

G.N. Phukan's 'Primer and Grammar of Ahom (Tai) Language

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J.N. PHUKAN

An introductory Primer & Grammar of Ahom (Tai) Language

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Introduction by the editor

Professor J. N. Phukan's *Ahom Primer* is unique, and we thought it was a pity to leave it unpublished.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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Ahom alphabet and the transcription used in this book

Consonants

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

ᩈ	ᩇ		ᩆ
s	ch		ny
ᩈ	ᩇ	ᩆ	ᩆ
y	r	l	h

Syllabic patterns

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

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

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

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

Vowels (see Lesson 3)

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

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

short	long
ᩈ	ᩈ
a	â
o	o
i	î
u	û
ᩈ	ᩈ ᩈ

e	ê
---	---

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

◌◌	◌◌ ◌
a	aw

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

The second group is actually made of various diphthongs :

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

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

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

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

Modifications used in the lexicons at the end of this book

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

◌	◌	◌◌	◌◌
o	ü	üw	iuw

Part 1 : Lessons

Lesson 1

Exercise 1 :

Identify the following letters :

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

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

Vocabulary 1 :

មន	he
ក្រ	bite V*
ឆ	see V
មក	fruit
ក្រ	middle
ក្រ	market

ថ	day
ឆ	sword
ក្រ	grandchild
ក្រ	vegetable
ក្រ	elephant
ក្រ	hundred

* V means 'verb'.

ក្រ ថ	hundred days
ក្រ ក្រ	vegetable market
ក្រ មន	his elephant
ក្រ ថ	at day time
មក ក្រ	vegetable seed
ក្រ មន	his grandchild
មន ឆ ក្រ	he sees elephant

Exercise 2 : Translate :

- a) ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ មន ក្រ ក្រ
- b) ឆ ក្រ ក្រ ឆ ក្រ មន
- c) ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ឆ ក្រ
- d) មក ក្រ ក្រ មន ក្រ ក្រ ឆ
- e) មក ក្រ មន ឆ មន ក្រ មក
- f) ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ថ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ

Exercise 3 : Translate :

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

Lesson 2

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

Vocabulary 2 :

๖	water
๖	ask V
๖	black
๖	gold
๖	good

๖	at
๖	three
๖	and
๖	bell

Exercise 4 : Translate :

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

Exercise 5 : Translate :

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

Lesson 3

Vowel signs

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

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

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

;

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

ꠘ

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

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

Exercise 6 : Read :

ɽ; m; ɽ; ɽ; ɽ; ɽ; ɽ;

ɽ; ɽ; ɽ; ɽ; mꠘ ɽꠘ ɽꠘ

၎် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ်

Vocabulary 3 :

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

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

The prohibitive particle sits before the verb.

Exercise 7 : Translate :

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

Exercise 8 : Translate :

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

Lesson 4

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

Vocabulary 4 :

ၵ်	eat V
ၵ်	call V
ၵ်	become V

ၵ်	silver (money)
ၵ်	knife
ၵ်	book

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

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

Exercise 9 : Translate :

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

Exercise 10 : Translate :

- do not say
- ten years
- cold water
- do not drink cold water
- elephants eat grass
- he goes to field
- soil of field (is) good
- 'mit' knife from market (is) good

Lesson 5

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

Vocabulary 5 :

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

၀်	to
ဋ်	good
၀်	year
၀်	fan
ဗ်	bear

Exercise 11 :

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

d) ឃ្លា ១៩ ម្នាក់ ម្តាយ បង្កើត ឃ្លា ទាំង ១៩

Exercise 12 :

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

Lesson 6

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

Vocabulary 6 :

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

ឃ្លូង	banana
ឃ្លូង	garden
ឃ្លូង	bird
ឃ្លូង	child
ឃ្លូង	dig V
ឃ្លូង	six

Exercise 13 : Translate :

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ឃ្លូង ម្នាក់ ម្នាក់ ១៩ ឃ្លូង | ម្នាក់ ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង | ឃ្លូង ១៩ ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង |
| ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង ម្នាក់ ឃ្លូង | ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង | ឃ្លូង ម្នាក់ ឃ្លូង |
| ឃ្លូង ម្នាក់ ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង | ម្នាក់ ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង | ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង ម្នាក់ ឃ្លូង |
| ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង | ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង ឃ្លូង | |

Exercise 14 : Translate :

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

Lesson 7

This sign sits below the consonant towards the right side. It carries the power of ê (long) such as ᄀ rê, ᄁ juê, etc.

Vocabulary 7 :

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

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

Exercise 15 : Translate :

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

Exercise 16 : Translate :

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

Lesson 8

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

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

Vocabulary 8 :

ᄌᄆ	dish
ᄌᄈ	town
ᄌᄀᄆ	conquer V
ᄌᄀᄇ	mother

ᄌᄀᄆ	river
ᄌᄀᄈ	old
ᄌᄀᄆ	PERFECTIVE

The perfective particle indicates the completion of an act.

Exercise 17 : Translate :

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

Exercise 18 : Translate :

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

Lesson 9

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

Vocabulary 9 :

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

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

Exercise 19 : Translate

မင်း ပံ ၎င်းတို့	ဗူး ပံ ယူ ၎င်းတို့	မင်း ပံ မိမိ ၎င်းတို့
မင်း ၎င်းတို့	ကံ ၎င်းတို့	မင်း ပံ မိမိ ဇံ ၎င်းတို့
နံ ၎င်းတို့	မင်း မိမိ ဇံ	ဗူး ပံ ယူ ၎င်းတို့
ကံ ကံ	ဗူး မိမိ ၎င်းတို့	မင်း နံ မင်း ပံ ယူ ၎င်းတို့

Exercise 20 : Translate

- a) Grandchild calls pig
- b) This bird lives in this tree

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

Lesson 10

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

Vocabulary 10 :

ກຸ້	cannon
ຊຸ້	lake
ຊຸ້	sleep V
ນຸ້	two
ນຸ້	ask V

ນຸ້	burn V
ກຸ້	vitality, life force
ນຸ້	go downstream V
ຊຸ້	spear
ນຸ້	brass

Exercise 21 : Translate :

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| ຜີ ນຸ້ ມ; ນຸ້ ຈາດ | ນຸ້ ພ ພ ຈິ |
| ຊຸ້ ຊຸ້ ອ ອ ຈ ຈ | ນຸ້ ນຸ້ ນຸ້ ຈ |
| ນຸ້ ຊຸ້ ນຸ້ ຈ | ນຸ້ ນຸ້ ນຸ້ ຊຸ້ |
| ນຸ້ ນຸ້ ຈ | ນຸ້ ນຸ້ ຈ ນຸ້ ຈ |
| ຜີ ນຸ້ ມ; ນຸ້ ອ ນຸ້ | ກຸ້ ນຸ້ ຊຸ້ ກຸ້ ອ ຈ |

