

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Professor J. N. Phukan's *Ahom Primer* is unique, and we thought it was a pity to leave it unpublished.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
ᩄ	ᩃ	ᩂ	ᩁ
t	th	d	n
ᩈ	ᩇ	ᩆ	ᩆ
p	ph	b	m

ᩈ	ᩇ		ᩆ
s	ch		ny
ᩈ	ᩇ	ᩆ	ᩆ
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 ^ᩆ, for instance in ᩈᩆ^ᩆ *kun*. This is described in lesson 1. The final consonant *-m* is often written by a superscript ^ᩆ, as in ᩈᩆ^ᩆ *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 ᩈᩆ^ᩆ *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 ᩈᩆ *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 ᩆ

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 ឆ ថ ប ច ម ក ឆ វ ក វ ឆ វ ឆ
 ឆ ឆ ក ក ក ក ឆ ឆ ឆ ប ថ
 ម ឆ ក ឆ ប ក ឆ ឆ ឆ ឆ ក ប

Note : Every letter of the consonant series is accompanied by the sound â and therefore ក, ក, ថ 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, ក^ក (read as) = kân, ក^ក (read as) = pâk, ក^ក (read as) = phâk, ក^ក (read as) = khâp, etc.

Vocabulary 1 :

មេ	he
កប	bite V*
កេ	see V
មក	fruit
កម	middle
កាល	market

ថេ	day
កុប	sword
កេក	grandchild
កក	vegetable
កថ	elephant
កក	hundred

* V means 'verb'.

កក ថេ	hundred days
កាល កក	vegetable market
កថ មេ	his elephant
កម ថេ	at day time
មក កក	vegetable seed
កេក មេ	his grandchild
មេ កេ កថ	he sees elephant

Exercise 2 : Translate :

- a) កថ កេ កុប មេ កម កាល
- b) កេ កថ កថ កេ កក មេ
- c) កុប កេ កក កថ កេ កេ កថ
- d) មក កាល កេ មេ កថ កេ កេ
- e) មក កក មេ កេ មេ កប មក
- f) កក កាល កម ថេ កក កថ កេ

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

๖ = ° At the end of a word ๖ is represented by the symbol ° sitting above the consonant slightly towards the left. It carries the sound âm such as ๖ khâm, ๖ nâm, ๖ dâm.

Vocabulary 2 :

๖	water
๖	ask V
๖	black
๖	gold
๖	good

๖	at
๖	three
๖	and
๖	bell

Exercise 4 : Translate :

- a) ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖
- b) ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖
- c) ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖
- d) ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖ ๖

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
u	u (short)	m _u
û	û (long)	m _û
e	e (short)	m ^e
ê	ê (long)	m ^ê
ꠘꠘ	âi (as in <u>pâi</u>)	m ^{ꠘꠘ}
o	a (as in <u>kan</u>)	m _o
u	âu	m ^u
o	âo	m ^o
o	ow	m _o ^u
o	oi (as in <u>loi</u>)	m _o ^o
e	aw (as in <u>maw</u>)	m ^e m _u
o	iao	m ^o _o
o	iu	m ^o _u

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, ɽ; kha, ɽ; ta.

ꠘ

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

ɽ; m; ɽ; ɽ; ɽ; ɽ; ɽ;

ɽ; ɽ; ɽ; ɽ; mꠘ ɽꠘ ɽꠘ

၎် 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 ၀် pī, ဗ် mī, ၀် jī, 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 ឃ្លា ឆ្នាំ ១៩

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, ឃ្លា lung.

Vocabulary 6 :

កុង	man
ឃ្លា	big
ឃ្លា	tree
ឃ្លា	fall V
ឃ្លា	king
ឃ្លា	mouth

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

Exercise 13 : Translate :

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| ឃ្លា ម្នាក់ ម្នាក់ ១៩ ឃ្លា | ម្នាក់ ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា | ឃ្លា ១៩ ឃ្លា ឃ្លា |
| ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ម្នាក់ ឃ្លា | ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា | ឃ្លា ម្នាក់ ឃ្លា ឃ្លា |
| ឃ្លា ម្នាក់ ឃ្លា ឃ្លា | ម្នាក់ ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា | ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ម្នាក់ ឃ្លា |
| ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា | ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា | |

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 ᄀ rᄀ, ᄁ juᄀ, etc.

Vocabulary 7 :

ᄀ	head, beginning
ᄁ	bridge
ᄂ	cow
ᄃ	see V, keep V
ᄄ	animal
ᄅ	pig

ᄆ	stay V
ᄇ	grandfather
ᄈ	every
ᄉ	snake
ᄊ	man (person)
ᄋ	look V

Exercise 15 : Translate :

ᄇ ᄃ ᄆᄃ	ᄆ ᄆᄃ ᄃ ᄆᄃ	ᄁ ᄆᄃ ᄆ
ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆ	ᄆ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ	ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ
ᄆᄃ ᄃ ᄆ	ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ	ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ
ᄆ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ	ᄆ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ	ᄆ ᄆᄃ
ᄆ ᄆᄃ	ᄆ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ	ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ ᄆᄃ

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

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

ᄌᄆ 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 ê (long) such as ᄌᄆᄆ pê, ᄌᄆᄆ mê, ᄌᄆᄆ chê etc.

Vocabulary 8 :

ᄌᄆ	dish
ᄌᄆᄆ	town
ᄌᄆᄆ	conquer V
ᄌᄆᄆ	mother

ᄌᄆᄆ	river
ᄌᄆᄆ	old
ᄌᄆᄆ	PERFECTIVE

The perfective particle indicates the completion of an act.

Exercise 17 : Translate :

၎င်းတို့ နိုင်ငံ	မင်း ဗား ယူ နှစ် နှစ်	၎င်းတို့ နေရာ
မင်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့	၎င်းတို့ ဗား ယူ နှစ်	၎င်းတို့ ထံ မင်းတို့
မင်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့	မင်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့ ဗား ယူ ၎င်းတို့	၎င်းတို့ ဘုရား ၎င်းတို့ ယူ ၎င်းတို့
၎င်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့		

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 kâi, ပံ pâi, etc.

Vocabulary 9 :

ဇံ	feast
ဇံ	shining
ကံ	sand
ကံ	fire
မံ	wood
ကံ	fowl

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

Exercise 19 : Translate

မင်း ပံ ၎င်းတို့	မူ ပံ ယူ ၎င်းတို့	မင်း ပံ ကံ နံ
မင်း ၎င်းတို့	ကံ နံ	မင်း ပံ ကံ ဇံ ၎င်းတို့
နံ ၎င်းတို့	မင်း ကံ ဇံ	ပံ ပံ ယူ ၎င်းတို့
ကံ ကံ	ပံ ကံ နံ	မင်း နံ မင်း ပံ ယူ ၎င်းတို့

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 khvan, khvam.

