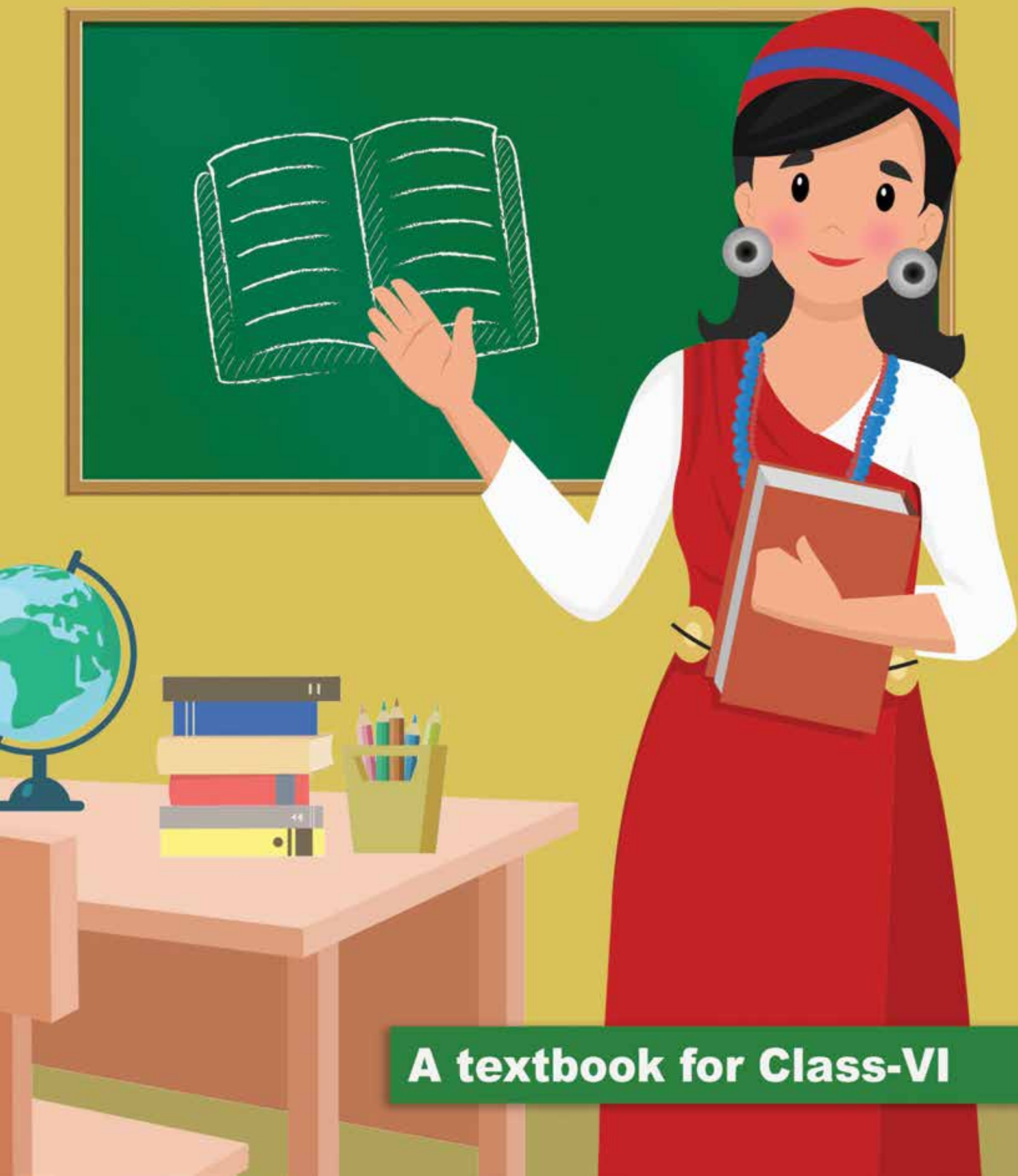


TAGIN GAAM

Kitap-I



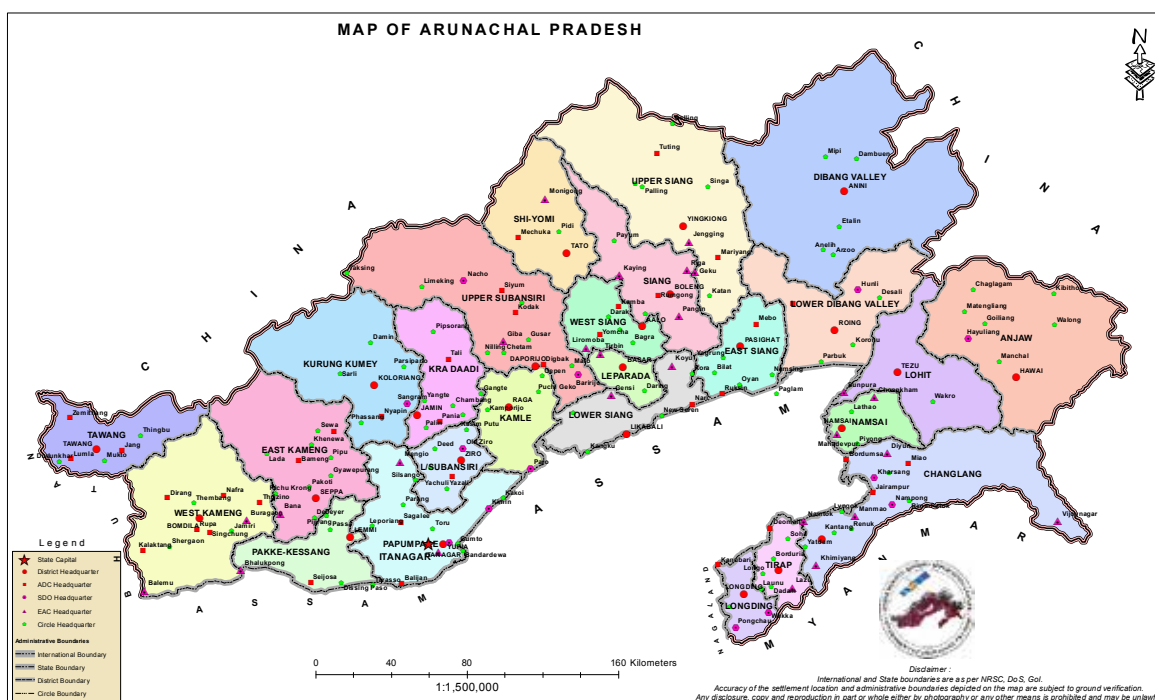
A textbook for Class-VI



JANA GANA MANA

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
Uchchala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava shubha name jage,
tava shubha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he, Jaya he, Jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he.

