

Vocabulary of the rTserong dialect of sDerong-nJol Khams (Shangri-La Municipality)

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Abstract: The rTserong dialect is a variety of Khams Tibetan spoken in Zhen-grong Hamlet, Geza Township, Shangri-La Municipality, bDechen Prefecture, Yunnan Province, China. The hamlet was already abandoned and most speakers resettled into Pushang Hamlet of Geza Township. Hence, the local language is no more spoken on site. The article deals with a variety spoken by a speaker in the first generation of migration in Pushang. It is analysed as a member of the mBalhag subgroup of the sDerong-nJol group. The article provides an English-rTserong wordlist, including 1400 entries with a summary of the sound system.¹

Keywords: Khams Tibetan, sDerong-nJol group, Shangri-La Municipality, dialectology

1 Introduction

rTserong Tibetan *was* a variety spoken in rTserong Hamlet, Wengshang Village, Geza Township, Shangri-La Municipality, bDechen Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, China. rTserong Hamlet has already been relocated to the present-day Pushang Hamlet due to the state policy of relocation for the economic development, so the hamlet as a linguistic community in a strict sense no longer exists. rTserong, together with the hamlets of mBalhag and gSertshang, were counted as villages in the deepest part of rGyalthang, the capital of bDechen Prefecture (Figure 1).

rTserong is an under-described Tibetic variety. It is known that rTserong Tibetan is similar to mBalhag Tibetan, described by Suzuki (2012, 2013b), as well as gSertshang Tibetan. However, although native speakers recognise similarities between them, each variety has its own peculiarities, especially in sound. rTserong Tibetan's affiliation has

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been unidentified and hypothetically classified as Sems-kyi-nyila Khams (Suzuki 2022). On the basis of the ongoing research, it is more plausible that rTserong Tibetan is analysed as a member of the mBalhag subgroup within the sDerong-nJol Khams.

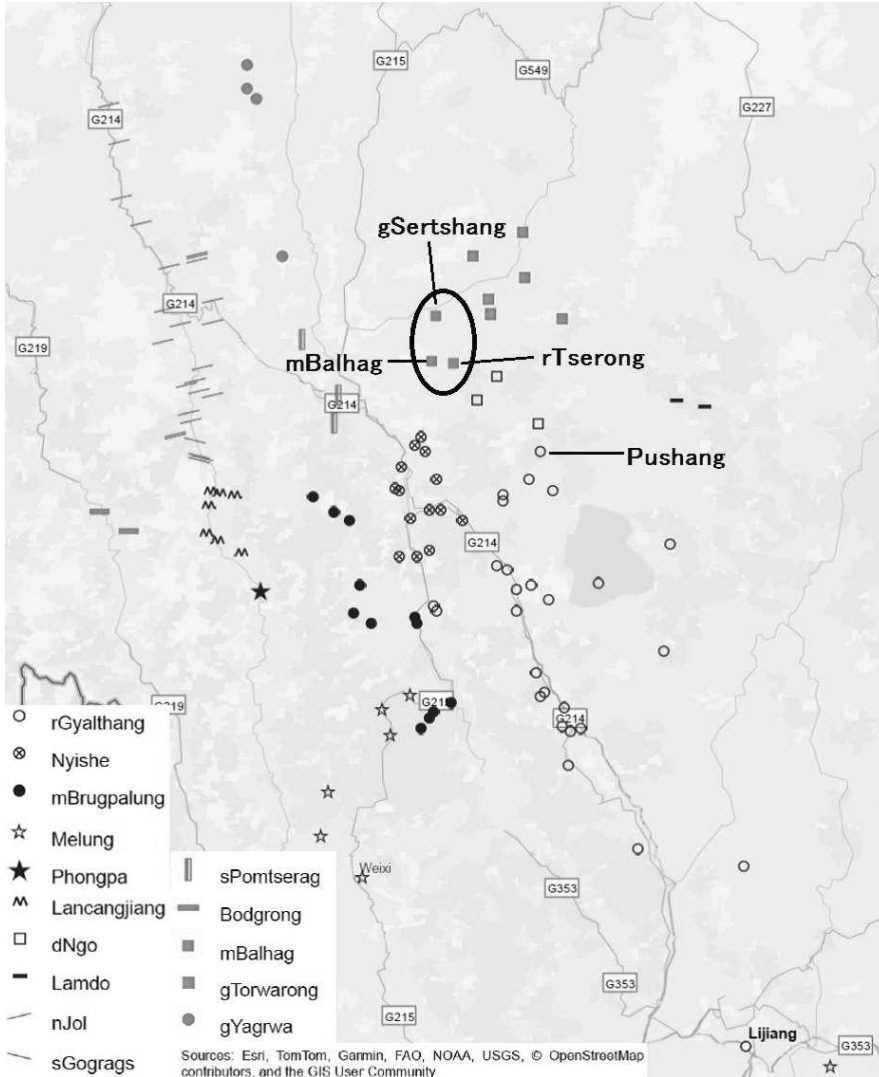


Fig. 1: rTserong's former location within the Tibetsphere in Yunnan.

One of the most outstanding sound features of rTserong Tibetan is that Literary Tibetan (henceforth, LT; transliterated following de Nebesky-Wojkowitz 1956) *s* and *z* correspond to denti-alveolar lateral fricatives ($/t^h, t, t_s/$) in a similar way to mBalhag Tibetan. Differing from mBalhag, rTserong has its aspirated phoneme and does not exhibit variants of

an apico-dental articulation ([ʈ] defined by Suzuki 2013b).

This article aims to provide an English-rTserong wordlist, including around 1400 entries. The collaborator of the rTserong dialect is a male in his 40s. His present registered domicile is Pushang Hamlet. He is a native speaker of rTserong Tibetan, who has not learnt the Phuri dialect (Suzuki 2013a) of Pushang Hamlet.² Section 2 presents a phonological overview of the rTserong dialect. Section 3 provides the wordlist.

2 Phonological overview of the rTserong dialect

This section describes the sound system of the rTserong dialect. It consists of four parts: syllable structure, consonantism, vocalism, and suprasegmentals. The method for displaying the syllable structure follows Suzuki (2005, 2025). The description of segmental sounds follows the framework by Zhu (2010) as well as Suzuki (2016), including IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) and additional indispensable phonetic symbols employed in Chinese linguistics. The analysis of suprasegmental features follows Kitamura (1977), with a necessary expansion.

2.1 Syllable structure

The maximum syllable structure of the rTserong dialect is summarised as:

cC_iGVCC

Of this structure, ^c is a preinitial, C_i is a main initial, G is a glide, and V is a nucleus, that is, a vowel. The last CC can be occupied by either a simplex /ʔ/, /w/, and /j/, or a complex /wʔ/. C_iV is a minimum, indispensable unit of a syllable.

Suprasegmentals appear as a word-tone, not as a syllable-tone.

2.2 Consonantism

Table 1 presents a list of consonants that occur either in a simplex or complex initial, as well as in a final, except for the elements of the prenasalised part. A preinitial is occupied by either a nasal (prenasalisation) or a glottal fricative (preaspiration).

Notably, rTserong Tibetan exhibits a distinction between /^hj/ (voiced preaspiration with a voiced initial) and /^hj̥/ (voiceless preaspiration with a voiced initial).

²Suzuki (2013a) reports that the two lineages inhabit in Pushang Hamlet. These lineages correspond to the Tibetans who speak the Phuri dialect and those who speak the rTserong dialect.

Table 1: List of consonants.

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
plosive	aspirated	p ^h	t ^h	tʰ		c ^h	k ^h	
	voiceless	p	t	t̚		c	k	ʔ
	voiced	b	d	d̚		ɟ	g	
affricate	aspirated		ts ^h		tɕ ^h			
	voiceless		ts		tɕ			
	voiced		dz		dʑ			
fricative	aspirated		s ^h , tʰ	ʃ ^h	ɕ ^h		x ^h	
	voiceless		s, t̚	ʃ	ɕ		x	h
	voiced		z, ɸ	ʒ	ʑ			ɦ
nasal	voiced	m	n		ɲ		ŋ	
	voiceless	m̥	n̥		ɲ̥		ŋ̥	
liquid	voiced		l	r				
semivowel	voiced	w				j		

(A: labial; B: alveolar; C: retroflex; D: prepalatal; E: palatal; F: velar; G: glottal)

2.3 Vocalism

Vowels have 12 tongue positions, as shown in Table 2. Vowel length (short and long) and nasalisation (oral and nasal) are distinctive for each vowel.

Table 2: List of vowels.

i	u	ɯ	u
e	ə	ə	o
ɛ			ɔ
a			ɑ

2.4 Suprasegmentals

A four-way pitch distinction is recognised at a word-initial position. The symbols and their phonetic patterns are arranged in Table 3.

Table 3: Distinctive suprasegmental system.

	high level (ˊ)	rising (ˆ)	falling (ˋ)	rising-falling (ˊˋ)
monosyllabic	S ^{55/44}	S ^{24/35}	S ^{53/42}	S ²⁴³
disyllabic	S ⁵⁵ S ⁵⁵	S ^{24/35} S ⁵⁵	S ^{55/44} S ^{53/42}	S ²⁴ S ⁵³

The first three tonal patterns in monosyllabic words have two variations that are not distinctive but are phonetically interchangeable.

In principle, the tone-bearing unit is a phonological word (a lexical word plus affixes), up to the first two syllables. However, it varies in compounds and some verb affixes; each lexeme may have an independent tone-bearing unit.

Tones are not distinctive over syllables from the third syllable of a word, as well as a grammatical word, being realised as low level.

3 Notes on the sound correspondence with Literary Tibetan

This section briefly summarises sound correspondence patterns of rTserong Tibetan with Literary Tibetan to characterise rTserong Tibetan. The content is divided into two parts: initial and rhyme.

