

*Brokpa texts, glossary and verb stems:*  
*Appendices to Aspects of Brokpa Grammar*

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The appendices to *Himalayan Linguistics 19.1: Aspects of Brokpa Grammar* consist of three parts, namely the text collection compiled by the Brokpa Documentation and Description Project (BDDP) at the Department of Linguistics of Bern University (Appendix A), a commented Brokpa glossary with etymologies (Appendix B) as well as the list of verb stems attested so far, indicating stem alternations (Appendix C). For the abbreviations used in these appendices, the transcription of Brokpa and the transliteration of Written Tibetan, see Gerber & Grollmann (this issue).

## A Texts

This appendix presents the text corpus compiled from 2017 until 2020 by the BDDP, forming the basis for the analyses of the language presented in the papers of this issue. The corpus contains 23 texts of together approximately 30 minutes of recording.

Since we could only work with one speaker, there are no recordings of natural conversations or spontaneous interaction. Rather, all texts represent monologues in various forms and genres. Besides presenting natural data on the Brokpa language, these texts also provide insights into the culture and everyday life of the Brokpa. Many texts allude to the traditional pastoralist lifestyle of the Brokpa, and how this is confronted by modern political and technological structures and tools such as cellphones or army trainings taking place in Merak and Sakteng.

The texts are ordered according to different genres, namely anecdotes, traditional narratives, instructions and descriptions, texts based on prompts, and songs. A full list of all the texts together with their acronym and date of recording can be found in Table 1. The first text in the corpus shows how our consultant Tshering Leki got to know Professor George van Driem, an acquaintance that initiated the BDDP at Bern University. Afterwards, texts are ordered alphabetically within the genres.

In the texts, hesitation is indicated by commas, and repetitions of single words or short sequences are translated accordingly. Breaking-off of the narration is indicated by <->. Code-switching with Tibetan, English or German is indicated in the second line by a subscript abbreviation of the language in question. Note that Tibetan structures are only glossed minimally, without grammatical details.

The audio files of all 23 texts can be found in the folder ‘Supplemental Material’ on the Himalayan Linguistics-web page of this paper.

Genre	Text	Acronym	Date of recording
Anecdotes	Meeting the Professor	MP	December 19
	Army Camp	AC	April 17
	Explosive Materials	EM	April 17
	Falcon Attack	FA	April 17
	Korean Tourist	KT	November 17
	Lost Schoolboys	LS	July 19
	Misunderstanding	MU	March 19
	My Family	MF	October 17
	New Cellphone	NC	April 17
	Strawberry Incident	SI	May 17
	Village Deity	VD	November 19
	Yak Accident	YA	November 17
	Yeti Encounters	YE	November 19
Yeti Skeleton	YS	November 19	
Traditional narratives	Brokpa Origin	BO	October 17
	The Bat and the Vulture	BV	December 17
Instructions and descriptions	Dyeing Clothes	DC	April 17
	Making Butter	MB	July 19
	Making Tea	MT	October 17
	Village Head	VH	November 17
Texts based on prompts	The North Wind and the Sun	NS	October 19
	Yak Dance	YD	December 17
Songs	Song of Offerings	SO	April 17

Table 1 Index of Brokpa texts

## A.1 Anecdotes

### A.1.1 Meeting the Professor [MP]

The speaker relates how he first met Professor George van Driem in Geneva, and how he came to be involved in the Brokpa Documentation and Description Project. The text was originally recorded in two parts, with a break between lines 6 and 7.

- (1) *profesor dzozdaŋ ní ni undagif- unda øre t<sup>h</sup>aŋgi kon lapna*

profesor dzoz = daŋ ní nî unda p<sup>h</sup>re t<sup>h</sup>aŋ = gi  
 Professor George = COM 1PL.EXCL two for.the.first.time meet way = GEN  
 kor = ne lap na  
 about = ABL say COP.EQ.ASM

‘I talk about how Professor George and I first met.’

- (2) *nam lo nî-ton-tcytuki duki gejon tytçen tsişun jasin tçinifala ŋa tçiti*

nam lo nî-ton-tcytuki = gi duk = gi gejon tytçen tsişun  
 sky year two-thousand-sixteen = GEN Bhutan = GEN national holiday celebration  
 jap-sin tçinifa = la ŋa tçi-pe  
 do-CVB1 Geneva = DAT 1SG go.PST-NMLZ.PST

‘I went to celebrate the 2016 Bhutanese national day in Geneva.’

- (3) *on eφildi do:dã ní ni poŋβoŋ jam te*

one e<sup>h</sup>i = la = di do: = daŋ ní nî poŋpoŋ jap-ne  
 and.then DEM.DIST = DAT = DEF friend = COM 1PL.EXCL two chat do-CVB2  
 te  
 stay.PST

‘I was staying there with a friend and chatting.’

- (4) *on tonba kaŋ matsa jerga:*

one tonba kaŋjo matsa jer-ga:  
 and.then guest all almost run-leave

‘Almost all the guests had left.’

- (5) *tçida k<sup>h</sup>oŋ mi nî doxsɔŋ ní ni tsamla*

tçida k<sup>h</sup>oŋ mi nî dok-soŋ ní nî tsam = la  
 finally 3PL person two arrive-PST.SEN 1PL.EXCL two nearby = DAT

‘Finally, two people came over to us two.’

- (6) *on ní ni nam poɣoŋ jane otçins jasin on profesor dzoz daŋ ŋa otçinse ŋoçeφi retina*

one ní nî nambu poŋpoŋ jap-ne otçins jap-sin one  
 and.then 1PL.EXCL two together chat do-CVB2 thus do-CVB1 and.then  
 profesor dzoz daŋ ŋa otçins ŋo-çe-pe re-pe  
 Professor George and 1SG thus recognize-know-NMLZ.PST become-NMLZ.PST  
 na  
 COP.EQ.ASM

‘We were chatting with them, and doing so, Professor George and I came to know each other.’

- (7) *one profesor dzozɣe c<sup>h</sup>o duk kane jin lasɔŋ*

one profesor dzoz = ɣe c<sup>h</sup>o duk ka = ne jin  
 and.then Professor George = AGT 2SG Bhutan where = ABL COP.EQ.EGO  
 lap-sɔŋ  
 say-PST.SEN

‘The Professor said ‘Which part of Bhutan are you from?’.’

- (8) *on ŋa duk ɕertɕon jin laɸi*

one ŋa duk ɕertɕo = ne jin lap-pe  
 and.then 1SG Bhutan eastern.part = ABL COP.EQ.EGO say-NMLZ.PST

‘I said ‘I’m from the eastern part of Bhutan’.’

- (9) *ɕertɕo kans lasɔŋ*

ɕertɕo ka = ne = se lap-sɔŋ  
 eastern.part where = ABL = REP say-PST.SEN

‘Which part of the east?’ he said.’

- (10) *on ŋa sâteaŋne jins laɸi*

one ŋa sâteaŋ = ne jin = se lap-pe  
 and.then 1SG Sakteng = ABL COP.EQ.EGO = REP say-NMLZ.PST

‘I said ‘I’m from Sakteng’.’

- (11) *otɕins lasin profesorɣe a c<sup>h</sup>o brokpa es las*

otɕins lap-sin profesor = ɣe a c<sup>h</sup>o brokpa e = se lap = se  
 thus say-CVB1 Professor = AGT INJ 2SG Brokpa Q = REP say = REP

‘Saying so, the professor said ‘Ah, are you Brokpa?’.’

- (12) *on ŋa ɔŋ laɸi*

one ŋa ɔŋ lap-pe  
 and.then 1SG alike say-NMLZ.PST

‘And I said yes.’

- (13) *on lasin profesorje c<sup>h</sup>o brokpa çe e las*

one lap-sin profesor = je c<sup>h</sup>o brokpa kî çe e lap = se  
 and.then say-CVB1 Professor = AGT 2SG Brokpa language know Q say = REP

‘Saying so, the professor said ‘Do you know the Brokpa language?’.’

- (14) *ondi je brokpa ces laφi*

one = di je brokpa kî çe = se lap-pe  
 and.then = DEF 1SG.AGT Brokpa language know = REP say-NMLZ.PST

‘And I said ‘I know the Brokpa language.’.’

- (15) *on lasin one k<sup>h</sup>oe k<sup>h</sup>ogi eso p<sup>h</sup>rugba tçik jane k<sup>h</sup>egi brokpagi kî lapmigi toa jedoŋ*

one lap-sin one k<sup>h</sup>oe k<sup>h</sup>o = gi eskur p<sup>h</sup>rugba = ba tçik  
 and.then say-CVB1 and.then 3SG.M.AGT 3SG.M = GEN school child = PL one  
 jap-ne k<sup>h</sup>e = gi brokpa = gi kî lap-mi = gi toa  
 do-CVB2 2SG.GEN = GEN Brokpa = GEN language say-NMLZ.ACT = GEN interest  
 jedoŋ  
 COP.EX.EPI

‘Saying so, he said that his students might be interested in meeting up to learn the Brokpa language.’

- (16) *one otçins toa jøna k<sup>h</sup>oŋje c<sup>h</sup>ol tewa jaina c<sup>h</sup>ol tikro es las*

one otçins toa jo-na k<sup>h</sup>oŋ = je c<sup>h</sup>o = la tewa  
 and.then thus interest COP.EX.EGO-COND 3PL = AGT 2SG = DAT contact  
 jap-cina c<sup>h</sup>o = la tik-ro e = se lap = se  
 do-PRS.ALLO 2SG = DAT be.ready-SBJ Q = REP say = REP

‘And he said ‘If they are interested, they will contact you, if that’s okay with you?’.’

- (17) *on je ticinas laφi*

one je tik-cina = se lap-pe  
 and.then 1SG.AGT be.ready-PRS.ALLO = REP say-NMLZ.PST

‘And I said ‘It’s okay with me.’.’

### A.1.2 Army Camp [AC]

The speaker relates how Bhutanese soldiers from Yonphula near Trashigang came to Merak and Sakteng to exercise, where they accidentally used live rounds instead of blanks on each other.

- (1) *jønϕulane unla armiba mera sâteaŋ kʰoŋ treniŋ jøŋsin one desin tçik meral jøŋ desin tçik sâteaŋla jøŋϕenas*

jøn<sup>h</sup>ula = ne unla armi = ba merak sâteaŋ kʰoŋ treniŋ jøŋ-sin  
jøn<sup>h</sup>ula = ABL previously soldier = PL Merak Sakteng 3PL training come-CVB1  
one desin tçik merak = la jøŋ desin tçik sâteaŋ = la  
and.then group one Merak = DAT come group one Sakteng = DAT  
jøŋ-pe na = se  
come-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘Some time ago, when soldiers came from *jønϕula* to Merak and Sakteng to exercise, one group came to Merak and one group came to Sakteng.’

- (2) *kʰoŋ otçinsdi teniŋ jaŋsin kʰoŋ teniŋ jaŋsin di tçinçik kʰoŋ mâl toçidi lukse kʰan jaŋ memsa taŋsin di memsa dju:di ŋonemani sumadi tçúŋ taŋena*

kʰoŋ otçins = di teniŋ jaŋ-sin kʰoŋ teniŋ jaŋ-sin di tçinçik kʰoŋ  
3PL thus = DEF training do-CVB1 3PL training do-CVB1 TOP vis-à-vis 3PL  
mâ = la to = gi = di lukse kʰan jaŋ-ne memsa taŋ-sin di memsa  
war = DAT go = GEN = DEF tradition alike do-CVB2 rifle do-CVB1 TOP rifle  
dju: = di ŋonemani suma = di tçúŋ-ne taŋ-pe na  
bullet = DEF not.real false = DEF put.inside-CVB2 do-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘When they were exercising thus, when they were exercising, they faced each other as if they were going to war, and when they were shooting, they did so by loading the rifles with fake bullets.’

- (3) *ta neraŋ tçin bamçugu dju: laŋin*

ta neraŋ tçin bamçugu dju: lap-cina  
now 1PL.INCL how plastic bullet say-PRS.ALLO

‘We call these plastic bullets.’

- (4) *ne otçin çasin mâmbalal otçins dju: ηonedî tónmi tançen tine bamçugugi dju: na sam memsa tâtçinsin di dju: ηoneje p<sup>h</sup>oxφenas*

one otçins çap-sin mâm = ba = lal otçins dju: ηone = di  
 and.then thus do-CVB1 soldier = PL = PAUC1 thus bullet real = DEF  
 tón-mi tan-çe-ne tine bamçugu = gi dju:  
 take.out-NMLZ.ACT remember-know-CVB2 after.that plastic = GEN bullet  
 na sam memsa tan-tçin-sin di dju: ηone = je p<sup>h</sup>ok-pe  
 COP.EQ.ASM think rifle do-give-CVB1 TOP bullet real = AGT hit-NMLZ.PST  
 na = se  
 COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘When they were doing so, some of the soldiers forgot to take the real bullets out, and when they were shooting thinking they were plastic bullets, real bullets struck.’

- (5) *one mâm p<sup>h</sup>atçogidi natpretinas*

one mâm p<sup>h</sup>atço = gi = di natpa re-pe  
 and.then soldier other.side = GEN = DEF patient become-NMLZ.PST  
 na = se  
 COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘The soldiers on the other side got injured.’

### A.1.3 Explosive Materials [EM]

The speaker recalls an anecdote from his childhood, when Bhutanese soldiers from Yonphula near Trashigang came up to Sakteng for training and left some explosive materials upon their departure.

- (1) *onedî mâmba jal jɔŋ k<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ kemp çapne di on k<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ jer k<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ haptɔ nîs tena*

one = di mâm = ba ja = la jɔŋ k<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ kemp çap-ne di one  
 and.then = DEF soldier = PL up = DAT come 3PL camp do-CVB2 TOP and.then  
 k<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ jer k<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ haptɔ nî-s te na  
 3PL run 3PL week two-APPROX stay.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘Many soldiers came up, they camped, and they left- they stayed for about two weeks.’

- (2) *on k<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ jerga:ldaŋ tin niba eso tçiti çol*

one k<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ jer-ga:-pe = daŋ tine nî = ba eskur  
 and.then 3PL run-leave-NMLZ.PST = COM after.that 1PL.EXCL = PL school  
 tçi-pe çor = la  
 go.PST-NMLZ.PST along.the.way = DAT

‘After they had left, we were walking on our way to school.’



- (3) *k<sup>h</sup>oŋ josəl tɕi tɛsɔŋ bamɕugu ʈau tɕik t<sup>h</sup>oŋenas*

k<sup>h</sup>oŋ jo-sa=la tɕi tɛ-sin oŋ bamɕugu ʈau  
 3PL COP.EX.EGO-NMLZ.LOC=DAT go.PST look.PST-CVB1 alike plastic alike  
 tɕik t<sup>h</sup>oŋ-pe na=se  
 one perceive-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM=REP

‘We went to look at the place where they had been and saw something like a piece of plastic.’

- (4) *one ne do: nɪɕe ot mel tɕise ʂataŋsin tin blujonɕe k<sup>h</sup>oŋ ni p<sup>h</sup>aɕa tsutsu curtaŋenas*

one ne do: nɪ=k<sup>h</sup>e oti me=la tɕi=se  
 and.then 1SG.GEN friend two=FOC DEM.PROX fire=DAT what=REP  
 ʂa-taŋ-sin tine bluk-joŋ-pe k<sup>h</sup>oŋ=raŋ nɪ p<sup>h</sup>a-p<sup>h</sup>a  
 burn-do-CVB1 after.that explode-come-NMLZ.PST 3PL=REFL two there-there  
 tsu-tsu cur-taŋ-pe na=se  
 here-here throw-do-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM=REP

‘When two of my friends, um, burned it in the fire, it exploded, and they were thrown all over the place by the blast.’

#### A.1.4 Falcon Attack [FA]

The speaker relates how his uncle once caught a falcon that stole chickens.

- (1) *na:si preaŋla tɕa ot tɕa tɕin ɕocina koŋa samigi ton*

na:si preaŋ=la tɕa oti tɕa tɕin ɕo-cina koŋa  
 yak.herder hut=DAT bird DEM.PROX bird often put-PRS.ALLO egg  
 sa-mi=gi ton  
 eat-NMLZ.ACT=GEN reason

‘At the yak herder’s hut, chickens, chickens are often kept for eating the eggs.’

- (2) *ʂasin na:sa preaŋ tsanine tos mat<sup>h</sup>oŋesɔŋ tɕaba tɕeri gunm tɕin k<sup>h</sup>erɕocina*

ʂap-sin na:si=ba preaŋ tsanine to-sa  
 do-CVB1 yak.herder=PL hut all.the.time stay-NMLZ.LOC  
 ma-t<sup>h</sup>oŋ-pe=sɔŋ tɕa=ba tɕeri kunma tɕin  
 NEG-be.able-NMLZ.PST=CVB.CAUS bird=PL falcon thief often  
 k<sup>h</sup>er-ɕo-cina  
 take-go.PRS-PRS.ALLO

‘Doing so, the herders can’t stay at the hut all the time, and so the chickens are often taken by falcons.’

- (3) *k<sup>h</sup>utçik je açançi tçadoñçik tçeri gun jam seφina*

k<sup>h</sup>uç-tçik je açan = gi tçadoñ = çik tçeri kunma jap-ne  
 times-one 1SG.GEN maternal.uncle = GEN rooster = INDF falcon thief do-CVB2  
 se-pe na  
 eat.PST-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘Once, a rooster of my uncle’s was stolen and eaten by a falcon.’

- (4) *tçadoñdi bomsoñ tçeri témat<sup>h</sup>oφe*

tçadoñ = di bombo = soñ tçeri té-ma-t<sup>h</sup>op-pe  
 rooster = DEF big = CVB.CAUS falcon pick.up.PST-NEG-achieve-NMLZ.PST

‘Because the rooster was so big, the falcon couldn’t pick it up.’

- (5) *tç<sup>h</sup>exa sen tç<sup>h</sup>exa otçins lyφina*

tç<sup>h</sup>exa se-ne tç<sup>h</sup>exa otçins ly-pe na  
 half eat.PST-CVB2 half thus leave.behind-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘He ate half and left the other half.’

- (6) *on k<sup>h</sup>oe sañk<sup>h</sup>andil jé: tçoçan tçeri jé: na t<sup>h</sup>opn tetina*

one k<sup>h</sup>oe sañ k<sup>h</sup>an = di = la jé: tço-çak-ne  
 and.then 3SG.M.AGT tomorrow alike = DEF = DAT snare.trap make-put.PST-CVB2  
 tçeri jé: nañ t<sup>h</sup>op-ne te-pe na  
 falcon snare.trap inside achieve-CVB2 stay.PST-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘The next day or so, he [the uncle] made a snare trap, and managed to keep the falcon inside the trap.’

- (7) *on k<sup>h</sup>oe preañ tçer tâçan di k<sup>h</sup>oi do:çik k<sup>h</sup>oe tsam doxsin doçe tçeril çu*

one k<sup>h</sup>oe preañ tçeri tâ-çak-ne di k<sup>h</sup>o = gi  
 and.then 3SG.M.AGT hut falcon tie-put.PST-CVB2 TOP 3SG.M = GEN  
 do: = çik k<sup>h</sup>oe tsam dok-sin do: = je tçeri-la çu  
 friend = INDF 3SG.M.GEN nearby arrive-CVB1 friend = AGT falcon-DAT tease

‘He tied up the falcon in the hut, and when a friend of his came to his hut, the friend teased the falcon.’

- (8) *on tçeri tçeri k<sup>h</sup>oi kañbi lol tsapar tâtçin*

one tçeri tçeri k<sup>h</sup>o = gi kañba = gi lo = la tsapar tañ-tçin  
 and.then falcon falcon 3SG.M = GEN leg = GEN surface = DAT slap do-give

‘And then the falcon, the falcon attacked his leg.’

(9) *k<sup>h</sup>oi kaŋm naɸo*

k<sup>h</sup>o = gi      kaŋba natpa tɕo  
 3SG.M = GEN leg patient make

‘His leg was injured.’

(10) *do:d rub laŋ*

do: = di      ruba laŋ  
 friend = DEF anger rise

‘The friend got angry.’

(11) *tɕer seɕakɸena*

tɕeri se-ɕak-pe                      na  
 falcon kill-put.PST-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘He killed the falcon and left it for dead.’

### A.1.5 Korean Tourist [KT]

The speaker describes the contents of a video he had recently found on YouTube, of a Korean tourist who visited Merak and the footage he shot there. The video can be found online under the title ‘Bhutan, In Search of a Celestial Kingdom – Part 1. Road to Merak, an Unchartered Land’ (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=01z6CrBtsUo>) [24.06.2020].

(1) *taŋcim ne tɕise jutup naŋla korengi miɕik meral di turis jɔŋɸe t<sup>h</sup>oŋsoŋ*

taŋcim              ne              tɕí = se              jutup<sub>ENG</sub>              naŋ = la              koren = gi  
 a.few.days.ago 1SG.AGT what = REP YouTube<sub>ENG</sub> inside = DAT Korean = GEN  
 mi = ɕik              merak = la              di              turis              jɔŋ-pe              t<sup>h</sup>oŋ-soŋ  
 person = INDF Merak = DAT TOP tourist come-NMLZ.PST perceive-PST.SEN

‘A few days ago, I, um, saw on YouTube a Korean guy, a tourist coming to Merak.’

- (2) *ɔne k<sup>h</sup>o lamga jal otçins ʈosin k<sup>h</sup>o kaŋʝo otçins lam jal tçjâŋ ʈocinam oni jal mal gylin ʝasin tçjâŋ ʝacinam kãʝo k<sup>h</sup>oe pɪru tçoçado*

one k<sup>h</sup>o lamga ja=la otçins ʈo-sin k<sup>h</sup>o kaŋʝo otçins lamga  
 and.then 3SG.M path up=DAT thus go.PRS-CVB1 3SG.M all thus path  
 ja=la tçjâŋ ʈo-cina-mi one ja=la ma=la  
 up=DAT how go.PRS-PRS.ALLO-NMLZ.ACT and.then up=DAT down=DAT  
 gylin ʝap-sin tçjâŋ ʝap-cina-mi kaŋʝo k<sup>h</sup>oe pidju  
 trade do-CVB1 how do-PRS.ALLO-NMLZ.ACT all 3SG.M.AGT video  
 tço-çak tuk  
 make-put.PST COP.EX.ACQ

‘While he’s going up on the path, he had made a video of everything, how he is going up the path, how people are doing when they are trading up and down.’

- (3) *ɔne mɛra jɛgi mɛral miba tçjâŋ ʈocinam ɔne toptçɛ daŋ oʝo mi tos daŋ tçjâŋ jɛnam oha kãʝo k<sup>h</sup>oe tçíse pɪru tçoçado*

one merak ja=gi merak=la mi=ba tçjâŋ to-cina-mi  
 and.then Merak up=GEN Merak=DAT person=PL how stay-PRS.ALLO-NMLZ.ACT  
 one toptçɛ daŋ oʝo mi to-sa daŋ tçjâŋ  
 and.then food and thus people stay-NMLZ.LOC and how  
 jɛna-mi oba kaŋʝo k<sup>h</sup>oe tçí=se pidju  
 COP.EX.ASM-NMLZ.ACT DEM.PROX.PL all 3SG.M.AGT what=REP video  
 tço-çak tuk  
 make-put.PST COP.EX.ACQ

‘He, um, had made a video of all this, how people in Merak, up in Merak are living, the food and stuff, how people are and how they live.’

- (4) *ɔne ɔti di k<sup>h</sup>oe tas jutup naŋ tçúŋ çado*

one oti di k<sup>h</sup>oe tas jutup<sub>ENG</sub> naŋ tçúk-ne  
 and.then DEM.PROX TOP 3SG.M.AGT now YouTube<sub>ENG</sub> inside put.inside-CVB2  
 çak tuk  
 put.PST COP.EX.ACQ

‘And then this he had now put on YouTube.’

### A.1.6 Lost Schoolboys [LS]

The speaker relates an incident that happened during his childhood, when a group of schoolboys from Bhutan got lost on a hike in the mountains around Sakteng, leading to a large rescue operation. The story was prompted to illustrate the taboo of throwing stones or otherwise disturbing certain lakes (lines 4 and 5), which is believed to cause harm to the transgressors.

- (1) *unla nam lo nî-təŋ daŋ nî-təŋ-tɕik-s ɸal tsul jinuŋ ŋa jaɸ ʈain min*

unla        nam lo    nî-toŋ        daŋ nî-toŋ-tɕik-s        p<sup>h</sup>a = la  
 previously sky    year two-thousand and two-thousand-one-APPROX there = DAT  
 tsu = la    jinuŋ        ŋa    jakpo ʈan-coʔ        min  
 here = DAT COP.EQ.EPI 1SG clearly remember-PRS.EGO COP.EX.NEG.ACQ

‘It was maybe around the year 2000 or 2001, I don’t remember clearly.’

- (2) *ɖukne eso o: ʈuk torɕorena k<sup>h</sup>uɕik*

ɖuk = ne        eskur o:    ʈuk tor-ɕor-pe        na        k<sup>h</sup>uɕ-tɕik  
 Bhutan = ABL school boy six throw-lose-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM times-one

‘Once, six schoolboys from Bhutan got lost.’

- (3) *oti tɕín torenasin k<sup>h</sup>əŋba*

oti        tɕín tor-pe        na-sin        k<sup>h</sup>əŋ = ba  
 DEM.PROX how throw-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM-CVB1 3PL = PL

‘This is how they got lost.’

- (4) *sa jima tawa tɕikla tɕyty kapsol rigi tsila c<sup>h</sup>am tɕitil k<sup>h</sup>əŋba láso tɕiki tsam te*

sa        jima        tawa        tɕik = la        tɕyti        kapso = la        ri = gi  
 weekday saturday sunday one = DAT holiday during = DAT mountain = GEN  
 tsé = la    c<sup>h</sup>am tɕi-pe = la        k<sup>h</sup>əŋ = ba    lá    ts<sup>h</sup>o tɕik = gi    tsam  
 top = DAT walk go.PST-NMLZ.PST = DAT 3PL = PL god lake one = GEN nearby  
 te  
 stay.PST

‘When they were going for a hike on the mountain tops during holidays on a saturday or sunday, they stayed nearby one of the sacred lakes.’

- (5) *ts<sup>h</sup>ogi naŋ do tomtaŋ otɕin ʃasin ts<sup>h</sup>o k<sup>h</sup>o:*

ts<sup>h</sup>o = gi    naŋ    do    tom-taŋ    otɕins ʃap-sin    ts<sup>h</sup>o k<sup>h</sup>o:  
 lake = GEN inside stone throw-do thus do-CVB1 lake boil

‘They were throwing stones into the lake; doing so, the lake boiled.’

- (6) *oni nam pap bruk taŋ k<sup>h</sup>oŋba lam tor on otçins na: naŋ torçorena*

one nam pap bruk taŋ k<sup>h</sup>oŋ = ba lamga tor one otçins  
 and.then rain go.down thunder do 3PL = PL path throw and.then thus  
 na: naŋ tor-çor-pe na  
 forest inside throw-lose-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘And then it rained and thundered, they lost the path and thus got lost in the forest.’

- (7) *one ðukne mi maŋ k<sup>h</sup>aŋjoŋe otçins tç<sup>h</sup>in tsa:lana*

one ðuk = ne mi máŋ kaŋjo = je otçins tç<sup>h</sup>i-ne  
 and.then Bhutan = ABL person group all = AGT thus go.PST-CVB2  
 tsa:pe na  
 search-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘A large group of people from Bhutan went searching.’

- (8) *on tçida lasin ñim tçuçi tçeŋági tçitç<sup>i</sup> k<sup>h</sup>oŋ ðukne çidi lo t<sup>h</sup>oŋenas*

one tçida lap-sin ñima tçuçi tçeŋá = gi tçitç<sup>i</sup> k<sup>h</sup>oŋ ðuk = ne  
 and.then finally say-CVB1 day fourteen fifteen = GEN later 3PL six = ABL  
 ç<sup>i</sup> = di lo t<sup>h</sup>oŋ-pe na = se  
 four = DEF again perceive-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘Finally, 14 or 15 days later, they found four of the six again.’

- (9) *ñî lamgal otçins çína k<sup>h</sup>oŋ p<sup>h</sup>rugu ñîdi*

ñî lamga = la otçins ç<sup>i</sup> na k<sup>h</sup>oŋ p<sup>h</sup>rugu ñî = di  
 two path = DAT thus die COP.EQ.ASM 3PL child two = DEF

‘Two had died on the way, two children.’

#### A.1.7 Misunderstanding [MU]

In this anecdote from his childhood, the speaker comments on a lexical difference between the Brokpa varieties spoken in Merak and Sakteng. While the animal skin worn over the jacket to protect from rain is called *paktsa* in both villages, only in Sakteng is it also called *no:çe*. This leads a friend of his, a boy living in Sakteng whose parents come from Merak, to confuse it with *no:le*, which are maize dumplings filled with cheese.

- (1) *unl merakpi o:çik sâteaŋla jō*

unla merakpa = gi o: = çik sâteaŋ = la joŋ  
 previously merak.person = GEN boy = INDF Sakteng = DAT come

‘Some time ago, a Merak boy came to Sakteng.’

- (2) *onedī sâteṅ mitṣeṣbaṣe kʰol ɲo:ṣ kʰe laḥenas*

one = di            sâteṅ    mi        tṣe-ṣo = ba = kʰe            kʰo = la            ɲo:ṣe  
 and.then = DEF Sakteng person old-COMPR = PL = FOC 3SG.M = DAT animal.skin  
 kʰe            lap-pe            na = se  
 bring.IMP say-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘The older people in Sakteng told him to bring a piece of animal skin (ɲo:ṣe).’

- (3) *jine merakpe ɲo:ṣela paktsa mato ɲo:ṣ lak mena*

jine merakpa = je            ɲo:ṣe = la            paktsa            mato ɲo:ṣe  
 but merak.person = AGT animal.skin = DAT animal.skin only animal.skin  
 lap-ki            mena  
 say-NFIN COP.EX.NEG.ASM

‘But people from Merak call the animal skin only *paktsa*, not *ɲo:ṣe*.’

- (4) *one ta je brokpi kʰala ɲo:ṣi daṅ tine lo ɲo:le laḥeṣi jena*

one        ta        je            brokpa = gi        kʰa = la            ɲo:ṣe            daṅ tine  
 and.then now 1SG.GEN Brokpa = GEN mouth = DAT animal.skin and after.that  
 lo        ɲo:le            lap-pe = ṣik            jena  
 again maize.dish say-NMLZ.PST = INDF COP.EX.ASM

‘In the Brokpa language, there is something called *ɲo:ṣe* (animal skin), and something called *ɲo:le* (maize dish).’

- (5) *ot lasin ta merakpe ɲo:ṣe mato sâteṅpe paktsal ɲo:ṣe lacina*

oti            lap-sin    ta        merakpa = je            ɲo:ṣe            mato  
 DEM.PROX say-CVB1 now merak.person = AGT animal.skin only  
 sâteṅpa = je            paktsa = la            ɲo:ṣe            lap-cina  
 sakteng.person = AGT animal.skin = DAT animal.skin say-PRS.ALLO

‘So people from Merak only say *ɲo:ṣe*- people from Sakteng call the animal skin *ɲo:ṣe*.’

- (6) *merakpe paktsal paktsa mato ɲo:ṣ lak mena*

merakpa = je            paktsa = la            paktsa            mato ɲo:ṣe            lap-ki  
 merak.person = AGT animal.skin = DAT animal.skin only animal.skin say-NFIN  
 mena  
 COP.EX.NEG.ASM

‘People from Merak call the animal skin only *paktsa*, not *ɲo:ṣe*.’

- (7) *one o:dila tɕíse ɲo:ɕ k<sup>h</sup>e lasin ta k<sup>h</sup>oe ɲo:l na sam*

one o:=di=la tɕí=se ɲo:ɕ k<sup>h</sup>e lap-sin ta  
 and.then boy=DEF=DAT what=REP animal.skin bring.IMP say-CVB1 now  
 k<sup>h</sup>oe ɲo:le na sam  
 3SG.AGT maize.dish COP.EQ.ASM think

‘When they told the boy to bring, um, a *ɲo:ɕe* (animal skin), he thought it was *ɲo:le* (maize dish).’

- (8) *t<sup>h</sup>ap ɲontɕol tsartetina*

t<sup>h</sup>ap ɲontɕo=la tsa:-te-pe na  
 fireplace front=DAT search-stay.PST-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘He searched in front of the fireplace.’

#### *A.1.8 My Family [MF]*

The speaker briefly talks about his immediate family in Sakteng: his late father, his mother, and his three younger half-siblings.

- (1) *ɲala ap me*

ɲa=la apa me  
 1SG=DAT father COP.EX.NEG.EGO

‘I don’t have a father.’

- (2) *ap tɕuŋkune ɕína*

apa tɕuŋku=ne ɕí na  
 father small=ABL die COP.EQ.ASM

‘He died when I was small.’

- (3) *am tas sâhean teti jena*

ama tas sâhean te-pe jena  
 mother now Sakteng stay.PST-NMLZ.PST COP.EX.ASM

‘At the moment my mother lives in Sakteng.’



- (4) *one ap ap tçik am tçik je- jape puntsen lane p<sup>h</sup>rugu ŋa tçikle mena*  
 one apa apa tçik ama tçik jap-pe puntsen lap-ne p<sup>h</sup>rugu  
 and.then father father one mother one do-NMLZ.PST sibling say-CVB2 child  
 ŋa tçik-le mena  
 1SG one-also COP.EX.NEG.ASM

‘And father, from the same father and mother, I am the only sibling, or child.’

