Appendix 1

hərasəmzi həre midibe

story of hornbill

indaŋka bimru kelo-ge rəhaŋna-poine bəm-ləi.

Once upon a time, there was a small boy in Bimru village.

pəzi a həriluŋbe əcəiyu-ləi.

his name was Harilungbe.

pəpui čaizize čaidi-də-ləi.

His mother died soon after his birth.

əcəiyudige pəpəiyu pənao ku kedai-də-ləi.

because of that his father remarried another women.

čipao rəhaŋpəiyu čiŋčudəge pəlui-i kesaŋ-ləi.

the boy was very handsome when he grewn up.

pəkaŋme hələiyume-rəme-ne həlu iŋgəiyurak ku-də-ləi, dəge pənui kaŋgiyut də-ləi.

the boy and all his girl friend's from the village went together to the field and work together in one another's field.

pəpuinui-ze mina siya kesaŋ-ləi.

his step mother became very cruel woman.

pəna rəhaŋpəiyu-du ŋəu-gai-lak-səŋ-də-ləi.

she used to mistreat the boy (Harilungbe) all the time.

pəna-həŋ təsiŋ-gene həzaba biyaŋ-dui-lu-ze tak guŋ-ge dum həro-gai-ləi.

she always mixed up the meal of his step son with rat faeces collected from store house and put in the lunch packet.

əčəiyube dəige čipao rəhaŋpəiyuze rəhaŋpəiyu həriluŋbe pəkaŋme duiroge pa tək^{h}a həipet ŋəmze kəha indaŋ-ki-me pərunne taktəiyu-ra tet čəm di-də-ləi.

for that reason the boy Harilungbe feel shy to open his lunch packet in front of his friends he always go away from them and eat his meal separately behind the hut at the field.

pəkaŋme-rəme iŋkao təyu-be-ne həriluŋbe tak təiyu čəm-čəm məi-be či nəi-də-ləi.

his friends wanted to know the reason why Harilungbe always eat his meal alone.

əčəiyudəge nai-ket-mai a pa či-mak čai-gene pa tək^{h}a həipet-gai-ni-ge pa tək^{h}a-zehəzaba-nai hətak dum-həro-gaibe-ŋəu-di-də-ləi.

one day in the field, his friend opened his lunch-packet in his absence and they found that his meal was mixed up with rat faeces.

čipao mai həriluŋbe pa tak təiyu-ra pa tək^{h}a həipet-də-ge pa tək^{h}a-mak la ləiyu-də-ləi.

on that day when Hrilungbe open his lunch packet to eat he found that his meal was replaced.

pəkaŋme tək^{h}a kai keli-gaibe la ləiyu-ləi.

he knew that his meal was change by his friend.

či-də-dige pa ŋəm səŋ di-də-ləi.

he felt so ashame that he could not eat the lunch with them.

pa kedəi pəirəi luŋ-gai-lak-tidə-ləi.

he did not like to live anymore.

həre mira tet nəi-didə-ləi.

he want to live like a hornbill.

dadəge pəkaŋpui-gu migiyaŋmi-ne kelu pəken int^{h}umlu-ze həre mira čipao mai-gene lim tet-tidə-ləi.

on that day the boy took the garments of his friend and put it as his feather and fly away along with the hornbill.

naiket mai a həre duŋroge pa kelo liyam kapet-tə-ləi.

one fateful day a flock of hornbill flying across their village.

čige pəgu həremi i-ləi ləibe t^{h}ukpe luze hələiyu impui-həŋ p^{h}ai kəiyube-də-ləi.

among the hornbill they saw the most beautiful and biggest hornbill flying, he flew over his girlfriend and pluck his best feather and garments threw them down on them.

čipao həremi pəibe či-luze pəpuinu-ləi-zeəna-həŋ-du pəi-luze luŋ-də-ləi.

his step mother saw the incident so she also requested to him to give her one of his feathet with her mouth wide open.

kane či həremi pəirabe kələi-ge pəmui-ki-ge insi-pəroi p^{h}oi-gaibe-də-ləi.

but instead of giving his feather the hornbill passed his excrement right into his mouth.