Vocabulary 10 :

ကွဲ	cannon
ကွဲ	lake
ကွဲ	sleep V
ကွဲ	two
ကွဲ	ask V

ကွဲ	burn V
ကွဲ	vitality, life force
ကွဲ	go downstream V
ကွဲ	spear
ကွဲ	brass

Exercise 21 : Translate :

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| ဗဒ် ကွဲ ဗ; ယူ ငါး | ကွဲ ဘဲ ဘဲ ဝဲ |
| ကွဲ ကွဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ | ယူ ကွဲ ကွဲ ကွဲ |
| ယူ ကွဲ ကွဲ ဝဲ | ကွဲ ကွဲ ယူ ကွဲ ကွဲ |
| ကွဲ ကွဲ ကွဲ | ယူ ကွဲ ကွဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ |
| ဗဒ် ကွဲ ဗ; ယူ ဝဲ ကွဲ | ကွဲ ကွဲ ကွဲ ကွဲ ဝဲ ကွဲ |

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

ⱱ This sign sits above the consonant to the right side. It has the power of au such as saⱱ, khauⱱ, mauⱱ.

Vocabulary 11 :

ⱱ	who ?
Ⱳ	post, pillar
ⱳ	order
ⱴ	bring V
Ⱶ	they
ⱶ	inside

ⱷ	you
ⱸ	below
ⱹ	inform
ⱺ	big
ⱻ	PAST

The PAST particle sits after the verb to indicate the past tense.

Exercise 23 : Translate :

ပု ဘုမ္မိန္ဒ ဗီ ဘ် ၵဗ် ဗ် ဗီ ယု ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ်
 ပု ဗု ဘုမ္မိန္ဒ ဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ဗုမ္မိ ယု ဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ်
 ဗ် ဗီ ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ်
 ဘုမ္မိန္ဒ ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ဘုမ္မိ ဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ်
 ဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ် ၵဗ်

Exercise 24 : Translate :

- a) Mother says, 'do not inform'
- b) He went downstream
- c) (The) man brings vegetable
- d) He asks his servant to go to field
- e) Cows are under tree
- f) Who is coming ?
- g) The old man is coming
- h) Bring the horse
- i) They came to the field
- j) You go and stay at the mouth of the river
- k) The post is big

Lesson 12

ⱼ These two signs sit after a consonant. Their power is ao such as kaⱼ, laⱼ, khaoⱼ.

Vocabulary 12 :

ⱼ	I
ⱽ	owner

Ȿ	not
Ɀ	we

ငွ်	star
-----	------

ၵဝ်	rice
-----	------

Exercise 25 : Translate :

အိဝ် မိဝ်နိ ဝဝ်	မဝ် ဟံ ယူ ဝါဝ် ခါဝ်
မဝ် ဝဝ် မိဝ်နိ ဝဝ်	အိဝ် ဝဝ် မိဝ်နိ ဝဝ်
အိဝ် မိဝ်နိ ဗ	ဝဝ်နိ ဝိ ဝဝ် ဟံ ဝိ ဝဝ် ဝဝ် ဝဝ်
မဝ် ဝဝ် ဝိဝ်နိ ဝဝ်	ဝလ ဝါ ဝါ ဝဝ်
မဝ် ဟံ ယူ ဝါဝ် ခါဝ်	ဝလ ဝါ ဝဝ် ဝဝ် ဝဝ် ဝါ

Exercise 26 : Translate :

- a) Who is the owner of this horse?
- b) Man does not eat grass
- c) This old man has no teeth
- d) There is fruit in the tree
- e) We will not come this year
- f) We do not drink cold water
- g) I do not have book
- h) We do not sleep at day time
- i) Who is the owner of this elephant ?
- j) 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, ဝါဝ် thow, ဝါဝ် tow.

Vocabulary 13 :

ဝါဝ်	arrow
ဝါဝ်	wish
ဝါဝ်	young man
ဝါဝ်	stick

ဝါဝ်	nine
ဝါဝ်	messenger
ဝါဝ်	new
ဝါဝ်	old

Exercise 27 : Translate :

မိဝ်နိ ဝါဝ် မိဝ်နိ ဝါဝ် ဝါ	ဝါ ဝါဝ် ဝါဝ် ဝါ ဝါဝ်
ဝါ မိဝ်နိ ဝါဝ် ဝါ	ဝါဝ် ဝါ မိဝ်နိ ဝါဝ်
ဝါဝ် ဝါ ဝါ ဝါဝ်	ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါဝ်
ဝါဝ် ဝါ	မိဝ်နိ ဝါဝ် ဝါဝ် ဝါ ဝါ
ဝါဝ် ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ	ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါဝ်

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 |
| ꨃꨀ ꨁ ꨀ ꨀ | ꨁ ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ |
| ꨀ ꨁ ꨀ | ꨂꨀ ꨄ ꨁ ꨀ ꨀ |
| ꨀ ꨁ ꨂ ꨁ ꨀ ꨀ | ꨃ ꨀ ꨁ ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ |
| ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ ꨀ | ꨀ ꨁ ꨀ 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 ဗော် နို့ နှစ်
ဖို ဝံ ဗ	ကုန် နို့ ဗ် ကံ နို့ ဖိ
နို့ နို့ နို့	ဖက် ယူ နို့ နို့
ကော် နို့ ကို	ဗို နို့ ယူ နို့
ကုန် ဗ် နို့ ဖိ နို့	

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
ကော်	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
ကုန် နို့ ကံ ဝါ နို့ နို့	ဗ် ဗ် ကံ ဝါ ကံ	
ကုန် နို့ ကံ ဝါ နို့ နို့	ဝါ နို့ ဗ် ဗ် နို့	
ကံ နို့ နို့	ဗ် ဗ် ဝါ နို့	

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 :

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| ဖာ် ကျိန် ယု ဇုန် ကိန် | မိန် ဘုန် ကိန် ယု မိန် |
| ကိန် မိန် ယု ဘုန် | ယု မိန် ဘုန် ယု ကိန် |
| ကိန် ယု မိန် ဘုန် | ကျိန် ဘုန် မိန် ကိန် ယု မိန် |
| မိန် ယု ကိန် ဇုန် | မိန် ကိန် ဇုန် မိန် ယု မိန် |