- (5) *one ta je fi:ne p<sup>h</sup>rugu k<sup>h</sup>oŋ pun am tçik puntsen sum jena*  
 one ta je fi:=ne p<sup>h</sup>rugu k<sup>h</sup>oŋ puntsen ama tçik puntsen  
 and.then now 1SG.GEN below=ABL child 3PL sibling mother one sibling  
 sum jena  
 three COP.EX.ASM

‘And the children younger than me, they’re siblings, I have three siblings from the same mother.’

- (6) *bom jî haŋ o: tçik*  
 bomo jî daŋ o: tçik  
 daughter two and son one

‘Two sisters and one brother.’

- (7) *one k<sup>h</sup>õ sumjeraŋ tas eso to:cina*  
 one k<sup>h</sup>oŋ sum-jeraŋ tas eskur to:cina  
 and.then 3PL three-all.of now school go.PRS-PRS.ALLO

‘All three of them are going to school now.’

### A.1.9 New Cellphone [NC]

The speaker relates how the yak herders from Sakteng started using mobile phones, although the reception in the mountains is often bad.

- (1) *tiriŋsaŋdi tsâheaŋla fon doxvena fon movail fon*  
 tiriŋsaŋ=di sâteaŋ=la p<sup>h</sup>on dok-pe na p<sup>h</sup>on  
 nowadays=DEF Sakteng=DAT phone arrive-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM phone  
 mobail<sub>ENG</sub> p<sup>h</sup>on  
 mobile<sub>ENG</sub> phone

‘Nowadays mobile phones have arrived in Sakteng.’

- (2) *jinedi na:si preaŋ daŋ di ri roŋ ɕuŋ netok eɕen mena*

jine = di na:si preaŋ daŋ di ri roŋ ɕuŋ netok eɕen  
 but = DEF yak.herder hut and TOP mountain valley along network good  
 mena  
 COP.EX.NEG.ASM

‘But at the yak herder’s place and in the mountains and valleys the network is not good.’

- (3) *one k<sup>h</sup>uɕtɕik je aɕaŋ k<sup>h</sup>oe na:s do: ɕanbal tɕik lagoɸe tɕun p<sup>h</sup>on tãsin netok eɕen meti*

one k<sup>h</sup>uɕ-tɕik je aɕaŋ k<sup>h</sup>oe na:si do:  
 and.then times-one 1SG.GEN maternal.uncle 3SG.GEN yak.herder friend  
 ɕanma = ba = la tɕik lap-go-pe tɕuŋ-ne p<sup>h</sup>on taŋ-sin netok  
 other = PL = DAT one say-must-NMLZ.PST happen-CVB2 phone do-CVB1 network  
 eɕen me-pe  
 good not.exist-NMLZ.PST

‘Once it happened that my uncle had to tell something to another of his yak herder friends, and when he phoned him, the network was not good.’

- (4) *one p<sup>h</sup>on tsam taŋmi ɟapne ɸon p<sup>h</sup>al taŋmatoɸe lyn ondi k<sup>h</sup>o p<sup>h</sup>on ɕuɕan di k<sup>h</sup>oe p<sup>h</sup>al poɸenas*

one p<sup>h</sup>on tsam taŋ-mi ɟap-ne p<sup>h</sup>on p<sup>h</sup>a = la  
 and.then phone how.much do-NMLZ.ACT do-CVB2 phone there = DAT  
 taŋ-ma-t<sup>h</sup>op-pe ly-ne one = di k<sup>h</sup>o  
 do-NEG-achieve-NMLZ.PST leave.behind-CVB2 and.then = DEF 3SG.M  
 p<sup>h</sup>on cur-ɕak-ne di k<sup>h</sup>oe p<sup>h</sup>a = la po-pe  
 phone throw-put.PST-CVB2 TOP 3SG.M.AGT there = DAT call-NMLZ.PST  
 na = se  
 COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘However much he tried to phone, he was left there with the phone not working, and he put the phone down and he yelled there.’

- (5) *k<sup>h</sup>oe po- po ondi k<sup>h</sup>oe tɕíse di tiriŋsã p<sup>h</sup>on ɟapned taŋbi p<sup>h</sup>onrã ɕaɕ tuks laɸenas*

k<sup>h</sup>oe po one = di k<sup>h</sup>oe tɕí = se di tiriŋsaŋ p<sup>h</sup>on  
 3SG.M.AGT call and.then = DEF 3SG.M.AGT what = REP TOP nowadays phone  
 ɟap-ne = di taŋbo = gi p<sup>h</sup>on = raŋ ɕa-ɕo tuk = se  
 do-CVB2 = DEF first = GEN phone = REFL good-COMPR COP.EX.ACQ = REP  
 lap-pe na = se  
 say-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘He yelled and he said, um: “The old phone is better than the new one.”’

A.1.10 Strawberry Incident [SI]

The speaker relates how, as a child, his older cousin (the son of his mother's older sister) would make him and his other cousin (the son of his mother's brother) throw strawberries at him so he could catch them with his mouth, until they turned the tables on the older boy.

- (1) *unla t̤uŋkula ŋa t̤uŋkula s̤ateŋla eso ʃosin di je ɕaŋsin d̤ã ŋa nenda na*

unla t̤uŋku=la ŋa t̤uŋku=la s̤ateŋ=la eskur ʃo-sin di  
 previously small=DAT 1SG small=DAT Sakteng=DAT school go.PRS-CVB1 TOP  
 je ɕaŋsin daŋ ŋa nenda na  
 1SG.GEN male.cross.cousin and 1SG peer COP.EQ.ASM

‘Long ago, when I was small, when I was small and going to school in Sakteng, my cousin and I were of the same age.’

- (2) *one je auɕ jena am t̤eɕi o:*

one je au=ɕik jena ama  
 and.then 1SG.AGT older.male.parallel.cousin=INDF COP.EX.ASM maternal.aunt  
 t̤e-ɕo=gi o:  
 old-COMPR=GEN son

‘And I had an older cousin, my aunt’s son.’

- (3) *audi k<sup>h</sup>o t̤eɕ na k<sup>h</sup>o ɲí ʃapn klase t<sup>h</sup>oɕ na*

au=di k<sup>h</sup>o t̤e-ɕo na k<sup>h</sup>o ɲí  
 older.male.parallel.cousin=DEF 3SG.M old-COMPR COP.EQ.ASM 3SG.M 1PL.EXCL  
 ʃap-ne klase<sub>GER</sub> t<sup>h</sup>o-ɕo na  
 do-CVB2 class<sub>GER</sub> high-COMPR COP.EQ.ASM

‘The cousin, he is older, he is in a higher class than we are.’

- (4) *on ɲí eso ʃosin di saradi eso teŋ t<sup>h</sup>opcina*

one ɲí eskur ʃo-sin di sara=di eskur teŋ  
 and.then 1PL.EXCL school go.PRS-CVB1 TOP lunch=DEF school plain  
 t<sup>h</sup>op-cina  
 achieve-PRS.ALLO

‘When we go to school, we get lunch at school.’

- (5) *derm daŋ kopadi sraŋsos p<sup>h</sup>â nã tçúŋ k<sup>h</sup>ergohin ʈogohina*

derma daŋ kop = ba = di raŋraŋsoso p<sup>h</sup>â naŋ tçúk-ne  
 plate and cup = PL = DEF individually gho.pocket inside put.inside-CVB2  
 k<sup>h</sup>er-go-cina ʈo-go-cina  
 take-must-PRS.ALLO go.PRS-must-PRS.ALLO

‘Everybody has to put their own plates and cups inside the gho pocket and take them to school.’

- (6) *ondi eso t<sup>h</sup>etãedan di ní lo jøŋsin telo derm daŋ oba p<sup>h</sup>â nã tçúŋ c<sup>h</sup>øŋjøŋsin lamgal*

one = di eskur t<sup>h</sup>er-taŋ-pe = daŋ di ní lo jøŋ-sin  
 and.then = DEF school drop-do-NMLZ.PST = COM TOP 1PL.EXCL again come-CVB1  
 telo derma daŋ oba p<sup>h</sup>â naŋ tçúk-ne  
 again plate and DEM.PROX.PL gho.pocket inside put.inside-CVB2  
 c<sup>h</sup>øŋ-jøŋ-sin lamga = la  
 bring-come-CVB1 path = DAT

‘After school is over, when we come back, we put the plates and stuff inside the gho pocket again, bringing them back on the path.’

- (7) *sôdi sisi tçin jøŋcina*

sô = di sisi tçin jøŋ-cina  
 spring = DEF strawberry often come-PRS.ALLO

‘In spring there are often strawberries.’

- (8) *on níba sisi tøn di sisi otçins tõtçõtç tçine jal poxtor tsel doxsin derm c<sup>h</sup>aŋçin*

one ní = ba sisi tøn-ne di sisi otçins tõt-tõt  
 and.then 1PL.EXCL = PL strawberry pluck-CVB2 TOP strawberry thus pluck-pluck  
 tçi-ne ja = la poktor tsé = la dok-sin derma c<sup>h</sup>aŋ-cina  
 go.PST-CVB2 up = DAT hill top = DAT arrive-CVB1 plate fill-PRS.ALLO

‘And we pluck the strawberries, we pluck them thus going up and when we reach the top of the hill, the plates are full.’

- (9) *on parparçu níba tsem tse*

one parparçu ní = ba tsem tse  
 and.then sometimes 1PL.EXCL = PL play.PST

‘And in between we played.’

- (10) *ondi au di je am çimgin o: au tçeçd k<sup>h</sup>oe di kí japn tsemse p<sup>h</sup>al tsul ço?n hauhaus lam çotgohi*

one = di            au                                    di    je            ama  
 and.then = DEF   older.male.parallel.cousin   TOP   1SG.GEN   maternal.aunt  
 çim-gin                    o:    au                                    tçe-ço = di            k<sup>h</sup>oe  
 be.dead-NMLZ.AGT   son   older.male.parallel.cousin   old-COMPR = DEF   3SG.M  
 di    kí    jap-ne    tsemse    p<sup>h</sup>a = la    tsu = la    çot-ne    hauhau = se  
 TOP   dog   do-CVB2   play.PST   there = DAT   here = DAT   jump-CVB2   EXPR = REP  
 lap-ne    çot-go-cina  
 say-CVB2   jump-must-PRS.ALLO

‘The older cousin - the son of my late aunt - the older cousin, he played acting like a dog, he has to jump, jumping all over the place, going bowwow.’

- (11) *çotsin di jiba jí tçuñçbaço k<sup>h</sup>oe k<sup>h</sup>ai nañ tçíse sisi torgoxinas*

çot-sin    di    jí = ba            jí            tçuñku-ço = ba = je            k<sup>h</sup>o = gi  
 jump-CVB1   TOP   1PL.EXCL = PL   1PL.EXCL   small-COMPR = PL = AGT   3SG.M = GEN  
 k<sup>h</sup>a = gi    nañ    tçí = se    sisi            tor-go-cina = se  
 mouth = GEN   inside   what = REP   strawberry   throw-must-PRS.ALLO = REP

‘When he jumps, we the smaller ones, we have to throw, um, strawberries in his mouth.’

- (12) *sisi çal otçins curgoxinas*

sisi            p<sup>h</sup>a = la            otçins    cur-go-cina = se  
 strawberry   there = DAT   thus    throw-must-PRS.ALLO = REP

‘We thus have to throw the strawberries there.’

- (13) *ondi k<sup>h</sup>o sisi otçins sajin*

one = di            k<sup>h</sup>o    sisi            otçins    sa-cina  
 and.then = DEF   3SG.M   strawberry   thus    eat.PRS-PRS.ALLO

‘And thus he eats the strawberries.’

- (14) *on k<sup>h</sup>uçtçikdi je sisida jam tçíse luki tu curtāenas*

one            k<sup>h</sup>uç-tçik = di    je            sisi = dañ            jambu    tçí = se  
 and.then    times-one = DEF   1SG.AGT   strawberry = COM   together   what = REP  
 luk = gi    tukpa    cur-tañ-pe            na = se  
 sheep = GEN   excrement   throw-do-NMLZ.PST   COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘And once, I threw, um, sheep’s droppings together with the strawberries.’

- (15) *luki tu curtaŋsin di k<sup>h</sup>oe luki tu murtaŋsin sisi na sam murtaŋsin di k<sup>h</sup>o naŋ tɕíse lutɕs-  
ɖoadi sos t<sup>h</sup>oŋ*

luk = gi tukpa cur-taŋ-sin di k<sup>h</sup>oe luk = gi tukpa  
sheep = GEN excrement throw-do-CVB1 TOP 3SG.M.AGT sheep = GEN excrement  
mur-taŋ-sin sisi na sam mur-taŋ-sin di k<sup>h</sup>o naŋ  
chew-do-CVB1 strawberry COP.EQ.ASM think chew-do-CVB1 TOP 3SG.M inside  
tɕí = se ɖoa = di soso t<sup>h</sup>oŋ  
what = REP taste = DEF different perceive

‘When I threw the sheep’s droppings, he chewed the sheep’s droppings, he chewed thinking it was strawberries, and he sensed, um, a different taste in his mouth.’

- (16) *di k<sup>h</sup>o luki tuxɕin man ɕen ondi k<sup>h</sup>o ɕox ɕox ruβ laŋɕenas*

di k<sup>h</sup>o luk = gi tukpa jin man ɕe-ne  
TOP 3SG.M sheep = GEN excrement COP.EQ.EGO COP.EQ.NEG.EGO know-CVB2  
one = di k<sup>h</sup>o ɕok ɕok ruba laŋ-pe na = se  
and.then = DEF 3SG.M much much anger rise-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘He knew whether it was or was not sheep’s droppings, and he got very very angry.’

### A.1.11 Village Deity [VD]

The speaker tells an anecdote of a man from Merak who went missing, and how the people searching for him unsuccessfully followed the advice of the lamas to catch a red panda in order to find him. The story was prompted to illustrate the presence of local village deities, sacred places some way outside a settlement, uphill (*p<sup>h</sup>u*) and downhill (*da*), like groves or boulders, which must not be disturbed by noise, the killing of animals, or the burning of meat in their vicinity.

- (1) *unla merala mánbaɕ jena*

unla merak = la mánbabu = ɕik jena  
previously Merak = DAT health.worker = INDF COP.EX.ASM

‘Some time ago, there was a health worker in Merak.’

- (2) *k<sup>h</sup>o k<sup>h</sup>uɕ-tɕik mal tɕytil tɕiti jinta*

k<sup>h</sup>o k<sup>h</sup>uɕ-tɕik ma = la tɕyti = la tɕi-pe jinta  
3SG.M times-one down = DAT holiday = DAT go.PST-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.EPI.PST

‘Once he went down, maybe going for a holiday.’

- (3) *on lo jal meral ʈosin apdaŋ kʰoŋ ni nam ʈitina*

one lo ja = la merak = la ʈo-sin apa = daŋ kʰoŋ ni  
 and.then again up = DAT Merak = DAT go.PRS-CVB1 father = COM 3PL two  
 nambu ʈi-pe na  
 together go.PST-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘Going back up again to Merak, he and his father were traveling together.’

- (4) *lamgala kʰo toreana*

lamga = la kʰo tor-pe na  
 path = DAT 3SG.M throw-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘He [the health worker] got lost on the way.’

- (5) *on kʰoŋ katekate tsame kʰo ʈati tsamatʰoŋe*

one kʰoŋ kate kate tsa:-ne kʰo ʈati  
 and.then 3PL where where search-CVB2 3SG.M however.much  
 tsa:-ma-tʰoŋ-pe  
 search-NEG-be.able-NMLZ.PST

‘They searched everywhere, and however much they searched they could not find him.’

- (6) *on mibaxe kʰo pʰui kʰerga:lenas laʈena*

one mi = ba = kʰe kʰo pʰu = je kʰer-ga:-pe  
 and.then person = PL = FOC 3SG.M village.deity = AGT take-leave-NMLZ.PST  
 na = se lap-pe na  
 COP.EQ.ASM = REP say-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘People said he was taken away by the village deity.’

- (7) *on ʈitçi mo ʈap*

one ʈitçi mo ʈap  
 and.then later astrologer do

‘Later, an astrologer was consulted.’

- (8) *lambal t<sup>h</sup>uta ɕy ʝasin lamaɕije k<sup>h</sup>eraŋ ʝoɕitsel tɕin k<sup>h</sup>o po tuŋ ʝaliŋ taŋna semɕinɕik dokros*

lama = ba = la t<sup>h</sup>uta ɕy ʝap-sin lama = ɕik = ʝe  
 lama = PL = DAT astrologer.HON advise.HON do-CVB1 lama = INDF = AGT  
 k<sup>h</sup>e = raŋ ʝop<sup>h</sup>itse = la tɕi-ne k<sup>h</sup>o po tuŋ  
 2SG.AGT = REFL ʝop<sup>h</sup>itse = DAT go.PST-CVB2 3SG.M call Himalayan.horn  
 ʝaliŋ taŋ na semɕin = ɕik dok-ro = se  
 type.of.flute do COP.EQ.ASM animal = INDF arrive-SBJ = REP

‘The lamas gave astrological advice, doing so, one lama said [to the father] ‘You yourself have to go to ʝop<sup>h</sup>itse, call him, blow the horns, and an animal will arrive...’

- (9) *ot semɕindi sunt<sup>h</sup>opna k<sup>h</sup>o lo t<sup>h</sup>oŋro*

oti semɕin = di sun-t<sup>h</sup>op-na k<sup>h</sup>o lo t<sup>h</sup>oŋ-ro  
 DEM.PROX animal = DEF catch-achieve-COND 3SG.M again perceive-SBJ

‘...if the animal can be caught, he will be found again...’

- (10) *ot sunmat<sup>h</sup>opna k<sup>h</sup>o t<sup>h</sup>oŋremin*

oti sun-ma-t<sup>h</sup>op-na k<sup>h</sup>o t<sup>h</sup>oŋ-re min  
 DEM.PROX catch-NEG-achieve-COND 3SG.M perceive-SBJ COP.EX.NEG.ACQ

‘...if it cannot be caught, he will not be found...’

- (11) *k<sup>h</sup>eranin- k<sup>h</sup>eraŋgi naŋ miɕi ɕíros otɕins suŋɕena*

k<sup>h</sup>e = raŋ = gi naŋ mi = ɕik ɕí-ro = se otɕins  
 2SG.AGT = REFL = GEN inside person = INDF die-SBJ = REP thus  
 suŋ-pe na  
 say.HON-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘...then a family member of yours will die,’ he thus said.’

- (12) *one k<sup>h</sup>o po tuŋ ʝaliŋ taŋsin fioptɕuŋdoŋkarɕik doxɕena*

one k<sup>h</sup>o po tuŋ ʝaliŋ taŋ-sin fioptɕuŋdoŋkar = ɕik  
 and.then 3SG.M call Himalayan.horn type.of.flute do-CVB1 red.panda = INDF  
 dok-pe na  
 arrive-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘And when he was called and the horns were blown, a red panda appeared.’



- (13) *fioptcuŋdoŋkardi sunmat<sup>h</sup>oβe t<sup>h</sup>erçorn- t<sup>h</sup>erçorena*

fioptcuŋdoŋkar = di    sun-ma-t<sup>h</sup>op-pe                                    t<sup>h</sup>er-çor-pe  
 red.panda = DEF        catch-NEG-achieve-NMLZ.PST    drop-lose-NMLZ.PST  
 na  
 COP.EQ.ASM

‘They could not catch the red panda and it went away.’

- (14) *one nim çi ŋá tçitçi lasin k<sup>h</sup>oi açañdi çilina*

one        nima çi    ŋá    tçitçi lap-sin    k<sup>h</sup>o = gi        açañ = di  
 and.then day    four five later say-CVB1    3SG.M = GEN    maternal.uncle = INDF  
 çí-pe                na  
 die-NMLZ.PST    COP.EQ.ASM

‘Four or five days later, his [the health worker’s] uncle died.’

#### A.1.12 *Yak Accident [YA]*

The speaker relates how he and his aunt and uncle once crossed another yak herder with their *so*’s on a narrow path, causing a bullfight between the two leading *so*’s and one of them tumbling off the path.

- (1) *ul ŋa sâheañ tesm k<sup>h</sup>utçi jal k<sup>h</sup>us k<sup>h</sup>en tçitina*

unla        ŋa    sâheañ    te-sin                    k<sup>h</sup>uç-tçik    ja = la        k<sup>h</sup>us k<sup>h</sup>er-ne  
 previously 1SG Sakteng stay.PST-CVB1    times-one    up = DAT    load take-CVB2  
 tçi-pe                na  
 go.PST-NMLZ.PST    COP.EQ.ASM

‘Some time ago, when I was staying in Sakteng, I was once carrying up loads.’

- (2) *an daŋ açañ ni sum k<sup>h</sup>us k<sup>h</sup>en tçi*

ani                daŋ açañ                    ní                sum    k<sup>h</sup>us k<sup>h</sup>er-ne    tçi  
 paternal.aunt and maternal.uncle 1PL.EXCL three load take-CVB2 go.PST

‘Aunt and uncle, we three were carrying loads.’

- (3) *ɔn k<sup>h</sup>us jal c<sup>h</sup>im k<sup>h</sup>eɕan lo mal jɔŋsm lamgal mejal k<sup>h</sup>us c<sup>h</sup>ɔŋinba ɲam p<sup>h</sup>resɔŋ*  
 one k<sup>h</sup>us ja=la c<sup>h</sup>im k<sup>h</sup>er-ɕak-ne lo ma=la jɔŋ-sin  
 and.then load up=DAT house take-put.PST-CVB2 again down=DAT come-CVB1  
 lamga=la meja=la k<sup>h</sup>us c<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ-gin=ba ɲambu p<sup>h</sup>re-soŋ  
 path=DAT upwards=DAT load bring-NMLZ.AGT=PL together meet-PST.SEN  
 ‘Having carried the loads up home, returning down on the path, we met together  
 with someone bringing loads up.’

- (4) *ɔtila di mejal k<sup>h</sup>us c<sup>h</sup>ɔŋinba daŋ jɛmal ɲi soba ɲam p<sup>h</sup>rega:sin ɲi soɕikɕe tɕi nam musi soɕik  
 mal duŋtaŋedel lam fio: ma ɕuga:ln*  
 oti=la di meja=la k<sup>h</sup>us c<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ-gin=ba daŋ  
 DEM.PROX=DAT TOP upwards=DAT load bring-NMLZ.AGT=PL and  
 jema=la ɲi so=ba ɲambu p<sup>h</sup>re-ga:sin  
 downwards=DAT 1PL.EXCL yak.hybrid=PL together meet-leave-CVB1  
 ɲi so=ɕik=je tɕi na-mi musi  
 1PL.EXCL yak.hybrid=INDF=AGT what COP.EQ.ASM-NMLZ.ACT somebody.else  
 so=ɕik ma=la duŋ-taŋ-pe=di=la lamga fio:  
 yak.hybrid=INDF down=DAT beat-do-NMLZ.PST=DEF=DAT path below  
 ma ɕuk-ga:pe na  
 down enter-leave-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘At that point, when the ones bringing loads up and we with our so's coming down met together, one of our so's, what happened was, it knocked one of the other people's so's down, and he [the other so] went off the lower side of the path.’

- (5) *ɔn ɔpɕɔ k<sup>h</sup>oi k<sup>h</sup>usba mal p<sup>h</sup>ap*  
 one ɔpɕ<sup>h</sup>o k<sup>h</sup>o=gi k<sup>h</sup>us=ba ma=la p<sup>h</sup>ap  
 and.then quickly 3SG.M=GEN load=PL down=DAT take.down  
 ‘We quickly took down his load.’

- (6) *ɔn tsul tɔnmi ɶasm tɔnmat<sup>h</sup>oɕe*  
 one tsu=la tɔn-mi ɶap-sin tɔn-ma-t<sup>h</sup>op-pe  
 and.then here=DAT take.out-NMLZ.ACT do-CVB1 take.out-NEG-achieve-NMLZ.PST  
 ‘When we tried to pull him back toward us, we couldn’t pull him out.’

- (7) *tɕida kʰorɔŋ wekɔɾɕik plexlaŋasin di tsudi tʰejɔŋtʰoφena*

tɕida kʰo = raŋ wekor = ɕik ple-kʰer-laŋ-ga-sin di  
 finally 3SG.M = REFL rotation = INDF roll.down-take-rise-leave-CVB1 TOP  
 tsu = di tʰe-jɔŋ-tʰop-pe na  
 here = DEF exit-come-achieve-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘Finally, when he himself rolled down and got up by turning once, he managed to come back toward us.’

- (8) *kʰoi tɕindadi ta tɕʰy na ɕugasɔŋ samteduŋ*

kʰo = gi tɕinda = di ta tɕʰu naŋ ɕuk-ga-sɔŋ sam-te  
 3SG.M = GEN owner = DEF now water inside enter-leave-PST.SEN think-stay.PST  
 tuŋ  
 COP.EX.PST

‘His owner had thought that he had fallen into the river.’

### A.1.13 Yeti Encounters [YE]

The speaker recounts two instances from his childhood and youth when, according to his relatives, he made contact with the yeti: once hearing a yeti with his grandmother, once finding its footprint in the snow with his uncle.

- (1) *unla ŋa lo ʃuk dyns teti kax*

unla ŋa lo ʃuk dyn-s te-pe kapso  
 previously 1SG year six seven-APPROX stay.PST-NMLZ.PST during

‘I was around six or seven years old.’

- (2) *i ɕimgindaŋ ni kʰuɕtɕik preaŋne jal cʰim tɕiti*

i ɕim-gin = daŋ ni kʰuɕ-tɕik preaŋ = ne ja = la  
 grandmother be.dead-NMLZ.AGT = COM 1PL.EXCL times-one hut = ABL up = DAT  
 cʰim tɕi-pe  
 house go.PST-NMLZ.PST

‘My late grandmother and I were once walking up home from the yak herder’s place.’

- (3) *ɔn ni ni cʰim madɔxφe ŋontɕen saruga:l*

one ni ni cʰim ma-dok-pe ŋontɕen  
 and.then 1PL.EXCL two house NEG-arrive-NMLZ.PST before  
 saru-ga-pe  
 become.dark-leave-NMLZ.PST

‘We two did not reach home before it got dark down in the valley.’

- (4) *t̤atastse lapsal d̤oxsin kígi ɲam t̤auçik tónsoŋ kʰuçɲî ɲam ma̤tauçi*  
 t̤atastse lap-sa=la dok-sin kí=gi ɲam t̤au=çik  
 t̤atastse say-NMLZ.LOC=DAT arrive-CVB1 dog=GEN sound alike=INDF  
 tón-soŋ kʰuç-ɲî ɲam ma̤tau=çik  
 take.out-PST.SEN times-two sound strange=INDF

‘Arriving at a place called *t̤atastse*, we heard a sound like that of a dog twice, a strange sound.’

- (5) *one ɲe i: çim-ginla t̤í ɲam na lam t̤isin i: çim-ginje kí ɲam na lasoŋ*  
 one ɲe i: çim-gin=la t̤í ɲam  
 and.then 1SG.GEN grandmother be.dead-NMLZ.AGT=DAT what sound  
 na lap-ne t̤i-sin i: çim-gin=je kí  
 COP.EQ.ASM say-CVB2 ask-CVB1 grandmother be.dead-NMLZ.AGT=AGT dog  
 ɲam na lap-soŋ  
 sound COP.EQ.ASM say-PST.SEN

‘When I asked my late grandmother saying ‘What sound was that?’, my late grandmother said ‘It’s the sound of a dog.’

- (6) *t̤it̤çi ɲí ɲî cʰim d̤oxsin i: çim-gin=je*  
 t̤it̤çi ɲí ɲî cʰim dok-sin i: çim-gin=je  
 later 1PL.EXCL two house arrive-CVB1 grandmother be.dead-NMLZ.AGT=AGT  
 oti t̤e=gi ɲam jinta lap-ne i:  
 DEM.PROX yeti=GEN sound COP.EQ.EPI.PST say-CVB2 grandmother  
 çik-ɲap-ga: tuŋ  
 be.afraid-do-leave COP.EX.PST

‘Later, when we two arrived home, my late grandmother said this might have been the sound of a yeti, and grandmother was very afraid.’

- (7) *one kʰuç-t̤çik unla açəŋ ɲi ɲi preəŋ t̤osin gun kʰa: naŋla kaŋça b̤omboç tuŋ*  
 one kʰuç-t̤çik unla açəŋ ɲí ɲî preəŋ t̤o-sin  
 and.then times-one previously maternal.uncle 1PL.EXCL two hut go.PRS-CVB1  
 gun kʰa: naŋ=la kaŋça bombo=çik tuŋ  
 winter snow inside=DAT footprint big=INDF COP.EX.PST

‘And once my uncle and I, when we two were going to the yak herder’s place, there was a big footprint in the winter snow.’

(8) *oti açanje te kañca na lasoŋ*

oti açan = je                      te kañca    na                      lap-soŋ  
DEM maternal.uncle = AGT yeti footprint COP.EQ.ASM say-PST.SEN

‘This my uncle said was a yeti footprint.’

(9) *on mi kañcadaŋ maŋei kañca bomboç tuŋ*

one            mi            kañca = daŋ            maŋau kañca            bombo = çik tuŋ  
and.then person footprint = COM unlike footprint big = INDF COP.EX.PST

‘It was a big footprint, unlike a human footprint.’

(10) *t<sup>h</sup>askor kaŋ pú jetiçi tuŋ*

t<sup>h</sup>askor kaŋjo pú                      je-pe = çik                      tuŋ  
around all body.hair exist-NMLZ.PST = INDF COP.EX.PST

‘Around the footprint, there were imprints of hair.’

*A.1.14 Yeti Skeleton [YS]*

The speaker tells about the alleged skeleton of a yeti kept in the monastery in Sakteng, and the unidentified hair a group of western visitors examined there.

(1) *sâteaŋgi jy çu lahaŋ naŋla teŋi ruspa jenas lacina*

sâteaŋ = gi            ju            çuk            lák<sup>h</sup>aŋ            naŋ = la            te = gi            ruspa  
Sakteng = GEN village bottom monastery inside = DAT yeti = GEN bone  
jena = se                      lap-cina  
COP.EX.ASM = REP say-PRS.ALLO

‘It is said that there is a skeleton of a yeti inside the monastery in the lower parts of the village of Sakteng.’

(2) *jinejaŋ ŋone jenam menam je miçe*

jinejaŋ<sub>TIB</sub>    ŋone    jena-mi                      mena-mi                      je  
but<sub>TIB</sub>        real    COP.EX.ASM-NMLZ.ACT    COP.EX.NEG.ASM-NMLZ.ACT    1SG.AGT  
mi-çe  
NEG.FUT-know

‘But I don’t know if it is really there or not.’

- (3) *one ot tamdi tʰi mi ʧanbaxe tʰo:*

one oti tam=di tʰi mi ʧanma=ba=kʰe tʰo:  
and.then DEM.PROX talk=DEF outside person other=PL=FOC hear

‘Other people from outside had heard of this talk.’

- (4) *on neʧiŋ tʰea desin tʰik tájɔŋʰenas tʰo:sɔŋ*

one neʧiŋ tʰeaba desin tʰik tá-jɔŋ-pe  
and.then a.few.years.ago westerner group one look.PRS-come-NMLZ.PST  
na=se tʰo:-sɔŋ  
COP.EQ.ASM=REP hear-PST.SEN

‘I heard that a couple of years ago, one group of westerners came to look.’

- (5) *one kʰɔŋ ruspadi tʰoŋenam matʰoŋenam maʧe*

one kʰɔŋ ruspa=di tʰoŋ-pe na-mi  
and.then 3PL bone=DEF perceive-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM-NMLZ.ACT  
ma-tʰoŋ-pe na-mi ma-ʧe  
NEG-perceive-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM-NMLZ.ACT NEG-know

‘I don’t know if they saw the skeleton or not.’

- (6) *pú tʰik tʰɔŋenas*

pú tʰik tʰoŋ-pe na=se  
body.hair one perceive-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM=REP

‘They saw one hair.’

- (7) *o púdi semʧin ʧandaŋ maʧeiʧik tʰɔŋenas*

oti pú=di semʧin ʧanma=daŋ maʧau=ʧik tʰoŋ-pe  
DEM body.hair=DEF animal other=COM unlike=INDF perceive-NMLZ.PST  
na=se  
COP.EQ.ASM=REP

‘They saw that this hair was unlike that of any other animal.’

## A.2 Traditional narratives

### A.2.1 Brokpa Origin [BO]

The speaker recounts the traditional story on the origins of the Brokpa: where they used to live, and how and why they came to Merak and Sakteng. The narrative covers their former home in Tshona and the killing of the king (lines 2 to 14), their escape to Merak and Sakteng (lines 15 to 23), and the folk etymologies of the mountain pass *na:ɕuŋla* between Sakteng and Merak, the grassy plain *lónɖukɕon* at its base, and the village of *sâteaŋ* (Sakteng) itself (lines 24 to 31).

(1) *taŋbo lojuɣi t<sup>h</sup>one ta mi tɕeɕbake tɕí lacinase na*

taŋbo loju = gi      t<sup>h</sup>ô = ne      ta      mi      tɕe-ɕo = ba = k<sup>h</sup>e      tɕí  
 first    history = GEN    point.of.view = ABL    now    person    old-COMPR = PL = FOC    what  
 lap-cina = se      na  
 say-PRS.ALLO = REP    COP.EQ.ASM

‘Regarding the early history, this is what the elders say.’

