

Vocabulary of Shingnyag Tibetan: A Dialect of Amdo Tibetan Spoken in Lhagang, Khams Minyag

SUZUKI, Hiroyuki

IKOS, Universitetet i Oslo / National Museum of Ethnology

Sonam Wangmo

IKOS, Universitetet i Oslo

Lhagang Town, located in Kangding Municipality, Ganzi Prefecture, Sichuan Province, China, is inhabited by many Tibetan pastoralists speaking varieties which are similar to Amdo Tibetan even though it is located at the Minyag Rabgang region of Khams, based on the Tibetan traditional geography. Among the multiple varieties spoken by inhabitants living in Lhagang Town, the Shingnyag dialect is spoken in the south-western part of the town. It is somewhat different from other Amdo varieties spoken in Lhagang Town in the phonetic and phonological aspects. This article provides a word list with ca. 1500 words of Shingnyag Tibetan.

Keywords: Amdo Tibetan, Minyag Rabgang, dialectology, migration pattern

1. Introduction
2. Phonological overview of Shingnyag Tibetan
3. Principal phonological features of Shingnyag Tibetan

1. Introduction

This article aims to provide a word list (including ca. 1500 entries) with a phonological sketch of Shingnyag Tibetan, spoken in Xiya [Shing-nyag]¹ Hamlet, located in the south-western part of Tagong [IHa-sgang] Town (henceforth Lhagang Town), Kangding [Dar-mdo] Municipality, Ganzi [dKar-mdzes] Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, China (see Figure 1). Lhagang Town is in the easternmost part of Khams based on the traditional Tibetan geography, however, it is inhabited by many Tibetans whose mother tongue is Amdo Tibetan.² Referring to Qu and Jin (1981), we can see that it is already known that Amdo-speaking Tibetans live in

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¹ The original Tibetan orthography in a Wylie transliteration is attached in square brackets for each proper name with a transcription of Chinese.

² For this reason, it is often misunderstood that the Amdo-speakers are the original inhabitants in Lhagang Town; that is why Suzuki and Sonam Wangmo (2015a, b) emphasise the existence of the local vernacular of Khams spoken there.

some parts of Khams, however, varieties of Amdo Tibetan spoken in Khams have not been well investigated so far, especially those spoken in the easternmost Khams region. Wang (2012) includes a phonological description of a Amdo variety spoken in Luhuo [Brag-'go], which is, indeed, a variety spoken in a different area from Kangding. The gSerkha dialect of Amdo Tibetan (Suzuki 2015) is a variety considered as a member of Amdo Tibetan in Kangding.



Fig. 1 Geographical position of Lhagang Town. (=marked)³

As shown in Suzuki and Sonam Wangmo (2015b), Lhagang Town is a multilingual area, and they claim that there are at least four Tibetic varieties spoken in the town: two Khams varieties and two Amdo varieties. In addition, Suzuki and Sonam Wangmo (2016b) report an existence of a newly recognised non-Tibetic language, Lhagang Choyu, spoken in a hamlet within Lhagang Town. All of them are spoken in the centre of Lhagang Town, called Lhagang Village, because it is inhabited by Tibetans who are originally sedentary settlers in the village as well as immigrants from the surrounding rural, pastoral area due to the rapid urbanisation and the governmental resettlement policy.⁴

Figure 2 displays a distribution of regiolects within Lhagang Town recognised and

³ Figure 1 is designed with Googlemaps (<https://www.google.co.jp/maps/>; accessed on 25th June 2015). Also employed in Suzuki and Sonam Wangmo (2015b, 2016a).

⁴ See Sonam Wangmo (2013) and Suzuki and Sonam Wangmo (2017) for details.

classified by the present authors. There are three *languages*⁵ in Lhagang Town: Khams (Tibetic; Lhagang Village and the westernmost area), Amdo (Tibetic; central area of Lhagang Town except for Lhagang Village), and Lhagang Choyu (Qiangic; the westernmost area). This figure displays that Amdo is distributed the most widely. The geographical point of Shingnyag Hamlet is given in a specific symbol. The location of Shingnyag Hamlet is far from Lhagang Village, and relatively close to another Khams Tibetan-spoken hamlet called Tage [Thabs-mkhas], where Lhagang Choyu is also distributed.⁶ Shingnyag Tibetan, dealt with in this article, is, in fact, excluded from the two varieties of Amdo reported by Suzuki and Sonam Wangmo (2015b), and it should be regarded as a new variety of Amdo Tibetan recognised in Lhagang Town.



Fig. 2 Distribution of regiolects in Lhagang Town.⁷

According to the folk tradition, the element *nyag* in Shingnyag is related to that in Nyagchu (Yalongjiang [Nyag-chu] River) or Nyagrong (Xinlong [Nyag-rong] County), however, it awaits confirmation. This means that ancestors of Tibetans living in Shingnyag Hamlet might have immigrated from a certain place along the Yalongjiang

⁵ As for the ‘Tibetan language’, we follow the definition of ‘Tibetic languages’ coined by Tournadre (2014).

⁶ However, Lhagang Choyu has hardly functioned as a communication language any more. See Suzuki and Sonam Wangmo (2016b).

⁷ Figure 2 is designed with the online geocoding system provided at the following site: <http://ktgis.net/gcode/lonlatmapping.html> (accessed on 29th March 2016).

River, located at the west to Lhagang Town (present Yajiang [Nyag-chu-kha] and Xinlong counties). Amdo-speakers certainly live in the mountainous area along Yalongjiang, especially around the border area between Litang [Li-thang] and Xinlong counties. According to the oral history narrated by pastoralists in Litang, their ancestors belong to the *Wa shul*⁸ tribe, whose originally inhabiting place was around the present Seda [gSer-rta] County. If the relation between Shingnyag Tibetans and Litang pastoralists is confirmed, the language spoken by Shingnyag Tibetans will be related to that of the *Wa shul* tribe, which is different from the varieties spoken in Gongrima and gYukhyim hamlets within Lhagang Town.

2. Phonological overview of Shingnyag Tibetan

2.1. Phonemes and suprasegmentals

The phonological inventory, following the *pandialectal phonetic transcription* defined in Tournadre and Suzuki (forthcoming), adapted to the description of this article is as follows:

Consonantism

		lab.	alveo.	retr.	palatal		vel.	uvul.	glot.
					pre-	post-			
plosive	asp.	p ^h	t ^h	t̪ ^h		c ^h	k ^h	q ^h	
	vl.	p	t	t̪		c	k	q	ʔ
	vd.	b	d	d̪		ɟ	g	ɢ	
affricate	asp.		ts ^h			tɕ ^h			
	vl.		ts			tɕ			
	vd.		dz			dʒ			
fricative	asp.		s ^h	ʂ ^h		ç ^h	x ^h		
	vl.	ɸ	s	ʂ		ç	x	χ	h
	vd.		z			ʒ	ɣ	ʁ	ɦ
nasal	vd.	m	n			ɲ	ŋ		
	vl.	m̥	n̥			ɲ̥	ŋ̥		
liquid	vd.		l	r					
	vl.		l̥						
semivowel	vd.	w, v				j			

(asp.: voiceless aspirated; vl.: voiceless non-aspirated; vd.: voiced; lab.: labial; alveo.: alveolar; retr.: retroflex; vel.: velar; uvul.: uvular; glot.: glottal)

⁸ Generally pronounced as /ɣa x^hu/ in Lithang Amdo.

Vocalism

i		u
e	ə	o
a		ɑ

No contrasts between ‘short’ and ‘long’, and ‘plain’ and ‘nasalised’ are attested.

Suprasegmentals

No suprasegmental distinctions are attested as in the majority of Amdo Tibetan varieties.⁹ Stress, realised as a higher pitch and a clearer articulatory gesture of the initial, on the first syllable of a polysyllabic word is often prominent as a prosodic feature.