čipao mai-gene həre-du čipao pəpuinu-ne siyaŋ-gaibe-də-ləi.

nəŋ aipəu kəlo lim-kapet dai-ta-ləuze siyaŋ-gaibe-də-ləi.

she screamed and cursed the hornbill saying “Never fly over my village anymore even in future!”

čiapo-ze-gene nəmai kečəŋbe bimru kəlo-ge həre limyam waŋ dəzaine kəlo-ge həra təiyu kancui-ləi, əcəiyu-ləi.

since from that time onwards whenever any hornbill flew over Bimru village, the whole village would perform a ritual and observe a nonworking day.

Free translation of the story:

Once upon a time, there was a small boy in Bimru village. His name was Harilungbe. His mother died soon after his birth. Because of that his father remarried another woman. The boy was very handsome when he grew up. The boy and all his girl friend’s from the village went together to the field and work together in one another’s field. His step mother became very cruel woman.

She used to mistreat the boy (Harilungbe) all the time. She always mixed up the meal of his step son with rat faeces collected from store house and put in the lunch packet. For that reason the boy Harilungbe feel shy to open his lunch packet in front of his friends he always go away from them and eat his meal separately behind the hut at the field. His friends wanted to know the reason why Harilungbe always eat his meal alone. One day in the field, his friend opened his lunch-packet in his absence and they found that his meal was mixed up with rat faeces. On that day when Harilungbe open his lunch packet to eat he found that his meal was replaced. He knew that his meal was change by his friend. He felt so ashamed that he could not eat the lunch with them. He did not like to live anymore. He wants to live like a hornbill. On that day the boy took the garments of his friend and put it as his feather and flies away along with the hornbill. One fateful day, a flock of hornbill flying across Bimru village. Among the hornbill they saw the most

beautiful and biggest hornbill flying, he flew over his girlfriend and plucks his best feather and garments threw them down on them. His step mother saw the incident so she also requested to him to give her one of his feather with her mouth wide open. But instead of giving his feather the hornbill passed his excrement right into his mouth. She screamed and cursed the hornbill saying “Never fly over my village anymore even in future!” since from that time onwards whenever any hornbill flew over Bimru village, the whole village would perform a ritual and observe a nonworking day.

Appendix II

Pʰinro

(split-gill mushroom)

Story of split-gill mushroom

indaŋka čipaipui nai pəča həlu mira tet-čə-ləi.

once upon a time there a grandmother and a grandchild went to the field.

pəpai həlu ta təiyu inri kesan-ləi.

the grandmother work very hard in the field.

pənai həlu ta təiyu təiyu-ze tak təiyu-ze saora behi čəŋdi-də-ləi.

when the lunch time reached, the grandmother continue doing her work and did not take rest.

kane pəpai a inri rendi-ze tak təiyu behi-du či ta-didə-ləi.

grandmother want to complete her work before taking lunch.

kane pəča-pəiyu a inzəi kesaŋ didə-ləi.

but the grand son was very much hungry.

pəpai-du tak təiyura ku kəsəŋ-də-ləi.

he asked his grandmother several time to eat the meal.

pəpai-du tak təiyura səu-mak-tə-ləi.

but the grandmother did not stop working.

pəča pəiyu pəluŋ-pum-di-ze inruine mira tet-tidə-ləi.

the grandson got angry and went away to convert himself into a bird.

pəpai tak təiyura waŋdəge pəsapəiyu-ga la-ləiyu-ləi.

when the grandmother came to eat the meal, grandson was not found anywhere.

pərunne təkʰa haipet lu tak təiyu la-ge pəsapə inruine midibe pəiyune inra-ze naipai tak təiyu či-či nai-pai tak təiyu či-či əčəiyu inra dəge pəpai tak təiyu gai-lak tize pa təkʰa hiŋmui pəirəi-ge kəmgaibe cə-ləi.

when the grandmother started eating meal herself, the grandson came after converting into the bird and making sound repeatedly to the grandmother that grandmother eat eat the meal and the grandmother came to know that the bird was her grandson and she stop eating her meal and put the meal on the log of the wood in the field.

