<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>著者</th>
<th>英名</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>印度語</td>
<td>Suhnu Ram Sharma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>本誌</td>
<td>Senri Ethnological Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>年</td>
<td>2001-03-28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Sketch of Rongpo Grammar*

Suhnu Ram Sharma
Deccan College
Pune

1.0 Introduction

Our data were collected mainly from the Marcha dialect, since the linguistic differences between Marcha and Tolcha are just at the phonetic level and the Tolcha speakers are numerically very few.

2.0 Rongpo Phonology

2.1 Vowel Phonemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FRONT</th>
<th>CENTRAL</th>
<th>BACK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>i i:</td>
<td></td>
<td>u u:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGHER MID</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ə</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWER MID</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ə</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>a a:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1.1 General features of vowels

I agree with Zoller (1983) that length is phonemic in three vowels, viz., /i u a/, and the vowels /e ə o/ are inherently long. But we also found that length in the second set of vowels is at least phonetically significant. It is interesting to note that this is lexically conditioned. Most of the adjectival roots and verbal roots have lengthened allophones. Moreover, the length contrasts are typically found in medial position. It is possible that the contrast is a matter of stress rather than length in the case of adjectives, but this possibility has not been fully investigated yet.

No length contrasts are available finally but vowels in final position are relatively longer than their counterpart allophones. It may be speculated that the length contrast is the result of Indo-Aryan contact.

---

*I am grateful to the editors for their comments on an earlier draft of this paper. I would also like to thank my informants, Shri Awtēr Singh Martolia (age 48), and his family members, Chinka Village and Post, Chamoli District. The author alone is responsible for errors and gaps if any.
2.1.2 Initial vowels

/al/
/agɔR/ 'if' /ɔwu/ 'potato'
/onDa/ 'egg' /ɔb/ 'now'
/oR/ 'and' /ɔl/ 'yawn'

/ɑ/ /a:ka/ 'stool' /a:pa/ 'father'
/a:ma/ 'mother', /a:m/ 'mango'
/a:ra:m/ 'rest, cure' /a:s/ 'hope'
/a:na/ 'father's sister' /a:ta/ 'elder sister'
/a:co/ 'elder brother' /a:ga:s/, /aga:s/ 'sky'

/i/ /i:n/ '1pl. pronoun' /ina:m/ 'prize'
/i:a:/ 'cure'

/i:b/ 'sleep' /i:n/ 'oneself'

/ʊ/ /ʊn/ 'stone' /usu/ 'a little bit'
/uːs/ 'high' /uttɔː/ 'north'
/udaːs/ 'sad' /uməɾ/ 'age'
/urɔn/ 'to wash' /urɔn/ 'to wash oneself'

/u:/ /uːR/ 'to fly' /uːɡ/ 'grow, increase'

/e/ /e/ 'hey!' /eRi/ 'heel'

/e/ /eːb/ 'vice' /es/ 'sensual enjoyment'

/o/ /oː/ 'tomorrow' /ɔːʃ/ 'smell'
/or/ 'direction' /ɔs/ 'dew'
/oː/ 'to knead'
A Sketch of Rongpo Grammar

2.1.3 **Medial vowels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Example Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/o/</td>
<td>'and'</td>
<td>/ɔtər/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɔ/</td>
<td>'instrument'</td>
<td>/ɔri/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/aː/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/phəl/</td>
<td>'fruit'</td>
<td>/ʃam/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/jod/</td>
<td>'a kind of wheat'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/rad/</td>
<td>'cow'</td>
<td>/nam/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kar/</td>
<td>'castrated ram'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/cag/</td>
<td>'iron'</td>
<td>/mar/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/paːl/</td>
<td>'leaf'</td>
<td>/naːr/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/bäːs/</td>
<td>'bamboo'</td>
<td>/jäːs/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/caːl/</td>
<td>'daughter'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/iː/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kim/</td>
<td>'house'</td>
<td>/din/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/cit/</td>
<td>'to saw'</td>
<td>/siːr/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/siːd/</td>
<td>'white'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tʃː/</td>
<td>'arrow'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/uː/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kui/</td>
<td>'fungus'</td>
<td>/khui/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/phul/</td>
<td>'flower/mul'</td>
<td>/ʃiːr/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/phul/</td>
<td>'to bloom'</td>
<td>/yuːdə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/khum/</td>
<td>'pillar'</td>
<td>/ruːdə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nuːdə/</td>
<td>'new'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/eː/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/lheda/</td>
<td>'yellow'</td>
<td>/pyec/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kheb/</td>
<td>'needle'</td>
<td>/ʃeru/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/des/</td>
<td>'country'</td>
<td>/ʃeri/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɡeta/</td>
<td>'yours (sg.)'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/jel/</td>
<td>'having eaten'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/oʊ/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/jor/</td>
<td>'joint'</td>
<td>/ɡou/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/gəs/</td>
<td>'evening'</td>
<td>/θoun/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/loʊ/</td>
<td>'skin'</td>
<td>/roko/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sod/</td>
<td>'cold'</td>
<td>/ɡhotə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/khoR/</td>
<td>'enclosure'</td>
<td>/kor/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nəR/</td>
<td>'butter'</td>
<td>/sət/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nənə/</td>
<td>'mother's brother'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/cəɾ/</td>
<td>'yak'</td>
<td>/pəɾ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/phəRo/</td>
<td>'spade'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.1.4 Final vowels: /i e æ a u o ə/

\[
\begin{align*}
/mi/ & \quad \text{'person'} & /pi/ & \quad \text{'four'} \\
/mhe/ & \quad \text{'fire'} & /gye/ & \quad \text{'1sg pronoun'} \\
/de/ & \quad \text{'curd'} & /nĘ/ & \quad \text{'five'} \\
/bu/ & \quad \text{'grain'} & /yu/ & \quad \text{'mother-in-law'} \\
/go/ & \quad \text{'a Garhwali male'} & /gho/ & \quad \text{'who'} \\
/gəu-/ & \quad \text{'melt' (vi.)} & /nọ/ & \quad \text{'nine'} \\
/lha/ & \quad \text{'month'} & /ma/ & \quad \text{'sheep'} \\
/siːdə/ & \quad \text{'white'} & /lhedə/ & \quad \text{'yellow'} \\
\end{align*}
\]

In final position the vowel /ə/ (higher mid central), occurs typically in adjectives and in second person possessive (sg. and pl.) forms. Zollar (1983) had not noticed this fact. Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
/siːdə/ & \quad \text{'white'} & /lhedə/ & \quad \text{'yellow'} \\
/rhuːdə/ & \quad \text{'long, tall'} & /soda/ & \quad \text{'cold'} \\
/tunta/ & \quad \text{'short'} & /liːdə/ & \quad \text{'heavy'} \\
\end{align*}
\]

It has also been noticed that, in examples where we have this vowel /a/ finally, the preceding vowel (in a /cvcv/ pattern) is long. We noted earlier that length is phonemic only in the case of the vowels /i u a/ but in the case of the vowels /e e o/ there is allophonic length restricted to these examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[lheːdə]} & \quad \text{'yellow'} & \text{[soːdə]} & \quad \text{'cold'} \\
\text{[gəːtə]} & \quad \text{'yours (sg.)'} & \text{[gəːtə]} & \quad \text{'yours' (pl.)} \\
\end{align*}
\]

2.1.5 Diphthongs

The following diphthongs have been found in our data:

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccccccc}
\hline
& i & a & a: & e & o & ə & u & u: \\
\hline
i & ui & ai & a:i & ei & oi & ci & u:i \\
u & ua/ua & au & a:u & e & ou/ou & u & \\
a & ua & u:a & \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

Examples:

- /laːu/ \quad \text{'saliva'}
- /kuː/ \quad \text{'dog'}
- /jau, jəː/ \quad \text{'gamble'}
- /ruː/ \quad \text{'cotton wool'}
- /muː/ \quad \text{'kiss'}
- /kəː/ \quad \text{'many'}
It may be noted here that many of the diphthongs are found in borrowed items. The most common diphthongs are /ui/, /ua/, /u:a/, /ai/. The diphthongs [uə] and [uo] are formed by the addition of the singular and plural imperative suffixes, /-ə/ and /-ni/ respectively, to a root ending in /-ol, e.g. /so-/ 'to bring up, raise' > [sue] 'raise! (singular)', [suoni] 'raise (plural)'.

2.2 Consonant phonemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palato-alveolar</th>
<th>Retroflex</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>STOPS:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ph</td>
<td>th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dh</td>
<td>gh</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c [tʃ]</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch [tʃh]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j [dʒ]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jh [dʒh]</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRICATIVES:</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASALS:</td>
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<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ɳ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mh</td>
<td>nh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>TRILLS:</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LATERALS:</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEMI-VOWELS:</td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.1 Some phonetic and distributional features of the consonant phonemes

The aspirated and murmured stops and affricates, and the murmured resonants /mh nh rh lh/, do not occur syllable-finally. The latter are resonants with breathy or murmured phonation like the murmured stops, commonly referred to as voiced aspirated stops. This type of resonant is also found in some of the Himalayan languages, such as Magar, Gurung and Newar.

The alveolar fricative /s/ has a palatal fricative allophone [ʃ] before a front vowel /i e ɛ/ or the semivowel //, e.g. /si:da/ [ʃi:da] 'white', /se/ [ʃe] 'ablative marker'. Although [s] and [ʃ] are in contrast otherwise, e.g. /sa:-/ 'to send' vs. /ʃa/ 'meat', they seem to be in free variation in [ʃe] 'ablative marker'.

2.2.2 Consonant Contrasts

/p ph b bh/  
/pan-/ 'to spin'  /phan-/ 'to stitch'  
/phag-/ 'to break (of rope, thread)'  /bag-/ 'to learn'  
/bu/ 'grain'  /bhu/ 'snake, insect'
Since the retroflex resonants /N R/ do not occur word-/syllable-initially, only examples for medial and final contrasts are given below.

### /m mh/
- /ma/ 'sheep'
- /mha/ 'not, no'

### /t th d dh/
- /tō-/ 'to crush'
- /thō-/ 'to ask for'
- /thā-/ 'to graze'
- /dī-/ 'to graze(vi.)'
- /dhi/ 'this'

### /n nh/
- /ni:t/ 'day'
- /nhiːs/ 'two'

### /T Th D Dh/
- /Tab/ 'bridle, rein'
- /Thab-/ 'to winnow'
- /Dhaːu/ 'slope'

### /N R/
- /daːNa/ 'grain'
- /daːRa/ 'molar tooth'
- /goN-/ 'to count'
- /goR/ 'castle'
- /khab-/ 'to cover'
- /gho/'who'
- /gē/ '2pl. pronoun'
- /ŋe/ 'five'

### /c ch j jh/
- /čːr-/ 'to sew'
- /chiːr-/ 'to milk'
- /juTha/ 'impurity caused by eating or drinking'
- /jhuTha/ 'lier'

### /s h/
- /sid/ 'perfect'
- /hid-/ 'to grind'

### /r rh/
- /rig/ 'bear'
- /rhiːg/ 'louse'

### /l lh/
- /la/ 'a vocative for calling'
- /lha/ 'month; goat'

### /w y/
- /waː-/ 'to appear in sight'
- /ya/ 'or'
2.2.3 Consonant clusters

All consonants except /mh nh N R ng rh lh/ can participate as the first member of a consonant cluster. Consonant clusters typically occur only initially. The second member of the consonant cluster is always /y/ or /w/. Medially consonant clusters are found at morpheme boundaries. These have not been treated as consonant clusters. We also find final consonant clusters such as /-(C)st/ in perfect participle forms. The suffix /-st/ seems to be a reduced form of the perfect participle suffix /-sit/. Some examples will be cited here but see the vocabulary list for more examples.

Ikya:wal 'banana' /khwotan/ 'walnut'
/khyagta/ 'sweet' /khwoklo/ 'hollow'
/gya/ 'day' /gwasta/ 'when'
/gwol, /gwho/ 'what, who' /cyag/ 'iron'
/chiyas/ 'fat', rich' /jya/ 'tea'
/jwa:ba/ 'a type of yak'

2.3 Supra-segmental Phonemes

2.3.1 Nasalization

Nasalization is phonemic in Rongpo. Any vowel followed or preceded by a nasal consonant is automatically nasalized and it is not marked. But phonemic nasalization is heavier than the automatic nasalization. Examples:

/yu/ 'beer; mother-in-law' /yu/ 'age, year'
/da/ 'there' /d5/ 'graze (imp. sg.)'

2.3.2 Tones

We have established a two tone system for Rongpo, but it is difficult to find true minimal pairs to show the contrasts. These tones are high falling, marked with /â/, and level, which is not marked in our data. Examples:

/tâppan/ 'to beat' /tâ:pan/ 'to keep'
/Thâppan/ 'to winnow' /khopan/ 'to harvest or to cut grass'
/khâppan/ 'to cover' /gopan/ 'to melt'

The high falling tone may undergo a change in certain constructions. The high falling tone may be realized as a level tone, and the level tone may be realized as a high falling tone. Examples:

/tâppan/ 'to beat' /ta/ (sg. imp. form) /teni/ (pl. imp.)
With some verbs, such as /thin/ 'to spread', there is a level tone on the first syllable of the verb but the imperative forms have a high falling tone both in the singular and plural imperative forms, i.e. /thi/ (sg. imp.), /thini/ (pl. imp.). Zoller (1983) also established a similar system of tones in Rongpo and he called these tones high tone and mid tone, but he did not mention the tone alternation.

### 2.4 Syllable types

Morphemes in Rongpo consist of the following syllable types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>/il/ 'itself'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V:C</td>
<td>/i:b/ 'sleep'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV:C</td>
<td>/uda:s/ 'sad'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>/thal/ 'back'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV:C</td>
<td>/uda:sl/ 'sad'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV:CI</td>
<td>/i:bl/ 'sleep'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV</td>
<td>/mi/ 'person'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV:C</td>
<td>/cyag/ 'iron'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.0 Grammar

#### 3.1 Nouns

Nouns are mostly composed of monosyllabic bases with suffixes of various types. Many words have been borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources along with suffixes. Nouns and pronouns are inflected for number and case.

#### 3.2 Number

Most nouns take the plural suffix /-se/; pronouns take /-te/ or /-tye/ and personal names take the suffix /-kE/. This means that the suffixes are lexically conditioned. The plural suffix can be added to borrowed words as well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/lag/</td>
<td>'hand'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mi/</td>
<td>'person'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/dhi/</td>
<td>'this'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/makru/</td>
<td>'a name'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/yogi/</td>
<td>'yogi'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/un/</td>
<td>'stone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/lagse/</td>
<td>'hands'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mise/</td>
<td>'persons'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/dhitye/</td>
<td>'these'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/makruke/</td>
<td>'Makrus' s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/yogise/</td>
<td>'yogis'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/unse/</td>
<td>'stones'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.3 Gender

Basically gender is lexically marked in TB languages. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/a:pa/</td>
<td>'father'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a:ma/</td>
<td>'mother'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/la:pa/</td>
<td>'father’s elder brother'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/la:ma/</td>
<td>'father’s elder brother’s wife'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/momo/</td>
<td>'mother’s mother'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/popo/</td>
<td>'mother’s father'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the examples above it may appear that /-pa/ or /-po/ marks masculine gender and /-ma/ or /-mo/ marks feminine gender, but these relationships do not hold
in other cases, such as /byɔd/ 'brother', /rhinja/ 'sister', /rhu/ 'father-in-law', /yu/ 'mother-in-law'. A second pattern is borrowed from Indo-Aryan. Examples:

| /ky3Tɔ/ | 'young boy' | /kɛTı/ | 'young girl' |
| /dɔ:s/ | 'slave' | /da:si/ | 'female slave' |
| /ra:ja:/ | 'king' | /ra:Nı/ | 'queen' |
| /dyo:/ | 'god' | /debi/ | 'goddess' |

3.4 Case

A noun or a pronoun may be inflected for the following cases: agentive/instrumental, accusative/dative, ablative, and genitive. A case suffix may be added to a singular nominal base and in the plural form it is added after the plural suffix. The case suffixes are the same in both singular and plural forms except for the dative plural forms. In the case of the personal pronouns, a special root form is used before some of the case marking suffixes (see below). The chart below gives the forms of the case marking suffixes:

- Nominative: zero
- Agentive/Instrumental: -jo
- Accusative/Dative: -ru (singular), -nu (plural)
- Ablative: -se
- Genitive: -tɔ

3.5 Examples of case marking

1st person pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>Agentive</th>
<th>Dative</th>
<th>Ablative</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>gye</td>
<td>gye-jo</td>
<td>gye-se</td>
<td>gye-tɔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>in-jo</td>
<td>in-se</td>
<td>in-tɔ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2nd person pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>Agentive</th>
<th>Dative</th>
<th>Ablative</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>gɔn</td>
<td>gɔn-jo</td>
<td>gɔn-se</td>
<td>gɔn-tɔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>gẽ</td>
<td>gẽ-jo</td>
<td>gẽ-se</td>
<td>gẽ-tɔ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3rd person pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>Agentive</th>
<th>Dative</th>
<th>Ablative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>dhɛ</td>
<td>dhɛ-jo</td>
<td>dhɛ-se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>dhɛtɛye</td>
<td>dhɛtɛ-jo</td>
<td>dhɛtɛ-se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dhɛtɛ-ru, dhɛ-ru</td>
<td>dhɛtɛ-ru, dhɛtɔ-ru, dhɛtɔ-ru, dhɛtɔ-noonu</td>
<td>dhɛtɔ-se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dhɛtɔ-ru, dhɛtɔ-ru, dhɛtɔ-ru, dhɛtɔ-noonu</td>
<td>dhɛtɔ-ru, dhɛtɔ-ru, dhɛtɔ-ru, dhɛtɔ-noonu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dhɛtɔ-se</td>
<td>dhɛtɔ-se</td>
<td>dhɛtɔ-se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dhɛtɔ-se</td>
<td>dhɛtɔ-se</td>
<td>dhɛtɔ-se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dhɛtɔ-se</td>
<td>dhɛtɔ-se</td>
<td>dhɛtɔ-se</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples of usage:
The agentive/instrumental case marker /-jô/ marks an agent or instrument. If both
agent and instrument appear in the same sentence, this case marker may appear
twice, as in the second and fourth examples below.

/jaggu/ khui-ru un-jô tadi/
Jaggu dog-DAT stone-INST beat
'Jaggu beat the dog with a stone.'

