

## Lhagang Choyu Wordlist with the Thamkhas Dialect of Minyag Rabgang Khams (Lhagang, Dartsendo)

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Lhagang Choyu is a newly-recognised language spoken only in Thamkhas Hamlet of Lhagang Town, Dartsendo Municipality, Ganzi Prefecture, Sichuan Province, China. This language, analysed as an independent Qiangic language which is the closest to Choyu, has no more native speakers who acquired it as the first language; there are less than 100 elder people who have knowledge of this language, and they generally speak Khams (Thamkhas dialect, Minyag Rabgang Khams). This word list contains around 750 words that we were able to collect from speakers living in Lhagang Town, with an equivalent of the Thamkhas dialect of Khams.

**Keywords:** Qiangic, Choyu, Tibetic, endangered language, language shift

1. Introduction
2. Potential sound structure of Lhagang Choyu
3. Overview of the sound structure of Thamkhas Khams

### 1. Introduction

This article aims to provide a word list (including ca. 750 entries) of Lhagang Choyu (Tagong Queyu<sup>1</sup> 塔公却域語 in Chinese), newly-recognised, highly endangered non-Tibetic<sup>2</sup> language, with supplementary data of the Thamkhas dialect of Khams Tibetan for each entry of Lhagang Choyu. Both of them are spoken in Tage [Thabs-mkhas]<sup>3,4</sup> Hamlet (henceforth Thamkhas Hamlet), located in the south-western part of Tagong [lHa-sgang] Town (henceforth Lhagang Town), Kangding [Dar-mdo]<sup>5</sup> Municipality, Ganzi [dKar-mdzes] Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province,

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<sup>1</sup> The character 却 que is pronounced as [tɕ<sup>h</sup>io] in the local Sichuan Mandarin (Sichuanese).

<sup>2</sup> See Tournadre (2014) for the definition of 'Tibetic'.

<sup>3</sup> The original Tibetan orthography in a romanised transliteration based on de Nebesky-Wojkowitz (1956: xv) is attached in square brackets for each proper name with a transcription of Chinese.

<sup>4</sup> There is another spelling for this hamlet: Tha-skas (Rig-'dzin bsTan-srung 2015).

<sup>5</sup> The Municipality centre is called Dartsendo [Dar-rtse-mdo], which is frequently used instead of Darmdo.

China (see Figure 1 and 2<sup>6</sup>). It also includes a brief sketch of potential sound structure of Lhagang Choyu.

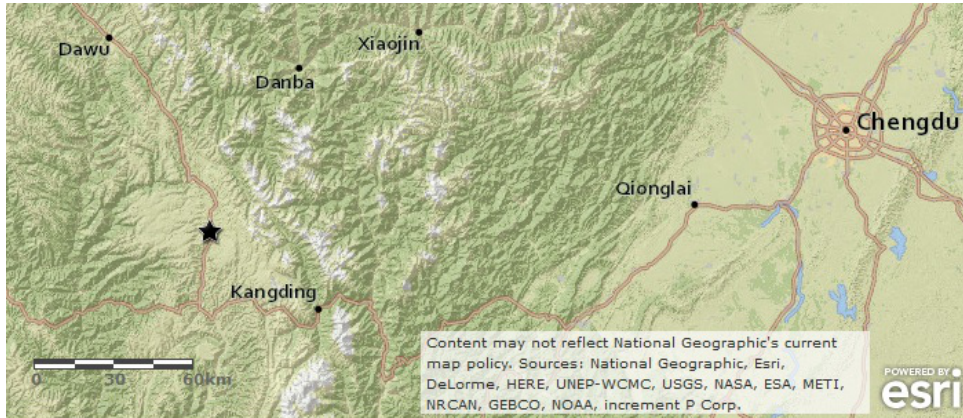


Fig. 1 Geographical position of Lhagang Town

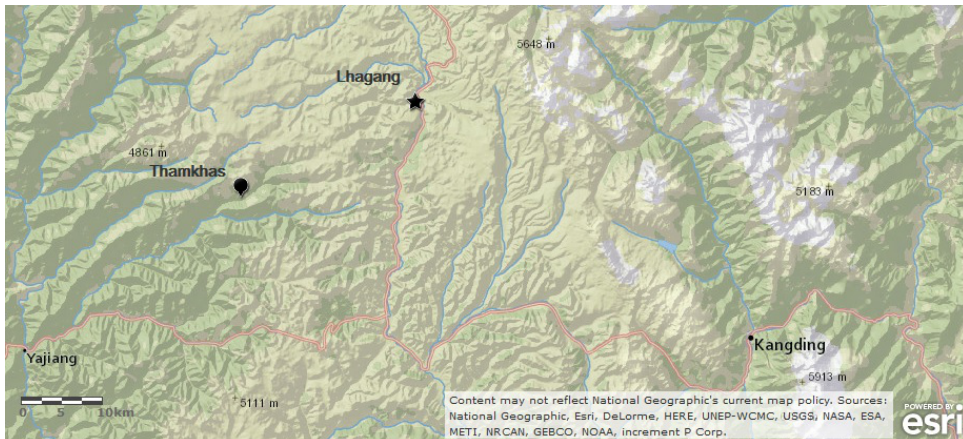


Fig. 2 Geographical position of Thamkhas Hamlet and Lhagang Village

We conducted research in Lhagang Village, centre of Lhagang Town, not in Thamkhas Hamlet. As shown in Suzuki & Sonam Wangmo (2017), Lhagang Village has become a multilingual area principally due to the governmental policy of the resettlement of pastoralists (Sonam Wangmo 2013). Lhagang Choyu speakers are farmers; however, influenced by this policy, several families migrated to the village.

<sup>6</sup> The figures provided in the article were designed by Arc GIS online (accessed 12th December 2016): <https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html>.

Our main collaborator is Chime Lhamo [‘Chi-med lHa-mo], at her 50s, living in Lhagang Village for more than one decade. Her mother tongue is the Thamkhas dialect of Minyag Rabgang Khams,<sup>7</sup> and acquired Lhagang Choyu as a second language. She belongs to the last generation who *knows* Lhagang Choyu as a modest user. The communication language between us is the Lhagang dialect of Minyag Rabgang Khams;<sup>8</sup> however, due to the difference between Lhagang Khams and Thamkhas Khams, we have had not a few difficulties in our communication. The first author’s first fieldwork needed even an interpreter of Lhagang Khams to Shingnyag Amdo,<sup>9</sup> and Shingnyag Amdo to Thamkhas Khams. This too complicated sociolinguistic background of Lhagang Choyu is reported in Suzuki & Sonam Wangmo (2016b), followed by Suzuki (2016) and Suzuki & Sonam Wangmo (forthcoming), to be summarised below.

The Lhagang Choyu language is newly recognised by our field research. Any previous works, including governmental annals and reports, do not provide the information of this language. Even though we successfully recorded word forms of Lhagang Choyu, it is known by only a few, older people in Lhagang. This language is called *skad-logs* ‘bent language’ by Thamkhas people. We should note that this name is not *logs-skad*, often used in Khams area, which denotes ‘non-Tibetic variety’. This language, firstly mentioned in Suzuki & Sonam Wangmo (2016b), currently faces severe endangerment, and it might, unfortunately, be no more speakers who acquired it as a mother tongue, and there are merely less than a hundred modest users, most of whom are now speakers of Khams Tibetan (the Thamkhas dialect; Minyag Rabgang Khams) with a knowledge of Lhagang Choyu as a second acquisition language. Based on our research, Lhagang Choyu does not function as a communication tool any more. Hence, they usually do not use this language and speak Khams Tibetan instead. Even within a family in which all the members are from Tage Hamlet, they use Khams Tibetan.

The relationship between Lhagang Choyu and Choyu has not been examined with a systematic comparative method so far. However, referring to previous works regarding Choyu (Lu 1985,<sup>10</sup> Wang 1990, Nishida 2008, and Prins & Nagano 2013) and the first author’s fieldnote on the Phubarong dialect of Choyu as well as local narratives on the migration history transmitted in Thamkhas Hamlet (Suzuki & Sonam Wangmo 2016b) always suggests a close relationship between them. The basis of a comparative study is good language materials in quality as well as in quantity; hence it is an important step to provide a word list although the data is highly limited.

<sup>7</sup> See Suzuki (2009) and Suzuki & Sonam Wangmo (2017) for the classification and appellation of Khams Tibetan.

<sup>8</sup> See Suzuki & Sonam Wangmo (2015ab, 2016a) for a description of Lhagang Khams.

<sup>9</sup> See Suzuki & Sonam Wangmo (2016c) for Shingnyag Amdo.

<sup>10</sup> Lu (1985) uses “Zhaba” as a language name for the variety that he studied. However, as mentioned in Wang (1990), it is suitable that we consider this language as a dialect of Choyu.

## 2. Potential sound structure of Lhagang Choyu

It is difficult to present a phonological overview only with based on 750 words. Hence the data to be displayed below just denotes a *potential* sound structure.

### 2.1. Phonemes and suprasegmentals

The phonological inventory adapted to the description of this article is as follows:

#### Consonantism<sup>11</sup>

		lab.	alveo.	postalv.	retr.	palatal pre- post-	vel.	uvul.	glot.
plos.	asp.	p <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>		t <sup>h</sup>		k <sup>h</sup>	q <sup>h</sup>	
	vl.	p	t		t̚		k	q	ʔ
	vd.	b	d		d̚		g		
affr.	asp.		ts <sup>h</sup>	tʃ <sup>h</sup>		tɕ <sup>h</sup>			
	vl.		ts	tʃ		tɕ			
	vd.		dz			dʒ			
fric.	vl.	ɸ*	s	ʃ	ʂ	ç	x		h
	vd.		z	ʒ		ʒ	ɣ	ʁ	ɦ
nasal	vd.	m	n	ɳ		ɲ	ŋ	ɴ	
	vl.	m̥	n̥			ɲ̥	ŋ̥	ɴ̥	
liquid	vd.		l		r				
	vl.		l̥						
semiv.	vd.	w, v				j			

\*: Existent only as a preinitial.

