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A Sketch of Rongpo Grammar

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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

	FRONT	CENTRAL	BACK
HIGH	i i:		u u:
HIGHER MID	e	ə	o
LOWER MID	ɛ		ɔ
LOW		a a:	

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 ɛ o ɔ/ 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.

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2.1.2 Initial vowels

/ə/

/əgəR/	'if'	/əwu/	'potato'
/ənDa/	'egg'	/əb/	'now'
/əR/	'and'	/əl/	'yawn'

/a/

/aca/	'father's mother'	/aŋ/	'snow'
/an/	'sound or voice'	/apu/	'breast'
/aphi/	'oneself'	/amca/	'path'
/alu/	'floor, inside'	/arsi/	'mirror'
/aku/	'father's younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband'		

/a:/

/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/

/in/	'1 pl. pronoun'	/ina:m/	'prize'
/ila:j/	'cure'		

/i:/

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

/uŋ/	'stone'	/usu/	'a little bit'
/uccə/	'high'	/uttər/	'north'
/uda:s/	'sad'	/umər/	'age'
/urpəŋ/	'to wash'	/urspəŋ/	'to wash oneself'

/u:/

/u:R/	'to fly'	/u:g/	'grow, increase'
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/e/

/e/	'hey!'	/eRi/	'heel'
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/ɛ/

/ɛb/	'vice'	/ɛs/	'sensual enjoyment'
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/o/

/oro/	'tomorrow'	/orīa/	'smell'
/or/	'direction'	/ōs/	'dew'
/ol/	'to knead'		

/ɔ/			
/ɔr/	'and'	/ɔtar/	'a name of a person'
/ɔjar/	'instrument'	/ɔri/	'good'

2.1.3 Medial vowels

/ə a a:/			
/phəl/	'fruit'	/chəm/	'wool'
/jəd/	'a kind of wheat'		
/rad/	'cow'	/nam/	'village'
/kar/	'castrated ram'	/than/	'today'
/cag/	'iron'	/mar/	'butter, ghee'
/pa:t/	'leaf'	/na:r/	'foot'
/bā:s/	'bamboo'	/jā:s/	'gold'
/ca:ma/	'daughter'		
/i i:/			
/kim/	'house'	/din/	'went'
/ci:r/	'to saw'/sinj/	'wood'	
/si:də/	'white'	/si:r/	'head'
/ti:r/	'arrow'		
/u u:/			
/kui/	'fungus'	/khui/	'dog'
/phul/	'flower'/mul/	'silver'	
/phu:l/	'to bloom'	/yu:də/	'old'
/khum/	'pillor'	/ru:də/	'long'
/nu:də/	'new'		
/e ε/			
/lhedə/	'yellow'	/pyec/	'bird'
/kheb/	'needle'	/seru/,/seru/	'lad, young boy'
/des/	'country'	/cheri/	'son'
/gētə/	'yours (sg.)'	/gētə/	'yours (pl.)'
/jēj/	'having eaten'	/chəl/	'shade, shadow'
/o ɔ/			
/joR/	'joint'	/gou/	'round'
/gōs/	'evening'	/thou/	'lips'
/loto/	'skin'	/roko/	'all'
/sod/	'cold'	/ghotə/	'whose'
/khoR/	'enclosure'	/kor/	'leprosy'
/noRi/	'butter'	/sət/	'step-mother'
/noɔ/	'mother's brother'	/jɔRo/	'root'
/cɔr/	'yak'	/pɔR/	'rock'
/phɔRo/	'spade'		

2.1.4 Final vowels: /i e ε a ə u o ɔ/

/mi/	'person'	/pi/	'four'
/mhe/	'fire'	/gye/	'1sg pronoun'
/dε/	'curd'	/ηε/	'five'
/bu/	'grain'	/yu/	'mother-in-law'
/go/	'a Garhwali male'	/gho/	'who'
/gɔu-/	'melt' (vi.)	/nɔ/	'nine'
/lha/	'month'	/ma/	'sheep'
/si:də/	'white'	/lhedə/	'yellow'

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:

/si:də/	'white'	/lhedə/	'yellow'
/rhu:də/	'long, tall'	/sodə/	'cold'
/tuntə/	'short'	/li:də/	'heavy'

It has also been noticed that, in examples where we have this vowel /ə/ 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 ε o/ there is allophonic length restricted to these examples:

[lhe:də]	'yellow'	[so:də]	'cold'
[gε:tə]	'yours (sg.)'	[gē:tə]	'yours' (pl.)

2.1.5 Diphthongs

The following diphthongs have been found in our data:

	ə	a	a:	ε	o	ɔ	u	u:
i	əi	ai	a:i	εi	oi	ɔi	ui	u:i
u	uə/uə	au	a:u	uε	ou/uo	uɔ		
a		ua	u:a					

Examples:

/la:u/	'saliva'	/mua:ri/	'bee'
/khui/	'dog'	/tai/, /ta:i/	'lock'
/jua/, /ju:a/	'gamble'	/tūī/	'drank'
/ruī/	'cotton wool'	/su:a/	'a type of barley'
/muā/	'kiss'	/lua/	'lungs'
/kəi/	'many'	/tɔi/	'sole of foot'

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 [uɛ] and [uo] are formed by the addition of the singular and plural imperative suffixes, /-ɛ/ and /-ni/ respectively, to a root ending in /-o/, e.g. /so-/ 'to bring up, raise' > [suɛ] 'raise! (singular)', [suoni] 'raise (plural)'.

2.2 Consonant phonemes

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Palato- alveolar	Retroflex	Velar	Glottal
STOPS:	p	t			T	k	
	ph	th			Th	kh	
	b	d			D	g	
	bh	dh			Dh	gh	
AFFRICATES:				c [tʃ]			
				ch [tʃh]			
				j [dʒ]			
				jh [dʒh]			
FRICATIVES:			s	ʃ			h
NASALS:	m	n			N	ŋ	
	mh	nh					
TRILLS:			r		R		
			rh				
LATERALS:			l				
			lh				
SEMI-VOWELS:				y			

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 /y/, e.g. /seru/ [ʃeru] 'boy', /si:də/ [ʃi:də] 'white', /se/ [ʃe] 'ablative marker'. Although [s] and [ʃ] are in contrast otherwise, e.g. /sa:-/ 'to send' vs. /ja/ 'meat', they seem to be in free variation in [ʃeru ~ seru] 'boy'.

2.2.2 Consonant Contrasts

/p ph b bh/

/pan-/ 'to spin'

/phag-/ 'to break (of rope, thread)'

/bu/ 'grain'

/phan-/

/bag-/ 'to learn'

/bhu/ 'snake, insect'

'to stitch'

/m mh/

/ma/ 'sheep'

/mha/ 'not, no'

/t th d dh/

/to-/ 'to crush'

/tho-/ 'to ask for'

/th̄-/ 'to graze'

/d̄-/ 'to graze(vi.)'

/di-/ 'to go'

/dhi/ 'this'

/n nh/

/ni:r/ 'day'

/nhi:s/ 'two'

/T Th D Dh/

/Tab/ 'bridle, rein'

/Thab-/ 'to winnow'

/Da:u/ 'wooden beam'

/Dha:u/ 'slope'

/N R/

Since the retroflex resonants /N R/ do not occur word-/syllable-initially, only examples for medial and final contrasts are given below.

/da:Na/ 'grain'

/da:Ra/ 'molar tooth'

/gɔN-/ 'to count'

/gəR/ 'castle'

/k kh g gh ŋ/

/kab/ 'when'

/khab-/ 'to cover'

/go/ 'a person from Garhwal'

/gho/'who'

/gẽ/ '2pl. pronoun'

/ŋɛ/ 'five'

/c ch j jh/

/ci:r-/ 'to sew'

/chi:r-/ 'to milk'

/juTha/ 'impurity caused by eating or drinking'

/jhuTha/ 'lier'

/s h/

/sid/ 'perfect'

/hid-/ 'to grind'

/r rh/

/rig/ 'bear'

/rhi:g/ 'louse'

/l lh/

/la/ 'a vocative for calling'

/lha/ 'month; goat'

/w y/

/wā-/ '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.

/kya:wa/	'banana'	/khwətəŋ/	'walnut'
/khyagtə/	'sweet'	/khwəklo/	'hollow'
/gya/	'day'	/gwastə/	'when'
/ghwɔ/, /gho/	'what, who'	/cyag/	'iron'
/chyas/	'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'	/yũ/	'age, year'
/dɔ/	'there'	/dɔ̃/	'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:

/tâppəŋ/	'to beat'	/ta:pəŋ/	'to keep'
/Thâppəŋ/	'to winnow'	/khopəŋ/	'to harvest or to cut grass'
/khâppəŋ/	'to cover'	/gəpəŋ/	'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:

/tâppəŋ/	'to beat'	/tad/ (sg. imp. form)	/təni/ (pl. imp.)
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With some verbs, such as /thiŋpəŋ/ '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. /thîŋ/ (sg. imp.), /thîŋni/ (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:

/V/	/i/	'itself'	/VC/	/uŋ/	'stone'
/V:C/	/i:b/	'sleep'			
/CV:C/	/uda:s/	'sad'	/CV/	/mi/	'person'
/CVC/	/thal/	'back'	/CCVC/	/cyag/	'iron'

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 /-kɛ/. This means that the suffixes are lexically conditioned. The plural suffix can be added to borrowed words as well.

/lag/	'hand'	/lagse/	'hands'
/mi/	'person'	/mise/	'persons'
/dhi/	'this'	/dhitye/	'these'
/mækru/	'a name'	/mækrukɛ/	'Makrus' s
/yogi/	'yogi'	/yogise/	'yogis'
/uŋ/	'stone'	/uŋse/	'stones'

3.3 Gender

Basically gender is lexically marked in TB languages. Examples:

/a:pa/	'father'	/a:ma/	'mother'
/la:pa/	'father's elder brother'	/la:ma/	'father's eld. bro's wife'
/momo/	'mother's mother'	/popo/	'mother's father'

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 /byəd/ 'brother', /rhinjə/ 'sister', /rhu/ 'father-in-law', /yu/ 'mother-in-law'. A second pattern is borrowed from Indo-Aryan. Examples:

/kyɔ̃Tɔ/	'young boy'	/kēTi/	'young girl'
/da:s/	'slave'	/da:si/	'female slave'
/ra:ja:/	'king'	/ra:Ni/	'queen'
/dyɔ/	'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	-jə
Accusative/ Dative	-ru (singular), -nu (plural)
Ablative	-se
Genitive	-tə

3.5 Examples of case marking

'1st person pronouns'

	sg.	pl.
Nom.	gye	in
Agentive	gye-jə	in-jə
Dative	gyi-ru	i-nu
Ablative	gyi-se	i-se
Genitive	gyi-tə	in-tə

'2nd person pronouns'

Nom.	gən	gē
Agentive	gən-jə	gē-jə
Dative	gɛ-ru	gē-ru, gē-nu
Ablative	gɛ-se	gē-se
Genitive	gɛ-tə	gē-tə

'3rd person pronouns'

Nom.	dhɛ	dhetye
Agentive	dhɛ-jə	dhətɛ-jə, dhetye-jə
Dative	dho-ru, dhɛ-ru	dhətɛ-ru, dhətyo-nu
Ablative	dhɛ-se	dhetye-se

Genitive	dhe-tə	dhətə-tə, dhe-tə
/seru/ 'boy'		
Nom.	seru	seru-se
Agentive	seru-jə	serū-jə
Dative	seru-ru	serū-nu
Ablative	seru-se	serū-se
Genitive	seru-tə	serū-tə
/lag/ 'hand'		
Nominative	lag	lag-se
Instrumental	lag-jə	lagē-jə
Dative	lag-ru	lagse-nu, lagē-nu
Ablative	lag-se	lagse-se
Genitive	lag-tə	lagse-tə, lagē-tə
/rad/ 'cow'		
Nominative	rad	rad-se
Agentive	raj-jə	radē-jə
Dative	rad-ru	radē-nu
Genitive	rat-tə	radē-tə
/uŋ/ 'stone'		
Nominative	uŋ	uŋ-se
Instrumental	uŋ-jə	uŋ-sē-jə
Dative	uŋ-ru	uŋ-sē-nu
Genitive	uŋ-tə	uŋ-sē-tə

Examples of usage:

The agentive/instrumental case marker /-jə/ 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.

/jəggu	khui-ru	uŋ-jə	tadi/
Jaggu	dog-DAT	stone-INST	beat
'Jaggu beat the dog with a stone.'			
/a:ma-jə	seru-ru	lag-jə	tadi/
mother-ERG	boy-DAT	hand-INST	beat
'The mother beat the child with her hand'			
/gye	jāThe-jə	ka:m	ləcəŋ/
I	stick-INST	work	do
'I work with a stick.'			

/dʰɛ-jə	gyi-ru	uŋ-jə	tadi/
he-ERG	I-DAT	stone-INST	beat

'He beat me with stone.'

Subjects of transitive verbs also take the agentive case marker in the past:

/gye-jə	tūki/
I-ERG	drank

'I drank.'

/məkru-jə	ra:m-ru	lhama	dʰɛ/
Makru-ERG	Ram-DAT	goat	gave

'Makru gave Ram a goat.'

/gye-jə	dʰɛ-ru	rhapəŋ-ru	lwɛki/
I-ERG	he-DAT	come-DAT	said

'I asked him to come.'

/in-jə	tū:n/
we-ERG	drank

'We drank.'

/gan-jə	jakhyan/
you-ERG	ate

'You ate.'

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

/in-jə	jekhyan-jə/
we-ERG	ate-ERG

'We ate.'

/gən-jə	tuī-jə/
you-ERG	drank-ERG

'You drank.'

/dhətɛ-jə	tūpī-jə/
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	tūī-jə/
I-GEN	drank-ERG

'This has been drunk by me.'

/gɛ-tə tūpyā-jə/
 you-ERG drink+PAST-ERG
 'This had been drunk by you.'

/in-tə japī:-jə/
 we-GEN eat+PAST-ERG
 'This had been eaten by us.'

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.

/jəggu-ru coT lage/
 Jaggu-DAT hurt got
 'Jaggu got hurt.'

/i-nu khyeni/
 we-DAT give+IMP
 'Give us.'

/ra:mu-jə dhətɛ-nu kita:b khi/
 Ramu-ERG they-DAT book gave
 'Ramu gave a book to them.'

/ra:m-jə apnə-ru tadi/
 Ram-ERG self-DAT beat
 'Ram beat himself.'

/jəggu-kɛ-nu kita:b-se dhani
 /Jaggu-pl.-DAT book-pl. give+IMP
 'Give books to Jaggu's.'

/məkru-jə ra:m-ru lha:ma dhe/
 Makru-ERG Ram-DAT goat gave
 'Makru gave Ram a goat.'

/seru-se kɛ̃Ti-nu lhapca dhe/
 boy-pl. girl-DAT ring gave
 'Boys gave girls rings.'

/gye-jə dhe-ru rhapɔŋ-ru luɛhi/
 I-ERG he-DAT come-DAT said
 'I asked him to come.'

/dhetye	tighati-ru	tadi/
they	each.other-DAT	beat

'They beat each other.'

The genitive case marker /-tə/ 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	məkru-tə	hini/
this	dog	Makru-GEN	is

'This dog is Makru's.'

/jəggu	makru-tə	byəd	hini/
Jaggu	Makru-GEN	brother	is

'Jaggu is Makru's brother.'

/dhi	rokuē-tə	hini/
this	all-GEN	is

'This belongs to all.'

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

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

/siŋ-tə	ca:ɾpai/	'wooden cot'
wood-GEN	cot	

/uŋ-tə	kim/	'house of stone'
stone-GEN	house	

The ablative marker /se/ marks a source.

/gye	dhi	məkru-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 I-to	kita:b-se book-pl.	hini/ is		'I have books.'
/gyi-dəb I-to	khui dog	yā/ is		'I have a dog.'
/jəggu-dəb Jaggu-to	tig one	khui dog	yā/ is	'Jaggu has a dog.'
/dhe he	ra:m-dəb Ram-to	di/ went		'He went to Ram.'

