

A Historical Study of rGyarong Rhymes

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0. Introduction

The purpose of this small paper lies in reconstructing the Proto-rGyarong (PG) rhymes and comparing them to those of Proto-Tibeto-Burman (PTB) system. Although the author tried previously to reconstruct the PG rhymes and to trace their historical origins¹⁾, the attempt was not completely successful, partly because of the incompleteness of the reconstruction but mainly because of the lack of correspondences to PTB. This situation does not drastically change in this paper either; it can be said, however, that the historical tracing has been much improved.

As for the general information of rGyarong area and the references, see Nagano: 1979 A Historical Study of rGyarong Initials and Prefixes, *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 4-2. The abbreviations are also the same as were used in the article mentioned above. *

1. Reconstruction of Proto-rGyarong Rhymes

CT, TS, CK and TZ are described with five vowels while TK, SM, WS, PT, HN and KT have more than six. Considering the whole system for each of the languages in the second group, however, it seems to be possible to regard them as either over-distinctions or extra vowels from the loss of finals. My feeling is that there should be five vowels, judging from the actual data, and that, in the cases of TK, WS and PT, the complicated accent marks might be some reflexes of final consonants; in these dialects, almost all the implosives are missing in final position.

In terms of final consonants, CT, TS and TZ are the most conservative. On the basis of these, */-p, -t, -k, -s, -r, -l, -n, -m, -ng, -y, -w/ can be set up. Some tongues keep diphthongs, but in most cases, they can be re-interpreted as /-Vy, -Vw, -yV/. Voicing is not distinctive in final position in any dialect, although CK and TK have voiced stops in final position.

Some dialects, such as SM, have -Cs clusters. However, it is clear from checking the lexical items with -Cs clusters that they all must have been borrowed from WT. Thus, the author does not set up this cluster at the PG stage.

The following is the list of rhyme correspondences among the rGyarong dialects:

- | | | |
|-----|------|---|
| 1.1 | NOSE | CT ʔu sna, TS te sna, CK ti sh'ne, TK ɕne, WS tešná, PT tešní,
KT tě-snâ, HN snó |
| | EAR | CT rna, TS ta rna, TZ ternje, CK dir rne, TK rna, SM to rna, WS |

*Editor's note: due to an error on my part, Mr. Nagano's article in the last issue was mispaginated. The correct order of pages should be 52-55-53-54-56.

	trná, PT trní, HN námč'o ² , KT tẽ-rnâ
MOUTH	CT ʔo kha, TS ta kha, TZ tekhje, CK ti ke, TK tə-k'ei, WS tek'ă, PT tesnés, HN k'ă, KT tẽ-k'ă
TOOTH	CT swa, TS ta sowa, TZ teswje, CK tis we, TK nəsyɛ, SM tə swa, HN só, KT te-siê, TR sa ⁴

From these correspondences, PG *-a can be set up. It is interesting that TZ and CK have -e corresponding to the -a in other dialects. This will be discussed in the following section.

- 1.2 NEEDLE CT ta khap, TS khap, TZ tekhep, CK ta keb, TK rkək, WS tākăkcíe
 LID CT wa pkap, TS ʔo pkap, SM ta pkap
 ##PG *-ap
- 1.3 TO SEND CT ka lat, TS ka lat, TZ šaŋ, CK ko wa pre, ko lad, KT rĩŋ
 MOUNTAIN CT ta wat, TS ta wat, CK ta wed, TK sa k'ɛ, tawued, SM tawat, WS tăwa, HN čiparasandrú, KT tâ-wě, TR lak⁵-ka l
 EIGHT CT wo ryat, TZ warže, CK wu-r'yat, TK wuaryed, SM wu rjat, WS wăriă, PT woriê, HN ždie, KT wõ-ryăt
 ##PG *-at

- 1.4 ARM CT ta yak, TS ta yak, CK ta yag³
 PIG CT phak, TS phak, TZ pjak, CK p'ag, SM pak, WS pāk, PT pa, HN p'ă, KT p'yăk
 ##PG *-ak

The medial glides in KT and TZ should be noted; the PTB form is *pwak/pak.

