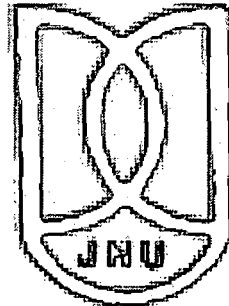


# THE INTERACTIVE DICTIONARY OF TAGIN-ENGLISH

*Dissertation submitted to Jawaharlal Nehru University  
In partial fulfilment of the requirements  
for the award of the degree of*

**MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY**

**KEPOR MARA**



**CENTRE FOR LINGUISTICS  
SCHOOL OF LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND CULTURE STUDIES  
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY  
NEW DELHI-110067  
INDIA  
2010**

# **THE INTERACTIVE DICTIONARY OF TAGIN-ENGLISH**

*Dissertation submitted to Jawaharlal Nehru University  
In partial fulfilment of the requirements  
for the award of the degree of*

**MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY**

**KEPOR MARA**



**CENTRE FOR LINGUISTICS  
SCHOOL OF LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND CULTURE STUDIES  
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY  
NEW DELHI-110067  
INDIA  
2010**

Date: 16/06/2010

**DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE**

This dissertation titled “**The Interactive Dictionary of Tagin-English**” submitted by me for the award of the Degree of **Master of Philosophy**, is an original work and has not been submitted so far in part or full, for any other degree or diploma of any university or Institution.

  
KEPOR MARA



Centre for Linguistics  
School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies  
Jawaharlal Nehru University  
New Delhi-110067, India

Franson Manjali  
Professor  
Chairperson

Dated 16/6/10

CERTIFICATE

This dissertation titled "**The Interactive Dictionary of Tagin-English**" submitted by **Mr. Kepor Mara**, Centre for Linguistics, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the award of the degree of **Master of Philosophy**, is an original work and has not been submitted so far in part or in full, for any other degree or diploma of any University or Institution.

This may be placed before the examiners for evaluation for the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy.

(PROF. ANVITA ABBI)  
SUPERVISOR

Professor **Anvita Abbi**  
Centre for Linguistics  
School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies  
Jawaharlal Nehru University  
New Delhi - 110 067

(PROF. FRANSON MANJALI)  
CHAIRPERSON

Chairperson  
CL/SLL & CS  
J.N.U., New Delhi-67

## **Acknowledgement**

Without the support of many, it would have been impossible to complete this dictionary. First of all, I would like to I extend my deep gratitude and indebtedness to Prof. Anvita Abbi, my supervisor, for her guidance. Despite her busy schedule, she always stepped in to assist me with my academic endeavors. Her expertise in linguistics, as well as her insightful comments and suggestions on this research have been very valuable.

I would like to thank Mania Motu, Dagi Debom, Yapa Yekar, Jack Nilling, Tapak Mara, Jipu Singkom, Mosing Mosu, and my mother Yapar Mara, who have been my language consultants, for their patience in spending hours in compiling it. They explained the cultural context use of the words that were beyond the scope of my knowledge.

I would like to thank Mania Motu, Maro Mara and Kialin Mara for their whole heartedly effort to help me in collecting pictures from jungles and remote villages.

I would like to thank Mayank and S. Shekhar who have always been there to sort out my problems in toolbox and lexique pro. Shekhar was always there to help me as a true friend. He took all the pain to proofread the chapters scrupulously with patience and interest. Thanks are also due to Dharendra for helping me in slicing sounds and getting me acquainted with the gadgets used in recording.

I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to my sisters Tameng and Mami and my friends Yapa Singkom and Mania Motu for always standing by me and cheering up me to pursue my education.

Last but not least, my appreciation goes to my mother for educating me despite all the difficulties she has been facing as a single parent. I appreciate her outlook toward the life. She is illiterate and belongs to remote village who works as a farmer but she knows the value of education and work very hard to afford my academic expenditure. If she had not encouraged and inspired me to

carry on my study I would have left my study in school and could never have dared to dream big in life.

And my special thanks go to the Government of India and UGC for providing financial support through Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATE.....	i
DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iii-iv
Table of content.....	v-vi
Abbreviations.....	vii
List of Tables.....	viii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1-20
An Overview.....	1
Significance of Research.....	1
About The Dictionary.....	3
Land and People.....	4
Arunachal Pradesh map.....	9
The Tagin Language.....	9
The language map of Tagin and Tani languages .....	10
Phonological Features.....	10
Tone.....	13
Morphological Features.....	14
Case System in Tagin.....	14
Nominalization.....	16
Gender.....	16
Reduplication.....	17
Numeral Classifier.....	17
Deixis.....	18
CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY AND SOFTWARES.....	21-35
Methodology.....	22
Some Problems In Dictionary Making.....	24
Dictionary-Making Software.....	25
Toolbox/shoebox.....	25
Lexique Pro.....	28

Olympus WS-400S DNS Voice Recorder.....	32
Audacity.....	34
CHAPTER THREE: SEMANTIC DOMAIN.....	36-48
CHAPTER FOUR:	
THE INTERACTIVE DICTIONARY OF TAGIN-ENGLISH.....	49-105
Bibliography.....	106-112



## **Abbreviations:**

The abbreviations used in the Dictionary are:

1. lx-Lexeme
2. la-Variant form(s)
3. ps-Part of speech
4. ge-Gloss (E)
5. de-Defination (E)
6. xv-Example (v)
7. xe-Example free trans.
8. Pc-picture
9. Snd-sound
10. ee- encyclopedic information
11. sd- semantic domain
12. dt- Date (last edited)
13. so- Source
14. n- Noun
15. v- Verb
16. adj- Adjective
17. pron- Pronoun
18. post- Postposition
19. det- Determiner
20. KN- Kepor's Notebook
21. adv-Adverb
22. clfr-classifier
23. det-determiner

## **List of Tables**

Table 1: Data for variation in velar nasal /ŋ/.

Table 2: Vowel phonemes

Table 3: Consonant Phonemes.

Table 4: Data for aspiration sounds.

Table 5: Data for affixes.

Table 6: Data for nominative case.

Table 7: Data for accusative case.

Table 8: Data for ablative case.

Table 9: Data for genitive case.

Table 10: Data for nominalization.

Table 11: Data for human gender.

Table 12: Data for non-human gender.

Table 13: Data for deixis.

Table 14: Questionnaire format for semantic domain.

Table 15: Informants' list.

Table 16: Semantic domains.

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1. An Overview**

The idea of making dictionary came to me when Prof. Anvita Abbi gave me an opportunity to compile a mini dictionary of Tagin language in my M.Phil course work in 2009. In this course, I was trained to compile a dictionary and got to know the importance of dictionary making especially of moribund languages. Besides, a serious feeling of worry arises in me whenever I see Tagin people eschewing their language. They communicate in other languages. They do not have any knowledge of the literature, history, art, and some of the traditional customs of their own people. I feel restless when I think about the identity of our future generation. Tagin children and young people have knowledge of the world's history, art, customs and languages but they do not have substantive knowledge of their own language and cultural ancestry.

They know the first and last Mughal rulers in India, dates of arrival of the East India Company to India, about Shakespeare, bombing dates on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and so forth. But they do not know the important historical events of their own culture and civilization. Hence, I realized the possibility of the endangerment of our language, Tagin especially among the younger generation who live in the towns. With the loss of language, we, Tagin people are losing our traditional knowledge, culture and identity up to great extent.

Thus, the decision to work on Tagin-English bilingual dictionary erupted mostly from my desire to document the language.

#### **2. Significance of the Research**

In the era of globalization, the shifting from a local, traditional language to rising global languages is a phenomenon common to many parts of the world and Tagin is no exception to it. Intergenerational gaps in local language transmission are increasing. Extinction is predicted for thousands of the world's languages. Tagin is among one of those languages. Tagin speakers are shifting to major languages like Hindi and English. Tagin children and young adults who have been growing up even in small towns speak fluent English and Hindi, but they cannot speak Tagin at all.

When a foreign or major language invades on a minority language those groups eventually get destroyed. When a person changes his primary language, or even his culture, he automatically changes his pattern of viewing the world. Hence his needs change. His old way of life disappears. To some extent it is not their fault because most of the parents do not use Tagin even in home domain so, we

cannot expect them to speak in Tagin. Their parents and guardians are not forwarding the linguistic legacy of Tagin to their future generations. Most of the older people i.e. above the age of 30 know Tagin language well and they can speak it fluently, yet hardly few people use it even in home domain. May be people do not speak Tagin because of hesitation or a shift towards the language of opportunities and dominance. This raises the question on the very existence of this minority language.

Hinton (2001) observes that as a language loses speakers, knowledge accumulated by its associated traditional culture is also diminished. Stories, histories, knowledge and traditional practices are in danger of dying with the language death. Therefore, children who do not know Tagin language will not have awareness of the Tagin culture, and thus the culture will disappear in time to come.

Tagin language is in danger of becoming extinct. According to UNESCO Expert Group on Endangered Languages (2003) if the speakers of a language use it in an increasingly restricted number of communicative spheres and are not passing it on to the next generation, that language is in danger of extinction. The different stages of language endangerment according to Wurm (2002) are as follows:

1. declining utilization of the language by children (potentially endangered language);
2. declining utilization of the language by adults, with extremely few or no children speakers left (endangered language);
3. declining utilization of the language by middle-aged adults, with the youngest fluent speakers approximately 50 years old (seriously endangered language);
4. declining utilization of the language by all speakers whose number is decreasing as they pass away one after another (moribund language);
5. no speakers remaining (extinct language). Gradual language death according to Sasse (1992) is the most common form of language death, taking place when minority languages (such as Tagin) are in contact with a dominant language (such as English). The minority language is acquired by fewer learners in each generation until finally there are no new learners. The language is considered dead, or extinct, when the last speakers die out.

Language not only helps us to perceive the environment, but it informs the unique culture of the group, rooted in various aspects of its past. Language is a part of culture and identity. And at the same time a whole culture is enshrined in or built into language. Once an ethnic group loses its own language their culture and sui generis identity starts getting blurred slowly and steadily.

Besides serving as a tool for perception, ratiocination (i.e. rational thinking), and communication, language exerts a great power in forming people into groups. When an ethnic group loses its language, it does not merely lose its distinctiveness and pride, but in fact it ceases to exist as a coherent cultural unit. It would then be reasonable to say that language is the last stronghold of a culture.

The loss of language is not limited to the individuals or the ethnic group that previously used it. The disappearance of any language represents a loss of intellectual heritage for humanity as a whole because each language, infused with a unique culture, represents a distinct system for creating as well as comprehending the world.

As genetic diversity is a key to the biological vigor and survival of a species, linguistic and cultural diversity may be a key to the intellectual vigor and survival of humankind. The loss of biodiversity and destruction of the natural ecosystem may jeopardize the survival of humanity; the loss of linguistic and cultural diversity may lead to its intellectual decline. Linguistic diversity not only offers a glimpse into a group's unique cosmology, but it also shows us that the human mind is capable of perceiving the environment in various and often surprising ways.

Maybe this moribund minor language i.e. Tagin, has the potential of providing data unobtainable anywhere else. The loss of this language is irretrievable in the light of the volume and quality of that invaluable data. Remember that at least 50% or most 95% of the languages of the world are progressively declining and dying out before they can offer many of their clues to various linguistic and cultural issues. Now that many languages are rushing towards extinction and their unique linguistic features are being wiped out by expanding major languages or lingua francas. Hence, the purpose of this research is to provide a preliminary Tagin-English bilingual dictionary which will facilitate the maintenance of this language, traditional knowledge and culture. It may also help other scholars who might be interested in studying the Tagin language.

### **3. About The Dictionary**

It is an encyclopedic dictionary as it gives lexical and encyclopedic information. I have begun with the inclusion of lexical (i.e. linguistics) and non-lexical (i.e. encyclopedic) information in the dictionary. The lexical or linguistics information pertains to linguistic characteristics of the lexical unit viz. gloss, pronunciation, definition, sounds, grammatical category, etc. The encyclopedic information has the following features:

- (a) The inclusion of names of persons, places, and literary works,
- (b) Coverage of all branches of human knowledge,
- (c) Extensive treatment of facts,
- (d) Pictures of some cultural important things and flora and fauna.

A dictionary is primarily focused on words and their definition, and typically provides limited information, analysis or background for the word defined. Hence, while it may offer a definition, it may leave the reader still lacking in understanding the meaning or import of a term, and how the term relates to a broader field of knowledge.

An encyclopedia on the other hand, seeks to discuss each subject in more depth and convey the accumulated knowledge on that subject. This characteristic is especially true of those encyclopedias with long monographs on particular subjects. An encyclopedia also often includes many maps, pictures and illustrations, as well as bibliography and statistics. Compared to a dictionary, the encyclopedic dictionary offers a more complete description and a choice of entries selected to convey a range of knowledge.

The encyclopedic dictionary is a combination of an encyclopedia and linguistic dictionary. It also includes items that are generally characteristics of an encyclopedia in addition to the items of a linguistic dictionary. In the amount of the information and the manner of its presentation, again, it combines the features of both. As a matter of fact, there can be no division like linguistic dictionary and non-linguistic dictionary equating the latter with encyclopedic dictionary. As already stated any dictionary combines the features of both. The bigger dictionaries like *The Century Dictionary*, *The Oxford English Dictionary*, *Hindi 'Sabda Sagar'*, etc. are encyclopedic but all of them are linguistic dictionaries.

#### **4. The Land and People**

Tagin is one of the major tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, which is a member of the larger designation of Tani Tribes. Most of the Tagins are concentrated in Upper Subansiri district and some of them are also found in adjoining parts of West Siang and Tibet (China). In the available literature in books and articles, it is found that the name '*Tagin*' was first given by the Tibetan traders. However, the Tagin themselves seem to have always used this name. They believe themselves to be the sons of *Abu/Abo Tani* and their oral literature says that they have migrated from a place in Tibet (China) called '*Pui Pudu*'.

The administrative report of 1972-73 gives the following account of outrage committed by Tagin Duphlas in 1872:

*“The tribe of Tagin Duphlas living in the hills on the borders of East Durrung and part of Lakhimpore have, however, this year placed themselves in an attitude of positive hostility to the government...on the night of 12<sup>th</sup> February 1872 the village of Amtolla, two miles north of Gohpure police station in Durrung, and seven miles from the foot of the hills, was attacked by a body of two or three hundred hill men. The village was sacked. The villagers who were taken away were all western Duphlas (not Tagin), while a few settlers belonging to the Tagin Duphlas were left unharmed... a circumstances which tended to confirm the belief, since supported by ample evidence, that the aggressors were chiefly men of the Tagin tribe...all the Duphlas passes to the east of Durrung and along the Lakhimpore frontier were blocked and payment of the allowances annually made to the Tagins was stopped.”*

Here it seems that the Tagins have been referred to some other tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. Further it is universal knowledge that the people who call themselves as Tagins in the contemporary times had no direct contact with the plains people of Assam and collection of ‘*posa*’ (allowances paid by Government to hill tribes annually to prevent them from raiding and disturbing the plains people) or allowances according to present literature.

The Miri Mission Survey 1911-12, made the first explanatory survey of the Tagins’ Territory. However, this mission visited only the fringe of Tagins inhabited area up to Nguki. Initially, Indian Government faced tough resistance from Tagins as they were aliens to Tagins in language, racial group and culture. And their hostility was aggravated by their communication problems as they could not exchange their thoughts and ideas and their intention of developing relationship of amity. But somehow the government managed to overcome this resistance by overpowering Tagins in 1950s.

In 1953, Tagin people massacred the large group of people in *Haching Moring*, Tagin area, sent by the Indian Government. These people were not friendly with Tagins, their attitudes towards Tagins were very alien and they made the life of Tagin people miserable by imposing unnecessary fines and awarding punishments for minor mistakes. Due to this atrocity, Tagin people felt that their lives and country were in danger. Hence, they rebelled and in due course massacre took place on 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 1953.

Whatever the facts concerning the origins and migration history of Tagin people, the strongest cultural affiliations to the Tagin people are to be found squarely in Mainland South-East Asia, among the hill tribes which continue to hold tenaciously to a trans-national corridor stretching from Northern Thailand, Laos and Vietnam, to South-West China, to the northern borders of Burma, and to North-

East India (Blackburn 2007). Similarities among these ancient and still vibrant cultures are found in raised bamboo and wooden house constructions, in shifting hillside farming, in numerous traditionally animist festival and ritual practices, in folklore and above all in an often fierce sense of autonomy and independence from the typically more numerous and economically prosperous plains people at their borders. Tagin people love to watch Thai, Korean and Chinese movies especially dubbed in the Tagin or some other Tani languages.

The main element of the Tagin society is the Abu (clan) organization. The Tagin society consists of number of the clans like Leyu, Tamin, Tani-Tator, Tamu Tadu, Tacha-Tagia, Romching, etc. Each clan traces its descent from one common ancestor after few generations from Abu-Tani. In social occasion or gathering and religious functions the Tagins identify themselves by name of the clan and introduce themselves as such and the priest addresses the individual and family by the clan name like member of Mara, a sub clan of Leyu will be addressed as Leyu Abu. However, in official record they keep the name of their sub clans, like Mara, Motu, Singkom, Debom, Gumja, etc.

The region inhabited by the Tagins has diverse terrain, extending from an altitude of 1,000 feet to 18,000 feet above sea level. The area inhabited by them is approximately 15000 square km bordering with Nyishi and Hills Miri in the west, Galo in the east and Tibet (China) in the north. The area lies approximately between latitudes 27.45'N and 28'N and longitude 93.13'E and 96.36'E. The temperature varies with altitudes. High altitudes places like Taksing experience very cold weather during winter with snowfalls and low altitude places like Dapoijo witness high temperature during summer. The region is rich in flora and fauna and mineral resources, such as limestone and dolomite. The entire area is intersected by the river Singit (Subansiri) and its tributaries. The immediate neighbours of Tagin are Nyishi, Galo, and Hill Miri.

A general behavior of love and affection exists among all members of the family. Property is inherited by sons. Even wife can acquire a right over the property after her husband's death, but usually she cannot dispose it off if she has sons. During crisis, of whatever magnitude they may be, all families help each others. The burial ceremony is also attended by the members of other families. A sense of brotherhood and oneness is very strong in this tribe. Reciprocal help is an important feature of Tagin society, enabling Tagin people to overcome logistical challenges and hiccups which would be difficult or impossible for a single family to manage. For example, the clearing and planting of fields, which often involves leveling large swathes of dense jungle, is an unimaginable task for an individual, but is relatively easily accomplished by a large group working together.



The Tagins bury the dead bodies. The dead body is taken to a burial place adjacent to the village or house. Head of the family first lift the dead body then other accompany. He has to cook; eat; and sleep separately for the next three days till the exorcism is performed by priest. But these days, most of the people do not practice this custom.

Tagins had good relation with Tibetans till 1950s. They used to have good business with Tibetans traders. Rice, millet, cane, pigs, etc. were exported to Tibet and imported ornaments, salt, blankets, machetes, etc. Since Indian government expedition, their trades with Tibetan were blocked. That is why, these people are now running short of ornaments in the markets where demand is higher and supply is less, which is endangering their culture. To perform a traditional way of marriage ceremony (*peda*) huge amount of ornaments are required which are not abundant in the market. Due to less supply of these ornaments, their prices have touched the sky beyond the reach of the lower class people. Hence, these people have started avoiding such ceremonies.

People settle the dispute within the village through *dopom* (*liaison*). People of both the parties discuss the things with influential persons of the village to settle the matter and fix the penalty. Sometimes fine is imposed to the wrong doer but not necessarily always. In present days, most of the *dopom* end up with no fine. Just the guilty has to sacrifice mithun if it is a major problem or pig if it is a minor problem to maintain the cordial relation with the victim and the villagers. In the same way, dispute among the people from different villages are settled through *gindung*. In *gindung*, selected people from both the villages take up the issues and usually end up with imposing fine to the culprit. The matter will go to the circle officer if *dopom* and *gindung* fail to settle. However, in the towns and cities, disputes are directly handled by police and magistrate, and court.

*Si-Donyi* is the most significant festival of the Tagins and is celebrated on the 3rd-6th January. The festival signifies post harvest joy and associated with a prayer for the welfare of the community and earth as a whole to keep them away from famine, draught, earthquake, landslide, flood, diseases, etc. In fact *Si-Donyi* festival is the festival of prosperity, peace and success. *Si* signifies the earth and *Donyi* is the sun. They believe that, the sun, the moon, the earth and the natural elements around them play a vital part in their day to day functions.  $\text{3t3}\eta$ , rice flour is used to smear on each other's face. In fact, this is the heart of the festival. There is no discrimination on status and class; everybody greets each other by applying  $\text{3t3}\eta$  (rice flour) which adds real pleasure in the festival. Everybody contributes in kind and cash. *Si-Donyi* festival being conducted on a large scale cannot be performed individually due to huge expenditure involved. Hence it is celebrated collectively. Every section of the Tagin

community takes active part in this festival. *Si-Donyi* committee organizes many events like sports, dances, music, and folk dances. At the end of the festival i.e. on the last day *mithun* sacrifice is performed by the priest after three days of long exorcism.

Folk tales and songs on the evolution of the human, earth, water, animals, birds, marriage, friendship, martial arts skill, etc. exist only orally in the villages. As there is no written records of these songs and tales with the loss of language only older people know them not transferring to younger generation, which needs a serious attention by the community.

Tagin people in the villages practice shifting farming, supplemented by hunting and gathering. Cultivation takes place on steep mountain fields, which are first cleared and burnt, then planted by women. A plot is cultivated for two years or more according to the fertility of the soil. If the plot yields good harvest, it may be cultivated even more than three years. Generally a plot is cultivated for three consecutive years and left fallow after that. Mainstay crops include several varieties of rice, millet, different varieties of gourd, chili peppers, maize, etc. Orange and bamboo productions are well famous in Tagin areas. In addition, a wide variety of fruits, mushrooms, roots, leaves, ferns and other wild vegetables are harvested. Most of the Tagin meals consist of at least one or two dishes made entirely of wild-gathered vegetables. Bamboo shoots are usually consumed as a flavoring agent rather than as a primary ingredient. Millet and rice beer play important part in Tagin culture and economy. Culturally, in the sense that whenever there is gathering, social gathering, guest, festival, exorcism, group works, and etc, beer is necessary. Although, imported market alcohols are available there but people prefer local millet beers. Economically, due to high demand in the market Tagin farmers make more money by selling local millet beers.

Tagin is one of the prosperous tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. They are much eager to acquire modern education and keep the pace with the rest of the world. Though education system started in the 1980s which is very late in comparison to other tribes they have good number of people in government jobs. They are very much active in politics and government activities. Drinking water reaches even the remotest part of their settlement through water pipes. They have been successful in self-employment, farming, poultry, animal husbandry, piggery, fishery, etc. There are 24 hours electricity facilities even in small towns and some villages. They are no more far away from the rest of the world. Parents over there can have a conversation with their children in Delhi, Mumbai, etc. through mobile phones. They can send money to their children through e-banking.

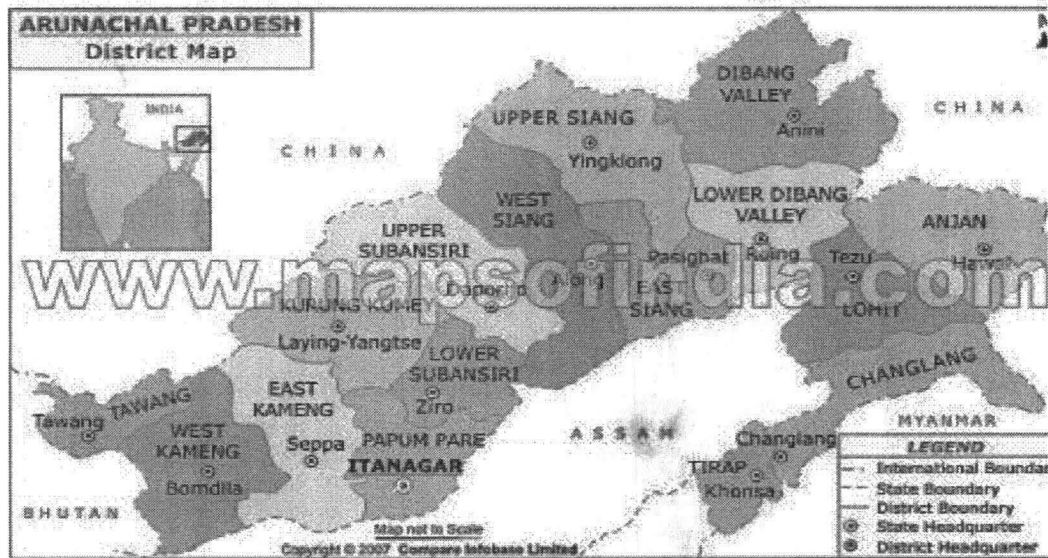


Figure 1: District Map of Arunachal Pradesh.

### 5. The Tagin Language

Tagin is the name for both the language and the people who speak it. Tagin language comes under the *Tani* branch of the *Tibeto Burman* language family, one of the largest and most diverse language families in the world. According to the 2001 census, Tagin language has 38,244 speakers but exactly how many people speak Tagin is not known because it is no longer transferred to younger generation. Tagin people have close linguistic, cultural and social connections with other Tani tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, notably Nyishi, Hills Miri, and Galo. So, high degree of mutual intelligibility is found across the languages spoken by the Tagins, Nyishis, Galos and Hill Miris. Moreover, they share many characteristic features in their cultural code and trace their ancestry from a common forefather, viz Abutani/Abotani.

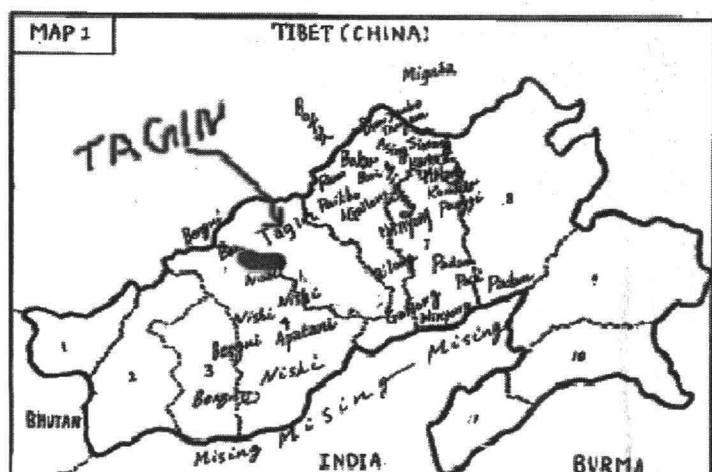


Figure 2: Map of Tagin Language.

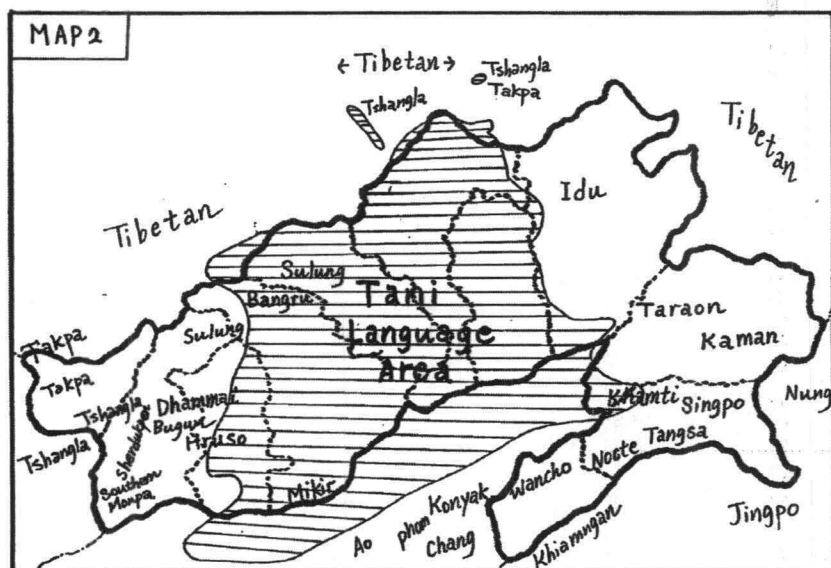


Figure 3: Map of Tani Languages.

Variations are found in Tagin language spoken in different regions. At the phonological level, variations are very visible, for instance, Tagins of upper region always use velar nasal /ŋ/ and Tagins of lower region do not. For examples:

Sl no	Upper belt	Lower belt	Meaning
1	ɛŋnəm	ɛnəm	go
2	tɛŋnəm	tɛnəm	'drink'
3	mɛŋnəm	mɛnəm	'think'

Table 1: Variation of velar nasal /ŋ/.

In addition, morphological differences are also found, for example, the term for food is *acen* in lower region and *aki* and *dɛgu* in upper region.

## 5.1 Phonological Features

### 5.1.1 Vowel Phonemes:

The basic vowel system of Tagin consists of eight vowels. They are as follows:

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		ɯ      u
Close-mid	e	ə	o
Open-mid		ɜ	
Open	a		

Table 2: Vowel phonemes.

The vowel open central mid /ɜ/ is the prominent vowel in Tagin language. Its vowel height is open-mid, which means the tongue is positioned halfway between an open vowel and a mid vowel. It is a central vowel, which means the tongue is positioned halfway between a front vowel and a back vowel. It is unrounded. In isolation it has lexical meaning i.e. /ɜ/="there" and "variety of bamboo". It occurs word initially, medially and finally.

### Minimal Pairs for Vowels;

a. /i/ and /e/

[si]-this

[se]-cow

b. /ɜ/ and /o/

[hɜ]-he/she

[ho]-him/her

c. /ʉ/ and /a/

[kʉnəm]-to punch

[kanəm]-to see

d. /u/ and /o/

[punəm]-to pull

[ponəm]-to weave, as of basket.

e. /i/ and /o/

[kinəm]-to count

[konəm]-to beg

f. /a/ and /o/

[am]-paddy

[om]-three

g. /ɜ/ and /a/

[ɜnəm]-keep

[anəm]-come

h. /ʉ/, /a/, /ə/, /e/ and /ɜ/

/pʉnəm/-build something, as of ornament; pot; etc.

/panəm/-get

/pənəm/-cut with force

/penəm/-cut with knife or less force

/pɜnəm/- make trap for birds by using gorɜŋ (variety of bird trap)

All the vowels occur in the word initially, medially and finally, except the back unrounded vowel /ɯ / and close-mid central vowel /ə/. /ɯ/ occurs word medially and finally but /ə/ occurs initially and medially only.

### 5.1.2 Consonant Phonemes

The consonant system of Tagin consists of seventeen consonants. They are as follows:

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	palatal	Velar	Glottal
<b>Plosive</b>	p    b	ṭ    ḍ		c    ɟ	k    g	
<b>Nasal</b>	m		n	ɲ	ŋ	
<b>Trill</b>			r			
<b>Fricative</b>			s			h
<b>Approximant</b>				j		
<b>Lateral Approximant</b>			l			

Table 3: Consonant Phonemes.

#### Minimal Pairs for Consonants

(a) /p/ and /b/

[panə̃m]-to get

[banə̃m]-to burn

(b) /ṭ/ and /ḍ/

[ṭənə̃m]-to hear

[ḍənə̃m]-to eat

(c) /c/ and /ɟ/

[canə̃m]-to go up

[janə̃m]-to swim

(d) /k/ and /g/

[kanə̃m]-to see

[ganə̃m]-to sing

(e) /n/ and /ŋ/

[no]-you

[ŋo]-I

(f) /s/ and /h/

[soka]-here

[hoka]-there

In Tagin language there is no aspiration. That is why Tagin speakers make lots of mistakes in speaking Hindi though they are fluent in it. It does not have plosive alveolar sounds too. Rather it has plosive dental /t/ and /d/. So, they always pronounce alveolar plosive /t/ and /d/ as dental plosive in English words except few educated people. It does not have labiodentals fricatives /f/ and /v/ too. So, they do not make distinction between bilabial plosive /p/ and /b/ and labiodentals fricatives /f/ and /v/. They pronounce labiodentals fricative as bilabial plosive. For instances:

English words	Pronounced by Tagins
fen (fan)	pen
pen (pen)	pen
film (film)	pilam
veli (valley)	beli
polio (polio)	polio
folio (folio)	polio

Table 4: data for aspiration sounds.

**Rules=** English fricative labiodentals /f/ and /v/ become bilabial plosive /p/ and /b/ when Tagin people speak English as examples given above.

/f/ & /v/ → /p/ & /b/

The phonemes /p/, /b/, /k/, /g/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, and /r/ all occur word initially, medially and finally. The phonemes /t/, /d/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /j/, /c/, and /y/ all occur word initially and medially but not finally.

### 1.1 Tone

The primary study that I could with some of the scholars in tone exhibits that unlike other TB languages, Tagin does not have tone. It lacks lexical tone. Lexical tone is the distinctive pitch level carried by the syllable of a word which is an essential feature of the meaning of that word. Tagin has homophonous words which have same pronunciations with two or more meanings. But they lack any distinction of tone. Tagin speakers do not distinguish these homophonous words through tone; rather they do it by the context in which the particular word has been used. In tonal languages same word carries different meanings if we pronounce it with different pitch which results in different tone. But

this phenomenon is not encountered in Tagin. For instance, Tagin word /alu/ has two different meanings: *salt and day*. If I say ‘alu’ with or without tone, then Tagin speakers cannot make out whether it stands for *day* or *salt*.

