

J.N. PHUKAN

An introductory Primer & Grammar of Ahom (Tai) Language

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Introduction by the editor

Professor J. N. Phukan's *Ahom Primer* is unique, and we thought it was a pity to leave it unpublished. We believe it will be useful both for Tai languages students and for researchers working on Assam lore and history. Professor Phukan decided to call it a *Primer*, but this book is far more than that. It is also the only philological introduction to date in the vast *buranji* literature, in English language at least.

Ahom is a “dead” language, and is associated with the Tai people who “landed” in Assam in the 12th century and further extended their rule from the 15th to the 19th century. Many documents (most of them *buranjis* : chronicles) are written in this language, which are of paramount importance for Tai comparative studies and as primary sources for the history of North-Eastern India. Most of these documents are not published, but are deposited in various institutions, among which the *Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies*, in Gauhati (Assam, India).

The typing of Professor Phukan's *Primer* was made possible thanks to the electronic font cleverly devised by Stephen Morey, the Australian specialist of Tai languages of Assam.

The reader will find here the exact text of Prof. Phukan’s book, minus the Assamese text ; in Prof. Phukan’s manuscript explanations are given, with identical meaning, in English and in Assamese.

Prof. Phukan’s book includes a *Primer* divided in 18 lessons (all with vocabulary and exercises); a Grammar ; and lists of useful vocabulary (specially for people who intend to decipher the historical *buranjis*).

N.B. The manuscript copy which was provided by Professor J.N. Phukan did not include the table of letters, with transcription, which we added in the beginning. This table, and the transcription, was made according to the system which is used in the book.

We are very thankful Professor Phukan completely checked his earlier version for this on line publication.

Within this *Brahmaputra Project*, this revised version is now easily accessible on line.

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Ahom alphabet and the transcription used in this book

Consonants

ᩉ	ᩈ	ᩇ	ᩆ
k	kh	g	ng
ᩅ	ᩄ	ᩃ	ᩂ
t	th	d	n
ᩁ	ᩀ	ᩀ	ᩀ
p	ph	b	m

ᩉ	ᩈ		ᩆ
s	ch		ny
ᩅ	ᩄ	ᩃ	ᩂ
y	r	l	h

Syllabic patterns

Syllables often are consonant + vowel
or consonant + vowel + consonant

In this latter case, the final consonant is marked with a superscript ^ᩈ, for instance in ᩉᩈᩈ *kun*. This is described in lesson 1. The final consonant *-m* is often written by a superscript ^ᩈ, as in ᩉᩈᩈ *dam* (see Lesson 2).

In the rare cases when the syllable begins with a vowel, the vowel sign is added to the letter ᩈ, for instance in ᩈᩈᩈ *on*.

The sign ᩈ, which is used as a vowel sign, is also used as a sentence ending marker and, when double ᩈᩈ as a paragraph ending mark.

Vowels (see Lesson 3)

When no vowel sign is added, the vowel sound is a /a/, for instance in ᩈᩈ *tat*.

In the orthography chosen for this *Primer*, there are two groups of vowel signs. To the first group belong vowel signs that are supposed to indicate 'long' and 'short' vowels :

short	long
ᩈ	ᩈ
a	â
o	o
i	î
u	û
ᩈ	ᩈ ᩈ

e	ê
---	---

To this traditional group, may be added another couple, which J.N. Phukan transcribes in a different way:

◌◌	◌◌ ◌
a	aw

The transcription of the subscript ◌ by 'a' is not felicitous, because of the possible confusion with the unwritten vowel which is also transcribed 'a'. This is because in Indian scripts, two 'a' are usually contrasted : one 'long a', or 'â', which is normally pronounced [a] and one 'short a' which in Assamese is pronounced [ɑ], an open [o] ; consequently, it seems very normal for Assamese trained scholars to write 'a' something which is pronounced [o]. Moreover, this subscript small circle which is often found in scripts of Indian origin corresponds to a [w] or [v] sound, and this is also the case in Ahom : see Lesson 10.

The second group is actually made of various diphthongs :

◌◌	◌
ai	au
◌◌	◌
oi	ow
◌◌	◌
ao	o
◌◌	◌
iao	iu

Here again the choice of transcribing ◌ by 'o', for instance in ◌◌ 'mong' "country", is not happy. It is obvious that Professor Phukan is worried here, since there is no indication about ◌ in the Lessons. Tai languages specialists currently think that this sign notes a central vowel like [ɤ].

We will also often find a sign group ◌◌ which is not commented upon in the Lessons.

Professor Terwiel suggested that the sign ◌ is another writing of ◌, but in Professor Phukan's book, the two graphs seem distinct.

Modifications used in the lexicons at the end of this book

In order to provide an unambiguous transcription, slight modifications are used in the appended lexicons :

◌	◌	◌◌	◌◌
o	ü	üw	iuw

Part 1 : Lessons

Lesson 1

Exercise 1 :

Identify the following letters :

អ ក ខ ច ឃ ក ឆ ឈ ឍ ឌ ឍ
 ឆ ឌ ឍ ក ក អ ក ឌ ឍ ឆ ឆ ឃ ឃ
 ម ឆ ឍ ឆ ឍ ឍ ឍ ឆ ឆ ឍ ឍ ឍ ឍ

Note : Every letter of the consonant series is accompanied by the sound â and therefore ក, ខ, ឃ etc. are read as kâ, khâ, ngâ, etc. For this reason two consonants can form a word without the help of any vowel sign. In such case, the sign ̂, called sât is placed above the second consonant. This sign extinguishes the second â from the second letter. Thus, កអ (read as) = kân, កខ (read as) = pâk, កឆ (read as) = phâk, កឃ (read as) = khâp, etc.

Vocabulary 1 :

មន	he
កប	bite V*
ឆន	see V
មក	fruit
កម	middle
កា	market

ថន	day
ឆប	sword
ឆន	grandchild
កឆ	vegetable
កម	elephant
កអ	hundred

* V means 'verb'.

កអ ថន	hundred days
កា កឆ	vegetable market
កម មន	his elephant
កម ថន	at day time
មក កឆ	vegetable seed
ឆន មន	his grandchild
មន ឆន កម	he sees elephant

Exercise 2 : Translate :

- a) កម ឆន ឆប មន កម កា
- b) ឆន កម កម ឆន កឆ មន
- c) ឆប ឆន កអ កម ឆន ឆន កម
- d) មក កា ឆន មន កម ឆន ឆន
- e) មក កឆ មន ឆន មន កប មក
- f) កឆ កា កម ថន កអ កម ឆន

Exercise 3 : Translate :

- a) at day time
- b) vegetable seed
- c) his elephant
- d) grandchild's sword
- e) grandchild sees elephant
- f) vegetable (from) market
- g) he sees (the) sword
- h) hundred grandchild

Lesson 2

ๅ = ° At the end of a word ๅ is represented by the symbol ° sitting above the consonant slightly towards the left. It carries the sound âm such as ๅ khâm, ๅ nâm, ๅ dâm.

Vocabulary 2 :

ๅ	water
ๅ	ask V
ๅ	black
ๅ	gold
ๅ	good

ๅ	at
ๅ	three
ๅ	and
ๅ	bell

Exercise 4 : Translate :

- a) ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ
- b) ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ
- c) ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ
- d) ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ ๅ

Exercise 5 : Translate :

- a) gold water
- b) he sees elephant
- c) he asks grandchild
- d) grandchild sees him
- e) grandchild asks him
- f) three black horses
- g) gold bell
- h) ask him

Lesson 3

Vowel signs

There are no vowel letters in the Ahom language but vowel signs only. These signs do not express any meaning or form any word by themselves. They are combined with consonants to form words.

Symbol	Power of symbol	Position of the symbol (with letter <u>k</u> as example)
;	a (short)	m;
ꠘ	â (long)	mꠘ
o	i (short)	m ^o
ø	î (long)	m ^ø
ꠘ	u (short)	mꠘ
ꠘ	û (long)	mꠘ
ꠘ	e (short)	ꠘ/m
ꠘꠘ	ê (long)	ꠘ/m ^ꠘ
ꠘ	âi (as in <u>pâi</u>)	m ^ꠘ
o	a (as in <u>kan</u>)	m _o
ꠘ	âu	m ^ꠘ
o	âo	m _o
ꠘ	ow	m _o ^ꠘ
ꠘ	oi (as in <u>loi</u>)	m _o ^ꠘ
ꠘꠘ	aw (as in <u>maw</u>)	ꠘ/mꠘ
o _o	iao	m _o ^o
o	iu	m ^o

Ahom is a tonal language. The meaning of a word depends on tone. A slight variation in the tone changes the meaning of a word. It is, therefore, very important to learn the vowel sound carefully from a speaker of the language.

;

This sign sits on the right hand side of the consonants. It carries the sound of a (short) such as m; ka, ꠘ; kha, o; ta.

ꠘ

This sign sits on the right hand side of consonants. It carries the sound of â (long) such as ꠘ mâ, ꠘ pâ, etc.

Note : Any of the two signs ; or ꠘ when added to a consonant forms a complete word. they cannot, therefore, be followed by any letter in the same word. For this reason these signs are called FINALS.

Exercise 6 : Read :

ꠘ; m; ꠘ; o; u; ꠘ; ꠘ;

ꠘ; u; ꠘ; ꠘ; mꠘ uꠘ ꠘꠘ

၎် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ်

Vocabulary 3 :

ဗ်	come V
မ်	go V
ဗ်	say V
ဖ်	grass
ဗ်	horse
ၵ်	eye

ဗ်	tooth
၎်	field
ဗ်	cloth
ၵ်	servant
ၵ်	five
ဗ်	PROHIBITIVE

The prohibitive particle sits before the verb.

Exercise 7 : Translate :

- a) ၵ် ဗ် ၵ် ဗ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ဗ်
- b) ဗ် ဖ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ဖ် ၵ် ၵ် ဖ်
- c) ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ဗ်
- d) ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ဗ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ဗ်
- e) ၵ် ဗ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ဗ် ဗ်

Exercise 8 : Translate :

- a) grandchild's servant
- b) grandchild's horse
- c) five fruits
- d) fruit market
- e) water (of) eye
- f) his cloth
- g) do not go
- h) do not go (to) market
- i) he says, 'do not go (to) market'
- j) grandchild sees elephant

Lesson 4

° This sign sits above a consonant towards right. It carries the sound of i / e such as ၵ် ngin, ၵ် tin, ၵ် kin.

Vocabulary 4 :

ၵ်	eat V
ၵ်	call V
ၵ်	become V

ၵ်	silver (money)
ၵ်	knife
ၵ်	book

၀်ကံ	worship V
၀်အ်	make V
၀်ဗ်	ten
၀်ဋ်	cold
၀်အ်	seven

၀်အ်	eight
၀်ဗ်	town
၀်ဋ်	soil
၀်ဋ်	stone
၀်ဗ်	ten

Exercise 9 : Translate :

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| a) | ဋ် ၀်ဋ် | ဗဋ် ထံ ၀်ဋ် | ဗဋ် ကံဋ် ဗကံ |
| b) | ၀်အ် ဗျ | ၀်ဋ် ဗ; ၀်ဗ် | ၀်ဋ် ဗ; ထံ ဗဋ် |
| c) | ၀်ဗ် ၀်ကံ | ဗဋ် အံကံ ၀်ဋ် | ဗျ ကံဋ် ဖဲ; |
| d) | ၀်အ် ဗဋ် | ၀်ဋ် ကံဋ် ၀်ကံ | ဋ်ဋ် ဋျ ဗံ |
| e) | ဋ်ဗ် ဗံအ် ဗံ | ၀်ဗ် ကံဋ် ဖဲ; | ဗဋ် ဗျ ၀်ဋ် ၀်ကံ |

Exercise 10 : Translate :

- a) do not say
- b) ten years
- c) cold water
- d) do not drink cold water
- e) elephants eat grass
- f) he goes to field
- g) soil of field (is) good
- h) 'mit' knife from market (is) good

Lesson 5

° This sign sits above a consonant towards right. It carries the sound of i / e (long) such as v° p*i*, ဗ° m*i*, ၀° j*i*, etc.

Vocabulary 5 :

၀်	spirit
ဗ်	have V
၀်	ride V
၀်	four
၀်	granary

၀်	to
ဋ်	good
၀်	year
၀်	fan
ဗ်	bear

Exercise 11 :

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------------|
| a) | ဗဋ် ၀်ကံ ၀် | ဗဋ် ၀် ဘဗ် က; ကအ် |
| b) | ၀်ဋ် က; ၀် ဗဗ် | ၀်ဗ် ၀် ၀် ဝိ |
| c) | ၀် ဘဗ် ကံဋ် ဖဲ; | ဗဋ် ဗ် ၀် ၀်ကံ |

d) ឃ្លា ១៩ ម្នាក់ ម្នាក់ ចង់ ហ្ម ឆ្នាំ ៣៩ ឆ្នាំ

Exercise 12 :

- a) He worships the spirit of water
- b) He goes to market riding on horse
- c) He says, 'He drinks cold water'
- d) He has four good fans
- e) Grandchild has four granaries

Lesson 6

 This sign sits below the letter towards the right side. It carries the sound of u such as កុង kun, លុង lung.

