

Ahom E-Book

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This work is a compilation of over two years and contains the most upto date is the most comprehensive guide to modern Dai Ahom language

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1 The Alphabet

𑜋𑜨𑜧; 𑜇𑜨: 𑜏𑜨𑜧

To learn Dai Ahom language you have to first learn the Dai Ahom script (called *līk tái ahom*) and turns out it is really easy.

1.1 Consonants

There are 20 consonants in Tai Ahom called 𑜇𑜨 𑜏𑜨𑜧; 𑜋𑜨𑜧; 𑜇𑜨: 𑜏𑜨𑜧 (*to māe līk tái*) or the “main body of Tai Abugida,” as the below table lists out.

A	eg	A	Ex
𑜋 (ka/ga)	kài (𑜋𑜨) - chicken	𑜏 (pa)	paa (𑜏𑜨) - fish
𑜇 (xa/kha)	khài (𑜇𑜨) - egg	𑜏𑜨 (pha)	phērng (𑜏𑜨𑜧) - bee
𑜏 (nga)	ngúu (𑜏𑜨) - snake	𑜏 (ba)	bāan (𑜏𑜨) - village
𑜏 (wa)	wán (𑜏𑜨) - day/sun	𑜏 (na)	nûk (𑜏𑜨) - bird
𑜏 (ma)	maa (𑜏𑜨) - dog	𑜏 (ta)	tàu (𑜏𑜨) - turtle

𑜋 (ya)	yúng (𑜋𑜃𑜫) - mosquito	𑜏 (tsa)	tsâang (𑜏𑜃𑜫) - elephant
𑜊 (sa)	saeng (𑜊𑜃𑜫) - diamond	𑜓 (tha)	thai (𑜓𑜃𑜫) - plough
𑜌 (nya)	nyāa (𑜌𑜃𑜫) - grass	𑜒 (ra)	rérn (𑜒𑜃𑜫) - house
𑜎 (ha)	hàan (𑜎𑜃𑜫) - goose	𑜐 (la)	líng (𑜐𑜃𑜫) - monkey
𑜉 (aa)	òi (𑜉𑜃𑜫) - sugarcane	𑜇 (da)	dam (𑜇𑜃𑜫) - black

1.2 Vowels

There are 11 “pure vowels” in Ahom called 𑜏𑜃𑜫 𑜏𑜃𑜫 𑜏𑜃𑜫 (*māe káp ngāo*) We here use the Ahom consonant ‘a’ to read them all.

Ahom	Example	Ahom	Exaple
𑜉 (a)	râk (𑜒𑜃𑜫) - love	𑜉𑜃𑜫 (aa)	kaa (𑜉𑜃𑜫) - crow
𑜉𑜃𑜫 (i)	mīt (𑜉𑜃𑜫) - knife	𑜉𑜃𑜫 (ee)	dee (𑜉𑜃𑜫) - good

𑜋𑜪 (u)	kún (𑜋𑜪𑜰) - person	𑜋𑜪𑜰 (uu)	ruu (𑜋𑜪) - ear
𑜋𑜪𑜰 (e)	mé (𑜋𑜪𑜰) - wife	𑜋𑜪𑜰𑜰 (ae)	māe (𑜋𑜪𑜰) - mother
𑜋𑜪𑜰 (o)	ho (𑜋𑜪𑜰) - head	𑜋𑜪𑜰𑜰 (aw)	khāw (𑜋𑜪𑜰) - word
𑜋𑜪𑜰𑜰 (er)	ser (𑜋𑜪𑜰) - tiger		

The er (𑜋𑜪𑜰𑜰) sound is same as ‘er’ in *cheater*, except that r is silent and you keep your mouth open when pronouncing it. The o (𑜋𑜪𑜰) sound is more ‘o’ in *so* or more while aw (𑜋𑜪𑜰𑜰) sound is more like ‘aw’ in *saw* or *awesome*. More simply put you can think them like Hindi ‘o’ vs Assamese ‘o’ (aw). During actual speech you can however approximate ‘o’ as ‘ou’ to be very clear (eg ho/hou – head and haw – palace)

Note that different graphemes are sometimes used for the same vowel in medial position and the same grapheme can actually be different vowel depending on whether it is in final position or medial.