/a:ma-jô/ seru-ru lag-jô tadi/
mother-ERG boy-DAT hand-INST beat
'The mother beat the child with her hand'

/gye/ jûThe-jô ka:m lœcən/
I stick-INST work do
'I work with a stick.'
Subjects of transitive verbs also take the agentive case marker in the past:

/gye-jo  tūki/  drank  'I drank.'
/makru-jo  ra:m-ru  lhama  dhe/  
Makru-ERG  Ram-DAT  goat  gave  'Makru gave Ram a goat.'
/gye-jo  dhs-ru  rhapsən-ru  lweki/  
I-ERG  he-DAT  come-DAT  said  'I asked him to come.'
/in-jo  tū:n/  drank  'We drank.'
/gan-jo  jakhyan/  ate  'You ate.'

Optionally, the case marker is also added to past tense verb forms as well:

/in-jo  jakhyan-jo/  
we-ERG  ate-ERG  'We ate.'
/gən-jo  tuī-ja/  
you-ERG  drank-ERG  'You drank.'
/dhatə-jo  tūpī-ja/  
they-ERG  drank-ERG  'They drank.'

In passive constructions when the subject is placed in the genitive the verb also takes the agentive case marker:

/gyi-tə  tūi-ja/  
I-GEN  drank-ERG  'This has been drunk by me.'
You had drunk.

We had eaten.

The dative case marker /ru/ is added to singular forms, while /nu/ is added to plural pronouns. This case marker is used on dative arguments and on animate patient/theme arguments. It can also appear on some subordinate verbs, as in the eighth example below, to mark the supine.

Jaggu got hurt.

Give us.

Ramu gave a book to them.

Ram beat himself.

Give books to Jaggu's.

Makru gave Ram a goat.

Boys gave girls rings.

I asked him to come.
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/dhetye tighati-ru tadi/
they each.other-DAT beat
'They beat each other.'

The genitive case marker /-ta/ gives the sense of possession or is used to show that one noun modifies another:

/dhi lha:mo gyi-tə hini/
this goat I-GEN is
'This goat is mine.'

/dhi khui gho-tə hini/
this dog who-GEN is
'Whose dog is this?'

/dhi khui mokru-tə hini/
this dog Makru-GEN is
'This dog is Makru's.'

/jaggu makru-tə byəd hini/
Jaggu Makru-GEN brother is
'Jaggu is Makru's brother.'

/dhi rokuE-tə hini/
this all-GEN is
'This belongs to all.'

/seru-tə namJa/ 'son's wife'
boy-GEN wife

/a:pa-tə lag/ 'father's hand'
father-GEN hand

/sin-tə ca:rpai/ 'wooden cot'
wood-GEN cot

/un-tə kim1 'house of stone'
stone-GEN house

The ablative marker /se/ marks a source.

/gye dhi makru-se yənki/ 'I heard this from Makru.'
I this Makru-ABL heard
Aside from these case markers, there is a relational marker of possession which is also used for a type of allative, /dəb/:

/gyi-dəb kita:b-se hini/ 'I have books.'
/dəb is

/gyi-dəb khui yā/ 'I have a dog.'
/dəb is

/jaggu-dəb tig khui yā/ 'Jaggu has a dog.'
/Jaggu-to one dog is

/dhe ra:m-dəb di/ 'He went to Ram.'
/he Ram-to went

3.6 Personal pronouns

There are only two persons marked by distinct personal pronouns in the Marcha dialect. As in many TB languages, the third person is represented by demonstrative pronouns.

First person
Second person
Third person/demonstrative
a) Proximate
b) Remote

Demonstrative for inanimate objects
a) Proximate
b) Remote

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gye</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gən</td>
<td>gə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhi</td>
<td>dhi:ye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhe</td>
<td>dhe:ye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.7 Interrogative pronouns

/khyor/ 'why' /gho/ 'who'
/khye/ 'what' /khye khye/ 'what (emphatic form)'

3.8 Adverbial pronouns

Place adverbs:
/gu/ 'where' /gukari/ 'somewhere'
/du/ 'here' /də/ 'there'

Place definitive:
/du du/ 'at this fixed point' /də də/ 'at that point'

Time adverbials:
/guast/ 'when' /guastari/ 'sometimes'
/əb/ 'now' /daga:ti/ 'at that time'
/khya:t/ 'at what time'
Manner adverbials:
/khimi/ 'how' /dimi/ 'like this' /dami/ 'like that'

3.9 Indefinite pronouns
/kheri/ 'some' /ghori/ 'anyone, some, any'
/khebi/ 'anything'

3.10 Relative pronoun
The form of the relative clause as well as the relative pronouns are borrowed from Indo-Aryan. The relative pronouns, /ghuo/ or /gho/ 'who, which, whosoever', /gu/ 'where', follow the head of the construction, and the relative clause follows the relative pronoun. Any argument may be relativized on. Case marking may appear on the relative pronoun to clarify the semantic relationships. Examples (the semantic role of the argument relativized on is given to the left of the translation):

/dhe kyéTi gho Dya:ra ka:m lósé/
that girl who house work doing 'that girl who is working in the house'

/dhe mi gho-jó dhi sueTər bɔNejo/
that man who-ERG this sweater made 'that man who made the sweater'

/dhi suTər gho-ru məkru bu:NeỂ/
this sweater which-DAT makru making 'the sweater which Makru is making'

/dhi ja:ga: gu gye huncihí/
this place where I sat 'the place where I sat'

/dhi mi gho-jó lha:ma-ru sadi/ this man who-ERG sheep-DAT kill 'the man who killed the sheep'

/dhi mi gho-ru bhu-jó kadi/ this man who-DAT snake-ERG bit 'the man whom the snake bit'

/dhi seru gho nam-ru di/ this boy who village-DAT went 'the boy who went to the village'

/dhi thəmo gho sib a:pa-jó ri:-ru sadi/ this sickle which with father-ERG bear-DAT kill 'the sickle with which the father killed the bear'
There is also an older, native form of relative clause, in which there is no relative pronoun, and the relative clause (often simply a nominalized verb) appears before the head:

/tû-t mi1/ 'drinking man' (the man who drinks)

/di-t wa:wo/ 'one who goes'

3.11. Emphatic pronouns

First person

sg. gye i:n 'I myself'
pl. in i:n 'we ourselves'

Second person

sg. gân gânân 'you yourself'
pl. gê gêñ 'you yourself'

Third person

sg. dhe i:n 'he/she himself/herself'
pl. dhêtyê isêñ 'they themselves'

These pronouns are only used for emphasis; they are not used in reflexive constructions. Examples of usage:

/gye gyi-to lan i:n lacan/ I will do my work myself.'
I I-GEN work self will.do

/gân gê-to lan gânân le/ 'You do your work yourself.'
you you-GEN work self do+IMP

/dhêtyê isê-to lan isêñ letin/ 'They will do their work themselves.'
they self-GEN work self do+FUT

/dhe i:n rhatti/ 'He himself will come.'
he self come+FUT

/in i:n rhata:/ 'We ourselves will come.'
we self come+FUT

3.12. Reflexive pronoun

For reflexives we have only one example (following). It isn't clear if there is only one such reflexive pronoun or if there is a whole set. Zoller (p. 40) gives /âpañô/ (sing. & plural: 'Beide Wörter sind') and /ist/ (sing.) /isêt/ (pl.)
('gleichermassen gebrauchlich'). The form seems to be that of a normal transitive with a dative-marked animate patient (see the examples in §3.5 above), except that the patient is represented by the pronoun for 'self'.

/ra:m-jo apno-ru tadi/ 'Ram beat himself.'
Ram-ERG self-DAT beat

3.13. Reciprocals
Reciprocals also seem to take the same normal transitive form, but in this case the patient is represented by the expression /tig-hati/ (one-other/next) 'one another'.

/dhe:ye tig-hati-ru tadi/ 'They beat each other.'
they one-another-DAT beat

3.14. Formation of nouns
Apart from monomorphemic nominals stems, nouns may be formed with the help of suffixes. The typical native suffixes are /-pa/, /-po/, /-ba/, /-ma/, /-mi/, /-ka/, /-ci/, and /-ca/. Monosyllabic nouns have the following syllabic patterns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VC</td>
<td>ladin 'snow' luo/ 'stone' lama/ 'mango'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV</td>
<td>ladi/ 'water' lada/ 'rice' lama/ 'curd'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCV</td>
<td>lta/ 'meat' lhaui 'dog' cya/ 'to press'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>ltim 'today' lman 'eye' lhan/ 'to sew'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCVC</td>
<td>lbyodl 'brother' lnyahc 'to dance' lhyar/ 'to talk'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the case of the above suffixes, an exact meaning can not be assigned. Possibly we can call them nominalizing suffixes. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/chinpa/ 'liver'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/jua:ba/ 'a hybrid yak'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ca:ma/ 'daughter'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a:ma/ 'mother'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/la:ma/ 'father's elder brother's wife'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a:ka/ 'stool'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/-pa/ can also function as a derivative suffix to derive nouns from abstract nouns, such as a person hailing from a place. The suffix /-ci/ also gives the sense of 'belonging to'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/nad/ 'sickness'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/byan/ 'Tibet'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/s5sa/ 'a village name'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nam/ 'village'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There is a large body of borrowed words along with affixes from Indo-Aryan sources. These words are marked in the vocabulary with 'IA'.

In kinship terms we find an interesting suffix added for giving respect to the kin one is addressing. The examples are /a:pa/ > /apnin/ or /enin/ 'father', /a:ma/ > /amnin/ 'mother', /byaδ/ > /byanin/ 'brother. Some morpho-phonemic changes take place, as can be seen from the examples given.

3.15 Numerals

Rongpo has just six cardinal numbers of native origin; all others have been borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources. These are /tig/ 'one', /nhi:s/ 'two', /sum/ 'three', /pi/ 'four', /ŋa/ 'five', /gya/ 'hundred'. Numerals above one hundred are also borrowed from Indo-Aryan. Examples: /ek so ek/ 'one hundred one', /pisɔ/ 'four hundred', /haja:r/ 'one thousand', /la:kh/ 'one lac'.

Ordinals are formed with the suffix /-po/, e.g. /sumpo/ 'third', /pipɔ/ 'fourth', /a:Thpo/ 'eighth'.

In the case of 'first' and 'second', the forms used have been borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources: /pelɔ/ 'first', /dusro/ 'second'.

Multiplicatives are also formed using the Indo-Aryan system: the suffix /-Na/ or /-guna:/ is added to the numeral, e.g. /duNa:/ 'two times', /sum guNa:/ 'three times', /pi guNa:/ 'four times', /das guNa:/ 'ten times'.

In order to express things and persons in the sense of 'both' or 'all three', etc., the plural suffix /-se/ is added to the numeral, e.g. /sumse/ 'all three', /nhi:sse/ 'both'.

4.0 Adjectives

Typical adjectival suffixes are /-ta/, /-da/, /-du/, /-tu/, /-t/, /-d/, /-ba/. Native adjectives do not inflect for number and gender but adjectives borrowed from Indo-Aryan inflect for these categories. (For the attributive use of adjectives, see §10.0.) Examples of native adjectives:

/tunta/ 'short' /maŋdo/ 'red' /khyagtɔ/ 'sweet'
/sod/ 'cold' /chat/ 'warm' /pisɔ/ 'full'
/ʃarba/ 'young' /rhu:da/ 'tall' /yandu/ 'light' (in weight)
/bya:du/ 'thin' (flat objects) /lagtu/ 'thin' (long objects)

Adjectives may be formed by reduplication, e.g., /ci:ci/ 'small, a little bit' (solid things); /calculo/ 'bright'. Aside from the type of adjectives listed above, there is another type of native adjective which includes adjectives that do not have the typical suffixes noted above. Moreover, they do not form any pattern except that most of them end in a vowel.

/labu/ 'big' /usu/ 'a little' /mhaʃtɔ/ 'more, many'
/chawo/ 'clear' /ori/ /ori/ 'good' /khaʃu/ 'dull'
4.1 Borrowed adjectives

The number of adjectives borrowed from IA languages like Garhwali, Kumauni and Hindi is growing day by day. Examples:

\[\text{/muski11 'difficult' /kha:li/ 'empty' /sëgo/ 'easy' }\]
\[\text{/khara:b/ 'bad' /gou/ 'round' /nilo/ 'blue' }\]
\[\text{/horyo/ 'green' /sänNu/ 'narrow' /Dhonol 'hollow' }\]

Some adjectives follow the IA system of agreement with regard to number and gender. Examples:

\[\text{/nilo kɔpRol 'blue cloth (masc.sg.)' /nile kɔpRe/ 'blue clothes (masc. pl.)' }\]
\[\text{/nili Topi/ 'blue cap (fem.sg.)' /nili Topiyă/ 'blue clothes (fem. pl.)' }\]

5.0 Adverbials

Pronominal adverbials have been listed in the section on adverbial pronouns (§3.8).

5.1 Temporal adverbials

(a) Monosyllabic:
\[\text{/nya:r/ 'yesterday' /than/ 'today' /oro/ 'tomorrow' }\]
\[\text{/dhā/ 'now' /lyoN/ 'later' }\]

(b) Composite forms:
\[\text{/ba:-gya/ 'two days after tomorrow' }\]
\[\text{/thin-gya/ 'three days after tomorrow' }\]
\[\text{/lun-gya/ 'four days after tomorrow' }\]
\[\text{/cun-gya/ 'five days after tomorrow' }\]
\[\text{/thamǐn/ 'the day before yesterday' }\]
\[\text{/othamǐn/ 'all other days before yesterday' }\]
\[\text{/thonǐn/ 'this year' }\]
\[\text{/nanǐ/ 'last year' }\]
\[\text{/dhi:n/ 'the year before last year' }\]

5.2 Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner are mostly formed with the suffixes /-le/ and /-li/.
It was found that the following formations were commonly used by children while playing some game in the form of teams of two, three, four and so on:

/ dokhuli/ 'in twos' / tyakhuli/ 'in threes' / cokhuli/ 'in fours'

6.0 Postpositions

Zoller (1983) treated all case markers and postpositions as postpositions only. We earlier discussed some of the case relation markers. These are the nominative, expressed by a zero suffix, the instrumental and agentive /-ja/, the ablative /-se/, the dative singular /-ru/ and plural /-nu/, and the genitive /-tә/. The postpositions to be discussed here generally are not case markers, but are locative nouns which follow a noun in the genitive case. Some postpositions can follow nouns in the nominative case. The postpositions /wa:sta/ 'for', /pyar/ 'on', and a few others are borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources.

Examples:

/ naca:r/ 'before' / lyәN/ 'behind, after'
/ hәrkә/ 'this side, sideways' / gyәrkә/ 'that side'
/ pәnco/ 'below' / kalco/ 'above'
/ pa:N/ 'below the speaker' / Nhәmcә:r/ 'front, before'
/ alu/ 'inside' / dagәr/ 'outside'
/ ha:r/ 'a little away' / kalca/ 'on from'
/ kal/ 'on, in' / se wado/ 'away from'
/ lithә/ 'near' / kildu/ 'in the middle'
/ wa:sta/ 'for' / dhipu/ 'this side'
/ rhapu/ 'across' / su/ 'since'
/ sib/ 'along with; instrumental'

Examples:

/ naca:r/ before / lyәN/ behind, after
/dhe/ eat-NOM naca:r before came

/lyәN/ 'before' (takes a nominative NP)
/he came before eating,'

/Ja:ggu/ gyi-tә lyәN yә/ 'Jaggu is behind me.'
Jaggu I-GEN behind is

/hәrkә/ 'this side; sideways' (takes a genitive NP)

/ki:mandә/ hәrkә khye yә/ 'What was there, this side of the house.'
house-GEN this. side what is
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/[gyarkü/]
/kim-to gyarkü/
house-GEN that. side

/'that side; sideways' (takes a genitive NP)
/'that side of the house'

/[ponco/]
/un-to ponco/
stone-GEN under

/'under something' (takes a genitive NP)
/'under the stone'

/[kalco/]
/un-to kalco/
stone-GEN above

/'above' (takes a genitive NP)
/'above the stone'

/[pa:N/]
/jhoye pa:N/

/'in, inside of' (takes a nominative NP)
/'inside the bag'

/[kêTi gêRom pa:N nhasi/]
girl river in fell

/'The girl fell into the river.'

/[nhamca:r/]
/dhe gyi-tó nhamca:r yä/
he I-GEN front is

/'in front of' (takes a genitive NP)
/'He is in front of me.'

/[alu/]
/jôggu alu huncti/
Jaggu inside sit:was

/'inside, on' (takes a nominative NP)
/'Jaggu was sitting inside.' (house, etc.)

/[kita:b mej alu yä/
book table on is

/'The book is on the table.'

/[dagar/]
/seru-se Dya:ra dagar hinil/
boy-pl. house outside is

/'outside' (takes nom. or gen. NP)
/'Boys are outside the house.'

/[har/]
/mej kal-co kita:b har tâNe/
table on-from book away remove
(cf. /dhe har di/ [he away went] 'He went away')

/'away' (takes a nominative NP)

/[kal/
/Dalo kal/

/'on, in' (takes a nominative NP)
/'on the tree'

/[pijag rhigor kal yä/
seed field in is

/'The seed is in the field.'

/[gyc mäkru amca kal chisi/
I Makru way on met

/'I met Makru on the way.'
'on from' (takes a nominative NP)

'Remove the book from the table.'

'The boy fell from the tree.'

'near' (takes a genitive NP)

'The boy fell from the tree.'

'away from' (takes a nominative NP)

'Makru went away from Ram.'

'for' (takes a dative NP)

'This is for Ram.'

'in the middle, between' (nom. or gen. NP)

'The man fell in the middle of the river'

'Who is between you and me?'

'across' (takes a nominative NP)

'Our village is across the river'

'this side (takes a nominative NP)

'Your village is this side of the river'

'along with, instrumental' (takes nom. NP)

I went with Ram'

'He cut the grass with a sickle.'

'since' (takes a nominative NP)

'He has been here since four days ago.'
7.0 Echo-formations

Echo-formations are very productive, as in the surrounding Indo-Aryan languages, and express plurality or 'and others'. We will give the dominant patterns found in Rongpo.