Vocabulary 6 :

កុង	man
លុង	big
ឈើ	tree
ធ្លាក់	fall V
ក្រុង	king
មាត់	mouth

ឃ្លា	banana
ក្រុង	garden
ឃ្លា	bird
ក្រុង	child
ក្រុង	dig V
ឆ្នាំ	six

Exercise 13 : Translate :

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ក្រុង ម្នាក់ ម្នាក់ ១៩ ឆ្នាំ | ម្នាក់ កុង ក្រុង ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ | ក្រុង ១៩ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ |
| ក្រុង ក្រុង ក្រុង ម្នាក់ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ | ក្រុង ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ | ក្រុង ម្នាក់ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ |
| ក្រុង ម្នាក់ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ | ម្នាក់ ក្រុង ក្រុង ឆ្នាំ | ក្រុង ក្រុង ម្នាក់ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ |
| ក្រុង ក្រុង ក្រុង ក្រុង ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ | ក្រុង ក្រុង ក្រុង ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ | |

Exercise 14 : Translate :

- a) Birds eat fruit
- b) Ten men are eating banana
- c) Grandchild sees big elephant
- d) Birds eat fruits of big tree
- e) Ten childs drink water
- f) Elephant tusk is big
- g) The king calls his servant
- h) King's son rides elephant

Lesson 7

This sign sits below the consonant towards the right side. It carries the power of i (long) such as ᳚ ri, ᳚ ji, etc.

Vocabulary 7 :

᳚	head, beginning
᳚	bridge
᳚	cow
᳚	see V, keep V
᳚	animal
᳚	pig

᳚	stay V
᳚	grandfather
᳚	every
᳚	snake
᳚	man (person)
᳚	look V

Exercise 15 : Translate :

᳚ ᳚ ᳚	᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚	᳚ ᳚ ᳚
᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚	᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚	᳚ ᳚ ᳚
᳚ ᳚ ᳚	᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚	᳚ ᳚ ᳚
᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚	᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚	᳚ ᳚ ᳚
᳚ ᳚ ᳚	᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚	᳚ ᳚ ᳚ ᳚

Exercise 16 : Translate :

- Every day cow eats grass
- Every day grandfather comes to banana garden
- The pig is staying at the end of the bridge
- Birds stay in big tree
- Every year he worships spirit

Lesson 8

This sign sits in front of the letter. It has the sound of e (short) such as ᳚ ke, ᳚ pe, ᳚ te etc.

᳚ ᳚ Of the two signs, the first sign sits in front of the consonant, the second above it but towards right. They have the sound of e (long) such as ᳚ pê, ᳚ mê, ᳚ chê etc.

Vocabulary 8 :

᳚	dish
᳚	town
᳚	conquer V
᳚	mother

᳚	river
᳚	old
᳚	PERFECTIVE

The perfective particle indicates the completion of an act.

Exercise 17 : Translate :

၎င်းတို့ နိုင်ငံ	မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့ နေ့	၎င်းတို့ နေ့
မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့	မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့	၎င်းတို့ နေ့ နေ့
မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့	မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့	၎င်းတို့ နေ့ နေ့
မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့	မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့	၎င်းတို့ နေ့ နေ့

Exercise 18 : Translate :

- The king conquered four big cities
- The mouth of the river is big
- His mother eats fruit
- Mother says, 'do not worship spirit'
- There is big tree in the garden
- Every day the old man goes to town

Lesson 9

' This sign sits above the letter on the right hand side. It has the sound of âi such as ကံ ကံ, ပံ ပံ, etc.

Vocabulary 9 :

နံ	feast
နံ	shining
နံ	sand
နံ	fire
နံ	wood
နံ	fowl

နံ	this
နံ	letter
နံ	egg
နံ	die V
နံ	go V
နံ	get V

Exercise 19 : Translate

မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့	မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့	မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့
မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့	မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့	မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့
မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့	မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့	မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့
မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့	မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့	မင်းမား နေ့ နေ့

Exercise 20 : Translate

- Grandchild calls pig
- This bird lives in this tree

- c) Four eggs of this fowl
- d) He writes this book
- e) This year he built storehouse
- f) This fowl died
- g) The king goes to the big town
- h) The old man eats meal

Lesson 10

◦ This sign sits below the letter towards right. It removes the sound a from the consonant such as ກວຸ່ນ khvan, ກວຸ່ນ khvam.

Vocabulary 10 :

ກຸ່ນ	cannon
ຊຸ່ນ	lake
ຊຸ່ນ	sleep V
ທຸ່ນ	two
ທຸ່ນ	ask V

ທຸ່ນ	burn V
ກວຸ່ນ	vitality, life force
ທຸ່ນ	go downstream V
ສຸ່ນ	spear
ທຸ່ນ	brass

Exercise 21 : Translate :

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ຜີ ທຸ່ນ ມ; ພູ ຈາວ ຊຸ່ນ ຊຸ່ນ ອາ ອາ ມ ທຸ່ນ ຊຸ່ນ ທຸ່ນ ວຸ່ນ ທຸ່ນ ທຸ່ນ ມ ຜີ ທຸ່ນ ມ; ພູ ອາ ມາ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ທຸ່ນ ພ ພ ອ ອ ທຸ່ນ ທຸ່ນ ທຸ່ນ ມ ທຸ່ນ ທຸ່ນ ທຸ່ນ ທຸ່ນ ທຸ່ນ ທຸ່ນ ມ ພ ມ ກວຸ່ນ ທຸ່ນ ທຸ່ນ ອາ ມ |
|---|--|

Exercise 22 : Translate

- a) Two years and two months
- b) Two drums and two spears
- c) Grandfather sleeps at daytime
- d) Do not ask for this book
- e) The bird is in the middle of the lake
- f) Grandchild's spear is big
- g) Father called the khvan
- h) Mother says, 'do not sleep at day time'
- i) He comes downstream the river
- j) This year his granary was burnt by fire

Lesson 11

ငွံ	star
-----	------

ၵဝ်	rice
-----	------

Exercise 25 : Translate :

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| အိဝ် မိဝ်ၵ် ၵဝ် | မိဝ် ဟံ ယူ ဝါဝ် ၵဝ် |
| မိဝ် ဟံ မိဝ်ၵ် ၵဝ် | အိဝ် ဟံ မိဝ်ၵ် ဟံ |
| အိဝ် မိဝ်ၵ် ဗ | ဟိဝ်ၵ် ၵဝ် ဟံ ဝါဝ် ဟံဗ် မး |
| မိဝ် ဟံ ဟံၵ်ၵ် ၵဝ် | ၵဝ် ဟံ ဝါဝ် ၵဝ် |
| မိဝ် ဟံ ယူ ဝါဝ် ၵဝ် | ၵဝ် ဟံ ဟံဗ် မး ယူ ဝါဝ် မိဝ် |

Exercise 26 : Translate :

- Who is the owner of this horse?
- Man does not eat grass
- This old man has no teeth
- There is fruit in the tree
- We will not come this year
- We do not drink cold water
- I do not have book
- We do not sleep at day time
- Who is the owner of this elephant ?
- Stars are not seen at day time

Lesson 13

ၵ် Of the two signs, one sits below the letter towards right, the other sits above towards right. they have the power of ow such as ဝါဝ် kow, ဟံဝ် thow, ဝါဝ် tow.

Vocabulary 13 :

ဟ်	arrow
ဟံ	wish
ဟံ	young man
ဝါ	stick

မိဝ်	nine
ဟံ	messenger
မိဝ်	new
ဟံ	old

Exercise 27 : Translate :

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| မိဝ် ဟံ မိဝ်ၵ် ၵဝ် ဟံ | ဟံ ဟံ ဟံ ဝါဝ် ၵဝ် |
| ဟံ မိဝ်ၵ် ၵဝ် ဟံ | ၵဝ်ၵ် ဟံ မိဝ်ၵ် ဟံ |
| ဟံ ဟံ မး ဟံဗ် | ဟံ မး ယူ ၵဝ် ၵဝ် |
| ဝါ မိဝ် | မိဝ် ဟံ ဟံ ဝါဝ် ၵဝ် |
| ဟံ ဟံ ဝါဝ် ၵဝ် | ဟံ ဟံ ဝါဝ် ၵဝ် |

Exercise 28 : Translate :

- a) Mother brings new cloth
- b) The messenger is bringing a book
- c) The old man brings stick
- d) Bring the stick
- e) Two young men go to market
- f) The messenger said, 'where did he go ?'
- g) Nine persons come from town
- h) This old man is their grandfather

Lesson 14

◌◌◌ Of the two signs, one sits below right side and the other above right side. Their combination gives the sound of oi, such as woi, moi, boi.

Vocabulary 14 :

ꨀ	hill, mountain
ꨁ	pray V
ꨂ	swim V
ꨃ	buffalo

ꨄ	again
ꨅ	tribute
ꨆ	small
ꨇ	COMP

The COMP particle ꨇ sits after the verb to indicate the completion of act.

Exercise 29 : Translate :

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| ꨃ ꨂ ꨁ ꨀ | ꨂꨀ ꨄ ꨁ ꨀ |
| ꨂꨀ ꨁ ꨀ ꨀ | ꨁ ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ |
| ꨀ ꨁ ꨀ | ꨂꨀ ꨄ ꨁ ꨀ ꨀ |
| ꨀ ꨁ ꨂ ꨁ ꨀ | ꨀ ꨀ ꨁ ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ |
| ꨀ ꨁ ꨀ ꨀ | ꨀ ꨁ ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ |

Exercise 30 : Translate :

- a) The hill is small
- b) There is no tree in this hill
- c) He prays to god
- d) Little birds cannot swim
- e) The buffalo is under the tree
- f) He said again to the king
- g) Which bird lives in the hill
- h) Do not swim in the water at the river
- i) Two messengers bring tribute to the king
- j) He has no child

Lesson 15

၎် ၎် Of the two signs, one sits in front of and the other after the consonant. they carry the sound of aw such as ၎်၎် po', ၎်၎် ho', ၎်၎် to' etc.

Vocabulary 15 :

၎်၎်	neck
၎်၎်	palace
၎်၎်	father
၎်၎်	fight V

၎်၎်	spike
၎်၎်	priest
၎်၎်	a unit of land measurement
၎်၎်	CL human being

Exercise 31 : Translate :

၎် ဟံ၎် ၎်၎် ၎်၎် ၎် ၎် ၎်၎်
 ၎် ၎်၎်
 ၎်၎် ၎်၎် ၎် ယူ ၎်၎်
 ၎်၎် ၎်၎် ၎်၎် ၎် ၎်၎်
 ၎်၎် ၎်၎် ၎်၎် ၎်၎် ၎်၎် ၎်

၎်၎် ၎်၎် ယူ ၎် ၎်၎် ၎်၎်
 ၎်၎် ၎်၎် ၎် ၎်၎် ၎်၎် ၎်၎်
 ၎်၎် ၎်၎် ၎် ၎်၎် ၎်၎် ၎်၎်
 ၎်၎် ယူ ၎် ၎်၎် ၎်၎်

Exercise 32 : Translate :

- The king stays in the palace
- The old man told him
- King's father went to the palace
- This year I saw buffaloes fighting
- Two *puras* of land (din)
- The old king comes to this hill and prays to the spirit of this hill
- Two priests worship the spirit of water

Lesson 16

၎် ၎် Of the three signs, one sits above the consonant, the other two after the consonant. They carry the sound of something like ieo such as ၎်၎် mieo, ၎်၎် kieo, ၎်၎် sieo, etc.

Vocabulary 16 :

၎်၎်	swift
၎်၎်	basket
၎်၎်	finger

၎်၎်	bangle
၎်၎်	cat
၎်၎်	catch V

Exercise 33 : Translate :

နို့ ဗ	ဗို ဗ် နို့ နှစ်
ဖို ဝံ ဗ	ကုန် နို ဗ် ကံ နို့ ဖေ
နို့ နို နှစ်	ဖက် ယူ နို နို
ကံ နို ကံ	ဗို နို ယူ နို
ကုန် ဗ် နို့ ဖေ နို နို	

Exercise 34 :

- a) This is our cat
- b) This cat is ours
- c) Cat catches bird
- d) Our men went and fought
- e) This river is swift
- f) The cat is in the basket
- g) He caught tiger in the hill
- h) Gold bangle is beautiful to look at

Lesson 17

◌ Of the two signs, one sits above the right side and the other below right side. they carry the sound of iu such as နို့ ngiun, နို့ riun, နို့ liung.