For initials, Suzuki (2024b) provides a model summary comprising principal features for Khams Tibetan.³

Table 4: Sound correspondence pattern for a set of the principal LT obstruents.

LT	Ky	Kr	Pr	Py	C	Tr	SH
articulatory position	prepalatal	palatal	prepalatal			retroflex	
articulatory manner	affricate	plosive	fricative	affricate		plosive	fricative

Table 4 shows that two mergers (Pr=Py; Ky=C) are attested. Notably, *br*, a kind of Pr, corresponds to a prenasalised *palatal plosive*, /^hʃ/. This suggests that the sound correspondence with Pr was originally a palatal series, as in the Class 1 varieties of rGyalthagang (Suzuki 2024a). The whole system of the sound correspondences regarding Table 4 is close to that of Phuri Tibetan (Suzuki 2013a).

LT *s* and *z* correspond to the denti-alveolar lateral fricatives /t^h, t̪, ʃ/. This is close to mBalhag Tibetan (Suzuki 2013b); however, rTserong Tibetan has /t^h/, differing from mBalhag.

LT *l* and *y* as an initial⁴ correspond to /j/ and /z/, respectively.

³[Abbreviations] Ky: all initial combinations containing complex initial combinations *ky*, *khy*, and *gy*; Kr: all initial combinations containing complex initial combinations *kr*, *khr*, and *gr*; Py: all initial combinations containing the complex initial combinations *py*, *phy*, and *by*; Pr: all initial combinations containing complex initial combinations *pr*, *phr*, and *br*; Tr: all initial combinations containing complex initial combinations *tr* and *dr*; C: all initial combinations containing the main initials *c*, *ch*, and *j*; SH: all initial combinations containing the main initials *sh* and *zh*.

It is noteworthy that the C series derived from *Ty, a hypothetical series denoting the combinations of *ty, *thy, and *dy (Hill 2010).

⁴See Suzuki (2021) for the detailed background of these sound correspondences within the Tibetan languages in Yunnan.

As for the rhyme system, rTserong does not exhibit any locally outstanding features, compared to other surrounding varieties reported in previous works.⁵ Its general sound correspondences can be summarised as follows: LT open rhymes correspond to open rhymes; LT nasal (*m*, *n*, *ng*) closed rhymes correspond to rhymes with a nasalised vowel; LT stop (*b*, *d*, *g*) closed rhymes correspond to rhymes with a glottal stop final; and LT continuant (*r*, *l*, *s*) closed rhymes correspond to rhymes with a long vowel.

4 Vocabulary

The wordlist contains around 1400 lexical items, arranged with English entries according to the order of Hua ed. (2002). 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 & Geology, Body, Person, Animals, Plants, Food, Clothings, Housing, Utensils, Cultural objects, Space & Time), Numerals & Numeric expressions, Pronouns, Adjectives, and Verbs.

[Abbreviations]

1 first person	EXV existential verb	PL plural
2 second person	EXCL exclusive	SG singular
3 third person	INCL inclusive	SEN sensory
EGP egophoric	NEG negative	

Astrology & Geology

English	rTserong		
sky	ʰnã	snow	ʰka:
sun	ʰnə wã	hail	ʰtʰəʔ bõ
light	ʰi:	frost	ʰpõ:
moon	ʰjə ʰgɛ:	fog	ʰmø: wa
star	ʰkɛ: wã	ice	ʰtʰə rõ
cloud	ʰsə:	fire	ʰnə
thunder	ʰjəʔ	smoke	ʰto wa
wind	ʰlõ	electricity	ʰluʔ
rain	ʰtʰə:	air	ʰbõʔ
rainbow	ʰza	steam	ʰpo: ʰbõʔ
		drought	ʰkã ma

⁵Notable sound correspondences to LT rhyme forms include, for instance, LT *a#* :: /ɔ/ in Phula (gTorwarong) and LT final *r* :: /r/ in the Nyishe subgroup. Here two colons (::) denote ‘corresponding to’.

flood	ʼtɕʰaʔ tɕʰu	mud	ʼndā mbeʔ
world	ʼndzā ʰlĩ	water	ˉtɕʰu
earth	ʼtʰa	spring	ˉtɕʰu ʼɬa: tʰiʔ
mountain	ʰrə	hot spring	ʼtsʰə ɕʰu
hillside	ʼrə ʰgo:	forest	ʼna: rə
valley	ʼrə ʼnō ni	grassland	ʰpō rə
rock	ʰdu	mineral	ʼtɕʰa: ʰdu
cave	ʼtʰa wəʔ	gold	ʰtə:
hole	ˉwəʔ	silver	ʰŋũ
river	ʰgā tɕʰu	copper	ʼtō
lake	ʰtsʰu	iron	ʰtəʔ
sea	ʰdza ʰtsʰu	tin	ʰluʔ
ferry	ʼtɕʰu kʰa	aluminum	ʼkʰa:
pond	ʰdzẽj	brass	ʼraʔ
ditch	ˉwəʔ ʼnō ni	pig iron	ʰtə: ʰjəʔ
well	ʼtō	charcoal	ʼtʰe:
pit	ʼtō	plant ash	ʰtswa je ʼtʰjɛ:
dike	ʰluʔ	place	ʼtʰa tɕʰa
road	ʼjā	Yangtze	ʰjə tɕʰu
flatland	ʼjā ʰde mə / ˉtʰō ʼmə ʼtʰa	Mekong	ʰlə tɕʰu
soil	ʼtʰa	Lhasa	ʼlə sʰa
field	ʼcĩ	Khams	ʼpə: ze: kʰā
paddy field	ʼtɕʰu zĩ	Amdo	ʼʔa ʰdu
dry land	ʰkā ʼtʰa	city	ʰdzō
stone	ʰdu	street	ʼræ:
sand	ʼsə wā	village	ʼzu:
dust	ʼtʰjɛ:	bridge	ʼndzā mba
		homeland	ʼpʰa ze:

Body

English	rTserong	nose	ʼna
body	ʰlu ʰpo	nostril	ʼna ŋō
head	ˉŋwa	ear	ʰnə ʒu
hair	ʰca	face	ʰdō
braid	ʰtɕa	mouth	ʼkʰa
eyebrow	ʰlu ʰpu	lip	ʰtɕʰu pa
eyelash	ʰlu ʰpu	moustache	ʼʔa tsō
eye	ʰniʔ	chin	ʼmbje lu

neck	ˈcə ˈpaʔ	brain	ˈfiɛ: pa
shoulder	ˈta: ˈpaʔ	bone	ˈru pu
back	ˈfi gɔ̃	rib	ˈru ko:
chest	ˈcə ˈta	joint	ˈtsʰa: tsʰiʔ
breast	ˈno fiã	tooth	ˈtʰu
milk	ˈfo wã	cuspid	ˈkʰə tʰu
belly	ˈcə: pa	gum	ˈtʰu ˈtsa
waist	ˈfi ji: ruʔ	tongue	ˈtʰə ljeʔ
buttocks	ˈtsʰo: daʔ	throat	ˈcə ˈpaʔ
thigh	ˈfi lo	Adam's apple	ˈcə tsʰa:
knee	ˈpi tʰuʔ	lung	ˈju wa
calf	ˈfi lo	heart	ˈni
foot	ˈkɔ̃ ˈba	liver	ˈtʰə ˈma
ankle	ˈkɔ̃ ˈba ˈdzɯ	spleen	ˈno tʰa
arm	ˈcə ruʔ	kidney	ˈfi cʰə lə
hand	ˈja:	gall bladder	ˈfi cʰə wa
wrist	ˈjaʔ ˈza koʔ	stomach	ˈfi jwo ˈta
finger	ˈn dzɯ:	intestine	ˈfi dzo fiã
palm	ˈja: tʰaʔ	large intestine	ˈfi dzɯ ˈbō / ˈfi dzɯ ˈgɛ:
thumb	ˈtʰə tʰə	small intestine	ˈfi dzɯ naʔ
middle finger	ˈpe ˈn dzɯ:	bladder	ˈfi go ˈtsə
little finger	ˈn dzɯ: ˈtsə ka	excrement	ˈtʰə ˈwa
nail	ˈtʰi:	urine	ˈtʰə
fist	ˈm bi tsʰuʔ	fart	ˈsʰə
placenta	ˈtsa:	sweat	ˈto fiã
skin	ˈfi dō ˈpē	sputum	ˈtʰi: naʔ
wrinkle	ˈki:	saliva	ˈkʰa tʰu
sore	ˈsə ˈma ji:	nasal mucus	ˈniʔ
wound	ˈfi mə kʰa	tear	ˈfi ni: tʰu
scar	ˈfi ma ji:	voice	ˈkɛʔ
flesh	ˈsʰə naʔ	corpse	ˈru
blood	ˈcʰaʔ	life	ˈtʰuʔ
tendon	ˈtsa ˈdzɯ:		

Person

English	rTserong
person	ˈnə
people	ˈmə ˈdi:

English	rTserong
common people	ʼmə ^{fi} di:
Tibetan	ʼpøʔ
Han	ʼfi ^{fi} dza
Mongol	ʼmõ gu nə
Chinese Muslim	ʼŋgo ^{fi} gɛ:
half Han half Tibetan	ʼfi ^{fi} dza meʔ ʼpøʔ ts ^h a
foreigner	ʼtʰu: ʼfi ^{fi} dʒɛ: k ^h uʔ
adult	ʼnə ʼtɕ ^h ə ʃiu ʼri: t ^h ũ nə
child	ʼʃu: / ʼkə ga
baby	ʼkə ga
old man	ʼʔa ɲi
old woman	ʼʔa s ^h ə ^{-fi} gɛ pa
male	ʼʔa zɕ
female	ʼʔa wã
boy	ʼp ^h ə t ^h ɛ:
girl	ʼpõ:
expert	ʼʃ ^h ɛ riʔ ʼfi ^{fi} da: wo
merchant	ʼts ^h õ ^m ba
doctor	ʼmɛ ^m ba
farmer	ʼmə t ^h ɛ:
soldier	ʼfi ^{fi} ma: nə
pastoralist	ʼfi ^{fi} dzu:
herdsman	ʼfi ^{fi} dzu: ʼfi ^{fi} de: nə
carpenter	ʼfi ^{fi} lu:
blacksmith	ʼŋgɛ:
boatman	ʼwa ʼh ^h tõ nə
hunter	ʼrə rəʔ ʼh ^h tɛ: nə
cook	ʼt ^h õ tə bə ʼnə
hero	ʼh ^h pa wo
heroine	ʼʔa wã ʼh ^h pa wo
single	ʼrõ ^h tɕiʔ ʼh ^h tsõ mə
scholar	ʼzi gi ʼfi ^{fi} zõ ʼfi ^{fi} de: nə
representative	ʼh ^h kui ts ^h ɔʔ
beggar	ʼh ^h ʃõ ^h jõ
thief	ʼh ^h kui ma
robber	ʼfi ^{fi} ʒa: jə
patient	ʼnɛ: pə

English	rTserong
personal enemy	ˆni neʔ ʳfi zə ɲə
king	ˆfi dzɛ: kʰaʔ ʳfi gʒɛ: bu
emperor	ʳfi dzɛ: bu
official	ʰpẽ mə
village leader	ʳɲ gwa:
friend	ʳpʰə ʳʰaʔ
fellow	ʳruʔ
teacher	ˆfi ge ʳfi gẽ
tailor	ʳkwe ˆfi dʒa: ɲə
shoemaker	ʰjã ʳtu: ɲə
stonemason	ʳfi du ˆfi dõ ɲə
butcher	ʳsi: dzẽ ʰtɛ: ɲə
blind person	ʳfi ɲi: jõ
deaf person	ʳfi nə jẽ
baldhead	ʰpe: ljẽ
pockmarked face	ʳtʰẽ jə / ʰo wã
hunchback	ˆfi gõ ʳmbɔʔ
lunatic	ʳnã ʳmba
stutterer	ʳkʰa tɕʰu ʳma ʳfi daʔ
mute	ʰko: wa
host	ʳfi da: wo
guest	ʳɲɕ: mə
familiar	ʳduʔ tɕʰi:
stranger	ʰha ʳku ɲə
male servant	ʰnə ʳgo ʰpəj zɛʔ
female servant	ʳʔa wã ʰgo ʰpəj zɛʔ
ancestor	ˆfi gẽ pa
grandfather	ʳʔa ɲi
grandmother	ʳʔa ʰsə
father	ʳpʰa
mother	ʳma
parents	ˆpʰa wã
son	ʳpu
daughter-in-law	ˆpu je ʳfi nə wã
daughter	ʳpõ:
son-in-law	ʳpõ: ʳfi bə ʰtʰa
grandson	ʳtsʰa wo

English	rTserong
granddaughter	ʼtsʰa wõ
elder brother	ʼʔa ru
elder sister	ʼʔa ʒi
younger brother	ʼnuu wə
younger sister	ʰhɔ:
paternal elder uncle	ʼʔa kuu
paternal elder uncle's wife	ʼʔa ma
paternal younger uncle	ʼʔa kuu
paternal younger uncle's wife	ʼʔa ni
nephew	ʼtsʰa wo
brothers	ʼnõ:
sisters	ʼpõ: ʰpẽj nə
maternal brother	ʼʂõ ʱmbo
maternal brother's wife	ʼʂõ ʱmbe: je ʰfi de: za
maternal sister's husband	ʼʔa wã je ʰfi de: za
maternal sister	ʼʔa wã
paternal sister	ʼʔa ni
father-in-law	ʼʔa wã je ʰpʰa
mother-in-law	ʼʔa wã je ʰma
family	ʰtsʰõ ʼnõ mə ʰfi dɔ: tsa
relative	ʰtsʰõ ʼnõ mba
husband	ʼʔa ʒõ
wife	ʰfi de: za
widow	ʼzɔ: ʰha
barren woman	ʼʂuu: ʰndɔʔ ʰma ʂʰe: nə
twins	ʰtsʰo zɔʔ nə ʰfi dɔ: wo
orphan	ʼtsə ju:

Animals

English	rTserong		
livestock	ʼsʰi: dzẽ	cow	ʼpa
cattle	ʰcʰa: ʂʰa	milch cow	ʼwã ʰtʰĩ ʂa
bull	ʼpa	fresh ox dung	ʰjuʔ ʰʂə: wə
buffalo	ʰtʰu ʰjõ	horn	ʼrə wa
yak	ʰjə	hoof	ʰtsə ʰdzur:
female yak	ʰndzõ:	leather	ʰkwa:
mdzo	ʰndzu	hair	ʰpu
ox	ʰjõ	tail	ʰjə wã
		horse	ʰta

stallion	^h tə p ^h a	deer	^ʃ hɑ:
mare	^{fi} gō ma	gazelle	^j o: ^{fi} mɛ:
horse dung	^h ta h ^h tɕa?	musk	^{fi} ja h ^h tsə
sheep	^j o?	porcupine	^h cā m ^h ba
ewe	^j o: ma	hedgehog	^{fi} gō t ^h ə:
goat	^ʎ na: ra	mouse	^ʃ swa:
kid	^ʎ na: ra je ^j ju:	mouse dung	^ʃ sə h ^h tɕa?
lamb	^j o? je ^j ju:	squirrel	^t h ^h a? li
wool	^j o: h ^h pu	yellow weasel	^h tə ju:
sheep dung	^j o: h ^h tɕa?	jackal	^m p ^h ə fia
mule	^h tɕ:	wolf	^h sō
donkey	^h tɕu: ^h ko rə	fox	^ʃ wa
pig	^h p ^h a?	bird dung	^ʃ sə h ^h tɕa?
sow	^ʃ p ^h a: ma	eagle	^h k ^h a
boar	^h ts ^h e ja:	sparrow hawk	^{fi} gə?
pig dung	^h p ^h a: h ^h tɕa?	owl	^h pə rə ^{fi} gō
dog	^h ts ^h ə	swallow	^ʃ ca zɛ:
bitch	^h ts ^h ə wā / ^h ts ^h ə ma	wild goose	^ʃ ch ^h e ch ^h ō
hound	^ʃ rə ^h go	sparrow	^ʃ sw:
dog dung	^h ts ^h ə h ^h tɕa?	crow	^ʃ sə ru?
cat	^ʃ a li	pheasant	^{fi} dzə za
hare	^h pō ^{fi} za?	woodpecker	^h ch ^h i h ^h ta?
chicken	^ʃ sa	peacock	^{fi} ma ja
cock	^ʃ sa tɕ?	snake	^{fi} zɛ:
hen	^ʃ sa wō	frog	^{fi} be: pa
wing	^h da? pa	fish	^ʃ na
feather	^h pu ts ^h a:	insect	^m bɛ
chicken dung	^ʃ sə h ^h tɕa?	bedbug	^m bɛ h ^h tsu?
duck	^h tɕ ^h u za	flea	^{fi} dzwa:
dove	^ʃ p ^h u rē	louse	^h ch ^h i?
wild animal	^ʃ rə ra?	fly	^{fi} zā ŋu
tiger	^ʃ a ŋi h ^h ta?	mosquito	^t hi: s ^h e:
lion	^h h ^h i ŋgi	spider	^{fi} dza: pə ra
dragon	^h jo?	cobweb	^{fi} dza: pə ra ^m bō
monkey	^ʃ a h ^h ɕu:	ant	^{fi} jə: ma
elephant	^{fi} lō mo ^h ts ^h ē	anthill	^{fi} jə: ma ts ^h ō
bear	^t ō	bee	^{fi} qō h ^h tsə
brown bear	^t ō qi?	butterfly	^h s ^h e fia? ke lo?
wild boar	^ʃ p ^h a: ^{fi} gə?		

Plants

English	rTserong	seed	ʼtʰõ:
tree	ʼʂʰẽ	rice plant	ʼnʲi: ʰtso wa
twig	ʼʂʰẽ jaʔ	wheat	ʼku
sapling	ʼʂʰẽ tɕʰũ	barley	ʼcu
root	ʰtsa ʱdzɯ	oat	ʼzu ca
leaf	ʰdza ju	highland barley	ʼka rə
flower	ʼmə ruʔ	corn	ʼpɔ: ku
bud	ʼtʰõ:	cotton	ʰtʰẽ ʱbi:
pine	ʼtʰja ʂʰẽ	hemp	ʼtʰo wã
resin	ʼtʰɔ: tʰi	vegetable	ʰtsʰõ ma
tea tree	ʼtɕa ʂʰẽ	hot pepper	ʰdzɔ ʱguʔ
bamboo	ʰnwaʔ	onion	ʼtsõ
fruit	ʼtʰu: tʰuʔ	garlic	ʰgu:
peach	ʰkʰa mũ	ginger	ʰtsa ʱga
pear	ʼsə lə	potato	ʼjo: ju
persimmon	ʼʔa mĩ ʱdɯ bu	gourd	ʰgaʔ
walnut	ʰta: ʱgɛ	cucumber	ʰgaʔ
crops	ʼtʰa zĩ	bean	ʰtʰe: ma
grain	ʼzaʔ	broad bean	ʰtʰẽ ʰkɛ:
rice	ʼnʲi:	grass	ʰtso wa
		sunflower	ʰnə wã ʱmbə ruʔ

Food

English	rTserong	fat	ʼtsʰə:
food	ʼtʰẽ	butter	ʼmɛ:
porridge	ʼtɕʰẽ	yoghurt	ʼsu
flour	ʰdzẽ tsʰũ	cheese	ʼtʰuʔ
momo ⁶	ʰkʰwa: ʰpoʔ	tsampa ⁷	ʰtsũ mə
breakfast	ʼsu: dza	beef	ʼpə ʂʰa
lunch	ʼsʰɛ: dza	sausage	ʼʂʰə ʱdzwã
supper	ʼnoʔ ʱgõ	salt	ʼtsʰa
milk tea	ʼtɕa	sugar	ʰdʒõ
meat	ʼʂʰa	crystal sugar	ʰdʒõ ʰkɛ:
lean meat	ʼʂʰa naʔ	prickly ash	ʰzẽ: wã
vegetable oil	ʰnũ naʔ	egg	ʰgwaʔ

⁶A kind of dumpling.

