

GLOSSARY

- Ahanglui : Jhum or shifting cultivation.
- Akhava : Owner
- Anei : Elder brother : Particularly this term is used to address the head-man of the village or clan's head and also to their eldest sons by a commoner.
- Ani : A sister of one's father, an uncle's wife, Aunt or mother-in-law.
- Athei-asa : Relative, on either parents side.
- Awo : Maternal uncle, father-in-law.
- Awunga : Equivalent Tangkhul word for 'king'.
- Azampui : A very long spear of about 20' to 25' in length, hafted with wooden handle, used in pitched-battle.
- Chai : A kind of small bamboo.
- Chakhan : A ritual observed for the departed soul of a female : Literary meaning is 'raising of necklace'.
- Changkhom : A kind of traditional shawl.
- Changnit : Full-moon.
- Changshan : The days of increasing the size of the moon.
- Changtun : The days when the size of the moon wanes.
- Changvei : A shield made of buffalo's hide of about $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 4'$.

Changwok	: The first visible day of the moon.
Chinao-ngara	: Brotherhood or brothers.
Chonlan	: Shawl presentation.
Chonphun	: Shawl carrying.
Chum	: Granary.
Chumphu	: A kind of festival in which womenfolk play the important part to mark the beginning of taking out newly harvested rice from the granary.
Gaha	: Bamboo.
Hangva	: Village councillor.
Hangvapam	: Village councillor's seat or post.
Har	: Armlet worn by women folk.
Harrayan	: Observing omen by means of egg.
Huilep	: Ginger peeling, A ritual of ginger peeling.
Ichichashi	: Own kinsmen.
Ira	: Grand child.
Kachon	: Shawl.
Kachuirā	: Mixed liquid of powdered rice, water and ginger-used in rituals.
Kachang	: The moon, lunar month
Kajat	: A kind of caterpillar living inside the stem of a tree.
Kameo	: god.

- Kanrei : Dry season.
- Kanthingphat : Dry season firewood collection.
- Kaochum : Middle-most main post of a house.
- Kapakasa : brave, expert warrior.
- Kapanga : The strong.
- Kaphani : Village-wide taboo.
- Kashan : Lower portion garment used by the femalefolk as skirt.
- Kazao : bracelet.
- Kazei : Spear.
- Kazeiram : Hades.
- Kha : Village.
- Kha-chan-ngazek kazip : Village assembly.
- Khairei : Big ceremonial dao or dagger.
- Khaimika : Expert fisherman
- Kha-khara : Guest coming.
- Kha-khanu : Guest leaving or departing.
- Khamui : bread.
- Khamarapa : Expert man.
- Khamarapva : Expert woman.
- Khamatem : Exemption.
- Khamphuithing : A kind of tree, bearing a citric fruit.
- Khana-kaphum : Ear-burying ceremony, observed before sowing the seeds of the year.

- Khanongva : An indigenous female physician.
- Khaorui : Area situated in the south western corner of the Tangkhul inhabited area of the present east district..
- Khazan : A sacrificial place, just outside the village gate.
- Khongnai : Neighbour.
- Khongror : Double sounding (performance of bigger feast).
- Khor : Rice beer.
- Khulakpa : Meitei word for village headman.
- Kakto : god of hades.
- Kompei : The last day of any feast.
- Kongsang : Necklace of white, ivory, red and green beads.
- Langkat : Free labour given to the village headman as a tribute.
- Langri : A kind of small grass, used for ritual.
- Lankhangarok : The system of passing on of a corpse or any patient from one village to another.
- Lathema : Expert singer.
- Long : Association or council or group.
- Longphang : Branch council.
- Longra : Dormitory festival of youths' and maids'

	:	festival.
Longrei	:	Main council.
Longshin	:	Dormitory.
Longva	:	Owner of the dormitory.
Lui	:	Paddy field
Luiha-thingphat	:	Pre-harvest firewood collection.
Luirā or Luita	:	A kind of festival observed before sowing the seeds of the year.
Luisha	:	Land tax.
Luishom	:	Rice plantation.
Luiphalum	:	Ceremonial observance on which the water of the terraced field is drained out.
Luplaka	:	Village mantri, next to the village headman.
Makhamna	:	Leave of Makham - a kind of tree.
Makho	:	The place where the skull of human being is kept.
ma-nganing	:	The bailor, relative security.
Mangkhap	:	A kind of festival observed just after the completion of the rice plantation.
Manho	:	Dowry.
manei-tantak	:	Post abstention day's walk to and from the field.
Marichon	:	Metal piece - either hoe or dagger or

dao, placed on the threshold for the bride to step on while entering her new home - the groom's house, on the occasion of wedding day.

