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A Historical Study of gLo Tibetan

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A Historical Study of gLo Tibetan

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0. INTRODUCTION

This paper details the historical correspondences between gLo Tibetan and Written Tibetan (WT), in amplification of my previous paper [NAGANO 1982]. That paper was a straightforward enumeration of phonology and correspondence rules, and the historical discussion was somewhat brief.

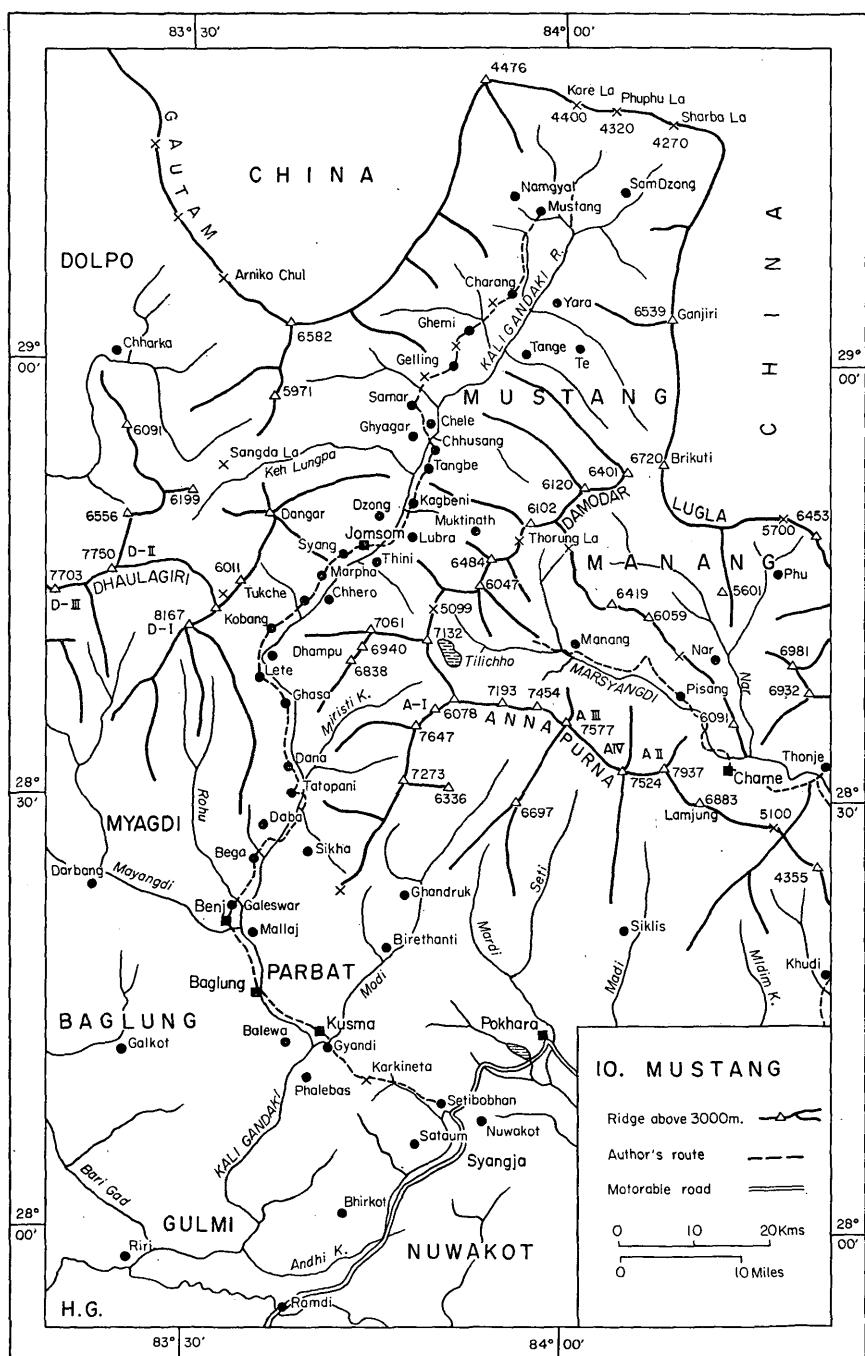
gLo (Mustang=Lo Mönthang=Lo)¹⁾ is located in the North-Central region of the Himalaya Mountains of Nepal, where it occupies the northern part of Gandaki Valley and protrudes into Tibet. Culturally, the area remains strongly Tibetan-oriented, and hence, is of great interest to Tibetan specialists. Unfortunately, the area is now closed to foreigners.

In the context of Tibetan dialectology, gLo Tibetan(WT gLo-skad) has been considered as one of the southern Tibetan tongues, partly because of its geographical location, and partly because gLo-skad and Tsang Tibetan are mutually intelligible. Linguistically speaking, that assertion is nothing more than guess-work. Although that guess may be correct, linguistic comparison based on consistent description must constitute the essential first step of a dialectological approach. This paper is a constituent part of such a consistent description.

The author learned gLo-skad from Mrs. Kalsang Lhawang, a native speaker, during the period December, 1980—January, 1981. See my previous paper for the details of the informant. I then stayed in Kathmandu as a member of the “Anthropological and Linguistic Study of the National Integration in Nepal” project team(field research supported by Ministry of Education, Science and

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1) Strictly speaking, the four names cannot be connected by the equal marks. *gLo* is the Tibetan orthography for the district where the former gLo king governed. *Lo* is the transcription of the local pronunciation. *Lo Mönthang* is also the transcription of Tibetan naming of the area. The last name—Mustang—has two indications: one is the name of the capital of former gLo kingdom, while the other points the present governmental district of Nepal, which includes gLo in the narrow sense and the region down to Jomsom.



Map [GURUNG 1980: 190]

Culture, Japan), lead by Professor Hajime Kitamura.

With computer assistance, I analyzed the gLo-skad linguistic data at the National Museum of Ethnology as part of the research project, "Fundamental Research on Linguistic Data Processing", coordinated by Mr. Kazuhisa Eguchi.

0.1 ABBREVIATIONS

A	adjective	N	noun
H	honorifics	PERF	perfective
HU	self-humbling form	V	verb
IMP	imperative	VI	verb: intransitive
IMPF	imperfective	VT	verb: transitive
Lit	literary	WT	Written Tibetan

0.2 SUMMARY OF PHONOLOGY

0.2.1 The consonant phonemes are:

Stops	p, ph, b; t, th, d; tr, trh, dr; k, kh, g; ?
Fricatives	s; sy; h'
Affricates	c, ch, j; ts, tsh, dz
Nasals	m, n, ny, ng
Liquids	l, hl; r, hr
Glides	w, y

0.2.2 /tr, trh, dr/ are retroflexives.

0.2.3 The syllable initialized by aspirated phonemes, voiceless liquid, /h-/ or /?-/ begins with high pitch.

0.2.4 /s-/ appears as [s-] if high pitch follows it, while as [z-] if low pitch does. /sy-/ is [ç-] if the syllable carries high pitch: [ʃ-] if with low pitch.