čipao-gene pʰinro midi-čə-ləi.

split gill mushroom convert from that rice.

čipao maigene kedəi pəirəige pʰinro pet ti-di-ləi,əčəiyu-ləi.

from that day onwards, split gill mushroom grown on the earth.

Free translation:

Once upon a time there a grandmother and a grandchild went to the field. The grandmother work very hard in the field. When the lunch time reached, the grandmother continues doing her work and did not take rest. Grandmother wants to complete her work before taking lunch. But the grand son was very much hungry. He asked his grandmother several time to eat the meal. But the grandmother did not stop working. The grandson got angry and went away to convert himself into a bird. When the grandmother came to eat the meal, grandson was not found anywhere. when the grandmother started eating meal herself, the

grandson came after converting into the bird and making sound repeatedly to the grandmother that grandmother eat eat the meal and the grandmother came to know that the bird was her grandson and she stop eating her meal and put the meal on the log of the wood in the field. Split gill mushroom convert from that rice. From that day onwards, split gill mushroom grown on the earth.

Appendix III

BODY PARTS

1. *mipəi*	‘head’
2. *hetəm*	‘hair’
3. *mimik*	‘eye’
4. *mikiyun*	‘ear’
5. *mitakum*	‘eyebrow’
6. *mimikum*	‘eyelid’
7. *mimiklim*	‘eyalash’
8. *miguwaŋ*	‘neck’
9. *minəiyu*	‘nose’
10. *mimuiko*	‘lip’
11. *mizu*	‘face’
12. *miləi*	‘tongue’
13. *mikətaŋ*	‘jaw’
14. *miba*	‘hand’
15. *mibakəraŋ*	‘finger’
16. *mipi*	‘leg’
17. *minuŋ*	‘heart’

18. *miŋke* ‘kidney’

19. *mikoklo* ‘knee’

20. *misun* ‘belly’

21. *mirai* intestine’

22. *mina* ‘nerve’

23. *mikʰəito* ‘shoulder’

24. *mibago* ‘wrist’

25. *mikiya* ‘waist’

26. *mituŋ* ‘breast’

27. *mičai* ‘back’

28. *imbadəi* ‘palm’

29. *mimui* ‘mouth’

30. *minčin* ‘nail’

31. *miku* ‘throat’

32. *mipitun* ‘toe’

33. *migəiyu* ‘teeth’

34. *migəi* ‘skin’

35. *mipumra* ‘skeleton’

36. *mitura* ‘rib’

7. *mipiguwa* ‘ankle’

38. *miriŋki* ‘anus’

39. *midaŋ* ‘buttock’

40. *mirukk^{h}o* ‘piles’

COMMON ANIMALS

41. *k^{h}əuriŋ* ‘animal’

42. *həgum* ‘bear’

43. *miyaone* ‘cat’

44. *kətum* ‘cow’

45. *heti* ‘deer’

46. *kəpo* ‘elephant’

47. *kəməi* ‘goat’

48. *duilui* ‘lion’

49. *həzo* ‘rat’

50. *kəba* ‘pig’

51. *hekiyun* ‘horse’

52. *heradi* ‘tiger’

53. *hənəi* ‘fox’

COMMON BIRDS

54. *nəmrui*	‘bird’
55. *həka*	‘parrot’
56. *iŋga*	‘crow’
57. *uyeŋ*	‘peacock’
8. *čuwaŋnəi*	‘lark’
60. *təbiyaŋ*	‘goose’
61. *bətune*	‘parrot’
62. *pigəi*	‘owl’
63. *həliyam*	‘bat’
64. *gimpui*	‘sparrow’