TAGIN GAAM
 Kitap-I
TEXT BOOK FOR TAGIN LANGUAGE
CLASS VI



STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING
GOVERNMENT OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH
GOHPUR TINALI, VIDYA VIHAR
ITANAGAR

First Edition

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and Training, 2021

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FOREWORD

The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), an Academic Authority of the state, has been entrusted with the task of improving the quality of education in the schools of Arunachal Pradesh. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 stresses on the use of mother tongue as a medium of instruction in the schools especially in the primary and upper primary stage.

Keeping in view the importance of third language, the Government of Arunachal Pradesh has decided to introduce third language books from Class VI to VIII in the state by collaborating with the Apex bodies of various tribes. In the first instance, the books of NYISHI, GALO, TAGIN, MISHMI (Idu), MISHMI (Kaman), MISHMI (Taraon), TANGSA and WANCHHO tribes are being introduced. These books will be taught in different schools of the tribes to which community they belong and will be introduced in the schools with a purpose to enhance their content knowledge so that the learners can understand things in a better way.

The introduction of third language Books aims at understanding of the contents in a better way. At the same time, it will help the learners in the development of skills and knowledge. This will inspire them to have close cultural ties with the tribe they belong to. In the recent years, it has been found that many children have been alienated from their mother tongue mainly due to the unavailability of third language in the Schools of the State.

With its introduction as the third language, it will improve teaching and learning of other subjects as well in the schools. This will also help in improving quality dimensions and will equip them with better and improved content-knowledge and pedagogical support while translating their goals in life.

Keeping in view the immediate need of it, the SCERT had been entrusted with the tasks of vetting and coordinating in the development of these books of third language. These books have been the outcomes of hard work by the Book Development Committee of different tribes as well as the Apex Body members of concerned tribes. The credit also goes to the Member Coordinators and the Editors who strived hard to give shape to the books as they are available before us now.

I am sure these books of third languages will meet the challenges in updating learners' ability and will prove immensely effective and helpful in transacting and learning the content. Additionally, SCERT welcomes all suggestions to improve the book for its further editions.

Niharika Rai, IAS
Commissioner (Education)-cum-Director, SCERT
Government of Arunachal Pradesh
Itanagar

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The SCERT also acknowledges the effort of Er. Lardik Kare, Chairman, Tagin Language Development Committee (TLDC) and Mr. Baman Gyama, Secretary, Tagin Language Development Committee (TLDC) for providing the appropriate content for the book for Third Language titled “Tagin Gaam” Kitap -I for Class VI.

The SCERT acknowledges the contribution of Late Mato Maying and Mr. Taki Dugi, both Members of Tagin Language Development Committee who put their efforts in helping the TCS and TLDC to develop Tagin Alphabets because of which this book could see the light of the day.

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Special thanks are also due to the Publication Team for its support during the publication of this book. Further, at the end the SCERT expresses its deep gratitude for all those who have been a very integral part for making this book a reality.

INTRODUCTION TO USAGE OF TAGIN ALPHABET. A NOTE FOR THE TEACHERS.

INTRODUCTION.

Notwithstanding the advent of modern administration and political system in Tagin domain in the late 1950s and beginning of modern education in the late 1960s, the real activity of educational system, as a matter of fact, started only in the 1970s. During those formative years of the Tagin society in the modern era, those who were literate used Padam (Modified Roman Script or MRS in short) probably originated from Padam community of Adi tribe of the erstwhile Siang Frontier Division and now East Siang, for writing purposes. As a matter of fact, even today, it is the mode of writing used by many. All the names of people, places, names of festivals, etc. of Tagin are written in Padam.

The disadvantage of the Padam script when used for writing Tagin is that it does not produce the exact desired sound of the word when the particular word is spelt or read out but gives a totally different sound, e.g. tapv (pumpkin) is written as **tape** (तापे) in Padam MRS that gives a completely different sound. But when it is written in Tagin script as **tapv** (तापः), it gives the actual sound. A couple of more examples will clear it. Svr (wild boar) is written as **Sere** (सेरे) in Padam, but when it is written in Tagin MRS **Svr** (सरः), it the exact sound. Similarly, **Tv** (तरे) is wrongly written as **tere** (तेरे) and so on and so forth.

The same is the case with usage of **W**. When we write **tari** (creeper) the sound it produces is completely different and misgiving, but when we write it as **tarw** in Tagin, it gives the exact sound.

The TCS identified this particular problem and started contemplating to develop its own script using Roman Script but modified to the phonetic requirement to suite the Tagin sounds while truly adhering to the phonetical system of the IPA. To give it proper direction and shape, the Tagin Cultural Society (TCS) adopted a resolution during the 3rd TCS Conference on 16 – 18th December, 2012 at Daporijo to develop Tagin script.

Accordingly, the TCS conducted its first ever workshop on Development of Tagin Script on 19th February, 2014 at Daporijo in which it was unanimously resolved to adopt Modified Roman Script (MRS) for writing Tagin language with minimal changes of the popular usage of the prevailing writing system as given in Table: 1. To strengthen its pursuit of developing Tagin language using MRS, a week-long workshop was conducted on 8 - 14th April, 2015 at Daporijo. These two workshops were followed by training of teachers in Primer making, Literacy Guide Book making, lexicography, etc. As many as eight batches of teachers were trained in collaboration with North East Centre for Training and Research, Shillong. As a result of these trainings and workshops, the Tagin Cultural Society developed seven different types of books including Tagin Primer and Tagin Spelling Guide Book for primary and preprimary students besides publication of the Tagin Alphabet Chart. As these newly adopted Tagin Alphabet system using MRS were new to the people, especially, the school children, rigorous trainings were organized throughout the length and breadth of Tagin inhabited areas of Upper Subansiri district in the last three years.

USAGE OF TAGIN ALPHABETS.

As already explained above, the changes made on earlier Padam system of writing, is very minimal with the incorporation of only two alphabets as vowels viz. **V** and **W** with long and short sounds. Despite some members having the opinion to have the theory of '**one symbol, one alphabet/sound**', the TCS decided to keep the other alphabets intact as per the prevailing practice in consonance with the English writing system. This has been necessitated by the objective of the TCS to develop a language which is reader friendly and easy to grasp and memorize. The TCS decided not to use any signs and symbol to represent any alphabet /sound which are not easily available and accessible by the common people in the QWERTY system of any keyboard.