2.2. Phonotactics

The phonotactics of Shingnyag Tibetan is a little complicated. A maximum sound structure of a syllable is described by using the manner of Suzuki (2005) as follows:

$${}^{CC}C_iGVC$$

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

All the consonant phonemes are able to appear at the position of main initial (C_i) except for /h/. A preinitial (C) may be prenasalised elements (i.e., homorganic nasal), bilabial nasals (${}^m, {}^m$), bilabial stops (${}^p, {}^b$), bilabial continuants (${}^ϕ, {}^w$), alveolar liquids (${}^l, {}^l$), retroflex continuants (${}^ʂ, {}^r$), velar fricative (x), or preaspirations (${}^h, {}^{h_1}$). A double preinitial (CC) may be a combination of a prenasalisation/preaspiration and others within the elements listed above. A final (C) can be occupied by one of /p, t, k, q, m, n, ŋ, l, r/.

3. Principal phonological features of Shingnyag Tibetan

We will list up principal phonological features characterising Shingnyag Tibetan below from a typological viewpoint.¹⁰

- Uvular sounds

⁹ Wang (2012) reports that there is a variety called rMa-stod which possesses a suprasegmental distinction (pitch-tone).

¹⁰ A dialectological analysis of Tibetic languages requires a diachronic view by comparing the synchronic data with Written Tibetan (WrT) forms. However, the discussion provided here concentrates on a synchronic description. An exhaustive description of a comparison with WrT will be separately provided in another article.

Shingnyag Tibetan has three uvular plosives /q^h, q, ɢ/ and two uvular fricatives /χ, ʁ/. The existence of uvular plosives in a Tibetic language is noted by many scholars, such as Huang (2012) and Wang (2012).

Examples of uvular plosives are following:

/q^ha ta/ ‘crow’, /q^həp/ ‘needle’, /qwar k^hoŋ/ ‘window’, /qap/ ‘hide (oneself)’, /ⁿɢo/ ‘ride’, etc.

Examples of uvular fricatives are following:

/p^hə ʁa/ ‘shoulder’, /ʁa/ ‘fox’, /rə ʁoŋ/ ‘rabbit’, etc.

- Labiodental semivowel

A labiodental semivowel /ʋ/ is a typologically rare sound within the varieties of Amdo Tibetan. Examples are following:

/^hʋin ^ŋgo/ ‘knee’, /^mtɕ^hə ʋəq/ ‘lip’, etc.

- Labial/labiodental sounds

A labial fricative /ɸ/ as a main initial rarely appears. However, as a preinitial, it appears more, and its voicing counterpart, labial semivowel /w/, also appears frequently. /ɸ/ and /p/ as a preinitial are distinctive in a few cases. Examples are following:

/ɸu ts^həp/ ‘chili/Sichuan pepper’, /ɸa ro/ ‘over there’;

/ɸ^htən/ ‘cloud’ (cf. /p^htən/ ‘breast’), /ɸ^hsə/ ‘body hair’;

/^wla/ ‘thigh’, /^wri/ ‘snake’, etc.

- Vowel contrast between /a/ and /ɑ/

Shingnyag Tibetan has a contrast between two vowels /a/ and /ɑ/, which can form a minimal pair. Examples are following:

/k^ha/ ‘mouth’ - /k^hɑ/ ‘snow’;

/ɸ^hkwa/ ‘order’ - /ɸ^hkwa/ ‘portion’, etc.

- Contrast between /^lC_i/ and /^rC_i/

This feature certainly characterises Shingnyag Tibetan. The actual difference of phonetic realisations between these two combinations is not regarding the articulation of the preinitial ([l, l̥] or [r, r̥]), but regarding its articulatory manner: the preinitial of /^lC_i/ is pronounced with a contact of the tongue tip to the alveolar, while that of /^rC_i/, without a contact of the tongue tip to the alveolar.¹¹ Examples are following:

/^lŋa/ ‘five’ - /^rŋa/ ‘drum’;

/^ltɕəq/ ‘iron’ - /^ʁŋa tɕə/ ‘nose ring’ - /^ʁtɕa/ ‘hair’;

/^lta/ ‘look’ - /^mtɕ^ho tɕen/ ‘stūpa’ - /^ʁta/ ‘horse’, etc.

- Double preinitials (^{CC})

A double preinitial (^{CC}) rarely appears. The preinitial part is a combination of either preaspiration + a labial plosive or prenasalisation + a labial plosive.

¹¹ The preinitial /^{l̥}/ can be distinguished from /^ʁ/, however, an acoustic analysis will be required for this phenomenon.

Examples are following:

/^{fi}b d̥əŋ/ ‘sugar’, /^mp t̥^hə ŋa/ ‘beads’, etc.

Word list of Shingnyag Tibetan

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 Astrology and Geology, Body, Person, Animals, Plants, Food, Clothings, Housing, Instrumentals, Cultural objects, Space and Time), Numbers, Pronouns, Adjectives, and Verbs.¹² A small number of words excluded in Hua ed. (2002) are also added. Evident loanwords are indicated by † following a word with a footnote.

Astrology and Geology

sky	^{fi} nam	dust	t ^h ɑ
sun	ŋə ma	mud	ⁿ da m ^b əq
light	wet / wot	water	t̥ ^h ə
moon	^{fi} dza / ^{fi} dza wa	forest	nəq / nəq ts ^h əl
star	^h kar ma	glassland	^s t̥sa t ^h əŋ
cloud	ɸt̥ən	gold	^x ser
thunder	t ^h oq / ^m dək	silver	^s ŋi
wind	^v loŋ / ^v loŋ k ^h a	copper	rəq
rain	^{fi} nam / t̥ ^h ar / t̥ ^h a rwa	iron	^l t̥əq
rainbow	ⁿ dza	rust	^h t̥sa
snow	k ^h ɑ	coal	s ^h u ki
hail	s ^h e ra	ash	t ^h ɑ
ice	t̥ ^h ɑ rəm	place	s ^h a t̥ ^h a
fire	^m ŋe	Lhasa	la s ^h a
smoke	to fia	Khams	k ^h am ba s ^h a t̥ ^h a
earth	s ^h a	Amdo	ʔa m ^{do}
mountain	rə	Lhagang Monastery	la r̥gəŋ ^{fi} gon ba
river	t̥ ^h ə	town	r̥dzoŋ
lake	^m ts ^h o	street	toŋ nəŋ
road	lam	village	^{fi} de wa
soil	s ^h a	bridge	zam ba
stone	r̥do	homeland	ha jəl
sand	ɸt̥e ma		

¹² 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.

Body

body	^f zu xu	index finger	koŋ ^m dzək
head	^m go	middle finger	^h ci ^m dzək
hair	^s tɕa	small finger	^m dzək tɕ ^h oŋ ma
front	t ^h o pa	nail	s ^h en mo
eyebrow	^f dzə ma	fist	k ^h ə ts ^h ər
eyelash	ɣ ^ɲ i ^ɸ sə	skin	ʔo x ^h a / ləq ^f jɛp
eye	ɣ ^ɲ ik	wrinkle	^f ge ^f ɲ ^ɛ r
nose	ɲa	mole	nə ɣo
ear	^r ɲa	sore	^r ma
face	k ^h a ŋo	wound	^r ma
mouth	k ^h a	blood	c ^h əq
lip	^m tɕ ^h ə vəq	pulse	^s tɕa
moustache	k ^h a ^ɸ sə	brain	^f lɑ pa
beard	^f ja ^ɸ sə re	bone	rə pa
jaw	ma ne	joint	ts ^h əq t ^h o
neck	^s ke	tooth	s ^h o
shoulder	p ^t ^h əq qa / p ^t ^h ə ɸa	tongue	^l tɕe
back	ɲa ^m təq	throat	^m ɲi p ^h a
armpit	ts ^h ək k ^h əŋ	lung	^f lwa
breast	p ^t əŋ	heart	ɲəŋ
milk	ɣo ma	liver	^m tɕ ^h ən ba
belly	hwa	kidney	^m k ^h wa ma
navel	^h te ja	gall bladder	^m c ^h ə ^ɸ sa
waist	^r jəp	stomach	p ^t əŋ ¹³
buttocks	tam ^f go	intestine	^f jə ma
thigh	^w la	excrement	^h cə ɣa
knee	^f vin ŋgo	urine	^s tɕən
leg	ɲa ji	fart	^f jə
foot	^s ka ŋa	sweat	^f ɲi tɕ ^h ə
elbow	tɕə ^m dzək	sputum	tɕ ^h ə ma
hand	ləq pa / lɑ ɣa	nasal mucus	^s ɲəp
arm	ts ^h ək t ^h o	tear	ɣ ^ɲ ik tɕ ^h ə
finger	^m dzə ɣə	voice	^s kat
palm	ləq ^m t ^h i ^h ci ^h kə	life	ɕ ^h oq
thumb	^m dzək tɕ ^h en ma		

¹³ This word form corresponds to WrT *brang* 'breast'.

