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A Sketch of Rongpo Grammar

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A Sketch of Rongpo Grammar*

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

/i:/

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

/u/

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

/u:/

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

/e/

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

/ɛ/

/ɛb/	'vice'	/ɛs/	'sensual enjoyment'

/o/

/oro/	'tomorrow'	/orĩa/	'smell'
/or/	'direction'	/õs/	'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'
/bã:s/	'bamboo'	/jã:s/	'gold'
/ca:ma/	'daughter'		

/i i:/

/kim/	'house'	/din/	'went'
/ci:r/	'to saw'/siŋ/	'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 ɛ/

/lhedə/	'yellow'	/pyec/	'bird'
/kheb/	'needle'	/seru/,/sɛru/	'lad, young boy'
/des/	'country'	/cheri/	'son'
/gɛtə/	'yours (sg.)'	/gɛ̃tə/	'yours (pl.)'
/jɛj/	'having eaten'	/chɛl/	'shade, shadow'

/o ɔ/

/joR/	'joint'	/gou/	'round'
/gõs/	'evening'	/thou/	'lips'
/loto/	'skin'	/roko/	'all'
/sod/	'cold'	/ghotə/	'whose'
/khoR/	'enclosure'	/kor/	'leprosy'
/nɔRi/	'butter'	/sɔt/	'step-mother'
/nɔnɔ/	'mother's brother'	/jɔRo/	'root'
/cõr/	'yak'	/pɔR/	'rock'
/phɔRo/	'spade'		

2.1.4 Final vowels: /i e ɛ a ə u o ɔ/

/mi/	'person'	/pi/	'four'
/mhe/	'fire'	/gye/	'1sg pronoun'
/dɛ/	'curd'	/ŋɛ/	'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 ɛ o/ there is allophonic length restricted to these examples:

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

2.1.5 Diphthongs

The following diphthongs have been found in our data:

	ə	a	a:	ɛ	o	ɔ	u	u:
i	əi	ai	a:i	ɛi	oi	ɔi	ui	u:i
u	uə/uə	au	a:u	uɛ	ou/uo	uɔ		
a		ua	u:a					

Examples:

/la:u/	'saliva'	/mua:ri/	'bee'
/khui/	'dog'	/tai/, /ta:i/	'lock'
/jua/, /ju:a/	'gamble'	/tũĩ/	'drank'
/rui/	'cotton wool'	/su:a/	'a type of barley'
/muã/	'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:	w			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. /ʃa/ 'meat', they seem to be in free variation in [ʃeru ~ seru] 'boy'.

2.2.2 Consonant Contrasts

/p ph b bh/

/pan-/	'to spin'	/phan-/	'to stitch'
/phag-/	'to break (of rope, thread)'	/bag-/	'to learn'
/bu/	'grain'	/bhu/	'snake, insect'

/m mh/

/ma/	'sheep'	/mha/	'not, no'

/t th d dh/

/to-/	'to crush'	/tho-/	'to ask for'
/thɔ̃-/	'to graze'	/dɔ̃-/	'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/	'inpurity 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/

/wã-/	'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'	/khwətaŋ/	'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'	/gɔpəŋ/	'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)	/tɛni/ (pl. imp.)

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 sufffix /-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'
/məkru/	'a name'	/məkrukɛ/	'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', /rhiŋja/ 'sister', /rhu/ 'father-in-law', /yu/ 'mother-in-law'. A second pattern is borrowed from Indo-Aryan. Examples:

/kyɔ̃Tɔ/	'young boy'	/kẽTi/	'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	gẽ
Agentive	gən-jə	gẽ-jə
Dative	gɛ-ru	gẽ-ru, gẽ-nu
Ablative	gɛ-se	gẽ-se
Genitive	gɛ-tə	gɛ-tə

'3rd person pronouns'

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

Genitive	dhɛ-tə	dhətɛ-tə, dhɛ-tə

/seru/ 'boy'

Nom.	seru	seru-se
Agentive	seru-jə	serũ-jə
Dative	seru-ru	serũ-nu
Ablative	seru-se	serũ-se
Genitive	seru-tə	serũ-tə

/lag/ 'hand'

Nominative	lag	lag-se
Instrumental	lag-jə	lagɛ̃-jə
Dative	lag-ru	lagse-nu, lagɛ̃-nu
Ablative	lag-se	lagse-se
Genitive	lag-tə	lagse-tə, lagɛ̃-tə

/rad/ 'cow'

Nominative	rad	rad-se
Agentive	raj-jə	radɛ̃-jə
Dative	rad-ru	radɛ̃-nu
Genitive	rat-tə	radɛ̃-tə

/uŋ/ 'stone'

Nominative	uŋ	uŋ-se
Instrumental	uŋ-jə	uŋ-sɛ̃-jə
Dative	uŋ-ru	uŋ-sɛ̃-nu
Genitive	uŋ-tə	uŋ-sɛ̃-tə

Examples of usage:

The agentive/instumental 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	jãThe-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	tũki/
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	tũ: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	jɛkhyan-jə/
we-ERG	ate-ERG

'We ate.'

/gən-jə	tuĩ-jə/
you-ERG	drank-ERG

'You drank.'

/dhətɛ̃-jə	tũpĩ-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	tũĩ-jə/
I-GEN	drank-ERG

'This has been drunk by me.'

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

/in-tə japĩ:-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 lagɛ/
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 apnɔ-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 dhɛ/
Makru-ERG Ram-DAT goat gave
'Makru gave Ram a goat.'

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

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

/dhɛtye	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	rokuẽ-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:rpai/	'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	kita:b-se	hini/		'I have books.'
I-to	book-pl.	is		
/gyi-dəb	khui	yã/		'I have a dog.'
I-to	dog	is		
/jəggu-dəb	tig	khui	yã/	'Jaggu has a dog.'
Jaggu-to	one	dog	is	
/dhɛ	ra:m-dəb	di/		'He went to Ram.'
he	Ram-to	went		

3.6 Personal pronouns

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

	sg.	pl.
First person	gye	in
Second person	gən	gẽ
Third person/demonstrative		
a) Proximate	dhi	dhitye
b) Remote	dhɛ	dhɛtye
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'

Time adverbials:

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

Manner adverbials:

/khimi/	'how'	/dimi/	'like this'	/dəmi/	'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, /ghuɔ/ 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):

/dhɛ	kyẽTi	gho	Dya:ra	ka:m	ləcɛ/	
that	girl	who	house	work	doing	
'that girl who is working in the house'						(agent)

/dhɛ	mi	gho-jə	dhi	sueTər	bəNɛjə/	
that	man	who-ERG	this	sweater	made	
'that man who made the sweater'						(agent)

/dhi	sueTər	gho-ru	məkru	bu:Ncẽ/	
this	sweater	which-DAT	makru	making	
'the sweater which Makru is making'					(patient)

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

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

/dhi	mi	gho-ru	bhu-jə	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	thɔmo	gho	sib	a:pa-jə	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	məkru	hũkan/
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:

/tũ-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.	gẽ gẽn	'you yourself'
Third person	sg.	dhɛ i:n	'he/she himself/herself'
	pl.	dhɛtye isẽn	'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	gẽ-tə	lən	gənən	lɛ/	'You do your work yourself.'
you	you-GEN	work	self	do+IMP	
/dhɛtye	isẽ-tə	lən	isẽn	lɛtin/	'They will do their work themselves.'
they	self-GEN	work	self	do+FUT	
/dhɛ	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 /əpəŋɔ/ (sing. & plural: 'Beide Worter sind') and /ist/ (sing.) /isẽt/ (pl.)

('gleichermassen gebrauchlich'). The form seems to be that of a normal transitive with a dative-marked animate patient (see the examples in §3.5 above), except that the patient is represented by the pronoun for 'self'.

