Typology of the Naga Languages: A Pilot Study

Submitted by

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Preface & Acknowledgements

Language is dynamic and needs to be documented synchronically and diachronically. Thus, the aim of this study is to provide a comprehensive documentation on the typological features of 17 Naga languages in Nagaland. The research provides the morphological and syntactic typology of the select languages, which eventually leads to a comparative study. All of the Naga languages are verb final, and hence, the Universals concerning verb final languages given by Greenberg 1966 are tested across the 17 languages. This seminal work on the typological comparison of the Naga languages brings out an interesting generalization on the sub-grouping of the Naga languages under the Tibeto-Burman Language family. It is pertinent to mention here that the proposed sub-grouping corroborates the sub-grouping proposed in Ezung 2017 and Ezung 2020.

The names and details of the numerous language informant have been acknowledged in Appendix 1. We are indebted to each of them for their selfless and valuable contribution in the process of providing and verification of data. It has been an enriching and rewarding experience to have been given a chance to interact with them and the languages which they represent.

The project assistants involved in this project are: Ms. Kethosenuo Kuotsu from Sechü, Zubza (M.A. in Linguistics & Tenyidie), Mr. P. Randanbemo Lotha from Niroyo Village (M.A. in Linguistics), Ms. Shongmo from Panso Village (M.A. in Linguistics), and Ms. Alolito Shohe from Pughoboto Village (M.A. in Linguistics). They have responded to the task of data collection and documentation with enthusiasm, and their un-daunting spirit towards the 2019 pandemic is highly commendable and note worthy. It has been a joy to have worked with them, and we thank them for the hard work they have put in towards this study.

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Abbreviations:

ACC	: accusative
AGT	: agentive
ASP	:aspect
COMP	:complementizer
COMPR	: comparison
CP	: conjunctive participle
DAT	: dative
DEF	: definite
DEF. DET	: definite determiner
DEM	: demonstrative
DES	: desirative
DET	: determiner
DIST	: distal
ERG	: ergative
EXIST	: existential
FEM	: feminine
FUT	: future
GEN	: genitive
HAB	: habitual
INT	: intensifier
LOC	: locative
MAS	:masculine
MODF	: modifier
NEG	: negation
NOM	: nominative
OB	: other benefactive

PERF	: perfect
PL	: plural
POSS	: possessive
PROG	: progressive
PRS	: present
PST	: past
SFM	: sentence final marker
SIM	: simultaneous
QP	: question particle

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.0 Significance of the study

This study aims to give a comparative typological overview of 17 recognised Naga languages in the State of Nagaland.The languages selected for the study represent the standard variety. They are: Angami (Tenyidie), Ao, Chang, Chokri, Khezha, Khiamniungan, Konyak, Liangmai, Lotha, Nthenyi, Nzonkhwe, Phom, Pochury, Sangtam, Sümi/Sütsa, Yimchunger, Zeme. Till date, apart from the works of Ezung 2017 & 2020, there are no other comparative linguistic studies done in these linguistic varieties. Linguistic Survey of India (1903) has given some list of words and sentences of languages of India separately. There are neither works nor attempt to work on the comparative study of these languages nor the documentation of these languages. This report provides a decent knowledge about the grammatical structure of these languages.

1.1 Objectives

The main objectives can be summarized below:

i) To promote, protect, and preserve cultural values and create a sense of pride in one's language, culture and the uniqueness.

ii) To create awareness that every language is equal and it is an asset rather than a liability.

1.2 Methodology

Data Collection: The language data for this study was collected through primary source. Altogether, 1218 sentences were collected and analysed. The details of the language informants are given in Appendix 1.

Transcription & Glossing: The language data has been presented in the following way:

Line 1: Orthography
Line 2: Phonetic Transcription following the International Phonetic Alphabet
Line 3: Glossing
Line 4: English Translation

Verification of Data Collected: The data collected was re-checked for accuracy of transcription and glossing. During this stage the 2019 pandemic occurred and the study was put on hold.

1.3 Linguistic Typology

Language typology classifies languages according to their structural features. Its aim is to describe and explain the common properties and the structural diversity of languages irrespective of the language families it belongs to. Language typology is broadly divided into qualitative typology and quantitative typology. Qualitative typology develops cross-linguistically feasible types that provide a framework for the description and comparison of individual languages such as the word order, and morphosyntactic alignment on core case marking system. Quantitative typology deals with the distribution and co-occurrence of structural patterns in the languages of the world such as, absolute and implicational universals, semantic maps and correlations (areal patterns).

Linguistic Typology is the analysis, comparison, and classification of languages according to their common structural features. The scope of typological comparison is not languages in their entirety, but specific phenomena in the languages compared. Typology is the study of linguistic systems and recurring patterns of linguistic systems. Ever since the work of Greenberg (1966) a cross-linguistic survey of word order leading to a series of implicational universals linguistic typology has grown exponentially. In this pilot study, we look into some structural features and compare these features in Naga lanaguges.

1.4 Language Family

A language family is a set of languages originating from a common ancestor or "parent" /the ancestral *language*, called the proto-language of that family. Languages with a significant number of common features in phonology, morphology, and syntax are said to belong to the same language family. Subdivisions of a language family are called "branches. According to *Ethnologue* there are 7,117 living human languages distributed in 142 different language families. Membership

of languages in a language family is established by research in comparative linguistics. Genealogically related languages present shared retentions; that is, features of the proto-language (or reflexes of such features) that cannot be explained by chance or borrowing (convergence).

1.4.1 Sino-Tibetan language family

Sino-Tibetan languages include both the Chinese and the Tibeto-Burman languages. In terms of numbers of speakers, they constitute the world's second largest language family (after Indo-European), including more than 300 languages.

Tibeto-Burman languages are spoken in Tibet and in Myanmar (Burma); in the Himalayas, including the countries of Nepal and Bhutan and the North-east region of India, and in Pakistan and Bangladesh. They also are spoken by hill tribes throughout mainland Southeast Asia and central China (the provinces of Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan, and Yunnan).

Chapter 2: Typology of Naga Languages

2.0 Core Case Marking

Languages are classified depending on the kind of case marking the lanaguge employs. Core case marking is a system by which noun is inflected depending on its grammatical function as a subject or object in the sentence. The languages can be divided into Ergative-Absolutive, Nominative-Accusative, Split-S and Fluid S (Dixon 1994). In some languages, the classification depends on whether the subject (S) of an intransitive verb has the same case as the agent (A) or the patient (P) of a transitive verb. If a language has no cases, but the word order is AVP or PVA, then a classification may reflect whether the subject of an intransitive verb appears on the same side as the agent or the patient of the transitive verb. There are many languages that show a mixed of accusative and ergative behaviour.

2.0.1 Ergative and absolutive

Ergative–absolutive alignment is a type of morphosyntactic alignment in which the single argument ("subject") of an intransitive verb behaves like the object of a transitive verb, and differently from the agent of a transitive verb. Ergative-absolutive alignment in Naga languages are illustrated in examples given below. These examples are fom Sangtam and Phom.

Sangtam
1. Abi lede trare
   ʌpi   lete   tɹʌ-ɹe
   she   everyday   cry-HAB
   'She cries everyday.'

2. Ati-nü shaka mapseko
   Ati-**nə**   ʃaka mapseʔ-kʰɔ
   Ati-ERG pig   kill-PST
   'Ati killed a pig.'

Phom
3. Püpa   münyih thep-peih
   pɨpa   miɲiʔ   tʰʌp-pʌiʔ
   He   yesterday cry-PST
   'He cried yesterday.'

4.   Püpa-i nyihjeih laihing e-nyeih
         pɨpa-**i**   nji?ʧei?   laihɨŋ   i-ɲe?
         He-ERG everyday bible   read-HAB
         'He reads the bible everyday.'

2.0.2 Nominative and accusative

Nominative–accusative languages is where the single argument of an intransitive verb and the agent of a transitive verb (both called the subject) are treated alike and kept distinct from the object of a transitive verb. The nominative-accusative case system in Naga langauges is shown in the Lotha and Sümi examples below:

Lotha
5.   Ompona engakvü kyala
         ɔmpɔ-**na**   eŋakvə   kjʌ-la
         He-NOM   everyday   cry-PRS
         'He cries every day'.

6.   Abeni-na   engakvu   Nzamo   sala
         apeni-**na**   aeŋakvə   nzamɔ   sa-la
         Abeni-NOM everyday   Nzamo   beat-PRS
         'Abeni beats Nzamo everyday.'

Sümi
7.   Pa   ye   tsalakipetsü   alu   lo   wu-cheni
         pa   **je**   ʦalakipetsə   alu   lɔ   u-ʧeni
         he   NOM everyday   field   to   go-HAB
         'S/he goes to the field everyday.'

8.   Pa   ye   tsalakipetsü   kuchouyesü   phi -   cheni
         pa   **je**   ʦalakipetsə   kuʧoujesə   phi-ʧeni
         he   NOM everyday   Bible   read -HAB
         'S/he reads the Bible everyday'.

2.0.3 Fluid S languages

Another type of classification is known as active–stative alignment is a type of morphosyntactic alignment in which the argument ("subject") of an intransitive clause (often symbolized as *S*) is sometimes marked in the same way as an agent of a transitive verb but other times in the same way as a direct object. The morphological case of the language, occuring with arguments of a transitive verb, is marked by using the agentive case for the subject and the patientive case for

the object. The argument of an intransitive verb may be marked as either. Such kind of alignment has been observed in Ao intransitive verbs too (Pangersenla 2009).

9.   Tanuri   ajeber
        tanur-**i**   aʧəb-ər
        child-AGT   cry-PRS
        'The child cried.' (controlled)

10.   Tanur ajeber
        tanur aʧəb-ər
        child cry-PRS
        'The child cried.'

The marker *i* occurs with subjects of both transitive and intransitive verbs can occur without an overt case marker to mark instances where the speaker wishes to indicate agent involvement in a noteworthy, unexpected, an action that is volitional or deliberate.

11.   Narola i   marok   shitok-ogo
        naru-la-**i**   maruk   ʃituk-uku
        Naro-FEM-AGT   cup   wash-PERF
        'Narola washed the cup.'

12.   Narola   marok   shitokogo
        naru-la   maruk   ʃituk-uku
        Naro-FEM   cup   wash-PERF
        'Narola washed the cup.'

Tenyidie (Kevichüsa, 2007 & Ezung, 2014)

In Tenyidie some core NPs can be marked by the suffix *–e* or else left unmarked. There are some intransitive verbs like *nə* 'to laugh', *rəkhu* 'to cough', *vɔ* 'to go', *vɔr* 'to come', *nimɔ par* 'to get angry', which can take either *– e* or zero marking on their S[1] NP depending on the deliberateness of the act. Some other intransitive verbs on the other hand allow only zero marking (these include *sie* 'to die', *memie* 'to grow', *tha* 'to stand', *ze* 'to sleep'). Among transitive verbs some can never have *–e* on their A NP (e.g. *dislike*, *like*). This is when the A NP is a 1/2 singular personal pronoun. If the A NP is a third person it is mostly the case that the occurrence of *-e* is obligatory.

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[1] In Dixon's terminology, S is the subject of an intransitive verb and A is the subject of a transitive verb.

The other transitive verbs may alternate –*e* and zero marking (e.g. *hit*, *kill*, *eat*, *cook*, *give*).

There is a semantic basis to these alternate markings of A and S; the –*e* suffix indicates that the actor is acting deliberately, or in control of the situation, or for some reason fulfilling some obligation, or emphasizing her/his role in the action.

Examples (13) and (14) illustrate a transitive verb being used in different ways. In sentence (13) we find the occurrence of the suffix –*e* which gives the interpretation of deliberateness, volitionality or emphasis. In contrast, sentence (14) illustrates the absence of –*e* and the interpretation of (13) is lost.

13.   Á-e puo sibo wiwate
            a-**e**   puo   sibɔ   wi-wa-te
            I - EMPH/VOL   her/his tree   cut-COMPL-PERF
            'I have cut her/his tree'. (volitional/emphasizing role of the speaker)

14.   Á puo sibo wiwate
            a - **Ø** puo   sibɔ   wi-wa-te
            I   her/his tree   cut-COMPL-PERF
            'I have cut her/his tree'.

In sentences (15) and (16) the presence and absence of –*e* clearly distinguishes sentence "Tsibu beat" where 'Tsibu' is the agent and "(Someone) beat Tsibu" where 'Tsibu' is the patient.

15.   Tsibue vüshü
            tsibu-**e**   və-ʃə
            Tsibu-AGT   beat-ASP
            'Tsibu beat.'

16.   Tsibu vüshü
            tsibu - **Ø**   və-ʃə
            Tsibu   beat-ASP
            '(Someone) beat Tsibu.'

2.1 Tense and Aspect

Langauges have grammatical means to indicate the time when an event occurs. This phenomenon is called *tense*. Tense is the location of the state or action in time, that is, whether it is in the past, present or future. In English, for example, the morpheme -

ed added to verb *walk* to form *walked*, indicates that the event denoted by the verb occurred before the present time. Aspect deals with the internal constituency of actions, events, states, processes or situations. It is the extension of the state or action in time, that is whether it is unitary (perfective), continuous or repeated (imperfective) or instance, it may indicate that an action is completed or still ongoing. For instance using the *-ing* form of verbs to indicate ongoing processes, as in *He is eating an apple.*

Based on the data collected, the Naga languages appear to follow a tense distinction in terms of [+FUTURE] and [-FUTURE]. All the languages distinctly mark the **future tense [α]**. The [-FUTURE] can further be divided into PRESENT and PAST. The languages may be grouped into two based on the **presence** and **absence** of an **overt morphological realization of the past tense**. Angami (Tenyidie), Ao, Chokri, Khezha, Liangmai, Nthenyi, Nzonkhwe, Pochury and Zeme fall into one group (Group A) with a **null [Ø] morphological realisation of the non future**. The data clearly shows that the languages in Group A do not exhibit an overt past tense marker, and the distinction between the present tense and the habitual aspect is blurred. The other languages, namely, Chang, Khiamniungan, Konyak, Lotha, Phom, Sangtam, Sümi (Sütsa), and Yimchunger fall into another group (Group B), and exhibit a morphological realization of the **past tense [β]**. Similar to the Group A languages, in the Group B languages too, the distinction between the present tense and the habitual aspect is blurred and hence is represented by **[Ø]**. The grouping of the Naga languages based on tense distinction is given in the figure below:
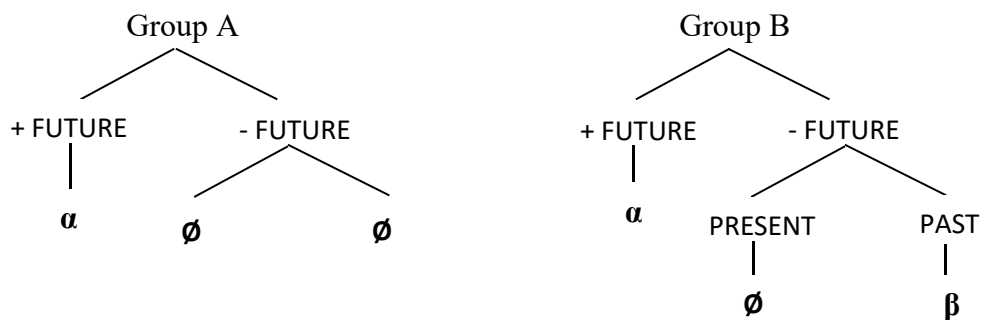

Figure 1.1: Grouping of the Naga Languages based on Tense Distinction

In all the languages the habitual aspect and the present tense is homophonous. The case of Liangmai deserves a special mention as the habitual aspect is formed by a process of reduplication of the verb (sentence 59 & 64). Moreover, in Khiamniungan,

Yimchunger, Chang Konyak and Sümi/Sütsa, the progressive aspect too, is homophonous to the habitual aspect and present tense. The tense and aspect markers in the Naga languages are presented below:

	Language	Past	Present	Future	Progressive	Perfective	Habitual
1	Angami(Tenyidie)	∅	ja	tuo	ba/tha/ʒə	te/ta	ja
2	Ao	∅	ər	tsə/ti	ja/a	uku	ər
3	Chang	kai/ bai	tʌ	labɨ	tʌ	a	tʌ
4	Chokri	ə	jɔ	tɔva	zə	te	jɔ
5	Khezha	∅	Jia	de	dia/a	da	jia
6	Khiamniungan	iŋ/m	tʃi	e	tʃi	iu	tʃi
7	Konyak	jʌŋki	nʌŋ	lʌk	nʌŋ	təpu	nʌŋ
8	Liangmai	∅	Meŋ	ɹu	kin	iu	meŋ
9	Lotha	tʃʰɔ	La	vi	vʌnʌ	tʌkʌ	la
10	Ntenyi	∅	tẽ	tẽ	pẽ	tʰa	tẽ
11	Nzokhwe	∅	hϴ	ti	bi	lʌso	hϴ
12	Phom	pʌi	ɲeʔ	hʌn	ɲiɨke	peiʔ/tai	ɲeʔ
13	Pochuri	∅ /tʰu	Ve	na	be	mə-tʰu	ve
14	Sangtam	tʃɔe	ɹe	nuŋ	jʌle	kʰɔ	ɹe
15	Sümi/ Sütsà	va	tʃeni	nani	tʃeni	vai	tʃeni
16	Yimchunger	khiʌʔ	tʃʰɔʔ	bʌɔ	tʃʰɔʔ	tɔ	tʃʰɔʔ
17	Zeme	∅	zɔi	ze	lʌ	didʌ	zɔi

Figure 1.2: Tense and Aspect Markers in the Naga Languages

Tense and Aspect are suffixed to the verb. In sentences where both tense and aspect occurs, aspects precede the tense markers. The occurrence of tense and aspect in sentences are given in the examples below.

Angami (Tenyidie):

17.   Puo   teisonhie   lie   nu   tsu-ya
      puo   tisɔnhie   lie   nu   tsu-**ya**
      s/he   everyday   field   to   go-HAB
      'S/he goes to the field everyday.'

18.   Puo   tsie   lie   nu   tsu-ʒie
      puo   tsie   lie   nu   tsu-**ʒie**
      s/he   now   field   to   go-PROG
      'S/he is going to the field now.'

19.   Puo   sodu   lie   nu   tsu-tuo
      puo   sɔdu   lie   nu   tsu-**tuo**
      s/he   tomorrow   field   to   go-FUT
      'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

20.   Puo   ndu lie nu tsu
        puo   ndu   lie   nu   **tsu**
        s/he   yesterday field to   go.PST
        'S/he went to the field yesterday.'

21.   Puo lie nu tsu-te
        puo   lie   nu   tsu-**te**
        s/he   field   to   go-PERF
        'S/he has gone to the field everyday.'

22.   Puo   kra-**ya**
        puo   kɹa-ya
        s/he   cry-HAB
        'S/he cries.'

Ao

23.   Pa anogo shia alui aor
        Pa anuku-ʃia alu-i   u-**ər**
        He day-each   field-to go-HAB
        'He goes to the field everyday.'

24.   Pa alui aor
        Pa alu-i   u-**ta-ər**
        He field-to go-PROG-PRS
        'She is going to the field now.'

25.   Pa   asüng   alui   aotsü
        Pa   asuŋ   alu-i   au-**tsə**
        He   tommrow   field-to   go-FUT
        'He will go the field tomorrow.'

26.   Pa   alui   ao
        Pa   alu-i   **au**
        He   field-to   go.PST
        'He went to the field yesterday.'

27.   Pa   alui   ogo
        Pa   alu-i   u-**ku**
        He   field-to   go-PERF
        'She has gone to the field.'

28.   Pa   ajeber
        pa   atʃəb-**ər**
        he   cry-PRS
        'He cries.'

Chang

29.	Hao	chalou-angbou	sektou kouda
	hʌu	ʧalʌu-aŋbʌu	sektʌu kʌu-**tʌ**
	he	every day	field	go-HAB
	'He goes to the field every day.'

30.	Sao	tou	sektou kouda
	sʌu	tʌu	sektʌu kʌu-**tʌ**
	she	now	field	go-PRS
	'She is going to the field now.'

31.	Sao	nyet	sektou koulabü
	sʌu	ŋʸet	sektʌu kʌu-**labɨ**
	she	tomorrow	field	go-FUT
	'She will go to the field tomorrow.'

32.	Hao	mat	sektou	koukei
	hʌu	mət	sektʌu kʌu-**kai**
	he	yesterday	field	go-PST
	'He went to the field yesterday.'

33.	Hao	sektou kou-a
	hʌu	sektʌu kʌu-**a**
	he	field	go-PERF
	'He has gone to the field.'

34.	Sao	chalo-angbou	hapda
	sʌu	ʧalʌu-aŋbʌu	hʌp-**tʌ**
	she	everyday	cry-HAB
	'She cries everyday.'

Chokri

35.	Pü	tüsonha	thüra	tsü-yo
	pù	təsɔnhà	thə̀ɹá	ʧˀə̀-**jɔ̀**
	S/he	everyday	field	go-HAB
	'S/he goes to the field everyday.'

36.	Pü	tsühi	thüra tsü-zü
	pù	tsə̀hì	thə̀ɹá	ʧˀə̀ -**zɔ́**
	S/he	now	field	go-PROG
	'S/he is going to the field now.'

37.	Pü	südo	thüra	tsü-tova
	pù	sə̀dɔ̀	thə̀ɹá	ʧˀə̀ -**tɔ̀vá**
	S/he	tomorrow	field	go-FUT
	'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

38.   Pü ndo thüra   tsü
         pù   ǹdɔ̀   thə̀ɹá **ʧʰə̀**
         S/he   yesterday field go.PST
         'S/he went to the field yesterday.'

39.   Pü thüra tsü-te
         pù   thə̀ɹá   ʧʰə̀ -**té**
         S/he   field   go-PERF
         'S/he has gone to the field.'

40.   Pü tüsonha kra yo
         pù   tə̀sɔ̀nhà   kɹä-**jɔ̀**
         S/he   everyday   cry-HAB
         'S/he cries everyday.'

Khezha

41.   Pu-nü tsütshonyi   alo-o   mha   yea
         pù-nə̄   tsə̀tshɔ̄ɲì ëlɔ̀ː mhä   **jiä**
         S/he-NOM everyday field   go   HAB
         'S/he goes to the field everyday.'

42.   Pu-nü atsa alo-o mha   dea
         pù-nə̄   ātsā   ëlɔ̀ː mhä **dīa**
         S/he-NOM   now   field go   PROG
         'S/he is going to the field now.'

43.   Pu-nü theja   alo-o   mha   de
         pù- nə̄   thēdʒä   ëlɔ̀ː mhä **dē**
         S/he-NOM   tomorrow field go   FUT
         'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

44.   Pu- nü aja alo-o mha
         pù-nə̄   ëdʒä   ëlɔ̀ː   **mhä**
         S/he- NOM   yesterday field go.PST
         'S/he went to the field yesterday.'

45.   Pu-nü   alo-o mha   da
         pù-nə̄   ëlɔ̀ː mhä   **dä**
         S/he-NOM   field   go   PERF
         'S/he has gone to the field.'

46.   Pu-nü tsütshonyi kre yia
         pù-nə̄   tsə̀tshɔ̄ɲì   krē   **jiä**
         S/he-NOM   everyday   cry   HAB
         'S/he cries everyday.'

Khiamniungan

47.   Apa   iu   ai   asaiji   ta   kei-ji
         ʌpa   iu   ai   ʌsaiʧi   tə   keî-**ʧi**
         he/she field   to   everyday   go-PRS
         'He goes to the field everyday.'

48.   Apa iu ai   kei-ji
         ʌpa   iu   ai   keî-**ʧi**
         he/she field   to   go-PROG
         'She is going to field.'

49.   Apa   iu   ai   loum   kei-e
         ʌpa   iu   ai   lu:m   ki-**e**
         he/she field   to   tomorrow   go-FUT
         'He/she will go to field tomorrow.'

50.   Apa   mange   iu ai   keing
         ʌpa   məɲi   iu ai ki-**iŋ**
         he/she yesterday   field   to go-PST
         'He/she went to field yesterday.'

51.   Apa   iu   ai   kei-iu
         ʌpa   iu   ai   ke-**iu**
         he/she field   to   go-PERF
         'He/she has gone to the field.'

52.   Apa   asaiji   ta   shap-ji
         ʌpa   ʌsaiʧi   tə   ʃʌp-**ʧi**
         he/she everyday   cry-HAB
         'He/she cries everyday.'

Konyak

53.   Yha-a ngihjeih   kah   te   ta-nang
         ja-a   njiʔʧaiʔ kʌʔ   te   ta-**nʌŋ**
         she-DEM   day day field   to   go-HAB
         'She goes to the field everday.'

54.   I-a   sahah kah   te   ta-nang
         i-a   saʔa   kaʔ   te   ta -**nʌŋ**
         he-DEM now   field   to   go-PROG
         'He is going to the field now.'

55.   Yha-a ngaingih kah te-talak
         ja-a   ŋainjiʔ   kaʔ   te   ta-**lʌk**
         she-DEM tomorrow   field   LOC   go-FUT
         'She will go to the field tomorrow.'

56.   I-a   müngih   kah   te   wen- yangke
        i-a   mənji   kaʔ   te   **win-jʌŋki**
        he-DEM yesterday field to   went-PST
        'He went to the field yesterday.'

57.   Yha-a   kah te   ta-tepu
        ja-a   kaʔ   te   ta-**təpu**
        she-DEM field   to   go-PERF
        'She has gone to the field.'

58.   I-a   ngihjeih shap-nang
        i-a   njiʔʧaiʔ   sʌp-**nʌŋ**
        he-DEM   everyday   cry-HAB
        'He cries everyday.'

Liangmai

59.   Paliu nai   kanchang   chalu meng meng boi
        peliu nai   kəntsʌŋ   tsəlu **meŋ** **meŋ** bɔi
        s/he   day   every   field   go   HAB   SFM
        'S/He goes to the field every day.'

60.   Pa   tohoi chalu meng kin   boi
        pʌ   tɔhɔi tsəlu meŋ-**kin** bɔi
        s/he now   field go-PROG SFM
        'She is going to the field now.'

61.   Pa   nsunai   chalu meng ru   boi
        pʌ   nsunai   tsəlu meŋ **ɹu**   bɔi
        s/he   tomorrow   field go   FUT   SFM
        'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

62.   Pa   ndanai   chalu meng
        pʌ   nda:nai   tsəlu meŋ
        s/he yesterday   field go. **PST**
        'S/he went to the field yesterday'.

63.   Pa   chalu meng   boi
        pʌ   tsəlu meŋ bɔi
        s/he field go   SFM
        'S/he has gone to the field.'

64.   Pa nai kanchang kab-kab boi
        pʌ   nai   kəntsʌŋ **kʌb-kʌb** bɔi
        s/he day   every   cry-HAB SFM
        'S/he cries every day.'

Lotha

65. Ompona   engakvü   oli   woala
    ɔmpɔ-na   eŋakvə   ɔli   wua-**la**
    he -NOM   everyday   field   go-PRS
    'He goes to the field every day.'

66. Ompvüo   enunga oli   yia   vana
    ɔmpf(o)   enəŋa   ɔli   jia-**vʌnʌ**
    she   now   field   go-PROG
    'She is going to the field now.'

67. Ompona   ojyua   jo   oli   wov
    ɔmpɔ-na   otʃua   tʃɔ   ɔli   wo-**v**
    He-NOM   tomorrow   AUX   field   go-FUT
    'He will go to the field tomorrow.'

68. Ompvüo   njü   jo   oli   wocho
    ɔmpf(o)   ntʃə   tʃɔ   ɔli   wɔ-**tʃʰɔ**
    she   yesterday   AUX   field   go-PST
    'She went to the field yesterday.'

69. Ompo   oli   yi taka
    ɔmpɔ   ɔli   ji-**tʌkʌ**
    he   field   go-PERF
    'He has gone to the field.'

70. Ompona   engakvü   kyala
    ɔmpɔ-na   eŋakvə   kjʌ-**la**
    He-NOM   everyday   cry-PRS
    'He cries every day.'

Ntenyi

71. Ma   atsathang   ali   wa - ten
    mʌ   ʌtsʌtʰʌŋ   ʌli   wʌ-**tẽ**
    s/he   everyday   field   go-HAB
    'S/He goes to the field every day.'

72. Ma   khili   ali   wa-pen
    mʌ   kʰili   ʌli   wʌ-**pẽ**
    s/he   now   field   go-PROG
    'She is going to the field now.'

73. Ma   dhetsü-ü   ali   wa-ten
    mʌ   tʰitsɨ-ɨ   ʌli   wa-**tẽ**
    s/he   tomorrow   field   go-FUT
    'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

74. Ma   ghaani   ali   wa
    mʌ   ɯa:nʲi   ʌli   **wa**
    s/he   yesterday   field   go.PST
    'S/he went to the field yesterday.'

75. Ma   ali   wa -dha.
    mʌ   ʌli   wa:-**tʰa**
    s/he   field   go-PERF
    'S/he has gone to the field.'

76. Ma   atsathang   qui-ten
    mʌ   ʌtsʌtʰʌŋ   qɨɨ-**tẽ**
    s/he   everyday   cry-HAB
    'S/he cries every day.'

Nzonkhwe

77. Peche-gü-le   khenyütsen   low   ki   tsü-hü
    pətʃəe-gɵ-le   kʰənətsə̃   lɔ   ki   tsə-**hɵ**
    he-DET-NOM   everyday   field   LOC   go-HAB
    'S/He goes to the field every day.'

78. Tenugi   le   ntsoka   low   ki   tsü
    təñu-gɵ-le   ntsɔkʌ   lɔ   ki   tsə
    she-DET-NOM   now   field   LOC   go
    'She is going to the field now.'

79. Pechegü-le   senduki   low   kitsü   ti
    pətʃəe(ñə)-gɵ-le   səndɵki   lɔ   ki   tsə-**ti**
    He (PL)-DET-NOM   tomorrow   field   LOC   go-FUT
    'He will go to the field tomorrow.'

80. Peche-gü-le   ndu   low   ki   tsü
    pətʃəe –gɵ-le   ndɵ   lɔ   ki   **tsə**
    he-DET-NOM   yesterday   field   to   go.PST
    'He went to the field yesterday.'

81. Peche- gü-le   low   ki   tsü-laso
    pətʃəe -gɵ-le   lɔ   ki   tsə-**lʌsõ**
    He-DET-NOM   field   LOC   go-PERF
    'He has gone to the field.'

82. Peche- güle   khenyütsen   chü   ho
    pətʃəe-gɵ-le   kʰʌnatse   tʃə-**hɵ**
    He-DET-NOM   everyday   cry-HAB
    'He cries every day.'

Phom

83.　　Püpa　nyihjeih kahlei　　sha-nyeih
　　　　pɨpa　nji?ʧei ?　　ka?lʌi　ʃa?-**ɲe?**
　　　　he　　everyday　　field　　go-HAB
　　　　'He goes to the field everyday.'

84.　　Pünyiü　shahang　kahlei　　shatai-nyüke
　　　　pɨnjɨ　ʃa?aŋ　ka?lʌi　ʃatai-**ɲiike**
　　　　she　　now　　field　　go-PROG
　　　　'She is going to the field now.'

85.　　Püpa　ngünyih　　kahlei　　sha-hen
　　　　pɨpa　ŋɨɲi?　　ka?lʌi　　ʃa-**hʌn**
　　　　He　　tomorrow　　field　　　go-FUT
　　　　'He will go the field tomorrow.'

86.　　Pünyiü　münyih　　kahlei　　sha-peih
　　　　pɨnjɨ　mɨɲi?　　ka?lʌi　　ʃa-**pei?**
　　　　She　　yesterday　　field　　go　　-PERF
　　　　'she went to the field yesterday.'

87.　　Püpa　kahlei　sha-tai
　　　　pɨpa　ka?lʌi　ʃa?-**tai**
　　　　he　　field　　go -PERF
　　　　'He has gone to the field.'

88.　　Pupa　nyihjeih　thep-nyeih
　　　　pɨpa　ŋi?ʧəi　tʰʌp-**ɲe?**
　　　　He　　everyday　　cry-HAB
　　　　'He cries everyday.'

Pochury

89.　　Nyimpawa　akhuzhu　　rülorülo　　wa-veh
　　　　Njimpawa　akʰuʒu　　ɹəlɔɹəlɔ　　wa-**ve**
　　　　He　　　field　　day day　　go-HAB
　　　　'He goes to the field everyday.'

90.　　Nyimzawa　khinyi akhuzhu　　kuo-wa
　　　　Njimzawa　kʰinji akʰuʒu　　**ko**-wa
　　　　She　　　now　field　　PROG-go
　　　　'She is going to the field now.'

91.　　Nyimzawa　khinyi kümütsezhü　chie-be
　　　　Njimzawa　kʰini kəmətseʒə　ʧʰe-**be**
　　　　She　　　now　holy word　read-PROG
　　　　'She is reading the bible now.'

92. Nyimpawa akhuzhu thuotü wa-na
    Njimpawa akʰuʒu tʰutə wa-**na**
    He field tomorrow go-FUT
    'He will go the field tomorrow.'

93. Nyimpawa luonyi akhuzhu wa-(thuo)
    Njimpawa lunji akʰuʒu **wa-(tʰuo)**
    He yesterday field go-PST
    'He went to the field yesterday.'

94. Nyimzawa akhuzhu wa-ma-thuo
    Njimzawa akʰuʒu wa-**mə-tʰu**
    She field go-PERF
    'She has gone to the field.'

95. Nyimpawa rülorülo krie-veh
    Njimpawa ɹəlɔɹələ kɹie-**ve**
    He everyday cry-PRS
    'He cries everyday.'

Sangtam

96. Abi lede lu lang würe
    ʌpi lete lu lʌŋ wə-**ɹe**
    he everyday field to go-HAB
    'He goes to the field every day.'

97. Abi ade lu lang wüyale
    ʌpi ʌte lu lʌŋ wə-**jʌle**
    he now field to go-PROG
    'She is going to field now.'

98. Abi atu lu lang wünung
    ʌpi atu lu lʌŋ wə-**nuŋ**
    he tomorrow field to go-FUT
    'He will go to the field tomorrow.'

99. Abi atü lulang wücho-e
    ʌpi ʌtə lu lʌŋ wə-**ʧhɔe**
    he yesterday field to go- PST
    'He went to the field yesterday'.

100. Abi lulang wüko
    ʌpi lu-lʌŋ wə-**kʰɔ**
    he field-LOC go-PERF
    'He has gone to the field.'

101.　　　Abi　　lede　　trare
　　　　　ʌpi　　lete　　tɪʌ-ɹe
　　　　　she　　everyday　cry-HAB
　　　　　'She cries everyday.'

Sütsà (Sümi)

102.　　　Li/Pa　ye　tsalakipetsü　alu　lo　wu　cheni
　　　　　li/pa　je　ʦalakipeʦə　alu　lɔ　u　**ʧeni**
　　　　　She/He　NOM　everyday　field　to　go　HAB
　　　　　'S/he goes to the field everyday.'

103.　　　Li/Pa　ye　itehi　alu　lo　wu　cheni
　　　　　li/pa　je　itehi　alu　lɔ　u　**ʧeni**
　　　　　She/he　NOM　now　field　to　go　PROG
　　　　　'S/he is going to the field now.'

104.　　　Li/Pa　ye　thoghiu　alu　lo　wu　nani
　　　　　li/pa　je　thɔɣeu　alu　lɔ　u　**nani**
　　　　　S/he　NOM　tomorrow　field　to　go　FUT
　　　　　'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

105.　　　Li/Pa　ye　ighina　alu　lo　wu　va
　　　　　li/pa　je　eɣena　alu　lɔ　u　**va**
　　　　　S/he　NOM　yesterday　field　to　go　PST
　　　　　'S/he went to the field yesterday.'

106.　　　Li/Pa　ye　alu　lo　wu-vai
　　　　　li/pa　je　alu　lɔ　**u-vai:**
　　　　　S/he　NOM　field　to　go-PERF
　　　　　'S/he has gone to the field.'

107.　　　Li/Pa　ye　tsalakipetsü　qa-a　cheni
　　　　　li/pa　je　ʦalakipeʦə　qa:　**ʧeni**
　　　　　S/he　NOM　everyday　cry　HAB
　　　　　'S/he cries everyday.'

Yimchunger

108.　　　Api　nimongapan　thüluching　yüchoh
　　　　　abi　ɲimoŋ.ʌpʌn　thuluʧhiŋ　wɜ:**ʧhɔʔ**
　　　　　she　everyday　field　go-PRS
　　　　　'She goes to the field everyday.'

109.　　　Api　khiakü　thüluching　yüchoh
　　　　　abi　khiakə　thuluʧhiŋ　wɜ:**ʧhɔʔ**
　　　　　he　now　field　go-PROG
　　　　　'He is going to the field now.'

110.   Api   sheto   thüluching   yüpah
           abi   ʃitɔthu   luʧhiŋ   **wɜ:bʌɔ**
           she   tomorrow   field   go-FUT
           'She will go to the field tomorrow.'

111.   Api   thüluching   müyüh
           abi   thuluʧhiŋ   **mi-ɜ:**
           She   field   NEG-go
           'She will not go to the field.'

112.   Api   yine   thüluching   yükheah
           abi   jiɲi   thuluʧiŋ   **wɜ:khiʌʔ**
           he   yesterday field   go-PST
           'He went to the field yesterday.'

113.   Api   thüluching   yüto
           abi   thuluʧhiŋ   **wɜ:tɔ**
           he   field   go-PERF
           'He has gone to the field.'

114.   Api   nimongapan   tripchoh
           abi   ɲimoŋ.ʌpʌn   trip-**ʧhɔʔ**
           he   everyday   cry-HAB
           'He cries everyday.'

Zeme

115.   Pa   tingnai ramsangne helu   meimei zoi
           pʌ   tiŋnai rʌmsaŋnʌ helu   meɪme **zɔi**
           s/he   day   every   field   go   HAB
           'S/He goes to the field every day.'

116.   Pa   chu   helu   mei   lah
           pʌ   tsu   helu   meɪ   **lʌ**
           She   now field   go   PROG
           'She is going to the field now.'

117.   Pa   nchune   helu   mei   zei
           pʌ   ntsune   helu   meɪ   **ze**
           S/he tomorrow   field   go   FUT
           'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

118.   Pa   nzehne   helu   ga mei
           pʌ   nzene   helu   **meɪ**
           S/he yesterday   field   go.PST
           'S/he went to the field yesterday.'

119.   Pa   helu   mei   didah.
        pʌ   helu   meɪ   didʌ
        S/he   field   go   PERF
        'S/he has gone to the field.'

120.   Pa   tingnai   ramsang   hap   bam   zoi
        pʌ   tiŋnai   rʌmsʌŋ   hʌp   **bʌm**   **zɔi**
        S/he   day   every   cry   PROG HAB
        'S/he cries every day.'

2.2 Negation

Negation is a grammatical construction that contradicts (or negates) all or part of the meaning of a sentence. Negation is also known as a *negative construction* or *standard negation*.   In English, the <u>negative particle</u> is *not* or the contracted negative *n't*. Other negative <u>words</u> include *no, none, nothing, nobody, nowhere,* and *never*. Negative word can be formed by adding the <u>prefix</u> *un-* to the positive form of a word (as in *unhappy* and *undecided*). Negation in Naga languages are achieved through affixation.

The position of the negative marker varies. It is prefixed in some languages and suffixed in some. Lotha has both suffix and prefix. The chart below shows which languges have prefixation and which have suffixation:

	Prefix	Suffix
Langauges	Ao, Ntenyi, Khiamniungan, Phom, Yimchunger, Chang, Konyak, Lotha	Tenyidie, Liangmai, Zeme, Nzokhwe, Sümi, Chokri, Khezha, Sangtam, Pochuri, Lotha

Figure 1.3: Position of Negation

The data collected from 17 langauges shows that in ten lanaguges the negation is suffixed to the verb and in seven lanagues it is prefixed to the verb. The sentences below demonstrate the occurrence of negation in verbs and in sentences.

Angami (Tenyidie)
121.   cümo   cü
        ʧə **-mɔ**   ʧə
        eat-NEG   eat.PST
        'did not eat'   'ate'

122. Puo   lie   nu   tsu   tuo
     puo   lie   nu   tsu   tuo
     s/he   field   PP   go   FUT
     'she will go to the field.'

123. Puo   lie   nu   tsu   lho
     puo   lie   nu   tsu   **lhɔ**
     s/he   field   PP   go   NEG
     'she will not go to the field.'

Ao

124. Pa   alui   maotsü
     pa   alu-i   **ma**-u-tsə
     S/he   field   NEG- go-FUT
     'She will not go to the field.'

125. Pa   alui   aotsü
     pa   alu-i   aru-tsə
     S/he   field   go-FUT
     'She will not go to the field.'

Chang

126. Sao   sektou akoulabü
     sʌu   sektʌu   **a**-kʌu-labɨ
     she   field   NEG-go FUT
     'She will not go to the field.'

127. Sao   nyet   sektou koulabü
     sʌu   ŋʸet   sektʌu kʌu-labɨ
     she   tomorrow   field   go-FUT
     'She will go to the field tomorrow.'

Chokri

128. Pü   thüra   tsü-hote
     pù   thəɹá   ʧʰə-**hɔte**
     She   field   go-NEG
     'She will not go to the field.'

129. Pü   südo   thüra   tsü-tova
     pù   sədɔ̀   thəɹá   ʧʰə -tɔv̀á
     S/he   tomorrow   field   go-FUT
     'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

Khezha

130. Pü- nü elou   mha   ha
     pù- nə̄   ĕlɔ̀ː   mhä   **ha**
     She-NOM   field   go   NEG
     'She will not go to the field.'

131.   Pu-nü theja   alo-o   mha   de
         pù- nə̄   thēdʒä   ëlɔ̈ː mhä dē
         S/he-NOM   tomorrow field go   FUT
         'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

Khiamniungan
132.   Apa   eiu   ai   tsü-eiu
         ʌpa   iu   ai   **tsə**-aiu
         she   field   to   NEG-go
         'She will not go to the field'.

133.   Apa   iu   ai   loum   kei-e
         ʌpa   iu   ai   lu:m   ki-e
         he/she field to   tomorrow go-FUT
         'He/she will go to field tomorrow.'

Konyak
134.   Ya-a   kahte   yetalak
         ja-a   kʌʔte   **ye**-ta-lʌk
         she-DEM   field   NEG-go-FUT
         'she will not go to the field.'

135.   Yha-a   ngaingih   kah   te   ta-lak
         ja- a   ŋainjiʔ   kaʔ   te   ta-lʌk
         She-DEM   tomorrow   field to   go-FUT
         'She will go to the field tomorrow.'