⁷Powder of fried highland barley.

soup	`c <sup>h</sup> wa:	medicine	`mẽ
liquour	`tɕ ^h ɔ̃	pig feed	ˆp ^h a: ˆtu
boiled water	`tɕ <sup>h</sup> u ts <sup>h</sup> a	horse feed	ˆh <sup>h</sup> ta je `tɕ ^h a?
tea	ˈtɕa	snuff	`na t ^h a
cigarette	ˈto wa	distiller grain	ˈfi bɔ̃

Clothings

English	rTserong	hat	ˈʂo wa
thread	ˈh ^h kuɿ? pə	belt	ˈtɕ ^h ã wã
cloth	ˈrɛ:	shoe	ˈh ^h ã
silk	ˈmbə ˈh ^h kuɿ?	shirt	ˈnɔ̃ gɜ:
cloth robe	ˈrɛ: je ˈkɜ:	comb	ˈt ^h ɔ̃:
clothing	ˈkɜ:	jewel	ˈh ^h ʂu: ˈtsa zẽ
Tibetan robe	ˈpə: ɕ ^h ẽ	earring	ˈfi na k ^h ɔ?
sleeve	`p ^h u nɔ̃	ring	ˈndzu: ˈfi ga
trousers	ˈtɔ̃ ma	bracelet	ˈja: ˈdzɔ̃

Housings

English	rTserong	horse fence	ˆh ^h ta ra
pillow	`ñɛ:	sheepfold	ˈjo: ra
mat	ˈfi dɛ̃	wall	ˈtsɔ̃
house	`ts <sup>h</sup> ɔ̃	log	`ʂ ^h ẽ ˈɲ gwa
roof	`ts <sup>h</sup> ɔ̃ jə ˈk <sup>h</sup> a	plank	`ɕ ^h ẽ ˈh ^h pe jo?
foundation	`ts ^h ɔ̃ t ^h a	pillar	ˈka
storied building	ˆts ^h ɔ̃ tɕ ^h ẽ	door	ˈfi gwə
upstairs	`ts ^h ɔ̃ ˈjə k ^h a	front door	ˈfi gu dzẽ
downstairs	`ts ^h ɔ̃ ˈʂo: ri:	window	ˈfi gu dzɔ̃
storehouse	ˈndzə?	stairs	ˈh ^h kɛ:
cowshed	ˈpə ra	beam	ˈfi dɔ̃ wa
pigsty	`p ^h a: ra	tent	ˈfi jo?
		toilets	ˆtɕ ^h a: k ^h ɔ̃

Utensils

English	rTserong		/ ˈse pa
thing	`se: pa	table	`tɕu: ˈfi dzi

bed	ʼcʰə	umbrella	ʼtɕʰa ʰi dɔʔ
box	ʰi gũ	lock	ʼkʰɔʔ
cabinet	ʰi ga tʰa:	wheel	ʰmbu lə
glass	ʰi: ʰi gwə	rod	ʰi: ʰi ge:
mirror	ʰi: ʰi gwə	saddle	ʰta ʰi ga
lamp	ʰi luʔ	belly band	ʰta ʰi ju
firewood	ʰi: ʰi	whip	ʰta ʰtɕaʔ
match	ʼmə tʰe:	nose ring	ʰni: ʰi
torch	ʰi: ʰi tsʰe:	glasses	ʰni: ʰi:
incense	ʰpu:	oxhide string	ʰjɔʔ / ʰjɔʔ tʰe:
garbage	ʰi dzu: tsʰa	boat	ʼwa
cooking stove	ʰi: ʰi ta ʰa	airplane	ʰi nã qu
iron pan	ʰpʰa rə	bicycle	ʰtɕa: ʰta
steamer	ʰpo ra	tool	ʰja: tɕʰi
lid	ʰkʰa jɔʔ	axe	ʰta rə
knife	ʼcə	hammer	ʰtʰwa:
ladle	ʰlaʔ rə	chisel	ʰtʰa pʰoʔ ʰtʰə / ʰi du pʰoʔ ʰtʰə
wooden ladle	ʰtɕʰu ʰtɕu ʰa	saw	ʰi:
wooden bowl	ʰraʔ rə	auger	ʰi du ʰi dɔʔ ʰa / ʰi lũ
bowl	ʰpʰa ru	ink marker	ʰi: rwa
dish	ʰi dũ:	plough	ʰi: mã
chopsticks	ʰi: ʰi	hoe	ʰka
bottle	ʰi: ʰi dã	rope	ʰe:
jar	ʼca:	manure	ʰjuʔ
vat	ʰtɔ:	sickle	ʰi fia
bucket	ʰtɕʰu ra	water conduit	ʼwa
wooden tray	ʰsu: ʰpa	millstones	ʰi du ʰi dɛ:
trivet	ʰi: ʰi tɔ: ʰi	loom	ʰre: ʰtɕa ʰtʰə
bellows	ʰi ʰi bəʔ	chopper	ʰi: ʰi tʰu ʰtʰə
scales	ʰtsi:	gun	ʰi: n da
money	ʰi: ʰi:	bullet	ʰi:
capital	ʰi: ʰi: ʰtʰa wa	bow	ʰi da
interest	ʰi: ʰi:	gunpowder	ʰi dɛ:
goods	ʰzɔʔ	poison	ʰtɔʔ
needle	ʰkʰɔʔ	gift	ʰjaʔ ʰi bɔʔ
nail	ʰtɕaʔ ʰi dɛ:	quilt	ʰkũ:
scissors	ʰtʰa ʰi dɛ / ʰi: ʰi		
ladder	ʰkũ		

Cultural objects

English	rTserong		
book	ʼzə ji	cremation	ʼnə zɛ: ʰhɿaʔ / ʰni nɔ̃ ʰhɿaʔ
sheet	ʼʂʰə:	sky burial	ʰpe ʰʂaʔ
ink	ṇaʔ	Buddha sculpture	ʰja
school	ʼzə ji ʰzɔ̃ ʰhə	butter lamp	ʰtɕʰu: mi
speech	ʰkʰa ʂʰə	ceremonial scarf	ṽkʰa taʔ
spoken Tibetan	ʰpə: ʰkɛʔ	amulet box	ʰhɿɔ̃ wa
written Tibetan	ʼpə: ziʔ	releasing animals	ṽtsʰə re ʔa da
name	ʼnɔ̃	soul tree	ʰila
family name	ʰnɛ̃ ʼnɔ̃	incantation	ṽsʰeʔ ʼjeʔ
sign	ʰta: tso	prayer-wheel	ʼtɕʰe: ʰkʰu:
story	ʰnā tā	status	ʰhɿa tɕʰa
joke	ʰga zə lu	power	ʰbɔ̃ mba
song	ʰkɛʔ	livelihood	ʼtɕa tʰɔ̃
folk song	ʼʔa la / ʰjɔ: ʰjɔ: ʰjɔ̃	factory	ʰlu ʰlu ʼjeʔ ʰhɿa
dance	ʰtsʰə laʔ ʰtɕʰā	tax	ʰga kʰi:
drum	ʰja	advantage	ʼja: ʰhɿa
gong	ʰbuʔ tɕʰu:	use	ʰsə: ʰhɿa
bell	ʼtɕʰu tsʰəʔ	reason	ʰtsa wa
bamboo flute	ʰlɔ̃	famine	ṽdzɛ fia ʰluʔ
bell	ʼtə ʰdɕ:	pain	ʰdɔ̃ʔ ʼʔe puʔ
sect	ʼtɕʰu: lɔʔ	error	ʰnu: ʰa: ʰhɿa
belief	ʰrɔ̃ rɔ̃ je ʰgu: tʰā	danger	ʰkʰe nɛ̃ fia tɕʰuʔ
female deity	ʰnā nɔ̃ je ʼpɔ̃:	auspicious	ʼja: po
ghost	ʼxa ʰdɕə	thank	ṽtaʔ
female ghost	ʼʔa wā ʼxa ʰdɕə	crack	ʰje ʰhɿuʔ
paradise	ṽnā ʼnɔ̃ ni	trace	ʰta: tsoʔ ʼjəʔ
fortune	ʼle: ʰde:	shadow	ʼʔa ʰga
destiny	ʼle:	colour	ʼtsʰu: kʰa
lama	ʰla ma	dream	ʰni ʰnɔ̃
monk	ʼʂɔ̃ mba / ʼta wa	spirit	ʰhɿā ʼnɔ̃ ni
nun	ʼtɕə ma	idea	ʼtɛ̃ tɕʰuʔ
congregation	ʼtɕʰu: kʰɔ̃	appearance	ʰda ʰde: nə
religious institution	ʼtɕʰu: ra	matter	ʼco wa
treasure vase	ʼca:	means	ṽla tʰɔ̃ʔ
stūpa	ʰtɕʰu tɛ̃	temper	ṽnɛ̃ ʰkʰɔ̃ tɕʰu
		strength	ʼsʰeʔ
		command	ṽkʰa ʰkəʔ ʼʔə jəʔ

prison	ʼtʰẽ kʰõ	victory	ʼma: kʰa
rumour	ʼnə kə ʰtã sʰe: ʼjeʔ	state	ʼfi dʒɛ: kʰaʔ
guilt	ʼnə: rɑ: tʰa	experience	ʰtɕʰaʔ ʼfi dʒu
contract	ʼkʰa tɕʰe	meeting	ʼtsʰuʔ ʼndu
toothpaste	ʰtʰu ʰtɕʰu tʰa	distance	ʼtʰa tsʰiʔ
weapon	ʼko tɕʰẽ		