### 1.2 Morphological Features

Tagin is an agglutinative language as roots are in general bound, and usually require prefixing, suffixing, or compounding in order to stand as a grammatical word where each affix typically represents one unit of meaning such as "negation," "tense," "plural," etc.

Examples are as follow:

1.	ŋo ʒŋ-re.	ŋo ʒŋ-ro.
	I go-IRREAL.	I go-REAL.
	I will go.	I went.
2.	ŋo dɜ-ma	ŋo dɜ-ro ku
	I eat-Neg	I eat- REAL perfective
	I didn't eat.	I had eaten.

Table 5: Data for affixes.

These affixes do not carry meaning when they stand alone. For instance, the affixes –re, and -ro, have no meaning unless they are attached to root words.

#### 5.3.1 Case System in Tagin:

Various suffixes are added to the nouns or the noun phrases to indicate different relationships between the noun phrase and other constituents in a sentence. For example, to indicate whether the noun phrase is the ‘subject’ or object or instrumental, i.e. the tool used in the action, etc. Different types of cases in Tagin are:

##### 5.3.1 (a) The Nominative Case:

Nominative case indicates the agent or experience of the action identified by the verb. The suffix/-hɜ/ is the nominative case marker in this language. For examples:

1.	hɜmi hɜ kap- du
	child NOM cry PROG
	The child is crying.
2.	ɜki hɜ aden dɜ-du



	dog NOM meat eat PROG
	The dog is eating meat.

Table 6: Data for nominative case.

### 5.3.1 (b) The Accusative Case:

The accusative case is used to indicate that a noun phrase is an object of the action identified by the verb. That is, when the subject (agent) of a sentence does something that has some effect on some person or thing, that person or thing is marked for accusative case. The accusative case in Tagin is /-hə/. For examples:

1.	bili h3 kobəŋ hə d3-ro
	cat NOM rat ACC eat-REAL
	Cat ate the rat.
2.	tak3r nam hə toyək re
	Takar house ACC destruct IRREAL
	Takar will destruct the house.

Table 7: Data for accusative case.

### 5.3.1 (c) The Ablative Case:

The ablative case is used to express the source i.e. the place of origin. The ablative case marker in Tagin /-k3/ is attached to the deictic noun phrase. For examples:

1.	ŋo mara lo-k3
	I mara LOC-ABL
	I am from Mara.
2.	no hogo lo-k3
	you where LOC-ABL
	Where are you from?

Table 8: Data for ablative case.

### 5.3.1 (d) The Genitive Case:

The genitive case is used to indicate possession. The genitive marker /-g3/ is used to express the meaning of possession and is added to the noun- the possessor. For examples:

1.	kepor - g3 nam h3 adu- ma
	kepor GEN HOUSE NOM far-NEG
	Kepor's house is not far.
2.	yap3r ɲo- g3 an3
	name I GEN mother
	Yapar is my mother.

Table 9: Data for genitive case.

### 5.3.2 Nominalization

In Tagin, most of the nominalized nouns, doers, are formed by suffixing morpheme *-n3* to the root.

For example:

Sl no.	Verbs	English gloss	Nouns	English gloss
1.	l3g-n3m	to write	leg-n3	writer
2.	jin-n3m	to give	ji-n3	one who gives
3.	ka-n3m	to see	ka-n3	one who sees
4.	m3ŋ-n3m	to think	m3ŋ-n3	thinker

Table 10: Data for nominalization.

### 5.3.3 Gender

Gender in Tagin, which in no way affects the structure of other constituents of a sentence is, however, distinguished either by using separate terms for paired groups of males and females, or by suffixing terms denoting the sense of 'male' and 'female'. As a consequence of this, the question of gender distinction is confined to animate beings only, all inanimate objects are not marked for gender i.e. there is no grammatical gender in this language. In this context it may also be pointed out that in Tagin language animate beings are treated as human and non-human for the purpose of gender differentiation. In the case of human being, there are distinct terms for the male and female counterparts, but in case of non-human beings these are indicated by suffixing the term for */-bu/* and */-pu/* for male and */-n3/* for female respectively. This may be illustrated by the following example:

#### Human Beings:

Sl no	Male	English gloss	Female	English gloss
1.	abu	father	an3	mother
2.	yapa	boy	ɲijer	girl

3.	atu	grandfather	ayu	grandmother
----	-----	-------------	-----	-------------

Table 11: Data for human gender.

**Non-human beings:**

Common gender	meaning	male	female
porok	chicken	rok-pu	rok-n3
pak	crow	a-pu	a-n3
3ki	dog	ki-bu	ki-n3
yaben	goat	bem-pu	ben-n3

Table 12: Data for non-human gender.

**5.3.4 Reduplication**

Reduplication is one of the prominent features of Tagin language which is very productive morphological process in the language. In Tagin, reduplication is formed in three different ways, which are as follows:

**(a). Echo formation**

For example: acen hocen  
Food etc.

**(b). Compound formation.**

For examples:  
sini - sa= something to drink  
sugar-tea= something to drink.

**(c). Word reduplication (both complete and partial)**

For examples:  
1. hempu- hempu=happily.  
happy-happy=happily.

**5.3.5 Numeral Classifier**

Tagin has a very interesting and rich system of Numeral classifiers. It has classifiers for countable nouns ([+QUANTIZED]) only. It has a very elaborate system of Numeral Classifiers with a small

class of basic classifiers, based on shape, size and function and there are some classifiers which come for single entity. Examples are as follow:

**1. ta** – numeral classifier for two dimensional objects:

photos, boards, mirrors, letters, chapattis, etc.

/potu ta-ŋu/

photo CLA-five

Five photos.

**2. ca-** numeral classifier for round small objects:

star, seed, coin words, ants, etc.

/tarop ca-ŋi/

ant CLA-five

Five ants.

**3. so-** numeral classifier for long and cylindrical objects:

rope, all vehicles, pens, pencils ,grass, snakes, spoons ,and hair.

/gari so-pi/

vehicle CLA-four

Four vehicles.

**4. bor-** numeral classifier for flat broad objects:

cloth, leaves, pages, and carpet.

/anə bor-ŋi/

leaf CLA-two

Two leaves.

**5. nə-** numeral classifier for reproductive entities:

fish, tree, birds and woman.

/ŋimə nə- om/

woman CLA- three

Three women.

### 5.3.6 Deixis

The Tagin language has plenty of deictic categories according to their role in the discourse. For instance, there are six different demonstrative deictic categories presenting different locations of the object denoting distance. They are as follow:

1.	kolom h3 si do-p3
	pen NOM here sit-REAL
	The pen is here (here the pen can be touched by the speaker).
2.	kolom h3 asi do-pɛ
	pen NOM there sit-REAL
	The pen is there (here the pen is close to the speaker but he cannot touch it).
3.	kobu h3 ɜ do-p3
	mug NOM there sit-REAL
	The mug is there (here the mug is little far from the speaker but comparatively near).
4.	gilas h3 alo- ɜ do-p3
	glass NOM over there sit-REAL
	The glass is over there (comparatively far).
5.	sɜŋnɜ h3 ɜ ɜ do-p3
	tree NOM there there sit-REAL
	The tree is there (far away).
6.	modi h3 adukoyo ɜ do-p3
	Mountain NOM far away there sit-REAL
	The mountain is there (far away with low visibility).

Table 13: Data for deixis.

Proximate-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----Distant

Si      asi              ɜ              alo ɜ              ɜ ɜ              adu koyo ɜ

- In the case of rivers also Tagin speakers have four directions but the words used for directions are different from direction in general.
- The terms for both banks of rivers are fixed and they do not change with the movement of the speaker. Right side is referred as *mobia* and the left side is referred as *mori*.
- There are different types of jungles in Tagin language according to the height of the trees and plants and they are referred in different names. Generally, Tagin people adopt shifting cultivation so, they leave the land for fertilization after two or three years and let them grow into jungles. They are:
  - ***mobi*** (forest with small trees and plants )
  - ***mokam*** (forest with comparatively big trees and plants.)

- **moru** (forest with big and dense trees.)
- **morak** (dense forest in the hills with bigger trees and gulfs )
- Tagin has plethora of time deixis. They have different words to denote different period of time of a day. Hence, 24 hours of a day is divided into eleven parts. They are:

ɟimi-ɟama(2)      aru(4)      doji ca-ɟia(6)      doji anəm(8)      kanɜ(10)

Day--I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-Night

porok lugu(1)      aru-kəmci(3)      doji ca-madɜ(5)      doji tɛbɜ(7)      pɛpɜr-məmɜr(9)      yupra-lɜpa(11)

- Verbs also play the role of Deixis according to space.

Apart from the brief grammatical sketch presented above, there are many grammatical facts which are unexplored and which needs a deep linguistic investigation.

## CHAPTER TWO

### METHODOLOGY AND SOFTWARES

#### 1. Methodology

As Tagin is an unwritten language, the data was collected on the field with the help of informants. The numbers of informants employed were large as all the regional varieties of the language were to be included so; informants were selected from the upper and lower regions of Tagin. In order to ensure optimum data I had selected more than one informant from Upper and lower belt of Tagin which helped me in checking and rechecking the data. Above all, as I am a native speaker of the language, it helped me to understand the nuances of meaning.

In order to elicit lexical units of as many varied types as possible I had selected informants from all the following groups.

- (a) From both sexes,
- (b) From persons of all ages,
- (c) From persons belonging to different economic and social groups.



TH-19322  
Tagin language is fast coming under the influence of Hindi and English languages. As a result, new lexical items are getting introduced replacing the older stock of the language. The younger generation is adopting the new lexical items in place of the older ones leading to a gradual loss of older vocabulary in the language. Only older generation knows many of the at-present-dying-lexical-units. Therefore, most of the informants were of older age as they could provide larger number of lexical items of the type noted above. The younger generation informants were also equally useful for providing new words introduced in the language. The representation from different social groups ensured the inclusion of words from those groups.

The method of the collection of data for a dictionary is slightly different from that involved for writing a linguistic description of a language. As Samarin observes :

*"the compilation of a dictionary is a goal very much different from that of a language description, especially when the dictionary has a strong ethnographic bias".*(Samarin 1967, 46).

It might not take much time for an investigator to identify the phonemes and the grammatical classes of a language. All this may also not require a large amount of data as needed for a dictionary. Because for the preparation of a dictionary of an unwritten language like Tagin the lexicographer should have a good knowledge of the life and culture of the people. For eliciting words in an unwritten language,

word list especially of a main dominant language and other elicitation instruments might be utilized. But in making use of a wordlist its following limitations must be taken into consideration.

For instance, Tagin has variety of bamboos and Tagin people use them in so many ways as food items; in making houses; in fence; in crafts; etc. each represented by different terms. No word list either of Hindi or of English may contain these words. Every speech community has its own lexicon. The flora and fauna differ from place to place and so do the customs and the rituals. The richness of flora and fauna, the varied uses of the flora and the different lexical units to signify them are difficult to find in any word list. Elicitation of such lexical items by translation method becomes very difficult in this language. In elicitation of data from given lists as noted earlier, many objects which are integral part of the life and culture of a people are likely to be missed by a lexicographer.

I have collected my data through extensive and intensive field work primarily based on the judgments of my own native speaker's institution of Tagin particularly in rural areas. I used semantic domain method to collect data. A semantic domain (also known as lexical relations to linguists) is a cluster of closely associated words that are connected in a variety of ways. This technique had significantly increased the rate and systematic nature of my word collection. Therefore, I could devote more time to translation of the words and description of their cultural context of use.

I used the following format to collect data which contains semantic domain; English gloss; example or description in Tagin and English translation. Description and translation were optional as sometime informants were not willing to give example and description for each word due to consumption of long time. Descriptions were taken when there were no direct gloss available in English and when it was of cultural importance as encyclopedic information.

Sl No.	Animals	English Gloss	Description or example in Tagin	Translation in English
1	ab3ŋ apa	tiger	k3lo k3co ab3ŋ apa h3la ŋi h3 ab3ŋ buru h3k3 h3do	It is said that human and tiger were brothers long ago.

Table 14: questionnaire format for semantic domain.

In order to systematically collect a large number of words in a short time, I used a set of comprehensive questions and example words based on the semantic domains which has been



discussed thoroughly in the next chapter. Questionnaire was prepared keeping in view different semantic domains for the elicitation of words related to different semantic domain.

An example of semantic domain template of *laugh*:

(1) What general words refer to laughing?

*laugh, laughter, laugh at (something), have a laugh*

(2) What words describe the way a person laughs?

*laugh aloud, laugh out loud, chortle, heehaw, guffaw, cackle, yuck it up, squeal with laughter, canned laughter*

(3) What words refer to laughing a little or quietly?

*laugh silently, chuckle, giggle, ripple of laughter, titter*

(4) What words refer to laughing a lot or loudly?

*roar with laughter, laugh uproariously, howl with laughter, shriek with laughter, hearty laugh, peals of laughter, laugh helplessly, laugh your head off, laugh hysterically, have hysterics, roll in the aisle, almost die laughing, double up, convulsed with laughter, split your sides*

(5) What words refer to laughing for a long time?

*can't stop laughing, have the giggles, fall over/about laughing, have a good laugh, laugh till the tears roll down your cheeks*

(6) What words refer to laughing at someone because they did something wrong? *laugh at, mock, titter, snicker, snigger*

(7) What words refer to beginning to laugh?

*start laughing, burst out laughing, burst of laughter, dissolve into laughter*

(8) What words refer to making someone laugh?

*make someone laugh, amuse, crack someone up, have someone in hysterics, have someone in stitches, tickle, ticklish*

(9) What words describe someone or something that causes people to laugh? *laughable, amusing, comic, comical, absurd, facetious, humor, humorous, sense of humor*

(10) What words refer to the sound of a person makes when he is laughing?

*ho ho ho, ha ha ha*

(11) What words refer to trying not to laugh?

*(try to/can't) keep a straight face, stifle a laugh*

(12) What words refer to smiling?

*smile, grin, wide grin, big smile, half smile, slight smile, smirk, crack a smile, beam*

(13) What other ways do people show they feel good?

*clap, applaud, applause, cheer, jump up and down, jump for joy, dance for joy, shout for joy, make merry, revel, weep for joy, ululate*

(14) What do people say when they are happy?

*Hurrah! Hooray! Yeah! Three cheers! Hallelujah! Yippee! Yahoo!*

Each domain has a basic set of questions as illustrated above.

Besides these word collection format and questionnaires, I collected data through audio recording by using Olympus WS-400S DNS Voice Recorder. It was also done through semantic domain method. Data collection through voice recording was very fruitful with the young people who have the knowledge of both Tagin and English as they could give direct translation of Tagin words into English. It also facilitated my effort to recheck my data for clarification. I transferred the whole audio data into my computer and with the help of audacity software I sliced the entire data into words and sentences. Then the data was entered in the tool-box software.

The Informants are:

Sl.No	Name	sex	Age	Education qualification	Region
1	Yapar Mara	female	45	illiterate	middle
2	Dagi Debom	male	30	10 <sup>th</sup> pass	Extreme lower
3	Mania Motu	male	24	B. Com	lower
4	Yapa Yekar	female	40	illiterate	lower
5	Jack Nilling	male	20	BA 2 <sup>nd</sup> yr	lower
6	Tapak Mara	male	55	illiterate	middle
7	Jipu Singkom	male	35	12 <sup>th</sup> pass	upper
8	Mosing Mosu	male	23	BA 3 <sup>rd</sup> yr	upper

Table 15: Informants' list.

## 2. Some Problems In Dictionary Making

The determination of the lexicographic word is a more ticklish problem in Tagin which is agglutinating type as whole grammatical process involves affixation of separate morphemes. Any number of words may be derived by merely juxtaposition of various morphemes to the root or the stem.

A great difficulty in elicitation of data for unwritten languages is encountered by a mismatch between a pair of languages due to their semantic, grammatical and cultural differences. This leads to a relative absence of direct, one-to-one translation. For instance, there are so many plants; birds; ornaments; etc.

in Tagin language which I could not translate into English or in Hindi. Two or more than two words for one object may be found in the source language for which there is only one gloss. For examples, in Tagin there are six different demonstrative deictic categories presenting different locations of the object according to distance which is expressed by only single word '*there*' in English.

Identification and determination of meaning in respect to flora and fauna and culture bound words is a problematic area in this language. For culture bound words mere one word gloss may not be adequate. The whole cultural information related with the word is to be provided. So, this dictionary is not merely a linguistic dictionary. It is more of an ethnographic dictionary with a considerable amount of encyclopedic information included in it. So for items with cultural significance data is supplied with cultural information as well.

### **3. Dictionary-Making Software**

Developing a dictionary is a Herculean task and time consuming undertaking, particularly the process of word collection and alphabetical arrangement. It has been estimated that historically, nearly 20 years are needed to gather 12,000 words (Shore & Berg, 2006). With the evolution of computer technology by using different software and equipments the rate of making dictionary has greatly increased with the speed and efficiency with which words can be collected. For example, Ronald Moe of Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) has developed a Dictionary Development Program (DDP) that enables a lexicographer to elicit between 9,000-12,000 words in two weeks.

Today, software is one of the most conspicuous linguistic tools lexicographers use to develop dictionaries. There are different kinds of software for lexicographers to build dictionaries of any languages. The followings are the softwares I have used in this work:

#### **3.1 Toolbox/shoebox**

One of the oldest and best known software tools for field linguistics is Shoebox/toolbox, a program produced by SIL International (formerly the Summer Institute of Linguistics) that provides linguists with the ability to maintain a lexicon and use it to interlinear gloss texts within an integrated environment. Shoebox is a computer program that helps field linguists and anthropologists to integrate various kinds of text data: lexical, cultural, grammatical, etc. It has flexible options for sorting, selecting, and displaying data. It is especially useful for helping researchers to build a dictionary as they use it to analyze and interlinearize text. The name Shoebox recalls the use of shoe boxes to hold

note cards on which definitions of words were written in the days before researchers could use computers in the field.

In 2003 the program was re-released with a new name, Toolbox. Toolbox is fundamentally the same as Shoebox, to the extent that it uses the same basic data format and user interface, but Toolbox differs from its predecessor Shoebox in two important respects. First, Toolbox continues to be developed, although it is not officially supported. (Development of Shoebox has stopped, as has support for it, and users of the program should upgrade to Toolbox.) Second, Toolbox provides a number of useful new features, such as the ability to export data in XML format and support for Unicode data storage.

### **3.1.2 Downloading and Installing Toolbox.**

Toolbox is freeware and can be downloaded from the Toolbox homepage (<http://www.sil.org/computing/toolbox/>). As noted there, the program runs only on Windows. For users of other operating systems, the only option is to run the program using a Windows emulator. This option works fairly well, thanks to the advanced state of many Windows emulation programs, and more information about installing Toolbox on Linux and MacOSX can be found on the Toolbox download homepage.

The installation of Toolbox is fairly straightforward, particularly for Windows. The biggest challenge is the initial setup of a project. Although it is possible to do this from scratch by carefully following the documentation, a better approach is to start with a sample project and modify it for one's own purposes. Changes can then be introduced gradually and incrementally. It is a good idea to back up the current version of a project before modifying it, since this will ensure that there is a working version to fall back on in the event that the changes introduce problems that cannot readily be fixed.

For a sample project, there are two options: the ones included with the Toolbox installation package or those from the MDF project (<http://www.sil.org/computing/toolbox/ToolboxMDFFields.zip>). The benefit of using the latter is that it simplifies data export as well as interactions with other SIL software, such as Lexique Pro (<http://www.lexiquepro.com/>). It will also make it easier to upgrade to the next generation of SIL linguistic software.

### **3.1.3 Toolbox Basics.**

In Toolbox, a lexicon consists of a collection of entries, each with a varying number of user-defined data fields. The main lexicon window shows the entries of a lexicon in alphabetical order. By default, only the main lexeme field is displayed, but others can be added to the display, as in the screenshot,

where each lexeme is displayed with its part-of-speech field. By double-clicking on a single entry, its full contents can be displayed.

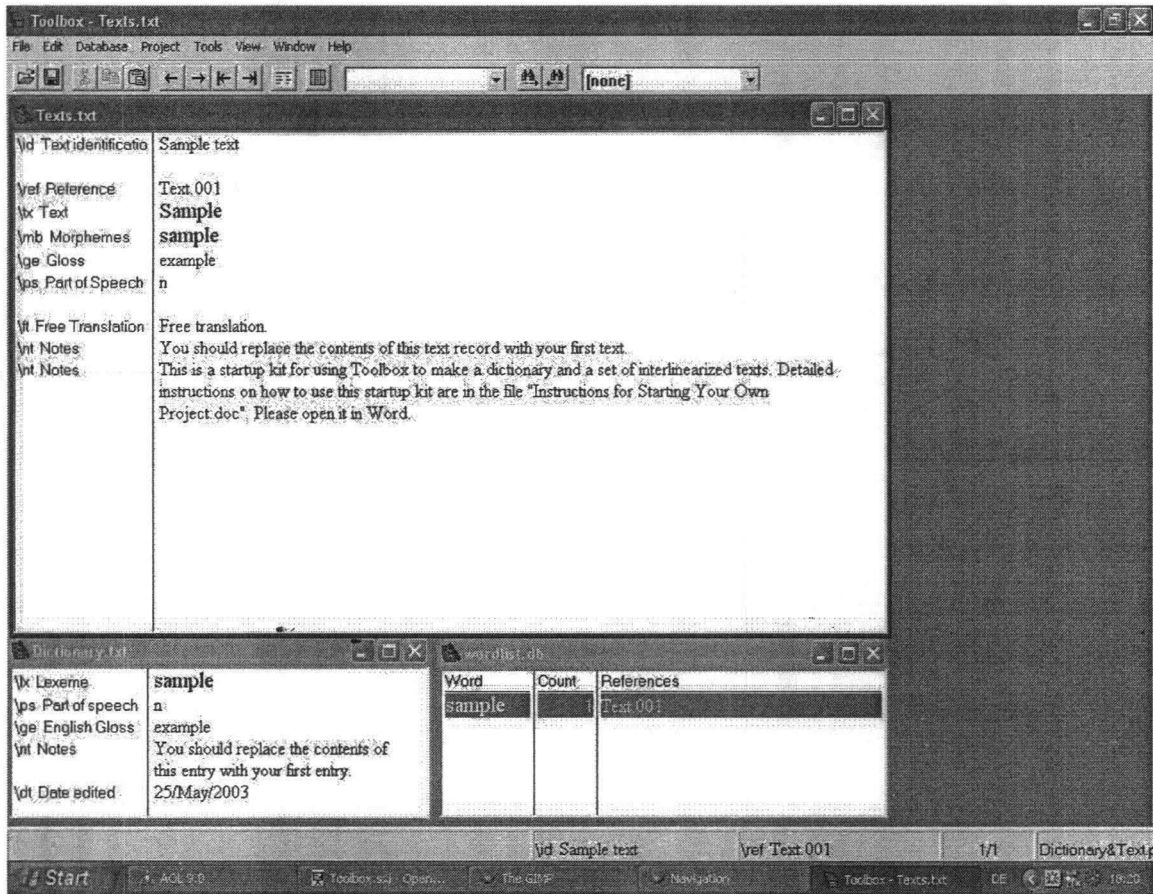


Figure 4: sample of toolbox.

The entry consists of a number of different fields of information:

- \lx: Lexeme
- \va: Variant form(s)
- \ps: Part of speech
- \ge: Gloss (E)
- \de: Definition (E)
- \xv: Example (v)
- \xe: Example free translation.
- \sd: Semantic domain
- \snd: Sound
- \pc: Picture
- \ee: Encyclopedic info. (E)
- \dt: Date (last edited) 06/Apr/2010

\so: Source

### **3.1.4 The Strengths and Weaknesses of Toolbox.**

Toolbox is a mature program that is very full-featured. It handles many of the tasks performed by the everyday working linguist, such as searching for entries, constraining how they can be edited, tracking when changes are made by automatically updating a timestamp field, analyzing texts by breaking down the words into morphemes and looking them up in the lexicon, etc. It has a fairly large user base, including a mailing list for the discussion of Toolbox-related issues (<http://groups.google.com/group/Shoebox-Field-Linguists-Toolbox>), where questions about the program can be posted.

**Two major strengths of the program are that:**

- Its data format is very flexible. It is possible to use Toolbox to store all kinds of data that the developers never envisioned. It is therefore easy to incorporate idiosyncratic features of any language into a lexicon.
- All data and metadata are stored in text files that use a relatively simple to understand format. This means that it is easy to write external software that reads and even modifies these files to extend the built-in functionality of Toolbox.

Despite the above-mentioned strengths of the program and its general popularity, Toolbox still has a few limitations that are worth pointing out, such as the initial set-up of a project is not straightforward, and many linguists find it daunting. This is particularly true with sorting and interlinearization. There is a need for a set-up wizard that would guide a user through the creation of a new project.

### **3.2 Lexique Pro**

The primary functions of Lexique Pro are to:

- Create a dictionary,
- View and edit an existing Shoebox/Toolbox dictionary database,
- Share a database with other computer users,
- Export a dictionary to print as a text document, or to html format for web publication.

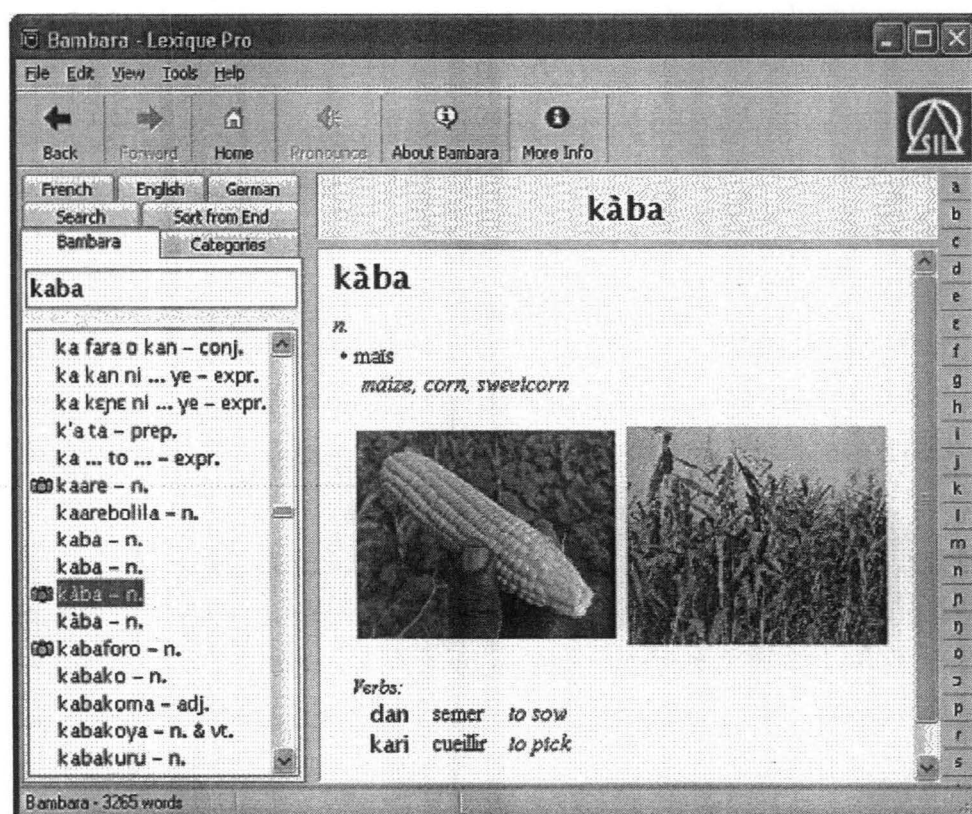


Figure 5: sample of lexique pro.

Lexique Pro is user-friendly software. The simplicity of Lexique Pro allows the user to build a dictionary from scratch rather effortlessly, compared with the cumbersome Toolbox setup. Lexique Pro can be used to edit an existing Toolbox dictionary: once your Toolbox lexicon is uploaded in Lexique Pro, any changes made to that lexicon will be recognized by Toolbox. Reciprocally, any changes made in Toolbox will appear in your Lexique Pro dictionary. The most important features of Lexique Pro are its *Export* and *Distribute lexicon* functions. They are similarly easy to handle. They create databases in formats such as html that Toolbox does not offer. And like most other SIL shareware, Lexique Pro is free, and technical support is available in a timely fashion.

### 3.2.1 Basic Set-up.

Download the software from [<http://www.lexiquepro.com/download.htm>]. After installation, double-click on the Lexique Pro icon. Go to *File, Create new lexicon*.

- (a) In the window *Lexicon language*, enter the language name, and optionally, its SIL code.
- (b) The following window *Gloss languages* asks you to choose which language(s) to use for glosses and definitions. If you are creating a multilingual dictionary, and if the languages you use do not appear in the list provided, click on *Other* and add the name of the language(s) you want. In *Language order*, enter the languages in the order you want them to be displayed in the dictionary's entries.

(c) Next is *Language details*. If you have a multilingual dictionary, each language will be in a separate tab. In the box *Marker letter* choose the Toolbox field marker associated with the language: *e* for English, *n* for national language, *r* for regional language, *v* for vernacular etc. Select the option *Build and display an index*. From this index, Lexique Pro will create a reversal (or finder list) for each language. These lists will appear in separate tabs on the left of your Lexique Pro screen, so they can be consulted at any time. They allow you to search a word in language A by imputing its “equivalent” in language B or C, or to compare the databases in terms of the number of entries they contain. You may also select the option *Display the language name in front of gloss*.

(d) The following pop-up window *Field markers*, is especially relevant if you have an existing database. It allows you to change a marker, for example if your database contains markers that do not conform to the pre-set MDF markers. Note that you cannot add a marker.

(e) In the window *Default fonts*, choose how each language will be displayed. Use the Unicode conversion if you have an existing database that does not use Unicode fonts. The TECKit mapping converts your fonts to Unicode supported fonts

(f) Next, *Filename* asks you to name and save your database

(g) Create a shortcut in the following window. Failure to do so results in having to go through the whole set-up process again.

(h) Once you press the *Create* button, the dictionary will appear in the window.

Your dictionary is (almost) ready to use. To enter the first word in the dictionary, delete *Record name goes here* and enter the head word. Repeat for all fields. Delete *Part of speech goes here* and enter the part of speech of the head word: *n* for noun, *adj* for adjective, etc. If you accidentally delete a marker, say *\ps*, while deleting *Part of speech goes here*, type *\* then select *ps* from the pop up window. Alternatively, click on the last small icon *Insert field* above the work area, and choose *ps*, part of speech (See also step **j** below).

(i) To add a new record, click on the small icon *Insert new record*. A new record template appears with the default field markers: *\lx*, *\ps*, *\ge*, *\xv*, *\xe*, *\dt*. You do not need to enter the date; this is done automatically by LPro.

(j) To add new field markers, click on the last small icon *Insert field*. Select the field marker you need from the list in the pop-up window (select *Show all markers*). The new marker will be placed where you last left the cursor while editing.

(k) If your dictionary is multilingual, you can enter definitions, gloss, reversal, usage, examples and so on, in all languages relevant to your project. For example, the three field markers *\de*, *\dn*, and *\dv* allow you to define a lexeme in, respectively, English, the national language and the vernacular language.



(l) Consider adding markers such as \sd semantic domains, \sc scientific names, or \cf cross reference, as they add an extra dimension to your dictionary: Lexique Pro creates hyperlinks between the \cf cross reference fields in your database. The \sd marker is used to organize the dictionary in semantic domains. Other interesting fields to consider adding are \pc picture, \sf sound, or \ff to add links to different file formats.

(m) Lexique Pro however is not customizable. If you have added a set of new markers to a record, and if you then click on *Insert a new record*, only the default field markers will appear in this new window. You will need to re-enter manually any field marker that is not in Lexique Pro's template. A possible way out is to copy an existing record which contains all the fields you need (click on the small icon *Copy record*), then delete all information from the copied record and replace it with the correct information.

(n) If at any time you want to make additional changes to a record, select that record, then click on the big icon *Edit*. To delete an entire record, click on the small icon that looks like an X.

### 3.2.2 Setting up an existing Toolbox dictionary.

This process is similar in part to the set-up detailed in section 1. The configuration windows *Lexicon language*, *Gloss languages*, *Language details*, *Field markers*, *Default fonts*, *Categories*, *Upper and lower case*, *Sort order*, *Consistent changes*, *Omit rules*, and *Shortcuts* are identical to the one described above. So we only highlight here the functions that were not discussed previously.

(a) If you are a Toolbox user and already have a dictionary project, click on the Lexique Pro icon, then *Open lexicon*. This lets you find your Toolbox database. The function *Open lexicon* looks for a file with an extension of the type ".txt", ".dic", or ".db". However databases can also have a ".lex" extension. To choose your database, select *All files* in the pull-down menu.

(b) In *Encodings*, select the same encoding as your Toolbox file.

(c) The *Home page* window is slightly different. The alphabet list for example is taken directly from your Toolbox setting. At the bottom of that page, you can either choose (as in Toolbox) *Lexical citation* to export your dictionary sorted by its \lc citation form, or *Lexical entry name*, for the dictionary to be sorted by \lx lexemes.

(d) Once your Toolbox project is uploaded, go to *Tools*, *Configure*, *Display*, *Shortcuts*. Lexique Pro does not automatically create a shortcut for your project. Failing to create a shortcut results in starting the set-up process again.