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	တံး
2	တံး
3	သံ
4	တံး
5	တံး
6	တံး
7	တံး
8	တံး
9	တံး
10	တံး
11	တံး တံး
12	တံး တံး
13	တံး သံ
19	တံး တံး
20	တံး
21	တံး တံး
22	တံး တံး
30	သံ တံး
31	သံ တံး တံး
40	တံး တံး
50	တံး တံး
90	တံး တံး
100	တံး တံး
101	တံး တံး တံး
200	တံး တံး
1000	တံး တံး
1001	တံး တံး တံး
1002	တံး တံး တံး
2000	တံး တံး
2001	တံး တံး တံး တံး
3000	သံ တံး
10 000	တံး

20 000	၈ ဝိ ဝိ
1.00.000	၈
2.00.000	၈ ၈
3.00.000	၈ 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 ၈	10
၈ ၈	11
၈ ၈	20
၈ ၈	21
၈ ၈	30
၈ ၈ ၈	31
၈ ၈ / ၈ ၈	40
၈ ၈ ၈	41

once	၈ ၈
twice	၈ ၈
thrice	၈ ၈

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

ນຸກົ່ ນຸດີ	son + grandson	descendants
ດຳ ຫລ	down + sky	the world
ບໍ ຊື່	elder + younger	brothers
ເມັດ ຫລີ	time + day	time

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

ນ້ຳ ດຳ	water + fall V	waterfalls
ດິນ ຫລີ	earth + burn V	brick
ຫລໍ່ ຫລີ	cloth + wipe V	towel

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

ຫລີ ຫລໍ່	wash + clothes	washer
ເຫັນ ທີ່	see + body	bodyguard
ເຫັນ ທີ່	see + elephant	elephant-keeper
ກິນ ທີ່	eat + country	ruler, governor
ກິນ ທີ່	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 ທຸ ກິນ ທີ່ ທີ່ meaning ທຸ 'person' ກິນ 'eat V' ທີ່ '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 :

ທຸ ບໍ ທີ່	person + go + country	traveller
ທຸ ກົນ ທຸ່ງ	person + beat + drum	drummer
ທຸ ບໍ່ ຊື່	person + guard + house	house guard
ເດີ ທຸ ທີ່	female + see + body	female attendant
ທຸ ດາດ ທີ່	person + cut + grass	grass cutter
ທຸ ດຳ ທີ່	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 ດຳ	metal + red	copper
ເຫຼັກ ທຳ	metal + yellow	brass
ເຫຼັກ ທຳ	metal + hard	bell metal
ດິນ ດຳ	soil + black	coal

ဣဝိုင်း ဟိုက်	soil + white
ဣဝိုင်း ဧ	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 ဧ formed by prefixing ဣ 'place' to verb ဧ 'to sit', refers to articles like 'chair', 'stool', 'bench' etc.

Further examples are :

ဣ မိဝိုင်း	place + eat V
ဣ ဣဝိုင်း	place + sleep V
ဣ ဗိုဧ	place + worship V
ဣ ဣဝိုင်း	place + teach V

eating place
bedstead
temple
school, college

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

ကို / ဣ မိဝိုင်း	that + eat V
ကို / ဣ ဣဝိုင်း	that + work V
ကို / ဣ ဣဝိုင်း	that + sleep V
ကို / ဣ ဗ	that + go V
ကို / ဣ ဝ	that + walk V
ကို / ဣ ဣဝိုင်း	that + talk V

food
work
sleep
travel
walking
conversation

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

ဣ ဣဝိုင်း	issue + war
ဣ ဝ	issue + fire
ဣ ဣဝိုင်း	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.

ကို ဣဝိုင်း ဣဝိုင်း	which scrtach back
ကို ဣဝိုင်း ဣ	which catch fish
ကို ဣဝိုင်း 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 ក្មុំ	Nam Khun
ជំ រ្វ័	Nam Jin
ជំ រ្វ័	Nam Kiu
ជំ ណ៍ រ្វ	Nam Ti Lao

Dhansiri
Dikhow
Disang
Buri Dihing
Irrawady
Brahmaputra

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

ជំ រ្មុំ រ្មុំ រ្មុំ រ្មុំ	Nam Khum Joyhagar
ជំ រ្មុំ រ្មុំ	Nam Khum Lung
ជំ រ្មុំ រ្មុំ រ្មុំ រ្មុំ	Nam Khum Bijoygar

Joysagar tank
Bar Pukhuri
Bijoysagar tank

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

ជ្រុំ រ្មុំ	Nong Jang
ជ្រុំ រ្មុំ	Nong Lung
ជ្រុំ រ្មុំ ម្ម	Nong Kaw Mong
ជ្រុំ រ្មុំ	Nong Taw

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

ណ៍ រ្មុំ	Ti Rap
ណ៍ រ្មុំ	Ti Pam
ណ៍ រ្មុំ	Ti Pong
ណ៍ រ្មុំ	Ti Loi
ណ៍ រ្មុំ	Ti Ru
ណ៍ ម្ម	Ti Mon

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

ប្រុំ រ្មុំ	Ban Lung
ប្រុំ រ្មុំ	Ban Ruk
ប្រុំ រ្មុំ	Ban Phi
ប្រុំ រ្មុំ	Ban Rin
ប្រុំ រ្មុំ	Ban Pet
ប្រុំ រ្មុំ	Ban Tung

Bar Gaon
Banruk
Der Gaon
Sil Gaon
Ath Gaon
Bantuk

បង ហ្គ កុត	Ban Pha Kut
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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 ហ្គ	Ha Bung
មង មង ទៃ មង	Ma-rang-ki

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

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

Patkoi Range

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

ហ្គ ហង	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၊ ငွေ	Pha Ta-Ra
နီ မှ ကို	Pha Lao-Khri

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

နီ ငွေ	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 ဝို	Sang Ban
နီ ငွေ	Sang Din

Moon god
Sun god
Earth god

𑜋𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜡	Sang Pha
𑜋𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜫	Sang Dao

Sky god
Star god

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

𑜋𑜃𑜫 𑜋𑜃𑜫	Haw-Lung
𑜋𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜡	Haw Phi
𑜋𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫	Haw Kham

(râj kêreng)
Temple of god/spirit
Golden Palace

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

𑜇𑜡 𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜡	Ban Dap-Mao
𑜇𑜡 𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜫	Ban Rai-Mit
𑜇𑜡 𑜃𑜫𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜡	Ban Khut-Si
𑜇𑜡 𑜃𑜫	Ban Kap
𑜇𑜡 𑜃𑜫	Ban San

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

𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜫	Din Ching
𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫	Din Sam
𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫	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 𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜫.

