

THE DOCUMENTATION OF BAHING LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The people commonly known as Bahing are few in number. They have their own medium of communication called 'Bahing Lo'. Here 'lo' stands for 'language, speech'. They prefer themselves to be identified as Bahing even though they put down 'Rai' at the end of their name.

This study aims to document the Bahing language, one of the endangered languages spoken by an indigenous nationality of Nepal. This study has two parts. The first part is an Outline of Bahing Grammar. It is organized into four chapters. Chapter one introduces the Bahing language and people. Chapter two analyzes the phonology of the Bahing language. In chapter three, we briefly present a sketch of inflectional and derivational morphology of the Bahing language. Chapter four presents the analysis of Bahing sentences.

The second part consists of an appendix. In this, we present transcribed text in the Bahing language. Free translation and some word meaning of the text in English are also presented.

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Appendix 1
References

Abbreviations

1	- First Person
2	- Second Person
3	- Third Person
ABL	- Ablative
ALL	- Allative
CAU	- Causative
COM	- Comitative
CONV	- Converb
DAT	- Dative
d	- dual
ERG	- Ergative
Excl	- Exclusive
Exi	- Existential
Hono	- Honorific
Hort	- Hortative
IMP	- Imperative
IMPF	- Imperfect
INF	- Infinitive
INS	- Instrumental
LOC	- Locative
NEG	- Negative
n-hon	- Non-honorific
NPT	- Non-Past
OPT	- Optative
PERF	- Perfect
PERFV	- Perfective
POSS	- Possessive
pl	- Plural
PRES	- Present
PROG	- Progressive

CHAPTER ONE

PEOPLE, CULTURE AND LANGUAGE

1.1 The Bahing Language

1.1.1 Nomenclature

As in other Kiranti languages, in this language too, the same name is used for both its speakers and the language they speak. We can thus say 'Bahing People' and 'Bahing Language'. The Bahing people prefer to use 'Bahing Lo' to denote 'Bahing language'. Here in Bahing language 'lo' stands for 'language, speech'.

1.1.2 Population and Location

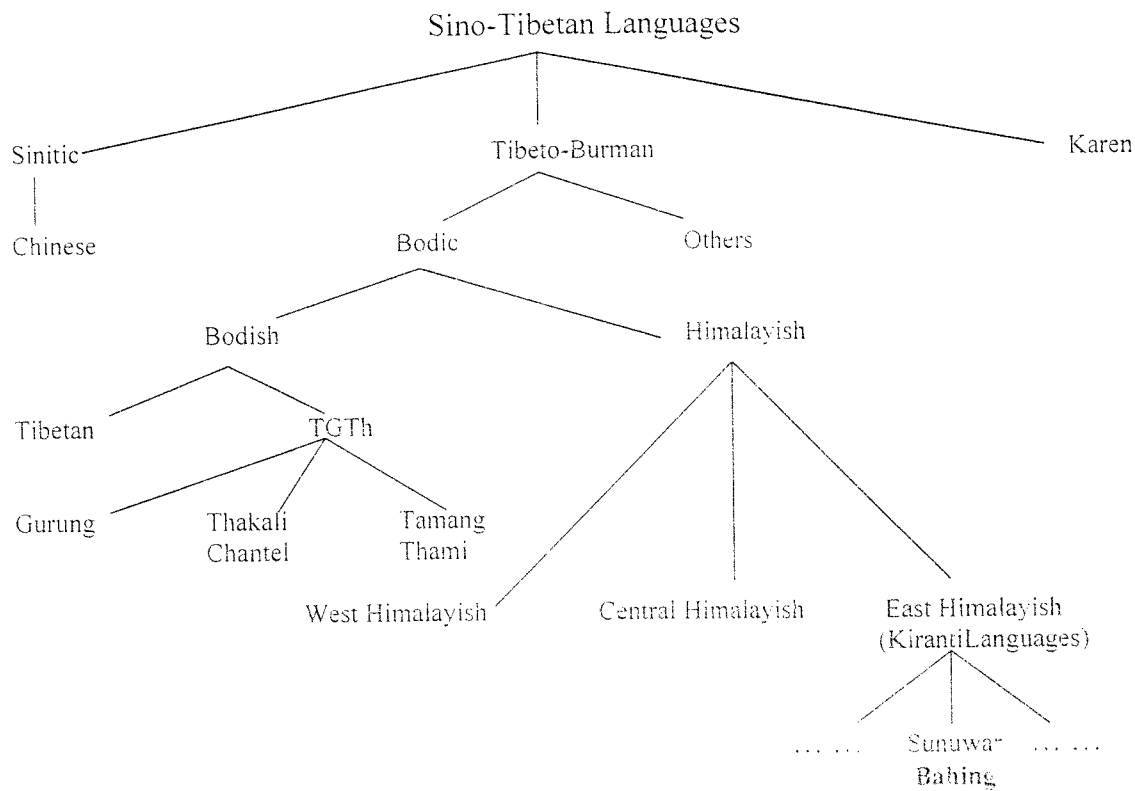
According to Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS 2001), the total population of the Bahing is 2,765 and 0.01 percent of the total population of the whole country, and the percentage of the native speakers is 99.89 percent, which indicates the high degree of the language loyalty. But, Bahing native speakers, Mr. Dhiren Khatali Bahing Rai and Mr. Bishow Raj Bahing Rai disagree with the CBS data. They guess that the population of Bahing is 15,000 to 20,000.

The Bahing live mainly in Okhaldhunga district and neighboring parts of Solukhumbu. According to our Bahing informants, the most populous areas of Bahing are Okhaldhunga and Solukhumbu districts, and in other districts such as Kathmandu, Sindhuli, Udayapur, Morang, Bhojpur, Khotang, Ilam etc., the distribution of Bahing is in very small scale.

1.1.3 Genetic Affiliation

Bahing language one of the Kiranti languages of Tibeto-Burman Group under the Sino-Tibetan Family is pronominalized language. The genetic affiliation of this language is shown below in the diagram.

Diagram 1.1 The genetic affiliation of the Bahing language



Adopted from "Population Monograph" (2002)

1.2 The Bahing People

1.2.1 Origin

According to our informants, in the beginning the earth was fully covered by the sky. Then, in this earth, first *mamachunimo* appeared. In the course of time, she grew up. So she wandered around looking for a man. Even though she searched for in many places, she could not find any one, inasmuch as she was the only human being on the earth. One day, she was sitting on the top of a hill with deeply depressed mood; meanwhile the process of pregnancy was formed into her via *Bayu/Vayu*, by heavenly power. By this, *mamacunimo* became pregnant and after the completion of the pregnant period, she gave birth a baby. The baby was given name *ninaryangma*. And *Bayu/Vayu* became the father of *ninaryangma*. Here *Bayu/Vayu* stands for 'wind' or 'air'. *Bayu/Vayu*'s name was *papachadubung*. In Bahing culture and religion, while performing *swamdi* (pray, worship), the Kiranti Bahing *nakso* (Bahing Pandit) and *dhami* (wizard, sorcerer) spell the names '*papachadubung*' and '*mamachunimo*' saying that we all are originated from them. And, the Bahing people believe that '*Bayu/Vayu*' forms the name '*Bayung*' and *Bahing* is derived or modified form from *Bayung*.

1.2.2 Place in the Caste System

The National Code of 1854 has divided into two broad categories—— pure and impure. Pure is further divided into *Tagadhari* (cord wearer) and *Matwali* (alcohol drinker). The Bahing people fall into the category of *Matwali*. And, the *Tagadhari* group think themselves as higher rank in the hierarchy of Hindu Caste System than others. The Bahing are involved in agriculture, and few have occupied the posts in government service such as police and army.

1.3 Social Organization

1.3.1 Clan Division

The Bahing people are divided into several clans. They fall under six groups. Nothing has been known about the origin and explanation of the clans. They are:

1.0 Rumbudhaa (Rumjatar)

1.1 Pachaa (Rumdali)

1.1.1 Dochaa

1.1.1.1 Thaamrochaa

1.1.1.2 Hawaajupaachaa

1.1.1.3 Dilingbaachaa

1.1.1.4 Dungmochaa

1.1.1.5 Diburchaa

2.0 Khaaluwaa

2.1 Paai, Rinaamsaachaa (Paachhaa)

2.1.1 Tolo Rai (Taluwaa)

2.1.2 Dochaa

2.1.2.1 Toiochaa

2.1.2.1.1 Munaari

2.1.2.1.2 Hawaalindi

2.1.2.1.3 Tonimi

2.1.2.1.4 Chaangaatolochaa

2.1.2.1.5 Jailung

2.1.2.1.6 Susto

2.1.2.2 Moplochaa

2.1.2.3 Ripochaa

2.1.2.4 Kinmil

2.1.2.4.1 Muliwaa

3.0 Dochaa

3.1 Yumbuchaa

3.2 Khaaraadiburchaa

3.3 Thaarkaase

3.4 Mupuchaa

3.5 Piyaachaa

4.0 Nechaali

4.1 Nambyaarsaachaa

- 4.2 Sechechaa
- 4.3 Rwaallechaa
- 4.4 Lutichaa
- 4.5 Myaarsaachaa
- 5.0 Hangu
 - 5.1 Hanguchaa
- 6.0 Roke

1.4 Availability of Written Literature

As far as the language history of Bahing is concerned, it lacks its own script. Nor has any literary development. The language is just oral. The children learn from the parents and have been passing form generation to generation.

1.5 Notes on Language History

As discussed above this language has not been recorded in any means. It is an endangered language. The medium to pass the language is oral. Because of this the language has some variations. Due to the lack of written record, much vocabulary has been lost. Now-a-days, the new generations who live in the urban area are adopting 'khas' language for their first language.

1.6 Language Use

In the past, the language was used as their main language of communication. It was the only means to share their feelings, thoughts and other expressions. Of late, it has remained among the village people and old persons only. Previously, the language was used in the all domain of life: children, adults and the old all used to use the language. At present, only old and aged ones use the language fluently. Younger ones use 'khas' language as the means of communication. These days, the language is mainly used in the festivals, in worshipping the *Kul Devata* (family deity) and other gods and goddesses and in several rituals.

1.7 Language Maintenance

As the language lacks its own script and written texts, the language cannot be standardized. Written form, in fact, is the means of inception of language development. So it is difficult to maintain. Some thing has happened to the Bahing language. It is in endangered situation. Recently, a Bahing union 'Bahing Kirat Mulukhim' has been established aiming to do something for the language and culture.

1.8 Previous Researches

From the literature study, it is found that only a few foreign scholars have made researches on this language. Bahing was first introduced by Hodgson. Hodgson (1980) is the first who carried out research on the Bahing language. He has collected Bahing vocabulary and also written sketch grammar in this language. Grierson (1909) has also carried out research on the Bahing language. Later it was studied by Michailovsky in 1976.

CHAPTER TWO

AN OUTLINE OF BAHING PLONOLOGY

2.1 Tentative Summary of Bahing Phonology

A tentative summary of Bahing phonemes is presented below.

2.1.1 The Consonants of Bahing

Table: 1 Bahing Consonant Inventory

		Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	vl vd	p ph b bh	t th d dh			k kh g gh	
Affricates	vl vd			c ch j jh			
Fricatives	vl vd			s			h
Nasal	vd	m		n		ŋ	
Lateral	vd			l			
Trill	vd			r			
Glide	vd	w			y		
Implosive	vd	ɓ					

The Bahing language possesses twenty-six consonant phonemes.

2.1.1.1 Contrastive Pairs of Consonants

The contrastive pairs of the consonant phonemes are presented below:

(a) Bilabial Phonemes

/p/ vs /ph/

pa:co	'to tie'
pha:co	'to change'
pyarco	'to tear/split'
phyarc	'to sew'

/p/ vs /w/

caimi	'daughter-in-law'
caiwa	'son-in-law'

/p/ vs /m/

khlyapco	'to rub'
khlyamco	'to peel'
po	'father'
mo	'mother/worship'
epa	'father-in-law'
ema	'mother-in-law'
papa	'father-in-law'
mama	'mother-in-law'
hopo	'king'
homo	'queen'

/b/ vs /β/

bar	'grow'
βar	'wound'

/b/ vs /bh/

bia	'arrow'
bhla	'come to take'
busa	'snake'
bhusa	'tobacco'

(b) Dental Phonemes

/t/ vs /th/

tapco	'to play'
thapco	'to weigh'

/d/ vs /dh/

daco	'to say'
dhaco	'to set pot (for water)'

(c) Alveolar (affricates)

/c/ vs /ch/

cipco	'to press something with something'
chipco	'to suck something'

/j/ vs /jh/

jwaco	'to make bright with light'
jhwaco	'to make sth/sb beautiful'

's/ vs /j/

saco	'to separate bark (self)'
jaco	'to eat'

(d) Velar Stops

/k/ vs /kh/

ka	'be bitter'
kha	'axe'

/g/ vs /gh/

gu	'I'
ghu	'nine'

(e) Fricatives

/s/ vs /h/

saco	'to separate bark (self)'
haco	'to taste pungent'

(f) Nasals

/m/ vs /n/

ma	'not'
na	'already'

/m/ vs /ŋ/

ma	'not'
ŋa	'fish'
mo	'worship'
ŋo	'five'

(g) Laterals /Trills

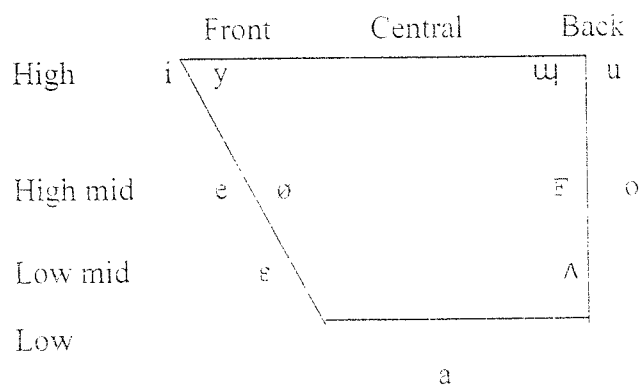
/l/ vs /r/

laco 'to go'
raco 'to come'

2.1.2 Vowels

The inventory of Bahing vowels is presented below.

Table: 2 Bahing Vowel Phonemes



There are found eleven vowels in Bahing language

2.1.2.2 Minimal Pairs

/i/ vs /y/

pi 'comes'
py 'utensil'

/u/ vs /ʉ/

gu 'I'
guʉ 'hand'

/o/ vs /ɛ̃/

po 'pig'
pɛ̃ 'father (derogatory)'

/e/ vs /ø/

ne	'Take it!'
nø	'nose'

/e/ vs /ɛ/

septa	'He/she sharpened it.'
septa	'He/she harvested it.'

/ʌ/ vs /a/

ʌke	'my'
ake	'his'

2.1.3 Distribution of Phonemes

- (a) The alveolar stop sounds are not found in this language.
- (b) The initial stops of the velar and bilabial series may be followed by /r/ or /l/ to form initial consonant clusters.
- (c) The system of syllable-final consonants in Bahing will be: /p/, /t/, /k/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /r/, /l/, /s/, zero.
- (d) There are eleven vowels, as shown in Table 2.
- (e) Syllables may also begin with a vowel (zero consonant initial)
- (f) In word-initial position, 'y' - occurs only before non-front vowels, and 'w' - only before /a/.
- (g) In this language, glottal stop /ʔ/ is allophone of the bilabial implosive voiced sound /ɓ/. It takes place only in the intervocalic position.
For example:

/laɓa/ 'brother' → [loʔa]

- (g) The velar nasal /ŋ/ occupies both syllable initial and final position. For example-

ŋo	→	'five'
kwaŋ	→	'one'

- (h) The glottal fricative /h/ occurs only in the syllable initial position.

2.1.4 Syllable Structure

Bahing language has the following syllable structure –

C³. VC¹

Or

(C)(C)(C) V (C)

Basically Bahing language is a monosyllabic language. In a syllable, the nucleus position is always occupied by one or two vowels. The onset position may be occupied by three consonants, of which the second or third member of the cluster in syllable is one of the glides. In this language, the minimum syllable is found only in the syntactic structure. On the other hand, open-syllable, closed-syllable and syllable with onset and coda are found too. The examples are given below:

(a) Bound Minimum-Syllable

ʌ	'my'
i	'your'
a	'his/her'

The bound minimum-syllable are used in the syntactic structure below:

ʌ - khim	'my house'
i - khim	'your house'
a - khim	'his/her house'

It is to be noted that ʌ -, i-, a- bear no meaning in isolation.

(b) Open-Syllable

Some syllables have an onset (that is, they have more than just silence preceding the center of the syllable). For example:

mo	'worship'
lo	'language'
gu	'I'
ju	'cold'
mi	'fire'
ma	'not / no'
le	'four'
ya	'eight'
la	'month'
po	'pig'
ŋa	'fish'
ŋo	'five'

(c) Closed-Syllable

Syllables may have no onset but have a coda. For example:

am 'he / she'

(d) Some syllables have onset and coda

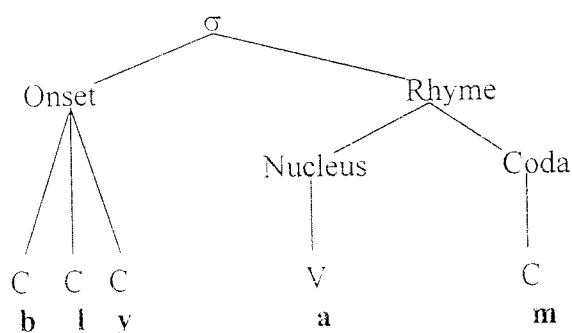
The syllables with onset and coda are given below:

luŋ	'stone'
cam	'hair'
lam	'way'
nam	'sun'
lyam	'tongue'
thym	'heart'
ɓar	'hurt / wound'
riŋ	'louse'
gyaŋ	'nail(of finger)'
niŋ	'name'

(e) Some other examples of Bahing syllable structure within a single word are given below:

CV	mo	'worship'
VC	am	'he / she'
CCV	khili	'faeces'
CVC	cam	'hair'
CCVC	lyam	'wa.'
CCCVC	blyam	'palm (of hand, etc.)'

(f) Formally, we can present the canonical structure of the syllable in the word 'blyam' in Bahing as follows:



CHAPTER THREE

MORPHOLOGY

3.1 Word

3.1.1 Simple Word

Basic words in Bahing are monosyllabic. Particularly, the verb roots are monosyllabic. Moreover, the verbs are the basic words through which a good number of nouns and adjectives are derived. The examples of the simple word are given below.

(a) Monosyllabic Words:

gu	'I'	ŋa	'fish'
am	'he/she'	lo	'language'
lam	'way'	kwaŋ	'one'
nam	'sun'	se	'meat'
niŋ	'name'	luŋ	'stone'
po	'pig'	kha	'axe'

(b) Bisyllabic Words

rewa	'rain'	ŋaku	'river'
ŋari	'well'	kiki	'grandpa'
hopo	'king/boss'	tawa	'son'
tami	'daughter'	rica	'nephew'
mara	'what'	homo	'queen'

(c) Trisyllabic Words

khliculi	'porridge'	kyakyame	'black'
bubume	'white'	ŋelewa	'lap'
biyinti	'honeyhunter'	khəmalci	'peach'
swaŋgara	'goat'	saḃala	'forest'
santala	'leopard'	khalamba	'influenza'

(d) Multisyllabic Words

silodamlo	'blessing'
syuŋguruŋma	'caterpillar'
suŋguluŋma	'caterpillar'
ḃajoriŋma	'spider'
cwaŋkyalyaŋma	'wasp'
cwaŋkaliŋma	'wasp'
phyaphyariŋma	'butterfly'

tun̄kuluṃma	'cockroach'
tun̄kiliṃma	'cockroach'

3.1.2 Complex Words

Adjectives and nouns are derived from verbs by suffixing /**ba**/. These nouns refer to the action-related things and persons. For example-

Verb Root/Lexeme	Verbs	Verbal Adjectives/Adjectives
MING	miN-co 'to ripen'	miN-ba 'ripe-mellow'
BRO:	bro: -co 'to be tasty'	bro-ba 'tasty'
DUK	duk-co 'to drink'	duk-ba 'intoxicated/drunken'
NGI	Ni-co 'to be frightened'	Ni-ba 'coward'

Verb Root Action-Related noun/adjectives

BYAR	'fly'	byarba	'one that flies'
SWALS	'creep/crawl'	səsiḃa	'one that creeps'
KOK	'sting'	kokḃa	'one that stings'
KRA	'bite'	kraḃa	'one that bites'
JA	'eat'	jaḃa	'one that eats or eater'
PA	'do'	paḃa	'one that does or doer'
DUK	'drink'	dukḃa	'drunkard'

The suffix **ba**/ is common attached to the verb root to denote the participle. For example-

BO	bo: -co 'to bloom'	bo-ba	'bloomed'
SI	si-co 'to bear fruits'	si-ba	'born (fruits)'
CYUR	cyur-co 'to wrinkle'	cyur-ba	'wrinkled'
NGAL	Nal-co 'to wither'	Nal-ba	'withered'
NAM	nam-co 'to stink'	nam-ba	'stunk'
JIK	jik-co 'to break'	jik-ba	'broken'
BUK	buk-co 'to crack'	buk-ba	'cracked'
DU	du-co 'to be fit'	du-ba	'fitted'
SO	so-co 'to be dry'	so-ba	'dried'

3.2 Bahing Nominals

In this section, a short description of Bahing nominal morphology is presented.

3.2.1 Noun Classes

3.2.1.1 Gender

There is no grammatical gender in Bahing language. The natural gender is distinguished by using different words or by adding suffixes or qualifying words. The Bahing language marks natural gender with kinship terms and with some animal names either by a separate lexical item distinguishing the gender of the particular noun or by lexical suppletion. /p/. 'w/ and /k/ sounds change into /m/ and /p/ respectively to indicate feminine nouns. Instead, suffix *-nima* is also used to indicate feminine nouns. On the other hand, for non-human nouns, *apo* is used to indicate male and *amo* for female. e.g.

(a) Kinship Terms

pø	'father'	mø	'mother'
epa	"	ema	"
papa	"	mama	"
apø	"	amo	"
hopo	'king'	homo	'queen'
kiki	'grandpa'	pipi	'granny'
tawa	'son'	tami	'daughter'
caiwa	'son-in-law'	caimi	'daughter-in-law'
dyalca	"	dyalmi	"
wali	'male-servant'	wali-nima	'female-servant'
wanca	'husband'	miq	'wife'
papa-jetha	'father's elder brother'	mama-jethi	'mum's elder brother'
pap-jetha	"	mam-jethi	"
papa-kancha	'uncle'	ma-kanchi	'auntie'
pap-kancha	'uncle'	mam-kanchi	'auntie'
helpø	'daughter-in-law's father'	helmø	'daughter-in-law's mother'
papa	'father-in-law' mama		'mother-in-law'
epa	"	ema	"
rica	'nephew'	ica-nima	'niece'
caca	'grandson'	caca-nima	'grand-daughter'
waiŋsa	'man'	minca	'woman'
tawa	'boy'	tami	'girl'
lica	'howman'	limica	'female-howman'
twarokpa	'man' human' <i>young man</i> <i>adult</i>	nam-nami	'woman' ✓

(b) Animal Names

apø biŋ	'bull'	amo biŋ	'cow'
apø cikɔa	'male bird'	amø cikɔa	'female bird'
apø mesu	'male buffalo'	amø mesu	'female buffalo'
apo khlica	'male dog'	amø khlica	'bitch'
apø po	'male pig/hog'	amø po	'female pig/hog'
apø swangara	'he-goat'	amø swangara	'she-goat'

3.2.1.2 Numerals

Bahing language possesses both cardinal and ordinal number system. There are few native words found for cardinal number. The examples of both are given below:

(a) Cardinals

kwaŋ	one'
niksi	two'
sam	'three'
le	four'
ŋo	five'
rukba	six'
canni	seven'
ya	eight'
ghu	nine'
kwaddyum	ten'
kwaddyum kwaŋ	eleven'
kwaddyum niksi	twelve'
kwaddyum sam	thirteen'
kwaddyum le	fourteen'
kwaddyum ŋo	fifteen'
kwaddyum rukba	'sixteen'
kwaddyum canni	'seventeen'
kwaddyum ya	'eighteen'
kwaddyum ghu	'nineteen'
asim	'twenty'
kwaŋ asim kwaŋ aphlo	'thirty'
niksi asim	'forty'
niksi asim aphlo	'fifty'
sam asim	'sixty'
sam asim aphlo	'seventy'
le asim	'eighty'
le asim aphlo	'ninty'
ŋo asim	'hundred'
niksi ŋo asim	'two hundred'
sam " "	'three hundred'
le " "	'four hundred'
ŋo " "	'five hundred'
rukba" "	'six hundred'
canni " "	'seven hundred'
ya " "	'eight hundred'

ghu " "	'nine hundred'
ŋo ŋo aphlo	'one thousand'

(b) Ordinal Numbers

gal-lam	'first'
no-tham	'second'
no:-tham	'third'

3.2.1.3 Number

There are three numbers – the singular, the dual and the plural. The suffix of the plural is –dwa and that of the dual –dwa-si. The duality of nouns and pronouns in Bahing is marked with the suffix –si. But, in first person and second person pronouns possess different types of marking system to indicate duality and plurality, as –su and –si for duality and –ku, –ki and –yi and –ni for plurality respectively. This is shown in detail in the chapter Verb Morphology. Most of the uncountable nouns in Bahing do not have dual and plural marking system. The examples of these are presented below.

Singular		Plural
ta	'child'	ta-dwa
phun	'flower'	phun-dwa
qa	'fish'	qa-dwa
hopo	'king'	hopo-dwa
warcu	'friend'	warcu-dwa
busa	'snake'	busa-dwa
dhyaksi	'tree'	dhyaksi-dwa
swangara	'goat'	swangara-dwa
luN	'stone'	luN-dwa
khlica	'dog'	khlica-dwa
tawa	'son'	tawa-dwa
gupsa	'tiger'	gupsa-dwa
wam	'bear'	wam-dwa
rebe	'potato'	rebe-dwa
sabala	'forest'	sabala-dwa

Singular		Plural	Dual
ta	'child'	ta-dwa	ta-dwa-si
hopo	'king'	hopo-dwa	hopo-dwa-si
busa	'snake'	busa-dwa	busa-dwa-si
tawa	'son'	tawa-dwa	tawa-dwa-si
gupsa	'tiger'	gupsa-dwa	gupsa-dwa-si

In Bahing language, only few uncountable nouns can have plural form, but most of the uncountable nouns can have no plural form. The examples of these are given below.

Singular		Plural
cam	'hair'	cam-dwa
wa	'cloth'	wa-dwa
bura	'paddy'	bura-dwa
khopilun	'money'	khopilun-dwa
suN	'fur, hair of body'	suN-dwa

But, uncountable plural forms are odd, e.g.

Singular		Plural
yuksi	'salt'	yuksi-dwa (?)
gyawa	'oil'	gyawa-dwa (?)
ju	'wind, air'	ju-dwa (?)
mi	'fire'	mi-dwa (?)
seri	'rice'	setr-dwa (?)
husi	'blood'	husi-dwa (?)
kuksel	'cloud'	kuksel-dwa (?)
ðəku	'water'	ðəku-dwa (?)

Above, the symbol (?) denotes unacceptable.

3.2.2 Pronouns

Pronouns are in most respects inflected like nouns. The pronouns of the first person have double set of the dual and the plural, one including and the other excluding the person or person addressed. The dual suffix marker is *-si*; the plural suffix marker is *-dwa*; the genitive suffix marker is *-ke*; and the accusative suffix marker in Bahing is zero, but instead, *-lai* is used. In the second person pronoun, *-ni* is a suffix used for honorific as well as plural marker, and it gives two meanings – honorific and non-honorific. The third person distinguishes for proximal, near distal and far distal as in the simple pronominal form. There is no gender distinction in the third person pronoun. The ergative suffix marker is *-mi*.

3.2.2.1 First Person

Singular	Dual	Plural
gu	gu-su (<i>excl</i>)	gu-ku (<i>excl</i>)
	gə-si (<i>incl</i>)	gu-ki (<i>excl</i>)
		gə-yi (<i>incl</i>)

3.2.2.2 Second Person

Singular	Dual	Plural
gΛ	gΛ-si	gΛ- ni/gə- ni- dwa
gΛ-ni (<i>honorific</i>)		gΛ- ni/gΛ- ni- dwa (<i>hono</i>)

3.2.2.3 Third Person

Singular	Dual	Plural
yam (<i>proximal</i>)	yam- dwa - si	yam- dwa
am (<i>all genders</i>) (<i>he or she</i>)	am- dwa- si	am- dwa
myam (<i>far distal</i>)	myam- dwa- si	myam- dwa

3.2.2.4 Conjunct and Disjunct Possessive Pronouns

In Bahing, the possessive pronouns possess conjunct and disjunct form. They are presented below.

3.2.2.4.1 First Person

(a) Singular

Conjunct:	Λ	'my'
Disjunct:	Λ-ke	'mine'

(b) Dual

Conjunct:	i- si (<i>incl</i>) Λ-si (<i>excl</i>)	
Disjunct:	i-si-ke (<i>incl</i>) Λ-si-ke (<i>excl</i>)	

(c) Plural

Conjunct:	i-ke (<i>incl</i>) Λ- ke (<i>excl</i>)	
Disjunct:	ik- ke (<i>incl</i>) Λk- ke (<i>excl</i>)	

3.2.2.4.2 Second Person

(a) Singular

Conjunct:	i	<i>'your'</i>
Disjunct:	i-ke	<i>'yours'</i>
	i-ni-ke (hono)	<i>'yours'</i>

(b) Dual

Conjunct:	i-si
Disjunct:	i-si-ke
	i-ni-si-ke (hono)

(c) Plural

Conjunct:	i-si
Disjunct:	i-ni-ke

3.2.2.4.3 Third Person

(a) Singular

Conjunct:	yam-ke	<i>'its (proximal)'</i>
	a	<i>'his/her'</i>
	myam-ke	<i>'far distal'</i>
Disjunct:	yam-ke-meke	<i>'its'</i>
	a-ke	<i>'his/hers'</i>
	myam-ke-meke	<i>'far distal'</i>

(b) Dual

Conjunct:	yam-dwa-si-ke
	a-si
	myam-dwa-si-ke
Disjunct:	yam-dwa-si-ke
	a-si-ke
	myam-dwa-si-ke

(c) Plural

Conjunct:	yam-dwa-ke
------------------	------------

	a-ni-ke
	myam-dwa-ke
Disjunct:	yam-dwa-ke
	a-ni-ke
	myam-dwa-ke

3.2.2.5 Demonstrative Pronoun

Bahing language possesses demonstrative pronouns contrast in three ways.

yam	'this'	<i>(proximal)</i>
am	'he/she'	<i>(near distal)</i>
myam	'that'	<i>(far distal)</i>

These three forms may be followed by Ergative, Instrument, Locative, Ablative cases and other adverbial markers.

3.2.2.6 Interrogative Pronouns

The interrogative pronouns in Bahing are given below.

sy/su	'who'
gyem/gyam	'which'
niara	'what'
goksc	'why'
gyaia	'where'
gyana	'when'
geso	'how much/many'

3.2.2.7 Reflexive Pronouns

In Bahing, the reflexive pronoun suffix marker is -*adabλη*/- *dabλη*, e.g.

3.2.2.7.1 First Person

(a) Singular

gu	gu- <i>adabλη</i>
----	-------------------

(b) Dual

gu-su (excl)	ə-si- <i>dabλη</i>
gə-si (incl)	i-si- <i>dabλη</i>

(c) Plural

gu-ku (excl)	Λ- ke-dΛbΛη
gu-ki (excl)	Λ- ke-dΛbΛη Λ - κκε - dΛ bΛη
gΛ-yi (incl)	ik-ke-dΛbΛη

3.2.2.7.2 Second Person

(a) Singular

gΛ	i-dΛbΛη
----	---------

(b) Dual

gΛ-si	i-si-dΛbΛη
-------	------------

(c) Plural

gΛ-ni (hono/n-hono)	i-ni-dΛbΛη
---------------------	------------

3.2.2.7.3 Third Person

(a) Singular

yam (proximal)	a-dΛbΛη
am (near distal)	a-dΛbΛη
myam (far distal)	a-dΛbΛη

(b) Dual

yam-dwa-si	a-si-dΛbΛη
am-dwa-si	a-si-dΛbΛη
myam-dwa-si	a-si-dΛbΛη

(c) Plural

yam-dwa	a-ni-dΛbΛη
am-dwa	a-ni-dΛbΛη
myam-dwa	a-ni-dΛbΛη

N.B. It is to be noted that the reflexive pronominal suffix -dΛbΛη/-dΛbΛη can be directly added in the nominative pronoun, e.g.

gu-dΛbΛη	'myself'
am-dΛbΛη	'him/herself'

3.2.3 Case Marking

The following are the cases and corresponding case markers found in Bahing.

Table: 3 Case Markers in Bahing

Case	Case Marker
Ergative/Instrumental	-mi, -cam(i)
Dative	-lai
Genitive	-ke, -dim
Locative	-di, -gware, -aghola
Commutative	-nuŋ
Ablative	-laŋ, -diŋ
Allative	-la

3.2.3.1 Ergative/Instrumental

The ergative case marker in Bahing is *-mi/-cam(i)*. The ergative suffix marker *-mi* is common to all the nominals, but *-cam(i)* is used only with third person singular pronouns, e.g.