(2) *mera sâteaŋgi midi taŋ pon mal jɔŋɕes lacina po ts<sup>h</sup>onane mal*

merak sâteaŋ = gi      mi = di      taŋbo      po = ne      ma = la  
 Merak    Sakteng = GEN    person = DEF    first      Tibet = ABL    down = DAT  
 jɔŋ-pe = se      lap-cina      po      ts<sup>h</sup>ona = ne      ma = la  
 come-NMLZ.PST = REP    say-PRS.ALLO    Tibet    Tshona = ABL    down = DAT

‘They say the people from Merak and Sakteng first came down from Tibet, down from Tshona in Tibet.’

(3) *taŋbo k<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ po ts<sup>h</sup>onal tesin ta k<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ k<sup>h</sup>ɔŋla jɛboɕ jɛnase*

taŋbo k<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ po      ts<sup>h</sup>ona = la      te-sin      ta      k<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ k<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ = la      jɛbo = ɕik  
 first    3PL    Tibet    Tshona = DAT    stay.PST-CVB1    now    3PL    3PL = DAT    king = INDF  
 jɛna = se  
 COP.EX.ASM = REP

‘When they were first living in Tshona, they, they had a king.’

(4) *jɛbodigi p<sup>h</sup>oɕaŋgi ŋotɕɔl ta riɕik jɛnas*

jɛbo = di = gi      p<sup>h</sup>oɕaŋ = gi      ŋontɕo = la      ta      ri = ɕik  
 king = DEF = GEN    palace = GEN    front = DAT    now    mountain = INDF  
 jɛna = se  
 COP.EX.ASM = REP

‘In front of the king’s palace was a mountain.’

- (5) *di ri o riʒe kʰɔl kʰoi ʃoʦaŋla ɲima kapcinas*

di ri oti ri = ʒe kʰo = la kʰo = gi pʰoʦaŋ = la  
 TOP mountain DEM.PROX mountain = AGT 3SG.M = DAT 3SG.M = GEN palace = DAT  
 ɲima kap-cina = se  
 sun cover-PRS.ALLO = REP

‘The mountain, that mountain shielded him, his palace from the sun.’

- (6) *ɔne: ɲim tʃik ta ʒebe kʰo mi maŋla ká naŋenas*

one ɲima tʃik ta ʒebo = ʒe kʰo mi máŋ = la ká  
 and.then day one now king = AGT 3SG.M person group = DAT instruction  
 naŋ-pe na = se  
 give.HON-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘One day the king, he gave an order to the people.’

- (7) *ta ɲe pʰoʦaŋla ɲim midoxʃa o ridi meti tʃogoʃas*

ta ɲe pʰoʦaŋ = la ɲima mi-dok-pʰa oti  
 now 1SG.GEN palace = DAT sun NEG.FUT-arrive-?NMLZ DEM.PROX  
 ri = di me-pe tʃo-go-pʰa = se  
 mountain = DEF not.exist-NMLZ.PST make-must-?NMLZ = REP

‘There is no sun coming to my palace, you have to destroy this mountain.’

- (8) *ɔne: ta mi maŋbal ká naŋ ɔn mibaxe ta ri meti tʃoʃenas*

one ta mi máŋ = ba = la ká naŋ one  
 and.then now person group = PL = DAT instruction give.HON and.then  
 mi = ba = kʰe ta ri me-pe tʃo-pe  
 person = PL = FOC now mountain not.exist-NMLZ.PST make-NMLZ.PST  
 na = se  
 COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘He gave an order to the people and the people destroyed the mountain.’

- (9) *ri meti tʃomigi leak ko tsuk*

ri me-pe tʃo-mi = gi leaka ko tsuk  
 mountain not.exist-NMLZ.PST make-NMLZ.ACT = GEN work head put.on

‘They began the work of destroying the mountain.’



- (10) *tsamçik japne ridi teti tçomat<sup>h</sup>oφe*

tsam = çik          jap-ne    ri = di                  me-pe  
 how.much = INDF do-CVB2 mountain = DEF not.exist-NMLZ.PST  
 tço-ma-t<sup>h</sup>op-pe  
 make-NEG-achieve-NMLZ.PST

‘But however much they tried, they couldn’t destroy the mountain.’

- (11) *one ta motçipçikje on na jal laŋ nekap tón*

one          ta          motçip<sup>h</sup>a = çik = je          one          naŋ          ja = la          laŋ          nekap  
 and.then now woman = INDF = AGT and.then inside up = DAT rise idea  
 tón  
 take.out

‘A woman rose from the people and presented an idea.’

- (12) *one ta jeraŋba kã dynç jagos ri ko tçetile ta mi ko tçeti gau: laφenas*

one          ta          jeraŋ = ba          kaŋjo dynça          jap-go = se          ri  
 and.then now 1PL.INCL = PL all discussion do-must = REP mountain  
 ko tçe-pe-le                                  ta mi ko tçe-pe  
 head break.apart-NMLZ.PST-also now person head break.apart-NMLZ.PST  
 gau = se          lap-pe                  na = se  
 happy = REP say-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘Let us all discuss: it is much easier to cut off the head of a man than the head of a mountain,’ she said.’

- (13) *on kaŋjo dynç jap tç<sup>h</sup>am on go:m jebi tsam tçi dynçaŋ jap*

one          kaŋjo dynça          jap tçam          one          go:ma          jebog = gi          tsam  
 and.then all discussion do agree and.then evening king = GEN nearby  
 tçi          dyntç<sup>h</sup>aŋ jap  
 go.PST party do

‘They all discussed and came to an agreement, and in the evening they went to the king’s place for a party.’

- (14) *jebol tç<sup>h</sup>aŋ tçin on o go:mdi jebog setaŋenas*

jebog = la          tç<sup>h</sup>aŋ          tçin one          oti          go:ma = di          jebog se-taŋ-pe  
 king = DAT alcohol give and.then DEM.PROX evening = DEF king kill-do-NMLZ.PST  
 na = se  
 COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘They gave alcohol to the king, and that evening, they killed the king.’

- (15) *ta ʒeɸ setidā taŋ pɔl tʰim kau jeti jintsəŋ jetisō ɔndi mal ta o lumbal mateko mal pro:tɕos lam kʰoŋ projɔŋ di sâteəŋ dɔxɸenas unda*

ta ʒebo se-pe = daŋ                      taŋbo po = la                      tʰim kau je-pe  
 now king kill-NMLZ.PST = COM first Tibet = DAT law strict exist-NMLZ.PST  
 jintsəŋ<sub>TIB</sub> je-pe = soŋ                      one = di                      ma = la                      ta  
 COP<sub>TIB</sub> exist-NMLZ.PST = CVB.CAUS and.then = DEF down = DAT now  
 oti                      luŋba = la                      ma-te-ko                      ma = la                      pro:-tɕo = se  
 DEM.PROX region = DAT NEG-stay.PST-ADH down = DAT move-go.PRS = REP  
 lap-ne                      kʰoŋ pro:-joŋ                      di sâteəŋ dok-pe                      na = se  
 say-CVB2 3PL move-come TOP Sakteng arrive-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM = REP  
 unda  
 for.the.first.time

‘Having killed the king, because there was, there was a strict law in Tibet back then, it is said they could not stay in that region and they fled down, and they fled and first reached Sakteng.’

- (16) *sâteəŋ ɔn sâteəŋ sâteəŋle mateti*

sâteəŋ one                      sâteəŋ sâteəŋ-le                      ma-te-pe  
 Sakteng and.then Sakteng Sakteng-also NEG-stay.PST-NMLZ.PST

‘And in Sakteng, in Sakteng they also didn’t stay.’

- (17) *pʰal merala ɔt kʰoŋ otɕins tɕitinas*

pʰa = la                      merak = la                      oti                      kʰoŋ otɕins                      tɕi-pe  
 there = DAT Merak = DAT DEM.PROX 3PL thus go.PST-NMLZ.PST  
 na = se  
 COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘Thus they went over to Merak.’

- (18) *tɕisin ta sâteəŋ da mɛragi pal laɕik jenas*

tɕi-sin                      ta sâteəŋ daŋ merak = gi                      par = la                      la = ɕik  
 go.PST-CVB1 now Sakteng and Merak = GEN middle = DAT mountain.pass = INDF  
 jena = se  
 COP.EX.ASM = REP

‘Going so, there was a mountain pass between Sakteng and Merak.’

- (19) *ri- rigi miŋla ja:ɕuŋlas lacina*

ri = gi                      miŋ = la      ja:ɕuŋla = se      lap-cina  
 mountain = GEN name = DAT ja:ɕuŋla = REP say-PRS.ALLO

‘The mountain’s name was *ja:ɕuŋla*.’

- (20) *ta ɔl o ja:ɕuŋla dɔxsin k<sup>h</sup>oŋ miba nea tába nea mi kat kan daŋ p<sup>h</sup>rugu tɕuŋpa nea oni tá nɔrba nea*

ta    ɔl    oti                      ja:ɕuŋla dok-sin              k<sup>h</sup>oŋ mi = ba      ɲeak      tá = ba  
 now here DEM.PROX ja:ɕuŋla arrive-CVB1 3PL person = PL be.tired horse = PL  
 ɲeak    mi      katpo kanmo daŋ p<sup>h</sup>rugu tɕuŋku = ba ɲeak      one      tá  
 be.tired person old.M old.F and child small = PL be.tired and.then horse  
 nor = ba    ɲeak  
 cattle = PL be.tired

‘When they reached *ja:ɕuŋla*, the people were tired, the horses were tired, the old men and women and the small children were tired, and all the cattle were tired.’

- (21) *ta k<sup>h</sup>oŋ p<sup>h</sup>al dɔxt<sup>h</sup>opmins meral*

ta    k<sup>h</sup>oŋ p<sup>h</sup>a = la      dok-t<sup>h</sup>op              min = se                      merak = la  
 now 3PL there = DAT arrive-achieve COP.EX.NEG.ACQ = REP Merak = DAT

‘They couldn’t reach Merak.’

- (22) *ɔn k<sup>h</sup>oŋ ɕû jogin dā tɕeloŋba p<sup>h</sup>al meral ga:*

one      k<sup>h</sup>oŋ ɕû              jo-gin                      daŋ tɕeloŋ = ba  
 and.then 3PL strength COP.EX.EGO-NMLZ.AGT and young.person = PL  
 p<sup>h</sup>a = la      merak = la      ga:  
 there = DAT Merak = DAT leave

‘The strong ones and the young people left for Merak.’

- (23) *ɔne kat kan daŋ p<sup>h</sup>rugubadi tsul lo lokɕenas*

one      katpo      kanmo      daŋ p<sup>h</sup>rugu = ba = di      tsu = la      lo  
 and.then old.man old.woman and child = PL = DEF here = DAT again  
 lok-pe                      na = se  
 return.PST-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘The old people and the children turned back again.’

- (24) *ta di lagi miŋla mi ɲaɸe ɲa:ɕuŋ tá ɲaɸe ɲa:ɕuŋs ɲa:ɕuŋla lacina tiriŋsaŋ*

ta di la = gi miŋ = la mi ɲeak-pe ɲa:ɕuŋ  
 now TOP mountain.pass = GEN name = DAT person be.tired-NMLZ.PST ɲa:ɕuŋ  
 tá ɲeak-pe ɲa:ɕuŋ = se ɲa:ɕuŋla lap-cina tiriŋsaŋ  
 horse be.tired-NMLZ.PST ɲa:ɕuŋ = REP ɲa:ɕuŋla say-PRS.ALLO nowadays

‘As the people got tired (*ɲeak*) and the horses got tired (*ɲeak*), the mountain pass is nowadays called *ɲa:ɕuŋla*.’

- (25) *one o rigi tsalraŋ páŋɕ jena*

one oti ri = gi tsa = la = raŋ páŋ = ɕik  
 and.then DEM.PROX mountain = GEN under = DAT = REFL grassy.plain = INDF  
 jena  
 COP.EX.ASM

‘Right at the base of that mountain is a grassy plain.’

- (26) *o páŋgi miŋla lónɖukɕoŋ lacinas*

oti páŋ = gi miŋ = la lónɖukɕoŋ = se lap-cina = se  
 DEM.PROX grassy.plain = GEN name = DAT lónɖukɕoŋ = REP say-PRS.ALLO = REP

‘The name of that plain is *lónɖukɕoŋ*.’

- (27) *ɲone tɕín lonɖuks nas tiriŋsaŋ miŋ ɟun lónɖukɕoŋ lacina*

ɲone tɕín lonɖuk = se na = se tiriŋsaŋ miŋ ɟur-ne  
 real how lonɖuk = REP COP.EQ.ASM = REP nowadays name change-CVB2  
 lónɖukɕoŋ lap-cina  
 lónɖukɕoŋ say-PRS.ALLO

‘The actual name was *lonɖukɕoŋ*, nowadays the name has changed and is called *lónɖukɕoŋ*.’

- (28) *ta ən lo lokpi jintsan lo lokpi mi dan tába ən lo jəŋɸesən sági miŋla lon- lonɖukɕonʒ lam otɕins tʰoɸenas*

ta one lo lok-pe jintsan<sub>TIB</sub> lo lok-pe  
 now and.then again return.PST-NMLZ.PST COP<sub>TIB</sub> again return.PST-NMLZ.PST  
 mi dan tá=ba one lo jəŋ-pe = soŋ  
 person and horse=PL and.then again come-NMLZ.PST = CVB.CAUS  
 sá=gi miŋ=la lonɖukɕonʒ = se lap-ne otɕins tʰop-pe  
 soil=GEN name=DAT lonɖukɕonʒ=REP say-CVB2 thus achieve-NMLZ.PST  
 na = se  
 COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘Because they turned back again, because the people and horses turned back again (lo) and came back again (lo), the place thus got called by the name *lonɖukɕonʒ*.’

- (29) *əni sâteanʒi unl tanbo lo miwa tsʰul jəŋ sâteanʒ tɕa:sin sâteanʒi páŋ bomboɕi ɟap oti tsel kaŋjo sâ jenas*

one sâteanʒ = di unla tanbo lo mi = ba tsu = la jəŋ  
 and.then Sakteng = DEF previously first again person = PL here = DAT come  
 sâteanʒ tɕa:sin sâteanʒ = di páŋ bombo = ɕik ɟap oti  
 Sakteng settle-CVB1 Sakteng = DEF grassy.plain big = INDF do DEM.PROX  
 tsé = la kaŋjo sâ jena = se  
 top = DAT all small.bamboo COP.EX.ASM = REP

‘And Sakteng, when the people first came back here again and settled in Sakteng, Sakteng was a big grassy plain which had bamboo all over it.’

- (30) *ta oti miŋ sâteanʒs sâ lana sâraŋ na*

ta oti miŋ sâteanʒ = se sâ lap na  
 now DEM.PROX name Sakteng = REP small.bamboo say COP.EQ.ASM  
 sâ = raŋ na  
 small.bamboo = REFL COP.EQ.ASM

‘In the name *sâteanʒ*, one says *sâ*, which simply means *sâ* (small bamboo).’

- (31) *teanʒ lana páŋ bom teanʒ eɕen jetije sâteanʒs lacinas*

teanʒ lap na páŋ bombo teanʒ eɕen je-pe = je  
 plain say COP.EQ.ASM grassy.plain big plain good exist-NMLZ.PST = AGT  
 sâteanʒ = se lap-cina = se  
 Sakteng = REP say-PRS.ALLO = REP

‘One says *teanʒ* because there is a big grassy plain, a good plain (*teanʒ*), so it is called *sâteanʒ*.’

- (32) *on tçíse ta miw ts<sup>h</sup>ul lo jɔŋginba sâteañ tetinas çitça:n on p<sup>h</sup>al ja:çuŋla jam p<sup>h</sup>al tɛn tɔginba meral çitça:n tetina*

one tçí = se ta mi = ba tsu = la lo joŋ-gin = ba  
 and.then what = REP now person = PL here = DAT again come-NMLZ.AGT = PL  
 sâteañ te-pe na = se çitça:-ne one  
 Sakteng stay.PST-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM = REP settle-CVB2 and.then  
 p<sup>h</sup>a = la ja:çuŋla jap-ne p<sup>h</sup>a = la te-ne tɔ-gin = ba  
 there = DAT ja:çuŋla do-CVB2 there = DAT stay.PST-CVB2 go.PRS-NMLZ.AGT = PL  
 merak = la çitça:-ne te-pe na  
 Merak = DAT settle-CVB2 stay.PST-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘And, um, the people, those who came here again stayed in Sakteng and settled down, and those who went to cross *ja:çuŋla* to stay there stayed and settled down in Merak.’

### A.2.2 *The Bat and the Vulture [BV]*

This traditional story tells how the blood pheasant got its red-colored feathers, and the red-billed chough its red-colored bill and claw: from the blood of the vulture, who called for their help when it was attacked by the bat, which wanted to prevent the vulture from eating people, as the latter used to do.

(Also note that the bat crawling into the hollow of the bamboo (line 6) is meant literally; bats are small enough to fit into a big type of bamboo).

- (1) *taŋbo koje mi sacinase*

taŋbo ko = je mi sa-cina = se  
 first vulture = AGT person eat.PRS-PRS.ALLO = REP

‘The vulture used to eat people.’

- (2) *ta mi samitçúkmigi ton komçəɸagoje ko tumi jam nekap tóninase*

ta mi sa-mi-tçúk-mi = gi ton komçin<sup>h</sup>ango = je  
 now person eat.PRS-NEG.FUT-put.inside-NMLZ.ACT = GEN reason bat = AGT  
 ko t<sup>h</sup>u:-mi jap-ne nekap tón-pe na = se  
 vulture subdue-NMLZ.ACT do-CVB2 idea take.out-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘To stop it from eating people, the bat had some ideas to try to subdue the vulture.’

- (3) *nekap taŋbodi k<sup>h</sup>oe mi kapiliŋ k<sup>h</sup>en fio:l çuktesin koje kapiliŋdi meti tçotāenas*

nekap taŋbo = di k<sup>h</sup>oe mi kapiliŋ k<sup>h</sup>er-ne fio: = la  
 idea first = DEF 3SG.M.AGT person skull take-CVB2 below = DAT  
 çuk-te-sin ko = je kapiliŋ = di me-pe  
 enter-stay.PST-CVB1 vulture = AGT skull = DEF not.exist-NMLZ.PST  
 tço-taŋ-pe na = se  
 make-do-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘The first idea, he [the bat] took a human skull, but when he sat underneath it, the vulture destroyed the skull.’

- (4) *nekap ŋîpadi k<sup>h</sup>oe numagi çor tço so:tetinas*

nekap ŋîpa = di k<sup>h</sup>oe numa = gi çor tço  
 idea second = DEF 3SG.M.AGT type.of.bamboo = GEN sharpened.tip make  
 so:-te-pe na = se  
 brace.oneself-stay.PST-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘The second idea, he made a sharpened bamboo tip and lay in wait.’

- (5) *one ko doxsin k<sup>h</sup>oe k<sup>h</sup>orçŋ numa naŋ çuga:sin numa çorje ko suktā*

one ko dok-sin k<sup>h</sup>oe k<sup>h</sup>o = raŋ numa naŋ  
 and.then vulture arrive-CVB1 3SG.M.AGT 3SG.M = REFL type.of.bamboo inside  
 çuk-ga:-sin numa çor = je ko suk-taŋ  
 enter-leave-CVB1 type.of.bamboo sharpened.tip = AGT vulture pierce-do

‘When the vulture came, and he himself [the bat] went inside the bamboo, the sharpened bamboo tip impaled the vulture.’

- (6) *ko t<sup>h</sup>â t<sup>h</sup>âçi t<sup>h</sup>e*

ko t<sup>h</sup>â t<sup>h</sup>â = çik t<sup>h</sup>e  
 vulture blood blood = INDF exit

‘A lot of blood came out of the vulture.’

- (7) *koje we: au ser ço au daŋ ço au kiŋku ços lam posin ser daŋ kiŋku doxɕenas*

ko = je            we:    au                    ser                    ço            au  
 vulture = AGT    EXPR   older.brother   blood.pheasant   come.IMP   older.brother  
 daŋ                    ço            au                    kiŋku                    ço = se  
 himalayan.monal   come.IMP   older.brother   red.billed.chough   come.IMP = REP  
 lap-ne    po-sin    ser                    daŋ kiŋku                    dok-pe  
 say-CVB2   call-CVB1   blood.pheasant   and   red.billed.chough   arrive-NMLZ.PST  
 na = se  
 COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘When the vulture called saying ‘We... come brother *ser*, come brother *daŋ*, come brother *kiŋku*,’ the blood pheasant (*ser*) and the red-billed chough (*kiŋku*) came.’

- (8) *ta tirinŋsaŋ ser daŋ kiŋku mar jetidi kʰogi tʰâ nas lacina*

ta    tirinŋsaŋ    ser                    daŋ kiŋku                    marbo je-pe = di  
 now nowadays   blood.pheasant   and   red.billed.chough   red    exist-NMLZ.PST = DEF  
 kʰo = gi        tʰâ    na = se                    lap-cina  
 3SG.M = GEN   blood   COP.EQ.ASM = REP   say-PRS.ALLO

‘So nowadays we say that the red colors of the blood pheasant and the red-billed chough are his [the vulture’s] blood.’

### A.3 Instructions and descriptions

#### A.3.1 Dyeing Clothes [DC]

The speaker briefly explains the basic steps involved in the traditional Brokpa way of dyeing textiles to make clothes, using the example of the red jacket worn by men (*tçuba*). The dye comes in powder form and is mixed with a type of sour berry.

- (1) *tʰa: tasmidã ɔne: tasmi tʰa: tasmidila nembo lacina*

tʰa:                    tâ-sin-pe = daŋ                    one                    tâ-sin-pe  
 weaving.loom   tie-finish-NMLZ.PST = COM   and.then   tie-finish-NMLZ.PST  
 tʰa:                    tâ-sin-pe = di = la                    nembo                    lap-cina  
 weaving.loom   tie-finish-NMLZ.PST = DEF = DAT   woven.fabric   say-PRS.ALLO

‘After having finished the weaving, having finished the weaving, the thing having been woven is called *nembo* (woven fabric).’



(2) *nembodi taŋbo tǔgɔçna*

nembo = di            taŋbo tǔy-go-cina  
woven.fabric = DEF first wash-must-PRS.ALLO

‘The woven fabric has to be washed first.’

(3) *tǔn kám*

tǔy-ne            kám  
wash-CVB2 dry

‘One washes it and dries it.’

(4) *onedi ts<sup>h</sup>osa dǎ cyrba ŋam tsô*

one = di            ts<sup>h</sup>osar daŋ curma = ba ŋambu tsô  
and.then = DEF dye and sour = PL together cook

‘Then one boils it together with the dye and sour berries.’

(5) *telo kám telo tsaŋma ɟapn tǔ ɔn telo kám*

telo kám telo tsaŋma ɟap-ne tǔ one telo kám  
again dry again clean do-CVB2 wash and.then again dry

‘One dries it again, washes it clean again, and then dries it again.’

(6) *ɔn k<sup>h</sup>uçik kámsnida ɔndi pran tçuba tsemgɔçna*

one k<sup>h</sup>uç-tçik kám-sin-pe = daŋ            one = di pra-ne tçuba  
and.then times-one dry-finish-NMLZ.PST = COM and.then = DEF cut-CVB2 red.jacket  
tsém-go-cina  
sew-must-PRS.ALLO

‘After having dried it once, one cuts it, and then one has to sew the tçuba.’

### A.3.2 Making Butter [MB]

The speaker explains the basic steps involved in the traditional Brokpa way of making butter, as well as cheese and yoghurt.

(Note that, as formulated in line 3, yoghurt is formed through ‘sleeping’, i.e. being covered with a blanket.)

- (1) *brokpaḡi mar tɕ<sup>h</sup>ora tɕ<sup>h</sup>o t<sup>h</sup>aŋgi korn tɕik lapna*

brokpa = gi mar tɕ<sup>h</sup>ora tɕo t<sup>h</sup>aŋ = gi kor = ne tɕik lap na  
 Brokpa = GEN butter cheese make way = GEN about = ABL one say COP.EQ.ASM

‘I talk about the way the Brokpa make butter and cheese.’

- (2) *taŋbo fioma ɕô*

taŋbo fioma ɕô  
 first milk milk

‘First, one gets milk.’

- (3) *fioma ɕôsinidaŋ tɕesadi ɕo ja*

fioma ɕô-sin-pe = daŋ tɕ<sup>h</sup>esa = di ɕo ja  
 milk milk-finish-NMLZ.PST = COM half = DEF yogurt sleep

‘When one has gotten the milk, one takes one half to make yogurt.’

- (4) *n tɕesadi sos ɕa?*

one tɕ<sup>h</sup>esa = di soso ɕak  
 and.then half = DEF different put.PST

‘The other half one keeps separate.’

- (5) *ɕodi jal laŋbetaŋ n so: naŋ luk*

ɕo = di ja = la laŋ-pe = daŋ one so: naŋ  
 yogurt = DEF up = DAT rise-NMLZ.PST = COM and.then butter.container inside  
 luk  
 pour

‘After the yogurt has formed, one pours it inside the butter container.’

- (6) *fiom tɕesadi so: naŋ luk*

fioma tɕ<sup>h</sup>esa = di so: naŋ luk  
 milk half = DEF butter.container inside pour

‘One pours the other half of the milk also in the butter container.’

- (7) *on t<sup>h</sup>apgi ɲotɕol k<sup>h</sup>er*

one t<sup>h</sup>ap = gi ɲontɕo = la k<sup>h</sup>er  
 and.then fire.place = GEN front = DAT take  
 ‘Then one takes it in front of the fireplace.’

- (8) *n tɕyse tɕik tɕyse tɕik ɲîs n mi tɕiɕi ɕo cōgoçina me tsaml*

one tɕyse tɕik tɕyse tɕik ɲî-s one mi tɕik = je ɕo  
 and.then clock one clock one two-APPROX and.then person one = AGT yogurt  
 cō-go-cina me tsam = la  
 churn-must-PRS.ALLO fire nearby = DAT

‘For an hour, about an hour or two, someone has to churn the yogurt near the fire.’

- (9) *on tɕitɕi mar retidaɲ mardi sos tón*

one tɕitɕi mar re-pe = daɲ mar = di soso tón  
 and.then later butter become-NMLZ.PST = COM butter = DEF different take.out

‘When it has become butter, one takes the butter out.’

- (10) *ond ɭa:m lyɕidi tara lapcina*

one = di ɭa:m ly-pe = di tara lap-cina  
 and.then = DEF rest leave.behind-NMLZ.PST = DEF buttermilk say-PRS.ALLO

‘What remains is called *tara* (buttermilk).’

- (11) *taradi telo ts<sup>h</sup>ip tɕo*

tara = di telo ts<sup>h</sup>ikpa tɕo  
 buttermilk = DEF again hot make

‘One warms up the buttermilk again.’

- (12) *on ts<sup>h</sup>ip retida tɕ<sup>h</sup>ora daɲ tɕ<sup>h</sup>ugu sos pâjoɲina*

one ts<sup>h</sup>ikpa re-pe = daɲ tɕ<sup>h</sup>ora daɲ tɕ<sup>h</sup>urgu soso  
 and.then hot become-NMLZ.PST = COM cheese and whey different  
 pak-joɲ-cina  
 separate-come-PRS.ALLO

‘When it has become hot, the cheese and whey parts separate.’

- (13) *o paxβedan tɕ<sup>h</sup>oradi sos ɕór*

oti            pak-pe = daŋ                            tɕ<sup>h</sup>ora = di    soso       ɕór  
 DEM.PROX   separate-NMLZ.PST = COM   cheese = DEF   different   seave

‘After it has separated, one seaves the cheese part.’

- (14) *la:m lyϕidi tɕ<sup>h</sup>ugus lapcina*

la:m   ly-pe = di                                    tɕ<sup>h</sup>urgu = se   lap-cina  
 rest   leave.behind-NMLZ.PST = DEF   whey = REP   say-PRS.ALLO

‘What remains is called *tɕ<sup>h</sup>urgu* (whey).’

### *A.3.3 Making Tea [MT]*

The speaker briefly explains how he makes tea at his home in Switzerland. Note that this differs in a number of points from the traditional Brokpa way of making tea: ginger and cardamom are usually not available; the milk is added in the end without boiling it again; and he uses bags instead of leaves and an electric stove instead of an open fire.

- (1) *tɕa ŋarm tɕo t<sup>h</sup>aŋgi kɔrn lapna*

tɕa   ŋarmo   tɕo    t<sup>h</sup>aŋ = gi    kor = ne    lap   na  
 tea   sweet   make   way = GEN   about = ABL   say   COP.EQ.ASM

‘I talk about how to make sweet tea.’

- (2) *taŋbo tɕ<sup>h</sup>y tsu*

taŋbo   tɕ<sup>h</sup>u    tsuk  
 first   water   put.on

‘First, one puts water on.’

- (3) *one tɕ<sup>h</sup>y naŋla tɕíse tɕa pati tap tɕin borom tap*

one        tɕ<sup>h</sup>u    naŋ = la        tɕí = se        tɕa   pati        tap        tɕini   borom  
 and.then   water   inside = DAT   what = REP   tea   black.tea   sprinkle   sugar   sweets  
 tap  
 sprinkle

‘Then one puts, um, the tea in the water and adds sugar.’

- (4) *tine saga luk ɔne kaɖamom luk ɔn k<sup>h</sup>o:tɕúgoɕna*

tine saga luk one kaɖamom<sub>ENG</sub> luk one  
 after.that ginger pour and.then cardamom<sub>ENG</sub> pour and.then  
 k<sup>h</sup>o:tɕúk-go-co na  
 boil-put.inside-must-FUT COP.EQ.ASM

‘After that, one adds ginger and cardamom, and lets it boil.’

- (5) *tɕ<sup>h</sup>u k<sup>h</sup>o:smidã fio:ma luk ɔn lo fio:m k<sup>h</sup>o:tɕúgoɕna*

tɕ<sup>h</sup>u k<sup>h</sup>o:-sin-pe = daŋ fio:ma luk one lo fio:ma  
 water boil-finish-NMLZ.PST = COM milk pour and.then again milk  
 k<sup>h</sup>o:tɕúk-go-co na  
 boil-put.inside-must-FUT COP.EQ.ASM

‘After the water has boiled up, one adds milk and lets it boil again.’

- (6) *o k<sup>h</sup>o:smidan tɕa ʈikpina*

oti k<sup>h</sup>o:-sin-pe = daŋ tɕa ʈik-pe na  
 DEM.PROX boil-finish-NMLZ.PST = COM tea be.ready-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘When it has boiled up, the tea is ready.’

### A.3.4 Village Head [VH]

The speaker explains the rotating office of the *tɕupun*, a sort of village head, which is practiced in Sakteng. The task of the *tɕupun* is basically to remind people to do all the other communal tasks which every household is expected to contribute to: transportation of goods up and down to the village (*deokor*); communal work which requires the labor of the whole community, e.g. building roads (*máŋle*); preparations for the visits of important guests; as well as announcing communal meetings.

- (1) *sâteaŋla tɕupuns laɸe jena*

sâteaŋ = la tɕupun = se lap-pe jena  
 Sakteng = DAT village.head = REP say-NMLZ.PST COP.EX.ASM

‘In Sakteng, there is something called *tɕupun*.’

- (2) *ɔti ʈ<sup>h</sup>a: k<sup>h</sup>anɕ jena ʈ<sup>h</sup>a: mire kɔŋre p<sup>h</sup>ôcina*

oti ʈ<sup>h</sup>a: k<sup>h</sup>an = ɕik jena ʈ<sup>h</sup>a: mi-re koŋba-re  
 DEM.PROX duty alike = INDF COP.EX.ASM duty person-each household-each  
 p<sup>h</sup>ok-cina  
 hit-PRS.ALLO

‘This is something like a duty, a duty which affects one person out of each household.’

- (3) *otçins çewa jem jam tocina*

otçins çeba jap-ne jap-ne to-cina  
 thus alternation do-CVB2 do-CVB2 go.PRS-PRS.ALLO

‘Everyone goes on taking turns like this.’

- (4) *ta tçupungi jenkurdi tçi nasin miwa p<sup>h</sup>al tsul deokor lentonçina*

ta tçupun = gi jenkur = di tçi na-sin mi = ba  
 now village.head = GEN responsibility = DEF what COP.EQ.ASM-CVB1 person = PL  
 p<sup>h</sup>a = la tsu = la deokor len-tonçina  
 there = DAT here = DAT transportation.duty fetch-do.IMP-PRS.ALLO

‘The responsibility of the village head, it is to send people to all sorts of places for transportation duty.’

- (5) *one parparçuñ jal lumbala mi tonba jetçit dıxsın tçadi dañ oço jagoçna*

one parparçuñ ja = la luñba = la mi tonba jetçitpo dok-sin  
 and.then sometimes up = DAT region = DAT person guest important arrive-CVB1  
 tçadik dañ oço jap-go-cina  
 preparation and thus do-must-PRS.ALLO

‘And every now and then when important guests arrive up in our community, they have to do the preparations.’

- (6) *on miwa mâle ku:gin na*

one mi = ba mâñle ku:-gin na  
 and.then people = PL communal.work instruct-NMLZ.AGT COP.EQ.ASM

‘They instruct people to do communal work.’

