) *n.* dodolo arém ru:yilo ojerné apin ǰǰ grains of

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

cooked rice falling outside a dish while someone is eating. {*bl.* **apin** + **apir**}

pinpud (*var.* **pimpud**, **pinbag**) *n.* apin modolo apiné nudolo manggom nukíramdolo lenné apud ǎ thick froth of rice produced at the time of cooking; starch. {*bl.* **apin** + **apud**}

pinlob ⇨ **pinnyob**

pin-yob ⇨ **pinnyob**

pimpud ⇨ **pinpud**

pir- *v.t.* galug-gasorlok, tulapa:dlogbuluk atíng ako akon atí:lo:pé langko:lígla ajji:monam ǎ to fold (clothes, paper, etc.).

~**kin-/~ken-** *v.t.* o:kaiko pirnam agerém ikinnam ǎ to know how to fold something.

~**gab-** *v.t.* (anguru:pé, tulapa:dém pirla o:kaiko modolo) jubdopé pirnam ǎ (especially when making something by folding paper) to fold correctly.

~**ten-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lékoda pirnam ǎ to fold something again.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**mur-** *v.t.* (anguru:pé, tulapa:dém pirla o:kaiko modolo) pirlagnam ǎ (especially when making something by folding paper) to fold incorrectly.

~**yir-/~yvr-** *v.t.* o:kaiko kapé jubdopé pírpenamméji édém sé:kaimé moyírnám ǎ to teach someone to fold something properly.

~**yirsu-/~yírsu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko kapé jubdopé pírpenamméji édém moyírsunám ǎ to learn, or practise, how to fold something. {*Note:* **pir-** is also used as the second element in compound roots, e.g. **tumpir-** 'to

bend one's knee, hand, etc.' and **gutpir-** 'to be crooked'.}

~**pir-** *suf.* ⇨ *Note* at the end of **pir-**.

pir- *pref.* ajji:nc ongo, anír poisang atíém pirnyi, pírum émna:bulu kídolo lupo:nané gomnyob ǎ prefix used in counting small fish, coins, etc. {*Note:* **pir-** is the second syllable of **apir** 'one (small fish, one coin, etc.)', used as the prefix in words like **pirnyi** 'two (small fish), two (coins)', etc., **pírum** 'three (small fish), three (coins), etc.'}

pírum *num.cl.* (péttang, ajji:nc ongo, anír poisang atíém kídolo) aumko ǎ (in counting birds, small fish, coins, etc.) three. {*bl.* **apir** + **aum**. Also ⇨ **pirnyi**.}

pirkCng (*var.* **pirke:**) *num.cl.* (péttang, ajji:nc ongo, anír poisang atíém kídolo) akkékngko ǎ (in counting small fish, coins, etc.) six. {*bl.* **apir** + **akkékng/akke:**. Also ⇨ **pirnyi**.}

pirngo *num.cl.* (péttang, ajji:nc ongo, anír poisang atíém kídolo) angngoko ǎ (in counting birds, small fish, coins, etc.) five. {*bl.* **apir** + **angngo**. Also ⇨ **pirnyi**.}

pirnyi *num.cl.* (péttang, ajji:nc ongo, anír poisang atíém kídolo) annyiko ǎ (in counting birds, small fish, coins, etc.) two. {*bl.* **apir** + **annyi**. The words for three, four, five, six and ten small fish, coins, etc. are **pírum**, **pirpi:**, **pirngo**, **pirkCng**, and **piryng** respectively, there being no blends for seven, eight and nine (small fish, coins, etc.)}

pirta- *v.i.* (ongo, péttang atvébulu)

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- botténam ʃú (of fish, small birds, etc.)
to be large in size.
~**nam** *vl.n.*
~**nc** bottané (ongo, péttang atíé) ʃú
large (fish, birds, etc.).
{*bl. apir + botta*}
- pirpi:** *num.cl.* (péttang, ajji:nc ongoing, anír poisang atíém kídolo) appi:ko ʃú (in counting birds, small fish, coins, etc.) four. {*bl. apir + aum*. Also ⇨ **pirnyi**. }
- pirme:-** *v.i.* (éngo, péttang atíé) ajji:nam ʃú (of fish, birds, etc.) to be small in size.
~**nam** *vl.n.*
~**nc** *adj.,n.* ajji:né (éngo, péttang atíé) ʃú small (fish, birds, etc.). {*bl. apir + ame:-*}
- pirying** (*var. piryíng*) *num.cl.* (péttang, ajji:nc ongoing, anír poisang atíém kídolo) íyingko ʃú (in counting birds, small fish, coins, etc.) ten. {*bl. apir + íying/íyíng*. Also ⇨ **pirnyi**. }
- pi:-** *v.t.* (yérunng manggom yébungém) ta:ngkokkibulu níglá aru:monam ʃú to make a hole or holes (in the ears or the nose by piercing with a thorn, etc.)
~**ko** (>**pingko**) *n.* pi:la (yéru:lo manggom yébu:lo) arung molvkko ʃú the spot where a hole is made (in the ears or the nose).
~**kan-** (>**pingkan-**) *v.t.* (sé:kaiké yéru:lo manggom yébu:lo o:kaiko géla:dopé) pi:nam agerém ikannam; (jéktum menjégé bottégamnam-kokki naki: molígnam légangé) yébu:lo arungém molíkkannam ʃú to be time to pierce the ears or the

nose (of someone, who is ready for wearing ear-rings, a nose-ring, etc.); to be time to make a hole in the nose (of a growing male buffalo to rein it).

~**kin-/~ken-** (>**pingkin-/pingken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (yérunng manggom yébungém) kapc pi:pcnammcji dcm kennam ʃú to know how to pierce the ears or the nose.

~**kur-** (>**pingkur-**) *v.t.* ta:ngkokki, pésikokkibulu o:kaiko pi:la aru:monam ʃú to make a hole in something by piercing it with a pointed object (e.g. a thorn).

~**gor-** (>**pinggor-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko lomna pi:nam ʃú to make a hole or holes (in the ears, the nose, etc.) quickly or without delay.

~**gu:-** (>**pinggu:-**) *v.t.* (sé:kai éín-éta:ma:nam légangé, pésona:nam légangébulu bík yérunngém manggom yébungém) pi:pc ainam; (naki: molíkpénam jéktum menjégé éín-éta:ma:nam légangébulu) yébungém pi:pc ainam ʃú to be convenient for piercing the ears or the nose (of someone, who sits or stands still); to be convenient for piercing the nose (of a buffalo, which lies or stands still). {*Note: pinggu:-* is used mostly in negative sentences by adding the negative suffix **-ma**. }

~**su-** *v.t.* (aíké yérunngém manggom yébungém) avc pi:nam ʃú to pierce (one's ears or nose) oneself.

~**jog-** *v.t.* (sé:kaiké yérunngém manggom yébungém) pi:dolo mojógnam ʃú to cause a wound while

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piercing (someone's ears or nose).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* (sé:kaiké yérungém manggom yébungém) pi:namcm incdc jǔ one who pierces, has pierced, (someone's ears or nose).

pi:kér *n.* asi angkolo rcmagnc amo:lo sa:nc, pi:torcm pc ige:la talc:pc oudla gvma:pc kcvglō kcrkuri:la do:nc vsng abangko jǔ a variety of reed, which grows on soft soil, forming coils at the base.

pi:nyi *num.adj.* ako, annyi cmna kvdolo kvnvdok lcdvlo, odokkc kona:dok po:pc, kvnam jǔ eight.

pi:ng *n.* galug-gasor atvc m koggabnanc, rcyignc, odokkc pakuri:moge:la attvng ako jamdopc yogvrkokki monam, atta:r abangko jǔ a pin. {L. <Eng. pin}

pi:sum *n.* pi:ro-pi:tor, birinang atvc asum asumpc sa:la du:nc jǔ clusters of tall grasses.

pi:pi: *n.* ⇨ **api:**

pi:mug (*var.* **pi:mur**) *n.* abu: ru:yvlok sulli:lo sa:nc amvng abangko jǔ reeds or reed-like tall grasses growing especially on sandy banks of rivers.

pi:ro *n.* kagoricmpc igamnc amvng abangko ũ a kind of reed.

pi:l *n.* bangkv bangkv kinam-ramnamlo daktorc domonam ajji:ge:la ajebgamnc kusere: jǔ a pill. {L.<Eng. pill}

pi:li: *n.* sanmoge:la ru:bo:monam cjuglo ako, annyiko manggom cdc m bojcy:ngko arung kadopc cjuglo ilvgnam ajji:nc tapung jǔ a kind of

small flute, with one hole, two holes or more, fixed to a wind instrument made from a dried and hollowed gourd.

pu-¹ *v.t.* (tednam, yubnam lcgangcbulu) bcdu-gasor, cmpu atvc m amo:lo, soyarlo:bulu aborpc sorla lc:lvgnam; ũ to spread, or place, a piece of cloth, a mat, a bedsheet, etc.) on the floor or the bed (for sitting or sleeping).

~**ko** *n.* (tednam, yubnam lcgangcbulu) atv atvc m punamcm iko jǔ place for spreading, or placing, a piece of cloth, a mat, etc. (for sitting or sleeping).

~**kan-/-dí-** *v.t.* (**asub** gompirdcm lupo:la) yubnanc lcgangc asub punamcm idvnam jǔ (when preceded by the word **asub**) to be time for making a bed (for sleeping).

~**ka-/-kí-/-kangkí-** *v.t.* pupcnam gasorko, cmpukobulu (laginamkvddvko araidagji araima:ji, bortadagji bortama:ji, ka:pc aidagji aima:ji, cdcmpinc o:kaiko) ka:pc cmna punam jǔ to spread (a bed-cloth, a mat, etc.) on the floor or a bed by way of checking (whether something is long, broad, etc., or agreeable to look at).

~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kaiko punamcm lomna inam jǔ to spread (a bed-cloth, a mat, etc.) on the floor or a bed without delay.

~**tid-** *v.t.* talc:lo o:kaiko pulvgla atv atvc m ka:begmoma:nam jǔ to cover something by spreading (a bed-cloth, a mat, etc.) over it.

~**dí-** ⇨ ~**kan-**

- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* atv atvko punamcm incdc
 ũ one who has made, would make,
 etc. a bed.
- ~**yinsu-** *v.t.* asubcmbulum moyinsula
 (aidopc) punam jũ to spread a mat,
 a bed-sheet, etc. symmetrically.
- pu-**² *v.t.* (mv:mc:nc vsv:lok a:yem,
 lukanpc -- mvrscm, si:pagcmbulum)
 pvrla la:nam jũ to pluck fruit or flower
 of small trees or plants (e.g. toma-
 toes, chillies, cotton, etc.).
- ~**kan-** *v.t.* (jv:nam-minnam
 lcgangcbulu) o:kaiko punam agercm
 ikannam jũ (of fruit or flower) to be
 right for plucking (being mature or
 ripe)
- ~**kum-** *v.t.* o:kaiko pula mckumnam
 jũ to pluck fruit, flower, etc. and col-
 lect them at one place.
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kaiko punamcm lomna
 inam ũ to pluck something quickly.
- ~**ngab-** *v.t.* o:kaiko punam agerém
 ingabnam; o:kaiko pula du:nc
 appv:dcm la:nam jũ to finish pluck-
 ing something; to pluck all the fruit,
 flowers, etc., leaving nothing behind.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko punamcm incdc
 ũ one who plucks, is plucking, etc.
 something.
- ~**po:-** *v.t.* akon agercm mcge:la
 o:kaiko punam agercm gerpo:nam
 jũ to do a plucking work before do-
 ing something else.
- ~**mo-**¹ *v.t.* o:kaiko punam agercm
 sc:kaimc lulvpla imonam jũ to en-
 gage someone in plucking some-
 thing.
- ~**mo-**² *v.t.* o:kaiko punc sc:kaimc
 punam agercm imonam jũ to allow
 someone to pluck something.
- ~**mo:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko punam agerém
 imo:nam ũ to have time to do a
 plucking work.
- pu-**³ *v.t.* (**dodgang** gompirdok lcvlo
 lunam) cra:lok sinc sc:kaibv sinam
 lcvpc dungkolo mc:pola du:dopc,
 crang taniycm ajeng je:ma:dopcbulu,
 bojcko taniycm adin-apong-
 kokkibulu dobo-tv:bola bottapakpc
 ui monam jũ (when preceded by
 the word **dodgang**) to perform the
 last rites in honour of a dead person.
- ~**dí** *n.* sc:kaikc dodga: punamcm idv
 jũ the appropriate time for perform-
 ing the last death rites (of some-
 one).
- ~**dí-** *v.i.* sc:kaikc dodga: punamcm
 idvnam jũ to be the appropriate time
 for performing the last death rites
 (of someone).
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc.** *adj./n.* dodgang punam agercm
 inc (crang) jũ the family that per-
 forms the last death rites (of some-
 one).
- ~**bíd-** (*redup.* ~**bíd-**~**sar-**) *v.t.*
 sc:kaikc dodga: punam agercm
 ipagnam jũ (of a family) to be done
 with the duty of performing the last
 rites in honour of a dead person.
- ~**rong** *n.* sc:kaikc dodga: punamlok
 lcvpc ũ the time after the last death
 rites (of someone) have been per-
 formed.
- pukkong** *n.* cpuglok atkong jũ the body
 of an arrow between the two ends.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
 vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/
 followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
 word-finally.

{*bl. épug + atkong*}

puktak-pugre:- (*var. yabug-yare:-, tabuk-tare:-*) *v.i.* simín-sike: asíglo:, galuglo:-bulu bangkí bangkí i:namé gílusunam *ú* to be parti-coloured.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* i:jog-i:re:né *ú* parti-coloured.

pug-¹ *v.i.* (asvglok atv atv kinam lcgangc manggom tabumc sa:la aidokulo:bulu) amvrlok asvgc gvpagnam *ú* (of one's skin) to peel off (as a result of some skin disease, at the time of remission of small pox, etc.).

~**sa:-** (>**puksa:-**) *v.i.* amvr asig pugnamc isa:nam *ú* (of one's skin) to begin to peel off.

~**bom-** *v.i.* *v.i.* amvr asig pugnamc isa:la pugla du:nam *ú* (of one's skin) to begin to peel off and continue peeling off.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

pug-² *v.i.* (**pa:pug** gompír lcvlo lunam) pa:pug lennam *ú* (of the spathe of a betel-nut tree) to come out from the stem (preceded by the word **pa:pug**). {*Note: pug-²* is the second syllable of **pa:pug** used as a verb root.}

putkola *n.* oyvng abangko *ú* a kind of potherb.

putsa:- *v.i.* asilo apud sa:nam; (pctukariyc asi ara:lokkc) talc:pc durlennam *ú* (of water) to bubble; (of a porpoise or a dolphin) to surface.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* asi ara:lokkc durlennc (pctukari) *ú* a surfacing (porpoise or a dolphin).

putsi:-putsang ⇨ **a:putsi**

puđe:- (*var. ladde:-, pu:đe:-*) *v.i.* (taniyc) i: kama:nam manggom i: kama:ncmpc inam *ú* (of someone) to be pale.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* i: kama:nc manggom i: kama:ncmpc inc *ú* pale.

pun-¹ *v.i.* atv atv amv:lokkc appunc lennam *ú* (of trees and plants) to flower. *v.t.* appuncm pcgla la:nam *ú* to pluck flowers.

~**ab-/~am-** *v.i.* punpcnc appvng nci-ncnganc, manggom punpcnc appvng appunc, punnam *ú* (of flowering trees or plants) to flower in full.

~**kan-** *v.i.* o:kai amvngco appunc len-ycncmpc inam *ú* (of some tree or plant) to look as if it will flower.

~**god/~bug** *n.* (po:pc punkvma:nc o:kai amvngc) punpongarnam *ú* (of some tree or plant) flowering for the first time or the first year.

~**god/~bug-** *v.i.* (po:pc punkvma:nc o:kai amvngc) punpongarnam *ú* (of some tree or plant) to flower for the first time or the first year.

~**ngasu-** *v.i.* (o:kai amvngc, anguru:pc appun amvngc) appun punla dungge:la punma:pc ikunam *ú* (of trees and plants, especially of flowering ones) to cease to flower.

~**so-** *v.i.* o:kai amvngc appunc bojcko punma:nam *ú* (of some tree or plant) to flower less.

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

~**sa:-** *v.i.* o:kai amv:lok appunc lensa:nam ꞑꞑ (of flowering trees and plants) to begin to flower.

~**tv-** *v.i.* o:kai amvngc punla du:tvnam ꞑꞑ (of some flowering tree or plant) to flower all the year round or every year.

~**dv** *n.* o:kai appunc punnanc adv ú time for a certain flower, or certain flowers, to bloom.

~**dv-** *n.* o:kai appunc punnanc advc a:nam ú to be time for a certain flower, or certain flowers, to bloom.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* appunc lcnc; appuncm pcgla la:nc ꞑꞑ (a tree or plant which is flowering, or (a flower) which is blooming; (one) who plucks, is plucking, etc. flowers.

~**po:-** *v.i.* amvng akolok appunc akon amv:lok appuncmpcnam po:pc lennam ꞑꞑ (of a certain tree or plant) to flower before another tree or plant.

~**bug** ⇨ **god**

~**bug-** ⇨ **god-**

~**mo-¹** *v.t.* sc:kaimc lulvpla o:kai appuncm punnam agercm imonam ú to engage someone in plucking flowers.

~**mo-²** *v.t.* o:kai appunko punpc cmna lunc sc:kaimc punnamcm imonam ꞑꞑ to allow someone to pluck flowers.

puni:ma:ng, purnima:ng *n.* (sinam lcdvlo po:lo) kardokulokkc lo:yingko la: lo:pi lcdvlo po:lo alumdolak longc-yumc ; lo:pv ꞑꞑ full moon. {L.<As.}

punmi: *n.* mittug ara:lo du:nc rcmago:nc atta:rko ꞑꞑ grey matter of the brain.

pum- *v.t.* lakpo akolokki manggom lakpo annyidcm lakpumsula pakugcmpe imoge:la asi manggom atv atv atta:rcm la:nam ꞑꞑ to scoop something (water, rice, etc.) with a palm of the hand, shaping it like a spoon, or with both the palms held together and shaped similarly.

~**sa:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko pumla la:sa:nam ú to scoop something up with a palm of the hand, or with both the palms, by shaping it/them like a spoon.

pumsu tapung *n.* sanmoge:la ru:bo:monam cjuglo annyiko arung kanc pi:liyem ilvpla mannam tapung abangko ú a kind of wind instrument made from a dried and hollowed gourd with a flute having two holes.

~**pumsu-** *vl.suf.* o:kai agerlokki angunc atta:r annyiko manggom bojcyangko lckomonamcm lukannanc du:pumsunc gomnyob ú compound suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote putting two or more separate things together by some action. {e.g. **rag-** 'to tie' + **pumsu-** >**rakpumsu-** 'to tie two or more things together'; **ní-** 'to push' + **pumsu-** >**ní:pumsu-** 'to push two or more things to the same spot', etc.}

purang *n.* talvng annclokki ambvncm (anguru:pc, ampi ambvncm) kunge:la ra:la donam apin ꞑꞑ rice (especially, a sticky variety of rice)

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

packed with a kind of green leaf and boiled.

pursin (var. **ayug**) *n.* oyv:pc dola:nam, kunggamnc annc kanc, parnc ncmvng abangko úú a kind of small herb with slightly sour leaves that can be used as a vegetable.

purjin ⇨ **ta:sin-purjin**

purtag ⇨ **ngertag**

purti:purtag ⇨ **kurti:**

pulis *n.* o:kai dungko-dakkolok rcngamlo aima:nc atv atvc ima:dopc ka:dabnam ager gerdopc, manggom aima:nc ager gercn taniycm ain agomlo lukanbinamcm-pc ycnggab-pagabnam ager gerdopbulu, migomc mcnam ami júi the police. {L<Eng. *police*}

puli: *n.* anupc sa:lennc ncmvng manggom csvng (mv:sur) júi a seedling or a sapling. {L<As.}

pu:-¹ ⇨ **ngur-**

pu:-² *v.i.* atv atvc asilo jvnga:ma:pc taye:lo du:nam júi (of something) to float.

~**sa:-** *v.i.* atv atvc asi kcvglokkc gvsa:la asi talc:lo lennam; asi talc:lo du:nam úú (of something under water) to surface and float; to float.

pu:po-jarpo- *v.i.* (sc:kai manggom okum crangko manggom rcngamkobulu) csang-anpola, mircm rémla:bulu kangkan-tatkanla du:nam júi (of an individual, a family or a society) to flourish.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* csang-anpola, mircm rémla:bulu kangkan-tatkanla du:nc (tani:ko, crangko, do:lung

rcngamkobulu) júi a flourishing (individual, family or society).

-pu:- (*redup.* **-pu:-pulu:-**) *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko gerla atv atvcn narc:monamcm, manggom atvkosin kama:pc imonammcm, lukannanc gomnyob júi suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote cleaning a place or something, clearing a place, etc. by some action. {e.g. **bé:-** '(here) to rub (utensils, one's body, etc.in order to make it clean)' + **pu:-** >**bé:pu:-** 'to rub something clean'; **péd-** 'to sweep (with a broom)' + **pu:-** >**pétpu:-** 'to sweep a place clean'; **té:-** 'to fell (trees)' + **pu:-** >**té:pu:-** 'to clear a plot of land, etc. by felling all the trees there', etc.}

pu:de:- ⇨ **pudde:-**

pu:mo asi *n.* tcbadla arvgcm, okumcmbulum lumnc asi júi a flood.

pe-¹ *v.t.* (sc:kaimc mc:nying-ka:nyí:la) kinamc angka:langka, sika:langka cmna:bulu aima:pc lunam; (uilo:bulu manggom cmmumpcgomci kumnc taniycm) sinc-mo:bo, uyu-utpongcbulu kumnckvdvngcm appv:pc aimotolangka, csang-anpomolangka, cmna:bulu dunggcnc sc:kai, manggom kumnam tani:dc lunam júi to curse someone; to bless someone; (in socio-religious functions or on occasions when younger relatives seek blessings from an elderly person) to utter words of prayers to gods and goddesses, spirits of ancestors, etc. by way of blessing the supplicants.

~**kin-/~ken-** *v.t. (comp.rt.) v.t.*

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

(sé:kaiké appí:pé aidopé) penam agerém ikennam jǔ to know how to say words of blessings.

~**gor-** *v.t.* (ui idolo:bulu) penam agerém igornam ũ to say words of blessings (at a religious rite, etc.) quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* sc:kaimc aima:dopc penamcm, manggom (ui idolo:bulu) penam agerém, inc jǔ (one) who curses someone or (one) who says words of blessings (at a religious rite, etc.)

~**lv-g-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc aima:dopc penamcm inam, manggom (ui idolo:bulu) penam agerém ibomnam ũ to curse someone or to start saying words of blessings (at a religious rite, etc.)

pe-² *v.t.* ollung kungko:lo du:la ollu:dc gypckolok gydopc rcbadcm dugabnam ũ to steer a boat from its stern.

~**kin-/~ken-** *v.t.* ollung kungkongcm penamcm ikinnam ũ to know how to steer a boat from its stern.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* kungko:lo dunggc:la rcbadlokki ollungcm gypckolo gymonc ũ one who steers a boat from its rear end. {Note:pe-² is preceded by **kungkong>kungko:**.}

pekab ⇨ **taso**

pesu- *v.i.* (ru:nc-sagncm, do:nyi-po:lombulum lutomla o:koi agerko gerycrung manggom gerge:ru:ma cmna ami tatkolo lunam, manggom avcm lusunam; o:kai inamdc arro

manggom aroma cmna ru:nc-sagncm, do:nyi-po:lombulum lutomdanla dungkumsunc kcbangcm lubisunam jǔ to take a vow (to do or not to do something in future); to take an oath (in the name of god, the holy scriptures, etc.), stating that something is true or not true.

~**gor-** *v.i.* lomna pesunam jǔ to take an oath quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n* o:kaiko pesunammcm incdc ũ (one) who has taken a vow or an oath.

penyo (*var.* **pcnyo**, **pcnyu**) *n.* yogvr manggom vsngkokki, vakokkibulu ajebdopc monam apin yununanc abangko jǔ a flat ladle made of wood, bamboo, steel, etc.

ped-¹ *v.t.* (annc, gain, tulapa:d atvcm) alaglokki serkenam jǔ to tear leaves, cloth, paper, etc.

~**ke-** (>**petke-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko pedla bornyikopc imonam jǔ to tear something (a leaf, a piece of cloth, a piece of paper, etc.) apart.

~**tu-** (>**pcttu:-**) *v.t.* arainc gaincm, anncmbulum pedla andc:monam jǔ to shorten, or halve the length of, something long (a leaf, a piece of cloth, a piece of paper, etc.).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko pednamcm incdc ũ (one) who tears, has torn, etc. something.

~**mvg-** (*redup.* ~**mvg** ~**svg-**) *v.t.* ajjo: ajjo:pc idopc manggom rcmvg rcmvgcdopc o:kaiko pednam jǔ to tear something into small bits or

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

pieces; to tear something into pieces.

ped-² *v.t.* cmpu, cpo, ctor, bare: atvcm ponam; ta:pedcm pednam ꜱꜱ to weave (i.e. make, using weaving or plaiting methods) a mat, a basket, a fence, a wall (with walling reeds), etc. with bamboo, cane, etc. ; to plait (hair).

~am-/~ngab- *v.t.* (cmpu, cpo, gempā, ctor, bare: atvcm) ponamcm ingabnam; sc:kaikc ta:ped pednam agercm ingabnam ꜱꜱ to finish weaving a mat, a basket, a fence, a wall (with walling reeds), a sieve, etc.; to finish plaiting someone's hair.

~kom- (>**petkom-**) *v.t.* ctor, bare: atvcm pedla arvg ikoko, dungkodakkoko-bulu mokomnam ꜱꜱ to enclose a plot of land (for cultivation, gardening, housing, etc.) by erecting (weaving) a fence, a wall, etc., using bamboos, reeds, etc.

~kalag- (>**petkalag-**) ⇨ **mur-**

~kin-/~ken- (>**petkin-/petken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* o:kaiko pednam agercm gerkennam ꜱꜱ to know how to weave a mat, a basket, a fence, etc.

~gor- *v.t.* o:kaiko lomna pednam ꜱꜱ to weave something (a mat, a basket, a fence, etc.) quickly.

~gab- *v.t.* kabodopc pednam ꜱꜱ to weave something (a mat, a basket, a fence, etc.) correctly.

~sa:- (>**petsa:-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko pednam agercm isa:nam ꜱꜱ to begin to weave something (a mat, a basket, a fence, etc.).

~jo:- *v.t.* o:kaiko pednam agercm ijo:nam ꜱꜱ to be skilled in weaving a mat, a basket, a fence, etc.

~ten- (>**petten-**) *v.t.* (o:kaiko petpo:namdc aima:la) lckoda pednam ꜱꜱ to weave something (a mat, a basket, a fence, etc.) again (the first attempt having been unsatisfactory).

~dumsu-/~bo- *v.t.* o:kaiko pednam agercm sc:kaimc gerbonam ꜱꜱ to help someone in erecting a fence, a wall with walling reed, etc.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* o:kaiko pednam agerko incdc ꜱꜱ (one) who weaves, has woven, etc. something (a mat, a basket, etc.)

~bo- ⇨ **~dumsu-**

~mo- *v.t.* o:kaiko pednam agercm sc:kaimc lulvga germonam ꜱꜱ to engage someone in making a mat, a basket, etc. or in erecting a bamboo fence, a reed wall, etc.

~mo:- *v.t.* o:kaiko pednam agercm imo:nam ꜱꜱ to be able to make time for making a mat, a basket, etc. or for erecting a bamboo fence, a reed wall, etc.

~mur-/~lag-/~kalag- *v.t.* o:kaiko pednam agercm ilagnam ꜱꜱ to make a mistake in making a mat, a basket, etc. or in erecting a bamboo fence, a reed wall, etc. j

~yed- *v.t.* ctorcm pedla (dungkodakkom, ilvgnam arvgcmbulum) moyednam ꜱꜱ to erect a fence with bamboo or reed all around (a dwelling, a kitchen garden, a cultivated

plot, etc.).

-ped- *v.suf.* o:kai agerlokki tani: manggom simvn-sikeycm-bulum simonammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote the killing of someone or an animal, a bird, etc. {e.g. **dém-** 'to beat' + **ped-** >**démped-** 'to kill someone or an animal, a bird, etc. by beating or striking with something'; **sa:-** 'to trample' + **ped-** >**sa:ped-** '(of an elephant, a man, etc.) 'to kill someone or something by trampling him/her/it (deliberately or inadvertently)', etc. }

pen- *v.t.* lakke: ako la: lagnclokki mcgablockki sepkamcm pc sc:kaikc asiglo manggom o:kaiko sebgabnam ꞑꞑ to squeeze something, using the thumb and another finger, as with pinners; to pinch.

~**gab-** *v.t.* penla o:kaiko sogabnam ꞑꞑ to hold something fast by squeezing with the fingers.

~**sa:-** *v.t.* penla o:kaiko la:sa:nam manggom outsa:monam ꞑꞑ to pinch something up.

~**jog-** *v.t.* penla o:kaiko mojomnam ꞑꞑ to cause a (small) wound or a cut mark somewhere or in something by pinching.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj., n.* sc:kaimc pennamcm incdc ꞑꞑ (one) pinches, has pinched, etc. someone.

{*Note:* All the three roots, **pen-**, **pin-** and **in-**, pertain to pinching, but **in-** refers to pinching by using the nails of the thumb and another finger,

pin- refers to pinching by using the tips of the thumb and another finger, and **pen-** to pinching by using the inner ends of the thumb and another finger, the finger used in all the cases usually being the first finger. }

-pen- (*redup. -pen- ... -ren-*) *vl.suf.* o:koi agerlokki okumcmbulum openmonamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote dismantling or demolition of a house, a certain structure, etc. {e.g. **ní:-** 'to push' + **pen-** >**ní:pen-** 'to push a house, etc., causing it to collapse (as done by an elephant, a bulldozer, etc.); **bu-** 'to pull' + **pen-** **bu-** + **ren-** >**bupenburen-** 'to pull out the various parts, causing a certain structure to collapse', etc. }

pensil *n.* abvg atvc m bvg nanc abangko ꞑꞑ a pencil. {L<Eng. *pencil*}

pentag ⇨ **ko:piyang**

pempa *n.* menjég a:rc:lok monam, mudla mannam, abangko ꞑꞑ a wind instrument made of buffalo horns. {L<As. }

pempelang *n.* ajebge:la rcmvgn c asvg kanc, odokkc nappang ajji:nc, kamponc ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of flat freshwater fish, with fine scales and a small mouth.

per-¹ *v.t.* galug-gasor atvc m pvmonam lcgangcbulu okolai bortapc lolennam ꞑꞑ to spread out clothes (for drying).

~**ko** *n.* galug-gasor pernamcm iko ꞑꞑ place for spreading out clothes for drying.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- pera** *n.* ísíng manggom ti:ngkokkibulumonam, ege-gasorém, murkongcm-bulum mcgcong úú a box; a trunk. {L.<As.}
- pelu** *n.* aki: ara:lo du:nc dongkalcmpc inc turnc abangko úú an intestinal worm. {L.<As.}
- pe:-¹** *v.t.* (ongo manggom adin talé:lo yoksig-yoktu:lok radné atagdém nodla dobudmonam; (sé:kai okolai pigabdolo, tugabdolo manggom otabla:bulu) radné atí atíé amírlök okolai édémpé dobudnam júú to make a cut, as with a blade, on something (e.g. fish, meat, etc.) with a slicing action; (of a knife, a blade, etc.) to slice throw the skin of the body.
- ~ka:-/~kí:-/~kangkí-** (>**pengka:-/pengkí-/pengkangkí**) *v.t.* o:kaiko pe:la (pe:nancdc raddagji radma:ji, pe:nam atv atvdc tordagji rcmagdagji, cdcmpinc o:kaiko) ka:nam júú to make a cut in something with a slicing action by way of checking (whether the cutting tool is sharp or blunt, or whether the object to be cut is hard or soft, etc.).
- ~kin:-/~ken-** (>**pengkin-/pengken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (ongo, adincmbulum) pe:namcm ikennam júú to know how to make a cut in something (fish, meat, etc.) with a slicing action.
- ~kí-** ⇨ **~ka:-**
- ~sod-** *v.t.* (ongokobulu) pe:la osodmonam úú to slice fully through something (a fish, for instance).
- ~su-** *v.t.* sc:kai o:kaiko pe:dolo avcm pc:nam úú to cut oneself (while cutting something with a slicing action).
- ~jog-** (*redup.* **~jog-~rog-**) *v.t.* yoktung-yoksvkkokki ongo-adincmbulum pe:la daddagncmpe imonam; radnc o:kaiyc pe:la sc:kaikc amvrlok okolai mojnogam úú to make a cut on something (fish, meat, etc.) with a slicing action; (of a sharp object) to cut someone somewhere in the body.
- ~tu-** *v.t.* pe:la o:kaiko intu:monam úú to slice something into two pieces.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~pag-** *v.t.* pe:la atv atvlok lagima:nam manggom aima:nc alcpko la:pagnam júú to remove (an unnecessary or harmful) part of something by cutting it off with a slicing action.
- ~pansu-** *v.t.* pc:tu:la tani: annyc o:kaiko orpansunam júú (of two persons) to divide something between the two.
- ~rég-** *v.t.* yoktu:-yoksvkkokki ongo-adincmbulum pe:la mojnogam júú to make a cut on something (fish, meat, etc.) with a slicing action.
- {⇨ *Note* at the end of **tég-** for the words for different ways of cutting.}
- pe:-²** *v.t.* du:pum-du:rumla du:nc yumrangcm, nci-ncngancm, dumvdcmbulum alaglokki kekon kesakpc nvnngge:nam júú to part hair, clusters of underwood, dense and tall grasses, etc. with the hands.
- ~ge-** (>**pengge:-**) *v.t.* (o:kaiko ka:pc cmna:bulu) yumrangcm, nci-ncngancm, dumvdcmbulum alaglokki (manggom lakke:lokki) kekon-kesakpc nvnngge:nam júú to part hair,

clusters of underwood, dense and tall grasses, etc. with the hands or fingers (to see something or for some other reason).

Pe:gu *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ꞑꞑ name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

pe:sing *n.* pe:nyorcmpc inc a:ye e:nc ma:nc abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of creeper bearing pods resembling butter beans.

-pe:su- *vl.suf.* **tupe:su-**, **gakpe:su-** cmna ludolo **pe:su-** gompirdcm gomnyobcmpc lutc:nam ꞑꞑ the word **pe:su-** 'to cut oneself somewhere in the body' used like a suffix in such words as **tupe:su-** 'to cut oneself in the foot, when stepping on something', **gakpe:su-** 'to cut oneself in the hand, when touching something', etc.

pe:jong ⇨soyar

pe:nyob ⇨karji

pe:nyor *n.* oyv:pc donam, atabge:la arainc a:ye e:nc ma:nc abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of butter bean.

pe:red *n.* pctu a:ycmpc igamge:la bottcban-gamnc, oyv:pc donam, yakanc manggom geyomnc ammo abangko , odokkc odok mv:me:nc amvng ꞑꞑ a variety of pulse.

pc⁻¹ *v.t.* yongmo kanc manggom kagamnc (tapum-taric), jamnc ajji:nc pcsicmpc inckokki asiglo nvgladvgmonam (odokkc akke bv:sa:monam) ꞑꞑ (of insects) to sting.

~ke- *v.t.* yongmo kanc tapum-taric pcla (taniycm manggom o:kaiko) simonam ꞑꞑ (of poisonous insects)

to kill someone or something (an animal, a bird, etc.) by stinging.

~nam *vl.n*

~nc *adj.,n.* pcnamcm inc (tapum-taric) ꞑꞑ (insects) that sting.

~mvg- (*redup.* **~mvg--sig-** / **~mvg--svg-**) *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko bojcrungko pcnam ꞑꞑ to sting someone or something excessively.

pc⁻² (*impol.*) *v.i.* (**yepc/cpc** gompirlolcdvlo lunam) aki: ara:lok csarcmkcvglok mclenlvgnam ꞑꞑ (preceded by the word **yepc/ cpc**) to break wind.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* yepc pcnamcm inc ꞑꞑ one who breaks, has broken, etc., wind. {Note: **pe**⁻² is the second syllable of the noun **yepc/cpc**, used as a verb. }

pe⁻ *pref.* bojcpakko pcttang aminlo du:po:nc gomnyob ꞑꞑ prefix found in the names of many birds.

{Note: **pe**⁻ is the initial syllable of the word **pe**^ttang, meaning 'bird'. }

-pc¹ *suf.* okolaipc gvnamcm, dc:namcm-bulum, advc edvlailokkc cdvlailo:pc inamcmbulum, lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ postpositive morpheme added to nouns, pronouns and adverbs, denoting place or time, to indicate a destination, the limit of a certain period of time, etc. (the equivalent of the preposition 'to' or 'till' in English). {e.g. **London** + **pc** >**Londonpc** 'to London'; **bolo** 'there (to the south or the west' + **pc** >**bolopé** 'to that location in the south or the west'; **so** 'here' + **pc**

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ̃/; í →/ĩ/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

>**so:pé** 'to this place (here)'; **silo** 'today' + **pé** >**silopé** 'till today', **su:pc** 'till now', etc. In the case of nouns and pronouns, **-pC¹** is often preceded by a deictic marker pertaining to direction of a location in relation to the location of the speaker, viz. **-to** + **pé** >**-to:pé**, **-bo** + **pé** >**-bo:pé** and **-lo** + **pé** >**-lo:pé**. Thus **Mumbaibo:pé** 'to Mumbai' indicates that Mumbai is located to the south or the west of the location of the speaker, **Mumbaito:pé** 'to Mumbai' indicates that Mumbai is located to the north or the east of the location of the speaker, etc. Grammatically, **-pé** may be described as the marker of the allative case.}

-pC² *advl.suf.* (aso:pc, bottapc, dcngompc, anupc cmna:bulu ludolo lunam) o:kai agerc manggom agercm kapci kapci inamcm lukannanc gomnyob jũ adverbial suffix denoting the manner of an action (equivalent to the English suffix '-ly'. {e.g. **anu-** 'to be new' + **pé** >**anupé** 'newly'; **aso:-** '(implicit meaning) to be quiet' + **pé** >**aso:pé** 'quietly'; **ména:-** '(implicit meaning) to hurry' + **pé** >**ména:pé** 'hurriedly', etc.}

-pC³ *advl.suf.* atv atvpc badnamcm (lukanpc, tani:pc, mensaru:pc cmna:bulu) ludolo lunam gomnyob ũ suffix added to nouns to denote a consequential state (i.e. 'resulting in', 'turning into', etc.). {e.g. **uipé** 'turning into a spirit'; **mensaru:pé**

batkang '...(has) turned into a fox', etc.}

-pC⁴ *infin.suf.* atv atvc manggom atv atvko inamcm lungabma:pc, odok lcdvarlo akon atv atvc manggom atv atvko inamcm ludolo ingabma:namcm lunamlo lutc:nam gomnyob (lukanpc, **lupc mc:dung, dopc aiyc**) jũ suffix added to a verb root to indicate its non-finite form. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say' + **pé mé:-** 'to think, to intend, etc.' + **dung** '(t.m.)' > **lupé mé:dung** '...(I) intend to say'; **do-** 'to eat' + **pé ai-** 'to be good, nice, etc.' + **yé** '(t.m.)' >**dopé aiyé** '(something) will be tasty to eat', etc.}

-pC⁵ *case suf.* sc:kaikc manggom o:kai lcga:pc cmna:bulu ludolo lunam gomnyob (lukanpc, **Talomképé, nokképé, sitélokképé**) jũ suffix added to nouns or pronouns to denote 'for someone or something' (marker of the benefactive case). {e.g. **Talom** (name of a person) + **ké** '(possessive suffix)' + **pé** >**Talomképé** 'for Talom'; **no** 'you' + **kké** '(possessive suffix)' + **pé** >**nokképé** 'for you'; **sité** 'elephant' + **do** '(specifier)' + **kké** '(possessive suffix)' + **pé** >**sitédokképé** 'for the elephant', etc. As can be seen from the examples, the benefactive marker is preceded by the possessive marker.}

-pC⁶ *t.m. (simp.fut.)* o:kaiko lcdvpc avc ipc cmna ludolo lunam pirnyob jũ simple future tense marker (in agreement with the first person only)

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

indicating an intention to do something. {e.g. **Ngo** ('I') **yampo** ('tomorrow') **gí-** ('to go/come') + **pé** >**Ngo yampo gípe** 'I shall go tomorrow'; **Ngolu** 'we' **so** 'here' **du:** + **pé** >**Ngolu so du:pé** 'We will stay here', etc. cf. -yé }

-pC⁷ ⇨ -népé

-pC⁸ *advl.suf.* dcpc, dcmpc, mensarungmpc cmna:bulu luyi:sula agom ludolo lunam gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to nouns and pronouns to denote similarity. {e.g. **yari:** 'lightning' + **émpé** (**ém+pé**) >**yariémpé** 'like lightning'; **si** 'this' + **pé** >**sipé** 'like this'; **lu-** 'to say, state, etc.' + **kampé** (**kam+pé**) >**lukampé** '(be) as stated', etc. }

-péai/-pai/-ppai ⇨ -yai

pCiyv:-pCttang *n.* alablokki dc:nc turnckvdar ꞑꞑ birds (generic).

pCkog *n.* ma-murkongc, donam-tv:namc okkosin kama:nc tani: ꞑꞑ a pauper.
~ **kog-** *v.i.* ma-murkongc, donam-tv:namc okkosin kama:pc inam ꞑꞑ to become a pauper.

~ **kognc** *adj.,n.* ma-murkongc, donam-tv:namc okkosin kama:pc inc ꞑꞑ (someone) who has been extremely impoverished.

pékol *n.* (eycglok kcdbutuko) asic la: bukadc yonlusula dungko ꞑꞑ a small pool of puddle where pigs wallow in mud.

pCkang (*var.* **píkí**) *n.* pcrogc apv umycpc cmna mobinam asub; onnggo asilo dungkumsula dungko arung ꞑꞑ nest made for a hen to lay eggs in; a hole or a corner under

water used as a shelter by a group of fish.

pckam *n.* asilo durgo:la ongo mago:nc pvagcmpe inc yakanc pCttang abangko ꞑꞑ the black diver cormorant.

-pckam *nl.suf.* avarkc-manggom sc:kai taniyc gokkamlok bvropc, bvmcpc, ao-vmcpc, annoi-abboipcbulu inamcm lukannanc, gokkam gompirlo lutc:nam, gomnyob ꞑꞑ an affix added to kinship terms to denote someone being of the status of brother, sister, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, etc. in kinship hierarchy' (though not a close relative). {e.g. **bíropékam** 'of the status of a brother (in kinship hierarchy)'; **bírmépékam** 'of the status of a sister in kinship hierarchy', etc.

pcka:- *v.t.* o:koi agomc arc kadag cmna mc:nam; sc:koimc mcnggcnam ꞑꞑ to value, or give weightage to, something; to hold someone in esteem. {*Note:* **pcka:-** is mostly used in negative and interrogative sentences by adding the relevant suffixes. }

pcki: *n.* apin-oyvng monanc atta:r ako; mokangkolo:bulu apincm lcko yi:ropko manggom oyingcm lcko kc:ropko ꞑꞑ a cooking pot; a potful of rice or curry cooked at a time.

pckv ⇨ **tangk**

pckvng *n.* (okumlok, do:lu:logbuluk) lamkukc manggom rvkkongkc atag; sanggadcm lagbvkc mcge:la dagdolo lamkukc atag ꞑꞑ the back or the southern side of a house, a village, etc.; (direction) the south.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- péki-jigjig** (*var.* **péki-jígíg**) *n.*
 bangkv bangkv kinamlo kusere:pc
 luginam, bortanc annc gcnc,
 mv:me:nc amvng ako jũ a kind of
 medicinal plant.
- pcg-¹** *v.t.* vsvng anncm alaglokki nala
 la:nam ũ to pluck (leaves).
- ~**kan-** (>**pékk-**) *v.i.* anncm
 (lukanpc, duma anncm, sa:ng anncm,
 oyvng anncmbulum) pcgla la:dvnam
 ũ to be the right time to pluck leaves
 (e.g. leaves of tobacco plants, tea
 plants, leafy vegetables, etc.).
- ~**kin-/~ken-** (>**pékk-**) *v.t.* anncm
 (lukanpc, duma lok, sa:ng amv:lok anncm)
 kapc pckpcnamcn cdcmm kinnam jũ
 to know how to pluck leaves (e.g.
 leaves of tobacco plants, tea plants,
 etc.)
- ~**kud-/~kvd-/~bvn-** (>**pckkud/
 pckkvd-/pcgbvn-**) *v.t.* aborkosin
 du:pagma:pc igcdopc o:kai anncm
 pcgnam ũ to pluck each and every
 leaf, leaving behind none.
- ~**kum-** (>**pckkum-**) *v.t.* (anncm)
 pcgla langkumnam jũ to collect
 leaves by plucking.
- ~**kvd-** ⇨ ~**kud-**
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* atv atvlok anncm lomna
 pcgnam ũ to pluck leaves of some
 tree or plant early or quickly.
- ~**san-** (>**pcksan-**) *v.t.* (duma
 anncmbulum) pcgla sanmonam;
 annc appv:dcm pckpagla o:kai
 amvngko sanmonam ũ to pluck the
 leaves of some tree or plant (e.g.
 tobacco plants) and let them dry; to
 pluck each and every leaf of a tree
 or a plant, causing its decay.
- ~**dv-** *n.* o:kai amv:lok (lukanpc, sa:ng
 vsv:lok) anncm pcgnam agercm
 gerdv jũ time or season for plucking
 the leaves of some tree or plant (e.g.
 the leaves of tea plants).
- ~**dv-** *v.t.* o:kai amv:lok (lukanpc, sa:ng
 vsv:lok) anncm pcgnam agercm
 gerdvnam ũ to be right time for
 plucking leaves (of tea plants, etc.).
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* (anncm) pcgla la:nc ũ
 (one) who plucks, is plucking, etc.
 (leaves).
- ~**pag-** (>**pécpag-**) *v.t.* o:kai amv:lok anncm
 pcgla la:pagnam jũ to remove the leaves
 (of some tree or plant) by plucking them
 off.
- ~**bvn-** ⇨ ~**kud-**
- ~**bo-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kai anncm pcgla
 la:bonam jũ to help someone in
 plucking the leaves (of some tree
 or plant).
- ~**mo-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc lulvgla o:kai
 anncko pcgla la:monam jũ to engage
 someone in plucking the leaves (of
 some tree or plant).
- ~**mo:-** *v.t.* o:kai anncm pcgnam
 agercm sc:kai germono:nam jũ to be
 able to make time to pluck leaves
 (of some tree or plant).
- pcg-²** (*var.* **pcd-**) *v.t.* (narc:monanc
 lcgangc) amo:lo, piso:lo:bu
 sampcgcm tvgabla ncrnam ũ to
 sweep with a broom.
- ~**kad-** (>**pckkad-/pctkad-**) (*intens.*
 ~**kad** ~**yad-/rad**) *v.t.* sampcg
 pcddolo pctpagnam narc:ma:nc atv
 atvcm manggom sampcgdcmm

sc:kaimc dcngkadmonam ꞑꞑ to make someone dirty with the things or particles swept aside or with the broom (while sweeping some place with a broom).

~**kum-** (>**pékkum-/pétikum-**) *v.t.* narc:ma:nc atv atvcm sampckkokki pcdla okolai mokumsunam ꞑꞑ to collect something dirty at one spot by sweeping.

~**gor-** *v.t.* sampcg pcgnam agercm igornam ꞑꞑ to sweep a place with a broom quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* sampcg pcgnamcm incdc ꞑꞑ (one) who sweeps, is sweeping, etc. with a broom.

~**pag-** *v.t.* sampckkokki pcdla o:kai ko la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to sweep something away with a broom.

~**rum-** *v.t.* o:koi talc:lo atv atvcm pcglvpla ka:begma:pc imonam ꞑꞑ to cover something with the things or particles swept away with a broom. {*Note: pég-* is the second syllable of the word **sampég** 'broom'.}

pégang¹ ⇨ **ga:ruga:re:**

pégang² ⇨ **péga: ménnam {pégang ménnam >péga: ménnam}**

péga: ménnam (*var. rukpagnam*) *n.* (Mising rcngamlök akke ikampc) omma:ng odolo nc:ng taniyc lo:tu: yari:pc dc:ycmvlo:bulu Ni:pong cmnam aima:nc uyuc bvm dcpc simoto cmna mc:la, pcsokandopc jc:tak-kutagla, bangkv bangkv atta:rcm dv:lvk-palvpla, sinc tani:dok milbo:dc m anggom cra:dok sc:kaimc do:lu:dok rvgdumlokcc

rvkko:pc dornc mctungkokki asi kakolo:pcbulo mcnbomla pvde:sumola, aima:nc uidcm lurv-lunnyom lula mcnpagnam ili: ꞑꞑ (a custom amongst a section of Misings) the act of exorcizing an evil spirit, called Ni:pong, from a village, in which the husband, or a member of the family, of a woman dying in a childbirth is chased by some elderly people of a village, with firebrands in hand, from the eastern or northern end of the village to the other end, the people of the village yelling and beating all kinds of things, creating thus a frightful atmosphere, the chasers showering words of rebuke on the evil spirit and the person concerned having a purificatory bath at the end -- all this under the belief that the unnatural death has been caused by the evil spirit.

pcso ⇨ **poso**

pcso-kono ⇨ **poso-kono**

pcsi *n.* onnom ringkognanc lcgangc tu:bv ako arung kamoge:la tu:bv akondcm nabjo:-pid cmdopc monam, atv atvcm omnanc attar abangko ꞑꞑ a needle.

pcsin *n.* sv:lu:lo du:nc pcrog ꞑꞑ jungle fowl.

pcjab *n.* asilo ba:jo:nc, dc:la:ma:nc, nappa:nabjebnc, o:nam pcttang abangko; yumra:lo du:nc, dc:jo:nc, cdcmpinc pcttang ꞑꞑ ducks (domestic or wild).

pcji (*var. pcjv*) *n.* anncdc tani: amvr asvgcm nodgabycmvlo dvktagc

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɜ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

dvgyagmonc mv:me:nc vsvng abangko
 ꞑꞑꞑ a species of nettle.

pcjug *n.* clu:lok asicm kakpagnanc
 atta:r abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a tool for scooping
 out water from a boat; a scoop.

pcnyo (*var.* **pcnyu**) ⇨ **penyo**

pcctu (*var.* **tukiri**;) *n.* ammodokkc
 tulang lennc, mv:me:dolo oyi:pc
 donam, ncmvng abangko ꞑꞑꞑ mustard.

pctwr *n.* bi:sampc ponam, pcrog mcnanc
 pctum abangko ꞑꞑꞑ hencoop made with
 rattan cane.

pctkog *n.* Mising okumlok pissom
 jo:rasumonanc lcgangc okum kcvvlo
 di:lvngam vsvng manggom di:ba:lok
 andc:nc kunta; parvng ꞑꞑꞑ wooden or
 bamboo posts for supporting a raised
 platform (of a stilted house).

pétkong *n.* (atv atvcm bugidnam
 lcg:pc) talcng-kcvkpc ncrvi:-
 ncrsa:la:dopc, odokkc arungkoncm
 idopc, ognam rvbv ꞑꞑꞑ a rope with one
 end turned into a loop and so tied to
 the same rope as to make the knot
 free to move to and fro (a noose).

péttong *n.* pcttangcmbulum
 panmonanc, vakokki la: rvbvkokki
 monam atta:r abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a kind of
 trap laid with a rope and bamboo
 device (to catch birds, etc.).

~ **to:-** *v.t.* pcttangcmbulum
 panmonanc lcgangc pcttangcm
 okolai mcnam ꞑꞑꞑ to lay a kind of trap
 with a rope and bamboo device (to
 catch birds, etc.).

pcttang *n.* alab annyiko lang alc
 so:nyiko katc:la, gv:jv along kanc,
 amvd gcnc, turnc abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a bird.

pcd - *v.t.* ⇨ **pcg**⁻²

Pcdong¹ (*a:ba.*) *n.* (Adi-Misi:lok mibu
 a:ba:lo kvnam lendo-a:dolok do:yv:lo)
 Kcyum-kclokkc sigbomla Yepc-
 kclo:pc pv:nam lcvpc, Yepckclokkc
 lennc, mo:pvso du:nc turnc-
 turma:nc vsvng-vlvngcm, turnc-
 kvdngcm, odokkc uyu-utpongmsin
 lenmonc, lendo-a:dodok anc ꞑꞑꞑ (in
 Adi-Mising creation myth) name of
 a primeval Mother figure, who be-
 got all the living and non-living
 things on earth, as well as the be-
 nevolent and malevolent supernatu-
 ral beings. {Also ⇨ Appendix II.}

pcdong² *n.* do:mvrto du:nc yakanc
 mukka:lokkc pirme: pirme:pc
 manggom pirtagampc alum alumla
 amo:lo:pc olednc asi ꞑꞑꞑ rain.

pcdong bvr dug *n.* dvyu bvr dug lcvduc
 (pcdong odolok) bvr dug amin ꞑꞑꞑ
 Mising name of the rainy season,
 which is considered to be one of
 the six seasons according to the
 Indian calendar. {*neol.*}

pcpid *n.* pirme:nc pcttang abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a
 kind of small bird.

pcpu *n.* amigdc pirtage:la migladla
 ka:nc, yumcm dcnggo:la donam
 mago:nc, pcttang abangko ꞑꞑꞑ an owl.

pépur ⇨ **popur**

pcbe: *n.* (ongge:la luyiryvmlo agom
 lukinn) yumra:lo du:nc, nappa:dc
 kcrkuri:nc, yaopc bottcma:nc, genc
 pcttang abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a parrot.

pcmv *n.* aipc kvnggv:pc dc:jo:nc,
 odokkc cdcmpc dc:la akon akon
 pcttangcm sogabla donc, apta monc,
 pcttang abangko ꞑꞑꞑ a hawk.

pcmvg *n.* amvnc ampꞑ ꞑꞑꞑ fine powder

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
 j ny t d n p b m r l y

of chaff. {*bl. ampc + amíg*}

pcmvliki *n.* sulli ara:lo du:nc tapum abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of insect found under sands.

pér- *v.t.* alumge:la arainc manggom araigamnc atta:rcm (lukanpc, tcngge:la tcksodnam manggom joksodnam vsng attungcm, ege sumnanc tultangcm) atv atvkokki nv:la manggom kedla ajjo:ko kcrmonam ꞑꞑ to turn something long and round (such as a log of wood, the beam of a handloom, etc.).

~kub-/~kulub- *v.t.* ollungcmbulum pcrlo pokkulubmonam ꞑꞑ to cause a boat, etc. to turn upside down by turning it from one side.

~sed- *v.t.* onno so:nyilok tu:bv annyidcm lakke:lokki yatpumsula oksednam ꞑꞑ to join two pieces of thread by twining the two ends together.

pcrog *n.* ⇨ **porog**

pcra¹ *n.* pcrogcm yumcm tumla lc:nanc lcgangc di:ba:lokki monam, odokkc okum tunggc:lok manggom yapkurlok koktoglo (paksa:la) mcnam, atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ a slightly large bamboo hencoop, generally hung outside the wall in the front side or at the back of a Mising platform dwelling on its 'foot side' (i.e. the side to which the feet are stretched when sleeping).

péra² ⇨ **tu:pog**

pcrab *n.* atv atvcm a:san nam, ormonam lcgangcbulu mcram talc:lo raksa:la lc:nam bosornc di:bang karc ꞑꞑ a sparsely woven bamboo holder or

shelf hung above a fireplace (for drying paddy grains, drying and smoking fish, etc.).

pérkub- ⇨ **pér-**

pérsed- ⇨ **pér-**

pcrjin *n.* ⇨ **ta:sin purjin**

PCrme: *n.* Adi:-Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ꞑꞑ name of an Adi-Mising clan (used as a surname).

pcyang *n.* (okum, do:lung atvlok) tunggcngkc manggom rvgdumkc atag ꞑꞑ the front or the northern side (of a house, a village, etc.).

pcyang *n.* sanggadcm lagbvkpc mcge:la dagdolo rvgdumpc ka:sangko atag ꞑꞑ (direction) the north. {*neol.*}

pé:-¹ *v.t.* o:kai tarclo:bulu (anguru:pc, simvnlok tarclo) tapumc rong:nam ꞑꞑ (of parasitic worms) to infest a wound (especially that of an animal).

pc:-² *v.t.* (**sipcng** gompirdok lcvlo lunam) ongo sogabnam lcgangc kunti: dv:lvglá, amrong, tase manggom atv atvcm raggablvglá, asilo onnggo gvi-gvsangko lamtcm morinam ꞑꞑ (preceded by the word **sipcng**) to erect a fishing weir.

~kom- (>**péngkom-**) *v.t.* okolai asilo sipcngcm pc:la onngom gvi-gvsa:-moma:nam ꞑꞑ to obstruct the movement of fish by erecting a fishing weir.

~kan- (>**pcngkan-**) *v.t.* (asic o:la svkurc manggom ajji:nc a:nc yaopc o:rv:ma:nam lcgangcbulu) sipcng pc:nam agercm ikannam ꞑꞑ (of streams, rivulets, etc. becoming less deep as a result of the waters receding) to be suitable for erecting a

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

fishing weir.

~**kin-/~ken-** (>**péngkin-/péngken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* sipcng pc:nam agercm gerkinam úú to know how to erect a fishing weir.

~**gor-** (>**pcnggor-**) *v.t.* sipcng pc:nam agercm lomna gernam úú to erect a fishing weir without delay.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* okolai sipcngko pc:namcm incdc úú (someone or some persons) who has/have erected a fishing weir somewhere.

pé:-³ *v.t.* ege sumdolo onnom kctpo:pc sumlvngam úú (in weaving) to weave threads in as weft.

pv-¹ *v.t.* (ki:ling, giri atvcm kepemoge:la ara:lo du:nc) asi atvcm bidlenmonam úú to pour a liquid (such as water).

~**a:-** *v.t.* ki:ling atvlok ara:lo:pc asi atvcm pvlvngam úú to pour water or any liquid into (a container).

~**kad-** *v.t.* (asi atvcm) pvdolo sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko dcngkadmonam úú to spill a liquid on someone or something while pouring it.

~**kum-** *v.t.* lcnngcngkolo asi atvcm pvlvgla mckumnam úú to keep pouring a liquid into a container for the purpose of collecting it.

~**gCng** *n.* asi atvcm pvla mcgc:nanc úú container for pouring a liquid into.

~**su-** *v.t.* asv atvcm pvnam agercm avc inam úú to pour a liquid oneself.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**pag-** *v.t.* ki:lv:lo, gilaslo:bulu du:nc asic manggom asi kisapc inc atv atvcm (narc:ma:pc inam

lcnngcngbulu) pvla yoppagnam úú to pour out the liquid content of a container (because of its being dirty, contaminated, etc.).

~**pan(su-)** *v.t.* (pvcngkolo du:nc asicm manggom apongcmbulum) pvla orpansunam manggom pvcng annyikolo du:dopc pvnam úú to pour a liquid in a pot into two different pots.

~**pid-** (*redup.* ~**pid--yid**) *v.t.* asi atvcm pvdolo bitpidmonam úú to spill while pouring.

~**bad-/~bar-** *v.t.* asicm manggom asiycmpc inc o:kaiko cdvko pvpnammcji cdc m abaya:ngko pvnam úú to pour a liquid in excess of the requirement.

~**mid-** *v.t.* asi pvlvgla vmvcm momidnam úú to put out a fire by pouring water on it.

~**rum-** *v.t.* asi atvcm pvla (sc:kaimc manggom atv atvcm) orummonam úú to pour water or some liquid object over the whole of someone's body or of something.

~**rumsu-** *v.t.* avkc amvrcm orumdopc asi atvcm avc pvnam úú to pour all over oneself.

~**lusu-** *v.t.* ba:nyiko manggom angu angupc du:nc asicm manggom asipc inc atv atvcm pvla molusunam úú to pour and mix two or more kinds of liquid or a liquid of the same kind contained in two or more containers.

~**led-** *v.t.* (asicm manggom asicmpinc o:kaiko) talc:lokcc pvla kcvglo:pc

oledmonam ꞑꞑ to pour (water or some liquid thing) down from above.

~**len-** *v.t.* lcnngc:lokkc gvlendopc (asicm manggom asicmpinc o:kaiko) pvnam ꞑꞑ to pour out (some liquid thing) from a container.

~**lvg-** *n.* o:kai pvgcngkolo a:dopc (asicm manggom asicmpinc o:kaiko) pvnam; atv atvc judopc (asicm manggom asicmpinc o:kaiko) pvnam ꞑꞑ to pour (water or some liquid thing) into a container; to pour (water or some liquid thing) on something in order to wet it.

~**yug-** *v.t.* o:koi alang kanc atta:rlok alango:dc lendopc pvnam (angur:pc, kilv:lo:bulu bitkumusnc nogin alangcm cdcmpc pvlennam) ꞑꞑ to pour out the liquid content only from a container containing both the liquid and the substance which has yielded the liquid.

~**yug** *n.* okolai bitkumsumonam manggom pvyugla pvlennam nogin alang ꞑꞑ rice beer of good quality brewed and allowed to get collected drop by drop or poured out from a container where it gets collected from the fermented rice.

pv-² *v.i.* (junc galug-gasor, among atvlok) asic csarpc ila dc:pagla junamc kama:pc inam ꞑꞑ (of wet clothes, ground, etc.) to become dry.

~**kag-** (*redup.* ~**kag-karag-**) *v.i.* (okaiko manggom okolai) junamc kadanma:pc inam (anguru:pc, asi tv:lv:la lv:pongc pvgcnam); (luyv:sula lunam) alaglo murkongc kadanma:pc inam ꞑꞑ (of something,

especially of someone's throat) to become completely dry; (*fig.*) to have no money at all.

~**kan-** *v.i.* junc atta:rlok junamc kama:pc ikannam ꞑꞑ (of clothes, etc.) to look as if something has become dry or would become dry.

~**gor-** *v.i.* (junc galug-gasorcbulu) lomna pvnam ꞑꞑ (of clothes, etc.) to become dry quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* junc atta:rc junam kakuma:nc ꞑꞑ dry (clothes, etc.).

~**mo-** *v.t.* junc atta:rcm tonla:bulu asi kama:pc imonam ꞑꞑ to let (clothes, etc.) become dry.

pv-³ *v.t.* (yoktung, katog atvc) radmonanc lcgangc vlv:lo:bulu nodnam ꞑꞑ to rub (a knife, an axe, etc.) against a stone, or something of the sort, in order to sharpen.

~**kan-** *v.t.* (tunga:ma:nam lcgangc) pvla raddopc ikannam manggom idvnam ꞑꞑ to be fit for sharpening (a knife, etc.)

~**ka-/-~ki-** *v.t.* (yoktung-katog atvc radycji radma:ji) pvla kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to try sharpening a knife, an axe, etc. with a stone (to check if the tool acquires a sharp edge).

~**kin-/-~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* yoktu:-yokpangcm-bulum pvnam agercm gerkinam ꞑꞑ to know how to rub (a knife, etc.) against a stone for sharpening it.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* yoktu:-yokpangcm-bulum pvnamcm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who rubs (a knife, etc.) against a stone in order

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɜ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

to sharpen it.

~**rad-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* yoktu:-yokpangcm-bulum pvla radmonam jí to sharpen (a knife, etc.) by rubbing against a stone.

pv-4 *v.t.* (mo:pvscmbulum) ru:lennam; (**apí** gompir lcdvlo ludolo) apí umnam úú to create (the universe); (when preceded by the word **apí**) to lay eggs.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* (mo:pvscmbulum) lenmonc; apv umnc úú the creator of the universe; (a bird, a reptile, etc.) that lays eggs.

-**pv**¹ (*var. -píd-*) *v.l. suf.* aipakpc kincramnc taniycm o:kai kusere: atvcmsunla:bulu aimokunamcm manggom sc:kaikc kvnggv:nc ngasodcm kamoma:pc inamcm lukannanc gomnyob jí suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote curing someone of a serious illness through proper treatment, care, etc., or rescuing someone from some danger or difficult situation by some action. {e.g. **ka:-** '(here) to treat an ailment' + **pí-** >**ka:pí-** 'to cure someone through continuous treatment and care'; **sun-** 'to administer a medicine' + **píd-** >**sunpíd-** 'to cure someone by continuous administration of medicine', etc.}

-**pv**² *vl.suf.* okolaipc gvdolo manggom o:kai agerko inamlo sc:kai lcdvla dungge:la gvpo:nc manggom gerpo:nc akoncm lckokunamcm lukannanc gomnyob jí suffix added to an appropriate verb root to de-

note catching up with someone in some action or field of activity. {e.g. **dug-** 'to run' + **pv-** >**dukpv-** 'to catch up with someone by running' ; **si:-** 'to grow (in height)' + **pv-** >**sv:pv-** 'to keep growing and catch up with someone's height', etc.}

pvag *n.* yakage:la bottcgamnc, adin donc odokkc bottc bottcpc 'ka:g ka:g' cmna kabnc pcttang abangko úú a crow.

pvag su:sang (*var. pvag su:sag, pvag jugag*) *n.* minnycmvlo lv:la kangkannc, cmdaggom dokanma:nam a:ye e:nc, ma:nc abangko jí a kind of creeper with attractively red, but inedible, fruit.

pvang *n.* yumc gvngabdok lcdupc lenpo:pagnc ruad; kcmoma:nam úú the light of the dawn; light.

pva:- *v.i.* yumc gvngabdolok lcdvpc ruadc lennam; lounnam jí to dawn; to be light.

pvum *num. cl.* (apv, a:ye atvcmpc alumnc manggom alumncmpc inc atta:rcm kvnamlo) aumko jí (used in counting round or roundish objects, especially eggs, fruit, etc.) three. {*bl. apv* + **aum**. Also ⇨ **pvnyi**}

pvkcng (*var. pvke:*) *num. cl.* (apv, a:ye atvcmpc alumnc manggom alumncmpc inc atta:rcm kvnamlo) akke:ko jí (used in counting round or roundish objects, especially eggs, fruit, etc.) six. {*bl. apv* + **akkéng/akke:**. Also ⇨ **pvnyi**}

píkí ⇨ **pékang**

pígo *n.* a:nc, pa:tang atvlok asi toko

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

manggom ursuko ǎ the spot on the bank of a river or tank from where people draw water or where they bathe.

pvnngo *num. cl.* (apv, a:ye atvcmpc alumnc manggom alumncmpc inc atta:rcm kvnamlo) angngoko ǎ (used in counting round or roundish objects, especially eggs, fruit, etc.) five. {*bl.* **apv** + **angngo**. Also ⇒ **pvnnyi**}

písipasa *onom.* alvngcm be:lenmoma:pc, odokkc akon akonc tadbegma:dopc sc:kaike ycrung kcra:lo agom lunam ǎ whispering to someone.

~ **ém-** *v.i.* alvngcm bc:moma:pc sc:kaimc o:kai agomko lunam ǎ to whisper.

pvnnyi *num. cl.* (apv, a:ye atvcmpc alumnc manggom alumncmpc inc atta:rcm kvnamlo) annyiko ǎ (used in counting round or roundish objects, especially eggs, fruit, etc.) two. {*bl.* **apv** + **annyi**. There are no blends corresponding to the numbers seven, eight and nine for counting round or roundish objects, those for three, four, five, six and ten being **pvum**, **pvpi**., **pvnngo**, **pvkcng/píke**: and **pvyng/píyng**. It may be noted that **pí-** in these blends is the second syllable of **apv**.}

pvta- *v.i.* (alumnc manggom alumncmpc inc atta:rc) bottanam ǎ (of round or roundish objects) to be large.

~ **nam** *vl.n.*

~ **nc** *adj.,n.* alumnc manggom alumncmpc inc bottanc (atv atvc) ǎ

(of round or roundish objects) large.

pvtvr- *v.i.* (among, sulli: atvc) juma:nam ǎ (of soil, sands, etc.) to be dry.

~ **nam** *vl.n.*

~ **nc** *adj.,n.* juma:nc (among, sulli: atvc) ǎ dry (soil, sands, etc.).

pvd-¹ *v.t.* gcla du:nam galug-gasor, junta-muja atvc la:yugla la:pagnam ǎ to take off (clothes, shoes, etc.).

~ **su-** (>**pvtu-**) *v.t.* avkc galug-gasor, junta-muja atvc avc la:paksunam ǎ to take off (one's clothes, shoes, etc.) oneself.

~ **nam** *vl.n.*

~ **nc** *adj.,n.* sc:kai gcnam galug-gasor, junta-muja atvc la:pagnc ǎ (one) who takes off (someone's clothes, shoes, etc.).

~ **pag-** (>**pítpag-**) *v.t.* (sc:kaike galug-gasor, junta-muja atvc) pvdla la:pagnam ǎ to take off (someone's clothes, shoes, etc.)

~ **lvg-** *v.t.* (galug-gasor, junta-muja atvc) sc:kaimc gclvgnam ǎ to put clothes on someone; to put shoes on someone's feet.

~ **lvksu-** *v.t.* (galug-gasor, junta-muja atvc) avc gclvksunam ǎ to put on clothes, etc. oneself.

pvd-² *v.t.* jamnc atv atvc jammangko attv:dokkc dcmlvgla among manggom atv atvlok ara:lo:pc gva:monam ǎ to drive (a nail, a peg, a post, etc.) into something.

~ **keb-** (>**pítkeb-**) *v.t.* o:kai aru:lo o:kaiycm pvdvlgla gvkebmonam ǎ to drive a peg, a wedge, etc. into a hole or some opening tightly.

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~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**len-** *v.t.* okolai pvdvlgla lc:nam atv atvcm ru:yilok dcmla gylcnmonam jũ to take out a wedge, etc. by hitting at one end.

pvd-³ *v.t.* tapum taric amongcm ngunnam manggom csingcmbulum ara:pc doa:nam jũ (of insects) to dig into the ground, to cut into wood, etc.

~**a:-** *v.i.* tapum taric okolai pvdla ara:pc a:nam jũ (of insects) to dig into the ground or cut into wood, etc. and be inside.

~**bur-** *v.t.* (dorkangcbulu) pvdla amongcm moburnam jũ (of earthworms, etc.) to loosen soil by digging.

~**míg-** (*redup.* ~**míg-~síg-**) *v.t.* pvdla momvgnam jũ (of insects) to damage something badly by digging, or cutting, into it.

pído rumngo (*a:ba.*) *n.* pisolokk talc:pc arum anngoko, odokk kvkpc arum anngoko kanc Adi:Misi:lok ckum jũ platform dwellings of Adis and Misings built with five layers of material above the platform and five layers below.

píde: *n.* sc:kaikc cra:lo ko: pa:nam manggom tani: sinam lcdupc narcngkunam lcgangc monam kumde:sunam ui jũ a purification rite performed after a birth or a death in a household.

pvide:su- *v.t.* sc:kaikc cra:lo ko: pa:nam manggom tani: sinam lcdupc narcngkunam lcgangc kumde:sunam

jũ to perform a purification rite after a birth or a death in a household.

pvn- ⇨ **o:pvn-**

~**pín-** *vl.suf.* **o:pín-**, **kakpín-** cmna:bulu ludolo **pín-** gompirdcm gomnyobcm pc lutc:nam ũ the word **pín-** 'to dry up' used like a suffix in such words as **o:pín-** '(of rivers, lakes, etc.) 'to dry up', **kakpín-** 'to scoop out water from a place', etc.

pvnmíg *n.* (ake Misingc lukampc) ope: ako akolok lenko opvn; ope: amin ũ (as used amongst a section of Misings) name of the progenitor of an extended family or a clan; surname.

pípi: *num. cl.* (apv, a:ye atvcm pc alumnc manggom alumncmpc inc atta:rcm kvnamlo) appi:ko jũ (used in counting round or roundish objects, especially eggs, fruit, etc.) four. {*bl. apv + appi:* Also ⇨ **pnyy**}

pyme:- *v.i.* (alumnc atta:rc) ame:nam ũ (usually of round objects) to be small in size. {*bl. apv + ame:*}

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj., n.* (alumnc atta:r atvc) ame:nc ũ (of round objects) small in size.

pvr- *v.t.* bangkv bangkv amv:lo du:nc a:y cm alaglokki bvnsodla la:nam ũ to pluck fruit or fruit-like objects of vegetation.

~**am-/~ngab-** *v.t.* atv atvcm pvrnam agercm geramnam jũ to finish plucking (fruit or fruit-like things).

~**kan-** *v.i., v.t.* (ji:nam manggom minnam lcgangcbulu) vsng a:y cm

- pvr la:dvnam ʃú (of fruit or fruit-like objects) to look right for plucking (because of their being mature or ripe).
- ~**kud-/~bvn-** *v.t.* akosin du:ma:dopc vsng a:ye atvc pvrnam ʃú to pluck each and every fruit (that was there somewhere).
- ~**kum-** *v.t.* vsng a:ye atvc pvr la okolai mckumnam ú to pluck (fruit or fruit-like objects) and collect them somewhere.
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* vsng a:yembulum lomna pvrnam ʃú to pluck (fruit, etc.) hurriedly.
- ~**gcng** *n.* atv atvc pvr la mcgc:nanc ú container used for keeping fruit or fruit-like things at the time of plucking.
- ~**ngab-** ⇨ **-am-**
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* pvrnam ager incdc ʃú one who plucks (fruit or fruit-like things).
- ~**po-** *v.i.* pvrpc ainam ʃú to be easy to pluck; (of plucking fruit, etc.) to be enjoyable.
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* (aima:nc manggom ya:nc a:yembulum) pvr la la:pagnam ʃú to remove (bad or rotten fruit, etc.) by plucking.
- ~**bad-/~bar-** *v.t.* vsng a:ye atvc cddvko pvrpcnamma:ji cdc abaya:ngko pvrnam ʃú to pluck more (fruit or fruit-like things) than what ought to have been (plucked).
- ~**mo-**¹ *v.t.* o:kaiko pvrnam agercm sc:kaimc lulvga manggom dorlvga germonam ʃú to engage someone in plucking fruit or fruit-like things.
- ~**mo-**² *v.t.* o:kaiko pvr la la:pc cmna lunc manggom konc sc:kaimc pvrnamcm imonam ʃú to allow someone to pluck fruit or fruit-like things.
- ~**mo:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko pvrnam agercm imo:nam ʃú to have time to pluck (fruit or fruit-like things).
- ~**rug** *n.* pvr la la:rugnam lcvpc du:pagnc (vsng a:ye atvc) ú the remainder (of fruit or fruit-like things) after plucking has been done.
- pvyang** *n.* ya:nc apv ú bad eggs.
- pvya:-** *v.i.* apvc ya:nam ú (of eggs) to be bad. {*bl.* **apv + ya:-**}
- pvvng** (*var.* **pvying**) *num. cl.* (apv, a:ye atvcmpc alumnc manggom alumncmpc inc atta:rcm kvnamlo) vyingko ʃú (used in counting round or roundish objects, especially eggs, fruit, etc.) ten. {*bl.* **apv + íying/ íying**. Also ⇨ **pvnyi**}
- pí:-**¹ *v.i.* gvla, dugla, dc:la:bulu okolailo lennam ʃú to reach or arrive somewhere (on foot, by riding something, flying, etc.).
- ~**kan-** (>**pvngkan-**) *v.i.* (sc:kai manggom dugnc, dc:nc atv atvc) gvcolo:pc gvpvngkannam ʃú to be time (for someone or for a bus, a train, etc.) to arrive at the destination.
- ~**gor-** (>**pvnggor-**) *v.i.* gvkodo:pc lomna pv:nam ʃú to reach a destination early.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**mo** *v.t.* (sc:kaimc manggom atv atvc) okolaipc gvpv:monam, dukpv:monam, dc:pv:monamcbulu ʃú

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

to cause someone or something to reach somewhere.

pv:-² *v.i.* (donam-tv:nam atta:rc manggom atv atvko monanc atta:rc) cdvkomvlo aiycji, odokkvdvko du:nam manggom pa:nam ꞑꞑ (of something) to suffice or to be adequate.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**ram-** *v.i.* atv atvc cdvkomvlo aiycji, odokkvdvko kama:nam manggom pa:ma:nam ꞑꞑ (of something) to fall short ; to be inadequate.

