GLOSSARY

Aba – Father
Abazemba – Older father
Aben – Fish trap
Achem – Block of wood like trough with two hollows dug out for threshing paddy
Aceph – West
Aiengkho – Basket used while traveling
Ajakmapang – Those who collect and disburse paddy belonging to Church
Ajem – Large container made of bamboo for storing paddy
Ajen – East
Aki rongba – Burning of house
Ako – Maternal uncle
Akhang – Common name for baskets
Akhi – Conical shape basket used for carrying paddy
Akum – Interchangeably respect and shade
Akut – Bigger conical shaped basket used for storing clothes
Ala Chela – Community fishing
Alhan Aling – Footpath leading to rice field to the east (upper khel)
Alining – Bamboo strips used to tie things
Alu Athi – Temporary house for shelter as well as storing paddy in the rice field
Ama rakba mapang – Season for planting rice seedlings
Amung – Genna/taboo
Ani – Traditional wrap around skirt
Annala – Close female friends of different clans but same age-set grade
Anuzai – Younger mother
Aodang – Sacred place in ancient times (lower khel)
Aomet – Fine for stealing
Aonglu ajak – Indigenous jhum paddy
Aow – Grandfather
Aowphu – Bowl made out of bamboo
Aphak – Mat made out of bamboo
Asu – Cloth
Asui Yim/Diphu Yim – Village of the dead
Athepdang – Main room in the Changki traditional houses
Athi – Granary
Awalong – Powerful charm used to obtain love, wealth etc
Awasu – Manners
Awhani – Changki traditional skirt
Ayah – Weed scraper made out of metal
Ayaktsungba –
Ayim Asem Senso Mungdang – Village general assembly
Ayim Charu – Village tax
Ayim Chencha – Village fine
Ayim Anet Selang – Two village community hall (lower khel)
Azzumo – Mother’s elder sister
Azzu – Grandmother

Chakupa – Rectangular shaped bamboo mat used for winnowing
Changpang Alining – Footpath leading to rice field to the west (lower khel)
Changyangru – Flat circular sieve made out of bamboo
Chanakri - Brother-in-law/Son-in-law
Charong - Walking stick
Chenja Jano - Fined
Chentsu Chumang - Inheritance
Chungli - Ao dialect

Dao - Naga machete
Dobashi - Government agent/interpreter

Emchachari - Rulers
Emjangkhet - Village community work by age-set grades
Emjenri - Latecomers
Emkumri - Founding clans
Emli - System of governance
Emlu - Village community land
Emphi waba - To clear village footpath
Emsen Kiong - Sacred place in ancient times (upper khel)
Engkum - Church workers entrusted with catering for guests
Enki Tsuba - To bar entry into village territory

Gaon Bura - Village elder who works as government agent
Genna - Taboo

Ho - Of same age-set grade
Ho Tsungtepba - Progressive change in age-set grading

I emli teraksa - Don't break our system of governance
Ingkho Mapang - particular period set annually during which villagers engage in earning activities

Jangkhet - Worth of one's service
Jakla Liru - Character
Jungphodemdem - Supreme Being

Khat - Land grants given to Naga villages by the Ahom kings
Kharo - Suspended bamboo shelf over fire place
Khel - Division of village into sectors such as upper and lower khel
Kenu - Younger sibling
Keti - Kinship term to address same age-set grade friends
Kidong - Several branches of lineage
Kleo - Small room in traditional Changki house
Kilamet - Fine for adultery
Kilang - Traditional fish trap
Kilangmi - Open platform made out of bamboo
Kima Akumbok - Small verandah in front of traditional Changki house
Kin - Clan
Kin Asem - Three clans
Kin Emba - To adopt or be attached to a particular clan
Kin Tebencha - Rest of the clans
Kiong - Locality
Kuba - Term used to address good friends among males of same age-set grade of different clans
Kubok Waba - To go camping
Kumbalani Endi - Footpath leading to rice field to the west (lower khel)
Kumnak - Term used to address a man's sisters' and clanswomen's sons
Kuriko - Term used to address best friends among females
Langpa - Ladder
Lanuri Telongjem - Students union
Liba Liru yimya - Norms of social behaviour
Lichaba - Creator of God
Likhu - Bamboo mat with slightly upturned ends used for drying paddy
Longritei - Lonely river
Longtisungba - Lord of Heaven
Longzak - Stone used for sharpening dao etc
Lokti Liba - Community living
Luko - Upper khel
Lulang - Lower khel
Lumelen - Land tax
Lusa - Territory

