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A Historical Study of gLo Tibetan

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A Historical Study of gLo Tibetan

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0. INTRODUCTION

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

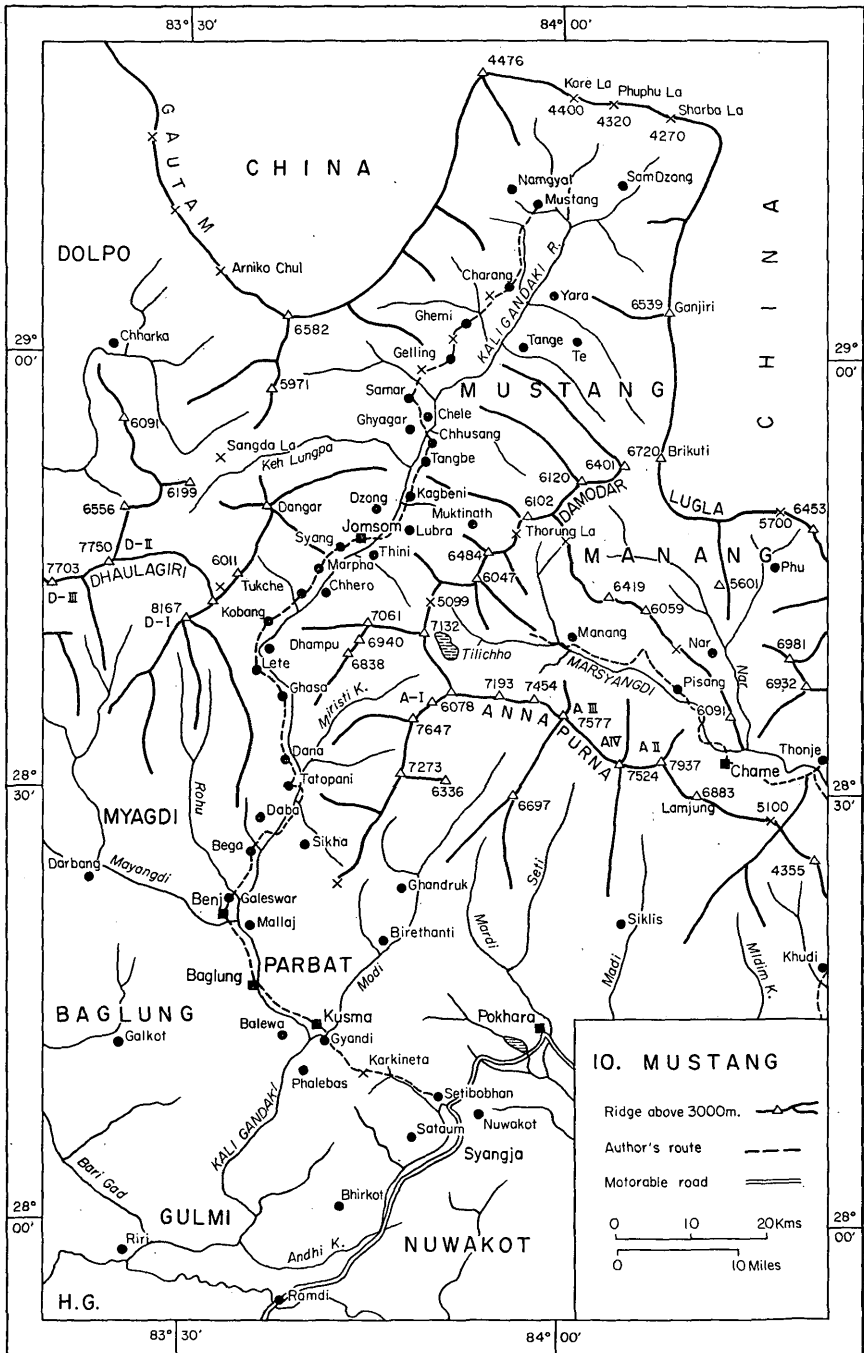
gLo (Mustang=Lo Mönthang=Lo)¹⁾ is located in the North-Central region of the Himalaya Mountains of Nepal, where it occupies the northern part of Gandaki Valley and protrudes into Tibet. Culturally, the area remains strongly Tibetan-oriented, and hence, is of great interest to Tibetan specialists. Unfortunately,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

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

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

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



Map [GURUNG 1980: 190]

Culture, Japan), lead by Professor Hajime Kitamura.