Nouns:
/khui/ 'dog' /khui-hui/ 'dogs'
/lha:mo/ 'goat' /lha:mo-wa:mo/ 'goats'
/kim/ 'house' /kim-him/ 'houses'
/bhu/ 'snake' /bhu-hu/ 'snakes'
/rhinja/ 'sister' /rhinja-minja/ 'sisters'
/seru/ 'lad, child' /seru-meru/ 'children'

Adjectives:
/ori/ 'good' /ori-mori/
/məndə/ 'red' /mənəndə-
/nu:da/ 'new' /nu:da-mu:da/

Verbs:
/dipən/ 'to go' /dipən-hipən/
/tu:pən/ 'to drink' /tu:pən-tu:pən/
/urspeñ/ 'to bathe' /urspeñ-arspeñ/
/yənəpən/ 'to hear' /yənəpən-hyənəpən/
/yəpən/ 'to walk' /yəpən-hyəpən/ or /yəpən/ 8.0 The verb

Rongpo verb roots may be classified as transitive and intransitive. Some of the pairs of transitive and intransitive verbs are distinguished by a suffix added to the transitive verb base. In some cases morphophonemic changes take place. There are other ways to effect the distinction as well:4)

The suffix /-s/ is added to a transitive base to derive an intransitive base. This also has reflexive and middle uses as well.5)

Examples:
/sopən/ 'to raise' > /sospən/ 'to be raised'
/ta:pən/ 'to keep' > /ta:spən/ 'to be kept'
/ghopən/ 'to dissolve' > /ghospən/ 'to get dissolved'

In the examples above we have /so-/, /ta-/, and /gho-/ as the transitive bases and /sos-/, /tas-/, and /ghos-/ as the intransitive bases, and /-pən/ as the infinitive marker.
It is very interesting to find that this process of extension of bases is extended to some of the borrowings from Indo-Aryan languages as well. Examples:

/phaRpaŋ/ 'to break (stone, coconut, utensil or round objects)'
/phaRpaŋ/ 'to be broken (in the above sense only)'

In the following cases a morphophonemic change often takes place. When a transitive base ends in a final consonant or consonant cluster, the consonant or cluster is often dropped when the /-s/ suffix is added to the base, with nasalization of the base vowel if the cluster included the nasal consonant /n/.

/punpaŋ/ 'to cook' > /pūspaŋ/ 'to be cooked'
/huncpaŋ/ 'to sit' > /hūspaŋ/ 'to be seated'
/pinpaŋ/ 'to fill' > /pīspaŋ/ 'to be filled up'
/nharpaŋ/ 'to throw' > /nhaspaŋ/ 'to fall'
/phagpaŋ/ 'to break (thread, rope)' > /phaspəŋ/ 'to be broken'
/pinpaŋ/ 'to fill' > /pīspaŋ/ 'to get filled up by itself' (by some natural process)
/urpaŋ/ 'to wash' > /uspaŋ/ 'to wash oneself, to be washed'

There is a similar process of extension of some verbal bases but it has no grammatical or semantic content. We may say that it is a kind of free variation which is significant for the understanding of some of the morphophonemic changes.

Examples:
/gya:kcpaŋ/ or /gya:paŋ/ 'to be broken'
/darcpaŋ/ or /darpaŋ/ 'to tremble'
/nhya:cpaŋ/ or /nhya:paŋ/ 'to dance'
/lyacpaŋ/ or /lyappəŋ/ 'to get burnt'

The suffix /-c/ appears in certain verb forms, such as in the imperative. For example, the imperative forms of /nhya:paŋ/ 'to dance' are /nhya:ci/ and /nhya:cin/ for singular and plural respectively. The /-c/ element in the imperative forms can not be explained. Moreover there are many examples of this type. One might speculate that a historical change has taken place in some verb base forms, while in other forms it has not yet taken effect, or the /c/ element is important for maintaining some distinctions in imperative forms but it does not matter in the case of infinitive forms, where it is in free variation.

The transitive-intransitive distinction is also sometimes indicated by a distinction between voiced initial consonants in the case of intransitive verb stems and voiceless aspirated consonants in the case of transitive verb stems. Examples:
In borrowed verb stems the distinction between transitive and intransitive is kept as it is in the donor language, e.g.,

/ha:rpon/ 'to be defeated' /hra:pon/ 'to defeat'
/lalkpon/ 'to get moved' /la:pon/ 'to move'
/lekhpon/ 'to write' /lekhapon/ 'to make someone write'

Borrowed verbs are treated as nouns and so must take some general native verb to be predicated.

8.1 Verb forms

A verb in Rongpo may have various forms depending on tense and mood. The dominant patterns of various verb forms, such as participles, gerunds, and moods are described here. We shall also point out the morphophonemic changes which take place during the process of forming the different verb forms.

8.2 Imperative forms

There are several forms for the singular imperative. For some verb roots just the root is used with a rising intonation, since the imperative forms are basically single word sentences. Infinitive and singular imperative forms are given below:

a) Basic roots with intonation, singular forms:

/di/- 'to go' /di/ 'Go!'
/rha/- 'to come' /ra/ 'Come!'
/ch5/- 'to buy' /ch5/ 'Buy!'
/yü/- 'to walk' /yː/ 'Walk!'
/tu/- 'to drink' /tː/ 'Drink!'
/lhe/- 'to take' /lː/ 'Take!'
/tar/- 'to finish' /tar/ 'Finish!'
/rəŋ/- 'to sell' /rəŋ/ 'Sell!'
/sig/- 'to wipe' /sː/ 'Wipe!'
/ur/- 'to wash (clothes)' /ur/ 'Wash! (clothes)'

b) Vocalic change in the verb root: Some verb roots ending in /a, a, a:/ drop this vowel when the singular imperative suffix /e/ is added to the root.

/la/- 'to do' /la/ 'Do!'
/ja/- 'to eat' /ja/ 'Eat!'
/dha/- 'to give (to third person)' /dha/ 'Give!'
/sa:-/ 'to send' /sa/ 'Send!'
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/to keep/ /te/ 'Keep!'  
/to make drink/ /piwe/ 'Make drink!'  
/Exception to this rule:  
/to come/ /rha/ 'Come!'  

C) Indo-Aryan roots ending in consonants simply add the singular imperative suffix /-e/ to the base form of the verb. Examples:

/to cut/ /kaTe/ 'Cut!'  
/to write/ /leke/ 'Write!'  
/to saw/ /ci:re/ 'Saw!'  
/to move/ /holke/ 'Move!'  

d) Verb roots ending in /-cl or /-s/ take the singular imperative suffix /-i/ with or without vocalic change in the root. Examples:

/to sleep/ /guci/ 'Sleep!'  
/to wear (cap)/ /thosi/ 'Wear!'  
/to tremble/ /dorcii/ 'Tremble!'  
/to die/ /sisii/ 'Die!'  
/to get dissolve/ /ghosii/ 'Dissolve!'  

Some verbs seem to have lost the /-c/ from the infinitive form of the verb base but this consonant appears in the imperative form. Examples:

/to burn/ /lyoci/ 'Burn!'  
/to break/ /gya:kci/ 'Break!'  
/to stay, sit/ /hunci/ 'Stay, sit!'  
/to dance/ /nya:ci/ 'Dance!'  

f) In verb roots with final /-o/, the /-o/ becomes the on-glided /u/ before the singular imperative suffix /-e/. Examples:

/to bring up, raise/ /sui/ 'Raise!' (singular)  
/to harvest/ /khoe/ 'Harvest!' (singular)  

But in plural imperative forms the /o/ becomes the diphthong /yo/ when the plural imperative suffix /-ni/ is added. Examples:

/to bring up, raise/ /suyo/ 'Raise!' (plural)  
/to harvest/ /khuyo/ 'Harvest!' (plural)  

An exception to this rule is /gho/- 'to dissolve', the plural imperative of which takes the form /ghowe/ 'dissolve!', in which the imperative suffix has the form [-we], a separate syllable.
g) With verb roots ending in /-u/, the form of the singular imperative suffix is /-i/.

Examples:

\[ /\text{rhu-}/ \rightarrow \text{to ask} /\text{rhu}/ \rightarrow \text{Ask!} \\
/\text{bu-}/ \rightarrow \text{to bring} /\text{bui}/ \rightarrow \text{Bring!} \]

h) With verb roots ending in /-o/, the imperative suffix has the form [-we], a separate syllable, e.g.

\[ /\text{go-}/ \rightarrow \text{to melt} /\text{go}w\text{e}/ \rightarrow \text{Melt!} \\
/\text{ma}/ \rightarrow \text{to rub} /\text{ma}w\text{e}/ \rightarrow \text{Rub!} \]

It is interesting to note that verb roots with nasalized /\text{n}/ do not take any suffix in the imperative, e.g.

\[ /\text{thn}/ \rightarrow \text{to graze} /\text{th}/ \rightarrow \text{Graze!} \\
/\text{ty}/ \rightarrow \text{to weep} /\text{ty}/ \rightarrow \text{Weep!} \\
/\text{chn}/ \rightarrow \text{to buy} /\text{ch}/ \rightarrow \text{Buy!} \]

8.3 Plural imperative forms

There are only two plural imperative forms for the roots and only one plural imperative suffix, /-ni/.

a) In most cases the plural imperative suffix /-ni/ is added to the base form. In fact for the sake of some morphophonemic changes we should say that the plural imperative suffix is added to the singular imperative forms. Of course we have the singular imperative form with just the base form along with intonation in the case of some verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/\text{di}/</td>
<td>/\text{dini}/</td>
<td>/\text{y\text{o}}/</td>
<td>/\text{y\text{o}}\text{n}\text{i}/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/\text{rah}/</td>
<td>/\text{r\text{h}ani}/</td>
<td>/\text{t\text{a}}/</td>
<td>/\text{t\text{o}}\text{n}\text{i}/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/\text{d}/</td>
<td>/\text{d\text{e}}\text{n}/</td>
<td>/\text{u}/</td>
<td>/\text{u\text{r}n}/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) In the second set the plural imperative suffix is added after the singular imperative suffix. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/\text{le}/</td>
<td>/\text{len}/</td>
<td>/\text{j}/</td>
<td>/\text{j\text{e}}\text{n}/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/\text{ka}:\text{\text{t}e}/</td>
<td>/\text{ka}:\text{\text{t}e}\text{n}/</td>
<td>/\text{g\text{h}u}\text{w}/</td>
<td>/\text{g\text{h}u}\text{w}\text{e}n}/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/\text{guci}/</td>
<td>/\text{guci}/</td>
<td>/\text{ol}/</td>
<td>/\text{ol\text{e}}\text{n}/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/\text{s\text{o}si}/</td>
<td>/\text{s\text{o}si}\text{n}/</td>
<td>/\text{p\text{e}}/</td>
<td>/\text{p\text{e}}\text{n}/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In some cases although the singular imperative suffix /-e/ appears in the singular imperative form, in the plural the plural imperative suffix is added to the base form without the singular imperative suffix, e.g.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{sg.} & \text{pl.} & \text{sg.} & \text{pl.} \\
/t\text{a}:-/ & /t\text{e}/ & /t\text{a}:\text{ni}/ & \text{"Keep!"} \\
/d\text{ha}:-/ & /d\text{he}/ & /d\text{ha}:\text{ni}/ & \text{"Give! (to 3rd person)"}
\end{array}
\]

In some cases regressive assimilation takes place when a verb root ends in /d/ and the plural imperative suffix /-ni/ is added. The rule Ø > € also applies here.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{sg.} & \text{pl.} & \text{sg.} & \text{pl.} \\
/s\text{od}-/ & /s\text{e}/ & /s\text{enni}/ & \text{"Kill!"} \\
/t\text{od}-/ & /t\text{e}/ & /t\text{enni}/ & \text{"Beat!"}
\end{array}
\]

In these examples, when the plural imperative suffix is added, /d/ assimilates to /n/ and Ø > €.

### 8.4 Prohibitive mood

The negation of the imperative is called the prohibitive mood. The prefix /th\-Ø/ is added to the singular and plural imperative forms. Examples:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{sg.} & \text{pl.} & \text{sg.} & \text{pl.} \\
/th\text{odi}/ & /th\text{odini}/ & \text{"don't go!"} & /th\text{ale}/ & /th\text{aleni}/ & \text{"don't do!"} \\
/th\text{ot}\text{u}/ & /th\text{otu}:\text{ni} & \text{"don't drink!"} & /th\text{alekh}\text{e}/ & /th\text{alekheni}/ & \text{"don't write"}
\end{array}
\]

### 8.5. Present participle forms

Present participle forms take the suffixes /-t\-/, /-tan\-/, /-st\-/, and /-jan\-/. Examples:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{sg.} & \text{pl.} & \text{sg.} & \text{pl.} \\
/y\text{u}-/ & /y\text{u}:\text{t}/ & \text{"walking"} & /y\text{atur}/ & /y\text{atur}/ & \text{"cutting"} \\
/k\text{a}:\text{T}-/ & /k\text{a}:\text{T}\text{at}/ & \text{"coming"} & /y\text{hat}\text{an}/ & /y\text{hat}\text{an}/ & \text{"drinking"} \\
/r\text{h}-/ & /r\text{hat}\text{an}/ & \text{"coming"} & /y\text{urr}\text{a}/ & /y\text{urr}\text{a}/ & \text{"drinking"} \\
/t\text{u}-/ & /t\text{u}:\text{jan}/ & \text{"drinking"} & /y\text{hat}\text{an}/ & /y\text{hat}\text{an}/ & \text{"drinking"} \\
/y\text{an}-/ & /y\text{an}\text{jan}/ & \text{"drinking"} & /y\text{urr}\text{a}/ & /y\text{urr}\text{a}/ & \text{"drinking"} \\
/u\text{rs}-/ & /u\text{r}\text{s}\text{t}n/ & \text{"bathing"} & /y\text{hat}\text{an}/ & /y\text{hat}\text{an}/ & \text{"drinking"} \\
/bh\text{i}:\text{j}-/ & /bhi:j\text{t}\text{n}/ & \text{"getting wet"} & /y\text{hat}\text{an}/ & /y\text{hat}\text{an}/ & \text{"drinking"}
\end{array}
\]

### 8.6 Perfective participle

Perfective participle forms take the following suffixes: /-it\-/, /-t\-/, /-st\-/, and /-sit\-/. Examples:
In some cases the present participle and perfective participle are both marked by the 
/-t/ suffix, and so it is difficult to tell them apart out of context.

8.7 Gerunds

Gerund forms are used as adverbials giving the sense of completed action, of 'having done something'. The suffix /-jo/ (the agentive case marker) is added to the third person singular past form. It may be glossed here as 'completive', though it is identical in form with the agentive/instrumental case marker. Examples:

/di:-jo/ 'having gone' /rhe:-jo/ 'having come, after coming'
/hunci:-jo/ 'having sat' /k:aTe:-jo/ 'having cut'
/jE:-jo/ 'having eaten' /bha:jE:-jo/ 'having run'
/dhe/ di/ 'Having eaten, he went.'
eat+PAST-ERG he go/
hunci:-jo dhe je/ 'Having sat, he ate.'
sit+PAST-ERG 3sg eat+PAST

8.8 Infinitive forms

Infinitive forms are formed by adding the suffix /-pon/ to the base form of the verb. This infinitive form can also be used as a verbal noun as well. Many of the non-native verbs also take this suffix. Examples:

/lhepon/ 'to take' /uma:upon/ 'to boil'
/punpon/ 'to cook' /cumpon/ 'to hold'
/khya:kpon/ 'to break; to pluck' /pinpon/ 'to fill'
/rhampon/ 'to weave' /cu:spon/ 'to put on'
/thiopon/ 'to spread' /Topon/ 'to fry'

8.9 Participle nouns

Participle nouns are formed by adding the suffix /-pin/ to the verb base. This form is used in passive formations and indicates a completed action. For example, /di pha:j gyi-ta japi:j ya/ [this fruit I-DAT eaten is] 'this fruit was eaten by me'. In fact this translation is not very close in its meaning. The Hindi sentence is more appropriate:
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/yoh phal mera: kha:ya: hua: hai/
this fruit 1sgPoss eaten be+PAST is
giving the sense - 'I have the experience of eating this fruit in the past.'

Examples:

/luapin/ 'something spoken' /bā:cpin/ 'something already read'
/bha:jpīn/ 'someone who has already run' /sadpin/ 'something killed'
/hwəNpin/ 'something which has happened already'

8.10 Verb forms used as adverbs

Reduplicated verb forms with /-ka/ suffixed to each of the two tokens of the verb are used to indicate some action being performed at the same time as the action of the main verb. Examples:

/tūka tūka/ 'while drinking' /rhaka rhaka/ 'while coming'
/laka laka/ 'while doing' /lekha lekha/ 'while writing'
/jaka-jaka/ 'while eating'
/joka joka dhi di/ 'While eating he went.'

Verb forms ending in /c/ or /s/ take the suffix /-ika/, e.g.

/rhacika-rhacika/ 'while laughing' /ursika-ursika/ 'while taking a bath'

8.11 Interrogative forms

In many cases interrogative forms are indicated by a simple change of intonation. But in the case of the present tense habitual actions, interrogatives are formed by adding the normal present progressive/continuous suffixes /-cēni/ and /-kini/ to the base of the verbs.

/ka:Tcēni/ 'does he cut?' /tadcēni/ 'does he beat?'
/tyōkini/ 'does he weep?'

8.12 Subjunctive forms

Subjunctive forms are used for asking permission from the hearer. These are possible in first person singular and plural only. First person singular forms have the suffix /-ku/ and the plural forms have the suffix /-pye/ added to the base of the verb. Examples:

/jaku/ 'may I eat?' /jopye/ 'may we eat?'
/diku/ 'may I go?' /dipye/ 'may we go?'
/rhacku/ 'may I laugh?' /rhacpye/ 'may we laugh?'
8.13 Verbal Nouns

As stated earlier, the infinitive form with the suffix /-pəŋ/ can be used as a verbal noun. Examples:

/dipəŋ naca:r/ 'before going'
/japəŋ lyɔN/ 'after eating'
/gye dipəŋ ca:caŋ/ 'I want to go'
/gye-ru dipəŋ gyûkhan/ 'I should go'

In the last two examples subordinate clauses are also included. In the case of /gye dipəŋ ca:caŋ/ the nominative form of the pronoun /gye/ is used, but in the other construction the pronoun is placed in the dative case: /gyeru/. It is very much like in Hindi mē ja:na: cahta: hû 'I want to go' and mujhe ja:na: ca:hiye 'I should go' (mujhe and mujhko are Hindi dative forms).

8.14 Verbal noun as agent of action

Verbal nouns marking the agent of the action can also be formed by adding the suffix /-t/ to the base of the verb along with a borrowed IA agentive nominalizing form /wa:wə/ (Hindi wa:la:). But this form may be dropped in rapid speech. Examples:

/jat wa:wə/ 'one who eats' /tūt/ 'one who drinks'
/dit/ 'one who goes' /rhat/ 'one who comes'
/dha:t/ 'one who gives' /bat/ 'one who brings'

Verbal nouns may also be formed by adding the suffix /-cir/ to the verb base. This verb form is used in the sense of 'for the purpose of' or 'for the sake of', and is used as a nominal. Examples:

/gye dho-ru ka-cir diki/ I him-DAT see-PURP went
'I went to see him.'