In the series of workshops, the historic introduction of two alphabets viz. **V** and **W** as vowels were made. The entire sounds of Tagin language are actually hinged on **V** and **W**.

As a result, the Tagin Script so developed has now become quite popular not only among the students, but with people of all walks of life.

Tagin Alphabets

Capital	A	B	D	E	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
Small	a	b	d	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
Capital	O	P	R	S	T	U	Y	V	W	CH	NG	NY
Small	o	p	r	s	t	u	y	v	w	ch	ng	ny

Table: 1

Consonants:

Capital	B	D	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	R	S
Small	b	d	g	h	j	k	l	m	n	p	r	s
Capital	T	Y	CH	NG	NY							
Small	t	y	ch	ng	ny							

Table: 2

Vowels:

A	E	I	O	U	V	W
a	e	i	o	u	v	w

Table: 3

The Table: 4 below shows the comparison of Tagin alphabet with Devanagari and IPA system which tells the whole story in a nutshell

Tagin Alphabet	Nearest Devnagari alphabet	IPA symbols	Examples with English meaning in bracket.	In English as in
A	आ	a	Abu(father), Apung (flower)	Bar, Mark
B	ब	b	Boru (younger brother), Busu (fear)	Book, Bath
D	द	d	Dvko (spoon), Dvdu (debt)	Dot, Dip
E	ए	ε	Eryungtar (dung beetle),	Led, bed
G	ग	g	Gudung (rise up), Yagwng(axe)	Goat, ago
H	ह	h	Hapok (heart), Himpu(happy)	Hen, Hole,
I	इ	i	Iki (dog), Yabin (goat)	Ink, limit

J	ज	ꣳ	Jipu(generous), Kajo (a while ago)	Joker, Major
K	क	k	Kinung(navel), Tapik (leech)	Kite, book
L	ल	l	Lvnyi (twice), Yalwng (red)	Logo, Believe
M	म	m	Morko (money), Svtum (bear)	Most, Ram
N	न	n	Naru(stench), Kano (hunger)	Nest, Pen
O	ओ	o	Oku (leaf), Alo (bone)	Ozone, Pole
P	प	p	Porok (hen), Lvpa (leg)	Pen, rope
R	र	r	Rimor(mistake), Mvrwng (hearth)	Rose, Bar
S	स	s	Subu (mithun), vsi (water)	Salt, sent
T	त	t	Tarung(mosquito), Ator (strong)	Tea, Pot
U	उ	u	Um (yes), tvvpu (melodious)	Suite, Put
Y	य	y	Yapung (white), Aya(mercy)	Yes, Yore
V	अ	v	Vji (cloth), bvdw(cliff)	Bird, table
W		w	Wmw (fire), Yalw(red)	
CH	च	ꣳ	Chokpia (jaw), Dvcho (steal)	Child, Macho
NG	ङ	ɳ	Ngunu (we), Ngui (fish)	Wrong, Ring
NY	ञ	ɲ	nyi (person), anyi (elder sister/two),	

Table: 4

As seen in Table:1, there are 24 alphabets in Tagin out of which 17 are consonant (Table: 2) and 7 are vowels (Table: 3). The only difference between the earlier Padam style and Tagin alphabet is the introduction of **V** and **W**. Thus, the usage of all the alphabets except **V** and **W** are familiar to everyone. Besides these two alphabets, another new thing is the introduction of Short and Long sounds of vowels. The words having **Long Sound** will have double vowels e.g. **dooma** (not available), **aaro** (arrived), **pootv** (fat), etc. And, the **Short Sound** will have single vowel e.g. **tatwk** (frog), **svdum**(deer), **subu** (mithun).

Another significant aspect of Tagin language is the revival of **NG** (Devanagri - ङ and IPA – ɳ) sound. As a matter of facts, **NG** sound is ubiquitous in every sentence a Tagin speaks, especially, areas beyond Sippi river towards upstream of Subansiri river. But, as per the available information and data, one thing is crystal clear that **NG** sound was predominant in the early days and is the root words or sound of Tagin language. However, with the process of societal evolution and exposure to different people speaking the similar language, and; like the way the homo sapiens has lost the tale in the long human evolution; the **NG** sound was also lost in this process. Even this day, about 80% of Tagin speak with the **NG** sound. On the basis of this reason, the TCS has decided to adopt **NG** in all respect in official writing and speaking of Tagin language. Hence, the **NG** sound has been invariably used in this book wherever necessary irrespective of region.

The geographical gap of variation of pronunciation is too narrow in Tagin language. Sometimes, the variation of pronunciation of the same word is found even in the same village. For example, **namv**, **naam**, **naang**, etc. for house; **tvpu**, **tvvpu**, **tvvpui**, etc. for sweet to hear; **oso**, **oyo**, etc. for rope; **vsi**, **vsing**, **vji**, etc. for wood; **apu**, **apung**, **apiung**, etc. for flower. In addition to these pronunciation issues, there are many synonyms issues

which are region based, for example, **alv** and **lvpa** for leg, **alak** and **laak** for hand, **nyik** and **anyik** for eye, **agam** and **gaam** for mouth, etc.

In addition to regional variation of pronunciation and meaning, there are certain words which does not have existence in Tagin such as **book**, **thousand**, **crore**, **computer**, **school**, **bulb**, **television**, **office**, **pen**, **cinema**, **camera**, etc. For such words, the TCS has decided to borrow and adopt foreign words but written in Tagin script. The adoption is based on popularity of the usage among the Tagin speaker and not based on any particular language. Few such examples are **skul** from school (English), **kitab** from kitab (Hindi), **opis** from office (English), **akor** from Aksar/akor (Hindi/Assamese/Bengali), **kolum** from kalam (Hindi), **elekson** from election (English), **kenbas** from canvass (English), etc. There are many more such words which requires to be adopted as borrowed words. But to adopt them with unanimity among the speakers, a series of community test process need to be conducted. Since the process of community tests requires time and patience, these borrowed words are being used amply in this book but written in Tagin script.

The primary objective of the Tagin Cultural Society was to develop a language that is understandable by and acceptable to the majority of the speakers so that in the long run only the ones constantly spoken and used will finally remain thereby doing away the confusion created due to regional linguistic differences. With this objective in the view, the TCS deiced to choose and adopt those words which have a majority speaker. While making this book, care has been taken to roughly identify that at how many places a certain word is being spoken to arrive to a rough calculation to deduce the majority of population using that word before finally adopting it.

