

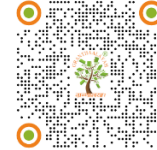
Original Article

## LEXICOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF THE AXOMIA SADRI LANGUAGE: A LEARNERS' DICTIONARY OF THE AXOMIA SADRI LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

Studying lexicography is essential because it makes it possible to produce precise, user-focused dictionaries that improve communication and language competency. In addition to facilitating translation and digital language technologies, it provides a basis for language preservation, standardisation, and educational advancement. The Axomia Sadri language, an Indo-Aryan language that is an essential lingua franca for the "tea tribes" (Adivasi population) in Assam, is the subject matter of the study. The study details the Axomia Sadri language, which is in danger of becoming extinct due to its strong impact from Assamese and other prominent languages. The research comprises a grammatical sketch that covers the syntax, morphology, and phonology of the language. The core output of the work is "A Learner's Dictionary of Axomia Sadri," a monolingual dictionary with English glosses containing 400 words. The study emphasises the importance of this kind of documentation for revitalisation and preservation of minority language.

**Keywords:** Lexicography, Axomia Sadri Language, Learners' Dictionary, Language Preservation, Language Revitalisation, Minority Languages

### INTRODUCTION

The Sadri language used to be a populated language of the Chota Nagpur plateau. It is an Indo-Aryan language belonging to the Indo-Iranian language family. The origin of the language is in the Chota Nagpur Plateau. It was the language of the Sadans, an Aryan group amongst the non-aryan groups of the Chota Nagpur Plateau Navarangi (1965:5). It was also the lingua franca among the Adivasis living in and around the Chota Nagpur Plateau that spreads over present day Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and parts of West Bengal and Orissa.

Lexicography is the art and craft of making dictionary. The dictionaries are the repository of words. It helps one in comprehending a language, learning the correct spellings of the words of the language as well as using them in the suitable contexts. The impact of globalization has expanded the scope of inter-community communication, thereby exposing one to languages other than one's own native tongue. A Dictionary is an integral part of language learning process. Different types of dictionaries are prepared for serving different purposes at different times. Dictionaries are probably the only resource which can give us the best and most comprehensive information about the words or terminologies of a language or a certain field.

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This study primarily attempts to compile "A Learner's Dictionary of Axomia Sadri" and also to provide a basic grammatical and social sketch of the Axomia Sadri Language and its community. "A Learner's Dictionary of Axomia Sadri" is a monolingual dictionary which also includes English glosses. Each entry in the dictionary consists of Head Word, Phonetic Form, English Gloss, Word Class, Example of Axomia Sadri and English gloss of the Axomia Sadri example. The dictionary consists of 400 words including nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and other lexical parts of speech.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Language is a distinguishing attribute of individuals. The language of a community serves as the cornerstone of its unique attributes, encompassing culture, history, ceremonies, rituals, and more. Individuals within a community have an identity crisis when their language faces the threat of extinction. A Dictionary can provide a way towards preservation of a language. The researchers' endeavour to investigate the basic grammatical features and social life of the Axomia Sadri language and its community and attempts to compile 'A Learner's dictionary of the Axomia Sadri Language' so that it could help the community in preserving and restoring their language in the present time as well as in the future.

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

During the days of the British Rule, after the discovery of tea plants in Assam, the British officers brought a group of people from the Chota Nagpur plateau area to Assam as labourers in their tea-gardens. They were the native speakers of Sadri language. After settling in Assam, the Sadri people found it difficult to interact with the local peoples of Assam. So, they have to adopt a pidgin which was a combination of Assamese and Sadri. The reason for adopting the pidgin were the difficulties they faced in communication. As a result, the pidgin was gradually adopted as the mother tongue among the tea-tribe community and it became creolized and got the status of a language. The language was used as the lingua franca between the tea-garden labourers and the natives of Assam. The result of this adoption led to the convergence of the Sadri language into Assamese. But it did not converged totally into Assamese and retained some of its phonological, morphological and syntactical features and used to be called a variety of Sadri language, i.e. Axomia Sadri.

The native speakers of Sadri are found in all parts of Assam. They mostly inhabit in the districts of Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Nagaon, Sonitpur and Lakhimpur of Assam. Some of them are also found in parts of Sadia, Kamrup, Goalpara and Kokrajhar districts of Assam. [Toppno \(1999\)](#), states that there are about 845 tea gardens in Assam where Axomia Sadri is spoken and is the mother tongue of the speakers.

The tradition of making dictionary is very old. The traditional lexicography of earlier times was arguably a distinct endeavour from the lexicography based on field work nowadays. Traditional lexicography was based on a massive corpus or earlier dictionaries. It started first in China in the 1st and 2nd century during the reign of Han dynasty. 'Shuowen Jiezi' was the first remarkable work on lexicography compiled by Xu Shen which became the foundation for all other subsequent work on lexicography. It was a compilation of the information about the origins, meanings and pronunciations of the Chinese words.

In India, the tradition of making dictionaries began over two thousand years ago. Sanskrit dictionaries and Thesaurus are the evidence of long tradition of native lexicography practices in Indian languages. There are three terms nighantu, kosha and nirukta which are particularly relevant in Indian lexicographic tradition. Nighantu means lexicon and nirukta means explanation. Nighantu gives the explanations of obscure, rare and difficult words found in the Vedic texts for easier understanding of the Vedic texts. Kosha is literally the storehouse which was written in verse in the early time. It contains entries for nouns and in declinable forms but not verbs. The best work among such Koshas is the "Amorkosha" by Amarasinha, a Buddhist scholar.

In medieval Europe, lexicography originated (rather re-invented itself) in the form of compilations of the interlinear vernacular glosses in Medieval Latin. The word "Dictionary" was used as 'Dictionarous' meaning "of words" in the 13th century by an Englishman John

Garland and the word 'Dictionarium' was used in the 14th century. The first English titled Dictionary was 'Latin-English Dictionary' by Sir [Thomas Elyot \(1538\)](#). The first monolingual dictionary of English was 'A Table Alphabetical' by [Robert Cawdrey \(1604\)](#), consisting of

3000 entries. Samuel Johnson compiled an English dictionary more than hundred years later in 1755 named 'The Dictionary of English Language', consisting of over 42000 entries. It was the most comprehensive reference text until the first publication of the great 'Oxford English Dictionary' in 1884. There were some other dictionaries in English, published during the 18th and 19th century, namely, James Buchanan's 'Linguae [Britannicae' \(1757\)](#), Thomas Sheridan's "A General Dictionary of the English Language" (1780). [Dash \(2015\)](#)

The word "Lexicography" is derived from the Greek word *lexicos* means lexeme and *graphe* means writing. The word lexicography was used in English in 1680. It is an art and craft of making dictionary. It describes the linguistic as well as technical aspects of making a dictionary. A dictionary always depicts the socio-cultural aspects of a community as well as its language. Many scholars have given so many different definitions on lexicography. A few of those are discussed as follows:

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According to the Concise Oxford Dictionary for Current English (1998), a dictionary is “A book that deals with the individual words of a language (or certain specified class of them) so as to set forth their orthography, pronunciation, signification and use, their synonyms, derivation and history, or at least some of these facts; for convenience of reference the words are arranged in some stated order, now in most languages, alphabetical, and in larger dictionaries the information given is illustrated by quotations from literature”.

According to Cornelis Christiaan Berg, “A dictionary is a systematically arranged list of socialized linguistic forms compiled from the speech-habits of a given speech-community and commented on by the author in such a way that the qualified reader understands the meaning [...] of each separate form, and is informed of the relevant facts concerning the function of that form in its community” [Filipec \(1971\)](#).

According to Richard Chenevix Trench, “A dictionary is an inventory of the words of a language (with explanation of meaning and other information)”. (ed. [Allan \(2013\)](#))

## **RATIONALE AND AIMS OF THE STUDY**

An examination of the literature review indicates that the importance of dictionary is immense. It plays a vital role in comprehending a language properly as well as helps in disciplines like literature, culture, education, etc. With time, lexicography is being developing and expanding its scope. In future, hope we will get much developed and modern dictionaries. Nowadays, various softwares are created to compile advanced dictionaries easily. The researcher intends to study the grammatical sketch and the social life of the Axomia Sadri

Language and its community to provide an introduction of the community to the world and provide the community with a compiled dictionary of their mother tongue. A particular focus of this research article is compile a Learners' Dictionary. The research paper aims to achieve the following:

- To explore the Axomia Sadri language and its community to study its grammatical features and to provide a gist of the social life of the community.
- To compile “A Learners' Dictionary of the Axomia Sadri Language”.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study employs the descriptive survey approach, collecting information from both primary and secondary sources. The core data for the study came from the fieldwork that was conducted in the Charaideo, Sivasagar and Dibrugarh districts of Assam, India, specifically in the 3 Tea Estates, namely, Khoomtaie Tea Estate, under Assam Tea Company Limited

(Sivasagar), Hingrijan Tea Estate, under Andrew Yule & Company Limited (Charaideo) and Moran Tea Estate, under Mcleod Russel Group (Dibrugarh). Fieldwork has been carried out based on events that have occurred across all of the available platforms of language usage, including political gatherings, educational institutions, social community functions, public areas, and so on. Secondary data have been gathered from the literary and linguistic works on the Axomia Sadri as well as on the Sadri language and the theme genre that are pertinent to the research issue. These works have been read in order to gather information. The dictionary was compiled with the help of Lexique Pro, Toolbox/Shoebox and PhoTrans Edit softwares. Lexique Pro is an interactive lexicon viewer, with hyperlinks between entries, category views, dictionary reversal, search, and export tools. It can be configured to display your Toolbox/Shoebox database in a user-friendly format so that you can distribute it to others. It's simple interface allows the user to build a dictionary from scratch rather effortlessly, compared with the cumbersome Toolbox setup. APA 7th edition citation stylesheet has been used throughout the research work. IPA has been used for the transcription purpose.