Person

person	^m ŋə	daughter	zi mo
Tibetan	wo pa	bridegroom	wo t ^h əŋ
Han Chinese	^r ja	grandson	ts ^h a wo
child	za zi / zə lə	granddaughter	ts ^h a mo
old man	^f ga ^r ge	elder brother	ʔa ^r ja
man	zi lə	elder sister	ʔa tse
woman	zi mo	younger brother	ɕ ^h a ŋi
doctor	^m an ba	younger sister	ʂ ^h əŋ mo
military	^f məq	paternal elder uncle	ʔa k ^h ə
pastoralist	^m dzo xa	paternal elder uncle's wife	ʔa ne
beggar	həq ^f jo	paternal younger uncle	ʔa k ^h ə
friend	ro xa wa	nephew	ts ^h a wo
teacher	^r ge ^r gen	brother	wo ^ɕ sən
lunatic	ŋon ba	sister	wo mo ^h pən ⁿ dji
grandfather	ʔa ^m ŋe	maternal uncle	ʔa zəŋ
grandmother	ʔa ji	maternal uncle's wife	ʔa ne
father	ʔa p ^h a	family	ɕ ^h əm ^f ʂət
mother	ʔa ma	relatives	ne fia
parents	ha ma	husband	^f ga ho
son	zə lə	wife	^f gan mo
bride	^f na ma	twins	^m ts ^h e lə

Animals

cattle	zoq	cattle's wet dung	^l tewa
bull	^f ləŋ ^m bi	horn	ra tse
yak	^f jəq	skin	kwa / wə xa
female yak	^m də	body hair	^ɕ sə
mdzo ¹⁴	^m dzo	tail	^r ŋa ma
female mdzo	^m dzo mo	horse	^s ta
calf	wi li / wi	pony	^h ti ^h tsi
ox	ʔa ^r qo	stallion	^h ta ho
cow	mo zoq	mare	^f gon ma
milk cow	^m də	sheep	lək

¹⁴ A hybrid of ox and female yak.

ewe	lək ma	monkey	ʔa ^r ge
goat	ra ma	bear	tom
baby goat	ri ^h tsi	deer	ɕ ^h wa
lamb	lə ɣə	mouse	tsə ɣə
wool	lək wa / wa	wolf	ʰswəŋ k ^h ə
sheep's dung	ri ma	fox	ɸa
mule	p ^t wi	bird	ʰɕa
donkey	kə rə	eagle	^f ləq
pig	həq	vulture	ʰɕa ^r got
sow	həq mo	swallow	k ^h əŋ ʰɕi
boar	ho həq	spallow	ʰɕi ^h tse
piglet	həq p ^t hək	crow	q ^h a ta
dog	ɕ ^h ə	peacock	^f ma ʰɕa
bitch	ɕ ^h ə mo	snake	^w ri
cat	mo ⁿ dzə	frog	^w rwa wa / ^w rwa ⁿ ʃə
rabbit	rə ɸəŋ	fish	ɸa
chicken	ʰɕa	insect	^m bə
cock	ʰɕa p ^h o	flea	^l dʒwa
hen	ʰɕa mo	louse	ɕ ^h ik
wing	^h ɕo ɣa	fly	ɕ ^h a ^m bə
down	ʰɕa ^f ɕo / ^f ɕo	mosquito	^h tsa ^m bə
duck	tɕ ^h ə ʰɕa	spider	^m bə qa ra / tɕoq qa ra
pigeon	mə ^h kə	centipede	^h kə məŋ ^m bə
tiger	^h təq	ant	coq ma
lion	s ^h eŋ gi	bee	^f wəŋ ma
dragon	^m ɕək	butterfly	ʰɕ ^h e ma la ^p tse
claw	^f rwa wa		

Plants

tree	^l tɕəŋ ma ¹⁵	fruit	ɕ ^h aŋ t ^h oq
root	^h tswa	peach	k ^h am bə
leaf	lo ma	lotus flower	pan ma me toq
flower	me toq	saffron	kər gəm me toq
conifer	ɕ ^h ə ɣa	walnut	^h tar ga
pine	^f ɕon ma	crop	lo t ^h oq
bamboo	ɸik ma	foodstuff	^m ɕə rik
thorn	ts ^h er ma	rice	^m ɕe

¹⁵ This word form corresponds to WrT *lcang ma* 'willow'.

seed	s ^h a wən	edible seed	kwa tsə / kə ^m də
wheat	co	pea	ʂ ^h an ma
highland barley	ne	grass	ʂtsa
chili	ʃu ts ^h əp	mushroom	ʂ ^h a mo
garlic	ʃi ^h go ɣwa	pteridophyte root	co ma
ginger	ʂtəa ^r ga		

Food

food	^m dɛ / za ma / ⁿ du ^{†16}	cheese	tɕ ^h ə ra
porridge	^m dɛ ts ^h a	first milk after the birth	zə ɕə
wheat flower	tɕəq ^h dzɛ	tsampa ¹⁷	ʂtsam ba
steamed bun	ʃi ^h dzor na	beef	zoq ʂ ^h a
noodle	pə ^h təq	salt	ts ^h a
steamed stuffed bun	poq tsə	sugar	ʃi ^b dəŋ
breakfast	nəŋ tɕ ^h ə	Sichuan pepper	ʃu ts ^h əp
lunch	tɛ tɕa	egg	ʀgoŋ wa
dinner	nəp tɕ ^h ə	soup	k ^h wa
milk tea	ɣo tɕa	alcohol	tɕ ^h əŋ
meat	ʂ ^h a	hot water	tɕ ^h ə ts ^h a
lean meat	ʂ ^h a ʀŋəq	tea	tɕa
oil	ʂŋəm	tobacco	tə wa
salad oil	mar nəq	medicine	man
fat oil	ts ^h i	snuff	ŋa tə
butter	mar		
yoghurt	zə		

Clothings

thread	^h kə pa	button	ʃi ^o xo
cloth	re	trousers	tor ma
monk's cloths	ɕan t ^h əp	hat	zə
cloths	ko ze	belt	tor t ^h əq / ^h ke rəq
Tibetan woolen cloths	ɕe sə	shoe	xaj ^{†18}
collar	nəŋ koŋ	comb	h ^t a p ^h ət
sleeve	ʃɕ ^h ə koŋ	jewel	nor wə

¹⁶ Loan from Lhagang Choyu /ⁿdu/ 'food'. See Suzuki and Sonam Wangmo (2016b).

¹⁷ It just denotes 'fried highland barley flour' in Shingnyag.