~**rig-pa:rag-** *v.i.* atv atvc pv:ma:pc inam ꞑꞑ (of something) to be inadequate.

~**rvg-pa:rag** *n.* atv atvc pv:ma:pc itvnamdc ꞑꞑ inadequacy.

~**pv:-** *vl.suf.* (**pv:-¹**-dcm gomnyoppc lutc:nam) ꞑꞑ (use of **pv:-¹** as a suffix). {e.g. **gv-** 'to go/come' + **pv:-** > **gvpv:-** 'to reach, or arrive at, a destination'; **dc:-** 'to fly' + **pv:-** > **dc:pv:-** 'to reach or arrive somewhere by flying', etc. }

Pi:ying (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

phu:n ⇨ **teliphu:n**

B b

B b *n.* Mising muktc:lok vyngkola: akonc abvg ꞑꞑ the eleventh letter of the Mising consonants.

bo- *v.t.* (ojngcm manggom ajji:nc ko:kangcm alaglokki jonggbla:bulu avkc amvrlo du:monam ꞑꞑ to hold someone (usually a baby or a young

child) in one's arms and support it on one's lap or the upper part of the body.

~**ka:-/~ki-** *v.t.* (ojngcmbulum) bola kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to have a try at holding a baby or someone in one's arms.

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* kapc bopcnammcجي dcm kennam ꞑꞑ to know how to hold (a baby) in one's arms.

~**gor-** *v.t.* (ojngcm) lomna bonam ꞑꞑ to hold (a baby or a young child) in one's arms quickly.

~**go:-** *v.t.* (ojngcm) bola gvgo:bonam ꞑꞑ to move around or stroll, holding a baby in one's arms.

~**gappo:-** *v.t.* (akonc o:kaiko idolo, ojngcm manggom daropsula:-ma:nc sc:kaimc) bola ajjo:ko sogappo:nam ꞑꞑ to hold a baby or someone, who has been rendered immobile, in one's arms (for a short duration, when someone is doing, or has to do, something else). {~**gab-** +~**po:-**>~**gappo:-**}

~**gab-** *v.t.* (ojngcm manggom daropsula:-ma:nc sc:kaimc) bola sogabnam ꞑꞑ to hold a baby or someone, who has been rendered immobile, in one's arms.

~**gu-** *v.t.* (ojngcm manggom daropsula:-ma:nc sc:kaimc) bonamcm igu:nam ꞑꞑ to be convenient to hold a baby or a child in one's arms.

~**su-** *v.t.* (ojngcmbulum) avc bonam ꞑꞑ to hold a baby or a child in arms oneself.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

- ~**nc** *adj., n.* (ojvngcmbulum) bonam ager gercn jũ (one) who holds a baby or a child in his/her arms.
- ~**po:-** *v.t.* (akonc o:kai ko ila:dopc) ojvngcmbulum ajjo:ko bogabbinam ũ to hold a baby or a child, etc. in one's arms for a short period (for someone else).
- ~**bom-** *v.t.* okolaipc gydolo ojvngcmbulum bola gvnam ũ to carry a baby, a child, etc. in one's arms while going somewhere.
- ~**len-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc bola ara:lokkc mo:ro:lo:pc gvlenbonam jũ to carry someone in one's arms from somewhere inside to the open.
- ~**yub-** *v.t.* ojvngcm bola yubmonam jũ to hold a baby in one's arms in order to make it fall asleep.
- bo** (*var. bolo*) *adv., pron.* luncdok rvkko:pc ũ there (to the south of the speaker, and also to the west of the speaker as per usage amongst a section of Mising speakers).
- bo**¹/**-bolo** (*locative suf.*) rvkko:pc du:nc atv atvlok manggom sc:kai kc agomcm ludolo lutc:nam gomnyob jũ suffix added to nouns and pronouns to indicate location of a person or object to the south or to the west. {e.g. **do:lung** 'village' + **bo** >**do:lu:bo** 'in the village (located to the south or the west)'; **bulu** 'they' + **kké** '(possessive marker)' + **bo** > **bulukkébo/bulukko** 'at their place (located to the south or the west), etc. }
- bo**² *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko ingabnamcm, supagar ipcnamcm manggom agomko kvnggv:monamcm-bulum lukannanc gomnyob jũ suffix used after a tense marker to denote completion of an action or to be undertaken immediately, or after other words for emphasis, etc. {e.g. **do-** 'to eat' + **ka** '(past tense marker)' + **bo** >**dokabo** 'has/have eaten (completed the act of eating)'; **lu-** 'to say' + **to** 'imperative marker' + **bo** >**lutobo** 'Say what you want to (i.e. do it now).'; **mélo** 'yesterday' + **bo** >**mélobo** '(right) yesterday (emphasizing the fact that something already took place yesterday)', etc. }
- bo**³ *vl.suf.* sc:kaimc o:kai agerko gerbonammcm lukannanc gomnyob jũ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote doing something with someone (by way of extending help or cooperation). {e.g. **gí-** 'to go/come' + **bo** + **kang** '(suffix marking the imperative (i.e. in the second person), or the past tense (in the third person), and indicating a movement away from the speaker)' >**gíbokang** '(You) take someone to some place with you' or '(He/She/They) took someone to some place with him/her/them'; **ger-** 'to do a work' + **bo** + **yé** '(future tense suffix)' >**gerboyé** '(Someone) will extend cooperation to somebody in doing something', etc. }
- bo**⁴ (*gender marker*) **abo** gompirllok -**bo**-dcm lutc:lvgl ake simvnlok milbongcm lukannam ũ the second syllable of the word **abo**, used as the second element of a portmanteau

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

form, to denote the male of some animals. {e.g. **siram** 'an otter' + **abo** 'male' >**rambo** 'a male otter'; **soben** 'a goat' + **abo** >**benbo/bembo** 'a he-goat', etc.}

Bo (*a:ba.*) ⇒ Appendix II

Boag *n.* Ohomiya:lok a:pongarnc po:lolok amin (kombang po:lo) ʉ the first month of the year according to the traditional calendar (followed in Assam and some other states of India). {L<As.}

bokod *n.* Boisnob cmnam kumli:lo a:nc milbong tani: ʉ a male devotee initiated into the Vaishnavite religion propagated in Assam by Sankaradeva and Madhavadeva. {L<As.}

Boki *n.* Misi:lok Kumbang opvnlok gu:mvn ʉ name of the deity of the Kumbang clan of the Misings.

Boki Moné (*a:ba.*) *n.* mc:po-menganla ni:tom-maksong imanmonc anc uyu ʉ goddess of mirth and merriment, singing and dancing. {⇒ Also Appendix II}

boksum *n.* etedaunc vsvngcbulu bi:sampc du:pumsula du:nc yumrang asumko ʉ a small patch of grassland or of very short trees.

bogoli: *n.* nappangc, lctvgc la: lv:po:dc arainc, ongo-tatvgcm-bulum donc, kamponc pcttang abangko ʉ herons and egrets. {L<As.}

bogum *adj.* bi:sampc odokkc bojcpakko vsvng dungko (si:lung) ʉ large and dense forest.

boggo *n.* a:nc ako bidla gvla a:nc akonko

manggom ga:ncm bidrvgmvsuko ʉ the mouth of a river.

bonggid- *v.i.* lamkuc gutpirla amwrc gc:nam ʉ to be hunch-backed; to have a bow-shaped back.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* lamkuc gutpirnc (tani:) ʉ hunch-backed (person).

bosor-(*var. bésor-*) *v.i.* atv atvc yaopc kcra:mvnsula du:ma:nam (bi:samma:nam); (gaincbulu) kangkur-ka:re:nam ʉ to be sparse; (of clothes, etc.) to be thin.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* atv atvc yaopc kcra:mvnsula du:ma:nc (bi:samma:nc); (gaincbulu) kangkur-ka:re:nc ʉ sparse; thin.

-bosu- *vl.suf.* sc:kaimc o:kai agerko lckopc inamcm lukannanc gomnyob ʉ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote doing something together with someone. {e.g. **gí** 'to go/come' + **bosu-** >**gibosu-** 'to go, or come, to a place together'; **du:-** 'to sit or stay somewhere' + **bosu** + **yé** '(future tense suffix)' >**du:bosuyc** '(Someone) will sit or stay with somebody together', etc. **-bosu- <-bo+su-**}

bosereg (*var. boscrng*) *n.* dvtag ʉ year. {L <As.}

bostang *n.* atv atvc dunnanc lcgangc morapa:d so:rvlogbuluk monam bottcnc sogon ʉ a sack. {L <As.}

bojoroni *n.* jalugcmpe a:ye e:nc ma:nc abangko ʉ a kind of creeper bearing fruit that resembles black pepper.

bojar *n.* lo:dvpc du:nc, manggom

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

pongkog pongkoglo okolai
gkumsula, bangkv bangkv atta:rcm
rcnam-konamcm iko úú a market.
{L<As.}

Boju *n.* Misi:lok Pa:di: opvnlok gu:mvn;
úú name of the deity of the Pa:di:
clan of the Misings.

Bojum *n.* Misi:lok Tarag opvnlok gu:mvn
úú name of the deity of the Tarag clan
of the Misings.

boje- (*var.* **bojé-**, **béje-**) *v.i.* atv atvc
abanam; abarungko inam úú to be
large in number or quantity.

~**ko** *n.,adj.* abako úú a large number,
or quantity, (of humans, animals or
things).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**pakko**/~**rungko** *n.,adj.* abarungko
úú a very large number, or quantity,
(of humans, animals or things).

~**ban**/~**ya**:- *v.i.* (okolai du:né taniyé,
simín-sikeyé manggom atí atfé akon
okolai du:né taniyé, simín-sikeyé
manggom atí atíémpénam)
abaya:nam úú (of humans, animals
or things at one place) to be more
in number, or quantity, than those (or
that) at another place.

~**rungko** ⇔ ~**pakko**

~**ya**:- ⇔ ~**ban**-

botor *n.* do:rcng-do:mum úú weather.
{L<As.}

botol *n.* aina:lok manggom
ainangcmpinc atta:rlogbuluk monam
asicm manggom asipc inc bangkv
bangkv atta:rcm lcnggcng úú a bottle.
{L<Eng. *bottle*}

botali: *n.* vsv:lokki atv atvc m modolo

arung monanc manggom moyinnanc,
tungkudcmpc igamnc, atta:r
abangko úú a chisel. {L<As.}

botta- (**botté-**, **bétté-**, **atta-**, **atté-**) *v.i.*
o:kai atta:rc gainam; migom
agerlo:bulu talc:pc du:nam úú to be
large or big in size; (of someone) to
be in a high position.

~**gor-** *v.i.* (vsvngc, simvn-sikeyc,
ko:ka:ngcbulu) lomna bottcnam úú
(of vegetation, young animals, etc.)
to grow (taller or bigger) quickly; (of
a child) to grow up quickly.

~**sa**:- *v.i.* aso: aso:pc bottcbomnam úú
(of vegetation, young animals, etc.)
to start growing (taller or larger); (of
a child) to start growing up.

~**su-** *v.i.* sc:kai avc bottcnc taniyc
cmna mc:sunam manggom lusunam
úú to be vain; to boast.

~**jo**:- *v.i.* (nci-ncnganc, simvn-
sikeycbulu) avc lomna lomna
bottcnam úú (of vegetation, young
animals, etc.) to grow (taller or big-
ger) very quickly and without hav-
ing to pay any attention.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* gainc; o:kai agerlo talc:pc
du:ncj úú large (in size); (someone)
holding a high position.

~**pag**/~**ru**:- *v.i.* aipc bottcnam úú to
be very large (in size); (of someone)
holding a very high position.

bodong ⇔ **arai**

bodo:- ⇔ **arai**-

Bonung *n.* Misi:lok Mo:rang opvnlok
gu:mvn úú name of the deity of the
Mo:rang clan of the Misings.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long
vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/
followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

- bom-** *v.t.* okolailo:pc gvdolo atv atvcm alaglokkibulu jo:bomnam manggom sogonlo:bulu lvgbomnam jũ (of someone) to take or carry something with, while going somewhere.
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* okolai:pc o:kaiko lomna bomnam jũ to take or bring something somewhere quickly.
- ~**go-** *v.t.* (kopc cmna manggom o:kai lcgangc) atv atvcm bomla gvgo:nam jũ to move around, carrying something (for sale or some other purpose).
- ~**gab-** *v.t.* atv atvcm alaglokki sogabla dagnam jũ to hold something in one's hand or hands.
- ~**gu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko bomla gvnam agercm gergu:nam jũ (of something) to be easy to carry.
- ~**gég** *n.* bompcnam atta:rcm mcgc:nanc ũ a bag, a box, a container, etc. for carrying something somewhere.
- ~**dumsu-** *v.t.* atv atvcm bomnam agercm gerdumsunam jũ to help someone in carrying something somewhere.
- ~**no-** *v.t.* bompcnam o:kaiko bomla okolai:pc gvno:nam jũ (of someone) to go somewhere ahead of another person or of others, carrying something that needs to be taken with.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko bomnam agercm inc ũ (one) who carries something somewhere.
- ~**po-** *v.t.* o:kai attarko bomla okolai dakpo:nam; akon akon agercm mcge:la o:kaiko okolai:pc bomla gvnam agercm gerpo:nam jũ to hold something for some time; to carry something somewhere, leaving aside other tasks.
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* atv atvcm dopsongc manggom sc:kaibv bomla kama:pc imonam ũ (of a thief or some person) to take something away.
- ~**pad-** *v.t.* o:kaiko bomla okologji gvpadnam jũ to walk past a certain location, carrying something.
- ~**pa-** *v.t.* okolai:pc gvdolo atv atvcm (laginam lcgangc manggom sc:kai lunam lcgangc) bomla gvpa:nam jũ to have to carry, or to be appropriate or right to carry, something somewhere.
- ~**bi-** *v.t.* sc:kaikc lcgangc o:kaiko bomnam jũ to carry or bring something for someone.
- ~**mo**⁻¹ *v.t.* o:kaiko bomnam agercm sc:kaimc lulvga imonam jũ to get someone to carry something.
- ~**mo**⁻² *v.t.* o:kaiko bomlv:nc sc:kaimc bomnamcm imonam ũ to allow someone to carry something.
- ~**mur-** *v.t.* oko atta:rcm bompcnammcji cdc m bomma:pé akon atta:rko bomnam jũ to carry something somewhere (instead of some other thing) wrongly.
- ~**lad-** *v.t.* okolai:pc bomnam o:kaiko bomla gvlatkunam jũ to carry, or bring, back something.
- {*Note:* **bom-** can be added to another verb root to form compound roots, e.g. **jo-** 'to lift (and hold or carry) someone or something' + **bom-**

>**jo:bom-** 'to carry someone or something on one's shoulder or head'
; **so-** 'to drag or pull' + **bom-**
>**sobom-** 'to drag someone or something and take him/her/it along', etc. }

bom- *v.t.* (sc:kaimc aima:dopc pelvgdolo) sika:langka cmna mc:la:bulu lunam (lukanpc--- **mauré bomka:langka**) jũ (especially in cursing someone, desiring his/her death) to take away i.e. kill (e.g. May a dread disease take him/her away!).

-bom-¹ ⇨ **bom-**

-bom-² *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko isa:la kvnggv:pc ibomnammcm lukannanc gomnyob jũ verbal suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote beginning an action and carrying it on in full swing'. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say' + **bom-** >**lubom-** 'to begin to say something and carry it on without stopping'; **mén-** 'to chase' + **bom-** >**ménbom-** 'to start, and keep on, chasing someone', etc. }

Bomong (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

Bomi: *n.* 'Mili:', 'Koman', 'Kuli:', 'Kutum', odakkc Kardong cmna v:sunc Mising kvdarlok opvn ũ name of the ancestral lineage of the Mising clans with the surnames 'Mili', 'Koman' 'Kutum', 'Kuli:', and 'Kardong'.

Bomug (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

bomje (*var. bomjé*) *adj.,n.* bottapagnc (do:lung) ũ a large village (i.e. having a large number of households).

bomyam *n.* (arainammcm kvnam) alag annyidcm kekon-kesakpc araipakpc

ma:yarmvlo lagbvkkc lakke: attv:lokkc lakkekc lakke: attv:lo:pc cddvko araidagji odokkvdko jũ a fathom (i.e., a measure of length obtained by stretching the two arms fully on both sides, the length being measured from the tip of one arm to the tip of the other).

-bor- *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko gerla atv atvcm borta-monamcm, go:sa:-monamcm-bulum lukannanc gomnyob jũ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote causing something to spread, inflate or open out by some action. {e.g. **lab-** '(of birds) to beat the wings' + **bor-** >**labbor-** '(of birds) to spread the wings'; **mud-** 'to blow out air through the mouth' + **bor-** > **mudbor-** 'to inflate something by blowing air into it (a balloon, for instance)', etc. }

bor- *pref.* ajebge:la abornc atta:rcm ako, annyi cmna:bulu kvdolo, manggom o:kaiko abornammcm ludolo, lupo:nam gomnyob jũ prefix used in counting flat and broad objects or referring to the breadth of something. {e.g. **bornyi** 'two broad things'; **borta-** 'to be wide or broad', etc. **bor-** is the second syllable of **abor-** 'to be wide or broad'. }

boroki: (*var. borki:*) *n.* (ongo kunggabnanc lcgangc) gcrkuri:ge:la rengke: kadopc yogvrkokki monam ajji:nc atta:r abangko; cdcm onno attvngkolo paglvge:la onnodok attvng akondcm va aglcngkolo oggabla asilo:pc gclvgla ongo sogabnancdc (ckkar) ũ the fishing hook; the fish-

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɜ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

ing hook with the line attached to a long bamboo twig.

~ **ku:-** *v.t.* ongo sogabnanc lcgangc ckkrcm asilo yoblvglā, ka:bomla du:nam ũ to angle.

{L<As.}

boroti: *n.* simvn asvglok ajji: ajji:pc jvglennam, dumdumlo ilvgnam suktamcm sogidnanc, ajcbnc onno jũ thin straps of leather (used to fasten animal skin to percussions). {L <As.}

Borang *n.* Adi:-Misi:lok opvn amin abangko jũ name of an Adi:-Mising clan (used as a surname).

borali: *n.* ajebge:la nappang bottcnc, ngosvg kama:nc, dortanc ongo abangko ũ a variety of flat catfish with smooth skin and a large mouth.

Bori: *n.* Misilok opvn amin abangko ũ name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

borum *num.cl.* (atabge:la abornc atta:rcm ako, annyi cmna:bulu kvnamlok) aumko jũ (in the counting of flat and broad objects) three (leaves, sheets, etc.). {*bl. abor + aum.* Also ⇨ **bornyi**}

borkéng (*var. borke:*) *num.cl.* (atabge:la abornc atta:rcm ako, annyi cmna:bulu kvnamlok) akkcngko ũ (in the counting of flat and broad objects) six (leaves, sheets, etc.). {*bl. abor + akkéng/akke:*. Also ⇨ **bornyi**}

borngo *num. cl.* (atabge:la abornc atta:rcm ako, annyi cmna:bulu kvnamlok) angngoko jũ (in the counting of flat and broad objects)

five (leaves, sheets, etc.). {*bl. abor + angngo.* Also ⇨ **bornyi**}

bornyi *num.cl.* (atabge:la abornc atta:rcm ako, annyi cmna:bulu kvnamlok) annyiko jũ (in the counting of flat and broad objects) two (leaves, sheets, etc.). {*bl. abor + annyi.* The corresponding blends for three, four, five, six, and ten flat and broad objects are **borum, borpi:, borngo, borkcng,** and **boryvng** respectively, there being no blends for the numbers seven, eight and nine.}

borta- (*var. bortc-*) *v.i.* (annc manggom gasorcmpc ajcbge:la abornc atv atvc) bottcpc abornam; a:ncbulu kekon akolokkc kekon akolo:pc bojcnam ũ (of flat things like leaves, cloth, etc.) to be wide or broad; (of rivers, streams, etc.) to be wide.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* bctcpc abornc ũ wide; broad. {*bl. abor + botta*}.

borpi: *num.cl.* (atabge:la abornc atta:rcm ako, annyi cmna:bulu kvnamlok) appi:ko jũ (in the counting of flat and broad objects) four (leaves, sheets, etc.). {*bl. abor + appi:*. Also ⇨ **bornyi**}

borme: *v.i.* atabnc atta:rc ponme:nam manggom ame:nam ũ (of flat objects like leaves, cloth, etc.) to be narrow or small.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ponme:nc (atabnc atta:r) jũ narrow or small (leaves, cloth, etc.).

boryvng (*var. borying*) *num.cl.*

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

(atabge:la abornc atta:rcm ako, annyi cmna:bulu kvnamlok) vyingko ꞑꞑ (in the counting of flat and broad objects) ten (leaves, sheets, etc.). {bl. **abor** + **íyí/íying**. Also ⇨ **bornyi**}

bolo ⇨ **bo**

-bolog-/-boloksu- *vl.suf.* okolai du:dolo, kcddolo, gvdolo:bulu kcrangkc o:rvngkolo okolailo kinsuma:pc olednamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote falling down below, while sitting, sleeping or going somewhere. {e.g. **tu-** 'here) to step forward' + **boloksu-** >**tuboloksu-** 'to step into a hole, over an edge, etc. (and fall), while going somewhere'; **kéd-** 'to lie down' + **bolog-** >**kédbolog-** 'to fall below, while lying somewhere', etc.}

boldcng ⇨ **e:long**

-bo:- *vl.suf.* sc:kai manggom atv atvc sc:kai kc talc:lok manggom o:kai talc:lok gnamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote someone or something in movement going over something. {e.g. **ker-** 'to stride' + **bo:-** >**kerbo:-** 'to stride over someone or something'; **dc:-** 'to fly' + **bo:-** >**dc:bo:-** 'to fly over', etc.}

bo:dum (*var.* **ngíndum**) *n.* (enge, cngvnlogbuluk) among ara:lo du:nc, alumgamge:la bottcnc av ꞑꞑ the large, roundish part (i.e. the head) of tubers (especially of yam and arum).

bo:bi lo:li:pc *adv.* (csarc) aso: aso:pc

sarnam úú (of winds) blowing gently.

bo:bv (*var.* **kcbu: ta:li:**) *n.* dorme:nc e:gcmpe ige:la, araila jamnc ta:ng kanc, sv:lung simvn abangko ꞑꞑ a purcupine.

bo:l¹ *n.* amvr-kvnggv:nam úú strength; force. {L <As.}

bo:l² *n.* simvn asvgcm omla, ara:lo csar a:mola alummonam, odokkc lctvglokki lcglá imannanc abangko ꞑꞑ football. {L <Eng. *football*}

bo:yong *n.* araige:la bortanc annc kanc, kusere:pc ainc, ma:nc amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of creeper, considered to have medicinal properties.

ba- *v.t.* du:lusula du:nc o:koi atta:rlokkcm aincm manggom aima:ncm la:lcnam úú to sort; to select.

~kin-/~ken- *v.t.* o:kaiko banam agercm ikinnam úú to know how to sort something.

~kum- *v.t.* du:lusula du:nc o:kai atvlok lckonckvdv:dcm bala mckumnam úú to collect or stock the same kind of thing through sorting.

~gor- *v.t.* banam agercm igornam ꞑꞑ to sort something quickly.

~gu:- *v.t.* o:kaiko banam agercm igu:nam úú to be convenient to sort something.

~ngab- *v.t.* o:kaiko banam agerém geramnam ꞑꞑ to finish sorting something.

~ten- *v.t.* o:kaiko lcko banamdc aima:la lckoda banam ꞑꞑ to sort something once more.

~dumsu- *v.t.* o:kaiko banam agercm

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

idumsunam ꞑꞑ to help someone in sorting something.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**pag-** *v.t.* o:kai ko bala odo du:nc aima:nc atv atvcm la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to remove the bad or useless ones in something by sorting.

~**bvn-** *v.t.* o:kai atta:rkolo du:tc:nc aima:nc manggom ager kama:nc atv atvcm la:pagla narc:monam ꞑꞑ to make something clean by sorting out and removing the trash or unwanted things mixed with it.

~**mo-** *v.t.* o:kai ko banam agercm sc:kaimc (lulvgla) germonam ꞑꞑ to engage someone in sorting something.

~**len-** *v.t.* atv atvc du:lusula du:nclokkcm o:kai ko bala la:lennam ꞑꞑ to pick out or separate something from a stock of mixed things by sorting.

bai (*var. baiyé:*) ⇨ **ai**³ {L <As.}

baibetsag ⇨ **betsag**¹

bau a:m *n.* jikong amo:lo inam a:m abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of rice paddy cultivated in low-lying fields. {**bau** L<As.}

baum *num.cl.* (o:kai agomcm manggom angu angunc atta:rcm abangko, abang annyiko, aumko, appi:ko cmna:bulu kvnamlo) abang aum ꞑꞑ (in saying 'a word', as in 'May I have a word with you', 'one thing', 'two things', 'three things', etc. -- 'thing' in the sense of an incident, a happening, a statement, an idea, an aspect of something, etc. that is be-

ing talked about -- or counting 'kinds' or divisions of something) three things, three kinds (of something), etc. {*bl. abang* + *aum*. Also ⇨ **ba:nyi**.}

bakos (*var. bakosi:*) *n.* csing manggom atv atvkokki monam, kubyv:-kupsa:la:nam mokabnanc katc:nc, atta:r lcnggcng ꞑꞑ a box. {L<Eng. box}

bakobare: (*var. bakom, bakombare:*) *n.* alumge:la tcbuk-tcrc:nc tima:nc a:ye e:nc ma:nc abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of creeper, bearing small, round-shaped, spotted fruit that is edible, but tasteless.

bakung *n.* ti:nc a:ye e:nc ma:nc abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of small sweet melon.

bakrcb- *v.t.* oyvng, cngo, adin atvcm asi ajjo:kosin du:tc:ma:dopc tula:lokki numonam ꞑꞑ to fry in oil a food item dry. {*cf. baji*-¹}

~**baksu-** *vl.suf.* ⇨ **do-**

bag-¹ *v.i.* nappang ara:lok asvgc kampolvglā dvyagnam ꞑꞑ to have mouth thrush. *v.t.* nappang ara:lok asvgcm (su:ncbulu) doyagnam ꞑꞑ (of lime, etc.) to corrode one's oral membrane.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

bag-² (*var. ban-*) *v.i., v.t.* rago ko:la a:nc ru:yvlok amongc a:nc ara:lo olednam; amongcm, arvg-vsvngcm, do:lungcmbulum rago ko:nam ꞑꞑ (of the banks of a river) to erode; (of a river) to erode away land masses, cultivated fields, villages, etc.

~**ko** (>**bakko/banko**) *n.* rago

kongko ʉ the spot or location where erosion takes, took or is taking, place.

~ngasu- v.i. rago kongasunam ʉ to cease to erode.

~nam vl.n.

~pag- (>bakpag-/banpag-) v.t. rago ko:la atv atvc kama:pc imonam ʉ to erode away (something).

~yag- v.t. rago ko:la amongcm oyagmonam ʉ to erode away a part of a road, a plot of land, etc.

-bag- vl.suf. ⇨ do-

bagor- v.i. bojcko lamtc gvla, bojcko ager gerla:bulu du:tcdlv:nam manggom kcdlv:nam ; ape:nam ʉ to be tired.

~ bagor n. o:kai agerko bojcko gerla:bulu du:tcdlv:namdc manggom kcdlv:namdc ʉ tiredness. {L<As.}

bagcn- v.i. (ake ambvnlok monam apinc, jogona tapa atvcbulu) tagab-dagncmpc ila doponam ʉ (of cooked rice, some varieties of pumpkins, etc.) to be of a sticky and palatable taste.

~nc adj.,n. tagab-dagncmpc ila doponc ʉ slightly sticky and palatable in taste.

bagcmPC adv. lvdcmPC; ajjo:kosin du:tedma:pc ʉ quickly; without tarrying for a moment.

bang-/ba:- pref. **abang** gompirdok a:dcm lutc:ma:pc (agom) ba:nyi, baum cmna:bulu lunanc ʉ the second syllable of the word **abang** (numeral classifier for a/one word/thing, etc.) used as a prefix in blends with certain numerals. { ⇨ **abang** and

ba:nyi }.

bango num.cl. (o:kai agomcm manggom angu angunc atta:rcm abangko, abang annyiko, abang aumko, abang appi:ko cmna:bulu kvnamlo) abang angngo ʉ (in saying 'a word', as in 'May I have a word with you', 'one thing', 'two things', 'three things', etc. -- 'thing' in the sense of an incident, a happening, a statement, an idea, an aspect of something, etc.that is being talked about -- or counting 'kinds' or divisions of something) five things, five kinds (of something), etc. {bl.

abang + angngo. Also ⇨ **ba:nyi** }

bangko n. amv:dc ta:ng kanc, ajji:ajji:ge:la alum alumnc, taniyc donam, konc a:ye e:pumsula e:nc, mv:me:nc vsng abangko ʉ a plant of the nightshade variety bearing small, bitter but edible berries in bunches.

bangkog n. ko:ba:lok tugapko ʉ step of a ladder. {bl. **ko:bang + pakog**}

bangkon n. ansupcnam sc:kai manggom atv atvc; aima:pc imonc manggom aima:namko imola:nc sc:kai manggom atv atvc ʉ someone or something to be cautious of or about; someone or something unwelcome, evil or dangerous; an evil power. {bl. **abang+akon**

>**bangkon** (literally, 'the other one')}

bangkung n. okum ru:yilok kekonkesakkc kuntcm kvngv:la du:dopc amponpc molvgnam, arainc vsng manggom di:bang attung ʉ bamboo or wooden beam, fixed breadthwise, joining the posts on either side of a

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

house; a tie beam.

bangke *n.* bottcnc kcba:lok kcvkkc ,
angu angu dungkolo ager gerdopc
ba:lennam, kcbang ꞑꞑ a branch of a
larger organization.

bangkcng (*var. bangke:*) *num cl.*
(o:kai agomcm manggom angu
angunc atta:rcm abangko, abang
annyiko, aumko, appi:ko cmna:bulu
kvnamlo) abang akkcng ꞑꞑ (in say-
ing 'a word', as in 'May I have a word
with you', 'one thing', 'two things',
'three things', etc. -- 'thing' in the
sense of an incident, a happening, a
statement, an idea, an aspect of
something, etc.that is being talked
about -- or counting 'kinds' or divi-
sions of something) six things, six
kinds (of something), etc. {*bl. abang*
+ *akkéng/akke:*. Also ⇨*ba:nyi.*}

bangkv bangkv *adj.* angu angunc ꞑꞑ
different kinds of ; diverse; various.

baji-¹ *v.t.* oying, ongo atvcm tula:lokki
numonam ꞑꞑ to fry in oil. {*L <As.*}

baji-² *v.i.* go:ri:lo longkolok gonta,
minit, sekencmbulum lengkannam
ꞑꞑ (of the clock) to show a particu-
lar time of the day. {*L <As.*}

bati: *n.* asi atvcm tv:nanc lcgangc
pakulubgam-dopc monam lcnngcng
abangko ꞑꞑ a bowl. {*L <As.*}

bad-¹ *v.i.* sc:kai manggom atv atv kapc
idagji manggom idaga:ji, cdcmpcnam
angunc o:kai pc inam; o:kai kcba:lo,
migom agerlo:bulu talcngkc
manggom kcvkkc atv atv ager
gerncpc inam ꞑꞑ to become (i.e. turn
into) something (e.g. the holder of
an office, a post, a right, etc.); to

grow or transform into someone
or something.

~kan- (>**batkan-**) *v.i.* o:kai pc
manggom sc:kai kisapc ikannam ꞑꞑ
ꞑꞑ (of a person) to be suitable for
holding an office, a post, etc.; (of hu-
mans and non-humans) to appear
that someone or something will be
transformed into someone or some-
thing else.

~gor- *v.i.* o:kai pc manggom sc:kai
kisapc lomna inam ꞑꞑ to become
someone (e.g. the holder of an of-
fice, of a post, of a right, etc.); to
turn into someone or something
quickly.

~nam *vl.n.*

~po:- (>**batpo:-**) *v.i.* o:kai pc
manggom sc:kai kisapc ipo:nam ꞑꞑ
(of someone) to have been in some
office, some post, etc. before or to
be in such office, post, etc. ahead of
someone else; to become something
before turning into something else.

bad-² *v.i.* csa:ma:la:bulu dolvg-
tv:lvgnammc aki: ara:lokkc
nappa:lo:pc gvlenam ꞑꞑ to vomit.

~kad- (>**batkad-**) *v.t.* badla sc:kai kc
amvrlo, galug-gasorlo manggom
o:kai atv atvlo okadmonam ꞑꞑ to vomit
on someone or something.

~kad+su- (>**batkatsu-**) *v.t.* avkc
amvrlo badlvgnam ꞑꞑ to vomit on one-
self.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* badnamcm inc ꞑꞑ (one)
who vomits.

~pag- (>**batpag-**) *v.t.* aki: ara:lo
jedma:pé du:la ésa:moma:né atí

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

atíém badla gílenpagmonam ꞑꞑ to vomit out something that has been consumed, but which remains undigested, causing illness.

~**len-** *v.t.* badla gvlenmonam ꞑꞑ to cause something to come out by vomiting.

~**lv:-/~nv:-** *v.i.* batꞑc batꞑc cmna inam ꞑꞑ to feel like vomiting.

bad-³ *v.t.* (simvn akke) alc akolokki manggom alc annyipaglokki lamkulo:ꞑc tunam; (ꞑcroꞑcbulu) donam mala amo:lo lctvgcm tuc-tukurnam ꞑꞑ (of some animals) to kick backward with one leg or with both the legs; (of fowl) to scratch earth, looking for food.

~**ke-** (>**batke-**) *v.t.* (ake aipakꞑc kvnggv:nc simvnc) lctvgcm lamkꞑc tula sc:kaimc manggom akon simvncm simonam ꞑꞑ (of some strong animals) to kill someone or another animal by kicking backward.

~**tab-** (>**battab-**) *v.t.* lctvgcm lamkꞑc tula sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiꞑc otabmonam ꞑꞑ to make someone or something fall on the ground by kicking backward.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* lamkꞑc lctvgcm tunc ꞑꞑ (usually, an animal) that kicks backward.

bad-⁴ *v.i.* apꞑlokꞑc ao lennam ꞑꞑ (of eggs) to hatch.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**yug (bayyug)** *n.* ao gvlenpagnc bcdnc apꞑ ꞑꞑ the shell of an egg left after it has hatched.

bad-⁵ *v.i.* a:mlogbuluk a:yc lensa:nam ꞑꞑ (of rice paddy and other corns) to ear.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**bad-/-bar-** *vl.suf.* o:kaiꞑcm gvbadꞑc inamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote doing something to an excessive degree. {e.g. **dv:-** 'to beat' + **bar-** >**dv:bar-** 'to beat too much'; **jír-** 'to scold' + **bad-** >**jírbad-** 'to scold excessively', etc.}

badam *n.* tornc asig ara:lo doꞑnc lv:nc ammo among kvꞑglo avla lennc ncmvng abangko ꞑꞑ peanuts {L<As.}

baddum *n.* tabadlok tu:ying intung ꞑꞑ the top end of a sugarcane stem.

badlang *n.* tabadlok alang ꞑꞑ sugarcane juice. {*bl.* **tabad** + **alang**}

ban- ⇨ **bag²**

~**ban-/-ya:-** *vl.suf.* sc:kai o:kai ainc manggom aima:nc agomlo akoncmꞑcnam kvnggv:ya:namcm-bulum, manggom o:kai agerko kvnggv:ya:ꞑc ila:nam-ila:ma:nam, manggom o:kai atꞑc akon o:kaiꞑcmꞑcnam aiya:ma:namcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote someone being better or worse than another in something or some action, or something being better or worse than something else. {e.g. **kin-** 'to get, receive, etc.' + **ban-** >**kinban-** 'to know something more than someone else'; **lv:-** 'to be red' + **ban-** >**lv:ban-** '(of something) to be redder than something else', etc.}

banji *n.* bottꞑge:la oudnc vsvng

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of timber tree (known for the hardness of its wood); toon wood.

Banji Boté (*a:ba.*) *n.* i: tv:lv:nc, turnckvdarc m mokenc uyuko ꞑꞑ a blood-thirsty, killer god.

bapung mc:ba *n.* pvtanc, donam a:ye e:nc ma:nc ncmvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of melon.

bab *n.* ⇨ **ba:bu**

babo- *v.t.* cra:lok pagnc-pagbopc ila du:manggomsin sc:kaimc bojepakko pagnc-pagbomp bangkv bangkv agercm germonam ꞑꞑ to get a large amount of work done by someone, although he/she is not a servant in a household.

babvng *n.* bottcnc enge abangko ꞑꞑ a large variety of arum plant.

bar-/re:- *v.i., v.t.* alaglokki sogabla odokkc alclokki tugabla talc:pc gysa:nam ꞑꞑ (of man and animals) to climb something.

~ko:- (>barko:-/rengko:-) *v.t.* re:la gvko:nam (lukanpc, vsng akolokkc vsng akonlo:pc) ꞑꞑ to cross over by climbing (as from one tree to another).

~ka:-/~kí- (>barka:-/barkí-, renga:-/rengkí-) *v.t.* re:la ka:nam ꞑꞑ to climb something by way of a trial.

~kin-/~ken- (>barkin-/barken-, rengkin-/rengken-) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (svngcmbulum) kapc barpcnamcji dcm kennam ꞑꞑ to know how to climb (a tree, etc.).

~go:- (>bargo:-/renggo:-) *v.t.*

(svngcmbulum) barla ycgo:nam ꞑꞑ to move around, climbing (trees, etc.) here and there.

~gu:- (>bargu:-/renggu:-) *v.i., v.t.* o:kailo barnamcm igu:nam ꞑꞑ to be convenient to climb something.

~sa:- *v.t.* barla talc:pc sa:nam; o:kai talc:lo sa:nam (lukanpc, gurc: talc:lo, saikel talc:lo:bulu sa:nam) ꞑꞑ (of man and animals) to climb up; to get on top of something (e.g. to ride a horse, a bicycle, etc.).

~joksu- *v.t.* okolai barsa:dolo gidjoksunam manggom pe:joksunam ꞑꞑ to have an abrasion, to cut oneself, etc. somewhere on the body while climbing something.

~nyv:-/~nyi:- *v.i.* okolai barpc aima:nam ꞑꞑ to be inconvenient to climb something.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj., n.* o:kailo barnam agercm inc ꞑꞑ one who climbs something.

~po- *v.i.* (atv atv svngc, adiybulu) barpc ainam ꞑꞑ to be easy or pleasant to climb (some trees, hills, etc.).

~pv:- *v.i.* (adiycm bardolo:bulu) barla okolaipc pv:nam ꞑꞑ to reach a destination or somewhere by climbing (as when climbing a mountain).

~yvr-/~yir- *v.i.* (adiycmbulum) barnamcm moyvrnam ꞑꞑ to teach or train how to climb (mountains, etc.).

~yvrsu-/~yirsu- *v.t.* (adiycm, svngcmbulum) barnamcm moyvrsunam ꞑꞑ to learn, or practise, how to climb (trees, mountains, etc.).

~yv:-/~yi:- *v.t.* barla talc:lokcc kvkpc

gyv:kunam ǎ to climb down.

bar- *pref.* **abar** gompirdok a-dcm lutc:ma:pc murkong **barnyi**, **barum** cmna:bulu ludolo lcdupc lunam gomnyob **bar-** ǎ the second syllable of the word **abar** (meaning 'one rupee'), i.e. **bar-**, used as a prefix in counting money, e.g. **barnyi** 'two rupees', **barum** 'three rupees', etc. {⇒**abar** and **barnyi**}.

-bar- ⇒**-bad-**

barum *num.cl.* (murkongcm abar, barnyi cmna:bulu kɔnamlo) abar aum ǎ (in counting money as one rupee, two rupees, etc.) three rupees. {*bl.* **abar** + **aum**. Also ⇒**barnyi**}

bare: *n.* okumlok arangcm manggom atv atvlok arangcm pi:torlok, valokkibulu pedla, manggom atv atvlokki, mokomnanc; ǎ a wall.

barvg *n.* Mising rcngamlok do:lung kcba:lok atv atv agomcm akon akoncm lutadnc ǎ (in Mising social organisation) one whose function is to inform or notify others of a decision, a direction, etc. of the organisation by word of mouth. {L<As.}

barkcng (*var.* **barke:**) *num. cl.* (murkongcm abar, barnyi cmna:bulu kɔnamlo) abar akkcng ǎ (in counting money as one rupee, two rupees, etc.) six rupees. {*bl.* **abar** + **akkéng/akke:**. Also ⇒**barnyi**}

barngo *num.cl.* (murkongcm abar, barnyi cmna:bulu kɔnamlo) abar angngo ǎ (in counting money as one

rupee, two rupees, etc.) five rupees.

{*bl.* **abar** + **angngo**. Also ⇒**barnyi**}

barnyi *num.cl.* (murkongcm **abar**, **barnyi**, **barum** cmna:bulu kɔnamlo) abar anny ǎ (in counting money as one rupee, two rupees, etc.) two rupees. {*bl.* **abar** + **anny**. The blends for three, four, five, six and ten rupees are **barum**, **barpi:**, **barngo**, **barkcng/barke:**, and **baryvng/barying** respectively, but there are no blends for counting money corresponding to the numbers seven, eight and nine. Also ⇒**abar**}

barpi: *num.cl.* (murkongcm abar, barnyi cmna:bulu kɔnamlo) abar appi: ǎ (in counting money as one rupee, two rupees, etc.) four rupees. {*bl.* **abar** + **appi:**. Also ⇒**barnyi**}

barbi *n.* (anncdcm sobenc aipc donam) yaopc mv:tama:nc csing abangko ǎ a kind of tree of medium height (the leaves of which are relished by goats).

baryvng (*var.* **barying**) *num.cl.* (murkongcm abar, barnyi cmna:bulu kɔnamlo) abar vying ǎ (in counting money as one rupee, two rupees, etc.) ten rupees. {*bl.* **abar** + **íying/íying**. Also ⇒**barnyi**}

-bala:su- *vl.suf.* sc:kai o:koi agercm ibatsula kinsugcma:-nammcm lukannanc gomnyob ǎ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote a person's loss of all sense of proportions or alertness as a result of doing something excessively. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say, to speak, etc.' + **bala:su->lubala:su-** '(of someone) to speak

Pronunciation – o ⇒/ɔ/; a ⇒/a/; i ⇒/i/; u ⇒/u/; e ⇒/ɛ/; é ⇒/ɜ/; í ⇒/i/; colon (:) ⇒long vowel marker; ng ⇒/ŋ/; n-g ⇒/n/ followed by /g/; ngg ⇒/ŋg/; ny ⇒/ɲ/; n-y ⇒/n/ followed by /j/; nny ⇒/ɲɲ/; j ⇒/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

so much that, at the end, he/she is not aware of what he is saying'; **ib-** 'to sleep' + **bala:su-** > **ibbala:su-** '(of someone) to sleep so much that, on waking up, he/she is still drowsy or feels extremely lethargic'.

bali: pengkai *n.* kamponc la: yakanc i:namc gvlusunc, asilo donam mago:nc pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ a species of medium-sized bird, with a mix of white and bluish grey colour on the body, that fishes, while floating on water.

bali: pcttang ⇨ **do:sipi:ri**

bayCg ⇨ **ngopa**

bayyusu- *v.i.* tabvcbulu aku asvgcm la:paksunam ꞑꞑ (of snakes and some other reptiles) to slough off (dead outer skin). {**bad** + **yug** + **su-**}

bayyug *n.* tabvcbulu anu asvg lenla la:paksunam aku asvg; ao gvlenpagnam lcvlo du:pagnc apv ꞑꞑ the dead outer skin sloughed off (by a snake or some other reptiles). {**bad** + **yug**}.

ba:-¹ *v.i.* alagcm arai araicp alabcmpc labla, odokkc lctvgcm badla manggom talcng-kcvkpc lcla:bulu asilo pu:sa:la kcra:pc manggom lamkupc gvnam ꞑꞑ to swim.

~**ko** (>**bangko**) *n.* ba:nam ager gerko ꞑꞑ a place for swimming (swimming pool).

~**ko:-** (>**bangko:-**) *v.t.* pa:tang, a:nc atvcn ba:la gvko:nam ꞑꞑ to swim across a pond, a river, etc.

~**ka:-/~kv-¹** (>**angka:-/bangkv-**) *v.i.* asi ba:namcm ila kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to swim by way of a trial.

~**kin-/~ken-** (>**bangkin-/bangken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.i.* asi ba:namcm ikennam ꞑꞑ to know how to swim.

~**kv-¹** ⇨ ~**ka:-**

~**kv-²** *v.i.* po:pc asi ba:namcm ikvnam ꞑꞑ to have previous experience of swimming.

~**gor-** (>**banggor-**) *v.i.* lomna ba:nam ꞑꞑ to swim without delay.

~**sa:-** *v.i.* rvgdumpc manggom asi okolokkc bittogdu:ji odopc ba:nam ꞑꞑ to swim upstream or toward the north or the east.

~**tog-** *v.i.* rvkko:pc manggom asi okolo:pc biddu:ji odopc ba:nam ꞑꞑ to swim downstream or toward the south or the west.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* asi ba:namcm inc ꞑꞑ swimmer.

~**pi-** *v.t.* ba:po:nc sc:kaimc ba:la gvpcvnam ꞑꞑ to catch up with someone by swimming from behind.

~**pv-** *v.i.* ba:la okolaipc pv:nam ꞑꞑ to reach a mark or some place by swimming.

~**latku-** *v.i.* okolokkc bangkaji odopc ba:la gvlatkunam ꞑꞑ to swim back to where one came swimming from.

~**yir-/~yvr-** *v.i.* asi ba:namcm iyvrnam ꞑꞑ to teach someone how to swim.

~**yirsu-/~yirsu-** *v.i.* asi ba:namcm iyirsunam ꞑꞑ to learn, or practise, how to swim.

ba:-² *v.t.* vmvkokki atv atvcn romnam; donam atta:rcm nudopc ugmonam ꞑꞑ to burn something; to cook something by putting it on a fire.

- ~**kin-/~ken-** (>**bangkin-/bangken**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (donam) o:kai ko ba:nam agercm gerkin nam jũ to know how to cook something by putting it on a fire.
- ~**ka:-/~kv-¹** (>**bangka:-/bangkí-**) *v.t.* o:kai ko ba:la kangkv nam jũ to test or try out (something) by burning it in fire.
- ~**kv-²** (>**bangkv-**) *v.t.* o:kai ycm ba:namcm po:pc ikv nam ũ to have previous experience of burning something or cooking something on a fire.
- ~**nod-** *v.t.* (di:solai, mctungkokki-bulu) vmv ba:lv gla le:m-saki ycm, supoycm, parpc nam vmmc mbulum dorgabmonam jũ to light a lamp, a cigarette, a fire, etc. with a match or a burning fire brand.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* (o:kai donamcm) ba:nam agercm incdc jũ one who cooks something by putting it on a fire.
- ~**lv-g-** *v.t.* (o:kolailo) vmv rulvgnam ũ to set something on fire.
- ba:-³** *v.t.* okolai gv kumsula kcbang agercm inam ũ to hold a session, a conference, a meeting, etc. of an organisation.
- ~**sa:-** *v.t.* (kcbang) ba:nam agercm isa:nam ũ to begin to hold a meeting, the sitting of a session, a conference, etc.
- ~**ngab-** *v.t.* (kcbang) ba:nam agercm ingabnam ũ to come to the end of a session, a conference, a meeting, etc. of an organisation.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- Ba:sing** *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko jũ name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).
- ba:sukurug-** ⇨ **angil-**
- ba:nyi** *num.cl.* (o:kai agomcm manggom angu angunc atta:rcm abangko, abang annyiko, abang aumko, abang appi:ko cmna:bulu kvnamlo) abang annyi jũ (in saying 'a word', as in 'May I have a word with you', 'one thing', 'two things', 'three things', etc. ('thing' in the sense of an incident, a happening, a statement, an idea, an aspect of something, etc.that is being talked about, or counting 'kinds' or divisions of something) two things, two kinds, etc. {*bl.* **abang** + **annyi**. The blends for three, four, five, six and ten things, kinds, etc. are **baum**, **ba:pi:**, **bango bangkCng**, and **ba:yvng** respectively, but there are no such blends in the language for the numbers seven, eight and nine. ⇨ **abang**.)
- ba:pi:** *num.cl.* (o:kai agomcm manggom angu angunc atta:rcm abangko, abang annyiko, aumko, appi:ko cmna:bulu kvnamlo) abang appi: jũ (in saying 'a word', as in 'May I have a word with you', 'one thing', 'two things', 'three things', etc. ('thing' in the sense of an incident, a happening, a statement, an idea, an aspect of something, etc.that is being talked about, or counting 'kinds' or divisions of something) four things, four kinds (of something), etc. {*bl.* **abang** + **appi:**. Also ⇨ **ba:nyi**.)

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- ba:bu** (*var.* **ba:bo**, **ba:b**, **bab**) *n.* avkC abucm gognam ꞑꞑ (form of addressing one's father) father; dad or daddy; papa or poppa.
 ~ **ame:** *n.* abulok ame:nc bvrrom gognam ꞑꞑ (form of addressing one's father's younger brother) uncle.
 ~ **rvang** *n.* abulok rvang bvrrom gognam ꞑꞑ (form of addressing one's father's younger brother(s), who is/are older than the youngest) uncle.
- ba:mvn** *n.* mcnjcgcmpe igamnc, a:rcng annyidc pakrcbnc yumrang cso abangko ꞑꞑ the wild Indian bison.
- ba:me:** (*var.* **pa:me:**) *n.* akon vsv:lo appv pvgabla Lvga: po:lo, Kombong po:lolo:bulu punnc appun abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of orchid.
- ba:ro** *n.* bosorgamnc di:bang abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of bamboo, the stem of which is not very thick.
- ba:lag** *n.* aima:nc ager gernc sc:kai avc pa:sunam aima:namko; **alfg** ꞑꞑ consequences of one's bad deeds.
- ba:yom** *n.* oyi:pc donam yaka-mugyubnc a:yc e:nc ajji:nc vsng abangko ꞑꞑ aubergine (eggplant).
- ba:yvng** (*var.* **ba:ying**) *num.cl.* (o:kai agomcm manggom angu angunc atta:rcm abangko, abang annyiko, aumko, appi:ko cmna:bulu knamlo) abang vying ꞑꞑ (in saying 'a word', as in 'May I have a word with you', 'one thing', 'two things', 'three things', etc. ('thing' in the sense of an incident, a happening, a statement, an idea, an aspect of something, etc. that is being talked about, or counting 'kinds' or divisions of something) ten things, ten kinds (of something), etc. {*bl.* **abang** + **íyíng/íying**. Also ⇒ **ba:nyi.** }
- bi-** *v.t.* sc:kai akoncm o:kaiko la:rvksumonam manggom la:rvksutoka cmnam; cdcmpc la:rvksumola atv atvcm la:rvksunc-dokkcpic imonam; mvmbvr ko:nc:ngcm sc:kaimc yamnépé la:monam ꞑꞑ to give or offer something; to marry one's daughter to someone.
- ~**kan-** *v.t.* (ko:nc:ngcm amikolo binam agercm ikannam ꞑꞑ (of one's daughter) to be grown-up enough to give in marriage to someone.
- ~**ka:-/~kv-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kaiko bila kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to give or offer something to someone tentatively.
- ~**dumsu-** *v.t.* murkong atvcm bila ngasodla du:nc sc:kaimc ka:dumsunam ꞑꞑ to help someone in need with cash or kind.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko binamcm inc ꞑꞑ giver.
- ~**po:-** *v.t.* lcdupc la:latkupc cmna atv atvko sc:kaimc binam; akon agerko germa:dapc o:kaiko sc:kaimc binam agercm gerpo:nam; akoncmpe nam akoncm o:kaiko binamcm ipo:nam ꞑꞑ to give someone something on loan; to perform an act of giving something to someone before doing something else; to give something to someone before giving it to someone else.
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* avkC o:kaiko akoncm bila

gypagmonam ꞑꞑ to give away something; to marry one's daughter to someone and be free (from responsibilities).

~**pa:-**¹ *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kaiko bipcnampc inam manggom bibegnam ꞑꞑ to have to give, or to have an opportunity to give, something to someone.

~**pa:-**² *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kaiko binamdc bimurma:nam (anguru:pc, ko:nc:ngcm sc:kaikcpc binamdc rcngamkc ili:-ikampc inam) ꞑꞑ to be proper or right to give something to someone (especially, to be right according to the customary laws of the society in marrying one's daughter to someone).

~**bad-/~bar-** *v.t.* o:kaiko cddvko bipcnammcji, dcmpcnam abaya:ngko binam ꞑꞑ to give something to someone in excess of what is proper or permissible.

~**ban-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kaiko akoncmpcnam abaya:ngko binam ꞑꞑ to give something to someone more than to someone else.

~**mur-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kaiko binam agerdc imurnam ꞑꞑ to be improper or wrong to give something to someone.

~**lad-** *v.t.* sc:kaikolok narpo:nam murkongcm manggom o:kai atvko sckkolok nartaga:ji, bvm bikunam; sc:kai binam -- lukanpc, dukanlok rcnam -- atta:rc (aima:nam lcgangcbulu) binccdm bikunam ꞑꞑ to return something to someone from whom it was borrowed (e.g.

to repay a loan); to return something (e.g. something sold by a shopkeeper) to the person who gave it (as it is found to be defective, to be of low quality, etc.).

~**len-** *v.t.* (okum ara:lokcc-bulu) mo:ro:lo:pc o:kaiko bila mclenlvgnam; (da:ro mida:lo) yamncm okum ara:lokcc mo:ro:pc tolenlvgnam ꞑꞑ to send something outside (from inside a house, an enclosure, etc.); (in a formal marriage) to complete the rites and send the bride outside (to be escorted away by the groom's party).

~**lv-** *v.t.* o:kaiko sc:kaimc bipc cmna mv:nam manggom bipa:mvlo aiyc cmna mv:nam; cra:lok ko:ncngko sc:kaikolo:pc bipc cmna manggom sc:kaimc bimvlo mc:popcnam agompc iyc cmna mv:nam ꞑꞑ to desire, or be willing, to give (something) to someone; to desire, or be willing, to marry one's daughter, sister, etc. to somebody.

-**bi-** *vl.suf.* sc:kaikc lcgangc o:kai agerko gernamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote doing something for, or on behalf of, someone. {e.g. **ad-** 'to write' + **bi-** >**adbi-** 'to write something (e.g. a letter) for someone'; **jo-** 'to carry something (e.g. baggage)'

+ **bi-** >**jo:bi-** 'to carry something for someone'; **lu-** 'to say, to tell, etc.' + **bi-** >**lubi-** 'to tell somebody something on behalf of someone', etc. **lubi-**, however, also means 'to report

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something to someone or to inform someone of something' and such reporting or information might not be 'for', but 'against', the person(s) concerned, although it might also be just neutral.}

biu *n.* Bvsing, Kombong, odokkc Dvsang po:lo a:dolo mipagc inam, odokkc Misingcsin imvnam, v:rdv ú the three seasonal festivals, called *bihu* in Assamese, celebrated in Assam in mid-January, mid-April and mid-October. {L.<As.}.

bikung *n.* bi:samge:la bortagamnc, oyi:pc donam, annc gcnc ma:nc ncmvng abangko ú the Indian spinach.

Bisi Boté (*a:ba.*) *n.* yogvrcm cmckokki rcmagmola manggom jedmola yoktung-yoksig, gvdvng atvc m mo:jo:monc uyu ú god of blacksmithy.

bid-/bvd- *v.i.* a:nc asic manggom asicmpe inc atv atvc oudlokcc jiko:lo:pc gnam ú (of river water or any fluid object) to flow.

~**a:-** *v.i.* asicbulu bidla okolai ara:lo a:nam ú (of water or any flowing fluid) to enter somewhere.

~**ko** (>**bitko**) *n.* (asi atvc) bidla gvko ú the track or the portion of a space through which a liquid flows.

~**kumsu-** (>**bitkumsu-**) *v.i.* (asi atvc) bidla okolai angkumsunam ú (of fluids) to flow into, and get collected, somewhere.

~**kur-** (>**bitkur-**) *v.i., v.t.* asic bidla (gcsa:nam lamtcmbulum)

mokurnam ú (of water) to flow through (an embankment, etc., i.e. to cause a breach).

~**ke-** (>**bitke-**) *v.t.* bidnc (pu:mo) asic taniycm manggom simvn-sikeycm-bulum mokenam ú (of surging flood waters) to flow along, killing man and animals.

~**ngasu-** *v.i.* (asi atvc) bidnam ingasunam ú to stop flowing.

~**sod-** (>**bitsod-**) (*redup.* ~**sod-** ~**yod-**) *v.t.* asic bidla lamtcmbulum mosodnam ú (of flowing water) to breach a road, an embankment, etc.

~**sa:-** (>**bitsa:-**) *v.i.* (rigdum atakpé jiko:nam légangébulu) a:nc manggom svkur asic rvgdumpc bidla gnam ú (of a river or a stream) to flow toward the east or the north (the land being lower in that direction).

~**seg-/~ség-** (>**bitseg-/bitség-**) *v.i.* a:nc manggom svkurc (gcngkuri:la mo:tc:lok bidma:pc) aninkolok bidla gnam ú (of a river or a stream) to take a straight or a shorter course.

~**jer-/~jér-** (*intens.* ~**jer--yer-/~jér--yér-**) *v.i.* (asic, tulangcbulu) kekonkesakpc manggom olo-tolopc bidnam ú (of water, oil, etc.) to flow in different directions, getting scattered in the process.

~**tog-** (>**bittog-**) *v.i.* a:ncbulu rvkko:pc bidnam ú (of a river or a stream) to flow to the south or the west.

~**tab-** (>**bittab-**) *v.t.* kvnggv:pc bidnc asic dagdv:la du:nc o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc otabmonam ú (of a strong current) to make a man,

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

a tree, etc. standing on its way fall down.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *vl.n.* oudlokkc jiko:lo:pc gvnc (asicbulu) ʃú that which is flowing.

~**pag-** (>**bitpag-**) *v.i.* (okolai mcnam manggom du:nc asi atvc) bidla gypagnam ú (of water or some liquid object stored or existing somewhere) to flow out and be empty.

~**pad-** (>**bitpad-**) *v.i.* a:ncbulu o:kai dungko-dakkolog-buluk kcra:lok bidla gvnam ʃú (of a river or a stream) to flow by a place.

~**pansu-** (>**bitpansu-**) *v.i.* (a:ncbulu) bidla gvdolo okolai annyikopc ila bidnam ʃú (of a river or a stream) to bifurcate somewhere while flowing on. {**bid-** + **pan-** + **su**}

~**pumsu-** (>**bitpumsu-**) *v.i.* olo tolokkc bidla gvnc a:nc manggom svkurc okolai gypumsunam ʃú (of rivers or streams) to converge somewhere after flowing through different places.

~**pen-** (>**bitpen-**) (*redup.* ~**pen-** ~**ren-**) *v.t.* (pu:mo asic) bidla do:lung ukumcmbulum mopennam ʃú (of surging flood waters) to destroy standing structures (such as dwellings, granaries, etc.).

~**bo:-** *v.t.* lamtc talc:logbuluk asic bidla gvnam ʃú to overflow roads, embankments, etc.

~**lub-** *v.t.* asicbulu bida:la okolai appv:lo bidjcr-bidyrcnam manggom appv:dcm lumnam ú (of flowing water or some other fluid) to flow in and fill or submerge an entire area.

~**len-** *v.i.* (asicbulu) bidla ara:lokcc mo:ro:lo:pc gvlenam ʃú (of water or some other fluid) to flow out.

~**yag-** (>**biyyag-**) *v.t.* (asic) bidla lamtcmbulum alcpko moyagnam ʃú (of flowing water) to breach (a road, an embankment, etc.).

-**bin-...kan-** (*redup. vl.suf.*) sc:kaibv anyv:sudopc o:kaiko inam-lunamcm lukannanc du:pumsunc gomnyob úa reduplicative suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote doing or saying something insulting to someone. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say something to someone' + **bin-** + **lu-** + **kan-** >**lubin-lukan-** 'to say all sorts of things that are insulting to someone'; **ní:-** 'to push' + **bin** + **ní:** + **kan-** >**ní:bin-níngkan-** 'to push someone around in a manner that is insulting to him/her', etc.}

binoi *n.* a:mcmpe inc ncmvng abangko ʃú a kind of weed resembling paddy plants. {L<As.}

binoi *n.* nodla mannam atta:r abangko úa kind of string instrument.

bimbir *n.* yeru:logcnam appun ú ear-ring.

biroi (*var.* **biloi**, **bilai**) *n.* min-ycmvlo lv:nc, oyi:pc donam kunggamnc a:ye abangko, odokcc odok yaopc bottcma:nc amvng ; tumpulug ú tomato. {L<As.}

bira *n.* a:m jv:rvng atvcn jo:nanc tungkon-tu:sagdcn jamgamdopc panam di:bang atag ú a piece of split bamboo used for carrying loads (especially bundles of harvested rice

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paddy).

biring ko:rvg *n.* songkong a:ycmpc inc a:ye e:nc ma:nc abangko ǰǰ a kind of creeper that bears small fruit in bunches.

birinang (*var.* **birngang**) *n.* tasscmpc igamnc, abu: ru:yilo:bulu sa:nc, oudgamnc ncsin abangko ǰǰ a kind of somewhat tall grass. {L<As.}

biri: (*var.* **bi:ri**) *n.* mu:la tv:nam lcgangc vsng annckokki yednam duma ǰǰ a kind of crude cigarette wrapped in leaves of a certain species of tree. {L<As.}

biribi:g *n.* (do:lung taniyc mcngkampc) sitc yepongcmpc nappa:dc inc onngom ka:dabnc ongo abangko manggom uyuko ǰǰ (in folk belief) a mythical tutelary fish or an evil spirit.

birc-birkur- *v.i.* (yaopc kvnggv:ma:nc csarlo) vsngc kekon kesakpc gcngc-gcngkurla du:nam; cdcmpc pakso: so:nc manggom atv atvc gcngc-gcngkurnam ǰǰ (of grasses, plants and trees) to sway to and fro with the wind; (of dancers and other objects) to make similar swaying movements.

biloi, bilai ⇔ **biroi**

biyang (?) lupcnam gompirko bagcmpc mc:pa:ma:yc-mvlo manggom bagcmpc nappa:lok lcnma:ycmvlo lunam gompir ako ǰǰ a prop word used as a substitute for any noun, verb, adverb, adjective, etc., when the word one has in mind cannot be recalled or uttered immediately (the substitution for nouns, however,

being most common). {e.g. **biyangko** (where **-ko** is a case marker), **biya:to** (where **-to** is a marker for the imperative mood), **biya:néko** (where **-né** is adjectival), **biya:la** (where **-la** is adverbial), etc.}

bi:- (*var.* **bv:-**²) *v.i.* o:kai mcgcngkolo, okolai dungko-dakkolo cddvko atta:rc a:la:doji manggom taniyc du:la:-dagla:doji odokkvdvko inam ǰǰ (of pots and other containers or rooms and other spaces) to be full.

~**pog-** *v.i.* (o:kai mcgcngc) bi:la gvbadnam ǰǰ (of a pot, a bag, etc.) to be full and about to spill over.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj., n.* atv atvc bi:la du:nc (mcgcng) ǰǰ (a container) full of something.

~**bad-/~bar-** *v.i.* bojcpakko donam lcgangc akiyc cdvko bi:mvlo aidagji, dcmpcyam bojcy:ngko bi:nam ǰǰ (of the stomach) to be fuller than it should be because of overeating.

-bi:-/~bv:- *vl.suf.* okai mcgcngcbulu aipakpc bi:dopc o:kai agerko inamcm lukannanc gomnyob ǰǰ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote filling a pot, bag, etc. with something to its capacity. (e.g. **dun-** 'to put something solid in a hollow container, etc.' + **bi:-** >**dunbi:-** 'to fill a hollow container with something solid'; **pí-** 'to pour' + **bi:-** >**píbi:-** 'to fill a pot, etc. by pouring something fluid into it'; **do-** 'to eat' + **bí:** + **su-** '(reflexiviser)' >**dobí:su-** 'to fill one's own stomach by eating', etc.)

bi:sam- *v.i.* (nci-ncngancbulu manggom gainlok onnobulu) nrcgabmvnsula manggom aipc krcra:mvnsula du:nam; vsng alcbbulu bosorma:nam *ju* to be thick.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* bcsorma:nc *u* thick.

~**bad-/~bar-** *v.i.* cddvko bi:samnamdc aidoji, cdcmpcnam bojeya:ngko bi:samnam *u* to be too thick.

bu- *v.t.* atv atvcm alaglokki tvgnam *u* to pull.

~**kan-** *v.t.* (pe:redcm, pctucmbulum) bunanc adv a:nam *ju* (of pulses, mustard, etc.) to be time to pull out of the soil (i.e. to be time for harvesting).

~**ka:-/~kv-** *v.t.* o:kaiko bula kangkvnam *ju* to pull something by way of a trial.

~**kum-** *v.t.* (pe:redcm, pctucmbulum) bula lcngekumnam *ju* to collect the plants of pulses, mustard, etc. by pulling them out of the soil, i.e. by uprooting them.

~**kv-/~tu-** *v.t.* (rvbvcmbulum) bula bvnmonam *u* to snap (a rope, a thread, etc.) while, or by, pulling.

~**gor-** *v.t.* (pctu-pe:redcm-bulum) lomna bunam *ju* to uproot (i.e. to harvest) pulses, mustard, etc. without delay.

~**gab-** *v.t.* bula sogabnam *u* to hold someone or something by pulling.

~**gid-** *v.t.* bula dogidmonam *ju* to tighten a knot by pulling.

~**ngab-** *v.t. v.t.* (pctu-pe:redcm-bulum) bunamcm ingabnam *ju* to

finish uprooting (i.e. harvesting) pulses, mustard, etc.

~**san-** *v.t.* (pctu-pe:redcm manggom o:kai nci-ncngancm) busa:la sanmonam *ju* to allow pulses, mustard, grasses, etc. to dry by uprooting them.

~**sa:-** *v.t.* among ara:lokke talc:pc gysa:dopc atv atvcm bunam *ju* to pull out something (rooted underground or thrust into the ground, or buried under a surface with one end above the surface).

~**jon-/~jun-** *v.t.* (junné atta:rém) o:kaiko bula ayarmonam manggom bortamonam *ju* (of something elastic) to stretch lengthwise or breadthwise by pulling.

~**tu:-** ⇨ ~**kv-**

~**dumsu-** *v.t.* bunam agercm gerdumsunam *ju* to lend a helping hand in an act of pulling something or harvesting (pulses, mustard, etc.).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* bunam agercm inc *u* (one) who pulls something or uproots something by pulling.

~**ped-** *v.t.* (gain atvcm) bula bcdmonam *ju* to tear (especially a piece of cloth) while, or by, pulling it.

~**pen-** (*redup.* ~**pen-~ren-**) *v.t.* (karc atvcm) bula mopennam *ju* to dismantle or break down a structure (e.g. a raised platform) by pulling out the parts.

~**bor-** *v.t.* gasorcmbulum bula abormonam *ju* to stretch something (e.g. a piece of cloth) wide by

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pulling it.
 ~**bvn-** *v.t.* (ncincmbulum) bupagla amongcm mobvnnam; dumvdc, pcttang amvdcmbulm) bula kama:pc imonam ꞑꞑ to clear a place of small plants, such as grasses, weeds, etc., removing them by uprooting; to pull out all the hair (on the head or the body) or all the feathers (of a bird).
 ~**rasu-** *v.t.* (oletpc cmna manggom yudla gvpc cmna:bulu idolo) o:kaiycm bugabla oledma:pc manggom yudma:pc du:nam ꞑꞑ to save oneself from falling, slipping, etc. by catching at someone or something.
 ~**rong** *n.* pctu-pe:red-cmbulum bupagnam lcvdo ꞑꞑ the period of time after pulses, mustard, etc. sown somewhere are harvested.

-bu- *vl.suf.* ⇨ **mo-** ~**lusu-**
buum (*var. soum*) *num.cl.* (di:bang manggom di:bangcm pc abumge:la arainc atv atvc m abungko, bu:nyiko cmna:bulu kvnamlo) aumko ꞑ ꞑ (in counting whole, i.e. unsplit, pieces of bamboo or other long objects) three (whole) pieces. {*bl. abung+aum.* Also ⇨ **bu:nyi** and **abung¹/asong**}
bukad *n.* asi gvlusula judub-juyubnc narc:ma:nc among ꞑꞑ mud. {*L <As.*}
bukkong *n.* guli:dc dc:lenla gvko abbug atkong ꞑꞑ barrel of a gun. {*bl. abbug + atkong*}
bukpem *n.* bukkong annyiko kanc abbug ꞑꞑ double-barrelled gun. {*bl. abbug + opem*}
bug-¹ *v.i.* guli: dc:lendolo abbugc

bc:nam; (anam tcpangcbulu) betkela bednam; (bumangcbulu) betkebedyela bottcpc bc:nam ꞑꞑ (of a gun) to boom, when fired; (of popcorns, etc.) to make a low, bursting noise, when being stir-fried; (of crackers and bombs) to burst or explode.
 ~**am-** *v.i.* (tcpangcbulu) bukpcnc-kvdv:dc appv:pagdc bugnam ꞑꞑ (of popcorns, crackers, etc.) to burst in their entirety.
 ~**ke-** (>**bukke-**) *v.t.* bugnc atv atvc kvnggv:pakpc sc:kaimc manggom simvn-pcttangcm buggabla mokenam ꞑꞑ (of an explosion) to kill one or more persons, animals, etc.
 ~**tub-** (>**buktub-**) *v.t.* atv atvc bugla bugncdc manggom bugncdok alc bc amvrlo dcnggabnam ꞑꞑ to be hit by an exploding object or by a part of it.
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*
 ~**nc** *adj., n.* betkela bc:nc ꞑꞑ that which has burst or exploded.
 ~**por-** (>**bukpor-**) (*redup.* ~**por-~yor-** >**bukpor-bugyor-**) *v.i.* bugla dc:pornam ꞑꞑ to burst open.
 ~**pen-** (>**bukpen-**) (*redup.* ~**pen-~ren-** >**bukpen-bugren-**) *v.t.* bumang atvc bugla ga:riycm, okumcmbulum open-orenmonam ꞑꞑ (of an explosion) to damage or destroy a vehicle, a house, etc.
bug-² *v.i.* abug lennam; tannyur lennam ꞑꞑ to have skin papules (as in itches, scabies, or having pimples).
 ~**len-** *v.i.* abugc ka:begdopc asvg talc:lo lennam ꞑꞑ (of skin papules, pimples, etc.) to be visible on the skin.

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
 j ny t d n p b m r l y*

~**lub-** *v.t.* asvg talc:lo lennc abug-arugc bojcpakko lenna appvng amvrcom manggom amvrlok okolailo bi:lubbomnam; migmolo tannyurc bojcpakko lennam ꞑꞑ to have papules all over the body or on a part of the body; to have pimples all over the face. {*Note: bug-* is the second syllable of the word **abug**. }

-**bug** *nl.suf.* o:kai inamc manggom inamko ipongarnammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote something happening, or doing something, for the first time. {e.g. **e:-** 'to fruit' + **bug** >**e:bug** '(of a tree or a plant) to fruit for the first time'; **gí-** 'to go/come' + **bug** >**gíbug** 'to go/come somewhere (e.g. a child going to school) for the first time', etc. }

bugjer ⇨ **ta:sin-pu:sin**

bugc *n.* abbuglok ncrvng ꞑꞑ the butt of a gun.

bungo (*var. songo*) *num.cl.* (di:bang manggom di:bangcmpe abumge:la arainc atv atvcm abungko, bu:nyiko cmna:bulu kvnamlo) angngoko ꞑꞑ (in counting whole, i.e. unsplit, pieces of bamboo or other long objects) five (whole) pieces. {*bl. abung+angngo.* Also ⇨ **bu:nyi** and **abung¹/asong** }

bungka: sclu *n.* lv:nc alang lennc ma:nc abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of creeper with red sap.

bungki:rcpug (*var. bungka:ripug, bungka:so:ri*) *n.* (oyi:pc dola:nam, odokkc kusere:pesin ainc, namny:nc annc kanc ma:nc ncmvng

abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of creeper with a pungent, and rather foul, smell (used by some as vegetable as well as a herbal medicine).

bungke *n.* angupc bidla gvge:la bottcya:nc a:nclo bida:nc ame:ya:nc a:bung ꞑꞑ a tributary (of a river).

bungke: (*var. songkéng*) *num.cl.* (di:bang manggom di:bangcmpe abumge:la arainc atv atvcm abungko, bu:nyiko cmna:bulu kvnamlo) akkcngko ꞑꞑ (in counting whole, i.e. unsplit, pieces of bamboo or other long objects) six (whole) pieces. {*bl. abung+akke:* Also ⇨ **bu:nyi** and **abung¹/asong** }

bungkCr *n.* nappa:dc andcngge:la asvg kama:nc ayarnc ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of fish of the eel family.

butulung ⇨ **tutu**

-**butsu-** (*redup. -bud-...yutsu-*) *vl.suf.* avkc alc-alagcbulu okolai ara:pc a:namcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ a suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote stepping into, or putting one's own hands into, something. {e.g. **sa:-** '(here) to step on something' + **butsu-** >**sa:butsu-** 'to step into mud, silt, etc.'; **si:-** 'to wade through water' + **butsu-** >**si:butsu-** 'to wade into deep water', etc. **butsu-** <**bud** + **su-** }

bud- *v.i.* (rcmagnc manggom cvnnc atta:rc) gutsa:nam manggom munga:-namcmpe guda:nam ꞑꞑ (of a soft or flexible surface) to swell up or draw in.