## **GRAMMATICAL SKETCH OF THE AXOMIA SADRI LANGUAGE**

There are 23 consonant phonemes found in the Axomia Sadri language that contrasts each other in minimal pair sets. Among them are non-aspirated plosive, aspirated plosive, nasal, tap, fricative and lateral. The consonant chart of Axomia Sadri Language is as follows:

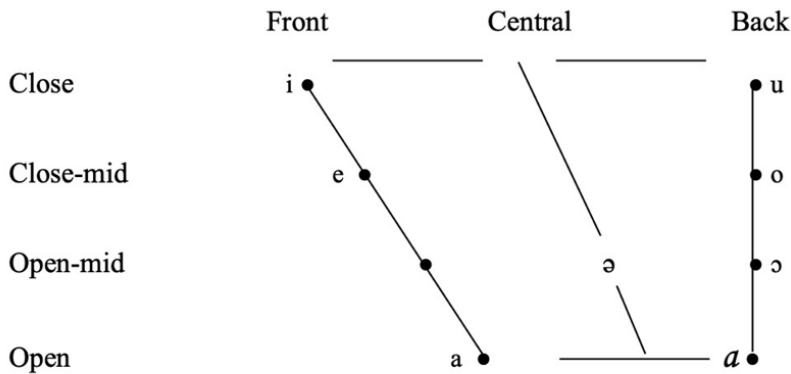
**Figure 1**

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Post-Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive (Non-Aspirated)	p b	t d			c	k g	
Plosive (Aspirated)	p <sup>h</sup> b <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup> d <sup>h</sup>			c <sup>h</sup>	k <sup>h</sup> g <sup>h</sup>	
Nasal	m	n				ŋ	
Tap				ɽ			
Fricative		s z	ʃ				h
Lateral		l					

**Figure 1 Table showing Consonants of the Axomia Sadri Language**

There are 8 monophthongs and 8 diphthongs found in the Axomia Sadri language. The vowel chart of Axomia Sadri Language is as follows:

**Figure 2**



**Figure 2 Table showing Vowels of the Axomia Sadri Language**

- **Monophthongs:** There are eight monophthongs in the Axomia Sadri language. These are /i/, /e/, /a/, /ɑ/, /ɔ/, /o/, /u/ and /ə/.  
 / i / - gari 'car'  
 / e / - g<sup>h</sup>ɔre 'g<sup>h</sup>ɔr-e' 'house-LOC'  
 / a / - bagan 'tea-garden'  
 / ɑ / - tamam 'ultimate'      / ɔ / - kɔrɔm 'Korom Puja'  
 / o / - oidige 'that side' (proximal)  
 / u / - u 'he'  
 / ə / - galəbɔn 'garland'
- **Diphthongs:** There are eight diphthongs found in the Axomia Sadri language. These are /ei/, /ui/, /oi/, /ɔi/, /ai/, /iu/, /ou/, /eu/, /au/, /ia/, /ua/, /ea/.  
 / ei / - zakei 'emphatic marker'      / ai / - zamai 'Son-in-Law'  
 / ui / - mui 'me'      / ou / - outa 'that' (distant)  
 / oi / - t<sup>h</sup>oila 'sack'      / ia / - matia 'brown'  
 / ɔi / - bəhncɔi 'Co-parents-in-Law'      / ua / - bed<sup>h</sup>ua 'widow' (male)

There are two syllable structures in Axomia Sadri language. They are monosyllabic and disyllabic. The possible syllable structures are as follows:

- V structure
- CV structure
- VC structure
- CVC structure
- VCV structure
- VCVC structure
- CVCV structure
- CVCVC structure

The Axomia Sadri language is an Indo-Aryan language. Like most other Indo-Aryan languages, Axomia Sadri also follows the SOV word order. The verb is in the sentence final position and the object follows the subject. Axomia Sadri language is both agglutinating and inflectional in nature.

For instance,

S	O	V	ram	bagh-ta-ke	marde-l-ek
Ram.NOM			tiger-CLS-ACC		kill.give-PST-AGR

‘Ram killed the tiger’

The Axomia Sadri language have three tenses; present, past and future. As it is an inflectional language, tense are marked by inflectional suffixes. For example,

• **Present Tense:**

mui	bhat	kha-il-a
I.NOM	food	eat-PRS-AGR

‘I eat food’

usɔb	bhat	kha-il-a
They.NOM	food	eat-PRS-AGR

‘They eat food’

§ **Past Tense:**

mui	bhat	kha-l-i
I.NOM	food	eat-PST-AGR

‘I ate food’

usɔb	bhat	kha-l-ek
------	------	----------

They.NOM	food	eat-PST-AGR
----------	------	-------------

'They ate food'

### § Future Tense:

mui	bhat	kha-m
-----	------	-------

I.NOM	food	eat-FUT
-------	------	---------

'I will eat food'

usɔb	bhat	kha-b-en
------	------	----------

They.NOM	food	eat-FUT-AGR
----------	------	-------------

'They will eat food'

The Axomia Sadri language is predominantly an inflectional language with certain amount of agglutinating feature. Inflectional is a morphological feature in which words are formed with the help of inflectional and derivational suffixes. The agglutinating feature is also found in the language where linear sequences of free morphemes are used to form a single word.

For instance,

Verb + suffix	kha-l-ek PST-AGR	eat-	'ate'
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Adjective + suffix	notun-se ADV	new-	'newly'
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Verb + Verb + Suffix	mar-de-l-ek		'killed'
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On the basis of the analysis, the grammatical sketch provides us a picture that the phonemic inventory of the Axomia Sadri language consists of 23 consonants; 8 vowels, which are both rounded and unrounded along with 8 diphthongs. The syllable structure of the Axomia Sadri language is disyllabic. It follows the SOV word order. The tense system in Axomia Sadri as it has all the three tenses; present, past and future. Being an inflectional-agglutinating language, words are formed by adding affixes to the root or stem.

### SOCIAL LIFE OF THE AXOMIA SADRI COMMUNITY

The Tea-garden labourers (Adivasi), with its distinct customs and practices, rituals and social beliefs, is a community with a rich socio-cultural heritage. It has a patriarchal system.

The property of the ancestors is inherited by the male child. Now a days, females are also given equal rights as the male, but still, the male is always preferred than the female. Early age marriage or Child marriage is prevalent in the community.

In Assam, we can find 3 different varieties of Axomia Sadri. It is due to the impact of the dominating language or mostly spoken language of the areas. The variety found in Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and some parts of Sivasagar district is called as Axomia Sadri. The variety found in Jorhat, Golaghat and most of the parts of Sivasagar districts are called as Oriya Sadri. The variety found in the districts of Nagaon, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Kamrup, Goalpara and Kokrajhar are called as Puruliya Sadri. The names of these varieties were given by a native speaker and he stated that the variation are divided in terms of lexical borrowing. In Oriya Sadri, many lexical borrowings from the Oriya language are found. Likewise, in Assam Sadri and Puruliya Sadri, lexical borrowings from Assamese and Bengali respectively are found. The language though is used as the lingua franca across the state of Assam, it has variations. For

instance, the Axomia Sadri, i.e. the variety spoken in Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and some parts of Sivasagar districts, is different from the Puruliya Sadri, i.e. the variety spoken in the districts of Nagaon, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Kamrup, Goalpara and Kokrajhar.

The Adivasi community in Assam has its own traditional cultures and rituals. They primarily celebrate two types of Puja viz. Korom Puja and Tusu Puja. They also celebrate Rongali Bihu, Kongali Bihu, Bhugali Bihu, Durga Puja and Diwali(Kali Puja) as they are now assimilated with the indigenous Assamese community of Assam. A brief account of the primary festivals of the community are as follows:

- 1) **Korom Puja:** Korom is the worship of Korom-Devota, the god of power, youth, and youthfulness. The Korom festival is an agricultural festival. The festival is held on the 11th day of a full moon (Purnima) of the Assamese month of Bhado, which falls between August and September. Groups of young villagers go to the jungle and collect wood, fruits, and flowers. These are required during the puja (worship) of the KoromDevota. The Karam tree, scientifically named *Nauclea Parvifolia* is the center of the proceedings of the festival. The preparations for the Karam festival begin around ten or twelve days before the festival. During this period, people sing and dance together in groups.

Figure 3



Figure 3 Korom Puja Celebrations

- 2) **Tusu Puja:** Tusu Puja is one of the important festivals of the Tea Tribes of Assam. It is celebrated in the Assamese month of Magh, which falls between January and February. They worship Goddess Tusu during this festival. The festival is also celebrated beautifully by the dwellers of the tea gardens of Assam like other folk festivals. During Tusu Puja, sculptures make statues of Goddess Tusu and people beautifully decorate it with mud and flower. Young boys and girls carry the statue from house to house singing and dancing. The young girls of the community dress in their traditional attire and tie handkerchief on their hands and dance with the rhythm of the music and instruments. Goddess Tusu is popular among the tea tribes who symbolize kindness, virtue, love and sacrifice.

Figure 4



Figure 4 Tusu Puja Celebrations

The Adivasi (Tea-Tribe) community do not have any different type of dress for their day to day life. The females wear Mekhela Sador, Saree, Salwar and now a days they wear western clothes too. The males wear half trousers clubbed with Vests most of the time as they work in the tea-gardens. The youth wears normal dress in their day to day life like Jeans, Trousers, Shirts, T-Shirts, etc. They have their own traditional dress for festivals like Korom Puja, Tusu Puja, etc. The female wear white Saree with Red borders (which they call in their language as "boga sari lal pari"), ornaments and ties a red handkerchief in both of their wrists. The male wear white Kurta clubbed with white dhoti and ties a Gamusa in their head. They wear their traditional attire at the time of performing the Jhumor Dance which is their traditional dance.

**Figure 5**



**Figure 5 Jhumor Dance Performance in the Traditional Attire**

The Adivasi people are mostly uneducated. In present day, the rate of literacy is increasing but most of the children fail to attain higher studies. The cause behind it is means of livelihood. They work in the tea-garden as daily wage labourers and that is the only source of their livelihood. Once the elder of the house retires from its job, the son or the daughter has to work in place of his/her father or mother to earn livelihood. This is the main reason why children have to leave their studies in the midway. Most of the students are either matriculate or below. There are a few post-graduate and graduate students in their community. The primary occupation of the people is to work as tea-garden labourers. Some of them are also indulged in agriculture, carpentry, business, etc. A few of them have government jobs or private company jobs.

#### **A LEARNERS' DICTIONARY OF THE AXOMIA SADRI LANGUAGE**

This research primarily focuses to compile "A Learner's Dictionary of Axomia Sadri Language". "A Learner's Dictionary of Axomia Sadri" is a monolingual dictionary which also includes English glosses. Each entry in the dictionary consists of Head Word, Phonetic Form, English Gloss, Word Class, Example of Axomia Sadri and English gloss of the Axomia Sadri example. The dictionary consists of 400 words including nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and other lexical parts of speech. The dictionary is also colour coded based on different entries.

The dictionary starts from the next page onwards...