Vocabulary 17 :

ဖို	white
နို့	month
ကုန်	night
ကံ	arrive V
နို့	house

နို့	one
နို့	enjoyment
နို့	sheet
နို့	kingdom
နို့	silver

Exercise 35 : Translate :

နို့ နို့	ကံ ဝါ	ဗ် ဝါ နို့ နို့ နို့ နို့
ကံ နို ကံ ဝါ ဗ် ဝါ နို	ဗ် ဗ် ကံ ဝါ ကံ	
ကံ ဝါ ကံ ဝါ ဗ် ဝါ နို့	ဝါ ဝါ ဗ် ဗ် ဝါ နို့	
ကံ နို့ ဝါ ဝါ	ဗ် ဗ် ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ	

Exercise 36 : Translate :

- a) There was a king in a kingdom
- b) I have a big house in the town
- c) White tiger does not sleep at night
- d) You have white horse
- e) I have one big silver plate

- f) He arrived at namrup at night
- g) He stayed at home for three months

Lesson 18

Vocabulary 18 :

ဇုန်	boat
ဗုန်	cause
ဘုန်	name

မိန်	time
ကိန်	tiger
မိန်	salt

Exercise 37 : Translate :

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| ဖ် ကျိန် ယု ဇုန် ကိ | မိန် ဝဲန် ကိ ဂ် ဟ် ကိန် |
| ကိန် မိန် ယု ဘုန် | ယု ဟ် ဝဲန် ယု ကိ ဂ် |
| ကိန် ယု ဂ် ဝဲန် | ကျိန် ဝဲန် ဟ် ကိ ယု မိန် ဟ် |
| မိန် ယု ကိ ဇုန် | မိန် ကိ ဇုန် မိ ယု ဂ် ကိ |

Exercise 38 : Translate :

- a) Tiger eats cow and buffalo
- b) My name is Chao Kun
- c) He goes to the market in a big boat
- d) The messenger went to catch tiger
- e) Do not go to the field at this time
- f) Nowadays people do not fight elephant
- g) Buffalo eats salt
- h) The white tiger came at night
- i) He lives in house-boat
- j) Salt is in the boat

Part 2 : Grammar

Numerals

1	ນຶ່ງ
2	ນຶ່ງ
3	ນີ້
4	ນີ້
5	ຫຼ
6	ຊື່ນ
7	ໜ້ອຍ
8	ບໍ່
9	ກຸ່ມ
10	ນຶ່ງ
11	ນຶ່ງ ໜ້ອຍ
12	ນຶ່ງ ນຶ່ງ
13	ນຶ່ງ ນີ້
19	ນຶ່ງ ກຸ່ມ
20	ນີ້
21	ນີ້ ໜ້ອຍ
22	ນີ້ ນຶ່ງ
30	ນີ້ ນຶ່ງ
31	ນີ້ ນຶ່ງ ໜ້ອຍ
40	ນີ້ ນຶ່ງ
50	ຫຼ ນຶ່ງ
90	ກຸ່ມ ນຶ່ງ
100	ບາງ ກຸ່ມ
101	ບາງ ບໍ່ ກຸ່ມ
200	ນຶ່ງ ບາງ
1000	ຊື່ນ ກຸ່ມ
1001	ຊື່ນ ບໍ່ ກຸ່ມ
1002	ຊື່ນ ບໍ່ ນຶ່ງ
2000	ນຶ່ງ ຊື່ນ
2001	ນຶ່ງ ຊື່ນ ບໍ່ ກຸ່ມ
3000	ນີ້ ຊື່ນ
10 000	ຜູ້

20 000	၈ ဝိ
1.00.000	၈
2.00.000	၈
3.00.000	၈

Numeral signs

1	၈	၈	၈
2	၈	၂	၂
3	၈	၃	၃
4	၈	၄	၄
5	၈	၅	၅
6	၈	၆	၆
7	၈	၇	၇
8	၈		၈
9	၈	၉, ၉	၉, ၉
10	၈		

Remember the difference :

၈	10
၈	11
၈	20
၈	21
၈	30
၈	31
၈ / ၈	40
၈	41

once	၈
twice	၈
thrice	၈

first	၈
second	၈
third	၈
fourth	၈
fifth	၈
sixth	၈

Noun

On the basis of formation, nouns in Ahom language may be grouped into two classes :

A - single-word noun

B - multi-word noun

A/ Single-word nouns are formed by one word only :

ৱ	leg
ৱে	elephant
দি	water
ৱদি	tree
দি	field
ৱদি	village

ৱ	gold
ৱদি	mouth
ৱদি	eye
ৱদি	grand-child
ৱ	place
ৱ	hill

B/ Compound nouns are formed by the combination of two or more words. For instance :

ৱ ৱ	fire-place
ৱদি ৱদি	east

দি ৱদি	tears
ৱদি ৱদি	rain

Compound nouns are formed in several ways :

(1) By suffixing words meaning 'male' or 'female' to class names of living beings :

ৱদি ৱ	issue, child + male
ৱ ৱে	person + female
ৱ ৱদি	buffalo + male

son
woman
male buffalo

(2) By combining two unrelated single-word nouns in a sense of some relationship or in a possessive form, the possessor following the thing possessed :

ৱে ৱে	stable + elephant
ৱ ৱদি	edge + house
ৱ ৱ	master + store
ৱ ৱ	place + fire
দি ৱদি	water + eye

elephant stable
edge of house
store-keeper
hearth
tears

(3) By combining two single-word nouns having some sort of relation between them or identical meaning :

ৱদি ৱদি	country + village
---------	-------------------

country

ນຸກົນ ນຸກົນ	son + grandson	descendants
ດ້ວຍ ທາງ	down + sky	the world
ຜູ້ ຊຸ້ຍ	elder + younger	brothers
ເມື່ອ ວັນ	time + day	time

(4) By combining a noun and a verb ; the verb following the noun :

ນ້ຳ ຕົກ	water + fall V	waterfalls
ດິນ ພັດ	earth + burn V	brick
ເສັ້ນ ພັດ	cloth + wipe V	towel

(5) By combining a verb and a noun ; the verb preceding and acting on the noun :

ຜາກ ທາງ	wash + clothes	washer
ຊົມ ທັງ	see + body	bodyguard
ຊົມ ພ້ອມ	see + elephant	elephant-keeper
ກິນ ທັງ	eat + country	ruler, governor
ກິນ ວັນ	eat + village	village headman

(6) By combining one verb and two nouns, one noun preceding and the other following the verb. The first noun acts as the subject and the second as the object.

For instance : the compound noun ພູ ກິນ ທັງ ທັງ meaning ພູ 'person' ກິນ 'eat V' ທັງ 'kingdom', i.e. 'the person who eats (i.e. rules) the kingdom'. The term refers either to a king, governor, or viceroy or such other officials.

Other examples are :

ພູ ຈາກ ທັງ	person + go + country	traveller
ພູ ທຸກ ທັງ	person + beat + drum	drummer
ພູ ທຸກ ທັງ	person + guard + house	house guard
ຜູ້ ຊົມ ທັງ	female + see + body	female attendant
ພູ ຕັດ ທັງ	person + cut + grass	grass cutter
ພູ ຫາຍ ທັງ	person + carry + dead body	carrier of dead body

Note : There is not much difference between type (5) and type (6). Compound nouns in type (6) are more specific and easily understood.

(7) By combining a noun and an adjective, the adjective following the noun :

ເຫຼັກ ຊຸ້ຍ	metal + red	copper
ເຫຼັກ ນາຍ	metal + yellow	brass
ເຫຼັກ ທຸ້ຍ	metal + hard	bell metal
ດິນ ຊຸ້ຍ	soil + black	coal

ဣဝံ ဝါဟံ	soil + white
ဣဝံ ဩ	soil + field

cement
cultivated land

(8) By placing ဣ before a verb. Such nouns always denote the place where the action of the particular verb takes place.

For instance, ဣ ဩ formed by prefixing ဣ 'place' to verb ဩ 'to sit', refers to articles like 'chair', 'stool', 'bench' etc.

Further examples are :

ဣ မိဝံ	place + eat V
ဣ ဩဝံ	place + sleep V
ဣ ဝါဩ	place + worship V
ဣ ဣဝံ	place + teach V

eating place
bedstead
temple
school, college

(9) By prefixing ဣ 'that' or ဣ 'that' acting as relative pronoun to a verb :

ဣ / ဣ မိဝံ	that + eat V
ဣ / ဣ ဣဝံ	that + work V
ဣ / ဣ ဩဝံ	that + sleep V
ဣ / ဣ ဝ	that + go V
ဣ / ဣ ဝ	that + walk V
ဣ / ဣ ဣဝံ	that + talk V

food
work
sleep
travel
walking
conversation

(10) By combining ဣ 'to come out', 'to issue' and a noun.

ဣ ဣဝံ	issue + war
ဣ ဝ	issue + fire
ဣ ဣဝံ	issue + cannon

soldier
spark
cartridge

(11) By combining a relative pronoun, a verb and a noun in such a way that all the three make a sentence in the form of a compound noun.

ဣ ဣဝံ ဣ	which scrtach back
ဣ ဣဝံ ဣ	which catch fish
ဣ ဣဝံ ဣ	which boil rice

back-scratcher
fish-trap
pan

Proper names

Proper names are generally preceded by word or words denoting the class to which a particular noun belongs :

a) ជំ 'water, river' is prefixed to the names of rivers :

ជំ ណ៍ ម្ម	Nam Ti Ma
ជំ រ្វ	Nam Sau
ជំ ក្នុង	Nam Khun
ជំ ឃ្នុង	Nam Jin
ជំ ក្នុង	Nam Kiu
ជំ ណ៍ រ្វ	Nam Ti Lao

Dhansiri
Dikhow
Disang
Buri Dihing
Irrawady
Brahmaputra

b) ជំ ក្នុង 'pond, tank', is prefixed to the name of tanks :

ជំ ក្នុង ឃ្នុង ក្នុង	Nam Khum Joyhagar
ជំ ក្នុង ឃ្នុង	Nam Khum Lung
ជំ ក្នុង ច័ ឃ្នុង ក្នុង	Nam Khum Bijoygar

Joysagar tank
Bar Pukhuri
Bijoysagar tank

c) ជ្រុង 'lake', is prefixed to the name of lakes :

ជ្រុង ឃ្នុង	Nong Jang
ជ្រុង ឃ្នុង	Nong Lung
ជ្រុង រ្វ ឃ្នុង	Nong Kaw Mong
ជ្រុង រ្វ	Nong Taw

d) ណ៍ 'place', is prefixed to the name of places :

ណ៍ ឃ្នុង	Ti Rap
ណ៍ បំ	Ti Pam
ណ៍ ប្រុង	Ti Pong
ណ៍ ឃ្នុង	Ti Loi
ណ៍ ឃ្នុង	Ti Ru
ណ៍ ម្នុង	Ti Mon

e) បង្កំ 'village', is prefixed to the name of villages :

បង្កំ ឃ្នុង	Ban Lung
បង្កំ ឃ្នុង	Ban Ruk
បង្កំ ឃ្នុង	Ban Phi
បង្កំ ឃ្នុង	Ban Rin
បង្កំ ប័ ឃ្នុង	Ban Pet
បង្កំ ឃ្នុង	Ban Tung

Bar Gaon
Banruk
Der Gaon
Sil Gaon
Ath Gaon
Bantuk

បង ហ្គ កុត	Ban Pha Kut
------------	-------------

Dhekial Gaon

f) វ័រ 'town', is prefixed to the name of towns :

វ័រ ហ្គ	Che Hung
វ័រ មង	Che Mun
វ័រ ទៃ ដៃ	Che Rai Doi
វ័រ បង	Che Pon

Garhgaon
Rangpur
Charaideo
Sepon

g) មង 'kingdom, country' is prefixed to the name of countries or kingdoms :

មង មង ហ្គ	(Mong) Mao Lung
មង មង	Mong Mit
មង វ័រ វ័រ	Mong Ke Se
មង ទៃ ទៃ	Mong Tiura
មង វ័រ	Mong Khe
មង ហង	Mong Phang

Manipur
Chutiya
China
Bengal

Note : In Ahom language, other smaller divisions of a state such as province, region, district, are also called មង . Hence this term is also prefixed to such smaller divisions :

មង ទៃ បំ	Ti Pam
មង វំ ហង	Kham Jang
មង ហ្គ	Mong Kang
មង ហ្គ ហង	Ha Bung
មង មង ទៃ វ័រ	Ma-rang-ki

h) ដៃ 'hill', is prefixed to names of hills.