Exercise 22 : Translate

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

Lesson 11

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

Lesson 14

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

Vocabulary 14 :

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

ꨄ	again
ꨅ	tribute
ꨆ	small
ꨇ	COMP

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

Exercise 29 : Translate :

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

Exercise 30 : Translate :

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

Lesson 15

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

Vocabulary 15 :

၎်	neck
၎်	palace
၎်	father
၎်	fight V

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

Exercise 31 : Translate :

၎် ဟံ ၎် ၎် ၎် ၎်
 ၎် ၎်
 ၎် ၎် ၎် ၎်
 ၎် ၎် ၎် ၎်
 ၎် ၎် ၎် ၎်

၎် ၎် ၎် ၎် ၎်
 ၎် ၎် ၎် ၎် ၎်
 ၎် ၎် ၎် ၎် ၎်
 ၎် ၎် ၎် ၎်

Exercise 32 : Translate :

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

Lesson 16

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

Vocabulary 16 :

၎်	swift
၎်	basket
၎်	finger

၎်	bangle
၎်	cat
၎်	catch V

Exercise 33 : Translate :

နီဝ် ဗ	ဗဝ် ဖာ် နဝ် နုက်
ဖဝ် ဝံ ဗ	ကုန် နီ ဝံ ကံ နဝ် ဖဝ်
နဝ် နီ နုဗ်	ဖက် ယု နီ နဝ် နီ
ကံ နီ ကံ	ဗဝ် နီ ယု ဝံ နဝ်
ကုန် ဗး နဝ် ဖဝ် ဝံ နီ ဝံ	

Exercise 34 :

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

Lesson 17

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

Vocabulary 17 :

ဖဝ်	white
နီဝ်	month
ကုန်	night
ဖဝ်	arrive V
နီဝ်	house

နီဝ်	one
ဗီဝ်	enjoyment
ဖဝ်	sheet
ဗီဝ်	kingdom
ဗီဝ်	silver

Exercise 35 : Translate :

နီဝ် နီဝ်	ကံ ဝါနီ	ဗး ဝါနီ နီဝ် နီဝ် ဗါနီ နီဝ်
ကုန် နီ နီ ဝါနီ ဗး ဝါနီ ယု ဝံ ဝံ	ဗါနီ ဗး ကံ ဝါနီ နီဝ်	
ကုန် ဝံ ကံ ဝါနီ ဝံ ယု ဝံ နီဝ်	ဝါနီ ဝါနီ ဗါနီ ဗး ဝံ နီဝ်	
နီဝ် နီဝ် ဝံ ဝါနီ	ဗါနီ ဗး ဝါနီ ယု ဝံ ဝါနီ	

Exercise 36 : Translate :

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

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

Lesson 18

Vocabulary 18 :

ဇုန်	boat
ဗုန်	cause
ဘုန်	name

မိန်	time
ကိန်	tiger
မိန်	salt

Exercise 37 : Translate :

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

Exercise 38 : Translate :

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

Part 2 : Grammar

Numerals

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

20 000	၈ ဝိ ဝိ
1.00.000	၈
2.00.000	၈ ၈
3.00.000	၈ ၈

Numeral signs

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

Remember the difference :

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

once	၈ ၈
twice	၈ ၈
thrice	၈ ၈

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

Noun

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

A - single-word noun

B - multi-word noun

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

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

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

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

ৱ ৱ	fire-place
ৱদি ৱদি	east

দি ৱদি	tears
ৱদি ৱদি	rain

Compound nouns are formed in several ways :

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

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

son
woman
male buffalo

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

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

elephant stable
edge of house
store-keeper
hearth
tears

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

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

country

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

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

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

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

ຜາກ ທຸລາ	wash + clothes	washer
ຊິ ນ້ຳ	see + body	bodyguard
ຊິ ພ້ອມ	see + elephant	elephant-keeper
ກິນ ທຸລາ	eat + country	ruler, governor
ກິນ ວັນ	eat + village	village headman

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

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

Other examples are :

ພູ ຈ້າງ ທຸລາ	person + go + country	traveller
ພູ ຈັກ ກູ່ນ	person + beat + drum	drummer
ພູ ຈັກ ສິ້ນ	person + guard + house	house guard
ຜູ້ ຈັກ ນ້ຳ	female + see + body	female attendant
ພູ ຕັດ ທຸລາ	person + cut + grass	grass cutter
ພູ ສົບ ພູ	person + carry + dead body	carrier of dead body

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

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

ເຫຼັກ ຊຸ້ຍ	metal + red	copper
ເຫຼັກ ນ້ຳເຫຼືອງ	metal + yellow	brass
ເຫຼັກ ຮ້າງ	metal + hard	bell metal
ດິນ ຊຸ້ຍ	soil + black	coal

ဣဝံ ဝါဟံ	soil + white
ဣဝံ ဩ	soil + field

cement
cultivated land

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

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

Further examples are :

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

eating place
bedstead
temple
school, college

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

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

food
work
sleep
travel
walking
conversation

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

ဣ ဣ	issue + war
ဣ ဝံ	issue + fire
ဣ ဣ	issue + cannon

soldier
spark
cartridge

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

ဣ ဣ ဣ	which scratch back
ဣ ဣ ဣ	which catch fish
ဣ ဣ ဣ	which boil rice

back-scratcher
fish-trap
pan

Proper names

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

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

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

Dhansiri
Dikhow
Disang
Buri Dihing
Irrawady
Brahmaputra

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

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

Joysagar tank
Bar Pukhuri
Bijoysagar tank

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

ជ្រុង យ៉ុង	Nong Jang
ជ្រុង យ៉ុង	Nong Lung
ជ្រុង រ្វ ម្ម	Nong Kaw Mong
ជ្រុង រ្វ	Nong Taw

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

ណ៍ រ្វ	Ti Rap
ណ៍ ប័	Ti Pam
ណ៍ ប្រុង	Ti Pong
ណ៍ យ៉ុង	Ti Loi
ណ៍ រ្វ	Ti Ru
ណ៍ ម្ម	Ti Mon

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

បង្កំ យ៉ុង	Ban Lung
បង្កំ រ្វ	Ban Ruk
បង្កំ យ៉ុង	Ban Phi
បង្កំ រ្វ	Ban Rin
បង្កំ ប័	Ban Pet
បង្កំ យ៉ុង	Ban Tung

