

Brief about the Kokborok

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Brief about the Kokborok

The Kokborok is a language of Borok people who are geographically known as Tripuris. It is one of the state languages of Tripura notified on January 19, 1979.

The TTAADC has declared the Kokborok as official language of TTAADC on April 20, 1999.

The Kokborok is now comprising 17 nos Language Code among the 47 Language Code in India according to the 6th All India Educational Survey. There are also 99 no languages having no language code as well.

The Borok or Tripuris are inhabited not only in Tripura state but also in North-Eastern states, Pithoragarh of Uttaranchal and neighboring countries like Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal and Bhutan comprising about 1.5 million in numbers.

The Borok or Tripuris are the branch of Boro people of Assam belonging to the Sino-Tibetan linguistic group and racially Mongoloids. The British Historians has recognized this people as Tibeto-Burmise linguistic group.

According to Sir G. A. Grearson, as mentioned in book of the Linguistic Survey of India, there are more or less 179 languages having 544 different dialects in India. Out of 179 languages, 116 languages belong to the Sino-Tibetan linguistic group which are mostly found in North-Eastern India. A Pyramid of the Sino-Tibetan linguistic group may be drawn for the better understanding of this language:

SINO-TIBETAN

Chinese Thai Tibeto-Burmese

Boro Burmese Tibetan

Chutia Dimas Garo Hojai Kokborok Kuch Mech Rabha Tiwa(Lalung)

Bru Debborma Jomatia Kolo Kwtal(Noatia) Murasing Rupini Tripura Uchoi

There are a number of sub-dialect of the above mentioned 9(nine) dialect of the Kokborok. The sub-dialect may be more familiar as Clan and number of Clan of each dialect have a distinct identity. Some are based in the name of a famous person and some are skillfulness of the particular group of people like the handicraft, waving, sweet tune of tongue and good speaker etc. etc. The detail follows:

1.	Bru	17 sub	dialects or clan
2.	Debborma	11 sub	dialects or clan
3.	Jomatia	3 sub	dialects or clan
4.	Koloi	08 sub	dialects or clan
5.	Kwtal(Noatia)		
6.	Muraing	04 sub	dialects or clan
7.	Rupini	11 sub	dialects or clan
8.	Tripura	25 sub	dialects or clan
9.	Uchoi	06 sub	dialects or clan

Therefore it has a micro classification of the community numbering about 85 (!) as well.

Spelling Method of Kokborok in Roman Script

1. Pronunciation of Vowels:

1.	A, a as in Apple.	Apha – My Father
2.	E, e as in Emperor.	Er – To increase
3.	I, I as in Ink.	Isri – The Queen
4.	O, o as in Oblige	Ok – The Belly
5.	U, u as in Utgard.	UI – Behind
6.	W, w as in (U) Wake.	Wng – To be

2. Uses of Vowel with a Consonants:

1.	B+a is Ba	Bara – Short
2.	B+e is Be	Beng – Spider
3.	B+i is Bi	Bihik – His Wife
4.	B+o is Bo	Bol – Firewood
5.	B+u is Bu	Bukung – Nose
6.	B+w is Bw	Bwlng – Abundance

3. Uses of Conjoint Letters – Ch, Kh, N', Ng, Ph, Th, Ua, Uo:

- | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|
| 1. Ch | -Chap | To fold |
| 2. Kha | -Kham | Drum |
| 3. N' | -In' | Yes |
| 4. Ng | -Nwng | You |
| 5. Ph | -Phatar | Outside |
| 6. Th | -Thailik | Banana |
| 7. Ua | -Uak | Pig |
| 8. Uo | -Buo | Beat |

4. The last alphabet of a word bearing K & P will be G & B after using a vowel as suffix and the meaning will be changed:

1	Paithak – Last.	Paithak + o – Pathago – In last.
2	Kok – Language.	Kok + o – Kogo – In language.
3	Koklop – Poem.	Koklop + o – Koklobo – In poem.
4	Khaklap – Chest.	Khaklap + o – Khaklabo – In chest.

5. How to write High Tone:

Normal Tone *High Tone*

Lai – Easy	Laih – Crossed
Bor – Senseless	Bohr – To plant
Cha – Right	Chah – To eat
Nukhung – Family	Nukhuhng – Roof.

LESSON - I

Some useful Words

<i>English</i>	<i>Kokborok</i>
I	Ang
We	Chwng
You	Nwng
You all	Nohrok
Your(s)	Nini
Your all	Nohrokni
He/She	Bo
They	Bohrok
Theirs	Bohrokni
To You	Nono
You all	Bohrokno
Me	Ano
My/Mine	Ani
Ours	Chini
Them	Bohrokno

Him/Her	Bono
His/Her	Bin
Who	Sabo
Whom	Sabono
What	Tamo
Why	Tamungwi
Where	Boro
There	Aro
Here	Oro
When	Buphru
Name	Mung
Village	Kami
Town	Dohli
City	Dohliyung
State	Haste
Country	Hakotor
World	Hayung
Sky	Nokha
Universe	Nokhayung

Exercise: Making of small sentence.

