
MANUAL
OF THE
MARU LANGUAGE,

BY
LIEUT. W. B. T. ABBEY,
2nd Bombay Lancers.

RANGOON:
PUBLISHED AT THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, 1899.

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MANUAL
OF THE
MARU LANGUAGE,

INCLUDING

A VOCABULARY OF OVER 1000 WORDS,

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PREFACE.

Although several short lists of Maru words have been collected by officers who have travelled among the frontier tribes in the north of Burma, this is I believe the first attempt that has been made to give an outline of the construction and grammatical principles of the Maru language. To this have been added some colloquial exercises and a vocabulary of over a thousand words, and it is hoped that the manual will be found sufficient for the use of any government officers or others who may wish to gain an acquaintance with the language.

By our boundary arrangements with China the whole of the Maru Country lies within our political frontier, and its direct administration will doubtless have to be undertaken before many years have elapsed. In any case the rapid opening up of communications within the limits of our present administered territory must lead to increasing intercourse with these frontier tribes.

Maru being, like Chinpaw, entirely an unwritten language, considerable difficulty is found in adequately representing the sound of the words in English characters. I have followed as far as possible the system of spelling which has been employed by Mr. Hertz in his "Handbook of the Kachin Language" and which has been accepted by the Local Government for the spelling of Kachin words. Certain sounds, however, occur in Maru which cannot be accurately rendered by any combination of Roman characters. The pronunciation of such words can only be learnt by actually hearing them spoken by Marus. This remark applies especially to the

sound which I have attempted to represent by the combination *ry*, but which is so guttural as to almost correspond with the sound of *gry* in *hungry*.

Although great care has been taken to avoid mistakes in the Vocabulary and Colloquial Exercises by checking them through several times with separate men, errors are extremely liable to creep in where the only common language between informant and questioner is a language so meagre as Chinpaw. For any such errors and omissions I must claim indulgence. The grammatical portion of the book is simply an attempt to tabulate and explain the construction of simple sentences such as are illustrated in the colloquial exercises.

In conclusion I must express my indebtedness to Mr. H. F. Hertz, District Superintendent of Police, Myitkyina, who has kindly permitted me to follow the system of arrangement of his Kachin Handbook and to make use of some of the colloquial phrases and lists of words from that book.

Sadon, July 1899.

W. ABBEY.



RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION OF MARU.

Letter.	Pronunciation and Remarks.	Examples.
ă	Short vowel sound like <i>u</i> in <i>hut</i> ,	kănaw = how much.
a	Long <i>a</i> sound as in <i>father</i> , ...	lap = grave.
e	Sound of <i>ay</i> in <i>pray</i> , ...	ye = to go.
i	As <i>i</i> in machine when at the end of a word or syllable, ...	mi = fire.
i	Short as <i>i</i> in <i>hit</i> when in the middle of a syllable, ...	myit = to ask.
o	Long as <i>o</i> in <i>dote</i> , ...	nop = breast.
u	Long as <i>oo</i> in <i>boot</i> , ...	yu = to take.
	As <i>u</i> in <i>bull</i> , ...	muk = rain.
ai	English <i>i</i> in <i>ice</i> , ...	wai = to buy.
au	Like <i>ow</i> in <i>how</i> , ...	khau = paddy.
aw	As in <i>law</i> , or as <i>o</i> in <i>long</i> , ...	k a w = t o break, yawng = he.
eu	Like German <i>ö</i> , ...	meungdun = j a c k fruit.
oi	Sound of <i>oi</i> in <i>oil</i> , ...	ngoi = to rejoice.
b	As in English, ...	ba = sun.
ch	As <i>ch</i> in <i>child</i> , ...	choi = to arrive.
d	English <i>d</i> , ...	dai = to send.
g	Hard as in <i>go</i> , ...	săge = a youth.
gy	A combination of <i>g</i> and <i>y</i> sounds	gye = soldier.
h	As in English, ...	huk = to shout
j	do ...	ăjam = green.
k	English <i>k</i> , ...	suk = chief.
kh	Guttural <i>k</i> , ...	khau = paddy.
hk	Aspirated <i>k</i> , ...	hkit = leg.
ky	A combination of <i>k</i> and <i>y</i> sounds, is not softened into <i>ch</i> as in Burmese, ...	kyaw = road.
l	English <i>l</i> , ...	law = to return.

Letter.	Pronunciation and Remarks.	Examples.
m	English <i>m</i> ,	... maw = fungus.
n	English <i>n</i> ,	... nat = mouth.
ng	As <i>ng</i> in <i>singer</i> ,	... ngaw = I.
p	As in English,	... pak = to shoot.
hp	Aspirated <i>p</i> ,	... hpe = what.
pf	A combination of <i>p</i> and <i>f</i> ,	... pfaw = leaf.
r	As in English,	... ruk = rat.
ry	A very guttural sound almost equal to <i>gry</i> in <i>angry</i> ,	... ryi = big.
s	English <i>s</i> ,	... sak = tree.
sh	English <i>sh</i> ,	... she = sword.
hs	Aspirated <i>s</i> ,	... hse = to kill.
t	Hard <i>t</i> ,	... ta = to say.
ts	A blending of <i>t</i> and <i>s</i> ,	... tsai = tooth.
w	As in English,	... waw = village.
y	ditto	... yit = liquor.
z	ditto,	... mawzaw = old man.
tz	A blend of <i>t</i> and <i>z</i> sounds,	... tzaw = food.

General Notes.

No accents have been used in this Manual. In Maru words the accent almost always falls on the last syllable of a word. In rapid conversation final *k*, *t* and *p* are frequently elided or slurred over so as to be inaudible. This practice will explain apparent discrepancies in spelling between the words in the Vocabulary and the colloquial phrases. All vowels and initial consonants must however always be given their full value.

INTRODUCTION.

The Marus are a race of people inhabiting the basin of the Nmaikha River or Eastern branch of the Upper Irrawaddy. Their southern limit is the Shinngaw Valley (lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$) just within our administrative border, though there are scattered Maru villages in various parts of the Kachin Hills and even eastward of the Irrawaddy as far south at Mohnyin. The Maru Country proper is however still practically a *terra incognita* to Europeans, the only expedition which has penetrated far up the Nmaikha valley being that of Captain Pottinger, R. A., in the spring of 1897. The northern boundary of the Marus is therefore undetermined, but would probably lie in about Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$. With our present scanty knowledge of the country it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy what the population amounts to. Judging however by the extent of the tract and the fact that the villages are fairly numerous and that some of them contain as many as 100 houses, the total figure can scarcely fall short of 20,000.

The Maru language presents very little similarity to Chin-paw, but assimilates more closely in formation, sound, and construction to Burmese, and still more closely to Szi and Lashi. Captain Pottinger says, "*The language of the Marus, Lashis and Szis is practically the same,*" and I would be inclined to go still further and say that Szi and Lashi are only dialects of Maru. *Nashi = Mo-so*

The similarity between Burmese and Maru is explained by Captain Pottinger by the theory that both these races originally migrated from Tibet by the valley of the Nmaikha, the

Maru section remaining in the hill country near the headwaters while the Burmese continued on into the plains below. The Chinpaws, on the other hand, though belonging to the same Tibetan stock, found their way southward by way of the Malikha valley. As regards the Szis and Lashis they are obviously of Maru extraction, though they themselves strenuously deny the fact. They are probably the decendants of intermarriage between Marus and Lepai Kachins, possibly with a sprinkling of Chinese blood. Their language, as I have already pointed out, is practically only a corrupted form of Maru.

The Marus are not a particularly fine race physically, being as a rule more slightly built and shorter than Chinpaws. The inaccessibility of their country has protected them from outside aggression and preserved their independence; and their warlike instincts, if they possess any, have not had much chance of being developed. Marus make excellent coolies. Owing to their freedom from the opium habit they are capable of doing a much better day's work than the ordinary Kachin, and they are wonderfully handy in using their *dahs*.

Each Maru village forms a separate community under its own chief (Suk waw). The main divisions of the Marus are given below, though it is believed that these do not represent separate clans or sub-tribes as with the Chinpaws.

<u>Tangbau.</u>		<u>Säkum.</u>
<u>Siyaw.</u>		<u>Nanwaw.</u>
<u>Chidang.</u>		

The Marus speak of themselves as Lawngwaw, their river, the Nmaikha, they call Lawngpit. The term "Maru" is the name given them by the Chinpaws.

*Maru, Mrs = 'the people', or 'the tribe' - Mian - see
Isacouparin - Languages of China before the Chinese, p. 105-6.*

PART I
GRAMMAR AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE
LANGUAGE.

PART I.

CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES.

1. The verb is always placed last in the sentence.

Examples.

Ngaw yam kat ra = I am building a house.

Ngaw = I (subject).

Yam = house (object).

Kat ra = am building (verb).

2. When the subject is a personal pronoun and the object has a qualifying adjective, the object often precedes the subject.

Example.

Che tsāshawng ngaw aw ra = I love this child.

che = this.

tsāshawng = child (object).

ngaw = I (subject).

aw ra = love (verb).

3. The Indirect object usually precedes the direct object.

Sātek me pau poi yu ge = Take the coat out of the box.

sātek me = out of the box (indirect object).

pau = coat (object).

poi yu ge = take out (verb).

4. Auxiliary verbs follows the verb which they qualify, except 'raw' (to be able) which immediately precedes it.

Example.

Ngaw miyam raw pak ra = I can fire a gun.

ngaw = I.

miyam = gun.

raw = can.

pak ra = fire.

NOUNS.

Gender.

1. Sex in human beings is expressed as follows:—

yauk kai = man or male.

mi ge = woman or female.

yauk kai tzaw = boy.

mi ge tzaw = girl.

säge = lad, young man.

tsämi = maid.

2. The sex of animate beings is distinguished by adding 'law' for males, and 'tsan' for females.

Examples.

myaw = a horse, myaw law = stallion, myaw tsan = mare.

läka = dog, kalaw = dog (male), ka tsan = bitch.

myangka = tiger, myang kalaw = tiger (male), myang
katsan = tigress.

3. With birds however the affix 'paw' is used for males.

Example.

ryaw = a fowl, ryaw paw = cock, ryaw tsan = hen.

4. Inanimate objects have no gender.

NUMBER.

Unless special emphasis is required, the plural is the same as the singular.

Occasionally the words 'ryi' and 'cham' are affixed to the singular form to mark the plural.

Example.

myaw = horse,	myaw ryi,	} horses.
	myaw cham,	
mige = woman,	mige ryi,	} women.
	mige cham	

These forms are never used with numerals or with collective adjectives, like some, all etc.

THE VERB.

