

J.N. PHUKAN

# An introductory Primer & Grammar of Ahom (Tai) Language

© J.N. Phukan. You may quote this publication in the following manner : J.N. Phukan An Introductory Primer & Grammar of Ahom (Tai) Language.  
[www.vjf.cnrs.fr/brahmaputra/doc/Ahom\\_Primer.pdf](http://www.vjf.cnrs.fr/brahmaputra/doc/Ahom_Primer.pdf)

## ***Introduction by the editor***

Professor J. N. Phukan's *Ahom Primer* is unique, and we thought it was a pity to leave it unpublished.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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

François Jacquesson  
Lacito – CNRS, Paris  
[Jacquess@vjf.cnrs.fr](mailto:Jacquess@vjf.cnrs.fr)

# Ahom alphabet and the transcription used in this book

## Consonants

ᩁ	ᩃ	ᩅ	ᩇ
k	kh	g	ng
ᩉ	ᩊ	ᩌ	ᩎ
t	th	d	n
ᩏ	ᩑ	ᩓ	ᩕ
p	ph	b	m

ᩗ	ᩙ		ᩛ
s	ch		ny
ᩝ	᩟	ᩡ	ᩣ
y	r	l	h

## Syllabic patterns

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

In this latter case, the final consonant is marked with a superscript <sup>᩠</sup>, for instance in ᩁᩊ᩠ *kun*. This is described in lesson 1. The final consonant *-m* is often written by a superscript <sup>᩠</sup>, as in ᩉ᩠ *dam* (see Lesson 2).

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

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

## Vowels (see Lesson 3)

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

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

short	long
᩠	ᩡ
a	â
o	o
i	î
u	û
ᩛ	ᩛ ᩠

e	ê
---	---

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

◌◌	◌◌ ◌
a	aw

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

The second group is actually made of various diphthongs :

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

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

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

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

### Modifications used in the lexicons at the end of this book

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

◌	◌	◌◌	◌◌
o	ü	üw	iüw

# Part 1 : Lessons

## Lesson 1

Exercise 1 :

Identify the following letters :

អ ក ខ គ ឃ ង ច ថ ព ភ ត ឆ ជ ឈ ឍ ណ ឡ

ឝ ឞ ស ហ ឡ អ ឣ ឤ ឥ ឦ ឧ ឨ ឩ ឪ ឫ ឬ ឴ ឵

ម រ ល វ ឈ ប ឍ ណ ត ឡ ឣ ឤ ឥ ឦ ឧ ឨ ឩ ឪ ឫ ឬ ឴ ឵

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

Vocabulary 1 :

មង	he
កង	bite V*
ង	see V
មក	fruit
កង	middle
កង	market

ថង	day
ឝង	sword
ង	grandchild
កង	vegetable
ង	elephant
កង	hundred

\* V means 'verb'.

កង ថង	hundred days
កង កង	vegetable market
ង មង	his elephant
កង ថង	at day time
មក កង	vegetable seed
ង មង	his grandchild
មង ង ង	he sees elephant

Exercise 2 : Translate :

- a) ង ង ឝង មង កង កង
- b) ង ង ង ង កង មង
- c) ឝង ង កង ង ង ង ង
- d) មក កង ង មង ង ង ង
- e) មក កង មង ង មង កង មក
- f) កង កង កង ថង កង ង ង

Exercise 3 : Translate :

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

**Lesson 2**

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

Vocabulary 2 :

๖	water
๖	ask V
๖	black
๖	gold
๖	good

๖	at
๖	three
๖	and
๖	bell

Exercise 4 : Translate :

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

Exercise 5 : Translate :

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

**Lesson 3**

## Vowel signs

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

Symbol	Power of symbol	Position of the symbol (with letter <u>k</u> as example)
;	a (short)	m;
ꞛ	â (long)	mꞛ
o	i (short)	m <sup>o</sup>
ø	î (long)	m <sup>ø</sup>
u	u (short)	m <sub>u</sub>
û	û (long)	m <sub>û</sub>
e/	e (short)	e/m
e/ˆ	ê (long)	e/mˆ
ˆ	âi (as in <u>pâi</u> )	mˆ
o	a (as in <u>kan</u> )	m <sub>o</sub>
ˆ	âu	mˆ
o	âo	m <sub>o</sub>
ˆ	ow	m <sub>o</sub> ˆ
ˆ	oi (as in <u>loi</u> )	m <sub>o</sub> ˆ
e/ꞛ	aw (as in <u>maw</u> )	e/mꞛ
o	iao	m <sup>o</sup>
o	iu	m <sup>o</sup>

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

;

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

ꞛ

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

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

### Exercise 6 : Read :

ɬ;    m;    ɬ;    ɔ;    ɬ;    ɾ;    ɬ;

ɬ;    ɬ;    ɬ;    ɬ;    mꞛ    ɬꞛ    ɬꞛ

၎် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ် ၵ်

Vocabulary 3 :

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

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

The prohibitive particle sits before the verb.

Exercise 7 : Translate :

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

Exercise 8 : Translate :

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

**Lesson 4**

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

Vocabulary 4 :

ၵ်	eat V
ၵ်	call V
ဗ်	become V

ဗ်	silver (money)
ဗ်	knife
ၵ်	book



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

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

Exercise 9 : Translate :

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

Exercise 10 : Translate :

- a) do not say
- b) ten years
- c) cold water
- d) do not drink cold water
- e) elephants eat grass
- f) he goes to field
- g) soil of field (is) good
- h) 'mit' knife from market (is) good

### Lesson 5

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

Vocabulary 5 :

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

၀်	to
ဋ်	good
၀်	year
၀်	fan
ဗ်	bear

Exercise 11 :

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

d)  ឃ្លា ១៩ ម្នាក់  ក្នុង ចុង ហ្ម គឺ ក្នុង ចុង

Exercise 12 :

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

**Lesson 6**

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

Vocabulary 6 :

ក្នុង	man
ឃ្លា	big
ឃ្លា	tree
ឃ្លា	fall V
ឃ្លា	king
ឃ្លា	mouth

ឃ្លា	banana
ឃ្លា	garden
ឃ្លា	bird
ឃ្លា	child
ឃ្លា	dig V
ឃ្លា	six

Exercise 13 : Translate :

- |                                  |                             |                             |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ឃ្លា ម្នាក់ ម្នាក់ ១៩ ចុង        | ម្នាក់ ឃ្លា ក្នុង ឃ្លា ឃ្លា | ឃ្លា ១៩ ចុង ឃ្លា            |
| ក្នុង ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ម្នាក់ ឃ្លា ឃ្លា | ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា    | ក្នុង ម្នាក់ ឃ្លា ឃ្លា      |
| ឃ្លា ម្នាក់ ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា       | ម្នាក់ ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា       | ឃ្លា ក្នុង ម្នាក់ ឃ្លា ឃ្លា |
| ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា         | ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា ឃ្លា    |                             |

Exercise 14 : Translate :

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

## Lesson 7

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

### Vocabulary 7 :

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

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

### Exercise 15 : Translate :

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

### Exercise 16 : Translate :

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

## Lesson 8

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

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

### Vocabulary 8 :

ᄌᄆ	dish
ᄌᄈ	town
ᄌᄀ	conquer V
ᄌᄀᄆ	mother

ᄌᄀᄆ	river
ᄌᄀᄈ	old
ᄌᄀᄆ	PERFECTIVE

The perfective particle indicates the completion of an act.

Exercise 17 : Translate :

၎င်းတို့ နိုင်ငံ	တစ် ဗွယ် ယူ နေ့ နေ့	၎င်းတို့ နေ့
မင်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့	၎င်းတို့ ဗွယ် ယူ နေ့	၎င်းတို့ ထံ နေ့ နေ့
မင်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့	မင်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့ ဗွယ် ယူ ၎င်းတို့	၎င်းတို့ ဘုရား ၎င်းတို့ ယူ ၎င်းတို့
၎င်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့		

Exercise 18 : Translate :

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

### Lesson 9

' This sign sits above the letter on the right hand side. It has the sound of âi such as mâi, vâi, etc.