English

Kokborok

What is your name?	Nini mung tamo?
My name is Mr. X.	Ani mung Mg. X.
Who are you?	Nwng sabo?
I am Mr. X.	Ang Mg. X.
Where is your village?	Nini kami boro?
What is the name of your village?	Nini kamini mung tamo?
What do you do?	Tamo khlai?
Which state you belong to?	Nwng boh hasteni?

LESSON – II

Some Root Verb and uses of Present, Past and Future forms

Root Verb	Present	Past	Future
	o/di	Kha	nai
Chah – to eat	Chahuo/Chahdi	Chahkha	Chahnai
Swi – to write	Swio/Swidi	Swikha	Swinai
Him – to walk	Himo/Himdi	Himkha	Himnai
Achuk – to sit	Achugo/Achukdi	Achukkha	Achuknai
Thahng – to go Thahngo/Thahngdi	Thahngkha	Thahngnai	
Bwcha – to stand up Bwchao/Bwchadi	Bwchakha	Bwchanai	
Bathak – to stop	Bathago/Bathakdi	Bathakkha	Bathaknai
Rwchap – to sing Rwchabo/Rwchapdi	Rwchapkha	Rwchapnai	
Mwsa – to dance Mwsao/Mwsadi	Mwsakha	Mwsanai	
Kog – to shoot/to fire	Kogo/Kogdi	Kogkha	Kognai
Kap – to cry	Kabo/Kapdi	Kapkha	Kapnai
Nai – to see/watch	Naio/Naidi	Naikha	Nainai
Sa – to speak	Sao/Sadi	Sakha	Sanai
Phai – to come	Phaio/Phaidi	Phaikha	Phainai
Rom – to hold/catch	Romo/Romdi	Romkha	Romnai
So – to pull	Souo/Sodi	Sokha	Sonai
Rw/Ri/Ro – to give	Rwuo/Rwdi	Rwkha	Rwnai
	Rido/Ridi	Rikha	Rinai
	Rouo/Rodi	Rokha	Ronai
Dagar – to push	Dagaro/Dagardi	Dagarkha	Dagarnai
Nor – to replace	Noro/Nordi	Norkha	Nornai
Kaso – to prevent	Kasouo/Kasodi	Kasokha	Kasonai
Yakar- to release	Yakaro/Yakardi	Yakarkha	Yakarnai
Tubu – to bring	Tubuo/Tubudi	Tubukha	Tubunai
Tong – to stay	Tongo/Tongdi	Tongkha	Tongnai
Pori – to read	Porio/Poridi	Porikha	Porinai
Lekha – to count	Lekhao/Lekhadi	Lekhakha	Lekhanai
Berai – to tour	Beraio/Beraidi	Beraikha	Berainai

Bir – to fly	Biro/Birdi	Birkha	Birnai
Pai – to buy	Paio/Paidi	Paikha	Painai
Paih – finish	Paihuo/Paihd	Paihkha	Paihnai
Bak – to distribute	Bago/Bakdi	Bakkha	Baknai
Cheng – to start Chengo/Chengdi	Chengo/Chengdi	Chengkha	Chengnai
Lamsok – to welcome	Lamsogo/Lamsokd	Lamsokkha	Lamsoknai
Yachak – to receive	Yachago/Yachakdi	Yachakkha	Yachaknai
Yaphar – to handover	Yapharo/Yaphardi	Yapharkha	Yapharnai
Bam – to hug	Bamo/Namdi	Bamkha	Bamnai
Hor – to carry in back	Horo/Hordi	Horkha	

Exercise: Make present, past and future form with root verb.

	Present	Past	Future
Kuchuk – to cough	-	-	-
Swhng – to ask	-	-	-
Kha – to bind	-	-	-
Bihr – to bag	-	-	-
Bom – to bow down	-	-	-

LESSON - III

Making of small sentences by using Verbs

Present form:

English	Kokborok
He eat	Bo Chahuo
They eat	Bohrok chahuo
Sit down	Achukdi
You sit down	Nwng achukdi
Sit down please	Achukjadi
You(all) sit down please	Nohorok achukjadi
You come	Nwng phaidi
Tell him	Bono sadi

Past form:

English	Kokborok
I told	Ang sakha
We wrote	Chwng swikha
He came	Bo phaikha
They walked	Bohrok himkha
You gave him	Nwng bono rwkha
They worked together	Bohrok tanglaikha

Future form:

English	Kokborok
I shall go	Ang thahngnai
We shall sing	Chwng rwchapnai
You will go	Nwng thahngnai
You(all) will go	Nohrok thahngnai
He/She will dance	Bo mwsanai
They will come	Bohrok phainai

Exercise: Make three small sentences each of present, past & future form.

LESSON - IV

More Past form: jak, ma, khna etc.

English	Kokborok
I told	Ang thahnganw
We wrote	Chwng rwchabanw
He came	Nwng thahnglak
They walked	Nohrok thahnglak
You gave him	Nwng bono rwkhna
They worked together	Bohrok tanglaikhna

More Future form: anw, glak, ya etc.

English	Kokborok
shall go	Ang thahnganw
We shall sing	Chwng rwchabanw
You will go	Nwng thahnglak
You(all) will go	Nohrok thahnglak
He/She will dance	Bo mwsaya
They will come	Bohrok phaiya

Exercise: Make one sentence each with jak, ma, khan, anw, glak & ya.