0.2.5 /?-/ is voiced glottal fricative, always bearing low pitch. This possibly is the same phoneme as /?-/ . But, these two oppose at the syllable final position, and the author sets up different phonemes.

0.2.6 /-n/ at the final position nasalizes the preceding vowel.

0.2.7 /hl-/ and /hr-/ are voiceless liquids.

0.2.8 Vowels are:/a, i, u, e, o, ä, ü, ö/.

0.2.9 /ä, ü, ö/ are the palatalized /a, u, o/ respectively.

0.2.10 No prefixation is observed.

0.2.11 Tonal distinction is observed in the nasal, liquid (except for voiceless liquids), alveolar and alveopalatal fricative series. In the stops and affricates, pitch accent is not distinctive, but, the pitch patterns are fixed, concatenating to aspiration and voicedness.

Low pitch is marked by slash in the Wordlist: the syllable marked by a slash begins with low pitch.

1. HISTORICAL DISCUSSION

gLo-skad was shown to have many innovations parallel to Central Tibetan in terms of correspondence rules with WT [NAGANO 1982]. Indeed, Central Tibetan and Southern Tibetan seem to share the same features with regard to sub-classification of Tibetan dialects. Nishi proposed the following items as taxonomic indices (on the phonological level) of Tibetan dialects [NISHI 1979: 1-2]²⁾:

1. simplification of the initial consonant clusters³⁾,
2. devoicing of voiced consonants (stops, fricatives and affricates),
3. tonal development as the compensation of the above-mentioned items,
4. merger of *(Ø)Py-⁴⁾ (except before front vowels) and *(Ø)TŠ-⁵⁾: while the contrast of the two to *(Ø)Ky-⁶⁾ being kept,
5. retroflexization of *(Ø)Pr- and *(Ø)Kr-,
6. palatalization of *a, *o and *u before *-d, *-n and *-s.

Nishi applied these indices to Nishida's classification [NISHIDA 1970], showing the following distribution of features:

	Index	1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Tibetan		+	+	+	+	+	+
South-Eastern Tibetan (Khams Tibetan)		+	+	+	-	+	±
Southern Tibetan		+	+	+ (?)	-	-	+
North-Eastern Tibetan (Amdo Tibetan)		-	-	-	-	±	±
Western Tibetan		-	±	-	-	±	-

[NISHI 1979: 2]

As Nishi mentions, the illustration shown above is a little too schematic and the insufficient data prevent him from providing a more clear-cut hypothesis.⁷⁾ However, Nishi's criteria seem to be so valid and perspicuous that the author would like to check the gLo-skad materials according to the indices. It will contribute toward positioning gLo-skad appropriately.

1.1 The initial consonant clusters kept in WT are simplified in gLo-skad: any clusters including prenasal are not observed at the initial position.

1.2 The devoicing of consonants occurs in the sibilants only. In the stops and affricates, the contrast of voicedness and aspiration is still kept: that is to say, the

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- 2) Nishi notices that he proposes the phonological indices tentatively and that, in order to aim at the perfect taxonomy, he should examine all the shared innovations in every aspects.
 - 3) Nishi notes that Index 1 and Index 2 are strongly concatenating to Index 3.
 - 4) Ø stands for prefix(es), and P- represents bilabial.
 - 5) TŠ- stands for alveopalatal affricate.
 - 6) K- represents velar.
 - 7) Nishi notes that, it is true that the mark ± should not be shown in this kind of featuring, but it is difficult for the moment to establish better indices and the questionable reliability of data prevents him from his telling anything decisive.

triangle contrast (p, ph, and b, for instance) is preserved in gLo-skad just like WT.

1.2.1 /s-/ with low pitch appears as [z̥-] in the careful utterance, but it frequently goes to [s-] in the utterance of natural speed. The author interprets, therefore, that WT z- has been devoiced in gLo-skad and that the contrast of WT s-/z- is replaced by the tonal contrast in this dialect.

1.2.2 Alveopalatal fricative shows a more innovated stage in terms of devoicing. Tonal contrast are substituted for the sh-/zh- contrast in WT; actually, however, /sy-/ with high pitch in gLo-skad appears as [ç-], while /sy-/ with low pitch as [ʃ-]. Historically speaking, WT zh- was devoiced first in gLo-skad, creating the tonal contrast secondly, and /sy-/ with high pitch was velarized in the final stage. As the result, the tonal contrast and consonantal contrast are overlapping in the alveopalatal series of gLo-skad.

1.3 The simplification of initial consonant clusters and the devoicing of voiced stops, fricatives and affricates developed tonal distinction: it seems to be the general tendency among Tibetan dialects. Lhasa Tibetan is the typical case for this, and the following contrast is observed in the labial series, for example:

Lhasa Tibetan ⁸⁾	WT	Eng.
/ba/ [pa ˥]	spra	'monkey'
/ba/ [bɑ ˧]	sba	'rattan'
/pa/ [p'a ˥]	pha	'father(Lit)'
/pa/ [p'a ˧]	ba	'cow'

WT b- got devoiced and/or aspirated according to the prefix environment in Lhasa Tibetan. The tonal system of Lhasa Tibetan is conditioned by the initial consonant and the prefix environment; thus:

WT		Lhasa Tibetan
prefix	initial	tone
No	voiceless	high
	voiced	low
Yes	voiceless	high
	voiced	nasal
		l-, y-
	others	low

In gLo-skad, devoicing of voiced consonants occurred in the alveolar and alveopalatal fricatives only; consequently, the development of tones as the compensation of devoicing happened exclusively for these series. This dialect seems

8) The author followed Kitamura's interpretation in terms of Lhasa Tibetan. See H. KITAMURA: *Pronunciation of Modern Tibetan* (in Japanese), Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, 1974.

to have completed the simplification of the initial consonant clusters, but it is not the direct factor of tonogenesis in the stop, fricative and affricate series.

In the nasals and approximates, explicit tonal contrast is observed. Thus:

maa ra nga (066 naked; WT dmar)	: maa/ (078-01 butter; WT mar)
nam (250 sky; WT gnam)	: nam/ (429 when; WT nam)
nga (191-03 drum; WT rnga)	: nga/ (413 I; WT nga)
nyee (166-05 tan; WT mnnyed)	: nyee/ (349-01 ugly; WT nyees)
lo (018 cough; WT blo)	: lo/ (392 year; WT lo)

This innovation is parallel to that of Central Tibetan. As for $*(\emptyset)Y-$, the same change is observed,⁹⁾ but no appropriate minimal pair is found.

1.4 In regard to the index 4, the innovation of $*(\emptyset)Py-$, $*(\emptyset)T\check{S}-$ and $*(\emptyset)Ky-$ will be checked.