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

𑜋𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫	the time preceding the crowing of cocks
𑜋𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜡	the time of crowing of cocks
𑜋𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜡	the twilight period
𑜋𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜡	the time when people get up from bed
𑜋𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫	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) 𑜃𑜫 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 **၍** written as **၍** meaning 'one' is suffixed to the noun :

ကျွန် ၍	a man
စဉ် ၍	an elephant
ဇုန် ၍	a boat
ဗို ၍	a year

ဗို ၍	a village
ပင် ၍	a tree
တံ ၍	a drum
လွန် ၍	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 **၍** and the noun. Thus **တူ ကျွန် ၍** means 'a particular man'.

Other examples:

တံ ၍ ဘေ ၍	one house
ဗို ၍ ဇုန် ၍	one horse
တံ ၍ ဘေ ၍	one hill

တံ ၍ ဘေ ၍	one cup
တံ ၍ ဘေ ၍	one spear
တံ ၍ ဘေ ၍	One river

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

a) **၍** 'many' :

တူ ဘေ ၍ တွင် တွင် တွင် တွင်
The Baruas consulted together.

ကျွန် ၍ ဘေ ၍ ဘေ ၍ တွင် တွင်
The men were chained and placed there.

ကျွန် ၍ တွင် တွင် တွင်
The birds have eaten the paddy

b) **၍** 'many'

ကျွန် ၍ တွင် တွင် တွင်
Our many men died.

ကျွန် ၍ တွင် တွင် တွင်
Many men fled and died.

c) **၍** 'all'

ကျွန် ၍ တွင် တွင် တွင် တွင်
All the men discussed together.

d) **၍** 'all'

ထွန် ၍ တွင် တွင် တွင်
All *thaos* ('officers') went to Sala.

e) 𑜉𑜂𑜫 'many'

𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜆𑜂𑜫 𑜉𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫

Our many men fell in water.

To indicate definite plurality of nouns to which references have already been made, 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜉𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 is prefixed to a noun.

𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫

The men went.

𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫

The messengers came and informed the king.

𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫

The frontier kings arrived at

𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫

Chao Tai-Pong divided the kingdom amongst his brothers.

𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫

All the Bangals fled away.

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

𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜆𑜂𑜫

Our men.

𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜆𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫

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

𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜆𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫

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

𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 / 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫

Three persons

𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜆𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫

Six tusked elephants

𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜆𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫

Seven caps

𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫

Three big tusked elephants

𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫 𑜎𑜄𑜂𑜫

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 :

ৱুৱু ৱুঙে ৱুঙে

Two sons

ৱুঙে ৱু ৱু ৱুঙে ৱু

We four are of heavenly origin.

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু ৱুঙে ৱুঙে

Ten persons went to Namruk.

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে

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

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু ৱুঙে ৱু ৱু

Two *Neogs* died.

2/ ৱু : things usually expressed in pairs

ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু

Three pairs of gold bracelets

ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু

Two pairs of elephant tusks

3/ ৱুঙে : pairs of things

ৱু ৱু ৱু

a pair of eggs

4/ ৱুঙে pieces of stone, earth etc.

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু

a piece of stone

5/ ৱু : words, speech etc.

ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু

I will say a word

6/ ৱুঙে : units or squads of men

ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু

twelve squads of servants

ৱু ৱু ৱু

one squad of men

7/ ৱুঙে : big bundles

ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু

three (big) bundles of pine wood

ৱু ৱু ৱু

two bundles of fuel wood

8/ ဝါး : cloth in pair

တူ ဝါး ၂
one pair of cloth

9/ ဂါး : words

ကံ ငွေ ငါး ဝံ ဂါး ၂
I heard an information

မင်း ဝံ ဝံ ဝံ ဂါး ၂
He said a few words

10/ ဗီး : meals

ကံ ဗီး ၁
one meal

ကံ ဝံ ဗီး ၃
three meals

11/ ဇူး : animals

ကံ ဇူး ၁
one elephant

ဗျ ဝံ ဇူး ၄
four horses

ကူ ကူ ဇူး ၅
five cows

12/ ဇူး : trees with leaves

ဗီး ဇူး ၁
one tree

ဗီး ဝံ ဇူး ၃
three trees

13/ ဇူး : pieces of wood

ဗီး ဝံ ဇူး ၂
two pieces of aloe wood

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

ကူ ဝံ ဗင်း ၂
two (small) bundles of straw

ကံ ဝံ ဗင်း ၄
four (small) bundles of vegetable

15/ ဗူး : big packets

တူ ဗူး ၁
one packet of cloth

ကံ ဝံ ဗူး တူ ဝံ
whose packed of cloth is this ?

16/ ဗူး : tusked elephants

ကံ ဝံ ဗူး ၇
seven tusked elephants

မင်း ကံ ဝံ ဗူး ၇
seven tusked elephants

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 អង្គ
Siu-ka-pha came (in) that year.

អ៊ុន ម្ល ហ៊ុ ម្ល
Tiger caught cow

មង ម្ល អង្គ ម្ល ម្ល
He took his meal

មង ហ៊ុ
He said.

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

មង វ័រ អ្នក ប៊ូ ម្ល អង្គ
He went to Namrup

អ័រ ហ៊ុ វ័រ អ្នក អង្គ មង
Aila had beaten him

ម្ល ហ៊ុ វ័រ អ្នក ប៊ូ មង វ័រ អ្នក
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. អង្គ ម្ល ('house' 'I') : 'my house'

មង ម្ល	my hand
ប៊ូ អង្គ	bird's wing

អង្គ ម្ល	foot of the hill
អង្គ ម្ល អង្គ	birds of forest

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

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

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

ម្ល ហ៊ុ ម្ល អង្គ មង
I told him.

មង ប៊ូ ម្ល អង្គ អង្គ
He went him.

មង អង្គ ម្ល អង្គ អង្គ ម្ល
He speared the tiger

អង្គ អង្គ ហ៊ុ អង្គ អង្គ អង្គ
Khun-Kum told Thao-Khun-Ra

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

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

ម្ល ហ៊ុ អង្គ អង្គ អង្គ អង្គ ប៊ូ ម្ល ប៊ូ ម្ល

The king went to Dibong from Garhgaon.

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

ဗဟိုက အပူချိန်က နည်းနေတာကို ချီးမွမ်း
This fruit has fallen from the tree.

မင်းက ဝမ်းကွဲက အိမ်က ရွာက သွားခဲ့တာကို ချီးမွမ်း
I came from the jungle.

In **Instrumental case**, such words as ကံ, အပူ are prefixed to the instrument.

မင်းက ကံက အပူက အိမ်က ရွာက သွားခဲ့တာကို ချီးမွမ်း
I killed the tiger with spear.