Vocabulary 9 :

ဗို	feast
ခို	shining
မို	sand
ဖို	fire
မို	wood
မို	fowl

မို	this
မို	letter
မို	egg
မို	die V
မို	go V
မို	get V

Exercise 19 : Translate

မင်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့	ဗို ဖို ယူ ၎င်းတို့	မင်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့
မင်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့	မို ၎င်းတို့	မင်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့
မို ၎င်းတို့	မင်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့	ဗို ဖို ယူ ၎င်းတို့
မို ၎င်းတို့	ဗို ၎င်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့	မင်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့ ၎င်းတို့

Exercise 20 : Translate

- Grandchild calls pig
- This bird lives in this tree

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

**Lesson 10**

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

Vocabulary 10 :

ກຸ້ຍ	cannon
ຊຸ້ຍ	lake
ຊຸ້ນ	sleep V
ທຸ້ຍ	two
ທຸ້ນ	ask V

ທຸ້ອ	burn V
ກວຸ້ນ	vitality, life force
ທຸ້ຍ	go downstream V
ສຸ້ນ	spear
ທຸ້ຍ	brass

Exercise 21 : Translate :

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ຜີ ທຸ້ຍ ມ; ພູ ຈາວ</li> <li>ຊຸ້ນ ຊຸ້ນ ອາ ອາ ຍາ ຍາ</li> <li>ທຸ້ຍ ຊຸ້ນ ທຸ້ຍ ວາ</li> <li>ທຸ້ຍ ທຸ້ຍ ຊຸ້ນ</li> <li>ຜີ ທຸ້ຍ ມ; ພູ ອາ ມາ</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ທຸ້ອ ພ ພ ອາ ອາ</li> <li>ທຸ້ຍ ທຸ້ຍ ທຸ້ຍ ຊຸ້ນ</li> <li>ທຸ້ຍ ທຸ້ຍ ທຸ້ຍ ທຸ້ຍ</li> <li>ທຸ້ຍ ທຸ້ຍ ຊຸ້ນ ທຸ້ຍ ມ;</li> <li>ກວຸ້ນ ທຸ້ຍ ສຸ້ນ ກວຸ້ນ ອາ ຊຸ້ນ</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

Exercise 22 : Translate

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

**Lesson 11**

ᄋ This sign sits above the consonant to the right side. It has the power of au such as ㅜᄋ sau, ㅜᄋᄋ khau, ㅜᄋᄋ mau.

Vocabulary 11 :

ㅜᄋ	who ?
ㅜᄋ	post, pillar
ᄋᄋ	order
ᄋᄋ	bring V
ㅜᄋ	they
ᄋᄋ	inside

ㅜᄋ	you
ᄋᄋ	below
ᄋᄋ	inform
ᄋᄋ	big
ㅜᄋ	PAST

The PAST particle sits after the verb to indicate the past tense.

Exercise 23 : Translate :

ㅜᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ                      ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋᄋ                      ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ  
 ㅜᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ                      ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ  
 ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ  
 ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ  
 ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ ᄋᄋᄋ

Exercise 24 : Translate :

- a) Mother says, 'do not inform'
- b) He went downstream
- c) (The) man brings vegetable
- d) He asks his servant to go to field
- e) Cows are under tree
- f) Who is coming ?
- g) The old man is coming
- h) Bring the horse
- i) They came to the field
- j) You go and stay at the mouth of the river
- k) The post is big

**Lesson 12**

ᄋᄋ These two signs sit after a consonant. Their power is ao such as ᄋᄋᄋᄋᄋ kao, ᄋᄋᄋᄋᄋ lao, ᄋᄋᄋᄋᄋ khao.

Vocabulary 12 :

ᄋᄋᄋᄋ	I
ᄋᄋᄋᄋ	owner

ᄋᄋᄋᄋ	not
ᄋᄋᄋᄋ	we

ငွေ	star
-----	------

၇၀	rice
----	------

Exercise 25 : Translate :

အိမ် မိမိ ဘဝ	ကံ ဟု ယူ ဝါ အိမ်
ကံ ဝင် ကိစ္စ ဘဝ	အိမ် ဝင် ကိစ္စ ဝတ်
အိမ် မိမိ ဗ	ဝင် နှိ ဘဝ ဟု ဝါ ဝင် မး
မိမိ ဝင် ဟု ဝါ ဝင်	၇၂ ဟု ဝါ ဝင်
မိမိ ဟု ယူ ဝါ အိမ်	၇၂ ဟု ဝင် မး ယူ ဝါ မိမိ

Exercise 26 : Translate :

- a) Who is the owner of this horse?
- b) Man does not eat grass
- c) This old man has no teeth
- d) There is fruit in the tree
- e) We will not come this year
- f) We do not drink cold water
- g) I do not have book
- h) We do not sleep at day time
- i) Who is the owner of this elephant ?
- j) Stars are not seen at day time

**Lesson 13**

၇. Of the two signs, one sits below the letter towards right, the other sits above towards right. they have the power of ow such as ၇. ကow, ၇. thow, ၇. tow.

Vocabulary 13 :

၇.	arrow
၇.	wish
၇.	young man
၇.	stick

၇.	nine
၇.	messenger
၇.	new
၇.	old

Exercise 27 : Translate :

၇. ၇. ကိစ္စ ဘဝ ဟု	၇. ၇. ဟု ဝါ ဝင်
၇. ကိစ္စ ဘဝ ဟု	၇. ဟု ၇. ကိစ္စ ၇.
၇. ဟု မး ဝင်	၇. မး ယူ နှိ ဝင်
၇. မး	၇. ဝင် ၇. ဝင် ဟု ဝင်
၇. ဟု ဝါ ဝင်	၇. ၇. ဝင် ဝင်

Exercise 28 : Translate :

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

**Lesson 14**

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

Vocabulary 14 :

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

ꨄ	again
ꨅ	tribute
ꨆ	small
ꨇ	COMP

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

Exercise 29 : Translate :

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

Exercise 30 : Translate :

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



## Lesson 15

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

Vocabulary 15 :

၎်၎်	neck
၎်၎်	palace
၎်၎်	father
၎်၎်	fight V

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

Exercise 31 : Translate :

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

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

Exercise 32 : Translate :

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

## Lesson 16

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

Vocabulary 16 :

၎်၎်	swift
၎်၎်	basket
၎်၎်	finger

၎်၎်	bangle
၎်၎်	cat
၎်၎်	catch V

Exercise 33 : Translate :

နို့ ဗ	ဗို ဗ် နို့ နှစ်
ဖို ဝံ ဗ	ကုန် နို ဗ် ကံ နို့ ဖိ
နို့ နို နှစ်	ဖက် ယူ နို နို
ကံ နို ကံ	ဗို နို ယူ နို
ကုန် ဗ် နို့ ဖိ နို နို	

Exercise 34 :

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

**Lesson 17**

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

Vocabulary 17 :

ဖို	white
နို့	month
ကုန်	night
ကံ	arrive V
နို့	house

နို့	one
နို့	enjoyment
နို့	sheet
နို့	kingdom
နို့	silver

Exercise 35 : Translate :

နို့ နို့	ကံ ဝါ	ဗ် ဝါ နို့ နို့ နို့ နို့
ကံ နို ကံ ဝါ ဗ် ဝါ နို	ဗ် ဗ် ကံ ဝါ ကံ	
ကံ ဝါ ကံ ဝါ ဗ် ဝါ နို့	ဝါ ဝါ ဗ် ဗ် ဝါ နို့	
ကံ နို့ ဝါ ဝါ	ဗ် ဗ် ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ	

Exercise 36 : Translate :

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

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

**Lesson 18**

Vocabulary 18 :

ဇုန်	boat
ဗုန်	cause
ဘုန်	name

မိန်	time
ကိန်	tiger
မိန်	salt

Exercise 37 : Translate :

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

Exercise 38 : Translate :

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

## Part 2 : Grammar

### Numerals

1	၎်း
2	၎်း
3	၎်
4	၎်
5	၎်
6	၎်
7	၎်
8	၎်
9	၎်
10	၎်
11	၎် ၎်
12	၎် ၎်
13	၎် ၎်
19	၎် ၎်
20	၎်
21	၎် ၎်
22	၎် ၎်
30	၎် ၎်
31	၎် ၎် ၎်
40	၎် ၎်
50	၎် ၎်
90	၎် ၎်
100	၎် ၎်
101	၎် ၎် ၎်
200	၎် ၎်
1000	၎် ၎်
1001	၎် ၎် ၎်
1002	၎် ၎် ၎်
2000	၎် ၎်
2001	၎် ၎် ၎် ၎်
3000	၎် ၎်
10 000	၎်

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

Numeral signs

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

Remember the difference :

၈ ၈	10
၈ ၈	11
၈ ၈	20
၈ ၈	21
၈ ၈	30
၈ ၈ ၈	31
၈၈ / ၈ ၈	40
၈ ၈ ၈	41

once	၈ ၈
twice	၈ ၈
thrice	၈ ၈

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

## Noun

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

A - single-word noun

B - multi-word noun

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

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

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

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

ৱ ৱ	fire-place
ৱদি ৱদি	east

দি ৱদি	tears
ৱদি ৱদি	rain

Compound nouns are formed in several ways :

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

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

son
woman
male buffalo

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

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

elephant stable
edge of house
store-keeper
hearth
tears

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

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

country
---------

ນຸກົ່ ນຸດີ	son + grandson	descendants
ຳ ຫລ	down + sky	the world
ບໍ ຊິ້	elder + younger	brothers
ຢື໑ ຫຸດີ	time + day	time

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

ຕີ້ ານົ່	water + fall V	waterfalls
ຫຼໍ່ີ ຫໍ	earth + burn V	brick
ຫລ ຫໍ່ຳ	cloth + wipe V	towel