ដៃ វ័រ ទៃ	Doi Kau-Rong
ដៃ វ័រ ហ្គ	Doi Si-La
ដៃ ទៃ	Doi Dam
ដៃ វំ	Doi Kham
ដៃ បង វ័រ	Doi Pat-Kai

Patkoi Range

i) ហ្គ 'field', is prefixed to names of fields :

ហ្គ ហង វ័រ	Na Phuk
ហ្គ ហ្គ	Na Lung

Naphukpathar
Barpathâr

နီ နို	Na Noi
နီ မှ	Na Mau
နီ ငွေ	Na Deng

Sarupathâr
Na-pathâr
Rangâpathâr

j) နီ 'garden', is prefixed to names of gardens :

နီ ဖန်	Sun Phak
နီ မန် မေ	Sun Mak Lang
နီ ကဝ် မို	Sun Khao Min
နီ မ် မေ	Sun Mai Sang

Sâkbâri
Kathâlbâri
Haladhibâri
Bañhbâri

k) နီ 'mouth', is prefixed to names of places of confluence of rivers :

နီ နံ မှ	Sup Nam Sao
နီ နံ မို	Sup Nam Jin
နီ နံ မို	Sup Nam Ti

Dikhowmukh
Dihingmukh
Namtimukh

l) နီ 'god, goddess', is prefixed to names of gods or goddesses :

နီ မို ငွေ	Pha Leng-Don
နီ ကို မို	Pha Tiu-Cheng
နီ မေ ငွေ	Pha Sang-Din
နီ က၊ ကို	Pha Ta-Ra
နီ မှ ကို	Pha Lao-Khri

m) နီ 'spirit', is prefixed to names of spirits :

နီ ကို	Phi Reun
နီ နီ	Phi Nam
နီ ထို	Phi Then
နီ တို	Phi Tun
နီ ငွေ	Phi Doi

House spirit
Water spirit
Forest spirit
Tree spirit
Hill spirit

n) နီ 'god', is prefixed to another class of gods who are believed to be guardian spirits of the universal bodies :

နီ ငွေ	Sang Duen
နီ ဝန်	Sang Ban
နီ ငွေ	Sang Din

Moon god
Sun god
Earth god

𑜋𑜧 𑜇𑜤	Sang Pha
𑜋𑜧 𑜇𑜤𑜃𑜫	Sang Dao

Sky god
Star god

o) 𑜋𑜧 'palace', is prefixed to all names of houses built for the residence of gods or kings :

𑜋𑜧 𑜋𑜧	Haw-Lung
𑜋𑜧 𑜇𑜤	Haw Phi
𑜋𑜧 𑜇𑜤	Haw Kham

(râj kêreng)
Temple of god/spirit
Golden Palace

p) 𑜇𑜤 'day', is prefixed to names of days :

𑜇𑜤 𑜇𑜤𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜤	Ban Dap-Mao
𑜇𑜤 𑜇𑜤 𑜇𑜤	Ban Rai-Mit
𑜇𑜤 𑜇𑜤𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜤	Ban Khut-Si
𑜇𑜤 𑜇𑜤	Ban Kap
𑜇𑜤 𑜇𑜤	Ban San

q) 𑜇𑜤𑜃𑜫 'month', is prefixed to names of months :

𑜇𑜤𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜤	Din Ching
𑜇𑜤𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜤	Din Sam
𑜇𑜤𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜤	Din Ha

1 st Ahom month
3 rd Ahom month
5 th Ahom month

in this way, all the names of months are preceded by 𑜇𑜤𑜃𑜫.

r) 𑜋𑜧 'unit of time', is prefixed to indicate a particular period of time :

𑜋𑜧 𑜇𑜤 𑜇𑜤	the time preceding the crowing of cocks
𑜋𑜧 𑜇𑜤 𑜇𑜤	the time of crowing of cocks
𑜋𑜧 𑜇𑜤𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜤	the twilight period
𑜋𑜧 𑜇𑜤𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜤	the time when people get up from bed
𑜋𑜧 𑜇𑜤𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜤	the time for morning wash

in this way, there are more than 25 units of time in a day.

Class nouns

Class nouns are words preceding words belonging to a particular class of objects.

a) 𑜇𑜤 is prefixed to nouns denoting liquid objects :

တံ့ ၵး	tears
တံ့ ဗၵ်	oil
တံ့ ဝဲ	milk

တံ့ ဝဲၵ်	honey
တံ့ ဝဲ	wine
တံ့ ဝဲ	mucas

b) တံ့ is prefixed to nouns denoting birds

တံ့ တံ	fowl
တံ့ ဝဲ	duck
တံ့ တံး ၵး	pigeon

တံ့ တံး	crow
တံ့ တံး	sparrow
တံ့ တံး	dove

c) တံ့ is prefixed to nouns denoting plants or trees

တံ့ တံး	a kind of peepul
တံ့ တံး	a kind of bamboo

တံ့ တံး	banana
တံ့ တံး	brinjal

d) တံ့ is prefixed to nouns denoting cloth

တံ့ တံး	<i>rihâ</i>
တံ့ တံး	<i>mekhelâ</i>
တံ့ တံး	<i>dhuti</i>

တံ့ တံး	<i>châdar</i>
တံ့ တံး	turban
တံ့ တံး	towel

e) တံ့ is prefixed to nouns denoting leafy vegetable

တံ့ တံး	edible fern
တံ့ တံး	hyacinth

တံ့ တံး	a kind of pot herb
တံ့ တံး	red spinach

f) တံ့ 'fruit', is prefixed to nouns of fruits

တံ့ တံး	areca nut
တံ့ တံး	brinjal
တံ့ တံး	bitter gourd

တံ့ တံး	mangoe
တံ့ တံး	guava
တံ့ တံး	jack fruit

g) တံ့ is prefixed to nouns of flowers

တံ့ တံး	lotus
တံ့ တံး	screwpine flower

တံ့ တံး တံး	<i>Singkara</i> flower
တံ့ တံး တံး	a kind of flower

h) တံ့ 'house', is prefixed to nouns of houses

တံ့ တံး	store house
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တံ့ တံး	house of spirit
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𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	house of the dead
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𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	House of malai
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i) 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 is prefixed to nouns of rest-house, yard, stable etc.

𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	sitting house
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	elephant stable

𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	boat yard
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	entrance shed

Gender

In Ahom language, there are only two genders - masculine and feminine. they are formed in the following way :

1) By using separate words for male and female :

𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	father
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	grandfather
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	master
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	male
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	male

𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	mother
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	grandmother
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	lady
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	female
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	female

Note : 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 and 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 are father & mother of the father.

2) By affixing words meaning 'male' and 'female' to common words :

𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	elder brother
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	younger brother
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	man
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	son
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	male servant
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	bull
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	horse
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	he-pig
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	cock
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	he-goat

𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	elder sister
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 / 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	younger sister
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	woman
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	daughter
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	maid servant
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	cow
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	mare
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	she-pig
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	fowl
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	she-goat

The following differences may be carefully noticed :

𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	female elephant
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	female buffalo

𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	mother elephant
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	mother buffalo

Number

In singular number numeral ဟုံ written as ရှ် meaning 'one' is suffixed to the noun :

ကျွံရှ်	a man
ဟေရှ်	an elephant
ဆီဝဲရှ်	a boat
ဟံရှ်	a year

ဝဲရှ်	a village
ကျွံရှ်	a tree
ကျွံရှ်	a drum
ဝဲရှ်	a month

To refer to a particular object, in singular number certain words known as numeral particles or numeral classifiers are placed between the numeral ရှ် and the noun. Thus ဟံ ကျွံရှ် means 'a particular man'.

Other examples:

ဆီဝဲ ဟေရှ်	one house
ဗု ကျွံရှ်	one horse
ဝဲ ဟံရှ်	one hill

ဝဲ ဟံရှ်	one cup
ကျွံ ဟေရှ်	one spear
ဝဲ ဟံရှ်	One river

General plurality like 'many', 'all' etc. are expressed by adding the following words to nouns :

a) ဟုံ 'many' :

ဟံ ဟံ ဟုံ ဟေရှ် ကျွံ ဟံ
The Baruas consulted together.

ကျွံ ဟုံ ဟုံ ဟံ ဟံ ဟံ
The men were chained and placed there.

ကျွံ ဟုံ ကျွံ ဟုံ
The birds have eaten the paddy

b) ဟံ 'many'

ကျွံ ဟံ ဟံ ဟံ
Our many men died.

ကျွံ ဟံ ဟံ ဟံ
Many men fled and died.

c) ဟံ 'all'

ကျွံ ဟံ ဟံ ဟံ
All the men discussed together.

d) ဟံ 'all'

ဟံ ဟံ ဟံ ဟံ
All *thaos* ('officers') went to Sala.

e) ដំ 'many'

ឥឡូវ គេ ឈាត់ គេ យ

Our many men fell in water.

To indicate definite plurality of nouns to which references have already been made, រត់ or រត់ ឈាត់ យ is prefixed to a noun.

រត់ ឥឡូវ យ ម

The men went.

រត់ យ រត់ ម; យ ចំ យ រ

The messengers came and informed the king.

រត់ រត់ គេ មាត់ ម; យ

The frontier kings arrived at

យ គេ យ រត់ មាត់ ម; រ គេ រត់ យ ម

Chao Tai-Pong divided the kingdom amongst his brothers.

រត់ ឈាត់ យ យ ម; យ យ

All the Bangals fled away.

Plurality, when left indefinite, is often without the addition of any word :

ឥឡូវ គេ

Our men.

ឥឡូវ គេ យ យ ម; យ គេ គេ យ

Our men went and stayed on the bank of the Ti-Lao.

យ គេ គេ ឥឡូវ រ

The Bangals had consulted (among themselves).

For definite plural number, a numeral classifier is suffixed to the number. Consequently, the order is :

noun + (adjective +) number + classifier

ឥឡូវ យ រ / ឥឡូវ

Three persons

យ គេ យ

Six tusked elephants

យ គេ គេ យ

Seven caps

យ គេ យ យ

Three big tusked elephants

យ គេ យ យ គេ យ

I saw four horses

Numeral classifiers

The numeral classifiers occupy a very important place in the Ahom language. Every noun expressed in definite number must, as a rule, accompany by a numeral classifier. For

instance, the English phrase 'two dogs' is in Ahom ৰ; ৱুঙে ৱু, which literally means 'dog two animal'. Here the word ৱু meaning 'animal' is suffixed to ৱুঙে meaning 'two'. There are a large number of such numeral classifiers which are used with almost every noun expressed numerically. Hence, learners should carefully acquire their use.

Rule : In singular number, the classifier precedes, and in plural number it follows the numeral.

A few common classifiers are given below with examples.

1/ ৱুঙে or ৱু : human beings, generally male persons :

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে

Two sons

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে

We four are of heavenly origin.

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে

Ten persons went to Namruk.

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে

Three *firingi* (Europeans) came to our country.

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে

Two *Neogs* died.

2/ ৱু : things usually expressed in pairs

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু

Three pairs of gold bracelets

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু

Two pairs of elephant tusks

3/ ৱুঙে : pairs of things

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু

a pair of eggs

4/ ৱুঙে pieces of stone, earth etc.

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু

a piece of stone

5/ ৱুঙে : words, speech etc.

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু

I will say a word

6/ ৱুঙে : units or squads of men

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে

twelve squads of servants

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু

one squad of men

7/ ৱুঙে : big bundles

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু

three (big) bundles of pine wood

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু

two bundles of fuel wood

8/ ဝါး : cloth in pair

တူ ဝါး ၏
one pair of cloth

9/ ဂါး : words

ကံ ငွ် ငါး ဝံ ဂါး ၏
I heard an information

မိ ဝံ ဝံ ဝံ ဂါး ၏
He said a few words

10/ ဗ် : meals

ကံ ဗ် ၏
one meal

ကံ မံ ဗ်
three meals

11/ ဣ : animals

ကံ ဣ ၏
one elephant

ဗ် မံ ဣ
four horses

ကံ က ဣ
five cows

12/ ဣ : trees with leaves

ဗ် ဣ ၏
one tree

ဗ် မံ ဣ
three trees

13/ ဣ : pieces of wood

ဗ် မံ ဝံ ဣ
two pieces of aloe wood

14/ ဗ် : small bundles that can be handled by the palm

ကံ ဝံ ဗ်
two (small) bundles of straw

ကံ မံ ဗ်
four (small) bundles of vegetable

15/ ဗ် : big packets

တူ ဗ် ၏
one packet of cloth

ကံ ငွ် ဗ် တူ ဝံ
whose packed of cloth is this ?

16/ ဗ် : tusked elephants

ကံ ဝံ ဗ်
seven tusked elephants

မိ ကံ ကံ မံ ဣ ဗ်

he brought six tusked elephants

17/ ပွက် : repeated actions

ဗဒ် ဘဲ ဟွံ ပွက်
he spoke twice

18/ ဟွံ : crowds of men or collections of individuals

ကျိ ဟွံ န
a crowd of men

19/ ဟိန် : broad sheets or articles with opening

ဘဲ ဟိန်
three pieces of cloth

ဟိန် ဟိန်
three letters

ကျိ ဟိန်
two gold trays

ကျိ ဟိန်
two silver dishes

20/ ဟိန် : numbers of worship, prayers or prostrations

ဗဒ် ဗဒ် ဟိန်
he came and bowed three times

21/ ဗွန် : long and flat/round weapons

ကျိ ဗွန်
one cannon

ကျိ ဗွန်
nine swords

ကျိ ဗွန်
two gilted swords

22/ ဟွံ : baskets

ကျိ ဟွံ
two baskets of fowl

23/ နိန် : steps or storeys

ကျိ နိန်
nine-graded gold throne

24/ နိ : pairs of respected persons, kings, gods.

ကျိ နိ
both king and queen

ကျိ နိ
both god and goddess

25/ နိ : small packets of leaves

ကျိ နိ
forty packets of betel leaf

26/ နိ : bunches of grain or paddy

ကျိ နိ

- three bunches of paddy
- 27/ ခါး : small packets
 ၅ ခါး
 one packet of dried fish
 ၁၀၀ ခါး
 one packet of (boiled) rice
- 28/ ဘိတ် : houses or buildings
 ဘိတ် ၃
 three houses
- 29/ ဘိတ် : long and pointed objects
 ဘိတ် ၁
 one spear
 ဘိတ် ၃
 three silver sticks
- 30/ ဘိတ် : round, or round and conical objects
 ဘိတ် ၂
 two gongs
 ဘိတ် ၁
 one cap
 ဘိတ် ၂
 two brass cannons
 ဘိတ် ၆
 six elephant tusks
- 31/ ဘိတ် : trees without leaves or branches
 ဘိတ် ၁
 one tree
- 32/ ဘိတ် : corners
 ဘိတ် ၈
 eight sided gold tool
- 33/ ဘိတ် : objects like seat, chair, table etc.
 ဘိတ် ၂
 two gongs
 ဘိတ် ၁၀
 ten seats
 ဘိတ် ၂
 two elephant *howdah*
 ဘိတ် ၂
 two shields

Case

Nominative case is expressed without adding any other word.

អ៊ុន ម៖ ហ៊ុ ម៖ ប៊ូ អ៊ុន
Siu-ka-pha came (in) that year.