(plos.: plosive; affr.: affricate; fric.: fricative; semiv.: semivowel; asp.: voiceless aspirated; vl.: voiceless non-aspirated; vd.: voiced; lab.: labial; alveo.: alveolar; postalv.: postalveolar; retr.: retroflex; vel.: velar; uvul.: uvular; glot.: glottal)

#### Vocalism

i	ɨ	u	u
e	ə	o	
ɛ		ɔ	
a	ɑ		

Three secondary articulations, nasalisation, velarisation and labialisation, are attested.

No contrasts between ‘short’ and ‘long’ are found.

<sup>11</sup> Some consonants might be missing due to the small number of data, e.g., /dʒ/ and /ɣ/ are expected to exist.

### Suprasegmentals

A two-way word tone system is attested. It distinguishes HIGH (level and falling) ˉ from LOW (rising and rising-falling) ˊ. The tonal marker is put before a word.

A tone bearing unit (TBU) only covers two syllables at maximum even if word forms (including phonological words) are polysyllabic. When the second syllable is atonal, it is interpreted as an existence of stress on the first syllable, and an marker ˊ is thus added just at the end of the first syllable.

### 2.2. Phonotactics

The phonotactics of Lhagang Choyu is basically as follows<sup>12</sup>:  $^{CC}C_iGV$ .

However, it is rare that a double preinitial ( $^{CC}$ ) appears; hence an ordinary sound structure should be  $^C C_iGV$ . A minimum structure is  $C_iV$ .

All the consonant phonemes are able to appear at the position of main initial ( $C_i$ ) except for / $\Phi$ /. A preinitial ( $^C$ ) may be prenasalised elements (i.e., homorganic nasal), bilabial nasals ( $^m, ^m$ ), bilabial stops ( $^p, ^b$ ), bilabial continuants ( $^f, ^w$ ), a labiodental fricative ( $^v$ ), velar fricatives ( $^x, ^y$ ), or preaspirations ( $^h, ^h$ ). A double preinitial ( $^{CC}$ ) is only one combination ( $^{mp}$ ).

<sup>12</sup> Described by using the manner of Suzuki (2005).

### 3. Overview of the sound structure of Thamkhas Khams

The following description is a phonological overview of the Thamkhas dialect of Minyag Rabgang Khams spoken by Lhagang Choyu users. Due to the research method as mentioned in Section 1, our data might include forms of the Lhagang dialect.

#### Consonantism

		lab.	alveo.	retr.	palatal		vel.	uvul.	glot.
					pre-	post-			
plos.	asp.	p <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>	t̪ <sup>h</sup>			k <sup>h</sup>	q <sup>h</sup>	
	vl.	p	t	t̪			k	q	ʔ
	vd.	b	d	d̪			g	ɢ	
affr.	asp.		ts <sup>h</sup>		tɕ <sup>h</sup>				
	vl.		ts		tɕ				
	vd.		dz		dʒ				
fric.	asp.		s <sup>h</sup>		ɕ <sup>h</sup>				
	vl.	ɸ	s	ʂ	ɕ		x		h
	vd.		z		ʒ		ɣ		ɦ
nasal	vd.	m	n		ɲ		ŋ	ɴ	
	vl.	m̥	n̥		ɲ̥		ŋ̥		
liquid	vd.		l	r					
	vl.		l̥						
semiv.	vd.	w				j			

(plos.: plosive; affr.: affricate; fric.: fricative; semiv.: semivowel; asp.: voiceless aspirated; vl.: voiceless non-aspirated; vd.: voiced; lab.: labial; alveo.: alveolar; retr.: retroflex; vel.: velar; uvul.: uvular; glot.: glottal)

#### Vocalism

i	ɨ	ɯ u
e	ə ɐ	o
ɛ		ɔ
a		ɑ

Contrasts between ‘short’ and ‘long’, and ‘plain’ and ‘nasalised’ are attested.

#### Suprasegmentals

A two-way word tone system is attested. It has four contrasts as follows:

ˉ : high level      ˊ : rising      ˋ : falling      ˆ : rising-falling

The tonal marker is put before the word.

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## Word list of Lhagang Choyu with Thamkhas Khams

The entries of vocabulary are ordered following Hua ed. (2002), in which selected items are described here, as: Nouns (classified into several semantic categories, such as Astronomy & Geology, Body, Person, Animals, Plants, Food, Clothing, Housing, Instrumentals, Cultural objects, Space & Time), Numbers, Pronouns, Adjectives, and Verbs.<sup>13</sup> A small number of words excluded in Hua ed. (2002) are also added.

## Astronomy &amp; Geology

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
sky	ˉmu / ˉmu ku	˘fi nã
sun	ˉmi tsi / ˉmi htsi	˘ni ma
light	ˉmi tsi ˉtsi	˘yoʔ
moon	ˉfi da	˘fi da hka:
star	ˉhka ma	˘hka ma:
cloud	ˉhtẽ / ˉhtĩ	ˉhtẽ
thunder	˘nu dju	˘nu djuʔ
wind	˘fi lõ k <sup>h</sup> a / ˉla	ˉfi lõ
rain	ˉh <sup>w</sup> i ˉtu / ˉmu ˉtu	˘tẽ <sup>h</sup> a fi ba
rainbow	ˉn dza	ˉn dza
snow	˘k <sup>h</sup> a wa / ˉk <sup>h</sup> a	˘k <sup>h</sup> a:
hail	˘k <sup>h</sup> a m <sup>p</sup> h <sup>o</sup>	˘s <sup>h</sup> e ra
frost	˘pa mo	˘pa mo
dew	˘zi pa	˘zi: tẽ <sup>h</sup> u
ice	˘tẽ <sup>h</sup> a ro ˉsa	˘tẽ <sup>h</sup> a rõ
fire	˘mә / ˉmә	˘me tẽ <sup>h</sup> ә
smoke	ˉk <sup>h</sup> u	
earth	˘ca	˘s <sup>h</sup> a
mountain	ˉq <sup>h</sup> o	˘ra
rock	ˉlu	˘fi du
river	˘zә	ˉtẽ <sup>h</sup> u
lake	ˉn ts <sup>h</sup> u	˘n ts <sup>h</sup> u
road	˘ri / ˘fi dza la	˘lã
plairie	ˉru	ˉhtsa t <sup>h</sup> ã
soil	ˉle	˘s <sup>h</sup> a zә
stone	ˉlu	˘fi du
sand	˘tә ma	˘tә ma

<sup>13</sup> Several verbs might have a stem alternation, which, however, does not regularly appear any more. Another article will be needed for a detailed description regarding this issue.



Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
water	ʼzə	ˉtɕʰu
spring	ˉtɕʰu mi	˘tɕʰu miʔ
gold	ˉh səʸ	˘h sʰe:
silver	ˉfi ŋʷa	˘fi ŋu:
copper	ʼzɔ̃	ʼzɔ̃
iron	ˉh tɕɑ	˘h tɕɑʔ
agate	ˉfi zə	ˉfi zə
place	ʼɕa	ˉsʰa fi dzɑ
Lhagang	ˉla fi go	ˉla fi gɔ̃
Dartsendo	ˉn du	
village	ʼtɔ̃ mbe	˘tɔ̃ ba
bridge	ʼzã mbe	ˉzã ba

## Body

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
head	ˉqʰo	ˉŋgo
hair	ʼqʰa mə / ˉqʰa mə	˘hʈa
woven hair	ˉtʷi ɕe n dzə	˘hʈɑ: hʈa
forehead	ʼtʰa pe	˘tʰoʔ pa
eyebrow	ˉnɛ mə	ˉmiʔ hpu
eyelash	ˉnɛ mə	ˉmiʔ hpu
eye	ˉnɛ	ˉfi nɛʔ fi do / ˘miʔ
nose	ˉni	ˉna
ear	ˉni pu to / ˉni	˘fi na n dzoʔ
face	ˉqʰwɑʼ zə / ˉqʰoʼ zə	˘kʰa ŋu
mouth	ˉnə	ˉkʰa
lip	ˉni tɕʰu to	˘ni tɕʰu to
moustache	ˉna mə	˘kʰa hpu
chin	ʼma ŋkʰi	ʼma ni tɕʰə
neck	ˉɛ	ˉhke
shoulder	˘tʰɑ pe	˘tʰɑ: pa
back	˘fi gʷə te	˘fi gɛ: pa
breast	˘tu / ˘tu te	˘tɔ̃ fi go
milk	ˉnɛʸ	˘ɣo ma
belly	ˉvu	ˉpʰwa
navel	ˉvu ɕu	ˉhte wa
waist	ˉtɕu	˘hkeʔ pa
buttocks	ˉshu ŋu / ˉpʰo	ˉʔɔ̃ pʰo
thigh	ˉfi la	˘fi la