A – a

<p><b>Aam</b> [aam] <i>Noun.</i> Mango; <i>mui aam k<sup>h</sup>at<sup>h</sup>i</i>; I am eating a mango.</p> <p><b>Acanok</b> [atʃanɔk] <i>Adv.</i> Unconsciously; <i>u mɔke atʃanɔk mardelek</i>; He hit me unconsciously.</p> <p><b>Acorit</b> [ac<sup>h</sup>ɔrit] <i>Adv.</i> Surprisingly; <i>ɔkɔr ac<sup>h</sup>ɔrit sɔkti ahe</i>; He is surprisingly strong.</p> <p><b>Ada</b> [ada] <i>Noun.</i> Ginger; <i>ada ek kilu detɔ</i>; Give me 1 kilo of ginger.</p> <p><b>Admi</b> [admi] <i>Noun.</i> Person; A male; Man; <i>ou admita mɔr ba lage</i>; That person is my father.</p> <p><b>Adot</b> [adɔt] <i>Noun.</i> Habit; <i>zɔldi ut<sup>h</sup>ɔlta mɔr adɔt lage</i>; It is my habit to wake up early.</p> <p><b>Age</b> [ag<sup>h</sup>e] <i>Adj.</i> Ahead; <i>u bɔhut ag<sup>h</sup>e ahe</i>; He is far ahead.</p> <p><b>Aina</b> [aina] <i>Noun.</i> Mirror; <i>ainata b<sup>h</sup>anʒelek</i>; The mirror has broken.</p> <p><b>Akar</b> [akar] <i>Noun.</i> Shape; <i>pri<sup>h</sup>bike akar gɔl ahe</i>; The shape of the earth is round.</p> <p><b>Akhi</b> [āk<sup>h</sup>i] <i>Noun.</i> Eye; <i>ou c<sup>h</sup>ɔkritake āk<sup>h</sup>igila sundɔr ahe</i>; The eyes of that girl is beautiful.</p>	<p><b>Alohi</b> [alɔhi] <i>Noun.</i> Guest; <i>hamni g<sup>h</sup>ɔre alɔhi ahe</i>; Guests are there in our house.</p> <p><b>Alu</b> [aalu] <i>Noun.</i> Potato; <i>sɔbjitame aalu naidebe</i>; Don't mix potato in the meal.</p> <p><b>Anaros</b> [anarɔs] <i>Noun.</i> Pineapple; <i>ba bazarse anarɔs anlek</i>; Father brought pineapple from the market.</p> <p><b>Anda</b> [anda] <i>Noun.</i> Egg; <i>azi mui anda k<sup>h</sup>ali</i>; I ate egg today.</p> <p><b>Angthi</b> [aŋt<sup>h</sup>i] <i>Noun.</i> Ring; <i>u mɔke sonake aŋt<sup>h</sup>i ekta delek</i>; He gave me a gold ring.</p> <p><b>Asanse</b> [asanse] <i>Adv.</i> Easily; <i>u asanse kamta kɔrdelek</i>; He did the work easily.</p> <p><b>Asmia</b> [asmia] <i>Noun.</i> Assamese; A language spoken in the North-Eastern part of India; <i>hamni asmia b<sup>h</sup>asa bɔlela</i>; We speak Assamese language.</p> <p><b>Azi</b> [azi] <i>Adv.</i> Today; <i>azi mui g<sup>h</sup>ɔr zam</i>; I will go home today.</p>
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**Azkal** [azkal] *Noun*. Nowadays; *azkal admigila mətłəbi hoizalahe*;

People are becoming selfish nowadays.

**B – b**

**Ba** [ba] *Noun*. Father; *ba g<sup>h</sup>ore naik<sup>h</sup>e*; Father is not at home.

**Bagan** [bagan] *Noun*. Garden; *ram bagane ahe*; Ram is in the garden.

**Bagh** [bag<sup>h</sup>] *Noun*. Tiger; *bag<sup>h</sup>take sikarita maq<sup>h</sup>delek*; The hunter killed the tiger.

**Baki** [baki] *Adj*. Other; *baki kamgila tui kər*; You do the other works.

**Balu** [balu] *Noun*. Sand; *balugila hūa rakh de*; Keep the stack of sand there.

**Bandor** [bandər] *Noun*. Monkey; *bandərta b<sup>h</sup>agət<sup>h</sup>e*; The monkey is running.

**Barhon** [barhən] *Noun*. Broom; *g<sup>h</sup>ore ekta barhən ahe*; There is a broom in the house.

**Bas** [bāʃ] *Noun*. Bamboo; *u bāʃ katət<sup>h</sup>e*; He is cutting bamboo.

**Basra** [batʃra] *Noun*. Calf; *gaita baʃratakə gək<sup>h</sup>ir k<sup>h</sup>iat<sup>h</sup>e*; The cow is feeding milk to the calf.

**Basri** [basri] *Noun*. Flute; *mui basri bazak zanela*; I know to play the flute.

**Beka** [beka] *Noun*. Curve; *lat<sup>h</sup>ita beka ahe*; The stick has a curve.

**Belegse** [belegse] *Adv*. Differently. *u belegse c<sup>h</sup>inta kərela*; He thinks differently.

**Bemar** [bemar] *Noun*. Ill; *ram bemar ahe*; Ram is ill.

**Bengna** [beŋna] *Noun*. Brinjal; *mui aaz beŋna k<sup>h</sup>ali*; I eat brinjal today.

**Berha** [berha] *Noun*. Fencing; *əkər g<sup>h</sup>ore berha naik<sup>h</sup>e*; There is no fencing in his house.

**Besi** [besi] *Det*. More; *ram shyam se besi boga lage*; Ram is more fair than Shyam.

<p><b>Beti</b> [beti] <i>Noun</i>. Daughter; <i>u mər beti lage</i>; She is my daughter.</p> <p><b>Bezi</b> [bezi] <i>Noun</i>. Needle; <i>məke bezi ekta de</i>; Give me a needle.</p> <p><b>Bhag</b> [bʰag] <i>Verb</i>. Run; <i>gʰərata bʰagətʰe</i>; The horse is running.</p> <p><b>Bhai</b> [bʰai] <i>Noun</i>. Brother; <i>i mər bʰai lage</i>; He is my brother.</p> <p><b>Bhaire</b> [bʰaire] <i>Det</i>. Outside; <i>kamta bʰaire kər</i>; Do the work outside.</p> <p><b>Bhal</b> [bʰal] <i>Adj</i>. Good; <i>u ekta bʰal cʰəkra lage</i>; He is a good boy.</p> <p><b>Bhalu</b> [bʰalu] <i>Noun</i>. Bear; <i>bʰaluta bʰaggelek</i>; The bear ran away.</p> <p><b>Bhang</b> [bʰaŋ] <i>Noun</i>. Opium; <i>u bʰaŋ kʰaila</i>; He takes opium.</p> <p><b>Bhang</b> [bʰaŋ] <i>Verb</i>. Break; <i>u butolta bʰaŋdelek</i>; He broked the bottle.</p> <p><b>Bhari</b> [bʰari] <i>Adj</i>. Heavy; <i>munata bʰari ahe</i>; The bag is heavy.</p> <p><b>Bhasa</b> [bʰasa] <i>Noun</i>. Language; <i>hamni asmia sadri bʰasa bolela</i>; We speak Axomia Sadri language.</p> <p><b>Bhera</b> [bʰera] <i>Noun</i>. Sheep; <i>mər gʰəre ekta bʰera ahe</i>; I have a sheep in my house.</p>	<p><b>Bhitre</b> [bʰitre] <i>Adj</i>. Inside; <i>u gʰərər bʰitre ahe</i>; He is inside the house.</p> <p><b>Bhizol</b> [bʰizɔl] <i>Adj</i>. Wet; <i>kamizta bʰizɔl ahe</i>; The shirt is wet.</p> <p><b>Bhogban</b> [bʰɔgban] <i>Noun</i>. God; <i>hamni bʰogbanke puza kərəla</i>; We worship God.</p> <p><b>Bhoira</b> [bʰɔira] <i>Noun</i>. Deaf; <i>u bʰɔira lage</i>; He is deaf.</p> <p><b>Bhorol</b> [bʰɔrɔl] <i>Adj</i>. Full; <i>mər pet bʰɔrɔl ahe</i>; My stomach is full.</p> <p><b>Bhuke</b> [bʰuke] <i>Adj</i>. Hungry; <i>mui bʰuke ahi</i>; I am hungry.</p> <p><b>Bhul</b> [bʰul] <i>Adj</i>. Wrong; <i>u bʰul kʰɔbər delahe</i>; He gave the wrong news.</p> <p><b>Bhumikompo</b> [bʰumikɔmpɔ] <i>Noun</i>. Earthquake; <i>hĩa bʰumikɔmpɔ hoirəhe</i>; There was an earthquake here.</p> <p><b>Bhunbhun</b> [bʰunbʰun] <i>Noun</i>. Humming of bee; <i>mədʰumafigila bʰunbʰunatʰe</i>; The bees are humming.</p> <p><b>Bissas</b> [bissas] <i>Noun</i>. Believe; <i>ɔke bissas naikərbe</i>; Don't believe him.</p> <p><b>Bitol</b> [bitɔl] <i>Adj</i>. Past; <i>bitɔl baatgila bʰulai de</i>; Forget the past things.</p>
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**Bocorkia** [bɔc<sup>h</sup>ɔrkia] *Adj.* Yearly; *aíta hamnike bɔc<sup>h</sup>ɔrkia suti lage*; This is our yearly holiday.