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	sg.	pl.
Second person	gye	in
Third person/demonstrative	gən	gẽ
a) Proximate	dhi	dhitye
b) Remote	dhe	dhetye
Demonstrative for inanimate objects		
a) Proximate	di	
b) Remote	dhu	

3.7 Interrogative pronouns

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

3.8 Adverbial pronouns

Place adverbs:

/gu/	'where'	/gukari/	'somewhere'
/du/	'here'	/dɔ/	'there'

Place definitive:

/du du/	'at this fixed point'	/dɔ dɔ/	'at that point'
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Time adverbials:

/guast/	'when'	/guastari/	'sometimes'
/əb/	'now'	/daga:t/	'at that time'
/khya:t/	'at what time'		

Manner adverbials:

/kхими/ 'how' /dimi/ 'like this' /dәmi/ 'like that'⁽²⁾

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, /ghuə/ 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 kyēTi gho Dya:ra ka:m lәce/
that girl who house work doing
'that girl who is working in the house' (agent)

/dhe mi gho-jә dhi sueTәr bәNәjә/
that man who-ERG this sweater made
'that man who made the sweater' (agent)

/dhi sueTәr gho-ru mәkru bu:Ncē/
this sweater which-DAT makru making
'the sweater which Makru is making' (patient)

/dhi ja:ga: gu gye huncihī/
this place where I sat
'the place where I sat' (location)

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

/dhi mi gho-ru bhu-jә kadi/
this man who-DAT snake-ERG bit
'the man whom the snake bit' (patient)

/dhi seru gho nam-ru di/
this boy who village-DAT went
'the boy who went to the village' (agent/theme of intransitive)

/dhi thomo gho sib a:pa-jә ri:-ru sadi/
this sickle which with father-ERG bear-DAT kill
'the sickle with which the father killed the bear' (instrument)

/dhi	kim	gu	mækru	hūkan/	
this	house	where	Makru	live	
'the house where Makru lives'					(location)

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:

/tū-t	mi/	'drinking man' (the man who drinks)
drink-NOM	person	
/di-t	wa:wo/	'one who goes'
go-NOM	one (person)	

3.11. Emphatic pronouns

First person	sg.	gye i:n	'I myself'
	pl.	in i:n	'we ourselves'
Second person	sg.	gən gənən	'you yourself'
	pl.	gē gēn	'you yourself'
Third person	sg.	dhe i:n	'he/she himself/herself'
	pl.	dhetye isēn	'they themselves'

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

/gye	gyi-tə	lən	i:n	lacan/	'I will do my work myself.'
I	I-GEN	work	self	will.do	
/gən	gē-tə	lən	gənən	lɛ/	'You do your work yourself.'
you	you-GEN	work	self	do+IMP	
/dhetye	isē-tə	lən	isēn	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 /əpəŋə/ (sing. & plural: 'Beide Worter sind') and /ist/ (sing.) /isēt/ (pl.)

('gleichermaßen gebräuchlich'). 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-jə	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'.

/dhetye	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/, /-pɔ/, /-ba/, /-mɔ/, /-ma/, /-mi/, /-ka/, /-ci/, and /-ca/. Monosyllabic nouns have the following syllabic patterns:

VC:	/aŋ/	'snow'	/uŋ/	'stone'	/a:m/	'mango'
CV:	/ti/	'water'	/ga/	'rice'	/dɛ/	'curd'
CCV:	/ʃa/	'meat'	/khui/	'dog'	/cya:-/	'to press'
CVC:	/than/	'today'	/mig/	'eye'	/phan-/	'to sew'
CCVC:	/byəd/	'brother'	/nyhac/	'to dance'	/khyar-/	'to talk'

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

/chinpa/	'liver'	/rɔŋpɔ/	'Rongpo people/ language'
/jua:ba/	'a hybrid yak'	/khulmɔ/	'hay'
/ca:ma/	'daughter'	/nipca/	'rat'
/a:ma/	'mother'	/jumi/	'a type of hybrid yak'
/la:ma/	'father's elder brother's wife ⁽³⁾	/nhimci/	'nose'
/a:ka/	'stool'		

/-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'.

/nad/	'sickness'	/nadpa/	'a sick person'
/byaŋ/	'Tibet'	/byaŋpa/	'a person from Tibet'
/sɔsa/	'a village name'	/sɔspa/	'a person from /sɔsa/'
/nam/	'village'	/namci/	'villager'

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/ > /apniŋ/ or /ɛniŋ/ 'father', /a:ma/ > /amniŋ/ 'mother', /byəd/ > /byəniŋ/ '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 sɔ ek/ 'one hundred one', /pisɔ/ 'four hundred', /həja:r/ 'one thousand', /la:kh/ 'one lac'.

Ordinals are formed with the suffix /-pɔ/, e.g. /sumpɔ/ 'third', /pipɔ/ 'fourth', /a:Thpɔ/ 'eighth.'

In the case of 'first' and 'second', the forms used have been borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources: /pɛlo/ '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', /dəs 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 /-tə/, /-də/, /-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:

/tuntə/	'short'	/məŋdə/	'red'	/khyagtə/	'sweet'
/sod/	'cold'	/chat/	'warm'	/pīsit/	'full'
/ʃərba/	'young'	/rhu:də/	'tall'	/yaŋdu/	'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); /cəlcəlo/ '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'	/mhast/	'more, many'
/chawo/	'clear'	/ori/,/ori/	'good'	/khəsū/	'dull'

/dhe kim nu:də yā/	'That house is new.'
/dhi nam yu:də yā/	'This village is old.'
/dhi nam ci:ci yu:də yā/	'This village is a little old.'
/makru ɔri yā/	'Makru is good.'
/makru mhast ɔri yā/	'Makru is very good.'

4.1 Borrowed adjectives

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

/muskil/	'difficult'	/kha:li/	'empty'	/sēgo/	'easy'
/khara:b/	'bad'	/gou/	'round'	/nilo/	'blue'
/həryo/	'green'	/sāṅNu/	'narrow'	/Dhono/	'hollow'

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

/nilo kəpRo/	'blue cloth (masc.sg.)'	/nile kəpRe/	'blue clothes (masc.pl.)'
/nili Topi/	'blue cap (fem.sg.)'	/nili Topiyā/	'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:

/nya:r/	'yesterday'	/than/	'today'	/oro/	'tomorrow'
/dhā/	'now'	/lyoN/	'later'		

(b) Composite forms:

/ba:-gya/	'two days after tomorrow'
/thiŋ-gya/	'three days after tomorrow'
/luŋ-gya/	'four days after tomorrow'
/cuŋ-gya/	'five days after tomorrow'
/thamiŋ/	'the day before yesterday'
/othamiŋ/	'all other days before yesterday'
/thəmiŋ/	'this year'
/naniŋ/	'last year'
/dhi:ŋ/	'the year before last year'

5.2 Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner are mostly formed with the suffixes /-le/ and /-li/.

/Tuplɛ/ 'quietly' /sɔ-sɔɛ/ 'slowly' /yakhuli/ 'alone'

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' /cɔkhuli/ '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 /-jə/, the ablative /-se/, the dative singular /-ru/ and plural /-nu/, and the genitive /-tə/. 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', /pyər/ 'on', and a few others are borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources.

Examples:

/naca:r/	'before'	/lyɔN/	'behind, after'
/hərkū/	'this side, sideways'	/gyərkū/	'that side'
/pəŋco/	'below'	/kalco/	'above'
/pa:N/	'below the speaker'	/nhamca:r/	'front, before'
/alu/	'inside'	/dagar/	'outside'
/ha:r/	'a little away'	/kalcə/	'on from'
/kal/	'on, in'	/se wado/	'away from'
/liθə/	'near'	/kildu/	'in the middle'
/wa:sta/	'for'	/dhipu/	'this side'
/rhapu/	'across'	/su/	'since'
/sib/	'along with; instrumental'		

Examples:

/nəca:r/				'before' (takes a nominative NP)
/dhe	jəpəŋ	nəca:r	rhɛ/	'He came before eating.'
he	eat-NOM	before	came	
/lyɔN/				'behind, after' (takes a genitive NP)
/jəggu	gyi-tə	lyɔN	yā/	'Jaggu is behind me.'
Jaggu	I-GEN	behind	is	
/hərkū/				'this side; sideways' (takes a genitive NP)
/kim-tə	hərkū	khye	yī/	'What was there, this side of the house.'
house-GEN	this. side	what	is	

/gyærkū/ /kim-tə gyærkū/ house-GEN that. side					'that side; sideways' (takes a genitive NP) 'that side of the house'
/pəŋco/ /uŋ-tə pəŋco/ stone-GEN under					'under something' (takes a genitive NP) 'under the stone'
/kalco/ /uŋ-tə kalco/ stone-GEN above					'above' (takes a genitive NP) 'above the stone'
/pa:N/ /jhoye pa:N/ /kēTi gəRəm pa:N nhasi/ girl river in fell					'in, inside of' (takes a nominative NP) 'inside the bag' 'The girl fell into the river.'
/nhamca:r/ /dhe gyi-tə nhamca:r yā/ he I-GEN front is					'in front of' (takes a genitive NP) 'He is in front of me.'
/alu/ /jəggu alu hunctī/ Jaggu inside sit:was /kita:b mej alu yā/ book table on is					'inside, on' (takes a nominative NP) 'Jaggu was sitting inside.' (house, etc.) 'The book is on the table.'
/dagar/ /seru-se Dya:ra dagar hini/ boy-pl. house outside is					'outside' (takes nom. or gen. NP) 'Boys are outside the house.'
/ha:r/ /mej kal-cə kita:b ha:r tāNε/ table on-from book away remove (cf. /dhe ha:r di/ [he away went] 'He went away')					'away' (takes a nominative NP) 'Remove the book from the table.'
/kal/ /Dalo kal/					'on, in' (takes a nominative NP) 'on the tree'
/pijag rhigər kal yā/ seed field in is					'The seed is in the field.'
/gye məkru amca kal chisi/ I Makru way on met					'I met Makru on the way.'

/kal-cə/						'on from' (takes a nominative NP)
/mej	kal-cə	kita:b	ha:r	tāNə/		'Remove the book from the table.'
table	on-from	book	away	remove		
/seru	Dalo		kal-cə	nhasi/		'The boy fell from the tree.'
boy	tree		on-from	fell		
/lithə/						'near' (takes a genitive NP)
/dhe	gyi-tə		lithə	yā/		'He is nearby me.'
he	I-GEN		near	is		
/se wado/						'away from' (takes a nominative NP)
/mækru	ra:m		se wado	di/		'Makru went away from Ram.'
Makru	Ram		away.from	went		
/wa:sta/						'for' (takes a dative NP)
/dhi	ra:m-ru		wa:sta	yā/		'This is for Ram.'
this	Ram-DAT		for	is		
/kildu/						'in the middle, between' (nom. or gen. NP)
/mi	gəRəm		kildu	nhasi/		'The man fell in the middle of the river'
man	river		middle	fell		
/gɛ-tə	dō	gyi-tə	kildu	gho yā/		'Who is between you and me?'
you-GEN	and	I-GEN	middle	who is		
/rhapu/						'across' (takes a nominative NP)
/in-tə	nam	gəRəm	rhapu	yā/		'Our village is across the river'
we-GEN	village	river	across	is		
/dhipu/						'this side (takes a nominative NP)
/gɛ-tə	nam	gəRəm	dhipu	yā/		'Your village is this side of the river'
you-GEN	village	river	this.side	is		
/sib/						'along with, instrumental' (takes nom. NP)
/gye	ra:m		sib	diki/		'I went with Ram'
I	Ram		with	went'		
/dhe	thəmo	sib	ci	ka:Tɛ/		'He cut the grass with a sickle.'
he	sickle	with	grass	cut		
/su/						'since' (takes a nominative NP)
/dhe	pi-gya	su	du	yā/		'He has been here since four days ago.'
he	four-day	since	here	is		

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:

/ɔri/	'good'	/ɔri-mɔri/
/mɔŋdɔ/	'red'	/mɔŋdɔ-wɔŋdɔ/
/nu:dɔ/	'new'	/nu:dɔ-mu:dɔ/

Verbs:

/dipɔŋ/	'to go'	/dipɔŋ-hipɔŋ/
/tūpɔŋ/	'to drink'	/tūpɔŋ-təpɔŋ/
/urspɔŋ/	'to bathe'	/urspɔŋ-arspɔŋ/
/yɔnpɔŋ/	'to hear'	/yɔnpɔŋ-hyɔnpɔŋ/
/yūpɔŋ/	'to walk'	/yūpɔŋ-hyūpɔŋ/ or /yāpɔŋ/

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 a intransitive base. This also has reflexive and middle uses as well.⁵⁾

Examples:

/sopɔŋ/	'to raise'	>	/sospɔŋ/	'to be raised'
/ta:pɔŋ/	'to keep'	>	/ta:spɔŋ/	'to be kept'
/ghopɔŋ/	'to dissolve'	>	/ghospɔŋ/	'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 /-pɔŋ/ 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:

/phoRɔpəŋ/ 'to break (stone, coconut, utensil or round objects)'
 /phoRɔpəŋ/ '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/*.

/pʊnpəŋ/	'to cook'	>	/pūsɔpəŋ/	'to be cooked'
/hʊncɔpəŋ/	'to sit	>	/hūsɔpəŋ/	'to be seated'
/pɪnpəŋ/	'to fill'	>	/pī:spəŋ/	'to be filled up'
/nhɑɔpəŋ/	'to throw'	>	/nhɑspəŋ/	'to fall'
/phɑgɔpəŋ/	'to break (thread, rope)'	>	/phɑspəŋ/	'to be broken'
/pɪnpəŋ/	'to fill'	>	/pīsɔpəŋ/	'to get filled up by itself' (by some natural process)
/ʊɔpəŋ/	'to wash'	>	/ʊspəŋ/	'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:

/gɔ:kcɔpəŋ/ or /gɔ:pəŋ/	'to be broken'
/dɑɔcɔpəŋ/ or /dɑɔpəŋ/	'to tremble'
/nhɔ:ɔpəŋ/ or /nhɔ:pəŋ/	'to dance'
/lɔɔɔcɔpəŋ/ or /lɔɔpəŋ/	'to get burnt'

The suffix */-c/* appears in certain verb forms, such as in the imperative. For example, the imperative forms of */nhɔ:pəŋ/* 'to dance' are */nhɔ:ci/* and */nhɔ:cini/* 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:

/thōpəŋ/	'to graze (vt.)'	/dōpəŋ/	'graze (vi.)'
/phəgpəŋ/	'to break (vt.)'	/bəgpəŋ/	'to be broken (thread) (vi.)'
/phuəlpəŋ/	'to open (vt.)'	/buəlpəŋ/	'to be opened (vi.)'

In borrowed verb stems the distinction between transitive and intransitive is kept as it is in the donor language, e.g.,

/hə:rpəŋ/	'to be defeated'	/həra:pəŋ/	'to defeat'
/həlpəŋ/	'to get moved'	/həla:pəŋ/	'to move'
/lekhəpəŋ/	'to write'	/lekha:pəŋ/	'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'	/rha/	'Come!'
/chō-/	'to buy'	/chō/	'Buy!'
/yū-/	'to walk'	/yū/	'Walk!'
/tū-/	'to drink'	/tū/	'Drink!'
/lhe-/	'to take'	/lhe/	'Take!'
/tər-/	'to finish'	/tər/	'Finish!'
/rəŋ-/	'to sell'	/rəŋ/	'Sell!'
/sig-/	'to wipe'	/sig/	'Wipe!'
/ur-/	'to wash (clothes)'	/ur/	'Wash! (clothes)'

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

/lə-/	'to do'	/lε/	'Do!'
/jə-/	'to eat'	/jε/	'Eat!'
/dha-/	'to give (to third person)'	/dhε/	'Give!'
/sa:-/	'to send'	/sε/	'Send!'

/ta:-/	'to keep'	/tɛ/	'Keep!'
/piwa:-/	'to make drink'	/piwɛ/	'Make drink!'
Exception to this rule:			
/rha-/	'to come'	/rha/	'Come!'

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

/ka:T-/	'to cut'	/ka:Tɛ/	'Cut!'
/lekh-/	'to write'	/lekhɛ/	'Write!'
/ci:r-/	'to saw'	/ci:rɛ/	'Saw!'
/hɔlk-/	'to move'	/hɔlkɛ/	'Move!'

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

/guc-/	'to sleep'	/guci/	'Sleep!'
/thos-/	'to wear (cap)'	/thosi/	'Wear!'
/dɔrc-/	'to tremble'	/dɔrci/	'Tremble!'
/sis-/	'to die'	/sīsi/	'Die!'
/ghos-/	'to get dissolve'	/ghosi/	'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:

/lyəpəŋ/	'to burn'	/lyəci/	'Burn!'
/gya:kpəŋ/	'to break'	/gya:kci/	'Break!'
/humpəŋ/	'to stay, sit'	/hunci/	'Stay, sit!'
/nya:-/	'to dance'	/nya:ci/	'Dance!'

f) In verb roots with final /-o/, the /-o/ becomes the on-glide /ɥ/ before the singular imperative suffix /-ɛ/. Examples:

/so-/	'to bring up, raise'	/sɥɛ/	'Raise!' (singular)
/kho-/	'to harvest'	/khɥɛ/	'Harvest!' (singular)

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

/so-/	'to bring up, raise'	/sɥoni/	'Raise!' (plural)
/kho-/	'to harvest'	/khɥoni/	'Harvest!' (plural)

An exception to this rule is /gho-/ 'to dissolve', the plural imperative of which takes the form /ghowɛ/ 'dissolve!', in which the imperative suffix has the form [-wɛ], a separate syllable.

g) With verb roots ending in /-u/, the form of the singular imperative suffix is /-i/.

Examples:

/rhu-/	'to ask'	/rhui/	'Ask!'
/bu-/	'to bring'	/bui/	'Bring!'

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

/gɔ-/	'to melt'	/gɔwɛ/	'Melt!'
/mɔ/	'to rub'	/mɔwɛ/	'Rub!'

It is interesting to note that verb roots with nasalized /ɔ̃/ do not take any suffix in the imperative, e.g.

/thɔ̃-/	'to graze'	/thɔ̃/	'Grazed!'
/tyɔ̃-/	'to weep'	/tyɔ̃/	'Weep!'
/chɔ̃-/	'to buy'	/chɔ̃/	'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.

sg.	pl.		sg.	pl.	
/di/	/dini/	'Go!'	/yən/	/yənni/	'Hear!'
/rha/	/rhani/	'Come!'	/tər/	/tərni/	'Finish!'
/dɔ̃/	/dɔ̃ni/	'Grazed!'	/ur/	/urni/	'Wash!'