- Mashit-Sashai : Reconciliation meat-eating.
- Matemsa : Exemption-meat or meat given to a boy signifying exemption from "thingchui" duty on his becoming a bona-fide member of the "Longshim".
- Mayarlong : Boys dormitory.
- Mawun : Administration.
- Meilongpam : Fire-place during the cold season which was generally made outside the courtyard of the boys' dormitory for the group.
- Meiphung : Hearth.
- Miyum : Secret killing of any person without any reason, or murder.
- Mushun : Effigy keeping.
- Muitung : A kind of ceremonial bread made of powdered rice.
- Naokatun : Placing of the new-born baby.
- Naokhamalan : Heating the new born baby by means of warm bath and feeding a few drops of rice, chewed with an oily insect called

- Kajat (ceremonial word).
- Naokhangalui : washing the baby with warm water.
- Naoming kaphok : Naming of the baby.
- Naotunsa : Ceremonial meat at the time of performing 'placing or laying the new born baby' ceremony.
- Naoyan : 'Baby' seeing' or looking at the new born baby, (ceremonial name).
- Naoyansa : baby seeing meat - (a ceremonial meat).
- Nara-huishon : Name of an ornament-made of a brass-ring.
- Ngalalong : Girl's dormitory.
- ngala-hangsan : A woman go-between, female match-maker.
- Ngala-kapang : Divorce.
- Ngapom-khalui : Re-union of the husband and wife after finalisation of their divorce (considered to be unfortunate).
- Ngathirai : Guerrilla warfare.
- Ngatuk-kacheia : Expert wrestler.
- Neira-khamang : A ceremonial rice beer drinking before marriage, preferably on the occasion of engagement day.
- Ningla : Sister-in-law.
- Ninglazat : Sister-in-law's food, a ceremonial food given by the bride to the groom's

- sisters at the time of marriage.
- Pam : Literary meaning is seat (preferred marriage partner, MBD marriage system)
- Paiyansa : Ceremonial meat, given by the would be bride's party to the would be groom's family just after their engagement, which was then distributed among the relatives of the grooms.
- Paosai : Name of a place situated in between Dolloi, Faling, Ngaima and Ukhrul which was popularly known for its weekly market at this centrally located place in the olden days.
- Pareinao : A married woman.
- Pheichak : Dance.
- Pheinan : A gift given by the groom's family to the party who brought the presentations and the bride to the groom's place.
- Pheisai : Chipping pieces of wood.
- Phungu : A kind of shawl.
- Phukhreila : A woman who got married to a man of another village is called Phukhreila, which may mean - a woman of high

- personality.
- Pipa : Head of the lineage and clan.
- Rachui : A kind of present, received by the maternal uncle or his son at the time of his sister's or aunt's death.
- Raila : War song.
- Rairei : Declared war.
- Rakatang : The last rite of any ceremony in which a special drink is offered to the participants, and at the time of marriage the new couple may perform the rite by washing their limbs in their terraced field.
- Rakhong : A common village pond from which the villagers draw their drinking water.
- Raingama : Expert warrior.
- Raisa : War-meat.
- Raisashai : war-meat eating.
- Raivao : Literally it means calling the war, practically it means court fee.
- Ramnao : Co-villager.
- Rathou : The first water drawn from the pond after its cleaning is called rathou.
- Ravao : Literally its means 'calling the water', but practically it means declaration of

- the festival.
- Kayului : wet-terraced paddy field.
- Mihailung : The sacred stone, kept in front of the house in the days of yore.
- Misit : A kind of festival observed just after rice-transplantation.
- Muirim : A kind of shawl meant only for the head of the village and clan in the days of yore.
- Sakhangapan : Exertion of the slaughtered meat by the married women according to their ability on the occasion of death ceremony.
- Sanika : Expert hunter.
- Sashar : A bigger sliced meat.
- Sanyu : Longer hair- keeping on the forehead of a woman after crossing the general marriageable age, just to show that she is old enough to get married.
- Sashitsa : Admission meat given to the neophyte.
- Lashai : Meat eating.
- Shamnao : Illegitimate child.
- Shang : Group or clan.
- Shai : Tribute.
- Sharhan : Sacrificial meat.