Bar Gaon
Banruk
Der Gaon
Sil Gaon
Ath Gaon
Bantuk

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

Dhekial Gaon

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

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

Garhgaon
Rangpur
Charaideo
Sepon

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

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

Manipur
Chutiya
China
Bengal

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

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

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

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

Patkoi Range

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

ហ្គ ហ្គ ហ្គ	Na Phuk
ហ្គ ហ្គ	Na Lung

Naphukpathar
Barpathâr

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

Sarupathâr
Na-pathâr
Rangâpathâr

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

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

Sâkbâri
Kathâlbâri
Haladhibâri
Bañhbâri

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

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

Dikhowmukh
Dihingmukh
Namtimukh

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

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

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

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

House spirit
Water spirit
Forest spirit
Tree spirit
Hill spirit

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

နီ ငွေ	Sang Duen
နီ ဝို	Sang Ban
နီ ငွေ	Sang Din

Moon god
Sun god
Earth god

𑜋𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜤	Sang Pha
𑜋𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜤𑜃𑜫	Sang Dao

Sky god
Star god

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

𑜋𑜃𑜫 𑜋𑜃𑜫	Haw-Lung
𑜋𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜤	Haw Phi
𑜋𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜤	Haw Kham

(râj kêreng)
Temple of god/spirit
Golden Palace

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Class nouns

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

a) 𑜇𑜤 is prefixed to nouns denoting liquid objects :

တံ့ ၵး	tears
တံ့ ၵး	oil
တံ့ ၵး	milk

တံ့ ၵး	honey
တံ့ ၵး	wine
တံ့ ၵး	mucas

b) တံ့ is prefixed to nouns denoting birds

တံ့ ၵး	fowl
တံ့ ၵး	duck
တံ့ ၵး ၵး	pigeon

တံ့ ၵး	crow
တံ့ ၵး	sparrow
တံ့ ၵး	dove

c) ၵး is prefixed to nouns denoting plants or trees

ၵး ၵး	a kind of peepul
ၵး ၵး	a kind of bamboo

ၵး ၵး	banana
ၵး ၵး	brinjal

d) ၵး is prefixed to nouns denoting cloth

ၵး ၵး	<i>rihâ</i>
ၵး ၵး	<i>mekhelâ</i>
ၵး ၵး	<i>dhuti</i>

ၵး ၵး	<i>châdar</i>
ၵး ၵး	turban
ၵး ၵး	towel

e) ၵး is prefixed to nouns denoting leafy vegetable

ၵး ၵး	edible fern
ၵး ၵး	hyacinth

ၵး ၵး	a kind of pot herb
ၵး ၵး	red spinach

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

ၵး ၵး	areca nut
ၵး ၵး	brinjal
ၵး ၵး	bitter gourd

ၵး ၵး	mangoe
ၵး ၵး	guava
ၵး ၵး	jack fruit

g) ၵး is prefixed to nouns of flowers

ၵး ၵး	lotus
ၵး ၵး	screwpine flower

ၵး ၵး ၵး	<i>Singkara</i> flower
ၵး ၵး ၵး	a kind of flower

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

ၵး ၵး	store house
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ၵး ၵး	house of spirit
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𑜇𑜂𑜫 𑜀𑜂𑜫	house of the dead
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𑜇𑜂𑜫 𑜁𑜪 𑜁𑜪	House of malai
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i) 𑜁𑜪 is prefixed to nouns of rest-house, yard, stable etc.

𑜁𑜪 𑜇𑜂	sitting house
𑜁𑜪 𑜁𑜪	elephant stable

𑜁𑜪 𑜇𑜂	boat yard
𑜁𑜪 𑜇𑜂	entrance shed

Gender

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

1) By using separate words for male and female :

𑜁𑜪	father
𑜇𑜂	grandfather
𑜁𑜂	master
𑜁𑜂	male
𑜁𑜂	male

𑜁𑜂	mother
𑜇𑜂	grandmother
𑜇𑜂	lady
𑜇𑜂	female
𑜇𑜂	female

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

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

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

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

The following differences may be carefully noticed :

𑜇𑜂 𑜇𑜂	female elephant
𑜁𑜂 𑜇𑜂	female buffalo

𑜇𑜂 𑜁𑜂	mother elephant
𑜇𑜂 𑜁𑜂	mother buffalo

Number

In singular number numeral **၍** written as **၍** meaning 'one' is suffixed to the noun :

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

ဗို ၍	a village
ပင် ၍	a tree
တံ ၍	a drum
လွန် ၍	a month

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

Other examples:

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

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

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

a) **တို့** 'many' :

တူ တို့ တို့ တို့ တို့ တို့ တို့
The Baruas consulted together.

ကျွန် တို့ ဘေ ဘေ ဘေ ဘေ
The men were chained and placed there.

ကျွန် တို့ တို့ တို့ တို့
The birds have eaten the paddy

b) **တို့** 'many'

ကျွန် တို့ တို့ တို့ တို့
Our many men died.

ကျွန် တို့ တို့ တို့ တို့
Many men fled and died.

c) **တို့** 'all'

ကျွန် တို့ တို့ တို့ တို့
All the men discussed together.

d) **တို့** 'all'

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

e) ដំ 'many'

អង្គ ដំ គន់ អ្នក ដំ រស់

Our many men fell in water.

To indicate definite plurality of nouns to which references have already been made, រួច or រួច ឯង រស់ is prefixed to a noun.

រួច អង្គ រស់ ម;

The men went.

រួច ហ្ម រួច ម; រស់ គន់ ហ្ម រស់

The messengers came and informed the king.

រួច រួច គន់ មនី ម; រស់

The frontier kings arrived at

គន់ អង្គ ហ្ម គន់ ហ្ម មនី រស់ អង្គ រួច រស់ គន់

Chao Tai-Pong divided the kingdom amongst his brothers.

រួច ឯង រស់ ហ្ម ម; រស់

All the Bangals fled away.

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

អង្គ គន់

Our men.

អង្គ គន់ រស់ ហ្ម ម; ហ្ម អង្គ រស់

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

ហ្ម គន់ គន់ អង្គ រស់

The Bangals had consulted (among themselves).

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

noun + (adjective +) number + classifier

អង្គ បី អង្គ / អង្គ

Three persons

ហ្ម គន់ រស់

Six tusked elephants

ម្នាក់ ៧ គន់ អង្គ

Seven caps

ហ្ម អង្គ បី រស់

Three big tusked elephants

អង្គ អង្គ ម រស់ អង្គ ម;

I saw four horses

Numeral classifiers

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

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

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

A few common classifiers are given below with examples.

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

ৱুৱু ৱুঙে ৱুঙে

Two sons

ৱুঙে ৱু ৱু ৱুঙে ৱু

We four are of heavenly origin.

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু ৱুঙে ৱুঙে

Ten persons went to Namruk.

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে

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

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু ৱুঙে ৱু ৱু

Two *Neogs* died.

2/ ৱু : things usually expressed in pairs

ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু

Three pairs of gold bracelets

ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু

Two pairs of elephant tusks

3/ ৱুঙে : pairs of things

ৱু ৱু ৱু

a pair of eggs

4/ ৱুঙে pieces of stone, earth etc.

