

**A GRAMMAR AND
DICTIONARY OF THE
LAKHER LANGUAGE**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9781760579968

A Grammar and Dictionary of the Lakher Language by Fred W. Savidge

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

FRED W. SAVIDGE

**A GRAMMAR AND
DICTIONARY OF THE
LAKHER LANGUAGE**

A GRAMMAR AND DICTIONARY OF THE LAKHER LANGUAGE.

A
GRAMMAR AND DICTIONARY

OF THE

LAKHER LANGUAGE

BY

FRED. W. SAVIDGE

OF THE ARTHINGTON MISSION, FORT LUNGLEH.



Published by Authority.

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS
ALLAHABAD

1908

Price Rs. 3.

31783

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PART I.—GRAMMAR 1— 22
PART II.—USEFUL SENTENCES 23— 28
PART III.—DICTIONARY : LAKHER-ENGLISH 29—118
PART IV.—DICTIONARY : ENGLISH-LAKHER119—210

A

GRAMMAR AND DICTIONARY

OF THE

LAKHER LANGUAGE.

PART I

GRAMMAR

LAKHER ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION.

The Lakher alphabet consists of the following letters :

Alphabet.	Pronunciation.	
<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>	like <i>u</i> in the English word <i>sun</i> .
* <i>Ā</i>	<i>ā</i>	like <i>a</i> in the English word <i>father</i> .
<i>Ā</i>	<i>ā</i>	like <i>ir</i> in the English word <i>fir</i> , without rolling the <i>r</i> .
<i>Aw</i>	<i>aw</i>	like <i>aw</i> in the English word <i>awl</i> .
<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>	as in English.
<i>Ch</i>	<i>ch</i>	like <i>ch</i> in the English word <i>chop</i> .
<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>	as in English.
<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>	like <i>e</i> in the English word <i>tell</i> .
* <i>Ē</i>	<i>ē</i>	like the first <i>e</i> in the English word <i>there</i> .
<i>F</i>	<i>f</i>	as in English.
<i>H</i>	<i>h</i>	like <i>h</i> in the English word <i>home</i> . When <i>h</i> is placed at the end of a syllable or word, it denotes that the preceding vowel sound must be abruptly shortened.
<i>I</i>	<i>i</i>	like <i>i</i> in the English word <i>sit</i> .
* <i>Ī</i>	<i>ī</i>	like <i>i</i> in the English word <i>police</i> .
<i>J</i>	<i>j</i>	as in English (used only in foreign words).
<i>K</i>	<i>k</i>	} as in English.
<i>L</i>	<i>l</i>	
<i>M</i>	<i>m</i>	
<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	

* The final vowels of words and syllables being generally long, they are not as a rule accented.

Alphabet.	Pronunciation.
<i>Ng ng</i>	when <i>ng</i> comes at the beginning of a syllable or word it is pronounced like <i>ng</i> in the English word <i>singer</i> . When <i>ng</i> comes at the end of a syllable or word, the pronunciation seems to be made up of a curious combination of a nasal and a guttural sound, the true pronunciation of which can only be learnt from a Lakher. The vowel <i>a</i> usually precedes this pronunciation.
<i>Q</i>	<i>o</i> like <i>o</i> in the English word <i>pot</i> .
• <i>Ö</i>	<i>ö</i> like <i>o</i> in the English word <i>dome</i> .
<i>P</i>	<i>p</i> as in English.
<i>R</i>	<i>r</i> like <i>r</i> in the English word <i>rock</i> (this letter is never mute).
<i>S.</i>	<i>s</i> as in English.
<i>T</i>	<i>t</i> pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the teeth.
<i>U</i>	<i>u</i> like <i>u</i> in the English word <i>full</i> .
• <i>Ū</i>	<i>ū</i> like <i>u</i> in the English word <i>rule</i> .
<i>V</i>	<i>v</i> as in English.
<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i> sometimes as in English, and sometimes like the <i>s</i> in the English word <i>pleasure</i> .
<i>eu</i>	is pronounced like <i>eu</i> in the French word <i>feu</i> , fire. This is a very common sound.

NOTE — When *ch*, *k*, *p* or *t*, are combined with *h* they are pronounced as follows:—
ch like *ch* in the English word *church*, but } There must, however, be no
distinctly aspirated. } hiatus between the *k* and *h*, *p* and *h*,
kh like *kh* in the English word *knockhead*. } *t* and *h*, as in the English words, but
ph like *ph* in the English word *uphill*. } both must be pronounced with one
th like *th* in the English word *weather*. } breath.

sh is pronounced like *sh* in the English word *ship*.