- (7) *tine p<sup>h</sup>al tsul miwa tsom çó lasin dalin jaçogocna*

tine p<sup>h</sup>a = la tsu = la mi = ba tsom çó lap-sin  
 after.that there = DAT here = DAT person = PL gathering come.IMP say-CVB1  
 dalin jap-to-go-cina  
 announcement do-go.PRS-must-PRS.ALLO

‘They have to do announcements, telling people everywhere to come to the gatherings.’

- (8) *oti ta unl t̄íse s̄ateɲla deokɔr lengin daŋ máŋlebal lat̄ɕa rup metisɔŋ ta kaŋjo lumbi mi t̄<sup>h</sup>a: t̄au jaɔɕina*

oti ta unl t̄í = se s̄ateɲ = la deokor  
 DEM.PROX now previously what = REP Sakteng = DAT transportation.duty  
 len-gin daŋ máŋle = ba = la lat̄ɕa rup  
 fetch-NMLZ.AGT and communal.work = PL = DAT payment money  
 me-pe = sɔŋ ta kaŋjo lumba = gi mi t̄<sup>h</sup>a:  
 not.exist-NMLZ.PST = CVB.CAUS now all region = GEN person duty  
 t̄au jaɔ-go-cina  
 alike do-must-PRS.ALLO

‘Traditionally, um, since there was no money payment for transportation duties and communal work in Sakteng, these were duties everyone in the community had to do.’

- (9) *ɔtisɔŋ tin t̄ise t̄ɕupunbaxe t̄ɕín p<sup>h</sup>al tsul t̄ɕi koŋin t<sup>h</sup>apɔɕina*

oti = sɔŋ tine t̄í = se t̄ɕupun = ba = k<sup>h</sup>e t̄ɕín  
 DEM.PROX = CVB.CAUS after.that what = REP village.head = PL = FOC how  
 p<sup>h</sup>a = la tsu = la t̄ɕi koŋin t<sup>h</sup>ap-go-cina  
 there = DAT here = DAT go.PST organization ?-must-PRS.ALLO

‘This being the case, um, village heads have to go to all sorts of places to organize things.’

#### A.4 Texts based on prompts

##### A.4.1 *The North Wind and the Sun [NS]*

This is a rendering of Aesop’s fable as used by the International Phonetic Association. The speaker first heard and then read the British English RP version, and was subsequently asked to retell it in Brokpa.

- (1) *t̄ɕaŋgi lumba d̄ã jima jiçi korne*

t̄ɕaŋ = gi lumba daŋ jima jî = gi kor = ne  
 north = GEN wind and sun two = GEN about = ABL

‘About the north wind and the sun.’

- (2) *unla tçaŋgi lumba dā jima jî sú çûxçiç jenamgi korn lapro taŋena*

unla tçaŋ = gi lumba daŋ jima jî sú çû tçe-ço  
 previously north = GEN wind and sun two who strength old-COMPR  
 jena-mi = gi kor = ne lap-ro taŋ-pe na  
 COP.EX.ASM-NMLZ.ACT = GEN about = ABL say-SBJ do-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘Some time ago, the north wind and the sun were arguing about who of the two was the stronger.’

- (3) *ta k<sup>h</sup>õ jî sú tçûxçiç jo me támigi ton*

ta k<sup>h</sup>oŋ jî sú çû tçe-ço jo me  
 now 3PL two who strength old-COMPR COP.EX.EGO COP.EX.NEG.EGO  
 tá-mi = gi ton  
 look.PRS-NMLZ.ACT = GEN reason

‘To look who of the two was the stronger...’

- (4) *o p<sup>h</sup>al tsul miba togin mibaxçe kot syí p<sup>h</sup>itāt<sup>h</sup>opne ot çuxtçiç tsimi jam t<sup>h</sup>atçitina*

oti p<sup>h</sup>a = la tsu = la mi = ba to-gin mi = ba = k<sup>h</sup>e  
 DEM.PROX there = DAT here = DAT person = PL go.PRS-NMLZ.AGT person = PL = FOC  
 kot sú = je p<sup>h</sup>i-taŋ-t<sup>h</sup>op-ne oti çû tçe-ço  
 coat who = AGT remove-do-be.able-CVB2 DEM.PROX strength old-COMPR  
 tsi-mi jap-ne t<sup>h</sup>a-tçi-pe na  
 consider-NMLZ.ACT do-CVB2 decide-go.PST-NMLZ.PST COP.EQ.ASM

‘...they decided to consider the stronger one the one being able to remove the coats of the people, the people walking around.’

- (5) *one lumb- tçaŋgi lumbadi tsam çûxtçiç ðune mibaçe koti mǎç mǎç konina*

one tçaŋ = gi lumba = di tsam çû tçe-ço p<sup>h</sup>u:-ne  
 and.then north = GEN wind = DEF how.much strength old-COMPR blow-CVB2  
 mi = ba = k<sup>h</sup>e kot = di maŋ-ço maŋ-ço kon-pe  
 person = PL = FOC coat = DEF much-COMPR much-COMPR wrap-NMLZ.PST  
 na  
 COP.EQ.ASM

‘However strong the north wind blew, the travelers wrapped the coats around themselves more and more.’



- (6) *one nimadi tçitçi nim tsibu jam çerc<sup>h</sup>õsin mibaxçe koti lamsaŋ p<sup>h</sup>ita- p<sup>h</sup>itaŋenas*

one            nima = di    tçitçi    nima    ts<sup>h</sup>ikpa    jaŋ-ne    çer-c<sup>h</sup>oŋ-sin  
 and.then    sun = DEF    later    sun    hot    do-CVB2    shine-bring-CVB1  
 mi = ba = k<sup>h</sup>e    kot = di    lamsaŋ    p<sup>h</sup>i-taŋ-pe  
 person = PL = FOC    coat = DEF    immediately    remove-do-NMLZ.PST  
 na = se  
 COP.EQ.ASM = REP

‘And the sun, later, when the sun was shining hot, the travelers immediately removed their coats.’

- (7) *ote nimadi tçaŋgi lumba jaŋne çûxtçiç jeti tsiŋina*

oti            nima = di    tçaŋ = gi    lumba    jaŋ-ne    çû    tçe-ço  
 DEM.PROX    sun = DEF    north = GEN    wind    do-CVB2    strength    old-COMPR  
 je-pe            tsi-pe            na  
 exist-NMLZ.PST    consider-NMLZ.PST    COP.EQ.ASM

‘Thus they considered the sun to be stronger than the north wind.’

#### A.4.2 *Yak Dance [YD]*

The speaker briefly describes who can be seen on a photo of the Merak yak dance group taken in Sakteng: two mask dancers, and the drummer behind two other mask dancers in a yak costume. The dancer with the red mask plays the role of the *kukpa*, a mute or dumb character that acts as a clown out of step with the other dancers, while the other mask dancer plays the role of one of three brothers in the story of the yak dance.

The photo can be found online under the following link: <https://www.picuki.com/media/2083462015535669208> [09.07.2020].

- (1) *je par tónedi meragi jâ tç<sup>h</sup>am jaŋinba na*

je            par    tón-pe = di            merak = gi    jâ    tç<sup>h</sup>am  
 1SG.AGT    photo    take.out-NMLZ.PST = DEF    Merak = GEN    yak    mask.dance  
 jaŋ-gin = ba            na  
 do-NMLZ.AGT = PL    COP.EQ.ASM

‘On the photo I showed are the yak dancers of Merak.’

- (2) *ot par nala tçi tuksin na kukpaçik tuk*

oti            par    naŋ = la    tçi    tuk-sin            na            kukpa = çik  
 DEM.PROX    photo    inside = DAT    what    COP.EX.ACQ-CVB1    COP.EQ.ASM    mute = INDF  
 tuk  
 COP.EX.ACQ

‘What is there on this photo is a *kukpa*.’

- (3) *one øegi au tçeda tãuç tuk jakpo ŋomiçeøa tç<sup>h</sup>ampa jî tuk*

one p<sup>h</sup>egi au tç-da tãu = çik tuk jakpo  
 and.then DEM.DIST older.brother old-SUP alike = INDF COP.EX.ACQ clearly  
 ŋo-mi-çe-p<sup>h</sup>a tç<sup>h</sup>ampa jî tuk  
 recognize-NEG.FUT-know-?NMLZ mask.dancer two COP.EX.ACQ

‘That one looks like the oldest brother, I cannot clearly recognize it... there are two mask dancers.’

- (4) *one jâ tuk capla nebi tçuba mar konedi ŋá duŋgin na*

one jâ tuk cap = la nembo = gi tçuba marbo  
 and.then yak COP.EX.ACQ behind = DAT woven.fabric = GEN red.jacket red  
 kon-pe = di ŋá duŋ-gin na  
 wrap-NMLZ.PST = DEF drum beat-NMLZ.AGT COP.EQ.ASM

‘There is a yak, the one behind it wearing a red jacket is the one who beats the drum.’

- (5) *di mera jâ tç<sup>h</sup>amgi jâ tç<sup>h</sup>am jagin desindi na*

di merak jâ tç<sup>h</sup>am = gi jâ tç<sup>h</sup>am jap-gin desin = di  
 TOP Merak yak mask.dance = GEN yak mask.dance do-NMLZ.AGT group = DEF  
 na  
 COP.EQ.ASM

‘These are the Merak yak dancers- this is the yak dancer group of Merak.’

## *A.5 Songs*

### *A.5.1 Song of Offerings [SO]*

This is a transcription of the lyrics of a traditional song. There is a recording of the speaker singing the first two verses, but the whole text was dictated verbally, reciting all verses and line variations the speaker could recall.

There are five verses with two lines each. Both of these follow the same structure in each verse, only switching out the verse’s keywords. The first line always gives the place of the offering: sky, mountain range, forest, lake, village. The second line gives who the offering is for: the sun, the snow lion, the stag, the fish, the parents. Additionally, there are two alternative second lines, the bear replacing the stag in the third verse, and the girls replacing the parents in the fifth verse. The offering itself are the flowers mentioned in each first line, and referred to simply as ‘offerings’ in the second line.

(Note that no translations have been found for some forms, since the song uses a different register than everyday speech.)

### First verse – Sky and Sun

- (1) *so guŋ sum guŋla ɕupi guŋmo ʒengi mento*

so guŋ sum guŋ=la ɕuk-pe guŋ-mo  
 EXPR sky.HON amid sky.HON=DAT stay.HON-NMLZ.PST sky.HON-F  
 ʒen=gi mento  
 ornament=GEN flower

‘So... amid the sky lay the ornamental flowers of the sky.’

- (2) *tɕeba jerla ɸu:lo tʰi duŋ ɲimagi tɕeba*

tɕeba jer=la pʰu:-lo tʰi duŋ ɲima=gi tɕeba  
 offering upwards=DAT give.HON-? throne ? sun=GEN offering

‘The flowers are given upwards, offerings to the sun.’

### Second verse – Mountain Range and Snow Lion

- (3) *so gaŋ sum gaŋla ɕupi gaŋmo ʒengi mento*

so gaŋ sum gaŋ=la ɕuk-pe  
 EXPR mountain.range amid mountain.range=DAT stay.HON-NMLZ.PST  
 gaŋ-mo ʒen=gi mento  
 mountain.range-F ornament=GEN flower

‘So... amid the mountains lay the ornamental flowers of the mountains.’

- (4) *tɕeba jerla ɸu:lo seŋtɕenkarmi tɕeba*

tɕeba jer=la pʰu:-lo seŋtɕenkarmo=gi tɕeba  
 offering upwards=DAT give.HON-? Tibetan.snow.lion=GEN offering

‘The flowers are given upwards, offerings to the snow lion.’

### Third verse – Forest and Stag

- (5) *so na: sum na:la ɕupi na:mo ʒengi mento*

so na: sum na:=la ɕuk-pe na:-mo ʒen=gi  
 EXPR forest amid forest=DAT stay.HON-NMLZ.PST forest-F ornament=GEN  
 mento  
 flower

‘So... amid the forest lay the ornamental flowers of the forest.’

(6) *tɕeba jɛrla ɸu:lo ɕawa rub tɕui tɕeba*

tɕeba jɛr = la p<sup>h</sup>u:-lo ɕawa ru = ba tɕu = gi tɕeba  
offering upwards = DAT give.HON-? swamp.deer horn = PL ten = GEN offering

‘The flowers are given upwards, offerings to the stag.’

**Fourth verse – Lake and Fish**

(7) *so ts<sup>h</sup>o sum ts<sup>h</sup>ola ɕupi ts<sup>h</sup>omo jɛngi mento*

so ts<sup>h</sup>o sum ts<sup>h</sup>o = la ɕuk-pe ts<sup>h</sup>o-mo jɛn = gi mento  
EXPR lake amid lake = DAT stay.HON-NMLZ.PST lake-F ornament = GEN flower

‘So... amid the lake lay the ornamental flowers of the lake.’

(8) *tɕeba jɛrla ɸu:lo sɛrmi namui tɕeba*

tɕeba jɛr = la p<sup>h</sup>u:-lo sɛr-mi na-mo = gi tɕeba  
offering upwards = DAT give.HON-? gold-NMLZ.ACT fish-F = GEN offering

‘The flowers are given upwards, offerings to the golden fish.’

**Fifth verse – Village and Parents**

(9) *so ju sum jula ɕupi jumo jɛngi mento*

so ju sum ju = la ɕuk-pe ju-mo jɛn = gi  
EXPR village amid village = DAT stay.HON-NMLZ.PST village-F ornament = GEN  
mento  
flower

‘So... amid the village lay the ornamental flowers of the village.’

(10) *tɕeba jɛrla ɸu:lo tɕin tɕɛn p<sup>h</sup>ami tɕeba*

tɕeba jɛr = la p<sup>h</sup>u:-lo tɕin tɕɛn p<sup>h</sup>ama = gi tɕeba  
offering upwards = DAT give.HON-? respect big parent = GEN offering

‘The flowers are given upwards, offerings to the much-respected parents.’

**Alternative third verse – Forest and Bear**

(11) *tɕeba jɛrla ɸu:lo tomtɕuɲniɲkargi tɕeba*

tɕeba jɛr = la p<sup>h</sup>u:-lo tomtɕuɲniɲkar = gi tɕeba  
offering upwards = DAT give.HON-? white.chested.bear = GEN offering

‘The flowers are given upwards, offerings to the white-chested bear.’

**Alternative fifth verse – Village and Girls**

(12) *tɕeba jɛrla ɸu:lo men tɕuŋ bomogi tɕeba*

tɕeba jer = la            p<sup>h</sup>u:-lo        men tɕuŋku bomo = gi tɕeba  
offering upwards = DAT give.HON-? ?    small girl = GEN offering

‘The flowers are given upwards, offerings to the girls.’

## B Glossary

This Brokpa-English glossary contains approximately 1'230 entries, including grammatical morphemes. For each entry, the word class is given together with the gloss used in the text appendix and the papers of this issue, and additional semantic or morphosyntactic comments are given after a semicolon. Cross-references to other entries are introduced with <→>; including known synonyms (syn.), selected formally related lexemes, e.g. in the case of complex forms (cf.), and some semantically related lexemes, e.g. honorific and non-honorific counterparts (see also). Subentries of nouns show compound verbs formed with the given noun.

Etymologies, both from Written Tibetan (WT) as well as potential borrowings from neighbouring languages, if detectable, are also provided. Note that the scant state of documentation of the neighbouring East Bodish language Dakpa, which stands in close sociocultural contact with Brokpa, inhibited a more thorough account on lexical similarities between the two languages, which therefore must remain a desideratum for future research. When the source of a specific etymon is secure, it is indicated by an arrow <<>. Secure derivation from Written Tibetan is to be read as inheritance, whereas secure derivation from other languages is meant to signal borrowing from said language. Somewhat insecure etymologies are introduced with a question mark <?>. When, in the case of potential borrowings, the direction of influence could not be ascertained conclusively, this is indicated by <cf.>, and these data therefore constitute agnostic comparative materials illustrating (tentatively) unspecified areal convergences rather than conclusive directions of influence. Data are given in accordance with the source.

For verbs, the present stem is taken as the basic stem and other stems (past and/or imperative) are given as derivations in brackets preceding the gloss. However, derived stems are also listed separately to facilitate the search.

For Written Tibetan verbs, all stems are given in the order *present - past - future - imperative*, unless there is a single, invariable stem, in which case the listing of all four stems is avoided to prevent redundancy.

Unlike in most of the papers of this issue (except for Rüfenacht & Waldis, this issue), where low tone is unmarked, it is explicitly marked alongside high and falling tone in this glossary when low tone has been analytically verified and is not predictable from the syllable initial, that is on syllables with voiceless unaspirated obstruents and sonorants as initial sound.<sup>1</sup> This is done in order to differentiate between lexemes for which the low tone value has been confirmed with phonetic measurements (cf. Funk, this issue [a]), which are accordingly marked explicitly, and lexemes for which a low tone value has not been verified analytically until now, which are therefore not marked for tone. An entry with voiceless unaspirated obstruent or sonorant initial without tone marking therefore expresses an agnostic stance about its tone value. However, for many lexemes where the tone value has not been empirically confirmed through phonetic analysis, it can nevertheless be inferred indirectly from the etymology, for example low tone for *sa* 'eat' (PRS) < WT (འ)ཟ (b)za, or *pra* 'cliff' < WT བྱལ་ *brag*.

Data sources for languages other than Brokpa are Jäschke (1881) and, in one case, Schmidt (1841) [S] for Written Tibetan, Wangchu (2002) [W], van Driem (2007) [D], Hyslop & Tshering (2010) [H&TSH] and Bodt (2012) [B] for Dakpa, Hoshi (1987) for (Dechenling and Yutrong) Dungsam

<sup>1</sup>In contrast, there is no tonal contrast for syllables with voiced or aspirated obstruent initials (cf. Funk, this issue [a]).

Tshangla, Wangdi (2004) [PW] and Andvik (2010) [A] for Gamri Lungpa Tshangla, Egli-Roduner (1987) for Khaling, Kanglung and Deothang (Upper Trashigang) Tshangla, Grollmann (2020) for Bjokapakha Tshangla and Das Gupta (1968) for Dirang Tshangla, Hyslop (2017) for Kurtöp, van Driem (2015) for Bumthang, and Tshering & van Driem (2019) [TSH&D], Watters (2018) [WT] or Dzongkha Development Commission (ed.) (2010) [DDC] for Dzongkha. The alphabetic order employed in this glossary is given in Table 2.

a	j	s
b	k	ʂ
c	k <sup>h</sup>	t
c <sup>h</sup>	l	t <sup>h</sup>
ç	l̥	tç
d	m	tç <sup>h</sup>
ɖ	n	ts
e	ɲ	ts <sup>h</sup>
g	ŋ	ʈ
h	o	ʈ <sup>h</sup>
fi	p	u
i	p <sup>h</sup>	w
j	r	

Table 2 Alphabetic order of glossary

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## a

- a** *part.* interjection (INJ)
- aɕaŋ** *n.* 1) maternal uncle  
2) father-in-law (< WT ཨ་མ་ཚང་ *a zhang*)
- aɕi** *n.* 1) older sister 2) older female cousin (< East Bodish, cf. Bumthang 'ashe)
- aɕum** *n.* maize (cf. Dakpa *oshum* (W), Tshangla *asham*)
- aɕumsan** *n.* maize-based dish  
→ cf. *aɕum* 'maize'+ *san* 'polenta-like dish'
- aku** *n.* 1) step-father 2) paternal uncle (< WT ཨ་ཀུ་ *a ku*)
- alax** *n.* branch (cf. Dakpa *alah* 'branch'(W))
- ama** *n.* 1) mother 2) maternal aunt (< WT ཨ་མ་ *a ma*)  
→ see also *jum* 'mother'(HON)
- amtɕomo** *n.* Ama Jomo; protective deity of the Brokpas  
→ cf. *ama* 'mother'
- ani** *n.* 1) paternal aunt  
2) mother-in-law (< WT ཨ་འེ་ *a ne*, vowel in Brokpa maybe influenced by Tshangla *ani*)
- animu** *n.* nun (cf. Dzongkha ཨ་འེ་མོ་ (DDC))
- aŋko** *n.* bladder
- apa** *n.* 1) father 2) paternal uncle (< WT ཨ་པ་ *a pa*)  
→ see also *jap* 'father'(HON)
- armi** *n.* soldier (< English *army*)  
→ see also *mâm* 'soldier'
- asim** *n.* 1) step-mother 2) maternal aunt (< Tshangla, cf. Gamri Lungpa *azim* (PW), Bjokapakha *azim*)

**au** *n.* 1) older brother 2) older male parallel cousin (< WT ཨ་བོ་ *a bo* 'elder brother'(S))

## b

- ba** *n.* tree burl; used to craft wooden cups  
= **ba** *clt. n.* plural (PL); also realized as [bax] before the focus marker = *k<sup>h</sup>e* (< Tshangla *bak*)
- ba:** *n.* 1) goiter 2) throat (outside)  
3) tree burl (< WT ལ་བ་ *lba ba*)  
→ see also *ort<sup>h</sup>oŋ* 'throat (inside)'
- badam** *n.* type of nut (< Hindi बादाम *bādām* or Nepali बदाम *badām* 'almond')
- balu** *n.* cone (of trees)
- bamɕugu** *n.* plastic  
→ cf. *ɕugu* 'paper'
- baŋɕuŋ** *n.* bamboo dishware; used for food transportation (cf. Tshangla *baŋchuŋ*, Dzongkha རང་ཅང་ *bangcha* (TSH&D))
- bap** *n.* tragopan  
= **baxɕik** *clt. n.* paucal (PAUC2)  
→ syn. = *lal*, cf. = *ba* plural (PL) + = *ɕik* indefinite article (INDF)
- be** *v.* hide; transitive (< WT རེད་, རེས་, རེས་ *sbed, sbas, sba, sbos*)  
→ see also *tɕar* 'hide'
- be:ɕiŋ** *n.* chestnut tree  
→ cf. *ɕiŋ* 'tree'
- bedoŋ** *n.* type of conifer
- blas** *n.* dust (cf. Dakpa *bla:* (B) ~ *blă* (D) 'ash, dust')
- bluk** (IMP: blux) *v.* explode

**blux** *v.* explode (IMP)  
→ *bluk* ‘explode’

**bo:ma** *n.* chestnut

**bombo** *adj.* big (< WT སྒོམ་པོ་ *sbom po*)  
→ see also *tçen*<sub>1</sub> ‘big’

**bomo** *n.* 1) daughter 2) niece (same-sex sibling’s daughter) 3) girl (< WT བོ་མོ་ *bo mo*)  
→ see also *se:mo* ‘daughter’(HON)

**bomtçuŋ** *n.* size  
→ cf. *bombo* ‘big’+ *tçuŋku* ‘small’, see also *p<sup>h</sup>oŋga* ‘size’

**borom** *n.* sweets (< WT བུ་རམ་ *bu ram* ‘raw sugar’)

**boroŋ** *adj.* afforested (< Tshangla *boroŋ* ‘forest’)

**boroŋmaŋ** *n.* boroŋmaŋ (place name); village in Sakteng geok, located below boroŋtsé  
→ cf. *boroŋ* ‘afforested’

**boroŋtsé** *n.* boroŋtsé (place name); village in Sakteng geok, located above boroŋmaŋ  
→ cf. *boroŋ* ‘afforested’+ *tsé* ‘top’

**bra** *n.* type of thorny bamboo

**bro** *n.* pastureland; also realized as [broʔ] (< WT འབྲོག་ *’brog*)

**bro:** *n.* buckwheat (< WT བླ་བོ་ *bra bo*)

**brokpa** *n.* 1) Brokpa 2) pastoralist, nomad (< WT འབྲོག་པ་ *’brog pa*)

**bruk**<sub>1</sub> *n.* 1) thunder 2) dragon (< WT འབྲུག་ *’brug*)

► **bruk taŋ** *v.* thunder  
→ *bruk* ‘thunder’+ *taŋ*<sub>2</sub> ‘do’

**bruk**<sub>2</sub> (IMP: brux) *v.* dig (< WT འབྲུག་(ས་), ཕུག་, འབྲུག་(ས་), ཕུག་ *’bug(s)*, *phug*, *’bug(s)*, *phug* ‘make a hole’)

**bruŋ** *n.* rubber

**bruŋca** *n.* type of water container; made out of rubber  
→ cf. *bruŋ* ‘rubber’

**brux** *v.* dig (IMP)  
→ *bruk*<sub>2</sub> ‘dig’

**bu** *n.* insect (< WT འབྲུ་ *’bu*)

**bumam** *n.* type of bee; has a deep red backside

**bumamborom** *n.* type of honey; made by the *bumam* bees  
→ cf. *bumam* ‘type of bee’+ *borom* ‘sweets’

**bumpilo** *n.* bumpilo (place name); village in Sakteng geok

**bumtçe** *n.* type of drum

**bux** *n.* breath (< WT དབྲུག་ས་ *dbugs*)

## c

**ca:bu** *n.* type of water container

**cambu** *adj.* weak

**cap** *n.* 1) back 2) behind (relator noun) (< WT རྒྱལ་ *rgyab*)

**ce** *v.* give birth (< WT སྐྱེ་, སྐྱེས་, སྐྱེ་, སྐྱེ་ *skye, skyes, skye, skye*)

**cè:** *n.* gift (cf. Dzongkha ཕུག་མཇལ་ *chânje* ‘gift or offering’(TSH&D))

**cemp<sup>h</sup>o** *n.* type of room

**cera** *n.* belt

**ceruk** *n.* radish

**cespa** *n.* man; also realized as [cespa ~ cesp] (< WT སྐྱེས་པ་ *skyes pa*)

**cetpa** *n.* waist (< WT རྟོད་པ་ *rked pa*)

**cet<sup>h</sup>aŋ** *n.* ladder

**ci** *v.* borrow; referring to goods that will be used up (e.g. food), where an equivalent object (e.g. the same amount of food) will be returned (< WT སྐྱི, བསྐྱིས་, བསྐྱི, སྐྱིས་ *skyi, bskyis, bskyi, skyis*)

→ see also *er* ‘borrow’

**-cina** *sfx. v.* allophoric present tense (PRS.ALLO) (< *ki* non-finite marker (NFIN) + *jena* assimilated existential copula (COP.EX.ASM))

**cijim** *adv.* day before yesterday  
→ cf. *jima* ‘day’

**-co** *sfx. v.* future (FUT); also realized as [-ɕ, -e], followed by the appropriate copula

**cô** *v.* churn (< WT སྐྱོགས་ *skyogs* ‘turn’)

**corma** *n.* garden fence

**-co?** *sfx. v.* egophoric present tense (PRS.EGO) (< *ki* non-finite marker (NFIN) + *jò* egophoric existential copula (COP.EX.EGO))

**cuma** *n.* intestines (< WT རྩུ་མ་ *rgyu ma*)

**cur** *v.* throw; only occurs with auxiliary verb *taŋ<sub>2</sub>* ‘do’ (< WT སྐྱུར་ *skyur*)

→ see also *tor* ‘throw’, *tom<sub>2</sub>* ‘throw’

**curma** *adj.* sour (< WT སྐྱུར་, བསྐྱུར་, བསྐྱུར་, སྐྱུར་ *skyur, bskyur, bskyur, skyur* ‘be sour’)

**c<sup>h</sup>**

**c<sup>h</sup>am** *n.* walk

**c<sup>h</sup>aŋ** *v.* fill (< ? WT འཕུང་, འཕུངས་, འཕུང་, འཕུང་ *'phyang, 'phyangs, 'phyang, 'phyang* ‘hang down’)

**c<sup>h</sup>egu** *adj.* cheap

**c<sup>h</sup>epsaŋ** *n.* 1) benefit 2) profit

**c<sup>h</sup>im** *n.* house (< WT རྩིམ་ *khyim*)

**c<sup>h</sup>imam** *n.* wife

→ cf. *c<sup>h</sup>im* ‘house’+ *ama* ‘mother’

**c<sup>h</sup>imts<sup>h</sup>aŋ** *n.* neighbour

→ cf. *c<sup>h</sup>im* ‘house’

**c<sup>h</sup>o** *pro.* you; second person singular pronoun (2SG) (< WT རྩོད་ *khyod*)

**c<sup>h</sup>oŋ** (IMP: k<sup>h</sup>e) *v.* bring; also occurs as auxiliary verb (< WT འཕྱོང་, ཕྱོང་, འཕྱོང་, ཕྱོང་ *'khyong, khyong, 'khyong, khyong*)

**c<sup>h</sup>u** *n.* group of animals; e.g. herd, flock, swarm (< WT རྩུ་ *khyu*)

**ɕ**

**ɕa** *n.* overnight stay; possibly features a rising tone

**ɕà** *n.* meat (< WT ཤ་ *sha*)

**ɕà:** *n.* swamp deer

→ syn. *ɕawa*

**ɕak** *v.* put (PST); also occurs as auxiliary verb

→ ɕo<sub>1</sub> ‘put’

**ɕakom** *n.* dried meat

→ cf. *ɕà* ‘meat’

**ɕam** *n.* hat (cf. Dakpa *-zhom* (W, D), Dirang Tshangla *zhamu*)

**çamba** *n.* bridge (< WT ཟམ་པ་ *zam pa*)

**çamnakpo** *n.* type of mushroom  
→ cf. *çamu* ‘mushroom’+ *nakpo* ‘black’

**çamu** *n.* mushroom (< WT ཤ་མོ་ *sha mo*)

**çanma** *adj.* other (< WT གཞན་མ་ *gzhan ma*)

**çan** *n.* nose (HON) (< WT ཤངས་ *shangs*)  
→ see also *nà* ‘nose’

**çanbo** *adj.* intelligent (< ? WT གཙང་པོ་ *gcang po* or WT སྤྱང་པོ་ *spyang po*)

**çansin** *n.* 1) male cross cousin  
2) brother-in-law

**çap<sub>1</sub>** *n.* 1) leg (HON) 2) foot (HON)  
(< WT ཞབས་ *zhabs*)  
→ see also *kanba* ‘leg, foot’

**çap<sub>2</sub>** *rn.* upstairs

**çapa** *n.* hunter  
→ cf. *çà* ‘meat’+ derivative affiliation marker *-pa*

**çar** *n.* summer (< ? WT དབྱུར་ *dbyar*)

**çarmañ** *n.* porcupine

**çawa** *n.* swamp deer (cf. Dakpa *çou* ‘deer’(B))  
→ syn. *çà*

**çe** *v.* know (< WT ཤེས་ *shes*)

**çè** *n.* penis (< ? WT མཇེ་ *mje*)

**çe:** *v.* be wet (< WT གཤེད་(བ་) *gsher (ba)* ‘wet, wetness’)

**çé:** *n.* glass (< WT ཤེལ་ *shel*)

**çè:** *n.* mouth (HON) (< WT ཞལ་ *zhal*)  
→ cf. *çel* ‘face’(HON), see also *k<sup>h</sup>a* ‘mouth’

**çean** *v.* rise (HON) (< WT བཞེང་, བཞེངས་, བཞེད་, བཞེངས་ *bzheng, bzhengs, bzheng, bzhengs*)  
→ see also *lan* ‘rise’

**çeba** *n.* alternation (< ? WT བརྗེ་བ་ *brje ba* ‘barter, exchange’)  
► **çeba jap** *v.* change  
→ *çeba* ‘alternation’+ *jap* ‘do’

**çel** *n.* face (HON)  
→ cf. *çè:* ‘mouth’(HON), see also *donba* ‘face’

**çeniñ** *adv.* year before last year

**çer<sub>1</sub>** *n.* east (< WT ཤར་ *shar*)

**çer<sub>2</sub>** (IMP: *çor*) *v.* 1) shine 2) bloom  
(< ? WT འཆར་, ཤར་, འཆར་, འཆར་ *'char, shar, 'char, 'char* ‘rise, appear, shine’)

**çergo** *n.* mirror

**çerpa** *n.* feather crest

**çertço** *n.* eastern part  
→ cf. *çer<sub>1</sub>* ‘east’+ *tç<sup>h</sup>ô* ‘side’

**çet<sup>h</sup>oñ** *n.* ornamental phallic decoration on houses  
→ cf. *çè* ‘penis’

**çí** *v.* die (< WT འཆི་, ཤི་, འཆི་, འཆི་ *'chi, shi, 'chi, 'chi*)

**çì** *num.* four (< WT བཞི་ *bzhi*)

**çijan** *n.* weight  
→ cf. *çinmo* ‘heavy’+ *janmo* ‘light’

**çik<sub>1</sub>** *n.* leopard (< WT གཟིག་ *gzig*)

**çik<sub>2</sub>** *n.* louse (< WT ཤིག་ *shig*)

**çik<sub>3</sub>** (IMP: *çix*) *v.* be afraid (< WT འཇིགས་ *'jigs*)  
= **çik** *clt. n.* indefinite article (INDF)

**çikja** *num.* 100  
→ syn. *jaçik*, cf. *ja<sub>2</sub>* ‘hundred’

**čiljaxçamu** *n.* type of mushroom

→ cf. *çamu* ‘mushroom’

**çim** *v.* be dead; no PRS/PST/IMP stems, only occurs with the agent nominalizer *-gin*, i.e. *çimgin* ‘deceased, late’

→ cf. *çí* ‘die’