**Boga** [bɔga] *Adj.* White. *u bɔga kapur pind<sup>h</sup>ɔt<sup>h</sup>e*; He is wearing white clothes.

**Bohin** [bɔhin] *Noun.* Younger sister; *sita mɔr bɔhin lage*; Sita is my younger sister.

**Bohria** [bɔhria] *Noun.* Daughter-in-law; *u mɔr bɔhria lage*; She is my daughter-in-law.

**Bohut** [bɔhut] *Det.* Many; *g<sup>h</sup>ɔre bɔhut admi ahe*; Many people are there in the house.

**Bohut** [bɔh<sup>u</sup>t] *Adj.* Very; *g<sup>h</sup>ɔrta bɔh<sup>u</sup>:t sundɔr ahe*; The house is very beautiful.

**Boiam** [boiam] *Noun.* Container; *paurutigila boiame ahe*; The biscuits are in the container.

**Bokhar** [bɔk<sup>h</sup>ar] *Noun.* Fever; *ramke bɔk<sup>h</sup>ar ahe*; Ram has a fever.

**Bonduk** [bɔnduk] *Noun.* Gun; *ɔkɔr bɔnduk ekta ahe*; He has a gun.

**Bonsi** [bɔnsi] *Noun.* Fishing rod; *mɔr bɔnsita b<sup>h</sup>angelek*; My fishing rod has broken.

**Borkhun** [bɔrk<sup>h</sup>un] *Noun.* Rain; *kal bɔrk<sup>h</sup>un deirɔhe*; It was raining yesterday.

**Boroph** [bɔɔf] *Noun.* Ice; *mɔke tukun bɔrɔf detɔ*; Give me some ice.

**Bosor** [bɔɔɔr] *Noun.* Year; *ai bɔɔɔr mui mɔr g<sup>h</sup>ɔrta banam*; I will build my house this year.

**Botor** [bɔtɔr] *Noun.* Climate; *gɔrɔmdiner bɔtɔrta b<sup>h</sup>al lagela*; The climate of summer is good.

**Budhiok** [bud<sup>h</sup>iɔk] *Noun.* Intelligent. *c<sup>h</sup>ɔkrata bud<sup>h</sup>iɔk ahe*; The boy is intelligent.

**Burbok** [burbɔk] *Adj.* Dull; *u ekta burbɔk c<sup>h</sup>ɔkra lage*; He is a dull boy.

**Burhaba** [burhaba] *Noun.* Grandfather; *mɔr burhabake bemar hɔt<sup>h</sup>e*; My grandfather is ill.

C – c

<p><b>Caka</b> [caka] <i>Noun</i>. Wheel; <i>garitake cakata p<sup>h</sup>utgelek</i>; The car's wheel got punctured.</p> <p><b>Caul</b> [tʃaul] <i>Noun</i>. Rice; <i>hamni ʃaul k<sup>h</sup>aila</i>; We eat rice.</p> <p><b>Chab</b> [c<sup>h</sup>ab] <i>Verb</i>. Bite; <i>məke məʃsər c<sup>h</sup>abət<sup>h</sup>e</i>; Mosquitos are biting me.</p> <p><b>Chab</b> [c<sup>h</sup>ab] <i>Verb</i>. Bite; <i>u məke c<sup>h</sup>abdelek</i>; He bit me.</p> <p><b>Chadra</b> [c<sup>h</sup>adra] <i>Noun</i>. Blanket; <i>c<sup>h</sup>adrata d<sup>h</sup>upe de</i>; Put the blanket on the sunlight.</p> <p><b>Chalu</b> [c<sup>h</sup>alu] <i>Adj</i>. Clever; <i>c<sup>h</sup>əkrata c<sup>h</sup>alu ahe</i>; The boy is clever.</p> <p><b>Chati</b> [c<sup>h</sup>ati] <i>Noun</i>. Chest; <i>u c<sup>h</sup>atime c<sup>h</sup>ət palek</i>; He was hurt in the chest.</p> <p><b>Chawra</b> [c<sup>h</sup>awra] <i>Adj</i>. Wide; <i>rastata c<sup>h</sup>awra ahe</i>; The road is wide.</p> <p><b>Chaya</b> [c<sup>h</sup>āja] <i>Noun</i>. Shadow; <i>u gaske c<sup>h</sup>ājame bəthəl ahe</i>; He is sitting in the shadow of the tree.</p> <p><b>Cheda</b> [c<sup>h</sup>eda] <i>Noun</i>. Hole; <i>sāpta ou c<sup>h</sup>edatame ahe</i>; The snake is in that hole.</p> <p><b>Chikon</b> [c<sup>h</sup>ikən] <i>Adj</i>. Smooth. <i>zagata c<sup>h</sup>ikən ahe</i>; The surface is smooth.</p>	<p><b>Chipachipi</b> [c<sup>h</sup>ipac<sup>h</sup>ipi] <i>Noun</i>. Hide and seek; A kind of game played by the children where one has to find his hidden friends; <i>c<sup>h</sup>uwagila c<sup>h</sup>ipac<sup>h</sup>ipi k<sup>h</sup>elət<sup>h</sup>e</i>; The children are playing hide and seek.</p> <p><b>Chokra</b> [c<sup>h</sup>okra] <i>Noun</i>. Big Boy. <i>c<sup>h</sup>əkrata zat<sup>h</sup>e</i>; The boy is going.</p> <p><b>Chondon</b> [c<sup>h</sup>əndən] <i>Noun</i>. Sandalwood; <i>c<sup>h</sup>əndənke bəhut dam ahe</i>; Sandalwood is very costly.</p> <p><b>Chondro</b> [c<sup>h</sup>əndrə] <i>Noun</i>. Moon; <i>azi c<sup>h</sup>əndrətə naidek<sup>h</sup>li</i>; I didn't see the moon today.</p> <p><b>Choppol</b> [c<sup>h</sup>əppəl] <i>Noun</i>. Sandal; Footwear; <i>mər c<sup>h</sup>əppəltə an</i>; Bring my sandal.</p> <p><b>Choroi</b> [c<sup>h</sup>oroi] <i>Noun</i>. Bird; <i>c<sup>h</sup>oroigila urət<sup>h</sup>e</i>; The birds are flying.</p> <p><b>Choto</b> <i>Adj</i>. Narrow; <i>golita c<sup>h</sup>ətət ahe</i>; The street is narrow.</p> <p><b>Choto</b> [c<sup>h</sup>ətət] <i>Adj</i>. Short; <i>zək<sup>h</sup>lata c<sup>h</sup>ətət ahe</i>; The ladder is short.</p> <p><b>Chotonodi</b> [c<sup>h</sup>ətətənədi] <i>Noun</i>. Lake; A tiny river; <i>hamnike hūa ekta c<sup>h</sup>ətətənədi ahe</i>; There is a lake in my place.</p>
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**Chupechape** [c<sup>h</sup>upec<sup>h</sup>ape] *Adv.*

Silently; *kamta c<sup>h</sup>upec<sup>h</sup>ape k<sup>o</sup>rbe*; Do the work silently.

**Chuwa** [c<sup>h</sup>uwa] *Noun.* Small Boy;

*c<sup>h</sup>uwata kand<sup>o</sup>t<sup>h</sup>e*; The boy is crying.

**Chuwabichna** [c<sup>h</sup>uwabic<sup>h</sup>na] *Noun.*

Cradle; *c<sup>h</sup>uwabic<sup>h</sup>nata lei an*; Bring the cradle.

**Cimti** [c<sup>h</sup>imti] *Noun.* Ant; *m<sup>o</sup>ke c<sup>h</sup>imti*

*katlek*; The ant bit me.

**Cul** [tful] *Noun.* Hair; *o<sup>o</sup>r culgila*

*z<sup>h</sup>o<sup>o</sup>r<sup>o</sup>t<sup>h</sup>e*; His hairs are falling.

## D – d

**Dahi** [dahi] *Noun.* Branch; *gafke*

*dahigila katde*; Cut the branches of the tree.

**Dahni** [dahni] *Noun.* Witch; *sitake gaate*

*dahni ahe*; There is a witch in Sita.

**Dana** [dana] *Noun.* Animal food;

*gorutake k<sup>h</sup>atir dana b<sup>o</sup>nabe za*; Go and make the food for the cow.

**Danggor** [danggor] *Adj.* Big. *g<sup>h</sup>o<sup>o</sup>rta*

*danggor ahe*; The house is big.

**Danguwa** [danguwa] *Noun.* Bachelor; *u*

*ekta danguwa lage*; He is a bachelor.

**Dawai** [dawai] *Noun.* Medicine; *mui*

*dawai k<sup>h</sup>ali*; I have taken my medicines.

**Dawor** [dawor] *Noun.* Cloud; *akafe*

*dawor ahe*; There is cloud in the sky.

**Debta** [debta] *Noun.* Ancestral God;

*debtake o<sup>o</sup>ntust<sup>o</sup> naik<sup>o</sup>rbe*; Don't disrespect the ancestral God.

**Dega** [dega] *Noun.* Big Stone; *u m<sup>o</sup>ke*

*marekle k<sup>h</sup>atir dega ut<sup>h</sup>ai r<sup>o</sup>he*; He took a big stone to hit me.

**Dhoni** [d<sup>h</sup>o<sup>o</sup>ni] *Adj.* Rich; *admita d<sup>h</sup>o<sup>o</sup>ni*

*ahe*; The man is rich.

**Dhorti** [d<sup>h</sup>o<sup>o</sup>rti] *Noun.* Earth; *d<sup>h</sup>o<sup>o</sup>rtita*

*g<sup>o</sup>l ahe*; The earth is round.

**Dhukni** [d<sup>h</sup>ukni] *Noun.* Fan; A thing

used in the summer to get some cool air; *d<sup>h</sup>uknita lei ant<sup>o</sup>*; Bring the fan.

**Dhula** [d<sup>h</sup>ula] *Noun*. Dust; *hīa bōhut d<sup>h</sup>ula ahe*; There is too much dust here.

**Dhundur** [d<sup>h</sup>undur] *Noun*. Dragonfly; *d<sup>h</sup>undurgila urot<sup>h</sup>e*; The dragonflies are flying.

**Dhup** [d<sup>h</sup>up] *Noun*. Sunshine; *<sup>h</sup>andadine d<sup>h</sup>upme bō<sup>h</sup>ke moza lagela*; It is nice to sit in the sunshine in the winter days.