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

ຫາກ ຫລ	wash + clothes	washer
ຕິ ຫໍ່	see + body	bodyguard
ຕິ ຫໍ່	see + elephant	elephant-keeper
ຫໍ່ີ ຢື້	eat + country	ruler, governor
ຫໍ່ີ ຫຸດີ	eat + village	village headman

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

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

Other examples are :

ຫໍ່ ບໍ ຢື້	person + go + country	traveller
ຫໍ່ າບ ຫໍ່	person + beat + drum	drummer
ຫໍ່ ບໍ່ ຊິ້	person + guard + house	house guard
ຕິ ຫໍ່ ຫໍ່	female + see + body	female attendant
ຫໍ່ າດ ຫໍ່	person + cut + grass	grass cutter
ຫໍ່ ຊິ້ າ	person + carry + dead body	carrier of dead body

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

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

ຳ ຫໍ່ ຫໍ່	metal + red	copper
ຳ ຫໍ່ ຫໍ່	metal + yellow	brass
ຳ ຫໍ່ ຫໍ່	metal + hard	bell metal
ຫໍ່ີ ຫໍ່	soil + black	coal

ဣဝံ ဝါး	soil + white
ဣဝံ ငါး	soil + field

cement
cultivated land

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

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

Further examples are :

ဣဝံ စား	place + eat V
ဣဝံ နေ	place + sleep V
ဣဝံ ဝတ်	place + worship V
ဣဝံ သင်	place + teach V

eating place
bedstead
temple
school, college

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

ဣဝံ / ဣဝံ စား	that + eat V
ဣဝံ / ဣဝံ လုပ်	that + work V
ဣဝံ / ဣဝံ နေ	that + sleep V
ဣဝံ / ဣဝံ ဝှံ	that + go V
ဣဝံ / ဣဝံ ဝှံ	that + walk V
ဣဝံ / ဣဝံ ဝှံ	that + talk V

food
work
sleep
travel
walking
conversation

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

ဣဝံ ဝါး	issue + war
ဣဝံ ဝှံ	issue + fire
ဣဝံ ကွဲ	issue + cannon

soldier
spark
cartridge

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

ဣဝံ ဣဝံ ဝှံ	which scratch back
ဣဝံ ဣဝံ ဝှံ	which catch fish
ဣဝံ ဣဝံ ဝှံ	which boil rice

back-scratcher
fish-trap
pan

### **Proper names**

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



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

ជំ ណ៍ ម្ម	Nam Ti Ma
ជំ រ្វ	Nam Sau
ជំ ក្មុំ	Nam Khun
ជំ រ្វ័ជំ	Nam Jin
ជំ រ្វ័	Nam Kiu
ជំ ណ៍ រ្វ	Nam Ti Lao

Dhansiri
Dikhow
Disang
Buri Dihing
Irrawady
Brahmaputra

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

ជំ រ័ ឃ្មុំ រ័ ឃ្មុំ	Nam Khum Joyhagar
ជំ រ័ ឃ្មុំ	Nam Khum Lung
ជំ រ័ ឃ្មុំ រ័ ឃ្មុំ	Nam Khum Bijoygar

Joysagar tank
Bar Pukhuri
Bijoysagar tank

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

ជ្រុង រ័	Nong Jang
ជ្រុង រ័	Nong Lung
ជ្រុង រ័ ម័	Nong Kaw Mong
ជ្រុង រ័	Nong Taw


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

ណ៍ រ័	Ti Rap
ណ៍ រ័	Ti Pam
ណ៍ រ័	Ti Pong
ណ៍ រ័	Ti Loi
ណ៍ រ័	Ti Ru
ណ៍ រ័	Ti Mon


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

បង្កំ រ័	Ban Lung
បង្កំ រ័	Ban Ruk
បង្កំ រ័	Ban Phi
បង្កំ រ័	Ban Rin
បង្កំ រ័	Ban Pet
បង្កំ រ័	Ban Tung

Bar Gaon
Banruk
Der Gaon
Sil Gaon
Ath Gaon
Bantuk

បង ហ៊ កុត	Ban Pha Kut
-----------	-------------

Dhekial Gaon
--------------

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

វ័រ ហ្គ	Che Hung
វ័រ ម៉ុង	Che Mun
វ័រ ទី ដូ	Che Rai Doi
វ័រ ប៉ុង	Che Pon

Garhgaon
Rangpur
Charaideo
Sepon

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

ម៉ុង ម៉ុង ហ្គ	(Mong) Mao Lung
ម៉ុង ម៉ុង	Mong Mit
ម៉ុង កេ ទេ	Mong Ke Se
ម៉ុង ទី រ៉ា	Mong Tiura
ម៉ុង កេ	Mong Khe
ម៉ុង ផាង	Mong Phang

Manipur
Chutiya
China
Bengal

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

ម៉ុង ទី ប៉ាម	Ti Pam
ម៉ុង ខាម ចាង	Kham Jang
ម៉ុង កាង	Mong Kang
ម៉ុង ហា ហ្គ	Ha Bung
ម៉ុង ម៉ា រាង កិ	Ma-rang-ki


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

ដូ កាវ ទ័រ	Doi Kau-Rong
ដូ សិ លា	Doi Si-La
ដូ ទាម	Doi Dam
ដូ ខាម	Doi Kham
ដូ បាត កៃ	Doi Pat-Kai

Patkoi Range

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

ផ្កា ហ្គ ផាត	Na Phuk
ផ្កា ហ្គ	Na Lung

Naphukpathar
Barpathâr

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

Sarupathâr
Na-pathâr
Rangâpathâr

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

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

Sâkbâri
Kathâlbâri
Haladhibâri
Bañhbâri

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

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

Dikhowmukh
Dihingmukh
Namtimukh

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

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


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

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

House spirit
Water spirit
Forest spirit
Tree spirit
Hill spirit

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

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

Moon god
Sun god
Earth god

𑜋𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡	Sang Pha
𑜋𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜂𑜫	Sang Dao

Sky god
Star god

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

𑜋𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜋𑜃𑜂𑜫	Haw-Lung
𑜋𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡	Haw Phi
𑜋𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡	Haw Kham

(râj kâreng)
Temple of god/spirit
Golden Palace

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

𑜇𑜡 𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜂𑜫	Ban Dap-Mao
𑜇𑜡 𑜇𑜡 𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜂𑜫	Ban Rai-Mit
𑜇𑜡 𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡	Ban Khut-Si
𑜇𑜡 𑜇𑜡	Ban Kap
𑜇𑜡 𑜇𑜡	Ban San


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

𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜂𑜫	Din Ching
𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡	Din Sam
𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡	Din Ha

1 <sup>st</sup> Ahom month
3 <sup>rd</sup> Ahom month
5 <sup>th</sup> Ahom month

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

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

𑜋𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡 𑜇𑜡	the time preceding the crowing of cocks
𑜋𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡 𑜇𑜡	the time of crowing of cocks
𑜋𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡	the twilight period
𑜋𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡	the time when people get up from bed
𑜋𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡𑜃𑜂𑜫 𑜇𑜡	the time for morning wash

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

### **Class nouns**

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

a) 𑜇𑜡 is prefixed to nouns denoting liquid objects :

ငုံ ၵ	tears
ငုံ ဗ	oil
ငုံ ဝ	milk

ငုံ ဝ	honey
ငုံ ဝ	wine
ငုံ ဝ	mucas

b) ငုံ is prefixed to nouns denoting birds

ငုံ ၵ	fowl
ငုံ ဝ	duck
ငုံ ၵ ၵ	pigeon

ငုံ ၵ	crow
ငုံ ၵ	sparrow
ငုံ ၵ	dove

c) ၵ is prefixed to nouns denoting plants or trees

ၵ ၵ	a kind of peepul
ၵ ၵ	a kind of bamboo

ၵ ၵ	banana
ၵ ၵ	brinjal

d) ဝ is prefixed to nouns denoting cloth

ဝ ၵ	<i>rihâ</i>
ဝ ၵ	<i>mekhelâ</i>
ဝ ၵ	<i>dhuti</i>

ဝ ၵ	<i>châdar</i>
ဝ ၵ	turban
ဝ ၵ	towel

e) ဝ is prefixed to nouns denoting leafy vegetable

ဝ ၵ	edible fern
ဝ ၵ	hyacinth

ဝ ၵ	a kind of pot herb
ဝ ၵ	red spinach

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

ဝ ၵ	areca nut
ဝ ၵ	brinjal
ဝ ၵ	bitter gourd

ဝ ၵ	mangoe
ဝ ၵ	guava
ဝ ၵ	jack fruit

g) ဝ is prefixed to nouns of flowers

ဝ ၵ	lotus
ဝ ၵ	screwpine flower

ဝ ၵ ၵ	<i>Singkara</i> flower
ဝ ၵ ၵ	a kind of flower

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

ၵ ၵ	store house
-----	-------------

ၵ ၵ	house of spirit
-----	-----------------

𑜇𑜂𑜫 𑜀𑜂𑜫	house of the dead
---------	-------------------

𑜇𑜂𑜫 𑜁𑜪 𑜁𑜪	House of malai
-----------	----------------

i) 𑜁𑜪 is prefixed to nouns of rest-house, yard, stable etc.