LESSON- V

Conversion of the Verbs form in the Present tense & Past Participle tense

English	Kokborok
Eats/Eat	Chahuo
Eat	Chahdi
Has eaten	Chahkha
I eat	Ang chahuo
He eats	Bo chahuo
He has eaten	Bo chahkha
I have eaten	Ang chahkha

Also other Verbs may be used as follows:

English	Kokborok
Has come	Phaikha
Has given	Rwkha
Has gone	Thahngkha
Has caught	Romkha
Has cried	Kapkha
Has danced	Mwsakha
Has written	Swikha
Has read	Porikha
Has eaten	Chahkha
Has walked	Himkha
Has sung	Rwchapkha
Has drawn	Rikkha

Exercise: Make two sentences each of Conversion of the Verbs form in the present tense & past participle tense & uses of other verbs.

LESSON - VI

Some sentence formation

A sentence only with a Verb (V)

English	Kokborok
Come	Phaio
Eat	Chahuo
Write	Swio
Walk	Himdi
Sing	Rwchapdi
Push	Dagardi
Saw	Naikha
Sung	Rwchapkha
Push	Dagarkha
Will buy	Painai
Will welcome	Lamsoknai
Will start	Chengnai

A sentence with Subject and Verb (S + V)

English	Kokborok
I eat	Ang chaho
He write	Bo swio
Your read	Nwng porio
We saw	Chwng naikha
You (all) will do	Norok tangnai
They will fire	Bohrok kognai
I shall go	Ang thahngnai
We shall stay	Chwng tongnai

A sentence with Noun, Objective and Verb (N+O+V)

English	Kokborok
I eat rice	Ang mai chahuo
We go there	Chwng uro thahngo
You read book	Nwng bijap porikha
You went home	Nohrok nogo tangkha
He will go to school	Bo rwngnogo thahngnai
They will remain at office	Bohrok habanogo tongnai

Exercise: Make one sentence each with a Verb(V), Subject + Object(S+O) and Noun + Objective + Verb(N+O+V).

LESSON - VII

A sentence with Noun, Verb and Verb (N+V+V)

English	Kokborok
He is reading	Bo poriui tongo
I went to sleep	Ang thuna thahngkha
You come to go	Nwng thahngna phaidi

A sentence with Noun, Noun, Verb and Verb (N+N+V+V)

English	Kokborok
You come to do work	Nwng samung tangna phaidi
You go to do work	Nwng samung tangna thahngo
He remain eating rice	Bo mai chahui tongo

Exercise: Make one sentence each of Noun + Verb + Verb(N+V+V) and Noun + Noun + Verb + Verb(N+N+V+V).

LESSON – VIII

Few important words for learning Kokborok

English	Kokborok
Today	Tini
Tomorrow	Khwna
Day after tomorrow	Soni
Yesterday	Miya
Day before yesterday	Okhlwi
Day/Sun	Sal
Sunbeam	Satung
Night	Hor
Dawn	Aichuk
Morning	Phung
Afternoon	Sarik
Evening	Sanja
Month/Moon	Tal
Season	Mol

Making of small sentences by using the above words

English	Kokborok
Today	Tini
He came today at home	Bo tini nogo phaio
Tomorrow	Khwna
I shall go tomorrow	Ang khwna thahngnai
Yesterday	Miya
Kormo came yesterday	Kormo miya phaikha
Day after tomorrow	Soni
Came on day after tomorrow	Nwng soni phaidi
Day before yesterday	khlwi
They went day before yesterday	Bohrok okhlwi thahngkha
Day	Sal
It is a day	Tabuk sal
Sunbeam	Satung
Dry it in sunbeam	Satungo phwrangdi
Night	Hor
He went at night	Bo horo thahngkha
Dawn	Aichuk
It is dawn	Aichuk wngkha
Morning	Phung
You come at morning	Nwng phungo phaidi
Afternoon	Sarik
He will come at afternoon	Bo sarigo phainai
Evening	Sanja
You stay at home in the evening	Nwng sanjao nogo tongdi
Moon	Tal
I saw the moon	Ang tal nukkha
Season	Mol
The season has changed	Mol swlaikha

Exercise: Make five small sentences with Today, Night, Sal, Morning & Evening

LESSON – IX

Interrogative form & Sentences

Uses of Verbs in Interrogative Form

> **tamo, de, boro, buphru, made, bahai etc.**

English		Kokborok
Tamo	What is your name?	Nini mung tagmo?
De	Do you eat rice?	Nwng maide chahkha?
Boro	Where he has gone?	Bo boro thahng? –

Buphru	When you will eat?	Nwng buphru chahnai
Made	Did it will get today?	Tinile mademanno?
Bahai	How are you?	Bahai nwng kaham-kwrwngde?

Uses of Interrogative Sentences

Present Indefinite Past Participle Future

Khade? – Have or Has? Yade? – Will is not? Naide? – Will not?

Application of khade, yade and naide:

Khade – Nwng chahkhade?	Have you taken (eaten)?
Khade – Bohrok thahngkhade?	Have they gone?
Yade – Nwng chahyade?	Will you not
Yade – Nwng mwsayade?	Will you not dance?
Naide – Nohrok phainaide?	Will you(all) come?
Naide – Bohrok phainaide?	Will they come?