Liangmai
136.   Pa   chulu meng - ma   ru   boi.
         pʌ   tsəlu meŋ   **mʌ** ɹu   bɔi
         S/he   field go   NEG   FUT   SFM
         'She will not go to the field.'

137.   Pa   nsunai   chalu meng ru   boi.
         pʌ   nsunai   tsəlu meŋ   ɹu   bɔi
         s/he   tomorrow   field go   FUT   SFM
         'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

Lotha
138.   Ompvuo   nchungo   oli   n-vo
         ompf(o)   ntʃəŋɔ   ɔli   **n**-vɔ
         she   today   field NEG-go
         'She will not go to the field today'.

139.   Ompvuo   nchungo   oli   vo-mek
     ompf(o)   nʧəŋɔ   ɔli   **vɔ-mek**
     she   today   field   go-NEG
     'She will not go to the field today.'

140.   Ompona ojyua jo oli wov
     ɔmpɔ-na   oʧua   ʧɔ   ɔli   wo-v
     He-NOM   tomorrow   DET   field   go-FUT
     'He will go to the field tomorrow.'

Ntenyi
141.   Ma   ali   n-wale
     mʌ   ʌli   **n**-wale
     S/he   field   NEG-go
     'She will not go to the field.'

142.   Ma   dhetsü-ü   ali   wa-ten.
     mʌ   tʰitsɨ -ɨ   ʌli   wa-tẽ
     s/he   tomorrow   field   go-FUT
     'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

Nzokhwe
143.   A-le   loo   ki   tsü   nyü-mvü
     a-le   lɔ   ki   tsə   nə-**mvə**
     S/he   field   to   go   want-NEG
     'She does not want to go to the field.'

144.   Pechegü-le   senduki   low   ki   tsüti
     pəʧəe(ɲə)-gə-le   səndəki   lɔ   ki   tsə-ti
     He   (PL)-DET-NOM   tomorrow   field   to   go-FUT
     'He will go to the field tomorrow.'

Phom
145.   Pünyiu kahlei   na-sha-peih
     pɨnjɨ   kaʔlʌi   **na**-ʃaʔ-peiʔ
     she   field   NEG-go-PERF
     'She will not go to the field.'

146.   Püpa   ngünyih   kahlei   sha-hen
     pɨpa   ŋɨɲiʔ   kaʔlʌi   ʃa-hʌn
     he   tomorrow   field   go-FUT
     'He will go the field tomorrow.'

Pochury
147.   Nyimpawa   akhuzhu-vü   küwa-nyü
     njimpawa   akʰuʒu -və   (kuo)-wa-**nyü**
     he   field-ACC   (ko)-go-NEG
     'He will not go to the field.'

148.   Nyimpawa   akhuzhu   thuotü   wa-na
         njimpawa   akʰuʒu   tʰutə   wa-na
         he   field   tomorrow   go-FUT
         'He will go the field tomorrow.'

Sangtam

149.   Abi   lulang   mü-wü-nung
         ʌpi   lu-ləŋ   **mə-wə-nuŋ**
         she   field-to   NEG-go-FUT
         'She will not go to the field.'

150.   Abi   atu   lulang   wünung
         ʌpi   atu   lulʌŋ   wə-nuŋ
         he   tomorrow   field-to   go-FUT
         'He will go to the field tomorrow.'

Sütsà (Sümi)

151.   Li-ye   alu   lo   wu-ni-chemo
         li-je   alu   lɔ   u- ni-**tʃemɔ**
         She- NOM   field   to   go-will-NEG
         'She will not go to the field.'

152.   Li/Pa-ye   thoghiu   alu   lo   wu   nani
         li/pa-je   thɔɣeu   alu   lɔ   u   nani
         S/he -NOM   tomorrow   field   to   go   FUT
         'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

Yimchunger

153.   Api   thüluching   mü-yüh
         abi   thulutʃhiŋ   **mi**-ʒ:
         She   field   NEG-go
         'She will not go to the field.'

154.   Api   sheto   thüluching   yüpah
         abi   ʃitɔ   thulutʃhiŋ   wʒ:bʌɔ
         she   tomorrow   field   go-FUT
         'She will go to the field tomorrow.'

Zeme

155.   Pah   loh   mei-   lak
         pʌ   lɔ   mei   **lʌk**
         S/he   field   go   NEG
         'She will not go to the field.'

156. Pa nchune helu mei zei
  pʌ ntsune   helu meɪ ze
  S/he tomorrow field go FUT
  'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

2.3 Word order

Word order refers to the way in which words are arranged according to the order of subject (S), verb (V) and object (O) in a sentence. It refers to the order in which words appear in sentences across different languages. Most languages are assumed to have basic word order, which is unmarked because it contains no extra information to the listener. For example, in English the word order of a typical sentence is Subject-Verb-Object (SVO). The unmarked word order in Naga languages is SOV, hence, they are known as verb final languages. To determine the proper sequence of words, one need to understand what is subject, verb and object. A subject is usually a noun or pronoun that names a person, place or thing. The verb follows the subject and identifies an action or a state of being. The object is a word or group of words influenced by the verb. In all the Naga languages the verb occurs in the final position. Therefore, the Naga languages are known as verb final languages.

Angami (Tenyidie)
 157. 161. Puo-e   teisonhie ketholeshü phrüya
       puo-e tisɔnhie **kethɔleʃə** **phɹə-ja**
       s/he-ERG everyday Bible   read-HAB
       'S/he reads the Bible everyday.'

Ao
 158. Pai   lashiba teti azünger
     pa-i **laʃipaʔ** təti **azəŋ-ər**
     S/he-AGT bible daily read-HAB
     'He reads bible everyday.'

Chang
 159. Sao-ei laisheba chalou-angbou weda
     sʌu-ai **lʌiʃepʌ** ʧalʌu-aŋbʌu **ve-da**
     she-ERG bible every day   read-HAB
     'She reads the bible everyday.'

Chokri
 160. Pü tüsonha kütholüsi phi-yo
     pù tə̀sɔ̀nhà **kəthɔlə̀ʃĩ** **phì-yɔ̀**
     S/he everyday Bible read-HAB
     'S/he reads the Bible everyday.'

Khezha

161.
Pu-nü	tsütshonyi	kesoleshi	phrü	yia
pù-nɔ̄	tsə̀tsɔ̄ɲì	**kēsɔlēsī**	**phɹə̀**	**jia**
S/he-NOM	everyday	Bible	read	HAB

'S/he reads the Bible everyday.'

Khiamniungan

162.
Apa	üh	bible	asaiji	ta	ve-ji
ʌpa	**ə?**	bible	**ʌsaitʃi tə**		**wê-tʃi**
s/he	ERG	bible	everyday		read

'He/she reads the bible everyday.'

Konyak

163.
I-a	üjao-laishipa	ngihjeih	i-nang
i-e	**ʌtʃaɔ-laiʃipa**	nji?tʃai?	**i-nʌŋ**
He-ERG	Bible	everyday	read-PRS

'He reads the bible every day.'

Liangmai

164.
Pa	nai	kanchang	kansanbo	ariakhung	kin	kin	boi
pʌ	nai	kəntsʌŋ	**kənsʌnbo**	**ʌriakhʷaŋ**	**kin**	**kin**	**bɔi**
s/he	day	every	holy	book	read	read	HAB

'S/he reads the Bible every day.'

Lotha

165.
Ompo	na	engakvü	ntho-motsü	khala
ɔmpɔ-na		eŋakvə	**ntʰɔ-mɔtsə**	**kʰʌ-la**
He-NOM	everyday	bible	read-PRS	

'He reads the Bible every day.'

Nthenyi

166.
Ma	atsanthang	kemetha	jü	se-ten
mʌ	ʌtsʌtʰʌ	**kemitʰa**	**ʒɨ**	**si-tẽ**
s/he	everyday	Bible	word	read-HAB

'S/he reads the Bible every day.'

Nzonkhwe

167.
Peche–gü	le	khenyütsen	Bible	swü	hyü
pətʃəe-gə	le	khʌnətse	**bʌibəl**	**sə**	**hɵ**
He-DET	NOM	everyday	Bible	read	HAB

'He reads the Bible every day.'

Phom
168.   Püpa-I   nyihjeih   laihing   e-nyeih
       pɨpa–i   nji?ʧei?   **laihɨŋ**   **i-ɲe?**
       He-ERG   everyday   bible   read-HAB
       'He reads the bible everyday.'

Pochury
169.   Nyimpawa   rülorülo   kümütsezhü   chie-veh
        njimpawa   ɹəlɔɹəlɔ   **kəmətseʒə**   **ʧʰe-ve**
        He   everyday   holy   word   read-PRS
        'He reads the bible everyday.'

Sangtam
170.   Abi   lede   azingdacho   khire
        ʌpi   lete   **ʌziŋtʌ?ʧʰɔ** **kʰi-ɹe**
        s/he   everyday   bible   read-HAB
        'S/he reads bible everyday.'

Sütsà (Sümi)
171.   Li/Pa   ye   tsalakipetsü   kuchouyesü   phi-cheni
        li/pa   je   tsalakipetsə   **kuʧoujesə** **phi-ʧeni**
        S/he   NOM   everyday   Bible   read-HAB
        'S/he reads the Bible everyday.'

Yimchunger
172.   Api   nimong.ʌpʌn   amüsüh-hum   khechoh
        abi ɲimoŋapan   **aməsə?hʌm** kʰe-ʧhɔ?
        she   everyday   bible   read
        'She reads the bible everyday.'

Zeme
173.   Pa   aipau   kesangsam   deh   pei   mui   zoi
       pʌ   ɒipʌu   **kesʌŋsʌm** de   **pei** **muɪ** **zɔi**
       S/he   this   bible   the   read   daily   HAB
       'S/he reads the Bible every day.'

2.4 Greenberg's Universal

Joseph Greenberg (1915–2001) proposed a set of linguistic universals. He examined languages covering a wide geographic and genetic distribution. He located a number of interesting potential universals as well as many strong cross-linguistic tendencies.Greenberg conceptualized the idea of "implicational universal", which has the form, "if a language has structure X, then it must also have structure Y." Many scholars adopted this kind of research following Greenberg's example and it

remains important in synchronic linguistics. In the following discussion, we shall use some of the universlas to compare the Naga lanaguges.

2.4.1 Postposition

Languages can be identified as preposition or postposition languages. A preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun, pronoun or a noun phrase. It is commonly used to show relationship in space, time or logical relationship between two or more people, places or things. A postposition is a word or group of words used after a noun or pronoun or more generally a noun phrase. It is similar in function to a preposition, but it follows rather than precedes the object. In general, a preposition comes before its complement whereas a postposition comes after its complement. Languages with a SOV order usually have post positions. Universal 4:"With overwhelmingly greater than chance frequency, languages with normal SOV order are postpositional." The Nage languages as seen earlier has the SOV order. Hence, the data in these languages supports that these languages are post-positional languages.

Angami (Tenyidie)
174. Rümo-u merha mho gei ba
 ɹəmɔ-u meɹhʌ mhɔ **gei** ba
 pumpkin-DEF basket top on EXIST
 'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

Ao
175. Mapu molok ma nung lir
 mapuʔ məluk ma nuŋ li-r
 pumpkin basket top **on** exist-PRS
 'the pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

Chang
176. Chimulo kho kham thika kia
 ʧumulɔ khɔ ka:m **tʰikʌ** kjʌʔ
 pumpkin DEF basket top -EXIST
 'The Pumpkin is on the top of the basket.'

Chokri
177. Lumishe e-no mürha pi lü ba
 lĭmúʃe è-nɔ méɹha pì **lɨ** bá
 Pumpkin is basket top on EXIST
 'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

Khezha

178.   Rhamu   nü   melhe   patu   be

rhēmú	nə	mēlhé	**pàtù**	bȅ
Pumpkin	is	basket	on-top	EXIST

'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

Khiamniungan

179.   Thoichem   nou   kim   chi-ai

thoiʧem	nɔ	kim	ʧhi-**ai**
pumpkin	DET	basket	top-on

'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

Konyak

180.   Manlong-a   küm   dang-me   ngoh-nang

Manloŋ-a	kʰəm	tʌŋ-**mə**	ŋɔʔ-nʌŋ
Pumpkin-DEM	basket	top-on	have-PRS

'The pumpkin is on top of the table.'

Liangmai

181.   Chamampum ze   chara   ri   ga   bam   boi

tsʌma:mpum	zi	tsəra:	ri	**ga**	bʌm	bɔi
Pumpkin	NOM	basket	top	on	EXIST	

'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

Lotha

182.   Emhathi   ji   jo   tzüngthero   ji   poni   lia

emhatʰi	ʧi	ʧɔ	tsəŋthrɔ	ʧi	**poni**	lia
Pumpkin	DET	DEM	basket	DET	top	have

'The pumpkin is on the top of the basket.'

Ntenyi

183.   Axxami   ashejüü   miwi   pen

ʌɦa:mi	aSiʒɨ	**miwi**	pẽ
Pumpkin	basket	above	EXIST

'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

Nzokhwe

184.   Rhümvü   le   lokhu   pesun   ka   bin

ɹhəmvə	le	lɔkhə	pisũ	**kʌ**	bĩ
Pumpkin	DET	basket	top	on	EXIST

'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

Phom

185.   Thuongyaü   shemha   shang-ku   nyüke

tʰoŋjaə	ʃʌmha	ʃʌŋ-**kə**	ɲiɫke
Pumpkin	basket	top -on	have

'The pumpkin is on the top of the table.'

Pochury
    186.   Khurni   thuoji table azhupo-vü   be-veh
                kʰurni   tʰuʧi table aʒupɔ-**və**   pe-ve
                pumpkin   DEM table top-on   EXIST-PRS
                'The pumpkin is on top of the table.'

Sangtam
    187.   Pherü   tsü   loh   micha   kehle
                apʰeɹə   tsə   lɔʔ   **miʧʰʌʔ** keʔ-le
                pumpkin   DET basket top   EXIST
                'The pumpkin is on the top of the basket.'

Sümi
    188.   Ahengu   ye   ashoghi   shou ani
                aheŋu   je   aʃɔɣəi   **ʃou** ani
                Pumpkin   NOM   basket   on-top EXIST
                'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

Yimchunger
    189.   Jimüru   ju   muluk mikheak-lah
                ʧimuɹə   ʤu   muluk **miʔ**khiạk-laʔ
                pumpkin   DET   basket on top -EXIST
                'The pumpkin is on the top of the basket.'

Zeme
    190.   Aipau hemadeh   marak   poiroi   bam
                ʌipʌu hema: de   mʌɹʌk   **pɔirɔi**   bʌm
                DET   pumpkin DEF   basket   top/above   EXIST
                'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

2.4.2 Order of Genitive

Naga languages have postpositions rather than prepositions. A postposition is a word or group of words used after a noun or pronoun or more generally a noun phrase. It has been noted in Greenberg's Universal 2: "In languages with prepositions, the genitive almost always follows the governing noun, while in languages with postpositions it almost always precedes." Genitive is a grammatical case for nouns and pronouns most commonly used for showing possession. When a word governs a noun it inherently indicates what case that noun has to be in, other than nominative. A governing noun shows that what gender, number and case the accompanying adjective must have in the sentence. The examples below support this universal as the genitive precedes the governing noun.

Angami (Tenyidie)
191.   Bizo   leshüu
        bizo   leʃə - u
        Bizo   letter- DET
        'Bizo's letter.'

192.   Bizo   nuo   zuo
        Bizo   **ñɔ**   zuo
        Bizo   GEN   mother
        'Bizo's mother.'

Ao
193.   Narolar   ki
        naro-la -**ər**   ki
        Naro-FM-GEN   house
        'Narola's house.'

194.   Narola   tetsü
        naro-la   tətsə
        Naro-FM   mother
        'Narola's mother.'

Chang
195.   Nasen eibü   cham
        nasen **ʌipə** tʃam
        nasen GEN house
        'Nasen's house.'

196.   Somba   nyu
        Somba   ŋu
        Somba   mother
        'Somba's mother.'

Chokri
197.   John   che
        ʤɔn   tʃé
        John   house
        'John's house.'

198.   Avolü   zuo
        avɔlə   ʤɔ
        avolü   mother
        'Avolü's mother.'

Khezha
  199.   John   ke
            ʤɔn   kɛ̀
            John   house
            'John's house.'

  200.   Adule   we   ezu
            adule   **we** ezu
            Adule   GEN   mother
            'Adule's Mother.'

Khiamniungan
  201.   Longkoi   oun   tsam
            loŋkoi   **ən**   ʧʌm
            Longkoi   GEN   house
            'Longkoi's house.'

  202.   Shiu   niu
            ʃiu   ŋiu
            Shiu   mother
            'Shiu's mother.'

Konyak
  203.   Tongwang   jingnok
            Tonwʌŋ   **ʧʃin** nok
            Tongwang   GEN   house.
            'Tongwang 's house.'

  204.   Tongwang   inyu
            Tonwʌŋ   iɲu
            Tongwang   mother
            'Tongwang's mother.'

Liangmai
  205.   John   gu   peki
            ʤɔn   **gu**   peki
            John   GEN   house
            'John's house.'

  206.   Achusi   pui
            aʧusi   pui
            achusi   mother
            'Achusi's   mother.'

Lotha
207.   Nzamo   ki
            nzamɔ   ki
            Nzamo   house
            'Nzamo's house.'

208.   Nzamo   oyo
            nzamɔ   ɔyɔ
            Nzamo   mother
            'Nzamo's mother.'

Nthenyi
209.   John   jen.
            ʤɔn   ʒẽ
            John   house
            'John's house.'

210.   Senele   jah
            Seni:li   ʒʌ
            senele   mother
            'Senele's   mother.'

Nzonkhwe
211.   John   ka.
            ʤɔn   kʌ
            John   house
            'John's house.'

212.   Khinile   ajah
            khinili   ʌʒʌh
            Khinile   mother
            'Khinile's   mother.'

Phom
213.   Jen-ei   shem
            ʧen-**ai**   ʃʌm
            our-GEN   house
            'Our house.'

214.   Lachong   ei   jennyüi
            laʧɔŋ   **ai**   ʤenʈi
            Lachong   GEN mother
            'Lachomg's mother.'

Pochury

215.   Atho   zhi   azheh
atʰo   ʒi   aʒjeʰ
atho   GEN   house
'Atho's house.'

216.   Atho   azhi   azah
atʰo   ʒi   aʒaʰ
Atho   GEN   mother
'Atho's mother.'

Sangtam

217.   Ali-yo   kuh
ali-jɔ   ku
ali-GEN   house
'Ali's house.'

218.   Adi   aya
adi   aja
Adi   mother
'Adi's mother.'

Sümi

219.   John-vu   aki
ʤɔn-vu   aki
John-GEN   house
'John's house.'

220.   Avito   vu   aza
avitɔ   vu   aza
Avito   GEN   mother
'Avito's mother.'

Yimchunger

221.   Atsü-yo   thüyam
atsə-jɔ   tʰəjʌm
atsa-GEN   house
'Atsü's house.'

222.   Ari   ape
ari   ape
Ari   mother
'Ari's mother.'

Zeme

223.   John   ki
ʤɔn   ki
John   house
'John's house.'

224.   Abun   pui
         ʌbun   pui
         Abun   pui
         'Abun's   mother.'

2.4.3 Order of adjectives

Earlier, we have seen that the Naga languages are SOV and the genitive precedes the governing noun. Both Genitive and Adjectives modify nouns. What is the position of adjective in a noun phrase? The position of adjective in a noun phrase differs from language to language. For instance, in English, the adjective precedes the noun as in "a beautiful painting'. It has been observed that in Naga languages the adjective follows the head noun. This is according to Universal 5: "If a language has dominant SOV order and the genitive follows the governing noun, then the adjective likewise follows the noun."

Angami (Tenyidie)
  225.   Mizhü   kezha
              mizə   **keʒa**
              table   big
              'Big table.'
Ao
  226.   Alu   tulu
              alu   **tulu**
              field   big
              'Big field.'

Chang
  227.   Sekyangbü-shong
              sekjaŋbə-**ʃoŋ**
              field   big
              'The big fields.'

Chokri
  228.   Yi   küzho-ko
              jí   **kɨʒɔ**-kə
              Field   big-PL
              'The big fields.'

Khezha
  229.   Alo   kadu   ro
              elɔ   **kèdű**   ɹɔ
              field   big   PL
              'The big fields.'

Khiamniungan

230.   Eiu   asong   nou
iuʔ   **ʌsɔŋ**   nɔ
field   big   DET
'The big field.'

Konyak

231.   Kah   üyong pu-lan
kʌʔ   **ajɔŋ** (pu)-lan
Field   big   PL
'The big fields.'

Liangmai

232.   Chalu   kedi   bu
tsəlu   **kədi**   bu
Field   big   PL
'The big fields.'

Lotha

233.   Oli   tsüphov   jiang
ɔli   **tsəpʰɔv**   ʧiʌŋ
field   big   PL
'The big fields.'

Nthenyi

234.   Ali   ketsü   khan
ʌli   **kitsɨ**   kʰʌ̃
Field   big   PL
'The big fields.'

Nzonkhwe

235.   Low   keda   den
lɔ   **kədʌ**   dən
Field   big   PL
'The big fields.'

Phom

236.   Longpü   kah-thü
lɔŋpɨ   **kaʔ**-tʰɨ
big   field -PL
'The big fields.'

Pochury

237.   Azhuh-ri   aküji
aʒu-ɹi   **akəʧi**
Field-PL   big
'The big fields.'

Sangtam
    238.   Lu   amülalah
                  lu   **ʌməlʌlʌʔ**
                  fields   big
                  'The big fields.'

Sütsa̱ (SÜMI)
    239.   Alu   kije-keqo
                  alu   **kidʒe**-keqo
                  Field   big-DET.PL
                  'The big fields.'

Yimchunger
    240.   Thülu ato
                  thulu   **atɔ**
                  fields big
                  'The big fields.'

Zeme
    241.   Helo   kedi   deh
                  Helo   **kedi**   de
                  Field   big   PL
                  'The big fields.'

2.4.4 Adverbial modifiers

An adverbial modifier is a word or phrase that is used to modify another part of a sentence, typically a verb or an adjective. An Adverbial modifier is something that describes almost anything in the world that is not a noun. The postion of the adverbial modifiers is also cruicial in typology. The position of adverbials is stated in Universal 7: "If in a language with dominant SOV order there is no alternative basic order, or only OSV as the alternative, then all adverbial modifiers of the verb likewise precede the verb.

Angami (Tenyidie)
    242.   Avino-e   chatuo rükriya
                  avino-e   chatuo **rəkriya**
                  Avino-ERG   walk   fast+HAB
                  'Avino walks fast.'

Ao
    243.   Narolaikanga kara   jajar
                  narola-i   kaŋa   **kara**   tʃatʃa-ər
                  Narola-AGT very   fast   walk-PRS
                  'Narola walks fast.'

Chang   Sao   pantaiko   paida
                 sʌu   **panteko**   pai-tʌ
                 she   fast   walk-PRS
                 'She walks fast.'

Chokri
    244.   Pü   ta   mütso   ri   yo
            pə   tä   **mɨtsɔ**   rì   jɔ
            She   walk   fast   INT   HAB
            'She walks fast.'

Khezha
    245.   Pu-   nü   te   mhemhe
            pṳ-   nə   té   **mhɛ̀mhɛ̀**
            She-   NOM   walk   fast
            'She walks fast.'

Khiamniungan
    246.   Apa   khaulaoko   keiji
            ʌpa   **khaulauko**   keîʧi
            she   fast   walk
            'She walks fast.'

Konyak
    247.   Yha-e   mum-se   kem-nang
            Ja-a   **məmse**   kem-nʌŋ
            She-DEM   fast   walk-PRS
            'She walks fast.'

Liangmai   Pa   ta   nzad   boi
            pʌ   tɐ   **nzʌd**   bɔi
            s/he   walk   fast
            'She walks fast.'

Lotha
    248.   Ompvü(o)   ekhyolaka   tsala
            ɔmpf(o)   **ekʰjɔlʌkʌ**   tsʌ-la
            she   fast   walk-PRS
            'She walks fast.'

Nthenyi
    249.   Ma   chwien/wanwan   alen   tsenden
            mʌ   **ʧuẽ** / **wʌwã:**   ʌli   tsen+tẽ
            s/he   fast/quick   walk   +MODF
            'She walks fast.'

Nzonkhwe
   250.   Tenugi   le   tsonchü   emhühü

tʌñuge	le	tsɔ~ʧə	**mmʰehə**
She	NOM	walk	fast

'She walks fast.'

Phom
   251.   Pünyiü   shülangi   kam

pɨnjɨ	**ʃəlaŋi**	kʌm
She	fast	walk

'She walks fast.'

Pochury
   252.   Nyimzawa   zhezheta   tse-veh

njimzawa	**ʒeʒeta**	tze-ve
She	fast	walk-PRS

'She walks fast.'

Sangtam
   253.   Abi   zahzah   rachere

ʌpi	**zʌʔzʌʔ**	ɹʌʧʰi-ɹe
she	fast	walk-HAB

'She walks fast.'

Sütsà (Sümi)
   254.   Li-no   züzüshi   alache

li-nɔ	**zəzəʃi**	alaʧe
She-NOM	fast-fast	walk

'She walks fast.'

Yimchunger
   255.   Api   nah nah   tsachoh

Abi	**naʔnaʔ**	tsaʔʧhɔʔ
he	fast	walks

'She walks fast.'

Zeme
   256.   Pa   teh   nzet   la

pʌ	te	**nzet**	lʌ
S/he	walks	fast	MODF

'She walks fast.'

2.4.5 Subordinate verb

A sentence can have both subordinate verb(s), and the main verb. The occurrence of the subordinate and the main verb is important in langauge typology. Greenberg Universal 13 states that, "If the nominal object always precedes the verb, then verb forms subordinate to the main verb also precede it. Main verb is any verb in a

sentence known as a principal verb. It carries the meaning in a verb phrase. Nominal is a grammatical category which describes words or groups of words that function together as a noun. The words in nominal grouping give more detail about the noun/ the headword, making it specific. Nominal phrases and clauses include other parts of speech.

Angami (Tenyidie)
257.   A ciepho cü   kebaki puo   vor
        á   ʧiephɔ   **ʧə**   kebaki   puo   **vɔr**
        I/NOM   wild apple   eat   while   s/he   come.PST
        'He came while I was eating wild apple.'

Ao
258.   Ni   chichiyunga   alidang   paaru
        Ni   **ʧi-ʧi-juŋ-a**   ali-taŋ   pa-**aru**
        I   rice-eat-drink-SIM   exist-TIME   s/he-come.PST
        'He came while I was eating rice.'

Chang
259.   Nyei   nyak   shaoko kijinai   haolou kai
        ŋʌi   ɲʌk   **ʃʌuko** kiʧinʌi   hʌulou **kʌi**
        I   food   eat   while   he   come
        'He came while I was eating.'

Chokri
260.   E-e   khutsü ti   küva   che   pü-   e   vo
        i-   khùtsə   **tì**   kəvá   ʧé   pə-   è   **vɔ**
        I-   rice   eat   PROG while   he   NOM   come.PST
        'He came while I was eating rice.'

Khezha
261.   Pu-nü   nyi-   nü   khunye   tonyhe   wo-a
        pǜ-nə   ɲì-   nə   khùɲè   **tɔnjhe**   **wo:ä**
        He-NOM   I   was   rice   eating   come.PST
        'He came while I was eating rice.'

Khiamniungan
262.   Ngo   chi   henai apa   shi
        ŋɔ   ʧi   **henai** ʌpa   **ʃin**
        I   food   eat   he   come.PST
        'He came while I was eating rice.'

Konyak
263.   I-e   tao   nük   hah   wante wen-yangke
        i-a   tau   ɲək   **haʔ**   wantə   **win-jʌŋki**
        He-DEM   I   food   eat   while   come-PST
        'He came while i was eating rice.'

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Liangmai

264.   E   ta - tiu   bamting   pa   wangye

        i   **ta - tiu**   bʌmtiŋ   pʌ   **waŋ.ne**

        I   rice - eat   while   he come.PST

        'He came while I was eating rice.'

Lotha

265.   Ana   otsi   tsoa   vanathung   ompona

        yicho

        a –na   ɔtsi **tsɔ-a**   vʌnʌtʰəŋ   ɔmpɔ-na   ji-ʧʰɔ

        I-NOM   rice eat-PROG   while   he -NOM   come.PST

        'He came home while I was eating rice.'

Nthenyi

266.   Ma   hi   anan   tsa – kiben   jüüwi gho

        mʌ   hi   ʌnẽ   **tsʌ - kipẽ** ʒuwi **ɰəu**

        s/he I   rice   eat – CP   while come.PST

        'He came while I was eating rice.'

Nzonkhwe

267.   A-le   ale   chusa tyü   kebin ka   ryü.

        ʌ́ - lē `ʌlē ʧusa **tɵ**   kəbĩ kʌ   **ɹɵ**

        He   I   rice   eat   while   CP   come.PST

        'He came while I was eating rice.'

Phom

268.   Ngei-i   nük   hah   hepak-kü   pupa   peikü-peih

        Ŋa-jə   nək   **haʔ**   hipak-kə   pipa   **paikə-peiʔ**

        I-   rice   eat   while-PRS   he   come-PERF

        'He came while I was eating rice.'

Pochury

269.   Hi   ashie tsa-kü bela-vü   Nyimpawa   ru

        hi   aʃe   **tsa-kə** pela-və   njimpawa   **ru**

        I   rice   eat-CP time-at   he   come

        'He came while I was eating rice.'

Sangtam

270.   Abi   ih   yangtsu   yade   rocho-e

        ʌpi   i   **jʌŋtsu**   jʌte   **ɹɔ-ʧhɔe**

        he   I   eating   while   come.PST

        'He came while I was eating rice.'

Sütsà (Sümi)

271.   Pa-no   I-no   ana   chu-a kelono ighi

        pa- nɔ   i-nɔ   ana   **ʧu-a** kelɔnɔ **eɣei**

        He-NOM   I-NOM   rice   eat-CP while come.PST

        'He came while I was eating rice.'

Yimchunger
272.   I   yimtsüh-chohki   api   arükheah
       i   **jimtsə?.ʧhɔkhi**   abi   **aɹə-khiaḵ**
       I   eating-PROG   he   come.PST
       'He came while I was eating.'

Zeme
273.   I   takteu   bam   ge   pa   gwang.
       I   **tʌk-teu**   bʌm   ge   pʌ   wʌŋ
       I   rice-eat   CP   while   s/he   come.PST
       'He came while I was eating rice.'

It is observed that the subordinate verb 'to eat' precedes the main verb 'to come'. Greenberg's Universal 13 holds true in all of the languages under study.

The nominal object is *rice* for all the languages, and *ciepho* in the case of Angami (Tenyidie). The main verb in all the sentences is 'to come' and the subordinate verb is 'to eat'.

2.4.6 Order of Adjectives, nouns, demonstrative, numerals

Descriptive adjectives can be defined as the type of adjectives that are used to express the size, colour, or shape of a person, thing, animal or a place. They are used to provide more information to a noun by describing or modifying it. Demonstratives show where an object, event, or person is in relation to the speaker. They can refer to a physical or a psychological closeness or distance. When talking about events, the near demonstratives are often used to refer to the present while the far demonstratives often refer to the past. A numeral is a word or phrase that describes a numerical quantity. Numerals expresses relationships like quantity, sequence, frequency and part. It may appear within determiner phrases.

Universal 20: "When any or all of the items (demonstrative, numeral, and descriptive adjective) precede the noun, they are always found in that order. If they follow, the order is either the same or its exact opposite."

Angami (Tenyidie)
274.   Uko   vo-u   thevonuo   ketei   dia   penuoshüte
       ukɔ   vɔ-u   thevɔnuo   **keti**   **dia**   penuo-ʃə-te
       Their   pig-DET   piglets   black   four   birth-ASP-PERF
       'Their pig has given birth to four black piglets.'

275.   Thenu kemerhü   seko   pederüchü   nu   diepushü.
     thenu **kemerhə**   **se-kɔ**   pederəchə   nu   diepu-ʃə
     Ladies smart   three-PL   seminar   in   speak+ASP
     'The three smart ladies spoke in the seminar.'

Ao
276.   Par   ak   chanu tanak pezü mepua   lir
     pa-r   ak   ʧanu **tanak pezə** məpu-a   li-r
     3SG-POSS pig   DIM   black four   born-CP   EXIST-PRS
     'Their pig has given birth to four black piglets.'

277.   Tetsür teyakyak   asem to   shisatokden   nung o
     jembi
     tətsər **təjakjak**   **asəm** tu   shisatoktən   nuŋ o
     ʧəmbi
     ladies   smart   three DIST   seminar   in   word   speak
     'The three smart ladies spoke in the seminar.'

Chang
278.   Bülongloubü banyi kho   waban-thongtia
     bəloŋ **loubə pʌɲiʔ** kho   wa:bən-tɔŋtia
     tree   tall   two   DET   cut down
     'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

279.   John-ei   bülong loubü banyi kho   waban-thongtia
     John-ai   bəloŋ **loubə pʌɲiʔ** kho   wa:bən-tɔŋtia
     John-ERG   tree   tall   two   DET   cut down
     'John cut down the two tall trees.'

Chokri
280.   Sübo   kücho   küna   veve
     sɨbɔ´   **kəʧhɔ´**   **kənà**   vévé̋
     Tree   tall   two   cut-down
     'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

281.   John- e-no   sübo   kücho   küna   veve
     ʤɔn- è-nɔ   sɨbɔ   **kəʧhɔ**   **kənà** véve
     John- NOM   tree   tall   two   cut-down
     'John cut down the two tall trees.'

Khezha
282.   Tshübo   ketha   kenhi   wetsha   da
     tshɨ̄bɔ̀   **kēthá**   **kēnhē**   ẁetʃa   dä
     tree   tall   two   cut-down   PST
     'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

283.

John	nü	tshübo	ketha	kenhi	wetsha	da
ʤɔn	nə	tshəbɔ	**ketha**	**kēnhē**	wetʃa	dä
John	NOM	tree	tall	two	cut-down	PST

'John cut down the two tall trees.'

Khiamniungan

284.

Pai	lain	nou	nyime	tham-i-yan-iu
pai	**lai:n**	nɔ	**ɲimeʔ**	thʌm-i-jʌn-iuʔ
tree	tall	DET	two	cut-down

'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

285.

John	üh	pai	lain	nou	nyime	tham-i-yan-iu
dzon	əʔ	pai	**lai:n**	nɔ	**ɲime**	thʌm-i-jʌn-iuʔ
john	ERG	tree	tall	DET	two	cut-down

'John cut down the two tall trees.'

Konyak

286.

Pee ü	lao	nyi-a	wat-yangke
Piʌ	**lau**	**nji-a**	wʌt-jʌŋki
Tree	tall	two-DEM	cut-PST

'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

287.

Tongwang e	pee	üdao	nyi-a	wat yangke
tonwʌŋ-ə	pi	**ataɔ**	**nji-a**	wʌt- jʌŋke
Tongwang-ERG	tree	tall	two-DEM	cut -PST

'Tongwang cut down the two tall trees.'

Liangmai

288.

Singbang	nia	ketheng	piu	gae	thun	ne
siŋbʌŋ	**nia**	**ketʰeŋ**	piu	ge	tʰun:	ne
Tree	two	tall	DEF	cut	down	PST

'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

289.

Singbang	nia	ketheng	piu	John	ne	ge	thun	ne
siŋbʌŋ	**nia**	**ketʰeŋ**	piu	ʤɔn	ne	ge	tʰun:	ne
Tree	two	tall	the	John	ERG	cut	down	PRS

'John cut down the two tall trees.'

Lotha

290.

Otong	ntson	eni	ji	tanchochi-taka
ɔtoŋ	**ntsʰɔn**	**eni**	ʧi	tʌnʧʰɔʧʰi-tʌkʌ
tree	tall	two	DET	cut down-PERF

'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

291.

Nzamo na	otong	ntson	eniata	tanchochi-taka
nzamo-na	ɔtoŋ	**ntsʰɔn**	**eniata**	tʌnʧʰɔʧʰi-tʌkʌ
Nzamo-NOM	tree	tall	dual	cut down-PERF

'Nzamo cut down the two tall trees.'

Nthenyi

292. Acchanton   kesiwa   kenyi   tsü   wishü   dha
      ʌtʃʌntɔ̃   **kesiwa**   **kenʲi** tsɨ   wiʃɨ: tʰʌ
      Tree   tall   two   the   cut   PST
      'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

293. John   na   acchanton   kesi   kenyi   tsü   wishü
      dʒɔn   nʌ   ʌtʃʌntũ   **kesi** **kenʲi** tsɨ   wiʃɨ:
      John   ERG   tree   tall   two   DEF   cut
      'John cut down the two tall trees.'

Nzonkhwe

294. Senbin   ketetso   hvü   du-phen-la (so)
      sə̃bĩ   **kətətsɔ**   **hu** də-phə̃-lʌ (sɔ)
      Tree   tall   two   cut-down-PST
      'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

295. John   le   senbin ketetso   hvü   du-phen-la
      dʒɔn   le   sə̃bĩ **kətətsɔ**   **hu** də-phə̃-lʌ
      John   ERG   tree   tall   two   cut-down-PST
      'John cut down the two tall trees.'

Phom

296. Pü   yanglupü   nyie   akdüktüke
      pɨ   **jaŋlupə** **ɲi** aktəktəke
      tree   tall   two   cut-PST
      'the two tall tree has been cut down.'

297. Chingyah-i   Pü   yanglupü   nyie   akdüktüke
      tʃɨŋjaʔ -i   pɨ   **jaŋlupə** **ɲi**   aktəktəke
      chingyah-ERG tall tall   two   cut-PST
      'Chingyah cut down the two tall trees.'

Pochury

298. Atsohji-ri   küsuo   künyi   jeja-mü-thuo
      atsʰɔtʃi-ri   **kɨsu** **kənji** tʃetʃa-mə-tʰu
      tree-PL   tall   two   cut-PERF
      'The two tall trees have been cut.'

299. Atho-nüh   atsohji-ri   küsuo   künyi   luola   jeja
      atʰo-nə   atsʰɔtʃi-ri   **kɨsu** **kənji** lula   tʃetʃa
      atho-NOM   tree-PL   tall   two   down   cut
      'Atho cut down the two tall trees.'

Sangtam

300. Singdong   athsingthsing   anyüh-sü   kyopehko
      siŋtoŋ   **ʌtshiŋtshiŋ** **aŋɲə-sə**   kjopeʔ-kʰɔ
      tree   tall   two-DEF   cut down
      'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

301. Lumri-nü singdong athsingthsing anyüh-sü kyopehko
    lʌmɹi-nə **siŋtoŋ** **ʌtshiŋtshiŋ** aŋnə-sə kjopeʔ-kʰɔ
    lumri-NOM tree tall two-DEF cutdown
    'Lumri cut down the two tall trees.'

Sütsà (Sümi)

302. Asübo chuqumghai keu kini thaqhi pe va
    asəbɔ **ʧuqumɣai** keu **kini** thaᛪi pe va
    Tree tall DET two cut-down been
    PST
    'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

303. John-no asübo chuqumghai keu kini thaqhi
    ʤɔn-nɔ asəbɔ **ʧuqumɣai** keu **kini** thaᛪi
    John-NOM tree tall DET two cut-down
    'John cut down the two tall trees.'

Yimchunger

304. Sangdong ashang mahne kiushakto
    saŋdɔŋ **aʃaŋ** **maʔɲie** kiu-ʃaktɔ
    tree tall two cut down
    'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

305. John-nü sangdong ashang mahne kiushakto
    ʤɔn-nə **saŋdɔŋ** aʃaŋ **maʔɲie** kiu-ʃaktɔ
    John-NOM tree tall two cut down
    'John cut down the two tall trees.'

Zeme

306. Aipau chingbang kehho kenadeh bi nkau didah
    ʌipʌu tsiŋbʌŋ **keho** **ken:nɒ:de** bi nkʌu di dʌ
    DET tree tall two cut down PST.PERF
    'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

307. John chingbang kehho kenadeh bi didah
    ʤɔn tsiŋbʌŋ **keho** **ken:nɒ:de** bi dida
    John tree tall two cut PST.PERF
    'John cut down the two tall trees.'

2.4.7 Comparison

Comparatives are used to compare two things and to highlight the superiority, inferiority, or equality of one term compared to another. Universal 22: "If in comparisons of superiority the only order, or one of the alternative orders, is standard-marker-adjective, then the language is postpositional. With

overwhelmingly more than chance frequency if the only order is adjective-marker-standard, the language is prepositional."

Angami (Tenyidie)
308. Avituo Vinuo ki rükriekuo
avituo **vinuo ki** ɹəkɹie-kuo
avituo vinuo than tall- COMPR
'Avituo is taller than Vinuo.'

Ao
309. Merenba imliba dang nungi aso talangba
mərən-paʔ **imli-paʔ taŋ** nuŋi **asu talaŋ-paʔ**
Meren-MS Imli-MS than from height long-COMPR
'Merenba is taller than Imliba.'

Chang
310. John kho mary toukai loukei
dzon khɔ **mari tʌukʌi lʌukʌi**
John DET mary COMPR tall
'John is taller than Mary.'

Chokri
311. Johne-no Mary cheri ürhü chokü
ʤɔn-ènɔ **meri ʧérí ùɹhə ʧhɔ- kù**
John-NOM mary than height tall- COMPR
'John is taller than Mary.'

Khezha
312. John ni Mary dzü thala
ʤɔn ní **meri ʤə thàlà**
John NOM Mary than taller
'John is taller than Mary.'

Khiamniungan
313. John kounaito mary lai-tsho
dzon kounaitɔ **mari lai-tsho**
John than mary tall-COMPR
'John is taller than mary.'

Konyak
314. Tongwang-a Liyan phei shetao ngohnang
tonwʌŋ-a **lijan phe ʃetau ŋɔʔnʌŋ**
tonwang-DEM liyan than tall have-PRS
'Tongwang is taller than Liyan.'

Liangmai
315. John parin theng boi Mary swang
   dʒon **perin tʰeŋ bɔi** mɛri sʷaŋ
   John height tall COMPR Mary than
   'John is taller than Mary.'

Lotha
316. Nzamo jo abeni lona süpo kata
   nzamɔ ʧɔ **apeni lɔna səpɔ-kʌtʌ**
   Nzamo DET Abeni than tall-COMPR
   'Nzamo is taller than Abeni.'

Nthenyi
317. John na   Mary miwi si -ki
   dʒɔn nʌ   **mɛri miwi si- ki**
   John ERG Mary than tall- COMPR
   'John is taller than Mary.'

Nzonkhwe
318. John le Mary nyeki tetso / thon (kvü)
   dʒɔn le **mɛri ñieki tetsɔ/thõ (kˇú)**
   John ERG Mary than high / long (more)
   'John is taller than Mary.'