**Dhuria** [d<sup>h</sup>uria] *Adj*. Far; *u d<sup>h</sup>uria gāume rōhela*; He lives in a far village.

**Didi** [didi] *Noun*. Elder sister; *gita mōr didi lage*; Gita is my elder sister.

**Dimag** [dimag] *Noun*. Brain; *ōkōr bōhut dimag ahe*; He is brainy.

**Din** [din] *Noun*. Day; *u dinb<sup>h</sup>ōr g<sup>h</sup>ōre nairōhe*; He was not at home the whole day.

**Dinggi** [dinggi] *Noun*. Neck; *ōkōr dinggime ghau hō<sup>h</sup>e*; His neck is swelling.

**Divor** [divōr] *Noun*. Driver; One who drives; *azi divōrta naiialahe*; The driver is absent today.

**Do** [dō] *Adj*. Deep; *puk<sup>h</sup>rita dō ahe*; The pond is deep.

**Dorod** [dōrōd] *Noun*. Ache; Pain; *mōr mat<sup>h</sup>a dōrōd kōrō<sup>h</sup>e*; I am having a headache.

**Dorza** [dōrza] *Noun*. Door; *dōrzata k<sup>h</sup>ul*; Open the door.

**Dorzi** [dōrzi] *Noun*. Tailor; *u ekta dōrzi lage*; He is a tailor.

**Dubhapani** [dub<sup>h</sup>apani] *Noun*. Flood; *dub<sup>h</sup>apanike din aigelek*; The season of flood has come.

**Dukani** [dukani] *Noun*. Shopkeeper; One who sells goods in a shop; *mui dukani nōhi*; I am not the shopkeeper.

**Dukh** [duk<sup>h</sup>] *Noun*. Pain; *mōr hatta duk<sup>h</sup>at<sup>h</sup>e*; I hand is paining.

**Dukhe** [duk<sup>h</sup>e] *Adj*. Sad; *ram duk<sup>h</sup>e ahe*; Ram is sad.

E – e

**Eirokom** [eɪrɔkɔm] *Det.* Such;  
*eirɔkɔm kam naikɔrbe*; Don't  
do such works.

**Eisob** [eɪsɔb] *Adj.* These; *eisɔb p<sup>h</sup>ul  
lage*; These are flowers.

**Ek** [ek] *Num.* One; 1; *mɔr ektaka  
poisa ahe*; I have a one rupee  
note.

## F – f

**Fatol** [p<sup>h</sup>atɔl] *Adj.* Torn; *u p<sup>h</sup>atɔl kapur  
pɪnd<sup>h</sup>ɔth<sup>h</sup>e*; He is wearing torn  
clothes.

**Fotse** [p<sup>h</sup>ɔtse] *Adv.* Quickly; *kamta  
p<sup>h</sup>ɔtse kɔr*; Do the work quickly.

**Fozir** [fɔzɪr] *Noun.* Dawn; *u fɔzɪr  
g<sup>h</sup>umaike ut<sup>h</sup>ela*; He waked up at  
dawn.

**Fotse** [p<sup>h</sup>ɔtse] *Adv.* Immediately;  
*daktɔrke p<sup>h</sup>ɔtse hakatɔ*; Call  
the doctor immediately.

## G – g

**Gaat** [gaaʔ] *Noun.* Health; *mɔr gaai<sup>7</sup>  
thik naik<sup>h</sup>e*; My health is not well.

**Gagathi** [gagat<sup>h</sup>i] *Noun.* Croaking of  
frog; *b<sup>h</sup>ekulgila gagat<sup>h</sup>e*; The  
frogs are croaking.

**Gai** [gai] *Noun.* Cow; *gaita guhalme  
ahe*; The cow is in the barn.

**Gal** [gal] *Noun.* Cheek; *ɔkɔr galta  
nɔrɔm ahe*; Her cheek is mild.

**Gamsa** [gamc<sup>h</sup>a] *Noun.* Towel; *mɔr  
game<sup>h</sup>ata kaha ahe?*; Where is  
my towel?

**Garu** [garu] *Noun.* Pillow; A thing used to  
rest the head while sleeping; *mɔr  
g<sup>h</sup>ɔre lal garu ekta ahe*; I have  
a red pillow in my house.

**Gas** [gaʃ] *Noun.* Tree; *gafgila katde*;  
Cut the trees.



H – h

**Har** [haʔ] *Noun*. Bone; *ɔkɔr haʔ bʰaŋgelek*; His bone has broken.

**Has** [hās] *Noun*. Duck; *hāsta mɔrgelek*; The duck died.

**Hat** [hāt] *Noun*. Hand; *mɔr hāt dukʰatʰe*; My hand is paining.

**Hathi** [hatʰi] *Noun*. Elephant; *mɔr gʰɔre ekta hatʰi ahe*; I have an elephant in my house.

**Hawa** [hawa] *Noun*. Air; *u hawame urɔtʰe*; He is flying in the air.

**Hia** [hīa] *Det*. Here; *u hīa ahe*; He is here.

**Holdhi** [hɔldʰi] *Noun*. Turmeric; *mui holdʰi naikʰaila*; I don't eat turmeric.

**Horin** [hɔrin] *Noun*. Deer; *mɔr gʰɔre ekta hɔrin ahe*; I have a deer in my house.

**Hozom** [hɔzɔm] *Verb*. Digest; *ɔkɔr batta mɔr hɔzɔm naihɔlek*; I can't digest what he said.

**Hua** [hūa] *Det*. There; *u hūa ahe*; He is there.

I – i

**Indrodhonus** [indrɔdʰɔnus] *Noun*. Rainbow; *indrɔdʰɔnuske saatta rɔŋ rɔhela*; The rainbow has seven colours.

**Iskul** [iskul] *Noun*. School; *azi mui iskul naizam*; Today I will not go to school.

K – k

**Kagoz** [kagɔz] *Noun*. Paper; *u kagɔzme likʰɔtʰe*; He is writing on a paper.

**Kaha** [kahā] *Adv*. Where; *tui kahā zatʰi?*; Where are you going?

<b>Kaha</b> [kaha] <i>Adv.</i> Where; <i>tui kaha zat<sup>hi</sup>?</i> ; Where are you going?	<b>Kata</b> [kāta] <i>Noun.</i> Hook; <i>bōnsrime kāta laga</i> ; Put a hook on the fishing rod.
<b>Kakoi</b> [kakoi] <i>Noun.</i> Comb; <i>kakoita antō</i> ; Bring the comb.	<b>Kata</b> [kāta] <i>Noun.</i> Thorn; <i>mōke kāta c<sup>hub</sup>lek</i> ; I got stung by thorns.
<b>Kal</b> [kal] <i>Adv.</i> Tomorrow; <i>kal mui kam naizam</i> ; I will not go to work tomorrow.	<b>Kathal</b> [kat <sup>h</sup> al] <i>Noun.</i> Jackfruit; <i>u kat<sup>h</sup>al k<sup>h</sup>at<sup>h</sup>e</i> ; He is eating jackfruit.
<b>Kan</b> [kan] <i>Noun.</i> Ear; <i>mōr kan dōrōd kōrōt<sup>h</sup>e</i> ; My ears are paining.	<b>Kawa</b> [kawa] <i>Noun.</i> Crow; <i>kawagila kala rōhela</i> ; The crows are black.
<b>Kanphul</b> [kanp <sup>h</sup> ul] <i>Noun.</i> Ear ring; <i>mōr kanp<sup>h</sup>ulta kaha ahe?</i> ; Where is my ear rings?	<b>Kesuwa</b> [ket <sup>h</sup> fuwa] <i>Noun.</i> Earthworm; <i>bōrk<sup>h</sup>un dele ket<sup>h</sup>fuwagila niklela</i> ; The earthworm comes out when it rains.
<b>Kapal</b> [kapal] <i>Noun.</i> Forehead; <i>u kapalme c<sup>h</sup>ōtpalek</i> ; He got hurt in his forehead.	<b>Ketna</b> [ketna] <i>Det.</i> How much; <i>ketna poisa ahe tōr t<sup>h</sup>ine?</i> ; How much money do you have?
<b>Kapur</b> [kapur] <i>Noun.</i> Cloth; <i>u sundōr kapur pind<sup>h</sup>ōt<sup>h</sup>e</i> ; He is wearing nice clothes.	<b>Kha</b> [k <sup>h</sup> a] <i>Verb.</i> Eat; <i>mōd<sup>h</sup>u k<sup>h</sup>aike mit<sup>h</sup>a lagela</i> ; Honey tastes sweet.
<b>Kara</b> [kaṛa] <i>Noun.</i> Buffalo; <i>kaṛata b<sup>h</sup>aggelek</i> ; The buffalo ran away.	<b>Khali</b> [k <sup>h</sup> ali] <i>Adj.</i> Empty; <i>munata k<sup>h</sup>ali ahe</i> ; The bag is empty.
<b>Karon</b> [karōn] <i>Conj.</i> Because; <i>u kam kōrōt<sup>h</sup>e karōn ōke poisake dōrkar ahe</i> ; He is working because he needs money.	<b>Khar</b> [k <sup>h</sup> ar] <i>Noun.</i> Ash; <i>k<sup>h</sup>argila pelai de</i> ; Throw the ashes.
<b>Kasai</b> [kafai] <i>Noun.</i> Butcher; <i>kafai maṅṅō katōt<sup>h</sup>e</i> ; The butcher is chopping the meat.	<b>Kharab</b> [k <sup>h</sup> arab] <i>Adj.</i> Bad; <i>u ekta k<sup>h</sup>arab c<sup>h</sup>ōkra lage</i> ; He is a bad boy.

<p><b>Khoki</b> [kʰɔki] <i>Noun</i>. Cough; <i>mər kʰɔki hətʰe</i>; I am suffering from cough.</p> <p><b>Khongaikē</b> [kʰŋaikē] <i>Adv</i>. Angrily; <i>u kʰŋaikē əke dekʰlek</i>; He looked at her angrily.</p> <p><b>Khosro</b> [kʰɔsrɔ] <i>Adj</i>. Rough; <i>zagata kʰɔsrɔ ahe</i>; The surface is rough.</p> <p><b>Khuilke</b> [kʰuilke] <i>Adv</i>. Openly; <i>məner baat kʰuilke bəl</i>; Share your feelings openly.</p> <p><b>Khun</b> [kʰun] <i>Noun</i>. Blood; <i>əwər kʰun niklɔʰe</i>; He is bleeding.</p> <p><b>Khusra</b> [kʰuʃra] <i>Noun</i>. Coin; <i>mər hīa bəhut kʰuʃra ahe</i>; I have lots of coins.</p> <p><b>Khuta</b> [kʰuta] <i>Noun</i>. Beam; <i>gʰərker kʰuta gila hiltʰe</i>; The beam of the house are loose.</p> <p><b>Khuta</b> [kʰuta] <i>Noun</i>. Pillar; <i>gʰərker kʰutata bʰaŋgelek</i>; The pillar of the house has broken.</p> <p><b>Kirokom</b> [kirɔkɔm] <i>Det</i>. How; <i>u kirɔkɔm mərlek?</i>; How did he died?</p> <p><b>Kirpa</b> [kirpa] <i>Adv</i>. Kindly; <i>kirpa korke kamta kər de</i>; Kindly do the work.</p>	<p><b>Kitap</b> [kitap] <i>Noun</i>. Book; <i>ram kitap pərhɔʰe</i>; Ram is reading a book.</p> <p><b>Kobe</b> [kɔbe] <i>Adv</i>. When; <i>u kɔbe aaji?</i>; When will he come?</p> <p><b>Kol</b> [kɔl] <i>Noun</i>. Banana; <i>mui kɔl kʰatʰi</i>; I am eating a banana.</p> <p><b>Koli</b> [kɔli] <i>Noun</i>. Bud of a flower; <i>pʰulker kɔli niklɔʰe</i>; The flowers are budding.</p> <p><b>Kolom</b> [kɔlɔm] <i>Noun</i>. Pen; <i>məke ekta kɔlɔm de</i>; Give me a pen.</p> <p><b>Kolsi</b> [kɔlsi] <i>Noun</i>. Earthen jar; <i>u kɔlsita bʰaŋdelek</i>; He broked the earthen jar.</p> <p><b>Komlatengga</b> [kɔmlatengga] <i>Noun</i>. Orange; <i>gərɔmdine kɔmlatengga kʰaila</i>; Oranges are eaten in summer.</p> <p><b>Komzur</b> [kɔmzur] <i>Adj</i>. Weak; <i>admita kɔmzur ahe</i>; The man is weak.</p> <p><b>Kopita</b> [kɔpita] <i>Noun</i>. Papaya; <i>mui azi kɔpita kʰali</i>; I ate papaya today.</p> <p><b>Kosom</b> [kɔsɔm] <i>Noun</i>. Oath; <i>u mər samne kɔsɔm kʰalahe</i>; He took the oath infront of me.</p>
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**Kuihar** [kūihar] *Noun*. Sugarcane;  
*mui kūihar k<sup>h</sup>at<sup>h</sup>i*; I am eating  
sugarcane.

