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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-interpret-ed as */-Vv, -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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>CT</th>
<th>TS</th>
<th>CK</th>
<th>TK</th>
<th>WS</th>
<th>PT</th>
<th>HN</th>
<th>SM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ʔu sna</td>
<td>sna</td>
<td>sna</td>
<td>tsh'ne</td>
<td>sna</td>
<td>tešná</td>
<td>tešní</td>
<td>tš-sná</td>
<td>snó</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.
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trn̄, PT trn̄, HN nâmč'ō2), KT tē-rrn̄

MOUTH CT zo khā, TS ta kha, TZ tekhje, CK ti ke, TK ṯ-k'ei, WS
tek'ā̂, PT tes nósę, HN k'ā̂, KT tē-k'ā̂

TOOTH CT swa, TS ta sówa, TZ teswje, CK tis we, TK násye, SM tœ swa,
HN só, KT te-slıę, TR sa4

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 rėk, WS tākākč'e
LID CT wa pkap, TS zo pkap, SM ta pkap

PG *-ap

1.3 TO SEND CT ka lat, TS ka lat, TZ śan, CK ko wa pré, ko lad, KT rihn
MOUNTAIN CT ta wat, TS ta wat, CK ta wed, TK sa k'c, tawued, SM tawat, WS
tawa, HN ciparasandrû, KT tâ-wë, TR lak5-ka l

EIGHT CT wō ryat, TZ warže, CK wu-r'yat, TK wuaryed, SM wu rjat, WS
wārìa, PT worię, HN zdie, KT wō-rayt

PG *-at

1.4 ARM CT ta yak, TS ta yak, CK ta yag3)
PIG CT phak, TS phak, TZ pjак, CK p'ag, SM pak, WS pāk, PT pa, HN
p'ā, KT p'yāk

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 çç'as, KT tē-ças

PG *-as

1.6 LOUSE CT sar, TS sar, TZ sar, CK ser, SM sor
SUMMER CT ta tsar, TS ?u tsar, CK d'yar k'e4), SM pœ tsar

PG *-ar

1.7 DISPOSITION SM gral

PG *-al

We have neither many examples of this rhyme, nor parallel correspondences.
Although I am unsure if PG *-V1 can be established since this sort of rhymes
seems to be found in loanwords from WT, I have tentatively set up PG *-V1.

1.8 TO EAT CT ta zan, TS za, CK ta ni zan, TK ka-zi ciné, WS tazáî, PT te za, HN
č'izo, KT zî, zaj, TR na4 kai4

PG *-an

1.9 TO FLY CT ta Nbyam, TS ta ka kyem, CK ki d'byom, KT kū-kū-yām

PG *-am

1.10 POTATO CT yang yu, TS yang yu, CK yang yo, KT ā-yān-yū

PG *-ang

1.11 LADDER TZ zai5)
BARLEY CT sway, TS swi, TZ swai, CK s'we'i, WS sūi, KT ā-sói

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 tē-mńąk č'i
MAN CT te rmi, TS te rmi, TZ termi, CK tr'mi, TK rme, SM tœ rmi, WS
trmi, PT koc'î, HN ārû, KT tē-rmi, TR a6 tsang4
AUNT CT nga ni, TS ṭa ni, CK a ni, TK ṭa nə, WS aní

DOG CT ka na, TS khyi, TZ khī, CK k'ε, TK ṭ'ie, SM k'ana, WS k'í, TR gei l

1.14 TO SUCK CT ka mi skyip, TS ka mi scip, CK ko mi s'kyih⁶
SHADOW CT wa yip, TS ta yip⁷

1.15 HAPPY CT ka sa skyit, TS ka sa skyit, CK ko na nge, KT kā-sā-scyit
GOAT CT chit, TS chit, TZ kežo, CK ki so, SM ṭ'sat, WS kē-yo, PT kosú, HN li, KT ā-kē-sū