- a. hari-mi jaco jap - ta
 Hari-ERG rice eat-PT.3s

"Hari ate rice."

- b. hari -mi jaco ja - wa
 Hari-ERG rice eat - NPT.3s

"Hari eats rice."

- c. am-cam(i) ||ʌku tu - ta
 he -ERG water drink-PT.3s

"He drank water."

- d. *hari-cam ||ʌku tu - ta (unacceptable)
 hari-ERG water drink-PT.3s

"Hari drank water."

The case marker *-mi* marks instrumental case in Bahing. A common oblique case is the instrumental, which, as its name implies, marks a noun phrase denoting some entity which is used to perform the action indicated by the verb (Katamba, 1993:241). e.g.

- e. gu-mi betho - mi se cwar- tən
 I - ERG big knife-INS meat cut-PT.1s
 " I cut meat with a big knife."
- f. am-mi cəkku-mi bryapeo cwar- ta
 he-ERG knife-INS finger cut-PT.3ssss
 " He cut finger with knife."

3.2.3.2 Dative

The dative case marker in Bahing is *-lai*. It is probably borrowed from Nepali.

- 2.a. am-mi gu - ku -lai wabara yok - ta
 he - ERG I-1p.excl-DAT mango share-PT.3s
 " He shared mango to us."
- b. gu-mi am-lai wabara gi - tən
 I – ERG he-DAT mango give-PT.1s
 " I gave him a mango."

3.2.3.3 Genitive

The genitive case in Bahing is *-ke-dim*. The genitive case marker *-ke* is commonly used with animate and inanimate nouns, but *-dim* is not used with human beings, and it denotes a slight different context from *-ke*, e.g.

- 3.a. wainsa-ke khim
 man-GEN house
 " Man's house"
- b. am-ke khim
 he-GEN house
 "His house"
- c. warca-ke salama
 friend-GEN bag
 "Friend's bag"
- d. birma-ke mici
 cat-GEN eye
 "Cat's eye"

e. ravi-ke sīkə
Ravi-GEN book

"Ravi's book"

f. ru-ke hopo
land-GEN owner

"Owner of the land"

g. amo biŋ-ke meri
cow-GEN tail

"Cow's tail"

h. birma-ke gyaŋ
cat-GEN claw

"Cat's claw"

i. cikḁa-ke phlyam
bird-GEN wing

"Bird's wing"

j. cikḁa-ke suŋ
bird-GEN feather

" Bird's feather"

k. ru-dim hopo
land-GEN owner

" Owner (unauthorized one may be) of the land"

l. kokte-ke suŋ
skn-GEN hair

"Skin hair (hair may be somewhere out of the skin or in response)"

m. kokte-dim suŋ
skin-GEN hair

"Skin hair (hair grown in the skin)"

- n. khim-ke chana
 house-GEN roof

"Roof of the house (not on the top of the house rather than somewhere on the ground)"

- o. khim-dim chana
 house-GEN roof

"Roof of the house (actual roof of the house on the top)"

3.2.3.4 Locative

The locative case is marked by the postposition *-di -gware -aghola*. It marks the inanimate spatial location and goals. e.g.

- 4.a. Bishow khim-di bwa/bə
 Bishow house-LOC be.NPT

"Bishow is in the house."

- b. sika salama-di ba
 Book bag-LOC be.NPT

"Book is on/in the bag."

- c. gu-mi sika salama-gware pik-taq
 I-ERG book bag - LOC put-PT.1s

"I put the book into the bag."

- d. botal-aghola
 bottle-LOC

"Into the bottle"

- e. khim-gware la-wə
 house-LOC go-IMP

"Go into the house."

3.2.3.5 Comitative

The comitative case is marked by *-nuŋ*. e.g.

- 5.a. am-nuŋ la-wø
he-COM go-IMP

" (You) Go with him."

- b. am gu-nuŋ la-ta
he I-COM go-PT.3s

" He went with me."

3.2.3.6 Ablative

There are two ablative case markers in Bahing: *-laŋ* and *-diŋ*. The ablative suffix *-laŋ* is mostly used to indicate of 'coming from' and *-diŋ* for 'going from'. e.g.

- 6.a. Dhiren America--*laŋ* eke ra - ta
Dhiren America-ABL here come-PT.3s

" Dhiren came here from America."

- b. am Hetauda-*laŋ* Kathmandu pi -ta
he Hetauda-ABL Kathmandu come-PT.3s

" He came to Kathmandu from Hetauda."

- c. am khim-*laŋ* pi - ta
he hoiuse-ABL come-PT.3s

" He came from house."

- d. am Kathmandu-*diŋ* atola la- ta
he Kathmandu-ABL out go-PT.3s

" He went out from Kathmandu."

- e. Raju eke- *diŋ* meke la - ta
Raju here-ABL there go-PT.3s

" Raju went there from here."

- f. Sazana eke- *diŋ* Japan la-ta
Sazana here-ABL Japan go-PT.3s

" Sazana went to Japan from here."

3.2.3.7 Allative

The allative case marker in Bahing is *-la*. It expresses the meaning of motion 'to' or 'towards' a place. e.g.

- 7.a. gu sabala *-la* la – ti
 I forest-ALL go-PT.3s

" I went to/towards forest."

- b. am khim *-la* ra – ta
 he house-ALL come-PT.3s

" He came to/ towards house."

3.2.4 Adjectives

The majority of adjectival and verbal roots are common. They are separated by only the adjectivizing suffix *-ba* or the infinitive marker *-co*. So most of the adjectives are derived from verb roots. Some examples are presented below.

Verb Root/Lexeme	Verbs	Verbal Adjectives/Adjectives
MING	min-co 'to ripen'	min-ba 'ripe/mellow'
BRO:	bro:-co 'to be tasty'	bro-ba 'tasty'
SO	so-co 'to be dry'	so-ba 'dried'
DUK	duk-co 'to drink'	duk-ba 'intoxicated/drun'
NGI	ŋxi-co 'to be frightened'	ŋxi-ba 'coward'

The suffix *-ba* is common to denote verbal participle.

JIK	jik-co 'to break'	jik-ba 'broken'
BUK	buk-co 'to crack'	buk-ba 'cracked'
DU	du-co 'to be fit'	du-ba 'fitted'
CYUR	cyur-co 'to wrinkle'	cyur-ba 'wrinkled'
NGAL	nal-co 'to wither'	nal-ba 'withered'
NAM	nam-co 'to stink'	nam-ba 'stunk'
BO	bo:-co 'to bloom'	bo-ba 'bloomed'
SI	si-co 'to bear fruits'	si-ba 'born (fruits)'

The other most common suffixes applied to form adjectives are *-wa*, *-ca*, *-me(m)*, *-na*, *-ke*. For example:

ŋ Na-wa	'old'
ŋ Na:-ca	'big'
gi-ca	'alone'

ā-ca	'small'
lico-me	'saleable'
kico-m	'cookable'
jaco-m	'eatable'
phe:-na	'served(rice)'
tu:-na	'drunk'
bim-na	'sucked'
khri:-na	'ground'
cyar-na	'cut'
gi-na	'given'
bla-na	'taken'
slyal-na	'cleaned'
kram-na	'husked'
ram-ke	'bodily'
siN-ke	'wooden'
gigim	'green'
lalam	'red'
bubum	'white'
kyakyam	'black'
gegem	'blue'
əm- əm/ ə-əm	'yellow'

Some canonical (not derived) adjectives are as follows:

na-wa	'old'
na:-ca	'big'
gi-ca	alone
ā-ca	'small'
pitha	'straight'
a-pitha	'straight(emphatic)'
ninta	'new'
a-ninta	'new(emphatic)'
maisam	'old'
nolo	'big'
a-nolo	'big (emphatic)'

3.2.5 Adverbs

Adverb is a 'catch-all' category. Any word with semantic content (i.e., other than grammatical particles) that is not clearly a noun, a verb, or an adjective is often put in to the class of adverb. Semantically, forms that have been called adverbs cover an extremely wide range of concepts (Thomas, 1997:69).

3.2.5.1 Temporal Adverbs

Some temporal adverbs found in Bahing are as follows:

dilla	'tomorrow'
sanamti/sāti	'yesterday'
notha	'after'
Nalla/Nallam	'before'
myakhana	'meantime/meanwhile'
metiN-bela	'at that time'

3.2.5.2 Locational/ Directional Adverbs

Some Locational/ Directional Adverbs found in Bahing are as follows.

ek (proximal)	'here'
meke/myameN(distal)	'there'
ge:tha/hutu	'above'
a-ge:tha(emphasis)	'above'
gəyu	'below/under'
lukcu	'below/under'
huyu	'below/under'
a-dhuyu/a-dhoi	'below(in land level)'
notha-la	'backside/towards back'
aNalla-la	'in front of'
jyame-la/həppe-la	'around'
okar-la/okhar-la	'in this side'
hambare	'in far side'

3.2.5.3 Manner Adverbs

Some manner adverbs found in Bahing are as follows.

dhə	'fast'
gokso-khedai	'anyway/anyhow'
mokso-mam	'in that way'
yam-cam-ko	'so'
yam-cam-ko-diN	'hence'
ma-kheda	'otherwise'
gokso-mam	'how'
aphana-aphana	'seldom'
amarkana	'suddenly'
səjiləN	'easily'
Na	'only' ? Just before ...

3.2.5.4 Adverb of Frequency

In Bahing, to indicate frequency of adverb, the suffix *-pala* is used. The examples are given below.

kwa-pala	'once'
nip-pala	'twice'
sap-pala	'thrice'
lep-pala	'four times'
no-pala	'five times'
ru-pala	'six times'
ca-pala	'seven times'
ya-pala	'eight times'
ghu-pala	'nine times'
kwaddyum-pala	'ten times'

3.3 Verb

3.3.1 Copula

Bahing language possesses only 'existential copula' verb. The identificational copula verb is not found in this language.

3.3.1.1 Identificational Copula

Identificational copula in Bahing is not found. It is unmarked or covert.

For example-

- 8.a. Ake niŋ Bishow
 my name Bishow

"My name is Bishow."

- b. yam Ake khim
 this my house

"This is my house."

- c. Bikash ake tawa
 Bikash his son

"Bikash is his son."

- d. i – ni – ke niŋ mara
 you-hono-GEN name what

"What is your name?"

3.3.1.2 Existential Copula

Existential copula verb is found in Bahing. The lexicon **bʌ** denotes the existential meaning in Bahing.

For example-

9. (a) Sazana khim – di bʌ
 Sazana house-LOC be.NPT.3s.

"Sazana is in the house."

- (b) eke - diŋ Kathmandu geso bʌ
 here-from Kathmandu how far be.NPT.3s.
 "How far is Kathmandu from here?"

'bʌ' is alone used as an auxiliary, and it is compounded with the (apparent) participle or gerund in order to make a definite present (or future) and past tenses of any and every verb.

For example-

10. (a) ja - soŋo bʌ - ŋa
 eat-PROG be-NPT.1s.

"I am eating it."

- (b) ja - soŋo bʌk – ti
 eat-PROG be-PT.1s.

"I was eating it."

- (c) pi - soŋo bʌ - ŋa
 come-PROG be-NPT.1s.

"I am coming."

- (d) pi - soŋo bʌk – ti
 come-PROG be-PT.1s.

"I was coming."

- (e) bre - soŋo bʌ - ŋa
 summon-PROG be-NPT.1s.

"I am summoning him."

- (f) bre - soŋo bʌk - ti

summon-PROG be-PT.1s.

"I was summoning him."

3.3.2 Verb Morphology

3.3.2.1 Introduction

Morphology contains mainly two areas — inflectional morphology and derivational morphology. "Inflectional morphology studies the way in which words vary (or inflect) in order to express grammatical contrast in sentences such as singular/plural or past/present tense.... Derivational morphology, however, studies the principles governing the construction of new words"(Crystal, 1987:90).

Person, and number marking suffixes mark the finite verb forms of Bahing. Since it is a pronominal language, the personal pronouns are suffixed to the finite verb form. The third person pronouns are not pronominalized. Pronominalization in this language shows agreement with the first and second person pronouns in the subject position.

Either a pronominal suffix or a number-marking suffix denotes both the person and the number agreement.

3.3.2.2 Person and Number Affixes

"Person is a grammatical category used to identify the participants in a situation: first person, second person, third person referring respectively to the speaker (and associates) (I, We); hearer(s) (you); persons and things other than the speaker and hearer (it, they, someone, etc.). The number is also a grammatical category dealing with the analysis of word forms in so far as they express singularity, plurality or duality" (Asher 1997:5155/5156).

In Bahing, there are no cases to denote the direct and indirect objects. Both are, however, marked in the verb by means of pronominal suffixes. The same is the case in with the subject, and Bahing conjugation therefore presents a rather complicated appearance.

Person and number marking suffixes mark the finite verb forms of Bahing. Since it is a pronominal language, the personal pronouns are suffixed to the finite verb forms.

Either a pronominal suffix or a number marking suffix represents both the person and the number agreement.

The paradigm of person and number affixes in the finite verb form ja- 'eat' is as follows.

Singular of Agent and Plural of Object	Dual of Agent and Plural of Object	Plural of Agent and Plural of Object
	First Person	
(a) ja-ŋa-mi (I eat them all.)	ja-sa-mi(incl.) ja-su-ku	ja-ya-mi(incl.) ja-ka-mi(excl.)
	Second Person	
(b) ja-(y)i-mi	ja-si-mi	ja-ni-mi

ja-ni-mi(hono.)

(c) ja-wa-mi

Third Person

ja-se-mi

ja-me-mi

In order to conjugate a Bahing verb, it is, therefore, necessary to know the pronominal suffixes indicating the subject and the object. If more than one suffix is added to one and the same form, the suffix of the first person comes before that of the second, that of the second before that of the third. The suffixes of the subject and object are sometimes different, and sometimes also identical. It will therefore be most convenient to deal with them together.

A subject of the first person singular is indicated by means of different suffixes. In the present tense of intransitive verbs -ŋa is added to the base.

The examples are as follows-

11. (a) pi - ŋa
come-NPT.1s

"I come."

- (b) la - ŋa
go-NPT.1s

"I go."

- (c) bre: - na
cry-NPT.1s

"I cry out."

- (d) boŋ - ŋa
rise-NPT.1s

"I get up."

- (e) glu: - ŋa
exit-NPT.1s

"I exit."

- (f) ra - ŋa
come-NPT.1s

"I come."

The same is the case in some transitive verbs ending in a vowel.
For example-

12. (a) ja - ŋa
eat-NPT.1s
"I eat it."
- (b) pa - ŋa
do-NPT.1s
"I do it."
- (c) gi - ŋa
give-NPT.1s
"I give it."
- (d) cyaisi - ŋa
learn-NPT.1s
"I learn it."

But in some verb roots, suffix **-u** also added in present tense with first person singular pronoun subject.
For example-

13. (a) phu - du
sow/scatter-NPT.1s
"I sow/scatter it."

A subject of the second person, in the present tense of intransitive verb, is indicated by the suffix **-e**, and **-i** is added in the transitive verb. But to denote honorificity, the second person singular or plural, the suffix **-ni** is added in the verb root.

14. (a) phu - di
sow-NPT.2s
"You sow it."
- (b) ja - (y)i
eat-NPT.2s
"You eat it."
- (c) bre - ne
cry-NPT.2s
"You cry out."
- (d) bro - ŋe cry-NPT.2s
"You cry out."

- (e) ja – ni
eat-NPT.2s.hono.
"You eat it."
- (f) la – ni
go-NPT.2s.hono.
"You go."

Singular third person and number marking in present tense in the intransitive verb is zero marking (ϕ), and suffix –a is added in the transitive verb root to denote the singular third person and number.

The examples are as follows-

15. (a) la - ϕ
go-NPT.3s
"S/He goes."
- (b) pi - ϕ
come-NPT.3s
"S/He comes."
- (c) ra - ϕ
come-NPT.3s
"S/He comes."
- (d) ja - wa
eat-NPT.3s
"S/He eats it."
- (e) phu – da
sow-NPT.3s
"S/He sows it."
- (f) sa: - wa
kill-NPT.3s
"S/He kills him."
- (g) bla – wa
take-NPT.3s
"S/He takes it."

The dual agent markers are differently marked for the first person, the second person and the third person. The first person dual agent markers are –sa for inclusive and –su for exclusive. The suffix –si is for the second person dual agent and, the suffix –se is for the third person dual agent.

The examples are as follows.

First person dual agent marker –sa, -su

16. (a) la – sa
go-1d.incl.
"We two go."

- (b) la – su
go-1d.excl.
"We two go."

- (c) ja – sa
eat-1d.incl.
"We two eat it."

- (d) ja – su
eat-1d.excl.
"We two eat it."

Second person dual agent marker -si

17. (a) la – sa
go-2d.
"You two go."

- (b) ja – si
eat-2d.
"You two eat it."

Third person dual agent marker –se

18. (a) la – se
go-3d
"They two go."

- (b) ja – se
eat-3d.
"They two eat it."

As dual agent markers, the plural agent markers are differently suffixed to denote the first person, the second person and the third person and number to the verb root. The first person plural agent markers are –ya for inclusive and, -ka for exclusive. The suffix –ni is added to the verb root for the second person plural agent. This suffix also denotes honorific singular and plural sense. And, the suffix marker for the third plural agent is –me.

The examples are as follows-

First person plural agent marker –ya and –ka

19. (a) la – ya
go-1pl.incl.
"We all go."
(b) la – ka
go-1pl.excl.
"We all go."
(c) ja – ya
eat-1pl.incl.
"We all eat it."
(d) ja – ka
eat-1pl.excl.
"We all eat it."

Second person plural agent marker –ni

20. (a) la – ni
go-2pl.hono/n-hono
"You all go."
(b) ja – ni
eat-2s/pl.hono/n-hono
"You all eat it."

Third person plural agent marker –me

21. (a) la – me
go-3pl.
"They all go."
(b) ja – me
eat-3pl.
"They all eat it."

In the case of object, the suffix marker is zero (ϕ) for singular object. On the other hand, the dual and plural object markers in the verb root are differently marked. The dual object suffix is –si an, the plural object suffix is –mi.

The examples are presented below.

Singular object suffix - ϕ

22. (a) ja - η a
eat-1s.
"I eat it."
(b) gi - η a
give-1s.
"I give it."

The dual object suffix -si

23. (a) ja - η a - si
eat-1s/d.obj.
"I eat them two."
(b) ja - sa - si
eat-1d.incl.-d.obj.
"We two eat them two."
(c) ja - suku - si
eat-1d.excl.-d.obj.
"We two eat them two."
(d) ja - ya - si
eat-1pl.incl.-d.obj.
"We all eat them two."
(e) ja - ka - si
eat-1pl.excl.-d.obj.
"We all eat them two."
(f) ja -(y)i - si
eat-2s.-d.obj.
"You eat them two."
(g) ja - ni - si
eat-2s/pl.hono/n-hono.-d.obj.
"You eat them two."
(h) ja - si - si
eat-2s.-d.obj.
"You two eat them two."

- (i) ja – wa – si
eat-3s.-d.obj.
"He eats them two."
- (k) ja – me – si
eat-3p.-d.obj.
"They eat them two."
- (l) ja – se – si
eat-3d.-d.obj.
"They two eat them two."

The suffix –mi is added in the verb to denote the plural object.

The plural object suffix –mi

- 24.
- (a) ja - ŋa – mi
eat-1s.-pl.obj.
"I eat them."
 - (b) ja – sa – mi
eat-1d.incl.-pl.obj.
"We two eat them."
 - (c) ja – suku – mi
eat-1d.excl.-pl.obj.
"We two eat them."
 - (d) ja – ya – mi
eat-1pl.incl-pl.obj.
"We eat them."
 - (e) ja – ka – mi
eat-1pl.excl.-pl.obj.
"We eat them."
 - (f) ja – (y)i - mi
eat-2s.-pl.obj.
"You eat them."
 - (g) ja – ni – mi
eat-2s/pl.hono./n-hono.-pl.obj.
"You eat them."

- (g) ja – si – mi
eat-2d.-pl.obj.
"You two eat them."
- (i) ja – wa – mi
eat-3s.-pl.obj.
"He eats them."
- (j) ja – se – mi
eat-3s.- pl.obj.
"They two eat them."
- (k) ja – me – mi
eat-3pl.-pl.obj.
"They eat them."

In order to conjugate a Bahing verb it is therefore necessary to know the pronominal suffixes indicating the subject and the object. If more than one suffix is added to one and the same form, the suffix of the first person comes before that of the second, that of the second before that of the third. The suffixes of the subject and the object are sometimes different, and sometimes also identical. It will therefore be most convenient to deal with them together. For example, the dual suffixes for the first person are *–sa* and *–su* and, for the second person *–si*, and *–se* for the third person. So, the dual subject suffixes are different for each person. But the dual object suffix is *–si*, which is similar and identical with to the second person dual subject agent.

3.3.2.3 Tense Marking Suffixes

The Bahing verb only possesses two tenses — a present and a past. The present is also used as a future. The past is formed by adding a suffix *–ta* or, before suffixes beginning with vowels, *t*, to the base. A preceding sound is changed in various ways.

3.3.2.3.1 The Past Tense Marker

In intransitive verb, the tense suffix marker is *–ti* if the subject is first person, singular of agent, and another past suffix marker is *–te* if the subject is second person, singular of agent.

On the other hand, in transitive verb, the past suffix marker is *–t^hzɿ* if the agent is of first person, singular, and *–ti* if the agent is of the second person, singular. And, with other persons whether dual or plural, the past tense marking suffix is *–ta*.

For example-

25. (a) rap – ti
stand-PT.1s.
"I stood up."

- (b) bʌk- ti
sit - PT.1s.
"I sat down."
- (a) le: - te
return-PT.2s.
"You returned."
- (b) ip – te
sleep-PT.2s.
"You slept."
- (c) ja - tʌŋ
eat-PT.1s.
"I ate it."
- (d) jap – ti
eat-PT.2s.
"You ate it."
- (e) ja – ta – sa
eat-PT-1d.
"We two ate it."
- (f) jap – ta
eat-PT.3s.
"He ate it."
- (g) sa: - ta – si - si
kill-PT-3d.-2d.
"You two were killed by them two."
- (h) jam – ta – me
eat-PT-3pl.
"They ate it."

In third person, singular of agent, the past suffix marker *-ta* is added (see number (h)), that is to say the suffix *-ta* is third person singular past marker.

3.3.2.3.2 The Non-Past Tense Marker

In Bahing, the present is also used as a future. The present habitual sentence in Bahing also refers to future action. So, the term non-past is used to both present and future action.

The transitive and intransitive verbs inflect the suffix *-ja* to denote non-past tense if the agent is of first person singular.

For example-

26. (a) ja - ŋa
eat-NPT.1s.

"I eat it."

- (b) pi - ŋa
come-NPT.1s.

"I come."

The suffix **-u** is also added in the verb to denote non-past with the first person singular of agent.

For example-

27. (a) phu - du
sow-NPT.1s.

"I sow it."

- (b) bre - tu
cry-NPT.1s

"I cry out."

The transitive verb inflects the suffix **-i** and intransitive **-e** to denote non-past if there is second person singular of agent.

For example-

28. (a) ja - (y)i
eat-NPT.2s.

"You eat it."

- (b) bro - ŋe
cry-NPT.2s.

"You cry out."

In the third person singular of agent in transitive verb the non-past suffix marker is **-wa**, but in intransitive verb, the verb root is not inflected rather remains zero marked.

For example-

29. (a) ja – wa
eat-NPT.3s.
"He eats it."
- (b) sa:- wa
kill-NPT.3s.
"He kills him."
- (a) la -ϕ
go-NPT.3s.
"He goes."
- (b) ra - ϕ
come-NPT.3s.
"He comes."

3.3.3 Tense, Aspect and Mood

3.3.3.1 Introduction

The Bahing verb only has two tenses, a present and a past. The present is also used as a future. Therefore, the term non-past is applied to denote present or future tense here.

3.3.3.2 Tense

"The category of the verb that places the action or state referred to in time, past, present or future in relation to the utterance" (Asher, 1997:5179).

"Tense is the grammatical expression of the relation of the time of an event to some reference point in time, usually the moment the clause is uttered" (Payne, 1997:236).

The Bahing verb only possesses two tenses — a present and a past. The present is also used as a future. The past is formed by adding a suffix **-ta** or before suffixes beginning with vowels, **t**, to the bare. A preceding sound is changed in various ways.

3.3.3.2.1 Past Tense

The past tense locates the situation prior to the present moment. The past tense marking suffix in Bahing is **-ta**. But, in the first person singular of agent, the past tense marking suffix is **-taŋ** and **-ti** for the second person singular of agent. With other persons whether dual or plural, the past tense marking suffix **-ta** is commonly added to the verb root. The following example shows the paradigm for the past tense.

The past tense markers **-taŋ**, **-ti** and **-ta** with person and number affixes in the finite verb ja-'eat'

Singular of Agent	Dual of Agent	Plural of Agent
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30.	(a)	ja - tɒŋ "I ate it."	First Person ja-ta-sa (incl.) ja-ta-su (excl.)	jan-ta-ya (incl.) jak-ta-ku (excl.)
	(b)	jap-ti jan-ta-ni (hono.)	Second Person ja-ta-si	jan-ta-ni (hono/n-hono.)
	(c)	jap-ta	Third Person ja-ta-sa	jam-ta-me
		Singular of Agent and Dual of Object	Dual of Agent Dual of Object	Plural of Agent and Dual of Object
31.	(a)	ja-tɒŋ-si "I ate them two."	First Person ja-ta-sa-si (incl.) ja-ta-suku-si (excl.)	jan-ta-ya-si (incl.) jak-ta-ku-si (excl.)
	(b)	jap-ti-si jap-ti-ni-si (hono.)	Second Person ja-ta-si-si	jan-ta-ni-si (hono/n-hono.)
	(c)	jap-ta-si	Third Person ja-ta-se-si	jam-ta-me-si
		Singular of Agent and Plural of Object	Dual of Agent and Plural of Object	Plural of Agent and Plural of Object
32.	(a)	ja-tɒŋ-mi "I ate them all."	First Person ja-ta-sa-mi (incl.) ja-ta-suku-mi(excl.)	jan-ta-ya-mi (incl.) jak-ta-ku-mi (excl.)
	(b)	jap-ti-mi	Second Person ja-ta-si-mi	jan-ta-ni-mi
	(c)	jap-ta-mi	Third Person ja-ta-se-mi	jam-ta-me-mi

From above example, it is seen that the intercalated 'p' abd 'n' are devious. In the first person, singular agent, the suffix marker for past is - tɒŋ, and -ti for the second person singular agent. The root verb is 'ja-' but 'p' is inserted in the singular agent of the second person and, that 'p' changes into 'n' when the second person plural agent marker is added

in the past tense. Likewise, 'p' is added in the root verb 'ja-' in the third person singular agent and, that 'p' changes into 'm' while the third person plural agent suffix is added. It seems that 'm' is added to show the euphony sound. In the first person plural agent, 'n' is added in the root verb 'ja-' in inclusive and 'k' in exclusive.

In intransitive verb, the past tense suffix marker is '-ti' if the subject is first person singular. And, another past suffix marker is '-te' if the subject is second person singular.

For example-

33. (a) gu rap-ti
I stand-PT.1s.
"I stood (up)."
- (b) gu bʌk-ti
I sit-PT.1s.
"I sat (down)"
- (c) dok-ti
fall-PT.1s.
"I fell down."
- (d) gwak-ti
walk-PT.1s.
"I walked."
- (e) ruk-ti
tremble-PT.1s.
"I trembled."
- (f) byak-ti
die-PT.1s.
"I died."
- (g) la-ti
go-PT.1s.
"I went."
- (h) ris-ti
laugh-PT.1s.
"I laughed."
- (i) ŋi - ti
frighten-PT.1s.
"I frightened."
- (j) ip - te
sleep-PT.2s.

- "You slept."
 (k) le: - te
 return-PT.2s.
 "You returned."

3.3.2.3.2 Non-Past Tense

In Bahing, the present is also used as a future. The present habitual sentence in Bahing also refers to future action. So, in this work the term non-past is used to both present and future action.

The non-past tense markers **-ŋa**, **-(y)i** and **-wa** with person and number affixes in the finite verb **ja-** 'eat' are shown below.

Paradigm of the person and number affixes in the finite verb ja-'eat'

	Singular of Agent	Dual of Agent	Plural of Agent
		First Person	
34.	(a) ja -ŋa "I eat/will eat it."	ja-sa (incl.) ja-su (excl.)	ja-ya (incl.) ja-ka (excl.)
		Second Person	
	(b) ja-(y)i ja-ni (hono.)	ja-si	ja-ni (hono/n-hono.)
		Third Person	
	(c) ja-wa	ja-se	ja-me
	Singular of Agent and Dual of Object	Dual of Agent Dual of Object	Plural of Agent and Dual of Object
		First Person	
35.	(a) ja-ŋa-si "I eat them two."	ja-sa-si (incl.) ja-suku-si (excl.)	ja-ya-si (incl.) ja-ka-si (excl.)
		Second Person	
	(b) ja-(y)i-si ja-ni-si (hono.)	ja-si-si	ja-ni-si (hono/n-hono.)
		Third Person	
	(c) ja-wa-si	ja-se-si	ja-me-si
	Singular of Agent and Plural of Object	Dual of Agent and Plural of Object	Plural of Agent and Plural of Object
		First Person	
36.	(a) ja-ŋa-mi	ja-sa-mi (incl.)	ja-ya-mi (incl.)

"I eat them all." ja-suku-mi (excl.) ja-ka-mi (excl.)

Second Person

(b) ja-(y)i-mi ja-si-mi jan-ni-mi
 ja-ni-mi(hono.)

Third Person

(c) ja-wa-mi ja-se-mi ja-me-mi

The non-past tense markers in Bahing are differently marked according to the person. The non-past tense marker if the first person singular of agent is **-ŋa**; **-(y)i** if the second person singular of agent; and, **-wa** if the third person singular of agent. But, with dual and plural of agent, the non-past tense markers are omitted. Instead, the person and number suffixes are added in the verb root.

The examples are as follows.

37. (a) ja - ŋa
 eat-NPT.1s.
 "I eat/will eat it."
- (b) ja – (y)i
 eat-NPT.2s.
 "You eat it."
- (c) ja – wa
 eat-NPT.3s.
 "He eats it."
- (d) ja – sa
 eat-1d.incl.
 "We two eat it."
- (e) ja – su
 eat-1d.excl.
 "We two eat it."
- (f) ja – ya
 eat-1pl.incl.
 "We eat it."

- (g) ja – ka
eat-1pl.excl.
"We eat it."
- (h) ja – si
eat-2d.
"You two eat it."
- (i) ja – ni
eat-2s/pl.hono/n-hono.
"You (all) eat it."
- (j) ja – se
eat-3d.
"They eat it."
- (k) ja – me
eat-3pl.
"They eat it."

The honorific suffix is added in the verb root instead of non-past tense marker. The honorific suffix is only **-ni** to denote the second person singular as well as plural of agent.

For example-

38. (a) ja – ni
eat-2s/pl.hono.
"You (all)eat it."

The transitive and intransitive verbs inflect the suffix **-ŋa** to denote non-past tense if there is singular first person of agent.

For example-

39. (a) ja - ŋa

eat-NPT.1s.

"I eat it."

- (b) pi - ŋa
come-NPT.1s.

"I come."

- (c) la - ŋa
go-NPT.1s.

"I go."

- (d) gi - ŋa
give-NPT.1s.

"I give it."

- (e) pa - ŋa
do-NPT.1s.

"I do it."

- (f) bre:- ŋa
cry-NPT.1s.

"I cry out."

But in some verbs, the suffix **-u** is also added to denote non-past with the first person singular of agent.

For example-

40. (a) phu – du
sow-NPT.1s.

"I sow it."

- (b) bre - tu
summon-NPT.1s.

"I summon him."

The transitive verb inflects **-i** and intransitive **-e** to denote non-past tense if there is second person singular of agent.

For example-

41. (a) phu – di

sow-NPT.2s.

- (b) "You sow it."
ja – (y)i
eat-NPT.2s.

"You eat it."

- (c) bro - ŋe
cry-NPT.2s.

"You cry out."

- (d) bre - ne
summon-NPT.2s.

"You summon him."

The intransitive verb roots have zero suffix/have no inflection to denote non-past tense if there is third person singular of agent.

For example-

42. (a) la - ϕ
go-NPT.3s.

"He/She goes."

- (b) ta - ϕ
come-NPT.3s.

"He/She comes."

- (c) pi - ϕ
come-NPT.3s.
"He/She comes."

- (d) la - ϕ
go-NPT.3s.
"He/She goes."

In the examples given above, there is **–su** suffix to denote dual marker of first person, for example, **ja-su** for 'we two eat it', because our informants prefer to use **–su**. Hodgson (1880:366) writes that **ja-su-ku** stands for 'we two eat it' in which the first person dual marker is **–suku**.

In order to conjugate a Bahing verb, it is, therefore, necessary to know the pronominal suffixes indicating the subject and object. If more than one suffix is added to one and the same form, the suffix of the first person comes before that of the second, that of the

second before that of the third. The suffixes of the subject and object are sometimes different, and sometimes also identical. It will therefore be most convenient to deal with them together.

3.3.3.3 Aspect

Aspect describes the temporal shape of events or state. "Aspect is a category of description referring to the way in which the performance of action, especially its duration or completion, is denoted by the verb" (Asher, 1997:5094).