1. The verbal root is the same through all the tenses which are formed by adding verbal affixes.

2. The Present Tense is formed by adding the affix 'ra'

*Example.**Infinitive.*

kat = to do.

Present Tense.

ngaw kat ra, = I do.

naw kat ra, = thou doest.

yawng kat ra = he does.

nätnaung kat ra = we do.

nänawng kat ra = you do.

yawngbam kat ra = they do.

3 The addition of the auxiliary 'na' (to be) denotes continuance of action.

ngaw kat na ra = I am doing.
 naw kat na ra = thou art doing.
 etc., etc.

Past Indefinite.

4. The Past Indefinite is formed by adding the verbal affix 'wa' to the root.

ngaw kat wa = I did.
 naw kat wa = thou didst.
 yawng kat wa = he did.
 etc., etc.

5. The past definite is formed by *prefixing* the verb 'pwin' (to finish).

ngaw pwin kat wa = I have done.
 naw pwin kat wa = thou hast done.
 yawng pwin kat wa = he has done.

Future Tense.

6. The Future is formed by the addition of the affix 'ne' to the root.

ngaw kat ne = I shall do.
 naw kat ne = thou shalt do.
 yawng kat ne = he will do.
 etc., etc.

7. The Present conditional is formed by adding the affix 're' to the root.

ngaw kat re = if I do.
 naw kat re = if thou doest.
 etc., etc.

8. The Past conditional is formed by the affix 'lawng.'

ngaw kat lawng = if I do.

naw kat lawng = if thou didst.

etc., etc.

The Imperative.

9. The Imperative affixes are 'ge' 'a' 'ya' 'la' 'ge la'. They are employed as follows:—

With Intransitive verbs, 'a' (or *ya* after a final 'i') is used for the singular and 'ge' for the plural.

Examples.

ye a = go thou (singular).

ye ge = go (plural).

li ya = come (singular addressing one person).

li ge = come (addressing several persons).

With Transitive verbs the same rule applies when the object is a third person:—

Examples.

yawng re tă kye pyit a = give him a rupee (singular).

yawng re tă kye kye pyit ge = each of you give him a rupee (plur.).

When however the object is the speaker (1st person) the affix 'la' is used in the singular and 'ge la' in the plural.

ngaw re ngoi pyit la = give me money (singular).

ngaw re ngoi pyit ge la = give me money (plural).

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs.

Transitive verbs are occasionally formed by prefixing 'shă' to the Intransitive verb.

Example.

li = to come (Intransitive).

shāli = to make to come, *i.e.*, to bring (Transitive).

PRONOUNS.

The Personal Pronouns are:—

ngaw = I		nătnaung = we
naw = thou		nănawng = you
yawng = he		yawngbam = they.

The Possessive Pronouns are:—

nga = my		nătnaung = our
nī = thy		nănawng = your
yawng = his		yawngbam = their.

Possessive Pronouns precede the noun they qualify.

Example.

Nga paw yawng năloi kuk wa = my father stole his buffalo.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are:—

che, = this
maw = that
htaw = that (speaking of a thing on a higher level).

Examples.

Che tsămi yang ra = this girl is pretty.

Maw mawzaw mă yang ra = that old man is ugly.

Htaw pam myaw ra = that mountain is high.

The same forms are used in the plural for 'these' and 'those.'

Interrogative Pronouns.

kak, kāyauk = who		kă lam = which (of things).
hpe = what		kă yauk = which (of persons).
kătau = which (of animals).		

Examples.

Che yauk kak ?
 Che kã yauk ? } = who is this ?

Che myaw maw myaw kã tau che kai ra ? = which is the
 better this horse or that ?

Naw hpe kat ra = what are you doing ?

ADVERBS.

Adverbs precede the verb which they modify. When special stress is required, they are placed first in the sentence.

Adverbs of Place.

che kyaw = here.	htaw kyaw = up there.
maw kyaw = there.	kai = where ?
kai kyaw = whither ?	kai me = whence ?
muk pyaw kyaw = above	htaw kyaw = above (up hill).
kyit kyaw = below.	aw kyaw = below (down hill).
kuk kyaw = inside.	kum kyaw = outside.
rit mum kyaw = upstream.	rit bang kyaw = downstream.

Adverbs of Time.

ätso = now.	ätso = presently.
kãne = when.	tã pa = formerly.
ãnapa = to-day.	net mon ne = to-morrow.
ãmi net = yesterday.	sawng paw pa = day after to-morrow.
ãni net hkit net = day- before yesterday.	ãna mi = to-night.
ãmi = yesterday night.	mi tawng = at night.
tã lang tã raw = some- times.	hkit ne = before.
	tawng ne = after.

Examples.

Naw kăne choi ne ? = when will you arrive ?

Yawng yat choi ne = he will arrive soon.

Ami lăka shet wa = the dog died last night.

Adverbs of Manner.

kăru = how.

ăru, shăru = thus.

tăku = carefully.

kai kai = well.

myi myi } = quickly.
pyit pyit }

myaw myaw = much.

kyak	} = very.
kya	
kyai	
sawng	

se se = slowly (of speech).

tsaw re = slowly (of walking).

tă chit = a little.

Examples.

Che mau kăru kat ne ? = how will you do this work ?

Myi myi ye a = go quickly.

Se se ta a = speak slowly.

Tsaw re ye ge = go slowly.

Shăru kat ge = do like this.

Adverbs of Number.

kănaw = { how much ?
 { how many ?

kănaw lang = how many
times ?

tă lang sa = once.

shit lang = twice.

sam lang = thrice.

Examples.

Miyam kănaw chaw ra ? = how many guns are there ?

Shit lang pak wa = he fired twice.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives follow the nouns which they qualify.

Examples.

suk ryi = a great chief.

myaw pyu = a white pony.

The following are a few of the common adjectives :—

ryi = big.

ryi tzan = great.

ngai = small.

kaung = long.

ryuk = difficult.

yaung = pretty.

kai = good.

mā kai = bad.

naw = deep.

lang = short.

āhsak = new.

ātsuk = old (of things).

The names of colours are as follows :—

naw = black.

ne = red.

nyuk = green.

pyu = white.

ma = blue.

nyuk = yellow.

Comparison of Adjectives.

The Comparative is formed by the use of the particle 'che' (more).

Example.

Which is the bigger of these two things? = Che e maw

kālam che ryi ra?

(literally, this and that, which is bigger?)

NUMERALS.

1 = tã.	20 = shit se.
2 = shit.	21 = shit se tã.
3 = sam.	30 = sam se.
4 = pit.	40 = pit se.
5 = ngaw.	50 = ngaw se.
6 = kyauk.	100 = tã yaw.
7 = nat.	200 = shit yaw.
8 = she.	500 = ngaw yaw.
9 = ku.	1000 = tã khing.
10 = tã se.	2000 = shit khing.
11 = tã se tã.	2500 = shit khing ngaw
12 = tã se shit.	yaw.
13 = tã se sam.	

The above are the actual numerals. To complete these, however, certain numeral affixes are necessary which change with the class of objects indicated, as in Burmese.

The principal numeral affixes are as follows:—

For human beings,	<i>yauk.</i>
For animals,	<i>tau.</i>
For inanimate objects, (long shaped,)	<i>ke.</i>
For inanimate objects, (round, cubical etc.),	<i>lam.</i>

Examples.

Su shit yauk = 2 persons.

Myaw pit tau = 4 horses.

She ku ke = 9 dahs.

Sãtek tã se lam = 10 boxes.

With certain words, such as *yam* (house), *kyaw* (road) the noun itself is repeated after the numeral instead of using a numeral affix.

Examples.

yam tǎ yam = one horse.
 kyaung shit kyaung = two rivers.
 kyaw pit kyaw = four roads.

PREPOSITIONS.

Strictly speaking there are no prepositions, as the words corresponding to our prepositions always follow the nouns they refer to and should therefore be called postpositions.

re = to (sign of dative).
 kyaw = to (place).
 me = from.
 ne = near.
 e = with.
 ãkyaw me = between.

Examples.

Ngaw re pyit la = give me.
 Ngaw Lăpak kyaw ye ne = I am going to Lăpak.
 Yawng Lăpak me li wa = he has come from Lăpak.
 Yam ne myangka na ra = there is a tiger near the house.
 Ngaw e li ya = come with me.

NEGATIVES.

The negative is formed by the particle *mǎ*, which is placed immediately before the verb.

Example.

Ngaw mǎ pa = I do not know.
 Che khau mǎ kai = this paddy is bad (not good).

In the imperative mood the prefix 'tǎ' is used instead of *mǎ*.

Examples.

Maw kyaw tǎ ye = do not go there.

Tǎ kiau = fear not.

INTERROGATIONS.

The order of the sentence is not changed in interrogative sentences. Where there is no adverb of interrogation the particle 'i' is placed at the end of the sentence to denote a question. The particle 'i' is never used with adverbs of interrogation or interrogative pronouns.

Examples.

Naw hpe kat na ra ? = what are you doing ?

Naw kǎne choi ne ? = when will you return ?

Naw choi ne i ? = will you return ?

Naw sak shi aw ra i ? = do you like fruit ?

Exception.

With the adverb 'kai me' (whence, where) the verbal affix *ra* is changed into *ru*.

Naw kai me li ru ? = where do you come from ?

The particle 'lau' at the end of a sentence denotes a conjectural question. This particle can be used with the interrogative pronouns and adverbs.

Examples.

Naw kai kyaw ye ne lau ? = wherever are you going ?

Hpe tsai lau ? = what can it be ?

Naw ye ne lau ? = you are going, perhaps ?

NAMES OF ANIMALS, BIRDS, ETC.

Dog = läka.	Horse = myaw.
Buffalo = nã loi, nung loi.	Mule = tsang tau.
Bullock = nã chaung.	Pig = waw.
Cow = nã tsan.	Tiger = myangka, lãmaw.
Cat = suk miaou.	Elephant = tsawng.
Goat = shãtpai.	Sheep = suk, yang.
Rat = ruk.	Bear = we.
Sambur = tse.	Barking-deer = shit shit.
Crocodile = ngapai.	Frog = paw.
Snake = lawng moi.	Crab = wawki.
Duck = paiche.	Goose = nãbe.
Fowl = ryaw.	Crow = kãnaw.
Partridge = ngaw pfai.	Pheasant = ngaw kya.



PART II.
COLLOQUIAL EXERCISES.

PART II.

EXERCISE I.