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু

a piece of stone

5/ ৱু : words, speech etc.

ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু

I will say a word

6/ ৱুঙে : units or squads of men

ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু

twelve squads of servants

ৱু ৱু ৱু

one squad of men

7/ ৱুঙে : big bundles

ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু

three (big) bundles of pine wood

ৱু ৱু ৱু

two bundles of fuel wood

8/ ဝါး : cloth in pair

တူ ဝါး ၏
one pair of cloth

9/ ဂါး : words

ကံ ငွ် ငါး ဝံ ဂါး ၏
I heard an information

မင် ဝံ ဝံ ဝံ ဂါး ၏
He said a few words

10/ ဗ် : meals

ကံ ဗ် ၏
one meal

ကံ ဖံ ဗ်
three meals

11/ ဣ : animals

ကံ ဣ ၏
one elephant

ဗု ဖံ ဣ
four horses

ကု ဣ ဣ
five cows

12/ ဣ : trees with leaves

ဗ် ဣ ၏
one tree

ဗ် ဖံ ဣ
three trees

13/ ဣ : pieces of wood

ဗ် ဣ ဝံ ဣ
two pieces of aloe wood

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

ကု ဝံ ဣ
two (small) bundles of straw

ကု ဖံ ဣ
four (small) bundles of vegetable

15/ ဣ : big packets

တူ ဣ ၏
one packet of cloth

ကံ ဣ ဣ တူ ဣ
whose packed of cloth is this ?

16/ ဣ : tusked elephants

ကံ ဣ ဣ
seven tusked elephants

မင် ကံ ဣ ဣ ဣ ဣ ဣ

he brought six tusked elephants

17/ ပွက် : repeated actions

ဗဒ် ဘု ဘု ပွက်
he spoke twice

18/ ဘု : crowds of men or collections of individuals

ကျိ ဘု န
a crowd of men

19/ ဘိ : broad sheets or articles with opening

ဘ ဘိ ဘိ
three pieces of cloth

ဘ ဘိ ဘိ
three letters

ဘ ဘိ ဘိ
two gold trays

ဘ ဘိ ဘိ
two silver dishes

20/ ဘ : numbers of worship, prayers or prostrations

ဗဒ် ဗ ပွဲ ဘိ ဘ
he came and bowed three times

21/ ဗ : long and flat/round weapons

ကျိ ဗ န
one cannon

ဘိ ကိ ဗ
nine swords

ဘိ ဘိ ဘိ ဗ
two gilt swords

22/ ဘ : baskets

ဘ ဘိ ဘ ဘ
two baskets of fowl

23/ ဘ : steps or storeys

ဘိ ဘိ ကိ ဘိ
nine-graded gold throne

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

ဘိ ဘ ဘိ ဘ ဘ
both king and queen

ဘိ ဘိ ဘိ ဘိ ဘ ဘ
both god and goddess

25/ ဘ : small packets of leaves

ဘိ ဘိ ဘ ဘ ဘ
forty packets of betel leaf

26/ ဘ : bunches of grain or paddy

ဘိ ဘိ ဘိ

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

Case

Nominative case is expressed without adding any other word.

អ៊ុន កា ហ្វា មា ម ឋ ឆ ឌ
 Siu-ka-pha came (in) that year.

អ៊ុន កា ហ្វា មា ម
 Tiger caught cow

មា កា ហ្វា មា ម
 He took his meal

មា ម
 He said.

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

មា វា មា ឋ កា ឆ ឌ ឌ
 He went to Namrup

កា មា វា មា ឆ ឌ មា
 Aila had beaten him

កា មា វា មា ឆ ឌ ឆ ឌ វា មា
 The king heard (the news)

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

មា ឆ ឌ	my hand
ឆ ឌ កា មា	bird's wing

ឆ ឌ កា មា	foot of the hill
កា មា ឆ ឌ	birds of forest

ឆ ឌ កា មា ឆ ឌ កា មា
 Where is this man's house ?

កា មា កា មា ឆ ឌ កា មា
 The king's son went to the war.

Objective case is normally expressed by the use of ឆ ឌ or មា ម before the object.

កា មា កា មា ឆ ឌ
 I told him.

មា ម កា មា ឆ ឌ
 He went him.

មា ឆ ឌ កា មា ឆ ឌ កា មា
 He speared the tiger

កា មា កា មា ឆ ឌ កា មា ឆ ឌ
 Khun-Kum told Thao-Khun-Ra

កា មា កា មា ឆ ឌ កា មា ឆ ឌ
 Pa-Meo-Pong said to Chao Chang-Nyeu.

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

កា មា កា មា ឆ ឌ កា មា ឆ ឌ កា មា ឆ ឌ

The king went to Dibong from Garhgaon.

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

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

မင်းက သို့မဟုတ် ဝမ်းကွဲက
I came from the jungle.

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

မင်းက ကံ ကွဲက ဝမ်းကွဲက
I killed the tiger with spear.

ဗွတ်က သို့မဟုတ် ကံ ကွဲက
He came in boat.

ဗွတ်က ကံ ကွဲက ဝမ်းကွဲက
He cut the tree with an axe.

ဗွတ်က ကံ ကွဲက ဝမ်းကွဲက
He fastened the buffalo with rope.

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

ဗွတ်က ကံ ကွဲက
He lives at Tipam.

ဗွတ်က ကံ ကွဲက
He was placed at Misa.

မင်းက ကံ ကွဲက
I stay at Kaliabor.

Adjectives

Adjectives follow the nouns or words they qualify.

ကံ ကွဲက	good man
ကံ ကွဲက	tall person
ဝမ်းကွဲက	white elephant
နပ်ကွဲက	naphuk field
ဝမ်းကွဲက	black colour
ဝမ်းကွဲက	long post
ဝမ်းကွဲက	distant place
ဝမ်းကွဲက	bad news
ဝမ်းကွဲက	small child

ဝမ်းကွဲက	big earthquake
ဝမ်းကွဲက	very small stone
ဝမ်းကွဲက	small black bird
ဝမ်းကွဲက	very tall tree
ဝမ်းကွဲက	very bad news
ဝမ်းကွဲက	great distant place
ဝမ်းကွဲက	very big river
ဝမ်းကွဲက	wild pig
ဝမ်းကွဲက	tamed elephant

Possessive adjectives

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

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

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

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

Demonstrative adjectives

នេះ វាល	this village
នោះ ផ្ទះ	that house

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

ទាំង ប្រដាប់ ក្នុង វាល មា
These buffaloes are mine.

ផ្ទះ ធំ មា គឺ មា
This big house is his.

ប្រដាប់ វាល ធំ
That long post.