Phom
319. Chingyah-ü   Lachong mü lushi -nyüke
   ʧiŋjaʔ-ə   **laʧɔŋ**   **mə** **lu:ʃi-ɲiɬke**
   chingyah-DET lachong than tall -COMPR
   'Chingyah is taller than Lachong.'

Pochury
320. Avi-nü   Atho-nüh kü-üsuo
   avi-nə   **atʰo-nə**   **ka:- su**
   Avi-NOM atho-ACC COMPR-taller
   'Atho is taller than Avi.'

Sangtam
321. John tsü mary tenü atsung
   dʒon tsə **meɹi tenə ʌtsʰuŋ**
   John Det mary COMPR tall
   'John is taller than Mary.'

Sütsà (SÜMI)
322. John ye Mary ngunɔ akushu- ü
   dʒɔn je **meri ŋuno akuʃ-ə**
   John NOM Mary than tall- COMPR
   'John is taller than Mary.'

Yimchunger
323.   John   ju   mary   kheaknü ashangkhü-a
       ʤɔn   ʤu   **meɹi**   **khia̰knə**   **aʃaŋkhə-a**
       John   DET   mary   COMPR   tall
       'John is taller than Mary.'

Zeme
324.   John   au   Mary   swade   pera   tei
       ʤɔn   ʌu   **meri**   **sʷʌde**   **perʌ**   **tei**
       John   ERG   Mary   than   tall   COMPR
       'John is taller than Mary.'

2.4.8 Question Particles

Question word is a function word used to ask a question, such as *what,*
which, *when*, *where*, *who, whom, whose, why, whether* and *how*. Question words
occur in different position of the sentence. For instance, in English, it occurs
sentence initially. Universal 9: "With well more than chance frequency, when
question particles or affixes are specified in position by reference to the sentence as a
whole, if initial, such elements are found in prepositional languages, and, if final, in
postpositional."

Angami (Tenyidie)
325.   No kedipuo cü nyü-ba ga
       nɔ   **kedipuo** ʧə   ŋə-ba   **ga**
       You   what   eat want-PROG   QP
       'What do you want to eat?'
Ao
326.   Nai   kechi   chinür?
       na-i   **kəʧi**   ʧin-ər
       you-AGT   what   eat-DES
       'What do you want to eat?'

Chang
327.   Nyi   ei   shaumang sühda
       ŋi̧   **ʌi**   ʃaumʌŋ   səda
       you   what   eat   want
       'What do you want to eat?'

Chokri
328.   No   dipu   tinyisa   va
       nɔ   **dipi̧**   tìŋísá   **vá**
       You   what   eat-want   QP
       'What do you want to eat?'

Khezha
329.   No-nü   dibi   to   nyi-i
        nɔ-nə   **dìbì** tɔ   ɲì-**i**
        you-NOM   what   eat   want-QP
        'What do you want to eat?'

Khiamniungan
330.   Nei   ti   he-ao aiu
        ɲi   **ti**   he-iʌu aiɯ
        you   what   eat   want
        'What do you want to eat?'

Konyak
331.   Nang-a   hangke hah   hu-nangke?
        nʌŋ- ə   **hʌŋke** haʔ hu -nʌŋki
        You-ERG   what   eat   want-PRS
        'What do you want to eat?'

Liangmai
332.   Nang   nde   tiu   ni   lao?
        nʌŋ   **nde** tiu   ni   **lau**
        you   what   eat   want   QP
        'What do you want to eat?'

Lotha
333.   Ni   ntio   tso   hunga la?
        ni   **ntio** tso   həŋa-la?
        you   what   eat   want-PRS
        'What do you want to eat?'

Nthenyi
334.   Na   maan   tsa - mvü/mo pen
        nʌ   **mu**   tsʌ-mu/mo   **pẽ**
        you   what   eat -want   QP
        'What do you want to eat?'

Nzonkhwe
335.   Nle   ngu   tyünya bin   la?
        Nle   **ñu**   tunə   bĩ   **lʌ**
        you   what   eat   want   QP
        'What do you want to eat?'

Phom
336.   Niung-I   mehe   hah   hüpa
        nəŋ-i   **mehe** haʔ   hipa
        you-ERG   what   eat   want
        'What do you want to eat?'

Pochury
337.　　　Noh mowa　　tsan-ke lo
　　　　　no **mɔwa**　　tsan-ke-**lɔ**
　　　　　You what　　eat-want-QP
　　　　　'What do you want to eat?'

Sangtam
338.　　　Nü　　du　　tsunyüro
　　　　　nə　**tu**　tsuɲ-əɹɔ
　　　　　you　what　eat-want
　　　　　'What do you want to eat?'

Sütsà (Sümi)
339.　　　No-ye kiu　　chu-nishi　　　ani　　kea
　　　　　nɔ-je　**kiu**　ʧu-niʃi　ani　**kia**
　　　　　you-NOM　　what　eat-want　do　QP
　　　　　'What do you want to eat?'

Yimchunger
340.　　　Nü　　tümü　tsühneilah
　　　　　nə　**təmə**　tsɨʔ-ɲelaʔ
　　　　　you　　what　　eat-PRS
　　　　　'What do you want to eat?'

Zeme
341.　　　Nang dai　teu　　noi　　nau
　　　　　nʌŋ　**dʌi**　teu　nɔi　**nʌu**
　　　　　You　what　eat　want　QP
　　　　　'What do you want to eat?'

2.4.9 Yes-No question

Yes–no question is a type of question whose expected answer is one of two choices, one that affirms the question and one that denies the question. In English, Yes-No question are often form through inversion of auxiliary as in "John is tall" – "Is John tall.?" Subject–auxiliary inversion involves placing the subject after a finite auxiliary verb, rather than before it as is the case in typical declarative sentences Yes–no questions are in contrast with non-polar such as what, when, where, why, and which. In Naga languages, the question words such as *what, when, where, who, which, how* does not occur in the initial position of sentences. The yes-no question is marked by a particle that occurs sentence final position.

Angami (Tenyidie)
342.　　　No　　haki　baya me
　　　　　nɔ　　haki　ba-ya　**me**
　　　　　you　here　live-HAB　QP
　　　　　'Do you live here?'

Ao
343.   Na   yangi   alir   na
        na   jaŋ-   ali-r   **na**
        you   here   live-PRS   QP
        'Do you live here?

Chang
344.   Nyi   hanei   kitasai
        ŋi   haŋe   kita-**sai**
        you   here   live-QP
        'Do you live here?'

Chokri
345.   No   hiche   ba   yo   me
        nɔ´   híʧěˊ   báˮ   jɔ`   **me**
        You   here   stay   do   QP
        'Do you live here?'

Khezha
346.   No hinhehi   lhiyei ya
        nɔ`   hinhehi   lhije   **ja**
        you   here   live   QP?
        'Do you live here?'

Khiamniungan
347.   Ni   nungko kihji-süne
        Ni   nuŋkɔ   ki:ʧi-**ʃəne**
        you   here   live-QP
        'Do you live here?'

Konyak
348.   Nang   hütao   me   ngohnang   küa?
        nʌŋ   hʌtau   mə   ŋɔʔ-nʌŋki   **kʌʔʌ**
        you   here   LOC   live-PRST   QP
        'Do you live here?'

Liangmai
349.   Nang   haiga   lung   bo?
        nʌŋ   hʌiga   luŋ   **bɔ**
        you   here   live   QP
        'Do you live here?'

Lotha
350.   Ni-   no   shilo   vana   ala?
        ni   -nɔ   ʃilɔ   vʌnʌ   **alɔ**?
        you-NOM   here   live   QP?
        'Do you live here?'

Ntenyi
351.   No   hi   petenla?
          nɔ   hi   peten-**la**
          you   here   live **QP**
          'Do you live here?'

Nzokhwe
352.   Nle   hika   bin   hye le?
          nle   hikʌ   bĩ   **hyle**
          you   here   live   QP
          'Do you live here?'

Phom
353.   Nüng   hülei   nyu-ngala
          nəŋ   həlʌi   nju-**ŋʌlʌ**
          you   here   live-QP
          'Do you live here?'

Pochury
354.   Noh   hala   rho   veh-lo?
          no   hʌlʌ   rʰɔ   ve-**lo**
          you   here   live   LOC-QP
          'Do you live here?'

Sangtam
355.   Nü   hila   lirümau
          nə   hila   lirə-**məu**
          You here   live-QP
          'Do you live here?'

Sütsa̍ (SÜMI)
356.   No-   ye   hile   ngo   cheni   kea?
          nɔ-   ye   hile   ŋɔ   ʧeni   **kia**
          You-   NOM   here   stay   HAB   QP
          'Do you live here?'

Yimchunger
357.   Nü   hatching   lachote?
          nə   haʧiŋ   laʧhɔ-**de**
          you   here   live-QP
          'Do you live here?'

xZeme
358.   Nang   i   ni   lung   ni
          nʌŋ   i   ni   luŋ   **ni**
          you   here   place   live   QP
          'Do you live here?'

All the Naga languages have yes/no question particles in the final position and the languages are postpositional. The language can be differentiated in terms of the occurrence of the wh-particles. Angami (Tenyidie), Liangmai, Nthenyi, Nzonkhwe, Zeme, Sumi, Chokri, Khezha, Pochury exhibits the Wh-particle. The rest of the Naga languages do not exhibit this.

Chapter 3: Language family

3.0 Classification of Naga Languages

The indigenous languages of Nagaland belong to the Tibeto Burman language group.

3.1 Burling

The classification of Burling (1983) divides the entire geographical North-East region into two parts: the northern part (primarily Arunachal Pradesh) and the eastern part, that is, the region of North-East state lying along the border of Myanmar. The figure below is the classification based on Burling (2003).
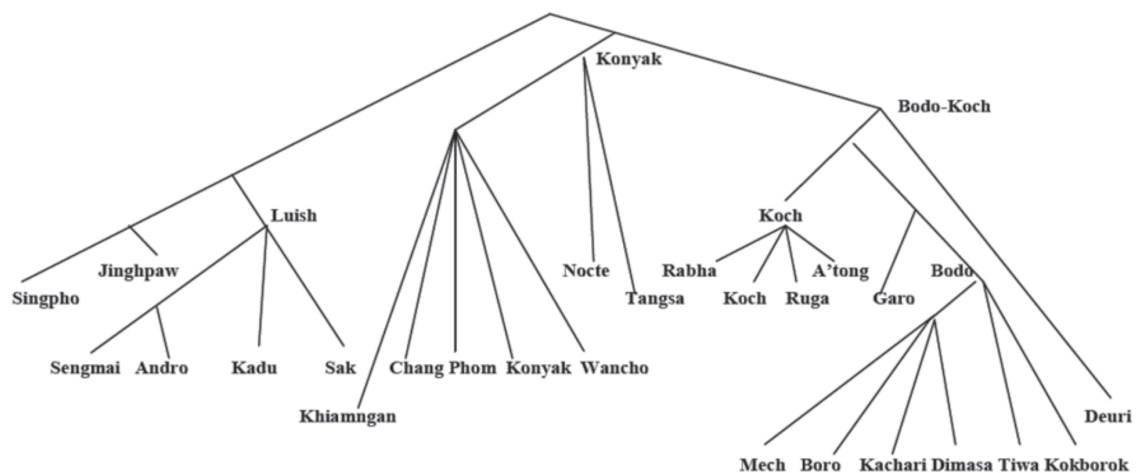
Fig.3.1: Burling's Classification of North East India Languages

Burling (2003) has stated that Central Naga or the 'Ao group' consists of four Tibeto-Burman languages spoken primarily in Nagaland. These languages are Ao, Lotha, Sangtam, and Yimchungrü. Burling undertakes a new classification based on lexical comparisons and produces the same grouping as the LSI and Shafer (with the exception of Lepcha), which he re-labels as the 'Ao group' (2003: 184).The most recent classification of languages in the eastern border is reproduced in Fig 2 (taken from Coupe 2012a: 216, based on Burling 2003: 184).
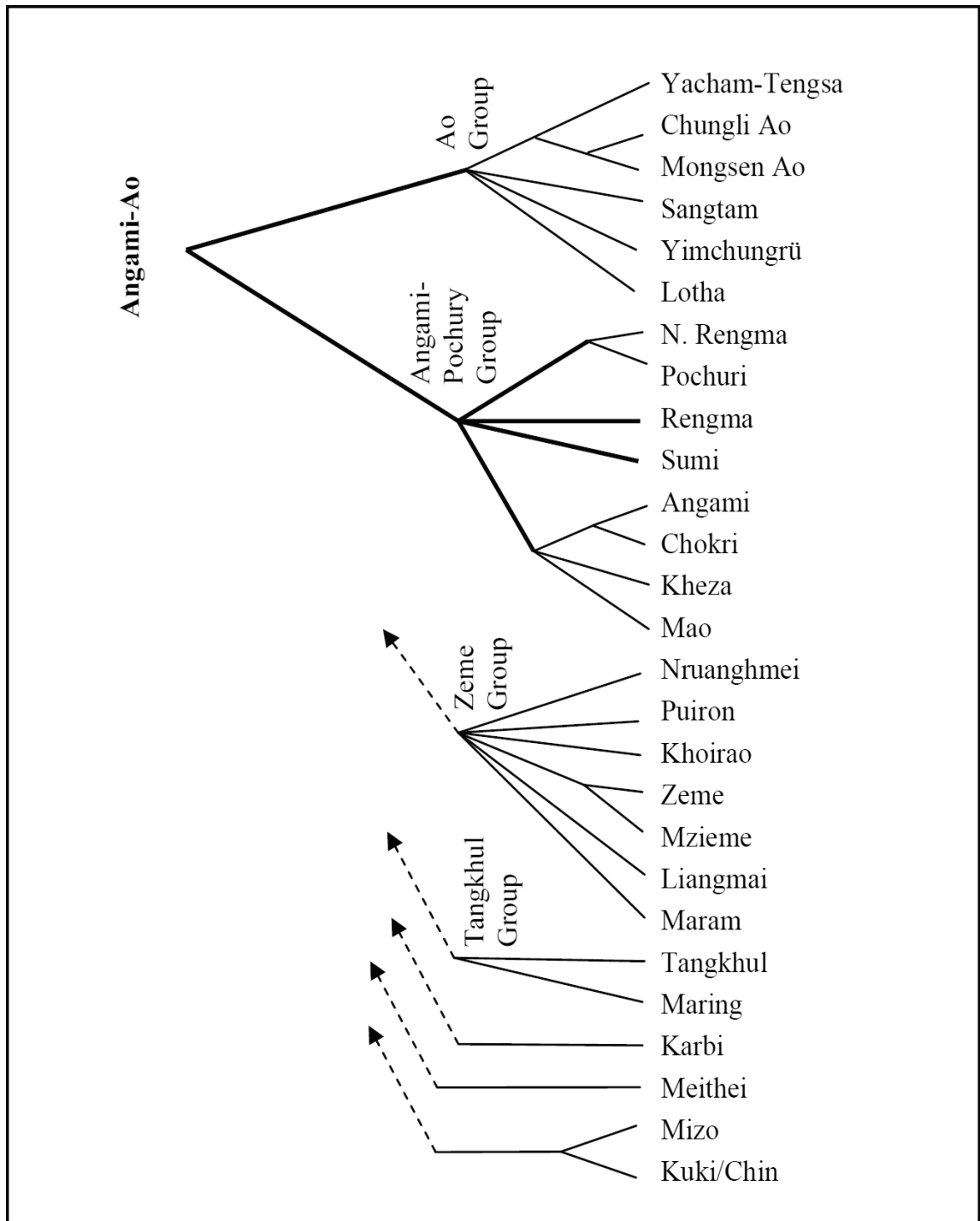
Figure 3.2: Classification of languages of India's eastern border, including Central Naga

From Coupe 2012a: 216, based on Burling 2003: 184.

3.2 Grierson

Grierson conducted the *Linguistic Survey of India* between 1898-1928 obtaining information on 364 languages and dialects. In his Linguistic Survey of India Volume – III he has worked on Tibeto Burman Family Part –II Specimens of the Bodo, Naga, and Kachin Groups. Grierson has classified the Naga group of languages into three:

a) Western Group
b) Central Group
c) Eastern Group

Western Group

Angami　　　Rengma　　Khezha
　　　　Sema

Central Group

Ao　　　　　others
　　Lotha
　　　　Yimchunger

Eastern Group

Angwankhu
or
Tableng　　Chang
(Konyak)　　or
　　　Mamjung　　Mutonia　　Tangsa
(Shangge)

Chingmengnu
Or　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Moshang
Tamlu　　　Banpara　　Mohangia　(Mohangia)
(Phom)　　(Wancho)　(Nocte)
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Assiringia
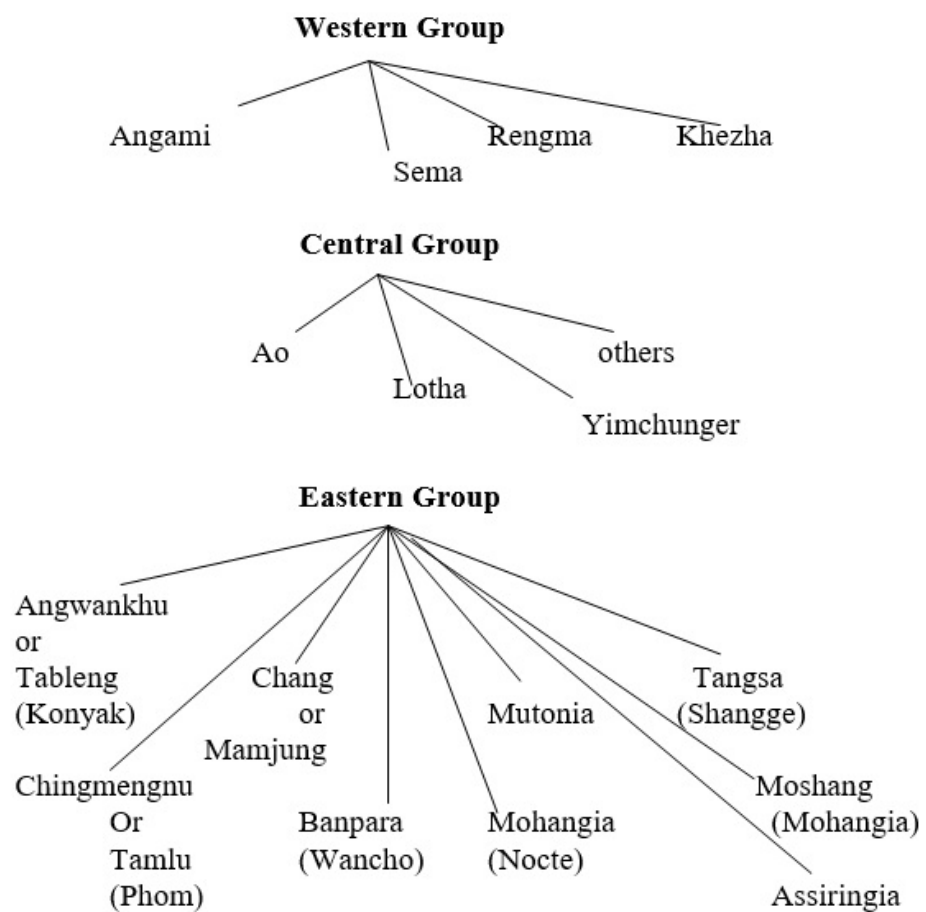
Fig. 3.3: Grierson's classification of Naga languages

A broad classification of the Tibeto-Burman group of languages which belong to the Sino- Tibetan language family provided by Grierson (in *Linguistic Survey of India*) and represented in Chatterji (1951, p.24) is presented in Fig. 4.
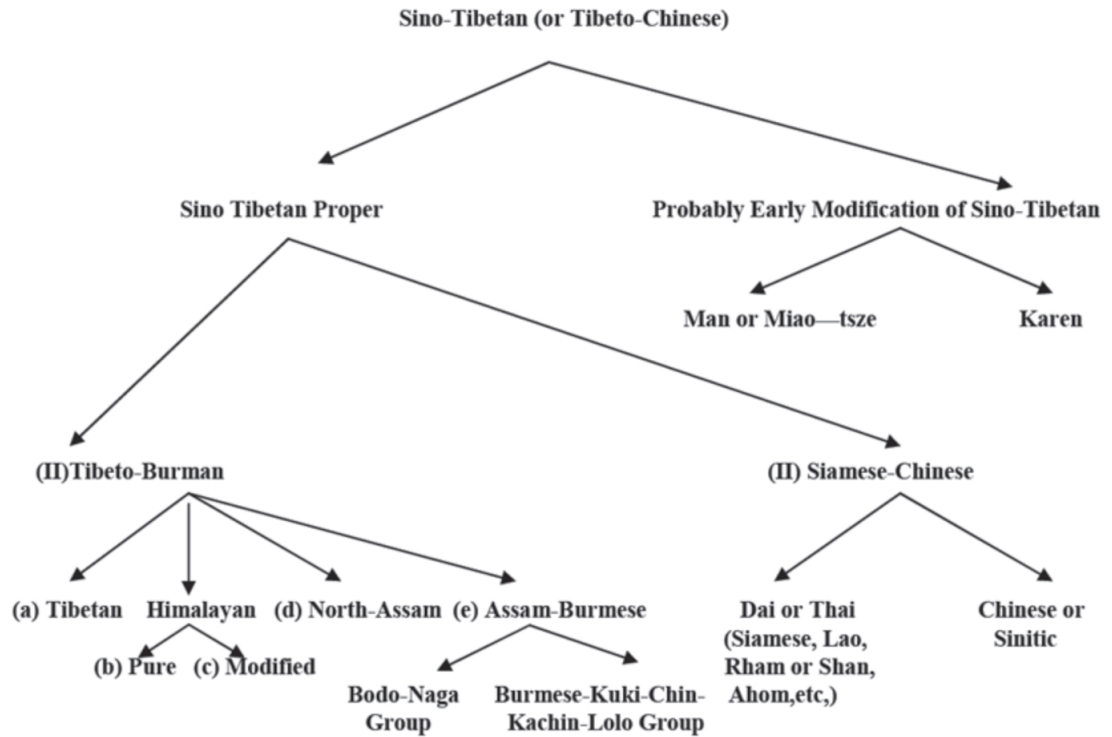
Fig.3.4: Based on Grierson's *Linguistic Survey of India*

As represented in Chatterji (1951, p.24)
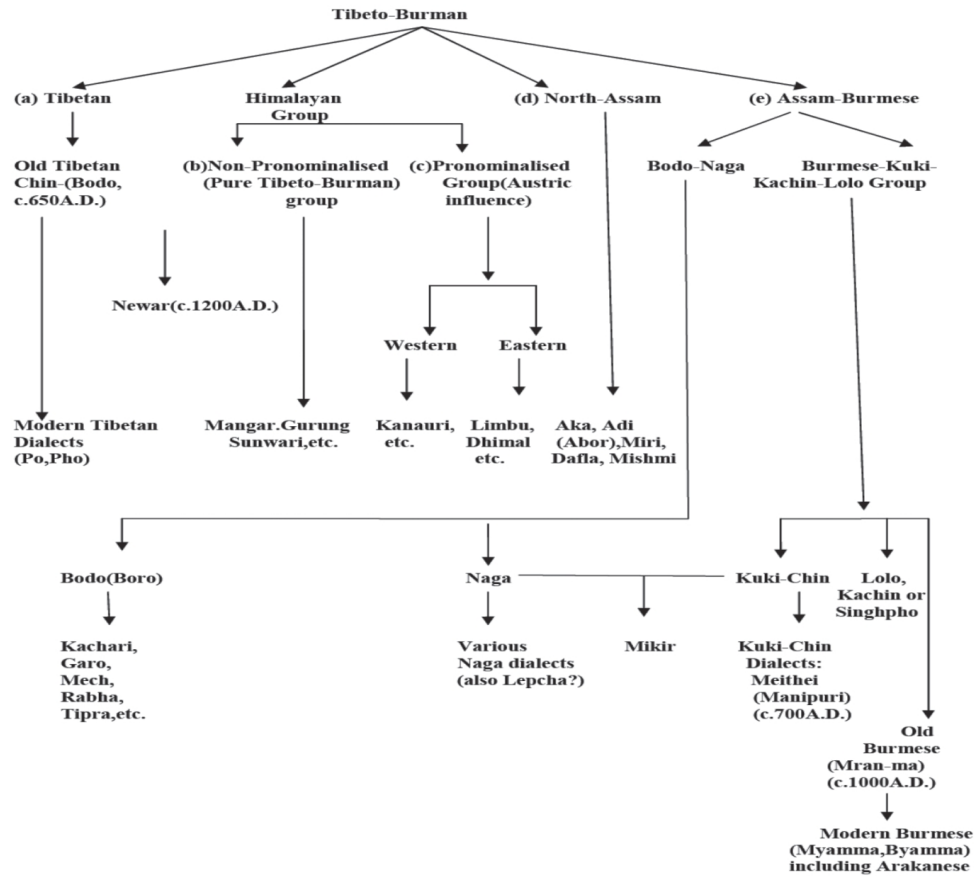
Fig.3.5: Based on Grierson's *Linguistic Survey of India*

As represented in Chatterji (1951, p.24)

3.3 Benedict

Benedict in (1972) *Sino-Tibetan: A Conspectus* has classified the Tibeto-Burman group of languages. Benedict observes that both at the lexical and morphological levels, Kachin co-ordinates with the northern languages like Tibetan, Bahing, etc., the southern languages like Burmese, Bodo, Lushei, etc., Nung, Burmese-Lolo on the east and Konyak and Bodo-Garo languages on the west. The interrelationship existing amongst these diverse languages is represented in Fig. 6.
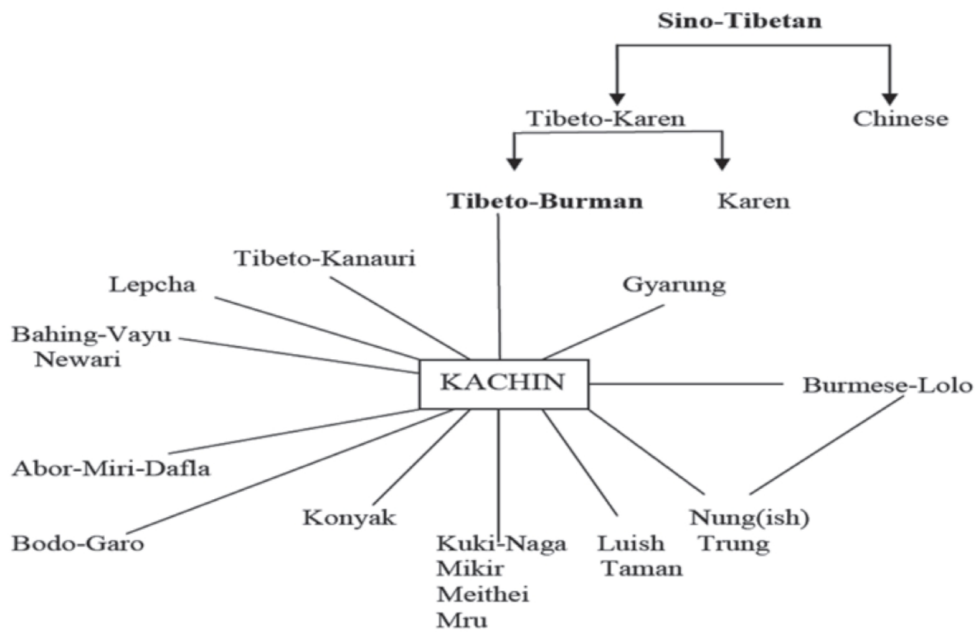
Fig.3.6: Benedict (1972) *Sino-Tibetan: A Conspectus*

3.4 Shafer

Shafer (1974) proposes a six-point division in the classification of the Sino Tibetan language family. The Bodo group which Shafer calls Baric has been treated differently as a main division of Sino-Tibetan and not as compounded sub-group with Nāgā under Assam-Burmese sub-group of Tibeto-Burman. The Nagish section has been dealt with as a sub-section separately under Baric division. The major division is presented in the following Fig. 7.
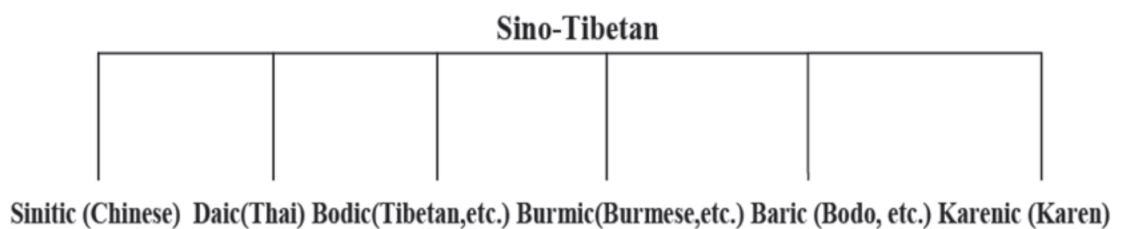
Fig.3.7: Shafer's classification of Sino-Tibetan languages

3.5 Word list

The word lists in the various languages under study have been grouped following Grierson's classification into the Western, Central and Eastern. As Grierson has not included Zeme and Pochury in any of the groups, the two languages have been listed separately in this study.

Western Group

Noun:

English	Angami	Sumi	Nthenyi	Nzonkhwe	Khezha	Chokri
Field	lie	alu	ʌli	lɔ	ĕlɔ̀ː	ji
Tree	sibɔ	asəbɔ	ʌʧʌntɔ̃	sə̃bĩ	tshə̃bɔ̀	sɨ̆bɔ́
Pumpkin	ɹəmɔ	aheŋu	ʌfia:mi	ɹʰəmvə	rhēmú	lɨ̆músé̆
Basket	meɹha	aʃɔɣəi	aSiʒɨ	lɔkʰə	mēlhé	mé̆ɹlʰ́a
Yam	dzəñɔ	aʧuʧu	ʌpi	ʤəi	ʤɤ̀nū	bìnè
Rat	thezu	aʒi	ʌmiʒĩ̃	təpfə	ʒú	thɨ̆zɔ̀
Fruit	nhasi	axathi	ʌkitsau	tərʌʃʌ	làʧè	ràsé̆

Verbs:

English	Angami	Sumi	Nthenyi	Nzonkhwe	Khezha	Chokri
Go	vɔ	u	wʌ	tsə	mhä	ʧʰə̄ə
Cry	kɹa	qa	qɨɨ	ʧə	kɹē	kɹä
Eat	ʧə	ʧu	tsʌ	tə	tɔ̀	tɨ̀
Come	vɔɹ	eɣei	ɰəula	ɹə	wùdé	vɔ́
See	ŋu	ithulu	mvə	Hy	ŋù	ŋɔ́

Adverbs:

English	Tenyidie	Sumi	Nthenyi	Nzonkhwe	Khezha	Chokri
Every day	tisɔnhie	tsalakipetsə	ʌtsʌtʰʌŋ	kʰənətsɔ̃	tsə̀tshɔ̄ɲì	təsɔnhà
Now	tsie	itehi	kʰili	ntsɔkʌ	ātsā	tsə̆hì

Tomorrow	sɔdu	thɔɣeu	tʰitsɨ - ɨ	səndɵki	thēdʒä	sə̀dɔ̀
Yesterday	ndu	eɣena	ɰa:nʲi	ndɵ	ědʒä	ǹdɔ̀
Today	thie	iʃi	nʌ̃sɨ̃:	ntʰɵ	kēthíɲï	thá

Adjectives:

English	Angami	Sumi	Nthenyi	Nzonkhwe	Khezha	Chokri
Tall	ɹəkɹie	ʧuqumɣai	kesiwa	ketʰeŋ	kētha´	kə̀ʧhɔ´
Red	kemeɹie	huʧui	kimi	keheŋ	kàhá	kɨ̀mɨ̀ɹé
Ripe	me	nive	kine	keminbu	mùzə̀	mə̀tsə̋
Big	ʒa	kidʒe	kitsɨ	kədi	kèdű	kɨ̀ʒɔ´
Sour	khɹɔ	Ximpoi:	kisi	kəkʰiaŋbu	khròmëtsə̀zə̏	kɨ̀ʧˠɔ´

Pronouns:

English	Angami	Sümi	Nthenyi	Nzonkhwe	Khezha	Chokri
I	á	ni/ i	i /ni	`ʌlē	ɲi	i
You	nɔ	nɔ	nʌ	nle	nɔ	nɔ
She	puo	li	mʌ	tʌñuge/a-le	pu	pu
He	puo	pa	mʌ	pəʧəegɵ/a-le	pu	pu
They	ukɔ	panɔŋu	mʌthu	ʌŋugun	puɹɔ	pukɔ
We (incl)	nkɔ	Niŋu	ithu	ɲue	aɹɔ	ukɔ
We (excl)	hiekɔ	Niŋuu	ithudʒi	Agun	aɹɔwe	ukɔ
My	à	iu/i	idʒi	ʌhõ	awe	aza
Your	n	ɔu	nʌ	nle	iwe	nza
Her	puo	li/liu	mʌ	a-le	pumi	pu
His	puo	pa/pau	mʌ	a-le	pumi	pu
Their	ukɔ	panɔŋuu	mʌthuji	ʌŋugun	puɹɔ	pukɔ

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Demonstratives:

English	Angami	Sumi	Nthenyi	Nzonkhwe	Khezha	Chokri
This	hau	hipa	hʌ	hile	hinɔhi	hi
That	luu, cəu, səu	hupa	kʌtsə	tsə	hunəhi	tʃə
Those	lukɔ	hupaqo	kʌtsəkhʌ̃	tsuidẽ	huɹɔhi	tʃəkɔ
These	hakɔ	hipaqo	hʌ khʌ̃	hi	hiɹɔhi	hikɔ

Interogatives:

English	Tenyidie	Sumi	Nthenyi	Nzonkhwe	Khezha	Chokri
What	kedipuo	kiu	mu	nu	díbì	dípĭ
Where	kiɹapuo	khila	kʰiwa	dikipɔ̃	dábá	dípùʧĕ́
Why	kedipuola	kiuʃije	mʌle	ñugʷeñu	dìtshə	dínà
Which	kui	kʰipau	kʰʌwa	digʷəle	é̆dìbì	dípĭ

Central Group

Noun:

English	Ao	Lotha	Yimchunger	Sangtam
Field	alu	ɔli	thulu	lu
Tree	səŋtoŋ	ɔtoŋ	saŋduŋ	siŋtoŋ
Pumpkin	mapuʔ	ematʰi	ʧimuɹə	apʰeɹə
Basket	muluk	tsəŋtherɔ	muluk	lɔʔ
Yam	manə	Mani	pinu	panu

Verbs:

English	Ao	Lotha	Yimchunger	Sangtam
Go	au	wua	wɜ:ʧhɔʔ	wəɹe
Cry	aʧəp	kjʌ	trip-khiạk	tɹa-kʰɔ

Eat	aʃiʔ	tsoa	tsəŋ	tsuŋ
Come	aruŋ	jia	arʌŋ	ruŋ
See	aŋu	həŋʌ	khi̯ak	thiŋ

Adverbs:

English	Ao	Lotha	Yimchunger	Sangtam
Every day	anukuʃia	eŋakvə	ɲimoŋ.ʌpʌn	lede
Now	taŋ	enəŋa	kʰekə	ʌte
Tomorrow	asəŋ	oʧua	ʃeto	ʌtu
Yesterday	jaʃi	nʧə	jiɲi	ʌtə
Today	tanə	nʧəŋ	kheɲe	ʧhʌɲe

Adjectives:

English	Ao	Lotha	Yimchunger	Sangtam
Tall	talaŋ	ntsʰɔn	aʃaŋkhə	atsiŋ
Red	təmərəm	emjɔn	aməɹəm	ʌmɔ
Ripe	tamən	emʰen	məna	ʌɲiʧhɔ
Big	təlu	tsəpʰov	atɔ	ʌməlʌʔ
Sour	tasən	etʰem	asan	ʌsi

Pronouns:

English	Ao	Lotha	Yimchunger	Sangtam
I	ni	a	I	i
You	na	ni	nə	nə
She	la	ɔmpf	abi	api
he	pa	ɔmpɔ	abi	api
They	parnuk	ɔnte	are	are

English	Ao	Lotha	Yimchunger	Sangtam
We	1. asənok(incl) 2. onok(excl)	ɔnte	Isa	isa
Our	Uzə	ate	Isa	isa
My	kə	a	i:jɔ	ijɔ
Your	nə	ni	nə:jɔ	nəjɔ
Her	la	ɔmpf	abi	api
His	pa	ɔmpɔ	abi	abi
Their	par	ɔnte	arejɔ	are

Demonstratives:

English	Ao	Lotha	Yimchunger	Sangtam
This	ja	ʃi	hoʤɔ	hi
That	aʧi	hɔʧi	haʤɔ	hatsə
Those	itəmtu	ʧiaŋ	haɹə	hətsəre
These	itəmya	ʃiaŋ	haɹə	heri

Interrogatives:

English	Ao	Lotha	Yimchunger	Sangtam
What	kəʧi	ntio	təmə	tu
Where	kuŋ	kvəlɔ	kiʧhiŋ	khəte
Why	kəʧipaʔ	ntio	təmətshəki	tupa
Which	kupaʔ	ntio/kvəmɔ	kuʧu	khəpa
Who	ʃipaʔ	ɔchɔ	ʃe	saɔ
When	kutaŋ	kvəthəŋ	kə:mki	khɔte

Eastern Group

Noun:

English	Chang	Khiamniungan	Konyak	Phom
Field	sektʌu	Iu	kʌʔte	kaʔlʌi
Tree	bəloŋ	pai	Pi	pɨ
Pumpkin	ʧumulɔ	thoiʧem	manloŋ	tʰoŋjaə
Basket	ka:m	kim	kʰəm	ʃʌmha
Yam	tɔŋ	leŋ	te:ŋ	tu:ŋ
Rat	jʌpɔk	sau	juʔ	jipʰɨʔ
Fruit	buhek	ʃep	Pilik	pɨʧik

Verbs:

English	Chang	Khiamniungan	Konyak	Phom
Go	kʌu	keî	Ta	ʃaʔ
Cry	hʌp	ʃʌp	sʌp	tʰʌp
Eat	ʃau	He	haʔ	haʔ
Come	loukai	ʃi	win	pai
See	hap	em	ɲi	i

Adverbs:

English	Chang	Khiamniungan	Konyak	Phom
Everyday	ʧalʌu-aŋbʌu	ʌsaiʧi tə	njiʔʧaiʔ	njiʔʧeiʔ
Now	tʌu	lou	saʔa	ʃaʔaŋ
Tomorrow	ŋʸet	lu:m	ŋainjiʔ	ŋɨɲiʔ
Yesterday	mət	məɲi	mənji	mɨɲiʔ
Today	dʌ:t	loɲi	tənjiʔ	ʃinjiʔ

Adjectives:

English	Chang	Khiamniungan	Konyak	Phom
Tall	loubə	lai:n	ʌlau	jaŋlupə
Red	sʌklʌŋbə	ʌʃîŋ	ʌtʌk	hakʔla
Ripe	sʌmʌn	ʌʃem	jim	ʃəm
Big	ʃoŋ	ʌsɔŋ	ajɔŋ	lɔŋpɨ
Sour	hʌitʃʌpə	ehetʃek	sʌppu	tʰijɔk

Pronouns:

English	Chang	Khiamniunga	Konyak	Phom
I	ŋəi	ŋɔ	tau	ŋa
You	no	ni	nʌŋ	niŋ
She	sʌu	ʌpa	Ja	pɨnjɨ
He	hʌu	ʌpa	I	pɨpa
They	hʌuen	ɲəso	imʌn	tʃɔm
We	kən	sam	tomʌn	tʃen
Our	sʌn	hʌm	təman	hʌm
My	ɲəibə	Jə	I	ŋai
Your	kʌibə	njin	nʌŋ	niŋ
Her	sʌu	ʌpa	Ja	pɨnjɨ
His	hʌu	ʌpa	I	pɨpa
Their	hʌu-eibə	ŋəso ən	imʌn	tʃɔm

Demonstratives:

English	Chang	Khiamniungan	Konyak	Phom
This	hɔ	nɔŋ	hatau	hapa

That	khɔ	uh nɔŋ	tʌuba	hapa
Those	khəbə	nɔŋsó	aɔjin	hatʰə
These	hʌbəho	nɔŋsò	taulan	hatʰə

Interrogatives:

English	Chang	Khiamniungan	Konyak	Phom
What	ʌi	te:tɔ	hʌŋke	mehe
Where	la:n	te:ai	ʌmə	məlai
Why	ʌilʌ	te:au ta-tɔ	hʌŋke	mehekai
Which	lʌubʌu	te:aisepou	hʌŋkiʔ	məpa

Zeme, Pochury & Liangmai

Noun:

English	Zeme	Pochury	Liangmai
Field	helu	akʰuʒu	tsəlu
Bible	kesʌnsʌm	kəmətseʒə	kənsʌnbo
Tree	tsiŋbʌŋ	atsʰɔʧi	siŋbʌŋ
Dog	tɔi	ʃuʔ	tetʰi
Pumpkin	hema:	kʰurni	tsʌma:mpum

Verbs:

English	Zeme	Pochury	Liangmai
Sing	teu	aza	tʰiuɹu
Eat	teu	tsan	tatiu
Cry	hʌp	kɹie	kʌb
Go	meɪme	wa	meŋkin
Read	pei	ʧʰem	kin

Adverbs:

English	Zeme	Pochury	Liangmai
Now	tsu	kʰinji	tɔhɔi
Tomorrow	ntsune	tʰutə	nsunai
Yesterday	nzene	luŋji	ndanai
Everyday	rʌmsaŋnʌtiŋnai	kʰinji	kəntsʌŋ
Today	henai	nɔsə	ntʰainai

Adjectives:

English	Zeme	Pochury	Liangmai
Red	kege	kɨmɨɹu	keheŋ
Big	kədi	akəʧi	kədi
Sour	kehiɒ	akəsu	kəkʰiaŋ
Ripe	mɔi	akɨne	kiminbu
Smoked	keki	kawa	keki

Pronouns:

English	Zeme	Pochury	Liangmai
I	I	hi	I
You	nʌŋ	nɔ	nʌŋ
She	pʌ	njimzawa	pʌ
He	pʌ	njimzawa	pʌ
They	penui	mʌri	pəliu
We	anui	hiri	aliu
Our	anui	eziri	aliu
My	a	ezi	a
Your	nʌŋ	nɔzi	nʌŋ

Her	ʌpaupui	njimzawa	pʌgu
His	ʌpaupe	njimpawa	pʌgu
Their	penui	maziri	pəliu

Demonstratives:

English	Zeme	Pochury	Liangmai
This	ntsipʌu	hama	haizi
That	ntʃide	tama	wiʒi
Those	ntsipʌu	tumari	wipiu
These	ʌipʌu	hamari	hainapiu

Interrogatives:

English	Zeme	Pochury	Liangmai
What	aide	mɔwa	nde
Where	dʌi	kʰela	ndega
Which	dʌi	kʰe	ndegu
Why	dʌi	mɔken	nde

Chapter 4: Conclusion

Working on the structure of any given language is a worthwhile yet a challenging task, for each language exhibits its own individual nuances, which given attention to would require a considerable amount of time. This pilot study on the typology of 17 Naga languages not so much focuses on each of the nuances that every language offers, but addresses the similarities found across the languages. A tentative generalization that can be drawn from the comparative study of the languages is on the sub-grouping of the Naga languages along four parameters: i) position of the negative marker, ii) wh-question marker, iii) position of the adverb, and iv) tense system. The sub-grouping is given in the figure below:

	Group A	Group B
Position of the Negation	[Suffix] Angami (Tenyidie), Liangmai, Zeme, Nzonkhwe, Sümi/Sütsa, Chokri, Khezha, Pochury, Lotha	[Prefix] Ao, Khiamniungan, Phom, Yimchunger, Chang, Konyak, Lotha Nthenyi, Sangtam,
Interrogatives	[Presence of question particle along with Wh-word] Angami (Tenyidie), Liangmai, Nthenyi, Nzonkhwe, Zeme, Sümi/Sütsa, Chokri, Khezha, Pochury	[Absence of question particle along with Wh-word] Ao, Lotha, Konyak, Phom, Sangtam, Khiamniungan, Chang, Yimchunger
Adverb	[Follows the verb] Angami (Tenyidie), Liangmai, Nzonkhwe, Zeme, Chokri, Khezha,	[Precedes the verb] Ao, Khiamniungan, Phom, Yimchunger, Chang, Konyak, Lotha Sangtam, Nthenyi, Sümi/Sütsa, Pochury
Tense System	[- Past Tense] Angami (Tenyidie), Ao, Chokri, Khezha, Liangmai, Nthenyi, Nzonkhwe, Pochury, Zeme.	[+ Past Tense] Chang, Khiamniungan, Konyak, Lotha, Phom, Sangtam, Sümi/Sütsa

Figure 5.1: Distribution of features among the Naga Languages

Based on the distribution of the features given in Figure 5.1, it is seen that Angami (Tenyidie), Chokri, Khezha, Liangmai, Nzonkhwe, and Zeme form a strong compact Group A in the sense that these languages do not exhibit any of the features found Group B. Conversely, Chang, Khiamniungan, Konyak, Phom, Sangtam, Yimchunger form a strong Group B.