The installation is very straightforward. In case you missed a few steps, you can always go back to the configuration panel (*Tools > Configure*), and make additional changes. Once your dictionary is set up and running, Lexique Pro allows you to export it and share it with other computer users.

### **3.2.2 Exporting a dictionary**

Another interesting function of Lexique Pro is exporting a dictionary in text, html, or xml formats. Go to *File*, and choose the export function you need. Then follow the configuration wizard.

#### **3.2.3 (a) Exporting as xml.**

The export process contains two steps: (i) choose a location to save the file and (ii) export the document in xml to that location.

#### **3.2.3 (b) Exporting as html.**

This export function creates an “.htm” file that allows you to publish your dictionary on the web. In the *Web page type*, choose the framed version if you want to export all the features of your dictionary (that is if you want the finderlists in other languages to be displayed, the *Category* tab, etc. Note that the latter appears in the htm version, even if you have not selected it (section 1.2, step c)). Choose *Frameless* if you want only the lexicon to appear, and no other language. *Export fields* lets you choose which fields to export, and which language(s) to display. Note however that the fields selected here are LPro’s default field markers. You cannot export more than what you see here. *Output* creates a folder with the relevant “.htm” files. Once you press *Export*, the web version of your dictionary opens up.

#### **3.2.3 (c) Problems in exporting**

Although the user guide claims that pictures and sound files can be exported, so far I have been encountering problem of hang up whenever I upload large amount of sounds and pictures. I am unable to use good quality pictures and sounds without compression in my dictionary as it always get hang. So pictures and sounds in my dictionary are compressed to fit into the lexique pro.

### **3.3 Olympus WS-400S DNS Voice Recorder**

Olympus WS-400S DNS voice recorder lets you convert dictation, notes, lectures and other audio directly into text, even while you’re on the move. The bundled "Dragon NaturallySpeaking 10 Recorder Edition" voice recognition software allows you to transcribe recorded voice files on to your PC.

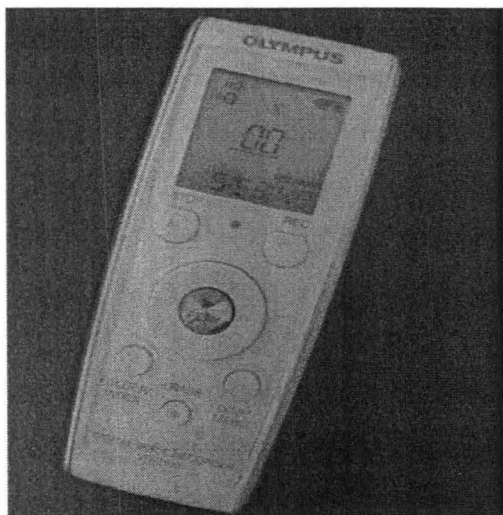


Figure 6: picture of Olympus WS-400S DNS voice recorder.

### ***3.3.1 Recording Time to Spare — 272 Hours to be Exact.***

This digital recorder has 1GB of internal memory, which translates to 272 hours of recording time, enabling you to store as many notes, lectures, interviews and conversations as you need to — with extra room for documents.

### **3.3.2 Direct Connect to your Computer.**

Quick and easy! Just plug the recorder right into your PC to transfer all files. This USB Direct PC link eliminates the need for cables and extra work to get the job done.

### **3.3.3 The Top Recording Standard.**

That would be WMA—Windows Media Audio—which is one of the most popular and functional recording formats in the world of portable digital recording.

### **3.3.4 Noise Cancellation Microphone.**

The unit also comes with our state-of-the-art ME-12 microphone, noted for its tremendous ability to capture high-quality audio with no extraneous sounds.

### **3.3.5 Voice Activation System.**

Since the WS-400S DNS can be set to record only when the microphone senses sound, recording time and memory can effectively be extended.

### 3.4 Audacity

Audacity is a program that manipulates digital audio waveforms. In addition to recording sounds directly from within the program, it imports many sound file formats, including WAV, AIFF, MP3, and Ogg Vorbis. PCM formats of 8, 16, 24 and 32-bits can be imported and exported.

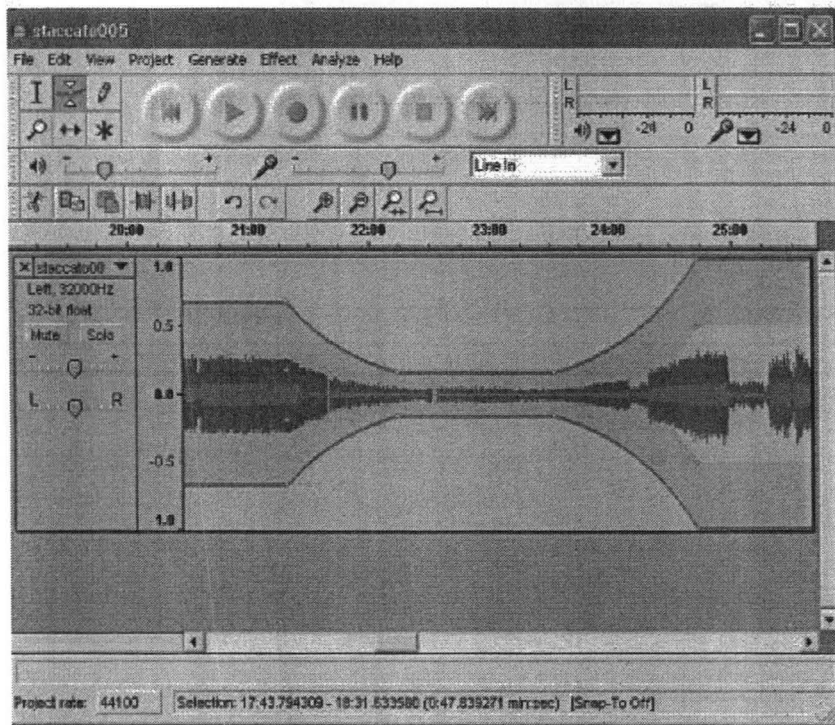


Figure 7: sample of audacity.

Audacity supports uncompressed audio standards such as WAV and AIFF in addition to OGG and MP3 files. A full complement of basic effects such as reverb, delay, and compression are included. Virtual Studio Technology (VST), Linux Audio Developers Simple Plugin Architecture (LAPSDA), and Nyquist plug-ins also are available if you're looking to expand. Another eye-catching feature is the Beat Analyzer, which helps you peg the beats per minute of a phrase.

The performance of most functions is quick--even CPU-hogging tasks such as exporting to MP3 or adding complex effects. Though Audacity doesn't offer advanced effects or features out of the box, its usability and price set this freeware wonder above the crowd.

This editor can record and play sounds and import and export WAV, AIFF, MP3, and OGG files. Edit your sounds using cut, copy, and paste features (with unlimited undo functionality), mix tracks, or apply effects to your recordings. The program also has a built-in amplitude-envelope editor, a

customizable spectrogram mode, and a frequency-analysis window for audio-analysis applications. Built-in effects include bass boost, wah wah, and noise removal, and the program also supports VST plug-in effects.

Some of Audacity's features include:

- Importing and exporting WAV, AIFF, MP3, Ogg Vorbis, all file formats supported by libsndfile library
- Versions 1.2.5 and 1.3.2 and later also support Free Lossless Audio Codec (FLAC)
- Version 1.3.6 and later also support additional formats such as WMA, AAC, AMR and AC3 via the optional FFmpeg library.
- Recording and playing sounds
- Editing via Cut, Copy, Paste (with unlimited Undo)
- Multitrack mixing
- A large array of digital effects and plug-ins. Additional effects can be written with Nyquist
- Amplitude envelope editing
- Noise removal
- Audio spectrum analysis using the Fourier transformation algorithm
- Support for multi-channel modes with sampling rates up to 96 kHz with 32 bits per sample
- The ability to make precise adjustments to the audio's speed while maintaining pitch (Audacity calls it changing tempo), in order to synchronize it with video, run for the right length of time, etc.
- The ability to change the audio's pitch without changing the speed.
- Contains major features of modern multi-track audio software including navigation controls, zoom and single track edit, project pane and XY project navigation, non-destructive and destructive effect processing, audio file manipulation (cut, copy, paste)
- Converting cassette tapes or records into digital tracks by automatically splitting one track into multiple tracks based on silences in the track and the export multiple options.
- Multi-platform: works on Windows, Mac OSX, and Unix-like systems including Linux and BSD, among others.
- Audacity uses the wxWidgets software library to provide a similar graphical user interface on several different operating systems..

Audacity can also be used for post-processing of all types of audio, including podcasts. It can be used for finishing podcasts by adding effects such as normalization, trimming, and fading in and out.

## Chapter Three

### Semantic Domain

Things are categorized on the basis of what they have in common. The idea that categories are defined by common properties is not a new topic. It has been there with us since time immemorial. It was the classical thinkers who viewed that categories are based on shared properties. We often do categorize things on that basis. But that is only cog in the wheel. In recent years, it has become clear that categorization is far more complex than what meets the eyes. A new theory of categorization, called prototype theory, has emerged. It shows that human categorization is based on principles that extend far beyond those envisioned in the classical theory.

Categorization is not a matter to be taken lightly. There is nothing more basic than categorization to our thought, perception, action, and speech. Every time we see something as a *kind* of thing, for example, a tree is categorized according to its physical properties. Whenever we think about things such as- chairs, nations, illnesses, emotions, any kind of thing at all, we employ categorization. Whenever we intentionally perform any *kind* of action, say something as punching, slapping, and hitting, we are using categories. The particular action we perform on that occasion is a *kind* of aggressive activity, that is, it is in a particular category of action of aggression. They are never done in exactly the same way, yet despite the differences in particular movements, they are all movements of a kind, and we know how to make movements of that kind. Without the ability to categorize, we cannot function at all, either in the physical world or in our social and intellectual lives. An understanding of how we categorize is central to any understanding of how we think and how we function, and therefore central to an understanding of what makes us human.

Most of the categorizations are automatic and unconscious, and if we become aware of it at all, it is only in problematic cases. We automatically categorize people, animals, and physical objects, both natural and man-made. This sometimes leads to the impression that we just categorize things as they are and things come in natural kinds which our categories of mind naturally fit the way they are in the world. But a large proportion of our categories are not categories of *things*; they are categories of abstract entities. We categorize events, actions, emotions, spatial relationships, social relationships, and abstract entities such as governments, illnesses as well as the entities involved in scientific and folk discourses. Any adequate account of human thought must provide an accurate theory for all our categories, both concrete and abstract.

From Aristotle to Wittgenstein, categories were thought to be well understood and unproblematic. They were assumed to be abstract containers, with things either inside or outside the category. Things were assumed to be in the same category if and only if they had certain properties in common. And the properties they had in common were taken as defining the category.

This classical theory was not the result of empirical study. It was not even a subject of major debate. It was a philosophical position arrived at on the basis of a priori speculation. Over the centuries it simply became part of the background assumptions taken for granted in most scholarly disciplines. In fact, until very recently, the classical theory of categories was not even thought of as a *theory*. It was taught in most disciplines not as an empirical hypothesis but as an unquestionable, definitional truth.

In a remarkably short time, all that has changed. Categorization has moved from the background to center stage because of empirical studies in a wide range of disciplines. Within cognitive psychology, categorization has become a major field of study, and it was Eleanor Rosch, who made categorization an issue of great debate.

Recently, on the basis of categorization, Moe (2001) of SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistics) proposed a method of *semantic domains* to be used for the collection of words for dictionary. He divided all the different categories into different semantic domains. He argues that the methodology is particularly attractive for minority languages, most of which have none or few written texts, or no corpora. His argument is that the methodology is 100 times faster than collecting words without a structure. He argues that 12,000 words have been collected in a few weeks through what is effectively a simple methodology but one which is able to produce a massive classified dictionary and thesaurus.

What Moe attempts to compile is “a universal list of semantic domain” which field lexicographers could use to prompt native speakers to think of words in their languages. However, semantic domains have greater relevance than mere elicitation of words from mother tongue speaker. “It could be used to collect words, it could serve to classify a dictionary, and it could aid in semantic investigation” (Moe). Underlying this system is a mental approach to the lexicon; that words are all linked together in the mind in a gigantic multi-dimensional web of relationships which cluster a central nexus (Moe). The mental lexicon is not alphabetical but words cluster around key concepts and it is these concepts that Moe calls semantic domains. It is therefore his argument that related words should be collected at the same time.

Moe's semantic domain approach is relevant for the kind of context for which it has been constructed, especially for minority languages with a very limited written tradition, where there may be a lack of written texts and technology to capture and process oral data of such languages. The semantic domain approach may also be used to augment a wordlist compiled from what could be perceived as an imbalanced corpus as a result of a lack of text from a specific genre.

Semantic domains play a crucial role in dictionary making. This is important because words do not have meaning in vacuum. The meaning behind a word can only be fully understood when it is studied within its semantic domain. In our linguistics analyses, we should not merely aim towards descriptive systems that work, but for systems that are intuitively adequate and represent the ways of thinking of the speakers of the language as far as possible, and do justice to their organization of experiences. We are not supposed to impose a system on a language. Instead of that we should try to discover the semantic structure of the language.

There are two levels of semantic domains: *lexical domains* and *contextual domains*. Lexical semantic domains correspond to what in cognitive linguistics is described as *cognitive categories*.

Categories are not universal but depend on the system of experiences, beliefs, and practices of a particular social or ethnic group. Different people may perceive the world around them in different ways which will automatically get reflected in different categories.

- Each category has a **prototype**, i.e. a mental representation, a cognitive reference point for that category. Let us take the category 'bird' as an example. Whenever we hear the word 'bird' we will be able to conjure up an image in our mind of a typical bird, such as a sparrow or a robin, depending on the area and culture where we come from.
- Each category has **attributes**, features that enable us to identify members of that category. Some attributes for 'bird' that most of the languages and cultures will share are the following:
  - (1) it has two wings,
  - (2) it has two legs,
  - (3) it can fly,
  - (4) it has a beak,
  - (5) feathers, and
  - (6) it lays eggs.

There may be cultures, however, where other attributes play a role of significance.



- Every category has ‘good’ (i.e. **typical**) and ‘bad’ (i.e. **a-typical**) members, including marginal examples whose category membership is doubtful. Many of us will probably agree that a ‘robin’ is a typical example of the category ‘bird’, but that an ‘ostrich’, a ‘penguin’, or a ‘bat’ is an a-typical member. This is caused by the fact that the latter have less attributes in common with the more typical members of that category. The ostrich and the penguin, for example, do not fly. Bats can fly, but they do not lay eggs, have no beak, no feathers, etc.
- There are not always fixed boundaries between different categories. Objects and events can be part of more than one category at the same time. We have already seen that the bat is an a-typical member of the category ‘bird’. It also belongs to the category ‘animals’, however, and has a somewhat more prominent place there.
- Categories may consist of more than one level of subcategories.

My research connected with lexicography of Tagin led me to the conclusion that the following seven cognitive categories or lexical semantic domains seem to cover objects and abstract notions in this language adequately:

- **Animals:** All living creatures, with the exception of human beings.
- **Deities;** All supernatural beings.
- **Parts:** All objects that cannot exist in isolation but are an integral part of another object and therefore usually occurs as part of an associative construction, or require a possessive pronoun.
- **People:** All human beings.
- **Nature:** All plants; trees; grasses; jungles; mountains; rivers; etc.
- **Substances:** All inanimate objects, shaped in such a way that they usually cannot be counted but are to be measured instead, and from which other objects can be produced.

Categories, however, are always used in context. From a strictly linguistic point of view, context should be defined as that which precedes or follows an utterance. From a discourse point of view it is the situation in which an utterance is embedded. From a cognitive perspective, however, context should be seen as a mental phenomenon.

If a native speaker of Tagin could be asked what a rope is, he/she would probably be able to describe what, according to his/her world view rope would be. The prototype of a *rope* would look like that would probably not go much further than description of what a simple rope looks like, what it is made of, and may be a few examples of what it is used for.

In order to get the complete picture, however, we need to have more information. That information is supplied by the cognitive context, a mental image of a situation where we find a *rope* interacting with

other objects. In the Tagin, I find many different cognitive contexts or frames that paint us different picture of the object represented by the Tagin word ‘*oso*’ (rope):

- It can be an item for sale on the market
- It can be used by a person climbing up a wall
- It can be used to hang curtains
- It can be used to tear down a wall during a siege
- It can be used in making house
- It can be used in making fence
- It can be used in making animals and birds traps
- It can be used in making craft, etc.

Cognitive frames like these are labeled as *contextual semantic domains*. And since cognitive frames are usually quite complex often more than one semantic domain is needed to describe it adequately. If we study the example of *oso* (rope), which we saw earlier, we can see the different cognitive frames in which this words is found, such as Decoration (curtain hang), Hunting (animal traps), Household (making house), etc.

The following are the semantic domains, I have used in collecting data for the dictionary:

<b>Access</b>	All terms relating to the question whether certain locations or information are accessible or not.
<b>Action</b>	This contextual domain is only used in extensions of meaning, such as Body Action. It covers cases where a part of the body is used to denote the action that it performs.
<b>Adultery</b>	All terms relating to adultery and prostitution
<b>Affection</b>	All terms relating to the degree of affection between individuals or groups those have a certain relationship together.
<b>Age</b>	Everything that is associated with age, such as wisdom, status, grey hair, weakness of body, etc.
<b>Aggression</b>	All terms relating to people performing acts of aggression to other people.
<b>Agriculture</b>	All terms relating to agriculture.
<b>Alcohol</b>	All terms relating to alcoholic beverages and the effect they have on those who consume them.
<b>Animal</b>	All terms relating to animal.

<b>Animal Husbandry</b>	All terms relating to animal husbandry
<b>Anger</b>	All terms belonging to the context of anger.
<b>Amphibian</b>	All terms relating amphibian animals.
<b>Assembly</b>	All terms relating to communities of people being assembled for religious and other purposes.
<b>Authority</b>	All terms relating to the relationship between someone in authority and the people entrusted to his/her care; opposite: Submission.
<b>Availability</b>	All terms relating to the question whether certain goods are scarce or readily available.
<b>Beauty</b>	All terms relating to beauty and ugly.
<b>Behavior</b>	All terms relating to one's mode of conduct or behavior.
<b>Blessing</b>	All terms relating to bless.
<b>Body</b>	All terms relating to the body of animals and human being, including all related natural processes.
<b>Building</b>	All terms relating to a building including everything that is in it.
<b>Burial</b>	All terms relating to funerals and burial and all rituals surrounding these events.
<b>Care</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of caring for animate and inanimate objects and protecting them from harm
<b>colour</b>	All terms relating colours.
<b>Crafts</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of a craftsperson and his/her skills.
<b>counting</b>	All terms relating counting and numbers.
<b>Charity</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of people caring for the weak in the society
<b>Childbirth</b>	All terms relating to menstruation, conception, pregnancy, and childbirth.
<b>Clean, Unclean</b>	All terms relating to cleanness and uncleanness.
<b>Clothes</b>	All terms relating to clothes, dressing oneself, wearing ornaments, and applying perfumes and other cosmetics.
<b>Commerce</b>	All terms relating to the frame of merchants, their activities, their merchandise, etc.
<b>Compassion</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of people and supernatural beings having

	compassion for one another.
<b>Competition</b>	The frame of people striving for superiority in a certain field.
<b>Construction</b>	The frame of people erecting a building or other construction
<b>Control</b>	Frames in which one individual or party is in control of another, outside of the regular and legal path of Authority.
<b>Communication</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of communication.
<b>Community</b>	All terms relating to groups of people with a common ancestor or coming from one single area.
<b>Confidence</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of confidence and fear.
<b>Conflict</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of people in conflict.
<b>Covenant</b>	All terms belonging to the context of covenants.
<b>Crime</b>	Frame of crimes committed by one person to another.
<b>Cursing</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of animate beings pronouncing a curse on both animate and inanimate objects.
<b>Danger</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of people experiencing aggression from other people; opposite of Aggression.
<b>Death</b>	All terms related to death.
<b>Decoration</b>	All terms relating to the decoration of objects.
<b>Deity</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of a deity or other supernatural being
<b>Destruction</b>	All terms relating to the destruction of objects.
<b>Devotion</b>	All terms relating to people and their relationship to a particular deity
<b>Desert</b>	All objects and events relating to the desert, such as features of the land, but also experiences of people traveling through the desert, such as thirst.
<b>Dispute</b>	All terms referring to disputes in and out of courts of law, in which one party is right or innocent and the other, wrong or guilty.
<b>Dream</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of someone having a vision or dream
<b>Drought</b>	All terms relating to a prolonged absence of rain and its consequences for the land and the people living there.
<b>Exorcism</b>	All terms relating exorcism.

<b>Faithfulness</b>	All terms relating to faithfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, solidarity, etc.
<b>Famine</b>	All terms belonging to a prolonged absence of food and all its consequences for the people and the economy.
<b>Festival</b>	All terms related to festival.
<b>Fire</b>	All terms relating to fire, its behavior, and its consequences.
<b>Fish</b>	All terms related to fish; fishing.
<b>Fleeing</b>	All objects and events relating to people fleeing from their enemies.
<b>Food</b>	All terms relating to food and their production and consumption of food
<b>Forest</b>	All terms relating forest; jungles.
<b>Foreigner</b>	All terms relating to foreign people and outsiders.
<b>Gourd</b>	All terms relating gourds.
<b>God</b>	All terms relating to God, including his names, characteristics, and power.
<b>Handicaps</b>	All terms relating to people that are physically challenged in one way or another.
<b>Health</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of health and sickness, such as diseases, wounds, treatment, medication, healing, etc.
<b>Heart</b>	This contextual domain covers everything having to do with the "inner person".
<b>Heights and Depths</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of heights and depths, which can also have the figurative meaning of status, humility and pride, prosperity, etc.
<b>Hospitality</b>	Frame of people receiving guests and their responsibilities towards them.
<b>Household</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of people living in a house, including all activities in and around the house
<b>Humility and Pride</b>	All terms relating to attitudes of self-esteem, ranging from humble to proud.
<b>Hunting</b>	All terms relating to hunting.
<b>Habit</b>	All terms relating to habit.
<b>Individual</b>	All terms related to persons and individual.
<b>Insect</b>	All terms relating to insects.
<b>Insulting</b>	This domain comprises all terms used in insults.
<b>Investment</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of financial investments, gain, loss, interest, etc.

<b>Journey</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of people traveling, either in groups or alone, including the preparations they make, their means or going (vehicle, donkey, horse), etc.
<b>Joy</b>	All terms relating to joy and grief.
<b>Judgment</b>	All terms relating to punishment and judgment.
<b>Kingship</b>	All terms relating to kings, including their names, attributes, consecration rituals, privileges, etc.
<b>Kinship</b>	All terms relating to kinship relations.
<b>Land</b>	All terms referring to land.
<b>Law</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of the law, both of God and of humans.
<b>Laziness</b>	All terms relating to laziness.
<b>Life</b>	All terms relating to the life.
<b>Light</b>	All terms relating to light and darkness and what is in between.
<b>Liquids</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of liquids and their behavior, such as flowing, pouring, freezing, etc.
<b>Location</b>	All terms relating location.
<b>Laugh</b>	All terms relating to laugh.
<b>Loan</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of a loan.
<b>Marriage</b>	All terms relating to marriage.
<b>Mass</b>	All terms relating to mass.
<b>Measurement</b>	All terms relating to measurement.
<b>Mollusk</b>	All terms relating mollusk.
<b>Mining</b>	All terms relating to mining.
<b>Monument</b>	All terms relating to monuments and other symbols used to commemorate important people or events.
<b>Mourning</b>	All terms relating to mourning, such as weeping, etc.
<b>Motion</b>	All terms relating to movement.
<b>Music and Dance</b>	All terms related to music and dance.

<b>Naming</b>	All terms relating to naming people and other objects and events.
<b>Nation</b>	All terms relating to nations and their behavior; for relationships between nations.
<b>Nature</b>	All terms that have to do with objects found in nature. It is often redundant to use this contextual domain.
<b>Navigation</b>	Frame of navigation, including ships, sailors, etc.
<b>Nomad</b>	All terms relating to nomadic people and their way of living, traveling, etc.
<b>Oath</b>	All terms relating to taking oaths, vows, etc.
<b>Oppression</b>	All terms relating to the oppression of people (especially the poor) by other people.
<b>Permanence</b>	All terms belonging to the frame revolving around the question whether things or conditions last or not
<b>Parenthood</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of the relationship of parents towards their children.
<b>Plague</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of plagues, such as epidemics, natural disasters, etc.
<b>Plan</b>	All terms belonging to the process of making plans, whether good or evil
<b>Plant</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of plants, their behavior, etc.
<b>Politics</b>	All terms belonging to politics and the frame of the relationships between nations.
<b>Possession</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of possession, including buying, selling, theft, loans, etc.
<b>Posterity</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of having offspring and the need to preserve one's family line.
<b>Poverty</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of being poor.
<b>Praise</b>	All terms related to praise.
<b>Prayer</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of people those are praying.
<b>Prison</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of prisons.
<b>Priesthood</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of priests, their function, dress, etc.
<b>Prophecy</b>	The frame of a prophet or seer and the activity of going in trance and prophesying
<b>Peer</b>	All terms relating to peer groups.
<b>Punishment</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of people being punished by other people for their

	misdemeanors.
<b>Person</b>	All terms relating to Persons.
<b>Quantity</b>	Frame of quantity.
<b>Quality</b>	Frame of quality.
<b>Reptiles</b>	All terms related to reptiles.
<b>Rope</b>	All terms relating to ropes.
<b>Respect</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of people showing respect for other people and/or their achievements.
<b>Responsibility</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of responsibility for one's actions.
<b>Representation</b>	All terms relating to representation, such as objects representing people or other objects, or people representing a tribe, clan, or other family unit.
<b>Reward</b>	Frame of people receiving a reward for things they have done.
<b>Sacrifice</b>	The different kinds of sacrifices and all related rituals, equipment, altars, etc.
<b>Satisfaction</b>	All terms related to satisfaction.
<b>Search</b>	All contexts where people or deities are trying to determine the location of people or inanimate objects.
<b>Seating</b>	All terms relating to seat and seating arrangements.
<b>Security</b>	All terms relating to feeling secure.
<b>Secrecy</b>	All terms belonging to the frame concerning the question whether certain knowledge is public or restricted.
<b>Sex</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of people having sexual relations.
<b>Shame</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of people feeling ashamed or let down, including all resulting expressions of that emotion, such as blushing, trembling, etc.
<b>Shape</b>	All terms relating to the shape of objects.
<b>Sight</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of seeing.
<b>Sickness</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of people being sick, including all symptoms and resulting conditions.
<b>Siege</b>	All terms relating to a siege.
<b>Sin</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of people that perform morally and ethically



	unacceptable acts.
<b>Size</b>	All terms relating to the size of objects.
<b>Slander</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of gossip and slander.
<b>Slavery</b>	All objects and events belonging to the context of slavery.
<b>Sleep</b>	All terms relating to sleeping, waking up, etc.
<b>Smell</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of smelling.
<b>Speed</b>	All terms relating to speed.
<b>Stances</b>	All terms relating to stances of the body.
<b>Status</b>	All terms relating to one's position within the society.
<b>Storage</b>	All terms relating to storage of objects.
<b>Stumbling</b>	All terms relating to stumbling and falling.
<b>Strength</b>	All terms relating to physical weakness and strength.
<b>Success and Failure</b>	All terms relating to the question whether certain actions fail or are successful.
<b>Swimming</b>	All terms relating to swimming.
<b>Symbol</b>	All terms relating to symbols.
<b>Stationery</b>	All terms relating to stationeries.
<b>Tent</b>	All terms relating to tents and other temporary constructions.
<b>Taste</b>	All terms relating to tastes.
<b>Time</b>	All terms relating to time.
<b>Town</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of a towns and other population centers, including everything that is part of it, such as walls, ramparts, gates, bars, etc.
<b>Tribute</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of paying tribute to one another or giving gifts to appease one another.
<b>Truth and Falsehood</b>	All terms relating to the question whether something is truth or false.
<b>Temperature</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of temperature, ranging from cold to hot; related to and partially overlapping with: Weather, Wind.
<b>Utensil</b>	All terms relating to utensils.

<b>Value</b>	All terms relating to the value attached to certain objects or events by animate beings.
<b>Warfare</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of warfare and related military activities.
<b>Water</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of natural bodies of water and their behavior; partly overlaps with Liquids.
<b>Wealth</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of being wealthy.
<b>Weight</b>	All terms related to weighing and weight.
<b>Writing</b>	All terms related to writing.
<b>Weather</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of weather and climate; related to and partially overlapping with: Temperature, Wind.
<b>Weeping</b>	All terms belonging to the context of weeping.
<b>Will</b>	All terms relating to the will of humans and deities, including the process of decision making.
<b>Well</b>	All terms relating to wells, cisterns, and other places where one can get water.
<b>Wind</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of the wind and what it does or can do to nature; related to and partially overlapping with: Temperature, Weather.
<b>Wisdom</b>	All terms relating to wisdom, knowledge, and understanding, including all terminology relating to efforts to impart these virtues to other people, and people's reaction to those efforts.
<b>Wood</b>	All terms belong to the frame of people turning trees into wood, and wood into objects.
<b>Work</b>	All terms belonging to the frame of work, including remuneration
<b>Well-Being</b>	All terms referring to people's relative state of well-being, i.e. whether they are suffering hardship or going through a time of prosperity.
<b>Weapon</b>	All terms relating to weapons.

Table 16: Semantic domains.