Manukhi - Huge conical shaped basket used carrying jhum paddy
Marok - Cup
Meraksa - To lie
Merokzukba - Forest fire
Meyutsungba - Lord over the dead
Mezen - Virgin forests
Mezheu - Summer
Mesetri - Village guards during Ingko Mapang
Mibenlangba - Murder
Milum - Variety of fish
Motsu - Ao spring festival
Mongsen - Ao dialect
Morsong - Male dormitory
Moutsuuen - Place where paddy is husked
Mulok - Basket used as container as well as measure for collecting funds such as paddy
Mulok Emtepba - Literally joining of two baskets; Socially merger of two clans as one
Mungdang - Meeting/Assembly
Mungdang Kakba - Violating general assembly decisions
Mungphuo - Onset of summer
Naga Khat - Land grants belonging to Nagas
Namen Endi - Footpath leading to rice field to the west (upper khel)
Narokum - Title
Ningja Kuja - Kinship terminologies
Ning Menok - Bringing a bad name
Nubusu - Cloth used to carry baby on the back
Nukubo - Dao holder
Nungtak - Agenda

Obang Utepba - Consensus
Orija Salang - Changki Ayim Asem Senso hall
Orirachet - Another term for age set system in Changki

Pacha - Term used to denote one's own clan among males
Pachalari - Term used to denote one's own clan among females
Phenphuo - Period when the cut jhum forests are left to dry
Pok - Demarcation of jhum land for cultivation
Pusenru - Ring made out of bamboo strips to keep the pots
Puthia Mukojen - Rice seedling nursery
Ptu Menden - Village Government (Chungli)
Putsuru - Mushroom shaped stopper made out of baked clay
Puyakru - Double paddle made out of wood used in making clay pots
Puzukru - Shaping stick used for making clay pots
Sachuk - Bamboo skewers used for drying meat
Sala Sana - Exchange of views
Samenth - Senior Councilors of Changgi village government
Samen Menchen - Village Government (Mongsen)
Samen Nuzaba - Junior councilors of Changgi village government
Saniru - Wooden slab used for cutting meat
Sanen Luden - Executive Committee
Senso - Citizen/Citizenship
Senso Menchen - General Body Office Bearers
Senso Mungdang - General assembly
Senso Telongjem - Solidarity of the people
Sera Kipharu - Broom made out of palm leaves
Sungdakha - Official name of the upper khel
Sungden - Wooden box
Sungkho - Firewood collection
Sungkho kokopok - Bamboo basket used for carrying firewood
Sungphu - Wooden bowl with stand used for making chutney
Suokzukba - To cheat

Taktepsu - Traditional Changki shawl
Teba - The father
Teba Emba - To adopt or be attach to a particular clan by calling father
Techemping - Cylindrical bamboo jug used for grinding spices
Tekong - Hill
Tekongkulem - Ancient sacred place in the upper khel
Temnakja - Man's sisters' as well as clanswomen's sons
Temnakri - Nephews and Brothers/son-in-law
Tening tepong enerirong - To bring good name
Telakha - Youngest male child
Telakla - Youngest female child
Temokbasu - Shawl
Tenik -Lineage
Tepang Chenja - Fine administered orally without taking the amount recorded
Thatsu - Ladle made out of bamboo
Thiong - Small room in Changki traditional houses where firewood, pigs and chickens were kept
Tiar/Tiaba - God of Providence
Tinu Emba - To adopt or be attached to a particular clan as a relative
Tuo Tukori - Maternal uncles
Tsuenkho - Small conical shaped basket
Tsukera - Sickle
Tsuki - Female dormitory
Tsukla - Spring
Tsulu - Wet rice fields
Tsulu Endi phiro waba - To clean/clear village footpaths leading to wet rice fields
Tsungba - Priest
Tsungrem - God
Tsungremmong - Ao harvest festival
Tsungtiting/Angdong - Tree of Righteousness
Tsutakhopok - Baskets used to carry bamboo containers for collecting water
Tukorang - Hoe
Tukonglu - Jhum cultivation
Tuktsu - Small hoe used for weeding and planting of seedlings

Utongdari - Negotiator
Ungkhobilu - Broom made out of wild grass

Yanga - Age-set system
Yangtep – Formation of working groups among age-set grades
Yayang – To earn
Yimten – Government
Yimten Emli – System of government
Yimten Ozung – Village government rule
Yimten Kakba – To violate village government rule
Yimten Raksaba – Crisis in village government
Yimpuiri – Village crier

Zenba – To winnow
Zunga – Age-set system (In Chungli dialect)