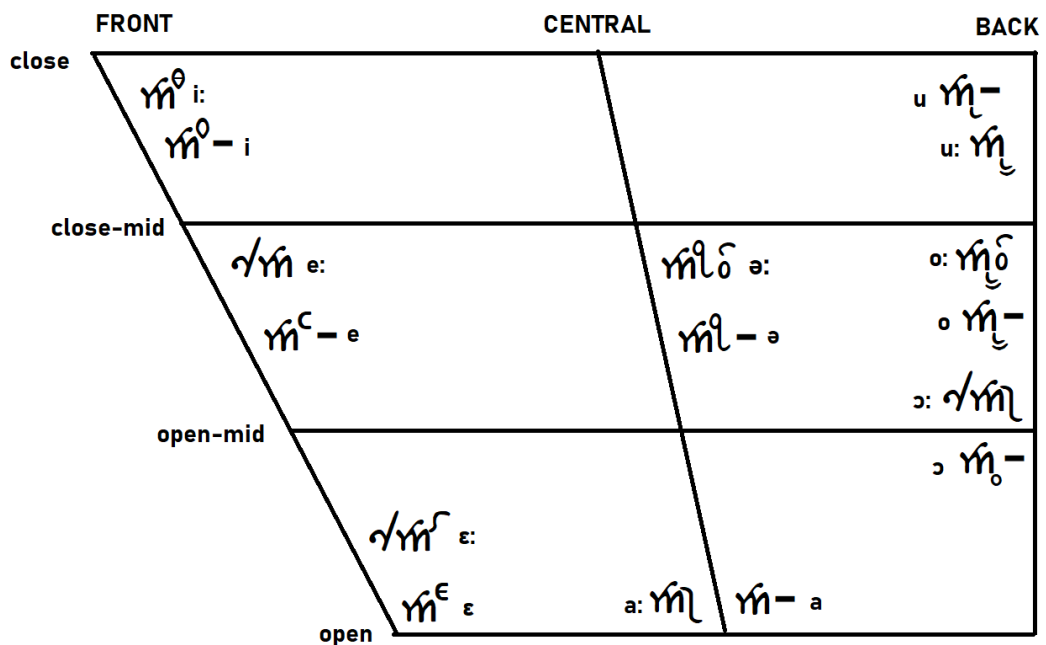
The only example of the latter is in case of uu (𑜋𑜪) grapheme which is used for representing o (𑜋𑜪𑜰) vowel in medial position. This will become clear in the following table

Ahom	Example	Ahom	Example
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ṽṽṽ- (aa)	kàat (ṽṽṽṽ) - mart	ṽṽṽ- (er)	kèrt (ṽṽṽṽ) - birth
ṽṽṽ- (e)	tsét (ṽṽṽṽ) - seven	ṽṽṽ- (ae)	tāem (ṽṽṽṽ) - write
ṽṽṽ- (o)	lôt (ṽṽṽṽ) - vehicle	ṽṽṽ- (aw)	sawng (ṽṽṽṽ) - two

Perhaps it will not be out of place here to mention that short vowels can never be in final position.

For same reason, you will see ṽṽṽ written as phi, ṽṽṽ written as khā and ṽṽṽ written as su. This is because ṽṽṽ, ṽṽ and ṽṽṽ are not even words and like I just pointed, only long vowels can be in final position (ṽṽṽ, etc). Also regarding pronunciation during actual speech you can approximate ‘ae’ as ‘ye’ since ‘e’ and ‘ae’ difference is not that subtle. It is something you will notice in spoken Tai. Below is the vowel trapezium



	Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	ᵛ ɸ ʋ p b pʰ	ᵛ ɸ ɽ t tʰ d		ᵛ ɸ k kʰ	ᵛ ʔ
Nasal	ᵛ m	ɽ n	ᵛ ɲ	ɸ ŋ	
Fricative		ᵛ sʰ			ᵛ h
Lateral		ᵛ l			
Rhotic		ᵛ r			
Affricative		ᵛ ts			
Semi-Vowel	ᵛ w		ᵛ j		

1.3 Diphthongs

Aside from these 11 vowels, there is also ᵛᵛᵛ; ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ (māe káp sâwn) or diphthongs, that are formed by combining two vowels.