When the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, are aspirated they are preceded by the letter *h*. When the initial *ng* is aspirated it is followed by *h*.

The numbers are represented by the same figures as in English.

NOUNS.

Nouns are declined as follows:—

Singular.

Nom :	<i>Laisha</i> , <i>laisha-ta</i> , <i>laisha-na</i>	...	a girl.
Voc :	<i>Laisha</i>	...	o girl.

* The final vowels of words and syllables being generally long, they are not as a rule accented.

Poss:	<i>Laisha</i> (or <i>laisha</i> with the suffix <i>na</i> appended to the thing possessed, as:— <i>Laisha viapakaw-na</i> , a girl's coat)...	a girl's.
Obj:	<i>Laisha</i>	a girl.
	<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom:	<i>Laisha-zeu</i> , <i>laisha-zeuta</i> , <i>laisha-naw</i> ...	girls.
Voc:	<i>Laisha-zeu</i> , <i>laisha-naw</i> ...	of girls.
Poss:	<i>Laisha-zeu</i> , <i>laisha-naw</i> ...	girls'.
Obj:	<i>Laisha-zeu</i> , <i>laisha-naw</i> ...	girls.

GENDER.

There are three Genders, viz., masculine, feminine and neuter.

(1) Masculine and feminine are sometimes distinguished by different words, as—

sha-tlia, a youth; *laisha*, a maid.

(2) By affixing *chapaw* for the masculine and *chanao* for the feminine to the general word, as—

shei, a slave; *shei chapaw*, a male slave; *shei chanao*, a female slave.

aw chapaw, a cock; *aw chanao*, a hen.

(3) In the case of full-grown animals *taopa* is sometimes used instead of *chapaw* for the masculine, as—

mi, a goat; *mi taopa*, a he-goat.

(4) Some words are the same in both the masculine and feminine, as—

u-ta, elder brother or sister.

naw-ta, younger brother or sister.

sometimes *pa* is affixed to *chapaw* or *chanao* for the sake of euphony, as—

mi chanao-pa, a she-goat.

NUMBER.

There are two numbers, viz., singular and plural.

(1) The plural of nouns is formed by affixing one of the following terminations to the singular:—

<i>zeu</i> ,	<i>naw</i> ,
<i>zeu-dua</i> ,	<i>sha-hlawh</i> .
as—	

thang, a tree; *thang zeu*, trees.

aw-shi, a star; *aw-shi zeu-dua*, stars.

laisha, a girl; *laisha naw*, girls.

hati, a boy; *hati-sha-hlawh*, boys.

NOTE.—Sometimes when the above are used with *postpositions*, the postposition precedes the plural affix, as—

Thang rã-ta zeu-ta shi te, go under the trees.

(2) Nouns are not inflected for the plural number when they are qualified by adjectives denoting plurality, as—

<i>Ang pao-pali-i-hneih</i>	...	I have four houses.
<i>Pang pao-nang na-pi-te</i>	...	Give me two cloths.
<i>Lakhu heu-kha a hneih</i>	...	He has several hats.

CASE.

There are four cases, viz., Nominative, Vocative, Objective and Possessive.

Nominative Case.

When the subject of a sentence is followed by a transitive verb in the active voice it usually takes the termination *ta*, *pata*, or *na* to distinguish it from the object. In other instances it generally remains unchanged. Frequently for the sake of euphony the termination *pata* becomes *pana*.

Examples—

<i>Viachaw-ta shipaopa a ba.</i>	The cow ate the grass.
<i>Chanao-ta sachha a zua</i> ...	The man is selling rice.
<i>Hati-pata laisha a tuh</i> ...	The boy beat the girl.

Vocative Case.

The vocative case is the same in form as the nominative.

Examples—

<i>Hati, khapa na ta?</i> ...	Boy, what are you doing?
<i>Khichhai sha-hlawh khapa</i> <i>ma na ma khang?</i>	You strangers, what do you want?

Objective Case.

This case has no inflection. The noun in the objective case is generally placed immediately before the transitive verb which governs it.

Examples—

<i>Na nauwa-pa, alo cha-lei-</i> <i>pata, Tla-bola a zu.</i>	Your younger brother has gone to Demagiri to buy salt.
<i>Ita pazu a patu-dui ma.</i>	The dog is about to seize the rat.
<i>I u hnancta i i pi au.</i>	I will give a dog to my elder brother.