/in dho-ru dha:-cir din/ we him-DAT give-PURP went
'We went to give him (something).

/jaggu Ka:T-cir rhə
/jaggu cut-PURP came
'Jaggu came to cut.'
8.15 Tense and Aspect

We shall give the conjugated verb forms in the present, past, and future tenses and in the progressive and perfective aspects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transitive</th>
<th>Intransitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tü'paŋ 'to drink'</td>
<td>rhapəŋ 'to come'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Present tense**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1p.</td>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>gye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>tü:kəni/tü:ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p.</td>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>gən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>gə</td>
<td>tü:kəni/tü:ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p.</td>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>dhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>dhetəye</td>
<td>tü:nkən/tü:ni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The present tense suffixes are fused morphs representing tense, person, and number. The present tense first person singular form is /-kaŋ/ or /-ŋ/; The present tense first person plural, second person plural, and third person plural suffix is /-ni/, and the present tense second and third person singular has the suffix /-n/. These suffixes hold good for both transitive and intransitive verbs. In some cases there is an intervening element /-k-/ in the case of the above conjugations and the element /-c-/ in some verbs; e.g. /dha:ŋ 'to give', the present forms are 1p. [dha:caŋ] (sg.), [dha:ca:n] (pl.); 2p. [dha:caŋ] (sg.), [dha:ca:n] (pl.); 3p. [dha:caŋ] (sg.), [dha:ca:n] (pl.). This /-c-/ element also appears in progressive forms where it may be treated as a progressive marker. Still these elements need further historical explanation.

**Present progressive**

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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1p.</td>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>gye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>tü:cəni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p.</td>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>gən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>gə</td>
<td>tü:cəni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p.</td>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>dhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>dhetəye</td>
<td>tü:cəni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The progressive aspect marker is /-ce/ or /-cə/, which is added before the person-number-tense marker. But the markers undergo changes as we can see above. First person singular is /-ki/; first person plural, second person singular and plural and third person plural have the same suffix, /-ni/.

**Past tense**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1p.</td>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>gye-jo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>in-jo</td>
<td>tü:n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p.</td>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>gən-jo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>gə-jo</td>
<td>tü:n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Sketch of Rongpo Grammar

The past tense markers are first person singular /-ki/, first person plural, second person singular and plural /-n/, and third person plural /-ti/. The suffix /-ja/ is an agentive marker added to the subject as well as to transitive verbs in past tense forms. However, it is found that the transitive verb may have it optionally. In rapid speech it is sometimes left out even from the subject. It has been found that /-ja/ appears with first person and second person verb forms as well. But it is optionally dropped more often with the first and second person verb forms and it is retained more often with the third person verb forms.

Past progressive

| Person | Subject Pronoun | Verb Stem | Past Tense Marker | Pronoun Marked
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1p. sg.</td>
<td>gye</td>
<td>tū:ci</td>
<td>-jo</td>
<td>gye rhacti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p. pl.</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>tū:ci</td>
<td>-jo</td>
<td>in rhacti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p. sg.</td>
<td>gŏn</td>
<td>tū:ci</td>
<td>-jo</td>
<td>gŏn rhacti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p. pl.</td>
<td>gŏ</td>
<td>tū:ci</td>
<td>-jo</td>
<td>gŏ rhacti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p. sg.</td>
<td>dhe</td>
<td>tū:ci</td>
<td>-jo</td>
<td>dhe rhacti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p. pl.</td>
<td>dhetye</td>
<td>tū:ci</td>
<td>-jo</td>
<td>dhetyerhacti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Present perfective

| Person | Subject Pronoun | Verb Stem | Perfective Marker | Pronoun Marked
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1p. sg.</td>
<td>gye-to</td>
<td>tū:pijä</td>
<td>-jo</td>
<td>gye rhati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p. pl.</td>
<td>in-to</td>
<td>tū:pijä</td>
<td>-jo</td>
<td>in rhati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p. sg.</td>
<td>gŏ-to</td>
<td>tū:pijä</td>
<td>-jo</td>
<td>gŏ rhati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p. pl.</td>
<td>gŏ-to</td>
<td>tū:pijä</td>
<td>-jo</td>
<td>gŏ rhati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p. sg.</td>
<td>dhe-to</td>
<td>tū:pijä</td>
<td>-jo</td>
<td>dhe rhati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p. pl.</td>
<td>dhetye-to</td>
<td>tū:pijä</td>
<td>-jo</td>
<td>dhetyerhati</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The suffix /-to/ is the genitive suffix and is added to perfective forms giving the sense of 'something is done by the subject'. It is used basically in passive constructions.

Future tense

| Person | Subject Pronoun | Verb Stem | Pronoun Marked
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1p. sg.</td>
<td>gye</td>
<td>tū:ta</td>
<td>gye rhatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p. pl.</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>tū:tan</td>
<td>in rhattan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p. sg.</td>
<td>gŏn</td>
<td>tū:tan</td>
<td>gŏn rhattan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p. pl.</td>
<td>gŏ</td>
<td>tū:tan</td>
<td>gŏ rhattan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p. sg.</td>
<td>dhe</td>
<td>tū:ti</td>
<td>dhe rhattti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p. pl.</td>
<td>dhetye</td>
<td>tū:tin</td>
<td>dhetye rhattin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conjugation of the auxiliary verb /hwonpao/ 'to be': Present tense:
Past tense: Past tense has a single form in all the persons and numbers: /hi/ 'was, were'.

Future tense:
1p. sg. hwanta  pl. hwantan
2p. sg. hwantan  pl. hwantan
3p. sg. hwanti  pl. hwantin

9.0 Agreement
The agreement system is also tied to the verb forms. The marking differs with the tense of the verb. In some cases it appears to be a degenerated system, whereas in some cases it is symmetrical. In present tense forms it is a three way system, i.e., first person singular has one form; first person, second person and third person plural has another form and a third form represents second person and third person singular. We can say that with regard to person the distinction is made between first person singular and non-first person; whereas with regard to number in all the persons the plural form is the same.

In the present progressive also there is a three way system of agreement marking, but with some differences: first person stands out alone then first person plural, second person singular-plural and third person plural; and third person singular is also unique. In the present tense system it goes with second person.

In the past tense the three tier system is maintained but with different alignments: first person maintains its status as earlier, while first person plural goes with second person singular-plural and the third person singular-plural join together in one form. It may be important here to mention the agentive marker attached to the subject and optionally to the transitive verb form in past tense forms.

Past progressive and present perfective follow a highly simplified system where only a single form is found in all the numbers and persons.

Future tense follows a four way system: first person singular, first person plural, second person singular-plural, third person singular and third person plural. Agreement is with the agent. There is no agreement with regard to patient or noun-adjective forms in this language. Examples of the agreement forms can be seen in the verb paradigm charts just given in the preceding section.

10.0 The Noun Phrase
An NP consists of a noun or a pronoun, which may be modified by a pronoun, quantifier, or adjective. Examples:
Verbal nouns can also appear in NPs, in the older form of relative clause introduced in Section 3.10, e.g. /tūt mi/ 'drinking man' (the man who drinks); /dit wa:wo/ 'one who goes'.

11.0 The Verb Phrase

The VP consists of a main verb preceded by an adverb and/or followed by an auxiliary. Verbal endings appear on the auxiliary. Examples:

/dhē jottī/ he eat+FUT 'He will eat.'

/ramu di-t Ramu go-NOM hī/ was 'Ramu had gone'.

/jaggu behād Jaggu too.much tu:ñ/ drink 'Jaggu drinks a lot.'

/dhē chāTo he fast bha:je/ ran 'He ran fast.'

/gye di-pōŋ I go-NOM ca:caŋ/ wish+PRESENT 'I want to go.'

/dhstye rha-pōŋ they come-NOM ca:cini/ wish+PRESENT 'They want to come.'

/in dhē-ru we he-DAT kā-cir din/ see-pure went 'We went to see him.'

/gyi-jō dhe-ru I-ERG he-DAT rha-pōŋ-ru lwēki/ asked 'I asked him to come.'

Some predicates are formed from combinations of noun plus verb, adjective plus verb, or adverb plus verb:
**Noun + verb**

| /ka:m       | lapaŋ/ | 'to work' |
| work       | do     |           |
| /mos       | rhapŋ/ | 'to dream'|
| dream      | come   |           |
| /gyos      | dha:paŋ/ | 'to swear'|
| oath       | give   |           |
| /yu        | baNa:paŋ/ | 'to make beer'|
| beer       | make   |           |
| /kaNo      | lapaŋ/ | 'to make a hole'|
| hole       | do     |           |

**Adjective + verb**

| /sɔri       | chuarpŋ/ | 'to appear fine' |
| good       | appear   |           |
| /sɔd       | chuarpŋ/ | 'to feel cold' |
| cold       | appear   |           |

**Adverb + verb**

| /lyɔN       | lapaŋ/ | 'to follow someone' |
| behind     | do     |           |
| /pico     | lapaŋ/ | 'to follow someone' |
| behind     | do     |           |

**12.0 Syntax**

The normal word order in Rongpo is Subject-Object-Verb (SOV). Examples of simple sentences with copula:

| /gyi-dɔb    | khui     | yā/ | 'I have a dog.' |
| I-to        | dog      | is  |               |
| /dhi       | gyi-ta  | lhama | yā/ | 'This is my goat.' |
| this       | I-GEN   | goat | is  |               |
| /gyi-dɔb    | kita:b-se | hini/ | 'I have books.' |
| I-to        | book-pl. | is  |               |
| /dhe       | gyi-τa  | byad | hini/ | 'He is my brother.' |
| he         | I-GEN   | brother | is |               |

It can be seen from the possession examples that agreement is with the possessed object, even if the oblique possessor phrase precedes the NP representing the possessed object. The copula /yā/ can be substituted for by /hini/ but not vice versa. It may be that initially /yā/ was the singular copula and /hini/ the plural
copula, but now with the singular we may have /yā/ or /hini/, but with the plural it is always /hini/.

12.1 The direct object
The direct object normally follows the subject in monotransitive clauses. Subjects may be put in the agentive case and the object may be in the dative case.

I-gye-jo he-DAT tāki/ 'I saw him.'

But the object may not always receive dative case. In general, NPs representing inanimate and often also non-human animate referents do not take the dative marker:

I-瑟u-jo pyec tanji/ 'The boy saw the bird.'

12.2 The indirect object
In ditransitive clauses, the indirect object is placed before the direct object. The indirect object takes the dative marker, while the direct object does not receive any case marking. Examples:

I-ramu-jo mākr-ru kita:b dhe/ 'Ramu gave Makru a book.'

I-seru-jo he-DAT kita:b dhe/ 'The boys gave him a book.'

I-ramu-jo gyi-ru phol khi/ 'Ramu gave me fruit.'

12.3 Interrogative sentences
Interrogative sentences may contain a question word (wh-word) such as /khye/ 'what', which can also move to the front of the sentence, or interrogation may be indicated by a rising intonation. Examples:

I-gē-dāb khye yā/ 'What do you have?'

I-khye gān gyi-ru ja-pan mha-khi tārcōne/ 'Can't you give me something to eat?'
In the examples above the question words are /khyel/ 'what', /gho-ta/ 'whose', /gho/ 'who', /guast/ 'when', and /khimi/ 'how', which are responsible for the interrogative sense along with the rising intonation. The other question words are:

/khyoru/ 'why' /khyor mha/ 'why not'
/gu/ 'where' /khyolah/ 'how much, how many'
/khilep/ 'how much, how many'

Interrogative sentences can be formed with the help of rising intonation. Some examples of suffixes like /-e, -eni, -cone, -konE/ are also found (see §8.11). Examples:

/dhe ghuEnil 'Who is he?'
/dhe khécane/ 'Does he pull?'
/makru dija/ 'Makru went.'
/makru dije/ 'Did Makru go?'
/joggu tyškane/ 'Does Jaggu weep?'

In the examples about Makru above, both forms are given because some verbs have the suffix /-e/ in the simple past as well; e.g. /dhe rhe/ 'he went'. With rising intonation it will be interrogative.

/dhe-ru aber rhe/ 'Did he come late?'
/he-DAT late come

/gē-dob boti yā/ 'Do you have milk?'
/you(pl)-to milk is

/gan Dy:ra: dicEnil 'Are you going home?'
/you(sg.) home go+PRESPROG
With rising intonation these sentences can be interrogative ones. One of the suffixes used for imperative sentences also has the form /e/ (see §8.2), but imperatives would not take a rising intonation.

12.4 Negation

The negative adverb [mha~ma] generally appears immediately before the verb in negative clauses. The normal form for the negative marker is /mha/, but in rapid speech the aspiration is lost and the negative marker is pronounced [ma]. Examples:

/gye gyan/ 'I go.' /gye ma-gyan/ 'I do not go.'
/dhe di/ 'He went.' /dhe ma-di/ 'He did not go.'
/dhe ditti/ 'He will go.' /dhe ma-ditti/ 'He will not go.'

In the case of emphatic sentences the negative particle is placed after the verb form. Examples:

/gye ditta magor rhatta mha/ I shall go but shall not come back.
/go+FUT but come+FUT not

/gye-se yu-skahn mha/ I am not able to walk.
/l-ABL walk-able not

Negation can also appear in interrogative sentences. Examples:

/dhi ge-ta duka:n meni/ 'Isn't this your shop?'
/this you (pl.-GEN shop not.is (< mahini)

/gan ma-rhaceni/ 'Aren't you coming?'
/you (sg.) not-come+PRESPROG

12.5 Conjunction and disjunction

Phrases or sentences can be joined with the help of the following coordinate conjunctions: /d5, doNi, jë, jeNi, arl/ /d5/ and /doNi/, /jë/ and /jeNi/ may alternate. Some informants gave /d5/, whereas some gave /jë/ for this coordinator. Only two phrases or sentences can be conjoined with these conjunctions; having more than two phrases is not allowed. E.g.

/gye d5 dhe/ 'I and he'
/ramu d5 makru/ 'Ramu and Makru'

but we cannot say
In such cases a pause between the phrases or words is enough. The adjectives have their scope within the phrase and they can not cross the conjunction 'and', therefore there is no ambiguity like in English where 'old men and women' has two readings. E.g., /jät mi jë jät kyeTi/ 'old man and old woman'; /jät mi jë kyeTi/ 'old man and woman who is not old'. Verb phrases are conjoined with /or/. This is a borrowing of Hindi or 'and'.

/dhë tu:ni or jëni/ 'He drinks and eats.'
/gan rhan or dhe di/ 'You (pl.) came and he went.'

Clauses can also be conjoined by using /mogor/ 'but'. E.g.

/gye ditta mogor rhatta mha/ 'I shall go but will not come.'

Conditional sentences can be conjoined by /agor ... to/ 'if ... then'.

/agor gye gyenjø to dim mhawøni/ 'If I had gone then it would not have happened like this.'

Disjunction is marked by /ya/ 'or', /kitø ... kita/ 'either or', or by /nø ... nø/ 'neither ... nor'. Examples:

/choTu ya moTu/ 'Chotu or Motu'
/gan ya dhe/ 'you or he'
/pi ya ne/ 'four or five'
/du ya da/ 'here or there'

/gan da:j jattan ya jabo/ 'Will you eat Dal or cooked food?'
/kitø ram kita makru/ 'either Ram or Makru'

/nø makru jatti nø ramu jatti/ 'Neither Makru nor Ramu will eat.' (Lit.: 'Neither Makru will eat nor will Ramu eat.')

Note: The forms /mogor/, /agor ... to/, /ya/, and /nø ... nø/ are borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources.
Rongpo-English Glossary