¹⁸ Loan from Sichuanese (Southwest Mandarin) xai 鞋 'shoe'.

coral	Φ _{ce} rə	earring	^f na loŋ
turquoise	^f je	necklace	^h ke ʀjet
pearl	mə t ^h ək	ring	^m dzəp ^h ci
ivory	pə s ^h o	bracelet	ləq ^h ci
amber	^h pu ɕ ^h i		

Housing

blanket	^h tan	wall	^h tsə ɣa
pillow	^m go ʀ ^ŋ e	log	ɕ ^h aŋ
cushion	^h tan	plank	ɕ ^h aŋ ləp
house	k ^h ə ^m ba	pillar	kwa
roof	q ^h əŋ t ^h oq	gate	^f go
inn	^m dɔn q ^h əŋ	threshold	^f go t ^h i
kitchen	tɕa q ^h əŋ	entrance door	^f go tɕ ^h in
storied house	ts ^h ək t ^h oq	window	qwar k ^h oŋ
upstairs	q ^h əŋ t ^h oq	stair	^h ki
downstairs	q ^h əŋ joq	beam	^f doŋ ma
store house	^m dzot q ^h əŋ	step	ʀdo ^s ki
cowshed	nor q ^h əŋ / zoq q ^h əŋ	tent	kəʀ
pigsty	həq q ^h əŋ	yak-woolen tent	^w ra / ^w rwa
horse fence	^s ta q ^h əŋ	garden	rwa / ra wa
sheepfold	lək ra	toilets	tɕ ^h ap q ^h əŋ
chicken coop	Φ _{ca} ts ^h əŋ		

Instrumentals

thing	tɕa k ^h a	firewood	^m bə tɕi
table	^s tɕoq tse	coal	s ^h u ki
chair	^s kəp t ^h əq	flint	^m ɲe ʀdo
bed	ɲa t ^h ə	match	jaŋ xwo [†] 19
box	ʀgam	torch	^m ɲe ɕ ^h u
cabinet	tɕ ^h wa	incense	^h pu
glass	ɕ ^h el	garbage	Φ _{ce} ^h ə ʀge
mirror	ɕ ^h e ʀgo	cooking stove	t ^h ap k ^h a
bloom	^m ɕ ^h əq ma	iron pan	t ^h o
light	^f luq	frying pan	t ^h o
candle	p ^t wa ^f dən	steamer	^f lo ɲi

¹⁹ Loan from Sichuanese (Southwest Mandarin) yanghuo 洋火 ‘match’.

lid	k ^h a ləp	rein	ʃ ^h am m ^h da
knife	cə	whip	l ^h tɕəq ^h tse
ladle	ʃ ^h coq	nose ring	ʃ ^h ŋa r ^h tɕə
spoon	k ^h ək ^h f ⁱ de	glasses	ɕ ^h e m ^h ɲik
gourd ladle	ʃ ^h coq	oxhide string	m ^h dəŋ na
wooden bowl	ɕ ^h aŋ tɕe	ship	tɕə zan
bowl	tɕa ɲe	airplane	f ⁱ nam ^h ɕa
dish	f ⁱ der ma	bicycle	l ^h tɕəq ^h ta
chopsticks	za t ^h ər	instrument	tɕ ^h ər tɕ ^h a
bottle	tam bi	axe	ʃ ^h ta re
pot	r ^h dza ma	hammer	t ^h ɑ
jar	r ^h dza ma	chisel	m ^h bək
kettle	tem / ts ^h a tem	saw	ʃ ^h oq le
bucket	tɕ ^h ə r ^h zi	plough	ʃ ^h ko ma
wooden tray	f ⁱ zəŋ ma	leather bag	f ⁱ ɟwa
basket	pi t ^h u	carrying pole	p ^h t ^h əq ɕ ^h aŋ
tripet	ʃ ^h kəŋ ^h səm	handle	jə fia
leather bellows	k ^h u mo	grip	r ^h dza loŋ
suspender	h ^h kər t ^h əq	rope	t ^h ə Ɂa
steelyard	r ^h ja ma	fertiliser	lət
money	ta jin ^{†20}	sickle	zo ra
ruler	t ^h ə tsə	sieve	ts ^h əq
needle	q ^h əp	millstone	roŋ n ^h dəq
nale	l ^h tɕəq n ^h dzer	loom	zo t ^h ə
scissors	tsən təq	conch	h ^h pe
ladder	h ^h ki	lance	m ^h dəŋ
umbrella	ɕ ^h oq f ⁱ dək	sheath	tɕə ɕ ^h əp
lock	f ⁱ go l ^h tɕəq	gun	wu
key	l ^h de m ^h ɲik	bullet	m ^h de ɣə
wheel	ʃ ^h k ^h or lo	arrow	m ^h da
rod	f ⁱ ji ɣa	poison	tək
saddle	ʃ ^h ta r ^h ga	net	tɑ
halter	m ^h t ^h ər f ⁱ go	present	xə m ^h bə
belly band	f ⁱ lo	notebook	təp
bit	ʃ ^h ap	quilt	p ^h u f ⁱ gi ^{†21}
stirrup	jəp tɕ ^h en	matress	t ^h an dzə
horseshoe	r ^h mik l ^h tɕəq		
manger	k ^h a ts ^h əq		

²⁰ Perhaps loan from Sichuanese (Southwest Mandarin) dayin 大銀 or dayang 大洋 'money, cash'.

²¹ Loan from Sichuanese (Southwest Mandarin) beigai 被盖 'quilt'.

Cultural objects

script	ji γe	Buddha	s ^h əŋ ^{fi} dzi
letter	ji γe	soul	r ^h nam ɕ ^{hi}
alphabet	^h sa βzɪt	spirit	^w la
picture	rə mo	incarnation	ⁿ di
book	ji γe	next life	ts ^h e φ ^t ɕ ^h e ma
paper	ɕ ^h o ʋo	reincarnation	ŋ ^h k ^h or wa
pen	ŋ ^h ə γə	fortune	le lam
ink	s ^h əŋq ts ^h a	destiny	le
school	ɕwo t ^h ɑŋ	charity	^{fi} ge wa
knowledge	jon den	evil omen	^l ti ŋen
talk	s ^h ket tɕ ^h a	lama	^w la ma
Spoken Tibetan	wot ^h ket	reincarnated lama	^h təl ^h kə
Written Tibetan	wo jik	abbot	^m k ^h wan bo
name	^m ŋaŋ	monk	twa / t ^w a wa
family name	ri ^m ŋaŋ	nun	tɕo mo
sign	s ^h təq	housekeeper	^{fi} ŋer wa
newspaper	ts ^h əq h ^p ər	monk resuming secular life	^h ka loq
story	^{fi} na rək	donor	^w zen b ^d əq
proverb	^h tam χwe	donation of tea	məŋ tɕa
joke	k ^h a m ^h ts ^h ər	sorcerer	ʔa m ^h ɕ ^h ot
riddle	ʔa ke mə ket	fortune teller	mo wa
voice	^{fi} də	hell	^m ŋal wa
song	^{fi} lə	monastery	^{fi} gon ba
dance	p ^h tə	congregation	lə q ^h əŋ
drum	r ^h ŋa	religious institution	t ^a ts ^h əŋ
flute	^{fi} dzwa ^{fi} loŋ	meditation cell	^m ts ^h am q ^h əŋ
bell	tə lwa	maṇi	ma ne jik tək
trumpet	təŋ / ja loŋ	burning incense	φsəŋ
thangka, Buddhist drawing	t ^h əŋ k ^h a	stūpa	^m ɕ ^h o t ^h en
mask	^m bəq / ^m go	Buddha statue	lə t ^h kə
religion	tɕ ^h u lək	butter lamp	^m ɕ ^h o mar
belief	ta pa	ceremonial scarf	k ^h a tar
deity	lə	amulet box	φsəwəŋ ^h kor
female deity	lə mo	release of animals	ts ^h e t ^h ar
ghost	ⁿ dɕe	mantra	mɑ ŋen
female ghost	ⁿ dɕe mo	sūtra	tɕ ^h u
evil	^b dət	beads	^m p ^h ə ŋa
Nāga	^{fi} lə	vajra	r ^h do r ^h dze

maṇi wheel ma ne ṽk^hor lo
 donation w^zən ba
 position ko s^ha
 power fⁱɣəŋ
 life ṽts^ho wa
 salary hoq
 portion φkwa
 market ts^hoŋ ra
 priority han t^hoq
 cause r^ɟə m^{ts}h^{en}
 answer lan
 famine mə ge
 suffering fⁱduk r^ɟal
 mistake no ṽt^həl
 danger ɲen k^ha
 distinction c^het tɕ^hu
 space h^sɑŋ
 lucky p^ta c^hi
 thanks φkwa d^ɟin tɕ^he
 crack ke se
 trace c^hi
 shadow cəp s^ho

colour m^{do}q qa
 dream m^ɲi lam
 spirit jit ṽk^ham
 idea φ^sam ts^həl
 appearance w^zo l^{ta}
 affair ton dəq
 means w^{lo} t^həp
 strength c^he c^hik
 order φkwa
 prison φ^tswən k^həŋ
 rumour h^tam c^her
 sin ɲi pa
 bare foot fⁱkəŋ r^dzⁱⁿ
 drawer ṽt^hem fⁱgam
 weapon m^{ts}h^wən tɕ^ha
 victory r^ɟal k^ha
 country r^ɟan ṽk^ham
 experience ɲam m^ɲoŋ
 conference ts^hoq n^də
 distance war t^həq
 walking fⁱkəŋ ɲə