1.4.1 WT $(\emptyset)Py-$ corresponds as follows in gLo-skad:

No.	Eng.	WT	gLo
392-02	spring	dpyid kha	pyi? ka
003	eye(H)	spyan	cän
030	hand(H)	phyag	cha?
072	flour	phye ma	che ma, pak/ be
408	half	phyed ka	phe?
113	open(V)	phyes	pey
015	spit	phyi mag	chi ma
360	outside	phyi	phyi da
381	late	phyi po	phi
167	go(V)	phyin	phim
375	direction	phyogs	choo
120	wipe(V)	'phyid	phyii ye
304-071	cock	bya mo	cha/ mo
301	bird	bya	ja/
375-04	north	byang	chang/
233	do(V)	bye	je/
405-18	ten thousand	bye ba	chi/ wa
288-11	coral	byu ra	chu/ ru
244-01	study(V)	dbyangs	jang/ ye
204	shake(V)	dbyugs	yuk
320-041	form	dbyibs	yip
456-02	difference	dbye	ye

9) Examples of $*\#\#y-$:

410 'light' WT yang po

gLo ya/

294 'branch' WT yal ga

gLo yak/ka

Examples of $*\emptyset Y-$:

361 'right' WT g-yas

gLo yää wa

288-09 'rust' WT g-ya'

gLo ya'

392-03	summer	dbyar kha	ya? ka
190-02	rhyme	dbyangs	yang
171-03	arrive(V)	'byor	jor/ ye

WT (\emptyset)Py- followed by [-front] vowel went to c-, ch-, or j- according to the initials, while that followed by [+front] vowel behaves more conservatively. The latter keeps labiality, instead of becoming alveopalatal. As for 'to spit' (015), it got alveopalatal though it is followed by [+front] vowel, and the innovation is parallel to Lhasa Tibetan. This change is not explained through the phonological environment, and the cultural bias from Central Tibet seems necessary to be taken into account. WT dby- went to y- in gLo-skad; this is the same as Central Tibetan.

1.4.2 The correspondence between WT and gLo-skad goes parallel in terms of $*(\emptyset)T\check{S}-$: aspiration and voicedness are preserved in the both languages.

1.4.3 Also in terms of $*(\emptyset)Ky-$, WT and gLo-skad show parallel correspondences. 'Dog' (304) and 'you(pl)' (416) are the exceptions, where aspiration is lost.

1.4.4 Summarizing the above, $*(\emptyset)Py$ -merged to $*(\emptyset)T\check{S}-$ partially, according to the vowel environment. However, the vowel environment is not so regularly specified, and the author thinks that we must take frequency and language contact with Shigatse Tibetan into account since high-frequency words and honorifics seem to follow the similar innovation to Central Tibetan.

1.5 Retroflexization of $*(\emptyset)Pr-$ and $*(\emptyset)Kr-$ will be examined in this chapter. Nishi excludes the retroflexion of $*(\emptyset)Tr-$ from his index intentionally [NISHI 1979: 2].

1.5.1 Innovation of WT (\emptyset)Pr-

No.	Eng.	WT	gLo
002-01	forehead	dpral	tra lä
304-141	monkey	spra	hra
081-01	roast(V)	sprags	hrak ye
251	cloud	sprin ba	hrin ba
304-11	wolf	sprang ku	cang gu
320-02	thin	phra po	trhaa
081-011	roasted	phrogs	hraa
249-05	magic	'phrul	trhüü
286-01	rock	brag	trha?/
033	chest	brang khog	drang/ go
091-01	taste(N)	bro ba	dro/ wa
232	dig(V)	brus	düü/
311	snake	sbrul	drüü/
308	fly(N)	sbrang bu	rang/ ma
306-02	bee	sbrang ma	rang/ ma
163-01	rob(V)	dbrog	trok ye

220-01	split(V)	dbral	raa ye
304-035	di(female buffalo)	'bri	dri/

WT (C)pr- shows two ways of innovation in gLo-skad: spr- went to hr- while WT dpr- to tr-. The change of WT spr- into hr- is also seen in Amdo Sherpa [NAGANO 1980: 144]. The WT form for ‘wolf’ might be *spyang ku* instead of *sprang ku*.

(C)phr- is retroflexized except ‘roasted’; but, it may be considered in relation with ‘roast’ (WT sprags).

(C)br- shows complicated correspondences: a group has been retroflexized while the other went to r- or hr-. In the first group, ‘rock’ shows the most innovated stage, getting aspirated, while the others remain voiced. In the second group, r- survived as the initial; the WT correspondent to ‘split(V)’ may be *ral*.

1.5.2 WT (C)Kr- corresponds as follows in gLo-skad:

No.	Eng.	WT	gLo
331	thin	kra po	hra wa
071-07	bean	dre ma	hree ma
231	mix(V)	skres	hree
001-01	hair	skra	hra
247-001	happiness	bkra	hra
226	untie(V)	bkrol	tröö
224	wind(V)	dkris	trhii
111-01	well(N)	khron pa	trho pa
060-02	market	khrom	trhom
145-02	law	khrim	trhim
405-14	ten thousand	khri	trhi
192-11	tax	khral	trhaa
053	blood	khrag	trha?
038-02	bile	mkhris	trhik
223	wash(V)	'khrus	trhüü
355-01	side	'khris	trhi?
271	cold	grang mo	trha/ ma
393	count(V)	grangs ka rgyab	trang/ ka gyap/
117	knife	gri	dri/
265	shadow	grib nag	trhim/ ja
071-02	wheat	gro	trho/
072-01	flour	gro zhib	bak/ pä
036	belly	grod khog	pho 'a
306	ant	grog ma	trho/ nyok pa
029	elbow	gru mo	trhii/ ji ma
159-12	monk	grwa	trha/ wa

412-03	decrease(V)	dbri	trhii ye
351	dirty	dbre	hre la
023	cheek	'gram pa	dra/ wa
282	shore	'gram	dram/ du
167	go(V)	'gro	dru/wi
211-02	arrange(V)	bsgrigs	trhik/ ye
159-07	enemy	dgra	dra/
159-081	guest	mgron	drön/ bo
317	feather	sgro	trho/

In the $(\emptyset)kr$ - series, only 'untie(V)' is retroflexized, while the others went to hr- in gLo-skad. 'Wind(V)' seems to show irregular correspondence; the WT counterpart may be 'khris'. $*(\emptyset)khr$ - sequences went to trh- without exception, while $*(\emptyset)gr$ -clusters followed two ways of innovations. Although $*(\emptyset)gr$ - got retroflexized anyway, the prefixed gr- keeps voicedness while the #gr- cluster went to voiceless and aspirated retroflex. 'Knife', 'monk', 'arrange(V)' and 'feather' did not follow the rule; the author cannot present any phonological explanation for this. This kind of irregularity had better be explained on the lexical level, including idiolect and frequency of particular lexical items.

1.6 Palatalization of non-front vowels will be examined in this chapter. Those are usually palatalized before *-d, *-n, and *-s. In Central Tibetan, *-l also causes palatalization of the preceding vowel, and gLo-skad shows similar but a little irregular correspondence. Nishi excludes *-l from his indices, saying that many tongues hold *-l as the final consonant [NISHI 1979: 23]; the author considers, however, it can be a rather significant index for sub-classification of Tibetan dialects.

