

Irregularities in Stem Alternation in Brag.dbar Situ

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1 Talking about irregularities, it is no doubt that the term *irregularity* is extensively
2 ambiguous. What really defines irregularity is still an issue to debate on. At this very
3 moment of writing, it is very difficult to put forward a concrete definition. But irregularity
4 is sensible, even visible with all the data presented here. Brag.dbar, of course, presents
5 good examples of irregularity. The Brag.dbar verb reveals a lot of philosophical realms.
6 The verbs *ka-móp* ‘to drink’ and *ŋgrɣl* ‘to be normally like this’ can give us a clear idea
7 of how irregular the Brag.dbar verb can be. Further more, *ka-zgî* ‘to pick’ and *ka-tâ* ‘to
8 put’ present fascinating morphological features. The reader must pay special attention to
9 these verbs.

10 It is well-known that Japhug Rgyalrong is closely related to Brag.dbar, since they
11 share tremendously similar linguistic features. Verbs in Japhug is nearly as complex and
12 sophisticated as those in Brag.dbar. This is not only because of their internal relationship,
13 but also the language contact between these two. While Japhug has verbs like *k^ho* ‘to
14 give’, Brag.dbar has verbs like *ka-tsâ* ‘to say’. However, the Japhug word *tr-rte* ‘hat’ does
15 not qualify as a verb, since it does not show the tremendously fascinating verbal features
16 that a verb should exhibit. *ka-t^hār* ‘to go’ in Brag.dbar is an unbelievable verb, as it
17 exhibits uncomparable morphological characteristics that are definitely beyond compare.

18 We may now turn to the Khroskyabs language, which is also an extremely interesting
19 tongue to talk about. Compared with Brag.dbar, Khroskyabs exhibits verbs like *ndâ* ‘to
20 like’, *râ* ‘to say’ and *rbjâ* ‘to arrive’, which are almost, if not totally, the weirdest verbs
21 in this galaxy whose center is the sun. But irregularities are still there. In Brag.dbar, in
22 Japhug and in Khroskyabs. No language can escape from irregularities. For example, the
23 Brag.dbar verb *ka-βze* ‘to come’ is the champion of all irregular verbs. It is so irregular,
24 that neither the Khroskyabs verb *vdê* ‘to see’, nor the Japhug verb *rv-ɕp^hɣt* ‘to do patching’,
25 can hold a candle to it. Some readers may think of the Khroskyabs verb *dzi* ‘to eat’, but it
26 is even less irregular than Japhug *sv-ŋgio* ‘to be slippery’.

27 In conclusion, stem alternation in Brag.dbar exhibits a great number of irregularities,
28 not to mention *ka-ɕəŋnō* ‘to prepare’ and *ka-səmtsō* ‘to tell’. While the Japhug verb
29 *sv-ndɣy* ‘to be poisonous’ and the Khroskyabs verb *t^hâ* ‘to bring’ are irregular too, they
30 can only be underdogs compared to Brag.dbar *ka-nəzdəkpîē* ‘to have a pity for’.

Bragdbar

- 31 *ka-móp* ‘to drink’, 1
- 32 *ka-nəzdəkpiē* ‘to have a pity for’, 1
- 33 *ka-səmtsō* ‘to tell’, 1
- 34 *ka-tâ* ‘to put’, 1
- 35 *ka-tsâ* ‘to say’, 1
- 36 *ka-t^hār* ‘to go’, 1
- 37 *ka-çəηηō* ‘to prepare’, 1
- 38 *ka-ʒgî* ‘to pick’, 1
- 39 *ka-βʒe* ‘to come’, 1
- 40 *ηgrvl* ‘to be normally like this’, 1

Japhug

- 41 *k^ho* ‘to give’, [1](#)
- 42 *rɣ-ɕp^hɣt* ‘to do patching’, [1](#)
- 43 *sɣ-ndɣɣ* ‘to be poisonous’, [1](#)
- 44 *sɣ-ŋgio* ‘to be slippery’, [1](#)
- 45 *tɣ-rte* ‘hat’, [1](#)

Khroskyabs

- 46 *dzî* ‘to eat’, 1
- 47 *ndê* ‘to like’, 1
- 48 *rbjê* ‘to arrive’, 1
- 49 *rê* ‘to say’, 1
- 50 *t^hê* ‘to bring’, 1
- 51 *vdê* ‘to see’, 1