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

0.1 ABBREVIATIONS

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

0.2 SUMMARY OF PHONOLOGY

0.2.1 The consonant phonemes are:

| | |
|------------|--|
| Stops | p, ph, b; t, th, d; tr, trh, dr; k, kh, g; ʔ |
| Fricatives | s; sy; h,ʰ |
| Affricates | c, ch, j; ts, tsh, dz |
| Nasals | m, n, ny, ng |
| Liquids | l, hl; r, hr |
| Glides | w, y |

0.2.2 /tr, trh, dr/ are retroflexives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

0.2.10 No prefixation is observed.

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

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

1. HISTORICAL DISCUSSION

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

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

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

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

[NISHI 1979: 2]

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

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

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

2) Nishi notices that he proposes the phonological indices tentatively and that, in order to aim at the perfect taxonomy, he should examine all the shared innovations in every aspects.

3) Nishi notes that Index 1 and Index 2 are strongly concatenating to Index 3.

4) Ø stands for prefix(es), and P- represents bilabial.

5) Tš- stands for alveopalatal affricate.

6) K- represents velar.

7) Nishi notes that, it is true that the mark ± should not be shown in this kind of featuring, but it is difficult for the moment to establish better indices and the questionable reliability of data prevents him from his telling anything decisive.

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

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

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

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

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------|---------------|
| Lhasa Tibetan ⁸⁾ | WT | Eng. |
| /ˉba/ [pa ˩] | spra | 'monkey' |
| /_ba/ [ba ˩] | sba | 'rattan' |
| /ˉpa/ [p'a ˩] | pha | 'father(Lit)' |
| /_pa/ [p'a ˩] | ba | 'cow' |

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

| WT | | Lhasa Tibetan |
|--------|-----------|---------------|
| prefix | initial | tone |
| No | voiceless | high |
| | voiced | low |
| Yes | voiceless | high |
| | voiced | |
| | | others |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| 9) Examples of $##y-$: | 410 'light' WT yang po | gLo ya/ |
| | 294 'branch' WT yal ga | gLo yak/ka |
| Examples of $*\emptyset y-$: | 361 'right' WT g-yas | gLo yāā wa |
| | 288-09 'rust' WT g-ya' | gLo ya' |

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

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

1.4.2 The correspondence between WT and gLo-skad goes parallel in terms of *(∅)Tš̥-: aspiration and voicedness are preserved in the both languages.

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

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

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

1.5.1 Innovation of WT (∅)Pr-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.1 *-ad

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

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

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

1.6.2 *-as

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

*-as went to -ää with no exceptions.

1.6.3 *-an

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

1.6.4 *-al

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

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

1.6.5 *-ud

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

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

1.6.6 *-us

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

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

1.6.7 *-un

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

Palatalization occurs regularly.

1.6.8 *-ul

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

Regular palatalization: no final consonant appears.