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

sg.	pl.		sg.	pl.	
/lɛ/	/leni/	'Do!'	/jɛ/	/jɛni/	'Eat!'
/ka:Tɛ/	/ka:Tɛni/	'Cut!'	/ghuwe/	/ghuwɛni/	'Swallow!'
/guci/	/gucini/	'Sleep!'	/olɛ/	/olɛni/	'Knead!'
/sôsi/	/sôsini/	'Raise!'	/potɛ/	/potɛni/	'Brew!'

In some cases although the singular imperative suffix /-ε/ 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.

/ta:-/	'to keep'	>	sg. /tε/	pl. /ta:ni/	'Keep!'
/dha:-/	'to give'	>	/dhε/	/dha:ni/	'Give! (to 3rd person)'

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

/səd-/	'to kill'	>	sg. /səd/	pl. /senni/	'Kill!'
/təd/	'to beat'	>	/təd/	/tenni/	'Beat!'

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

8.4 Prohibitive mood

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

sg. /thədi/	pl. /thədini/	'don't go!'	sg. /thəle/	pl. /thələni/	'don't do!'
/thətū:/	/thətu:ni	'don't drink!'	/thəlekhe/	/thəlekheni/	'don't write'

8.5 Present participle forms

Present participle forms take the suffixes /-t/, /-tan/, /-ət/ and /-jən/. Examples:

/yū-/	'to walk'	/yūt/	'walking'
/ka:T-/	'to cut'	/ka:Tət/	'cutting'
/rha-/	'to come'	/rhatən/	'coming'
/tū:-/	'to drink'	/tū:jən/	'drinking'
/yən-/	'to listen'	/yənjən/	'listening'
/urs-/	'to bathe'	/urst' n/	'bathing'
/bhi:j-/	'to get wet'	/bhi:jt' n/	'getting wet'

8.6 Perfective participle

Perfective participle forms take the following suffixes: /-it/, /-t/, /-st/, and /-sit/.
Examples:

/sis-/	'to die'	/sicit/	'dead'
/ʃā-/	'to grow old'	/ʃāt/	'old'
/di-/	'to go'	/dit/	'gone'
/khab-/	'to cover'	/khabst/	'covered'
/miwa:-/	'to mix'	/miwast/	'mixed'
/kho-/	'to harvest'	/khost/	'harvested'
/hunc-/	'to sit'	/huncit/	'seated'

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 /-jə/ (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:-jə/	'having gone'	/rhe-jə/	'having come, after coming'
/hunci:-jə/	'having sat'	/ka:Tɛ-jə/	'having cut'
/jɛ-jə/	'having eaten'	/bha:jɛ-jə/	'having run'
/jɛ-jə	dhe	di/	'Having eaten, he went.'
eat+PAST-ERG	he	go/	
hunci:-jə	dhe	jɛ/	'Having sat, he ate.'
sit+PAST-ERG	3sg	eat+PAST	

8.8 Infinitive forms

Infinitive forms are formed by adding the suffix /-pəŋ/ 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:

/lhepəŋ/	'to take'	/uma:upəŋ/	'to boil'
/pupəŋ/	'to cook'	/cumpəŋ/	'to hold'
/khyɑ:kpəŋ/	'to break; to pluck'	/pinpəŋ/	'to fill'
/rhanpəŋ/	'to weave'	/cu:spəŋ/	'to put on'
/thiŋpəŋ/	'to spread'	/Təpəŋ/	'to fry'

8.9 Participle nouns

Participle nouns are formed by adding the suffix /-piŋ/ to the verb base. This form is used in passive formations and indicates a completed action. For example, /di phəl gyi-tə jəpiŋ yā/ [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:

/yəh phəl 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:

/luəpiŋ/	'something spoken'	/bā:ɕpiŋ/	'something already read'
/bha:ɟpiŋ/	'someone who has already run'	/sadpiŋ/	'something killed'
/hwəNpiŋ/	'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'
/ləka ləka/	'while doing'	/lekha lekha/	'while writing'
/jəka-jəka/	'while eating'		
/jəka jəka	dhe di/		'While eating he went.'
eating eating	he go		

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

/rhacika-rhacika/	'while laughing'	/ursika-ursika/	'while taking a bath'
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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 /-cəni/ and /-kini/ to the base of the verbs.

/ka:ʔcəni/	'does he cut?'	/tadɕəni/	'does he beat?'
/tjəʔkini/	'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:

/jəku/	'may I eat?'	/jəpye/	'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:cəŋ/	'I want to go'
/gye-ru dipəŋ gyūkhan/	'I should go'

In the last two examples subordinate clauses are also included. In the case of /gye dipəŋ ca:cəŋ/ 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: hū* '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:wo/ (Hindi *wa:la:*). But this form may be dropped in rapid speech. Examples:

/jat wa:wo/	'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	kā-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).'			

/jəggu	Ka:T-cir	rhe
/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.

		Transitive	Intransitive	
		tūpəŋ 'to drink'	rhapəŋ 'to come'	
Present tense				
1p.	sg.	gye	tū:kəŋ/tū:ŋ	rhaŋ
	pl.	in	tū:kəni/tū:ni	rhani
2p.	sg.	gəŋ	tū:kəŋ/tū:n	rhan
	pl.	gē	tū:kəni/tū:ni	rhani
3p.	sg.	dhə	tū:kəŋ/tū:n	rhan
	pl.	dhətye	tū:ŋkəni/tū:ni	rhani

The present tense suffixes are fused morphs representing tense, person, and number. The present tense first person singular form is /-kəŋ/ 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:/ 'to give', the present forms are 1p. [dha:cəŋ] (sg.), [dha:cini] (pl.); 2p. [dha:cəŋ] (sg.), [dha:cini] (pl.); 3p. [dhacəŋ] (sg.), [dha:cini] (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

1p.	sg.	gye	tū:cēki	rhacēki
	pl.	in	tū:cəni	rhacəni
2p.	sg.	gəŋ	tū:cəni	rhacēni
	pl.	gē	tū:cəni	rhacēni
3p.	sg.	dhə	tū:cə	rhacə
	pl.	dhətye	tū:cəni	rhacəni

The progressive aspect marker is /-cə/ or /-cē/, 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

1p.	sg.	gye-jə	tū:ki	gye	rhaki
	pl.	in-jə	tū:n	in	rhan
2p.	sg.	gəŋ-jə	tū:n	gəŋ	rhan
	pl.	gē-jə	tū:n	gē	rhan

3p.	sg.	dhε-jə	tū:ĩjə/tū:ĩ	dhε	rhε
	pl.	dhətē-jə	tū:ĩjə/tū:ĩ	dhetye	rhē

The past tense markers are first person singular /-ki/, first person plural, second person singular and plural /-n/, and third person plural /-ĩ/. The suffix /-jə/ 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 /-jə/ 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

1p.	sg.	gye	tū:ci/gye-jə	tū:ci-jə	gye	rhacĩ
	pl.	in	tū:ci		in	rhacĩ
2p.	sg.	gən	tū:ci		gən	rhacĩ
	pl.	gē	tū:ci		gē	rhacĩ
3p.	sg.	dhε	tū:ci		dhε	rhacĩ
	pl.	dhetye	tū:ci		dhetyerhacĩ	

Present perfective

1p.	sg.	gyi-tə	tū:pĩjə	gye	rhatĩ
	pl.	in-tə	tū:pĩjə	in	rhatĩ
2p.	sg.	gε-tə	tū:pĩjə	gən	rhatĩ
	pl.	gē-tə	tū:pĩjə	gē	rhatĩ
3p.	sg.	dhε-tə	tū:pĩjə	dhε	rhatĩ
	pl.	dhətē-tə	tū:pĩjə	dhetye	rhatĩ

The suffix /-tə/ 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

1p.	sg.	gye	tū:ta	gye	rhatta
	pl.	in	tū:tan	in	rhattan
2p.	sg.	gən	tū:tan	gən	rhattan
	pl.	gē	tū:tan	gē	rhattan
3p.	sg.	dhε	tū:ti	dhε	rhatti
	pl.	dhetye	tū:tin	dhetye	rhattin

Conjugation of the auxiliary verb /hwənpəŋ/ 'to be': Present tense:

1p.	sg.	hinki	pl.	hini
2p.	sg.	hini	pl.	hini
3p.	sg.	yā	pl.	hini

Past tense: Past tense has a single form in all the persons and numbers: /hī/ 'was, were'.

Future tense:

1p.	sg.	hwənta	pl.	hwəntan
2p.	sg.	hwəntan	pl.	hwəntan
3p.	sg.	hwənti	pl.	hwəntin

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:

/dhi khui/	'this dog'	/mi/	'man'
/dhi si:d khui/	'this white dog'	/dhi mi/	'this man'
/dhitye si:də khuiə/	'these white dogs'	/sum mi/	'three men'
/dhitye pi tiŋdə khuiə/	'these four black dogs'	/mhast mise/	'many men'
/gyitə byəd/	'my brother'	/ci:ci rhigər/	'some field'
/sarba: nhyanta mi/	'(a) young handsome man'		

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:

/dhe	jətti/			'He will eat.'
he	eat+FUT			
/ramu	di-t	hī/		'Ramu had gone.'
Ramu	go-NOM	was		
/jəggu	bəhəd	tu:ŋ/		'Jaggu drinks a lot.'
Jaggu	too.much	drink		
/dhe	chāTo	bha:jə/		'He ran fast.'
he	fast	ran		
/gye	di-pəŋ	ca:cəŋ/		'I want to go.'
I	go-NOM	wish+PRESENT		
/dhetye	rha-pəŋ	ca:cini/		'They want to come.'
they	come-NOM	wish+PRESENT		
/in	dhe-ru	kā-cir	din/	'We went to see him.'
we	he-DAT	see-pure	went	
/gyi-jə	dhe-ru	rha-pəŋ-ru	lwəki/	'I asked him to come.'
I-ERG	he-DAT	come-NOM-DAT	asked	

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

Noun + verb

/ka:m	ləpəŋ/	'to work'
work	do	
/məʃ	rhəpəŋ/	'to dream'
dream	come	
/gyəs	dha:pəŋ/	'to swear'
oath	give	
/yu	bəNa:pəŋ/	'to make beer'
beer	make	
/kaNo	ləpəŋ/	'to make a hole'
hole	do	

Adjective + verb

/ɔri	chuərpəŋ/	'to appear fine'
good	appear	
/sod	chuərpəŋ/	'to feel cold'
cold	appear	

Adverb +verb

/lyɔN	ləpəŋ/	'to follow someone'
behind	do	
/picɔ	ləpəŋ/	'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-dəb	khui	yā/		'I have a dog.'
I-to	dog	is		
/dhi	gyi-tə	lhama	yā/	'This is my goat.'
this	I-GEN	goat	is	
/gyi-dəb	kita:b-se	hini/		'I have books.'
I-to	book-pl.	is		
/dhe	gyi-tə	byəd	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.

/gye-jə	dhe-ru	tāki/		'I saw him.'
I-ERG	he-DAT	saw		

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:

/seru-jə	pyec	taŋi/		'The boy saw the bird.'
boy-ERG	bird	saw		

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:

/ramu-jə	məkru-ru	kita:b	dhe/	'Ramu gave Makru a book.'
ramu-ERG	məkru-DAT	book	gave	

/seru-jə	dhe-ru	kita:b	dhē/	'The boys gave him a book.'
boys-ERG	he-DAT	book	gave	

/ramu-jə	gyi-ru	phəl	khi/	'Ramu gave me fruit.'
Ramu-ERG	I-DAT	fruit	gave	

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:

/gē-dəb	khye	yā/		'What do you have?'
you (pl.)-to	what	is		

/khye	gən	gyi-ru	jə-pəŋ	mha-khi	tərcəne/
what	you (sg.)	I-DAT	eat-NOM	NEG-give	can

'Can't you give me something to eat?'

/dhi this	khui dog	gho-tə who-GEN	hini/ is	'Whose dog is this?'
/gho who	rhε/ came			'Who came?'
/dhε he	guəst when	rhε/ came		'When did he come?'
/gən you (sg.)	khimi how	hini/ is		'How are you?'

In the examples above the question words are /khye/ 'what', /gho-tə/ 'whose', /gho/ 'who', /guəst/ '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'	/khyələŋ/	'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 /-ε, -eni, -cəne, -kəne/ are also found (see §8.11). Examples:

/dhε ghueni/	'Who is he?'
/dhε khēcəne/	'Does he pull?'
/mækru dijə/	'Makru went.'
/mækru dije/	'Did Makru go?'
/jəggu tyəkəne/	'Does Jaggu weep?'

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

/dhε-ru he-DAT	aber late	rhε/ come	'Did he come late?'
/gē-dəb you(pl.)-to	boti milk	yā/ is	'Do you have milk?'
/gən you(sg.)	Dya:ra: home	diceni/ go+PRESPROG	'Are you going home?'

With rising intonation these sentences can be interrogative ones. One of the suffixes used for imperative sentences also has the form /ɛ/ (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 gyəŋ/	'I go.'	/gye ma-gyəŋ/	'I do not go.'
/dhɛ di/	'He went.'	/dhɛ ma-di/	'He did not go.'
/dhɛ ditti/	'He will go.'	/dhɛ ma-ditti/	'He will not go.'

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

/gye	ditta	məgər	rhatta	mha/	'I shall go but shall not come back.'
I	go+FUT	but	come+FUT	not	
/gye-se	yū-skən	mha/			'I am not able to walk.'
I-ABL	walk-able	not			

Negation can also appear in interrogative sentences. Examples:

/dhi	gē-tə	duka:n	mɛni/	'Isn't this your shop?'
this	you (pl.)-GEN	shop		not.is (< mahini)
/gən	ma-rhacɛni/			'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: /dɔ̄, dɔ̄Ni, jɛ̄, jɛ̄Ni, ər/. /dɔ̄/ and /dɔ̄Ni/, /jɛ̄/ and /jɛ̄Ni/ may alternate. Some informants gave /dɔ̄/, whereas some gave /jɛ̄/ 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 dɔ̄ dhɛ/	'I and he'
/ramu dɔ̄ məkru/	'Ramu and Makru'

but we cannot say

*/gye, gən, dō dhε/ 'I, you and he'
 */ramu, məkru, dō pu:ja:/ 'Ramu, Makru and Puja'

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., /fāt mi jē fāt kyēTi/ 'old man and old woman'; /fāt mi jē kyeTi/ 'old man and woman who is not old'. Verb phrases are conjoined with /ər/. This is a borrowing of Hindi or 'and'.

/dhē tu:ni ər jəni/ 'He drinks and eats.'
 /gən rhan ər dhε di/ 'You (pl.) came and he went.'

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

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

Conditional sentences can be conjoined by /əgər ... tō/ 'if ... then'.

/əgər gye gyenjə tō dim mhawəni/ 'If I had gone then it would not have happened like this.'

Disjunction is marked by /ya/ 'or', /kitə ... kitə/ 'either or', or by /nə ... nə/ 'neither ... nor'. Examples:

/choTu ya moTu/	'Chotu or Motu'	/pi ya ŋε/	'four or five'
/gən ya dhε/	'you or he'	/du ya dō/	'here or there'
/gən da:l jattan ya jəbəŋ/	'Will you eat Dal or cooked food?'		
/kitə ra:m kitə məkru/	'either Ram or Makru'		
/nə məkru jatti nə ramu jatti/	'Neither Makru nor Ramu will eat.' (Lit.: 'Neither Makru will eat nor will Ramu eat.')		

Note: The forms /mægər/, /əgər ... tō/, /ya/, and /na ... na/ are borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources.