𑜁𑜪 𑜇𑜂𑜫	sitting house
𑜁𑜪 𑜁𑜪	elephant stable

𑜁𑜪 𑜇𑜂𑜫	boat yard
𑜁𑜪 𑜇𑜂𑜫	entrance shed

### Gender

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

1) By using separate words for male and female :

𑜁𑜪	father
𑜇𑜂𑜫	grandfather
𑜁𑜪	master
𑜁𑜪	male
𑜁𑜪	male

𑜁𑜪	mother
𑜁𑜪	grandmother
𑜁𑜪	lady
𑜁𑜪	female
𑜁𑜪	female

Note : 𑜇𑜂𑜫 and 𑜁𑜪 are father & mother of the father.

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

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

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

The following differences may be carefully noticed :

𑜁𑜪 𑜁𑜪	female elephant
𑜁𑜪 𑜁𑜪	female buffalo

𑜁𑜪 𑜁𑜪	mother elephant
𑜁𑜪 𑜁𑜪	mother buffalo

## Number

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

မုၵ်ႈ ၵၢ်	a man
ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢ်	an elephant
ၵျီၼ်း ၵၢ်	a boat
ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢ်	a year

ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢ်	a village
ၵျီၼ်း ၵၢ်	a tree
မုၵ်ႈ ၵၢ်	a drum
ၵျီၼ်း ၵၢ်	a month

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

Other examples:

ၵျီၼ်း ၵၢ်	one house
ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢ်	one horse
ၵျီၼ်း ၵၢ်	one hill

ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢ်	one cup
ၵျီၼ်း ၵၢ်	one spear
ၵျီၼ်း ၵၢ်	One river

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

a) **ၵၢၼ်း** 'many' :

**ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢ် ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း**  
The Baruas consulted together.

**မုၵ်ႈ ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း**  
The men were chained and placed there.

**မုၵ်ႈ ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း**  
The birds have eaten the paddy

b) **ၵၢၼ်း** 'many'

**မုၵ်ႈ ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း**  
Our many men died.

**မုၵ်ႈ ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း**  
Many men fled and died.

c) **ၵၢၼ်း** 'all'

**မုၵ်ႈ ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း**  
All the men discussed together.

d) **ၵၢၼ်း** 'all'

**မုၵ်ႈ ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း ၵၢၼ်း**  
All *thaos* ('officers') went to Sala.

e) 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 'many'

𑜓𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫

Our many men fell in water.

To indicate definite plurality of nouns to which references have already been made, 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 or 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 is prefixed to a noun.

𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜓𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜓𑜤𑜰𑜫

The men went.

𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫

The messengers came and informed the king.

𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫

The frontier kings arrived at

𑜃𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫

Chao Tai-Pong divided the kingdom amongst his brothers.

𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫

All the Bangals fled away.

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

𑜓𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫

Our men.

𑜓𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜓𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫

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

𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜓𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫

The Bangals had consulted (among themselves).

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

noun + (adjective +) number + classifier

𑜓𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 / 𑜓𑜤𑜰𑜫

Three persons

𑜃𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫

Six tusked elephants

𑜃𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫

Seven caps

𑜃𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫

Three big tusked elephants

𑜓𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜓𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜃𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫

I saw four horses

### **Numeral classifiers**

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



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

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

A few common classifiers are given below with examples.

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

ৱুৱু ৱুঙে ৱুঙে

Two sons

ৱুঙে ৱু ৱু ৱুঙে ৱু

We four are of heavenly origin.

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু ৱুঙে ৱুঙে

Ten persons went to Namruk.

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱুঙে

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

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু ৱুঙে ৱু ৱু

Two *Neogs* died.

2/ ৱু : things usually expressed in pairs

ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু

Three pairs of gold bracelets

ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু

Two pairs of elephant tusks

3/ ৱুঙে : pairs of things

ৱু ৱু ৱু

a pair of eggs

4/ ৱুঙে pieces of stone, earth etc.

ৱুঙে ৱুঙে ৱু

a piece of stone

5/ ৱু : words, speech etc.

ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু

I will say a word

6/ ৱুঙে : units or squads of men

ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু

twelve squads of servants

ৱু ৱু ৱু

one squad of men

7/ ৱুঙে : big bundles

ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু ৱু

three (big) bundles of pine wood

ৱু ৱু ৱু

two bundles of fuel wood

8/ ဝါး : cloth in pair

တူ ဝါး ၏  
one pair of cloth

9/ ဂါး : words

ကံ ငွ် ငါး ဝံ ဂါး ၏  
I heard an information

မိ ဝံ ဝံ ဝံ ဂါး ၏  
He said a few words

10/ ဗ် : meals

ကံ ဗ် ၏  
one meal

ကံ ဖံ ဗ်  
three meals

11/ ဣ : animals

ကံ ဣ ၏  
one elephant

ဗ် ဖံ ဣ  
four horses

ကံ ဣ ၏  
five cows

12/ ဣ : trees with leaves

ဗ် ဣ ၏  
one tree

ဗ် ဖံ ဣ  
three trees

13/ ဣ : pieces of wood

ဗ် ဣ ၏  
two pieces of aloe wood

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

ကံ ဣ ၏  
two (small) bundles of straw

ကံ ဣ ၏  
four (small) bundles of vegetable

15/ ဣ : big packets

တူ ဣ ၏  
one packet of cloth

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

16/ ဣ : tusked elephants

ကံ ဣ ၏  
seven tusked elephants

မိ ကံ ဣ ၏ ဣ ၏

he brought six tusked elephants

17/ ပွက် : repeated actions

ဗဒ် ဘု ဘု ပွက်  
he spoke twice

18/ ဘု : crowds of men or collections of individuals

ကျိ ဘု န  
a crowd of men

19/ ဘိ : broad sheets or articles with opening

ဘ ဘိ ဘိ  
three pieces of cloth

ဘ ဘိ ဘိ  
three letters

ဘ ဘိ ဘိ  
two gold trays

ဘ ဘိ ဘိ  
two silver dishes

20/ ဘ : numbers of worship, prayers or prostrations

ဗဒ် ဗ ပွဲ ဘိ ဘ  
he came and bowed three times

21/ ဗ : long and flat/round weapons

ကျိ ဗ န  
one cannon

ဘိ ကိ ဗ  
nine swords

ဘိ ဘိ ဘိ ဗ  
two gilt swords

22/ ဘိ : baskets

ဘိ ဘိ ဘိ  
two baskets of fowl

23/ ဘိ : steps or storeys

ဘိ ဘိ ကိ ဘိ  
nine-graded gold throne

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

ဘိ ဘိ ဘိ ဘိ  
both king and queen

ဘိ ဘိ ဘိ ဘိ  
both god and goddess

25/ ဘိ : small packets of leaves

ဘိ ဘိ ဘိ ဘိ  
forty packets of betel leaf

26/ ဘိ : bunches of grain or paddy

ဘိ ဘိ ဘိ

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

## Case

**Nominative case** is expressed without adding any other word.

អ៊ុន ម្រ ហ៊ុ ម្រ ប៊ុ អ៊ុ  
 Siu-ka-pha came (in) that year.

អ៊ុន អ៊ុ ហ៊ុ ម្រ  
 Tiger caught cow

ម្រ អ៊ុន ហ៊ុ ម្រ  
 He took his meal

ម្រ ហ៊ុ  
 He said.

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

ម្រ អ៊ុន ប៊ុ ម្រ អ៊ុ អ៊ុន  
 He went to Namrup

អ៊ុ ហ៊ុ អ៊ុន អ៊ុ ម្រ  
 Aila had beaten him

ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុ អ៊ុន ប៊ុ អ៊ុន អ៊ុន  
 The king heard (the news)

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

ម្រ អ៊ុន	my hand
ប៊ុន អ៊ុន	bird's wing

អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	foot of the hill
អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	birds of forest

អ៊ុន អ៊ុន អ៊ុ អ៊ុ អ៊ុន  
 Where is this man's house ?

អ៊ុន អ៊ុន ហ៊ុ ប៊ុ អ៊ុន ម្រ  
 The king's son went to the war.

**Objective case** is normally expressed by the use of អ៊ុន or អ៊ុន before the object.

អ៊ុន ហ៊ុ ម្រ អ៊ុន ម្រ  
 I told him.

ម្រ ប៊ុ ម្រ អ៊ុន អ៊ុន  
 He went him.

ម្រ អ៊ុន ម្រ អ៊ុន អ៊ុន ម្រ  
 He speared the tiger

អ៊ុន អ៊ុន ហ៊ុ អ៊ុន អ៊ុន អ៊ុន  
 Khun-Kum told Thao-Khun-Ra

ហ៊ុ ម្រ អ៊ុន ហ៊ុ អ៊ុន អ៊ុន អ៊ុន  
 Pa-Meo-Pong said to Chao Chang-Nyeu.