- 1.5 TOGETHER CT ka kyas, TS kyas, CK ta-kyas, SM cç'as, KT tẽ-čăs
 ##PG *-as

- 1.6 LOUSE CT sar, TS sar, TZ sar, CK ser, SM sor
 SUMMER CT ta tsar, TS ʔu tsar, CK d'byar k'e⁴, SM pə tsar
 ##PG *-ar

- 1.7 DISPOSITION SM gral
 ##PG *-al

We have neither many examples of this rhyme, nor parellel correspondences. Although I am unsure if PG *-Vl can be established since this sort of rhymes seems to be found in loanwords from WT, I have tentatively set up PG *-Vl.

- 1.8 TO EAT CT ta zan, TS za, CK ta ni zan, TK ka-zɪɛ, WS tazái, PT te za, HN č'ížo, KT zîă, zai, TR na⁴ kai⁴
 ##PG *-an

- 1.9 TO FLY CT ta Nbyam, TS ta ka kyem, CK ki d'byom, KT kû-kû-yăm
 ##PG *-am

- 1.10 POTATO CT yang yu, TS yang yu, CK yang yo, KT ă-yăñ-yŭ
 ##PG *-ang

- 1.11 LADDER TZ zai⁵
 BARLEY CT sway, TS swi, TZ swai, CK s'we'i, WS súi, KT ă-sôĩ
 ##PG *-ay

- 1.12 NEPHEW TZ temdau
 ##PG *-aw

This reconstruction is also tentative; TZ te-mde means WIFE, and TZ -u might be a diminutive.

- 1.13 TEARS CT mnyak tshi, TS mnyak tshi, CK ti myeg la chu, KT tẽ-mňăk č'i
 MAN CT te rmi, TS te rmi, TZ termi, CK tr'mi, TK rmə, SM tə rmi, WS trmí, PT koč'í, HN ngăru, KT tẽ-rmî, TR a⁶ tsang⁴

- AUNT CT nga ni, TS ʔa ni, CK a ni, TK ʔa nə, WS aní
 DOG CT ka na, TS khyi, TZ khi, CK k'e, TK ɬ'ie, SM k'əna, WS k'í, TR
 goi l
 ##PG *-i
- 1.14 TO SUCK CT ka mi skyip, TS ka mi scip, CK ko mi s'kyib⁶⁾
 SHADOW CT wa yip, TS ta yip⁷⁾
 ##PG *-ip
- 1.15 HAPPY CT ka sa skyit, TS ka sa skyit, CK ko na nge, KT kǎ-sǎ-sčyit
 GOAT CT chit, TS chit, TZ kežo, CK ki so, SM tʃ'ət, WS ké-yo, PT kosú,
 HN li, KT ǎ-kě-sû
 ##PG *-it
- 1.16 FIRE CT mcik, TS ta mcik, TZ temtšek, CK ti mi, TK mə, SM tə mtʃik, WS
 te mí, PT te mé, HN mnyí, KT tǎ-mč'ík
 WRIST CT wa ya ʔo tsik, TS ta yak ʔa tsik, CK ta yag m'gi⁸⁾
 ##PG *-ik
- 1.17 TWO CT ka nis, TS ka nes, CK ki nis, TK kənas, SM kə niEs, WS teú, PT
 konés, HN nié, KT kě-něs
 SEVEN CT ka synis, TZ keʃnit⁹⁾, CK ki sh'nis, TK kəʃnas, SM ka ʃnas, WS
 košněs, PT košné, HN dāen, KT kě-šněs
 ##PG *-is
- 1.18 SOUL TZ tažir
 ##PG *-ir
- 1.19 RIPE CT smin, TS smin, CK ki s'min, TK smi, KT na-krap
 ##PG *-in
- 1.20 HOUSE CT ta cim, TS cim, TZ tɕam, CK chem, TK tɕim, SM tɕem, WS tewǎ, PT
 číém, KT č'óm, TR chiəm⁴
 ##PG *-im
- 1.21 WOOD CT sying, TS syi, TZ ɕakphu, CK shing p'ung, TK ɕ, WS šíe, PT
 šakpu, KT šī^o
 ##PG *-ing
- 1.22 SILVER CT po ngiy, TS pa ngiy, TZ paŋei, CK po ngi'i, TK rtɕi, WS paongé
 KT pǒ-nî
 LITTLE CT ka ktsiy, TS ka ktsey, CK ki mi ni, SM kə-ktsi, WS kokčíe, KT
 ǐš-pǒs
 ##PG *-iy
- 1.23 FACE CT ʔo yo, TS na yu, TZ tažiu, CK ta yo
 ##PG *-iw
 TZ has a completely separate root for FACE from the others.
- 1.24 ELBOW CT ta khru, TS ta kro, TZ tekhru, SM tə kru
 RAIN CT tu mu, TS ta mu, TZ tɕharna, CK ch'ar nag, TK tɕ'ar nag, SM
 təmu
 ##PG *-u
- 1.25 TO BEAT TZ tap/tup, TK ka-tup, SM ka top, KT ŭt'ŭp
 ##PG *-up
- 1.26 TO TEACH CT ta ka tsut, TS ka si rik cut, CK ko si rig ch'ud, TK kasıkɕud
 ##PG *-ut
- 1.27 VULVA CT ʔu sytuk, TS ʔo Ndzyuk, TZ teɕtu, SM te ʃtu