Space and Time

time ti ts^hot
 today te raŋ
 yesterday k^ha f^{ts}əŋ
 day before yesterday k^he ɲin bə
 three days before k^he zⁱ ɲin bə
 tomorrow s^həŋ ɲin
 day after tomorrow fⁱne ɲin
 three days later fⁱzⁱ ɲin
 this evening to k^ho
 tomorrow evening s^ha r^goŋ
 last night m^dəŋ r^goŋ
 daytime ɲin h^kər
 morning ṽja mo
 noon ɲin fⁱgəŋ
 sunset time h^sar s^hot

evening fⁱgəŋ mo
 night m^{ts}h^{an} ki
 midnight m^{ts}h^{an} φ^ch^{it}
 animal of year lo s^{ta}
 mouse year tsə ɣə
 ox year zoq
 tiger year s^təq
 rabbit year jor
 dragon year m^dək
 snake year b^dəl
 horse year s^{ta}
 sheep year lək
 monkey year p^twə ji
 cock year φ^cə
 dog year c^hə

pig year	p ^h əq	before	ŋi ma ^f na ^f na / na ^f ŋa mo
day	ts ^h e w ^w za	long time ago	na ^f ti
first day	ts ^h e h ^h tcik	now	ta t ^h əŋ / ta ^l ta
second day	ts ^h e ^f ŋi	future	ma ʋəŋ pa
month	dzɑ	beginning	ŋgo ⁿ dzək
in the morning	ŋa mo	Monday	za ^f da wa
in the afternoon	ɸe ^h ə ʈo	Tuesday	za ^f mək mar
January	da wa təŋ bo	Wednesday	za pa s ^h əŋ
February	da wa ^f ŋi pa	Thursday	za ^f pen ba
December	da wa p ^t cə ʔŋi pa	Friday	za p ^h ər wə
beginning of a month	da ^f tot	Saturday	za ləq pa
middle of a month	dzɑ wa ^f cit	Sunday	za ŋi ma
end of a month	dzɑ wa ^m dzək	spring	s ^t cət ka
birthday	ci ^s kər	summer	jar k ^h a
year	lo	autumn	ton k ^h a
recently	ŋe rəŋ	winter	gən k ^h a
this year	ta lo	new year	lo ^h sər
last year	na nəŋ	solar eclipse	ŋə ⁿ dzən
last two years	zi ^f nəŋ lo	lunar eclipse	da ^f dzən
next year	s ^h əŋ lo	festival	ti t ^h in
next two year	ni ^f nəŋ lo		

Numbers

1	h ^h tcik	17	p ^t ci b ^d dən
2	ŋi	18	p ^t cə b ^j jet
3	h ^h səm	19	p ^t cə r ^g ə
4	w ^w zə	20	ŋi xə
5	l ^l ŋa	21	s ^t sa h ^h tcik
6	ʈək	28	ŋi e ^h ə s ^t sa b ^j jet
7	b ^b dən	30	s ^h əm t ^c ə
8	b ^j jet	32	s ^h əm t ^c ə s ^h o ʔŋi
9	ŋi gə	38	s ^h əm t ^c ə s ^h o b ^j jet
10	p ^t cə	40	w ^w zə p ^t cə
11	p ^t cə h ^h tcik	43	w ^w zə p ^t cə zə ^h sum
12	p ^t cə ʔŋi	50	l ^l ŋa p ^t cə
13	p ^t cə h ^h səm	54	l ^l ŋa p ^t cə ŋa w ^w zə
14	p ^t ci w ^w zə	60	ʈək t ^c ə
15	p ^t cə wa ŋa	65	ʈək t ^c ə re ^l ŋa
16	p ^t cə h ^h ʈək	70	b ^b dən t ^c ə

76	^b dən tɕə ton tək	1000	s st oŋ h ^h tɕik
80	^b ʃa tɕə	10000	t ^h ə h ^h tɕik
87	^b ʃa tɕə ca ^b dən	100000	^m bəm
90	^{fi} gə p ^p tɕə	1000000	ɕ ^ɕ ə wa
98	^{fi} gə p ^p tɕə ko ^b ʃet	10000000	s ^h a ja
99	^{fi} gə p ^p tɕə ko ^r gə	100000000	toŋ ɕ ^ɕ ə ^h ər
100	^b ʃa	half	ɕ ^ɕ ə ^h et
101	^b ʃa də h ^h tɕik	first	təŋ bo
108	^b ʃa də ^b ʃet	second	^{fi} ŋi pa
880	^b ʃet ^b ʃa ^b ʃa p ^p tɕə		

Pronouns

I	ŋa	it	te
we two	ŋe ^{fi} ŋi	that	te
we (exclusive)	ŋa ts ^h o	those	te ts ^h o
you (singular)	c ^h o	there	ter
you (honorific)	c ^h et	over there	ɕa ro / te ɕ ^ɕ ə ^h oq
yow two	c ^h e ^{fi} ŋi	like that	te ^h tar
you (plural)	c ^h o ts ^h o	who	s ^h ə
he / she / it	k ^h o	who (plural)	s ^h ə s ^h ə
they two	k ^h o ^{fi} ŋi	what	tɕ ^h ə ze ^ŋ də
they	k ^h o ts ^h o	where	kəŋ na
we (inclusive)	ŋa rəŋ ts ^h o	when	nam
everyone	ta ^m tɕ ^h et ts ^h əŋ ma	how	tɕ ^h ə zə ma / kəŋ ^ŋ də
self	rəŋ ŋət	how much	ka ts ^h ot
other person	mə ^w zan ba	other	^{fi} zen ba
this	ⁿ də	each	rəŋ rəŋ s ^h o s ^h o
these	ⁿ də ts ^h o	whole	^m t ^h a təq
here	ⁿ də na	all	ts ^h əŋ ma
here around	ⁿ də ɕ ^ɕ ə ^h oq	this time	ta t ^h əŋ
these two	ⁿ də ^{fi} ŋi ka	someday	^h kam ^ŋ ga re
like this	ⁿ də ^ŋ də		

