

APPENDIX-I

Toto Folk Tale

Hispa so poduiwa yagoiko meŋsi The Story of Hispa and Poduiwa Mountains

totoparata nico yagoi nina.hispa so poduiwa.abiya kuku so da.kuku so da ko hatronjre eŋtapa mazaŋ sumi he epa ziŋwa diha tre nina he i nico yəgoita nimi.i ico yəgoi haŋsu udaŋ tamsa sacuŋ mehe.pudui yəgoi ha ditə nina hispa ha daŋta nimi he.

There are two mountains in Totapara viz. Hispa and Poduiwa Mountains. The Poduiwa Mountain is the maternal Uncle of Hispa and Hispa is nephew. Their relation was not at all good. According to their belief the same enmity can also be witnessed in human civilization. The main reason of their turmoil was 'height' who is higher than whom? Poduiwa was situated towards West and Hispa mountain was towards north-east.

uisse diŋ sokoipa hispa so podui ha taibi lərai gasu nimi.hispa ha tuŋsiŋta meŋtawa nomsa enə he.i nowa ta poduiwa mi outana ha oidanwa ta haŋsure yuŋkoiro.hispa ko nonhimsa pudui yagoi yanŋa puna he.aku haŋ zokome megena he.

After a long period of their turmoil, The Hispa Mountain has decided to sit for mutual understanding. Hispa Mountain was playing conspiracy against his uncle, Poduiwa internally. Hispa was looking for a chance of slaughtering the head of Paduiwa so that nobody can question against the height of Hispa Mountain and he would remain one and only in the region.

oisse loko noita dako tuŋsiŋ eŋtapa hiŋna tamsa poduiwa nona he.kuku so da lisuŋ dateŋti zoroko abita pokori daisu nehe.senepa keka opumsa pokori daiwa metina he.abi nico ta nəpoisme he saiyu lisuŋta pokori daineko epa ziŋna ha moŋto ko liso ti ŋoko he naŋaitraŋ muce na he.

On the other hand Paduiwa was delighted on the proposal of his nephew, Hispa. Poduiwa was not aware of the plot against him. Poduiwa Mountain thought after a long period of time Hispa came on good track. Both the Mountains beted to dig a pond in one night. They went to dig the the pond soon after dawn cock cocked and they left the work incomplete.

epraŋ saiyu ha ladu montota duŋsi gaŋko toita pokori daina he.ita suna he.hapa tuna lisuŋ traŋ daiko nahe.pokorita yoinipa ti mepuna he.podui ha pokorita lita nedaŋna he atron hispaha patanso poduiwako porote tepuna he.hispa poduiwako netoŋ tepu do.poduiwako misi nehe.aku ha misiwa he.

In the next day they changed the place and reched to Dhumsi Village and started to dig the pond . This time they could complete digging and created pond. The ponds were filled with blue water immediately. The Poduiwa Mountain was looking at pond water very surprisingly In the mean time Hispa attacked and slaughter the head of Poduiwa Mountain

ako tuŋsiŋko pyako so nico mico ŋopuna he.totobiko poro maŋnaha ipu keka i zisaŋhi huine mehe.nedo totobiko loita hispa so poduiwako pokoriya eŋta koimi tiŋmi.ako noiso hispa yagoi ko udaŋwa haŋsure zaŋkoina.

It is said father that Poduiwa Mountain was not died when its head was slaughter by Hispa because he was immortal. It is further said that two eye were created from its heart when head was slaughtered. Then after, whenever the Toto community people feel headache they scarify one red foul. Now it is believed by the Totos that the pond which was created by them was really picturesque. After this event no question was raised on the height of Hsipa Mountain.

APPENDIX-II
Riddles

i) *sinṭeṭ -ko toita cabe cabe -ko toita sinṭeṭ*

fruit is on the tree, tree is on the fruit

Ans- *anəros* 'Pine apple'.

ii) *sa -ko napota deṇa nina lapun matana*

house-GEN. inside man yes door no

There is a man inside the house but no door

Ans- *kame* 'grave yard'.

iii) *deṇa-ko kui nina jeko mucuna*

man-GEN. hand yes think can't

There is human wit but cannot think

Ans- *mepuna* 'weak'.

iv) *lebe nina jeko macuna*

Tongue yes speak can't

There is tongue but cannot speak

Ans-. *leṅba* 'dumb'

v) *mico nima nata matiḡna*
Eye have road can't see
There is eye but cannot see
Ans- *micomitiḡwa* 'Blind'.

vi) *deḡa nina ḡeko macuna*
Man yes speak not say
There is a person sleeping but will never get up
Ans- *sipuwa* 'Dead body'.

APPENDIX-III

Toto Vocabularies

The following Toto Vocabularies represent the basic vocables of Toto that are arranged phonemically as per the number of phonemes in the language. A category label, from the following set, is provided along with each entry.