1.6.9 *-od

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

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

1.6.10 *-os

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

1.6.11 *-on

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

1.6.12 *-ol

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. WORDLIST

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

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

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

This word-list is followed by alphabetical index.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | | |
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| 393-01 | loan account | gen/ gya? |
| 394 | one | cik |
| 395 | two | nyii |
| 396 | three | sum |
| 397 | four | syi/ |
| 398 | five | nga |
| 399 | six | tru?/ |
| 400 | seven | dün/ |
| 401 | eight | gyä?/ |
| 402 | nine | gu/ |
| 403 | ten | cu |
| 403-05 | fifteen | cää nga |
| 403-08 | eighteen | cap kye? |
| 404 | twenty | nyi/ yu |
| 405 | hundred | gya/ |
| 405-14 | ten thousand | trhi |
| 405-16 | hundred thousand | bum/ |
| 405-18 | ten millions | chi/ wa |
| 406 | times | thang ma, le/ ma |
| 406-01 | times | dap/ |
| 407 | altogether | kang/ bo |
| 408 | half | phe? |
| 408-01 | one-third | sum ja jik |
| 408-041 | balance/steelyard | nya/ 'a |
| 409 | heavy | cee/ |
| 410 | light | ya/ nga |
| 411 | many | ma/ nga |
| 412 | few/little | nyu/ nga |
| 412-01 | increase(V) | phée ye |
| 412-011 | profit/get profit(V) | phän ye |
| 412-012 | loss | göng/ |
| 412-03 | order(N) | rim/ ba |
| 412-03 | decrease(VT) | trhii ye, cak ye |
| 413 | I | nga/ |
| 414 | we | 'ää/ kya? |
| 415 | thou | khö?, khong ba' |
| 416 | you(pl) | kyää kya?, khong ba' kya? |
| 417 | he | kho, mo/=she, khong ba' |
| 418 | they | khong kya? |
| 420 | this | de/ |
| 421 | that | 'uu/ |
| 422 | here | du/ ru |