Adjectives

big	tɕ ^h e	thin	p ^t h ^a
small	tɕ ^h oŋ	high	^m t ^h o
wide	^{fi} bom	low	^{fi} ma

protruding	^m bər ^m bər	skyblue	^s ŋo rjə rjə
sunken	^f goŋ ^f goŋ	grey	^s tɕa
convex	^m ba rə ^m bə re	bright	^h sa ro
long	raŋ wo	shining	wot lam nam
short	t ^h oŋ	dark	mən nəq
far	t ^h əq raŋ	heavy	^l dzə mo
near	t ^h əq ɲe	light (weight)	jəŋ mo
middle	^m dwaŋ ɲa	fast	^m jo qa
wide	^r ja tɕ ^h i bo	slow	ka le
narrow	^r ja tɕ ^h oŋ tɕ ^h oŋ	early	^s ŋa mo
thick	ⁿ t ^h ək	late	ɕ ^h ə
thin	ɕ ^h ap	sharp	^f no
deep	zap	dull	mə ^r no
shallow	mə ^r dəŋ	clear	təŋ mo
full	kəŋ	muddy	ɲo ɬo
vacant	^s toŋ ɲa	fat	ts ^h on bo
many	maŋ wo	thin	ɕ ^h a ^ɕ kəm
little	ɲoŋ	dry	^h kam bo
square	tə ^w zə ma	wet	^f lən ba
round	ɬo ɬo ɕ ^h ə	tight	ts ^h əq tam bo
flat	lep lep	thin	ɕ ^h ap ro
pointed	^h tse ^m buk	hard	ɕ ^h a mo
bald	^m go ^r do	soft	^r ŋə mo
level	^p t ^h a ^s ŋəŋ	smooth	ⁿ dzam bo
front	təŋ mo	rough	^h tsəp po
reverse	^l doq ɕ ^h oq	slippery	^w zəq
slanting	jor	tight	tam bo
horizontal	^m p ^t ^h ət	loose	lo bo
vertical	ru ɲo	solid	ɕ ^h a mo
straight	twaŋ bu	disorder	ɲoq ^f zəŋ
curved	kək ro	chaotic	tɕ ^h a rə tɕ ^h ə re
much curved	ja re jo re	correct	ⁿ dək
black	na ɬo	incorrect	mə ɲen kə
pitch dark	nəq ^f daŋ ^f daŋ	true	ɲo ma
white	^h ka ro	false	^f dzən ma
red	^f ma ro	raw	^f lən ba
brilliant red	^f mar ləp ləp	new	^h sa ra
yellow	^s her po	old	^f ɲa ɲa
glistening yellow	^s her ^p tɕi ^p tɕi	good	ji ɬa
green	^f dzəŋ k ^h ə	bad	ɲan ba
blue	^s ŋəŋ bu	weak	^f dək

expensive	^h kon tɕ ^h e γə	clear	təŋ mo
cheap	^h kon ^b de γə	good-looking	^h ta s ^h a jəq qə
old (year)	^{fi} gwa ^r ge	noisy	^s kat cəq qə
young	lo tɕ ^h oŋ	bored	s ^h em mə ^r cit kə
beautiful	ji Ɂa	hastily	^m jo Ɂa
ugly	^h tso χa	colourful	t ^h a t ^h a
hot (temperature)	tə γə	wise	t ^h a mo
cold	^ɕ chəq	foolish	^w len ba
lukewarm	ⁿ dzam ja nə	honest	təŋ mo
warm	təŋ bu	sly	^{fi} jo ^r jə ^{fi} dzen
cool	^ɕ səl wo	careful	s ^h em zəm mo
hard (work)	^s ka mo	gentle	k ^h a ⁿ dzam bo
easy	^s tə mo	arrogant	ŋa ^r je tɕ ^h e
fragrant	tə zəm	suitable	ⁿ dək pa
smelly	tə ŋan	severe	ŋan ba
tasty	zəm bo	courteous	ⁿ dzam ⁿ dzam
sour	^r cu ru	industrious	^{fi} go pu
sweet	^{fi} ŋar mo	lazy	jor co
bitter	q ^h a mo	clumsy	^w len ba
hot (taste)	k ^h a ts ^h a γə	well-behaved	k ^h wa ŋen mo
salty	ts ^h a q ^h a γə	hardworking	^p tson ⁿ dji
tasteless	ts ^h a mə tɕ ^h oq	pitiful	^s ŋaŋ ^r dze
astringent	^r cu ru	glad	^{fi} ga xə
oily	^s ŋəm ^s coŋ ^h tɕik zəq ^h tɕik	happy	^b de ^r cit
not busy	k ^h om ba	peaceful	^b de ⁿ dzəq
busy	^p twi wa	sad	^s co ^r dək
rich	^ɕ ch ⁱ γo	proficient	^m k ^h e ^ɕ sa
poor	^{fi} wol wo	kind	^m dza ^r tse
clean	^h tsəŋ ma	disagreeable	ŋa na mo
dirty	^p tso χa	single	ⁿ tɕə ŋa / k ^h e ^r cəŋ
living	^h son bo	cliffy	^{fi} zar wo
fresh	^h sar wa	so-so	s ^h a rə s ^h ə γə
dead	ɕ ^h ə wo	rare	ja ^m ts ^h an

Verbs

love	^{fi} ga	swing	ⁿ gi
decoct	^h ku	worship	^ɕ chəŋ ⁿ ts ^h ɑ
pull up	wɑ	move (house)	^h po
arrange	^p twa mo ^{fi} dək	move (a thing)	k ^h ər

help roq ram ^ϕçet
 tie up ^{fi}dom
 wrap tçup ^ϕçet
 keep secret ^hsəŋ
 protect ^htəŋ çup
 be full hwa ^bʃəp
 hug wu lən ⁿdep
 peel off ^ϕçə
 recite ^wla ⁿdon
 carry on the back ^khər
 compare ^rdər
 close ^rtsəm
 weave la
 change (something) ⁿʃər ^{fi}doq
 (something) change ^{fi}ʃər
 be sick na tsə
 repair lan po ^bʃəq
 donate ^wzən ba ^htəŋ
 wipe ^ϕç^hə
 wipe up ha rə ^çhi
 guess ʔa k^he mə k^het
 step on ^mnəq
 participate zək
 hide ^hkoŋ
 scratch ^mp^thək
 unseam ha rə ^ϕçək
 destroy ^ϕçək
 collapse ^{fi}zik
 mix ⁿçə
 taste ^ptə wa ŋon
 sing lon
 quarrel wor ^bʃəq
 fry ^hsə
 fight ⁿdzən ri ^ϕçet
 sink ^thəm
 measure ^pçəq
 prize ^ptot ʃa
 open (an umbrella) ^çhə ^ɾdək hək
 complete ⁿçup ts^ha
 fill ^wlək
 admit ^khə lon

purify təŋ ŋik ^ϕçet
 eat za
 sprint tç^hoŋ
 flush ^ϕçət
 take out ⁿden
 smoke ⁿt^hen
 whip ^{fi}doŋ
 go out ^{fi}gwa s^hoŋ
 (sun) rise ^çhar
 come out ^ϕç^hə fia ^çoq
 hoe up ^pko
 wear kon
 thread (a needle) ^bʃəŋ
 transmit ^bʃən ⁿdzən
 infect ⁿgu
 blow (something) hor
 hit ^{fi}doŋ
 hurt by stinging ts^ha
 urge tet
 get wrong nor
 answer k^he lan
 make gesture ləq ^bda ^wze
 hunt ^rŋon ^bda
 shoot (with a gun) me ^mda ^bʃəq
 hit (on the target) hoq
 scatter ^htor
 separate ⁿt^hor
 fetch lon
 nod ^{fi}ŋi joŋ
 yawn ^wlap rəŋ ^ϕçet
 hiccup ri ŋo
 open k^ha ^ϕç^he
 thunder bolt breaks ^thəq ^bʃəq
 thunder ^mçək ^bʃəq
 take with oneself ^wzoŋ
 go to war ^{fi}çə ⁿdzəŋ
 knot ^mdət pa ^bʃəq
 snore hop rəŋ ne
 sneeze hap tç^hə ^bʃəq
 look after ŋək
 lead ^thət