On the other hand, Pochury, Ao, Lotha, Sümi/Sütsa, and Nthenyi exhibit features from both the groups. For example, out of the four parameters, Pochury exhibits a ratio of 1:3 (1 feature from Group B and 3 features from Group A), and hence, is more inclined towards Group A. Lotha and Ao also show a ratio of 1:3 (1 feature from Group A and 3 features from Group B) and hence, are more inclined towards Group B. Sümi/Sütsa and Nthenyi on the other hand show a ratio of 2:2, and hence, it is difficult to predict towards which Group they are inclined to. Figure 5.2 below represents the sub-grouping of the Naga languages based on the distribution of the features in Figure 5.1.

Naga Languages

Group A   **Group B**

Angami (Tenyidie)	◄········· Pochury	Chang
Chokri	Ao ·········►	Khiamniungan
Khezha	Lotha ·········►	Konyak
Liangmai	? ◄········· Sümi/Sütsa ·········► ?	Phom
Nzonkhwe	? ◄········· Nthenyi ·········► ?	Sangtam
Zeme		Yimchunger
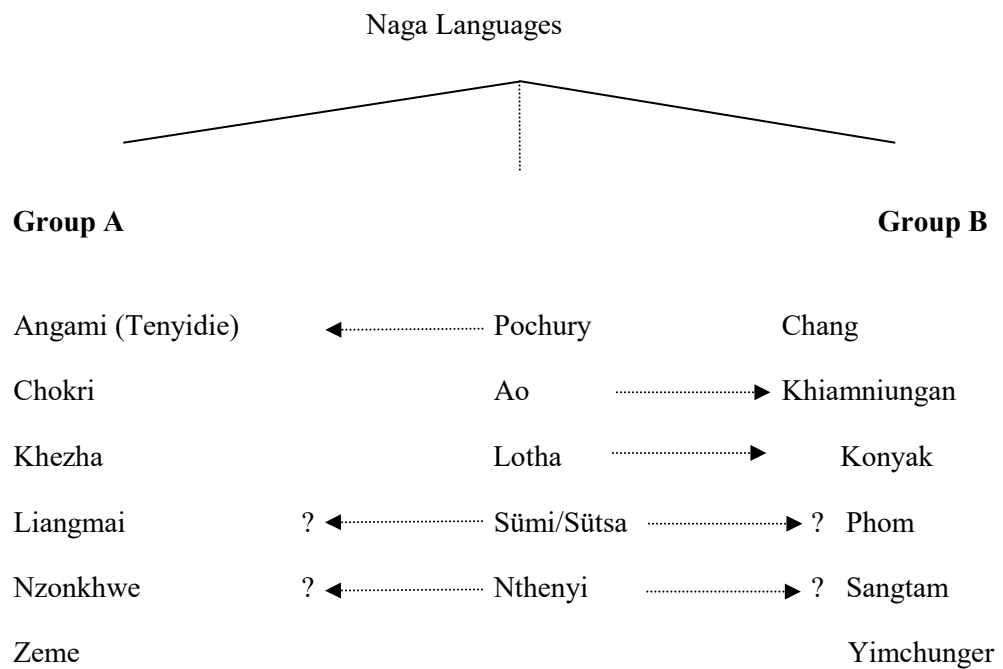
Figure 5.2: Sub-grouping of the Naga languages based on figure 5.1

Further research is required to investigate the whole interpretation or inter-relatedness of these features or parameters along with other parameters, to bring out a concise and comprehensive generalization on the classification of the Naga languages.

Areas for further research:

During the course of the study the following problem areas have been identified:

1. The verb in Lotha and Konyak appears to change its form along with the change in tense and aspect. Further in-depth study needs to be conducted to explore this phenomenon.
2. The data on Pochury, exhibits two progressive markers: suffix /-be/ and prefix /ko-/. The prefix /ko-/ appears to occur only with the verb 'to go'. This phenomenon needs further investigation.

Appendix 1: Informants

Angami

Name	:	Kethosenuo Kuotsu
Sex	:	Female
Age	:	34
Village	:	Sechu Zubza
Educational Qualification	:	M.A
Contact No.	:	8794524860

Ao

Name	:	Aien Aier
Sex	:	Female
Age	:	21
Village	:	Mopungcheket
Educational Qualification	:	B.A.

Chang

Name	:	Thongmong Yembo M Chang
Sex	:	Male
Age	:	28
Village	:	Tuensang Village
Educational Qualification	:	M.sc
Contact No.	:	8575848828

Chokri

a)
Name of the Informant	:	Liavirhii Domeh
Sex	:	Female
Age	:	29 years
Village	:	Zhavame
Educational qualification	:	MA Sociology
Occupation	:	Housewife
Contact no	:	8014275340

b)
Name of the informant	:	Dr. Khruvolu Keyho
Sex	:	Female
Age	:	40 years
Village	:	Chozuba
Educational qualification	:	Ph.D Tenyidie
Occupation	:	Assistant Professor Department of Tenyidie

Khezha

Name of the Informant	:	Pfula
sSex	:	Female
Age	:	27 years

Village	:	Enhulumi
Educational qualification	:	MA (Linguistics)
Occupation	:	Teacher
Contact No	:	8731053687

Khiamniungan

(a)
Name	:	Puche P
Sex	:	Male
Age	:	28
Village	:	Noklak Village
Occupation	:	LDA
Contact No.	:	9863061384

(b)
Name	:	Mutsoi P
Sex	:	Female
Age	:	26
Village	:	Thang
Educational Qualification	:	M.A Linguistics
Contact No.	:	9774025908

Konyak

(a)
Name	:	Aphei
Sex	:	Female
Age	:	22
Village	:	Changlangshu
Educational Qualification	:	PG Diploma CNTLS
Contact No.	:	8794567978

(b)
Name	:	W. Mary Yanlem
Sex	:	Female
Age	:	29
Village	:	Tamlu Village
Educational Qualification	:	M.A Linguistic
Contact No.	:	8732004871

Langmai

Name	:	Qualului Newmai
Sex	:	Female
Age	:	28 years
Village	:	Ntuma
Educational Qualification	:	B.A.
Occupation	:	Hostel Warden
Contact No.	:	7630805778

Lotha

	Name	:	P. Randanbemo Lotha
	Sex	:	Male
	Age	:	28
	Village	:	Niroyo village
	Educational Qualification	:	M.A Linguistics
	Contact No.	:	6033831378

Nthenyi (Northern Rengma)

a)	Name of the Informant	:	Senele Magh
	Sex	:	Female
	Age	:	28 years
	Village	:	Tesophenyu
	Educational Qualification	:	M.A
	Occupation	:	Office Assistant
	Contact No.	:	8413832588

b)	Name of the Informant	:	Mehilo Apon
	Sex	:	Male
	Age	:	29
	Village	:	Kandiun village
	Educational qualification	:	Ph.D Scholar (Geology)

Nzonkhwe (Rengma)

(a)	Name of the Informant	:	Kegwayhun Tep
	Sex	:	Male
	Age	:	29 years
	Educational Qualification	:	B.A.
	Occupation	:	Social Worker
	Language	:	Nzokhwe
	Contact No.	:	8794207853

(b)	Name	:	Shahilo Tsela
	Sex	:	Male
	Age	:	31 years
	Village	:	Tesophenyu
	Educational Qualification	:	B.A.
	Occupation	:	Business
	Contact No.	:	7005305832

(c)	Name of the Informant	:	Kenilo Kent
	Sex	:	Male
	Age	:	28 years
	Occupation	:	Social worker
	Language	:	Nzonkhwe
	Contact No.	:	9862267896

d)	Name of the Informant	:	Sinsi
	Sex	:	Female
	Age	:	24
	Village	:	Terogunyu village
	Educational qualification	:	MA Geology

Phom

	Name	:	Chuphen
	Sex	:	Female
	Age	:	22
	Village	:	Orangkong
	Educational Qualification	:	B.A
	Occupation	:	Student
	Contact No.	:	6009276405

Pochury

a)	Name	:	Lojirho
	Sex	:	Female
	Age	:	21
	Village	:	Meluri Village
	Educational Qualification	:	B.A
	Occupation	:	Student
	Contact No.	:	8974441243

b)	Name	:	Lingo
	Sex	:	Male
	Age	:	39
	Village	:	Washelo (Phek District)
	Educational qualification	:	BA (Political Science)
	Occupation	:	Language Assistant

Sangtam

	Name	:	Shongmo
	Sex	:	Female
	Age	:	25
	Village	:	Panso
	Educational Qualification	:	M.A Linguistics
	Contact No.	:	7005910872

Sümi

Name	:	Alolito Shohe
Sex	:	Female
Age	:	29 years
Village	:	Pughoboto
Educational qualification	:	MA Linguistics
Occupation	:	Teacher
Contact No	:	9615847049

Yimchunger

Name	:	Y.Muremong Yimchunger
Sex	:	Male
Age	:	62
Village	:	Zhimkiur
Occupation	:	Pensioner
Contact No.	:	8413972273

Zeliang(Zeme)

a)	Name of the Informant	:	Achusi Zeliang
	Sex	:	Male
	Age	:	43 years
	Village	:	Poilwa
	Educational Qualification	:	B.A
	Occupation	:	Govt.Employee
	Contact No.	:	8794601725

b)	Name	:	Mrs. Phungbin Kaurinta
	Sex	:	Female
	Age	:	46
	Village	:	Asalu village
	Educational qualification	:	B.A.

APPENDIX-2: WORD LIST

APPENDIX-2: WORD LIST

ANGAMI (TENYIDIE)

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
1.	lie	lie	'field'
2.	ketholeshü	kethole∫ə	'bible'
3.	seibo	sibɔ	'tree'
4.	umo	umɔ	'body'
5.	ki	ki	'house'
6.	tefü	tefə	'dog'
7.	rümo	ɹəmɔ	'pumpkin'
8.	merha	meɹha	'basket'
9.	dzünuo	dzəñɔ	'yam'
10.	mizhü	miʒə	'table'
11.	thezu	thezu	'rat'
12.	uzie	uzie	'face'
13.	uguo	uguo	'mole'
14.	kothal	kɔthʌl	'jackfruit'
15.	pfhe	pfhe	'shawl'
16.	themuo	themuo	'meat'
17.	nhasi	nhasi	'fruit'
18.	khutie	khutie	'rice'
19.	tsali	tsali	'song'

VERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
20.	vo	vɔ	'go'
21.	kra	kɹa	'cry'
22.	phrü	phɹə	'read'
23.	vü	və	'beat'
24.	da	da	'cut'
25.	ngu	ŋu	'see'
26.	cü	ʧə	'eat'
27.	tuo	tuo	'walk'
28.	ta	ta	'run'
29.	lhou	lhu	'live'
30.	si	si	'know'
31.	vor	vɔɹ	'come'

ADVERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
32.	teisonhie	tisɔnhie	'every day'
33.	tsie	tsie	'now'
34.	sodu	sɔdu	'tomorrow'
35.	ndu	ndu	'yesterday'
36.	thie	thie	'today'

ADJECTIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
37.	rükrie	ɹəkɹie	'tall'
38.	kuo	kuo	'strong'
39.	me	me	'ripe'
40.	zha	ʒʌ	'big'
41.	pegu	pegu	'smoked'
42.	khro	khɹɔ	'sour'
43.	rükri	ɹəkɹi	'fast/quick'
44.	peto	petɔ	'loud'
45.	kenei	keni	'happy'
46.	meyie	meyie	'angry'
47.	kemerie	kemeɹie	'red'

PRONOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
48.	a	á	'I'
49.	nko	nkɔ(incl)	'we'
50.	no	nɔ	'you'
51.	n	n	'your'
52.	uko	ukɔ	'our'
53.	puo	puo	'she/he'

DEMONSTRATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
54.	luko	lukɔ	'those'
55.	hako	hakɔ	'these'
56.	hau	hau	'this'
57.	luu	luu	'that'

INTERROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
58.	kedipuo	kedipuo	'what'
59.	kirapuo	kiɹapuo	'where'
60.	kiu	kiu	'which'
61.	kedipuo la	kedipuola	'why'
62.	supuo	supuo	'who'

AO

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
63.	alu	alu	'field'
64.	laishiba	laiʃiba	'bible'
65.	süngtong	səŋtoŋ	'tree'
66.	ki	ki	'house'
67.	azü	azə	'dog'
68.	mapu	mapuʔ	'pumkin'
69.	naring	nʌɹiŋ	'orange'
70.	menden	məntən	'chair'
71.	manü	manə	'yam'
72.	koya	kuja	'rat'
73.	molok	muluk	'basket'
74.	tejak	təʧak	'face'
75.	leplusü	leprusəʔ	'mole'
76.	pelong	pəluŋ	'jackfruits'
77.	lenmang	lənmaŋ	'road'
78.	sü	sə	'shawl'
79.	akshi	akʃi	'pork'
80.	lozü	luzə	'gooseberry'
81.	süngjanglijang	səŋʃaŋ	'fruits'

PRONOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
82.	ni	ni	'I'
83.	na	na	'you'
84.	asenok	asənuk	'we'
85.	pa	pa	'he/she'
86.	la	la	'she'
87.	parnok	parnuk	'they'
88.	asenok	asənuk	'we' (incl)
89.	onok	onuk	'we' (excl)
90.	kü	kə	'my'
91.	nü	nə	'your'
92.	par	par	'theirs'

DEMONSTRATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
93.	ya	ya	'this'
94.	aji	aʧi	'that'

ADJECTIVES

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
95.	talang	talaŋ	'tall'
96.	temerem	təmərəm	'red'
97.	tulu	təlu	'big'
98.	tasen	tasən	'sour'
99.	tashitait	taʃitait	'strong'
100.	tamen	tamən	'ripe'

ADVERBS

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
101.	kara	kara	'fast'
102.	tashi	taʃiʔ	'loudly'
103.	pela	pela	'happy'
104.	anogoshia	anukuʃia	'everyday'
105.	yashi	yaʃi	'yesterday'
106.	tanü	tanə	'today'

VERBS

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
107.	ao	au	'go'
108.	aor	auər	'going'
109.	ogo	uku	'went'
110.	azüng	azəŋ	'read'
111.	züngtar	zəŋtar	'reading'
112.	azük	azək	'beat'
113.	züktar	zəktar	'beating'
114.	lepzük	ləpzək	'cut- down'
115.	achir	aʃiʔər	'eat'
116.	chiogo	ʃi-uki	'ate'
117.	jaja	ʧaʧa	'walk'
118.	ajeb	aʧəb	'cried'
119.	asem	asəm	'run'

INTERROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
120.	kechi	kətʃi	'what'
121.	kong	kuŋ	'where'
122.	kechiba	kətʃipaʔ	'why'
123.	koba	kupaʔ	'which'
124.	shiba	ʃipaʔ	'who'
125.	kodang	kutaŋ	'when'

CHANG

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
126.	sektou	sektʌu	'field'
127.	laisheba	lʌiʃɨbʌ	'bible'
128.	bülong	bəloŋ	'tree'
129.	cham	ʧʌm	'house'
130.	kai	kʌi	'dog'
131.	chimulo	ʧumulɔ	'pumpkin'
132.	satchang	sʌʧʌŋ	'stool'
133.	tong	tɔŋ	'yam'
134.	yabok	jʌpɔk	'rat'
135.	kham	ka:m	'basket'
136.	thenyeka	theŋekʌ	'face'
137.	bhot	phɔt	'mole'
138.	büyanghek	bujʌŋhek	'jackfruits'
139.	nai	nəi	'shawl'
140.	phe	pʰe	'meat'
141.	lakan	la:kən	'gooseberry'
142.	buhek	buhek	'fruits'

PRONOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
143.	ngei	ŋʌi	''I'
144.	no	no	'you'
145.	san	sʌn	'we'
146.	hao	hau	'he'
147.	sao	sʌo	'she/he'
148.	hauen	hʌuen	'they'
149.	saneibü	sʌneibə	'our'

DEMONSTRATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
150.	ho	hɔ	'this'
151.	habüo	habəhɔ	'these'
152.	kho	khɔ	'that'

ADJECTIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
153.	loubü	loubə	'tall'
154.	saklangbü	sʌklʌŋbə	'red'
155.	shong	ʃoŋ	'big'
156.	haijubü	hʌitʃʌpə	'sour'
157.	hao	hʌu	'strong'
158.	saman	sʌmʌn	'ripe'

ADVERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
159.	pantaiko	panteko	'quickly'
160.	khang	kʌŋ	'loudly'
161.	olin	olin	'happy'
162.	chalou-angbou	tʃalʌu-aŋbʌu	'everyday'

VERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
163.	kouda	kʌudɨ	'go'
164.	weda	veda	'reads'
165.	ngumda	ŋəmdʌ	'beats'
166.	waban-thongtia	waːbən-tɔŋtia	'cut-down'
167.	shao	ʃʌu	'eat'
168.	hapda	hapda	'cry'
169.	langka	laŋə	'run'

INTERROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
170.	ai	ʌiˋ	'what/why'
171.	lan	laːn	'where'
172.	laobao	lʌubʌu	'which'
173.	ladang	ladaŋ	'when'

CHOKRI

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
174.	yi	ji	'field'
175.	kütholüsi	kəthɔləšsi	'bible'
176.	sübo	sɨboˊ	'tree'
177.	che	ʧé	'house'
178.	tüshi	tɨ̀ʃǐ	'dog'
179.	thüpü	thɨ̀pə̃	'boy'
180.	krüneko	ʧɹəńékɔ	'parents'
181.	lumishe	lɨ̀músə̃	'pumpkin'
182.	mürha	méɹȟa	'basket'
183.	sühise	səhísə̃	'orange'
184.	bine	bìnè	'yam'
185.	thüba	thəbá	'stool'
186.	thüzo	thɨ̀zɔˋ	'rat'
187.	rüpükra	ɹəp̌kɹá	'mole'
188.	kotharse	kɔthársə̃	'jackfruit'
189.	khü	khwɨ̀	'shawl'
190.	thüvoshi	thəvɔ̀ʧhì	'pork'
191.	söswünuse	sɨ̀ʃúnùsə̃	'gooseberry'
192.	onganye	ὺŋáné	'baby'
193.	rase	ràsə̃	'fruit'
194.	khutsü	ʀhὺtsəˊ	'rice'

VERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
195.	tsü	ʧ˩ə	'go'
196.	kra	kɹä	'cry'
197.	phi	phì	'read'
198.	vü	və̃	'beat'
199.	veve	vévə̃	'cut-down'
200.	ngo	ŋɔ̃	'saw'
201.	unü	ùnəˊ	'like'
202.	ti	tï	'eat'
203.	ta	tä	'walk'
204.	ta	tá	'ran'
205.	muda	mɨ̀dä	'lie'
206.	vo	vɔˊ	'come'

| 207. | seva | sə̋vá | 'know' |
| 208. | rümo | ɹɨ̏mɔ̈ | 'doubt' |

ADVERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
209.	tsühi	tsə̋hì	'now'
210.	mütso-ri	mɨ̀tsɔ̀-rì	'quickly'
211.	müto-ri	mə̀tɔ́-rì	'loudly'
212.	unü-ri	ùnə́-rì	'happily'
213.	tüsonha	tə̀sɔ̀nhà	'every day'
214.	südo	sə̀dɔ̀	'tomorrow'
215.	ndo	ǹdɔ̀	'yesterday'
216.	tha	thá	'today'

ADJECTIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
217.	kücho	kə̀tʃhɔ́	'tall'
218.	mütü	mɨ̀tɨ̀	'strong'
219.	mütsü	mə̀tsə̋	'ripe'
220.	kümüre	kɨ̀mɨ̀ɹé	'red'
221.	küzho	kɨ̀ʒɔ́	'big'
222.	kukhro	kɨ̀tʃʰɔ́	'sour'
223.	nlürü-da	ǹlɨ̀ɹɨ̀-dä	'angry'
224.	mülü-tsü	mɨ̀lɨ̀-tsə̀	'sure'

PRONOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
225.	e	ı̋	'I'
226.	pü	pə̀	'she/he'
227.	no	nɔ́	'you'
228.	uko	úkɔ̀	'our'
229.	puko	pukɔ̀	'they'
230.	uko	ukɔ̀	'we'
231.	aza	aza	'my'
232.	nza	nza	'your'
233.	pü	pə̀	'his/her'
234.	puko	pukɔ̀	'their'

POSTPOSITION

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
235.	lü	lɨ̀	'on'
236.	khro	khɹɔ̀	'under'
237.	lülü	lɨ̀lɨ̀	'inside'

DEMONSTRATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
238.	ni	ɲí	'those/these'
239.	tsü	tsə̀	'this'

INTERROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
226.	dipu	dɪ́pɨ̀	'what'
227.	dipuche	dɪ́pùʧ̆ě	'where'
228.	dina	dɪ́nà̀	'why'
229.	dipu	dɪ́pɨ̀	'which'

KHEZHA

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
230.	alo-o	ĕlɔ̈̀:	'field'
231.	kesoleshi	kēsɔlēsī	'bible'
232.	tshübo	tsh̄əbɔ̀	'tree'
233.	ke	kĕ	'house'
234.	tshü	tshə̀	'dog'
235.	rhamu	rhēmú	'pumpkin'
236.	melhe	mēlhé	'basket'
237.	methiche	mèthítshè	'orange'
238.	dzünu	dʒə̀nū	'yam'
239.	mhebe	mhēbē	'stool'
240.	zhu	ʒú	'rat'
241.	lebu	lèbù	'mole'
242.	nomhu	nɔ̀mḧu	'face'
243.	kothal	kɔ̀thál	'jackfruit'
244.	ra	rä̀	'shawl'
245.	votshü	vɔ̈̀tʃə̀	'pork'
246.	küluche	kəlùtshé	'gooseberry'
247.	nucü	núʧə̀	'baby'
248.	lache	làʧè	'fruit'
249.	khromi	khɾɔ̀mì	'boy'

VERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
250.	mha	mhä	'go'
251.	kre	krē	'cry'
252.	phrü	phrə̀	'read'
253.	de-e	dē:	'beat'
254.	wetsha	wɛ̈tʃa	'cut-down'
255.	ngu	ŋ̀ù	'saw'
256.	nyi	ɲì	'like/want'
257.	to	tɔ̀	'eat'
258.	te	té	'walk'
259.	te	tɛ̈	'run'
260.	wude	wüdé	'come'
261.	müda	mə́dá	'lie'
262.	sü-a	sə́-ä	'doubt'
263.	che-a	ʧè-ä	'know'
264.	tsali	tsali	'sing'
265.	pu	pù	'feed'

ADVERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
266.	tsütshonyi	tsə̈tshɔ̄ɲì	'every day'
267.	theja	thēʤä	'tomorrow'
268.	aja	ë̀ʤä	'yesterday'
269.	kathinyi	kēthíɲì	'today'
270.	atsa	ātsā	'now'
271.	mhemhe	mhɛ̈mhɛ̈	'fast'
272.	melho- a	mèlhɔ́- ä	'quickly'
273.	lekuo-a	lèkúɔ-ä	'loudly'
274.	thuru	thúɹù	'happily'

ADJECTIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
275.	lude	lúdè	'angry'
276.	ketha	kētha´	'tall'
277.	muzü	m̀üzə̀	'ripe'
278.	keha	kàhá	'red'
279.	kadu	kèdű	'big'
280.	take	täké	'smoked'
281.	khrometsüzü	khròmɛ̈tsə̀zə̀	'sour'

PRONOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
282.	nyi	ɲi	'I'
283.	aro	àɹɔ̀	'our'
284.	pu	pʉ̀	'she/he'
285.	no	nɔ	'you'
286.	puro	puɹɔ	'they'
287.	aro	aɹɔ	'we'
288.	awe	awe	'my'
289.	ewe	iwe	'your'
290.	pumi	pumi	her/his'
291.	puro	puɹɔ	'their'

POSTPOSITION

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
292.	phe	pʰe	'on'
293.	lulo	lúlɔ̀	'inside'

DEMONSTRATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
287.	huno	húnɔ̄	'those'
288.	hi	hì	'these'
289.	hino	hìnɔ̀	'this'

INTERROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
290.	dibi	dí�̈	'what'
291.	daba	dábá	'where'
292.	ditshü	dïtshə̀	'why'
293.	adibi	ë́dìb̈	'which'

KHIAMNIUNGAN

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
294.	iu	iu	'field'
295.	asiothsamlai	asiɔthsəlai:	'bible'
296.	pai	pai	'tree'
297.	tsam	ʧʌm	'house'
298.	che	ʧi	'dog'
299.	thoichem	thoʧem	'pumpkin'
300.	makai	makai	'orange'
301.	noikham	nɔikhʌm	'stool'
302.	leng	leŋ	'yam'
303.	sao	sau	'rat'
304.	kim	kim	'basket'
305.	kha	kha	'face'
306.	chut	ʧhut	'mole'
307.	pulong	pɔloŋ	'jackfruits'
308.	cham	jəm	'road'
309.	nepat	nepʌt	'shawl'
310.	jangneh	jʌhɲe	'pork'
311.	thsashep	tshʌʃep	'gooseberry'
312.	shep	ʃep	'fruits'

PRONOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
313.	ngo	ŋɔ	'1'
314.	sam	sam	'we'
315.	hüm	həm	'our'
316.	apa	ʌpa	'he/she'
317.	ngoso	ŋɔsɔʔ	'they'
318.	ni	ni	'you'
319.	jü	Jə	'my'
320.	nyen	njin	'your'
321.	apa	ʌpa	'her/his'
322.	ngüso ün	ŋəso ən	'their'

DEMONSTRATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
317.	nong	nɔŋ	'this/that'
318.	nongso	nɔŋsɔ	'these'

ADJECTIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
319.	lain	lai:n	'tall'
320.	asheng	ʌʃin	'red'
321.	asong	ʌsɔŋ	'big'
322.	ahejek	eheʧek	'sour'
323.	kong	kɔŋ	'strong'
324.	ashem	ʌʃem	'ripe'

ADVERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
325.	khaulaoko	khaulaoko	'fast'
326.	shakshak	ʃʌkʃʌk	'quickly'
327.	thsouko	thsouko	'loudly'
328.	mongleng	moŋleŋ	'happy'
329.	asaita	ʌsaiʧtə	'everyday'

VERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
330.	keiji	kêi-ji	'walk'
331.	keing	ke-iŋ	'went'
332.	veji	wê-ʧi	'read'
333.	ve-ji	wêiʧi	'beat'
334.	tham-i-yan	thʌm-i-jʌ-iu	'cut-down'
335.	hen	he:n	'ate'
336.	sham	ʃa:m	'cried'
337.	jing	ʧieng	'run'
338.	ahe	ahe	'eat'

INTERROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
339.	dito	tetɔ	'what'
340.	dailie	telaiʔ	'when'
341.	daiao	te:au	'why'
342.	daisapao	tesəpau	'which'
343.	hao	hʌu	'who'
344.	daiei	te-ai	'where'
345.	dai	tai	'how'

KONYAK

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
346.	kah	kʌʔ	'field'
347.	üjaolaishipa	ʌʧaɔlaiʃipa	'bible'
348.	pee	pi	'tree'
349.	nok	nok	'house'
350.	koiha	koiha	'dog'
351.	nyu-hei-pa	nju-hai-pa	'parents
352.	manlong	manloŋ	'pumpkin'
353.	küm	kʰəm	'basket'
354.	tanyin	taɲiːn	'orange'
355.	shotjing	sotʧiŋ	'stool'
356.	teang	teːŋ	'yam'
357.	yuh	juʔ	'rat'
358.	sheta	sita	'face'
359.	yimpuvüjak	jimpuvənʧak	'mole'
360.	peeyong	pijoŋ-lan	'jackfruit
361.	innye	iɲɲi	'shawl'
362.	phang	pʰaŋ	'gooseberry'
363.	nük	ɲək	'food'
364.	naotak	nautʌk	'baby'
365.	peelick	pilik	'fruit'

PRONOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
366.	tao	tau	'I'
367.	nang	nʌŋ	'you'
368.	yha	ja	'she'
369.	i	i	'he'
370.	iman	imʌn	'they'
371.	taman	tomʌn	'we'
372.	teman	təman	'our'
373.	i	i	'my'
374.	nang	nʌŋ	'your'
375.	yha	ja	'her'
376.	i	i	'his'
377.	iman	imʌn	'their'

VERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
378.	ta	ta	'go'
379.	shap	sʌp	'cry'

380.	i	i	'read'
381.	shet	sʌt	'beat'
382.	wat	wʌt	'cut'
383.	nge	ŋi	'see'
384.	leang	le:ŋ	'like'
385.	hah	haˀ	'eat'
386.	kem	kem	'walk'
387.	phet	pʰət	'ran'
388.	ngoh	ŋɔʔ	'live'
389.	shing	səŋ	'know'
390.	uh	uʔ	'fed'
391.	lok	lɔk	'sing'
392.	wen	win	'come'

ADVERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
393.	mum	məm	'fast'
394.	mum	mʌm	'quick'
395.	üngwen	əŋvən	'loud'
396.	mongmei	moŋmai	'happy'
397.	ngihjeih	njiʔʧaiʔ	'everyday'
398.	ngaingih	ŋainjiʔ	'tomorrow'
399.	müngih	mənji	'yesterday'
400.	sahah	saʔa	'now'

ADJECTIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
401.	ütak	ʌtʌk	'red'
402.	üyong	ajɔŋ	'big'
403.	shipu	sʌppu	'sour'
404.	mongshi	moŋʃi	'angry'
405.	yim	jim	'ripe'
406.	wanyang	wanjʌŋ	'smoked'

INTERROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
407.	hangke	hʌŋke	'what'
408.	üme	ʌmə	'where'
409.	hangne	hʌŋke	'why'
410.	hangkepu	hʌŋkiʔpu	'which'

LIANGMAI

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
403.	chalu	tsəlu	'field'
404.	kansanboariakhung	kənsʌnboʌriakhʷaŋ	'bible'
405.	singbang	siŋbʌŋ	'tree'
406.	papum	papum	'body'
407.	ki	ki	'house'
408.	tethi	tetʰi	'dog'
409.	napiu	nʌpiu	'boy'
410.	pui	pui	'mother'
411.	piu	piu	'father'
412.	chamampum	tsʌma:mpum	'pumpkin'
413.	chara	tsəra:	'basket'
414.	pantarashi	pəntəra:si	'orange'
415.	kabipui	kəbipui	'yam'
416.	chabam	tsʌbʌm	'stool'
417.	taza	təza:	'rat'
418.	ju	zu	'face'
419.	nkinpum	nkʰinpum	'mole'
420.	nzwangshi	nzwʌŋsi	'jackfruit'
421.	chapai	tsʌpʰai	'shawl'
422.	chemi	tsəmi	'meat'
423.	ngena	ŋʸena	'baby'
424.	charashi	tsʌra:si	'fruit'
425.	ta	ta	'rice'
426.	chaliu	tsəliu	'song'
427.	malum	məlum	'trust'
428.	parin	perin	'height'

VERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
430.	meng	meŋ	'go'
431.	kab	kʌb	'cry'
432.	kin	kin	'read'
433.	la	la	'beat'
434.	gae	ge	'cut'
435.	ngau	ŋau	'see'
436.	peningye	pəniŋje	'like'
437.	tiu	tiu	'eat'
438.	ta	tɐ	'walk'
439.	pa	pa:	'run'

440.	lung	luŋ	'live'
441.	siye	sije	'know'
442.	sishek	sisiak	'doubt'
443.	wang	wʌŋ	'come'
444.	pilu	pilu	'feed'
445.	malum	malum	'trust'
446.	thiu	tʰiu	'sing'
447.	gu	gu	'belongs'
448.	ni	ni	'want'
449.	ared	ared	'lie'

ADVERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
450.	kanchangnai	kəntsʌŋnai	'every day'
451.	tohoi	tɔhɔi	'now'
452.	nsunai	nsunai	'tomorrow'
453.	ndanai	nda:nai	'yesterday'
454.	nthainai	ntʰainai	'today'
455.	thun	tʰun:	'down'

ADJECTIVES

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
456.	ketheng	ketʰeŋ	'tall'
457.	tan	tan	'strong'
458.	ri	ri	'top'
459.	hanga	hʌŋgʌ	'under'
460.	lungki	luŋki	'inside'
461.	keminbu	keminbu	'ripe'
462.	kedi	kədi	'big'
463.	kekibu	kekibu	'smoked'
464.	kekheingbu	kəkʰiaŋbu	'sour'
465.	nzad	nzʌd	'fast/quick'
466.	tan	tʌn	'loud'
467.	pechunwe	pətsunwi	'happy'
468.	nlungpum	nluŋpum	'angry'
469.	keheng	Keheŋ	'red'

PRONOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
470.	e	i	'I '
471.	aliu	aliu	'our'
472.	nang	nʌŋ	'your'
473.	paliu/Pa/We	pʌ /peliu/wi	'she/he'
474.	pegu	pegu	'his/her'
475.	nang	nʌŋ	'you'
476.	peliu	pəliu	'they'
477.	aliu	aliu	'we'
478.	a	a	'my'
479.	pagu	pʌgu	'her/his'
480.	peliu	pəliu	'their'

DEMONSTRATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
475.	wepiu	wipiu	'those'
476.	hainapiu	hainapiu	'these'
477.	haizi	haizi	'this'

INTERROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
478.	nde	nde	'what/why'
479.	ndega	ndega	'where'
480.	ndegu	ndegu	'which'

LOTHA

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
481.	oli	ɔli	'field'
482.	nthomotsü	ntʰɔmɔtsə	'bible'
483.	otong	ɔtoŋ	'tree'
484.	oki	ɔki	'house'
485.	opvü-opo	ɔpfə-ɔpɔ	'parents
486.	emathi	ematʰi	'pumpkin'
487.	tsungthero	tsəŋtherɔ	'basket'

488.	konken	kɔnken	'orange'
489.	evan	evʌn	'stool'
490.	mani	mani	'yam'
491.	lümtsük	ləmtsək	'rat'
492.	omha	ɔmha	'face'
493.	tsüngon	tsəŋɔn	'mole'
494.	osü	ɔsə	'shawl'
495.	füro	fərɔ	'dog'
496.	jükithi	ʧəkitʰi	'gooseberry'
497.	ngaro	ŋarɔ-rɔ	'baby'
498.	tsüngthi	tsəŋtʰi	'fruit'
499.	otsi	ɔtsi	'rice'
500.	okhen	ɔkʰen	'song'

PRONOUNS

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
501.	a	a	'I'
502.	ni	ni	'you'
503.	ompvü	ɔmpf	'she'
504.	ompo	ɔmpɔ	'he'
505.	onte	ɔnte	'they'
506.	ete	ete	'we/our'
507.	a	a	'my'
508.	ni	ni	'your'
509.	ompvü	ɔmpf	'her'
510.	ompo	ɔmpɔ	'his'
511.	onte	ɔnte	'their'

VERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
512.	tsoa	tsoa	'eat'
513.	vana	vana	'live'
514.	khvüa	kʰvəa	'sing'
515.	woa	wua	'go'
516.	kya	kjʌ	'cry'
517.	kha	kʰʌ	'read'
518.	sa	sa	'beat'
519.	tana	tʌnʌ	'cut'
520.	hünga	həŋʌ	'see'
521.	chokata	ʧʰɔkʌta	'like'
522.	tsa	tsʌ	'walk'
523.	yonga	jɔŋʌ	'ran'
524.	ntsia	ntsia	'know'
525.	tsotoka	tsɔtɔkʌ	'feed'
526.	yia	jia	'come'

ADVERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
527.	ekhyolaka	ekʰjɔlʌkʌ	'fast'
528.	ekhyolaka	ekʰjɔtɔ	'quick'
529.	ekhyoto	ekʰjɔtɔ	'loud'
530.	ematha	ematʰa	'happy'
531.	engakvü	eŋakvə	'everyday'
532.	enunga	enəŋa	'now'
533.	ojyua	oʧua	'tomorrow'
534.	njü	nʧə	'yesterday'

ADJECTIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
535.	emyon	emjɔn	'red'
536.	tsüphov	tsəpʰov	'big'
537.	ethem	etʰʰem	'sour'
538.	lümetsok	ləmetsɔk	'angry'
539.	emhen	emʰen	'ripe'
540.	emyon	emjɔn	'red'
541.	tsüphov	tsəpʰɔv	'big'
542.	nkong	nkɔŋ	'dried'

INTERROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
543.	ntio	ntio	'what'
544.	kvülo	kvələ	'where'

NTHENYI

Noun

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
545.	ali	ʌli	'field'
546.	kemetha	kemitʰa	'Bible'
547.	acchanton	ʌʧʌntɔ̃	'tree'

548.	jen	ʒẽ	'house'
549.	ffü	fɨ	'dog'
550.	pfüzanyi	pfɨzanʲi	'boy'
551.	pajja	pʌʒʌ	'parents'
552.	axxami	ʌɦa:mi	'pumpkin'
553.	ashejüü	aSiʒɨ	'basket'
554.	akekeen	ʌkikẽ	'orange'
555.	abe	ʌpi	'yam'
556.	kezhüpen	kiʒɨpẽ	'table'
557.	ameejü	ʌmiʒɨ̃	'rat'
558.	akeza	ʌkeza	'mole'
559.	kothal	kɔtʰʌl	'jackfruit'
560.	atshü	ʌtsʰɨ	'shawl'
561.	asa	ʌsa	'meat'
562.	ashüli	ʌʃəli	'gooseberries'
563.	angaa	ʌŋa	'baby'
564.	aketsau	ʌkitsau	'fruit'
565.	anan	ʌnẽ	'rice'
566.	akkhwi	ʌkʰwi	'song'

Verb

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
567.	wa	wʌ	'go'
568.	qui	qɨɨ	'cry'
569.	se	si	'read'
570.	kehai	keɦɨi	'beat'
571.	wishü	wiʃɨ:	'cut'
572.	mvü	mvə	'see'
573.	manen	mʌnə	'like'
574.	tsa	tsʌ	'eat'
575.	bvü	pfɨ	'run'
576.	xhan	hʌn	'live'
577.	chüpen.	ʧʰɨpẽ	'know'
578.	ghola	ɰəula	'come'
579.	sa	sa:	'sing'

Adverb

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
580.	atsathang	ʌtsʌtʰʌŋ	'every day'
581.	khili	kʰili	'now'
582.	dhetsü-ü	tʰitsɨ - ɨ	'tomorrow'
583.	ghaani	ɰa:nʲi	'yesterday'
584.	naansüü	nʌ̃sɨ̃:	'today'

Adjectives

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
585.	kesiwa	kesiwa	'tall'
586.	zü	zɨ	'strong'
587.	miwi	miwi	'above'
588.	chakhowi	tʃakʰuwi	'under'
589.	ntuku	ntuku	'inside'
590.	kenien	kine	'ripe'
591.	ketsü	kitsɨ	'big'
592.	kemequi	kimiki	'smoked'
593.	kisi	kisi	'sour'
594.	chwien	tʃuẽ	'fast'
595.	wanwan	wʌwã:	'quick'
596.	maghaa	mʌɰa	'loud'
597.	nonghe	noɰe	'happy'
598.	libentso	lipẽtsu	'angry'
599.	kemmi	kimi	'red'

Pronouns

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
600.	ma	mʌ	'S/he'
601.	ethu	itʰu	'Our'
602.	hi	hi	'I'
603.	n	n	'your'
604.	na	nʌ	'you'
605.	mathu	mʌthu	'they'
606.	ithu	ithu	'we'
607.	azhi	idʒi	'my'
608.	na	nʌ	'your'
609.	mathuyi	mʌthuji	'their'

Demonstratives

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
610.	ha	ha	'these/this'

Interogatives

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
611.	maan	mu	'what'
612.	kiwa	kʰiwa	'where'
613.	maanli	mʌle	'why'
614.	khawa	kʰʌwa	'which'

NZONKHWE

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
615.	low	lɔ	'field'
616.	bible	bʌibəl	'Bible'
617.	senbin	sə̃bĩ	'tree'
618.	ka	kʌ	'house'
619.	hi	hi	'dog'
620.	pepvungu	pəpvəɲə	'parents'
621.	rhümvü	ɹʰəmvə	'pumpkin'
622.	lokhu	lɔkʰɵ	'basket'
623.	khentere	kʰentere	'orange'
624.	Jur	ʤəi	'yam'
625.	miz	mis	'stool'
626.	tepvü	təpfə	'rat'
627.	tezen	təzə̃	'mole'
628.	kothar	kɔthaɹ	'jackfruit'
629.	kebenphi	kʌbeñphi	'shawl'
630.	tebo	təbɔ	'pork'
631.	khonisha	kʰoniʃʌ	'gooseberry'
632.	nyuhonyu	ɲuhõɲu	'baby'
633.	terasha	tərʌʃʌ	'fruit'
634.	chusa	ʧusa	'rice'

VERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
635.	tsü	tsə	'go'
636.	chü	ʧə	'cry'
637.	swü	sə	'read'
638.	vü	və	'beat'
639.	du	dɵ	'cut'
640.	hyü	hy	'see'
641.	kenyü	kənnə	'like'
642.	tyü	tɵ	'eat'
643.	tsonchü	tsɔ̃ʧə	'walk'
644.	tin	tĩ	'run'
645.	yhung	juŋ	'live'
646.	shabin	ʃʌbĩ	'know'
647.	ryü	ɹɵ	'come'
648.	ginthyü	gintʰɵ	'feed'
649.	lüthyü	lɵthɵ	'sing'
650.	tenyhen	təɲə	'believe'
651.	hon	hõ	'belongs'

ADVERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
652.	khenyütsen	kʰənətsə̃	'every day'
653.	ntsoka	ntsɔkʌ	'now'
654.	senduki	səndɵki	'tomorrow'
655.	ndu	ndɵ	'yesterday'
656.	nthu	ntʰɵ	'today'

ADJECTIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
657.	ketetso	kətətsɔ	'tall'
658.	küü	kù	'strong'
659.	pesun	pisũ	'top'
660.	hensin	hẽsĩ	'under'
661.	nyunki	ñuki	'inside'
662.	nyünkela	ñenkəlʌ	'ripe'
663.	keda	kədʌ	'big'
664.	kenko	kəŋkɔ	'dry'
665.	keshon	kəsõ	'sour'
666.	emhühü	mmʰehə	'fast/quick'
667.	ginsa	gĩsʌ	'loudly'
668.	shyerhün	ʃərʰ̃ə	'happy'
669.	nthün	ntʰə̃	'angry'
670.	kehon	kʌhɔ̃	'red'

PRONOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
671.	ale	`ʌlē	'I'
672.	ngun	n-gũ	'our'
673.	nle	nle	'your'
674.	pechegü	pətʃəegɵ	'he/his'
675.	tenugi	təñugi	'she/her'
676.	nle	nle	'you'
677.	anyugun	ʌŋugun	'they'
678.	ngue	ŋue	'we'
679.	ahon	ʌhõ	'my'
680.	anyugun	ʌŋugun	'their'

DEMONSTRATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
681.	hi	hi	'these'
682.	hele	hile	'this'

INTERROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
683.	ngu	ñu	'what/why'
684.	dikipon	dikipɔ̃	'where'
685.	ngugenyü	ñugʷeñu	'why'
686.	digüle	digʷəle	'which'

PHOM

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
687.	kahlei	kaʔlʌi	'field'
688.	laihing	laihəŋ	'bible'
689.	pü	pɨ	'tree'
690.	shem	ʃʌm	'house'
691.	shie	ʃi	'dog'
692.	nyiühepa	njəhipa	'parents'
693.	thuongyaü	tʰoŋjaə	'pumpkin'
694.	shemha	ʃʌmha	'basket'
695.	hangpao	hʌŋpau	'orange'
696.	oushing	uʃɨŋ	'stool'
697.	duong	tuːŋ	'yam'
698.	yiüphüh	jipʰɨʔ	'rat'
699.	thee	tʰei	'face'
700.	aphom	apʰɔm	'mole'
701.	plong	plɔŋ	'jackfruit'
702.	ashak	aʃak	'shawl'
703.	kaiphangjük	kaipʰaŋʧək	'gooseberry'
704.	naü	naɨ	'baby'
705.	nük	nək	'rice'
706.	kesho	keʃu	'song'
707.	betjük	pɨʧɨk	'fruit'

PRONOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
708.	ngei	ŋai	'I'
709.	niüng	nɨŋ	'you'
710.	pünyiü	pɨnjɨ	'she'
711.	püpa	pɨpa	'he'
712.	jom	ʧɔm	'they'
713.	jen	ʧen	'we'
714.	ham	hʌm	'our'
715.	ngei	ŋai	'my'
716.	nüng	nɨŋ	'your'
717.	pünyiü	pɨnjɨ	'her'
718.	püpa	pɨpa	'his'
719.	jom	ʧɔm	'their'

VERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
720.	hah	haʔ	'eat'
721.	nyu	nju	'live'
722.	lok	lɔk	'sing'
723.	sha	ʃaʔ	'go'
724.	thep	tʰʌp	'cry'
725.	e	i	'read'
726.	üp	ɨp	'beat'
727.	akdük	aktək	'cut'
728.	e	i	'see'
729.	kam	kʌm	'walk'
730.	mok	mɔk	'ran'
731.	nyingtih	njɨŋtiʔ	'know'
732.	ühying	iʔjɨŋ	'fed'
733.	pie	pai	'come'

ADVERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
734.	shülangi	ʃəlaŋi	'fast'
735.	wongmü	ɯɔŋmə	'loud'
736.	mongaong	mɔŋɔŋ	'happy'
737.	nyihjeih	njiʔʧeiʔ	'everyday'
738.	sahang	ʃaʔaŋ	'now'
739.	ngünyih	ŋɨɲiʔ	'tomorrow'
740.	münyih	mɨɲiʔ	'yesterday'

ADJECTIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
741.	hakla	hakʔla	'red'
742.	longpü	lɔŋpɨ	'big'
743.	thiyok	tʰijɔk	'sour'
744.	mongshih	mɔŋʃiʔ	'angry'
745.	shüm	ʃəm	'ripe'
746.	longpü	lɔŋpɨ	'big'

INTERROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
747.	melie	məlai	'where'
748.	mehe	mehe	'what'
749.	mehekei	mehekai	'why'
750.	müpa	məpa	'which'

POCHURY

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
751.	akhuzhu	akʰuʒu	'field'
752.	ümütsezhü	kəmətseʒə	'bible'
753.	atsoshji	atsʰɔʧi	'tree'
754.	azheh	aʒje	'house'
755.	azhuh	ʃuʔ	'dog'
756.	azahpari	aʒaʔpari	'parents'
757.	khurni	kʰurni	'pumpkin'
758.	amülo	amɨlə	'basket'
759.	aluoshi	aluʃə	'orange'
760.	ape	ape	'stool'
761.	abea	ape	'yam'
762.	amüzhü	aməʒə	'rat'
763.	nyie	nji	'face'
764.	azanyi	azanji	'mole'
765.	pjiekhuti	ʧikʰuti	'jackfruit'
766.	atshü	atsʰə	'shawl'
767.	suorüzü	surəzə	'gooseberry'
768.	atsa	atsa	'baby'

| 769. | thüorvi | tʰuɹvi | 'fruit' |
| 770. | ashie | aʃe | 'rice' |

PRONOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
771.	nyimzawa	njimzawa	'she'
772.	nyimpawa	njimpawa	'he'
773.	noh	nɔ	you
774.	hi	hi	'I'
775.	mari	mʌri	'they'
776.	hiri	hiri	'we'
777.	ezhiri	eziri	'our'
778.	ezhi	ezi	'my'
779.	nozhi	nɔzi	'your'
780.	nyimzawa	njimzawa	'her'
781.	nyimpawa	njimpawa	'his'
782.	mazhiri	maziri	'their'

VERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
783.	tsan	tsan	'eat'
784.	rho	rʰɔ	'live'
785.	azah	aza	'sing'
786.	krie	kɹie	'cry'
787.	wa	wa	'go'
788.	chiem	tʃʰem	'read'
789.	fe	fe	'beat'
790.	jeja	tʃetʃa	'cut'
791.	ngu	ŋu	'see'
792.	lo	lɔ	'like'
793.	tsa	tze	'walk'
794.	zhü	ʒə	'ran'
795.	tshü	tsʰe	'know'
796.	runa	runa	'come'

ADVERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
797.	zhezheta	ʒeʒeta	'fast'
798.	ziezie	zeːze	'loudly'
799.	lozhe	lɔʒhe	'happy'
800.	rülorülo	ɹəlɔɹəl	'everyday'
801.	khinyi	kʰinji	'now'
802.	thoutü	tʰutə	'tomorrow'
803.	luonyi	lunji	'yesterday'

ADJECTIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
804.	kümüru	kɨmɨɹu	'red'
805.	aküji	akətʃi	'big'
806.	aküso	akəsu	'sour'
807.	arümütho	arəmətʰɔ	'angry'
808.	aküne	akɨne	'ripe'
809.	kawa	kawa	'smoked'

INTERROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
810.	mowa	mɔwa	'what'
811.	khiela	kʰela	'where'
812.	moken	mɔken	'why'
813.	khie	kʰe	'which'

SANGTAM

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
814.	lu	lu	'field'
815.	azingdacho	ʌziŋtʌʔtʃʰɔ	'bible'
816.	singdong	siŋtoŋ	'tree'
817.	ku	ku	'house'
818.	füza	fəza	'dog'
819.	apherü	apʰeɹə	'pumpkin'
820.	aring	nʌɹiŋ	'orange'
821.	pumchi	pumtʃi	'chair'
822.	panu	panu	'yam'
823.	yongmüza	joŋməzʌ	'rat'
824.	loh	lɔʔ	'basket'
825.	rome	ɹomi	'face'
826.	yingchü	jiŋtʃʰə	'mole'
827.	palong	pʌluŋ	'jackfruits'
828.	lang	laŋ	'road'
829.	shü	ʃə	'shawl'
830.	shükashu	ʃəkʌʃu	'pork'

| 831. | kiyongsih | kijuŋsi | 'gooseberry' |
| 832. | singsih | siŋsi | 'fruits' |

PRONOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
833.	i	i	'1ˈ
834.	isa	isa	'we'
835.	isayo	isayɔ	'our'
836.	api	api	'he/she'
837.	arü	aɹə	'they'
838.	nü	nə	'you'
839.	iyo	ijɔ	'my'
840.	nüyo	nəjɔ	'your'
841.	api	api	'her/his'
842.	arü	arə	'their'

DEMONSTRATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
843.	hi	hi	'this'
844.	hatsü	hatsə	'that'

ADJECTIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
845.	athsing	atsiŋ	'tall
846.	amoh	ʌmɔ	'red'
847.	amalah	ʌməlʌʔ	'rig'
848.	asih	ʌsi	'sour'
849.	taseh	taseʔ	'strong'
850.	anyecho	ʌŋɨʧhɔ	'ripe'

ADVERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
851.	zah zah	zaʔzaʔ	'fast'
852.	azinü	azinə	'loudly'
853.	khünyang	kəɲʌŋ	'happy'
854.	lede	lede	'everyday'

VERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
855.	würe	wəɹe	'go'
856.	wüyale	wəjʌle	'going'
857.	wücho-a	wə-ʧhɔe	'went'
858.	khire	kʰiɹe	'read'
859.	khiyale	kʰi-jale	'reading'
860.	lahre	lʌʔɹe	'beat'
861.	lahyale	lʌʔ-jale	'beating'
862.	kyopheko	kʲopeʔ-kʰɔ	'cut-down'
863.	tsung	tsuŋ	'eat'
864.	tsuko	tsu-ko	'ate'
865.	rachi	ɹaʧi	'walk'
866.	trahko	tɹa-kʰɔ	'cried'
867.	shang	ʃʌŋ	'run'

INTERROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
868.	tu	tu	'what'
869.	khüde	khəte	'where'
870.	tupa	tupa	'why'
871.	khepa	kʰəpa	'which'
872.	sao	saɔ	'who'
873.	khote	kʰɔte	'when'

SUMI

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
874.	alu	alu	'field'
875.	kuchouyesü	kuʧoujesə	'bible'
876.	asübo	asəbɔ	'tree'
877.	aki	aki	'house'
878.	atsü	atsə	'dog'
879.	appu	apu	'boy'
880.	apuh-aza	apu-aza	'parents'
881.	ahengu	aheŋu	'pumpkin'
882.	ashoghi	aʃɔɣəi	'basket'
883.	müsüthi	məsəthi	'orange'
884.	alakhü	alakʰə	'stool'
885.	achuchu	aʧuʧu	'yam'
886.	aji	aʒi	'rat'
887.	chichipu	ʧiʧipu	'mole'
888.	agi	agi	'face'
889.	khaghathi-akijeu	kʰaɣathi-akiʤeu	'jackfruit'

890.	hekuuphi	heku:phi	'shawl'
891.	awoshi	awoʃi	'pork'
892.	kholethi	kholethi	'gooseberry'
893.	anga	aŋa	'baby'
894.	axathi	axathi	'fruit'
895.	ana	ana	'food'

VERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
857.	wu	u	'go'
858.	qa	qa	'cry'
859.	phi	phi	'read'
860.	he	he	'beat'
861.	thaqhi	thaχi	'cut-down'
862.	ithulu	ithulu	'saw'
863.	allo	alo	'like/like'
864.	chu	ʧu	'eat'
865.	alache	alaʧe	'walk'
866.	po	pɔ	'run'
867.	nishi	niʃi	'want'
868.	ithi	ithi	'know'
869.	ighi	eɣei	'come'
870.	miki	miki	'lie'
871.	lipi	lipi	'doubt'
872.	alephe	alephe	'sing'

ADVERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
873.	itehi	itehi	'now'
874.	züzüshi	zəzəʃi	'fast'
875.	ta	ta	'too'
876.	papai	papai:	'quickly'
877.	ighono	eɣono	'loudly'
878.	alokivishi	alɔkiviʃi	'happily'
879.	tsalakipetsü	tsalakipetsə	'every day'
880.	thoghiu	thɔɣeu	'tomorrow'
881.	ighina	eɣena	'yesterday'
882.	ishi	iʃi	'today'

ADJECTIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
883.	chuqumghai	ʧuqumɣai	'tall'
884.	akumto	akumto	'strong'
885.	nive	nive	'ripe'
886.	huchuyi	huʧui	'red'
887.	kije	kiʤe	'big'

888.	pikivekeu	pikivekeu	'smoked'
889.	qhimpoi	χimpoi:	'sour'
890.	agha-ide	aɣai:de	'angry'
891.	ithipütsa	ithipətsa	'sure'

PRONOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
892.	i/ni	i /ni	'I'
893.	no	nɔ	'you'
894.	ningu	niŋu	'we/our'
895.	li	li	'she'
896.	pa	pa	'he'
897.	panongu	panɔŋu	'they'
898.	iu	iu/I	'my'
899.	ou	ɔu	'your'
900.	li	li	'her'
901.	pa	pa	'his'
902.	panongu	panɔŋuu	'their'

POSTPOSITION

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
903.	lo	lɔ	'on'
904.	qholo	χolo	'under'
905.	alou	alou	'inside'
906.	shou	ʃou	'on-top'

DEMONSTRATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
901.	hupaqo	hupaqɔ	'those'
902.	hipaqo	hipaqɔ	'these'
903.	hupa	hupa	'that'
904.	hipa	hipa	'this'

INTEROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
903.	kiu	kiu	'what'
904.	khila	khila	'where'
905.	kiushiye	kiuʃije	'why'
906.	khipau	kʰipau	'which'

YIMCHUNGER

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
907.	thülu	thulu	'field'
908.	amüsühum	aməsəʔhəm	'bible'
909.	sangdong	saŋduŋ	'tree'
910.	theyam	tʰəjʌm	'house'
911.	yihnu	jiʔnu	'dog'
912.	chimerü	ʧimuɹə	'pumpkin'
913.	pinkie	piŋkiu	'stool'
914.	pinu	pinu	'yam'
915.	phinu	phiʔnu	'rat'
916.	muluk	ccmuluk	'basket'
917.	jak	ʧak	'face'
918.	mihkhit	miʔkhiʔ	'mole'
919.	mihtsapaso	miʔtsapasɔ	'jackfruits'
920.	khiem	khi:m	'shawl'
921.	shih	ʃiʔ	'meat'
922.	tsüniungaso	tsəʔŋiunasɔ	'gooseberry'
923.	sangaso	saŋɨsɔ	'fruits'

PRONOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
924.	i	i	'I'
925.	isa	isa	'our'
926.	api	abi	'he/she'
927.	nü	nə	'you'
928.	arü	arə	'they'
929.	isa	isa	'we'
930.	iyo	i:jɔ	'my'
931.	nüyo	nə:jɔ	'your'
932.	api	abi	'her/his'
933.	arüyo	arejɔ	'their'

DEMONSTRATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
934.	haju	haʧhɔ	'this'
935.	hoju	hoʧhɔ	'that'
936.	harü	haɹə	'these'
937.	arü	aɹə	'they'

ADJECTIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
938.	ashangkü	aʃaŋkhə	'tall'
939.	amürüm	aməɹəm	'red'
940.	ato	atɔ	'big'
941.	asan	asan	'sour'
942.	sümüla	səməla	'strong'
943.	müna	məna	'ripe'

ADVERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
944.	nah nah	nʌhnʌh	'quickly'
945.	achangnü	aʧhaŋnə	'loudly'
946.	asüh	asɨʔ	'happy'
947.	nimongapan	ɲimoŋ.ʌpʌn	'everyday'

VERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
948.	yücho	wɜ:ʧhɔʔ	'go'
949.	yükheah	wɜ:khiạk	'went'
950.	khechoh	kʰe-ʧhɔʔ	'reads'
951.	lakchoh	lak-ʧhɔʔ	'beats'
952.	kuishato	kiuʃaktɔ	'cut-down'
953.	tsüng	tsəŋ	'eat'
954.	tripkheah	trip-khiạk	'cried'
955.	aliang	aliʔaŋ	'run'

INTERROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
956.	tümü	təmə	'what/why'
957.	küching	kɨʧhiŋ	'where'
958.	kuchu	kuʧu	'which'
959.	she	ʃe	'who'
960.	kümki	kə:mki	'when'

ZEME

NOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
961.	helu	helu	'field'
962.	kesangsam	kesʌŋsʌm	'bible'
963.	chingbang	tsiŋbʌŋ	'tree'
957.	ki	ki	'house'
958.	toi	tɔi	'dog'
959.	mipeuna	mipeunʌ	'boy'
960.	pui	pui	'mother'
961.	pei	pei	'father'
962.	hema	hema:	'pumpkin'
963.	marak	mʌɹʌk	'basket'
964.	keheachi	keheitsi	'orange'
965.	heboi	hebɔi	'yam'
966.	mabam	mʌbʌm	'stool/seat'
967.	hezah	hezʌ	'rat'
968.	nzu	nzu	'your face'
969.	nkem	nkem	'mole'
970.	kutalchi	kutʌltʃi	'jackfruit'
971.	pai	pʌi	'shawl'
972.	heteu	heteu	'meat'
973.	zaukamchi	zʌukʌmtʃi	'goosebery'
974.	ngina	ŋinʌ	'baby'
975.	chi	tsi	'fruit'
976.	tak	tʌk	'rice'
977.	leu	leu	'song'

VERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
978.	meimei	meɪme	'go'
979.	hap	hʌp	'cry'
980.	pei	pei	'read'
981.	teu	teu	'beat'
982.	bi	bi	'cut'
983.	ngau	ŋau	'see'
984.	pesui	pesui	'like'
985.	teu	teu	'eat'
986.	teh	te	'walk'
987.	pak	pʌk	'run'
988.	lung	luŋ	'live'

989.	chi	tsi	'know'
990.	teu	teu	'sing'

ADVERB

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
991.	ramsangnetingnai	rʌmsaŋnʌtiŋnai	'every day'
992.	chu	tsu	'now'
993.	nchune	ntsune	'tomorrow'
994.	nzehne	nzene	'yesterday'
995.	henai	henai	'today'
996.	nkau	nkʌu	'down'

ADJECTIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
997.	kehhodeh	kehode	'tall'
998.	nkeing	nkeŋ	'strong'
999.	poiroi	pɔirəi	'top/above'
1000.	kang	kʌŋ	'under'
1001.	lung	luŋ	'inside'
1002.	moi	mɔi	'ripe'
1003.	kedi	kədi	'big'
1004.	keki	keki	'dry'
1005.	kehia	kehiɒ	'sour'
1006.	nzet	nzet	'fast/quick'
1007.	nteu	nteu	'loud'
1008.	pesuiyihe	pəsui:ie	'happily'
1009.	nrah	nɹʌ	'angry'
1010.	kegie	kege	'red'

PRONOUN

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
1011.	I	i	'i'
1012.	nzu	nzu	'your'
1013.	anui	anui	'our'
1014.	pa	pʌ	's/he'
1015.	pe	pe	'his/her'
1016.	nang	nʌŋ	'you'
1017.	penui	penui	'they'
1018.	anui	anui	'we'
1019.	a	a	'my'
1020.	apaupui	ʌpaupui	'her

1021.	apaupe	ʌpaupe	'his'
1022.	penui	penui	'their'

DEMONSTRATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
1016.	ncipau	ntsipʌu	'those'
1017.	aipau	ʌipʌu	'these'
1018.	dai	dʌi	'this'

INTERROGATIVE

	Orthographic	Transcription	Glossing
1019.	aide	aide	'what'
1020.	dai	dʌi	'where'

APPENDIX 3: SENTENCE DATA

Tense and Aspect
Chang:

1. Hao chalou-angbou sektou kouda
   hʌu tʃalʌu-aŋbʌu   sektʌu kʌu-tʌ
   he   every day   field   go-HAB
   'He goes to the field every day.'

2. Sao tou sektou kouda
   sʌu tʌu sektʌu   kʌu-tʌ
   she now field   go-PRS
   'She is going to the field now.'

3. Sao nyet sektou koulabü
   sʌu   ŋʸet   sektʌu kʌu-labɨ
   she   tomorrow   field   go-FUT
   'She will go to the field tomorrow.'

4. Hao mat sektou koukei
   hʌu   mət   sektʌu kʌu-kai
   he   yesterday   field   go-PST
   'He went to the field yesterday.'

5. Hao sektou kou-a
   hʌu sektʌu   kʌu-a
   he   field   go-PERF
   'He has gone to the field.'

6. Sao chalo-angbou hapda
   sʌu tʃalʌu-aŋbʌu   hʌp-tʌ
   she every-day   cry-HAB
   'She cries everyday.'

7. hao tou hapda
   hʌu   tʌu hʌp-tʌ
   he   now cry-PRS
   'He is crying now.'

8. Sao nyet haplabü
   sʌu   ŋʸet   hʌp-labɨ
   she   tomorrow   cry-FUT
   'She will cry tomorrow.'

9.	Sao mat hapɓei

sʌu	mət	hʌp-pai
she	yesterday	cry-PST
'She cried yesterday.'

10.	Hao tad hapba

hʌu	dʌ:t	ha:pʌ
he	today	cry
'He has cried today.'

11.	Sao ei laisheba chalou-angbou weda

sʌu	-ai	lʌiʃepʌ	ʧalʌu-aŋbʌu	ve-da
she	-ERG	bible	every day	read-HAB
'She reads the bible everyday.'

12.	Sao ei tou laisheba weda

sʌu	-ai	tʌu	lʌiʃepʌ	ve-da
she	-ERG	now	bible	read-PRS
'She is reading the bible now.'

13.	Hao ei nyet laisheba welabü

hʌu	-ai	ŋʸet	lʌiʃepʌ	vela-bɨ
he	-ERG	tomorrow	bible	read-FUT
'He will read the bible tomorrow.'

14.	Hao ei mat laisheba wekei

hʌu	-ai	mət	lʌiʃepʌ	ve-kai
he	-ERG	yesterday	bible	read-PST
'He read the bible yesterday.'

15.	Hao -i tad laiʃeba we-a

hʌu	-ai	dʌ:t	lʌiʃepʌ	ve-a
he	-ERG	today	bible	read-PERF
'He has read the bible today.'

16.	Nasen -ei yemlong to chalo-angbou ngumda

nasen	-ai	jemlɔŋ	-tʌu	ʧalʌu-aŋbʌu	ŋəm-tʌ
nasen	-ERG	yemlong	-LOC	every day	bea-HAB
'Nasen beats Yemlong everyday.'

Chokri:

17.	Pü tüsonha thüra tsü-yo

pù	təsɔnhà	thəɹá	ʧ˺ə-	jɔ̀
s/he	everyday	field	go-	HAB
's/he goes to the field everyday.'

18. Pü tsühi thüra tsü- zü
    pù   tsɤ̋hì   thə̀ɹá   ʧˀə -   zə́
    s/he   now   field   go-   PROG
    's/he is going to the field now.'

19. Pü südo thüra tsü-tova
    pù   sə̀dɔ̀   thə̀ɹá   ʧˀə -   tɔ̈vá
    s/he   tomorrow   field   go-   FUT
    's/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

20. Pü ndo thüra tsü
    pù   ǹdɔ̀   thə̀ɹá   ʧˀə
    s/he   yesterday   field   go-PST
    's/he went to the field yesterday.'

21. Pü thüra tsü-te
    pù   thə̀ɹá   ʧˀə -   té
    s/he   field   go-   PERF
    'S/he has gone to the field.

22. Pü tüsonha kra yo
    pù   tə̀sɔ̀nhà   kɹä   jɔ̀
    s/he   everyday   cry   HAB
    'S/he cries everyday.'

23. Pü tsühi kra va
    pù   tsɤ̋hí   kɹä   vá
    S/he   now   cry   PROG
    'S/he is crying now'.

24. Pü südo kra to
    pù   sə̀dɔ̀   kɹä   tɔ̈
    s/he   tomorrow   cry   FUT
    'S/he will cry tomorrow.'

25. Pü ndo kra
    pù   ǹdɔ̀   kɹä
    s/he   yesterday   cried
    'S/he cried yesterday.'

26. Pü tha kra ho
    pù   thá   kɹ̆ă   hɔ̀
    s/he   today   cry   PERF
    'S/he has cried today.'

27. Pü tüsonha kütholüsi phi-yo
    pù   təsɔ̀nhà   kəthɔləs̆i   phì-   yɔ̀
    s/he   everyday   bible   read   HAB
    'S/he reads the Bible everyday.'

28. Pü tsühi kütholüsi phi-va
    pù   tsə̆hì   kəthɔləs̆I   phì-   vá
    s/he   now   bible   read   PROG
    'S/he is reading the Bible now.'

29. Pü südo kütholüsi phi-tova
    pù   sədɔ̀   kəthɔləs̆i   phì-   tɔ̆vá
    s/he   tomorrow   Bible   read   FUT
    'S/he will read the Bible tomorrow.'

30. Pü ndo kütholüsi phi
    pù   ǹdɔ̀   kəthɔləs̆i   phì
    s/he   yesterday   bible   read
    'S/he read the Bible yesterday.'

31. Pü tha kütholüsi phri
    pù   thă   kəthɔləs̆i   phì
    s/he   today   bible   read
    'S/he has read the Bible today.'

32. Mary- e-no tüsonha John vü süyo
    meri-   è-nɔ   təsɔ̀nhà   dʒɔn   vɔ̆   s̆tʸɔ̀
    mary-   NOM   everyday   john   beat   HAB
    'Mary beats John everyday.'

33. Mary- e-no tsühi John vü-va
    meri-   è-nɔ   tsə̆hì   dʒɔn   vɔ̆-   và
    mary-   NOM   now   john   beat   PROG
    'Mary is beating John now.'

34. Mary-e-no südo John vü-tova
    meri-   è-nɔ   sədɔ̀   dʒɔn   vɔ̆-   tɔ̆và
    mary-   NOM   tomorrow   john   beat   FUT
    'Mary will beat John tomorrow.'

35. Mary-e-no ndo John   vü ve
    meri-   è-nɔǹdɔ̀   dʒɔn   vɔ̃́   vé
    mary-   NOM yesterday   john   beat   PST
    'Mary beat John yesterday.'

36. Mary- eno tha John vü ve
    meri-   è-nɔ   thă   dʒɔn   vɔ̃́   vé
    mary-   NOM   today   john   beat   PST
    'Mary has beaten John today.'

Khezha:

37. Pu-nü   tsütshonyi alo-o mha   yea
    pù-   nɔ̄   tsǝ̀tshɔ̄ɲì   ël̃ɔ̀:   mhä   jiä
    s/he-   NOM everyday   field   go   HAB
    'S/he goes to the field everyday.'

38. Pu-nü   atsa alo-o mha dea
    pù-   nɔ̄   ātsā   ël̃ɔ̀:   mhä   dīa
    s/he-   NOM   now   field   go   PROG
    'S/he is going to the field now.'

39. Pu-nü   theja alo-o mha de
    pù-   nɔ̄   thēdʒä   ël̃ɔ̀:   mhä   dē
    s/he-   NOM   tomorrow   field   go   FUT
    'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

40. Pu- nü aja alo-o mha
    pù-   nɔ̄   ëdʒä   ël̃ɔ̀:   mhä
    s/he- NOM   yesterday   field   go- PST
    'S/he went to the field yesterday.'

41. Pu-nü   alo-o mha da
    pù-   nɔ̄   ël̃ɔ̀:   mhä   dä
    s/he-   NOM   field   go   PST
    'S/he has gone to the field.'

42. Pu-nü   tsütshonyi kre yia
    pù-   nɔ̄   tsǝ̀tshɔ̄ɲì   krē   jiä
    s/he-   NOM   everyday   cry   HAB
    'S/he cries everyday.'

43.   Pu-nü   atsa kre-dia
        pù-   nə̄   atsa   krē: dīa
        s/he-   NOM   now   cry   PROG
        'S/he is crying now.'

44.   Pu-nü   theja kre de
        pù-   nə̄   thēdʒä   krē   dē
        s/he-   NOM   tomorrow   cry   FUT
        'She will cry tomorrow.'

45.   Pu-nü   aja krea
        pù-   nə̄   ède̳a   krē: ä -(optional)
        s/he   NOM   yesterday   cry   PST
        'S/he cried yesterday.'

46.   Pu-nü   kathinyi kre da
        pù-   nə̄   kēthíɲì krē   da
        s/he-   NOM   today   cry   PST
        'S/he has cried today.'

47.   Pu-nü   tsütshonyi kesoleshi phrü yia
        pù-   nə̄   tsə̀tsɔ̄ɲì   kēsɔlēsī   phrə̀   jia
        s/he-   NOM   everyday   Bible   read   HAB
        'S/he reads the Bible everyday.'

48.   Pu-nü   atsa kesoleshi phrü- a
        pù-   nə̄   atsa   kēsɔlēsī   phrə̀-   ä
        s/he-   NOM   now   bible   read   PROG
        'S/he is reading the Bible now.'

49.   Pu-nü theja kesoleshi phrü de
        pù-   nə̄   thēdʒä   kēsɔlēsī   phrə̀   dē
        s/he-   NOM   tomorrow   Bible   read   FUT
        'S/he will read the Bible tomorrow.'

50.   Pu-nü aja kesoleshi phrü-a
        pù-   nə̄   ède̳a   kēsɔlēsī   phrə̀-   ä
        s/he-   NOM   yesterday   Bible   read   PST
        'S/he read the Bible yesterday.'

51.   Pu-nü kathinyi kesoleshi phrü da
        pù-   nə̄   kēthíɲì   kēsɔlēsī   phrə̀   dä
        s/he-   NOM   today   Bible   read   PST
        'S/he has read the Bible today.'

52. Mary nü tsütshonyi John de-e yia
    meri   nə̄   tsə̀tsɔ̄ɲì   ʤɔn   dē: yia
    mary   NOM   everyday   john   beat   HAB
    'Mary beats john everyday.'

53. Mary nü atsa John dea
    meri   nə̄   atsa   ʤɔn   dē: ä
    mary   NOM   now   john   beat   PROG
    'Mary is beating John now.'

54. Mary nü theja John dede
    meri   nə   thēʤä   ʤɔn   de   dē
    mary   NOM   tomorrow   john   beat   FUT
    'Mary will beat John tomorrow.'

55. Mary nü aja John dea
    meri   nə̄   ĕʤa   ʤɔn   de-   ä
    mary   NOM   yesterday   john   beat   PST
    'Mary beat John yesterday.'

56. Mary nü kathinyi John deda
    meri   nə̄   kēthíɲì ʤɔn   de   dä
    mary   NOM   today   john   beat   PST
    'Mary has beaten John today.'

Khiamniungan:

57. Apa iu ai asaiji ta kei-ji
    ʌpa   iu   ai   ʌsaiʧi   tə   keî-ʧi
    he/she field   LOC   everyday   go-PRS
    'He goes to the field everyday.'

58. Apa iu ai kei-ji
    ʌpa   iu   ai   keî-ʧi
    he/she field   LOC   go-PROG
    'She is going to field.'

59. Apa iu ai loum kei-e
    ʌpa   iu   ai   lu:m   keî -e
    he/she field   LOC   tomorrow   go-FUT
    'He/she will go to field tomorrow.'

60.   apa mange iu ai keing
Ʌpa   məni   iu   ai   kie-iŋ
he/she   yesterday   field   LOC   go-PST
'He/she went to field yesterday.'

61.   Apa iu ai kei-iu
Ʌpa   iu   ai   ke-iu
he/she   field   LOC   go- PRF
'He/she has gone to the field.'

62.   Apa asaiji ta shapji
ʌpa   ʌsaiʧi tə   ʃʌp-ʧi
he/she   everyday   cry-HAB
'He/she cries everyday.'

63.   Apa lou shapji
ʌpa   lou   ʃʌp-ʧi
he/she   now   cry- PROG
'He/she is crying now.'

64.   Apa loum shape
ʌpa   lum   ʃʌp-e
he/she   now   cry-FUT
'He/she will cry tomorrow.'

65.   Apa münyi sham
ʌpa   məni   ʃʌ:-m
he/she   yesterday   cry-PST
'He/she cried yesterday.'

66.   Apa louni shap-iu
ʌpa   loŋi   ʃʌp-iu
he/she   now   cry- PRF
'He/she has cried today.'

67.   Apa üh bible asaiji ta veji
ʌpa   əʔ   bible   ʌsaiʧi tə   wê-ʧi
he/she   ERG   bible   everyday   read-HAB
'He/she reads the bible everyday.'

68. Apa üh bible nou lou veji
ʌpa əʔ bible nɔ lu we-ʧi
he/she ERG bible DET now read- PROG
'He/she is reading the bible now.'

69. Apa üh bible nou loum ve-e
Ʌpa ɔʔ bible nɔ lum we-e
he/she ERG bible DET tomorrow read-FUT
'He/she will read the bible tomorrow.'

70. Apa üh bible nou münyi ven
ʌpa ɔʔ bible nɔ məɲi we:n
he/she ERG bible DET yesterday read-PST
'He/she read the bible yesterday.'

71. Apa üh bible nou lounyi ve-iu
ʌpa əʔ bible nɔ loɲi we-iu
he/she ERG bible DET today read-PRS.PRF
'He/she has read the bible today.'

Konyak:

72. Yha-a ngihjeih kah te tanang
ja -a njiʔʧaiʔ kʌʔ te ta-nʌŋ
she-DEM day day field LOC go-PRS
'She goes to the field everday.'

73. I-a sahah kah te ta-nang
i-a saʔa kaʔ te ta -nʌŋ
he-DEM now field LOC go-PRS
'He is going to the field now.'

74. Yha-a ngaingih kahte talak
ja- a ŋainjiʔ kaʔ- te ta-lʌk
she-DEM tomorrow field LOC go-FUT
'She will go to the field tomorrow.'

75. I-a müngih kah te wen- yangke
i-a mənji kaʔ te win -jʌŋki
he-DEM yesterday field LOC went-PST
'He went to the field yesterday.'

76. Yha-a kah te ta-tepu
ja –a kaʔ te ta-təpu
she-DEM field LOC go-PERF
'She has gone to the field.'

77.   I-a ngihjeih shap-nang
        i-a   nji?ʧai?   sʌp-nʌŋ
        he –DEM   everyday   cry-PRS
        'He cried everyday.'
78.   Yha-a sahah shapnang
        ja -a   sa?a   sʌp-nʌŋ
        she-DEM   now   cry-PRS
        'She is crying now.'

79.   I-a ngaingih shap-külak
        i -a   ŋainji?   sʌp -(kə)lʌk
        he -DEM   tomorrow   cry -FUT
        'He will cry tomorrow.'

80.   yah-a müngih shapyangke
        ja -a   mənji?   sʌp-jʌŋki
        she-DEM   yesterday   cry-PST.
        'She cried yesterday.'

81.   I-a tengih shapyangke
        i -a   tənji   sʌp-jʌŋki
        he-DEM   today   cry-PST
        'He has cried yesterday.'

82.   I-a üjao -laishipa ngihjeih i-nang
        i   -e   ʌʧaɔ-laiʃipa   nji?ʧai?   i-nʌŋ
        he-   ERG   holy-bible   everyday   read-PRS
        'He reads the bible every day.'

83.   Yha-a saah üjao-laishipa i-nang
        ja -e   sa?a   ʌʧaɔ-laiʃipa   i -nʌŋ
        she-ERG   now   holy-bible   read-PRS
        'She is reading the Bible now.'

84.   I-a ngaingih büjao- laishipa i-külak
        i   -e   ŋainji?   ʌʧaɔ- laiʃipa   i- (kə)lʌk
        he-ERG   tomorrow   holy-bible   read-   FUT
        'He will read the Bible tomorrow.'

85. Yha-a müngih üjao laishipa iyangke
ja -e   mənjiʔ   ʌʧaɔ laiʃipa   i-jʌŋki
she-ERG yesterday   holy-bible   read-PST
'She read the Bible yesterday.'

86. I-a tengih üjao -laishipa i-yankge
i-e   tənjiʔ ʌʧaɔ-laiʃipa   i-jaŋki
he-ERG today   bible-   read-PST
'He has read the Bible today.'

Liangmai:

87. Paliu nai kanchang chalu meng meng boi
    Peliu   nai   kəntsʌŋ   tsəlu   meŋ   meŋ   bɔi
    s/he   day   every   field   go   HAB   SFM
    'S/He goes to the field every day.'

88. Pa   tohoi chalu mengkin boi
     pʌ   tɔhɔi   tsəlu   meŋ - kin   bɔi
     s/he   now   field   go – PROG   SFM
     'She is going to the field now.'

89. Pa nsunai chalu meng ru boi
    pʌ   nsunai   tsəlu   meŋ   ɹu   bɔi
    s/he   tomorrow   field   go   FUT   SFM
    'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

90. Pa ndanai chalu menglu   boi
    pʌ   nda:na   tsəlu   meŋ - lu   bɔi
    s/he   yesterday field   go- PST   SFM
    'S/he went to the field yesterday.'

91. Pa chalu meng boi
     pʌ   tsəlu   meŋ   bɔi
     s/he   field   go   SFM
     'S/he has gone to the field.'

92. Pa nai kanchang kab kab boi
    pʌ   nai   kəntsʌŋ   kʌb - kʌb   bɔi
    s/he   day   every   cry - HAB   SFM
    'S/he cries every day.'

93. Pa tohoi kab bam boi
    pʌ   tɔhɔi   kʌb   bʌm   bɔi
    s/he   now   cry   PROG   SFM
    'S/he is crying now.'

94.   Pa nsunai kab ru boi
          pʌ   nsunai   kʌb   ɹu   bɔi
          s/he   tomorrow   cry   FUT   SFM
          'S/he will cry tomorrow.'

95.   Pa ndanai kab boi
          pʌ   ndanai   kʌb   bɔi
          s/he   yesterday   cry   SFM
          'S/he cried yesterday'.

96.   Pa nthainai kab boi
          pʌ   ntʰainai   kʌb   bɔi
          s/he   today   cry   SFM
          'S/he has cried today.'

97.   Pa nai kanchang kansanbo ariakhung kin kin boi
          pʌ   nai   kəntsʌŋ   kənsʌnbo   ʌriakʰʷaŋ   kin   kin   bɔi
          s/he   day   every   holy   book   read   HAB   SFM
          'S/he reads the Bible every day.'

98.   Pa tohoi kansanbo ariakhung kin bam boi
          pʌ   tɔhɔi   kənsʌnbo   ʌriakʰʷaŋ   kin   bʌm   bɔi
          s/he   now   holy   book   read   PROG   SFM
          'S/he is reading the Bible now.'

99.   Pa nsunai kansanbo   ariakhung   kin- ru boi
          pʌ   nsunai   kənsʌnbo   ʌriakʰʷaŋ   kin- ɹu   bɔi
          s/he   tomorrow   holy   book   read FUT   SFM
          'S/he will read the Bible tomorrow.'

100.   Pa ndanai kansanbo ariakhung kin lu boi
          pʌ   ndanai   kənsʌnbo   ʌriakʰʷaŋ   kin   lu   bɔi
          s/he   yesterday holy   book   read   PST   SFM
          'S/he read the Bible yesterday.'

101.   Pa ntainai kansanbo ariakhung kin lu boi
          pʌ   ntainai   kənsʌnbo   ʌriakʰʷaŋ   kin   lu   bɔi
          s/he   today   holy   book   read   PST SFM
          'S/he has read the Bible today.'

Lotha:
102.   Ompo na engakvü oli woala
           ɔmpɔ -na   eŋakvə   ɔli   wua-la
           he   -NOM   everyday   field   go- PRS
           'He goes to the field every day.'

103. Ompvüo enunga oli yia vana
ɔmpf(o) enəŋa ɔli jia-vʌnʌ
she   now   field go- PROG
'She is going to the field now.'

104. Ompo na ojyua jo oli wov
ɔmpɔ-na   oʧua   ʧɔ   ɔli   wo-v
he-NOM   tomorrow   DET   field go-FUT
'He will go to the field tomorrow.'

105. Ompvüo njü jo oli wocho
ɔmpf(o)   nʧə   ʧɔ   ɔli   wɔ-ʧʰɔ
she   yesterday DET   field   go-PST
'She went to the field yesterday.'

106. Ompo oli yi taka
ɔmpɔ ɔli   ji-tʌkʌ
he   field   go-PERF
'He has gone to the field.'

107. Ompo na engakvü kyala
ɔmpɔ-na   eŋakvə   kjʌ-la
he-NOM   everyday   cry-PRS
'He cries every day.'

108. Ompo -na enunga jo   kya la
ɔmpɔ -na   enəŋa ʧɔ   kjʌ-vʌnʌ
he   NOM   now   DEM   cry-PROG
'He is crying now.'

109. Ompo na ojyua jo kyav
ɔmpɔ-na   oʧua   ʧɔ   kjʌ-v
he-NOM   tomorrow   DET   cry-FUT
'He will cry tomorrow.'

110. Ompo nchungo kya taka
ɔmpɔ nʧəŋɔ kjʌ-tʌkʌ
he   today   cry-PERF
'He has cried today.'

111. Ompo na engakvü nthomotsü khala
ɔmpɔ-na   eŋakvə   ntʰɔmɔtsə   kʰʌ-la
he-NOM   everyday   bible   read-PRS
'He reads the Bible every day.'