Rongpo-English Glossary

- əb—adv., now (IA)
 əgər—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)
 əndər—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)
 aseŋə—adj., difficult (a- is an IA prefix added to TB adj. to derive antonyms)
 aŋ rha—vi. to snow, lit. 'snow comes'
 aŋ—n., snow
 a:co—n., elder brother
 a:də—n., ginger (IA)
 a:dər—n., respect (IA)
 a:dət—n., habit (IA)
 a:ga:s, aga:s—n., sky (IA)
 a:ka khyər—vt., to defecate
 a:ka—n., stool, faces
 a:khirī—adv., last (IA)
 a:ləN—n., spice (IA)
 a:ma—n., mother
 a:m—n., mango (IA)
 a:na—n., father's sister
 a:pə—n., father
 a:ra:m—n., comfort, rest (IA)
 a:s lə—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:waj—n., a call, sound (IA)
 a:ŋəN—n., courtyard (IA)
 bəcən dha—vt., to give promise
 bəcən—n., promise (IA)
 bədlə:lhe—vt., to take revenge
 bədlə:—n., revenge (IA)
 bədəl—vi., to change (IA)
 bəgət—n., time (IA)
 bəja:—vt., to ring, to play musical instrument (IA)
 bəja:r—n., market (IA)
 bəNa:—vt., to make (IA)
 bəncə:—n., finger
 bəndu:k—n., rifle, gun (IA)
 bənd—adj., close (IA)
 bəra:bər—adj., equal (IA)
 bəRa—adj., big (IA)
 bəRwa:l—n., a Garhwali clan name
 bəRya—n., bull (IA)
 bərət—n., fast (IA)
 bəs—adv., enough, stop (IA)
 bəta:—vt., to tell (IA)

- bətṣ—n., wind (IA)
 bāc—vt., to read (IA)
 bādər—n., monkey (IA)
 bāj—n., childless woman (IA)
 bās—n., bamboo (IA)
 bāT—vt., to distribute (IA)
 ba-, bar—vt., to bring
 ba:ba—n., younger brother or sister
 ba:bu—n., father (address term) (IA)
 ba:churu—n., calf (IA)
 ba:dəw—n., cloud (IA)
 ba:gya—adv., two days after tomorrow
 ba:g—n., tiger (IA)
 ba:j—vt., to play a musical instrument
 (IA)
 ba:lu—n., lamb
 ba:ṅṣ—adj., left side (IA)
 ba:Re—n., shoemaker (IA)
 ba:Rṣ—n., garden (IA)
 ba:R—n., fence (IA)
 ba:R—n., flood (IA)
 ba:s—n., smell (IA)
 ba:wo—n., sand (IA)
 bag—vt., to tear
 baki—n., remainder, balance (IA)
 barkha rha—vi., to rain, lit. 'rain
 comes'
 barkha—n., rain (IA)
 behəd—adv., too much (IA)
 beka:r—adj., useless (IA)
 bəri—n., enemy (IA)
 bet—n., stick, cane (IA)
 bi, bhi—adv., also (IA)
 bi:s—num., twenty (IA)
 bi:t—vi., pass away (time) (IA)
 biga:R—vt., to spoil (IA)
 bigəR—vi., to be spoiled (IA)
 bigər—adv., without (IA)
 bik—n., poison (IA)
 bima:ri—n., disease (IA)
 bima:r—n., sick (IA)
 birkhu—n., kidney
 birṣ—n., cat (IA)
 bistərə—n., bedding (IA)
 biswa:s—n., faith (IA)
 bisər—vi., to forget (IA)
 bita:—vt., to spend (time) (IA)
 bit—n., hunger
 bṣThi—n., a type of sack
 bṣgTya—n., a type of goat
 bok—vt., to weigh
 boldu—adj., soft
 bṣN—n., forest (IA)
 boT—vt., to make rope (IA)
 boti—n., buttermilk
 botəw—n., bottle (IA)
 bṣyoṣ—n., mad (IA)
 bṣ—vt., to carry
 bu:N—vt., to knit, to weave (IA)
 bu:s—n., straw
 bu:t—n., to sow, to plough
 buDya—n., old man (IA)
 buDəi—n., old woman (IA)
 bu—n., grain
 buā—n., a village name
 buani—n., broom (IA)
 buəl—vi., lie down
 bya:du—adj., thin (flat objects like
 paper, cloth)
 bya:kpya—n., flour
 byaṅ—n., Tibet
 byaṅpa—n., a Tibetan
 byē—vi., to run
 byṣ—n., marriage (IA)
 byṣli—n., bride (IA)
 byṣṣ—n., bridegroom (IA)
 byoRu—adj., first (IA)
 byəd—n., brother
 byəse—n., brothers (pl.)
 bhəbəR—vi., to roast (IA)
 bhəbəRya:—vt., roast (IA)
 bhəddṣ—adj., ugly (IA)
 bhəga:—vt. drive away, to elope (IA)

- bhəgwa:n—n., God (IA)
 bhəla:dim—n., good person (IA)
 bhəst—n., buckwheat
 bhəs—n., a type of grain out of which
 a loaf is made which is considered
 sacred
 bhətija—n., nephew (IA)
 bhətiji—n., niece (IA)
 bhəTya:—vi., to call (near the
 speaker)
 bha:i—n., brother (IA)
 bha:j—vi., to run, to go away (IA)
 bha:Nja—n., sister's son (IA)
 bha:Nji—n., sister's daughter (IA)
 bha:N—n., hemp (IA)
 bha:p—n., steam (IA)
 bha:ri—adj., heavy (IA)
 bhaləŋ—n., a generic term used for
 cows, bulls.
 bhaT—n., a Garhwali brahmin clan name
 (IA)
 bhēsə—n., buffalo bull (IA)
 bhed—n., secret (IA)
 bhej—vt., to send (IA)
 bhεN—n., puzzle, shaft (IA)
 bhi:j—vi., to get wet (IA)
 bhija:—vt., to make wet (IA)
 bhiti—n., wall (IA)
 bhə rha—vi., to boil
 bhə—n., eye brow (IA)
 bhorī—n., a clan name
 bhəR—n., hero one who leads (IA)
 bhəw—n., ebullition, boiling liquid
 bhūk, bhūg—vi., to bark (IA)
 bhu:j—n., birch tree (IA)
 bhug:r—n., a Tibetan type of sheep
 bhujyəŋ—n., fly (IA)
 bhujələ—n., gourd (IA)
 bhurə—adj., brown (IA)
 bhusə—n., fodder (IA)
 bhu—n., snake, insect (IA)
 bhwāri—n., bee of big size
 bhwītəya—n., a village name
 bhya:p—vi., to do good
 cəba, cəpa—vt., to chew (IA)
 cəku—n., knife (IA)
 cəla—vt., to drive, to help someone
 walk (IA)
 cəmək—vi., to shine (IA)
 cəməka:—vt., to cause to shine (IA)
 cənt—adj., sharp
 cəTε—n., mat (IA)
 ca:—vi., to wish (IA)
 ca:k—vt., to try, to test
 ca:ma—n., daughter
 ca:m—n., skin (IA)
 ca:s—vt., to begin, to start
 ca:T—vt., to lick (IA)
 cag, cyag—n., iron
 camko—n., a type of bag made of
 wool
 cart lə—vt., to make hot
 cart—adj., hot
 caŋ, cyaŋ—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:ni—n., sugar (IA)
 ci:r—vi., to saw (IA)
 cipə—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)
 cu:s—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
 cwōko—n., chaff (IA)
 cya:p, cya:—vt., to press
 cyāri—n., bed bug
 cyaŋ—vt., to lick
 cyu:—vt., to brew
 cyu:i—n., apricot
 cyūku khyər—vt., to urinate
 cyūku—n., urine
 cyōco—n., figure, shape
 cyəd, cyəp—vt., to kindle fire
 cōr—n., yak (IA)
 chəm—n., wool
 chənt—n., light
 chət—n., roof (IA)
 chəwo—adj., dirt
 cha:N—vt., to choose (IA)
 cha:pō—n., elder sister's husband
 cha:rō—n., ashes
 cha:ti—n., breast, chest (IA)
 chakō—n., picture
 chāT—vt., to select (IA)
 chāTō—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
 cheT—adv., far
 chē—num., six (IA)
 chēl—n., shade (IA)
 chēpo—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
 chinka—n., a name of a village (winter
 village)
 chinpa—n., liver
 chormi—n., female
 choro—n., spleen
 chorso—n., male
 chō—vt., to buy
 cho—n., thorn
 chu:T—vi., to be left out (IA)
 chukpa rha—vi., to be offended
 chukpa—n., anger, a feeling of being
 offended
 chuni—n., chin (IA)
 chura—n., cheese
 chuəiya—n., avalanche
 chuər—vi., to feel, to appear
 chya—n., pair
 chya:c—vt., to break
 chya:s—vi., to be ready
 chyadpa—adj., sweet
 chyampa—n., bad cold
 chyu—vt., to divide, to share
 chyōR—n., extreme edge (IA)
 chyəs, chəs—adj., fat
 dəb—pp., possessive postposition
 dəga:t—n., that time
 dəgDya:no—n., shaky (IA)
 dəkchin—n., south
 dəkt—adj., hard (IA)
 dəma:g, dima:g—n., brain (IA)
 dəmi—adv., like that
 dəphna:—vt., to bury
 dəphən—vi., to be buried (IA)
 dəphən—n., burial (IA)
 dərmya:n—pp., in between
 dəs—num., ten (IA)
 dagar—n., outside (outside the room,
 house)
 dagəRya:Ni—n., female friend (IA)
 dagəRya—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
 daŋ—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
 deNo—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
 diwa:r—n., wall (IA)
 dō—vi., graze
 dō—conj., and
 dō-dō—adv., exactly there
 dod—n., inkpot (IA)
 dōn—n., sorrow
 dōri—n., hole
 dost—n., friend (IA)
 dosti—n., friendship (IA)
 dō—adv., there
 du—adv., here
 du-du—adv., exactly here
 duās—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)
 dushmani—n., enmity (IA)
 dushman—n., enemy (IA)
 dusro—adj., the other, second (IA)
 dyol—n., temple (IA)
 dyora:Ni—n., husband's younger brother's wife (IA)
 dyor—n., husband's younger brother (IA)
 dyo—n., god (IA)
 dyələŋ—adj., that many
 dhədyə—vt., to hunt, to rush (IA)
 dhəja:r—adv., there, near by, at
 dhəjer—adv., up there
 dhəkka—vt., to push (IA)
 dhəmka—vt., to threaten (IA)
 dhəna:i—n., bow (IA)
 dhəndya—vi., walk unsteadily
 dhəRək—vi. heart beating (IA)
 dhərəm—n., duty, religion
 dhərəti—n., earth (IA)
 dhətējə—pro., they, those (agentive)
 dhətēnu, dhətyanu—pro., they (dative)
 dhā—adv., now
 dha—vt., to give (to 2nd or 3rd person)
 dha:ni—n., a clan name
 dha:n—adv., at once
 dha:ro—n., water stream (IA)
 dha:r—n., an edge, a long mountain range (IA)
 dharū—adv., recently
 dhe—pro., 3sg (animate and inanimate)
 dhejə—pro., 3sg agentive
 dhero, dhoru—pro., 3sg dative
 dhetye, dhətējə—pro., 3pl
 dhətə—pro., 3sg possessive

- dhi:ŋ—adv., last to last year
 dhijə—pro., this (sg. agentive)
 dhipu, dipu—adv., on this side
 dhiru—pro., this (sg. dative)
 dhife, dhise—pro., this (sg. ablative)
 dhitya:s—vi., to be satisfied (of hunger)
 dhitye—pro., these
 dhitə—pro., of this
 dhi—pro., this
 dhu:—vt., lay together
 dhuəka—n., deception (IA)
 dhunya:r—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:ŋ—n., rock (IA)
 Da:w—n., wooden beam (IA)
 Dalo—n., tree (IA)
 Damphan—n., a clan name
 Danə—n., hilly place (IA)
 Dasa:N—n., bed (IA)
 Di:b—n., edge
 Dor—n., rope (IA)
 Də—n., pain (IA)
 Du:b—vi., to sink (IA)
 Duba:—vt., to make something sink
 (IA)
 Duəg—adj., rough (IA)
 Dya:ra—n., house, a staying place
 Dəga:r rha—vi., to belch (IA)
 Dəga:r—n., belch
 Dəne—n., fence (IA)
 Dəni—n., stretcher, barrow (IA)
 Dəŋk—n., sting (IA)
 Dər—vi. to be afraid of (IA)
 Dəra:—vt., to frighten (IA)
 DhāDu—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)
 Dhənya—n., thumb
 Dhəma:k—n., a blow, sound of
 something falling (IA)
 e—interj., hey (while calling someone)
 ekdəm—adj., soon, suddenly (IA)
 ela—interj., exclamation expressing
 surprise
 eRi—n., heel (IA)
 er—pp., above, from the speaker's
 level
 ebi—n., wicked person (IA)
 eb—n., vice (IA)
 ɛniŋ—n., respect form for father,
 fatherly
 ɛs—n., enjoyment (IA)
 ɛ—interj., hey!
 ga:j—n., foam
 ga:lu—n., cheek (IA)
 ga:t—n., torso (IA)
 gala—n., corn, grain
 ga—n., rice
 geR—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.)
 guastəri—adv., sometimes or the other
 guastə—adv., when
 guc—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
 guæse—n., Garhwalis (masc.pl.)
 gyak, gyakc—vi., to be broken (used
 for hard objects)
 gya—n., day
 gya—num., hundred
 gyejə—pro., 1sg agentive
 gye—pro., 1sg
 gyiru—pro., 1sg dative
 gyitə wa:sta—pro., 1sg benefactive
 gyitə—pro., 1sg possessive
 gyə—vi., to go (present tense stem
 only)
 gyər, gyərc—vi., to fear
 gyərt—n., fear
 gyəs dha—vt., to take or give an oath
 gyəs—n., oath
 gəN—vt., to count (IA)
 gəu—vi., melt (IA)
 gētə—pro., 2pl. possessive
 gətə—pro., 2sg possessive
 gē—pro., 2pl
 gədda—n., ass (IA)
 gədrə—n., rivulet
 gəj—n., yard (IA)
 gən—pro., 2sg
 gərmi—n., heat (IA)
 gəR—n., castle (IA)
 gəRəmə—n., river (IA)
 gəwa:—vt., to melt (IA)
 gha:Ti—n., valley (IA)
 gher—vt., to besiege, to surround (IA)
 ghi:N—n., hate (IA)
 ghiNya:s—vt., to hate (IA)
 gho, ghuo—pro., who, that (relative
 pronoun)
 ghojə—pro., who (sg. agentive)
 ghol—vt., to dissolve (IA)
 ghorī—adv., some, any
 ghoRi—n., mare (IA)
 ghoru—pro., to whom (sg.)
 ghotējə—pro., who (pl. agentive)
 ghotenu—pro., obj. to whom (pl.)
 ghotētə—pro., whose (pl. possessive)
 ghotə—pro., whose (sg.)
 ghum—vi., to stroll, to go around
 (IA)
 ghuəstəri—adj., sometimes
 ghua:Ra—n., horse (IA)
 ghuma:—vt., to make something move
 in a round (IA)
 ghunnə—n., knee (IA)
 ghyar—adv., here, this place
 ghyawo—n., quarrel
 ghənTa—n., hour (IA)
 ghəRi-ghəRi—adv., time and again
 (IA)
 ghəRi—n., clock, watch, moment (IA)
 ghəs ləga:—vt., to sing a song
 ghəs—n., song
 ghəT—n., watermill (IA)
 hāp—vi., to gasp (IA)
 hāfu:Ru—n., funny, cheerful (IA)
 hā—adv., yes (IA)
 har—vi., to be defeated (IA)
 har-gyar—adv., here and there
 har—adv., away from
 hajarō—adj. thousands (IA)
 hakəla—vi., to stammer (IA)
 halka—adj., light (IA)
 hara:—vt., to defeat (IA)
 haRkə—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
 hilə—n., mud
 hi—adv., only (IA)
 hoR—n., competition (IA)
 huŋ-, hunc-, hun-, hum—vi., to sit, to
 live, to be
 huRkya—n., juggler (IA)
 huō—vt., to roast

- huən, huəm—vt., to be, to take
 hyə, hyəc—vi., to go down
 hōsa:—vt., to make someone laugh
 (IA)
 hōbya:s—n., practice, exercise (IA)
 hōja:r—num., one thousand (IA)
 hək—n., right (IA)
 hēmba—n., stubborn
 hēmesa—adv., always (IA)
 hōra:n—adj., surprised (IA)
 hōRkū—adv., this side
 hōryɔ—adj., green (IA)
 i:b—n., sleep
 ichya—n., desire (IA)
 ila:j—n., treatment (IA)
 in—pro., 1pl
 ina:m—n., prize (IA)
 inja:r lə—vi., to wait for
 inja:r—n., wait (IA)
 injə—pro., we (agentive form)
 intəja:m—n., arrangements (IA)
 intə—pro., ours (poss.)
 inu—pro., we (dative form)
 ĩpyər—pro., on us
 irfa—n., jealousy, envy (IA)
 ise, ĩse—pro., from us
 iski:m—n., plan (IA)
 isku:l—n., school (English via IA)
 jə—vt., to eat
 jəb—adv., when (IA)
 jəb... təb—adv., when ...then (IA)
 jəbki—adv., when, although (IA)
 jəbəŋ—n., meal, food
 jəd—n., wheat
 jəgət—n., a name, world (IA)
 jəma:—vt., to make curd from milk
 (IA)
 jəmi:n—n., land (IA)
 jəra—adv., a bit (IA)
 jəru:r—adv., surely (IA)
 jəwa:b—n., answer, reply (IA)
 jəŋəl—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:nwər—n., animal (IA)
 jaRək—vi., to get stick (IA)
 jās—n., gold
 jāThi—n., a stick (IA)
 jaŋgali—n., pajama
 jaŋma, jagma—n., copper
 jaŋpɔ—n., bridge
 ji:b—n., anything with life (IA)
 ji:t—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 nhyā:—vt., to gamble
 ju:a—n., gamble (IA)
 ju:wɔ—n., yoke (IA)
 jua:ba—n., a hybrid of yak
 jua:Ra—n., shoe (IA)
 juāka—n., leech (IA)
 juākha—n., moustache
 jugū—n., body
 jumiŋ—n., body
 jumi—n., a hybrid of yak
 juTho—n., defiled by eating or
 drinking (IA)
 jya—n., tea (IA)
 jɔRo, jəRɔ—n., root (IA)
 jɔr—n., fever (IA)
 jōyō—n., twins (IA)
 jɛNər—n., glow worm
 jha:Ri—n., bush (IA)
 jhi:lɔ—adj., loose (IA)
 jhi:l—n., lake (IA)