NATURE

65. *tiŋkai*	‘air’
66. *cloud*	‘kəmo’
67. *həmi*	‘fire’
68. *duitibe*	‘flood’
69. *kəzai*	‘lake’
70. *tiŋgiyəm*	‘sky’
71. *həigi*	‘star’

72. *intu* ‘stone’

73.*soŋliŋ* ‘sea’

74. *tiŋrui* ‘rain’

75. *kəbun* ‘snow’

76. *himlo* ‘mountain’

77. *həduikəŋ* ‘ice’

78. *henəm* ‘forest’

79. *kəzik* ‘dew’

80. *naimik* ‘sun’

81. *hetiya* ‘waterfall’

COMMON INSECTS

82. *mərikpui* ‘insect’

83. *kup^{h}eŋ* ‘butterfly’

84. *kuidui* ‘honey-bee’

85. *tiŋibe* ‘mosquito’

86. *rihik* ‘louse’

87. *kunrekpe* ‘spider’

88. *intiya* ‘ant’

89. *iŋkane* ‘cockroach’

90. *kuri* ‘garden lizard’

91. *kureŋ* ‘grass-shoper’

92. *beetle* ‘imbun’

93. *kiməiyukəu* ‘bed bug’

INSHIP TERMS

94. *pəpao* ‘grand-father’

96. *pəpai* ‘grand-mother’

97. *paosuwa* ‘great grandfather’

98. *pəisowa* ‘great grandmother’

99. *pəpəiyu* ‘father’

100. *mipui* ‘mother’

101. *pənapəiyu* ‘husband’

102. *pənao* ‘wife’

103. *pəsikina* ‘brother’

104. *misipui* ‘sister’

105. *pəsipəiyu* ‘elder brother’

106. *pəkina* ‘younger brother’

107. *pəpəiyunu* ‘father’s brother’

108. *pənai* ‘father’s sister’

109. *pəpao* ‘father-in-low’

110. *minai* ‘mother-in-low’

111. *mipuinu* ‘maternal aunt’

112. *mipao* ‘maternal uncle’

113. *pəkinapəiyu* ‘maternal aunt’s son’

114. *pəkina* ‘maternal aunt’s daughter’

115. *minai* ‘paternal aunt’

116. *pəpəiyunu* ‘paternal uncle’

117. *pəčapəiyu* ‘paternal uncle’s son’

118. *pəčapui* ‘paternal uncle’s daughter’

119. *minapəiyu* ‘son’

120. *pəča* ‘grand-son’

121. *čačai* ‘great grand-son’

122. *pənapui* ‘daughter’

123. *pəčapui* ‘grand-daughter’

124. *mina* ‘nephew’

125. *mikinapui* ‘niece’

126. *puinu* ‘step mother’

127. *pənaokina* ‘wife’s brother’

128. *pənaosikinapui* ‘wife’s sister’

129. *mipəiyumi* ‘male’

130. *mipumi* ‘female’

131. *mikaŋme* ‘friend’

132. rehaŋme ‘boy’

133. *hələiyume* ‘girl’

COMMON GOODS OF DAILY USE

134. *gikuwak* ‘bowl’

135. *hetakli* ‘cooking pot’

136. *hegi* ‘curry’

137. *məčadui* ‘oil’

138. *tuŋdui* ‘milk’

139. *čali* ‘kettle’

140. *iŋkuidui* ‘honey’

141. *hetiya* ‘laddle’

142. *ruibum* ‘egg’

143. *iŋgəi* ‘raw’

144. *tak* ‘rice’

145. *həlaŋbe* ‘cooked’

146. *kiluŋmero* ‘utensils’

147. *həŋinəiyu* ‘vegetables’

148. *təruipoine* ‘spoon’

149. *inčai* ‘salt’

150. *həzəu* ‘wine’

151. *mipo* ‘dress’

152. *pəičop* ‘cap’

153. *pʰai* ‘cloth’

154. *mikiyakak* ‘belt’

155. *zudagəi* ‘mirror’