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
knee	ṽṽi / ṽṽi	ṽṽpu mu
foot	ṽṽko / ṽṽku	ṽṽkō ba
elbow	ʽtu ṽdzɔ	ʽtu ṽdzɔ
hand	ṽle	ʽlɑʽ pa
finger	ʽle ṽni	ṽṽdzɯ ɣɯ
thumb	ṽṽtʰe mo ṽṽdza ṽṽbu	
little finger	ṽṽdzɯ tɕʰõ ma	ṽṽdzɯ tɕʰõ ma
nail	ṽṽtsaṽ	
mole	ṽṽme wa	ṽṽme wa
wound	ṽṽṽmi	ṽṽṽma
blood	ṽsəṽ	ṽṽtʰɑʽ
pulse	ṽṽdzɯ ṽṽka	ṽṽtsa
brain	ṽṽle pa	ṽṽle: pa
bone	ṽʽə rə	ʽrɯ: pa
tooth	ṽki	ṽṽsʰu
alveolus	ṽṽtʰo	ṽṽsʰo ɕʰa
tongue	ṽṽṽi	ṽṽtɕi:
gum	ʽja ṽṽke	ʽja kʰa
throat	ṽʽo ṽṽdi	ṽʽo ṽṽdi:
lung	ṽṽlo wa	ṽṽlo wa
heart	ṽṽṽa' mi	ṽṽṽi
liver	ʽze	ṽṽṽtɕʰi ba
spleen	ṽṽṽtsʰe ṽṽpa	ṽṽṽtsʰe ṽṽpa
kidney	ṽṽṽkʰi ma	ṽṽṽkʰi: ma
stomach	ṽvu	ṽṽpʰo wa
intestine	ṽṽdzɯ ma	ṽṽdzɯ ma
excrement	ṽṽto	ṽṽtɕɑʽ kwa
urine	ʽpaṽ	ṽṽtɕi
sweat	ṽṽṽa' ʽə	ṽṽṽɣu: tɕʰɯ
sputum	ṽṽṽtʰa	ʽluʽ pa
saliva	ṽṽṽqʰa ʽə	ṽṽṽkʰa tɕʰɯ
nasal mucus	ʽṽṽ pə	ṽṽṽɑʽ
tear	ṽṽṽe' ʽə	ṽṽṽmiʽ tɕʰɯ
voice	ṽṽkə	ṽṽṽkɛʽ

## Person

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
person	ṽṽṽɯ	ʽmə
Tibetan	ʽpo pe	ʽpoʽ pa

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
Han Chinese	<sup>fi</sup> dʒa	<sup>fi</sup> dʒa
child	ʃɕo ɕe	ʃɕɑ: ɕõ
old man	<sup>fi</sup> gə pu	<sup>fi</sup> gɛ pu
old woman	<sup>fi</sup> gə mu	<sup>fi</sup> gɛ mu
boy	ˉzi	ˉp <sup>h</sup> o s <sup>h</sup> a:
girl	ˉzo	ʃpo mu
merchant	ʃts <sup>h</sup> õ m <sup>ba</sup>	ʃts <sup>h</sup> õ ba
doctor	ˉmõ m <sup>ba</sup>	ˉmõ ba
farmer	ʃrõ m <sup>be</sup>	ʃrõ ba
soldier	ˉfi mɑ mi	ˉfi mɑ: mi
pastoralist	<sup>n</sup> dɔ pe	<sup>n</sup> dɔ: pa
thief	ˉh <sup>ku</sup> ma	ˉh <sup>ku</sup> ma
friend	ʃtɛ <sup>w</sup> a	ˉɛ <sup>h</sup> a h <sup>p</sup> tu
teacher	ˉfi ge <sup>fi</sup> ge	ˉfi ge <sup>fi</sup> ge
lunatic person	ˉɕa' mu	ˉõõ ba
mute	ˉfi lɛ m <sup>ba</sup>	ˉfi lɛ ba
grandfather	ˉʔa wu	ˉʔa ɲe
grandmother	ˉma ma	ˉʔa ɛ <sup>h</sup> ə
father	ˉʔa pa / ˉs <sup>w</sup> e <sup>14</sup>	ˉʔa pa
mother	ˉʔa ma / ˉmi <sup>15</sup>	ˉʔa ma
parents	ˉs <sup>w</sup> e mi	ˉp <sup>h</sup> a ma
son	ˉzi	ʃpu
daughter-in-law	ˉfi na me	ˉfi na ma
daughter	ˉfi zo	ʃpo mu
son-in-law	ˉpə t <sup>h</sup> o	ʃmɑʔ pa
grandson	ˉts <sup>h</sup> a wu	ˉts <sup>h</sup> a wu
granddaughter	ˉts <sup>h</sup> a mu	ˉts <sup>h</sup> a mu
elder brother	ʃʔa ko / ˉzu mə <sup>h</sup> tu	ʃʔa ko
elder sister	ʃʔa dʒe / ˉʔa' tɕa	ʃʔa dʒe
younger brother	ˉme m <sup>bu</sup> / ˉza mə <sup>h</sup> tu	ʃnu wu
younger sister	ˉh <sup>s</sup> ɛ mu	ˉh <sup>s</sup> ɛ: mu
paternal elder uncle	ˉʔa ku	ˉʔa ku
paternal elder uncle's wife	ˉʔa ne	ˉʔa ne
maternal uncle	ˉʔə zɔ	ˉʔa zɔ:
twins	ˉn <sup>s</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> əy	ˉn <sup>s</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> er ma

<sup>14</sup> The former is an address term, and the latter is a reference term.

<sup>15</sup> The former is an address term, and the latter is a reference term.

## Animals

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
domestic animals	ʃsə <sup>h</sup> tɕ <sup>h</sup> e	ˉk <sup>h</sup> ɛ: ma
yak	ˉp <sup>h</sup> tɕ <sup>y</sup>	ˆf <sup>h</sup> jaʔ
female yak	ˉr <sup>w</sup> ɑ / ˉra	ˉn <sup>h</sup> dɕə
mdzo <sup>16</sup>	ˉwəʔ ʒi	ˉn <sup>h</sup> dzu
female mdzo	ˉn <sup>h</sup> dzo	ˆn <sup>h</sup> dzo mo
calf	ˉxeʔ ʒi	ˆpi li
milk cow	ˉf <sup>h</sup> zō ma	ˉf <sup>h</sup> zō ma
cattle dung	ˆp <sup>w</sup> a	ˆh <sup>h</sup> tɕə wa
horn	ˆn <sup>h</sup> tʃ <sup>h</sup> ə / ˉn <sup>h</sup> tʃ <sup>h</sup> ə	ˆra tɕə
skin	ˆf <sup>h</sup> ri / ˉh <sup>h</sup> lo <sup>y</sup>	ˉpaʔ pa / ˉku wa
body hair	ˉmɛ / ˉw <sup>h</sup> ra	ˉh <sup>h</sup> pu
tail	ˆnə	ˆf <sup>h</sup> ja ma
horse	ˉv <sup>h</sup> re	ˆh <sup>h</sup> ta
pony	ˉqa ʒi	ˉh <sup>h</sup> ti: tsə
sheep	ˆlu	ˆluʔ
goat	ˉn <sup>h</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> a	ˆra
kid	ˉn <sup>h</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> aʔ ʒi	
wool	ˆzu	ˆpɛ:
mule	ˆti	ˆti:
donkey	ˉkə rə	ˉkə rə
pig	ˉve	ˉp <sup>h</sup> ɑʔ
sow	ˉwaʔ n <sup>h</sup> dɑ	ˆp <sup>h</sup> ɑʔ ma
boar	ˉp <sup>h</sup> u p <sup>h</sup> ɑ	ˆp <sup>h</sup> u p <sup>h</sup> ɑʔ
piglet	ˉpəʔ ʒi	ˉp <sup>h</sup> ɑ: wu <sup>h</sup> tsi
dog	ˉtʃ <sup>h</sup> u	ˉtɕ <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>h</sup> f <sup>h</sup> gi
cat	ˉmo ʒi	ˆmō dziʔ
rabbit	ˆrə ɣō	ˆrə qo
chicken	ˆɕə	ˆɕa / ˆkō kō
herbivore	ˆrə te	ˆrə taʔ
carnivore	ˉh <sup>h</sup> tɕə <sup>n</sup> dze	ˆh <sup>h</sup> tɕə <sup>n</sup> dze
tiger	ˉh <sup>h</sup> tɑ <sup>y</sup>	ˆh <sup>h</sup> tɑʔ
lion	ˆsē gi	ˆs <sup>h</sup> ē gi
dragon	ˆn <sup>h</sup> dʉ	ˆn <sup>h</sup> dʉʔ
claw	ˆwa rə	ˉf <sup>h</sup> de: mu
monkey	ˉh <sup>h</sup> tɕe	ˉʔa <sup>h</sup> gi
bear	ˆti mu / ˆwə rə	ˆtā
mouse	ˉh <sup>w</sup> a	ˉtsi ɣi
wolf	ˆf <sup>h</sup> goʔ ra / ˆf <sup>h</sup> goʔ tə	ˉh <sup>h</sup> tɕō k <sup>h</sup> u / ˉh <sup>h</sup> pā k <sup>h</sup> u

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
fox	ʻɣa	ʻɣa
eagle	ʰɕa <sup>hi</sup> go	ʻɕa <sup>hi</sup> goʔ
vulture	- <sup>h</sup> lɔ	ʰ <sup>h</sup> lɔʔ
owl	ʻɣu pa	ʰɣuʔ pa
crow	ʰɕa ni ni	ʰq <sup>h</sup> a <sup>h</sup> ta
peacock	- <sup>hi</sup> ma ɕa	- <sup>hi</sup> ma ja
snake	-pə re	ʰ <sup>hi</sup> dʒi:
frog	- <sup>hi</sup> bɛ ba	ʰ <sup>hi</sup> bɛ: ba
fish	ʻɳa	ʻɳa
insect	-pəʔ tʃa	- <sup>m</sup> bɯ
flea	ʰ <sup>h</sup> lɔ	ʰ <sup>hi</sup> dʒə wa
louse	-ɕə	ʰɕ <sup>hi</sup> iʔ ma
ant	-pə ro / - <sup>hi</sup> dʒa pə ro	- <sup>m</sup> bɯ ʰtoʔ ma
butterfly	-ʃɯ	ʰɕ <sup>hi</sup> i ma

## Plants

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
tree	-ɕe	
root	-ru	- <sup>h</sup> tsa
leaf	ʻlo ma	ʰlo ma
flower	-mə to	ʻme toʔ
juniper	-ɕu pa	-ɕ <sup>hu</sup> iʔ pa
thorn	-ts <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>v</sup>	ʰts <sup>h</sup> e ma
peach	-k <sup>h</sup> ã bɯ	-k <sup>h</sup> ã bɯ
lotus	-pɛ ma -mə to	-pɛ: ma ʰme toʔ
caterpillar fungus	-pəʔ tʃa	- <sup>m</sup> bɯ
walnut	- <sup>h</sup> ta <sup>hi</sup> ga	- <sup>h</sup> ta <sup>hi</sup> ga
rice	- <sup>m</sup> d <sup>w</sup> a	ʰ <sup>n</sup> dɛ:
seed	- <sup>hi</sup> lɯ <sup>v</sup>	ʻs <sup>h</sup> a wu
wheat	- <sup>hi</sup> lɯ <sup>v</sup>	ʻto
barley	-k <sup>w</sup> a	-s <sup>hu</sup> wa
oat	ʻji pu	ʻji: pu
highland barley	-ʃə <sup>v</sup>	ʻnɛ:
chili	-hu ts <sup>h</sup> a	-ɸu ts <sup>h</sup> a
onion	-tso	-tso:
garlic	-ɕu	ʰ <sup>hi</sup> go: pa
ginger	-tɕa <sup>hi</sup> ga	-tɕa <sup>hi</sup> ga

<sup>16</sup> A hybrid between the yak and the cow.