waer (a turban)	^h tʃi	be angry	ts ^h ə ɣa za
wear (a bracelet)	^h təq	swear	^f na ^h ce
be born	ⁱ t ^h oŋ	shiver	ⁱ tce ^h ək ⁿ dər zɪk
delay	^ɳ gor	ferment	^s ɲal
keep off	k ^h oq	have a fever	ts ^h a pa ^b jəq
fall down	loq	worry	r ^d ək ri ^ɕ cet
topple	^f dzoq	sprout	^m ɲə ɣə ^m bi
pound to pieces	tce ^h əq	punish	tce ^h a pa ^p tceot
reverse	^ɳ go ^m dzək loq	turn inside out	ts ^h ə la ^f jər
arrive	t ^h on / lep	turn over	^f zu ɣu ^f jər
obtain	ⁿ t ^h op	oppose	ŋo r ^g ul ^ɕ cet
wait	^f gək	translate	^f jər
(earth) quake	s ^h a ^ɳ gi	leave (something)	ⁿ dzoq
lower the head	^m go ^f gər	put in	ⁿ dep
shake head	^m go ^f jək / ^m go ^p tceək	put out to pasture	ⁿ ts ^h o
burn	^m bar	fly	^m p ^h ər
turn light on	^f loq ^f jon	share	^f go
fall down	loŋ	separate	k ^h a k ^h a ^ɕ cet
hook	ⁿ doq	be mad	ɲon / ɲo
fish	ⁿ dzən	sew	^m ts ^h em / ^w zo
tumble	loq	apply	^ɕ cə
flood up	^f doq	put one's hand	^s cor
bite	s ^h o ^h tap	satisfy	^m t ^h ən
hammer in	ⁿ dep	rot	re s ^h oŋ
lose (something)	wor s ^h oŋ	cover	^ɳ gep
understand	c ^h i / ko	be dry	^h kam bo ret ts ^h ə
freeze	^ɳ k ^h əŋ	work	le ^h ka le
stir	^ɳ gi	go to market	t ^h oŋ naŋ ton ⁿ jo
read	ⁿ don	catch a cold	tce ^h am sə na
block up	ⁿ ts ^h əŋ / ⁿ dam	dare	hot
cross (a river)	r ^g al	say	zer
(thread) snap	tce ^h et	cut up	^h tceet
(stick) snap	tce ^h əq	cut off	tce ^h et s ^h oŋ
snap (a thread)	^h tceot	mow	^p tceek
snap (a stick)	^h tceoq	give	^w zən / ^h ter
hide (oneself)	qap	follow	^f dzi ^h tet
chop	^h tsap	plough	ⁿ dep
be hungry	^h toq	be enough	ⁿ dəŋ
press	^f nən	assess	ha lam
occur	^m dzoŋ	hire	^f la
develop	^m p ^h əl ^b git	shave	^h toq

(wind) blow	^{fi} loŋ ^{fi} jək	deposit	^p tɕu
hang	jar ^p kwa	send	^h kər
turn light off	^h tɑ	envy	^p t ^h əq toq ^ɕ ɕet
care about	^s həm k ^h ər ^ɕ ɕet	fasten	^p tɕoŋ
close	^r ʒəq	pick up	^{fi} nən
enclose	tɕət	sollect	^{fi} zəm
manage	to tam ^ɕ ɕet	reduce	mar ɕ ^h ət
irrigate	^{fi} ləq	cut with scissors	^h tɑ
kneel	^{fi} vi ^h tsək tɕe	tell	^ɕ ɕet
rotate	ⁿ ɕe loq ^ɕ ɕet / ^b ʒe	descend	mar loŋ
celebrate New Year	lo ^h sər ^h toŋ	exchange	^{fi} zə ^{fi} zi ^ɕ ɕet
(time) pass	^ŋ gor ^s həŋ	make friends with	^{fi} dək
be ashamed	ŋo ts ^h a	irrigate	^{fi} lək
be afraid	^s ɕəq	be burnt	ⁿ ts ^h ə ^{fi} zəŋ
shout	^m bot	chew	^l dat
drink	ⁿ t ^h oŋ	teach	lo ^p
be appropriate	^m p ^h ək ^m p ^h ək	(bird) crow	^ɕ ɕa ɕəq ^{fi} di
hate	ŋan lɑ	(cat) meow	mo ⁿ dzə ^h ket
regret	^ŋ ɔt pa ^ɕ ɕet	(donkey) bray	wəŋ wə ŋar
paddle	^h toŋ	(horse) neigh	^s ta ⁿ ts ^h ər
draw (a picture)	^p t ^w ə	(cow) moo	zoq ŋar
be pregnant	^{fi} ŋwar tɕ ^h ə ^ɕ ɕwa	(dog) bark	ɕ ^h ə zək
doubt	to ʒa zə	(pig) grunt	həq ts ^h ər ^h ket ^h toŋ
repay	ho rən ^h sət	(sheep) baa	lək ^m ba
return (a thing)	^h ter	(tiger) growl	^s təq ŋar
change	^b dze	(wolf) howl	^ɕ səŋ k ^h ə ŋar
wave	^{fi} jək	be named	^m ŋəŋ ⁿ doq
return (home)	loq	lift up	^ɕ ɕ ^h e
recall	ɕə ⁿ dən	bear (fruit)	^m ɕe wu ⁿ t ^h oq
reply	lan ⁿ de	freeze	tɕ ^h ɑ rəm ^ɕ ɕ ^h oq
destroy	^h tsa met to ^h toŋ	marry	^s ton mo ji
know (to do)	ɕ ^h i	untie	^{fi} dot pa ^ɕ ɕet
muddle	^ŋ əq	borrow	^{fi} jar
be alive	^s hə ^m bo ret t ^h ɑ	soak	^b dzəŋ
raise	^h so	forbid	^h kor ^ŋ go ^ɕ ɕet
gain	ⁿ t ^h op	submerge	t ^h əm
gather	ⁿ ts ^h oq	enter	nəŋ ^{fi} ə ze
assemble	^h pɑŋ ⁿ dək	pass	^b ʒet
press	^p tsər	shock	^h təq
squeeze	^w zə	be shocked	ⁿ dəq
remember	tʃan	rescue	^h ɕop tɕet

live	^f dot / ^f dək	split open	ke
raise (a hand)	^p tcek	drench	^f lən ba ret t ^h ə
saw	s ^h oq le ^p tca	flow	^f zər
complete	ⁿ dzom	reserve	ⁿ dzoq
roll up	^f dji tci	be deaf	^f na won
curl up	s ^k əm ^f gəm ^φ cet	embrace	wə rə ^h tap
block	^ŋ gəq	leak	zəq
open	^φ c ^h e	mess up	^h tək
be boiling	^ŋ k ^h u	be messy	^ŋ t ^h ək
blossom	ce	pile up	^p tsək
drive	^h toŋ	(sun) set	ŋi ma rə wə ^f ge / nəp
start	^ŋ go ⁿ dzoq	be numb	^f dət
hew	^h tcet / ^p tsəp	scold	^f dzəŋ
look	^l ta / ^l tu	bury	s ^h a lep ^b ʒəq
show	^h ton	buy	ŋo
see	rək	sell	^h tsəŋ
see a doctor	na ^h ton	be full	^h kəŋ
shoulder	k ^h ər / ^p cəq	not to have	me
warm oneself	s ^h o	cover up	^p kap
rely	s ^t en	die out	^h tə
cough	^f lo lə	(bird) chirp	tcaq
be thirsty	k ^h a ^h kom	close	^m tca ^h ə ^p tsək ^p tsəm ^φ cet
carve	s ^q o	understand	ha ko
agree	ⁿ t ^h əq tce	stroke	rək
gnaw	c ^h a s ^q e	whet	^r dar
dig out with a finger	^m tca ^h ət	grind	ⁿ t ^h əq
button up	^f ʒo	hold	len
be idle	k ^h om ba jot	scratch	^f ja ^p tcaək
weep	ŋə	can	t ^h əp
be sleepy	^f ŋi jəŋ k ^h ə	congeal	^h qəq ^h qəq
pull	ⁿ t ^h en	twist	^h tcaə ^r ʒər / ^p tcaər
defecate	s ^c e xa ^h təŋ	vomit	s ^t caək
be hot (taste)	k ^h a ts ^h a wa	crawl	ja ra ^ŋ go
be missing	loq / li	climb	^f gwər
come	jəŋ	clap	^f dep
drag	^φ c ^h ə rə nəŋ	line up	^f dək
be old	^f ge	dispatch	^f ŋəq
be tired	^h ka / tca ^h at	circle	^ŋ k ^h or
connect	^m t ^h ət	run	^f ʒək
dry	^h kem / ^h kam	make (tea)	^f dzəŋ
chat	k ^h a ^b da ^φ cet	compensate	^φ cə xa