ဗဟိုက ဝမ်းကွဲက အပူက အိမ်က ရွာက သွားခဲ့တာကို ချီးမွမ်း
He came in boat.

ဗဟိုက ကံက အပူက အိမ်က ရွာက သွားခဲ့တာကို ချီးမွမ်း
He cut the tree with an axe.

ဗဟိုက ကံက အပူက အိမ်က ရွာက သွားခဲ့တာကို ချီးမွမ်း
He fastened the buffalo with rope.

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

ဗဟိုက အိမ်က အိမ်က ရွာက သွားခဲ့တာကို ချီးမွမ်း
He lives at Tipam.

ဗဟိုက အိမ်က အိမ်က ရွာက သွားခဲ့တာကို ချီးမွမ်း
He was placed at Misa.

မင်းက အိမ်က အိမ်က ရွာက သွားခဲ့တာကို ချီးမွမ်း
I stay at Kaliabor.

Adjectives

Adjectives follow the nouns or words they qualify.

ကောင်းသူ	good man
တိုက်ရိုက်	tall person
ဖြူရောင်	white elephant
နဖူး	naphuk field
မည်းရောင်	black colour
ရှည်	long post
ဝေးကွာ	distant place
ဆိုးရွား	bad news
ငယ်	small child

ကြီးမားသော	big earthquake
အလွန်ငယ်	very small stone
ငယ်မည်း	small black bird
အလွန်မြင့်	very tall tree
ဆိုးရွား	very bad news
ကြီးမားသော	great distant place
ကြီးမားသော	very big river
မင်း	wild pig
တိရစ္ဆာန်	tamed elephant

Possessive adjectives

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

ប្អូន ឃ វ	their younger sister
ប្អូន ឃ ចាស់	his elder brother
ប្រទេស មា	our country
ប្រទេស មា ចាស់	our old country

មា ប្អូន ម; វា មា ចាស់ មា
He came back from his old village.

មា ចាស់ មា ដំ វា មា ឃ មា
There is a tank in our village.

Demonstrative adjectives

នេះ មា	this village
នោះ មា	that house

នោះ មា មា	that lak-ni
នេះ មា មា	these men

នេះ មា មា មា
These buffaloes are mine.

នេះ មា មា មា មា
This big house is his.

នោះ មា មា
That long post.

To be noted, the difference :

នេះ មា ផ្ទះ 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 មា	each man
----------	----------

គ្រប់ ថ្ងៃ	every day
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មា មា មា មា មា
He came every year

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

មា មា មា មា មា មា
The king came from another country.

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

Quantitative adjectives

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

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

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်
 Anybody can do the work.

Interrogative adjectives

တို့တိုင်း နှစ်	what ?
တို့တိုင်း နှစ်	whose ?

တို့တိုင်း	which ?
တို့တိုင်း	where ?

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်
 What day is today ?

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်
 What fish do you want ?

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ်
 Whose buffalo is this ?

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ်
 Whose house is this ?

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်
 Which side did he go ?

Note the difference :

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ်
 Whose buffalo is this ?

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ်
 Whose this buffalo is ?

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

Again, note the difference :

တို့တိုင်း နှစ်	white rice
တို့တိုင်း နှစ်	old rice
တို့တိုင်း နှစ်	my tank

တို့တိုင်း နှစ်	old tank
တို့တိုင်း နှစ်	nine tanks
တို့တိုင်း နှစ်	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 ṁṁ ṁṁ
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

မာ် is the general term for third person singular number

မာ် မှ မာ်
 He came.

မာ် ဘဝ် is a respectable term used by inferiors for superiors

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

ဘဝ် in addressing equals or inferiors

ဘဝ် မှ နှိပ် ချ

They came to this place.

ဘဝ် ဘဝ် in addressing persons of rank

ဘဝ် 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 မှ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ That elephant is his
- မူ မှ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ These pigs are yours
- ဘဝ် မှ နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ That tree is theirs

Relative pronoun

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

- မာ် မာ် နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ The man who is lame.
- မာ် မာ် နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ The cloth which is torn.
- မာ် မာ် နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ The tank which is new.
- မာ် မာ် နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ The country which is old.
- မာ် မာ် နှိပ် ချ နှိပ် ချ The *Phukan* who is new.

Demonstrative pronouns

မာ်	this
မာ် မာ်	this

မာ်	that
မာ် မာ်	that

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

Interrogative pronouns

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

Interrogative pronouns

ឃ	who ?
ដី	many
ហ្ន	others

ឃ មន្ត	anybody
មន្ត មន្ត	some
ឃ មន្ត	somebody

មន្ត មន្ត មន្ត មន្ត Some fled away.
 ឃ ហ្ន គ្រឹះ គ្រឹះ Who becomes king.
 ឃ មន្ត មន្ត មន្ត មន្ត Anybody not to see.
 ឃ មន្ត ហ្ន គ្រឹះ គ្រឹះ Anybody who becomes king.
 ឃ មន្ត គ្រឹះ គ្រឹះ មន្ត មន្ត Somebody is calling you.
 ឃ មន្ត មន្ត មន្ត មន្ត មន្ត Nobody will come today.
 មន្ត មន្ត មន្ត មន្ត 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 ဖ်	They go.
ဆဝ် ဖ် ဝါ နိဝ်နိ	We go home.
ဗဒ် ယု ဝါ 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 ဖ် ဣ	I am going
ဆဝ် ဝါ ဣ	We are doing
ဝာ် ဝါ ဣ	They are working

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

ဗဒ် ဖ် ဝာ်	He went
ဆဝ် မိဝ်နိ မ	We ate
မဝ် မိဝ်နိ မ ဝာ်	I had eaten
မဝ် ဖ် မ ဝါ နိ ဝဗ်	I went to Namsang
ဗဒ် ဖ် မ ဝါ နိ ဝဗ်	He went to the hills
ဝာ်နိ မိဝ်နိ ဗါဗိ မ ဝာ်	The king had ruled
မိဝ်နိ ဆဝ် ဝုဂ် ဗ ဝာ်	Our men came back
ဝာ် ယုဒ် ဖ် မ ဝာ်	Defeated they fled

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

မဝ် ဝါ ဖ်	I shall go
ဆဝ် ဝါ ဝါမ်	We shall work
ဗဒ် ဝါ ဖ်	He will go
မဝ် ဝါမ် မိဝ်နိ ဗါဗိ	I will rule the kingdom

Auxiliaries

To mean 'to be', 'to have', 'to exist' etc. ဝဗ်, ဗ, ယု are used.