**çimbo** *adj.* tasty (< WT *ཞིམ་པོ་* *zhim po* ‘sweet’)

**çimi** *n.* cat (< WT *ཞི་མི་* *zhi mi*)

**çimtuk** *n.* forest coriander

**çinmo** *adj.* heavy

**çinj** *n.* 1) tree 2) wood (< WT *ཤིང་* *shing*)

**çinjba** *n.* neck (< WT *འཇིང་པ་* ‘*jing pa*)

**çindo** *n.* fruit (< WT *ཤིང་རྟོག་* *shing tog*)

**çingga** *n.* cultivated field (< WT *ཞིང་* *zhing* + ?)

**çin<sup>h</sup>a** *n.* womendress

**çinlodor** *n.* empty space inside a hollow tree

→ cf. *çinj* ‘tree’

**çinjné:** *n.* neck trap

→ cf. *çinjba* ‘neck’ + *né:*<sub>1</sub> ‘snare trap’

**çinjser** *n.* wooden nail

→ cf. *çinj* ‘tree’ + *ser*<sub>2</sub> ‘nail’

**çipja** *num.* 400 (< WT *བཞི་བརྒྱ་* *bzhi brgya*)

→ syn. *jaçi*, cf. *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘hundred’

**çitça:** (IMP: *çitço:*) *v.* settle; also realized as [tça:]

**çitço:** *v.* settle (IMP); also realized as [tço:]

→ *çitça:* ‘settle’

**çiwa** *n.* mask for religious dances

**çix** *v.* be afraid (IMP)

→ *çik*<sub>3</sub> ‘be afraid’

**ço** (PST: *çak*) *v.* put (< WT *བཅོལ་*, *བཞག་*, *གཞག་*, *ཞོག་* ‘*jog, bzhag, gzhag, zhog*)

**-ço** *sfx. adj.* comparative (COMPR); also realized as [ç]

**çó<sub>1</sub>** *n.* dice (< WT *ཤོ་* *sho*)

**çó<sub>2</sub>** *v.* come (IMP) (< WT *ཤོག་* *shog*)  
→ *jon* ‘come’

**çò** *n.* yoghurt (< WT *ཞོ་* *zho*)

**çô** *v.* milk (< WT *འཇོ་*, *བཞོས་*, *བཞོ་*, *འཇོས་* ‘*jo, bzhos, bzho, ’jos*)

**çokçik** *quan.* 1) many, much

2) often; also realized as [çok]

→ see also *maŋbo* ‘many, much’, *tçin*<sub>2</sub> ‘many, much’

**çokpa** *n.* 1) wing 2) fin (< WT *ཤོག་པ་* *shog pa*)

**çoma** *n.* sorrel

**çomaçenambo** *n.* type of sorrel; with red berries, sometimes used to fertilize fields

→ cf. *çoma* ‘sorrel’

**çon** *n.* valley; referring to a smaller valley without a river (< WT *ཤོང་* *shong*)

→ see also *ron* ‘valley’

**çop<sup>h</sup>a** *n.* morning; also realized as [çop<sup>h</sup>ə ~ çoφ] (< WT *ཞོགས་པ་* *zhogs pa*)

**çop<sup>h</sup>edo** *n.* breakfast

→ cf. *çop<sup>h</sup>a* ‘morning’ + = *gi* genitive (GEN) + *tó* ‘food’

**çor<sub>1</sub>** *n.* sharpened tip

**çor<sub>2</sub>** *n.* fight

**cor**<sub>3</sub> *m.* along the way (< WT ལོར་ *zhor*)

**cor**<sub>4</sub> *v.* lose; only occurs as auxiliary verb marking decreased valency (< WT འཚོར་, ཤོར་, འཚོར་, འཚོར་ 'chor, shor, 'chor, 'chor 'escape, flow out, come out, flee')

**cor**<sub>5</sub> *v.* shine (IMP)  
→ *cer*<sub>2</sub> 'shine'

**cor** *v.* sieve

**corse** *n.* bag for cheese; made out of animal skin

**cot** *v.* jump

**-cu** *sfx. adj.* adjective nominalizer (NMLZ.ADJ)

**cú** *n.* bow (< WT གཞུ་ *gzhu*)

**cú** *n.* strength; also realized as [cuk] (< WT སུག་ས་ *shugs*)

**cugu** *n.* paper (< WT ཤོག་བུ་ *shog bu*)

**cuk**<sub>1</sub> *n.* end (< WT གཞུག་ *gzhug*)

**cuk**<sub>2</sub> (IMP: *cux*) *v.* stay (HON) (< WT བཞུགས་ *bzhugs*)  
→ see also *to* 'stay'

**cuk**<sub>3</sub> (IMP: *cux*) *v.* enter (< WT འཇུག་, ཞུགས་, འཇུག་, ཞུགས་ 'jug, zhugs, 'jug, zhugs)

**cukcen** *adj.* strong (< WT སུག་ས་ *shugs* + ཅན་ *can*)

**culinj** *n.* red-billed magpie  
→ cf. *cuma* 'tail'

**cuma** *n.* tail (< WT མཇུག་མ་ *mjug ma*)

**cunj** *m.* along

**cux**<sub>1</sub> *v.* enter (IMP)  
→ *cuk*<sub>3</sub> 'enter'

**cux**<sub>2</sub> *v.* stay (HON) (IMP)  
→ *cuk*<sub>2</sub> 'stay'(HON)

**cy** *v.* advise (HON)

**cy** *v.* peel (< WT སུ་, (བ)སུས་, བསུ་, (བ)སུ(ས)་ *shu, (b)shus, bshu, (b)shu(s)*)

d

**da**<sub>1</sub> *n.* arrow (< WT མད་ *mda*)

**da**<sub>2</sub> *n.* village deity; sacred place downhill of a settlement, such as a grove or boulder  
→ see also *p<sup>h</sup>u* 'village deity'

**-da** *sfx. adj.* superlative (SUP)

**da:ma** *n.* type of rhododendron (< ? WT ད་ལི་ *da li*)

**dalin** *n.* announcement

**dan**<sub>1</sub> *conj.* and (< WT དང་ *dang*)  
→ cf. = *dan* comitative (COM)

**dan**<sub>2</sub> *n.* Himalayan monal  
= **dan** *clt. n.* comitative (COM)  
(< WT དང་ *dang*)  
→ cf. *dan*<sub>1</sub> 'and'

**deokor** *n.* transportation duty; a type of communal work consisting of transporting goods up and down to the village which every household is expected to contribute to (< ? WT དོས་ *dos* 'load' + ཀོར་ *kor* 'round')

**derma** *n.* plate; also realized as [derma ~ derm] (< WT སྡེར་མ་ *sder ma*)

**desin** *n.* group  
→ see also *manj* 'group'

**di** *part.* topic (TOP)  
→ cf. = *di* definite article (DEF)

= **di** *clt. n.* definite article (DEF)  
(< WT འདི་ 'di 'this, the present')  
→ cf. *di* topic (TOP)

**didikpa** *n.* type of fern

**dju:** *n.* bullet (< ? Dzongkha མདེའུ་ *diu*)

**do** *n.* stone (< WT རྫོ་ *rdo*)

**do:** *n.* friend (< ? WT རྫོགས་ *grogs*)

▶ **do: jap** *v.* help  
→ *do:* ‘friend’ + *jap* ‘do’

**dodom** *n.* type of red jacket; worn by women

**dogumprep** *n.* type of blue coloured berries  
→ cf. *prep* ‘berry’

**dok** (IMP: *dox*) *v.* arrive (< ? WT གཏུག་, གཏུགས་, གཏུག་, གཏུག་ *gtug, gtugs, gtug, gtug* ‘reach’)

**doliŋu** *n.* type of flute  
→ cf. *liju* ‘flute’

**dom** *n.* arm span (< WT འདོམ་(ས་)(པ་) ‘*dom(s) (pa)* ‘one fathom (6 feet)’)

**doŋba** *n.* face (< WT གཏོང་(པ་) *gdong (pa)*)  
→ see also *cel* ‘face’(HON)

**doŋdoŋ** *n.* type of big bell; worn by yaks

**doŋt<sup>h</sup>ep** *n.* low table

**dop<sup>h</sup>uŋ** *n.* boulder  
→ cf. *do* ‘stone’

**dox** *v.* arrive (IMP)  
→ *dok* ‘arrive’

**dukpa** *adj.* exhausting (< WT དུབ་པ་ *dub pa*)

**dumro** *n.* garden (< WT ལུམ་ར་~ ལུམ་ར་ *ldum ra ~ sdum ra*)

**dumrocorma** *n.* kitchen garden  
→ cf. *dumro* ‘garden’ + *corma* ‘garden fence’

**duŋ** *v.* beat (< WT རུང་, བརུངས་, བརུང་, (བ)རུང(ས་) *rdung, brdungs, brdung, (b)rdung(s)*)

**duŋsuk** *n.* spine (< WT གཏུང་ *gdung* ‘bone’ + ?)

**dyn** *num.* seven (< WT བདུན་ *bdun*)

**dynça** *n.* discussion; also realized as [dynça ~ dynç] (< Tshangla, cf. Bjokapakha *diincha*)

**dynja** *num.* 700 (< WT བདུན་བརྒྱ་ *bdun brgya*)  
→ syn. *jady*, cf. *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘hundred’

**dyntç<sup>h</sup>aŋ** *n.* party; celebration where alcohol is drunken  
→ cf. *tç<sup>h</sup>aŋ* ‘alcohol’

**dynja** *n.* week (< Dzongkha བདུན་ཕྱག་ *diintra* (TSH&D))  
→ syn. *hapto*, cf. *dyn* ‘seven’

## d

**d̥a** *n.* enemy (< WT དག་ *dgra*)

**d̥akpa** *n.* postman (< ? + derivative affiliation marker *-pa*)

**d̥ampin** *n.* traditional string instrument

**d̥aŋbo** *n.* harvested crop

**d̥endu** *n.* competition

**d̥i** *v.* write (< Dzongkha འབྲུག་ *dr* (TSH&D))

**d̥oa** *n.* taste (< WT རྫོག་ *bro ba*)

**d̥om** *n.* box (< WT རྫོགས་ *sgrom*)

**d̥oŋgimtse** *n.* takin (cf. Dzongkha འབྲོང་གྱི་མཚོ་ *drong g* (TSH&D))

**d̥u** *v.* tease

**duk** *n.* Bhutan (cf. Dzongkha འབྲུག་ *dru*)  
 → cf. *bruk*<sub>1</sub> ‘dragon’

**dukpa** *n.* Bhutanese  
 → cf. *duk* ‘Bhutan’+ derivative affiliation marker *-pa*

**dum** *v.* crack (< WT གུམ་ *’grum* ‘pinch, nip off, clip, lop’)  
 → see also *ge:* ‘crack’

**dumu** *n.* elbow (< WT གུམོ་ *gru mo*)

**e** *part.* interrogative (Q)

**ê** *adj.* right (< WT གཡས་པ་ *g.yas pa*)

**eçen** *adj.* good  
 → see also *takpo* ‘good’

**ekpa** *n.* crow (cf. Dakpa *akpu* (H&TSH))

**en** *adj.* left (< WT གྱོན་(པ་) *gyon (pa)*)

**entço** *n.* left side  
 → cf. *en* ‘left’+ *tç<sup>h</sup>ô* ‘side’

**ep<sup>hi</sup>** *pro.* that; distal demonstrative pronoun (DEM.DIST)  
 → syn. *p<sup>h</sup>egi*

**er** *v.* borrow; referring to goods where the identical object will be returned (< WT གཡར་ *g.yar*)  
 → see also *ci* ‘borrow’

**ergo** *n.* type of small bell

**erma** *n.* pepper (< WT གཡེར་མ་ *g.yer ma* ‘Guinea pepper’)

**eskur** *n.* school; also realized as [eso] (< English *school*)

**êtço** *n.* right side  
 → cf. *ê* ‘right’+ *tç<sup>h</sup>ô* ‘side’

g

**ga** *n.* saddle (< WT ག་ *sga*)

**ga:** *v.* leave (PST); no PRS/IMP stems, takes the past allomorph *-le*, also occurs as auxiliary verb marking uncontrollable motion (< ? East Bodish, cf. Dakpa *gai* (W))

**gaŋ** *n.* mountain range (< WT གསང་ *sgang*)

**gara** *n.* ram

**gau** *adj.* happy (< WT དག་པ་ *dga ba*)  
 ► **gau jap** *v.* be happy  
 → *gau* ‘happy’+ *jap* ‘do’

**gautsor** *n.* happiness  
 → cf. *gau* ‘happy’

**ge:** *v.* crack (< WT འགས་, གས་, འགས་, འགས་ *’gas, gas, ’gas, ’gas*)  
 → see also *dum* ‘crack’

**gediman** *n.* vaseline  
 → cf. *ge:* ‘crack’+ *mán* ‘medicine’

**gejon** *adj.* national (cf. Dzongkha གུལ་ཡོངས་ *gäyong* (TSH&D))

**gi** *v.* fell  
 = **gi** *clt. n.* genitive (GEN) (< WT གི་ *gi*)

**-gin** *sfx. v.* agentive nominalizer (NMLZ.AGT) (< ? WT གྱིན་ *kyin* ‘progressive marker’)

**gir** *v.* turn (< Tshangla, cf. Bjokapakha *girt-*, Gamri Lungpa *gir-* (A))

**go<sub>1</sub>** *n.* door (< WT གོ་ *sgo*)

**go<sub>2</sub>** *v.* must; only occurs as auxiliary verb expressing necessity (< WT དགོས་ *dgos*)



**go:ma** *n.* evening; also realized as [go:mã ~ go:m] (< ? WT དགོངས་ *dgongs*)

**gokpa** *n.* green onion (< WT གློག་པ་ *skog pa* ‘onion’)

**goleŋ** *n.* small type of bull

**goleŋma** *n.* small type of cow (cf. *goleŋ* ‘small type of bull’+ female marker *-ma*)

**goleŋmaso** *n.* yak crossbreed; male first generation crossbreed from *goleŋma* and *jâ*  
→ cf. *goleŋma* ‘small type of cow’+ *sò* ‘male yak hybrid’

**goleŋmasomo** *n.* yak crossbreed; female first generation crossbreed from *goleŋma* and *jâ*  
→ cf. *goleŋma* ‘small type of cow’+ *somo* ‘female yak hybrid’

**gom** *n.* type of container; made out of hollow tree trunk

**gon̄ba** *n.* type of temple/monastery with yellow roof

**gu** *num.* nine (< WT དགུ་ *dgu*)

**gu:** *v.* move; transitive (< WT སྐྱལ་ *sgul*)  
→ see also *pro:* ‘move’

**gun** *n.* winter (< WT དགུན་ *dgun*)

**gun̄** *n.* sky (HON) (< WT དགུང་ *dgung*)  
→ see also *nam* ‘sky’

**gupja** *num.* 900 (< WT དགུ་བརྒྱ་ *dgu brgya*)  
→ syn. *jagu*, cf. *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘hundred’

**gylin** *n.* trade  
► **gylin jap** *v.* trade  
→ *gylin* ‘trade’+ *jap* ‘do’

## h

**hajan** *n.* small teapot; made out of aluminium

**hapto** *n.* week (< Nepali हप्ता *haptā* ‘week’)

→ syn. *dyn̄ta*

**hú** *n.* small teapot

## fi

**fi:** *m.* below; downriver, downhill (< WT རོག་ ’og)

**fi:ma** *n.* milk (< WT རོ་མ་ ’o ma)

**fiom** *n.* fox (cf. Dzongkha རམ་ *âm* ‘jackal’(TSH&D))

**fiopaŋ** *n.* floor (< ? WT རོག་ ’og + Dakpa *paŋ(lip)* ‘plank’(W))

**fiopt̄cuŋdon̄kar** *n.* red panda  
→ cf. *t̄cuŋku* ‘small’+ *don̄ba* ‘face’+ *karmo* ‘white’

**fiukpa** *n.* owl (< WT རུག་པ་ ’ug pa)

## i

**i:** *n.* grandmother (< ? East Bodish, cf. Dakpa *ei* (W), Bumthang ’*aila*)

## j

**ja**<sub>1</sub> *part.* presentative particle (PREST)

**ja**<sub>2</sub> *m.* up (< WT ཡ་ *ya*)  
→ see also *takpa* ‘up’

**jâ** *n.* yak bull (< WT གཡལ་ག ག.yag)

**jakpo** *adj.* clearly (< WT ཡག་པོ་ *yag po*)

**janjer** *n.* young yak; yak in its third year

**janmo** *adj.* light (weight) (< WT ཡང་མོ་ *yang mo*)

**jap** *n.* father (HON) (< WT ཡབ་ *yab*)  
→ see also *apa* ‘father’

**je** *v.* exist (PST); no PRS/IMP stems, takes the past allomorph *-te*  
→ cf. *jò* egophoric existential copula (COP.EX.EGO), *jena* assimilated existential copula (COP.EX.ASM)

**jedoŋ** *cop.* modal existential copula (COP.EX.EPI)  
→ cf. *jò* egophoric existential copula (COP.EX.EGO)

**jema** *m.* upwards  
→ cf. *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘up’ + *ma* ‘down’, see also *jer* ‘upwards’, *jen* ‘upwards’

**jena** *cop.* assimilated existential copula (COP.EX.ASM)  
→ cf. *jò* egophoric existential copula (COP.EX.EGO)

**jer**<sub>1</sub> *m.* upwards; archaic (< WT ཡར་ *yar*)  
→ see also *jema* ‘upwards’

**jer**<sub>2</sub> *v.* run (< WT ཡར་ *yar* ‘disperse, ramble, stray, spring, leap off’)

**jerma** *n.* young yak; yak in its second year

**jigu** *n.* 1) letter 2) alphabet (< Dzongkha ཡི་གུ་ *yig* (TSH&D))

**jin** *cop.* egophoric equative copula (COP.EQ.EGO) (< WT ཡིན་ *yin*)

**jinda** *cop.* acquired equative copula (COP.EQ.ACQ)  
→ cf. *jin* egophoric equative copula (COP.EQ.EGO)

**jine** *conj.* but

**jinta** *cop.* past modal equative copula (COP.EQ.EPI.PST)  
→ cf. *jin* egophoric equative copula (COP.EQ.EGO)

**jinuŋ** *cop.* modal equative copula (COP.EQ.EPI)  
→ cf. *jin* egophoric equative copula (COP.EQ.EGO)

**jitce** *n.* trust

**jò** *cop.* egophoric existential copula (COP.EX.EGO); also realized as [jòʔ] (< WT ཡོད་ *yod*)

**jokor** *n.* yak fur; before being processed to thread

**joma** *n.* blanket

**jomat<sup>h</sup>aŋa** *n.* mattress; also realized as [jomat<sup>h</sup>aŋa ~ jomt<sup>h</sup>aŋa] (cf. Dakpa *thanga* ‘blanket’(W))  
→ cf. *joma* ‘blanket’

**joŋ** (IMP: ཅོ) *v.* come; also occurs as auxiliary verb (< WT ཡོང་, ཡོངས་, ཡོང་, (ཤོག་) *yong, yongs, yong, (shog)*)

**jønp<sup>h</sup>ula** *n.* jønp<sup>h</sup>ula (place name); name of a place near Trashigang

**ju** *n.* village; possibly features a rising tone (< WT ཡུལ་ *yul*)

**jum** *n.* mother (HON) (< WT ཡུམ་ *yum*)  
→ see also *ama* ‘mother’

‡

**ja**<sub>1</sub> *n.* wild goat (cf. Dakpa *kja* ‘goral’(B))

**ja**<sub>2</sub> *num.* hundred (< WT འབྲུ་ *brgya*)

**ja:bu** *n.* container for liquids made of animal skin

**jaçi** *num.* 400  
→ syn. *çipja*, cf. *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘hundred’

**jaçik** *num.* 100  
→ syn. *çikja*, cf. *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘hundred’

**jadyn** *num.* 700  
→ syn. *dynja*, cf. *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘hundred’

**jagu** *num.* 900  
→ syn. *gupja*, cf. *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘hundred’

**jaje** *num.* 800  
→ syn. *jeja*, cf. *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘hundred’

**jakpa** *adj.* fat (< WT རྒྱལ་པ་ *rgyags pa*)

**jaliŋ** *n.* type of flute; made out of bamboo  
→ cf. *liju* ‘flute’

**jamtso** *n.* ocean (< WT རྒྱ་མཚོ་ *rgya mtsho*)

**janða** *n.* 1) beard 2) whiskers (cf. Dakpa *jändrä* (D))

**japî** *num.* 200  
→ syn. *jîja*, cf. *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘hundred’

**janá** *num.* 500  
→ syn. *ŋápja*, cf. *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘hundred’

**jap** (IMP: *jop*) *v.* do; also occurs as auxiliary verb (< WT རྒྱབ་, བརྒྱབ་, བརྒྱབ་, རྒྱབ་ *rgyab, brgyab, brgyab, rgyob*)  
→ see also *tan*<sub>2</sub> ‘do’

**jasum** *num.* 300  
→ syn. *sumja*, cf. *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘hundred’

**jaɽuk** *num.* 600  
→ syn. *ɽukja*, cf. *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘hundred’

**je**<sub>1</sub> *num.* eight; possibly features a rising tone (< WT བརྒྱད་ *brgyad*)

**je**<sub>2</sub> *v.* laugh (< ? WT དགོད་ *dgod*)  
= **je** *clt. n.* agentive (AGT) (< WT གྱིས་ *gyis*)

**jebo** *n.* king (< WT རྒྱལ་པོ་ *rgyal po*)  
→ see also *jemo* ‘queen’

**jeja** *num.* 800 (< WT བརྒྱད་བརྒྱ་ *brgyad brgya*)  
→ syn. *jaje*, cf. *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘hundred’

**jekap** *n.* country (cf. Dzongkha རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ *gākhap* (TSH&D))

**jeloŋ** *n.* monk (< WT དགེ་སློང་ *dge slong*)

**jemo** *n.* queen  
→ cf. female formative *mo*<sub>2</sub>, see also *jebo* ‘king’

**jen**<sub>1</sub> *adv.* upwards; steep incline (< WT རྒྱེན་ *gyen*)  
→ see also *jema* ‘upwards’

**jen**<sub>2</sub> *n.* ornament (< WT རྒྱན་ *rgyan*)

**jenkur** *n.* responsibility (< WT འགན་ ~ འགན་ 'gang ~ ‘burden of an office’ + ?)  
→ see also *k<sup>h</sup>â* ‘responsibility’

**-jeraŋ** *sfx. n.* all of

**jetçitpo** *adj.* important

**jop** *v.* do (IMP)  
→ *jap* ‘do’

**jop<sup>h</sup>o** *adv.* 1) quickly 2) soon (< ? WT མགྱོགས་པ་ *mgyogs pa* ‘quick’)

**jop<sup>h</sup>itse** *n.* *jop<sup>h</sup>itse* (place name); name of a mountain near Merak  
→ cf. *tsé* ‘top’

**ju** *n.* wealth (< WT རྒྱ་ *rgyu* ‘matter, substance’)

**jupaŋ** *n.* stick

**jur** *v.* change (< WT རྒྱུར་, བསྐྱུར་, བསྐྱུར་, རྒྱུར་ *sgyur, bsgyur, bsgyur, sgyur*)

## k

**ka** *n.* border between pasturelands; possibly features a rising tone

**ká** *n.* instruction (< WT བཀའ་ *bka'* 'word, speech, order')

**kà:** *n.* pillar (< WT ཀ་བ་ *ka ba*)

**kak** (IMP: k<sup>h</sup>o) *v.* block (< WT འགོགས་, བཀག་, དགག་, རོག་ 'gegs, bkag, dgag, khog)

→ see also *sup* 'block'

**kám** (IMP: k<sup>h</sup>om) *v.* dry (< WT སྐེམ་, བསྐེམས་, བསྐེམ་, སྐྱེམས་ *skem, bskams, bskam, skoms*)

**kamku** *n.* hill partridge

**kango** *n.* old person  
→ cf. *katpo* 'old'(M), *kanmo* 'old'(F)

**kanmo** *adj.* old (F) (< WT བློ་མོ་ *rgad mo*)

→ see also *katpo* 'old'(M)

**kanmu** *adj.* bitter

**kaŋ<sub>1</sub>** *n.* hole

**kaŋ<sub>2</sub>** *pro.* which (< WT གང་ *gang*)

**kaŋba** *n.* 1) leg 2) foot 3) paw (< WT རྟོང་པ་ *rkang pa*)

→ see also *cap<sub>1</sub>* 'leg, foot'(HON)

**kaŋca** *n.* footprint

→ cf. *kaŋba* 'leg, foot'

**kaŋgo** *n.* short trousers  
→ cf. *kaŋba* 'leg, foot'

**kaŋjo** *quan.* all (< WT གང་ *gang* + ?)

**kaŋliŋ** *n.* type of flute; made out of tigh bone

→ cf. *kaŋba* 'leg, foot'+ *liŋu* 'flute'

**kap** (IMP: kop) *v.* cover (< WT གཤམ་ *gab* 'conceal, hide, cover')

**kapiliŋ** *n.* skull

**kapso** *m.* during

**kaptan** *n.* mattress for animals; mattress put on animalbacks for transportation

**kark<sup>h</sup>o** *n.* window  
→ cf. *karmo* 'bright'

**karma<sub>1</sub>** *n.* star (< WT སྐར་མ་ *skar ma*)

**karma<sub>2</sub>** *n.* minute (< Dzongkha སྐར་མ་ *karma* (TSH&D))

**karmo** *adj.* 1) white 2) bright (< WT དཀར་མོ་ *dkar mo*)

**kart<sup>h</sup>e** *n.* tsampa; Tibetan dish based on roasted flour

**kate** *pro.* where; also realized as [ka] (< WT ག་ *ga*, cf. Dzongkha ག་ཏེ་ *g* 'where'(TSH&D))

**katpo** *adj.* old (M) (< WT བློ་མོ་ *rgad po*)

→ see also *kanmo* 'old'(F)

**kau** *adj.* 1) difficult 2) strict (< WT དཀའ་བ་ *dka ba*)

**kemp** *n.* camp (< English *camp*)

**-ki** *sfx.* *v.* non-finite marker (NFIN) (< ? WT ཀྱིན་ *kyin* 'progressive marker')

**kí** *n.* dog (< ? WT བྱི་ *khyi*)

**kî** *n.* language (< WT སྐད་ *skad*)

**kiŋku** *n.* red billed chough

**kitap** *n.* book (< Nepali किताब *kitāb*, < Arabic *kitāb*)

**kitpo** *adj.* comfortable

**ko** *n.* vulture; possibly features a rising tone (< WT བོ་(བོ་) *go (bo)*)

**-ko** *sfx. v.* adhortative (ADH); realized as *-ku* after stems with vowel /u/, realized as *-o ~ -u* after consonants

**kó** *v.* plow (< WT རྩོལ་, (བ)རྩོལ་, བརྩོལ་, རྩོལ་ *rko*, (b)*kros*, *brko*, *rkos*)

**kò** *n.* head (< WT མགོ་ *mgo*)  
→ see also *u* ‘head’(HON)

**koçur** *n.* sparrow

**koḍoṅtum** *n.* squirrel

**koktar** *adj.* strong

**koktçaŋ** *n.* type of fruit

**kolam** *n.* clothes (< WT གོས་ *gos* ‘clothes’ + ?)  
→ see also *namsa* ‘clothes’(HON)

**komçinp<sup>h</sup>aŋgo** *n.* bat (< ? + ?WT ཕ་ཕང་ *pha wang* ‘bat’)

**komt<sup>h</sup>eŋ** *n.* skin used for mattresses

**komtçen** *n.* religious person who performs rituals (< WT སྒོམ་ཆེན་ *sgom chen*)

→ see also *komtçensabur* ‘type of rodent’

**komtçensabur** *n.* type of rodent  
→ see also *komtçen* ‘religious person’

**kon** *v.* wrap (< WT སྒོལ་, བསྒོལ་, བསྒོལ་, སྒོལ་ *skon*, *bskon*, *bskon*, *skon* ‘dress someone’)

**koŋa** *n.* egg (< WT སྒོང་ *sgo nga*)

**koŋba** *n.* household

**koŋp<sup>h</sup>a** *n.* millet; also realized as [koŋp<sup>h</sup>ə ~ koŋp] (< Dirang Tshangla, cf. *kong-pu* ‘millet’)

**koŋsan** *n.* millet-based dish  
→ cf. *koŋp<sup>h</sup>a* ‘millet’+ *san* ‘polenta-like dish’

**koŋtç<sup>h</sup>e** *n.* millet powder  
→ cf. *koŋp<sup>h</sup>a* ‘millet’+ *tç<sup>h</sup>e* ‘powder’

**kop<sub>1</sub>** *n.* cup (< English *cup*)

**kop<sub>2</sub>** *v.* cover (IMP)  
→ *kap* ‘cover’

**kopi** *n.* cabbage (< Nepali कोपी *kopī*)

**kor** *rn.* about (< ? WT རྩོར་ *kor* ‘round’)

**koren** *n.* Korean (< English *Korean*)

**kot** *n.* coat (< English *coat*)

**koŋin** *n.* organization (< Dzongkha འགོ་འདྲེན་ *godren* (TSH&D))

**ku** (IMP: *kui*) *v.* steal (< WT རྩུ་, (བ)རྩུས་, བརྩུ་, རྩུས་ *rku*, (b)*rkus*, *brku*, *rkus*)

**kú** *n.* body (HON) (< WT སྐུ་ *sku*)  
→ see also *kusuk* ‘body’(HON), *luspa* ‘body’

**ku:** *v.* instruct (< ? WT སྒོ་, བསྒོ་, སྒོ་, སྒོ་ *sgo*, *bsgo*, *sgo*, *sgo* ‘say, bid, order’)

**kui** *v.* steal (IMP)  
→ *ku* ‘steal’

**kukpa** *adj.* 1) mute 2) dumb (< WT ལྷུགས་པ་ *lkugs pa*)

**kunma** *n.* thief (< WT རྩུན་མ་ *rkun ma*)

→ syn. *kuntur*

► **kunma jap** *v.* steal  
→ *kunma* ‘thief’+ *jap* ‘do’

**kuntur** *n.* thief  
→ syn. *kunma*

**kupur** *n.* corpse (HON) (< WT སྐུ *sku* ‘body (HON)’ + WT སྐུ་ལྗོངས་ *spur* ‘corpse (HON)’)

→ see also *rò* ‘corpse’

**kuruj** *n.* festivity

**kusuk** *n.* body (HON) (< WT སྐུ་གཟུགས་ *sku gzug*)

→ see also *kú* ‘body’(HON), *luspa* ‘body’

**kutpa** *n.* thread (< WT སྐུ་དྲ་པ་ *skud pa*)

**kwe** *n.* yak crossbreed; second generation crossbreed from *somo* and *goleŋ*

**kweso** *n.* yak crossbreed; male third generation crossbreed from *kwe* and *jâ*  
→ cf. *kwe* ‘yak crossbreed’+ *sò* ‘male yak hybrid’

**kwesomo** *n.* yak crossbreed; female third generation crossbreed from *kwe* and *jâ*

→ cf. *kwe* ‘yak crossbreed’+ *somo* ‘female yak hybrid’

k<sup>h</sup>

**k<sup>h</sup>a** *n.* 1) mouth 2) snout (< WT ཁ་ *kha*)

→ see also *çè:* ‘mouth’(HON)

**k<sup>h</sup>â** *n.* responsibility (< WT ཁ་གཏོག་ *khag*)

→ see also *jenkur* ‘responsibility’

**k<sup>h</sup>a:₁** *n.* snow (< WT ཁ་(བ་) *kha (ba)*)

**k<sup>h</sup>a:₂** *num.* score (20) (< WT ཁལ་ *khal*)

**k<sup>h</sup>a:ma** *n.* kidney; also realized as [k<sup>h</sup>a:mə ~ k<sup>h</sup>a:m] (< WT མཁལ་མ་ *mخال ma*)

**k<sup>h</sup>aça** *n.* musk deer; also realized as [k<sup>h</sup>aça ~ k<sup>h</sup>aç] (cf. Dakpa *kha sha* ‘deer’(W))

**k<sup>h</sup>açi** *num.* 80; lit. ‘four scores’

**k<sup>h</sup>açi daŋ tçut<sup>h</sup>amba** *num.* 90; lit. ‘four scores and ten’

**k<sup>h</sup>açik** *num.* 20; lit. ‘one score’

**k<sup>h</sup>açik daŋ tçut<sup>h</sup>amba** *num.* 30; lit. ‘one score and ten’

**k<sup>h</sup>ado** *n.* colour (< WT ཁ་དོག་ *kha dog*)

**k<sup>h</sup>adyn** *num.* 140; lit. ‘seven scores’

**k<sup>h</sup>adyn daŋ tçut<sup>h</sup>amba** *num.* 150; lit. ‘seven scores and ten’

**k<sup>h</sup>agu** *num.* 180; lit. ‘nine scores’

**k<sup>h</sup>agu daŋ tçut<sup>h</sup>amba** *num.* 190; lit. ‘nine scores and ten’

**k<sup>h</sup>aje** *num.* 160; lit. ‘eight scores’

**k<sup>h</sup>aje daŋ tçut<sup>h</sup>amba** *num.* 170; lit. ‘eight scores and ten’

**k<sup>h</sup>an** *adj.* alike; like, similar

→ see also *tau* ‘alike’