- SIX CT truk, TS truk, TZ keṭo, CK ki trog, TK kə-tṣuo, WS kočó, PT kočó, HN ktrǔ, KT kũ-tők
- TO RUN CT na ka rkyuk, TS ka nga nak, CK ki na r'gyug, KT kâ-nâ-rjyũk
- POISON CT tuk, TZ tako, CK ta dog
- ##PG *-uk
- 1.28 BONE CT rus, TS sya ris, TZ ʃaru, CK sha ru
- ##PG *-us
- 1.29 ANGLE CT ʔu zur, TS ʔa zir, CK wu zur, TK kikue
- ##PG *-ur
- 1.30 [SILVER] SM rŋul
- CHANGE SM sprul
- ##PG *-ul
- 1.31 RIVER CT nga Ngun, TS Ngun, CK nyem m'gun, TK luo, TR uak6 ch'ial6, KT ñǎñ-gũn
- ##PG *-un
- 1.32 TIGER CT stak¹⁰, TS khung, TZ khe, CK k'u/k'ung, TK k'un, SM k'un
- ##PG *-ung
- 1.33 CONTRACTION SM ktʃum
- ##PG *-um
- 1.34 AFTER CT wun kuy, TS ʔan kuy, CK ki nun 'kui, TK ʔank'ue, KT ʃs-põs
- ##PG *-uy
- 1.35 HAIR CT rnye, TS syu, TZ tarnek, CK ta ko r'myi, TK ko rŋi, SM ta rŋiE
- WS tákušũ, PT tako šũ, HN ktró, KT tâkô rnĩ
- ##PG *-e
- An alternate possibility is to reconstruct PG *-ek from the TZ form, but this seems unlikely to me since no other dialects have velar stops in final position; this -k is probably a new development within TZ.
- 1.36 -ep rhymes are found only in TZ: tep TO SEW and tekjep NEEDLE. However, the PG for the former is *drup(PTB *drup) and for the latter is *kap(PTB *kap) [see 1.2.]. Therefore, the author has not set up *-ep at the PG stage.
- 1.37 BANK CT wu sket, CK wu m'to, KT tǎm-pâ-ô
- ##PG *-et
- 1.38 BOLT TZ komtek
- ##PG *-ek
- This rhyme is seen only in TZ, and we have no corresponding form in other dialects. Another example K. Chang lists is kamardzek TO RUN, whose PG must be *-uk (see 1.27).
- 1.39 BEAK CT ʔu synes, TS ʔu synes, SM k'a ʃjor
- ##PG *-es
- 1.40 YELLOW CT ser po, TS ser po, CK serpo, SM k'sər po
- ##PG *-er
- 1.41 TO BELIEVE CT na rten, TS ka na Nden
- ##PG *-en
- 1.42 THIN CT kchem, TS ka kchem, TZ keṭshim, CK ki g'ch'em, KT kô-yět/kô-röm/kô-wyět
- PENIS CT ʔu lem, TS ta lem
- ##PG *-em