1.16 FIRE CT mcik, TS ta mcik, TZ temtšek, CK ti mi, TK mə, SM ta mtsik, WS te mi, PT te mē, HN mn̂iy, KT tē-mē'Ik
WRIST CT wa ya ṭo tsik, TS ta yak ṭa tsik, CK ta yag m'gi⁸

1.17 TWO CT ka nis, TS ka nes, CK ki nis, TK kənas, SM kə niEs, WS teú, PT konēs, HN nié, KT kē-nēs
SEVEN CT ka synis, TZ kegnit⁹, CK ki sh'nis, TK kegnas, SM ka n̄nas, WS kosnēs, PT kośné, HN dāen, KT kē-snēs

1.18 SOUL TZ taži̞r

1.19 RIPE CT smin, TS smin, CK ki s'min, TK smi, KT na-krap

1.20 HOUSE CT ta cim, TS cim, TZ t̄sam, CK chem, TK t̄sim, SM t̄sum, WS tewā, PT čiem, KT č'êm, TR chiam̄d

1.21 WOOD CT sying, TS syi, TZ šakphu, CK shing p'ung, TK ʂ̣, WS šie, PT sakpu, KT sī

1.22 SILVER CT po ngiy, TS pa ngiy, TZ pəe̞i, CK po ng'i, TK rtpi, WS paongé
LITTLE CT ka ktsiy, TS ka ktsey, CK ki mi ni, SM kə-ktsi, WS kokče, KT iš-pōš

1.23 FACE CT ṭo yo, TS na yu, TZ tažiu, CK ta yo

1.24 ELBOW CT ta khru, TS ta kro, TZ tekhru, SM tə kru
RAIN CT tu mu, TS ta mu, TZ t̄sharna, CK ch'ar nag, TK t̄'ar nag, SM támù

1.25 TO BEAT TZ tap/tup, TK ka-tup, SM ka top, KT ūt'ūp

1.26 TO TEACH CT ta ka tsut, TS ka si rik cut, CK ko si rig ch'ud, TK kaṣkņud

1.27 VULVA CT ūu sytuk, TS ŋo Ndyuk, TZ teštu, SM te ṭṣu
SIX  CT truk, TS truk, TZ keño, CK ki trog, TK ka-tʂuo, WS kocó, PT kócó, HN ktrú, KT kú-tōk
TO RUN CT na ka rkyuk, TS ka nga nak, CK ki na r'gyug, KT kā-nā-rǐjỹūk
POISON CT tuk, TZ tako, CK ta dog
##PG  *-uk
1.28 BONE  CT rus, TS sya ris, TZ šarū, CK sha ru
##PG  *-us
1.29 ANGLE  CT įu 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 ŋān-gūn
##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 īs-pōs
##PG  *-uy
1.35 HAIR CT rnye, TS syu, TZ tarnek, CK ta ko r'myi, TK ko rpi, SM ta rpiE
WS tākušu, PT tako šu, HN ktró, KT tākō rṇī
##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 tām-pā-ő
##PG  *-et
1.38 BOLT  TZ komtek
##PG  *-ek
This rhyme is seem only in TZ, and we have no corresponding for in other dialects. Another example K. Chang lists is kamardzek TO RUN, whose PG must be *-uk(see 1.27).
1.39 BEAK  CT įu synes, TS įu synes, SM k'a ʒør
##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 keltʃim, CK ki g'ch'em, KT kō-yēt/kō-
rōm/kō-wyēt
PENIS CT ʔu lem, TS ta lem
##PG  *-em
1.43 RHINOCEROS TZ bren
#PG *-eng

1.44 SMALL CT ka ktséy, TS ka ktséy, CK ku tse'i, TK kægtsei, KT kâ-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 ?o ktu ko mo, CK ki mo, TK kâmo
THIEF CT ka symo, TS ka symo, CK ki sh'mo
#PG *-o