Comrie (1976:2) writes up that aspect is not concerned with relating the time of the situation to any other time point, but rather with the internal temporal constituency of the one situation. He further says, "Aspects are different ways of viewing the internal temporal constituency of situation."

Bahing aspects can be broadly classified into two types:

- (i) Perfective and
- (ii) Imperfective

The perfective aspect does not have any aspectual suffix, and indicates the completion of an action in the past without any further temporal sub-division (Pokharel, 2054 V.S.). This aspect, therefore, equals to the past tense. Imperfective aspect includes all other aspects that describe the action of the verb in process.

3.3.3.3.1 Perfective

Comrie (1976:18) mentions, "The perfective indicates a situation which has an end ...". In perfective aspect the situation is viewed in its entirety, independent of tense. The term "preterit" and "aorist" usually refer to past plus perfective aspect.

Asher (1997:5154) mentions that perfective is an aspect of the verb indicating completion of an action.

The past tense forms are similar to the perfective aspect. So, the past tense morphemes -**taŋ** for the first person singular of agent, -**ti** for the second person singular of agent and, -**ta** for the third person singular of agent and whether dual or plural, are glossed as PERFV to denote the perfective aspect.

For example-

43. (a) ja - taŋ
eat-PERFV.1s.

"I ate it."

- (c) bre - taŋ
call-PERFV.1s.

"I called him."

- (d) jap – ti
eat-PERFV.2s.

"You ate it."

- (e) jap – ta
eat-PERFV.3s.

"He/She ate it."

- (e) ja – ta – sa
eat-PERFV.3s.-1d.incl.

"We two ate it."

- (f) jam – ta – me
eat- PERFV.3s.-3pl.

"They ate it."

But, in intransitive verb, the perfective suffixes are **-ti** if the first person is singular of agent and, **-te** if the second person is singular of agent.

For example-

44. (a) rap – ti
stand-PERFV.1s.

"I stood (up)."

- (b) bək - ti
sit-PERFV.1s.

"I sat (down)."

- (c) le: - te
return-PERFV.2s.
"You returned."

- (d) ip - ti
sleep-PERFV.2s.
"You slept."

The verbs in the examples given above just show the completion of the action and the feature of perfectivity.

3.3.3.3.2 Imperfective

"Imperfective is an aspect of the verb indicating non-completion or continuation of an action" (Asher, 1997:5132).

Comrie (1976:16) writes up that perfectivity indicates the view of a situation as a single whole, without distinction of various separate phases that make up that; while the imperfectives pay essential attention to the internal structure of the situation.

In imperfective aspect the situation is viewed from 'inside', as an ongoing process. Habitual and progressive aspects are subtypes of imperfective.

Save for the perfective one, all the possible aspects in Bahing can be grouped under the imperfectives.

3.3.3.3.2.1 Habitual

Habitual aspect expresses an assertion that a certain type of event regularly takes place from time to time.

"Habituality is that they describe a situation which is characteristic of an extended period of time, so extended in fact that the situation referred to is view not as an incidental property of the moment but, precisely, as a characteristic feature of a whole period" (Comrie, 1976:28).

Habituality in Bahing can be expressed into two temporal references — present and past habitual aspect

3.3.3.3.2.1.1 Present Habitual

The habituality aspect in present tense equals to the non-past tense. So, this aspect denotes imperfectivity of an action in the present.

For example-

45. (a) gu ʌŋgreji cyaisi-ŋa
 I English learn-NPT.1s.

"I learn English."

- (b) gu te pa - ŋa
 I work do-NPT.1s.

"I do work."

The above sentences ((a) and (b)) indicate the habit of learning and doing respectively in the present as well as the imperfective situation of learning and doing in the present. It is discussed in detail in 3.3.3.2.2 Non-Past Tense.

3.3.3.2.1.2 Past Habitual

In Bahing, to denote the habituality in the past, the use of the 'be verb' is obligatory and the past tense suffix **-ta** is added in it.

For example-

46. (a) gu iskol la-co pa-ŋa-m(e) bʌk-ta
I school go-INF do-1s-PP be-PT

"I used to go to school."

- (b) gʌ-yi iskol la-co pa-ya-m(e) bʌk-ta
I-pl.incl. school go-INF do-1pl.incl.-PP be-PT

"We used to go to school."

3.3.3.2.2 Progressive

Continuative or progressive aspect implies an ongoing, dynamic process. This is opposed to stative aspect, which implies no change over time. Continuous or progressive aspect is distinguished from habitual in that continuative or progressive refers to actual events, whereas habitual expresses the general truth that some event takes place from time to time.

The progressive aspect in Bahng is expressed by the suffix **-son** attached to the verb root. Progressive aspect can be sub-divided as present progressive and past progressive. They are discussed below.

3.3.3.2.2.1 Present Progressive

The present progressive aspect in Bahing expressed by the suffix **-son** in the verb root is followed by the 'be verb'. Except the third person singular of agent, the first person and the second person singular of agent suffix markers with tense are inflected in the 'verb be'. But, if the first and second and third person agents are in dual and plural number, only the pronominal suffixes are inflected in 'be verb' instead of non-past tense.

For example-

47. (a) gu jaco ja - son bʌ-ŋa
I rice eat-PROG be-NPT.1s.

"I am eating rice."

- (b) gʌ-ni ghera kok- son bʌ-ni
you-hono. field dig-PROG be-NPT.2s.hono.

"You are digging up the field."

- (c) am jaco ja - son bΛ
 he rice eat-PROG be-NPT.3s.

"He/She is eating rice."

- (d) gu-su jaco ja- son bΛk-su
 I-d.excl. rice eat-PROG be-1d.excl.

"We two are eating rice."

- (e) gΛ-yi jaco ja- son bΛ-ya
 I-pl.incl. rice eat-PROG be-1pl.incl.

"We are eating rice."

- (f) am-dwa jaco ja- son bΛ-me
 he-pl. rice eat-PROG be-3pl.

"They are eating rice."

The progressive morpheme - son followed by the 'be verb' makes the present progressive aspect (see (a) to (f) above), which shows the action that is going on continuously in the moment of speaking.

3.3.3.3.2.2 Past Progressive

The past progressive aspect is indicated by the suffix - son as same as in the present progressive aspect which is followed by the 'be verb', and, the past tense marker -ta is added in it.

For example-

48. (a) gΛ-ni jaco ja - son bΛk-ta-ni
 you-hono. rice eat-PROG be-PT-2s.hono.

"You were eating rice."

- (b) gu jaco ja- son bΛk-ti
 I rice eat-PROG be-PT.1s.

"I was eating rice."

- (c) gʌ jaco ja- son bʌk-te
 you rice eat-PROG be-PT.2s.

"You were eating rice."

- (d) am-mi jaco ja- son bʌk-ta
 he-ERG rice eat-PROG be-PT.3s.

"He was eating rice."

In the first person singular of agent, the past suffix **-ti** is added in the 'be verb' and, in the second person non-honorific, the past suffix **-te** is added in the 'be verb'. The past suffix marker **-ta** in the 'be verb' (see (112 (a))) is common to all person and number if there are added pronominal and honorific suffixes.

3.3.3.3.2.3 Periphrastic Perfect Aspect

Perfect "tells us nothing directly about the situation in itself, but rather relates some state to a preceding situation" (Comrie, 1976:52).

The perfect aspect in Bahing is expressed periphrastically. The main verb with pronominal suffixes is inflected for the tense and person/number agreement forms the perfect aspect. The perfect aspect can be divided into present perfect and past perfect.

3.3.3.3.2.3.1 Present Perfect

The present perfect aspect is expressed by the sequence of two verb forms. The main verb is inflected for the tense and person/number agreement with pronominal suffixes. The auxiliary/'be verb' follows the main verb, but does not inflect. In the present perfect, the main verb is inflected with the suffix **-m(e)**.

For example-

49. (a) gu-mi jaco ja-taŋ-me bʌ
 I -ERG rice eat-PT.1s-PERF be.NPT

"I have eaten rice."

- (b) gʌ-mi jaco jap-ti-m(e) bʌ
 you-ERG rice eat-PT.2s-PERF be.NPT

"You have eaten rice."

- (c) gʌ-ni-mi jaco jan-ta-ni-m(e) bʌ
 you-hono-ERG rice eat-PT-2s.hono-PERF be.NPT

"You have eaten rice."

- (d) am-mi jaco jap-ta-m(e) bΛ
 he-ERG rice eat-PT-PERF be.NPT

"He has eaten rice."

3.3.3.3.2.3.2 Past Perfect

Past perfect denotes the perfect in the past. The term pluperfect is relevant to refer to past perfect. Pluperfect like 'preterit' refers to a combination of an aspect and a tense. Pluperfect combines perfect aspect and past tense.

"The meaning of the pluperfect is that there is a reference to point in the past, and that the situation in question is located to prior to that reference point, i.e. the pluperfect can be thought of as past in the past" (Comrie, 1976:16).

The term pluperfect "signals past event that is relevant to some other past event" (Bybee, 1985:160).

To denote the past perfect, the main verb is inflected with the tense and person/number agreement along with the pronominal suffixes and perfect suffix **-m(e)** is added.

The auxiliary/'be verb' which follows the main verb is also inflected with past tense suffix **-ta** to denote past perfect.

For example-

50. (a) gu-mi jaco ja-taŋ-me bΛk-ta
 I -ERG rice eat-PT.1s-PERF be.PT

"I had eaten rice."

- (b) gu-ku-mi jaco jak-ta-ku-me bΛk-ta
 I -pl.excl-ERG rice eat-PT-1pl.excl-PERF be-PT

"We had eaten rice."

- (c) gu-su-mi jaco ja-ta-su-me bΛk-ta
 I-d.excl-ERG rice eat-PT-d-PERF be-PT

- (d) gΛ-mi jaco jap-ti-me bΛk-ta
 you-ERG rice eat-PT.2s-PERF be-PT

"You had eaten rice."

- (e) gΛ-ni-mi jaco jan-ta-ni-me bΛk-ta

you-hono-ERG rice eat-PT-2hono-PERF be-PT

"You had eaten rice."

- (f) am-mi jaco jap-ta-me bʌk-ta
 he-ERG rice eat-PT-PERF be-PT

"He had eaten rice."

3.3.3.4 Mood

"Mood is the category whereby the attitude of the speaker towards what is said (uncertainty, etc.) is expressed by verbal inflections or the use of modal (auxiliary) verb (M) forms, e.g., would, should, ought, etc." (Asher, 1997:5147).

Mood describes the speaker's attitude towards a situation, including the speaker's belief in its reality, or likelihood. It sometimes describes the speaker's estimation of the relevance of the situation to him/herself.

In Bahing, declarative and interrogative moods are inflected for all tenses, persons and numbers. The optative mood can be sub-divided as imperative, optative and hortative. Imperative mood is restricted to the second person, optative mood is related to the third person and hortative mood shows the relation only with the first person dual and plural.

In Bahing, the modality is also expressed by periphrastic ways using different modal verbs and modal particles. In this section, a short description of morphologically marked moods, and the modality expressed by the different modal verbs and modal particles has been discussed.

3.3.3.4.1 Declarative Mood

Declarative denotes the sentence type or verb form typically used in making a statement. In Bahing, the regular form of verb in statement or assertative sentences indicates declarative mood, where the verb inflects for person, number and for the tense.

For example-

51. (a) gu bajar la-ŋa
 I market go-NPT.1s.

"I go/will go to market."

- (b) am bajar la
 he market go.NPT.3s.

"He goes/will go to market."

- (c) gu jaco ja-ŋa
 I rice eat-NPT.1s.

"I eat/will eat rice."

- (d) ga-yi jaco ja-ya
 I-pl.incl. rice eat-pl.incl.

"We eat/will eat rice."

- (e) gu jaco ja-taŋ
 I rice eat-PT.1s.

"I ate rice."

- (f) am-dwa-si jaco ja-ta-se
 he-pl-d. rice eat-PT-d.

"They two ate rice."

The declarative verbs are negativized with the prefix **ma-**.

For example-

52. (a) am-mi - jaco **ma**-ja-wa
 he-ERG rice NEG-eat-NPT.3s.

"He does not eat rice."

- (b) gu jaco **ma**-ja-ŋa
 I rice NEG-eat-NPT.1s.

"I do not eat rice."

The third person past verb changes into non-past if the negative prefix **ma-** is added in the main verb.

For example-

53. (a) Bishow-mi jaco jap-ta
 Bishow-ERG rice eat-PT.3s.

"Bishow ate rice."

- (b) Bishow-mi jaco **ma**-ja-wa
 Bishow-ERG rice NEG-eat-NPT.3s.

"Bishow did not eat rice." or "Bishow does not eat rice."

- (c) *Bishow-mi jaco **ma-jap-ta** (unacceptable)
 Bishow-ERG rice NEG-eat-PT.3s.

"Bishow did not eat rice."

3.3.3.4.2 Interrogative Mood

The declarative sentences can be changed into interrogatives by means of question words or with rising intonation. In interrogative sentences the verb gets the meaning of interrogative mood. The yes/no types of questions are marked by the intonation given to the part of a sentence where the speaker wants to be clear about the information required. Interrogative is the sentence type or verb form typically used in asking a question.

For example-

54. (a) gʌ-ni-mi **tut-ta-ni**
 you-hono-ERG hear-PT-2hono.

"Did you hear?"

- (b) am-mi kwan kokco-mi busa **sa-ta**
 he-ERG one sick-INST snake kill-PT.3s.

"Did he kill a snake with stick?"

- (c) gʌ-ni-mi mar-mar **ŋin-ni**
 you-hono-ERG what-what hear-2hono.

"Did you hear anything?"

- (d) gʌ-ni myam bəku **ty-ta-ni**
 you-hono. that water drink-PT-2hono.

"Did you drink that water?"

- (e) gʌ-mi jaco **ja-(y)i**
 you-ERG rice eat-NPT.2s.

"Do you eat rice?"

The parts of the sentence in the given examples above (54 (a) to (e)) in bold face are marked by the intonation denoting the interrogative mood.

Adding different question words before the verb forms the referential interrogatives. The question words used to make an interrogative are as follows.

mara	'what'
su/syu	'who'
gyala	'where'
gena/gyana	'when'
geso	'how much/many'
gokso	'why'
gyem/gyam	'which'

For example-

55. (a) i-ni-ke nij **mara**
you-hono-GEN name what

"What is your name?"

- (b) ga-ni yam kamij **syu**-mi le-ta
you-hono this shirt who-ERG sell-PT

"Who sold this shirt to you?"

- (c) i-ni-ke khim **gyala**
you-hono-GEN house where

"Where is your house?"

- (d) Dhiren-mi jaco **gyana/gena** jap-ta
Dhiren-ERG rice when eat-PT.3s.

"When did Dhiren eat rice?"

- (e) yam meso-mi **geso** baiku ty
this buffalo-ERG how much water drink.NPT

"How much water does this buffalo drink?"

- (f) i-ni-ke khim-di **geso** tawa-dwa ba-me
you-hono-GEN house-LOC how(many) son-pl. be-3pl.

"How many sons are there in your house?"

- (g) am-dwa-mi wa-wa **gokso** cyom-ta-me
he-pl-ERG my-cloth why bur-PT-3pl.

"Why did they burn my cloth?"

- (h) i-ni-ke khim **gyam**
 you-hono-GEN house which

"Which is your house?"

- (i) eke-diŋ Okhaldhunga **geso** bʌ
 here-ABL Okhaldhunga how far be.NPT

"How far is Okhaldhunga from here?"

- (j) i-ni-ke dya-di **geso** khim-dwa bʌ-me
 you-hono-GEN village-LOC how many house-pl. be-3pl.

"How many houses are there in your village?"

- (k) meke **syu/su** ip-soŋ bʌ
 there who sleep-PROG be.NPT

"Who is sleeping there?"

- (l) meke gʌ **mar** pa-soŋ bʌ-ŋe
 there you what do-PROG be-2s.

"What are you doing there?"

The question word **mara** 'what' is sometimes pronounced as **mar**.

The examples given above (55 (a) to (l)) show the type of question words used in Bahing interrogative sentences.

3.3.3.4.3 Imperative Mood

Imperative is the sentence type or verb form typically used in commands, exhortations, entreaties, etc. The imperative mood is restricted to the second person. The imperative, though tenseless, shows the number agreement and honorificity. The second person singular ends in 'o' before which a preceding single consonant is doubled. An object of the third person dual and plural is expressed in the usual way. The suffix of the second person dual of the imperative is **-se**, and that of the second person plural **-ne**. The suffix **-ne** plays two roles — first it gives the meaning of second person singular, honorificity and second it denotes the second person plural along with honorificity and non-honorificity.

The imperative mood in Bahing with number agreement of subject and object has been shown in the example given below.

Bahing imperative verb form with number of agent and object

Singular of Agent	Dual of Agent	Plural of Agent
ja-wo	ja-se	ja-ne
Dual of Object	Dual of Object	Dual of Object
ja-wo-si	ja-se-si	ja-ne-si
Plural of Object	Plural of Object	Plural of Object
ja-wo-mi	ja-se-mi	ja-ne-mi

The second person plural suffix **-ne** also denotes the singular or plural honorificity.

56. (a) ja – wo
eat-2s.
"(You) Eat!"
- (b) ja-se
eat-2d.
"(You two) Eat!"
- (c) ja-ne
eat-2s/pl.hono/n-hono
"(You all) Eat!"
- (d) ja-wo-si
eat-2s-3d.
"(You) Eat them two!"
- (e) ja-se-si
eat-2d-3d
"(You two) Eat them two!"
- (f) ja-ne-si
eat-2pl-3d
"(You all) Eat them two!"
- (h) ja-wo-mi
eat-2s-3pl.

"(You) Eat them!"

- (i) ja-se-mi
eat-2d-3pl
"(You two) Eat them!"

- (j) ja-ne-mi
eat-2pl-3pl.

"(You all) Eat them!"

The suffix **-ko** is also added in the imperative verb to show entreaty. Three kinds of imperative sentences such as command, suggestive and request with entreaty are presented below. And, the prefix **ma-** adding to the verb stem negativizes the imperative verbs.

For example-

57. (a) ja-wo → **ma**-ja-wo
NEG-eat-2s. NEG-eat-2s.
"(You) Eat!" (*Command*) "(You) Don't eat!"
- (b) ja-ne → **ma**-ja-ne
eat-2s/pl.hon/n-hon. NEG-eat-2s/pl.hon/n-hon.
"(You) Eat!" (*Suggestive*) "(You) Don't eat!"
- (c) ja-ne-ko → **ma**-ja-ne-ko
eat-2s/pl.hon/n-hon-EMPH NEG-eat-2s/pl.hon/n-hon-EMPH
"(You) Eat, please!" (*Polite request*) "(You) Don't eat, please!"
58. (a) ip-wo → **ma**-ip-wo
sleep-2s. NEG-sleep-2s.
"(You) Sleep!" "(You) Don't sleep!"
- (b) im-ne → **ma**-im-ne
sleep-2s/pl.hon/n-hon. NEG-sleep-2s/pl.hon/n-hon.
"(You) Sleep!" "(You) Don't sleep!"
- (c) im-ne-ko → **ma**-im-ne-ko
sleep-2s/pl.hon/n-hon-EMPH NEG-sleep-2s/pl.hon/n-hon-EMPH

		"(You) Sleep, please!"		"(You) Don't sleep, please!"
59.	(a)	pa-wo do-2s.	→	ma -pa-wo NEG-do-2s.
		"(You) Do it!"		"(You) Don't do it!"
	(b)	pa-ne do-2s/pl.hon/n-hon.	→	ma -pa-ne NEG-do-2s/pl.hon/n-hon.
		"(You) Do it!"		"(You) Don't do it!"
	(c)	pa-ne-ko do-2s/pl.hon/n-hon-EMPH	→	ma -pa-ne-ko NEG-do-2s/pl.hon/n-hon-EMPH
		"(You) Do it, please!"		"(You) Don't do it, please!"

3.3.34.4 Optative Mood

Optative is the inflectional **mood** expressing **counterfactivity** and remote possibility. Optative mood in Bahing is marked by the suffix **-la** in order to express desire and wish. The optative mood is restricted to the third person referents. The number, person of duality and plurality are inflected in the main verb root.

For example-

60. (a) pa-wa-la
do-NPT.3s-OPT
"May he/she do it!"
- (b) gi-wa-la
give-NPT.3s-OPT
"May he/she give it!"
- (c) ra-la
come-OPT
"May he/she come!"
- (d) kur-la
carry-OPT
"May he/she carry it!"
- (e) ryaga-la
write-OPT

"May he/she write it!"

- (f) camse-la
play-OPT

"May he/she pay!"

- (a) la-wa-la
go-NPT.3s-OPT

"May he/she go!"

- (b) la-se-la
go-3d-OPT
"May they (two) go!"

- (c) la-me-la
go-3pl-OPT

"May they go!"

- (d) ja-se-la
eat-3d-OPT

"May they (two) eat it!"

- (e) ja-me-la
eat-3pl-OPT

"May they eat it!"

- (f) ja-wa-la
eat-NPT.3s-OPT

"May he/she eat it!"

- (m) am-mi i – ni - lai khla – ti – ni – m – la
he-ERG you-hon-ACC help-PT-hon-PERF-OPT

"May he/she help you!"

- (n) am-mi i - lai khla – te – la
he-ERG you-ACC help-PT-OPT

"May he/she help you!"

3.3.34.5 Hortative Mood

Hortative is the grammatical category of mood, which expresses exhortation. To denote hortative mood, the especial suffix is not added in the verb root. Instead, the first person dual and plural pronominal suffix is added. The hortative mood in Bahing is restricted to the first person dual/plural.

For example-

61. (a) camsi-ya
play-1pl.incl.
"Let's play!"
- (b) la-ya
go-1pl.incl.
"Let's go!"
- (c) ja-ya
eat-1pl.incl.
"Let's eat!"
- (d) gway-ya
walk-1pl.incl.
"Let's walk!"
- (e) ki-ya
cook-1pl.incl.
"Let's cook!"
- (f) wan-ya
run away-1pl.incl.
"Let's run away!"
- (g) ko-ya
look-1pl.incl.
"Let's look!"
- (h) la-sa
go-1d.excl.

"Let's go!" (= *We two go.*)

- (i) la-ka
go-1pl.excl.

"Let's go!" (= *We go.*)

- (j) ja-sa
eat-1d.excl.

"Let's eat!" (= *We two eat.*)

- (k) ja-ka
eat-1pl.excl.

"Let's eat!" (= *We eat.*)

CHAPTER FOUR SYNTAX

4.1 Sentence Types

Bahing sentences are simple and complex. They are explained with examples in the sub-sections that follow.

4.1.1 Simplex Sentences

Each simplex sentence contains a single predicate. This predicate may be simple and complex. It may be of the following types.

4.1.1.1 Intransitive Sentences

In Bahing language, the intransitive sentence is in the absolutive case and the verb agrees with the subject.

For example-

62. a. gu la-ŋa
 I go-NPT.1s.
 'I go.'
- b. gu-su la-su
 I-1d.excl. go-1d.excl.
 'We two go.'
- c. gu-ku la-ka
 I-1pl.excl. go-1pl.
 'We go.'
- d. gΛ-yi la-ya
 I-1pl.incl. go-1pl.incl.
 'We all go.'

4.1.1.2 Monotransitive Sentence

In monotransitive sentence, the subject is ergative or absolutive because ergative is not obligatory in this language whether that is past or non-past, but usual ergative marker is found in the past tense, and the direct object is in absolutive (objective) case form.

For example-

63. a. ram-mi jaco ja-wa
 ram-ERG rice eat-NPT.3s.
 'Ram eats/will eat rice.'

- b. ram jaco ja-wa
 ram rice eat-NPT.3s.
 'Ram eats/will eat rice.'
- c. gu Λŋgreji cyaisi-ŋa
 I English learn-NPT.1s.
 'I learn/will learn English.'
- d. gu yam te pa-ŋa
 I this work do-NPT.1s.
 'I do/will do this work.'

4.1.1.3 Ditransitive Sentence

In a ditransitive sentence, the subject is in the ergative case, direct object is in absolutive (objective) case and indirect object is in dative case and instrumental case.

For example-

64. a. gu-mi nəini-mi gyaŋ kək-təŋ
 I-ERG nail cutter-ERG nail cut-PT.1s.
 'I cut the nail with the nail cutter.'
- b. gu-mi am-lai ciTThi ryak- təŋ
 I-ERG he-DAT letter write-PT.1s.
 'I wrote him a letter.'

4.1.1.4 Copular Sentences

In Bahing, only the existential copula verb is found. Identificational copula verb does not exist in this language, it is merely semantically realized.

a. Existential Copular Verb

The existential copular verb is **bΛ**

For example-

65. a. ram khim-di bΛ
 ram house-LOC be.NPT
 "Ram is in the house."

b. Identificational Copular Verb

The identificational copular verb is covert.

For example-

66. a. yam Λ khim

this my house
 "This is my house."

- b. Λ nɪŋ Bishow
 my name Bishow
 "My name is Bishow."

4.1.1.5 Constituent Order

SOV is the basic word order of the major constituents of a monotransitive sentence in Bahing. However, various permutations of these constituents are used in discourse. Here, SOV stands for Subject, Object and Verb. Consider the sentences presented below.

For example-

67. a. gu jaco ja-ŋa
 I rice eat-NPT.1s.
 'I eat/will eat rice.'
- b. jaco gu ja-ŋa
 rice I eat-NPT.1s.
 'Rice I eat or I eat rice.'

4.1.2 Complex Sentences

Complex sentences are formed in two ways — coordinate sentences and compound sentences. Joining two simple sentences by the help of a coordinator forms coordinate sentences. Embedding a subordinate clause within another clause forms compound sentences.

4.1.2.1 Coordinate Sentences

Verbs of the all constituent in a coordinate sentence are finite. The order of these clauses depends upon the order of the actions. Coordination allows deletion of coreferential subject of the second clause.

For example-

68. a. gu jaco ja-ŋa ko khim la-ŋa
 I rice eat-NPT.1s. and house go-NPT.1s.
 'I eat rice and go home.'
- b. *gu jaco ja-ŋa nun khim la-ŋa
 I rice eat-NPT.1s. and house go-NPT.1s.
 'I eat rice and go home.'

- c. w¹₂-ka-di kwaŋ sīkə nuŋ kwaŋ ryakcom bʌ
 my-excl-POSS one book and one pen be.NPT.3s.
 'I have a book and a pen.'

From the examples given above, it is to be noted that the coordinator **ko** 'and' is used to coordinate two simple sentences and another one **nuŋ** 'and' is used to coordinate two lexicons.

4.1.2.2 Compound Sentences

In compound sentence, one of the constituent clauses is finite. The subordinate clause may precede the finite (major) clause or it may embed within it. The compound sentences are dealt below.

4.1.2.2.1 Infinitive Clause

Infinitive clauses are complements to volitional modal or evaluative verbs, and to certain nouns.

For example-

69. a. ram jaco ja-co dwak-ta syam
 ram rice eat-INF want-PT.3s. may be
 'Ram may like/want to eat rice.'

- b. myakhana kwaŋ-cam a-kwaŋ-mə-tai lam gi-ɬ
 meantime one-ERG EMPH-one-GEN-DAT way give-INF
 ma-bi-se
 NEG-agree-3d.
 'Meantime, they do not want to give way each other.'

4.1.2.2.2 Purposive Clause

Purposive clauses are formed with the suffix **tha** following the verb stem. They express that someone is or has moved somewhere in order to do something.

For example-

- 70 a. syal a-ke sekhli pa-tha atola ghlo-me dyum
 jackal his-GEN prey do-PURP out come-PERF be.NPT
 'A jackal goes out for prey or hunting or in order to hunt.'

4.1.2.3 Converb Clauses

The converb clauses are dealt in the sub-topic below.

4.1.2.3.1 Simultaneous Converb

The simultaneous converb (marked by *-soŋ* and *-na*) is used together with a motion verb in a directional verb construction. It indicates an action that is happened simultaneously with other action.

For example-

71. (a) gu Suzana-nuŋ lo pa-soŋ khim le - ti
I Suzana-COM talk do-CONV house return-PT.1s.

"While talking with Suzana, I returned home."

- (b) gu pʌdh-e pa - ŋa - na bre- ŋa
I read-PT.1s. do-NPT.1s.-CONV cry-NPT.1s.

"While reading I cry out."

- (c) ja - tʌŋ - na pi - ti
eat-PT.1s-CONV come-PT.1s.

"Eating it I came."

- (d) gu pʌdh-e pa - tʌŋ - na ryak - tʌŋ
I read-PT.1s. do-PT.1s.-CONV write-PT.1s.

"While reading I wrote."

4.1.2.3.2 Sequential Converb

The sequential converb (marked by *-so* or *-somam(i)* and *-ko*) is used to combine clauses, with the event of the first clause prior to that the second. It corresponds in function to the so-called 'conjunctive participle' in Nepali and other South Asian languages.

For example-

72. (a) gu sīkʌ jap - somam khim le - ti
I book buy-CONV house return-PT.1s.

"Having bought a book, I returned home."

- (b) gu yam te pa - ŋa - ko bre - ŋa

I this work do-NPT.1s-CONV cry-NPT.1s.

"Having done this work. I cry out."

- (c) bre – ta – ko mo – ta
 summon-PT.3s.-CONV say-PT.3s.

"Having summoned him. he told him."

- (d) gu p^hadh-e pa - t^hη - ko ryak - t^hη
 I read-PT.1s. do-PT.1s.-CONV write-PT.1s.

"Having gone through. I wrote."

- (e) gu ny^hba pa – somami p^hariksha gi - ηa
 I good do-CONV exam give-NPT.1s.

"Having prepared well. I take exam."

N.B. The verb with converbs and the following another verb are also inflected for tense and person/number agreement.

4.2 Major Processes

4.2.1 Negativization

In Bahing, a simple clause employs the strategy of morphological negation. The negative prefix **ma-** attaching to the verb negativizes the verb forms.

The following sentences show the contrast of negation to the corresponding positive sentences.

For example-

73. (a) am jaco ja-wa
 he rice eat-NPT.3s.

"He/She eats rice."

- (b) am jaco **ma**-ja-wa
 he rice NEG-eat-NPT.3s.

"He/She does not eat rice."

- (c) am ηa le
 he fish sell.NPT.3s.

"He/She sells fish."

- (d) am ŋa **ma-le**
he fish NEG-sell.NPT.3s.

"He/She does not sell fish."

- (e) ja – se – si
eat-2d-3d.

"(You two) Eat (them two)!"

- (f) **ma** – ja – se – si
NEG-eat-2d-3d.

"(You two) Don't eat (them two)!"

The negative prefix **ma-** affects the verb root. The past form of the verb changes into non-past when negative prefix **ma-** is added in the verb.

For example-

74. (a) Puspa-mi jaco jap-ta
Puspa-ERG rice eat-PT.3s.

"Puspa ate rice."

- (b) Puspa-mi jaco **ma-ja-wa**
Puspa-ERG rice NEG-eat-NPT.3s.

"Puspa did not eat rice."

- (c) ja - tɔŋ
eat-PT.1s.

"I ate it."

- (d) **ma-ja** - ŋa -wa
NEG-eat-NPT.1s-NPT.3s.

"I did not eat it."

- (e) ja – ta – su
eat-PT3s-1d.excl.

"We (two) ate it."

- (f) **ma-ja-su-wa**
NEG-eat-1d.excl-NPT.3s.

"We (two) did not eat it."

- (g) **ja-ta-se**
eat-PT.3s-3d.

"They (two) ate it."

- (h) **ma-ja-se-wa**
NEG-eat-3d-NPT.3s.

"They (two) did not eat it."

- (i) **la-ti**
go-PT.1s.

"I went."

- (j) **ma-la-ŋa-wa**
NEG-go-NPT.1s-NPT.3s.

4.2.2 Question

The declarative sentences can be changed into interrogatives by means of question words or with rising intonation. In interrogative sentences the verb gets the meaning of interrogative mood. The yes/no types of questions are marked by the intonation given to the part of a sentence where the speaker wants to be clear about the information required. Interrogative is the sentence type or verb form typically used in asking a question.

For example-

75. (a) **ga-ni-mi** **tut-ta-ni**
you-hono-ERG hear-PT-2hono.

"Did you hear?"

- (b) **am-mi** **kwaŋ** **kokco-mi** **busa** **sa-ta**
he-ERG one sick-INST snake kill-PT.3s.

"Did he kill a snake with stick?"

- (c) **ga-ni-mi** **mar-mar** **ŋin-ni**
you-hono-ERG what-what hear-2hono.

"Did you hear anything?"

- (d) gʌ-ni myam ɓʌku **tyu-ta-ni**
 you-hono. that water drink-PT-2hono.

"Did you drink that water?"

- (e) gʌ-mi jaco **ja-(y)i**
 you-ERG rice eat-NPT.2s.

"Do you eat rice?"

The parts of the sentence in the given examples above (a) to (e) in bold face are marked by the intonation denoting the interrogative mood.

Adding different question words before the verb forms the referential interrogatives. The question words used to make an interrogative are as follows.

mara	'what'
su/syu	'who'
gyala	'where'
gena/gyana	'when'
geso	'how much/many'
gokso	'why'
gyem/gyam	'which'

For example-

76. (a) i-ni-ke niŋ **mara**
 you-hono-GEN name what

"What is your name?"

- (b) gʌ-ni yam kʌmij **syu-mi** le-ta
 you-hono this shirt who-ERG sell-PT

"Who sold this shirt to you?"