- 1.43 RHINOCEROS TZ breŋ
##PG *-eng
- 1.44 SMALL CT ka ktsey, TS ka ktsey, CK ku tse'i, TK kəgtsei, KT kǎ-tsai
##PG *-ey
- 1.45 TO BUY CT ka ki, TS ka kim, TZ kew, TK kakə, WS kakí
##PG *-ew
This root seems to be related to *d-kew(K-N) TO PICK/DIG OUT.
- 1.46 HUNGRY CT ta ko ka pa, TS ʔo ktu ko mo, CK ki mo, TK kəmo
THIEF CT ka symo, TS ka symo, CK ki sh'mo
##PG *-o
- 1.47 BUTTOCKS CT wa sop, SM ta sop, KT tǎ-štǎn-kû
##PG *-op
- 1.48 TO DRINK CT ka mot, TS ka mot, CK ko mod, TK ka-mod, WS komú, PT kóm, HN
yínte'en
##PG *-ot
- 1.49 THUNDER CT ta rmok, TS ta rmok, CK g'yu n'brig, SM ta rmok
##PG *-ok
- 1.50 FLY CT ka pos, TS ku pes, CK ki pos, KT kǒ-pǒs
##PG *-os
- 1.51 EVENING CT ta mor, TS ta mor, CK ti mor, HN dzáro, KT tâ-môr
##PG *-or
- 1.52 CURTAIN TS yol, CK yel wa [WT yol ba'
##PG *-ol
Again, there is a strong possibility that this word is a loanword from WT.
- 1.53 BLUE CT sngon po, TS sngon po, CK s'ngon po, WS lən, KT nǒn-pô
##PG *-on
- 1.54 DOOR CT kom, TS kom, TZ kom, CK kom, TK kom
WHITE CT ka pram, TS ka prom, TZ keprom, CK ki prom, TK pram/kəprom, WS
koprôm, KT kǎ-prôm
##PG *-om
- 1.55 THOUSAND CT stong, CK s'tong tso te rge'i, TK ston, KT stǒn-dz
ALWAYS CT stong snyi, TS syne, KT stǒn snê
CAMEL CT nga mong, TS nga mong, CK r'ngamo
##PG *-ong
- 1.56 BELOW CT -oy, TZ -oi, CK -u'i
##PG *-oy
Although it is possible to reconstruct PG *-oy from these forms, the initials don't correspond. In addition to this, final -y is used to indicate 1st person plural of action verbs, while -w stands for 2nd and 3rd person plural.
- 1.57 In the data I collected, there are no -ow sequences except for those which were mentioned just above.

As was seen in 1.1 through 1.57, the -il, -ep, -el and -uw rhymes are missing. It is very hard to know at this stage whether these are the systematic gaps or whether further study might fill in these gaps.

2. Discussion of Proto-rGyarong Rhymes

In this section, the correspondence between the PG rhymes reconstructed in section 1 and the rhymes reconstructed for PTB is discussed. For the sake of convenience, most of the same lexical items will be used, and the numbering in section 2 is parallel to the numbering in section 1.

