

# Irregularities in Stem Alternation in Brag.dbar Situ

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

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

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

<sup>27</sup> In conclusion, stem alternation in Brag.dbar exhibits a great number of irregularities,  
<sup>28</sup> not to mention *ka-çəŋjō* ‘to prepare’ and *ka-səmtsō* ‘to tell’. While the Japhug verb  
<sup>29</sup> *sr-ndry* ‘to be poisonous’ and the Khroskyabs verb *t<sup>h</sup>æ* ‘to bring’ are irregular too, they  
<sup>30</sup> can only be underdogs compared to Bragdbar *ka-nəzdəkpiē* ‘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<sup>h</sup>ār* ‘to go’, [1](#)
- 37 *ka-çəŋŋō* ‘to prepare’, [1](#)
- 38 *ka-žgî* ‘to pick’, [1](#)
- 39 *ka-βze* ‘to come’, [1](#)
- 40 *ŋgryl* ‘to be normally like this’, [1](#)

## Japhug

- <sup>41</sup> *k<sup>h</sup>o* ‘to give’, 1
- <sup>42</sup> *r<sup>h</sup>-cp<sup>h</sup>yt* ‘to do patching’, 1
- <sup>43</sup> *s<sup>h</sup>-nd<sup>h</sup>y* ‘to be poisonous’, 1
- <sup>44</sup> *s<sup>h</sup>-ŋgio* ‘to be slippery’, 1
- <sup>45</sup> *t<sup>h</sup>-rte* ‘hat’, 1

## **Khroskyabs**

<sup>46</sup> *dzî* ‘to eat’, 1

<sup>47</sup> *ndê* ‘to like’, 1

<sup>48</sup> *rþjé* ‘to arrive’, 1

<sup>49</sup> *rþé* ‘to say’, 1

<sup>50</sup> *t<sup>h</sup>þé* ‘to bring’, 1

<sup>51</sup> *vdê* ‘to see’, 1