/ra:m-jə	apnɔ-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'.

/dhɛtye	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'
/sɔ̃sa/	'a village name'	/sɔ̃spa/	'a person from /sɔ̃sa/'
/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'	/pĩsit/	'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/,/ɔri/	'good'	/khəsũ/	'dull'

/dhɛ kim nu:də yã/	'That house is new.'
/dhi nam yu:də yã/	'This village is old.'
/dhi nam ci:ci yu:də yã/	'This village is a little old.'
/makru ɔri yã/	'Makru is good.'
/makru mhast ɔri yã/	'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'	/sẽgo/	'easy'
/khara:b/	'bad'	/gou/	'round'	/nilo/	'blue'
/həryo/	'green'	/sãŋNu/	'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 Topiyã/	'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'
/dhã/	'now'	/lyɔN/	'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 /-lɛ/ and /-li/.

/Tuplɛ/	'quietly'	/sɔ-sɔlɛ/	'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'
/hərkũ/	'this side, sideways'	/gyərkũ/	'that side'
/pɔŋco/	'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'
/lithɔ/	'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)
/dhɛ	jəpəŋ	nəca:r	rhɛ/	'He came before eating.'
he	eat-NOM	before	came	
/lyɔN/				'behind, after' (takes a genitive NP)
/jəggu	gyi-tə	lyɔN	yã/	'Jaggu is behind me.'
Jaggu	I-GEN	behind	is	
/hərkũ/				'this side; sideways' (takes a genitive NP)
/kim-tə	hərkũ	khye	yĩ/	'What was there, this side of the house.'
house-GEN	this. side	what	is	

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

/kal-cə/					'on from' (takes a nominative NP)
/mej	kal-cə	kita:b	ha:r	tãNɛ/	'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		
/lithɔ/					'near' (takes a genitive NP)
/dhɛ	gyi-tə	lithɔ	yã/		'He is nearby me.'
he	I-GEN	near	is		
/se wado/					'away from' (takes a nominative NP)
/məkru	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	yã/		'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	dõ	gyi-tə	kildu	gho yã/	'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	yã/	'Our village is across the river'
we-GEN	village	river	across	is	
/dhipu/					'this side (takes a nominative NP)
/gɛ-tə	nam	gəRəm	dhipu	yã/	'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'		
/dhɛ	thɔmo	sib	ci	ka:Tɛ/	'He cut the grass with a sickle.'
he	sickle	with	grass	cut	
/su/					'since' (takes a nominative NP)
/dhɛ	pi-gya	su	du	yã/	'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'
/rhiŋja/	'sister'	/rhiŋja-miŋja/	'sisters'
/sɛru/	'lad, child'	/sɛru-meru/	'children'

Adjectives:

/ɔri/	'good'	/ɔri-mɔri/
/məŋdə/	'red'	/məŋdə-wəŋdə/
/nu:də/	'new'	/nu:də-mu:də/

Verbs:

/dipəŋ/	'to go'	/dipəŋ-hipəŋ/
/tũpəŋ/	'to drink'	/tũpəŋ-tə̃pəŋ/
/urspəŋ/	'to bathe'	/urspəŋ-arspəŋ/
/yənpəŋ/	'to hear'	/yənpəŋ-hyənpəŋ/
/yũpəŋ/	'to walk'	/yũpəŋ-hyũpəŋ/ or /yãpəŋ/

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:

/sopəŋ/	'to raise'	>	/sospəŋ/	'to be raised'
/ta:pəŋ/	'to keep'	>	/ta:spəŋ/	'to be kept'
/ghopəŋ/	'to dissolve'	>	/ghospəŋ/	'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 /-pəŋ/ as the infinitve 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:

/phoRpəŋ/	'to break (stone, coconut, utensil or round objects)'
/phoRspəŋ/	'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/.

/punpəŋ/	'to cook'	>	/pũspəŋ/	'to be cooked'
/huncpəŋ/	'to sit	>	/hũspəŋ/	'to be seated'
/pinpəŋ/	'to fill'	>	/pĩ:spəŋ/	'to be filled up'
/nharpəŋ/	'to throw'	>	/nhaspəŋ/	'to fall'
/phagpəŋ/	'to break (thread, rope)'	>	/phaspəŋ/	'to be broken'
/pinpəŋ/	'to fill'	>	/pĩspəŋ/	'to get filled up by itself' (by some natural process)
/urpəŋ/	'to wash'	>	/uspəŋ/	'to wash oneself, to be washed'

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

Examples:

/gya:kcpəŋ/ or /gya:pəŋ/	'to be broken'
/darcpəŋ/ or /darpəŋ/	'to tremble'
/nhya:cpəŋ/ or /nhya:pəŋ/	'to dance'
/lyacpəŋ/ or /lyappəŋ/	'to get burnt'

The suffix /-c/ appears in certain verb forms, such as in the imperative. For example, the imperative forms of /nhya:pəŋ/ 'to dance' are /nhya:ci/ and /nhya: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 voicless aspirated consonants in the case of transitive verb stems. Examples:

/thɔ̃pəŋ/	'to graze (vt.)'	/dɔ̃pəŋ/	'graze (vi.)'
/phagpəŋ/	'to break (vt.)'	/bagpəŋ/	'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.,

/ha:rpəŋ/	'to be defeated'	/hərapəŋ/	'to defeat'
/həlkpəŋ/	'to get moved'	/həla:pəŋ/	'to move'
/lekhpəŋ/	'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 particples, 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!'
/chɔ̃-/	'to buy'	/chɔ̃/	'Buy!'
/yũ-/	'to walk'	/yũ/	'Walk!'
/tũ-/	'to drink'	/tũ/	'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 /-ɛ/ is added to the root.

/lə-/	'to do'	/lɛ/	'Do!'
/jə-/	'to eat'	/jɛ/	'Eat!'
/dha-/	'to give (to third person)'	/dhɛ/	'Give!'
/sa:-/	'to send'	/sɛ/	'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!'
/həlk-/	'to move'	/həlkɛ/	'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!'
/dərc-/	'to tremble'	/dərci/	'Tremble!'
/sis-/	'to die'	/sĩsi/	'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 /u̯/ before the singular imperative suffix /-ɛ/. Examples:

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

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

/so-/	'to bring up, raise'	/su̯oni/	'Raise!' (plural)
/kho-/	'to harvest'	/khu̯oni/	'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/	'Graze!'
/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/	'Graze!'	/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/	/lɛni/	'Do!'	/jɛ/	/jɛni/	'Eat!'
/ka:Tɛ/	/ka:Tɛni/	'Cut!'	/ghuwɛ/	/ghuwɛni/	'Swallow!'
/guci/	/gucini/	'Sleep!'	/olɛ/	/olɛni/	'Knead!'
/sôsi/	/sôsini/	'Raise!'	/potɛ/	/potɛni/	'Brew!'

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

			sg.	pl.	
/ta:-/	'to keep'	>	/tɛ/	/ta:ni/	'Keep!'
/dha:-/	'to give '	>	/dhɛ/	/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>ɛ also applies here.

			sg.	pl.	
/səd-/	'to kill'	>	/səd/	/sɛnni/	'Kill!'
/təd/	'to beat'	>	/təd/	/tɛnni/	'Beat!'