To be noted, the difference :

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

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

Pronominal adjectives

គ្រប់ ប្អូន	each man
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គ្រប់ ថ្ងៃ	every day
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មា មា គ្រប់ ឆ្នាំ
He came every year

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

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

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

Quantitative adjectives

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ်	our one man
----------------------	-------------

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

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

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

Interrogative adjectives

တို့တိုင်း နှစ်	what ?
တို့တိုင်း နှစ်	whose ?

တို့တိုင်း	which ?
တို့တိုင်း	where ?

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်
 What day is today ?

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်
 What fish do you want ?

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ်
 Whose buffalo is this ?

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ်
 Whose house is this ?

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်
 Which side did he go ?

Note the difference :

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ်
 Whose buffalo is this ?

တို့တိုင်း နှစ် နှစ်
 Whose this buffalo is ?

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

Again, note the difference :

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

တို့တိုင်း နှစ်	old tank
တို့တိုင်း နှစ်	nine tanks
တို့တိုင်း နှစ်	new tank

Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

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

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

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

First Person :

ᩉ᩠ᩅ in addressing equals by equals.

ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ
I went home.

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

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

ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ in addressing superiors by inferiors.

ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ
We are ignorant like cows and buffaloes.

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

ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ
I (we) went home.

ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ in addressing superiors by inferiors or juniors in polite conversation.

ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ
We will go and fight the *Bangals*.

ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ when an inferior on behalf of several addresses a superior.

ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ
I arrived at your place.

Second person

ᩉ᩠ᩅ in addressing inferiors or equals.

ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ ᩉ᩠ᩅ
What are you doing ?

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

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

ᩉ᩠ᩅ in addressing inferiors or equals in plural

မူ ဟို နွဲ့ ဟု လွန် လဲ လွန် ဘန် ကန် ဘန်
 You brothers do not quarrel among yourselves

မူ ဘဝ် in addressing superiors by inferiors.

မူ ဘဝ် မှ နေ ဝါ ထံ
 Come thee and sit here.

Third person

မင်္ဂါ is the general term for third person singular number

မင်္ဂါ မှ ကံ
 He came.

မင်္ဂါ ဘဝ် is a respectable term used by inferiors for superiors

ဘဝ် ဘံ ဘန် နှံ နှံ နှံ နှံ နှံ နှံ
 Chao Sam heard what his father said

ဘန် in addressing equals or inferiors

ဘန် မှ ဝါ ထံ
 They came to this place.

ဘန် ဘဝ် in addressing persons of rank

ဘန် ဘဝ် မှ ထံ မှ မှ
 They arrive at our kingdom.

Possessive pronouns

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

- နွဲ့ ထံ ကံ ကံ This house is mine
- ဘဝ် ထံ ကံ မင်္ဂါ That elephant is his
- မူ ထံ ဘန် ကံ မှ These pigs are yours
- မူ ထံ ကံ ဘန် ကံ That tree is theirs

Relative pronoun

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

- ကံ ကံ ဝါ ထံ ကံ The man who is lame.
- မူ ကံ ဘန် ကံ The cloth which is torn.
- ထံ ဘန် ကံ မှ The tank which is new.
- မူ ကံ ကံ ကံ The country which is old.
- မူ ကံ ကံ မှ The Phukan who is new.

Demonstrative pronouns

ထံ	this
ကံ ထံ	this

ထံ	that
ကံ ထံ	that

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

Interrogative pronouns

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

Interrogative pronouns



ឃ	who ?
ដី	many
ហ្ន	others

ឃ មន្ត	anybody
មន្ត ហ្ន	some
ឃ មន្ត	somebody

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

Verbs : Tense

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

The present Indefinite Tense

is generally expressed without any auxiliary.

မဝ် မိဝ်နိ ဝဝ်	I eat rice.
ဝာ် ဝဲ	They go.
ဆဝ် ဝဲ ဝါ ဝိဝ်နိ	We go home.
ဗဒ် ယု ဝါ မာ်	He lives in the market.

Present Continuous

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

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

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

ဗဒ် ဝဲ ဝာ်	He went
ဆဝ် မိဝ်နိ မ	We ate
မဝ် မိဝ်နိ မ ဝာ်	I had eaten
မဝ် ဝဲ မ ဝါ ဝိ ဝါ	I went to Namsang
ဗဒ် ဝဲ မ ဝါ ဝိ	He went to the hills
ဝါ မိဝ်နိ ဗါဗိ မ ဝာ်	The king had ruled
မိဝ်နိ ဆဝ် ဝဲ မ ဝါ ဝိ	Our men came back
ဝာ် ဝါ ဝဲ မ ဝါ ဝိ	Defeated they fled

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

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

Auxiliaries

To mean 'to be', 'to have', 'to exist' etc. ဝါ, ဝါ, ဝါ are used.

မဝ် ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ	I have a dog
ဗာ် ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ	You have a boat
ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ	There is a snake in the hole
မိဝ်နိ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ	There is a tiger in the jungle
မိဝ်နိ ဝါ ဝါ	Birds live in nest

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

၎င်းတို့ မှီ	fight V
ပွဲမှီ	discuss V

အိမ်မှီ	love V
ဘဝှီ	Quarell V

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

၎င်း ၎င်း ၎င်း ၎င်း ၎င်း ၎င်း
The Nagas of Ban-chang and Banfera quarellled

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

ဝှီ ၎င်း	not win
ဝှီ မှီ	not have
ဝှီ ၎င်း ၎င်း	not follow advice
၎င်း ဝှီ ၎င်း	I do not eat

ဝှီ ဝှီ	not be
ဝှီ ၎င်း	not do
ဝှီ ၎င်း ၎င်း	not (get to) hear
ဝှီ ၎င်း	not seen

ဝှီ ဝှီ ၎င်း	He has no male child
ဝှီ ၎င်း ဝှီ ၎င်း	Chai Sai did not become king
ဝှီ ၎င်း ၎င်း ၎င်း ၎င်း	In ancient time there was no universe and no earth

Prohibition is expressed by placing ဝှီ before the verb :

ဝှီ ၎င်း	do not loose
ဝှီ ၎င်း	do not go

ဝှီ ၎င်း	do not eat
ဝှီ ၎င်း	do not ask

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

Ability is expressed by the word ၎င်း meaning 'win' :

၎င်း ၎င်း ၎င်း	I can go
ဝှီ ၎င်း ၎င်း	You can go
ဝှီ ၎င်း ၎င်း	He can swim
ဝှီ ၎င်း ၎င်း ၎င်း	He cannot swim
ဝှီ ၎င်း ၎င်း ၎င်း	Can he swim ?
ဝှီ ၎င်း ၎င်း ၎င်း ၎င်း	Can he sing song ?
ဝှီ ၎င်း ၎င်း ၎င်း ၎င်း	She cannot sing
ဝှီ ၎င်း ၎င်း ၎င်း ၎င်း	Can't she sing songs ?