~**a:-** *v.i.* budla ara:pc a:nam ꞑꞑ (of a soft and flexible surface) to draw in.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

~**sa:-** (>**butsa:-**) *v.i.* budla
bv:sa:nammcm pc inam ꞑꞑ to swell up.
{*Note:* **bud-** is normally used in the
forms **buda:-** and **butsa:-**. }

budc-butkur- *v.t., v.i.* (anguru:pc, tayc
gvlenkom cvnmola) lcko
budlenmonam, lcko buda:monam ꞑꞑ
(especially of the anus) to open and close
alternately. {**bud** + **c** + **bud** + **kur-**}

-bud- (*redup. -bud-...yud-*) *vl.suf.*
o:kai agerkokki atv atvc amo:lok,
sulli:lok, bukadlogbuluk ara:lo:pc
gva:monamcm lukannanc gomnyob
ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb
root to denote causing something to
go under the surface of soil, mud,
silt, sand, etc. by some action. {e.g.
sam- 'to trample' + **bud-** >**sambud-**
'to trample something, causing it to
go into the mud, under the surface
of the ground, etc.'; **di:-** 'to dig a
(usually small) post into the ground'
+ **bud-** >**di:bud-** 'to dig a (usually
small) post firmly into the ground',
etc. }

budjer (*impol.*) ⇨ **indcl**

bun- (*var. bvn-³*) *v.t.* ajji:nc ncmvng
atvc amo:lokkcm alaglokki bula
lcppvr tc:tc:pc la:sa:nam ꞑꞑ to pull
out grasses, small plants, etc. from
the ground together with the roots;
to uproot.

~**ab-/~am-/~ngab-** *v.t.* bunnam
agercm ingabnam ꞑꞑ to finish uproot-
ing (grasses, plants, etc.).

~**gor-** *v.t.* lomna bunnam ꞑꞑ to pull out
grasses, plants, etc. quickly.

~**ngab-** ⇨ ~**ab-**

~**sa:-** *v.t.* etednc ncmvng atvc

amo:lokkcm alaglokki bula lcppvr
tc:tc:pc talc:pc la:sa:nam ꞑꞑ to pull
out grasses, small plants, etc. from
the ground together with the roots.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj., n.* bunnam agercm inc ꞑꞑ
one who uproots (grasses, etc.).

~**pag-** *v.t.* bunla nci-ncngancm-bulum
la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to clear a place of weeds
by uprooting them.

bum- *v.i.* sc:kaibv ka:bekpckc cmna
manggom mc:dvlra mittugcm kctogla
du:nam ꞑꞑ to lower one's head to
hide or in grief.

~**sa:-** *v.i.* kcvglokkc talc:pc gvdocp
mittugcm vsa:nam ꞑꞑ to lift one's head
up from a lowered position.

~**si-/~sv-** *v.i.* mittubcm bumtogla
okolai lc:sinam ꞑꞑ to hide oneself by
lowering the head.

~**tog-** *v.i.* mittubcm bumla kcvkpc
gvtogmonam ꞑꞑ to lower one's head.
{*Note:* **bum-** is also used as a suffix
after the verb **í-**, viz. **íbum-** 'to lower
one's head'. }

-bum- ⇨ *Note at the end of* **bum-**

bumang *n.* bukpor-bugyorla bottcpakpc
bc:nc, taniycm bukkela:nc manggom
atv atvc bukpen-bugrenla:nc atta:r
abangko ꞑꞑ a bomb. {L.<Eng. *bomb*}

bumurang *n.* appunlo dcnga:la punlang
tvnggo:nc, sannc vsv:lo:bulu arung
monc dcnggo:nc, yakanc tari:
abangko ꞑꞑ a bumblebee. {L.<As.}

bumtog- ⇨ **bum-**

bur- *v.i.* amongc anvr-asvrla rcmagnam;
cdcpc rcmagla amliycm-bulum
pitpc ainam ꞑꞑ (of soil) to be loose

(and hence easily cultivable).

~nam *vl.n.*

~nC *adj./n.* rcmagnc among ꞑꞑ loose (soil).

-bur- *vl.suf.* o:kai agerlokki among atvcm burmonammcm manggom asicmbulum narc:moma:-nammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote loosening the soil or making a liquid turbid by some action. {e.g. tag- 'to cut earth with a spade' + bur- >tagbur- 'to loosen soil by cutting with a spade'; si:-/sv:- 'to wade' + bur- >si:bur-/sv:bur- 'to make a certain portion of water turbid by wading through it', etc.}

huri: *n.* min-ycmvlo tupuncmpc igamge:la ti:nc a:ye e:nc vsng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of wild plum, the fruit of which turns yellow when ripe and contains sweet, fleshy seeds within an outer coating.

burte dobur *n.* do:lu:lok sc:kai ajengko je:nam lcgangc bvkolok ajeng la:la, do:lu:lok okumcm dv:la dv:la aima:nc ui-utpongcm mcn-ge:la, rcngamc pu:po-jarpola du:dopc, do:lu:lokkc mo:tcnggampc do:lung taniyc monam ui abangko ꞑꞑ an animistic rite consisting in fining a person, who has committed a sin, and thereafter beating the houses in the village with long sticks to drive away evil spirits, followed finally by the performance of the rite by the village community at some distance from the village to prevent supernatural powers from causing harm to the community.

burbu ⇨ karji

bulu *pron.* akodcmpcnam bojcy:nc tani:lok agomcm ludolo amin minma:pc lukannanc gompir ꞑꞑ they. {Note: bv 'he/she' + lu >bulu as a result of vowel harmony. bulu is also used as a marker of the nominative case in Mising with personal names, signifying a particular person and the others with him or her, e.g. Karko (a male name) + bulu 'they' >Karko-bulu 'Karko-they (nominative)', i.e. Karko and the others with him'. Also ⇨ Note following -é}.

-bulu- *nl.suf.* ⇨ Note following bulu.

bulukang *n.* ajji:nc okumlok kuntapcbulu ainc airu:pc kvnggy:nc di:bang abangko ꞑꞑ a bigger and harder variety of bamboo. {L.<As.}

bu:- *v.i.* o:kaiko pa:manam lcgangc manggom sc:kai o:kai mc:popcma:-namko inam-lunam lcgangc mc:dvrla agom-asog luma:pcbulu du:nam ꞑꞑ to sulk.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nC *adj.,n.* bu:namcm inc ꞑꞑ one who sulks.

-bu:-¹/-bung *nl.suf.* lunam adv (lukanpc -- longc, yumc, ro:) takampagdo cmna lunanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to the reduplicated element of some words relating to time to mean 'the entire period'. {e.g. longc 'day' + lo: '(clipped form of longé)' + bung >longgé lo:bung 'the whole day'; yumc 'night' + yum '(clipped form of yumé)' + bu: + do ' (marker of definite time/place)' >yumé

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

yumbu:do 'that whole night', etc.

-bu:-²/-bung *vl.suf.* (o:kai kinam lcgangcbulu) amvrlok atv atvc bv:dagncmpe ila bottcbadnamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to one of the two syllables of a word relating to a part of the body to denote its abnormal enlargement due to some physical disorder. {e.g. **alc** 'leg' + **bu:-** >**lcbu:-** 'to have elephantiasis of the leg'; **tumpv** 'testicle' + **bung** >**tumbung** 'elephantiasis of the testicle, i.e. hydrocele', etc.}

bu:nyi (*var. so:nyi*) *num. cl.* (di:bang manggom di:bangcmpe abumge:la arainc atv atvc **abung**, **bu:nyi**, **buum** cmna:bulu kvnamlo) annyiko ꞑꞑ (in counting long and whole, i.e. unsplit, pieces of bamboo, wood, etc.) two pieces. {*bl. abung+annyi*. The blends for three, four, five, six and ten long and whole pieces are **buum**, **bu:pi:**, **bungo**, **bungke:** and **bu:ying** respectively, there being no such blends for the numbers seven, eight and nine. Also ⇨**abung¹**}

bu:ta- *v.i.* **abung**, **bu:nyi** cmna kvnam atv atvc bcttnam ꞑꞑ (of long or long and whole objects like bamboo, rattan cane, other trees, etc.) to be large in girth. {*bl. abung + botta*}

bu:dba:r *n.* (lo:nvdlok longckvdv:dcn ako akopc Bharotso kvnamlo) lvgang longc ꞑꞑ Wednesday (according to the Indian calendar). {L<As.}

bu:me:- *v.i.* **abung**, **bu:nyi** cmna

kvnam atv atvc ame:nam ꞑꞑ (of long and whole objects like bamboo, rattan cane, other trees, etc.) to be thin (small in girth). {*bl. abung+ame:*}

bu:pi: (*var. so:pi:*) *num.cl.* (di:bang manggom di:bangcmpe abumge:la arainc atv atvc abungko, bu:nyiko cmna:bulu kvnamlo) appi:ko ꞑꞑ (in counting whole, i.e. unsplit, pieces of bamboo or other long objects) four (whole) pieces. {*bl. abung+appi:*. Also ⇨**bu:nyi** and **abung¹/asong**}

bu:bung *n.* bung bung cmna bc:dopc kidnam, annc katcnggamdopc tcktu:nam, pi:torlogbuluk atvng ꞑꞑ the top end of some plants, especially reeds, which, when waved above the head fast in a circle, produces a booming sound.

bu:míd *n.* ycbung amvd ꞑꞑ hair growing inside one's nostrils.

bu:ying (*var. so:ying*) *num.cl.* (di:bang manggom di:bangcmpe abumge:la arainc atv atvc abungko, bu:nyiko cmna:bulu kvnamlo) vyingko ꞑꞑ (in counting whole, i.e. unsplit, pieces of bamboo or other long objects) ten (whole) pieces. {*bl. abung+íying*. Also ⇨**bu:nyi** and **abung¹/asong**}

beg- *v.t.* ablvgnam cpug manggom o:kai crlvgnam atvc mcngkodo dcnggabnam ꞑꞑ (of shooting or throwing something) to hit a target.

~nam *vl.n.*

~ma:nc *adj.,n.* (lumanla luyemvlo) jubma:pc agom lunc ; agom ya:ya:pc

ige:la lunam agerdc m ila:ma:nc ũ (figurative and negative form of **beg-**) a worthless (person); prattler.

-beg⁻¹ ⇨ -pa:-¹

-beg⁻² ⇨ pa:-²

begoloti: *n.* yamogncmpc igamnc annc kanc, mvme:nc csing abangko ũ a kind of plant with light brownish leaves.

begenang (*var.* **bengCnang**) *n.* alumge:la yakamugyubnc, arainc manggom alumnc, oyv:pc donam a:ye, odokkc odok mv:me:nc amvng; ba:yom jũ aubergine (eggplant).

begma:nc ⇨ **beg-**

bengki: pébe: *n.* luyirdaggom tani: agomcm lukinma:nc pcbe: jũ a parrot incapable of imitating human speech.

besor ⇨ **bosor**

betkor (*var.* **betkorog**) *n.* tatpopc kabnc pcttang abangko jũ the bulbul family of birds.

betsag¹ (*var.* **bedolong**, **baibetsag**) *n.* nappa:dc bottcge:la ki:gongcm pc igamnc cngo abangko jũ a kind of small fish with a big mouth.

betsag² *n.* mokang (go:ri:)-logbuluk bedyagnc alcb jũ a flat and broken part of an earthen or metallic pot.

bed- *v.i.* (bcdu-gasorc, tulapa:dcbulu) serpansum; (arcm-batiyc, ki:lvngc, apvc manggom atv atv atta:rc) datkenam manggom opor-oyornam jũ (of cloths, paper, etc.) to get torn; (of pots, pans, eggs or any material)

to crack or break.

~ke- (>**betke-**) (*redup.* **~ke--ye-** > **betke-bedye-**) *v.i.* atv atvc datkenam manggom opor-oyornam ũ to crack or break.

~gor- *v.i.* (bcdu-gasorc) lomna bednam ũ to get torn within a short time.

~sur- (>**betsur-**) *v.i.* (ki:lvngc, mokangc, sogoncbulu) aru:nam jũ (of containers, jars, pots, bags, etc.) to have a hole.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* bedla datkcncmpc inc, serkenc, oporc (atv atvc) ũ (something) torn or broken.

~por- (>**betpor-**) (*redup.* **~por--yor-** >**betpor-bedyor-**) *v.i.* (apv, amo:lok monam ki:lvngc --cdcm pinc alumnc manggom alumgamnc atta:rc) bedla opornam jũ (of round or roundish objects like eggs, pots, etc.) to break.

~mvg- (*redup.* **~mvg--svg-**) *v.i.* (bédu-gasorebulu) bojeko bednam ũ (of cloths, etc.) to get badly torn.

bedolong ⇨ **betsag¹**

ben- *v.i.* okumcbulu opennam; adi amongcbulu oyagla kcdlednam jũ (of houses, embankments, hills, etc.) to collapse; to cave in.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n* opennc (okumc, adiycbulu) jũ (a house, an embankment, a hill, etc.) which has collapsed or caved in.

~yag- (>**ben-yag-/bennyag-**) *v.i.*

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɜ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

benla okumcbulu oyagname ꞑꞑ (of houses, hills, etc.) to collapse at one place.

benetettum ⇨ **tumped**

benebettum ⇨ **tumped**

bendi: *n.* lakkeycmpe ige:la tu:sudnc oyv:pc donam a:ye abangko, odokkc odok mv:me:nc amvng ꞑꞑ okra or ladies' fingers. {L <As.}

bennc *n.* nc:ng so:ben ꞑꞑ a she-goat. {*bl.* **soben** + **anc**}

benbo (>**bembo**) *n.* milbong soben ꞑꞑ a he-goat. {*bl.* **soben** + **abo**}.

ber- *v.i.* (ake Misingkcpc) sumnam, odokkc (ake Misingkcpc) pttangcbulu dc:nam ꞑꞑ (for sections of Misings) to leap; (for some other sections) to fly.

~**a:-** *v.i.* sumla okolailo gva:nam; dc:la okolailo dunga:nam ꞑꞑ to leap into a hole, an enclosure, a bush, etc.; to fly and alight somewhere.

~**ko:-** *v.t.* o:kai talc:lok berla gvko:nam ꞑꞑ to leap (or fly) across (something).

~**ka:-/~kí-** *v.i.* berla kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to take a leap or (of a nestling) to fly by way of a trial.

~**kutsu-** *v.i.* lamkupc bcrnam ꞑꞑ to leap backward. {**-kutsu-** <**kud** + **su-**}

~**go:-** *v.i.* berla dunggo:nam ꞑꞑ to leap (or fly) around.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* bernamcm inc ꞑꞑ one who, or something which, leaps; (birds etc.) which fly.

~**bo:-** *v.t.* berla gvbo:nam ꞑꞑ to leap (or

fly) over someone or something.

~**bad-/~bar-** *v.i.* berla okolo:pc pv:pcnamma:ji, cdcm gvbadnam; bernam agercm ibadnam ꞑꞑ to leap to a mark or spot beyond the target; to indulge in leaping excessively.

belab- (*var.* **bclab-**) *v.i.* atv atvc m alaglokki ringka:ycmvlo manggom alclokki tugabycmvlo yudla gvnam ꞑꞑ (of something) to be slippery.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ringka:ycmvlo manggom tugabycmvlo yudnc ꞑꞑ slippery.

be:-¹ ⇨ **bé:-²**

be:-² *v.i.* (**abe:** gompirdc du:po:mvlo) (ni:tom) monam ꞑꞑ (when preceded by the word **abe:**) to sing (a song).

be:-³ *v.i.* (**sibe:** gompirdc du:po:mvlo) sibeycmpe aima:nc (nc:-milbong) agercm gervam ꞑꞑ (when preceded by the word **sibe:**) to indulge in sexual acts (like a monkey).

be:sor *n.* tame arainc sibe: abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of long-tailed monkey. {*bl.* **sibe:** + **mesor**}.

be:siri: *n.* ame:nc nc:ng sibe: ꞑꞑ a young female monkey.

be:ji *n.* asiycmpinc kusere: atvc m amvrlo: nvga:lvgnanc pcsi abangko; odokki amvrlo nvga:lvgnam kusere: ꞑꞑ a syringe; an injection.

~ **níg-** *v.t.* be:jikokki kusereycm amvr ara:lo a:monam ꞑꞑ to push an injection.

~ **bi-** *v.t.* be:jikokki kusereycm amvr ara:lo a:monam ꞑꞑ to push an injection. {L <As.}

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

be:tum *n.* milbong sibe:úú a male monkey.

be:nc *n.* nc:ng sibe:úú a female monkey. {*bl. sibe:* + *anc*}

be:míd *n.* sibe:lok amvd úú hair growing on the skin of monkeys.

be:ro *n.* agom lukinn pcbe:úú a parrot capable of imitating human speech.

be:long *n.* ajebge:la tu:yv:dc jamnc, gamig tvnanc, dumsung along júú a small piece of flat deer bone, pointed at the two ends, used in crafting floral motifs in hand-woven cloths.

bc (*var. bcic, bcrc, bési*) *adj., adv., pron.* luncdok rvkko:pc mo:tc:pc manggom mo:tcnggampc du:nc atv atvcm lukannanc gompír júú that one (to the south or the west of the speaker at some distance); down or over there (to the south or the west of the speaker at some distance).

bcg- *v.i.* (vsv:lok aglcngcbulu) dvrla bvbclcnam júú (of boughs of trees, etc.) to keep hanging after being broken.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* osodla bvbclcnnc (vsng aglcngcbulu) júú (the bough of a tree, etc.) that remains hanging after being broken.

bcnggo:- *v.i.* ager germa:pc cmmvmpc olo-tolo gvgo:nam júú to loiter or move about in a leisurely manner (especially, keeping oneself away from work).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj./n.* ager germa:pc gvgo:la du:nc úú (someone) who loiters around.

bcttc ⇨ **botta**

bcdang (*var. bclam, lamtc, lambc*) *n.* taniyc (manggom siyum-si:ro ga:riycsin) okolaipc gvvy:-gvsangko úú road, way, path, etc.

bédum (*a:ba.*) *n.* annyi aumko manggom dcm bcjeyangko lambc gvpumsukodc júú a junction of a few roads; crossroads.

bénégolong *n.* (gamig tvnanc) bo:bv ta:ng júú the long sharp quills of a porcupine (used in crafting floral motifs in hand-woven cloths).

bcncr *n.* Mising okumlok crtog talc:lo odokkc porpiyam kcvgló amponpc odokkc bi:sam-gamdopc molvgnam abumnc manggom porkenam di:bang júú a middle layer of split or whole bamboo used in the construction of a Mising platform dwelling.

bcr- *v.t.* (okolaipc ka:la dungkolokkc) o:kaiko ka:nam lcgangc amigcm odopc gvmonam júú to turn one's eyes to something; to look in a certain direction.

~**ka:-/~kv-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom okolaipc bcrla kangkvnám júú to look at something to check (who he/she/it is).

~**kutsu-** *v.i.* bcrla ka:latsunam júú to look back. {-**kutsu**-<**kud**- +**su**-}

~**sa:-** *v.i.* talc:pc manggom rvgdumpc bcrlam úú to look upward or toward

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

the north or the east.

~**tog-** *v.t.* kcvkpc manggom rvkko:pc bcrnam ꞑꞑ to look downward or toward the south or the west.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**beg-/~bcksu-** *v.t.* bcrla ka:dolo o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc ka:begnam ꞑꞑ to sight something or someone (while looking in a certain direction).

~**ríksu-/~bérigmínsu-** *v.t.* bcrla ka:dolo sc:kaikc amigcm ka:rvgmvsunam ꞑꞑ to be face to face with someone (while looking in a certain direction).

bcrog- (*redup.* ~-**songkog-**) *v.i.* atv atv agerc akvn-simvnma:nam manggom ilag-sisag kama:nam; agerc scgri:nam manggom narc:-tcttc:nam ꞑꞑ (of an action) to be easy, uncumbersome or flawless. {**bcrog-songkokpc** *adv.*}

bcrnc (*var.* **bclnc**) *n.* (ka:lvksunam milbong lcgangc) akonc akoncm ka:la:mvnsuma:nc nc:ng tani:; e:me: e:po:logbuluk akonc; nc:pc la:manggomsin yamnc la:nc milbo: tani:lok nc:pc inc nc:ng tani: ꞑꞑ a female rival of a woman (especially in love); a co-wife; a concubine.

~ **nc-** *v.t.* sc:kai nc:ng taniyc aipc mc:nam milbo: tani:kolo:pc gvlv:nam lcgangc bvm aipc mc:nc akon nc:ng taniycm ka:lv:ma:nam manggom mc:nyv:nam; nc:ng taniyc akon nc:ng taniycm ncsula gerpcnam agercm germa:nam ꞑꞑ (of a woman) to be

jealous of a rival in love; (of a woman) not to do one's work, being jealous of another woman.

bcrbo (*var.* **bclbo**) *n.* ko:ncng akkongko aipc mc:nc ya:me: tani: annyilok akonc; crang akko:lok bvrncmckumsucm yamncpc la:nc milbo: tani:lok akonc ꞑꞑ a male rival (in love with the same woman as one loves); one of two or more men who have married with women of the same family (brother-in-law).

~ **bo-** *v.t.* (milbo: taniyc) sc:kaimc bcrbo cmna ka:lv:ma:nam; sc:kai milbo: taniyc akon milbo: taniycm ncsula gerpcnam agercm germa:nam ꞑꞑ (of a man) to be jealous of a rival in love; (of a man) not to do one's work, being jealous of another man.

bclang *n.* pvtage:la asvgdo ta:ng kadagncmpe inc, ara:lo ti:nc la:pug kanc a:ye abangko, odokk odok mvta:nc amvng ꞑꞑ jackfruit (the fruit and the tree).

bclam ⇨ **bcdang**

bclum- ⇨ **tayum-**

bclc ⇨ **bc**

bclné ⇨ **bérné**

bélbo ⇨ **bérbo**

bc:-¹ *v.t.* dona-tv:nanc atta:rcmbulum narc:monanc lcgangc alaglokki nodnam; asi vrsudolo narc:monam lcgangc amvrcm nodnam ꞑꞑ to rub utensils with something in order to clean; to rub one's body, when bathing, in order to clean.

- ~**ko** (>**bcngko**) *n.* bc:nam ager gerko úú a place for washing utensils.
- ~**ka:-** (>**bcngka:-**) *v.t.* dona-tv:nanc atta:rcmbulum bc:la, bc:nam agerc kapc idagji manggom bc:mvlo narc:ycji narc:ma:ji, cdcn kangkvnam; amvrlo du:nc koyyangc gvpagycji gvpagma:ji, cdcn ka:pc cmna notka:nam úú to wash a piece of utensil to check (if it gets clean); to rub a patch of dirt on the body to check (if it can be removed).
- ~**kin-/~ken-** (>**bcngkin-/bcngken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* dona-tv:nanc atta:rcmbulum bc:nam agercm ikinnam úú to know how to clean utensils.
- ~**gor-** (>**bcnggor-**) *v.t.* bc:nam agercm lomna inam úú to wash (utensils) quickly.
- ~**ngab** (>**bcngab-**) *v.t.* bc:nam agercm ingabnam úú to finish washing (utensils).
- ~**ten-** *v.t.* lckoda bc:nam úú to wash (utensils) once again.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* bc:nam agercm gercn úú washer of (utensils).
- ~**pu:-/~bvn-** *v.t.* bc:la narc:monam úú to clean (utensils) by rubbing.
- ~**pu:su:-/~bvnsu-** *v.t.* amvrcom manggom alc-alagcmbulum avc nodla narc:monam úú to clean one's body or a part of the body oneself by rubbing and washing.
- bc:-²** (*var. -be:-¹*) *v.i.* o:koi gomugc tadbegdopc lennam; atv atvc tadbegdopc mannam úú to make a sound or a noise.
- ~**ko** (>**béngko/bengko**) *n.* o:kaiko bc:namcm okolo tatpa:dagji, odo úú place where a sound or a noise occurs.
- ~**ngasu-** (>**béngasu-**) *v.i.* o:kaiko bc:namc ingasunam úú (of a continuing sound or noise) to stop (occurring).
- ~**sa:-** *v.i.* o:kaiko bc:namc isa:nam úú (of a sound or noise) to begin (to occur).
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* tadbegdopc mannc (o:kaiko) úú (something) that makes a sound or a noise.
- ~**bad-/~bar-** *v.i.* bc:nc atv atvc cddvko bc:mvlo tadgu:doji manggom tatpodoji, cdcn bottcya:pc bc:nam úú (of something that makes a sound) to emit a louder sound than one finds soothing to the ear or one's ears can take.
- ~**ban-/~ya:-** *v.i.* bc:nc atv atvc akoncpcnam akonc bottcya:pc bc:nam úú (of something that makes a sound) to emit a louder sound than another.
- ~**yar-** (*redup. ~yar-~yar-*) *v.i.* bc:nc atv atvc bojcko bc:la du:nam úú (of something that makes a sound) to keep making a sound for a long duration.
- ~**ya:-** ⇔ ~**ban-**
- bc:rcng bc:rc:pc** *adv.* ako akopc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

rcyampc du:nc ú in a row.

bv¹ *pron.* (agom luncdcm la: tadncdcm mcge:la) akon sc:kaimc amin minma:pc agomlokki lukannanc gompir ú he; she. {*Note: bv* is lengthened to **bv**: when followed by non-inflexional suffixes beginning with a consonant e.g. **bí** + **sin** >**bí:sin** 'He/She also', **bí** + **rung** >**bí:rung** '(It) must be him/her', etc. **bí** is also used as the marker of the nominative case in respect of a personal name, e.g. **Oisiri**: (a female name) + **bí** 'she' >**Oisiri:bí** 'Oisiri: (nominative)'. Also ⇒*Note following -é.*}

bv⁻² *v.t.* ojngcm nvsegllokki lamkulo:bulu jo:nam; nvsekkokki manggom nvsekkokki bnamcm pc sc:kaimc lamkulo jo:nam ú to carry someone (especially a baby) on the back, using a piece of cloth; to give someone a piggyback (using or without using a piece of cloth).

~**ko**:-/~**ko:líg**- *v.t.* sc:kaimc bvge:la etednc a:nclok manggom svkurlogbuluk kekonpc gvko:lvgnam ú to take someone to the other side of a stream, a shallow river, etc. by carrying him/her on the back.

~**kin**:-/~**ken**- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* ojngcmbulum kapc bvpcnammcji dcm kennam ú to know how to carry a baby on the back.

~**gor**- *v.t.* ojngcm lomna bnam ú to carry a baby on the back without delay.

~**go**:- *v.t.* ojngcm bvla gvgo:nam ú to move around, carrying a baby on the back.

~**gappo**:- *v.t.* oji:lok annc manggom ncbvngc o:kaiko ipcnamc idolo akonc ajjo:ko oji:dcm bvbina ú (of someone) to carry a baby on the back for a short time, (when its mother has to do something else). {**bí** + **gab** + **po**:}

~**sa**:- (*redup. bísa*:-**bosa**:-) *v.t.* sc:kaimc oji:lokcbola bvla bola bottcmonam ú to bring someone up by carrying him/her on the back, i.e. since his/her infancy.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**ni**: *n.* ojngcm ni:nanc ni:tom ú a lullaby.

~**nc** *adj.,n.* bnam agercm inc ú one who carries someone (especially, a baby) on the back.

~**lí**:-/~**ní**:- *v.t.* ojngko bnam agercm ilv:nam ú to desire to carry a baby on the back.

bv⁻³ *v.i.* (a:m atvbulu) a:ye gcsa:nam ú (of crops, especially, paddy crops) to begin to form ears.

~**gor**- *v.i.* a:logbuluk a:yc lomna bnam ú to form ears quickly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* a:ye gcsa:nc (a:m atvc) ú (crops) that are beginning to form ears.

bv⁻⁴ *v.rt.* ~**c**~**kur**- *v.i.* atv atvc bvtologge:la lcko kekonpc, lcko kekon akonpc dcngc dcngkurla du:nam ú to swing to and fro.

- ~gab-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko pigabla manggom manggabla:bulu ogabnam ꞑꞑ to hang on to someone or something.
- ~sor-** (*redup.* ~sor-...~yor-) *v.i.* (onno manggom onnompinc atv atvc) bvtologla sorla arainam ꞑꞑ (of threads or thin and long objects) to get lengthened by remaining suspended.
- ~jumsu-** *v.i.* o:kaiko bvgabla bvtolognam ꞑꞑ to hang by holding on to someone or something.
- ~tolog-/~bclen-** *v.i.* vsv: talc:lokkc arainc atkong kanc a:yc manggom dvrnc aglcngcbulu otogla du:nam; cdcmpc atv atvc kcvkpc otogla du:nam ꞑꞑ (of fruit with long or somewhat long stems or broken boughs) to keep hanging; (of other things) to keep hanging similarly.
{*Note:* **bv**-⁴ pertains to something hanging from somewhere, but its meaning becomes explicit only when some suffix is added to it, as have been given, before adding inflectional suffixes.)}
- bv**-⁵ *pref.* doksiri atvc**mvnyiko**, **bvumko** cmna:bulu kvdolo lupo:nam pirnyob ꞑꞑ prefix used in counting garlands, necklaces, etc. (e.g. two necklaces, three necklaces, etc.) {**bí**-⁵ is the second syllable of **abí**, meaning 'a string (of beads, pearls, etc.)', used as a prefix. Also ⇒**mvnyi**}
- bí** *nl.suf.* ⇒*Note following bv*¹.
- bvum** *num.cl.* (doksiricm manggom doksiriycmpc ri:nam atv atvc**mv**, **mvnyi** cmna:bulu kvnamlo) **mv** aum ꞑꞑ (in counting things strung together, such as beads, pearls, flowers, etc.) three (necklaces, garlands, etc.). {*bl.* **mv** + **aum**. Also ⇒**mvnyi** and **abí**.}
- bvksimad** (*var.* **konoti: tabí**) *n.* ajjo:ko yongmo kagamnc dongkal abangko ꞑꞑ a species of slightly poisonous earth-worm with a glossy exterior.
- bíkeng** (*var.* **bíke:**) *num.cl.* (doksiriycm manggom doksiriycmpc ri:nam atv atvc**mv**, **mvnyi** cmna:bulu kvnamlo) **mv** akkng ꞑꞑ (in counting things strung together, such as beads, pearls, flowers, etc.) six (necklaces, garlands, etc.). {*bl.* **mv** + **akkng/akke:**. Also ⇒**mvnyi** and **abí**.}
- mvkv** (*var.* **mvkvng**) *n.* mittugcm jo:sangge:la bortamola:nc) aipakpc yongmo kanc tabv abangko ꞑꞑ a cobra.
- bvg-** *v.t.* (alakkokki manggom alaglo kolomcmbulum bomgabla abvg, moimangcmbulum) jvgnam ꞑꞑ to draw a line, a picture, etc.
- ~ka:-/~kí-** (>**mvkka:-/bíkí-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko bvgnamcm ila (kapc iycji) kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to draw a line, a picture, etc. experimentally.
- ~kin-/~ken-** (>**mvkkin-/mvkken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* o:kaiko bvgnam agercm ikinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to

Pronunciation – o ⇒/ɔ/; a ⇒/a/; i ⇒/i/; u ⇒/u/; e ⇒/ɛ/; é ⇒/ɛ́/; í ⇒/í/; colon (:) ⇒long vowel marker; ng ⇒/ŋ/; n-g ⇒/n/ followed by /g/; ngg ⇒/ŋg/; ny ⇒/ɲ/; n-y ⇒/n/ followed by /j/; nny ⇒/ɲɲ/; j ⇒/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

draw a line, a picture, etc.

~**sa**- (>**bvksa**-) *v.t.* talc:pc bvgnam
úú to draw a line upward.

~**tog**- (>**bvktog**-) *v.t.* kcvkpc gvdpoc
bvgnam úú to draw a line downward.

~**ten**- (>**bvkten**-) *v.t.* lckoda bvgnam
úú to draw (a line, etc.) once again.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* bvgnam agercm inc úú one
who draws (a line, a picture, etc.).

~**mvg**- (*redup.* ~**mvg**-~**svg**-, ~**mvg**-
~**sig**-) *v.t.* o:kaiko kanggu:ma:dopc
jvgmvgnam úú to draw (lines, etc.)
all over haphazardly.

bvngo *num.cl.* (doksiriyem manggom
doksiriyempc ri:nam atv atvcm **abv**,
bvnyi cmna:bulu kvnamlo) **abv**
angngo úú (in counting things strung
together, such as beads, pearls, flow-
ers, etc.) five (necklaces, garlands,
etc.). {*bl.* **abv** + **angngo**. Also
⇒**bvnyi** and **abí**.}

Bvsing po:lo *n.* po:lo vyingko la:
annyidok vy:nc po:lodok Mising
amin úú Mising name of the tenth
month of the year according to the
calendar followed in Assam and
some other states of India. {*neol.*}

bvnyi¹ (*var.* **bvyi**, **bvnny**) *pron.* (agom
luncdcm la: tadncdcm mcge:la) akon
tani: annyilok agom ludolo amin
minma:pc lukannanc gompir úú (dual
number) the two of them.

bvnyi² *num.cl.* (doksiriyem manggom
doksiriyempc ri:nam atv atvcm **abv**
ako annyiko, **abv** aumko cmna:bulu

kvnamlo) **abv** annyiko úú (in counting
things strung together, such as beads,
pearls, flowers, etc.) two (neck-
laces, garlands, etc.). {*bl.* **abv** +
annyi. The corresponding blends for
three, four, five, six and ten (neck-
laces, garlands, etc.) are **bvum**,
bvpi, **bvngo**, **bvkcng/bvke**: and
bvyvng/bíying respectively, there
being, however, no such blends cor-
responding to the numbers seven,
eight and nine. Also ⇒**abí**.}

bvd- ⇒**bid**-

~**bvd**- (*redup.* ~**bvd**-...**sar**-) *vl.suf.* o:koi
gerpcnam agercm lcdvpc gerpc cmna
mcma:pc gerpagnammcm
lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added
to an appropriate verb root to de-
note doing right away a certain
work that is obligatory or needs to
be done, without postponing it till a
later time. {e.g. **gí**- 'to go/come' +
bvd- >**gíbvvd**- 'to go right away to
some place, where one would have
to go anyway'; **do**- 'to eat' + **bvd**- +
do- + **sar**- >**dobvvd-dosar**- 'to be
done with one's meal (so that one
can be free to do other things)';
etc.}

bvn-¹ *v.i.* (ki:parlo donamcm vdolo) a:m
asvge gvpagamnam úú (of paddy
grains) to be well-husked.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* asvg gvpagamnc
cpokokki kappungkannam vnam
a:mc úú well-husked grains that are

ready for winnowing.

bvn-2 *v.i.* (so:rv, onno atvc) dc:sodnam úú of ropes, threads, etc.) to snap.

~**sod-/~tu:-** *v.i.* bvnla tu:nyikopc inam úú to snap in two parts.

~**nc** *adj.,n.* bvnla osodnc (rvbv atvc) úú a snapped (rope, thread, etc.)

bvn-3 ⇨ **bun**

-**bm-** (*redup.-bm-bírm-*) *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko gerla atv atvcm narc:monamcm manggom du:nc atv atvcm kama:pc imonammcm lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote cleaning something or doing something thoroughly. {e.g. **rad-** 'to scrape' + **bm->radbvn-** 'to scrape something clean'; **té:-** 'to fell trees' + **bm-bírín->té:bín-bírín-** 'to fell all the trees at a place', etc. }

bvpi: *num.cl.* (doksiriyem manggom doksiriyempc ri:nam atv atvcm **abv**, **bvnyi** cmna:bulu knamlo) **abv** appi: úú (in counting things strung together, such as beads, pearls, flowers, etc.) four (necklaces, garlands, etc.). {*bl.* **abv** + **appi:**. Also ⇨ **bvnyi** and **abí.** }

bvro *n.* obosunam milbong tani: úú brother.

~**kumsu** *n.* obosunam bvro annyi úú two brothers.

~**pékam** *adj.* obosunam manggom bvro cmna gokkamnam úú a relative of the status of a brother.

{*cf.* **angc**}

bvrncm *n.* yogmo kama:nc bottcpagla bojcko arainc, yaopc bottcma:nc simvncm medla:nc tabv abangko úú a python.

Bvri Bvag (*a:ba.*) (also **Bíri Boté**) ⇨

Appendix II

bvrtang *n.* adi: talc:lo du:nc bottanc tabv abangko úú a kind of large mountain snake.

bvrdug *n.* dvtagcm dvgvn-dvyu cmna:bulu akkcngkopc knam úú season.

bvrnc *n.* obosunam nc:ng tani: úú sister.

~**kumsu** *n.* obosunam bvrnc annyi úú (two) sisters.

~**pékam** *adj.* obosunam manggom bvrnc cmna gokkamnam úú a relative of the status of a sister.

{*cf.* **angc**}

bíying (*var.* **bíying**) *num.cl.* (doksiriyem manggom doksiriyempc ri:nam atv atvcm **abv**, **bvnyi** cmna:bulu knamlo) **abv** vying úú (in counting things strung together, such as beads, pearls, flowers, etc.) ten (necklaces, garlands, etc.). {*bl.* **abv** + **íying/íying**. Also ⇨ **bvnyi** and **abí.** }

bv:¹ *v.i.* (okolai tupsula, tangudcbulu pcla manggom atv atvc kinam lcgangcbulu) turnclok amvrc okolai gutsa:nam úú (of some part of the body of man or an animal) to swell.

~**ko** (>**bvngko**) *n.* amírlök okolo bí:du:ji, odo úú the part of the body where swelling has taken place.

~**sa:-** *v.i.* bv:la gutsa:nam úú to swell up.

~**tub--lub-** *v.i.* bojepakko bv:jcr-bv:ycnam úú to swell all over.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* amvrlok bvngko úú (the part) that is swollen.

bv:² ⇨ **bi:-**

-**bv:-** ⇨ **bi:-**

bí:bí ⇨ **níseg**

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

M m

M m *n.* Mising muktc:lok vyingko lang annyinc abvg ǎ the twelfth letter of the Mising consonants.

mo-¹ *v.t.* bangkv bangkv agercm gernam (lukanpc -- kunta di:la, sekab kabla:bulu okumko ilennammcm-pc, vsvngkokki soki:-tcbulcm ilennammcm-pc-bulu o:kai atta:rko ilennam; apin numonam; apongcm tonla tv:la:dopc ambvncmbulum ra:la cpob molvgla lc:nam; ni:tomcmbulum alv:lok bc:lenmonam; sc:kaimc midang da:la la:nam; uiycm, baunangcm, ru:sunammcm-bulum inam; mimagcm inam -- cdcmpinnbulu) ǎ to perform some work (e.g. to make, build, erect, manufacture, etc. something; to cook rice; to brew rice beer; to sing; to marry a woman ceremonially; to perform a religious rite; to hold a show, a meeting; to fight a battle -- etc.). {*Note:* Owing to the multiplicity of its use, the object concerned, i.e. the thing done, is used before **mo-¹** to avoid ambiguity or vagueness, e.g. **okum mo-** 'to build a house', **apin mo-** 'to cook rice or, usually, to cook', **apong mo-** 'to brew rice beer', **ni:tom mo-** 'to sing a song', **midang mo-**

'to marry', **mimag mo-** 'to fight a battle, etc.}

~**og-** ⇨ **kangog-**

~**a-** *v.t.* mimagcm mokapc sc:kaikc dungko-dakkolo gva:nam; lvgang so:mancmbulum mankapc sc:kaikc okum lottalo gva:nam ǎ to enter some place for the purpose of an attack; to enter the courtyard of a house or, in the case of a party of singers and dancers, for performing a show of singing and dancing.

~**ko** *n.* o:kai agercm gerko ǎ place where something is performed.

~**ko-** *v.t.* a:nc manggom svkurlok kekonpc gvko:la:dopc dolongcm monam ǎ to build (a bridge) across a river, stream, etc.

~**ka-** ⇨ ~**ke-**

~**kag-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko gerla sc:kaimc atvkosin kagcma:pc imonam ǎ to ruin someone by some action.

~**kaksu-** *v.t.* avc gernam o:kai agerkokki sc:kai atvkosin kama:pc igcnam ǎ to ruin oneself through some action of his own.

~**kan-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko gerkannam ǎ to be right time to do something; (of some work) to be worth taking up for execution.

~**kab-** *v.t.* yabgombulum kirkabnam; (atv atvko molvgla) arungcbulu kama:pc imonam ǎ to close (a door, a box, etc); to close a hole.

~**ka-/-~kí-** *v.t.* o:kaiko mola kangkvnam ǎ to do something by way of a trial or a rehearsal.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

~kin-/~ken- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* o:kai ko kapc mopcnammcji, dcm kinnam ũ to know how to do something.

~kur- *v.t.* (okolaipc gvscgla:dopc manggom gvlenla:dopc) yumra: pongkoglok, adi: pongkoglogbuluk lamtcm moko:lvgnam; (asicbulu bidla gvla:dopc) okolai arungcm molvgnam jũ to construct or extend a road through a forest, a hill, etc. to serve as a link with another place; to make holes somewhere to allow water to flow out.

~kulub- *v.t.* o:kai ko ila (ki:lvngcmbulum) kukulubmonam ũ to turn something (especially pots, bowls, pans, etc) upside down.

~ku:- (*redup.* **~ku:--ra:-**) *v.t.* o:kai ycm cvnmonam ũ to cause something to move by touching.

~ke-/~ka- *v.t.* (taniyém, simín-sikeyém manggom néi-nénganém luté:la turné atí atíém) simonam jũ to kill (man, animals or other creatures); to cause a plant to decay.

~kepsu- (*redup.* **~keb--repsu-**) *v.i.* o:koi imurcm ila avc ngasotsula okokosin igu:ma:pc inam ũ to find oneself in a tight corner because of a wrong action of one's own.

~god- *v.t.* o:kai ko tcgla, di:la, lc:la:bulu lc:dvpdc cdc atta:rdcm manggom amo:dcm kangkinla:do-kupc inam; o:kai agercm igodnam jũ to put an identification mark (somewhere); to do something to mark the beginning of a work.

~gor- *v.t.* o:kai agerko lomna monam ũ to do something quickly.

~go:su- *v.i.* kinam-ramnamc a:la manggom atv atv ngasotpcnamc lenna o:kokosin mola:-sagla:ma:pc ila du:nam jũ to suffer because of a disease or for being tied down by problems.

~gab + po:- (>**~gappo:-**) *v.t.* (anguru:pc, migom ager manggom o:kai agerko gernamlo:bulu) aibanncko pa:ma:dolo:pc supag pa:nam o:kai agerko gergabla du:po:nam jũ (especially in respect of jobs) to keep a job in hand for the time being till a better one is available.

~gab- *v.t.* o:kai ko kapc ipcnammccji, cdcmarpc inam jũ to do something correctly.

~gu- *v.t.* o:kai lcnggcngkolo du:ne atta:rcm la:pagge:la akon lcnggcngkolo lc:sonsula cdc lcnggc:do atvkosin kama:pc imonam jũ to empty a pot, a basket, a platter etc. (for using it for some other purpose).

~gu:- (*redup.* **~gu:--a:-**) *v.i.,v.t.* o:kai agerko mopc ainam jũ to be convenient to do something. {**mogu:-**, particularly the reduplicative **mogu:-moa:-**, is mostly used in negative and interrogative sentences by adding to the relevant suffixes.}

~ge:- *v.t.* yabgo atvcm kvrgc:nam jũ to open (a window, a door, etc.).

~ngo:- *v.t.* o:kai agercm gerabma:pc lc:nam ũ to leave a work

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɜ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

incomplete.

~ngong/~ngad *n.* ager ingong ú remaining part of a work.

~ngab- *v.t.* o:kai agerko gerabnam ú to complete a work.

~sag- *v.t.* ui atvcm mcnggc:la o:kaiko tosagnam ú to perform a simple rite in advance, promising an offering to a supernatural being by way of propitiation.

~sa:- *v.t.* o:kaiko monamcm isa:nam ú to begin to make or build something, to begin to perform something, to begin to sing a song, etc.

~si:-/~sv:- *v.t.* aima:pc inc atta:rcm aidokupc inam; atv atvcm aipc lc:nam ú to repair something; to keep something properly.

~si:su-/~sv:su- *v.t.* aima:pc inc atta:rcm aimokunam agercm avc inam; atv atvcm aipc lc:nam agercm avc inam; okolaipc gvpc cmna gpcpcnamcm gcla, bompcnamcm bomkandopc ila:-mc:la:bulu lennamcm inam ú to repair something oneself; to keep something properly oneself; to prepare oneself (to go somewhere)

~su- *v.t.* o:kaiko avc isunam; alc-alag, migmo-nappangcm-bulum asilokki narc:monam ú to do something oneself; to wash one's face, hands, feet, etc.

~sed- *v.t.* po:pckcbo du:nc atv atvlo o:kaiko motc:lvgnam; ú to add something to some other thing that is already there; to join one thing to another.

~se-~ye-/~sé-~yé- (*redup.*) *v.t.* o:kai atta:rém manggom murkongém-bulum ise-siyenam ú to waste something.

~sv:- ⇨ **~si:-**

~sv:su- ⇨ **~si:su-**

~joksu- *v.t.* (okolai tupsula:bulu) ajji:gamnc tarcko avkc amvrlo kamosunam ú to cause a small cut or a slight injury to oneself by hitting oneself against something.

~jog- *v.t.* (tcgla, nvgl:bulu) sc:kaikc amvrlo manggom atv atvlo ajji:gamnc tarcko kamonam ú to cause a small cut on someone's body or on something (by cutting, piercing, etc.).

~jon *n.* o:kai agerlok gerjon ú companion in some action.

~jon- *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kai agerko gerjonnam ú to accompany someone in some action.

~jo:- *v.t.* atv atv agercm aipc ikinnam ú to be adept at doing something.

~jar- *v.t.* atv atvc aidopc o:kai agerko gernam ú to do something to make something better or grow well.

~jin- *v.t.* o:kai agerlokki asicm kamoma:pc inam; atv atv agercm bojcko ila manggom bangkv bangkv atta:rcm bojcko rcla:bulu murkongcm apirkosin kama:pc imonam ú to use up all the water stored somewhere by doing something ; to exhaust someone's money by overspending.

~jetsu- (*redup.* **~jed-~yetsu-**) *v.t.* alaglokkibulu i:nc manggom narc:ma:nc atv atvcm pigab-piyabla

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- avcm narc:mapc isunam; atv atvko imursula ngasotpcnam-pc inam ũ to become dirty as a result of the hands or any other part of the body touching paints, dirty objects, etc.; to create problems for oneself by doing or undertaking something.
- ~jer-/~jér-** (*redup.* **~jer-~yer-/~jér-~yé-**) *v.t.* atv atvcm ga:jer-ga:yerla manggom ijer-siyerla kanggu:mapc manggom narc:ma:pc imonam ũ to scatter or clutter up things, making a place untidy or dirty.
- ~to:-** *v.t.* lv:surcm, giriycmbulum pitub-lctubla odo du:nc asi, gavr atvcm to:monam ũ to knock a pot, a pan, etc. with the hand or any part of the body, making it overturn and spill its content.
- ~tab-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ila atv atvcm otabmonam ũ to cause an upright object to fall down.
- ~tid-** *v.t.* ri:tidla, talc:lo o:kaiko ilvgla:bulu atv atvcm kama:pc manggom ka:begma:pc imonam ũ to remove something by rubbing it off or to make something invisible to someone by placing something on it.
- ~tum-** *v.t.* ipcnc o:kaiko imoma:nam; o:kai agerko ipc cmna dagrobnc sc:kaimc agerdcm imoma:nam ũ to prevent something from happening; to stop someone, who is about to do something, from doing it.
- ~tur-** *v.t.* o:kai agerkokki sc:kaimc turmokunam ũ to bring back to life someone dead or extremely or terminally ill.
- ~ten-** *v.t.* o:kai monam agerko lckoda mokunam ũ to do something once again.
- ~tc:-/~tcm-** *v.t.* atv atvlo manggom o:kaiko inamlo o:kaiko mosedlvgnam ũ to do something in addition to an action already performed; to add to something.
- ~tv-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko gertvnam ũ to do something always or regularly.
- ~tv:-** *v.t.* o:kai agercm molv:nam-kvddvko monam ũ to be satiated after some action.
- ~dumsu-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko sc:kaimc idumsunam ũ to lend a helping hand to someone in doing something.
- ~dv** *n.* o:kai agerko gerdv ũ time for some action.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* o:kai agerko inc ũ doer (of something); performer of an action.
- ~po-** *v.i.* o:kai agercko gerponam ũ to be easy or pleasing to do something.
- ~po:-** *v.t.* (akon agercm mcge:la) o:kai agerko gernamcm ipo:nam ũ to do something first (postponing others).
- ~pid-** (*redup.* **~pid-~yid-**) *v.t.* atv atvcm opid-oyid-monom ũ to scatter, spill or waste something.
- ~pu:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko narc:monam ũ to clean something.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ:/; í →/i:/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- ~**pen-** *v.t.* o:kai agerlokki okum, karc atvcm openmonam ꞑꞑ to dismantle a structure.
- ~**pv-/~pvd**-¹ *v.t.* bojcko kila du:nc tanicm kuserc: bila aimokunam ꞑꞑ to cure someone of a protracted ailment by administering some medicine.
- ~**pvd**-² *v.t.* lc:sila manggom ka:de:pc bompakkunam taniycm mimag mola:bulu la:latkunam ꞑꞑ to rescue someone.
- ~**pvn-/~pvr-** *v.t.* mola du:nam o:kai agercm geramnam ꞑꞑ to complete an action (especially, making or building something).
- ~**bo-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko akoncm ibonam ꞑꞑ to join someone in some action.
- ~**bom-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko gersa:la mcma:pc odokkc kene:pc inam ꞑꞑ to begin doing something and carrying it on earnestly.
- ~**bi-** *v.t.* sc:kaikc lcgangc o:kai agerko gerbinam ꞑꞑ to perform, do, make, prepare, etc. something for someone.
- ~**mo**-¹ *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kai agerko gertoka cmna lulvgla germonam ꞑꞑ to engage someone in doing something.
- ~**mo**-² *v.t.* o:kai agerko gerlv:nc sc:kaimc gernamcm imonam manggom o:kai agerko gerla du:nc sc:kaimc lutumma:nam ꞑꞑ to allow someone willing to do something to go ahead with the action; not to prevent someone from doing what he/she is doing at the moment.
- ~**mo-** *v.i.* o:kai agerko gernanc adv kanam ꞑꞑ to have time or leisure to do something.
- ~**mid-** *v.t.* dorla du:nc o:kaiko midmonam ꞑꞑ to put out a fire, a lamp, etc.; to switch off a light.
- ~**mur-** *v.t.* o:kai monamcm jubdopc ima:nam; o:kai ipcma:namko inam ꞑꞑ to make a mistake in doing something; to do something improper.
- ~**mvnsu-** *v.t.* akonc akoncm pamvnsunam; mimag monamcm imvnsunam ꞑꞑ to be engaged in a fight, a brawl, a battle, etc.
- ~**rasu-** *v.t.* akonc mimag moa:nammcm sc:kai morvksunam ꞑꞑ to fight back.
- ~**ru-** ⇨ **moru-**
- ~**rc** *n.* o:kai agerko gernam legangc pa:pcnam arc ꞑꞑ labour charge for making something; remuneration for doing some work.
- ~**rvd** + **su-** (>~**rítsu-**) *v.t.* sc:kai mimag moa:ycmvlo, dv:pc-papc cmna iycmvlo:bulu duggcma:pc tu:ladla mimag mopc cmna manggom dv:pc-papc cmna inam; cdcmpe simvnc duggcma:pc mimag mo:pc cmna inc akon simvncm tu:ladla rckpc, tuppcc cmna:bulu inam ꞑꞑ (of a man or an animal) to stand up to another man or animal threatening to attack.
- ~**rvd-** *v.t.* jc:rvd-parvdla manggom atv atvko ila sc:kaimc pcsomonam ꞑꞑ to threaten or frighten someone.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

~**lom-** *v.t.* duksige:la lvdcm pc o:kai ko
ila sc:kaimc pcsomonam úú to
frighten someone by hiding oneself
somewhere and doing something
suddenly.

~**lo-** *v.t.* (arvg inam lcgangcbulu)
vsvngcm tc:pagla, yumsi-yumrangc
papu:la:bulu amongcm molennam úú
to clear a jungle, its underwood,
etc. (for agricultural or other
purposes).

~**lag-** *v.t.* o:kai ko kapc
mopcnamma:ji cdcmpc moma:nam
úú to make a mistake in doing
something.

~**lusu-** (*redup.* ~**bu-**~**lusu-**) *v.t.*
o:kai atvlo akon atvko motc:lvgl
lckomonam úú to mix something
with something else.

~**lu-** *v.t.* asi kcvglok amongcm
sa:bur-sa:yurla:-bulu asicm
narc:ma:pc imonam úú to make the
water of a river, a pond, etc.
muddy (by trampling the bed or by
other means).

~**yo + su-** (>**moyosu-**) *v.t.* sc:kai
aglvng sa:dopc manggom aglvng
sangandopc atv atiko lunam
manggom inam úú to tease
someone.

~**yag-** *v.t.* (go:ru-menjégc-bulu okolai
a:la) petkomnam ctorlok alcpko
oyagmonam úú (of cows, buffalos,
etc.) to cause an opening at some
portion of a fence, etc.

~**yad-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc ti:nc ti:nc
agomcm lula manggom atv atv
atta:rcm bila:bulu lunam agomcm
tadmonam (anguru:pc, ya:meyc

mvmbvrcm manggom mvmbvrc
ya:meycm cdcmpc ila aipc
mc:monam) úú to persuade someone
with sweet words, gifts, etc. to toe
a certain line (especially, to
persuade a young man or a young
woman to be one's prospective
bride or groom); to seduce.

~**ya: + su-** (>~**ya:su-**) *v.t.* pcttangc
seppc cmna, simvnc rckpc cmna
iycmvlo:bulu dv:ya:-paya:sunam úú
to defend oneself against an attack
from birds, animals, etc.

~**yin-** *v.t.* gc:yod-gc:madla manggom
kobuk-kokora:la du:nc atv atvc
gc:yodma:dopc inam manggom
uryinmonam úú to straighten
something crooked; to make smooth
or even something uneven.

~**yir-/~yír-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko kapc
gerpcnamcji, cdc m sc:kaimc
geryvrnam úú to teach someone
how to do something.

~**yirsu-/~yírsu-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko
kapc gerpcnamcji, dcm sc:kai
geryvrsunam úú to learn, or practise,
how to do something.

mo-² *v.t.* (rcmaggamdopc lunam)
sc:kaimc kvnggv:pc dv:nam úú
(euphemistic) to beat someone
badly.

mo-³/**mu-** *v.i.* (**mittub/tukku**
gompirdok lcdvlo lutc:mvlo) mittugc
yaddu:ncmpc inam úú (when
preceded by **mittub/tukku**) to
feel giddy.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**mo**-¹ *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko sc:kaimc
(lulvgl, murko: bila:bulu)

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/;
followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

germonammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote engaging someone in a task (by asking him/her to do it or on payment of remuneration, wage etc.) {e.g. **tag-** 'to till land with a hoe' + **mo-**>**tagmo-** 'to engage someone in tilling land with a hoe'; **jo-** 'to carry something (usually heavy)' + **mo-** >**jo:mo-** 'to engage someone in carrying something', etc.}

-mo-² *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko ilv:nc sc:kaimc imonammcm manggom o:kai agerko gerla du:nc sc:kaimc lutumma:namcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote allowing someone to do something or not to interfere with someone's action. {e.g. **so-** 'to dance' + **mo-**>**so:mo-** 'to allow someone to dance'; **tí-** 'to drink' + **mo-** >**tí:mo-** 'to allow someone to drink something (say, alcohol)', etc.}

moi (*var.* **mui**) *n.* nangol gvnam amongcm ncr̄la omvgmonam lcgangc di:bangkokki monam atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ a harrow. {L <As.} ~ **nér-** *v.t.* moi talc:lo re:sa:la, moidcm go:rucm tvgmola amongcm omvgmonam ꞑꞑ to harrow.

moimang *n.* abvg bvgla manggom mesinkokki-bulu o:kaiycm manggom sc:kaimc gcsudopc monamc ꞑꞑ a picture.

mograng (*var.* **mo:rang**) *n.* ege sumnam lcgangc tapi: intu:lo sornam

onno ꞑꞑ a piece of reed with thread wound around it for use (as a reel) in weaving. {L <As.}

mongolba:r *n.* uyu longcꞑ ꞑꞑ Tuesday. {L <As.}

mongku *n.* lekelokkco arvg iko amongꞑ ꞑꞑ land used for cultivation for long years. {*bl.* **among** + **aku**}

monbang ⇨ **ngemon**

monba:- ⇨ **ngemon-**

motabo:l *n.* (parpc ainc) vsng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of tree (suitable for use as firewood).

moru- *v.t.* sc:kaimc simonam lcgangc aima:nc kusereycm domonam manggom aima:nc jadu-montorongcm inam; aima:nc kuserycmbulum domola manggom jadu-montorongcm ila sc:kaimc mcngkinsuma:pc ager germonam manggom aima:pc kimonam ꞑꞑ to use black magic or slow poison to kill or harm someone; to give a magic drink or food to someone to make him or her go astray, behave irrationally, fall seriously ill, etc.

mortag ⇨ **ngertag**

molong *n.* épuglok nabjo:né attingꞑꞑ the pointed end of an arrow.

mole:- ⇨ *Note* on **mole:ma(ng)**

mole:ma(ng) *indecl.* atv atv atta:rc bojeko kanam ꞑꞑ (of something) abundant; not wanting in some positive quality. {*Note:* **-ma(ng)** in **mole:ma(ng)** is a negativiser, but **mole:ma(ng)** has a positive meaning, which suggests that

mole:- is a root with a negative meaning. However, the use of **mole:-** in a negative sense, although it is used occasionally in the sense of **mole:ma**, is not known (to the editor). Indeclinable in form, used like a verbal or adverbial element, e.g. **ke:di:** 'mango' + **é** '(nominative case marker)' **doppo** 'to be tasty' **mole:ma** >**Ke:diyé doppo mole:ma** 'Mangoes are very tasty'; **dígín** 'the winter season' + **lo** '(in)' **onggo** 'fish' + **é** '(nominative case marker)' **mole:mang** >**dígínlo ongnngo mole:mang** 'Fish is abundant in the winter season', etc.}

moyad- ⇨ **mo-**¹

moycg- (var. **mCycg-**) *v.t.* arc kanc, ager kanc, ainc, aya:nam manggom kangkannc atta:rc manggom taniyc aima:pc ipagycmvlo manggom bipag-yoppak-pcnampc iycmvlo asin mc:poma:la lunam gompir (lukanpc, bojcpakko donam-tv:nam atta:rc aima:pc ipagycmvlo, aipc ainc ko:ko aima:pc ipagycmvlo sc:kai moycgnam) **ú** (of someone) to express a sense of wastage or dissatisfaction at having to part with, throw or give away, etc. something/someone, which/who one considers valuable, useful, good, dear, beautiful, etc. (e.g. when a large amount of food has to be thrown away, a highly promising young man goes astray, etc.). {*Note:* **moyég-/méyég-** is used transitively after the object.}

moyégc (var. **méyégé**) *interj.* (moycg- gompirdo lubikampc sc:kai mc:poma:la lunam agom) **ú** (exclamatory form of the word **moyég-**).

mo:- *v.i.* o:kai agerko gernanc advcm pa:nam **ú** to have leisure or time to do something.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kai agerko gernanc advcm pa:nc (tani:) **ú** (one) who has leisure or time to do something. {*Note:* **mo:-** is also used as a suffix with appropriate verb roots, denoting that someone has leisure or time to perform the action concerned, e.g. **gv-** 'to go/come' + **mo:-** >**gvmo:-** 'to have leisure or time to go somewhere'; **ma-** 'to search for something' + **mo:-** >**mamo:-** 'to have leisure or time to search for something', etc.}

-**mo:-** (⇨ *Note* following the entry **mo:-** above).

mo:tum go:nor *n.* bottagc:la bi:samnc sv:lu:lo du:nc go:nor abangko **ú** a variety of eagle.

mo:tCng (var. **mo:do**) *n.* dungko-dakko amongcbulu akolokkc akonlo:pc edvko mo:tc:dagji cdc **ú** distance.

mo:tC- (var. **mo:do-**) *v.i.* o:kai dungko-dakko manggom amongc aninma:nam **ú** (of a location) to be distant.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* aninma:nc (dungko-dakkobulu) **ú** distant (location).

mo:té: dobur (var. **mo:pun dobur**)

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɜ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /j/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ŋj/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

n. arvg-vsng aima:ycncmpc iycmvlo ake Misingc monam dobur ui abangko jũ one form of an animistic rite, called **dobur**, performed by some Misings, when there is an apprehension of a crop failure. {⇒**dobur**}

mo:nu *n.* anupc arvg inam among jũ land newly cleared for cultivation.
~ **arvg** *n.* mo:nulo monam arvg ũ cultivation on land cleared newly. {*bl.* **among** + **anu**}

mo:nc rangkob (*var.* **tcmpv rangkob**) *n.* tcmpvlo du:nc rangkob abangko ũ a species of land tortoise.

mo:m (*var.* **ma:mo**, **ma:m**) *n.* (gokpcnam) abv:nc bvrolok nc:ng; (mising gokkampc gokpcnam) abulok bvrnclok manggom anclok bvrolok, gogncdcmpc-nam abv:ya:nc ommcm gognam jũ (vocative) kinship term used to address one's elder brother's wife; (according to Mising social custom) word used to address one's father's sisters' daughter(s), older in age than the speaker, or one's mother's brothers' daughter(s), older in age than the speaker.

mo:ro:- *v.i.* (o:kai amo:lo) yumsi-yumrangc manggom okum-rvngngongcbulu kama:nam jũ (of a place or some space) to be open.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *vl.n.* yumsi-yumrangc manggom okum-rvngngongcbulu kamangko (among) ũ (of a place or a space)

open.

mo:rong *n.* yumsi-yumrangc manggom okum-rvngngongcbulu kamangko among; okum ara:lokkc gylenla pa:nam pvangc, csarcbulu kabanko among ũ an open space, place or location; the open air outside a house.

Mo:rang *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko jũ name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

mo:ra:pagbo ⇒**ngo:ra:pagbo**

Mo:ying (*var.* **Mo:yvng**) *n.* Misi:lok pe:le abangko jũ name of a subgroup of Misings.

Mo:yong *n.* Adi:-Misi:lok opvn amvn abangko jũ an Adi-Mising family name (used as a surname).

ma *indecl.* sc:kai o:kaiko taudolo atv atvc kama, atv atvc cdcmpc ima cmna:bulu lulatsudolo lusa:po:nam gompir jũ the negative particle (no, not) used as a free form in negative responses. {*Note:* **ma** is also used as a suffix after nominal/pronominal and verbal/adjectival bases, e.g. **Ma, ngo** 'I' **gí-** 'go/come' + **to** '(past tense marker) + **ma** >**Ma, ngo gítoma**. 'No, I didn't go.'; **Ma, ba:bu** 'father' + **bí** 'he (used here as a marker of the nominative) **ka-** '(here) to be' + **ma** >**Ma, ba:bubí kama**. 'No, father is not (at home)'; **si** 'this' **takug** 'fig' + **ma** >**Si takugma** 'This is not a fig (tree)'; **ai-** 'to be good' + **ma** >**aima** 'not good, i.e. bad'; **ngolu** 'we' + **ma** >**ngoluma** '(It's) not we/us', etc.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

The suffixed **-ma** has **-mang** as an allomorph. For emphatic negative responses **ma** is often lengthened to **ma:** }

-ma(ng) (⇒ Note following the entry **ma** above).

ma- *v.t.* o:kai agerko gernanc lcgangc o:kai atta:rko okolo du:ji kanggo:nam; o:kai ager lcgangc sc:kaimc manggom go:ru-menjcgcm-bulum cdcmpc kanggo:nam ú to search; to look for (something or someone).

~ko *n.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc manam agercm iko ú place(s) where one looked for, or has to look for, something or someone.

~kalag-/~lag- *v.t.* okolo ma:pcnammcji odo mama:la o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc pa:ma:nam ú not to find something or someone owing to searching in the wrong place(s).

~ka:-/~kí- *v.t.* mala kangkvnam ú to search for something or someone as a first step.

~kum- *v.t.* o:kai atta:rcm mala lcngkumnam manggom taniycmbulum mala okolai gv:kumsumonam ú to search for certain things or persons and collect them somewhere.

~gor- *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc lomna manam ú to look for someone or something without delay.

~go:- *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sé:kaimé mala gvgo:nam ú to move around looking for someone or

something.

~gab- *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc mala pa:nam ú to find something or someone after a search.

~ngasu- *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc manam agercm ingasunam ú to stop searching for someone or something.

~su- *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc manam agercm avc gersunam ú to search for something or someone oneself.

~ten- *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc lckoda manam ú to search for someone or something once again.

~tcr- *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc manam agercm itcrnam ú to make a final search for someone or something.

~tcr *n.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc manam agercm itcrnamdc ú a final search for someone or something.

~dumsu-/~bo- *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sé:kaimé manam agercm gerdumsunam ú to cooperate with someone in searching for something or someone.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc manam agercm inc ú (one) who searches for someone or something.

~pa:- ⇨ **~beg-**

~bo- ⇨ **~dumsu-**

~bom- *v.t.* (yognc tani:ko manggom atta:rko) manamcm ibomnam ú to

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /j/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ŋj/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

begin searching (for someone or something) right away.

~beg-/~pa:- *v.t.* o:kaiko manggom sé:kaimé mala pa:nam ꞑꞑ to find something or someone after a search.

~mod + su- (>~**motsu-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko mago:la du:dolo advc cddvko gvka:bo:ji kinsuma:nam ꞑꞑ (of someone) not to be aware of how much time has passed, having been busy looking for something.

~mo:- *v.t.* o:kaiko manam agerém imo:nam ꞑꞑ to have time to search for something.

~lag ⇔ **~kalag**

maid *n.* (tatpogamdopc manggom ngenmanla lunam) cmag ꞑꞑ (euphemistic or jocular) penis.

maud *n.* sitc ka:sinc, sitclo barsa:la sittcm ager germonc ami ꞑꞑ a keeper or a driver of an elephant. {L<As.}

makotoro:- *v.i.* (ko:nc:ngc) lunam agom tadma:nam, odokkc gvtr gvtr gvgo:nam ꞑꞑ (of a girl) to be disobedient and to move around wilfully.

~nam *vl.n.*

~né *adj.,n.* lunam agom tadma:nc, odokkc gvtr gvtr gvgo:nc (ko:nc:ng) ꞑꞑ a disobedient (girl), who moves around wilfully.

makung *n.* ege sumdolo araic pa:nam onno pongkoglok pc:nanc onnom soyv:-sosa:nam lcgangc monam atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ a weaver's shuttle. {L<As.}

makvg *n.* losan-ge:la kvgdubla di:bang

ctu:lo dunla mcnam дума ꞑꞑ tobacco leaves dried, pressed into a bamboo container and stored.

makkora:- *v.i.* (milbong ami sc:kai) monba:nam ꞑꞑ (of a male person) to be foolish or stupid.

~nam *vl.n.*

~né *adj.,n.* monba:nc (milbong ami sc:kai) ꞑꞑ a foolish or stupid (male person).

~bad- *v.i.* (milbong ami sc:kai) yaodanpc monba:nam ꞑꞑ (of a male person) to be extremely foolish.

~ban-/~ya:- *adj.,n.* (milbong ami sc:kai) akoncmcpyam bojcy:ngko monba:nam ꞑꞑ (of a certain male person) to be more foolish than another. {Note: **makkora:-** is a hybrid blend, comprising the Adi-Mising word **émag** 'the male genital organ' (not in use amongst the majority of Misings now) and Assamese/ðⁿkora/ 'dullard'}

maksong ⇔ **paksong**

maksin (*impol.*) *n.* (tadgung-gamma:nc gompir) ipcnam-ipcma:nam, lupcnam-lupcma:nam cdcmbulum aipc mcngkinnc milbo:tani:lok asin ꞑꞑ (a little impolite) the mind of a male person that can discriminate between the proper and improper. {⇒ Note below}

~ **kama:nc** / ~ **vrma:nc** *n.,adj.*

okkom ipcnammcji, okkom ipcma:namcji odokkc okkom lupcnammcji, okkom lupcma:namcji cdc m mcngkinma:la mc:nying-ka:nyipcnam agercm gercn, manggom tadnyi:pcnam agomcm

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

lunc ꞑꞑ a male person without any sense of propriety in action or speech. {*Note:* **maksin** is generally used with the verb roots **ka-** or **vr-** suffixed by the negativizer **ma**, i.e. **maksin kama/vrma** '(Some male person) doesn't have any sense of propriety'. As can be seen from the definition given above, there is nothing impolite about the meaning of the word **maksin**. On the contrary, it is truly positive in import. However, the word is a blend of the words **émag** 'the male genital organ' and **asin** '(here) the mind', and, although **émag** is no longer used by the overwhelming majority of Misings, it having been replaced with other words with the same meaning -- the first component **mak-** of **maksin** occurs in a couple of taboo words relating to the male sex, which renders the use of **maksin** a little impolite.}

magbo *n.* (gokkamc la: gognam) abv:nc bvrnclok milbong; (Mising rcngamllok gokkampc) abulok bvrnclok, odokkc anclok bvrolok, gogncdcpcnam abv:ya:nc ao ꞑꞑ (relationship and vocative term) elder sister's husband; (according to social custom of the Misings) father's sister's/sisters' or mother's borther's/brothers' son(s), older in age than the speaker.

~ **dug-** *v.i.* (siyum-si:ro aso aso:pc kama:pc ikunc ili:-ikam) da:ro mida: da:namllok po:pc la:pcnam ko:nc:lok

cra:lo ager gerla du:nam ꞑꞑ (a social custom of the Misings that has almost ceased to be prevalent) the practice of a would-be son-in-law serving the would-be in-laws by rendering manual labour, staying at the latter's house, before the wedding ceremony is performed.

magbodé *n.* (gognam) omc la:nc sc:kaimc atto manggom ayyo gognam; sckkclo:pc ommcm bikamcji, cdcmvinc sc:kaimc cdvlai gogmanla gognam ꞑꞑ (vocative) term used by the parents-in-law to address their son-in-law; term used, a little playfully, by a person to address a young man, who is eligible according to social customs to marry the former's daughter.

magbag- *v.i.* (lure:la lunam) sc:kai (milbo: taniyc) lo:bagnam ꞑꞑ (used pejoratively) (of a male person) to be lazy.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* lo:bagnc milbo: taniyc ꞑ ꞑꞑ a lazy male person.

magyang *n.* atvpcsin jubma:nc milbong ami ꞑꞑ a worthless male person.

{*Note:* **magya:né** is also used in the same meaning. **-né**, however, is a suffix for forming an adjective from a verb root, but the use of the verb root **magya:-** is not frequent.}

-mangai (< **-mang** + **ai**) *neg. suf.*
po:pc o:kai ko ima:nammcm
manggom o:kai agerko
germa:nammcm lukannanc
gomnyob ꞑꞑ the negative suffix

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ̃/; í →/ĩ/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

followed by the past tense marker (denoting someone or something being somewhere or having something, or someone doing something in the past habitually or otherwise) added to appropriate verb roots. {*Note: -ma/-ma:/-mang + ai >mangai*, e.g. *ka-* 'to be, to have, etc.' + *mangai >kamangai* '(Someone/Something) was not there at some point of time in the past'; *tí:-* 'to drink' + *mangai >tí:mangai* '(Someone) did not drink (something) at some point of time in the past', etc. ⇒*-ai* }

Mangkar (*a:ba.*) ⇒ Appendix II
manggom ⇒ *Note* at the end of *-manggom*.

-manggom (< *-mang + gom*)
neg. suf. *sc:kaibv:-manggom*, *o:kaikomanggom*, *atv atvpc imanggom*, *o:kai agerko germanggom cmna:bulu ludolo lutc:nam gompir attung ꞑꞑ* the negative suffix followed by a conditional suffix ('even if'), the two together meaning 'even if someone or something (animals, birds, etc.) doesn't do something', 'even if something doesn't happen', etc. {*Note: -ma/-ma:/-mang + gom >manggom*, e.g. *no* 'you' + *manggom >no:manggom* 'Even if (it is) not you,'; *do-* 'to eat' + *manggom >domanggom* 'Even if (someone) doesn't eat (something),', etc. When added to nouns or pronouns, *-manggom*

may also be interpreted as 'or'. Thus the meaning of *no:manggom* may be given as 'You or'. Considering the frequent need for such a use in providing definitions of many a word, *-manggom* has been given the status of a word (meaning 'or') in the definitions given in Mising in the present work. }

masung *n.* (*tatpogamdopc manggom ngenmanla lunam*) *cmag ꞑꞑ* (euphemistic or jocular) penis.

~**a** *voc.* *amin minma:pc manggom amindcm kinma:mvlo koucm manggom yamc: mc:sa:nc ko:ka:ngem gognam ꞑꞑ* word used to address a boy or an adolescent, without using his name or if the name is not known.

mastor *n.* *iskullo poyirnc ꞑꞑ* a teacher. {L <Eng. *master*}

matsig (*var. matsvg, madvg*) *n.* *araigamla jamnc yokpa ꞑꞑ* a small sword or a chopper with a pointed end.

matsig ongo *n.* *matsvgcm gcsunc cngo abangko ꞑꞑ* a kind of small fish resembling a sword in shape.

mad- *v.i.* (*turnc atv atvc*) *amo:lo:bulu kcdla sumc-sumkurla, kcdc-kctkurla:bulu amvrcm dcnggo:monam ꞑꞑ* (of living creatures) to fling the body up and down or sideways restlessly when lying on the ground; to wriggle around.

~**go:-** *v.i.* (*redup. ~go:-~go:-*) *bojcko olo-tolopc madnam ꞑꞑ* to

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
 j ny t d n p b m r l y*

wriggle around.

~jon-/~jun- *v.t.* turnc atv atvc avkc amvr cm cddvko ayarmola:ycji, dcddvko ayarmonam *ũ* to straighten or stretch the body.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *n. adj.,n.* madnamcm inc (sc:kai manggom turnc atv atvc) *ũ* a living creature flinging the body around restlessly.

madvg ⇨ **matsig**

madoli: *n.* tungkon tu:sagdc tu:sudgamdopc avnkocchi manggom murkongkokki monam, gcru:sunanc lcgangc nc:ng taniyc lv:po:lo gcnam attar abangko *ũ* a drum-shaped ornament worn women in the neck. {L >As.}

man-¹ *v.t.* atv atvc dcmla ranna:bulu bc:monam; dumdumcm-bulum dv:nam manggom atv atvc nodla, mudla:bulu tatpodopc bc:monam; rediyongcm-bulum bc:monam *ũ* to strike something, to slide something over some other thing, etc. to produce a sound; to play a musical instrument, a radio, a cassette, etc.

~kalag-/~lag- *v.t.* mannam agercm ikalagnam *ũ* to make a mistake in playing a musical instrument or some such thing.

~ka:/~kv-¹ *v.t.* mannam o:kaiko kapc bc:dagji, manpc aidagji aima:ji, cdcmbulum manla kangkvnam *ũ* to strike something or play a musical instrument by way of a trial.