Exercise: Make one sentence each with Interrogative forms of tamo, de, boro, buphru, made, bahai, khade, yade and naide.

LESSON - X

Uses of Verbs in Negative Sense form

> ya, yakhu, yana, glak, niya, ta, kwrwi

English		Kokborok
Ya	I do not eat rice	Ang mai chahya
Yakhu	He did not come	Bo phaiyakhu
Yana	Perhaps you did not come	Nwng phaiyana
Glak	Perhaps he did not go	Bo thahnglak
Niya	Perhaps he did not go	Bo thahngniya
Ta	You do not go today	Nwng tini tathahngdi
Kwrwi	I have no food	Ani chahna kwrwi

Exercise: Make two sentences each with ya, yakhu, yana, glak, niya, ta, kwrwi

LESSON - XI

To be Verbs are always remains silence

am, is, are

	English	Kokborok
Am	I am Kolompa	Ang Kolompa
	I am doing work	Ang tangwi tongo
Is	He is Tripuris	Bo Tiprasa
	He is walking	Bo himwi tongo
Are	You are Kormoti	Nwng Kormoti
	You are happy	Nwng tongthokjak

Exercise: Make two sentences each without to be verbs of am, is, are.

LESSON – XII

Wng represents am, is, are in Kokborok

English	Kokborok
I am Mr. Kwplai	Ang wngkha Mg. Kwplai
He is Chairman	Bo wngkha Chairman
What are the matter with you?	Nohrok tamo wng?

Exercise: Make two sentences each with Wng which is represents am, is, are in Kokborok.

LESSON – XIII

The Present Continuous Tense form of a Verb

wi or ui are always used with the Root Verbs:

wi

English	Kokborok
He is writing	Swiwi tongo
They are going	Thahngwi tongo
Sleeping	Thuwi tongo
Sweeping	Pharwi tongo
Cleaning	Huwi tongo
He is walking	Bo himwi tongo
We are walking	Chwng himwi tongo
He is seeing	Bo naiwi tong
They are sleeping	Bohrok thuwi tongo
We are guarding	Chwng mwrwgwi tongo

ui

English	Kokborok
I am eating	Ang chahui tongo
Washing	Suhui tongo
Climbing up	Kasau tongo
Jumping	Barsau tongo
I am reading	Ang poriui tongo
Sleeping	Thuui tongo

Exercise: Make three sentences with wi & ui which are always used with the root verbs.

LESSON - XIV

Ja, Nohrok, the honorific terms are used for request & expressing courtesy

	English	Kokborok
Ja	Please sit down	Achukjadi
	Please take seat	Nohrok achukjadi
	Please drink	Nwngjadi
	Please, do not speak.	Kok tasajadi
	Please come	Phaijadi
	Please write down	Swijadi

Nohorok - You, to a single person (Specially to Father-in-law, Elder brother-in-law etc.)

You please drink Nohorok Nwngjadi
You please come Nohrok phaijadi
When you came please ? Nohrok buphru phaijakha?

Exercise: Make two sentences each with Ja & Nohrok as honorific terms used for request & expressing courtesy.

LESSON – XV

Some useful Words

Parts of Body

English	Kokborok
Head	Bokhorok/Khorok
Mouth	Bukhuk/Khuk
Hair	Bwkhwnai/Khwnai
Nose	Bukung/Kung
Ear	Bukhunju/Khunju
Face	Bumakhang/Mwkhang
Skin	Bukur/Kur
Bone	Bekereng
Waist	Bwchang
Heart	Bwkha/Kha
Stomach	Bohok/Ok
Tooth	Bua/Ua
Eye	Mokol
Lip	Khumchwi
Back	Phikung

Hair Bun	Khaju
Back Bone	Bisma
Chest	Khaklap
Cheek	Khangar
Hand	Yak
Arm	Yaktwk
Finger	Yasi
Step	Yapri
Thump	Yasima
Palm	Yapha
Leg	Yakung
Nail	Yasiku
Knee	Yasku
Elbow	Yasku
Buttock	Khichlang

Uses in Singular and Plural Numbers

Rok for Plural Number

Singular

Plural

English	Kokborok	English	Kokborok
The Head	Bokhorok	The Heads	Bokhorokrok
The Mouth	Bukhuk	The Mouths	Bukhukrok
The Eye	Mokol	The Eyes	Mokolrok
The Hand	Yak	The Hands	Yakrok
The Finger	Yasi	The Fingers	Yasirok

Song for Plural Number

Singular

Plural

English	Kokborok	English	Kokborok
The Partner	Logi	The Partners	Logisong
His/Her Sister	Bibi	His/Her Sisters	Bisisong
His/Her Brother	Bwta	His/Her Brothers	Bwtasong.

Exercise: Make three sentences with Rok & Song for the plural number.

LESSON – XVI

Some useful Words

Kinship

English	Kokborok
Father	Pha
Mother	Ma
Brother	Takhuk
Sister	Bukhuk
Off Spring	Sa
Son	Sajla
Daughter	Sajwk
Maternal Aunt	Toi/Moi
Paternal Aunt	Pih
Uncle	Khra
Aunty	Khri/Khrijwk
Husband of Paternal Aunty	Pihya
Elder/Older Sister	Bai
Brother-in-law	Kumui
Paternal Uncle	Yong
Wife of Paternal Wife	Yongbwrwi
Elder/Older Brother	Ta/Da
Wife	Hik
Husband	Sai
Sister-in-law	Bachwi
Grandson/daughter	Suk
Grandpa	Chu/Chuchu
Grandma	Chwi
Younger Brother	Phayung
Younger Sister	Hanok
Brother in general	Dong

Application of kinship word in three persons.