**k<sup>h</sup>añî** *num.* 40; lit. ‘two scores’

**k<sup>h</sup>añî daŋ tçut<sup>h</sup>amba** *num.* 50; lit. ‘two scores and ten’

**k<sup>h</sup>aŋá daŋ tçut<sup>h</sup>amba** *num.* 110; lit. ‘five scores and ten’

**k<sup>h</sup>apse** *n.* fried biscuit (< Dzongkha ཁཤམ་ *khapze* (TSH&D))

**k<sup>h</sup>asum** *num.* 60; lit. ‘three scores’

**k<sup>h</sup>asum daŋ tçut<sup>h</sup>amba** *num.* 70; lit. ‘three scores and ten’

**k<sup>h</sup>aŋuk** *num.* 120; lit. ‘six scores’

**k<sup>h</sup>aŋuk daŋ tçut<sup>h</sup>amba** *num.* 130; lit. ‘six scores and ten’

**k<sup>h</sup>e₁** *n.* potato (cf. Dakpa *khe* (W))

**k<sup>h</sup>e<sub>2</sub>** *pro.* you; second person singular agentive/genitive pronoun (2SG.AGT / 2SG.GEN)

→ see also *c<sup>h</sup>o* ‘you’

**k<sup>h</sup>e<sub>3</sub>** *v.* bring (IMP)

→ *c<sup>h</sup>oŋ* ‘bring’

= **k<sup>h</sup>e** *clt. n.* focus (FOC)

**k<sup>h</sup>ekpa** *n.* 1) ice 2) glacier (< WT རྩལ་པ་ *khyags pa*)

**k<sup>h</sup>eŋba** *adj.* full (< WT འབྲེངས་, བེངས་, འབྲེངས་, འབྲེངས་ *'khengs, khengs, 'khengs, 'khengs* ‘be full’)

**k<sup>h</sup>er** *v.* take; also occurs as auxiliary verb (< WT འབྲེར་ *'khyer*)

**k<sup>h</sup>eri** *n.* 1) landslide 2) soil erosion (cf. Dakpa *kari-bagu* (W))

**k<sup>h</sup>ersaŋ** *n.* type of tree

**k<sup>h</sup>i** *pro.* you (plural); second person plural pronoun (2PL) (< WT རྩེད་ *khyed*)

**k<sup>h</sup>imbu** *n.* spoon

**k<sup>h</sup>o<sub>1</sub>** *pro.* he; masculine third person singular pronoun (3SG.M) (< WT ཁོ་ *kho*)

**k<sup>h</sup>o<sub>2</sub>** *v.* block (IMP)

→ *kak* ‘block’

**k<sup>h</sup>o:** *v.* boil (< WT འབྲོལ་, བྲོལ་, འབྲོལ་, འབྲོལ་ *'khol, khol, 'khol, 'khol*)

**k<sup>h</sup>oe** *pro.* he, his; masculine third person singular agentive/genitive pronoun (3SG.M.AGT / 3SG.M.GEN)

**k<sup>h</sup>olokpa** *n.* knee (cf. Dakpa *kholokpa* (W))

**k<sup>h</sup>om** *v.* dry (IMP)

→ *kám* ‘dry’

**k<sup>h</sup>ombaŋ** *n.* step

**k<sup>h</sup>oŋ** *pro.* they; third person plural pronoun (3PL) (< WT ཁོང་ *khong*)

**k<sup>h</sup>opa** *n.* 1) bark 2) shell 3) fruit peel (cf. Dakpa *sheng-khopa* ‘bark’(W))

**k<sup>h</sup>u** *n.* sperm (< WT རུ་བ་ *khu ba*)

**k<sup>h</sup>u-** *px.num.* times; bound morpheme preceding numerals

**k<sup>h</sup>ur** *v.* carry (< WT འབྲུར་, བྲུར་~བཀུར་, བྲུར་~བཀུར་, འབྲུར་ *'khur, khur ~ bkur, khur ~ bkur, 'khor*)

**k<sup>h</sup>us** *n.* load

→ cf. *k<sup>h</sup>ur* ‘carry’

## 1

= **la** *clt. n.* dative (DAT); also realized as [l] (< WT ལ་ *la*)

**lá** *n.* rhododendron leaf

**là** *n.* mountain pass (< WT ལ་ *la*)

► **là jap** *v.* cross a mountain pass  
→ *là* ‘mountain pass’ + *jap* ‘do’

**laçu** *n.* garlic; also realized as [laçu ~ laç] (< Nepali लसुन *lasun* or Hindi लहसुन *lahasun*)

**lakpa** *n.* 1) arm 2) hand (< WT ལག་པ་ *lag pa*)

→ see also *tç<sup>h</sup>â* ‘arm, hand’(HON)

= **lal** *clt. n.* paucal (PAUC1)

→ syn. = *baxçik*

**lam** *n.* path; also realized as [lamga] (< WT ལམ་ *lam*)

**lama** *n.* lama (< WT བལ་མ་ *bla ma*)

**lamdo** *n.* luck

**lamsaŋ** *adv.* immediately

**lan** (IMP: loŋ) *v.* rise (< WT ལང་, ལངས་, ལང་, ལོང(ས)་ *lang, langs, lang, long(s)*)

→ see also *cean* ‘rise’(HON)

**lanja** *n.* kettle

**lanptɕ<sup>h</sup>e** *n.* elephant (< WT གལང་པོ་ཚེ་ *glang po che*)

**lap** (IMP: loϕ) *v.* say (< WT ལབ་ *lab*)

→ see also *suŋ* ‘say’(HON)

**latpa** *n.* brain (< WT ལྡན་པ་ *klad pa*)

**latɕa** *n.* payment (< WT གལ་ *gla* ‘pay’ + ?)

**latɕi** *n.* glue; also realized as [latɕi ~ latɕ] (< ? + ?WT སྤྱིན་ *spyin* ‘glue’)

→ see also *pin* ‘glue’

**lau** *adj.* easy (< WT ལྷོ་བ་ *sla ba*)

**le** *n.* karma; possibly features a rising tone (< WT ལས་ *las*)

**-le** *sfx. n.* also

**leak** (IMP: leax) *v.* smear

**leaka** *n.* work (< WT ལས་ཀ་ *las ka*)

**leax** *v.* smear (IMP)

→ *leak* ‘smear’

**len** *v.* fetch (< WT ལེན་, བལོངས་, བལང་, ལོན་ *len, blongs, blang, lon*)

**lenij** *n.* calf (leg)

**lesi** *n.* banana (< Tshangla *lesi* ~ *laise*)

**likpa** *n.* testicle (< WT ལླིག་པ་ *rliŋ pa*)

**liju** *n.* flute (< WT གལིང་བུ་ *gling bu* ‘fife, flageolet’)

**litpa** *n.* mucus (< WT ལུད་པ་ *lud pa*)

**lo<sub>1</sub>** *adv.* again; also realized as [loʔ], possibly features a rising tone

→ cf. *lo<sub>3</sub>* ‘return’

**lo<sub>2</sub>** *n.* surface (< WT ལོགས་ *logs*)

**lo<sub>3</sub>** (PST: lok) *v.* return (< WT ལྲོག་, ལོག་, ལྲོག་, ལོག་ *ldog, log, ldog, log*)

→ cf. *lo<sub>1</sub>* ‘again’

**lò** *n.* year (< WT ལོ་ *lo*)

**lò<sub>1</sub>** *n.* light; also realized as [loʔ] (< WT ལློག་ *glog*)

**lò<sub>2</sub>** *v.* read (< WT ལློག་, (བ)ལླགས་, (བ)ལླག་, ལློག་ *klog, (b)klags, (b)klog, klog*)

**lò:** *n.* lung (< WT ལློ་བ་ *glo ba*)

**loju** *n.* history (< WT ལོ་རྒྱུས་ *lo rgyus*)

**lok** *v.* return (PST)

→ *lo<sub>3</sub>* ‘return’

**loma** *n.* leaf (< WT ལོ་མ་ *lo ma*)

**lónɖukɕoŋ** *n.* lónɖukɕoŋ (place name); name of a grassy plain near Sakteng

**loŋ** *v.* rise (IMP)

→ *lan* ‘rise’

**lopon** *n.* teacher (< WT ལློབ་དཔོན་ *slob dpon*)

**loϕ** *v.* say (IMP)

→ *lap* ‘say’

**lú** *n.* song (< WT གལུ་ *glu*)

► **lú jap** *v.* sing

→ *lú* ‘song’ + *jap* ‘do’

**lugu** *n.* lamb (< WT ལུ་གུ་~ ལུག་གུ་ *lu gu* ~ *lug gu*)

→ cf. *luk<sub>1</sub>* ‘sheep’

**luk<sub>1</sub>** *n.* sheep (< WT ལུག་ *lug*)

**luk<sub>2</sub>** *v.* pour (< WT ལུག་, བལུགས་, བལུག་, བལུག(ས)་ *ldug, blugs, blug, blug(s)*)



**lukçi** *n.* shepherd (< WT ལུག་རྗེ་ *lug rdzi*)

→ cf. *luk*<sub>1</sub> ‘sheep’

**lukse** *n.* tradition (< WT ལུགས་ *lugs* ‘way, manner, established manner’ + WT སློལ་ *srol* ‘custom, habit’, but phonology indicates an East Bodish or Tshangla borrowing; expected regular, but unattested Brokpa reflex: \**lukṣo:*)

**luktçur** *n.* sheep fence

→ cf. *luk*<sub>1</sub> ‘sheep’ + *tçur* ‘animal fence’

**lum** *n.* alcoholic drink made out of fermented rice

**lumba** *n.* wind (< WT ལྷུང་ *rlung*)

**luṅba** *n.* region; also realized as [lumba] (< WT ལུང་པ་ *lung pa* ‘valley’)

**luṅkor** *n.* windmill plaything

**luspa** *n.* body (< WT ལུས་ *lus*)

→ see also *kú* ‘body’(HON), *kusuk* ‘body’(HON)

**ly**<sub>1</sub> *n.* fertilizer (< WT ལུད་པ་ *lud pa*)

**ly**<sub>2</sub> *v.* leave behind (< WT ལུས་ *lus* ‘be left behind’)

## l̥

**l̥á** *n.* god (< WT ལྷ་ *lha*)

**l̥a:m** *n.* rest (< WT ལྷག་མ་ *lhag ma*)

**l̥a:p<sup>h</sup>a** *n.* frost; also realized as [l̥a:p<sup>h</sup>ə ~ l̥a:ɸ] (< WT ལྷག་(ས)་པ་ *lhag(s) pa* ‘cold wind’)

**l̥áđi** *n.* religious mural; also realized as [l̥abri] (< Dzongkha ལྷ་བྲིས་ *lhadri* ‘(religious) painting’ (TSH&D))

→ cf. *l̥á* ‘god’ + *đi* ‘write’

**l̥ák<sup>h</sup>aŋ** *n.* monastery (< WT ལྷ་ཁང་ *lha khang*)

→ cf. *l̥á* ‘god’

**l̥am** *n.* shoe (< WT ལྷམ་ *lham*)

**l̥aŋp<sup>h</sup>a** *n.* vapour; also realized as [l̥aŋp<sup>h</sup>ə ~ l̥aŋɸ] (< WT ལྷངས་པ་ *rlangs pa*)

**l̥ó** *n.* south (< WT ལྷོ་ *lho*)

## m

**ma** *m.* down (< WT མ་ *ma*)

**ma-** *px* *v.* past, imperative and adhortative negation (NEG) (< WT མ་ *ma* ‘past/ imperative negation’)

**-ma** *sfx.* female marker (< WT མ་ *ma*)

→ see also female formative *mo*<sub>2</sub>

**mà** *n.* wound (< WT མེ་ *rma*)

**mâ** *n.* war (< WT དམག་ *dmag*)

**maçu** *n.* scar (< WT མེ་ *rma* ‘wound’ + WT ལུལ་ *shul*)

→ cf. *mà* ‘wound’

**makpa** *n.* 1) brother-in-law  
2) son-in-law (< WT མག་པ་ *mag pa* ‘son-in-law’)

**mâm** *n.* soldier

→ cf. *mâ* ‘war’ + *mì* ‘person’, see also *armi* ‘soldier’

**man**<sub>1</sub> *cop.* negative egophoric equative copula (COP.EQ.NEG.EGO) (< WT མན་ *man*)

**man**<sub>2</sub> *n.* mithun

**mán** *n.* medicine (< WT ལྷན་ *sman*)

**mánbabu** *n.* health worker; also realized as [mánba] (< Hindi बबू *babu* ‘clerk, clerical staff’)

→ cf. *mán* ‘medicine’

**manda** *cop.* negative allophoric equative copula (COP.EQ.NEG.ALLO)

→ cf. *man*<sub>1</sub> negative egophoric equative copula (COP.EQ.NEG.EGO)

**manmo** *n.* type of onion

**mantuŋjur** *n.* mantuŋjur (place name); village in Sakteng geok, located below boronman

**manuŋ** *cop.* negative modal equative copula (COP.EQ.NEG.EPI)

→ cf. *man*<sub>1</sub> negative egophoric equative copula (COP.EQ.NEG.EGO)

**mánŋ** *n.* 1) group 2) whole; referring to all the people of a given community (e.g. all the inhabitants of a village) (< WT དམངས་ *dmangs* ‘common people’)

→ see also *desin* ‘group’

**mánŋapa** *n.* government intermediary; head of a geok who works as intermediary with the government

→ cf. *mánŋ* ‘group’ + *apa* ‘father’

**maŋbo** *adj.* 1) many, much 2) often (< WT མང་པོ་ *mang po*)

→ cf. *mánŋ* ‘group’, see also *çokçik* ‘many, much’, *tçin*<sub>2</sub> ‘many, much’

**mánŋkuruŋ** *n.* type of festivity; religious festivity held in Sakteng every four years which involves naked dancing

→ cf. *mánŋ* ‘group’ + *kuruŋ* ‘festivity’

**mánŋle** *n.* communal work; corresponds to Dzongkha འུ་ལག་

→ cf. *mánŋ* ‘group’ + *leaka* ‘work’

**mar** *n.* butter (< WT མར་ *mar*)

**marbo** *adj.* red (< WT དམར་པོ་ *dmar po*)

**martanŋ** *n.* bag for butter; made out of animal skin

→ cf. *mar* ‘butter’

**mato** *adv.* only

**matsa** *adv.* almost

**maŋau** *adj.* 1) strange 2) unlike (following a noun marked with comitative = *danŋ*)

→ cf. *ma-* negation (NEG) + *tau* ‘alike’

**me** *v.* not exist (PST); no PRS/IMP stems, takes the past allomorph *-te*

→ cf. *mè* negative egophoric existential copula (COP.EX.NEG.EGO)

**mè**<sub>1</sub> *cop.* negative egophoric existential copula (COP.EX.NEG.EGO); also realized as [mè?] (< WT མེད་ *med*)

**mè**<sub>2</sub> *n.* fire (< WT མེ་ *me*)

**mê** *n.* buttocks

**medoŋ** *cop.* negative modal existential copula (COP.EX.NEG.EPI)

→ cf. *mè*<sub>1</sub> negative egophoric existential copula (COP.EX.NEG.EGO)

**megam** *n.* chin (cf. Dirang Tshangla *gam-thi*)

**meja** *m.* downwards

→ cf. *ma* ‘down’ + *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘up’, see also *t<sup>h</sup>ur* ‘downwards’

**meme** *n.* grandfather (< Tshangla or East Bodish *meme*)

**memsa** *n.* rifle

► **memsa taŋ** *v.* shoot

→ *memsa* ‘rifle’ + *taŋ*<sub>2</sub> ‘do’

**mena** *cop.* negative assimilated existential copula (COP.EX.NEG.ASM)  
→ cf. *mè*<sub>1</sub> negative egophoric existential copula (COP.EX.NEG.EGO)

**menba** *n.* birthmark

**mento** *n.* flower (< WT མེན་རྟོག་ *men tog*)

**merak** *n.* merak (place name); name of a Brokpa village, Merak  
→ cf. *mè*<sub>2</sub> ‘fire’+ *sa* ‘burn’

**merakpa** *n.* person from Merak  
→ cf. *merak* ‘merak’+ derivative affiliation marker *-pa*

**mi-** *px.* *v.* future negation (NEG.FUT) (< WT མི་ *mi* ‘present/future negation’)

**-mi** *sf.* *v.* action nominalizer (NMLZ.ACT) (< WT མི་ *mi* ‘person’)

**mì** *n.* person (< WT མི་ *mi*)

**mik** *n.* eye (< WT མིག་ *mig*)  
→ see also *tçen*<sub>2</sub> ‘eye’(HON)

**mík** *v.* swallow (< ? WT མིད་ *mid*)

**mikçé:** *n.* eyeglasses  
→ cf. *mik* ‘eye’+ *çé:* ‘glass’

**mikpa** *n.* hoof (< WT མིག་པ་ *rmig pa*)

**mikpur** *n.* eyebrow  
→ cf. *mik* ‘eye’

**miksima** *n.* eyelash  
→ cf. *mik* ‘eye’+ *sima* ‘lash’

**min** *cop.* negative acquired existential copula (COP.EX.NEG.ACQ) (< WT མིན་ *min*)

**minuŋ** *cop.* negative past existential copula (COP.EX.NEG.PST)  
→ cf. *min* negative acquired existential copula (COP.EX.NEG.ACQ)

**miŋ** *n.* name (< WT མིང་ *ming*)

**mo**<sub>1</sub> *n.* astrologer  
→ see also *t<sup>h</sup>uta* ‘astrologer’(HON)

**mo**<sub>2</sub> *part.* female formative; can be prefixed or suffixed to the lexeme (< WT མོ་ *mo*)  
→ see also female marker *-ma*

**mò** *pro.* she; feminine third person singular pronoun (3SG.F) (< WT མོ་ *mo*)

**moçuk** *n.* female juniper  
→ cf. female formative *mo*<sub>2</sub>, see also *p<sup>h</sup>oçuk* ‘male juniper’

**moe** *pro.* she, her; feminine third person singular agentive/genitive pronoun (3SG.F.AGT / 3SG.F.GEN)

**móŋ** *n.* pubic hair (cf. Dakpa ‘*moŋ* (B))

**moreŋ** *n.* bachelorette; pejorative, also realized as [moreŋma]  
→ cf. female formative *mo*<sub>2</sub> + = *raŋ* reflexive (REFL), see also *p<sup>h</sup>oreŋ* ‘bachelor’

**motçip<sup>h</sup>a** *n.* woman  
→ cf. female formative *mo*<sub>2</sub>

**múk** (IMP: múx) *v.* bite (< WT མུག་, མུགས་, མུག་, མུག་ *rmug, rmugs, rmug, rmug*)

**mukpa** *n.* 1) cloud 2) fog (< Tshangla, cf. Gamri Lungpa (A), Khaling, Dungsam *mukpa*, Bjokapakha, Kanglung *mukpu*)

**mur** *v.* chew (< WT མུར་ *rmur* ‘gnarl and bite each other (of dogs)’)

**murp<sup>h</sup>i** *n.* murp<sup>h</sup>i (place name); village in Sakteng geok

**musi** *n.* somebody else

**múx** *v.* bite (IMP)  
→ *múk* ‘bite’

## n

**na<sub>1</sub>** *cop.* assimilated equative copula (COP.EQ.ASM) (< East Bodish, cf. Bumthang *na*, Dakpa *nau* (H&TSH), or Tshangla *na* (cf. Grollmann, in press))

**na<sub>2</sub>** *v.* be sick (< WT ན་ *na*)

**-na** *sfx. v.* conditional (COND) (< WT ན་ *na*)

**na** *n.* nose (< WT སྒ་ *sna*)  
→ see also ཚམ་ *'nose'*(HON)

**na:** *n.* forest (< WT རྒྱལ་ *nags*)

**na:si** *n.* yak herder (< WT རྒྱལ་རྒྱུ་ *gnag rdzi* 'cattle herder')

**nagi** *n.* 1) pain 2) sickness

**nakpo** *adj.* black (< WT རྒྱ་པོ་ *nag po*)

**nam** *n.* 1) sky 2) rain (< WT རྒྱལ་ *gnam* 'sky')  
→ see also རྒྱ་ *'sky'*(HON)

**nâm** *n.* muscle

**nama** *n.* 1) sister-in-law  
2) daughter-in-law (< WT མ་ལུ་མ་ *mna ma* 'daughter-in-law')

**namçi** *n.* weather  
→ cf. *nam* 'sky'

**namçø** *n.* ear (< WT རྒྱ་ཚོག་ *nam chog*)  
→ see also *jnën* 'ear'(HON)

**namsa** *n.* clothes (HON)  
→ see also *kolam* 'clothes'

**naŋ<sub>1</sub>** *m.* inside (< WT རྒྱ་ *nang*)

**naŋ<sub>2</sub>** *v.* give (HON); takes a honorific agent (< WT རྒྱལ་, རྒྱལ་(ས་), རྒྱལ་, རྒྱལ་གྱི་ *gnang, gnang(s), gnang, gnong*)  
→ see also *p<sup>h</sup>u<sub>2</sub>* 'give'(HON), *ter* 'give'

**naŋça** *n.* entrails  
→ cf. *naŋ<sub>1</sub>* 'inside'+ ཚ་ *'meat'*

**naŋma** *n.* type of conifer

**natpa** *n.* patient (< WT རྒྱལ་པ་ *nad pa* 'sick (person)')

**-ne** *sfx. v.* converb 2 (CVB2)  
→ cf. =*ne* ablative (ABL)

=**ne** *clt. n.* ablative (ABL) (< WT རྒྱ་ *nas*)

**ne:** *v.* land

**ne:**<sub>1</sub> *n.* barley (< WT རྒྱ་ *nas*)

**ne:**<sub>2</sub> *n.* disease (< WT རྒྱ་ *nad*)

**neçiŋ** *adv.* a few years ago  
→ cf. *neniŋ* 'last year'+ *çeŋiŋ* 'year before last year'

**nekap** *n.* idea (< ? Dzongkha རྒྱལ་སྐབས་ *näkap* (TSH&D))

**nembo** *n.* woven fabric

**nemtodøŋ** *n.* black jacket; traditional Brokpa garment worn by women

**nenda** *n.* peer; person of the same age

**neniŋ** *adv.* last year (< WT རྒྱ་ལོ་ *na ning*)

**neptaŋ** *n.* flea (< Tshangla, cf. Dechenling Dungsam *neptang*, Bjokapakha *neptaŋpai*)

**netok** *n.* network (< English *network*)

**niŋ** *n.* heart (< WT སྒྱིང་ *snying*)

**niŋtɕu** *adj.* beautiful

**nirku** *n.* wrinkle (< ? WT གཉེར་མ་  
*gnyer ma*)

**nò:** *n.* 1) younger brother 2) younger  
male parallel cousin (< WT ལུ་བོ་ *nu bo*)

**no:mo** *n.* 1) younger sister  
2) younger female cousin (< WT ལུ་མོ་  
*nu mo*)

**nor** *n.* cattle (< WT འོར་ *nor*)

**numa** *n.* 1) breast 2) udder (< WT  
ལུ་མ་ *nu ma*)

**numu** *n.* night; also realized as  
[numu ~ num] (< WT ལུ་བོ་ *nub mo*  
'evening' or WT འམ་ *nam* 'night')

**nup** *n.* west (< WT ལུ་བ་ *nub*)

## ɲ

**ɲa** (IMP: ɲo) *v.* sleep (< WT ཉལ་, ཉལ་,  
ཉལ་, ཉོལ་ *nyal, nyal, nyal, nyol*)

**ɲà** *n.* fish (< WT ཉ་ *nya*)

**ɲa:ɕuŋla** *n.* ɲa:ɕuŋla (place name);  
name of a mountain pass between  
Sakteng and Merak  
→ cf. *ɲeak* 'be tired'+ *la* 'mountain  
pass'

**ɲambu** *adv.* together; also realized  
as [ɲam] (< WT ཉམ་བོ་ *nyam po*)

**ɲamtɕuŋ** *adj.* 1) simple-minded  
2) calm  
→ cf. *tɕuŋku* 'small'

**ɲapa** *n.* fisher  
→ cf. *ɲà* 'fish'+ derivative  
affiliation marker *-pa*

**ɲè** *pro.* I, my; first person singular  
agentive/genitive pronoun (1SG.AGT /  
1SG.GEN)

→ cf. *ɲà* 'I'

**ɲé:<sub>1</sub>** *n.* snare trap (< WT ལྷི་~ ལྷི་ *snyi*  
~ *rnyi*)

**ɲé:<sub>2</sub>** *n.* thresher

**ɲè:** *n.* thigh (< ? WT མཉེལ་ *mnyel*)

**ɲeak** (IMP: ɲeax) *v.* be tired (< ?)

**ɲeax** *v.* be tired (IMP)  
→ *ɲeak* 'be tired'

**ɲen** *v.* listen (< WT ཉམ་, ཉམ་, ཉམ་, ཉོམ་  
*nyan, nyan, nyan, nyon*)

**ɲén** *n.* ear (HON) (< WT ལྷམ་ *snyan*)  
→ see also *namɕo* 'ear'

**ɲeraŋ** *pro.* we (and you); first person  
plural inclusive pronoun (1PL.INCL)  
→ cf. *ɲí* 'we (not you)'+ = *raŋ*  
reflexive (REFL)

**ɲí** *pro.* we (not you); first person  
plural exclusive pronoun (1PL.EXCL)  
(< ? WT འོད་ *nged*)

**ɲí** *num.* two (< WT གཉིས་ *gnyis*)

**ɲíja** *num.* 200 (< WT གཉིས་བརྒྱ་ *gnyis*  
*brgya*)  
→ syn. *ɲaŋí*, cf. *ja<sub>2</sub>* 'hundred'

**ɲík** *n.* sleep (< ? WT གཉིད་ *gnyid*)  
→ see also *ɲa* 'sleep'(v.)

**ɲima** *n.* 1) sun 2) day 3) saturday  
(< WT ཉི་མ་ *nyi ma* 'sun')

**ɲimido** *n.* lunch  
→ cf. *ɲima* 'day'+ = *gi* genitive  
(GEN) + *tó* 'food', see also *sara* 'lunch'

**nɪŋba** *adj.* old; referring to inanimate objects (< WT རྩིང་པ་ *rnying pa*)

→ see also *tɕetpo* ‘old’

**nɪpa** *num.* second  
→ cf. *nɪ* ‘two’ + derivative affiliation marker *-pa*

**nɔ<sub>1</sub>** *v.* buy (< WT རྩོ་, རྩོས་, རྩོ་, རྩོས་ *nyo, nyos, nyo, nyos*)

**nɔ<sub>2</sub>** *v.* sleep (IMP)  
→ *na* ‘sleep’

**nɔ:ɕe** *n.* animal skin; only used in Sakteng-Brokpa  
→ syn. *paktsa*

**nɔ:le** *n.* maize dish; maize dumplings filled with cheese

**nɔŋ** *v.* taste (< WT མྱོང་, མྱངས་ ~ མྱོང་, མྱང་, མྱོང་ *myong, myangs ~ myong, myang, myong*)

**nɔma** *n.* type of bamboo (< WT མྱུག་མ་ *smyug ma*)

ŋ

**ŋá<sub>1</sub>** *n.* drum (< WT རྩ་ *rnga*)

**ŋá<sub>2</sub>** *num.* five (< WT ལྷ་ *lŋga*)

**ŋà** *pro.* I; first person singular (1SG) (< WT ཅ་ *nga*)

**ŋam** *n.* sound (cf. Dakpa *ngau* (W))

**ŋama** *n.* yak tail hair (< WT རྩ་མ་ *rnga ma* ‘(yak) tail’)

**ŋápja** *num.* 500 (< WT ལྷ་བརྒྱ་ *lŋga brgya*)

→ syn. *jaŋá*, cf. *ja<sub>2</sub>* ‘hundred’

**ŋardoŋ** *n.* shin

**ŋarmo** *adj.* sweet (< WT མངར་པ་ ~ ངར་པོ་ *mngar pa ~ ngar mo*)

**ŋasor** *n.* sickle

**ŋò** *n.* shrubbery

**ŋoɕe** *v.* recognize (< WT རྩོ་ *ngo* ‘face, air, look’)

→ cf. *ɕe* ‘know’

**ŋona** *n.* sweat

**ŋonbo** *adj.* blue (< WT སངོན་པོ་ *sngon po*)

**ŋone** *adj.* real (< WT དངོས་ *dngos* ‘real(ity)’ + ? ablative *ne*)

**ŋonemani** *adj.* not real  
→ cf. *ŋone* ‘real’

**ŋontɕen** *adv.* before (< WT སངོན་ *sngon* ‘before’)

→ cf. *ŋontɕo* ‘front’

**ŋontɕo** *n.* front (< WT སངོན་ *sngon* ‘before’)

→ cf. *tɕʰò* ‘side’

**ŋu** (IMP: *ŋui*) *v.* cry (< WT ལྷ་, ལྷས་, ལྷ་, ལྷ་ *ngu, ngus, ngu, ngu*)

**ŋú:** *n.* silver (< WT དངུལ་ *dngul*)

**ŋui** *v.* cry (IMP)  
→ *ŋu* ‘cry’

o:

**o-** *px.* bound proximal deictic root; never attested independently, occurs in *oba, ola, one*

→ *oba* ‘these’, *ola* ‘here’, *one* ‘and then’

**o:** *n.* 1) son 2) nephew (same-sex sibling’s son) 3) boy (< ? WT ལྷ་ *bu*)

→ see also *sè:* ‘son’(HON)

- oba** *pro.* these; plural proximal demonstrative pronoun (DEM.PROX.PL)  
→ presumably proximal deictic  
root *o-* + = *ba* plural (PL)
- ola** *adv.* here  
→ presumably proximal deictic  
root *o-* + = *la* dative (DAT), see also *tsu* ‘here’
- omso** *n.* sock (< Dzongkha ལྷོ་མ་སྟོ་ (DDC))
- one** *part.* and then  
→ presumably proximal deictic  
root *o-* + = *ne* ablative (ABL)
- oŋ** *adj.* alike; like, similar  
→ see also *tau* ‘alike’, *k<sup>h</sup>an* ‘alike’
- ort<sup>h</sup>oŋ** *n.* throat (inside)  
(< Tshangla, cf. Dirang *or-tong*, Yutrong Dungsam ‘*ortong*, Bjokapakha *ötong* (cf. WT ལྷོ་ལྷོང་ *o ldong*))  
→ see also *ba:* ‘throat (outside)’
- oti** *pro.* this; demonstrative proximal pronoun (DEM.PROX), frequently realized as [ot]
- otçins** *adv.* thus  
→ possibly *otçin* + *se* reportative (REP), see also *oŋo* ‘thus’
- oŋo** *adv.* thus  
→ see also *otçins* ‘thus’

## P

- pa** *n.* mask; possibly features a rising tone
- pa** *sfx.* derivative affiliation marker; used to 1) mark affiliation or membership, 2) derive ordinal from cardinal numbers and 3) form some deverbal adjectives (< WT ལ་ *pa*)

- pà** *n.* cow (< WT འ་ *ba*)
- pâ** *n.* curry (< WT སྤྲེག་སྤྲེག་ *spags* ‘sauce, food’)
- pà:** *n.* wool (< WT འལ་ *bal*)
- pa:tu** *n.* parrot
- pajo** *n.* bowl; also realized as [paʝoʔ]
- pak** (IMP: pox) *v.* separate
- paktsa** *n.* animal skin (cf. Dakpa *paktsa* ‘animal leather jacket’(W))  
→ syn. *no:çe*
- paku** *n.* purse (cf. Dirang Tshangla *pakou* ‘money bag’)
- palan** *n.* bottle; made out of bamboo, contains ca. 1 litre
- pán** *n.* grassy plain (< WT སྤྲང་ *spang*)
- pap** (IMP: poϕ) *v.* go down (< WT འབབ་, བབ(སྤ), འབབ་, འབྲོབ་ ‘*bab*, *bab(s)*, ‘*bab*, ‘*bob*’)  
→ see also *p<sup>h</sup>ap* ‘take down’
- pap<sup>h</sup>a** *n.* skin; also realized as [pap<sup>h</sup>a ~ paϕ] (< WT ལགས་ལ་ *pags pa* ‘skin, hide’)
- par<sub>1</sub>** *n.* photo (cf. Dzongkha ལཱ་ *pâ*, Tshangla and East Bodish *par*)
- par<sub>2</sub>** *rn.* middle (< WT འར་ *bar*)
- parparçun** *adv.* sometimes  
→ syn. *tç<sup>h</sup>enle*, cf. *par<sub>2</sub>* ‘middle’+ *çun* ‘along’
- paso** *n.* yak crossbreed; male first generation crossbreed from *pa* and *jâ*  
→ cf. *pà* ‘cow’+ *sò* ‘male yak hybrid’
- pasomo** *n.* yak crossbreed; female first generation crossbreed from *pa* and *jâ*  
→ cf. *pà* ‘cow’+ *somo* ‘female yak hybrid’

**patan** *n.* sword (cf. Dzongkha དཔའ་རྟགས་ *pata* (TSH&D))

**pati** *n.* black tea (cf. Dirang Tshangla *za-pati* ‘leaves (tea)’)

**-pe** *sfx. v.* past nominalizer (NMLZ.PST); allomorphs *-p<sup>h</sup>e* ~ *-te* ~ *-le* ~ *-e* depending on historical stem-finals (see Appendix C for a list of all verbs and the appropriate past nominalizer and Mittaz (this issue [a]) for a discussion of the distribution of the allomorphs), the vowel is also realized as [i] (< WT པའི་ *pa'i* nominalizer + genitive)