Space & Time

English	rTserong		
direction	ʰsʰuʔ	day after tomorrow	ʼfi nõ nĩ
east	ʰsʰɛ: sʰuʔ	two days after tomorrow	ʼnu: ʼfi nõ ʼfi dʒoʔ
south	ʼfi lu sʰuʔ	tonight	ʼʔa nuʔ
west	ʼnõ sʰuʔ	tomorrow night	ʼtʰõ nuʔ
north	ʼh lu sʰuʔ	yesternight	ʼkʰa nuʔ
middle	ʰtsəʔ ʰki	daytime	ʼnə wã nõ ni
side	ʼtu:	morning	ʼsu wa
left	ʼfi zə: jaʔ	noon	ʰsʰe: dʒa
right	ʼtõ jaʔ	twilight	ʰgo zõ kʰu
front	ʰõ	evening	ʰsʰə gə
back	ʰsũ	night	ʰtsʰɛ ri
outside	ʼfi dʒəw pʰaʔ	midnight	ʰtsʰɛ sʰeʔ
inside	ʼnõ ni	zodiac animals	ʼju tsʰe
corner	ʰtsa	year of mouse	ʰswa: ju
tip	ʼfi nə mə	year of ox	ʰpa ju
surroundings	ʼkʰa kʰu:	year of tiger	ʰta: ju
nearby	ʼkʰa kʰu:	year of hare	ʰzə: ju
border	ʼfi nuʔ tʰiʔ	year of dragon	ʰjoʔ ju
on the top	ʼja kʰa	year of snake	ʼfi zə: ju
upper	ʼja kʰa	year of horse	ʰta ju
lower	ʼtʰaʔ nə	year of sheep	ʰjoʔ ju
on	ʼja kʰa	year of monkey	ʰsʰu: ju
under	ʼsə: ri	year of chicken	ʰsa ju
bottom	ʰtʰe: ɣwə	year of dog	ʰtsʰə ju
upwards	ʼzoʔ ʼzɛ: fia zeʔ	year of pig	ʰpʰaʔ ju
downwards	ʼzoʔ ʰtʰe: zeʔ	date	ʼnə wã
upper body	ʼluʔ pə ʼzɛ: tʰa	first day	ʰtsʰẽ ʰtɕiʔ
lower body	ʼluʔ pə ʼsə: ri	second day	ʰtsʰẽ ʼfi nõ
edge	ʼtu:	month	ʰnə wã
base	ʰts a wa	morning	ʼsu wa
time	ʼna ja	afternoon	ʰsʰeʔ dʒa ʰtʰõ tʰũ
today	ʼʔa ri	January	ʰnə ʰnə wã
yesterday	ʼkʰa tsõ	February	ʼfi nu: ba
day before yesterday	ʼkʰa mja: tə ɳi	December	ʰtsʰẽ ʰnə dʒoʔ ʰnə
two days before yesterday	ʰnə: ʼkʰa mja: tə ɳi	beginning of the month	ʰnə ʰgu
tomorrow	ʼtʰõ nĩ	middle of the month	ʰnə ʰkiʔ
		end of the month	ʰnə ʰdʒoʔ

birthday	ˈnɔʔ tə ˈni:	Monday	ˈnə ɬu: ˈhɬeiʔ
year	ˈju	Tuesday	ˈnə ɬu: ˈfi nɔ̃
recently	ˈtə tsʰiʔ nɔ̃ ni	spring	ˈfi ze fia
this year	ˈtə ziʔ	summer	ˈhɬəʔ
last year	ˈnə nĩ	autumn	ˈhɬə
year before last	ˈfi zə nĩ ju	winter	ˈfi gũ
next year	ˈʔa zɑʔ	New Year	ˈji ɬʰe:
year after next	ˈʔhɔ̃ pu	intercalary month	ˈju ʊgɔ̃
in the past	ˈŋũ ko ˈŋũ ko	Winter Solstice	ˈnɔ̃ da tsʰeʔ
long long ago	ˈfi na ˈŋə ma	Summer Solstice	ˈhɬə kʰa
now	ˈje:	solar eclipse	ˈnə wɑ ˈhɬu:
future	ˈtəʔ ˈʔhɔ̃ tsʰiʔ nɔ̃ ni	lunar eclipse	ˈnɔ̃ dɑ ge: ˈhɬu:
at the beginning	ˈjɛ pʰɛ ˈfia hɬɛuʔ	festival	ˈtə: tsʰəʔ

Numerals & Numeric expressions

English	rTserong		
one	ˈhɬeiʔ	sixty-five	ˈɬɔ: ˈhɬsa: ˈfi ŋa
two	ˈfi nɔ̃	seventy	ˈfi dɛ ɬɛu
three	ˈhɬɔ̃	seventy-six	ˈfi dɛ ɬɛu ˈhɬsa: ɬɔʔ
four	ˈfi zə	eighty	ˈfi dze: ɬɛu
five	ˈfi ŋa	eighty-seven	ˈfi dze: ɬɛu ˈhɬsa: ˈfi dɛ
six	ˈɬɔʔ	ninety	ˈfi gu hɬɛu
seven	ˈfi dɛ	ninety-eight	ˈfi gu hɬɛu ˈhɬsa: ˈfi dzeʔ
eight	ˈfi dzeʔ	ninety-nine	ˈfi gu hɬɛu ˈhɬsa: ˈfi gu
nine	ˈfi gu	hundred	ˈfi dza
ten	ˈhɬɛu	hundred and one	ˈfi dza ɾɔ: ˈhɬeiʔ
eleven	ˈhɬɛɔ: ziʔ	hundred and eight	ˈfi dza ɾɔ: ˈfi dzeʔ
twelve	ˈhɬɛɔ: ˈfi nɔ̃	hundred and eighty	ˈfi dza ɾɔ: ˈfi dze: ɬɛu
thirteen	ˈhɬɛɔ: hɬɔ̃	thousand	ˈhɬɔ̃
fourteen	ˈhɬɛu zə	ten thousand	ˈɬə
fifteen	ˈhɬɛɛ: ˈfi ŋa	hundred thousand	ˈɬə hɬu
sixteen	ˈhɬɛu ɬɔʔ	million	ˈfi dzə ɬʰə ˈhɬeiʔ
seventeen	ˈhɬɛu dɛ	hundred million	ˈtɔ̃ ɕʰu:
eighteen	ˈhɬɛu ˈfi dzeʔ	half	ˈsʰe: kʰa
nineteen	ˈhɬɛ: ˈfi gu	first	ˈʔa: ˈtɔ̃ ma
twenty	ˈnə ɬʰu	second	ˈʔa: ˈfi nɔ̃ ba
twenty-one	ˈnə ɬʰu ˈhɬsa: hɬeiʔ	two [with a classifier]	ˈtu
twenty-eight	ˈnə ɬʰu ˈhɬsa: ˈfi dzeʔ	a page	ˈzə ʊdzəʔ ˈhɬeiʔ
thirty	ˈʔhɔ̃ ɬɛu	a grain of rice	ˈɲji: ˈɲjwa: ˈhɬeiʔ
thirty-two	ˈʔhɔ̃ ˈhɬsa ˈfi nɔ̃	a bundle of vegetables	ˈtsʰə: ma ˈhɬpɔ̃ hɬeiʔ
thirty-eight	ˈʔhɔ̃ ˈhɬsa ˈfi dzeʔ	two handful of rice	ˈɲji: ˈɲjwa: ˈfi nɔ̃
forty	ˈfi zə hɬɛu	a pile	ˈfi za hɬtsiʔ
forty-three	ˈfi zə ˈhɬsa: hɬɔ̃	a bucket of water	ˈɬɛʰu nɔ̃
fifty	ˈfi ŋa hɬɛu	a patch of ground	ˈʔhɔ̃ ɬɛʰa ˈfi gu re: ˈhɬeiʔ
fifty-four	ˈfi ŋa hɬɛu ˈhɬsa: ˈfi zə	an hour	ˈɬɛʰu tsʰəʔ ˈhɬeiʔ
sixty	ˈɬɔ: ɬɛu	a flower	ˈmbə ruʔ ˈhɬeiʔ
		a sentence	ˈka: hɬsu ˈtsʰiʔ kʰa ˈhɬeiʔ

a pair of shoes	^h jā ^t ch'a ^h tci?	a <i>mu</i>	^h šē k'he? ^h tci?
a pair of hares	^h pō ^{fi} za? ^t ch'a ^h tci?	for a while	^h ha ts'he? ^h tci?
a flock of sheep	jō? ts'ə ^{fi} dzi?	a day	^h nə wā ^h tci?
a section of road	jā ^h ha ts'he? ^h tci?	a night	^h ts'ē ^h tci?
a section	^t ə s'he? ^h tci?	a month	^h nə wā ^h tci?
a single shoe	^h jā za	a year	jū ^h tci?
a roll of paper	^h šə: ^t ə lə ^h tci?	one year-old	jū ^h gwa ^h tci?
a meal	^h ī ^t haw? ^h tci?	a lifetime	^h nə rō? ^h tci?
a square of cloth	^h rē: ^h gu rē: ^h tci?	a step of walk	^h kō ^m ba ^h pu? de
a pack	^{fi} dzi:	a time	^h p'he: ^h gwō? s'ha wā
a row of houses	^t s'ō ^h jū: ^{fi} da?	make a shout	^h kē? ^h šə:
a string of beads	^h ch'a ŋa	hit once	^h ch'e: ^{fi} jō?
a drop of oil	^h nō ^h ti? ^h tci?	bite a bit	^h hu ^h ta?
two-storeyed	^t s'ō ^t u ^{fi} nō	some	^h gə wā ^h tci?
a parcel	^h dzə: k'ha ^{fi} da ^h tci?		/ ^h co wā ^h tci?
a bottle of wine	^t ch'ō ^h š'i: dā ^h kō	a few	^h nə lə ^h tci?
a puddle of mud	^h dā nī ^h tci?	everyday	^h nə wā ^h re re
a half kilo	^h tsi: ^h kō	each	^h rō ^h jwa? ^h tci?
two <i>liang</i>	^h tō	double of one fold	^t ch'a
two <i>qian</i>	^h tō zō ^{fi} nō	every night	^h nu? ^h ta? šə
an inch	^h su ^h kō		

