GLOSSARY

Ahng : Konyak traditional King or chief

Ahng Gho : King’s court

Aoleng : Annual spring festival of the Konyaks celebrated from 1st to 6th April

Aonye : Thanksgiving festival of the Konyaks held during August-September

Baan : Bachelors' hall in Konyak dialect

Chakhu : Bamboo basket kept above the hearth

Dolunyu : The gate keeper

Fayak : The process of blackening of teeth

Gamring Pangpo : Path clearing festival

Gehong : Clans

Genna : Forbidden or inauspicious

Ghumrak Pangpo : Festival for bringing new log drum in the village.

Ghum : Log drum

Haha : The term used by the Konyaks to call themselves

Hipa : Seer or Prophet

Huh Tu : Tattoo

Jhum : Shifting cultivation

Kahshih : Malevolent spirits

Kahwang : God

Kani : Opium
Kani Chung : Opium pipe
Khalap : Black tea
Khongleo : Bed
Ko-Kah : Shifting cultivation in Konyak dialect
Lenghamo : Festival for invocation of blessings
Likhoi : Blue beads worn by the Konyak Ahng

Longjing Pesao Te Khúmpu: Konyak traditional religion
Mo Pangpo : Festivals (Longwa dialect)
Morung : Bachelors’ hall
Naomei : An ancient Konyak warrior
Ngengpa : Priest
Ngingtep : Meeting for deciding on the new Jhum field
Nyah : Mithun or Gayal (Bon frontalis)
Nyam : Gong
Nyoeming : The bad way meant for bad persons after death
Nyoimei : The good way that is walked by good persons after death
Nyūobu : Taboo in Konyak
Pantong : Basket
Penjong shah : Wooden human image
Penzin : Commoner (Longwa dialect)
Pongyin : Coronated autocratic king
Pongyin Pangpo : Coronation festival
Po : Bachelors’ hall in Longwa dialect
Poon : Tributes
Thenkoh: A group of Konyaks having democratic chiefs
Thendu: A group of Konyaks having autocratic chiefs
Sham: Rice pounding tables
Shaojong: Altar
Wangha: Konyak queen
Wangham: Great or chief Ahng
Wangpeng: Commoner class
Wangsa: Small Ahngs
Wangsu: Intermediate class or the children of hypergamous marriage
Wangzin: Royal clans
Yimbu: The land of the deaths
Yimching: Place of the deaths
Ywo: Girls' Dormitory