- (c) i-ni-ke khim **gyala**
 you-hono-GEN house where

"Where is your house?"

- (d) Dhiren-mi jaco **gyana/gena** jap-ta
 Dhiren-ERG rice when eat-PT.3s.

"When did Dhiren eat rice?"

- (e) yam meso-mi **geso** ɓaku ty
this buffalo-ERG how much water drink.NPT

"How much water does this buffalo drink?"

- (f) i-ni-ke khim-di **geso** tawa-dwa ɓa-me
you-hono-GEN house-LOC how(many) son-pl. be-3pl.

"How many sons are there in your house?"

- (g) am-dwa-mi wə-wa **gokso** cyom-ta-me
he-pl-ERG my-cloth why bur-PT-3pl.

"Why did they burn my cloth?"

- (h) i-ni-ke khim **gyam**
you-hono-GEN house which

"Which is your house?"

- (i) eke-din Okhaldhunga **geso** ɓa
here-ABL Okhaldhunga how far be.NPT

"How far is Okhaldhunga from here?"

- (j) i-ni-ke dya-di **geso** khim-dwa ɓa-me
you-hono-GEN village-LOC how many house-pl. be-3pl.

"How many houses are there in your village?"

- (k) meke **syu/su** ip-son ɓa
there who sleep-PROG be.NPT

"Who is sleeping there?"

- (l) meke ga **mar** pa-son ɓa-ŋe
there you what do-PROG be-2s.

"What are you doing there?"

The question word **mara** 'what' is sometimes pronounced as **mar**.
The examples given above (a) to (l) show the type of question words used in Bahing interrogative sentences.

4.2.3 Reflexivization

In Bahing, the reflexive pronoun suffix marker is **-dabab/ -dabab**

For example-

77. a. gΛ yam te i- **dabab** pap-wo
 you this work your-REFL do-IMP

"Do this work yourself."

- b. gΛ-ni-mi myam te i-ni- **dabab** pan-ta-ni
 I-hon-ERG that work your-hon-REFL do-PT.3s-hon.

"You did that work yourself."

- c. am-dwa-si myam te a-si-**dabab** pa-se
 he-pl-d. that work him-d-REFL do-3d.

"They two do that work themselves."

4.2.4 Causativization

In Bahing, two types of causative construction are found. One type of causative construction is often formed from intransitive bases by devoicing the initial consonants and likewise, adding **t** and **d** to the base in some verbs, causal verbs are formed. The other type of causative construction are exemplified below.

Type A. One type of process of causativization is formed from the intransitive bases by hardening the initial consonants, i.e., the initial consonants **b**, **d** and **g** of intransitive bases becomes **p**, **t** and **k**.

For example-

78. a. **boko** 'get up'
 poko 'raise'
- b. **doko** 'fall'
 toko 'cause to fall'
- c. **giko** 'be born'
 kiko 'beget'

Adding **t** or **d** to the base forms other causals.

For example-

79. a. piwø 'come'
pitø 'dring'
- b. rawø 'come'
ratø 'bring'
- c. tuŋø 'drink'
tundø 'cause to drink'
- d. ni:sø 'sit'
ni:tø 'set'

Type B. "In morphological construction causative is expressed in terms of morphological devices such as affixation and internal modification." (Bandhu. 1985)

In Bahing, morphological causativisation is very simple and productive. Adding the morpheme **-pa** in the root of the main verb forms the causativisation¹. Every verb in Bahing can be made causative by adding this morpheme.

For example-

80. a. ŋino 'Listen!'
ŋin-**pa**-to 'Cause him to listen'
- b. ryako 'Write!'
ryaŋ-**pa**-to 'Cause him to write'
- c. am-mi yam te pat-ta
he-ERG this work do-PT.3s
"He did this work."
- d. am-mi a-lai yam te pa-**pat**-ta
he-ERG him-DAT this work do-CAUS-PT.3s.
"He made him do this work."

¹ **paco** is the causative of all verbs, and is derived from the root **pa**, 'to do or make'. It answers to the Hayu, Dhimal form, 'do for another'. In Bahing, it is the causative, also bearing that sense. Do, or make, is **pawø**. All verbs in Bahing whatever can be made causal by adding to their root the transitive verb **patø** from **pa** 'to do or make.'

- e. am-mi kura kur-ta
 he-ERG load carry-PT.3s.

"He carried a load."

- f. gu-ki a-lai kura kur-**pa**-tak-ku
 I-pl.excl. him-ACC load carry-CAUS-PT.3s.-1pl.excl.

"We made him carry load."

- g. am-mi jaco jap-ta
 he/she-ERG rice eat-PT.3s.

"He/She ate rice."

- h. am-mi am-lai/a-lai jaco ja-**pat**-ta
 he/she-ERG him-DAT rice eat-CAUS-PT.3s.

"He/She made him/her eat rice."

- i. am rap-ta
 he/she stand-PT.3s.

"He/She stood up."

- j. gu am-lai ram-**pat**-təŋ
 I him/her-DAT stand-CAUS-PT1s.

"I made him/her stand up."

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Bahing language is one of the Kiranti languages of Tibeto-Burman Group under the Sino-Tibetan Family. The Bahing people, who have been living in Okhaldhunga and Solukhumbu etc., speak this language.

The phonological system of Bahing has preserved many characteristics of Tibeto-Burman family. It has thirty-seven phonemes out of which eleven are vowels and twenty-six are consonants. This language possesses greater frequency of velar nasal /ŋ/ and bilabial voiced implosive sound /ɓ/. The Bahing language has contrast between aspiration and voicing. It has four well-defined sets of voiceless unaspirated, voiced unaspirated, voiceless aspirated and voiced aspirated contrastive sounds. The alveolar stop sound pattern is not found in this language. Both open-syllable and closed-syllable are possible in Bahing.

Bahing lacks grammatical gender. The natural gender is distinguished by using different words or by adding suffixes or qualifying words, such as **apo** 'father, male'; **amø** 'mother, female', etc. There are three numbers — the singular, the dual, and the plural. The suffix of the plural is **dwa**, and that of the dual **dwa-si**. The subject of intransitive verbs and the direct and indirect object are not distinguished by adding any suffix. The genitive is expressed by putting the common suffix **ke** and **dim** in same context. The most common suffixes used to form adjectives are **ba**, **wa**, **ca**, **me** (or **m**), **na** and **ke**. It will be seen that most of them can be considered as participles. The Bahing lacks classifiers. Bahing has its own lexical item of counting numerals. The higher numbers are counted in twenties, and prefixing the multiplier indicates that multiplication. Adding the smaller after the higher number indicates addition. Pronouns are in most respects inflected like nouns. The pronouns of the first person have double sets of the dual and the plural, one including and the other excluding the person or persons addressed. The honorificity is restricted to the second person, which is used to the in-laws relation. The second and third person pronouns lack the inclusive and exclusive system. In Bahing there are temporal, locational/directional, manner adverbs along with adverbs of frequency.

The verbs in Bahing have a rich inflectional system. The verb stems can be classified into three classes on the basis of the structure. They are primitive, derivative and complex. Most of the primitive stems are monosyllabic. The derivational stems are causative and negatives ones. The complex stems, though internally complex, form a single unit and take tense morpheme and other verbal suffixes. The morphophonological processes that give rise to alternations in the root-final consonants of verbs are lenition, nasal assimilation, and deletion with compensatory lengthening. The last two processes in particular make it impossible to identify the root with certainty from particular verbal form and thus to predict the rest of the paradigm. Verbs in **-p/** conjugate entirely as those in **-k/** (with **/p/** becomes **/m/** where **/k/** becomes **/ŋ/**), and verbs in **-m/**, **-r/**, and **-l/** conjugate as verbs in **-n/** (i.e. with the root final remaining invariable). Root-final **/t/** and

/ŋ/ are deleted before suffix initial consonants or word-boundary. In compensation, the vowel of the root syllable is lengthened.

The verbs in Bahing show different-inflected forms. As a pronominalized language, the first person dual, plural with inclusive and exclusive, and second person singular (with honorific), dual and plural (with honorific-cum-non-honorific), and third person dual forms are marked for the pronominal subject. The first person singular, second person singular and third person singular, plural pronouns are not suffixed onto the verb. Tense system in Bahing shows the two-way contrast, namely, past and non-past. Bahing verb shows the different morphological aspect marking system like progressive, habitual and some other periphrastic aspects viz., present perfect and past perfect. The mood system in Bahing shows the distinction of declarative, interrogative, imperative, optative and hortative moods.

The process of negativization is simple, i.e., the negative prefix **ma-** negates the positive verb forms throughout. Bahing language possesses but existential copula verb /bʌ/ and identificational copula verb is covert and but semantically realized. The causative suffix – **pa** changes the non-causative verb into the causative one. In lexical causatives, the causals are formed from intransitive bases by hardening the initial consonant, i.e., the initial consonants **b**, **d** and **g** of intransitive bases become **p**, **t** and **k** while they are causativized.

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Appendix 1

TEXT: A

1. *kwaŋ muru hopo-ke-di bre-tha la-ta.*
One man king-GEN-LOC complain-PURP go-PT.3s.
2. *gyekho-pa-so bre-tha daya-na? A khim-di*
How-do-CONV complain-PURP say-CONV my house-LOC
kwaŋ muru ra-sogo bak-ta-ko miŋ-nuŋ
One man come-PROG be-PT.3s-CONV wife-with
dwaŋ-mo-se.
love each other-3d.
3. *gu harem gyanaiyo ma-ta-ŋa syu syu.*
I him ever NEG-PT.3s-1s who who
4. *i-ke nyaya asra jajul-sa myam si-co*
you-GEN justice confidence put-CONV that seize-INF
lam daso hinti pap-ta.
Let-me-go say-CONV request make-PT.3s
5. *moko-ding hopo-mi harem kwaŋ ri nyuŋa gyawa*
there-ABL king-ERG him one smell good oil
dyampattame sisi gip-ta-ko cyan-ta. 'yem sisi i
filled bottle give-PT.3s-CONV say-PT.3s this bottle your
miŋ gip-ta-ko. "syuyo ma-gi-w-Ø" da-so
wife give-PT.3s-CONV anyone NEG-give-IMP say-CONV
lo-pa-so gi-w-Ø'
talk-do-CONV give-IMP
6. *myam muru-mi khorjo pap-ta.*
That man-ERG manner do-PT.3s.
7. *hopo-mi yo ciwaca-dwaA bre-ta-mi-ko cyan-ta-mi*
king-ERG also spy-pl call-PT.3s-CONV say-PT.3s-3pl

- syu-ke-di* *ri* *nyuḁa* *gyawa rinam* *myem ra-co.*
Who-GEN-LOC smell good oil smelling him bring-ING
8. *meke-diŋ* *ryamnipo* *hela* *kwoso-mami* *miŋ-ke-di* *di-ta.*
There-ABL adulterer time seeing wife-GEN-LOC GO-PT.3s
9. *myem miŋ-mi* *wa-di* *ri* *nyuḁa* *gyawa khlyakti*
that wife-ERG cloth-LOC smell good oil anointing
- gip-ta-ko* *mo-co* *prens-ta* *mara da-ya-na.*
give-PT.3s-CONV say-INF begin-PT.3s what say-3pl.Incl-CONV
- 'Λ *wanca-mi* *syu* *ma-gi-wø* *motime* *bΛ.'*
my husband-ERG anyone NEG-give-IMP said be.NPT.3s
10. *nuka gΛ* Λ *ram-khome* *hwaŋ* *i* *te-di* *ma-ra-kheda*
but you my body-like art. your work-LOC NEG-come-if
- syu-ke* *te-di* *ra?*
Who-GEN work-LOC comes
11. *meke-diŋ* *ryamnipo* *khim-diŋ* *glu-ta-na* *ciwaca-daw-mi*
there-ABL adulterer house-ABL issue-PT.3s spy-nl-ERG
- a* *ri* *tam-ta-me-ko* *myem* *sim-ta-me-ko*
his smell find-PT.3s-3pl-CONV him seize-PT.3s-3pl-CONV
- hopo-ke-di* *co-tha* *dim-ta-me.*
King-GEN-LOC bring-PURP go-PT.3s-3pl
12. *meke-diŋ* *hopo-mi* *a* *wanca* *bret-ta-ko*
there-ABL king-ERG her husband call-PT.3s-CONV
- mo-ta.* *'yem* *i* *ryamnipo;* *dwakti* *kheda.*
say-PT.3s this your wife's-lover wished if
- sat-tø;* *dwakti* *kheda.* *plyenti* *gi-wø.*
kill-IMP wished if release give-IMP
- da-so* *da-ta.*
Say-CONV say-PT.3s.

Free Translation of the Foregoing:

A certain man went to his king to complain. 'a certain man is in the habit of coming to my house to make love to my life, and I can never contrive to identify him. I rely on your justice to have that man arrested. The king then give a phial filled with scented oil and said to him, 'give this phial to your wife and caution her not to give it to anyone'. The man did so, and the king instructed his spies to seize any person whose clothes had the scent of atter.

By and by, the lover, finding an opportunity, went to his mistress. She rubbed the atter on his clothes and said, 'my husband desired me to give this atter to no one, but you are my life: to whom should I give it if not to you?' Then the lover left the house, and the spies, smelling the atter, seized him and brought him to the king. The king sent for the husband and said, 'this is your wife's lover. If you please, kill him, if you please, let him go.'

Vocabulary:

Words	Meaning
murw	'man'
hopo	'king'
khim	'house'
rosorjo	'coming'
min	'wife'
ma	'not'
syu	'who'
ike	'your'
myem	'that'
sico	'to seize'
daco	'to say'
moko	'there'
gyawa	'oil'
cyanta	'said'
giwø	'Give!'
bretta	'called'
ri	'smell'
raco	'to bring'
meke	'there'
wa	'cloth'
wanca	'husband'
gΛ gø	'you'
te	'work'
khedda	'if'
paco	'to do: to make'
nyuβa	'good'
gipta	'gave'

yem
lo
yo
di
dita
prensta
bΛ
ram
ra
sattø

'this'
'talk: speech'
'also'
'in'
'went'
'began'
'is'
'body'
'comes'
'Kill!'

Bahing-Nepali-English Dictioanry

अम,अंअं [əəm.əməmme] वि. पहिलो
adj. yellow
अंबिरी [ambiri] ना. सुनाखरी n.
अंबिरी फुड [ambiri p^huŋ] ना. सुनाखरी
फूल n.
अकार्लाम [əkarlam] वि. वल्लो adj. next
अखाड [ək^haŋ] वि. विस्नरी adj. slowly
अदान [ədan] ना. ओदान n. triple stand
अन्चो [əŋco] कि. दौडनु, वाली भित्र्याउनु
v. to run
आका [aka] ना. दाना n. grain (of crops)
आकिमिचका [akrimcipaɕa] वि. फर्केको
adj. blossomed
आक्का [akka] ना. अर्थ n. sense *जेडा/राना*
आखाना [ak^hana] ना. अहिले n. now
आचेख्ली [acek^hli] वि. काँचो/कुनै बस्नुलाई
देखाएर भनेको अवस्थामा adj. not ripe
आजे [aje] ना. सत्य n. truth
आजे [aje] वि. पक्का adj. sure
आजेआखो [ajeak^ho] ना. सत्यतथ्य n. truth
आजेक्का [ajekca] ना. एकप्रकारको
पिगह, ग्रहने गेग n. a pain of growing
wound
आना [ana] ना. आज n. today
आना मल्लेम [ana mələc^hem] वि.
यसपालीको adj. of this year
आनिन्ता [aninta] वि. नयाँ adj. new
#आप्आसिका [ap-asiba] ना. आर्मी n. army
आप्चो [apco] कि. हान्नु v. to hit
आप्चोम् [apcom] वि. हान्ने adj. a process
of hitting
आमोकिक्सी [amokriksi] ना. पोथीपाहा n. a
kind of big-sized female frog
आमो,आम्जो [amo.amjo] ना. धानको बिया
n.
आमो-चापो [amo-capo] ना. भूनी n.
female pig
आम्पाचो [ampaco] कि. हान्नुलगाउनु v. to
make somebody hit
आम्बोक [ambokə] ना. अम्बक n. gauva

आरे [are] ना. आज्ञा, हुकुम n. command
आलामदुम्का, दडदुम्का
[alamdumɕa.dəŋdumɕa] वि.
प्वालपरेको adj. holed
आसास्ती [asamti] ना. इज्जत n. prestige
आँचा,याक्के [āca. yakke] वि. सानो adj.
small
इतिभ्योका तुडाचि [itij^hyoɕa tuɕaci] वि.
छोटो रात adj. short night
इतिभ्योका दिन [itij^hyoɕa din] वि. छोटो
दिन adj. short day
इतिलाका [itilaɕa] वि. होचो adj. short
इतिहोका [itihoɕa] वि. साँगुरो adj. narrow
इप्दिखा [ipdik^ha] ना. ओछ्यान n. bed
इप्चो [ipco] कि. सुत्नु v. to sleep
इम्पाचो [impaco] कि. सुनाउनु v. to cause
to sleep
उप्चो [upco] कि. जम्मा पार्नु v. to collect
उब्ला [ubla] ना. झुल्को n. ray (sun)
उब्ला [ubla] ना. ज्वाला n. flame
उम्ना [umna] वि. साँचेको adj.
सेनु [senuɕa] वि. मोटो adj. fat
उ:चो [u:co] कि. ढाल्नु v. to fell down
आपो-चापो [apo-capo] ना. बूचो n. male
pig
तुङखो,हुप्थी [tɕŋk^hro.hupt^hi] ना. कोठी,
भकारी n. grain holder
एपा [epa] ना. बुवा n. father
एपा [epa] ना. ससुरा n. father-in-law
बोल्डो [boldo] ना. डाँस n. bug
ब्ला:ना [bla:na] वि. फिँजाएको adj. spread
एमा [ema] ना. आमा n. mother
एलि [eli] ना. चिउडो n. chin
एलिसुड कोक्को [elisun kokco] कि. दाढी
काट्नु v. to shave the beard
एलि-सुड [eli-sun] ना. दाढी n. beard
एवा [ewa] ना. जेठानी n. wife of elder
brother of husband
सोबुमाले [sobumale] ना. वन पाखा n. hill

and forest
 एस्ची [esci] *न.* चिउरी *n.* Indian butter plant
 ओक्चो [okco] *क्रि.* उक्काउनु *v.* to cover out
 ओखलाम-खिम [ok^hlam-k^him] *न.* बल्लोघर *n.* that house
 ओचो [oco] *क्रि.* छिनु, चढनु *v.* to enter into; to get on
 ओसिमपाचो [osimpaco] *क्रि.* सुस्केगहाल्नु *v.* to whistle
 ओस्युम पाचो [osyum paco] *क्रि.* खुइय गर्नु *v.*
 ओ:चो [o:co] *क्रि.* पस्नु *v.* to enter into
 ओ:ना [o:na] *वि.* चढेको *adj.* climbed
 ओ:पाचो [o:paco] *क्रि.* पसाउनु *v.* to poke; to pierce
 ककले [kəkəle] *न.* कोकले *n.* a kind of bird
 ककल्याम [kəkəlyam] *न.* लिंगालिगे *n.* uvula
 कडमिचीमाबक्का [kəṃmicimabəkba] *वि.* कानो *adj.* one-eyed
 कड्यान्च्युम [kəṃryancyum] *वि.* एकमाने *adj.*
 कचिन्डो [kəcindo] *न.* नाकविनी *n.* a kind of prickly plant
 कदले [kədəle] *न.* कोदालो *n.* spade
 कनाम [kənam] *न.* शरीरमा आउने ठुलो पिलो *n.*
 कनाम च्याउ [kənam cyau] *न.* एक प्रकारको च्याउ *n.* a kind of mushroom
 कपाल [kəpal] *न.* डालो *n.* a kind of basket
 कपालबुसा [kəpalbusa] *न.* अरिमोटे *n.* milliped
 कबारापाचो [kəbarapaco] *क्रि.* वामेसर्नु *v.* to crawl
 करेला [kərela] *न.* स्कुस *n.*
 कर्चम [kərcəm] *न.* पनिउँ *n.* a kind of rice serving weapon

कर्सैमा [kəserma] *न.* एक प्रकारको खोलामा पाइने जीव *n.* a kind of living beings that live in river
 कल [kələ] *न.* न्याउली *n.*
 कल-सिची [kələ-sici] *न.* अण्डकोश, गुला *n.* testicles
 काकाम-ल्बु [kakam-k^hlu] *न.* वंगारा *n.* jaw
 काकायुयु [kakayuyu] *वि.* अँध्यार मुखे *adj.* sad-faced
 कागी [kagi] *न.* पिडालु *n.* yam
 कागे [kage] *न.* कालीपोके *n.*
 कार्चो [karco] *क्रि.* भुटनु *v.* to fry
 कातिमाता [katimataba] *वि.* अन्धो *adj.* blind
 कान्छ्युरी [kancyuri] *न.* थाल *n.* dish
 कान्तासी, कान्ताप्सी [kantasi.katapsi] *न.* अचानो *n.* anvil
 काका [kaḃa] *वि.* तितो *adj.* bitter
 कार्ना [karna] *वि.* भुटेको, भानेको, तारेको *adj.* fried
 कार्नामा [karnama] *वि.* भुट्वा *adj.* fried
 कासी [kasi] *न.* दुम्सी *n.* percupine
 कास्च्यु [kascyu] *न.* दुम्सीको काँडा *n.* prickly fur of percupine
 काँल्ला [kālla] *न.* काँल्लो *n.* a slopping part
 किकिरिडमा [kikirinma] *न.* किलकिले किग, नडकिटी *n.* a kind of insect
 किक्का [kikḃa] *वि.* डढेको *adj.* burnt
 किचो [kico] *क्रि.* पकाउनु *v.* to cook
 किचोम [kicom] *वि.* पकाउने *adj.* cookable
 किना [kina] *वि.* पकाएको *adj.* cooked
 किन्चो [kinco] *क्रि.* तन्काउनु *v.* to stretch out
 किन्पाचो [kinpaco] *क्रि.* तन्काउन लगाउनु *v.* to stretch out
 किप्सारी [kipsari] *न.* पटुका *n.*
 किसी [kisi] *न.* मिर्ग *n.* deer
 किस्चो [kisco] *क्रि.* तन्कनु *v.* to stretch out

कीकी [kiki] *न.* हजुरबुवा *n.* grandfather
 कुकु [kuku] *न.* मामा *n.* maternal uncle
 कुकुली [kukuli] *न.* गरुड *n.* big eagle
 कुक्तीड [kukting] *न.* वरेला, चुच्चेकरेला *n.*
 कुक्सेल् [kuksel] *न.* बादल *n.* cloud
 कुचु [kucu] *न.* छाती *n.* chest
 कुचो [kucō] *न.* चोरी *n.* theft
 कुचो [kucō] *क्रि.* चोर्नु *v.* to steal
 कुर्चो [kurco] *न.* भार, एक प्रकारको
 अन्नसुकाउने अगेनामाथिको भार
 बाहिडको घरमा पाईने *n.*
 कुर्चो [kurco] *क्रि.* बोक्नु *v.* to carry
 कुदि-बक्का [bəkudi-bəkba] *वि.* पानीमा
 बस्ने *adj.* living in water
 कुना, कुन्चापाना [kuna, kuncapana] *वि.*
 चोरेको *adj.* stolen
 कुनी [kuni] *न.* धुवाँ *n.* smoke
 कुनी [kuni] *न.* सुती *n.* tobacco
 कुन्चा [kunca] *वि.* चोर *adj.* thief
 कुन्चापाचो [kuncapaco] *क्रि.* डकैती गर्नु *v.*
 to rob
 कुप्पिमावक्का [kuppimabəkba] *वि.*
 अभागी *adj.* unlucky
 कुप्पी [kuppi] *न.* भाग्य *n.* luck
 कुप्पी, कुपी [kuppi, kupi] *न.* निधार *n.*
 forehead
 कुका [kuba] *न.* डाका, डाकु *n.* robber
 कुराकुरा [kurakurba] *न.* भगिया *n.* porter
 कुरपाचो [kurpaco] *क्रि.* लादनु, बोकाउनु *v.*
 to impose; to couse to carry
 कुलुपाचो [kulupaco] *क्रि.* खोकल्नु *v.* to
 guggle
 कुलुलु [kukulu] *न.* लाटकोसेरो *n.* owl
 क्रेसिड त्वस्चो, ओचो
 [kresinj lwasco .oco] *क्रि.* भ्याइ चडनु
v. to climb ladder
 केली [keli] *न.* लिसो, चोप *n.* goo
 को पाचो [ko paco] *क्रि.* जचाउनु, हेराउनु
V. to get checked

कोइसो पास्चो [koiso pasco] *क्रि.* देखिनु *v.*
 to be seen
 कोजाकुर्चो [kojakurco] *क्रि.* पेटबोक्नु *v.* to
 become pregnant
 कोसुनुका [kosunuḃa] *वि.* खाइलाग्दो *adj.*
 robust
 कोकोफिडमा [kokop^hijma] *न.* एक प्रकार
 का रुख *n.* a kind of tree
 कोकोरो [kokoro] *न.* कोको *n.* cradle
 कोकोरो चाचो [kokoro caco] *क्रि.* कोक्को
 भुण्डयाउनु *v.* to hang the cradle
 कोक्चो [kokco] *न.* लट्टी *n.* stick
 कोक्चो [kokco] *क्रि.* टुक्रा पार्नु *v.* to cut
 into pices
 कोक्चोसिका [kokcosiḃa] *न.* पुलिस *n.*
 police
 कोक्चो, तेचो, चर्चो [kokco, teco, cārco]
क्रि. काटनु, छिन्नु *v.* to cut
 कोक्चो, धोचो [kokco, d^hoco] *क्रि.* खन्नु *v.* to
 dig
 कोक्ते [kokte] *न.* छाला *n.* skin
 कोक्ते [kokte] *न.* बोक्रा *n.* bark
 कोक्ते तेचो [kokte teco] *क्रि.* छाला काट्नु
v. to peel out skin
 कोक्तेके [kokteke] *वि.* छालाको *adj.* of
 skin
 कोक्तेप्यार्का [koktep^hyarḃa] *न.*
 सार्की, चमार *n.* hoemaker
 कोक्का [kokḃa] *वि.* डस्ने *adj.*
 कोक्सा [koksa] *न.* चाम्रे *n.* fried rice
 कोक्सो [kokso] *न.* लोखर्के *n.* squirrel
 कोगसी, कगासी [kogəsi, kəgasi] *न.* खनिउ
n. a kind wild fruit
 कोडको [koṅko] *न.* थुम्को *n.* heap
 कोडकोची [koṅkoci] *न.* भोटे टिमुर *n.*
 कोडना [koṅna] *वि.* गिठिएको *adj.* chopped
 कोङ्को [koṅko] *न.* पहाड, पर्वत *n.*
 mountains
 कोङ्को [koṅko] *न.* डाँडा *n.* hill
 कोङ्स्चो [koṅsco] *क्रि.* काटिनु *v.* to be cut

कोचुपु [kocupu] *न.* जुका *n.* worm
 कोचेपु पाचो [kocepu paco] *क्रि.* चुर्ना पर्नु *v.*
 कोचो [koco] *क्रि.* हेर्नु, हेर्चाह गर्नु *v.* to look, to look after
 कोजा [koja] *न.* पेट *n.* stomach
 कोजा खाचो [koja k^haco] *क्रि.* पेट दुख्नु *v.* to get stomachache
 कोजा थुल्चो [koja t^hulco] *क्रि.* पेट पाल्नु *v.* to live on
 कोजा थुल्मा [koja t^hulma] *न.* पेटपाला *n.* living on
 कोजा रुचो [koja ruco] *क्रि.* पेट भर्नु *v.* to be full
 कोजा स्याल्सो [koja syalsco] *क्रि.* पखाला लाग्नु *v.* to suffer from diarrhoea
 कोजाकुर्पाचो [kojakurpaco] *क्रि.* पेटवोकाउनु *v.* to make somebody pregnant
 कोजाडोलो थिका [kojanolot^hi6a] *वि.* भुडे *adj.* belly-potted
 कोना [kona] *वि.* हेरेको *adj.* looked, watched
 कोरो [koro] *न.* पर्हाडो *n.* land-slide
 कोसी [kosi] *न.* पाहा *n.* a kind of frog
 कोचो [ko:co] *क्रि.* स्याहार सुसार गर्नु *v.* to look after
 कंडखोमेड [kəŋək^homen] *वि.* उस्तै, जस्तै *adj.* as like, similar
 क्यी [6yakci] *न.* गंगटो *n.* crab
 क्याक्यामे [kyakyame] *वि.* कालो *adj.* black
 क्याङग्याल्याङमा [kyangyalanma] *न.* भटमास *n.* syoben
 क्याम्ना [kyamna] *वि.* टालेको *adj.* patched
 क्युन्चा [kyunca] *न.* चोर *n.* thief
 क्यूनी [kini] *न.* धुवाँ *n.* smoke
 क्यूराक्यू मुरु [qurakur6a-miri] *न.* भरिया *n.* porter
 क्यापुम्ची [kryapumci] *न.* वन काकी *n.* a type of cucumber that can be found in

the jungle
 क्याम्स्यो [kryamsyo] *न.* किर्नो, किर्ना *n.*
 कल्ला [krəlna] *वि.* छोडाएको *adj.*
 का [kra6a] *वि.* टोक्ने *adj.*
 का [kra6a] *वि.* टोक्ने *adj.*
 काका [krakra] *न.* वोक्सी *n.* witches
 काकामसिको [krakramsikco] *क्रि.* वोक्मिलान्नु *v.*
 काचो [kraco] *क्रि.* टोनु *v.* bite
 काप्चो [krapco] *क्रि.* निफन्नु *v.*
 काम [kram] *न.* लमपुच्छे *n.*
 काम्ना [kramna] *वि.* निफनेको *adj.*
 काम्नाजामादुडमा [kramnajamadunma] *न.* भुष निफनेको अन्न *n.* hulled grains
 कृक्कु [krukkru] *न.* भ्यागुतो *n.* frog
 क्रेसिङ् दोस्चो [kresin dosco] *क्रि.* भ्याङ् ओर्लनु *v.* climb down from ladder
 क्रेसिङ [kresin] *न.* भ्याङ् *n.* ladder
 कर्मचो [krəmco] *क्रि.* कठ्याङ्ग्रीनु *v.*
 कल्याङकल्याची [klyanjklyaci] *न.* एक खालको रुखघाँस *n.* a kind of tree grass
 क्वाक्वारे [k^wakk^ware] *न.* च्याखुडा *n.* a kind of hen or cock type of wild birds
 क्वाखा [kwak^ha] *न.* अचिला *n.*
 क्वाङ्गामेड [k^wanjanameŋ] *वि.* भिन्न, वेग्लै *adj.* dissimilar
 क्वाचो [kwaco] *क्रि.* वसाउनु *v.*
 क्वाना [k^wana] *वि.* वसालेको *adj.*
 खक्चो [k^həkco] *क्रि.* नाघ्नु *v.* jump over
 खडपाचो [k^hənpaco] *क्रि.* नघाउनु *v.*
 खर्चो [k^hərco] *क्रि.* घुर्नु, नडग्याउनु *v.* snore, grab
 खमाल्ची [k^həmalci] *न.* आरु *n.* peach
 खया [k^həya] *न.* खोया *n.*
 खरखण्डा [k^hrək^hənda] *न.* खडकुलो *n.* a kind of copper pot to cook food in the ceremony
 खर्ना [k^hərna] *वि.* खौरेको *adj.*
 खसेला [k^həsela] *न.* खोसेला *n.*

खा [k^ha] ना. वञ्चरो *n.* ax
 खाइटुलुक [k^haituluk] ना. गाई चरा *n.* a kind of bird
 खाचिखापि [k^hacik^hapi] ना. कमेरो *n.* white clay
 खाचो [k^haco] कि. दुख्नु *v.* become sick for a long time
 खान [k^han] ना. तिहुन, तकारी *n.* curryn
 खान-पु [k^han-pu] ना. कराई *n.* a kind of pot to cook curry
 खापाचो [k^hapaco] कि. दुखाउनु *v.*
 खापि [k^hapi] ना. माटो *n.* mud
 खापि पिक्को [k^hapi pikco] कि. माटो हाल्नु *v.*
 खापिकिकी [k^hapikiki] ना. छैटौ हजुरबुवा *n.* sixth grandfather
 खापिके [k^hapike] वि. माटाको *adj.*
 खाप्जिरी [k^hapciri] ना. भाँडो *n.* pot
 खाप्जिरीपाचो [k^hapciripaco] कि. भाँडा बनाउनु *v.* make utensiles
 खापिचा [k^hapica] ना. कुमाले *n.* potterman
 खापिदि बक्को [k^hapidi bəkco] कि. जमिनमा बस्नु *v.* live in land
 खापिदि-बक् [k^hapidi-bəkba] वि. जमिनमा बस्ने *adj.*
 खापिदु [k^hapidu] ना. नर्क *n.* hell
 खापिपिपी [k^hapipipi] ना. छैटौ हजुरआमा *n.* sixth grandmother
 खाप्सुवा [k^hamsuwa] ना. बुधवार *n.* Wednesday
 खायो [k^hayo] ना. छेपारो *n.* lizard
 खारु [k^haru] ना. खडेरी *n.* drought
 खार्तेरु [k^harteru] ना. पाखोवारी *n.* sloppy land
 खान्यू [k^haryu] ना. खडेरी *n.* drought
 खालाम्बा [k^halamba] ना. रुघा *n.* influenza
 खालाम्बापाचो [k^halambapaco] कि. रुघा लाग्नु *v.* suffering from cold
 खाली [k^hali] ना. पित्त *n.* gall
 खाली [k^hali] ना. चिरैतो *n.*