**Kukur** [kukur] *Noun*. Dog; *ramke kukur*  
*c<sup>h</sup>ablek*; Ram was bitten by a dog.

**Kuthar** [kut<sup>h</sup>ar] *Noun*. Axe; *u*  
*kut<sup>h</sup>arse gat<sup>f</sup> kat<sup>o</sup>t<sup>h</sup>e*; He is  
cutting the tree with an axe.

**Kuwas** [kuwas] *Noun*. Fog; *rastame*  
*b<sup>o</sup>hut kuwas ahe*; Too much fog  
is there in the road.

**Katsa** [katʃa] *Adj*. Ripe; *aamta katʃa*  
*ahe*; The mango is ripe.

## L – l

**Lahese** [lahe:se] *Adv*. Slowly;  
*lahe:se hūa za:t<sup>o</sup>*; Go there  
slowly.

**Lal** [lal] *Adj*. Red; *m<sup>o</sup>r ekta lal sari*  
*ahe*; I have a red saree.

**Lamba** [lamba] *Adj*. Long; *rastata*  
*lamba ahe*; The road is long.

**Latha** [lat<sup>h</sup>a] *Noun*. Gum; *kag<sup>o</sup>zta*  
*lat<sup>h</sup>ase hūa lagaide*; Paste the  
picture there with gum.

**Lathi** [lat<sup>h</sup>i] *Noun*. Stick; *lat<sup>h</sup>ita*  
*b<sup>h</sup>angelek*; The stick has broken.

**Lembu** [lembu] *Noun*. Lemon; *m<sup>o</sup>ke*  
*lembu etkukra de*; Give me a  
piece of lemon.

**Lenga** [leŋa] *Adj*. Left. *u leŋa hatia*  
*lage*; He is a left handed person.

**Letra** [letra] *Adj*. Dirty; *g<sup>h</sup>o<sup>r</sup>ta letra*  
*ahe*; The house is dirty.

**Logpa** [logpa] *Noun*. Meeting; *m<sup>o</sup>r oke*  
*logpak ahe*; I have a meeting with  
him.

**Lota** [lota] *Noun*. Creeper; *gafe lota*  
*lag<sup>o</sup>t<sup>h</sup>e*; There is creepers in the  
tree.

## M – m

**Maa** [maa] *Noun*. Mother; *maa g<sup>h</sup>ore naik<sup>h</sup>e*; Mother is not at home.

**Madhu** [mɔd<sup>h</sup>u] *Noun*. Honey; *mɔd<sup>h</sup>u k<sup>h</sup>aikē mit<sup>h</sup>a lagela*; Honey tastes sweet.

**Madhumasi** [mɔd<sup>h</sup>umatʃi] *Noun*. Bee; *mɔd<sup>h</sup>umatʃi katle duk<sup>h</sup>aila*; The dunk of bee pains a lot.

**Mahan** [mahan] *Adj*. Great; *gɔriber mɔdɔd kɔrɔrlta mahan kam*; To help the poor is a great work.

**Maiki** [maiki] *Noun*. Lady; A female; *maikita sundɔr ahe*; The lady is beautiful.

**Mali** [mali] *Noun*. Gardener; *azi malita nai alahe*; The gardener didn't come today.

**Martul** [martul] *Noun*. Hammer; *u mɔke martulse mardelek*; He hit me with a hammer.

**Masli** [matʃli] *Noun*. Fish; *mui azi maʃli k<sup>h</sup>ali*; I ate fish today.

**Matha** [mat<sup>h</sup>a] *Noun*. Head; *mɔr mat<sup>h</sup>a dɔrɔd kɔrɔt<sup>h</sup>e*; I am having a headache.

**Mati** [māti] *Noun*. Land; *aita mɔr māti lage*; This is my land.

**Matia** [matia] *Adj*. Brown; *mɔr matia rɔŋer bɔl ekta ahe*; I have a brown coloured ball.

**Matsliwala** [matʃliwala] *Noun*. Fisherman; *ram ekta matʃliwala lage*; Ram is a fisherman.

**Mazak** [mazak] *Noun*. Joke; *mɔrsɔnge mazak naikɔr*; Don't joke with me.

**Milmilipuka** [milmilipuka] *Noun*. Firefly; *milmilipukata urgelek*; The firefly fled away.

**Mitha** [mit<sup>h</sup>a] *Adj*. Sweet; *ɔkɔr awazta mit<sup>h</sup>a ahe*; He has a sweet voice.

**Mohina** [mɔhina] *Noun*. Month; *ai mɔhina mui g<sup>h</sup>ore nairɔhɔm*; I will not be at home this month.

**Morubhumi** [mɔrub<sup>h</sup>umi] *Noun*. Desert; *hūa ekta mɔrub<sup>h</sup>umi ahe*; There is a desert.

**Mossor** [mɔʃsɔr] *Noun*. Mosquito; *mɔke mɔʃsɔr c<sup>h</sup>abɔt<sup>h</sup>e*; Mosquitos are biting me.

**Mosto** [mɔstɔ] *Adj*. Fat; *admita bɔhut mɔstɔ ahe*; The man is too fat.

**Mota** [mɔta] *Noun*. Husband; *u mɔr mɔta lage*; He is my husband.

**Mukh** [muk<sup>h</sup>] *Noun*. Mouth; *ramke muk<sup>h</sup>e g<sup>h</sup>au hət<sup>h</sup>e*; Ram's mouth is swelling.

**Murgi** [murgi] *Noun*. Chicken; *mər duta murgi ahe*; I have two chickens.

**Mus** [mutʃ] *Noun*. Moustache; The hair below the nose of a man; *ram muʃ katdelek*; Ram has shaved his moustache.

**Mazhe** [maz<sup>h</sup>e] *Adj*. In the middle; *u g<sup>h</sup>orer maz<sup>h</sup>e bət<sup>h</sup>əl ahe*; He is sitting in the middle of the house.

## N – n

**Naam** [naam] *Noun*. Name; *mur naam həri lage*; My name is Hari.

**Nagsap** [nagsāp] *Noun*. Cobra; *nagsāp katlese admi mərzaila*; People die if cobra bite them.

**Naito** [naitɔ] *Det*. Or; *kər naitɔ mər*; Do or die.

**Nak** [nak] *Noun*. Nose; *əkər nakse k<sup>h</sup>un niklɔ<sup>h</sup>e*; His nose is bleeding.

**Nakphul** [nakp<sup>h</sup>ul] *Noun*. Nose ring; *mər nakp<sup>h</sup>ulta heraiagelek*; My nose ring has lost.

**Nau** [nāu] *Noun*. Boat; *u nāuse zat<sup>h</sup>e*; He is going by boat.

**Nicudige** [nic<sup>h</sup>udige] *Adj*. Downward; *usəb nic<sup>h</sup>udige zalahe*; They went downwards.

**Nila** [nilla] *Adj*. Blue; *akasta nilla ahe*; The sky is blue.

**Nodi** [nodi] *Noun*. River; *hamnike gāume nodi naik<sup>h</sup>e*; There is no river in our village.

**Nodipar** [nɔdipar] *Noun*. Bank of the river; *u nɔdipar zalahe*; He went to the bank of the river.

**Nok** [nɔk] *Noun*. Finger nails; *əkər nɔkta b<sup>h</sup>angelek*; His finger nail has broken.

**Nomok** [nɔmɔk] *Noun*. Salt; *k<sup>h</sup>aname nɔmɔk naik<sup>h</sup>e*; There is no salt in the meal.

**Notun** [notun] *Adj.* New; *mui ekta notun gari kinli*; I bought a new car.

**Nohe** [nɔhe] *Neg.* Not; *u ekta b<sup>h</sup>al c<sup>h</sup>akra nɔhe*; He is not a good boy.

O – o

**Oherokom** [ɔherɔkɔm] *Adv.* Exactly; *u ɔherɔkɔm kɔrlek*; He did exactly the same.

**Olop** [ɔlɔp] *Adj.* Few; *mɔke ɔlɔp p<sup>h</sup>ul detɔ*; Give me a few flowers.

**Omor** [ɔmɔr] *Adj.* Immortal; *val admi ɔmɔr hoi zaila*; Good peoples becomes immortal.

**Orun Zongghol** [ɔrun zɔŋg<sup>h</sup>ɔl] *Noun.* Dense forest; *hūa ekta ɔrun zɔŋg<sup>h</sup>ɔl ahe*; There is a dense forest.