~kin-/~ken- *v.t.* o:kai mannamko kapc manpcnammcji cdc m kinnam

ũ to know how to play a musical instrument, etc.

~kv-² *v.t.* po:pc o:kaiko mannamcm ikvnam *ũ* to have played a musical instrument before or to have previous experience of playing a certain musical instrument.

~sa:- *v.t.* o:kaiko mannam agercm gersa:nam *ũ* to start playing a musical instrument.

~jon- *v.t.* sc:kai o:kaiko mandolo akoncsin lckopc mannam *ũ* (of someone) to play a musical instrument together with someone else.

~jo:- *v.t.* o:kaiko mannamcm aipc ijo:nam *ũ* to be adept in playing a musical instrument.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* o:kaiko mannam agercm inc *ũ* one who plays a musical instrument.

~bom- *v.t.* o:kaiko mansa:la kvnggv:pc manla du:nam *ũ* to start, and continue, playing a musical instrument.

~bi- *v.t.* (tadv:nc sc:kaimc) o:kaiko mannamcm ibinam *ũ* to play a musical instrument for someone.

~lag- ⇨ **~kalag-**

~yir-/~yvr- *v.t.* o:kaiko mannam agercm sc:kaimc moyvrnam *ũ* to teach someone how to play a musical instrument.

~yirsu-/~yvr su- *v.t.* o:kaiko mannam agercm moyvr sunam *ũ* to learn, or practise, how to play a musical instrument.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

man-² *v.i.* (kcra:lo manggom mo:tc:lo tadbegdopc) atv atvc bc:nam ꞑꞑ (of something) to produce an audible sound or make an audible noise (somewhere near or at a distance).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

man-³ (*var.* **per-**) *v.t.-* pctulogbuluk a:yem age:la, ki:parlo vmvpla betari:lo dun-ge:la, betari:dcm jo:jeb-sa:jeb:la:bulu tulangcm lenmonam ꞑꞑ to extract (oil) in the crude way by putting stir-fried and ground oil seeds into a porous container and pressing it hard under a thick plank, with men and women standing on the plank.

~**ab-** *v.t.* tula: mannam agerém ingabnam ꞑꞑ to complete an act of extracting oil from oil seeds (in the manner described above).

~**ka-/-~kv-¹** *v.t.* (tula: len-ycji lenma:ji manggom cdmpinc o:kaiko ka:nam lcgangc) pctucmbulum manla kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to perform an act of extracting oil from ground oil seeds by way of a trial (to see if the seeds contain enough oil, etc.).

~**kv-²** *v.t.* tula: mannam agercm po:pc gerkvnam ꞑꞑ to have done extracting oil from oil seeds before.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* tula: mannam agercm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who extracts oil from oil seeds.

~**len-** *v.t.* tulangcm manla la:lennam ꞑꞑ to make oil flow out from oil seeds in a process of extraction.

man-⁴ *v.t.* (mokenam lcgangc) va

tu:nyikokki-bulu simvnlok lv:pongcm kebjembomnam ꞑꞑ to throttle an animal by pressing its neck with two pieces of bamboo, etc.

~**ke-** *v.t.* simvn-sikeycm manla simonam ꞑꞑ to kill an animal by pressing its neck with two pieces of bamboo, etc.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**man-** *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko so:manla, mc:pola, cmmumpcbulu inamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote doing something for fun, for pleasure or without any particular intention. {e.g. **ngen-** 'to tease someone' + **man-** >**ngenman-** 'to tease someone in a lighter vein to have fun'; **gy-** '(here) to walk' + **man-** >**gyman-** 'to stroll around for pleasure', etc.}

mani:muni: *n.* oyv:pc donam aipc mvme:nc, kusere:pc ainc, ncmvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of herb with medicinal properties. {L <As.}

~**mab-** *vl. suf.* o:koi agerlokki o:koiycm talc:lokkc kcvkpc gymonammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote causing something to go down to a lower level by some action. {e.g. **nv-** 'to push' + **mab-** >**nv:mab-** 'to press something down'; **sa-** '(here) to trample' + **mab-** >**sa:mab-** 'to trample something, causing it to go down to a lower level', etc.}

mam- *v.i.* (tornc atta:rc tubnam manggom kvgnam lcgangc)

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

rcmagnam ꞑꞑ (of a solid mass) to get softened as a result of a crushing impact.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* tubnam manggom kvgnam lcgangcbulu rcmagn ꞑꞑ (something) softened as a result of a crushing impact.

mamo:su- (*var.* **darmo:su-**) *v.i.* yupkolokkc kinsukunam ꞑꞑ to wake up.

mamug su- *v.i.* yupkolokkc darobla migmom, nappangcm, amigcbumlum mosunam ꞑꞑ to wash one's face after waking up from sleep.

mampug- *v.t.* sc:kaimc aya:la migmolo dosugnam (anguru:pc, migmolo nabbercm tvgabma:pc migmom lakke:lokki gakkvge:la lakke:dcm nabberlo tvgabsula dosugnam) ꞑꞑ to kiss (especially, touching one's cheek with the fingers and kissing the fingers). {*cf.* **dosug-**}

mamrug *n.* nc:ng taniyc aki: ara:lo omma:ng gcko ꞑꞑ the uterus.

mar- *v.i.* (marsangmpinc o:kai ncmvngc, a:ye atvc) jamycmvlo ajjo:ko diktagkotagdagncmꞑꞑ inam ꞑꞑ (of some herbs, seeds, etc.) to have a burning taste in the mouth.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* jamycmvlo ajjo:ko dvktag-kotagnc (atv atvc) ꞑꞑ (herbs, seeds, etc.) having a burning taste.

mari: *n.* tangkvc abc: bc:nam; apv umdvolo rogn ꞑꞑ to produce doves; song-like sound produced

by hens during the egg-laying period.

~ **ri:** tangkvc kabnam; apv umdvolo rogn ꞑꞑ to produce song-like sounds (during the egg-laying period).

mare: *n.* oyi:lo o:riycmp ꞑꞑ a kind of herb used as a spice (like coriander leaves) in curries.

marv (*var.* **mc:ba**) *n.* pvtagmnc, minycmvlo rcmagge:la ti:nc a:ye e:nc, ma:nc amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of melon.

markili: (*var.* **marsili:**) *n.* yaka manggom geyomgamnc, airu:pc bclabnc, ajji:nc lvmarcꞑꞑ ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of small blackish or dark-bluish fish with an extremely slippery scale.

margang *n.* dortapagnc lvmarcꞑꞑ ige:la asigdo appun kagamnc, belabnc asv gcnc, ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of fish.

Mars *n.* Ingraji:lo, dvtaglok aumne po:lo ꞑꞑ the month of March. {L <Eng. *March*}

marsang *n.* (cdvlai oyv:pc donam) marn ꞑꞑ a kind of herb (occasionally used as a vegetable) with a burning taste.

marsili: ⇔ **markili:**

marbang (*var.* **barbang**) *n.* (Ali-a:yc Lvga:lo manggom okolai okolai cra:lok ru:tum amme siycmvlo mannam) bortanc arcꞑꞑ inc mannam abangko ꞑꞑ a dish-like bell-metal gong (which is played,

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ̃/; í →/ĩ/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

i.e. struck with a stick, on the occasion of the seed-sowing festival of the Misings, called Ali-a:yé Lígang, or, in some places, on the death of the headman of a village). {cf. **lé:nong**, which has a hump in the middle, the use of both **lé:nong** and **marbang** being the same.}

maya ka:- *v.t.* sc:kai (anguru:pc, nc:ngc avkc milbongcm manggom milbongc avkc nc:ngcm) akon nc:ng taniycm manggom akon milbong taniycm aima:pc ajon jondung cmna mc:nam úú to suspect someone, especially one's spouse, of having an illicit relationship with another man or woman.

ma:-¹ *v.i., v.t.* (ma:nc amvngc) bottc bottcla gvdolo attvngkvdv:dc araibomnam; o:koi atta:rcm ma:pv:nam lcgangc alagcm araipc lagnam; tcmpv tapad, sitc ypong atvc o:kaiko sogabnam lcgangc attv:dcm talc:pc manggom kekon-kesakpc gvmonam úú (of creepers) to climb; (of one's arms, the trunk of an elephant, land leeches, etc.) to stretch out to catch or reach something.

~a:- (>**manga:-**) *v.i.* moro:lokcc ara:pc ma:nam úú (of creepers) to climb inward; (of one's hands, a trunk of an elephant, etc.) to stretch inward.

~kom- (>**mangkom-**) *v.t.* (ma:nc amvngc) ma:la o:kaiko kabegma:pc imonam úú (of creepers) to make something unseen by climbing all

over.

~go:- (>**manggo:-**) *v.i., v.t.* alagcmbulum olo-tolopc, kekon-kesakpc ma:nam úú to stretch out one's hands in different directions.

~gab- (>**manggab-**) *v.t.* ma:nc amvngc ma:la o:kaiko sogabnam manggom ma:pv:nam; alagcm ma:lenla o:koiko sogabnam; sittc ypongkokki manggom tcmpv tapadc o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc sogabnam úú (of the climbing end of a creeper) to take a grip, or rest, on something; (of someone) to touch someone or something, while stretching out the hands; (of an elephant) to touch someone or something with the trunk; (of a land leech) to stick on to someone or something.

~sa:- *v.i.* (ma:nc amvngc) talc:pc ma:nam; (alagcm) talc:pc ma:nam; sittc ypongcm kcvglokcc talc:pc ma:nam úú (of creepers) to climb upward; to stretch one's hands upward; (of an elephant) to stretch the trunk upward.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* ma:la araila gvnc amvngc úú creepers.

~pv:- *v.i.* (alagcm) ma:la o:kaiko gakkvla:nam manggom sogabla:nam; (ma:nc amvngc) ma:la okolaipc pv:nam úú (of someone) to be able to reach or hold something by stretching the hands; (of creepers) to climb and reach a certain spot

~len- *v.i.* ara:lokcc mo:ro:pc

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

ma:nam ɿ́ (of creepers) to climb outward from somewhere inside; to stretch one's hand(s) outward from somewhere inside.

~**yed-** *v.t.* ma:nc amvngc ma:la manggom akon vsvngcm yednam; sittc ycponggokki sc:kaimc manggom atv atvcm yednam ɿ́ (of creepers) to entwine a tree or a bush; (of an elephant) to hold someone or something with a coiling action of the trunk.

ma:-² *v.t.* (**ma:nyíng** gompír lcdvlo lutc:nam) yubla du:dolo atv atvcm amikkokki ka:la du:namcmpe ka:begnam ɿ́ (preceded by the word **ma:nyíng** 'dream') to dream (a dream).

ma:nyvng (*var.* **ma:nying**, **ma:yíng**, **yummang**) *n.* yubla du:dolo atv atvcm amikkokki ka:la du:namcmpe ka:begnammc ɿ́ dreams.

ma:nc ⇨ **ma:-¹**

-ma:pé ⇨ (note at the end of **-yo**)

ma:mo, **ma:m** *n.* ⇨ **mo:m**

ma:yong *n.* ⇨ **vngvn**

ma:yi:-mangkong *n.* (Misi:lok leke do:yv:lo kvkampc) Misingc adi:lokkc ayi:pc togdolo aipc oudnc adi: annyikolok pongkogdok o:rv:nc gvko:la:ma:nam amo:dcm gvko:nanc arai arainc ma:nc amvng annyidok (**ma:yíng**-c la: **mangkong** cmnam) amin ɿ́ (according to Mising legends) names of two tall creepers (**ma:yíng** and **mangkong**), which helped them in the long run to cross a dauntingly deep gorge between two tall hills

on their route of migration from the hills in the north to the plains in Assam.

mi *n.* tani: ɿ́ human being.

~ **mimang** *n.* tani:-taor ɿ́ human and other beings.

{*Note:* **mi** is a clipped form of **ami**. It is also used as the first element in the formation of many a blend, such as **mipag**, **Mising**, **mibu**, **minom**, **miro**, etc.}

mi- ⇨ *Note* at the end of **mi**

mika-palad- *v.t.* avkc taniycm (kcmolo kangkinma:la:-bulu manggom cdvlai ipcrung cmna:sin) tckke-pakenam ɿ́ to kill one's own people (mistakenly or treacherously). {*Note:* According to a legend prevalent amongst the Misings, their Samuguriyang subgroup, while still inhabiting the hills to the north of Assam, had, in a drunken state, killed their own people at night, considering them to be enemies. Being full of remorse on discovering the truth the next morning, they left their place to live in the plains, leaving behind everything. Mika-palad, therefore, is supposed to refer to the Samuguriyangs. They were also dubbed Mirang, as they came to their abodes in the plains empty-handed: **ami** 'person' + **angngarang** 'empty, bare, etc.' >**mirang**.}

mikki *n.* vmvlokkc yi:lcnc muksubcmpe inc ɿ́ smoke.

mikkub miglad- *v.i.* ⇨ **mig-**

mikke:- *v.i.* amig ako miglunam ɿ́ to be blind in one eye.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

~**nam-** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* miglunc úú blind.

mikkere:- *v.i.v.t.* amig ako pirme:nam; amig ako manggom annyipagdc aima:la okolaipc ka:dolo akon okolaipc ka:namcmipc inam; amig ako migjcmnam júú to have one of the eyes smaller than the other; to have a squint; to close one eye.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* amig ako pirme:nc; okolaipc ka:dolo akon okolaipc ka:du:ncmpc inc amig gcnc júú having one of the eyes smaller than the other; squint-eyed.

mikkv- ⇨ **mig-**

mikkv mikkv- ⇨ **mig-**

miksab *n.* miksig ru:yvlo du:nc amvd úú eye lashes; eye brow. {*bl. amig + csab*}

miksi (*var. miksí*) *n.* amiglokkc lennc asi úú tears. {*bl. amig + asi/así*}

miksig (*var. miksvg*) *n.* amigcm takkomla du:nc asig júú eye-lid. {*bl. amig + asig/asíg*}

mikse:- (*var. miksc:-*) *v.i.* miksabc kangkanla amigc kangkannam úú to have eyes with beautiful eye lashes.

mikpan- (*var. mitpan-*) *v.i.* o:kaiko kinnamcm mc:pang-kuma:nam úú to forget.

mikpung *n.* amiglok kampunc atagdc úú the white of the eye.

mikpem- *v.i.* amig pirc:nam júú to have narrow eyes.

~**nc** *adj.,n.* amig pirc:nc ; pirme:nc amig gcnc úú narrow-eyed.

mikpí *n.* amiglok alumdc júú eyeball.

{*bl. amig + apv*}

mig- *v.i.* amigcm cvnmonam (pirnyobcm lutc:la ludo) júú to move the eyes (used normally by adding a suffix).

~**kub--lad-** (>**mikkub-miglad-**) *v.t.* (siycbo:ncmpc ila manggom pcsokandopc) sc:kai amigcm lcko migjcm la lcko migladla ka:nam júú to open the eyes wide and close them alternately (as if someone is about to die, etc.).

~**é--kur-** (>**migé-mikkur-**) *v.i.* amigcm lcko migjemnam, lcko miglenam júú to open and close the eyes.

~**kv-** *v.i.* amig mignamcm ila kangknam júú to try opening and closing the eyes.

~**kv ~kv-** (>**mikkí mikkí-**) *v.i.* (taunam o:koiko, ajeng je:namkobulu lulatsukinma:la manggom lulatsula:ma:la) agom lukinma:ncmpc ila amigcm migc mikkurnam júú to keep blinking one's eyes, being at one's wit's end (for one's inability to answer some question or some charge).

~**gvr-** *v.i.* (aglv:la:bulu) miksigcm pirkumsula ka:nam júú to frown.

~**sa:-** (>**miksa:-**) *v.i.* amigcm talc:pc po:sa:nam úú to look up.

~**jem-/~jcm-** *v.t.* miksikkokki amigcm mokomnam úú to close one's eyes.

~**jer/~jcr** ⇨ **migjer**

~**tog-** (>**miktog-**) *v.t.* amigcm kvkpc po:tognam júú to look down.

- ~**lad-** *v.t.* amigcm po:ladla ka:nam
 ʉ to open one's eyes wide.
- ~**len-** *v.t.* migjemnam lcdupc amigcm
 po:lennam ʉ to open the eyes.
- ~**yab-** *v.t.* amig po:yabnam; amig
 po:yabla o:koiko ludu:ncmpc inam
 ʉ to wink one's eyes; to signal
 something to somebody by winking.
- mig-** *pref.* 'amig' gompirdok a-dcm
 mcpagla 'migyab', 'migjer',
 'miksi', **miksab** cmna:bulu ludolo
 lupo:nam gompir alcb ʉ the second
 syllable of **amig** ('eye') used as
 the first element in many a blend,
 such as 'migyab', 'migjer',
 'miksi', **miksab**, etc.)
- migom** *n.* mimong manggom
 mo:rumcm ka:sv:-mosv:nc ru:tum;
 manggom ope: bottcnc tani: ʉ king;
 government; a person exercising
 great authority.
- ~ **do-** *v.t.* migompc ila du:nam ʉ (of
 a king or a government) to rule;
 (of someone) to hold a position of
 power and authority.
- ~ **tapa** *n.* jogona: tapa ʉ pumpkin.
- migor-** *v.i.* amigcm bosoro:nc asigc
 sorkomla aipc ka:begma:pc inam ʉ
 (of one eye or both the eyes) to
 have cataract.
- migang** *n.* kvnggv:nc a:ng; amic
 pcsogckandopc manggom
 kvnggv:ru:ncko cmna toyumkandopc
 o:kai agerko gerla:nam ʉ courage
 ; heroism; abilities in some action
 commanding fear or respect from
 others.
- ~ **ga:-** *v.i.* o:kai agerlo
 kvnggv:nammcm manggom
 kvnggv:nc a:ngcm agerlo
 lcngkannam ʉ to show courage,
 heroism or greatness in some
 action.
- miga:-** *v.i.* o:kai agerlo kvnggv:nam;
 kvnggv:nc a:ng kanam; amic
 pcsokandopc manggom
 toyumkandopc ager gerla:nam ʉ
 to be courageous; to be heroic; to
 be great in some field of work.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**né** *adj.,n.* o:kai agerlo kvnggv:nc
 (ami); kvnggv:nc a:ng kanc (ami);
 amic pcsokandopc manggom
 toyumkandopc ager gerla:nc (ami)
 ʉ courageous (person); heroic
 (individual); (someone) great in
 some field of work.
- Migumimad** *n.* (lekkem Misingc
 mcngkampc) akon akon tani:pc,
 simvn-sike:pcbulo badla:nc, odokkc
 taniycm mokenc manggom
 tani:kcpc aima:nc agercm gercn
 aima:nc uyulok aminko; (lekkem
 Adi:kvdark do:yng kvkampc) sinc
 tani:lok adin donc, odokkc cdvlo:sin
 ammem lcngkan-suma:nc, cmna
 mc:nam tani: ope:kolok amvnc
 ʉ (according to a superstitious
 belief amongst the Misings) name
 of a class of goblins capable of
 assuming different human or other
 forms and of causing harm and
 even death to man ; (according to
 a story told by the Adis earlier)
 the name of a cannibalistic tribe,
 who ate dead bodies of humans,
 but never made themselves visible

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
 vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/
 followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
 word-finally.

to others.

migmo *n.* tupta kcvkpc, nappa:lok kekon-kesakpc du:nc, atabnc atag úú the cheeks.

miglong *n.* miksablok kcvkkc along úú bone beneath the eyebrows.

~ **lo:mvd** *n.* miglong talc:lo sa:nc amvd; miksab úú eyebrow.

miglu- (**mingma:-**) *v.i.* amigc aim:la okkomsin ka:begma:pc inam júú to be blind.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* amigc aim:la okkomsin ka:begma:nc úú blind.

mingmir *n.* tani:, simvn atvlok i: tv:nc, ajji:nc tamig abangko júú sandfly.

Misong *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko júú name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

Mising (*var.* **Misvng**) *n.* mipagc po:pc 'Miri' cmnam, lekkem rvgdumpc du:nc adi: di:mo:lokcc Ohom mimo:pc tognc, akke su:sin Orunasollo du:nc, Pa:si, Pa:dam, Minyong cmna:bulu minsunc Adi rcngamcm gcsunc, Abotani:kc omma:ng cmna lusunc Tani: ope:kvdarlok ako; buluk lunam Tibbot-Bormi ope:lok agom úú autonym of a Mongoloid ethnic group inhabiting Assam (with a small section in Arunachal), known earlier by the exonym 'Miri'; name of the Tibeto-Burman language spoken by them.

Misum Miyang (also **Misum Botc**) (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

mise seri:- (*a:ba.*) *v.i.* csang-angepola

mc:pola du:nam júú to enjoy good health and happiness.

Miti Miyang (also **Miti Mitang**) (*a:ba.*) *n.* cpob monanc nci-ncngancm ru:lennc uyu júú presiding deity of alcoholic drinks who created plants required for fermentation of wine.

mittug (*var.* **mittub**) ⇨ **tukku**

mitpan ⇨ **mikpan**

mid- *v.i.* (dornc cmc, saraki: atvlok) dorla lounnammc kama:pc ikunam júú (of a fire, lamp, etc) to go out; to stop burning.

~**a:-** *v.i.* cmc, saraki: atvlok dornamc aso aso:pc kama:pc isa:nam júú (of a fire, a lamp, etc.) to start going out.

~**mo-** *v.t.* vmv dornamcm kama:pc imonam júú to let a fire, a lamp, etc. go out.

-mid- *vl.suf.* o:kai agerkokki cmc, saraki: atvc dornamcm kamoma:namcm lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote putting out a fire, a lamp, etc. by some action. {e.g. **mud-** 'to blow out lung air' + **mid-** >**mudmid-** 'to put out (a lamp, etc.) by blowing out lung air'; **pv-** 'to pour (water)' + **mid-** >**pvmid-** 'to put out a fire by pouring water', etc.}

midang *n.* rcngamcm jonsula, ili: ikamcm ila, ya:me:ko la: mvmbvrko nc:-milbo:pc badnam júú a wedding ceremony.

~ **mo-** *v.t.* yamnc la:nam manggom

yambolo gvnam ꞑꞑ to marry.

~ **da:-** *v.t.* ko:ncngko la:nam manggom binam lcgangc midang agercm gernam ꞑꞑ to hold a marriage ceremony.

midum *n.* ami (amic cdvko cmna lubidolo lupo:nam gompir, scmpc -- **midum aumko**) ꞑꞑ people or person (used before a numeral in referring to the number of persons, e.g. **midum aumko** 'three persons').

min-¹ *v.i.* ncsin-ncyin, ma:nc manggom bangkv bangkv csi:lok a:ye jv:la lcdupc (akke yalvng-yage-lvgl:bulu) aso aso:pc rcmagnam; dumvdc kamponam; tarc-cbulu tasud kala rcmagnam ꞑꞑ (of fruit) to be ripe; (of hair) to grey; (of a boil, an abscess, etc.) to be full of pus.

~**sa:-** *v.i.* atv atvc minnamc isa:nam ꞑꞑ (of fruit) to begin to ripen; (of hair) to start greying; (of a boil, an abscess, etc.) to begin to suppurate.

~**jíg--jíg-** *v.i.* vsv:logbuluk a:yc aipc ka:podopc minnam ꞑꞑ (of fruit) to ripen beautifully.

~**bad-/~bar-** *v.i.* vsvng a:yc, dumvdc manggom tarrcbulu bojerungko minnam ꞑꞑ (of fruit) to be overripe; (of hair) to grey excessively; (of a boil, an abscess, etc.) to suppurate excessively.

min-² (*var.* **mvn-**) *v.t.* (**amin/amín** gompir lcdvlo lunam) sc:kaimc manggom atv atvc aminko binam; sc:kaikc amincm lunam ꞑꞑ (used after the word **amin/amín**) to give

a name to (someone or something); to say someone's name.

~**kalag-/~lag-** *v.t.* sc:kaikc manggom atv atvlok amincm min-gabla minma:nam ꞑꞑ to say or give someone's name or the name of something wrongly.

~**kan-** *v.t.* sc:kaikc manggom o:kaikolok amincm atv atvc cmna minmvlo jubycncmpc inam ꞑꞑ to appear as though a particular name would be suitable for someone or something.

~**gor-** (>**min-gor-**) *v.t.* lomna amvn mvnam ꞑꞑ to name someone or something quickly.

~**gab-** (>**min-gab-**) *v.t.* sé:kaiké manggom o:kai atlok amincm lugabnam; sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko atv atvc cmna minnamdc jubnam ꞑꞑ to utter someone's name or the name of something correctly; (of a name given to someone or something) to be appropriate.

~**bi-** *v.t.* se:kaikc omma:ngcm-bulum manggom atv atvc amin minlvnamcm ibinam ꞑꞑ to give a name to someone or something in someone's behalf.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**mur-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko atv atvc cmna minnamdc jubma:nam ꞑꞑ to be incorrect to name someone or something as this or that.

~**lag-** ⇔ ~**kalag-**

~**len-** *v.t.* o:kai aminko mc:lenla minnam ꞑꞑ to think of a name and

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

give it (to someone or something).

~**líg-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko atv atvc cmna aminko binam ꞑꞑ to name someone or something.

minom *n.* po:raglo:pc, kcba:lo:pcbulu goglvgnam ami ꞑꞑ guests invited on a festive occasion or to the conference of some organisation.

minit *n.* 'gonta' cmnam adv ako vying akkcnkopc imvlo odok ako ꞑꞑ minute. {L< Eng. *minute*}

minc ⇨c:jo

minc nékurag- *v.i.* minc taniyc aipakpc mincnam ꞑꞑ (of an old woman) to grow extremely old.

mipag *n.* Ohomlok traibelma:nc Ohomiyang agom lunc tani:kvdarc; Ohomiyang agom ꞑꞑ (name used by Misings for) the non-tribal, Assamese-speaking people of Assam; the Assamese language. {*bl.* **ami** + **kvpag**}

Mipun *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ꞑꞑ name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

mibo *n.* sc:kaikc cra:lo gva:nc, du:bo-dobopcnam, mo:tc:lok kangkinnam manggom kangkinma:nam tani: ꞑꞑ a guest.

mi bidungé (*a:ba.*) *n.* (uyukvdarc aglv:ma:dopc) bangkv bangkv atta:rcm bila taniyc mopcnam uyu ꞑꞑ religious rites that need to be performed by humans with offerings (to propitiate gods and goddesses).

mibu *n.* lendo-a:dolok do:yvngcm a:ba:pc v:nam, a:bang ba:la ui-utpongcm luposula tani:lok ainam-aimangcm kinla:nam, aipc kinc

tani:lok uyu amo:pc gvnc yallom goglatkunam -- cdcmpinc bangkv bangkv leke ili:-ikamcm kinnc, cpomc vrnám, leke Mising kumli:lok abu ꞑꞑ priests who have preserved the creation and genealogical myths of the Misings in chants, hymns, etc. and who, being credited with in-born abilities of communion with supernatural beings, help perform animistic rites of propitiation of such beings, when necessary; the medicine men amongst the Misings.

~ **a:bang** *n.* mibuc v:nam lendo-a:dolok bangkv bangkv agom; mibuc yoksa danla v:namkvdvng ꞑꞑ the chants, hymns, etc. sung by a 'mibu'.

~ **galug** *n.* Adi-Mising rcngamlok milbong tani:kvdarc lekkcm gcnam, odokkc su:sin cdvlai cdvlai gcnam, si:pag-onnokokki okumlo sumsunam, andc:nc laktung galug abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of sleeveless, hand-woven cotton jacket, worn earlier (and on some occasions even now) by menfolk amongst the Adis and the Misings.

~ **dag-/ ~ sum-** *v.i.* mibuc a:bang v:la uyu-utpongcm lupo-taunam agercm inam ꞑꞑ (of a mibu) to perform his chanting ceremony to establish communion with supernatural beings.

{*Note:* A person called a 'mibu' by the Misings is called 'nyibo' or miri/ mirí by some cognate ethnic groups, such as the Pa-dam, Pa-si, Panggi, Minyong, Galo, etc. inhabiting Arunachal. Also ⇨**miri.**}

mimag *n.* akonc akoncm momappc, moduppc manggom mokepc cmna moka:mvnsunam, tckka:-paka:-mvnsunam, apka:-paka:-mvnsunammc-bulu ʉ a fight; a battle; a war.

~ **mo-**/~ **i-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc mimag momvnsunam ʉ to fight a battle; to wage a war.

mimang *n.* egelo, dumcrlo, gasorlo:bulu appun tnam lcgangc rcyvg rcyvnc di:bang sikko:lo cdc m gcsudopc tvgabla lc:nam appun; cdcmpc o:kaiko gcsudopc bvgnam moimang ʉ design; pattern; a representation of something; a picture.

mimc *n.* nc:ng tani;; amil gvnc nc:ng; sc:kaikc nc:ng ʉ woman; married woman; wife.

mimc mumpong (*a:ba.*) *n.* ko:nc:ngc sv:sa:la bvtanc mvmbvrpc inam ʉ a girl who has grown fully in sexual terms.

miro *n.* aro ami ʉ a true human being. {*bl. mi + aro*}

Mirang ⇨ *Note* at the end of **mika-palad**.

Miri *n.* mipagc Misingcm binam amin ʉ the name used by speakers of the Assamese language and others to refer to the Mising community (now increasingly falling into disuse).

{*Note*: The Misings continue to be listed as 'Miri' in the Constitution Orders of the Government of India as well as in the Census of India documents. Also ⇨ *Note* at the end of **mirí**.}

mircm- *v.i.* murkongcbulu bojcko kanam ʉ to be rich.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* murkongcbulu bojcko kanc ami ʉ rich (person).

mirí *n.* Adi: rcngamlo kinamramnamcm, atv atv aima:ncko imonc uyu-utpongcm uyu amo:lo:pc a:bang v:la v:la gvla malen-ge:la luposula:nc cmna mc:nam, odokkc cso manggom e:g-pcrogcm bila dcpinc uyucm kumnamcm ibo-lubonc tani;; Adi: rcngamc po:nung idolo:bulu daggbola leke do:ying-do:mom a:ba:pc v:nc manggom abe:pc be:nc tani: ʉ a medicine man or a witch doctor amongst the Adis (of Arunachal); the lead performer in the Adi dance form, 'po-nung', who narrates myths, legends or other old stories in the form of songs.

{*Note*: The Adis of Arunachal, who are ethnic cognates of Misings, distinguish between a 'nyibo' and a 'mirí', the former being more a repository of creation myths, genealogical myths, etc., performing only at daytime, than a medicine man or a witch doctor proper, and the latter being a medicine man or a witch doctor in every sense, performing at night. The Misings have now only 'mibu's, who combine the functions of both the 'nyibo' and the 'miri' of the Adis. It is quite probable that when the Misings first came into contact with the Assamese-speaking people of the plains sometime in the medieval

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

times, they had still preserved the institution of a 'miri'/'miri', which prompted the latter to identify them as 'Miri'. Also ⇒**mibu**.)

milo *n.* (luka:la lunam) du:jon rcngamc tolvgmanggom, odokkc yamncpc gymanggom, aipc mc:la sc:kai nc:ngc mc:bola avkc milbongcm pc jonnam milbong ajon ꞑꞑ (usually pejorative) an illegitimate male partner for fulfilling carnal desires.

milong (*var.* **milbong**, **millong**) *n.* (tani:lok) ko:, ya:me:, mvjvngcbulu; (simvn-sike:, pctta:-pciyv: manggom turnc atv atvlok) avc ao ola:ma:pc manggom apv umla:ma:nc, buluk av avkc nc:ng olungcm ajon jonla ao omola:nc manggom apv ummola:nckvdng; (tani:lok) nc:ngc midang da:la manggom dugla:bulu gyla du:bo-dagbosunam ajon; yambo ꞑꞑ male (of humans and other living creatures); husband.

Mili: *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko ꞑꞑ a Mising family name (used as a surname).

milkod *n.* aki: aima:namlog-buluk kusere:pc ila:nam amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a species of medicinal plant used by some in indications of stomach disorders).

miyum (*var.* **mimum**, **mvmbr**) *n.* amil gvkannc bottanc ko:ncng; ajji:nc ko:nc:ngcm aya:la gognam ꞑꞑ a young woman; a term used to address a small girl endearingly.

miyum- (*var.* **mvmbr-**, **mumbír-**) *v.i.* ajji:nc ko:ncngc amvr ka:subugnam ꞑꞑ (of a young girl) to attain puberty.

miyeng (*var.* **miyéng**) *n.* (luka:la lunam) mida: mola la:manggom avkc nc:ngcm pc jonnam ne:ng; (ake Misi:lok agomlo) la:nam nc:ng ꞑꞑ (derogatory) a mistress; a kept woman; (in the dialect of a section of Misings) wife.

miyíng *n.* yamcngcm sckkc vra:lok la:tagji manggom ommcm sckkc vra:lo:pc bitagji, cdcmpc yamncm langka:-bika:mvnsunam vrang ꞑꞑ a family with which another family has matrimonial ties.

-mi:- (*redup.* **-mi:-...-mi:-**) *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko lomlag-lomsagla germa:pc aipc ka:po:-mc:po:nammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote considering deeply the pros and cons of something before doing or choosing it. {e.g. **mc:-** 'to think' + **mi:-** >**mc:mi:-** 'to think over something deeply and coolly'; **ka:-** 'to look at something or someone' + **mi:-...mi:-** >**ka:mi:-ka:mi:-** 'to look at someone or something intently', etc.}

Mi:ki (*a.ba*) ⇒ Appendix II

mu- ⇒ **mo-**³

mukkang *n.* do:nyi gunamlokki asic ctsa:la, do:mvrto:pc yi:sa:la, kampunc manggom yakamugyubnc mikki-cmpc ila do:mvrto yvnggo:la du:nc ꞑꞑ cloud.

mukkali: (*var.* **mugli:**) *n.* ajji:nc ngomug ongnompc inc ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of small white fish with scales.

muksub- (*redup.* **~-muglub-**,

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

~**-mugyub-**) *v.i.* yaka-mugyubnc muk kangc takkomla do:mvrclounma:nam úú to be cloudy.

muksub *n.* do:mvrclm takkomnc yakamugyubnc muk kangc úú cloud cover, making the sky dim.

Mukseng (*a:ba.*) *n.* ⇨ Appendix II

muga *n.* Ohomiya:lok 'sum' cmnam vsv:lok anncm donc, avncmpc inggamnc yamognc onnom sornc, tapum abangko; cdc tapumdc onnokokki yedlupsunam lvngc:pagncc amvrdc; cdcmpinc tapumc sornam avncmpc inggamnc, yamognc onno úú a kind of silk-worm from whose cocoon a kind of golden brown silk yarn is obtained; its cocoon; the golden brown yarn obtained from its cocoon.

~ **o:-** *v.t.* muga tapumcm o:nam úú to rear the silk-worm of the kind mentioned. {L <As.}

mugli: ⇨ **mukkali:**

muglvng *n.* bojcpakko muk kangc pa:tcm-pa:ba:-lvngnamcm pc outpc, odokkc bi:sampc gv kumsuycmvlo pongkoglokkc lcnc, bottcpakpc do:mvr mvr lvgdanla tani: simvnevmbulum okela:nc, vsvngcmbulum porkebomla:nc yari:; (lekkem taniyc mcngkampc) talcng uyuc taniycm mc:nyv:ycm vlo kvkpc crlvngnam vlvg úú a lightning strike; thunderbolt; (according to earlier beliefs) weapon hurled down by the god of the sky, when he is displeased with humans for some reason.

~ **mircm** *n.* (lekkem taniyc mcngkampc) taniycm aglv:la

muglvng érligné uyu úú the god of thunder.

mugyum ⇨ **ugyum**

mungga *n.* anncdc rcmvg rcmvgnc, abumge:la arainc oyi:pc donam a:ye e:nc, vsvng amvng abangko úú a kind of tree (horse radish).

mungga:- *v.i.* o:kai agerko ngasodngayodma:pc scgri:pc gerla:nam úú (of some action, job, etc.) to have no hurdles or problems in execution; to be easy to do or handle something.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* scgri:pc ila:nam (ager) úú (a work) that is easy to do.

mungga:ng *n.* scgri:nam úú the fact of something being easy to execute, perform, handle, etc.

{*Note:* The form used commonly is **mungga:ngc** 'easy enough', the final **-é** marking the full verb 'be'.}

muja *n.* alc manggom alaglo gcnam bangkv bangkv onnolok ponam atta:r abangko úú socks. {L <As.}

mutkon (*var.* **mutkcn**) ⇨ **ngutkon**

mutki: *n.* lekelo sc:kai avn-murkongcm dun-ge:la, amo:lo yula mc:nam ki:lvng úú a pot full of treasure, buried under the ground by someone earlier.

mud- *v.t.* aki:ara:lok csarcm aki:lokkc nv:sa:lvglá nappa:lok dc:lenmonam úú to blow with the mouth.

~**dor-** (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* (mitpc cmna inc vmvcm) mudla dormonam úú to make a fire, which has nearly gone out, burn again by blowing with the mouth.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

~**bor-** *v.t.* atv atvcm (lukanpc, beluncm) mudla go:monam ꞑꞑꞑ to inflate something (a balloon, for instance) by blowing in lung air with the mouth.

~**mid-** *v.t.* dorla du:nc le:m-sakiycm-bulum mudla momidnam ꞑꞑꞑ to put out (a lamp, etc.) by blowing with the mouth.

muduri: (*var.* **muduram**, **muguram**) *n.* ke:dicmncyam pvme:gela alumnc mindolo tupuncmpc inggamge:la tv:nc a:ye e:nc, yaopc bottama:nc vsing amvngko ꞑꞑ guava. {L <As.}

mudlang ⇨ **ngudlang**

munang *n.* sogon ꞑꞑꞑ a bag. {L <As.}

-**mum-** (*var.* -**mím-**) *nl.suf., vl.suf.* o:kai ko atvsinma manggom o:kai agerko gerpcnamdcm yaopc mc:pcnamma cmna:bulu ludolo lutc:nam gomnyob ꞑꞑꞑ suffix added to both appropriate nouns and appropriate verbs to denote something being of inconsequence or doing something without bothering much. {e.g. **mendari:** 'a cat' + **mum** + **ko** '(here) one' >**mendari:mumko** '(It's) just, or only, a cat' (someone must have thought otherwise, say, there was a thief in the house); **do-** 'to eat' + **mím** + **to** '(imperative suffix)' >**domímto** 'Just eat (without botheration)', (i.e. there is nothing to worry about), etc.}

mumbír ⇨ **miyum**

mur-¹ *v.i.* mcngkin-mc:para:ma:pc ila okoko imvlo aiycji, okoko imvlo aima:ycji cdcn kinma:pc inam; okolaipc gvdolo pongkoglo gvpccko

lamtcdcm kinma:pc inam ꞑꞑꞑ to be at one's wits' end (so not knowing what to do); to lose one's way while going somewhere.

mur-² *v.i.* sumnam ege-gasorlok manggom akugamnc bcdu-gasorlok onno sorlenla gaindc uryinma:pc inam ꞑꞑꞑ (of threads in a piece of cloth, worn out or being woven on a loom) to snap and stick out, making the piece of cloth hairy or unsmooth.

-**mur-** *vl.suf.* o:kai ipcma:nam agerko inamcm manggom o:kai agerko kapc ipcnammcji cdcmpc ima:nammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote doing something improper, illegal, etc. or to denote making a mistake in doing something. {e.g. **mc-** 'to think' + **mur-** >**mc:mur-** 'to think (of something) wrongly or inappropriately'; **ad-** 'to write' + **mur-** >**admur-** 'to make a mistake in writing something or to write something improper', etc.}

murong (*var.* **mírong**, **mérang**) *n.* (lekkem yumclo do:lungcm ka:dabnanc lcgangc manggom bangkv bangkv agomcm luyir-moyirsunanc lcgangc) outpc monam, do:lung ya:meyc lckopc yupko-dungko; Po:rag tvngko okum ꞑꞑꞑ a bachelors' dormitory in a Mising village.

muri:- *v.i.* (ko:ka:ngc) aso:pc dunga:ma:pc ipcma:namcm igo:nam ꞑꞑꞑ (of a child) to be restless or naughty.

- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* aso:pc dunga:ma:nc (ko:ka:ng) ꞑꞑ restless or naughty (child).
- murkong** *n.* yasingge:la unnc arc kanc attar abangko; atv atvcm rcnape migomc tubjedla molennam arc gcnc tulapa:d manggom anvr poisang ꞑꞑ silver; money; the currency of a country.
- ~ **dor-** *v.t.* o:kai ajcngko jc:nam lcgangc manggom o:kai agerko germonam lcgangc sc:kaimc murkong bipa:nam ꞑꞑ to pay a fine for an offence or to pay money to someone for a favour.
- mula** *n.* among ara:lo kampo manggom lvngge:la araipe avnc oying abangko ꞑꞑ the radish. {L < As.}
- mu:-** *v.t.* nabbercm tvgabge:la (alangcm, asicm, tulangcmbulum) nappang ara:pc tvgnam ꞑꞑ to suck.
- ~**ka:-/~kv-** (>**mungka:-/mungkv-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko mu:la kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to suck something by way of tasting or as an act of testing.
- ~**gab-** (>**munggab-**) *v.t.* (tapadcbulu i: tv:dolo) mu:la dunggabnam; sumbogc cdcmpc atv atvcm tvggabnam ꞑꞑ to stick to a surface while sucking (as in the case of leeches sucking blood from humans or animals); to suck or attract something and make it stick (as magnets do).
- ~**sa:** *v.t.* (asi atvcm) kcvglokkc talc:pc gvdpoc mu:nam ꞑꞑ to suck something upward.
- ~**jin-** *v.t.* ajjo:kosin du:pagma:dopc atí
- atíém mu:nam ꞑꞑ to suck the entire liquid content of something.
- ~**dad + su-** >**mu:datsu-** *v.t.* (tamigc, tapadcbulu) aki: go:tunggcdopc iyycm mu:nam ꞑꞑ (of mosquitos, leeches, etc.) to suck blood excessively, making the stomach swell up.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* mu:namcm incdc ꞑꞑ sucker.
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* okolai ara:lo du:nc asicm, tulangcmbulum mu:la kama:pc imonam ꞑꞑ to remove the liquid content of something by sucking.
- ~**rug-** *v.t.* (alangcmbulum) mu:la akedcm tvngge:la akedcm mcpagnam ꞑꞑ to suck a part of the liquid content of something, leaving the rest.
- ~**rug** *n.* mu:nam lcdupc du:pagnic ꞑꞑ remnants of a liquid content after the rest is sucked out.
- ~**len-** *v.t.* okolai ara:lo du:nc asicm, alangcmbulum mu:la gilenmonam ꞑꞑ to suck out something liquid from somewhere inside.
- me-** *v.t.* (**tame** gompirdok lcdvlo lunam) tameycm kekon-kesakpc gvmonam ꞑꞑ (preceded by the word **tame** 'tail') to wag a tail.
- ~**go:-/~mvn-/~go:mvn-** *v.i.* (**tamepé** cmna luge:la lutc:nam) sc:kaikc tameycmpc lcdv lcdvlo gvgo:mvntvnam ꞑꞑ (used after word **tamepe** 'like a tail') to follow or be with someone all the time like his or her tail.
- mekod** *n.* tame; (amvd la:pagnam) tame

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

atkong ꞑꞑ tail; a tail whose hairs have been removed.

mekolong *n.* tamelok along ꞑꞑ tail bone.

mekar (*var.* **meker**) *n.* aku gubor dungkolo du:nc a:rcng kanc manggom kama:nc tapum abangko; amo:lo arung ngunla du:nc, odokkc youcm aru:lokkc gvlenla bergo:la du:nc, tari: abangko ꞑꞑ a beetle; a kind of cricket (insect).

mekari: ⇒ **mendari:**

meketang (*var.* **metekang**) *n.* gegamge:la kampodagncmpe i:nc appun punnc, lomna lomna bojcla gvnc, asi talc:lo pu:sa:la turnc amvng abangko ꞑꞑ water hyacinth. {L <As.}

mengkuri: ⇒ **mendari:**

mesor *v.i.* tamnyo arainam ꞑꞑ to have a long tail.

~**nc** *adj., n.* tamyo arainc ꞑꞑ long-tailed.

mesor¹ *n.* kamponc a:ye e:nc vsvng amvngko ꞑꞑ a kind of cereal.

mesor² ⇒ **karji**

mesaki: *n.* kusere:pc ainc mv:me:nc vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ kind of small medicinal plant. {L <As.}

mesab *n.* gv:tu:lo inam a:m abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of rice crop.

mesatang *n.* ku:nc oying abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of herbal plant with sour leaves and fruit (which can be used as vegetable).

mesukurag- *v.i.* (migmolo:bulu) mcdbuc, ki:godc, koiyangcbulu a:nam ꞑꞑ (of the face) to be dirtied with ashes, shoot, etc.

mesukuri- *v.i.* ami kangkolo lcnpcya lenpcma:ya, sc:kaimc bcrrvksupcya bcrrvksupcma:ya cmna inam; anyv:nam ꞑꞑ to be shy in nature.

~**nc** *adj., n.* anyv:la ami kangkolo lcnpcya lenpcma:ya, sc:kaimc bcrrvksupcya bcrrvksupcma:ya cmna inc ꞑꞑ shy in nature.

mesudigné ⇒ **nginte**

metu- *v.i.* simvnc tame intu:nam ꞑꞑ (of an animal) to be bobtailed; to be of a severed tail.

~**nc** *adj., n.* tamc intungo:ko kanc (simvn) ꞑꞑ bobtailed (animal); (of an animal) having a severed tail.

{*bl.* **tame** + **intu:-**}

metekang ⇒ **meketang**

metpér (*var.* **mepér**) *n.* pongkogdc kongange:la tu:bvdc tu:bornc cngolok tame ꞑꞑ an angled tail fin of a fish.

metpí (*var.* **mctpv**) *n.* cmclokkc dc:lenla yinggo:nc mcdbu ꞑꞑ smuts.

med- *v.t.* donam-tv:namcm lv:po:lokkc aki:lo:pc gva:monam ꞑꞑ to swallow.

~**am-** *v.t.* o:kaiko medla aki: ara:pc appv:pagdcm a:monam ꞑꞑ to swallow the whole of something.

~**kag** + **su-** > **metkaksu-** *v.i.* medlvgnam atv atvc lv:po:lokkc aki: ara:pc aipc gva:ma:la sagrc saglvvgcnam ꞑꞑ to have an irritating sensation in the throat as a result of food or some liquid not going smoothly down the throat after it is swallowed (and one consequently having a tendency to cough for clearing the throat).

~**ke-** (>**metke-**) *v.i.* medlvnam atv atvc aki: ara:pc aipc gva:ma:la lv:po:lo dungka:ncmpc inam (odokkc, odok lcgangc asv tv:lvkpcnampc inam) *ũ* to feel choked in the throat as a result of food not going well past the throat after it is swallowed (and one consequently needing to drink water to wash the food down).

~**keb/~sur** + **su-** (>**metkepsu-/metsursu-**) *v.t.* atv atvcmm meddolo along atvcbulu lv:po:lo gvkebla du:nam *ũ* (of bones of fish or meat) to get stuck in the throat while food is swallowed.

~**dug/~dub** *n.* lcko mednamko *ũ* one sip; one small gulp.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* mednam ager gerc *ũ* swallower of something.

~**pag-** (>**metpag-**) *v.t.* medla o:kai:ka kama:pc imonam *ũ* to swallow something fully, leaving no trace of it.

~**bom-** *v.t.* o:kai:ka mednamcm ibomnam *ũ* to begin, and continue, swallowing something.

~**len-** *v.t.* meddolo lv:po:pc pv:nc donam atv atvcmm gvlenmokunam *ũ* to bring back from the throat food being swallowed.

~**lvg-** *v.t.* medla aki: ara:pc a:monam *ũ* to swallow something in.

medbu (*var.* **mcdbu**) *n.* atv atvcmm vmc ugnam lcdvdo ukkolo du:pagn pcvmgcm pc incdc *ũ* ashes.

men-¹ *v.i.* (donam-tv:nam kama:la) okokosin doma:pc dupa:nam;

(akiycm ctsa:monam lcgangc manggom o:kai ili:ko ila) doma:pc du:nam; (sc:kai imur-lumurcm inam lcgangc) aipakpc mc:dvrddaggom manggom aglv:daggom avkc asincm raktumsula aso:pc du:nam *ũ* to starve; to fast; to tolerate (injustice, ill-treatment, etc. meted out by someone) or to remain patient even when deeply anguished or extremely provoked.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* doma:pc du:nc *ũ* one who is starving or fasting.

~**tum** + **su-** (>**mentumsu-**) *v.i.* aglingcmbulum nv:tumsula aso:pc du:nam *ũ* to tolerate.

men-² *v.t.* (tayc edolo tayc gvlenmonam lcgangc) ngatumsuge:la angk:lokcc kvkpc nv:nam *ũ* to stop one's breath and create a downward pressure in the bowels (while defecating).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**tum** + **su-** (>**mentumsu-**) *v.t.* aipakpc elv:daggom tayycm nv:tumsula du:nam *ũ* to suppress one's tendency to defecate.

mensong *n.* apin arcmm oudgamp mcla apin donanc lcgangc, jcyv:logbuluk ponam atta:r abangko *ũ* a small, low table, woven with cane or osiers, to keep a dish on, while eating a meal (on the floor).

mensarung (*var.* **mensurung**) *n.* ckiycm gcsugamnc adin donc yumra: simvn abangko *ũ* a fox or a jackal.

menjég (*var.* **menjag, menjeg**) *n.* akke yumra:lo du:nc odokkc akkem

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

o:nam, bojcy:ngc yakage:la dortanc, a:rcng gcnc, ncsin-ncyin donc, kvnggv:nc simvn abangko ꞑꞑ a buffalo.

mendari: (*var.* **mekari:**, **mengkari:**, **kadari:**) *n.* o:nam manggom tani: dungkolo du:mvnnc, kcbungcm sogabjo:nc, aiji:nc simvn abangko ꞑꞑ a domestic cat.

mepér ⇨ **metpér**

mere: (*var.* **mckol**) *n.* parnam csingc dornam lcdvpc lv:la manggom yakala, abu:la manggom anvrgamla du:pagnc, attung-ayyung ꞑꞑ charcoal.

meyon (*var.* **mcyon**) *n.* vmmc bojcko dorgabla du:dopc amrong pedla monam atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ braided straw lighted at one end, which can preserve the fire long hours.

me:-¹ ⇨ *Note* at the end of **mé:-**

me:-² *v.i.* (**ya:me:** gompirdok lcdvlo lumvlo) kouwc ya:me:pc badnam ꞑꞑ (when preceded by the word **ya:me:**) to grow up and become a young man.

~nam *vl.n.*

Me: *n.* lngraji dvtaglok angngonc po:lo ꞑꞑ the fifth month of the year according to the Gregorian calendar. {L <Eng. *May*}

-me:- **borme:-**, **mí:me:-** *cmpinc* gompirlo du:nc, atv atvc ame:nammcm lukannanc, **ame:-** gompirllok **-me:-** ꞑꞑ the second syllable of the word **ame:-** ('to be small'), i.e. **-me**, used like a suffix in such words as **mí:me:-** '(of trees, plants, etc.) to be small', **borme:-** '(of cloths, leaves, etc.) to

be of small in breadth', etc.

me:gong *n.* ajebgamge:la ayarnc ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a variety of eel.

me:bo kaban (*var.* **mé:bo**) *n.* do:bompc monam kaban abangko ꞑꞑ a category of traditional Mising folksong, rendered in a slow tempo.

me:me: ⇨ **a:me:**

me:rang ⇨ **pangke**

Me:lo (*a:ba.*) ⇨ *Note* at the end of the entry **Se:dí** and Appendix II.

me:lam- *v.i.* lcdvnam ꞑꞑ to be late.

~pc/~lo *adv.* lcdvpc ꞑꞑ later.

mC-¹ *v.t.* o:kai atta:rcm okolai lc:nam ꞑꞑ to keep or put something somewhere

~ko *n.* lngko ꞑꞑ place for keeping something.

~kom- *v.t.* o:kaiko okolai mcla atv atvc du:sigmonam ꞑꞑ to place something somewhere to conceal, or obstruct the view of, something.

~ka:-/~kí- *v.t.* o:kaiko okolai mcla, kapc icyji, aicyji aima:ji, kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to keep or place something somewhere by way of a trial (to see if it is appropriate, etc. to keep it there).

~kum- *v.t.* atv atvc okolai lngkumnam ꞑꞑ to collect and store something somewhere.

~gor- *v.t.* o:kaiko lomna mcnam ꞑꞑ to put something somewhere without delay.

~gu:- *v.t.* o:kaiko okolailo mcnam agercm igu:nam ꞑꞑ to be convenient to put something somewhere.

~gcng *n.* atv atvc mcnanc atta:r ꞑꞑ a container, a piece of furniture, a

tray, a bag, etc. for keeping something.

~**sa-** *v.t.* karc atvlo o:kaiko mcnam ũ to put something on a rack, a raised platform, etc.

~**si-**/~**sv-** *v.t.* o:koi atta:rcm aila du:dopc manggom yogma:dopc lc:si:nam jũ to keep something at a safe place (so that it is not damaged or lost).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko okolai mcnam agerko gercndc jũ one who has put or kept something somewhere.

~**pan** + **su-** (>**mépansu-**) *v.t.* atv atvcm, manggom sc:kai sc:kaimc, angu angupc mcnam jũ to keep or put some things at different places; to accommodate some persons, or make them reside, at separate places.

~**pum** + **su-**(>**mépumsu-**) *v.t.* atta:r annyiko lc:pumsula lc:nam jũ to keep two things together, each in touch with the other.

~**bi-** *v.t.* o:kaiko sc:kaikc lcgangc mcnam jũ to leave something for someone.

~**mur-** *v.t.* o:kaiko okolai mcnamdc aima:nam ũ to be wrong to put something somewhere.

~**lu** + **su-** (>**mélusu-**) *v.t.* atv atv atta:rcm du:bu-du:lusudopc mcnam ũ to keep two or more kinds of things together in the same place, the same container, etc. in a mixed manner.

~**yod-** *v.t.* o:kaiko dungkodokkc kekon-gampc mcnam ũ to move

something a little away from the place where it is positioned.

mC-² *v.t.* o:kaiko lunamdc m lutvla du:ma:pc lutcrnam; ila du:nam o:kai agerko gerabma:pc lc:pagnam manggom itvla du:nam o:kaiko lc:pagnam jũ not to keep sticking to something; to give up something.

~**ka-**/~**kí-** *v.t.* o:kaiko donam-tv:namcmbulum lc:pagla kapc icyji, aiycji aima:ji, kangkvnam jũ to give up something experimentally.

~**gor-** *v.t.* gerla du:nam o:kai aima:nc agerko (lukanpc, ka:ni:-ba:ngcmbulum tv:namcm) lomna mcnam jũ to give up something bad (e.g. taking drugs) without delay.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko inam-lunamcm lc:pagncdc ũ one who gives up something.

~**pag-** *v.t.* o:kai donam-tv:namko, gernam agerko, la:nam nc:ngkobulu lc:pagnam; o:kai attarko okolai du:pagnam ũ to give up something (e.g. some food or drink, a bad habit, a job, etc.); to divorce one's wife; to leave behind something somewhere.

~**lv-** *v.t.* sogabla du:nam o:kaiko alaglokkc gvpagmonam; sckaimc manggom; o:kaiko okolaipc gvmonam ũ to let go of something held in the hand; to send someone or something somewhere.

mCgod *n.* okum ara:lo vmv parnam lcgangc pcrablo, kumba:lo:bulu tagabnc yakanc takod jũ soot gathering inside a house above a fire-

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

place.

mCgab *n.* atta:rcm scbgabla la:nanc yogvr manggom di:bangkokkibulu monam abangko ʃi pincers.

mCnggc- (*redup.* **mCnggc-saggc-**) *v.t.* abv:nc manggom agerlok bottcnc taniycmbulum toyumla agom asogcm lunam ʃi to respect elders or superiors.

{*Note:* **mCnggc-** is used generally in the negative by adding the negative particle **-ma**}

mCnggc:su- (*var.* **mínggɛ:su-**, **mé:tinsu-**, **mí:tinsu-**) *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:koiycm mc:tinsunam ʃi to rely on, or repose trust in, someone or something.

~nam *vl.n.*

{**mé:/mí:** + **gɛ:** + **su-**}

mCsi:-, mCsv:- ⇒ **mé-**

mCnyum (*var.* **mCyum**) *adv.* mclok yumc ayirdo; mclok yumcdo ʃi last evening; last night.

mé:tinsu-, mí:tinsu- ⇒ **ménggɛ:su-mCtung** *n.* lv:la manggom dorla du:nc parnam vsng attung ʃi a piece of firewood burning or glowing at one end (a fire brand). {*bl.* **cmC** + **attung/intung**}

métunguli: ⇒ **kurtag**

mCtpí ⇒ **metpí**

Mcdog *n.* Misi:lok opvn amvn abangko ʃi name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

mc dang *n.* yaopc bi:sama:nc di:bang abangko ʃi a species of bamboo with a thin stem.

mcdbu ⇒ **medbu**

mCn- *v.t.* taniycm manggom simvn-

sike:, pctta:-pciyng atvcm je:la:-pala manggom dv:la:-pala:bulu okolailokkcm gvpagmonam ʃi to chase away or remove from a position, a place, etc. (humans); to chase or drive away (animals); to shoo away (birds) or make them fly away by shouting or beating something loudly.

~a:- *v.t.* taniycm manggom atv atvcm okolai ara:pc gva:dopc, duga:dopc, dcnga:dopcbulu mcnnam ʃi to chase, drive, shoo, etc. away into an enclosure, a room, etc.

~kan- *v.i., v.t.* (sc:kaikc ager gerlodcmbulum ka:la) mcnla gvpagmokannam ʃi (of someone) to deserve to be driven out from a place, removed from a position, etc. (on considerations of his/her activities, intentions, etc.).

~kum(su)- *v.t.* o:kai simvncm, manggom dc:la:ma:nc pcttangcm mcnla okolai gvksumonam ʃi to chase animals or flightless birds, making them gather at the same place.

~keb- *v.t.* (anguruu:pc, simvncm) mcnla okolai gvksumonam ʃi to chase or drive (especially an animal or animals) into a corner.

~gor- (>**mCn-gor-**) *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom atv atvcm mcnnam agercm igornam ʃi to chase away someone or something quickly; to remove someone from a position without delay.

~go:- (>**mCn-go:-**) *v.t.* (taniycm, simvncm, dcngkinma:nc

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- pcttangcmbulum) duggo:la mcnam
 úú to chase around (someone or something).
- ~**gab-** (>**mCn-gab-**) *v.t.* (sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko) mcna sogabnam manggom pa:nam úú to chase (someone or something) and catch him/her/it.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko mcnam agercm incdc úú one who has chased away (someone or something).
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* (sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko) mcna gvpagmonam; gerla du:nam agerlokcc sc:kaimc la:pagnam úú to chase away (someone or something); to remove someone from a job.
- ~**pid-** (*redup.* ~**pid-~yid-**) *v.t.* (taniycm manggom simvncmbulum) mcna dukpid-dugyidmonam úú to chase people, animals, etc., making them run away in all directions.
- ~**bom-** *v.t.* taniycm manggom simvnsikeycm sogabnam lcgangcbulu lcdv lcdvpc mcna gvnám úú to chase someone or something to catch or kill him/her/it.
- ~**mur-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kai agerlokccm mcnamdc aima:nc agompc inam úú to be inappropriate or improper to remove someone from a job.
- ~**len-** *v.t.* mcna sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko ara:lokcc mo:ro:pc gvlenmonam úú to chase out (someone or something) from somewhere inside.
- ~**lvg-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc okolaipc o:kai ager lcgangc lomna gvmonam; (**go:ru-** menjcgcbulu yaopc dcngompc gvycmvlo) lomgamla gv dopc mcnam úú to send someone somewhere in a hurry on some errand; to goad slow-moving cattle to make them move a little faster.
- ~**ya: + su-** (>**mén-ya:su-**) *v.t.* aipc mc:ma:nam taniyc manggom akon akon bojcko taniyc sc:kaikclo gva:badycmvlo bulum gva:yoka cmna lunam; pcttangc, simvncbulu sc:kaimc se:pc, rckpc cmna iycmvlo manggom mojvr-momar-ycmvlo kcra:lokcc gvpagdopc mcnam úú (of someone) to ask visitors, unwanted ones or when there are too many of them pestering, not to disturb; (of someone) to keep away birds, animals, etc. from attacking or disturbing.
- mCnang** *adv.* lomdanla úú quickly; hurriedly.
 {*Note:* The extended forms **ménangé**, **ména:pé**, **ménangar**, **ménangarpé**, **ména:pag**, **ména:pakpé** are also used in the same sense, the last four, i.e. **ménangar**, **ménangarpé**, **ména:pag**, **ména:pakpé**, being more emphatic. It may also be stated that they are often used like imperative interjections, meaning 'Hurry up!', 'Quick!', etc. }
- ménangé**, **ménangar**, **ménangarpé**, **ména:pé**, **ména:pakpé** ⇒ *Note* at the end of **ménang**
- ménam** *adj.,n.* aroma:nc (agom) úú

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

untrue (words, report, etc.); a lie.

mCnnyVng *adv.* gvnc dvtag ꞑꞑ last year.

méro *adv.* mclokc ro:do úú yesterday morning.

mCrom (*var.* **mCram**) *n.* cmc parnam lcgangc karc rcsa:nam okum ara:lo among gclvglā monam; akon akon okumlok cmc parko úú a fireplace in a Mising platform dwelling; a fireplace inside any house.

mérang ⇨ **murong**

mCru *n.* (yummc m o:kaiko ka:begdopc) okpumsuge:la attv:lo cmc rulvglā dormonam vsvng aglcng, di:bang atag, pi:ro sikkongcbulu ꞑꞑ a torch made of a bundle of twigs, reeds, split bamboo, etc. {*bl.* **cmc** + **ru-**}

mClo *adv.* silokc po:pckc longcdc úú yesterday.

~ **konno** *adv.* silokc po:pckc longckvdv:dok longc akolo; po:pc ꞑꞑ during the last few days; earlier.

mClvg⁻¹ *v.t.* sc:kaimc okolaipc gvmonam; o:kai atta:rko sc:kai okolai pa:dopc da:ggo:rlo mangom sc:kaikc alaglo binam ꞑꞑ to send someone or something somewhere.

mClvg⁻² ⇨ **mC⁻²** ~**líg-**

méyo *adv.* konnokc yo:do ꞑꞑ the night before the last.

mCyab *n.* yabyi:-yabsa:la csarmonam lcgangc di:bangkokkibulu ponam manggom bortanc annclokki monam atta:r abangko úú a fan.

mCyum ⇨ **mCnyum**

mCyCg- ⇨ **mOyCg-**

mC:- (*var.* **mV:-**) *v.t.* atv atvc cdc m cdcmpc icypc manggom idag cmna, o:kai agerko cdc m cdcmpc ipc

cmna, o:kaiko aiyc aima:yc cmna:bulu, nappa:lok luma:pc asin arang ara:lo avc do:yvngko kvsunam úú to think.

~**kalag-** (>**mCngkalag-/mVngkalag-**) *v.t.* mc:namcm pc o:kaiko ima:nam úú to think wrongly (i.e. something not turning out to be as one thought of it).

~**ka:-/~kv-** (>**méngka:-/méngkí-, míngka:-/míngkí-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko kapc icyji mc:la kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to consider, or ponder over, something.

~**kin-/~ken-** (>**mCngkin-/mVngken-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko ainam aima:nammcmbulum mc:la kinnam úú to be able to reason or understand.

~**kinsu-/~kensu-** (>**mCngkinsu-/mVngkensu-**) *v.i.* (anguru:pc, ko:ka:ngc sv:sango:-ycmvlo:bulu) o:kaiko ainam aimangcm avc mc:la kinsunam úú (especially of grown-up children) to be able to distinguish between good and bad, proper and improper, etc.

~**keb-~reb-** (>**méngkeb-mé:reb-, míngkeb-mí:reb-**) (*redup.*) *v.i.* asinc narc:ma:nam; amikc ainamcm ka:lv:ma:nam úú to be narrow-minded; to be jealous of others' well-being.

~**gab-** (>**ménggab-/mVnggab-**) *v.t.* o:kai ka:nam-tadnamko manggom kinnamko asin ara:lo du:monam ꞑꞑ to keep something in mind; to remember.

~**gu:-** (>**ménggu:-/mVnggu:-**) (*redup.* ~**gu:-~nga:-**) *v.i.* o:kaiko

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

mc:namcm igu:nam ꞑꞑ (of something) to be easy (i.e. not disturbing) to think of. {*Note: ménggu:-/mínggu:-*, particularly its reduplicative form *ménggu:-ménga:-*, *mínggu:-mínga:-*, is normally used in the negative by adding the negative suffix *-ma*, to denote someone being perplexed or disturbed in the mind about something.}

~ngasu- *v.t.* o:kai mc:tvnam agomko mc:namcm mcnam ꞑꞑ to stop thinking about something.

~nyi:-/~nyv:- *v.t.* sc:kaimc aima:pc mc:nam ꞑꞑ to dislike, or be displeased with, someone.

~tin + su- (>mc:tinsu-/mí:tinsu-) *v.t.* sc:kaimc mcnggc:sunam ꞑꞑ to rely on, or trust in, someone.

~tcr + su- (>mc:tcrsu-) *v.t.* o:kaiko pa:yc cmna mc:namcm, sc:kaibv o:kaiko ibiycpc cmna mc:namcm manggom o:kai agomko aiyc cmna mc:namcm mcpagnam ꞑꞑ to give up some hope.

~dvr- (*redup.* ~dvr--so:-) *v.i.* mc:poma:nam ꞑꞑ to feel sad.

~dvr (*redup.* ~dvr--song) *n.* asinc mc:poma:namc ꞑꞑ feeling of sadness.

~nam¹ *vl.n.* mc:nam ager ꞑꞑ the act of thinking.

~nam² *n.* mc:bonam ya:me:manggom mvmbvr ꞑꞑ one's beloved (a man or a woman).

~po- *v.i.* ainc atv atvko inam lcgangc asinc mo:ro:nam manggom ctsa:nam ꞑꞑ to feel happy.

~pa:-/~beg- *v.t.* asinlokki o:kaiycm

manggom sc:kaimc ka:begnam ꞑꞑ to remember (someone or something).

~pa: potin *n.* kcbang atvcm ba:ycmvlo cdc ba:namdcm mcnggabnanc lcgangc la:lennam potin ꞑꞑ a book published as a souvenir. {*neol.*}

~pinsu- *v.i.* mc:dvr la asinc utpinka:ncmpc inam; okkomsin mc:lenla:ma:pc inam ꞑꞑ to be deeply disturbed mentally; to see no way out of a difficult situation.

~bo- *v.t.* o:kaiko pa:lv:nam; aipc mc:lvksunam ꞑꞑ to desire to have, or to like, something strongly.

~bomsu- *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko avkc asin attungcm pc mc:la aipc aya:la, ka:si: mosi:la:bulu inam ꞑꞑ to consider someone or something as very dear to one's heart and love, or take care of, such a person or thing accordingly.

~bo:su- *v.i.* ila:nam ila:ma:namcm kinsuma:pc bojepakko tayo:pc mc:nam ꞑꞑ to embark on something unachievable; to bite off more than one can chew.

~bala:su- *v.i.* o:kai agomko mc:da mc:dala lcdupc mcngkin-mc:parangkuma:pc inam; mc:da mc:dala ngemon-gcnam ꞑꞑ to lose one's ability to think of something any more as a result of excessive rumination over it; to render oneself dull by thinking about something excessively.

~mi:- (*redup.*) *v.t.* (o:kai agomlok) ainam aimangcm o:rv:pc mcngka:la ka:nam ꞑꞑ to ponder over some-

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

thing; to consider a matter deeply.
 ~**mur-** *v.t.* o:kai agomko mc:namdc
 aroma:nam; o:kai mc:pcma:namcm
 mc:nam jǔ to make a wrong as-
 sumption about something; to be im-
 proper to think of something.
 ~**re:su-** ⇨ ~**losu-**
 ~**rv-**~**nyo-** ⇨ **gc**-³
 ~**rid** + **su-** (>**mé:ritsu-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko
 ipc cmna mcngge:la manggom
 daglen-ge:la ila:ma:yc cmna mc:la
 manggom o:kaiko aima:pc ipckc
 cmna pcsogamnam (odokkc cdcmpc
 pcsogamla ima:nam) jǔ to be appre-
 hensive about the outcome of an
 action being contemplated (and so
 refrain from doing something).
 ~**lo-**/~**re:-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc yaopc
 pcka:ma:nam manggom atv atv
 agerlo goksu-lusukannam cmna
 mc:ma:nam jǔ to neglect or ignore
 someone.
 ~**losu-**/~**re:su-** *v.i.* akon akonc yaopc
 pcka:ma:nam lcgangc manggom atv
 atv agerlo goksu-lusuma:nam
 lcgangcbulu avcm atvkosin arc
 kama:nc taniycmpc mc:sunam jǔ to
 feel neglected.
 ~**len-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko gernam
 lcgangc lamtcko mc:la la:lennam;
 gerpcnam agerko mc:la la:lennam jǔ
 to consider and find a way to ex-
 ecute something, solve a problem,
 etc.; to think of something to do and
 find one that can, or needs to, be
 done.
 ~**lvq** + **su-** (>**mé:lvksu-**) *v.t.* sc:kaibv
 manggom atv atvc asin mcngkampc
 inam lcgangc aidag cmna mc:nam ú

to like someone or something.
 ~**yinsu-**/~**yvnsu-** *v.t.* o:kai mc:dvr-
 sagdvr-pcnamko idaggom avkc
 asincm ansv:la du:monam; sc:kai
 aipc aglvng sangkandopc atv atvko
 idag-ludaggom kinma:la cdcmpc
 idag-ludag cmna manggom cdcmpci
 inc-lunrungko cmna:bulu aglv:ma:pc
 ansv:la du:nam ú (of someone) to
 remain calm when there is suffer-
 ing or misfortune; to tolerate abuses,
 injustice, etc. meted out by some-
 one (considering such conduct on
 his/her part to be the result of igno-
 rance, to be habitual, etc.).
 ~**yumsu-** *v.i.* o:kai agerc aila,
 mc:bonam atv atvko pa:la manggom
 o:kaiko ila:la:bulu asinc ase:nam jǔ
 to feel happy at some gain or
 achievement.
 ~**yi:su-**/~**yí:su-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc akon
 sc:kaikokki manggom o:kaiko akon
 o:kaikokki luyi:sula mc:nam jǔ to
 think of two persons or things com-
 paratively (while saying something).
 {*Note:* **mí:-** is used in the Sa:yang
 dialect and **mé:-** in the rest, except
 Mo:ying, whose speakers use **me:-**}
mé:bo ⇨ **me:bo**
mvum *num. cl.* (vsvng, ncmvng atvc
 amvng annyiko, aumko, appi:ko
 cmna:bulu kvnamlo) amvng aum jǔ
 (in counting trees, plants, herbs, etc.)
 three trees, plants, herbs, etc. {*bl.*
amvng + **aum**. Also ⇨ *Note* at the
 end of **mv:nyi**.}
 ~**míg-** *vl.suf.* o:kai agerkokki atv atvc
 amvg amvgmonamcm manggom
 modub-moyubnamcm lukannanc

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
 j ny t d n p b m r l y

gomnyob ꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote turning something into tiny pieces, into powder, into pulp, etc. {e.g. **tég-** 'to cut' + **míg-** > **tégmíg-** 'to cut something into tiny pieces'; **dí:-** 'to hit, to beat, to hammer, etc.' + **míg-** > **dí:míg-** 'to turn something into powder, small particles, etc. by hitting with something'; **nod-** 'to rub' + **míg-** > **nodmíg-** 'to turn something into pulp or paste by rubbing', etc. }

míng-/mí:- *num. cl.* vsvngcm, ncmvngcmbulum **mv:nyi**, **mvum**, **mvngkcng** cmna:bulu ludolo lupo:nam **amvng** gompirlók **-mvng** ꞑ the second syllable

(**-míng**) of the word **amíng** (referring to trees and plants), i.e. **-míng**, used as the first element in the blends **mí:nyi** 'two trees/plants', **míum** 'three trees/plants', **míngkékng** 'six trees/plants', etc. }

mvngo *num. cl.* (vsvngcm, ncmvngcmbulum **amvng** annyiko, aumko, appi:ko cmna:bulu kvnamlo) **amvng** angngo ꞑ (in counting trees, plants, herbs, etc.) five trees, plants, herbs, etc. {*bl.* **amvng** + **angngo**. Also ⇨ *Note* at the end of **mv:nyi**. }

mvngkCng (*var.* **mvngke:**) *num.cl.* (vsvng, ncmvng atvcm **amvng** annyiko, aumko, appi:ko cmna:bulu kvnamlo) **amvng** akkcng ꞑ (in counting trees, plants, herbs, etc.) six trees, plants, herbs, etc. {*bl.* **amvng** + **akkéng/akke:**. Also ⇨ *Note* at the end of **mv:nyi**. }

mvnggc- ⇨ **mcnggc-**

mvnggc:su- ⇨ **mcnggc:su-**

mvjing (*var.* **mvjvng**) *n.*
ya:me:dokkcmpe kvnggv:la:bulu
dungkuma:nc, bcjeko turla du:nc
milbong tani: ꞑ an old man.

~ **jíngkurag-/jíngkurag-** *v.i.* **mvjvng**
taniyc aipakpc mvjv:nam ꞑ (of an old
man) to grow extremely old.

mvji:- (*var.* **mvjv:-**) *v.i.* milbong taniyc
bcjeko turla ya:me:dokkcmpe
kvnggv:la:bulu dungkuma:nc amipc
inam ꞑ to grow old.