- jhoyɔ—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)
 jhəməlTɔ—n., wasp (IA)
 jhəTk—vi., to jerk (IA)
 jhəTka—vt., to jerk (IA)
 ka:cɔ—adj., raw, uncooked (IA)
 kā:c—n., glass (IA)
 ka:g—n., crow (IA)
 ka:m—n., work (IA)
 ka:Ni—n., story, blind woman (IA)
 ka:No lə—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.)
 kanpuRi—n., temple (IA)
 kar—n., castrated ram
 ker—n., line
 ki (tə)... ki (tə)—conj., either... or (IA)
 ki:n—adj., dirt (IA)
 kilcɔ—adv., nearby
 kildu—pp., in between
 kim—n., house
 kirməla—n., ant
 kisəm—adj., type (IA)
 kita:b—n., book (seriticvia IA)
 kor—vt., to carve (IA)
 koT—n., coat (Eng via IA)
 ku:d—vi., to jump (IA)
 kui—n., fungus
 kukRu—n., hen (IA)
 kuNi, koNi—n., elbow (IA)
 kuŋkya—vt., to bark (IA)
 kua:Ra—n., seed, sprout (IA)
 kuataŋ—n., walnut
 kui:R—n., mist
 kuɛ—adv., some
 kyā—vi., to be ashamed of
 kya:wa—n., banana (IA)
 kyɔTɔ—n., boy, man. lad
 kyələŋ—adv., how much, how many
 kēTi—n., young girl, lady
 kəcha—n., underwear (IA)
 kədu—n., pumpkin (IA)
 kəgrya:i—n., armpit (IA)
 kəi—adv., many (IA)
 kəma—vt., to earn, to do (IA)
 kəmjor—adv., weak (IA)
 kəməŋ—n., loins, waist (IA)
 kəndha—n., shoulder (IA)
 kənu:N—n., ear (IA)
 kəra:ma:t—n., wonder (IA)
 kəri:b—adv., approximate, near (IA)
 kəs—vt., to fasten (IA)
 kəTa—vi., to get cut (IA)
 kətha—n., story
 kəTor—adj., hard (IA)
 kəTya:r—n., slope (IA)
 kəŋgi—n., comb (IA)
 khā:s—vi., to cough (IA)
 khā:si rha—vi., to get a cough
 khā:si—n., cough (IA)
 khab, khap—vt., to cover
 khaks—vi. to cover oneself (reflexive v.)
 khaTɔ—adj., sour (IA)
 khaŋ—n., a weight of dry things about
 one kilogram or a specified weight
 kha—n., hair of head
 khebi—adv., anything

- kheb—n., needle
 khi:—vi., to worship
 khi:sa—n., pocket (IA)
 khiga:t, khyəgat—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-/)
- khiRki—n., window (IA)
 kho—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
 khu:b—adj., much, many (IA)
 khub—vt., to close inside, animals or persons etc.
 khud—n., self (IA)
 khuica—n., puppy
 khui—n., dog
 khulmə—n., hay
 khulə—adj., lose
 khum—n., pillow
 khuTi—n., lower leg (IA)
 khu—n., smoke
 khua:ma—n., bed
 khuar—vt., to turn over
 khuəkəlo—adj., hollow (IA)
 khyag, khyak—vt., to break, to pluck
 khyagtə—adj., sweet
 khyen, khyenə—adv., what, that
 khye—adv., what
 khyo—vt., to scrape
 khyor mha—adv., why not
 khyoru ki—conj., because
 khyoru—adv., why
 khyos—vi., to ride
- khyə—vt., to give (to first person only)
 khyəga:tə mha khyəga: tə—adv., sometimes or the other
 khyəga:tə—adv., sometimes
 khyəkə—adv., how much, how many
 khyəl—vi., to leave behind
 khyər—vt., to talk; physical secretion
 khyəwa, khyəwa—n., husband
 khə—vi., to be hungry
 khəcə—n., belly, stomach
 khəN—vt., to dig (IA)
 khē guast—adv., sometime
 khēc—vt., to pull (IA)
 khēgu—adv., somewhere (IA)
 khē—adv., somewhere, anywhere (IA)
 khəbər lhe —vi., to take information, or to take to task
 khəbər—n., news, information (IA)
 khəm—n., beam
 khənt—adj., dull, not sharp
 khəra:b—adj., bad (IA)
 khəro—vt., to stir
 khəsū—adj., dull, not bright (IA)
 khətagtə—adj., bitter
 khəTkhəT—adv., knock (IA)
 khəTkhəTa—vt., to knock
 khəwa—vt., to feed (IA)
 la:k—num., one lac
 la:ma—n., father's elder brother's wife; mother's elder sister
 la:ŋ —vi., to cross some hurdle (IA)
 la:N—n., clothing (IA)
 la:pa—n., father's elder brother, mother's elder sister's husband
 la:Tə—adj., dumb (IA)
 la:u—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

- laŋbɔ—n., cowdung
 laŋRa—adj., lame (IA)
 laŋsa—n., manure, dung
 la—n., a type of goat; month
 lek—vt., to write (IA)
 ler—n., position
 les—vi., to smear
 lɛ—pp., with
 li:də—adj., heavy
 lika—vt., to cause to write (IA)
 litɔ—adv., near
 lob—n., greed (IA)
 logTɔ—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)
 lu:tɔ—n., mange
 lu:T—vt., to rob (IA)
 luŋgya—adv., four days after
 tomorrow
 lua:r—n., blacksmith (IA)
 lya—vt., to give birth
 lya:c—vi., to be born
 lyoni—adj., next
 lyɔN—adv., behind, after
 lyə, lya:c—vi., burn
 lə, luə—vt., to say, to speak
 lə—to do, to make
 ləc, ləcɔ—adj., flexible (IA)
 ləga:ta:r—adv., continuously (IA)
 lən—n., work
 ləpɛT—vt., to rap, to roll (IA)
 ləs—n., price
 ləTka:—vt., to hang (IA)
 ləTək—vi., hang (IA)
 ləwa—n., a type of blanket
 lha:ma—n., a type of goat
 lhabca, lhapca—n., ring
 lhe—vt., to take
 lhedə—adj., yellow
 lhuŋja—n., leech
 lhyəm, lhyən—vt., to drive away cattle
 lhəsoR—vt., to pull
 ma:lək—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
 mɛ sa:su—n., husband's maternal aunt
 mɛda:n—n., plane ground (IA)
 mela—adj., dirty (IA)
 mɛl—n., dirt (IA)
 menət—n., hard work (IA)
 mi—n., person
 mi:l—n., a mile (English via IA)
 mignəra—n., yellowish eye discharge
 migti—n., tears, lit. 'eye waters'
 mig—n., eye
 miŋgya—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
 mɔsəm—n., weather (IA)
 mu—n., original stock, base
 mu:c—vi. to let loose
 mua:ri—n., wild bee
 muã—n., kiss
 muca:—vt. to release
 mulyaŋ—adv., night
 mul—n., silver
 mulem—adj., soft (IA)
 muncanam—adv., early morning
 muncɔ—adv., morning
 munya:u—n., source
 murkuli—n., earring (IA)
 muskil—adj., difficult (IA)
 muyo—n., scoundrel
 muŋri—n., maize (IA)
 myɔ—n., barren land
 myənkɔ—n., frog (IA)
 məchər—n., mosquito (IA)
 məja:k—n., fun, joke (IA)
 məna:—vt., to persuade (IA)
 məŋdə—adj., red
 məŋər—n., water well
 mən—n., mind, heart (IA)
 mərc—n., chili (IA)
 məRgini, məNgini—n., nape of the neck (IA)
 mərtoliya—n., a clan name
 məR—n., a weight of 37 kg.
 məs—n., dream
 mhan—n., medicine
 mhast—adv., very many, very much (IA)
 mhafa—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)
 na:c—n., dance (IA)
 na:g—n., a big snake (IA)
 na:i—n., groove
 na:Ni—n., nerve (IA)
 na:ŋɔ—n., naked (IA)
 na:ra:j—adj., angry (IA)
 na:r—n., foot
 na:s—n., destruction (IA)
 na:tiNi—n., granddaughter, daughter's daughter (IA)
 na:ti—n., grandson, daughter's son (IA)
 na:u—n., boat (IA)
 naca:r—adv., before, in front of
 nadpa—n., sick person
 nad—n., sickness
 nag—n., pus
 namchã—vt., to become dawn or dusk
 namci—n., villager
 namfa—n., younger brother's wife, a married lady
 nam—n., village
 naŋcya—n., intestine, gut
 naniŋ—adv., last year
 nem—n., rule (IA)
 nɛR-chiləm—n., smoking pipe (IA)
 ni:lɔ—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
 nisɔ—adj., low (IA)
 ni—n., sun
 nɔlɔ—n., navel
 nɔnɔ—n., mother's brother's wife
 nɔRi—n., butter (IA)
 nɔ—adj., only
 nɔ—num., nine (IA)
 nu:də—adj., new

- nuəse—n., pots (pl.)
 nya:r—adv., yesterday
 nyama—n., sweets
 nyəlu—n., bastard
 nəg—n., gem (IA)
 nəŋa:—vt., to cross (IA)
 nəŋ—n., finger nail
 nəRd, nərd—n., husband's younger
 sister
 nəryu—n., coconut (IA)
 nərək—n., hell (IA)
 nəs—vi., to be ill
 nətər... nətər—conj., neither... nor
 nha:, —nha:c—vt., to dance
 nha:ma—n., goats and sheep (a common
 term)
 nhaku—n., pigeon, dove
 nhanta—adj., beautiful
 nhar—vt., to throw
 nhars—n., fall
 nhi:s gya—adj., two hundred
 nhi:s phyero—adv., two times
 nhi:s—num., two
 nhilaŋ—adv., twice
 nhimci—n., nose
 nhi:sgya—adv., two days
 nhisəri—adv., both
 nhod—n., pot
 nhu:s—vi., to wait for
 nhəmca:r, nhanca:r, nhica:r—adv.,
 front, before
 ŋe—num., five
 ŋepɔ—adj., fifth
 ŋegya—adv., fifth day, five hundred
 o thamiŋ—adv., any day before two
 days
 ol—vt., to knead
 ola—interjection, oh! (while calling)
 oro, orɔ—n., tomorrow
 orīya—n., smell
 or—n., direction (AI)
 oŋ—vi., to doze
 oŋ—n., slumber (IA)
 ɔja:r—n., implement (IA)
 ɔri—adj., good
 ɔr—conj., and (IA)
 ɔs—n., dew (IA)
 ɔta:r—n., a male name-Avatar
 pa:k—vi., to ripen (IA)
 pa:khi—n., women's upper clothes, a
 gown type
 pa:l—n., a clan name
 pa:n-sa:t—adj., five-seven (IA)
 pa:n—n., betel leaf (IA)
 pa:N—pp., in, under
 pa:pi—n., sinner (IA)
 pa:p—n., sin (IA)
 pa:R—n., mountain, a big rock
 pa:t—n., leaf of a plant (IA)
 pa:wɔ—n., frost (IA)
 pachim—n., west (IA)
 paləŋ—n., bed (IA)
 pan—vt., to spin
 parbə—n., festival (IA)
 paRdə—adj., wide, broad
 pēc—n., handle (IA)
 pēsav—n., money (IA)
 pec—n., bird
 pel—vt., to feed
 pəla—adj., first (IA)
 pəra dha—vt., to guard (IA)
 pəra—n., watch (IA)
 per—pp., on (IA)
 pi gya—num., four hundred
 pi: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)
 pi—num., four
 pōc—vi., to reach (IA)
 pəŋco—pp., under

- popo—n., mother's father
 pɔR—n., rock
 pot—vt., to brew
 pu:j—vt., to worship (IA)
 pu:ja—n., worship (IA)
 pu:rɔ—adj., whole, full (IA)
 pu:Tu—n., anus, buttocks
 pucəRi—n., tail (IA)
 pun—vt., to cook
 purb—adv., east (IA)
 purpuRi—n., temple (IA)
 puru—n., husband's elder brother
 pusu—n., head
 puyu—n., husband's elder sister
 pwa:ka—n., vagina
 pæcta:—vi., to repent (IA)
 pəka:—vt., to ripen (IA)
 pəlc—n., milk
 pəlTa:—vt., turn around (IA)
 pəlTə—vi., turn around (IA)
 pəndra—num., fifteen (IA)
 pənja:—n., toe (IA)
 pəra:u—n., halt (IA)
 pərsən—adj., happy (IA)
 pər—pp., on (IA)
 pəta:w—n., imaginary world under the earth. (IA)
 pəta—n., knowledge, address (IA)
 pəya:—vt., to sharpen
 pəya:r—n., meadow
 pha:ŋɔ—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
 phan, pham—vt., to stitch, to sew
 phas—vt., causative form of /phac-/
 phaTɔ—n., arm (IA)
 pha—n., a chip of pine wood
 phəl—vi., spread (IA)
 phəla:—vt., to spread
 phəRi—n., staircase (IA)
 pher—n., a round about way (IA)
 phi:ya—n., a squirrel-like animal
 phin̄ba—n., saddle cloth
 phiTiŋ, phəT—n., ashes
 pho—vt., to dry
 phoc, phoj—vi., fade away
 phəm—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)
 phuRdə, phurdə—adj., fat, bulky
 phuskya:—vt., to persuade, to allure
 phutər—n., hearth, oven
 phuəl—vt., to open, to loosen
 phuəlc—vi., be open, loose
 phuəlTi—n., a pot
 phuənya—n., a clan name
 phuəst—adj., opened
 phyag—vt., to open
 phyalaŋ—adj., half
 phyer—vt., to hasten
 phyəd-mulyəŋ—adj., midnight
 phyeniŋ—adj., noon
 phyəs khyer—vt., to fart
 phyəs—n., fart
 phəgoT—n., bark of tree (IA)
 phəl—n., fruit (IA)
 phən̄jɔ—n., dead body
 phərj—n., duty (IA)
 rəgəR—vt., to scrub (IA)
 rəkco—n., defense
 rəkcyā—adj., protection

- rənca: — vt., to erect
 rənka: — vt., decapitate, behead
 rəŋya — vt., to colour (IA)
 rəŋ — n., colour (IA)
 rəssi — n., rope (IA)
 rāc — n., loom
 rāD — n., widow (IA)
 rākɔ — n., torch
 ra:gəs — n., demon (IA)
 ra:ja — n., king (IA)
 ra:jpu:t — n., a Hindu caste name (IA)
 ra:na — n., a clan name (IA)
 ra:Ni — n., queen (IA)
 ra:ŋ — n., tin
 ra:p — adj., heat
 ra:u — n., livestock, animals
 rad — n., cow (from a yak family)
 raŋ — vt., to sell
 raŋpɔ, rəŋpɔ — n., Rongpo people
 rə dha — vt., to give an opinion
 rə — n., opinion, counsel (IA)
 ri:Dət-haRkɔ — n., back-bone (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
 rəŋpɔ bha:sa — n., Rongpo language
 rop — vt., to plant (IA)
 rɔR — vt., to slip, to slide (IA)
 rɔRɔ — n., landslide (IA)
 rɔRya:s — vi., to overflow
 ru:k — vi., to halt (IA)
 ruka: — vt., to halt (IA)
 rukɔ — adj., coarse, dry (IA)
 rupē, ruphē — n., money, rupees (IA)
 ruoko, ruəko — adj., all
 ryu: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:gcag — n., lice
 rhi:g — n., louse
 rhigər — n., field
 rhin, rhim — vt., a process of making bundles of threads for further process
 rhiŋja — n., sister
 rhu: — vt., to ask
 rhu:də — adj., long, tall
 rhui — n., question, interrogation
 rhəb, rhəc — vi., to laugh
 rhəm, rhən — vt., to weave
 sās lhe — vi., take breath
 sās — n., breath (IA)
 sa: — vi., send for
 sa:i — n., wife's sister (IA)
 sa:l — n., year (IA)
 sa:məN — n., soap (IA)
 sa:Ngəu — n., chain for animals (IA)
 sa:n — adj., brightness
 sa:ra — adj., whole (IA)
 sa:rɔ — 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
 saNɔ — adj., intact (IA)
 sastɔ — adj., cheap (IA)
 sē — adj., correct
 sɛ-, sɔ — vi., endure, bear
 sɛdɔ — n., marriage (IA)
 sɛŋɔ — adj., easy
 sɛNo — n., plane land (IA)
 seru — n., male child
 se — pp., from (agentive in passive forms)
 sēs — vi., to wake up
 si:da, sidɔ — adj., direct, straight (IA)
 si:də — 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
 siŋ —n., wood
 sis-, sisc—vi., to die, to extinguish
 so—vt., to bring up, to raise
 sod lə—vi., to get cold
 sod—n., cold, winter
 sok—n., grief (IA)
 sor—vt., to sweep, to clean
 sos—vi., to be brought up
 sōc—vi., to think (IA)
 sōc—n., thought (IA)
 sōsa—n., a name of a village
 so—num., hundred (IA)
 sōda—n., deal, bargain (IA)
 sōt—n., honey (IA)
 sūŋər—n., pig (IA)
 su:c—vi., to stink
 su:l—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
 sumpō—adj., third
 suNa:—vt., to narrate (IA)
 suja:r—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
 sēbəd—n., word (IA)
 sēb—adj., all (IA)
 sēca:r—n., earth, ground
 sēc—n., truth (IA)
 sēdē, sēde—adv., always (IA)
 sēd—n., sickle
 sēja:—vt., to decorate (IA)
 sēk—n., doubt (IA)
 sēlō—n., grasshopper
 sēm—n., wish
 sēm rha—vi., to wish
 sēmdi—n., son's or daughter's father-
 in-law (IA)
 sēmdəNi—n., son's or daughter's
 mother-in-law (IA)
 sēmja:—vt., to make understand (IA)
 sēmundər—n., sea (IA)
 sēməj—vi., to understand (IA)
 sēnima—n., cinema (English via IA)
 sēnsa:r—n., world (IA)
 sər-sər—n., sound of the wind
 səri:r—n., body (IA)
 səræg—n., heaven (IA)
 sēs—vi., to know
 sēwa:l—n., question (IA)
 fuaʃa—n., heart
 fuĩ rha—vi., to bleed
 fuĩ—n., blood
 fā-, fāc—vi., to grow old
 fāt—adj., old
 fāt rhu—n., husband's grandfather
 fāt yu—n., husband's grandmother
 famni—n., an old type of greeting term
 fampa—n., paddy
 faŋni—adj., elder
 fasag—n., a village name
 fa—n., meat, flesh
 fu:Ni—n., horn
 fərba—adj., young
 fəwa—adj., seniority
 tēb—adv., then (IA)
 tēgtē—adj., smell
 təkdi:r—n., fate (IA)
 tēlō—n., pond (IA)
 tēmbu—n., tent (IA)