D	Ahom	Example
ᵛ + ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ (a+er)	ᵛᵛᵛ (au/aer)	máu (ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ) - you

$\text{ၤ} + \text{ၤဝ်}$ (a+o)	ၤဝ် (ao)	kao (ၤဝ်) - me
$\text{ၤၤ} + \text{ၤဝ်}$ (aa+o)	ၤၤဝ် (aao)	khaao (ၤၤဝ်) - white
$\text{ၤ} + \text{ၤဝ်}$ (a+i)	ၤဝ် (ai)	phai (ၤဝ်း) - fire
$\text{ၤၤ} + \text{ၤဝ်}$ (aa+i)	ၤၤဝ် (aai)	taai (ၤၤဝ်) - die
$\text{ၤဝ်} + \text{ၤဝ်}$ (o+i)	ၤဝ်း (oy/oei)	kóei (ၤဝ်းး) - only
$\text{ၤ/ၤၤ} + \text{ၤဝ်}$ (aw+i)	ၤဝ် (oi)	doi (ၤဝ်) - hill
$\text{ၤ} + \text{ၤဝ်}$ (u+i)	ၤဝ်း (ui)	kūi (ၤဝ်းး) - banana
$\text{ၤဝ်း} + \text{ၤဝ်}$ (er+i)	ၤဝ်း (ei)	hei (ၤဝ်းး) - hey

$\text{ɲ}^{\theta} + \text{ɲ}_{\text{u}}$ (i+u)	$\text{ɲ}^{\theta}_{\text{o}}$ (iu)	phiu ($\text{ɲ}^{\theta}_{\text{o}}$) - whistle
$\text{ɲ}^{\text{e}} + \text{ɲ}_{\text{u}}$ (e+u)	$\text{ɲ}^{\text{e}}_{\text{o}}$ (eu)	tèu ($\text{ɲ}^{\text{e}}_{\text{o}}$) - loincloth
$\text{ɲ}^{\text{ae}} + \text{ɲ}_{\text{u}}$ (ae+u)	$\text{ɲ}^{\text{ae}}_{\text{o}}$ (aeu)	láeu ($\text{ɲ}^{\text{ae}}_{\text{o}}$) - sword

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Nouns, 𑜋𑜪𑜫 (*tsēr*) are naming words used to identify any class of people, places or things or to a name particular to one of them. Based on the number of syllables, there are two kinds of nouns in Ahom:

2.1 Monosyllabic Nouns

Monosyllabic Nouns are those that have only one syllable and are in complete by themselves. They are the building blocks of Ahom language and since every word in Ahom is of one syllable-length, you can also think of them as one-word nouns.

Some common monosyllabic nouns are as mentioned below:

Ahom	Meaning	Ahom	Meaning
𑜋𑜪, (kài)	chicken	𑜋𑜪 (kaa)	crow
𑜋𑜪, (khài)	egg	𑜋𑜪 (paa)	fish
𑜋𑜪𑜫 (hó)	cow	𑜋𑜪 (maa)	dog
𑜋𑜪𑜫 (nûk)	bird	𑜋𑜪 (taa)	eye
𑜋𑜪𑜫 (nêr)	meat	𑜋𑜪𑜫 (nóm)	breast

ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦᩣ᩠ᩅ (rérn)	house	ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (thai)	plough
ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (kawng)	drum	ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (máwng)	gong / hour
ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (pee)	year / age	ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (pèe)	flute
ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (líng)	monkey	ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (saeng)	diamond
ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (dam)	black	ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (daeng)	red
ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (láai)	martial arts	ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (láeu)	sword
ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (òì)	sugarcane	ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (doi)	mountain
ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (nyāa)	grass	ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (hàan)	goose
ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (ser)	tiger	ᨧᩢ᩠ᨦ (ngúu)	snake

មា (mâa)	horse	ត្រ, (tàu)	tortoise
មូ (muu)	pig	ទឹ (nâm)	water
ហ្មែង (phērng)	bee	ច័ន្ទ (wán)	sun
ហ្វាង (tsâang)	elephant	យូង (yúng)	mosquito

2.2 Polysyllabic Nouns

Polysyllabic Nouns are made by combination of two or more monosyllabic nouns, they are the same as Compound Nouns.