əb—adv., now (IA)
əgar—conj., if (IA)
əla:R—adj., tight, narrow (IA)
əlsi—adj., rotten (IA)
əl—n., yawn
ənDa:—n., egg (IA)
əndha—n., blind (masc. IA)
əndhi—n., blind (fem. IA)
əndar—pp., inside (IA)
ərj—n., request (IA)
ər—conj. and (IA)
əwu—n., potato (IA)
aca—n., father's mother
acha—adj., good, O.K., etc. (IA)
achi ba:t—adj+n., good thing, good talk, used as a phrase (IA)
aji—adv., once again, more than
akto phwər—vt., to open the door
akto—n., door, entrance
aku—n., father's younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband
alu—pp., in, inside
amca—n., path, way, road
anwa:u—n., shepherd
an—n., sound, voice
aphi—reflexive pronoun, himself, oneself (IA)
apu—n., breast
arsi—n., mirror (IA)
arək—vi., to cry (IA)
əspə—adj., difficult (a- is an IA prefix added to TB adj. to derive antonyms)
əŋpha—vi. to snow, lit. 'snow comes'
əŋ—n., snow
ə:co—n., elder brother
ə:do—n., ginger (IA)
ə:ər—n., respect (IA)
a:dat—n., habit (IA)
a:ga:s, aga:s—n., sky (IA)
a:ka khyər—vt., to defecate
a:ka—n., stool, faces
a:khir—adv., last (IA)
a:laN—n., spice (IA)
a:ma—n., mother
a:m—n., mango (IA)
a:na—n., father's sister
a:pa—n., father
a:ra:m—n., comfort, rest (IA)
a:s lo—vi., to hope (a:s < IA)
a:s—n., hope (IA)
a:ta—n., elder sister, husband's elder brother's wife
a:Th, a:T—num., eight (IA)
a:wa:j—n., a call, sound (IA)
a:naN—n., courtyard (IA)
bacan dha—vt., to give promise
bacan—n., promise (IA)
badla: lhe—vt., to take revenge
badla:—n., revenge (IA)
badal—vi., to change (IA)
bagot—n., time (IA)
baja:—vt., to ring, to play musical instrument (IA)
baja:r—n., market (IA)
bNa:—vt., to make (IA)
bəncə—a., finger
bəndu:k—n., rifle, gun (IA)
bənd—adj., close (IA)
bərə:bər—adj., equal (IA)
bəRa—adj., big (IA)
bəRwa:l—n., a Garhwali clan name
bəRya—n., bull (IA)
bəRot—n., fast (IA)
bəs—adv., enough, stop (IA)
bəta:—vt., to tell (IA)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bātā—n.</td>
<td>wind (IA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bāc—vt.</td>
<td>to read (IA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bādār—n.</td>
<td>monkey (IA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bāj—n.</td>
<td>childless woman (IA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bās—n.</td>
<td>bamboo (IA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bāT—vt.</td>
<td>to distribute (IA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba-, ba—vt.</td>
<td>to bring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba:ba—n.</td>
<td>younger brother or sister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba:bu—n.</td>
<td>father (address term) (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ba:churu—n.</td>
<td>calf (IA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba:daw—n.</td>
<td>cloud (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ba:gya—adv., two days after tomorrow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ba:g—n.</td>
<td>tiger (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ba:j—vt.</td>
<td>to play a musical instrument (IA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba:lu—n.</td>
<td>lamb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba:ni—adj., left side (IA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ba:Re—n.</td>
<td>shoemaker (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ba:R—n.</td>
<td>garden (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ba:R—n.</td>
<td>fence (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ba:R—n.</td>
<td>flood (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ba:s—n.</td>
<td>smell (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ba:wo—n.</td>
<td>sand (IA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag—vt.</td>
<td>to tear</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>baki—n.</td>
<td>remainder, balance (IA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barkha rha—vi., to rain, lit. 'rain comes'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>barkha—n.</td>
<td>rain (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>behad—adv., too much (IA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bekara—adj., useless (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>beri—n.</td>
<td>enemy (IA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bet—n.</td>
<td>stick, cane (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bi, bhi—adv., also (IA)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bi:s—num., twenty (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>bi:t—vi., pass away (time) (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>biga:R—vt.</td>
<td>to spoil (IA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bigāR—vi.</td>
<td>to be spoiled (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bigār—adv., without (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>bik—n.</td>
<td>poison (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bima:n—n.</td>
<td>disease (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bima:r—n.</td>
<td>sick (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>birkhu—n.</td>
<td>kidney</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bir—n.</td>
<td>cat (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bistra—n.</td>
<td>bedding (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>biswa:s—n.</td>
<td>faith (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bist—vi., to forget (IA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bita:—vt., to spend (time) (IA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bit—n.</td>
<td>hunger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bīThi—n., a type of sack</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bōgTyā—n., a type of goat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bok—vt.</td>
<td>to weigh</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bōldu—adj., soft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bōN—n.</td>
<td>forest (IA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bōT—vt., to make rope (IA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bōti—n., buttermilk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bōtw—n., bottle (IA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bōya:n—n., mad (IA)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bù—vt., to carry</td>
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<tr>
<td>būN—vt., to knit, to weave (IA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bū:s—n., straw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bū:t—n., to sow, to plough</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>būDya—n., old man (IA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>būDsi—n., old woman (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>bū—n.</td>
<td>grain</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>būā—n., a village name</td>
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<tr>
<td>buani—n., broom (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>buel—vi., lie down</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>bya:du—adj., thin (flat objects like paper, cloth)</td>
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<tr>
<td>bya:kpya—n., flour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>byaŋ—n., Tibet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>byaŋpa—n., a Tibetan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>byē—vi., to run</td>
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<tr>
<td>byo—n., marriage (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>byōli—n., bride (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>byōlo—n., bridegroom (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>byoRu—adj., first (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>byōd—n., brother</td>
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<tr>
<td>byāse—n., brothers (pl.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>bhābāR—vi., to roast (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>bhābāRyā—vt., roast (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>bhāddo—adj., ugly (IA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>bhāga:—vt., drive away, to elope (IA)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
bhagwa:n—n., God (IA)
bhāla:dim—n., good person (IA)
bhast—n., buckwheat
bhās—n., a type of grain out of which
a loaf is made which is considered
sacred
bhātija—n., nephew (IA)
bhātiji—n., niece (IA)
bhāTyā—vi., to call (near the
speaker)
bhā:ī—n., brother (IA)
bhā:j—vi., to run, to go away (IA)
bhā:Nja—n., sister's son (IA)
bhā:Nji—n., sister's daughter (IA)
bhā:N—n., hemp (IA)
bhā:p—n., steam (IA)
bhā:ri—adj., heavy (IA)
bhalaŋ—n., a generic term used for
cows, bulls.
bhāT— a Garhwali brahmin clan name
(IA)
bhēsō—n., buffalo bull (IA)
bhed—n., secret (IA)
bhej—vt., to send (IA)
bhēN—n., puzzle, shaft (IA)
bhī:j—vi., to get wet (IA)
bhīja—vt., to make wet (IA)
bhiti—n., wall (IA)
bhō rha—vi., to boil
bhō—n., eye brow (IA)
bhori—n., a clan name
bhōR—n., hero one who leads (IA)
bhōw—n., ebullition, boiling liquid
bhūk, bhūg—vi., to bark (IA)
bhū:j—n., birch tree (IA)
bhūg:r—n., a Tibetan type of sheep
bhūjyaŋ—n., fly (IA)
bhūjōl—n., gourd (IA)
bhūr—a, adj., brown (IA)
bhūs—n., fodder (IA)
bhu—n., snake, insect (IA)
bhwāri—n., bee of big size
bhwītaya—n., a village name
bhya:p—vi., to do good
cēba, cēpa—vt., to chew (IA)
cēku—n., knife (IA)
cēla—vt., to drive, to help someone
walk (IA)
cēmāk—vi., to shine (IA)
cēmāka—vt., to cause to shine (IA)
cēnt—adj., sharp
cēTē—n., mat (IA)
ca:—vi., to wish (IA)
cak—vt., to try, to test
cama—n., daughter
cā:m—n., skin (IA)
cā:s—vt., to begin, to start
cā:T—vt., to lick (IA)
cag, cyag—n., iron
camko—n., a type of bag made of
wool
cart la—vt., to make hot
cart—adj., hot
canj, cyanj—vi., to leak
ci:ci—adj., small, a little bit (solid
things)
ci:j—n., thing
ci:mi—n., mother's younger sister
ci:N—vt., to build (brick or stone wall
or house)
ci:n—n., sugar (IA)
ci:r—vi, to saw (IA)
cipō—n., eye lash (IA)
cira:—vt., to cause to saw (IA)
ci—n., grass
comma—n., a type of gamble game
cor—vt., to peel (IA)
cori—n., theft (IA)
cor—n., thief (IA)
cu:n—vt., to choose (IA)
cus—vt., to suck (IA)
cum—vt., to hold, to catch
cur—vt., to light (lamp, match etc.)
cuTka—n., a local blanket
cuŋ gya—n., sixth day after tomorrow

cwi:r—n., python

cwō—vt., to card cotton or wool

cwoko—n., chaff (IA)

cyair—n., bed bug

cyar—vt., to lick

cyu—vt., to brew

cyu:i—n., apricot

cyūku khyar—vt., to urinate

cyūku—n., urine

cyūc—n., figure, shape

cyad, cyap—vt., to kindle fire

cər—n., yak (IA)

cham—n., wool

chan—n., light

chat—n., roof (IA)

chawo—adj., dirt

cha:N—vt., to choose (IA)

cha:po—n., elder sister’s husband

cha:ro—n., ashes

cha:ti—n., breast, chest (IA)

cha:č—n., picture

chāT—vt., to select (IA)

chāTč—adj., fast

chat—adj., warm

cha—n., salt

chemi—n., a type of beans

cher—vt., to tease (IA)

cheri—n., son

ches—vi., to warm oneself

chēT—adv., far

che—num., six (IA)

chel—n., shade (IA)

chepo—adj., sixth

chi, chi-chi—n., shame

chīk—vt., to sneeze

chīk—n., sneeze (IA)

chi—l—vt., to peel (IA)

chi:N—adj., weak (IA)

chi:r—vt., to milk

chin—vt., to tie a knot

chink—n., a name of a village (winter village)

chinpa—n., liver

chormi—n., female

choro—n., spleen

chorso—n., male

chō—vt., to buy

chō—n., thorn

chu:T—vi., to be left out (IA)

chukpa rha—vi., to be offended

chukpa—n., anger, a feeling of being offended

chun—n., chin (IA)

chura—n., cheese

chua:iya—n., avalanche

chuar—vi., to feel, to appear

chya—n., pair

chya:c—vt., to break

chya:s—vi., to be ready

chya:dp—adj., sweet

chya:ma—n., bad cold

chyu—vt., to divide, to share

chyoR—n., extreme edge (IA)

chya:š, chas—adj., fat

dəb—pp., possessive postposition

daga:t—n., that time

dagDya:no—n., shaky (IA)

dakchin—n., south

dkt—adj., hard (IA)

dma:g, dima:g—n., brain (IA)

domi—adv., like that

daphna—vt., to bury

daph:an—vi., to be buried (IA)

daphan—n., burial (IA)

darmya:n—pp., in between

das—num., ten (IA)

dagar—n., outside (outside the room, house)

dagaRya:Ni—n., female friend (IA)

dagaRya—n., friend (IA)

daksiN—n., a payment given to a priest for his religious work
da:i—n., mid-wife (IA)
da:n—n., alms (IA)
dan—n., a type of carpet
daq—n., a rope used for keeping clothes
da:Na—n., grain, corn (IA)
dar, darc—vi., to tremble
da:Ra—n., molar teeth (IA)
da:Ri—n., beard (IA)
darsan—n., visit, meeting, to be seen (IA)
da:ru—n., liquor (IA)
dasa—n., position, condition (IA)
da:si—n., slave (female) (IA)
da:s—n., slave (IA)
da:u—n., pulses (IA)
de—n., curd (IA)
debi—n., goddess (IA)
dedu:t—n., eating and drinking
de:No—n., right side (IA)
des—n., region, country (IA)
di—vi., to go
dila:p—adj., so big, that large
dil—n., heart (IA)
dimi—adv., like this, so
din—n., day (IA)
dipu—n., this one, this side
diwar—n., wall (IA)
d5—vi., graze
d5—conj., and
do—to—adv., exactly there
dod—n., inkpot (IA)
don—n., sorrow
dori—n., hole
dost—n., friend (IA)
dosti—n., friendship (IA)
do—adv., there
du—adv., here
du-du—adv., exactly here
du—as—vi., to say
dua:ro—adv., again (IA)
du:Na—adj., double (IA)
du:r—adv., far away (IA)
duka:nda:r—n., shopkeeper (IA)
duka:n—n., shop (IA)
dukhi—n., one who has pain (IA)
dukh—n., pain, grief (IA)
dusman—n., enmity (IA)
dusman—n., enemy (IA)
dusro—adj., the other, second (IA)
dyo—n., temple (IA)
dyo:ra:ni—n., husband's younger brother's wife (IA)
dyor—n., husband's younger brother (IA)
dyora—n., god (IA)
dyol—adj., that many
dhadya—vt., to hunt, to rush (IA)
dhaja:r—adv., there, near by, at
dhajar—adv., up there
dhakka—vt., to push (IA)
dhamka—vt., to threaten (IA)
dhona:i—n., bow (IA)
dhondya—vt., to hunt (IA)
dhara:k—vi., heart beating (IA)
dharm—n., duty, religion
dharni—n., earth (IA)
dhati—pro., they, those (agentive)
dhatnu, dhatyanu—pro., they (dative)
dhā—adv., now
dha—vt., to give (to 2nd or 3rd person)
dhana:i—n., a clan name
dha:n—adv., at once
dhara—n., water stream (IA)
dhara—n., an edge, a long mountain range (IA)
dharū—adv., recently
dhe—pro., 3sg (animate and inanimate)
dhejo—pro., 3sg agentive
dheto, doru—pro., 3sg dative
dhetye, dhetejo—pro., 3pl
dheto—pro., 3sg possessive
dhi:n—adv., last to last year
dhijo—pro., this (sg. agentive)
dhipu, dipu—adv., on this side
dhiro—pro., this (sg dative)
dhife, dhise—pro., this (sg ablative)
dhitya:s—vi., to be satisfied (of hunger)
dhitye—pro., these
dhit—that, of this
dhi—pro., this
dhu:—vt., lay together
dhuoka—n., deception (IA)
dhunya—n., fisherman (IA)
dhuwu—n., dust (IA)
dhya:—vi., to loaf around
dhya:n se—adv., carefully (IA)
Da:n—n., punishment in the form of a fine (IA)
Da:na—n., rock (IA)
Da:w—n., wooden beam (IA)
Dalo—n., tree (IA)
Damphan—n., a clan name
Dan—n., hilly place (IA)
Dasa:N—n., bed (IA)
Di:b—n., edge
Dor—n., rope (IA)
Do—n., pain (IA)
Duba:—vt., to make something sink (IA)
Dua:g—adj., rough (IA)
Dya:ra—n., house, a staying place
Dagar rha—vi., to belch (IA)
Dagar—n., belch
Dane—n., fence (IA)
Doni—n., stretcher, barrow (IA)
Donk—n., sting (IA)
Dor—vi. to be afraid of (IA)
Dora:—vt., to frighten (IA)
Dha:Du—n., lynx (IA)
Dha:no rha—vi., to hail
Dha:no—n., hail
Dha:w—n., slope (IA)

Dher—n, heap (IA)
Dhono—adj., hollow (IA)
Dhu:n—vt., to search (IA)
Dhanya—n., thumb
Dhamak—n., a blow, sound of something falling (IA)
e—interj., hey (while calling someone)
ekdam—adj., soon, suddenly (IA)
ele—interj., exclamation expressing surprise
eRi—n., heel (IA)
er—pp., above, from the speaker's level
εbi—n., wicked person (IA)
εb—n., vice (IA)
εnij—n., respect form for father, fatherly
εs—n., enjoyment (IA)
ε—interj., hey!
ga:j—n., foam
ga:lu—n., cheek (IA)
ga:t—n., torso (IA)
gala—n., corn, grain
ga—n., rice
gleR—n., knot
gi:lo—adv., wet (IA)
go—vi., to think, to understand
go—n., a term used for the Garhwali person (mas. sg.)
goi—n., ball, a glass bead (IA)
gua:mi—n., a term used for a Garhwali person (fem.sg.)
guastari—adv., sometimes or the other
guast—adv., when
guca—vi., to sleep
guca—n., father's or mother's maternal aunt
gulu—n., penis
gunTi—n., button (IA)
gurbawa—n., goat dung
guti—n., father's or mother's maternal uncle
gu—adv., where

Guase—n., Garhwalis (masc.pl.)
gyak, gyakc—vi., to be broken (used for hard objects)
gya—n., day
gya—num., hundred
gyejo—pro., 1sg agentive
gye—pro., 1sg
gyiru—pro., 1sg dative
gyita wa:sta—pro., 1sg benefactive
gyit—pro., 1sg possessive
gy—vi., to go (present tense stem only)

Gyar, Gyarc—vi., to fear
Gyar—n., fear
Gyos dha—vt., to take or give an oath
Gyas—n., oath
GōN—vt., to count (IA)
Gōu—vi., melt (IA)
Gētō—pro., 2pl. possessive
Gētō—pro., 2sg possessive
gē—pro., 2pl
gōdda—n., ass (IA)
gōdrō—n., rivulet
gōj—n., yard (IA)
gōn—pro., 2sg
gōrmi—n., heat (IA)
gōR—n., castle (IA)
gōRom—n., river (IA)
gōwa:—vt., to melt (IA)
Gōz:Ti—n., valley (IA)
Gher—vt., to besiege, to surround (IA)
Ghi—N—n., hate (IA)
GhiNya:—vt., to hate (IA)

Gho, ghōu—pro., who, that (relative pronoun)
Ghojō—pro., who (sg. agentive)
Ghol—vt., to dissolve (IA)
Ghori—adv., some, any
GhoRi—n., mare (IA)
Ghou—pro., to whom (sg.)
Ghoṭejo—pro., who (pl. agentive)

Ghotēnu—pro., obj. to whom (pl.)
Ghotētō—pro., whose (pl. possessive)
Ghota—pro., whose (sg.)
Ghum—vi., to stroll, to go around (IA)
Ghuvati—adj., sometimes
Ghu:Ra—n., horse (IA)
Ghuma:—vt., to make something move in a round (IA)
Ghunna—n., knee (IA)
Ghyar—adv., here, this place
Ghya:wo—n., quarrel
Ghantā—n., hour (IA)
Ghōri—ghōri—adv., time and again (IA)

Ghōri—n., clock, watch, moment (IA)
Ghās lāgā:—vt., to sing a song
Ghōs—n., song
GhōT—n., watermill (IA)
Hāp—vi., to gasp (IA)
Hāfu:Ru—n., funny, cheerful (IA)
Hā—adv., yes (IA)
Ha:r—vi., to be defeated (IA)
Ha:r—gyara:—adv., here and there
Ha:r—adv., away from
Ha:jārō—adj. thousands (IA)
Hakāla—vi., to stammer (IA)
Halka—adj., light (IA)
Harā:—vt., to defeat (IA)
HaRKā—n., bone (IA)
Harkū—adv., behind
Hati gya—adv., next day
Hati—n., elephant (IA)
Haya—n., plough man (IA)
Hid, Hip—vt., to grind
Hilō—n., mud
Hī—adv., only (IA)
HoR—n., competition (IA)
Hun-, hunc-, hun-, hum—vi., to sit, to live, to be
HuRKā—n., juggler (IA)
Huś—vt., to roast
huan, huam—vt., to be, to take
hyə, hyəc—vi., to go down
hāsa—vt., to make someone laugh
(hA)
həbya:s—n., practice, exercise (IA)
həja:r—num., one thousand (IA)
hək—n., right (IA)
həmba—n., stubborn
həmesa—adv., always (IA)
həra:n—adj., surprised (IA)
həRkū—adv., this side
həryo—adj., green (IA)
i:b—n., sleep
ichya—n., desire (IA)
ila:j—n., treatment (IA)
in—pro., lpl
inā:m—n., prize (IA)
inja:r lə—vi., to wait for
injar—n., wait (IA)
injə—pro., we (agentive form)
intaja:m—n., arrangements (IA)
intə—pro., ours (poss.)
inu—pro., we (dative form)
iptyər—pro., on us
irfa—n., jealousy, envy (IA)
ise, ise—pro., from us
iski:m—n., plan (IA)
isku:l—n., school (English via IA)
jə—vt., to eat
jab—adv., when (IA)
jab... təb—adv., when ...then (IA)
jabki—adv., when, although (IA)
jabən—n., meal, food
jəd—n., wheat
jagət—n., a name, world (IA)
jama—vt., to make curd from milk
(jA)
jəmi:n—n., land (IA)
jəra—adv., a bit (IA)
jəru:r—adv., surely (IA)
jəwa:b—n., answer, reply (IA)
jəpəl—n., forest (IA)
ja:ga—n., place (IA)
ja:g—n., watch
ja:i—n., net (IA)
ja:j—n., aircraft (IA)
ja:N—vi., to know (IA)
ja:nwar—n., animal (IA)
jaRək—vi., to get stick (IA)
jəs—n., gold
jAThi—n., a stick (IA)
jəngali—n., pajama
jəma, jagra—n., copper
jəpər—n., bridge
jib—n., anything with life (IA)
jib—vi., to win (IA)
jibəRo—n., tongue (IA)
jita—vt., to win (IA)
jog—n., fortune (IA)
jon—n., moon
jor—vt., to join (IA)
jor—n., joint (IA)
jor—n., power, strength (IA)
ju:a nhya—vt., to gamble
ju:a—n., gamble (IA)
ju:wə—n., yoke (IA)
ju:ba—n., a hybrid of yak
ju:Ra—n., shoe (IA)
juːka—n., leech (IA)
juːkha—n., moustache
jugū—n., body
jumīn—n., body
jumı—n., a hybrid of yak
juTho—n., defiled by eating or drinking (IA)
jaːna—n., tea (IA)
joRo, jaRo—n., root (IA)
jər—n., fever (IA)
jəyə—n., twins (IA)
jeNər—n., glow worm
jha:Ri—n., bush (IA)
jhiːla—adj., loose (IA)
jhiːl—n., lake (IA)
Rongpo-English Glossary