អ៊ុន ម្ល ហ៊ុ ម្ល
Tiger caught cow

ម៊ុន ម្ល ម្ល ម្ល
He took his meal

ម៊ុន ហ៊ុ
He said.

In cases where the subject has connection with previous events or statements, វ្យា is suffixed to the subject.

ម៊ុន វ្យា ប៊ូ ម្ល ម្ល ម្ល
He went to Namrup

អ៊ុ ហ៊ុ វ្យា ម្ល ម្ល
Aila had beaten him

ម្ល ហ៊ុ វ្យា ម្ល ម្ល វ្យា
The king heard (the news)

Possessive case as such is absent in Ahom. It is expressed by merely juxtaposing two words, first the object, then the possessor, e.g. ម្ល ម្ល ('house' 'I') : 'my house'

ម្ល ម្ល	my hand
ប៊ុ ម្ល	bird's wing

ម្ល ម្ល	foot of the hill
ម្ល ម្ល	birds of forest

ម្ល ម្ល ម្ល ម្ល
Where is this man's house ?

ម្ល ម្ល ម្ល ប៊ូ ម្ល ម្ល
The king's son went to the war.

Objective case is normally expressed by the use of ម្ល or ម្ល before the object.

ម្ល ហ៊ុ ម្ល ម្ល
I told him.

ម្ល ប៊ូ ម្ល ម្ល
He went him.

ម្ល ម្ល ម្ល ម្ល ម្ល
He speared the tiger

ម្ល ម្ល ហ៊ុ ម្ល ម្ល ម្ល
Khun-Kum told Thao-Khun-Ra

ហ៊ុ ម្ល ម្ល ហ៊ុ ម្ល ម្ល ម្ល
Pa-Meo-Pong said to Chao Chang-Nyeu.

In **Ablative case**, ម្ល ម្ល or ម្ល ម្ល is prefixed to the word(s) from which the action of the verb arises.

ម្ល ហ៊ុ ម្ល ម្ល ម្ល ម្ល ម្ល ម្ល

The king went to Dibong from Garhgaon.

၎င်းက မင်းက ဝမ်းကွဲက အိမ်က ရွာက သို့မဟုတ် ဝမ်းကွဲက သို့မဟုတ် ဝမ်းကွဲက
My father went from Rangpur to Namti

ဗွတ်က ဝမ်းကွဲက သို့မဟုတ် ဝမ်းကွဲက
This fruit has fallen from the tree.

မင်းက ဝမ်းကွဲက သို့မဟုတ် ဝမ်းကွဲက
I came from the jungle.

In **Instrumental case**, such words as က, အ are prefixed to the instrument.

မင်းက ကြေးနင်းက အိမ်က သို့မဟုတ်
I killed the tiger with spear.

မင်းက ဝမ်းကွဲက သို့မဟုတ်
He came in boat.

မင်းက ကြေးနင်းက အိမ်က သို့မဟုတ်
He cut the tree with an axe.

မင်းက ကြေးနင်းက သို့မဟုတ်
He fastened the buffalo with rope.

In **Locative case**, အ is generally placed before the location.

မင်းက သို့မဟုတ်
He lives at Tipam.

မင်းက သို့မဟုတ်
He was placed at Misa.

မင်းက သို့မဟုတ်
I stay at Kaliabor.

Adjectives

Adjectives follow the nouns or words they qualify.

ကောင်းကောင်း	good man
တိုင်း	tall person
ဖြူ	white elephant
နဖု	naphuk field
မည်း	black colour
ရှည်	long post
ဝေး	distant place
ဆိုး	bad news
ငယ်	small child

ကြီး	big earthquake
ငယ်	very small stone
ငယ်	small black bird
တို	very tall tree
ဆိုး	very bad news
ဝေး	great distant place
ကြီး	very big river
မင်း	wild pig
တို	tamed elephant

Possessive adjectives

វា មា	my father
ផ្ទះ មា	my house
ផ្ទះ មា ចាស់	our old house
វាល មា	his field

ប្អូន ឯង ខ្ញុំ	their younger sister
ប្អូន ចាស់ មា	his elder brother
ប្រទេស មា	our country
ប្រទេស មា ចាស់	our old country

មា មក ពី វាល ចាស់ មា
He came back from his old village.

មាន ទឹក កក ក្នុង វាល យើង
There is a tank in our village.

Demonstrative adjectives

នេះ វាល	this village
នោះ ផ្ទះ	that house

នោះ ប្អូន មា	that lak-ni
ទាំង ប្អូន មា	these men

ទាំង គោ ទាំង មា មា
These buffaloes are mine.

ផ្ទះ ធំ មា មា មា
This big house is his.

ប្រអប់ វែង មា
That long post.

To be noted, the difference :

នេះ ផ្ទះ មា មា	This is my house
នោះ មា មា មា	That is my dog

ផ្ទះ មា មា មា	This house is mine
មា មា មា មា	That dog is mine

Pronominal adjectives

គ្រប់ ប្អូន	each man
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គ្រប់ ថ្ងៃ	every day
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មា មក ម្តង ម្តង មា
He came every year

ទី ទី ទី	another place
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ទី ទី ទី	another country
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មា ទៅ ទី ទី ទី
He went to another place.

ព្រះ មា មក ពី ទី ទី ទី
The king came from another country.

មា មា មា មា មា មា
Other persons heard the news.

Quantitative adjectives

တို့ နှစ် နှစ်	our one man
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နှစ် နှစ်	two trees
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တို့ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်
Few boys came to our house.

တို့ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်
Many persons came to the king.

တို့ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်
 Anybody can do the work.

Interrogative adjectives

တို့ နှစ်	what ?
တို့ နှစ်	whose ?

တို့	which ?
တို့	where ?

တို့ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်
 What day is today ?

တို့ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်
 What fish do you want ?

တို့ နှစ် နှစ်
 Whose buffalo is this ?

တို့ နှစ် နှစ်
 Whose house is this ?

တို့ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်
 Which side did he go ?

Note the difference :

တို့ နှစ် နှစ်
 Whose buffalo is this ?

တို့ နှစ် တို့ နှစ်
 Whose this buffalo is ?

In the first sentence တို့ standing for 'whose' is acting as interrogative adjective ; and in the second sentence တို့ standing for 'whose' is an interrogative pronoun.

Again, note the difference :

တို့ တို့	white rice
တို့ တို့	old rice
တို့ တို့	my tank

တို့ တို့ တို့	old tank
တို့ တို့ တို့	nine tanks
တို့ တို့ တို့	new tank

Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

		Nominative	"to"	"from"
--	--	------------	------	--------

s1	I, me	ṁṁ	ṁṁṁ	ṁṁṁ ṁṁ
s2	you	ṁṁ	ṁṁṁ ṁṁ	ṁṁṁ ṁṁ
s3	he, him / she, her	ṁṁṁ	ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ	ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ
p1	we, us	ṁṁṁ	ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ	ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ
p2	you	ṁṁ	ṁṁṁ ṁṁ	ṁṁṁ ṁṁ
p3	they, them	ṁṁṁ	ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ	ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ

In Ahom, certain terms are invariably used in addressing persons according to their rank and status. It is, therefore, important to note the proper use of personal pronouns which are given below.

First Person :

ṁṁ in addressing equals by equals.

ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ
I went home.

ṁṁ ṁṁ in addressing inferiors by superiors. very often it is used to lay emphasis on the authority of the speaker.

ṁṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ
Siu-ka-pha said : 'I will go and rule the down country'.

ṁṁ ṁṁ in addressing superiors by inferiors.

ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ
We are ignorant like cows and buffaloes.

ṁṁṁ ('we') in addressing inferiors by superiors.

ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ
I (we) went home.

ṁṁṁ ṁṁ in addressing superiors by inferiors or juniors in polite conversation.

ṁṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ
We will go and fight the *Bangals*.

ṁṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ when an inferior on behalf of several addresses a superior.

ṁṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ
I arrived at your place.

Second person

ṁṁ in addressing inferiors or equals.

ṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ
What are you doing ?

ṁṁ ṁṁ / ṁṁ ṁṁ in addressing kings, high priests or highly respected people.

ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ
You would go and rule Mong Tipam
ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁṁ
I am the servant of your lord

ṁṁ in addressing inferiors or equals in plural

မူ ဖိ နှိပ် ဟု နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ
 You brothers do not quarrel among yourselves

မူ ဘဝ် in addressing superiors by inferiors.

မူ ဘဝ် မှ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ
 Come thee and sit here.

Third person

ဗၣ် is the general term for third person singular number

ဗၣ် မှ မှ
 He came.

ဗၣ် ဘဝ် is a respectable term used by inferiors for superiors

ဘဝ် နံ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ
 Chao Sam heard what his father said

ဘ် in addressing equals or inferiors

ဘ် မှ နှိပ် ချ
 They came to this place.

ဘ် ဘဝ် in addressing persons of rank

ဘ် ဘဝ် မှ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ
 They arrive at our kingdom.

Possessive pronouns

The personal pronoun is affixed to the noun to form possessive pronouns.

- နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ This house is mine
- ဘဝ် နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ That elephant is his
- ဗူ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ These pigs are yours
- ဇုန် နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ That tree is theirs

Relative pronoun

In relative pronoun နှိပ် ချ performs the function of 'who', 'what' and 'which' according to connection.

- နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ The man who is lame.
- ဘူ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ The cloth which is torn.
- တံ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ The tank which is new.
- ဗိုဗ် နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ The country which is old.
- ဘူ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ The Phukan who is new.

Demonstrative pronouns

နှိပ် ချ	this
နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ	this

နှိပ် ချ	that
နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ	that

ក្រុង ដី គ្រឹះ មន្ត This is my house.
 ដី រក មន្ត ឃើង What are these ?
 ក្រុង ដី ជួ It is (a) rat.
 គ្រឹះ រក ជួ ឃើង មន្ត Those are my sisters.

Interrogative pronouns

<input type="checkbox"/> ឃើង	who ?	ឃើង	which
<input type="checkbox"/> ឃើង	what ?	ហ្នឹង	why ?
ឃើង ឃើង គ្រឹះ មន្ត	who told you ?		
ឃើង ឃើង មន្ត ឃើង មន្ត	who bit him ?		
ឃើង ក្រុង គ្រឹះ	who is that man ?		
មន្ត ឃើង ឃើង	what do you want ?		
ឃើង មន្ត	who is coming ?		
មន្ត ; ដី រក ក្រុង ឃើង	whose are these ?		
រក ក្រុង ឃើង	what do they eat ?		
ហ្នឹង ឃើង មន្ត មន្ត ;	why do you come ?		
គ្រឹះ ដី ក្រុង ឃើង	whose house is this ?		

Interrogative pronouns



ឃើង	who ?
ដី	many
ហ្នឹង	others

ឃើង ឃើង	anybody
មន្ត ឃើង	some
ឃើង មន្ត	somebody

មន្ត ឃើង មន្ត មន្ត Some fled away.
 ឃើង ហ្នឹង គ្រឹះ Who becomes king.
 ឃើង ឃើង គ្រឹះ មន្ត មន្ត Anybody not to see.
 ឃើង ឃើង ហ្នឹង គ្រឹះ Anybody who becomes king.
 ឃើង មន្ត គ្រឹះ គ្រឹះ មន្ត Somebody is calling you.
 ឃើង មន្ត មន្ត ដី មន្ត មន្ត Nobody will come today.
 គ្រឹះ ដី មន្ត ដី មន្ត Many died and many fled.

Verbs : Tense

The tenses in Ahom are often expressed by adding some words to the verbs.

The present Indefinite Tense

is generally expressed without any auxiliary.

မဝ် မိဝ်နိ ဝဝ်	I eat rice.
ဝာ် ဟ်	They go.
ဆဝ် ဟ် ဝါဝ် ဆိဝ်နိ	We go home.
ဗဒ် ယု ဝါဝ် မာ်	He lives in the market.

Present Continuous

To indicate an action going on at the moment of speaking, ဣ is placed after the verb, and if there is any object, after it.

ဗဒ် မိဝ်နိ ဝဝ် ဣ	He is eating
မဝ် ဟ် ဣ	I am going
ဆဝ် ဟ်ဝါ ဣ	We are doing
ဝာ် ဟ်ဝါ ဣ	They are working

To indicate Past Tense, မ, ဝာ် , မ, ဝာ် , ဝာ် are added to the verb.

ဗဒ် ဟ် ဝာ်	He went
ဆဝ် မိဝ်နိ မ,	We ate
မဝ် မိဝ်နိ မ, ဝာ်	I had eaten
မဝ် ဟ် မ, ဝါဝ် င် ဟ်	I went to Namsang
ဗဒ် ဟ် မ, ဝါဝ် ညွံ	He went to the hills
ဝာ်နိ မိဝ်နိ ဗါဗိ မ, ဝာ်	The king had ruled
မိဝ်နိ ဆဝ် ဟ်ဝါ ဗ, ဝာ်	Our men came back
ဝာ် ယုဒ် ဟ် မ, ဝာ်	Defeated they fled

To indicate Future Tense, ဝါဝ် or ဝါဝ် is prefixed to the verb.

မဝ် ဝါဝ် ဟ်	I shall go
ဆဝ် ဝါဝ် ဟ်ဝါ	We shall work
ဗဒ် ဝါဝ် ဟ်	He will go
မဝ် ဝါဝ် မိဝ်နိ ဗါဗိ	I will rule the kingdom

Auxiliaries

To mean 'to be', 'to have', 'to exist' etc. ဟ် , ဗ် , ယု are used.