**peax** *n.* slope

**petca** *n.* religious texts; also realized as [petca ~ petc] (< WT དཔེ་ཆ་ *dpe cha*)

**petse** *n.* sand (< Tshangla, cf. Bjokapakha, Dungsam *betsa*)

**piçu** *n.* pants

**pidju** *n.* video (< English *video*)

**pin** *n.* glue; made from animal skin (< WT སྤྱིན་ *spyin*)  
→ see also *latçi* ‘glue’

**pju** *n.* young yak; yak in its first year (< WT བེལ་ *be* ‘calf’)

**ple** *v.* roll down

**po<sub>1</sub>** *n.* Tibet; possibly features a rising tone (< WT བོད་ *bod*)

**po<sub>2</sub>** *v.* call (< WT འབོད་ ~ བོད་, བོས་, འབོད་ ~ བོད་, བོས་ *'bod* ~ *bod*, *bos*, *'bod* ~ *bod*, *bos*)

**poktor** *n.* hill

**pomtçikpa** *n.* female only child  
→ cf. *bomo* ‘daughter’+ *tçik* ‘one’, see also *putçikpa* ‘male only child’

**ponpon** *n.* chat (cf. Dakpa *pong-pong* (W))

► **ponpon jap** *v.* chat  
→ *ponpon* ‘chat’+ *jap* ‘do’

**poϕ** *v.* go down (IMP)  
→ *pap* ‘go down’

**pox** *v.* separate (IMP)  
→ *pak* ‘separate’

**pra<sub>1</sub>** *n.* cliff; also realized as [pra?] (< WT བྱག་ *brag*)

**pra<sub>2</sub>** (IMP: pro) *v.* cut (< ? WT འབྲེག་, བྲེག་(ས་), འབྲེག་, བྲེག་(ས་) *'breg*, *breg(s)*, *'breg*, *brog(s)*)

**pre<sub>1</sub>** *n.* measure container (< WT རྩེ་ *bre* ‘unit of measure’)

**pre<sub>2</sub>** *v.* scratch (< WT འབྲོད་, བྲོད་, འབྲོད་, བྲོད་ *'brad*, *brad*, *'brad*, *brod*)

**pre:** *n.* uncooked rice (< WT འབྲས་ *'bras*)

**preaŋ** *n.* hut

**preaŋga** *n.* chest (< WT བྱང་ *brang* + ?)

**premo** *n.* 1) finger 2) toe (cf. Dakpa *'laprimo:* (B, Tawang dialect))

**preŋba** *adj.* poor; also realized as [preŋbo]

**prep** *n.* berry

**primso** *n.* yak crossbreed; male first generation crossbreed from *goleŋ* and *tçux*

→ cf. *sò* ‘male yak hybrid’

**primsono** *n.* yak crossbreed; female first generation crossbreed from *goleŋ* and *tçux*

→ cf. *somo* ‘female yak hybrid’

**pro<sub>1</sub>** *n.* weed



**pro**<sub>2</sub> *v.* cut (IMP)

→ *pra*<sub>2</sub> ‘cut’

**pro:** *v.* move; intransitive, only occurs with auxiliary verbs (< WT འབྲོས་, བྲོས་, འབྲོས་, བྲོས་ ’*bros, bros, ’bros, bros* ‘flee, run away’)

→ see also *gu* ‘move’

**pru**<sub>1</sub> *n.* grain (< WT འབྲུ་ ’*bru*)

**pru**<sub>2</sub> *v.* fall off (< WT བྱུག་ *brug* ‘flow, stream, gush’)

→ see also *ri* ‘fall over’

**pú** *n.* 1) body hair 2) fur (< WT སྤྱ་ *spu*)

**pulu** *n.* feather (< WT སྤྱ་ *spu* + ?)

**puḷam** *n.* traditional shoe

→ cf. *ḷam* ‘shoe’

**punbo** *n.* moss

**puntsen** *n.* 1) sibling 2) relative (< ? WT སྤྱ་མཚེད་ *spun mched*)

**punḡba** *n.* donkey (< ? WT བོང་བུ་ *bong bu*)

**púnḡban** *n.* shoulder (< WT དབྱུང་པ་ *dbung pa*)

**pusa** *n.* pusa (place name); village in Sakteng geok

**puto** *n.* buckwheat noodles

**putçikpa** *n.* male only child

→ see also *pomtçikpa* ‘female only child’

## p<sup>h</sup>

**p<sup>h</sup>a** *rn.* there (< WT །་ *pha* ‘beyond, farther on’)

**-p<sup>h</sup>a** *sfx.* *v.* nominalizer (?NMLZ)

**p<sup>h</sup>â** *n.* Gho pocket; big fold of the traditional Bhutanese garment

**p<sup>h</sup>akpa** *n.* pig (< WT ཕག་པ་ *phagpa*)

**p<sup>h</sup>akpap<sup>h</sup>o** *n.* male pig

**p<sup>h</sup>ama** *n.* parent (< WT ཕ་མ་ *pha ma*)

→ cf. *apa* ‘father’ + *ama* ‘mother’

**p<sup>h</sup>ap** (IMP: p<sup>h</sup>op) *v.* take down (< WT འབྲེབས་, ཕབ་, དབབ་, རོབ་ ’*bebs, phab, dbab, phob*)

→ see also *pap* ‘go down’

**p<sup>h</sup>ara** *n.* wolf (< WT ཕར་བ་ *phar ba* ‘wild dog’)

**p<sup>h</sup>argan** *n.* 1) entrance 2) hallway

**p<sup>h</sup>atço** *n.* other side

→ cf. *p<sup>h</sup>a* ‘there’ + *tç<sup>h</sup>ô* ‘side’

**p<sup>h</sup>egi** *pro.* that; distal demonstrative pronoun (DEM.DIST)

→ syn. *ep<sup>h</sup>i*, presumably *p<sup>h</sup>a* ‘there’ + = *gi* genitive (GEN)

**p<sup>h</sup>er** *v.* fly (< WT འཕར་ *’phar* ‘fly up, rebound, splash up, leap’)

**p<sup>h</sup>i** *v.* remove

**p<sup>h</sup>ir** *v.* throw away (< WT ཕིར་ *phir* ‘fall (down)’)

**p<sup>h</sup>o**<sub>1</sub> *v.* hit (IMP)

→ *p<sup>h</sup>ok* ‘hit’

**p<sup>h</sup>o**<sub>2</sub> *part.* male formative; can be prefixed or suffixed to the lexeme (< WT རོ་ *pho*)

**p<sup>h</sup>o:** *n.* bird chest

**p<sup>h</sup>oçuk** *n.* male juniper

→ cf. male formative *p<sup>h</sup>o*<sub>2</sub>, see also *moçuk* ‘female juniper’

**p<sup>h</sup>ok** (IMP: p<sup>h</sup>o) *v.* hit (< WT རོག་, འཕོག་, རོག་, རོག་ *phog, ’phog, phog, phog*)

**p<sup>h</sup>on** *n.* phone (< English *phone*)

**p<sup>h</sup>oŋga** *n.* size; referring to people  
→ see also *bomtɕuŋ* ‘size’

**p<sup>h</sup>op** *v.* take down (IMP)  
→ *p<sup>h</sup>ap* ‘take down’

**p<sup>h</sup>oreŋ** *n.* bachelor  
→ cf. male formative *p<sup>h</sup>o<sub>2</sub>* + =*raŋ*  
reflexive (REFL), see also *moreŋ*  
‘bachelorette’

**p<sup>h</sup>o[taŋ]** *n.* palace (< WT ཕོ་བླང་ *pho*  
*brang*)

**p<sup>h</sup>re<sub>1</sub>** *adv.* horizontal; on a hillside  
(< WT ཕྱོད་ *phred*)

**p<sup>h</sup>re<sub>2</sub>** *v.* meet

**p<sup>h</sup>reliŋu** *n.* transverse flute (< WT  
ཕྱོད་གལིང་ *phred gling* ‘flute’)  
→ cf. *p<sup>h</sup>re<sub>1</sub>* ‘horizontal’ + *liŋu* ‘flute’

**p<sup>h</sup>rin** *n.* oral message (< WT ཕྱིན་  
*phrin* ‘message’)

**p<sup>h</sup>rokpa** *n.* basket; made out of  
woven bamboo and carried on the  
back

**p<sup>h</sup>rugu** *n.* child (< WT ཕྱུ་གུ་ *phru gu*)

**p<sup>h</sup>u** *n.* village deity; sacred place  
uphill of a settlement, such as a grove  
or boulder  
→ see also *da<sub>2</sub>* ‘village deity’

**p<sup>h</sup>u<sub>1</sub>** *n.* small container (< ? WT ཕུལ་  
*phul* ‘a handful’)

**p<sup>h</sup>u<sub>2</sub>** *v.* give (HON); takes a honorific  
recipient (< WT འཕུལ་ *phul* ‘give’)  
→ see also *naŋ<sub>2</sub>* ‘give’(HON), *ter*  
‘give’

**p<sup>h</sup>u<sub>3</sub>** *v.* blow (< WT འབྲུད་, བྱས་~  
ཕུ(ས་), དབྲུ, ཕུ(ས་) *'bud, bus ~ phu(s),*  
*dbu, phu(s)*)

**p<sup>h</sup>ukpa** *n.* cave (< WT ཕུག་པ་ *phug pa*)

## r

**rà<sub>1</sub>** *n.* goat (< WT ར་ *ra*)

**rà<sub>2</sub>** *n.* root (< WT རྩ་བ་~ རྩད་ *rtsa ba*  
~ *rtsad*)

**ragon** *n.* woven bamboo; used to  
make fences  
= **raŋ** *clt. n.* reflexive (REFL);  
allomorph = *roŋ*

**raŋda** *n.* grinding stone (< Tshangla,  
cf. Bjokapakha *raŋtaŋ* ‘grinding stone’)

**raŋraŋsoso** *adv.* individually  
→ cf. = *raŋ* reflexive (REFL) + *soso*  
‘different’

**raŋse** *n.* type of bee; builds hive on  
cliffs, also realized as [raŋse?]

**re** *v.* become (< ? WT རེད་ *red*)

**-re** *sfx. n.* each

**rè:** *n.* thin cloth

**renəŋ** *n.* type of conifer

**ri** *v.* fall over (< WT འབྲེལ་, གྲིལ་,  
འབྲེལ་, འབྲེལ་ *'gril, gril, 'gril, 'gril*)  
→ see also *pru<sub>2</sub>* ‘fall off’

**rì** *n.* mountain (< WT རི་ *ri*)

**ribəŋ** *n.* rabbit (< WT རི་བོང་ *ri bong*  
‘hare’)

**rikpa** *n.* intelligence (< WT རིག་པ་ *rig*  
*pa*)

**rikse** *quan.* every

**rima** *n.* shadow (< ? WT གྲིབ་མ་ *grib*  
*ma*)

**riŋbo** *adj.* tall (< WT རིང་པོ་ *ring po*  
‘long’)

**riŋt<sup>h</sup>uŋ** *n.* height; referring to people  
→ cf. *riŋbo* ‘tall’ + *t<sup>h</sup>uŋ<sub>1</sub>* ‘short’

**rijtse** *n.* height; referring to inanimate objects  
→ cf. *rijbo* ‘tall’+ *tsé* ‘top’

**-ro** *sfx. v.* subjunctive (SBJ)

**rò** *n.* corpse (< WT རོ *ro*)  
→ see also *kupur* ‘corpse’(HON)

**rô** *v.* tie; referring to inanimate objects  
→ see also *tâ*<sub>2</sub> ‘tie’

**rò:** *n.* husband (< WT རོགས་ *rogs* ‘friend, companion, associate’)

**rodoŋ** *n.* crevice

**roŋ** *n.* valley; referring to a larger valley with a river (< WT རོང་ *rong* ‘cliff, narrow passage, valley’)  
→ see also *ɕoŋ* ‘valley’

**rù** *n.* horn (< WT རུ་ རུ་ *ru ~ rwa*)

**rù:** *n.* snake (< WT རྩལ་ *sbrul*)

**ruba** *n.* anger (< ? WT རྩོལ་ *khro ba*)

**rube** *n.* vine; also realized as [rube?] (< ? Dzongkha རྩོལ་འབྲེལ་(DDC))

**-ruk** *sfx. n.* young animal

**rup** *n.* money (< Hindi रुपया *rupayā* ‘rupee’)

**rupne** *adv.* together

**ruspa** *n.* 1) bone 2) skeleton (< WT རུས་པ་ *ruspa*)

## S

**-s** *sfx. num.* approximative (APPROX)

**sa** (PST: *se*, IMP: *so*) *v.* eat (< WT (བ)ཟ་, བཟས་~ ཟོས་, བཟ་, ཟོ(ས་) (*b*)za, *bzas* ~ *zos*, *bza*, *zo(s)*)

**-sa** *sfx. v.* location nominalizer (NMLZ.LOC) (< WT ས་ *sa*)

**sá** *n.* soil (< WT ས་ *sa*)

**sà<sub>1</sub>** *n.* week day (< WT ཟག་ བྲངས་ *zag grangs* ‘date’)

**sà<sub>2</sub>** *n.* fruit seed (< WT ས་བོན་ *sa bon*)

**sâ** *n.* small bamboo; also realized as [sâ?]

**sa<sub>1</sub>** (IMP: *so*:) *v.* leak (< WT འཇག་, (ག)ཟགས་, གཟག་, འཇག་ ‘*dzag*, (*g*)*zags*, *gzag*, ‘*dzag*’)

**sa<sub>2</sub>** (IMP: *so*:) *v.* climb (< ? WT འཇོག་, འཇོགས་, འཇོག་, འཇོགས་ ‘*dzeg*, ‘*dzegs*, ‘*dzeg*, ‘*dzogs* ‘ascend’)

**sarlum** *n.* type of bee; builds hive underground

**saga** *n.* ginger (cf. Dzongkha ས་སྒ་ *saga* (WT), Khaling and Deothang Tshangla *saga*)

**sakon** *n.* seed

**sakpiliŋ** *n.* fish scale

**sam** (IMP: *som*) *v.* think (< WT སེམ་, སེམས་~ བསམས་, བསམ་, སེམ་ *sem*, *sems* ~ *bsams*, *bsam*, *som*)

**san** *n.* polenta-like dish

**saŋ** *adv.* tomorrow (< WT སང་ *sang*)

**sange** *n.* Buddha (< WT སངས་རྒྱལ་ *sangs rgyas*)

**sara** *n.* lunch

**sarba** *adj.* new (< WT གསར་པ་ *gsar pa*)

**sarbo** *adj.* steep (< WT གཟར་བ་ *gzar ba*)

**saru** *v.* become dark; time period at dusk, when there is still light in the sky but it is dark down in the valley

**sâteaŋ** *n.* sâteaŋ (place name); name of a Brokpa village, Sakteng

→ cf. *sâ* ‘small bamboo’+ *teaŋ* ‘plain’

**sâteaŋpa** *n.* person from Sakteng

→ cf. *sâteaŋ* ‘sâteaŋ’+ derivative affiliation marker *-pa*

**se**<sub>1</sub> *v.* kill (< WT གསོད་, བསད་, བསད་~ གསད་, སོད་ *gsod*, *bsad*, *bsad* ~ *gsad*, *sod*)

**se**<sub>2</sub> *v.* eat (PST)

→ *sa* ‘eat’

=**se** *clt.* reportative (REP)

**sè:** *n.* son (HON) (< WT སྲས་ *sras*)

→ see also *o:* ‘son’

**se:mo** *n.* daughter (HON) (< WT སྲས་མོ་ *sras mo*)

→ see also *bomo* ‘daughter’

**sem** *n.* mind (< WT སེམས་ *sems*)

→ see also *t<sup>h</sup>û* ‘mind’(HON)

**semçin** *n.* animal (< WT སེམས་ཅན་ *sems can* ‘being animated’)

**senmo** *n.* 1) nail 2) claw (< WT སེན་མོ་ *senmo*)

**seŋ** *n.* lion (< WT སེང་གེ་ *seng ge*)

**seŋtçenkarmo** *n.* Tibetan snow lion  
→ cf. *seŋ* ‘lion’+ *tçen*<sub>1</sub> ‘big’+ *karmo* ‘white’

**ser**<sub>1</sub> *n.* blood pheasant

**ser**<sub>2</sub> *n.* nail (< WT གཟེར་ *gzer*)

**sér** *adj.* gold (< WT གསེར་ *gser*)

**serbo** *n.* yellow (< WT སེར་པོ་ *ser po*)

**serça** *n.* hail (< WT སེར་བ་ *ser ba*)

**serçunçamu** *n.* type of mushroom

→ cf. *çamu* ‘mushroom’

**sí** *v.* cough

**sì** *n.* dzi bead (< WT གཟི་ *gzi*)

**sigan** *n.* toilet (cf. Dirang Tshangla *shis-kang*)

**sim** *n.* lash (< WT རྩེ་མ་ *rdzi ma*)

**sin** *v.* finish; also occurs as auxiliary verb marking completive aspect

(< WT ཟིན་ *zin*)

**-sin** *sfx.* *v.* converb 1 (CVB1)

(cf. Kurtöp *-si*, Bumthang *-si* ~ *-se*)

**siŋsor** *n.* type of bee; builds hive inside trees (cf. Dakpa *siŋ-sur* (W))

**sip<sup>h</sup>a** *n.* belly; also realized as [sip<sup>h</sup>a ~ siϕ]

**sir** *v.* spin

**sis** *n.* strawberry

**so**<sub>1</sub> *n.* lie (< ? WT ཤོབ་ *shob*)

**so**<sub>2</sub> *v.* eat (IMP)

→ *sa* ‘eat’

**só**<sub>1</sub> *n.* tooth (< WT སོ་ *so*)

**só**<sub>2</sub> *n.* big bamboo (cf. Tshangla *so* ‘bamboo’)

**sò** *n.* male yak hybrid (< WT མཚོ་ *mdzo*)

**sô** *n.* spring (< WT སོ་ག་~ སོ་ས་ཀ་ *so ga* ~ *sos ka*)

**so:**<sub>1</sub> *v.* brace oneself; only occurs with auxiliary verb *to* ‘stay’

**so:**<sub>2</sub> *v.* leak (IMP)

→ *sa:*<sub>1</sub> ‘leak’

**so:**<sub>3</sub> *v.* climb (IMP)

→ *sa:*<sub>2</sub> ‘climb’

**só:** *n.* brown rice

**sò:** *n.* butter container (cf. Dirang Tshangla *jo-pu* ‘wooden container for making butter’)

**sola** *n.* coal (< WT སོལ་བ་ *sol ba*)  
**sole** *n.* saw (< WT སོག་ལེ་ *sog le*)  
**solo** *n.* chili (< Tshangla, cf. Bjokapakha, Gamri Lungpa (PW) *solo*)  
**som** *v.* think (IMP)  
 → *sam* ‘think’  
**somo** *n.* female yak hybrid  
 → cf. *sò* ‘male yak’+ female formative *mo*<sub>2</sub>  
**soŋ** *v.* go (IMP)  
 → *ʈo* ‘go’  
**-soŋ** *sfx. v.* sensory past (PST.SEN)  
 = **soŋ** *clt. v.* causal converb (CVB.CAUS)  
**sopa** *n.* carpenter (cf. Dirang Tshangla *jo-pa*)  
**sor** *n.* religious statue; pyramid shaped with 3 or 4 sides  
**soso** *adj.* 1) separate 2) different (< WT སོ་སོ་ *so so*)  
**sotur** *n.* liar  
 → cf. *so*<sub>1</sub> ‘lie’  
**su** *n.* pain (< WT ཟུག་ *zug*)  
 ► **su jap** *v.* hurt  
 → *su* ‘pain’+ *jap* ‘do’  
**sú** *pro.* who (< WT ལུ་ *su*)  
**suk** (IMP: *sux*) *v.* pierce (< WT འཇུགས་, བཇུགས་ ~ ཟུགས་, གཟུགས་, ཟུག(ས་) ’dzugs, btsugs ~ zugs, gzugs, zug(s))  
**sukla** *n.* insect limb  
**sum**<sub>1</sub> *num.* three (< WT གསུམ་ *gsum*)  
**sum**<sub>2</sub> *n.* amid  
**suma** *adj.* false (< ? WT རྩུབ་མ་ *rdzun ma*)  
**sumbe** *adv.* from; all the way from X to Y

**sumja** *num.* 300  
 → syn. *jasum*, cf. *ja*<sub>2</sub> ‘hundred’  
**sumpa** *num.* third  
 → cf. *sum* ‘three’+ derivative affiliation marker *-pa*  
**sun** *v.* catch (< ? WT འཛིན་, (བ)ཟུང་, གཟུང་, ཟུང(ས་) ’dzin, (b)zung, gzung, zung(s))  
**suŋ** *v.* say (HON) (< WT གསུང་, གསུངས་, གསུང་, གསུང་ *gsung, gsungs, gsung, gsung*)  
 → *lap* ‘say’  
**sup** *v.* block (< ? WT ལུབ་, (བ)ལུབས་, བལུབ་, ལུབ་ *sub, (b)subs, bsub, sub* ‘stop, cover, shut up, suppress, avoid, close’)  
 → see also *kak* ‘block’  
**sux** *v.* pierce (IMP)  
 → *suk* ‘pierce’

## ཤ

**ša** (IMP: *šo*) *v.* burn; transitive (< WT ལྷེག་, (བ)ལྷེགས་, བལྷེག་, (བ)ལྷེག(ས་) *sreg, (b)sregs, bsreg, (b)sreg(s)*)  
 → see also *ts<sup>h</sup>ik* ‘burn’  
**šà** *n.* 1) head hair 2) mane (< WT ལྷོ་ *skra*)  
 → see also *uša* ‘head hair’(HON)  
**ša:** (IMP: *šo:*) *v.* tear apart (< WT འདྲལ་ ~ ལྷལ་ ’dral ~ hral)  
**šamo** *adj.* thin (< WT ལྷབ་མོ་ *srab mo*)  
**šanmu** *n.* pea (< WT ལྷན་མ་ *sran ma*)  
**šanŋ** *n.* weighing scale (< WT ལྷང་ *srang*)  
**ší** *n.* first milk (colostrum); first milk produced by cattle after delivery of newborn (< WT ལྷི་མ་ *spri ma*)

**sju** *n.* monkey (< WT སྤྲེལ་ *spre*)  
**so** *v.* burn (IMP)  
 → *sa* ‘burn’  
**so:** *v.* tear apart (IMP)  
 → *sa:* ‘tear apart’  
**so:kp** *n.* ant (cf. Dakpa *hrokpu* (B))  
**so:ktom** *n.* type of small bear  
 → *tom*<sub>1</sub> ‘bear’  
**suŋ** *v.* guard (< WT ལྷུང་, (བ)སྤྲུངས་, བསྤྲུང, (བ)སྤྲུང(ས) *srung*, (b)*srungs*, *bsrung*, (b)*srung(s)*)

t

**tá<sub>1</sub>** *n.* horse (< WT ཏྟ་ *rta*)  
**tá<sub>2</sub>** (PST: *tê*, IMP: *t<sup>h</sup>o*) *v.* look (< WT ལྟ་, བལྟས་, བལྟ་, ལྟོས་ ~ བལྟ་ *lta*, *bltas*, *blta*, *ltos* ~ *blta*)  
**tà** *adv.* now (< WT དྲ་ *da*)  
 → see also *tas* ‘now’  
**tâ<sub>1</sub>** *n.* tiger (< WT ལྟག་ *stag*)  
**tâ<sub>2</sub>** (IMP: *t<sup>h</sup>ô*) *v.* tie; referring to animals (< WT འདོགས་, བཏགས་, གདགས་(ས), ཐོགས་ *dogs*, *btags*, *gdag(s)*, *thogs*)  
 → see also *rô* ‘tie’  
**tâ:** *n.* 1) moon 2) month (< WT ལྷེ་བ་ *zla ba*)  
 → syn. *tawa*  
**ta:gor** *n.* type of rhododendron  
**ta:m** *adv.* always  
**takpa** *n.* 1) upper side 2) up, upriver, uphill (relator noun)  
 → see also *ja<sub>2</sub>* ‘up’  
**tam<sub>1</sub>** *n.* talk (< WT གཏམ་ *gtam*)  
**tam<sub>2</sub>** *v.* knot

**tama:ciŋ** *n.* rhododendron tree  
**tamba** *n.* mud (< WT འདམ་ *dam* + ?)  
**tano** *adv.* still  
 → cf. *tà* ‘now’  
**tanor** *n.* domestic animals; includes horses and cattle  
 → cf. *tá<sub>1</sub>* ‘horse’+ *nor* ‘cattle’  
**tansar** *n.* bamboo mat (< WT ལྟག་ *stan* ‘mat’ + ?)  
**taŋ<sub>1</sub>** *adv.* yesterday (< WT མདང་ *mdang*)  
**taŋ<sub>2</sub>** (IMP: *toŋ*) *v.* do; also occurs as auxiliary verb marking intentional action (< WT གཏོང་, བཏང་, གཏང་, ཏོང་ *gtong*, *btang*, *gtang*, *tong* ‘let, make, cause’)  
 → see also *ja:p* ‘do’  
**taŋbo** *adv.* first (< WT དང་པོ་ *dang po*)  
 → see also *taŋpa* ‘first’  
**taŋcim** *adv.* a few days ago  
 → cf. *taŋ<sub>1</sub>* ‘yesterday’+ *ciŋim* ‘day before yesterday’  
**taŋpa** *num.* first  
 → see also *taŋbo* ‘first’  
**tap** (IMP: *t<sup>h</sup>op*) *v.* sprinkle (< WT འདེབས་, བཏབ་, གཏབ་, ཐོབ་ *debs*, *btav*, *gtav*, *thob* ‘throw, strike’)  
**tapa** *n.* wooden dishware; used for food transport  
**tara** *n.* buttermilk (< WT ད་ར་ *da ra*)  
**tas** *adv.* now  
 → see also *tà* ‘now’  
**tawa** *n.* 1) moon 2) sunday  
 → syn. *tâ:*  
**te** *v.* stay (PST)  
 → *to* ‘stay’

**té** *v.* pick up (PST)  
→ *tí* ‘pick up’

**tê** *v.* look (PST)  
→ *tá*<sub>2</sub> ‘look’

**té:** *n.* 1) navel 2) umbilical cord  
(< WT ལྷེ་བ་ *lte ba*)

**teṅ** *n.* 1) plain 2) ground (< WT དང་ *dang* ‘meadow’)

**teṅbaṅ** *n.* roof

**teṅmaṅ** *n.* teṅmaṅ (place name);  
village in Sakteng geok  
→ cf. *teṅ* ‘plain’

**telo** *adv.* again  
→ see also *lo*<sub>1</sub> ‘again’

**ter** (PST/IMP: tçin) *v.* give (< WT སྟེར་, བསྟེར་, བསྟེར་, སྟེར་ *ster, bster, bster, ster*)  
→ see also *naṅ*<sub>2</sub> ‘give’(HON), *p<sup>h</sup>u*<sub>2</sub> ‘give’(HON)

**terdo** *n.* sharpening stone  
→ cf. *do* ‘stone’

**teri** *n.* axe (< WT སྟེ་རེ་ *sta re*)

**terma** *n.* type of water container;  
made out of aluminium

**tí** (PST: té) *v.* pick up (< WT འདེག(ས), བཏེག(ས), གཏེག, ཐེག་ *'deg(s), bteg(s), gdeg, theg*)

**tine** *adv.* after that

**tiṅbaṅ** *n.* heel (< ? WT རྩིང་བ་ *rting ba*)

**tiriṅ** *adv.* today (< WT འདི་རིང་, དེ་རིང་ *'di ring, de ring*)

**tiriṅsaṅ** *adv.* nowadays  
→ cf. *tiriṅ* ‘today’+ *saṅ* ‘tomorrow’

**to** (PST: te) *v.* stay; also occurs as  
auxiliary verb (< WT ལྷོད་, བསདད་,

བསདད་, སདོད་ *sdod, bsdad, bsdad, sdod*)  
→ see also *çuk*<sub>2</sub> ‘stay’(HON)

**tó** *n.* 1) cooked rice 2) food (< WT ལྷོ་ *lto*)

**tô**<sub>1</sub> *v.* pluck (< WT འཕྲོག་, བཏོགས་, བཏོག་, འཕྲོག་ *'thog, btogs, btog, 'thogs*)

**tô**<sub>2</sub> *v.* be hungry (< WT ལྷོགས་ *ltogs*)

**tó:** *n.* water container

**tò:** *n.* luggage transport

**tok** (IMP: tox) *v.* push

**toka** *n.* bull (cf. Tshangla *toka* ‘bull, ox’)

**toktorma** *n.* woodpecker

**tom**<sub>1</sub> *n.* bear (< WT དོམ་ *dom*)

**tom**<sub>2</sub> *v.* throw; only occurs with  
auxiliary verb *taṅ*<sub>2</sub> ‘do’  
→ see also *cur* ‘throw’, *tor* ‘throw’

**tomtçuṅniṅkar** *n.* white-chested  
bear

→ cf. *tom*<sub>1</sub> ‘bear’+ *tçuṅku* ‘small’+  
*nij* ‘heart’+ *karmo* ‘white’

**ton**<sub>1</sub> *n.* reason (< WT དོན་ *don* ‘sense, meaning, intent’)

→ see also *tonda* ‘in order to’

**ton**<sub>2</sub> *n.* autumn (< WT ལྷོན་ *ston*)

**tón** (IMP: t<sup>h</sup>on) *v.* 1) take out  
2) show (< WT འདོན་, བཏོན་, གཏོན་, ཐོན་ *'don, bton, gdon, thon*)

**tonda** *m.* in order to  
→ cf. *ton*<sub>1</sub> ‘reason’

**toṅ**<sub>1</sub> *num.* 1'000 (< WT ལྷོང་ *stong*)

**toṅ**<sub>2</sub> *v.* do (IMP)  
→ *taṅ*<sub>2</sub> ‘do’

**toptçe** *n.* food (cf. Dakpa *topchay* ‘dish’(W))

**tor** *v.* throw (< WT གཏོར་ *gtor*)  
→ see also *cur* ‘throw’, *tom*<sub>2</sub> ‘throw’

**tox** *v.* push (IMP)  
→ *tok* ‘push’

**tú** *n.* vagina (< WT ལྷ་ *stu*)

**tú:** *n.* yak crossbreed; second generation crossbreed from *somo* and *jâ*

**tú:so** *n.* yak crossbreed; male third generation crossbreed from *tú:* and *goleŋ*  
→ cf. *tú:* ‘yak crossbreed’ + *sò* ‘male yak hybrid’

**tú:somo** *n.* yak crossbreed; female third generation crossbreed from *tú:* and *goleŋ*

→ cf. *tú:* ‘yak crossbreed’ + *somo* ‘female yak hybrid’

**tuk** *cop.* acquired existential copula (COP.EX.ACQ) (< WT འདུག་ *’dug*)

**tukpa** *n.* excrement (< WT རྩུག་པ་ *rtug pa*)

**tuŋ**<sub>1</sub> *cop.* past existential copula (COP.EX.PST)

→ cf. *tuk* acquired existential copula (COP.EX.ACQ)

**tuŋ**<sub>2</sub> *n.* Himalayan horn (instrument)

**tup** (IMP: tuϕ) *v.* cut apart (< WT འཇུབ་, འཇུབས་, གཏུབ་, འཇུབ་ ~ གཏུབ་ *’thub, ’thubs, gtub, ’thub ~ btub* ‘cut into pieces’)

**tuptoŋ** *n.* anus  
→ cf. *tukpa* ‘excrement’

**tuϕ** *v.* cut apart (IMP)  
→ *tup* ‘cut apart’

**turis** *n.* tourist (< English *tourist*)

**tytçen** *n.* holiday (< WT དུས་ཚེན་ *dus chen* ‘festival’)

→ see also *tçyti* ‘holiday’

t<sup>h</sup>

**t<sup>h</sup>a**<sub>1</sub> *n.* endpoint (< WT མཐ་ *mtha* ‘end’)

**t<sup>h</sup>a**<sub>2</sub> *v.* decide (< WT ཐག་བཅན་ *thag bcan*)

**t<sup>h</sup>a:** *n.* weaving loom (< WT འཐག་ *’thag* ‘weave’)

**t<sup>h</sup>ala** *n.* ash (< ? WT ཐལ་བ་ *thal ba*)

**t<sup>h</sup>aŋ** *n.* way

**t<sup>h</sup>ap** *n.* fireplace (< WT ཐབ་ *thab*)

**t<sup>h</sup>askor** *adv.* around (< WT མཐ་སྐར་ *mtha skor* ‘circumference, perimeter’)

**t<sup>h</sup>e** *v.* exit (< WT ཐལ་ *thal* ‘pass, go, step beyond’)

**t<sup>h</sup>er** *v.* drop (< WT ཐར་ *thar* ‘be released’)

**t<sup>h</sup>i** *rn.* bottom (< WT མཐོལ་ *mthil*)

**t<sup>h</sup>o** *v.* look (IMP)  
→ *tá*<sub>2</sub> ‘look’

**t<sup>h</sup>ô**<sub>1</sub> *n.* storey (< WT ཐོག་ *thog* ‘story (floor)’)

**t<sup>h</sup>ô**<sub>2</sub> *n.* 1) meteorite 2) lightning (< WT ཐོག་ *thog*)

**t<sup>h</sup>ô**<sub>3</sub> *n.* point of view

**t<sup>h</sup>ô**<sub>4</sub> *v.* tie (IMP)  
→ *tâ*<sub>2</sub> ‘tie’

**t<sup>h</sup>o:**<sub>1</sub> *n.* hammer (< WT ཐོ་བ་ *tho ba* ‘large hammer’)

**t<sup>h</sup>o:**<sub>2</sub> *v.* hear (< WT ཐོས་ *thos*)



**t<sup>h</sup>olon** *n.* t<sup>h</sup>olon (place name);  
village in Sakteng geok

**t<sup>h</sup>on** *v.* take out (IMP)  
→ *tón* ‘take out’

**t<sup>h</sup>onbo** *adj.* high

**t<sup>h</sup>on<sub>1</sub>** *v.* be able; only occurs as  
auxiliary verb expressing ability  
→ see also *t<sup>h</sup>op<sub>1</sub>* ‘achieve’