- t̄a:ju—n., a pair of scales (IA)
 t̄ari—n., soup (IA)
 t̄əR̄əm—adv., suddenly (IA)
 t̄əɾəph—adv., side (IA)
 t̄əya:ri—n., readiness (IA)
 t̄əya:r—adj., ready (IA)
 ta—vt., to keep
 ta:i—n., lock (IA)
 ta:ku—n., spindle
 ta:N—vt., to put off, to take out
 something
 ta:n—n., part
 ta:ra—n., star (IA)
 ta:rik—adj., date (IA)
 ta:r—n., axe
 ta:r—n., wire (IA)
 tad-, tap—vt., to beat
 tag—n., sign, mark
 taŋ—vt., to find
 tar—vt., to finish
 t̄ē—pp., before
 tej—adj., fast, sharp (IA)
 te—adj., many
 t̄e—n., decision (IA)
 ti—n., water
 ti:R—vt., to burst (IA)
 ti:r—n., arrow (IA)
 tig-tig—adv., one by one
 tig—num., one
 tiha:i—adj., one third (IA)
 tikoN—adj., triangle (IA)
 tilguN—n., mole (IA)
 tiŋd̄ə—adj., black
 tir—vt., to irrigate
 tit̄əli—n., butterfly (IA)
 to—vt., to crush
 to—adv., then (IA)
 tol—vt., to weigh
 tol—n., weight (IA)
 toNi—adj., best, of first kind
 t̄oi—n., bottom, soil
 tota—n., parrot (IA)
 t̄oRo—n., thigh
 t̄ot̄o—n., father's father
 t̄ū—vt., to drink
 tula—vt., to weigh
 tuŋt̄ə—adj., big
 tunt̄ə—adj., short
 tupha:n—n., dust storm (IA)
 tupka:—vt., to drop (IA)
 tupk̄ə—vi., to drop (IA)
 tuən—vt., to keep something on hearth
 for cooking
 tyō—vi., to weep
 tha:i—n., metal plate (IA)
 tha:m—vi., to stop (IA)
 thagpa—n., rope
 thalmo—n., flesh
 thal—n., back
 thamiŋ—adv., a day before yesterday
 than—adv., today
 thaniŋ—adv., this year
 thannya:r—adv., always
 thaŋga—n., plain level
 thi:d̄ə—adj., wet
 thiŋ—vt., to spread
 thiŋc̄ə—pp., under, below
 tho—vt., to ask for
 thok—vt., to knock (IA)
 thou, thol—n., lips
 thō—vt., to graze
 th̄or̄ə—pp., under, below
 thu:g—vi., to spit (IA)
 thud—vt., to teach
 thug—n., spittle (IA)
 thun̄gya—adv., three days after
 tomorrow
 thus—vt., to learn
 thuəri—adv., a little, a few
 th̄əma—vt., to hand over (IA)
 th̄əne—pp., up to
 T̄āko—n., turban (IA)
 Ta:ŋ—vt., to hang (IA)
 Ta:ŋ—n., leg (IA)

- Ta:Ri—n., whistle (IA)
 Tab—n., bridle, rein
 Tek ləga:—vt., to take support of something physical
 Tek—n., support (IA)
 Tem, Tɛm—n., time (English via IA)
 TɛT lə—vt., to tighten
 TɛT—adj., tight (English via IA)
 Ti:k—vt., to hold, to keep (IA)
 Tika:—vt., to keep carefully in place (IA)
 TimTima:—vi., to glow (IA)
 Tobli—n., cap (IA)
 Tolo—adj., deaf (IA)
 Tuku—n., top, peak
 TukəRa—n., piece (IA)
 Tun—adj., intoxicated (IA)
 Tua:na—n., rafter (IA)
 Tuəkəri—n., a basket (IA)
 Tyu:b—n., tube (English via IA)
 TəmaTər—n., tomatoes (IA)
 Təm—adj., something full, brimful (IA)
 TəTTu—n., pony (IA)
 Tha:T lə—vi., to live in luxury (IA)
 Tha:T-ba:T—adv., great pump and show (IA)
 Thab—vt., to winnow
 ThaNo hwəŋ—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)
 Thər—vt., to attempt, to try some work, to determine
 u:g—vi., to grow (IA)
 u:R—vi., to fly (IA)
 ucə—adj., high (IA)
 uda:s lə—vi., to be sad
 uda:s—adj., sad (IA)
 udha:r—n., borrow (IA)
 uDya:r—n., hole (IA)
 ulu—n., owl (IA)
 umsəri—n., wife
 umər—n., age (IA)
 upa:i—adv., method (IA)
 upha:r—n., gift (IA)
 upjə—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
 uttər—n., north (IA)
 utəlo—adj., shallow (IA)
 utər—vi., to come down (IA)
 uŋ—n., stone
 wā—vi., appear in sight
 wa:ɔ—adv., far, away
 wa:pəs rha—vi., to come back
 wa:pəs—n., return (IA)
 wa:sta, wasta—pp., for (IA)
 walən—n., Kumauni person
 wɛda lə—vt., to promise
 wɛda—n., promise (IA)
 wɛla:r—n., slope
 wətha, wata—adv., next year
 ya:d rha—vi., to remember
 ya:d—n., remembrance (IA)
 ya:r—n., friend (IA)
 yandu, yaŋdə—adj., light (in weight)
 ya—conj., or (IA)
 yer, er—pp., above
 yerē—adj., height
 ye—interjection, hey!
 yū—vi., to walk
 yū-yūt—adv., every year
 yū—n., year
 yu:də—adj., old
 yu—n., mother-in-law; beer
 yəg—n., egg
 yəkhuli—adv., alone
 yəksən—adv., always
 yən, yəm—vi., to hear
 yəs—vi., to be intoxicated
 yəs—n., intoxication

English-Rongpo Glossary

- a bit (IA)—jəra
a day after tomorrow—miŋgya
a day before yesterday—thamiŋ
a few, a little bit—thuəri
a little bit (liquid)—usu
a name of the valley—ma:Na
a weight of 37 kg.—məR
above—kaldu, yer, er
above, over—kalco
again (IA)—dua:ro
age (IA)—umər
agree (vt.) (IA)—ma:n-
aircraft (IA)—ja:j
all—ruoko, ruəko
all (IA)—səb
alms (IA)—da:n
alone—yəkhuli
also (IA)—bi, bhi
always—thannya:r, yəksən
always (IA)—həmesa
always (IA)—sədē, sode
an old type of greeting term—jamni
and—dō
and (IA)—ər, ər
anger, a feeling of being offended
—chukpa
angry (IA)—na:ra:j
animal (IA)—ja:nwər
answer, reply (IA)—jəwa:b
ant—kirməla
anus, buttocks—pu:Tu
any day before two days—o thamiŋ
anything—khebi
appear in sight—wā-
approximate, near (IA)—kəri:b
apricot—cyu:i
arm (IA)—phaTə
armpit (IA)—kəgrya:i
arrangements (IA)—intəja:m
arrow (IA)—ti:r
ashes—cha:rə
ashes—phiTiŋ, phəTiŋ, phaTiŋ
ask (vt.)—rhu:-
ask for (vt.)—tho-
ass (IA)—gədda
at once—dha:n
at two occasions—nhi:s phyero
attempt, to try some work, to determine
(vt.)—Thər-
auspicious (IA)—sub
avalanche—chuəiya
away from—ha:r
axe—ta:r
back—thal
backbone (IA)—ri:Dət-haRkə
bad (IA)—khəra:b
bad cold—chyampa
bag (IA)—jhoyə
bag, made of wool—camko
bamboo (IA)—bās
banana (IA)—kya:wa
bark (vi.) (IA)—bhūk-, bhūg-
bark of tree—phəgoT
barren land—myə
basket, one of the type (IA)—Tuəkəri
bastard—nyəlu
bathe (vi.)—urs-
be afraid of (vi.) (IA)—Dər-
be ashamed of (vi.)—kyā-
be born (vi.)—lyə:c-
be broken (vi.) (IA)—phoRs-
be broken (vi.)—phags-
be broken (vi.; used for hard objects)
—gyak-, gyac-
be brought up (vi.)—sos-
be buried (vi.)—dəphən-

be hungry (vi.)—khə-
 be ill (vi.)—nəs-
 be intoxicated (vi.)—yəs-
 be left out (vi.) (IA)—chu:T-
 be loose (vi.)—phuəlc-
 be offended (vi.)—chukpa rha-
 be ready (vi.)—chya:s-
 be sad (vi.)—uda:s lə-
 be satisfied (of hunger) (vi.)—dhitya:s
 bead of glass (IA)—goi
 beam—khəm
 beans of local type—chemi
 bear (IA)—ri:g
 beard (IA)—da:Ri
 beat (vt.) (IA)—pi:T-
 beat (vt.)—tad-, tap-
 beautiful, handsome—nhanta
 because of—khyoru ki
 become dawn or dusk (vi.)—namchã-
 become wet (vi.) (IA)—bi:j-
 bed—Dasa:ŋ
 bed—khua:ma
 bed (IA)—paləŋ
 bed bug—cyãri
 bedding (IA)—bistəra
 bee of big size—bhuãri
 beer—yu
 before—tē
 before, in front of—naca:r
 begin, to start (vt.)—ca:s-
 behind—harkū
 behind, after—lyəN
 belch (IA)—Dəga:r
 belch (vi.) (IA)—Dəga:r rha-
 belly, stomach—khəcə
 besides—kakh
 besiege, to surround (vt.) (IA)—gher-
 best, of first kind—toNi
 betel leaf (IA)—pa:n
 big—tuŋtə
 big (IA)—bəRa, bəRyə
 birch tree (IA)—bhu:j

bird—pyec
 bite of snake, dog—kad
 bitter—khətagtə
 black—tiŋdə
 blacksmith (IA)—lua:r
 blanket, a local type—cūTka
 blanket, a local type—lalli
 blanket, a local type—ləwa
 bleed (vt.)—suī rha-
 blind (fem. IA)—əndhi
 blind (masc. IA)—əndha
 blind man (IA)—ka:No
 blood—suī
 bloom (vi.) (IA)—phu:l-
 blow, sound of something falling (IA)
 —Dhəma:k
 blow, to puff (vt.) (IA)—phu:k-
 blue (IA)—ni:lə
 blush (vi.)—rhag-, rhagc-
 boat (IA)—na:u
 body—jugū
 body—jumiŋ
 body (IA)—səri:r
 bone (IA)—haRkə
 book (IA)—kita:b
 both—nhisəri
 bottle (IA)—botəu
 bottom, soil—təi
 bow (IA)—dhəna:i
 brain (IA)—dəma:g, dima:g
 branch of a tree—pha:ŋə
 break (vt.) (IA) (hard objects, stones
 etc.)—phəR-
 break (vt.) (thread, rope)—phag-
 break (vt.)—chya:c-
 breast—apu
 breath (IA)—sās
 brew (vt.)—cyu:-
 brew (vt.)—pot-
 bride (IA)—byəl
 bridegroom (IA)—byələ
 bridge—janpə

- bridle, rein—Tab
 brightness—sa:n
 bring (vt.)—ba-, bar-
 bring up, to raise (vt.)—so-
 broom (IA)—buani
 brother—byəd
 brother (IA)—bha:i
 brothers (pl.)—byəse
 brown—phoro
 brown (IA)—bhuro
 buckwheat—bhəst
 buffalo bull (IA)—bhēsə
 build (vt.) (brick or stone wall or house) (IA)—ci:N-
 bull (IA)—bəRya
 burn—lyə-, lya:c-
 burst (vi.) (IA)—ti:R-
 burst (vi.) (IA)—pha:T-
 bury (IA)—dəphən
 bury (vt.)—dəphna:-
 bush (IA)—jha:Ri
 butter (IA)—nəRi
 butterfly (IA)—titəl
 buttermilk—boti
 button (IA)—gunTi
 buy (v)—chō-
 calf (IA)—ba:churu
 call (vt.) (near the speaker)—bhəTya:-
 cap (IA)—Tobli
 card (vt.) cotton or wool—cuō-
 carefully (IA)—dhya:n se
 carpet, a local type —dan
 carry (vt.)—bu-
 carve (vt.) (IA)—kor-
 caste name (IA)—ra:jpu:t
 castle (IA)—gəR
 cat (IA)—birə
 catch sight of (vt.)—kan, kam-
 cause to eat dry food/ —phas-
 cause to shine (IA)—cəməka:-
 chaff (IA)—cuəko
 chain for animals (IA)—sa:ŋ gəu
 chain made of beads (IA)—ma:wa
 change (vt.) (IA)—bədəl-
 cheap (IA)—sastə
 cheek (IA)—ga:lu
 cheese—chura
 chest, breast (IA)—cha:ti
 chew (vt.) (IA)—cəba-, cəpa-
 childless woman (IA)—bāj
 chili (IA)—mərc
 chin (IA)—chuni
 chip of pine wood—pha
 choose (vt.) (IA)—cha:N-
 choose (vt.) (IA)—cu:n-
 cinema (English via IA)—sənimə
 circle round (vt.)—riŋa:-
 circuitous route (IA)—pher
 clan name—bhori
 clan name—bəRua:l
 clan name—Dampa
 clan name—dha:ni
 clan name—mərtoliya
 clan name—pa:l
 clan name—phuənya
 clan name (IA)—bhāT
 clan name (IA)—ra:nə:
 clock, watch, moment (IA)—ghəRi
 close (IA)—bənd
 close door or window (vt.)—khir-
 close inside, animals or persons etc. (vt.)—khub-
 clothing (IA)—la:N
 cloud (IA)—ba:dəu
 coarse, dry (IA)—ruko
 coat (IA)—koT
 coconut (IA)—nəryu
 cold—sod
 colour (vt.) (IA)—rəŋya-
 colour (IA)—rəŋg
 comb—sigca
 comb (IA)—kəŋgi
 come (vi.)—rha-
 come back (vi.)—wa:pəs rha-

come back (vi.) (IA)—lɔT-
 come down (vi.) (IA)—utər-
 comfort, rest (IA)—a:ra:m
 common term used for cows, bulls
 —bhaləŋ
 competition (IA)—hoR
 continuously (IA)—ləga:ta:r
 cook (vt.)—pun-
 cooking (passive form)—pūs-
 copper—jaŋma, jagma
 corn, grain—gala
 correct—sē
 cough (vt.) (IA)—khā:s-
 cough (noun) (IA)—khā:si
 count (vt.) (IA)—gɔN-
 courtyard (IA)—a:ŋəN
 cover (vt.)—khab-, khap-
 cover oneself (vi.)—khaks-
 cow (from a yak family)—rad
 cow dung—laŋbɔ
 cross (vi.) (IA)—nəŋa:-
 cross some hurdle (vt.) (IA)—la:ŋ-
 crow (IA)—ka:g
 crush (vt.)—to-
 cry (vi.) (IA)—aRək-
 curd (IA)—dɛ
 cut (vt.) (IA)—ka:t-
 dance (vt.) (IA)—na:c-
 dance (vt.)—nha:-, nha:c-
 dance (IA)—na:c
 date (IA)—ta:rik
 dative suffix (sg.)—-ru
 dative suffix (pl.)—-nu
 daughter (IA)—ca:ma
 day—ni:r
 day (IA)—din
 day—gya
 dead body—phəŋjɔ
 dead body (IA)—moNɔ, moRɔ
 deaf (IA)—Tolo
 deal, bargain (IA)—sɔda
 debt, loan (IA)—udha:r

decapitate, behead—rənka-
 deception (IA)—dhuəka
 decision—tɛ
 decorate (vt.) (IA)—səja:-
 defeated (be defeated) (vi.) (IA)
 —ha:r-
 defeat (vt.) (IA)—hara:-
 defecate—a:ka khyər-
 defense—rəkɔ
 defiled by eating or drinking (IA)
 —juTʰo
 demon (IA)—ra:gəs
 desire (IA)—ichya
 destruction (IA)—na:s
 dew (IA)—ōs
 die, to extinguish (vi.)—sis-, sisc-
 difficult—a sɛŋɔ
 difficult (IA)—muskil
 dig (vt.)—khɔN-
 direct, straight (IA)—si:da, sidɔ
 direction (IA)—or
 dirt—chəwo
 dirt (IA)—ki:n
 dirt (IA)—mɛl
 dirty (IA)—mɛla
 disease (IA)—bima:ri
 dissolve (vt.) (IA)—ghol-
 distribute (vt.) (IA)—bāT-
 divide, to share (vt.)—chyu-
 do good (vi.)—bhya:p-
 do, to make (vt.)—lə-
 dog—khui
 door, entrance—akto
 double (IA)—du:Na
 doubt (IA)—sək
 doze (vi.) (IA)—oŋ-
 dream—məs
 dried—phost
 drink (vt.)—tū-
 drive away cattle (vt.)—lhyəm-, lhyən-
 drive away, to elope (IA)—bhəga:-