Verbs and sentences

Some verbs, with examples, are given below.

Rule : Verbs follow subjects.

မံ	go V
----	------

မံ ဟံ မံ He went

ပု မံ ဘု မံ ဘု မံ ဘု မံ ဘု မံ ဘု မံ

His grandfather, father and son - three generations passed

မံ	bite V
----	--------

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

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

မံ	eat V, rule V
----	---------------

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

Having taken bath, Leng-Seng took his meal.

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

The king ruled the country for ten years.

မံ	cross* V
----	----------

* cross river, lake, pass etc.

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

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

မံ	ride V
----	--------

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

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

မံ	worship V
----	-----------

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

The king came and worshipped the water god.

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

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

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

၀ါၵ်	climb V
------	---------

၀ဝ် ၀ၤ ၀ါၵ် ၵ်းၵ်း မံ ၵ်း
 The king ascended the Reun Mai-kaw house.

ဇ်း	hear V
-----	--------

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

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

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

ဇ်း	sit V
-----	-------

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

ဇ်း	sleep V
-----	---------

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

ဇ်း	become V
-----	----------

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

ဇ်း	plant V
-----	---------

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

ဇ်း	go V
-----	------

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

ဇ်း	win V
-----	-------

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

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

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ အားလုံး ပွဲ ဘုံ နေရာ

All the persons guarded the idol of Seng.

ဖတ်	read V
-----	--------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ဖတ် စာအုပ်

I read book.

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

* boat, bridge etc.

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ အားလုံး ဆောက် ချိတ်

Our men (all) built rafts.

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

ဒီနေ့ ဝမ်းနည်း ချိတ် ချိတ် ချိတ်

One day they came and cut three of our persons.

ကွဲ	revolt, conspire
-----	------------------

မင်းသား ဘဝ ဘဝ ကွဲ ချိတ် ချိတ်

King's younger brother revolted and fled to Manipur.

ပြော	say V
------	-------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ခေါ် ခေါ်

The Hindus call (him) Lakshmi Singha.

ထား	place, put V
-----	--------------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ထား ချိတ် ချိတ်

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

တောင်း	pray V
--------	--------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ တောင်း ချိတ်

I pray to god Leng Don.

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ တောင်း အေး

I pray to goddess Ta Ra

လာ	come V
----	--------

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

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

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

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

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

យ	remain, stay V
---	----------------

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

ក	wash (cloth) V
---	----------------

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

ក	wash* V
---	---------

*wash face, vegetables etc.

ក ក ក ក
Wash face, wash vegetables.

ក	deposit, hand over
---	--------------------

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

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

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

ក	call V
---	--------

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

𑜇	lose, miss V
---	--------------

𑜇𑜁 𑜇𑜁𑜁 𑜇𑜁 𑜇𑜁 𑜇𑜁 𑜇𑜁 𑜇𑜁
 Chao Siu-pat-pha was lost from the kingdom.

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

𑜇𑜁 𑜇𑜁 𑜇𑜁
 He is beating drum.

𑜇𑜁	wash* V
----	---------

*wash hands, plates etc.

𑜇𑜁 𑜇𑜁 𑜇𑜁 𑜇𑜁 𑜇𑜁
 He is washing dishes and cups.

𑜇𑜁	count (numbers)
----	-----------------

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

𑜇𑜁	get up, rise V
----	----------------

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

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

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

𑜇	exchange V
---	------------

𑜇𑜁 𑜇𑜁 𑜇𑜁 𑜇𑜁 𑜇𑜁
 We have exchanged rice with him.

𑜇𑜁	fondle (in water)
----	-------------------

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

𑜇𑜁	fall (in illness)
----	-------------------

တဝ် ဟဲ ဟံ့ ဝဲ ဖဲ

The king fell in great illness.

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

ဗဲဉ် ဗး ဟံ့ ဝဲ တဝ် ဟဲ

He came and told the king.

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

ဘဲဉ် ဇဲ ဟံ့ဉ် ဒဲ ဟံ့ ဒဲ ဟံ့ ဟဲ ဖဲ

Seeing the letter Ram Singha said.

ဒဲ	get V
----	-------

တဝ် ဒဲ ဟံ့ ဖဲ တ ;

I got the fowl.

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

ဟိဝ် တး ဟဲ ဟံ့ဉ် ဗး ဖဲ ဟံ့ဉ် ဝဲ ဖဲ

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

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

ဝဲ ဖဲ ဟံ့ ဟံ့ တဝ် ဝဲ ဟံ့ ဟံ့

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

ဝဲ	fall* V
----	---------

*from tree or horse, in water

ဟံ့ ဝဲ ဖဲ ဝဲ ဟံ့ ဟံ့

Our men fell in water.

ဝဲ	write V
----	---------

ဘဲဉ် ဇဲ ဟံ့ဉ် ဝဲ ဝဲ ဟံ့ ဟံ့

Raja Ram Singha wrote letter.

ဟံ့	wash (body) V
-----	---------------

ဗဲဉ် ဟံ့ ဝဲ ဟံ့

He took bath.

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

စစ် ကျက် ကွက် မ; ဝံဇ် အက် ငံ
 The Bangals coming out of the rampart fell in water.

ကံ	take V
----	--------

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

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

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

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

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

ကပ် ဝံ	bow down V
--------	------------

က ကပ် စစ် အက် ကပ် ဝံ ဟု ကံဇ် ငွမ် ဝံ ကပ် ဟ်
 Both the kings bowed down to Lengdon ten times.

ကပ်ဇ် မ;	come back V
----------	-------------

စစ် အက် ကပ်ဇ် မ; ယူ ဝံဇ် ဝံ
 They came back and stayed at Athgaon.

ဝံ ကံဇ်	go and rule V
---------	---------------

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

ဝံ ကံဇ်	go and catch
---------	--------------

စဝ် ဟု ဝံ ကံဇ် စစ် အ; ကျပ် ငံ မ; ကံဇ်
 The king went and caught elephant at the mouth of Masang

ဝံ ထပ်ဇ်	go and arrive
----------	---------------

မိဇ် ဝံ ထပ်ဇ် ကု ငွမ် ကျပ်

He went and reached the mouth of Dulung.

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

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

ບໍ່ ພໍ	run away
--------	----------

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

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

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

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

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

ຍາ ພົວ	arrive at
--------	-----------

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

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

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

Composite verbs

ຳ ພົວ ຍາ	come upstream
----------	---------------

ພົວ ພົວ ພົວ ພົວ ພົວ ພົວ ພົວ ພົວ
Afterwards he advanced upstream the Timâk.