## A -

- abəŋ aci** *n.* elders. **abəŋ aci gə mennam ha təla ju.** We should listen to our elders. *Category: kinship.*
- abəŋ apa** *n.* tiger. **abəŋ apa hə adən dəmən do.** Tiger eats meat only. *Category: animal.*
- abər<sub>1</sub>** *n.* It is a referent term for the group of people who are married to girls from a clan or family. For instance if my friend and I are married to Takom's daughters then I call my friend as aber and vice versa. *Category: kinship.* 𑌒𑌔
- abər<sub>2</sub>** *Variant: barken. n.* one rupee. **no morko abər go do pai?** Do you have one rupee? *Category: wealth.* 𑌒𑌔
- abu** *Variant: ŋabu/abo. n.* father. **hə ŋo gə abu.** He is my father. *Category: kinship.*
- abu apa** *n.* ancestor. **si ŋunu abu apa gə gəŋda.** This is our ancestors' land. *Category: kinship.*
- abu tapɪ** *Variant: tapɪ. n.* ancestral father of Tagin people. *Category: naming.*
- aci<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: abəŋ. n.* elder brother. **hə ŋo gə abəŋ.** He is my elder brother. *Category: kinship.* 𑌒𑌔
- aci<sub>2</sub>** *n.* pain. **ŋo gə ləpa hə aci do.** My leg is paining. *Category: health.* 𑌒𑌔
- acu<sub>1</sub>** *n.* breast milk. *Category: body.* 𑌒𑌔
- acu<sub>2</sub>** *n.* breast. **ku ha acu tənmu to.** serve milk to child. *Category: body.* 𑌒𑌔
- adak** *adj.* tight; close. *Category: seating.*
- adək** *adj.* spicy; hot; chilli taste. **acən hə adək yaje do.** Food is too much hot. *Category: taste.*
- adən** *Variant: aden. n.* meat. **adən dəma.** Do not eat meat. *Category: food.*
- adəŋ<sub>1</sub>** *adj.* short. **oso si adəŋ pə.** This rope is very short. *Category: size.*
- adəŋ<sub>2</sub>** *Variant: tan; ator. adj.* strength; hardness. **so oso si aclə adəŋ pən.** This rope is very hard. *Category: quality.*
- adli** *n.* 50 paise. *Category: wealth.*
- adop** *adj.* irritating in the body. *Category: action.*
- adu** *adj.* far. **ŋo nam hə aclə adu do.** My home is very far away. *Category: distance.*
- aen<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: bapu. adj.* fast, quick, speedy. *Category: action.* 𑌒𑌔
- aen<sub>2</sub>** *adj.* old and broken. *Category: age.* 𑌒𑌔
- aen<sub>3</sub>** *n.* treasure; ornament; thing of value. *Category: wealth.* 𑌒𑌔
- agər** *adj.* tired. *Category: laziness.*
- agi** *n.* door. **agi ha koktum to.** close the door. *Category: household.*
- agom** *n.* outside; exterior. *Category: house.*
- agu** *Variant: ugu. adj.* hot. **səlu aclə agu do.** It' very hot today. *Category: temperature.*
- aguŋ arom** *n.* relatives circle. *Category: kinship.*
- ai<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: ui. adj.* heavy. **so ələŋ si ai pə.** This stone is very heavy. *Category: weight.* 𑌒𑌔
- ai<sub>2</sub>** *Variant: apɪ; atɛ; . n.* elder sister. **ŋo gə ai ado.** My elder sister has come. *Category: kinship.* 𑌒𑌔
- ain apen** *Variant: ain ajak. adj.* broken down. *Category: quality.*
- ajen** *Variant: ajin. n.* friend. **hə ŋo gə ajən.** He is my friend. *Category: peers.*
- ajen amen** *v.* be with as friends. *Category: peers.*
- ajen arom** *n.* friends circle. *Category: peers.*
- ajərnəm** *v.* play in love. **hə munu ajər jarda jara kido.** They always play in love. *Category: compassion.*
- ajin kama** *adj.* alone. *Category: behaviour.*

- ak** *n.* itch. **ŋo gə koyoŋ hə ak do.** my buttock is itching. *Category: action.*
- ak alak** *Variant: kuak. n.* branches. **ontra səŋnə gə ak alak ha pakak to.** cut off the branches of orange tree. *Category: plant.*
- akə** *cardinal number.* six. *Category: counting.*
- aken<sub>1</sub>** *cardinal number.* one. *Category: counting.* ㄴ
- aken<sub>2</sub>** *adj.* same. *Category: sight.* ㄴ
- akəŋ** *adv/prep.* down. **akəŋ i la.** Go down. *Category: land.*
- aken aken** *n.* one by one. *Category: counting.*
- akia** *cardinal number.* nine. *Category: counting.*
- akom** *Variant: akum. v.* gather. **akom to so si-donyi so.** Come together in this si-donyi festival.
- akor** *v.* return. **ŋo serium pi akor mare.** I'll not return in the evening. *Category: action.*
- aku** *adj.* full. **ŋo let hə aku pəku.** My stomach is full. *Category: satisfaction.*
- akuk** *n.* outer covering of a non-animate entity, *Category: plant.*
- alak- acak** *adj:expression.* naked or empty feeling; feeling of missing someone or something which should properly be there. *Category: affection.*
- alap** *adj.* slippery. *Category: land.*
- alə** *adj.* good. **hə alə do.** He is a good man. *Category: behaviour.*
- ali** *Variant: wli. n.* seed. *Category: plant.*
- ali** *n.* gourds. *Category: agriculture.*
- alo<sub>1</sub>** *n.* bone. **alo hə doməŋ pəku.** only bone is remained. *Category: body.* ㄴ
- alo<sub>2</sub>** *n.* there. **alo kato** Look there. *Category: location.* ㄴ
- alu<sub>1</sub>** *n.* day. **ŋo alu pi ŋumi mado.** I don't feel sleepy in day time. *Category: time.* ㄴ
- alu<sub>2</sub>** *n.* salt. **u hə alu cima.** There is less salt in the vegetable. *Category: food.* ㄴ

**aludeki** *adj.* everyday/daily. **ŋo aludəki bə puri do.** I study everyday. *Category: time.*

**am** *Variant: amə. n.* paddy. **ŋo am hə sipiŋ alə ma.** My paddy is not good this year. *Category: agriculture.*

**ambin** *n.* rice. **ambin rəti ju.** Let's go to buy rice. *Category: food.*

**ambin nəŋkio nəŋlo** *name.* It's a name of plant. *Category: plant.*



**amək amək** *adj.* broken into shapeless. *Category: permanence.*

**amen** *n.* name. **no amen hə hugu hə?** What's your name? *Category: naming.*

**ampə** *n.* chaff of paddy. *Category: agriculture.*

**amro** *n.* part of paddy after rice is taken off. *Category: agriculture.*



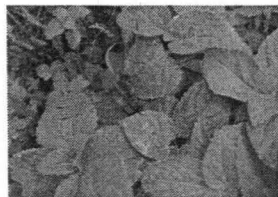
**amsuk** *n.* failed rice crop. *Category: agriculture.*

**amuk aya** *n.* dust. **dori sornam hə amuk aya bele tela.** There is too much dust due to wind. *Category: clean.*

**amw** *n.* seed. **ontra amw ha nakom to.** Collect the orange seed. *Category: plant.*

- an3<sub>1</sub>** *n.* leaf. **acen ha an3 takmom t3ki.**  
Cover the food by leaf.  
*Category: plant.* ㄴㄷ
- an3<sub>2</sub>** *Variant: ㄴan3. n.* mother. **h3 ㄴo g3 an3.** She is my mother.  
*Category: kinship.* ㄴㄷ
- an3 yapw** *n.* ancestral mother of Tagin people.  
*Category: naming.*
- ani** *Variant: nwtw. adj.* new. **ㄴo 3ji ani n3 dodo.** I have new clothes.  
*Category: age.*
- api** *cardinal number.* two.  
*Category: counting.*
- apiᄁ** *n.* year. **ㄴunu g3 si-dopi h3 apiᄁ-apiᄁ ji redo.** We celebrate our Si-Donyi every year. *Category: time.*
- anom** *Variant: anam. v.* come. **soka ato.** come here. *Category: motion.*
- apu** *adj.* free. **s3lu m3lu hugu ka apu b3 paku ma.** These days nothing comes in free. *Category: value.*
- apᄁ** *cardinal number.* five. It's for numeral five. Otherwise when we count any object, it takes different classifiers before the numeral. **ㄴo morko barᄁu go dodo.** I have five rupees.  
*Category: counting.*
- apa** *n.* uncle; father's brother. **ㄴo apa ari.** My uncle is coming.  
*Category: kinship.* ㄴㄷ
- apa** *n.* young. *Category: age.* ㄴㄷ
- apak** *v.* abandon. *Category: aggression.*
- apen** *n.* skin. **no g3 apen h3 karu do.** Your skin does not look good.  
*Category: body.*
- api<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: 3pi. cardinal number.* four.  
*Category: counting.* ㄴㄷ
- api<sub>2</sub>** *adj.* tired. ㄴㄷ
- apnəm** *v.* shoot. **p3ta ha ap to.** shoot the bird.  
*Category: action.*

**apo yoyo** *n.* dragonfly. *Category: insect.*



- apom<sub>1</sub>** *n.* bulk. *Category: mass.* ㄴㄷ
- apom<sub>2</sub>** *n.* gathering. *Category: mass.* ㄴㄷ
- apou** *n.* flower. **apou h3 kapu do.** Flower is beautiful. *Category: plant.*
- apw** *n.* fruit. *Category: plant.*
- areᄁ** *cardinal number.* ten.  
*Category: counting.*
- ar3ᄁ** *Variant: arw. n.* inside. **ar3ᄁ aama.** Don't come inside. *Category: house.*
- arium** *n.* evening. **arium pi ㄴo 3skul 3ᄁdun.** I go to school in the evening.  
*Category: time.*
- aru** *n.* morning. **aru pi puri dub3 al3 do.** It's good to study in the morning.  
*Category: time.*
- aru kamci** *n.* early morning. **ㄴo abu aru kamci pi guduᄁ do.** My father wakes up in the early morning.  
*Category: time.*
- arupi** *adv.* tomorrow. **arupi ㄴo are.** I will come tomorrow. *Category: time.*
- arw** *n.* restriction in diet by priest advice or due to traditional and custom practices.. *Category: exorcism.*
- asi** *adv.* there. here the object is close to the speaker but he cannot touch it.  
**kolom h3 asi dop3.** pen is there.  
*Category: location.*
- asu** *adj.* long. **so oso son3 si acl3 asu do.** This rope is very long. *Category: size.*
- atak** *n.* breadth. *Category: shape.*
- atam** *Variant: atom. n.* steep cliff.  
*Category: land.*
- atu<sub>1</sub>** *n.* grandfather. **si ㄴo g3 atu.** This is my grandfather. *Category: kinship.* ㄴㄷ
- atu<sub>2</sub>** *n.* owner. **so naam g3 atu h3 ye la?** Who is the owner of this house?  
*Category: possession.* ㄴㄷ

- atum alek** *adj.* short and fat. *Category: body.*
- atup** *n.* lid. **atup ha nako ma.** Don't open the lid. *Category: utensil.*
- au** *Variant: u. n.* fat. **porok au h3 acl3 d3pu do.** Chicken's fat is very tasty. *Category: food.*
- aya<sub>1</sub>** *n.* sympathetic feeling towards; pity towards. *Category: compassion.* ㄴㄴ
- aya<sub>2</sub>** *adv/prep.* up. **aja cai la.** Go up. *Category: location.* ㄴㄴ

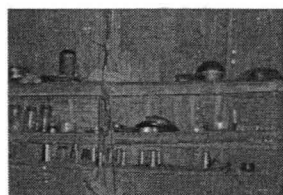
- ayak** *n.* body. **no ayak h3 al3 ma.** my body is not well. *Category: body.*
- ayor** *n.* range, length of space, mountain. *Category: shape.*
- ayu<sub>1</sub>** *n.* grandmother. **no ayu al3 do.** My grandmother is good. *Category: kinship.* ㄴㄴ
- ayu<sub>2</sub>** *n.* night. **ayu ji no puri do.** I study in the night. *Category: time.* ㄴㄴ

## B - b

- bagər** *n.* The line between the two segmented paddy field where nothing is grown. Such practice is prevalent in the area because of sloping land and it easier to supply water. *Category: agriculture.*



- bagia** *n.* shelf; a flat length of wood or bamboo, attached to a wall and used to store utensils. *Category: household.*



- bagəṁ** *v.* carry in back. **ḡə bagto.** carry me. *Category: action.*
- bak3 papok** *n.* variety of bird which is named after the sound itself produces. It is a seasonal bird. *Category: birds.*
- banəṁ** *v.* bake. *Category: fire.*
- baṅi** *Variant: bəkpi. n.* stick which is used while walking, especially by old and tired man. **baṅi bəṅma lo no əṅḡu ram.** You can not go without stick.
- banu** *v.* bake till cooked. *Category: fire.*
- bapu** *adj.* fast. **h3 bapu əṅma do.** He does not walk fast. *Category: action.*

- bapu bapu** *adv.* quickly. **bapu bapu ka d3to.** eat quickly. *Category: action.*
- bar** *clfr.* classifier for money and variety of basket loosely woven which is used for carrying firewood. *Category: counting.*
- bargo** *Variant: barken. n.* one rupee. **no morko bargo kamai?** Do you have one rupee? *Category: counting.*
- bati bapak** *n.* sugarcane. *Category: plant.*
- bayok** *v.* over bake. *Category: fire.*
- b3** *adv.* down there. **3l3ḡ h3 b3 gu3.** Stone is there(down). *Category: location.*
- bebu** *n.* cardamom. *Category: plant.*
- b3cor** *adj.* thin(of cloth). *Category: quality.*
- bed3ḡ kot3r** *n.* variety of vegetable. *Category: plant.*



- b3dum** *n.* variety of non poisonous snake. It is believed that this snake is symbolised as somebody's spirit. *Category: reptiles*
- b3g3** *n.* variety of folk song. *Category: music and dance.*
- behu** *n.* monkey's kids; infant. *Category: animal.*
- b3la** *n.* jack fruit. *Category: food.*

**belak** *n.* variety of cardamom. Its fruit is very delicious and itself is used as rope.  
*Category: plant.*



**bempu** *n.* buck, billy. *Category: animal.*

**benə** *n.* female monkey. *Category: animal.*

**benəm** *v.* curse. **atu ku ha bema.** Don't curse your own child. *Category: cursing.*

**bənəm** *v.* vomit. **hə bədu.** He is vomiting.  
*Category: action.*

**bennə** *n.* doe, nanny. *Category: animal.*

**bəŋnəm<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: bənam. v.* birth. **hə ku bəŋ pəi?** Did she give birth a child?  
*Category: childbirth.*

**bəŋnəm<sub>2</sub>** *Variant: bənam. v.* hold. **acuk go bəngria to.** Please hold it for sometimes. *Category: action.*

**bəpək** *n.* variety of snake. *Category: reptiles*

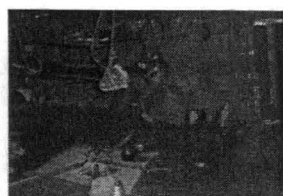
**bepu** *n.* male monkey. *Category: animal.*

**bərenŋ** *Variant: bəri. n.* variety of red non poisonous snake. It is symbolised as somebody spirit. *Category: reptiles*

**bəsiŋ** *Variant: bəsi. n.* variety of green poisonous snake. *Category: reptiles*

**bia** *Variant: ba. clfr.* classifier for stairs.  
*Category: counting.*

**biagu** *n.* It is place in the house usually where owner of the house sleep.  
*Category: house.*



**biake** *n.* variety of vegetable.  
*Category: plant.*

**bili** *Variant: amikuri. n.* cat; it is a loan word from Hindi. **ŋo naam si bili donam hə kobon kama.** There is no rat in my house because of cat.  
*Category: animal.*

**bindi** *n.* okra; variety of vegetable fruit. It is a loan word from Hindi.  
*Category: plant.*



**bindi pəciŋ** *Variant: gindi pəciŋ. n.* a variety of vessel. *Category: utensil.*



**binəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* flow. **əsi hə bima.** water is not flowing. *Category: motion.*

**binəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* move. **bima.** Don't move.  
*Category: motion.*

**bitum bibia** *n.* bulbul. **ŋo bitum bibja nəgo dodo.** I have one bulbul.  
*Category: birds.*

**biuŋnəm<sub>1</sub>** *n.* swelling. *Category: body.*

**biuŋnəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* to suck. *Category: action.*

**boca** *v.* tug upward with force.  
*Category: action.*

**bogəŋ** *n.* It is part of negeng (house/image for ghost made by priest in exorcism after sacrificing animal or hen) made of bamboo and kora leaf.  
*Category: exorcism.*



bojər

**bojər** *n.* market. *Category:* market.

**bok** *n.* small basket hang on the kera.  
*Category:* house.



**bolen** *v.* tug out with great force.  
*Category:* action.

**bolu** *v.* tug downward with great force.  
*Category:* action.

**boŋnɜ** *n.* doe; female rat. *Category:* animal.

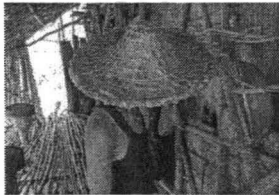
**boŋpu** *n.* buck; male rat. *Category:* animal.

**boŋu** *n.* pup; rat's child. *Category:* animal.

**bor** *clfr.* classifier for cloths; leaves; page; carpet; mat; poster etc., **ŋo ʒji borŋi go dodo.** I have two cloths.  
*Category:* counting.

**bore<sub>1</sub>** *n.* temporary constructed house in the field. *Category:* tent. 𑄀𑄁

**bore<sub>2</sub>** *n.* hat worn by males. It's a variety of male hat especially use during rain.  
*Category:* craft. 𑄀𑄁



**boriŋ bocup** *n.* variety of umbrella like objects. It's made of bamboo and leaf. It's used by the farmers in the field to protect themselves from sun and rain.  
**ŋo boriŋ bocup kama lo roŋo ʒŋma re.** I will not go to field if there is no boring bochop. *Category:* craft.



busu

**borme** *n.* younger sister. **hɜ ŋo gɜ bormɜ.** She is my younger sister.  
*Category:* kinship.

**bormɜ buru** *n.* younger siblings.  
*Category:* kinship.

**borta** *n.* variety of poisonous snake.  
*Category:* reptiles.

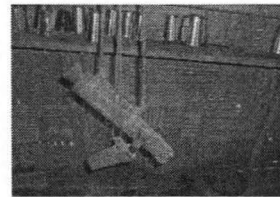
**boton** *Variant:* **botu.** *n.* cap wore by male. It is made of cane which is densely woven. **no gɜ boton hɜ hogolo?** Where is your cap? *Category:* craft.



**botor** *n.* bottle. *Category:* utensil.

**bu** *Variant:* **ba.** *clfr.* classifier for mug. **kobu bupi go nato.** Bring four mugs.  
*Category:* counting.

**bugi** *n.* dao cover; cover for machete.  
*Category:* craft.



**bum** *Variant:* **bom.** *clfr.* classifier for variety of basket which is used to prepare booze. *Category:* counting.

**buŋ** *Variant:* **boŋ.** *clfr.* classifier for bamboo. **hujɜ boŋkɜ.** six bamboos.  
*Category:* counting.

**buru** *n.* younger brother. **hɜ ŋo gɜ buru.** He is my younger brother.  
*Category:* kinship.

**busu** *adj.* fear. **hɜ busu kama gɜri la.** He never fears. *Category:* confidence.



- ca** *clfr.* classifier for star, chilli, seed, coin, words, ants, etc.  
*Category: counting.*
- caba** *n.* the way which is up. **ηo caba capu ma.** I can't walk up. *Category: land.*
- cadi** *v.* repeat going up. *Category: motion.*
- cakɜrɜrɜ** *adj.* extremely bitter.  
*Category: taste.*
- cakke rombin** *n.* variety of spider.  
*Category: insect.*



- cakor** *v.* return upward. *Category: motion.*
- calu calu** *n.* variety of small bird which makes its nest in any leaf by folding it.  
*Category: bird.*
- camjuη** *n.* cheek. *Category: body.*
- camkanw** *Variant: camkani.* cardinal number. seventy. *Category: counting.*
- camkə** *cardinal number.* sixty.  
*Category: counting.*
- camkia** *cardinal number.* ninety.  
*Category: counting.*
- campi** *cardinal number.* twenty.  
*Category: counting.*
- camηu** *cardinal number.* fifty.  
*Category: counting.*
- campi** *cardinal number.* forty.  
*Category: counting.*
- campini** *cardinal number.* eighty.  
*Category: counting.*
- canəm** *v.* go up. **aya cai la.** go up.  
*Category: motion.*
- caom** *cardinal number.* thirty.  
*Category: counting.*
- cap** *clfr.* classifier for drop of liquid.  
*Category: counting.*
- capu** *adj.* easy to walk up.  
*Category: motion.*
- cargu** *v.* boil. *Category: liquid.*
- carnəm** *v.* chase. *Category: aggression.*

- cɜbɜη** *v.* hug. **ηa cɜbɜη to.** hug me.  
*Category: affection.*
- cɜkak** *v.* wipe. *Category: clean.*
- cɜlɜk<sub>1</sub>** *v.* dive into the river.  
*Category: motion.* ㄹ
- cɜlɜk<sub>2</sub>** *v.* throw spear or stick inside.  
*Category: action.* ㄹ
- cɜηgo dogo** *n.* world.
- cɜηkɜ** *n.* frying pan. **u ha cɜηkɜ lo kɜηto.** cook the vegetable in frying pan.  
*Category: utensil.*
- cennəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* fetch something, as small pieces, by two fingers. *Category: action.*
- cennəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* know. **ηo so cemma.** I don't know this. *Category: wisdom.*
- cennəm<sub>3</sub>** *Variant: tinnəm.* *v.* roll up, as clothes, carpet, etc. **kocok ha cennam ha ye tako pɜnɜ.** Who untie the rolled carpet. *Category: action.*
- cɜnnəm** *v.* point by finger. *Category: action.*
- cɜηηi** *Variant: cɜηi.* *n.* pestle.  
*Category: household.*



- cɜηpɜr** *Variant: cipɜr.* *n.* mortar.  
*Category: household.*



- cɜpw** *v.* dry by wiping. *Category: action.*
- cɜr pɜr** *n.* variety of bird which is named after the sound itself produces. It is a seasonal bird. *Category: bird.*
- chipu** *adj.* sweet. *Category: taste.*
- chukpia** *n.* chin. *Category: body.*
- cikaknəm** *v.* rub. **tebol ha cikak to.** Rub the table. *Category: action.*

**ciŋ** *clfr.* classifier for fingers of both legs and hands. **hə lagciŋ ciŋkə do.** He has six fingers. *Category:* **counting.**

**cincik kəpiŋ** *n.* variety of plant.  
*Category:* **plant.**

**ciŋda** *n.* middle finger. *Category:* **body.**

**cinəm** *v.* suffice. *Category:* **availability.**

**ciŋriŋya** *n.* little finger. *Category:* **body.**

**cipu** *Variant:* **tipu.** *adj.* sweet.  
*Category:* **taste.**

**cok** *clfr.* classifier for knife.  
*Category:* **counting.**

**com** *clfr.* classifier for peak of mountain.  
*Category:* **counting.**

**comnəm<sub>1</sub>** *Variant:* **poknəm.** *v.* jump. **cumduŋ combup mabə ki.** Don't jump up and down. *Category:* **motion.**

**comnəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* weave. **galə cumla ju.** let's weave gale. *Category:* **craft.**

**cu** *clfr.* classifier for breast.  
*Category:* **counting.**

**cucər** *n.* nipple. *Category:* **body.**

**cugri** *n.* sand. **cugri lo jugpu mado.** It's difficult to run in the sand..  
*Category:* **desert.**

**curnəm** *v.* spit. **soka tacor corma.** Don't spit here. *Category:* **action.**

## D - d

**da** *clfr.* classifier for firewood; long pant.  
**ŋa lonpen dago reto.** buy a pant for me. *Category:* **counting.**

**dab** *clfr.* classifier for book, copy and class(academic). *Category:* **counting.**

**dadi** *n.* exactly; none other than. **ŋo yato dadi pi nare.** I will exactly marry Yato.

**dai dasa** *n.* variety of plant. It's a kind of plant which bears black fruit which is very delicious. It has two varieties which are given in the pictures.  
*Category:* **plant.**



**dakca** *v.* step upward. *Category:* **motion.**

**dakdanəm** *v.* stand up. **dakda to.** stand up.  
*Category:* **motion.**

**dakər** *v.* roam around. *Category:* **motion.**

**dakkor** *v.* turn back.

**daklen** *v.* step ahead. *Category:* **motion.**

**daklu** *v.* step downward. *Category:* **motion.**

**daknəm** *v.* stand.

**dakom** *n.* collection of wood.  
*Category:* **wood.**



**dakre** *v.* stand not in straight; bending or turning somewhere.

**dakria** *Variant:* **dakya.** *v.* stand somewhere waiting for somebody.

**dam** *p.* price. *Category:* **value.**

**damen** *Variant:* **somen.** *v.* roam around; stroll. *Category:* **motion.**

**dami senam** *v.* wrestling. *Category:* **action.**

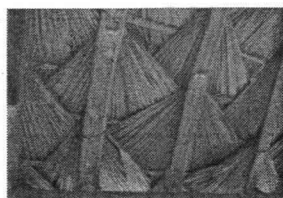
**danu** *n.* snail. *Category:* mollusc(animal).

**daporijo** *Variant: dapo. n.* headquarter of Upper Subansirir District, Arunachal Pradesh where Tagin people live. *Category: town.*

**dar** *Variant: dərək.. adj.* clean.

**darjok** *Variant: jarjok. n.* long jump. *Category: motion.*

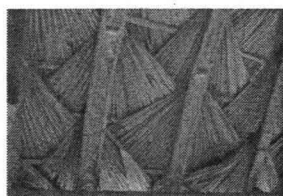
**darmw** *n.* horizontal small bamboo sticks lines where roof is tight. *Category: household.*



**darnəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* break down of big trees. *Category: stumbling.*

**darnəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* pick up small pieces of scattering objects through fingers or hands. *Category: work.*

**darse** *n.* variety of bamboo rope which is used to tight the leaf roof. *Category: household.*



**dəbə** *n.* king; wealthiest man; man of high status. *Category: kingship.*

**dəco** *v.* eat first. *Category: food.*

**dədi** *v.* eat again or repeat eating. *Category: food.*

**dədw** *n.* eating time. *Category: time.*

**dəgag** *v.* begin to eat. *Category: food.*

**dəgə** *v.* feed somebody. *Category: food.*

**dəgə dərə** *n.* variety of chirping insect. **dəgə dərə gugri kupi roŋo melek duku nēma be.** It's sowing time when dege dere cries. *Category: insect.*

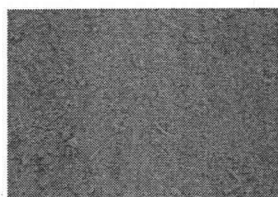
**dəgga** *v.* kick away something. *Category: action.*

**dəgtop** *v.* fall down while on walking due to obstacle. *Category: stumbling.*

**dəjit dəbit** *v.* always busy with eating. *Category: food.*

**dəka** *v.* taste. *Category: taste.*

**dəmər** *n.* dust.



**dəmiŋ gənəm** *v.* eat with somebody. *Category: food.*

**dənam təŋnam** *n.* food; something to eat and drink. *Category: food.*

**dəŋdo** *n.* waterfall. *Category: nature.*



**dənə** *n.* queen; wealthiest women, etc. *Category: kingship.*

**dənə bəyu** *n.* aged woman without married. *Category: age.*

**dənəm** *v.* eat. **acən dəto.** Eat food. *Category: food.*

**dənəŋ** *n.* appetite.

**dənəŋ təŋnəŋ** *Variant: dənw tənw. adj.* hungry and thirsty. *Category: body.*

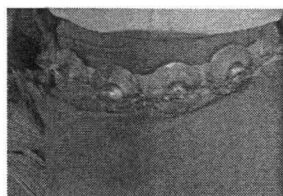
**dəŋia** *v.* finish eating. *Category: food.*

**dəŋkio** *Variant: denkio. n.* roasted meat. *Category: food.*

**dəŋnəm** *Variant: dənəm.* v. beat with stick or weapon. **dəŋma.** Don't beat.  
*Category: aggression.*

**dəŋo** v. habit of eating something.  
*Category: habitual.*

**dəŋse** *Variant: dɔse.* n. ladies' precious belt.  
**ŋo dəŋse heŋgo dodo.** I have a dengse.  
*Category: wealth.*



**dəpit** n. soil brought to the surface by burrowing animals or insects and sometime by man. *Category: land.*

**dəpu** *adj.* tasty. **ontra hɔ aɔlɔ dɔpu do.** Orange is very tasty. *Category: taste.*

**dɔra** n. winter season. *Category: weather.*

**dɔru** *adj.* tasteless. *Category: taste.*

**dɔsi** v. eat secretly. *Category: secrecy.*

**di** *clfr.* classifier for mountain and cot. *Category: counting.*

**do** *clfr.* classifier for waterfall and tak, a variety of leaf which is used as roof. *Category: counting.*

**doco** v. steal. **hɔ ŋo gɔ morko ha doco ro.** He has stolen my money.  
*Category: crime.*

**dodi** n. rain water. *Category: water.*



**doggi** *Variant: kodok.* n. variety of wild banana. *Category: plant.*



**dogom** n. thunder. *Category: weather.*

**dogom dori** n. cyclone. *Category: weather.*

**doja** n. blanket. *Category: clothes*

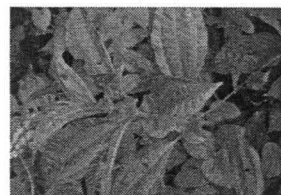
**dojiŋ** n. tadpole.  
*Category: amphibian(animal).*

**dokɔ** n. variety of container in which pig is fed. It's made of wood.  
*Category: animal husbandry.*



**doko** *Variant: pɔpi; pɔpiu.* n. spoon. **ŋo doko lokɔ dɔdo.** I eat with spoon.  
*Category: utensil.*

**dokoŋ doya** n. variety of vegetable. It is found in moist areas. *Category: plant.*



**dolam pamyɔ** n. drizzle, **si jido magɔ rela, dolam pamyɔ gusu mabɔ.** It's drizzle, not rain. *Category: weather.*

**dolɔŋ taktak** n. cuban; variety of frog.  
*Category: amphibian(animal).*



**dombin** *adj.* bald. **no dombin nɔŋɔ kapu yapɔ.** You look better in bald.  
*Category: body.*

**domci** n. headache. **ŋo aɔlɔ domci do.** I am having too much headache.  
*Category: health.*

**domhu** n. fawn; deer's kid. *Category: animal.*

**domki** *Variant: dumki.* *adj.* curly hair.  
*Category: body.*

- domku** *n.* skull. *Category: body.*
- domnə** *n.* doe. *Category: animal.*
- dompo** *n.* head. **koboŋ dompo jebə kato la.**  
Look like rat's head. *Category: body.*
- dompoŋ** *Variant: dompu. n.* grey hair.  
*Category: body.*
- dompu** *n.* buck, stag. *Category: animal.*
- domrək** *n.* hairless part in the top of the head.  
*Category: body.*
- domsek domrek** *n.* dandruff. *Category: body.*
- domtom** *Variant: dompa. n.* pillow. **domtom kama bə ŋo hokaimbə pupre..**  
Without pillow how can I sleep.  
*Category: household.*
- domtop** *n.* variety of measurement instrument.  
It is made of bamboo which is used in the measurement of rice, millet, etc.  
*Category: household.*

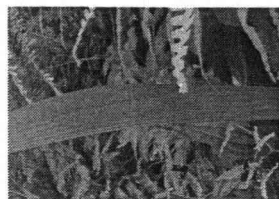


- domw** *adj.* cloudy; of weather which is neither sun nor rain.  
*Category: weather.*
- donəm** *Variant: dotuŋnam. v. sit. dotuŋ to.*  
Sit down. *Category: seating.*
- doŋi anəm** *v.* sun set. *Category: weather.*
- doŋi kicoŋ kiroŋ** *n.* preyingmantis.  
*Category: insect.*



- doŋi tabə** *n.* around the time when the sun starts ascending on the horizon.  
*Category: time.*
- doŋnə** *Variant: dunə. n.* female relatives or daughters who are married.  
*Category: kinship.*

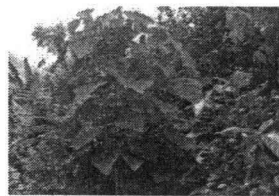
- donunəm** *v. rest. kəlai donu laju.* Let's take rest. *Category: seating.*
- dor** *clfr.* classifier used for animals which are used in marriages. For example, mithuns and cows.  
*Category: counting.*
- dori** *n.* wind. **dori amu to.** Let the air pass.  
*Category: wind.*
- doria** *Variant: doya. v.* wait.  
*Category: seating.*
- doriak** *n.* lightning. *Category: light.*
- dornəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* pay as fine.  
*Category: punishment.*
- dornəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* take away animals or something by pulling forcefully. *Category: action.*
- doyek** *n.* variety of plant. It is very useful in wrapping vegetables. *Category: plant.*



- du** *n.* variety of plant. Its leaf is used for smoking. *Category: plant.*



- dubet duyət** *v.* crush by kicking.  
*Category: action.*
- dukam** *n.* shop. *Category: commerce.*
- dumdum** *n.* drum. *Category: music and dance.*
- dumləŋ** *Variant: dumlw. n.* red hair.  
*Category: body.*
- dumnu** *n.* variety of tree. Its leaf is used in the burial. *Category: plant.*



- dunəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* dig. **oŋroŋ duma.** Don't dig.  
*Category: land.*

**dunəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* sail raft. **səpu dula ju** Let's sail raft.  
*Category: navigation.*

**duniya** *n.* celery. It is a loanword.  
*Category: plant.*



**dupu** *n.* It is part of negeng (house/image of ghost/spirit made by priest in exorcism after sacrificing animal or hen) made of bamboo. *Category: exorcism.*



**dusek doyek** *n.* variety of vegetable.  
*Category: plant.*



**duyak** *v.* cause something to crumble by kicking it. *Category: action.*

**dwgej** *n.* handicap. **tako dwgəj pən.** Tako is handicap. *Category: handicap.*

**dwmw** *n.* hair. **apa ge dwmw hə aɬə kapu do.** Apa's hair is very beautiful.  
*Category: body.*

**dwrw** *n.* summer season. *Category: weather.*

---

## E - e

**eciŋ** *n.* dysentery. *Category: sickness.*  
**ejar** *cardinal number.* thousand.  
*Category: counting.*

**eku** *n.* latrine; toilet. *Category: household.*

**enci** *Variant: encu. n.* variety of fruit bearing tree. *Category: plant.*

**enəm** *v.* shit. **ŋo e eram pə.** I don't want to shit. *Category: action.*

**ennam** *v.* scratch with nails.  
*Category: aggression.*

**erek** *n.* pig. **hə erek kama.** He does not have pig. *Category: animal.*

**eren** *n.* anus. *Category: body.*

---

## - ə

**əkor** *n.* letter of the alphabet; symbol.  
*Category: writing.*

**əŋnəm** *Variant: ənəm. v.* to go. **ŋo roŋo əŋma re.** I will not to field.  
*Category: motion.*

---

## - 3

31 *adv.* there. **taguŋ ə dopək.** Mango is there. *Category: location.* ❖

32 *n.* variety of bamboo. It's a kind of bamboo which is used in the fence, wall of house, etc. **ŋa ə boŋgo jila bəkə.** Give me a bamboo. *Category: plant.* ❖

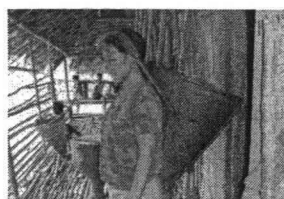
33 *n.* variety of densely woven basket. It's a kind of basket for ladies which is used in carrying firewood especially. **33ər lo mətə.** Make a basket. *Category: craft.*



34 *n.* variety of fish trap made of bamboo. *Category: fish.*

35 *v.* misplace; put in the wrong place. *Category: action.*

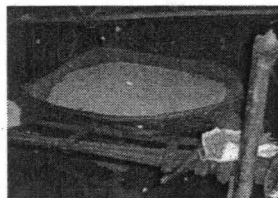
36 *Variant: 3gin. n.* variety of basket. variety of densely woven basket for ladies which is used in carrying rice, paddy, etc. **ŋə 3gen ha nama.** Don't take my basket. *Category: craft.*



37 *Variant: wk. n.* variety of tool which is used in the field. It's made of iron or bamboo. *Category: agriculture.*



38 *n.* variety of carpet like basket which is used for drying paddy and millet. *Category: craft.*



39 *Variant: iki. n.* dog. It's a common name for dog where gender distinction is not marked. **no nam hə 3ki dopəi?** Is there any dog in your house? *Category: animal.*