Some polysyllabic nouns are as mentioned below:

Ahom	Meaning
មា ទឹ (mâa nâm)	Hippopotamus (lit. water horse)
ទឹ ព្រ (nâm taa)	Tears (lit. eye water)
ទឹ ទ្រូង (nâm nóm)	Milk (lit. breast water)

ធម៌. បង្កើន (nâm phérng)	Honey (lit. bee water)
ធុន. ក្អម (nêr hó)	Steak (lit. cow meat)
វង្ស វង្ស (maw sawn)	Teacher (lit. skilled in teaching)
បង្វែរ វង្ស (phū hāw)	Driver (lit. person who drives)
បង្វែរ វង្ស គ្រឿង មនុស្ស (phū hāw rér min)	Pilot (lit. one who drives a flying boat)
ក្រុន បង្កើន ហ្វាង (kún pern pàsà)	Religious Propagandists / Missionaries (one who spread religion)
ក្រុន កំ, មិន ហ្វាង (kún àm mí pàsà)	Atheist (one without religion)
ក្រុន. ក្រុន; (nûk khūm)	Quail (the bald bird / bird without feathers)
ក្រុន. ក្រុន: បង្កើន (nûk hét pyāak)	Mocking Bird (the bird who mocks)

ហ្ល កម៌៖ (pa khám)	Goldfish (the bird which is gold)
ហ្ល៖ អ៊ា (paái saai)	Science (study of cord)
ហ្ល៖ មន្ត្រ៖ (paái máwn)	Arts (study of excellence)
ហ្ល៖ ជ័រ. (paái nâp)	Mathematics (study of numbers)
ហ្ល៖ មន្ត្រ៖ (paái mérng)	Politics (study of country)
ហ្ល៖ មាត្រៈ មន្ត្រ៖ (paái māak mī)	Economics (study of wealth)
ហ្ល៖ អ៊ាត្រៈ (páai sérk)	Military Affairs (study of battle)
អ៊ាត្រៈ ជ័រ៖ (hāwng náwn)	Bedroom (room-sleep)

ဟံးၵံး ငံး (hāwng nām)	Bathroom (room-water)
ဟံးၵံး ဟံးၵံး (róng lē)	Hotel (building-relax)
ဟံးၵံး ဟံးၵံး (róng rén)	School (building-study)
ဟံးၵံး ဟံးၵံး (hóng khang)	Prison (building-imprison)
ဟံးၵံး ဟံးၵံး (hóng kaan)	Office (building-work)
ဟံးၵံး ဟံးၵံး (róng yaa)	Clinic/Pharmacy (building-medicine)
ဟံးၵံး ဟံးၵံး ဟံးၵံး (róng yaa long)	Hospital (greater clinic)
ဟံးၵံး ဟံးၵံး (róng nae)	Museum (building-show)

ຣົງ ນາ ປໍ້ (róng nae pói)	Theater (building-show-event)
ຣົງ ນາ ດົງ (róng ngáo tông)	Movie Theater (building-movie)
ນາ ດົງ (ngáo tông)	Movie (shadow/silhouette-move)
ລົ ປາຍ (lôt pái)	Train (car-fire)
ຢາມ ມາງ (yáam máwng)	Clock (time-hour/gong)
ຫາ ຢາມ ມາງ (haw yáam máwng)	Clocktower (palace-time-hour/gong)
ກົງ, ຢາມ ມາງ (khèng yáam máwng)	Ibid. (frame-time-gong)
ຫາ ພີ (haw phi)	Temple (palace-spirit)

រា្យ រា្យៈ (haw khám)	Royal Palace (palace-gold)
រា្យ រា្យ រា្យៈ (khun haw khám)	King (prince of royal palace)
នាង រា្យ រា្យៈ (náang haw khám)	Queen (lady of royal palace)
រា្យ រា្យ រា្យៈ រា្យ (khun haw khám lung)	Emperor (greater king)
នាង រា្យ រា្យៈ រា្យ (náang haw khám lung)	Empress (greater queen)
ហ្ម ហ្មៈ (phā sēr)	Shirt (cloth-shirt)
ហ្ម ហ្មៈ (phā sīn)	Skirt (cloth-skirt)
ហ្ម ហ្មៈ (phā ho)	Headgear / Turban (cloth-head)