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | What is your name ? | Ni mang hpe ga ? |
| 2 | My name is Ma Gam. | Nga mang Ma Gam. |
| 3 | Where do you come from ? | Naw kai me li ru ? |
| 4 | I come from Ritkawng. | Ngaw Ritkawng me li ra. |
| 5 | Where are you going to ? | Naw kai kyaw ye ne ? |
| 6 | I am going to Lammuk. | Ngaw Lammuk kyaw* ye ne. |
| 7 | What is your village ? | Ni waw hpe ga ? |
| 8 | My village is Lapak. | Nga waw Lăpak. |
| 9 | Where is your village ? | Ni waw kai me chaw ? |
| 10 | My village is in the Tanai valley. | Nga waw Tanai rit mum kyaw* chaw ra. |
| 11 | How far is it ? | Kănaw wa ? |
| 12 | Not very far—very far. | Kănaw mă wa—kyai wa ra. |
| 13 | How many days journey ? | Kănaw pa ye re choi ne ? |
| 14 | One day's journey—two days' journey. | Tă net re choi ne—Tă mi yap choi ne. |
| 15 | How many houses are there in your village ? | Nănaw waw kănaw yam ngat ? |
| 16 | There are ten houses. | Tăse yam ngat. |
| 17 | What is the duwa's name ? | Suk mang hpe ga ? |
| 18 | The duwa's name is Lawtang. | Suk mang Lawtang. |
| 19 | Is he an old man ? | Yawng mawzaw ngat ra ? |
| 20 | No, he is a young man. | Mă ngat, săge ngat. |
| 21 | Show me the road to Myaungnaw. | Ngaw re Myaungnaw kyaw* shit ge la. |

* In rapid conversation the word "*kyaw*", in sentences like this is slurred over so as to sound like "*ke*."

- 22 I do not know the road. Ngaw kyaw mā pa.
 23 I have never been there. Ngaw mā choi ye shi.
 24 The road is very bad. Kyaw mā kai.

EXERCISE II.

- 1 Why have you come? Naw hpe mung li?
 2 I have come to buy salt. Ngaw tsaw wai ye.
 3 When will you return? Naw kāne law ne?
 4 To-day, to-morrow. Ana pa,—Net mon.
 5 What work do you do? Naw hpe kat ye?
 6 I cultivate taungyas'. Ngaw yaw laung kat.
 7 What are you cooking? Naw hpe yaung?
 8 I am cooking rice. Ngaw tzaw yaung.
 9 This rice is bad. Che tzaw mā kai.
 10 I am cooking curry. Ngaw chāsum yaung.
 11 Bring some water. Rit shāli ya.
 12 Go and buy fowls. Ryaw yu wai ya.
 13 They will not sell them. Yawng bam yawng mā aung
 gaw.
 14 What is the price? Kānaw naw re aung gaw?
 15 One rupee—four annas. Tā gyet—tā che.
 16 Eight annas—twelve
 annas. Shit che—sam che.
 17 What is this? Cheya hpe tsai?
 18 It is a dog. Lāka ngat wa.
 19 We Kachins do not eat
 dogs' flesh. Nātnaung paw waw lāka shaw
 mā tzaw.
 20 Go into the house. Yam kyaw taw li ye.
 21 Enter—come out. Waw li ya—tup ye.
 22 I shall go home. Ngaw yam kyaw law ne.

23	Go quickly.	Myi myi ye.
24	Stand up—Sit down.	Ye a—saung a.
25	Rise up.	Taw a.
26	We Marus.	Nätnaung lawng waw.
27	Come quickly.	Myi myi li ya.

EXERCISE III.

1	Give me some money.	Ngaw re ngoi pyit ge la.
2	I have no money.	Ngaw ngoi mă chaw.
3	Speak slowly.	Se se ta a.
4	I do not understand.	Ngaw mă ba (ngaw mă hse).
5	What does he say ?	Yawng hpe ta lau ?
6	He says nothing.	Hpe ri mă ta.
7	Who is calling ?	Kak yawng ra ?
8	I am calling.	Ngaw chau ra.
9	How are you ?	Naw kai wa i ?
10	I am well.	Kai wa.
11	What are you doing ?	Naw hpe kat na ra.
12	I am doing nothing.	Hpe ri mă kat na.
13	Come here (to a person).	Che kyaw li ya.
14	Go there (to a person).	Maw kyaw ye a.
15	Come here (to several people).	Che kyaw li ge ?
16	Go there (to several people).	Maw kyaw ye ge.
17	How old are you ?	Ni prat kălaw ngat wa ?
18	I am twenty-five.	Shit se ngaw sin ngat wa.
19	Is this child dead ?	Che tsăshawng shet wa i ?
20	He is not dead, he is asleep.	Mă shet, yap chaw ra.
21	What disease has he ?	Yawng hpe naw ra ?
22	Head ache—a bad hand.	Au naw ra—law naw ra.

- 23 That old man is strong. M a w mawtzaw ryam kyai
paw ra.
- 24 I am afraid of the soldiers. Ngaw gye re kiau ra.
- 25 Why do you say this ? Naw hpe än ta ?
- 26 I am speaking the truth. Ngaw tang tang ta ra.

EXERCISE IV.

- 1 Have you burnt your
fields yet ? Nānawng yaw mā nga shi i ?
- 2 They are not yet burnt. Yaw mā nga shi.
- 3 When will you sow the
paddy ? Khau kāne toi ne ?
- 4 This month, next month. Chelaw, shālaw.
- 5 When will you reap the
paddy ? Khau kāne she ne ?
- 6 It is not yet ripe. Mā mang shi.
- 7 When it is ripe, we will
reap it. Yawng mang ra yaw re, she ne.
- 8 It is raining. Muk ryu ra.
- 9 The wind is blowing. La hok ra.
- 10 There is snow on that
hill Htaw bam kyaw kyaw chaw ra.
- 11 What is the name of this
tree ? Che sak mang hpe ga ?
- 12 Are these leaves good
to eat ? Che pfaw raw tzaw ra i ?
- 13 Where does this road
lead to ? Che kyaw kai me tuk ru ?
- 14 It is the road to the hill
fields Yaw ye kyaw.
- 15 Does it rain much in
this country ? Che muk kyaw muk kyak
ryu ra i ?
- 16 It is very cold in the cold
weather. Kiaw yaw re kyai kiaw ra.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 17 | The sun is very hot. | Ba kyai le ra. |
| 18 | The moon is shining. | Law tsaw ra. |
| 19 | The sun has set. | Ba waw wa. |
| 20 | Before sunrise. | Ba mā tuk shi re. |
| 21 | The river is very cold. | Rit kyai nwin ra. |
| 22 | We Marus do not wash. | Nätawng Lawng waw kaung
mā tchit. |

EXERCISE V.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | What are you doing? | Naw hpe kat na ra? |
| 2 | I am building a house. | Ngaw yam kat na ra. |
| 3 | Who is the owner of
this house? | Che yam san käyauk? |
| 4 | I want to buy a buffalo. | Ngaw nungloi wai nuk ra. |
| 5 | Why are you killing that
pig? | Maw waw hpe än hse? |
| 6 | I am worshipping the
spirits. | Ngaw yui kuk ra. |
| 7 | I am afraid of the pony. | Ngaw myaw re kiau ra. |
| 8 | The horse does not kick. | Myaw mā pak. |
| 9 | The dog barks but does
not bite. | Läka rye ra, mā pwin. |
| 10 | Do not be afraid. | Tā kiau. |
| 11 | Do not run away. | Tā pawng. |
| 12 | Has the chief arrived? | Suk choi wa i? |
| 13 | No, not yet. He will
arrive soon. | Mā choi shi. Atso choi ne. |
| 14 | He is hiding in the jungle. | Sāyaw kyaw pfaw chaw ra. |
| 15 | The jungle is thick. | Sāyaw kyai hse ra. |
| 16 | Go and call him. | Yawng re ye yawng ge. |
| 17 | The dog is chasing the
deer. | Shit shit re läka tuk ra. |
| 18 | He has not caught it. | Shit shit re mā taung wa |

- 19 He runs very fast. Yawng pyet pyet wa law ra.
 20 I cannot overtake him. Yawng re ngaw ma myi
 21 I have a bad leg. Ngaw hkit naw ra.
 22 The Chinaman is riding
 a pony. Maw Hawaw myaw saung ra.

EXERCISE VI.

- 1 My mother is ill. Nga mi naw ra.
 2 Is your father alive? Ni paw dai ra i?
 3 How many children have
 you? Ni tzaw kănaw na?
 4 Two boys and a girl. Yauk kai tzaw shit yauk, mi
 ge tã yauk.
 5 My grandfather is dead. Nga puk shet wa.
 6 That young women is
 pretty. Maw tsămi yaung ra.
 7 I want to marry. Ngaw mi paung pfun nuk ra.
 8 I am not yet married. Mi mǎ yu shi.
 9 That man is my brother-
 in-law. Maw yauk nga khau ngat.
 10 The dacoits killed my
 uncle. Nga pămaw re gye yan hse wa.
 11 When my father dies I
 shall become chief. Nga paw shet re ngaw suk
 poi ne.
 12 My elder brother lives
 at Sadon. Nga maw Sădon kyaw na ra.
 13 He has gone to collect
 rubber. Yawng naiyi sum kyaw ye.
 14 Is there any amber found
 here? Che kyaw pat raw ne i?
 15 No, but there is jade. Pat mǎ ngat, lawpseng ngat.
 16 Whose is this dah? Che she kak re?
 17 The sheath is broken. She pyaw kaw wa.

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|----|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 18 | I will give you a gun. | Naw re ngaw miyam pyit ne. |
| 19 | Can you shoot well? | Naw tǎku raw pak ne i? |
| 20 | I have no powder. | Ngaw mi chit ma raw. |
| 21 | Can you give me some lead? | Sǎshi raw pyit ne i? |
| 22 | My younger brother is dead. | Nga nawng shet wa. |

EXERCISE VII.

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Of what tribe are you? | Naw hpe boi ngat. |
| 2 | I am a Maru. | Ngaw Lawng waw ngat. |
| 3 | Can you speak Burmese? | Naw myen myen raw ta ne i? |
| 4 | He can speak Chinpaw. | Yawng Paw myen raw ta ra. |
| 5 | The Maru language is very difficult. | Lawng myen sawng ryup ra. |
| 6 | I want to learn Chinese. | Ngaw Ha myen maw nuk ra. |
| 7 | That trader is a Yawyin. | Maw wak Lasi ngat. |
| 8 | This boy is an orphan. | Che tsǎchawng chuktzaw ngat. |
| 9 | We live on the other side of the Nmaikha river. | Nǎtnaung Lawng Pit tǎte na ra. |
| 10 | If you go, I will go too. | Naw ye re, ngaw ri ye ne. |
| 11 | Put the fruit in the basket. | Htawng me shi ke taw chaw a. |
| 12 | Widows can marry again. | Chukmaw mi paung tam raw pfun ra. |
| 13 | Why do you wear earrings? | Ni nǎtaw hpe ǎn tsai ra? |
| 14 | Where are my shoes? | Nga sauhai kai me? |
| 15 | You Marus are very lazy. | Nǎnawng Lawng waw kyak noi ra. |
| 16 | Have you finished your work? | Ni mau pwin wa i? |
| 17 | Light the fire. | Tawng nga a. |

- 18 Put these stones here. Che laupwai re che kyaw taw
chaw a.
- 19 Clear the jungle round the house. Yam ne myaw ge.
- 20 The earth is very wet. Mitzai kyauk chuk ra.
- 21 Throw away that straw. Maw kăphaw shăbyet ge.
- 22 I am very tired. Ngaw kyak myaung wa.