jhoyo — n., bag (IA)
jhu:l — vi., to swing (IA)
jhula: — vt., to swing (IA)
jhunD — n., herd (of animals) (IA)
jhuri — n., fold (IA)
jhuTha — n., liar (IA)
jhuT — n., false, a lie (IA)
jhamILT — n., wasp (IA)
jhəTk — vi., to jerk (IA)
jaTk — vt., to jerk (IA)
ka:co — adj., raw, uncooked (IA)
ka:c — n., glass (IA)
ka: g — n., crow (IA)
ka:m — n., work (IA)
ka:Ni — n., story, blind woman (IA)
ka:No — vt., to make a hole
ka:No — n., blind man (IA)
ka:n — n., shoulder (IA)
ka:phi — adv., enough (IA)
ka:T — vt., to cut (IA)
kad — n., bite of snake, dog
kakh — adv., besides
kalco — pp., above, over
kaldu — pp., above
kal — pp., in, inside
kamra — n., room (IA)
kan, kam — vi., to catch sight of
kan — vi., to see (imp. sg.)
kantuR — n., temple (IA)
kar — n., castrated ram
ker — n., line
ki (tə)... ki (tə) — conj., either... or (IA)
ki:n — adj., dirt (IA)
kilc — adv., nearby
kildu — pp., in between
kim — n., house
kirmala — n., ant
kisam — adj., type (IA)
kita:b — n., book (seritic via IA)
kor — vt., to carve (IA)
kof — n., coat (Eng via IA)
ku:d — vi., to jump (IA)

kui — n., fungus
kukRu — n., hen (IA)
kuNi, ko:Ni — n., elbow (IA)
kuŋkya — vi., to bark (IA)
ku:a:Ra — n., seed, sprout (IA)
kuatan — n., walnut
kur — n., mist
ku: — adv., some
kyla — vi., to be ashamed of
kya:wa — n., banana (IA)
kyST — n., boy, man, lad
kye:n — adv., how much, how many
kE:Ti — n., young girl, lady
kach — n., underwear (IA)
kadu — n., pumpkin (IA)
kagrya:i — n., armpit (IA)
ko — adv., many (IA)
kama: — vt., to earn, to do (IA)
kamJor — adv., weak (IA)
kemar — n., loins, waist (IA)
kaNha — n., shoulder (IA)
kuNu — N — n., ear (IA)
kara:ma:t — n., wonder (IA)
kari:b — adv., approximate, near (IA)
kas — vt., to fasten (IA)
kTa — vi., to get cut (IA)
katha — n., story
kTaTor — adj., hard (IA)
kTaYa:r — n., slope (IA)
kaNgi — n., comb (IA)
khà:s — vi., to cough (IA)
khà:si rha — vi., to get a cough
khà:si — n., cough (IA)
khab, khap— vt., to cover
khaks — vi. to cover oneself (reflexive v.)
khaTo — adj., sour (IA)
khaj — n., a weight of dry things about one kilogram or a specified weight
kha — n., hair of head
khebi — adv., anything
kheb—n., needle
khiː—vi., to worship
khiːsa—n., pocket (IA)
khiːgat, khiːgat—adv., sometimes
khikca—vi., to giggle
khilep—adj., how much, how many
khilta—n., shirt
khimi—adv., how
khir—vt., to close door or window
khiri... khiri...—conj., so... that... as... if
khiri—n., something (also past form of /khir-/
khiriKī—n., window (IA)
khoo—vt., to harvest
khoj lə—vt., to search
khoj—vt., to search (IA)
khoj—n., search (IA)
khol—vt., to open something closed
khoR—n., enclosure
khuːb—adj., much, many (IA)
khub—vt., to close inside, animals or persons etc.
khud—n., self (IA)
khui—n., puppy
khui—n., dog
khumlo—n., hay
khub—adj., lose
khum—n., pillow
khuːfī—n., lower leg (IA)
kuː—n., smoke
kuːmaː—n., bed
kuuar—vt., to turn over
kuakalo—adj., hollow (IA)
kyag, khyak—vt., to break, to pluck
khyagta—adj., sweet
khyen, khyeno—adv., what, that
khye—adv., what
khyo—vt., to scrape
kyor mha—adv., why not
kyor ki—conj., because
kyor—adv., why
khyos—vi., to ride
khyo—vt., to give (to first person only)
kyoːɡatə mha khyoːɡaː tə—adv., sometimes or the other
kyoːɡatə—adv., sometimes
kyoːɡoː—adv., how much, how many
khyal—vi., to leave behind
khyar—vt., to talk; physical secretion
khyoːwa, khyoːwa—n., husband
kho—vi., to be hungry
khoc—n., belly, stomach
khon—vt., to dig (IA)
khē guast—adv., sometime
khēc—vt., to pull (IA)
khēgu—adv., somewhere (IA)
khē—adv., somewhere, anywhere (IA)
khābər lhe—vi., to take information, or to take to task
khābər—n., news, information (IA)
khom—n., beam
khant—adj., dull, not sharp
kharaːb—adj., bad (IA)
kharo—vt., to stir
khasū—adj., dull, not bright (IA)
khatagta—adj., bitter
khaTkhata—adv., knock (IA)
khaTkhata—vt., to knock
khawa—vt., to feed (IA)
laːk—num., one lac
laːmaː—n., father’s elder brother’s wife; mother’s elder sister
laːŋ—vi., to cross some hurdle (IA)
laːN—n., clothing (IA)
laːpaː—n., father’s elder brother, mother’s elder sister’s husband
laːTə—adj., dumb (IA)
laːu—n., saliva (IA)
labu—adj., big, large
laca—n., young goat
lag—n., hand
lagpa—n., glove
lagtu—adj., thin
lalli—n., a type of woolen blanket
laŋbo — n., cow dung
laŋRa — adj., lame (IA)
laŋsa — n., manure, dung
la — n., a type of goat; month
lek — vt., to write (IA)
ler — n., position
leś — vi., to smear
le — pp., with
li:da — adj., heavy
lika — vt., to cause to write (IA)
lito — adv., near
lob — n., greed (IA)
logTo — n., uncastrated male goat
lɔR — vt., to quarrel (IA)
lɔT — vi., to come back (IA)
lɔTa: — vt., to return (IA)
lotɔ — n., skin
lua — n., lungs
lu:la — adj., a person without hands (IA)
lụto — n., mange
lu:T — vt., to rob (IA)
lungya — adv., four days after tomorrow
lua:r — n., blacksmith (IA)
lya — vt., to give birth
lya:c — vi., to be born
lyoni — adj., next
lyoN — adv., behind, after
lya, lya:c — vi., burn
la, lua — vt., to say, to speak
lɔ — to do, to make
lɔc, lɔcɔ — adj., flexible (IA)
lɔga:ta:r — adv., continuously (IA)
lɔn — n., work
lɔpɛʃ — vt., to rap, to roll (IA)
lɔs — n., price
lɔTka: — vt., to hang (IA)
lɔTak — vi., hang (IA)
lɔwa — n., a type of blanket
lha:ma — n., a type of goat
lhabca, lhapca — n., ring
lhe — vt., to take
lheda — adj., yellow
lhunja — n., leech
lhyan, lhyan — vt., to drive away cattle
lhṅsOR — vt., to pull
ma:lak — n., landlord, owner (IA)
ma:ma — n., mother's brother, father's sister's husband
ma:n — vi., to agree (IA)
ma:Na — n., a name of the valley
ma:n — n., respect (IA)
ma:phi tho — vt., to request pardon
ma:phi — n., forgiveness (IA)
ma:wa — n., a chain of beads (IA)
ma:ya — n., illusion, money (IA)
macha — n., fish (IA)
magpa, makpa — n., younger sister's husband, daughter's husband
makRa — n., spider (IA)
marcha — n., a name given to the people of one of the valleys
marka — n., a village name
mar — n., ghee, clarified butter
ma — n., sheep
me: sa:su — n., husband's maternal aunt
meda:n — n., plane ground (IA)
me:la — adj., dirty (IA)
me:l — n., dirt (IA)
menɔt — n., hard work (IA)
mi — n., person
mi:l — n., a mile (English via IA)
mignora — n., yellowish eye discharge
migti — n., tears, lit. 'eye waters'
mig — n., eye
mingya — adv., a day after tomorrow
miri — n., gums
miser — n., father's younger brother's wife
mise — n., persons (pl.)
miTa: — vt., to wipe (IA)
mitig — n., a flying insect
momo — n., mother's mother
moNɔ, moRɔ—n., dead body (IA)
moR—vi., to turn (IA)
mos—vt., mop up
mosam—n., weather (IA)
mu—n., original stock, base
mu:c—vi. to let loose
mu:a:ri—n., wild bee
muã—n., kiss
muca:—vt. to release
mulya:n—adv., night
mul—n., silver
mulɛm—adj., soft (IA)
muncanam—adv., early morning
munɔ—adv., morning
munya:u—n., source
murkuli—n., earring (IA)
muski1—adj., difficult (IA)
muyo—n., scoundrel
munri—n., maize (IA)
murkuli—n., meaning (IA)
muski1—adj., difficult (IA)
muyonko—n., frog (IA)
m?ch?r—n., mosquito (IA)
m?ja:k—n., fun, joke (IA)
mọja:—vt., to persuade (IA)
mɔnko—n., mother's father's father's sister
mca—n. mother's father’s mother
mja:k—n., fun, joke (IA)
mọja:—vt., to persuade (IA)
mọnko—n., frog (IA)
mno—n., dream
mhan—n. medicine
nala—adj., red
maju:n., water well
man—n., mind, heart (IA)
mɔrc—n., chili (IA)
maRgini, mɔNgini—n., nape of the neck (IA)
mɔrtoliya—n., a clan name
maR—n., a weight of 37 kg.
mɔs—n., dream
mhan—n. medicine
mhast—adv., very many, very much (IA)
mhaf—a—n., elder brother's wife
mha—adv., negation marker, no, not
mhe—n., fire
mhin—n., name
mho—vt. to load
na:c—vt., to dance (IA)
næ:c—n., dance (IA)
næ:g—n., a big snake (IA)
næ:i—n., groove
næ:Ni—n., nerve (IA)
næ:ŋ—n., naked (IA)
næ:ra:j—adj., angry (IA)
næ:r—n., foot
næ:s—n., destruction (IA)
næ:tiNi—n., granddaughter, daughter's daughter (IA)
næ:ti—n., grandson, daughter's son (IA)
næ:u—n., boat (IA)
naca:r—adv., before, in front of
nadpa—n., sick person
nad—n., sickness
nag—n., pus
namchå—vt., to become dawn or dusk
namci—n., villager
namʃa—n., younger brother's wife, a married lady
nam—n., village
naŋcy—a—n., intestine, gut
naniŋ—adv., last year
nem—n., rule (IA)
neR-chilom—n., smoking pipe (IA)
ni:la—adj., blue (IA)
ni:r—n., day
ni:ti—n., a village name
nibca—n., rat, mouse
nica—n., mother's father's sister, father's father's sister
nicoR—vt., to squeeze (IA)
nised—n., pain
niso—adj., low (IA)
ni—n., sun
nolo—n., navel
nɔnɔ—n., mother's brother's wife
nɔri—n., butter (IA)
ɔ—adj., only
nɔ—num., nine (IA)
nud—a—adj., new
nuose—n., pots (pl.)
nya:r—adv., yesterday
nyama—n., sweets
nyalu—n., bastard
nag—n., gem (IA)
naja—vt., to cross (IA)
naj—n., finger nail
n̄RD, n̄rd—n., husband's younger sister
n̄ryu—n., coconut (IA)
n̄r̄k—n., hell (IA)
n̄s—vi., to be ill
n̄t̄ar... n̄tar—conj., neither... nor
n̄hā;—n̄hā:c—vt., to dance
n̄hā:ma—n., goats and sheep (a common term)
nhaku—n., pigeon, dove
nhanta—adj., beautiful
nhar—vt., to throw
nhars—n., fall
n̄hī:s gya—adj., two hundred
n̄hī:s phyero—adv., two times
n̄hī:s—num., two
n̄hī:lān—adv., twice
n̄hī:mci—n., nose
n̄hī:sgya—adv., two days
n̄hī:sāri—adv., both
n̄hod—n., pot
n̄hu:s—vi., to wait for
n̄hmcā:r, n̄hancā:r, nhica:r—adv., front, before
σe—num., five
σr̄p̄σ—adj., fifth
σrgya—adv., fifth day, five hundred
o thamin—adv., any day before two days
ol—vt., to knead
ola—interjection, oh! (while calling)
oro, ors—n., tomorrow
oriya—n., smell'
or—n., direction (AI)
oj—vi., to doze
oσ—n., slumber (IA)
σja:r—n., implement (IA)
σr̄—adj., good
σr—conj., and (IA)
śs—n., dew (IA)
σ̄r—a male name-Avatar
pak—vi., to ripen (IA)
pakhi—n., women's upper clothes, a gown type
pā:l—n., a clan name
pā:n-sa:t—adj., five-seven (IA)
pā:n—n., betel leaf (IA)
pā:N—pp., in, under
pā:pi—n., sinner (IA)
pā:p—n., sin (IA)
pā:R—n., mountain, a big rock
pā:t—n., leaf of a plant (IA)
pā:wσ—n., frost (IA)
pachim—n., west (IA)
palọj—n., bed (IA)
pān—vt., to spin
parbσ—n., festival (IA)
pāRdσ—adj., wide, broad
σc—n., handle (IA)
σσav—n., money (IA)
pec—n., bird
pel—vt., to feed
pēla—adj., first (IA)
pēra dha—vt., to guard (IA)
pēra—n., watch (IA)
per—pp., on (IA)
pī gya—num., four hundred
pī:’T—vt., to beat (IA)
pīs—vi., to be filled
pigya—adv., four days
pijag—n., seed
pin—vt., to fill
piwa—vt., to make someone drink (IA)
pī—num., four
pσc—vi., to reach (IA)
ponco—pp., under
popo—n., mother's father
poR—n., rock
pot—vt., to brew
pu:j—vt., to worship (IA)
pu:ja—n., worship (IA)
u:ro—adj., whole, full (IA)
pu:Tu—n., anus, buttocks
pucaRi—n., tail (IA)
pun—vt., to cook
purb—adv., east (IA)
purpuRi—n., temple (IA)
puru—n., husband's elder brother
puyu—n., husband's elder sister
pwa:ka—n., vagina
pæta—vi., to repent (IA)
pæka—vt., to ripen (IA)
pæc—n., milk
pæTa—vt., turn around (IA)
pæTa—vi., turn around (IA)
pæn—num., fifteen (IA)
pænja—n., toe (IA)
pærau—n., halt (IA)
pærsan—adj., happy (IA)
pær—pp., on (IA)
pæta:w—n., imaginary world under the earth (IA)
pæta—n., knowledge, address (IA)
pæya—vt., to sharpen
pæya:r—n., meadow
pha:na—n., branch of a tree (IA)
pha:R—vt., to split (IA)
pha:T—vi., burst (IA)
phac—vt., to put some dry eatable in mouth like, sattu, roasted grains, etc.
phag—vt., to break (thread, rope)
phags—vi., to be broken
phän, pham—vt., to stitch, to sew
phas—vt., causative form of /phac-/ phaT—n., arm (IA)
pha—n., a chip of pine wood
phæl—vi., spread (IA)
phela—vt., to spread
phæRi—n., staircase (IA)
phær—n., a round about way (IA)
phi:ya—n., a squirrel-like animal
phi:jba—n., saddle cloth
phiTin, phiT—n., ashes
pho—vt., to dry
phoc, pho:j—vi., fade away
phom—n., supposition
phoR—vt., to break (IA) (hard objects, stones etc.)
phoro—n., spade
phoro—adj., brown
phoRs—vi., to be broken
phost—adj., dried
phu:k—vt., to blow, to puff (IA)
phu:l—vi., to bloom (IA)
phula—vt., to pump air (IA)
phun—vt., to kindle, to strike (fire)
phuRda, phurda—adj., fat, bulky
phuskya—vt., to persuade, to allure
phutur—n., hearth, oven
phuäl—vt., to open, to loosen
phuälc—vi., be open, loose
phuälTi—n., a pot
phuanya—n., a clan name
phuast—adj., opened
phyag—vt., to open
phyalan—adj., half
phyer—vt., to hasten
phyœd—multyœ—adj., midnight
phyœnin—adj., noon
phyœs khyer—vt., to fart
phyœs—n., fart
phœgœT—n., bark of tree (IA)
phœl—n., fruit (IA)
phœnja—n., dead body
phœr—n., duty (IA)
rœgœR—vt., to scrub (IA)
rœkœ—n., defense
rœkœy—adj., protection
ronca: -vt., to erect
ronka: -vt., decapitate, behead
rɔγya- vt., to colour (IA)
rən -n., colour (IA)
rəssi- n., rope (IA)
rəc— n., loom
rəD- n., widow (IA)
rəkə— n., torch
rəgas— n., demon (IA)
rəja— n., king (IA)
rəjpu:t— n., a Hindu caste name (IA)
rəna— n., a clan name (IA)
rəNi— n., queen (IA)
rəṇ— n., tin
rəp— adj., heat
rəu— n., livestock, animals
rad— n., cow (from a yak family)
raŋ— vt., to sell
rəpərə— n., Rongpo people
rədha— vt., to give an opinion
rə— n., opinion, counsel (IA)
ri:Də-haRko— n., backbone (IA)
ri:g— n., bear (IA)
ri:ŋ— vi., turn on oneself
riŋa— vt., to circle round
roj— adv., day, everyday (IA)
roŋ— vt., to pull
rəŋəbha:sa— n., Rongpo language
rop— vt., to plant (IA)
roR— vt., to slip, to slide (IA)
rəRə— n., landslide (IA)
rəRya:s— vi., to overflow
ru:k— vi., to halt (IA)
ruka:— vt., to halt (IA)
rukə— adj., coarse, dry (IA)
rupə, rupə— n., money, rupees (IA)
ruko, ruako— adj., all
rụyu:Ni— n., giddiness
rha— vi., to come
rhag, rhagc— vi., to blush
rhapu— pp., on the other side, across
rhi:— vt., roll up threads into balls
rhi:gcaq— n., lice
rhi:g— n., louse
rhigər— n., field
rhin, rhim— vt., a process of making bundles of threads for further process
rhinja— n., sister
rhu:— vt., to ask
rhu:da— adj., long, tall
rhu:i— n., question, interrogation
rhəb, rhəc— vi., to laugh
rhəm, rhən— vt., to weave
səsə—is— vi., take breath
səs— n., breath (IA)
sa:— vi., send for
sa:i— n., wife's sister (IA)
sa:l— n., year (IA)
sa:maN— n., soap (IA)
sa:Ngau— n., chain for animals (IA)
sa:n— adj., brightness
sa:ra— adj., whole (IA)
sa:ro— adj., firm
sa:t— num., seven (IA)
sa:tgya— adv., seven hundred
sa:tgya— adv., seven days
sa:wo— n., wife's brother (IA)
sad-, sap— vt., to kill, to extinguish
sag— n., tooth
saNə— adj., intact (IA)
sasto— adj., cheap (IA)
sə— adj., correct
sə-, sə— vi., endure, bear
sədo— n., marriage (IA)
səpo— adj., easy
səNo— n., plane land (IA)
serus— n., male child
sə— pp., from (agentive in passive forms)
səs— vi., to wake up
si:da, siodo— adj., direct, straight (IA)
si:do— adj., white
si:r— n., head (IA)
sib—vt., to kill a goat or sheep
sib—pp., with, along
sidum—n., garlic
sid—adj., perfect
sig—vt., to wipe
sigca—n., comb
siq—n., wood
sis-, sisc—vi., to die, to extinguish
so—vt., to bring up, to raise
sod l—vi., to get cold
sod—n., cold, winter
sok—n., grief (IA)
sor—vt., to sweep, to clean
sos—vi., to be brought up
sæc—vi., to think (IA)
sæc—n., thought (IA)
sæsa—n., a name of a village
sæ—num., hundred (IA)
sæda—n., deal, bargain (IA)
sæt—n., honey (IA)
sūŋvar—n., pig (IA)
su:c—vi., to stink
su:1—vt., to mend (clothes etc.)
su:ŋ—vi., to smell (IA)
sub—adj., auspicious (IA)
sud-bud—n., senses (IA)
sud—adj., pure (IA)
sum—num., three
sum phero—adv., third time
sumpo—adj., third
SuNa:—vt., to narrate (IA)
Suqar—vt., to repair (IA)
SuRuk—adv., all of a sudden (IA)
sus—vi., to wash head
susu—adv., exactly from
su—pp., out of (location), since, point of time
səbəd—n., word (IA)
səb—adj., all (IA)
səc—n., earth, ground
səc—n., truth (IA)
sədə, sədə—adv., always (IA)
səd—n., sickle
səja:—vt., to decorate (IA)
sək—n., doubt (IA)
səlo—n., grasshopper
səm—n., wish
səm rha—vi., to wish
səmd—n., son's or daughter's father-in-law (IA)
səmda−n., son's or daughter's mother-in-law (IA)
səmpja:—vt., to make understand (IA)
səmundar—n., sea (IA)
səmaj—vi., to understand (IA)
sənima—n., cinema (English via IA)
sənsar—n., world (IA)
sər-sər—n., sound of the wind
səri:r—n., body (IA)
sərəg—n., heaven (IA)
səs—vi., to know
səwɑ:—n., question (IA)
ʃəja—n., heart
ʃu:1 rha—vi., to bleed
ʃu:1—n., blood
ʃär,ʃəc—vi., to grow old
ʃət—adj., old
ʃət rhu—n., husband's grandfather
ʃət yu—n., husband's grandmother
ʃəmni—n., an old type of greeting term
ʃampa—n., paddy
ʃənni—adj., elder
ʃasag—n., a village name
ʃa—n., meat, flesh
ʃu:Ni—n., horn
ʃərba—adj., young
ʃəwa—adj., seniority
təb—adv., then (IA)
taglo—adj., smell
təkdi:r—n., fate (IA)
təlo—n., pond (IA)
təmbu—n., tent (IA)
tara:ju—n., a pair of scales (IA)
tari—n., soup (IA)
ta:Ram—adv., suddenly (IA)
taraph—adv., side (IA)
taya:ri—n., readiness (IA)
taya:r—adj., ready (IA)
ta:—vt., to keep
ta:i—n., lock (IA)
ta:ku—n., spindle
ta:Ro—n., thigh
tota—n., father’s father
tû—vt., to drink
tula:—vt., to weigh
tun:ta—adj., big
tunta—adj., short
tupha:n—n., dust strom (IA)
tupka:—vt., to drop (IA)
tupkæ—vi., to drop (IA)
tuan—vt., to keep something on hearth for cooking
työ—vi., to weep
thai:n—n., metal plate (IA)
tha:m—vi., to stop (IA)
thagpa:n—n., rope
thalmo:n—n., flesh
thal—n., back
thamin—adv., a day before yesterday
tham—adv., today
thaniq—adv., this year
thannya:r—adv., always
th:da—adj., wet
thiŋ—vt., to spread
thir:co—pp., under, below
tho—vt., to ask for
thok—vt, to knock (IA)
thou, thol—n., lips
thö—vt., to graze
thor:co—pp., under, below
thug—vi., to spit (IA)
thur—vt., to teach
thug—n., spittle (IA)
thungya—adv., three days after tomorrow
thus—vt., to learn
thuari—adv., a little, a few
tha:ma—vt., to hand over (IA)
thane—pp., up to
Tako—n., turban (IA)
Tani—vt., to hang (IA)
Tani—n., leg (IA)
Ta: Ri—n., whistle (IA)
Tab—n., bridle, rein
Tek laga—vt., to take support of something physical
Tek—n., support (IA)
Tem, Tem—n., time (English via IA)
TeT la—vt., to tighten
TeT—adj., tight (English via IA)
Ti:k—vt., to hold, to keep (IA)
Ti:ka—vt., to keep carefully in place (IA)
TimTim:—vi., to glow (IA)
Tobli—n., cap (IA)
Tolo—adj., deaf (IA)
Tuku—n., top, peak
TukaRa—n., piece (IA)
Tun—adj., intoxicated (IA)
Tua:na—n., rafter (IA)
Tukari—n., a basket (IA)
Tyu:b—n., tube (English via IA)
TamaTar—n., tomatoes (IA)
Tam—adj., something full, brimful (IA)
TǝTTu—n., pony (IA)
Tha:T la—vi., to live in luxury (IA)
Tha:T-ba:T—adv., great pump and show (IA)
Thab—vt., to winnow
ThaNo hwaj—vi., to stand
ThaNo—adj., upright, erect
TheT—adj., pure, typical (IA)
Thik-Tha:k—adj., in good form (IA)
Thik-Thik—right, exact, OK (IA)
Thǝ:r—vt., to attempt, to try some work, to determine
u:g—vi., to grow (IA)
u:R—vi., to fly (IA)
uco—adj., high (IA)
uda:s la—vi., to be sad
uda:s—adj., sad (IA)
udha:r—n., borrow (IA)
uDyar—n., hole (IA)
uLu—n., owl (IA)
umsǝri—n., wife
umǝr—n., age (IA)
upa:i—adv., method (IA)
upha:r—n., gift (IA)
upja—vt., to grow, produce (noun) (IA)
ur—vt., to wash (something)
urs—vi., to wash oneself, to bathe,
usu—adv., a little bit (liquid)
uta:r—vt., to get something down
uttǝr—n., north (IA)
utǝlo—adj., shallow (IA)
utǝr—vi., to come down (IA)
un—n., stone
waj—vi., appear in sight
wa:do—adv., far, away
wa:pas rha—vi., to come back
wa:pas—n., return (IA)
wasta, wasta—pp., for (IA)
walan—n., Kumauni person
wedǝ la—vt., to promise
wedǝ—n., promise (IA)
wela:r—n., slope
watha, wata—adv., next year
ya:d rha—vi., to remember
ya:d—n., remembrance (IA)
ya:r—n., friend (IA)
yandu, yaNda—adj., light (in weight)
ya—conj., or (IA)
yer, er—pp., above
yerǝ—adj., height
ye—interjection, hey!
yu—vi., to walk
yu-yuT—adv., every year
yu—n., year
yu:da—adj., old
yu—n., mother-in-law; beer
yǝg—n., egg
yakhuI—adv., alone
yakǝ:n—adv., always
yǝn, yǝm—vi., to hear
yǝs—vi., to be intoxicated
yǝs—n., intoxication
English-Rongpo Glossary