**t<sup>h</sup>on<sub>2</sub>** *v.* perceive (< WT མཐོང་ *mothong*  
‘see’)

**t<sup>h</sup>onjer** *n.* young yak; yak in its  
fourth year

**t<sup>h</sup>op<sub>1</sub>** *v.* achieve; also occurs as  
auxiliary verb expressing possibility  
(‘can’) (< WT ཐུབ་ *thub*)  
→ see also *t<sup>h</sup>on<sub>1</sub>* ‘be able’

**t<sup>h</sup>op<sub>2</sub>** *v.* sprinkle (IMP)  
→ *tap* ‘sprinkle’

**t<sup>h</sup>otpa** *n.* forehead (< WT ཐོད་པ་ *thod pa*)

**t<sup>h</sup>û** *n.* mind (HON) (< WT ཐུགས་ *thugs*)  
→ see also *sem* ‘mind’

**t<sup>h</sup>u:** *v.* subdue (< WT འདུལ་, འདུལ་~  
ཐུལ་, གཏུལ་, ཐུལ་ ‘*dul, btul ~ thul, gdul, thul*)

**t<sup>h</sup>un<sub>1</sub>** *adj.* short (< WT ཐུང་བ་ *thung ba*)

**t<sup>h</sup>un<sub>2</sub>** *v.* drink (< WT འཐུང་, འཐུངས་,  
འཐུང་, འཐུང་ ‘*thung, ’thungs, ’thung, ’thung*)

**t<sup>h</sup>ur** *adv.* downwards; steep incline  
(< WT ཐུར་ *thur*)  
→ see also *meja* ‘downwards’

**t<sup>h</sup>uta** *n.* astrologer (HON)  
→ see also *mo<sub>1</sub>* ‘astrologer’

## tɕ

**tɕà<sub>1</sub>** *n.* bird (< WT བྱ་ *bya*)

**tɕà<sub>2</sub>** *n.* tea (< WT ཇ་ *ja*)

**tɕà<sub>3</sub>** *n.* rainbow (< WT རཇ་ ‘*ja*)

**tɕâ** *n.* iron (< WT ལྷགས་ *lcags*)

**tɕadik** *n.* preparation (< WT འཇ་,  
བཅས་, བཅ་, ཚོས་ ‘*cha, bcas, bca, chos*  
‘prepare’ + ?)

**tɕadon** *n.* rooster  
→ cf. *tɕà<sub>1</sub>* ‘bird’

**tɕam** (IMP: *tɕom*) *v.* agree (< WT  
འཇམ་, བཅམ་, འཇམ་, འཇམ་ ‘*cham, bcam,*  
*’cham, ’cham*)

**tɕamba** *n.* big teapot

**tɕamo** *n.* chicken  
→ cf. *tɕà<sub>1</sub>* ‘bird’ + female formative  
*mo<sub>2</sub>*

**tɕan** *n.* north (< WT བྱང་ *byang*)

**tɕangu** *adj.* green (< ? WT ལྗང་ཁུ་  
*ljang khu*)

**tɕanlin** *n.* braid

**tɕan<sup>h</sup>an** *n.* region above the tree  
line

**tɕar** (IMP: *tɕor*) *v.* hide; intransitive  
→ see also *be* ‘hide’

**tɕár** (IMP: *tɕór*) *v.* paste (< WT ཐྱོར་,  
ཐྱུར་, ཐྱུར་, ཐྱོར་ *sbyor, sbyar, sbyar, sbyor*  
‘attack, stick, fasten’)

**tɕatastse** *n.* tɕatastse (place name);  
name of a site near Sakteng

**tɕe** *v.* break apart (< ? WT གཅོད་,  
བཅད་, གཅད་, ཚོད་ *gcod, bcad, gcad, chod*)

**tɕé** *n.* tongue (< WT ལྗེ་ *lce*)

**tɕè:** *n.* rat (< WT ཐྱི་བ་ *byi ba*)

**tɕeaba** *n.* westerner

**tɕeba** *n.* offering (< ? WT མཚོད་པ་ *mchod pa*)

**tɕemba** *n.* liver (< ? WT མཚིན་པ་ *mchin pa*)

**tɕen<sub>1</sub>** *adj.* big  
→ see also *bombo* 'big'

**tɕen<sub>2</sub>** *n.* eye (HON) (< WT སྤྱན་ *spyan*)  
→ see also *mik* 'eye'

**tɕeŋá** *num.* 15 (< WT བཅོལ་ *bco lnga*)

**tɕeri** *n.* falcon

**tɕeru** *n.* red coral stone (< WT བྱི་རུ་ *byi ru* 'coral')

**tɕetpo** *adj.* old; referring to people  
→ see also *ninba* 'old'

**tɕetɕe** *n.* clitoris (< ? Tshangla, cf. Bjokapakha *chichari natonj*)

**tɕexa** *n.* bird feces  
→ cf. *tɕà<sub>1</sub>* 'bird'

**tɕei** *v.* go (PST)  
→ *tɕo* 'go'

**tɕé** *pro.* what (< WT ཅི་ *ci*)

**tɕida** *adv.* finally

**tɕik** *num.* one (< WT གཅིག་ *gcig*)

**tɕilip** *n.* foreigner (< Dzongkha ཕི་ལྷིང་པ་ *pchilip*)

**tɕin<sub>1</sub>** *v.* give (PST/IMP); also occurs as auxiliary verb  
→ *ter* 'give'

**tɕin<sub>2</sub>** *quan.* 1) many, much 2) often  
→ see also *manbo* 'many, much', *ɕokɕik* 'many, much'

**tɕín<sub>1</sub>** *adv.* how  
→ see also *tɕjâŋ* 'how'

**tɕín<sub>2</sub>** *n.* urine (< WT གཅིན་ *gcin*)

► **tɕín taŋ** *v.* urinate  
→ *tɕín* 'urine'+ *taŋ<sub>2</sub>* 'do'

**tɕinda** *n.* owner

**tɕini** *n.* sugar (< Hindi चीनी *cīnī* or Nepali चिनी *cini*)

**tɕiŋtɕik** *adv.* vis-à-vis  
→ cf. *tɕik* 'one'+ = *ne* ablative (ABL) + *tɕik* 'one'

**tɕitɕi** *adv.* later (< ? WT ཕྱི་མ་ *phyi ma*)

**tɕitɕ<sup>hi</sup>** *num.* 10'000 (cf. Dzongkha གཅིག་ཁྲི་ *cikthri* (TSH&D))

**tɕjâŋ** *adv.* how  
→ see also *tɕín<sub>1</sub>* 'how'

**tɕju** *n.* small bird

**tɕo** *v.* make (< WT འཚོས་, བཅོས་ ~ འཚོས་, བཅོ་, ཚོས་ 'chos, bros ~, bco, chos 'make, construct, prepare')

**tɕom** *v.* agree (IMP)  
→ *tɕam* 'agree'

**tɕoŋga** *n.* tɕoŋga (place name); village in Sakteng geok

**tɕor** *v.* hide (IMP)  
→ *tɕar* 'hide'

**tɕór** *v.* paste (IMP)  
→ *tɕár* 'paste'

**tɕu** *num.* ten (< WT བཅུ་ *bcu*)

**tɕuba** *n.* red jacket; traditional Brokpa garment worn by men (cf. Dakpa *chuba* (D), Dirang Tshangla *chupa* 'coat')

**tɕuɕi** *num.* 14

**tɕuɕipa** *num.* eleventh  
→ cf. *tɕukɕik* 'eleven'+ derivative affiliation marker *-pa*

**tɕúk** *v.* put inside; also occurs as auxiliary verb (< WT འཇུག་, བཟུག་, གཟུག་, རྟུག་ 'jug, bcug, gzug, chug')

**tɕukɕik** *num.* eleven (< WT བཟུ་གཟིག་ 'bcu gcig')

**tɕuksum** *num.* 13 (< WT བཟུ་གསུམ་ 'bcu gsum')

**tɕuŋ** *v.* happen (< WT འབྱུང་, བྱུང་, འབྱུང་, བྱུང་ 'byung, byung, 'byung, byung')

**tɕuŋku** *adj.* small (< WT རྩུང་པ་ 'chung pa')

**tɕuŋŋi** *num.* twelve (< WT བཟུ་གཉིས་ 'bcu gnyis')

**tɕuŋŋi pa** *num.* twelfth  
→ cf. *tɕuŋŋi* 'twelve'+ derivative affiliation marker -pa

**tɕupa** *num.* tenth (< WT བཟུ་པ་ 'bcu pa')

→ cf. *tɕut<sup>h</sup>amba* 'ten'+ derivative affiliation marker -pa

**tɕupdyn** *num.* 17 (< WT བཟུ་བདུན་ 'bcu bdun')

**tɕupje** *num.* 18 (< WT བཟུ་བརྒྱད་ 'bcu brgyad')

**tɕupun** *n.* village head; rotating office held for one year, compulsory for a chosen member of each household, where the duty is to coordinate the execution of community work such as *deokor* or *máŋle*

**tɕur** *n.* animal fence

**tɕurgu** *num.* 19

**tɕut<sup>h</sup>amba** *num.* ten

**tɕux** *n.* yak cow

**tɕydr** *n.* 1) lip 2) beak (< WT མཚུ་ 'mchu + ?')

**tɕyse** *n.* clock (< WT རྩུ་ཚོད་ 'chu tshod')

**tɕyti** *n.* holiday (< ? Hindi or Nepali छुट्टी *chutti*)  
→ see also *tytɕen* 'holiday'

**tɕytuk** *num.* 16 (< WT བཟུ་དྲུག་ 'bcu drug')

tɕ<sup>h</sup>

**tɕ<sup>h</sup>a** *n.* pair (< WT ཚ་ 'cha')

**tɕ<sup>h</sup>â** *n.* 1) arm (HON) 2) hand (HON); also realized as [tɕ<sup>h</sup>â?] (< WT ཕྱག་ 'phyag')

→ see also *lakpa* 'arm, hand'

**tɕ<sup>h</sup>am** *n.* mask dance (< WT འཇམ་ 'cham 'dance')

► **tɕ<sup>h</sup>am jap** *v.* dance (a mask dance)

→ *tɕ<sup>h</sup>am* 'mask dance'+ *jap* 'do'

**tɕ<sup>h</sup>ampa** *n.* mask dancer (< WT འཇམ་པ་ 'cham pa 'dancer')

**tɕ<sup>h</sup>aŋ** *n.* alcohol (< WT ཚང་ 'chang')

**tɕ<sup>h</sup>e** *n.* 1) powder 2) flour (< WT ཕྱེ་ 'phye')

**tɕ<sup>h</sup>e:** *n.* fangs (< WT མཚེ་བ་, མཚེ་སོ་ 'mche ba, mche so')

**tɕ<sup>h</sup>eme** *n.* butterlamp (cf. WT མར་མེ་ 'mar me 'butterlamp')

**tɕ<sup>h</sup>enle** *adv.* sometimes; less frequent compared to *parparɕuŋ* 'sometimes'  
→ syn. *parparɕuŋ*

**tɕ<sup>h</sup>esa** *n.* half  
→ syn. *tɕ<sup>h</sup>esa*

**tɕ<sup>h</sup>esa** *n.* half  
→ syn. *tɕ<sup>h</sup>esa*

**tɕ<sup>h</sup>i** *rn.* outside (< WT ཕྱི་ 'phyi')

**tɕʰô** *n.* side (< WT ཕྱོགས་ *phyogs*)

**tɕʰora** *n.* cheese (< ? WT རྩུང་བ་ *chur ba*)

**tɕʰøluk** *n.* religion; also realized as [tɕʰô] (< WT ཚོས་ *chos* ‘religion’ + WT ལུགས་ *lugs* ‘way, manner, established manner’)

→ cf. *lukse* ‘tradition’

**tɕʰu** *n.* 1) water 2) river (< WT ལྷུ་ *chu*)

**tɕʰugom** *n.* watering trough  
→ cf. *tɕʰu* ‘water’ + *gom* ‘type of container’

**tɕʰumani** *n.* water prayerwheel  
(< WT ལྷུ་ *chu* ‘water’ + WT བཞི་ *ma ni*)  
→ cf. *tɕʰu* ‘water’

**tɕʰumbap** *n.* waterfall  
→ cf. *tɕʰu* ‘water’ + *pap* ‘go down’

**tɕʰurgu** *n.* whey

## ts

**tsa** *m.* under

**tsá<sub>1</sub>** *n.* grass (< WT ལྷུ་ *rtswa*)

**tsá<sub>2</sub>** *n.* nerves (< WT ཚོ་ *rtsa* ‘vein’)

**tso:** (IMP: tso:) *v.* search (< WT འཚོལ་, བཟོལ་, བཟོལ་, ཚོལ་ *tshol, btsol, btsol, tshol*)

**tsam<sub>1</sub>** *quan.* how many, how much  
(< WT ཚམ་ *tsam*)

**tsam<sub>2</sub>** *quan.* 1) nearby 2) around; 1) referring to a place 2) referring to a number

**tsamliŋ** *n.* 1) world 2) earth  
(< Dzongkha འཇམ་ལྷིང་ *dzamling* (TSH&D))

**tsan** *adv.* when

**tsanine** *adv.* all the time  
→ cf. *tsan* ‘when’

**tsañma** *adj.* clean (< WT གཙང་མ་ *gtsang ma*)

**tsap** (IMP: tsoϕ) *v.* slice (< WT བཟབ་, བཟབ་, བཟབ་, བཟབ་ *btsab, btsab, btsab, btsob*)

**tsapar** *n.* slap

**tsé** *n.* 1) top 2) on (relator noun)  
(< WT ཚེ་ *rtse*)

**tsem** *v.* chop

**tsém** *v.* sew (< WT འཚོམ་, ཚོམས་ ~ བཟོམས་, བཟོམ་, ཚོམས་ *tshem, tshems ~ btsems, btsem, tshems*)

**tsemtsa** (PST: tsemtse, IMP: tsemtso) *v.* play (< ? WT ཚེ་, ཚེས་, ཚེ་, ཚེ(ས)་ *rtse, rtse, rtse, rtse(s)*)

**tsemtse** *v.* play (PST)  
→ *tsemtsa* ‘play’

**tsemtso** *v.* play (IMP)  
→ *tsemtsa* ‘play’

**tsi** *v.* consider

**tsikpa** *n.* wall (< WT ཚེག་པ་ *rtsig pa*)

**tsima** *n.* rib; also realized as [tsimaŋ ~ tsim] (< WT ཚེབ(ས)་མ་ *rtsib(s) ma*)

**tsisuŋ** *n.* celebration

► **tsisuŋ jap** *v.* celebrate  
→ *tsisuŋ* ‘celebration’ + *jap* ‘do’

**tsitpa** *n.* yak down hair (cf. Dirang Tshangla *tsitpa* ‘fur’)

**tsô** *v.* cook (< WT འཚོད་ ~ འཚོད་, བཟོས་, བཟོ་, ཚོས་ *tshod ~, btsos, btso, tshos*)

**tso:** *v.* search (IMP)  
→ *tso:* ‘search’

**tsokpa** *adj.* dirty (< WT བཙོག་པ་ *btsog pa*)

**tsom** *n.* gathering (< ? WT འཇོམས་ *'dzom(s)* 'meet')

**tsoŋ**<sub>1</sub> *n.* onion (< WT བཙོང་ *btsong*)

**tsoŋ**<sub>2</sub> *v.* sell (< WT འཚོང་, བཙོངས་, བཙོང, ཚོང་ *'tshong, btsongs, btsong, tshong*)

**tsoϕ** *v.* slice (IMP)  
→ *tsap* 'slice'

**tsu** *rn.* here

**tsuk** (IMP: *tsux*) *v.* put on

**tsux** *v.* put on (IMP)  
→ *tsuk* 'put on'

### ts<sup>h</sup>

**ts<sup>h</sup>a** *n.* salt (< WT ཚྱ་ *tshwa*)

**ts<sup>h</sup>e** *n.* life (< WT ཚེ་ *tshē*)

**ts<sup>h</sup>ê** *n.* date (< WT ཚེས་ *tshes*)

**ts<sup>h</sup>ik** *v.* burn; intransitive (< WT འཚོག་, ཚོག་, འཚོག་, འཚོག་ *'tshig, tshig, 'tshig, 'tshig*)  
→ cf. *ts<sup>h</sup>ikpa* 'hot', see also *sa* 'burn'

**ts<sup>h</sup>ikpa** *adj.* hot  
→ cf. *ts<sup>h</sup>ik* 'burn'

**ts<sup>h</sup>ikp<sup>h</sup>a** *n.* joint; also realized as [ts<sup>h</sup>ikp<sup>h</sup>ḡ ~ ts<sup>h</sup>ikϕ] (< WT ཚོགས་(པ་) *tshigs (pa)*)

**ts<sup>h</sup>o<sub>1</sub>** *n.* lake (< WT མཚོ་ *mtsho*)

**ts<sup>h</sup>o<sub>2</sub>** *n.* traditional dye (< WT ཚོས་ *tshos*)

**ts<sup>h</sup>o:** *n.* nephew (different-sex sibling's son) (< WT ཚ་བོ་ *tsha bo*)

**ts<sup>h</sup>o:mo** *n.* niece (different-sex sibling's daughter) (< WT ཚ་མོ་ *tsha mo*)

**ts<sup>h</sup>ona** *n.* ts<sup>h</sup>ona (place name); name of a region in Tibet

**ts<sup>h</sup>osar** *n.* dye  
→ cf. *ts<sup>h</sup>o<sub>2</sub>* 'traditional dye'+ *sarba* 'new'

### t

**takpo** *adj.* good  
→ see also *eçen* 'good'

**tamba** *n.* cheek (< WT འགམ་པ་ *'gram pa*)

**tan** *v.* remember (< WT ཏྲན་ *dran*)

**taŋ** (IMP: [toŋ]) *v.* be cold (< WT གྲང་~ གྲངས་ *grang ~ grangs*)  
→ see also *taŋmo* 'cold'

**taŋmo** *adj.* cold  
→ see also *taŋ* 'be cold'

**tati** *adv.* however much

**tau** *adj.* alike; like, similar (< WT འདྲ་བ་ *'dra ba*)  
→ see also *k<sup>h</sup>an* 'alike'

**tè** *n.* yeti (< WT ཏྲེད་ *dred* 'yellow bear')

**tè:** *n.* mule (< WT ཏྲེཔོ་ *dre po*)

**teloŋ** *n.* young person

**tenij** *n.* training (< English *training*)

**teptema** *n.* slipper; also realized as [teptemaḡ ~ teptem] (< Dzongkha གྲེབ་གྲེམ་ (DDC))

**tewa** *n.* contact

► **tewa jap** *v.* contact  
→ *tewa* 'contact'+ *jap* 'do'

**ti** *v.* ask (< WT འདྲི་, འདྲིས་, འདྲི་, འདྲིས་ 'dri, 'dris, 'dri, 'dris)

**tì** *n.* knife (< WT གྲི་ gri)

**tiba** *n.* type of bell; worn by horses (< WT འདྲིལ་ dril)

**tɕu** *n.* knife sheath (< WT རྒྱབས་ shubs 'sheath for sword')  
→ cf. *tì* 'knife'

**tijum** *n.* belt thread; thread of skin to hold a knife on the belt  
→ cf. *tì* 'knife'

**tik** *v.* be ready (cf. Hindi ठीक *thik* 'okay')

**tiktɕuŋ** *n.* type of small knife  
→ cf. *tì* 'knife'+ *tɕuŋku* 'small'

**tin** *n.* respect

**to** (PST: tɕi, IMP: soŋ) *v.* go; also occurs as auxiliary verb (< WT འགོ་ 'gro)

**tò:** *n.* suggestion (< WT གོས་ gros 'advice')

**toa** *n.* interest

**tonba** *n.* guest (cf. Dzongkha མགྲོན་པོ་ göm (TSH&D))

**toŋ** *v.* be cold (IMP)  
→ *taŋ* 'be cold'

**totpa** *n.* stomach (< WT གོད་པ་ grod pa)

**tuk<sub>1</sub>** *num.* six (< WT ལྷག་ drug)

**tuk<sub>2</sub>** *v.* stir (< WT དལྱག་, དལྱགས་, དལྱག་, དལྱག་ dkrug, dkrugs, dkrug, dkrug)

**tukja** *num.* 600 (< WT ལྷག་ བརྒྱ་ drug brgya)  
→ syn. *jaŋuk*, cf. *ja<sub>2</sub>* 'hundred'

**ty** *v.* drag (< WT འབྲུད་, བྲུད་, འབྲུད་, བྲུད་ 'drud, drud, 'drud, dru)

**ty** *v.* wash (< WT འབྲུད་, བལྱས་, བལྱ་, འབྲུད་ 'khrud, bkrus, bkru, 'khrud)

t<sup>h</sup>

**t<sup>h</sup>â** *n.* blood (< WT རྩག་ khrag)

**t<sup>h</sup>a:** *n.* 1) duty 2) tax 3) burden (< WT རྩལ་ khral)

**t<sup>h</sup>akt<sup>h</sup>o** *n.* t<sup>h</sup>akt<sup>h</sup>o (place name); village in Sakteng geok

**t<sup>h</sup>i** *n.* throne (< WT རྩི་ khri)

**t<sup>h</sup>im** *n.* law (< WT རྩིམས་ khrim)

**t<sup>h</sup>o** *n.* angry divine expression (< WT རྩོབ་ khro ba 'anger')

u

**u** *n.* head (HON) (< WT དབུ་ dbu)  
→ see also *kò* 'head'

**unda** *adv.* for the first time

**unla** *adv.* previously; some time ago, long ago

**uŋa** *n.* head hair (HON) (< WT དབུ་སྐྱ་ dbu skra)  
→ see also *ŋà* 'head hair'

w

**wè** *n.* starlight

**wekor** *n.* rotation  
→ cf. *kor* 'about'

## C Verb stems

This appendix lists the stem forms of the 154 verbs featured in the glossary (see Appendix B), as well as the past allomorph each verb takes. The verb stems as well as the allomorphs of the past nominalizer *-pe* are discussed in Mittaz (this issue [b]). See also Appendix B for the Written Tibetan etymologies of Brokpa verbs, which in many cases provide diachronic explanations for synchronic alternations attested in Brokpa.

The majority of attested verbs show no stem alternation (section C.1), while the most common stem alternation is binary PRS/PST vs. IMP (section C.2). A number of cases of the other two possible binary stem alternations PRS/IMP vs. PST (section C.3) and PST/IMP vs. PRS (section C.4) are attested as well, as is the three-way alternation PRS vs. PST vs. IMP (section C.5).

Not featured are three verbs which only occur as auxiliaries (*ɕor* ‘lose’, *go* ‘must’, *t<sup>h</sup>oŋ* ‘be able’), as well as three verbs which only show a past stem (*ga:* ‘leave’, *je* ‘exist’, *me* ‘not exist’), since these verbs lack morphosyntactically distinct stems.

Note that a number of verbs lack a past allomorph, since they are always followed by an auxiliary, in which case the past allomorph used is the one taken by the auxiliary.

### C.1 Verbs with no stem alternation

The following 99 verbs show no distinct stem forms.

Translation	Verb stems prs/pst/imp	Past allomorph
hide	<i>be</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
give birth	<i>ce</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
borrow	<i>ci</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
churn	<i>cô</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
throw	<i>cur</i>	—
full	<i>c<sup>h</sup>aŋ</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
know	<i>ɕe</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
be wet	<i>ɕe:</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
rise (HON)	<i>ɕeaŋ</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
die	<i>ɕí</i>	<i>-le</i>
milk	<i>ɕô</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
sieve	<i>ɕór</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
jump	<i>ɕot</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
advise (HON)	<i>ɕy</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
peel	<i>ɕý</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
beat	<i>duŋ</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
write	<i>dí</i>	<i>-le</i>
tease	<i>du</i>	<i>-le</i>
crack	<i>dum</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
borrow	<i>er</i>	<i>-e</i>

crack	<i>ge:</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
fell	<i>gi</i>	-le
turn	<i>gir</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
move	<i>gu:</i>	-le
run	<i>jer</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
laugh	<i>je</i>	-te
change	<i>jur</i>	-e
plow	<i>kó</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
wrap	<i>kon</i>	-e
instruct	<i>ku:</i>	-le
take	<i>k<sup>h</sup>er</i>	-e
boil	<i>k<sup>h</sup>o:</i>	-le
carry	<i>k<sup>h</sup>ur</i>	-e
fetch	<i>len</i>	-e
read	<i>lô</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
pour	<i>luk</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
leave behind	<i>ly</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
swallow	<i>mík</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
chew	<i>mur</i>	-e
be sick	<i>na</i>	-le
give (HON)	<i>naŋ</i>	-e
land	<i>ne:</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
listen	<i>nen</i>	-e
buy	<i>no</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
taste	<i>noŋ</i>	-e
recognize	<i>noʦe</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
roll down	<i>ple</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
call	<i>po</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
scratch	<i>pre</i>	-te
move	<i>pro:</i>	—
fall off	<i>pru</i>	-le
fly	<i>p<sup>h</sup>er</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
remove	<i>p<sup>h</sup>i</i>	-te
throw away	<i>p<sup>h</sup>ir</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
meet	<i>p<sup>h</sup>re</i>	-te
blow	<i>p<sup>h</sup>u:</i>	-le
give (HON)	<i>p<sup>h</sup>u:</i>	-le
become	<i>re</i>	-te
fall over	<i>ri</i>	-le
tie	<i>rô</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
become dark	<i>saru</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e
kill	<i>se</i>	-te
cough	<i>sí</i>	-te
finish	<i>sin</i>	-e
spin	<i>sir</i>	-p <sup>h</sup> e



brace oneself	so:	—
catch	sun	-e
say (HON)	suŋ	-p <sup>h</sup> e
block	sup	-p <sup>h</sup> e
guard	ʂuŋ	-p <sup>h</sup> e
knot	tam	-p <sup>h</sup> e
be hungry	tô	-p <sup>h</sup> e
pluck	tô	-p <sup>h</sup> e
throw	tom	—
throw	tor	-e
decide	t <sup>h</sup> a	-te
exit	t <sup>h</sup> e	-te
drop	t <sup>h</sup> er	-p <sup>h</sup> e
hear	t <sup>h</sup> o:	-p <sup>h</sup> e
perceive	t <sup>h</sup> oŋ	-e
achieve	t <sup>h</sup> op	-p <sup>h</sup> e
subdue	t <sup>h</sup> u:	-le
drink	t <sup>h</sup> uŋ	-p <sup>h</sup> e
break apart	tçe	-te
make	tço	-p <sup>h</sup> e
put inside	tçúk	-p <sup>h</sup> e
happen	tçuŋ	-e
chop	tsem	-p <sup>h</sup> e
sew	tsém	-p <sup>h</sup> e
consider	tsi	-p <sup>h</sup> e
cook	tsô	-p <sup>h</sup> e
sell	tsoŋ	-p <sup>h</sup> e
burn	ts <sup>h</sup> ik	-p <sup>h</sup> e
remember	ʈan	-e
ask	ʈi	-p <sup>h</sup> e
be ready	ʈik	-p <sup>h</sup> e
stir	ʈuk	-p <sup>h</sup> e
drag	ʈy	-te
wash	ʈý	-p <sup>h</sup> e

Table 3 Verbs with no stem alternation

### C.2 Verbs with a binary stem alternation: PRS/PST vs. IMP

The following 46 verbs show a distinct imperative stem, which is most commonly formed through *o*-ablaut; though in some cases, imperative stems only differ in obligatory fricativization of final [p, k] to [ɸ, x]. In all of these cases, fricativization is also a common allophonic realization of the present and past stems. Note that, outside the domain of verb stems, the velar fricative likewise occurs in

coda position both as an allophone of [k] as well as a marginal phoneme; while the bilabial fricative is otherwise only securely attested as an allophone of [p<sup>h</sup>] in onset position and intervocally (see Funk, this issue [a]). This feature is suspected to show sociolinguistic variation of some kind, in which case the following list should be understood to reflect the BDDP speaker's variant in this regard.

Translation	Verb stems		Past allomorph
	prs/pst	imp	
explode	<i>bluk</i>	<i>blux</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
dig	<i>bruk</i>	<i>brux</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
bring	<i>c<sup>h</sup>oŋ</i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup>e</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
shine	<i>ɕer</i>	<i>ɕor</i>	<i>-e</i>
be afraid	<i>ɕik</i>	<i>ɕix</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
settle	<i>ɕitɕa:</i>	<i>ɕitɕo:</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
enter	<i>ɕuk</i>	<i>ɕux</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
stay (HON)	<i>ɕuk</i>	<i>ɕux</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
arrive	<i>dok</i>	<i>dox</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
come	<i>joŋ</i>	<i>ɕó</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
do	<i>ɟap</i>	<i>ɟop</i>	<i>-e</i>
block	<i>kak</i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup>o</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
dry	<i>kám</i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup>om</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
cover	<i>kap</i>	<i>kop</i>	<i>-e</i>
steal	<i>ku</i>	<i>kui</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
rise	<i>laŋ</i>	<i>loŋ</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
say	<i>lap</i>	<i>loɸ</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
smear	<i>leak</i>	<i>leax</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
bite	<i>múk</i>	<i>múx</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
sleep	<i>na</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>-le</i>
be tired	<i>neak</i>	<i>neax</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
cry	<i>ŋu</i>	<i>ŋui</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
separate	<i>pak</i>	<i>pox</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
go down	<i>pap</i>	<i>poɸ</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
cut	<i>pra</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
take down	<i>p<sup>h</sup>ap</i>	<i>p<sup>h</sup>op</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
hit	<i>p<sup>h</sup>ok</i>	<i>p<sup>h</sup>o</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
climb	<i>sa:</i>	<i>so:</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
leak	<i>sa:</i>	<i>so:</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
think	<i>sam</i>	<i>som</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
pierce	<i>suk</i>	<i>sux</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
burn	<i>ɕa</i>	<i>ɕo</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
tear apart	<i>ɕa:</i>	<i>ɕo:</i>	<i>-le</i>
tie	<i>tâ</i>	<i>t<sup>h</sup>ô</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
do	<i>taŋ</i>	<i>toŋ</i>	<i>-e</i>
sprinkle	<i>tap</i>	<i>t<sup>h</sup>op</i>	<i>-e</i>

push	<i>tok</i>	<i>tox</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
take out	<i>tón</i>	<i>t<sup>h</sup>on</i>	<i>-e</i>
cut apart	<i>tup</i>	<i>tuϕ</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
agree	<i>tçam</i>	<i>tçom</i>	<i>-e</i>
hide	<i>tçar</i>	<i>tçor</i>	<i>-e</i>
paste	<i>tçár</i>	<i>tçór</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
search	<i>tɕa:</i>	<i>tɕo:</i>	<i>-le</i>
slice	<i>tsap</i>	<i>tsoϕ</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
put on	<i>tsuk</i>	<i>tsux</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
be cold	<i>ʃaŋ</i>	<i>ʃoŋ</i>	<i>-e</i>

Table 4 Verbs with a binary stem alternation PRS/PST vs. IMP

### C.3 Verbs with a binary stem alternation: PRS/IMP vs. PST

The following four verbs show a binary stem alternation featuring a distinct past stem.

Translation	Verb stems		Past allomorph
	prs/imp	pst	
put	<i>ço</i>	<i>çak</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
return	<i>lo</i>	<i>lok</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
pick up	<i>tí</i>	<i>té</i>	<i>-te</i>
stay	<i>to</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>-te</i>

Table 5 Verbs with a binary stem alternation PRS/IMP vs. PST

### C.4 Verbs with a binary stem alternation: PST/IMP vs. PRS

There is a single case of a verb with a distinct present stem, *ter* ‘give’.

Translation	Verb stems		Past allomorph
	prs	pst/imp	
give	<i>ter</i>	<i>tçin</i>	<i>-e</i>

Table 6 Verbs with a binary stem alternation PST/IMP vs. PRS

*C.5 Verbs with a three-way stem alternation: PRS vs. PST vs. IMP*

The following four verbs show a full three-way stem alternation. A recurring pattern is ablaut *a – e – o* for PRS – PST – IMP.

Translation	Verb stems			Past allomorph
	prs	pst	imp	
eat	<i>sa</i>	<i>se</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
look	<i>tá</i>	<i>tê</i>	<i>t<sup>h</sup>o</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
play	<i>tsemtsa</i>	<i>tsemtse</i>	<i>tsemtso</i>	<i>-p<sup>h</sup>e</i>
go	<i>ʈo</i>	<i>tçi</i>	<i>soŋ</i>	<i>-te</i>

Table 7 Verbs with a three-way stem alternation PRS vs. PST vs. IMP