1.47 BUTTOCKS CT wa sop, SM ta sop, KT tē-stān-kû
#PG *-op

1.48 TO DRINK CT ka mot, TS ka mot, CK ko mod, TK ka-mod, WS komû, PT kôm, HN yînte'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 kō-pōs
#PG *-os

1.51 EVENING CT ta mor, TS ta mor, CK ti mor, HN dzâro, 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 lën, KT nōn-pō
#PG *-on

1.54 DOOR CT kom, TS kom, TZ kom, CK kom, TK kom
WHITE CT kâ pram, TS ka prom, TZ keprom, CK ki prom, TK pram/kəprom, WS koprîm, KT kā-prôm
#PG *-om

1.55 THOUSAND CT stong, CK s'tong tso te rge'i, TK ston, KT stōn-dz
ALWAYS CT stong snyi, TS syne, KT stōn snè
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: TŻ -e correspondence is common and widely found, as is SM -E: TŻ -i. By adding my materials from section 1, we can set up the following parallel correspondences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EAR</th>
<th>TOOTH</th>
<th>WINE</th>
<th>MEAT</th>
<th>EIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PG *rna</td>
<td>*swa</td>
<td>*gya</td>
<td>*sya</td>
<td>*ryat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT/TS</td>
<td>rna</td>
<td>swa</td>
<td>kya</td>
<td>sya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>rna</td>
<td>swa</td>
<td>čg'e</td>
<td>ša</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CK</td>
<td>rne</td>
<td>swe</td>
<td>ky'e</td>
<td>sha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TZ</td>
<td>rnje</td>
<td>swje</td>
<td>tšhe</td>
<td>šje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEN</td>
<td>CLOUD</td>
<td>LEG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PG *syTSYe</td>
<td>*stem</td>
<td>*tame</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT/TS</td>
<td>syce</td>
<td>zdem</td>
<td>tame</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>štʃie</td>
<td>zdiEm</td>
<td>tamiE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CK</td>
<td>sh'tse</td>
<td>s'dim</td>
<td>tami</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TZ</td>
<td>štʃi</td>
<td>zdžim</td>
<td>tami</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
       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 an 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 ~ *sär PG *sär
SUMMER PTB *tsyan = 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 *shyang 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 *tsyan 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-ri PG *rmi
AUNT PTB *ni PG *Vni
DOG PTB *kwiy PG *ki ~ *ga na
These pairs fairly well correspond with each other, except for DOG.

2.14 TO SUCK PTB *dzopo PG *sgyip
SHADOW PTB *g- ~ s-rip PG *yip WT grib nag
2.15 HAPPY PTB ?? PG *sgyit WT skyid
GOAT PTB ?? PG *tsyiit B-L *tsit
2.16 FIRE PTB *mey PG *NCik ~ *mi
WRIST PTB *tsik PG *dzik PLB *2dzik
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 *sinŋ  PG *sying
   PTB/PG *-i- corresponds to -a- in TZ again.
2.22 SILVER  PTB *nul  PG *pa ngiy
   LITTLE  PTB *ziy  PG *ga KTStiy
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 *dżuk  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 *nul  PG *pa ngiy
   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-nuŋ  PG *guy
2.35 HAIR  PTB *r-ney  PG *rnye
2.36 BANK  PTB *r-kam  PG *sget
2.37 BOLT  PTB ??  PG *gοNdeκ ??
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 *sⁿow  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.
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.

Only the rhymes of rGyarong dialects coincide; the initials are completely separate. For PTB *do[y][SIBLING], *wo[y][MONKEY], *kroy[DEBT] and *no[y][QUIET], rGyarong dialects have different lexical items which cannot be compared with PTB.

Except for the 2nd and 3rd person plural of verbs, there are no -Vw rhymes in rGyarong. For PTB *tow[THICK], *row[PIKE], *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.
As STC proved, the PTB */-iu 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 form 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.

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 */s'gy- 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

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