Pronouns

English	rTserong		
1.SG	^h ŋa	these two	^h wo nə ^{fi} nō ^h ga
1.two.EXCL	^h ?a go ^{fi} nō	like this	^h wo ^h dzo
1.PL.EXCL	^h ?a go ts'ē	that	^h wo tə
2.SG	^t ts'ə?	those	^h wo nə kū
2.two	^h tch'ə ŋa: ^{fi} nī ^h ga	there	^h wo tə ^h nə: nī
2.PL	^h tch'ə ^h dza: ts'ē	that side	^h p'ha du?
3.SG	^h k'ə	like that	^h wo ^h dzo
3.two	^h k'ə ŋa: ^{fi} nō	who	^h t'hu
3.PL	^h k'ə ^h dza: ts'ē	who.PL	^h t'hu ts'ē
1.PL.INCL	^h ?a go kū	what	^h ka ri?
1.two.INCL	^h ?a go ^{fi} nī ^h ga	where	^h ka: ze?
all	^h kū ze?	when	^h ha ts'hi? ^h nā ze?
oneself	^h rō rō	how	^h tch'ə ri?
other person	^h k'ə ^h dza: ts'ē	how much	^h kə ze?
this	^h cə wā	how many	^h gwā? ^h kə ze?
these	^h wo nə	other	^h hə: za: kū
here	^h wo nə ^h nə: nī	each	^h rō rō
this side	^h wo ^h də:	everything	^h jwa? ^h tci? ^h ma ju?
		whole	^h kū ze?

this time | ʰnɔ̃ tʰəwʔ ʰnɔ̃ ni

some times | ʰtʰa tsʰiʔ ʰtʰeɪʔ nɔ̃ ni

Adjectives

English	rTserong	curved	ʰŋɔ̃ ʰŋɔ̃ʔ
big	ʰba lē	having many bends	ʰgi ʰgi ʰŋɔ̃ ʰŋɔ̃ʔ
small	ʰtsə ka	black	ʰnaʔ naʔ
wide in diameter	ʰbo ʰbō	pitch-dark	ʰna: ʰŋɔ̃ ʰŋɔ̃
thin in diameter	ʰtʰi ka	white	ʰke ʰke:
high	ʰtʰo ma	red	ʰme ʰme:
low	ʰma ʰma	brilliant red	ʰme: ʰi ʰi
raised	ʰlu lu	yellow	ʰtʰu ʰtʰu:
convex	ʰtʰu ʰme: ʰne ne	glistening yellow	ʰtʰu ʰtʰuʔ ʰtʰu:
long	ʰrɪ ʰbu	green	ʰŋō ʰi
short	ʰtʰə tʰɔ̃	blue	ʰnā ʰduʔ
far	ʰdzō rɪ	gray	ʰtʰja:
near	ʰtʰa: tʰɔ̃	bright	ʰti:
middle	ʰtsə ʰki: ze:	shining	ʰti: mə ʰdza
broad	ʰdzə zē	dark	ʰka reʔ ʰa zeʔ
narrow	ʰdo: reʔ	heavy	ʰdzə ba
	/ ʰke: ne: ʰia tɕu:	light (weight)	ʰzə zō
thick	ʰtʰɔ̃: ba	fast	ʰndo wa
thin	ʰtʰaʔ ʰtʰaʔ	slow	ʰka le:
deep	ʰnō ʰtē	early	ʰja ʰtɕa
shallow	ʰtʰaʔ ʰtʰaʔ	late	ʰshə gə
full	ʰkō	fat	ʰdzə: ba
empty	ʰtō ʰba	fat (pig)	ʰdzə: ba
many	ʰmō mo	thin	ʰšē ʰduʔ
little	ʰnə ʰnō	dry	ʰšə: wa
square	ʰtʰa ʰtsu tɕʰa:	wet	ʰtʰa kō
round	ʰgo re:	soft	ʰmə la:
pointed	ʰnə mə	sticky	ʰnə mō
bald	ʰtō ʰba	smooth	ʰti: mō
flat	ʰde mō	rough	ʰgu ʰpi ʰu ʰzeʔ
obverse	ʰzə gū	slippery	ʰji: ʰde: tɕe
reverse	ʰshəʔ ʰtʰja:	tense	ʰtʰa kō
leaning	ʰzə zə:	lax	ʰmə la:
slanting	ʰtɕe tɕu:	solid	ʰndzu ma: zeʔ
vertical	ʰtō mo	disorder	ʰʰa beʔ

chaotic	˧tɕi? ˧ne? ˧nə ˧ne: ne?	dirty	˧tsu: re?
correct	˧dzo ma	living	˧dzu? ma: ze?
true	˧tɕ mə	fresh	˧tɕ: wo
false	˧jo: ma	dead	˧sə ˧de
raw	˧dzɛ ˧ba	lucid	˧ta: ma
new	˧tɕ: wə	tasty	˧sə ma
old	˧nɪ ˧ba	pleasant to ears	˧nɛ ˧da ma
good	˧tɕhu? ˧nɔ	pleasant to eyes	˧dze: wə
bad	˧a be?	loud	˧tɕi? ˧tɕ: ɕɔ
weak	˧xɔ? tɕhu? ˧a ze?	hard	˧dɔ? tɕi
expensive	˧ɲu: ˧kɔ tɕhu:	bored	˧tɕe? ɕɔ
cheap	˧ja nə ˧je: tɕhu:	hasty	˧tsu? be? ˧nə tsu? sɔ
overgrown	˧nɪ ˧ba	wise	˧nə ˧la? ˧tɕ? tɕhu:
old	˧ju tɕhu:	honest	˧jɛ ˧ba
young	˧ju ˧tɕə tɕhɔ	sly	˧gə: pə
beautiful	˧dze: wə	gentle	˧dzo ma
ugly	˧dɔ nɛ	arrogant	˧a pa: ta:
hot	˧tsa kɕu:	suitable	˧dzo ma ze?
cold	˧cɔ ɪɪ	fierce	˧dɔ re?
warm [water]	˧tɕ? co? ˧nɔ	severe	˧ta: wə
warm	˧tɕ mo ze?	courteous	˧tsu wa ˧je?
cool	˧tɕ mə ze?	lazy	˧ma nu gə ˧da?
difficult	˧je: ˧ka	clumsy	˧nə ˧ko: pa
easy	˧je: ˧ja	well-behaved	˧nu ˧u:
fragrant	˧pɕ: dze nə	hardworking	˧ka ˧me: ˧gi
smelly	˧səw nə	pitiful	˧a kɕu: ˧ma ri: tɕi
savory	˧sə mə ˧nɔ	glad	˧ga sɔ
sour	˧tsu: kwa	happy	˧sɔ: wə
sweet	˧ne: mə	peaceful	˧de ˧pə
bitter	˧ka ɕhu?	sad	˧dɔ: re?
hot	˧ka ɪɪ	proficient	˧dzo ˧ma: ze?
not busy	˧ni ˧tu ˧de?	intimate	˧ne: ze?
busy	˧tsu? ˧de	disagreeable	˧tsu: re?
rich	˧sɔ: wə	alone	˧kɕu? ˧tɕi?
poor	˧bu: wə	not so bad	˧gu? ˧bu: ze?
clean	˧tsɔ wa		