खालुवा [k^haluwa] ना. बाहिडको पुर्खा जसबाट बाहिडहरु उत्पति भएका थिए *n.* ancistor of Bahing
 खाबुलो [k^habulo] ना. खुम्लेकिरा *n.* a kind of bettle
 खिचुलु [k^hiculu] ना. ढिडो *n.*
 खिर्चो [k^hirco] कि. घेर्नु *v.* bond
 खिम [k^him be] ना. घरतरुल *n.*
 खिम पिचो [k^him prico] कि. घर भत्काउनु *v.* to delapidate the house
 खिमदि-थुल्ना [k^himdi-t^hulna] वि. घरपालुवा *adj.* domestic pet
 खिमपाचो [k^himpaco] कि. घर बनाउनु *v.* to make a house
 खिमहोपो [k^himhopo] वि. घरधनी *adj.* houseowner
 खिम-दू [k^him-du] ना. घडेरी *n.* site/plot
 खिम्पा-पालाम [k^himpa-plam] ना. चोयावास *n.* a kind of bamboo
 खियाम-खिम [k^hiyam-k^him] ना. फुसको घर *n.* cottage hut
 खियाम, ख्याम [k^hiyam, k^hyam] ना. खर *n.* thach/hay
 खिचो [k^hirco] कि. पिध्नु *v.* grind
 खिर्ना [k^hirna] वि. घेरेको *adj.* circumscribed
 खिना [k^hrina] वि. पिध्नेको *adj.* grinded
 खिल [k^hli] ना. दिमा *n.* faeces
 खिसि [k^hirsiba] ना. घुम्ति *n.* bends/turning
 खिसि [k^hirsiba] वि. घुमन्ते *adj.* normatic
 खिसि [k^hirsiba] वि. गुजुल्टे *adj.*
 खिस्चो [k^hisco] कि. घुम्नु *v.* to visit or walkn
 खुचो [k^huco] कि. छुनु *v.* touch
 खुदो [k^hudo] ना. मह *n.* honey
 खुपाचो [k^hupaco] कि. छुनलगाउनु *v.*
 खुप्चो [k^hupco] कि. वटुल्नु, जम्मा पानु *v.* to gather, to collect
 खुमपाचो [k^humpaco] कि. निहुराउनु *v.* to

make bow down

खुम्चो [k^humco] *न.* सिरानी *n.* pillow

खुम्चो [k^humco] *क्रि.* निहनु *v.* bow down

खुरुवा खिचो [k^huruwa k^hrico] *क्रि.* जाँतो पिध्नु *v.*

खुर्वा [k^hurwa] *न.* जाँतो *n.* grinder mill

खुलिदिम [k^hulidim] *वि.* खुट्टाको *adj.* of leg

खुलिमिधिचो [k^hulimig^hico] *क्रि.* लात्तले हिकाउनु *v.* kick

खुली [k^huli] *न.* खुट्टा *n.* leg

खुलीधेचो [k^hulid^heco] *क्रि.* खुट्टा वजानु *v.*

खुलीब्याम [k^huliblyam] *न.* पैताला *n.*

खुली-ब्यापचो [k^huli-bryapco] *न.* खुट्टाको औला *n.*

खुवा [k^huwa] *न.* एक प्रकारको चरा *n.* a kind of bird

खुसि [k^husiḁa] *वि.* अछुत *adj.* touchable

खोचो [k^hoco] *क्रि.* पछ्याउनु *v.* follow

खोचो [k^hoco] (हे. पाचो)

खोपाचो [k^hopaco] *क्रि.* यौन सम्बन्ध

गराउनु *v.*

खोपिलुङ [k^hpluŋ] *न.* पैसा *n.* money

खोपीलुङथि [k^hopiluŋ^hiḁa] *वि.* पैसावाला *adj.*

खोमी [k^homi] *न.* सुँगुरको माउ *n.* female pig who has baby pig

ख्याक्चो [k^hyakco] *क्रि.* फागो गर्नु *v.*

ख्यामरु [k^hyamru] *न.* खोरिया *n.*

ख्युर [k^hur] *न.* वार *n.* fance

ख्यूसिङ [k^hyusiŋ] *न.* लोकता *n.*

ख्याक पाचो [k^hryak paco] *क्रि.* खकानु *v.* caught

ख्यापचो [k^hryapco] *क्रि.* बन्द गर्नु *v.* close

ख्लाख्ला [k^hlak^hla] *वि.* गाडा(रंग) *adj.*

ख्लुइचा [k^hluica] *वि.* छट्टु *adj.* clever

ख्लुम्चो [k^hlumco] *क्रि.* रोप्नु *v.* sow

ख्लुस्चो [k^hlusco] *क्रि.* लुक्नु *v.* hide

ख्लुस्पाचो, ख्लुचो [k^hluspaco, k^hluco] *क्रि.* लुकाउनु *v.*

ख्यडसिना [k^hlyasina] *वि.* घसेको *adj.*

ख्याक्चो [k^hlyakco] *क्रि.* लिप्नु, पोल्नु, पेल्नु *v.*

ख्याङना [klyanna] *वि.* पोतेको *adj.* painted

ख्यास्चो [k^hlyasco] *क्रि.* घस्नु *v.*

ख्युसिर्चो [k^hlyusirco] *क्रि.* दाँत कटकटाउनु *v.*

ग पाचो [gə paco] *क्रि.* चाहनु *v.* want

गक्चो [gəkco] *क्रि.* हिडनु *v.* walk

गखापाचो [gək^hapaco] *क्रि.* चित्त दुखाउनु *v.* feel sad

गङगयङमा [gəŋgəyŋma] *न.* ढिकीच्याउ *n.*

गङपाचो [gəŋpaco] *क्रि.* हिडाउनु *v.* to make walk

गचिमपाचो [gəcimpaco] *क्रि.* प्रतिज्ञा गर्नु *v.* promise

गदु [gəduḁa] *वि.* मनमिल्ले *adj.* intimate

गदुचो [gəduco] *क्रि.* मन मिल्नु *v.*

गनुचो [gənuco] *क्रि.* खुसी हुनु *v.* become happy

गन्दरी [gəndəri] *न.* घिच्रो *n.* throat

गपाचो [gəpaco] *क्रि.* आशा गर्नु *v.* hope

गब्याक्चो [gəbyakco] *क्रि.* आशा मर्नु *v.* despair

गमानुचो [gəmanuco] *क्रि.* मन नमिल्नु, खुसी नहुनु *v.*

गल [gələ] *न.* रक्सी *n.* wine

गल पाचो [gələ paco] *क्रि.* रक्सी बनाउनु *v.*

गलकुचो [gələkuco] *क्रि.* पसिना आउनु *v.* sweating

गो [garga] *न.* पासो *n.* lasso

गाक् [gakḁa] *न.* काग *n.* crow

गागाचिङमा [gagaciŋma] *न.* घिउ कमीलो *n.* ant

गागुलो [gagulo] *न.* एक प्रकारको चरा *n.* a kind of birds

गाचिङमा [gaciŋma] *न.* कमिलो *n.* ant

गार्चो [garco] *क्रि.* अड्कनु *v.*

गार्जा [garga] ना. फिज

गार्जा [garga] ना. फिज *n.*

गार्पाचो [garpaco] कि. अडकाउनु, खारिनु

v.

ग्रम्चो [grmco] ना. घृणा *n.* hate

गिक्चो [gikco] कि. जन्मनु *v.* to be born

गिक्चो, दुम्चो [gikco, dumco] कि. जन्मनु *v.* to be born

गिक्ताम, मुन्ताम [giktam, muntam] वि.

जन्मेको *adj.* born

गिगिम [gigim] वि. हरियो *adj.* green

गिडपाचो [ginpaco] कि. जन्माउनु *v.* to give birth

गिजो, वाजो [gijo, wajo] ना. हातहतियार *n.*

गिना [gina] वि. दिएको *adj.* given

गु [gu] सर्वनाम *pr.* I

गुक [gukba] वि. कुप्रो *adj.* humback

गुक [gukba] वि. झुलेको *adj.*

गुकोचो [gukoco] कि. हात हेर्नु *v.* palmistry

गुक्चो [gukco] कि. बागिनु, नुहुनु *v.* bent

गुखुली चिस्चो [guk^huli cisco] कि. हात खुट्टा धुनु *v.* to wash the hand and leg

गुगाला [gugala] ना. चाकरी *n.*

गुगालाप [gugalapa] वि. चाकरीवाज *adj.*

गुगाला-पा [gugala-pa] ना.

नोकर, नोकर-चाकर *n.* servant

गुगुचीपाचो [gugucipaco] कि. कुत्कुती लगाउनु *v.*

गुदिम [gudim] वि. हातको *adj.* of hand

गुप्सा [gupsa] ना. बाघ *n.* tiger

गुप्साकिकी [gupsakiki] ना. पाँचौं पुर्खा *n.* once fifth ancestor

गुप्सापिपी [gupsapipi] ना. पाँचौं हजुरआमा *n.* fifth grandmother

गुप्साल्याम [gupsablyam] ना.

बाघकोपञ्जा *n.* tiger's paw

गुमी-ग्याङना [gimi-ryangna] ना. हस्तलिपी *n.* manuscript

गुमी-ग्याङना [gumiryangna] वि.

हातलेलेखेको *adj.*

गुयो [guyo] ना. हसिया *n.* sickle गुर [guyr] ना.

गुलो [gilo] ना. खोला *n.* stream

गुलो ल्घुचो [gulo g^hluco] कि. खोला तर्नु *v.* to cross the river

गेगेम, गेगेमे [gegem, gegeme] वि. निलो *adj.* blue

गेथा [get^ha] वि. ठाडो *adj.*

गेलुङ [geLun] ना. कोइला *n.* coal

ग्याङ [gyan] ना. नङ *n.* nail

ग्याङकोक्चो [gyangkoko] कि. नङ काट्नु *v.* to cut nail

ग्याङग्युम [gyanggyum] ना. शंखेकिरा *n.* snail

ग्यानाईमावेक [gyanaimabekba] वि.

अजम्मरी *adj.* immortal

ग्याप्चो [gyaoco] कि. टालिनु *v.*

ग्यालक्सी [gyalaksi] ना. पाङ्गो *n.*

ग्यावा [gyawa] ना. तेल *n.* oil

ग्यावा ल्खक्चो [gyawa k^hlakco] कि. तेल पेल्नु *v.*

ग्यावा ल्खक्चो [gyawa k^hlakco] कि. तेल पेल्नु *v.*

ग्यास्चो [gyasco] कि. रमाउनु *v.*

ग्युखुली जिक्चो [gyuk^huli jikco] कि.

हातखुट्टा भाँच्नु *v.* to break hand and leg

ग्युताप्चो [gyutapco] कि. ताली बजाउनु *v.* clap

ग्युमि ग्याक्चो [gimi ryakco] कि. हातले लेख्नु *v.* to write sth. by hand

ग्युयोचो [gyuyoco] कि. हात हल्लाउनु *v.* shake hand

ग्यू [gi] ना. हात *n.* hand

ग्यू-ब्याम [gi-blyam] ना. हातको चक्र, हातको रेखा *n.*

ग्याम्चो [gyamco] कि. सेक्नु *v.*

ग्याम्ना [gyamna] वि. सेकेको *adj.* dried

ग्रा [gra] ना. डोरी *n.* rope

ग्रानामी [granami] ना. अंगार *n.* coal

ग्रामुची [gramuci] ना. केरा *n.* banana
 ग्रोक्सो [grokso] ना. सम्पति *n.* property
 ग्रोक्सो थि ^१मु ^२मु [groksot^hi6a muru] वि.
 सम्पतीवाला *adj.* wealthy person
 ग्रोक्सोथि ^१ [groksot^hi6a] वि. रुपियावाला
adj. tycoon
 ग्वा [g^wa] ना. मन *n.*
 ग्वाचिम [g^wacim] ना. प्रतिज्ञा *n.* promiss
 ग्वादिम [g^wadim] वि. आत्मीय *adj.*
 intimate
 ग्वापा [g^wapa6a] वि. इच्छाइएको, वान्छनिय
adj. wished
 ग्वा-थ्यूम [g^wa-t^hyum] ना. भावना *n.*
 feelings
 घचा [g^həca] ना. लौरो, छडी *n.* stick
 घरामी चाचो [g^hərami caco] कि. खासो
 लाग्नु *v.*
 घाङ्घारो [g^hang^haro] ना. घगारु *n.*
 घिचो [g^hico] कि. कुट्नु, पिट्नु *v.* beat .hit
 घि ^१ [g^hri6a] वि. वज्जे, घन्कने *adj.*
 घिचो [g^hrico] कि. वज्नु *v.* ring
 घुप्चो [g^hrupco] कि. हमला गर्नु *v.* to
 attack
 घुन्यान [g^huryan] ना. वगैचा *n.* garden
 घुन्यान [g^huryan] ना. कोठेवारी, करेसावारी
n. nearest field of the house
 घेरा [g^hera] ना. खेन *n.* paddy field
 घौमो, घोयोमो [g^hoimo, g^hoyomo] ना.
 एक प्रकारको ठुलो मुसा *n.* hamster. a
 large rat
 घ्रप्चो [g^hrəpco] कि. फ्याक्नु *v.* throw
 घुक्सी [g^hruksi] ना. सिमल *n.*
 घुचिक ^१ [g^hrucik6a] ना. सुंगा *n.* parrot
 घुम्चो [g^hrumco] ना. दर्शनभेट *n.* grant an
 audience
 घुम्ना [g^hrumna] वि. भेटेको *adj.* met
 घुवा [g^hruwa] ना. एक किसिमको चरा *n.* a
 kind of birds
 घो [g^hro] ना. सिङ्ग *n.* horn
 छल्याक्चो [g^hlyakco] कि. चिप्लनु *v.* slip

घ्वईस्चौ [g^hwəisco] ना. चाँडो *n.* quick
 घ्वाँस्चो [g^hwāisco] कि. लम्काउनु *v.*
 डक्चो [ɳəkco] कि. रुनु *v.* weep
 डना [bənna] वि. बोलेको *adj.*
 डयुन्सि ^१ [ɳunsi6a] वि. लजालु *adj.*
 shameful
 डवूक्चो [ɳəkco] ना. रुवाई *n.* whipping
 डा [ɳabe] ना. अनुहार *n.* face
 डा [ɳa] ना. माछा *n.* fish
 डाकु [ɳaku] ना. नदी *n.* river
 डाबुचा [
 डाबुचा [ɳabuca] ना. नक्सको दाहीने
 सहयोगी *n.* helper
 डामी [ɳami] वि. वुढी *adj.* old (for female)
 डामो [ɳamo] ना. सपना *n.* dream
 डामोताचो [ɳamotaco] कि. सपना देख्नु *v.*
 dream
 डारी [ɳari] ना. शिर *n.* head
 डार्कुवा [ɳarkuwa] ना. कय्याडकुरुड *n.* a
 kind of birds fly in a season
 डार्चाम [ɳarcam] ना. टुप्पी *n.* tuft (hair)
 डाल ^१ [ɳal6a] वि. ओइलाएको *adj.*
 डाल्वो [ɳalco] कि. ओइलनु *v.* fade
 डाल्पाचो [ɳalpaco] कि. ओइलाउनु *v.*
 डाल्लादुम्चो [ɳalladumco] कि. अगाडि हुनु
 , चाँडो हुनु *v.* to become fast
 डाल्लालाम, डल्लारेम [ɳallalam, ɳallareɳ]
 वि. अघिल्लो *adj.* previous
 डावा [ɳawa] वि. वुढो *adj.* old
 डावारिक्पा [ɳawarikpa] वि. वुढोपाको *adj.* .
 डासी [ɳasi] ना. जाँड *n.*
 डि ^१ [ɳi6a] वि. डराउने *adj.*
 डिचो [ɳico] कि. डराउनु *v.* fear
 डिज्युर्पा [ɳijyrpa] वि. डरछेरुवा, डरपोका
adj.
 डिन्चो [ɳinco] कि. सुन्नु *v.* listen
 डिन्ना [ɳinna] वि. सुनेको *adj.* heard
 डिन्याना [ɳinpana] वि. सुनाएको *adj.*
 डिमा [ɳima] ना. डर, भय, त्रास *n.* fear,

afraid
डिमा लुचो [ɲima luco] कि तर्सनु v.
डिमादक्को [ɲimadəkco] कि डरमान्नु v.
afraid of
डिमापा [ɲimapaɕa] वि डरमान्ने adj.
coward
डिमापाचो [ɲimapaco] कि भयभित्त
वनाउनु v. frightened
डिमालु [ɲimaluba] वि डरलाग्दो adj.
fearful
डुर्चो [ɲurco] कि वाघ गर्जनु v. snarl of
tiger
डुनेपा [ɲunepaɕa] वि लाजमान्ने adj.
डेलेवा [ɲelewa] ना पाठेघर n. womb
डेलेवा [ɲelewa] ना कोख n. womb
डोलो [ɲolo] वि ठुलो adj. big, large
चडकालेडमा [ɕɲkaleɲma] ना वारुलो n.
wasp
चङ्गा [ɕaŋka] ना पोथी n. hen
चर्ना, कोडना [ɕəna.koɲna] वि काटेको
adj. cut
चर्बुली गिचो [ɕəbuli gico] कि सापटी
दिनु v. to lend
चर्बुली ब्लाचो [ɕəbuli blaco] कि सापटी
लिनु, उधारो लिनु v. borrow
चर्बुली [ɕəbuli] वि पैचो adj. borrow
चाईमी [caimi] ना बहारी n. sister or
daughter in law
चाईवा [caiwa] ना ज्वाईं n. brother or son
in law
चाचा [caca] ना नाती n. grandson
चाचानीमा [cacanima] ना नातीनी n.
grand-daughter
चाचो [caco] कि झुण्डयाउनु v. to hang
sth.
चाना [cana] वि झुण्ड्याएको adj. hanged
चाप् [capɕa] वि चुहुने adj. lickage
चापुनी [capuni] ना अन्नपान n. grains
चापो [capo] ना सुँगुरको बच्चा n. baby
pig

चाप्चो [capco] कि चुहुनु, सक्नु v. leak, can
चाम [cam] ना कपाल n. hair
चाम चुक्को [cam cukco] कि केश चुल्ठो
पार्नु v. to make a lock of hair
चाम प्रक्को [cam prəkco] कि केश
फुकाल्नु v.
चाम बोचो [cam boco] कि केश फुल्नु v.
to turn gray hair
चामखर्चो [camkʰərco] कि कपाल खौरनु v.
to cut the hair
चामबो [camboɕa] वि कपाल फुलेको adj.
gray hair
चामसि [camsiɕa] वि खेल्ने adj.
चाम्सि मुरु [camsiɕa-miri] ना खेलाडी
n. player
चाम्फुरी, चाम्पुरी [campʰuri, campuri] ना
श्रीपेच n. crown
चाम्सचो [camsco] ना खेल n. game
चारनुकु [carnuku] ना पिसाप n. urine
चारन्युकुम चोचो [carnyukum coco] कि
पिसाव पोल्नु v.
चारी [cari] ना दुवो n. a kind of grass
चारजा [carja] ना कोदो n. millet
चासुवा [casuwa] ना कोसेली n.
gift, present
चास्चो [casco] कि पिसाव गर्नु v. urinate
चाँस्चो [camsco] कि खेल्नु v. to play
चिक् [cikɕa] ना चरा n. bird
चिक्से [cikɕa-se] ना चराको मासु n.
meat of bird
चिक्खे [cikʰre] ना भिगुने n. a kind of
plant
चिक्ग्रो [cikgro] ना घरभित्रको भ्याडदेखि
माथिको भाग n.
चिक्तो [cikto] ना छुचुन्द्रो n. mole
चिक्चि [cikciɕa] ना मृगौला n. kidney
चिखे, चिखेउ [cikʰe, cikʰeu] ना चिबे
चरा n. a kind of bird
चिड [ciɲ] ना पिठिउ n. back
चिड [ciɲɕa] वि स्पष्ट बुझिने adj. liggible

चिड-रूसे [ciŋ-ruse] ना. मेरुदण्ड, ढाड *n.* backbone
चिङ्को [ciŋko] ना. घिगैला *n.*
चिचिर्वा [cicirwa] ना. इन्द्रणी *n.* rainbow
चिचिलुङ [cicilun] ना. दोल्छी ढुङ्गा *n.* a kind of stone
चिच्चो [cicco] ना. कन्जुस *n.* greedy
चिप्चो [cipco] कि. थिच्नु *v.*
चिमफ्रे [cimp^hre] ना. धएरो *n.*
चिमदा-पालाम [cimda-palam] ना. निगालो *n.* a kind of bamboo
चिसे [cise] ना. आन्द्रो *n.* intestine
चिस्चो [cisco] कि. नुहाउनु *v.* bathe
चुक [cuk6e] ना. उपियाँ *n.* fle
चुक्चो [cukco] कि. कस्नु *v.* to tie
चुङ्ना [cuŋna] वि. बाँधेको *adj.* tied
चुङ्सि [cuŋsi6a] वि. कसिएको *adj.*
चुचो [cuco] कि. कुटनुधान *v.* thresh
चुर्चो [curco] कि. चाउरिनु, निमठनु *v.*
चुम्लो [cumlo] ना. आखल *n.* a kind of hole in stone or wood for beating rice
चुलालुङ [culalun] ना. चुलो *n.*
चुले [cule] ना. सिस्ना *n.* a kind of plant that is poisonous to touch
चुर्सि [cursi6a] वि. बटागिएको *adj.*
चुर्सो [cursco] कि. गुजुल्टिनु *v.*
चु:चो [cu:co] कि. खेदनु *v.* chase
चेचेरे [cecere] ना. तित्रा *n.* a kind of small bird
चेल्खि [cek^hli] वि. काँचो *adj.* raw, not ripe
*चेल्खी [cek^hli] वि. काँचो *adj.*
चो [6akco] कि. बोल्नु *v.* speak
चोक्प्रा [cokgra] ना. कुरिलो *n.*
चोक्चो [cokco] कि. थुन्नु, छिप्नु *v.* to trap
चोक्पु [cokpu] ना. हाँडी *n.*
चोङ्खी [coŋk^hi] ना. सिउडी *n.* cactus
चोचो [coco] ना. गाला *n.* chin
चोचो [coco] कि. पोल्नु, वाल्नु, सल्काउनु *v.* to burn, to fry

चोपाचो [copaco] कि. दण्ड तिराउनु *v.* to punish
चोसिङ [cosiŋ] ना. चिलाउने *n.*
चौजा [couja] ना. गहुँ *n.* wheat
चौजा आक्का [cəuja akka] ना. गहुँको दाना *n.* a grain of wheat
चौजाके भाङ [coujake j^haŋ] ना. गहुँको बोट *n.* crops of wheat
च्याङमाखा [cyanmak^ha] ना. पृथ्वी, धर्ती *n.* earth
च्यादार [cyadar] ना. च्यादर, दोसल्ला *n.* shawl
च्यान [cyan6a] ना. गुरु, मास्टर *n.* teacher
च्यान्चो [cyanco] कि. सिकाउनु *v.* to teach
च्याम् [cyam6a] वि. मक्किएको *adj.* rotten
च्यामा [cyama] ना. चालो *n.* sieve to sort out unnecessary thing
च्याम्चो [cyamco] कि. मक्किनु *v.* to be rusted
च्याम्चो, ख्याम्चो [cyamco, k^hlyamco] कि. ताछ्नु *v.*
च्याम्ना, ख्याम्ना [cyamna, k^hlyamna] वि. ताछ्नेको *adj.*
च्यार्ना [cyarna] वि. काटेको *adj.* cut
च्यास्चो [cyasco] कि. सिक्नु *v.* to learn
च्यु [cyu] ना. खिल (मौरी वा बारुलाको) *n.*
च्युक्यु-युङ्मा [cyukyuryunma] ना. औठी *n.* ring
च्युबक [cyubk6a] वि. काँडेदार *adj.*
च्यु: पाचो [cyu: paco] कि. खेदाउनु *v.*
च्योच्यो [cyocyo] वि. गरम *adj.* warm
च्योच्यो दुम्चो [cyocyo dumco] कि. न्यानो हुनु *v.* to feel warm
च्योना [cyona] वि. पोलेको *adj.*
च्योने [cyone] ना. अल्छी *n.* laziness
च्योने [cyone] वि. अल्छी *adj.* lazy
च्वाचो [cwaco] कि. चलनु *v.* fight
च्वान्चा [c^wanca] वि. अल्छे *adj.* lazy
च्वार्चम [cwarcam] वि. काट्ने, खट्ने *adj.*

छङ्गाकोसी [c^hṅakosi] *न.* खोलाखोल्सीमा पाइने पाहा *n.*
छप [c^həpə] *न.* सालो *n.* younger brother of wife
छपते [c^həpəte] *वि.* कान्छो *adj.* the youngest son
छपरी, युम्पी [c^həpəri, yumpi] *वि.* कान्छी *adj.* the youngest daughter
छप-निमा [c^həpə-nima] *न.* साली *n.* younger sister of wife
छवाँचेर [c^hwacer] *न.* एक प्रकारको भ्याउकीरि *n.*
छालुन्दु [c^halundu] *वि.* कान्छा, कान्छी *adj.* the youngest
छुम्सि [c^humsiba] *वि.* चाउरी परेको *adj.* wrinkled
छुँम्स्चो [c^humsco] *कि.* चाउरी पर्नु *v.* wrinkle
छयो [c^hyoɓa] *वि.* नुनिलो *adj.* salty
छवाना [c^hwana] *वि.* मिसाएको *adj.*
छमु [c^həmu] *न.* फुपु *n.* sister of father
जम्चावक [jamcakɓa] *वि.* धामी बसेको *adj.*
जस्केल [jaskel] *न.* भ्याल *n.* window
जा [jaɓa] *वि.* खाने *adj.*
जा [jaɓa] *वि.* घुनलागेको *adj.*
जाउ [jau] *न.* मुनाल *n.*
जाउले [jaule] *न.* एक प्रकारको डालो *n.*
जाखलुवा [jak^hluwa] *न.* पाखी *n.* a kind of blanket made up of wool
जाचो [jaco] *कि.* खानु *v.* eat
जाचो [jaco] *कि.* घुन लाग्नु *v.*
जाचोम [jacom] *वि.* खाने *adj.*
जार्चो [jarco] *कि.* तपतपाउनु *v.*
जाचो-कि [zaco-kiɓa] *न.* भान्से *n.* cook
जाचो, ममरा [jaco.məməra] *न.* भान *n.* rice
जापामुरु [zaɓa-miri] *न.*
ग्राहक, किन्नेमान्छे *n.* customer, buyer
जापाचो [japaco] *कि.* खाउनु, खान लगाउनु *v.* feed

जापेतुपे [japetupe] *न.* अन्नपात *n.* crops
जाप्चो [japco] *कि.* किन्नु *v.* to buy
जाम गिचो [jam gico] *कि.* चारो दिनु *v.*
जामा दुडमा [jama buɓma] *न.* अन्नपात *n.* grains
जामादुडमा [jamaduɓma] *न.* अन्न *n.* grains
जाम्चा [jamca] *न.* धामी *n.* healer
जाम्चो [jamco] *कि.* हराउनु *v.* loose
जाम्ना [jamna] *वि.* किनेको *adj.* bought
जावा [jawa] *न.* एक प्रकारको रुख *n.* a kind of tree
जासामा [jasama] *न.* घुन, पुत्ली *n.* a kind of small insect that destroy the corn
जासुन्यु [jasunuɓa] *वि.* खानहुने *adj.* eatable
जासुमान्यु [jasumanyuɓa] *वि.* खाननहुने *adj.*
जा...वा [jak^hluwa] *न.* पाखी *n.*
जिक [jikɓa] *वि.* भाँचिएको *adj.* broken
जिकचो [jikco] *कि.* भाँचिनु *v.* break
जिडचो, चेचो [jiɓco, ceco] *कि.* खप्नु *v.* to endure, to be durable
जिडपाचो, चेपाचो [jiɓpaco, cepaco] *कि.* खपाउनु *v.*
जिचो [jico] *कि.* च्यान्नु, फट्नु *v.* to be ragged
जिजिम, जिजिपा [jijim, jijipaɓa] *वि.* गुलियो *adj.* sweet
जिजिलो [jijilo] *न.* एक प्रकारको रुख *n.* a kind of tree
जिन्दाम [jindam] *न.* एक प्रकारको रुख *n.* a kind of tree
जिन्धाम [jind^ham] *न.* करम *n.*
जिमलुड [jimluɓ] *न.* फोहोर मैला *n.* dirty
जी [ji] *न.* लच्छिन *n.* a kind of human behavior
जु [ju] *न.* हावा *n.* air, wind
जु [ju] *वि.* जाडो *adj.* cold, chilly
जु [ju] *वि.* जाडो *adj.* cold, chill

जु^{को} [jurba] वि. अमिलो *adj.* sour
 जु. खिचो [ju k^hico] कि. आँधि आउनु
 ,हुरीचलनु *v.* to wind
 जुखिचो [juk^hico] कि. हावा वहनु *v.* wind
 flow
 जुछोचो [juj^hoco] कि. जाडो पलाउनु *v.* to
 becoming of cold season
 जुजुम [jujum] वि. तिखो *adj.* sharp .
 pointed
 जुजुमे [jujume] वि. चुच्चे *adj.* pointed
 जुथापाचो [jut^hapaco] कि. जुठो पानु *v.*
 जुथोड्मा [jut^huɽma] ना. आँधी *n.*
 strome, hurican
 जुदुम्चो [judumco] कि. जाडो हुनु *v.* to feel
 cold
 जुप्क, रिम्^{रिम्} [jupba, rimba] वि. राम्रो *adj.*
 जुमीरुक्को [jumirukco] कि. जाडोले काम्नु
v.
 जुरा [jura] ना. जुरो *n.* hump
 जुल्को [julco] कि. राख्नु *v.* put
 जुल्कोम [julcom] वि. राख्ने *adj.*
 जुल्कोम-ग्रोक्सो [julcom-grokso] ना.
 अचलसम्पति *n.* fixed assert
 जुल्ना [julna] वि. थन्क्याएको *adj.*
 जुसारा [jusara] ना. जरो *n.* fever
 जेचो [jeco] कि. छिन्कनु *v.*
 जेजी चिक^{चिक} [jeji cikba] ना. एक प्रकारको
 चरा *n.* a kind of bird
 जेजीअंफु [jejiamp^hu] ना. पहाड पर्वत *n.*
 mountain and hill
 जेजु ओम्फु [jeju omp^hu] ना. डाँडा काँडा
n.
 जो [jo] ना. गुँड *n.* nest
 जो^{को} [jo6a] ना. हली *n.*
 जोक्को [jokco] कि. जान्नु *v.* know
 जोचो [joco] कि. जोत्नु *v.* plough
 जोना [jona] वि. जोतेको *adj.*
 जोबु [jobu] ना. गाईने किरा *n.* dragon fire
 ज्यार्कोचो [jyarcoco] कि. ऋण तिर्नु *v.* to
 pay the credit

ज्यार [jyar] ना. ऋण *n.*
 ज्यार्चा [jyarcā] ना. ऋणी *n.*
 ज्यार्चा [jyarcā] वि. ऋणि *adj.* debtor
 ज्युज्युर [jyujyura] ना. निवुवा *n.*
 ज्युज्यूर [6ajyujyur] ना. चरी अमिलो *n.* a
 kind of weeds
 ज्युथा [jut^ha] वि. जुठो *adj.*
 ज्युरा [jura] ना. कनिका *n.*
 ज्युज्यूम [jijim] ना. टाकुरा, चुचुरो *n.* ^{दुप्पो}
 peak, summit
 ज्वलमो-कोक्तिमो [j^wələmo-koktimo] ना.
 अलौकिक शक्ति जुन शिकारीको
 श्रीमतीलाई पुकारीने नाम *n.*
 ज्वाडले-कपाल [j^wangle-kəpal] ना. जोर
 डालो *n.*
 झक्को [j^həkco] कि. पुग्नु *v.* reach
 झक्काचो [j^həkkraco] कि. आइपुग्नु *v.* just
 arrive
 झसिड [j^həsin] ना. दार *n.*
 झाकुपा [j^hakupa6a] वि. पौडने *adj.*
 झाकुपाचो [j^hkupaco] कि. पौडनु *v.* to
 swim
 झाचो [j^haco] कि. समाउनु *v.* catch
 झि^{झि} [j^hi6a] वि. सिचाउने *adj.*
 झिचो [j^hico] कि. सिचाइ गर्नु, भिजाउनु *v.*
 झिना [j^hina] वि. पानीसिचाएको *adj.*
 झिप्^{झि} [j^hip6a] वि. कुहेको *adj.* rotten
 झिप्चो [j^hipco] कि. सडनु कुहनु *v.* to
 rotten
 झिरा [j^hira] वि. जानी, असल *adj.* wise
 झिरा [j^hira] वि. इमान्दार *adj.* honesty
 झिरा [j^hira] ना. इमान्दारी *n.* honesty
 झिसि^{झि} [j^hisi6a] वि. भिजेको *adj.* weted
 झिसी [d^hisi] ना. कोइरालो *n.* a kind of
 tree
 झुक्काचो, वान्चो [j^hukaco, wanco] कि.
 भाग्नु *v.* escape
 झुक्कापाचो [j^hukkapaco] कि. भगाउनु *v.*
 झो [j^ho6a] वि. नुनिलो, चर्को *adj.* salty- ^{लम्बा}
 long

भयो [j^hyo6a] वि लामो *adj.* long
 भयो खुली-थि [j^hyo6a k^huli -t^hi6a] वि
 लामा खुट्टाहुने *adj.*
 भयो दिन [j^hyo6a-din] वि लामो दिन
adj. long day
 भयो तुडाचि [j^hyo6a tuɳaci] वि लामो
 रात *adj.* long night
 भवास्चो [j^hwasco] कि सिंगार गर्नु *v.* to
 meke up
 भवास्पाचो [j^hwaspaco] कि सिंगार्नु *v.*
 meke up sb.
 ढयाङ्गो ताप्ताम [ɖyɑŋgro taptame] वि
 ढयङ्गो ठोकेको *adj.*
 तङ्केल्बा [təŋkelba] ना ऐजेरु *n.*
 तङ्दिसे [təŋdise] वि जेठो, जेठी *adj.* the
 eldest one
 तङ्ना [təŋna] वि थापेको *adj.*
 तसाला təsala ना जून *n.* moon
 तसेला təsela ना जून *n.* moon
 तुँस्यार [tyusyar] ना उडुस *n.* bug
 ता [tap6a] वि बजाउने *adj.*
 ताकी [taki] ना टोपी *n.* cap
 ताचो [taco] कि देख्नु, पाउनु *v.* see
 तातेपाचो [tatepaco] कि तताउनु *v.* to
 heat
 तान [tan6a] वि बाक्लो *adj.* thick
 तान [tan6a] वि बाक्लो *adj.* thick
 ताप [tap6a] ना संगीतकार *n.* musician
 तापाचो [tapaco] कि देखाउनु *v.* show
 ताप्चो [tapco] कि बजाउनु, पडकाउनु *v.* to
 play
 तामी [tami] ना छोरी *n.* daughter
 तालेमा [talema] ना चर्केकमिलो *n.* a kind
 of ant
 तावा [tawa] ना छोरा *n.* son
 तासे [tase] ना कचौरा *n.* bowl
 ता:चो [ta:co] कि कुल्चनु *v.*
 तिक्तिके [tiktike] ना भालेपाहा *n.*
 तिङ्ना [tiŋna] वि थामिएको *adj.*
 तिप्तिली [tiptili] ना कामी *n.* blacksmith

तिवा [tiwa] ना आइतबार *n.* Sunday
 तिस्चो [tisco] कि टेक्नु *v.*
 तुक्चोम [tukcom] वि बाँध्ने *adj.*
 तुक्तुकुर्मा [tuktukurma] ना दुकुर *n.* dove
 तुक्चो [tukco] कि चाट्नु *v.*
 तुङ्कुलुङ्मा [tuŋkulunma] ना साइलो *n.*
 cocroch
 तुडाचिम [tuɳacim] वि रातको *adj.* of the
 night
 तुङ्गी [tiŋaci] ना रात *n.* night
 तुङ्गी [tuŋaci] वि अँध्यारो *adj.* dark
 तुङ्गी दुम्चो [tuŋaci dumco] कि रात
 हुनु *v.* to become night
 तुचो [tuco] कि पिउनु *v.* drink
 तुप्चो [tupco] कि हिरकाउनु, कुट्नु *v.* beat
 तुप्चोम [tupcom] वि पिट्ने *adj.*
 तुली [tuli] ना मुस्ली *n.*
 तु:चो [tu:co] कि बुझ्नु *v.* understand
 तु:ना [tu:na] वि पिएको *adj.* drunked
 तु:वा [ti:wa] ना घैटो *n.*
 ते [te] ना काम *n.* work
 तेगुलो [tegulo] ना पुक्तीङ खोला *n.* name
 of pukting river
 तेचो [teco] कि थुक्नु *v.* spitn
 तेना [tena] वि काटेको *adj.*
 तेपा [tepa6a] ना कामदार, ज्यामी *n.* labour
 तेपा [tepa6a] वि कामगर्ने *adj.*
 तेपाचो [tepaco] कि काम गर्नु *v.* to work
 तेपाना [tepana] वि काटिएको *adj.*
 तो [to] ना तान *n.*
 तोक्तो [tokto] ना काँध *n.* shoulder
 तोक्सी [toksi] ना रिसले सराप्दै थक्नु *n.* a
 kind of hate
 तोक्स्याल [toksyal] ना गुराँस *n.*
 rodendron
 तोङ्खि युचो [toŋk^hi yuco] कि खोटो
 आउनु *v.*
 तोङ्खी [toŋk^hi] ना सल्लाको खोटो *n.*
 तोङ्पाचो [tonpaco] कि ओगल्नु, झार्नु

लगाउनु v.

