

Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies

<http://journals.cambridge.org/BSO>

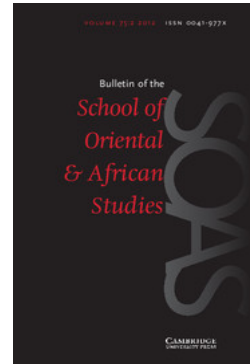
Additional services for *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*:

Email alerts: [Click here](#)

Subscriptions: [Click here](#)

Commercial reprints: [Click here](#)

Terms of use : [Click here](#)



Verbal Phrases in Lhasa Tibetan—I

R. K. Sprigg

Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies / Volume 16 / Issue 01 / February 1954,
pp 134 - 156

DOI: 10.1017/S0041977X00143526, Published online: 24 December 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0041977X00143526

How to cite this article:

R. K. Sprigg (1954). Verbal Phrases in Lhasa Tibetan—I. Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, 16, pp 134-156 doi:10.1017/S0041977X00143526

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

VERBAL PHRASES IN LHASA TIBETAN—I

By R. K. SPRIGG

Lhasa Tibetan

THIS article is based on a study of selected utterances in 'Lhasa Tibetan' (LT) as spoken by Mr. Righdzin dBañpo (R.)¹ in a particular style ('speaking style').² The term LT is used for the class-dialect spoken by members of the sku-drag class in Lhasa and elsewhere, and also by other Tibetans who associate with members of this class.³ R.'s utterances may be considered in terms of three styles, 'spelling style', 'reading style', and 'speaking style', each requiring a separate statement at phonetic, grammatical, and lexical levels⁴ alike. The material presented below is drawn from utterances in the 'speaking style'; all utterances appropriate to the reading and quoting of written texts, 'reading-style' utterances, have been excluded from it.⁵

Verbal Phrases

The 'verbal phrase' is defined for LT as the 'word' (see 'Prosodic' Systems, B 1 below) or the group of two, and more rarely three, 'words' that, at the level of grammatical analysis, requires statement in terms of the two categories 'verb' and 'verb particle'. These two categories are defined as follows:—

A. 'VERB'

1. FLEXION

Certain 'verbs' inflect. The LT 'verb' thus requires to be stated in terms of three categories, according to the number of 'verbal' forms, as 'one-form', 'two-form', and 'three-form'. Flexion is a characteristic of the 'verb' alone.

¹ Mr. Righdzin dBañpo, a Lhasa-born Tibetan of 29 years of age, was employed as a Research Assistant at the School of Oriental and African Studies from December, 1948, to September, 1949, and subsequently for a further period of six months at Kalimpong, West Bengal. Though not himself a sku-drag, R. had attended the same school as members of that class, and was a speaker of LT. His 'speaking-style' LT has, however, been described by other Tibetans as somewhat bookish.

² The use of single quotation marks, to indicate a technical term, has been discontinued once the technical sense is considered to have been established by operation. The justification for using this device is that it draws attention to a technical use, with special reference to Tibetan phonology, of a vocabulary that might otherwise be considered that of general language. Thus, such a term as 'verb' is to be understood in the sense in which it is defined below for Tibetan.

³ See Sir Charles Bell, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., *The People of Tibet*, Oxford, 1928, pp. 71, 64. Of the provincial dialects of Tibet LT is considered to resemble the dialect of dBus more than that of any other province.

⁴ cf. R. H. Robins, 'The Phonology of the Nasalized Verb Forms in Sundanese', *BSOAS.*, xv, 1953, p. 138.

⁵ I should like to express my thanks to Rani S. T. Dorji, to David Macdonald, Esq., and to Dr. G. de Roerich, of Kalimpong, West Bengal, whose criticism of much of the material presented below I have found valuable.

e.g. (a) 'One-form' ¹ :—

- (I) གནང་ : (i) ད་ག་རང་གནང་གི་རེད་ |
 (ii) དེ་རིང་འདས་སམ་གྱིས་སྐྱ་སྐྱ་ལགས་གསོལ་ངའི་གནང་
 འེན་ལྷ་པ་གནང་སོང་ |
 (iii) ཨ་ལུགས་ལགས་གྱིས་དམ་དོན་བཅས་ནི་དེ་པར་རྒྱུན་རྒྱུན་
 གནང་ལྷ་དགོས་ |
- (II) བརྒྱགས་ : (i) ད་གའི་མོ་བྲང་ལ་བརྒྱགས་གདན་འཇགས་ཀྱི་འདུག་ཀ་ཡང་
 མར་ཀ་ལོན་སྐྱ་ལ་བརྒྱགས་ཀྱི་འདུག་ |
 (ii) དེའི་སྐྱུ་ལ་ལྷས་ས་རང་ལ་བརྒྱགས་པ་ཡན་ནི་ན་ |