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

អ៊ុន ហ៊ុ អ៊ុន អ៊ុន អ៊ុន អ៊ុន ប៊ុ ម្រ អ៊ុន អ៊ុន

The king went to Dibong from Garhgaon.

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

ဗွတ်က နှစ်ကွဲက ဝမ်းကွဲက အိမ်က  
This fruit has fallen from the tree.

မင်းက ဝမ်းကွဲက အိမ်က  
I came from the jungle.

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

မင်းက ကံကွဲက အိမ်က ဝမ်းကွဲက  
I killed the tiger with spear.

ဗွတ်က ဝမ်းကွဲက အိမ်က  
He came in boat.

ဗွတ်က ကံကွဲက အိမ်က ဝမ်းကွဲက  
He cut the tree with an axe.

ဗွတ်က ကံကွဲက ဝမ်းကွဲက  
He fastened the buffalo with rope.

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

ဗွတ်က အိမ်က အိမ်က  
He lives at Tipam.

ဗွတ်က အိမ်က ဝမ်းကွဲက  
He was placed at Misa.

မင်းက အိမ်က အိမ်က  
I stay at Kaliabor.

### Adjectives

Adjectives follow the nouns or words they qualify.

ကံကွဲက	good man
ကံကွဲက	tall person
ဝမ်းကွဲက	white elephant
နီကွဲက	naphuk field
ဝမ်းကွဲက	black colour
ဝမ်းကွဲက	long post
ဝမ်းကွဲက	distant place
ဝမ်းကွဲက	bad news
ဝမ်းကွဲက	small child

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

### Possessive adjectives

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

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

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

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

### Demonstrative adjectives

នេះ វាល	this village
នោះ ផ្ទះ	that house

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

ទាំង ប្រោស មា មា  
These buffaloes are mine.

ផ្ទះ ធំ មា មា មា  
This big house is his.

ប្រអប់ វែង មា  
That long post.

To be noted, the difference :

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

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

### Pronominal adjectives

គ្រប់ ប្អូន	each man
-------------	----------

គ្រប់ ថ្ងៃ	every day
------------	-----------

មា មក មា គ្រប់ ឆ្នាំ  
He came every year

ទី ដទៃ	another place
--------	---------------

ទី ដទៃ	another country
--------	-----------------

មា ទៅ ទី ដទៃ  
He went to another place.

ព្រះ មា មក ពី ទី ដទៃ  
The king came from another country.

មនុស្ស ដទៃ បាន ឮ ព្រឹត្តិ ប្រវត្តិ  
Other persons heard the news.

## Quantitative adjectives

တို့ နှစ် နှစ်	our one man
----------------	-------------

နှစ် နှစ်	two trees
-----------	-----------

တို့ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်  
Few boys came to our house.

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

တို့ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်  
 Anybody can do the work.

## Interrogative adjectives

တို့ နှစ်	what ?
တို့ နှစ်	whose ?

တို့	which ?
တို့	where ?

တို့ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်  
 What day is today ?

တို့ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်  
 What fish do you want ?

တို့ နှစ် နှစ်  
 Whose buffalo is this ?

တို့ နှစ် နှစ်  
 Whose house is this ?

တို့ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်  
 Which side did he go ?

Note the difference :

တို့ နှစ် နှစ်  
 Whose buffalo is this ?

တို့ နှစ် တို့ နှစ်  
 Whose this buffalo is ?

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

Again, note the difference :

တို့ တို့	white rice
တို့ တို့	old rice
တို့ တို့	my tank

တို့ တို့ တို့	old tank
တို့ တို့ တို့	nine tanks
တို့ တို့ တို့	new tank

## Pronouns

### Personal Pronouns

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



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

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

First Person :

ṁṁ in addressing equals by equals.

ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁṁ  
I went home.

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

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

ṁṁ ṁṁ in addressing superiors by inferiors.

ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ  
We are ignorant like cows and buffaloes.

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

ṁṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ  
I (we) went home.

ṁṁṁ ṁṁ in addressing superiors by inferiors or juniors in polite conversation.

ṁṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ  
We will go and fight the *Bangals*.

ṁṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ when an inferior on behalf of several addresses a superior.

ṁṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁ ṁṁṁ  
I arrived at your place.

Second person

ṁṁ in addressing inferiors or equals.

ṁṁ ṁṁṁ ṁṁṁ  
What are you doing ?

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

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

ṁṁ in addressing inferiors or equals in plural

မူ ဖိ နှိပ် ဟု လွန် ချ လွန် ဝန် ကန် ချက် ချ  
 You brothers do not quarrel among yourselves

မူ ဝန် in addressing superiors by inferiors.

မူ ဝန် မှ နေ ဝန် ထံ  
 Come thee and sit here.

**Third person**

မင်္ဂ is the general term for third person singular number

မင်္ဂ မှ ကံ  
 He came.

မင်္ဂ ဝန် is a respectable term used by inferiors for superiors

ဝန် ခံ ချက် နှိ နှိ ခံ ခံ ခံ ခံ မင်္ဂ ဝန် ချက်  
 Chao Sam heard what his father said

ခံ in addressing equals or inferiors

ခံ မှ ဝန် နေ  
 They came to this place.

ခံ ဝန် in addressing persons of rank

ခံ ဝန် မှ ထို ဝန် မှ ဝန်  
 They arrive at our kingdom.

**Possessive pronouns**

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

- ထို ဝန် မှ ကံ ဝန် This house is mine
- ထို မင်္ဂ မှ ကံ မင်္ဂ That elephant is his
- ဗူး မင်္ဂ မှ ကံ မင်္ဂ These pigs are yours
- ပင် မင်္ဂ မှ ကံ မင်္ဂ That tree is theirs

**Relative pronoun**

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

- ကံ ကံ ဝန် ကံ The man who is lame.
- ဟု ကံ ဝန် ကံ The cloth which is torn.
- ထံ ဝန် ကံ မင်္ဂ The tank which is new.
- မိမိ ကံ ကံ ကံ The country which is old.
- ဟု ကံ ကံ မင်္ဂ The *Phukan* who is new.

**Demonstrative pronouns**

ထို	this
ကံ မှ ထို	this

ထို	that
ကံ မင်္ဂ	that

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

**Interrogative pronouns**

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

Interrogative pronouns

ឃ	who ?
ដ៏	many
ហ្ន	others

ឃ មន្ត	anybody
មន្ត ហ្ន	some
ឃ មន្ត	somebody

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

**Verbs : Tense**

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

The present Indefinite Tense

is generally expressed without any auxiliary.

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

**Present Continuous**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Auxiliaries**

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

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

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

၎င်းတို့ မှီ	fight V
ပွဲတိုင်း မှီ	discuss V

အိမ် မှီ	love V
ဘဝန် မှီ	Quarell V

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

၎င်း မှီ ပွဲတိုင်း ဘဝန် ဘဝန် ဘဝန်  
The Nagas of Ban-chang and Banfera quarellled

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

ဘဝန် မှီ	not win
ဘဝန် မှီ	not have
ဘဝန် မှီ မှီ	not follow advice
မိမိ ဘဝန် မှီ	I do not eat

ဘဝန် မှီ	not be
ဘဝန် မှီ	not do
ဘဝန် မှီ မှီ	not (get to) hear
ဘဝန် မှီ	not seen

မှီ ဘဝန် မှီ မှီ	He has no male child
ဘဝန် မှီ ဘဝန် မှီ	Chai Sai did not become king
မိမိ မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ	In ancient time there was no universe and no earth

Prohibition is expressed by placing မှီ before the verb :

မှီ မှီ	do not loose
မှီ မှီ	do not go

မှီ မှီ	do not eat
မှီ မှီ	do not ask

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

Ability is expressed by the word မှီ meaning 'win' :

မိမိ မှီ မှီ	I can go
မှီ မှီ မှီ	You can go
မှီ မှီ မှီ	He can swim
မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ	He cannot swim
မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ	Can he swim ?
မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ	Can he sing song ?
မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ	She cannot sing
မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ မှီ	Can't she sing songs ?

## Verbs and sentences

Some verbs, with examples, are given below.

Rule : Verbs follow subjects.

မံ	go V
----	------

မံ ဟံ မံ He went

ပူ မံ ဘု မံ မံ ဘု မံ မံ

His grandfather, father and son - three generations passed

မံ	bite V
----	--------

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

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

မံ	eat V, rule V
----	---------------

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

Having taken bath, Leng-Seng took his meal.

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

The king ruled the country for ten years.

မံ	cross* V
----	----------

\* cross river, lake, pass etc.

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

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

မံ	ride V
----	--------

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

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

မံ	worship V
----	-----------

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

The king came and worshipped the water god.