- drive, to help someone walk (vt.)
(IA)—cəla-
- drop (vt.) (IA)—tupka:-
- drop (vi.) (IA)—tupkə-
- dry (vt.)—pho-
- dull, not bright—khəsū
- dull, not sharp—khənt
- dumb (IA)—la:Tɔ
- dust (IA)—dhuwu
- dust storm (IA)—tupha:n
- duty (IA)—phərj
- duty, religion—dhərəm
- ear (IA)—kənu:N
- early morning—muncanam
- earn, to do (vt.) (IA)—kəma-
- earring (IA)—murkuli
- earth (IA)—dhərəti
- earth, ground—səca:r
- east (IA)—purb
- easy—sɛŋɔ
- eat (vt.)—jə-
- eating and drinking—dədu:t
- ebullition, boiling liquid—bhəu
- edge—Di:b
- egg—yəg
- egg (IA)—ənDa:
- eight (IA)—a:Th, a:T
- either ... or (IA)—ki (tə)... ki (tə)
- elbow (IA)—kuNi, koNi
- elder—jaŋni
- elder brother—a:co, a:cyo
- elder brother's wife—mhafa
- elder sister's husband—cha:pɔ
- elder sister, husband's elder brother's
wife—a:ta
- elephant (IA)—hati, ha:ti
- enclosure—khoR
- endure, bear—sɛ-, sɔ-
- enemy (IA)—bəri
- enemy (IA)—dusmən
- enjoyment (IA)—ɛs
- enmity (IA)—dusməni
- enough (IA)—ka:phi
- enough, stop (IA)—bəs
- enquire about, or to take to task
(vi.)—khəbər lhe-
- equal (IA)—bəra:bər
- erect (vt.)—rənca:-
- every year—yū-yūt
- everyday, day (IA)—roj
- extreme edge (IA)—chyɔR
- eye—mig
- eye brow (IA)—bhō
- eyelash (IA)—cipɔ
- fade away (vi.)—phoc-, phoj-
- faith (IA)—biswa:s
- fall—nhars-
- false (IA)—jhuT
- false person (IA)—jhuT ha
- far—chəT
- far away—wa:dɔ
- far away (IA)—du:r
- fart—phyəs
- fart (vi.)—phyəs khyer-
- fast (IA)—bərət
- fast (IA)—chāTɔ
- fast, sharp (IA)—tej
- fasten (vt.) (IA)—kəs-
- fat—chyəs, chəs
- fate (IA)—təkdi:r
- father (address term) (IA)—ba:bu
- father's elder brother, mother's elder
sister's husband—la:pa
- father's father—tɔtɔ
- father's mother—aca, acya
- father's or mother's maternal aunt
—guca
- father's or mother's maternal uncle
—guti
- father's sister—a:na
- father's younger brother's wife—mifer
- father's younger brother, mother's
younger sister's husband—aku
- fear—gyərt

- fear (vi.)—gyər-, gyərc-
 feather (IA)—pā:kh
 feed (vt.) (IA)—khəwa-
 feed (vt.)—pyel-
 feel (vi.), to appear—chuər-
 female—chormi
 female counter part of /la:pa/—la:ma
 fence (IA)—ba:R
 festival (IA)—parbə
 fever (IA)—jər
 field—rhigər
 fifteen (IA)—pəndra
 fifth—ηεpə
 fifth day, five hundred—ηεgya
 figure, shape—cyōcə
 fill (vt.)—pin-
 find (vt.)—taŋ-
 finger—bənca:
 finger nail—nəŋ
 finish (vt.)—tar-
 fire—mhe
 firm—sa:rə
 first (IA)—byoRu
 first (IA)—pəla
 fish (IA)—macha
 fisherman (IA)—dhunya:r
 five—ηε
 flesh—thalgo
 fleshy, and plump—phuRdə, phurdə
 flexible (IA)—ləcələcə
 flood (IA)—ba:R
 flour—bya:kpya
 fly (IA)—bhujyəŋ
 fly (vi.) (IA)—u:R-
 foam—gə:j
 fodder (IA)—bhucə
 fold (IA)—jhuri
 foot—na:r
 for (IA)—wa:sta, wasta
 for me—gyitə wa:sta
 forest (IA)—bəN
 forest (IA)—jəŋgəl
 forget (vi.) (IA)—bisər-
 forgiveness (IA)—ma:phi
 fortune (IA)—jog
 four—pi
 four days—pigya
 four days after tomorrow—luŋgya
 four hundred—pi gya
 four times—pi guNa
 friend (IA)—dagəRya
 friend (IA)—dost
 friend (IA)—ya:r
 friend, female (IA)—dagəRya:Ni
 friendship (IA)—dosti
 frighten (vt.) (IA)—Dəra:-
 frog (IA)—myənkə
 from exactly—susu
 from this—dhife, dhise
 from out of (location), since, point of
 time—su
 from us—ise, ĩse
 from (agentive in passive forms)—se
 front, before—nhəmca:r, nhanca:r,
 nhica:r
 frost (IA)—pa:wə
 fruit (IA)—phəl
 full—pīsit
 fun, joke (IA)—məja:k
 fungus—kui
 funny, cheerful (IA)—hāfu:Ru
 gamble (IA)—ju:a
 gamble (vt.)—ju:a nhya:-
 game, a type of gamble—comma
 garden (IA)—ba:Rə
 Garhwali (fem.sg.)—gua:mi
 Garhwali person (mas. sg.)—go
 Garhwali (masc.pl.)—guəse
 garlic—sidum
 gasp (vi.) (IA)—hāp-
 ghee, clarified butter—mar
 gem (IA)—nəg
 genitive suffix—tə
 get cold (vi.)—sod lə-

get cough (vi.)—khā:si rha-
 get cut (vi.) (IA)—kəTə-
 get filled in (vi.)—pīs-
 get someone to saw (vt.) (IA)—cira:-
 get sleep (vi.)—i:b rha-
 get someone to write (vt.) (IA)—lika:-
 get something down (vt.)—uta:r-
 get stick (vi.) (IA)—jaRək-
 get wet (vi.) (IA)—bhi:j-
 giddiness—ryu:Ni
 gift (IA)—upha:r
 giggle (vi.)—khikca-
 ginger (IA)—a:də
 give (vt.) (to 2nd or 3rd person) — dha:-
 give (to first person only) (vt.)—khyə-
 give birth (vt.)—lyə-
 give opinion (vt.)—rə dha-
 give promise (vt.)—bəcən dha-
 give promise (vt.)—wədə lə-
 glass (IA)—kā:c
 glove—lagpa
 glow (vi.) (IA)—TimTima:-
 go (vi.)—di-
 go down (vi.)—hyə-, hyəc-
 go (present tense stem only) (vi.)—g̃yə-
 goat—lha
 goat, a general type—lha:ma
 goat, a local type — bəgTya
 goat dung—gurbawa
 goats and sheep (a common term)
 —nha:ma
 goat uncastrated male—logTo
 God (IA)—bhəgwa:n
 god (IA)—dyə
 goddess (IA)—debi
 gold—jās
 good—əri
 good person (IA)—bhəla:dim
 good thing, good talk (fem.) (IA)
 —achi ba:t
 good, O.K., etc. (IA)—acha, achya
 gourd (IA)—bhujələ

grain—bu
 grain which is considered sacred
 —bhəs
 grain, corn (IA)—da:Na
 granddaughter, daughter's daughter
 (IA) —na:tiNi
 grandson, daughter's son (IA)—na:ti
 grass—ci
 grasshopper—sələ
 graze (vi.)—dō-
 graze (vt.)—thō-
 greed (IA)—lob
 green (IA)—həryə
 grief (IA)—sok
 grind (vt.)—hid-, hip-
 groove—na:i
 grow (vi.) (IA)—u:g-
 grow old (vi.)—jā-, jāc-
 grow (vt.) (IA)—upjə-
 guard (vi.) (IA)—pəra dha-
 gums—miri
 habit (IA)—a:dət
 hail—Dha:no
 hail (vi.)—Dha:no rha-
 hair of head—kha
 half—phyaləŋ
 halt (IA)—pəra:u
 halt (vi.) (IA)—ru:k-
 halt (vt.) (IA)—ruka:-
 hand—lag
 hand over (vt.) (IA)—thəma-
 handle (IA)—pəc
 hang (vt.) (IA)—ləTka:-
 hang (vt.) (IA)—Ta:ŋ-
 hang (vi.) (IA)—ləTək-
 happy (IA)—pərsən
 hard (IA)—dəkt
 hard (IA)—kəTə
 hard work (IA)—menət
 harvest (vt.)—kho-
 hasten (vi.)—phyer-
 hate (vt.) (IA)—ghiNya:s

- hate (IA) — ghi:N
 hay — khulma
 he, she (dative) — dhəro, dhoru
 he, she (agentive) — dhejə
 he, she, that — dhe
 head — pusu
 head (IA) — si:r
 heap (IA) — Dher
 hear (vi.) — yən-, yəm-
 heart — juafa
 heart (IA) — dil
 heart beating (IA) — dhəRək-
 hearth, oven — phutər
 heat — ra:p
 heat (IA) — gərmi
 heaven (IA) — sərəg
 heavy — li:də
 heavy (IA) — bha:ri
 heel (IA) — eRi
 height — yerē
 hell (IA) — nərək
 hemp (IA) — bha:N
 hen (IA) — kukRu
 herd (of animals) (IA) — jhund
 here — du
 here and there — ha:r-gya:r
 here exactly — du-du
 here, this place — ghya:r
 hero, one who leads (IA) — bhəR
 hey! (while calling someone) — e, ye
 high (IA) — ucə
 hilly (IA) — Danə
 himself, oneself (IA) — aphi
 his, her — dhətə
 hold, to catch (vt.) — cum-
 hold, to keep (vi.) (IA) — Ti:k-
 hole — dəri
 hole (IA) — uDya:r
 hollow (IA) — Dhono
 hollow (IA) — khuəkəlo
 home — kim
 honey (IA) — sət
 hope (IA) — a:s
 hope (vt.) — a:s lə-
 horn — ju:Ni
 horse (IA) — ghua:Ra
 hot — cart
 hour — ghənTa
 house, a staying place — Dya:ra
 how — khimi
 how much, how many — khilep
 how much, how many — khyəkə
 how much, how many — kyələN
 hundred (IA) — sə
 hundred — gya
 hunger — bit
 hunt, to rush (vt.) (IA) — dhədya:-
 husband — khyəwa, khyəwa
 husband's elder brother — puru
 husband's elder sister — puyu
 husband's father-in-law — jāt rhu
 husband's maternal aunt — mē sa:su
 husband's mother-in-law — jāt yu
 husband's younger brother (IA) — dyər
 husband's younger brother's wife (IA)
 — dyəra:Ni
 husband's younger sister — nəRd, nərd
 hybrid animal of yak — jumi, jua:ba
 I — gye
 I (dative) — gyiru
 I (agentive) — gyejə
 if (IA) — əgər
 illusion (IA) — ma:ya
 implement (IA) — əja:r
 in between — dərmya:n
 in between — kildu
 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 — naŋɕya
 intoxicated (IA) — Tun
 intoxication — yəs
 iron — cag, cyag
 irrigate (vt.) — tir-
 jealousy, envy (IA) — irfa
 jerk (vi.) (IA) — jhəTk-
 jerk off (vt.) (IA) — jhəTka:-
 join (vt.) (IA) — joR-
 joint (IA) — joR
 juggler (IA) — huRkya
 jump (vi.) (IA) — ku:d
 keep (vt.) — ta:-
 keep carefully in place (vt.) (IA)
 — Tika:-
 keep something on hearth for cooking
 (vt.) — tuən-
 kidney — birkhu
 kill a goat or sheep (vt.) — sib-
 kill, to extinguish (vt.) — sad-, sap-
 kindle fire (which is already burning)
 (vt.) — cyəd-, cyəp-
 king (IA) — ra:ja
 kiss — muā
 knead (vt.) — ol-
 knee (IA) — ghunno
 knife (IA) — cəku
 knit, to weave (vt.) (IA) — bu:N-
 knock (IA) — khəTkhəT
 knock (vt.) (IA) — khəTkhəTa-
 knot — geR
 know (vi.) — səs-
 know (vi.) (IA) — ja:N-
 knowledge, address (IA) — pəta
 lac — la:k
 lake (IA) — jhi:l
 lamb — ba:lu
 lame (IA) — laŋRa
 land (IA) — jəmi:n
 landlord, owner (IA) — ma:lək
 landslide (IA) — rəRɔ
 large — labu
 last (IA) — a:khiri
 last to last year — dhi:ŋ
 last year — naniŋ
 laugh (vi.) — rhəb, rhəc-
 lay together — dhu:-
 leaf of a plant (IA) — pa:t
 leak (vt.) — caŋ-, cyəŋ-
 learn (vt.) — thus-
 leave behind (vi.) — khyəl-
 leech — lhuŋja
 leech (IA) — juāka
 left side (IA) — ba:ŋɔ̃
 leftover (of something) (IA) — baki
 leg (IA) — Ta:ŋ
 let loose (vi.) — mu:c-
 lice — rhi:gcag
 lick (vt.) (IA) — ca:T-
 lick (vt.) — cyəŋ-
 lie down (vi.) — buəl-
 light — chənt
 light (IA) — halka:
 light (in weight) — yandu, yaŋdə
 light (lamp, match etc.) (vt.) — cur-
 like that — dəmi
 like this, so — dimi
 line — ker
 lips — thou, thol
 liquor (IA) — da:ru
 live in luxury (vt.) (IA) — Tha:T lə-
 liver — chinpa
 livestock, animals — ra:u
 living being (IA) — ji:b
 load (vt.) — mho-
 loaf around (vi.) — dhya:-
 lock (IA) — ta:i
 loins, waist (IA) — kəmər
 long, tall — rhu:də
 loom — rāc
 loose (IA) — jhi:lɔ
 lose — khulɔ
 louse — rhi:g

- low (IA)—niso
 lower leg (IA)—khuTi
 lungs—lua
 lynx (IA)—DhāDu
 mad (IA)—bōyɔ
 maize (IA)—muŋri
 make (vt.) (IA)—bəNa:-
 make a hole (vt.)—ka:No lə-
 make curd (vt.) (IA)—jəma:-
 make hot (vt.)—cart lə-
 make rope (vt.)—boT-
 make someone drink (vt.) (IA)—piwa:-
 make someone laugh (vt.) (IA)—hōsa:-
 make someone understand (vt.) (IA)
 —səmjɑ:-
 make something move in a round (vt.)
 (IA)—ghuma:-
 make something sink (vt.) (IA)—Duba:-
 make something wet (vt.) (IA)—bhija:-
 male—chorso
 male name—Avatar—ɔta:r
 mange—lu:tɔ
 mango (IA)—a:m
 manure, dung—laŋsa
 many—te
 many (IA)—kəi
 mare (IA)—ghoRi
 market (IA)—bəja:r
 marriage (IA)—byɔ
 marriage (IA)—sədɔ
 mat (IA)—cəTɛ
 meadow—pəya:r
 meal, food—jəbəŋ
 meat, flesh—ja
 medicine—mhan
 melt (vi.) (IA)—gou-
 melt (vt.) (IA)—gəwa:-
 mend (vt.) (clothes etc.)—su:l-
 metal plate (IA)—tha:i
 method (IA)—upa:i
 midnight—phyəd-mulyəŋ
 mile (English via IA)—mi:l
 milk—pyəlɔ
 milk (vt.)—chi:r-
 mind, heart (IA)—mən
 mirror (IA)—arsi
 mist—kui:R
 molar teeth (IA)—da: Ra
 mole (IA)—tilguN
 money (IA)—pēsɑ
 money, rupees (IA)—rupē, ruphē
 monkey (IA)—bādər
 month—la
 moon—jon
 mop up—mos-
 morning—muncɔ
 mosquito (IA)—məchər
 mother—a:ma
 mother's brother's wife—nɔnɔ
 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—hilɔ
 multiplier (IA)—guNa
 mustache—juākha
 my—gyitə
 myself, ourselves—i
 naked (IA)—na:ŋɔ
 name—mhin
 name given to the people from one of
 the valleys—marcha
 narrate (vt.) (IA)—suNa:-
 navel—nɔlɔ
 near—litɔ
 nearby—kilcɔ