1.6.1 *-ad

No.	Eng.	WT	gLo
401	eight	brgyad	gypt/
136	kill	bsad	sää
230	cut(V)	gcad	cä?
017	voice	skad	kä?
073-014	white cabbage	bad tshal	paa tsee
326-02	size	tshad	tshä?
114	live	bsdad	dä?/

Except 'kill', -a- has been palatalized and -? is kept. The change *-ad→-ä? could be regarded as the main stream. 'White cabbage' shows an interesting innovation: originally, this word is a loanword from Chinese (白菜), and it seems that the pronunciation had already been /-bäätsää/ when it was imported to Lhasa. Lo Mönthang does not produce this kind of vegetable, which seems to have been brought for upper class' use. The author guesses that the traders of

this vegetable did not care the orthography but they brought just the nuclear vowel and the length. For the recent loan, we cannot expect any regularity of correspondence.

1.6.2 *-as

No.	Eng.	WT	gLo
071-01	rice	'dras	drää/
361	right	g-yas	yää
211	hide	sbas	bää/
071-03	barley	nas	nää/
066-10	cloth	ras	rää/
083	eat	bzas	sää/

*-as went to -ää with no exceptions.

1.6.3 *-an

No.	Eng.	WT	gLo
431-081	certain	brtan po	tän
379	night	mtshan	tshää mo
003	eye(H)	spyan	cän
186-02	answer	lan	län/
059	listen	nyan	nyän/
372-01	mutually	phan tshun	phän dzun
412-011	profit	phan	phän

1.6.4 *-al

No.	Eng.	WT	gLo
212	search(V)	'tshal	tsaa
220-01	split(V)	dbral	raa
178-03	hell	dmyal	nyaa wa
266-01	clear	gsal ba	sa la
193-01	meet(HU)	mjal	jaa/
066-13	wool	bal	baa/
435	if	gal srid	khä/ te
386-02	at intervals	hral hral	hraa raa
192-11	tax	khral	trhaa
165	rest	ngal gso	ngaa/ su
107	lie down	nyal	nya'/
220	tear(V)	ral	raa/
199	dust	thal la	thaa la
325-021	marks	thal tse	thä dze
294	branch	yal ga	yak/ ka

*-al went to -aa in gLo-skad. 'If' and 'marks' have palatalized /-ä/; they seem to be loans.

1.6.5 *-ud

No.	Eng.	WT	gLo
069	thread	skud pa	kü pa
102-02	chimney	dud khung	düü/ khung
163-04	fertilizer	lud	lü?/
015-01	phlegm	lud pa	lü/ ba
071-10	first product	phud	phü?

*-us seem to have changed to -ü? in gLo-skad, and, if it is followed by stop, the glottal stop was assimilated. Thus, the underlying form of 'thread' must be *kü? pa, of which /?/ got assimilated by p-.

1.6.6 *-us

No.	Eng.	WT	gLo
223	wash(V)	'khrus	thüü
216	collect	bsdus	düü/
194-01	wait	bskrus	truu
341-02	quality	spus	püü
232	dig	brus	düü/
054	bone	rus khog	rüü/ ko

*-us went to -üü in principle. The author doesn't know why the exception occurs in 'wait'.

1.6.7 *-un

No.	Eng.	WT	gLo
400	seven	bdun	dün/
186-03	lie(N)	rdzun	dzün/
392-011	period	yun	yün/

Palatalization occurs regularly.

1.6.8 *-ul

No.	Eng.	WT	gLo
249-05	magic	'phrul	trhüü
288-05	silver	dngul	ngüü
311	snake	sbrul	drüü/
095	rotten	rul pa	rüü/ wa

Regular palatalization: no final consonant appears.

1.6.9 *-od

No.	Eng.	WT	gLo
304-022	mare	rgod ma	göö/ ma
160-05	Tibet	bod ljongs	pöö/ jong
415	thou	khyod ra	khö?

Regular palatalization; however, in the last example, /?/ has been preserved and the glide dropped.

1.6.10 *-os

No.	Eng.	WT	gLo
228	swell	sbos	böö/
140	escape	bos	döö/
247-031	religion	chos	chöö
332	color	tshos gshis	tshöö
392-001	Hare (4th of the 12 horary signs)	yos	yöö/

1.6.11 *-on

No.	Eng.	WT	gLo
195	hit(V)	bkyon	kyön
159-131	prime minister	blon chen	lön bu
392-05	winter	dgon kha	gön/ ka
362	left	g-yon	yön ba
159-081	guest	mgron	dön/ bo
239-01	wet(A)	rlon pa	lön ba
334	blue	sngon	ngön
392-04	autumn	ston kha	tön ka
248-09	meaning	don	dön/
064	clothe(V)	gon	kön/ ye
066-08	shoes	zon ba	sön/ pa
177-01	ride	zhon	syon/ ye

1.6.12 *-ol

No.	Eng.	WT	gLo
226	untie	bkrol	tröö
192	give	stsol	tsöö
122-02	net	dol	doo/
099-011	curtain	yol	yo/ la

Two examples are palatalized, while two others are not. The last example is disyllabicized, in which case, the vowel is not palatalized. ‘Net’ is neither palatalized nor disyllabicized.

1.6.13 Summarizing the above, the following will be deduced in terms of palatalization:

	-ad	-as	-an	-al	-ud	-us	-un	-ul	-od	-os	-on	-ol
A	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Index A shows whether the palatalization of vowel occurs; if it does, the quotient is 0. Index B indicates whether the final consonant is kept or the vowel is lengthened; if the final consonant is preserved, the quotient is 1.

It can be deduced that the palatalization of vowels reached the Lhasa Tibetan

level except *-al but the final consonants except *-Vs are kept.

1.7 As the tentative conclusion, the author would like to propose the following quotients for Nishi's indices:

Index 1: +	See 1.1.
Index 2: ±	Although devoicing does occur, it is found in the sibilants only.
Index 3: ±	Tones are observed in the sibilant and approximate series only.
Index 4: ±	*(C)Py-merged to *(C)TŠ-partially depending on the vowel environment.
Index 5: ±	*(C)Pr- and *(C)Kr- got retroflexized partially.
Index 6: +	Except *-al, *-a, *-u and *-o became palatalized before dental suffixes.

Comparing this above-mentioned result with Nishi's illustration [NISHI 1979: 2], the author notices, first of all, that there is no minus quotient to any index. In this respect, gLo-skad may be located somewhere between Central Tibetan and Khams Tibetan. For the indices No. 2, No. 3 and No. 5, however, gLo-skad is more conservative; while as for No. 4, for instance, it is less conservative than Khams Tibetan.

Also for the appearance of /hr-/ , gLo-skad is strongly characteristic, and it seems that, in order to fix the taxonomy of this kind of dialect, we need more indices and more data.