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

မံ မံ မံ မံ မံ

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

၀ါၵ်	climb V
------	---------

၀ဝ် ၀ၤ ၀ါၵ် ၵ်းၵ် မှ် ၵ်း  
 The king ascended the Reun Mai-kaw house.

ဇ်း	hear V
-----	--------

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

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

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

ဇ်း	sit V
-----	-------

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

ဇ်း	sleep V
-----	---------

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

ဇ်း	become V
-----	----------

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

ဇ်း	plant V
-----	---------

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

ဇ်း	go V
-----	------

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

ဇ်း	win V
-----	-------

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

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

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ အားလုံး ဖွဲ့စည်း ပွဲ ဝတ် နေရာ  
 All the persons guarded the idol of Seng.

ဖတ်	read V
-----	--------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ဖတ် နေရာ  
 I read book.

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

\* boat, bridge etc.

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ အားလုံး ဖွဲ့စည်း နေရာ  
 Our men (all) built rafts.

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

ဖွဲ့စည်း နေရာ အားလုံး ဖွဲ့စည်း နေရာ  
 One day they came and cut three of our persons.

တော်	revolt, conspire
------	------------------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ နေရာ နေရာ နေရာ နေရာ နေရာ  
 King's younger brother revolted and fled to Manipur.

ပြော	say V
------	-------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ နေရာ နေရာ နေရာ  
 The Hindus call (him) Lakshmi Singha.

ထား	place, put V
-----	--------------

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

တောင်း	pray V
--------	--------

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ နေရာ နေရာ နေရာ  
 I pray to god Leng Don.

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ နေရာ နေရာ နေရာ  
 I pray to goddess Ta Ra

လာ	come V
----	--------



មង ម; ក; ល ឆ្នាំ គ្រប់ គ្រប់ ឆ្នាំ ទី ៣ ខែ ៣ ខែ ៣ ខែ  
He came to our home this year in the Third Month (*Magha*).

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

ហ្ន ម្ន ប្រិ ចន ម ក្រុម ក្រុម  
Pa-Meo-Pung did not have male child.

ក្រ	get (in mind) V
-----	-----------------

ខ្ញុំ ដ៏ មង ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ  
Having heard the news the king got much pleasure.

យ	remain, stay V
---	----------------

គ្រប់ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ  
We live in the jungles with monkeys.

ក្រ	wash (cloth) V
-----	----------------

ហ្ន ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ  
The small girl is washing cloth at the river *ghat*.

ក្រ	wash* V
-----	---------

\*wash face, vegetables etc.

ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ  
Wash face, wash vegetables.

ក្រ	deposit, hand over
-----	--------------------

ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ  
Some were captured and handed over to the king.

ក្រ	catch, capture V
-----	------------------

ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ  
The king caught elephants at the mouth of the Dikhow.

ក្រ	call V
-----	--------

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

𑜇	lose, miss V
---	--------------

𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏𑜏 𑜇𑜏𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏  
 Chao Siu-pat-pha was lost from the kingdom.

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

𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏  
 He is beating drum.

𑜇𑜏	wash* V
----	---------

\*wash hands, plates etc.

𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏  
 He is washing dishes and cups.

𑜇𑜏𑜏	count (numbers)
-----	-----------------

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

𑜇𑜏𑜏	get up, rise V
-----	----------------

𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏  
 He gets up early in the morning.

𑜇𑜏	chase, drive away
----	-------------------

𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏  
 The king had driven him to his residence.

𑜇𑜏	exchange V
----	------------

𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏 𑜇𑜏  
 We have exchanged rice with him.

𑜇𑜏𑜏	fondle (in water)
-----	-------------------

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

𑜇𑜏	fall (in illness)
----	-------------------

ທົວ ພາ ນຸ້ ວໍ ພໍ

The king fell in great illness.

ພໍ	tell, narrate V
----	-----------------

ຜີ ມ; ພໍ ດໍ ທົວ ພາ

He came and told the king.

ຊໍ	see, observe V
----	----------------

ຊໍ ດໍ ນໍ ຈໍ ຊໍ ພໍ ທາ ນໍ ພໍ

Seeing the letter Ram Singha said.

ຮໍ	get V
----	-------

ທົວ ຮໍ ທໍ ນໍ ພໍ ມ ;

I got the fowl.

ຟີ	come in sight, view V
----	--------------------------

ຟີ ດໍ ມ; ພາ ພຸ້ ມ; ຟີ ພຸ້ ດໍ ພໍ

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

ພໍ	send, despatch V
----	------------------

ພໍ ນໍ ພາ ພໍ ທົວ ດໍ ພໍ ມຸ້

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

ຊຸ້	fall* V
-----	---------

\*from tree or horse, in water

ຊຸ້ ດໍ ນໍ ພາ ຊຸ້ ດໍ ພໍ

Our men fell in water.

ດໍ	write V
----	---------

ຊໍ ດໍ ນໍ ຈໍ ດໍ ດໍ ພໍ ພໍ

Raja Ram Singha wrote letter.

ພຸ້	wash (body) V
-----	---------------

ຜີ ພຸ້ ດໍ ພໍ

He took bath.

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

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

ကံ	take V
----	--------

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

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

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

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

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

ကွပ် ဝံ	bow down V
---------	------------

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

ကွဲ မ;	come back V
--------	-------------

စစ် အက် ကွဲ မ; ယူ ဝံအ် ဝံ  
 They came back and stayed at Athgaon.

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

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

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

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

ဝံ ထိဇ်	go and arrive
---------	---------------

မိဇ် ဝံ ထိဇ် ကု ငွမ် ကျပ်

He went and reached the mouth of Dulung.

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

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

ບໍ່ ພໍ	run away
--------	----------

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

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

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

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

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

ຍາ ພໍ	arrive at
-------	-----------

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

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

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

### Composite verbs

ພໍ ພໍ ຍາ	come upstream
----------	---------------

ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ  
Afterwards he advanced upstream the Timâk.

ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ພໍ ຍາ	come out from inside
----------------	----------------------

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

၁၅၀၀ ချိ	weigh and see
----------	---------------

၁၅၀၀ ၵ၊ ဟေ ၁၅၀၀ ချိ ချိ ချိ  
Siu-ka-pha weighed the water of the Dikhow.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	bring fast
--------	------------

၁၅ ၵ၀ ဟေ ၁၅၀၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀  
The three ministers quickly brought the *rung kham* tree.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	set fire
--------	----------

၁၅၀၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀  
Our men set fire to houses.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	get offended
--------	--------------

၁၅၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀  
The king got greatly offended.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	capture and place
--------	-------------------

၁၅၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀  
He captured and placed the bird in basket.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	come downstream
--------	-----------------

၁၅၀၀ ၵ၊ ဟေ ၁၅၀၀ ၵ ၵ၀ ၵ၊ ၵ၊  
Siu-ka-pha came downstream the river Nam-Jin.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	get and come
--------	--------------

၁၅၀၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀  
Our men obtained some small canoes and brought to Taimong.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	bring with
--------	------------

၁၅ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀  
They brought six tusked elephants and offered to the king.

၁၅၀၀ ၵ	take with
--------	-----------

၁၅ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀ ၵ၀  
I took the horse to Namruk.

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

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

**Adverbs**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ကံ၊ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ ဝဲ

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

ဗိုလ်ကံကံ ဝါ နှိုင်း ဗိုလ်

Sometime earlier I was not in the house.

ဗိုလ် နှိုင်း နံ ဝါ ဝါ ဗိုလ် နှိုင်း

Then there was no king for three days.

ဗိုလ် နှိုင်း ဝါ နှိုင်း နံ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

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

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

ဗိုလ်ကံကံ နှိုင်း နှိုင်း ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

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

ဗိုလ်ကံကံ နှိုင်း ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

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

ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

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

ဗိုလ်ကံကံ နှိုင်း ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

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

ဗိုလ်ကံကံ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

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

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

ဝါ	quickly
နို့ နို့	slowly
ဝါ ဝါ	secretly
နို့	less
ဝါ	well
နို့	badly

ဝါ	loudly
နို့ နို့	like this
ဝါ	more
နို့ နို့	like that
ဝါ	rapidly
ဝါ ဝါ	greatly

ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

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

ဝါ နို့ နို့ ဝါ ဝါ

The girl is coming slowly.

ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

He speaks Tai well

ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

Do not talk loudly, someone will hear.

ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ ဝါ

He talks like this.



ហេតុ ក៏ មិន ទាន់ ទេ ទើប ទើប  
Do not eat much, (you) will have pain in stomach.

ទឹក ក្នុង ទន្លេ ហូរ លឿន  
The river is flowing rapidly.

ទូ កុង កុង ហូរ ចុះ ក្នុង ទន្លេ ហូរ លឿន  
The *Barphukan* sailed down the Burhi Dihing quickly.

ហេតុ ម្តេច ដូច្នោះ ទើប ដូច្នោះ ក្នុង ពេល យើង  
Why has it happened like that in our time ?