156. *pičop* ‘shoe’

157. *courtyard* ‘hizisim’

158. *iŋkʰəm* ‘door’

159. *buiki* ‘cowshed’

160. *insuŋ* ‘box’

161. *həzəi* ‘bed’

162. *həzəiki* ‘bedroom’

163. *bəmti* ‘bench’

164. *impʰiyak* ‘broom’

165. *heki* ‘house’

166. *kəsiŋ* ‘mat’

167. *kit^{h}inki* ‘hut’

168. *hemaŋ* ‘fireplace floor’

169. *kəčiya* ‘pillar’

170. *bečube* ‘foundation’

171. *hepiyak* ‘cup’

172. *həriya* ‘rope’

173. *int^{h}ui* ‘basket’

174. *hekipoine* ‘knife’

175. *inrəi* ‘axe’

176. *ləisi* ‘book’

178. *ləisitaŋ* ‘pencil’

179. *ləisiki* ‘school’

180. *hečiyak* ‘net’

COMMON COLOUR TERMS

181. *tikbe* ‘black’

182. *habe* ‘white’

183. *gibe* ‘red

184. *girapa* ‘pink’

185. *inzinbe* ‘yellow’

186. *inzingibe* ‘orange’

187. *indiyakbe* ‘green’

188. *inzaibe* ‘blue’

189. *pʰube* ‘grey’

NAME OF THE DAYS

190. *takmai* ‘Sunday’

191. *mamai* ‘Monday’

192. *damai* ‘Tuesday’

193. *summai* ‘Wednesday’

194. *bamai* ‘Thursday’

195. *rimai* ‘Friday’

196. *kəmai* ‘Saturday’

197. *inzimai* ‘yesterday’

198. *nəmai* ‘today’

199. *čomai* ‘tomorrow’

200. *inzikum* ‘last year’

201. *təttibekəiyu* ‘last month’

202. *təttibetənet* ‘last week’

203. *indanai* ‘day before yesterday’

204. *nanai* ‘day after tomorrow’

NAME OF LUNAR MONTHS

205. *kəre-kena* ‘january-february’

206. *kena-kəziŋ* ‘february-march’

207. *kəziŋ-kəram* ‘march-april’

208. *kəram-kəpəiyu* ‘april-may’

209. *kəpəiyu-inčəiyu* ‘may-june’

210. *inčəiyu-indi* ‘june-july’

211. *indi-kəpai* ‘july-august’

212. *kəpai-həčit* ‘august-september’

213. *həčit-həbai* ‘september-october’

214. *həbai-kəru* ‘october-november’

215. *kəru-indui* ‘november-december’

216. *indui-kəre* ‘december-january’

NAME OF SEASON

217. *hetadəutiŋ* ‘winter’

218. *tiŋlumtiŋ* ‘summer’

219. *hetadiŋ* ‘spring’

220. *hekəratiŋ* ‘autumn’

VERBS

221. *taŋ* ‘be bark’

222. *kənri* ‘be hang’

223. *puŋ* ‘be bear’

224. *təiyukaŋkʰoi* ‘be bend’

225. *pigai* ‘be bind’

226. *kaŋki* ‘be bite’

227. *dəitəu* ‘be touch’

228. *rəu* ‘be right’

229. *laŋ* ‘be cook’

230. *keta* ‘be fry’

231. *hui* ‘be wash’

232. *biyak* ‘be sweep’

233. *kahəgəi* ‘be fight’

234. *le* ‘be protect’

235. *rit* ‘be stalk’

236. *kəiyu* ‘be climb’

237. *təiwaŋ* ‘be bring’

238. *ru* ‘be burn’

239. *bai* ‘be burry’

240. *lu* ‘be buy’

241. *čo* ‘be cheat’

242. *həməikaŋ* ‘be chop’

243. *kanči* ‘be clean’

244. *kəiyu* ‘be collapse’

245. *təiyukəm* ‘be consume’

246. *həp* ‘be cry’