**Ouhua** [ouhūa] *Det.* There; *g<sup>h</sup>ɔrta ouhūa ahe*; The house is there.

**Ohelie** [ɔhelie] *Adj.* So; *mɔke eita ɔrkar ahe ɔhelie mui kinli*; I need it so I bought it.

P – p

**Padri** [padri] *Noun.* Priest; *ramke ba ekta padri lage*; Ram's father is a priest.

**Pagol** [pagɔl] *Adj.* Crazy; *poisa dek<sup>h</sup>ke u pagɔl hoi gelek*; He went crazy after seeing the money.

**Pahar** [pahar] *Noun.* Mountain; *ram paharme ut<sup>h</sup>ɔ<sup>h</sup>e*; Ram is climbing the mountain.

**Pakghar** [pakg<sup>h</sup>ɔr] *Noun.* Kitchen; A room where cooking is done; *sita pakg<sup>h</sup>ɔrme kam kɔrɔt<sup>h</sup>e*; Sita is working in the kitchen.

**Pakhi** [pāk<sup>h</sup>i] *Noun.* Feather; *cɔrɔigilake pāk<sup>h</sup>i rɔhela*; The birds have feathers.

**Pakhna** [pak<sup>h</sup>na] *Noun.* Small stone; *u mɔke pak<sup>h</sup>nase marlek*; He hit me with a stone.

<p><b>Pakol</b> [pakol] <i>Adj.</i> Ripe; Full-grown fruit; <i>aamta pura pakol ahe</i>; The mango is ripe.</p> <p><b>Paro</b> [parɔ] <i>Noun.</i> Pigeon; <i>hamni g<sup>h</sup>ɔre parɔ ahe</i>; I have pigeons in my house.</p> <p><b>Patla</b> [patla] <i>Adj.</i> Thin; <i>u bɔhut patla ahe</i>; He is very thin.</p> <p><b>Pauruti</b> [pauruti] <i>Noun.</i> Biscuit; <i>u pauruti k<sup>h</sup>at<sup>h</sup>e</i>; He is eating a biscuit.</p> <p><b>Pepla</b> [pepla] <i>Noun.</i> Butterfly; <i>peplagila urɔt<sup>h</sup>e</i>; The butterflies are flying.</p> <p><b>Pet</b> [pet] <i>Noun.</i> Stomach; <i>mɔr pet duk<sup>h</sup>at<sup>h</sup>e</i>; My stomach is paining.</p> <p><b>Phen</b> [p<sup>h</sup>en] <i>Noun.</i> Foam; <i>sabunta bɔhut p<sup>h</sup>enat<sup>h</sup>e</i>; The soap is foaming too much.</p> <p><b>Phepra</b> [p<sup>h</sup>epra] <i>Noun.</i> Lungs; <i>ɔkɔr p<sup>h</sup>eprame bemar hɔt<sup>h</sup>e</i>; He is suffering from lungs disease.</p> <p><b>Phereng</b> [p<sup>h</sup>eren] <i>Noun.</i> Grasshopper; <i>p<sup>h</sup>erengila urɔt<sup>h</sup>e</i>; The grasshoppers are flying.</p> <p><b>Phol</b> [p<sup>h</sup>ɔl] <i>Noun.</i> Fruit; <i>p<sup>h</sup>ɔlta mitha ahe</i>; The fruit is sweet.</p>	<p><b>Phul</b> [p<sup>h</sup>ul] <i>Noun.</i> Flower; <i>p<sup>h</sup>ulta sundɔr lagɔt<sup>h</sup>e</i>; The flower is beautiful.</p> <p><b>Pisudige</b> [pitʃudige] <i>Noun.</i> Backyard; <i>u piʃudige ahe</i>; He is at the backyard.</p> <p><b>Piyaz</b> [pijaz] <i>Noun.</i> Onion; <i>bazarse pijaz leianbe</i>; Bring some onion from the market.</p> <p><b>Porsu</b> [pɔrsu] <i>Noun.</i> The day after tomorrow; <i>u pɔrsudin za:i</i>; He will go the day after tomorrow.</p> <p><b>Posu</b> [pɔʃu] <i>Noun.</i> Animal; <i>hamnike g<sup>h</sup>ɔre ektau pɔʃu naik<sup>h</sup>e</i>; There is no animal in our house.</p> <p><b>Puchri</b> [puc<sup>h</sup>ri] <i>Noun.</i> Tail; <i>kukurtaker puc<sup>h</sup>rita u kaʃdelek</i>; He has cut the tail of the dog.</p> <p><b>Puli</b> [puli] <i>Noun.</i> Plant; <i>puligilame pani de</i>; Water the plants.</p> <p><b>Purna</b> [purna] <i>Adj.</i> Old; <i>mɔr purna garita bɛs deli</i>; I have sold my old car.</p> <p><b>Purnima</b> [purnima] <i>Noun.</i> Full moon; <i>azi purnima lage</i>; Today is a full moon day.</p>
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**Purob** [purɔb] *Noun*. East; *beli purɔbdige niklela*; The sun rises in the east.  
**Putla** [putla] *Noun*. Doll; *sitake putla ekta ande*; Bring a doll for Sita.

**Pagla** [pagla] *Adj*. Mad; *admita pagla ahe*; The man is mad.  
**Piche** [pic<sup>h</sup>e] *Adj*. Back; *u hamnike pic<sup>h</sup>e ahe*; He is in our back.

## R – r

**Raat** [raat] *Noun*. Night; *mui raatē kahu naizam*; I will not go anywhere at night.  
**Rasta** [rasˈta] *Noun*. Road; *aita mɔr g<sup>h</sup>ɔrker rasˈta lage*; This road leads to my home.

**Resun** [resun] *Noun*. Garlic; *khanatame resun naik<sup>h</sup>e*; There is no garlic in the meal.  
**Rong** [roŋ] *Noun*. Colour; *u g<sup>h</sup>ɔre roŋ det<sup>h</sup>e*; He is colouring his house.  
**Rosni** [rɔsni] *Adj*. Light; *bɔltake rɔsni kɔm ahe*; The light of the bulb is low.

## S – s

**Saat** [saat] *Num*. Seven; 7; *u saatdin pic<sup>h</sup>e a:i*; He will come after seven days.  
**Saf** [sap<sup>h</sup>] *Adj*. Clean; *g<sup>h</sup>ɔrta saf kɔr*; Clean the house.  
**Safa** [sap<sup>h</sup>a] *Adj*. Pure; *sap<sup>h</sup>a pani se puja kɔrɔlta b<sup>h</sup>al*; It is good to worship with pure water.

**Safasafi** [sap<sup>h</sup>asap<sup>h</sup>i] *Adv*. Clearly; *baatta sap<sup>h</sup>asap<sup>h</sup>i bol*; Tell the matter clearly.  
**Sagli** [sagli] *Noun*. Goat; *faglita mɔrgelek*; The goat died.  
**Sagor** [sagɔr] *Noun*. Ocean; Sea; *mui sagɔr naidek<sup>h</sup>ɔlahi*; I have not seen an ocean yet.

**Saheb** [saheb] *Noun*. Commander; *saheb*

*hīa atʰe*; Commander is coming here.

**Saman** [saman] *Adj*. Flat;

*pərbətɡila saman nəhe*; The mountains are not flat.

**Samne** [samne] *Adj*. Near; *mər*

*ɡʰərker samne ekta məndir ahe*; There is a temple near my house.

**Sanzhe** [sanzʰe] *Noun*. Evening; *u*

*sanzʰe a:i*; He will come in the evening.

**Shadi** [ʃadɪ] *Noun*. Marriage; *azi ramke*

*ʃadɪ ahe*; Today is Ram's marriage.

**Sial** [ʃial] *Noun*. Fox; *ʃialta*

*bʰaggelek*; The fox ran away.

**Siari** [ʃiari] *Noun*. Arrow; *u məke*

*ʃiari se marlek*; He hit me with an arrow.

**Sidha** [sidʰa] *Adj*. Straight; *latʰita pura*

*sidʰa ahe*; The stick is totally straight.

**Sikari** [sikari] *Noun*. Archer; *sikarita*

*moza ʃiari cʰalaila*; The archer shoots arrow very well.

**Sikhya** [sikʰja] *Noun*. Education;

*azkal sikʰja bəhut dərkarilage*; Nowadays education is very important.

**Silpata** [silpata] *Noun*. Grindstone; *u*

*hamnike silpatata leigelek*; He took away our grindstone.

**Singgho** [siŋɡʰɔ] *Noun*. Lion;

*siŋɡʰɔta mərgelek*; The lion died.

**Sisir** [sisir] *Noun*. Dew; *patagilame*

*sisir ahe*; Dewdrops are there in the leaves.

**Sob** [sɔb] *Adj*. All; *sɔb chol gelek*;

Everyone has left.

**Sobdin** [sɔbdin] *Noun*. Everyday;

*mui sɔbdin kam zaila*; I go to work everyday.

**Sobhapoti** [sɔbʰapɔti] *Noun*. President;

*ram hamnike songotʰənke sɔbʰapɔti lage*; Ram is the president of our organization.

**Sobhio** [sɔbʰio] *Adj*. Polite;

*cʰəkrata sobʰio ahe*; The boy is polite.

**Socike** [sɔʃike] *Adv*. Truly; *ram*

*sitake sɔʃike valpaila*; Ram truly loves sita.

**Sohi** [sohi] *Adj.* Correct; *u sohi bat bolot<sup>he</sup>*; He is saying the correct thing.

**Sohoz** [sohoz] *Adj.* Easy; *kamta sohaz n<sup>o</sup>he*; The task is not easy.

**Sokol** [sokol] *Noun.* Face; *okor sakolta b<sup>h</sup>olab<sup>h</sup>ala ahe*; He has an innocent face.

**Sombar** [sombar] *Noun.* Monday; *ram sambare aai*; Ram will come on Monday.

**Somoi** [somoi] *Noun.* Time; *tersangge zakle mar somoi naik<sup>he</sup>*; I don't have time to go with you.

**Somoise** [somoise] *Adv.* Timely; *somaise darab k<sup>h</sup>abe*; Take medicines timely.

**Sompadok** [sompadok] *Noun.* Secretary; *borun hamnike songot<sup>h</sup>onke sompadok lage*; Barun is the secretary of our organization.

**Songgothon** [songgot<sup>h</sup>on] *Noun.* Organization; *mui ekta songgot<sup>h</sup>onme namb<sup>h</sup>orti karli*; I joined an organization.

**Songti** [songti] *Noun.* Friend; *ram mar songti lage*; Ram is my friend.

**Sonibar** [sonibar] *Noun.* Saturday; *ram sonibare a:i*; Ram will come on saturday.

**Sopna** [sopna] *Noun.* Dream; *mui sopna dek<sup>h</sup>li*; I saw a dream.

**Sopta** [sopta] *Noun.* Week; The term used to club the seven days, i.e. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. *ai sopta banas deb<sup>o</sup> lage*; Bonus payment might be given this week.