- neck—məRgini
 needle—kheb
 negation marker, no, not—mha
 neither... nor—nətər... nətər
 nephew (IA)—bhətija
 nerve (IA)—na:Ni
 net (IA)—ja:i
 new—nu:də
 news (IA)—khəbər
 next—lyoni
 next day—hati gya
 next year—wətha, wata
 niece (IA)—bhətiji
 night—mulyaŋ
 nine (IA)—nə
 noon—phyeniŋ
 north (IA)—uttər
 nose—nhimci
 now—dhā
 now (IA)—əb
 nurse (IA)—da:i
 oath—gyəs
 of this—dhitə
 oh—ela
 oh (IA)—həla
 oh (while calling)—ola
 old—fāt
 old—yu:də
 old man (IA)—buDya
 old woman (IA)—buDəi
 on (IA)—pyer
 on (IA)—pər
 on the other side, across—rhapu
 on this side—dhipu, dipu
 on us—ĩ pyər
 once again, more than—aji
 one—tig
 one by one—tig-tig
 one third (IA)—tiha:i
 one thousand (IA)—həja: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.)—rəRya:s-
 owl (IA)—ulu
 paddy—fampa
 pain—nised
 pain (IA)—Də
 pain, grief (IA)—dukh
 pair—chya
 pair of scales (IA)—təra:ju
 pajama—jaŋgali
 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)—məna:-
 persuade, to allure (vt.)—phuskya:-
 physical secretion—khyər-
 picture—chako
 piece (IA)—TukəRa
 pig (IA)—sūŋər
 pigeon, dove—nhaku
 pillow—khum
 place (IA)—ja:ga

- plain level—thaŋga
 plan (IA)—iski:m
 plane ground (IA)—mēda: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)—khi:sə
 poison (IA)—bik
 pond (IA)—təɔ
 pony (IA)—TəTTu
 position—ler
 position, condition (IA)—dasa
 possessive postposition—dəb
 pot—nhod
 pot, one type—phuəlTi
 potato (IA)—əwu
 pots (pl.)—nuəse
 power, strength (IA)—jor
 practice, exercise (IA)—həbya:s
 press (vt.)—cya:p-, cya:-
 price—ləs
 prize (IA)—ina:m
 process of making bundles of threads
 —rhin-, rhim-
 prohibitive prefix—tha-
 promise (IA)—bəcən
 promise (IA)—wēda
 protection—rəkcyə
 pull—lhəsoR-
 pull (vt.)—roŋ-
 pull (vt.) (IA)—khēc-
 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)—TheT
 pus—nag
 push (vt.) (IA)—dhəkka:-
 put off, to take out something (IA)
 —ta:N-
 put some eatable in mouth like,
 roasted grains (vt.)—phac-
 puzzle, shaft—bhēN
 python—cui:r
 quarrel—ghya:wo
 quarrel (vt.) (IA)—ləR-
 queen (IA)—ra:Ni
 question (IA)—səwa:l
 question, interrogation—rhui
 rafter (IA)—Tua:na
 rain (IA)—barkha
 rain (vi.)—barkha rha-
 ram—phara
 ram, castrated one—kar
 rat, mouse—nibca
 raw, uncooked (IA)—ka:cə
 reach (vi.) (IA)—pēc-
 reach boiling stage (vi.)—bhə rha-
 read (vt.) (IA)—bāc-
 readiness (IA)—təya:ri
 ready (IA)—təya:r
 recently—dharū
 red—məŋdə
 region, country (IA)—des
 release (vt.)—muca:-
 remember (vi.)—ya:d rha-
 remembrance (IA)—ya:d
 repair (vt.) (IA)—suŋa:r-
 repent (vi.) (IA)—pəcta:-
 request (IA)—ərj
 respect (IA)—a:dər
 respect (IA)—ma:n
 respect form for father, fatherly—əniŋ
 return (vt.) (IA)—ləTa:-
 return (IA)—wa:pəs

- revenge (IA) — bəɖla:
 rice — ga
 ride (vi.) — khyos-
 rifle, gun (IA) — bəndu:k
 right (IA) — hək
 right side (IA) — dəNo
 right, exact, OK (IA) — Thik-Thi:k
 ring — lhabca, lhapca
 ring, to play musical instrument (vt.)
 (IA) — bəja:-
 ripen (vt.) (IA) — pəka:-
 ripen (vi.) (IA) — pa:k-
 river (IA) — gəRəM
 rivulet — gədrə
 roast (vi.) (IA) — bhəbəR-
 roast (vt.) (IA) — bhəbəRya:-
 roast (vt.) — huō-
 rob (vt.) (IA) — lu:T-
 rock — pəR
 rock (IA) — Daŋ
 roll up threads into balls — rhi:-
 roof (IA) — chət
 Rongpo language — rəŋpə bha:sa
 Rongpo people — rəŋpə, rəŋpə
 room (IA) — kamra
 root (IA) — jəRo, jəRə
 rope — thagpa
 rope (IA) — Dor
 rope (IA) — rəssi
 rope used for hanging clothes — daŋ
 rotten (IA) — əlsi
 rough (IA) — Duəg
 round (IA) — gou
 rude, naughty (IA) — utyoRu
 rule (IA) — nem
 run — byē-
 run, to go away (vi.) (IA) — bha:j-
 sack — bəThi
 sad (IA) — uɖa:s
 saddle cloth — phiŋba
 saliva (IA) — la:u
 salt — cha
 sand (IA) — ba:wə
 saw (vt.) (IA) — ci:r-
 say (vt.) — duās-
 say, to speak (vt.) — lə-, luə-
 school (English via IA) — isku:l
 scoundrel — muyə
 scrape (vt.) (IA) — chi:l-
 scrape (vt.) — khyo-
 scrub (vt.) — rəgəR-
 sea (IA) — səmundaŋ
 search (vt.) (IA) — khoj-
 search (IA) — khoj
 search (vt.) — khoj lə-
 search (vt.) (IA) — Dhu:n-
 second other (IA) — dusro
 secret (IA) — bhəd
 see (vi.) — kan-
 seed — pijag
 seed, sprout (IA) — kua:Ra
 select (vt.) (IA) — chāT-
 self (IA) — khud
 sell (vt.) — raŋ-
 send (vt.) (IA) — bhej-
 send for — sa:-
 seniority — fəwa
 senses (IA) — sud-bud
 seven (IA) — sa:t
 seven days — sa:t gya
 seven hundred — sa:tgya
 shade (IA) — chəl
 shaky (IA) — dəgDya:no
 shallow (IA) — utələ
 shame — chi, chi-chi
 sharp — cənt
 sharpen (vt.) — pəya:-
 sheep — ma
 sheep, a Tibetan type — bhuga:r
 shepherd — anwa:u
 shine (vt.) (IA) — cəmək-
 shirt — khilta
 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)—Du:b-
 sinner (IA)—pa:pi
 sister—rhinjja
 sister's daughter (IA)—bha:Nji
 sister's son (IA)—bha:Nja
 sit, to live, to be (vi.)—hunc-, hun-,
 hum-, huŋ-
 six (IA)—che
 sixth—chəpo
 sixth day—cuŋ gya
 skin—lotə
 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—wela:r
 slope (IA)—Dha:u
 slope (IA)—kəTYa:r
 slumber (IA)—oŋ
 small, a little bit (solid)—ci:ci
 smear (vt.)—les-
 smell—orīya, təgtə
 smell (IA)—ba:s
 smell (vi.) (IA)—su:ŋ-
 smell (vt.) (IA)—suŋa:-
- smoke—khu
 smoking pipe (IA)—nəR-chiləm
 snake, a big one (IA)—na:g
 snake, insect (IA)—bhu
 sneeze (IA)—chīk
 sneeze (vi.)—chīk-
 snot (IA)—siwāNə
 snow—aŋ
 snow (vt.)—aŋ rha-
 so ... that ... as .. if—khiri... khiri...
 so big, that large—dila:p
 soap (IA)—sa:məN
 soft—boldu
 soft (IA)—muləm
 some, any—ghori
 some—kue
 something (also past form of verb
 /khir-/)—khiri
 sometime—khē guast
 sometimes—ghuastəri
 sometimes—khiga:t
 sometimes—khyəga:tə
 sometimes or the other—guastəri
 sometimes or the other (Hindi, *kabhi na*
 kabhi)—khyəga:tə mha khyəga:tə
 somewhere—khēgu
 somewhere, anywhere—khē
 son—cheri
 son's or daughter's father-in-law (IA)
 —səmdi
 son's or daughter's mother-in-law (IA)
 —səmdəNi
 song—ghəs
 soon, suddenly (IA)—ekdəm
 sorrow—dən
 sound of the wind—sər-sər
 sound, voice—an
 soup (IA)—təri
 sour (IA)—khaTo
 source—munya:u
 south—dəkchin
 sow, plough (vt.)—bu:t-

- spade — phoro
 spend (time) (vt.) (IA) — bita:-
 spice (IA) — a:ləN
 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) — bigəR-
 spoil (vt.) (IA) — biga:r (IA)
 spread (vi.) (IA) — phəl-
 spread (vt.) (IA) — ta:N-
 spread (vt.) — thiŋ-
 squeeze (vt.) (IA) — nicoR-
 squirrel-like animal — phi:ya
 staircase (IA) — phəRi
 stammer (IA) — hakəla-
 stand (vi.) — ThaNo huəŋ-
 star (IA) — ta:ra
 steal (IA) — corlap-
 steam (IA) — bha:p
 stick (IA) — jāThi
 stick, cane (IA) — bet
 sting (IA) — Dəŋk
 stink (vi.) — su:c-
 stir (vt.) — khəro-
 stitch, to sew (vt.) — phan-, pham-
 stone — uŋ
 stool, faces — a:ka
 stop (vt.) (IA) — tha:m-
 story (IA) — kətha
 story, blind woman (IA) — ka:Ni
 straw — bu:s
 stretcher, barrow (IA) — Dəni
 strike fire (vt.) — phun-
 stroll, to go around (vi.) (IA) — ghu:m-
 stubborn — həmba
 suck (vt.) (IA) — cu:s-
 suddenly (IA) — təRəm
 suddenly (IA) — suRuk
 sugar (IA) — ci:ni
 sun — ni
 support (IA) — Tek
 supposition — phəm
 surely (IA) — jəru:r
 surprised (IA) — həra:n
 sweep, to clean (vt.) — sor-
 sweet — chyadpa
 sweet — khyagtə
 sweets — nyama
 swing (vi.) (IA) — jhu:l-
 swing (vt.) (IA) — jhula:-
 tail (IA) — pucəRi
 take (vt.) — lhe-
 take, to be (vt.) — huən-, huəm-
 take breath — səs lhe-
 take or give an oath (vt.) — gyəs dha-
 take revenge (vt.) — bədla: lhe-
 take support of something physical
 (vt.) — Tek ləga:-
 talk (vi.) — kamci khyər-
 tea (IA) — jya
 teach (vt.) — thud-
 tear (vt.) — bag-
 tears — migti
 tease (vt.) (IA) — chyeR-
 tell (vt.) (IA) — bəta:-
 temple (IA) — dyəl
 temple (IA) — kanpuRi
 temple (IA) — purpuRi
 ten (IA) — dəs
 tender apology (vt.) — ma:phi tho-
 tent (IA) — təmbu
 that many — dyələŋ
 that time — dəga:t
 theft (IA) — cori
 then (IA) — to
 then (IA) — təb
 there — də
 there exactly — də-də
 there, near by, at — dhəja:r
 these — dhitye

- they (dative)—dhətēnu, dhətyanu
 they, those—dhetye, dhətējə
 they, those (agentive)—dhətējə
 thief (IA)—cor
 thigh—təro
 thin—lagtu
 thin (flat objects like paper, cloth)
 —bya:du
 thing (IA)—ci:j
 think (vi.) (IA)—sōc-
 think, to understand (vi.)—go-
 third—sumpə
 third time—sum phyero
 this—dhi
 this (sg. agentive)—dhijə
 this (sg. dative)—dhiru
 this one, this side—dipu
 this side—həRkū
 this year—thaniŋ
 thorn—chə
 thought (IA)—sōc
 thousands (pl)—haja:rō
 threaten (IA) (vi.)—dhəmka:-
 three—sum
 three days after tomorrow—thuŋgya
 throw (vt.)—nhar-
 thumb—Dhuənya
 Tibet—byaŋ
 Tibetan person—byaŋpa
 tie a knot (vt.)—chin-
 tiger (IA)—ba:g
 tight (English via IA)—TɛT
 tighten (vt.)—TɛT lə-
 tight, narrow (IA)—əla:R
 time (English via IA)—Tem, Təm
 time (IA)—bəgət
 time and again (IA)—ghəRi-ghəRi
 tin—ra:ŋ
 today—than
 toe (IA)—pəŋja:
 tomatoes (IA)—TəmaTər
 tomorrow—oro, orə
 tongue (IA)—jibəRo
 too much (IA)—behəd
 tooth—ʃag
 top, peak—Tuku
 torch—rākə
 torso (IA)—ga:t
 treat (medically) (vt.)—ila:j lə-
 treatment (IA)—ila:j
 tree (IA)—Dalo
 tremble (vi.)—dar-, darc-
 triangle (IA)—tikoN
 truth (IA)—səc
 try, to test (vi.)—ca:k-
 tube (English via IA)—Tyu:b
 turban (IA)—Täko
 turn (vi.) (IA)—moR-
 turn around (vi.) (IA)—pəlTə-
 turn around (vt.) (IA)—pəlTa:-
 turn on oneself (vi.)—ri:ŋ-
 turn over (vi.)—khuar-
 twenty (IA)—bi:s
 twice—nhilaŋ
 twins (IA)—jōyō
 two—nhi:s
 two days—nhi:sgya
 two days after tomorrow—ba:gya
 two hundred—nhi:s gya
 type (IA)—kisəm
 ugly (IA)—bhəddə
 under—pəŋco
 under, below—thiŋco
 under, below—thəro
 understand (vi.) (IA)—səməj-
 underwear (IA)—kəcha
 underworld (IA)—pəta:u
 up there—dhəjer
 up to—thəne
 upright, erect—ThaNo
 urinate (vt.)—cyūku khyər-
 urine—cyūku
 useless (IA)—beka:r
 vagina—pua:ka

- valley (IA) — gha:Ti
 very many, very much (IA) — mhast
 vice (IA) — εb
 village — nam
 village name — bhuītəya
 village name — buā
 village name — marka
 village name — ni:ti
 village name — sōsa
 village name — ʃasag
 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) — dhəndya:-
 wall (IA) — bhiti
 wall (IA) — diwa:r
 walnut — kuatan
 warm — chat
 warm oneself (vi.) — ches-
 wash (vt.) — ur-
 wash head (vt.) — sus-
 wasp (IA) — jhəməlTə
 watch — ja:g
 watch (IA) — pəra
 water — ti
 water stream (IA) — dha:rə
 water well — mənɔr
 watermill (IA) — ghəT
 we — in
 we (dative) — inu
 we (agentive) — injə
 weak (IA) — chi:N
 weak (IA) — kəmjor
 weather (IA) — mōsəm
 weave (vt.) — rhəm-, rhən-
 weep (vi.) — tyǎ-
 weigh (vt.) (IA) — tol-
 weigh (vt.) — bok-
 weight — tol
 weigh causative (vt.) — tula: -
 weight of things about one kilogram or
 a specified weight — khan
 west (IA) — pachim
 wet — thi:d
 wet (IA) — gi:lo
 what — khye
 what, that — khyen, khyeno
 wheat — jəd
 when — guastə
 when (IA) — jəb
 when... then (IA) — jəb ... təb
 when, although (IA) — jəbki
 where — gu
 whistle (IA) — Ta:Ri
 white — si:də
 who (agentive pl.) — ghotējə
 who (agentive sg.) — ghojə
 who, that (relative pronoun) — gho,
 ghuə
 whole (IA) — sa:ra
 whole, full (IA) — pu:rə
 whom (pl.) — ghotənu
 whom (sg.) — ghoru
 whose (pl.) — ghotētə
 whose (sg.) — ghotə
 why — khyoru
 why not — khyor mha
 wicked person (IA) — ebi
 wide, broad — paRdə
 widow (IA) — rāD
 wife — umsəri
 wife's brother (IA) — sa:wo
 wife's sister (IA) — sa:i
 wild bee — mua:ri
 win (vi.) (IA) — ji:t-
 win (vt.) (IA) — jita:-
 wind (IA) — bətǎ
 window (IA) — khiRki

- winnow (vt.)—Thab-
 winter—sod
 wipe (vt.) (IA)—mīTa:-
 wipe (vt.)—sig-
 wire (IA)—ta:r
 wish—səm
 wish (vi.)—səm rha-
 wish (vi.) (IA)—ca:-
 with—lɛ
 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—sij
 wooden beam (IA)—Da:u
 wool—chəm
 word (IA)—səbəd
 work—lən
 work (IA)—ka:m
 world (IA)—jəgət
 world (IA)—sənsa:r
 worship (vt.) (IA)—pu:j-
 worship (IA)—pu:ja
 worship (vt.)—khi:-
 wrap, to roll (vt.) (IA)—ləpeT-
 write (vt.) (IA)—lek-
 yak (IA)—cōr
 yard (IA)—gəj
 yawn—əl
 year—yū
 year (IA)—sa:l
 yellow—lhedə
 yellowish eye discharge—mignəra
 yes (IA)—hā
 yesterday—nya:r
 yoke (IA)—ju:wə
 you (pl.)—gē
 you (sg.)—gən
 young—fərba
 young boy, lad—seru
 young boy, man—kyōTɔ
 young girl, lady—kēTi
 young one of goat—laca
 younger brother or sister—ba:ba
 younger brother's wife, also a term of
 address for a married lady—namʃa
 younger sister's husband, daughter's
 husband—magpa, makpa
 yours (pl.)—gētə
 yours (sg.)—gətə