क) तोखिडमा [batok^hliŋma] ना. सुली n.

तोलो [tolo] ना. थुन्से n.

तोसी [tosi] ना. बत्ती n. lamp

तोसी [tosi] ना. सल्ला n. pine tree

तोसी [tosi] ना. सल्ला n. pine

तोसी च्याउ [tosi cyau] ना. एक प्रकारको

च्याउ n. a kind of mushroom

त्या [tyarba] वि. बाउन्ने, वामपुडके adj.

त्यार्किने [tyarkine] ना. वोके टिमुर n.

त्याक्को [tyakco] कि. थुन्नु, वार्नु, वन्द गर्नु
v. imprison, fence

त्याङना [tyaŋna] वि. बन्दगरेको adj. closed

त्याङना [tyaŋna] वि. थुनेको adj.

imprisoned

त्याङना [tyaŋna] वि. वारेको adj. fenced

त्याङना [tyaŋna] वि. रोकेको adj. stopped

त्यार्चो [tyarco] ना. हत्या n. murder

त्यार्चो [tyarco] कि. खप्नु, सहनु, काटनु v.
bear

त्यालाप [tyalap] ना. गोला बनाएर बस्ने
एकखालको कमिला n.

त्युना [tyuna] वि. जानेको, बुझेको adj.

known

त्युम्ना [tyumna] वि. कुटेको adj. bitten

त्वरक्पा [t^wərəkpa] ना. लोभनेमान्छे n. man

त्वाँत्यर्खा [t^wātryk^ha] ना. रुखो n.

थलथ्वासी [t^hələt^hwaci] ना. तिर्थीमिती n.

थलथ्वासी [t^hələt^hwasi] ना. तिर्थीमिति n.

days

थलोराम [t^həloram] ना. प्रतिध्वनी n. echo

थाप्चो [t^hapco] वि. जोख्ने adj.

थाप्चो [t^hapco] कि. जोख्नु, तौल्नु, दाज्नु,

तुलना गर्नु, नाप्नु v. to weight, compare

थाप्था [t^hapt^ha] ना. पाथी n.

थाप्था [t^hapt^ha] वि. पाथी adj.

थाम्चो [t^hamco] कि. चाख्नु v. taste

थाम्ना [t^hamna] वि. चाखेको adj. tasted

थार [t^har] ना. चोया n. bamboo splint

थास्चो [t^hasco] कि. अडेस लाग्नु v. to lean
against sth.

थि [t^hi6a] ना. धनी n. rich

थि [t^hi6a] वि. धनी adj. rich

थि मुरु [t^hi6a muryu] ना. धनी मानिस n. rich
person

थि वो [t^hi6a-woba] ना. महाजन, सेठ n.
money lender/rich

थिआ [t^hia] वि. धनी adj. rich

थिचो [t^hico] कि. पत्ता लगाउनु, भेट्नु v.
find out, discover, meet

थिना [t^hina] वि. भेट्नाएको adj.

थिमछे-वा [t^himc^he-wa] ना. शनिवार n.
Saturday

थिम्वो, पुम्वो [t^himco, pumco] कि. गाड्नु
v. to bury

थिम्वना, पुम्वना [t^himna, pumna] वि.
गाड्नाएको adj.

थुन्चो [t^hunco] कि. चलाउनु v. move

थुमनु [t^humnu6a] वि. चित्तमिल्दो adj.
intimate

थुमनु [t^humnu6a] वि. खुशी भएको adj.

थुमनुचो [t^humnuco] ना. सन्तोस n.
satisfied

थुमनुचो [t^humnuco] कि. चित्त मिल्नु v.

थुमब [t^humbə] ना. हृदय n. heart

थुमबक [t^humbək] ना. मूटू n. heart

थुममानु [t^hummanu6a] वि. बेखुशी adj.
unhappy

थुममानुचो [t^hummanuco] ना. असन्तोष n.
dissatisfied

थुममानुचो [t^hummanuco] कि. चित्त
नामल्नु v.

थुमयोस्चो [t^humyosco] कि. मूटू हल्लनु v.
tremble the heart

थुम्चो [t^humco] कि. सकनु v. finish

थुम्नु [t^humnu6a] वि. सन्तोसी adj.
satisfied

थुल्चो [t^hulco] कि. पाल्नु v. pet

थेडपाचो [t^henpaco] कि. भिकाउनु v.

थेल्ली [t^helmi] ना. तित्री *n.*
 थो [t^ho] ना. वर्ष, साल *n.* year
 थो [t^ho] ना. भूत *n.* ghost
 थोके [t^hoke] वि. भूतको *adj.*
 थोचेनेरी [t^hoceneri] ना. समयसाल *n.* the
 coming year
 थोचेनेरी [t^hceneri] ना. ऋतु *n.* season
 थोमसिकचो [t^homsikco] कि. भूतलागनु *v.*
 be affected
 थोमो [t^homo] ना. भूतप्रेत *n.* ghost
 थोमोके [t^homoke] वि. प्रेतको *adj.*
 थोस्चेनेरी [t^hosceneri] ना. समयसाल *n.*
 coming years
 थ्याक्चो [t^hyakco] कि. भिक्नु *v.*
 थ्याक्चो [t^hyakco] कि. भिक्चो, उतार्नु *v.*
 get out from stove
 थ्याङ्ना [t^hyapna] वि. उतारेको, भिकेको
adj. taken out
 थ्याप्चो [t^hyapco] कि. भाटनु *v.* thresher
 थ्याम्ना [t^hyamna] वि. भाटेको *adj.*
 threshered
 थ्याल्मी [t^hyalmi] ना. कालीज *n.*
 थ्यासी [t^hyrsi] ना. एक प्रकारको रुख *n.* a
 kind of tree
 थ्युन्ना [t^hyunna] वि. चलाएको *adj.* moved
 थ्वान्के [t^hwanke] ना. एक प्रकारको च्याउ
n. a kind of mushroom
 दक्चो [dəkco] कि. मन पराउनु *v.* like
 दड, आलाम [dəŋ.alam] ना. प्वाल, ढुलो *n.*
 hole
 दबके दुम्चो [dəbəke dumco] कि. आफ्नो
 हुनु *v.* to become own
 दलचिडमा [dələciŋma] ना. जुनकीरी *n.*
 glow-worm
 दाचो [daco] कि. *v.*
 दार्चो [darco] कि. सुहाउनु *v.* suit, fit
 दातिस्यो [datisyo] ना. उखान, तुक्का, भनाई
n. saying
 दाप्सिनिङ [dapsiniŋ] ना. वाहिङको
 संस्कारमा मृत्यु वा पित्रीमा पुकारिने नाम

n. the process of expressing the
 name of the past generation while
 worshipping
 दाबाइपाचो [dabaipa:co] कि. ओखोतीमूलो
 गर्नु *v.* treat
 दाबाई [dabai] ना. ओखती *n.* medicine
 दाँदैपिङना [dādepinŋa] वि. दाँदिलगाएको
adj.
 दा:चो [da:co] कि. भन्नु *v.* say, tell
 दिङ, धिङ [diŋ, d^hiŋŋ] ना. कलेजो *n.* lever
 दिन नुचो [din nuco] कि. दिन हुनु *v.* to
 become day
 दिबुलिखा, थब्याम [dibuk^hlica, t^hblyam]
 ना. एक प्रकारको चरा *n.* a kind of bird
 दिम्चो [dimco] कि. टेक्नु, किच्नु *v.*
 दिल्लानिती [dilla niti] ना. भोलीपर्सो *n.* in
 coming days
 दि-तोक् [6adi-tok6a] वि. फुलपार्ने *adj.*
 दी [6adi] ना. अण्डा *n.* egg
 दुक् [duk6a] ना. खुर्सानी *n.* chilli
 दुक् [duk6a] वि. पिरो *adj.*
 दुक् [duk6a] वि. चलेको *adj.* moved
 दुकु [duku] ना. गुमो *n.*
 दुकुम [dykym] ना. वाङ्गली *n.* hiccup
 दुकुम पाचो [dukum paco] कि. वाङ्गली
 लाग्नु *v.* hick up
 दुक्चो [dukco] कि. मात्तिनु, हल्लिनु, पिरो
 हुनु *v.* to intoxicate, to wave
 दुक्सोडबक [duksəŋbk6a] वि. चलि रहेको
adj. movable
 दुखागिचो [duk^hagic] कि. दुख दिनु *v.* to
 make trouble
 दुखाचा [duk^haca] वि. गरिव *adj.* poor
 दुचो [duco] कि. मिल्नु *v.* to fit
 दुपाचो [dupaco] कि. ठोकाउनु, मिलाउनु *v.*
 दुप्चो [dupco] कि. डढनु, जल्नु *v.* to burnt
 दुमपाचो [dumpaco] कि. जलाउनु *v.*
 दुम्चो [dumco] ना. जन्म *n.* birth
 दुम्चो [dumco] कि. हुनु *v.* to be
 दु:चो [du:co] कि. ठोकिनु, ठोक्नु *v.*

ॐ दे [barde] ना. चिल *n.* eagle
 ॐ दे च्याउ [barde cyau] ना. एक प्रकारको
 च्याउ *n.* a kind of mushroom
 देउसुम्बु [deusumbu] ना. रागादिप ठाँउ *n.*
 name of ragadip
 देला, चास्दिखा [dela.casdik^ha] ना. लिङ्ग *n.*
 panis
 देला-सुङ [dela-sun] ना. जाँठा *n.*
 देल्चा [delca] ना. ज्वाइँ *n.* brother or sun
 in law
 देवाली [dewali] ना. नोकर *n.* servant
 दोक [dok^h6a] वि. झरेको *adj.*
 दोक्चो [dokco] कि. झर्नु, ओर्लनु *v.* to
 climb down, fall down
 दोङना [donna] वि. ओर्लेको *adj.* got down
 दोङपाचो [donpaco] कि. खसाउनु *v.* drop
 दोचा [doca] ना. जात *n.* caste
 दोस्चो [dosco] कि. ओर्लनु *v.* to get down
 द्याक्ची [dyakci] ना. डेक्ची *n.* kettle
 द्याम [dyam] ना. चिप्लेकरो *n.*
 द्याम्बुचि [dyambuci] ना. वैगुन *n.*
 द्यार्बु [dyarbu] ना. दादे झार *n.* a kind of
 weeds
 द्याल [dyal] ना. गाउँ *n.* village
 द्याल [dyal] ना. टोल *n.* area
 द्यालके [dyalke] वि. गाउँको *adj.* rural
 द्यालगु [dyalgu] ना. छिमेक *n.* neighbour
 द्यालगु [dyalgu] वि. छिमेकी *adj.*
 neighbouring
 द्यालरेम [dyalrem] ना. गाउँले *n.*
 villagers
 द्याल-गु [dyal-gu] ना. छिमेकी *n.*
 neighbour
 द्यु जुल्चो [d^hi julco] कि. मिलाएर राख्नु *v.*
 to put something orderly
 द्यूखा [dyuk^ha] ना. दुःख *n.* trouble
 द्योन्योम [dyonyom] ना. ढुक्टी *n.*
 द्दनी [dwani] ना. इष्टमित्र, पराई नाना *n.*
 kith and kin
 ध [d^ha] वि. छिटो *adj.* quick, fast

धाप्चो [d^hapco] कि. झुल्कनु *v.* rise
 धाब [d^ha6a] वि. उदाएको *adj.* risen
 धिप् [d^hip6s] वि. सडेको *adj.* rotten
 धिप्चो [d^hipco] कि. छाउनु *v.*
 धिम्ना [d^himna] वि. छाएको *adj.* covered
 धिम्पाचो [d^himpaco] कि. छाउन लगाउनु
 ।
 धेचो [d^heco] कि. वजानु *v.*
 धेप्बदे [d^hepbde] ना. मैदान, सम्म ठाउँ *n.*
 plain
 धोचोम [d^hocom] वि. खन्ने *adj.*
 धोना [d^hona] वि. खनेको *adj.*
 धोपी [d^hopi] ना. माउँसुली, भित्ती *n.*
 धौकोसी [d^haukosi] ना. लेकाली पाहा *n.*
 धक्चो [d^hakco] कि. निल्नु *v.* gulp
 धङना [d^hɲna] वि. निलेको *adj.* gualped
 धपिक्चो [d^hapikco] कि. छिटो हाल्नु *v.*
 धमु [d^hamu] ना. आकाश *n.* sky
 धमु [d^hamu] ना. स्वर्ग *n.* heaven
 धमुदु [d^hamudu] ना. स्वर्ग *n.* heaven
 ध्याक्सी [d^hyaksi] ना. रुख, विरवा *n.* tree
 .plant
 नक्चो [nakco] कि. चपाउनु *v.* cheo
 नक्सो [nakso] ना. बाहिडको पुरोहित *n.* prist
 of Bahing
 नस्चो [nasco] कि. ताप्नु *v.*
 ना [na6a] वि. चिल्ने *adj.*
 नाचो [naco] कि. चिमटनु, चिल्नु *v.* to
 pinch
 नाबुला [nabula] ना. गाई *n.* cow *Buffalo* गोरु
 नाबुलामेसो कोचो [nabulameso koco]
 कि. गाईभैसी हेर्नु *v.* to look after
 cow, biffalo *buff meat*
 नाबुला-से [nabula-se] ना. गाईको मासु *n.*
 beaf meat
 नाभा [nava] ना. नाभो *n.* crops that grows
 without planting by man
 नाम [nam6a] वि. गन्हाएको *adj.*
 नामचिङमा [namciŋma] ना. एक प्रकारको
 चरा *n.* a kind of birds

नामधाप्चो [namd^hapco] कि धाम उदाउनु
v. sunrise
नामधाप्ती [namd^hapti] ना. सूर्यादय n.
sunrise
नामनामी [namnai] ना. स्वस्तीमान्छे n.
woman
नामफुड [namp^hun] ना. सूर्यमुखी फूल n.
sunflower
नाम्चो [namco] कि सुँघनु, गन्हाउनु v.
नाम्ती [namti] ना. दिउसो n. noon
नाम्धोक्ती [namd^hokti] ना. घाम अस्ताउने
वेला n. dusk
नाम्फा [namp^ha] ना. सूर्यास्त n. sunset
नाम्फा [namp^ha] ना. भरे n. in next time
नाम्बा [namba] ना. ठिमाहा n. hybrid
नाम् [nam] ना. सूर्य n. sun
नारा [nara] ना. हल्लुडो n.
नारा चाचो [nara caco] कि हल्लुडो
भुण्याउनु v.
नालुडनासी [nalunasi] ना. चौतारो n. dias
नास्चो [nasco] कि विसाउनु v. to rest
नाःचो [na:co] कि चिमोटनु v. pinch
निकचो [nikco] कि अडकनु v.
निकसे [nikse] ना. चिन्ह, संकेत n.
sign, symptom
निखाबोल [nik^habol] ना. अस्ती n. the day
before yesterday
निखाल [nik^hal] ना. अस्ती n. the day
before yesterday
निड [niɳ] ना. नाम n. name
निड [niɳ] ना. विष n. poison
निडले दुम्चो [niɳle dumco] कि साहा
जानु, उल्टनु v.
निङगुरे [ningure] ना. निगुरो n.
निनानाप्या [ninanapca] ना. मानव n.
human, humanize
निनारेडमा [ninarenma] ना. ईश्वर,
सृष्टिकर्ता n. God
निन्ता [ninta] वि. नयाँ adj. new
निन्ता [ninta] वि. नयाँ adj. new

निन्दाम [nindam] ना. डाँडा n.
निप्ची [nipci] ना. गिदी, मगज, मस्तिक n.
brain
निप्चो, सिर्चो [nipco .sirco] कि निचोर्नु v.
निर्यान्च्युम [niryancyum] वि. दुईमाने adj.
निलाम [nilam] ना. दोवाटो n. two way
निवा [niwa] ना. ज्ञान n. knowledge
निवा जाम्चो [niwa jamco] कि बौलाउनु
v. become insane
निवागि [niwagiɳa] वि. ध्यानदिने adj.
attentive
निवाजाम्का [niwajamɳa] ना. पागल n.
mad
निवाम [niwam] वि. परघुँको adj. of the
year two year later
निवामाबक [niwamabəkɳa] वि. मानसिक
रोगी, बौलाहा adj. insane
निवारे [niware] ना. परार n. last two year
निवास्यङ्मा [niwasyanma] ना. ज्ञानगुन n.
knowledge
निवा-मावक [niwa-mabkɳa] ना. अज्ञान n.
नुचु [nucu] ना. दूध n. milk
नुचु निप्चो [nucu nipco] कि दुध दुहुनु v.
to milch
नुचु-ममरा [nyucu-məmɔra] ना. खिर n.
ricepudding
नुचो [nucɔ] ना. उब्जनी n. product
नुचो [nucɔ] कि हुनु, निको हुनु v. to be
नुर्चो [nurco] कि निमोठनु v. grab
नुस्चो [nursco] कि मर्कनु v.
नुस्पाचो [nurspaco] कि मर्काउनु v.
नेलिख [nek^hli] ना. सिंगान n.
नेलिखघ्चो [nek^hlig^hrəpco] कि सिंगान
फाल्नु v.
नेसे [nese] ना. उहिले n.
नोक [nokɳa] ना. नाम्लो n.
नोकपिडना [nokɳapiɳna] वि. नाम्लो
लगाएको adj.
नोकचो [nokco] कि माडनु v.
नोकपेचा [nokpeca] ना. बाहिङ्को नक्सको

देब्बे सहयोगी *n.*

नोथादुम्चो [not^hadumco] *क्रि* ढिलो हुनु *v.*
to be late

नोथालाम, नोथारेम [not^halam, not^harem]
वि पछिल्लो *adj.* last

नेन्थाभक्चो [nent^haj^həkco] *क्रि* नजिक
पुगनु *v.* to become near

कीन्ती [binti] *ना* मलसाँपो *n.* honeyhunter

न्याक्सी [nyaksi] *ना* कुहना *n.* elbow

न्याङ [nyan] *ना* गाई वस्तुको नाकमा बस्ने
पानी जुको *n.* a kind of leach that live in
water

न्यान [nyan] *ना* विटा *n.* a bundle of rice

न्यान पाचो [nya paco] *क्रि* विटा लगाउनु
v.

न्यान्थादुम्चो [nyant^hadumco] *क्रि*
नजिकिनु *v.* to be close

न्यान्थाम [nyant^ham] *वि* नजिकको *adj.*
near

न्याप्चो, नेप्चो [nyapco, nepco] *क्रि* धकेल्नु
v. push

न्याम्चो [nyamco] *क्रि* खाँदनु *v.*

न्याम्ना [nyamna] *वि* ठेलेको *adj.* pushed

न्यार [nyar] *ना* मकै को कलीलो खोया *n.*

न्युचु [nyucu] *ना* स्तन *n.* breast

न्युचुके-आज्युज्यू [nucyuke-ajuju] *ना*
स्तनको मुटो *n.* nipple

न्युचुतुन्चो [nyucutunco] *क्रि* दूध खाउनु
v. to feed milk

न्युच्यु-यु [nyucyu-yuba] *वि* दुधालु *adj.*

न्यो [n] *ना* नाक *n.* nose

न्यो कप्चो [nyo ɕapco] *क्रि* कान
कोट्याउनु *v.*

न्योकुली [nyokuli] *ना* इज्यात *n.*

न्योगाची [nəgaci] *ना* कानेगुजी *n.* wax

न्योभ्यो [nyoj^hyoba] *वि* लामकाने *adj.*
long ear

न्योदिम [nyodim] *वि* नाकको *adj.* nasal

न्योप्यार [nyopyar] *ना* कन्सुन्लो *n.*

न्योबिन्चो [nyobinco] *क्रि* कान कराउनु *v.*

न्योमाडिन् [nyomaninɕa] *वि* बहिरो *adj.*
deaf

न्योहोना [nyohona] *वि* कानछेडेको *adj.*

पक्चो [pəkco] *क्रि* फोर्नु *v.*

पटमेरो [pətməro] *ना* कुटमिरो *n.* a kind of
plant

पत्थि [pətt^hri] *ना* टपरी *n.* lif plate

पुङल्खो, मुङल्खो [puŋk^hlo, muŋklo] *ना*

एक प्रकारको चरा *n.* a kind of bird

पाकाती [pakati] *ना* चमेरो *n.* bat

पाची [paci] *ना* तामा *n.*

पाचो [paco] खोचो *क्रि* यौन सम्बन्ध गर्नु *v.*
to have sex

पाना [pana] *वि* गरेको *adj.* done

पान्चो [panco] *क्रि* कान्नु *v.*

पाप-कान्छा [pap-kaca] *ना* काका *n.*
paternal-uncle

पापा [papa] *ना* वुवा *n.* father

पापा [papa] *ना* ससुरा *n.* father in law

पापा-जेठा [papa-jet^ha] *ना* ठुलोवुवा *n.*
elder father

पायाम [payam] *ना* एका प्रकारको रुख *n.* a
kind of tree

पारल्खीचा [park^hlica] *ना* व्याँसो *n.* wolf

पार्कुती [parkuti] *ना* सुठुनी, सकरखण्डा *n.*
sweet potato

पालाङगी [palangi] *ना* पालुङगो *n.*

पालाङ्गी [palangi] *ना* लङ्गे *n.* a kind of
plant

पालाम [palam] *ना* बाँस *n.* bamboo

पाले [pale] *ना* अल्लो *n.*

पासाइ [pasai] *ना* रायो *n.*

पास्चो [pasco] *क्रि* लाउनु *v.*

पिक्चो [pikco] *क्रि* हाल्नु *v.*

पिङकुचि [piŋkuci] *ना* लप्सी *n.*

पिङना [piŋna] *वि* हालेको *adj.*

पिच पाचो [pic paco] *क्रि* पिच गर्नु *v.*

पित्ता [pitta] *ना* पित्त *n.* gall

पिथा, अपिथा [pit^ha, apit^ha] *वि* सोभो *adj.*
straight

पिपि [pipi] ना. हजुरआमा *n.* grandmother
 पिपा [piya] ना. टाउको *n.* head
 पिपा [pyaβe] ना. रातो तरुल *n.*
 पिपा खुम्चो [piya k^humco] कि. टाउको
 निहुराउनु *v.* to bow the head
 पिपा यो:चो [piya yo:co] कि. टाउको
 हल्लाउनु *v.* to shake head
 पिपाखाचो [piyak^haco] कि. टाउको दुख्नु *v.*
 to have a headache
 पिपालक्चो [piyaləkco] ना. पछ्यौरा *n.*
 head-scarf, shawl
 पिरुम [pirum] ना. अदुवा *n.* ginger
 फ्रिपु [p^hripu] ना. एक प्रकारको च्याउ *n.* a
 kind of mushroom
 फ्रिफु [p^hrip^hu] ना. पटेरो चरा *n.* a kind of
 bird
 फ्रिम्चो [p^hrimco] कि. फकनु *v.*
 पिलुक [pilukβa] ना. गौथली *n.*
 पिबक [piβəkβa] वि. भाग्यमानी *adj.* lucky
 पिस्चो [pisco] कि. पञ्जु *v.*
 पि:था [pi:t^ha] वि. तेर्सो *adj.* straight
 पुउ:चा [pu:ca] ना. बाँडा *n.* person who
 made or sells utensiles
 पुक्चो [pukco] कि. थाक लगाउनु *v.* to
 collect
 पुखुन [puk^hun] ना. गुफा, ओढार *n.* cave
 पुन्नेमुरु [punβa-miri] ना. माग्नेमान्छे *n.*
 begger
 पुन्नेमुरु [punβamiri] ना. जोगी *n.* person
 who follows the religious norms and
 walks for begging in the villages
 पुन्चो [punco] कि. माग्नु *v.* to beg
 पुपुम [pupum] ना. चिन्डो *n.*
 पुम [pum] ना. ठुटो *n.* / *box*
 पुम्चो [pumco] कि. डुवाउनु *v.* drown
 पुलु [pulu] ना. खरानी *n.* ashes
 पुलु, पुलुड [pulu, puluŋ] ना. खरानी *n.*
 ashes
 पुसइ [pusəi] ना. फुपाजू *n.* husband of
 father's sister

फुक्सारा [p^huksara] ना. दुसी *n.* yeast
 फुना [p^huna] वि. छरेको *adj.* sowed
 फुन्चो [p^hunco] कि. खोसनु *v.*
 फुप्चा [p^hupca] ना. कलिया, लमी *n.*
 mediator in marriage
 फुमयुचो [p^humyuco] कि. हिउँपनु *v.* snow
 फुर्कु पिक्चो [p^hurku pikco] कि. धुलो
 हाल्नु *v.* to put dust
 फुर्कु पोक्चो [p^hurku pokco] कि. धुलो
 उडाउनु *v.* blow dust
 फुर्सायुचो [p^hursayuco] कि. तुसारो पनु *v.*
 to moist
 पु: [pu:] ना. भाडो *n.* pot
 पेरे [pere] वि. देब्रेहत चल्ने *adj.* lefthanded
 पो [po] ना. सुँगुर *n.* pig
 पोकोक्सी [pokoksi] ना. टाँकी *n.* a kind of
 tree grass for cattle
 पोक्ची [pokci] ना. घुँडा *n.* knee
 पोक्चो [pokco] कि. उठाउनु, ठड्याउनु *v.*
 to rise
 पोगसे [pogəse] ना. बोसो *n.* fat
 पोतोल्खी [potok^hli] ना. सुँगुरको गु *n.*
 faeces, shit (pig)
 पोफिला [pop^hila] ना. सुँगुरको तिघ्राको
 मासु *n.* ham
 पोसे [pose] ना. सुँगुरको मासु *n.* pork
 पोचो [βapco] कि. कन्याउनु *v.*
 प्याचो [pyarco] कि. च्याप्नु *v.*
 प्यार्चो [pyarco] कि. चेप्नु *v.*
 प्यार्चोम [pyarcom] वि. च्याप्ने *adj.*
 प्यारक्सी [pyarəksi] ना. सिमी *n.* bean
 प्यारक्सीभाड [pyarəksi^han] ना. सिमीको
 बाँट *n.* bean plant
 प्रक्चो [prəkco] कि. फुकाउनु *v.*
 प्रयस्चो [prəyesco] कि. सुरु गर्नु *v.* to start.
 प्रेडआप्चो [preŋapco] कि. चट्याइपनु *v.*
 thunder stroke
 प्रेड, प्याड [preŋ, pryaŋ] ना. चट्याइ *n.*
 प्रो [proβa] ना. जुलाहाक *n.* person who
 knits clothes

प्रोक [prok6a] वि. उफ्रने *adj.*
 प्रोकचो [prokco] कि. उफ्रनु *v.* jump
 प्रोडपाचो [pronpaco] कि. उफार्नु *v.*
 प्रोचो [proco] कि. वुन्नु, फल टिप्नु *v.* to net
 . to plunch the fruit
 प्रोना [prona] वि. वुनेको *adj.* knitted
 प्लन्चो [plāncō] कि. छोडनु, छुटकारा दिनु
v. to release, to exempt
 प्लन्ना [plānna] वि. फुकुवा, छोडेको *adj.*
 released
 प्ल्यान्चो [plyanco] कि. भुल्नु, विसर्नु *v.*
 forget
 प्ल्यापचो [plyapco] कि. पट्याउनु
 , दोब्याउनु *v.* fold
 प्ल्यामप्ल्या [plyamplya] ना. चिउरा *n.*
 bitten rice
 प्ल्यामप्ल्याम [plyampliam] वि. चेप्टो *adj.*
 flat
 प्ल्याम्ची, प्ल्यामप्ल्याची
 [plyamei, plyamplyalci] ना. गहत *n.*
 प्वार्स [pwarse] ना. आफै फुर्फुर गर्ने
 व्याक्ति *n.* exaggerator
 फफल [pʰəpʰəl] ना. पिडुला *n.* calf
 फरेरे [pʰərere] ना. सालिमो घाँस *n.* a kind
 of grass
 फाचो [pʰaco] कि. साटनु *v.* exchange
 फालाम [pʰalam] ना. फलाम *n.* iron
 फासी [pʰasi] ना. चाँप *n.*
 फिक [pʰik6a] वि. वढाने *adj.* sweeper
 फिकचो [pʰikco] कि. पुछ्नु *v.*
 फिङ्ना [pʰiŋna] वि. पुछ्नेको *adj.*
 फिङ्पाचो [pʰiŋpaco] कि. पुछ्नु लगाउनु *v.*
 फिष्टा [pʰista] ना. फिष्टो *n.* a kind of
 small bird
 फिसिना [pʰisina] वि. ओढेको *adj.* covered
 फिसिना [pʰisina] वि. लगाएको *adj.* worn
 फिस्चो [pʰisco] ना. ओढने *n.* wrapper
 फिस्चो, खुस्चो [pʰisco .kʰusco] कि.
 ओढनु *v.* to cover
 फिस्पाचो, खुस्पाचो [pʰispaco .kʰuspaco]