မဝ် ဟ် ဗ, ဝါ န	I have a dog
ဗ် ဟ် ဆိဝ် ဟ်ဝါ န	You have a boat
ဝါ ဆိဝ် င် ဝါ န ဟ်	There is a snake in the hole
မိဝ် ဝါ န ယု ဝါ ဝါဝ်	There is a tiger in the jungle
မိဝ် ယု ဝါ ဝါ	Birds live in nest

Verbs of mutuality like 'to love', 'to fight' etc. take မိဝ်နိ after them.

၎င်းတို့ မှီ	fight V
ပွဲတိုင်း မှီ	discuss V

အိမ် မှီ	love V
ဘဝန် မှီ	Quarell V

၎င်းတို့ အား ဗိုလ် အိမ် မှီ
 All the officers discussed (the matter)
 ငါး မှီ ပွဲတိုင်း ဘဝန် ပွဲတိုင်း ဘဝန် မှီ
 The Nagas of Ban-chang and Banfera quarellled

To mean negation, or 'not', ဝဲ , ဝဲ , မှ , မှ (ဝဲ) are put before the verb.

ဝဲ မှီ	not win
ဝဲ မှီ	not have
ဝဲ မှီ ကို	not follow advice
မိ ဝဲ မှီ	I do not eat

ဝဲ မှီ	not be
ဝဲ မှီ	not do
ဝဲ မှီ မှီ	not (get to) hear
ဝဲ မှီ	not seen

မိ ဝဲ မှီ မှီ
 He has no male child
 ဝဲ မှီ ဝဲ မှီ
 Chai Sai did not become king
 မိ ဝဲ မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ
 In ancient time there was no universe and no earth

Prohibition is expressed by placing မှီ before the verb :

မှီ မှီ	do not loose
မှီ မှီ	do not go

မှီ မှီ	do not eat
မှီ မှီ	do not ask

မှီ မှီ မှီ
 You do not fight !
 မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ
 Do not go and cross the Namkiu (Irrawady)
 မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ
 Do not fondle in water at the beginning of the year.

Ability is expressed by the word မှီ meaning 'win' :

မိ မှီ မှီ I can go
 မှီ မှီ မှီ You can go
 မှီ မှီ မှီ He can swim
 မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ He cannot swim
 မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ Can he swim ?
 မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ Can he sing song ?
 မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ She cannot sing
 မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ Can't she sing songs ?

Verbs and sentences

Some verbs, with examples, are given below.

Rule : Verbs follow subjects.

မံ	go V
----	------

မံ ဟံ မံ He went

ပူ မံ ဘု မံ ဘု ဘု မံ ဘု မံ ဘု

His grandfather, father and son - three generations passed

မံ	bite V
----	--------

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

The tiger bit him, (but) he did not die.

မံ	eat V, rule V
----	---------------

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

Having taken bath, Leng-Seng took his meal.

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

The king ruled the country for ten years.

မံ	cross* V
----	----------

* cross river, lake, pass etc.

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

Siu-ka-pha came and crossed the Nang-pu river.

မံ	ride V
----	--------

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

Riding on elephant, Khun-luong and Khun-lai surveyed the country.

မံ	worship V
----	-----------

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

The king came and worshipped the water god.

မံ	dig, excavate V
----	-----------------

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

In *lak-ni* Tou Chou, the Jaysagar tank was dug.

၀ါၵ်	climb V
------	---------

၀ဝ် ၀ၤ ၀ါၵ် ၵ်းၵ် မှ် ၵ်း
 The king ascended the Reun Mai-kaw house.

ဇ်း	hear V
-----	--------

ၵံၤ ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း
 The king heard the (piece of) news.

Note : ဇ်း is generally preceded by ၵ်း 'to get' :

ၵဝ် ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း
 Chao Sam heard what his father **said** to him.

ၵ်း	sit V
-----	-------

ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း
 In place of elder brother, his younger brother sat on the throne.

ၵ်း	sleep V
-----	---------

ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း
 Birds sleep on tree at night.

ဗ်း	become V
-----	----------

ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း
 his son Siu-rem became *chao-pha*.

ဗုၵ်	plant V
------	---------

ၵဝ် ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း
 The king planted Tun-rung (tree) at Tham Phai.

ဗ်း	go V
-----	------

ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း
 My father went to Bengal.

ၵ်း	win V
-----	-------

ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း
 The wild boar got victory over the tiger and the crocodile.

ပွဲ	guard, protect V
-----	------------------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ အားလုံး ပွဲ ခံ နေကြသည်။

All the persons guarded the idol of Seng.

ဖတ်	read V
-----	--------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ဖတ် ပြန်ကြသည်။

I read book.

ဆောက်	build*, construct
-------	-------------------

* boat, bridge etc.

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ အားလုံး ဆောက် ခဲ့ကြသည်။

Our men (all) built rafts.

ခုတ်	cut (with blow)
------	-----------------

တစ်နေ့ သူတို့ ခုတ် ခဲ့ကြသည်။

One day they came and cut three of our persons.

တော်	revolt, conspire
------	------------------

မင်း၏ နောင်တော် ခုတ် ခဲ့သည်။

King's younger brother revolted and fled to Manipur.

ပြော	say V
------	-------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ဟိန္ဒူများ ခေါ် ခဲ့သည်။

The Hindus call (him) Lakshmi Singha.

ထား	place, put V
-----	--------------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ မှာ ထား ထားသည်။

Siu-ka-pha placed Thao-mong Kan-ngan at Tipam.

တောင်း	pray V
--------	--------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ တောင်း ခဲ့သည်။

I pray to god Leng Don.

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ တောင်း ခဲ့သည်။

I pray to goddess Ta Ra

လာ	come V
----	--------

មង ម; ក; ល ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ លំ បំ ដំ មិន ឆ្នាំ អំ
He came to our home this year in the Third Month (*Magha*).

ម	have, possess V
---	-----------------

ហ មិន ប្រិ ចន ម ក្រុម ល
Pa-Meo-Pung did not have male child.

វ	get (in mind) V
---	-----------------

រំ ដំ មង វ ល ហ វ លំ ដំ
Having heard the news the king got much pleasure.

យ	remain, stay V
---	----------------

ឆ វ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ ហ ល យ យ យ
We live in the jungles with monkeys.

ក	wash (cloth) V
---	----------------

ហ ក ក ដំ ក ហ ល ល ល ដំ
The small girl is washing cloth at the river *ghat*.

ក	wash* V
---	---------

*wash face, vegetables etc.

ក ក ក ក
Wash face, wash vegetables.

ម	deposit, hand over
---	--------------------

ក; ក ក ក ម; ម ល ល ល ល
Some were captured and handed over to the king.

ក	catch, capture V
---	------------------

ល ល ក ក ក ក ក ក
The king caught elephants at the mouth of the Dikhow.

ក	call V
---	--------

ក ក ក ក ក ក ក ក
Then the *Barphukan* called all the *Baruas*.

𑜇	lose, miss V
---	--------------

𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂
 Chao Siu-pat-pha was lost from the kingdom.

𑜇	beat (drum etc.)
---	------------------

𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂
 He is beating drum.

𑜇𑜂	wash* V
----	---------

*wash hands, plates etc.

𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂
 He is washing dishes and cups.

𑜇𑜂	count (numbers)
----	-----------------

𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂
 In *lak-ni* Kap-si, the people of the country were counted.

𑜇𑜂	get up, rise V
----	----------------

𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂
 He gets up early in the morning.

𑜇	chase, drive away
---	-------------------

𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂
 The king had driven him to his residence.

𑜇	exchange V
---	------------

𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂
 We have exchanged rice with him.

𑜇𑜂	fondle (in water)
----	-------------------

𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂
 Do not fondle in water at the beginning of the year.

𑜇𑜂	fall (in illness)
----	-------------------

ທົວ ພາ ນຸ່ ວໍ ພໍ

The king fell in great illness.

ພໍ	tell, narrate V
----	-----------------

ຜີ ມ; ພໍ ດໍ ທົວ ພາ

He came and told the king.

ເຊ	see, observe V
----	----------------

ເຊ ດີ ນໍ ຈີ ດູ ພໍ ດູ ພໍ ທາ ນໍ ພໍ

Seeing the letter Ram Singha said.

ຮໍ	get V
----	-------

ທົວ ຮໍ ທໍ ນໍ ພໍ ທ ;

I got the fowl.

ເຖ	come in sight, view V
----	--------------------------

ເຊ ທ; ພາ ພູ ມ; ຜີ ພູ ດີ ພໍ

Siu-ka-pha coming down saw the mouth of Nam Saw river.

ພໍ	send, despatch V
----	------------------

ພໍ ນໍ ພາ ພໍ ທົວ ດາ ພໍ ທຸ ດີ

They sent three *chao-tangs* (messengers).

ດູ ພໍ	fall* V
-------	---------

*from tree or horse, in water

ທຸ ດີ ດາ ນໍ ພາ ດູ ພໍ ດີ ພໍ

Our men fell in water.

ດູ ພໍ	write V
-------	---------

ເຊ ດີ ນໍ ຈີ ທົວ ດາ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ

Raja Ram Singha wrote letter.

ພາ	wash (body) V
----	---------------

ຜີ ພາ ດີ ພໍ

He took bath.

ကွက်	come out, appear
------	------------------

စစ် ကျက် ကွက် ဗ; ဝိဇ် အက် င်
 The Bangals coming out of the rampart fell in water.

ကံ	take V
----	--------

ကဝ် အ; ကံ ကွက် င်
 I take the glass of water.

က; ဟ်	go and inform V
-------	-----------------

ဟု ကွန် ဇိ ငွဗ် က; ဟ် အိ စဝ် ဟု က်
 The Raidangia Phukan went and informed the king.

က; ဝံ ယု	went and stayed
----------	-----------------

ကံ စစ် က; ဝံ ယု ကျပ် င် အိ
 They went and stayed at the mouth of Namti.

ကုဗ် ဝံ	bow down V
---------	------------

က ကုဗ် စစ် အက် ကုဗ် ဝံ ဟု ကိဗ် ငွဗ် ဝံ ကိဗ် ဟ်
 Both the kings bowed down to Lengdon ten times.

ကိဗ် ဝံ	come back V
---------	-------------

စစ် အက် ကိဗ် ဝံ ယု ဝိဇ် ဝံ
 They came back and stayed at Athgaon.

ကံ ကိဗ်	go and rule V
---------	---------------

ကဝ် စဝ် အက် ဝံ ကိဗ် ဝံ
 I will go and rule the country.

ကံ ကိဗ်	go and catch
---------	--------------

စဝ် ဟု ဝံ ကိဗ် စစ် အ; ကျပ် င် ဝံ ကိဗ်
 The king went and caught elephant at the mouth of Masang

ကံ ကိဗ်	go and arrive
---------	---------------

ဝံ ဝံ ကိဗ် ကု ငွဗ် ကုဗ်

He went and reached the mouth of Dulung.

ບໍ່ ມາ ພໍ	went and entered
-----------	------------------

ຍັງ ບໍ່ ມາ ພໍ ຍັງ ອີງ ອີງ
He went and entered Mong Mit kingdom.

ບໍ່ ພໍ	run away
--------	----------

ຖືກ ບໍ່ ຖືກ ມາ ພໍ ບໍ່ ພໍ
Being defeated, the Bangals fled away.

ຍາ ພໍ	come and stay
-------	---------------

ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ຍາ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ
Chao-pha Siu-hum came and stayed at Marangi.

ຍາ ພໍ	come and inform
-------	-----------------

ມາ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ຍາ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ
The Taiban people came and informed the king.

ຍາ ພໍ	arrive at
-------	-----------

ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ຍາ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ
In *lak-ni* Kap Cheu, he arrived at Khamjang.

ພໍ ພໍ ຍາ	catch and bring
----------	-----------------

□ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ
The store-keepers were arrested and brought.

Composite verbs

ພໍ ພໍ ຍາ	come upstream
----------	---------------

ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ
Afterwards he advanced upstream the Timâk.

ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ຍາ	come out from inside
----------------	----------------------

ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ
The Chungis then came out of the forest.

၁၅၀၀ နှု	weigh and see
----------	---------------

၁၅၀၀ ၵ၊ ဘ၅ ၁၅၀၀ ငံ နှု ငံ ၵ
 Siu-ka-pha weighed the water of the Dikhow.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	bring fast
--------	------------

၁၅ ၵ၀ ဘ၅ ၵ၀၀ ၵ၀၀ ၵ၀၀ ၵ၀၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ ၵ၀
 The three ministers quickly brought the *rung kham* tree.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	set fire
--------	----------

၁၅၀၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀၀ ၵ၀၀ ၵ
 Our men set fire to houses.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	get offended
--------	--------------

၁၅၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀၀ ၵ၀၀ ၵ ၵ
 The king got greatly offended.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	capture and place
--------	-------------------

၁၅၀ ၵ၀၀ ၵ၀ ၵ ၵ၀ ၵ
 He captured and placed the bird in basket.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	come downstream
--------	-----------------

၁၅၀၀ ၵ၊ ဘ၅ ၵ၀ ၵ ၵ၀ ၵ ၵ၊ ၵ၊
 Siu-ka-pha came downstream the river Nam-Jin.

၁၅၀ ၵ	get and come
-------	--------------

၁၅၀ ၵ၀ ၵ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ
 Our men obtained some small canoes and brought to Taimong.