ໝາຍ ມ້ (phā mai)	Shawl (cloth-wrap)
ໝາຍ ມ້ຕູ້, (phā tèu)	Pants (cloth-pant / loincloth)
ໝາຍ ມ້ຕູ້ (láai láeu)	Sword Martial Art (martial-arts-sword)
ໝາຍ ມ້ ມ້ຕູ້ (táng kāa nôk)	Bird Dance (Peacock Dance) (táng – verb to noun)
ໝາຍ ມ້ ມ້ຕູ້ (táng kāa tó)	Deer Dance (tó – mythical himalyan deer-like creature)
ໝາຍ ມ້ (púng pháí)	Sky Lantern lit. Fire Bucket (bucket-fire)
ໝາຍ ມ້ ມ້ຕູ້ (pèe nām tào)	Gourd Flute / Halusi (flute-water-gourd)

There are a specific type of polysyllabic / compound nouns known as co-ordinate compounds or *kháam kū* in Dai (literally meaning word-pair). Some examples of which are as follows –

Ahom	Meaning
𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; (pāw mǎe)	Parents (lit. father-mother)
𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; (pùu yāa)	Grandparents (lit. grandpa-grandma)
𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; (pho mé)	Husband-Wife
𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; (pī nāwng)	Siblings (lit. elder-younger)
𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; (pī nāwng àwk)	Biological Siblings (àwk – biological)
𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; (lūk tsáai lūk saao)	Children (lit. son-daughter)
𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; (tsáai yíng)	Men and Women
𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; (bàao saao)	Boys and Girls
𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫; (khāo nām)	Rice and Water (Food)

For elaborate co-ordinate compounds,

Ahom	Meaning
រៀមៈ ធូមៈ រៀមៈ ឃ្វ (máe dām máe phi)	Prepare (offering) for ancestral spirits (prepare-spirit-prepare-spirit)
មីៈ ជីៈ មីៈ ក្បាវ, (mí nī mí khàwt)	Be in debt (nī : khàwt : debt)
មីៈ កាវៈ មីៈ ជមៈ (mí khāo mí nām)	Have food (have-rice-have-water)
កៀន កាវៈ កៀន ជមៈ (kin khāo kin nām)	Eat food (eat-rice-eat-water)
កាវៈ កាវៈ កាវៈ ជមៈ (kān khāo kān nām)	Deprived of food (kān – prevent from natural action)
អៀន កាវៈ អៀន ជមៈ (hung khāo hung nām)	Cook food (boil-rice- boil-water)
ល្បងៈ លី ល្បងៈ ចា។ (lāwng lee lāwng tsāa)	Good and Bad (lee / dee : good, tsāa : bad)

၁၁း ကို ၁၁း ကို (táang ko táang aai)	Fear and Shame (ko : fear, aai : shy)
ကို, ကို, ကို, ပံး (khàwt hâk khàwt páeng)	United in Love (khàwt: tie knot/debt, hâk:páeng: love)
၁၁း ၁၁း ၁၁း (táang hûu táang han)	Knowledge (rûu / hûu: know, han : see)
၁၁း ပံး, ၁၁း ပံး (táang pyàw táang mōn)	Entertainment (pyàw: mōn : happy/joy)
၁း ပံး, ၁း ပံး (tī pàang tī péng)	Level Place/Plain (pàang: péng: unequal, level)
ကို ၁း ကို ၁း (kū tī kū táang)	Everywhere (kū: every, tī: place, táang: way)
ကို ပံး ကို ပံး (kū kâw kū kón)	Everyone / Everybody (kâw: kún/kón : person)
ကို ပံး, ကို ပံး (kū phàai kū pāa)	Everyside / Every direction (phàai : pāa : side)

ທູ້ ຍ໊໋. ທູ້ ບຸ້ (kū mē̄r kū wán)	Everyday / Daily (mē̄r : day - not used alone)
ທູ້ ທູ້; ທູ້ ພາຍ້ (kū tsō kū yáam)	Every time / All the time
ທູ້ ທູ້; ທູ້ ບາຍ້ (kū tsō kū paan)	Every Era / Every lifetime
ທູ້ ກູ້, ທູ້ ກາຍ້ (kū khìng kū khāao)	Everytime

Note that, not all the time, a word can be divided meaningfully.. There are some polysyllabic nouns that literally don't make any sense when broken down (such as kaang kaen for pants). The ideal thing to do is not think too much about those words, and just memorize them and move on. There can also be synonyms for same words (like phā tēu for pants/loincloth) Eventually we will learn about more and more words in the dictionary and phrasebook section but for now we proceed to the next lesson on pronouns

Adjectives ကံ. ဟိဝ်း (kâm tsēr) are words that describe or modify nouns or pronouns to give more information about a person, place, thing, or idea. The word *kâm* means support, and *tsēr* is noun. So *kâm tsēr* literally means ‘in support of noun.’