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

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.	pl.		sg.	pl.	
/thədi/	/thədini/	'don't go!'	/thəlɛ/	/thəlɛni/	'don't do!'
/thətũ:/	/thətu:ni	'don't drink!'	/thəlekhɛ/	/thəlekhɛni/	'don't write'

8.5. Present partciple forms

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

/yũ-/	'to walk'	/yũt/	'walking'
/ka:T-/	'to cut'	/ka:Tət/	'cutting'
/rha-/	'to come'	/rhatən/	'coming'
/tũ:-/	'to drink'	/tũ: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'
/ʃã-/	'to grow old'	/ʃãt/	'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'	/rhɛ-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	dhɛ	di/	'Having eaten, he went.'
eat+PAST-ERG	he	go/	
hunci:-jə	dhɛ	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'
/punpəŋ/	'to cook'	/cumpəŋ/	'to hold'
/khya:kpəŋ/	'to break; to pluck'	/pinpəŋ/	'to fill'
/rhanpəŋ/	'to weave'	/cu:spəŋ/	'to put on'
/thiŋpəŋ/	'to spread'	/Tɔpəŋ/	'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 yã/ [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'	/bã:cpiŋ/	'something already read'
/bha:jpiŋ/	'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:

/tũka tũka/	'while drinking'	/rhaka rhaka/	'while coming'
/ləka ləka/	'while doing'	/lekha lekha/	'while writing'
/jəka-jəka/	'while eating'		

/jəka jəka	dhɛ	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'

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 /-cɛni/ and /-kini/ to the base of the verbs.

/ka:Tcɛni/	'does he cut?'	/tadcɛni/	'does he beat?'
/tyõkini/	'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 gyũkhan/	'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 *mẽ ja:na: cahta: hũ* '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'	/tũt/	'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	kã-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	rhɛ
/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 tũpəŋ 'to drink'	Intransitive rhapəŋ 'to come'
Present tense				
1p.	sg.	gye	tũ:kəŋ/tũ:ŋ	rhaŋ
	pl.	in	tũ:kəni/tũ:ni	rhani
2p.	sg.	gən	tũ:kən/tũ:n	rhan
	pl.	gẽ	tũ:kəni/tũ:ni	rhani
3p.	sg.	dhɛ	tũ:kən/tũ:n	rhan
	pl.	dhɛtye	tũ:ŋkəni/tũ: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:cən] (sg.), [dha:cini] (pl.); 3p. [dhacən] (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	tũ:cẽki	rhacẽki
	pl.	in	tũ:cɛni	rhacɛni
2p.	sg.	gən	tũ:cɛni	rhacẽni
	pl.	gẽ	tũ:cɛni	rhacẽni
3p.	sg.	dhɛ	tũ:cɛ	rhacɛ
	pl.	dhɛtye	tũ:cɛni	rhacɛni

The progressive aspect marker is /-cɛ/ or /-cẽ/, 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	tũ:ki	gye	rhaki
	pl.	in-jə	tũ:n	in	rhan
2p.	sg.	gən-jə	tũ:n	gən	rhan
	pl.	gẽ-jə	tũ:n	gẽ	rhan

3p.	sg.	dhɛ-jə	tũ:ĩjə/tũ:ĩ	dhɛ	rhɛ
	pl.	dhətẽ-jə	tũ:ĩjə/tũ:ĩ	dhɛtye	rhẽ

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	tũ:ci/gye-jə	tũ:ci-jə	gye	rhacĩ
	pl.	in	tũ:ci		in	rhacĩ
2p.	sg.	gən	tũ:ci		gən	rhacĩ
	pl.	gẽ	tũ:ci		gẽ	rhacĩ
3p.	sg.	dhɛ	tũ:ci		dhɛ	rhacĩ
	pl.	dhɛtye	tũ:ci		dhɛtye	rhacĩ

Present perfective

1p.	sg.	gyi-tə	tũ:pĩjə	gye	rhatĩ
	pl.	in-tə	tũ:pĩjə	in	rhatĩ
2p.	sg.	gɛ-tə	tũ:pĩjə	gən	rhatĩ
	pl.	gẽ-tə	tũ:pĩjə	gẽ	rhatĩ
3p.	sg.	dhɛ-tə	tũ:pĩjə	dhɛ	rhatĩ
	pl.	dhətẽ-tə	tũ:pĩjə	dhɛtye	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	tũ:ta	gye	rhatta
	pl.	in	tũ:tan	in	rhattan
2p.	sg.	gən	tũ:tan	gən	rhattan
	pl.	gẽ	tũ:tan	gẽ	rhattan
3p.	sg.	dhɛ	tũ:ti	dhɛ	rhatti
	pl.	dhɛtye	tũ:tin	dhɛtye	rhattin

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

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

Past tense: Past tense has a single form in all the persons and numbers: /hĩ/ '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 argeement 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 staus 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 khuise/	'these white dogs'	/sum mi/	'three men'
/dhitye pi tiŋdə khuise/	'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. /tũt 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:

/dhɛ	jətti/			'He will eat.'
he	eat+FUT			
/ramu	di-t	hĩ/		'Ramu had gone'.
Ramu	go-NOM	was		
/jəggu	behəd	tu:ñ/		'Jaggu drinks a lot.'
Jaggu	too.much	drink		
/dhɛ	chãTo	bha:jɛ/		'He ran fast.'
he	fast	ran		
/gye	di-pəŋ	ca:cəŋ/		'I want to go.'
I	go-NOM	wish+PRESENT		
/dhɛtye	rha-pəŋ	ca:cini/		'They want to come.'
they	come-NOM	wish+PRESENT		
/in	dhɛ-ru	kã-cir	din/	'We went to see him.'
we	he-DAT	see-pure	went	
/gyi-jə	dhɛ-ru	rha-pəŋ-ru	lwɛki/	'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	
/məs	rhapəŋ/	'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	yã/		'I have a dog.'
I-to	dog	is		
/dhi	gyi-tə	lhama	yã/	'This is my goat.'
this	I-GEN	goat	is	
/gyi-dəb	kita:b-se	hini/		'I have books.'
I-to	book-pl.	is		
/dhɛ	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 preceeds the NP representing the possessed object. The copula /yã/ can be substituted for by /hini/ but not vice versa. It may be that initially /yã/ was the singular copula and /hini/ the plural

copula, but now with the singular we may have /yã/ 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	dhɛ-ru	tãki/	'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	dhɛ/	'Ramu gave Makru a book.'
ramu-ERG	məkru-DAT	book	gave	
/seru-jə	dhɛ-ru	kita:b	dhɛ̃/	'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:

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

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

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

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

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 /-ɛ, -ɛni, -cənɛ, -kənɛ/ are also found (see §8.11). Examples:

/dhɛ ghuɛni/	'Who is he?'
/dhɛ khẽcənɛ/	'Does he pull?'
/məkru dijə/	'Makru went.'
/məkru dijɛ/	'Did Makru go?'
/jəggu tyõkənɛ/	'Does Jaggu weep?'

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

/dhɛ-ru	aber	rhɛ/	'Did he come late?'
he-DAT	late	come	
/gẽ-dəb	boti	yã/	'Do you have milk?'
you(pl.)-to	milk	is	
/gən	Dya:ra:	dicɛni/	'Are you going home?'
you(sg.)	home	go+PRESPROG	

With rising intonation these sentences can be interrogative ones. One of the suffixes used for imperative sentences also has the form /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	yũ-skən	mha/	'I am not able to walk.'
I-ABL	walk-able	not	

Negation can also appear in interrogative sentences. Examples:

/dhi	gẽ-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 conjuctions: /dõ, dɔNi, jẽ, jɛNi, ər/. /dõ/ and /dɔNi/, /jẽ/ and /jɛNi/ may alternate. Some informants gave /dõ/, whereas some gave /jẽ/ 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 dõ dhɛ/	'I and he'
/ramu dõ məkru/	'Ramu and Makru'

but we cannot say

*/gye, gən, dɔ̃ dhɛ/	'I, you and he'
*/ramu, məkru, dɔ̃ 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., /ʃãt mi jẽ ʃãt kyẽTi/ 'old man and old woman'; /ʃãt mi jẽ kyeTi/ 'old man and woman who is not old'. Verb phrases are conjoined with /ər/. This is a borrowing of Hindi ɔr 'and'.