EXERCISE VIII.

- 1 What are you looking at? Naw hpe ryu ra?
- 2 I am looking at the soldiers. Ngaw gye re ryu ra.
- 3 Can you see the officer? Naw gye suk raw myu ra i?
- 4 Open the door. Kam pawng ge.
- 5 Why do you shut the door? Kam hpe ăn pyit ra?
- 6 A tree has fallen over the path. Kyaw me sak kyang chaw ra.
- 7 Fetch that big stone. Laupwai ryi ru shali ya.
- 8 Dig a hole here. Che kyaw kyaung tau a.
- 9 How many posts are there in this house? Che yam me tsan kănaw?
- 10 They are making bamboo flooring. Yawngbam tsai pau ra.
- 11 Make some bamboo matting. Khure kat ge.
- 12 The house has not yet been roofed. Yam mă muk shi.
- 13 I cannot get any thatch. Ngaw maw ma raw.
- 14 Fasten the thatch carefully. Maw tăku mya ge.
- 15 I am thirsty. Ngaw rit shap ra.

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|----|---|----------------------------------|
| 16 | Are you hungry ? | Naw we ma i ? |
| 17 | We do not drink milk. | Nātnaung nung nok mā shau. |
| 18 | Bring some eggs | Ryaw au shali ya. |
| 19 | This egg is bad. | Che ryaw au bap ra. |
| 20 | He is putting mustard
leaves into the curry. | Yawng chāsūm me aw ke
taw ra. |
| 21 | How many baskets can
one get for a rupee ? | Tā kye kānaw pye raw ne ? |
| 22 | Four baskets. | Pit pye raw ne. |

EXERCISE IX.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | When will you return to
Myitkyina ? | Naw Mākina kyaw kāne law
ne ? |
| 2 | I shall go the day after
to-morrow. | Ngaw net mon net ne kawng
ye ne. |
| 3 | When will you arrive ? | Naw kāne choi ne ? |
| 4 | I shall arrive at midday. | Ngaw pa kaung tau choi ne. |
| 5 | We will start before sun-
rise. | Nātnaung pa mā tuk shi re
ye ne. |
| 6 | Can mules travel by this
road ? | Che kyaw myaw raw laí ra i ? |
| 7 | They will go very slowly. | Yawngbam tsaw re ye ne. |
| 8 | The road is very steep. | Kyaw kyak tsaung ra. |
| 9 | The chief does not want
to fight. | Suk paw mā chaw pyaw nuk
ra. |
| 10 | There are no guns in
this village. | Che waw miyam mā chaw. |
| 11 | The Chinamen have all
bolted. | Ha waw ālap pawng wa. |
| 12 | The soldiers attacked the
village at night. | Mi taw gye cham wawkaung
kyaw ye pak āgaw. |
| 13 | There is a fence round
the chief's house. | Suk yam kyen ke taw āgaw. |

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|----|---|---|
| 14 | They have hidden their paddy in the jungle. | Yawng bam khau säyaw kyaw nyäm taw ägaw. |
| 15 | If they do not come, I shall burn their village. | Yawngbam mã li re ngaw wawkaung me mi nga ne. |
| 16 | The Yawyins have stolen my buffalo. | Nga nungloi Lasi cham kuk wa. |
| 17 | You must pay tribute every year. | Sin kawng nănawng kandawk raw ge ne. |
| 18 | Where is the source of the Nmaikha? | Lawng pit kai me tuk ru? |
| 19 | Marus cultivate both hill clearings and lowland paddy fields. | Lawng waw yaw ri kat ägaw yi taung ri kat ägaw. |

EXERCISE X.

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|----|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | How can one cross the river? | Rit kăru raw nak ägaw? |
| 2 | It is wide; it is not deep. | Rit ryi ra; mã naw. |
| 3 | There is a boat. | La chaw ra. |
| 4 | The bridge is broken. | Tse kyuk wa. |
| 5 | Can you swim? | Naw rit khre raw khre ne i? |
| 6 | He was drowned last year. | Anak yawng rit kyaw shet. |
| 7 | What is in that box? | Maw sätek me hpe paw ra? |
| 8 | Take my coat out of the tin box. | Chawtawk satek me nga pau poi yu ge. |
| 9 | Give me some tobacco. | Ngaw re chit pyit ge la. |
| 10 | It is in my bag. | Nga tawng-a me paw ra. |
| 11 | Do you like tea? | Naw paw kyet aw ra i? |
| 12 | All Kachins chew betel. | Paw waw älap bulaptzaw ägaw. |
| 13 | Do you take opium? | Naw kani shau ra i? |
| 14 | We cannot get opium in the Maru country. | Nătnaung Lawng muk kyaw kani mã raw. |

- 15 When we worship the
nats we drink a lot of
liquor. Yui kuk re, it myaw myaw
shau ra.
- 16 That old man is drunk. Maw mawzaw it yit ra.
- 17 The women are pound-
ing paddy. Mige ge khau taung ägaw.
- 18 This rice is dirty. Che chin mã yaung.
- 19 I am fond of plantains. Ngaw nawmyawk shi aw ra.
- 20 What fruit can one get
in this country. Che muk kyaw hpe shi raw ra.
- 21 Mangoes, jackfruit. Omong shi, meungdun shi.



PART III
VOCABULARY.

The following Abbreviations are used:—

N. = Noun.

A. = Adjective.

V. = Verb.

Adv. = Adverb.

Conj. = Conjunction.

Prep. = Preposition.

Pro. = Pronoun.

Interj. = Interjection.

P. P. = Past Participle.

Tr. = Transitive.

Intr. = Intransitive.

Sing. = Singular.

Plur. = Plural.

VOCABULARY.

A.

- Abandon, *v.* shăpye chaw.
 Abbreviate, *v.* lang.
 Abdomen, *n.* we tok.
 Abhor, *v.* mă aw, mă wam.
 Abide, *v.* na.
 Able, be, *v.* raw.
 About, *adv.* (near) ne.
 Above, *prep.* htaw kyaw.
 Absent, *a.* mă na.
 Abuse, *v.* nang.
 Accept, *v.* lam.
 Accompany, *v.* tăka ye.
 Accurate, *a.* tang.
 Accuse, *v.* tawn shit.
 Ache, *v.* pwin naw.
 Acid, *a.* chin.
 Acquaintance, *n.* pa nam.
 Add, *v.* ge shi.
 Adhere, *v.* hte.
 Adjacent, *a.* ne.
 Adorn, *v.* yaung shaw kat.
 Advance, *v.* hkit kyaw ye.
 Afraid, *v.* kyauk.
 After, *prep.* tawng shaw.
 Again, *adv.* tam.
 Age, *n.* prat.
 Agree, *v.* nat lăm wang.
 Aid *v.* pawng.
 Air, *n.* la
 Alike, *a.* ta kyaw.
 Alive, *a.* dai.
 All, *a.* älap.
 Alone, *a.* za ai.
 Also, *adv.* ri.
 Always, *adv.* kăné.
 Am, *v.* na, ngat, tsai.
 Amber, *n.* pāshu.
 Ancient, *adj.* tăba.
 And, *conj.* e.
 Angry, *a.* nak yaw.
 Animal, *n.* säyaw shaw.
 Ankle, *n.* hkit sak.
 Annoy, *v.* nak chăyaw.
 Annually, *adv.* sin kawng ngaw
 Another, *adj.* kăje.
 Answer, *v.* ta shit.
 Ant, *n.* păryup.
 Arise, *v.* tau.
 Arm, *n.* law.
 Arouse *v.* nok.
 Arrest, *v.* taung.
 Arrive, *v.* choi.
 Arrow, *n.* myaw.
 As, *adv.* shăru mu, măru mu.

Ascend, *v.* taw.
 Ashamed, be, *v.* kraw.
 Ashes, *n.* mi pau.
 Ask, *v.* myit, maw.
 Assault, *v.* yechaw pyaw.
 Assemble, *v.* paung.
 Assist, *v.* pawng.
 Astonished, be *v.* muk.

At, *prep.* kyaw.
 Attack, *v.* pyaw.
 Aunt, *n.* (paternal) na. — ၂၆၇
 Aunt, *n.* (maternal) maw. — ၂၆၇
 Avoid, *v.* phai.
 Awake, *v.* nok.
 Axe, *n.* wutsawng.

B.

Baby, *n.* sǎnau, tsǎshawng.
 Back, *n.* tawng kawng.
 Bad, *a.* mā kai.
 Bag, *n.* tawng a.
 Ball, *n.* ātai.
 Bamboo, *n.* waw.
 Bamboo tube, *n.* htopan.
 Banish, *v.* tuk pye.
 Banyan, *n.* myawngke.
 Bank (of river), *n.* rit ye.
 Bark, *v.* rye.
 Bark, (of tree) *n.* sǎk kau.
 Basket, (for measure) *n.* pye.
 Basket, (on back) *n.* htawng.
 Basket, (common sort) *n.* cham
 Bat, *n.* pokhit.
 Bathe, *v.* kaung tchit.
 Bazaar, *n.* kai.
 Be, *v.* na, ngat, tsai.
 Bead, *n.* ryui.
 Bean, *n.* sǎjawng.
 Bear, *v.* chi, hte.
 Bear, *n.* we.

Beard, *n.* nat moi. ၂၇၂၆၇၇ ၂၇၂၆၇၇
 Beast, *n.* sǎyaw shaw.
 Beat, *v.* hpe.
 Beautiful, *a.* yaung.
 Because, *conj.* yaung.
 Become, *v.* poi.
 Bed, *n.* yap chaw ryaw.
 Bee, *n.* pyaw.
 Beef, *n.* naw shaw.
 Bees-wax, *n.* pǎchin kit.
 Before, *prep.* hkit kyaw.
 Beg, *v.* maw.
 Begin, *v.* hkit kat.
 Behind, *prep.* naung taw.
 Behold, *v.* ryu.
 Believe, *v.* lam.
 Bell, *n.* chu.
 Belly, *n.* we tok.
 Below, *prep.* kyit kyaw.
 Beneath, *prep.* kyit kyaw.
 Belt, *n.* pyit chui.
 Bend *v.* nan jaw.
 Betel-leaf *n.* bulap.