247. *səi* ‘be count’

248. *čai* ‘be die’

249. *suhəŋ* ‘be dig up’

250. *gadi* ‘be disappear’

251. *hiŋ* ‘be fear’

252. *gui* ‘be feed’

253. *ču* ‘be get up’

254. *pəi* ‘be give’

255. *rui* ‘be grab’

256. *təiyu* ‘be do/eat’

257. *sək* ‘be drink’

258. *pəm* ‘be embrace’

259. *siyadi* ‘be fail’

260. *liya* ‘be appear’

261. *gugai* ‘be defend’

262. *kahəgəi* ‘be fight’

263. *sui* ‘be follow’

264. *piko* ‘be watch’

265. *kakelum* ‘be worship’

266. *kənriya* ‘be set’

267. *liŋ* ‘be plant’

268. *həluget* ‘be harvest’

269. *hetata* ‘be cultivate’

270. *pak* ‘be run’

Numerals

271. *əket* ‘one’

272. *kena* ‘two’

273. *kəčum* ‘three’

274. *mədai* ‘four’

275. *mənəiyu* ‘five’

276. *sərok* ‘six’

277. *səna* ‘seven’

278. *təset* ‘eight’

279. *səkui* ‘nine’

280. *kərəiyu* ‘ten’

281. *kərəiyu-ket* ‘eleven’

282. *kərəiyu-kena* ‘twelve’

283. *kərəiyu-kəčum* ‘thirteen’

284. *kərəiyu-mədai* ‘fourteen’

285. *kərəiyu-mənəiyu* ‘fifteen

286. *kərəiyu-sərok* ‘sixteen’

287. *kərəiyu-səna* ‘seventeen’

288. *kərəiyu-təset* ‘eighteen’

289. *kərəiyu-səkui* ‘nineteen’

290. *iŋkai* ‘twenty’

230. *iŋkai-ket* ‘twenty-one’

231. *iŋkai-kena* ‘twenty-two’

232. *iŋkai-kəčum* ‘twenty-three’

233. *iŋkai-mədai* ‘twenty-four’

234. *iŋkai-məŋeiyu* ‘twenty-five’

235. *iŋkai-sərok* ‘twenty-six’

236. *iŋkai-səkui* ‘twenty-nine

236. *him-rəiyu* ‘thirty’

237. *him-rəiyu-ket* ‘thirty-one’

238. *him-rəiyu-kena* ‘thirty-two’

239. *him-rəiyu-mədai* ‘thirty-four’

240. *him-rəiyu-məŋəiyu* ‘thirty-five’

241. *him-rəiyu-sərok* ‘thirty-six’

242. *him-rəiyu-səna* ‘thirty-seven’

243. *him-rəiyu-teset* ‘thirty-eight’

244. *him-rəiyu-səkui* ‘thirty-nine’

245. *he-dai* ‘forty’

246. *he-dai-ket* ‘forty-one’

247. *he-dai-kena* ‘forty-two’

248. *he-dai-kəčum* ‘forty-three’

249. *he-dai-mədai* ‘forty-four’

250. *he-dai-məŋəiyu* ‘forty-five’

251. *he-dai-sərok* ‘forty-six’

252. *he-dai-səna* ‘forty-seven’

253. *he-dai-təset* ‘forty-eight’

254. *he-dai-səkui* ‘forty-nine’

255. *riŋ-ŋəiyu* ‘fifty’

256. *riŋ-ŋəiyu-ket* ‘fifty-one’

257. *riŋ-ŋəiyu-kena* ‘fifty-two’

258. *riŋ-ŋəiyu-kəčum* ‘fifty-three’

259. *riŋ-ŋəiyu-mədai* ‘fifty-four’

260. *riŋ-ŋəiyu-məŋəiyu* ‘fifty-five’

261. *riŋ-ŋəiyu-sərok* ‘fifty-six’

262. *riŋ-ŋəiyu-səna* ‘fifty-seven’