Adverbs of frequency

ម្តង ម្តង	once
ពីរ ដង	twice
ដំបូង	firstly
តែ ម្តង	always

ទើប ម្តង ម្តង	seldom
ញឹក ញាប់	often
ទើប ម្តង	again
ម្តង ម្តង ម្តង	occasionally

ខ្ញុំ ទៅ ផ្ទះ ខ្ញុំ ម្តង ម្តង ក្នុង ខែ ម្តង  
I go home twice in a month.

គាត់ ទៅ ថៃ ម្តង ម្តង  
He went to Thailand once.

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

អ្នក មក ទើប ម្តង  
You come again.

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

ខ្ញុំ ទើប ទៅ មើល រូប ភ្នំ ម្តង ម្តង  
Seldom have I gone to pictures.

Interrogative adverbs follow the verb.

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

ប៉ុន្មាន / ប៉ុន្មាន	how much ?
ប៉ុន្មាន ប៉ុន្មាន / ប៉ុន្មាន	how many ?
ហេតុ ម្តេច	why ?

ប៉ុន្មាន អ្នក ចង់ បាន ប៉ុន្មាន  
How much do you want ?

ប៉ុន្មាន លឿន អ្នក ហូរ ទឹក  
How fast do you swim ?

គាត់ ទៅ រៀន ដូច្នោះ  
How does he talk ?

គាត់ ទៅ រៀន ដូច្នោះ  
How did the man die ?

ဗ် ကို အို ထွ်  
Where do you live ?

ဗင်္ဂ် မံ၊ ဟံ ဟိ  
Why did he go ?

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

မဝ် အံ၊ မံ၊ ဟိဗ် ဣ  
How shall I go ?

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

Adverbs of degree

င်္ဂ်	very
င်္ဂ် ဟိဗ်	much
ဟိဗ်	too

ဟိဗ်	little
အိဗ် ဟိဗ်	wholly, fully
ဟိဗ် ဟိဗ်	Very little

အိဗ် ဗံ၊ မံ၊ မံ ဟိဗ်  
We came too far.

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

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

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

Adverbs of place

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

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

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

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

မံ ဗင်္ဂ် ဟု ဟိဗ် အို  
It is raining outside.

ဗၼ် ဖံၼ် ဟံၼ် ဟံၼ် ဝံၼ် ထံၼ်  
He stayed there for one year.

မံၼ် ဟံၼ် မံၼ် ဝံၼ်  
I looked everywhere.

ဝံၼ် ထံၼ် ဝံၼ် မံၼ် ဝံၼ်  
I did not go anywhere.

ဟံၼ် ဝံၼ် ဝံၼ် ဝံၼ်  
The sky is above, water below.

ဝံၼ် ဝံၼ် ဝံၼ် ဝံၼ် ဝံၼ်  
The king placed thao-mong there.

ဝံၼ် ဝံၼ် ဝံၼ် ဝံၼ်  
His dead body was buried there.

**Prepositions**

Are always placed before their nouns or pronouns.

ထံၼ်	in front of, before
ထံၼ်	in, within
မံၼ်	between, in (time)
ထံၼ်	outside
ထံၼ်	above, over
ဝံၼ်, ဝံၼ်	at, in, on, to
ထံၼ်	at, in (place)
ဝံၼ်	from
ဝံၼ်	below, under
ထံၼ်	for (purpose)

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

ထံၼ် ထံၼ် ထံၼ်  
It is hot inside (the) house.

ထံၼ် ထံၼ် ထံၼ်  
It is cold outside (the) house.

ထံၼ် ဝံၼ် ထံၼ်  
Birds live in nest.

ထံၼ် ဝံၼ် ထံၼ် ထံၼ်  
The Tais live on river bank.

ထံၼ် ထံၼ် ထံၼ် ထံၼ်  
The letter is on the table.

ထံၼ် ထံၼ် ထံၼ် ထံၼ်  
The village lies in the middle of the forest.

ထံၼ် ထံၼ် ထံၼ် ထံၼ် ထံၼ်

The king came from Garhgaon

មង ម; ហ្គារ កាំ ចង គ្រីក ច  
He came from Banruk.

មង ប្រ ហ៊ុន ចង ក; ក្របី ជំ ជួន ចង  
He went (and) caught elephants at the mouth of the Dibong.

ជ័រ ក៏ ចំ ចង ចៅ ប្រ ក; កាំ ក្រែក គ្រី ជួន  
The king went to Chraideo in the morning.

មីន ចង គ្រី ចង ចៅ ក្រែក ក; ហ្វ កាំ ក្រែក ក្រែក ក្រ ចង  
One day the king went and caught fish at Sessa River.

ហ្វ កាំ ក្រ កង ក្រ  
Do not eat rice at night.

កង ជ័រ ក្រែក ក្រែក កាំ ក្រ ម  
The man fell from the tree.

ក្រ ជ័រ យូ កាំ ក្រ ម  
The cow is under the tree.

### Conjunctions

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

Sub-ordinate conjunctions sit before the subordinate clause.

In conditional sentences, conjunctions sit before the conditional clause.

ក្រ	with
ក្រ ក្របី	with
ក្រ ក្រែក	but
ក្របី	with
ក្រ	if, though
ក្រ ជ័រ	for this
ក្រ ជ័រ	for that
ក្រ	and

ហ្វ	or
គ្រី គ្រី	with (person)
ក្រែក	also, and
គ្រី	or
ហ្វ ជ័រ	because, for this
ហ្វ ជ័រ ជ័រ	therefore
ហ្វ ជ័រ ក្រែក / ក្រ	therefore
ក្របី	with

ក្រែក ប្រ ក្រែក ម;  
go and come.

ក្រ ក្រ មង ម;  
I came with him.

ចង ចៅ ក្រ គ្រី ក្រ ក្របី ក្រ ជ័រ គ្រី ប្រ គ្រី  
Choa-pha Siu-ram married Nang Doi.

ចង ប្រ កាំ ចង ក្រ ប្រ ក; គ្រី  
Chao-pet and Chao-hum went home.

ហ្វ ជ័រ ចង ចៅ ក្រ ក្រ ក្រ គ្រី កាំ ក្រ  
Therefore the king got offended with them.

ក្រ មង ប្រ កាំ គ្រី  
If he goes home.

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

ဝၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ်  
Therefore you went home.

မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ်  
But he did not go.

မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ်

We live in the jungle with monkeys.

မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ် မုၼ်

## Part 3 : Topics in lexicon

### Couplets (Reduplication)

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

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

#### 1/ Noun and noun

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

#### 2/ noun and adjective

𑜇𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜃𑜫	phukans and baruas
𑜇𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜃𑜫	big officers

၀းံ့ ဘ၀်ကံ ဟု ဘ၀်ကံ	white cows and buffaloes
အိုဝ်း ဟုဗိ ခ်ကု ဟုဗိ	big palaces
ကုဝ်း ဝှိ ဘု ဝှိ	good persons
ကုဝ်း ဝှိ ကုဝ်း ဝှိ	good men
ဗါဗိ ဝှိ ဗါဗိ ဝှိ	down country
ဗါဗိ ကံဗိ ဗါဗိ ဘုဗိ	wide country
ဗါဗိ ဟု ဝှိ ဟု	devastated country
အိုဝ်း ကံဗိ အိုဝ်း ဝှိ	canoes of different types
ကုဝ်း ဟု ဘု ဟု	many men
အိုဝ်း ဝှိ အိုဝ်း ဟုကံ	light and small canoes
ကုဝ်း ဟုဗိ ဝှိ ဟုဗိ	big guns and cannons
ဝှိ ဝှိ ခ်ကု ဝှိ	good cups and dishes
ဘု ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ	big and famous kings
ခါဗု အိုဝ်း ခါဗု ဟုဗိ	chief priests

3/ verb and noun

ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ, ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ	become good
ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ	become king
ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ	become brothers
ကံဗိ ဝှိ ကံဗိ ဝှိ	make merry
ကံဗိ ဝှိ ကံဗိ ဝှိ	make good
ကံဗိ ဝှိ ကံဗိ ဝှိ	make chief
ကံဗိ ဝှိ ကံဗိ ဝှိ	eat country
ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ	give things
ကံဗိ အိုဝ်း ကံဗိ ဝှိ	burn houses and granaries
ကံဗိ ဝှိ ကံဗိ ဝှိ	eat cow and pig
ခါဗု အိုဝ်း ခါဗု ဝှိ	repair houses
ခါဗု ဝှိ ခါဗု ဝှိ	repair roads
ခါဗု ဝှိ ခါဗု ဝှိ	worship spirits
ခါဗု ဝှိ ခါဗု ဝှိ	worship the dead
ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ	pray to the spirits
ကုဝ်း ဝှိ ကုဝ်း ဝှိ	look good
ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ	roam everywhere
ခါဗု ဝှိ ခါဗု ဝှိ	kill cows and pigs
ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ	distribute animals
ဝှိ ဝှိ ဝှိ ကုဝ်း	distribute men