- Better, *a.* che kai.
 Between, *prep.* äkyaw.
 Beyond, *prep.* { tä te kyaw.
 { tä shat kyaw.
 Big, *a.* ryi, tzan.
 Bind, *v.* myak.
 Bird, *n.* ryaw.
 Bite, *v.* pwin.
 Bitter, *a.* kaw.
 Black, *a.* naw.
 Blacksmith, *n.* shengkat
 Blanket, *n.* mai.
 Bleed, *v.* hsa tup.
 Blind, *a.* myaw mā myu.
 Blood, *n.* hsa.
 Blossom, *n.* pwin, sak pwin.
 Blow, *v.* mät, (—int), hok.
 Blue, *a.* ma.
 Blunt, *a.* mā taw.
 Boat, *n.* la.
 Body, *n.* kaung.
 Bold, *a.* shäle.
 Bone, *n.* shiki,
 Boot, *n.* hkit saung.
 Booty, *n.* länyap.
 Borrow, *v.* chik yu.
 Boundary, *n.* chäri chi tsau.
 Bow, cross, *n.* la *in*
 Bow, *n.* päting.
 Bowl, *n.* kuk su.
 Box, *n.* sätek.
 Boy, *n.* yauk kai tzaw.
 Bracelet, *n.* tang.
 Bracken, *n.* bong sak, raw sak.
 Branch, *n.* sak kaung.
 Brass, *n.* tang nyuk.
 Brave, *a.* shäle.
 Bread, *n.* chinmän.
 Break, *v.* t. kyuk.
 Break, (smash) *v.* kaw.
 Breast, *n.* nop, nuk.
 Bridge, *n.* tse, tseng.
 Bright, *a.* paw.
 Bring, *t. v.* shäli.
 Broad, *a.* te.
 Broom, *n.* shämpan.
 Brother, (elder) *n.* maw.
 Brother, (younger) *n.* nawng. *in*
 Brow, *n.* na lawng.
 Brute, *n.* säyaw shaw.
 Buffalo, *n.* nā löi, nüng loi,
 Build, *t. v.* kyat, kat.
 Bull, *n.* nā law.
 Bullet, *n.* mi shi.
 Bullock, *n.* nāchaung.
 Burman, *n.* myen. <
 Burn, *t. v.* mi nga law.
 Burn, *int. v.* mi nga.
 Burst, *int. v.* kaw.
 Bury, *t. v.* lap.
 Business, *n.* mau.
 Butterfly, *n.* pale.
 Button, *n.* tang, pauking.
 Buy, *t. v.* wai.
 By, *prep.* kyaw.

C.

- Cage, *n.* ryaw yam.
 Call, *v.* yawng.
 Call, (to name), *v.* myang.
 Can, *v.* raw.
 Cane, *n.* ryam.
 Cannon, *n.* myawk.
 Cap, *n.* maukyap, mautsaung.
 Capable, *a.* raw.
 Captive, *n.* chum.
 Caravan, *n.* hpuka.
 Carcass, *n.* mung.
 Carefully, *ad.* nyang nyang,
 kai kai.
 Carriage, *n.* leng.
 Carry, (on back), *v.* wun.
 Carry, (in hand), *v.* chi.
 Carry, (as a pony), *v.* htaw.
 Carry, (on a pole), *v.* waw.
 Cart, *n.* leng.
 Cast, *v.* shäbye.
 Cat, *n.* la ngiau, suk miaou.
 Catch, *v.* taung.
 Cause, *n.* shaw.
 Cemetery, *n.* lap raw.
 Centre, *n.* kyi le.
 Chair, *n.* tawng kau.
 Change, *v.* ta, ta wet.
 Charcoal, *n.* mi gyoi.
 Charm, *n.* äga.
 Chase, *v.* tuk.
 Heap, *a.* paw.
 Heat, *v.* muk.
 Cheek, *n.* päge.
 Chest, *n.* rawng kawng.
 Chew, *v.* waw.
 Chief, *n.* suk.
 Child, *n.* tsä shawng.
 Chilli, *n.* chawng pya.
 Chin, *n.* etawng.
 Chinaman, *n.* ha waw.
 Cholera, *n.* ram, we ni.
 Chop, *v.* ryam.
 Cigar, *n.* chiku.
 Circle, *n.* kyaung.
 Clean, *a.* myauk.
 Clever, *n.* law mau.
 Climb, *v.* taw.
 Close, *a.* chawng.
 Cloth, { white, *n.* pun pyu.
 } dark, *n.* pun naw.
 Clothes, *n.* wet nam.
 Cloud, *n.* cham.
 Coat, *n.* mai pau.
 Cock, *n.* ryaw paw.
 Coffin, *n.* kaung.
 Coin, *n.* gyet.
 Cold, *a.* kiaw.
 Cold, (as water), *a.* nwin.
 Collect, *v.* tsang taw.
 Come, *v.* li.
 Command, *v.* naw.
 Commence, *v.* hkit kat.
 Companion, *n.* pin tshawng.
 Complete, *a.* pwin wa.

Comrade, <i>n.</i> pin tshawng.	Cow, <i>n.</i> nă tsan.
Conceal, <i>v.</i> nyăm taw.	Cowrie, <i>n.</i> puk su.
Confide, <i>v.</i> kam.	Crab, <i>n.</i> waw ki.
Confluence, <i>n.</i> rit sap.	Crack, <i>v.</i> kaw.
Conquer, <i>v.</i> aung.	Crooked, <i>a.</i> khoi.
Consider, <i>v.</i> myit ryu.	Crop, <i>n.</i> khau bam.
Contain, <i>v.</i> paw.	Cross, (on foot) <i>v.</i> nak.
Cook, <i>v.</i> yaung chaw.	Cross, (by boat or bridge) <i>v.</i> kau.
Cool, <i>a.</i> kiaw.	Crossroad, <i>n.</i> kyī kaung.
Copper, <i>n.</i> tang myuk.	Crossbow, <i>n.</i> la.
Copulate, <i>v.</i> lup.	Crow, <i>n.</i> kănaw.
Corn, <i>n.</i> kaung.	Crow, (as a cock) <i>v.</i> tum.
Corpse, <i>n.</i> mung.	Cry, <i>v.</i> nguk.
Correct, <i>a.</i> tang.	Cultivate, <i>v.</i> yaw kat.
Cost, <i>n.</i> kau chaw.	Cup, <i>n.</i> kumtaung.
Cotton, <i>n.</i> ta au.	Cure, <i>v.</i> kai shaw.
Cough, <i>v.</i> kyaung tsup tsup.	Curry, <i>n.</i> chăsum.
Count, <i>v.</i> nye.	Custom, <i>n.</i> tsaung.
Country, <i>n.</i> muk.	Cut, <i>v.</i> ryam.
Courageous, <i>a.</i> shăle.	Cut, (slice) <i>v.</i> sat pi.
Cover, <i>v.</i> pfwet.	

D.

Dacoit, <i>n.</i> lai yu ra piu.	Daughter, <i>n.</i> mi ge tsaw.
Dagger, <i>n.</i> she tawng.	Dawn, muk mă paw.
Dah, <i>n.</i> she.	Day, <i>n.</i> pa.
Daily, <i>adv.</i> pa kawng ngaw.	Dead, be, <i>v.</i> shet wa.
Dam, <i>n.</i> rit tang.	Deaf, <i>a.</i> ma kyaw.
Damp, <i>a.</i> chup.	Dear (in price), <i>a.</i> chaw.
Damsel, <i>n.</i> tsămi.	Debt, <i>n.</i> yuk.
Dance, <i>v.</i> tsam gaw.	Deceive, <i>v.</i> muk.
Dance, <i>n.</i> tsam.	Deep, <i>adj.</i> naw.
Dark, <i>a.</i> chat.	Deer (barking), <i>n.</i> shit shit.

- Deer (sambhur), *n.* tse.
 Delighted, be *v.* ngoi.
 Deliver, *v.* ge, lak.
 Demand, *v.* maw.
 Deny, *v.* ha nak.
 Depart, *v.* law, ye.
 Descend, *v.* kyaw law.
 Desire, *v.* aw.
 Despatch, *v.* dai.
 Depredate, *v.* lat yu.
 Destroy, *v.* pyaw yu.
 Devil, *n.* jan.
 Dew, *n.* ngun chwe.
 Die, *v.* shet.
 Different, *a.* mă wang.
 Difficult, *a.* ryup.
 Dig, *v.* tau.
 Dirty, *a.* mă myauk, măchu
 măcha.
 Discharge, *v.* ge.
 Discover, *v.* khup.
 Disease, *n.* naw.
 Disease (cattle), *n.* nă gam.
 Dish, *n.* kuk.
 Dislike, *v.* mă aw.
 Dismiss, *v.* ge.
 Disobey, *v.* mă kyaw.
 Distant be, *v.* wa.
 Distribute, *v.* gye pyit.
 Distrust, *v.* mă lam.
 Divide, *v.* gye pyit.
 Divorce, *v.* kawng pyet.
 Do, *v.* kyat, kat.
 Doctor, *n.* măchit suk.
 Dog, *n.* lăka.
 Doll, *n.* pi law.
 Door, *n.* kam.
 Dream, *v.* yap maw.
 Dress, *v.* wet.
 Drink, *v.* shau.
 Drop, *n.* shum.
 Drown, *v.* rit kyaw shet.
 Drum, *n.* tsam.
 Drunk, *v.* it yit.
 Dry, *a.* kyaup.
 Duck, *n.* pai che.
 Dung, *n.* kit.
 Dust, *n.* păluk.
 Dwell, *v.* na.

E.

- Each, *pron.* ālap.
 Ear, *n.* khyet.
 Early, *adv.* net sum sum.
 Earring, *n.* nătaw, năkăn.
 Earth, *n.* muk, mitzai.
 Earthquake, *n.* mi lap.
 East, *n.* pa tup kyaw.
 Easy, *a.* loi.
 Eat, *v.* tzaw.
 Eatable, *a.* raw tzaw.
 Edge, *n.* she saw, she so.
 Egg, *n.* au.

- Elbow, *n.* law ma taung tawng. Ever, *adv.* kãne re mã taw.
 Elder, *n.* lau te. Every, *a.* ãlap.
 Elephant, *n.* tsawng. Excavate, *v.* tumkhung tau.
 Else, *pro.* kãje. Exchange, *v.* ta.
 Empty, *a.* ãkum. Excrement, *n.* kit.
 End, *v.* pwin. Exist, *v.* toi.
 Endure, *v.* hte. Expel, *v.* tuk ge.
 Enemy, *n.* mang ke. Explain, *v.* ta shit.
 Enough, be, *v.* kai wa. Extinguish, *v.* (mi) hse.
 Enter, *v.* waw li. Extract, *v.* she yu
 Entrails, *n.* au. Eye, *n.* myaw.
 Escape, *v.* pawng. Eyeball, *n.* myaw chit.
 Escort, *v.* chwi li, chwi ye. Eyebrow, *n.* myaw mawk.
 Evening, *n.* mi taw. Eyelash, *n.* myaw mu.