-míd (used to form a *bl.*) **rogmíd**,
lémmíd, **lagmíd** cmna:bulu ludolo
lunam **amíd** gompirdok **-míd** ꞑ the
second syllable of the word **amíd**
(referring to hair on the bodies of
humans, animals, birds, etc.), i.e.
-míd, used as the second element
in blends, such as **rogmíd** 'feather
or hair of a hen or a cock', **lémmíd**
'hair on the legs', **lagmíd** 'hair on
the hands', etc. }

mvn- ⇨ **min-**²

-mín⁻¹ *vl.suf.* sc:kai o:kai agerko
gerdolo akonc bvK lcdvlo
gertc:nammcm manggom bvK
gerkampc gernamcm lukannanc
gomnyob ꞑ suffix added to an ap-
propriate verb root to denote par-
ticipating in some action or fol-
lowing someone in some action.
{e.g. **gv-** 'to go/come' + **mvn-**
> **gvmvn-** 'to go somewhere with
someone'; **jé:-** 'to shout' + **mvn-**
> **jé:mín-** 'to join someone in
shouting', etc. }

-mín *nl.suf.* sc:kaibv cdcn cdcmpc ika-

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

luka, manggom cdc m cdc mpc ipc-
 lupcnammc cmna:bulu lunamcm
 kvnggv:monanc lcgangc lutc:nam
 gomnyob *ú* suffix added to a noun
 or a pronoun to make a statement
 emphatically that it is someone or
 something (animals, birds, etc.) that
 did something, does something, can/
 should do something, etc.-- and no-
 body else or no other things. {e.g.
no 'you' + *mhn* > **no:mín** 'It is you
 who ...'; **Talom** '(a male personal
 name)' **bí** 'he' + *mhn* > **talombv:mvn**
 'It is Talom, who ...'; **iki**: 'a dog' + *é*
 '(nominative case marker)' + *mhn*
 > **ikiyémín** 'It is dogs that ...', etc. }

-mínsa *vl.suf.* mcngkampc o:kai ko
 idvdolo iyc manggom ika -- cdc
 mc:pnam agomma -- cmna sc:kai
 ludolo lutc:nam gomnyob *ú* suffix
 added to an appropriate verb root to
 denote assuring someone that
 someone will do, did or is doing
 something or something will happen,
 did happen or is happening (at the
 appropriate time) as expected or
 hoped for (so one needn't worry
 about it or so no problems about
 that). {e.g. **pédong** 'rain' + *é*
 '(nominative marker)' **o-** '(here) to
 fall' + *yé* '(future tense marker)' +
mínsa > **Pédongé oyémínsa** 'It
 will rain (so don't worry about it)';
bí 'he/she' **gí-** 'to go/come' + **dung**
 '(present continuous or present per-
 fect tense marker)' + **mínsa** > **Bí**
gídu:mínsa 'He/She (someone in-
 vited, for instance) has come (so
 don't worry about it)', etc. }

-mínsu- *vl.suf.* annyiko manggom
 annyidcmpcnam bcjeyangko taniyc,
 simvn-sikeyc manggom atv atvc
 akonc akoncm atv atv agerkolo
 momvnsunamcm lukannanc
 gomnyob *úú* suffix added to an ap-
 propriate verb root to denote two
 or more persons, animals, birds, ob-
 jects, etc, being engaged in a re-
 ciprocative or mutual action (e.g. a
 combat, a competition, a collision,
 etc.). {e.g. **ge-** 'to abuse or scold'
 + *mhsu-* > **ge:mvnsu-** 'to quarrel
 with each other'; **tub-** 'to knock with
 the head' + *mhsu-* > **tubmínsu-** '(of
 animals) to knock against each
 other's head', etc. (**-mínsu-** <-
mín + **su-**). *cf.* **-ka:mínsu-** }

-mvm- ⇔ **-mum-**

mvmbr ⇔ **miyum**

mvr⁻¹ *v.i.* (**do:mvr** gompir lcdvlo lunam)
 bojcko mukkganc outpc
 yingkumsula yari: arycmvlo cdvlai
 bc:nam *ú* (preceded by the word
do:mvr) to thunder.

{*Note:* **mvr-** is the second syllable of
do:mvr 'sky'.}

mír⁻² *v.rt.* **~on-/~don-/~dun-** *v.i.*
 dumvdc, amvrlok amvdcbulu
 dagdv:nammcm mpc inam *ú* (of hair
 on the head or other parts of the
 body) to stand on end.

~yad- *v.i.* pcsola manggom
 ramsa:ycmvlo svkvrla amvrlok amvdc
 daksa:nam *ú* (of the hair on the body)
 to bristle on the skin from fear,
 feverish cold, etc.; to have a horripi-
 lation. {*Note:* **mír**⁻² pertains to the
 movement of hair on the body of

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
 j ny t d n p b m r l y*

humans or other creatures, but its meaning becomes explicit only if some derivative suffix is added to it, as has been shown, before adding an inflectional suffix. }

mírong ⇨ **murong**

mvrsv (var: **mvrsv**) *n.* oyi:lo lvgl:bulu donam, dvngc a:ye e:nc ajji:nc amvng abangko ú pepper; chilli.

-mílo *conj.suf.* o:kaiko imvlo, ima:mvlo, sc:kaibv:mvlo, sc:kaibv:ma:mvlo cmna:bulu ludolo lutc:nam gomnyob ú the conditional suffix in Mising, denoting 'if'. {e.g. **bí** 'he/she' **gí-** 'to go/come' + **mílo** > **Bí gímílo** ... 'If he/she comes/goes ...'; **no** 'you' **do-** 'to eat' + **mang** '(the negative suffix)' + **mílo** > **No doma:mílo** ... 'If you do not eat ...'; **Talom** '(a male personal name)' + **bí** 'he' + **mang** '(the negative suffix)' + **mílo** > **Talombíma:mílo** ... 'If it is not Talom ...', etc. There is now a tendency to write **-ma:mílo** (i.e. the negative marker and the conditional suffix together) like a separate word, when it joins two nouns or pronouns, e.g. **Talombí ma:mílo**. *cf.* **-manggom** }

mvlong *n.* (o:kai aima:pc iyc cmna Misingc psonam) agro pvagcm gcsugamnc yumcm bottapakpc kunc pcttang abangko ú a nocturnal raven-like bird with a an extremely shrill, screeching cry (considered by Misings to be a bad omen).

mv:- ⇨ **mc:-**

mí:sur *n.* atv atv amv:lok otsur ú sap-

lings or seedlings of plants and trees.

mv:ta- *v.i.* csing amvngc oudla bcttcm ú (of trees) to grow big (and tall).

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* oudla bottcnc ú a big (and tall). {*bl.* **amvng** + **botta**}

mv:me:- *v.i.* vsvng amvngc ajji:la etednam ú (of trees) to be small.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* ajji:la etednc vsvng ú small tree. {*bl.* **amvng** + **ame:**}

mv:nyi *num. cl.* (vsvng, ncmvng atvcm amvng annyiko, aumko, appi:ko cmna:bulu kvnamlo) amvng annyiko ú (in counting trees, plants, herbs, etc.) two trees, plants, herbs, etc. {*bl.* **amvng** + **annyi**. The corresponding blends for three, four, five, six and ten trees, plants, etc. are **mvum**, **mv:pi:**, **mvngo**, **mvngkcng/mvngke:**, and **mv:yvng/mí:ying**. Also ⇨ **amvng**. }

mv:pi: *num. cl.* (vsvng, ncmvng atvcm amvng annyiko, aumko, appi:ko cmna:bulu kvnamlo) amvng appi: ú (in counting trees, plants, herbs, etc.) four trees, plants, herbs, etc. {*bl.* **amvng** + **appi:**. Also ⇨ *Note* at the end of **mv:nyi**. }

mv:ying (var: **mí:yíng**) *num. cl.* (vsvng, ncmvng atvcm amvng annyiko, aumko, appi:ko cmna:bulu kvnamlo) amvng ying ú (in counting trees, plants, herbs, etc.) ten trees, plants, herbs, etc. {*bl.* **amvng** + **íyíng/íying**. Also ⇨ *Note* at the end of **mv:nyi**. }

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

R r

R r *n.* Mising muktc:lok vyngkola: aumnc abvg ʃũ the thirteenth letter of the Mising consonants.

ro- *v.i.* (taniyc) agom-asog luma:pc, aso aso:pc dakor korla gnam; (simvnc manggom pcttangc apta modolo:bulu cdvlai) cdcmpc aso aso:pc gynam ʃũ (of humans) to move slowly and silently; (of an animal or a bird) to step forward slowly and silently in a similar manner (especially when approaching a prey).

~a:- (*var. rua:-*) *v.i.* (taniyc) aptalok manggom sc:kaikc kcra:lo:pc, manggom okolai ara:pc, lc:sila aso aso:pc gva:nam; (simvnc manggom pcttangc apta modolo:bulu) cdcmpc aso aso:pc apta kcra:lo:pc gva:nam ʃũ (of humans) to approach someone or some prey, or to enter a room, an enclosure, etc. slowly and stealthily; (of an animal or a bird) to approach a prey similarly.

~go:- *v.i.* rola cmmumpc gvgo:nam; avkc gerpcnam agercm germa:pc cdcmpc olo tolo gvgo:nam ʃũ to loiter around slowly; to loaf around.

~go:nc *adj., n.* avkc gerpcnam agercm germa:pc cmmumpc olo tolo gvgo:nc (sc:kai) ʃũ (someone) who loafs around.

~nam *vl.n.*

~len- *v.i.* ara:lokcc mo:ro:pc rola

gvlenam ʃũ to come, or go, out (of a house, a hall, an enclosure, etc.) slowly and silently.

~yi:~sa:- / ~yí:~sa:- *v.i.* (luman-gamla lunam) arang ara:pc o:kaiko mc:la manggom mala ammem luma:pc okolaipc gvyv:-gvsa:la du:nam ʃũ (used somewhat jocularly) to keep visiting a place for some purpose without telling others of it (the purpose).

roum *num. cl.* (rouwcm ako, annyi, aum cmna:bulu kvnamlo) ro: aum ʃũ (in counting mornings as one morning, two mornings, etc.) three mornings. {*bl. ro: + aum.* Also ⇒ **roko.**}

roko *num. cl.* (rouwcm ako, annyi, aum cmna:bulu kvnamlo) ro: ako ʃũ (in counting mornings as one morning, two mornings, etc.) one morning. {*bl. ro: + ako.* The corresponding blends for two, three, four, five, six and ten mornings are **ronyi**, **roum**, **ropi:**, **rongo**, **rokCng/roke:**, and **roying/roying** respectively, there being no blends for the numbers seven, eight and nine.}

rokom *n.* do:nyi lvsang ayvr ʃũ morning.

~pc *adv.* do:nyi lv:sa:dok advdo ʃũ in the morning.

~ ta:sipc/ta:supé *adv.* (aipc mcnggamma:la lunam) rokom advarlo; rokom rokompc ʃũ (used in slight disgust) early in the morning.

roke (*var. rokc*) *adv.* silokolokcc kvla lo:nyi annyilok lcvkvc longclo ʃũ on the second day after tomorrow.

rokCng (*var. roke:*) *num. cl.* (rouwcm

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

- ako, anyi, aum cmna:bulu kɔnamlo)
ro: akkɔng ɟɟ (in counting mornings
as one morning, two mornings, etc.)
six mornings. {*bl.* ro: + akkɔng/
akke:. Also ⇨rokko.}
- rokki:** *n.* pɔrog aki: ɟɟ entrails of fowl.
{*bl.* pérog + aki:}
- roksog** *n.* aɔlɔng lɔ:lema:nc nɔmvng
abangko ɟɟ a kind of herb without
branches.
- roksɔn** *n.* along gomsedhanc kuse:re:pc
ainc ma:nc amvng abangko ɟɟ a kind
of medicinal creeper (known to be
capable of helping fractured bones
to join).
- rokpo** *n.* milbong pɔrog ɟɟ a cock. {*bl.*
pɔrog + abo >rogbo, which has
become **rokpo** in usage -- a devia-
tion from the general rule of indi-
cating the male of humans and
many animals and birds by forming
blends with **abo** 'male'.}
- rokpan** *n.* anc kama:nc pɔrog ao ɟɟ
chicken without a mother hen.
- rokpɔ** *n.* pɔrog apɔ ɟɟ eggs laid by a hen.
{*bl.* pérog + apí}
- rogu-** (*var.* ragu-) *v.i.* goksumanggom
sc:kaiɔv akonlɔk doko-tvngkolo
domvɔ-tv:mvnɔnam manggom domvɔ-
tv:mvnɔpc cmna sckkaikɔ cra:lo:bulu
gva:nam ɟɟ to join a feast without be-
ing invited or to enter someone's
house to partake of a meal, although
not invited.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* goksumanggom okolai
doko-tvngkolo domvɔ-tv:mvnɔnc
manggom domvɔ-tv:mvnɔpc cmna
sckkaikɔ cra:lo gva:nc ɟɟ (one) who
- joins a feast without being invited
or (one) who enters someone's
house to partake of a meal, although
not invited.
- rognɔ** *n.* ne:ng pɔrog ɟɟ a hen. {*bl.*
pɔrog + anc}
- rogbad** *n.* anupɔ badlennam pɔrog
aokvɔ:dc lang anɔdc ɟɟ a flock of
newly hatched chicken with their
mother. {*bl.* pɔrog + bad-}
- rogbid** *n.* pɔroglok taye ɟɟ excreta of
fowl. {*bl.* pɔrog + yebid}
- rogbi:ɔ** (*var.* rogbi:bi:, rogbidbid
ríɔjí pítpíɔ, rogbi píkpíg) *n.*
lvnge:gamla bcttɔgamnc pvagcmɔpc
kanggamnam pcttang abangko ɟɟ a
species of reddish brown pheasant
resembling a crow.
- rogmɔ** *n.* pɔroglok alablokkɔ asong
aso:pc lennc, ko:tiycmɔpc inc
katɔ:nc amvɔ manggom amrlo
sa:nc amvɔ ɟɟ the feathers or the hairs
of a hen or a cock. {*bl.* pɔrog +
amvɔ}
- rong** *nl. suf.* o:koi ager inamlok lɔdvkɔ
advɔcm lukannanc gomnyob ɟɟ suf-
fix added to an appropriate verb root
to denote the period of time follow-
ing some action. {e.g. **yub-** 'to sleep'
+ **rong** >**yubrong** 'the period of
time after someone has gone to
sleep'; **gv-** '(here) to go' + **rong**
>**gvrong** 'the period of time after
someone has left (for a certain
place), etc.}
- rongo** *num cl.* (rouwcm ako, anyi,
aum cmna:bulu kɔnamlo) ro: angngo
ɟɟ (in counting mornings as one
morning, two mornings, etc.) five

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/
followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

mornings. {*bl. ro:* + *angngo*. Also ⇒ *roko*. }

rongo ni:lum ⇒ **ni:lum**

rongngam- (*redup. ~-pCsam-*) *v.i.* (okolai dungko dakko) taniyc kama:la manggom du:nckvdv:dc agom-asog luma:pc aso:pc du:la:bulu atvkosin bc:ma:-manma:pc inam; (angru:pc, bojeko yrman-so:manla v:r-pongkvr-pckolo) v:r-pongkvr-ma:nam ꞑꞑ (of an atmosphere at some place) to be too quiet (either because there is no one to talk and make a noise or the ones who are there are all quiet; (especially, of a venue, which is supposed to be full of gaiety or noise all around) to be quiet, lifeless or dull.

rongki: ro:yi:la (*redup.*) *adv.* (asin arang ara:lok o:kai mc:namc, mc:dvrccbulu) asincm ro:la dodu:ncmpc ila (donam) ꞑꞑ having a feeling of one's heart being eaten away (by some deep desire or disturbance of his/her mind). {⇒ *ro:-*³}

ronyi *num cl.* (rouwcm ako, annyi, aum cmna:bulu kvnamlo) ro: annyi ꞑꞑ (in counting mornings as one morning, two mornings, etc.) two mornings. {*bl. ro:* + *annyi*. Also ⇒ *roko*. }

rotke: ⇒ **kc:nC**

rod- *v.t.* sc:kai akonkc atta:rcm, manggom sc:kai akonkc pa:pcnam atv atvcm, morvd-moke:la:bulu sc:kai la:nam; sc:kai akonkc alaglo bomgabla du:nam atta:rcm soka:mwsula sc:kai la:nam ꞑꞑ to obtain something by force from

someone else; to snatch something from somebody.

~ka: + **m/n** + **su-** (>*rotka:m/n*su-) *v.t.* annyi manggom cdc m bojcyangko taniyc o:kai atv atvko pa:nam lcgangc akonc akonlokkcm soka:mwsunam ꞑꞑ (of two or more persons) to scramble for something, each trying to snatch it from the other.

~tum- (>*rottum-*) *v.t.* sc:kaikolokkcm o:kaiko rodla la:tumnam ꞑꞑ to keep something by snatching it from someone who is taking it away.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nC *adj.,n.* rodnam agercm inc ꞑꞑ one who snatches, or obtains by force, something from someone.

~pag- (>*rotpag-*) *v.t.* sc:kaikc alaglokkcm manggom sc:kai pa:pcnamko akonc rodla la:pagnam ꞑꞑ to snatch away something from someone's hands or something meant for him/her.

~lad- *v.t.* sc:kai o:kaiko rodla bomdokulo bvkkolokkcm rodla la:latkunam ꞑꞑ to snatch back something from someone who has snatched it from someone and is taking it away.

rodgum (*a:ba.*) *n.* bottcpagnc csvng; rotke: esvng ꞑꞑ a very large tree; a banyan tree.

rodípe *adv.* lo:dvpcc rouwcm ꞑꞑ every morning.

ropi: *num. cl.* (rouwcm ako, annyi, aum cmna:bulu kvnamlo) ro: appi: ꞑꞑ (in

counting mornings as one morning, two mornings, etc.) four mornings. {bl. ro: + appi:. Also ⇨roko.}

-rob-¹ *vl.suf.* dungkolokkc daksa:nammcm manggom yupkolokkc sc:kaimc darmonammcm-bulum lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote rising from a sitting position, waking up someone by some action, etc. {e.g. **dag-** 'to stand' + **rob-** >**dagrob-** (v.i.) 'to stand up; to arise'; **ní-** 'to push' + **rob-** >**ní:rob-** (v.t.) 'to wake someone up by pushing (shaking) him/her', etc.}

-rob-² *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko isa:nammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote beginning to do something. {e.g. **kab-** 'to weep' + **rob-** >**kabrob-** v.i. 'to start weeping'; **jé:-** 'to shout loudly' + **rob-** >**jé:rob-** v.t. 'to begin to shout loudly', etc}

rom- v.t. o:koi atta:rcm cmclo ilvgla ugmonam; cmc rulvgnam ꞑꞑ to burn something; to set something on fire.

~kan- v.t. rompcnam o:kaiko romnamcm ikannam ꞑꞑ (of something to be set on fire) to be the right moment for setting it on fire.

~ka:-/~kí- v.t. o:kaiko romla ka:nam ꞑꞑ to burn something by way of a trial or experimentally.

~gab- v.t. o:kaiko romla uggabmonam ꞑꞑ to make something catch fire by putting to it something burning.

~nc *adj.,n.* atv atvcm romla ugmonc ꞑꞑ one who burns something; one who

sets something on fire.

~pag- v.t. atv atvcm romla kama:pc imonam ꞑꞑ to destroy something by burning it.

~líg- v.t. o:koi atv atvlo cmc rulvgnam ꞑꞑ to set something on fire.

Romeng (a:ba.) ⇨Appendix II

roli (a:ba.) *n.* simvnlok kabnam-ngvrnamcbulu; bc:nam ꞑꞑ calls of birds and animals; sounds.

roye (var. ro:¹) *adv.* yampokc lcdvkc longc ꞑꞑ the day after tomorrow.

royeg *n.* kusere:pc ainc ma:nc amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a creeper (having medicinal properties).

royvng (var. **roying**) *num.cl.* (rouwcm ako, annyi, aum cmna:bulu kvnamlo) ro:vyng ꞑꞑ (in counting mornings as one morning, two mornings, etc.) ten mornings. {bl. ro: + íying/íyíng. Also ⇨roko.}

ro:¹ ⇨roye

ro:² ⇨rokom

ro:-³ v.t. (tapum-tari: atvc) vsvngcm, a:yembulum ara:lo:pc doa:nam manggom arang ara:pc donam; tapumc simvn amvrlok tarclo:bulu cdcmpc doa:nam; bottcnc vsv:lok cllungcm modolo tcgla-pala aki: kamonam ꞑꞑ (of worms, insects, etc.) to cut into or bore holes in wood or fruit; (of worms) to be born (of eggs laid by flies, etc.), and to thrive, in the festering wound of an animal; to make the middle hollow lengthwise (while making a boat out of a large log of wood).

~a:- (>**ronga:-**) v.t. (tapumcbulu)

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- o:kaiko ro:namém isa:nam ꞑꞑ (of worms, insects, etc.) to begin to cut into or bore holes in something.
- ~**ko** (>**rongko**) *n.* tapumcbulu kapikolo ro:du:ji odo ꞑꞑ the spot where a hole has been bored in something by worms or insects.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* vsvng atvlok ara:pc doa:nc tapum-tari: atvc ꞑꞑ worms or insects that bore holes in wood, etc.
- ~**bom-** *v.t.* tapum-tariyc rongga:nammcm kvnggv:pc ibomnam ꞑꞑ (of worms, insects, etc.) to begin to bore holes vigorously in something.
- ro:ng** *n.* yakapc, yasi:pc, yalv:pcbulu i:nam ꞑꞑ a colour. {L <As.}
- Ro:bo** ⇨ Appendix II
- ra-¹** *v.i.,v.t.* ckiyc bottcpc bc:dopc nappa:lokki mannam ꞑꞑ (of dogs) to bark.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* bottcpc bc:dopc nappa:lokki mannc cki: ꞑꞑ a barking dog.
- ra-²** *v.i.* ongngo nappang kokala kosubla asi talc:lo punggo:nam ꞑꞑ (of fish) to move around on the surface of water, opening and closing their mouths.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* rala punggo:nc ongo ꞑꞑ (fish) that move around on the surface of water, opening and closing their mouths.
- ra-³** *v.t.* sc:kaimc apincm bima:pc menla du:monam ꞑꞑ to make some-
- one starve.
- raikong** *n.* (leke do:yi:lo kvkampc) taniycm mokenc manggom donc, atv atvpc badla:nckvdvng; dotanc tani: ꞑꞑ (in mythological stories) demons, cannibalistic killers capable of changing forms; a glutton. {L <As.}
- raiko:rég** *n.* guyc amv:lokkcm tcglenge:la radyinnam alcpko ko:rcgge:la e:g a:yekokki nodla mannam abangko ꞑꞑ a musical instrument made by cutting out a small stick from the stem of a betel nut tree, which is smoothed, notched and played by rubbing with the tooth of a pig.
- raidang** *n.* bu:tanc jeyvng abangko ꞑꞑ a rattan. {L <As.}
- rakod** (*var.* **rakad**) *n.* vmv parko talc:lo pcrablo, kumba:lo:bulu mikki yinggabra alumpc yedla du:nc yakanc koiyang ꞑꞑ soot (gathering here and there above fireplaces, especially lumpy soot that keeps somewhat hanging).
- raku-** ⇨ **dopso:-**
- raktub monam** *n.* do:lu:lok yamnc la:la okum bomla du:nc abv:nc sc:kai sc:kai milbo: taniyc (po:pc ru:suma:pc) crangkolo rvksumvmla, cra:dc binam apongcm tv:la, roila ni:tomcm manggom cdcmpinc bangkv bangkv moman ni:tomcm mola, makso so:lvglá yvrmanso:mannam ꞑꞑ an occasional, unscheduled, gathering of some elderly people of a village who enjoy themselves by drinking rice wine offered by the family, in whose

house they meet, and by singing funtime songs and dancing.

rag- *v.t.* rvbvkokki o:kaiko okolai pongablvgnam ꞑꞑ to tie something somewhere with a rope.

~**kin-/~ken-** (>**rakkin-/rakken-**) (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* rvbvkokki o:kaiko ragnam agercm ikennam ꞑꞑ to know how to tie something somewhere with a rope.

~**setsu-/~sedmínsu-** (**raksetsu-/raksedmínsu-**) *v.t.* o:kai attar annyiko ragla akkongkopc imonam ꞑꞑ to make two things or two pieces of something one, joining the two by tying.

~**sed-** (>**raksed-**) *v.t.* ragla o:kaiko mosedlvglá o:kaiko araimobannam manggom bottcbadmonam ꞑꞑ to make something longer or bigger, joining something in addition by tying.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj., n.* ragnam agercm inc ꞑꞑ one who has tied, will tie, etc. something somewhere with a rope.

~**pumsu-** *v.t.* rvbvkokki akodcmponam bojeya:ngko attarcm ragla akkongkopc inam ꞑꞑ to tie more than one thing together with ropes, making them a single bundle, a single piece, etc.

~**mur-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ragnam agercm imurnam ꞑꞑ to make a mistake in tying something.

rago *n.* a:nclogbuluk asi ru:yilo ajji:ko manggom bojcko oudla du:nc among ꞑꞑ high bank of a river or any other body of water.

~ **ko:-/ ~ ban-** *v.i.* a:nclogbuluk asi ru:yilo oudla du:ne amongcm ASIC doyagbomnam ꞑꞑ to erode away banks of rivers, etc.

ragu- ⇨ **rogu-**

rangkob *n.* ajji:nc kcsung ꞑꞑ a small variety of tortoise.

~ **kuglong** *n.* rangkoblok aipc tornc lamku ꞑꞑ the hard shell of a tortoise.

ranggo ⇨ **sipCng**

rasu- *v.i.* (**do:nyi** gompir lcdvlo lunam) aipc gunc do:nyilo gvlenla manggom gvgo:la du:nam ꞑꞑ (preceded by the word **do:nyi**, 'the sun') to be out or move around under the hot sun.

-**rasu-** *vl.suf.* o:kaiyc otabma:dopc okolai dunggabra du:dopc agerko inamcm lukannanc du:pumsunc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote a supportive action, preventing someone or something from falling. {e.g. **kc-** 'to lean one's body against someone or something' + **rasu-** >**kcrasu-** 'to lean one's body on someone or something'; **tu-** 'to put one's step somewhere' + **rasu-** >**turasu-** 'to get a foothold', etc. (-**rasu-** <**ra** + **su-**)}

raseng *n.* (lekelo) Mising do:lu:lok miyum ko:nc:ngc lckopc yupko bcttcnc okum ꞑꞑ (past custom amongst Misings) unmarried women's dormitory, used as night quarters.

rad-¹ *v.i.* (yoktung, vgvng, i:pangcbulu) aipc tunga:nam ꞑꞑ (of knives, axes, teeth, etc.) to be sharp-edged.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- ~**nc** *adj., n.* aipc tunga:nc yoktungcbulu úúsharp-edged (knives, axes, etc.).
- ~**bad-** *v.i.* (yoktungcbulu) cddvko ratpcnammcji cdcn bojcy:ngko radnam úú (of knives, axes, etc.) to be too sharp-edged to be safe to handle.
- ~**ban-** *v.i.* (yoktungcbulu) akoncmprnam akondc radnamc bojcy:nam úú (of a knife, an axe, etc.) to be more sharp-edged than another. {*Note: rad-¹* is used as a suffix also, as in **pí-** 'to rub a cutting tool against a whetstone' + **rad-** > **pírad-** 'to sharpen a cutting tool by rubbing it against a whetstone', etc. }
- rad-²** *v.t.* o:kai atta:rlók tayo:lo du:nc atv atvc gvpagdopc radnc manggom radgamnc o:kai kokki nodnam júú to scrape something.
- ~**gu:** *v.t.* o:kai ko radnam agercm igu:nam júú to be easy or convenient to scrape something.
- ~**pag-** (>**ratpag-**) *v.t.* radla okolai tagabla du:nc o:kai ko la:pagnam úú to remove something stuck on some surface by scraping.
- ~**pu:-/~bvn-** *v.t.* radla o:kai ko narc:monam júú to scrape something clean.
- rad-** ⇒ *Note at the end of rad-¹*
- radum** ⇒ **tayo**
- ran-** *v.t.* payinnam manggom payinma:nam, rcyignc vsvng manggom va attungkokki manggom lakke:lokki aipc aninlokke o:kai ko manggom sc:kaimc dv:nam júú to strike something or someone with a small bamboo or wooden stick or with the knuckles from close; to tap something.
- rané** *n.* anc sira úú a wild sow. {*bl. sira + ané*}
- rabo** *n.* abo sira úú a wild boar. {*bl. sira + abo*}
- rabbong** *n.* pcrab talc:lok du:nc karc úú a thinly woven bamboo shelf hung over a fireplace just above the lowest such shelf. {⇒ **pCrab**}.
- ram-¹** *v.i.* amir-ammo abako gula, svkvrlvgla, cdvlai jintc:lvglá, csa:ma:nam úú to have a fever.
- ~**kv-** *v.i.* sc:kai ramnamcm po:pc ankvnám úú (of someone) to have had a fever earlier.
- ~**kv~mvn-** (*redup.*) *v.i.* ramla:bulu csang-anpoma:pc inam júú to feel unwell because of fever and the like.
- ~**ngasu-** *v.i.* ramnamc aikunam júú to cease to have a fever.
- ~**sonsu-/~yonsu-** (*redup.* ~**son-~yon-**, ~**yon~son-**, ~**son ~yonsu-**, ~**yon~sonsu-**) *v.i.* ramnamc akon lokke akonlo:pc a:sonsunam; akon lcdvlo akonc ramnam júú (of someone) to be infected by the fever of another person; (of more than one person) to suffer from fever one after another.
- ~**sa:-** *v.i.* ramnamc isa:nam júú to begin to have an attack of fever.
- ~**ten-** *v.i.* po:pckc ramnamc kakuma:nam lcdvpc lckoda ramnam júú to have an attack of fever again after the previous attack had remitted.

- ~**nam** *vl. n.*
 ~**nc** *adj., n.* ramla kinc (tani:) ꞑꞑ (one) who has a fever.
 ~**bad-** *v.i.* ramnamc aipc kvnggv:nam ꞑꞑ to have a very high fever.
ram-² *v.i.* junc bcdu-gasorc pvma:pc bojeko du:badla amvg amvkpc yakala puktag-pugre:nam ꞑꞑ (of cloths) to rot, having black dots all over, as a result of remaining wet for too long.
 ~**ram-** *vl.suf.* o:kaiko pv:ma:nammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to the verb root 'pv:-' to denote a shortfall. { **pv:-** 'to be adequate' + **ram-** >**pv:ram-** '(of something) to fall short, to be inadequate' }
 ~**rams-** ⇨ **kírams-**
ramkong *n.* bottcnc pcjabcmnc igamnc, kamponc la: lv:yomnc i:namc gylusunc, kangkannc yumra: pcttang abangko ꞑꞑ the ruddy sheldrake.
ra:- *v.t.* (dopcnam manggom atv atv atta:rcm) usa:nc asilo du:mola numonam, rcmagmonam, kusere:pc inamcbulu ꞑꞑ to boil (an item of food or some other thing).
 ~**ka:-/~kí-** (>**rangka:-/rangkí-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko kapc iycji cdcn ra:la kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to boil something experimentally.
 ~**gor-** (>**ranggor-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko ra:namcm igornam ꞑꞑ to boil something quickly.
 ~**gCng** (>**ranggCng**) *n.* o:kaiko ra:nanc pcki:, mokang atvc ꞑꞑ pots or other utensils for boiling something.
 ~**sor** *n.* ra:nam annc oying ꞑꞑ boiled

- vegetables (especially, leafy ones). {*Note:* The variant form **la:sor** is also used by some speakers.}
 ~**ten-** *v.t.* (lcko ra:namdc aima:nam manggom numa:nam lcgangc) o:kaiko lckoda ra:nam ꞑꞑ to boil something again.
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*
 ~**nc** *adj., n.* o:kaiko ra:nam agercm gerncdc ꞑꞑ (one) who has boiled, is boiling, etc. something.
 ~**bad-/~bar-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ra:namcm ibadla nubadmonam ꞑꞑ to overcook something by boiling it excessively.
 ~**lus-** *v.t.* angu angunc atta:rcm lckopc ra:nam ꞑꞑ to boil different items of food or other things together.
ra:sor ⇨ **ra:-**
ra:si *n.* sumpcnam onnom asong aso:pc ringko:lvgnam lcgangc vsvng alcb so:nyilok pongkoglo rcmig rcmignc vsvng etsercm vglvгла monam atta:r abangko ꞑꞑ the reed used in a handloom to weave the weft. {L <As. }
ra:sag *n.* ajji: ajji:pc pornam va manggom vsvngkokki ayarpc poge:la kekon-kesakpc gaggcng molvgl, tungkon-tu:saglok tani: annyiko gaggc:dcn sogabla atta:r jo:nanc abangko ꞑꞑ a mat-like tool (with a handle on either side), made with pieces of split bamboo or wood for two persons to carry things by holding the hands at the two ends.
ra:dang ⇨ **ponkog**
 ~**ri-** *vl.suf.* o:koi agerko gerla sc:kaimc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

manggom simvncm-bulum
 gybadmoma:-namcm lukannanc
 gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an
 appropriate verb root to denote in-
 tercepting someone or something,
 thus preventing further movement
 ahead. {e.g. **dug-** 'to run' + **ri-**
 >**dugri-** 'to run and intercept some-
 one or something'; **dag-** 'to stand'
 + **ri-** >**dagri-** 'to prevent someone
 or something from advancing fur-
 ther by standing in front of him/her/
 it', etc.}

-ri...ti- (*redup.*) *vl.suf.* sc:kai o:kai
 agerko gerla du:dolo akonc atv atvko
 ila agerdc m aipc germoma:namcm
 lukannanc du:pumsunc gomnyob ꞑꞑ
 reduplicative suffix added to an
 appropriate verb root to denote
 someone disturbing, interrupting,
 etc., an act one is currently perform-
 ing, thus preventing him/her from
 performing the act smoothly or
 peacefully. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say, to speak'
 + **ri ...-ti-** >**luri-luti-** 'to interrupt
 someone when he/she is speaking';
gi- 'to come/go' + **ri ...-ti-** >**giri-**
giti- 'to disturb someone by mov-
 ing to and fro in front of him/her',
 etc.}

Risong *n.* Misi:lok opvn amvn abangko
 ꞑꞑ name of a Mising clan (used as a
 surname).

ridin *n.* kvgdubge:la gomlvgycmvlo dvrnc
 alongcm dogabmvnsumo-kula:nc
 ma:nc amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of
 creeper, known to be capable of join-
 ing broken bones.

ripirimi *n.* min-ycmvlo doponc a:ye

e:nc ma:nc amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a spe-
 cies of wild creeper, which bears
 fruit that becomes tasty when ripe.

ripiyang *n.* tcksodycmvlo asi lennc,
 vsv:lo aipc talc:pc manggo:nc, ma:nc
 amvng abangko ꞑꞑ a species of
 creeper that stores some water in
 its stem.

ri:-¹ *v.t.* o:kai atta:rcm ko:ri:lokki,
 rvbvllokki, onnolokkibulu pinggabnam
 ꞑꞑ to string beads, flowers, etc. to-
 gether.

~kin-/~ken- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* kapc
 ri:pcnamcji dcm kennam ꞑꞑ to know
 how to string things together.

~kum- (>**ringkum-**) *v.t.* ri:la o:kai
 atta:rcm mokumnam ꞑꞑ to string to-
 gether different pieces of something
 or different things.

~kur- (>**ringkur-**) *v.t.* onnom,
 so:rvcmbulum o:kai aru:lok ri:la
 gikurmonam ꞑꞑ to put a rope or a
 thread across through an opening or
 a hole.

~gor- (>**ringgor-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko
 ri:nam agercm lomna inam ꞑꞑ to
 string something quickly.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* o:kaiko ri:nam agercm
 incdc ꞑꞑ (one) who strings some-
 thing.

~pumsu- *v.t.* o:kai atta:r annyiko ri:la
 lckomonam ꞑꞑ to string two pieces
 of things together.

ri:-² *v.t.* alagcm okolailo pigabgc:la
 lakke-lagbvkpc manggom kvk-
 talc:pc gvmonam ꞑꞑ to stroke; to
 brush with the hand.

~**ka**:-/~**kv**- (>**ringka**:-/~**ringkv**-) *v.t.*

o:kaiko ri:la kangkvnám jǔ to stroke something to find what something is like (whether it's smooth or rough, for instance).

~**go**:- (>**ringgo**:-) *v.t.* kcmolo okolai o:kaiko madolo:bulu alagcm lakke-lagbvkpcbulu ri:nám ú to search something in darkness by stroking around.

~**su**- *v.t.* avkc alc-alagcm, akiycmbulum ri:nám jǔ to stroke a part (e.g. a hand, a leg, the stomach, etc.) of one's own body.

~**tab**- *v.t.* (kcmolo o:kaiko mala ringgo:dolo:-bulu) o:kaiko otabmonám ú to touch something, causing it to fall down, while searching something in darkness by stroking around.

~**tub**-/~**tupsu**- *v.t.* okolai alagcm ringgo:dolo o:kaiko motubnám manggom alakkokki anpa:nám jǔ to touch or knock something with the hands while stroking around.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko ri:nám agercm incdc jǔ (one) who strokes (someone or something).

~**pag**- *v.t.* alaglokki rv:la o:kaiko gvpagmonám ú to remove some stain, etc. by brushing with the hand.

~**pu**:- *v.t.* alaglokki rv:la o:kaiko narc:monám jǔ to clean something by brushing with the hand.

~**yid**- (*redup.* ~**yid**-~**kod**- >**ri**:-**yid**-**ringkod**-) *v.t.* (aya:la:bulu) sc:kaikc amvrlo ajjo:ko ringgo:nám; cdcmpc o:nám simvncm pctta:-pciyingcm

ri:nám jǔ to stroke someone or something, such as pets or domestic animals (as an act of endearment).

ri:-³ *v.i.* (**mari**: gompirdok lcvlo lunam) tangkvc kv: kv: cmna kabnám; rogn pcrogc apv umdvolo a:bang ba:námcmpc kabnám jǔ (preceded by the word **mari**: 'cooing') (of doves) to coo ; (of hens) to produce song-like sounds when it is time for laying eggs.

-**ri**:- *vl.suf.* o:kai agerlokki o:kaiycm (tal:pc e:la dagnc vsing a:yembulum) ori:monámcm lukannanc gomnyob ú suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote causing something (e.g. fruit on trees) to fall down by some action. {e.g. **dc**m- 'to hit with a long stick' + **ri**:- >**dc**mri: 'to hit something (e.g. fruit on trees) with a long stick to make it fall down'; **dan**- 'to shake' + **ri**:- >**dan**ri:- 'to shake something in order to make something fall down', etc. }

ri:**mér** *n.* atv atvc m okolai dundolo, mcdolo:bulu dunnanc, mcnancdc cdvko ouddagji odokkvdo:ko ú the amount or quantity (of the content of a pot, etc.) measuring just up to the brim.

ri:**ri**:¹ *n.* 'ri: ri:' cmna bc:dopc kabnc tapum abangko ú a kind of insect.

ri:**ri**:² *n.* jeyi:lokkc le:nnc ta:ng kane, rcyvgge:la arainc, atkong jǔ the long, slim, highly thorny tendrils of rattan cane.

ru-¹ (*var.* **rv**-) *v.t.* mcru atvlokki o:kaiko ka:beg dopc lounmonám jǔ to throw light somewhere with a torch.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

~**kan-** *v.t.* o:kaiko ka:begdopc mcru atvcm rula lcnγκannam úú to throw light on something to make it visible.

~**go-** *v.t.* mcru atvcm rula gvgo:nam úú to move around, throwing light with a torch here and there.

~**gab-** *v.t.* mcru atvcm rula o:kaiko manggom sc:kaimc ka:begnam manggom pa:nam úú to find or catch sight of someone or something by throwing light on it.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**líg-** *v.t.* mcrukokkibulu okolai vmv ba:lvgnam úú to set something on fire with a torch.

ru-² *v.i.* o:kai turnclok (tani:, simvn, pciyv-pcttang atvlok) aninlo:pc atvkosin bc:moma:pc, odokkc ka:bekkosu-ma:pc, aso aso:pc gvnam úú to move forward stealthily towards an object.

~**a-** *v.i.* taniyc (sc:kaimc molomnam lcgangc manggom atv atv aima:nc ager lcgangcbulu) sc:kaikc dungko kcra:lo:pc rula gva:nam; taniyc manggom simvnc apta modolo simvn-pcttang aninlo:pc rula gva:nam úú (of someone) to approach somebody stealthily (in order to frighten him/her, with some evil intention, etc. ; (of humans and animals) to approach a prey stealthily.

~**si(su)-** *v.i.* sc:kai ka:bekpckc cmna aso:pc lc:sunam úú to hide oneself stealthily behind something to avoid being seen.

rukam *n.* ycrung ara:lo alumla du:nc koiyang; ycbu:lokcc lcnnc pvnc

koiyang úú ear-wax; dry nasal mucus.

rukum *n.* tupun-gamnc bottanc pangke abangko úú a yellowish variety of ant.

ruktag *n.* anncdcm oyi:pc dola:nam ajji:nc vsvng abangko úú a kind of plant with edible leaves.

rukpagmam ⇨ **péga: ménnam**

rug- *v.t.* (**ki:rug** gompirdok lcvlo lunam) donam lcgangc taniyc yumra:lo simvnc akke kekonlokcc mcnlvglá akedc tola du:la mokenam úú (preceded by the word **ki:rug** 'hunting by battue') to hunt by battue.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

-rug- *vl.suf.* o:koi agerko gerabma:pc du:pagmonamcm (lukanpc, donam-tv:namcm dongab-tvngabma:pc mcpagnammcm) lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote leaving something half done (e.g. eating or drinking something, leaving a part of the fare uneaten or undrunk). {e.g. **do-** 'to eat' + **rug-** >**dorug-** 'to leave something half eaten'; **tí-** 'to drink' + **rug-** >**tí:rug-** 'to leave something half drunk', etc. }

-rug *nl.suf.* sc:kai akoncmvpcnam gerpo:nam o:kaiko (lukanpc, sc:kai dupo:tv:po:nam o:kaiko) lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added to an appropriate verb root, the resultant form being a noun, to denote something already done by someone else (in the case of a meal, for instance, the leftover). {e.g. **do-** 'to eat' + **rug**

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

>**dorug** 'leavings'; **ka:-** 'to see (e.g. a film)' + **rug** >**ka:rug** 'something (e.g. a film) which someone else has already seen. }

rugji (var. **ríbo**) *n.* yaopc gema:nc dvgrc:gamnc annc kanc okang abangko ǎ a species of fern (the leaves of which are mildly hot).

Rugji Me:rang (a:ba.) *n.* (mibu a:ba:lo) appvng tapum-taric ǎ all insects in general. {*Note:* In the rhapsodic chants of Mising shamanistic priests **Rugji Me:rang** is invoked as gods and goddesses along with **Karsing Kartang**.}

rugjir *n.* me:rang abangko ǎ a kind of ant.

-rung¹ *emph.suf.* sc:kai manggom o:kaiyc cdc m cdc mpc idanka, idanyc cmna:bulu manggom o:kaiko inc-luncdc sc:koi-bvarc cmna:bulu kvnggv:pc lunanc gomnyob ǎ suffix added to nouns, pronouns, verbs and (occasionally) adverbs to denote the certainty of someone doing something, something happening, etc. {e.g. **bí** 'he/she' **gv-** 'go/come' + **yc** '(future tense marker)' + **rung** > **Bí gvycrung** 'He/She will surely come/ go'; **no** 'you' + **rung** > **no:rung** 'I'm sure, it's you who ...'; **sitc** 'an elephant' + **rung** + **ko** 'a/an/one' > **sitcrungko** 'It's surely an elephant', etc. }

-rung² ⇨ **-ru:-**

rungme: *n.* rugjiycmpc vnc ncmvng abangko ǎ a kind of fern.

rungkvng ⇨ **kcvg**

runggog (var. **runggug**, **runggag**) *n.*

cdvlai yerung ara:lo o:kaiko bcngka:ncmpc inc ǎ a sudden auditory sensation inside the ears, deafening the ears to a certain extent for a short duration.

run- (var. **rum-**) *v.i.* (tayob amvdc a:la, tangudc rcgla manggom dopcma:nam o:kaiko donam lcgangcbulu) tani: asigc bv:la alumsa:nam ǎ to have an inflammation of the skin (as a result of insect bites, hairs of a caterpillar sticking or because of an allergy). {*Note:* **run-/rum-** is used normally by suffixing **-sa:-** in the same meaning. }

rupuang *n.* aipc mcngka:mvnunc yame:-mvmvrllok akon agomcm akondcm lc:su lcsula lubila du:nc pongkogllok tani: ǎ a secret messenger in the service of a young man and a young woman in love. {L.<As }

rub- *v.i.* kcmnam ǎ to be dark.

~dv- *v.i.* po:lo kartang lcdvpc yumckvdv:dc karsi:do:pc kcmo kcmola gvnam ǎ (of nights after the full moon) to be time for the nights to get dark.

~dv *n.* po:lo karta:lokcc karsi:lo:pc vyingko lang appi:ko yumé-longngé ǎ the dark fortnight.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* kcmnnc yumc ǎ a dark night.

rum- *v.i.* o:koi atta:rlo me:rangc ngcngkumsunam; me:rangc ngcngkum-sunamcmpe taniybulu o:koi kcra:lo gv:kumsunam ǎ (of ants) to crowd all over an object in a hec-

Pronunciation – o → ɔ/; a → a/; i → i/; u → u/; e → ε/; é → ɜ/; í → i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → ŋ/; n-g → n/ followed by /g/; ngg → ŋg/; ny → j/; n-y → n/ followed by /j/; nny → ŋj/; j → z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

tic manner; (of humans) to crowd around something or someone in a similar manner. {Note: rum- is used normally by suffixing -bom-}

-rum- vl.suf. o:kai atta:rlok talc:lo manggom sc:kaikc talc:lo atv atvcm ilvgla takkomnammcm manggom dc:rummonamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote covering something or someone with something. {e.g. po:- '(here) to place a flat object, such as leaves, cloths, etc.' + rum- >po:rum- 'to cover someone or something by putting a piece of cloth, or something that may serve as a cover, upon'; pv- 'to pour' + rum- >pírum- 'to cover someone or something by pouring a liquid all over him/ her it'.

rumkvng ⇨ kcvg

rumsor n. tarumbutiyc-bulu sornam csab ꞑꞑ a spider's web.

rumyang (var. yumrang) ⇨ yumrang

rulíg- ⇨ ru-¹

ru:-¹ v.t. Ru:ncbv lenmonam ꞑꞑꞑ (of God) to create.

~nam vl.n.

~nc adj.,n. turnc turma:nc takamcm lenmonc ꞑꞑ creator.

~né sagné / ~né píné n. ru:nc kvdar ꞑꞑ creator(s).

~pum-/ pumsu- v.t. ya:me:kolang mvmbvrko nc-milbo:pc idopc ru:nc-pvncbv ru:la mclvgnam ꞑꞑ (of a man and a woman) to be designed by destiny to become husband and wife.

~len- v.t. ru:la la:lcnam ꞑꞑ to cause

something to exist by creating.

~lv- v.t. sc:kaibv atv atvpc baddopc manggom bvkkc atv atvko idopc ru:ncbv ru:la mclvgnam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to be destined to do or become something; (of an occurrence) to be destined to occur in someone's case.

ru:-² v.t. o:kai agomko luposunamcm inam ꞑꞑ to hold a discussion.

~su- v.t. o:kai agomko luposunam ꞑꞑ to deliberate upon or discuss something.

~seg/~scg- v.t. o:koi agercm cdcmarpc ila:jc cmna ru:sula tolvgnam ꞑꞑ to make a decision on something.

~tum n. cra:lok, kcba:lok, migomlogbuluk ncrvng ami ꞑꞑ the chief or the head (of a family, an establishment, an organization, a government, etc.)

~tv- v.t. o:kai agomko ru:sutvnam ꞑꞑ to deliberate upon something all the time.

~mur/~lag- v.t. o:kai agomko kapc ru:scgmvlo aiyaji cdcmpc ru:scgma:nam ꞑꞑ (of a decision made after a discussion) to be wrong.

{Note: ru:-² is the second syllable of tarung 'a discussion on some subject'.}

ru:-³ v.t. (cpug, abbug atvcm) begmokodopc tu:nam ꞑꞑ (of shooting) to aim at the target.

ru:-⁴ v.t. (murkongcm, donam atta:rcmbulum) bojc bojcko gvpagmoma:pc mcsv: mcsi:la ager gernam ꞑꞑ to exercise utmost

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

economy in spending money, using provisions of food, etc.

~kin-/~ken- (>rungkin/rungken-) (comp.rt.) v.t. (murkongcm, donam atta:rcmbulum) ru:namcn kennam jũũ to know how to exercise economy in spending money or using provisions of food, etc.

~nam vl.n.

~nc adj.,n. ru:namcm inc jũũ (one) who exercises economy in spending money, using provisions of food, etc.

-ru:-/ -rung advl.suf. o:kaiko bojcko manggom kvnggv:pc atv atvko inamcm lukannanc gomnyob jũũ adverbial suffix added to an appropriate verbal-adjectival root to mean 'extremely', 'very', etc. {e.g. ai- 'to be good' + ru: + dag '(here) auxiliary 'be' >airu:dag '(Someone/ Something) is very good'; kínggí:- 'to be strong' + ru: + né '(adjectival/nominal suffix)' + ko 'a/an/one' >kínggí:ru:néko '(Someone/ Something) extremely strong', etc. }

ru:nyi: longc n. lo:nvdlok lcdupakkc longcdok Mising amin ũ Saturday. {neol. }

ru:tum n. ⇨ru:-²

ru:tum longc n. lo:nvdlok akkc:nc longcdok Mising amin ũ Friday. {neol. }

ru:pi ⇨lu:pi

ru:bo:- v.i. atv atvc pongkoglo bottcpc aru:nam ũũ (of something) to have a big hole in the middle.

~nam vl.n.

~nc adj.,n. pongkoglo bottcpc aru:nc jũũ (something) having a big hole in the middle.

ru:bid n. yerung ara:lok tasud manggom tasudcmpe inc alang jũũ pus or puslike substance formed in the ears.

ru:be- v.i. yerungc tadbegma:nam jũũ to be deaf.

~nam vl.n.

~nc adj.,n. yerungc tadbegma:nc ũũ deaf.

ru:míd n. ycrung amvd ; ki:rung amvd ũũ hair growing inside the ears ; hair growing in the armpit.

ru:rub- v.i. airu:pc kcmonam jũũ to be very dark. {Note: ru:rub- is often preceded by the word kómo 'darkness'. }

ru:yi (var. ru:ying, ru:yv, rc bong) n. a:nc, pa:tang atvlok kcrang; among, sv:lung atvlok rvsu; atv atvlok du:pvingko jũũ bank of river, a pond, etc.; border (of a plot of land, a forest, etc.); the edge of something.

rengke: (var. réngke:) n. (cpuglo, ckkarlo:bulu molvgnam) atv atvcm kenggabmvlo avc osuksula:ma:dopc tu:ladnc a:rcngcmpe rc:lennc jũũ barb (of an arrow, a fishing hook, etc.).

re:-¹ ⇨bar-

re:-² v.t. saloni:lokki pirtancm la:pirme:ncm angumonam jũũ to sift with a sifter.

~kin-/~ken- (comp.rt.) v.t. o:kaiko re:nam agerém gerkennam jũũ to know how to do a sifting work.

~nam vl.n.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- ~**len-** *v.t.* saloni:lokki re:la o:kaiko la:lennam úú to obtain something by sifting.
- re:-**³ *v.t.* pornam di:bangcmbulum vnam joyingkokki ragla karc, okumlok piso, tarteycmbulum monam úú to make a platform, the wattle of a roof, etc. by binding split pieces of bamboo with cane ropes.
- ~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* piso, tarteycmbulum re:namcm ikinnam úú to know how to make a platform, the wattle of a roof, etc. by binding split pieces of bamboo with cane ropes.
- ~**ngab-** *v.t.* piso, tarteycm-bulum re:namcm ingabnam úú to complete making a platform, the wattle of a roof, etc. by binding split pieces of bamboo with cane ropes.
- ~**dumsu-** *v.t.* piso, tarteycmbulum re:nam agercm idumsunam úú to help someone in making a bamboo platform, the wattle of a roof, etc. by binding split pieces of bamboo with cane ropes.
- re:-** *vl.suf.* sc:kaimc atvpcsin jubma:nc tancmpc lunam-inamcm lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote taunting or looking down upon someone. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say something' + **re:-** >**lure:-** 'to taunt'; **mé:-** 'to think' + **re:-** >**mé:re:-** 'to look down upon someone', etc.}
- re:su-** *vl.suf.* atv atvpcsin jubma:ncmpc sc:kai avcm mc:sunammcm lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added to an appropriate verb root to de-
- note suffering from an inferiority complex. {e.g. **mc:-** 'to think' + **re:su-** >**mc:re:su-** 'to think of oneself as not being good enough, competent enough, etc. (especially in comparison to another'; **ka:-** '(here) to look at something' + **re:su-** >**ka:re:su-** 'to think of one's own looks, one's own house, etc. as not being good enough', etc.}
- re:nc** *n.* nc:ng gurc: úú a mare.
- re:bo** *n.* milbong gure: úú a horse (a stallion).
- re:m** ⇨ **réyam**
- re:l** (*var.* **re:lga:ri:**) *n.* koksed-kogyedmnsula araipagnc, pulvgnam yogvr lamtclok dugnc, ga:ri: úú a train. {L <As. <Eng. *rail* }
- rc-** *v.t.* o:koi atta:rlok arcdcm bige:la la:nam úú to buy.
- ~**ko** *n.* atv atvcm rcnam agercm iko úú a shop ; a market.
- ~**kan-** *v.t.* rcla langkannam úú to be worth buying.
- ~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* o:kaiko rcnam agercm ikennam úú to know how to buy something.
- ~**kum-** *v.t.* o:kaiko rcla mckumnam úú to stock up something by buying.
- ~**kí-** *v.t.* o:kaiko rcla (aidagji aima:ji cdcmpinc o:kaiko) kangkvnám úú to buy something experimentally.
- ~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lomna rcnam úú to buy something quickly.
- ~**su-** *v.t.* o:kaiko avc rcnam úú to buy something oneself.
- ~**tém-/~dcr-** *v.t.* rcnam o:kaiko pv:ma:la manggom bojcko rcpc

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

cmna mc:la cdcmpinc o:kaiko rcnamcm itcmnam ú to buy something additionally (because of the earlier buy being inadequate or for acquiring more of the thing already bought).

~nam vl.n.

~nc adj.,n. o:kaiko rcnam agercm inc ú a buyer.

~pag- v.t. o:kaiko akonc rcla la:pagnam (lclgangc akonc pa:mwnma:nam) ú (of someone) to buy something up (others, therefore, having no share of it to buy).

~pvr-/~pvd- v.t. (arc bojcncc atta:rcm rcdolo) aso aso:pc arrcm bila:bulu cdc m rcnamcm ipvrnam ú to complete making payments in a case of buying something valuable.

~bad- v.t. o:kaiko pv:namdcmpcnam bojeya:ngko rcnam ú to buy something in excess of what is required or sufficient.

~ban- v.t. o:kaiko akoncmprcnam bojcy:ngko rcnam ú (of someone) to buy something more than someone else.

~mur(su)- v.t. o:kaiko rcnamdc aima:nc agompc inam; rcpma:nam o:kaiko rcnam ú to be a mistake to buy something; to buy something instead of some other thing wrongly.

~lad- v.t. sc:kaimc binam manggom konam o:kai atta:rko rcla la:latkunam ú to buy back something given or sold to someone.

-rC nl.suf. o:koi agerko gernamlok

arc dcm lukannanc gomnyob ú nominalizing suffix added to a verb root to denote the remuneration or charges for some work done. (e.g. jo:- 'to carry something' + rC > jo:rC 'remuneration or charges for carrying something', ko:- 'to ferry someone across' + rC > ko:rC 'charges for ferrying someone across', etc.)

rCken n. Mising okumlok koktoglo arc m-batiycm bc:nam lclgangc bulu ara:lokcc rclcnam karc ú an extended part of the raised platform of a Mising house, forming a projection, constructed towards the side, to which the feet are stretched at the time of sleeping, in order to do the washings.

rCg- v.t. a:yelokki kenam ú to bite.

~ke-/~ped- (>rékke-/ rékped-) v.t. (ikiyc, mendariyc-bulu) o:kaiko rcgla mokenam ú (of dogs, cats, etc.) to kill (smaller animals or birds) by biting.

~gab- v.t. a:yelokki kegabnam ú to bite into something.

~sod- v.t. rcgla so:rvc m bvnsodmonam manggom ajji:nc atkong atvc m dvr sodmonam ú to cause a rope, etc. to snap, or something to break, by biting.

~jog- v.t. rcgla o:kaiko mojnogam ú to cause a wound or a cut by biting.

~tu:- (>rCktu:-) v.t. o:kaiko rcgla ú intu:monam manggom andc:monam to snap something into two parts, or to shorten it, by biting.

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /j/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ŋj/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* rcgnamcm inc ꞑꞑ (someone/something) who/which bites.

~**por-** (>**rcckpor-**) *v.t.* apvcm manggom torgamnc asigc takkomnam apvcmpinc atv atvcm rcgla betpormonam ꞑꞑ to break something (with a shell or a case, such as an egg) by biting.

~**pag-** *v.t.* rcgla o:kaiko gypagmonam ꞑꞑ to bite something off.

~**ped-** ⇨ ~**ke**

~**mvg-** (*redup.* ~**mvg--svg-**) *v.t.* rcgla o:kaiko amvgmonam; sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko bojepakko rcgnam ꞑꞑ to grind something into small particles by a biting action; to bite someone or something excessively.

-**rég-** *vl.suf.* (di:bangcm, vsvngcmbulum) talc:lo ajji:ko tcgla-pala kora:monamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote making a dent or a notch on the surface of a piece of bamboo or wood by some cutting action. {e.g. **ko-** 'here) to scrape or saw out portions of the surface of a piece of bamboo or wood' + **rég-** >**ko:rég-** 'to make a notch on the surface of a piece of bamboo or wood by a scraping or sawing action'; **tég-** 'to cut' + **rég-** >**tégrég-** 'to make a dent on the surface of a piece of bamboo or wood by cutting', etc.}

Rcgon *n.* Misi:lok opvn amvn abangko ꞑꞑ name of a Mising clan (used as a surname).

rcgam (*var.* **rcngam**) *n.* o:koi do:lu:lok, dungko-dakkolok manggom tani: ope:lok appvng tani: ꞑꞑ community; society.

Rcgv:rcgam *n.* (Misingc kvnam leke do:yv:lo pangkampc) uikvdarlok dungko ꞑꞑ (in Mising myth) the abode of gods.

rcngam ⇨ **rcgam**

rcngke: ⇨ **rengke:**

rcjin rcjinpc *adj.* (miksic apir-apirpc dvnam ꞑꞑ (of tears) to fall drop by drop.

rcb- *v.t.* o:koi atta:r talc:lo akon atta:rcm pa:jcm la:lvgnam ꞑꞑ to stack or pile up something.

~**ka-/-kv-** (>**rcpkka-/-rcpkv-**) *v.t.* atv atvcm rcbla (oledma:pc du:ycji du:ma:ji cdcmpinc o:kaikobulu) ka:nam ꞑꞑ to stack things, one on top of the other, tentatively (to see, for instance, whether the stack is stable).

~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kaiko rcbnam agercm lomna inam ꞑꞑ to stack things quickly.

~**sa-** (>**répsa:-**) *v.t.* okolai talc:lo (lukanpc, karclo, pcrablo:bulu) rcbla lc:nam ꞑꞑ to stack things on a rack, etc.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko rcbnam agercm inc manggom ipcnc ꞑꞑ one who piles things up.

~**lig-** *v.t.* atv atvcm okolailo (lukanpc, ga:ri:lo, ollu:lo:bulu) rcbla lc:nam ꞑꞑ to stack things somewhere (e.g. a lorry, a boat, a rack, etc.)

rcbong ⇨ **ru:yi**

rébad *n.* vsv:lokkcm ajeppc palennam

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- cllung dunanc attar abangko ꞑꞑꞑ an oar.
- rcbung** *n.* onnom yadlenpc cmna mcnam alumnc sv:pag ꞑꞑꞑ a roll of cotton made ready for spinning yarn.
- rcbu-** (*var.* **rébud-**) *v.i.* (among manggom atv atvc) rcmagnam ꞑꞑꞑ (of the surface of soil and other things) to be soft.
- rcmag-** *v.i.* atv atvc toma:nam ꞑꞑꞑ (of something) to be soft.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.,n.* toma:nc ꞑꞑꞑ soft.
- ~**bad-** *v.i.* atv atvc cdvko rcmagmvlo aidagji cdc m bojcyangko rcmagnam ꞑꞑꞑ (of something) to be too soft (to be good).
- ~**ban-/~ya:-** *v.i.* o:kaiko akon o:kaiycmpcnam rcmagnam m bojcyangnam ꞑꞑꞑ (of something) to be softer than another thing.
- rcmvg-** *v.i.* o:koi attar:rc amvg amvgnam ꞑꞑꞑ (of something) to be very tiny in size.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**nc** *adj.n.* amvgnc; aipakpc ajji:nc ꞑꞑꞑ tiny-sized (objects).
- rcclckpc** *adv.* lckopc daglenla ꞑꞑꞑ unitedly; together.
- rcllc réllé** (*a:ba.*) *n.* mibu a:ba:ngcm alam kadopc, odokkc rclckpc, ba:nam legangc motc:lvgnam gompir ꞑꞑꞑ a refrain in some rhapsodic chants of Mising shamanistic priests used to maintain the rhythm and also inspire co-performers to perform vigorously.

réyom ⇔ **réyam**

réyab ⇔ **réyam**

réyam (*var.* **réyé m, re:m, réyom, réyab**) *n.* bojeko taniyc ako lcdvlo akonc lckopc dagnam-du:namc; cdc mpc atv atvc bojcko lckopc du:nam, dagnam, dc:namcbulu) ꞑꞑꞑ a row or a line.

rcyampc (*var.* **rcyémpc, re:mpé, rcyomp, réyappé**) (*redup.* **rcyam rcyampc, rcyé m rcyémpc, re:m re:mpé, rcyab réyappé**) *adv.* bojeko taniyc ako lcdvlo akonc lckopc dagla (o:kaiko ipc cmna inam); cdc mpc atv atvc bojcko lckopc (du:nam manggom dc:nam) ꞑꞑꞑ in a row or a line.

rcyig- *v.i.* araige:la bu:me:nam ꞑꞑꞑ (of long objects) to be thin.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* araige:la bu:me:nc ꞑꞑꞑ (of long objects) thin.

~**bad-** *v.i.* cdvko rcyikpcnamcji dcm bcjeyangko rcyignam ꞑꞑꞑ to be excessively thin.

~**ban-/~ya:-** *v.i.* akoncmpcnam akonc manggom akon atvcmpcnam akon atvc bojcyangko rcyignam ꞑꞑꞑ (of someone or something) to be thinner than someone or something else.

rc:- *v.i.* (**a:rcng** gompir lcdvlo lunam) a:rcngc lennam ꞑꞑꞑ (preceded by the word **a:rcng** 'horn') to have a horn.

~**do:-/~yar-** *v.i.* a:rcngc arainam ꞑꞑꞑ (of horns) to be long. {*bl.* **a:rcng + bodo:-/ayar-**}

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**yar-** ⇔ ~**do:-**

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /j/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ŋj/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

rc:bad- *v.t.* aika:langka cmna rclckpc pelvgnam úú to utter words of blessings in unison.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* rc:badnammcm inc úú (the ones) who utter words of blessings in unison.

{*Note:* The meaning of **rc:bad-** is expressed also by adding the suffix **-líg-** (>**ré:badlíg-**).}

réyém ⇨ **réyam**

rv-¹ ⇨ **ru-¹**

rv-² ⇨ **po:jog-**

rvag *n.* rcyignc aglc:lokki a:ye bc:sula:nanc, ma:nc amvng abangko júú a kind of wild creeper (the stem of which can be used to brush teeth).

rvang *adj.* annyidémpéyam bojéya:ngko bvro-bvrmclok abvngar-ya:nclok lang ameyarya:nclok pongkokkc júú (of brothers & sisters) someone born between the eldest and the youngest.

rvum (*var.* **ringum**) *num.cl.* (di:bang manggom di:bangcmpe arvng arv:pc sa:nc vsvngcm, ncmvngcmbulum kvnamlo) arvng aum júú (in counting bamboos or other plants or trees growing in clusters) three clumps. {*bl.* **arvng** + **aum**). Also ⇨ **rí:nyi**.}

rvkkong (*var.* **pékíng, sokko**) *n.* (dungko-dakko among) oang manggom daktog atag júú (of locations) southern or western side.

rvkkcng (*var.* **ríkke:**) *num.cl.* (a:mlok manggom atv atvlok agagcm lckopc rvglá ji:rvkpc inamcm ji:rvg ako, ji:rvg anyi cmna:bulu kvnamlo) ji:rvg

akkcng júú (in counting bundles of grasses cut, crops reaped, etc.) six bundles.

{*bl.* **ju:rvg** + **akkcng/akke:**. Also ⇨ **rínyi**}

rvksu- *v.t.* sc:kaimc okolai gvpa:sunam manggom ka:rvksunam júú to meet someone somewhere.

~**ko** *n.* sc:kaimc rvksunammcm iko úú a place of meeting between two or more persons.

~**kv-¹** *v.t.* (o:kai agerko gerbila:ycji, cdcmpinc o:kai agomko kinnanc lcgangc) sc:kaimc rvksula ka:ngkvnam júú to meet someone as a tentative action (to find out if he/she could help in some matter).

~**kv-²** *v.t.* sc:kaimc po:pc rvksunammcm vkvnam júú to have met someone before.

~**gor-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc rvksunam agercm mcna:pc inam júú to meet someone without delay.

~**gu:-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc rvksunammcm igu:nam júú to be convenient to meet someone.

~**tv-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc lo:dcm rvksunam úú to meet someone regularly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* sc:kaimc rvksunammcm inc úú (one) who meets someone.

~**pa:-** *v.t.* o:kai ager lcgangc sc:kaimc rvksupcnampc inam úú to have to meet someone for some purpose. {*Note:* **ríksu-** can also function as a suffix. ⇨ **-ríksu-**}

-ríksu- *vl.suf.* **gíríksu-**, **ka:ríksu-**, **luríksu-** cmna:bulu ludolo lutc:nam du:pumsunc gomnyob júú **gíríksu-** júú

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

suffix used in words like **gíríksu-** 'to advance to a certain spot or location to bring someone (e.g. a VIP) to a certain venue or to go somewhere to bring someone (e.g. a minor)', **ka:ríksu-** 'to see eye to eye', **luríksu-** 'to respond or answer (back)', etc. {*Note:* It may be noted that **-ríksu-** also conveys the meaning of **ríksu-** 'to meet (someone)' in some way. Thus, in **gíríksu-** (**gí-** 'to go/come' + **ríksu-**) the meeting is physical, in **ka:ríksu-** (**ka:-** 'to see' + **ríksu-**) the meeting is that of the eyes, in **luríksu-** (**lu-** 'to say something' + **ríksu-** > **luríksu-**) the meeting is that of words, etc.}

rvkseng (*var.* **rvkscng**) *n.* crang akolok sc:kai akonc avk atcro:kc lcgangc angupc inam arvg ú crop grown on a small plot of land separately by a member of the family for his/her individual benefit.

rvkpi: *num.cl.* (a:mlok manggom atv atvlok agagcm lckopc rvglajj:rvkpc inamcm jji:rvg ako, jji:rvg annyi cmna:bulu kvnamlo) jji:rvg appi: ú (in counting bundles of grasses cut, crops reaped, etc.) four bundles.

{*bl.* **jj:rvg** + **appi:**. Also ⇨ **rígnyi**}

rvg- *v.t.* ajji:nc agag kvdarcm lckopc jv:rvkpc imola ponnám ú to collect sheaves (of crops, thatching grass, etc.) and bind them together to make a bundle.

~**kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (*comp.rt.*) o:kaiko kapc rvkpcnammcji dcm kennám ú to

know how to make a bundle with sheaves of crops, etc.

~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lomna rvgnám ú to make a bundle (of crops, thatching grass, etc.) quickly.

~**ten-** *v.t.* (o:kaiko lcko rvgnám dc aima:la) lckoda rvgnám ú to bind (sheaves of crops, thatching grass, etc.) again to make a bundle (the earlier execution having been defective).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko rvgnám agercm incdc ú (one) who makes a bundle of sheaves of crops, etc.

ríg- *pref.* jji:rvkpc rvgnám atv atvcm **rígnyi**, **rígum**, **ríkpi:** cmna:bulu kvdolo lunám **jj:ríg** gompirdok '-**ríg**' ú the second syllable of the word **jj:rvg** 'bundle of sheaves of crops, thatching grasses, etc.', i.e. **-ríg**, used as the first element of the blends **rígnyi** ('two bundles'), **rígum** ('three bundles'), **ríkpi:** ('four bundles'), etc. {*Note:* **ríg-** is the second syllable of the word **jj:ríg**, functioning like a prefix in certain numeral classifiers. ⇨ **rígnyi**}

rvgang *n.* arvg imangko mo:rong among ú uncultivated field; a meadow.

rvgu *n.* a:m ara:lo sa:nc ncmvng atvcm tungkudlokki gurpagnám ager ú weeding (especially where seeds of crops grow along with weeds).

~**mo-** *v.t.* a:m ara:lo sa:nc ncmvng atvcm tungkudlokki gurpagnám agercm inám ú to weed.

rvgum *num.cl.* (a:mlok manggom atv atvlok agagcm lckopc rvglajj:rvkpc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

inamcm ji:rvg ako, ji:rvg annyi
cmna:bulu kvnamlo) ji:rvg aum ꞑꞑ (in
counting bundles of grasses, crops
reaped, etc.) three bundles. {*bl.*
jí:ríg + aum. Also **ðrígnyi**}

rvnggo *num.cl.* (a:mlok manggom atv
atvlok agagcm lckopc rvгла ji:rvkpc
inamcm ji:rvg ako, ji:rvg annyi
cmna:bulu kvnamlo) ji:rvg angngo ꞑꞑ
(in counting bundles of grasses,
crops reaped, etc.) five bundles. {*bl.*
jí:rvg + angngo. Also **⇒rígnyi**}

rvngnyi *num.cl. num.cl.* (a:mlok
manggom atv atvlok agagcm lckopc
rvгла ji:rvkpc inamcm ji:rvg ako, ji:rvg
annyi cmna:bulu kvnamlo) ji:rvg annyi
ꞑꞑ (in counting bundles of grasses,
crops reaped, etc.) two bundles. {*bl.*
jí:rvg + annyi. The corresponding
blends for three, four, five, six and
ten bundles are **rvgum**, **rvkpi:**,
rvnggo, **rvkkCng/rvkke:**, and
rígying, there being no blends for
the numbers seven, eight and nine.

rígdom (*var.* **péyang**, **línggíng**) *n.*
agom luncdc sanggalo:pc ka:mvlo
bvkkc lakke atakpc du:nc amongc
manggom dungko-dakko; sangga
atag ꞑꞑ (of direction or location) the
north or the east.

rvgbo *n.* atí atí agerém arc la:ma:pc
gerdumsudopc kumrvcm, akon akon
do:lung taniycm gognam (odolokkc,
cdcmpc ager gerdumsunam lcgangc
ager gerbonc kvdarcm dobo
tv:bonam) ꞑꞑ cooperative labour (of-
fered free of wage or remunera-
tion by neighbours or fellow villag-
ers, the co-operators being given

food and drinks instead at the end
of the work).

~ **gog-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko ibotcvka
cmna kumrv taniycmbulum gognam
ꞑꞑ to ask for cooperative labour of
neighbours or fellow villagers.

~ **gv-** *v.i.* rvgbo gokkolo gynam ꞑꞑ to
participate in such cooperative
labour.

~ **rvgram** *n.* do:nyi kctogdolo rvgbo
agercm geramdꞑ ꞑꞑ time for ending
co-operative labour (usually late in
the afternoon).

rvgbi: *n.* yumra:pc ipagnc po:pc arvg
iko among ꞑꞑ land cultivated earlier,
but later turning into a jungle.

-rígminsú- (< **-ríg + mín + sú-**) *vl.suf.*
annyiko taniyc, simvn-sikeyc
manggom atv atvc akonc akoncm
atv atvpc morvgmvnsu-namcm
lukannanc dungkumsunc gomnyob
ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb
root to denote two persons, ani-
mals, things, etc., being mutually en-
gaged in an act or incident of colli-
sion, clash, violent encounter, etc.
{e.g. **dug-** 'to run' + **rígmvnsú-**
>**dugrígmvnsú-** 'to run from oppo-
site directions and collide with each
other'; **dé:-** 'to fly' + **rígmvnsú-**
>**dé:rígminsú-** '(of two flying
things) to fly from opposite direc-
tions and collide', etc.}

rígying (*var.* **rígyíng**) *num.cl.* (a:mlok
manggom atv atvlok agagcm lckopc
rvгла ji:rvkpc inamcm ji:rvg ako, ji:rvg
annyi cmna:bulu kvnamlo) ji:rvg vy-
ing ꞑꞑ (in counting bundles of grasses,
crops reaped, etc.) ten bundles. {*bl.*

jv:rvɡ + **íyíng/íyíng**. Also
⇒**ríɡnyí** }

rínɡ- *pref.* di:bangcbulu **ríum/rínɡum**,
rí:pi:, **rínɡo** cmna:bulu ludolo
lunam **arínɡ** gompirdok **-rínɡ** ǎ the
second syllable of the word **arínɡ**
'clump (of bamboos or other plants
or trees growing in clusters)', i.e.
-rínɡ, used to form such blends as
ríum/rínɡum ('three clumps'),
rí:pi: ('four clumps'), **rínɡo** ('five
clumps'), etc. {*Note: rínɡ-* is the
second syllable of the word **arínɡ**,
functioning like a prefix in certain
numeral classifiers. ⇒**rí:nyí** }

rínɡo *num.cl.* (di:bang manggom
di:bangcmpc arvng arv:pc sa:nc
svngcm, ncmvngcmbulum kvnamlo)
arvng angngo ǎ (in counting bam-
boos or other plants or trees grow-
ing in clusters) five clumps. {*bl.*
arvng + **angngo**). Also ⇒**rí:nyí** }

rvngkcng (*var. rvngke:*) *num.cl.*
(di:bang manggom di:bangcmpc
arvng arv:pc sa:nc svngcm,
ncmvngcmbulum kvnamlo) arvng
akkcng ǎ (in counting bamboos
or other plants or trees growing in
clusters) six clumps. {*bl. arvng* +
akkéng/akke:. Also ⇒**rí:nyí** }

rvsu *n.* among tagnyic manggom
du:tcng annyic du:rvkmvnsuko ǎ
boundary (between two plots of
land, two places, etc.).

-rvtsu- *n.* (<**ríd** + **su-**) *vl.suf.* o:kaike
ka:la, mc:la:bulu pcsanamcm
lukannanc du:pumsunc gomnyob ǎ
a compound suffix, used to denote
being apprehensive or afraid of

going ahead with some work on see-
ing or thinking about its magnitude
or the difficulty involved. {e.g. **ka:-**
'to see' + **rítsu-** > **ka:rítsu-** 'to be
afraid of doing something on seeing
its magnitude, difficulty, etc.'; **mé:-**
'to think' + **rítsu-** > **mé:rítsu-** 'to be
apprehensive of undertaking to do
something on pondering about its
magnitude, difficulty, etc.' }

rvd- *v.t.* (katog, yoktung, korod atvlok)
radncdcm nvnggabge:la gvyi-
gysa:mola o:kaiycm pe:nam ǎ to cut
something by pressing the cutting
edge of a knife or any other cutting
implement on the object and mov-
ing it forward and backward (as in
sawing).

~**ka:-/~kv-** (>**rvtka:-/rvtkv-**) *v.t.*
o:kaike rvdla kangkvnam ǎ to try cut-
ting something with a sawing action.

~**sod-** (>**rvtsod-**) (*redup.* ~**sod-**
~**yod-** >**rvtsod-rvdyod-**) *v.t.* rvdla atv
atvcm osodmonam ǎ to cause some-
thing to snap or break by cutting it
with a sawing action.