2. WORDLIST

805 lexical items are presented in this chapter. The author followed Professor HATTORI's *Linguistic Questionnaire* (Department of Linguistics, University of Tokyo, 1957) regarding arrangement. It is a sort of classified lexicon, and the classification is as follows:

Body parts, Body functions	Nos. 1-
Clothing	Nos. 63-
Food & Drink	Nos. 71-
House	Nos. 96-
Utensils & Tools	Nos. 114.04-
Life, Fight	Nos. 124-
Kinship	Nos. 146-
Community, Occupation, Production	Nos. 160-
Locomotion, Transportation	Nos. 167-
Language, Communication	Nos. 183-
Entertainment	Nos. 189-
Giving & Receiving	Nos. 192-

Acts towards Persons	Nos. 193-
Acts towards Things	Nos. 196-
Acts & Behaviour	Nos. 233-
Knowlege, Mental Activities	Nos. 241-
Sky & Weather, Land Features, Minerals	Nos. 250-
Plants	Nos. 289-
Animals	Nos. 300-
Form & Shape, Colors, Sound, Smells	Nos. 321-
Quality, Character	Nos. 341-
Space	Nos. 354-
Time	Nos. 376-
Number, Quantity	Nos. 393-
Pronouns, Demonstratives	Nos. 413-
Adverbs, Conjunctions	Nos. 431.031-
Important Words & Phrases	Nos. 454-

This word-list is followed by alphabetical index.

001	head	go/ 'a
001-01	hair	hra
001-011	temple(head)	yap/ ma
001-03	brain	lä ba
002	forehead	tra lä
003	eye	mik
003	eye(H)	cän
004	eyebrow	mik pu
004-01	eyelashes	sää/ma
005	tears	chi ma
006	blind	sya/ ra
007	nose	na
007	nose(H)	syang
007-01	nostril	nay miw
008	ear	?am jo?
009	deaf	gu/ wa, gu/ ma
009	deaf	kuk gya
010	mouth	kha
011	lip	pot do
012	tongue	ce mo
012	tongue(H)	jak/
013	dumb	gu?/ kya
014	tooth	so

015	spit	chi ma
015-01	phlegm	lü/ ba
015-011	slobber	kha chu
016	breathe(V)	'up tang
016	breathe(V)(IMP)	'up tong
017	voice	kä?
018	cough(N)	lo
018-01	cough(V)	lo gya/ ye
019	sneeze	ri/ ba
020	yawn	yaa tong
021	chin	mää/ le
022	face	ngo/ rong
023	cheek	dra/ ba
024	beard	mak/ ra
025	neck	mik/ ba, nyak dze
026	throat	mik/ ba
026	throat	?oo to nga
027	shoulder	so? 'a
028	arm	pung ba
029	elbow	trhii/ ji ma
029-01	wrist	tshik 'a
030	hand	lak/ pa
030	hand(H)	cha?
030-01	palm of the hand	trhii
031	finger	dzu/ 'u, tä 'o=thumb
032	nail	sen mo
032-01	fist	dzok/ ri
033	chest	drang/ go
034	breast	'o/ ma, chi chi
034-01	nipple	su/ to
034-02	ribs	tsik ma
034-03	lungs	lo 'a
035	heart	nying
036	belly	pho 'a
037	intestines	gyu/ ma
038	liver	chim pa
038-01	kidneys	khe ba
038-02	bile	trhik
039	navel	tee
040	back	gyap/ kong
041	wait	kye ba
042	buttock	kup

042-01	excrement	kyak pa
042-03	bladder	pi tik pa, pi tik ma
042-04	urine	cin
042-05	urinate(V)	cin tang
042-07	penis	lik pa
042-071	penis	je/
042-08	testicles	gon/ do?
042-09	vulva	tu
042-11	thigh	la ya
043	knee	püü mo
044	leg	kang ba
045	foot	kang ba
045-01	foot(Hon)	syap/
046	limp	sya/ kyo
047	body	su/ 'u
048	hair of the body	pu
049	skin	pak 'o
050	pus	na?
051	sweat	ngüy na?, ming na?
052	filth	trhi/ ma
053	blood	trha?
054	bone	rüü/ ko
055	flesh	sya
056	strength	syuk că
057	look	ta/ye, döö/ (IMP), da ye
058	smell(V)	num ye, num(IMP)
058-01	smell(N)	trhi/ ma
059	listen(V)	nyän/
059-01	hear(V)	kho/
060	laugh(V)	göö/ syo ye
060-02	market	trhom
061	cry/weep	ngu/ ye, ngüy/ na
062	shout	kää gyap/ ye
063	clothing	go/ lo?, nam/ sa, göö/
063	clothing(H)	nam/ sa
063-01	bosom	?am dro?
064	clothe(V)	kön/ ye
		gö/ ye
065	take off(V)	pü ye pii ye
066	naked	maa ra nga
066-01	hat	sya/ mo

066-02	underwear	to tshe
066-04	trousers	kee nang
066-05	belt	kaa 'o
066-07	collar	ha
066-08	shoes	sön/ pa
066-08	shoes(H)	syap/ dzön
066-10	cloth	rää/
066-11	cotton	hrin ba
066-13	wool	baa/
066-131	blanket	la/ ba
066-15	botton	thap chi
067	fur	pa? 'o, pak wo
067-01	comb	syik ye
068	needle	khap
068-01	needle's eye	khap ki miw
069	thread	kü pa
070	sew(V)	tshe po gyap/ ye
071	food	sa/ ye=to eat
071-01	rice	drää/
071-011	rice(boiled)	'a/ ba
071-02	wheat	trho/
071-03	barley	nää/
071-07	bean	hree ma, dra nga
071-10	first product	phü?
072	flour	che ma
072-01	flour	bak/ pä
073	meat	sya
073-01	onion	tsong
073-011	garlic	gok/ pa
073-012	vegetables	ngo
073-013	radish	la/ wu
073-014	white cabbage	paa tsee
074	fruit	dri/ 'u
074-02	pear	li/
074-021	apple	?a yu
075	seed	sa ngüü, sa ngün
075-001	sesame	tshuk
075-01	fish	nya/
076	egg	go/ nga
077	salt	tsha
078	grease	tshi lu