Verbs

English	rTserong		
love	^{fi} ga	accomplish	^{fi} dzu:
like	^{fi} ga	fill [a bowl]	ʼja: wã
install	ˆze: ʂ ^h ə?	can hold	- ^h tʉ? ʼja: wã ʼtɕ ^h u?
decoct	^h tso?	admit	ʼŋi ʉgu: ʼra: ɳi ʼ ^{fi} zũ
pull up	^{fi} bi:	eat	^{fi} tɕ ^h a
rake	ʼʂẽ ʼnõ ʉgwə	spurt	ʼp ^h ɛ: ʰtɕi?
swing	ʼs ^h ə ra? pə ra? ʼje?	flush	ʼp ^h ɛ: ɕ ^h i?
worship	ʼp ^h u:	take out	^{fi} bi: ɕ ^h ə
move [house]	^h pu	smoke	ʼto wa ʰt ^h i
move [a thing]	ʼp ^h ɛ: ʰpu	whip	ʼp ^h ɛ: ʰbĩ ɕ ^h ə
help	ʼru? ʼje?	go out	ʰp ^h ɛ: fia t ^h u
wrap	ˆza ʰbũ	fetch	ʼs ^h ɛ: wã ɕ ^h ə wã
keep secret	-k ^h a ra?	[sun] rise	ʼnə wã ʼʂ ^h ɛ: sō
protect	^h tɕa k ^h a: ʼje?	come out	ʼs ^h e fia fið
be full	^h dõ sō		/ ʰp ^h e fia fið
hug	ʼcō ʰtaw?	hoe up	^h ku
recite	^{fi} ju ˆn ^d ə fia ʼja?	wear [cloths]	ʼtsō
carry on the back	^m ba?	wear [shoes]	ʼtsō
close	ˆpə ʰtsō	thread	^{fi} dɔ?
change	ⁿ du? ʰdzu:	infect	ʼnɛ? ʼku
alter	ʼp ^h ɛ: ʰdzɪ	blow	ʼpɛ:
be sick	ʼna	blow away	^{fi} bu?
patch	ˆtɕã	hurt by stinging	ʼlaw? ʼna
tinker	ʼhẽ	urge	ʼŋa? ʼa ʰde?
wipe	ʼtəw?	be wrong	ˆnu: t ^h i
join	ˆtu: ʰdzo? ʉgwə	consent	ˆwa? wa?
hide	- ^{fi} be?		/ ˆwa? tə sō
insert	ʼje ʰi ʼ ^{fi} da? wə	hit	^{fi} dō
unseam	^h tɕa?	gesticulate	ˆja? ʰzo? ʼje?
pull down	ʼp ^h ə ʰʂi?	hunt	ˆrə ra? ʰtɛ? ʉgwə
mix	ʼs ^h a ʰɰi ʼp ^h a ʰɰi ʼje?	fire [a shot]	ʼnə ʰda ʼ ^{fi} jo?
sing	^{fi} jō	hit on the target	^{fi} jo?
make a row	ⁿ t ^h ə rɔ? ʼje?	fight	^{fi} də ʰdō ʼje?
fry	-ŋō?	overthrow	- ⁿ t ^h ə ˆna? ʼra?
quarrel	ⁿ t ^h ə ʰt ^h ɔ? ʼje?	fetch [water]	^h tɕu
praise	ʼtɕa? ʼra?	collect firewood	-ʂ ^h i ʰdō
open [an umbrella]	ʼp ^h ɛ: s ^h i	bet	^{fi} dzɛ ʼra?
		open	ˆs ^h e

thunder	ʼtɕʰɔʔ fiə ʰfiɔʔ	swear	ʰfi na ʰtsi:
carry	ʼkʰə:	have a fever	ʰtʰəʔ wə ʰtsi:
go to war	ʰfi maʔ ʰndzɛ	sprout	ʰmbu:
look after	ʰtsʰaʔ	punish	ʰŋkʰiʔ ʼkwə
lead	ʰŋcʰuʔ ʼjeʔ	turn inside out	ʼkʰa sʰe ʰfi gəʔ
wear [a hat]	ʼkə	turn over	ʼlu ʰpə ʼkʰa tʰaʔ ʰfi ju
wear [a turban]	ʰhpə:	oppose	ʼkʰa tʰeʔ ʼjə
wear [a bracelet]	ʼtəʊʔ	put out to pasture	ʰfi zu: ʰtsʰu
block	ʰkʰaʔ	set on fire	ʼnə ʰtsoʔ
topple	ʰfi diʔ	fly	ʰfi dī
arrive	ʰpʰu:	share	ʼpə ʰfi gu
get	ʰjaʔ pʰuʔ	separate	ʼkʰa kʰa ʼsʰe
wait	ʰfi goʔ	become mad	ʰŋũ mba
[earth] quake	ʼtʰa ʰgu: ʼjeʔ	sew	ʰza: ʰtɕũ
nod	ʰŋgo ʰzoʔ ʼjeʔ	satisfy [conditions]	ʰndzo ma ʼreʔ
light [a fire]	ʼni ʰtsoʔ		/ ʼtʰa tsʰiʔ ʰndzo: tʰuʔ
burn	ʰmbɛ:	work	ʼje: ʰgu:
light [a light]	ʰfi dī	catch cold	ʼkʰa tʰuʔ ʼna
pad	ʰpʰe ʰtī	dare	ʼtʰa tsʰiʔ ʼjaʔ
hang	ʰtsaʔ	tell	ʰhʂɛʔ
fish	ʰtsoʔ	plough	ʰhtəʔ
tumble	ʰndəʔ ʰŋgwə	be enough	ʼtɕʰuʔ
bite	ʼxʰawʔ	assess	ʰtsʰəʔ ʼjeʔ
hammer	ʰfi dɔwʔ	shave	ʼpə ʂaʔ
lose	ʰhtu: ʰŋgwə	[wind] blow	ʰfi lə ʼjeʔ
understand	ʰha ʼko	hang	ʰŋgaʔ ʼraʔ
freeze	ʼkʰī ʼraʔ	turn off [the TV]	ʰpʰje ʰtuʔ
be frostbitten	ʰŋtɕʰaʔ ʼraʔ	care about	ʼtɕʰuʔ go ʰfi nə ʰe: ʼjeʔ
move	ʼʂʰa:	close	ʰhtī
stir	ʼʂʰa:	pen in	ʼkaʔ
read	ʰndə	irrigate	ʰfi ŋaʔ
block up	ʰkʰaʔ	cross [a bridge]	ʼko
cross	ʰŋgi: tɕʰu ʰtuʔ	go by	ʼre:
snap	ʰfi dū	be afraid	ʰhcaʔ
heap	ʼtsiʔ	call	ʰmbəʔ
be hungry	ʰhtuʔ	shout	ʰfi waʔ ʰkɛʔ ʰfi daʔ
press	ʼtʰeʔ ʰfi nɛ	weld	ʰŋtʰuʔ
happen	ʼʂe fia fiə	drink	ʰŋtʰɔ
develop	ʼja ʰdze: ʰtə	be suitable	ʰndzo ma

regret	ˆma re: tʰi:	grunt	ˉpʰaʔ ˉfiwaʔ
be pregnant	ˆŋkʰu:	baa	ˆjɔʔ ˉfiwaʔ
doubt	ˉtʰaʔ ˆma fi di:	growl	ˆʔa ŋi htaʔ ˉfiwaʔ
change	ˆpʰe fi dʒi	howl	ˆhsɔ ˉfiwaʔ
return	ˆsʰɛ: fið	be named	ˆŋð
recall	ˆpiʔ ˆjiʔ	uncover	ˆpə hti
answer	ˆkʰa htiʔiʔ ˆpʰe hʂɛʔ	freeze	ˆfiʒɔwʔ khɿ
destroy	ˆpʰe hteʔ	marry	ˆpə wã ˆjeʔ
muddle	ˆze: hʂuʔ	untie	ˆpʰe sʰi
support	ˆza tʰẽ	borrow [money]	ˉhtsə
obtain	ˆpə fi dzɔ ˆri:	borrow [tools]	ˆfi ze:
[water] gather	ˆhtuʔ	forbid	ˆjeʔ ˆma tɕʰuʔ
gather	ˆndzɔ	enter	ˆndzu:
assemble	ˆze: ndzɔ	pass	ˆtʰa tsʰiʔ
squeeze	ˆntʰi		/ ˆtu: tsʰiʔ
remember	ˆhta: tso: ˆjeʔ	startle	ˆhʂa:
deposit	ˆhtɕu:	rescue	ˆhtuʔ jə
send	ˆhtɕu:	raise	ˆza htsaʔ
envy	ˆtɕʰuʔ go ˆma fi ga ˆjeʔ	saw	ˉpʰɛ ɲaʔ
avoid [food]	ˆkʰa ˆhtɕu:	complete	ˆze: ndzɔ
fasten	ˆza hta	shrink	ˆza ˆtəwʔ
pick up	ˉhtuʔ	open	ˆsʰe
collect	ˆpə htaʔ	be boiling	ˆkʰu:
reduce	ˆŋə ŋð ˉfi luʔ	blossom	ˆxwa
shear	ˆpʰə ɲaʔ	drive	ˆhtð
tell [a story]	ˉhʂɛʔ	start	ˆje: pʰɛ:
descend	ˆtaʔ nə ˆtʰeʔ fi lɔʔ	open up wasteland	ˆrə hku
	/ ˉtʰeʔ taʔ nə ˉfi ləwʔ	chop down	ˆntʰu
exchange	ˉpʰa fi dʒi	hew	ˆhtsaʔ
hand over	ˆpʰɛ: hteʔ	look	ˆpə hta
make [friends]	ˆfi diʔ	show	ˆhta tɕʰuʔ
water	ˉtɕʰu ˆtʰɔʔ	see	ˆntʰð
be burnt	ˆza htaʔ	see [a doctor]	ˆneʔ pa ˆtsə hta ˆŋgwə
crow	ˆsa ˉfi waʔ	shoulder	ˆse: mbaʔ kə ɕʰuʔ
meow	ˆʔa li ˉfi waʔ	warm oneself	ˆfi giʔ
bray	ˆku ru ˉfi waʔ	rely	ˆza hteʔ ˉhteʔ ˆjeʔ
neigh	ˆhta ˉfi waʔ	cough	ˆju
moo	ˆpa ˉfi waʔ	be thirsty	ˆtɕʰu hko
bark	ˉtsʰə ˉfi waʔ	carve	ˆfi nẽ