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

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

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

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

/əgər gye gyenjə tɔ 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 ŋɛ/	'four or five'
/gən ya dhɛ/	'you or he'	/du ya dɔ/	'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 /məgər/, /əgər ... tɔ/, /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)
asɛŋɔ—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:dɔ—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:khiri—adv., last (IA)
a:ləN—n., spice (IA)
a:ma—n., mother
a:m—n., mango (IA)
a:na—n., father's sister
a:pa—n., father
a:ra:m—n., comfort, rest (IA)
a:s 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:wa:j—n., a call, sound (IA)
a:ŋəN—n., courtyard (IA)
bəcən dha—vt., to give promise
bəcən—n., promise (IA)
bədla: lhe—vt., to take revenge
bədla:—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)
bənca:—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)

bətõ—n., wind (IA)
bãc —vt., to read (IA)
bãdər—n., monkey (IA)
bãj—n., childless woman (IA)
bãs—n., bamboo (IA)
bãT—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:ŋõ—adj., left side (IA)
ba:Re—n., shoemaker (IA)
ba:Rɔ—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)
bɛri—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
birɔ—n., cat (IA)
bistəra—n., bedding (IA)
biswa:s—n., faith (IA)
bisər—vi., to forget (IA)
bita:—vt., to spend (time) (IA)
bit—n., hunger
bõThi—n., a type of sack
bɔgTya—n., a type of goat
bok—vt., to weigh
boldu—adj., soft
bɔN—n., forest (IA)
boT—vt., to make rope (IA)
boti—n., buttermilk
botəw—n., bottle (IA)
bɔyɔ—n., mad (IA)
bù—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
buã—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
byaŋ—n., Tibet
byaŋpa—n., a Tibetan
byɛ̃—vi., to run
byɔ—n., marriage (IA)
byɔli—n., bride (IA)
byɔlɔ—n., bridegroom (IA)
byoRu—adj., first (IA)
byəd—n., brother
byəse—n., brothers (pl.)
bhəbəR—vi., to roast (IA)
bhəbəRya:—vt., roast (IA)
bhəddɔ—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)
bhalaŋ—n., a generic term used for cows, bulls.
bhaT—a Garhwali brahmin clan name (IA)
bhẽsɔ—n., buffalo bull (IA)
bhed—n., secret (IA)
bhej—vt., to send (IA)
bhɛN—n., puzzle, shaft (IA)
bhi:j—vi., to get wet (IA)
bhija:—vt., to make wet (IA)
bhiti—n., wall (IA)
bhɔ rha—vi., to boil
bhõ—n., eye brow (IA)
bhori—n., a clan name
bhɔR—n., hero one who leads (IA)
bhɔw—n., ebullition, boiling liquid
bhũk, bhũg—vi., to bark (IA)
bhu:j—n., birch tree (IA)
bhug:r—n., a Tibetan type of sheep
bhujyəŋ—n., fly (IA)
bhujəlɔ—n., gourd (IA)
bhurɔ—adj., brown (IA)
bhusɔ—n., fodder (IA)
bhu—n., snake, insect (IA)
bhwãri—n., bee of big size
bhwĩtəya—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)
cəmək a:—vt., to cause to shine (IA)
cənt—adj., sharp
cəTɛ—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)
cipɔ—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
cwõ—vt., to card cotton or wool
cwɔko—n., chaff (IA)
cya:p, cya: —vt., to press
cyãri—n., bed bug
cyaŋ—vt., to lick
cyu: —vt., to brew
cyu:i—n., apricot
cyũku khyər—vt., to urinate
cyũku—n., urine
cyõcɔ—n., figure, shape
cyəd, cyəp—vt., to kindle fire
cõr—n., yak (IA)
chəm—n., wool
chənt—n., light
chət—n., roof (IA)
chəwo—adj., dirt
cha:N—vt., to choose (IA)
cha:pɔ —n., elder sister's husband
cha:rɔ—n., ashes
cha:ti—n., breast, chest (IA)
chakɔ—n., picture
chãT—vt., to select (IA)
chãTɔ—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
chɛ —num., six (IA)
chɛl—n., shade (IA)
chɛpo—adj., sixth
chi, chi-chi—n., shame
chĩk—vt., to sneeze
chĩk—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
chõ—vt., to buy
chɔ—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
chyɔR—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)
dɛ—n., curd (IA)
debi—n., goddess (IA)
dɛdu:t—n., eating and drinking
dɛNo—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)
dɔ̃—vi., graze
dɔ̃—conj., and
dɔ-dɔ—adv., exactly there
dod—n., inkpot (IA)
dɔn—n., sorrow
dɔri—n., hole
dost —n., friend (IA)
dosti—n., friendship (IA)
dɔ—adv., there
du—adv., here
du-du—adv., exactly here
duãs—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)
dusməni—n., enmity (IA)
dusmən—n., enemy (IA)
dusro—adj., the other, second (IA)
dyɔl—n., temple (IA)
dyɔra:Ni—n., husband's younger brother's wife (IA)
dyɔr—n., husband's younger brother (IA)
dyɔ—n., god (IA)
dyələŋ—adj., that many
dhədya:—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)
dhətẽjə —pro., they, those (agentive)
dhətẽnu, dhətyanu—pro., they (dative)
dhã—adv., now
dha:—vt., to give (to 2nd or 3rd person)
dha:ni—n., a clan name
dha:n—adv., at once
dha:rɔ—n., water stream (IA)
dha:r—n., an edge, a long mountain range (IA)
dharũ—adv., recently
dhɛ—pro.,3sg (animate and inanimate)
dhɛjə—pro., 3sg agentive
dhɛro, dhoru—pro., 3sg dative
dhɛtye, dhɛtẽjə—pro., 3pl
dhɛtə—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)
dhiʃe, 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
Danɔ—n., hilly place (IA)
Dasa:N—n., bed (IA)
Di:b —n., edge
Dor—n., rope (IA)
Dɔ—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
Dənɛ—n., fence (IA)
Dəni—n., stretcher, barrow (IA)
Dəŋk—n., sting (IA)
Dər—vi. to be afraid of (IA)
Dəra:—vt., to frighten (IA)
DhãDu—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
ɛbi—n., wicked person (IA)
ɛb—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
guəse—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
gɔN—vt., to count (IA)
gɔu—vi., melt (IA)
gẽtə—pro., 2pl. possessive
gɛtə—pro., 2sg possessive
gẽ—pro., 2pl
gədda—n., ass (IA)
gədrɔ—n., rivulet
gəj—n., yard (IA)
gən—pro., 2sg
gərmi—n., heat (IA)
gəR—n., castle (IA)
gəRəm—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, ghuɔ—pro., who, that (relative pronoun)
ghojə —pro., who (sg. agentive)
ghol—vt., to dissolve (IA)
ghori—adv., some, any
ghoRi—n., mare (IA)
ghoru—pro., to whom (sg.)
ghotẽjə—pro., who (pl. agentive)
ghotɛnu—pro., obj. to whom (pl.)
ghotẽtə—pro., whose (pl. possessive)
ghotə—pro., whose (sg.)
ghu:m—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)
ghunnɔ—n., knee (IA)
ghya:r—adv., here, this place
ghya:wo—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)
hãp—vi., to gasp (IA)
hãʃu:Ru—n., funny, cheerful (IA)
hã—adv., yes (IA)
ha:r—vi., to be defeated (IA)
ha:r-gya:r—adv., here and there
ha:r—adv., away from
haja:rõ—adj. thousands (IA)
hakəla—vi., to stammer (IA)
halka—adj., light (IA)
hara:—vt., to defeat (IA)
haRkɔ—n., bone (IA)
harkũ—adv., behind
hati gya—adv., next day
hati—n., elephant (IA)
haya—n., plough man (IA)
hid, hip—vt., to grind
hilɔ—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)
huõ—vt., to roast