4.1 Descriptive Adjectives

Descriptive adjectives add detail and character to a noun or pronoun by describing its qualities, appearance, or traits

မင်း ဖ်ဒါ ကုး ဟိဝ်း
(mán pen káa sàwm)
- It is a blue car

မင်း ဟိဝ်း ဖ်ဒါ ဟိဝ်း ဒီး
(mán tsáai pen lūk dee)
- He is a good kid

Here, good (*dee*) and blue (*sàwm*) are adjectives that describe the character of the boy, and the color of the car as their description, so they are descriptive adjectives

4.2 Quantitative Adjectives

Quantitative adjectives specify the quantity, amount, or number of a noun

မင်း မီး အီး ကိတ်. ငံ ငံ
(mán mí tái kâw nam nam)
- He has many friends

ကိတ်, ဟိဝ်း ဟိဝ်း. ကုး ဟိ ဟိ
(èe saeng sêr káa saam lám)
- Iseng bought four cars.

Here, many (*nam*) and many (*four*) are adjectives that tell us how many friends the boy has and how many cars Iseng bought, hence they are quantitative adjectives.

4.3 Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives indicates the specific position of a noun in space or time, emphasizing which particular person, place, or thing is being discussed

མེ: དེ. རྩོ
(káa nâi dee)
- This car is good

པཎ པཔ. རྒྱ. བཞུ;
(pan pâp nân khāa)
- Give me that book

Here, this (*nâi*) and that (*nân*) are demonstrative adjectives.

4.4 Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives indicates ownership or possession of a noun

ཤེས་ མོ རྩོ,
(rérn khao yàu)
- His house is big

མེ: དེ. བཞུ བཞུ མོ
(káa nâi pen khawng kao)
- This car is mine

Here, his (*khao*) and mine (*khawng kao*) are possessive adjectives. Of course you have already learnt this in pronouns lesson.

4.5 Comparative Adjectives

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify

មង្គ្រះ ឆាច៖ អ្នក អ្នក កាវ
(mán náang sung ler kao)
- She is taller than me

You add the *ler* adverb to turn a regular adjective into a comparative adjective.
So sung means tall but sung ler means taller.

4.6 Superlative Adjectives

ម្តាយ កាវ ដ៏ អ្នក ប្រសើរ
(māe kao dee ler pērn)
- My mother is the best

You add the *ler pērn* adverb to turn a regular adjective into a superlative adjective,
pērn means others so *ler pērn* just mean better than others. So *dee* means good,
but *dee ler* means better and *dee ler pērn* means best or better than others.

And, that was all for adjectives lesson..

Part II – Ahom Phrases

50

ဟုဝ်, - lò - need

verb

အိဝ်း ဟုဝ်, မိဝ်း နံး မ့း ဝဲး

háo lò kin nām kū wán

We **need** to drink water everyday

51

မ့း ဗး - tâwng māi - be hungry

verb

အိဝ်း မိဝ်း ဗိဝ်း အိဝ်း မ့း ဗး

háo kin mēr háo tâwng māi

We eat when we are **hungry**

52

မ့း - náwn - sleep

verb

အိဝ်း ဟုဝ်, မ့း မ့း ဝဲး

háo lò náwn kū khérn

We need to **sleep** every night

53

ဟုး - lōy - by means of

preposition

အိဝ်း ဟိ ဟုး ဟိ ဝဲး အိဝ်း

háo han lōy taa khawng háo

We see **with** our eyes

75	𑜋𑜀 – laai – how many	interrogative
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𑜉𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜁 𑜋𑜀 𑜇𑜁

mí maa laai to

How many dogs are there?