For Example: Pha – Father

Kokborok	English	
1 st Person	Ani Pha > Apha	My Father
2 nd Person	Nini Pha > Nwpha	Your Father
3 rd Person	Bini Pha > Bupha	His/Her Father

Ani Sajla > Angsajla My Son	Nini Sajla > Nwsajla Your Son	Bini/Boni Sajla > Bwsajla His/Her Son
--------------------------------	----------------------------------	--

Ani Hanok > Anghanok My Younger Sister	Nini Hanok > Nahanok Your Younger sister	Bini/Boni Hanok > Bahanok His/Her Younger Sister
Ani Sai > Angsai My Husband	Nini Sai > Nwsai Your Husband	Bini Sai > Bwsai Her Husband
Ani Hik > Anghik My Wife	Nini Hik > Nihik Your Wife	Bini Hik > Bihik His Wife

Exercise: Make two words of kinship using it in 1st person, 2nd person & 3rd person.

LESSON – XVII

Some useful Words

English	Kokborok
Cloth	Ri
Wealth	Rang-ri
Dress	Ri-chum
Cloth for Women	Rignai
Cloth for taking bath	Rituku
Cloth for breast cover	Risa
Shirt	Kamchwlwi
Pant	Photlong
Counting	Lekhamung
Reading	Porimung
Writing	Swimung
Turban	Bira
Torch	Homchang
Boarder	Ari

English	Kokborok
Origin	Yaphang
Root	Yarwng
Group/Community	Bosong
Tree	Buphang
Stem	Bokong
Bulk	Bukur
Earth/Soil	Ha
Tree Top/End	Buchuk
Design	Bumul

Money	Rang
Market	Hati
Oil	Thok
Water	Twì
Rivulet/Small	Twisa
River	Twima
Lake	Twithu
Sea	Twibom
Ocean	Twijlang
Rain	Uatwi
Area	Amchai
Air	Nobar
Sky	Nokha
Cloud	Chumui
Star	Athukiri
Thunder	Pherang
Hail/Ice	Kothor
Salt	Sohm
Long/Tall	Kolok
Short	Bara
High	Kuchuk
Low	Hache
Smooth	Milik
Scent/Smell	Motom
Bad Smell	Mwnam
Dry & Sticky	Kwphak
Smooth in Taste	Kwsai

English	Kokborok
Fresh	Kwthar
Old	Kwcham
New	Kwtal
Light	Heleng
Heavy	Hilik
Bright	Kwchwng
Right	Yagra
Dark/Gloom	Komok
Left	Yaksi
East	Salka
West	Salthahng
South	Salgra
North	Salsi/gurung
Alive	Kwthang
Dead	Kwthwi
Beautiful	Naithok
Ugly	Sitra
Life	Langma
Body	Mang

Reality	Mukthang
Dream	Imang
Strong	Kwrak
Weak	Kebel
Truth	Kubui
FALSE	Tatal
Thick	Rwja
Thin	Base
Lean	Keram
Big	Kotor
Narrow	Khochor
Fat	Kuphung
Small	Gira/Ste/Bwsate
Speedy	Kodo
Slow	Keler
Deep	Kuthuk
Shallow	Thene

Exercise: Remind all the above words for easy Kokborok learning.

LESSON - XIII

Colors

English	Kokborok
White	Kuphur
Black	Kosom
Red	Kwchak
Green	Kwkhrang
Yellow	Kormo
Blue	Pimol
Sky	Nokha
Orange	Sumrai

Uses of Present, Past and Future form of a Color:

Name of color	Present	Past	Future
White – Kuphur>Phur	Phuro	Phurkha	Phurnai
Black – Kosom>Som Somo	Somkha	Somnai	
Red – Kwchak>Chak Khago	Chakkha	Chaknai	

Tastes

English	Kokborok
Sweet	Kwtwi
Sour	Kwkhwi
Bitter	Kwkha
Stale	Kwsai
Rotten (Food)	Kusum
Rotten (Fruit)	Kosok
Dry	Kwran
Soft	Kwlwi
Cool	Kwchang
Hard	Kwrak
Hot	Kutung
Hot (Chili)	Yok

Uses of Present, Past and Future form of a Taste

Name of taste	Present	Past	Future
Sweet – Kwtwi>Twi	Twio	Twikha	Twinai
Sour – Kwkhwi>Khwi	Khwio	Khwikha	Khwinai
Tasteless – Kwsai>Sai	Saio	Saikha	Sainai
Dry – Kwran>Ran	Rano	Rankha	Rannai

Exercise: Make two words each with Color & Taste_of present, past & future form.