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
potato	ʃĩ ji	ʃĩ ji
bean	⁻ʰsɛ ma	⁻ʰsɛ: ma
grass	⁻ru	⁻ʰtsa
mushroom	⁻ɕa mo	⁻ɕʰa mo
root of silverweed	⁻zə	ʌto ma

## Food

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
food	⁻ⁿdu	ʌza ma
porridge	ⁿdɛ tʰu	ⁿdɛ: tʰuʔ
flour	⁻fi luʷ və	ʌto fi dze
bean flour	⁻naʷ	
momo <sup>17</sup>	⁻kaʷ wa	ʌku ʷdza
noodle	ʃgu za	ʌpə tɔ:
breakfast	ʃqʰa tsʰa	ʌtsʰa xʰiʔ
lunch	ⁿfi gu za	ʌko zɛ:
dinner	⁻tɕeʷ wu tɕa	ʌtɕa xo tɕa
meat	⁻ⁿtʰo	ʌɕʰa
lean meat	⁻ⁿtʰo ⁻qaʷ ʒi	ʌɕʰa naʔ ʌmã bo
oil	⁻ṅa	ʌṅu
fat	⁻ʰtsɑ	ʌtsʰi:
butter	⁻ma	ʌma:
yoghurt	ʃzo	ʃzo
cheese	ʃta ra	ʌtɕʰu ra
tsampa <sup>18</sup>	⁻və / ⁻va	⁻ʰtsã ba
salt	⁻ṅtɕʰi	ʌtsʰa
sugar	⁻ʃwɑ	ʌfi dɔ:
Sichuan pepper	⁻fi ja ma	⁻fi ja: ma
egg	ⁿfi go ŋa / ʃna fi go	ⁿfi go ŋa
alcoholic drink	⁻wəʷ / ⁻woʷ	ʌtɕʰɔ̃
hot water	ʃzə tʃʰɑ	⁻tɕʰu kʰi:
tea	ʃtɕa	ʃtɕa
tobacco	⁻kʰu	ʃtu wa
medicine	⁻ṁɛ	ʌṁɛ
pig feed	⁻vi ⁿdu	
horse feed	⁻vi ⁿdu	
snuff	⁻ṅa tʰe	⁻ṅa tʰe

## Clothing

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
thread	<sup>-h</sup> tsə	ʻrɛ: <sup>h</sup> kʷiʔ
cloth	ʻra / ʻra <sup>h</sup> kʷi	ʻrɛ:
cloths	<sup>-</sup> kə mə / ʻkə mə	ʻko ze
Tibetan robe	ʻpo pe <sup>-</sup> kə mə	ʻpo: pa ʻko ze
collar	<sup>-</sup> kə mə <sup>-</sup> ta <sup>v</sup> gi	ʻko ze <sup>-</sup> tɕo
sleeve	<sup>-</sup> p <sup>h</sup> ʷ ʲe	<sup>-</sup> p <sup>h</sup> ʷ t <sup>h</sup> ɔ:
button	<sup>fi</sup> dʷu ku	<sup>fi</sup> dʷo <sup>h</sup> kʷi
trousers	<sup>-fi</sup> dzʷ	ʻtɔ: ma
scarf	<sup>h</sup> pɑ rɛ	<sup>h</sup> pɑ: rɛ:
hat	ʻzɑ	ʻzɑ
shoe	<sup>-</sup> z <sup>w</sup> i / <sup>-w</sup> zi	<sup>fi</sup> dza ʲɑ
boot	ʻko tsə <sup>-</sup> z <sup>w</sup> i	<sup>h</sup> dzuʔ <sup>h</sup> ta
comb	ʻsə	ʻsɔ: tsə
jewel	ʻno <sup>fi</sup> bʷ	ʻno <sup>fi</sup> bʷ
coral	<sup>-</sup> ɕʷ ru / ʻɕʷ ru	<sup>-</sup> ɕʷ ru
turquoise	<sup>-fi</sup> ʲʷ	<sup>-fi</sup> ʲʷ
amber	<sup>-h</sup> po ɕe	<sup>-h</sup> po: ɕ <sup>h</sup> e:
earrings	ʲo t <sup>h</sup> u	ʲo t <sup>h</sup> uʔ
necklace	<sup>-h</sup> ke <sup>h</sup> tʲi	<sup>-h</sup> ke <sup>h</sup> tʲi
ring	<sup>-</sup> ʔa lo / ʲɑ t <sup>h</sup> ʷ	<sup>-</sup> ʔa lo
bracelet	ʲɑ <sup>h</sup> tʲi	ʲɑʔ <sup>h</sup> tʲi

## Housing

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
pillow	<sup>-</sup> q <sup>h</sup> wa' ʋo	ʲjo ʲji:
cushion	ʻkɛ sa / <sup>-fi</sup> de <sup>fi</sup> dzə	ʲhtɛ:
house	<sup>-</sup> ze	ʲk <sup>h</sup> ɔ̄ ba
roof	<sup>-</sup> ʔə' <sup>n</sup> de	ʲq <sup>h</sup> ɔ̄ <sup>h</sup> ti
inn	ʻra wa	<sup>-</sup> ɕʷ za
cowshed	ʻzo zi	ʻzo: ra
pigsty	ʻve <sup>n</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> o	
stable	ʻre q <sup>h</sup> a t <sup>h</sup> a	
sheep pen	ʲlu q <sup>h</sup> a t <sup>h</sup> a	

<sup>17</sup> A kind of steamed bun.

<sup>18</sup> Roasted highland barley flour.

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
wall	<sup>-h</sup> tsi pa	<sup>-h</sup> tsiʔ pa
log	<sup>-</sup> se	<sup>-</sup> ɕ <sup>h</sup> i
plank	<sup>-</sup> ɕɛ dzɑ	<sup>-</sup> ɕ <sup>h</sup> ɛ dzɑʔ
pillar	<sup>-n</sup> dze	<sup>-</sup> qa:
door	<sup>-</sup> ɣa	<sup>ʼ</sup> fi gu
front gate	<sup>-</sup> ɣa <sup>ʼ</sup> fi gɛ pu	<sup>-</sup> fi dza <sup>fi</sup> gu / <sup>ʼ</sup> h ta <sup>fi</sup> gu
window	<sup>ʼ</sup> hɑ lu	<sup>ʼ</sup> kɑ k <sup>h</sup> o
stairs	<sup>-</sup> li' ki	<sup>ʼ</sup> h kɛ:
tent	<sup>ʼ</sup> ra ko	<sup>ʼ</sup> ku:
yak hair tent	<sup>-</sup> fi wa	<sup>ʼ</sup> fi ba
twig fence	<sup>ʼ</sup> fi gu ra	<sup>ʼ</sup> fi gu ra
toilets	<sup>-</sup> tɕ <sup>h</sup> o k <sup>h</sup> ɔ̃	<sup>-</sup> tɕ <sup>h</sup> oʔ k <sup>h</sup> ɔ̃

## Instrumentals

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
thing	<sup>-</sup> tɕa ka	<sup>-</sup> tɕa ka
table	<sup>-</sup> tɕo <sup>v</sup> tse	<sup>ʼ</sup> tɕoʔ tse / <sup>ʼ</sup> ho pɛ:
stool	<sup>-</sup> tsu' t <sup>h</sup> ɑ	<sup>-</sup> pɑ dɛ
bed	<sup>-</sup> za' t <sup>h</sup> ɑ	<sup>ʼ</sup> ɲɛ: s <sup>h</sup> a
box	<sup>-</sup> ɲe <sup>fi</sup> gɑ̃	<sup>-</sup> ɲe <sup>fi</sup> gɑ̃
glass	<sup>-</sup> ɕe	<sup>-</sup> ɕ <sup>h</sup> e:
mirror	<sup>-</sup> ɕə <sup>fi</sup> gu	<sup>-</sup> ɕ <sup>h</sup> i <sup>fi</sup> gu
broom	<sup>-</sup> ɕi tɕɑ	<sup>ʼ</sup> ɕ <sup>h</sup> ɑʔ ma
incense	<sup>-h</sup> pu	<sup>-h</sup> pu:
cooking stove	<sup>ʼ</sup> t <sup>h</sup> ɑ k <sup>h</sup> wɛ	<sup>ʼ</sup> t <sup>h</sup> ɑw k <sup>h</sup> a
knife	<sup>-</sup> tə' zɪ	<sup>ʼ</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> ɛ do
spoon	<sup>-</sup> ta' po	<sup>-</sup> k <sup>h</sup> e: tsə
wooden bowl	<sup>ʼ</sup> za və / <sup>-</sup> za və	
bowl	<sup>ʼ</sup> ji t <sup>h</sup> o	<sup>ʼ</sup> ji <sup>ʼ</sup> t <sup>h</sup> ɔʔ
dish	<sup>-</sup> fi də <sup>v</sup>	<sup>-</sup> fi de: ma
bottle	<sup>ʼ</sup> ji t <sup>h</sup> o <sup>ʼ</sup> tɑ̃ mbi	<sup>-</sup> ɕ <sup>h</sup> e: tɑ̃
earthen jar	<sup>ʼ</sup> t <sup>h</sup> a xu	<sup>ʼ</sup> t <sup>h</sup> a xu
bucket	<sup>-</sup> tɕ <sup>h</sup> u zu	<sup>-</sup> tɕ <sup>h</sup> u zu
steelyard	<sup>-</sup> fi dza me	<sup>-</sup> fi dza ma
money	<sup>-</sup> me zɪ	
needle	<sup>-</sup> q <sup>h</sup> u	<sup>ʼ</sup> k <sup>h</sup> uʔ
lock	<sup>-h</sup> tɕɑ lo	<sup>ʼ</sup> h tɕɑ: loʔ
key	<sup>ʼ</sup> fi de mi	<sup>ʼ</sup> fi de miʔ
saddle	<sup>-h</sup> ta <sup>fi</sup> ga	<sup>-h</sup> ta <sup>fi</sup> ga



Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
whip	ṽce <sup>h</sup> tɕɑ	ṽ <sup>h</sup> tɕɑŋ <sup>h</sup> tse
ring in a cow's nose	ṽni tə tɕu	ṽna p <sup>h</sup> u
glasses	ṽmi ra	ṽmiʔ ra
axe	ṽ <sup>h</sup> te ri	ṽ <sup>h</sup> te ri
hammer	ṽlu ʽce ta	ṽ <sup>h</sup> o wa
saw	ṽso tɕi	ṽ <sup>h</sup> o li
handle	ṽlu	ṽju wa
sickle	ṽ <sup>h</sup> ɕə	ṽzo: ra
sheath	ṽtəʽ zɿ ʽku t <sup>h</sup> ɑ	ṽtə ɕ <sup>h</sup> uʔ
gun	ṽtō <sup>n</sup> da	ṽpo:
bullet	ṽ <sup>n</sup> de wu	ṽ <sup>n</sup> de wu
arrow	ṽ <sup>n</sup> da	ṽ <sup>n</sup> da

## Cultural objects

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
script	ṽ <sup>h</sup> g <sup>w</sup> ə	ṽji ki
picture	ṽrə mu	ṽrə mo
book <sup>19</sup>	ṽ <sup>h</sup> g <sup>w</sup> ə	ṽ <sup>h</sup> pe tɕ <sup>h</sup> a
paper	ṽco ku	ṽ <sup>h</sup> ə quu
pen	ṽce pi	ṽ <sup>h</sup> u ku
school	ṽcō <sup>n</sup> t <sup>h</sup> ɑ	ṽloʔ tɑ
speech	ṽtə <sup>h</sup> kɑ ʽ <sup>h</sup> ɕ <sup>w</sup> ə	ṽ <sup>h</sup> kɛ tɕ <sup>h</sup> a ʽceʔ
name	ṽnə / ṽni	ṽmĩ
story	ṽq <sup>h</sup> a <sup>h</sup> pi	ṽ <sup>h</sup> k <sup>h</sup> a <sup>h</sup> pe
song	ṽla jo	ṽ <sup>h</sup> lu lā
dance	ṽ <sup>w</sup> lu	ṽto <sup>n</sup> tɕ <sup>h</sup> ā
deity	ṽle	ṽla
female deity	ṽle	ṽla mo
ghost	ṽla <sup>n</sup> dʒi	ṽ <sup>n</sup> dɕe
demon	ṽla <sup>n</sup> dʒi	ṽ <sup>h</sup> duʔ
fortune	ṽ <sup>h</sup> lo <sup>h</sup> ta	ṽ <sup>h</sup> lo:ʽ <sup>h</sup> ta
lama	ṽ <sup>w</sup> la me	ṽ <sup>h</sup> la ma
reincarnated lama	ṽ <sup>h</sup> tu ku	ṽ <sup>h</sup> tu <sup>h</sup> ku
abbot	ṽ <sup>h</sup> k <sup>h</sup> ā <sup>m</sup> bu	ṽ <sup>h</sup> k <sup>h</sup> ā bu
monk	ṽtəʽ pe	ṽtə pa
nun	ṽʽa ne	ṽtɕo mo
monastery	ṽ <sup>h</sup> gō <sup>m</sup> be	ṽ <sup>h</sup> gō ba
sūtra hall	ṽ <sup>h</sup> gō <sup>m</sup> be	ṽla q <sup>h</sup> o:
juniper incense	ṽ <sup>h</sup> so	ṽ <sup>h</sup> sō

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
stūpa	ˈtʰa <sup>h</sup> te	ˈtʰe <sup>h</sup> oʔ <sup>h</sup> te:
mani stone pile	ˈla <sup>n</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> a	ˈla <sup>n</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> ɛ:
statue of Buddha	ˈsɑ <sup>h</sup> ku	ˈsɛ <sup>h</sup> ku
khatak <sup>20</sup>	ˈk <sup>h</sup> a te	ˈk <sup>h</sup> a tɑʔ
sūtra	ˈtʰɛ <sup>h</sup> ɛ	ˈtʰɛ <sup>h</sup> ɛ:
beads	ˈm <sup>p</sup> t <sup>h</sup> e ve	ˈt <sup>h</sup> e wa
power	ˈɸ <sup>w</sup> ɑ	ˈɸ <sup>w</sup> ɑ tʰe <sup>h</sup> a
thank	ˈla <sup>ʔ</sup> ɣɑ wo	ˈka t <sup>h</sup> e wo
shadow	ˈtʰɑ nɑ	ˈtʰɑ <sup>h</sup> sɑ
dream	ˈla <sup>fi</sup> me	ˈmɑ lɑ
matter	ˈkə <sup>ʔ</sup> lə ˈla la	ˈɛ <sup>h</sup> ka
strength	ˈɕɑ mu	ˈɕ <sup>h</sup> i mu

## Space &amp; Time

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
east	ˈɕɑ	ˈɕ <sup>h</sup> ɑ:
south	ˈlo	ˈlo
west	ˈnu	ˈnuʔ
north	ˈɕɔ̃	ˈɕɔ̃
middle	ˈh <sup>h</sup> tɕi k <sup>h</sup> u	ˈh <sup>h</sup> tɕi: k <sup>h</sup> u
left	ˈjo qo ma / ˈpə <sup>ʔ</sup> le	ˈjɔ̃ lɑʔ
right	ˈfi <sup>h</sup> ji pa / ˈto <sup>ʔ</sup> le	ˈfi <sup>h</sup> ji: pa
front	ˈfi <sup>h</sup> g <sup>w</sup> a / ˈŋu	ˈŋɔ̃ tʰe <sup>h</sup> oʔ
back	ˈpa / ˈk <sup>h</sup> a <sup>ʔ</sup> nɔ	ˈfi <sup>h</sup> dʒɑ: dzoʔ
outside	ˈʔa və / ˈɸa te	ˈp <sup>h</sup> a ru ɕ <sup>h</sup> oʔ
inside	ˈko ŋa / ˈʔu <sup>fi</sup> gu	ˈnɔ̃ na
corner	ˈzo ɸo	ˈzu <sup>ɸ</sup> go
tip	ˈq <sup>h</sup> o <sup>ʔ</sup> ɸa	ˈɸgo la
surrounding	ˈŋ <sup>h</sup> k <sup>hw</sup> a ra ˈla vi	ˈh <sup>h</sup> ko la ˈfi <sup>h</sup> dʒɛ
on	ˈh <sup>h</sup> te	ˈt <sup>h</sup> oʔ la
under	ˈwa	ˈzɯʔ la
upwards	ˈʔa ta	ˈja la
downwards	ˈla zɯ	ˈma la
upper half of the body	ˈk <sup>hw</sup> a <sup>h</sup> ta	ˈk <sup>h</sup> oʔ <sup>h</sup> toʔ
lower half of the body	ˈk <sup>hw</sup> a mɛ	ˈk <sup>h</sup> oʔ mɛʔ

<sup>19</sup> In Lhagang Choyu, one does not distinguish a word form for ‘book’ from ‘script’. This lexical trait is attested in any Tibetic varieties spoken in Lhagang Town. See Suzuki & Sonam Wangmo (2015b: 267; 2016c: 114).

<sup>20</sup> A ceremonial scarf.