၁၅၀ ၵ	bring with
-------	------------

၁၅ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ
 They brought six tusked elephants and offered to the king.

၁၅ ၵ	take with
------	-----------

၁၅ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ
 I took the horse to Namruk.

ကံ ဝံ	take and place
-------	----------------

စဝ် ဟေ့ ဝါဒ် ဝံ စဝ် ကံ ဝံ ဝံ ဝံ ဝံ ဝံ ဝံ ဝံ
 The king took back the idol of Seng on elephant back and placed it at the temple.

Adverbs

Excepting a few adverbials of time which may be placed at the end, most adverbials of time sit at the beginning of a sentence.

ကံ ဝါ	before
ကံ ဝဲ	afterwards
ကံ ဝဲ	formerly
ကံ ဝဲ	at first
ကံ ဝဲ	then
ကံ ဝဲ	thereafter
ကံ ဝဲ	then
ကံ ဝဲ	now
ကံ ဝဲ	now
ကံ ဝဲ	ancient time
ကံ ဝဲ	today

ကံ ဝဲ	then
ကံ ဝဲ	formerly
ကံ ဝဲ	then
ကံ ဝဲ	this year
ကံ ဝဲ	last year
ကံ ဝဲ	that year
ကံ ဝဲ	sometime ago
ကံ ဝဲ	now
ကံ ဝဲ	yesterday
ကံ ဝဲ	tomorrow
ကံ ဝဲ	that time

ကံ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ
 Thereafter Pu-phi-su stayed at Kao-ring-kha.

ကံ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ
 Then Jasingpha said to Khun-chang.

ကံ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ
 In ancient time there was no god or man.

ကံ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ
 Afterwards whosoever becomes king.

ကံ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ
 Then he came (and) stayed at Che-kham.

ကံ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ
 Formerly in the reign of Siu-dang-pha.

ကံ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ
 Then the Phukans consulted.

ကံ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ
 This year is *lak-ni* Tao-si-nga.

ကံ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ

Chao-lung Siu-ka-pha came in that year.

ဗိုလ်ကံကံ ဝါ နှိုင်း မိ ဝဗ်

Sometime earlier I was not in the house.

ဗိုလ် နှိုင်း ဝံ ဝဗ် ဝဗ် မိ ဝဗ် ဝဗ်

Then there was no king for three days.

ဗိုလ် နှိုင်း ဝဗ် ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

At that time king Siu-hum-pha made Chao-seng-lung.

Note : If the time is specific, adverbs of time follow in order of year, month, week, day and hour.

ဗိုလ်ကံကံ နှိုင်း နှိုင်း ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

In the year *lak-ni* Rung-Keu in fourth month on Dap-kau day the Bangals came.

ကံကံ နှိုင်း နှိုင်း ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

In *lak-ni* Kap-San in Din-ha month one Utai revolted.

ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

On the Mong-rao day, the *chiring* of the Miris came to the king and paid hoamge at Garhgaon.

ကံကံ နှိုင်း နှိုင်း ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

In *lak-ni* Rai-san, in Din-kam month on Ring-sau day, the king went from Garhgaon and stayed at Nang Kham.

ဗိုလ် နှိုင်း ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

In the month of Din-kam, planted the post of Bargarh.

Adverbs of manner are generally placed after the verb ; when there is a direct object, the adverb is placed after the object.

ဝါ	quickly
ကံ ကံ	slowly
ဝါ ဝါ	secretly
ကံ	less
ဝါ	well
ဝါ	badly

ဝါ	loudly
ကံ ကံ	like this
ဝါ	more
ကံ ကံ	like that
ဝါ	rapidly
ဝါ ဝါ	greatly

ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

Do not go quickly, (you) will get a fall.

ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

The girl is coming slowly.

ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

He speaks Tai well

ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

Do not talk loudly, someone will hear.

ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

He talks like this.

ហេតុ អ្វី មិន ត្រូវ ញ៉ាំ ច្រើន
Do not eat much, (you) will have pain in stomach.

ទឹក ក្រហម កំពុង ហូរ លឿន
The river is flowing rapidly.

ឃ្នក ឃ្នាង ហ្វូង ហ្វូង កំពុង ហូរ ចុះ លឿន
The *Barphukan* sailed down the Burhi Dihing quickly.

ហេតុ អ្វី វា កើត ឡើង ដូច្នោះ ក្នុង ពេល យើង
Why has it happened like that in our time ?

Adverbs of frequency

ប្រហែល ម្តង	once
ពីរ ដង	twice
ដំបូង	firstly
តែង តែ	always

តិច តួ តួ	seldom
ញឹក ញាប់	often
ម្តង ម្តង	again
ម្តង ម្តង ម្តង	occasionally

ខ្ញុំ ទៅ ផ្ទះ ខ្ញុំ ម្តង ម្តង ក្នុង ខែ ម្តង
I go home twice in a month.

គាត់ ទៅ ថៃ ម្តង ម្តង
He went to Thailand once.

ស្រី ខ្ញុំ ទៅ រៀន ម្តង ម្តង ក្នុង ថ្ងៃ
My sister goes to school every day.

អ្នក មក ម្តង ម្តង
You come again.

ភ្លៀង ធ្លាក់ ញឹក ញាប់ ខែ ក្រោយ មក
It rains frequently this month.

ខ្ញុំ ទៅ មើល រូប ភ្នំ តិច តួ តួ
Seldom have I gone to pictures.

Interrogative adverbs follow the verb.

ម្តង ម្តង / ម្តង	when ?
នៅ ណា	where ?
តើ ដូចម្តេច	how ?

តើ ប៉ុន្មាន / ប៉ុន្មាន	how much ?
តើ ប៉ុន្មាន / ប៉ុន្មាន	how many ?
ហេតុ អ្វី	why ?

តើ អ្នក ចង់ បាន ប៉ុន្មាន
How much do you want ?

អ្នក ហូរ លឿន ប៉ុន្មាន
How fast do you swim ?

គាត់ ទាក់ ដូចម្តេច
How does he talk ?

អ្នក ទាក់ ដូចម្តេច
How did the man die ?

ဗ် ကို အို ထွ်
Where do you live ?

ဗင်္ဂ် မံ၊ ဟံ ဟိ
Why did he go ?

ဗိဝ် ငွ် ဗ် အို မံ၊ ငွ်
When do you go to sleep ?

မဝ် အံ၊ မံ၊ ဟိဗ် ဣ
How shall I go ?

င်္ဂ် ဝံ၊ ဟံ ကို ကို အို အို ဗ်
How many people are there under the tree ?

Adverbs of degree

င်္ဂ်	very
င်္ဂ် ဟိဗ်	much
ဟိဗ်	too

ဟိဗ်	little
အိဗ် ဟိဗ်	wholly, fully
ဟိဗ် ဟိဗ်	Very little

အိဗ် ဗံ၊ မံ၊ မံ ဟိဗ်
We came too far.

ဗက် ဗိဗ် ငွ် ငွ် အိဗ် ဟိဗ်
The mangoe is wholly rotten.

ဝံ ငွ် မဝ် ဣ မံ၊ အိဗ် ဟိဗ်
I fully understand the matter.

ဟက် ကို ကို မဝ် ဝံ ငွ် ဟိဗ်
The boy ate much.

Adverbs of place

အို ထွ်	here
ဗိဗ်၊ အို ထွ်	there
မံ	outside
မံ	above, on
အို	below
မံ	near, adjacent
မံ	distant

မံ	in front of
ဟက် အိ	thence
မံ	inside
မံ အို	everywhere
အို ထွ် မံ	somewhere
အို ထွ် မံ	anywhere
ဟိဗ်	by the side

ဟဝ် ဟု ဝံ အို ငွ် ဝံ မံ၊ အို ထွ်
The king got a tank dug there.

ဗင်္ဂ် ဝံ အို ဣ မံ၊ အို ထွ်
He built a house there.

မံ ဗင်္ဂ် ဟု ဟိဗ် အို
It is raining outside.

ဗၼ် ဖိၼ် ဟူၼ် မ့ၼ် ဝၼ် ထံ
He stayed there for one year.

မၼ် ဝဲၼ် မ့ၼ် မ့ၼ်
I looked everywhere.

ဝၼ် ထံ ဝဲၼ် မ့ၼ် ဝဲၼ်
I did not go anywhere.

မ့ၼ် ဗၼ် ဟူၼ် ဝဲၼ် ဗၼ်
The sky is above, water below.

မၼ် ဟူၼ် ဝဲၼ် ထံၼ် ဗၼ် ဝဲၼ် မ့ၼ်
The king placed thao-mong there.

ဝၼ် ထံၼ် ဝဲၼ် ဗၼ် ဟူၼ် မ့ၼ်
His dead body was buried there.

Prepositions

Are always placed before their nouns or pronouns.

မ့ၼ်	in front of, before
ထံ	in, within
မ့ၼ်	between, in (time)
မ့ၼ်	outside
မ့ၼ်	above, over
ဝဲၼ်, ဝဲၼ်	at, in, on, to
ဝဲၼ်	at, in (place)
ဝဲၼ်	from
ဝဲၼ်	below, under
ဝဲၼ်	for (purpose)

ဝဲၼ်	near, about
မ့ၼ်	behind
မ့ၼ်	from (place)
ဝဲၼ်	in, at
ဝဲၼ်	in, at
ဝဲၼ်	with
ဝဲၼ်	on
ဝဲၼ်	for
ဝဲၼ်	on account of
ဝဲၼ်	at

ထံ ထံၼ် ထံၼ် မ့ၼ်
It is hot inside (the) house.

မ့ၼ် ထံၼ် ထံၼ် မ့ၼ်
It is cold outside (the) house.

မ့ၼ် ဟူၼ် ထံၼ်
Birds live in nest.

မ့ၼ် ဝဲၼ် ဟူၼ် ထံၼ်
The Tais live on river bank.

မ့ၼ် ထံၼ် ဟူၼ် ထံၼ်
The letter is on the table.

ဝဲၼ် ထံၼ် ဟူၼ် ထံၼ်
The village lies in the middle of the forest.

မၼ် ဟူၼ် မ့ၼ် ထံၼ် မ့ၼ်

The king came from Garhgaon

មង ម; ហ្គារ កាំ ចង គ្រីក ច
He came from Banruk.

មង ប្រ ហ៊ុន ចង ក; ក្រុង ជំ ជូន ច
He went (and) caught elephants at the mouth of the Dibong.

ជ័ ក ចំ ចង ច ប្រ ក; កាំ ក្រា គី ជូន
The king went to Chraideo in the morning.

មិន ចង គ្រី ចង ច ក្រា ក; ហ្វ កាំ ក្រា ក្រា ក ច
One day the king went and caught fish at Sessa River.

ហ្វ កាំ ក ចង ក ក ក
Do not eat rice at night.

កង ជំ ក្រា ក្រា កាំ ក ម
The man fell from the tree.

ក្រ ជំ ក ក ក ម
The cow is under the tree.

Conjunctions

Co-ordinate conjunctions sit in between words or sentences they join.

Sub-ordinate conjunctions sit before the subordinate clause.

In conditional sentences, conjunctions sit before the conditional clause.

ក	with
ក ក្រ	with
ក ក ក	but
ក្រ	with
ក	if, though
ក ជំ	for this
ក ជ័	for that
ក	and

ហ្វ	or
ក្រ ក	with (person)
ក	also, and
ក	or
ហ្វ ជំ	because, for this
ហ្វ ក ជំ	therefore
ហ្វ ជំ ក / ក	therefore
ក	with

ក ប្រ ក ម;
go and come.

ក ក មង ម;
I came with him.

ចង ច កាំ គី ចង ក ក្រ ក ជូន ប្រ គី
Choa-pha Siu-ram married Nang Doi.

ចង ប្រ ក ចង ក ប្រ ក; គី
Chao-pet and Chao-hum went home.

ហ្វ ជំ ចង ច កាំ ចង ចង កាំ ក ក
Therefore the king got offended with them.

ក មង ប្រ កាំ គី
If he goes home.

မုၼ် ဟံၼ် ဟံၼ် မၼ် ဝၼ် မၼ်
If it rains, I will not go.

ဝၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ်
Therefore you went home.

မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ်
But he did not go.

မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ်

We live in the jungle with monkeys.

မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ်

Part 3 : Topics in lexicon

Couplets (Reduplication)

Ahom is a tonal language, and a word carries several meanings according to pronunciation. There is, therefore, every possibility of having ambiguity and confusion regarding the meaning of a word. To avoid such ambiguity, a device followed is the coupling of word or words with other word or words having the same or a similar meaning. A knowledge of this system makes the determination of meaning easier.

When two words or word groups having an identical or similar meaning are placed side by side, their common meaning will be understood, and nothing else. This device is extended to all classes of parts of speech, such as noun plus noun, noun plus verb, noun plus adjective, conjunction plus noun etc. Take for instance the pair of words 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 which means 'good' ; each of these words have different meanings individually, but when together they should be understood by their common meaning 'good'. Similarly, the couplet 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 is a combination of 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 and , 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 both having identical meaning (𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 'house' and 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 'big' ; 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 'palace' and 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 'big'), and the result means 'palace' because a palace is a very big house. In the following pages, a few four-word couplets are given with their meaning because these couplets are very often met with in the original Ahom chronicles.