078-01	butter	maa/
079	milk	'o/ma
079-01	yogurt	syo/
080	water	chu
080-03	tea	cha/
080-031	tea-strainer	cha/ dza?
080-032	strain(V)/filter(V)	tshak ye
080-033	tea mixer	dong/ mo
080-034	tea girl	cha/ ma
080-04	pap	thu? pa
080-06	bread	gyang/ ko
080-07	wine	chang
080-08	get drunk(V)	si/
080-09	tobacco	tsu ra
081	cook(V)	tsoo ye
081-01	roast(V)	hrak ye
081-01	roast(V)	ngo ye
081-011	roasted(be)(V)	hraa
081-012	frizzle(V)	ngo ye
081-013	frizzled(be)(V)	khoo li
081-02	boil(water)(V)	koo
081-03	raw	cen/ pa
082	ripe	tshö ye
083	eat(V)	sa /ye, sää/ ye, so/
083	eat(V) (H)	sey/ ye
084	lick(V)	dak/ ye
085	chew(V)	lää ye
086	drink(V)	thung, thuu win
087	suck(V)	jip/ ye
088	vomit(V)	kyuk ye
089	spit(V)	yuk ye, lü ba
090	hungry	tok ye
091	thirsty	kom ye
001-01	taste(N)	dro/ wa
092	tasty	syi bu
093	sweet	ngar mo, ngang mo
094	bitter	khak ti? pa
094-01	sour	kyung mo
095	rotten	rüü/ wa
095-01	mould	ha bu

096	house	khang ba, khyim
096-01	tent	gur/
096-011	mountain temple	ri/trhö?
096-05	garden	ling ga
098	door	go'/
098-01	room	khyim
098-021	ditch	'a/ ma
098-022	crevice	se? ka
098-031	veranda	trap tra
099	wall	tsik pa
099-001	wall(mud)	gyang/
099-011	curtain	yo/ la
100	roof	tho?
100-01	fireplace	thap ka
100-011	upstairs	tang la
100-012	ceiling	tang thok
101	fire	me/
102	smoke(N)	dü/ ba
102-02	chimney	düü/ khung
103	ash	gok/ taa
103-01	charcoal	so la
103-03	matches	tshak tra
103-05	sawdust	sying lu
105-03	chair(H)	syap/ kya?
107	lie down(V)	nya'/
108	sleep(V)	nyii lo?/
110	rise(V)	lang/ wi
111-01	well(N)	trho pa
111-02	hedge	kya
112	close(V)	gyap/
112-01	key(H)	chak di
112-02	cover(N)	khep
113	open(V)	pey
114	live(V)	dä?/ ye
114-04	bowl	pho wà
115	jar	dza/ ma, su/ yu
115	pan	la nga, tshä lang, phing
116-02	pour(V)	luk ye
117	knife	dri/
118	cutting edge	trhiy/ kha
118-10	sickle	so/ ra
119	dust	thaal la

120	wipe(V)	phyii ye
120-011	burden	khuu
120-012	burden carrier	khu gaa/ dza
120-41	bag	yak pe?
121	rope	thak pa
122	net	trhaa/
122-02	net	doo/ to wa
123	stick	gyuk/ pa, pe?/ kyo
123-03	hook	kyu
123-2	board	taa
124	born(be born)	kyee ye
127	fat	gyak/ 'a
128	thin, lean	ka ba
129-03	weakening	nya wa
130	illness	na/ dza
130	illness	na/ tsa
130-001	ill	ne/ ba
130-003	ill(be ill) (H)	nyung
130-01	fever	tshe ba
130-011	cold(N)	cha ba
130-02	infectious disease	nää/ rim
130-021	leprosy	dze/
131	wound	ma
131-01	soar	man je
132	painful	tsha ?e
136	kill(V)	sää ye
137	die(V)	syi
138	god	hla
138-01	Vajra	do?/ je
138-03	festival	dü/ chen
139-01	quarrel	dzö ba
139-011	war	ma?
139-04	tactics	thap syee
140	escape(V)	döö
141	pursue(V)	dee/ ye
142	sword	pat tam
143	lance	dung/
144	bow	syu/
144-031	glass	syee
145	arrow	da'/?
145-02	chance	thap chi/ ye
145-02	law	trhim

146	man, person	mi/
147	male	khyo 'a, phi/ dza
148	female	kye män, pho/ mo
149	child	tru wa
152	father	?a? kye
152-01	father(H)	yap/
153	mother	?a ma
153-01	parents	pha ma
153-04	grandfather	me/me
153-05	grandmother	yi wi
153-06	uncle	wuu=patrilineal, ?a yang=matrilineal
153-07	aunt	?a ne=P, hro mo=M
154	son	phi/ dza
155	daughter	pho/ mo
156	brother	?a co, noo/
157	sister	yi ji=elder, nu/ mo=younger
157-03	nephew	tsha ?u
157-04	niece	tsha mo
157-05	cousin	?a co=elder noo/=younger
158	husband	khyo 'a
159	wife	kye män
159-01	daughter-in-law	na ma
159-041	bachelor	pho ra nga
159-07	enemy	dra/
159-081	guest	drön/ bo
159-12	monk	trha/ wa
159-121	monk(boy)	?en jung
159-122	Kamtsen	kham dzän
159-123	lama	la ma
159-124	monk(guard)	gop/ ta
159-13	upper class	ya/ ra/ wa
159-131	prime minister	lön bu
160-03	country	lung/ ba
160-05	Tibet(land of Tibet)	pöö/ jong
160-051	China	gya/ na?
162-01	trap(N)	nyip
163	steal(V)	ku ye
163-01	rob(V)	trok ye
163-04	fertilizer	lü?, suu/

164–01	work(N) (H)	chak lä
165	take a rest(V)	ngaa/ su yi
165–031	harvest	lo/ thok
166	peel(V)	syu wi
166–05	tan(V)	nyee ye
167	go(V)	dru/ wi
167	go(V)(PERF)	phim
168	come(V)(IMPF)	'ong/
168	come(V)(PERF)	'oo/
168	come(V)(IMP)	syok
170	enter(V)	dzuu/ ye
171–01	turn around(V)	khor ye
171–03	arrive(V)	jor/ ye
174	run(V)	pang/ dang ye
175	fast	gyok/ wa
177–01	ride(V)	syön/ ye
177–011	station	bap/ sa
178	road	lam/, lang/ ga
178–01	slope	gyen/
178–02	pass	la/
178–03	hell	nyaa wa
185	say(V)	lap/ tang/ ye
185–01	say(V)	nää/ wa
186–02	answer(N)	län/
186–03	lie(N)	dzün/
186–031	deception(H)	wu kor
186–041	oath	na'
186–05	letter(H)	chak ri
186–051	sealing wax	la/ ya
186–052	writing brush	pir
186–053	printed matter	pap ma
186–054	tseg	tsha?
186–055	U sign in orthography	syap/ cu
186–056	photo	par
186–07	read(V)	lok ye
186–071	copy(V)	cü ye
186–10	secretary	trhung/ yi?
186–11	school	lap trhaa
187–011	command(N)	ka'
188–02	example	pe
190–01	flute	ra/
190–02	rhyme	yang