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
bottom	ˉma la <sup>h</sup> tsə	˘ʔa zã <sup>h</sup> pe:
time	ˉtɕ <sup>h</sup> ʉ ts <sup>h</sup> o	˘tɕ <sup>h</sup> ʉ ts <sup>h</sup> oʔ
today	ˉpʉ ɕə	ˆta rĩ
yesterday	ˆji' ɕə / ˉji' ɕə	ˆk <sup>h</sup> a <sup>h</sup> tsɔ
day before yesterday	ˉʉg <sup>w</sup> a' la	ˆk <sup>h</sup> a ɲi:
three days ago	ˉʉg <sup>w</sup> a la ʉg <sup>w</sup> a la	ˆk <sup>h</sup> a ɲi: k <sup>h</sup> a ɲi:
tomorrow	ˆʔa se / ˉʔa se	ˆs <sup>h</sup> ɔ̃ ɲi:
day after tomorrow	ˆq <sup>h</sup> o se	˘fi nɔ̃ ɲi:
three days later	ˉq <sup>h</sup> o ti	˘fi zə ɲi:
tonight	ˆpʉ me	ˆta <sup>fi</sup> go:
tomorrow night	ˉsa' me	ˆs <sup>h</sup> ɔ̃ <sup>fi</sup> go:
last night	ˆpʉ ɕo	˘ndo: sɔʔ
daytime	ˆɲĩ <sup>m</sup> be	ˆɲĩ ba
morning	ˆɲĩ <sup>m</sup> be / ˘n <sup>t</sup> h <sup>a</sup> ra	ˆɲĩ ba
evening	ˆme zĩ	˘fi gō mo
12 animal years	ˆlo <sup>h</sup> ta	ˆlo <sup>h</sup> taʔ / ˆlo <sup>h</sup> qo
mouse <sup>21</sup>	ˆɕə wa / ˉh <sup>w</sup> ə	ˆɕə wa
ox	ˉfi lã / ˆsə <sup>h</sup> tɕ <sup>h</sup> e	ˉfi lã
tiger	ˉh <sup>t</sup> ɑ˘	˘h <sup>t</sup> ɑʔ
rabbit	ˆjo	ˆjo:
dragon	˘n <sup>d</sup> ɬu	˘n <sup>d</sup> ɬuʔ
snake	ˉfi dʉ	˘fi dʉ
horse	ˉh <sup>t</sup> ɑ / ˉv <sup>r</sup> e	˘h <sup>t</sup> ɑ
sheep	ˆlu	ˆluʔ
monkey	ˉh <sup>t</sup> i	˘h <sup>t</sup> i:
cock	ˆɕə	ˆɕə
dog	ˆtɕ <sup>h</sup> ə	ˉtɕ <sup>h</sup> ə
pig	ˉp <sup>h</sup> ɑ	ˉp <sup>h</sup> ɑʔ
morning (before the noon)	˘n <sup>t</sup> h <sup>a</sup> ra	˘ɲja mo
afternoon	ˉɕə <sup>n</sup> d <sup>w</sup> a / ˉsə <sup>n</sup> d <sup>w</sup> a ta sə	˘ɕ <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>n</sup> d <sup>e</sup>
year	ˉk <sup>w</sup> a / ˉk <sup>w</sup> o	ˆlo
this year	ˆpʉ zĩ	ˆta lo
last year	ˆji <sup>v</sup> zi / ˉji <sup>v</sup> zi	ˆna nĩ
year before last	ˉtsi' zĩ	˘fi zi ni lo
next year	ˆma se	˘s <sup>h</sup> ɔ̃ p <sup>h</sup> eʔ
year after next	ˆq <sup>h</sup> wə se	
in the past	ˉɕə ɕə	ˆɲi ma ˘fi na
long time ago	ˉn <sup>t</sup> h <sup>a</sup> la n <sup>t</sup> h <sup>a</sup> la	ˉɲja mo ɲja mo
now	ˆʔo ko / ˆʔə ko	ˆta ta
spring	ˉh <sup>c</sup> i' ta ɕa	˘h <sup>c</sup> iʔ ka

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
summer	<sup>-fi</sup> ja ta ɕa	<sup>-fi</sup> ja: k <sup>h</sup> a
autumn	<sup>-h</sup> to' ta ɕa	<sup>-h</sup> tō k <sup>h</sup> a
winter	<sup>-fi</sup> ge' ta ɕa	<sup>-fi</sup> gũ k <sup>h</sup> a
new year	<sup>l</sup> o sə <sup>ʷ</sup>	<sup>l</sup> o sɛ:

## Numbers and counting forms

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
one	<sup>-</sup> tə' tɕ <sup>h</sup> o / <sup>-</sup> tə' ro	<sup>-h</sup> tɕi?
two	<sup>-</sup> ni' tɕ <sup>h</sup> o / <sup>-</sup> ne' ro	<sup>-fi</sup> ni:
three	<sup>ʼ</sup> so' tɕ <sup>h</sup> o / <sup>-</sup> so' ro	<sup>-h</sup> sõ
four	<sup>-</sup> zə' tɕ <sup>h</sup> o / <sup>-fi</sup> zə' ro	<sup>-fi</sup> zə
five	<sup>-</sup> ŋ <sup>w</sup> a' ro	<sup>-fi</sup> ŋa
six	<sup>ʼ</sup> tu	<sup>ʼ</sup> tu?
seven	<sup>-fi</sup> dɛ	<sup>-fi</sup> də:
eight	<sup>-fi</sup> dzɛ	<sup>-fi</sup> dzi?
nine	<sup>-fi</sup> gɯ' tɕ <sup>h</sup> o	<sup>-fi</sup> gɯ
ten	<sup>-h</sup> tɕɯ / <sup>-h</sup> tɕɯ' ro	<sup>-h</sup> tɕɯ
twenty	<sup>ʼ</sup> ni ɕɯ	<sup>ʼ</sup> ni ɕ <sup>h</sup> ɯ
one person	<sup>-</sup> mɯ <sup>-</sup> tə' ro	<sup>ʼ</sup> mə <sup>-fi</sup> də <sup>-h</sup> tɕi?
one bowl	<sup>ʼ</sup> za ɯɯ <sup>-</sup> tə' ro	<sup>-</sup> p <sup>h</sup> ə rə <sup>-h</sup> tɕi?
one bucket of water	<sup>ʼ</sup> zə <sup>ʼ</sup> tə tu	<sup>-</sup> tɕ <sup>h</sup> ɯ <sup>ʼ</sup> zə ra <sup>l</sup> kə:
one bowl of rice	<sup>-</sup> du <sup>ʼ</sup> za ɯɯ <sup>ʼ</sup> tə sa	
an hour	<sup>-</sup> tɕ <sup>h</sup> ɯ ts <sup>h</sup> o <sup>-</sup> tə' ro	<sup>-</sup> tɕ <sup>h</sup> ɯ ts <sup>h</sup> o <sup>-h</sup> tɕi?
one pair of shoes	<sup>-</sup> wzi <sup>ʼ</sup> tə tɕ <sup>h</sup> e	<sup>-</sup> la: <sup>-</sup> tɕ <sup>h</sup> a <sup>-h</sup> tɕi?
one day's route	<sup>ʼ</sup> tə <sup>ʼ</sup> ci ɕi	<sup>ʼ</sup> ni ma <sup>-h</sup> tɕi?
one month	<sup>-</sup> tə <sup>h</sup> li	
one year	<sup>ʼ</sup> tə k <sup>w</sup> a	<sup>l</sup> o <sup>-h</sup> tɕi?
one life span	<sup>ʼ</sup> mə ts <sup>h</sup> e <sup>-</sup> tə' ro	<sup>ʼ</sup> mə ts <sup>h</sup> e <sup>-h</sup> tɕi?

## Pronouns

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
I	<sup>ʼ</sup> ŋa / <sup>ʼ</sup> ŋə ɲo	<sup>ʼ</sup> ŋa
we two	<sup>-</sup> ʔa <sup>n</sup> dzə	<sup>ʼ</sup> ŋa <sup>fi</sup> ni:
we	<sup>-</sup> ʔa ɲa re / <sup>ʼ</sup> ŋə <sup>n</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> ə	<sup>ʼ</sup> ŋa ts <sup>h</sup> o
you (singular)	<sup>-</sup> nə	<sup>-</sup> tɕ <sup>h</sup> o?

<sup>21</sup> Each of the following animals represents a zodiac animal of the year.

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
you two	ˉne ˆnɖze	ˆtɕʰa ˆfiɳi:
you (plural)	ˆne ˆtsʰə re / ˆne ˆtsʰə	ˉtɕʰo tɕʰa
he/she / it	ˆtsəʸ / ˆti / ˆdzə	ˉkʰo
they two	ˆtsəʸ ˆnɖze	ˆkʰo ˆfiɳi:
they	ˆzɛ ˆdʒa / ˆdzə ˆtsʰə	ˉkʰo tsʰo
all	ˆre tɕə tə	ˆtsʰɔ̃ ma
myself	ˉʔə ɳo ˉʔə ɳo	ˆrɔ̃ ˆrɔ̃
this	ˉʔə tɕə / ˉʔə tɕi	ˉʔə ˆnɖə
these	ˉʔə tɕə re	
here	ˆtɕə ke	ˆʔə na
like this	ˉtɕəʼ be tə	ˆʔə ˆnɖa
that	ˆtu ku / ˉtʰa lu	ˆte
that over there	ˆpʰa rə / ˉʔa və	ˆpʰe ri
there	ˆtu ku	
who	ˆɕe	ˉsʰu
what	ˉnɖe / ˉnɖə	ˉtɕʰə tə
where	ˆla ka	ˆka na
when	ˆnɖe ˆhta	ˉna: / ˉtɕʰu ze ˆka ˆhtɕe
how	ˆnɖeʼ pe ro	ˆtɕʰe ˆnɖa ˆhtɕiʔ
how much	ˆnɖe ˆhta	ˉtɕʰə ˆhtɕe

## Adjectives

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
big	ˆga pu / ˆqo zə	ˉtɕʰi bu
small	ˆza za	ˆtɕʰɔ̃ tɕʰɔ̃
wide (diametre)	ˉpoʼ po	ˉfi bɔ̃ bu
thin (diametre)	ˉtsʰaʸʼ tsʰaʸ	ˆti ˆtʰa ˆti ˆtʰa
high	ˉnɖtʰɔ̃ ˆmbu / ˆqo zə	ˉnɖtʰɔ̃ bu
low	ˉfi mɛ ˆfi mɛ / ˆfi mɛ ˆfi mɛ	ˉfi mɛ ˆfi mɛ:
long	ˉsɛʸʼ sɛʸ	ˆrɛ bu
short	ˉtsʰɔ̃ʼ tsʰɔ̃ / ˉpʰtsʰo pʰtsʰo	ˆtʰɔ̃ tʰɔ̃
far	ˆtʰa re	ˆtʰa re:
near	ˆtʰa ɳi	ˆtʰa ɳi
broad	ˉfi dʒa ˆqo zə	
narrow	ˉfi dʒa ˆza za	
thick	ˉleʼ le	ˉnɖtʰuʔ pu
thin	ˉɕiʼ ɕi	ˆsəʔ ˆhəʔ
full	ˆtə pʰsu	ˆkɔ:
empty	ˉhtɔ̃ ˆmba	ˉhtɔ̃ ba