The committee has its own limitations owing to many different reasons and does not rule out occurrence of errors in any form in this book. And, we understand that despite our best of endeavour, errors in any form are bound to occur. If any such error is found, it will be rectified and then incorporated and updated in the next edition of the book. Further, the TCS will appreciate and note any suggestion and positive criticism to make this book better in the subsequent editions.

Dated Daporijo, the 10th July,2020.

Lardik Kare
Secretary General, TCS
&
Chairman
Tagin Language Development Committee

ARWNG DOONV

Chingkor	Chingkor Gaam	Abor
Chingkor - 1	Tagin Akor	1
Chingkor - 2	Tagin Akor Lintup nv okv Linsor nv	2
Chingkor - 3	Sakdwng Hokv Sakso	3
Chingkor - 4	Linsor nv Akor Lookv Linv Gaam	4-10
Chingkor - 5	Lintup nv Akor Lookv Linv Gaam	11-28
Chingkor - 6	Linsor nv Sakdwng Nvngv Gaam Yetam Nam	29-31
Chingkor - 7	Linsor nv Sakso Nvngv Gam Yetam Nam	32-34
Chingkor - 8	Ya Amin	35
Chingkor - 9	Poolu Amin	36
Chingkor - 10	Alu okv Jidwmodw Amin	37
Chingkor - 11	Ayak Amin	38
Chingkor - 12	Kinam	39-40
Chingkor - 13	Takar Rrvv Muru Pwkin	41
Chingkor - 14	Tv Charkin, Bv Charkin, Lvpa Charkin	42
Chingkor - 15	Ampv Kotv Konv Pudum Jaa	43

CHINGKOR: 1

TAGIN AKOR

1. CHARTVNV.

A	B	D	E	G	H
I	J	K	L	M	N
O	P	R	S	T	U
V	W	Y	CH	NG	NY

2. CHARCHINGNV

a	b	d	e	g	h
i	j	k	l	m	n
o	p	r	s	t	u
v	w	y	ch	ng	ny

RIKOR

1. Tvvkanam okv mintam sengv:

- Akor chartv nvnga yeka to.
- Akor charching nv nga yeka to.

2. Lvkwng gv akor ngyenv bolo yelwk to.

- P RT
- W....CH.....NY
- ...KM.....O
- U.....V.....Y

CHINGKOR: 2

LINTUPNV OKV LINSORNV

1. LINTUPNV

B b	D d	G g	H h	J j
K k	L l	M m	N n	P p
R r	S s	T t	Y y	CH ch
	NG ng	NY ny		

2. LINSORNV

A a	E e	I i	O o	U u
V v	W w			

RIKOR

1. Tvvkanam okv mintam sengv:

- Lintup nv akor ham yeka to?
- Linsor nv akor ham yeka to?

2. Lvkwng gv Linsornv okv Lintup nv akor ham yelwk to:

Akor	Linsornv/Lintupnv
O	
T	
W	
E	
V	

CHINGKOR: 3

SAKDWNG OKV SAKSO

1. LINSORNV CHARTVNV AKOR

SAKDWNG	SAKSO
A	AA
E	EE
I	II
O	OO
U	UU
V	VV
W	WW

2. LINSORNV CHARCHINGNV AKOR

SAKDWNG	SAKSO
a	aa
e	ee
i	ii
o	oo
u	uu
v	vv
w	ww

RIKOR

Tvvkanam okv mintam sengv:

1. Sakdwng nv okv Saksor nv akor ham yeka to?
2. Sakdwng nv akor ha mvnvla gamchar charing go yeto.
3. Saksor nv akor ha mvnvla gamchar charing go yeto?

CHINGKOR: 4

LINSORNV AKOR LOOKV LINV GAAM
AMBIN



AMPV AMIN ATVRNV AGUM ARV ADWNG

LAAK



Lakbung Laksi Lakching Laktv Lvpwk

ERIUNGTAR



Echung Erin Eppo Erak

ERIUNG



Enam Ekko Eppak

IKI



Ikung Igin Iro Ilwk Ima

IPE



Iyup Ikin Iba Inv Inggor Iyin Idin

OLAP



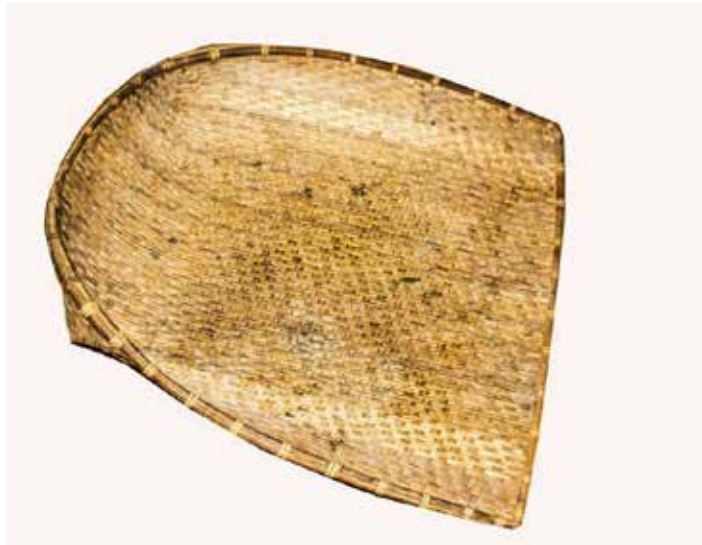
Opok Ojuk Oji Omi Odum

OKU



Odung Oso Okam Okching Opo

UPU



Upo Ungko Ungro Umbwng.