/i/	/i/	(noun)	‘this’
	/ibiga/	(noun)	‘their’
	/ipo/	(noun)	‘half’
	/ita/	(pronoun)	‘here’
	/iticu/	(adjective)	‘small’
	/iko/	(noun)	‘one’ (leg)
	/ina/	(verb)	‘folling’
	/iniŋ/	(noun)	‘year’
	/isese/	(noun)	‘little’
/e/	/e/	(noun)	‘younger brother’
	/epu/	(noun)	‘one’ (animal)
	/eŋda/	(verb)	‘step’
	/epraŋ/	(noun)	‘don’t worry’
	/ebreŋ/	(noun)	‘one ruti’
	/ena/	(verb)	‘kept’
	/eŋ/	(noun)	‘ginger’
	/eŋa/	(noun)	‘horse’
	/eŋtapa/	(adjective)	‘good’

	/eroŋme/	(noun)	‘wife’s younger sister’
/a/	/apa/	(noun)	‘father’
	/abita/	(adjective)	‘nearest’
	/ata/	(noun)	‘grand father’
	/aku/	(pronoun)	‘he/she’
	/ate/	(noun)	‘uncle’s wife’
	/aʎa/	(noun)	‘grand mother’
	/ama/	(noun)	‘rice’
	/ana/	(noun)	‘elder sister’
	/aŋi/	(noun)	‘yesterday’
	/aŋ/	(verb)	‘drink’
/ə/	/əŋpuna/	(verb)	‘burn’
	/əŋti/	(noun)	‘ring’
	/əŋku/	(noun)	‘uncook rice’
	/əŋwa/	(verb)	‘boil’
	/əŋna/	(verb)	‘drink’
	/əŋsu/	(noun)	‘festival’
	/ənoŋ/	(noun)	‘handle of plough’
	/ədeŋ/	(noun)	‘stock’
/u/	/ut/	(noun)	‘camel’
	/utiŋ/	(noun)	‘bamboo pillar’

	/uta/	(noun)	‘there’
	/udan/	(adjective)	‘far away’
	/udan̄ti/	(adjective)	‘deep’
	/udanwa/	(noun)	‘down place’
	/ukil/	(noun)	‘advocate’
	/una/	(verb)	‘sleepy’
	/use/	(adjective)	‘many’
	/uwa/	(verb)	‘singer’
/o/	/o/	(noun)	‘yes’
	/odaŋcuwa/	(adjective)	‘short’
	/odaŋpa keka/	(noun)	‘cock’
	/oŋti/	(noun)	‘seed’
	/oŋwa/	(verb)	‘boiling’
	/oraŋpa	/(noun)	‘old man’
	/oraŋme/	(noun)	‘old woman’
	/ozoiwa/	(noun)	‘dress of worship’
	/owa/	(verb)	‘cock crow’
/p/	/pika/	(noun)	‘cow’
	/piso/	(noun)	‘anul’
	/peituŋ/	(noun)	‘basket’
	/pema/	(noun)	‘belly’
	/peta/	(noun)	‘insect’

	/pa/	(verb)	‘carry on’
	/paito/	(noun)	‘a kind of small frog’
	/paka/	(noun)	‘pig’
	/puima/	(noun)	‘star’
	/puriŋ/	(noun)	‘hair’
/b/	/bizuwa/	(noun)	‘priest’
	/bekoŋ/	(noun)	‘skin’
	/begreŋ/	(noun)	‘bone’
	/berceŋ/	(noun)	‘calf’
	/baiwa/	(verb)	‘crossing river’
	/bara/	(noun)	‘wall’
	/baro/	(noun)	‘friend’
	/botra/	(noun)	‘bottle’
	/bowa/	(adjective)	‘hit’
	/bubuisi/	(noun)	‘butterfly’
/t/	/tima/	(noun)	‘leech’
	/tiyaŋ/	(noun)	‘face’
	/tetrise/	(noun)	‘tamarind’
	/teiziŋwa/	(adjective)	‘hot’
	/taŋpuwa/	(adjective)	‘hard’
	/tatawa/	(verb)	‘to throw’
	/taŋku/	(noun)	‘tobacco’

	/topro/	(noun)	‘cape’
	/toita/	(adjective)	‘tall’
	/tuŋsiŋ/	(noun)	‘heart’
/d/	/dipa/	(verb)	‘cut’
	/diŋba/	(noun)	‘sky’
	/deŋa/	(noun)	‘man’
	/data/	(noun)	‘west’
	/daŋ/	(verb)	‘horn’
	/daŋtiŋ/	(noun)	‘jackfruit tree’
	/daŋkreŋ/	(noun)	‘right hand’
	/dase/	(noun)	‘jackfruit’
	/dupe/	(noun)	‘ask’
	/dupa/	(verb)	‘wash’
/k/	/keka/	(noun)	‘hen’
	/kewa/	(noun)	‘birth’
	/ka/	(pronoun)	‘I’
	/kabi/	(pronoun)	‘we’
	/kamzoro/	(verb)	‘doing’
	/kawa/	(adjective)	‘beeter’
	/kobreŋ/	(adjective)	‘brade’
	/kole/	(verb)	‘open’
	/kui/	(noun)	‘hand’

