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**New Research on Zhangzhung
and
Related Himalayan Languages**

Bon Studies 3

**Edited by
Yasuhiko Nagano
Randy J. LaPolla**

**National Museum of Ethnology
Osaka 2001**

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Zhangzhung and Tibet

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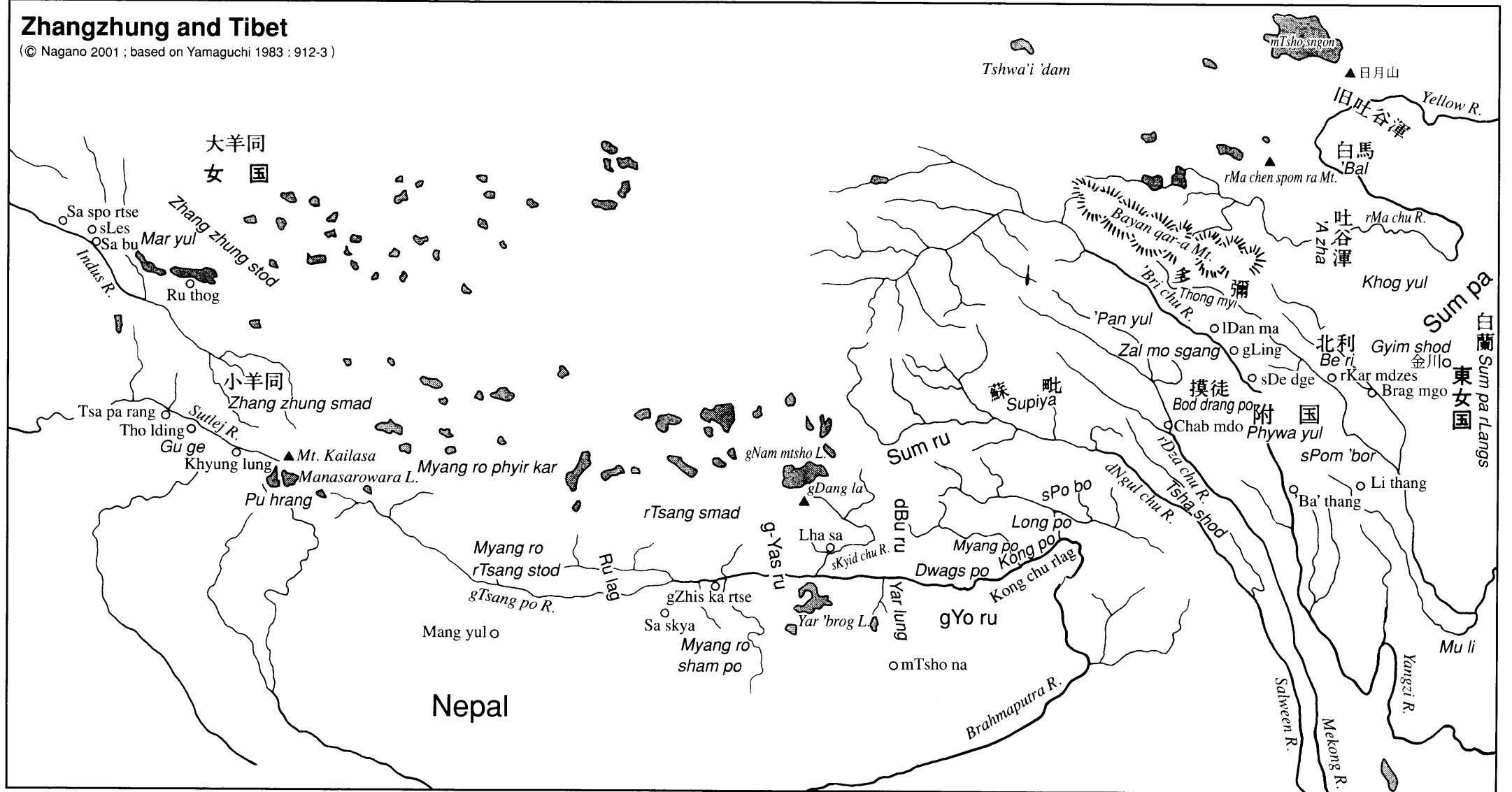


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Part I

New Research on Zhangzhung

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Part II

The
Tibeto-Burman Languages
of
Uttar Pradesh

Edited by

Randy J. LaPolla
City University of Hong Kong

Abbreviations and Sort Order Used

1	first person	INF	infinitive
2	second person	INST	instrumental
3	third person	interj.	interjection
ABL	ablative	LOC	locative
adj.	adjective	n.	noun
adv.	adverb	NEG	negative
AGT	agentive	NEGIMP	negative imperative marker
ALL	allative	NOM	nominalizer
aux.	auxiliary	num.	numeral
CAUS	causative marker	PAST	past tense
COMPL	completive marker	pl.	plural
COND	conditional marker	pp.	postposition
COP	copula	PRESCONT	present continuous tense
conj.	conjunction	pro.	pronoun
DAT	dative	dem.	demonstrative
du.	dual	PURP	purpose
ERG	ergative	RELPRO	relative pronoun
FUT	future tense	sg.	singular
GEN	genitive	vi.	verb intransitive
IMP	imperative	vt.	verb transitive
IMPF	imperfective	:/	vowel length

The first letters of the items in the Tibeto-Burman language glossaries are arranged in the following order:

ə, a:, a, b, bh, c, ch, d, dh, D, Dh, dz, e, ε, g, gh, h, i:, i, j,
 jh, k, kh, l, lh/hl, m, mh/hm, n, nh/hn, ŋ, N, o, ɔ, p, ph, r,
 rh, s, ɕ, t, th, T, Th, ts, tsh, u, u:, w, χ, y

In the glossaries, "-" after a form indicates that the word is a verb root, and "(IA)" indicates a borrowing from Indo-Aryan sources.