F.

- Face, *n.* myaw kawng.
 Fade, *v.* sum law.
 Fail, *v.* mã aung.
 Fall, *v.* kyaw law.
 False, *a.* mã tang.
 Fan, *n.* she,—*v.* she wa.
 Far, *a.* wa.
 Fast, *a.* pyet pyet, myi myi.
 Fat, *a.* tsau.
 Father, *n.* paw.
 Father-in-law, *n.* saw paw.
 Fear, *v.* kyauk.
 Feast, *n.* poi tuk.
 Feather, *n.* ryaw muk.
 Feeble, *a.* ryam ngai law.
 Feed, *v.* (tend), lauk.
 Feel, *v.* hsoi, nak.
 Fell, *v.* tau kyang.
 Female, *n.* mi ge.
 Fence, *n.* kyen.
 Fern, *n.* bong sak.
 Fetch, *v.* ye shãli.
 Feud, *n.* yuk.
 Fever, *n.* na ryam naw.
 Field, *n.* yaw, yi taung.
 Fight, *v.* chaw pyaw.
 Filth, *n.* mãchu mãcha.
 Find, *v.* kyup.
 Finger, fore, *n.* law nyuk.
 Finger, 2nd, *n.* law tai nyuk.
 Finger, 3rd & 4th, *n.* law ton
 nyuk.
 Finger, thumb, *n.* law mochi.
 Finish, *v.* pwin.

- Finished, *p. p.* pwin wa.
 Fire, *n.* mi.
 Fireplace, *n.* mi rye.
 First, *a.* hkit kyaw.
 Fish, *n.* ngaw.
 Flame, *n.* mi she.
 Flash, *n.* le pyät.
 Flea, *n.* käla.
 Flesh, *n.* shaw.
 Floor, bamboo, *n.* tsai.
 Floor, plank, *n.* sak hte.
 Flower, *n.* pwin.
 Fly, *v.* tawng.
 Fly, *n.* yawngkaung.
 Fog, *n.* cham.
 Follow *v.* täga ye.
 Fond, be, *v.* aw, ngoi.
 Foolish, *a.* säkaw.
 Foot, *n.* käwaw.
 Ford, *n.* kau kung, hau maw.
 Forearm, *n.* law pan.
 Forehead, *n.* na law.
 Forget, *v.* taw myit.
 Formerly, *ad.* ta pa, ta pa ni.
 Fort, *n.* wang tsauk.
 Fowl, *n.* ryaw, rawk.
 Friend, *n.* pa nam.
 Frighten, *v.* chäkyaук.
 Frog, *n.* paw.
 From, *prep.* me.
 Front, *a.* hkit kyaw.
 Frost, *n.* kyü.
 Fruit, *n.* shi, sak shi.
 Full, be, *v.* pyang wa.
 Funeral, *n.* maw nyäp.
 Fungus, *n.* maw.
 Future, in, *ad.* tawng kyaw.

G.

- Gaiter, *n.* hkit täp.
 Gale, *n.* la ryam.
 Gamble, *v.* hu.
 Gaol, *n.* taung.
 Garlic, *n.* hau pyu.
 Get, *v.* raw.
 Ginger, *n.* shawng kaw.
 Girl, *n.* tsa mi.
 Give, *v.* pyit.
 Glad, be, *v.* ngoi.
 Gnat, *n.* pyap.
 Go, *v.* ye, law.
 Goat, *n.* shat pai.
 God, *n.* mawzaw (litr. 'old man')
 Gold, *n.* kyang.
 Gong, *n.* maw.
 Good, *a.* kai.
 Goods, *n.* tsai.
 Goose, *n.* näbe.
 Govern, *v.* up.
 Government, *n.* äsoya, (British) kumpani mi.
 Granary, *n.* chi.
 Grandfather, *n.* puk.
 Grandmother, *n.* pit.
 Grandson, *n.* mit.

Grass, *n.* mwin.
 Grave, *n.* lap.
 Grase, *v.* saw.
 Great, *a.* ryi, tzan.
 Green, *a.* nyuk.
 Green, (verdant), *a.* äjam.
 Grind, *v.* pyat.
 Groan, *v.* näkyang kyang.
 Ground, *n.* muk.

Ground-nut, *n.* kyaung kyup.
 Grow, *v.* ryi li.
 Guest, *n.* pang waw.
 Guide, *n.* kyaw shit yauk.
 Gum, *n.* sak kit.
Gun, *n.* miyam. *f. mariam*
Gunpowder, *n.* mi chit. *(Malay)*
 Gunstock, *n.* miyam sauk.

H.

Hack, *v.* ryam.
 Hail, *v.* lak kyaw.
 Hair, *n.* tse.
 Half, *n.* tä kye.
 Halt, *v.* tang.
 Hand, *n.* law waw.
 Handsome, *a.* yaung.
 Hang, *v.* toi lawng.
 Happen, *v.* poi.
 Happy, be, *v.* ngoi.
 Hard, *a.* ryup, rawng.
 Hat, *n.* mawkyup.
 Hat, (straw), *n.* mawkzi.
 Hawk, *n.* tsum.
 Hay, *n.* wahau kyaup.
 Hate, *v.* mä aw.
 He, *pro.* yawng.
 Head, *n.* au.
 Headache, *n.* au naw.
 Headcloth, *n.* au täp.
 Hear, *v.* kyaw.
 Heart, *n.* kum.
 Heavy, *a.* la.

Help, *v.* pawng.
 Hen, *n.* ryaw.
 Here, *ad.* che kyaw.
 Hide, *v.* nyäm, pfaw.
 High, *a.* myaw.
 Hill, *n.* pam, bam.
 Hire, *v.* she yu.
 Hit, *v.* hpe.
 Hock, *n.* pa lau.
 Hog, *n.* waw.
 Hold, *v.* tsai.
 Hole, *n.* kyaung.
 Hollow, *a.* sak kaung.
 Honey, *n.* pyaw i.
 Hook, *n.* koi.
 Horn, *n.* kyup.
Horse, *n.* myaw. *ବରାଣ, ମ-ବରାଣ*
 Horse shoe, *n.* myaw chu.
 Hot, *a.* laung, le.
 House, *n.* yam.
 How, *ad.* käre.
 How much, *ad.* käreaw.

Howl, *v.* hok.
 Hungry, be, *v.* we ma.
 Hurt, *v.* naw shaw.
 Husband, *n.* saw paw.

Husk, *v.* taung pyawng.
 Husk, *n.* kăpyaw.
 Hut, *n.* tsaung, yam saw.

I.

I, *pron.* ngaw.
 Ice, *n.* ning.
 Idiot, *n.* săkaw.
 Idle, *a.* nai.
 If, *conj.* re (used with verb instead of verbal affix 'ra.' see Rules Part I.)

Insane, *a.* săkaw.
 Insert, *v.* ke taw.
 Inside, *adv.* kuk kyaw.
 Instantly, *adv.* ätso.
 Instruct, *v.* maw pyit.
 Interior, *n.* kuk kyaw.
 Interpret, *v.* ta šhit.

Ill, *a.* naw.
 Immediately, *adv.* ätso.
 Impossible, *a.* mă raw.
 Imprison, *v.* taung kyaw taw.
 In, *prep.* kit kyaw.
 Inclose, *v.* chum.
 India-rubber, *n.* naiyi.
 Infant, *n.* să nau.
 Inhabit, *v.* na.
 Inquire, *v.* myit.

Interpreter, *n.* ta ra yauk, să-gabyan.
 Into, *prep.* waw.
 Intoxicated, *v.* it yit.
 Invite, *v.* yawng.
 Iron, *n.* chaw tawk.
 Is, *v.* ngat, na, ra, tsai.
 Island, *n.* ka gyaw kawng.
 It, *pro.* yawng.
 Itch, *v.* hpan naw.

J.

Jackfruit, *n.* meungdun shi.
 Jacket, *n.* pau.
 Jade, *n.* lawpseng.
 Jar, *n.* ye.
 Jaw, *n.* e tawng.
 Join, *v.* sap.

Joint, (of hand) *n.* taw tsak.
 Juice, *n.* shi gaung.
 Jump, *v.* loi.
 Junction, *n.* sap.
 Jungle, *n.* săyaw.

K.

- Kachin, *n.* Paw waw.
 Kachin language, *n.* paw myen
 Keep, *v.* yu taw.
 Kick, *v.* pak.
 Kill, *v.* hse.
 Kind, *n.* boi.
 Kindle, *v.* nga.
 King, *n.* khawkam, suk ryi.
 Kiss, *v.* chap.
 Knee, *n.* pat lap.
 Knife, *n.* she.
 Knife, (small) she saw.
 Knock, *v.* kaw.
 Knot, *v.* tam, myak.
 Know, *v.* pa, ba, se.

L.

- Labour, *n.* mau.
 Ladder, *n.* tsam tawng.
 Lake, *n.* rit naung.
 Lame, be, *v.* hkit kyu.
 Lamp, *n.* mi kaw.
 Lance, *n.* le.
 Lance, (to stab with), *v.* tuk.
 Land, *n.* muk.
Language, *n.* myen.
 Large, *a.* ryi, ägyi, ryi tzan.
 Last, *a.* htawng kyaw.
 Laugh, *v.* ryi.
 Law, *n.* tsaung.
 Lay, *v.* taw.
 Lay, (as eggs), *v.* au kiaw.
 Lazy, *a.* noi.
 Lead, *v.* she.
 Lead, *n.* sawng shi, sä shi.
 Leaf, *n.* sak pfaw.
 Leak, *v.* (as a roof), yuk yuk.
 Lean, *v.* na taw.
 Lean, *a.* ngaung.
 Learn, *v.* maw.
 Least, *a.* ngai tawng.
 Leather, *n.* shäryik.
 Leech, *n.* pfwe nyu.
 Left, (hand) *a.* law kaung.
 Leg, *n.* hkit.
 Lend, *v.* pfai pyit.
 Length, *n.* tsaung pyaw.
 Leprosy, *n.* kwina.
 Letter, *n.* muk suk.
 Lick, *v.* yaw.
 Lie, (to tell lie), *v.* muk.
 Lie, (to recline), *v.* lang.
 Life, *n.* (breath), saw she.
 Light, *a.* (not heavy), hsum,
 mä la.
 Like, *a.* taw kyaw, baung.
 Like, *v.* aw.
 Lime, (fruit), *n.* shäku shi.
 Lime, *n.* tu gi.
 Lip, *n.* nat ryit.
 Liquor, *n.* yit.