40 *Variant: 3lw. n.* stone. **so roŋo si 33əŋ bele pə.** This field has too much stones. *Category: nature.*

41 *n.* fire. **motəm ha 3mə balək to.** Burn the forest. *Category: fire.*

42 *v.* repeat going. *Category: motion.* ❖

43 *n.* time to go. *Category: time.* ❖

44 *Variant: 3gag. v.* begin to walk. *Category: motion.*

45 *v.* lead somebody in walk. *Category: motion.*

46 *Variant: 3ji. v.* go somewhere for somebody. *Category: compassion.*

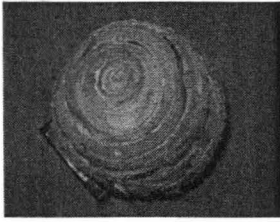
47 *v.* go/walk with someone. *Category: compassion.*

48 *n.* variety of local medicine plant. It is used to stop bleeding from wound. *Category: plant.*



49 *Variant: 3nam sanəm. n.* coming and going. *Category: motion.*

**зггг** *n.* colocasia. *Category:* **gourd.**



**зггга** *v.* finish walk. *Category:* **motion.**

**згггу** *adj.* easy to walk. *Category:* **motion.**

**зггга** *v.* go for somebody.  
*Category:* **compassion.**

**згггу** *adj.* difficult to walk.  
*Category:* **motion.**

**зггги** *v.* go secretly. *Category:* **secrecy.**

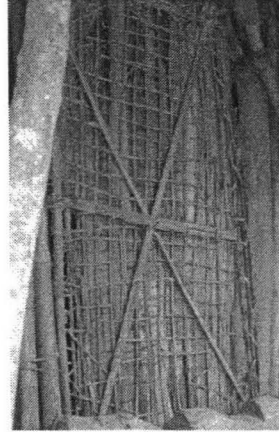
**зггз** *v.* keep. **so nam tolo зггз ti.** Keep it in the house. *Category:* **action.**

**зггп** *n.* fart. **зггп suma.** do not fart.  
*Category:* **action.**

**зггг** *n.* small secret room in the house where women keep their belonging and other important things like alcohol, etc. *Category:* **house.**



**зггп** *n.* wall or door of the house or granary made of the bark of wild banana.  
*Category:* **house.**



**зггг** *n.* bow. **зггг dago məto.** Make a bow.  
*Category:* **weapon.**

**зггг** *n.* firewood. *Category:* **wood.**

**зггг** *n.* water. **зггг kama.** There is no water.  
*Category:* **water.**

**зггг** *v.* hide something. *Category:* **secrecy.**

**зггг бзггг** *n.* variety of water snake which is non-poisonous.

**зггг оро** *n.* drink. *Category:* **alcohol.**

**зггг** *Variant:* **зггп.** *n.* rice flour.  
*Category:* **food.**

**G - g**

**gabnəm** *v.* measure by thumb and middle fingers. *Category:* **measurement.**

**gadi** *n.* bed. **гг gadi kama.** I don't have cot.  
*Category:* **household.**

**gag** *clfr.* classifier for bundle of vegetable.  
*Category:* **counting.**

**gai** *Variant:* **pacom.** *n.* variety of tree which is very useful in making fence. We can plant tree out of its branches. Its leaf is used as vegetable.  
*Category:* **plant.**

**gakər sa** *n.* milk tea. *Category:* **food.**

**galəг** *n.* variety of wasp. **гг nam tə galəг pomgo dodo.** There is galeng's nest in my house. *Category:* **insect.**

**gam<sub>1</sub>** *Variant:* **agam.** *n.* language. **no hogu gam mindu nə?** What language do you speak?  
*Category:* **communication.** 𑄀𑄁

**gam<sub>2</sub>** *Variant:* **agam.** *n.* mouth. **no gam ha gamda to.** Open your mouth.  
*Category:* **body.** 𑄀𑄁

**gamda** *n.* open mouth. *Category:* **action.**

**gamdanəm** *v.* open mouth. **gamda to.** Open the mouth. *Category:* **action.**



**gamse** v. yawn. **sar doku lo gamse ma.** Don't yawn in front of teacher.

*Category: action.*

**gamtum** n. closed mouth. *Category: action.*

**gan** n. song. *Category: music and dance.*

**ganəm<sub>1</sub>** v. fetch something by fingers and palm. *Category: action.* 𑄎𑄎

**ganəm<sub>2</sub>** v. sing. *Category: music and song.* 𑄎𑄎

**gapo** n. variety of wasp. It is a kind of wasp which makes its home in underground.

**gapo nam lo tabw həka dodo.** Snake also stays in gapo's home.

*Category: insect.*

**gapuŋ** n. variety of wasp. It's a kind of wasp which is always found around meat. It's yellow in colour and does not have large group. *Category: insect.*

**garek** n. variety of frog. It's a small frog which usually hides himself under the stone. It's not seasonal.

*Category: amphibian.*

**gari** n. vehicle. It is a Hindi loanword.

*Category: journey.*

**garia** v. sing for somebody. *Category: music and song.*

**garnəm<sub>1</sub>** v. hatch. *Category: childbirth.*

**garnəm<sub>2</sub>** v. pull down of branches or plant to bend it. *Category: action.*

**garu** adj. difficult to sing. *Category: music and dance.*

**ge** clfr. classifier for variety of basket densely woven which is used for carrying paddy; rice; millet. etc.

*Category: counting.*

**gebuŋ** n. quiver. container made of bamboo where arrows are kept.

*Category: weapon.*



**gedər** v. lie facing front. *Category: action.*

**gaji** v. carry something for somebody. *Category: compassion.*

**gejo** v. lie down. *Category: action.*

**gekkop** v. lie facing downward.

*Category: action.*

**geko** n. mountain pass. *Category: nature.*

**gelek** v. lie facing upward. *Category: action.*

**gəŋa** n. post of house. *Category: house.*



**genəm<sub>1</sub>** v. climb. *Category: action.*

**genəm<sub>2</sub>** v. heal of wound. *Category: health.*

**gəŋəm<sub>1</sub>** v. carry. **əsəŋ gəla ju.** Let's carry firewood. *Category: action.*

**gəŋəm<sub>2</sub>** v. resemble. *Category: truth and falsehood.*

**gəŋkio** n. axe handle. *Category: household.*

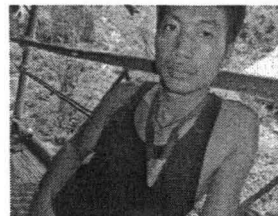
**gəŋnəm** n. trick; act. *Category: behaviour.*

**gəŋrw** Variant: **gwrw.** n. murder.

*Category: aggression.*

**getis** n. variety of weapon for birds hunting.

*Category: weapon.*



**ginəm** v. pull something in order to bend it. *Category: action.*

**go** clfr. classifier for rainbow. **ŋo orw**

**lanjo goom go səru kado.** I saw three rainbows in the morning.

*Category: counting.*

**gognəm<sub>1</sub>** v. crack. *Category: destruction.*

**gognəm<sub>2</sub>** v. shout. *Category: slander.*

**goŋ** v. bend.

**gonəm<sub>1</sub>** v. exaggerate. *Category: praise.*

**gonəm<sub>2</sub>** v. increase in size; number of something, as rice food.

*Category: size.*

**gorbəŋ** Variant: **gorbw.** n. back.

*Category: body.*

**gori** n. watch; clock. *Category: time.*

**goyeŋ** *n.* variety of insect. *Category: insect.*



**gubnəm** *v.* just few moment before bear egg by hen; bear fruit, as of paddy. *Category: childbirth.*

**gugnəm** *v.* call. **anə ɲi gugto.** Call the mother. *Category: slander.*

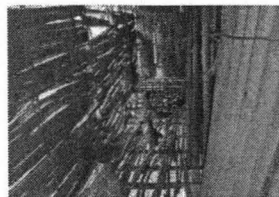
**guiŋ** *n.* variety of mustard leaf. It is the most common vegetable in the Tagin area. *Category: plant.*



**guli** *n.* bullet. It is a Hindi loanword. *Category: weapon.*

**gumpa** *n.* pig pen. *Category: house.*

**gumre** *n.* extra attached part in the house where pig is kept. *Category: house.*



**gunəm** *v.* burn. **eme he ale guma laka.** fire did not burn well. *Category: fire.*

**gurbəŋ** *Variant: gurbw. n.* shoulder. **ŋo gurbəŋ hə aci do.** My shoulder is paining. *Category: body.*

**gutak** *n.* over cooked rice. *Category: food.*

**gwnəm** *v.* crawl. *Category: motion.*

## H - h

**habo** *n.* front side of a structure or person. *Category: body.*

**haci** *adj.* angry. *Category: aggression.*

**haciŋ moriŋ** *n.* name of a place where Tagin people massacred Indian Army and some political officers. *Category: naming.*

**hadi** *Variant: hadw. n.* group. *Category: mass.*

**hagen** *v.* hang something on hook.

**hagnəm** *v.* hook something. *Category: action.*

**hai** *gram.* tag marker occurring at the end of a sentence. *Category: communication.*

**hajup** *Variant: hajop. adj.* lightweight. *Category: weight.*

**hakwŋ** *Variant: hakw. n.* chest. *Category: body.*

**hamnəm** *v.* sew.

**hanəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* attack by nails. *Category: aggression.* 𑄎𑄛

**hanəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* dry something by smoke above the fire. *Category: fire.* 𑄎𑄛

**hanəm<sub>3</sub>** *v.* yell, as in cry. *Category: weeping.*

**hapu** *Variant: apu. expressive.* expression of happiness while getting some good news.

**hapok** *Variant: hapuk. n.* heart. **no ŋo hapok kapə nəi?** Did you see my heart? *Category: heart.*

**hapom** *n.* fog. **hapom ha lamda kapa pəla ri.** Due to fog road is not visible. *Category: weather.*

**har** *n.* sweat. *Category: liquid.*

**harkak** *v.* wash. **u ha harkak to.** Wash the vegetable.

**harnəm** *v.* throw. **ələŋ ha hara to.** Throw away the stone. *Category: action.*

**harpo** *n.* thigh. **ŋo harpo hə potə pə.** My thigh is very big. *Category: body.*

**harsi** *n.* mirror. *Category: household.*

**hartə** *v.* praise someone who has done well. *Category: praise.*

**haru** *n.* lung. *Category: body.*

**hasen** *v.* roast. **adən ha hasen lak.** Roast the meat. *Category: fire.*

**h3** *pron.* he/she. **h3 ama re.** He will not come. *Category:* **person.**

**h3 munu** *pron.* they. **h3 munu al3 mado.** They are not good. *Category:* **person.**

**heb3** *n.* small borders within a rice field. *Category:* **adriculture.**



**h3b3i** *post.* like that.

**h3b3ribolo.** *post.* if. **h3b3ribolo ɲo ʒɲma re.** I'll not go if it is true.

**hegiɲ** *Variant:* **hetin.** *v.* lean on somebody.

**h3je** *n.* now. *Category:* **time.**

**h3jepi** *adv.* now. **h3jepi ɲo are.** I will come now. *Category:* **time.**

**h3knəm** *v.* quake; shake. *Category:* **action.**

**h3kom<sub>1</sub>** *n.* mature bamboo. *Category:* **age.**

**h3kom<sub>1</sub>** *adv.* how much. *Category:* **quantity.**

**h3li** *n.* variety of gourd. The gourd which bears in the root part is larger in the size and named as line and which bears in the stem is smaller in size and called as lisi. Mara village of Tagin area is very famous for this production. *Category:* **plant.**



**hema** *adj.* poor. **ɲo acl3 hema do.** I am very poor. *Category:* **poverty.**

**hema** *n.* poor. *Category:* **poverty.**

**h3mi** *n.* kid. **h3mi hadi ha kapa mai?** Did you see the children? *Category:* **age.**

**h3mpu** *adj.* happy. **h3 acl3 h3mpu do.** She is very happy. *Category:* **well-being.**

**h3ɲca** *Variant:* **hwca.** *v.* move upward through moving buttock without stepping or standing. *Category:* **motion.**

**h3ɲci** *n.* second wife or last wife. *Category:* **status.**

**h3n3** *n.* cow. *Category:* **animal.**

**h3nəm<sub>1</sub>** *Variant:* **danəm.** *v.* choose. *Category:* **heart.** 𑄀𑄁

**h3nəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* dry cook in frying pan. *Category:* **food.** 𑄀𑄁

**henl3k<sub>1</sub>** *Variant:* **h3l3k.** *v.* go somewhere to get news. *Category:* **search.**

**henl3k<sub>2</sub>** *Variant:* **hel3k.** *v.* like someone.

**h3ɲlen** *Variant:* **hwlen.** *v.* move ahead or shift position through moving buttock without stepping or standing. *Category:* **motion.**

**h3ɲlu** *v.* move downward through moving buttock without stepping or standing. *Category:* **motion.**

**h3ɲmi** *Variant:* **h3mi.** *n.* widow. *Category:* **status.**

**hennəm** *v.* feel both physically and emotionally. *Category:* **heart.**

**h3ɲnəm** *Variant:* **hwnəm.** *v.* narrate; tell a story. *Category:* **slander.**

**h3ɲt3** *Variant:* **h3ɲlo.** *n.* first wife or main wife. *Category:* **status.**

**h3pa** *n.* bamboo which is not mature. *Category:* **age.**

**h3pu** *n.* bull. *Category:* **animal.**

**hibu** *n.* story. *Category:* **slander.**

**hibuɲ** *Variant:* **hibu.** *n.* beak. *Category:* **body.**

**hido** *n.* protruding teeth. *Category:* **body.**

**higam** *n.* molar teeth. *Category:* **body.**

**hijuɲ** *n.* tooth. **ɲo hijuɲ aci do.** My tooth is paining. *Category:* **body.**

**hika** *n.* missing teeth. *Category:* **body.**

**hijepɲ** *Variant:* **hapi.** *n.* shame. *Category:* **shame.**

**hirom** *n.* old or big boar. *Category:* **age.**

**hitər hitər** v. just a light smile by showing teeth.

**ho<sub>1</sub>** *clfr.* classifier for river.  
*Category: counting.* ㄴ

**ho<sub>2</sub>** *pron.* him/her. **ho kwto.** Punch him.  
*Category: aggression.* ㄴ

**ho<sub>3</sub>** *Variant: sen<sub>3</sub>.* expressive verb.  
expression of giving. These words are used in a situation where giver and givee are currently present and giver is giving with extending the hand. **ho morko h<sub>3</sub>** Here is money, take it.  
*Category: action.* ㄴ

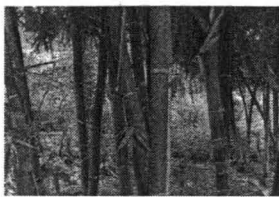
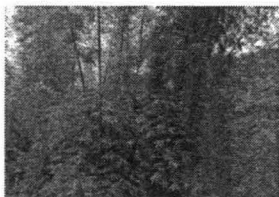
**ho aŋ<sub>3</sub>** *pro.* that one. *Category: person.*

**hobet** *Variant: hobik.* v. slip.  
*Category: land.*

**hogolo** *adv.* where. **no nam h<sub>3</sub> hogolo?**  
Where is your house?  
*Category: location.*

**hogsər** v. hang oneself.  
*Category: responsibility.*

**hoju** n. variety of bamboo. It's a kind of bamboo which is used as the post of house and many more purposes. **hoju h<sub>3</sub> ɜ ha tan yado.** Hoju is harder than ɜ. *Category: plant.*

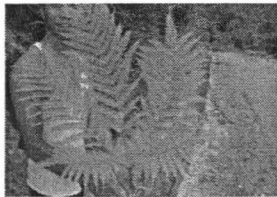


**hokaimb<sub>3</sub>** *adv.* how. *Category: judgement.*

**hok<sub>3</sub>** *adv.* then. *Category: time.*

**hokociŋ** *post.* after. *Category: time.*

**holikopi** n. variety of plant. *Category: plant.*



**holok<sub>3</sub>** *pos.* since. *Category: time.*

**holu** v. fall. **holu mabsi.** Don't fall down.  
*Category: stumbling.*

**hom<sub>3</sub>** n. unmarried daughter. *Category: age.*

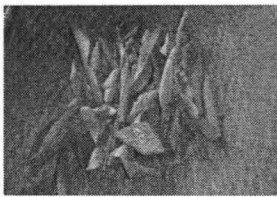
**homnəm<sub>1</sub>** v. be humid.  
*Category: temperature.*

**homnəm<sub>2</sub>** v. cooking of gourd by boiling.  
*Category: food.*

**hompjom** n. bunch of sticks and garbage in the field. *Category: agricultur.* This kind of practice is very helpful in jhum cultivation because people can keep all the unwanted grass and plants. And after decomposed these plants and grass it becomes very fertile land where farmer grow pumpkin, ojuk, cucumber, etc.

**honəm** v. feed. **ɜrɜk ha acen hopɜ nɜi?** Did you feed the pig? *Category: animal husbandry.*

**hoper** n. variety of thorny plant. Its fruit is also used as poison in fishing and its leaf is eaten. *Category: plant.*



**hopi** n. after some periods. *Category: time.*

**hopia** n. last child.

**hoŋu** n. old lady. **no aŋ<sub>3</sub> hoŋu do.** Your mother is old. *Category: age.*

**hopda** n. rib. *Category: body.*

**hopen** n. orphan. *Category: status.*

**hopnəm** v. grope. *Category: action.*

**hor** n. bamboo firewood.

**hordo** *n.* an arrow with a pointed iron or steel in the front. *Category: weapon.*



**hornəm** *v.* distribute. *Category: work.*

**horom** *n.* somebody left out of distribution by mistake. It is believed that such incident is a bad omen for the person.

**horsok** *v.* bathe. **hə horsok kama dun.** He never bathes. *Category: clean.*

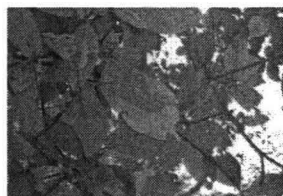
**horw laṅṅo** *n.* rainbow. *Category: nature.*

**hotok** *n.* first child. *Category: status.*

**huci** *n.* birth pain. *Category: childbirth.*

**huek** *n.* variety of perennial green vegetable. It grows itself in fields and jungles. People do not grow it. *Category: plant.*

**hugik** *n.* variety of creeper vegetable. *Category: plant.*



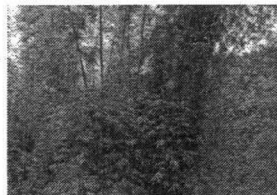
**hugu** *pron/det.* what. **si hugu hə?** What's this? *Category: communication.*

**hugubə** *adv.* why. **no ḡa hugubə gugpə nə?** Why did you call me? *Category: slander.*

**huji** *n.* variety of vegetable. *Category: plant.*



**huju** *n.* variety of bamboo which is harder than any other bamboo. It is used as post of the house. *Category: plant.*



**hunəm** *v.* awake, awaken. *Category: sleep.*

**huṅiap** *v.* extinguish a flame due to food or water boiling over the pot. *Category: fire.*

**hunḡu** *Variant: hu. n.* old women. *Category: age.*

**huyek** *n.* variety of green vegetable. It's a green vegetable which is the cheapest and available through out the year. It grows by natural in the jungle and field. **ḡa huyek gag go jila bəkə.** Give me a bundle of huyek. *Category: plant.*

**hwnəm** *v.* pound paddy or millet in the mortar by pestle. *Category: action.*

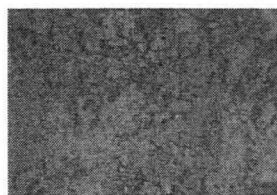
## I - i

**iba** *n.* The way which is down. **iba lo taps bə ima bə.** Walk slow while going down. *Category: land.*

**idi** *v.* repeat going down. *Category: action.*

**ikor** *v.* return downward. *Category: action.*

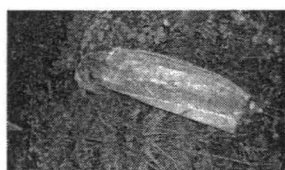
**ikuṅ** *n.* fermented, diced bamboo. It used as flavouring ingredient for many Tagin dishes. **ikuṅ lo acugu jila bəkə.** Give me some ikung. *Category: food.*



**inəm** *v.* go down. **akəŋ i la.** Go down there.  
*Category: motion.*

**ipe** *n.* variety of fermented sliced bamboo.  
**adən ha ipe kəŋyo to.** Cook the meat with ipe. *Category: food.*

**ipok dolok** *n.* bark of bamboo.  
*Category: plant.* In Tagin area it is believed that with the falling of ipok dolok(bark of bamboo) pejek(a kind of bird) also loses her fat. May be it is true because ipok dolok falls in the specific season.



**ipu** *adj.* easy to walk down.  
*Category: motion.*

**iup** *n.* dried, fermented bamboo chips. It is used to be mixed in with other ingredients as a flavouring agent. **iup lo alə bə ləkto.** Put it up nicely.  
*Category: food.*

## J - j

**jabnə** *n.* pen; female duck. *Category: bird.*

**jabnəm** *v.* talk. *Category: slander.*

**jaca** *v.* swim upward against the direction of river. *Category: swimming.*

**jagnəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* erode or become eroded, of land/soil. *Category: land.*

**jagnəm<sub>2</sub>** *n.* stillbirth, the birth of an infant that has died in the womb.  
*Category: childbirth.*

**jaji kopak** *n.* variety of banana.  
*Category: plant.*



**jalen** *v.* swim toward bank.  
*Category: swimming.*

**jalok** *Variant: yalok. n.* chilli. There are different varieties of chilli. so, it's common name for chilli. **u lo jalok ləkto ki.** Put chilli in the vegetable.  
*Category: food.*

**jalu** *v.* swim downward.  
*Category: swimming.*

**jampa** *n.* box. **morko ha jampa lo əpə lak.** Keep the money in box.  
*Category: household.*

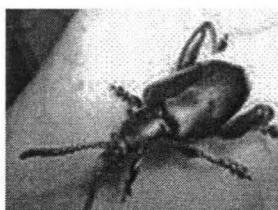
**janəm** *v.* swim. **ŋo əsi jalak do.** I am expert in swimming. *Category: swimming.*

**janujabi** *n.* variety of medicine plant. Its bark cure the fractured legs of fowl.  
*Category: plant.*



**jappu** *n.* cob; male duck. *Category: bird.*

**jarjo** *n.* malayan frog beetle (doryphorella dorfi). It is used to catch bat in the village. It is found in orange trees.  
*Category: insect.*



**jarken** *n.* variety of container.  
*Category: household.*



**jarnəm** *v.* fly. **pəta hə jardo.** Birds fly.  
*Category: nature.*

**jecep jerep** *n.* fragment of clothes.

**jegia** *n.* wreck where cloths are kept.  
*Category: household.*



**jegog** *n.* crack. *Category: destruction.*

**jeja** *Variant: jija. adj.* wet.  
*Category: water.*

**jeje** *adj.* really; indeed. *Category: truth and falsehood.*

**jekap** *n.* pocket.

**jeləŋ** *Variant: jelw. n.* red cloth.  
*Category: colour.*

**jen** *n.* old cloth. *Category: age.*

**jəŋcom** *adj.* thick, especially of cloth.  
*Category: quality.*

**jenəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* boiling of hard objects such as corn.  
*Category: food.*

**jenəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* splitting of bamboo.  
*Category: action.*

**jeŋnəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* believe. *Category: faithfulness.*

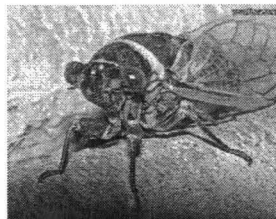
**jeŋnəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* fattened. *Category: body.*

**jimi jama** *n.* the dark time in the morning ,  
before the sun is on the horizon.  
*Category: time.*

**jin** *v.* stretched out. *Category: quality.*

**jiŋ ja** *n.* noise. **jiŋ ja hə ɲupɲu maje bə.** It's  
difficult to sleep because of noise.  
*Category: slander.*

**jiŋ jiŋ pok pok** *n.* cicada. It is named after the  
sound it produces. *Category: insect.*



**jinəm** *v.* give. **ŋa morko ləŋgo jito.** Give me  
a hundred bucks. *Category: action.*

**jinnəm** *v.* walk silently and carefully, trying  
not to make any noise.  
*Category: secrecy.*

**jiri** *n.* variety of seasonal frog.  
*Category: amphibian.* These frogs  
come out in winter season in river  
bank. It is believed that they want to  
see the sea as they always remain in  
streams and small rivers. So they move  
toward the big rivers.

**jog** *clfr.* classifier for special kind of  
natural ladle. *Category: counting.*

**jogca<sub>1</sub>** *v.* lift up liquid through ladle.  
*Category: action.*

**jogca<sub>2</sub>** *v.* run up. *Category: action.*

**jogco** *v.* steal something, as liquid with ladle.  
*Category: secrecy.*

**jogco<sub>1</sub>** *v.* run ahead. *Category: action.*

**joglen** *v.* run forward. *Category: action.*

**joglu** *v.* run downward. *Category: action.*

**jognəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* run. **ŋo jogma re.** I will not run.  
*Category: action.*

**jognəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* scoop liquid from a container with  
ladle. **pəcəŋ lokə ʒsi jokto.** take water  
form bucket. *Category: action.*

**joien** *v.* lift heavy object with force.  
*Category: action.*

**joku** *n.* variety of vegetable plant. It is very  
delicious when mix with tanam  
(sesame). *Category: plant.*



- jonəm<sub>1</sub>** v. lift something with force.  
*Category: action.*
- jonəm<sub>2</sub>** v. pay someone for work.  
*Category: work.*
- jugnə** n. leaf of gourd which produces ladle fruit. *Category: plant.*
- juŋnəm** v. winnow. *Category: action.*

**juŋruŋ** *Variant: juru. n. variety of ornament made of brass. Category: wealth.* It was imported from Tibet before independent. Its supply is very limited in the market these days.



## K - k

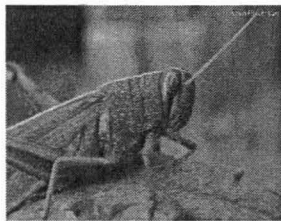
- ka ka** *intr. use for calling pig. Category: slander.*
- kabək** v. see clearly. *Category: sight.*
- kabnəm<sub>1</sub>** v. arranging/ tightening of leaves with bamboo made rope to make roof.  
*Category: action.*
- kabnəm<sub>2</sub>** v. cry. **həjeŋi kab to.** Cry now.  
*Category: weeping.*
- kabnəm<sub>3</sub>** v. winnow, as of paddy.  
*Category: action.*
- kabob** v. look downward. *Category: sight.*
- kaca** v. walk upward by looking.  
*Category: sight.*
- kacen** v. recognize. *Category: sight.*
- kaco<sub>1</sub>** v. see first. *Category: sight. ㄹㄹ*
- kaco<sub>2</sub>** v. see without permission.  
*Category: sight. ㄹㄹ*
- kadi** v. repeat what is already seen.  
*Category: sight.*
- kadoŋ** v. look up. *Category: sight.*
- kagag** v. begin to see. *Category: sight.*
- kags** v. take somebody to show something.  
*Category: sight.*
- kahək** v. look under something. **tebol ləkəŋ bə kahək to nə.** look under the table.  
*Category: sight.*
- kai** *adj. big. no aclə kai do.* You are very big. *Category: size.*
- kaji** v. see something for someone.  
*Category: sight.*

- kajji** n. after sometimes. **hə kajji are.** He will come after sometimes.  
*Category: time.*
- kaju** n. a while ago. *Category: time.*
- kaju** *adv. just few moments back. hə kaju ado.* He came few moments back.  
*Category: time.*
- kaka<sub>1</sub>** *int. let me see. Category: sight. ㄹㄹ*
- kaka<sub>2</sub>** v. test by seeing. *Category: sight. ㄹㄹ*
- kaken** v. show. *Category: sight.*
- kakor** v. look back. *Category: sight.*
- kalen** v. move out by looking.  
*Category: sight.*
- kalu** v. move down by looking.  
*Category: sight.*
- kambuŋ** n. gorge. *Category: land.*
- kamco** n. water tab made of bamboo. It's usually used in the remote areas where water supply is very limited.  
*Category: water.*





**kamər dabu** *n.* variety of grasshopper.  
*Category: insect.*



**kamiŋ gənəm** *v.* see with somebody.  
*Category: sight.*

**kanək** *v.* see from near. *Category: sight.*

**kanəm** *v.* see. **pilom kati ju.** Let's go for a movie. *Category: sight.*

**kani** *Variant: kwnw. n.* seven.  
*Category: counting.*

**kano** *adj.* hungry. **ŋo kano ma.** I am not hungry.

**kaŋo** *v.* habit of seeing. *Category: sight.*

**kaɸa** *v.* find something or somebody.  
*Category: sight.*

**kapi** *n.* copy. *Category: writing.*

**kaɸnəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* cry. *Category: weeping.* ㄴ

**kaɸnəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* winnow. *Category: action.* ㄴ

**kaɸsinəm** *v.* cry secretly. *Category: weeping.*

**kapu** *adj.* beautiful. **hə aɸlə kapu do.** She is very beautiful. *Category: beauty.*

**kaɸciŋ** *n.* variety of green bird.  
*Category: bird.*

**karda** *n.* fishing stick/pole. *Category: fish.*

**karia<sub>1</sub>** *v.* look after. *Category: posterity.*

**karia<sub>2</sub>** *v.* wait. **ŋa karia ma.** Don't wait for me. *Category: compassion.*

**kaɸmiŋ gənəm** *v.* sleep with somebody.  
*Category: sleep.*

**kaɸnəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* chewing of bone.  
*Category: food.* ㄴ

**kaɸnəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* emerge of the moon.  
*Category: nature.* ㄴ

**kaɸnəm<sub>3</sub>** *v.* lie down. *Category: sleep.* ㄴ

**kaɸnəm<sub>4</sub>** *Variant: gidanəm. v.* lie. **hə karpə.** He is lying. *Category: sleeping.* ㄴ

**kaɸnəm<sub>5</sub>** *v.* pain in the bone.  
*Category: sickness.* ㄴ

**kaɸpək sonəm** *v.* fishing. *Category: fish.*

**karu** *adj.* ugly. **ŋo karu jeka alə pən.** I am ugly but a kind hearted man.  
*Category: beauty.*

**kaɸəŋ kaya** *v.* dirty. **so lamda si aɸlə kaɸəŋ kaya do.** This way is very dirty.  
*Category: clean.*

**kasi** *v.* see secretly. *Category: sight.*

**kato** *v.* see from far. *Category: sight.*

**kato** *v.* look. *Category: sight.*

**katom** *v.* show something to somebody.  
*Category: sight.*

**katom** *v.* show something to someone.  
*Category: sight.*

**kaya** *v.* look down. *Category: insulting.*

**kə<sub>1</sub>** *clfr.* classifier for frying pan.  
*Category: counting.* ㄴ

**kə<sub>2</sub>** *exclam.* expressing agreement or acceptance.  
*Category: communication.* ㄴ

**kəbi** *adj/pron.* other. **kəbi ɸi ha amu ma.** Don't allow other people to enter.  
*Category: person.*

**kəkək** *adj.* bitter. **u si kəkək pə.** This vegetable is bitter. *Category: taste.*

**keɸəɸ** *n.* kidney. *Category: body.*

**kəɸit** *v.* sneeze. *Category: action.*

**keɸen keta** *v.* stretch body in tiredness.  
*Category: action.*

**kəi** *n.* maternal uncle; mother's brother.  
*Category: kinship.*

**keɸiŋ** *Variant: keɸi. n.* small intestine.  
*Category: body.*

**kəlai** *int.* let's go; come on. *Category: will.*

**kelo** *n.* day which comes before day before yesterday. *Category: time.*

**kelu** *adv.* day before yesterday. **kelu ŋo deli əɸpən.** I went to Delhi day before yesterday. *Category: time.*

**kembu** *n.* son-in-law's father/daughter-in-law's father.  
*Category: kinship.*

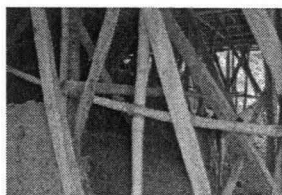
**kempo napo** *adj.* obese; massively fat.  
*Category: shape.*

**kənə** *n.* night. *Category: time.*

- kənəm** *v.* ask or request someone to do something. *Category: tribute.*
- kepiŋ** *n.* last to last year. *Category: time.*
- kennəm** *v.* run away; flee. *Category: fleeing.*
- kəŋnəm** *Variant: kwnəm. v.* cook. **u kəŋto ki.**  
Cook vegetable. *Category: food.*
- kenuŋ** *Variant: kenu. n.* umbilicus.  
*Category: body.*
- kepo aci** *v.* have diarrhoea.  
*Category: sickness.*
- kera** *n.* hanging wreck in the middle of the house above the fire burning place. It is very useful for Tagin people. It is used for drying the paddy, millet, firewood, etc. *Category: household.* Every house must have kera in the Tagin area. Usually in the villages, if it is broken by the someone or by owner of the house it is treated as insult to the house and people usually do that in fighting/quarrel. In that case the owner of the house does not repair it by himself, rather some middlemen do it.