| | | |
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| 423 | there | ha la, 'uu/, 'u/ ru |
| 424 | who | su |
| 424-01 | whose | süü |
| 425 | what | gin/ |
| 426 | which | ga/ räa ji? |
| 427 | how | gang/ gi chää/ rä |
| 428 | where | ga/ ru |
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| 429 | when | nam/ |
| 430 | how many | kha/ tshöö, mang/ lö? |
| 431-031 | completely | ki/ ri |
| 431-081 | certain | tän |
| 431-10 | recently | dik/ dzang |
| 435 | if | khä/ te |
| 435-01 | almost | ha lam |
| 435-02 | for life | hu? tha? |
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| 455 | same | coo ra |
| 456 | different | ra/ dza |
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| rob (V) | 163-01 | sickle | 118-10 |
| rock | 286-01 | side | 355-01 |
| roof | 100 | silver | 288-05 |
| room | 098-01 | sink (V) | 279 |
| root | 297 | sister | 157 |
| rope | 121 | six | 399 |
| rotten | 095 | size | 326-02 |
| round | 321 | skin | 049 |
| run (V) | 174 | sky | 250 |
| rust | 288-09 | sleep (V) | 108 |
| salary | 192-09 | slobber | 015-011 |
| salt | 077 | slope | 178-01 |
| same | 455 | smell | 340 |
| sand | 287 | smell (N) | 058-01 |
| sawdust | 103-05 | smell (V) | 058 |
| say (V) | 185 | smoke (N) | 102 |
| | 185-01 | smooth | 346 |
| scar | 131-01 | snake | 311 |
| school | 186-11 | sneeze | 019 |
| sea | 283 | snow | 257 |
| sealing wax | 186-051 | snowslide | 257-02 |
| search (V) | 212 | snowstorm | 257-01 |
| secretary | 186-10 | soft | 353 |
| seed | 075 | son | 154 |
| seize (V) | 199 | sound | 339 |
| sell (V) | 192-02 | sour | 094-01 |
| send (V) | 192-06 | south | 375-03 |
| sesame | 075-001 | space/between | 356 |
| seven | 400 | sparrow | 305-07 |
| sew (V) | 070 | spider | 306-01 |
| shadow | 265 | spit | 015 |
| shake (V) | 204 | spit (V) | 089 |
| shallow | 369 | split (V) | 220-01 |
| shape | 320-04 | spread (V) | 215-02 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| spring | 392-02 | they | 418 |
| squeeze (V) | 207 | thick | 329-01 |
| stalk/stem | 293 | thick | 330 |
| star | 263 | thigh | 042-11 |
| station | 177-011 | thin | 329-02 |
| steal (V) | 163 | thin | 331 |
| stick | 123 | thin, lean | 128 |
| stone | 286 | thirsty | 091 |
| storm | 268-01 | this | 420 |
| straight | 325 | thorn | 295-02 |
| strain (V)/filter (V) | 080-032 | thou | 415 |
| strength | 056 | thread | 069 |
| strong | 341 | three | 396 |
| study (V) | 244-01 | throat | 026 |
| suck (V) | 037 | throw (V) | 201 |
| sulphur | 288-08 | thrust (V) | 229 |
| summer | 392-03 | tie (V) | 225 |
| sun | 261 | tiger | 304-09 |
| sweat | 051 | times | 406 |
| sweet | 093 | | 406-01 |
| swell (V) | 228 | tip | 363 |
| sword | 142 | tobacco | 080-09 |
| tactics | 139-04 | today | 387 |
| tail | 314 | tomorrow | 389 |
| take a rest (V) | 165 | tongue | 012 |
| take off (V) | 065 | tooth | 014 |
| tall | 326-01 | touch (V) | 202 |
| tan (V) | 166-05 | traces | 325-02 |
| taste (N) | 091-01 | trap (N) | 162-01 |
| tasty | 092 | tree | 289 |
| tax | 192-11 | trousers | 066-04 |
| tea | 030-03 | trunk | 291 |
| tea girl | 080-034 | tseg | 186-054 |
| tea mixer | 080-033 | turn around (V) | 171-01 |
| tea-strainer | 080-031 | turquoise | 288-10 |
| tear (V) | 220 | twenty | 404 |
| tears | 005 | two | 395 |
| temple (head) | 001-011 | ugly | 349-01 |
| ten | 403 | uncle | 153-06 |
| ten millions | 405-18 | under/down/below/beneath | 358 |
| ten thousand | 405-14 | underwear | 066-02 |
| tender | 340-02 | untie (V) | 226 |
| tent | 096-01 | up/on/over | 357 |
| testicles | 042-08 | upper class | 159-13 |
| that | 421 | upstairs | 100-011 |
| there | 423 | urinate (V) | 042-05 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| urine | 042-04 | wide | 370 |
| value | 192-10 | width | 379-011 |
| vegetables | 073-012 | wife | 159 |
| veranda | 098-031 | wild donkey | 304-025 |
| voice | 017 | wind | 268 |
| vomit (V) | 088 | wind (N) | 268 |
| vulva | 042-09 | wind (V) | 224 |
| waist | 041 | wine | 080-07 |
| wait (V) | 194 | wing | 316 |
| | 194-01 | winter | 392-05 |
| wall | 099 | wipe (V) | 120 |
| wall (mud) | 099-001 | with/together | 372 |
| war | 139-011 | wolf | 304-11 |
| warm | 272 | wool | 066-13 |
| wash (V) | 223 | work (N) (H) | 164-01 |
| water | 080 | worm | 303 |
| wave | 284 | | 303-001 |
| we | 414 | wound | 131 |
| weak | 342 | wrist | 029-01 |
| weakening | 129-03 | writing brush | 186-052 |
| well (N) | 111-01 | yak | 304-033 |
| west | 375-02 | yawn | 020 |
| wet (A) | 239-01 | year | 392 |
| what | 425 | yellow | 335 |
| wheat | 071-02 | yesterday | 388 |
| when | 429 | yogurt | 079-01 |
| where | 428 | you (pl) | 416 |
| wherever | 428-011 | China | 160-051 |
| which | 426 | Hare (4th of the 12 horary signs) | |
| white | 337 | | 392-001 |
| white cabbage | 073-014 | I | 413 |
| white hair of nose-bridge of horse | | Kamtsen | 159-122 |
| | 340-021 | Tibet (land of Tibet) | 160-05 |
| who | 424 | U sign | 186-055 |
| whose | 424-01 | Vajra | 138-01 |

3. EPILOGUE

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

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

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

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