LESSON – XIX

Formation of Noun with a Root Verb

Mung with a Root Verbs

Chah – to eat	Chah + mung > Chahmung	Food.
Nwng – to drink	Nwng + mung > Nwngmung	Drinks.
Tang – to do	Tang + mung > Tangmung	Work

Mung with an Adjective

Naithok – Nice	Naithok + mung > Naithokmung	Beauty
Phur – White	Phur + mung > Phurmung	
Whiteness		
Chak – Red	Chak + mung > Chakmung	
Redness		

Thai with a Rood Verb

Chah – to eat	Chah + thai > Chahthai	Food
Phai – to come	Phai + thai > Phaithai	Necessary to come
Wng – to happen	Wng + thai > Wngthai	Necessary to happen
Ham – to be good	Ham + thai > Hamthai	Necessary to be good

Nai with a Root Verb

Chah – to eat	Chah + nai > Chahnai	Eater.
Phai – to come	Phai + nai > Phainai	Comer
Him – to walk	Him + nai > Himnai	Walker

Exercise: Make two words each of Mung with a root verb, Mung with an adjective, Thai with a rood verb & Nai with a root verb.

LESSON – XX

Uses of Gender

There are 4(four) Gender in Kokborok

Masculine Gender

Kokborok	English
Chu	Grand Father
Chwla	Man
Kiching	Boy Friend
Pha	Father
Sai	Husband
Ta	Elder Brother
Takhuk	Brother
Kra	Father-in-law
Sajla	Son
Aphurai	Name of a Man
Kosomrai	Name of a Man
Togla	Cock
Pun	Goat

Feminine Gender

Kokborok	English
Chwi	Grand Mother
Bwrwi	Woman
Mare	Girl Friend
Ma	Mother
Hik	Wife
Bi/Bai	Elder Sister
Bukhuk	Sister
Krajwk	Mother-in-law
Sajwk	Daughter
Aphuti	Name of a Woman
Kosomti	Name of a Woman
Tokma	Hen
Puma	Mother Goat

Common Gender

English	Kokborok
Human being	or Kokborok
speaking people	Borok
Son or Daughter	Sah
Bird	Tok
Dog	Swih
Cow	Musuk

Neutral Gender

English	Kokborok
Book	Bijap/Laihsi
Candle	Chati
God	Kaitor
House	Nok
Pen	Swikong
Table	Songphang

Exercise: Write two words each of Masculine Gender, Feminine Gender, Common Gender & Neutral Gender.

LESSON - XXI

A Root Word become Adjective by affixing prefix

Root Word	Prefix	Root Word	Adjective
Sok – to rot	Ko	sok	Kosok-Rotted
Chang – to cold	Kw	chang	Kwchang-Cold
Som – to black	Ko	som	Kosom-Black
Chik – to tear	Ki	chuik	Kichik -Tear up
Phek – intoxicate	Ke	phek	Kephek-Intoxicated
Ham – to be good	Ka	ham	Kaham-Good

Exercise: Make five root words which become adjective by affixing prefix.

LESSON – XXII

The Degrees

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
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Good	Kaham	Swlai Kaham	Kahamkuk Kahamsuk Kahamthak Kahamthakjak Jotoni Kaham Jotoni Swlai Kaham Jotoni Bising Kaham Jotoni Bero Kaham Belai Kaham Kahamni Bising Kaham Kahamni Bero Kaham
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Exercise: Find the positive, comparative & superlative degree of five words.

LESSON – XXIII

Adjective always used after a Noun

Noun	Adjective	Sentence
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Kokborok

English

Aphurai	kolok	Aphurai kolok	Aphurai is tall
Hayung	kiting	Hayung kiting	The Earth is round
Lama	bara	Lama bara	The Road is short
Bo	naithok	Bo naithok	He is beautiful
Nok	ste/bwsate	Nok ste/bwsate	Small house
Borok	kuphung	Borok kuphung	Fatty Man
Bwsak	kuphur	Bwsak kuphur	Fair skin
Bahan	kosok	Bahan kosok	Rotten meat/flesh
Sengsa	kubuk	Sengsa kubuk	Sharp knife

Exercise: Write down five sentences where adjectives are always used after a noun.

LESSON - XXIV

Counting method in Kokborok

Counting

<i>Number</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Kokborok</i>
1	One	Sa
2	Two	Nwi
3	Three	Tham
4	Four	Brwi
5	Five	Ba
6	Six	Dok
7	Seven	Sni
8	Eight	Char
9	Nine	Chuku
10	Ten	Chi
11	Eleven	Chisa
12	Twelve	Chinwi
13	Thirteen	Chitham
14	Fourteen	Chibrwi
15	Fifteen	Chiba
16	Sixteen	Chidok
17	Seventeen	Chisni
18	Eighteen	Chichar
19	Nineteen	Chichuku
20	Twenty	Nwichi
21	Twentyone	Nwichisa
22	Twentytwo	Nwichinwi
23	Twentythree	Nwichitham
24	Twentyfour	Nwichibrwi
25	Twentyfive	Nwichiba
26	Twentysix	Nwichidok
27	Twentyseven	Nwichisni
28	Twentyeight	Nwichichar
29	Twentynine	Nwichichuku
30	Thirty	Thamchi
31	Thirtyone	Thamchisa
32	Thirtytwo	Thamchinwi
33	Thirtythree	Thamchitham
34	Thirtyfour	Thamchibrwi
35	Thirtyfive	Thamchiba
36	Thirtysix	Thamchidok
37	Thirtyseven	Thamchisni
38	Thirtyeight	Thamchichar
39	Thirtynine	Thamchichuku