~**tu:-** (>**rvttu:-**) (*redup.* ~**tu:-~yu:-**
>**rvttu:-rvdyu:-**) *v.t.* o:kaike rvdla
intu:monam manggom andc:monam
ǎ to turn something into small pieces
or to shorten it by cutting it with a
sawing action.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

{⇒*Note* at the end of **tég-** for the
words for different ways of cutting. }

-ríd- *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko ila sc:kaimc
pcsomonamcm lukannanc gomnyob
ǎ suffix added to an appropriate verb
root to denote threatening someone

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/
followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

by some action. {e.g. **mo-** 'to do' + **rid-** >**morid-** 'to threaten someone by doing something'; **lu-** 'to say or tell' + **rid-** >**lurid-** 'to threaten someone by telling him/her something', etc.}

rvde: *n.* ta:ng kanc ma:nc abangko ú a species of thorny creeper.

rvn- *v.t.* sc:kai taniyc (lukanpc, sogabnam dopsongc) duggcla:ma:-dopc manggom simvnc (lukanpc, go:ru-menjcgcm) okolaipc gvpagla:ma:-dopc rvbvkokki pongabge:la okolai kuntalo:bulu oggabnam; vnam joyingkokki di:bang ko:tiycm ponla ponla ongo togabnanc dvtung, porang atvcm monam jú to tie a man (e.g. a thief) with a rope to a post (to prevent him from escaping); to tie or tether an animal (e.g. a cow, a buffalo, etc.) (to prevent it from straying); to make a fish trap (by roping bamboo sticks together).

~**ko** *n.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko rvnla lngko jú a place where someone or something is tied (to a post, etc.).

~**gor-** (>**rvn-gor-**) *v.t.* (go:ru-menjcgcm) lomna rvnam; dvtung, dvtungcmbulum rvnamcm lomna inam jú to tie or tether (cattle, etc.) quickly; to make a fish trap quickly.

~**gab-** (>**rvn-gab-**) *v.t.* gvgcla:ma:-dopc rvnam ú to tie someone or something to a post, etc. to prevent him/her/it from running/straying away).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* (go:ru-menjcgcm-bulum) rvnamcm inc; dvtung-dvtungcmbulum rvnamcm inc ú (one) who ties (cattle, etc.); (one) who makes fishing traps, etc.

rvnji *n.* so:rvcm pc inc yumra:lok ma:nc abangko ú a kind of wild creeper.

ribo ⇨ **rugji**

rvbv ⇨ **so:rv**

rv:svng (*var.* **rv:sing**) *n.* Mising okum soyarlo yubdolo mittugcm okolo:pc dumdoji cdc atagdc jú the head side of a stilted Mising house (i.e. the side to which one places one's head when lying down or sleeping). {cf. **koktog**}

rv:nyi *num.cl.* (di:bang manggom di:bangcm pc arvng rv:la sa:nc vsvngcm, ncmvngcmbulum kvnamlo) arvng annyi jú (in counting bamboos or other plants or trees growing in clusters) two clumps. {bl. **arvng** + **annyi**. The corresponding blends for three, four, five, six and ten clumps (of bamboos or other plants or trees growing in clusters) are **rvum**, **rv:pi**, **rvngo**, **rvngkCng/rvngke**: and **rv:ying/rí:ying** respectively, there being no such blends corresponding to the numbers, seven, eight and nine. }

rv:pi *num.cl.* (di:bang manggom di:bangcm pc arvng arv:pc sa:nc vsvngcm, ncmvngcmbulum kvnamlo) arvng appi: ú (in counting bamboos or other plants or trees growing in clusters) four clumps. {bl. **arvng** + **appi**:}. Also ⇨ **ri:nyi**.)

rv:lag (*a.ba.*) *n.* lutad; luposunam ú

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

news; conversation.

rí:ying (var. **rí:yíng**) *num.cl.* (di:bang manggom di:bangcmpe arvng arv:pc sa:nc vsvngcm, ncmvngcmbulum kvnamlo) arvng vyvng ǰǰ (in counting bamboos or other plants or trees growings in clusters) ten clumps. {bl. **aríng** + **íyíng/íying**. Also ⇨**rí:nyi**.}

L, l

L l *n.* Mising muktc:lok vyvngkola: appi:nc abvg ǰǰ the fourteenth letter of the Mising consonants.

lo- *v.t.* o:koico sandopc, ordopc manggom pvdopc do:nyilo mclennam ǰǰ to put something out in the sun to dry.

~**ko** *n.* atv atvcm do:nyicm ka:moko ǰǰ space or place for putting something out in the sun.

~**ka:-/~kv-** *v.t.* (o:kaiko do:nyilo lomvlo kapc icyji cdc m ka:pc cmna:bulu) lola lcnnga:nam ǰǰ to put something out in the sun to see what happens.

~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lonam agerém lomna inam ǰǰ to put something out in the sun quickly.

~**su-** *v.i.* (**do:nyi** gompir lcdvlo lunam) avkc amvrcm do:nyi ka:monam ǰǰ (preceded by the word **do:nyi** 'the sun') to sit or lie in the sun for warmth; to sunbathe.

~**ten-** *v.t.* (lcko lodolo pvma:nam,

orma:nam lcgangcbulu) lckoda lonam ǰǰ to put something out in the sun again.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**mo-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lonam agercm sc:kaimc lula germonam ǰǰ to ask someone to put something out in the sun.

~**mo:-** *v.i.* o:kaiko lonam agercm imo:nam ǰǰ to be able to make time to put something out in the sun.

-lo¹, -do, -kélo/-kolo/-ké:lo, -kkélo/-kkolo/-kké:lo *nl. suf.* o:kaiko okolo du:ji dcm lukannanc gomnyob ǰǰ marker of the locative case. {e.g. **tukku** 'head' + **lo** >**tukkulo** 'on a head', **do:lung** + **lo** >**do:lu:lo** 'in a village', etc. **-lo** is used with generic common nouns and **-do** with specific common nouns, e.g. **tukkudo** 'on the head', **do:lu:do** 'in the village', etc. **-kélo/-kolo/-ké:lo** goes with personal names and **-kkélo/-kkolo/-kké:lo** with pronouns, e.g. **Ko:líng** (a male name) + **-kélo/-kolo/-ké:lo** >**Ko:língkélo/Kolíngkolo/Ko:língké:lo** 'at Ko:líng's place or (something or someone is) with Ko:líng'; **bí** 'he/she' + **-kkélo/-kkolo/-kké:lo** > **-bíkkélo/-bíkkolo/-bíkké:lo** 'at his/her place or (someone or something is with him/her', etc. It may be stated that **-lo** is the basic marker here for indicating location.}

-lo² *advl.suf.* o:kai advcm lukannanc gomnyob ǰǰ adverbial suffix used with words indicating time. {e.g. **cdv**

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

'how much, when, sometimes, etc. (the meaning being determined by the suffix that follows)' + **lo** >**cdvlo** 'when'; **yumé** 'night' + **lo** >**yumélo** 'at nighttime'; **si/sí** 'this' + **lo** >**silo/sílo** 'today', etc.}

loun *num. cl.* (longngcm longc ako, longc annyi, longc aum cmna:bulu kvnamlo) longc aum ú (in counting days) three days. {*bl.* **longC** + **aum**. Also ⇨**longko**²}

-lokki ⇨**-kokki**

-lokké¹ ⇨**-ké**

-lokké², **-dokké**, **-kélokké/-kolokké**, **-kkélokké/-kkolokké** *nl.suf.* sc:kaikolokkc, okolailokkc cmna:bulu ludolo lutc:nam gomnyob ú markers of the ablative case. {e.g. **ísing** 'tree' + **lokké** >**ísí:lokké** 'from a tree', **éllung** 'boat' + **lokké** >**éllu:lokké** 'from a boat', etc. - **lokké** is used with generic common nouns and **-dokké** with specific common nouns, e.g. **ísí:dokké** 'from the tree'; **éllu:dokké** 'from the boat', etc.}

-lokképé/lokké:pé ⇨**-képé**

lokpun *n.* sv:log vsv:lok appun ú flowers of a species of timber tree called **sí:log** in Mising.

logoi *n.* kusere:pc ainc a:ye e:nc mv:tanc vsng abangko ú tree bearing small fruit valued for medicinal properties.

longo *num. cl.* (longngcm longc ako, longc annyi, longc aum cmna:bulu kvnamlo) longc angngo ú (in counting days) five days. {*bl.* **longC** + **angngo**. Also ⇨**longko**²}

longc *n.* do:nyi sa:dolokkc oa:do:pc lounla du:dv; do:nywc lv:sa:dolokkc lckoda lv:sa:dv:dopc manggom (svyum-sv:ro kvkamcmpc) yo: kvdvsunamc gvbadardokkc longkondok yo: kvdvsudolo:pc 24 gontako ako cmna gagnam adv ú daytime; one day spanning 24 hours from one sunrise to the next (according to the Indian system of astrology) or from one midnight to the next (according to western practices).

~ **lo:bung** *n.* ro:lokkc yumcdo:pc ú the whole day.

longko¹ *adv.* longc akelok po:pc ú some, or a few, days ago.

longko² *num. cl.* (longngcm longc ako, longc annyi, longc aum cmna:bulu kvnamlo) longc ako ú (in counting days) one day. {*bl.* **longC** + **ako**. The corresponding blends for two, three, four, five, six and ten days are **lo:nyi**, **loun**, **lo:pi:**, **longo**, **longkCng/longke:**, and **lo:yvng/lo:ying**, there being no blends corresponding to the numbers seven, eight and nine.}

longkin *n.* abu:né along ara:lo du:nc yakancmpc igamla rcmagncdc; ú marrow.

longku: *adv.* bojeko longclok po:pc ú several days ago.

longkCng *num. cl.* (longngcm longc ako, longc annyi, longc aum cmna:bulu kvnamlo) longc akkCng ú (in counting days) six days. {*bl.* **longC** + **akkéng/akke:**. Also ⇨**longko**²}

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

Longgíng *n.* Misi:lók Lagasung, Panggung, Noro, Pogag, Pa:dun, odokk Sinte: opwnlok gu:mvn jũ name of the deity of the Mising clans, called **Lagasung, Panggíng, Noro, Pogag, Pa:dun** and **Sinte:**.

longpen *n.* vgv:lokkc alc lckitpc takkabdoc omnam, gcnam abangko ũ trousers. {L< Eng. *long pants*}.

loson (*var.* **lason**) *n.* bottcpagnc lvmar onngompc ige:la po:jog-po:rog-gamnc ongo abangko jũ a kind of fish of medium size with slippery and speckled scales.

lotang *n.* avkc aki:dok onnokokki avcm kekon-kesakpc sorkabamsuge:la ara:lo du:nc, alc odokk amignappangcbulu kama:nc alumgamnc tapum ũ a chrysalis or a pupa. {L<As.}.

lotta (*var.* **gí:dang**) *n.* okumlók ka:lenkolo mopu:la lc:nam among jũ the front yard of a house.

lotténtéri: ⇨ **ti:ti:**

lod- *v.t.* (guyngcm, oyingcmbulum) katog atvkokki asvgcm la:pagla (manggom akelok asvgcm la:pagma:pc) porke-poryenam, atung-ayyu:monam, anvrmonamcbulu; lcsin-laksincm gatpagnam ũ (of areca nuts, vegetables, etc.) to chop (first peeling, where necessary) with a small knife; to cut one's nails.

~kin-/~ken- (>**lotkin-/lotken-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (guyycm, atv atv oyingcmbulum) lodnamcm ikinnam jũ to know how to (peel and) chop

areca nuts, vegetables, etc.

~gor- *v.t.* o:kaiko lodnamcm igornam jũ to chop something without delay.

~joksu- *v.t.* o:kaiko lodnamcm idolo avkc lakkeycm, alagcmbulum pe:jognam jũ to cause a wound in one's own finger, palm, etc., while chopping vegetables, etc.

~jog- *v.t.* o:kaiko lodla mojognam ũ to cause a cut mark on something with a small knife.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* o:kaiko lodnam agercm gercn manggom gerpcnc ũ one who is chopping, is to chop, etc. areca nuts, vegetables, etc.

~pag- (>**lotpag-**) *v.t.* (aima:nc, ya:nc alcpkobulu) lodla la:pagnam jũ to chop off (a portion that is rotten, damaged, etc.).

~bad-/~bar- *v.t.* cddvko lotpcnammcci dcm bojcy:ngko lodnam ũ to chop (vegetables, etc.) in excess of the requirement.

~mo- *v.t.* (oyng atvcm) lodnam agercm sc:kaimc germonam jũ to engage someone in chopping vegetables, areca nuts, etc.

{*Note:* **lod-** refers to cutting something with a relatively small knife by placing the sharp edge of the latter on the object to be cut. See note at the end of **tég-** for the words referring to different ways of cutting.}

-lod *nl.suf.* sc:kai o:kai agercm kapc idoji cdcmlukannanc gomnyob jũ nominal suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote the manner in which an action is performed.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

{e.g. **dag-** 'to stand' + **lod** >**daglod** 'the manner in which someone keeps standing'; **yvr-** 'to laugh' + **lod** >**yvrlod** 'the manner in which someone laughs', etc.}

lodor *n.* ansing ali: ʉ a creeper that forms a cool and juicy tuber, which is eaten in raw form.

lopang *n.* digvnlo lennc belabnc annoying abangko ʉ a kind of spinach {L <As.}

lobo po:lo *n.* (Ohomlo lang akon akon mimo:lo minkampc) angngonc po:lodok Mising amin ʉ Mising name of the fifth month of the year according to the calendar followed in Assam and some other states of India.

lom- *v.i.* o:koi agerko gernamcm igornam; okolai pc gvpc cmna lennamcm igornam ʉ to hurry in doing something; to be in a hurry to go somewhere.

~**kvn-**~**mvn-** ⇨ ~**pu-**~**lu-**

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né-** *adj.,n.* appvng agercm lomnango: inc ʉ (one) who is always in a hurry.

~**tv-** *v.i.* appvng agercm lomnango: inam ʉ to be in a hurry all the time (in doing something).

~**pa:-** *v.i.* (advc pv:ramnam lcgangcbulu) o:kai agerko lomla pernamcm ipa:nam ʉ to have to hurry in doing something (for paucity of time or some such reason).

~**pu-**~**lu-**/~**pu-**~**yu-**/~**lag-**~**sag-**/~**kvn-**~**mvn-** (*redup.*) (agerko ingappc cmna agerdc ainam

aima:nammcm yaopc mc:ma:pc manggom atv atv lcgangc) aipakpc lomla atv atvko inam; (okolai pc gvpc cmna:bulu) aipc lompa:nam ʉ to do something in a great hurry without considering much the quality of the work (in order to complete it or for some other reason); to have to get ready in great hurry to go somewhere.

~**bad-** *v.i.* cdvko lompcnammcji cdc m bojeya:ngko sc:kai lomnam ʉ to be in greater hurry than one needs to.

~**lag-**~**sag-** ⇨ ~**pu-**~**lu-**

~**lom-** *vl. suf.* o:koi agerko bagcm pc ila sc:kaimc pcsomonamcm lukannanc gomnyob ʉ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote frightening someone by some sudden action. {e.g. **mo-** 'to do something' + **lom-** >**molom-** 'to frighten someone (by doing something)', **jc:-** 'to shout' + **lom-** >**jc:lom-** 'to frighten someone by shouting suddenly', etc.}

lomgcsu- *v.i.* o:koiko lvdcm pc ka:tub-tattupsula:bulu bagcm pc sonam ʉ to be startled; to get frightened suddenly.

lolad *n.* po:lolokkc lennc ruad ʉ moonlight.

lolad- *v.i.* po:lolokkc ruadc lenla yummc lounnam ʉ to be moonlit.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* po:lo ruadlokki lounnc (yumc) ʉ moonlit (night).

loyo *n.* sc:kai kiycmvlo uyulo:pc e:g manggom pccrogcm ba:sag-

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

tosagge:la lcvpc ui molvgla kinc tani: dcm ba: bila domonam ꞑꞑ feasting of a person, who had suffered from an ailment, in a religious rite with a good quantity of chicken or pork, the meat being that of a cock, a hen or a pig that was promised earlier as an offering to a god, presumed to be the cause of the person's ailment.

lo:- (var. **kCr-**) *v.i.* (taniyc, simvnc manggom alumnc atv atvc) amo:lo kcrnam manggom amo:lok kcr la gvnám ꞑꞑ (of man, animals or, especially, of something round) to roll on, or along, the ground. *v.t.* (ga:ri:lok sokkcm, saikelcmbulum) kcr la gvmonam ꞑꞑ to roll something (e.g. a wheel, a bicycle, etc.) along the ground.

~go:-(>longgo:-) / **kCrgo:-** (*redup.*

~go:-~go:-) *v.i.* (sc:kai manggom atv atvc) amo:lo kcr go:nam ꞑꞑ (of someone or something) to keep rolling along the ground or here and there. *v.t.* amo:lo atv atvc kcr gomonomam ꞑꞑ to roll something along the ground or here and there.

~jeb-/~jéb-/~jem-/~jém- *v.t.* lo:nc atv atvc sc:kaimc manggom atv atvc nv:jebnam ꞑꞑ (of something rolling) to press someone or something under it.

~nam *v.l.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* lo:nam agercm gercn ꞑꞑ one who rolls something along the ground; someone who, or something which, rolls, is rolling, etc. on the ground.

~pv:- *v.i.* (sc:kaibv manggom o:kaiko) lo:la okolaipc pv:nam ꞑꞑ (of someone or something) to roll along up to a certain spot.

~len- *v.t.* (saikelcm, ga:ri: sokkcm bulum) lo:la ara:lok kcmo:ro:lo:pc gvlenmonam ꞑꞑ to take or push something (e.g. a bicycle, a wheel, etc.) out into the open.

-lo:- *vl.suf.* yumrangcm papag-la: pagla arvg iko amongcmbulum yumrang kamoma:namcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote clearing of a forest or a grassland. {e.g. **mo-** 'to do something (here, to cut down trees, bushes, etc.)' + **lo:->molo-** 'to clear a forest, a grassland, etc. by cutting down trees and bushes', etc.}

lo:nyi *num. cl.* (longngcm longc ako, longc annyi, longc aum cmna:bulu kvnamlo) longc annyi ꞑꞑ (in counting days) two days. {*bl.* **longc** + **annyi**. Also ⇔ **longko**²}

lo:scg *n.* amvrlo:bulu ogabycmvlo a:gmonc, ta:ng kanc kusere: csvng abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of medicinal plant.

lo:tung *n.* longclok attungko ꞑꞑ half a day. {*bl.* **longc** + **attung**}

lo:tu: yari: *n.* (Misingc mcngampc) omma:ng odolo, muglvngc okela manggom cdcmpc aima:pc sinc taniyc sikurdolo gvko ꞑꞑ (according to a folk belief amongst the Misings) the place where persons, dying of unnatural causes, such as child-births, lightning strikes, etc., spend their afterlife.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

lo:tu: yari:pé gí- (*var.* **lo:tu: yari:pé dé:-**) *v.i.* omma:ng odolo, muglvngc okela manggom cdcmpc aima:pc manggom sidvma:pc sinam jũ to die untimely of unnatural causes such as a childbirth, a lightning strike, etc.

lo:dcm (*var.* **lo:dvpC**) *adv.* appvng longclo ũ every day; always. {**lo:dí** + **ém**}

lo:pi: *num. cl.* (longngcm longc ako, longc annyi, longc aum cmna:bulu kvnamlo) longc appi: jũ (in counting days) four days. {*bl.* **longC** + **appi:**. Also ⇨**longko**²}

-lo:pé¹, **-do:pé¹** *advl.suf.* sc:kai manggom atv atvc okolaipc gvkodcm lukannanc gomnyob jũ allative case suffix (used to denote a destination --English 'to', 'toward'). {-**lo:pé¹** is used when the destination is not specific, e.g. **adi:** 'hill' + **lo:pé** >**adi:lo:pé** 'to a hill'; **mo:téng** 'a distant location' + **lo:pé** >**mo:té:lo:pé** 'to a distant spot or location'; **íngko** 'what' + **lo:pé** >**íngkolo:pé** 'to what place, i.e. where', etc. **-do:pé** is used when the destination is specific and not far, e.g. **édé** 'that' **do:lung** 'village' + **do:pé** >**édé do:lu:do:pé** 'to that village (over there)'; **ngolu** 'we' + **ké** '(genitive marker)' + **sokké** '(ablative 'from') **nolu** 'you (plural)' + **ké** '(genitive marker)' + **do:pé** >**ngolukésokké nolukédo:pé** (*var.* **ngolukkosokké nolukkodo:pé**) 'from our place to your place (over there)', etc. The free deictic words **tolopé/télo:pé/**

to:pé 'to that place located in the north', **bolopé/bolo:pé/bo:pé** 'to that place located in the south or the west', **olopé/olo:pé** 'to that place located in the east' and **so:pé** 'to this place here' are also used like allative suffixes in respect of specific destinations. In all these cases, the final **-é** is often clipped in rapid speech.

It may also be noted that the allative element is **-pé**, the preceding elements being locative. Also ⇨**-pé¹**}

-lo:pé², **-do:pé²** *advl.suf.* atv atv advlo:pc manggom advdo:pc cmna ludolo lunam gomnyob jũ suffix denoting a certain limit of time (English 'up to', 'till', 'until'). {-**lo:pé¹** is used when the time in question is not very specific, e.g. **ro:** 'morning' + **lokké** '(from)' **yumé** 'night' + **lo:pé** >**ro:lokké yumélo:pé** 'from morning till night (every day, some day, etc.)'; **Januari:** 'January' + **lokké** '(from)' **Disembo:r** 'December' + **lo:pé** >**Januari:lokké Disembo:rlo:pé** 'from January to December (every year). **-do:pé** is used when the time in question is specific, e.g. **ro:dokké yumédo:pé** 'from morning till night on a particular day'; **15 Januari:dokké 15 Disembo:rdo:pé** 'from January 15 to December 15', etc. The use of one or the other of the two forms, however, has a bearing on the context the speaker has in mind. }

lo:bag- *v.i.* ager gerlv:ma:nam jũ to be lazy; to be idle or unwilling to work. **~nam** *vl.n.*

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

- ~né *adj.,n.* ager gerlv:ma:nc ꞑꞑ lazy; (someone) idle.
- lo:ram** *n.* o:rv:nc asilo sa:nc yumrang abangko ꞑꞑ a species of aquatic weed.
- Lo:rín** *n.* Misi:lok Mo:di: opvnlok gu:mvn ꞑꞑ name of the deity of the Mising clan, called **Mo:di:**.
- Lo:yo** *n.* Misi:lok Tadv opvnlok gu:mvn ꞑꞑ name of the deity of the Mising clan, called **Taíd.**
- Lo:ying** *n.* Misi:lok opvn amin abangko; Misi:lok Lo:ying, Saro odokkc Pao opvnlok gu:mvn ꞑꞑ name of a Mising clan (used as a surname); name of the deity of the Mising clans, called **Lo:ying, Saro and Pao.**
- lo:yd** *n.* bcryapko; adv ajjouko ꞑꞑ a flitting glimpse; a moment.
- lo:yvng** (*var. lo:ying*) *num. cl.* (longngcm longc ako, longc annyi, longc aum cmna:bulu kynamlo) longc vying ꞑꞑ (in counting days) ten days. {*bl. longc + íying/íyíng. Also ⇨ longko*²}
- la** *infin. suf.* sc:kai ager ba:nyiko lckopc idolo lupo:nam agerdo lutc:nam gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to verbs to indicate a non-finite form of the verb (similar to the participial *-ing* in English). {e.g. **dug-** 'to run' + **la gv-** '(here) to go' **kang** '(imperative suffix for a movement away from the speaker)' >**dugla gikang** 'go running'; **koka-** 'to open one's mouth' + **la yub-** 'to sleep' + **dung** '(present progressive marker)' >**kokala yubdung** '(someone is)

sleeping, opening (his/her) mouth', etc. **-la** >**-na** after /m/ and /n/, and **-ra** after /r/ through regressive assimilation. When **-la** is preceded by **-ge:-**, i.e. **-ge:la**, it implies that a second action follows after the completion of the first, e.g. **do-** 'to eat' + **ge:la yubdung** >**doge:la yubdung** '(Someone is) sleeping after having had his/her meal', etc. The variant of **-la** in the Mo:yíng dialect of Mising is **-na** }

laor *v.i.* (sc:kai kc migmo-nappangc) lounnam; (yumclok kcmmo gvngabla ro: ayirlo:bulu) ruadnammempc inam; narc:la (a:nc asicm) kangkur-ka:re:nam ꞑꞑ (of human faces) to exude a tender glow; (of early mornings) to be beginning to be light; (of water in a stream etc.) to be transparent.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ruadnc; lounnc ꞑꞑ glowing; transparent.

lakkud- (*var. lakkutsu-*) ⇨ **lag-**

lakkub- (*var. lakkupsu-*) ⇨ **lag-**

lakke *n.* (lagbvglok kekonkc) bojcy:ng taniyc oko alaglokki apin donamcm, atv atv ager gernamcm yaopc ima:ji cdc alagdc; lakke alag okolo du:doji cdc atagdc ꞑꞑ the left hand; the left side.

lakke: (*var. lakkeng*) *n.* lakpolokkc ke:pansula gvlenne alag aglcng ꞑꞑ fingers.

laksin *n.* lagyinlok attvng (cdcm lotpaksudo) ꞑꞑ tips of the finger nails (which are clipped from time to time).(cf. **lagyin**)

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- lakser-** *v.i.* sc:kai kc lakkeyc ako annyiko ser pansuam (odokkc, odok lcgangc alag akolok lakkeyc angngodcm pcyam bojcy a:ngko inam) ꞑꞑ to have cleft fingers.
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*
 ~**nc** *adj.,n.* (lakke: ako annyiko ser pansula) angngodcm pcyam bojcy a:ngko lakke: kanc tani: ꞑꞑ (someone) having cleft fingers. {*bl.* lakke: + ser-}
- laktum-** (*var.* laktumsu-) ⇨ **lag-**
laktu:- *v.i.* (sc:kai tani:lok) alagc attungko kama:nam; (galuglok) alagc andc:nam ꞑꞑ (of human beings) to have only a half, or only one portion, of the hand; (of shirts and blouses) to be half-sleeved or sleeveless.
 ~**nam** *vl.n.*
 ~**nc** *adj.,n.* alagc attu:nc ꞑꞑ having one half, or one portion of the hand; (of shirts, blouses, etc.) half-sleeved or sleeveless.
- lakténg** *n.* lakke:lok o:tcng ꞑꞑ finger joints.
- lakpo** *n.* lakke:lok la: lagngarlok pongkokkc atv atvc m sogabnanc manggom toka:nanc, alaglok arangk c atag ꞑꞑ palm.
 ~**ko** *n.* (arainammcm kvnam) lakpo ako bortanam kvddvko ꞑꞑ measure of length equal to the breadth of the palm. {*bl.* alag + cpo}
- lakpong** *n.* alag (anguru:pc, gordu:lokkc lagngarlo:pc) ꞑꞑ an arm (of the body).
- lakpar** *v.i.* alagc bu:tanam ꞑꞑ (of one's hands) to be muscular.
- lakpid-** *v.i.* alagc sipidnam ꞑꞑ (of the hand) to be numb or asleep. {*bl.* alag + sipid-}
- lakpir-** ⇨ **lag**
- lakpum¹** *n.* alaglokki pumsa:nam-kvddvko ꞑꞑ a handful.
- lakpum²** *n.* alaglok adin ꞑꞑ arm muscles, especially the biceps.
- lakpe:-** *v.i.* (o:kai agerko alakkokki gerda gerdala) alagc molanggcma:nam ꞑꞑ (of the hands or the arms) to tire (as a result of working for a long time).
- lag-** *v.i.* alagcm kcrang-lamkupc, talcng-kcvkpcbulu gvmonam ꞑꞑ to move the hands back and forth, up and down, etc.
 ~**kud- / ~kutsu-** (>**lakkud- / lakkutsu-**) *v.t.* alagcm lamkupc gvmonam manggom mcnam ꞑꞑ to take the hands to a position behind the back.
 ~**kub- / ~kupsu-**, ~**kulub- / ~kulupsu-** (>**lakkub- / lakkupsu-, lakkulub- / lakkulupsu-**) *v.t.* lakke:kvdv:dc m lakpodo:pc tumpirla lakpodcm mokabnam ꞑꞑ to close the palm with the fingers.
 ~**kub-~lad-** (>**lakkub-laglad-**) (*redup.*) *v.t.* lakpodcm lcko lakkubnam, lcko lagbornam ꞑꞑ to close and open the palm alternately.
 ~**go:-** *v.t.* alagcm lagla kekonkesakpc gvmonam ꞑꞑ to move the hands to and fro.
 ~**gcng** *n.* alag mcko ꞑꞑ an arm rest.
 ~**gén-** *v.t.* alagcm okolo pigabla du:ji

- manggom mctu:ji, odokkc langcrnam ꞑꞑ to take one's hand(s) away from where it/they is/are.
- ~**gc:-/~gc:su-** *v.t.* alagcm okolai du:monam ꞑꞑ to place, rest or lean the arms somewhere.
- ~**sa:- (>laksa:-)** *v.t.* talc:pc gvsɑ:dopc alagcm lagnam ꞑꞑ to raise the hands.
- ~**sud- (>laksud-)** *v.i.* lakkeyc lenkodokkc attv:lovpc jamdagnmpc inam ꞑꞑ (of one's fingers) to be tapered toward the end.
- ~**jon-/~jun-** *v.t.* alagcm ma:yarnam ꞑꞑ to stretch the arms.
- ~**tog-/~yí:->laktog-/lagyí:-** *v.t.* kvkpc gydopc alagcm lagnam ꞑꞑ to lower the arms.
- ~**tar- (>laktar-)** *v.t.* lakkulubnam lakpom bortamonam ; alagcm kekon-kesakpc ayarpc laglennam ꞑꞑ to close one's palm; to spread one's arms.
- ~**tum-/~tumsu-** (>laktum-/laktumsu-) *v.t.* algcm laggulu:lo tumpirnam ꞑꞑ to bend the arms at the elbow.
- ~**pansu-** *v.t.* alag annyicm la:pansunam ꞑꞑ to take apart two hands locked or brought together.
- ~**pid- >lakpid-** *v.t.* alagc sipidnam ꞑꞑ (of the hands) to be numb or asleep.
- ~**pir- >lakpir-** *v.t.* lakkeycm manggom alagcm tumpirnam ꞑꞑ to bend one's fingers or the hands.
- ~**pum-/~pumsu-** (>lakpum-/lakpumsu-) *v.t.* lakpo annyidok

- akodc akondcm tvgabmvsu-monam ꞑꞑ to place the two palms of the hands together, one next to the other.
- ~**pe:-** *v.i.* ager ako alaglokki gerda gerdala alagc mola:ma:pc igcnam ꞑꞑ (of the hands) to tire as a result of doing something with the hands for a long time.
- ~**pv:-** *v.i.* alag lagla atv atvko ma:pv:nam ꞑꞑ (of the hands) to be able to touch a spot by stretching the arms.
- ~**yv:-/~yi:-** ⇨~**tog-**
- ~**yv:--sa:-,~yi:--sa:- (>lagyí:-laksa:-, lagyi:-laksa:-)** (*redup.*) *v.i.* alag lcko talc:pc, lcko kvkpc lagnam ꞑꞑ to raise and lower the arms alternately.
- lag-** *pref.* alag gompirlok lag-dcm lupo:la lagbvg, lakke, lagdu cmna:bulu lunanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ the second syllable (-lag) of alag ('hand'), used like a prefix in a good number of words pertaining to the hands such as lagbíg ('the right hand'), lakke ('the left hand'), lagdu ('one cubit'), etc. {*Note:* lag- is the second syllable of the word alag, functioning like a prefix in certain words having to do with the hands. }
- lag-** *vl.suf.* o:kai agercm igabla ima:nammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote making a mistake in doing something. {**ab-** 'to shoot' + **lag-** >**ablag-** 'to miss a target while shooting (an arrow, a bullet, etc.); **lu-** 'to say something' + **lag-** >**lulag-**

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

'to make a mistake in saying something', etc.}

lagan *n.* alaglok iyong ú arteries and veins of the hands.

lagi- *v.t.* gerla du:nam manggom gerpc cmna mc:nam o:kai ager lcgangc atv atvcm manggom sc:kaimc mapc inam jú to want or need someone or something (for some work). {L<As.}

laggulung *n.* alag alongcm tvryv:-tvrsa:langko gordungc la: lagngar pongkoglok rvsu ú the elbow.

laggcng ⇨ ~lag-

laggc:-/laggc:su- ⇨ ~lag-

lagngar (*var.* **lagngél**) *n.* lakpo kcrangarlo du:nc, alag alongcm tvryv:-tvrsa:langko rvsu jú wrist.

lagjin *n.* lagngarlo ponnam onno ú thread tied round the wrist.

lagjum ⇨ **da:jong**

lagnyi *n.* (arainammcm kvnam) lagnc lcdvkc lakke: annyidcm ncrpumsumvlo cddvko pontadagji dcddvko jú measure of length equal to the breadth of the forefinger and the middle finger held together.

lagdu *n.* (arainammcm kvnam) laggulu:lokkc lakke: atv:lo:pc cddvko araidagji dcddvko; laggulu:lokkc lakkulubnam lakpo atv:lovpc cdvko araidagji, odokkvddvko ú measure of length from the elbow to the tip of a hand (a cubit) ; measure of length from the elbow to the middle joint of the little finger.

lagnc *n.* lakpolok kckonarpc andcngge:la atcrpc du:nc lakke: ú thumb.

~ko *n.* lagnc pontanam kvddvko jú measure of length equal to the breadth of the thumb. {*bl.* **lakke:** + **anc**}

lagbug (*var.* **lagbvg**) *n.* (lakkelok kekonkc) bojcy:ng taniyc oko alaglokki apin donamcm, atv atv ager gernamcm abaya:pc idoji, cdc alagdc; lagbvg alag dungko atag jú the right hand; the right side or direction.

lagbe:- *v.i.* alagc sipagnam manggom ager gerla:ma:pc inam jú (of one's hand or hands) to be paralysed or be incapable of action.

lagbvng *n.* lakkeycm yumkulubla alummonam alag ú fist.

lagmvd *n.* alaglok amvd ú hairs of the hand. {*bl.* **alag** + **amvd**}

laglong *n.* alaglok along ú arm-bone. {*bl.* **alag** + **along**}

lagyar- *v.i.* (galuglok) alagc arainam ú (of shirts or blouses) to have long sleeves or to be full-sleeved.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc/~yar *adj.,n.* (galug atvlok) alag arai nc ú full-sleeved (shirts or blouses). {*bl.* **alag** + **ayar-**}

lagyarko *n.* (arainammcm kvnam) alag asongko ma:yarycmvlo gordu:dokkc lakke: atv:do:pc cdvko araidagji dcddvko jú measure of length of an outstretched arm from the shoulder to the tip of the fingers.

lagyin *n.* lakke: tu:bvlo advn katc:ma:pc torla sa:lennc alcb ú finger nails. {*cf.* **laksin**}

-lang¹ *imp. suf.* sc:kaimc o:kai agerko lcdvpc ilangka cmnamcm lunanc

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

gomnyob ꞑ suffix added to a verb root to mark the imperative mood in the future tense. {e.g. **apin** 'rice or a meal' **mo-** 'to do (here, to cook)' + **lang** >**molang** '(you) cook (rice or a meal (later))'; **galug** 'a shirt' + **dé** '(specifying suffix)' + **m** '(accusative case marker)' **nv-** 'to wash' + **lang** >**galugdém nvlang** '(you) wash the shirt (later)', etc.}

-lang² *imp. suf.* (sc:kaimc agom luncdok kcra:pc gognamcm lunanc gomnyob ꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to mark the imperative mood, used when a person calls someone to come to him/her. {e.g. **so:pé** 'here (to this place)' **gí-** '(here) to come' + **lang** >**so:pé gílang** '(you) come here' **lomna** 'quickly' **dug-** 'to run' + **lang** >**lomna duglang** '(you) come here, running quickly', etc. *cf.* **-kang**, which indicates movements away from the speaker. Some sections of Misings use the regular imperative suffix **-to** instead of **-lang²**.}

-lang³ *vl.suf.* (sc:kai o:kai ko manggom o:kai atvc ima:yncmpc cmna mc:la) iyclang, ikalang, ima:lang cmna:bulu taudolo lunam gomnyob ꞑ suffix used after tense suffixes to mark interrogation with a sense of doubt or scepticism. {e.g. **bí** 'he/she' **gv-** 'to come/go' + **yc** + **lang** >**Bí gvyclang?** 'Will he/she come/go? (I doubt he/she will)'; **no** 'you' **lu-** 'to say, to tell, etc.' + **ka** '(past tense marker)' + **lang** >**No lukalang?** 'Did you tell? (I doubt you did)',

etc. }

-lang⁴/-la: *conj. suf.* tani: manggom atv atv atta:r annyilok akodok lcdvdo akondok agomcm ('bv:/a: no', cdc/lang cdc' cmna:bulu) ludolo lunam gomnyob ꞑ conjunction 'and', used as a suffix in Mising. {e.g. **ko:** 'boy' + **ko** 'a/an/one' + **la:** **ko:né:ng** 'girl' + **ko** 'a/an/one' >**ko:kolang ko:né:ngko** 'a boy and a girl'; **sibe:** 'monkey' **ko** 'a/an/one' + **la:** **mensarungko** >**sibe:kola: mensarungko** 'a monkey and a fox', etc. **-lang** is used when the sound following is a vowel or a velar consonant and **-la:** precedes non-velar consonants. Speakers are, however, commonly found to use **-la:** even where there should be **-lang**, e.g. **ko:kola: ko:né:ngko; pédong** 'rain' + **é** '(nominative marker)' + **lang ésar** 'wind' + **é** '(nominative marker)' >**pédongéla: ésaré** 'rain and wind', etc. It may also be noted that although **-lang/-la:** is agglutinative like other suffixes in the language, a new convention of writing it as a separate word, as in analytical languages, appears to be gaining ground. }

-langa *vl.suf.* (o:kai agomko cddar cmna kinma:mvlo:-bulu) o:kai ko cdcmpc ima:nepc, se:kai bv cdcmpc ima:ncpc cmna:bulu ludolo **-pé** gomnyob lcdvlo (**-pélanga** cmna) lunam ꞑ suffix following another suffix, viz. **-pé**, to denote guessing something in the negative. {e.g. **ka-** '(of someone or something) to be

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

somewhere' + *pc* + *langa*
 >**kapclanga** '(someone/something)
 is, perhaps, not (here/there/at home,
 etc.); **kin-** 'to know something' +
pc + *langa* >**kinpclanga** '(Some-
 one) doesn't probably know', etc. -
langa is accompanied by a slight
 degree of rising intonation. -
pélanga is equivalent in meaning to
 -*ma:népé* (*mang/ma* + *népé*).
 ⇨ *népé*}

langgid *n.* mv:tanc si:lung csing
 abangko ʉ a species of large forest
 tree.

Lason *n.* (Misi:lok opvn amvn abangko)
 ʉ name of a Mising clan (used as a
 surname).

lasug su- *v.t.* (apin atv dopc iycmvlo
 manggom dongabnam lcdvlo)
 alagcm vrupu:sunam ʉ to wash
 one's hands before and after meals.

-lad- *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko po:pc kapc
 gerkaji manggom atv atvc po:pc kapc
 dungnga:ji, odok tu:latpc manggom
 lamkupc inamcm manggom
 imonammcm lukannanc gomnyob ʉ
 suffix added to an appropriate verb
 root to denote doing something in the
 reverse way or making something
 to be in a reverse position. {e.g. **la:-**
 'to take' + **lad-** >**la:lad-** 'to take
 back'; **dé:-** 'to fly' + **lad-** 'to fly
 back', etc.}

ladde:- ⇨ **pudde:-**

lan- *v.i.* (simvnc) alaglokki pigappc
 cmna iycmvlo lomgcsunam-cmpc ila
 sumsa:nam manggom dukpagcnam
 ʉ (of animals) to start when touched
 or approached and leap up or run

quickly away.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* gakkvpc cmna iycmvlo
 lomgcsunam-cmpc ila dukpagnc
 (simvn) ʉ nimble (animal).

lappCr (*var.* **lappvr**) *n.* cngolok alab
 (anguru:pc, angkcng kekon-kesakkc
 alab) ʉ fish fins (especially, the
 pectorial fins).

lab-¹ *v.t.* (pcttangcbulu) alabcm
 mcyabcm pc yabnam ʉ (of birds) to
 flap the wings.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

lab-² *v.t.* (amo:lo okolai du:nc nci-
 ncngancm manggom gv:tu:-
 jikongcm kamoma:nam
 lcgangcbulu) kuyabcm amponpc
 tagla nei-ncngancm la:pagnam
 manggom amongcm gv:tu:-
 jiko:moma:nam; sansonlokki vsvcgcm
 tubla moyinnam ʉ to scrape the
 ground with a hoe (in order to re-
 move grasses or make the ground
 smooth); to shape wood with an
 adze (as in making a boat).

~**pag-** (>**lappag-**) *v.t.* labla la:pagnam
 ʉ to remove something from a sur-
 face by scraping with a hoe or an
 adze.

~**pu:-/~bín-** (>**lappu:-/labbín-**) *v.t.*
 labla mopu:nam ʉ to make a ground
 surface (covered with grass, weeds,
 etc.) clean by scraping with a hoe.

~**yin-** *v.t.* labla moyinnam ʉ to shape
 or smoothe a surface on the ground
 by scraping with a hoe; to shape or
 smoothe a piece of wood with an
 adze.

lamo- (*var.* **lamu-**) (isvng a:ye

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
 j ny t d n p b m r l y

jv:ma:dapc tupun-gamla
mindagnmpc inam ꞑꞑ (of fruit
and fruit-like vegetables) to wither
away before maturity, although
looking ripe and yellowish in colour.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* jv:ma:pc mindagnmpc
ka:nam vsng a:ye ꞑꞑ (fruit) which
looks ripe though immature.

lamku *n.* tani: manggom simvnlok
konggaglokkc vgvngkcvklo:pc gv:ji
along dungko atag; bcrkutsula
kangko atag ꞑꞑ back (of man and
animals); back (opposite of front).

lamtc (*var. lambc*) ⇒ **bcdang**

lar- *v.i.* (turnc atv atvc) amvrc ctsa:la
sumgo:-madgo:nam; (taniyc) lo:bag
kama:la aso:pc du:la:ma:nam
manggom gvgo:-duggo:la:nam ꞑꞑ (of
man and other living things) to be
energetic and sprightly; (of man) to
be full of vitality.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* amvr ctsa:la lomna
gvgo:- duggo:la:nc ꞑꞑ energetic;
sprightly; not lazy.

la:-¹ *v.t.* alaglokki o:kaiko sogabla
avkcpc manggom sc:kaikcpc
imonam; sc:kai binam atv atvc
alaglokki torvksunam ꞑꞑ to take; to
fetch.

~**a:-** (>**langa:-**) *v.t.* mo:ro:lo du:nc
o:kaiko la:la ara:lopc boma:nam ꞑꞑ to
take inside a house, a room, etc.
something lying outside.

~**kin-/~ken-** (>**langkin-/langken-**)
(*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* o:kai atta:rko
la:namcm ikcnam ꞑꞑ to know how
to take or fetch something.

~**kum-** (>**langkum-**) *v.t.* (o:kai
atta:rcm) la:la mckumnam ꞑꞑ to col-
lect things by taking them from oth-
ers or fetching them from some-
where.

~**gor-** (>**langgor-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko lomna
la:nam ꞑꞑ to take or fetch quickly.

~**gab-** (>**langgab-**) *v.t.* sc:kai binam
o:kaiko sogabnam manggom
bomgabnam; o:kaiko la:namdc jubnc
agompc inam ꞑꞑ to hold with the
hands something given by someone;
to take or fetch something correctly.

~**si:-/~sv:-** *v.t.* o:kai mo:ro:lo:bulu
ojer-oyerla du:nc atv atvc la:la
mosi:nam ꞑꞑ to collect things lying
outside or here and there and keep
them safely.

~**su-** *v.t.* o:kaiko la:nam agercm avc
gernam ꞑꞑ to take or fetch some-
thing oneself.

~**tum-** *v.t.* sc:kai bomkupc cmna inam
o:kaiko bvkkolok la:la avkcpc ila
du:monam ꞑꞑ to take something from
someone (who is about to take it
away) and retain it with oneself.

~**dcr-/~bad-/~bar-** *v.t.* o:kaiko cdvko
la:pcnamciji cdc dcrdpc la:nam
ꞑꞑ to take or fetch a larger quantity
of something than one should or
needs to have.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko la:nam agercm
incdc ꞑꞑ (one) who takes or fetches
something.

~**pag-** *v.t.* (okolai do:nc narc:ma:nc
atta:rcmbulum) la:la dongkodokkc
kama:pc imonam manggom
mo:tc:pcbulu gcpagnam; sc:kaimc

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long
vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /j/; n-y → /n/
followed by /j/; nny → /ŋj/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
word-finally.

gerla du:nam o:kai agerlo
du:moma:nam ǰǰ to remove some-
thing unclean, obstructive, etc.
from somewhere; to remove some-
one from a post, a responsibility, etc.

~**pansu-** *v.t.* du:lusula manggom
lckopc du:nc o:koiycm alaglokki
angumonam ǰǰ to separate or di-
vide something mixed.

~**pa:-** *v.t.* o:kaiko la:nam agercm
gerpa:nam ǰǰ to be proper to take
or fetch something from somewhere.

~**pumsu-** *v.t.* du:panla du:nc atv atvem
alaglokki la:la gvpumsumonam ǰǰ to
put together two things lying sepa-
rately.

~**bad-/~bar-** ⇨ ~**dér-**

~**mo-**¹ *v.t.* sc:kaimc lulvga o:kaiko
la:nam agercm germonam ǰǰ to get
someone to take or fetch something.

~**mo-**² *v.t.* (tausula manggom
tausuma:pc) o:kaiko la:nc sc:kaimc
lutumma:nam ǰǰ not to forbid some-
one to take something.

~**len-** *v.t.* ara:lo du:nc manggom
okolai (lc:sila:bulu) mcnam atv
atvcm dungkodokkc la:la lenmonam
ǰǰ to take out something from inside
(a hole, a pocket, a box, etc.) or
something kept or hidden some-
where.

~**yi:/~yí:-** *v.t.* (okolai talc:lo lc:nam
atta:rko) la:la kcvglu du:monam
manggom mcnam ǰǰ to bring down
(something kept above).

{*Note:* The variant of **la:-** in the
Mo:yíng dialect of Mising is **na:-**}

la:-² *v.t.* (yamnc gompir lcdvlo lunam)

(milbo: taniyc) midang monam ǰǰ
(preceded by the word **yamnc**
'bride') (of a man) to marry.

~**a:-** (>**langa:-**) *v.t.* mida: mola
gvbokunam yamncm okum ara:lo:pc
(yamla:bulu) gva:bokunam ǰǰ to
usher a newly-wed bride (ceremo-
nially) into her new home .

~**kan-/~dí-** (>**langkan-/la:dí**) *v.t.*
ya:me: me:nam lcgangc yamnc
la:namcm idvnam ǰǰ (of a young
man) to be of marriageable age.

~**gor-** (>**langgor-**) *v.t.* yamncm
lomna la:nam ǰǰ to marry early.

~**ten-** *v.t.* (yamncm) lckoda la:nam ǰǰ
(of a man) to marry again.

~**tcr-** *v.t.* (bojcko yamncm la:nc
sc:kai) yamnc la:nam agercm
itcrnam ǰǰ (of a polygamous person
or of someone, who has married
several times) to marry for the last
time.

~**dí-** ⇨ ~**kan-**

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* yamnc la:namcm inc ǰǰ
(one) who has, or is, married.

~**pa:-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc yamncpc
la:namcm ipa:nam ǰǰ to be socially
or legally correct to marry a cer-
tain woman.

~**mo-**¹ *v.t.* (sc:kai yamnc
la:lv:mangnga:-gom manggom
sc:kaimc la:lv:mangnga:-gom) okum
crangcbulu lula-mc:la la:namcm
imonam ǰǰ (of one's parents, kins,
etc.) to coax someone into marry-
ing a woman (although the person
concerned was unwilling to marry

the woman or to marry at all).

~**mo**-² *v.t.* (yamnc la:lv:nc sc:kaimc manggom ka:lvksunam ko:nc:ngko la:lv:nc sc:kaimc) yamnc la:namcm manggom la:lv:nam ko:nc:dcmla:namcm lutumma:nam ꞑꞑ (of one's parents, kins, etc.) to allow someone to marry; not to forbid someone to marry a particular woman of his choice.

~**mur**- *v.t.* la:pa:ma:nam sc:kaimc yamncpc la:nam ꞑꞑ to be socially or legally improper to marry a certain woman.

j {*Note:* The variant of **la:-** in the Mo:yíng dialect of Mising is **na:-**}

la:-³ *v.t.* (**ongo/éngo** gompir lcdvlo lunam) ongo sogabnam ꞑꞑ (preceded by the word **ongo/éngo** 'fish') to fish.

{*Note:* The variant of **la:-** in the Mo:yíng dialect of Mising is **na:-**}

-la:- *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko pagnamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote ability to do something. {e.g. **bar-** 'to climb (a tree, a wall, etc.)' + **la:** >**barla:-** 'to be able to climb (a tree, a wall etc.)'; **jo:-** 'to carry or lift' + **la:-** >**jo:la:-** 'to be able to carry or lift something', etc.

{*Note:* The variant of **-la:-** in the Mo:yíng dialect of Mising is **-na:-**}

la:ng *n.* ake vsv:lokkc lennc tagabnc alang abangko (cdc alumnam lcdvpc cmc lo gumoge:la atv atvlo nodjcbvlv:gmvlo kvnggv:pc tagabdo) ꞑꞑ sealing-wax. {L <As.}

la:sor *n.* ra:sor ꞑꞑ boiled vegetables

(especially, leafy ones). {variant form of **ra:sor**}

-la:je/-la:jé/-la:ju/-la:i *vl.suf.* o:kai ko lckopc supag manggom lcdupc gernam lcgangc sc:kaimc manggom sc:kaibulum ajon jonnamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote someone putting forward a proposal to one or more persons to do something together presently or later. {e.g. **gv-** '(here) to go' + **la:je** >**gvla:je** 'Let's go now or later (but usually later)'; **so:man-** 'to play, i.e. to have fun; to sing and dance' + **la:i** >**so:manla:i** 'Let's have fun or sing and dance', etc. cf. **-kajel-kajé/-kajul-kai**. The variant of **-la:je**, etc. in the Mo:yíng dialect of Mising is **-na:je**}

La:dang Boté (*a.ba.*) *n.* asilo du:nc aima:nc uyú ako ꞑꞑ a malevolent water god.

la:pug *n.* bcla:lok ara:lo ammo katc:la alum alumpc du:nc, minnymvlo rcmagla ti:ncdc ꞑꞑ a jackfruit seed with its fleshy edible coating which becomes soft and sweet when the fruit is ripe.

la:mo (*var. la:mí*) *n.* bclang a:yelok ammo ꞑꞑ jackfruit seeds (with pulpy coatings), found inside the fruit.

liblob émna (*redup. liblob tiptob émna*) *adv.* o:kaiyc (lukanpc, takarcbulu) (lcko dordu:ncmpc, lcko middu:ncmpc ila manggom jindu:ncmpc ila) unjvg unjvgla ꞑꞑ (of stars, diamonds, etc.) in a glittering or sparkling manner.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

li:- ⇨ **sum-¹**

li:lang (*var.* **li:rang**) *n.* asigdcm pa:n lcvlo guyc dokamcm pc donam vsng abangko úú a kind of tree, the bark of which is chewed by some people like areca nuts with betel leaves.

lu- *v.t.* gompirko manggom gom yarko nappa:lokcc bc:lenmonam; cdcmpc bc:lenmola sc:kaimc o:kai agomko tadmonam úú to say; to speak; to tell.

~ur- (*redup.* **~ur-~ba:-**) *v.t.* sc:kaibv aimang cmna lubar-luyarla akon sc:kaimc lubinam úú to incite someone against some other person.

~kan- *v.t.* o:kaiko cdc cdcmpc idag cmna lunamcm ikannam; o:kaiko lula lcngekannam úú to be fit to be called, described as, stated as, considered as, etc. something; (of a word or a particle) to denote (something).

~kam- *v.t.* o:kaiko lunam agercm ijubnam úú to be right to say something.

~kam *n.* o:kaiko lujubla lunamc úú a right thing to say.

~karag karagla lu- (*redup.*) *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kaiko anyi:sugcdopc lunam úú to say some very hard-hitting things to someone, making him/her ashamed.

~ka:-¹/~kv-¹ *v.t.* (o:kai agerko gerbidopc manggom cdcmpinc o:kaiko) sc:kaimc lula kangkvnam; atv atvc okkoji, cddvkoji, cdcmpinc o:kaiko lula kangkvnam úú to say something to someone tentatively (requesting him/her to do a favour or something of the sort); to say

something by guessing.

~ka:-² *v.t.* sc:kaimc yírka:la o:kaiko lunam úú to speak derisively to, or against, somebody.

~ka:mvnsu-/~mvnsu- *v.t.* akonc akoncm lumvnsunam úú to quarrel; to engage in a verbal fight.

~kin-/~ken- (*comp rt.*) *v.t.* o:kai agomko kapc lumvlo aidagji dcm kennam; (amikc) o:kai agomko lunamcm ikinnam úú to know how to put a thing or how to speak a (non-native) language.

~kub-~lab-/~kud--~lad- *v.t.* o:kai agerko lckomvlo gerpc cmna, lckomvlo germang cmna:bulu tungkub- tu:ladla agom lunam úú to blow hot and cold about some matter.

~kur-/~kurla lu- *v.t.* o:kai agomko okkomsin lc:sima:pc appv:pagdcm lunam úú to state all the facts of a matter without hiding anything.

~kepsu-/~jeksu-/~jéksu- *v.t.* o:kaiko lula avc ngasod-ngayotpa:nam úú to invite trouble to oneself by saying something.

~kéd-~éd- *v.t.* (o:kai agerko gerlv:ma:la:bulu) aro agomdcm luma:pc cmmumpc atv atvko lugc:nam úú to resort to excuses of all kinds (not being willing to do something, accept a responsibility, etc.)

~kv-¹ ⇨ **~ka:-¹**

~kv-² *v.t.* sc:kai o:kai agomko lunamcm (lukanpc, ammem aipc manggom aima:pc lunamcm, kcba:lo:bulu agom lunamcm) ipo:pc

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

ikvnam ʉ (of someone) to have said something (harsh, nice, etc.) to someone, to have said anything in a public meeting, etc. before.

~**kvn**-~**mvn**- (*redup.*) *v.t.* o:kai o:kai tadlv:ma:nam agomcm lula sc:kaimc aglv:monam, mc:dvr-monamcbulu ʉ to say unpalatable things to someone, making him/her angry, disgusted, unhappy, etc.

~**gor**- *v.t.* (o:kai lupcnamko) lomna lunam ʉ to say quickly (what one wants to say or tell).

~**go**- *v.t.* o:kai ammem lupcma:nam agomko akon akoncm lunam; o:kai agomko olo-tolo gvgo:la lunam ʉ to spread something (a message, a rumour, a scandal, etc.) by word of mouth.

~**gab**- *v.t.* sc:kai o:kaiko lunamdc aronam; jubdopc lunam ʉ (of someone) to state something correctly; to answer a question correctly.

~**gu**- (*redup.* ~**gu**-~**a**-) *v.t.* o:kaiko lunamcm igu:nam ʉ to be convenient to say something (owing to the prevailing atmosphere). {*Note*: ~**gu**-, particularly the *redup.* ~**gu**-~**a**-, is mostly used in negative or interrogative sentences by adding the relevant suffixes.}

~**gé** *n.* akon tatkolo sc:kaimc aimang cmna lunam agomc ʉ speaking ill of someone to other people.

~**gé gé**- *v.t.* sc:kaikc agomcm akon tatkolo aima:pc lunam ʉ to speak ill of someone to other people.

~**gc**- *v.t.* o:kai atv atvko inam lcgangc aro agomdcm mcge:la cmmumpc

sc:kai lcgangc manggom o:kai lcgangc cdcmpc ikang cmna:bulu lunam; avc o:kai aima:nc agerkobulu ige:la sc:kai akonc cdc m ito cmna lunam; (o:kaiko ilv:ma:la:bulu) atvatv lcgangc ila:ma cmna lunam ʉ to make a scapegoat of someone or to blame it on something for an untoward happening; to point an accusing finger at someone else after committing a crime, a blunder oneself; to find a pretext (for not doing something that one is not willing to do).

~**ngab**- *v.t.* o:kaiko lunamcm ingabnam; lupcnam appvng agomcm lunam ʉ to finish saying something; to say everything that one has to say.

~**so**- *v.t.* yaopc agom luma:nam ʉ to be reticent.

~**sons**- (*redup.* ~**son**-~**yon**-, ~**yon**-~**sons**-) *v.t.* o:kai agerko gertoka cmna sc:kaimc lunam, odokkc lunam tani:dc agerdcm germa:pc akon sc:kaimc gertoka cmnam; o:kai agomcm akonc akondcm, odokkc cdc akondc sc:kai akoncm, cdcmpc sonmonam ʉ (of someone who has been asked to do something) to tell somebody else to do it; to say something to someone, who, in turn, tells it to someone else, the matter, the rumour, etc. spreading in the process.

~**sar**- *v.t.* o:kai agomko akon akonc kindopc lunam ʉ to spread something by word of mouth or to speak out.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- ~**sar** *n.* o:kai kcba:logbuluk bangkv bangkv agomcm lusarnanc potin ꞑꞑ a mouthpiece or a house journal of some organisation or an institution; a magazine. {*neol.*}
- ~**sarsu-** *v.t.* asin ara:bo du:nc agomcm akoncm lubila asincm ctsa:monam ꞑꞑ to lighten oneself by pouring out one's mind to someone.
- ~**su-** *v.t.* o:kai agomko sc:kaimc lupcnammcm avc lunam ꞑꞑ to say oneself something that someone needs to be told about.
- ~**su-~mu-** (*redup.*) *v.i.* (aipc kvnggv:pc kinc taniyc kinsuma:pc manggom ma:nyvng ma:nc taniyc) tatkin-tatpara:-ma:dopc atv atv agomcm lunam ꞑꞑ (of someone who is critically ill or is dreaming) to talk indistinctly; to mumble.
- ~**seg-/~scg-** *v.t.* o:kai agomcm appv:pagdcm arai arai:pc luma:pc lupcru:nam-kvdvngo:dcm andc:pc lunam ꞑꞑ to tell something, make a statement, etc. briefly.
- ~**se-~ye-** *v.i.* asin jv:ma:nc taniycmpc tu:rvng-benggoma:pc agom lunam ꞑꞑ (to talk) without any seriousness of purpose; to indulge in loose talk.
- ~**jon** *n.* sc:kaimc o:kai agomko lunamcm ijonnꞑ ꞑꞑ a companion in telling someone something.
- ~**jo:-** *v.t.* agom lunamcm ijo:nam ꞑꞑ to be adept in talking, making speeches, putting things in a particular way, etc.
- ~**jar-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko aidag cmna:bulu agom lunam ꞑꞑ to eulogise someone or something ; to say something by way of conveying good wishes.
- ~**jar agom** *n.* sc:kaimc manggom sc:kaibulum o:kaiko aidag cmna, aika:langka cmna:bulu lunam agom (anguru:pc, lusarlo, mc:pa:-potinlo:bulu sc:kai cdcmpc lunamcm tubjednam) ꞑꞑ a goodwill message (especially, one published in journals, souvenirs, etc.)
- ~**jeksu-/~jcksu-** ⇨ ~**kepsu-**
- ~**jer-/~jcr-** (*redup.* ~**jer-~yer/~jcr-~ycr-**) *v.t.* ammem kinmopcma:nam o:kai agomko akon akoncm lula appvngcm kinmonam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to spread something (meant to be confidential, secret, etc.) amongst a large number of people by failing to keep quiet.
- ~**tatsu-/~pa:su-** *v.t.* sc:kai kangkin tani: cra:lo:pc gva:dolo manggom gvlatkupc cmna idolo akon akoncm lcngkansula gvdung manggom gvyckubo cmna:bulu lunam; sc:kai okolaipc gvldolo gvyco cmna:bulu sc:kaimc lunam ꞑꞑ (of a guest) to call on someone after arrival or before departure; (of a member in a family) to tell someone just before leaving that he/she is going out.
- ~**tad-/~pa:-** *v.t.* o:kai agomko sc:kaimc lubila kinmonam ꞑꞑ to inform; to give notice.
- ~**tad** *n.* rcngamcm kinmonam lcgangc adla manggom nappa:lok lubinam agom ꞑꞑ (a public) notice; notification.
- ~**tung** *n.* o:kai agomko ludolo

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- lungabma:la du:pagnɔ lupɔnamdɔ ʉ in mind).
- the remaining part of one's speech, statement, etc. (the part being presented being incomplete).
- ~tum-** *v.t.* o:kai agercm iyoka cmna sc:kaimc lunam ʉ to stop someone from doing something; to forbid.
- ~tu:-** *v.t.* o:kai agomko ludolo lupɔnammcm lungabma:nam ʉ (of a speech, a statement, etc. made by someone) to remain incomplete.
- ~ten-** *v.t.* (po:pc lunam o:kai agomko lumurnam lɔganc) lckoda lunam; lcko lunam agomv:dcm lckoda lunam ʉ to make a fresh statement, say something afresh, etc. (the previous statement or what was said earlier being unclear, improper, etc.); to say something once again.
- ~tcr-** *v.t.* o:kai ko lunamcm ingabnam ʉ to cease to speak.
- ~tcrsu-** *v.t.* (o:kaiko ila:ma:yc cmna:bulu) sc:kaimc lutcr agomcm lunam ʉ (of someone) to tell someone else finally that it won't be possible on the former's part to do something.
- ~tcr agom** *n.* lɔdupakpc lupɔnam agom ʉ the last word.
- ~tc:-** *v.t.* o:kai agom ako ludolo akon agomkosin lulvgnam; atv atv ager lɔganc sc:kai sc:kaikc manggom atv atvlok agomcm ludolo akoncmsin manggom akon o:kaikosin gagnam ʉ to add another point, word, etc. (while saying something); to take into account another person or another thing (while planning to do something with certain persons or things
- ~**tc:** **tc:ma:pc lu-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lunamdc aiycji aima:ji, cdcmbulum mcmi:ma:pc nappa:do lennc agomdcmci lubomnam ʉ speaking indiscriminately.
- ~tv-** *v.t.* o:kai agomko lo:dcm lunam ʉ to say something all the time.
- ~da ~dala** *adv.* o:kai agomko bojcko lula manggom lutvla ʉ saying something repeatedly or for a long time.
- ~dir-** (*redup.* ~**dir--so:-**) *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kai agomko lutvdagom tadma:la bvm lckoda agomdcm lulvnggcma:nam; o:kai lunam agomo:dcm lutvpa:la lulvnggcma:pc inam ʉ (of someone) to get tired of asking someone to do something, the latter not complying in spite of repeated requests, instructions, etc.; to get tired of saying the same thing again and again.
- ~no:-** *v.t.* o:kai agomko sc:kaimc po:pckcbo lula lc:nam ʉ to tell something to someone beforehand.
- ~nam** *vl.n.*
- ~nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko lunam agercm inc ʉ (one) who says something or tells someone something; speaker.
- ~posu-** *v.t.* sc:kaikokki do:yvngdo:moko kvnam; o:kai agomko sc:kaikokki kvnam ʉ to chat with someone; to have a talk or discussion with someone.
- ~po:-** *v.t.* (o:kai tarungko ru:dolo:bulu) akonc lunamlok po:pc sc:kai akonc lunam; bangkv bangkv agomcm ludolo o:kaiko po:pc lunam ʉ to speak before somebody else (in a

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meeting, a discussion, etc.); to mention something before.

~**pag-** *v.t.* o:kai agom manggom agercm ajji:nc agerc cmna, mc:pcnam agomma cmna:bulu lunam; sc:kai bv sappcnam tani:ma cmnam ꞑꞑ to say that something is immaterial; to speak of someone slightly.

~**pa:-¹** *v.t.* o:kai agomko lunamdc aima:nc agomma:nam ꞑꞑ to be proper to say something.

~**pa:-²/~beg-** *v.t.* okolai o:kai agomko lupc cmna mc:la du:namcm ipa:nam; taru:lo:bulu agom lunc kama:la manggom pv:ramla sc:kai lupc inam ꞑꞑ to have a chance to, or to have to, say something somewhere.

~**pcn pcnmang** *n.* atípésin jubma:né agom ꞑꞑ talking non-sense.

~**pvtsu-** *v.t.* atv atv agomcm avc lula o:kai aima:nc ngasod-ngayodcm kama:pc imonam ꞑꞑ to save oneself from a difficult situation or a danger by saying things or pleading oneself.

~**pv-** *v.t.* o:kai agomko lunamcm ingabnam ꞑꞑ to finish saying something; to end a speech.

~**bom-** *v.t.* lunam agercm ibomnam ꞑꞑ to begin to say something and carry on.

~**bo:-** (*redup.* ~**bo:-~ad-**) *v.t.* ajji:nc agomcm aipc bottcnc agomcm pc lunam; at atvc cdvkoji, cdc m bojeya:pakko cmna:bulu lunam ꞑꞑ to exaggerate.

~**bad-/~bar-** *v.t.* o:kai agomko cdvko lupcnammcji dcm bojcy:ngko

lunam; agomcm lubo: lubo:la lunam ꞑꞑ to talk excessively; to say something in excess of what is warranted; to exaggerate.

~**ban-** *v.t.* akoncm pcnam sc:kai akonc bojcy:ngko agom lunam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to be more talkative than someone else.

~**bi-** *v.t.* o:kai agomcm akoncm lula kinmonam; sc:kai kc lcgangc sc:kaimc o:kai agomko lunam ꞑꞑ to report something to someone; to inform someone of something done by some person; to say something to someone in someone else's behalf.

~**beg-** ⇔ ~**pa:-²**

~**mo-¹** *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kai agomko lupcnammcm avc isuma:pc akoncm luvglá imonam ꞑꞑ to get someone else to say something instead of saying it oneself.

~**mo-²** *v.t.* aima:pcbulu o:kai agomko lula du:nc taniycm lutumma:nam ꞑꞑ to allow or not to forbid someone to say something (even though unpalatable).

~**mo ~mola lu-** *v.t.* o:kai agerko ila:runka cmna sc:kaimc kvnggv:pc, odokkc bojepakko lunam ꞑꞑ to tell someone repeatedly to do, or not to do, something .

~**mo:-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kai agomko lunamcm imo:nam ꞑꞑ to be able to make time to say something to someone.

~**mur-** *v.t.* jubma:dopc o:kai ko lunam; lupcma:nam agomcm lunam ꞑꞑ to make a mistake in saying something; to say something improper.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

~m/nsu- ⇨ ~ka:mínsu:-

~ri- (*redup.* ~ri-~ti) *v.t.* sc:kai o:kai agomko lula du:dolo akonc lutcm luba:lvglā agomcm lula, agom lula du:ncdcm scgri:pc agom lumoma:nam; sc:kaibv o:kai agerko ipc cmna lendolo iyoka cmna:bulu lunam jũ to interrupt someone when he/she is speaking; to tell someone not to do something when he/she is proceeding to do it.

~re:- *v.t.* sc:kaimc aimang, atvpcsin jubmang cmna:bulu lunam ũ to speak disparagingly of someone.

~rvd- (*redup.* ~rvd-~ke:-) *v.t.* o:kaiko lula sc:kaimc morvdnam ũ to threaten or frighten someone by saying something.

~rvksu- *v.t.* sc:kaibv atv atvko tauycmvlo lulatsunam; sc:kaibv ge:yc-paycmvlo agomlokki morvksunam jũ to respond to a query; to answer back.

~lom- *v.t.* o:kaiko lula lomgcsumonam manggom pcsomonam jũ to startle or frighten someone by saying something.

~lag- (*redup.* ~lag-~sag-) *v.t.* o:kaiko jubma:dopc lunam jũ to make a mistake in saying something.

~latsu- *v.t.* sc:kai o:kaiko tauycmvlo:bulu tu:lādla o:kaiko lunam ũ to answer or respond.

~lv- *v.t.* o:kaiko gertoka manggom okolai gerlangka cmna sc:kaimc lunam jũ to tell someone to do something; to send someone somewhere on an errand.

~lv:- *v.t.* (tarung rungkolo:bulu)

o:kaiko lunamcm ilv:nam jũ to desire to speak (in public meetings, etc.).

~yo + su- (>luyosu-) *v.t.* sc:kaimc atv atvko lula moyosunam jũ to tease someone by saying this and that.

~yad- *v.t.* sc:kaimc atv atvko lula moyadnam jũ to seduce or persuade someone with words.

~ya:su- *v.t.* gertika cmna sc:kai lunam o:kai agerko atv atv lcgangc gerla:ma:yc cmna:bulu lunam jũ to avoid an assignment, pleading inability, inconvenience, etc.

~yid + su- (luyitsu-) *v.t.* avcm aidag cmna manggom bottapc lusunam; avkc o:kaiko manggom sc:kaibv airu:pc aidag cmna:bulu lusunam ũ to speak highly of oneself, one's kins, or one's possessions.

~yir-/~yír- *v.t.* o:kai agercm kapc gerpcnamcجي cdc cm sc:kaimc lubinam; sc:kaimc ainc lamtclok gvlangka cmna lunamcm inam jũ to tell someone how to do something; to advise someone on how to tread the right path.

~yirsu-/~yírsu- *v.t.* o:kai agomko kapc lupcnammcجي cdc cm lunamcm moyvrsunam jũ to learn how to say something; to learn how to speak a language.

~yi:su-/~yí:su- *v.t.* tani: annyiko manggom o:kai attar annyiko sc:ko kapc idagji, sc:ko aibandagji manggom okodc kapc idagji, okodc aibandagji cdcmbulum lula ka:nam ũ to compare one person or thing with another.

~yum- *v.t.* sc:kaimc aidag cmna

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lunam; sc:kaimc mc:yum-sudopc atv atvko lunam ꞑꞑ to speak well of someone; to praise someone; to flatter someone.

~**yumsu-** *v.t.* avcm aidag cmna lunam; avkc tanicm aidag cmna lunam ꞑꞑ to speak well of oneself or of one's near and dear ones.

~**yír-** ⇨ ~**yir-**

~**yírsu-** ⇨ ~**yirsu-**

~**yí:su-** ⇨ ~**yi:su-**

luiyang *n.* abung ru:yilo sa:nc pi:rompc inc rcyignc vsvng abangko ꞑꞑ a species of tall grass. {L<As.}

-lung *nl.suf.* atv atvc bojcko lckopc du:namcm lukannc gomnyob ꞑꞑ a nominal suffix denoting a (usually large) collection of something. {e.g. **sí:lung** 'forest, i.e. a large collection of **ísing** 'trees'; **kopag paglung** 'a place full of **kopag** 'banana trees'; **do:lung** 'a village, i.e. a large collection of households', etc.}

lungi: *n.* ake mo:rumlok manggom mimo:lok milbo:taniyc, odokkc cmpcgomci ake milbo:taniyc yubdolo:bulu, tu:bv annyidcm omrvksuma:nam eggempc gcnam, gain abangko ꞑꞑ a man's petticoat-like loin cloth, worn by men in some places. {L<As.}

-lusu- (*redup. -bu--lusu-, -lu--yarsu-*) *vl.suf.* angu angunc annyiko manggom annyidcm bojcy:ngko atta:rcm lckomonamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote mixing of two or more things. {e.g. **pí-** 'to pour' + **lusu-** >**pílsu-** 'to mix two

or more (kinds of) liquid things by pouring'; **pid-** 'to sow' + **lusu-** >**pidlusu-** 'to sow more than one variety of seeds on the same plot of land in a mixed manner', etc.}

lunnying (*var. lunnyvng*) *adv.* a:pcnc dvtag úú next year.

lunkCnying (*var. lunkCnyvng*) *adv.* a:pcnc dvtagdok lcdupc a:pcnc dvtag úú the year after the next.

-lub- *vl.suf.* okolai bojepakkolo manggom appv:paglo o:kaiko inam-lunamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote something happening or doing something, all over a place. {e.g. **bid-** '(of water or other liquids) to flow' + **lub-** >**bidlub-** '(of water) to flow into, and submerge, an entire area; **yi:-/yí:-** '(of clouds, smoke, etc.) to float around in air' + **lub-** >**yi:lub-/yí:lub-** '(of clouds) to float around and cover the whole sky or (of smoke) to cover an entire area', etc.}

lubjog galug (*a:ba.*) *n.* angkcng atagcm ompum-suma:nam, milbong taniyc gcnam galug abangko ꞑꞑ a shirt with the breast open, worn by a male.

lum-¹ *v.t.* asic a:la atv atvc asi ara:pc gvmonam úú (of waters) to submerge.

~**ab-/~am-/~ngab-/~ngabam-** *v.t.* atv atv (dungko-dakko, arvg-vsng) appvngcm lumnam ꞑꞑ to submerge everything (habitations, cultivated lands, etc.).

~**sa:-** *v.t.* asic tcla atv atvc

lumnamcm isa:nam ꞑꞑ to begin to submerge.

~ngab-/~ngabam- ⇨ ~ab-

~nam *vl.n.*

~pag- *v.t.* atv atvc asi kvkpc gvpagnam ꞑꞑ to submerge something fully.

~bom- *v.t.* asic lumnamcm ibomnam ꞑꞑ to begin, and continue, to submerge.

lum-² *v.t.* o:kai rcmaggamnc atta:rcm lakpolokki alummonam ꞑꞑ to make a round lump of something (dough of wheat or flour, soft clay, cooked rice, etc.) with the palm of the hand.

~kin-/~ken- (*comp. rt.*) *v.t.* o:kaiko lumnam agercm ikennam ꞑꞑ to know how to make round lumps of something with the palm.

~gu:- *v.t.* o:kaiko lumpc ainam ꞑꞑ to be convenient to make round lumps of something.