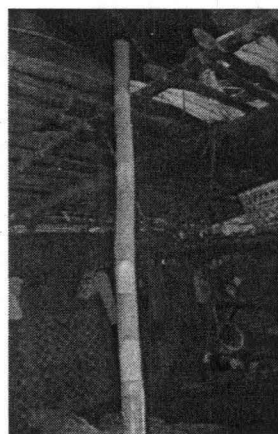


- keruŋ** *Variant: keru. n.* armpit.  
*Category: body.*
- kətəŋ bəgam** *n.* post supporting the house.  
Straight post is called keteng and inclined post is called begum. These are the main supporter of the house.  
*Category: house.*



- kibu** *n.* male dog. *Category: animal.*
- kidi** *n.* clay; soil. *Category: land.*
- kimen** *n.* dog who is very good in hunting.  
*Category: hunting.*
- kimu** *n.* mad dog. *Category: animal.*

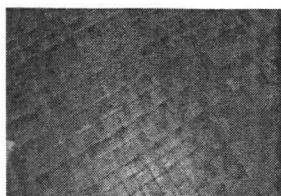
- kinə** *n.* bitch; female dog.  
*Category: animal.*
- kinəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* count. **morko ha kito.** Count the money. *Category: counting.*
- kinəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* measure. *Category: size.*
- kiokam** *n.* eagle. **səŋnə tə kiokam nəgu dopə.**  
There is an eagle in the tree.  
*Category: bird.*
- kiotər** *n.* counting sticks.  
*Category: counting.* traditionally there was no writing system, so people used sticks as points in their speech. Number of sticks imply number of points.
- kiruk** *v.* hunting of mass people with dogs to chase the animals. *Category: hunting.*
- kiruk juknam** *v.* hunt. *Category: hunting.*
- kennə** *n.* referent term for son-in-law's mother; daughter-in-law's mother.  
*Category: kinship.*
- kobia** *n.* stair for climbing to neka (upper part of house where firewood and other things are kept). *Category: household.*



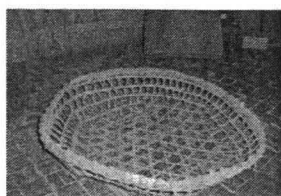
- koboŋ<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: kambuŋ. n.* deep narrow valley. **kambuŋ lo əŋma bəki.** Don't go to deep narrow valley.  
*Category: land.* ㄹㄷ
- koboŋ<sub>2</sub>** *n.* rat. **ŋo nam si koboŋ kama.** There is no rats in my house.  
*Category: animal.* ㄹㄷ
- kobu** *n.* mug. *Category: utensil.*
- kociŋ** *advprep.* behind. **no kociŋ hə yə dopə la?** Who is behind you?  
*Category: location.*

kocok

**kocok** *n.* variety of carpet. It is made of leaf.  
*Category: household.*



**kodo** *n.* variety of basket which is used to dry millet. *Category: craft.*



**kodom** *n.* variety of wild banana.  
*Category: plant.*



**koet** *v.* whistle. *Category: slander.*

**kognəm** *v.* crow of rooster. *Category: nature.*

**kokər** *n.* circle. *Category: shape.*

**kolo** *n.* bone of tail or buttock.  
*Category: body.*

kotak

**kolok** *n.* variety of tree. It is the most precious among the trees for timber in Tagin area except sengyom.  
*Category: plant.*



**kolom** *n.* pen. *Category: stationery.*

**kompok** *n.* bamboo plate. **ŋo kompok lo acen dərə.** I will have my food in bamboo plate. *Category: utensil.*

**konəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* beg. 𑄀𑄃

**konəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* elevate something by beam.  
*Category: action.* 𑄀𑄃

**konəm<sub>3</sub>** *v.* wear. 𑄀𑄃

**koŋsok** *Variant: kusuk. adj.* sour.  
*Category: taste.*

**koŋyap** *Variant: kutar. n.* spade. **no koŋyap kamai?** Don't you have spade?  
*Category: agriculture.*

**kopak** *n.* banana. **ŋo kopak dəma dun.** I don't eat banana. *Category: plant.*

**kopoŋ** *Variant: kopu. n.* bangle. **hə kopoŋ kimma.** She does not wear bangle.  
*Category: clothing.*

**korbonəm** *v.* cross by step. **ŋa korbo ma.** Don't cross me. *Category: motion.*

**korca** *v.* step up. *Category: motion.*

**korlen** *v.* step out from somewhere.  
*Category: motion.*

**korlu** *v.* step down. *Category: motion.*

**kornəm** *v.* step. *Category: motion.*

**kosa** *adj.* willing to work, not lazy. **taŋia ačlə kosa do.** Tania is very energetic.  
*Category: will.*

**kotak** *n.* hips. *Category: body.*

**kotək** *n.* variety of precious bangle.  
*Category: wealth.*



**kotək sunəm** *Variant: kojap sunəm.* *v.* chew tongue accidentally.  
*Category: aggression.*

**kotom** *v.* lock a door by a beam crossing it.  
*Category: action.*

**kotuŋ** *Variant: kotoŋ.* *n.* tailless.

**koyoŋ** *n.* buttock. **no ŋo koyoŋ ha dətɔnɔ.**  
You eat my buttock. *Category: body.*

**kɔceɕ** *n.* puppy. *Category: animal.*

**kug** *clfr.* classifier for male's piggy bag.  
*Category: craft.*

**kuji** *n.* variety of pigeon which is green in colour. *Category: bird.*

**kɔlom** *n.* variety of pigeon which is larger than other varieties of pigeons.  
*Category: bird.*

**kumnəm** *v.* pray. *Category: devotion.*

**kunəm** *v.* bark, as of dog. *Category: slander.*

**kɔnəm** *v.* punch. **ho kwto.** Punch him.  
*Category: aggression.*

**kuŋnəm<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: kunəm.* *v.* knit.  
*Category: 𑌐𑌐*

**kuŋnəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* weigh. *Category: weight.* 𑌐𑌐

**kur** *Variant: kor.* *clfr.* classifier for step.  
*Category: counting.*

**kurkam** *Variant: korkom.* *n.* variety of leaf. It's a kind of leaf which is very useful in picnic and parties to wrap the rice and vegetables. *Category: plant.*



**kuti** *n.* variety of large rat.  
*Category: animal.*

## L - 1

**la** *clfr.* classifier for tumbler.  
*Category: counting.*

**laduŋ** *n.* name of a big mountain in Mara village. *Category: naming.*

**lag** *clfr.* classifier for hand.  
*Category: counting.*

**lag** *n.* hand. **lag lokɔ dɔto nɔ.** Eat with hand. *Category: body.*

**lagap** *n.* forearm. *Category: body.*

**lagbɔŋ** *Variant: lagbw.* *n.* elbow.  
*Category: body.*

**lagbet** *n.* right hand. **hɔ lagbet do.** He is right handed. *Category: body.*

**lagci** *n.* left hand. **hɔ lagci pɔ.** He is left handed. *Category: body.*

**lagciŋ** *n.* finger. **ŋo lagciŋ hɔ aci do.** My finger is paining. *Category: sickness.*

**lagnɔ** *n.* thumb. *Category: body.*

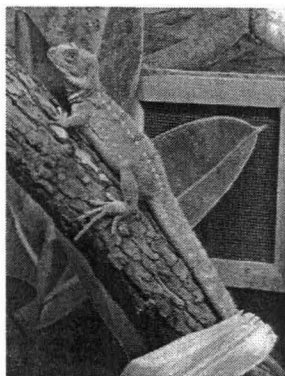
**lagtoŋ** *n.* person without hands or lost one hand. *Category: body.*

**lakcu** *n.* palm. *Category: body.*

**lakia** *Variant: bəkpi.* *n.* Lady's walking stick. It's used by ladies in every day life as a weapon and helping in walking. It is used only by rural farmers. **ŋo lakia ha kapa mai?** Did you see my lakia? *Category: weapon.*



- lakpo** *n.* arm. *Category: body.*  
**lamda** *n.* road. **lamda kama.** There is no way.  
*Category: construction.*  
**lamp3** *n.* plane; a completely flat surface.  
*Category: land.*  
**laŋ** *Variant: naŋ. n.* plumed-basilisk lizard.



- lap** *Variant: alap. n.* wing. **ŋo meru porok lap lappi go kapa do.** Yesterday I got two wings of fowl.  
*Category: bird.*  
**lar3k** *n.* bracelet like object tight in the palm to grip the arrow better.  
*Category: weapon.*



- l3** *clfr.* classifier for leg and lake.  
*Category: counting.*  
**l3b3ŋ** *Variant: l3bu. n.* knee. **ŋo l3b3ŋ h3 aci do.** My knee is paining.  
*Category: body.*  
**l3bu** *n.* October. *Category: time.*  
**l3ce l3pe** *n.* variety of plant. It is very useful for children in using as grease in their wood made vehicle (yagit gari).  
*Category: plant.*



- l3c3r** *n.* april. *Category: time.*  
**l3cet** *Variant: l3cik. adj.* numb of legs.  
*Category: body.*  
**l3ciŋ** *Variant: l3ci. n.* toe. *Category: body.*  
**l3cu** *n.* foot. *Category: body.*  
**l3du** *n.* heel. **ŋo l3du h3 aci p3.** My heel is paining. *Category: body.*  
**l3g** *clfr.* classifier for bamboo flask, water container. *Category: counting.*  
**l3gmi sin3m** *v.* exchange.  
*Category: commerce.*  
**l3gn3m<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: tan3m. v.* turn pages.  
*Category: action.*  
**l3gn3m<sub>2</sub>** *Variant: hen3m. v.* write. **kab3g dub3 l3gto.** Write legibly.  
*Category: writing.*  
**l3kem** *n.* shoe or slipper.  
**l3k3ŋ<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: ak3ŋ. adv.* down. **ŋo naam h3 l3k3ŋ b3 dop3n.** My house is in the down side. *Category: location.* ㊦  
**l3k3ŋ<sub>2</sub>** *Variant: l3kw. n.* march.  
*Category: time.* ㊦  
**l3ki** *n.* claw. **kiokam h3 l3ki lok3 porok ru ha noŋdo.** Eagle attacked the chicken through its claw. *Category: body.*



- l3ko** *Variant: l3ku. adv/conjunct.* once.  
**l3ko l3ko** *adv.* sometimes. **ŋo l3ko l3ko a3en d3do.** Sometimes I eat meat.  
*Category: time.*  
**l3kub3** *post. with.* **ŋo no lukub3 3ŋre.** I'll go with you. *Category: person.*  
**l3l3m** *n.* footmark. *Category: symbol.*  
**l3ma** *adj. ill.* **takar l3ma do.** Takar is ill.  
*Category: sickness.*  
**l3mi** *Variant: limi. n.* february.  
*Category: time.*

**ləŋgəɾ** *n.* colour.

**ləŋgo** *Variant: lwgo. cardinal number.* one hundred. *Category: counting.*

**ləŋguŋ** *Variant: ləgu. n.* neck. **ŋo ləŋguŋ hə aci pə.** My neck is paining. *Category: body.*

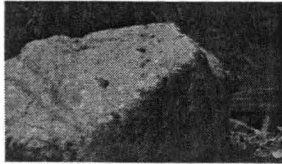
**ləpik** *Variant: ləpek. n.* ankle. *Category: body.*

**lennəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* go out. **agom lenro.** Go out. *Category: motion.*

**lennəm<sub>2</sub>** *v.* prepare alcohol. **opo lento.** Make alcohol. *Category: alcohol.*

**ləŋpək** *n.* cafe. *Category: nature.*

**ləŋtuŋ** *n.* big stone. *Category: nature.*



**ləpa** *Variant: ələ. n.* leg. **porok ləpa hə dəpu do.** Chicken's leg is delicious. *Category: body.*

**ləpek** *n.* handicap by leg. *Category: handicap.*

**ləpen** *n.* strap used for carrying something; baby in the back. *Category: rope.*

**lərum** *n.* thread tight in the leg. *Category: traditional.*



**ləsen** *n.* nail. **ŋo ləsen sapdun.** I am cutting nail. *Category: body.*

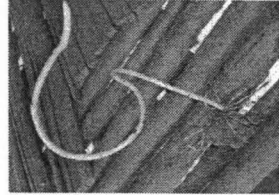
**let** *Variant: kepo; aik. n.* belly. **no gə let hə pwtə pə.** You have a very big belly. *Category: body.*

**ləti** *Variant: lətw. n.* calf. *Category: body.*

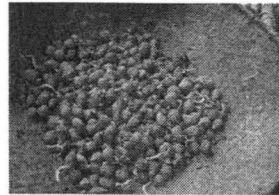
**lətoŋ** *n.* person without leg or lost one leg. *Category: handicap.*

**ləyu** *Variant: ləŋyu. n.* name of a Tagin sub-clan. It is one of the major clans of Tagin which include Mara; Lamdik; Yekar; Dubi; Kare; Nilling; Hina; Ruji; Sikom; and Lamnia.

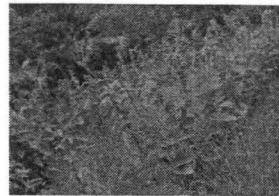
**linə** *n.* variety of gourd. It is underground part of heli. *Category: gourd.*



**lisi** *n.* variety of gourd. *Category: gourd.*



**lium** *Variant: liom. n.* stand for heli gourd, a creeper plant. *Category: wood.*

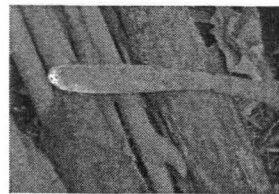


**lo<sub>1</sub>** *clfr.* classifier for day. **ŋo loŋi go doto la are.** I'll come after two days. *Category: counting.* ㄹ

**lo<sub>2</sub>** *deixis.* lo is used as locative deixis to express location and direction in space. **ŋo na bas lo kado.** I saw you in the bus. *Category: location.* ㄹ

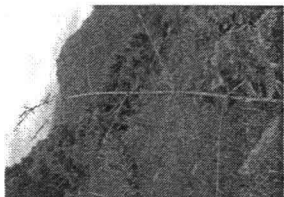
**lo lo** *intr.* use for calling mithun. *Category: slander.*

**lodop** *n.* variety of machete which is used in the field. *Category: agriculture.*



loi

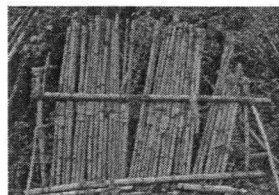
**loi** *n.* upper most part of bamboo after cut off. It is used as stand for creeper crop or vegetable. *Category: bamboo.*



**lonəm** *v.* dry out in the sun, as of paddy. *Category: light.*

mədək məku

**longriap** *n.* fence like structure made after completing their fencing work. *Category: traditional.* The two bamboos tight together show the symbol of female mithun and single bamboo implies male mithun. These longriaps show the number of mithun person has.



**lupiŋ** *adv.* next year. **ŋo lupiŋ ɲi nam care.** I will go home by next year. *Category: time.*

## M - m

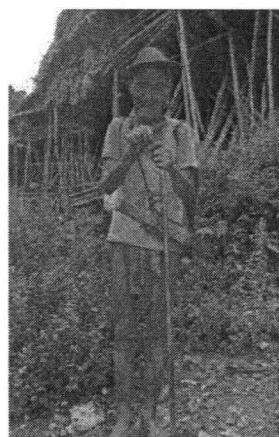
**ma<sub>1</sub>** *clfr.* classifier for dead body and sacrificed animals. **ŋo səma maɲi go kado.** I saw two dead bodies. *Category: counting.* 𑄎𑄓

**ma<sub>2</sub>** *n.* negation. **nam si ɲi kama.** There is no one in the house. 𑄎𑄓

**ma<sub>3</sub>** *n.* variety of small basket. It's a small basket made of bamboo. People carry it whole day in the field with fire and husk inside it in order to chase away the fly or mosquito. **ma gəma lo na taɲit hə domu ram.** Fly will not spare you if you don't have ma. *Category: craft.* 𑄎𑄓



**mabe** *n.* piece of cloth covering the male's sex organ.



**makbu** *Variant: maktə. n.* brother-in-law. *Category: kinship.*

**makuj maroŋ** *n.* variety of white headed bird. *Category: bird.* It is believed that this bird always faces toward the sky while sleeping due to fear of clouds movement in the sky.

**manom** *n.* request. *Category: affection.*

**masap** *n.* tongs. **no masap dopei?** Do you have tongs? *Category: household.*

**mayap** *n.* handy fan. It's a handy fan made of feather or leaf. *Category: craft.*

- mэдэк мэку** *v.* disturb by doing nonsense things. *Category:* **oppression.**
- mэди** *v.* do again; repeat. *Category:* **action.**
- мэга** *n.* mature women. **мэга жэбэ рито ки.** Behave like woman. *Category:* **age.**
- мэгаг** *v.* begin. **но мэсе ха мэгаг то ки.** Begin your work.
- мегурун** *n.* Adam's apple. *Category:* **body.**
- мэи** *n.* mother's sister. *Category:* **kinship.**
- мэји** *v.* make something for somebody. *Category:* **compassion.**
- мекэр** *n.* whistle. *Category:* **slander.**
- мэки** *v.* kill. **танам раток жи мэки ро.** Tanam killed Ratok. *Category:* **crime.**
- мэкок** *Variant: nakok. v.* uncover. *Category:* **secrecy.**
- мэкун** *n.* cucumber. **мэкун ло рэти.** Buy a cucumber. *Category:* **gourd.**
- мэkw** *n.* smoke. *Category:* **fire.**
- мэло** *n.* good women. **хэ ачэ мэло до.** She is a very good women. *Category:* **behaviour.**
- мэми сенэм** *v.* fight. *Category:* **aggression.**
- мэндэк** *adj.* troubled at heart. *Category:* **heart.**
- mendэк менку** *Variant: radэк raku. v.* disturb by speaking nonsense. *Category:* **oppression.**
- mendi** *v.* repeat what previously said. *Category:* **slander.**
- мэнди** *v.* think gain; think twice. *Category:* **heart.**
- мэңэ** *n.* name of river in Giba circle. *Category:* **naming.**
- мэнанм** *v.* lie; present a false impression. **tapi мэма dun.** Tapi never lies. *Category:* **truth and falsehood.**
- мэнэң** *Variant: мэnw. det/pron.* all the whole quantity/ everything or everyone. **жи мэнэң хэ аадо.** All people have come. *Category:* **mass.**

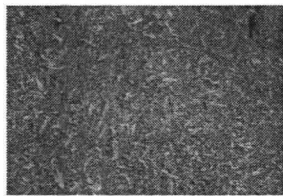
- мэңгап** *v.* remember. **но һа мэңгап pai?** Do you remember me? *Category:* **heart.**
- мэңгия** *v.* like. **һо пижир ако мэңгия до.** I like one girl. *Category:* **affection.**
- мэңия** *v.* finish a task. *Category:* **work.**
- мэңиң** *n.* last year. *Category:* **time.**
- мэңиң-кеңиң** *n.* few years back. *Category:* **time.**
- mennэ<sub>1</sub>** *v.* blame someone for something. *Category:* **dispute.**
- mennэ<sub>2</sub>** *n.* one who say. *Category:* **person.**
- мэңнэм** *Variant: мwnэм. v.* think. **һо лэга бэ мэңто.** Think for me. *Category:* **heart.**
- мэңпак** *n.* guts. **хэ мэңпек мaдо.** He does not have guts. *Category:* **confidence.**
- меңрам** *Variant: мwрам. adj.* lazy. *Category:* **laziness.**
- мэңру** *adj.* sad. **мэңру хэ допу ма.** It's difficult to live due to sad. *Category:* **well-being.**
- мэңру гуйа** *Variant: мэңру мэңуя. adj.* miserable; very unhappy or depressed. *Category:* **well-being.**
- mensi** *v.* say secretly. *Category:* **secrecy.**
- мэңси** *v.* think secretly. *Category:* **heart.**
- menten** *v.* correct someone's speech. *Category:* **communication.**
- мэңтоп** *Variant: лэңтоп. n.* part of a house. *Category:* **house.**



- мэпен** *v.* separate; divide. *Category:* **destruction.**
- мэпу** *adj.* easy to do. *Category:* **work.**
- мэрэң** *Variant: эmik. n.* fireplace. *Category:* **house.**
- мэриа** *v.* do something for somebody. *Category:* **compassion.**



- meru** *adv.* yesterday. **meru g3 rinam ha mən̩a lak.** Forget about the things which happened yesterday. *Category: time.*
- məru** *adj.* difficult to do. *Category: work.*
- məse rese** *n.* work. **no məse rese kamai?** Don't you have any work to do? *Category: work.*
- məsɜr** *v.* teach. *Category: compassion.*
- məsət** *v.* touch. **ŋa məsət ma.** Don't touch me. *Category: action.*
- məten** *v.* repair. *Category: destruction.*
- mətom** *v.* cover something. *Category: action.*
- məya** *n.* eagle. *Category: bird.*
- miagdum/tidum** *n.* groin. *Category: body.*
- miagni** *n.* sperm; semen. *Category: body.*
- miak** *Variant: amiak. n.* penis. *Category: body.*
- miakku** *v.* offer dick to somebody out of anger. *Category: insulting.*
- miakmw** *n.* male pubic hair. *Category: body.*
- mian** *Variant: amia; acuk. adj.* few. **ŋa ʒsi mian go jito.** give me few drop of water. *Category: quantity.*
- miɜr** *v.* pressure someone to do or say something. *Category: politics.*
- mipɜ** *n.* chaff of millet. *Category: food.*



- mipɜ talɜ** *n.* variety of moss. *Category: plant.*



- miri** *n.* variety of folk song. *Category: music and dance.*
- mobi<sub>1</sub>** *n.* earthquake. *Category: nature.*

- mobi<sub>2</sub>** *n.* variety of jungle. It is a type of jungle which is yet not ready for cultivation. *Category: forest.*



- mobia** *n.* right side of the singit/sinik river. *Category: location.*
- mobok** *n.* gun. It is a Hindi loan word. **ŋo mobok kama** I don't have gun. *Category: weapon.*
- mobok morok** *n.* pimples; spots on the face. *Category: body.*
- modi** *n.* mountain. *Category: nature.*
- moing** *n.* other villages or places.
- mokom** *n.* type of jungle where trees are comparatively tall and can be cut down for cultivation as it gained more fertility. *Category: nature.* Tagin people practice shifting cultivation, so they leave the field after cultivation of two or three years for fertilisation. After ten-fifteen years or when trees are grown up taller they cultivate it again.



- mopop** *v.* kiss. **ŋa mopop to.** Kiss me. *Category: affection.*
- mora** *n.* variety of seat. *Category: household.*
- mori** *n.* left side of the singit/sinik river. *Category: location.*
- morko** *n.* money. **morko kama lo sɜŋpu ma.** It's very difficult to survive without money. *Category: value.*
- morko ain** *n.* money; wealth. *Category: wealth.*
- moru** *n.* thick jungle. **moru ama bəde** Don't go to thick jungle. *Category: forest.*

motom

**motom** *n.* forest. **motom alo ʒsɔŋ ɡɔti ju.** Let's get firewood from the forest.  
*Category: forest.*

**moton** *n.* remaining part of firewood.  
*Category: wood.*

**mubu** *n.* ash. *Category: fire.*

namgom namhi

**munɜ kopak** *n.* variety of banana which has seeds. *Category: plant.*



**munəm** *v.* sound produce by mithun.  
*Category: slander.*

**muru** *n.* firelight. *Category: fire.*

**N - n**

**na** *clfr.* classifier for side bag. **ŋo muna naom go rɜre.** I'll buy two bags.  
*Category: counting.*

**nabdo** *n.* protruding mouth. *Category: body.*

**nabu dɜŋkio** *n.* a kind of headgear. It is very important for priest.  
*Category: priesthood.*



**nabuŋ** *n.* miser. *Category: behaviour.*

**nain** *v.* pick up. *Category: action.*

**nait** *n.* bad smell comes from some people.  
*Category: smell.*

**nakiu** *adj.* pointed. *Category: weapon.*

**nakom** *v.* collect things and bring them together in a particular place.  
*Category: mass.*

**nam<sub>1</sub>** *clfr.* classifier for house. **ŋo nampom tɜ nam nampɪ go domɜŋ do.** There are only two houses in my village.  
*Category: counting.*

**nam<sub>2</sub>** *Variant: namɜ.* *n.* house. **no naam hɜ hogo lo?** Where is your house?  
*Category: house.*

**nambɜ sɜŋnɜ** *n.* old and big tree.  
*Category: plant.*

**namcom** *n.* small house. *Category: house.*

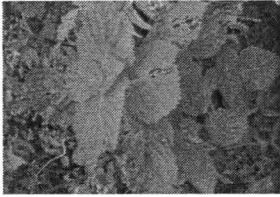
**namdom** *n.* place upward to once house.  
*Category: location.*

**namduŋ** *n.* variety of sesame. Its seeds are used as flavour in the dishes of Tagin people. It is used as pickle by mixing with iup(fermented dried bamboo), chilli. *Category: plant.*



**namgom namhi** *n.* houses around.  
*Category: house.*

**namji** *n.* variety of sesame. Its seeds are used as flavour in the dishes of Tagin people. *Category: plant.*



**namko** *n.* downside of the house. *Category: house.*

**nampo** *n.* house placed horizontally against the slope. *Category: house.*

**nampom** *Variant: nampam. n.* village. **ŋo nampom əjjin.** I am to village. *Category: community.*

**nampu** *adj.* pleasant smell. **apəŋ aŋs si nampu pə.** This flower has pleasant smell. *Category: smell.*

**namra** *n.* interior part of house. *Category: house.*

**namrək** *n.* other family who are living under the same roof. *Category: household.*

**namti** *n.* smell of alcohol. *Category: smell.*

**namw** *n.* beard. **no gə namw hə kapu do.** You have very nice beard. *Category: body.*

**namyor** *n.* house placed vertically in the same way to the slopping. *Category: house.*



**naŋ** *n.* nose. *Category: body.*

**nanəm** *v.* take. **əsəŋ nato.** Take wood. *Category: action.*

**naŋku** *Variant: kocin. n.* back. **no naŋku hə hogu gola?** What's in your back? *Category: body.*

**napcu** *n.* lips. *Category: body.*

**nappio** *n.* person who has broken lips. *Category: handicap.*

**naptoŋ** *n.* end of a stick; rope.

**naria** *v.* collect for somebody. *Category: compassion.*

**narnəm** *v.* borrow or lend. *Category: loan.*

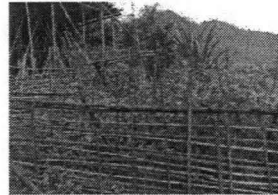
**naru** *adj.* bad smell. **si naru pə.** This is smelling bad. *Category: smell.*

**nasi** *Variant: ponoŋ. n.* dance. **nasi relaju.** let's dance. *Category: music and dance.*

**nasuk** *v.* hand wash. *Category: clean.*

**naya** *adj.* smell of decayed. **adən si naya pə.** meat has decayed smell. *Category: smell.*

**nayam** *n.* garden. *Category: agriculture.*



**nə** *clfr.* classifier for woman; bird; trees; plant; and fish. *Category: counting.*

**nəbə yaya** *n.* slug. *Category: annelid.*

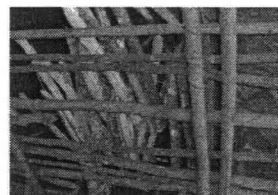


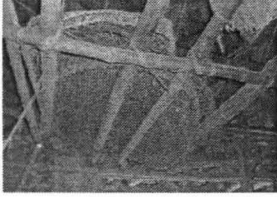
**nəci** *adv/prep/adj.* near. **ŋo nam hə nəci si dopən.** My house is near. *Category: access.*

**nəgnam<sub>2</sub>** *v.* pound, as chilli in small mortar by pestle. *Category: action.*

**nəgnəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* chop. *Category: aggression.*

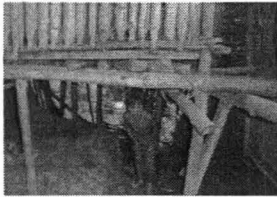
**nəka** *Variant: naka. n.* upper part of the house where firewood and other things are kept. *Category: house.*





**нэknэм** *v.* stab. **rocok lokэ нэk to.** Stab with knife. *Category: aggression.*

**нэkum** *n.* lower part of the house where people do not live. *Category: house.*



**нэмэң** *n.* roof. **nam аңэ нэмэң kama.** The house does not have roof. *Category: house.*

**нэңбуң** *Variant: нэбу.* *n.* spear. **нэңбуң hэ нэкто** Chop with spear. *Category: weapon.*

**нэnэ** *n.* medicine. **se оңэ ha нэnэ мэма lo sire.** The cow will die if not medicine her wound. *Category: sickness.*

- η

**ηа** *Variant: ηam.* *pron.* me. **ηа morko jito.** Give me money. *Category: charity.*

**ηarsi** *n.* dew. **lamda hэ ηarsi bele tola.** There are lots of dew on the way. *Category: liquid.*

**ηо** *Pron.* I. **ηо эηма re.** I will not go. *Category: person.*

**ηо koro** *n.* name of a river in Mara village. *Category: naming.*

**ηосэр** *n.* variety of fish which has flat head. *Category: fish.*

**ηојар** *n.* fermented dried fish. *Category: food.*

**ηоң** *n.* small river where large amount of fish come seasonally, especially in rainy season. Each ηоң has its owner. *Category: authority.*

**нэnэм** *v.* pluck, as leaves. *Category: agriculture.*

**нэңрэ** *n.* size of palm in measurement. *Category: measurement.*

**нэсэң нэмэң** *n.* grass. **нэсэң нэмэң ha bukak to.** Clean the grass. *Category: plant.*

**нэсуј** *Variant: nasu.* *n.* granary in around the village or near to house. *Category: house.*



**но** *pron.* you. **no ale pai?** How are you? *Category: person.*

**nonu** *pron.* you(plural). **nonu alэ pai?** Are you fine? *Category: person.*

**nunam** *n.* cooked; ready to eat. *Category: food.*

**нуни** *pron.* you(dual). *Category: person.*

**ηорw** *n.* variety of fish, it never grows big. *Category: fish.*

**ηорөң** *n.* variety of fish. *Category: fish.*

**ηором** *v.* be lost; get lost. **hэ dilli bolo ηоромre.** He will be lost in Delhi. *Category: journey.*

**ηубw** *n.* variety of fish whose structure is like snake. *Category: fish.*

**ηуги** *n.* variety of fish. *Category: fish.*

**ηуй** *n.* fish. It's common name for fish. Otherwise there are different type of fish which carry different name. **ηо ηуй dэma re.** I will not eat fish. *Category: fish.*

**ηуни** *pron.* we(dual). **ηуни hэ эηba sire.** We both will go together. *Category: person.*

**ɲunia** *n.* honey bee, **ɲa ɲunia hɜ punu do.** Honey bee bit me. *Category: insect.*

**ɲunu** *pron.* we(plural). **ɲunu aɜ do** We are fine. *Category: person.*

**ɲurek** *n.* variety of fish. *Category: fish.*

- ɲ

**ɲapnɛm** *v.* extinguish, of fire or light. *Category: light.*

**ɲarba sunɛm** *v.* laugh together (dual). *Category: laugh*

**ɲarbom** *v.* laugh together. *Category: laugh*

**ɲardɜ ɲardɜ** *v.* keep on laughing. *Category: laugh*

**ɲarɜk** *Variant: ɲerɜk. n.* colocasia leaf. *Category: plant.*



**ɲargiag pɛtak** *v.* laugh loudly. *Category: laugh*

**ɲarɟi** *v.* laugh at someone. *Category: laugh*

**ɲarka tɛtɛ** *v.* laugh happily or openly while meeting somebody. *Category: laugh*

**ɲarnɛm** *v.* laugh. **hɜ ɲarka mado.** He never laughs. *Category: laugh*

**ɲarsi** *v.* laugh secretly or silently. *Category: laugh*

**ɲedo** *n.* rain. **ɲedo hodu.** It's raining. *Category: weather.*

**ɲedo kolo** *n.* sky. **ɲedo kaduɲ ma.** Don't look up to the sky. *Category: nature.*

**ɲedum** *n.* a variety of colocasia. *Category: plant.*



**ɲega** *n.* old man. **ɲega ako minto.** Call an old man. *Category: age.*

**ɲegɛm** *Variant: ɲigɛm. n.* officer. *Category: status.*

**ɲegɜɲ** *Variant: ɲegw. n.* image or object made in exorcism. *Category: exorcism.* negeng is the part of exorcism in evicting demons of spirits form any place or nay person.