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
many	ˉqa' z̥i	˘mã bu
little	˘n̥i n̥i	ˉn̥õ n̥õ
square	˘z̥ə ʈu ma	˘fi z̥ə gu ma
round	˘fi wə ˘fi wə	˘bo bo
flat	˘p̥ta p̥ta	˘p̥ta p̥ta
straight	˘ʈo mu	˘ʈõ mu
bent	˘gu gu	˘guʔ guʔ
black	ˉn̥i' n̥i	˘naʔ naʔ
white	ˉp̥t̥h̥o˘ p̥t̥h̥o˘	ˉhka ˘fi bu
red	ˉn̥e' n̥e / ˉn̥i' n̥i	˘fi ma ˘fi bu
yellow	ˉN̥ə' N̥ə / ˉN̥u' N̥u	˘she: ˘fi bu
green	˘fi dz̥õ k̥hu	˘fi dz̥õ k̥hu
blue	ˉn̥j̥ə' n̥j̥ə	ˉn̥j̥õ bu
grey	ˉh̥t̥ɕa' p̥he p̥he	˘kə p̥ha p̥ha
bright	ˉN̥ə' N̥ə	ˉhse: bu
heavy	ˉw̥l̥ə' w̥l̥ə	ˉfi dz̥əʔ pu
light	˘j̥õ wu	˘j̥õ mu
quick	ˉn̥t̥ɕ̥h̥o' n̥t̥ɕ̥h̥o	˘ndz̥oʔ pa
slow	˘ta ta	˘ka le ˘ka le
clear	˘t̥õ mu	˘t̥õ ma
fat	ˉn̥t̥h̥o' ɛw̥ə t̥ə / ˉn̥t̥h̥o' ɛbo' t̥ɕi	˘ɕha ˘ʈa mo / ˘j̥õ ki
thin	ˉn̥t̥h̥o' ɛma ɛw̥ə t̥ə / ˉn̥t̥h̥o' ɛma ɛw̥ə t̥ɕi	
dry	˘ro ro / ˉro' ro	ˉhkã bu
wet	˘tsa˘' tsa˘ / ˉtsa˘' tsa˘	ˉfi l̥ɛ ba
hard	ˉq̥h̥ə' q̥h̥ə	˘hsa mu
soft	ˉuə' uə	˘n̥i mu
smooth	ˉna' na	ˉndz̥ã bu
rough	˘t̥ɕa' t̥ɕa	ˉhtsu m̥bu
tight	˘tã m̥bu	˘tã bu
loose	ˉtə' h̥la	ˉloʔ loʔ
correct	˘ze t̥ə	˘n̥e: to
incorrect	˘ma ze t̥ə	˘ma n̥e:
true	ˉfi de' t̥ə	˘nu ma / ˘fi de: to
false	˘ma tse t̥ə	˘ma ˘fi de: to
new	ˉhsa ˘fi be	˘hsa ˘fi ba
old	ˉfi n̥i m̥be	ˉfi n̥i ba
good	ˉqa' t̥ɕ̥hi	˘ja: mo
bad	ˉq̥ha q̥ha / ˉhtso˘' h̥tso˘	˘n̥ɛ ba / ˘ʈa qa ma
expensive	˘k̥wo' ɛqo z̥ə	˘kõ ˘t̥ɕ̥hi bu

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
cheap	ᵏʷo ʹga bu	ᵏō ʹtɕʰõ ʹtɕʰo:
old	ᵏʷa ʹfi ga pu	ʹlo ʹtɕʰi bu
young	ᵏʷa ʹza za	ʹlo ʹtɕʰõ ʹtɕʰo:
beautiful	ᵏʰtɕʰə, ʰtɕʰə / ʹqa, tɕʰi	ᵏʰta sʰa ʹja: mo
ugly	ᵏʰtsoʷ, ʰtsoʷ	ʹʔa qa ma
hot	ᵐdza, ʰdza / ʰlu, ʰlu	ᵏʰa bu
cold	ʹuə tɕʰə pʰi pʰi / ʹpo, po	ʹtõ mu
difficult	ᵏʰa ʹga	ᵏʰa mu
easy	ʹza za	ʰtʰa mu
fragrant	ᵏʰe, ze / ʹzi zi	ʹzi bu
sour	ᵏʰtɕʰa, ʰtɕʰa	ᵏʰtɕʰa mu
sweet	ᵏʰi ʹja ʰbu / ʹnu, nu	ᵏʰi ʹja ʰbu
bitter	ᵏʰo, ʰo / ʹno, no	ᵏʰa mu
hot (spicy)	ᵏʰza, ʰza / ʹno ʰzo ʰtə	ᵏʰa ʹtʰa mu
salty	ᵏʰtɕʰi, ʰo tə	ᵏʰa qʰa to
free (time)	ᵏʰtsoʷ, tə	ᵏʰa to
rich	ʹtɕe tɕe	ᵏʰuʹ pu
poor	ᵏʰo, mə	ʰme: pu
clean	ᵏʰtsoʷ me	ᵏʰtsoʷ ma
dirty	ᵏʰtsoʷ, ʰtsoʷ	ᵏʰtsoʹ pa
pitiful	ʹma ro pʰe pʰe	ᵏʰi ʰdʒi mu
happy	ʹsʰə ʰbe ʹqa, tɕʰi / ʹfi ga	ʹsʰə ba ʹja: mu
peaceful	ʹze	ʹne
together	ʹno ʰbu ʹca	ʹnə ʰbu

## Verbs

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
love	ᵏʰga	ᵏʰga
pull up	ᵏʰa	ᵏʰtɕe:
bow	ᵏʰe, la ʰzo	ᵏʰaʹ ʹtʰsʰe:
move (house)	ʹta pʰo	ᵏʰpo:
help	ʹbo	ʹroʹ sa ʹndo
be full	ᵏʰə tɕi nə ʹta tɕʰe / ᵏʰu, tə ʹʔa, te te	ᵏʰdʒaʹ
peel	ʹta kʰa	ᵏʰqo:
carry on the back	ʹta ku	ᵏʰku
close	ᵏʰpo, la ʹja / ᵏʰpo / ʹndʒe	ᵏʰtsu:
weave (a cloth)	ᵏʰla ʰla	ᵏʰtʰaʹ
be sick	ᵏʰu, tə / ʹno, tə	ʹna to

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
wipe	ʼta cə ɕa	ʼɕʰeʔ
tread	ʼta tʰo	ʼfiŋɑʔ
hide	ʼta fi ba	ʼfi ba
unseam	ʼta ʃa	ʼhɕaj
taste	ʼʔa zɛ la ʼzo	ʼʔa zə tə ʼhta
fry	ʼzo	ʼŋo
weigh	ʼʔə kʰə	ʼhtɕɑʔ
accomplish	ʼkʰə wu	ʼtsʰ: sʰə
fill	ʼla ta	ʼfi lu:
eat	ʼkə tsʰə	ʼza
smoke	ʼkʰu ʼji tʰe	ʼtu wa ʼnʰtʰo
go out	ʼno ŋa la ʼcə	ʼɕʰə la ʼndʒo
wear	ʼta ke / ʼta pke	ʼtɕo:
blow	ʼpʰu ta nu	ʼpʰuʔ ʼze:
twist	ʼji hʲɑ	ʼhtɔ:
promise	ʼkʰɛ ʼta le	ʼkʰɛ ʼle
hit	ʼtɛ ʰtu / ʼta ʰtu	ʼfi dɔ:
shoot	ʼtɕʰo ʰda ʼkə rə	ʼpo: ʼfi dzɑʔ
fight	ʼtʰ tʰ la ʼvi	ʼfi dzɑ re: ko rə
fetch	ʼkə ku	ʼle:
collect (woods)	ʼse ʼta sə	ʼɕʰe ʼfi du
be sleepy	ʼmo ʼla tu tə	ʼfi ŋiʔ ʁo to
yawn	ʼha ʼla ʼtu ʼtə	
open (a bag)	ʼka le ʼta tʰa	ʼkʰa ɕʰi
thunder	ʼndʒu ʼta ʼtə	ʼndʒuʔ ʼtɑʔ
take with	ʼta ʼfi zo	ʼkʰu:
knot	ʰdu pa ʼkə ra	ʼnduʔ pa ʼfi dzɛʔ
snore	ʼfi ŋi xə ʼkə ra	ʼfi ŋiʔ xəʔ ʼfi dzɑʔ / ʼxəʔ fi dɑʔ
look after	ʼta ʼze	ʼtʰiʔ
wear (a hat)	ʼta ke / ʼta pke	ʼtɕo:
wear (a ring)	ʼfi ə qə le	ʼhtʰi
arrive	ʼtu	ʼhtse:
wait	ʼfi zi / ʼhku ʼle ʁɑ	ʼfi guʔ
(earth) quake	ʼɕa ʼmə mu	ʼsʰa ʼŋgi:
lower a head	ʼfi gu fi gu ʼla zo	ʼŋgo ʼfi gu:
light (a fire)	ʼmba	ʼmba:
drop	ʼla ʼza	ʼlɔʔ
hang	ʼʔə tʰə la / ʼʔə xa la	ʼfi za
lose (thing)	ʼma ʼta ʼtɕo	ʼpo:



Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
understand	ˉha ʼku tə / ˉha ʼta ke	ˉha ʼko
read	ʼla ɲa / ˉɲa	ˉ <sup>n</sup> do:
(thing) snap	ʼta po ʼta <sup>x</sup> ce	˘ <sup>h</sup> tɕɑʔ
be hungry	˘ <sup>v</sup> zi	˘ <sup>h</sup> to: to
press	ʼta t <sup>h</sup> o	˘ <sup>fi</sup> ɲɑʔ
swear	ˉ <sup>n</sup> t <sup>h</sup> o ʼɲɯ	˘ <sup>fi</sup> ɲa ˉ <sup>h</sup> ce:
have a fever	ʼts <sup>h</sup> a pe ʼr <sup>w</sup> a tə	ˉts <sup>h</sup> a pa ʼ <sup>fi</sup> dze:
turn over	ˉtə <sup>m</sup> k <sup>hw</sup> a	ˉ <sup>fi</sup> k <sup>h</sup> o la ʼ <sup>fi</sup> dzɑʔ
leave	ʼta p <sup>h</sup> ə	˘ <sup>fi</sup> zɑʔ
put	ʼkə tu / ʼla ta	ˉ <sup>h</sup> tuʔ
fly	ˉta <sup>fi</sup> de	˘ <sup>m</sup> p <sup>h</sup> ɯ
share	ʼta p <sup>h</sup> a ʔi	ˉ <sup>fi</sup> gu e <sup>h</sup> a ʼ <sup>fi</sup> dzɑʔ
sew	ʼkə ʔɯ	ˉ <sup>fi</sup> dɔʔ
rot	ˉtaʼ pə sə	ʼrɯ:
put (soil) on	ʼta p <sup>h</sup> o	˘ <sup>h</sup> kuʔ
work	ʼle <sup>h</sup> ka ˘ <sup>v</sup> la <sup>v</sup> la / ˘ <sup>v</sup> la <sup>v</sup> lo	ʼle <sup>h</sup> ka ʼle:
catch cold	ʼtɕ <sup>h</sup> a sə ˉqoʼ za sə	ʼtɕ <sup>h</sup> a sə ʼp <sup>h</sup> o:
tell	ʼɲo	ˉze:
cut (meat)	ʼta q <sup>h</sup> o	˘ <sup>h</sup> tɕe:
cut off	ˉta q <sup>h</sup> ɑ	
mow	ˉta q <sup>h</sup> ɑ	ˉ <sup>h</sup> tɕeʔ
give	ʼta <sup>h</sup> ta / ˉta <sup>h</sup> ta ʼvə	ˉ <sup>h</sup> te:
plough	ˉle	ˉ <sup>fi</sup> mo
be enough	ʼta tɕe	
close (a door)	ʼrə t <sup>h</sup> a / ʼrə <sup>h</sup> ta	ˉ <sup>fi</sup> dzɑʔ
kneel	ˉɲi ʼkə su	
celebrate a New Year	ʼlə <sup>h</sup> sa ˉca / ʼlu se ˉlɔ	
cross	ʼkə cə / ˉta <sup>x</sup> lo	
be shy	ˉk <sup>w</sup> a k <sup>w</sup> a / ˉk <sup>w</sup> a ʼma ɲo nə	˘ <sup>h</sup> ɲo ts <sup>h</sup> a
be afraid	ʼvə <sup>h</sup> tɕə / ʼwə <sup>h</sup> tɕə	˘ <sup>h</sup> ʔɑʔ
drink	ʼfiə t <sup>h</sup> ə / ʼji t <sup>h</sup> o	ˉ <sup>n</sup> t <sup>h</sup> ɔ̃
draw (a picture)	ʼkə zə	
exchange	ʼku fiu	˘ <sup>fi</sup> dze
return (home)	ˉʔə <sup>n</sup> gu ˉcoʼ tsə	
know (how to do)	ʼʔa ɲu / ˉʔa ɲi	
squeeze	ʼla <sup>h</sup> tsə / ʼtsã	˘ <sup>fi</sup> zə
remember	ˉ <sup>h</sup> sãʼ be <sup>h</sup> sə tə / ʼʔɛ <sup>v</sup> tə	
fasten	ʼkə <sup>h</sup> tɕə	˘ <sup>h</sup> tɕi
pick up	ʼta <sup>n</sup> t <sup>h</sup> ɯ ʼla <sup>n</sup> de	
narrate	ʼlə <sup>ɕ</sup> ce	

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
teach	ʔkə ze	
(dog) bark	ˀtʃʰu ʔrə ʰtu	
uncover	ʔfiə tʃʰu	ˀeʰe
borrow	ʔta ɲe / ʔta xɛ	ˀfi ja:
raise	ʔfiə tsʰe / ʔkə tsʰə	ˀhtʃəʔ
cut with a saw	ʔso tʃe ʔta ʃe	ʔsho le
open (a door)	ʔfiə tʃʰə / ʔkə pʰtʃʰə	ˀeʰe
be boiled	ˀtʃʰa ʔfiə tʰo / ʔkə tʃʰa	ˀɰkʰɛ:
bloom	ˀta pe	ʔkɛ:
look	ˀkə sə re / ˀkə sə ro	ˀhta
show	ˀkə sə re	ˀhta
see	ˀru	ˀriʔ
warm oneself	ʔkə roʸ	ˀhso
do prostration	ʔla wzo	ˀeʰaʔ ʰtsʰɛ:
cough	ˀtsʰa jo tʰə	ʔtu
be thirsty	ˀtʃe tə	ˀkʰa ʰkō
weep	ʔtʰa jo tə	ʔɲu
be sleepy	ˀqo mə sə	ˀfi ɲiʔ tu
pull	ʔta ʰtʰu ʰtʰo	ˀtʰɛ
shit	ˀtʰo ʔqə ʰlə	ˀhtʃəʔ pa ˀhtō
be hot (taste)	ˀnə ʰzo tə	ˀkʰa tsʰa
come	ˀʔə lo / ʔji tu tə	ˀeʰoʔ
get old	ʔkə tʰa sə	
be tired	ʔla ɣa	ˀhka
dry	ˀla pʰo	ˀhkā
be deaf	ˀni pu to ji ˀma ʰnə tə	ˀfi na ʔfiō
buy	ʔku ku	ʔno
sell	ˀta ʰtʃi / ˀta pʰtʃi nə	ˀhtsō
do not have	ʔma tʃe tu / ʔma tʃe tə	ʔmeʔ
know	ˀha ʔla ku / ˀha ʔta ku	ˀha ʔko
touch	ˀkə ʰdze la ʰdzi	
hold	ˀʔa ʰtʰe / ˀwo ʔta ʰko	ʔlɛ
vomit	ˀmpʰo la tu / ˀmpʰā	ˀhtʃuʔ
climb (a mountain)	ʔrə ʋo ʔʔə ʃə	ʔrə ʰgo ʰdʰo
run	ˀtə jə	ˀfi dʒuʔ
be broken	ʔta ʃe	ˀtʃʰaʔ
break	ʔta ʃe	ˀhtʃəʔ
ride	ʔta ʰtʃa pe / ʔta ʰtʃo	ˀhtʃa
get up	ˀʔə səʸ / ˀʔə kʰo	ʔja lā
knock	ʔta ʰtu	ˀfi dō

Item	Lhagang Choyu	Thamkhas Khams
cut up	ʼla tʰə	
go	ˉɕo tsə / ʼla ɕə / ʼla ɕʷə	ˈnɔ̃
heat up	ˉko x̣lo / ˉwu x̣lu	ˉtsʰa
melt	ˉla ˈzɰ	ˉzɰ
sweep	ˉʔə ˈgu lə ʼkʰa le	ˈɕʰɑʔ
kill	ʼtə sa	
go upstairs	ˉʔə ʰta la ʔə ɕə	ʔa la ˈnɔ̃
give birth	ˉhʰta	ˉhʰtɕe
(sun) rise	ʼkə tsi	ˈɕʰa:
be (copulative)	ʼtsʰə / ʼtsə	ˈreʔ
comb	ˉla tʰa	ˈɕʰɛʔ
be cooked	ʔi tʰo	
be ripe	ˉmɛ ʔi tʰo	
sleep	ʼkə zə / ʼkə zɛ̃	ˈɲɛ:
fall asleep	ˉmə ʼla tɰ	
talk	ˉkʰa ˈbda ʼla bi	
tear up	ʼta ʂa	ˈhʰtɕe:
die	ʼtə si	ˉɕʰə
lock	ˉqʰo ʼkə ru	ˈhʰtɕɑʔ ˉfi dʒɑʔ
have a headache	ˉqʰo ˈɲo	
day breaks	ˉmu ˉʔə so	ˈnã ʰsɛ:
lick	ˉta ˈfi bə dʒi / ʔə ˈfi dʒi	ˈfi dɑʔ
dance	ˉwu ˈnʰtʰə / ˉwu ˈwlu / ˉwlo ˈnʰtʰɛ̃	ˈʔo ˈnʰtʰɛ̃ã
paste	ˉkʷaʷ wa ˉqo lo / ˉkə ʒə la	ˉfi dʒa:
listen	ˈmne	
steal	ʼta kɰ kʷa	ˉhʰkɰ
spit	ˈnʰta ʼla tsə / ˉnʰta ʼla ˈnʰtʰũ	ˉmʰpʰɛ̃
push	ʼta tɕʰu	ˉmʰpʰuʔ
excuse	ʼta ˈn dʒo	ˈɲiʔ
dig	ʼla ʰqɑ	ˉhʰko
be over	ˉwu / ʼla wu	ˉtsʰa
play	ˉtɕi tɕi ʼla ˈfi zo / ˉtɕi tɕi ʼla ji	ˉhʰtsə mo ˉhʰtse
forget	ʼta ˈw nə	ˉfi dʒeʔ
suckle	ˈnɰ nɰ ˈnʰtʰe	
smell	ʼta ˈw nu / ˉka ˈw na ˉlo ˈw no	ˉɲũ
ask	ʼtʰe ka kə ʼla ˈnə no	
wash	ʼla ʰtɕɰ	ˉhʰtɰ
rain	ˉhʰwi ʼla tu tə	ˉtɕʰa pa ʔɑʔ
think	ˉtse ʔ tə	