huən, huəm—vt., to be, to take
hyə, hyəc—vi., to go down
hə̃sa:—vt., to make someone laugh (IA)
həbya:s—n., practice, exercise (IA)
həja:r—num., one thousand (IA)
hək—n., right (IA)
həmba—n., stubborn
həmesa—adv., always (IA)
həra:n—adj., surprised (IA)
həRkũ—adv., this side
həryɔ—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
irʃa—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)
jãs—n., gold
jãThi—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 nhya: —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)
juãka—n., leech (IA)
juãkha—n., moustache
jugũ—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)
jõyõ—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)
kã: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:—vi., to bark (IA)
kua:Ra—n., seed, sprout (IA)
kuataŋ—n., walnut
kui:R—n., mist
kuɛ—adv., some
kyã—vi., to be ashamed of
kya:wa—n., banana (IA)
kyõTɔ—n., boy, man. lad
kyələŋ—adv., how much, how many
kẽTi—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)
kəmər—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)
khã:s—vi., to cough (IA)
khã:si rha—vi., to get a cough
khã:si—n., cough (IA)
khab, khap—vt., to cover
khaks—vi. to cover oneself (reflexive v.)
khaTo—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
khulmɔ—n., hay
khulɔ—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, khyenɔ—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
khyəkɔ—adv., how much, how many
khyəl—vi., to leave behind
khyər—vt., to talk; physical secretion
khyəwa, khyɔwa—n., husband
khɔ—vi., to be hungry
khɔcɔ—n., belly, stomach
khɔN—vt., to dig (IA)
khẽ guast—adv., sometime
khẽc—vt., to pull (IA)
khẽgu—adv., somewhere (IA)
khẽ—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
khəsũ—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:Tɔ—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)
logTo—n., uncastrated male goat
lɔR—vt., to quarrel (IA)
lɔT—vi., to come back (IA)
lɔTa: —vt., to return (IA)
lotɔ—n., skin
lua—n., lungs
lu:la—adj., a person without hands (IA)
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
ləpɛ́T—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)
mɛla—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
mulɛm—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)
mhaʃa—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
namʃa—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
ŋɛ—num., five
ŋɛpɔ—adj., fifth
ŋɛgya—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
orĩya—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)
ɔ̃s—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
pɛ̃c—n., handle (IA)
pɛ̃sav—n., money (IA)
pec—n., bird
pel—vt., to feed
pɛla—adj., first (IA)
pɛra dha—vt., to guard (IA)
pɛra—n., watch (IA)
per—pp., on (IA)
pi gya—num., four hundred
pi:T—vt., to beat (IA)
pĩs—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
pɔ̃c—vi., to reach (IA)
pɔŋco—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
pəcta:—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
phɛl—vi., spread (IA)
phɛla:—vt., to spread
phɛRi—n., staircase (IA)
pher—n., a round about way (IA)
phi:ya—n., a squirrel-like animal
phiŋba—n., saddle cloth
phiTiŋ, phəT—n., ashes
pho—vt., to dry
phoc, phoj—vi., fade away
phɔm—n., supposition
phoR—vt., to break (IA) (hard objects, stones etc.)
phɔro—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
phyɛniŋ—adj., noon
phyəs khyer—vt., to fart
phyəs—n., fart
phəgoT—n., bark of tree (IA)
phəl—n., fruit (IA)
phənjɔ—n., dead body
phərj—n., duty (IA)
rəgəR—vt., to scrub (IA)
rəkcɔ—n., defense
rəkcya—adj., protection

rənca:—vt., to erect
rənka:—vt., decapitate, behead
rəŋya—vt., to colour (IA)
rəŋ—n., colour (IA)
rəssi—n., rope (IA)
rãc—n., loom
rãD—n., widow (IA)
rãkɔ—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, rɔŋpɔ—n., Rongpo people
rɛ dha—vt., to give an opinion
rɛ—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
rɔŋpɔ 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)
rupẽ, ruphẽ —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
sãs lhe—vi., take breath
sãs—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:t gya—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)
sẽ—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)
sẽs—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
sɔ̃c—vi., to think (IA)
sɔ̃c—n., thought (IA)
sɔ̃sa—n., a name of a village
sɔ—num., hundred (IA)
sɔda—n., deal, bargain (IA)
sɔt—n., honey (IA)
sũŋər—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
sumpɔ—adj., third
suNa: —vt., to narrate (IA)
suŋa: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
səbəd—n., word (IA)
səb—adj., all (IA)
səca:r—n., earth, ground
səc—n., truth (IA)
sədɛ̃, sədɛ—adv., always (IA)
səd—n., sickle
səja: —vt., to decorate (IA)
sək—n., doubt (IA)
səlɔ—n, grasshopper
səm—n., wish
səm rha—vi., to wish
səmdi—n., son's or daughter's father-in-law (IA)
səmdəNi—n., son's or daughter's mother-in-law (IA)
səmja: —vt., to make understand (IA)
səmundər—n., sea (IA)
səməj—vi., to understand (IA)

sənima—n., cinema (English via IA)
sənsa:r—n., world (IA)
sər-sər—n., sound of the wind
səri:r—n., body (IA)
sərəg—n., heaven (IA)
səs—vi., to know
səwa:l—n., question (IA)
ʃuaʃa—n., heart
ʃuĩ rha—vi., to bleed
ʃuĩ—n., blood
ʃã-, ʃãc—vi., to grow old
ʃãt—adj., old
ʃãt rhu—n., husband's grandfather
ʃãt yu—n., husband's grandmother
ʃamni—n.,an old type of greeting term
ʃampa—n., paddy
ʃaŋni—adj., elder
ʃasag—n., a village name
ʃa—n., meat, flesh
ʃu:Ni—n., horn
ʃərba—adj., young
ʃəwa—adj., seniority
təb—adv., then (IA)
təgtə—adj., smell
təkdi:r—n., fate (IA)
təlɔ—n., pond (IA)
təmbu —n., tent (IA)

tərɑ:ju—n., a pair of scales (IA)
təri—n., soup (IA)
təRəm—adv., suddenly (IA)
tərəph—adv., side (IA)
təya:ri—n., readiness (IA)
təya: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
tẽ—pp., before
tej—adj., fast, sharp (IA)
te—adj., many
tɛ—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)
tiŋdə—adj., black
tir—vt., to irrigate
titəli—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
tɔi—n., bottom, soil
tota—n., parrot (IA)
tɔRo—n., thigh
tɔtɔ—n., father's father
tũ—vt., to drink
tula: —vt., to weigh
tuŋtə—adj., big
tuntə—adj., short
tupha:n—n., dust strom (IA)
tupka:—vt., to drop (IA)
tupkə—vi., to drop (IA)
tuən—vt., to keep something on hearth for cooking
tyõ—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:də—adj., wet
thiŋ —vt., to spread
thiŋcɔ—pp., under, below
tho—vt., to ask for
thok—vt, to knock (IA)
thou, thol—n., lips
thõ—vt., to graze
thɔrɔ—pp., under, below
thu:g—vi., to spit (IA)
thud—vt., to teach
thug—n., spittle (IA)
thuŋgya—adv., three days after tomorrow
thus—vt., to learn
thuəri—adv., a little, a few
thəma—vt., to hand over (IA)
thənɛ—pp., up to
Tãko—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.,tokeepcarefullyinplace(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)
Thɔr—vt., to attempt, to try some work, to determine
u:g—vi., to grow (IA)
u:R—vi., to fly (IA)
ucɔ—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.,togrow, 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
wã—vi., appear in sight
wa:dɔ—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
yerẽ—adj., height
ye—interjection, hey!
yũ—vi., to walk
yũ-yũt—adv., every year
yũ—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)—sədẽ, sədɛ
an old type of greeting term—ʃamni
and—dɔ̃
and (IA)—ɔr, 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—wã-
approximate, near (IA)—kəri:b
apricot—cyu:i
arm (IA)—phaTɔ
armpit (IA)—kəgrya:i
arrangements (IA)—intəja:m
arrow (IA)—ti:r
ashes—cha:rɔ
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.)—Thɔr-
auspicious (IA)—sub
avalanche—chuəiya
away from—ha:r
axe—ta:r
back—thal
backbone (IA)—ri:Dət-haRkɔ
bad (IA)—khəra:b
bad cold—chyampa
bag (IA)—jhoyɔ
bag, made of wool—camko
bamboo (IA)—bãs
banana (IA)—kya:wa
bark (vi.) (IA)—bhũk-, bhũg-
bark of tree—phəgoT
barren land—myɔ
basket, one of the type (IA)—Tuəkəri
bastard—nyəlu
bathe (vi.)—urs-
be afraid of (vi.) (IA)—Dər-
be ashamed of (vi.)—kyã-
be born (vi.)—lya:c-
be broken (vi.) (IA)—phoRs-
be broken (vi.)—phags-
be broken (vi.; used for hard objects) —gyak-, gyakc-
be brought up (vi.)—sos-
be buried (vi.)—dəphən-