2.1	NOSE	PTB *s-na	PG *sna
	EAR	PTB *r-na	PG *rna
	MOUTH	PTB *m-ka	PG *ka
	TOOTH	PTB *s-wa	PG *swa

As Nishida has already pointed out, the SM -a: TŽ -e correspondence is common and widely found, as is SM -E: TZ -i. By adding my materials from section 1, we can set up the following parallel correspondences:

	EAR	TOOTH	WINE	MEAT	EIGHT
PG	*rna	*swa	*gya	*sya	*ryat
CT/TS	rna	swa	kya	sya	ryat
SM	rna	swa	cç'e	ša	rjat
CK	rne	swe	ky'e	sha	r'yat
TZ	rnje	swje	tšhe	šje	rže
	TEN	CLOUD	LEG		
PG	*syTSYe	*stem	*tame		
CT/TS	syce	zdem	tame		
SM	ʃtʃiE	zdiEm	tamiE		
CK	sh'tse	s'dim	tami		
TZ	ʃtʃi	zdžim	tami		

From the data given, we might be able to say that PG *-a went to -a in CT, TS and SM, and to -e in CK and TZ; PG *-e went to -e in CT, TS and SM, and to -i in CK and TZ. In other words, rGyarong dialects show a uni-directional change in terms of vowel height. For a discussion of this kind of change in Tibeto-Burman as a whole as well as Tosu/Hsihsia comparisons, see Nishida 1973: 23 & 257-.

2.2	NEEDLE	PTB *kap	PG *kap
	LID	PTB ??	PG *Pkap

Again, the examples for NEEDLE show the -a:-e- correspondence between CT/TS/SM and TZ/CK, but the situation is not so straightforward as in 2.1 since TZ/CK form for LID is not recorded, and WT has *khebs*. The etymologies of the TK and the WS forms are vague although it is probable that WS form is a borrowing of WT *gcod*.

2.3	TO SEND	PTB ??	PG *lat	
	MOUNTAIN	PTB ??	PG *wat	PLB kaŋ ¹
	EIGHT	PTB *b-g-ryat	PG *wV-ryat	
	TO KILL	PTB *g-sat	PG *(K-)sat	

TO KILL has been added to this set; see Nagano 1979:1.4,a & b. for data. The HN form may be a proper name. The -a:-e- correspondence is again seen here.

2.4	ARM	PTB *lak	PG *yak
	PIG	PTB *pak	PG *pak
	BLACK	PTB *nak	PG *nak

BLACK is added; see Nagano 1979:1.7,c DAY would also be a suitable item whose PTB form is *ryak. CT has both *ta ryak* and *sa* while CK has only *tar yog*; other dialects show the form *ta shni*.

2.5 TOGETHER PTB ?? PG *gyas
 RICE PTB *b-ras [PG *b-ras] CK n'bres
 The PG form is not directly supported by the data but is analogized on the basis of the discussion in 2.1 and the existence of the CK form listed above.

2.6 LOUSE PTB *sar ~ *śar PG *sar
 SUMMER PTB *tsyar = SUN PG *dzar
 STC does not show a PTB form for SUMMER, but the PG form seems to be related to PTB form for SUN. STC reconstructed two forms for LOUSE: one went to *shig* in WT and the other to the present rGyarong words.

2.7 DISPOSITION PTB ?? PG *Kral
 The SM form is probably a loanword form WT *gral* meaning ROW/CLASS. The closest phonological shape in PTB would be *gra:l standing for FIGHT/WAR, and PTB has *ren for ROW. It is hard for me to trace the phonological changes and semantic shifts, however.

2.8 TO EAT PTB *zan PG *zan
 2.9 TO FLY PTB *pyam PG *Nbyam
 2.10 POTATO PTB ?? PG *yang yu
 WOLF PTB ?? PG *sbyang gu
 GREEN PTB *snow PG *ldzyang gu
 We have no good correspondences. WOLF and GREEN may be loanwords from WT.

2.11 LADDER PTB ?? PG *zay
 BARLEY PTB ?? PG *sway
 STC does not list the PTB forms for the two.

TEN PTB *tsyay PG *syTSYe
 From this datum, it might be possible to assume that PTB *-ay went to PG *-e as was mentioned in 2.1, and that PG *-ay came from another PTB source; but the source is still unknown.

2.12 NEPHEW PTB *du PG *Ndaw
 2.13 TEARS PTB *myak(eye) PG *Nnyak(eye)
 PTB *ti/twiy(water) PG *dzi(water)
 MAN PTB *r-mi PG *rmi
 AUNT PTB *ni PG *Vni
 DOG PTB *kwi PG *ki ~ *ga na
 These pairs fairly well correspond with each other, except for DOG.