190-05	religious song	gur/
191-01	dance(N)	syap/ ro
191-02	religious dance	cham
191-03	drum	nga
192	give(V)	tsöö tey ye
192	give(V)	ter ye
192-02	sell(V)	tsong ye
192-05	borrow(V)	kyi ye
192-052	pawn	te
192-06	send(V)	tang ye
192-07	return(V)	lok ye
192-09	salary	phoo
192-10	value	rin/
192-11	tax	trhaa
192-12	contract	ching, geng/ gya
193	meet(V)	thuk
193-01	meet(V) (HU)	jaa/ ye
194	wait(V)	guk/ ye
194-01	wait(V)	truu
195	hit(V)	kyön
195	hit(V)	syuy/ ye
195	hit(V)	dung/ ye
195-02	help(N)	roo/
195-021	help(N)/helper(N)	ro/ wa
195-06	nominate(V)	köö ye
196	bite(V)	'a/ yaa/ gyap/
199	seize(V)	sing/
201	throw(V)	yuk
202	touch(V)	su/ wi
204	shake(V)	yuk
205	push(V)	puu
206	pull(V)	then
207	squeeze(V)	tsir ye
211	conceal(V)	ba/ ye
211	hide	bää/
211-02	arrange(V)	trhik/ ye
212	search(V)	tsaa
213	find(V)	nyee ye
213	find(V) (IMP)	nye?
214	show(V)	tön ye, tän ye

215	put(V)	syak/
215-02	spread(V)	kyang ye
215-04	put in(V)	cuk ye
216	collect(V)	düü/
216-01	gather(Vl)	dzom/ ye
217	make(V)	so/ ye
217	make(V)(PERF)	söö/
220	tear(V)	raa/
220	tear(VT)	syak
220-01	split(V)	raa ye
222	crack(V)	cak
223	wash(V)	trhüü
224	wind(V)	trhii, dok/ ye
225	tie(V)	dam/
226	untie(V)	tröö
228	swell(V)	böö/
228-01	bulge(make it bulge)	kang ye, kong
229	thrust(V)	tsu?
230	cut(V)	cä?
231	mix(V)	hree
231-01	mix(Vl)	dree/
231-01	carve(V)	kö?
232	dig(V)	düü/
233	do(V)	je/
233-011	leave(V)	do/ ye
235	jump(V)	chong/
236	ascend(V)	dzak/
237	descend(V)	bap/
238	fall(V)	hlim ye
239-01	wet(A)	lon ba
240	dry(V)	kam
240-06	change(Vl)	jee/ ye
242	know(V)	syee ye
242	know(V) (H)	khyen ye
242-03	knowledge	rik/ ba
242-031	knowledge	thu ri?
243	forget(V)	jee/ ye
244-01	study(V)	jang/ ye
245	afraid	syee/ ye
245-001	fear(V)	jik/
247	rejoice(V)	gyi ta

247-001	happiness	hra
247-002	praise(V)	tuu tra tang ye
247-003	hope(N)	re/ wa
247-011	affliction	du?/ tu?
247-031	religion	chöö
248-05	fool	lön ba
248-09	meaning	dön/
249	mind/belief	yi?/
249-01	mind	sem ba
249-05	magic	trhüü
249-05	effort	nyii rüü
250	sky	nam
250	sky	kha'
251	cloud	hrin ba
251-01	hail	se ra
252	fog	muk wa
253	rain(N)	cha 'a
253-01	drop(N)	thik wa
253-011	dewdrop	sii/ wa
256	rainbow	ja'/
257	snow	kha', gang/
257-01	snowstorm	khaa sup
257-02	snowslide	rü?
258	ice	dat/ tang
261	sun	nyi/ ma
262	moon	da/ 'a
263	star	kam ma
263-02	lunar mansion	?o
263-021	lunar mansion(a-)	nup
264	light(N)	'ö?/
264-02	beam	ser/
265	shadow	trhim/ ja
266	bright	kat tang
266-01	clear	sa la
267-01	darkness	mi/ nak/ pa
268	wind(N)	lung bo
268-01	storm	lung na?, trhaa lung
270	hot	tshaa
271	cold	trha/ nga
271-002	feel cold(V)	khyaa yi

271-01	cool	si la
272	warm	trho/ wa
272-01	ground	sa
273	mountain	ri/
274	forest	nak/ tse
275	field	na/ ma=lawn, thang ga
276	lake	tsho
276-01	pond	tshi ngu
277	river	tsang po
277-02	riverhead	khung
278	bubble	bo/ 'a
279	sink(V)	dip/
280	float(V)	ding/
282	shore	dram/ du
282-02	bank(embankment)	chuyl dram/
283	sea	gya/ tsho
284	wave	ba/ lap
285	island	tsho lung
286	stone	dö/ gong
286-01	rock	trha?/
287	sand	bää/ ma
288	earth	sa
288-01	mud	dak/ pa
288-02	clay	dza/
288-03	iron	caa
288-04	gold	ser
288-05	silver	ngüü
288-06	copper	sang/
288-07	lead	sya/ ne
288-08	sulphur	ra?/
288-09	rust	ya'
288-10	turquoise	yu
288-11	coral	chu/ ru
289	tree	sying dong
289-02	clump	naa/
290	grass	tsa
291	trunk	dong/ bo
292	bark(N)	pak 'o
293	stalk/stem	sok ma=wheat's stem
294	branch	yak/ ka

295	leaf	lo/ ma, dää/ ma
295-02	thorn	tshem ma
296	flower	men/ do?
297	root	tsa' wa
299-01	bamboo	nyung ma
299-02	mushroom	se ya, ka ya
300	animal	düü/ dro, joo/ dzong
301	bird	ja/
303	worm	bu/
303-001	worm	sin pu
304	dog	kyi
304-001	dog(m)	pho kyi
304-002	puppy	kyip trhu?
304-01	cat	pää/
304-02	horse	ta
304-021	horse(stud-)	sep/
304-022	horse(mare-)	göö/ ma
304-023	horse(pony-)	tií
304-024	mule	trhee/
304-025	wild donkey	kyang
304-026	donkey	phung/ gu
304-03	cow	ba/ lang
304-031	bull	lung
304-032	calf	pii/
304-033	yak	yak
304-034	dzo	dzo/
304-035	di(female buffalo)	dri/
304-04	sheep	lu?/
304-041	sheeplet	luk/ trhu
304-05	goat	ra/
304-06	pig	phak pa
304-07	hen	ja/ 'o, cha/ 'o
304-071	cock	ja/ mo, cha/mo
304-09	tiger	ta?
304-10	bear	dom/
304-11	wolf	cang gu
304-12	fox	'a/ mo
304-13	deer	syaa
304-131	musk-deer	laa
304-132	antelope	naa, go/ wa

304-14	monkey	tip
304-141	monkey	hra, trip
304-15	hare	pöö/ rong
304-16	mouse	phu dzi
304-161	rat	pho/ ron
304-18	camel	?a mo
304-19	bat	pöy drok/ wa
305	shellfish	dung/
305-01	eagle	cha/ gö?
305-011	phoenix	khyung
305-02	crane	trhun drun
305-05	pigeon	puk mo
305-06	crow	kho ro
305-061	crow	kyok mo
305-07	sparrow	jik/ wa
305-08	butterfly	cem dre ma
305-09	peacock	map ja
306	ant	trho/ nyok pa
306-01	spider	dom/
306-02	bee	rang/ ma
307	mosquito	bi'/ ri
308	fly(N)	rang/ ma
309	flea	kik pa
310	louse	syik
311	snake	drüü/
312	horn	rak/ kyo?
313	claw	suk tse
314	tail	nga ma
315	beak	pot to
316	wing	syok/ tro
317	feather	chap/ tro
317	feather	trho/
318	nest	tshang
319	fly(V)	phur
320-031	frog	ba'/ wa
320-04	shape	sop/ tra
320-041	form	yip
320-33	dragon	lu
320-35	dung(horse)	taa do, bang/
320-36	dung(yak, di, cattle)	jää/
321	round	go' ko'
322	sharp	no 'a