**ɲejɜr ajen** *n.* girl friend. *Category: peer.*

**ɲekci** *Variant: ɲikci. n.* pus; whitish-yellow, yellow or yellow-brown exudates produced by vertebrates during inflammatory pyogenic bacterial infections. *Category: body.*



**ɲekɛm** *n.* very old man. **ɲo abu aɜɜ ɲikam duku.** My father is very old. *Category: age.*

**ɲekmw** *n.* eyelash. *Category: body.*

**ɲekruu** *n.* prophecy.

**пексэп тэмбэп** *n.* eyebrow. **но гз пексэп тэмбэп хэ капү до.** Your eyebrow is very beautiful. *Category: body.*

**пема** *n.* big piece of meat which is to be distributed among the different families. *Category: food.*

**пэммак** *n.* raider. **пэммак хэ ари.** Raiders are coming. *Category: danger.*

**пэмэ<sub>1</sub>** *n.* china/Tibet. **пэмэ cai la alu nati ki.** Get salt from china. *Category: foreigner.* ㄣ

**пэмэ<sub>2</sub>** *n.* female. **но пэмэ нэго капү май?** Did you see a women? *Category: person.* ㄣ

**пэп** *n.* wife. **хэ го гз пэп.** She is my wife. *Category: kinship.*

**пэп** *Variant: пип.* *n.* wife. **си го гз пип** She is my wife. *Category: kinship.*

**пенам** *adj.* missing. *Category: security.*

**пенгбэп** *Variant: пепү.* *n.* mother's sister's child. *Category: kinship.*

**пэпкэ** *n.* variety of bitter gourd. It is the costliest among the gourds. *Category: gourd.*



**пэпко пинло** *adj.* not fully ripe. *Category: age.*

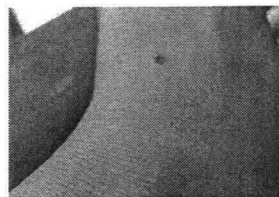
**пеппо** *Variant: мэпо.* *n.* variety of bird which is believed as female ghost. *Category: bird.*

**пэпак** *n.* indian; India. *Category: foreigner.*

**пэпэ** *n.* abdomen. *Category: body.*

**перium** *n.* childless. *Category: kinship.*

**песи бэриак** *n.* variety of blood sucking insect. It leaves black spot in the body after bite. *Category: insect.*



**пиабун** *n.* tail. **ға себи пиабун ло нато.** Bring me monkey's tail. *Category: body.*

**пиарен** *Variant: пиакрен.* *n.* rice beer. **пиарен тэпду бэи?** Would you like to drink niakren. *Category: alcohol.*

**пиарон** *Variant: перу.* *n.* ear. **ға се пиарон ло нато.** Give me the cow's ear. *Category: body.*

**пипу** *Variant: пепү.* *n.* priest. **пипу ха минто.** Call the priest. *Category: priesthood.*

**пипир** *n.* young girl. **го пипир ако мэпгя.** I like a girl. *Category: age.*

**пик** *clfr.* classifier for eye. **но пик пикү го наду бэ?** How many eyes do you want? *Category: counting.*

**пик** *Variant: апик.* *n.* eye. *Category: body.*

**пикцип** *Variant: пикци.* *adj.* blind. **хэ пикцип до.** He is blind. *Category: sight.*

**пикципнам** *v.* close eyes. **пикцип то.** Close the eye. *Category: sight.*

**пикла** *n.* tears. *Category: heart.*

**пикпү** *n.* eye ball. *Category: body.*

**пило** *n.* good man. **хэ ачлэ пило до.** He is a very good man. *Category: quality.*

**пима** *n.* poor man. *Category: poverty.*

**пип** *clfr.* classifier for year. *Category: counting.*

**пипбэп** *n.* mother's sister's kids. **тара го гз пипбэп** Tara is my aunt's son. *Category: kinship.*

ɲipək

omnom

**ɲipək** *Variant: ɲepək. n. India; Indian. ɲipək ako apɜ* One Indian has come. *Category: foreigner.*

**ɲitɜ** *adj. rich. ɲitɜ nɜ ɲi hɜ hɛmpu do.* Rich men are happy. *Category: wealth.*

**ɲodɜɲ** *Variant: ɲodw. n. sitting and sleeping place for the female of the house. Category: house.*

**ɲodonɲ** *n. teeth of leopard. niodonɲ is used as element in taking promise. It is believed that if person lies after biting the ɲodong in front of the priest then he may die or will have trouble in future. Category: exorcism.*



**ɲosu** *n. sitting; working; cooking place for female. Category: house.*

**ɲuma** *n. dream. na ɲo ɲuma lo kado.* I saw you in dream. *Category: dream.*

**ɲumi** *adj. sleepy. Category: sleep.*

**ɲumɲik** *v. squeeze. ontra ha ɲumɲik to.* Squeeze the orange. *Category: aggression.*

O - o

**o** *Variant: ao. adj. high. so naam si aɔlɔ o do.* This house is very high. *Category: height and depth.*

**oduɲ** *n. sitting and sleeping place for guest. Category: house.*

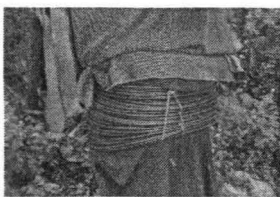
**ognɛm** *v. scratch surface. Category: action.*

**ogyap** *v. signal by waving hands. Category: communication.*

**oi** *Variant: ui. n. blood. oi lindu.* It's bleeding. *Category: body.*

**ojok** *Variant: ojuk. n. variety of gourd; ladle. Category: gourd.*

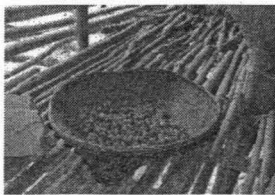
**ok** *Variant: uk. n. variety of traditional belt worn by women, made of fern. no ok dopɜi?* Do you have belt? *Category: craft.*



**okciɲ** *Variant: okci. n. firefly. Category: insect.*

**okom** *n. variety of small black bird. It's a black bird which has long two feathers as tails. It's very dangerous for other birds. It alone can chase away the group of crows. okom ha kato la pak hɜ kiji.* Crow is flying away by seeing the okom. *Category: bird.*

**olop** *n. variety of small densely woven basket. Category: craft.*

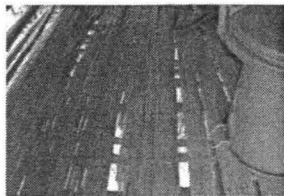


**om<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: aum. n. three. Category: counting. 𑌓𑌔*

**om<sub>2</sub>** *excl. yes. Category: communication. 𑌓𑌔*

**omnom** *v. hold liquid in the mouth. Category: liquid.*

**opio** *n.* split bamboo which is used as wall and floor of the house. It can be used in any other purposes. *Category: house.*



**oŋko** *n.* hole. *Category: age.*

**ontra** *n.* orange. *Category: food.*

**opo** *n.* millet beer. **opo tɛŋbo lo sen hɜ yare.** Your liver will damage if you drink alcohol. *Category: alcohol.*

**opok** *n.* arrow. **opok sogo nalɜk to.** Bring an arrow. *Category: weapon.*

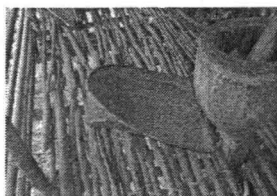
**opom** *n.* variety of gourd. It has immense important in day to day activities of Tagin people especially in the villages. It is used in storing of water, alcohol in solid and liquid forms.

*Category: gourd.* In the early age it was used as instrument of measuring alcohol. It is still practiced in villages.



**opop** *n.* medicine for millet or rice beer. *Category: alcohol.*

**opu** *n.* variety of basket use for winnowing rice and millet. *Category: craft.*



**orom<sub>1</sub>** *adj.* brittle; easily breakable. *Category: age.* ㄹㄷ

**orom<sub>2</sub>** *n.* spirit. *Category: exorcism.*

**orw lango** *n.* rainbow. *Category: nature.* ㄹㄷ

## P - p

**pa** *clfr.* classifier for pig pen; box and legs of both human and animals. *Category: counting.*

**pajok** *n.* war dance. **pajok rilaju.** Let's have a war dance. *Category: dance and music.*

**pak** *n.* crow. **pak ha ŋunu dɜma do.** We don't eat crow. *Category: bird.*

**pakbu** *n.* man servant. *Category: slavery.*

**paknam** *n.* love. **ŋo na pakdo.** I love you. *Category: affection.*

**pakn<sub>31</sub>** *n.* maid servant. *Category: slavery.*

**pakn<sub>32</sub>** *n.* one who loves somebody. *Category: affection.*

**palen** *n.* meeting point of two rivers. *Category: nature.*

**pam** *clfr.* classifier for village. *Category: counting.*

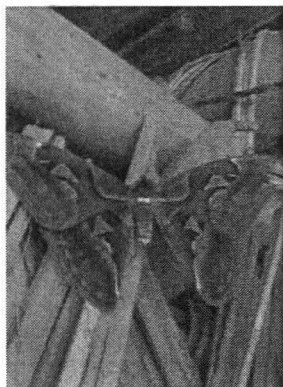
**panəm** *v.* get; find. *Category: success and failure.*

**panəm** *v.* cut with force; cut with great force by raising arm above shoulder.

**papa lala** *n.* butterfly. **papa lala nati ju.** Let's catch butterfly. *Category: insect.*



**papэр komэр** *n.* variety of butterfly which is much active in the night.  
*Category: insect.* It is believed that this butterfly becomes female ghost in the night.



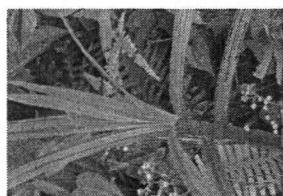
**papэр мамэр** *n.* dark time in the evening.  
*Category: time.*

**papok** *v.* clap. *Category: praise.*

**paroп** *Variant: taroп; taru. n.* mosquito.

**paroп hэ лэма цэлэк до.** Mosquito's bite causes sick. *Category: insect.*

**pasэр** *n.* variety of sharp edge plant. It is the most dangerous enemy of farmer. It never spares farmers hand.  
*Category: plant.*



**payen** *v.* kick up. *Category: action.*

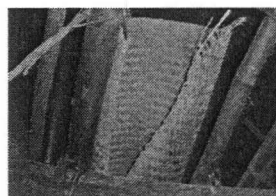
**pe** *clfr.* classifier for banana. **пo kopак peom go гэрэн.** I bought three bananas. *Category: food.*

**пэса** *adj.* dumb. **hэ пэса.** He is dumb.  
*Category: person.*

**пэса harya** *adj.* dull. **пo пэса harya ма.** I am not a dull man. *Category: quality.*

**пэсэп** *Variant: пэси. n.* variety of pot used for cooking rice. **no пэсэп ciптэ нэ допэи?** Do you have a big pot?  
*Category: utensil.*

**pecип** *n.* densely woven carpet which is used in drying paddy. *Category: craft.*



**пэдэп** *n.* sparrow. **no nam hэ пэдэп допэи?** Is there sparrow in your house?  
*Category: bird.*

**пэдэп пусу** *n.* variety of allergic plant. It causes itching in human body.  
*Category: plant.*



**пэjek** *n.* variety of bird. *Category: bird.*

**пэkak** *Variant: pakak. v.* sweep. **naam ha пэkak to.** Sweep the house.  
*Category: clean.*

**пэkэ rebok** *n.* variety of bird which has a very hard beak. *Category: bird.*

**пэkэм** *n.* wild duck. *Category: bird.*

**пэki<sub>1</sub>** *n.* term for the place where hen lays egg. *Category: house.* ㄹㄷ



**пэki<sub>2</sub>** *n.* variety of birds which are always found in flock. *Category: bird.* ㄹㄷ

**пэknэм<sub>1</sub>** *v.* dig, as of cafe. *Category: mining.*

**пэknэм<sub>2</sub>** *v.* sweep. *Category: clean.*

**пэktak** *v.* split something.  
*Category: destruction.*

**пэлэп пэyu** *n.* parrot. *Category: bird.*

**pemэк pemэк** *v.* chop into small pieces.  
*Category: action.*

pen

**pen** *clfr.* classifier for half pant. **᠒ᠠ harpen peng᠔ rᠠto.** Buy a half pant for me. *Category: counting.*

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢ** *n.* pumkin's leaf. **᠒ᠢᠨᠢ ᠬᠢ ᠠᠴᠢᠰᠢ ᠳᠢ᠒ᠤ ᠳᠤ.** Pene is very tasty. *Category: plant.*

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *v.* cut with knife; cut with less force or not raising arm. **ᠠᠳᠠᠨ ᠬᠠ ᠒ᠢᠨᠢ.** Cut the meat. *Category: action.*

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *v.* steam-cook something in bamboo. *Category: food.*

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *v.* ritual chanting of egg for divination. *Category: exorcism.*

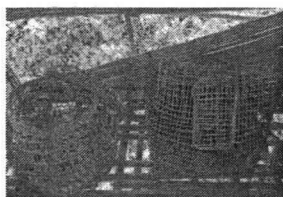
**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *n.* variety of wild bird which is black and white in colour. It is bigger than fowl. *Category: bird.*

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *n.* bean. *Category: plant.*

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *n.* bird. **᠒ᠢᠨᠢ ᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ ᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ ᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ.** I shot down two birds. *Category: bird.*

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *Variant: ᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ.* *adj.* dry. **᠒ᠢᠨᠢ ᠵᠢᠨᠢ ᠬᠢ ᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ ᠢᠷᠠᠬᠤ.** My clothes have got dry.

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *n.* variety of basket where fowls are kept. *Category: craft.*



**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *Variant: ᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ.* *n.* soya bean. *Category: food.*

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ ᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *v.* laugh shyly; smile but not opening the mouth.

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *Variant: ᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ.* *n.* variety of plant. It is very useful for children in using as grease in their wood made vehicle (yagit gari). Its buds are eaten as vegetable. *Category: plant.*



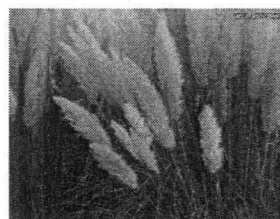
poa

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *v.* paint. **᠒ᠢᠨᠢ ᠨᠠᠮ ᠬᠠ ᠢᠷᠢᠨᠢ ᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ.** Paint my house. *Category: colour.*

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ ᠬᠠᠷᠢᠨ** *n.* variety of plant. Its bud is eaten by people. *Category: plant.*



**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *n.* cortaderia. Variety of plant which bears cotton like flower. Its flower blooms in the winter, so it's very useful for puppy in the villages. *Category: plant.*



**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *n.* eight. *Category: counting.*

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *Variant: ᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ.* *v.* sell. **ᠨᠠᠷᠢᠨᠢ ᠬᠠ ᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ ᠢᠷᠠᠬᠤ.** Sell the orange. *Category: commerce.*

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *Variant: ᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ.* *n.* object where people sit. *Category: seating.*

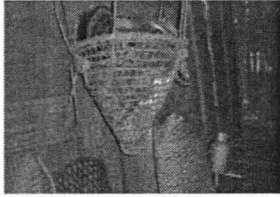


**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *n.* high jump. *Category: action.*

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *clfr.* classifier for trunk. *Category: counting.*

**᠒ᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠮ** *n.* small tin container which is used for measuring rice. *Category: household.*

**pobom** *n.* a variety of basket which is used for preparing huge amount of alcohol.  
*Category: craft.*



**poi** *n.* solid form of millet alcohol.  
*Category: alcohol.*

**poka** *n.* millet beer which comes in the last and not good in quality.  
*Category: alcohol.*

**pokca** *v.* jump upward. *Category: motion.*

**pokdor** *n.* variety of green bird which is named after the sound it produces.  
*Category: bird.* It is believed that this bird lost its kids in the cyclone. So, every year during the particular season it makes this sound.

**poklen** *v.* jump forward. *Category: motion.*

**poklu** *v.* jump downward. *Category: motion.*

**poknəm** *v.* jump. *Category: motion.*

**pokoŋ** *Variant: poku. n.* spoiled alcohol.  
*Category: alcohol.*

**polo** *n.* fan made for kids play.  
*Category: craft.*

**polu<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: polo. n.* month. **no dili bolo**

**polu pwkw go dopən?** How many months have you been to Delhi?  
*Category: time.* ㄹㄷ

**polu<sub>2</sub>** *Variant: polo. n.* moon. **polu he karŋi pəku.** It's full moon now.  
*Category: nature.* ㄹㄷ

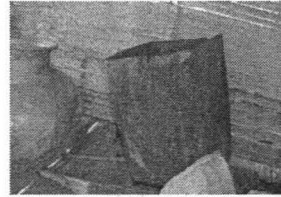
**polu loŋ** *Variant: polu lu. n.* moon light.  
*Category: light.*

**pom** *clfr.* classifier for flower.  
*Category: counting.*

**pomcop** *n.* variety of gourd which is used in carrying liquids especially alcohol.  
*Category: gourd.*



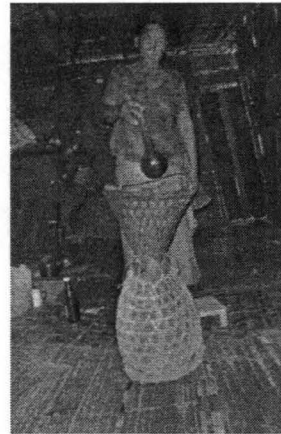
**pompa** *n.* container made of tin.  
*Category: household.*



**ponəm** *v.* heal; get well from ill.  
*Category: sickness.*

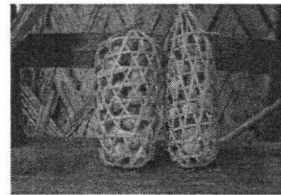
**poŋli** *n.* flute. *Category: dance and music.*

**popor** *n.* a variety of small basket which is used for preparing small amount of alcohol. *Category: craft.*



**por** *clfr.* classifier for variety of basket which is used to prepare small amount of booze. *Category: counting.*

**porba** *n.* A variety of small basket. Traditionally, in the villages and small towns kg system is not used. Instead they use porba to sell their vegetables.  
*Category: craft.*



**porok lugu** *n.* this is specific time in the morning when the rooster makes sound. *Category: time.*

**porok taja** *n.* variety of tree. It is the most favourable tree for making yaget gari(kids vehicle). *Category: plant.*



**porsen** *n.* wild fowl. It's common name before gender distinction. *Category: bird.*

**pot3** *Variant: podam. adj.* thick; fat. **h3 acl3 pot3 do.** He is very fat. *Category: health.*

**potom** *v.* lean leg on somebody. *Category: action.*

**puca** *v.* pull up. *Category: action.*

**pucij** *Variant: puci. v.* tie. **muna ha pucij to.** Tie the bag. *Category: rope.*

**pukni** *n.* brain. **no pukni kama p3n3 gub3 ri?** Don't you have brain? *Category: body.*

**pulen** *v.* pull out from somewhere. *Category: action.*

**pulu** *v.* pull down. *Category: action.*

**pun3m1** *v.* pluck, as fruit. **ontra puto.** Pluck orange. *Category: action.*

**pun3m2** *v.* pull. **oso ha puto.** Pull the rope. *Category: action.*

**puri** *Variant: pori. n.* study. *Category: wisdom.*

**purin3m** *v.* read. **al3 puri bolo no jig3m s3nre.** You will be an officer if study hard. *Category: wisdom.*

**putoŋ1** *v.* break up something by pulling. *Category: action.* 𐄀𐄁

**putoŋ2** *v.* hold by pulling. *Category: action.* 𐄀𐄁

**pw** *clfr.* classifier for round objects like fruit, egg, stone, moon, ball, bulb and at the same time objects which are not round also take same numeral classifier, like heart, pillow, gig stone, radio, television, computer. **ŋo komputer pwgo r3re.** I'll buy a computer. *Category: counting.*

**pwl3k** *v.* pour into container. *Category: liquid.*

## R - r

**ra** *clfr.* classifier for variety of stool. *Category: counting.*

**racik** *Variant: racet. n.* landslide. **lamda ha racik citum ro.** Road is blocked by landslide. *Category: land.*

**ragom** *n.* extreme corner of crop field. *Category: agriculture.*



**ragyom** *v.* surround something with fence. *Category: infrastructure.*

**rai** *adj.* industrious. *Category: behaviour.*

**rait semet** *n.* variety of bird. *Category: bird.* Usually eating of this bird is restricted to children and young men as it can cause epilepsy disease.

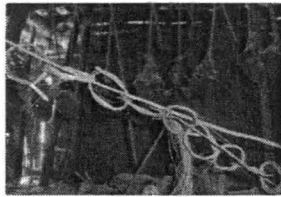
**rajo** *n.* december. *Category: time.*

**rajuŋ** *Variant: raju. n.* variety of fishing trap used by women. *Category: fishing.*

**rakok** *n.* male's shoulder bag. It's a special kind of bag which is made of cane and only for male. **no g3 rakok h3 hogo lo?** Where is your bag? *Category: craft.*

**rali** *n.* november. *Category: time.*

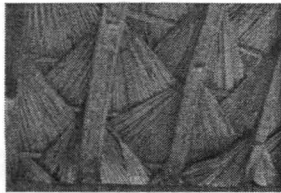
- rami** *n.* variety of game in playing card. *Category: joy.* 𑌒𑌔
- rami**<sub>1</sub> *n.* variety of cane. *Category: rope.* 𑌒𑌔
- ran3** *n.* leaf of yakra. This leaf is very useful in preparing alcohol. *Category: plant.*
- ran3** *n.* female wild pig. *Category: animal.*
- rapu** *n.* male wild pig. *Category: animal.*
- rat3**<sub>1</sub> *Variant: dat3. n.* january. *Category: time.*
- rat3**<sub>2</sub> *Variant: mara. n.* name of a Tagin clan. It's a reference term for Mara people to refer themselves. *Category: naming.*
- ratom** *n.* It is a place where male of the house keeps his hunting weapons and heads. *Category: house.* Usually females are prohibited to enter there especially during their menses period. It is believed that priest and good hunter's ratom have supernatural power. Shown in the picture are monkey's heads.



- r3b3** *n.* variety of plant. Its taste is sour and some people like it. *Category: plant.*



- r3bi** *n.* vertical bamboo line where roof leaf is tight. *Category: house.*



- r3g** *clfr.* classifier for bundle of firewood. *Category: counting.*
- rekcuŋ** *Variant: rekcoŋ. n.* piglet, shoat, furrow. *Category: animal.*

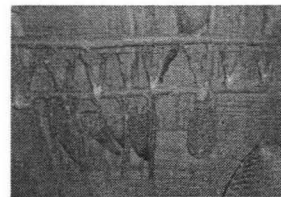
- rekN3** *Variant: rikN3. n.* sow; female pig. *Category: animal.*

**r3kN3** *n.* leaf of colocasia. *Category: plant.*

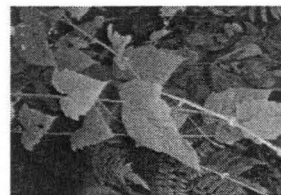
**rekpu** *n.* boar; male pig. *Category: animal.*

**r3nam** *v.* buy. **kolom sogo r3to.** Buy a pen for. *Category: commerce.*

**r3ŋt3 hipu** *n.* horn of mithun and teeth of pig which were sacrificed in nida (marriage). *Category: traditional.* It has immense value in Tagin culture. After parents' death child has to inherit it and it goes on. People cannot throw it away unless he is converted into Christianity. It is believed that it will bring misfortune to the family if they throw it away. Besides it is a matter of pride for the people that they made nida (marriage ceremony) because the number of nida they made can be seen through the number of horns and teeth.



- r3si t3** *n.* a kind of creeper plant. Its fruit is very delicious. children use its leaf as pan leaf by wrapping the yalu bark. *Category: plant.*



**ret3r** *n.* penis tip. *Category: body.*

**riarw** *Variant: rerw. n.* variety of vegetable. *Category: plant.*



- rib3** *n.* variety of minnow; a small freshwater fish. It's red and black in colour. *Category: fish.*
- ri3mgo** *n.* distance covered by spreading two hands. *Category: measurement.*
- riki** *n.* intestine. *Category: body.*
- riɣn3** *n.* husband or wife's sister. *Category: kinship.*
- riog3ɳ** *n.* sharp less edge of a machete (dao). *Category: weapon.*
- riog3r** *n.* sharp edge of a machete (dao).. *Category: weapon.*
- riok** *clfr.* classifier for machete. *Category: counting.*
- riokse** *n.* precious sword; machete. **no riokse piukse kamai?** Do you have riokse for sale? *Category: traditional.* A kind of long sword which has strip on it. Its value increase according to strips on it. More strips means more costly. It was imported from Tibet before Indian Government came to Tagin area.
- rioktuɳ** *Variant: rioktu. n.* machete. *Category: weapon.*



- ripu** *Variant: arek. adj.* sharp. **so rocok si ripu p3.** This knife is very sharp. *Category: weapon.*
- riria** *v.* play for somebody. *Category: compassion.*
- riu** *Variant: rego. n.* husband or wife's brother. *Category: kinship.*
- rium** *clfr.* classifier for evening. **ɳo riumpi go acin d3ma do.** I did not take food for two evenings. *Category: time.*
- ro** *clfr.* classifier for big pot. *Category: counting.*
- robob** *v.* look downward. *Category: sight.*
- rodoɳ** *v.* look up. *Category: sight.*
- rok n3** *n.* hen female fowl. *Category: bird.*
- rokpu** *n.* rooster. *Category: bird.*

- roɳbin** *Variant: ruben. n.* variety of ear ring worn by women. *Category: traditional.*

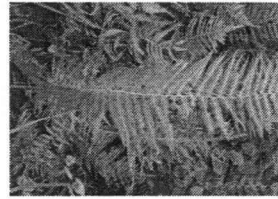


- roɳnam** *v.* target something. *Category: sight.*
- roɳo** *n.* field planted with different varieties of crop together. **si ɳo g3 roɳo.** This is my field. *Category: agriculture.*



- roɳo m3n3** *n.* farmer. *Category: agriculture.*
- ropn3m** *v.* bind with rope. *Category: rope.*
- ru1** *n.* chick, pullet (young hen), cockerel (young rooster). **ɳo ru cago dodo.** I have a chicken. *Category: bird.* ㄹㄷ
- ru2** *Variant: ro. adj/noun.* ill caused by negligence to priest's advice. It stands for the ill due to not following the priest advice in diet or for doing something. **jalok d3bo lo na ru re.** You will suffer ru if you take chilly. *Category: priesthood.* ㄹㄷ
- ru kukn3m** *v.* ritual chanting of chick for divination. *Category: exorcism.*
- ru3ɳi** *adv.* day after tomorrow. **ɳo ru3ɳi are.** I will come day after tomorrow. *Category: time.*
- rum** *clfr.* classifier for shirt. **h3 kames rumpi go r3re.** He will buy two shirts. *Category: counting.*
- ruɳ** *clfr.* classifier for ear and hole. *Category: counting.*
- ruɳbuɳ** *n.* horn. **sedum roɳbuɳ h3 kapu do.** Deer's horn is beautiful. *Category: body.*

**rupd3k** *n.* variety of medicine and holy plant. People use it to cure skin diseases. Priest use it frequently in niageng. *Category: plant.*



**rure** *n.* day which comes day after tomorrow. *Category: time.*

## S - s

**sa** *n.* tea. **h3 sa t3nma re.** He will not drink tea. *Category: food.*

**sa<sub>1</sub>** *n.* rope for mithun. *Category: rope.* 𑄀𑄁𑄂  
It is simple to make yet it needs special occasion or few people sit together to make it. And the owner of the rope has to treat them. May it because mithun plays very significant role in their lives.



**sa roŋ** *n.* black tea. *Category: food.*

**sabet** *n.* flood. *Category: water.*

**sakn3m** *v.* breathe. **bapu-bapu sakto.** Breathe fast. *Category: nature.*

**sam** *n.* suspension bridge. **sam kama b3 3si ha hokaimb3 3nrab re.** How to cross the river without bridge. *Category: water.*

**sambit** *Variant: sambet.* *v.* crush with legs. *Category: destruction.*

**sampok** *n.* broom. **sampok nala naam ha p3kak to.** Sweep the house with broom. *Category: household.*



**se<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: ya.* *n.* cow. **no se api go dodo.** I have two cows. *Category: animal.* 𑄀𑄁𑄂

**se<sub>2</sub>** *Variant: l3pen.* *n.* variety of special rope or cloth used in carrying baby as piggy bag. *Category: rope.* 𑄀𑄁𑄂

**s3bi** *n.* monkey. **s3bi h3 pi jeb3 rido.** Monkey behaves like human being. *Category: animal.*

**sebia** *adj.* muddy water. *Category: land.*

**sebiakn3m** *v.* slap. **tato takar pi sebiak do.** Tato slaps the Takar. *Category: aggression.*

**s3bu** *n.* mithun. It is the most precious animal of Tagin people. *Category: animal.*



**s3bu runt3** *n.* variety of plant. *Category: plant.*



**s3buk** *n.* river diversion system made for fishing. Fish cannot escape cannot escape from it. *Category: fish.*

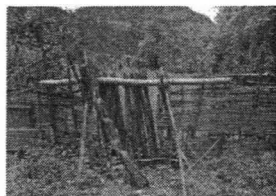
**seci** *name.* name of a river in Taliha-Payeng area. *Category: naming.*

- səcum** *Variant: səcom. n. urine. seyupi*  
**səcum sema bəde.** Don't piss tonight.  
*Category: liquid.*
- sədom** *n. deer. Category: animal.*
- sədu** *Variant: adu. n. sound.*  
*Category: slander.*
- sejo** *n. variety of flying animal.*  
*Category: animal.* It is believed that this animal is related to somebody's ghost; spirit.
- səkər** *adj. cold. həjak aclə səkər do.* Now it's very cold. *Category: temperature.*
- səko** *Variant: koro. n. river. səko bolo ŋui nati ju.* Let's catch fish from river.  
*Category: water.*
- səku** *n.* It is a common term for the place where people get water especially in the remote areas where water supply is very limited.



- səlɜ** *n. lake.* It's a collection of water which can be small or large in size. It can be natural or man made.  
*Category: water.*
- səlɜk** *n. variety of water carrier container made from bamboo.*  
*Category: bamboo.*
- selen<sub>1</sub>** *v. controlling of animals to make them familiar with the human.*  
*Category: aggression. 𑄎𑄛*
- selen<sub>2</sub>** *n. name of a river in Taliha-Payeng area. Category: naming. 𑄎𑄛*
- səlu məlu** *adv. these days. səlu məlu ŋo aclə hema pə* These days I am very poor.  
*Category: time.*

- səluŋ** *Variant: səlu. n. fence.*  
*Category: infrastructure.*



- səma** *n. corpse; dead body. ŋo ho gə səma ha kapən.* I saw his corpse.  
*Category: death.*
- semasa** *n. sea. ye ka semasa ha kama do.* No body has seen the sea.  
*Category: water.*
- semu** *adj. giddy. ŋo semu do.* I am feeling giddy. *Category: health.*
- sen** *Variant: asen. n. liver. no opo təŋbo lo sen hə yare.* Your liver will damage if you drink alcohol. *Category: body.*
- senəm<sub>1</sub>** *v. heat with hand or beam.*  
*Category: aggression. 𑄎𑄛*
- senəm<sub>2</sub>** *v. piss; urinate. 𑄎𑄛*
- sənəŋ-səmen** *n. animal. hə pi ma be*  
**sənəŋ-səmen gupe neguai.** He is a man, not an animal. *Category: animal.*
- səŋkio** *n. stick. sar ŋa səŋkio lokə dəŋdo.* Teacher has beaten me with a stick.  
*Category: wood.*
- səŋnə** *n. tree. ə səŋnə kama.* There is no tree.  
*Category: plant.*
- səŋnəm<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: sənəm. v. female's marrying to somebody. yaka tako gəlo səŋro.* Yaka has married to Tako.  
*Category: marriage.*
- səŋnəm<sub>2</sub>** *Variant: sənəm. v. grow up.*  
*Category: age.*
- səŋtəŋ ambin** *n. variety of plant.*  
*Category: plant.*





**s3ɲtom** *Variant: s3tom. n. peer group.*  
*Category: age.*

**s3ɲtoŋ tapw** *Variant: t3pw. n. owl.*  
*Category: bird.*

**s3ɲtuŋ** *Variant: s3tu. n. the remaining part of a cut off tree in the field.*



**seŋtur** *n. a variety of indigenous garland which is very precious.*  
*Category: traditional.* Tagin people used to get these from Tibet/China. But these days their trade route is closed so, these things are not available in the market. Hence, they are now very costly and only rich people have these.



**s3ɲu** *n. july. Category: time.*

**s3pu** *n. raft. A flat structure of pieces of bamboo fastened together, used as a boat. s3pu ako m3to. make a raft.*  
*Category: navigation.*

**s3ra l3pa** *n. middle of the river.*  
*Category: water.*

**s3r3** *n. boar(wild pig). Category: animal.*

**ser3 biake** *n. variety of plant which bear small fruit but it is not eaten.*  
*Category: plant.*



**s3roŋ** *Variant: s3ru. n. water coming out from a cave or hole.*



**s3ru** *Variant: seru. adj. mad. taja s3ru ma. Taja is not mad. Category: health.*

**s3t3** *n. elephant. ŋo meru s3t3 aku kado. Yesterday, I saw an elephant.*  
*Category: animal.*

**s3tum** *Variant: setom. n. bear. s3tum h3 als mado. Bear is not good.*  
*Category: animal.*

**s3tum tayeŋ** *n. variety of wasp.*  
*Category: insect.* It is believed that, usually it does not bite but by unfortunately if it bites somebody then he will carry a dead body in near future.