~nam *vl.n.*

lumum *num. cl.* (alumnc atta:rcm alum ako, alum annyi cmna:bulu kvnamlo) alum aum ꞑꞑ (in counting round lumps of solid objects as one lump, two lumps, etc.) three round lumps. {*bl.* **alum** + **aum**. Also ⇨ **lumnyi**}

lumkcng (*var.* **lumke:**) *num. cl.* (alumnc atta:rcm alum ako, alum annyi cmna:bulu kvnamlo) alum akkcng ꞑꞑ (in counting round lumps of solid objects as one lump, two lumps, etc.) six round lumps. {*bl.* **alum** + **akkéng/akke:**. Also ⇨ **lumnyi**}

lumngo *num. cl.* (alumnc atta:rcm alum ako, alum annyi cmna:bulu

kvnamlo) alum anngo ꞑꞑ (in counting round lumps of solid objects as one lump, two lumps, etc.) five round lumps. {*bl.* **alum** + **angngo**. Also ⇨ **lumnyi**}

lumnyi *num. cl.* (alumnc atta:rcm alum ako, alum annyi cmna:bulu kvnamlo) alum annyi ꞑꞑ (in counting round lumps of solid objects as one lump, two lumps, etc.) two round lumps. {*bl.* **alum** + **annyi**. The corresponding blends for three, four, five, six and ten lumps are **lumum**, **lumpi:**, **lumngo**, **lumkcng/lumke:**, and **lumyng/lumyng**, there being no blends corresponding to the numbers one, seven, eight and nine. }

lumpong ⇨ **ngumpong**

lumpi: *num. cl.* (alumnc atta:rcm alum ako, alum annyi cmna:bulu kvnamlo) alum appi: ꞑꞑ (in counting round lumps of solid objects as one lump, two lumps, etc.) four round lumps. {*bl.* **alum** + **appi:**. Also ⇨ **lumnyi**}

lumbag¹ *n.* poktv:lok monam apin manggom dailcmpe idopc kc:nam o:yng ꞑꞑ cooked rice powder; rice powder curry.

lumbag² ⇨ **kalang**

lumyíng (*var.* **lumyng**) *num. cl.* (alumnc atta:rcm alum ako, alum annyi cmna:bulu kvnamlo) alum vyng ꞑꞑ (in counting round lumps of solid objects as one lump, two lumps, etc.) ten round lumps. {*bl.* **alum** + **íyíng/íyng**. Also ⇨ **lumnyi**}

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɜ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

-lu:- *vl.suf.* o:kaiko ila asiycm, asiycmpinc atv atvcm narc:moma:-nammmcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote muddying water, or make the sediments of a liquid in a container float, by some action. {e.g. **seg-** 'to shake' + **lu:-** >**seglu:-** 'to shake the liquid in a container to make the sediments at the bottom float'; **sv:-** 'to wade' + **lu:-** >**sv:lu:-** 'to make water muddy by wading through', etc. }

lu:pi (*var.* **ru:pi**) *n.* pongkogdc gutsangge:la ajji:nc arcmmmpc inc annyiko tuppumsula dum dum lcdvlo mannam abangko ꞑꞑ cymbals.

le- *v.t.* (a:mlok manggom atí atí ísí:lok) mv:surcm sangkolokkc bunsangge:la langcrla moburnam amo:lo nvga:lvgnam ꞑꞑ to plant or transplant (seedlings or saplings).

~a:- *v.t.* (anguru:pc, amda: lenam agercm) ia:nam ꞑꞑ to begin to transplant (especially, paddy seedlings).

~ko *n.* mv:sur lenamcm iko ꞑꞑ a plot of land, a location, etc. planting or transplanting (seedlings or saplings).

~kan-/~dí- *v.t.* (mv:surc bottcgamla manggom lenanc advc a:la) o:kaiko lenam agercm ikannam ꞑ ꞑꞑ (of seedlings or saplings) to be suitable to plant or transplant; to be right time for planting or transplanting.

~ka:-/~kí-¹ *v.t.* atv atv mv:surko lela (aiycji aima:ji, cdcmpinc o:kaiko) kangkvnam ꞑꞑ to plant or transplant seedlings or saplings tentatively (to see whether they grow well, etc.).

~kin-/~ken- (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* o:kaiko kapc lepcnammcji cdcmm kinnam ꞑꞑ to know how to plant or transplant (seedlings or saplings).

~kí-² *v.t.* o:kaiko lenam agercm (lukanpc, amda: lenamcm) po:pc ikvnam ꞑꞑ to have had done plantation or transplantation of something (especially, transplantation of paddy seedlings) before.

~god- *v.t.* (amda: manggom atí atí mí:surko) lenam agercm igodnam ꞑꞑ to plant or transplant seedlings or saplings to mark the beginning (of a planting season, a process of plantation, etc.).

~gor- *v.t.* o:kaiko lenam agercm igornam ꞑꞑ to plant or transplant something without delay.

~ngab- *v.t.* o:kaiko lenam agercm gerabnam ꞑꞑ to complete planting or transplanting something.

~sum- *v.t.* amda: lenam agercm do:lungkolok manggom mo:lckkolok appvng taniyc gerabnam ꞑꞑ (of all the people in a village or an area) to complete planting or transplanting paddy seedlings.

~jo:- *v.i.* o:kaiko lenam ager ijo:nam ꞑꞑ to be skilled in planting or transplanting.

~ten- *v.t.* (lckco o:kaiko lenamc aima:la) lckoda lcnam ꞑꞑ to plant or transplant something once again (those planted or transplanted earlier having been damaged, etc.).

~dumsu- *v.t.* (amdangcmbulum) lenam agercm gerdumsunam ꞑꞑ to help someone in planting or trans-

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

planting something (especially, paddy seedlings).

~**dv-** ⇔ ~**kan-**

~**dv** *n.* o:kaiko lenam agercm gerdv ꞑꞑ (of a season) to be appropriate for planting or transplanting something.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko lenam agercm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who plants or transplants something.

~**bo-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lenam agercm sc:kaimc gerbonam ꞑꞑ to co-operate with someone in planting or transplanting something.

~**mo-** *v.t.* (murkongcm bila:bulu) sc:kaimc manggom sc:kaibulum o:kaiko lenam agercm germonam ꞑꞑ to engage someone or some people in planting or transplanting something.

~**mur-** *v.t.* okaiko okolai lenamdc aima:nc agompc inam ꞑꞑ to plant something somewhere wrongly.

leke *n.* bojeko akunc adv ꞑꞑ ancient or former times. *adj.* bojeko akunc ꞑꞑ ancient; old.

lekkem (*var. lekelo*) *adv.* leke advlo ꞑꞑ in ancient times; in former times.

-led- *vl.suf.* sc:kai manggom atv atvc talc:lokkc kcvglo:pc gvnamcm, manggom sc:kaimc manggom atv atvc o:kai agerko ila talc:lokkc kcvklo:pc gvmonammcm, lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote someone or something falling from a higher position to a lower position or causing someone or something to

fall from a higher position to a lower position by some action. {e.g. **nv-** 'to push' + **led-** >**nv:led-** 'to push someone or something down (causing him/her/it) to fall somewhere below'; **o-** 'to fall' + **led-** >**oled-** 'to fall down (e.g. someone or something from a tree)', etc. }

len-¹ *v.i.* okolai pc gvpc cmna manggom o:kaiko gerpc cmna daglennam manggom dagrobnam; ara:lokkc mo:ro:lo:pc gvnam ꞑꞑ to get ready to go somewhere or to do something; to come out from somewhere.

~**gor-** *v.i.* okolai pc lennamcm igornam ꞑꞑ to get ready quickly to go somewhere or to do something; to come out quickly from somewhere.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* lennamcm inc ꞑꞑ (one) who gets ready to go somewhere or to do something; (one) who or which comes out from somewhere.

~**mvn-** *v.i.* sc:kai okolai pc gvpc cmna manggom o:kai agerko ipc cmna lendolo akonc gvmvnpcc cmna manggom germvnpcc cmna lennam ꞑꞑ to get ready to go somewhere or to do something with someone.

len-² *v.i.* atv atvc dungkodokkc mo:ro:pc vglennam, gc:lennam lcgangcbulu ka:begnam ꞑꞑ (of something) to expose itself, making it visible to others.

-len- *vl.suf.* o:kaiycm manggom sc:kaimc ara:lokkc mo:ro:lo:pc gvlenmonammcm lukannanc, manggom sc:kai manggom o:kaiyc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

ara:lokkc mo:ro:lo:pc lennamcm lukannanc, gomnyob ꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote sending someone or moving something out by some action, or someone or something (living or non-living things) coming/going/moving out from somewhere. {e.g. **nv:-** 'to push' + **len-** >**nv:len-** 'to push out someone or something'; **pí-** 'to pour' + **len-** >**pílen-** 'to pour out'; **ngé:-** 'to crawl' + **len-** >**ngé:len-** 'to crawl out'; **lo:-** 'to roll' + **len-** >**lo:len-** 'to roll out', etc. }

le:- *v.i.* (vsng a:ye atvc) minma:nam, odokkc akke gela du:nam; dopcnam ongngo namnyv:-namsoma:pc aila du:nam ꞑ (of fruit) to be raw (not ripe); (of fish) to be fresh.

~**nc** *adj.,n.* minma:nc (vsng a:ye); namnyv:-namsoma:nc (cngo) ꞑ raw (fruit); fresh or uncooked (fish).

le:m *n.* ajebdopc monam onnom karsin tulangkokki dormola, cdc m csarc yumidla:ma:dopc kangkur-ka:re:nc arsi kokki takkabnam seraki: abangko ꞑ a lamp. {L<Eng. lamp}.

lc-¹ (*var. lég-*) *v.t.* alclokki sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko kvnggv:pc motubnam ꞑ to kick someone or something.

~**ke-** *v.t.* alclokki lcla sc:kaimc manggom ajji:nc simvnkobulu mokenam ꞑ to kill someone or a small animal by kicking.

~**gab** *n.* lcbv:lok lamku atag ꞑ the part of one's leg at the back of the knee.

~**gar-** ⇨ **kenggar-**

~**tab-** *v.t.* lcla sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko otabmonam ꞑ to make someone or something fall by kicking.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko lcgnamcm incdc ꞑ (one) who kicks someone or something.

~**pag-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lcgla dungkodokkc gvpagmonam ꞑ to remove something by kicking. {*cf. tu-*, which denotes kicking, somewhat vertically, with the sole of a foot, whereas **lc-/lég-** denotes kicking, usually horizontally, with the sides or the top part of a foot. }

lc-² *v.t.* (alc gompir lcdvlo lunam) allcm kekon-kesakpc, kcranglamkupcbulu gvmonam ꞑ (preceded by the word **alé** 'leg') to move the leg forward, backward, sideways, etc.

~**gég** *n.* allcm okolai tugc:la lcngko ꞑ a foot rest.

~**gé:-/~gé:su-** *v.t.* allcm okolai tugc:nam ꞑ to rest or put the feet somewhere.

~**sor-** (*var. léksor-, létsor-*) *v.t.* (kcdla manggom tedla du:dolo) allcm araimonam ꞑ to stretch the legs.

~**sutsu-** *v.t.* dakor korla gydolo okolai allcm lctupsula otabnam manggom otappc cmna inam ꞑ to stumble on, over, something.

~**senla gí-** *v.i.* lckeycm amo:lo tugabla dakor kornam ꞑ to tiptoe.

~**joksu-** *v.t.* dakor korla gydolo okolai allcm lctupsula mojoksunam ꞑ to

cause a wound to one's own leg while walking or moving the leg.

~**jusu-** *v.t.* sc:kai dakor korycmvlo lcbvng annyidc tubrvng-mvnsunam úú to be knock-kneed.

~**jun-** *v.t.* allcm araipc lclennam júú to stretch one's legs.

~**tab-** *v.t.* okolaipc gvdolo manggom allcm okolaipc lcdolo o:kaiko lctubla otabmonam júú to hit something, while walking or moving the legs, causing it to fall.

~**tupsu-** *v.t.* dakor kordolo manggom allcm lcgo:dolo okolai tupsunam júú to hit something with the legs while walking or moving the legs.

~**tub-** *v.t.* dakor kordolo manggom allcm olo tolop lcdolo sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko motubnam júú to hit someone or something with a foot, while walking or moving it.

~**tum-** *v.t.* allcm lcbv:do tumpirnam úú to bend the legs in the knee.

~**por-** *v.t.* alckokki lcla o:kaiko betpormonam júú to break a round-shaped object by kicking.

~**pansu-** *v.t.* alc so:nycm gvpansumonam úú to take apart two legs touching each other.

~**pir-** *v.t.* allcm tumpirnam júú to bend the legs.

~**pumsu-** *v.t.* alc so:nycm gvpumsumonam júú to bring two legs together.

~**peletsu-/dapeletsu-** *v.t.* (dagdv:la dagdolo:bulu) alc so:nyidok akonc akondcm pagabnam júú to cross the legs.

~**len-** *v.t.* allcm tulennam júú to step out.

lc-¹ *pref.* **lcko, lcnniyi, lcum, lcpipi:** cmna:bulu ludolo lupo:nam pirnyob úú the first syllable of such words as **lcko, lcnniyi, lcum, lcpipi:**, etc. (once, twice, three times, four times, etc.), used like a prefix denoting 'times'. {*Note:* **lcko, lcnniyi, lcum, lcpipi:**, etc. are clearly portmanteau forms inasmuch as the elements that follow **lé-** are clipped forms of numbers, e.g. **ako** 'one' >-**ko**, **anniyi** 'two' >-**nniyi**, **aum** 'three' >-**um**, **appi:** 'four' >-**ppi:**, etc. However, there does not seem to be any full form of **lé-** in the language. It appears that the **lé-** of **léko** 'once' has been carried forward to the rest of the words. As in numeral classifiers, there are no forms corresponding to 'seven times', 'eight times' and 'nine times'.}

lc-² *pref.* **alé** gompirllok **lé-dcm** lupo:la **lépo, lékor, léké:** cmna:bulu lunanc gomnyob úú the second syllable of **alé** ('leg/foot'), used like a prefix in a good number of words pertaining to the legs or the feet such as **lcpo** ('sole'), **lékor** ('a footstep'), **léke:-** ('toes'), **lébínig** 'knee', **lépe:-** 'to get tired in the legs (as a result of long exercise of the legs)', **lébe:-** 'to be lame' **lésor-** 'to stretch the legs', etc.

lcan *n.* alc lcpumdokkc lckiddo:pc du:nc bottcnc vong júú the Achilles' tendon.

lcum (*var.* **léngum**) *n.* lcko aum úú three times. {*bl.* **léko** + **aum**}.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ:/; í →/i:/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- ~**ko** *adv.* Icko aumko ꞑꞑ three times.
- Icko** *n., adv.* atv atvcm inam-lunam ako ꞑꞑ once. {*Note:* The adverbial form of words like **léko** 'one time', **lényi** 'two times', etc. is realised by adding the suffix **-ko**, but **lékoko** (**léko** + **ko**) is clipped to **léko** in common usage.}
- Icko-** *v.i.* annyiko manggom cdc m bcjeyangko tani: manggom atv atvc akamnam; sc:kai sc:kai o:kaiko ipc cmna dumsunam ꞑꞑ (of two or more persons or things) to be the same or similar in looks, quality, etc.; (of two or more persons) to get together for doing something.
- lékoda** *adv.* po:pc Icko inamdok Icdvpc Icko akonko ꞑꞑ once more.
- Ickon** *n.* Icko o:kaiko inam-lunamlok Icdvdok Icko ꞑꞑ the second time; another time. {*bl.* **Icko** + **akon**}
- Ickoncm** *adv.* Icko akonlo; cdvlai ꞑꞑ at some other time; sometimes; occasionally. {*bl.* **Icko** + **akon** + **cm**}
- lékopé** *adv.* annyiko manggom cdc m bojcy:ngko taniyc Ickola (o:kaiko inam) ꞑꞑ together.
- Icko:-** *v.i.* allc ayarnam ꞑꞑ (of one's legs) to be long.
- Ickam** *n.* amo:lo gvgo:dolo alclo tagabnc amongc, guborcbulu ꞑꞑ dirt sticking to the feet while walking somewhere (especially along a muddy road, ground, etc.)
- Ickid** *n.* Icpolok la: talcng atakkc alclok rcygnc, along gcngkuri:ko rvsu ꞑꞑ the ankle.
- Icke:** (*var.* **lékeng**) *n.* alclok angngokopc ila ke:pansula lennc Icpo tu:yi:lo du:nc aglcng ꞑꞑ toes.
- Ickvng** ⇨ **ncrvng**
- Ickkcng** (*var.* **Icpkcng**, **Icpke:**) *n.* Icko akkcng ꞑꞑ six times.
- ~**ko** *adv.* Icko akkcngko ꞑꞑ six times.
- léksor-** ⇨ **lc⁻²**
- Icgo** *n.* ajji:nc abung atvcm gvko:nam Icgangc asi talc:lo dangko:lvgnam vsvng manggom di:bang ꞑꞑ pieces of bamboo or log(s) of wood placed across a stream for use as a makeshift bridge.
- Icgang** *n.* oko agomdc o:kai o:kaiko imodagji; lugcng; gergcng ꞑꞑ cause; reason; occasion.
- ~**é/~-pé** (>**legangé/léga:pé**) *adv.* sé:kaiképe manggom atí atílokképe (o:kaiko inam) ꞑꞑ for someone; for something; on account of; on the occasion of.
- légar-** ⇨ **kenggar-**
- Icgi:-** *v.i.* allc rcyignam ꞑꞑ (of one's legs) to be thin.
- légéng** ⇨ **lc⁻²**
- légé:-** ⇨ **lc⁻²**
- Icnghan-** *v.t.* o:kaiko sc:kaimc ka:monam; atv atvcm akon akon ka:dopc okolai Icnam ꞑꞑ to show something to someone; to exhibit.
- Icnngo** (*var.* **Icnngo**) *n.* Icko angngo ꞑꞑ five times. {*bl.* **Icko** + **angngo**}
- ~**ko** *adv.* Icko angngoko ꞑꞑ five times.
- lésor-** ⇨ **lc⁻²**
- Icsin** (*var.* **léyin**) *n.* Icyinlok attvng (araiycmvlo cdc m lotpaksudo) ꞑꞑ tips of the toe nails (which are clipped from time to time). {*cf.* **léyin**}

Icsutsu- ⇨ **lc**⁻²

lcjin *n.* alc lckidlo manggom lcmiglo ponlvgnam onno ú thread tied round the ankle or the joints of a toe.

lctag *n.* dortanc pccroglok lctvg lamkudo lckcycmpc gutsa:nc jú an outgrowth in the legs of a hen or cock at a mature age.

létum- ⇨ **lc**⁻²

létu- *v.i.* alc asongkolok attungo:ko kanam ú (of a man or an animal) to have only one portion of a leg.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* alc asongkolok attungo:ko kanc jú (a man, an animal or a bird) having only one portion of a leg.

lctvg *n.* alc; (ake Misi:lok agomlo) arbiyang jú leg; (in the speech of a section of Misings) thigh.

lctki- *v.i.* lcbe:a lamtc gynam jú to have a lame gait.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* lcbe:a lamtc gvnc jú (someone or something) having a lame gait.

létsor- ⇨ **lc**⁻²

lcdu¹ (*var.* **lcdv**, **me:lam**) *n.* supakkc advsc gvkdolok manggom oko advlok agomcm ludu:ji cdc advdc gvkdolok adv jú later time.

~**pakpé** *adv.* (ager gernamlo) gerpo:pcnam appvng agercm gerabge:la, odok lcdvpc; (sc:kai o:kai ko inamlo manggom atv atvc inamlo) appvngcmpcnam lcdvpc jú (of action) after everything has been done; at last; (of a happening) at the very end.

~**pc** *adv.* advc gvkdololo ú afterwards; later.

~ **mokutsu-** *v.i.* lomna agercm gerappc cmna mc:ma:pc, manggom akoncmpcnam ipo:pc cmna mc:ma:pc aso aso:pc inam manggom lcdvpc ipc cmna mcnam jú to be habitually late in doing something; to procrastinate.

lédu² (*var.* **ledí**²) *n.* sc:kaikc lamkulo ú (space at) the back of someone. {*Note:* The difference in the meanings of **lcdu**¹ and **lcdu**² is one of time and space, the focal import being the same.}

lcdu³ *v.i.* lcanc la: lcpo gvrvksukodo du:nc lcpolok bi:samge:la torgamnc atag ú heel.

lcdu- (*var.* **lcdv-**) *v.i.* (o:kai agerko) akon akoné ikurdolo sé:kai inam; (o:kai agercm) sc:kaikcmpcnam po:pc akon akonc ingabamnam ú to lag behind.

lcnc *n.* bottcya:pagnc lcke: jú the big toe. {*bl.* **lcke:** + **anc**}

lcnyyi *n.* lcko annyí ú two times. {*bl.* **lcko** + **annyi**}

~**ko** *adv.* lcko annyiko ú twice.

lcpo *n.* alclok kvkpkakc amongcm tugabnanc, kamponc asvg katc:nc advn ú sole (of a foot).

lcpon ⇨ **katang**.

lcpa- *v.i.* lcpumcbulu bu:tala allc kvnggv:nam jú (of one's legs) to be muscular.

lcpid- *v.i.* allc sipidnam jú (of the feet or legs) to be asleep or numb.

lcpug *n.* go:ru, gure: manggom ake

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

simvnlok Icsin katcngko tu:bv ꞑꞑ
hooves of some animals.

Icpum *n.* Icbvng dungko rvsulok
kcvgarlo lamku atakpc rcmagla
bojcko adin kako alumncmpc incdc
ꞑꞑ calf (part of a human leg).

Icped- (*var.* **Icpen-**) *v.i.* (anguru:pc,
ajji:nc ko:ka:ngc) daksa:la lamtc
gvla:ma:la amo:lo ngedgo:nam ꞑꞑ (es-
pecially of a child) to be unable to
stand and walk and to slip around
instead along the floor in a sitting po-
sition.

Icpe:- *v.i.* (bojcko dugnam, lamtc
gvnam Icgangcbulu) dakor
korlanggcma:pc inam; allc
kvnngv:ma:ncmpc ansunam ꞑꞑ to be
tired in the legs; to feel weak in the
legs.

Icppi: *n.* Icko appi: ꞑꞑ four times. {*bl.*
Icko + appi:}

~**ko** *adv.* Icko appi:ko ꞑꞑ four times.

Icppv *n.* ⇨ **appír.**

Icbag *n.* (lo:dvpc bojcko asilo dakpa:nam
Icgangc) Icke: pongkeblo manggom
Icpolo bagnamcmpe doyagnammc
ꞑꞑ sores, usually painless, in the
soles caused by repeated wetness
of the feet for long hours; water
sore. {*bl.* **alé + bagnam**}.

Icbu:- *v.i.* (sc:kai) bv:tub-bv:lubla
Icbvngcm manggom Icbv:lokke
Icpolo:pc allcm bu:tapagmonc
kinamc inam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to have
elephantiasis of the leg.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* alc bv:tub-bv:lubnc kinam
kanc (tani:) ꞑꞑ (someone) having an

elephantiasis of the leg.

Icbed-, Icbcd- ⇨ **Icbe:-**

Icbe:- (*var.* **lébed-, lébéd-**) *v.i.* alc
asongko (manggom annyipagdc)
aima:la Ictkv Ictkvla lamtc gvnam ꞑꞑ
to be lame.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* alc asongko aima:la
Ictkvla lamtc gvnc ꞑꞑ lame (person).

Icbvng *n.* arbiyangc la: kcvk atakke
alclok pongkoglo allcm tvrc-
tvrkurlangko rvsulo alumnc alongko
dungko ꞑꞑ knee.

~**tum-** *v.i.* Icbvngcm tumpirge:la
amo:lo Icbvngcm nv:rasula du:nam ꞑꞑ
to kneel.

Icbying (*var.* **lébyíng**) *n.* Icko vying ꞑꞑ
ten times. {*bl.* **Icko + vying**}.

~**ko** *adv.* Icko vyingko ꞑꞑ ten times.

Lémug Boté (*a:ba.*) *n.* do:mvr-
csarpc, muglv:pcbulu ila mo:pvso:pc
gvne pcsopcnam uyu ako ꞑꞑ a ter-
ror-inspiring god visiting the earth
in the form of stormy winds, thun-
ders, lightning strikes, etc.

Icmíg *n.* Icke:lok o:tcng ꞑꞑ joints of the
toes.

Icrckpc (*var.* **rcIckpc**) *adv.* appvngc
Ickopc ꞑꞑ (to do something) together,
everyone participating actively.

Icrcli: *n.* Misingkvdvngc monam ni:tom
abangko ꞑꞑ a kind of Mising folk
song.

Iclong *n.* Icbvng kcvkpc Icpum kekonlo
along katc:la du:nc alclok attung;
Icbv:lokke Ickidlo:pc du:nc alclok
along ꞑꞑ shin; leg bone between the
knee and the ankle. {*bl.* **alc +**

along }

lcyin *n.* lcke:kvdarlokkc advn kama:pc torla sa:lennc ú toe nails. {cf. **lésin**}

lcyug *n.* allcm takkabdo pc alclo pvdlvksula gcnam, gain, go:ru suktam, manggom atv atvlok monam attar abangko ú shoes.

lc:-¹ *v.t.* atv atvko okolai mcnam; o:kaiko mcsi:nam ú to keep, put or place something somewhere.

~ko (>**lcngko**) *n.* o:kaiko mcko ú place for keeping something.

~kum- (>**lcngkum-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko lc:la mckumnam ú to collect something at one place.

~gor- (>**lcnggor-**) *v.t.* o:kaiko lc:nam agercm igornam ú to keep, or place something somewhere quickly.

~gu:- (>**lcnggu:-**) *v.t.* okolai o:kaiko lc:pc ainam ú to be convenient to keep something somewhere.

~si-/~su- *v.i.* sc:kai ka:begma:dopc okolai gapsila du:nam ú to hide oneself somewhere. *v.t.* sc:kai ka:begma:dopc o:kaiko okolailo mcnam ú to hide something.

~si-/~sv:- *v.t.* aima:pc ima:dopc manggom yogma:dopc o:kaiko okolai mcnam; mcsi:nam ú to keep something safely.

~nam *vl.n.*

~nc *adj.,n.* o:kaiko lc:nam agercm incdc ú (one) who keeps, puts or places something somewhere

~pag- *v.t.* (okolai pc lendolo) o:kaiko bomma:pc mcpagla gvnam; o:kai agomko lutvla manggom gaktvla

du:ma:pc mcpagnam ú to leave behind something (while going somewhere); to leave something (a matter, a controversial point, etc.).

~pansu- *v.t.* atv atvcm angu angupc lc:nam ú to keep some things in separate places.

~mur- *v.t.* okolai o:kaiko lc:namdc aima:nam ú to put or keep something somewhere wrongly or improperly.

lc:-² *v.t.* (**alag** gompir lcdvlo lunam) lamtc gvycmvlo:bulu alagcm lagc-lakkurnam ú (preceded by the word **alag** 'hand') to move the hands back and forth, up and down, etc. (when walking, marching, etc.)

~é-~kur- (>**léngé-léngkur-**) *v.t.* alagcm olo tolopc lc:nam ú to move the hands to and fro.

~sa- *v.t.* alagcm talc:pc laksa:nam ú to raise one's hands.

~tog- *v.t.* alagcm laktognam ú to lower one's hands.

lc:si-, lc:su- ⇨ **lc:-¹**

lc:jín Lé:tang (*a:ba.*) *n.* mibu a:bangcm v:sa:dolo mibuc akon akon uyulok lcdvlo kumtatsunam uyu annyikolok amin ú names of two supernatural beings invoked together along with such other beings by Mising shamanistic priests towards the beginning of a rhapsodic chant.

lc:ti: *n.* mittuglo ake dumvtkvr:-dcmpcyam araiya:mola mc:nam dumvd ayetko ú a long tuft of hair on the crown or at the back of the

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

head, the rest of the hair being shorter.

lc:nong *n.* (Ali-a:yc Lvga:lo manggom okolai okolai cra:lok ru:tum amme siycmvlo mannam) pongkogdo gutsa:nc, bortanc arcncmpc inc mannam abangkoꞤ Ʇ a large bell-metal gong with a hump in the middle (which is played, i.e. struck with a stick, on the occasion of the seed-sowing festival of the Misings, called Ali-a:yé Lígang, or, in some places, on the death of the headman of a village, etc.).

lé:ni: ta:bé (*a:ba.*) *n.* appvng a:bangcm mcnggabla lc:nc, odokkc cdc a:bangkvdv:dcm aipc ba:jo:nc lenpo:pangc mibu manggom mirv Ʇ the first, and most highly skilled, shamanistic priest, who memorized the entire repertoire of **a:bangs**, the rhapsodic chants of such priests, and performed them.

lé:pong *n.* (ake Misingc mcngkampc) do:lu:lok ru:tum taniyc manggom mc:tinsunam minc-mvjvngcbulu sipcnamko du:ycmvlo cdc sipcnamdcm lcnngannc, do:mvtok aipc kcvkpc unjvg unjvgla dc:nc, uyycmpc inc pvang ako -- oa:pc dc:mvlo lomdanna, sanggapc dc:mvlo lcdugampc, odokkc dumvd sarsula dc:dagncmpe iycmvlo mincko siyc cmna bulu mc:dag Ʇ (according to belief amongst some Misings) a trail of supernatural light moving low across the sky as an omen of the coming death of the chief or some important elderly person in the vil-

lage: the trail moving westward signifying an imminent death, moving eastward signifying a death some-time later, and a trail resembling long hairs signifying the death of an old woman.

lc:bang *n.* do:nyilokkc ruadc mo:pvso:pc gvdodcm pongkoglo rcmvg rcmvpla yvnggo:la du:nc asicm gvkurycmvlo i:namc kvnvtkopc i:pansula (cpug abnanc) i:ycmpc gc:la do:mvrto lcnnc Ʇ a rainbow.

lc:r *n.* ⇨ **re:l**

lc:lali (*var. léléi, bé:bé*) *n.* dunggcngkolok kekon- kesakpc rvbv paglvgge:la, cdc rvbv so:nyidcm vsng aglc:lokccbulo bvtologmola, dunggc:do du:la, lamkupc lang kcra:pc dc:nanc, so:mannanc attar abangkoꞤ Ʇ a swing.

-líksu- *vl.suf.* o:kaiko aipc mc:namcm lukannanc gomnyob Ʇ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote someone liking something. {e.g. **mé:-** 'to think' + **líksu-** > **mé:líksu-** 'to like someone or something (after one has thought about him/her/it)'; **ka:-** 'to see, to look at, etc.' + **líksu-** > **ka:líksu-** 'to like someone or something (after one sees it/him/her)'. **-líksu-** is also used with different verb roots to denote doing something oneself, as **-su-** is a reflexiviser. }

lv⁻¹ *v.t.* atv atv attarcm o:rv:nc lcnngcng ara:pc manggom aru:logbuluk ara:pc mca:lvgnam manggom gca:lvgnam; alo-mvrsv, take:-alodiyem-bulum oyvng pcki:lo ilvgnam Ʇ to put solid

things in a hole or a hollow container (such as a bag, a box, a basket, etc.); to put salt, pepper, etc. in the pot or a pan when vegetable, fish or meat is being cooked.

lv^{g-2} *v.t.* kuyab tagla amongcm burmoge:la a:m amli: atvcm gclvgnam úú to sow seeds of paddy or other crops by tilling the soil with a hoe.

~**am-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lvgnam agercm geramnam úú to complete an act of sowing seeds of paddy or other crops by tilling the soil with a hoe.

lv^{g-3} *v.i.* (alvg gompirlók lcdvlo lunam) sc:kai akon sc:kaikc aima:dopc o:kai agerko iycmvlo aima:nc ager gercndokkcsin atv atvko aima:pc idopc tu:ladda agerko inam úú (preceded by the word **alvg** 'exchange', 'revenge', 'tit for tat', etc.) to be revenged on someone; to have recourse to a tit for tat action.

-**lv^{g-}** *vl.suf.* angu angu gompirlcdvlo lutc:ycmvlo angu angunc lukcngcm lukannanc gomnyob úú suffix added to different verb roots in diverse senses. {e.g. **mc-** 'to keep' + **lv^{g-}** > **mclvg-** 'to send'; **do-** 'to eat' + **lv^{g-}** > **dolv^{g-}** 'to gulp down'; **pag-** 'to tie' + **lv^{g-}** > **paglv^{g-}** 'to tie something to someone or some other thing'; **ka-** 'to see, to look at, etc.' + **lv^{g-}** > **ka:lv^{g-}** '(of ornaments or clothes worn) to look nice on someone,' etc. }

Lv^gang *n.* ⇨ **Ali: Lv^gang**

lv^gang longc *n.* opta:lok longc kvniddok appi:nc longcdok Mising amin úú Wednesday {*neol.*}

lv^gad *n.* alumge:la arainc dortagamnc ngosvg kanc ongo abangko úú a kind of round-bodied fish of medium size with scales.

lv^gum (*var.* **lv^gum, lvtung**) *n.* (asi ara:lok amo:lo pvda:la du:la:nc) ngosvg kanc, yaopc pirtama:nc, alumnc cngo abangko úú a species of small, round-bodied fish with scales.

lv^ge:- ⇨ **lv:-**

lv^gko *n.* vyngc vyngko úú a hundred.

Língkung *n.* Misi:lok Taye odokkc Yengvn (Ye:vn) opvnlok gu:mvn úú name of the deity of the Mising clans, called **Taye** and **Yengín** (**Ye:ín**).

línggor *n.* nganam csarc a:roblokkc ycbu:-nappa:lo:pc gvi-gvsangko úú the wind pipe.

lv^gung (*var.* **lv:pong**) *n.* sokkorc lang angkc:lok pongkokkc amvr; odokkc tadbegdopc bc:lenncdc úú neck; throat; voice.

línggíng ⇨ **rígdum**

línggír (*var.* **gali: línggír**) ⇨ **gali:**

lítog *n.* (asic tcsa:la arvglo:bulu bida:dolo) dvrtung, porang ara:lo dorkangcbum paglv^gla, asilo lc:la ongo sogabnam úú catching fish by using a bait inside a fish trap at the time when rivers begin to overflow banks and submerge large areas.

~**to-** *v.i.* cdcmpc cngucm sogabnam úú to catch fish by using a bait inside a fish trap.

lvtung *n.* ⇨ **lv^gum**

líblíb ém- (*onom.*) *v.i.* (o:kaiko psonam lcgangc manggom o:kai

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɜ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

agom lcgangc asinc gula:bulu) a:pvc tadbegcdopc lomna bc:nam ꞑú (of the heart) to throb (in excitement); to palpitate (for fear of something, etc.).

lvmar *n.* lv gum onggom gcsuge:la aipc belabnc asvg gcnc, yakagamnc, pirc:nc cngo abangko ꞑú a kind of small fish with very slippery scales.

lv Yong *n.* ajji:gamnc talvcmpc inc cngo abangko ꞑú a kind of round-bodied fish of medium size with scales.

lv:- *v.i.* i:ycmpc i:nam ꞑú to be red.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* i:ycmpc i:nc ꞑú red.

~**nge:-/~re:-** (>**língē:-/lí:re:-**) *v.i.* ajjo:ko lvnggamnam ꞑú to be reddish.

~**jvg ~jvg-** *v.i.* aipakpc lv:nam ꞑú to be bright red in colour.

~**te:-tere:-** *v.i.* kanggu:ma:dopc lv:nam ꞑú to be extremely, and unpleasantly, red.

~**re:-** ⇨ ~**ngc:-**

~**yom-** *v.i.* lvnggamnam ꞑú to be light red in colour.

~**lí:-** *vl.suf.* o:koi agerko ilv:nammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑú suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote willingness or desire to do something. {e.g. **tí:-** 'to drink' + **lí:-** >**tí:lí:-** 'to desire to drink something; to be thirsty'; **ka:-** 'to see' + **lí:-** >**ka:lí:-** 'to desire to see something', etc. **-lí:-** has a dialectal variant **-ní:-**. }

lí:sab *n.* okum monam lcgangc rcmagnc amongcm ugmola avpc tormonam

atta:r abangko ꞑú bricks.

lí:sam (*a:ba.*) *n.* vlvng ꞑú stone.

lí:si- (*var. lí:se-, lí:seg-, lí:sig-*) *v.i.* alvngc aipc bc:lenma:nam; alvngc betserla si:-si: cmna bc:nam ꞑú (of voices) to be husky; (of someone) to have a breathy voice.

lv:sig ⇨ **ki:ra**

lv:sur *n.* kede:lokki monam pvme:nc ki:lvng ꞑú small earthen pitcher. {*bl. ki:lvng + otsur*}

lv:ser *n.* talvng amv:lok asvg ꞑú the layered covering of a variety of wild cardamom. {*bl. talvng + aser*}

lv:tung *n.* lv:pong kama:nc ki:lvng ꞑú a pitcher without a neck. {*bl. ki:lvng + attung*}

Lí:tung (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

lí:dor (*a:ba.*) *n.* muglíng ꞑú a lightning strike accompanied by a clap of thunder.

lv:nc ⇨ **lv:-**

lv:po ⇨ **taka**

lv:pong *n.* lvnggung

lv:pu- *v.i.* (sc:kaikc) lv:pong appv:pagdc manggom pongkogdo bottcpc alumla gutsa:nam ꞑú to have a goitre.

~**nc** *adj.,n.* lv:pongc bv:nc manggom pongkoglo gutsa:nc ꞑú (a person) having a goitre.

lv:bor- ⇨ **gombor-**

lv:bum *n.* lv:po:lok lamku ꞑú the nape.

Lí:mang (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

lí:míg *n.* yoktu:-yoksig pvradnanc vlvng ꞑú whetstone.

Lí:mír Sobo (*a:ba.*) *n.* Se:dv na:nckc aki:lokcc lennc, dortapagnc sobo-

*Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y*

cm̩pc inc pcsokannam simínko (Do:ying Botckc lulvkkampc Da:di Karki:bv Lv:mvr Sobodém moketo, odokkc ake Miri a:ba:lo vngkampc Lv:mvr Sobodok tukku, a:rcng, yerung, tamyo, ki:ro-ki:míglökkcbulu bangkv bangkv vsvng-vlvngc, asicbulu lenkang ʷ a huge, awesome creature, resembling a domesticated gayal, born of an ovum of Primeval Mother Se:dv. (At the bidding of Do:ying Botc, the lord of heaven, a person named Da:di Karki killed Lv:mír Sobo, and from the various severed parts of Lv:mvr Sobo, such as the head, horns, ears, the body, the entrails, etc. came into being various kinds of vegetation, stones, water, etc.). {⇒ Appendix II for more details}

lv:re:- ⇒lv:-

lv:yom- ⇒lv:-

lv:yíng (var. lv:ying) *n.* lvngko vyingko ʷ one thousand. {neol.}

Y y

Y y *n.* Mising muktc:lok vyngkolang angngonc abvg ʷ the fifteenth letter of the Mising consonants.

youwoi *n.* ⇒na:noi

-yo *neg. imp. suf.* sc:kai o:kai agerko gerdolo manggom gerpc cmna idolo lutumnammcm lukannanc gomnyob ʷ negative imperative suffix for

some action in the present. {e.g. **je:-/jé:-** 'to shout' + yo >**Je:yo/Jé:yo** 'Don't shout'; **yub-** 'to sleep' + yo >**Yubyo** 'Don't sleep', etc. The negative suffix for an action in the future is **-ma:pé** (<*mang* + *pé*), e.g. **Yubma:pé** 'Don't go to sleep (when I am out, till I come back, etc.)' }

youatta *n.* ⇒nanbctta

yokotorong¹ *n.* lv:pong ara:lo, ayo ncrv:lok talc:pc du:nc, rcmagge:la ajji:nc ayyompc incdc ʷuvula.

yokotorong² (var. nobíling) *n.* yedla du:ncmpc inc, akke donam nobíling abangko ʷ a variety of snail with a winding exterior, considered edible by some people.

yoku ya:yo (var. **yoku yo:yo**) *n.* ta:tokc anc ʷ great grandmother.

yoksa *n.* arainc matsvg ʷ sword.

yoksig (var. **yoksig**) *n.* katog ʷ a small knife.

yoktung *n.* attv:dc gcrkuri:gamnc bottanc tcgnanc, abangko ʷ a large knife or a chopper, with the upper end tapering off in a bend.

yokpa *n.* yoktungcm̩pc ige:la attv:dc pakuri:ma:nc, bortage:la bi:samnc tegnanc abangko ʷ a large knife, the upper end of which is broader than the lower end and is not bent.

yog- (var. **nyog-**) *v.i.* (okolai du:nc manggom lc:nam) atv atvc kama:pc inam ʷ (of something) to be lost; to be missing.

~**am-** *v.i.* appv:pagdc yognam ʷ (of an entire lot of persons, animals or things) to be missing.

Pronunciation – o ⇒/ɔ/; a ⇒/a/; i ⇒/i/; u ⇒/u/; e ⇒/ɛ/; é ⇒/ɜ/; í ⇒/i/; colon (:) ⇒long vowel marker; ng ⇒/ŋ/; n-g ⇒/n/ followed by /g/; ngg ⇒/ŋg/; ny ⇒/j/; n-y ⇒/n/ followed by /j/; nny ⇒/ŋj/; j ⇒/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* kama:pc inc ú (someone or something) lost or missing.

~**pag-** *v.t.* yogla kama:pc ipagnam ú to be missing; remain untraced.

~**mo-** *v.t.* sc:kai o:kai ko kama:pc imonam j (of someone else, i.e. not oneself) to lose (something).

~**mosu-** *v.i.* avc o:kai ko yogmonam ú to lose something oneself.

-yog-/nyog- *vl.suf.* ⇨ -nyog-

yogvr (*var.* **yogdvn**) *n.* yoktu:yokpangcbumonanc tornca: r abangko ú iron.

yoglcng *n.* bottage:la arainc yoktung abangko ú a very large knife.

yongmo *n.* doycmvlo kinam a:monc manggom simonc atv atvc ú poison.

-yo + **su** *vl.suf.* sc:kaimc ngenman-nammcm manggom aglvng sanggcdopc atv atvko inamcm lukannanc gomnyob j suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote having fun with, or teasing, someone. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say something' + **yosu-** >**luyosu-** 'to tease someone by saying something' ; **mo-** 'to do something' + **yosu-** >**moyosu-** 'to tease someone by doing something', etc. }

yod- *v.t.* sc:kaimc rcngamlokcc mcpagnam; o:kai lcgangc atv atv donam-tv:namcm doma:-tv:ma:pc du:nam; o:kai dvrbv manggom kumli: agercmbulum gerdolo o:kai agercm germa:nam ú to ex-communicate or boycott someone; to avoid (eating or drinking something) for some reason; to observe a taboo or absti-

nence from some work or food (on some socio-cultural or religious occasions).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.,n.* sc:kaimc rcngamlokcc mcpagnckvdng; atv atvc mcpagn ; okoi lcgangc atv atvc doma:-tv:ma:pa du:nc; omma:ng pa:nc mimc taniyc manggom Lvga:lo:bulu atv atvc ima:pc du:nc j (people) who ex-communicate or boycott someone; (one) who refrains from eating or drinking something for some reason; (a woman) who abstains from doing something for reasons of a childbirth; (a community) who observes a taboo on some socio-cultural or religious occasions.

-yod- *vl.suf.* atv atvc manggom sc:kai gvpckodok gvma:pc akon lamtclok manggom alamlok gvnamm lukannanc gomnyob j suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote arrows, bullets, etc. missing a target, someone taking a subway, saying something obliquely, etc. {e.g. **dé:-** 'to fly' + **yod-** >**dé:yod-** 'to fly (or go) in a different direction'; **lu-** 'to say' + **yod-** >**luyod-** 'to say something in an oblique way', etc. }

yon- *v.t.* (ambugcm, apincmbulum) atv atvc ibu-silusula alag lakpolokki yumnam; tulang manggom atv atvc alaglo molvksuge:la dumvdlo, migmolo, alc-alaglo:bulu ri:lvgnam; i:ncm manggom lumbag-lumyagnc atv atvc okolai ri:lvgnam ú to mix two or more things with a kneading

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

action, using the palm of one's hand; to knead; to apply oil, cream, etc. on one's hair, face, body, etc.; to smear something doughy or pasty somewhere with the hand.

~**lusu-** (*redup.* ~**bu--lusu-**) *v.t.* atv atvcm ibu-silusula yonnam ꞑꞑ to mix two or more things and knead.

~**lvg-** *v.t.* atv atvcm yonla okolai vlvgnam ꞑꞑ to smear something somewhere.

yon-² (*var.* **yun-**) ⇨ **ton-**³

-yon- *vl.suf.* atv atvcm totedma:pc ibomnammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote doing something continuously (without break). {e.g. **gí-** '(here) to go' + **yon-** >**gíyon-** 'to keep going'; **mo-** '(one of the meanings) to sing' + **yon-** >**moyon-** 'to keep singing one song after another without stopping', etc. **-yon-** in this sense is usually followed by **-bom-**, which also suggests carrying something on.}

-yonsu- (*var.* **-sonsu-**) *vl.suf.* atv atvcm akonlokkc akonlo:pc imo-gvmonammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote transferring, transforming, etc. something. {e.g. **le-** 'to plant' + **yonsu-** >**leyonsu-** 'to transplant'; **ad-** 'to write' + **sonsu-** >**atsonsu-** 'to translate or copy', etc.}

-yon-...son-/son-...yon- (*var.* **-yon-...sonsu-/son-...yonsu-**) *vl.suf.* atv atvc akon lcdvdo akondc ibomnammcm manggom atv atv

agercm akon lcdvdo akondcm gerbomnammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ reduplicative suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote something happening, one after another or doing something, one after another. {e.g. **ki-** '(here) to suffer from an illness' + **yon-...son-** >**kiyon-kison-** 'to suffer from one illness after another or the other', **kiyon-kison-/kison-kiyon-** 'to suffer continuously from one illness after another or (of two persons or more) to fall ill, one after the other'; **lu-** '(here) to tell' + **son-...yonsu-** >**luson-luyonsu-** 'to tell someone something who, in turn, tells someone else', etc.}

yob-¹ *v.t.* alaglokki sogabla mo:tc:pc dc:monam ꞑꞑ to throw something.

~**pag-** (>**yoppag-** *v.t.* o:koi:ycm alaglokki sogabla gcpagnam ꞑꞑ to throw something away.

yob-² *v.i.* ⇨ **sum-**¹

yobal *n.* ⇨ **tayob**

yora *n.* ⇨ **karc**

yorang ⇨ **yo:**²

yora:- *v.i.* yumcnam; kcmonam ꞑꞑ to be nighttime; to be dark.

yolen- *v.t.* (**ayo** gompir lcdvlo lunam) ayyom nappang ara:lokkc moro:pc lenmonam ꞑꞑ (preceded by the word **ayo**, 'tongue') to put out one's tongue. {*Note:* **yolen-** <**yo-** + **len**, **yo-** being the second syllable of the word **ayo**.}

yo:¹ ⇨ **na:n**

yo:² (*var.* **yorang**) *n.* do:nyi oang lcdvkc kcmola du:nc adv ꞑꞑ night.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

- ~ **kídísu** *n.* do:nyc oa:la yumc a:namlök la: do:nyc lv:lennamlök pongkogarlok adv \bar{u} midnight.
- ~ **kídísu-** *v.i.* yumclok pongkogarlok advpc inam \bar{u} to be midnight.
- ~**yo:bung** *adv.* yumc-yumbung \bar{u} the whole night.
- yo:-** *v.i.* yumc a:nam \bar{u} to be nighttime.
- yo: v:ng** *n.* a:ye e:nc ncmvng abangko \bar{u} a kind of herb.
- yo:rvd** *n.* ta:ng gcnc ma:nc vsvng abangko \bar{u} a kind of thorny creeper.
- yo:yo** (*var.* **ya:yo**) *n.* (gognamc la: gokkamc) abulok manggom anclok anncm gognam; abulok manggom anclok anncm okko cmna gogdoji cdcmpc gokkamnam \bar{u} (form of address as well as relationship) grandmother; (my, his, her, etc.) grandmother.
- ya-** *v.t.* ayarnc gaggcng kanc yoktungkokki lagbvglökc lakkepc odokkc lakkelökc lagbvkc kidla yumrang, ncmvng atvcm panam \bar{u} to cut grasses, weeds etc. by wielding a large knife with a long handle from the left to the right and from the right to the left.
- ~**sod-** *v.t.* yala pasodnam \bar{u} to cut down with a large knife with a long handle (in the manner described).
- ~**pag-** *v.t.* yala yumrangcm-bulum la:pagnam \bar{u} to remove by cutting down with a large knife with a long handle (in the manner described).
- ~**pu:-** *v.t.* yala mopu:nam \bar{u} to clear a place of weeds, tall grasses, etc. by cutting them down with a large knife with a long handle (in the manner described). {⇒*Note* at the end of **tég-** for the words for different ways of cutting.}
- ya-** *pref.* **yaka**, **yasing** cmna:bulu i:namcm lukannc gompirlo du:po:nc gomnyob \bar{u} prefix used in a few colour words such as **yaka** 'black', **yasing** 'white', etc. {*Note* : while **yaka** is used in all the dialects of mising, **yasing** is used in the Sa:yang and the Mo:ying dilects only, the word having being replaced with **kampo/kampu** by other dialectical groups. The other colour words , viz. **yage** 'green, blue or yellow' and **yalíng** 'red' are used by most Misings without the prefix **ya-**. Another colour word **yamog** 'brown or grey' is also limited in its use.}
- yao-** *v.i.* bojcbadnam; o:kai inam-lunamc gvbadnam \bar{u} (of something done, said, etc.) to exceed a limit.
- ~**dan-** (*emph.*) *v.i.* o:kai inam-lunamc aipc gvbadnam \bar{u} to exceed all limits.
- ~**pc** *adv.* dcrdopc; bojcko \bar{u} in excess of a limit.
- yai** ⇒**kai**
- yai** (*var.* **-yyai**) (<-**yé** + **ai**) *vl.suf.* o:kaiko cdc m cdcmpc iya:mvlo manggom o:kai agerko sc:kai cdc m cdcmpc gerya:mvlo atv atvc cdc m cdcmpc iyai manggom sc:kai o:kaiko cdc m cdcmpc gcryai cmna ludolo lunam gomnyob \bar{u} suffix added to verb roots to express an unreal or

hypothetical condition in the past (the potential mood). {e.g. **ngo** 'I' **gí-** 'to go/come' + **yai** > **Ngo gíyai/ gíyyai** 'I would have gone/come'; **bv** 'he/she' **si-** 'to die' + **yai** > **Bí siyai/ siyyai** 'He/She would have died', etc. The presence or absence of gemination in the suffix is a matter of dialectal divergence. Speakers, who use gemination, do so when the sound preceding **-yai** is a short vowel. The meaning of **-yai** (<**-yé** + **ai**) is expressed by (**-pé** + **ai** > **-péai**, **-pai** (after a long vowel) and **-ppai** (after a short vowel.))

yaka- *v.i.* atv atvc mckolcm pc i:nam; (taniyc) yasi:ma:nam ú to be black; (of human complexion) to be dark-skinned or black.

~katug- *-v.i.* aipakpc yakanam júi to be exceedingly black.

~nc *adj.* mckolcm pc i:nc júi black.

~mugyub- *v.i.* yakancm pc inggamnam; taniyc yakagamnam ú to be blackish; to be darkish.

yakeb- *v.i.* murkongcm manggom avkc o:koi atta:rcm gvpaglv:modanma:nam manggom akoncm bisulv:ma:nam ú to be miserly.

~nc *adj.,n.* murkongcm manggom avkc o:koi atta:rcm akoncm bisulv:ma:nc manggom gvpaglv:modanma:nc ú miserly.

yag- *v.t.* (atv atvc ti:nam-konamcm anka:nam lcgangcbulu) ayyom o:kailo tvgabge:la nappang ara:pc langa:nam júi to lick; to lap up.

~ka:-/~kv- (>**yakka:-/yakkv-**) *v.t.* (o:kaiko ti:nam-konamém-bulum)

yagla ankangkínam ú to taste something by licking.

~su- (>**yaksu-**) *v.t.* (anguru:pc, simvncbulu) avkc amvrcm, allcmbulum yagnam júi (especially, of an animal) to lick its own body, legs, etc.

~pu- *v.t.* o:kaiko yagla narc:monam (anguru:pc, simvnc olennam auwom yagla narc:monam) júi to clean something by licking (animals licking a new-born clean).

~pu:su- *v.t.* (anguru:pc, simvnc) yagla avkc amvrcmbulum narc:monam) ú (especially of an animal) to clean its own body by licking.

-yag- *vl.suf.* o:kaiyc manggom o:kai agerkokki atv atvlok alcpko kama:pc imonammcm (lukanpc, go:rumenjcgc ctorcm mittuglokki nv:lanclla alcpko kama:pc imonammcm, kvnggv:nc csarc sarla okum selab alcpko kama:pc imonammcm-bulum) lukannanc gomnyob júi suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote causing a portion of something to be damaged, sliced off, etc. by some action of someone or something. {e.g. **mo-** 'to do' + **yag-** > **moyag-** '(of cattle) to damage a portion of a fencing by pushing it open'; **sar-** '(of winds) to blow' + **yag-** > **saryag-** '(of a storm) to blow off a portion of wall, a roof, etc.'; **pe-** 'to cut with a slicing action', as with a blade + **yag-** > **pe:yag-** 'to cause a wound or a cut with a knife', etc. }

-yaksu- *vl.suf.* avc gernam o:kai ager

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɜ/; í → /i/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /ɲ/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ɲɲ/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

lçganc amvrlok okolailo avcm tarç kamonammem lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote causing a wound, a cut to oneself by one's own action. {e.g. **tub-** 'to knock, to bump into, etc.' + **yag** + **su-** >**tubyaksu-** 'to cause a wound to oneself as a result of bumping into something'; **lc-** 'to move the leg (as in walking)' + **yag** + **su-** >**lcyaksu-** 'to cause a wound to oneself in the leg as a result of the leg hitting something (while walking)', etc.}

yage- ⇨ **ge-**

yage:sulad (*var.* **yage:sullad**) *n.* yamncm okumlo langa:nam lçdvpc yamnc-yambo yamnclok anc-abu okumlo:pc gvpongarkunam ꞑꞑ name of a Mising matrimonial custom, according to which newly-weds pay a visit to the bride's parents' home a few days or within two to three weeks after marriage. {*Note:* There is no uniformity amongst the Misings in the observance of this custom. Some Misings do not observe this custom at all and, instead, observe the custom, called **du:né** (*var.* **ju:né**), which may be undertaken according to convenience within a few weeks or a few months. Those who first observe **yage:sulad** undertake **du:né** much later within a year or so after marriage. Both **yage:sulad** and **du:né**, however, tend to be undertaken early, if the marriage is an arranged one, and somewhat late, if the marriage is by

elopement. Even amongst those, who follow the custom of **yage:sulad**, young men and women, capable of singing and dancing, accompany the new couple in some areas, whereas in some other areas such company is needed only on the occasion of **du:né**. ⇨ **du:né**}

yangga *n.* oyi:pc donam ge:nyagcmpe inc rcmagnç ncmvng abangko ꞑꞑ a small leafy wild plant with soft stems (used by Misings as a vegetable).

yasi- (*var.* **kampo-**, **kampu-**) *v.i.* gakvrcmpc i:nam ꞑꞑ to be white.

~**nc** *adj.* gakvrcmpc i:nc ꞑꞑ white.

yad-¹ *v.t.* sc:kaimc o:kai agerko ibiyc cmgc:la ibima:nam; aro agom luma:nam ꞑꞑ to cheat ; to tell (someone) a lie; not to keep one's word or promise; to persuade someone to do something by holding out temptation ; to tempt.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* aro agom luma:nc; o:kai ibiyc cmgc:la ibima:nc ꞑꞑ a cheat; a liar; (one) who makes promises that are not meant to be kept.

~**len-** *v.t.* yadla sc:kaiçkolok o:kai atvko la:lennam; yadla sc:kaimc ara:lokkc mo:ro:lo:pc gvlenmonam ꞑꞑ to obtain something from someone by telling lies or making a false promise; to persuade someone to come or go out with temptations or by making false promises.

~**lvç-** *v.t.* yadla sc:kaimc okolaiçpç gvmonam ꞑꞑ to send someone away

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

somewhere on some pretext.

yad-² *v.t.* (sc:kai ko:nc:ngko la:pc cmna) lcsula atv atv agomcm luposunam ú to woo (a maiden).

~**ka:-/~kí-¹** (>**yatka:-/yatki-¹**) *v.t.* ko:nc:ngko yadla gvpc cmycji cmma:ji ka:nam ú to woo a young woman tentatively (i.e. to see if she can be persuaded to agree to marry).

~**kí-²** (>**yatki-²**) *v.t.* ko:nc:ng yadnamcm po:pc ikvnam ú to have wooed a maiden before.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* ko:nc:ng yadnam agercm inc (sc:kaibv) ú (one) who woos a young woman.

~**lvg-** *v.t.* ko:nc:ngko yadla se:kaikcpc gvmonam ú to woo a young woman into marrying someone other than the wooer.

yad-³ *v.i.,v.t.* lagnclok la: lakke akonlokki manggom lakpo annyilok pongkoglo sogabge:la po:picmbulum siyadcmpc ila du:monam; (onno, so:rv atvc) alaglokki kednam; (csarc) cdvlai kedla kedla talc:pe sa:nam; (bidnc asic) okolai kedla du:nam ú to spin (a top, a spindle, etc.); to twine (threads, ropes, etc.); (of winds) to blow with a spiral movement (as in a cyclone); (of flowing and moving waters) to create a circular current (as in a whirlpool).

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**yad-** *vl.suf.* o:kaiko ila sc:kaimc moyadnamcm lukannanc gomnyob ú suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote persuading someone to do something

by making promises, holding out temptations, by behaving charmingly, etc. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say something' + **yad-** >**luyad-** 'to charm or persuade someone by saying sweet or nice things'; **mo-** 'to do something' + **yad-** >**moyad-** 'to charm or entice someone by doing something', etc.}

yapa¹ *n.* lakpo annyidcm pipumsula bc:monammc ú clap of the hands.

~ **pi-** *v.t.* lakpo annyidcm pipumsula bc:monam ú to clap the hands.

yapa² *n.* ege sumdolo onno pongkoglo ilvgla onnom talc:pc lang kvkpc imonc, atappc panam di:bang alcb ú a flat and long piece of split bamboo thrust across between two rows of threads in the warp of a loom.

yapkur (*var. tu:pog*) *n.* okumlok lamku atag ú the back of a house.

yab- *v.t.* mcyabcmbulum kekonlokcc kekonlo:pc gvmla csarmonam ú to fan. **v.i.** csarc kvnggv:pc kekonkesakpc sarnam ú (of winds) to blow in gusts.

~**a:** *v.i.* csarc kvnggv:pc odokkc lvdcmpc sara:nam; (cdcmpc csarc sara:la) pcdongcbulu okolai dungko ara:pc dcnga:nam ú (of gusty winds) to blow in ; (of rain, etc.) to fall inside (a room, for instance) with gusty winds.

~**gor-** *v.t.* mcyab yabnamcm igornam ú to fan without delay.

~**tab-** (>**yaptab-**) *v.t.* csarc yabla o:kaiko otabmonam ú (of a gust of wind) to cause something standing to fall down.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

~**dor-** *v.t.* (midnc vmmcm) mcyablogbuluk yabla manggom csarc yabla dormonam ꞑꞑꞑ to make a dormant fire burn by fanning, or (in the case of winds) by blowing gustily.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* mcyab yabnam agercm inc ꞑꞑ one who fans.

~**pu:-/~bvn-** (>**yappu:-/yabbvn-**) *v.t.* cpolokki yabla ampcm, pctu asigcmbulum dc:pagmonam ꞑꞑꞑ to remove the chaff of pounded seeds of rice, mustard, etc. by fanning (with a winnowing tray, etc.).

~**pen-** (>**yappen-**) (*redup.* ~**pen-~ren-**) *v.t.* kvnggv:pc yabnc csarc sarla ckumcmbulum mopemorennam ꞑꞑꞑ (of a gusty storm) to destroy houses and other structures.

~**pv-** (>**yappv-**) *v.t.* csarc sarla junc atv atvcv pvmonam ꞑꞑꞑ (of winds) to cause something to dry.

~**pvg-** (>**yappvg-**) *v.t.* csarc sarnam lcgangc pcdongc ajjo:ko ara:pc yaba:nam ꞑꞑꞑ (of rains accompanied by winds) to beat in.

~**bo**m *v.t.* csarc yabla o:kaiko okolaipc dc:bomnam ꞑꞑꞑ (of winds) to carry away something by blowing gustily.

~**bi-** *v.t.* mcyablokki sc:kai akoncm yabnamcm ibinam ꞑꞑꞑ to fan someone.

~**bvn-** ⇨ **pu:-**

~**mo-** *v.t.* mcyab yabnam agercm sc:kaimc imonam ꞑꞑꞑ to get someone to fan.

~**mid-** *v.t.* seraki: atvcv csarc yabla

manggom mcyapkokki yabla momidnam ꞑꞑꞑ to put out a lamp, a candle, etc. by fanning or (of a gust of wind) to cause a lamp, a candle etc. to go out.

~**yab-** *vl.suf.* amigcm, alagcmbulum talc:lokcc kcvkpc gvtogmonamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑꞑ suffix used in Mising words pertaining to some movement of the eyes and hands. {e.g. **mig-** 'to bat an eyelid' + **yab->migyab-** 'to bat the eyelids; to wink at someone'; **og-** 'to move the hand toward oneself by forming a semi-circle with the fingers' + **yab->ogyab-** 'to beckon someone with the hand', etc. }

yam- *v.t.* sc:kaimc manggom sc:kaibulum dum-dum-lu:pi manla, odokcc pakso: so:lvglā, gvrksunam, borvksunam manggom gvlenbonam ꞑꞑꞑ to escort one or more persons in or out ceremonially with drums, cymbals, dances, etc.

~**a:-** *v.t.* mida:lo yambom manggom yamncm yamla ara:pc langa:nam; kcba:lo:pcbulu gognam mcnggcnam minomcm yamla kcbang bangkolo:pc borvksunam ꞑꞑꞑ to escort the bride into the house of the bridegroom or the bridegroom into the house of the bride ceremonially by playing drums and cymbals, by dancing, etc. in a wedding; to escort ceremonially important guests invited to a conference, a session, etc. by playing drums and cymbals, by dancing, etc. into the venue of the conference, etc.

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

~**rvksu-** *v.t.* dumdum-lu:pv manla, odokkc makso: so:lvglā, sc:kaimc manggom sc:kaibulum okolaipc la:rvksunam manggom borvksunam jūi to receive some person or persons ceremonially with drums, cymbals, dances, etc.

~**len-** *v.t.* (anguru:pc, mida:lo ko:nc:ngcm okum ara:lokkc gvlenbodolo) yamla gvlenlvgnam jūi to escort (especially a bride, at the end of the wedding rites and rituals) out ceremonially with drums, cymbals, etc.

yamog- *v.i.* muga onnompc i:nam jūi (of colour) to be brown.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**né** *adj.* muga onnompc i:nc jūi brown (in colour).

yamcng *n.* (gognamc lang gokkamc) aolok nc:ng jūi (term used to address the person concerned as well as to refer to the relationship) daughter-in-law; one's son's wife.

yamgur *n.* da:ro mida:lo yambolok ajonpc inc ya:me: manggom yamnclok ajonpc inc mvmbvr jūi a bridegroom's best man; a bridesmaid.

yamnc *n.* mida:lo la:pcnam ko:ncng ũ a bride.

~ **gí-** *v.i.* ko:ncngc amilo gvnam ũ (of a girl) to marry a man.

~ **tad-** *v.t.* sc:kai cra:lok ko:ncngko yamc:pc la:pc cmna mc:la la:pcnc ya:me: ko: cra:lok taniyc ko:ncng cra:do:pc guyc:-pa:ncmbulum bomla gvla ko:ne:dcm konam ũ (in the

case of an arranged marriage) to observe a custom in which representatives of the would-be groom's family initiate the process of marriage by visiting the parents or guardians of the would-be bride, with an offering of areca nuts and betel leaves, and formally asking for the would-be bride's hand for the would-be groom.

~ **la-** *v.t.* sc:kai milbo: taniyc nc:ng tani:ko mida: mola, dugbola:bulu la:la du:bosunam ũ (of a man) to marry.

yamné ba:sang *n.* (Mising kekonc cdvlai inam) dugla yamnc la:nc-gvnc nc:-milbongc aipc me:lampc (akke minc-mvjng-gcdolo) tadla la:nam midangcm da:dungkuncmpc ila do:lungrcngamcm dobo-tv:bokunam ũ a custom, observed in some Mising villages occasionally by some couples, who had got married through elopement and who, therefore, go through some simple formalities of an arranged marriage late in life (even in old age in some cases), feasting co-villagers as done in the case of arranged marriages.

yampo *adv.* silokc lcdvkc longc jūi tomorrow.

~**ro:** *adv.* silokc lcdvkc longcdok ro:do ũ tomorrow morning.

~**yum/~nyum** *adv.* silokc lcdvkc longcdok yumc ayirido manggom yumcdo ũ in the evening or at night tomorrow.

yampo ro: (*var. ro: yampo*) *adv.* a:pcnc longckvdarlo jūi in the coming days.

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

yambo¹ *n.* da:ro midang da:dolo yamnc la:pcncdc ꞑꞑ bridegroom.

yambo² *n.* Misi:lok da:ro mida:lo yamnc la:pcncdcm yamnanc lcgangc manggom yamncdcm yama:nanc lcgangc anguru:pc sumnam gasor ꞑꞑ a wedding sheet, woven specifically for the purpose of use in escorting or welcoming the bridegroom or the bride in a formal marriage amongst Misings.

yar- *v.t.* o:kai mcgc:lo du:nc a:m-ambvn manggom atv atvcm (mcgc:dcm kepemola:bulu) gvpagmonam ꞑꞑ to remove or empty the solid contents of a container (such as a bowl, a tray, a vessel, etc.) by inclining it or turning it upside down.

~**pag-** *v.t.* (o:kaiko aima:pc inam lcgangcbulu) yarla kama:pc imonam ꞑꞑ to throw away by pouring out from a container its solid contents (for having rotted, etc.).

~**len-** *v.t.* yarla o:kai ara:lo du:nc a:m-ambvncmbulum gvlenmonam ꞑꞑ to pour out solid contents from a container.

~**lig-** *v.t.* atv atvcm dungkodokkc yarla o:kai lcnngcngkolo a:monam ꞑꞑ to pour (solid things) on to or into a container.

~**yar-** *vl.suf.* o:koi agercm ayarpc gerla du:namcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote a prolonged action or a protracted happening. {e.g. **gv-** '(here) to walk' + **yar->gvyar-** 'to keep walking for a long time; (of a road going to some place) to be very

long, making someone keep walking for a long time'; **pe-** 'to say words of blessings or curses' + **yar->peyar-** 'to keep saying words of blessings or curses for a long time', etc.}

yari: *n.* do:mvrto yakanc muk kang ara:lo lvdcmpc lounla, gcrc-gcrkurnc cmc-so:rvcm pc ila dornc ꞑꞑ lightning.

~ **ar-** *v.i.* muk kang ara:lo lvdcmpc lounla vmv-so:rvcm pc ila cm pc dornam ꞑꞑ (of lightning) to flash.

yalo¹ *n.* do:nyilok manggom atv atvlok pvangcm sc:kai manggom o:kaiyc dungkomycmvlo dumkomncdok rubnc moimangcm pc ila kekonpc lennc; asilo manggom arsilok ka:begnam sc:kaikc manggom atv atvlok moimang ꞑꞑ a shadow; an image.

yalo² *n.* (Misingkvdark mcngkampc) taniycm turla du:monc manggom turdag takamlo tani:lok ka:begma:nam moimangcm pc ila du:mvnnc, odokkc sikurdolo ui amo:pc gvpakkunc atvko ꞑꞑ (according to Misings) the life-spirit of man, somewhat resembling the concept of a soul, existing like one's invisible shadow as long as one is alive, which goes to the world of the dead after one's death.

~ **gognam** *n.* (Misingc ikampc) sc:kai o:kai lcgangc pcsobadla manggom a:rampc kila bvkkc yallo mo:tc:pc gvpakka:ncmpc inam lcgangc uyu mola gvpagnc yalodcm amvrdo:pc gogangkunam ꞑꞑ a traditional religious ceremony of the Misings in

which the invisible life-spirit of a person, who has been terribly frightened for some reason or is critically ill, is called back to be with the body of the person, believing that the life-supporting spirit of a person in such a condition strays away from the body.

~ **gv-/~ dc:-** *v.i.* siycncmpc psonam
 ʉ to be frightened to death.

yalv:- ⇨ **lv:-**

yayu- *v.i.* (o:nam simvn-sikc: atvc)
 agamnam; alaglok pigabycmvlo:-bulu
 duggcma:pc manggom
 bergo:mvnsuma:pc aso:pc dagnam
 ʉ (especially of domestic animals)
 to be tame; to be docile.

~ **nam** *vl.n.*

~ **nc** *adj.,n.* (o:nam simvn-sikc: atvc)
 agamnc; alaglok pigabycmvlo:-bulu
 duggcma:pc manggom
 bergo:mvnsumma:pc aso:pc dagnc
 ʉ (especially of animals) tame; docile.

ya:- *v.i.* o:kako aima:pc ila rcbud-
 rcyadnam ʉ to rot; to be putrid.

~ **nam** *vl.n.*

~ **nc** *adj.,n.* aima:pc ila rcbud-
 rcyadnc ʉ rotten; putrid.

-ya:-¹ ⇨ **-ban-**

-ya:-²/**ya:bi-** *vl.suf* sc:kaikc o:kai
 agercm lo:dvpcc gerbinc tani:pc
 inamcm lukannanc gomnyob ʉ *suf-*
 fix added to an appropriate verb
 root to denote doing something for
 someone as a regular duty or re-
 sponsibility. {e.g. **nv-** 'to wash
 clothes' + **ya:-/ya:bi-** >**nvya:-/**
níya:bi- 'to wash someone's clothes

as a regular duty or responsibility';
ní:- '(here) to massage' + **ya:-/**
ya:bi- >**ní:ya:-/ní:ya:bi-** 'to mas-
 sage someone's body as a regular
 duty or responsibility', etc. *cf. -bi-* }

-**ya:su-** *vl.suf.* atv atvko lula o:kai agerko
 ima:nammcm manggom mimag
 moa:nc, manggom iki:-siyadnc
 taniycm, simvn-sikeycm-bulum avkc
 kcra:pc gva:moge:mang cmna
 o:kaiko inamcmbulum, lukannanc
 gomnyob ʉ *suf-* suffix added to an ap-
 propriate verb root to denote keep-
 ing oneself away from something
 (e.g. a task given by someone, a
 man or an animal attacking or
 disturbing, etc.). {e.g. **lu-** 'to say, to
 tell, etc.' + **ya:su-** >**luya:su-** 'to tell
 someone of one's inability to do
 something on some pretext or on
 genuine grounds'; **dc-** 'to hit with
 a stick' + **ya: su-** >**dcmya:su-** 'to
 hit out with a stick or some other
 thing in order to protect oneself from
 an attack', etc. }

-**ya:bo/-ya:bong** *vl.suf.* atv atv o:kaiko
 ipc cmna idungai manggom sc:kai
 o:kaiko gerpc cmna idungai
 cmnamcm lukannanc gomnyob ʉ
suf- suffix added to a verb root to de-
 note that something was about to
 happen or someone was about to do
 something. {e.g. **si-** 'to die' + **ya:bo**
 >**siya:bo/siyya:bo** '(someone) was
 about to die'; **yub-** + **ya:bo**
 >**yubya:bo** '(someone) was about
 to go to bed', etc. For the gemina-
 tion in **siyya:bo**, see the note at the
 end of **-yai**. }

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long
 vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/
 followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced
 word-finally.

ya:me: *n.* si:sa:nc milbong tani: ʃú a young man.

~ **me:-** milbong kouwc bottcnam ʃú to grow up to be a young man.

ya:yo *n.* ⇨ **yo:yo**

yayupu:lad- *v.i.* (a:son-a:yonnC kinamramnamC a:la) bojcpakko taniyC sinam ʃú (of people) to die in large numbers (as in an epidemic).

yig- (*var.* **yvg-**) *v.t.* (a:m ayedcm) lctvglokki sa:dub-sa:yubla atko:lokC a:ycm ori:monam ʃú to trample (on sheaves of paddy corn) in order to separate the grains from the corn (to thresh, as it were, using the legs).

~ **ko** (>**yikko**, **yikko**) *n.* (a:mcm) yignam agercm gerko ʃú a place for trampling (on sheaves of paddy corn) in order to separate the grains from the corn.

~ **kin-/~ken-** (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* (a:mcm) kapC yikpcnammCji dcm kennam ʃú to know how to trample (on sheaves of paddy corn) in order to separate the grains from the corn.

~ **gor-** *v.t.* (a:mcm) yignam agercm lomna inam ʃú to trample (on sheaves of paddy corn) quickly in order to separate the grains from the corn.

~ **nam** *vl.n.*

~ **nc** *adj.,n.* a:m yvgnam agercm inc ʃú one who tramples (on sheaves of paddy corn) in order to separate the grains from the corn.

~ **bo-** *v.t.* a:m yvgnamcm sc:kaimC ibonam ʃú to help someone in separating the grains from the corn by trampling (on sheaves of paddy

corn).

~ **rc** *n.* sc:kaikC a:mcm yvgnam lcgangC pa:pcnam arc ʃú remuneration for separating the grains from the corn by trampling (on sheaves of paddy corn).

yig/yíC cm- *v.i.* (o:koi vsng atvc) ajjo:kosin gc:ma:nam ʃú (of a rod, a pole, a tree, etc.) to be very straight.

~ **nc** *adj.* ajjo:kosin gc:ma:nc ʃú very straight.

yigo (*var.* **yvgo**) *n.* avkC (gognamC lang gokkamC) avkC nc:lok manggom milbo:lok ame:nc bvro; ame:nc bvrmlCok milbong; anclok bvrolCok manggom abulok bvrmlCok gognCdcmpcyam ame:ya:nc ao; avarkcmanggom cdcmpC gokkamnam akon akonc ʃú (term of address as well as relationship) wife's or husband's younger brother; younger sister's husband; mother's brother's or father's sister's son, younger in age than the speaker; other persons of similar social relationship, though not very close.

yignC (*var.* **yvgnC**) *n.* (gognamC lang gokkamC) avkC nc:lok manggom milbo:lok ame:nc bvrmc; anclok bvrolCok manggom abulok bvrmlCok (gognCdcmpcyam ame:ya:nc) omC; avarkcmanggom cdcmpC gokkamnam akon akonc ʃú (term of address as well as relationship) wife's or husband's younger sister; mother's brother's or father's sister's daughter, younger in age than the speaker; other women of similar social relationship, though not very

close.

-yin-¹ *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko ajji:kosin du:pagma:dopc appi:dcm inamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote doing something in its entirety. {e.g. **do-** 'to eat' + **yin-** >**doyin-** 'to eat the whole of something (without leaving behind anything)'; **tí-** + **yin-** >**tí:yin-** 'to drink the whole of something (without leaving behind anything)', etc. The use of **-yin-¹** is restricted to certain dialects.}

-yin-² *vl.suf.* atv atvko ila o:kaiko aimonammcm, gc:moma:namcm, kobuk-kokora:-moma:namcm-bulum lukannanc gomnyob ꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote levelling, straightening, smoothing, etc. something by some action. {e.g. **lab-** 'to scrape with a hoe' + **yin-** >**labyin-** 'to level the ground by scraping with a hoe'; **lu-** 'to say, to speak, etc.' + **yin-** >**luyin-** 'to speak to someone to make him/her agree or conform to something', etc. **-yinsu-** is also often used in the sense of **-yin-²**, but, in addition, it may also denote straightening, etc. something oneself, **-su-** being, usually, a reflexivizer.}

-yin-³ *vl.suf.* **koyin-** gompirlo lutc:nam gomnyob ꞑ suffix added to the verb root **ko-⁴** to denote grinning.

yinc (*var.* **yinncc**) *n.* aipc yongmo kanc yilud abangko ꞑ a kind of very poisonous wasp.

yindum (*a:ba.*) *n.* anyug ú a woman's

breasts.

yir- (**yvr-**, **ngil-**) *v.i.* o:kaiko ka:la-tadla:-bulu (alvng bc:lenmola manggom bc:len-moma:pc) mc:ponammcm lcnγκannam ú to laugh; to smile.