2.14 TO SUCK PTB *dzo:p PG *sgyip
 SHADOW PTB *g- ~ s-rip PG *yip WT grib nag
 2.15 HAPPY PTB ?? PG *sgyit WT skyid
 GOAT PTB ?? PG *tsyit B-L *tsit

2.16 FIRE PTB *mey PG *NCik ~ *mi
 WRIST PTB *tsik PG *dzik PLB *dzik.
 LEOPARD PTB *zik PG *syTSYik

The PG forms can be reconstructed in two ways on the basis of CT/TS/TZ/SM/KT and of CK/TK/WS/PT/HN.

2.17 TWO PTB *g-nis PG *ga-nis
 SEVEN PTB *s-nis PG *ga-synis

It is very interesting that, while we saw a PG *-a-: TZ/CK -e- correspondence, the PG -i-: TZ/CK -a- correspondence is observed here.

2.18 SOUL PTB ?? PG *dzyir ??

- 2.19 RIPE PTB *s-min PG *smin
- 2.20 HOUSE PTB *kim PG *dzyim
- 2.21 WOOD PTB *sin PG *syin
PTB/PG *-i- corresponds to -a- in TZ again.
- 2.22 SILVER PTB *ɲul PG *pa ŋgiy
LITTLE PTB *ziy PG *ga KTSiy
- 2.23 FACE PTB *mu:r PG *dzyiw
The reconstructed form is based entirely upon TZ from a separate etymon from PTB or other rGyarong dialects.
- 2.24 ELBOW PTB *du PG *kru
RAIN PTB *muw PG *mu
- 2.25 TO BEAT PTB *dup PG *dup
- 2.26 TO TEACH PTB ?? PG *dzut
- 2.27 VULVA PTB *dʒuk PG *syTuk
SIX PTB *d-ruk PG *druk
TO RUN PTB ?? PG *rKyuk
POISON PTB *duk PG *duk
The PG form for TO RUN seems to be related to WT *mgyogs* meaning FAST/RAPID.
- 2.28 BONE PTB *rus PG *rus
- 2.29 ANGLE PTB ?? PG *zur WT zur
- 2.30 SILVER PTB *ɲul PG *pa ŋgiy
CHANGE PTB *lay PG ??
Only SM has the form *rngul* for SILVER. The SM form for CHANGE is *sprul*, which is closely related to WT.
- 2.31 RIVER PTB *klu:ŋ PG *Nkun
- 2.32 TIGER PTB *k-key PG *kung
*k-la (L-B)
- 2.33 CONTRACTION PTB *twan PG *KTSYum
- 2.34 AFTER PTB *s-nun PG *guy
- 2.35 HAIR PTB *r-ney PG *rnye
- 2.36 BANK PTB *r-kam PG *sget
- 2.37 BOLT PTB ?? PG *goNdek ??
- 2.38 BEAK PTB *s-nes (LIP) PG *synes
rGyarong dialects have *synas* for LIP and *synes* for BEAK. Apparently, these two came from the same proto-form, PTB *s-nes, and the vowel alteration distinguishes LIP and BEAK.
- 2.39 YELLOW PTB *sɲow PG *ser WT ser
PTB form originally meant CLEAR, and PG *ser seems to be from WT *gser* representing GOLD, whose PTB form is *tsyak related to IRON.
- 2.40 TO BELIEVE PTB ?? PG *rTen ??
- 2.41 THIN PTB *ba/*lyap/*pe:r PG *KTSYem
PENIS PTB *m-ley/*li PG *lem
Sometimes PG final *-m corresponds to PTB *-y or *-Ø.

2.42 RHINOCEROS PTB ?? PG ??

It is very hard to reconstruct the form for RHINOCEROS, since there are no rhinoceroses in the rGyarong area at all and WT has a different form.