कि. ओढाउनु *v.* to make cover
 फुक्साराम चाचो [pʰuksaram caco] कि.
 दुसी पर्नु *v.*
 फुड [pʰuŋ] ना. फूल *n.* flower
 फुलु [pʰulu] ना. पर्म *n.* help
 फूम [fʰm] ना. हिँउ *n.* snow
 फेङ्गा [pʰyanga] ना. बल्छी *n.* hook
 फेना [pʰena] वि. पस्केको *adj.* served
 फेलेफेलेम [pʰepʰelem] वि. चिप्लो *adj.*
 oily
 फोक [pʰok6a] वि. टर्ने *adj.*
 फोकदे-पालाम [pʰokde-palam] ना.
 भुँडेवाँस *n.* a kind of bamboo
 फोरावा [pʰorawa] ना. सोमवार *n.*
 Monday
 फोरो [pʰoro] ना. ओखर *n.* chest-nut
 फोरोची [pʰoroci] ना. ओखरबाट वनाइएको
 मर्चाको प्रयोग गरी बनाएको जाँड *n.*
 फोस्ची [fosci] ना. निवारो *n.*
 फ्या [pʰyar6a] ना. दमाई *n.* tailor or a kind
 of cast
 फ्याचो [pʰyarco] कि. सिउनु *v.* to sew
 फ्याचोम [pʰyarcom] वि. च्याप्ने *adj.*
 फ्याफ्यायाडमा [pʰyapʰyaryanma] ना.
 पुतली *n.* butterfly
 फ्याफ्याचो [pʰyarpʰyarco] ना. कतुवा *n.*
 फ्याम्टो पाचो [pʰyamto paco] कि. पलेटी
 मानु *v.*
 फ्याचाम [pʰyarcom] वि. सिउने *adj.*
 फ्रचो [pʰreco] कि. वटनु *v.*
 फ्रेची [pʰeci] ना. काफल *n.* a kind of fruit
 फ्यूसा [fʰursa] ना. तुसारे *n.* frost
 बकल [bəkəl] ना. अगेना *n.* hearth
 बकिद-खा [bəkdi-kʰa] ना. आवास *n.*
 quarter.residence
 बकुलाआ [6əkulaʔ] ना. पानी जाने
 निकाम *n.* out let
 बना, निसिना [bəna, nisina] वि. बसेको *adj.*
 sat

बपाचो [bəpaco] कि वसाल्नु v.
 बबमी [bəbəmi] ना स्त्री, जनना n. female
 का [ka] ना कुखुरो n. fowl
 कादि च्याउ [kadi cyau] ना एक प्रकारको
 च्याउ n. a kind of mushroom
 कादि तोक्चो [kadi tokco] कि फुल पानु
 , अण्डा पानु v. to lay egg
 काप्चो [kapco] कि सुम्सुम्याउनु v. to
 fondle, to touch softly
 काप्चो [kapco] कि कोतर्नु v.
 कारकुचो [karkuco] कि खटिरा आउनु v.
 कारदुम्चो [kardumco] कि घाउहुनु v. to
 wound, to hurt
 कारबुक्चो [karbukco] कि चोटपटक लाग्नु
 v. to be wounded
 कालाचि कुचो [kalaci kuco] कि आनो
 आउनु v.
 कासुक्राचो [kasukraco] कि ओठ टोक्नु v.
 to pout
 केचो [keco] कि सेलाउनु v. to cool down
 कक तुन्चो [kak tunco] कि पानी खाउनु
 v. to feed (water)
 ककु पिक्चो [kaku pikco] कि पानी हाल्नु
 v. to water
 ककुदि बक्चो [kakudi bakco] कि पानीमा
 बस्नु v. to live in water
 ककुलाम [kakulam] ना कुलो n. water
 channel; water course
 ककु-पु [kak-pu] ना गारो n. water jar
 क्याक्सी कुचो [kyaksi kuco] कि हांगा
 फैलिनु v. to spread the branches
 बाउसेपाना [bausepana] वि बाउसेगरेको
 adj.
 बाखायुङ्मा [bak^hayungma] ना आकाश n.
 sky
 बारचो [barco] कि हुर्कनु , बढनु v. to grown
 up
 बाजी [bazi] ना क्षेत्री n. chattri (a kind of
 cast)
 बान्चो , पिप्चो [banco , pipco] कि सिउरनु

v.
 बान्दाम [band^ham] ना भाटा n.
 बाल [balba] वि थाकेको, थकित adj. tired
 बाल्चो [balco] कि थाक्नु v. tired
 बासारा [basara] ना कागुन n.
 बि [bipba] वि चुस्ने adj;
 बिउमा [biUma] ना एक प्रकारको गाईने
 किग n. a kind of dragon fire
 बिख तोक् [bik^h tokba] वि बिख भार्ने adj.
 बिड [bij] ना गोरु n. ox
 बिड चुचो [bij cuco] कि गोरु खेदनु v.
 बिड लाम्चो [bij lamco] कि गोरु खोज्नु v.
 बिडक्याल्बा [bikyAlba] ना जंगली किम्बु
 n. a kind of fruit
 बिडखुमा [bigk^huma] ना जुनेलो n.
 बिडग्याल्वा [bingyalwa] ना किम्बु n. a
 kind of fruit
 बिड-से [bij-se] ना गोरुको मासु n. beaf
 बिन्जी [binji] ना जिम्मु n.
 बिप्चो [bipco] कि चुस्नु v. soak
 बिमपाचो [bimpaco] कि चुसाउनु v.
 बिम्ना [bimna] वि च्सेको adj. soaked
 ब्रि [briBa] वि भत्केको adj. crumbled
 ब्रिङ्कु [brinKu] ना समुद्र n. sea
 ब्रिचो [brico] कि भत्किनु v. to crumble
 बिर्मा [birma] ना विरालो n. cat
 बिली [bili] ना दिउल n. interior parts of
 the fruit
 बिलेदुम्चो [biledumco] कि पग्लनु v. melt
 बिस तोक्चो [bis tokco] कि बिख भार्नु v. .
 बिस्चो [bisco] ना राजी n. agree
 बिस्चो [bisco] कि राजी हुनु v. agree
 बुक् [bukba] वि फुटेको adj. broken
 बुकलो [bukbolo] ना चल्ला n. chick
 बुक्चो [bukco] कि चर्किनु , फुट्नु v.
 seramble
 बुतिलिङ्मा [butilingma] ना फेदमा गानो
 फल्ने एकप्रकारको लहरा धामीबस्दा त्यो
 गानो प्रयोग गरिन्छ n. (तामाङ)

बुन्दुवा [bunduwa] *न.* भमरा *n.*
 बुबुम [bubum] *न.* लाटोकोसेरो *n.* owl
 बुबुमे [bubume] *वि.* गोरो *adj.* white
 बुरा [bura] *न.* धान *n.* paddy
 बुरा ख्लुमचो [bura k^hlumco] *क्रि.* धान रोप्नु
v. sow paddy
 बुरा रिक्चो [bura rikco] *क्रि.* धान काट्नु *v.*
 बुराभाड [buraj^han] *न.* धानको बोट *n.*
 paddy
 बुर्चा [burca] *न.* साथी *n.* friend
 बुर्सी [bursi] *न.* उत्तिस *n.* a kind of tree
 बुलामखिम [bulamk^him] *न.* मृत्युपश्चात्
 अत्मा उच्चघरमा गएर बस्ने घर *n.* a
 type of house after death
 बुलामदु [bulamdu] *न.* मरेपछि स्वर्गजाने
 बाटो *n.* the way to go to heaven
 बुसा [busa] *न.* किरा *n.* insect
 बुसा [busa] *न.* सर्प *n.* snake
 बुसारोकजा [busarokja] *न.* किराफटेइग्रा *n.*
 बेक्ताम [bektam] *वि.* मरेको *adj.* dead
 बेथो [bet^ho] *न.* खुकुरी *n.* knife
 बेबाचा [bebaca] *वि.* बच्चो, बलक *adj.*
 childish
 ब्रेचो [breco] *क्रि.* कराउनु *v.* cry
 बेलोड [belon] *न.* डाडु *n.* ladder
 बेसारक [besarbak] *न.* बेसारपानी *n.*
 mixture of turmeric and water
 बो [bofa] *वि.* फुले *adj.*
 बोक्चो [bokco] *क्रि.* उठ्नु *v.* get up
 बोचो [boco] *क्रि.* फुल्नु *v.*
 बोम्बो [bombo] *न.* वुढीऔला *n.* thumb
 बोल्डो-स्युरा [boldo-syura] *न.* भालेमौरी
n. male bee
 बोस्पती [bospati] *न.* टोटला *n.*
 बो:चो [bo:co] *क्रि.* फुल्नु *v.* bloom
 ब्या [byarba] *वि.* उडेको *adj.* flown
 ब्याक [byakba] *वि.* मरेको *adj.* dead
 ब्याक्सी [byakksi] *न.* कुभिण्डो *n.*
 ब्याक्खा [byakk^ha] *न.* मृत्यु *n.* death

ब्याक्चो [byakco] *न.* मृत्यु
 , देहवसान, स्वर्गारण *n.* death
 ब्याक्चो [byakco] *क्रि.* मर्नु , निम्नु *v.* die
 ब्याक्चोम [byakcom] *वि.* अल्हाउने *adj.*
 ब्यार्चो [byarco] *क्रि.* उड्नु *v.* fly
 ब्यार [byarba] *वि.* उड्ने *adj.* aves
 ब्यार्पाचो [byarpaco] *क्रि.* उडाउनु *v.* to fly
 away
 ब्यालजम्ची [byaljamci] *न.* एक प्रकारको
 भारको मर्चावाट बनाविएको जाड *n.*
 ब्याप्चो [bryapco] *न.* औला *n.* finger
 ब्रक्चो [brakco] *क्रि.* खुकुलो पार्नु , उध्नु *v.*
 to loose sth.
 ब्रडपाचो [brənpaco] *क्रि.* खुकुल्याउनु *v.*
 ब्रड्सि [brənsiba] *वि.* खुकुलो *adj.*
 ब्रलाम, ब्रोलाम [brəlam, brolam] *न.*
 चौवाटो *n.* crisscross
 ब्राचो, फुचो [braco, p^huco] *क्रि.* छर्नु *v.* to
 sow
 ब्रामु [bramu] *न.* फापर *n.*
 ब्राम्चो [bramco] *क्रि.* नडग्याउनु *v.*
 ब्रुमब्रुची [brumbruci] *न.* अंगुर *n.* grape
 ब्रुम्ब्रुची [brumbruci] *न.* एक प्रजातीको
 लहरा *n.*
 ब्रेवाची [brewaci] *न.* अमला *n.*
 ब्रेवाचीध्याक्सी [brewacid^hyaksi] *न.*
 अमलाको बोट *n.*
 ब्रो [brofa] *वि.* मिठो *adj.* tasty
 ब्रो [brofa] *वि.* मिठो *adj.* tasty
 ब्रो-नाम [brofa-namfa] *वि.* वास्नादार
adj. flavour
 ब्रोसोकु [brosoku] *न.* जमिन *n.* field
 ब्लन्चो [blanco] *क्रि.* जिउनु , बाँच्नु *v.*
 survive, live
 ब्लन्पाचो [blənpaco] *क्रि.* बचाउनु *v.* to
 save
 ब्लब्ल [bləblə] *वि.* खैरो *adj.* brown
 ब्ला [bla] *न.* धनु *n.* bow
 ब्ला आप्चो [bla apco] *क्रि.* बाण हान्नु *v.*

ब्ला किन्चो [bla kinco] कि धनु तन्काउनु
v.
ब्ला थुन्चो [bla t^hunco] कि वाण चलाउनु
v.
ब्लाना [blana] वि. लिएको adj. taken
ब्लोचो [bloco] ना. मान्द्रो n. bombo splint
ब्लोचो [bloco] ना. विशेष किसिमले
वनाएको मान्द्रो n.
ब्लोचो [bloco] कि ओछ्याउनु v.
ब्लोना [blona] वि. ओछ्याएको adj.
ब्लन [blənba] वि. वचेको adj. saved
ब्लनपाना [blənpana] वि. वचाएको adj.
saved
ब्ल्याम [blyam] ना. हत्केलो n. plam
भक्पाजुम [b^həkpajum] ना. म्रिगको सुकुटी
n.
भक्पाञ्वासा [b^həparwasa] ना. जीवजन्तु n.
भाप्चो [b^hapco] कि रोक्नु, छेक्नु v. stop
भारा [b^hara] ना. कटहर n. jack-fruit
भाराकु [b^haraku] ना. भुईकटहर n.
pineapple
भाराची [b^haraci] ना. कठहरवाट वनाएको
जिमा जाँड n.
भावा,सावा [b^hawa.sawa] ना. अरिगाल n.
भुक [b^huk] ना. एक प्रकारको ढडिया n.
भुक्काचो [j^hukkaco] कि उम्क्नु, भाग्न v.
escape
भुक्चो [j^hukco] कि हामफाल्नु v. jump
भेन्दारानी, रामभेन्दा
[b^hendarani, ramb^henda] ना. टमाटर,
गोलभेडा n. tomato
भोसिङ [b^hosin] ना. काउलो n.
भ्याना [b^hyana] ना. भिनाजु n. huaband of
sister
भ्याप [vyapba] वि. फराकिलो adj.
मइसाम दुम्चो [məisam dumco] कि.
थोत्रिनु v. to become old
मइसाम, आमइसाम [məisam.aməisam]
वि. पुराने adj. old
मप्चो [məpco] कि खन्याउनु v. to serve

.pour into
मप्सचो [məpsco] कि पोख्नु v. to split
मम्पाचो [məmpaco] कि पोखाउनु v.
मवादी [mwadi] वि. जेठी (दिदी) adj. elder
sister
मसी-पिङना [məsi-piŋna] वि. मसी
हालेको adj.
मसी [məsi] ना. मास n. a kind of dal
माआजे [ma-aje] ना. असत्य n. false
माइसाम [maisam] वि. थोत्रो adj. ragged
माइसाम्ची [maisamci] ना. वाहिङ भित्र
पितृपुज्दा फलाकिने जाँडको नाम n.
माकाइ बुचौरी, चौरी
[makai bucəuri, cəuri] ना. मकैको
चमार n.
माकाइजाचो [makai jaco] ना. मकैको भात
n. maize rice
माकाइतुली [makaituli] ना. मकैको सुत्लो
n.
माकाइसुङ [makaisun] ना. मकैको जुगा n.
माकाई [makai] ना. मकै n. maize
माकाई सेरी [makai seri] ना. च्याख्ला n.
माकाईके भाङ [makaike j^haŋ] ना. मकैको
बोट n. plant of maize
माकोचो [makoco] कि वास्ता नगर्नु, नहेर्नु
v. to neglect
माखुसि [mak^husi6a] वि. छुत adj.
untouchable
माङि [maŋi6a] वि. बहादुर, सुरो adj. brave 152/3
माचाप [macap6a] ना. कमजोर n. weak
माचिङ [maciŋ6a] वि. अस्पष्ट adj. illigible
माछ्यो [mac^hyo6a] वि. अलिनु नुनकम
भएको adj. saltless
माजाचो [majaco] कि नखानु v. do not eat
माज्यार्चा [majyarca] वि. अत्राणि adj.
nondebtor
माभिरा [maj^hira] वि. अज्ञानी adj. foolish
माभिरा [maj^hira] वि. वेमान adj.
dishonest
माभिरा [maj^hira] ना. वेइमान n.

dishonesty

मातान [matanba] वि. पातलो *adj.* thin

माताम [matam] वि. अघुको *adj.* of the next year

मातुचो [matuco] कि. नवभुक्त *v.*

मात्यु [matyuba] वि. अज्ञानी *adj.* ignorant

मात्युना [matyuna] वि. नवभुक्तको *adj.*

मादक्चो [madakco] ना. मननपराउनु, घृण गर्नु *n.* dislike, hate

मादुक [madukba] वि. स्थिर, नचल्ने *adj.* stable

मान्थि पाचो [mant^{hi} paco] कि. खाली गर्नु, रिक्तो पार्नु *v.* to empty

मानिमा, मानिमो [manima, manimo] ना. भ्याम्टा *n.*

मान्थी [mant^{hi}] वि. खाली, रिक्तो *adj.* empty

माबिस्चो [mabisco] ना. वेराजी *n.* disagree

माबिस्चो [mabisco] कि. राजी नहुनु *v.* disagree

माब्रो [mabroba] वि. नमिठो *adj.*

माब्रो [mabroba] वि. नमिठो *adj.* not tasty

माभुमसि [maj^humsi^{ba}] वि. व्यस्त *adj.* busy

माम [mam] ना. काकी *n.* aunt

मामा [mama] ना. आमा *n.* mother

मामा [mama] ना. सासु *n.* mother in law

मारिम् ग [marimbaga] वि. दुर्विचार *adj.*

मारिम् निवा [marimba niwa] ना. दुर्विचार *n.*

मालो [malo] ना. मोलुङ खोला *n.* name of molug river

माविसि [mabisi^{ba}] वि. वेराजी *adj.* disagree

मास्यन [mayanba] वि. अस्पष्ट *adj.* unclear

माहेल [mahelba] वि. हलुङ्गो *adj.* light

माहे, ब्याक [maheba, blyakba] वि. भुत्ते, नलाग्ने *adj.* dull, not sharp

मि मुचो [mi muco] कि. आगो फुक्नु *v.* to burn the fire

मिड [mij] ना. स्वस्ती *n.* wife

मिड [mijba] वि. पाकेको *adj.* ripened

मिड [mijba] वि. गलेको *adj.*

मिडचो [mijco] कि. पक्नु *v.*

मिडचो, जिचो [mijco, jico] कि. पाक्नु *v.* ripe

मिडवान्चा [mijwanca] ना. लोग्नेस्वस्ती *n.* husband and wifen

मिचिकिमचो [micikrimco] कि. आँखा भिम्क्याउनु, *v.* blink

मिचिलोकचो [micilokco] कि. आँखा फुर्नु *v.*

मिची [mici] ना. आँखा *n.* eye

मिचीलिमिसि [micilimsi^{ba}] वि. टेढे *adj.*

मिची-सुङ् [mici-sug] ना. परेला *n.* eyebrow

मिहिम [mij^him] ना. खिरो *n.* a kind of tree

मिन्चा [minca] ना. बाहिङहरुको

हङ्, सेग्रोनाचमा पुरुषहरुले लगाउने लुगा *n.* a type of clothes in Bahing that is used Hang or Segro dance

मिन्चो [minco] कि. कोर्नु *v.* to comb

मिन्ती [minti] ना. छिचिमिग *n.* may fly

मिन्ती च्याउ [minti cyau] ना. एक प्रकारको च्याउ *n.* a kind of mushroom

मिमखा [mimk^ha] ना. सोचविचार *n.* thinking

मिमखा [mimk^ha] ना. सम्झना *n.* memory

मिमचो [mimco] कि. सोच्नु, सम्झनु *v.* think, remember

मिमताम [mimtam] वि. सोचेको, विचारेको *adj.* thought

मिमताम [mimtam] वि. कल्पेको, सम्झेको *adj.* imagined, remembered

मिया ल्खुम्चो [miya k^hlumco] कि. मियो गाड्नु *v.*

मिहवा [mihawa] ना. मंगलवार *n.* Tuesday

मिहोचो [mihoco] कि. आगो बल्नु *v.* to burn fire

मि-मोचोम [mi-mocom] वि. आगो फुक्ने *adj.*

मी [mi] *न.* आगो *n.* fire
मीड [miŋ] *न.* स्वास्नी *n.* wife
मीस्यार [misyar] *न.* आगोको झिल्ला *n.*
मु [mu6a] *वि.* फुक्ने *adj.*
मुई [mui] *न.* मोही *n.* whey
मुक [muk6a] *न.* एक प्रकारको चरा *n.* a kind of bird
मुन [mun6a] *न.* सृष्टि, सृजना *n.* creation
मुमु [*न.* फुपू *n.* sister of father
मुर [mur] *न.* काउछो *n.*
मुरिडमा [6amuriŋma] *न.* सुलसुले *n.*
मुरु [m r] *न.* मान्छे *n.* man
मुरु [m r] *न.* जनता *n.* people
मुलिम [mulim] *न.* खपडी *n.* skull
मुलु [mulu] *न.* कटुस *n.* hazal-nut
मुलु च्याउ [mulu cyau] *न.* एक प्रकारको च्याउ *n.* a kind of mushroom
मुलुगिचो [mulugico] *क्रि.* सल्लाह दिनु *v.* to advise
मुलुमदिम [mulumdim] *वि.* शिरको *adj.* of head
मुसुरी [musuri] *न.* मुसुरो *n.*
मु:चो [mu:co] *क्रि.* फुक्नु *v.* blow
मूचो [mu:co] *न.* भारफुक *n.*
मेचो [meco] *क्रि.* वान्ता गर्नु *v.* to vomit
मेतोड्लिख [metonk^hli] *न.* वान्ता *n.* vomit
मेरी [meri] *न.* पुच्छर *n.* tail
मेरी-पु [meri-pu] *न.* पुठो *n.*
मेसो [meso] *न.* भैसी *n.* buffalo
मो [mo] *न.* पूजा *n.* worship
मोइजु [moiju] *न.* माइजु *n.* maternal uncle's wife
मोइपाचो [moipaco] *क्रि.* मोही पार्नु *v.*
मोक्चो [mokco] *क्रि.* खाउनु *v.* to feed
मोक्ते [mokte] *न.* भोलो *n.*
मोक्ते [mokte] *न.* बाहिड पुरोहितले लगाउने विशेष प्रकारको लुगा *n.* a type of clothes that is used by Bahing priest
मोचो [moco] *क्रि.* जुध्नु *v.* fight, struggle

मोप मुरु [mopa6amuru] *वि.* पुजारी *adj.* priest
मोपाचो [mopaco] *क्रि.* पूजा गर्नु *v.* to worship
मोप्सरोडमा [mopsəronma] *न.* एक प्रकारको घाँसे रुख *n.* a kind of tree
मोरोल्खेची [morok^hleci] *न.* वरो *n.*
मोस्यूम [mosyum] *न.* चुलादेखि उत्तरपट्टिको भाग *n.*
मो-स्वम्दी [mo-s^wamdi] *न.* प्रार्थना *n.* pray
मो:पाचो [mo:paco] *क्रि.* पूजा गर्नु *v.* to worship
म्यामा [myama] *न.* सिंह *n.* lion
यक [yak6e] *न.* जुका *n.* litch
यक्चो [yakco] *क्रि.* ओसारु, पन्छाउनु *v.*
यक्पे [yakpe] *न.* जुका *n.* litch
यडपाचो [yən̄paco] *क्रि.* ओसार लगाउनु *v.*
यङ्ना [yən̄na] *वि.* सारिएको *adj.*
यल्चो, म्याल्चो [yalco, myalco] *क्रि.* निदाउनु *v.* asleep
यँस्चो [yā̄sco] *क्रि.* हट्नु, सर्नु *v.* get out
यँस्पाचो [yā̄spaco] *क्रि.* हटाउनु *v.* remove
याके [yake] *वि.* मसिने *adj.*
याक्के, आँचा [yakke, āca] *वि.* सानो *adj.* small
याक्के-पत्थ्रि [yakke-ptt^hri] *न.* दुना *n.* a kind of small lif plate
याक्चो [yakco] *क्रि.* छाम्नु, चाल्नु *v.*
याङना [byaŋna] *वि.* अड्काएको *adj.*
याप्चो [yapco] *क्रि.* खिड्नु *v.*
याम्पाना [yampana] *वि.* ख्याएको *adj.* rowed
यावा [yawa] *न.* आमाजू वा आमाजूको श्रीमान *n.* elder sister of husband/husband of husband's elder sister
यावा [yawa] *न.* जेठानी *n.* wife's elder brother's wife, husband's elder brother's wife

युक्सिजीजीम क [yuksijijimbək] *न.* नूनचिनीपानी *n.* mixture of salt, sugar and water
युकुवा [yukuwa] *न.* वच्छू *n.*
युक्सी गिचो [yuxsi gico] *क्रि.* दाना खाउनु *v.* to feed the seed
युक्सी [yuxsi] *न.* नुन *n.* salt
युक्सी पक्चो [yuxsi pəkco] *क्रि.* नुन फोर्नु *v.*
युचो [yuco] *क्रि.* माथि बाट आउनु *v.* to come from above
युन्दु [yundu] *न.* गडयौलो *n.* earthworm
युप [yupba] *वि.* खिइएको *adj.*
यू [yu] *न.* मुसो *n.* mouse
यूप्ती [yupti] *न.* वाक्य *n.* sentence
येचो [yeco] *क्रि.* चिनु *v.* to cleave
येपाचो [yepaco] *क्रि.* चिराउनु *v.*
ये:चो [ye:co] *क्रि.* चिर्नु *v.* cleave
योक्चो [yokco] *क्रि.* बाँडनु *v.* to share
योचोम [yocom] *वि.* चिर्ने *adj.*
योना [yona] *वि.* छानेको, रोजेको *adj.* chosen
योपाचो [yopaco] *क्रि.* हल्लउन लगाउनु *v.*
योस्चो [yosco] *क्रि.* हल्नु *v.*
यो:चो [yo:so] *क्रि.* हल्लउनु *v.* shake
रक्चो [rəkco] *क्रि.* गिज्याउनु *v.*
रगसी [rəgəsi] *न.* घोरल *n.*
रड [rəŋbe] *न.* विनायो *n.*
रदाम्फो [rədamp^hro] *न.* नाडलो *n.*
रम् [rəmba] *वि.* दुब्लो *adj.* thin
राचो [raco] *क्रि.* आउनु *v.* comeback
राप्चो [rapco] *क्रि.* उभिनु *v.* stand
राब्जी [rabji] *न.* जाँगर *n.* activeness
राम [ram] *न.* शरीर, जीउ *n.* body
रामसुड [ramsud] *न.* जीउको रड *n.* body hair
रामसे [ramse] *न.* ओत *n.* shelter
राम-साम [ram-sam] *न.* जीवन *n.* life

राम-साम [ram-sam] *न.* जिन्दगी *n.* life
रामे,रा [rame.raba] *वि.* आउँदो *adj.* coming
राम्पाचो [rampaco] *क्रि.* उभ्याउनु *v.* to stand up
राँता [rāta] *न.* चर्खा *n.*
राँबी [rābi] *न.* अर्ना *n.* wild buffalo
रा:चो [ra:co] *क्रि.* ल्याउनु *v.* bring
रि [ri] *न.* विरामी *n.* patient
रिक्चो सिची [rikco sici] *न.* एक प्रकारको लेखमा पाइने फल *n.*
रिक्चो-पालाम [rikco-palam] *न.* मालिङ्गो *n.*
रिक्से [rikse] *न.* खजुरो *n.* centiped
रिड [riŋ] *न.* जुम्रा *n.* louse
रिड दी [riŋbadi] *न.* लिखा *n.*
रिडमा [biŋirigma] *न.* जुरेली *n.*
रिडमास्यडमा [riŋmasynma] *न.* एक प्रकारको रुख *n.* a kind of tree
रिचा [rica] *न.* भान्जा *n.* nephew
रिचानिमा [ricanima] *न.* भान्जी *n.* niece
रिची [rici] *न.* भलाया *n.*
रिथाम्पु [rit^hampu] *न.* पहिले *n.*
रिप्फुड, रिप्जो [rip^hud, ripjo] *न.* रुख वा बाटविरुवाको छाया *n.* shadow of tree or plants
रिप्चो [ripsco] *क्रि.* फेरो मान्नु *v.*
रिबुर्भा [riburb^ha] *न.* सलह *n.* locust
रिम्बाग [rimbagə] *वि.* सद्बिचार *adj.*
रिम्बागजुल्चो [rimba gəjulco] *क्रि.* सद्बिचार राख्नु *v.*
रिम्बा निवा [rimba niwa] *न.* सद्बिचार *n.*
रिम्सि [rimsi] *वि.* बेरिने *adj.*
रिम्चो [rimco] *क्रि.* पर्खनु *v.* wait
रिम्पाचो [rimpaco] *क्रि.* पर्खाउनु *v.* to make wait
रिम्मोखोस्यान [rimok^hosyanba] *वि.* स्पष्ट बुझिने *adj.* clear
रिम्स्चो [rimsko] *क्रि.* गुथ्नु *v.* wrap sth. on

sth.

रिम्स्चो, तल्चो [rimsko, talco] कि. बेरिनु v.
to be wrapped

रिस्चो [risco] कि. हाँस्नु v. laugh

रिस्थुपोक्चो [rist^hupokco] कि. हाँसो

उठाउनु v. make laugh

रि:चो [ri:co] कि. रोगिनु, पिनु v. to become
ill

रीचा [ri:ca] ना. भान्जा n. nephew

रीचा-निमा [ri:ca-nima] ना. भान्जी n.
niece

रु [ru] ना. जमिन n. land

रु [ru6a] वि. विरामी adj. ill

रुकुचु [rykycy] ना. थुक n. spittal

रुकेहोपो [rukehopo] वि. जग्गाधनी adj.
land owener

रुक्चो [rukco] कि. उखेलनु v. to uproot

रुक्चो [rukco] कि. काम्नु v. treemle

रुडना [ruɳna] वि. उखेलिएको adj.

रुचो [ruco] कि. अघाउनु v. to be satisfied

रुपीमा [rupima] ना. रुपी, सारम् n. a kind
of bird

उप्ची [upci] ना. धानको दूध n.

रुप्चो [rupco] कि. रिक्तिनु, उठाउनु अन्त v.
to finish, to collect

रुप्तम [ruptam] वि. वितेको adj. past

रुवा-वा [ruwa-wa] ना. विहवार n.

Thuaday

रुसेरुसे [ryseryse] ना. अस्थिपञ्जर n.
skeleton

रुञ्चो [ru:co] कि. विरामी हुनु v. to fall in ill

रे [re6e] ना. आलु, तरुल n. potato

रेचो [reco] कि. खसी पार्नु v.

रेमिची [remici] ना. अलौकिक शक्तिद्वारा

देख्ने धामी भक्की जस्तो n. a type of
spritual power to see something

रेरिकिकी [rerikiki] ना. हजुरवुवाको

हजुरवुवा n. grandfather's grandfather

रेरिपिपी [reripipi] ना. हजुरआमाको

हजुरआमा n. grandmmther's

grandmother

रेवा [rewa] ना. वर्षा n. rain

रोकुवा [rokuwa] ना. भिरमौरी n. a kind of
bee

रोक्चो [rokco] कि. गोढनु v.

रोडना, कोडना [roɳna, koɳna] वि. गोडेको
adj.

रोडबुरा, रुमदाली [roɳbura, rmdali] ना.

वाहिडको पुर्खा जसबाट वाहिडको उत्पति

भएको थियो n. ancestor of Bahing

रोचालेम्चो [rocalemco] कि. टोलिनु v.

रो:चो [ro:co] कि. खोस्नु, लुटनु v. to loot

क्याप्चो [kyapco] कि. टाँस्नु, टाल्नु v. to
stich, to patch

ख्युदोक्चो [k^hlyudokco] कि. दाँत झर्नु v.
to fall the teeth

जुदुम्चो [judumco] कि. जाडो हुनु v. to
become cold

थुम्मानु [t^hummanu6a] वि. अपन्तोसी adj.
unsatisfied

धे:चो [d^he:co] कि. थेजार्नु v.

यक्सिङफुड [ryaksin^hun] ना. शिरिषको
फल n.

याक्सिङ [ryaksin] ना. शिरिष n.

याक्चो [ryakco] कि. लेख्नु v. to write

याक्चो [ryakco] कि. लेख्नु v. write

याडना [ryanna] वि. लेखेको adj. written

याडपाचो [yanpaco] कि. लेखाउनु v. to
dictate

यान्चो [ryanco] कि. टाड्नु v.

यान्च्युम [ryancyum] ना. मानो n.

याम्नी-पो [ryamni-po] ना. मालिक n.
mastee, propriter

यावायुचो [ryawayuco] कि. पानीपर्नु v.
rain

युला [ryula] ना. वंश n. generetion

युसिङ [risin] ना. विड n. lid

युसिङ पिक्चो [ryusin pikco] कि. विड
हाल्नु v.