	/kuŋ/	(pronoun)	‘my’
/g/	/ga/	(verb)	‘sit’
	/gapani/	(noun)	‘cover’
	/gari/	(noun)	‘bullock car’
	/gewa/	(adjective)	‘brilliant’
	/gera/	(noun)	‘parrot’
	/gibe/	(noun)	‘deer’
	/gina/	(verb)	‘wait’
	/go/	(noun)	‘son in-law’
	/goi/	(noun)	‘arece-nut’
	/guja/	(noun)	‘owl’
/c/	/ciŋteŋ/	(noun)	‘tree’
	/ciŋsai/	(noun)	‘bamboo shoot’
	/ceŋ/	(noun)	‘child’
	/cereŋ/	(noun)	‘basket’
	/ca/	(verb)	‘eat’
	/cabi/	(noun)	‘key’
	/casiŋ/	(noun)	‘tea’
	/cawa/	(noun)	‘cut’
	/coise/	(noun)	‘lemon’
	/curai/	(noun)	‘lime’

/m/	/migei/	(noun)	‘leep’
	/miŋ/	(noun)	‘name’
	/mico/	(noun)	‘eye’
	/me/	(noun)	‘fire’
	/membuiwa/	(noun)	‘dream’
	/meŋsai/	(noun)	‘garlic’
	/maibe/	(noun)	‘flower’
	/makura/	(noun)	‘spider’
	/moəŋ/	(noun)	‘paddy’
	/mou/	(verb)	‘call’
/n/	/ni/	(noun)	‘salt’
	/nico/	(noun)	‘two’
	/nikai/	(noun)	‘fourty’
	/nabe/	(noun)	‘nose’
	/namu/	(noun)	‘mouth’
	/nanuŋ/	(noun)	‘ear’
	/naya/	(noun)	‘fish’
	/noka/	(noun)	‘monkey’
	/nuita/	(noun)	‘backside’
	/nunu/	(noun)	‘behind’
/ŋ/	/ŋakai/	(noun)	‘one hundred’
	/ŋoka/	(noun)	‘monkey’

	/ŋoisəŋ/	(noun)	‘earth worm’
/s/	/sika/	(noun)	‘jungle hen’
	/siŋteŋ/	(noun)	‘tree’
	/sebe/	(noun)	‘seed’
	/setəŋ/	(noun)	‘teeth’
	/sa/	(noun)	‘house’
	/sama/	(noun)	‘jungle’
	/sani/	(noun)	‘sun’
	/soyentra/	(noun)	‘orange’
	/suti/	(noun)	‘oil’
/z/	/zi/	(noun)	‘small tiger’
	/ziŋ/	(noun)	‘sleep’
	/ziya/	(noun)	‘bird’
	/zezeŋkewa/	(adjective)	‘good’
	/zere/	(noun)	‘net’
	/zerəŋ/	(noun)	‘afternoon’
	/za/	(verb)	‘standup’
	/zo/	(verb)	‘do’
	/zuija/	(noun)	‘rat’
	/zuwa/	(verb)	‘learning’

/h/	/hini/	(noun)	‘today’
	/hiŋ/	(verb)	‘listen’
	/hebkoŋ/	(noun)	‘morning’
	/heŋpra/	(noun)	‘backbone’
	/hapu/	(verb)	‘go’
	/hapuna/	(verb)	‘gone’
	/haprai/	(noun)	‘jungle betel’
	/haŋga/	(noun)	‘what’
	/hotroŋ/	(noun)	‘when’
	/husawa/	(verb)	‘fell down’
/l/	/lisoŋ/	(noun)	‘night’
	/lita/	(pronoun)	‘down’
	/lebe/	(noun)	‘tonque’
	/lei/	(verb)	‘come’
	/la/	(verb)	‘write’
	/lapa/	(noun)	‘leaf’
	/laka/	(noun)	‘rhino’
	/luintu/	(noun/	‘stone’
	/luka/	(noun)	‘ship’
/r/	/roma/	(adjective)	‘then’
/w/	/wa/	(noun)	‘husband’

	/wati/	(noun)	‘rain’
	/wanɲpana/	(verb)	‘will come’
	/wanɲta/	(noun)	‘rice mill’
	/wanɲdaɲna/	(verb)	‘coming’
	/wanɲwa/	(verb)	‘came’
	/wana/	(verb)	‘bark’(dog bark)
	/waca/	(verb)	‘to keep’
	/wara/	(noun)	‘a kind of small bee’
	/wawa/	(verb)	‘pickup’
/y/	/yiu/	(noun)	‘rice bear’
	/yabri/	(noun)	‘curry’
	/yagoi/	(noun)	‘mountain’
	/yawa/	(verb)	‘dance’
	/yanɲtawa/	(verb)	‘enjoy’
	/yoŋbe/	(noun)	‘antestine’
	/yoŋko/	(noun)	‘our’
	/yoŋsoba/	(adjective)	‘soft’
	/yunpi/	(noun)	‘banana’
	/yuti/	(noun)	‘milk’