112. Abeni na engakvu Nzamo sala
apeni -na   eŋakvə   nzamɔ sa-la
abeni -NOM everyday nzamo beat-PRS
'Abeni beats Nzamo everyday.'

113. Abeni na enunga Nzamo sa vana
apeni -na   enəŋa nzamɔ sa-vʌnʌ
abeni -NOM now nzamo beat-PROG
'Abeni is beating Nzamo now.'

114. Abeni na nchungo Nzamo sa taka
apeni-na   nʧəŋɔ   nzamɔ   sa-tʌkʌ
abeni-NOM today   nzamo   beat-PERF
'Abeni has beaten Nzamo today.'

NTHENYI:

115. Ma atsathang ali wa - ten
mʌ   ʌtsʌtʰʌŋ   ʌli   wʌ - tẽ
s/he   everyday   field   go - HAB
'S/He goes to the field every day.'

116. Ma khili ali wa - ten
mʌ   kʰili   ʌli   wʌ tẽ
s/he   now   field   go - PROG
'She is going to the field now.'

117. Ma dhetsü-ü ali wa ten
mʌ   tʰitsɨ - ɨ   ʌli   wa - tẽ
s/he   tomorrow   field   go - FUT
'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

118. Ma ghaani ali wa
mʌ   ɯa:nʲi   ʌli   wa
s/he   yesterday   field   go-PST
'S/he went to the field yesterday.'

119. Ma ali wa - dha
mʌ   ʌli   wa: - tʰa
s/he   field   go - PERF
'S/he has gone to the field.'

120. Ma atsathang qui - den
    mʌ   ʌtsʌtʰʌŋ   qɨɨ - tẽ
    s/he   everyday   cry - HAB
    'S/he cries every day.'

121. Ma khili   quipen
    mʌ   kʰili   qɨɨ - pẽ
    s/he   now   cry - PROG
    'S/he is crying now.'

122. Ma dhetsü-ü   wi   quiden
    mʌ   tʰitsɨ - ɨ   wi   qɨɨ - tẽ
    s/he   tomorrow   AUX   cry - FUT
    'S/he will cry tomorrow.'

123. Ma ghani qui
    mʌ   ɰa:nʲi   qɨɨ
    s/he   yesterday   cry-PST
    'S/he cried yesterday.'

124. Ma naansüü qui
    mʌ   nʌ̃sɨ̃:   qɨɨ
    s/he   today   cry-PST
    'S/he has cried today.'

125. Ma atsanthang kemetha   jü   se - ten
    mʌ   ʌtsʌtʰʌ   kemitʰa   ʒɨ   si - tẽ
    s/he   everyday   bible   word   read - HAB
    'S/he reads the Bible every day.'

126. Ma khili kemetha   jü   si - pen
    mʌ   kʰili   kemitʰa   ʒɨ   si - pẽ
    s/he   now   bible   word   read - PROG
    'S/he is reading the Bible now.'

127. Ma dhetsüü wi kemetha   jü   se ten
    mʌ   tʰitsɨɨ   wi   kemitʰa   ʒɨ   si - tẽ
    s/he   tomorrow   DET   Bible   word   read - FUT
    'S/he will read the Bible tomorrow.'

128. Ma ghani kemetha jü se
    mʌ   ɰa:nʲi   kemtʰa   ʒɨ   si
    s/he   yesterday   Bible   word   read
    'S/he read the Bible yesterday.'

129.   Ma naansüü kemetha jü se

    mʌ   nʌ̃sɨ̃:   kemitʰa   ʒɨ   si

    s/he   everyday   bible   word   read

    'S/he has read the Bible today.'

130.   Mary na atsanthang John kehaiten

    mɛri   nʌ   ʌtsʌtʰʌŋ   ʤɔn   kefiii   - tẽ

    mary   NOM   everyday   John   beat   - HAB

    'Mary beats John every day.'

131.   Mary   na khili John kehaipen

    mɛri   nʌ   kʰili   ʤɔn   kefiii   - pẽ

    mary   NOM   now   John   beat   - PROG

    'Mary is beating John now.'

132.   Mary na dhitsüü John   kehai - ten

    mɛri   nʌ   tʰitsɨɨ   ʤɔn   kefiii   - tẽ

    mary   NOM   tomorrow   John   beat   - FUT

    'Mary will beat John tomorrow.'

133.   Mary na ghani John   kehai

    mɛri   nʌ   ɰa:nʲi   ʤɔn   kefiii

    mary   NOM   yesterday   John   beat

    'Mary beat John yesterday.'

134.   Mary na naansü John kehai - dha

    mɛri   nʌ   nʌ̃sɨ̃:   ʤɔn   kefiii - thʌ

    mary   NOM   today   john   beat   - PST

    'Mary has beaten John today.'

NZONKHWE:

135.   Peche-güle khenyütsen low ki tsü hü

    pəʧʔe-gɵle   kʰənətsə̃   lɔ   ki   tsə   hɵ

    he   NOM   everyday   field   LOC   go   HAB

    'S/He goes to the field every day.'

136.   Tenugile ntsoka low kitsü

    təñu-gile   ntsɔkʌ   lɔ   ki   tsə

    she - NOM   now   field   LOC   go

    'She is going to the field now.'

137.   Peche gü le senduki low ki tsüti
     pətʃəe(ñə)   gə   le   səndəki   lɔ   ki   tsə- ti
     he   (pl)   DEM   NOM   tomorrow   field   LOC   go   FUT
     'He will go to the field tomorrow.'

138.   Peche – gü le low kitsü
     pətʃəe - gə   le   ndə   lɔ   ki   tsə
     he   DEM   NOM   yesterday   field   LOC   go - PST
     'He went to the field yesterday.'

139.   Peche- gü le low ki tsülaso
     pətʃəe - gə   le   lɔ   ki   tsə   lʌsõ
     he   DEM   NOM   field   LOC   go   PERF
     'He has gone to the field.'

140.   Peche- güle khenyütsen chü ho
     pətʃəe - gə   le   khʌnatse   tʃə   hə
     he   DEM   NOM   everyday   cry   HAB
     'He cries every day.'

141.   Peche- gü le ntsoka chü bi (nyo.)
     pətʃəe - gə   le   ntsokʌ   tʃə   bĩ   (ño)
     he   DEM   NOM   now   cry - PROG
     'He is crying now.'

142.   Peche – güle senduki chü ti
     pətʃəe - gə   le   sənduki   cə   ti
     he   DEM   NOM   tomorrow   cry   FUT
     'He will cry tomorrow.'

143.   Peche- güle ndu chü
     pətʃəe - gə   le   ndu   cə
     he   DEM   NOM   yesterday   cry
     'He cried yesterday.'

144.   Peche – güle nthu chü
     pətʃəe - gə   le   nthə   cə
     he   DEM   NOM   today   cry
     'He has cried today.'

145.   Peche – güle khenyütsen Bible swü hyü
     pətʃəe - gə   le   khʌnətse   bʌibəl   sə   hə
     he   DEM   NOM   everyday   bible   read   HAB
     'He reads the Bible every day.'

146. Peche - güle ntsoka Bible swü bin
     pətʃəe - gɵ   le   ntsokʌ   bʌibəl   sə   bĩ
     he   DEM   NOM   now   bible   read PROG
     'He is reading the Bible now.'

147. Peche - güle senduki Bible swü ti
     pətʃəe - gɵ   le   sənduki   bʌibəl   sə   tĩ
     he   DEM   NOM   tomorrow   bible   read FUT
     'He will read the Bible tomorrow.'

148. Peche - güle ndu Bible swü
     pətʃəe - gɵ   le   ndu   bʌibəl   sə
     he   DEM   NOM   yesterday   bible   read
     'He read the Bible yesterday.'

149. Peche - güle nthu Bible swü laso.
     pətʃəe - gɵ   le   ntʰɵ   bʌibəl   sə   lʌso
     he   DEM   NOM   today bible   read PERF
     'He has read the Bible today.'

150. Mary le khenyütsen John vühyü
     mɛri   le   kʰʌnatse   ʤɔn   və - hɵ
     mary   NOM   everyday   John   beat - HAB
     Mary beats John every day.'

151. Mary le ntsoka John vü - bin
     mɛri   le   ntsokʌ   ʤɔn   və - bĩ
     mary   NOM   now   John   beat - PROG
     'Mary is beating John now.'

152. Mary le senduki John vü - ti
     mɛri   le   sənduki   ʤɔn   və - tĩ
     mary   NOM   tomorrow   john   beat - FUT
     'Mary will beat John tomorrow.'

153. Mary le ndu John vü - (sa) - la
     mɛri   le   ndu   ʤɔn   və - (sʌ) - lʌ
     mary   NOM   yesterday   john   beat – very - PST
     'Mary beat John yesterday.'

154. Mary le   nthu   John vü - (sa) - bin.
     mɛri   le   ntʰɵ   ʤɔn   və - (sʌ) - bĩ
     mary   NOM   today   John   beat – very - PST
     'Mary has beaten John today.'

Phom

155.   Püpa   nyihjeih kahlei sha-nyeih

pɨpa   nji?ʧei ?   ka?lʌi   ʃa?   -ɲe?
he   everyday   field   go   -HAB

'He goes to the field everyday.'

156.   Pünyiü shahang kahlei shatai-nyüke

pɨnjɨ   ʃa?aŋ   ka?lʌi   ʃatai   -ɲiɨke
she   now   field   go   -PROG

'She is going to the field now.'

157.   Püpa   ngünyih kahlei sha-hen

pɨpa   ŋɨni?   ka?lʌi   ʃa-hʌn
he   tomorrow   field   go-FUT

'He will go the field tomorrow.'

158.   Pünyiü münyih kahlei sha-peih

pɨnjɨ   mɨni?   ka?lʌi   ʃa   -pei?
she   yesterday   field   go   -PERF

'she went to the field yesterday.'

159.   Püpa kahlei sha-tai

pɨpa   ka?lʌi   ʃa?   -tai
he   field   go   -PERF

'He   has   gone   to   the   field.'

160.   Pupa nyihjeih thep-nyeih

pɨpa   ŋi?ʧəi   tʰʌp   -ɲe?
he   everyday   cry   -HAB

'He cries everyday.'

161.   Püpa shahang thep-nyüke

pɨpa   ʃa?aŋ   tʰʌp   -ɲiɨke
he   tomorrow   cry   -PROG

'He is crying now.'

162.   Pünyüi ngünyih thep-hen

pɨnjɨ   ŋənji?   tʰʌp   -hʌn
she   tomorrow   cry   -FUT

'She will cry tomorrow.'

163.   Püpa münyih thep-peih

pɨpa   mɨni?   tʰʌp   -pʌi?
he   yesterday   cry   -PST

'He cried yesterday.'

164. Püpashinyih thep-tük

pɨpa	ʃinjiʔ	tʰʌp	-tək
he	today	cry	-PERF

'He has cried today.'

165. Püpa- i nyihjeih laihing e-nyeih

pɨpa	–i	njiʔʧeiʔ	laihɨŋ	i	-ɲeʔ
he -	ERG	everyday	bible	read	-HAB

'He reads the bible everyday.'

166. Pünyiu-i shahang laihing e-nyüke

pɨnjɨ	-i	ʃaʰaŋ	laihəŋ	i	-ɲiɨke
she	–ERG	now	bible	read	-PROG

'She is reading the bible now.'

167. Püpa-i ngünyih laihing e-hen

pɨpa-i	-	ŋɨɲiʔ	laihəŋ	i	-hʌn
he-ERG		tomorrow	bible	read	-FUT

'He will read the bible tomorrow.'

168. Pünyiu-i münyih laihing e-peih

pɨnjɨ	-i	mɨɲiʔ	laihəŋ I	-pʌiʔ
he -ERG		yesterday	bible read	–PERF

'she read the bible everyday.'

169. Püpa-i shinyih laihing e-tük

pəpa	-i	ʃinjiʔ	laihəŋ	I	-tək
he	ERG	today	bible	read	–PST

'He has read the bible today.'

Pochury:

170. Nyimpawa akhuzhu rülorülo wa-veh

njimpawa	akʰuʒu	ɹəlɔɹəlɔ	wa-ve
he	field	day day	go –PRS

'He goes to the field everyday.'

171. Nyimzawa khinyi akhuzhu kuo-wa

njimzawa	kʰinji	akʰuʒu	(ko)-wa
she	now	field	PRO-go

'She is going to the field now.'

172.   Nyimpawa akhuzhu thuotü   wa-na
       njimpawa   akʰuʒu   tʰutə   wa-na
       he   field   tomorrow   go-FUT
       'He will go the field tomorrow.'

173.   Nyimpawa luonyi   akhuzhu wa-thuo
       njimpawa   lunji   akʰuʒu   wa-tʰu
       he   yesterday   field   go-PST
       'He went to the field yesterday.'

174.   Nyimzawa akhuzhu wa-ma-thuo
       Jimzawa   akʰuʒu   wa-mətʰu
       she   field   go-PERF
       'She has gone to the field.'

175.   Nyimpawa rülorülo krie-veh
       njimpawa   ɹələɹələ   kɹie-ve
       he   everyday   cry-PRS
       'He cries everyday.'

176.   Nyimzawa khinyi krie-be
       njimzawa   kʰini   krie-be
       she   now   cry-PROG
       'She is crying now.'

177.   Nyimpawa thuotü krie-na
       njimpawa   tʰᵘtə   krie-na
       he   tomorrow   cry-FUT
       'He will cry tomorrow.'

178.   Nyimzawa luonyi kriemthuo
       njimzawa   lunji   kriem-tʰu
       she   yesterday   cry-PST
       'She cried yesterday.'

179.   Nyimzawa nosü kriem-mü-thuo
       njimzawa   nɔsə   kriem-mətʰu
       she   today   cry-PERF
       'She has cried today.'

180.   Nyimpawa rülorülo   kümütsezhü   chie-veh
       njimpawa   rələrulə   kəmətseʒə   ʧʰe-ve
       he   everyday   holy word   read-PRS
       'He reads the bible everyday.'

181. Nyimzawa khinyi kümütsezhü chie-be

njimzawa   kʰini   kəmətseʒə   ʧʰe-be
she   now   holy word   read-PROG
'She is reading the bible now.'

182. Nyimpawa thuotü kümütsezhü chie-na

Njimpawa   tʰutə   kəmətseʒə   ʧʰe-na
he   tomorrow   holy word   read-FUT
'He will read the bible tomorrow.'

183. Nyimzawa luonyi kümütsezhü chiem-thuo

njimzawa   lunji   kəmətzeʒə   ʧʰem-tʰu
she   yesterday   holy word   read-PST
'She read the bible yesterday.'

184. Nyimpawa nosü kümütse zhüchie-mü-thuo

njimpawa   nɔsə   kəmətzeʒə   ʧʰe -mətʰu
he   today   holy word   read-PERF
'He has read the bible today.'

Sangtam:

185. Abi lede lu lang würe

ʌpi   lete   lu lʌŋ wə-ɹe
he   everyday   field LOC go-HAB
'He goes to the field every day.'

186. Abi   ade lu lang wüyale

ʌpi   ʌte   lu lʌŋ wə-jʌle
he   now   field LOC go-PRS
'She is going to field now.'

187. Abi   atu lu lang wünung

ʌpi   atu   lu   lʌŋ wə-nuŋ
he   tomorrow field   LOC go-FUT
'He will go to the field tomorrow.'

188. Abi atü lu   lang wücho-e

ʌpi   ʌtə   lu   lʌŋ wə-ʧhɔe
he yesterday field   LOC go- PST
'He went to the field yesterday.'

189.   Abi lu lang wüko
       ʌpi   lu   lʌŋ   wə-kʰɔ
       he   field   LOC   go-PERF
       'He has gone to the field.'

190.   Abi lede trare
       ʌpi   lete   tɪʌ-ɹe
       she   everyday   cry-HAB
       'She cries everyday.'

191.   Abi ade trayale
       ʌpi   ʌte   tɪʌ-jʌle
       he   now   cry-PRS
       'He is crying now.'

192.   Abi atu tranung
       ʌpi   ʌtu   tɪʌ-nuŋ
       he   tomorrow   cry-FUT
       'He will cry tomorrow.'

193.   Abi atü trako
       ʌpi   ʌtə   tɪa-kʰɔ
       he   yesterday cry-PERF
       'He cried yesterday.'

194.   Abi chünye tracho-e
       ʌpi   ʧʰʌɲe   tɪa-ʧhɔe
       he   today   cry-PST
       'He has cried today.'

195.   Abi lede azingdacho khire
       ʌpi   lete   ʌziŋtʌʔʧʰɔ   kʰi-ɹe
       he   everyday   bible   read-HAB
       'She reads bible everyday.'

196.   Abi ade azingdacho khiyale
       ʌpi   ʌte   ʌziŋtʌʔʧʰɔ   kʰi-jʌle
       he   now   bible   read-PRS
       'He is reading the bible now.'

197.   Abi atu azingdacho khinung
       ʌpi   ʌtu   ʌziŋtʌʔʧʰɔ   kʰi-nuŋ
       he   tomorrow   bible   read-FUT
       'He will read the bible tomorrow.'

198. Abi atü azingdacho khiko
    ʌpi   ʌtə   ʌziŋtʌʔʧʰɔ   kʰi-kʰɔ
    she   yesterday   bible   read-PERF
    'She read the bible yesterday.'

199. Abi chünye azingdacho khicho-e
    ʌpi   ʧʰʌɲe   ʌziŋtʌʔʧʰɔ   kʰi-ʧʰɔe
    he   today   bible   read-PST
    'He has read the bible today.'

200. Alila - nü ariba -khang lede lahre
    ʌlilʌ - nə   aɹiba - kʰʌŋ   lete   lʌʔ-ɹe
    alila -NOM   ariba ACC   everyday   beat-HAB
    'Alila beats Ariba everyday.'

201. Ati -nü alongba -khang ade lahyale
    ʌti -nə   aloŋpa -kʰʌŋ   ʌde lʌʔ-jʌle
    ati -NOM   alongba -ACC   now beat-PRS
    'Ati is beating Alongba now.'

202. Yutila -nü lontimong -khang atu lahnung
    jutilʌ -nə   loŋtimoŋ -kʰʌŋ   ʌtu   lʌʔ-nuŋ
    yutila -NOM   longtimong -ACC   tomorrow   beat-FUT
    'Yutila will beat Longtimong tomorrow.'

203. Apong -nü api -khang atü lahko
    ʌpoŋ -nə   ʌpi   -kʰʌŋ   ʌtə   lʌʔ-kʰɔ
    apong -NOM api   -ACC   yesterday   beat-PST
    'Apong beat Api yesterday.'

204. mary -nü john -khang chünye lahcho-e
    meɹi -nə   dʒɔn -kʰʌŋ   ʧʰʌɲe   lʌʔ-ʧʰɔe
    mary -NOM   john   -ACC   today   beat-PST
    'Mary has beaten John today.'

Sümi:

205. Li/Pa ye tsalakipetsü alu lo wu cheni
    li/pa   je   tsalakipetsə   alu   lɔ   u   ʧeni
    she/he NOM   everyday   field   to   go   HAB
    'S/he goes to the field everyday.'

206. Li/Pa   ye itehi alu lo wu cheni
      li/pa   je   itehi   alu   lɔ   u   ʧeni
      she/he NOM   now   field   to   go   PROG
      'S/he is going to the field now.'

207. Li/Pa   ye thoghiu alu lo wu nani
      li/pa   je   thɔɣeu   alu   lɔ   u   nani
      s/he   NOM   tomorrow   field   to   go   FUT
      'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

208. Li/Pa   ye ighina alu   lo wu   va
      li/pa   je   eɣena   alu   lɔ   u   va
      s/he   NOM   yesterday   field   to   go-   PST
      'S/he went to the field yesterday.'

209. Li/Pa   ye alu   lo wu-vai
      li/pa   je   alu   lɔ   u-vai:
      s/he   NOM   field   to   go-PST
      'S/he has gone to the field.'

210. Li/Pa   ye tsalakipetsü qa-a   cheni
      li/pa   je   tsalakipetsə   qa: ʧeni
      s/he   NOM   everyday   cry   HAB
      'S/he cries everyday.'

211. Li/Pa   ye itehi qa - ni
      li/pa   je   itehi   qa: ni
      s/he   NOM   now   cry-   PROG
      'S/he is crying now.

212. Li/Pa   ye thoghiu qa nani
      li/pa   je   thɔɣeu   qa   nani
      s/he   NOM   tomorrow   cry   FUT
      'S/he will cry tomorrow.'

213. Li/Pa   ye ighina qa va
      li/pa   je   eɣena   qa   va
      s/he   NOM   yesterday   cry-   PST
      'S/he cried yesterday.'

214. Li/Pa   ye ishi qa va
      li/pa   je   iʃi   qa   va
      s/he   NOM   today   cry   PST
      'S/he has cried today.'

215.   Li/Pa ye tsalakipetsü kuchouyesü phi -   cheni
          li/pa   je   tsalakipetsə   kutʃoujesə   phi   tʃeni
          s/he   NOM everyday   Bible   read - HAB
          'S/he reads the Bible everyday.'

216.   Li/Pa ye itehikuchouyesü   phi -   ani
          li/pa   je   itehi   kutʃoujesə   phi   ani
          s/he   NOM now   bible   read - PROG
          'S/he is reading the Bible now.'

217.   Li/Pa ye thoghiu kuchouyesü phi - nani
          li/pa   je   thɔɣeu   kutʃoujesə   phi   nani
          s/he   NOM tomorrow   bible   read - FUT
          'S/he will read the Bible tomorrow.'

218.   Li/Pa ye ighina kuchouyesü phi   va
          li/pa   je   eɣena   kutʃoujesə   phi   va
          s/he   NOM yesterday   bible   read- PST
          'S/he read the Bible yesterday.'

219.   Li/Pa ye ishi kuchouyesü phi -   va
          li/pa   je   iʃi   kutʃoujesə   phi   va
          s/he   NOM   today   Bible   read - PST
          'S/he has read the Bible today.'

220.   Mary – ye tsalakipetsü John   he - cheni
          meri - je   tsalakipetsə   dʒɔn   he -   tʃeni
          mary –NOM everyday   john   beat - HAB
          'Mary beats John everyday.'

221.   Mary   ye itehiJohn he - ani
          meri   je   itehi   dʒɔn   he -   ani
          mary   NOM now   john   beat - PROG
          'Mary is beating John now.'

222.   Mary   ye thoghiu John he - nani
          meri   je   thɔɣeu   dʒɔn   he -   nani
          mary   NOM   tomorrow   john   beat - FUT
          'Mary will beat John tomorrow.'

223.   Mary   ye ighina John he - tsü
     meri   je   eɣena   dʒɔn   he -   tsə
     mary   NOM   yesterday   John   beat -   PST
     'Mary beat John yesterday.'

224.   Mary   ye ishi John   he -   va
     meri   je   iʃi   dʒɔn   he -   va
     mary   NOM   today   John   beat -   PST
     'Mary has beaten John today.'

Yimchunger:

225.   Api nimongapan thüluching yüchoh
     abi   ɲimoŋ.ʌpʌn   thuluʧhiŋ   wɜːʧhɔʔ
     she   everyday   field   go-PRS
     'She goes to the field everyday.'

226.   Api khiakü thüluching yüchoh
     abi   khiakə   thuluʧhiŋ   wɜːʧhɔʔ
     he   now   field   go+PROG
     'He is going to the field now.'

227.   Api sheto   thüluching yüpah
     abi   ʃitɔ   thuluʧhiŋ   wɜːbʌɔ
     she   tomorrow   field   go-FUT
     'She will go to the field tomorrow.'

228.   Api thüluching müyüh
     abi   thuluʧhiŋ   mɨ.ɜː
     she   field   not-go
     'She will not go to the field.'

229.   Api   yine   thüluching yükheah
     abi   jiɲi   thuluʧiŋ   wɜːkhiʌʔ
     he   yesterday   field   go-PST
     'He went to the field yesterday.'

230.   Api   thüluching yüto
     abi   thuluʧhiŋ   wɜːtɔ
     he   field   go- PERF
     'He has gone to the field.'

231.   Api nimongapan   tripchoh
abi   ɲimoŋ.ʌpʌn   trip-ʧhɔʔ
he   everyday   cry-HAB
'He cries everyday.'

232.   Api kheakü tripchoh
abi   kʰekə   trip-ʧhɔʔ
she   now   cry-PRS
'She is crying now.'

233.   Api   sheto   atripah
abi   ʃɨtɔ   atri-pʌʔ
he   tomorrow   cry-FUT
'He will cry tomorrow.'

234.   Api yine   atripkheah
abi   jiɲi   atrip-khiʌʔ
he   yesterday   cry-PST
'He cried yesterday.'

235.   Api khihnie   tripkheah
abi   kʰeɲe   trip-khiʌʔ
he   today   cry-PST
'He has cried today.'

236.   Api   nimongapan amüsüh-hum   khechoh
abi   ɲimoŋapan   aməsəʔhʌm   kʰe-ʧhɔʔ
she   everyday   bible   read
'She reads the bible everyday.'

237.   Api kheakü   amüsüh-hüm   khechoh
abi   kʰekə   aməsəʔhʌm   kʰe-ʧhɔʔ
he   now   bible   read-PRS
'He is reading the bible now.'

238.   Api sheto amüsüh-hüm   khepah
abi   ʃeto   aməsəʔhʌm   kʰe-pʌɔ
he   tomorrow bible   read-FUT
'He will read the bible tomorrow.'

239. Api   yine   amüsüh-hüm   khekheah
     abi   jiɲi   aməsəʔhʌm   kʰe-khiʌʔ
     he   yesterday bible   read-PST
     'He read the bible yesterday.'

240. Api   khehni   amüsüh-hüm   khekheah
     abi   kʰeɲe   aməsəʔhʌm   kʰe-khiʌʔ
     he   today   bible   read-PST
     'He has read the bible today.'

241. Mary   nü   john   kheak   nimongapan lakchoh
     meɹi - nə   dʒɔn - khiạk   ɲimoŋapan   lak-tʃhɔʔ
     mary   -ERG   john   ACC   everyday   beats
     'Mary beats John everyday.'

242. Mary   nü   john   kheak   kheakü   lakchoh
     meɹi   -nə   dʒɔn   -khiạk kʰekə   lak-tʃhɔʔ
     mary   -ERG   john   -ACC   now   beat-PRS
     'Mary is beating John now.'

243. Mary   nü   john   kheak   sheto   alkpah
     meɹi   -nə   dʒɔn   -khiạk ʃeto   alak-pʌɔ
     mary   -ERG   john   -ACC   tomorrow beat-FUT
     'Mary will beat John tomorrow.'

244. Mary   nü   john   kheak   yine   lak-kheah
     meɹi   -nə   dʒɔn   -khiạk jiɲi   lak-khiạk
     mary   -ERG   john   -ACC   yesterday beat-PST
     'Mary beat John yesterday.'

245. Mary   nü   john   kheak   khihne   lak-kheah
     meɹi   -nə   dʒɔn   -khiạk kʰeɲi   lak-khiạk
     mary   -ERG   john   -ACC   today   beat-PST
     'Mary has beaten John today.'

Zeme:

246. Pa   tingnai ramsangne helu   meimei zoi
     pʌ   tiŋnai   rʌmsaŋnʌ helu   meɪme   zɔi
     s/he   day   every   field   go   HAB
     'S/He goes to the field every day.'

247.   Pa chu   helu   mei   lah
        pʌ   tsu   helu meɪ   lʌ
        she   now field go   PROG
        'She is going to the field now.'

248.   Pa nchune   helu mei   zei
        pʌ   ntsune helu   meɪ   ze
        s/he tomorrow field   go   FUT
        'S/he will go to the field tomorrow.'

249.   Pa nzehne helu   mei   dah
        pʌ   nzene   helu   meɪ   dʌ
        s/he yesterday field   go   PST
        'S/he went to the field yesterday.'

250.   Pa helu   mei   didah
        pʌ   helu   meɪ   didʌ
        s/he field   go   PERF
        'S/he has gone to the field.'

251.   Pa tingnai ramsang hap bam zoi
        pʌ   tiŋnai   rʌmsʌŋ   hʌp   bʌm   zɔi
        s/he day   every   cry   PROG HAB
        'S/he cries every day.'

252.   Pa chu hap bam
        pʌ   tsu hʌp   bʌm
        S/he now cry   PROG
        'S/he is crying now.'

253.   Pa nchune hap zeh
        pʌ   ntsune hʌp   ze
        S/he tomorrow cry   FUT
        'S/he will cry tomorrow.'

254.   Pa nzehne hap le
        pʌ   nzene   hʌp   le
        s/he yesterday   cry   PST
        'S/he cried yesterday.'

255.   Pa henai hap le
        pʌ   henai   hʌp   le
        s/he today   cry PST
        'S/he has cried today.'

256. Pa aipau kesangsam deh pei mui zoi
pʌ ʋipʌu kesʌŋsʌm de pei muɪ zɔi
s/he this bible DET read daily HAB
'S/he reads the Bible every day.'

257. Pa chu kesangsam pei bam
pʌ tsu kesʌŋsʌm pei bʌm
s/he now ible read PROG
'S/he is reading the Bible now.'

258. Pa nchune kesangsam pei zeh
pʌ ntsune kesʌŋsʌm pei ze
s/he tomorrow bible read FUT
'S/he will read the Bible tomorrow.'

259. Pa nzehne kesangsam pei dah
pʌ nzene kesʌŋsʌm pei dʌ
s/he tomorrow bible read PST
'S/he read the Bible yesterday.'

260. Pa henai kesangsam pei dah
pʌ henai kesʌŋsʌm pei dʌ
s/he today bible read PST
'S/he has read the Bible today.'

Universal 18 & 20:

Chang:

261. Bülong loubü ho waban-thongtia
bəloŋ loubə ho wa:bən-tɔŋtia
tree tall DET cut- down
'The tall tree has been cut down.'

262. Bülong loubü banyi kho waban-thongtia
bəloŋ loubə pʌɲiʔ khɔ wa:bən-tɔŋtia
tree tall two DET cut - down
'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

263. Bülong loubü banyi kho waban-thongtia
bəloŋ loubə pʌɲiʔ khɔ wa:bən-tɔŋtia
tree tall two DET cut -down
'Those two tall trees have been cut down.'

264. John ei bülong loubü ho waban-thongtia
ʤɔn -ai bəloŋ loubə ho wa:bən-tɔŋtia
john -ERG tree tall DET cut -down
 'John cut down the tall tree.'

265. John ei bülong loubü banyi kho waban-thongtia
ʤɔn -ai bəloŋ loubə pʌɲiʔ kho wa:bən-tɔŋtia
john -ERG tree tall two DET cut -down
'John cut down the two tall trees.'

266. John ei bülong loubü banyi kho waban-thongtia
ʤɔn -ai bəloŋ loubə pʌɲiʔ kho wa:bən-tɔŋtia
john -ERG tree tall two DET cut down
 'John cut down these two tall trees.'

Chokri:

267. Sübo kücho pu veve
sɨbɔ́ kə̀ʧhɔ́ pɨ̈ vévə̋
tree tall one cut-down
'The tall tree has been cut down.'

268. Sübo kücho küna veve
sɨbɔ́ kə̀ʧhɔ́ kə̀nà vévə̋
tree tall two cut-down
'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

269. Sübo kücho küna ni veve
sɨbɔ́ kə̀ʧhɔ́ kə̀nà ɲí vévə̋
tree tall two those cut-down
'Those two tall trees have been cut down.'

270. John- e-no sübo kücho pu veve
ʤɔn- è-nɔ sɨbɔ́ kə̀ʧhɔ́ pɨ̈ vévə̋
john- NOM tree tall one cut-down
'John cut down the tall tree.'

271. John- e-no sübo kücho küna veve
ʤɔn- è-nɔ sɨbɔ́ kə̀ʧhɔ́ kə̀nà vévə̋
john- NOM tree tall two cut-down
'John cut down the two tall trees.'

272. John-   e-no sübo kücho küna ni veve
     ʤɔn-   è-nɔ   síbɔ´   kə̀ʧhɔ´   kə̀nà   ɲí   vévě
     john- NOM   tree   tall   two   these   cut-down
     'John cut down these two tall trees.'

Khezha:

273. Tshübo ketha wetsha da
     tsh̄əbɔ̀   kēthá   ẅetʃa   dä
     tree   tall   cut-down   PST
     'The tall tree has been cut down.'

274. Tshübo ketha kenhi   wetsha da
     tsh̄əbɔ̀   kēthá   kēnhē   ẅetʃa   dä
     tree   tall   two   cut-down   PST
     'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

275. Tshübo ketha kenhi huno   wetsha da
     tsh̄əbɔ̀   kēthá   kēnhē   húnɔ̄   ẅetʃa   dä
     tree   tall   two   those   cut-down   PST
     'Those two tall trees have been cut down.'

276. John   nü tshübo ketha wetsha da
     ʤɔn   nā   tsh̄əbɔ̀   kētha´   ẅetʃa   dä
     john   NOM   tree   tall   cut-down   PST
     'John cut down the tall tree.'

277. John   nü tshübo ketha kenhi wetsha da
     ʤɔn   nā   tsh̄əbɔ̀   kētha´   kēnhē   ẅetʃa   dä
     john   NOM   tree   tall   two   cut-downPST
     'John cut down the two tall trees.'

278. John   nü tshübo ketha kenhi hi wetsha da
     ʤɔn   nā   tsh̄əbɔ̀   kētha´   kēnhē   hì   ẅetʃa   dä
     john   NOM   tree   tall   two   these   cut-down   PST
     'John cut down these two tall trees.'

Khiamnungan:
279. Pai lain nou thami-yan-iu
     pai   lai:n   nɔ   thʌmi-jʌn-iuʔ
     tree   tall   DET   cut-down-PRF
     'The tall tree has been cut down.'

280. Pai lain nou nyime thami-yan-iu

pai lai:n nɔ ɲimeʔ thʌmi-jʌn-iuʔ

tree tall DET two cut-down-PRF

 'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

281. Pai lain nouso ne nyime thami-yan-iu

pai lai:n nɔso ne ɲime thʌmi-jʌn-iuʔ

tree tall DEM DL two cut-down- PRS-PRF

'Those two tall trees have been cut down.'

282. John üh pai lain nou tham-i-yan

dzon əʔ pai lai:n nɔ thʌm-i-jʌn

john ERG tree tall DET cut-down

'John cut down the tall tree.'

283. John üh pai lain nou nyime tham-i-yan-iu

dzon əʔ pai lai:n nɔ ɲime thʌm-i-jʌn-iuʔ

 john ERG tree tall DET two cut-down PRS-PRF

'John cut down the two tall trees.'

284. John üh pai lain nousone tham-i-yan

dzon əʔ pai lai:n nɔso ne thʌm-i-jʌn

 john ERG tree tall DEM DL cut-down

'John cut down these two tall trees.'

Konyak:

285. Pee ü lao-a wat yangke

pi ʌlau-a wʌt- jʌŋki

tree tall-DEM cut -PST

'The tall tree has been cut down.'

286. Pee ü lao nyi-a wat yangke

pi ʌlau nji-a wʌt- jʌŋki

tree tall two-DEM cut- PST

'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

287. Taolan pee ü lao nyi-a wat yangke

taulan pi ʌlau nji-a wʌt- jʌŋki

those tree tall two-DEM cut-PST

'Those two trees have been cut down.'

288. Tongwang-e   pee üdaɔ-a wat yangke
 tonwʌŋ-ə   pi   ʌtau-a   wʌt- jʌŋki
 tongwang-ERG   tree   tall-DEM   cut -PST
 'Tongwang cut down the tall tree.'

289. Tongwang -e   pee üdao nyi-a watyangke
 tonwʌŋ   -ə   pi   ataɔ   nji-a   wʌt- jʌŋke
 tongwang ERG   tree   tall   two   DEM cut -PST
 'Tongwang   cut   down   the   two   tall   trees.'

290. Tongwang-e hatüo nyih pee -a wat yanke
 tonwʌŋ-ə   hʌtau   nji   pi -a   wʌt- jʌŋki
 tongwang-ERG   this   two   tree-DEM   cut PST
 'Tongang cut down these two tall trees.'

Liangmai:

291. Singbang ketheng piu   gae thun   ne
 siŋbʌŋ   ketʰeŋ   piu   ge   tʰun: ne
 tree   tall   DEF   cut   down   PST
 'The tall tree has been cut down.'

292. Singbang   nia   ketheng piu gae thun ne
 siŋbʌŋ   nia   ketʰeŋ   piu   ge   tʰun: ne
 tree   two   tall   DEF   cut   down   PST
 'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

293. Wepiu singbang nia ketheng piu gae thun ne
 wipiu   siŋbʌŋ   nia ketʰeŋ   piu   ge   tʰun: ne
 those   tree   two tall   DEF   cut   down   PST
 'Those two tall trees have been cut down.'

294. Singbang ketheng piu John ne ge   thun   ne
 siŋbʌŋ   ketʰeŋ   piu   dʒɔn   ne   ge   tʰun: ne
 tree   tall   DEF John   ERG cut   down   PRS
 'John cut down the tall tree.'

295. Singbang nia ketheng piu John ne ge thun ne
 siŋbʌŋ   nia ketʰeŋ   piu   dʒɔn   ne   ge   tʰun: ne
 tree   two tall   the   John   ERG cut   down   PRS
 'John cut down the two tall trees.'

296. Hainapiu singbang nia ketheng piu John ne ge thun ne
    hainapiu   siŋbʌŋ nia   ketʰeŋ piu   dʒɔn   ne   ge   tʰun: ne
    these   tree   two   tall   DEF   John   ERG   cut   down   PRS
    'John cut down these two tall trees.'

Lotha:

297. Otong ntson   ji tanchochi taka
    ɔtoŋ   ntsʰon   tʃi   tʌntʃʰɔtʃʰi   -tʌkʌ
    tree   tall   DET   cut down-PERF
    'The tall tree has been cut down.'

298. Otong ntson   eni ji tanchochitaka
    ɔtoŋ   ntsʰon   eni   tʃi   tʌntʃʰɔtʃʰi   -tʌkʌ
    tree   tall   two   DET   cut down-PERF
    'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

299. Otong ntson   enia ta tanchochi taka
    ɔtoŋ   ntsʰon   ɔniata   tʌntʃʰɔtʃʰi   -tʌkʌ
    tree   tall   dual   cut down   -PERF
    'Those two tall trees have been cut down.'

300. Nzamo na otong ntson ji tanchochi taka
    nzamo-na   ɔtoŋ   ntsʰon   tʃi   tʌntʃʰɔtʃʰi   -tʌkʌ
    nzamo-NOM   tree   tall   DET   cut down   - PERF
    'Nzamo cut down the tall tree.'

301. Nzamo na otong ntson eniata tanchochi taka
    nzamo-na   ɔtoŋ   ntsʰon   eniata   tʌntʃʰɔtʃʰi   -tʌkʌ
    nzamo-NOM   tree   tall   dual   cut down   -PERF
    'Nzamo cut down the two tall tree.'

302. Nzamo na otong ntson eni shi tanchochi taka
    nzamo-na   ɔtoŋ   ntsʰon   eni   ʃi   tʌntʃʰɔtʃʰi   -tʌkʌ
    nzamo-NOM   tree   tall   two   this   cut down   -PERF
    'Nzamo cut down these two tall trees.'

Nthenyi:

303. Acchanton kesiwa wishü dha
    ʌtʃʌntɔ̃   kesiwa   wiʃɨ: tʰʌ
    tree   tall   cut   PST
    'The tall tree has been cut down.'

304. Acchanton kesiwa kenyi tsü wishü dha
    ʌtʃʌntɔ̃   kesiwa   kenʲi   tsɨ   wiʃɨ: tʰʌ
    tree   tall   two   DEF   cut   PST
    'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

305. Acchanton kesiwa kenyi watsü wishü dha
ʌtʃʌntɔ˜   kesiwa   kenʲi   wʌtsɨ   wiʃɨ: tʰʌ
tree   tall   two   DEF   cut   PST
'Those two tall trees have been cut down.'

306. John na acchanton kesiwa wishü
dʒɔn   nʌ   ʌtʃʌntu˜   kesiwa   wiʃɨ:
john   ERG   tree   tall   cut
'John cut down the tall tree.'

307. John na acchanton kesi kenyi tsü wishü
dʒɔn   nʌ   ʌtʃʌntu˜   kesi   kenʲi   tsɨ   wiʃɨ:
John   ERG   tree   tall   two   DET   cut
'John cut down the two tall trees.'

308. John na acchanton kesi ha kenyi tsü wishü
dʒɔn   nʌ   ʌtʃʌntu˜   kesi   ha   kenʲi   tsɨ   wiʃɨ:
john   ERG   tree   tall   these   two   DET   cut
'John cut down these two tall trees.'

Nzonkhwe:

309. Senbin ketetso gü du - phen - la
sə˜bĩ   kətətsɔ   gə   də - phə˜   - lʌ
tree   tall   DET   cut – down   - PST
'The tall tree has been cut down.'

310. Senbin ketetso hvü du - phen - la (so)
sə˜bĩ   kətətsɔ   hu   də - phə˜   - lʌ (sɔ)
tree   tall   two   cut - down   - PST
'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

311. Senbin ketetso li - hvü du - phen - la (so)
sə˜bĩ   kətətsɔ   li – hu   də - phə˜   - lʌ (sɔ)
tree   tall   DEM-two   cut - down   - PST
'Those two tall trees have been cut down.'

312. John le senbin ketetso du - phen - la
dʒɔn   le   sə˜bĩ   kətətsɔ   də - phə˜   - lʌ
john   ERG   tree   tall   cut - down   - PST
'John cut down the tall tree.'

313. John le senbin ketetso hvü du - phen - la
dʒɔn   le   sə˜bĩ   kətətsɔ   hu   də - phə˜   - lʌ
John   ERG   tree   tall   two   cut - down   - PST
'John cut down the two tall trees.'

314. John le senbin hi - hvü du - phen - la
     ʤɔn le sə̃bĩ hi - hu də - phə̃ - lʌ
     john ERG tree this (DEM)- two cut - down - PST
     'John cut down these two tall trees.'

Phom:

315. Pü yanglupü akdüktüke
     pɨ jaŋlupə aktək-təke
     tree tall cut –PST
     'The tall tree has been cut down.'

316. Pü yanglupü nyie akdüktüke
     pɨ jaŋlupə ɲi aktək-təke
     tree tall two cut –PST
     'The two tall tree has been cut down.'

317. Hapa yanglupü pü nyie akdüktüke
     hapa jaŋlupə pɨ nji aktək-təke
     those tall tree two cut –PST
     'Those two tall trees have been cut down.'