Listen, <i>v.</i> kyaw.	Lord, <i>n.</i> suk.
Little, <i>a.</i> ngai, (a little) ta chit.	Lose, <i>v.</i> pyauk.
Live, <i>v.</i> dai.	Love, <i>v.</i> aw.
Long, <i>a.</i> kaung.	Low, <i>a.</i> mya.
Look, <i>v.</i> ryu.	Low, <i>v.</i> (as cattle), myang.
Loot, <i>n.</i> länyep.	Lunatic, <i>n.</i> säkaw.

M.

Mad, <i>a.</i> säkaw.	Milk, <i>n.</i> nung nok.
Maggot, <i>n.</i> lauk.	Mistake, <i>v.</i> shat.
Maiden, <i>n.</i> tsä mi.	Mirror, <i>n.</i> pa tam.
Maize, <i>n.</i> ka aung.	Mix, <i>v.</i> lak.
Make, <i>v.</i> kat.	Moist, <i>be, v.</i> chup.
Male, <i>a.</i> yauk.	Money, <i>n.</i> ngoi.
Man, <i>n.</i> peu, su.	Monkey, <i>n.</i> myauk.
Man, (young), <i>n.</i> säge.	Moon, <i>n.</i> law.
Man, (old), <i>n.</i> mawzaw.	Morning, <i>n.</i> net sum.
Mango, <i>n.</i> omong shi.	Month, <i>n.</i> law.
Many, <i>a.</i> kyai.	Morrow, <i>n.</i> net mon.
Marry, <i>v.</i> mi paung pfun.	Mosquito, <i>n.</i> pyap.
Marsh, <i>n.</i> rit naung.	Mother, <i>n.</i> mi.
Master, <i>n.</i> suk.	Mount, <i>v.</i> taw.
Mat, (floor), <i>n.</i> tin.	Mountain, <i>n.</i> pam, bam.
Mat, (wall), <i>n.</i> khure.	Moustache, <i>n.</i> nat moi.
Matter, (pus), <i>n.</i> pfwa.	Mouth, <i>n.</i> nat.
Measure, <i>v.</i> kha.	Much, <i>a.</i> myaw myaw.
Meat, <i>n.</i> shaw.	Mud, <i>n.</i> tämpap.
Medicine, <i>n.</i> mächit.	Mule <i>n.</i> tsang tau.
Meet, <i>v.</i> kyup.	Murder, <i>v.</i> hse.
Merchant, <i>n.</i> wak.	Must, <i>v.</i> raw.
Midday, <i>n.</i> pa kaung tau.	Mustard, <i>n.</i> aw.
Mind, <i>n.</i> myit.	

N.

Nail, (iron), *n.* chaw tawk.
 Nail, (finger), *n.* law san.
 Naked, *a.* kaung kong.
 Name, *n.* mang.
 Nation, *n.* boi.
 Navel, *n.* chaw.
 Near, *a.* chawng, ma wa
 Near, *prep.* chawng.
 Neck, *n.* lang tsang.
 Necklace, *n.* rui, khung.
 Nephew, *n.* ok.
 Nest, *n.* rywaw sat.
 Net, *n.* gum.
 Nettle, *n.* päpe.
 New, *a.* ahsak.

Night, *n.* mi;—(to-night) äna mi.
 Nipple, *n.* nop shi.
 No, *adv.* mă ngat.
 Nobody, *n.* kak mă.
 Noise, *n.* myang.
 Noon, *n.* pa kaung tau
 North, *n.* äpi kyaw.
 Nose, *n.* naw.
 Not, *adv.* mă.
 Nothing, *n.* hpe mă.
 Now, *ad.* ätso.
 Nowadays, *adv.* tä ba ni, äna ni.
 Nut, *n.* shi.

O.

Oar, *n.* pai li. 𑌒𑌔𑌕
 Obey, *v.* kyaw.
 Obtain, *v.* raw.
 Occasionally, *adv.* tä lang tä raw
 Occur, *v.* poi.
 Odour, *n.* ne.
 Of, *prep.* not expressed in Maru
 Offer, *v.* pyit.
 Officer, *n.* gye suk.
 Often, *adv.* tä sap sap.
Oil, *n.* nämman. 𑌒𑌔𑌕
 Old, *a.* (of things), ätsuk.
 Old man, *n.* mawzaw.
 Old woman, *n.* mawzaw.
 On, *prep.* mu pyaw kyaw.

Once, *adv.* tä lang sa.
 One, *a.* ta.
 Only, *adv.* sa.
 Open, *v.* pawng.
 Opium, *n.* kani.
 Order, *v.* naw.
 Orphan, *n.* chuk tzaw.
 Other, *a.* käje.
 Our, *pron.* nätnawng.
 Outside, *adv.* kum kyaw.
 Overflow, *v.* tam tam.
 Overtake, *v.* myi.
 Owner, *n.* yam san.
 Owl, *n.* tsum.
 Ox, *n.* nä chaung.

P.

- Pack, *v.* kak.
 Package, *n.* tang, tsum.
 Paddle, *v.* pai li.
 Paddy, *n.* khau. ပတ်
 Pain, *n.* naw.
 Paint, *v.* tsup.
 Palm, (of hand), *n.* law tum.
 Palisade, *n.* pānkhu.
 Part, *n.* lam.
 Partridge, *n.* ngaw pfai.
 Pass, *v.* lai.
 Path, *n.* kyaw.
 Penis, *n.* ngi.
 People, *n.* supe, supe ryi.
 Person, *n.* piu, su.
 Perspire, *v.* pau kyoï tu.
 Petticoat, *n.* maishe.
 Pheasant, *n.* ngaw kya.
 Peacock pheasant, *n.* ryaw
 graw.
 Pig, *n.* waw.
 Pipe, *n.* chit kuk.
 Pit, *n.* tun khun.
 Place, *n.* raw.
 Place, *v.* taw.
 Plantain, *n.* nawmyawk shi.
 Plate, *n.* kuk.
 Pond, *n.* naung.
- Pony, *n.* myaw. ပိတ်, န: ပိတ်
 Poor, be, *v.* myaung.
 Pork, *n.* waw shaw.
 Porcupine, *n.* pyu.
 Possess, *v.* na, tsai.
 Post, *n.* tsan.
 Pot, *n.* uk.
 Pound, *v.* taung.
 Pour, *v.* pfe.
 Powder, *n.* mi chit.
 Powerful, *a.* ryam baw.
 Pray, *v.* naw.
 Precipice, *n.* ram.
 Present, *n.* chaung khu.
 Pretty, *a.* yaung.
 Price, *n.* puk.
 Prison, *n.* taung.
 Prisoner, *n.* chum.
 Property, *n.* tsai.
 Pull, *v.* she.
 Punish, *v.* yubak.
 Purchase, *v.* wai.
 Pursue, *v.* tuk.
 Pus, *n.* pfwā.
 Push, *v.* tum.
 Put, *v.* taw.
 Putrid, be, *v.* bap.
 Python, *n.* pukna.

Q.

Quarrel, <i>v.</i> taw myaw myaw ta	Quietly, <i>adv.</i> āchesaw.
Quarter, <i>v.</i> pit lam pyit.	Quiet, <i>adv.</i> ālap.
Quench, <i>v.</i> hse.	Quiver, <i>n.</i> myaw tauk.
Question, <i>v.</i> myit.	Quiver, <i>v.</i> nin.
Quickly, <i>adv.</i> myi myi, pyit pyit.	

R.

Race, (tribe), <i>n.</i> boi.	Rice, <i>n.</i> chin.
Raft, <i>n.</i> puk.	Ride, <i>v.</i> myaw saung ye.
Rain, <i>n.</i> muk,— <i>v.</i> muk ryu.	Right, be, <i>v.</i> tang.
Raise, <i>v.</i> tau taw.	Right, (side), <i>a.</i> law yaw kyaw
Ransom, <i>v.</i> she yu.	Ring, (finger), <i>n.</i> law pwin.
Rat, <i>n.</i> ruk.	Ring, (leg), <i>n.</i> gye.
Reach, <i>v.</i> choi.	Ripe, <i>a.</i> mang.
Reap, <i>v.</i> she.	Rise, <i>v.</i> taw; (as sun), tuk.
Receive, <i>v.</i> hte yu.	River, <i>n.</i> kiaung, rit.
Reckon, <i>v.</i> nye.	<u>River Nmaikha</u> <i>n.</i> <u>Lawng pit.</u>
Recover, <i>v.</i> khup yu.	Road, <i>n.</i> kyaw.
Red, <i>a.</i> ne.	Rob, <i>v.</i> kuk.
Rejoice, <i>v.</i> ngoi.	Robber, <i>n.</i> kuk su.
Relate, <i>v.</i> ta.	Rock, <i>n.</i> laupwai, lau tsan.
Release, <i>v.</i> ge.	Roll, <i>v. int.</i> lang pit kyaw.
Remain, <i>v.</i> na.	Roll, <i>v. tr.</i> lang ke.
Remember, <i>v.</i> tsam chi.	Roof, <i>n.</i> (maw) muk.
Repair, <i>v.</i> sak tam kat.	Room, <i>n.</i> guk.
Repeat, <i>v.</i> tam ta.	Root, <i>n.</i> (sak) ki.
Reply, <i>v.</i> ta kyaw, ta shit.	Rope, <i>n.</i> tai.
Report, <i>v.</i> ta.	Rot, <i>v.</i> bap.
Request, <i>v.</i> maw.	Round, <i>a.</i> ātai.
Retch, <i>v.</i> tauk.	Rouse, <i>v.</i> nuk.
Return, <i>v.</i> law.	Row, (a boat), <i>v.</i> khau.

Rub, *v.* tum poi.
 Rubber, (tree), *n.* naiyi sak.
 Rule, *v.* up.

Rump, *n.* pit tam.
 Run, *v.* wa, pawng.
Rupee, *n.* kyet, kye. *f. Kyat = tical*

S.