VSING



Vtwng Vdvr Vvkvm Vpvp

VGIN



Vsing Vniap Vgin Vdv

WRI



Wngkw Wng Vngpin Wngkur

WMV



Wngko Wngkiam Wngpik

RIKOR

Tvvkanam okv mintam sengv:

1. Lvkwnv gv potu bolo amin lo yelwk to:

i		
ii		
iii		
iv		
v		

2. Linsor nv akor lokv linv gamchar charing gu yeto.

3. Linsor nv saksor nv akor lokv linv gamchar charing gu yeto.

CHINGKOR: 5

LINTUP NV AKOR LOOKV LINV GAAM BIAYAM



Boochup Bootung Bimpu Botv Baatung BEEKAR



Beelak baanu baasap Biibu Beedwng

DVKO



Dvja Dvlu Bortv Dvmik Dvro Dvpa

DUMPO



Daanu Dumtam Darw Dvngse Dumchi

GUMPOK



Gebung Gumpa Gungma Gungtv

GOYING



Gok Goying Gorwng Gotak Gaayin

HOYIK



Hoji Holap Hipuk Hinchí Hartv Harkak

HVBUNG



Vju Hvnam Hvlak Hvlw Haalung

JAKOK



Joonam Jarbwng Jampa Jakpo

JAA



Joolv Joobwng Jaanam Jvlwng

KOMLA



Kopak Kobung Kosok Kora Kootv

KOOBA



Koosa Koopung Koor Koonam Kooji

LAKSIN



Lakbwng Lakpo Lau Laksin Lakrwk

LVPA



Lvnam Lvkwng Lvkin Lvbwng

MASAP



Mabe Maanying Mayap Maji Maaru

MVRWNG



Mvkung Mvbe Mvbin Mvrwng Mvtv

NAAM



Naaka Naakum Nangka Nampam Naako

NAWNG



Nayam Naptwng Naru Naalin Naakum

PUMCHUP



Papuk Puulung Portak Pokung

PVCHING



Pvcha Pvtak Pvrv Pvro Pvjik

RAAMWNG



Raajung Raagam Rvngtv Rwsi Roo

RUPDWK



Rupsik Rupcha Runv Ruu Rusi

SVBV



Svlv Svlwk Svbia Svko Svtv

SIKI



Siko Singpo Swngtor Singlwk Sinv

TASING



Tapv Tami Taakung Taapin Takit

TAWK



Tabw Taakw Tongdung Talwng Tabv

YABIN



Yaji Yabin Yachi Yalwng Yakia

YAGWNG



Yago Yamar Yalwng Yarwng Yakmar

CHENGKV



Chengnyi Chengring Chengka Chengkur

CHUKRI



Chengpvr Chungjung Chvdak Chwngda

NGUI



Ngoram Ngung Ngorik Ngorkup Ngogi

NYERWK



Nyawng Nyarung Nyik Nyengpo Nyabung

NGUNYA



Ngunu Ngula Ngunyi Ngupu Ngochar

NYECHING



Nyero Nyetv Nyekv Nyubu Nyuma

1. Tvulkanam okv mintam sengv:

- Lintupnv akor ham yenv la gaam charing gu yeto.
- Linsornv akor ham yenv la gaam charing gu yeto.

2. Lvkwng gv yalu bolo ho gv amin ham seerwk suto :

Vgin	
Kooji	
Lakbung	
Vbar	
Olap	
Maji	
Tatwk	
Opu	
Apung	
Opum	
Daaching	
Ojok	

CHINGKOR: 6

LINSOR NV SAKDWNG NVNGV AKOR YETAM NAM

A a

Abu Arin Anv Achi Apung Amsik Amchok Ampv
Ambin Hvlak Tarak Tamak Yabin Yera Lvpa Rima
Chima Nyikla Atv Laktv

Minchinvnv:

Anv, abu nyi achin tooji du.
Boru, hvlak pvgu baaji laabv kv.
Ngo gv yabin angv ku akv gu bvngpv.

E e

Eriungtar Bero Sepe Selv Tase Take Sebia Vre
ipe Dvre Pare Gebung Yake Rvre Rero Parse
Hvse Svngre Kore Erin

Minchinvnv:

Eriungtar angv si naru hv.
Ngo dvpak dvming gvre.
Sebia ngv vngdu rima.

I i

Ikung Inggor Inggap Ito Ipam Bikum Tikum Jipu
Liro Siro Tami Anyi Sinyi Twli Twri Iki Pilu Pindam
Twli Hwli

Minchinvnv:

Iki angv kudu, ngo busu pv.
Uu soka ikung lwkto ki.
Si Sinyik gvla Mvngv gv bikum kongv.

O o

Opu Omi Oku Olap Odum Botv Boru Porok
Roksin Amro Jiro Palo Kano Tvro Aro Oso Topu
Mudo Oku Namlo

Minchinvnv:

Amro so joa te.
Kano pvkula achin lo jito.
Topu so olap olo kayi to.

U u

Usum Uyi Ugu Upu Busu Buru Subu Alu Tanu
Talu Suru Pvrup Aru Umsor Ungnv Uma Taru
Yarup Arium Tumu

Minchinvnv:

Vh ngo gv ugu nyi.
Ngo aruni bangu vngj nv.
Yarup changv udu acho ngv.

V v

Vji Vh Vram Vpin Vgin Bvram Bvpwk Dvra Pvkam
Tarv Tabv Alv Radv Tabv Chvrv Nyemv Akv Pvtar
Pvkok Mvlak

Minchinvnv

Tarv pabv motum bv vngji nv.
Vji lo nato ki kodu bv.
Pvkam nvgu jarji bo.

W w

Wrw Wk Wkw Wsi Wmw Bwdw Bwlam Pwrw
Pwsi Wdwkarw Mvrw Talw Tapw Tarw Mwdv
Mvdwng Vlwng Talwng Lwngching wngkw

Minchinvnv

Wmw lo parto ki sekar hv maanying pvla.

Wsi lo takbar gu jail bvkv.

Wngkw hv achi rilv kuma bo.

RIKOR

1. Tvvkanam okv mintam sengv:

- i. Linsor nv sakdwng nv gamso lo anyi go yeto.
- ii. Linsor nv “A” nga yeging la anyi go yeto.
- iii. Linsor nv “E” nga yeging la anyi go yeto.
- iv. Linsor nv “o” nga yeging la anyi go yeto.
- v. Linsor nv “u” nga yeging la anyi go yeto.
- vi. Linsor nv “I” nga yeging la anyi go yeto.
- vii. Linsor nv “v” nga yeging la anyi go yeto.
- viii. Lingsor nv “w” nga yeging la anyi go yeto.

2. Lvkwng gv Saksonv okv Sakdwng nv gaam hom yerw sito.

Gaam	Skadwngnv/ Saksonv
Taado	
Radv	
Naam	
Rvnngo	

CHINGKOR: 7

LINSOR NV SAKSO NVNGV GAAM YETAM NAM

AA aa

Aaro Aam Aakor Aaso Aadwng Aado Taado
Baatung Daakar Daatv Gaatv Gaasi Taakiung
Raamwng Raatung Jaa Saapu Paatum Aar

Minchinvnv

- Jaa lo pwgu humto ki.
- Sinyik agum bolo daakar teeju.
- Aam lo nvto ki.