318. Chingyah-i pü yanglupü akdüktüke
     ʧɨ̃jaʔ -i pɨ jaŋlupə aktək-təke
     chingyah –ERG tree tall cut –PST
     'Chingyah cut down the tall tree.'

319. Chingyah-i Pü yanglupü nyie akdüktüke
     ʧɨ̃jaʔ -i pɨ jaŋlupə ni aktək-təke
     chingyah-ERG tree tall two cut –PST
     'Chingyah cut down the two tall trees.'

320. Chingyah-i hapa Pü yanglupü nyie ak –düktüke
     ʧɨ̃jaʔ -i hapa pɨ jaŋlupə ɲi aktəktəke
     chingyah-ERG these tree tall two cut –PST
     'Chingyah cut down these two tall trees.'

Pochury:

321. Atsohji küsuo luola-və jeja-mü-thuo
     atsʰɔʧi kɨsu lula-və ʧeʧa-mə-tʰu
     tree tall down-LOC cut -PERF-PST
     'The tall tree has been cut down.'

322. Atsohji-ri küsuo künyi luola-və jeja-mü-thuo
     atsʰɔʧi-ri kɨsu kənjilula-və ʧeʧa-mə-tʰu
     tree-PLU tall two down-LOC cut -PERF-PST
     'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

323.   Tama   atsohji-ri küsuo künyi luola-və jeja-mü-thuo
tama   atsʰɔtʃi-ri   kɨsu kənjilula-və tʃetʃa-mə-tʰu
those   tree -PLU   tall   two down-LOC cut –PERF-PST
'Those two tall trees have been cut down.'

324.   Atho-nüh atsohji küsuo luola jeja
atʰo-nə   atsʰɔtʃi kɨsu   lula   tʃetʃa
atho-NOM   tree   tall   down   cut
 'Atho cut down the tall tree.'

325.   Atho-nüh atsohji-ri küsuo künyi luola jeja
atʰo-nə   atsʰɔtʃi-ri   kɨsu   kənji lula   tʃetʃa
atho-NOM   tree -PLU   tall   two   down cut
'Atho cut down the two tall trees.'

326.   Atho-nüh hama atsohji-ri küsuo künyi luola jeja

atʰo-nə   hama atsʰɔtʃi-ri   kɨsu   kənji lula   tʃetʃa
atho-NOM   these tree-PLU   tall   two   down   cut
'Atho cut down these tall trees.'

Sangtam:

327.   Singdong   athsing - sü kyopehko
siŋtoŋ   ʌtshiŋ - sə   kjopeʔ-kʰɔ
tree   tall   -DEF   cut -down
'The tall tree has been cut down.'

328.   Singdong athsingthsing anyüh -sü kyopehko
siŋtoŋ   ʌtshiŋtshiŋ   aŋɲə   - sə   kjopeʔ-kʰɔ
tree   tall   two   DEF   cut-down
 'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

329.   Singdong athsingthsing hatsünye -sü kyopehko
siŋtoŋ   ʌtshiŋtshiŋ   hʌtsəŋji   -sə   kjopeʔ-kʰɔ
tree   tall   dual   -DEF   cut-down
'Those two tall trees have been cut down.'

330.   Lilong -nü singdong athsing -sü kyopehko
liloŋ   -nə   siŋtoŋ   ʌtshiŋ   -sə   kjopeʔ-kʰɔ
lilong -NOM   tree   tall   -DEF   cut-down
'Lilong cut down the tall tree.'

331.   Lumri   -nü singdong athsingthsing anyüh -sü kyopehko
lʌmɹi   -nə   siŋtoŋ   ʌtshiŋtshiŋ   aŋɲə   -sə   kjopeʔ-kʰɔ
lumri -NOM   tree   tall   two   -DEF   cutdown
 'Lumri cut down the two tall trees.'

332. John -nü singdong athsingthsing hatsünye -sü kyopehko
    ʤɔn -nə siŋtoŋ ʌtshiŋtshiŋ hʌtsəɲji-sə kjopeʔ-kʰɔ
    john -NOM tree tall dual -DEF cut-down
    'John cut down these two tall trees.'

Sümi:

333. Asübo chuqumghai keu thaqhi thaqhi va
    asəbɔ ʧuqumɣai keu je thaxi va
    tree tall DET DIST cut-down PST
    'The tall tree has been cut down.'

334. Asübo chuqumghai keu kini thaqhi pe va
    asəbɔ ʧuqumɣai keu kini thaxi va
    tree tall DET two cut-down PST
    'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

335. Asübo chuqumghai keu hu - küma ye thaqhi va
    asəbɔ ʧuqumɣai keu hu - kəma je thaxi va
    tree tall DET those- two DIST cut-down PST
    'Those two tall trees have been cut down.'

336. John- no asübo chuqumghai keu thaqhi
    ʤɔn- nɔ asəbɔ ʧuqumɣai keu thaxi
    john- NOM tree tall DEF cut-down
    'John cut down the tall tree.'

337. John- no asübo chuqumghai keu kini thaqhi
    ʤɔn- nɔ asəbɔ ʧuqumɣai keu kini thaχi
    john- NOM tree tall DEF two cut-down
    'John cut down the two tall trees.'

338. John- no asübo chuqumghai keu kini hi-küma thaqhi
    ʤɔn- nɔ asəbɔ chuqumɣai keu kini hi-kəma thaχi
    john- NOM tree tall DEF two DEM-two cut-down
    'John cut down these two tall trees.'

Yimchunger:

339. Sangdong ashang khüh kiushakto
saŋduŋ   aʃaŋ   kʰəʔ   kiuʃaktə
tree   tall   DET   cut down
'The tall tree has been cut down.'

340. Sangdong ashang mahne kiushakto
saŋdɔŋ aʃaŋ   maʔɲie   kiu-ʃaktə
tree   tall   two   cut down
'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

341. Sangdong ashang hanie   kiushakto
saŋdɔŋ   aʃaŋ   haɲe   kiu-ʃaktə
tree   tall   dual   cut down
'Those two tall trees have been cut down.'

342. John nü sangdong ashang khüh kiushakto
dʒɔn   -nə   saŋdɔŋ   aʃaŋ   kʰəʔ   kiu-ʃaktə
John   -ERG   tree   tall   DEF   cut down
'John cut down the tall tree.'

343. John nü sangdong ashang mahne kiushakto
dʒɔn   -nə   saŋdɔŋ   aʃaŋ   maʔɲie kiu-ʃaktə
 john   -NOM   tree   tall   two   cut down
 'John cut down the two tall trees.'

344. John nü sangdong ashang hanie   kiushakto
dʒɔn   -nə   saŋdɔŋ   aʃaŋ   haɲe   kiu-ʃaktə
john   -ERG   tree   tall   dual   cut down
'John cut down these two tall trees.'

Zeme:

345. Aipau chingbang kehhodeh bi nkau didah
ʌipʌu   tsiŋbʌŋ   kehode bi   nkʌu   didʌ
DET   tree   tall   cut   down   PERF
'The tall tree has been cut down'.

346. Aipau chingbang kehho kenadeh bi nkau   didah
ʌipʌu   tsiŋbʌŋ   keho   ken:nɒ:de bi nkʌu   didʌ
DET   tree   tall   two   cut   down   PERF
'The two tall trees have been cut down.'

347.　Ncipau chingbang kehho kenadeh bi nkau didah
　　　ntsipʌu　　tsiŋbʌŋ　　keho　ken:nɒ:de bi nkʌu　　didʌ
　　　those　　　tree　　tall　two　　　cut　down　PERF
　　　'Those two tall trees have been cut down.'

348.　John neh chingbang kehhodeh bi didah
　　　ʤɔn　　ne　tsiŋbʌŋ　　kehode　　bi　dida
　　　john　ERG　tree　　　tall　　　cut　PERF
　　　'John cut down the tall tree.'

349.　John　chingbang kehho kenadeh bi didah
　　　ʤɔn　　tsiŋbʌŋ keho　ken:nɒ:de bi　　dida
　　　john　tree　tall　two　　cut　PERF
　　　'John cut down the two tall trees.'

350.　John chingbang aipau kenadeh bi didah
　　　ʤɔn　　tsiŋbʌŋ　　ʌipʌu　ken:nɒ:de　bi　　　didʌ
　　　john　tree　　　these　two　　　　cut　　PERF
　　　'John cut down these two tall trees.'

Universal 22:

Chang:

351.　John　kho mary toukai　loukei
　　　ʤɔn　-khɔ　mary　tʌukʌi　lʌukʌi
　　　john　than　Mary　COMP　tall
　　　'John is taller than mary.'

352.　John　kho　mary toukai　haokei
　　　ʤɔn　-kho　mary　tʌukʌi　hʌuki
　　　john　　than　mary　COMP　strong
　　　'John is stronger than Mary.'

Chokri:

353.　John- e-no Mary cheri ürhü cho-kü
　　　ʤɔn-　ènɔ　　meri　ʧérí　ùɪhə̀　ʧhɔ̀-　kù
　　　john-　NOM　mary　than　height　tall-　COMPR
　　　'John is taller than Mary.'

354.　John-　e-no Mary cheri mütü- kü
　　　ʤɔn-　è-nɔ　meri　ʧérí　mɪ̀tɪ̀-　kù
　　　john-　NOM　mary　than　strong　COMPR
　　　'John is stronger than Mary.'

Khezha:

355.　John ni Mary dzü thala
ʤɔn　ní　meri　ʤʒə̀　thälä
john　NOM　mary　than　taller
'John is taller than Mary.'

356.　John ni Mary dzü tsela
ʤɔn　ní　meri　ʤʒə̀　ētsēlā
john　NOM　Mary　than　stronger
'John is stronger than Mary.'

Khiamniungan:

357.　John kounaito mary lai-tsho
dzon　kounaitɔ　mari　lai-tsho
john　than　mary　tall-COMPR
'John is taller than Mary.'

358.　John kounaito mary kong-tsho
dzon　kounaitɔ　mari　kɔŋ-tsho
john　than　mary　strong-COMPR
'John is stronger than mary.'

Konyak:

359.　Tongwang-a　Liyan　phei shetao ngohnang
tonwʌŋ -a　lijan　phe　ʃetau　ŋɔʔ-nʌŋ
tonwang-DEM　liyan　than　tall　have-PRS
'Tongwang is taller than Liyan.'

360.　Tongwang-a Liyan phei wong shenangpu
tonwʌŋ -a　lijan　phe　wɔŋ　ʃenʌŋpu
tonwang-DEM　liyan　than　strength　COMPR
'Tongwang is stronger than Liyan.'

Liangmai:

361.　John parin theng boi Mary swang.
ʤɔn　perin　tʰeŋ　bɔi　mɛri　sʷaŋ
John　height　tall　COMPR　Mary　than
'John is taller than Mary'.

362. John papum tan-diang boi Mary swang.

d͡ʒɔn   papum   tan-diaŋ   bɔi   mɛri   sʷaŋ
John   body   strong   COMPR   Mary   than

'John is stronger than Mary.'

Lotha:

363. Nzamo jo abeni lona süpo kata

nzamɔ   t͡ʃɔ   apeni   lɔna   səpɔ-kʌtʌ
nzamo   DEM   abeni   than   tall-COMPR

'Nzamo is taller than Abeni.'

364. Nzmao jo Abeni lona etho jü kata

nzamɔ   t͡ʃɔ   apeni   lɔna   etʰɔ   t͡ʃə-kʌtʌ
nzamo   DEM   Abeni   than   strength   have-COMPR

'Nzamo is stronger than Abeni.'

NTHENYI:

365. John na Mary miwi si - ki

d͡ʒɔn   nʌ   mɛri   miwi   si - ki
john   ERG   Mary   than   tall- COMPR

'John is taller than Mary.'

366. John na Mary miwi zü - ki

d͡ʒɔn   nʌ   mɛri   miwi   zɨ - ki
john   ERG   Mary   than   strong-COMPR

'John is stronger than Mary.'

Nzonkhwe:

367. John na Mary miwi si -ki

d͡ʒɔn   nʌ   mɛri   miwi   si - ki

john   ERG   Mary   than   tall- COMPR
'John is taller than Mary.'

368. John na Mary miwi zü - ki

d͡ʒɔn   nʌ   mɛri   miwi   zɨ - ki
john   ERG   Mary   than   strong-COMPR

'John is stronger than Mary.'

Phom:

369. Chingyah-ü Lachong mü lushi-nyüke

t͡ʃɨŋjaʔ -ə   lat͡ʃɔŋ   məlu:ʃi   -ɲɨɨke
chingyah-DEM   Lachong   than tall   -COMPR

'Chingyah is taller than lachong.'

370. Chingyah-ü Lachong mü wong –khoshi -nyüke
ʧɨŋjaʔ -ə laʧɔŋ mə ɯɔŋ -kɔʔʃi -ɲiɨke
chingyah-DEM lachong than strength –have -COMPR
'Chingyah is stronger than Lachong.'

Pochury:

371. Avi-nü Atho-nüh kü-üsuo
avi-nə atʰo-nə ka: su
avi-NOM atho-ACC COMPR tall
'Atho is taller than Avi.'

372. Avi-nü Atho-nüh kü-ümüzho
avi-nə atʰo-nə kʌ -məʒo
avi-NOM atho-ACC COMPR-strong
'Atho is stronger than Avi.'

Sangtam:

373. John tsü mary tenü atsung
ʤɔn tsə meɹi tenə ʌtsʰuŋ
john Det mary COMPR tall
'John is taller than Mary.'

374. John tsü mary tenü tasehazeh-o
ʤɔn tsə meɹi tenə taseʔʌze-ɔʔ
john DET mary COMPR strong
'John is stronger than Mary.'

Sümi:

375. John ye Mary nguno akushu- ü
ʤɔn je meri ŋuno akuʃ- ə
john NOM Mary than tall- COMPR
'John is taller than Mary.'

376. John ye mary nguno akumto- u
ʤɔn je meri ŋunɔ akumto- u
john NOM Mary than strong- COMPR
'John is stronger than Mary.'

Yimchunger:

377. John ju mary kheaknü ashangkhü-a
ʤɔn ʤu meɹi khia̰knə aʃaŋkhə-a
john DET mary than tall-COMPR
'John is taller than Mary.'

378. John ju mary kheaknü sühmühlah-a
gjɔn ʤu meɹi khia̧knə səmələ-a
john DET mary than strong-COMPR
'John is stronger than Mary.'

Zeme:

379. John au Mary swade pera tei
ʤɔn ʌu meri sʷʌde perʌ tei
john ERG Mary COMPR tall MODF
'John is taller than Mary.'

380. John au Mary swade nkeing gwa
ʤɔn ʌu meri sʷʌde nkeŋ gʷʌ
john ERG Mary COMPR strong MODF
'John is stronger than Mary.'

Universal 2: (Genitives)
Chang:

381. John eibü cham
ʤɔn ʌipə ʧam
john -GEN house
'John's house.'

382. Sen eibü cham
sʌn ʌipə ʧam
our -GEN house
'Our house.'

383. Sao eibü kai
sʌu ʌipə kʌi
her -GEN dog
'Her dog.'

384. Hao eibü sek
hʌu ʌipə sek
his -GEN field
'His field.'

385. Bousubou eibü nyusebou
pəusupʌu ʌipə ɲusipʌu
boy - GEN mother father
'The boy's parents.'

Chokri:

386.   John che
      ʤɔn ʧé
      john house
      'John's house.'

387.   U- ko che
      ú-   kɔ̀   ʧé
      our- GEN house
      'Our house.'

388.   Pü tüshi
      pə̀   tt̀ʃí
      her   dog
      'Her dog.'

389.   Pü yi
      pə̀   jí
      his   field
      'His field.'

390.   Thüpü-yo krüneko
      tht̀pə̀- ɔ̀   ʧɹə́ńékɔ
      boy- GEN parents
      'The boy's parents.'

Khezha:

391.   John ke
      ʤɔn kë̀
      john house
      'John's house.'

392.   Aro- mi ke
      àɹɔ̀-   mì   kë̀
      our- GEN house
      'Our house.'

393.   Pu- mi tshü
      pù-   mí   tshə̀
      her- GEN dog
      'Her dog.'

394. Pu- mi lo
 pǔ- mí lɔ̌
 his- GEN field
 'His field.'

395. Khromi we pfü mezu
 khrɔ̀mì wɛ̀ pfɔ̃̌ mèzù
 boy POSS father parents
 'The boy's parents.'

Khiamniungam:

396. John oun tsam
 dzon ən ʧʌm
 john GEN house
 'John's house.'

397. Ham oun tsam
 hʌm ən ʧʌm
 our GEN house
 'Our house.'

398. Apa oun che
 ʌpa ən ʧei
 his GEN dog
 'His dog.'

399. Apa oun eiu
 ʌpa ən iuʔ
 his GEN field
 'His field.'

400. Melotso oun paosaniu
 melotshou ən pousiɲiu
 boy GEN parents
 'The boy's parents.'

Konyak:

401. Tongwang jing nok
 tonwʌŋ ʧin nok
 tongwang GEN house
 'Tongwang house.'

402.   Teman nok
         təman   nok
         our   house
         'Our house.'

403.   Yha jing koiha
         ja-tʃiŋ   koiha
         her-GEN   dog
         'Her dog.'

404.   I jing kah
         i-tʃin   kaʔ
         his-GEN   field
         'His field.'

405.   Naoshi-jing nyu-hei-pa
         nauʃi- tʃin   nju -hai -pa
         boy GEN   mother and father
         'The boy's parents.'

Liangmai:
406.   John gu peki
         ʤɔn   gu   peki
         john   GEN   house
         'John's house.'

407.   Aliu ki
         aliu   ki
         our   house
         'Our house.'

408.   Pegu   tethi
         pegu   tetʰi
         his/her dog
         'Her dog.'

409.   Pegu   chalu
         pegu   tsəlu
         his/her   field
         'His field.'

410.   We   napiu pui- piu
         wi   nʌpiu pui - piu
         s/he   boy   mother   father
         'The boy's parents.'

Lotha:

411.   Nzamo ki
          nzamɔ ki
          nzamo house
          'Nzamo's house.'

412.   Ete ki
          ete   ki
          our   house
          'Our house.'

413.   Ompvü füro
          ɔmpfə fərɔ
          her   dog
          'Her dog.'

414.   Ompo li
          ɔmpɔ   li
          his   field
          'His field.'

415.   Eboe roro ji opvü-opo
          ebɔi   -rɔrɔ   ʤi   ɔpfə-ɔpɔ
          man-(little/small)   DET   mother-father
          'The boy's parents.'

Nthenyi:

416.   John jen
          ʤɔn   ʒẽ
          john   house
          'John's house.'

417.   Ethu jen
          itʰu   ʒẽ
          our   house
          'Our house.'

418.   Ma ffü
          mʌ   fɨ
          his/her dog
          'Her dog.'

419.   Ma li
          mʌ   li
          his/her   field
          'His field.'

420.   Pfüza   nyipajja
        pfɨza   nʲipʌʒʌ
        boy   parents
        'The boy's parents.'

Nzonkhwe:
421.   John ka.
        ʤɔn   kʌ
        john   house
        'John's house.'

422.   Ngun   ka
        n-gũ   kʌ
        our   house
        'Our house.'

423.   Tenugi   hi
        təñugi   hi
        her   dog
        'Her do.'

Phom:
424.   Chingyah-ei shem
        ʧɨŋjaʔ   -ai   ʃʌm
        chingyah   -GEN   house
        'Chingyah's house'.

425.   Jen- ei shem
        ʧen   -ai   ʃʌm
        our   -GEN   house
        'Our house.'

426.   Pünyiü-lei shie
        pɨnjɨ   -lai   ʃi
        her   -GEN   dog
        'Her dog.'

427.   Püpa- lei kah
        pɨpa   -lai   kaʔ
        his   -GEN   field
        'His field.'

428.   Baha-naü-einyiü –he –pa
        baha   -naə   -ai   njə   -hi   -pa
        man   little   -GEN   mother –and –father
        'The boy's parents.'

Pochury:

429. Atho zhi azheh
    atʰo   ʒi   aʒjeʰ
    atho   GEN   house
    'Atho's house.'

430. E-zhiri azheh
    i   -ʒi   -ri   aʒe
    our   -GEN   -PL   house
    'Our house.'

431. Nyimzawa zhi ashuh
    njimzawa   ʒi   aʃuʔ
    her   GEN   dog
    'Her dog.'

432. Nyimpawa zhi akhuzhu
    njimpawa   ʒi   akʰuʒʰu
    his   GEN   field
    'His field.'

433. Nyimpawa zhi azahpari
    njimpawa   ʒi   aʒaʔpari
    boy   GEN   parents
    'The boy's parents.'

Sangtam:

434. Ali -yo kuh
    ali   -jɔ   ku
    ali   GEN   house
    'Ali's house.'

435. Ihsa –yo kuh
    isa   -jɔ   ku
    our   -GEN   house
    'Our house.'

436. Abi -yo füza
    ʌpi   -jɔ   fəza
    her   -GEN   dog
    'Her dog.'

437. Abi –yo lu
ʌpi   -jɔ   lu
his   -GEN   field
'His field.'

438. Athreba -yo ata-aü
ʌʧʰɹepʌ   -jɔ   ʌta-au
boy   -GEN   father-mother
'The boy's parents.'

Sümi:

439. John- vu aki
ʤɔn- vu   aki
john- GEN   house
'John's house.'

440. Ningu- vu aki
niŋu- vu   aki
our-   GEN   house
'Our house.'

441. Li tsü
li   tsə
her   dog
'Her dog.'

442. Pa lu
pa   lu
his   field
'His field.'

443. Appu- vu apuh-aza
apu-   vu   apu-aza
boy-   GEN   Parents
'The boy's parents.'

Yimchunger:

444. John yo thüyam
ʤɔn   - jɔ   tʰəjʌm
john   -GEN   house
'John's house.'

445. Isa yo thüyam
      isa   - jɔ   tʰəjʌm
      our -GEN   house
      'Our house.'

446. Api yo yihnu
      abi   -jɔ   jiʔnu
      her   -GEN   dog
       'Her dog.'

447. Api   yo thülu
      abi   -jɔ   thulu
       his   -GEN   field.
      'His field.'

448. Athürü yo baebuhrü
      atʰəɹə   -jɔ   pepuʔɹə
       boy   -GEN   mother father
      'The boy's parents.'

Zeme:

449. John ki
      ʤɔn   ki
      john   house
      'John's house.'

450. Anui ki
      anui   ki
      our   house
      'Our house.'

451. Pe toi
      pe   tɔi
      his/her   dog
      'Her dog.'

452. Pe lu
      pe   lu
      his/her   field
      'His field.'

453. Mipeuna pui   - pei
      mipeunʌ   pui   -pei
      boy   mother father
      'The boy's parents.'

Universal 4: (Post-position)

Chang:

454. Chimulo kho kham thika kia
ʧumulɔ   khɔ   ka:m   tʰikʌ   kjʌʔ
pumpkin -DEF   basket   top -EXIST
'The Pumpkin is on the top of the basket.'

455. Chamban kho bülonga haykakai
ʧʌmbən   khɔ   bəloŋʌ   hekʌkʌi
oranges   DEF   tree   there
'The oranges are on the tree.'

456. Ngei thong satjang phanga hapei
ŋʌi   tɔŋ   sʌʧʌŋ   phʌŋʌ   hapai
i   yam   stool   under   see-PST
'I saw a yam under the stool.'

457. Yabok shong kham manga kia
jʌpɔk   ʃoŋ   ka:m   mʌŋʌ   kjʌʔ
rats   PL   baskets   inside -EXIST
'The rats are inside the baskets.'

458. Kaibü thenyeka bhot kia
kʌibə   theŋekʌ   phɔt   kjʌʔ
your   face   mole -EXIST
'There is a mole on your face.'

Chokri:

459. Lumishe e-no mürha pi lü ba
lɨ̀músế̃   è-nɔ   méɹ̃ha   pì   lɨ̀   bá
pumpkin   is   basket   top   on   EXIST
'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

460. Sühise- ko ubo lü ba
səhísế̃-   kɔ   ùbɔ́   lɨ̀   bá
orange-   PL   tree   on   EXIST
'The oranges are on the tree.'

461. I- e bine pü thüba khro ̰ ngo
 í- è bìnè pɨ̀ thəbá khɪɔ̀ ŋő
i- ERG yam on stool under saw
'I saw a yam under the stool.'

462. Thüzo- ko mürha lü lü ba
thɨ̀zɔ̀- kɔ́ mɨ̀ɹháː lɨ̀ lɨ̀ bá
rat- PL basket inside in EXIST
'The rats are inside the basket.'

463. Nlhü yo rüpükra pü ba ̰
ǹlhɨ̃́ jɔ̀ ɹə̀pɨ̀kɹá pɨ̀ bá
your-face on mole one EXIST
'There is a mole on your face.'

Khezha:

464. Rhamu nü melhe patu be
rhēmú nɔ̄ mēlhé pàtù bë̆
pumpkin is basket top EXIST
'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

465. Methiche- ro tshübo-ü be
mèthítshè- ɪɔ̀ ʧhəbɔ̀ -ə bë̆
orange PL tree-DEM EXIST
'The oranges are on the tree.'

466. Nyi dzünu mhebe khrolu be ngu
ɲi dʒə̀nū mhēbē khɪɔlɔ̀ bë̆ ŋú
i yam stool under EXIST saw
'I saw a yam under the stool.'

467. zhu -ro melhe lulo be
ʒú - ɪɔ̀ mèlhé lúlɔ̀ bë̆
rat - PL basket inside EXIST
'The rats are inside the basket.'

468. Lebu kele nomhu phe be
lèbù kèlè nɔ̀mh̀u phe bë̆
mole one face on there
'There is a mole on your face.'

Khiamniungan:

469. Thoichem nou kim chi-ai
      thoitʃem   nɔ   kim   tʃhi-ai
      pumpkin   DET   basket   top-LOC
      'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

470. Oranges nou   pai   chi-ai
      makai   nɔ   pai   tʃhi-ai
      oranges   DET   tree   on-LOC
       'The oranges are on the tree.'

471. Ngo leng nou noikham khemai-em
      ŋɔ   leŋ   nɔ   nɔikhʌm   khem   ai-eːm
      i   yam   DET   stool   under   in-saw
      'I saw a yam under the stool.'

472. Sam sao-nüso kim khem-ai
      sʌm   sau-nəsouʔ   kim   khem-ai
      we   rat-PL   basket   inside-in
      'We rats are inside the basket.'

473. Akha   chi-ai   chut nou noin
      ʌkha   tʃhi-ai   tʃhut   nɔ   nɔin
      you face   on-LOC   mole   DET   EXIST
       'There is a mole on your face.'

Konyak:

474. Manlong-a küm dang-me ngoh-nang
      manloŋ -a   kʰəm   tʌŋ-mə   ŋɔʔ-nʌŋ
      pumpkin DEM basket   top-LOC   have PRS
      'The pumpkin is on top of the table.'

475. Tanyin-lan-a pee dang-me ngoh-nang
      taɲiːn -lan -a   pi   tʌŋ-mə   ŋɔʔ-nʌŋ
      orange -PLU -DEM   tree   top LOC   have-PRS
      'The oranges are on the tree.'

476. Tao-e shotjing phang-me teang nge
      tau-ə   sottʃiŋ pʰaŋ -mə   teːŋ   ɲi
      i -ERG   stool   under LOC   yam PST
      'I saw a yam under the stool.'

477.   Yuh-lan-a küm mang-me ngoh-nang
        juʔ -lan -ə   kʰəm   mʌŋ -mə   ŋɔʔ-nʌŋ
        rat PL -ERG   baskets inside DET   have PRS
        'The rats are inside the basket.'

478.   Nang   sheta-me yimpuvüjak ngoh-nang
        nʌŋ   sita-mə   jimpuvəntʃak   ŋɔʔ-nʌŋ
        your   face DET   moles   have PRS
        'There is a mole on your face.'

Liangmai:

479.   Chamampum   ze chara ri ga bam boi
        tsʌma:mpum   zi   tsəra: ri   ga   bʌm   bɔi
        Pumpkin   GEN basket top on   EXIST   SFM
        'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

480.   Pantarashi rumai singbang ga bam - boi
        pəntəra:si   ɹumai siŋbʌŋ   ga   bʌm - bɔi
        orange   GEN   tree   on EXIST SFM
        'The oranges are on the tree.'

481.   E kabipui chabam hanga ngau - ye
        i   kəbipui tsʌbʌm   hʌŋgʌ   ŋau - we/
        I   yam   stool   under   see - PST
        'I saw a yam under the stool.'

482.   Taza rumai chara lungki ga bam boi.
        təza: ɹumai   tsəra: luŋki   gʌ   bʌm   bɔi
        rat   GEN   basket   inside on   EXIST SFM
        'The rats are inside the basket.'

483.   Nang ju ga nkinpum bam boi
        nʌŋ   zu   ga   nkʰinpum   bʌm   bɔi
        your   face on   mole   EXIST SFM
        'There is a mole on your face.'

Lotha:

484.   Emhathi ji jo tzüngtzüro ji poni lia
        emhatʰi   tʃi   tʃɔ   tsəŋtsərɔ   tʃi   poni lia
        pumpkin   DET DEM   basket   DET   top EXIST
        'The pumpkin is on the top of the basket.'

485. Konken jiang jo otongi mpata
kɔnken ʧiaŋ ʧɔ ɔtɔŋi mpʌtʌ
orange plural DEM tree have
'The oranges are on the tree.'

486. Ana evan ji küpi na mani hüngcho
a-na evʌn ʧi kəpi -na mʌni həŋ-ʧʰɔ
I-NOM stool DET under-LOC yam see-PST
'I saw a yam under the stool.'

487. Lümtsük jiang tzüngtzüro ji chongi vana
ləmtsək ʧiaŋ tsəŋtsərɔ ʧi ʧʰɔŋi -vʌnʌ
rat plural basket DET inside- LOC
'The rats are inside the basket.'

488. Ni mha jilo tsüngon mpata
ni mʰa ʧilɔ tsəŋɔn mpʌta
your face there mole have
'There is a mole on your face.'

Nthenyi:

489. Axxami ashejüü miwi pen
ʌfia:mi aSiʒɨ miwi pẽ
Pumpkin basket above EXIST
'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

490. Akekeen matoon wipen
ʌkikẽ mʌtɔ̃ wipẽ
oranges tree on-EXIST
'The oranges are on the tree.'

491. Hi pala kezhüpen chakhowi abe mvü/mo
hi pʌlʌ kiʒɨpẽ ʧakʰuwi ʌpi mvə/mo
I things table under yam see.PST
'I saw a yam under the stool.'

492. Ameejü khan ashejüü ntuku pen
ʌmiʒɨ̃ khʌ̃ ʌʃiʒɨ̃ ntuku pẽ
rat PL basket inside EXIST
'The rats are inside the basket.'

493. N - mewi akeza pen
n - mi:wi ʌkeza pẽ
your -face mole EXIST
'There is a mole on your face.'

NZONKHWE:

494. Rhümvü le lokhu pesun ka bin
ɹʰəmvə   le   lɔkʰə   pisũ   kʌ   bĩ
pumpkin   DET basket   top   on   EXIST
'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

495. Khentere le senbin ge bin
kʰentere   le   sə˞bĩ   gẽ   bĩ
oranges   DET tree   on   EXIST
'The oranges are on the tree.'

496. Ale jur le miz hensin ka hyü
ʌle   dʒəi   le   mis   hẽsĩ   kʌ   hy
I   yam DET stool   under   DET   see.PST
'I saw a yam under the stool.'

497. Tepvü denle lokhü nyunki bin
təpfə   dənle   lɔkʰə   ñuki   bĩ
rat   PL   basket   inside EXIST
'The rats are inside the basket.'

498. Tezen le nmhun ka bin
təzə˜   le   ǹmhú   kʌ   bĩ
mole   DEF   your face   is   on
'There is a mole on your face.'

Phom:

499. Thuongyaü shemha shang-kunyüke
tʰoŋjaə   ʃʌmha ʃʌŋ   -kə   ɲiɨke
pumpkin   -basket top   -LOC   have
'The pumpkin is on the top of the table.'

500. Hangpao-thü pü- ei nyüke
hʌŋpau -tʰɨ   pɨ   -ai   ɲiɨke
orange -PL   tree   on   exist
'The oranges are on the tree.'

501. Ngei-I duong oushing phangei e-peih
ŋai   tu:ŋ   uʃiŋ   pʰaŋai   i   -peiʔ
I   yam   stool under see   -PST
'I saw a yam under the stool.'

502. Yiüphüh-thü shemha mongei nyüke
jipʰɨʔ -tʰɨ   ʃʌmha məŋai   ɲiɨke
rat   -PL   basket inside exist
'The rats are inside the basket.'

503. Niüng-ei thee kü aphom njüke
niŋ-ai   tʰei   kə   apʰɔm   ɲiɨke
you-POS   face   LOC   mole   have
'There is a mole on your face.'

Pochury:

504. Khurni thuoji table azhupo-vü be-veh
kʰurni   tʰutʃi   table   aʒupɔ   -və   pe   -ve
pumpkin   DEM   table   top   -on   EXIST-PRS
'The pumpkin is on top of the table'.

505. Aluoshi-ri thuoji atsohji rüki vü be ve
aluʃə-ri   tʰutʃi   atsʰɔtʃi   rəki   -və   pe   -ve
orange-PL   DEM   tree   on   -on   EXIST-PRS
'The oranges are on the tree.'

506. Hi-nüh abea ape amükalo ngu-nü
hi-nə   ape   ape   amɨka-lɔ   ŋu-nə
I-NOM   yam   stool   under-LOC   see-PST
'I saw a yam under the stool.'

507. Amüzhü-ri thuoji amülo alovü tüveh
aməʒə-ri   tʰutʃi   amɨlɔ   alovə   təve
rat-PL   DEM   basket   inside   have
'The rats are inside the basket.'

508. Azanyi noh nyie rüki vü be veh
azanji   no   nji   eɹəki   -və   pe   -ve
mole   your   face   on   -LOC   EXIST-PRS
'There is a mole on your face.'

Sangtam:

509. Apherü tsü loh micha kehle
apʰeɹə   tsə   lɔʔ   mi-tʃʰʌʔ   keʔle
pumpkin   DET   basket   top-on   EXIST
'The pumpkin is on the top of the basket.'

510. Naringti tsü adong cha sile
nʌɹiŋti   tsə   atoŋ   tʃhʌʔ   sile
oranges-PL   DET   tree   on   EXIST
'The oranges are on the tree.'

511.   Ih -nü stool pohke panu ngucho-e
        I -nə   stu:l   poʔki panu ŋu-ʧhɔe
        ISG -NOM stool under yam see-PST
        'I saw a yam under the stool.'

512.   Yongmüzati tsü loh pohke lile
        joŋməzʌ-ti   tsə   lɔʔ   poʔki under li-le
        rat -PL   DET   basket under -EXIST
        'The rats are inside the basket.'

513.   Nü rome -la yingchü lile
        nə   ɹomi -la   jiŋʧhə   li-le
        your face -LOC   mole   -EXIST
        'There is a mole on your face.'

Sümi:

514.   Ahengu ye ashoghi shou ani
        aheŋu   je   aʃɔɣəi ʃou   ani
        pumpkin   NOM basket on-top EXIST
        'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

515.   Müsüthi- qo   ye asübo lo ani
        məsəthi-   qo   je   asəbɔ   lɔ   ani
        orange-   PL   NOM   tree   on   EXIST
        'The oranges are on the tree.'

516.   I- no   alakhü qholo achuchu ithulu
        i-   no   alakʰə Χolo   aʧuʧu   ithulu
        I   NOM stool   under yam   saw
        'I saw a yam under the stool.'

517.   Aji- qo ye ashoghi alou ani
        aʒi-   qo   je   aʃɔɣəi   alou   ani
        rat-   PL   NOM   basket   inside EXIST
        'The rats are inside the basket.'

518.   Ogi   lo chichipu ani
        ogi   lɔ   ʧiʧipu   ani
        your-face   on   mole   there
        'There is a mole on your face.'

Yimchunger:

519. Jimüru ju muluk mikheak lah
tʃimuɹə dʒu muluk miʔ-khia̱k laʔ
pumpkin DET basket on -top -EXIST
'The pumpkin is on the top of the basket.'

520. Orange ju atung-kheak kih-lah
orange dʒu atuŋ-khia̱k kiʔ-laʔ
orange DET tree-top EXIST
'The oranges are on the tree.'

521. i nü benu pinkie alunglim angukheah
i-nə pinu piŋkiu aluŋlim aŋə-khia̱k
I-ERG yam stool under see-PST
'I saw a yam under the stool.'

522. Phinu muluk alunglim lah
phiʔnu muluk aluŋlim laʔ
rats basket inside EXIST
'The rats are inside the basket.'

523. Nü jak ching mihkhit lah
nə tʃak tʃhiŋ miʔkhiʔ laʔ
your face on mole -EXIST
'There is a mole on your face'.

Zeme:

524. Aipau hemadeh marak poiroi bam
ʌipʌu hema: de mʌɹʌk pɔirɔi bʌm
DET pumpkin DET basket top EXIST
'The pumpkin is on top of the basket.'

525. Aipau keheachi de pebang ni bam
ʌipʌu keheitsi de pebʌŋ ni bʌm
the orange DET tree on EXIST
'The oranges are on the tree.'

526. I heboi mabam kang ngau
i hebɔi mʌbʌm kʌŋ ŋʌu
I yam stool under see.PST
'I saw a yam under the stool.'

527. Aipau hezah dungdeh marak lung bam
    ʌipʌu   hezʌ   duŋde   mʌrʌk   luŋ   bʌm
    DET   rat   PL   basket   inside   EXIST
    'The rats are inside the basket.'

528. Nzu   ni nkem bam
    nzu   ni   nkem   bʌm
    your face   on   mole   EXIST
    'There is a mole on your face.'

Universal 5: adjectives

Chang:

529. Ngei büyanghek saman hapbei
    ŋəi   bujʌŋhek   sʌmʌn   hap-pai
    ISG   jackfruit   ripe   see-PST
    'I saw the ripe jackfruits.'

530. Nai saklangbü kho kaneibu   yingkai
    nəi   sʌklʌŋbə   khɔ   kʌnʌibə   jiŋkai
    shawls red   DET   us   belong
    'The red shawls belongs to us.'

531. John to phe linbü maikoda
    john   -tʌu   pʰe   linbə   miku-tʌ
    john   -NOM meat smoked   like-PRS
    'John likes smoked pork.'

532. Hao ei haijubü lakan shaoukai
    hʌu   -ʌi   hʌiʧʌpə   la:kən   ʃau-kʌi
    he   -ERG sour   gooseberries   eat-PST
    'He ate the sour gooseberries.'

Chokri:

533. E-e kotharse pü mütsü ngole
    ȉ-   è   kɔthársé̋   pï̀   məts ̈ə   ŋȍlè
    I   NOM jackfruit   one   ripe   saw
    'I saw the ripe jackfruits.'

534. Khü kümüre   tsü ukoza le
    khwï̀   kïmłɪé   ts ̈ə   úkɔ   zà   lè
    shawl red   this   our   belong DECL
    'The red shawl belongs to us.'

535.   Yi küzho- ko
        jí   kɨ̀ʒɔ́-   kɔ̀
        field   big   PL
        'The big fields.'

536.   Johne-no   thüvo shi unü ri yo
        ʤɔn-   è-nɔ   thəvɔ̀ ʧhɨ̈   ùnə́   rì   jɔ̀
        john- NOM   pig   meat   likes   INT   HAB
        'John likes smoked pork.'

537.   Pü söswünuse kukhro ko ti   te
        pə   sɨ̀ʃúnùsẽ́   kɨ̀ʧꜛɔ́- kɔ̀   tɨ̈   tẽ́
        he   gooseberry   sour- PL   eat.   PST
        'He ate the sour gooseberries.'

Khezha:

538.   Nyi kothal ro   muzü   ngu
        ɲi   kɔ̀thál   ɹɔ   müzə̀ ŋù
        I   jackfruit   PL   ripe   saw
        'I saw the ripe jackfruits.'

539.   Ra keha ro aro- we
        rä   kàhá   ɹɔ   àɹɔ̀-   wẽ̀
        shawl red   PL   our-   POSS
        'The red shawl belongs to us.'

540.   Lo kadu ro
        lɔ̀   kèdṹ   ɹɔ
        field   big   PL
        'The big fields.'

541.   John-   ni votshü take nyi
        ʤɔn-   ní   vɔ̀tʃə̀ täké   ɲì
        john- NOM   pork   smoked   like
        'John likes smoked pork.'

542.   Pu- nü küluche khrometsüzü to da
        pù-   ní   kəlütshé   khròmètsə̀zə̀ tɔ̀   dä
        he-   NOM   gooseberries sour   ate   PST
        'He ate the sour gooseberries.'

Khiamniungan:

543. Ngo polong nou ashem em
ŋo   pɔlɔŋ   nɔ   ʌʃem   em
I   jackfruits   DET   ripe   saw
'I saw the ripe jackfruits.'

544. Nepat asheng nou sam oun
nepʌt   ʌʃîŋ   nɔ   sʌm   ən
shawl   red   DET   us   belong
'The red shawl belongs to us.'

545. Eiu asong nou
iuʔ   ʌsɔŋ   nɔ
field   big   DET
'The big fields.'

546. John üh yah neh ʋon nou(can drop) aiu
dzon   əʔ   jʌh   ɲe   wɔn   nɔ   aiu
john   ERG   pig   meat   dry   DET   like
'John likes smoked pork.'

Konyak:

547. Tao-e   peeyong-lan yim-ye nge-yangke
tau-ə   pijoŋ-   lan   jim-   məɲi-   jʌŋki
I ERG   jackfruit   PL   ripe   LOC   see -PST
'I saw the ripe jackfruit.'

548. Innye ütak-lan-a teman jing
inɲi   ʌtʌk-lan- a   təman   ʧîŋ
shawl   red -PL DEM   we   GEN
'The red shawls belong to us.'

549. Kah üyong pu -lan
kʌʔajɔŋ   pu   -lan
Field   big   PL
'The big fields.'

550. Liyan-e aak-mei wanyang-e leang-nang
lijan   -ə   ʌk-mai   wanjʌŋ-ə   leːŋ-nʌŋ
liyan ERG   pig-meat   smoked -ERG   like PRS
'Liyan likes smoked pork.'

551. i – e   phang shipu   -lan ha-yangke
i-ə   pʰaŋ   sʌppu   -lan   haʔ-jʌŋki
he ERG   gooseberry   sour   -PL   eat -PST
'He ate the sour goose berries.'

Liangmai:

552. E keminbu nzwangshi ngau -   ye
I   kiminbu   nzwʌŋsi   ŋau-we
I   ripe   jackfruit   see-PST
'I saw the ripe jackfruits.'