263. *riŋ-ŋəiyu-təset* ‘fifty-eight’

264. *riŋ-ŋəiyuəkui-s* ‘fifty-nine’

265. *riyak-sərok* ‘sixty’

266. *riyak-sərok-ket* ‘sixty-one’

267. *riyak-sərok-kena* ‘sixty-two’

268. *riyak-sərok-kəčum* ‘sixty-three’

269. *riyak-sərok-mədai* ‘sixty-four’

270. *riyak-sərok-məŋəiyu* ‘sixty-five’

271. *riyak-sərok-sərok* ‘sixty-six’

272. *riyak-sərok-səna* ‘sixty-seven’

273. *riyak-sərok-təset* ‘sixty-eight’

274. *riyak-sərok-səkui* ‘sixty-nine’

275. *riyak-səna* ‘seventy’

276. *riyak-səna-ket* ‘seventy-one’

277. *riyak-səna-kena* ‘seventy-two’

278. *riyak-səna-kəčum* ‘seventy-three’

279. *riyak-səna-mədai* ‘seventy-four’

280. *riyak-səna-məŋəiyu* ‘seventy-five’

281. *riyak-səna-sərok* ‘seventy-six’

282. *riyak-səna-səna* ‘seventy-seven’

283. *riyak-səna-təset* ‘seventy-eight’

284. *riyak-səna-səkui* ‘seventy-nine’

285. *riyak-təset* ‘eighty’

286. *riyak-təset-ket* ‘eighty-one’

287. *riyak-təset-kena* ‘eighty-two’

288. *riyak-təset-kəčum* ‘eighty-three’

289. *riyak-təset-mədai* ‘eighty-four’

290. *riyak-təset-məŋəiyu* ‘eighty-five’

291. *riyak-təset-sərok* ‘eighty-six’

292. *riyak-təset-səna* ‘eighty-seven’

293. *riyak-təset-təset* ‘eighty-eight’

294. *riyak-təset-səkui* ‘eighty-nine’

295. *riyak-səkui* ‘ninety’

296. *riyak-səkui-ket* ‘ninety-one’

297. *riyak-səkui-kena* ‘ninety-two’

298. *riyak-səkui-kəčum* ‘ninety-three’

299. *riyak-səkui-mədai* ‘ninety-four’

300. *riyak-səkui-məŋəiyu* ‘ninety-five’

301. *riyak-səkui-sərok* ‘ninety-six’

302. *riyak-səkui-səna* ‘ninety-seven’

303. *riyak-səkui-tə*set ‘ninety-eight’

304. *riyak-səkui-səkui* ‘ninety-nine’

305. *hai-ket* ‘one hundred’

306. *hai-na* ‘two-hundred’

307. *hai-čum* ‘three-hundred’

308. *hai-mədai* ‘four hundred’

309. *hai-mənəiyu* ‘five hundred’

310. *hai-sərok* ‘six hundred’

311. *hai-səna* ‘seven hundred’

312. *hai-təset* ‘eight hundred’

313. *hai-səkui* ‘nine hundred’

314. *čəŋ-ket* ‘one thousand’

315. *čəŋ-kena* ‘two thousand’

316. *čəŋ-kečum* ‘three thousand’

317. *čəŋ-mədai* ‘four thousand’

318. *čəŋ-mənəiyu* ‘five thousand’

319. *čəŋ-sərok* ‘six thousand’

320. *čəŋ-səna* ‘seven thousand’

321. *čəŋ-təset* ‘eight thousand’

322. *čəŋ-səkui* ‘nine thousand’

323. *rəiləŋ-be* ‘first’

324. *pa-kena-be* ‘second’

325. *pa-kəčum-be* ‘third’

326. *pa-mədai-be* ‘fourth’

327. *pa-məŋeiyu-be* ‘fifth’

328. *pa-sərok-be* ‘sixth’

329. *pa-səna-be* ‘seventh’

30. *pa-təset-be* ‘eight’

331. *pa-səkui-be* ‘ninth’