ຳ ພົວ ພົວ ຍາ	come out from inside
--------------	----------------------

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

၂၀၅၀ နှု	weigh and see
----------	---------------

၂၀၅၀ ၵ၊ ဘ၂ ၂၀၅၀ နှု နှု နှု
 Siu-ka-pha weighed the water of the Dikhow.

၂၀၆ ၵ	bring fast
-------	------------

၂၀၆ ဘ၂ ဘ၂၆ ဗ၂၆ ၵ/ၵ ၂၀၆ နှု ဘ၂ ၵ၊ ဘ၂၆
 The three ministers quickly brought the *rung kham* tree.

၂၀၇ ၵ	set fire
-------	----------

၂၀၇ နှု ၂၀၇ နှု ၵ
 Our men set fire to houses.

၂၀၈ ၵ	get offended
-------	--------------

၂၀၈ ဘ၂ ၂၀၈ ဘ၂ ၵ
 The king got greatly offended.

၂၀၉ ၵ	capture and place
-------	-------------------

၂၀၉ ၵ နှု ၵ ဘ၂ ၵ
 He captured and placed the bird in basket.

၂၁၀ ၵ	come downstream
-------	-----------------

၂၁၀ ၵ၊ ဘ၂ ၂၁၀ နှု ၵ ၵ၊ ၵ၊
 Siu-ka-pha came downstream the river Nam-Jin.

၂၁၁ ၵ	get and come
-------	--------------

၂၁၁ နှု နှု နှု နှု ၵ၊ ၵ၊ ၵ၊
 Our men obtained some small canoes and brought to Taimong.

၂၁၂ ၵ	bring with
-------	------------

၂၁၂ ၵ ဘ၂ နှု ၵ ၵ၊ ၵ၊ ၵ၊
 They brought six tusked elephants and offered to the king.

၂၁၃ ၵ	take with
-------	-----------

၂၁၃ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ ၵ၊
 I took the horse to Namruk.

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

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

Adverbs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ကံ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ

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

ဗါဝ် ကံ ကဝ် ဝါ နှိုဝ် မိ ဝဗ်

Sometime earlier I was not in the house.

ဗါဝ် နှိုဝ် ဝံ ဝဗ် ဝဗ် မိ ဝဗ် ဝဗ်

Then there was no king for three days.

ဗါဝ် နှိုဝ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ်

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

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

ဗိ ဝဗ် နှို နှို နှို ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ်

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

ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ်

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

ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ်

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

ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ်

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

ဗါဝ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ်

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

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

ဝဗ်	quickly
ဝဗ် ဝဗ်	slowly
ဝဗ် ဝဗ်	secretly
ဝဗ်	less
ဝဗ်	well
ဝဗ်	badly

ဝဗ်	loudly
ဝဗ် ဝဗ်	like this
ဝဗ်	more
ဝဗ် ဝဗ်	like that
ဝဗ်	rapidly
ဝဗ် ဝဗ်	greatly

ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ်

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

ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ်

The girl is coming slowly.

ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ်

He speaks Tai well

ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ်

Do not talk loudly, someone will hear.

ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ် ဝဗ်

He talks like this.

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

ទឹក ក្រវិល ហូរ លឿន
The river is flowing rapidly.

ឃ្នក ឃ្នា ហូរ លឿន ក្នុង ទន្លេ ប៊ូរិ ឌីអ៊ីង លឿន
The *Barphukan* sailed down the Burhi Dihing quickly.

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

Adverbs of frequency

ប្រហែល ម្តង	once
ពីរ ដង	twice
ដំបូង	firstly
តែ ម្តង	always

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

ខ្ញុំ ទៅ ផ្ទះ ខ្ញុំ រយៈ ខែ ម្តង ពីរ ដង
I go home twice in a month.

គាត់ ទៅ ថៃ ម្តង ម្តង
He went to Thailand once.

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

អ្នក មក ម្តង ម្តង
You come again.

ភ្លៀង ធ្លាក់ ញឹក ញាប់ ខែ ខ្ញុំ ខ្ញុំ
It rains frequently this month.

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

Interrogative adverbs follow the verb.

ម្តង ម្តង / ម្តង	when ?
ណា ទី ណា	where ?
ហេតុ អ្វី	how ?

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

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

អ្នក ហូរ លឿន ប៉ុន្មាន ?
How fast do you swim ?

គាត់ ទាក់ ទាញ ដូច្នោះ ម្តង ?
How does he talk ?

តើ គាត់ បាន រស់ ដូច្នោះ ម្តង ?
How did the man die ?

ဗ် ကို အို ထွ်
Where do you live ?

ဗင်္ဂ် မံ; ဟံ ဟိ
Why did he go ?

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

မဝ် အံ; မံ; ဟိဗ် ဣ
How shall I go ?

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

Adverbs of degree

င်္ဂ်	very
င်္ဂ် ဟိဗ်	much
ဟိဗ်	too

ဟိဗ်	little
အိဗ် ဟိဗ်	wholly, fully
ဟိဗ် ဟိဗ်	Very little

အိဗ် ဗံ; မံ; မံ ဟိဗ်
We came too far.

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

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

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

Adverbs of place

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

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

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

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

မံ ဗင်္ဂ် ဟု ဟိဗ် အို
It is raining outside.

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

မၼ် ဝဲၼ် မ့ၼ် မ့ၼ်
I looked everywhere.

ဝၼ် ထံ ဝဲၼ် မ့ၼ် ဝဲၼ်
I did not go anywhere.

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

မၼ် ဟူၼ် ဝၼ် ထံ ဗၼ် ဝဲၼ် ဝၼ်
The king placed thao-mong there.

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

Prepositions

Are always placed before their nouns or pronouns.

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

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

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

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

မ့ၼ် ဟူၼ် ဝၼ်
Birds live in nest.

မ့ၼ် ဝၼ် ဟူၼ် ဝဲၼ်
The Tais live on river bank.

မ့ၼ် မ့ၼ် ဟူၼ် ဝၼ်
The letter is on the table.

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

မ့ၼ် ဟူၼ် မ့ၼ် ဝၼ်
The king placed thao-mong there.

The king came from Garhgaon

មង្គ ម៖ ហ្គារ៉ា ទាំ ចង្ក គ្រីក យ
He came from Banruk.

មង្គ ប្រាំ ហ្គីង យង ទា, ហ្គីង ជុំ ជុំ ចូង យ
He went (and) caught elephants at the mouth of the Dibong.

ជ្រី ហ្គី យ៉ង យង យង ប្រាំ ម៖ ទាំ ទាំ គ្រី ជុំ
The king went to Chraideo in the morning.

មីង ចង្ក គ្រី យង យង ទាំ ម៖ ហ្គី ទាំ ទាំ ទាំ ហ្គី យ
One day the king went and caught fish at Sessa River.

ហ្គី ម្រីង យង មង យង
Do not eat rice at night.

មង្គ ជុំ ទាំ ហ្គី ទាំ ទាំ ម៖
The man fell from the tree.