323	blunt	kha mä?
323-01	flat	nyo bo
323-011	flat	lep/ lep
323-012	flat	de?/ thee
324	hole	miw, dong/ dong
324	hole	mik dzan, miw
325	straight	dro/ nga
325-01	line	thik
325-02	traces	'a/ mo
325-021	marks	thä dze
325-022	mark	taa
326	big	chää
326-01	tall	ri/ nga
326-02	short(vs. tall)	cu nga
326-02	size	tshä?
326-021	dwarf	te le
327	little	cung 'a, chi me
328	long	thi/ nga
329	short	tu nga
329-01	thick	bo/ ba
329-02	thin	trhaa
330	thick	thu wa, thu? wa
331	thin	hra wa
332	color	tshöö
333	red	ma/ 'o
334	blue	ngön bo
335	yellow	se 'o
336	green	jang/ gu
337	white	kaa 'o
338	black	nak/ bo
338-021	indigo	ram/
339	sound	dra/
340	smell	trhi/ ma
340-013	character	syi ga
340-02	tender	cu ba ga'/
340-021	white hair of nose-bridge	ga/
340-03	kind	trhin/ chee
340-051	pluck	lo kho?
341	strong	syuk chee
341-01	power	?ang
341-02	quality	püü
342	weak	syä/ ma, 'a/ jak/ ba

342–01	power	sye?/
343	right/correct	de/ wa
344	good	ga/ mo
345	bad	du/ wa
345–01	easy	lää/ hlaa
345–01	easy	lää/ hla mo
345–02	difficult	khak wa ka' wa
346	smooth	ja'/ ba
346–01	coarse	tsu wa
347	old	nying ba
348	new	sam ba
349	pretty/beautiful	nying jee/
349–001	beautiful	dze'/ wa
349–01	ugly	nyee/
351	dirty	dzo/ ra
351	dirty	hre la
352	hard	gyo/ nga
353	soft	so wa
354	front/before	dong/
355	back/behind	gyap/
355–01	side	trhi?
356	space/between	?ak ka
356–01	center	kii
357	up/on/over	kha ra, ya/ la
358	under/down/below/beneath	'ok/ la, ma/ la
359	inside/inward/interior	nang/
360	out/outside/exterior	phyi da
361	right	yää wa
362	left	yön ba
363	tip	tse to
364	near	nyee/, thak nyee/
365	far/distant	ri/ nga, thak ri/ nga
365–01	remote	yen da
365–011	distance	thak
366	high	tho 'a
367	low	ma'
368	deep	ting/ ri/ nga
369	shallow	ting/ tu nga
370	wide	gya/ chee, syang/ cu nga
370	wide	ya/ nga
371	narrow	syang/ cu nga

372	with/together	mo/ la'
372-01	mutually	phän dzun
373	full	gang/
374	empty	tong ba
375	direction	khap cho?, choo
375-01	east	sya coo
375-02	west	nup/
375-03	south	hlo
375-04	north	chang/
376	morning	nga/ ro?
377	daytime	nying/mo
378	evening	go'/ mo
379	night	tshää mo
379-011	width	syang/
380	early	nga te
381	late	phi
381-01	get late(V)	gor/ ye
382	now	da/ ta
382-01	immediately	lam/ sang
383	before	ngän la
383-01	once upon a time	na'/
384	later	syuk/ la
384-01	next	jik nää, sang bü=next year
385	always	tsok 'ää
386	often	sang sang la
386-02	at intervals	hraa raa
387	today	di/ ring
388	yesterday	dang/
389	tomorrow	nää tro
390	everyday	nyi/ma ten gang/ po
391	day	nyi/ ma
391-01	date	tshe wa
392	year	lo/
392-001	Hare(4th of 12 horary signs)	yöö/
392-011	period	yün/
392-02	spring	pyi? ka
392-03	summer	ya? ka
392-04	autumn	tön ka
392-05	winter	gön/ ka
393	count(V)	trang/ ka gyap/

393–01	loan account	gen/ gya?
394	one	cik
395	two	nyii
396	three	sum
397	four	syi/
398	five	nga
399	six	tru?/
400	seven	dün/
401	eight	gyä?/
402	nine	gu/
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403–08	eighteen	cap kye?
404	twenty	nyi/ yu
405	hundred	gya/
405–14	ten thousand	trhi
405–16	hundred thousand	bum/
405–18	ten millions	chi/ wa
406	times	thang ma, le/ ma
406–01	times	dap/
407	altogether	kang/ bo
408	half	phe?
408–01	one-third	sum ja jik
408–041	balance/steelyard	nya/ 'a
409	heavy	cee/
410	light	ya/ nga
411	many	ma/ nga
412	few/little	nyu/ nga
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412–011	profit/get profit(V)	phän ye
412–012	loss	göng/
412–03	order(N)	rim/ ba
412–03	decrease(VT)	trhii ye, cak ye
413	I	nga/
414	we	'ää/ kya?
415	thou	khö?, khong ba'
416	you(pl)	kyää kya?, khong ba' kya?
417	he	kho, mo/=she, khong ba'
418	they	khong kya?
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421	that	'uu/
422	here	du/ ru

423	there	ha la, 'uu/, 'u/ ru
424	who	su
424-01	whose	süü
425	what	gin/
426	which	ga/ rää ji?
427	how	gang/ gi chää/ rä
428	where	ga/ ru
428-011	wherever	kin/ the the la
429	when	nam/
430	how many	kha/ tshöö, mang/ lö?
431-031	completely	ki/ ri
431-081	certain	tän
431-10	recently	dik/ dzang
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435-01	almost	ha lam
435-02	for life	hu? tha?
454	possible	thup
455	same	coo ra
456	different	ra/ dza
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3. EPILOGUE

The author considers that he succeeded in locating gLo-skad among Tibetan dialects with the help of Nishi's indices. The hypothesis shown here seems persuasive for the moment; for the detailed classification, however, this kind of positioning is still tentative and preliminary. It will be needed for us to sophisticate the criteria and indices in order to filter the detailed features. The change of some initial clusters into hr- and the degree of retroflexization of *(∅)Pr- and *(∅)Kr-, for example, will be possible indices to be added.

Separately from this, it appears that we are reaching the point where the

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pertinence of setting WT and Central Tibetan as our judgment standard should be re-considered.

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