EE ee

Peeto Seeto Beedwng Deepik Cheekv Seetung
Leetung Geebo Jeeje Reetu Leekor Cheetor
Peenyi Meekar Keekar Beekar Deepo Beesor

Minchinvnv:

- Svbi angv leeli nvgu maabv.
- Ngunu keekar la keepa pvku nv.
- Ngo moodw chala oso gu seeto nvma
bv.

II ii

Biima Riito Piito kiikok siko diipo hiiluk yiikko giiko
chiinggo niik liiyo miinggo jiingnga

Minchinvnv:

- Vlwng pwngv si biima laaka.
- Radv penga kiikok tvki.
- Oku borngv olo riiko tvki

OO oo

Dootv Doojing Bootung Sookv Sooring Booro
Poorin Pookin Lookin Loopung Choopo Roodung
Pookin Pooring Soodok

Minchinvnv:

- a. Bootung pwngv kaapu pv.
- b. Sooduk lo rvngu lvto ki.
- c. Kopak nvngv papuk hv pooklin pvku bo.

UU uu

Ruu Puulung Buungtv Ruungdo Suungtv Suuha
puunam uungko luumlak duummu nuungnga
guumpaTapuu kuu Svnguu

Minchinvnv:

- a. Svngu poluv karlin pvku bo.
- b. Ngo svlu tasum kuunam hv megu paato.
- c. Hvju bongv buungtv pibo la.

VV vv

Tvvngro Bvvngnam pvvnam mvvnam Tamvv
Nvvngko pvvngnam Tvvnam Bvvnv Tvvnam
Lvvnam blvvk vvk

Minchinvnv:

- a. Vh lvvnam ha tvvngro nga.
- b. Tapv tvvpu alv bv miri mindo.
- c. Ngo gv rvngo vh tapv ngv akam pvku.

WW ww

Twvngko mwwyoka lwwngpo nwwgo pwwnglaka
dwwko Swvkv Bwwngro Lwwngpo Dwwngse

Mwwngkw rwwngja Swwngro Bwwngdv
Gwwngkio mwwkw

Minchinvnv:

Hvmi ha mwwngsa yoka.
Svbu lwwngpo ngv kaapuv

RIKOR

Tvvkanam okv mintam sengv:

1. Linsor nv sakdwng nv Gamso lo anyi go yeto.
2. Linsor nv “AA” nga yegingla anyi go yeto.
3. Linsor nv “EE” nga yegingla anyi go yeto.
4. Linsor nv “OO” nga yegingla anyi go yeto.
5. Linsor nv “UU” nga yegingla anyi go yeto.
6. Linsor nv “II” nga yegingla anyi go yeto.
7. Linsor nv “VV” nga yegingla anyi go yeto.
8. Lingsor nv “WW” nga yegingla anyi go yeto.

CHINGKOR: 8

YA AMIN



YALWNG



YAKIA



YAPUNG



YAJI



YANIAK



YANGA



YABU



YAMAR



YAMAM

1. Tvvkanam okv mintam sengv:

1. Ya gv amin ha yeto.
2. Ya gv amin hv hvkum go?

2. Lvkwng gv ya anga atu gv amin hoka seerwk suto:

Yalwng	
Yakia	
Yanyak	
Yanga	

CHINGKOR: 9

POOLU AMIN

- 1 Rajo
- 2 Lwmi
- 3 Lvkwng
- 4 Lvchar
- 5 Hilu
- 6 Talu
- 7 Svngu
- 8 Svngtv
- 9 Para
- 10 Lwbw
- 11 Ralw
- 12 Ratv

Poolu Gv Mimbok Amin		
POOLU	MINJAR NAM	HUGU LVKU BV HVLA MINDO
Rajo	Rajo So	Rajo poolu nyi wsi hv achi alv bv hooching nam lvga bv mindo.
Lwmi	Lwmi moyi	Hopin hv lwmi moyi dvnam dvpa deku vngkarla.
Lvkwng	Kwngmik Dunyi	Lvkwng poolu nyi dunyi hv nyinam lvga bv Kwngmik Dunyi.
Lvchar	Chargiak Dunyi	Lvchar poolu nyi Dunyi hv kaatak rvgiak nam lvga bv mindo.
Hilu	Hilu Nyibu	Hilu nyi dunyi hv achi nam lvga bv mindo.
Taalu	Taalu Siram	Taalu poolu nyi nyedo ngv achi alv bv hoonam lvkw bv mindo.
Svngu	Svngu Kilo	Svu poolu nyi nyedo ngv achi alv bv hoonam lvkw bv mindo.
Svngtv	Svngtv Hwrw Tvnggar	Svngtv poolu nyi wsi hv achi alv bv tvlin nam lvga bv mindo.
Para	Para hada Kacha	Para poolu nyi ngui hv achi alv bv chaada. So polu lo svkam mvla okv ngu chaala ngui hv paado. Hvkv kvga bv mindo.
Lwbw	Lwbw Duv	Lwbw poolu nyi dunyi hv achi alv bv kaanam lvga bv mindo.
Raalw	Raalw lvching	Ralw lvching nyi achi alv bv sekvr dvku.
Rattv	Raatv Paambwng	Raatv poolu lo tapam hv achi alv bv linam lvkwng bv mindo. Si poolu sin nyitv miri koongv, hopin rutu kongv okv bvnv goglwng kongv.
Mintam Nvngv Tayir Bulu		

RIKOR

Tvvkanam okv mintam sengv:

1. Poolu gv amin ha yeka to.
2. Anying nyi Polu hv pwkw gu dodunv?

CHINGKOR: 10

ALU OKV JEDWMODW AMIN

I. ALU AMIN

1. POOLUALU
2. DOOTVALU
3. CHENGTUMALU
4. DOOGUMALU
5. GUMPUALU
6. KARBUALU
7. VJWNGALU

II. JEDWMODW AMIN

1. DWRW - ugu apo
2. DVRA - ngarkam apo

RIKOR

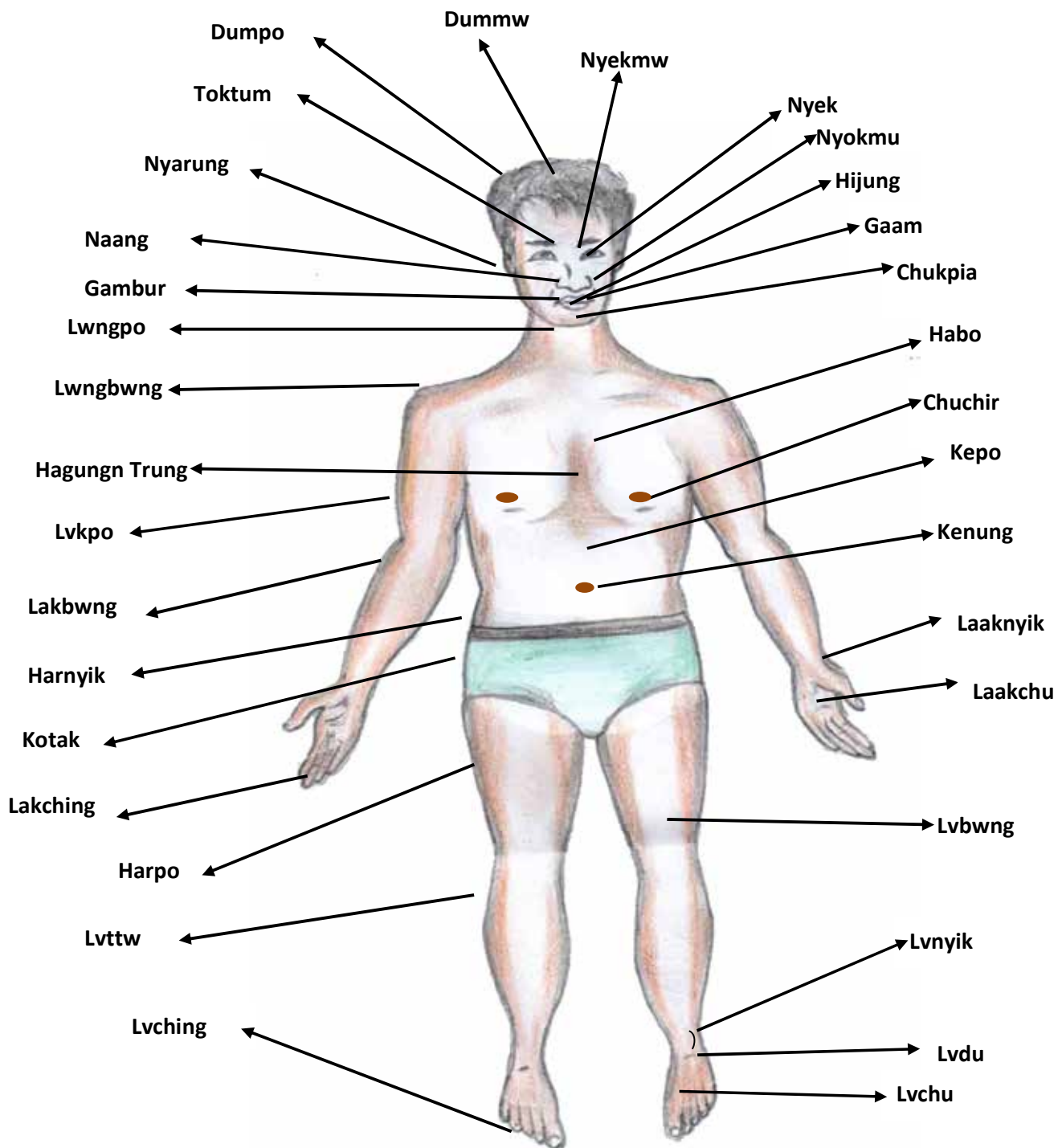
Tvvkanam okv mintam senv:

1. Jedwmodw gv amin ha yeka to.
2. Alu gv amin ha yeka to.

s

CHINGKOR: 11

AYAK AMIN



RIKOR

Nyi gv ayak amin lo iring go yeto.

CHINGKOR: 12

KINAM

0	Aro		
1	Akin	36	Chamomakv
2	Anyi	37	Chamomkanw
3	Aum	38	Chamompinw
4	Api	39	Chamomkia
5	Angu	40	Champi
6	Akv	41	Champiakin
7	Kanw	42	Champianyi
8	Pinw	43	Champioum
9	Kia	44	Champiapi
10	Vring	45	Champiangu
11	Vringakin	46	Champiakv
12	Vringanyi	47	Champikanw
13	Vringaum	48	Champipinw
14	Vringapi	49	Champikia
15	Vringangu	50	Chamngu
16	Vringakv	51	Chamnguakin
17	Vringkanw	52	Chamnguanyi
18	Vringpinw	53	Chamnguoum
19	Vringkia	54	Chamnguapi
20	Chamnyi	55	Chamnguangu
21	Chamnyiakin	56	Chamnguakv
22	Chamnyianyi	57	Chamngukanw
23	Chamnyiaum	58	Chamngupinnw
24	Chamnyiapi ss	59	Chamngukia
25	Chamnyiangu	60	Chamkv
26	Chamnyiakv	61	Chamkvakin
27	Chamnyiaanw	62	Chamkvanyi
28	Chamnyipinw	63	Chamkvoum
29	Chamnyikia	64	Chamkvappi
30	Chaam	65	Chamkvangu
31	Chaamakin	66	Chamkvakkv
32	Chaamanyi	67	Chamkvkanw
33	Chaamaum	68	Chamkvpinw
34	Chaamapi	69	Chamkvkia
35	Chaamangu	70	Chamkanw

71	Chamkanwakin	86	Championwakv
72	Chamkanwanyi	87	Championwkanw
73	Chamkanwoum	88	Championwpinw
74	Chamkanwappi	89	Championwkia
75	Chamkanwangu	90	Chamkia
76	Chamkanwakkv	91	Chamkiakin
77	Chamkanwkanw	92	Chamkianyi
78	Chamkanwpinw	93	Chamkiaoum
79	Chamkanwkia	94	Chamkiapi
80	Championw	95	Chamkiangu
81	Championwakin	96	Chamkiakv
82	Championwanyi	97	Chamkiakanw
83	Championwoum	98	Chamkiapinw
84	Championwappi	99	Chamkiakia
85	Championwangu	100	Lwngkin

200	Lwngnyi	2000	Jarnyi
300	Lwngngum	3000	Jarum
400	Lwngpi	4000	Jarpi
500	Lwngngu	5000	Jarngu
600	Lwngkv	6000	Jarkv
700	Lwngkanw	7000	Jarkanw
800	Lwngpinw	8000	Jarpinw
900	Lwngkia	9000	Jarkia
1000	Jarkin	10000	Jaring

20000	Jaringchamnyi	200000	Laakanyi
30000	Jaringchum	300000	Laakoum
40000	Jaringchampi	400000	Laakapi
50000	Jaringchamngu	500000	Laakangu
60000	Jaringchamkv	600000	Laakakv
70000	Jaringchamkanw	700000	Laakkanw
80000	Jaringchampionw	800000	Laakpinw
90000	Jaringchangkia	900000	Laakkia
100000	Laak	10000000	Kvrer

RIKOR

1. Tvvkanam okv mintam senv:

- 1 lokv 100 ngam yeka to.
- Jaringchapkv, lwngw aom Kvrer akvokv laak api ham kinam bv yeak to

CHINGKOR: 13

TAKAR RVRV MURU PWKIN

Takar rrvv muru pwkin.
Takar rrvv muru pwnyi.
Takar rrvv muru pwum.
Takar rrvv muru pwpi.
Takar rrvv muru pwngu.
Takar rrvv muru pwkv.
Takar rrvv muru kanw.
Takar rrvv muru piinw.
Takar rrvv muru kia.
Takar rrvv muru pwring.