(b) 'Two-form' :—

- (I) ལྷ་ (i) ཤེས་འདིར་ང་འཚོ་ཐོབས་ན་ད་གའི་སེ་བཀའ་མོལ་ར་པོ་
 ལྷས་མཚོག་གི་རེད་པ་ |
 (ii) ཡང་ཅིག་ང་རང་འཚོ་བོད་ཀྱི་སྐྱུ་དགའི་མ་གི་སྐྱ་སྐྱར་
 རྫོང་ལ་ཡང་ཐབས་ཤེས་བེད་རྒྱའི་རྫོང་ལ་ཉལས་མི་
 ལྷ་གི་ཡོད་ |
- (II) བཞོ་ (i) 'Switzerland' ལ་རྩ་ཚོད་འཁོར་ལོ་བཞོ་བ་རེད་ |
 བཞོས་
 (ii) ལྷ་སྐྱིང་ཨ་མི་རི་ཀ་ལ་ 'atom bomb' ཅིག་
 བཞོས་བ་རེད་ |
 (iii) འདི་ཡག་པོ་བཞོས་ |

¹ The spelling adopted in all Tibetan examples in this article is that given either by R. himself or by another educated Tibetan, dPal-hByor Phun-Tshogs. These Tibetan spellings are given only in order that the examples may be identified. In practice LT is to all intents and purposes an unwritten language; utterances in LT are, when written down, regularly translated into the vocabulary, morphology, syntax, and style of 'written Tibetan'. (cf. Sir Basil Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E., and Hugh Edward Richardson: *Tibetan Word Book*, Oxford University Press, 1943, p. xii: 'What is most of all wanted is that Tibetans themselves should realize what their colloquial speech is capable of, and that some Tibetan should appear who, with the courage of a Dante, will write books that any Tibetan of average education can understand.' cf. also Kazi Dousamdub, *An English-Tibetan Dictionary*; Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, 1919, p. vii: 'Care has been taken to give the Tibetan words as correctly spelt where possible, but where colloquial words had to be used in preference to classical words, . . . no strictly correct spelling could be adhered to . . .') The difficulty of symbolization is particularly great in the case of the 'verb' (cf. Gould and Richardson: *Tibetan Verb Roots*, Tibet Mirror Press, Kalimpong, 1949, pp. iii-v). As a result the Tibetan spelling in more than a few examples appears at variance with the phonological analysis.

(c) 'Three-form' :—

(I) བཟའ་ (i) མོད་ཀྱི་མི་རིགས་ཚམ་པ་བཟའ་བ་རེད་ |

བཟའ་ (ii) མོད་པ་འཚོས་འབྲས་འཚོས་ནས་བཟའ་བ་རེད་ |

བཟོ་ (iii) འདི་བཟོ་ཤིག་ |

(II) བཏྟ་ (i) དཔྱིན་ཇི་མི་རིགས་དགོང་སྟར་སྟར་སེ་ཀོ་བ་བཏྟ་མོ་
བཏྟས་ བཏྟ་བ་རེད་ |

ཏྟོས་ (ii) སལ་ཀྱིས་ཚེ་པོ་ཉ་ལ་ལ་བཏྟ་མོ་བཏྟས་པ་རེད་ |

(iii) “མིག་ཡག་པོ་ཏྟོས་ | ” ¹2. 'COLLIGATION' ² WITH 'VERB PARTICLES'

'Verbs' are colligated with certain 'particles' ('verb particles') within the limits of the 'word'. 'verbs' may not be 'colligated' with any but 'verb particles'; similarly the 'verb-particle' category may be 'colligated' only with the 'verb' category.

e.g. (I) ཨ་ལྷགས་ལགས་ཐུག་ཐེབས་གནང་བྱུང་ | (བྱུང་)

(II) དེ་རིང་འདས་སལ་ཀྱིས་སྐྱ་བྱ་ལགས་གསོལ་ (zero)

འདི་གནད་འདྲེན་བྱ་བ་གནང་ |

(III) བྱས་ཚིང་ཚེབས་བསྐྱུར་གནད་གི་མི་འདུག་ | (གི་, མི་, འདུག་)

¹ Most of the examples are taken from recordings of R. in conversation with other Tibetans, and from other material volunteered by R. In the course of research considerable use was made of *Tibetan Word Book*, by Sir Basil Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E., and Hugh Edward Richardson, and the allied series *Tibetan Sentences*, etc. I should like to acknowledge my indebtedness to the authors of this series both for the use that I was able to make of it myself and for their making their personal copy of *Tibetan Word Book*, containing new and unpublished material, available to me. Where examples are taken from works in this series, they are acknowledged by the use of double quotation marks.

² The technical specialization of the term 'colligation' is to be distinguished from the usual dictionary 'meanings' (q.v.).

The following note is contributed by Prof. J. R. Firth: 'The application of this term is determined by its systematic use in statements of meaning in terms of linguistics at a series of mutually congruent levels, such as meaning in context of situation, meaning by collocation, and meaning by colligation, supported by statements of syllabic structure, of contonation, and other prosodic or phonematic features and structures.

'The place and company an institutionalized word or piece keeps in mutual expectancy with other words in text, which constitute its various meanings by collocation, is to be distinguished from the inter-relations in mutual expectancy of the more abstract syntactical categories in formally established grammatical structures.'