မဝ် ဝဗ် ဗ ဝါ နိ	I have a dog
ဗ ဝဗ် နိဝ်နိ ဝါဗိ နိ	You have a boat
ဝါ နိဝ်နိ ဝါ ဝါ နိ ဝဗ်	There is a snake in the hole
မိဝ်နိ ဝါ နိ ယု ဝါ ဝါဗိ	There is a tiger in the jungle
မိဝ်နိ ယု ဝါ နိ	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

အားကိုး မှီ	love V
ဘဝတိုင်း မှီ	Quarell V

၎င်းတို့ အားကိုး မှီ မှီ
All the officers discussed (the matter)

၎င်းတို့ မှီ ဘဝတိုင်း မှီ
The Nagas of Ban-chang and Banfera quarelled

To mean negation, or 'not', ဘဝ , မှီ , မှီ , မှီ (ဘဝ) are put before the verb.

ဘဝ မှီ	not win
ဘဝ မှီ	not have
ဘဝ မှီ မှီ	not follow advice
ဘဝ ဘဝ မှီ	I do not eat

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

ဘဝ မှီ မှီ
He has no male child
ဘဝ မှီ ဘဝ မှီ
Chai Sai did not become king
ဘဝ 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' :

ဘဝ မှီ မှီ I can go
မှီ မှီ မှီ You can go
မှီ မှီ မှီ He can swim
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

ပု မံ ဘု မံ ဘု မံ ဘု မံ ဘု မံ ဘု မံ

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 မံ ၵ်း
 The king ascended the Reun Mai-kaw house.

ဇ်း	hear V
-----	--------

ၵံ့ ၵ်း ၵ်း ၀ဝ် ၀ၤ ၵ်း ဇ်း ၵ်း
 The king heard the (piece of) news.

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

၀ဝ် ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ဇ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း
 Chao Sam heard what his father **said** to him.

ဇ်း	sit V
-----	-------

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

ဇ်း	sleep V
-----	---------

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

ဇ်း	become V
-----	----------

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

ဇ်း	plant V
-----	---------

၀ဝ် ၀ၤ ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း ၵ်း
 The king planted Tun-rung (tree) at Tham Phai.

ဇ်း	go V
-----	------

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

ဇ်း	win V
-----	-------

ၵ်း ၵ်း 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 နိုင်

All the persons guarded the idol of Seng.

ဖတ်	read V
-----	--------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ဖတ် စာအုပ်

I read book.

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

* boat, bridge etc.

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ အားလုံး ဆောက် ချိတ်

Our men (all) built rafts.

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

တစ် ဝါ သို့မဟုတ် ခုတ် ခတ် ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ အားလုံး

One day they came and cut three of our persons.

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

မင်း နတ် ဟုတ် ဟုတ် တော် ခုတ် ခတ်

King's younger brother revolted and fled to Manipur.

ပြော	say V
------	-------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့

The Hindus call (him) Lakshmi Singha.

ထား	place, put V
-----	--------------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့

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

တောင်း	pray V
--------	--------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ တောင်း

I pray to god Leng Don.

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ တောင်း

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

ល	catch, capture V
---	------------------

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

ឆ	call V
---	--------

ល ល ល ម ឆ ឆ ល ល ល ល ល ល
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)
----	-------------------

တဝ် ဟဲလ် ဟံ့ ဝဲ ဖဲ

The king fell in great illness.

ဖဲ	tell, narrate V
----	-----------------

ဗဲင် ဗဲး ဟံ့ ဝဲ တဝ် ဟဲလ်

He came and told the king.

ဒဲ	see, observe V
----	----------------

လဲင် နီ ဟံ့ဗဲ ဒဲ တဝ် ဒဲ ဟံ ဟဲ ဖဲ

Seeing the letter Ram Singha said.

ဒဲ	get V
----	-------

တဝ် ဒဲ တဝ် ဖဲ တ ;

I got the fowl.

ဖဲ	come in sight, view V
----	--------------------------

ဟိဝ် တံ ဟဲလ် ဟံ့ဗဲ ဗဲး ဖဲ ဟဲလ် နီ ဖဲ

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

ဖဲ	send, despatch V
----	------------------

ဝဲ ဖဲ တဲ ဟံ တဝ် ဝဲ ဟံ တဲ

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

ဝဲ	fall* V
----	---------

*from tree or horse, in water

တဲ နီ ဖဲ တဲ ဝဲ ဟံ ဟံ

Our men fell in water.

ဝဲ	write V
----	---------

လဲင် နီ ဟံ့ဗဲ တဝ် ဝဲ တဝ် ဗဲ ဟံ

Raja Ram Singha wrote letter.

ဟဲ	wash (body) V
----	---------------

ဗဲင် ဟဲ နီ ဟံ

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 ငွမ် က; ဟ် အိ စဝ် ဟဲ က်
 The Raidangia Phukan went and informed the king.

က; ဝံ ယူ	went and stayed
----------	-----------------

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

ကွပ် ဝံ	bow down V
---------	------------

က ကွန် စစ် အက် ကွပ် ဝံ ဟဲ ကိဇ် ငွန် ဝံ ကိပ် ဟ်
 Both the kings bowed down to Lengdon ten times.

ကွန် ဗ;	come back V
---------	-------------

စစ် အက် ကွန် ဗ; ယူ ဝိဇ် ဝိဇ်
 They came back and stayed at Athgaon.

ဝံ ကိဇ်	go and rule V
---------	---------------

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

ဝံ ကိဇ်	go and catch
---------	--------------

စဝ် ဟဲ ဝံ ကိဇ် စစ် အ; ကျပ် င် ဗ; ကိဇ်
 The king went and caught elephant at the mouth of Masang

ဝံ ထိဇ်	go and arrive
---------	---------------

ဗိဇ် ဝံ ထိဇ် ကု ငွ် ကျပ်

He went and reached the mouth of Dulung.

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

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

ບໍ່ ພໍ	run away
--------	----------

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

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

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

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

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

ຍາ ພໍ	arrive at
-------	-----------

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

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

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

Composite verbs

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

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

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

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

၁၅၀၀ ချိ	weigh and see
----------	---------------

၁၅၀၀ ၵ၊ ဟေ ၁၅၀၀ ချိ ချိ ချိ
 Siu-ka-pha weighed the water of the Dikhow.

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

၁၅ ၵၵ ဟေ ၁၅၀၀ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ
 The three ministers quickly brought the *rung kham* tree.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	set fire
--------	----------

၁၅၀၀ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ
 Our men set fire to houses.

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

၁၅ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ
 The king got greatly offended.

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

၁၅ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ
 He captured and placed the bird in basket.