40	Forty	Brwichi
41	Fortyone	Brwichisa
42	Fortytwo	Brwichinwi
43	Fortythree	Brwichitham
44	Fortyfour	Brwichibrwi
45	Fortyfive	Brwichiba
46	Fortysix	Brwichidok
47	Fortyseven	Brwichisni
48	Fortyeight	Brwichichar
49	Fortynine	Brwichichuku
50	Fifty	Bachi
51	Fiftyone	Bachisa
52	Fiftytwo	Bachinwi
53	Fiftythree	Bachitham
54	Fiftyfour	Bachibrwi
55	Fiftyfive	Bachiba
56	Fiftysix	Bachidok
57	Fiftyseven	Bachisni
58	Fiftyeight	Bachichar
59	Fiftynine	Bachichuku
60	Sixty	Dokchi
61	Sixtyone	Dokchisa
62	Sixtytwo	Dokchinwi
63	Sixtythree	Dokchitham
64	Sixtyfour	Dokchibrwi
65	Sixtyfive	Dokchiba
66	Sixtysix	Dokchidok
67	Sixtyseven	Dokchisni
68	Sixtyeight	Dokchichar
69	Sixtynine	Dokchichuku
70	Seventy	Snichi
71	Seventyone	Snichisa
72	Seventytwo	Snichinwi
73	Seventythree	Snichitham
74	Seventyfour	Snichibrwi
75	Seventyfive	Snichiba
76	Seventysix	Snichidok
77	Seventyseven	Snichisni
78	Seventyeight	Snichichar
79	Seventynine	Snichichuku
80	Eighty	Charchi
81	Eightyone	Charchisa
82	Eightytwo	Charchinwi
83	Eightythree	Charchitham
84	Eightyfour	Charchibrwi
85	Eightyfive	Charchiba
86	Eightysix	Charchidok
87	Eightyseven	Charchisni
88	Eightyeight	Charchichar

89	Eightynine	Charchichuku
90	Ninety	Chukuchi
91	Ninetyone	Chukuchisa
92	Ninetytwo	Chukuchinwi
93	Ninetythree	Chukuchitham
94	Ninetyfour	Chukuchibrwi
95	Ninetyfive	Chukuchiba
96	Ninety-six	Chukuchidok
97	Ninetyseven	Chukuchisni
98	Ninetyeight	Chukuchichar
99	Ninety-nine	Chukuchichuku
100	Hundred	Ra
100	One Hundred	Sara
101	Hundred & One	Ra Sa
200	Two Hundred	Nwira
201	Two Hundred&One	Nwira Sa
300	Three Hundred	Thamra
301	Three Hundred & One	Thamra Sa
400	Four Hundred	Brwi Ra
401	Four Hundred&One	Brwira Sa
500	Five Hundred	Bara
501	Five Hundred &One	Bara Sa
600	Six Hundred	Dok
601	Six Hundred &One	Dokra Sa
700	Seven Hundred	Snira
701	Seven Hundred &One	Snira Sa
800	Eight Hundred	Charra
801	Eight Hundred&One	Charra Sa
900	Nine Hundred	Chukura
901	Nine Hundred & One	Chukura Sa
1000	Thousand	Sai
1001	Thousand & One	Sai Sa
5000	Five Thousand	Basai
10,000	Ten Thousand	Chisai
10,001	Ten Thousand & One	Chisai Sa
100,000	Lakh	Rasai
100,001	One Lakh & One	Rasai Sa
200,000	Two Lakh	Nwi Rasai
200,001	Two Lakh & One	Nwi Rasai Sa
1,000,000	Million	Chirasai

1,000,001	Million & One	Chirasai Sa
2,000,000	Two Million	Nwi Chirasai
2,000,001	Two Million & One	Nwi Chirasaisa
10,000,000	Crore	Rwjag

Exercise: Remind the counting method of Kokborok

LESSON - XXV

Classifier counting method in Kokborok

SI No.	The Classifier To count		English meaning
1.	Bangthaya	kisa	a small in amount or size
2.	Becheng	chengsa	stick like a bamboo branches
3.	Bedek	deksa	branch of a tree
4.	Belep	lepsa	a piece of flat thing like coin
5.	Bepeng	pengsa	something taking shape by putting into pipe
6.	Berechek	recheksa	a piece of teared bamboo
7.	Berem	remsa	a row
8.	Bethek	theksa	a knot of a bamboo
9.	Biphring	nakiksa	very small in size
10.	Bisi	bisa	one year
11.	Bodol	dolsa	a group of people
12.	Bojor	jorsa	a pair
13.	Bokcho	kochosa	a piece cutting by something
14.	Bokhok	khoksa	denoting one rupee in coin
15.	Bokhor	khorsa	a hole in the earth
16.	Bokol	kolsa	a small round size like an eye
17.	Bokong	kongsa	a stick
18.	Bolokhong	lokhongsa	any one kind of cover
19.	Bophai	phaihsa	an extra amount of flesh
20.	Bophak	phaksa	a bundle of firewood
21.	Borok	choroksa	a human being
22.	Bosok	soksa	a top of a tree