1/ Noun and noun

𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	the Tais and slaves
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	coat and trousers
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	boundary of the kingdom
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	gold and silver store
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	the land of forefathers
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	great grandfathers
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	sons and grandsons
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	life force of the kingdom
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	throne (of the kingdom)
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	border and frontier
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	male and female
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	north and south
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	boys and girls
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	sunlight and moonlight
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	days of the grandfathers

2/ noun and adjective

𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	phukans and baruas
𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫	big officers

၀းံ့ ဘ၀်ကံ ဟု ဘ၀်ကံ	white cows and buffaloes
အိုဝ်းကံ ဟုခိ ခါကံ ဟုခိ	big palaces
ကံဝ်း ဝံ့ ဘု ဝံ့	good persons
ကံဝ်း ဝံ့ ကံဝ်း ဝံ့	good men
မ၀်း ဝံ့ မ၀်း ဝံ့	down country
မ၀်း ကံဝ်း မ၀်း ဝံ့	wide country
မ၀်း ဟု ဝံ့ ဟု	devastated country
အိုဝ်း ကံဝ်း အိုဝ်း ဝံ့	canoes of different types
ကံဝ်း ဟု ဘု ဟု	many men
အိုဝ်း ဝံ့ အိုဝ်း ဝံ့	light and small canoes
ကံဝ်း ဟုခိ ဝံ့ ဟုခိ	big guns and cannons
ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ခါ ဝံ့	good cups and dishes
ဘ၀် ဝံ့ ဝံ့	big and famous kings
ခါ အိုဝ်း ခါ ဟုခိ	chief priests

3/ verb and noun

ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့, ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့	become good
ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့	become king
ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့	become brothers
ဝံ့ မ၀်း ဝံ့ ဝံ့	make merry
ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့	make good
ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့	make chief
ဝံ့ မ၀်း ဝံ့ ဝံ့	eat country
ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့	give things
ဝံ့ အိုဝ်း ဝံ့ ဝံ့	burn houses and granaries
ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့	eat cow and pig
ခါ အိုဝ်း ခါ ဝံ့	repair houses
ခါ ဝံ့ ခါ ဝံ့	repair roads
ခါ ဝံ့ ခါ ဝံ့	worship spirits
ခါ ဝံ့ ခါ ဝံ့	worship the dead
ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့	pray to the spirits
ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့	look good
ဝံ့ မ၀်း ဝံ့ ဝံ့	roam everywhere
ခါ ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့	kill cows and pigs
ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့	distribute animals
ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့ ဝံ့	distribute men

ပတ် ဟံ ပတ် ကျ	cut right and left
ဝံ ကျ ဝံ ဗိုဇ်	cross obstacles
ဗို နှစ် ဗို ဂါဇ်	have heads and legs
ဗို ဟုတ် ဗို ဟန်	have progeny
ဗို ဟံ ဗို ဟဇ်	seize spirits
နပ် ဟံ နပ် ဟဇ်	possess by spirit
ကုတ် ကျ ကုတ် ဗိုဇ်	construct defences
ဟွတ် နှစ် ဟွတ် ဟံ	set fire to houses
ဗံ ဗိုဇ် ဗံ ဗိုဇ်	go everywhere
တတ် ဟု တတ် ဟုန်	collect men
ကံ တဇ် ကံ ဟု	ride on elephants and horses
ကံ တဇ် ကံ ဟု	bring presents
ကံ ကွဇ် ကံ ဟုဇ်	bring goods
ဂါဇ် ဂါဇ် ဂါဇ် ဗိုဇ်	press hands and legs
ကံ ကျ ကံ ဗိုဇ်	enter into forts

4/ Negative and verb

ဗဝ် နှစ် ဗဝ် နှစ်	not fight and not win
ဗဝ် ဂါဇ် ဗဝ် ကျ	not die and not cut
ဗဝ် နှစ် ဗဝ် ဂါဇ်	not see and not hear
ကံ ဂါဇ် ကံ ဂါဇ်	not have passage
ဗဝ် နှစ် ဗဝ် နှစ်	not eat not sleep

5/ verb of mutuality

နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်	make dispute
နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်	quarrel
နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်	fight and cut
နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်	beat and cut
နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်	consult
နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်	fight
နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်	love
နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်	take oath

6/ Preposition and noun

နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်	with wife and children
နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်	with brothers

အဇ် ဘဇ် အဇ် မျ	with elephants and horses
အဇ် နှိဟ် အဇ် ငွပ်	with swords and spears
မဇ် ဝဏ် မဇ် ဝါဏ်	in day and in night

7/ verb and verb

ကလဲ မး; နု မး;	run away
နု မး; ဝဇ် မး;	come back
ကလဲ ဝံ ကလဲ မး;	go and come
မး ကလဲ မး; ဝံ	come and prostrate
အဇ် ဝံ ဝဏ် ဝံ	settle and place

8/ Some more

မု မိဝ် မု ဝဏ်	every day
မု ဝံ မု ငွပ်	every year and every month
မု အံ မု မဇ်	everywhere
မု ဝဏ် မု ဝါဏ်	day and night

အဇ် နု အဇ် ဝံ	discuss secretly
နံ ဝဏ် နံ အံ	cut and pierce greatly
နံ ဝဏ် နံ ဝး	cut to pieces

Some Ahom titles and offices

They are given below in order to give an idea of the pattern of construction of compound nouns (or proper nouns) which are very often come across in the Ahom chronicles.

1/ kings and princes

ဘဝ် ဝဏ်	king
ဘဝ် နဇ်	queen
ဘဝ် နဇ် နုဇ်	chief queen
ဘဝ် နဇ် ငွပ်	Parbatiya Konwari
ဘဝ် နဇ် ကိုဏ်	Saru Konwari
ဘဝ် ဝံ	Deka Raja

ဘဝ်	prince
ဘဝ် နဇ်	princess
ဘဝ် အံ ဝံ	prince of Tipam
ဘဝ် နံ နှိဟ်	prince of Sâring
ဘဝ် နံ နှိဟ်	prince of Nâmruk
ဘဝ် အဇ် ဝဇ်	prince of Tungkhang

2/ various types of *gohâins*

ဘဝ် ထံ နုဇ်	prime minister
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ထံ မိဇ် နံ ဝဏ်	Solâl Gohâin
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លេខ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Burâ Gohâin
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ	Bor Gohâin
លេខ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Borpâtra Gohâin
លេខ ម៉ែ	Gohâin
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ	Kaliâbariâ Gohâin
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Jabakiâl Gohâin

លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Sadiyâkhowâ G.
លេខ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ	Marangikhowâ G.
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Khâmjangiâ G.
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Bânrukiâ G.
លេខ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ	Bhâtialiâ G.
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Katak G

3/ various types of *phukans*

លេខ ម៉ែ	phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ	Bor phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Na phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ	Pânî phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Nâobaichâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Chiring phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Dhekiâl phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Nâohaliâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ	Dâm phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Bhitaruâl phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Neog phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Chângrung phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Cholâdhara phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Châo hing phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Pikchâi phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Tâmuli phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Bhâtdharâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Chengrâi phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Bâilung phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Deodhâi phukan

លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Bardeoliâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Sonowâl phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Nagariâl phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Kataki phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Nyâysodhâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Dihingiâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Dekâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Abhoipuriâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Tipamiyâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Châringiyâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Nâmdangiyâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Hâtimuriyâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Bhâtialiyâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Râidangiyâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Kaliyâbariyâ phuk.
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Khowâng phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Khangiyâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Parbatiyâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Âhatgurîyâ phukan
លេខ ម៉ែ ប្រាំ ម៉ែ	Kalâbariyâ phukan

4/ various types of *râjkhowâs*, Ahom លេខ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ

លេខ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ	Pâni-Dihingîyâ r.
លេខ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ	Taruâ-Dihingîyâ r.
លេខ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ	Bar-Abhoipurîyâ r.
លេខ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ	Saru-Abhoipurîyâ r.
លេខ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ	Mâju-Abhoipurîyâ r.
លេខ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ	Pâni-Abhoipurîyâ r.

លេខ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ	Nâm-Dayangîyâ r.
លេខ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ	Bassâ r.
លេខ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ	Tipamîyâ r.
លេខ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ	Salagurîyâ r.
លេខ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ	Dikhowmukhîyâ r.
លេខ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ	Tiurâl r.

ឃ. ឆ្នាំ រំពេច ជំនុំ	Upar-Dayangîyâ r.
ឃ. ឆ្នាំ រំពេច រាជ	Mâju-Dayangîyâ r.

ឃ. ជំនុំ ជូន	Nâmdangîyâ r.
ឃ. ឃ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Ahatgurîyâ r.

5/ various types of *Baruâs* : Ahom ឃ រាជ

ឃ. ឃ បំ	Tipamîyâ b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Sâringîyâ b.
ឃ. ឃ ជូន	Khangîyâ b.
ឃ. ឆ្នាំ	Parbatîyâ b.
ឃ. ឆ្នាំ ជូន	Râidangîyâ b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ	Dihingîyâ b.
ឃ. ឃ ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Gharphalîyâ b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Sonowâl b.
ឃ. រាជ ឃ	Masâi b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ	Nâohalîyâ b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ	Hilaidârî b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ	Dhanudharîyâ b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ	Chiring b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ	Bharâlî b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ	Hâtî b.

ឃ. ឃ	Ghorâ b.
ឃ. ឃ	Gâhari b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ រាជ	Majindâr b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ	Phul b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ	Dhekîyâl b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ រាជ	Jarâdharâ b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ	Bâilung b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ	Châodâng b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ រាជ ឆ្នាំ	Dolâkâkharîyâ b.
ឃ. រាជ ឆ្នាំ	Dolîyâ b.
ឃ. រាជ ឃ	Chângmâi b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ រាជ	Kukurâchoâ b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ	Nagariyâl b.
ឃ. ឃ រាជ	Hâbialîyâ b.
ឃ. រាជ រាជ	Rahiyal b.

6/ other titles

ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	hâzarikâ
ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ ឃ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Kaliyâbarîyâ h.
ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ រាជ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Kharangî h.
ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Chungî h.
ឆ្នាំ រាជ	Hâtîmûrîyâ
ឆ្នាំ រាជ	Saikîyâ
ឆ្នាំ រាជ រាជ ឆ្នាំ	Châo-rak Saikîyâ

ឆ្នាំ រាជ	barâ
ឆ្នាំ រាជ រាជ រាជ	Châodâng barâ
ឆ្នាំ រាជ ឃ រាជ រាជ	Dâdharâ barâ
ឆ្នាំ រាជ ឃ រាជ រាជ	Ghorâchoâ barâ
ឆ្នាំ រាជ ឃ រាជ រាជ	Kâkatî barâ
ឆ្នាំ រាជ រាជ រាជ	Deoalîyâ barâ
ឆ្នាំ រាជ ឃ រាជ រាជ	Mitdharâ barâ

7/ other professions & duties

រាជ, ឃ រាជ, រាជ រាជ	envoy, messenger
ឃ រាជ	disciple, <i>bhakat</i>
ឃ រាជ រាជ រាជ	palace guard
ឃ រាជ រាជ	store-guard
ឃ រាជ ឆ្នាំ	house-guard
រាជ រាជ រាជ	guard of god, goddess

ဘု ဘေ နှို	boat-builder
ဘု ဝါင် ဘေ	grass-cutter
ဘု ဝါင် ဘေ ဘေ	grass-cutter for elephant
ဘု ကင် နှိ	sedan bearer
ဘု ငှဲ ပါင်	duck-keeper
ဘု ငှဲ မှ	pig keeper
ဘု ငှဲ ကံ	chicken-keeper
ဘု ငှဲ ဘေ	elephant-keeper
ဘု ငှဲ ဘေ	male body-guard
မိမိ ငှဲ ဘေ	female body-guard
ဘု ငှဲ ဘေ	palace-keeper
ဘု ဝါင် မှ	water-drawer
ဘု နှိ ဘေ	bearer of basket
ဘု နှိ ဝါ	dead-body carrier
ဘု နှိ ဝါ	box-carrier
ဘု ဘေ ကွဲ	drummer
ဘု ဘေ နှိ	cymbal-beater
ဘု ဘေ ဝါ	gong-beater
ဘု ပါ မိမိ	Bairâgî
ဘု ဘေ ဘေ	washerman
ဘု ဘေ ဘေ	sharpener of swords
ဘု ဘေ မှ မှ	betel-bearer
ဘု ဝါင် ဘေ	cloth-bearer
ဘု ဝါင် နှိ	Seng-dharâ
ဘု ဝါင် ဘေ	club-bearer
ဘု ဝါင် ဘေ	meal-bearer
ဘု ဝါင် ဘေ	load-bearer
ဘု ဝါင် နှိ	jarâdharâ
ဘု ဝါင် နှိ	bow-bearer
ဘု ဝါင် နှိ	gun-bearer
ဘု ဝါင် ဘေ	stick bearer
ဘု ဝါင် မှ မှ	arrow bearer
ဘု ဘေ ဘေ	potter
ဘု ဘေ ဘေ	blacksmith
ဘု ဘေ ဘေ	barber
ဘု ဘေ ကင်	writer
ဘု ဘေ ကင်	shield maker

ឃុំ ឃាច ក្បាល	gun maker
ឃុំ ឃាច ក្បាល	bow maker
ឃុំ ឃាច ក្បាល	rope maker
ឃុំ ឃាច ភ្នំ	builder (house, building)
ឃុំ ឃាច រំ	goldsmith