ហ្គី ជុំ យង ទាំ ទាំ ម៖
The cow is under the tree.

Conjunctions

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

Sub-ordinate conjunctions sit before the subordinate clause.

In conditional sentences, conjunctions sit before the conditional clause.

ទាំ	with
ទាំ ម្រីង	with
ទាំ ម៖ ទាំ	but
ម្រីង	with
មង	if, though
មង ជុំ	for this
មង ជ្រី	for that
យ៉ង	and

ហ្គី	or
ជុំ ម្រីង	with (person)
ទាំ ម៖	also, and
គ្រី	or
ហ្គី ជុំ	because, for this
ហ្គី ជ្រី ជុំ	therefore
ហ្គី ជុំ ទាំ ម៖ / យង	therefore
ម្រីង	with

ទាំ ម៖ ទាំ ម៖
go and come.

មង ទាំ មង ម៖
I came with him.

យង យង ហ្គី យង ទាំ ម្រីង ជ្រី ជុំ ប្រាំ គ្រី
Choa-pha Siu-ram married Nang Doi.

យង ប្រាំ យង យង ប្រាំ ម៖ គ្រី
Chao-pet and Chao-hum went home.

ហ្គី ជុំ យង យង យង យង យង ទាំ ម៖
Therefore the king got offended with them.

មង មង ប្រាំ ទាំ គ្រី
If he goes home.

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

ဝၼ် ဝၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ်
Therefore you went home.

မၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ်
But he did not go.

မၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ်

We live in the jungle with monkeys.

မၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ် မၼ်

Part 3 : Topics in lexicon

Couplets (Reduplication)

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

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

1/ Noun and noun

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

2/ noun and adjective

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

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

3/ verb and noun

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

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

4/ Negative and verb

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

5/ verb of mutuality

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

6/ Preposition and noun

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

အဇ် ဘဇ် အဇ် မျ	with elephants and horses
အဇ် နွှက် အဇ် ငွပ်	with swords and spears
မဇ် ဝဇ် မဇ် ဝါဇ်	in day and in night

7/ verb and verb

ကွဲ မး; နုဲ မး;	run away
နုဲ မး; ဝဇ် မး;	come back
ကွဲ ဝဲ ကွဲ မး;	go and come
မး ကွပ် မး; ဝဲ	come and prostrate
အဇ် ဝဲ ဝဲကံ ဝဲ	settle and place

8/ Some more

ကွဲ မိဝ် ကွဲ ဝဇ်	every day
ကွဲ ဝဲ ကွဲ ငွပ်	every year and every month
ကွဲ အိဝ် ကွဲ မိဝ်	everywhere
ကွဲ ဝဇ် ကွဲ ဝါဇ်	day and night

အဇ် ကွပ် အဇ် ဝိဝ်	discuss secretly
ကွဲ ဝဇ် ကွဲ အိဝ်	cut and pierce greatly
ကွဲ ဝဇ် ကွဲ ဝဲ	cut to pieces

Some Ahom titles and offices

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

1/ kings and princes

ကွဲ ဝဇ်	king
ကွဲ ဝဇ်	queen
ကွဲ ဝဇ် နုဲ	chief queen
ကွဲ ဝဇ် ငွပ်	Parbatiya Konwari
ကွဲ ဝဇ် ကွဲ	Saru Konwari
ကွဲ ဝဲ	Deka Raja

ကွဲ	prince
ကွဲ ဝဇ်	princess
ကွဲ အိဝ် ဝဲ	prince of Tipam
ကွဲ ကွဲ နွှက်	prince of Sâring
ကွဲ ဝဲ နွှက်	prince of Nâmruk
ကွဲ အဇ် ဝဲ	prince of Tungkhang

2/ various types of *gohâins*

ကွဲ ဝဲ နုဲ	prime minister
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ကွဲ မိဝ် ကွဲ ကွဲ	Solâl Gohâin
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លេខ ប្លង់ ម៉ែ	Burâ Gohâin
ប្លង់ ម៉ែ ឃុំ	Bor Gohâin
លេខ ឃុំ ម៉ែ	Borpâtra Gohâin
ប្លង់ ម៉ែ	Gohâin
ប្លង់ ម៉ែ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៥	Kaliâbariâ Gohâin
ប្លង់ ម៉ែ រោង រោង ៣	Jabakiâl Gohâin

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

3/ various types of *phukans*

ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ឃុំ	Bor phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ ៥	Na phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៥	Pânî phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Nâobaichâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Chiring phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Dhekiâl phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Nâohaliâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៥	Dâm phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៥ ឆ្នាំ	Bhitaruâl phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៥ ម៉ែ	Neog phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Chângrung phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Cholâdhara phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Châo hing phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Pikchâi phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Tâmuli phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Bhâtdharâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Chengrâi phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Bâilung phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Deodhâi phukan

ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ បង ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Bardeoliâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ រំ ឆ្នាំ	Sonowâl phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Nagariâl phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Kataki phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Nyâysodhâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ម៉ែ ឆ្នាំ	Dihingiâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ម៉ែ	Dekâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ រំ ឆ្នាំ	Abhoipuriâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ បំ	Tipamiyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Châringiyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Nâmdangiyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Hâtimuriyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ម៉ែ ឆ្នាំ	Bhâtialiyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Râidangiyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Kaliyâbariyâ phuk.
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Khowâng phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Khangiyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Parbatiyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Âhatgurîyâ phukan
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Kalâbariyâ phukan

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

ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ ៥	Pâni-Dihingîyâ r.
ឃុំ ឆ្នាំ	Taruâ-Dihingîyâ r.
ឃុំ ៧ រំ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Bar-Abhoipurîyâ r.
ឃុំ ៧ រំ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Saru-Abhoipurîyâ r.
ឃុំ ៧ រំ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Mâju-Abhoipurîyâ r.
ឃុំ ៧ រំ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Pâni-Abhoipurîyâ r.

ឃុំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Nâm-Dayangîyâ r.
ឃុំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Bassâ r.
ឃុំ ៧ បំ	Tipamîyâ r.
ឃុំ ៧ រំ ឆ្នាំ	Salagurîyâ r.
ឃុំ ៧ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Dikhowmukhîyâ r.
ឃុំ ៧ ៧ ឆ្នាំ	Tiurâl r.

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

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

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

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

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

6/ other titles

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

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

7/ other professions & duties

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

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

ឃុំ ឃាច កាំបិត	gun maker
ឃុំ ឃាច កាំបិត	bow maker
ឃុំ ឃាច កាំបិត	rope maker
ឃុំ ឃាច គីឡូ	builder (house, building)
ឃុំ ឃាច កាំបិត	goldsmith