553. Keheng bu chapai ze   aliu gu ye
keheŋ bu   tsʌpʰai   ze   aliu gu   we
red   DEF   shawl   DET   us   belong ours
'The red shawl belongs to us.'

554. Chalu kedi bu
tsəlu   kədi   bu
field   big   PL
'The big fields.'

555. John peningye chemi keki bu
ʤɔn   pəniŋje tsəmi   keki   bu
john   likes   meat   smoked PL
'John likes smoked pork.'

556. Pa   namtalaoshi kekheing   - bu tiu   boi
pʌ   nʌmtʌlaosi   kəkʰiaŋ   - bu   tiu   bɔi
s/he   gooseberries   sour   - PL   eat   SFM
'He ate the sour gooseberries.'

Lotha:

557. Ana konken emhen jiang hüngcho
a-na   kɔnken   emʰen ʧɪʌŋ   həŋ-ʧɔ
I-NOM   orange   ripe   PL   see-PST
'I saw the ripe mangoes.'

558. Osü emyon jiang jo ete echi
ɔsə   emjɔn   ʧiaŋ   ʧɔ   ete   eʧʰi
shawl   red   PL   DET   us   POSS
'The red shawls belong to us.'

559.   Oli tsüphov jiang
      ɔli   tsəpʰɔv   ʧiʌŋ
      field   big   plural
      'The big fields.'

560.   Ompo na jükithi ethem jiang tso cho
      ɔmpɔ-na   ʧəkitʰi   etʰem ʧiʌŋ   tsɔ-ʧʰɔ
      he-NOM   gooseberry   sour   plural eat-PST
      'He ate the sour gooseberries.'

NTHENYI:

561.   Hi aketsau kenien mvü/mo.
      hi   ʌkitsau   kine   mvə/mo
      I   fruit   ripe   see-PST
      'I saw the ripe fruits.'

562.   Ali ketsü khan
      ʌli   kitsɨ   kʰʌ̃
      field   big   PL
      'The big fields.'

563.   John asa kemequi manen
      ʤɔn   ʌsa   kimiki   mʌnə
      john   meat   smoked   like
      'John likes smoked pork.'

564.   Ma ashülikisi tsa- dha
      mʌ   ʌʃəli   kisi   tsʌ - tʰʌ
      s/he   gooseberries   sour   eat - PST
      'He ate the sour gooseberries.'

NZONKHWE:

565.   Alekothar le nyünkela hyü
      ʌle   kɔthaɹ   le   ñenkəlʌ   hy
      I   jackfruit   PL   ripe   see
      'I saw the ripe jackfruits.'

566.   Kebenphi kehonkali ngun hon.
      kʌbeñphi   kʌhɔ̃ kali   n-gũ   hõ
      shawl   red   DET   ours   belongs
      'The red shawl belongs us.'

567. Low keda den
    lɔ   kədʌ dən
    field   big PL
    'The big fields.'

568. John le tebokenko le a kenyü.
    dʒɔn   le   təbɔkəŋkɔ   le   ʌ   kənnə
    John   NOM   pork   dry   DEF like
    'John likes smoked pork.'

Phom:

569. ngeiI plong shüm thü e- peih
    ŋaj-i   plɔŋ   ʃəm   -tʰɨ   i-   peiʔ
    I-ERG   Jackfruit   ripe   -PL   see   -PERF
    'I saw the ripe jackfruits.'

570. Ha ashak hakla thü yüjen-ei
    ha   aʃak   hakʔla -tʰɨ   jətʃin   -ai
    this   shawl   red   PL   us   -POS
    'This red shawls belong to us'.

571. Longpü kah- thü
    lɔŋpɨ   kaʔ   -tʰɨ
    big   field   -PL
    'The big fields.'

572. Chingyah i   ok phai van üm-nyeih
    tʃɨŋjaʔ   -i   ɔk pʰai ɯan   lɨm   -ɲeʔ
    chingyah   -ERG   pig meat   like   -HAB
    'Chingyah likes smoked pork.'

573. Püpa- i thiyok kaiphangjük- thu   hah- peih
    pɨpa   -i   tʰijɔk   kaipʰaŋtʃək   -tʰɨ   haʔ   -peiʔ
    he   -NOM   sour   gooseberry   -PL   eat   -PERF
    'He ate the sour gooseberries.'

Pochury:

574. Hinüh   jiekhuti-ri aküne ngu-nü
    hi-nə   tʃikʰuti-ri   akɨne   ŋu-nə
    I-NOM jackfruit-PL   ripe   see-PST
    'I saw the ripe jackfruits.'

575. Atshüri kümüru veh thuoji ehzhi-ri
    atsʰə-ɹi   kɨmɨɹu-ve   tʰuʧi   iʒi-ri
    shawl-PL   red-DET   DEM   POS-PL
    'The   red   shawl belongs to   us.'

576. Azhuhri aküji
    aʒu-ɹi   akəʧi
    field-PL   big
    'The big fields.'

577. Atho   thuoji   awu-sakawa lo-mü
    atʰo   tʰuʧi   awu-sa   kawa   lɔ-mə
    Atho   DEM   pig-meat   smoked   like-PRS
    'Atho likes smoked pork.'

578. Nyimpawa nüh suorüzü-ri aküso tsa-thuo
    njimpawa-nə   surəzə-ɹi   akɹsu   tsa-tʰuo
    he-NOM   gooseberry-PL   sour   eat-PST
    'He ate the sour gooseberries.'

Sangtam:

579. Ih nü balung anyecho ngucho-e
    i - nə   pʌluŋ   ʌnjiʧhɔ   ŋu-ʧhɔe
    ISG -NOM   jackfruits   ripe   see-PST
    'I saw the ripe jackfruits.'

580. Shü amohti tsü   ihsayo-e
    ʃə   ʌmɔʔ ti   tsə   isʌjɔ-e
    shawls   red PL   DET   belongs
    'The red shawls belong to us.'

581. Lu   amü lalah
    lu   ʌmə lʌlʌʔ
    fields   big
    'The big fields.'

582. Johnnü shükashu ahacho lümsare
    ʤɔn-nə   ʃəkʌʃu ʌhʌʧhɔ   lʌmsə-ɹe
    john-NOM   pork   smoked   like-HAB
    'John likes smoked pork.'

583. Abinü kiyongsi   aseh tsuko
    ʌpi-nə   kijuŋsi   ʌsi   tsu-kʰɔ
    he-NOM   gooseberries sour   eat-PRS
    'He ate the sour gooseberries'.

Sümi:

584. I- no khaghathi-akijeu nive keqo ithulu
  i-nɔ   kʰaɣathi-akidʒeu   nive   keqo   ithulu
  I-NOM   jackfruit   ripe-   DET   saw
  'I saw the ripe jackfruits.'

585. Hekuuphi huchuyi keqo ye ningu- vu
  heku:phi   hutʃui   keqo   je   niŋu-   vu
  shawl   red   DET   Marker   our-   POSS
  'The red shawls belong to us.'

586. Alu kije- keqo
  alu   kidʒe-   keqo
  field   big-   DET
  'The big fields.'

587. John ye awoshi pikivekeu alo cheni
  ʤɔn   je   awoʃi   pikivekeu   alo   tʃeni
  john   NOM   pork   smoked   like   PRS
  'John likes smoked pork'.

588. Pano   kholethi qhimpoi keqo chu va
  pa-   nɔ   kholethi   χimpoi: keqo   tʃu   va
  he-   NOM   gooseberry   sour   PL   eat-   PST
  'He ate the sour gooseberries.'

Yimchunger:

589. I nü mihtsapaso müna   angukheak
  i   -nə   mi?tsapasɔ   mɨna   aŋɨ-khiak
  ISG   -ERG   jackfruit   ripe   see-PST
  'I saw the ripe jackfruits.'

590. Kheim amürüm ju isa yo-a
  khi:m   aməɹəm-tʃu   isa   jɔ-a̰
  shawl   red   -DET   us   belong
  'The red shawls belongs to us'.

591. Thülu ato
thulu   atɔ
fields big
'The big fields.'

592. John nü shih phukung-khi mürüh lah
dʒɔn -nə ʃiʔ pʰukuŋkʰi m̥ɨɹih -laʔ
john -NOM pork smoked like-DES
'John likes smoked pork.'

593. Api nü tsüniungaso asan tsüh-kheah
abi -nə tsəʔŋiunasɔ asan tsiʔ-khia̱k
he -NOM gooseberries sour eat-PST
'He ate the sour gooseberries.'

Zeme:

594. I kutalchi deh moi he ngau dah
I   kutʌlʧi de mɔi e ŋʌu - dʌ
I   jackfruit PL ripe DET see - PST
' I saw the ripe jackfruits.'

595. Aipau paikegiedah anui gu
ʌipʌu pʌi kege – de ʌnui gu
DET shawl red -DEF us belongs
'The red shawl belongs to us.'

596. Helo kedi deh
helo kedi de
field big DEF
'The big fields.'

597. John heteu keki pesui zo
dʒɔn heteu keki pesui zɔi
john meat dry like HAB
'John likes smoked pork.'

Universal 7: Adverbial

Chang:

598. Sao pantaiko paida
sʌu panteko pai-tʌ
she fast walk-PRS
'She walks fast.'

599. Nyi eibou panteko shouda
ŋi ʌibʌu panteko ʃou-da
you too quickly eat-PRS
'You are eating too quickly.'

600. Nashou kho khang hapbei
naʃou khɔ kʌŋ ha:pʌi
baby -DEF loudly cry-PST
'The baby cried loudly.'

601. Hao onlinko langkai
hʌu olinko la:ŋkʌi
he happily run-PST
'He ran happily.'

Chokri:

602. Pü ta mütso ri yo
pə̀ tä mɨ̀tsɔ̀ rì jɔ̀
she walk fast INT HAB
'She walks fast.'

603. No mhati mütso ri te ho
nɔ́: mhàtì mɨ̀tsɔ̀ rì te᷄ hɔ̀
you eat quickly INT PROG DECL
'You are eating too quickly.'

604. Onganye kra müto ri te
Ù̀ŋáné kɹ̀ä mə̀tɔ᷄ rí té
baby cry loudly INT PERF
'The baby cried loudly.'

605. Pü unü ri ta te
pə̀ ùnə᷄ rì tá té
he happily INT ran PERF
'He ran happily'.

Khezha:

606. Pu- ni te mhemhe
pù- ní té mhɛ̈mhɛ̈
she- NOM walk fast
'She walks fast.'

607. No- ni mheto melho- a
nɔ̈- ní mhètɔ̀ mèlhɔ̈ä
you are eating quickly
'You are eating too quickly.'

608. Nucü- ni kre lekuo-a
nútʃə̈- ní kɹ́e lèkúɔä
baby- NOM cry loudly
'The baby cried loudly.'

609. Pu- ni thuru te da
pù- ní thúɹù të̀ dä
he- NOM happily run PST
'He ran happily.'

Khiamniungan:

610. Apa khaulaoko keiji
ʌpa khaulauko keî-tʃi
she fast walk-PRS
'She walks fast.'

611. Nei shak shak ta heji
ɲi ʃʌk ʃʌk tə hêtʃi
you quickly quickly eat
'You are eating too quickly.'

612. Methso nou tshoko shap
Methso nɔ thsouko ʃa:p
baby DET loudly cried
'The baby cried loudly.'

613. Apa monglingku jing
ʌpa moŋleŋkə tʃieŋ
he happily ran
'He ran happily'.

Konyak:

614. Yha-e mum-se kem-nang
ja-a məmse kem-nʌŋ
she -DEM fast walk -PRS
'She walks fast.'

615. Nang-e jümloi-se mum-e hah-nanke
nʌŋ-ə   ʧəmlɔise mʌmə haʔ-nʌŋki
you -ERG   too   quick eat -PROG
'You are eating too quickly.'

616. Naotak üngwen-e shap-yangke
nautʌk   əŋvən-e sʌp-jʌŋki
baby   loud   cry PST
'The baby cried loudly.'

617. I – e mongmei-shei-e phet-yangke
i-   ə   moŋmaisaiə   pʰət- jʌŋki
he -ERG   happily   runs- PST
'He runs happily.'

Liangmai:

618. Pa ta nzad boi
pʌ   tɐ   nzʌd   bɔi
s/he   walk fast   SFM
'She walks fast.'

619. Nang tiu nzad zu   ye
nʌŋ   tiu   nzʌd   zu   we
you   eat   quick   too   PROG
'You are eating too quickly.'

620. Ngena kab tan zu   ye
ŋʸena   kʌb   tʌn   zu   we
Baby   cry   loud   MODF   PST
'The baby cried loudly.'

621. Pa pechunwe za pane
pʌ   pətsunwi   za   pa:ne
s/he   happy   MODF   run-PST
'He ran happily.'

Lotha:

622. Ompvüo ekhyolaka tsala
ɔmpfo ekʰjɔlʌkʌ   tsʌ-la
she   fast   walk-PRS
'She walks fast.'

623. Nino elum ekhyolaka tsoa vana
Ni-nɔ   elʌm   ekʰjɔlʌkʌ   tsɔa-vʌnʌ
you-NOM   very   quickly   eat-PROG
'You are eating too quickly.'

624. Ngaro ro jina ekhyoto kya cho
ŋarɔ   -rɔ   ʧina   ekʰjɔtɔ   kjʌ-ʧʰɔ
child – small   DET   loudly   cry-PST
'The baby cried loudly.'

NTHENYI:
625. Ma   chwien/wanwan alen tsenden
mʌ   ʧuẽ / wʌwã: ʌli   tsen-tẽ
s/he   fast/quick   walk -MODF
'She walks fast.'

626. Na npheyi ntsa tsa - pen
nʌ   nphi: ntsa   tsʌ - pẽ
you   quick   MODF   eat - PROG
'You are eating too quickly.'

627. Ma   nonghe - ntsa bvü
mʌ   noɥe - ntsa   pfɨ
he   happy - MODF   run-PST
'He ran happily.'

NZONKHWE:

628. Nle tyü   nmhe – sa binyu
nle   tɵ   nmhi - sʌ   biŋu
you   eat   quick – MODF PROG
'You are eating too quickly'.

629. Nyuhonyu gü le chü gin - sa
ñuhõɲu   gɵ   le   ʧə   gĩ - sʌ
baby   DET NOM   cried   loud - MODF
'The baby cried loudly.'

Phom:

630. Pünyiü shülangi kam
pɨnjɨ   ʃəlaŋi   kʌm
she   fast   walk
'She walks fast.'

631.　Niüng-i longi shülangi hah-nyüke
　　　nəŋ　　-i　　　ləŋi　　ʃəlaŋai　　　haʔ　　-ɲiɨke
　　　You -ERG　　too　　fast　　　　　eat　　-PROG
　　　'You are eating too quickly.'

632.　Naü wongmü thep- peih
　　　naɨ　　　ɰɔŋmə　　　　tʰəp　　-peiʔ
　　　baby　　loudly　　　　cry　　-PERF
　　　'The baby cried loudly.'

633.　Püpa mongaong- shi mok
　　　pɨpa　　məŋɔŋ　-ʃi　　mɔk
　　　he　　　happy - MOD　ran
　　　'He ran happily.'

Pochury:

634.　Nyimzawa zhezheta　tse-veh
　　　Njimzawa　　　ʒeʒeta　　　　tze-ve
　　　she　　　　　　fast　　　　　walk-PRS
　　　'She walks fast.'

635.　 Noh-nü zhezheta tsa-veh
　　　No-nə　　　　ʒeʒeta　tsa-ve
　　　you-NOM　　　fast　　eat-PRS
　　　'You are eating too quickly.'

636.　 Atsa-kürüniwa ziezie-nü krie-thuo
　　　Atsa-kərəniwa　ze:zenə　　　　krie-tʰu
　　　baby-small　　　loudly　　　　cry-PST
　　　'The baby cried loudly.'

637.　Nyimpawa lozhe-kenü zhü-thuo
　　　Njimpawa　　　ləʒhe-kenə　　ʒə-tʰu
　　　he　　　　　　happy　　　run-PST
　　　'He ran happily.'

Sangtam:

638.　abi　zah zah rachere
　　　ʌpi　zʌʔ zʌʔ　　ɹʌʧʰi-ɹe
　　　she　fast fast　walk-HAB
　　　'She walks fast.'

639. nü khatang zah zah tsuyale
nə   kʰʌtʌŋ   zʌʔ zʌʔ   tsu-jʌle
you   too   quick quick   eat-PRS
'You are eating too quickly.'

640. akhunga tsü azinü trako
akʰuŋa   tsə   azinə   tɹa-kʰɔ
baby   DET   loudly   cry-PRF
'The baby cried loudly.'

641. abi khünyangnü shangcho-e
ʌpi   kəɲʌŋ   - nə   ʃʌŋ-ʧhɔe
he   happily   -NOM   run-PST
'He ran happily.'

Sümi:

642. Li- no züzüshi alache
li-   nɔ   zəzəʃi   alaʧe
she-   NOM   fast-fast   walk
'She walks fast.'

643. No ye ta papai chu ani
nɔ   je   ta   papai: ʧu   ani
You   NOM   too   quickly   eat   PROG
'You are eating too quickly.'

644. Anga- no ighaqa
aŋa-   nɔ   eɣa   qa
baby- NOM   loud   cry
'The baby cried loudly.'

645. Pa- no alokivishi po
pa-   nɔ   alɔkiviʃi   pɔ
he-   NOM   happily   ran
'He ran happily.'

Yimchunger:

646. api nah nah tsa-choh
abi   naʔ naʔ   tsaʔ-ʧhɔʔ
he   fast fast   walk-PRS
'She walks fast.'

647.   nü khide nah nah tsühchoh
      nə   kʰide   naʔ na?   tsa-ʧhɔ?
      you   too   quickly eat-PRS
      'You are eating too quickly.'

648.   api   asüh-de alihkheah
      abi   asɨ?de ali?-khia̱k
      he   happily run-PST
      'He ran happily.'

Zeme:

649.   Pa teh nzet la
      pʌ   te   nzet   lʌ
      she walks fast   MODF
      'She walks fast.'

650.   Nang au   teu   nzet   zu
      nʌŋ   ʌu   teu   nzet   zu
      you   are   eat   quick very
      'You are eating too quickly.'

651.   Ngina hap   nteu   zu.
      ŋinʌ   hʌp   nteu   zu
      baby   cry   loud   very
      'The baby cried loudly.'

652.   Pa   pesuiyihepak.
      pʌ   pəsui: iepʌk
      he   happy   run
      'He ran happily.'

Universal 9: Question particles

Chang:

653.   Nyi ei shaumang sühda?
      ŋi   ʌi   ʃaumʌŋ   səda
      you what eat   want
      'What do you want to eat?'

654.   Nyi lan   kida?
      ŋi   la:n   kitʌ
      you what live
      'Where do you live?'

655. nyi eila khau-angda?
ŋi ʌilʌ khʌu-a:ŋtʌ
you what angry getting
'Why are you angry?'

656. Nyi loubou buhek maikuda?
ŋi lʌubʌu buhek mʌikutʌ
you which fruit like-most
'Which fruit do you like the most?'

Chokri

657. No dipu tinyisa va?
nɔ́ dípȉ tìɲísá vá
you what eat-want QP
'What do you want to eat?'

658. No dipuche ba yu?
nɔ́ dípùʧé bȁ jɔ̀
you where live QP
'Where do you live?'

659. No dina nlürü-da va?
nɔ́ dínà ǹlɨ̀ɨ̀dä vá
you why angry QP
'Why are you angry?'

660. Hi dipu?
hí dípȉ
this what
'What is this?'

661. No rase dipu nkünö tho?
nɔ́ ràsé̋ dípȉ ǹkə̀nɨ́ thɔ́
you fruit which like most
'Which fruit do you like most?'

Khezha

662. Noni dibi to nyi-i?
nɔ̀- ní dȉbì tɔ́ ɲì
you - NOM what eat want
'What do you want to eat?'

663. Noni daba be?
nɔ̃- ní dábá bɛ̌
you- NOM where live
'Where do you live?'

664. No- ni ditshü lu – de ro?
nɔ̃- ní dìtshə́ lú – dè ɹɔ
you- NOM why angry are
'Why are you angry?'

665. Hino hi dibi?
hìnɔ hì dǐbǐ?
this is what?
'What is this?'

666. No- ni adibi lache to nyi-i
nɔ̃- ní ɛ̃́dìbǐ làʧɛ̀ tɔ̀ ɲì
you- NOM what fruit eat like
'Which fruit do you like to eat most?'

Khiamniungan:

667. Nei ti heao aiu
ɲi ti heiʌu aiu
you what eat want
'What do you want to eat?'

668. Nei tiai ki
ɲi tiai ki
you where live
'Where do you live?'

669. Nung ti
nɔŋ tei
this what
'What is this?'

670. Nei ti shep aiu thso
ɲi ti ʃep aiu thso
you what fruit like most
'Which fruit do you like most?'

Konyak:

671. Nanga hangke hah hunangke?
nʌŋ- ə   hʌŋke   haʔ   hu -nʌŋki
You -ERG   what   eat   want -PRS
'What do you want to eat?'

672. Nanga üme ngoh-nangke?
nʌŋ- ə   ʌmə   ŋɔʔ-nʌŋki
you -ERG   where   live -PRS
'Where do you live?'

673. Nanga hangne mongshi-ke?
nʌŋ- a   hʌŋke   moŋʃi-ke
you- DEM   why   angry- PRS
'Why are you angry?'

674. Hatao hangke shi?
hʌtau   haŋhi   ʃi
this   what   DES
'What is this?'

Liangmai:

675. Nang nde tiu ni lao?
nʌŋ   nde   tiu   ni   lau
you   what   eat   want   QP
'What do you want to eat?'

676. Nang ndega lung lao?
nʌŋ   ndega   luŋ   lau
you   where   live   QP
'Where do you live?'

677. Nang haiga lung bo?
nʌŋ   hʌiga   luŋ   bɔ
you   here   live   QP
'Do you live here?'

678. Nang nde kamza nlungpum ziu lao?
nʌŋ   nde   kʌmza   nluŋpum   ziu   lau
you   why   MODF   angry   getting   QP
'Why are you angry?'

679. Haizi nde lao?
   haizi   nde   lau
   this   what   QP
   'What is this?'

680. Nang ndegu charashi ningthu bu lao
   nʌŋ   ndegu   tsʌra:si   niŋ - tʰu   bu   lau
   you   which   fruit   like   -most   do   QP
   'Which fruit do you like most?'

Lotha:

681. Ntio ni tso hunga la?
   ntio   ni   tso-həŋa-la?
   what   you   eat-want-PRS
   'What do you want to eat?'

682. Nino kvülo vana la?
   ni -nɔ   kvəlɔ   vʌnʌ   la
   you-NOM   where   live   PRS
   'Where do you live?'

683. Ntio tsüngthi ni choka tso la?
   ntiɔ   tsəŋtʰi   ni   tʃɔka   tsɔ   la
   which   fruit   you   like   most   PRS
   'Which fruit do you like most?'

NTHENYI:

684. Na maan tsa - mvü/mo pen?
   nʌ   mu   tsʌ - mu/mo   pẽ
   you   what   eat - want   QP
   'What do you want to eat?'

685. No hi petenla?
   nɔ   hi   petenla
   you   here   live   QP
   'Do you live here?'

686. Na maanli libentso penu?
   nʌ   mʌle   lipẽtsu   penu
   you   why   angry   QP
   'Why are you angry?'

687. Ha maanwa nu?
   hʌ   mu:wa   nu
   this   what   QP
   'What is this?'

688. Ketsau khawa na neen - ten?
    kitsawu   kʰʌwa   nʌ   nen - tẽ
    fruit   which   you   like - QP
    'Which fruit do you like most?'

NZONKHWE:
689. Nle ngu tyü nya binla?
    nle   ñu   tɵ nə   bĩlʌ
    you   what eat want QP
    'What do you want to eat?'

690. Nle dikipo   nyhung hüla?
    nle   dikipɔ˜juŋ həlʌ
    you   where live QP
    'Where do you live?'

691. Nle hika bin hyele?
    nle   hikʌ   bĩ   hyle
    you   here   live   QP
    'Do you live here?'

692. Hele ngu la?
    hile   ñu la
    this   what QP
    'What is this?'

Phom:

693. Niung- i mehe hah   hüpa?
    nəŋ   -i   mehe   haʔ   hipa
    you   -ERG what   eat   want
    'What do you want to eat?'

694. Niung melie nyu   -nya?
    nəŋ   məlai nju   -ɲa (used only in question)
    you   where live   -PRS
    'Where do you live?'

695. Niung mehekei mongshih-nya?
    nəŋ   mehekai   mɔŋʃiʔ ɲa
    you   why   angry   PRS
    'Why are you angry?'

696.   Hapa   mehe   ang?
hapa   mehe   aŋ
this   what   PRS
'What is this?'

697.   Müpa   betjük   niung   -i nyeishi lüm   -nya?
məpa   piʧik   nəŋ   -i   ɲaiʃi   lɨm   -na
which   fruit   You   -ERG   most   like   -PRS
'Which fruits do you like the most?'

Pochury

698.   Noh mowa tsan-ke lo?
no   məwa   tsan-ke -lə
you what   eat –want-QP
'What do you want to eat?'

699.   Noh khiela rho lo?
nə   kʰela   rʰə   -lə
you   where   live   -QP
'Where do you live?'

700.   Noh moken arümütho lo?
nə   məken   arəmətʰə-lə
you   why   angry   -QP
'Why are you angry?'

701.   Ha mowa lo?
ha   məwa   -lə
this   what   -QP
'What is this?'

702.   Noh   khie thüorvi kalo khe lo?
nə   kʰe   tʰuɹvi   kalə   kʰe-lə
you   which   fruit   like   most-QP
'Which fruit do you like most?'

Sangtam:

703.   nü du tsunyüro
nə   tu   tsuɲəɹɔ
you   what   eat
'What do you want to eat?'

704.   nü khüde liro
nə   khəte   liɹɔ
you   where   live
'Where do you live?'

705. nü duba zi chüroro
    nə   tupa   zi   tʃhəɪɔɪɔ
    you   why   angry   get
    'Why are you angry?'

706. hi duo
    hi   tuɔ
    DET   what
    'What is this?'

Sümi:

707. No- ye kiu chu-   nishi   ani   kea?
    nɔ-   je   kiu   tʃu-   niʃi   ani   kia
    you   NOM   what   eat   want   do   QP
    'What do you want to eat?'

708. No- ye khila   xü cheni kea?
    nɔ-   je   khila   xə   tʃeni   kia
    you-   NOM   where   live   do   QP
    'Where do you live?'

709. No- ye kiushiye agha-ide   ani kea?
    nɔ-   je   kiuʃije   aɣai:de   ani   kia
    you   NOM   why   angry   PROG   QP
    'Why are you angry?'

710. Hiye   kiu kea?
    hije   kiu   kia
    this   what   QP
    'What is this?'

711. Noye   axathi khipau – no   o-llo   kütü   kea?
    nɔ-   je   axathi khipau –   nɔ-ɔ-lɔ   kɨtɨ   kia
    you   NOM   fruit   which   you-like   most   QP
    'Which fruit do you like most?'

Yimchunger:

712. Nü tümü tsühnei lah
    nə   təmə   tsɨʔŋe- la
    you   what   eat- DES
    'What do you want to eat?'

713. Nü küching lachoh
nə   kɨʧhiŋ   la-ʧhɔ
you   where   live-PRS
'Where do you live?'

714. Nü tümüthsükhi nübuk akiuchoh
nə   tɨmɨʧhɨkhi nəpɔk akhiɔ-ʧhɔ
you   why   angry   gettingPRS
'Why are you angry?'

715. Ha tümü-a
ha   tɨmɨa
DEM   what
'What is this?'

716. Nü kuju   sangaso künla
nə   kuʧu saŋisɔ kɨnla
you   what   fruit   like
'Which fruit do you like the most?'

Zeme:

717. Nang   dai teu noi nau?
nʌŋ   dʌi   teu   nɔi   nʌu
you   what   eat   want   QP
'What do you want to eat?'

718. Nang dai ni lung nau?
nʌŋ   dʌi   ni   luŋ   nau
you   where   place   live   QP
'Where do you live?'

719. Nang   i ni lung ni
nʌŋ   i   ni   luŋ   ni
you   here   place   live   QP
'Do you live here?'

720. Nang   dai teuhe nrahtah?
nʌŋ   dʌi   teuweʰ   nɹʌ - tʌ
you   why   happen   angry - QP
'Why are you angry?'

721. Aide dai?
aide   dʌi
what   this
'What is this?'

722. Dai chi teu noi to nau?
dʌi   tsi   teu   nɔi   tu   nʌu
which   fruit   eat   like   most   QP
'Which fruit do you like most?'

Universal 13: subordinate and main verb

Chang:

723. Nyei nyak shaoko kijinai   hao loukai
ŋʌi   ɲʌk   ʃʌu-ko   kitʃinʌi   hʌu   loukʌi
I-SG   food   eat-CP   while   he   come
'He came while I was eating.'

724. Hao ei amlang loudato nyei   nyakai
hʌu   ʌi   ʌmlʌŋ   lʌutʌtɔ   ŋʌi   ɲa:kʌi
he   -ERG   lie   speak   I   know
'I know that he is lying.'

725. Hao ei   chia thomluptho nyei   nyakai
hʌu   -ʌi   tʃia   tomlʌp-to   ŋʌi   ŋʌikʌi
he   -ERG   song   sing   -COMP   I-SG   know
'I am sure that he will sing.'

Chokri:

726. E- e   khutsü ti küva che püe vo
 í-   è   khùtsə́ tì   kə̀vá   tʃé   pə̀-   è   vɔ̋
I   NOM   rice   eat   PROG   while   he   NOM   came
'He came while I was eating rice.'

727. E – e Pü muda küva   seva
í-   è   pə̀   mɨ̀dä   kə̀vá   sə̋vá
I   NOM   He   lie   PROG   know
'I know that he is lying.'

728. Pü tha vomo   tari rümo
pə̀   thá   vɔ́mɔ̏   tárí   ɹɨ̏mɔ̏
he   today   come-or   whether   doubt
'He may not come today.'

729. Onganye vachi vano, pü- e vo- to
ùŋáné   váʧʰi vánɔ   pə̄-   è   vɔ̆-   tɔ̀
baby   fed   CP   she   NOM come- FUT
'Having fed the baby, she will come.'

730. E-e mülütsü   püe tsali shi   to
í̃-   è   mɨ̀lɨ̀-tsə̄   pə̄-   è   tsàlì ʧhí̃   tɔ̀
I   NOM   sure   he-   NOM song   do   FUT

'I am sure that he will sing.'

Khezha:

731. Pu- ni nyini khunye tonyhe woa
pù-   ní   ɲì-   ní   khùɲè tɔ̂ɲ̈he wɔ̆:ä
he-   NOM   I   was   rice   eating came
'He came while I was eating rice.'

732. Nyini   pu ni müda   zü che-a
ɲi-   ní   pù   ní   mə̄dá   zə̄   ʧè-ä
I   NOM   he   is   lie   PROG   know
'I know that he is lying.'

733. Nucü pu tshü dele,   puni wu   de
núʧə̂   pù   tshə̄   dèlè   pù-   ní   wù   dë
baby   fed   done   PST   she- NOM   come will
'Having fed the baby, she will come.'

734. Nyi-   ni pu- ni tsali chü   de
ɲi-   ní   pù-   ní   tsali ʧhə̄´   dë
I   NOM   he-   NOM   sing   sure   will
'I'm sure that he will sing.'

Khiamniungan:

735. Ngo chi henai apa   shi
ŋɔ   ʧi   henai ʌpa   ʃin
I   food eat   he   came
'He came while I was eating rice.'

736. Apa üh pumgita ngo   nye
ʌpa   ə̄ʔ   pɔmetə   ŋo   ŋen
he   ERG   lie   I   know
'I know that he is lying.'

737.   Ngo tsumonglam apa lunyi   shi-e
        ŋo   tsumoŋlʌm   ʌpa   luɲi   ʃi-e
        I   doubt   he   today   come-FUT
        'I doubt whether he will come today.'

738.   Methso hao vaoküta   apa   shi-e
        methsohau   wau-kəta   ʌpa   ʃi-e
        baby   DAT fed-CP   she   come-FUT
        'Having fed the baby, she will come.'

739.   Apa hange   ta ngo nyen
        ʌpa   haŋe   tə   ŋɔ   ɲie
        he   sing   COMP   I   know
        'I am sure that he will sing.'

Konyak:

740.   I-e tao nük hah wante wen-yangke
        i -a   tauɲək   haʔ wan- tə   win-jʌŋki
        he -DEM I   food   eat - while   come-PST
        'He came while i was eating rice.'

741.   Tao-e shing   -nangke hatao-a i-e ngaoleih epü
        tau-ə   səŋ   -nʌŋki   hatau-a   i -ə   ŋaulʌi ipu
        he ERG   knows-PROG that-DEM   he –ERG   lie   say
        'I know that he is lying.'

742.   Tao-e nüngnei-nangke i-a tenyih wen-lak jeya peih
        tau-a   nəŋnai-nʌŋki   i -a   teɲiʔ   win-lʌk   ʧijapaiʔ
        I -ERG   doubt-PRS   he- DEM today come- FUT whether
        'I doubt whether he will come today.'

Liangmai:

743.   E ta - tiu bamting pa wangye
        i   ta - tiu bʌmtiŋ pʌ   waŋ-ne
        I   rice - eat   while   he   come -PST
        'He came while I was eating rice.'

744.   E siye pa ared bam   boi
        i   sije   pʌ ared   bʌm - bɔi
        I   know he   lie   PROG   SFM
        'I know that he is lying.'

745. E sishek makge pa nthainai wangma

    I   sisiak   mage   pʌ   ntʰainai   wʌŋ - ma

    I   doubt   NEG   he   today   come - whether

    'I doubt whether he will come today.'

746. E malum   siakye pa chaliu thiuru -boi

    I   məlum   siage   pʌ   tsəliu   tʰiu-   ɹu -bɔi

    I   trust   sure   he   song   sing   FUT SFM

    'I am sure that he will sing.'

Lotha:

747. Ana otsi tsoa vanathung ompona yicho

    a -na   ɔtsi tsɔ-a   vʌnʌtʰəŋ   ɔmpɔ-na   ji-ʧʰɔ

    I-NOM   rice eat-CP   while   he -NOM   come-PST

    'He came home while I was eating rice.'

748. Ompo na ejüng phyoa la to ana   ntsia

    ɔmpɔ-na   eʧəŋ   pʰjɔa   la   tɔ   a-na   ntsia

    he-NOM   lie   sayl   PRS   that   I-NOM know

    'I know that he is lying.'

749. Ngaro ro ji tsotok si ompvü na yiv

    ŋarɔ -rɔ   ʧi   tsɔ-tɔk   si   ɔmpfə- na   ji-v

    child-little   DET   eat-done   and   she -NOM   come-FUT

    'Having fed the baby, she will come.'

750. Ompo na okhen khvüthia to ana merüka ntsia

    ɔmpɔ -na   ɔkʰen   kʰvə   tʰia   tɔ   a-na   merəka   ntsia

    he -NOM   song   sing   able   that   I-NOM   sure   know

    'I am sure that he will sing.'

NTHENYI:

751. Ma hi   anan   tsa - kiben jüüwi gho

    mʌ   hi   ʌnẽ   tsʌ - kipẽ   ʒuwi   ɥəu

    s/he   I   rice   eat – CP   while   come-PST

    'He came while I was eating rice.'

752. Ma hi mechu kipen hi chüpen

    mʌ   hi   miʧʰu   kipẽ   hi   ʧʰɨpẽ

    s/he   I   lie   CP   I   know

    'I know that he is lying.'

753. Ma naansü ghola mogho khen hi nchü
    mʌ   nʌ̃sɨ̃   ɯǝula   muɯǝu   kʰẽ   hi   ntʃʰɨ
    s/he   today   come   NEG   whether   I   don't know
    'I doubt whether he will come today.'

754. Hi chhütipen ma akkhwisa - pen
    hi   tʃʰǝtipẽ   mʌ   ʌkʰwisa: - pẽ
    I   know   s/he   song   sing - FUT
    'I am sure that he will sing.'

755. Ma ali nwale
    mʌ   ʌli   n - wale
    she   field   not go
    'She will not go to the field.'

NZONKHWE:

756. A-le ale nku kebin shabin
    ʌ́ - lē   ˋʌlē   nkǝ   kǝbĩ   ʃʌbĩ
    he   I   lying   COMP   know
    'I know that he is lying.'

757. Ntsenyu ginthyü lao a-le ryüti
    ntsǝñǝ   gintʰǝ   lʌɔ   ʌ́ - lē   ɹǝ-ti
    baby   fed   CP   she   come-FUT
    'Having fed the baby, she will come.'

758. A-le lüthyü tsentsü kebin ale shabin
    ʌle   lǝtʰǝ   tsǝntsǝ   kǝbi   ʌle   ʃʌbĩ
    he   sing   sure   COMP   I   know
    'I am sure that he will sing.'

759. a-le loo ki tsü nyü mvü
    a-le   lɔ   ki   tsǝ   nǝ   mvǝ
    he   field   PST   go   want   NEG
    'He will not go to the field.'

Phom:

760. Nge-i nük hah hepak-kü pupa peikü-peih
    ŋa-i   nǝk   haʔ   hɨpak -kǝ   pǝpa   paikǝ -peiʔ
    I-   rice   eat   while -PRS   he   come -PERF
    'He came while I was eating rice.'

761. Nge-i- nyingtih pupa -i shah shem e- nyeih

ŋa	-(j)ə	njɨŋti?		pəpa	-i	ʃa?	ʃʌm	i	-ɲe?
I	-ERG	kmow		he	-ERG	word	lie	tell	-HAB

'I know that he is lying.'

762. Nge-I jüh-ü nyeih, shenyih pupa peikahen la shangkü

ŋa	-(j)i	tʃə-əɲai?	ʃənji?	pəpa	paikahan	la	ʃaŋkə
I	-ERG	doubt	today	he	come	or	not come

'I doubt whether he will come today.'

763. Ngei hinglemnyeih pupa kesho lok -kahen

ŋai	hɨŋlʌmnjaiʰ	pɨpa	keʃu	lɔk	-kahan
I	sure	he	song	sing	-FUT

'I am sure that he will sing.'

Pochury:

764. Hi ashie tsa-kübela-vü nyimpawa ru

hi	aʃe -	tsa-kə	pela-və	njimpawa		ru
I	rice	eat-CP	time-at	he		come

'He came while I was eating rice.'

765. Hi-nüh tshü-vehtamanyimpawa rie-veh

hi-nə	tsʰe-ve	tama	njimpawa	ri -ve
I -NOM	know-PRS	that	he	lie-PROG

'I know that he is lying.'

766. Hi rüza-veh nyimpawa nosü runa nü nyunü

Hi	rəʒa-ve	njimpawa	nosə	runa-nə	njunə
I	doubt-PRS	he	today	come-FUT	whether

'I doubt whether he will come today.'

767. Hi-nüh tshü-vehtamanyimpawa azahsatsa-na

hi-nə	tsʰe-ve	tama	njimpawa	aza	satsa-na
I -NOM	know-PRS	that	he	song	sure-FUT

'Iam sure that he will sing.'

Sangtam:

768. abi ih yangtsu yade rocho-e

ʌpi	i	jʌŋtsu	jʌte	ɹɔ-tʃhɔe
he	ISG	eating	while	came-PST

'He came while I was eating rice.'

769.   Abi ronung müronung ih -nü mülongdi
        ʌpi   ɹɔnuŋ mə-ɹɔnuŋ   i -nə   məluŋti
        he   come NEG-come   I -NOM   doubt
        'I doubt whether he will come today.'

770.   akhunga   khang   tuppü,   abi   ronung
        ʌkʰuŋʌ   kʰʌŋ   tʌp-pə   ʌpi   ɹɔ-nuŋ
        baby   -DAT   fed-CP   she come-FUT
        'Having fed the baby, she will come.'

771.   Ih -nü müthele abi   tsü   khitsanung
        i   -nə   mətʰele   ʌpi tsə   kʰitsʰa-nuŋ
        iSG -NOM   know   he Det   sing-FUT
        'I am sure that he will sing.'

Sümi:

772.   Pa-no I-no ana chu-   a kelono ighi
        pa- nɔ   i-nɔ   ana ʧu-   a   kelɔnɔ   eɣei
        He-NOM   I-NOM   rice eat-   CP   while   came
        'He came while I was eating rice.'

773.   I- no   ithi   ani pa ye miki ani
        i-   nɔ   ithi   ani   pa   je   miki   ani
        I   NOM know EXIST   he   NOM lie   PROG
        'I know that he is lying.'

774.   Li ye   anga   loji   ve-no ighi   nani
        li   je   aŋa   loʤi   ve-nɔ   iɣi   nani
        she   NOM baby   feed   having done   come FUT
        'Having fed the baby, she will come.'

775.   I- no   ithipütsa pa ye alephe nani
        i-   nɔ   ithipətsa   pa   je   alepʰe nani
        I   NOM   sure   he   will   sing   FUT
        'I'm sure that he will sing.'

Yimchunger:

776.   I yimtsüh-chohki api arükheah
        i   jimtsəʔ-ʧhɔ-khi   abi aɹə-khiʌʔ
        ISG   eat-PROG -CP   he come-PST
        'He came while I was eating.'

777. I nü mükheah lah api akeangyü thatchoh
i -nə mɨkhia̱k laʔ abi akiɔŋɔ tha-ʧhɔʔ
I -NOM know COMP he lie say-PROG
'I know that he is lying.'

778. Api khihne arünahnü i nü mümükheah
abi khiʔni aɹənanə i - nə mə-məkhia̱k
he today come I -NOM NEG-know
'I doubt whether he will come today.'

779. Api khungarü yimkip-pa arüpah
api kʰuŋaɹə jimkip-pa aɹəba
she baby fed -CP come
'Having fed the baby, she will come.'

Zeme:

780. I chi pa nret bam
i tsi pʌ nret bʌm
I know he lie PROG
'I know that he is lying.'

781. Pa henai gwang rah I nning mmi mah
pʌ henʌi gʷʌŋ ɹʌ i nniŋ mi mʌ
he today come whether I think believe NEG
'I doubt whether he will come today.'

782. Pa banazeh pepuk teu boi lo ne gwang zeh
pʌ pən:ɒ:ze pepuk teu bɔi lone gʷʌŋ ze
he baby food eat will after come FUT
'Having fed the baby, she will come.'

783. I chibam pa leu teu be ze
i tsibʌm pʌ leu teu bi ze
I know s/he song sing sure FUT
'I am sure that he will sing.'

784. Pah loh mei lak
pʌ lɔ mei lʌk
she field go not
'She will not go to the field.'

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