a bit (IA) — jara
a day after tomorrow — mingya
a day before yesterday — thamiŋ
a few, a little bit — thuari
a little bit (liquid) — usu
a name of the valley — ma:Na
a weight of 37 kg. — maR
above — kaldu, yer, er
above, over — kalco
again (IA) — dua:ro
age (IA) — umar
agree (vt.) (IA) — ma:n-
aircraft (IA) — ja:j
all — ruoko, ruoko
all (IA) — sab
alms (IA) — da:n
alone — yokhuli
also (IA) — bi, bhi
always — thannya:r, yaksan
always (IA) — hamesa
always (IA) — sade, sade
an old type of greeting term — jamni
and — d5
and (IA) — or, or
anger, a feeling of being offended — chukpa
angry (IA) — na:ra:j
animal (IA) — ja:nwar
answer, reply (IA) — jowa:b
ant — kirmo1a
anus, buttocks — pu:Tu
any day before two days — o thamin
anything — khebi
appear in sight — wa:-
approximate, near (IA) — kari:b
apricot — cyu:i
arm (IA) — phal1o
armpit (IA) — kargya:i
arrangements (IA) — intajam
arrow (IA) — tı:r
ashes — cha:ro
ashes — phiTıŋ, phiTıŋ, phiTıŋ
ask (vt.) — rhu:-
ask for (vt.) — tho-
ass (IA) — gadda
at once — da:hän
at two occasions — nhı:s phyero
attempt, to try some work, to determine (vt.) — Thor-
auspicious (IA) — sub
avalanche — chuaiya
away from — ha:r
axe — ta:r
back — thal
backbone (IA) — ri:Dät-haRkọ
bad (IA) — khorab:
bad cold — chyampa
bag (IA) — jhoýa
bag, made of wool — camko
bamboo (IA) — bäs
banana (IA) — kya:wa
bark (vi.) (IA) — bhuk-, bhug-
bark of tree — phögöt
barren land — myo
basket, one of the type (IA) — Tuakari
bastard — nyılu
bathe (vi.) — urs-
be afraid of (vi.) (IA) — Dar-
be ashamed of (vi.) — kya-
be born (vi.) — lyac-
be broken (vi.) (IA) — phöRs-
be broken (vi.) — phogs-
be broken (vi.; used for hard objects) — gyak-, gyakc-
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be buried (vi.) — daphan-
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be offended (vi.) — chukpa rha-
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be sad (vi.) — uda:s la-
be satisfied (of hunger) (vi.) — dhitya:s
bead of glass (IA) — goi
beam — kham
beans of local type — chemi
bear (IA) — ri:g
beard (IA) — da: Ri
beat (vt.) (IA) — pi: Ri
beat (vt.) — tad-, tap-
beautiful, handsome — nhanta
because of — khyoru ki
become dawn or dusk (vi.) — namchä-
become wet (vi.) (IA) — bi:j-
bed — Dasa:n
bed — khua: ma
bed (IA) — palö
bed bug — cyari
bedding (IA) — bistära
bee of big size — bhuäri
beer — yu
before — tē
before, in front of — naca:r
begin, to start (vt.) — ca:s-
behind — harkū
behind, after — lyöN
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belch (vi.) (IA) — Daga:r rha-
belly, stomach — khōcō
besides — kakh
besiege, to surround (vt.) (IA) — gher-
best, of first kind — toNi
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blind man (IA) — ka:No
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— Dhōma:k
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body — jugū
body — jumīn
body (IA) — sari:r
bone (IA) — haRko
book (IA) — kita:b
both — nhisāri
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bottom, soil — toi
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here and there — ha:r-gya:r
here exactly — du-du
here, this place — ghya:r
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hilly (IA) — Dano
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how much, how many — kəyəN
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husband's elder sister — puyu
husband's father-in-law — fət ru
husband's maternal aunt — mə sa:Su
husband's mother-in-law — fət yu
husband's younger brother (IA) — dyər
husband's younger brother's wife (IA)
— dyərə:Ni
husband's younger sister — nəRD, nərd
hybrid animal of yak — jumi, ju:a:ba
I — gye
I (dative) — gyiru
I (agentive) — gyejə
if (IA) — əgər
illusion (IA) — ma:ya
implement (IA) — əjə:r
in between — dəmyə:n
in between — kəldu
in good form (IA) — Thik-Tha:k
in that, in — dhəba:N, dhəpa:N
in, inside — kal
in, inside — alu
in, under — pa:N
inkpot (IA) — dod
insect, a flying one — mitig
inside (IA) — əndər
intact (IA) — saNɔ
intestine, gut — nacya
intoxicated (IA) — T
intoxication — ɣas
iron — cag, cyag
irrigate (vt.) — tir
jealousy, envy (IA) — irda
jerk (vi.) (IA) — jhɔTk-
jerk off (vt.) (IA) — ɔhTka:-
join (vt.) (IA) — joR-
joint (IA) — joR
juggler (IA) — hứRkya
jump (vi.) (IA) — ku:d
keep (vt.) — ta:-
keep carefully in place (vt.) (IA) — Tika:-
keep something on hearth for cooking (vt.) — tuan-
kidney — birkhu
kill a goat or sheep (vt.) — sib-
kill, to extinguish (vt.) — sad-, sapa-
kindle fire (which is already burning) (vt.) — cyad-, cyaɔ-
kiss — mua
knead (vt.) — ol-
knee (IA) — ghunno
knife (IA) — caku
knit, to weave (vt.) (IA) — bu:N-
knock (IA) — khɔTkʰaT
knock (vt.) (IA) — khɔTkʰaTa-
knot — geR
know (vi.) — sas-
know (vi.) (IA) — jə:N-
knowledge, address (IA) — pəta
lac — la:k
lake (IA) — jhí:l
lamb — ba:lu
lame (IA) — laŋRa
land (IA) — jɔmii:n
landlord, owner (IA) — ma:lak
landslide (IA) — rɔRɔ
large — labu
last (IA) — a:khir
last to last year — dhiːŋ
last year — naniŋ
laugh (vi.) — ɔhɔb, ɔhɔc-
lack together — du:-
leaf of a plant (IA) — pa:t
leak (vt.) — cəŋ-, cyəŋ-
learn (vt.) — thus-
leave behind (vi.) — khyal-
leech — lhunjia
leech (IA) — jũŋka
left side (IA) — bəŋŋ
leftover (of something) (IA) — baka
leg (IA) — Taːŋ
let loose (vi.) — mu:c-
lick (vt.) (IA) — ca:T-
lick (vt.) — cyəŋ-
lie down (vi.) — buːl-
light — ɔhənt
light (IA) — halka:
light (in weight) — yandu, ðandə
light (lamp, match etc.) (vt.) — cur-
like that — dɔmi
like this, so — dimi
line — ker
lips — thou, thol
liquor (IA) — daːru
live in luxury (vt.) (IA) — ThaːT la-
liver — chinpa
livestock, animals — raːu
living being (IA) — jiːb
load (vt.) — mho-
loaf around (vi.) — dhya:-
lock (IA) — taːi
loins, waist (IA) — kəməɾ
long, tall — ruːdə
loom — rəc
loose (IA) — jhī:lə
lose — khlọ
louse — rhiːɡ
low (IA) — nisò
lower leg (IA) — khulli
lungs — lua
lynx (IA) — DhâDu
mad (IA) — bayo
maize (IA) — muŋri
make (vt.) (IA) — boNa:-
make a hole (vt.) — ka:No lò-
make curd (vt.) (IA) — jama:-
make hot (vt.) — cart lò-
make rope (vt.) — boñ-
make someone drink (vt.) (IA) — piwa:-
make someone laugh (vt.) (IA) — hōsa:-
make someone understand (vt.) (IA) — sōmja:-
make something move in a round (vt.) (IA) — ghuma:-
make something sink (vt.) (IA) — Duba:-
make something wet (vt.) (IA) — bhija:-
male name — Avatar — ọta:r
mange — luto
mango (IA) — a:m
manure, dung — laŋsà
many — te
many (IA) — kai
mare (IA) — ghorì
market (IA) — bajaran
marriage (IA) — byò
marriage (IA) — sedò
mat (IA) — cəTè
meadow — pàyà:r
meal, food — jābar
meat, flesh — fa
medicine — mhan
melt (vt.) (IA) — ḡu-
melt (vt.) (IA) — gawa:-
mend (vt.) (clothes etc.) — su:l-
motor plate (IA) — tha:i
method (IA) — upa:i
midnight — phyə̆d-mulyỳə̆
mile (English via IA) — mi:l
milk — pyəlc
milk (vt.) — chi:r-
mind, heart (IA) — mən
mirror (IA) — arsi
mist — kui:R
molar teeth (IA) — da: Ra
mole (IA) — tilguN
money (IA) — pësa
money, rupees (IA) — rupē, ruphē
monkey (IA) — bâdar
month — la
moon — jon
mop up — mos-
morning — munco
mosquito (IA) — māchär
mother — a:ma
mother's brother's wife — nònò
mother's brother, father's sister's husband — ma:ma
mother's father — popo
mother's father's sister, father's father's sister — nica
mother's mother — momo
mother's younger sister — ci:mi
mother-in-law — yu
mountain range, an edge (IA) — dha:r
mountain, a big rock — pa:R
mouth — gico
much, many (IA) — khu:b
mud — hilo
multiplier (IA) — guNa
mustache — juākha
my — gyıtə
myself, ourselves — i
naked (IA) — na:ŋə
name — mhin
name given to the people from one of the valleys — marcha
narrate (vt.) (IA) — suNa:-
navel — nolo
near — lito
nearby — kilco
neck — moRgmi
needle — kheb
negation marker, no, not — mha
neither... nor — natar... natar
nephew (IA) — bhatija
nerve (IA) — na:Ni
net (IA) — ja:i
new — nudə
news (IA) — khabar
next — lyoni
next day — hati gya
next year — wɔtha, wata
niece (IA) — bhotlji
night — mulyan
nine (IA) — no
noon — phyenin
north (IA) — uttar
nose — nhimci
now — dha
now (IA) — əb
nurse (IA) — da:i
oath — gyos
of this — dhitə
oh — elə
oh (IA) — həla
oh (while calling) — ola
old — jat
old — yu:də
old man (IA) — buDya
old woman (IA) — buDai
on (IA) — pyer
on (IA) — por
on the other side, across — rhpun
on this side — dhipu, dipu
on us — iyər
once again, more than — aji
one — tig
one by one — tig-tig
one third (IA) — tiha:i
one thousand (IA) — haja:r
one who has pain (IA) — dukhi
only — no
only (IA) — hi
open door (vt.) — akto phuər
open (vt.) — phyag
open something closed (vt.) — khol
open, to loosen (vt.) — phuəl
opened — phuəst
opinion, counsel (IA) — re
or (IA) — ya
original stock, base — mu
ours — intə
outside (outside the room, house) — dagar
overflow (vi.) — Rya:s
owl (IA) — ulu
paddy — tampə
pain — nised
pain (IA) — Də
pain, grief (IA) — dukh
pair — chya
pair of scales (IA) — tara:ju
pajama — jaNgali
parrot (IA) — tota
part — ta:n
pass away (time) (vi.) (IA) — bi:t
path, way, road — amca
payment given to a priest for his
religious work (IA) — daksiN
peel (vt.) (IA) — coR
penis — gulu
perfect — sid
person — mi
person without hands (IA) — lu:la
persons (pl.) — mise
persuade (vt.) (IA) — meña:
persuade, to allure (vt.) — phuska:
physical secretion — khyar
picture — chako
piece (IA) — TukəRa
pig (IA) — səŋər
pigeon, dove — nhaku
pillow — khum
place (IA) — ja:ga
plain level—thanga
plan (IA) — iskím
plane ground (IA) — mèda:n
plane land (IA) — sēNo
plant (IA) — rop-
play a musical instrument (vt.) (IA)
— baja:
playing of musical instrument (vi.) (IA) — ba:j-
plough man (IA) — haya
pluck (vt.) — khyag-, khyak-
plural suffix—-se, -je
pocket (IA) — khí:sa
poison (IA) — bik
pond (IA) — tə̃o
pony (IA) — Tə̃T̄u
position—ler
position, condition (IA) — dasa
possessive postposition—dəb
pot—nhod
pot, one type — phuəlti
potato (IA) — awu
pots (pl.) — nuəse
power, strength (IA) — jor
practice, exercise (IA) — həbya:s
press (vt.) — cya:p-, cya:-
price—laS
prize (IA) — ina:m
process of making bundles of threads — rhin-, rhim-
prohibitive prefix—tha-
promise (IA) — bəcən
promise (IA) — wədə
protection—rakya
pull—lhəsoR-
pull (vt.) — ron-
pull (vt.) (IA) — khəc-
pulses (IA) — da:u
pump air (vt.) (IA) — phula:-
pumpkin (IA) — kədu
punishment in the form of a fine (IA)
— Da:n
puppy—khuica
pure (IA) — sud
pure, typical (IA) — ThəT
pus—nag
push (vt.) (IA) — dhəkkə:-
put off, to take out something (IA)
— ta:N-
put some eatable in mouth like,
roasted grains (vt.)—phac-
puzzle, shaft — bhəN
python—cuir
quarrel—ghya:wə
quarrel (vt.) (IA) — ləR-
queen (IA) — ra:Ni
question (IA) — səwə:l
question, interrogation—rhui