be hungry (vi.)—khɔ-
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—tẽ
before, in front of—naca:r
begin, to start (vt.)—ca:s-
behind—harkũ
behind, after—lyɔN
belch (IA)—Dəga:r
belch (vi.) (IA)—Dəga:r rha-
belly, stomach—khɔcɔ
besides—kakh
besiege, to surround (vt.) (IA)—gher-
best, of first kind—toNi
betel leaf (IA)—pa:n
big—tuŋtə
big (IA)—bəRa, bəRyɔ
birch tree (IA)—bhu:j
bird—pyec
bite of snake, dog—kad
bitter—khətagtə
black—tiŋdə
blacksmith (IA)—lua:r
blanket, a local type—cuTka
blanket, a local type—lalli
blanket, a local type —ləwa
bleed (vt.)—suĩ rha-
blind (fem. IA)—əndhi
blind (masc. IA)—əndha
blind man (IA)—ka:No
blood—suĩ
bloom (vi.) (IA)—phu:l-
blow, sound of something falling (IA) —Dhəma:k
blow, to puff (vt.) (IA)—phu:k-
blue (IA)—ni:lɔ
blush (vi.)—rhag-, rhagc-
boat (IA)—na:u
body—jugũ
body—jumiŋ
body (IA)—səri:r
bone (IA)—haRkɔ
book (IA)—kita:b
both—nhisəri
bottle (IA)—botəu
bottom, soil—tɔi
bow (IA)—dhəna:i
brain (IA)—dəma:g, dima:g
branch of a tree—pha:ŋɔ
break (vt.) (IA) (hard objects, stones etc.)—phoR-
break (vt.) (thread, rope)—phag-
break (vt.)—chya:c-
breast—apu
breath (IA)—sãs
brew (vt.)—cyu:-
brew (vt.)—pot-
bride (IA)—byɔli
bridegroom (IA)—byɔlɔ
bridge—jaŋpɔ

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)—bhurɔ
buckwheat—bhəst
buffalo bull (IA)—bhẽsɔ
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)—nɔRi
butterfly (IA)—titəli
buttermilk—boti
button (IA)—gunTi
buy (v)—chõ-
calf (IA)—ba:churu
call (vt.) (near the speaker)—bhəTya:-
cap (IA)—Tobli
card (vt.) cotton or wool—cuõ-
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)—birɔ
catch sight of (vt.)—kan, kam-
cause to eat dry food/—phas-
cause to shine (IA)—cəməka:-
chaff (IA)—cuɔko
chain for animals (IA)—sa:ŋ gəu
chain made of beads (IA)—ma:wa
change (vt.) (IA)—bədəl-
cheap (IA)—sastɔ
cheek (IA)—ga:lu
cheese—chura
chest, breast (IA)—cha:ti
chew (vt.) (IA)—cəba-, cəpa-
childless woman (IA)—bãj
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)—sənima
circle round (vt.)—riŋa:-
circuitous route (IA)—pher
clan name—bhori
clan name—bəRua:l
clan name—Dampha
clan name—dha:ni
clan name—mərtoliya
clan name—pa:l
clan name—phuənya
clan name (IA)—bhaT
clan name (IA)—ra:na:
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)—rukɔ
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 —bhalaŋ
competition (IA)—hoR
continuously (IA)—ləga:ta:r
cook (vt.)—pun-
cooking (passive form)—pũs-
copper—jaŋma, jagma
corn, grain—gala
correct—sẽ
cough (vt.) (IA)—khã:s-
cough (noun) (IA)—khã: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—phənjɔ
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—rəkcɔ
defiled by eating or drinking (IA) —juTho
demon (IA)—ra:gəs
desire (IA)—ichya
destruction (IA)—na:s
dew (IA)—õs
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)—bãT-
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.)—tũ-
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—khəsũ
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—dɛdu:t
ebullition, boiling liquid—bhɔu
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—ʃaŋni
elder brother—a:co, a:cyo
elder brother's wife—mhaʃa
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)—bɛri
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—yũ-yũt
everyday, day (IA)—roj
extreme edge (IA)—chyɔR
eye—mig
eye brow (IA)—bhɔ̃
eyelash (IA)—cipɔ
fade away (vi.)—phoc-, phoj-
faith (IA)—biswa:s
fall—nhars-
false (IA)—jhuT
false person (IA)—jhuTha
far—cheT
far away—wa:dɔ
far away (IA)—du:r
fart—phyəs
fart (vi.)—phyəs khyer-
fast (IA)—bərət
fast (IA)—chãTɔ
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—miʃer
father's younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband—aku
fear—gyərt

fear (vi.)—gyər-, gyərc-
feather (IA)—pã: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)—jɔr
field—rhigər
fifteen (IA)—pəndra
fifth—ŋɛpɔ
fifth day, five hundred—ŋɛgya
figure, shape—cyõcɔ
fill (vt.)—pin-
find (vt.)—taŋ-
finger—bənca:
finger nail—nəŋ
finish (vt.)—tar-
fire—mhe
firm—sa:rɔ
first (IA)—byoRu
first (IA)—pɛla
fish (IA)—macha
fisherman (IA)—dhunya:r
five—ŋɛ
flesh—thalmo
fleshy, and plump—phuRdə, phurdə
flexible (IA)—ləcələcɔ
flood (IA)—ba:R
flour—bya:kpya
fly (IA)—bhujyəŋ
fly (vi.) (IA)—u:R-
foam—ga:j
fodder (IA)—bhusɔ
fold (IA)—jhuri
foot—na:r
for (IA)—wa:sta, wasta
for me—gyitə wa:sta
forest (IA)—bɔN
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)—myənkɔ
from exactly—susu
from this—dhiʃe, 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:wɔ
fruit (IA)—phəl
full—pĩsit
fun, joke (IA)—məja:k
fungus—kui
funny, cheerful (IA)—hãʃu:Ru
gamble (IA)—ju:a
gamble (vt.)—ju:a nhya:-
game, a type of gamble—comma
garden (IA)—ba:Rɔ
Garhwali (fem.sg.)—gua:mi
Garhwali person (mas. sg.)—go
Garhwalis (masc.pl.)—guəse
garlic—sidum
gasp (vi.) (IA)—hãp-
ghee, clarified butter—mar
gem (IA)—nəg
genitive suffix—tə
get cold (vi.)—sod lə-