**seyupi** *n. tonight. ŋo abu seyupi are. My father will come tonight.*  
*Category: time, time.*

**si** *adv. here. kolom h3 si dop3. Pen is here. Category: access.*

**sigin** *n. name of a river in Daporijo town.*  
*Category: naming.*

**sinəm** *v. die. h3 sii He is dying.*  
*Category: nature.*

**sini məkuŋ** *Variant: sini məku. n. water melon. ŋo sini məkuŋ kama. I don't have water melon. Category: gourd.*

- sijinj** *Variant: siji. n. this year. Category: time.*
- sijit** *Variant: sipik. n. name of a river in the Tagin area. It's also known as Subansiri river. Category: naming.*
- sijkok** *n. the bark of tree. sijkok arəŋ lo taciŋ dodo. Worm lives inside the bark of tree. Category: plant.*
- sijts** *n. august. Category: time.*
- sipi** *n. name of a river in between Chetam and Dapo circles. Category: naming.*
- siri** *n. variety of crying or elegy in which person express his or her feeling. It is usually done by female in somebody death or departed. Category: weeping.*
- siti pota** *n. paper. siti pota borgo nato. Bring a paper. Category: stationery.*
- so** *clfr. classifier for rope; all vehicles; pen; pencil; grass; snake; spoon; and hair. Category: counting.*
- so aŋə si** *pro. this one. Category: person.*
- sodok** *n. variety of grass which is used as boundary marker by Tagin people. It is usually found in boundary of field and people let grow as their boundary markers.*



- sojeŋ** *n. variety of lizard.*
- soka** *Variant: so. adv. here. soka ato. Come here. Category: access.*
- solit** *n. variety of cane rope. It's the external part of cane rope which is much harder. Category: rope.*
- somi soyop** *n. fats or bone marrow of animals which is brought from Tibet or Taksing area. It is used as butter or flavour by Tagin people. Category: food.*
- sonom<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: gionnom. n. joke; in play; not intentionally hurt. Category: action. ㄹㄹ*
- sonom<sub>2</sub>** *v. rear. Category: posterity. ㄹㄹ*
- sopen** *n. variety of lizard.*
- sorŋak** *n. snore. Category: slander.*
- sosi** *n. variety of cane rope. It's the internal part of cane rope which is less hard. Category: rope.*
- su** *int. interjection used to chase away fowl. Category: slander.*
- sum** *clfr. classifier for food or anything which is wrapped up in leaf. Category: counting.*
- sumək** *v. fart on somebody. Category: insulting.*

## T - t

- ta** *clfr. classifier for photo; wooden flat, mirror; letter and chapatti. Category: counting.*
- ta** *px. masculine prefix to human's name. Category: person.*
- tabe** *n. variety of green bird. Category: bird. Usually eating of this bird is restricted to those people who are expected to become priests.*
- tabə<sub>1</sub>** *n. variety of bedbug; a bug which sucks the blood of human. Category: insect. ㄹㄹ*
- tabə<sub>2</sub>** *n. variety of edible plant. Category: plant. ㄹㄹ*
- taben dolen** *n. variety of insect which comes from the soil. Category: insect.*
- tabiu** *n. variety of small bamboo which is used in fishing; fence and by priest. Category: plant.*
- tabo** *Variant: nambo. n. granary in the field. Category: agriculture.*
- tabom<sub>1</sub>** *n. smallpox. Category: sickness.*
- tabom<sub>2</sub>** *n. variety of bamboo. Category: plant.*

**tabu** *n.* snake. **no tabw soji go dodo.** I have two snakes. *Category: reptiles .*

**tacak** *n.* cotton. *Category: agriculture.*

**taci polo** *n.* kneecap. *Category: body.*

**tacor<sub>1</sub>** *n.* saliva; a watery liquid produced by glands in the mouth.  
*Category: liquid. 𑌵𑌶*

**tacor<sub>2</sub>** *n.* variety of cane. *Category: rope. 𑌵𑌶*

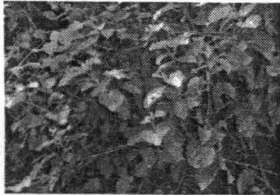
**tado** *n.* variety of small bird.  
*Category: bird.*

**tadur** *n.* annelid. It's is used for earth worm as well worm inside the stomach.

**taguṅ g3 let h3 tadur bele dodo.**

Tagung has lot of worm in his stomach. *Category: annelid.*

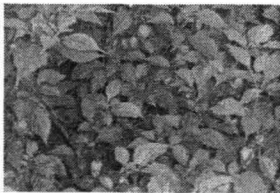
**tag3 rainṅ** *n.* variety of plant. *Category: plant.*



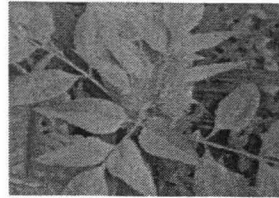
**taget** *Variant: tagig. n.* variety of wood-boring insect which is responsible for vast amounts of damage to houses; bamboo and rope.  
*Category: insect.*

**taget loca** *Variant: tagig loca. n.* variety of powder comes from bamboo; wood; rope etc. due to taget loca.  
*Category: household.*

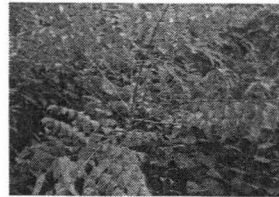
**tagin jaluk** *n.* a variety of chilli. Its taste and smell are very good. Among the chillies this is the most costly one.  
*Category: food.*



**tagium tapium** *n.* variety of plant. This plant develops small stick like object which catches the cloth very quickly.  
*Category: plant.*



**tago** *n.* variety of tree. Its fruits are loved by birds. *Category: plant.*



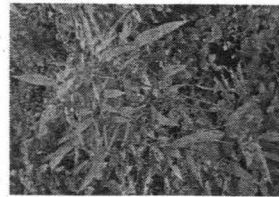
**taguṅ** *n.* wild mango. **taguṅ d3du b3i?** Would you like to eat mango?  
*Category: food.*

**tain** *n.* mushroom. *Category: food.*

**taig** *n.* housefly. **taig h3 acen lo jarl3k re.** Housefly will come in the food.  
*Category: insect.*

**tait** *n.* leprosy. *Category: sickness.*

**tajer** *n.* variety of plant. It is used in exorcism by priest. *Category: plant.*



**taji** *n.* variety of plant. Its flower is used as broom. It is very delicious in form of bud. *Category: plant.*

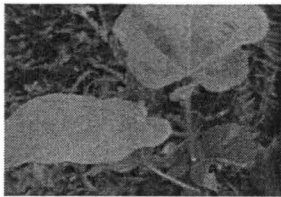


**tak<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: twk. n.* Head louse. a small insect which lives as parasite in human head. 𑌵𑌶

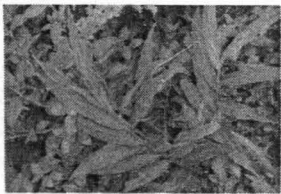
- tak<sub>2</sub>** *Variant: twk. n. variety of leaf plant. It's an important plant for Tagin people as its leaf is used as the roof of the house. tak lo alɜ bɜ sola ka. Grow tak well. Category: plant.* 𑖇𑖆



- takak** *n. sputum; a mixture of saliva and mucus coughed up from the throat or lungs. Category: liquid.*
- takam kidi** *n. variety of clay which is used in making pots. Category: land.*
- takber** *n. variety of bamboo mug. It's a kind of mug made of bamboo which is used for drinking alcohol. 𑖇𑖆 takbɜr lo opo tɜŋre I will drink wine in the mug. Category: utensil.*
- takcen** *n. variety of tree. Its leaf is very useful in preparing alcohol. Category: plant.*



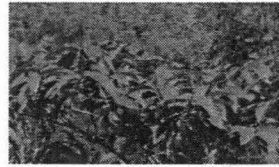
- takciŋ** *adj. narrow. lamda hɜ takciŋ do. The road is narrow. Category: size.*
- takɜr** *n. star. 𑖇𑖆do tɜ takɜr kama. There is no star in the sky. Category: nature.*
- taket<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: takik. n. excreta; waste discharge from the body. Category: clean.* 𑖇𑖆
- taket<sub>2</sub>** *n. variety of cane. Category: rope.* 𑖇𑖆
- taki<sub>1</sub>** *n. body louse. a small insect which lives as parasite on human body. Category: insect.* 𑖇𑖆
- taki<sub>2</sub>** *n. ginger. Category: plant.* 𑖇𑖆



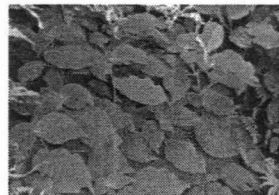
- taki<sub>3</sub>** *n. squirrel. Category: animal.*
- takioŋ** *n. variety of whistling bird. Category: bird.*
- takmu** *n. variety of tree. It is hardly used as firewood because it sparks while burning. Category: plant.*



- takok** *n. variety of tree. Its fruit is very delicious. Category: plant.*



- taktuk** *Variant: taktok. n. variety of vegetable plant. Its flower is only eaten not leaf. Category: plant.*



- taktur** *Variant: taktor. n. variety of tree which bear very delicious fruit. Category: plant. Sometime eating of this fruit is prohibited whenever priest sacrifice something in exorcism. If person neglects the words of priest and eat this fruit he may have diseases in the anus.*



taku

**taku** *n.* variety of tree. Its leaf is used as carpet in the Tagin house which is known as kochok. *Category: plant.*



**taku b3la** *Variant: mati kotar. n.* pineapple. *Category: food.*

**takw** *n.* pigeon. It's a wild pigeon. Domesticated one is as same to Hindi word kabutar. **ŋo takw n3go apdo.** I killed a pigeon. *Category: bird.*

**talap** *n.* garlic. **taki talap lo m3to ki.** Prepare garlic and ginger. *Category: plant.*

**tal3ŋ** *Variant: talw. n.* variety of cardamom plant. Its fruit is very much loved by Tagin people. *Category: plant.*



**tali** *n.* plate. *Category: utensil.*

taŋen

**talo** *n.* variety of insect. It is usually find in yaka tree. *Category: insect.*



**talu** *Variant: t3lu. n.* variety of bowl made of brass. *Category: ornament.*



**tamen** *n.* variety of necklace. *Category: ornament.*



**tami<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: ram. n.* fever. **h3 tami ramps.** He has a fever. *Category: sickness.* 𑄀𑄁

**tami<sub>2</sub>** *n.* millet. **ŋo tami kama.** I don't have millet. *Category: alcohol.* 𑄀𑄁



**tamsər** *n.* advice. *Category: communication.*

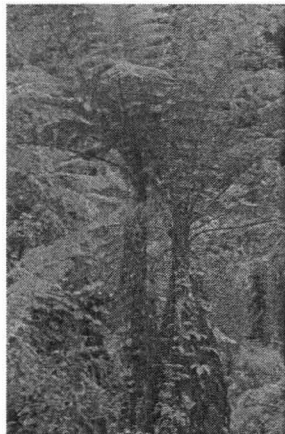
**tamu d3met** *n.* lunar or solar eclipse. *Category: nature.*

**tanap** *n.* mucus. *Category: liquid.*

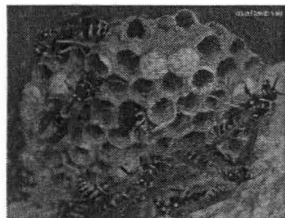
**tanəm** *v.* untie. *Category: rope.*

**taŋen** *n.* variety of insect which comes out from soil in rainy season and fly into the sky. *Category: insect.*

**tapi** *n.* variety of tree. It is a useless tree because it is neither used as firewood nor used as post. *Category: plant.*



**taŋu** *n.* wasp. **taŋu ha punu koji kə.** Beware of wasp. *Category: wasp.*  
**taŋu ariap** *n.* wasp nest. *Category: wasp.*



**tapə<sub>1</sub>** *n.* pumpkin. **ŋo tapə dəma re.** I will not eat pumpkin. *Category: gourd.* ㄨㄚ

**tapə<sub>2</sub>** *adj.* slow. **hə aclə tapə do.** He is very slow. *Category: behaviour.* ㄨㄚ

**tapə tapə** *adv.* slowly. **tapə tapə ɛŋto.** Walk slowly. *Category: motion.*

**tapen** *n.* variety of vegetable plant. *Category: plant.*



**tapəŋ taməŋ** *n.* tree moss. It is highly found in orange trees. *Category: plant.*



**tapet** *n.* leech. *Category: mollusc.*

**tapi** *Variant: twpi. n.* It's a kind of plant which is used in making fence. *Category: plant.*



**tapok** *n.* variety of plant which is used as roof. *Category: plant.*



**tapom** *n.* worm. **no eji hə tapom sogo.** There is a worm in your clothes. *Category: mollusc.*

**tari** *n.* variety of edible winged insect. It is found in the river bank. *Category: insect.*

**taru pəca** *n.* brother of Abu tani.

*Category: naming.* Historically, it is believed that Abu tani, Tagin's ancestor, has one dull brother called Taru pecha.

**taru tamia** *n.* creeper. *Category: plant.*

**tase nara** *n.* variety of male's bag. It is especially used while going to jungle in order to escape from rain. *Category: craft.*



**tasəŋ** *n.* variety of precious necklace It's kind of ornament wear by women especially. *Category: ornament.*



**tasum** *n.* prawn. *Category: fish.*

**tasup** *n.* nest. **ŋo roŋo 3 tasup supgo dodo.** There is a nest in my field. *Category: bird.*

**tatək** *n.* frog. **tatək nati ju.** Let's catch frog. *Category: amphibian.*

**tayəŋ takio** *n.* mongoose. *Category: animal.* It is believed that its urine is so poisonous that it can kill the snake.

**tayop** *n.* variety of fly. Parts of the body swell where it sucks blood. *Category: insect.*



**tə<sub>1</sub>** *adv.* up there. **səŋnə tə pətə nəgo dops.** There is a bird in the tree. *Category: location.*

**tə<sub>2</sub>** *n.* thorn. *Category: plant.* 𑄎𑄛

**tə<sub>3</sub>** *n.* frozen rain. *Category: temperature.* 𑄎𑄛

**təbək** *v.* hear clearly. *Category: communication.*

**təgag pənəm** *v.* mishear; hear incorrectly. *Category: communication.*

**təgap** *v.* keep the said words. *Category: communication.*

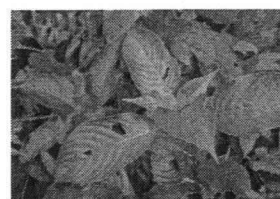
**təka** *v.* ask. *Category: communication.*

**təkci** *n.* kettle. *Category: utensil.*

**təkdo** *n.* variety of frog. It's a green colour frog which are available in rainy season. **no təkdo dədu bəi?** Will you eat frog? *Category: amphibian.*

**təkduŋ** *n.* variety of water carrier container. *Category: utensil.*

**təkpw tək mw** *n.* variety of vegetable plant. *Category: plant.*



**tək rə** *n.* toad. *Category: amphibian.*

**təli** *n.* variety of bedbug; a bug which sucks the blood of human.

**təlu** *n.* june. *Category: time.*

**təŋbom** *Variant: təbom.* *n.* drinking partner. *Category: person.*

**təŋco** *v.* drink first. *Category: liquid.*

**təŋdi** *v.* repeat drinking. *Category: liquid.*

**təŋdoŋ** *Variant: tədu.* *n.* pipe for smoking. *Category: health.*

**təŋdw** *n.* drinking time. *Category: liquid.*

**tənəm** *n.* sesame. Its seeds are used as flavour in dishes by Tagin people. It has two different varieties i.e. namdung and namji. *Category: food.*

**tənəm<sub>1</sub>** *v.* hear. **alə bə təto.** Listen carefully. *Category: communication.*

**tənəm<sub>2</sub>** *n.* jerk. *Category: action.*

**təŋgə** *v.* provide drink to somebody. *Category: liquid.*

**təŋka** *v.* sip something, to test it.. *Category: liquid.*

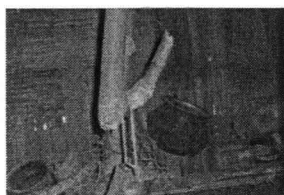
**təŋkium** *adj.* drunk. **hə təŋkium pə.** He is drunk. *Category: alcohol.*

**təŋnəm<sub>1</sub>** *Variant: tənəm.* *v.* cut tree. **səŋnə təŋto.** Cut the tree. *Category: destruction.*

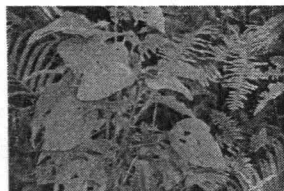
- təɣnəm<sub>2</sub>** *Variant: tənəm.* v. drink. **əsi təɣto.**  
Drink water. *Category: liquid.*
- təɣnia** *Variant: təɣnia.* v. finish drink.  
*Category: liquid.*
- təɣo** v. habit of listening something.  
*Category: habit.*
- təɣru** *adj.* tasteless drink. *Category: taste.*
- tənu** n. wool.
- təpen<sub>1</sub>** n. bat. **tapen nəgo jarkər du.** One bat is flying around. *Category: bird.* ⚡
- təpen<sub>2</sub>** n. fungus. flaky coating formed on any food items, e.g. on meat. **adən hə tapen puɣpə ku.** there is rust in the meat. *Category: plant.* ⚡
- tər** *clfr.* classifier for variety of loosely woven basket where fowls are kept.  
*Category: counting.*
- təu** n. A kind of tree. Its leaf is very useful for making alcohol and its fruit is eaten. *Category: plant.*



- təyup** v. go on listening till sleep.  
*Category: sleep.*
- ti** *Variant: ətɪ.* n. vagina.  
*Category: body.*
- tiku** v. tell somebody to eat vagina out of anger. *Category: insulting.*
- toci** n. hook. *Category: household.*



**todu nuru** n. variety of plant. *Category: plant.*



- tokak** v. clean by throwing water.  
*Category: clean.*
- toknəm<sub>1</sub>** v. scoop liquid from a container with jug or mug. *Category: liquid.* ⚡
- toknəm<sub>2</sub>** v. sound produce by hens when are with chicks. *Category: slanteder.* ⚡
- tokom** n. artificial hole in the roof for light.  
*Category: house.*



- toksap** n. traditional comb for catching louse.  
*Category: insect.*
- toktum** n. forehead. *Category: body.*
- tomrə** n. balcony; resting place in Tagin house. *Category: house.*



- toɣca** *Variant: tuca.* v. push upward.  
*Category: action.*
- toɣcak** n. variety of small densely woven basket carried in the waist by women in the field. *Category: craft.*



- tonəm** *Variant: toryanəm.* v. wait for someone to hit; to avenge.  
*Category: sight.*
- toɣlen** *Variant: tulen.* v. push forward.  
*Category: action.*



toŋlu

yagiam pokpio

**toŋlu** Variant: **tulu**. v. push downward.  
Category: **action**.

**toŋnəm<sub>1</sub>** Variant: **tunəm**. v. push.  
Category: **action**.

**toŋnəm<sub>2</sub>** v. survey an area from a distance, as with a binocular (endong, local name)..  
Category: **sight**.

**top** clfr. classifier for lid and small container. Category: **counting**.

**tor** clfr. classifier for bottle.  
Category: **counting**.

**tornəm<sub>1</sub>** v. apply force. **kai bə torto ki**. Afford more force. Category: **action**.

**tornəm<sub>2</sub>** v. be hard; be strong.  
Category: **action**.

**tornəm<sub>3</sub>** v. remain alive. Category: **life**.

**tornəm<sub>4</sub>** v. support someone strongly.  
Category: **compassion**.

**tosi** Variant: **kwsɪ**. v. hide.  
Category: **sight**.

**toyak** v. destroy something to crumble.  
Category: **destruction**.

**twmw** n. female pubic hair. Category: **body**.

**U - u**

**u** Variant: **o**. n. vegetable. **u kama bə hokaimbə acen dəre**. Without vegetable how we will have food.  
Category: **food**.

**umi** n. an arrow with pointed iron or steel in the front which has poison. Umi itself is also a name of poison.  
Category: **weapon**.



**uŋə** n. wound; injury. Category: **health**.

**uŋə tarə** n. wound; injury. Category: **health**.

**uŋruŋ** Variant: **uru**. n. hole. **ə uŋruŋ kama**. There is no hole. Category: **land**.

**us** int. Interjection used for driving away animals. Category: **slander**.

**uyu** n. spirit, demon, ghost.  
Category: **exorcism**.

**uyu hapok** n. stubborn heart. Category: **heart**.

**uyu moŋ** n. the world of spirits; ghost; other world. Category: **exorcism**. It is believed that people go to this world after death.

**uyu orom** n. spirits; ghost.  
Category: **exorcism**.

**Y - y**

**ya** Variant: **hi**. pfx. feminine prefix to human name, for instance, yapa; yaning; yami; hipa etc.

**yaben** n. goat. **no yaben piokse dopəi?** Do you have goat to sell?  
Category: **animal**.

**yagəŋ** Variant: **yagw**. n. axe. **yagəŋ lokə ʒsəŋ təŋto ki**. Cut the three with axe.  
Category: **household**.

**yaget** n. variety of thorny tree. Its trunk is used as a wheel of kids vehicle. Its flower is red in colour.  
Category: **plant**.



**yagiam pokpio** n. variety of plant.  
Category: **plant**.

**yagnəm** *Variant: jagnəm.* v. cascade, a mass of something that falls as a landslide, or rice grains being poured into a basket. *Category: stumbling.*

**yago yaro** *adj.* name of colour especially mixture of black and white. **ŋo g3 s3bu h3 yago yaro do.** My mithun is black and white (chit kabra) in colour. *Category: colour.*

**yagom** *adj.* not healthy, lean and thin. *Category: health.*

**yai** *n.* variety of tree. *Category: plant.*



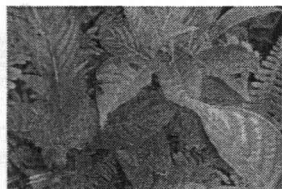
**yai pakio** *n.* variety of wasp. *Category: insect.*



**yaji** *adj.* green. **n3s3ŋ n3m3ŋ h3 yaji do.** Grass is green. *Category: colour.*

**yaju yalu** *n.* soul. *Category: devotion.* It is believed that there are other world i.e. the world of ghost. So whenever ghost, spirit take somebody's soul to their world then that person will die or suffer sick. If sick then priest can save him by exorcism in which he sacrifices animals or fowls.

**yaka** *n.* variety of tree. *Category: plant.*



**yakia** *adj.* black. **ŋo yakia do.** I am black. *Category: colour.*

**yakm3r** *n.* flesh. **yakm3r lo nala n3.** Take flesh. *Category: food.*

**yakra** *n.* variety of tree. It's a kind of tree which is very useful for firewood. It can be used as firewood in raw. *Category: tree, plant.*



**yal3ŋ** *adj.* red. **si yal3ŋ p3.** It's is red in colour. *Category: colour.*

**yaloŋ** *n.* quarrel. *Category: conflict.*

**yalu** *n.* variety of tree. Children eat its bark with some leaf as pan. *Category: plant.*



**yamd3ŋ** *n.* small dense jungle. This kind of jungle is usually formed by creeper plants. *Category: forest.*



**yamnəm** *v.* abuse; scold. **h3 ŋa yamdo** He scolded me. *Category: anger.*

**yan3** *adj.* rotten. **ontra pwŋ3 si yan3 go.** It is a rotten orange. *Category: storage.*

**yanəm1** *v.* decay of food or other living. **ad3n yan3 d3ma.** do not eat decayed meat. *Category: destruction.* ❖

**yanəm2** *v.* win. **apı lok3 kepor yare.** Among two Kepor will win. *Category: success and failure.* ❖

**yapıj parkio** *n.* whirlpool. *Category: water.*

yəŋom

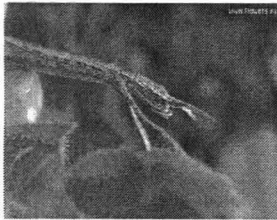
**yəŋom** *n.* tailless bird. *Category: bird.* It is believed that this bird never land on any tree.

**yapa** *n.* young guy. **ŋa yapa kapu yanə dopə lari?** Is there any guy who is more handsome than me?  
*Category: person.*

**yapnam** *v.* fan by hand. **ŋa yapka to.** Fan me.  
*Category: action.*

**yapom** *n.* variety of dangerous spirit; ghost.  
*Category: exorcism.* It is believed that this ghost live in deep gorge, thick jungles and wild banana having more than one head. It has the power to snatch people away and sometimes kill them. But this spirit is not dangerous to Christian.

**yapom siŋkia** *n.* walkingstick.  
*Category: insect.*



**yapoŋ** *Variant: yapu. adj.* white. **pejer kai yanə he yapoŋ do.** Most of the girls are white. *Category: colour.*

**yarəŋ dərw** *n.* famine and starvation.  
*Category: famine.* Older people say that once there was a famine in Tagin area which lead to bitterness of taste in every dish. Reason not known to anyone.

**yarin yamin** *Variant: yaren yamen. adj.* of women clever and outspoken.  
*Category: behaviour.*

**yarop** *n.* cricket-jerusalem. *Category: insect.*



yupku

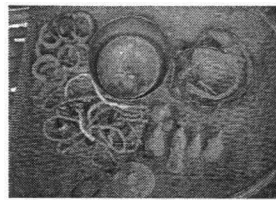
**yasi dori** *n.* A variety of grasshopper.  
*Category: insect.*



**yekrəŋ** *n.* variety of small bird which comes seasonally. *Category: bird.*

**yelu** *n.* may(month). *Category: time.*

**yəra** *n.* ornament. **yara piukse kamai?** Do you have any ornament for sale?  
*Category: wealthy.*



**yobdw** *n.* time for sleeping. *Category: time.*

**yomor** *n.* commit adultery.  
*Category: adultery.*

**yonəm** *v.* have sex; fuck. **hə munu yomi sədu** They are having sex. *Category: sex.*

**yonəŋ** *Variant: yonw. v.* want to have sex.  
*Category: sex.*

**yopər** *n.* fine for adultery.  
*Category: adultery.*

**yopra ləpa** *Variant: yupra ləpa. n.* mid night time. *Category: time.*

**yosi** *v.* have sex secretly. *Category: sex.*

**yup** *clfr.* classifier for night. **no tolo yupŋu go dolai.** You stay there five nights.  
*Category: counting.*

**yupki** *v.* go on sleeping. *Category: habbit.*

**yupku** *n.* sleeping area; sleeping place.  
*Category: house.*

## **Bibliography**

Abbi, Anvita (2001)

A Manual of Linguistics: Field Work and Structures of Indian Languages, Lincoln Europa.

Adhar Singh, Ram (1982)

An Introduction to Lexicography, Central Institute of Indian Language Mysore,

Al-Hafez, Mohammed Y; Clarke, Douglas & Vella, Alfred (1993)

A Semantic Knowledge-based Computational Dictionary, CiteSeerX.

Albright, Eric and John Hatton. 2008

"WeSay, a tool for engaging native speakers in dictionary building." In D. Victoria Rau and Margaret Florey (eds.), Documenting and revitalizing Austronesian languages, 189-201. Language Documentation and Conservation Special Publication, 1. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. <http://hdl.handle.net/10125/1368>.

Atkins, B.T. Sue (1998)

*Using Dictionaries: Studies of Dictionary use by Language Learners and Translators*, University of Georgia, USA.

Coward, David F. and Grimes, Charles E. (2000)

Making Dictionary: A guide to lexicography and the Multi-Dictionary Formatter, SIL International Waxhaw, North Carolina.

Corris, Miriam; Manning, Christopher; Poetsch, Susan; Simpson, Jane (1999)

Dictionaries and endangered languages, Endangered Languages Workshop  
La Trobe University.

Comeau, Sophie (1993)

Sharing the Knowledge of Lexicographers: Methodology for the Extraction of Lexicographic Abilities. OLST

Dr. N. Lego (2008)

History of Arunachal Pradesh (Early Times to 1972.), Jumbo Gumin Publishers and Distributors, Itanagar.

Dr. N. Lego (2008)

History of North East India (1228-1947), Jumbo Gumin Publishers and Distributors, Itanagar.

Dixon, R.M.W (2010)

Basic Linguistic Theory, Oxford University Press.

Dolezal, Fredric (1985)

Forgotten but important lexicographers : John Wilkins and William Lloyd : a modern approach to lexicography before Johnson / Fredric Dolezal., Tübingen : Max Niemeyer Verlag.

Eriksson, Anna (2009)

Identity, Language and Culture in Eva Hoffman's *Lost in Translation*.

Everett, Daniel L. (2007)

Documenting Languages: The View from the Brazilian Amazon, The University of Manchester.

Garvin, Paul L. (1970)

Method and theory in linguistics, The Hague: Mouton.

Garvin, Paul L. (1972)

On linguistic method: selected papers, The Hague, Paris: Mouton.

Gippert, Jost; Nikolaus P. Himmelmann; Mosel, Ulrike (2006)

Essential of Language Documentation, Mouton De Gruyter.

Gliozzo, Alfio (2006)

*Semantic Domains and Linguistic Theory*, workshop "Toward Computational Models of Literary Analysis", Genova, Italy.

Government of Arunachal Pradesh (2005)

Arunachal Pradesh; Human Development Report.

Guillaume, Alfred (1965)

Hebrew and Arabic lexicography: a comparative study, Brill Archive.

Haywood, John A. (1965)

Arabic lexicography: its history, and its place in the general history of lexicography, Leiden: E.J. Brill.

Hartmann, R.R.K. (1986)

The history of lexicography : papers from the Dictionary Research Centre Seminar at Exeter, March 1986, Amsterdam ; Philadelphia : John Benjamins.

Hartmann, R.R.K. (2003)

Lexicography: critical concepts, London; New York: Routledge.

Jackson, Howard (2002)

Lexicography: An Introduction, Routledge, London

Kahn, Beverly K. (1985)

An Environmentally Dependent Framework for Data Dictionary Systems, Boston University Boston, Massachusetts.

Katre, S.M. (1965)

Lexicography: a course of three special lectures delivered at the Linguistics Department of Annamalai University, Annamalainagar: Annamalai University.

Kilgarriff, Adam (1992)

Dictionary Word Sense Distinctions: An Enquiry into Their Nature, Longman Group UK Ltd, Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE.

Kibrik, A. E. (1977)

The methodology of field investigations in linguistics: setting up the problem, The Hague: Mouton.

Mahulkar, D.D (1996)

Methodology of socio-historical linguistics, Shimla, Indian Institute of Advanced Study.

Margetts, Andrew (2009)

*Using Toolbox with Media Files*, Language Documentation and Conservation, Volume 3.

Misra, B.G. (1980)

Lexicography in India: proceedings of the First National Conference on Dictionary Making in Indian Languages: Central Institute of Indian Languages.

Moe, Ronald (2001)

Lexicography and mass production, "Notes on Linguistics 4"

Moe, Ronald. 2002.

Producing dictionaries using semantic domains, *Journal of Translation Studies* 7: 85-94.

Moe, Ronald. 2003

Compiling dictionaries using semantic domains. *Lexikos* 13: 215-223

Moe, Ronald. 2007

Dictionary Development Program, SIL Forum for Language Fieldwork 2007-003: 12 p.  
<http://www.sil.org/silepubs/abstract.asp?id=49073>.

Mosel, Ulrike (2004)

Dictionary making in endangered speech communities, Peter Austin (ed.) Language documentation and description. Vol. 2, Endangered Languages Project. London: School of Oriental and African Studies. pp. 39-54. University of Kiel.

Nayak, C.M. (2009)

History of North-East Indian (1228-1947 AD), Bani Mandir Publications, Pasighat.

National Seminar on the Art (1997)

National Seminar on the Art of Dictionary making in ancient India (1997: University of Pune), Pune University of Pune.

Palmer, Martha (1990)

Customizing Verb Definitions for Specific Semantic Domains, Unisys Center for Advanced Information Technology. Paoli. Pennsylvania.

Peck, Charles W. 1989

Some notes on making bilingual dictionaries. Notes on Linguistics 46: 49-61

Ringersma, Jacquelyn and Marc Kemps-Snijders (2007)

Creating multimedia dictionaries of endangered languages using LEXUS, Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics.

Rosch, Eleanor (2007)

Principles of Categorization, University of California, Berkeley.



Robinson, Aumann, Stuart; Greg; Bird, Steven (2007)

Managing Fieldwork Data with Toolbox and the Natural Language Toolkit, SIL International, University of Melbourne.

Rusch, Craig D. (2004)

Cross-Cultural Variability of the Semantic Domain of Emotion Terms: An Examination of English Shame and Embarrass with Japanese Hazukashii, Vanguard University of Southern California

Saed, I. John (2002)

Semantics, Blackwell Publishing

Sandesara, Bhogilal Jayachandbhai (1962)

Lexicographical studies in Jaina Sanskrit, Baroda: Oriental Institute.

Shluinsky, Andrey (2009)

*Individual-level meanings in the semantic domain of pluractionality*, New challenges in typology: transcending the borders and refining the distinctions, Mouton de Gruyter, Berlin.

Shore, Susan and Berg, René van den (2006)

A New Mass Elicitation Technique: The Dictionary Development Program.

Temmerman, Rita (2003)

Innovative methods in specialised lexicography, CiteSeerX.

Vogel, Claus (1979)

Indian lexicography, Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

Wierzbicka, Anna (1985)

Lexicography and conceptual analysis, Ann Arbor: Karoma Publishers.

Wells, Ronald A. (1973)

Dictionaries and the authoritarian tradition: a study in English usage and lexicography, The Hague: Mouton.

Yong, Heming and Peng, Jing (2009)

Chinese Lexicography: A History from 1046 BC to AD 1911, Oxford University Press.

Zammit, Martin R. (2002)

A comparative lexical study of Quranic Arabic, Leiden: Boston: Brill.

Zgusta, Ladislav (1971)

Manual of lexicography, Praha: Academia.

Zgusta, Ladislav (1980)

Theory and method in lexicography: western and non-western perspectives, Columbia, South Carolina: Hornbeam Press.