**Sorol** [sorol] *Adj.* Rotten; *aamta sorol ahe*; The mango is rotten.

**Sosurbura** [sosurbura] *Noun.* Father-in-law; *u mar sosurbura lage*; He is my father-in-law.

**Sotol** [sotol] *Adv.* Closely; *g<sup>h</sup>orgila s<sup>o</sup>tol ahe*; The houses are built closely.

**Sukan** [sukan] *Adj.* Dry; *sukan mas k<sup>h</sup>akle b<sup>h</sup>al*; Dry fish is good to eat.

**Sukha** [tʃuk<sup>h</sup>a] *Adj.* Sharp; *tarwalta fuk<sup>h</sup>a ahe*; The sword is sharp.

**Sunari** [sunari] *Noun*. Goldsmith;  
*mər ba ekta sunari lage*; My  
father is a goldsmith.

**Sundor** [sundɔr] *Adj*. Beautiful;  
*cʰɔkrita sundɔr ahe*; The girl is  
beautiful.

**Surua** [suruā] *Noun*. Curry; *mui*  
*maŋʃɔke suruā kʰali*; I ate  
mutton curry.

**Swad** [swad] *Adj*. Tasty; *aamta swad*  
*ahe*; The mango is tasty.

**Sundorse** [sundɔrse] *Adv*. Beautifully;  
*u kamta sundɔrse kɔrlek*; He  
did the work beautifully.

**Sar** [ʃār] *Noun*. Bull; *ʃārta*  
*bʰaggelek*; The bull ran away.

**Sara** [ʃārɔ] *Noun*. Cock; *ʃārɔta*  
*bʰaggelek*; The cock ran away.

**Sap** [sāp] *Noun*. Snake; *sāpta ou*  
*cʰedatame ahe*; The snake is in  
that hole.

**Sing** [siŋ] *Noun*. Horn; *gorutake siŋta*  
*bʰaŋgelek*; The horn of the cow  
has broken.

## T - t

**Tekhon** [tekʰɔn] *Det*. Then; *tekʰɔn*  
*ekta bʰumikɔmpɔ airɔhe*; Then  
there was an earthquake.

**Tel** [tel] *Noun*. Oil; *cʰulgilame ɔɔp*  
*tel laga*; Put some oil in your hair.

**Thal** [tʰal] *Noun*. Dish; *tʰalta letra*  
*ahe*; The dish is dirty.

**Thanda** [tʰanda] *Adj*. Cold; *panita*  
*tʰanda ahe*; The water is cold.

**Thuri** [tʰuri] *Noun*. Chin; *u ramke*  
*tʰurime mardelek*; He hit ram in  
his chin.

**Tita** [ti:tta] *Adj*. Bitter; *mui ti:tta*  
*bostu nai kʰaila*; I don't eat bitter  
things.

**Tukun** [tukun] *Adj*. Little; *mui*  
*tukun bʰag pali*; I got a little  
share.

**Tamator** [tamator] *Noun*. Tomato; *mui*  
*tamator naikʰaila*; I don't eat  
tomato.

**Tarwal** [tarwal] *Noun*. Sword;  
*ʃarwalta dʰar ahe*; The sword is  
sharp.

**Temros** [temrɔʈʃ] *Noun.* Guava; *mui temrɔʈʃ kʰatʰi*; I am eating guava.

**Tetul** [tetul] *Noun.* Tamarind; *mui tetul kʰatʰi*; I am eating tamarind.

**Thanda hawa** [tʰanda hawa] *Noun.* Breeze; *tʰanda hawa cʰɔʌtʰe*; The breeze is blowing.

**Titir** [titir] *Noun.* Fowl; A kind of bird; *mɔr gʰɔre ekta titir ahe*; I have a fowl in my house.

**Topi** [topi] *Noun.* Cap; *u topi pindʰɔtʰe*; He is wearing a cap.

**Tukra** [tukra] *Noun.* Piece; *ainata tukra tukra hoigelek*; The mirror has broken into pieces.

**Tukun** [tukun] *Adj.* Some; *mɔke tukun cʰini detɔ*; Give me some sugar.

**Telpuka** [telpuka] *Noun.* Cockroach; *telpukata urɔtʰe*; The cockroach is flying.

## U – u

**Urolzahaz** [urɔʌzahaz] *Noun.* Aeroplane; *urɔʌzahazta zatʰe*; The aeroplane is flying.

**Usum** [usum] *Adj.* Warm; *mui usum panise gaat dʰuila*; I bath with warm water.

**Utsa** [utʃa] *Adj.* Tall; *gʰɔrta bohut utʃa ahe*; The building is very tall.

**Upre** [upre] *Adj.* Up; *upre za*; Go up.

**Ur** [ur] *Verb.* Fly; *milmilipukata urɔtʰe*; The firefly is flying.

**Utsob** [utsɔb] *Noun.* Festival; *hamnike gaũme azse utsɔb ekta ahe*; There is a festival in our village from today.

**Uttar** [uttɔr] *Noun.* North; *u uttar dige zalahe*; He went to the north.

## Z – z

**Zinda** [zinda] *Adj.* Alive; *u zinda ahe*; He is alive.

**Zainke** [zainke] *Adv.* Conciously; *u zainke kamta kɔrɔlahe*; He did the work conciously.

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- Zal** [zal] *Noun*. Fishing net; *mər zalta p<sup>h</sup>atgelek*; My fishing net got torned.
- Zamai** [zamai] *Noun*. Son-in-law; Daughter's husband; *borun mər zamai lage*; Barun is my son-in-law.
- Zati** [zati] *Noun*. Religion; *hamni hindu zatike admi lagi*; We are people of Hindu religion.
- Zholkia** [z<sup>h</sup>olkia] *Noun*. Chilli; *b<sup>h</sup>ater səŋge z<sup>h</sup>olkia k<sup>h</sup>aike mɔza lagela*; It is nice to eat chilly while eating rice.
- Zhorothe** [z<sup>h</sup>or<sup>h</sup>o<sup>h</sup>e] *Verb*. To fall; *ɔkər culgila z<sup>h</sup>or<sup>h</sup>o<sup>h</sup>e*; His hairs are falling.
- Zodi** [zodi] *Conj*. If; *tui zodi zabe, muib<sup>h</sup>i zam*; If you go, I will also go.
- Zoldi** [zoldi] *Adv*. Soon; *zoldi abe hou*; Come soon!
- Zonom** [zɔnɔm] *Noun*. Birth; *u d<sup>h</sup>oni g<sup>h</sup>ore zɔnɔm lelek*; He took birth in a rich family.
- Zhaipuka** [z<sup>h</sup>aipuka] *Noun*. Cricket; *z<sup>h</sup>aipukata mərgelek*; The cricket died.
- Zongghol** [zɔŋg<sup>h</sup>ɔl] *Noun*. Forest; *mui zɔŋg<sup>h</sup>ɔle naizam*; I won't go to the forest.
- Zhupri** [z<sup>h</sup>upri] *Noun*. Hut; A small bamboo house made of bamboo, clay, etc. *outa ramke z<sup>h</sup>upri lage*; That is Ram's hut.
- Zohor** [zɔhɔr] *Noun*. Poison; *admita zɔhɔr k<sup>h</sup>aike mərgelek*; The man drank poison and died.
- Zuta** [zuta] *Noun*. Shoe; Footwear; *mər zutata an*; Bring my shoe
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## CONCLUSION

A dictionary captures the varied and manifold aspects of a language, and is thereby reflective of the concepts, assumptions and the world-view of its speakers. Language, being a representation, invariably carries the abstract and ideational dispositions of the concerned linguistic community. Since the dictionary is the repository of a language's lexical properties and their semantic possibilities, it has immense importance in documenting and developing a language.

The Adivasi (Tea-tribe) people of Assam are basically multilingual. In addition to their own language, they speak Assamese, Hindi and Bengali language depending on their different geographical and social context. According to the UNESCO report the Axomia Sadri language is a vulnerable language. Most of the Adivasi people adopted the Assamese language as their mother tongue due to prolonged language contact situation. Assamese language is widely spoken everywhere. Particularly, the urban elites of the Adivasi community have so far exhibited an attitude of negligence and disinterestedness to learn and speak the Axomia Sadri language. Societal factors behind this are: a perceived feeling of inferiority to speak a 'powerless' language of a marginalized community, its limited scope in enhancing one's employability, lack of exposure to environment where the language is 'alive', etc. But there are some areas where people are still retaining their language. They have a strong positive attitude towards the language. They use the language at home, work place, informally at schools and colleges, and within their community. The peoples of remote tea- gardens are the ones who are retaining the use of the Axomia Sadri language. Tea-gardens like, Hojua Tea Estate, Moranhat;

Doba Tea Estate, Sepon; Naharani Tea Estate, Sepon; Jamirah Tea Estate, Dibrugarh; Moheema Tea Estate, Golaghat; are examples of those tea- gardens which are retaining the Axomia Sadri

Language in every possible domain. Although these people will maintain the language in future but some extensive researches should be done on this language for revitalization. It should be try to introduce the language in the primary level schools.

A dictionary helps in the revitalizing process of a language. It helps the speakers to know the accurate pronunciation, spelling and explanation of the words. It would help the present and future speakers of the Axomia Sadri language by providing them a grasp of the different linguistic aspects of the language, thus offering the scope to revitalize the language.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABL	Ablative	FUT	Future	PREP	Preposition
ABS	Absolutive	GEN	Genitive	PASS	Passive
ACC	Accusative	IMP	Imperative	PERF	Perfect(ive)
ADJ	Adjective	IMPF	Imperfective	P	Person
ALL	Allative	IND	Indicative	PL	Plural
ADV	Adverbial	INF	Infinitive	PRES	Present
APPL	Applicative	INSTR	Instrumental	PROG	Progressive
AUX	Auxiliary	INTR	Intransitive	PART	Participle
CAUS	Causative	LOC	Locative	PL	Plural
COM	Comitative	NOUN	Noun	R	Relation
DAT	Dative	NEG	Negation	REL	Relative case
DO	Direct Object	NF	Non-Finite	SG	Singular
DIM	Diminutive	NOM	Nominative	SUBJ	Subject
ERG	Ergative	NP	Noun Phrase	V	Verb
EVID	Evidential	OBJ	Object	VP	Verb Phrase