युसे [ना. हाड, हड्डी n. bone

चू [ryɔba] *न.* बिमारी, रोगी *n.* patient. sick

चो [ryɔba] *वि.* लुटाहा *adj.* loters

वाचेर चोक्चो [wacer cokco] *कि.* विउ छिप्पिनु *v.*

लअआ [ləʔa] *न.* भाई *n.* young brother

लक्चो [ləkco] *कि.* उछिन्नु, मुछ्छनु *v.* to cross

ललललललललेनिस्चो [nisco] *कि.* वस्नु *v.* sit

लखु [kʰlu] *न.* दाँत *n.* teeth

ला [la] *न.* महिना *n.* month

ला [ɓala] *न.* अत्मा, हंश *n.* soul

ला [ɓala] *न.* छाया *n.* shadow

ला [la] *न.* हिया *n.*

ला [laɓa] *वि.* अग्लो *adj.* tall

लाम्चो [lamco] *कि.* खोज्नु *v.* search

लोकुचो [lokuco] *कि.* जासुसी गर्नु *v.* spy

लाकिचो [lakico] *कि.* हियालागनु *v.*

लाचीस्याक्चो [lacisyakco] *कि.* दिसा धुनु *v.*

लाचो [laco] *कि.* जानु *v.* go

लाछिपोपर [lacipopər] *न.* पुच्छरठाडोपारी हिडने कमलो *n.*

लाताम [latam] *वि.* गएको *adj.* past

लादक्चो [ɓaladəkco] *कि.* नर्सनु *v.*

लाप्चो [lapco] *न.* ढोका *n.* door

लाम [lam] *न.* बाटो *n.* path

लामतेचो, लामकोक्चो

[lamteco, lamkokco] *कि.* बाटो काटनु *v.* to cross the way

लालामखापि [lalamkʰapi] *न.* रातोमाटो *n.* redclay

लालाम, लालामे [lalam, lalame] *वि.* रातो *adj.* red

लासा [lasa] *न.* रक्ती *n.* blood of flesh to eat

लासिड [lasin] *न.* जमुना *n.* a kind of tree

ला:कि:चो [la:ki:co] *कि.* हियो डढनु *v.*

ला:चो [la:co] *कि.* लैजानु *v.* to carry

लिखऊ [kʰliu] *न.* धनेश *n.*

लिखचा [kʰlica] *न.* कुकुर *n.* dog

लिखचानिमा [kʰlicanima] *न.* कुकुरनी *n.* betch

लिखभन्क [kʰlijʰənʃʱə] *न.* गुहेकिरो *n.*

लिन्दिसे [lindise] *वि.* माहिलो, महिली *adj.* second for son or daughter

लपित्तोक्चो [pliktitokco] *कि.* आँशु भर्नु *v.* to fall tear

लपिक्ती [plikti] *न.* आँशु *n.* tear

लिप्चो [lipco] *कि.* पल्टाउनु *v.* lay

लिफ्चो [pʰlico] *कि.* पठाउनु *v.* sendn

लिबा [liba] *वि.* शान्त *adj.* peaceful

लिबाबक्चो [libabəco] *कि.* चुपचाप रहनु *v.* keep silent

लिम् [limba] *वि.* पलाएको *adj.*

लिम् [limba] *वि.* टुसाएको *adj.*

लिम्सि [limsiɓa] *वि.* पल्टेको *adj.* lied

लिमो [limo] *न., वि.* भूठ, असत्य *n./adj.* false

लिमोचा [limoca] *न.* भूठबोले *n.* liar

लिमोचा [limoca] *वि.* ढँटुवा *adj.* liar

लिमोहान्चो [limohanco] *कि.* भूटोबोल्नु *v.* to tell a lie

लिम्चो [limco] *कि.* अकुर आउनु, टुसाउनु, पलाउनु *v.*

लिम्ना [limna] *वि.* पल्टाएको *adj.* lied

लिम्पाचो [limpaco] *कि.* पल्टाउन लगाउनु *v.*

लिम्स्चो [limsco] *कि.* पल्टनु *v.* lie

लि:पु [li:pu] *न.* घ्याम्पो *n.*

लीध्योन्योम [ɓolidʰyonyom] *न.* गुठी घर *n.*

लुक्चो [lukco] *कि.* पोखिनु *v.*

लुङ् [luŋ] *न.* ढुङ्गा *n.* stone

लुड [luŋ] *न.* ढुङ्गा *n.* stone

लुड [ɓaluŋ] *न.* जाल *n.* net

लुडके [luŋke] *वि.* ढुङ्गाको *adj.* made up off stone

लुडचा [ɓaluŋca] *न.* जलाहारी *n.* person who fishes using fish-net

लुडतेपा [luntepaṣa] ना. सिकर्मी *n.* mason

लुडपक्चो [lunpəco] कि. दुङ्गो फोर्नु *v.*

लुडपाचो [lunpaco] कि. पोखाउनु *v.*

लुत्या [lutya] वि. कमजोर *adj.* weak

लुम [bolum] ना. मतान *n.*

लुम-दु [lum-du] ना. मसानघाट *n.*
graviyard

लुम्जे [lumje] ना. सियो *n.* needle

लुम्ना, मिडपाना [lumna, miḍpana] वि.
पकाएको *adj.*

लुस्चो [lusco] कि. पोखिनु *v.*

लुँस्चो [lūsko] कि. पोखिनु *v.* to split

ले [leṣa] वि. व्यापारी *adj.* sellman

ले मुरु [leṣa-miri] ना. व्यापारी, विक्रेता *n.*
seller

लेचो [leco] कि. बेच्नु *v.* sell

लेले [lele] ना. एक प्रकारको भ्याउकीर *n.*

लेचो [le:co] कि. फर्कनु *v.* return

लो [lo] ना. बोली, भाषा *n.* speech.
language

लोकु [lokuṣa] वि. पोलाहा, छुल्याहा *adj.*

लोकचो [lokco] कि. उम्लनु *v.* boild

लोडपाना [lonḍpana] वि. उमालेको *adj.*
boiled

लोपाचो [lopaco] कि. कुरागनु *v.* to talk

लोमी [ḍolomi] ना. सुत्केरी *n.*

लोमी [ḍolomi] वि. सुत्केरी *adj.*

लोलोवा, लोलुवा [lolowa, loluwa] ना.
पानीअमला *n.*

लखक्चो [k^hləkco] कि. पेल्नु *v.*

लखुधोक् [k^hluḍ^hokṣa] वि. दाँतभरेको *adj.*
teethless

लखुम्चोम [k^hlumcom] वि. रोप्ने *adj.*

लखुम्ना [k^hlumna] वि. रोपेको *adj.*

लखुस्याक्चो [k^hlusyakco] कि. दाँत माभ्नु
v. to brush the teeth

लखु-स्याक्चो [k^hlu-syakco] वि. दाँत माभ्ने
adj.

लखोना [k^hlona] वि. फुकालेको *adj.*

लघुचो [g^hluco] कि. निस्कनु, तर्नु *v.* to

come out, to cross

लघुमो [g^hlumo] ना. अण्डा पार्ने कुखुराको
पोथी *n.* hen

लघेस्चो [g^hlsco] कि. अराम गर्नु, सुत्नु *v.*
rest, sleep

लपन्चो, वार्चो [plənco, warco] कि. छोड्नु
v. to leave

लुम्चोमाम-साचो [plumcomam-saco]

कि. डुवाएर मार्नु *v.* killed by drowning

लेले मिचिपाचो [pleple micipaṣo] कि.
आखा तर्नु *v.*

ल्फेम [p^hlem] ना. पँखेटा *n.* wing.

लबलब [bləblə] वि. आँखा भिमभिम,
अस्थिरतारुपले चम्कनु *adj.* blink

ल्वी [bli] ना. योनी *n.* vagina

लुम् [b^hluṣa] वि. ढलेको *adj.*

लुम्चो [b^hluco] कि. लड्नु *v.* to fall

ल्याक्चो [lyakco] कि. पखाल्नु *v.* wash

ल्याङना [lyanṇa] वि. पखालेको *adj.*
washed

ल्याङ्ना [lyanṇa] वि. पखालेको *adj.*
washed

ल्यान्चो [lyanco] कि. दोहोर्‍याउनु *v.* to
repeat

ल्याम [lyam] ना. जिब्रो *n.* tongue

ल्याम ताप्चो [lyam tapco] कि. जिब्रो
पड्काउनु *v.*

ल्यामकाचो [lyamkraco] कि. जिब्रो टोक्नु
v.

ल्युमसुरा [lyumsura] ना. एक प्रकारको
भिरगे भमरा *n.* a kind of fly

ल्वङ्ना [l^wṇa] वि. मुछेको *adj.*

ल्वारजा [lwagja] ना. स्वार *n.* voice

ल्वॉस्चो [lwāsko] कि. उक्लनु *v.* climb up

वा [wa] ना. वार *n.* days

वा [wa] ना. दाजुल *n.* brother

वा [wa] ना. कपडा, लुगा *n.* clothes

वा हाम्चो [wa hamco] कि. लुगा सुकाउनु
v. to dry clothes

वाइम [waim] ना. भकारी *n.* grain store

वाके [wake] वि. कपडाको *adj.* of clothes
 वाखा [wak^ha] ना. ढिलो *n.* late
 वाखा [wak^ha] वि. सुस्तरी *adj.* slowly
 वाखाङ् [wak^han] वि. विस्तारै *adj.* slowly
 वाङ्कार [wan^hkar] ना. ईर्ष्या *n.* jealous
 वाचेर [wacer] ना. विउ, वना *n.* seed
 वाचेर [wacer] ना. व्याड *n.* a place where seed is grown
 वाचेर फुचो [wacer p^huco] कि. विउ छर्नु *v.* sow seed
 वाचो [waco] कि. उमर्नु *v.*
 वार्चो [warco] कि. त्याग्नु, खेरफाल्नु *v.* to give up
 वाच्यार [wacyar] ना. वीर्य *n.* semen
 वाजेठा [wajet^ha] ना. ठुलोबुवा *n.* elder father
 वान्चा [wanca] ना. लोग्ने *n.* husband
 वान्चो [wanco] कि. हुल्नु *v.*
 वापाचो [wapaco] कि. उमानु *v.*
 वापास्चो [wapasco] कि. लुगा लगाउनु, लुगा फेर्नु *v.* to wear clothes, to change the clothes
 वापो [wape] वि. जेठाबाठा *adj.* the eldest
 वाफु [wap^hu] ना. अम्लियो, अम्लियो *n.*
 वाफ्यार्चो [wap^hyarco] कि. लुगा सिउनु *v.* to sew clothes
 वाबारा [wabara] ना. अपि *n.* mango
 वाबुम च्याउ [wabum cyau] ना. एक प्रकारको च्याउ *n.* a kind of mushroom
 वाबुम्सी [wabumsi] ना. काँको *n.* cucumber
 वाम [wam] ना. साल *n.* placenta
 वाम [wam] ना. भालु *n.* bear
 वामखबाची [wamk^habaci] ना. एक प्रकारको ऐसेलु *n.* a kind of berry
 वाम्चो [wamco] कि. डुब्नु *v.* drown
 वार्चा [warca] ना. साथी *n.* friend
 वार्चा पाचो [warca paco] कि. साथ दिनु *v.*
 वार्चाग [warcaga] वि. मित्रभाव *adj.* friendship

वालकुब्रोसोको [walekubrosoko] ना. खेतवारी *n.* field
 वालेको [waleko] ना. जग्गा *n.* land
 वालेकोथि [walekot^hi6a] वि. जमिन्दार *adj.* land lord
 वावा [wawa] ना. खिखिर, ढाडे *n.* tom-cat
 वास्दिखा [wasdik^ha] ना. शौचालय *n.* toilet
 वास्दिखालाम [wasdik^halam] ना. गुद्दाम *n.* anus
 वास्चो [wasco] कि. दिसा गर्नु, गाब्याउनु *v.*
 विमापाना [bimapana] वि. विमागरेको *adj.* insured
 विसि [bisi6a] वि. राजीभएको *adj.* agreed
 बु [bur6a] वि. गालीगर्ने *adj.*
 शलङ-पा [sələn-pa6a] ना. गायक *n.* singer
 शिला-वा [sila-wa] ना. शुक्रवार *n.* Friday
 स [sa] ना. झारपात *n.* weeds
 सकचो [sakco] कि. छाँटनु *v.*
 सकत्यरो च्याउ [saktyaro cyau] ना. एक प्रकारको च्याउ *n.* a kind of mushroom
 सकपा-पालाम [s^hakpa-palam] ना. ढुगे वास *n.* a kind of bamboo
 सकसी [saksi] ना. हरे *n.*
 सङखत्रो [səŋk^hətro] ना. भोगटे *n.*
 सङना [səŋna] वि. छाँटेको *adj.*
 सङपाना [səŋpana] वि. छाँटिएको *adj.*
 सङगारा [səŋgara] ना. वाखा *n.* goat
 सजमलजम [səjəmləjəm] ना. ज्ञानगुन, बुद्धि *n.* knowledge
 सपाचो [pa:co] कि. बाँध्नु *v.* tie
 सप्चो [səpco] कि. धुनु *v.* wash anything
 सफ दोक्चो [səp^hə dokco] कि. पात झर्नु *v.* fall off leaf
 सफदोक [səp^hədok6a] वि. पातझरेको *adj.*
 समान्योके [samanyoke] वि. कानको *adj.* of ear
 समिद्धपाचो [səmdipaco] कि. प्रार्थना गर्नु, गफ गर्नु *v.* pray, talk
 सम्दीपा मुरु [sədipa6amuru] वि. प्रार्थी

adj. prayer

सम्ना [səmna] वि. धोएको *adj.* washed

सयाम [səblyam] ना. रोटी *n.* bread

सलङ [sələŋ] ना. गीत *n.* sing

सलङपाचो [sələŋpaco] कि. गीत गाउनु *v.* to sing

सलङ-पा निमा [sələŋ-pabānima] ना. गायिका *n.* singer

सलचा [sələca] वि. तन्नेरी *adj.*

सलमी [sələmi] वि. तरुनी *adj.*

सल्लि [səlsiba] वि. घमने *adj.* crowded

सल्लो [sələco] कि. तान्नु *v.* drag, draw

सल्लो [sələsco] कि. घमनु *v.* crowd

सा [sabala] ना. जङ्गल *n.* forest

सालादि-थुल्ला [sabaladi-t^hulna] वि. वनपालुवा *adj.*

सालाबिर्मा [sabalabirma] ना. वनविगलो *n.* wild cat

सालामुरु [sabalamury] ना. वनमान्छे *n.* chimpanzee

सालामेसो [sabalameso] ना. अना *n.* wild buffalo

साला-पो [sabala-po] ना. बदन *n.* boar

सालामुरु [sabamuru] वि. हत्या *adj.* murder

साइपाना [saipana] वि. साएको *adj.*

साक्काम [sakkram] वि. जर्गे *adj.*

साखान [sak^han] ना. धोती *n.*

साग्रा [saggra] ना. नसो *n.* nerve

साङ्गारो [sangaro] ना. ढोकाको सङ्गार *n.* threshold of the door

साना [sana] वि. मारेको *adj.* killed

सान्ताला [santala] ना. चितुवा *n.* leopard

सान्थो [sant^ho] ना. पोहोर *n.* last year

सान्थोम [sant^hom] वि. पोहोरको *adj.* of the last year

साप्चो [sapco] कि. गास्नु *v.*

साम [sam] ना. सास *n.* breath

सामबारचो [sambarco] कि. स्यास्याँ गर्नु *v.*

सामसल्लो [samsələco] कि. सास फेर्नु *v.*

breathe

सामसेपाचो [samsepaco] कि. पाप गर्नु *v.* do sinful activity

सामान्यो [sama ना. कान *n.* ear

सामान्यो मिङचो [samanjo miŋco] कि. कान पाक्नु *v.*

सामी [sami] ना. चेली *n.* daughter

साम्चो [samco] कि. मेटनु, केर्नु *v.* sketch

साम्चो [samco] कि. हराउनु *v.* to loose

साम्चो, थोडना [samco, t^hoŋna] वि.

खन्याएको *adj.* poured

साम्ना [samna] वि. गाँसेको *adj.*

साम्ना [samna] वि. मेटेको *adj.* omitted

साम्ने [samne] ना. निपर्सो *n.* two days after tomorrow

साम्मी [sammi] ना. निपर्सो *n.* twodays after tomorrow

सायामार्चो [sayamarco] कि. उगाउनु *v.*

सारिकिकी [sarikiki] ना. हजुर बुवाको बुवा *n.* grandfather's father

सारिन्जे [sarinje] ना. सुरुवा पिलो *n.*

सारिपिपी [saripipi] ना. हजुरआमाको आमा *n.* grandmother's mother

सारी [sari] ना. पित्री *n.*

सारीलुङ [sariluj] ना. मूलचुलो *n.*

सारुम, सार्युम [sarum, saryum] ना.

मलसाप्रो *n.*

सार्सी [sarsi] ना. बाँझ *n.* a kind of tree

साला [sabala] ना. जंगल *n.* jungle

साला [sabala be] ना. वनतरुल *n.* wild

सालाग्रामुची [sabalagramuci] ना. वनकेरा *n.* a type of banana that can be found in the jungle

सालामसिङ [salamsiŋ] ना. सालकोकाठ *n.*

सालामा [salama] ना. भोला *n.* bag

साले [sale] ना. धागो *n.* thread

सालेपाचो [salepaco] कि. धागो बाध्नु *v.* to tie thread

सालेपाना [salepana] वि. धागो बाँधेको *adj.*

सासिमा [sasima] ना. अंगेरी *n.*

सासेबुसेपाचो [sasebusepaco] कि.
काजक्रिया गर्नु v.
साहू [sahu] ना. कामी n. blacksmith
साँती,सानाम्ती [sāti, sanamti] ना. हिजो n.
yesterday
सा:चो [saco] कि. मार्नु v. kill
सा:चोम [sa:com] वि. मार्ने adj.
सि [si6a] वि. फल्ने adj.
सिकारे [sikare] ना. चिल n. eagle
सिक्सि [siksi6a] ना. एक प्रकारको
भयाउकीरि n.
सिकुवा,पिन्दी [sikuwa.pindi] ना. पिढी n.
सिक्चो [sikco] कि. उन्नु v.
सिड [sin] ना. काठ,दाउरा n. wood or lock
सिड [sinj^huk6a] ना. बाँदर n. monkey
सिडखे [sinjkhre] ना. टकटके चरा n. a kind
of bird.
सिडघउरे चाँस्चो [singg^haure cāscō] कि.
मिंगौरे खेल्नु v.
सिडतेपा [sinjtepabā] ना. डकर्मी n.
carpenter
सिडना [sinna] वि. उनेको adj.
सिड-खिम [sinj^him] ना. काठघर n.
wooden house
सिङ्के [sinke] वि. काठको adj. wooden
सिङ्भुक् [sinj^huk6a] ना. डेढु, बाँदर n.
monkey
सिचिलुक्ची [sicilukci] ना. गेडागुडी n.
सिची [sici] ना. गेडा n.
सिची [sici] ना. फल n. fruit
सिचो [sico] कि. पकनु, समाउनु v. arrest
,catch
सिचोम-गोक्सो [sicom-grokso] ना.
चलसम्पति n. current asset
सिर्चो [sirco] कि. कटकटयाउनु
,सिकसिकाउनु v.
सिजेबुजे [sijebu] ना. बाँटाविरुवा n.
सिताम् [sitambe] ना. हेर्दा तरुल जस्तै
देखिने तर खान नमिल्ने जंगली फल n.

सिधा [sid^ha] वि. ठाडो adj.
सिना [sina] वि. पक्रेको adj. arrested
सिपिलो [sipilo] ना. कानेखुसी n.
whispering
सिपिलो पाचो [sipilo paco] कि. कानेखुसी
गर्नु v. whisper
सिफक्यो [sip^hagro] ना. तामा n. copper
सिमिदि [simidi] ना. काँसा n. a kind of metal
सिम्यो [simco] कि. ठिठ्याउनु v.
सिरडामो [sirnamo] ना. गडेरा n.
सिलिचा [silica] ना. नाच्ने पुरुष n. a male
dancer
सिलिमी [silimi] ना. नाच्ने महिला n. a
women dancer
सिली [sili] ना. नाच n. dance
सिलीमोचो [silimoco] कि. नाच्नु v. to dace
सिलीमोपाचो [silimopaco] कि. नचाउनु v.
made dance
सिली-खिम [sili-k^him] ना. नाचघर n.
theater house
सिली-मो [sili-mo6a] ना. नर्तक-नर्तकी n.
dancer
सिलोदाम्लो [silodamlo] ना. आँखउपदेश n.
advice
सिलोदाम्लो गिचो [silodamlo gico] कि.
आशिर्वाद दिनु, आशिस दिनु v. bless
सिलोदाम्लो पाचो [silodamlo paco] कि.
आशिर्वाद दिनु v.
सिसिफुड [sisip^hui] ना. चिचिकोटे चरा n. a
kind of bird that produce chirping
sound
सिक [sikə] ना. किताब n. book
सि:चो [si:co] कि. फल्नु v.
सि:पा:चो [si:pa:co] कि. उब्जाउनु v. grow
सुक [suk6e] ना. एक प्रकारको तरुल n. ?
सुङ [sun] ना. मुल्ला n. hair
सुङकार [sunkar] ना. डाह n. envious
सुङकार,वाङकार [sunkar, wan^hkar] वि.
डह्री, ईर्ष्यालु adj. jealousy
सुङगुलुङमा [sungulungma] ना. भुसुलकिरा

n.

सुङ्कार-वाङ्कार [sʰaŋkar-waŋkar] ना.

डाहा n. a kind of jealousy

सुचो [suco] कि. चिलाउनु v.

सुम्चो [sumco] कि. ढाक्नु v. to cover

सुलुलु-गक [sululu-gakba] वि.

सुलसुलहिडने adj.

से [se] ना. मासु n. meat

सेक्रे [sekre] ना. रोडा n.

gravel/aggregrete

सेक्रेब्लोना [sekreblona] वि.

रोडाविद्धछयाएको adj. gravelled

सेग्रे ब्लोचो [segre bloco] कि. रोड

विछ्याउनु v. gravell

सेङगेरी कुचो [seŋgeri kuco] कि. जग

हाल्लु v.

सेचा [seca] ना. कसाही, (वाहिड संस्कार) भित्र

मासुको कामगर्ने मानिस n. a kind of person in Bahing who cut meat

सेन्युचो [senyuco] कि. मोटाउनु v. become fat

सेमानु [semanuba] वि. दुक्को adj. thin

सेमानुचो [semanuco] कि. दुक्नाउनु v. become lean

सेरी [seri] ना. चामल n. rice

सेला, ज्युम [sela, jyum] ना. सुकुटी n. drymeat

सेलिख चाँम्सो [sekʰli čāmsco] कि.

शिकार खेल्नु v. to pray

सेलिखचा [sekʰlica] ना. शिकारी n. poacher

सेलिखचा [sekʰlica] वि. शिकारी adj.

सेलिखचाँम्सो [sekʰlicāmsco] कि. शिकार खेल्नु v. prey

सेली [seli] ना. सेउली n.

सेली, आसेली [seli, aseli] वि. जिउंदो adj. living

सेलेवा, सोलुवा पुपुम

[selewa, solowa pupum] ना. वाहिड

जतिमा पितृ पुज्दा प्रयोग गरिने चिण्डो n.

सेवाच्चान्यो [sewacwanco] कि. ढोग्नु v.

सेवाच्चान्याचो [sewacwanpaco] कि.

ढोगाउनु v.

सैमा [səima] ना. भिगा n. fly

सो [baiso] ना. डोको n. basket

सोकोक्ती [sokokti] ना. भ्याकुर n.

सोक्से [sokse] ना. बाँदर n. monkey

सोक्सो [sokso] ना. रीस, क्रोध n. anger

सोक्सोपा [soksopaba] वि. रिसाउने adj.

सोक्सोपा [soksopaba] वि. रिसाहा adj.

सोक्सोपाचो, बुर्चो [soksopaco, burco] कि.

रिसाउनु v. become angry

सोखे [sokʰe] ना. खोकी n. cough

सोखेपाचो [sokʰepaco] कि. खोक्नु v. caught

सोचो [soco] कि. सुखा हुनु, सुक्नु v. to become dry

सोथो, सोतो [sotʰo, soto] ना. एक प्रकारको

रुख घाँस n. a kind of plant to feed cattle

सोबु [sobu] ना. वन n. forest

सोलिम दुम्चो [solim dumco] कि.

भोकाउनु v. hungry

संगारा [saŋgara] ना. बाख्रा n. goat

संगारा-से [saŋgara-se] ना. बाख्रा खसीको मासु n. mutten

स्यप्चो [syapco] कि. उदाउनु v. rise

स्याक, प्रो [syakba, proba] वि. टिप्ने adj.

स्याङना, प्रोना [syanna, prona] वि. टिप्नेको adj.

स्यान्चो [syanco] कि. चिन्नु v. recognize

स्यान्दा गिचो [syanda gico] कि. स्वर दिनु v.

स्यान्ना [syanna] ना. चिनजान n. already known

स्यान्ना [syanna] वि. चिनेजानेको adj. known to each other

स्यान्ना [syanna] वि. चिनेको adj. known

स्यान्याचो [syapaco] कि. चिनाउनु v. to make known

स्याप [syapə] वि. भरी adj. full

स्याप पाचो [syapə paco] कि. भरनु v. to fill

स्यापुलुङ [syapulun] *ना. सान लगाउने*
 ढुङगा, धार लगाउने ढुङगा *n. hone, a stone*
 for sharpening tools
 स्याम्लोपाचो [syamlopaco] *कि. खिसी गर्नु*
v. laugh at
 स्यार [syar] *वि. छोके* *adj.*
 स्यार्ते [syarte] *ना. पहेरो* *n. cliff*
 स्यार्तेदिङ-ल्भुचो [syartediṅ-b^hluco] *कि.*
 पहेराबाट लड्नु *v. to fall down from the*
 cliff
 स्यार्तेपक्चो [syartepəkco] *कि. पहेरा फोर्नु*
v.
 स्याल्ना [syalna] *वि. केलाएको* *adj. n*
 स्याल्ना [syalna] *वि. जिलाएको* *adj.*
 स्याँस्चो [syāṣco] *कि. विउँभन्नु* *v. awake*
 स्याँस्पाचो [syāṣpaco] *कि. विउँभ्याउनु* *v.*
 get up
 स्यु [basyu] *ना. सुसेली* *n. whistle*
 स्युङग्युचुडमा [syunggyuriṅma] *ना.*
 भुसुर्लाकिरा *n.*
 स्युन्दुचिस्चो [syunducusco] *कि. मुख धुनु*
v. to wash the face
 स्युन्दू [*ना. मुख* *n. mouth*
 स्युन्दू-स्यो [*ना. ओठ* *n. lip*
 स्युन्द्यू [syundyū] *ना. थुनुनो* *n. mouth*
 स्युपाचो [basyupaco] *कि. सुसेला हाल्नु* *v.*
 स्युपुम [syupum] *ना. नाईटो* *n.*
 स्युम्ना [syumna] *वि. छोपेको* *adj.*
 coveredn
 स्युम्नी-बाता [syumni-bata] *ना. बटुका* *n.*
 bowl to serve curry
 स्युरा [syura] *ना. मौरी* *n. bee*
 स्युराके-ज्यो [surake-jyo] *ना. मौरीको*
 चाका
 स्युर्युदिम [syurudim] *वि. घाँटिको* *adj. of*
 neck
 स्युलुम, ल्युम [syulum.lyum] *ना. चिहान* *n.*
 symmetry
 स्युवा [siwa] *ना. विर* *n. male pig*
 स्यूखा [syuk^ha] *ना. सुख* *n. comfort*

स्युन्दू [*ना. मुख* *n. mouth*
 स्युन्दू-सुङ [*ना. जुगा* *n. moustach*
 स्यूपुम [syupum] *ना. नाईटो* *n.*
 स्यूप्याल [syupyal] *ना. लामखुटे* *n.*
 mosquito
 स्यूरु [*ना. घाँटी* *n. neck*
 स्यो [syoba] *वि. सुख्खा* *adj. dry*
 स्यो [syoba] *वि. सुकेको* *adj. dried*
 स्यो ख्याप्चो [syo k^hryapco] *कि. मुख*
 बन्दगर्नु *v. close the mouth*
 स्योखेकुचो [syok^hekuco] *कि. खोकी लाग्नु*
v.
 स्योग्योल्यो [sogolø] *ना. गलगोड* *n. goiter*
 स्योग्योल्यो कुचो [syogolo kuco] *कि. गोड* (599/10)
 आउनु *v. guitore*
 स्योमा [syømaḅəkba] *वि. लाटो* *adj. dumb* (599/10)
 स्योमेपाना [syomepana] *वि. सम्याएको*
adj. (599/10)
 स्योसुम्चो [syosumco] *कि. मुख छोप्नु* *v. to*
 cover the mouth
 स्योसोक्चो [syosokco] *कि. कुल्ल गर्नु* *v.*
 स्वाक्चो [swakco] *कि. मर्कनु* *v.*
 स्वावा [swarwa] *ना. भाले* *n. cock*
 स्वाँफु, सोम [swap^hu. som] *ना. सुप* *n.*
 हकने पुपुम [həkane pupum] *ना. पानी*
 बाँक्नु प्रयोग गरिने ठूलो चिण्डो *n.*
 हम् [homba] *वि. ढाडिएको* *adj.*
 हम्चो [həmco] *कि. सुनिनु, ढाडिनु* *v. swell*
 हयर्सि [hyarsiḅa] *वि. वाङ्गो* *adj. not*
 straight
 हरेम [hərem] *वि. टाढाको* *adj. belonging*
 to far
 हरेम-मुरु [hərem-miri] *ना. विदेशी* *n.*
 forein
 हल्ना [həlna] *वि. खुल्ला गरेको* *adj. opened*
 हवाज्यार्मा [hwajarma] *ना. डाम, डाठ(एक*
 प्रकारको गाईवस्तुलाई टोक्ने भिगा) *n.*
 हाउरे [haure] *ना. केतुके* *n.*
 हात्तीबर [hatibər] *ना. हात्तीसारे* *n.*
 हाप्सा पाचो [hapsa paco] *कि. हाई गर्नु* *v.*

हाप्सापाचो [hapsapaco] कि हाइ गर्नु v.
 हाम्तो [hamto] वि. हलुङ्गो adj. light
 हार्लाम [harlam] वि. पल्लो adj. next further
 हार्लाम-खिम [harlam-k^him] ना. पल्लोघर n.
 हिगेउ [higeu] ना. लहरे मीउडी n.
 हिप्चो [hipco] कि तिखाउनु v. to feel thirsty
 हिलो [hilo] ना. प्रश्न n. question
 हिवाग्रो [hiwagro] ना. कुनै व्यक्तिको टाउकोमा सिङ्गपलाउने जुन धार्मिक वाट मात्र थाहा लाग्छ n.
 हिवाल्फेम [hiwap^hlem] ना. विशेष गरेर महिलामा उम्रने पखेटा हो जो धार्मिकवाट मात्र थाहा लाग्छ, समयमा उपचार नभएमा दुर्घटना हुन्छ n.
 हिवा, हिवादोक्छा [hiwa.hiwadokba] वि. लडीमर्ने लडेरमरेको adj.
 हुइलाम-खिम [huilam-k^him] ना. तल्लोघर n.
 हुसी बिप्चो [husi bipco] कि रगत सोस्नु v. soak blood
 हुक्चो [hukco] कि भुक्नु v.
 हुचो [huco] ना. गाली n. abuse
 हुप्थी [hupt^hi] ना. भकारी n. grain store
 हुम्चो [humco] कि उमिन्नु v. boil
 हुम्ना [humna] वि. उमिनेको adj. boiled
 हुयुम, हुइलाम [huyum.huilam] वि. तल्लो adj. lower
 हुल्सि [hulsi6a] वि. मिसिएको adj. mixed
 हुसि बुक्चो, युचो [husi bukco, yuco] कि रगत आउनु v.
 हुसी [husi] ना. रगत n. blood
 हे [he6a] वि. धारिलो, लाग्ने adj. sharp
 हेन्दी [hendi] ना. गल्ली, चोभार n. out let of water
 हेम्, वाम [hem6a, wam6a] वि. अस्ताएको adj. set, passed away
 हेल्पो [helpo] ना. सम्धी n.

हेल्मो [helmo] ना. सम्धीनी n.
 हे, हेआ [he6a, hea] वि. धारिलो adj. sharp
 हो [ho6a] वि. टल्कने adj. shining
 हो [hō6a] वि. टल्कनो adj.
 होचो [hoco] कि चम्कनु, वल्नु v. shine
 होपाना [hopana] वि. टल्काएको adj. shined
 होपो [hopo] ना. राजा n. king
 होपोतेपाचो [hopotepaco] कि राज्य चलाउनु v. to rule the nation
 होपोनिमा [hoponima] ना. रानी n. queen
 होलो [holo] ना. लामपाते n.
 होसुबा [hosuba] ना. घरको ढोकादेखि खाँक्षण पट्टिको भाग n.
 हो, द्वाडपा [ho6a, d^wappa6a] वि. प्वलपार्ने adj.
 हो:चो [ho:co] कि प्वल पार्नु, घोच्नु v. to make hole
 हो:चोम [ho:com] वि. छेड्ने adj.
 हो:पाचो [ho:paco] कि टल्काउनु, वाल्नु v. to shine, to burn
 ह्यल [hyal6a] वि. गह्रौं adj. heavy
 ह्याप्चो [hyapco] कि वनाउनु, भुस उडाउनु v.
 ह्याम्चो, वाम्चो [hyamco, wamco] कि अस्ताउनु v. set
 ह्यार्सि [hyarsi6a] वि. वाइगो adj. not straight
 ह्यास्चो [hyasco] कि भिर्नु v.
 ह्यास्पाचो [hyarspaco] कि बंग्याउनु v. bent down
 ह्वान्चो [hwaco] कि विग्रनु v.
 ह्वाह्वादुम्चो [h^wah^wadumco] कि उज्यालो हुनु, भुक्भक्ने हुनु v. to become day bright
 ह्यार्सपाना [hyarspana] वि. बंग्याएको adj.
 ह्यार्सि [hyarsi6a] वि. वाङ्गो adj.
 ह्यूर्ड [hui] ना. हल्लेसो n. a kind of bird
 ह्वाल्ना [h^walna] वि. खोलेको adj. opened