Notes

- 1) Editor's note: According to Nawa 2000, there are seven Byans villages in India (Budi, Garbyang, Gunji, Nabi, Rongkang, Napalchu, and Kuti), and originally two in Nepal (Chhangru and Tinkar), but later two new villages (Rapla and Sitola) were founded to the south of the Byansi region in Nepal. The varieties spoken in Kuti (in India) and Tinkar (in Nepal) are quite different from those spoken in the other villages which have been described as Byansi. The variety of Tinkar differs not only from Byansi, but also from Chaudansi and Darmiya, in the forms of their agreement affixes as well as in their basic vocabulary, such as kinship terms. The variety of Kuti is said to be relatively close to that of Tinkar. Geographically, the traditional Byans region is divided into two parts, Pangjungkhu, including Budi, Garbyang and Chhangru, and Yerjungkhu, consisting of Gunji, Nabi, Rongkang and Napalchu. The Byans people recognize two varieties of their language, Pangjungkhu boli and Yerjungkhu boli, which correspond to this geographical division, but the differences between the two are now minor.
- 2) /də/ in /dəmi/ appears to be a reduced form of the demonstrative /dhu/.
- 3) /-ma/ has also been treated as a feminine marker and /-pa/ as a masculine marker in kinship terms.
- 4) Editor's note: Aside from the forms mentioned here, there seems to also be a transitivity suffix /a:/, the addition of which shortens a long root vowel, e.g. /pa:k-/ 'ripen (vi.)' > [pəka:-] 'ripen (vt.)'; /su:ŋ -/ 'smell (vi.)' > [suŋa:-] 'smell (vt.)'; /jhu:l-/ 'swing (vi.)' > [jhula:-] 'swing (vt.)'. In at least one case it seems to affect a root vowel rather than being a suffix: /bigə-/ 'spoil (vi.)' > [biga:R-] 'spoil (vt.)'. It may be this affix only appears in IA loan words.
- 5) Editor's note: See LaPolla 1996 for a discussion of reflexive/middle marking in Tibeto-Burman, and LaPolla 2000, in press, for examples from Rawang and Dulong.
- 6) The free form for 'eye' is /mye/, but there are three bound forms for 'eye', two of which are given here. However, I cannot relate these forms with each other or the free form by any morpho-honemic rules at present. The loss of the final consonant is also observed in the forms for 'hand', thus, /lã/, but /lak-/ in /lakshin/ 'fingernail'.
- 7) The source case is expressed with the ablative postposition /kharci/ or simply /ci/, which takes a dative-marked noun or pronoun, as in these examples. Temporal and locative expressions sometimes also take the ablative marker /-(khar) ci/, but in this case the dative marking is optional, as can be seen from the following set of examples.
- 8) Editor's note: There also seems to be an analytical causative construction involving the verb /phəmmo/, e.g. [gəfi phəmmo] 'to make someone happy' (/gəfi/ 'happy'); [yanfi phəmmo] 'to make someone walk' (/yanfi/ 'walk'); [dzer phəmmo] 'to make someone be afraid' (/dzer/ 'be afraid').
- 9) Editor's note: This marker also has reflexive/middle uses, e.g. in [chifjimo] 'to feed oneself'; [phokjimo] 'cover oneself'; [thi:fjimo] 'to wet oneself'. See LaPolla 1996 on reflexive/middle marking in Tibeto-Burman, and LaPolla 2000, in press, for examples of cognate morphology in Rawang and Dulong.
- 10) Editor's note: Another possibility is that this /-no/ is the nominalizing suffix.

- 11) Editor's note: There seems to be an exception to this in some uses of the verb 'to drink', as in [na ti tituŋ hĩ] 'I drink water' and [na dudhəŋ tituŋ hĩ] 'I drink milk'. This may be because the verb incorporates the noun /ti/ 'water, liquid' into the verb (originally /tuŋ/). A second exception is the use of /rɛ/ after /lhu/ 'bathe', e.g. [raja lhu rɛ] 'The king takes a bath'. This may be construed as a transitive action, where /raja/ is the object as well as the actor.
- 12) Editor's note: It seems there are quite a few pronunciations for the word for 'do', as in 'do work': [jhei], [ghəi], [khəi], [gəi], [ghɛ] although /khəi/ is given in the glossary, and the last form just given is also glossed 'go' in one example. We also don't know why the word for 'servant' is [nokarao] and not [nokər] here, as [-ao] is not one of the case suffixes given, or what the suffix [-yu], which appears in a few causatives, represents. Quite a number of other verbal affixes are evident in the data, including [-ne], [-u], [-ye], [yɛ, [-kɛ, [-ha], and [ji-], but are not glossed.

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