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

4/ Negative and verb

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

5/ verb of mutuality

ကံ ကံ ဂါဇ် ကံ	make dispute
ကံ ကံ ဟန် ကံ	quarrel
ဂါဇ် ကံ ဟန် ကံ	fight and cut
ဂါဇ် ကံ ဟန် ကံ	beat and cut
နပ် ကံ ဖွဲ့ ကံ	consult
ကျ ကံ ဟန် ကံ	fight
နပ် ကံ ဗိုဇ် ကံ	love
ဟဇ် ကံ ဗိုဇ် ကံ	take oath

6/ Preposition and noun

ဂါဇ် ဖွဲ့ ဂါဇ် ဟံ	with wife and children
ဂါဇ် ဗို ဂါဇ် နှစ်	with brothers



အဇ် ဘဇ် အဇ် မျ	with elephants and horses
အဇ် နှိဟ် အဇ် ငွပ်	with swords and spears
မဇ် ဝဏ် မဇ် ဝါဏ်	in day and in night

7/ verb and verb

ကလဲ မး; နု မး;	run away
နု မး; ဝဇ် မး;	come back
ကလဲ ဝံ ကလဲ မး;	go and come
မး ကလဲ မး; ဝံ	come and prostrate
အဇ် ဝံ ဝဏ် ဝံ	settle and place

8/ Some more

ကု မလိဝ် ကု ဝဏ်	every day
ကု ဝံ ကု ငွပ်	every year and every month
ကု အံ ကု မဇ်	everywhere
ကု ဝဏ် ကု ဝါဏ်	day and night

အဇ် နု အဇ် ဝံ	discuss secretly
ကလဲ ဝဏ် ကလဲ အံ	cut and pierce greatly
ကလဲ ဝဏ် ကလဲ ဝး	cut to pieces

**Some Ahom titles and offices**

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

1/ kings and princes

ဘဝ် ဝဏ်	king
ဘဝ် နှိ	queen
ဘဝ် နှိ နုဇ်	chief queen
ဘဝ် နှိ ငွပ်	Parbatiya Konwari
ဘဝ် နှိ ကိုဏ်	Saru Konwari
ဘဝ် ဝံ	Deka Raja

ဘဝ်	prince
ဘဝ် နှိ	princess
ဘဝ် အံ ဝံ	prince of Tipam
ဘဝ် နံ နှိ	prince of Sâring
ဘဝ် နံ နှိ	prince of Nâmruk
ဘဝ် အဇ် ဝဇ်	prince of Tungkhang

2/ various types of *gohâins*

ဘဝ် ထံ နုဇ်	prime minister
-------------	----------------

ထံ မလိဝ် နံ ဝဏ်	Solâl Gohâin
-----------------	--------------

លេខ ហ្វូង ម៉ែ	Burâ Gohâin
ច្បាប់ ម៉ែ ហ្វូង	Bor Gohâin
លេខ ហ្វូង ហ្វូង	Borpâtra Gohâin
ច្បាប់ ម៉ែ	Gohâin
ច្បាប់ ម៉ែ ឈ្មោះ ឆ្មាំ ដុំ	Kaliâbariâ Gohâin
ច្បាប់ ម៉ែ រៀប រៀប ម	Jabakiâl Gohâin

ច្បាប់ ម៉ែ រៀប ដុំ	Sadiyâkhowâ G.
ច្បាប់ ម៉ែ មា ឆ្មាំ ក	Marangikhowâ G.
ច្បាប់ ម៉ែ រំ ហ្វូង	Khâmjangiâ G.
ច្បាប់ ម៉ែ បង ឆ្មាំ	Bânrukiâ G.
ច្បាប់ ម៉ែ ម៉ែ ឆ្មាំ	Bhâtialiâ G.
ច្បាប់ ម៉ែ រៀប ឆ្មាំ	Katak G

3/ various types of *phukans*

លេខ ក្រុង	phukan
លេខ ក្រុង ហ្វូង	Bor phukan
លេខ ក្រុង កំរង ម	Na phukan
លេខ ក្រុង ដំ	Pânî phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លំ ឆ្មាំ	Nâobaichâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លំ ឆ្មាំ	Chiring phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លំ ឆ្មាំ	Dhekiâl phukan
លេខ ក្រុង ហ្វូង ឆ្មាំ	Nâohaliâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង ដុំ	Dâm phukan
លេខ ក្រុង ដំ ហ្វូង	Bhitaruâl phukan
លេខ ក្រុង ដុំ ម៉ែ	Neog phukan
លេខ ក្រុង ហ្វូង ឆ្មាំ	Chângrung phukan
លេខ ក្រុង កំ ហ្វូង	Cholâdhara phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លេខ ហ្វូង	Châo hing phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លំ ឆ្មាំ	Pikchâi phukan
លេខ ក្រុង ម ម	Tâmuli phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លេខ ហ្វូង លេខ	Bhâtdharâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លេខ ឆ្មាំ	Chengrâi phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លំ ហ្វូង	Bâilung phukan
លេខ ក្រុង រៀប	Deodhâi phukan

លេខ ក្រុង បង លំ ហ្វូង	Bardeoliâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង រំ ឆ្មាំ	Sonowâl phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លេខ លំ	Nagariâl phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លេខ ក្រុង	Kataki phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លំ ឆ្មាំ	Nyâysodhâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លំ ម៉ែ ឆ្មាំ	Dihingiâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង ម	Dekâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង រៀប លំ	Abhoipuriâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លំ បំ	Tipamiyâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លំ ឆ្មាំ	Châringiyâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង ដំ ឆ្មាំ	Nâmdangiyâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង ឆ្មាំ ហ្វូង	Hâtimuriyâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង ម៉ែ ឆ្មាំ	Bhâtiyaliyâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង ឆ្មាំ ឆ្មាំ	Râidangiyâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង ឆ្មាំ ឆ្មាំ ដុំ	Kaliyâbariyâ phuk.
លេខ ក្រុង លំ ឆ្មាំ	Khowâng phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លំ	Khangiyâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង ឆ្មាំ	Parbatiyâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង រៀប ឆ្មាំ	Âhatgurîyâ phukan
លេខ ក្រុង លំ ឆ្មាំ	Kalâbariyâ phukan

4/ various types of *râjkhowâs*, Ahom លេខ ក្រុង ម៉ែ

ល. កំរង ដំ	Pâni-Dihingîyâ r.
ល. កំរង	Taruâ-Dihingîyâ r.
ល. លំ រៀប លំ ហ្វូង	Bar-Abhoipurîyâ r.
ល. លំ រៀប លំ ដុំ	Saru-Abhoipurîyâ r.
ល. លំ រៀប លំ កំរង	Mâju-Abhoipurîyâ r.
ល. លំ រៀប លំ ដំ	Pâni-Abhoipurîyâ r.

ល. ឆ្មាំ កំរង ដំ	Nâm-Dayangîyâ r.
ល. រៀប កំរង	Bassâ r.
ល. លំ បំ	Tipamîyâ r.
ល. រៀប លំ	Salagurîyâ r.
ល. លំ ដំ ឆ្មាំ	Dikhowmukhîyâ r.
ល. លំ លំ ឆ្មាំ	Tiurâl r.

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

ឃ. ជំ ឆ្នាំ	Nâmdangîyâ r.
ឃ. ឃ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Ahatgurîyâ r.

5/ various types of *Baruâs* : Ahom ឃ រំពេច

ឃ. ឃ បំ	Tipamîyâ b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Sâringîyâ b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Khangîyâ b.
ឃ. ឆ្នាំ	Parbatîyâ b.
ឃ. ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Râidangîyâ b.
ឃ. ឃ រំពេច	Dihingîyâ b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Gharphalîyâ b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Sonowâl b.
ឃ. រំពេច ឃ	Masâi b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Nâohalîyâ b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Hilaidârî b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Dhanudharîyâ b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Chiring b.
ឃ. ឃ ឃ	Bharâlî b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Hâtî b.

ឃ. ឃ	Ghorâ b.
ឃ. ឃ	Gâhari b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Majindâr b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Phul b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Dhekîyâl b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Jarâdharâ b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Bâilung b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Châodâng b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Dolâkâkharîyâ b.
ឃ. ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Dolîyâ b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Chângmâi b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ	Kukurâchoâ b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Nagariyâl b.
ឃ. ឃ ឆ្នាំ	Hâbialîyâ b.
ឃ. រំពេច ឆ្នាំ	Rahiyal b.

6/ other titles

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

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

7/ other professions & duties

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

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

ឃុំ ឃាច កុំប៉ូ	gun maker
ឃុំ ឃាច កុំប៉ូ	bow maker
ឃុំ ឃាច វ៉ូ	rope maker
ឃុំ ឃាច គីន	builder (house, building)
ឃុំ ឃាច រ៉ូ	goldsmith