2.43	SMALL	PTB *ziy/*zəy	PG *KTsey	
2.44	TO BUY	PTB ??	PG *gew	K-N *d-kew
2.45	HUNGRY	PTB ??	PG *kV mo	
	THIEF	PTB *r-kuw(TO STEAL)	PG *symo	
2.46	BUTTOCKS	PTB ??	PG *sop	
2.47	TO DRINK	PTB *əm	PG *ga mot	
2.48	THUNDER	PTB *gle:k (THUNDERBOLT)	PG *rmok	
2.49	FLY	PTB *yan/*b-ran *m-tow(K-N)	PG *ka pos	
2.50	EVENING	PTB *ya	PG *mor	
2.51	CURTAIN	PTB ??	PG *yol	WT yol ba
2.52	BLUE	PTB *syim	PG *sngon	WT sngon po
2.53	DOOR	PTB *m-ka	PG *gom	
	WHITE	PTB *bok/*ŋow/*plu	PG *brom	
2.54	THOUSAND	PTB *sdon	PG *sdong	
	ALWAYS	PTB ??	PG *sdong synyi	
	CAMEL	PTB ??	PG *nga mong	WT rnga mo
2.55	BELOW	PTB *ok	PG *-oy	

Only the rhymes of rGyarong dialects coincide; the initials are completely separate. For PTB *doy[SIBLING], *woy[MONKEY], *kroy[DEBT] and *ŋoy[QUIET], rGyarong dialects have different lexical items which cannot be compared with PTB.

2.56 Except for the 2nd and 3rd person plural of verbs, there are no -Vw rhymes in rGyarong. For PTB *tow[THICK], *row[PINE], *mow[WOMAN], et al., rGyarong has separate items.

As we saw above, the PG rhymes mostly coincide with the PTB ones although some of them are really difficult to trace. Particularly, -Vw rhymes behave rather idiosyncratically judging from the data given. Then, how do the PTB *-Vw rhymes reflect the PG ones? Using some lexical items with *-Vw rhymes, I will trace the PG reflexes.

2.57	DRY	PTB *raw	PG *g-rom	
	FAT	PTB *sa:w	KT ts'u/CK ts'o	
	HEAD	PTB *m-gaw	PG *Ngo	
2.58	HORN	PTB *kruw	PG *ru	
	BREAST	PTB *nuw	TS rnom	
	WEEP	PTB *ŋuw	TS nga wu	
	GRANDFATHER	PTB *puw	PG *bu	
	RAT	PTB *b-yuw	PG *yu	
	BODY	PTB *s-kuw	PG *sgru	
2.59	WHITE	PTB *snow	PG *sngon	
	HAMMER	PTB *tow	CT *towa	

As STC proved, the PTB *-iw and *-ew rhymes are rare; the author could not trace their historical reflexes in PG properly. As far as the above-listed materials are concerned, the PTB rhymes went to the PG stage rather straightforward, by coalescing. But, the patterns seem to be fairly irregular.

3. Epilogue

My intention in writing this paper as well as my article on the rGyarong initials and prefixes was to counteract the tendency of those who were inclined to compare rGyarong with WT directly by reconstructing PG first. I have achieved my goal of producing an internal reconstruction; even after the two papers, however, some aspects of historical changes from PTB to PG are still unclear-----especially, because of the lack of appropriate correspondences, questions about the vowel length in PTB. They should, I believe, become clear through the reconstruction of particular words at the PG stage as a whole. The author plans to investigate this in the near future.

4. Notes

This paper originally appeared as an answer to the question of the special field examination, one of the Ph.D. requirements at the Department of Linguistics, University of California, Berkeley. I should like to record my warmest thanks to Professor Wallace L. Chafe, Professor James A. Matisoff and Professor Kun Chang who have always supervised my study at Berkeley with their productive suggestions. It must also be recorded that Dr. Paul K. Benedict and Dr. Graham W. Thurgood (CSU Fresno) encouraged me in my rGyarong studies and gave me useful information on T-B linguistics as a whole.