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

၁၅၀၀ ၵ၊ ဟေ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ
 Siu-ka-pha came downstream the river Nam-Jin.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	get and come
--------	--------------

၁၅၀၀ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵ
 Our men obtained some small canoes and brought to Taimong.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	bring with
--------	------------

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

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	take with
--------	-----------

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

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

စဝ် ဟေ ဝါဒိန် 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.

မံ၊ နု	before
မံ၊ ဝဲ	afterwards
ကွဲ၊ နီ	formerly
ကွဲ၊ ဝဲ	at first
ကံ	then
ဝါဒိန် ဝါဒိန်	thereafter
ဝဲ၊ ကံ	then
ဝံ ဝံ	now
စဝ် နီ	now
ဝံ ဝဲ	ancient time
ဝဲ၊ နီ	today

ဝံ	then
ဝံ၊ ကံ	formerly
ဝံ၊ မံ၊ ဝဲ	then
ဝံ နီ	this year
ဝံ၊ မံ	last year
ဝံ၊ နီ	that year
ဝဲ၊ မံ	sometime ago
ဝဲ၊ နီ	now
ဝဲ၊ ဝဲ	yesterday
ဝဲ၊ ဝဲ၊ ကံ	tomorrow
ဝဲ၊ နီ	that time

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

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

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

ဝဲ၊ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ
 Afterwards whosoever becomes king.

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

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

ဝံ၊ မံ၊ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ
 Then the Phukans consulted.

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

စဝ် ဝဲ၊ မံ၊ 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 ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ 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 ក៏ មិន ត្រូវ ទេ ច្រើន ទេ ម្ហូប
Do not eat much, (you) will have pain in stomach.

ទឹក ក្នុង ទន្លេ ហូរ លឿន
The river is flowing rapidly.

យូ កុង ហ្វូង ហ្វូង ទៅ ឆ្នេរ មុន រហ័ស
The *Barphukan* sailed down the Burhi Dihing quickly.

ហេតុ ម្តេច ដូច្នោះ ទើប 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 នេះ
It rains frequently this month.

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

Interrogative adverbs follow the verb.

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

តើ ប៉ុន្មាន / ម្តង	how much ?
តើ ប៉ុន្មាន / ម្តង	how many ?
ហេតុ ម្តេច	why ?

តើ អ្នក ចង់ បាន ប៉ុន្មាន ?
How much do you want ?

អ្នក ហូរ លឿន ប៉ុន្មាន ?
How fast do you swim ?

គាត់ ទាក់ ទាញ តើ ម្តង ម្តង
How does he talk ?

តើ បុរស ទាក់ ទាញ តើ ម្តង ម្តង
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; ငွ် ငွ် မံ; အို ထွ်
The king got a tank dug there.

ဗင်္ဂ် ဝံ; 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 ဝၼ် ထံ ဗၼ် ဖိၼ် ဝဲၼ် ဝၼ်
The king placed thao-mong there.

ဝၼ် ထံ ဝဲၼ် ဗၼ် ဟူၼ်
His dead body was buried there.

Prepositions

Are always placed before their nouns or pronouns.

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

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

မ့ၼ် ဝဲၼ် မ့ၼ်
It is hot inside (the) house.

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

မ့ၼ် ဟူၼ် ဝဲၼ်
Birds live in nest.

မ့ၼ် ဝဲၼ် ဝဲၼ် မ့ၼ်
The Tais live on river bank.

မ့ၼ် မ့ၼ် ဝဲၼ်
The letter is on the table.

ဝဲၼ် မ့ၼ် မ့ၼ်
The village lies in the middle of the forest.

ဝဲၼ် ဟူၼ် မ့ၼ် ဝဲၼ် မ့ၼ်

The king came from Garhgaon

មង ម; ហ្គាហ៍ ទាំ ចង គ្រាហ៍ ច
He came from Banruk.

មង ប័ ហ័ង ចង ទា; ហ្គូ ង ង្គី ចុង ច
He went (and) caught elephants at the mouth of the Dibong.

ង្គី ហ័ ចំ ចង ចា ប័ ម; ទាំ វាច គ្រី ង្គី
The king went to Chraideo in the morning.

មិន ចង ង ចង ចា វាច វា; ហ្គ ទាំ វាច វាច ហ្គ ច
One day the king went and caught fish at Sessa River.

ហ្គ ម័ង វង មង វង
Do not eat rice at night.

មង ង្គី ង្គី ហ្គាហ៍ ហ្គាហ៍ ទាំ ទាំ ម
The man fell from the tree.

ហ្គ ង្គី ហ្គ ទាំ ទាំ 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.

ទាំ	with
ទាំ ម្ប	with
ទាំ វា	but
ម្ប	with
ហ្គ	if, though
ហ្គ ង្គី	for this
ហ្គ ង្គី	for that
ចំ	and

ហ្គ	or
ង្គី ង	with (person)
វា	also, and
គ្រី	or
ហ្គ ង្គី	because, for this
ហ្គ ង្គី ង្គី	therefore
ហ្គ ង្គី វា / ង	therefore
ម្ប	with

វា ប័ វា ម;
go and come.

មង ទាំ មង ម;
I came with him.

ចង ចា ហ័ង គ្រី ចង ទាំ ម្ប ង្គី ង្គី ង្គី ង្គី
Choa-pha Siu-ram married Nang Doi.

ចង ប័ ទាំ ចង ង ប័ ម; ង្គី
Chao-pet and Chao-hum went home.

ហ្គ ង្គី ចង ចា ហ័ង ហ័ង ចង ទាំ វា
Therefore the king got offended with them.

ហ្គ មង ប័ ទាំ ង្គី
If he goes home.

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

ဝၼ် ဝၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ်
Therefore you went home.

မၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ်
But he did not go.

မၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ်

We live in the jungle with monkeys.

မၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ်

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
အိုဝ်း ဟုဗိ ခ်ကု ဟုဗိ	big palaces
ကုဝ်း ဝှံ ဘု ဝှံ	good persons
ကုဝ်း ဝှံ ကုဝ်း ဝှံ	good men
ဗါဗိ ဝှံ ဗါဗိ ဝှံ	down country
ဗါဗိ ကံဗိ ဗါဗိ ဘုဗိ	wide country
ဗါဗိ ဟု ဝှံ ဟု	devastated country
အိုဝ်း ကံဗိ အိုဝ်း ဝှံ	canoes of different types
ကုဝ်း ဟု ဘု ဟု	many men
အိုဝ်း ဝှံ အိုဝ်း ဟုကံ	light and small canoes
ကုဝ်း ဟုဗိ ဝှံ ဟုဗိ	big guns and cannons
ဝှံ ဝှံ ခ်ကု ဝှံ	good cups and dishes
ဘု ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ	big and famous kings
ခါဗု အိုဝ်း ခါဗု ဟုဗိ	chief priests

3/ verb and noun

ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ, ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ	become good
ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ	become king
ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ	become brothers
ဟုဝ်း ဝှံ ဟုဝ်း ဝှံ	make merry
ဟုဝ်း ဝှံ ဟုဝ်း ဝှံ	make good
ဟုဝ်း ဝှံ ဟုဝ်း ဝှံ	make chief
ကုဝ်း ဝှံ ကုဝ်း ဝှံ	eat country
ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ	give things
ဟုဝ်း အိုဝ်း ဟုဝ်း ဝှံ	burn houses and granaries
ကုဝ်း ဝှံ ကုဝ်း ဝှံ	eat cow and pig
ခါဗု အိုဝ်း ခါဗု ဝှံ	repair houses
ခါဗု ဝှံ ခါဗု ဝှံ	repair roads
ခါဗု ဝှံ ခါဗု ဝှံ	worship spirits
ခါဗု ဝှံ ခါဗု ဝှံ	worship the dead
ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ	pray to the spirits
ကုဝ်း ဝှံ ကုဝ်း ဝှံ	look good
ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ	roam everywhere
ခါဗု ဝှံ ခါဗု ဝှံ	kill cows and pigs
ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ	distribute animals
ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ ဝှံ	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 နုတ် အဇ် ဝံ	discuss secretly
မံ ဝဏ် မံ အံ	cut and pierce greatly
မံ ဝဲ မံ 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

မဝ် ဝဲ	king
မဝ် နဇ်	queen
မဝ် နဇ် နုဇ်	chief queen
မဝ် နဇ် ငွပ်	Parbatiya Konwari
မဝ် နဇ် ကိုဏ်	Saru Konwari
မဝ် ဝံ	Deka Raja

မဝ်	prince
မဝ် နဇ်	princess
မဝ် အံ ဝံ	prince of Tipam
မဝ် မံ နှိဟ်	prince of Sâring
မဝ် နံ နှိဟ်	prince of Nâmruk
မဝ် အဇ် ဝဲ	prince of Tungkhang

2/ various types of *gohâins*

မဝ် ထံ နုဇ်	prime minister
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ထံ မိဇ် မံ ဝဲ	Solâl Gohâin
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លេខ ប្លង់ ម៉ែ	Burâ Gohâin
ប្លង់ ម៉ែ ឃុំ	Bor Gohâin
លេខ ឃុំ ម៉ែ	Borpâtra Gohâin
ប្លង់ ម៉ែ	Gohâin
ប្លង់ ម៉ែ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៥	Kaliâbariâ Gohâin
ប្លង់ ម៉ែ រាជ រាជ រាជ	Jabakiâl Gohâin

ប្លង់ ម៉ែ រាជ រាជ	Sadiyâkhowâ G.
ប្លង់ ម៉ែ មា ឆ្នាំ ៣	Marangikhowâ G.
ប្លង់ ម៉ែ រំ ឃុំ	Khâmjangiâ G.
ប្លង់ ម៉ែ បង ឆ្នាំ	Bânrukiâ G.
ប្លង់ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ ឆ្នាំ	Bhâtialiâ G.
ប្លង់ ម៉ែ រាជ រាជ	Katak G

3/ various types of *phukans*

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

ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Bardeoliâ phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Sonowâl phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Nagariâl phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Kataki phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Nyâysodhâ phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ម៉ែ	Dihingiâ phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ម	Dekâ phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ រាជ ឆ្នាំ	Abhoipuriâ phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Tipamiyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Châringiyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Nâmdangiyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Hâtimuriyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ម៉ែ ឆ្នាំ	Bhâtiyaliyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Râidangiyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Kaliyâbariyâ phuk.
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Khowâng phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Khangiyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Parbatiyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ រាជ ឆ្នាំ	Âhatguriyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Kalâbariyâ phukan

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

ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ	Pâni-Dihingiyâ r.
ឃុំ ឃុំ	Taruâ-Dihingiyâ r.
ឃុំ រាជ រាជ ឆ្នាំ	Bar-Abhoipurîyâ r.
ឃុំ រាជ រាជ ឆ្នាំ	Saru-Abhoipurîyâ r.
ឃុំ រាជ រាជ ឆ្នាំ	Mâju-Abhoipurîyâ r.
ឃុំ រាជ រាជ ឆ្នាំ	Pâni-Abhoipurîyâ r.

ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Nâm-Dayangiyâ r.
ឃុំ រាជ ឆ្នាំ	Bassâ r.
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Tipamiyâ r.
ឃុំ រាជ ឆ្នាំ	Salaguriyâ r.
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Dikhowmukhîyâ r.
ឃុំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	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 ဘဲ	grass-cutter
ဘု ဝါင် ဘဲ ဘေ	grass-cutter for elephant
ဘု ကင် နှိ	sedan bearer
ဘု ငှဲ ပိင်	duck-keeper
ဘု ငှဲ မှဲ	pig keeper
ဘု ငှဲ ကံ	chicken-keeper
ဘု ငှဲ ဘေ	elephant-keeper
ဘု ငှဲ ဘေ	male body-guard
မိင် ငှဲ ဘေ	female body-guard
ဘု ငှဲ ဘေ	palace-keeper
ဘု ဝါင် မိ	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 ဝိ	gong-beater
ဘု ပဲ မိင်	Bairâgî
ဘု ဘေ ဘေ	washerman
ဘု ဘေ နှိ	sharpener of swords
ဘု ဘေ မိင်	betel-bearer
ဘု ဝါင် ဘေ	cloth-bearer
ဘု ဝါင် နှိ	Seng-dharâ
ဘု ဝါင် နှိ	club-bearer
ဘု ဝါင် ဘေ	meal-bearer
ဘု ဝါင် ဘေ	load-bearer
ဘု ဝါင် နှိ	jarâdharâ
ဘု ဝါင် ကွဲ	bow-bearer
ဘု ဝါင် ကွဲ	gun-bearer
ဘု ဝါင် နှိ	stick bearer
ဘု ဝါင် မိင်	arrow bearer
ဘု ဘေ ဘေ	potter
ဘု ဘေ ဘေ	blacksmith
ဘု ဘေ ဘေ	barber
ဘု ဘေ ကွဲ	writer
ဘု ဘေ ကွဲ	shield maker

ឃុំ ឃាច ក្បួន	gun maker
ឃុំ ឃាច ក្បួន	bow maker
ឃុំ ឃាច វ័	rope maker
ឃុំ ឃាច ឆ្នួន	builder (house, building)
ឃុំ ឃាច រ៉ូ	goldsmith