23.	Bothop	thopsa	a drop of liquid
24.	Botok	toksa	a piece of any kind of long thing
25.	Bubar	barsa	a flower
26.	Buchu	chusa	a small bundle or baggage
27.	Buduk	duksa	a piece of creeper
28.	Budul	dulsa	a round piece
29.	Bukhukung	khungsa	a hole in big size
30.	Bumung	mungsa	one kind
31.	Buphang	phangsa	a tree
32.	Burung	rungsa	the act of keeping in a heap
33.	Busup	supsa	a joint or a confluence
34.	Buthup	thupsa	a bush
35.	Bwcham	chamsa	a mark of lash
36.	Bwhtwi	lukasa	the act of pouring of liquid for the first time
37.	Bwkhak	khaksa	a half piece
38.	Bwkwrang	kangsa	a thin thing like a paper etc.
39.	Bwlaih	laihsa	a leaf
40.	Bwlam	lamsa	a hole or one way
41.	Bwlap	lapsa	a part like the beehives
42.	Bwlng	lwngsa	a sum of trees over in a particular areas
43.	Bwtahng	tahngsa	a row
44.	Bwthaih	thaihsa	a fruit
45.	Bwthap	thapsa	a piece of liquid became solid
46.	Bwtwk	twksa	a full of pot
47.	Bwtwng	twngsa	a piece of thread
48.	Chempai	chempaisa	a full of chempai (a basket)
49.	Chokjaknai	choksa	act of separating the dust apart from grains
50.	Dalbidal	dalsa	a different kind
51.	Dingra	dingrasa	a full of dingra (a basket)
52.	Dol	dolsa	a full of dol (a basket)
53.	Eng	engsa	a middle part of bamboo of two joint
54.	Hathi	hathibarasa	a week
55.	Hor	horsa	a night
56.	Kaih manya	kaisa	one could not identified the size
57.	Kaisleng	kaislengsa	a full of kaisleng (a basket)
58.	Khanai	khanaisa	a mouthful of betel nut
59.	Khlaimumg	uaisa	one time
60.	Khuri	khurisa	a full of a cup
61.	Kisa	kisisa	a small in size
62.	Langa	langasa	a full of langa (a basket)

63.	Lujaknai	lukasa	pouring one time
64.	Luta	lutasa	a full of luta (a metallic pot)
65.	Mairang	mairangsa	a full of dish
66.	Malmata	masa	an animal
67.	Mohl	mohlsa	a long period or a reign
68.	Mol	molsa	a season
69.	Phala ; pharaphalasa		a piece of any kind of flat thing
70.	Phara ; phala	pharasa	a piece of any kind of flat thing
71.	Phari	pharisa	a bumble of paddy
72.	Phekokjak	phekoxsa	a part of cut object
73.	Phil	philsa	an act of performing something
74.	Ra	sara	one hundred
75.	Rang	khoxsa	one rupee
76.	Rasai	sarasai	one lakh or ten thousand
77.	Rwjag	sarwjak	one crore or ten million
78.	Sai	sasai	one thousand
79.	Tal	talsa	one month

Exercise: Remind the classifier counting method of Kokborok

LESSON – XXVI

Conversation

Introduction

English	Kokborok	Bengali
Good Morning.	Phung Kaham.	
Good Afternoon.	Sairik Kaham.	
Good Evening.	Sanja Kaham.	
Good Night.	Hor Kaham.	
Sit down.	Achukdi	
Sit down please.	Achukjadi.	
Please be seated.	Achukjadi.	
What is your name?	Nini mung tamo?	
My name is Mr. X.	Ani mung Mr.X.	
How are you?	Nwng kahamde	

	>Nwng kaham-kwrwngde.
	>Nwng kaham-kwrwngde tong.
Yes, I am fine.	Au, ang kahmano
	>Ang kaham-kwrwngno.
Please come in.	Bisingo phajjadi/Bisingo hapjadi.
What will you take?	Tamo chahnai?
What do you prefer?	Tamo hamjak?
Cold or Hot?	Kwchangde Kutung?
Please take.	Chajjadi.
Please drink.	Nwngjadi.
Where you come from? Nwng boroni phai?	
When you came?	Nwng buphru phaikha?
When you will go?	Nwng buphru thahngnai?
Where you are going?	Nwng boro thahngwi tong?
Do you smoke?	Nwng hukulde nwng?
No, I do not smoke.	In'hi ang nwngya.
Are you hurry?	Nwng dojakde?
Yes.	In'/Au
No.	In'hi.
Ok/Bye	Thahngkha.
See you again.	Malaiphuanw.
	>Teisa malayanw.
When we are meet in again? Buphru malaiphinai?	
Do not worry.	Tauanadi.
Do not worry please.	Tauanajadi.
Come with your all family members.	
	Nini nukhungni borokrokno tubui phajjadi.
Please keep in touch.	Kokrok sahorjadi dou.
Please give your mobile number.	
	Nini mobile number kisa rijadi.
Please write down.	Do swijadi.
Do you have email?	Nini emailed tong?
I shall miss you.	Angle nono khatangsina.
Kokborok is a sweet language.	Kokborok belai khnathothok
Now I can speak Kokborok fluently.	Ang tabuk Kokborok kaham khaino saui mano.
Very good.	Hamsukkha/Kahamno wngkha
Thank you.	Hambai/Nono hambai.

Hambai / Thanks