- 1) Cf. Nagano: 1978 Preliminary remarks to rGyarong dialectology, precirculated for the 11th International Conference of Sino-Tibetan Linguistics (U. of Arizona, Tucson).
- 2) This form must be a loanword from Central Tibetan or WT.
- 3) Also HAND takes the same form. PTB *l-:PG *y- is one of the regular correspondences.
- 4) Loanword from WT.
- 5) Loanword from Chinese?
- 6) *It is interesting that PG *sgy- corresponds to WT 'j-.*
- 7) *This is the only example where PG *y- corresponds to PTB *r-; on the other hand, the PG *y-: PTB *l- correspondence is seen commonly.*
- 8) CT/TS forms are equivalent to JOINT. CK form seems to be HAND/ARM + NECK.
- 9) TZ has many new suffixes; -t in this form also is new. Cf. 1.35.
- 10) CT will be a loanword from WT.

5. English-PTB/PG Index

after	1.34, 2.34	to beat	1.25, 2.25
always	1.55, 2.55	to believe	1.41, 2.41
angle	1.29, 2.29	below	1.56, 2.56
arm	1.4, 2.4	black	2.4
aunt	1.13, 2.13	blue	1.53, 2.53
bank	1.37, 2.37	body	2.59
barley	1.11, 2.11	bolt	1.38, 2.38
beak	1.39, 2.39	bone	1.28, 2.28

breast	2.59	nephew	1.12, 2.12
buttocks	1.47, 2.47	nose	1.1, 2.1
to buy	1.45, 2.45	penis	1.42, 2.42
camel	1.55, 2.55	to pick	1.45
change	1.30, 2.30	pig	1.4, 2.4
clear	2.40	poison	1.27, 2.27
cloud	2.1	potato	1.10, 2.10
contraction	1.33, 2.33	rabbit = rat	
curtain	1.52, 2.52	rain	1.24, 2.24
disposition	1.7, 2.7	rat	2.59
dog	1.13, 2.13	rhinoceros	1.43, 2.43
door	1.54, 2.54	rice	2.5
to drink	1.48, 2.48	ripe	1.19, 2.19
dry	2.58	river	1.31, 2.31
ear	1.1, 2.1	to run	1.27, 2.27
to eat	1.8, 2.8	to send	1.3, 2.3
eight	1.3, 2.1, 2.3	seven	1.17, 2.17
elbow	1.24, 2.24	to sew	1.36
evening	1.51, 2.51	shadow	1.14, 2.14
face	1.23, 2.23	sibling	2.56
fat	2.58	silver	1.22, 2.22
fire	1.16, 2.16		1.30, 2.30
fly	1.50, 2.50	six	1.27, 2.27
to fly	1.9, 2.9	small	1.44, 2.44
goat	1.15, 2.15	soul	1.18, 2.18
grandfather	2.59	to suck	1.14, 2.14
green	2.10	summer	1.6, 2.6
hair	1.35, 2.35	to teach	1.26, 2.26
hammer	2.60	tears	1.13, 2.13
happy	1.15, 2.15	ten	2.1, 2.11
head	2.58	thick	2.57
horn	2.59	thief	1.46, 2.46
house	1.20, 2.20	thin	1.42, 2.42
hungry	1.46, 2.46	thousand	1.55, 2.55
iron	2.40	thunder	1.49, 2.49
to kill	2.3	tiger	1.32, 2.32
ladder	1.11, 2.11	together	1.5, 2.5
leg	2.1	tooth	1.1, 2.1
leopard	2.16	two	1.17, 2.17
lid	2.2	vulva	1.27, 2.27
lip	1.39, 2.39	weep	2.59
little	1.22, 2.22	white	1.54, 2.54
louse	1.6, 2.6	wife	1.12
man	1.13, 2.13	wine	2.1
meat	2.1	wolf	2.10
monkey	2.56	woman	2.57
mountain	1.3, 2.3	wood	1.21, 2.21
mouth	1.1, 2.1	wrist	1.16, 2.16
needle	1.2, 2.2	yellow	1.40, 2.40