bump	t ^h ək	kill	ϕsot
float	^l dɑŋ	seave	^h cap
splash	^m tɕ ^h ot	dry in the sun	ɲi ma ^h tə
be torn	t ^h et	sunbathe	ɲi ma ⁿ de
split up	tɕ ^h əq	lightning	^{fi} loq ⁿ ts ^h ək
be damaged	^h tɕoq	injure	^{fi} mi
be broken	tɕ ^h əq	consult	ʃu ϕɕet
break	^{fi} doq s ^h əp	go upstairs	ja rə ⁿ ʃo
bully	^p tsot ^h təp ϕɕet	shoot	^m p ^h en
deceive	^m go ^h kor ^h toŋ	have shot	^h hoq
ride	ⁿ go	stretch out	^s cəŋ
stand up	jar ləŋ	extend	ʃ ^h aŋ
lead along	c ^h et	grow	^s ce
owe	^{fi} go	rust	^h tsa γo
rob	^m p ^t ^h oq	grow a boil	^r ma wət
knock	^{fi} dəŋ	give birth	^s ce
raise (the tail)	^{fi} jik	remain	ləq
cut up	^h təp	rise	c ^h ar
kiss	po ji / po ϕɕet	lose (something)	wor
look down	tɕ ^h oŋ ^h təq ϕɕet	release	^h təŋ
request	zə wa ϕɕet	try	ts ^h ot ^l ta
drive out	^b da	be (equative)	ret
fetch	len	harvest	^p təq
marry (a woman)	lon	receive	^m p ^t ^h ot
go	ⁿ ʃo	close	p ^h ap
heal	təq	put in order	^{fi} di ^h soq ^r ʃap
be complete	^{fi} dəŋ	defend	ʃ ^h oŋ məq
dye	^p tɕa ^r tsə ϕɕək / ^p tsu ku	comb	ϕɕet
give way	lam ^{fi} zər	lose (a game)	ham
heat up	ts ^h a ^h ko	be cooked	ⁿ ts ^h u
recognise	ŋo c ^h i	be ripe	^p tse
throw	^m p ^h ən / ^h hen	get thinner	c ^h a tɕ ^h et
dissolve	zə	count	^p t ^w ɑŋ ^h ka / ^p t ^w ɑŋ ^r tsə
knead	^{fi} dzə	rinse	ϕɕɑ
endure	ʃ ^h on	fall	ləŋ
tan	^m ɲet	toss	^m p ^h en
spray	ⁿ dep	tie	^h təq
scatter seeds	s ^h a won ⁿ dep	sleep	ɲɑ
end	ci	fall asleep	^{fi} ɲət
come loose	^{fi} zɪk	speak	ϕɕet
sweep	ϕc ^h əq	tear up	^p tet

die	ɕ ^h ə	become bent	kək
count	ʼtɕi ʼjəp	bend	kək kə ʼdzək
break into pieces	zɪk	finish	ts ^h ar
spoil	p ^h tɕək	play	ʼtɕe mo ʼtɕe
collapse	zɪk	forget	b ^h dzət
trample	ʰi dɕp	violate	ʱgəl
lift up	jar p ^h cəq	feed	ʰi lək
shed	ʰi ɲik tɕ ^h ə ɕ ^h ər	smell	ɲəm
lie down	loq	ask	tə
burn (the hand)	ʂ ^h əq	grasp	m ^h dzə
run away	p ^h tɕo	cover	səm
beg (for food)	ʂcə	inhale	ʰden
have a headache	m ^h go na	be accustomed	kom ɕ ^h or
kick	ʂkəŋ t ^h oq ʼjap	wash	p ^h tə
shave	w ^h zar	be blind	ʰi ɲik zə ra
be cloudy	ʰi nam nəq	go downstairs	ʰi dze ʰi de mar
be fine day	ʰi nam tɕo	lay (an egg)	ʰtəŋ
dawn	ɲi ma ɕ ^h ar	rain	tɕ ^h a rwa m ^h bap
get dark	mən nəq	scare	ʂcəq s ^h a ʰi ɣat
lick	ʼdəq	envy	jil ʂ ^h mon tɕ ^h or
carry with a pole	p ^h tə Ɂa ʰk ^h ər	trust	ji tɕ ^h i
choose	b ^h dam	think	ʰsam / ʰtan
dance	p ^h tɕo ʼdzam	recall	ʰtan k ^h ə
jump	m ^h tɕ ^h oŋ	want	ʰsam
pulse	m ^h p ^h əq	resemble	ʰdɕa mo
paste	b ^h jar	digest	zə
listen	ɲon	disappear	jal / met pa s ^h oŋ
hear	ko	subside	ʂcəŋ re
stop	m ^h ts ^h am ʼdzəq	peel	ʰi zəq
notify	b ^h da b ^h dzər	be careful	ka le / ʰi zap ʰi zap
steal	ʰkə	laugh	ʰgot
hurl	ʰjik	write	p ^h tə
spit	ʰdep	have diarrhea	ʰɕa
push	ʰhit	wake up	ʰi ɲət s ^h et
offer as an excuse	k ^h əq ʰi zəq	rest	mɔ ʰso
move back	ʰɕ ^h ə nət	embroider	ʰtsəq
swallow	m ^h ɲət	learn	b ^h dzoŋ
drag	tə	smoke	tə wa ʰdɕp
dislocate	ts ^h ək hət	look for	p ^h tswa
carry on the back	p ^h kwa	push down	ʰi nən
dig	ʰko	itch	za m ^h p ^h t ^h ək / za

shake	^f i:k	convene	^m ts ^h wɑ b ^ɔ / ⁿ ts ^h oq
bite	s ^h o ^h tap	have found	^f ɲet / rək
scoop up	^p tɕə	sting	^b ɟap
need	^f i:go	shake	^ɳ gil
lead	t ^h ət	fight for	^m p ^t ^h oq rə ^ɕ ɕet
rely	^h ten s ^h a	steam	^f ləŋ ^p tso ji
overflow	^ɕ ɕ ^h ə ^h ^ɳ tɕ ^h er	know	ko
conceal	^h səŋ	weave	ⁿ t ^h əq
win	k ^h e	point at	^s ton
greet	^f i:ga ^ɕ sə ^ɕ ɕet	be swelling	^s cəŋ
embrace	^f wu ^f lən ⁿ dep	cook	^p tso
swim	tɕ ^h ə ^h ɲa ^r ɟap	use a walking stick	^f loq ^r ten k ^h ər / ^ɳ k ^h en
have	jot	wish	^s mon ləm ⁿ dep
be (existential)	jot	grab	^f zəŋ
meet	t ^h ək	turn around	k ^h a ^h ^ɳ k ^h ər
agree	t ^u ^ɕ ɕet	turn acorner	k ^h a ^s kor
cross	^m tɕ ^h oŋ ra ^m bət	turn	^ɳ k ^h ər
be dizzy	^m go jər ^ɳ k ^h ər	pack	naŋ fia tɕ ^h ək
permit	tɕ ^h oq	chase after	ⁿ det / ^b dɑ
plant	ⁿ dzək	prepare	t ^a ^b dɕək
increase	jar ɲən	peck at	ⁿ t ^h ə
stick into	^p tsək	walk	ⁿ jo
blink	^f ɲik ^f də	curse	^f ɲo ɲan
extract	^p tsək	go through	ⁿ dzəl / ⁿ dzi
pluck	ⁿ t ^h o	be drunk	^f ɟəq
stick down	^b ɟar	sit	^f dot
stand up	jar ləŋ	do	le
open	k ^h a ^f dəŋ	dream	^f ɲi lu ^f ɲi / ^m ɲi lam ^f ɲi
grow up	tɕ ^h i bo ret	do business	ⁿ ts ^h oŋ ^f ɟəq
feel bloated	hwɑ ^w ru		
catch fire	^m ɲe ɕ ^h or		
catch cold	^ɳ ɕ ^h əq		

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