get cough (vi.)—khã:si rha-
get cut (vi.) (IA)—kəTa-
get filled in (vi.)—pĩs-
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:dɔ
give(vt.)(to 2nd or 3rd person) —dha:-
give (to first person only) (vt.)—khyə-
give birth (vt.)—lya-
give opinion (vt.)—rɛ dha-
give promise (vt.)—bəcən dha-
give promise (vt.)—wɛda lə-
glass (IA)—kã:c
glove—lagpa
glow (vi.) (IA)—TimTima:-
go (vi.)—di-
go down (vi.)—hyə-, hyəc-
go(present tense stem only) (vi.)—ḡyə-
goat—lha
goat, a general type—lha:ma
goat, a local type —bɔgTya
goat dung—gurbawa
goats and sheep (a common term) —nha:ma
goat uncastrated male—logTo
God (IA)—bhəgwa:n
god (IA)—dyɔ
goddess (IA)—debi
gold—jãs
good—ɔri
good person (IA)—bhəla:dim
good thing, good talk (fem.) (IA) —achi ba:t
good, O.K., etc. (IA)—acha, achya
gourd (IA)—bhujəlɔ
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—səlɔ
graze (vi.)—dɔ̃-
graze (vt.)—thɔ̃-
greed (IA)—lob
green (IA)—həryɔ
grief (IA)—sok
grind (vt.)—hid-, hip-
groove—na:i
grow (vi.) (IA)—u:g-
grow old (vi.)—ʃã-, ʃãc-
grow (vt.) (IA)—upjə-
guard (vi.) (IA)—pɛra dha-
gums—miri
habit (IA)—a:dət
hail—Dha:no
hail (vi.)—Dha:no rha-
hair of head—kha
half—phyalaŋ
halt (IA)—pəra:u
halt (vi.) (IA)—ru:k-
halt (vt.) (IA)—ruka:-
hand—lag
hand over (vt.) (IA)—thəma-
handle (IA)—pẽc
hang (vt.) (IA)—ləTka:-
hang (vt.) (IA)—Ta:ŋ-
hang (vi.) (IA)—ləTək-
happy (IA)—pərsən
hard (IA)—dəkt
hard (IA)—kəTor
hard work (IA)—menət
harvest (vt.)—kho-
hasten (vi.)—phyer-
hate (vt.) (IA)—ghiNya:s

hate (IA)—ghi:N
hay—khulma
he, she (dative)—dhɛro, dhoru
he, she (agentive)—dhɛjə
he, she, that—dhɛ
head—pusu
head (IA)—si:r
heap (IA)—Dher
hear (vi.)—yən-, yəm-
heart—ʃuaʃa
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—yerẽ
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)—bhɔR
hey! (while calling someone)—e, ye
high (IA)—ucɔ
hilly (IA)—Danɔ
himself, oneself (IA)—aphi
his, her—dhɛtə
hold, to catch (vt.)—cum-
hold, to keep (vi.) (IA)—Ti:k-
hole—dɔri
hole (IA)—uDya:r
hollow (IA)—Dhono
hollow (IA)—khuəkəlo
home—kim
honey (IA)—sɔt
hope (IA)—a:s
hope (vt.)—a:s lə-
horn—ʃu: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—khyəkɔ
how much, how many—kyələN
hundred (IA)—sɔ
hundred—gya
hunger—bit
hunt, to rush (vt.) (IA)—dhədya:-
husband—khyəwa, khyɔwa
husband's elder brother—puru
husband's elder sister—puyu
husband's father-in-law—ʃãt rhu
husband's maternal aunt—mɛ sa:su
husband's mother-in-law—ʃãt yu
husband's younger brother (IA)—dyɔr
husband's younger brother's wife (IA)—dyɔra: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)—ɔja: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—naŋcya
intoxicated (IA)—Tun
intoxication—yəs
iron—cag, cyag
irrigate (vt.)—tir-
jealousy, envy (IA)—irʃa
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—muã
knead (vt.)—ol-
knee (IA)—ghunnɔ
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)—rɔRɔ
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-, cyaŋ-
learn (vt.)—thus-
leave behind (vi.)—khyəl-
leech—lhuŋja
leech (IA)—juãka
left side (IA)—ba:ŋõ
leftover (of something) (IA)—baki
leg (IA)—Ta:ŋ
let loose (vi.)—mu:c-
lice —rhi:gcag
lick (vt.) (IA)—ca:T-
lick (vt.)—cyaŋ-
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—rãc
loose (IA)—jhi:lɔ
lose—khulɔ
louse—rhi:g

low (IA)—nisɔ
lower leg (IA)—khuTi
lungs—lua
lynx (IA)—DhãDu
mad (IA)—bɔyɔ
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)—hə̃sa:-
make someone understand (vt.) (IA)—səmja:-
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)—sɛdɔ
mat (IA)—cəTɛ
meadow—pəya:r
meal, food—jəbəŋ
meat, flesh—ʃa
medicine—mhan
melt (vi.) (IA)—gɔu-
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—pyəlc
milk (vt.)—chi:r-
mind, heart (IA)—mən
mirror (IA)—arsi
mist—kui:R
molar teeth (IA)—da: Ra
mole (IA)—tilguN
money (IA)—pẽsa
money, rupees (IA)—rupẽ, ruphẽ
monkey (IA)—bãdər
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—juãkha
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)—nɔ
noon—phyeniŋ
north (IA)—uttər
nose—nhimci
now—dhã
now (IA)—əb
nurse (IA)—da:i
oath—gyəs
of this—dhitə
oh—ela
oh (IA)—həla
oh (while calling)—ola
old—ʃãt
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—nɔ
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)—rɛ
or (IA)—ya
original stock, base—mu
ours—intə
outside (outside the room, house) —dagar
overflow (vi.)—rɔRya:s-
owl (IA)—ulu
paddy—ʃampa
pain—nised
pain (IA)—Dɔ
pain, grief (IA)—dukh
pair—chya
pair of scales (IA)—təra:ju
pajama—jaNgali
parrot (IA)—tota
part—ta:n
pass away (time) (vi.) (IA)—bi:t-
path, way, road—amca
payment given to a priest for his religious work (IA)—daksiN
peel (vt.) (IA)—coR-
penis—gulu
perfect—sid
person—mi
person without hands (IA)—lu:la
persons (pl.)—mise
persuade (vt.) (IA)—məna:-
persuade, to allure (vt.)—phuskya:-
physical secretion—khyər-
picture—chakɔ
piece (IA)—TukəRa
pig (IA)—sũŋər
pigeon, dove—nhaku
pillow—khum
place (IA)—ja:ga

plain level—thaŋga
plan (IA)—iski:m
plane ground (IA)—mɛda:n
plane land (IA)—sɛNo
plant (IA)—rop-
play a musical instrument (vt.) (IA) —bəja:-
playing of musical instrument (vi.) (IA) —ba:j-
plough man (IA)—haya
pluck (vt.)—khyag-, khyak-
plural suffix—-se, -ʃe
pocket (IA)—khi:sa
poison (IA)—bik
pond (IA)—təlɔ
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)—wɛda
protection—rəkcya
pull—lhəsoR-
pull (vt.)—roŋ-
pull (vt.) (IA)—khɛ̃c-
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 —bhɛN
python—cui:r
quarrel—ghya:wo
quarrel (vt.) (IA)—lɔR-
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:cɔ
reach (vi.) (IA)—pɔ̃c-
reach boiling stage (vi.)—bhɔ rha-
read (vt.) (IA)—bãc-
readiness (IA)—təya:ri
ready (IA)—təya:r
recently—dharũ
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—ɛniŋ
return (vt.) (IA)—lɔTa:-
return (IA)—wa:pəs