၂၁၅ ၀၇၆
 Saddle, *n.* myaw ain.
 Saliva, *n.* kǎtha.
 Salt, *n.* tsaw.
 Same, *a.* ta kyaw.
 Sand, *n.* ma chaw.
 Sandal, *n.* sau hai.
 Say, *v.* ta.
 Scabbard, *n.* (she) pyaw.
 Scissors, *n.* sheng nye,
 Scold, *v.* ryum.
 Scrape, *v.* hpan.
 Season, *n.* yaw.
 Season, wet, *a.* sin kaung yaw.
 Season, dry, *a.* tsaung yaw.
 Season, cold, *a.* kiaw yaw.
 Season, hot, *a.* laung yaw.
 Seat, *n.* ta kau.
 See, *v.* myu.
 Seed, *n.* yaw.
 Seek, *v.* hkaw.
 Seize, *v.* taung.
 Self, *pron.* kaung.
 Sell, *v.* aung.
 Send, *v.* dai.
Sew, *v.* kyap. *၆၅၅*
 Shade, *n.* pa kawng.
 Shake, *v.* lai.

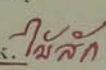
Shall, *v.* ne.
 Shallow, be, *v.* mǎ naw.
 Shame, *v.* kraw shaw myang.
 Shan, *n.* Hse.
 Sharp, *a.* taw.
 She, *pron.* yawng.
 Sheath, *n.* (she) pyaw.
 Shed, *n.* tsaung.
 Sheep, *n.* suk.
 Shiver, *v.* nin.
 Shoe, *n.* sau hai.
 Shoot, *v.* pak.
 Short, *a.* lang.
 Shoulder, *n.* law sin.
 Shout, *v.* huk.
 Show, *v.* shit, khyu.
 Shrine, (nat), *n.* yui chaw raw.
 Shut, *v.* pyit.
 Sick, *a.* naw.
 Side, *n.* shat, te.
 Sift, *v.* pyawng.
 Silk, *n.* lai kyang.
Silver, *n.* ngoi.
 Since, *adv.* tawng kyaw.
 Sing, *v.* lǎkyaw yaw.
Sister, elder, *n.* pai.
Sister, younger, *n.* naung. *၂၆၀၅*

- Sit, *v.* saung.
 Skin, *n.* shăryik.
 Sky, *n.* muk.
 Slave, *n.* chum.
 Sleep, *v.* yap.
 Slip, *v.* tsap pyet.
 Slowly, *adv.* se se.
 Small, *a.* ngai.
 Small-pox, *n.* pyap.
 Smell, *v.* ne ryu, ne.
 Smoke, *n.* mi kuk.
 Smoke, *v.* shau.
 Snake, *n.* lawng moi.
 Snow, *n.* kyū.
 So, *adv.* ăru, shăru.
 Soldier, *n.* gye waw.
 Some, *a.* tăkhe.
 Sometimes, *adv.* tălang tăraw.
 Son, *n.* yauk kai tzaw.
 Soon, *adv.* tă sat saw.
 Sound, *v.* myaung.
 Sour, *a.* chin.
 South, *n.* ăpi kyaw.
 Sow, *v.* toi.
 Spade, *n.* sangbawn.
 Sparrow, *n.* chăkyawng.
 Speak, *v.* ta.
 Spear, *n.* le.
 Spectacles, *n.* myaw nawn.
 Spew, *v.* tauk.
 Spider, *n.* pit kawm.
 Spike, (panji), *n.* tsau.
 Spin, (cotton), *v.* nai.
 Spirit, *n.* yui.
 Spirits, *n.* it.
 Spit, *v.* kăta poi.
 Split, *v.* kaw.
 Stab, *v.* tuk.
 Stair, *n.* tsam tawng.
 Stand, *v.* ye.
 Star, *n.* kyī.
 Stay, *v.* na.
 Steal, *v.* kuk.
 Stick, (affix), *v.* hte taw.
 Stomach, *n.* we dok.
 Stone, *n.* laupwai.
 Stool, *n.* ta kau.
 Stoop, *v.* kam.
 Stop, *v.* tang; (of rain) ryin.
 Storm, *n.* la ryăm.
 Story, *n.* mawmi.
 Straight, *a.* ting ting.
 Straw, *n.* kăphaw.
 Stream, *n.* rit, kiaung.
 Strength, *n.* ryam.
 Strike, *v.* hpe.
 String, *n.* tai.
 Strong, *a.* ryam paw.
 Stump, *n.* sak ngăt.
 Such, *a.* ăru.
 Suck, *v.* shau.
 Suddenly, *adv.* myak din.
 Sufficient, *a.* kai wa.
 Sugar, *n.* săchuk.
 Sulphur, *n.* pfan.
 Summit, *n.* kaung.
 Sun, *n.* pa, ba.
 Support, *v.* tauk.

Surround, *v.* chum.
Sweat, *v.* pau kyoi tu.
Sweet, *a.* chuk.

Swim, *v.* rit khre khre.
Sword, *n.* she.

T.

Table, *n.* tsi.
Tail, *n.* shimi.
Take, *v.* yu.
Take out of, *v.* she yu.
Talk, *v.* tawng ta.
Tall, *be, v.* khang.
Taste, *v.* tzaw ryu.
Tattoo, *v.* mawk htuk.
Tea, *n.* paw kyet kyaup.
Teach, *v.* maw.
Teak tree, *n.* mai sak. 
Tear, *n.* myaw pin.
Tear, *v.* lawng shat.
Tell, *v.* ta.
That, *pron.* maw, htaw.
Thatch, *n.* maw.
There, *adv.* maw kyaw.
They, *pro* yawng bam.
Thick, *a.* (dense), hse.
Thief, *n.* kuk su.
Thigh, *n.* ta puk.
Thin, *n.* naung.
Think, *v.* myit.
Thirsty, *be, a.* rit shap.
This, *pron.* che.
Thorn, *n.* sau
Thread, *n.* chit.
Thresh, *v.* hpe.
Throat, *n.* kyaung.

Throw, *v.* pyet.
Throw away, *a.* shābyet.
Thumb, *n.* law moche.
Thunder, *n.* mu myang.
Tie, *v.* toi, mya.
Tiger, *n.* myangka, lā maw
Tin, *n.* chaw tawk pyu.
Tired, *be, v.* myaung.
To, *prep.* re, kyaw.
Tobacco, *n.* chit.
To-day, *n.* āna pa.
Toe, *n.* hkit moche.
Together, *adv.* tāga.
Tomb, *n.* lap.
Tomorrow, *n.* net mon.
Tongue, *n.* chaw, shaw.
Too, *adv.* ri
Tooth, *n.* tsai.
Torch, *n.* mi tam.
Tortoise, *n.* taupo.
Track, *n.* khu.
Trader, *n.* wak.
Tree, *n.* sak.
Tremble, *v.* nin.
Tribe, *n.* boi.
Tribute, *n.* kandawk.
Trousers, *n.* mai she.
True, *a.* tang.
Trunk, *n.* sak taung.

Trust, <i>v.</i> kam.	Turn, <i>v.</i> lang.
Tube, <i>n.</i> (for water) rit jaung.	Tusk, <i>n.</i> tsai.
Turban, <i>n.</i> au täp.	Twist, <i>v.</i> chap.

U.

Ugly, <i>a.</i> mă yaung.	Understand, <i>v.</i> pa.
Umbrella, <i>n.</i> jawng.	Untie, <i>v.</i> pum.
Unable, <i>a.</i> mă raw.	Until, <i>prep.</i> shaw.
Unbind, <i>v.</i> pum.	Up, <i>prep.</i> htaw kyaw.
<u>Uncle</u> , (paternal) <u>pămaw</u> ,	Upon, <i>prep.</i> htaw kyaw.
<u>păgan</u> .	Upstream, <i>adv.</i> rit mum kyaw.
<u>Uncle</u> , (maternal), <u>ngi</u> .	Urine, <i>n.</i> it.
Underneath, <i>adv.</i> aw kyaw.	Urinate, <i>v.</i> tak.

V.

Vagina, <i>n.</i> chauk.	Village, <i>n.</i> waw, waw gaung.
Valley, <i>n.</i> kumaw.	Visible, <i>a.</i> raw myaw ra.
Value, <i>n.</i> puk.	Visit, <i>v.</i> ye myu.
Vein, <i>n.</i> shigi.	Vomit, <i>v.</i> tauk.
Very, <i>adv.</i> kyak, kyai, sawng.	Vulture, <i>n.</i> tsum.

W.

Waist, <i>n.</i> pyit tam.	Wasp, <i>n.</i> pyaw.
Wait, <i>v.</i> tang na.	Watch, <i>v.</i> lauk.
Wake, <i>v.</i> nuk.	Water, <i>n.</i> rit.
Walnut, <i>n.</i> pau shi.	Waterfall, <i>n.</i> răm.
Wall, <i>n.</i> khure.	Way, <i>n.</i> kyaw.
Wander, <i>v.</i> rin.	We, <i>pron.</i> nătnaung.
Want, <i>v.</i> aw, nuk.	Weak, <i>adj.</i> ryam ngai.
War, <i>v.</i> chaw pyaw.	Wear, <i>v.</i> we.
Warm, <i>a.</i> laung.	Weary, <i>be, v.</i> myaung.
Wash, <i>v.</i> rit tchit.	Weave, <i>v.</i> kat.

- Wed, *v.* mi paung pfun.
 Weep, *v.* nguk.
 Weigh, *v.* lak.
 Well, *n.* rit jawng.
 West, *n.* pa waw kyaw.
 Wet, *a.* chuk.
 What, *pron.* hpe.
 When, *adv.* kāne.
 Where, *adv.* kai.
 Whence, *adv.* kai me.
 Which, *pron.* kā yauk, kā lam.
 White, *a.* pyu.
 Whither, *adv.* kai kyaw.
 Who, *pron.* kāyauk.
 Why, *adv.* hpe mung, hpe än.
 Wicked, *a.* ma kai.
 Wide, *a.* te.
 Widow, *n.* chukmaw.
 Widower, *n.* chukpo.
 Wife, *n.* yam sang mi.
 Will, *v.* ne.
 Wind, *n.* la.
 Wine, *n.* yit.
 Wing, *n.* tawng.
 Winter, *n.* kiaw yaw.
 Wise, *be, v.* law maw.
 With, *prep.* tāka.
 Wither, *v.* sum.
 Woman, *n.* mige.
 Womb, *n.* pāchat.
 Wonder, *v.* muk.
 Wood, *n.* (fuel), tawng.
 Work, *n.* mau.
 Work, *v.* kat.
 World, *n.* maw mit.
 Worm, *n.* waw tai.
 Wrist, *n.* law tsak.
 Write, *n.* muk suk tung.
 Wrong, *a.* mā tang, shat.

Y.

- Yarn, *n.* kyang.
 Yawn, *v.* he tum tum.
 Year, *n.* sin.
 Yearly, *adv.* sin kawng.
 Yellow, *a.* nyuk.
 Yes, *adv.* e, ngat wa
 Yesterday, *n.* āngyi net.
 Yesterday, the day before, *adv.*
 tāba net.

Z.

- Zeal, *n.* mau tsoi.
 Zinc, *n.* chaw tawk pyu.

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