- Sharva : The priest.
- Sharei : Grand feast.
- Shangnao : Members of the clan.
- Shimenrai : War by capture.
- Shiakashar : Tabooed to enter the house
- Shimkat : Illegal entry into a house.
- Shimlam : Marriage presentation of the bride to the groom's family, or any kind of presentation given to the married daughter, or simply presentation.
- Shimluikat : Legal inheritor.
- Shimra : Junior or younger family.
- Shimrar : Older family or senior family.
- Shimrei : Family of the head of the village or clan and sometimes it denote to the head of this kind of family and his eldest son.
- Shimtun : Descending family.
- Shimphungrun : Killing of person inside the village (in the days of head hunting).
- Sholakhom : A kind of shawl, generally presented to the members of the headman's dormitory to test, by the inmates of the girl's dormitory of the village.

- Shulun : Course of action followed by an individual as a living being, way of life of an individual, mode of living of an individual.
- Sikachang : Winter season.
- Sopthem : A beautifully made bamboo basket used on special occasion.
- Sunkok : A big/giant bed of about 7'x25' hewn from a single tree - used at bonitory.
- Tang : A segment of a village, divided for the convenience of administration of any nature, sometime it is known as 'khel' in Assamese.
- Tanglen : A raised platform in front of the courtyard made for relaxing or for various purposes.
- Thakrei : Grand feast of marriage.
- Tharkat : Dedication, consecrated to a divine being for the new things.
- Tharshat : Festival observed before the actual harvest starts - as a thanks - giving to the almighty god.
- Theisithei : A kind of citrus fruit of a fig family.
- Thikhong : Plate of the dead, ceremonially used

- before they observe the last rite of the departed soul of the year.
- Thiile-kaפו : Asking presentation of the dead.
- Thingchui : Pieces of firewood collected by the children for the common fire-place to be burnt in the court-yard of the 'Longshim' so as to protect themselves from the coldness of the weather, before they enter into the 'Longshim' as bona-fide members.
- Thingsat-kathema : Expert in wood work.
- Thisham : The last rite of the departed soul.
- Thishum : All died out.
- Tinphapeo : Ceremonial rite for the perfection of the agricultural tools.
- Turthing : A kind of imprisonment of the offender in a pillory type of wooden frame.
- Vapao : A beautiful fat small bird of the ploceidai family.
- Vapaokui : Feather of 'vapao' bird.
- Varei : Uncle (mother's brother).
- Vathei : Fruit of the ancestor.
- Veikhun : Giving of material help at the time of death by the neighbours and relatives to the deceased's family is known as

- 'Veikhum': Leterary meaning is covering the forehead/closing the gate.
- Veirar : Closing of the village gate.
- Veishir : Proper hammering of the village fort.
- wonyaithing : Simple structure ceremonial platform for the departed soul to perform the last rite is known as Wonyaithing.
- wungjuk : Royal marking.
- Yargkhei-mayon : Giving protection to the weak and small village.
- Yar : Age group.
- Yarra : Age group festival observed sometime in the month of March or April.
- Yarthot : Age group labour party or union.
- Yaruijuk : Public marking.
- Yorkhok : The nearest married eldest sister or daughter.
- Yorla : The married sister and daughter.
- Yorlasa : Married sister's or daughter's share of meat.
- Zaiham : The earthen dyeing pot.
- Zaihan : Yarn dyeing.
- Zam : Rice beer, (strong rice beer).
- Zanpam : The place of grain threshing in the

- field, on the day of harvest.
- Zavar : Repeating of the eating, a ceremonial name of new rice eating-feast.
- Zeithing : The long handle of the spear for man and if it is for woman it means the iron staff used the womenfolk as an ornament or as walking stick.
- Zimik : The sun.
- Zungphun : Conscription.
- Zur-kachang : Rainy season.
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