revenge (IA)—bədla:
rice—ga
ride (vi.)—khyos-
rifle, gun (IA)—bəndu:k
right (IA)—hək
right side (IA)—dɛNo
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—gədrɔ
roast (vi.) (IA)—bhəbəR-
roast (vt.) (IA)—bhəbəRya:-
roast (vt.)—huõ-
rob (vt.) (IA)—lu:T-
rock—pɔR
rock (IA)—Daŋ
roll up threads into balls—rhi:-
roof (IA)—chət
Rongpo language—rɔŋpɔ bha:sa
Rongpo people—raŋpɔ, rɔŋpɔ
room (IA)—kamra
root (IA)—jɔRo, jəRɔ
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—byẽ-
run, to go away (vi.) (IA)—bha:j-
sack—bõThi
sad (IA)—uda:s
saddle cloth—phiŋba
saliva (IA)—la:u
salt—cha
sand (IA)—ba:wo
saw (vt.) (IA)—ci:r-
say (vt.)—duãs-
say, to speak (vt.)—lə-, luə-
school (English via IA)—isku:l
scoundrel—muyo
scrape (vt.) (IA)—chi:l-
scrape (vt.)—khyo-
scrub (vt.)—rəgəR-
sea (IA)—səmundər
search (vt.) (IA)—khoj-
search (IA)—khoj
search (vt.)—khoj lə-
search (vt.) (IA)—Dhu:n-
second other (IA)—dusro
secret (IA)—bhed
see (vi.)—kan-
seed—pijag
seed, sprout (IA)—kua:Ra
select (vt.) (IA)—chãT-
self (IA)—khud
sell (vt.)—raŋ-
send (vt.) (IA)—bhej-
send for—sa:-
seniority—ʃəwa
senses (IA)—sud-bud
seven (IA)—sa:t
seven days—sa:t gya
seven hundred—sa:tgya
shade (IA)—chɛl
shaky (IA)—dəgDya:no
shallow (IA)—utəlo
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)—tərəph
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—rhiŋja
sister's daughter (IA)—bha:Nji
sister's son (IA)—bha:Nja
sit, to live, to be (vi.)—hunc-, hun-, hum-, huŋ-
six (IA)—chɛ
sixth—chɛpo
sixth day—cuŋ gya
skin—lotɔ
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—wɛla:r
slope (IA)—Dha:u
slope (IA)—kəTya:r
slumber (IA)—oŋ
small, a little bit (solid)—ci:ci
smear (vt.)—les-
smell—orĩya, təgtə
smell (IA)—ba:s
smell (vi.) (IA)—su:ŋ-
smell (vt.) (IA)—suŋa:-
smoke—khu
smoking pipe (IA)—nɛR-chiləm
snake, a big one (IA)—na:g
snake, insect (IA)—bhu
sneeze (IA)—chĩk
sneeze (vi.)—chĩk-
snot (IA)—siwãNɔ
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)—mulɛm
some, any—ghori
some—kuɛ
something (also past form of verb /khir-/)—khiri
sometime—khẽ guast
sometimes—ghuəstəri
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—khẽgu
somewhere, anywhere—khẽ
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—dɔn
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—phɔro
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)—phɛl-
spread (vt.) (IA)—ta:N-
spread (vt.)—thiŋ-
squeeze (vt.) (IA)—nicoR-
squirrel-like animal—phi:ya
staircase (IA)—phɛRi
stammer (IA)—hakəla-
stand (vi.)—ThaNo huəŋ-
star (IA)—ta:ra
steal (IA)—corlap-
steam (IA)—bha:p
stick (IA)—jãThi
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—phɔm
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—sãs 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)—dyɔl
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—dɔ
there exactly—dɔ-dɔ
there, near by, at—dhəja:r
these—dhitye

they (dative)—dhətɛ̃nu, dhətyanu
they, those—dhɛtye, dhɛtɛ̃jə
they, those (agentive)—dhətɛ̃jə
thief (IA)—cor
thigh—tɔro
thin—lagtu
thin (flat objects like paper, cloth) —bya:du
thing (IA)—ci:j
think (vi.) (IA)—sõc-
think, to understand (vi.)—go-
third—sumpɔ
third time—sum phyero
this—dhi
this (sg. agentive)—dhijə
this (sg.dative)—dhiru
this one, this side—dipu
this side—həRkũ
this year—thaniŋ
thorn—chɔ
thought (IA)—sõc
thousands (pl)—haja:rõ
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, Tɛm
time (IA)—bəgət
time and again (IA)—ghəRi-ghəRi
tin—ra:ŋ
today—than
toe (IA)—pənja:
tomatoes (IA)—TəmaTər
tomorrow—oro, orɔ
tongue (IA)—jibəRo
too much (IA)—behəd
tooth—ʃag
top, peak—Tuku
torch—rãkɔ
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)—Tãko
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)—jõyõ
two—nhi:s
two days—nhi:sgya
two days after tomorrow—ba:gya
two hundred—nhi:s gya
type (IA)—kisəm
ugly (IA)—bhəddɔ
under —pɔŋco
under, below—thiŋcɔ
under, below—thɔrɔ
understand (vi.) (IA)—səməj-
underwear (IA)—kəcha
underworld (IA)—pəta:u
up there—dhəjer
up to—thənɛ
upright, erect—ThaNo
urinate (vt.)—cyũku khyər-
urine—cyũku
useless (IA)—beka:r
vagina—pua:ka

valley (IA)—gha:Ti
very many, very much (IA)—mhast
vice (IA)—εb
village—nam
village name—bhuĩtəya
village name—buã
village name—marka
village name—ni:ti
village name—sɔ̃sa
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.)—sẽs-
walk (vi.)—yũ-
walk unsteadily (IA)—dhəndya:-
wall (IA)—bhiti
wall (IA)—diwa:r
walnut—kuataŋ
warm—chat
warm oneself (vi.)—ches-
wash (vt.)—ur-
wash head (vt.)—sus-
wasp (IA)—jhəməlTɔ
watch—ja:g
watch (IA)—pεra
water—ti
water stream (IA)—dha:rɔ
water well—məŋər
watermill (IA)—ghəT
we—in
we (dative)—inu
we (agentive)—injə
weak (IA)—chi:N
weak (IA)—kəmjor
weather (IA)—mɔsəm
weave (vt.)—rhəm-, rhən-
weep (vi.)—tyɔ̃-
weigh (vt.) (IA)—tol-
weigh (vt.)—bok-
weight—tol
weigh causative (vt.)—tula: -
weight of things about one kilogram or a specified weight—khaŋ
west (IA)—pachim
wet—thi:d
wet (IA)—gi:lo
what—khye
what, that—khyen, khyenɔ
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.)—ghotẽjə
who (agentive sg.)—ghojə
who, that (relative pronoun)—gho, ghuɔ
whole (IA)—sa:ra
whole, full (IA)—pu:rɔ
whom (pl.)—ghotεnu
whom (sg.)—ghoru
whose (pl.)—ghotẽtə
whose (sg.)—ghotə
why—khyoru
why not—khyor mha
wicked person (IA)—εbi
wide, broad—paRdə
widow (IA)—rãD
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)—bətɔ̃
window (IA)—khiRki

winnow (vt.)—Thab-
winter—sod
wipe (vt.) (IA)—miTa:-
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—siŋ
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)—cõr
yard (IA)—gəj
yawn—əl
year—yũ
year (IA)—sa:l
yellow—lhedə
yellowish eye discharge—mignəra
yes (IA)—hã
yesterday—nya:r
yoke (IA)—ju:wɔ
you (pl.)—gẽ
you (sg)—gən
young—ʃərba
young boy, lad—seru
young boy, man—kyõTɔ
young girl, lady—kẽTi
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.)—gẽtə
yours (sg.)—gɛtə