- Mintam Nvngv Takio Soki

RIKOR

So mimin gaam so mwngap tvla kimin laaka.

CHINGKOR: 14

TV CHARKIN, BV CHARKIN, LVPA CHARKIN

Tv charkin, bv charkin, lvpa charkin
Tv charnyi, bv charnyi, lvpa charnyi
Tv charum, bv charum, lvpa charum
Tv charpi bv charpi, lvpa charpi
Tv charngu, bv charngu, lvpa charngu
Tv charkv, bv charkv, lvpa charkv
Tv kanw, bv kanw, lvpa kanw.
Tv piinw, bv pinnw, lvpa piinw.
Tv kia, bv kia, lvpa kia.
Tv charing, bv charing, lvpa charing.



- Mintam Nvngv Takio Soki

RIKOR

So mimin gaam so mwngap tvla kimin laka.

CHINGKOR: 15

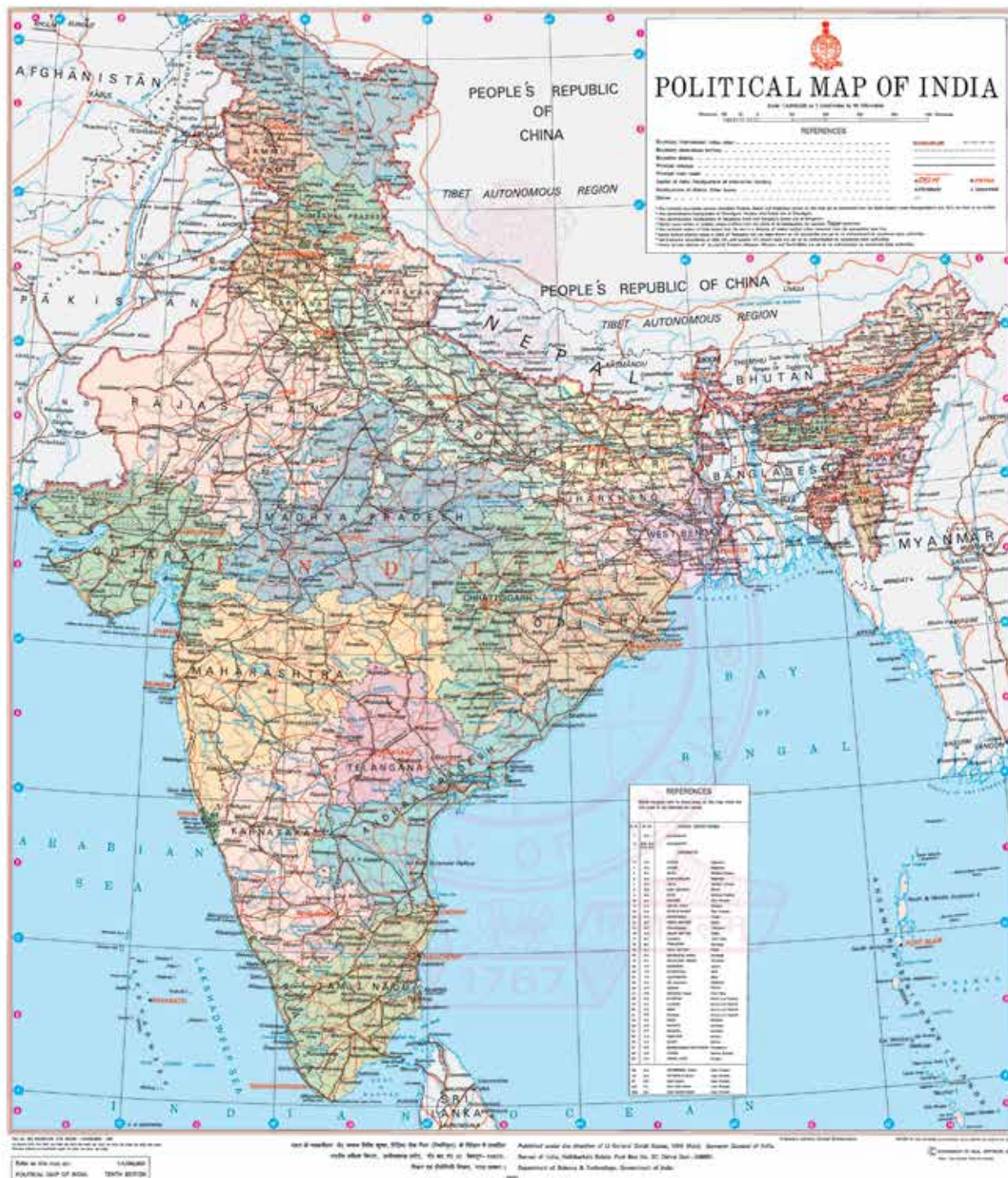
AMPV KOTV KONV PUDUM JAA

Ampv kotv konv pudum jaa, pokpi daakin.
Ampv kotv konv pudum jaa, pokpi daanyi.
Ampv kotv konv pudum jaa, pokpi daaom.
Ampv kotv konv pudum jaa, pokpi daapi.
Ampv kotv konv pudum jaa, pokpi daangu.
Ampv kotv konv pudum jaa, pokpi daakv.
Ampv kotv konv pudum jaa, pokpi kanw.
Ampv kotv konv pudum jaa, pokpi piinw.
Ampv kotv konv pudum jaa, pokpi kiya
Ampv kotv konv pudum jaa, pokpi daring.

- Mintam Nvngv Takio Soki.

RIKOR

So mimin gaam so mwngap tvla kimin laaka.





State Council of Educational Research and Training
Government of Arunachal Pradesh