rafter (IA) — Tə̃na
rain (IA) — barkha
rain (vi.)—barkha ra-
ram—phara
ram, castrated one—kar
rat, mouse—nibca
raw, uncooked (IA) — ka:co
reach (vi.) (IA) — pəc-
reach boiling stage (vi.)—bho rə-
read (vt.) (IA) — bəc-
readiness (IA) — təya:ri
ready (IA)—təyaːr
recently—dhərũ
red—məndə
region, country (IA) — des
release (vt.)—muca:-
remember (vi.) — ya:d rə-
remembrance (IA) — ya:d
repair (vt.) (IA) — suŋə:r-
repent (vi.) (IA) — pəctə:-
request (IA) — ərj
respect (IA) — a:dər
respect (IA) — ma:n
respect form for father, fatherly—ənũ
return (vt.) (IA) — IəTə:-
return (IA) — wa:pəs
revenge (IA)—bədla:
rice—ga
ride (vi.)—khyos-
rifle, gun (IA)—bəndu:k
right (IA)—hak
right side (IA)—deNo
right, exact, OK (IA)—Thik-Thi:k
ring—lhabca, lhapca
ring, to play musical instrument (vt.)
(IA)—bāja:.
ripen (vt.) (IA)—pəkə:-
ripen (vi.) (IA)—pə:k-
river (IA)—goRoṁ
rivulet—gādrə
roast (vi.) (IA)—bhəbəR-
roast (vt.) (IA)—bhəbəRya:-
roast (vt.)—hūo:-
rob (vt.) (IA)—lu:T-
rock—pəR
rock (IA)—Daŋ
roll up threads into balls—rhi:-
roof (IA)—chāt
Rongpo language—rɒŋpo bha:sa
Rongpo people—rɒŋpə, rɒŋpə
room (IA)—kamra
root (IA)—jəRo, jəRo
rope—thagpa
rope (IA)—Dor
rope (IA)—rəssi
rope used for hanging clothes—daŋ
rotten (IA)—əlσi
rough (IA)—Duag
round (IA)—gou
rude, naughty (IA)—uṭyoRu
rule (IA)—nem
run—bỳe-
run, to go away (vi.) (IA)—bha:j-
sack—bīThi
sad (IA)—uda:s
saddle cloth—phίnba
saliva (IA)—la:u
salt—cha
sand (IA)—ba:wo
saw (vt.) (IA)—či:r-
say (vt.)—duās-
say, to speak (vt.)—lə-, lə-
school (English via IA)—isku:l
scoundrel—muyo
scrape (vt.) (IA)—chi:l-
scrape (vt.)—khyo-
scrub (vt.)—rəgəR-
sea (IA)—səmundər
search (vt.) (IA)—khoj-
search (IA)—khoj
search (vt.)—khoj lə-
search (vt.) (IA)—Dhu:n-
second other (IA)—dusro
secret (IA)—bhed
see (vi.)—kan-
seed—piʃag
seed, sprout (IA)—kua:Ra
select (vt.) (IA)—chāT-
sell (IA)—raŋ-
send (vt.) (IA)—bhej-
send for—sa:-
seniority—ʃəwa
senses (IA)—sud-bud
seven (IA)—sə:t
seven days—sə:t gya
seven hundred—sə:tgya
shade (IA)—chel
shaky (IA)—dəgDya:no
shallow (IA)—utalo
shame—chī, chī-chī
sharp—cənt
sharpen (vt.)—pəya:-
sheep—ma
sheep, a Tibetan type—bhugə:r
shepherd—anwaːu
shine (vt.) (IA)—cəmək-
shirt—khıltə
shoe (IA)—jua:Ra
shoemaker (IA)—ba:Re
shop (IA) — duka:n
shopkeeper (IA) — duka:nda:r
short — tuntə
shoulder (IA) — ka:n
shoulder (IA) — kəndha
sick (IA) — bima:r
sick person — nadpa
sickle — səd
sickness — nad
side (IA) — təraph
sign, mark — tag
silver — mul
sin (IA) — pa:p
sing a song (vt.) — ghəs ləga:-
sink (vi.) (IA) — Đu:b-
sinner (IA) — pa:pi
sister — rhinja
sister's daughter (IA) — bha:Nji
sister's son (IA) — bha:Nja
sit, to live, to be (vi.) — hunč-, hun-, hum-, hun-
six (IA) — che
sixth — chepo
sixth day — cuŋ gya
skin — ləto
skin (IA) — ca:m
sky (IA) — a:ga:s, aga:s
slave (female) (IA) — da:si
slave (male) (IA) — da:s
sleep — i:b
sleep (vi.) — guc-
slip (vi.) (IA) — rəR-
slope — wəra:r
slope (IA) — Đha:u
slope (IA) — kəTyə:r
slumber (IA) — oğ
small, a little bit (solid) — ci:ci
smear (vt.) — les-
smell — oriya, tagə
smell (IA) — ba:s
smell (vi.) (IA) — su:ŋ-
smell (vt.) (IA) — suŋə:-
smoke — khu
smoking pipe (IA) — nəR-chiłəm
snake, a big one (IA) — na:g
snake, insect (IA) — bhu
sneeze (IA) — čhik
sneeze (vi.) — čhik-
snot (IA) — siwəNə
snow — aŋ
snow (vt.) — aŋ rha-
so ... that ... as .. if — khiri... khiri...
so big, that large — dila:p
soap (IA) — sa:maN
soft — boldu
soft (IA) — mulem
some, any — ghori
some — kəə
something (also past form of verb /kich/ — khiri
sometime — khe guast
sometimes — ghuastərı
sometimes — khyaga:t
sometimes or the other — guastərı
sometimes or the other (Hindi, kabhi na kəbhi) — khyaga:t mha khyaga:t
somewhere — khəgu
somewhere, anywhere — khə
son — cheri
son's or daughter's father-in-law (IA) — somdi
son's or daughter's mother-in-law (IA) — somdoNi
song — ghəs
soon, suddenly (IA) — ekdəm
sorrow — dən
sound of the wind — sər-sər
sound, voice — an
soup (IA) — təri
sour (IA) — khaGə
source — munya:u
south — dəkchın
sow, plough (vt.) — bu:t-
spade — phoro
spend (time) (vt.) (IA) — bita:-
spice (IA) — a:laN
spider (IA) — makRa
spin (vt.) — pan-
spindle — ta:ku
spit (vt.) (IA) — thu:g-
spit (IA) — thug
spleen — choro
split (vt.) (IA) — pha:R-
spoil (vi.) (IA) — bigaR-
spoil (vt.) (IA) — biga:r (IA)
spread (vi.) (IA) — phEl-
spread (vt.) (IA) — ta:N-
spread (vt.) — thin-
squeeze (vt.) (IA) — nicoR-
squirrel-like animal — phi:ya
staircase (IA) — pheRi
stammer (IA) — hakela-
stand (vi.) — ThaNo huon-
star (IA) — ta:ra
steal (IA) — corlap-
steam (IA) — bha:p
stick (IA) — jaThi
stick, cane (IA) — bet
sting (IA) — DoDk
stink (vi.) — su:c-
stir (vt.) — kharo-
stitch, to sew (vt.) — pham-
stone — uj
stool, faces — a:ka
stop (vt.) (IA) — tha:m-
story (IA) — katha
story, blind woman (IA) — ka:Ni
straw — bu:s
stretcher, barrow (IA) — DaNi
strike fire (vt.) — phun-
stroll, to go around (vi.) (IA) — ghu:m-
stubborn — hamba
suck (vt.) (IA) — cu:s-
suddenly (IA) — taRam
suddenly (IA) — suRuk
sugar (IA) — ci:ni
sun — ni
support (IA) — Tek
supposition — phom
surely (IA) — joru:r
surprised (IA) — hora:n
sweep, to clean (vt.) — sor-
sweet — chyadpa
sweet — khyagta
sweets — nyama
swing (vi.) (IA) — jhu:l-
swing (vt.) (IA) — jhula:-
tail (IA) — pucaRi
take (vt.) — lhe-
take, to be (vt.) — huon-, huom-
take breath — sas lhe-
take or give an oath (vt.) — gyos dha-
take revenge (vt.) — bAdla: lhe-
take support of something physical
(t.v.) — Tek laga:-
talk (vi.) — kamci khyar-
tea (IA) — jya
teach (vt.) — thud-
tear (vt.) — bag-
tears — migti
tease (vt.) (IA) — chyeR-
tell (vt.) (IA) — bata:-
temple (IA) — dyol
temple (IA) — kanpuRi
temple (IA) — purpuRi
ten (IA) — das
tender apology (vt.) — ma:phi tho-
tent (IA) — tAmbu
that many — dyAaN
that time — daga:t
theft (IA) — cori
then (IA) — to
then (IA) — tab
there — do
there exactly — do-do
there, near by, at — dhaja:r
these — dhitye
they (dative) — dhatēnu, dhatyanu
they, those — dhetye, dhetējā
they, those (agentive) — dhatējā
thief (IA) — cor
thigh — tōro
thin — lagtu
thin (flat objects like paper, cloth) — bya:du
thing (IA) — ci:j
think (vi.) (IA) — sōc-
think, to understand (vi.) — go-
third — sumpo
third time — sum phyero
this — dhi
this (sg. agentive) — dhijā
this (sg. dative) — dhiru
this one, this side — dipu
this side — ha:Rkū
this year — thaniŋ
thorn — cho
thought (IA) — sōc
thousands (pl) — haja:rō
threaten (IA) (vi.) — dhāmkā:-
three — sum
three days after tomorrow — thungya
throw (vt.) — nhar-
thumb — Dhuonya
Tibet — byanŋ
Tibetan person — byanpa
tie a knot (vt.) — chin-
tiger (IA) — ba:g
tight (English via IA) — TeT
tighten (vt.) — TeT la-
tight, narrow (IA) — a:la:R
time (English via IA) — Tem, Tem
time (IA) — bagat
time and again (IA) — ghāRī-ghāRī
tin — raŋ
today — than
toe (IA) — pānja:
tomatoes (IA) — Tomafor
tomorrow — oro, orō
tongue (IA) — jibaRo
too much (IA) — behād
tooth — jāg
top, peak — Tuku
torch — rākō
torso (IA) — ga:t
treat (medically) (vt.) — ila:j la-
treatment (IA) — ila:j
tree (IA) — Dalo
tremble (vi.) — dar-, darc-
triangle (IA) — tikoN
truth (IA) — sāc
try, to test (vi.) — ca:k-
tube (English via IA) — Tyu:b
turban (IA) — Tāko
turn (vi.) (IA) — moR-
turn around (vi.) (IA) — pāTā-
turn around (vt.) (IA) — pāTā:-
turn on oneself (vi.) — ri:ŋ-
turn over (vi.) — khaar-
twenty (IA) — bi:s
twice — nhilāŋ
twins (IA) — jōyō
two — nhi:s
two days — nhi:s gya
two days after tomorrow — ba:gya
two hundred — nhi:s gya
type (IA) — kisam
ugly (IA) — bhaddo
under — pānco
under, below — thincō
under, below — thorc
understand (vi.) (IA) — sāmāj-
underwear (IA) — kacha
underworld (IA) — pāta:u
up there — dhājēr
up to — thāne
upright, erect — ThaNo
urinate (vt.) — cyūku khyo:-
urine — cyūku
useless (IA) — beka:r
vagina — pua:ka
valley (IA) — gha:Ti
very many, very much (IA) — mhast
vice (IA) — eb
village — nam
village name — bhuïtɔya
village name — buã
village name — marka
village name — ni:ti
village name — s5sa
village name — fasag
village name — chinka
villager — namci
visit, meeting, to be seen (IA) — darsan
voice, sound (IA) — a:wa:j
wait (IA) — inja:r
wait for (vt.) — nhu:s-
wait for (vt.) — inja:r lə-
wake up (vi.) — sēs-
walk (vi.) — yū-
walk unsteadily (IA) — dhɔndyə:-
wall (IA) — bhiti
wall (IA) — diwa:r
walnut — kuataŋ
warm — chat
warm oneself (vi.) — ches-
wash (vt.) — ur-
wash head (vt.) — sus-
wasp (IA) — jhɔməlTo
watch — ja:g
watch (IA) — pEra
water — ti
water stream (IA) — dha:ɾo
water well — məɾə
watermill (IA) — ghɔTo
we — in
we (dative) — inu
we (agentive) — injɔ
weak (IA) — chi:N
weak (IA) — kəmjoɾ
weather (IA) — moːməɾ
weave (vt.) — rhɑm-, rhən-
weep (vi.) — tyɾ-
weigh (vt.) (IA) — tol-
weigh (vt.) — bok-
weight — tol
weigh causative (vt.) — tula: -
weight of things about one kilogram or a specified weight — khaŋ
west (IA) — pachim
wet — thːd
wet (IA) — gi:lo
what — khye
what, that — khyen, khyeno
wheat — jæd
when — guaɾə
when (IA) — jəb
when... then (IA) — jəb ... təb
when, although (IA) — jəbkí
where — gu
whistle (IA) — Ta:Ri
white — siːdə
who (agentive pl.) — ghotjə
who (agentive sg.) — ghojə
who, that (relative pronoun) — gho, ghəɾ
whole (IA) — saːra
whole, full (IA) — puːɾo
whom (pl.) — ghotənu
whom (sg.) — ghoru
whose (pl.) — ghotəɾə
whose (sg.) — ghotə
why — khyoru
why not — khyor mha
wicked person (IA) — ēbi
wide, broad — paɾdə
widow (IA) — râD
wife — umsəɾi
wife's brother (IA) — saːwo
wife's sister (IA) — saːi
wild bee — muːɾi
win (vi.) (IA) — jiːt-
win (vt.) (IA) — jiːta:-
wind (IA) — bɑt̪
window (IA) — khĩRkĩ
winnow (vt.) — Thab-
winter — sod
wipe (vt.) (IA) — mîTa:-
wipe (vt.) — sig-
wire (IA) — ta:r
wish — sam
wish (vi.) — sam rha-
wish (vi.) (IA) — ca:-
with — le
with — sib
with great pump and show (IA) — Tha:T-baT
without (IA) — bigər
women's upper clothes, a gown type — pa:khi
wonder (IA) — kəra:ma:t
wood — sinj
wooden beam (IA) — Da:u
wool — cham
word (IA) — səbəd
work — lən
work (IA) — ka:m
world (IA) — jəgət
world (IA) — sansa:r
worship (vt.) (IA) — pu:j-
worship (IA) — pu:ja
worship (vt.) — khi:-
wrap, to roll (vt.) (IA) — ləpəː-
write (vt.) (IA) — lek-
yak (IA) — cər
yard (IA) — goj
yawn — əl
year — yu
year (IA) — sa:l
yellow — lheda
yellowish eye discharge — mignəra
yes (IA) — hə
yesterday — nya:r
yoke (IA) — ju:wo:
you (pl.) — ģē
you (sg) — ən
young — fərəba

young boy, lad — seru
young boy, man — ky6Tə
young girl, lady — kəTi
young one of goat — laca
younger brother or sister — ba:ba
younger brother's wife, also a term of address for a married lady — namfə
younger sister's husband, daughter's husband — magpə, makpə
yours (pl.) — ģērə
yours (sg.) — ģērə