76	𑜇𑜁. – kâw – person	classifier
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𑜇𑜁𑜃𑜫 𑜃𑜫𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜁𑜃𑜫 𑜉𑜃𑜫 𑜋𑜀 𑜇𑜁. 𑜇𑜁;

kún náu rérn suu mí laai kâw khāa

How many **people** are in your house?

77	𑜉𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜁𑜃𑜫 – pī nâwng – siblings	noun
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𑜇𑜁𑜃𑜫 𑜉𑜃𑜫 𑜉𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜁𑜃𑜫 𑜋𑜀 𑜇𑜁. 𑜇𑜁;

suu mí pī nâwng laai kâw khāa

How many **siblings** do you have?

78	𑜇𑜁, – sèe – four	number
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𑜇𑜁𑜃𑜫 𑜉𑜃𑜫 𑜉𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜁, 𑜇𑜁, 𑜇𑜁.

kao mí pī nâwng sèe kâw

I have **four** siblings

324

ᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒ – kát yen – peace/ease

noun

ᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒ, ᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒ; ᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒ

hāu kàa hāwt tī kát yen

May he/she reach **peace** (RIP)

325

ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ – kūmêr kūwán – daily

adverb

ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ

lāat kháam tái kū mêt kū wán

Speak Tai **daily** / everyday

326

ᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ – yùu náwn – have sex

verb

ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ

mán tsáai dāi yùu náwn tsáwm mán náang

He had **sex** with her

327

ᄒᄒᄒ – hung – cook

verb

ᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ, ᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒ

maw kin kóei àm maw hung

I only know how to eat. I don't know how to **cook**

Below is a list of some Tai words from Burmese Language

ပွဲ (pói)	ပွဲ /:pwe/	event / festival
ပျောက် (pyàak)	ပျက် /pjɛʔ/	comical / witty
ပွဲ (púng)	ပုံး/póun/	bucket
အသက် (asāak)	အသက် /ʔəθɛʔ/	life / age
ပျော် (pyàw)	ပျော် /pjɔ̃/	be pleased / be happy
ဇာ (trá)	တရား /təjá/	law / principle or rule
မျှ (mlá)	မြေ /mja/	emerald
ကျ (klá)	မြေ /ku' lá/	indian
ကွေ့ (àwng)	အောင် /ʔàun/	beat / conquer
ကယ် (kyàak)	တမန် /kjài/	like / be fond of

Below is a list of some Tai words from Pali Language

ဗြ (phrá)	ဝရ /vara/	excellent / best / noble
ဇာ (tra)	တာရာ /tara/	Buddhist Goddess Tara

បាញ់រាមៈ (pāttamyáa)	បដ្ឋុរាណ /padmaraga/	ruby / carbuncle
ជ្រំម័រៈ (nîmīk)	និមិត្ត /nimitta/	mark / sign / omen
កាណ៍ (kaan)	កម្ម /kamma/	work / deed / job
យាមៈ (yáam)	យាម /yamma/	time (duration of time)
វេរៈ (phé)	បាហៈ /bhae/	evil / danger (fear)
ហ្លា, ហ្លា, (phàsà)	បាហា /bhasa/	religion / language

Below is a list of some Tai words from Khmer Language

សេង (saeng)	សេង /se:ŋ/	Jewel / light
សេង (phéng)	សេង្គេង /ple:ŋ/	Music
លាមៈវង្ស (lámwóng)	រាំរង់ /rum uŋ/	Lamwong / circle dance

These words either come from or are similar to Chinese

ហ្លា (tsâo)	早 tsao5	early
ដៃ (dāi)	得 de2	to get
ហ្លា (tsâang)	象 xiang4	elephant
ម៉ា (mâ)	馬 ma3	horse

𐄓, (xì)	騎 qi2	ride (horseback)
𐄓𐄓 (ngérn)	銀 yin2	silver
𐄓𐄓. (yâm)	染 ran3	dye
𐄓𐄓 (sòng)	送 song3	deliver
𐄓𐄓, (thàan)	炭 tan4	charcoal
𐄓𐄓; (kwāang)	寬 kuan1	wide / broad
𐄓𐄓 (seng)	聲 sheng1	sound
𐄓𐄓 (sáai)	沙 sha1	sand
𐄓𐄓, (xàek)	客 ke4	guest
𐄓𐄓; (phērng)	蜂 feng1	bee
𐄓𐄓; (tsāe)	城 cheng2	city
𐄓𐄓 (pho)	夫 fu1	husband