button up	^{fi} je ^u go: 'za ⁿ dəw?	climb a mountain	^rə nō ⁿ dza?
be idle	'je: 'ne: ⁿ də? ^{fi} de?	climb up a tree	's ^h ē ^u go ⁿ dza?
weep	'ŋu	clap	ˉk ^h ɔ? ^{fi} jɔ?
pull	ⁿ dzə c ^h u?	line up	ⁿ ju? ^{fi} da
defecate	^h tɕa? wa `le?	run	ⁿ c ^h ə?
come	'sō	make tea	'tɕa ^{fi} bjē
dredge up	^nō ^{fi} de?	compensate	ⁿ ts ^h ɔw?
be old	^{fi} gē pa	wear	^h ta? ts ^h a
be tired	ˉts ^h a?	expand	ⁿ c ^h ə w? fiō
connect	^n ^t u: t ^h u?	collide	^h tɛ? ŋa
chat	ⁿ də ^{fi} gu? ˉ ^{fi} da?	splash	^h tɔ?
split open	^{fi} ge: t ^h u nə	be torn	^tɛ: ^u go
drench	^{fi} bē tɕ ^h ə	split up	^{fi} dza? ts ^h ə
flow	^{fi} dzo?	break	^pə tɕ ^h a? ts ^h ə
be deaf	^{fi} na ^{fi} zu: 'jō	bully	'ŋā tɕ ^h ɔ ts ^h e?
leak	^ta?	deceive	^{fi} nə ^{fi} ju?
mess up	^h tsu?	stand up	's ^u a 'za jō
filter	^h ts ^h a?	pull	ˉ ⁿ t ^h a?
be in chaos	^h s ^u a? ra?	owe	^fi du? ri?
be [one's turn]	ⁿ ju: 'je?	rob	ˉc ^h u?
[sun] set	'nə wa ^lu?	knock	^{fi} dō
be numb	ˉts ^h u? 'na nɛ?	prize	^h kē
scold	ˉ ⁿ c ^h o?	request	'ru? 'je? 'ru?
bury	^m ba	fetch	'jō
buy	'nu	marry [a woman]	ˉ ⁿ c ^h ə?
sell	^h tsō	go	ˉp ^h e? ^{fi} ŋa?
be full	'kō	be complete	ˉts ^h ɔ
NEG.EXV.SEN	'nə nō	heat up	'ts ^h a c ^h u:
die out	^t h ^e t ^h u:	recognise	ˉha 'ku
understand	ˉha ^ko sō	endure	^fi dɔ? re ^jɛ? ^h tɕa?
touch	^fi nɔ?	sweep	ˉs ^h a?
whet	^{fi} de:	kill	^h tɛ?
grind	^jī	dry in the sun	^h kā
hold	^h sa? jō	sunbathe	ˉ ^{fi} ge?
have taken	ˉjō ⁿ da ˉ ⁿ dɪ?	lightning	^h ti: 'je?
can	't ^h a ts ^h i?	injure	^{fi} mɔ fia 'ri?
twist	^ru:	consult	'tɕu k ^h a 'je?
vomit	ⁿ daw?	go upstairs	'za 'k ^h ɔ ^h tɪ ⁿ gwə
crawl	ⁿ dza?	shoot [an arrow]	ˉts ^h e?

have shot the target	ʼtsʰe? de ʰkʰi:	hear	ʰtʰu: sō
stretch out	ʰpʰe: ʰtsō	stop	ʼtu? ʰde: ?ə tʰu?
extend	ʰpʰe: ʼrɪ mbo ʰlu	notify	ʼtʰu? tsə ʰkʰe: ʰtaw?
grow	ʰtʰə? wə ʰde:	spit	ʰtə?
rust	ʰza ʰtʰa?	push	ʰpʰja? ʰda
grow a boil	ʰma: ʼre?	move back	ʰsə ʰpʰe: ʰda
give birth	ʰnɔ?	dig	ʰza ʰku
be angry	ʰnɪ kʰa	become bent	ʰjo ʰgo?
remain	ʰja: wa	finish	ʰdzu?
rise	ʰʃe:	play	ʰze: ʰgwə
receive	ʰjō ʰda ʰqi?	forget	ʰdze? ʰgwə
defend	ʰtʰa? ka ʼje?	violate	ʰtsʰə ʰdzi? nō ʼma ʰde?
comb	ʰke fia ʼje?	suckle	ʰju?
lose	ʰʃe ʼra?	ask	ʰtə
be familiar with	ʰdu: ʰtʰi	grasp	ʰdzə
be cooked	ʰpə?	wash	ʰtʰu
be ripe	ʰeā ʰtsʰu:	like	ʰga
get thinner	ʰʃe ʰgo	be blind	ʰni? ʰjō
rinse	ʰkʰa ʰtʰu	go downstairs	ʰkʰe: ʰio ʰtʰe ʰgo
tie	ʰta?	lay egg	ʰgwa? ʰgo
sleep	ʰni:	rain	ʰtʰu: ʰpə?
fall asleep	ʰnə? ʰtu:	frighten	ʰnə? ʰjow?
speak	ʰeā ʰʃe?		/ ʰcu?
die	ʰʃə	admire	ʰnɪ ʰtō
calculate	ʰtsə ʰdu? ʰdzaw?	trust	ʰtʰa? ʼra?
damage	ʰpe ʰne? ʼri: ra?	think	ʰtʰe
collapse	ʰrə ?ō	recall	ʰzə tʰe
lie	ʰni:	want	ʰpə tʰe ʰgo
escape	ʰeā: ʰgwə	digest	ʰʃə wə ʰtʰu?
kick	ʰdu ru? ʼjo?	disappear	ʰji? ʰgwə
shave [the head]	ʰze:	be careful	ʰhā tʰhō ʼje?
be cloudy	ʰnā ʼmo?	laugh	ʰga:
be sunny	ʰzu: lō	write	ʰdzə?
dawn	ʰnā ʰhi:	have diarrhea	ʰda
get dark	ʰmo: rō?	rest	ʰni? ʰlu
dance	ʰtsʰə la? ʰtʰhā	embroider	ʰja?
jump	ʰdzō rɪ ʰpʰa?	learn	ʰzō tʰa? ʼje?
paste	ʰjʰe	seek	ʰtsi:
listen	ʰnē	press	ʰdzə?

itch	ʼʂʰiʔ ʰtaʔ	catch cold	ʼcō ʰhī ʼjeʔ
raise	⁻hʰē	convene	ʼza loʔ
sway	ʰfiʒoʔ	have found	ʰhʂi: ʱda ʱdiʔ
bite	ʰhʊ ʰtoʔ	quake	ʰkuu
need	ʰfiɡə:	know	⁻ha ʼku
rely	ʼtʂʰaʔ ʼraʔ	weave	ʼrē
conceal	⁻hʰō	point	⁻nʰdzɯ:
win	ʰtʰaʔ wə	boil	ʰhʂu:
greet	ʰhʰa ʰhʱu		/ ʰhʂu:
embrace	ʰcō ʰdaʔ	seize	⁻nʰdzə
swim	ʼtʂʰu ʰtʂe: ʼjeʔ	turn around	ʼtsʰə kəʔ ʼjeʔ
EXV.EGP	ʼzəʔ	shift	ʰkʰo la ʼjeʔ
EXV.SEN	⁻nʰō	pack	ʼza ʰtʂoʔ
meet	ʼtʂʰəʔ	pursue	ʰhʰaʔ
arrange	⁻nʰdzə ʰtʂʰeʔ ʰhʰtʂeʔ ʼraʔ	prepare	ʰtʂʰa: ʒə ⁻hʰtawʔ
cross	⁻nʰdzə rē ʱgo	walk	ʱgwə
be dizzy	ʼzō ʰkʰə:	curse	ʼsʰeʔ ʼjeʔ
allow	ʰjeʔ ʰtʂʰuʔ	get into	ʰtō lə ʰza ⁻nʰdzɯ:
plant	ʰhʰsoʔ	be drunk	ʼtʂʰō ʰfiʒə
increase	ʼza ʼja: wa ʰlu	sit	⁻nʰdoʔ
stab	ʰfiʒawʔ	do	⁻nʱgu:
open	ʰhʰtaʔ	dream a dream	ʰfiʱni ʱnā ʰfiʱmə
grow up	ʰhʰtʂʰəʔ ʰfiō	do business	ʼtsʰō ʰfiʒaʔ
go up	ʼza ʱjoʔ	keep company	ʼruʔ ʼjeʔ
feel bloated	ʰfiʱbʱu:	testify	⁻ce ʰfia ʰfiʒə ʱə ʼjeʔ
catch fire	ʰfi ʰmbʱe:		

Miscellaneous

English	rTserong		
way of doing	⁻nʱgu: ʰtʂʰa: toʔ	quickly	⁻nʰdzwa:
except	ʼʔē pə ⁻tʂuʔ	together	ʰkʰū ze: ʰfiʱnā gə ʱjəʔ
mostly	⁻ʱo zeʔ ʼʱa ma tə	surely	ʼma jeʔ ʰpʰa jeʔ ʰtʂiʔ
of course	ʼʱo: tə reʔ	and then	⁻nʱū ʼce wa rəʔ
just now	ʼʱa rē		/ ʼjeʔ ʰmʰe ʰtʂʰuʔ
radically	ʰhʰtsa wa	again	ʼʱa rō
very	ʰpe: gaʔ	at least	ʼʱo no ʰma tsʰeʔ ʰhʱu:
yet	ʼʱa rə:	most	ʼʱo ⁻nʰdo
		at last	ʰsʰu ʱgu zeʔ
		suddenly	ʰpʰje ʰtʂuʔ

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得榮徳欽チベット語争茸 [rTserong] 方言（雲南省香格里拉市）の語彙

要旨

本稿は、雲南省香格里拉市で話される得榮徳欽チベット語争茸 [rTserong] 方言の語彙（約 1400 語）を提供する。rTserong 方言は香格里拉市北部に位置する格咱郷にある争茸村で話されて「いた」変種である。現在、同村出身者は移住計画のため大部分が格咱郷普上村へと移った。本稿の記述する言語は、普上村へ移住した第一世代の話者が話す言語である。音体系の分析の結果、rTserong 方言は榮徳欽チベット語巴拉 [mBalhag] 方言群に属するものであることが分かった。

キーワード カムチベット語、得榮徳欽 (sDerong-nJol) 方言群、香格里拉市、方言学

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