Verses

(1)

Bühen shephung mű; ajak vamou mű;
Bünyu büdem mű; methah meläü mű;
Yongsho pöchong mű; phenlak vongpha mű;
Köphih yongphang mű shomdang shomei,
Jaidang jaiyei anpha yu

With earthworms and snails;
With sparrows and munias;
With pythons and cobras;
With moths and ants:
With rocks and stumps;
With sands and stones:
Send from one to another.
Pass on and let it reach home.

(2)

büchüng mebu yimchüng ngoi,
yimchüng mebu chöngchüng ngoi,
chöngchüng mebu shicüng ngoi,
shicüng mebu nüin mű shu.
From the village of birth to the village of the death,
From the village of the dead to the village of the settlement,
From the village of the settlement to the village of the dog,
From the village of the dog melts as dew and vanishes.

(3)
Ynglang kohpen pangpū
Binung mak yeū yah
Humans derived technique of head hunting from chopping up of mantis’ head by
a spider.

(Among Phom)

(4)
O shang meya, obū yingnyūshang meya
Meihongnyūi būhpū nyūhūk bajaha
Yingnyū Apaihong vannyaū pū agpeīh
Jaidem naūhan pangpao yingnyū shangma pang

O at mountain. our ancestors were at mount Yingnyūshang
Humankind are all brothers and sisters born of meihongnyū
Music tree was felled at Yingnyū Apaihong
Social custom among brethren were shared at mount Yingnyūshang
If I could marry my sweetheart!
Our food, in a silver dish we'd share;
Beer, we'd exchange in the same mithun's horn;
Over the beautiful landscape,
Our wealthy farmhouse would be built.

(6)
ai vang hacei yunlungmū maihungyung nyūpūpa hangkok pang nyūha
hingni longlam kapūphomli pang nyūha
nyatam pheihan jeitam navhan peiya yungnyū chingmū pū
yungnyū chingmū chingyai ahum maushong- oi
hamkai manlu piya chünmang pikon -ai
ui uha mei meiha patannga pūi nūshūm ui mūshok pūjongmū
philang yanglong palei ngainga pajongmū
pancei leima uhu lungngang pahla hin
lungngang pahla yinnai yojang ai lōngcei
upa nya hamyei yongtaū panyah
This is a tale about the migration of Phoms from Apaihong, the place where they originated to Yungyeshan. There was no one to teach the people what is good and what is bad. They learned the head hunting from the animals which they practiced
in the earlier days. They saw the animals killing the other animals and the human beings also started head hunting. They chopped off the heads of their enemies.

But there were many efforts to stop this bloodshed practice. At last it came to an end on June, 6th, 1952. The day when this practice came to an end is celebrated as PHOM DAY every year on 6th June.

(7)

Ou-i ou hah pü hoî jama pah hinyo
Mei-i meihah phen khong mongma chemi ngam
Nyah – i nyah hah oyang mokja mü linglei
Pang nyûha kao vangpa langpa yangkho yan
Oji vangma meihongnyü-î temei han

Birds prey on birds, but on the same branch they perch.

Animals prey upon animals, but loiter in the same woods.

Fishes prey upon fishes, but mingle in the same wave.

Thus, sword to chop off the foe's head, is what mankind is destined for.

(B.Henshet Phom)