~ka:- *v.t.* atvpcsin jubma:ncko, kanggu:-kanga:ma:ncko cmna:bulu sc:kaimc manggom o:kaiko luka:la ngilnam ꞑ to laugh at someone or something.

~kesu-/~kasu- *v.i.* aipakpc yvrnam; siycncmpc igcdopc yvrnam ú to laugh greatly; to laugh oneself silly or hoarse. {*Note:* **~kesu-** is used by speakers who use **yir-/yír-** and **-kasu-** by those who use **ngil-**. The word is further extended to the phrase **~kesula si-** / **~kasula si-**, meaning 'to laugh oneself to death' (**si-** 'to die'), i.e. 'to laugh greatly'.

~bom- *v.i.* yvrnamcm ibomnam ú to begin to laugh and continue laughing.

~bad- *v.i.* yvrnamcm ibadnam ú to laugh excessively.

~mo- *v.t.* atv atvcm lula manggom ila sc:kaimc yvrnamcm imonam ꞑ to make someone laugh by saying or doing something.

~man-so:man *n.* mv:pola ngilman-lumancm-bulum inam ꞑ collective joyfulness (as on the occasion of festivals).

~mvn- *v.i.* oko lcgangc akon akonc yvrdu:ji cdcn kinma:pc sc:kai cmmumpc yvrnamcm imvnnam ꞑ to laugh with others without knowing the reason for the

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

laughter.

~**lv:-** (>**yirrv:-**, **yvrrv:-**, **yirnv:-**, **ngillv:-**) *v.i.* yirnamcm ilv:nam jũ to feel like laughing.

~**yad-** *v.t.* yvrla sc:kaimc moyadnam ũ to persuade someone to do something, or charm or entice someone, with smiles.

~**yém-** *v.i.* yvrnamcm pc igamnam ũ to smile.

yir-² (*var.* **yvr-²**) *v.t.* (atko:lokckm) lakke:lokki ri:la a:m a:y cm, anncm, appuncmbulum ori:monam jũ to strip off with the fingers grains, leaves, flowers, etc. from the twigs or sticks holding them.

~**yir-/yvr-** *vl.suf.* o:kai agercm kapc ipcnammcji cdcmlula, ila lcnkanla:bulu sc:kaimc kinmonammcm lukannanc gomnyob jũ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote teaching someone something. {e.g. **lu-** 'to say, speak, etc.' + **yir-/yvr-** >**luyir-/luyír-** 'to say words of advice to someone'; **mo-** 'to do something' + **yir-/yvr-** >**moyir-/moyír-** 'to teach someone to do something (to sing, for instance)', etc. }

Yirang *n.* Adi:lok la: Misi:lok opvn amvn abangko ũ name of a clan of the Adis and the Misings (used as a surname).

yirí (*a:ba.*) *n.* simvn ũ animals.

~**yirsu-/yrsu-** *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko kapc ipcnammcji cdcmluyvr-moyvrnclok, kinnclok manggom akon akonlok ka:la, tadla:bulu avc isukvnamcm

lukannanc gomnyob jũ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote learning to do something. {e.g. **ka:-** 'to see' + **yirsu-/yrsu-** >**ka:yirsu-/ka:yrsu-** 'to learn to do something by observing someone'; **po-** 'to read' + **yirsu-/yrsu-** >**poyirsu-/poyírsu-** 'to learn to read, i.e. to practise reading something', etc. }

yilud *n.* pcycmvlo ramgclvgdopc airu:pc kimonc yakanc tari: abangko ũ hornets.

yilc po:lo *n.* (Ohomlo lang akon akon mimo:lo dttagcm kvkampc) dttaglok appi:nc po:lodok Mising amin jũ Mising name of the fourth month of the year according to the calendar followed in Assam and some other states of India. {*neol.* }

yi:-¹ (*var.* **yí:-¹**) *v.i.* (mikkic) cmclokkc lenna talc:pc gynam; (mukkangc) do:mvrla punggo:la du:nam; (pciyv:pcttangc) alab labma:pc dc:nam ũ (of smoke) to rise from fire; (of clouds) to float around in the sky; (of birds) to hover around (without flapping the wings) in the sky.

~**a:-** (>**yinga:-/ynga:-**) *v.i.* (mikkic) yv:la ara:pc a:nam jũ (of smoke) to drift into a house, a room, etc.

~**kom-** (>**yinkom-**) *v.t.* (mukkangc manggom mikkic) takkomla o:kaiko ka:begmoma:pc inam jũ (of clouds or smoke) to cover something, hiding it from one's view.

~**kumsu-** (>**yingkumsu-/yíngkumsu-**) *v.i.* (mukkangc) yi:la do:mvrtolokolai gvkcumsunam jũ (of

clouds) to come floating and gather at one place in the sky.

~**go:-** (>**yingo:-/yvinggo:-**) *v.i.* (mukkangc) yi:la gvgo:nam j̄ũ to float or hover around in the sky.

~**sa:-** *v.i.* (mikkic) talc:pc yi:nam ũ (of smoke) to rise.

~**rum-** *v.t.* (mikkic) sc:kaimc bojepakko yingkadnam, manggom okolai dungko-dakkolo bi:nam j̄ũ (of smoke) to envelop someone or some place.

~**len-** *v.i.* okolailokkc (mikkic) lennam ũ (of smoke) to get emitted from somewhere.

yi:-² (var. **yv:-²**, **mo-**) *v.t.* apin monam j̄ũ to cook (rice).

~**ko** (>**yingko/yvingko/moko**) *n.* apin yi:nam ager gerko ũ place (space, room, etc.) for cooking; kitchen.

~**kin-/~kc-** (>**yingkin-/yvingken-/mokin-**) (*comp.rt.*) *v.t.* apin yv:nam agercm gerkennam ũ to know how to cook (rice).

~**gor-** (>**yinggor-/yvinggor-/mogor-**) *v.t.* lomna apin monam ũ to cook (rice) without delay.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* apin monam agercm inc ũ one who cooks (rice).

yi:-³ (var. **yv:-³**) ⇔ **kc-²**

-yi:- (var. **yí:-**) *vl.suf.* o:kai agerkokki sc:kai manggom o:kaiko, talc:lokkc kcvkpc gnamcm, manggom sc:kaimc talc:lokkc kcvkpc gvmonammcm lukannanc gomnyob ũ suffix added to an appropriate

verb root to denote someone or something moving down from a higher position, level or place to a lower position, level or place or making, by some action, someone or something come or go down from a higher position, level or place. {e.g. **sum-** 'to jump' + **yi:-** >**sumyi:-** 'to jump down'; **so-** 'to pull' + **yí:-** >**soyí:-** 'to pull down (someone or something)', etc.}

-yi:-sa:- (*redup.*) *vl.suf.* o:kai v:n-vta:nam agerko lcko talc:pc, lcko kcvkpc manggom lcko olopc lcko tolopc inamcm lukannanc du:pumsunc gomnyob j̄ũ reduplicative suffix added to appropriate verb roots to denote a movement up and down or to and fro. {e.g. **dug-** 'to run' + **yí:-** **dug-** + **sa:-** >**dugyv:-duksa:-** 'to run to and fro between two places, locations, etc.'; **lé:-** 'to move the hands' + **yí:-** **lé:-** + **sa:-** >**lé:yí:-lé:sa:-** 'to keep raising and lowering (one's hands) alternately'.

-yi:su- ⇔ **yí:su-**

Yi:dum Boté (*a:ba.*) *n.* donggum ésarlok uyu ũ god of the winds. {⇔Appendix II}

yi:pong (var. **yv:pong**) *n.* (ake Misingc mcngkampc) omma:ng olenla:mala jcnggo:mvnsula le:pc nc:ngc siycmvlo sinam lcdupc cdvlai youwcm do:mvrto pcsokandopc pcttangcm pc kabnc bvk yalo (cdcm pc kabycmvlo do:lung rcngamkc o:kai aima:ncko ido cmna bulu mc:do) j̄ũ (according to belief amongst a section of Misings)

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ̃/; í →/ĩ/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

the unhappy spirit of a pregnant woman, who fails to deliver a child and dies in immense pain and later, sometimes, hovers around in the sky at night letting out frightening calls (they also believe that such calls are bad omens for the village community). {Note: Such calls are probably those of some migratory birds flying past a village at night. }

yi:lu takog (*a:ba.*) *n.* csar yuko lamtc ʉ a passage-way or current of winds.

yu-¹ *v.t.* arung ngon-ge:la sinc taniycm among gcrumla mcnam; cdcmpc, amongcm ngon-ge:la odok ara:do o:koiycm mcla amongcm gcrumlvgnam ʉ to bury a dead body; to bury something under the ground.

~**ko** *n.* sinc taniycm yunamcm iko; o:kaiko yunamcm iko ʉ a burial ground; a spot where something is buried.

~**gor-** *v.t.* sc:kaimc yunam agercm lomna inam ʉ to bury someone promptly or hurriedly.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* sc:kaikc simangcm manggom o:kaiko yunam agercm inc ʉ one who buries a dead body or some other thing.

yu-² *v.i.* (csar gompir lcdvlo luycmvlo) csarc sarnam ʉ (preceded by the word **ésar** 'wind') (of winds) to blow.

~**sa:-** *v.i.* csarc sanggapc manggom dagdu:pc yunam ʉ (of winds) to blow eastward or northward.

~**tog-** *v.i.* csarc oa:pc manggom daktokpc yunam ʉ (of winds) to blow westward or southward.

~**lad-** *v.i.* csarc gvlatkunam ʉ (of winds) to blow in the opposite direction.

yu-³ *v.t.* (aru:lo, jclablo, otu:lo:bulu) alagcm mca:lvgnam; alag angngara:lokki asi ara:lo ringgo:la cngo manam ʉ to put one's hand in a hole, a pocket, a hollow container, etc.; to grope under water to catch fish with empty hands.

~**a:-** *v.t.* alagcm arung, otung ara:pcbulu nvga:nam ʉ to insert one's hand in a hole, a pocket, etc.

~**kepsu-** *v.t.* alagcm okolai ara:pc yua:la la:lentangku-ma:pc inam ʉ (of a hand) to get stuck after it is thrust into a hole, etc.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

yu-⁴ *v.i.* bidnc asilo o:kaiko pu:la gynam ʉ (of floating objects) to float downstream.

~**bom-** *v.t.* asic o:kaiko bidbomnam ʉ (of flowing water) to carry away a floating object.

yuan *n.* cpug ablvgnanc lcgangc i:lo paglvgnam rvbv ʉ bowstring.

-yuksu- ⇨ (examples at the end of **-yug**)

-yug *nl.suf.* o:kai o:kailok la:pagnam manggom la:paksunam asigcm manggom talc:lo asigcm pc takkabila du:ncm lukannanc gomnyob ʉ nominal suffix, denoting the coating of something that has been cast off or peeled. {e.g. **bad-** 'to hatch' + **yug** >**badyug** (>**bayyug**) 'the dead

outer skin cast off by a snake or other sloughing reptiles'; **kar-** 'to peel' + **yug** >**karyug** 'the outer coating of peanuts, nuts, etc. peeled off'. The verbal suffix **-yuksu-** (< **yug** + **su-** 'reflexive marker') is used in words like **badyuksu-** (>**bayyuksu-**) 'to slough the outer skin off', **léyuksu-** (< **lé-** 'to move the legs' + **yuksu-**) 'to take off, using the legs only, one's shoes, trousers, etc. (which coat, as it were, the legs) oneself', etc.}

yusi (*a:ba.*) *n.* eycg ꞑꞑ a pig.

yud⁻¹ *v.i.* belabla dagrasula:-ma:pc inam ꞑꞑ to slip; to slide.

~**jera-**/~**tab-** (>**yudjera-**/~**yuttab-**)
v.i. yudla kcttabnam ꞑꞑ to slip and fall down.

~**butsu-**/~**bud-** *v.i.* yudla bukadlo:bulu a:namꞑꞑ to slip or slide into mud or a muddy place.

~**rasu-** *v.i.* yudla otappc cmna idolo o:kaiko tutupsula dagrasunam ꞑꞑ to get a foothold with the feet when slipping.

yud⁻² *v.t.* asilo pu:sa:nc o:kaiko nv:lvgnam ꞑꞑ to make a floating object (e.g. a boat) move by pushing.

~**lvg-** *v.t.* pu:sa:nc o:kaiko yudla gvmonam manggom asi bitkolo pu:sa:la gvmvndopc mclvgnam ꞑꞑ to push a floating object to make it move forward or backward; to cause a floating object to drift downstream.

~**yud-** *vl.suf.* o:kai agerkokki sc:kaimc manggom atv atvcm asilo

jvnga:monamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote drowning someone or sinking something by some action. {e.g. **nv-** 'to push' + **yud-** >**nv:yud-** 'to drown someone pushing him/her ' ; **sa-** 'to trample' + **yud-** >**sa:yud-** 'to sink something by trampling on it, etc. }

yun- ⇨**yon**⁻²

~**yupsu-** ⇨**gv-**

yub- *v.i.* amig migjcmla okkomsin kinsuma:pc asublo:bulu do:nam ꞑꞑ to sleep.

~**am-** *v.i.* crangkolok manggom do:lungkolok appvng taniyc yubnam ꞑꞑ (of all the members of a household or all the people of a village) to go to sleep.

~**a-** *v.i.* yubnam lcgangc asublo kcda:nam; yubngak-susa:nam ꞑꞑ to go to bed ; to begin to fall asleep.

~**ko** (>**yupko**) *n.* yubnamcm iko; soyar; asub ꞑꞑ a space for sleeping; a bedroom; a bed.

~**gor-** *v.t.* yubnamcm igornam ꞑꞑ to sleep early.

~**géng** *n.* yubnamcm igcng ꞑꞑ a bed to sleep in; a bedstead.

~**ngaksu** (>**yubngaksu-**/**yummaksu-**) *v.i.* yubla kinsuma:pc inamꞑꞑ to fall asleep.

~**ngar-** *v.i.* yubdolo nganamc ngv:r-nga:r cmna bc:nam ꞑꞑ to snore.

~**sum** (>**yupsum**) *n.* tani: appvngc yubamdolok adv ꞑꞑ time when everyone has gone to sleep.

~**sum-** (>**yupsum-**) *v.i.* tani: appvngc

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɜ/; í →/i/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

yubamnam ꞑꞑ (of all the people in some place) to go to sleep.

~**tab-** (>yuptab-) *v.i.* yubmi:badla mittubcm jo:rasula:ma:pc ila mittubc gc:tognam manggom yubmi:nc tani:dc dungkodo otappc cmna inam ꞑꞑ (of someone's eyes, head or body) to droop, being extremely sleepy.

~**tv-** *v.i.* yubnamc pv:nam ꞑꞑꞑ to sleep to one's full need.

~**dv** *n.* yubnamcm vdv ꞑꞑ bedtime.

~**dv-** *v.i.* yubnamcm idvnam ꞑꞑ to be bedtime.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nc** *adj.,n.* yubla du:nc (sc:kai) ꞑꞑ (someone) who is sleeping.

~**po-** (>yuppo-) *v.i.* yuppc ainam ꞑꞑ to have a good sleep.

~**pv/su-** (>yuppv/su-) *v.i.* do:nyc sa:la okolai pvnggcdolo:pc yubnam ꞑꞑ to oversleep.

~**bo-** *v.t.* sc:kai akoncm avkc lcdvlo yubmonam ꞑꞑ (of someone) to share a bed with someone else.

~**bosu-** *v.t.* lckopc yubnam ꞑꞑ to sleep together.

~**mo-** *v.t.* (yubla du:nc sc:kaimc udrobma:pc) yubnamcm imonam ꞑꞑ to let someone sleep.

~**maksu-** ⇨ ~**ngaksu-**

~**mi-** *v.i.* (amvrc ape:la, amigc avc migjcm pc cmna ila:bulu) darla du:la:ma:pc manggom dunggu:ma:pc inam ꞑꞑ to feel sleepy.

~**yub-** *vl.suf.* o:kai agerlokki sc:kaimc yubmonammcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an ap-

propriate verb root to denote putting someone to sleep by doing something. {e.g. **ni-** '(here) to sing a lullaby' + **yub-** >**ni:yub-** 'to put a child to sleep by singing a lullaby'; **bí-** 'to carry a baby on one's back' + **yub-** >**bíyub-** 'to put (a baby) to sleep by carrying it on one's back', etc.}

yum- *v.t.* (o:kaiko alang lenmonam manggom betpor-bedyor-monam lcgangcbulu) lakkeycm pakulubla sogabge:la penjebnam; lakke:lokki go:ru-menjcg anyugcm yumgabge:la sola gakvrcm la:lennam ꞑꞑ to squeeze something with the hands (as done for obtaining juice from lemons or draining out water from a piece of sponge); to milk cows, buffaloes, etc.}

~**ka-** *v.t.* o:kaiko yumla kangkvnam (lukanpc, go:rulok nyuglangc lenycji lenma:ji yumla kangkvnam) ꞑꞑ to squeeze with the hand tentatively (for instance, to milk a cow tentatively to find out if it is a milch one).

~**ke-** *v.t.* lv:po:lok yumgabla mokenam ꞑꞑ to kill someone or an animal or a bird by throttling (with one's hands).

~**gor-** *v.t.* (anguru:pc) go:ru-menjcglok anyug nyuglangcm la:lennam agercm igornam ꞑꞑꞑ to milk a cow, a buffalo, etc. without delay.

~**gab-** *v.t.* alagcm yumkulubla o:kaiko sogabnam ꞑꞑ to hold something by closing the fist.

~**jeb-/~jcb-** *v.t.* yumla o:kaiko ajebmonam ꞑꞑ to flatten something

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

by squeezing with the hand.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**nC** *adj.,n.* o:kaiko yumnamcm incdc ꞑꞑ one who squeezes with the hand(s); one who, milks a cow, a buffalo, etc.

~**rug** *n.* atv atvlok alangcm yumlennam lcdvpc du:pagncdc ꞑꞑ the refuse of something from which the juice or the fluid has been squeezed out.

~**len-** *v.t.* yumla ara:lok o:kaiko (lukanpc, tasudcm) lenmonam ꞑꞑ to squeeze with the fingers to make something (e.g. juice, pus, etc.) come out.

-**yum-** *vl.suf.* o:kaiko ka:ponammcm manggom aidag cmna lunamcm-bulum lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote someone looking nice, saying something adulatory, etc. {e.g. **gé-** 'to wear (a piece of cloth)' + **yum-** >**géyum-** '(of someone) to look nice in a certain wear'; **lu-** 'to say something' + **yum-** >**luyum-** 'to say something nice of someone, i.e. praise someone', etc.}

yumum *num.cl.* yumc aum ꞑꞑ three nights. {*bl.* **yumC** + **aum**}

-**yumsu-** *vl.suf.* avc mc:posunamcm manggom avkc o:kaiko aidag cmna lusunammcm-bulum lukannanc du:pumsunc gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote someone being happy, saying something nice of one's own (people, e.g. sons or daughters, or possession), etc. {e.g. **mé:-** 'to think or feel' + **yumsu-** >**mé:yumsu-**

'(of someone) to feel happy'; **lu-** 'to say something' + **yumsu-** >**luyumsu-** 'to praise someone, who is one's own (e.g. sons or daughters), or something, which belongs to oneself', etc.}

yumC- *v.i.* donyic oa:la kcmnam ꞑꞑ to be nighttime.

~**gor-** *v.i.* lomna yumcnam ꞑꞑ to be nighttime sooner (than on some other day).

~**bad-** *v.i.* yummc bojcko gvnam ꞑꞑ to be late in the night.

~**lvg-** *v.i.* longngcm o:kaiko ila du:dolo yummc anggcnam ꞑꞑ (of an action performed at daytime or of a programme arranged at daytime) to continue till night.

yumC *n.* do:nyi oa:dolok lcdvkc kcmnc adv ꞑꞑ night.

~-**yumbung** *n.* yumc a:dolokkc gvngabdo:pc ꞑꞑ the whole night.

Yumkang (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

yumkCng (*var.* **yumke:**) *num.cl.* yumc akkcnng ꞑꞑ six nights. {*bl.* **yumC** + **akkéng/akke:**}

yumngo *num.cl.* yumc angngo ꞑꞑ five nights. {*bl.* **yumé** + **angngo**}

yumnyi *num.cl.* yumc annyi ꞑꞑ two nights {*bl.* **yumC** + **annyi**}

yumsi-yumrang *n.* bangkv bangkv yumrangc ꞑꞑ woodland, grassland, etc.

Yumseng (*a:ba.*) ⇨ Appendix II

yumdv *n.* yumc takam ꞑꞑ each night.

~**pc** *adv.* yumc takamlo ꞑꞑ every night.

yumpi: *num.cl.* yumc appi: ꞑꞑ four nights. {*bl.* **yumC** + **appi:**}

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/j/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ŋj/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

yummang ⇨ **ma:nyíng**

yumrang (var. **rumyang**) *n.* vsvngc, nci-ncngancbulu sa:rumla dungko ꞑꞑ jungle; underwood.

~ **gí-** *v.i.* (tadncdc tadgu:dopc lunam) taye enam; aki: aima:nam ꞑꞑ (used as a polite form of expression) to defecate; (of the stomach) to be upset.

yumra: si:pag ⇨ **oníng ba:bing**

yumyvng (var. **yumying**) *num.cl.* yumc vyvng ꞑꞑ ten nights. {bl. **yumc** + **vyvng/íying**}

yulvg- *v.t.* (mola du:nam) apin-oyvngcmbulum pcnyolokkibulu nrc-nrcnurlvngnam ꞑꞑ to stir with a ladle rice, curry, etc. (that is being cooked).

yu:-¹ *v.i.* (kvnggv:nc csarc nvngc-nvngkurnam lcgangc manggom akula:bulu ckumc, csing atvc) dungkodokkc gc:yodnam; (taniyc mola:ma:la manggom tvngvrsula) kvnggv:pc dagdv:la:ma:la kcttabyc-ncmpc inam ꞑꞑ (of houses, poles, etc.) to lean from an upright position (for being hit by a storm, for being weakened, etc.); (of someone) to be unsteady in gait (because of weakness caused by an illness or because of being intoxicated).

~ **c~kur-/~go:-~go:-** (>**yungc-yungkur-**, **yunggo:-yunggo:-**) (lamtc gydolo) olo-tolopc yu:nam ꞑꞑ to be unsteady in gait, i.e. to lean to one side and the other, while walking (as in the case of a drunk).

~ **tab-** *v.i.* yu:la otabnam ꞑꞑ (of houses, trees, etc.) to collapse as a result of

excessive leaning; (of someone) to fall down because of leaning excessively or because of a very unsteady gait.

~ **nam** *vl.n.*

~ **nc** *adj., n.* (csing, ckum atvc) dungkodo gc:yodnc; (taniyc) kvnggv:pc dagdv:la:ma:la kcttabyc-ncmpc inc ꞑꞑ leaning (trees, poles, houses, etc.); (someone) of unsteady gait.

yu:-² *v.t.* (mo:tc:lo du:nc) o:nam eycgcm no:nam ꞑꞑ to call domestic pigs (which are somewhere at a distance).

yu:dukorong (var. **yí:do ko:rí, yí:dí ko:ro, yu:dí**) *n.* pa:tang asilo manggom pa:ta: ru:yilo:bulu sa:né, annélo lang atko:lo ta:ng kagamné, (oyí:pé donam, odokké kusere:pésin aigamné) ngeregémpé iné nésin abangko ꞑꞑ an arum-like plant, with slightly thorny stems and leaves which grows in pond waters or on their banks (suitable for use as vegetable and considered to have medicinal properties).

yu:dí ⇨ **yu:dukorong**

yu:bv (var. **yí:bu**) *n.* lv:yomge:la tabvcmpc inc, aipc i: kanc, ongo abangko ꞑꞑ a species of brown-coloured eel, resembling a snake.

yu:y (var. **v:y**) *onom.* c:gcm no:nanc gompir ꞑꞑ word used in calling a pig.

ye- (var. **yc-**) *v.i.* olo-tolo gvgo:la du:nam; okolai du:nam ꞑꞑ to move around in some place; to be in some place.

~ **ko** *n.* gvngongko; dungko ꞑꞑ place

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

- where someone moves, moved, etc. around; place where someone has been.
- ~**go:-** *v.i.* okolai okolai bojerungko gvgo:nam ǎ to roam around in many places.
- ~**go:né** *adj., n.* olo tolo ycla dunggo:nc; gvgo:nc ǎ person or people who keep changing habitation, i.e. nomadic; a wanderer or a group of wanderers.
- ~**nam** *vl.n.*
- ~**ye** ⇨ **yé-**
- yeksog** (*var. ycksog*) *n.* tumkenam, yaopc bottcma:nc, milbong eycg ǎ a young, castrated male pig.
- yeksab** (*var. ycksab*) *n.* eycglok amvd ǎ hair on the body of pigs.
- yektag** (*var. ycktag*) *n.* bi:samnc unc katc:nc eycg asvg ǎ (of pork) the thick, white layer of fat with the skin.
- yektum** (*var. ycktum, yekpur*) *n.* eycg tumpvlok arangk apvc m gadla la:pagnam ager ǎ castration of a boar.
- ~ **tum-** / ~ **mo-** *v.t.* eycg tumpvlok arangk apvc m gadla la:pagnam ǎ to castrate a boar.
- ~ **tumnam** / ~ **monam** *vl.n.*
- ~ **tumné** / ~ **monc** *adj., n.* ycktum monamcm incdc ǎ one who castrates a boar.
- yegum** (*var. yCgum, gimnyung*) *n.* eycg dungko ckum ǎ a pigpen or pigsty.
- yegetaye** (*var. yCgye*) *n.* eycglok taye ǎ excreta of pig.
- yegdvn** (*var. yCgdin*) *n.* eycg adin ǎ pork. {*bl. eycg + advn/adin*}
- yegnC** (*var. yegnC*) {*bl. eyeg/eyég + ané*} ⇨ **e:nc¹**
- yegbo** (*var. yCgbo*) {*bl. eyeg/eyég + abo*} ⇨ **e:bo**
- yegbang** (*var. yCgbang*) *n.* dopc cmna eycgcm mokege:la ba:nam ager ǎ the act of burning or roasting a pig after killing it for food. {*bl. eyCg + ba:nam*}
- yegra** (*var. yCgra*) *n.* dortapagn milbong eycg ǎ a boar.
- yegra tapum** (*var. yCgra tapum*) *n.* sulli:lo du:nc tapum abangko ǎ a kind of worm found in sands.
- yengka:m/vnsu-** (*var. yCngka:m/vnsu-*) ⇨ **ye:-/yc:-**
- yesi** (*var. ycsi, ési*) *n.* dolvg-tv:lvgnam atta:rlokkc lenna kvckc aki: ara:lo gv kumsula dungkolokkc gv lcnpagn asi ǎ urine.
- ~ **si-** *v.i.* yesicm gvlenmonam ǎ to urinate. {*bl. taye/tayé + asi*}
- yesur sur-** (*var. yésur sur-*) *v.i.* aki: dungnam ǎ to have diarrhoea.
- yetag** (*impol.*) (*var. yctag*) *n.* tayc lenkolo du:pagn tayc alob ǎ faeces sticking to the anus.
- yetabala** ⇨ **tatebele:**
- yetkam** *n.* namyí:-namsoné koyyang ǎ smelly dirt.
- yetpCr** (*impol.*) ⇨ **indCl**
- yed-** *v.t.* (akunpc kunpcnam manggom gasumpc sumpcnam atta:rcm annckokki, gainkokki, tulapa:tkokki-bulu) nuryedla akunpc manggom gasumpc imonam; dummcm tv:pc cmna tulapa:tkokki supoipc inam; tabvc atv atvc m kedla ycnngabnam; ma:nc amvngc vsvngc mbulum

Pronunciation – o →/ɔ/; a →/a/; i →/i/; u →/u/; e →/ɛ/; é →/ɛ́/; í →/í/; colon (:) →long vowel marker; ng →/ŋ/; n-g →/n/ followed by /g/; ngg →/ŋg/; ny →/ɲ/; n-y →/n/ followed by /j/; nny →/ɲɲ/; j →/z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

kekon-kesakpc cdcmpc kedgabnam; onno, rvbv atvcm o:kai o:kailok kekon-kesakpc cdcmpc kedlvgnam; **ũ** to roll something to make a packet; to roll a cigarette (especially, the ones rolled by oneself); (of snakes or snake-like creatures) to twine round something or another creature; (of creepers) to twine around a plant, a tree or some other thing; to twine (a rope, a thread, etc.) around someone or something;

~**kin-/~ken-** *v.t.* (*comp. rt.*) o:kaiko kapc yetpcnammcji dcm kennam (lukanpc, dummcem yedla supoipc ikinnam) **ũ** to know how to twine or roll something (e.g. to know how to roll a cigarette).

~**gor-** *v.t.* o:kaiko lomna yednam **ũ** to roll something (a packet, a cigarette, etc.) quickly.

~**gab-** *v.t.* (tabvc o:kaiko) yedla ycnggabnam; o:kaiko rvbvkokkibulu sogabnam **ũ** to twine round someone or something (as by a snake); to twine a rope, etc. around something.

~**nam** *vl.n.*

~**len-** *v.t.* yednam onno, rvbv atvcm tu:latpc yedla lenmonam; yedla lc:nam akuncmbulum yedla ara:do du:nc atv atvcm lenmonam **ũ** to untwine yarn, ropes, etc.; to unroll a bedding, a rolled packet, etc.

~**yed-** *vl.suf.* o:kai agerlokki o:kaiycm manggom sc:kaimc gvyed-moyed-yednamcm lukannanc gomnyob **ũ** suffix added to an appropriate verb root to denote encircling or twining

round someone or something by some action. {e.g. **dag-** 'to stand somewhere' + **yed-** >**dagyed-** 'to encircle someone or something'; **ma:-** '(of creepers) to climb' + **yed-** >**ma:yed-** '(of creepers) to twine round a tree while climbing along', etc.}

yedud ⇨**e**⁻¹

yepong (*var.* **ycpong**, **nyopong**) *n.* alagcmpc ager gerla:nc, araipagnc sitclok ycbung **ũ** the trunk of an elephant.

yepc (*var.* **ycpo**, **yepc**, **ycpc**, **épe**) (*impol.*) *n.* aki:lokké yumrang lenko yabgolok yí:lenné ésar **ũ** an escape of air from the bowels.

~ **pc-** *v.i.* aki:lokkc yumrang lenko yabgolok esrcm yi:lenmonam; **ũ** to break wind.

Yepé (*a:ba.*) ⇨Appendix II

yebung (*var.* **ycbung**, **nyobung**, **nyCbung**) *n.* tani:lok manggom simvn-sike:lok nappa: talc:lo du:nc arung annyiko kanc ngayv:-ngasa:nanc **ũ** the nose.

~ **gcnyv:-** *v.i.* ycbungc utpinla, aksila, nopsi lenna, cdvlai sagrc saktc:la:bulu csanggamma:pc inam **ũ** to have a common cold.

~**sagrc** (>**yebu:-sagrc**) *n.* sagrc saktc:lvglá yebung gcnyv:nam **ũ** common cold with cough.

yerung (*var.* **ycrung**, **nyorung**, **nyerung**) *n.* arung katc:la mittug kekon-kesakpc du:nc, o:kaiko bc:namcm tadbegmonc bornyi **ũ** ear.

ye:- (*var.* **yc:-**) *v.t.* (rvbvkokki) sc:kaimc

Alphabetical order - o o: a a: i i: u u: e e: c c: v v: k g ng s
j ny t d n p b m r l y

manggom o:kaiko pon-gabnam; mittublo, vgv:lo:bulu dumcrcmbulum yedlvgnam; gaincm tarclo:bulu yedlvgnam; (pulisc sc:kaimc) sogabnam jũ to bind someone or something (with a rope); to wrap a turban round the head, the waist, etc.; to put a bandage around some part of one's body; (of the police) to arrest someone.

~**ka:mVnsu-** (>**yengka:mVnsu-/yCngka:mVnsu-**) *v.i.* akonc akoncm gomka:mVnsula sc:ko sc:kom gctabla:yeji ka:mVnsunam jũ to wrestle (by holding each other in the arms).

~**gab-** (>**yenggab-/yCnggab-**) *v.t.* (duggcla:ma:-dopc) sc:kaimc manggom simvnbobulu rvbvlokki pon-gabnam; (pulisc) sc:kaimc edgabnam jũ to tie a man or an animal with a rope, etc. (to prevent him/her/it from escaping); to arrest.

~**tab-** (>**ye:tab/yC:tab-**) *v.t.* (yengka:mVnsu-dolo:bulu) alaglokki gomgabila sc:kaimc gctabnam jũ to hold one's arms around someone and throw him/her down on the ground (as in wrestling).

~**lksu-** *v.t.* du:mrcrm manggom gain atvcm avkc tukkulo, vgv:lo manggom amvrlok okolai yc:la ilvgnam jũ to wrap a turban round one's own head, waist, etc.; to bandage some part of one's body oneself.

~**lvg-** *v.t.* du:mrcrm manggom gain atvcm sc:kaikc tukkulo, vgv:lo manggom amvrlok okolai yc:la ilvgnam jũ to wrap a turban round

someone's head, waist, etc.; to bandage some part of someone's body.

ye:pang (*var.* **yc:pang**, **ye:nc**, **yéné**) *n.* (anc-abu, ta:to-ya:yo-lokkcbulu gvsonunc cmna lunam) aipc dakorcm korla:ma:nam manggom kibadmwo alc-alagcbulu sipagncmpc inam kinam abangko; dcmpinc kinamc kanc tani: jũ a neurological disorder (considered hereditary), resulting in lack of control on physical movement and leading, in severe cases, to motor neuron disease; a person affected by this ailment.

yé ⇨ **ye-**

-yC- (*var.* **-ye-**) *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko lcdvpc iyc cmna ludolo lunam gomnyob jũ (suffix) simple future tense marker. {e.g. **gí-** 'to go/come' + **yC-** >**gíyC-** '(someone) will go/come'; **mo-** 'to do something' + **yC-** >**moyC** '(someone) will do something', etc.}

-yC ... -yé *vl.suf.* o:kai agerko ika:yc ima:yc cmna:bulu sc:kaimc taudolo lcnnyiko lunam gomnyob jũ suffix (in a repeated form) used in alternative questions. {e.g. **sité** 'elephant' + **ko** '(here) one' + **yC-** **menjég** 'buffalo' + **ko** '(here) one' + **yC** >**sitékoyC menjékkoyé?** '(Is it) an elephant or a buffalo?'; **apong** 'wine' **tí:-** 'to drink' + **do** '(marker of habitual present)' + **yé tí:-** + **ma** '(negativizer)' + **yé** >**Apong tí:doyé tí:ma:yé?** 'Do you, or do you not, drink wine?', etc.}

yCksog ⇨ **yéksog**

yCksab ⇨ **yéksab**

Pronunciation – o → /ɔ/; a → /a/; i → /i/; u → /u/; e → /ɛ/; é → /ɛ:/; í → /i:/; colon (:) → long vowel marker; ng → /ŋ/; n-g → /n/ followed by /g/; ngg → /ŋg/; ny → /j/; n-y → /n/ followed by /j/; nny → /ŋj/; j → /z/; t, d – dental; p, t, k – unaspirated; b, d, g – devoiced word-finally.

yCktag ⇨ yektag
 yéktum ⇨ yektum
 yCgum ⇨ yegum
 yCgdvn ⇨ yegdvn
 yCgye ⇨ yegetayC
 yCgbang ⇨ yegbang
 yCgra ⇨ yegra
 yCgra tapum ⇨ yegra tapum
 yCngka:mVnsu ⇨ yengka:mVnsu
 yCnggab ⇨ ye:-
 yCtag ⇨ yetag
 yCpo ⇨ yepC
 yCpong ⇨ yepong.
 yCpC ⇨ yepC
 yCbung ⇨ yebung
 -yé^m- *vl.suf.* o:kaiko ida idala
 vdvrgcnamcm lukannanc gomnyob ꞑꞑ
 suffix added to an appropriate verb
 root to denote getting bored with,
 or tired of, something. {e.g. **du:-**
 '(here) to sit somewhere' + **yém-**
 >**du:yém-** 'to be tired of sitting
 somewhere (waiting for some-
 thing)'; **tad-** 'to hear' + **yém-**
 >**tadyém-** 'to get bored with hav-
 ing to listen to something', etc.}
 yC:- ⇨ ye:-
Yé:ín *n.* Misi:lok opvn amvn abangko ꞑꞑ
 name of a Mising clan (used as a
 surname).
yC:pang ⇨ ye:pang
yíkpí *n.* tayíglok apí ꞑꞑ eggs of lice (nits).
 {*bl.* **tayíg** + **apí**}
 yVg- ⇨ yig-
 yVgo ⇨ yigo
 yVgnc ⇨ yignc
 yínggí ⇨ inji
 yVr⁻¹ ⇨ yir¹
 yVr⁻² ⇨ yir⁻²

-yí^r- ⇨ -yir-
 -yí^s_u- ⇨ -yirsu-
 yV⁻¹ ⇨ yi⁻¹
 yV⁻² ⇨ yi⁻²
 yV⁻³ ⇨ yi⁻³
 -yí^k- ⇨ -yi⁻-
 -yí^l:su- (*var.* -yi^l:su-) *vl.suf.* tani:
 annyikolok manggom o:kai attar
 annyikolok agomcm lckopc ka:la:-
 me:la:bulu akondc ma:mvlo akondc
 kapc idagji cdcmlukannanc
 gomnyob ꞑꞑ suffix added to an ap-
 propriate verb root to denote com-
 parison of two persons or things.
 {e.g. **lu-** 'to say' + **yí^ksu-** >**luyV:su/**
luyi:su- 'to compare two persons
 or things'; **ka:-** 'to see' + **yV:su-**
 >**ka:yV:su-** 'to observe someone
 and do something as he/she does
 (thus rendering oneself comparable
 to someone else)', etc.}
 yí:do ko:rf, yí:dí ko:ro ⇨
yu:dukorong
 yV:pong ⇨ yi:pong

APPENDIX I

Some Idiomatic Expressions in Mising

[Resourceful speakers of the Mising language are fond of expressing themselves figuratively or connotatively in their everyday speech, but many such expressions remain idiolectal and local. Some, however, find their way into common speech in due course, which constitute the idiomatic expressions in the language.

Given below are some idiomatic expressions in the Mising language. While many of them are familiar ones for Mising speakers in general, some have been culled from Dr. Numal Pegu's compilation, *GOMIG*, published by Mising Agom Kébang, Dhemaji, Assam, 1997). Shri Diram Kumbang of Jonai in the Dhemaji district, Assam, has also undertaken a collection of similar expressions in the language, but his collection has not been published till the finalization of the present volume. Shri Kumbang has, however, been kind enough to make available to this editor the manuscript of his collection. Some of the entries have been taken from his manuscript. All the entries have been edited as per principles followed for this volume, incorporating meanings in three languages, viz. Mising, Assamese and English.

The entries have been categorized as noun phrase (*n.p.*), verb phrase (*v.p.*), adjective phrase (*adj.p.*) and adverb phrase (*adv.p.*). The categorization is based on the form given here. However, they, particularly those categorized as verb, adjective and adverb phrases, are flexible in form, inasmuch as a speaker may choose to use a certain phrase in a sentence in a nominal, verbal, adjectival or adverbial form by adding different suffixes to the verbal bases in them, as required. For instance, the phrase **asin díga:la** has been categorized as an adverb phrase, as, in this form, it would have an adverbial function in a sentence, e.g. **Ager-dé-m** 'work-the-object marker') **asin díga:la** 'in right earnest, sincerely, etc.' **ger-to** 'do-imperative marker' >**Agerdém asin díga:la gerto** 'Do the work in right earnest', the verbal base here being **díg-** and **-la** being the adverbializer. Now a speaker may choose to use it as:

- (a) an adjective phrase: **asin díga:né ami** 'a sincere person', **-la** being

substituted here by the adjectival suffix **-né**;

(b) a noun phrase: **Bí** 'He/She' **asin díga:néko** 'He/She is (a) sincere (one)', **-la** being substituted here by the nominal suffix **-ko**;

(c) an verb phrase: **Bí** 'He/She' **asin díga:ma:yé** 'He/She will not be sincere (in doing something)', **-la** being substituted here by the verbal suffix

-yé '(future tense marker)', preceded by the negativizer **-ma** (lengthened here to **-ma:**).

The literal meanings of the phrases are given immediately after the meanings intended to convey.

Abbreviation

lit. ... literal meaning

-- Editor]

okum jo:pong *n.p.* aríg ila manggom atí atí ager gerla érangém dobo-tí:bola du:né tani: (jo:pongé dungko okum pissom jonggabila dungkampé) || one on whose work or earnings a family depends for living (*lit.*, the horizontal beam which carries the weight of the raised platform a Mising house).

okum taksi *n.p.* okolo:pésin gígo:suma:né tani: (okumlok taksé okumo:lo dungkampé) || one who does not leave home; a homebody (*lit.*, a house-cockroach).

aki: ki- *v.p.* o:kai agerkolok légangé kapé imílo aiyéji manggom aima:yéji édém mé:nam (akiyé kimílo odok légangé mé:pérung inamémpé) || being worried or concerned about something (*lit.*, having a stomach ache). {*Note:* The expression is normally used in negative and interrogative sentences by adding appropriate suffixes.}

asin arainé *adj.p.* akon akonké aima:nammém mé:ma:pé, aika:langka émnango: mé:né (asin mé:namé arai araidagnémpé iné) || broad-minded (person); (one) who can appreciate other people's concerns or sufferings (*lit.*, long-hearted).

asin andé:né *adj.p.* akon akonké aika:langka éмна mé:ma:né (tani:); ngenman-yémílo:sin aglí:né (tani:) (asin mé:namé andéngo:-dagnémpé iné) || a narrow-minded person; one who cannot take a joke (*lit.*, short-

hearted).

- asin díga:la** *adv.p.* o:kai agerko aipé ménggabla (gernam) (agom akolok manggom ager akolok légangé asiné dígdu:némpé ila) || to do something in right earnest; to take something seriously (*lit.*, with an aching heart).
- asi go:pé go:sa:-** *v.p.* sé:kai manggom bík gernam ageré ka:de: ka:de:pé aítíla gínam (lukanpé, sé:kai mirémítíla gínam) (assé go:sang go:sa:la gíkampé) || to keep rising higher and higher in one's career, to keep growing richer, etc. in a visible way (*lit.*, swelling up like water).
- apí umpén pérogémpé i-** *v.p.* sé:kai dunga: daga:ma:nam (apí umpén pérogé apí umko pékangém mala olo tolopé gígo:la dungkamémpé) || to move to and fro restlessly (*lit.*, to behave like a hen about to lay eggs).
- amig takod** *n.p.* ka:lí:ma:nam tani: (amig ara:lo a:né takodém ansulí:ma:nammémpé) || a person whom one dislikes extremely (*lit.*, some dirt in the eye).
- amig pirtané** *adj.p.* ammem bisuma:pé atéro: appí:dém dopé manggom pa:pé émna mé:né (amigé pirtamílo bojé bojéko ka:begdagnémpé) || very selfish or greedy (*lit.*, one having big eyes).
- amig kama:né** *adj.p.* mé:píng-kinpí:-suma:né (ka:nané amigé kama:némpé) || lacking in foresight or understanding (*lit.*, having no eyes).
- alag ji:ma:né** *adj.p.* alaglo bomgabnam manggom bomgappé émna inam atta:rém aipé oledmoné ami (alagé ji:ma:némpé) || butterfingers (*lit.* someone with immature hands).
- alag laktu:-** *v.p.* ager atíém idum-modumsuné kama:pé inam (alagé attungko kama:pé inamémpé) || to have no one to help (*lit.*, not to have a part of the arm).
- a:yang sa:-** *v.p.* sé:kai inam o:kai agerko ka:lí:-tadlí:-ma:nam (ka:yémílo manggom tadyémílo a:ya:la badlíng sanggé-nammémpé) || to find what someone says or does extremely dull and uninteresting (*lit.*, to have a vomiting tendency).
- iki: namkéd naméd** *v.p.* atí agerkosin germa:pé olo tolo gígo:la du:nam (ikiyé émmumpé atí atíém namgo:la yenamémpé) || to while away one's time, moving around here and there without doing anything (*lit.*, to smell things around like a dog).
- Isorbí tayé ekadmílo** *adv.p.* Isorbí aya:mílo (Isorké binam appí:déi ainé) || by the grace of God {*lit.*, if God defecates on (someone)}.
- ugyumlok jéying** *n.p.* réyig-pésigla kínggí:ma:né tani: (mugyumlo du:né torna:né, réyigné jéyíngémpé) || a weak-looking lean and thin person

(*lit.*, a rattan cane of the shade).

- urom bad-** *v.p.* iyépé émna édílo:sin mé:ma:nám o:kai ko inam || something most unexpected happening {*lit.*, (an egg?) hatching a ghost}.
- ege géné** *adj.p.* a:ng kí:nggí:ma:né milbong tani: (ege géné né:ng tani:ko émna lukannam) || (of a male person) coward (*lit.*, one wearing a petticoat).
- ésar sartubma:nám** *adj.p.* aríg-ísíng monamém manggom atí atí torné agerém édílo:sin gerkíma:pé si:sané sé:kai (ésarémsin sarkatkosu-kíma:némpé iné) || one who has grown up without having to do any physical labour (*lit.*, one who has never been touched by the winds).
- eyég yéksub** *n.p.* bangkí bangkí atta:ré ojér-oyér la du:la kanggu:ma:pé iné dungko-dakko || an untidy place (*lit.*, a pig's bed).
- ígíng dír-** *v.p.* aríg-ísíng aima:pé ingabla manggom o:kai ager légangé alaglo du:né murkongébulu gípagamla:bulu gé:sa:la:ma:pé inam (ígíngé dírsodla amírém gé:sa:la:ma:pé inamémpé) || having to suffer severe hardships or failure after better days (*lit.*, to have one's waist broken).
- ísí: té:yéng** *n.p.* yaopé aré kama:né sé:kai ké agomé, luyírébulu (aríg ipékolo, lamté molíkpéko-lo:bulu du:né ísíngém téngge:la ínggémlo gépagla ménamémpé) || something (a say, a suggestion, a piece of advice, a happening, etc.) not considered important by others {*lit.* trees felled (while clearing a jungle for cultivation, construction of road, etc.) and put aside}.
- ko:sud suda:nám** *n.p.* dogo-tínggo, du:lod-daglodé aima:pé íbattíla gínám (atí atíé ko:suttíla gínámémpé) || (the material condition of someone or some family) deteriorating day by day (*lit.*, to taper off).
- kagyo kama:n épug** *n.p.* oko agerémsin aipé gergabla du:ma:né ami (épugé kagyo kama:yémílo dé:yod-dé:madla dé:namémpé) || a person with unstable aims and not sticking to a certain job (*lit.*, an arrow without the feather at its rear, making it unsteady in flight).
- ki:ni: edladma** *v.p.* akonlok mé:dír-mé:som méngkin-bima:nám || to be unsympathetic to other peoples' sufferings (*lit.*, the navel does not turn back).
- ki:ruk pé rugla mén-** *v.p.* sé:kaimé manggom sé:kaibulum ménté: té:ma:pé ménnám (jé:lig-palígla simíném ménbomla apta monamémpé) || to chase away someone or a group of people, raising a hue and cry or make him/them leave a place immediately (*lit.*, to hunt by battue).
- kéíng taléng kinsu-** *v.p.* kapin agomé kapé iyéji, manggom okoko imílo aiyéji, okoko imílo aima:yéji, édémbulum kinsunám (kéíngém la: taléngém

kango:sula gínédé odat-orat-suma:némpé) || to be aware of all the pros and cons of a matter (literally, to be aware of what is above and what is below).

gonang opírgé- *v.p.* ako ngasod-ngayod lokké akon ngasod-ngayodé lenson-len-yonla gé:robla:ma:pé igénam (aipé keblíksunam ugon gonangésin opaggénamémpé) || to be weighed down by various problems {*lit.* to have the end of one's waist cloth tucked in behind between the things come off

gonkog géma:né *adj.p.* milbo: taniyé kapé kínggí:pénaméji dépé kínggí:ma:né || a man without manly qualities (*lit.*, one who has not tucked his loin cloth between the legs, i.e.wearing it like a petticoat).

gonkog sarla pe- *v.p.* aipakpé mé:dírla kínggí:pé penam (aipé mé:dírnammém manggom mé:nyi:nammém léngkanpé émna gonkog sarsunam) || to curse someone severely, being deeply hurt, feeling greatly wronged, etc. (*lit.*, to curse by undoing the portion of the loin-cloth tucked between the legs).

gonkog píd- *v.p.* sé:kaimé aipakpé anyi:sumonam (sé:kaiké gonkogém akoné pítpagnamdé ugon génédokképé aipé anyi:supénam agomé) || to humiliate someone (*lit.*, to pull off the portion of someone's loin-cloth tucked between the legs).

go:yéng alíng *n.p.* aipé tatponé alíng || (a singer with) a sweet voice (*lit.*, a cicada's voice).

gí:longém sad- *v.p.* sé:kaimé atíkosin ílang-gíla:ma:dopé ipagnam (lamkuké alongém satpagmílo kapé amírém gé:sa:la:ma:pé iyéji, édémpe) || to render someone extremely weak in terms of wealth, influence, power, etc. (*lit.*, to pull out someone's backbone).

ngetko: ya:pé ya:- *v.p.* atí atíé appí:pagdé aima:pé ingabnam (ngetkongé ya:yémílo ya:bid-ya:yid-danla ya:dag) || (of something) to rot fully and entirely (*lit.*, to rot like the stems of arum plants).

sigu sile: ankíné *adj.p.* ainé, aima:né appíng adíém pangkíné ami || one who has experienced ups and downs, especially very difficult days, in life (*lit.*, one who has the experience of touching hot water as well as cold water).

siya: yoga:- *v.p.* agerém aipé gerkinma:la manggom gernam ageré aso aso:pé aima:pé íla:bulu sé:kai manggom sé:kaiké érangé aso aso:pé otogla gínam (sibom yogbomdu:némpé) || (of the economic and other conditions of someone, of a certain family, etc.) to deteriorate gradually (*lit.*, to be

dying and vanishing).

nyenyur géné *adj.p.* donamo:ngém mé:né sé:kai (nyenyur géné eyégémpé)

|| one who is obsessed with eating (*lit.*, having a pig's snout).

take:-talab tid- *v.p.* o:kaiko pa:nam légangé sé:kaimé ngamdo ngamdopé

luyumnam (take:-talabé o:kaiko nampo-mokamémpé) || to flatter someone for some gain (*lit.*, to rub ginger and garlic).

tannge ngepé nge- *v.p.* o:kai légangé sé:kaikolo:pé aipé gíyí:-gísa:nam

(tannge ngedolo alagé lomdan lomdanla taléng-kéikpé gíi-gísa:la du:namémpé) || to visit someone's place very frequently with some selfish motives (*lit.*, like the hand moving up and down quickly while fixing the heddles of a loom).

tatebele sudjetsu- *v.p.* aima:né agerko gertupsunam (tayumkannam, belabné

tatebele:ko alakkokki gagjet-sunamémpé) || to undertake to do something only to find out that it is a dirty or cumbersome work (*lit.*, to touch a slug).

tapong i:dné *adj.p.* atí agerémsin lomna germa:né tani:; gerla:nam manggom

gerpénam agerko igorma:né tani: (tapongé i:dla lomna jo:sa:la:ma:né taniyémpé) || one who is very slow in his movements and activities; one who does not do promptly a work that he or she can, or should, do (*lit.*, someone with heavy buttocks).

tapum pé:nam *adj.p.* okolo:sin aipé dunga:-daga:ma:né tani: (tapum pé:nam

simíné dunga:-daga:-la:ma:némpé) || a person with unsteady habits (*lit.*, worm-infested).

tarsing aki: pígné *adj.p.* ajji: ajj:né agomém kanggo:la du:né tani:;

odokké édémpé kanggo:la luki:-luramla du:né tani: (tarsingé ajji:badnam légangé alaglok sogabgu:ma -- édémpiné ajji:né o:kaikolok aki: pígnamémpé) || one who bothers himself/herself or others with petty matters that can be ignored (*lit.*, one who empties the bowels of a tiny red tick in the body of their contents).

tabí tame bittu:né *adj.p.* ésaré dé:la gídu:némpé aipé kinggí:pé bidné asi

(tabíko odok ba:padmílo tamedém bittu:yénémpé) || exceedingly swift currents of water (*lit.*, current that snaps the tail of a snake).

témpí rangkob *n.p.* asi bangkinma:né tani: || one who does not know

how to swim (*lit.*, land turtle).

taye eddo:ngém tapo: mané *adj.p.* o:kai agerko gerpa:yé émna po:pékébo

mé:pí:sukin-ma:né tani: || a person without any foresight (*lit.*, looking for one's buttocks only at the time of defecation).

- tupsíg kama:né** *adj.p.* anying kama:né (tuptalok asíg kama:né) || shameless (*lit.*, one without any skin in the forehead).
- tuptalok ímí dorlen-** *v.p.* aipakpé aglíng sa:nam (tuptalok ímí dorlendu:némpé) || to be furious (*lit.*, to have one's forehead flaming).
- téré: ré:sa:-** *v.p.* mirém rémsa:nam (sité a:réng lensa:nammémpé) || to begin to grow rich {*lit.*, (of an elephant's tusks) to begin to grow}.
- dodgang dokampé do-** *v.p.* bojepakko atí atíém donam (dodga:lo kapé yégdíném la: bangkí bangkí donamém bojéko dodoji) || to eat voraciously; to gormandize (literally, to eat as at a **dodgang**, the custom of a final death rite amongst Misings, marked by a great deal of feasting).
- dobur dí:pé dí:nám** *v.p.* kínggí:pakpé sé:kaimé dí:nám (doburlo uyu ménpagnam légangé okumém dínkampé) || to beat someone black and blue (literally, to beat someone like a house is beaten on the occasion of the animistic rite, **dobur**, with sticks to drive away evil spirits).
- do:nyi **ka:po:né, po:lo ka:po:né** *adj.p.* abí:né (tani:kídar) (ame:nékídar-émpéyam bulu do:nyi-po:lom ka:bekpo:né) || older in age; elderly people (literally, one who saw the sun and the moon ahead of the younger ones).
- tulasoni: da:du:-da:togma** *v.p.* sé:kai ami annyiko manggom attar annyiko appí:pé akamnam (tulasoni:lok kekon-kesaglo ilígla kímílo tulasoniyé dangé-dangkur-ma:némpé) || (of two persons or things) to be similar or equal in all respects (literally, the weighing balance does not go up or down).
- duporiyang yalo** *n.p.* aipé etedné tani: (duporiya:lo yallo aipakpé andé:la amír kéíglo du:námémémpé) || a very short person (literally, a shadow at noon).
- nappa: bosorné** *adj.p.* bojeko agom luné manggom agom lubadné (nabberé bosormílo lomna nabé-napkur-gu:dagnémpé) || garrulous (*lit.* thin-mouthed, i.e. thin-lipped).
- nappa: bi:samné** *adj.p.* yaopé agom luma:né manggom lulí:ma:né sé:kai (nabberé bi:sammílo lomna nabé-napkur-gu:ma:némpé) || reticent (*lit.* thick-mouthed, i.e. thick-lipped).
- ni:tompé mogo:-** *v.p.* lé:síla lé:pénam manggom lugo:péma:nám agomko lujer-luyérgo:nám (o:kai ni:tomko mogo:la yenamémpé) || to go around telling people something that is supposed to be kept secret or which one may refrain from telling others (*lit.* to sing around like a song).
- porogé arsi ka:su-** *v.p.* éngun-éta:ma:pé odokké okkomsin kinsuma:pé

o:kaiko ka:da ka:dal du:nam (porogé arsilo aíém ka:begmílo édémpe íla du:yépe émna mé:la lunam) || to stand motionless, looking at something and being unaware of anyone around (*lit.* a hen looking at herself in a mirror).

Paití:ké tangud ka:líge *n.p.* (arro émna ménggu:ma:nam) mé:segmímíla lunam agom (Paiti: émmam né:ng amiko émmumpé mé:segla okolai tangud akangko dung émna lunam agomémpé) || an unreliable report or a piece of news (*lit.* (It's) Paiti having seen a beehive somewhere - -Paiti here being an imaginary woman, on whose words one cannot rely).

pési dírtung *n.p.* atí atíe ajjiyauko || a very small amount of something (*lit.* a broken part of a needle).

pérjin jinpé jin- *v.p.* pésola aipé jinnam (pérjiné dé:dolo jindu:némpé íla alab labnamémpé) || to tremble exceedingly {*lit.* to tremble like a dragonfly (referring to the extremely quick flapping of its wings, when in flight, looking as though it is trembling)}.

piág amig géne *adj.p.* olo tolopé bojéko amigém bérgo:nam, odokké édémpe bérgo:la akon akoné ka:begma:nam atí atíém ka:begnam (piágé okolai du:la bérgo: bérgo:la dopénammém ka:beg-nammémpé) || to turn one's eyes in all the directions and see a lot of things that others would generally miss (*lit.* having a crow's eyes).

piágé dé:bomdaggom kangkinnam *adj.p.* aipé kangkinnam tani: (aipé kangkinnam léngangé piágé bím talé:tok dé:bomla gídaggom kangkinnam) || (of a person) to be known to someone very well (*lit.* someone who one can identify even if carried away by a crow).

ba:nam ongo dukkunam *n.p.* po:pé kangkí tatkíma:nam agomko inam (ba:nam onngo dukkunammémpé) || something unprecedented happening (*lit.* a roasted fish running away!).

bénér kama:né tani: *n.p.* idum-ludumsunné kama:né, opan-ki:panné tani: (bénér kama:né okum pissompé iné) || a poor and helpless person (*lit.* one that is without a layer of bamboo or wooden support used below the platform of a stilted Mising house)

bíremko *n.p.* yaopé gílen gía:ma:né manggom lomma:né tani: || one whose movements are slow or who does not move about much (*lit.* a python)

migjer-kíddauko *n.p.* ajjiyauko (amiglok migjeré éddíkopé idagji, odokkíddauko) || a very small amount of something (*lit.* an amount equal to some eye discharge).

meker aru:lo asi pílig- *v.p.* o:kai agerko gerkesula sidaggom atíkosin

pa:ma:nam (meker aru:lo asi pílíktíla du:daggom aru:dém píbi:la:ma) || to toil hard for something in vain {(lit. to pour water into the hole of a cricket (the insect))}.

métung kama:né méram *n.p.* mirém rémnam légangé ager gerkídaggom mirém rém:ma:né érang (métung kama:mílo méromlo ímí dorma:némpé) || a family failing to get rich in spite of efforts put in for the purpose (lit. a fireplace without a burning piece of firewood).

rékkapsula du:- *v.p.* (sé:kaimé aglí:la) ammem léngkan-manggom arang ara:pé díkkesula du:nam || to nurse a silent anger against someone (lit. to live, biting one's teeth tight).

laksin i: lenma:né *adj.p.* aipé yakebné ami || a very miserly person (lit. one whose nails do not sprout).

yalo kama:né *adj.p.* aipé pésoné (yallo lédílo kama:némpé) || extremely timid (lit. one without the life-supporting entity that keeps a living person company all the time).

yérung aborné *adj.p.* Mising agom tatkinma:né tani: (yérung aboro:ko kané taniyémpé) || a non-Mising, who does not understand the Mising language (lit. having only one ear).

APPENDIX II

A Note on Adi-Mising Creation Myths

[N.B. The note below has been incorporated for the purpose of cross-referring some entries having to do with **a:bangs**, the rhapsodic chants of shamanistic priests amongst Adis and Misings.]

Creation myths amongst the Misings are to be found basically in their **Mibu a:bangs**, the chants of a Mibu, their traditional shamanistic priests. Their folktales are mostly etiological in nature: how the sky came to be so high up above, why the moon has spots on it, why a porpoise pops out of water and goes down immediately, why the toad has a coarse skin, why cats and dogs are hostile to each other, why monkeys live in the wild, why some birds and animals behave, call or look as they do, how blood-sucking insects like leeches and mosquitoes came into being, etc. There are also a few tales that tell us about the origins of things, such as the origin of lightning and thunder, the origin of Misings and non-Misings, the origin of ghosts and goblins, the origin of some animals, the origin of some beliefs and customs, genealogy of some clans, etc. But the tales do not build up a system of creation of the universe, being at best peripheral in nature. Not that the Misings have a clear and precise system of cosmogony in their **Mibu a:bangs**, but when, in addition, we take into account the **a:bangs** found amongst the Adis of Arunachal, who are the closest cognates of the Misings ethnically, linguistically and culturally, things seem to fall into place, giving us a fairly comprehensive system of creation right from a state of infinite nothingness to numerous objects that we have on earth. The Adi counterpart of a Mising Mibu is called **Nyibo/Nyibu** or **Miri/Mirí**, the Nyibo/Nyibu apparently being a repository of oral traditions relating to creation myths, genealogy, past history and legends of the community, etc., performing his chanting rite only at daytime, basically for the purpose of divination with the help of supernatural beings. A Miri/Mirí too is a repository of the oral tradition, but he performs only at nighttime, chanting and dancing, for the purpose of divination as well as healing. It appears that the Miri/Mirí is a witch doctor or medicine man in the true sense, whereas the Nyibo/Nyibu sets greater store by the power of divination and preservation of the oral tradition. Miris/Mirís, again, are subdivided according to

their power and function: an Epag or Ipag Miri is the one already described above; an Ayit Miri has the power and function of bringing back the soul-like, life-supporting entity of a living person, which wanders away toward the realm of death when the person is seriously ill or otherwise; a Jiktum Miri has the power and function of curing diseases by performing sacrifices to the gods or goddesses concerned; a Po:nung Miri sings of creation myths, genealogy, etc. during the Solung festival; a DeLong Miri sings of the relationship between man and gods during the Étor festival, etc. The Misings too might have had such different classes of shamanistic priests in the past, but the distinctions were lost amongst them in the course of time, their Mibu remaining the only institution of the kind.

With the advent of modern education and health care, shamanism is destined to be a dying creed the world over, unless it is preserved through some deliberate socio-anthropological policy as a cultural feature of a certain ethnic group. Not many people today would approach a witch doctor, seeking cures for their physical ailments, if facilities of medical treatment are made available to them. Mibus amongst the Misings have all but vanished, only one or two of them reportedly being alive as on today, and they appear to have lost gradually much of the original repertoire of **a:bangs** after their migration to the Brahmaputra valley of Assam. The Adis, on the other hand, have a good number of Nyibos and Miris still around, making it possible for students of culture to collect their **a:bangs** and study them. Therefore, those who are curious to know about creation myths amongst Misings, as found in their **Mibu a:bangs**, have no choice but to fall back on the **Nyibo/Miri a:bangs** of the Adis for a fuller understanding of the subject.

The cosmogonic system emerging from the **a:bangs** of the Adis and the Misings presents three distinct phases: (a) the universe before the manifestation of **Se:dí-Me:lo**, (b) the creation of the universe by **Se:dí-Me:lo**, and (c) the continuation of the process of creation by **Pédong Na:né**. There also seems to be general agreement in the **a:bangs** on the process of the universe starting with **Kéyum-Ké:ro**, interpreted as a state of infinite nothingness, and on **Se:dí-Me:lo**, a later manifestation of the universe, being the creator(s) of the universe. However, on matters of details, Nyibos, Miris and Mibus seem to have differences at many places in their **a:bangs**. For instance, some priests, particularly amongst the Adis, apparently trace the manifestation of **Se:dí-Me:lo** directly from **Kéyum-Ké:ro** as '**Kéyum-Se:dí**' and '**Ké:ro-Me:lo**', others as '**Kéyum > Yumseng > Se:dí**' and '**Ke:ro > Romeng > Me:lo**', and yet others as '**Kéyum > Yumkang > Ka:si > Siyang > A:bo/Anbo > Bomug/Amug > Mukseng**

> Se:dí'. If we accept the version of **Se:dí** emerging directly from **Kéyum**, we have **Se:dí-Me:lo**, the creator(s) coming into being out of a state of nothingness at the beginning (or lack of a beginning), and if we accept the two other renderings, we can think of intervening states of evolution of the universe between **Kéyum-Ké:ro** and **Se:dí-Me:lo**. There are attempts now by some native scholars to explain the physical qualities of these intervening states/manifestations as a process of evolution from a state of nothingness to a state of light haze, from a state of light haze to a state of dense haze, and so on, culminating in the manifestation of **Se:dí-Me:lo**, creator(s) with consciousness and solid physical existence, although such attempts, I hope, are not a sophisticated exercise of a modern mind reading too much into an otherwise unsophisticated world of imagination of a preliterate society. Again, most priests invoke **Se:dí** as **Se:dí Na:né** ('Mother Se:dí') and **Me:lo** as **Me:lo Ba:bu** ('Father Me:lo'), while some invoke them the other way round, i.e. as **Se:dí Ba:bu** ('Father Se:dí') and as **Me:lo Na:né** ('Mother Me:lo'). Some Mising Mibus also invoke **Karsing Kartang** as creator(s), while others are silent about such a creator. They also invoke **Sirki: Ba:bu** ('Father Sirki:') and **Sirdam Na:né** ('Mother Sirdam'), who are thought of as the principal couple amongst **époms**, the supernatural beings from whom a Mibu acquires his supernatural powers, but **a:bangs** amongst the Adis appear to be silent on such beings. There also appear to be variations in the matter of interpretation of many details.

Be that as it may, there seems to be general agreement, as already stated, on **Se:dí-Me:lo** being the creator(s) of the universe. A process of procreation, involving the Male-Female principle, also becomes obvious with **Se:dí-Me:lo** setting the process rolling. The **a:bangs** tell us of fifteen, or so, lines of procreation from Se:dí, some of which are:

- **Se:dí > Dígír > Írmi > Mi:ki > Ki:né Na:né** or **Ki:né Moné**, goddess of the nether world, i.e. the earth including its interior, who is imagined as residing in bountiful cornfields;
- **Se:dí > Dí:dong > Do:ying Boté**, ruler of the upper world and the giver of knowledge and wisdom to mankind;
- **Se:dí > Dígír > Írkong > Kongki Boté** 'the shaper of humans';
- **Se:dí > Dígír > Írpíng > Pí:ying > Yi:dum Boté**, god of the winds;
- **Se:dí > Dígír > Írbo > Bomong**, the goddess of light and heat, i.e. the sun (together with **Bo**, identified with the moon);
- **Se:dí > Dí:líng > Lí:mír Sobo**, a huge, ferocious beast, resembling a domesticated gayal, who/which had to be killed, and, from whose parts, such as

the head, the horns, the ears, the tail, the entrails, etc. came into being many species of vegetation, stones, water, etc.

- **Se:dí > Dí:dong > Donggu > Gu:mín (-Soyin) Boté**, guardian spirit of clans and families;
- **Se:dí > Dí:kung > Kungum Sobo**, god of many species of plants;
- **Se:dí > Dí:dén > Déndé Sobo**, god of different species of plants that give man food of all kinds; etc.

In an important line of creative beings, we have **Se:dí > Dí:líng > Lí:tung** (a 'father' or a 'mother') > **Tu:ye > Yepé > Pédong** (literally, 'rain') **Na:né** ('mother'), the goddess, who was married to **Yi:dum Boté**, mentioned above, the union giving us almost all living and non-living things that we have on earth including man and supernatural beings, both benevolent and malevolent -- the presiding spirits of water bodies, forests, animals, diseases of different kinds, medicinal roots, beads and ornaments, rice wine, etc. The evolution or manifestation of **Pédong Na:né** thus marks the third phase of creation. Some offsprings of **Pédong Na:né** are:

- **Pédong > Do:bí > Bírí-Bíag**, presiding spirit of water bodies, who can cause devastation, when displeased;
- **Pédong > Donggi: > Ngi:té Po:ro**, presiding spirit of children's illnesses ;
- **Pédong > Do:bo > Boki**, presiding deity of festivities, singing, dancing, etc.;
- **Pédong > Do:dang > Da:di Boté**, the presiding spirit of domesticated animals;
- **Pédong > Do:nom > Nomgu**, the presiding spirit of wild life (or, according to a variant interpretation, spirit of diseases suffering and penury);
- **Pédong > Do:díng > Dí:mu Ta:ya**, spirit of medicinal roots,
- **Pédong > Do:mi > Misum Miyang**, spirit of beads and other ornaments, who himself suffered pain and death and so looked upon as the spirit of suffering and death;
- **Pédong > Do:ro > Ro:bo** and **Ni:bo**, the former being the progenitor of ghosts and goblins and the latter of human beings (some Miris trace the origin of human beings as **Pédong > Do:ni > A:ji** also), etc.

The **Nyibos/Miris** tell us of about seventeen such lineages from **Pédong**. The **a:bangs** of Nyibos/Miris amongst the A:dis have plenty of other mythological beings or characters figuring in the stories of creation. One of the longest narrative **a:bangs**, viz. the **Lí:mír Lí:bom a:bang** or **Lí:mír Sobo a:bang**, is replete with such beings or characters. It begins with the story of marriage of **Do:ying Boté** with **Ki:né Na:né** (see above) and then moves on to the story

of a huge, ferocious beast resembling a domesticated gayal emerging from Se:dí-Me:lo's womb. Two of the principal gods, **Do:ying Boté** and **Da:di Boté** identified the beast as **Lí:mír Lí:bom** or **Lí:mír Sobo**. The race of people (gods?), called **Da:di Somi**, who descended from **Pédong** (**Pé:dong > Do:dang > Da:di Somi**), managed to kill the beast with great difficulty, and from the different parts of its body, scattered in different places, evolved plants, animals and insects. An important animal in the life of the Adi people, viz. the domesticated gayal (called **éso** in Adi-Mising and **methon** in Assamese), which is sacrificed on the occasion of festivals, evolved from the genital organ of the beast. The **Da:di Somi** became the owners of the **éso**. At this juncture, the **a:bang** tells us of another race of people (gods?), called **Éngo Takar**, who knew how to cultivate edible roots. At one point of time, another animal, called **Gumgong**, a huge boar, was killed by the **Éngo Takar** people, as it had destroyed their crops. As the **Da:di Somi** people were protectors of beasts, a bitter struggle developed between the two races. Apart from the slain beast (**Gumgong**), the **éso** of the **Da:di Somi** also became an additional issue in the dispute, for the **Éngo Takar** people also wanted to be owners of the **éso**. At the end of a long process of negotiation, in which many characters play their roles, the two races arrive at an amicable settlement, the **Da:di So:mi** agreeing to allow the **Éngo Takar** to be owners of domesticated gayals as well as pigs on the condition that the latter would observe different rites (the present festivals of the Adis, especially the **Étor** festival). The **Éngo Takar** people became extinct in the course of time, but **Tani:** ('Man'), their descendant, inherited the animals as well as the socio-religious festivals and other customs of the **Éngo Takar** people.

According to an Adi folktale, **Ro:bo** and **Ni:bo** were brothers, **Ni:bo** being the younger and more intelligent one. **Ro:bo** always hated **Ni:bo** for all the care and attention the latter received from their father, **Yi:dum Boté**, as well as other higher beings, their mother **Pédong** having died in the meanwhile. A fierce rivalry between the two developed, and in all the tests given to them, **Ni:bo** emerged the winner invariably and became very prosperous by acquiring plenty of wealth in the process. **Ro:bo** finally decided to part company with **Ni:bo** and asked **Ni:bo** at the time of his departure to cover his (**Ni:bo**'s) eyes with a large leaf. **Ni:bo** covered his eyes accordingly -- the reason why we don't see the progeny of **Ro:bo**, viz. ghosts and goblins, whereas they can see us. This also tells us of the reason why they are usually hostile towards human beings (**Ro:bo** and **Ni:bo** are referred to as **Taro/Taor** and **Tani:** also respectively in some other tales).

The Misings have an etiological tale about two brothers, **Abotani:** and **Abotaro**, but in the Mising version Abotani: is the progenitor of Misings and Abotaro that of non-Misings, and Abotani:, because of his indiscretion, is deprived of their father's wealth, Abotaro being blessed with prosperity. Another Mising tale about **Tani:** and **Taor** (apparently the same as **Taro**), the progenitors of Misings and non-Misings respectively, is a slightly different version of the tale of **Tani:** and **Taro**. The tales are an attempt to explain why non-Misings are better off than Misings. The origin of blood-sucking creatures, such as leeches and mosquitoes, is narrated in the Mising tale of **Abo-tunturung/Abu-tunturung**, in which an evil spirit intends to eat two children but eventually falls from a makeshift bridge, while pursuing the two boys, drowns and turns into blood-sucking creatures. The origin of thunder and lightning is traced in a tale of a brother being infatuated with his sister illicitly and despite his sister's firm resistance and his excommunication by the community he kept pursuing his sister for ever and his sister too kept running away from him for ever -- the sister transforming into lightning and the brother into thunder (a lightning flash always goes ahead of a thunder clap). This is a slightly different version of the tale of Karpung and Kardug, their genealogy being **Se:dí > Dí:líng > Lí:mang (Na:né) > Mangkar > Karpung Kardug** (**Lí:mang Na:né** being a manifestation parallel to **Lí:tung Ba:bu** (who was the progenitor of Pédong Na:né -- see above). In the Karpung-Kardug tale the brother and the sister are driven away to the sky, where they turn into shining beings radiating for ever the light of love for young pairs in love with each other -- the Adi-Mising counterparts of the Greek god Eros (Roman god Cupid) and Psych

However, as already observed earlier, the world of folktales amongst the Adis and the Misings is peripheral in nature insofar as myths of creation per se amongst them are concerned.

N.B. Apart from the proper nouns, a lot of other words and expressions occur in **a:bangs** which are used in **a:bangs** alone, and not in everyday speech. In fact, many of them have become obsolete and obscure for general Mising speakers. Some such words and expressions, including some of the proper nouns, have been entered in this dictionary. The editor has relied substantially for much of the content in the above note and the interpretations of words and expressions (used in **a:bangs**), entered in the dictionary, on the following secondary sources, especially those mentioned in 1 and 2 :

1. *LIIMIR LIIBOM AABANG* : TRADITIONAL POONUNG (2nd Edi-

tion, 2000), compiled, edited, translated and published by Mr. Arak Megu, Assistant Director, Philology, Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal, Itanagar-791-111. (It is a compilation of the **a:bang** known as 'Lí:mír Lí:bom', sung on the occasion of the Solung festival of the Adis, with an introduction, gists and line-for-line translation of the verses in English. I wish someone had brushed up the English in the book to make it more user-friendly.)

2. *MISING LOKAGEET : MIBU-MIRÍ A:BANG* by Shri Nahendra Padun, published 2005, Mising Agom Kébang, Dhemaji, Assam. (It is a compilation of some **a:bangs**, sung by Adi Miris and Mising Mibus, with an introduction as well as annotations in Assamese.)

3. *ASPECTS OF PADAM MINYONG CULTURE* by Sachin Roy, 3rd Edition, 1997, published by the Director of Research, Government of Arunachal, Itanagar.

-- Editor