For the first employment of 'colligation' in this sense see H. F. Simon, 'Two Substantival Complexes in Standard Chinese', *BSOAS.*, xv, 1953, p. 327. For 'contonation', see A. E. Sharp, 'A Tonal Analysis of the Disyllabic Noun in the Machame Dialect of Chaga', in the present number.

(IV) ཡིན་ནའི་མར་ཀོ་པ་ལེ་སེ་གི་བྱག་དེབ་ (རྒྱ་)

ལྟོན་རྒྱ་ཅིག་འདུག་ |

(V) ད་ག་ནང་བཞིན་ང་རང་འཚོའི་ — དེ་བར་ (ཉན་,བ་,ང་,ཤག་)

ཅིག — ཇ་ཆང་ལྡོ་མའི་བསྐྱན་བཙོས་ཟེར་

ཉན་ར་པོ་ — གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ཉི་མའི་རྣམས་

ཐར་ཟེར་ཉན་རྣ་ཚོགས་བཟོ་བ་གནང་ང་

དེ་ཉེ་དྲག་ཡག་གི་བྱང་ཤག་ |

(‘ Verb ’ : — ; ‘ Particle ’ : =)

‘ Verb particles ’ may be colligated with ‘ verbs ’ within the ‘ word ’ up to a recorded maximum of six, e.g. :—

ཁོ་རང་འཚོ་དོ་རྗེ་གླིང་ལ་བཞུགས་ཀྱི་ཡོད་པ་ཡིན་པ་ནོ་ |

In addition to the verb particles that may be ‘ colligated ’ with the ‘ verb ’ within the ‘ word ’ there is one, the ‘ negative particle ’ མ་, for which colligation is not within ‘ word ’ boundaries ; the ‘ particle ’ མ་ is exceptional, in being itself a ‘ word ’, and in preceding the ‘ verb ’, e.g. :—

(I) ད་མ་གཞི་དེ་ནི་གསོལ་ཇའི་ལས་ཐེབས་མ་བྱུབ་ཚིང་ . . .

(II) དེ་ནས་ཆིབས་བསྐྱུར་མ་གནང་ཚིང་ང་རའི་སློ་བམ་པོ་ར་པོ་ཉེ་དྲག་བྱུང་ |

(III) ད་ལྟ་ཁོ་འཚོས་གནས་དོན་འདི་རྟོགས་མ་གནང་ཅང་འདིའི་རྒྱན་ལྱིས་ཁྱིགས་ཉེ་ཟེར་གྱི་
འདུག་ |

3. PHONETIC FEATURES OF THE SYLLABLE INITIAL

No valid example has been recorded of a ‘ verb ’ in syllable-initial voiceless alveolar friction (ɸ) or glottal friction (h).¹

Any ‘ syllable ’ therefore with a syllable initial in either of these sounds may be stated as non-‘ verbal ’, e.g.

གང་ཤེས་དོན་དག་ཏུ་ (ha) ལོ་གི་མེད་པ་ཟེར་ན་ནི་ཏུ་ (ha) ལོ་གི་རེད་ |

རྟོར་པ་ (ho:bə) ཅིག་བསྐྱེབ་ཤག་ |

ལྷག་པར་རུ་སལ་སྐྱེད་ནང་བཞིན་གྱི་བཀའ་མོལ་འབད་ཏུ་ཅང་གི་ (hadzangi) ལྷ་དག་པོ་
གསུང་བྱུབ་གྱི་མ་རེད་ |

ཤིང་འདི་རྣལ་རྣལ་ (ɰɛ:ɰɛ:) བྱས་ནས་བཙུག་གིས་ |

¹ It is doubtful whether the sole example of syllable-initial voiceless alveolar friction (ɸ) to be recorded (རྟོབ་གྱི་འདུག་|, རྟོབ་པ་རེད་|—ɸubgidu(:), ɸobəɽe) is a valid example of ‘ spoken ’ LT.

4. 'PLACE' IN 'CLAUSE' AND 'SENTENCE'

If two 'places' be recognized in 'clause' and 'sentence' one of these 'places' correlating with the final 'word', or, in the case of two- and three- 'word' verbal phrases the final two, or three, 'words' of the 'clause' or 'sentence' ('final place') and the other correlating with the remaining 'words' ('non-final place'), then the verbal phrase regularly occupies the 'final place', e.g.

ཨ་ལུགས་ལགས་ཕྱག་ཤེབས་གནང་བྱུང་།
 དེ་དོན་འདས་སམ་གྱིས་སྐྱ་བུ་ལགས་གསོལ་ཇི་གདན་འདྲེན་ལྷ་བ་གནང་།
 བྱས་ཅང་ཆེབས་བསྐྱུར་གནང་གི་མི་འདུག་།

To this criterion there are, however, exceptions as follows:—

(a) 'Verbless sentence'; certain 'sentences' are without verbal phrases, e.g.

གཉེས་དག་། རྫོ་རྗེ་སྤྱིང་ལ་། ཁོང་ལགས་།

(b) 'Low-pitch phrase'; in those 'verbal sentences' in which the 'verb' does not occupy the 'final place' all words following the verbal phrase are characterized by a distinctive pitch feature, a (low) level pitch, e.g.

ག་རེ་སྐྱུང་གི་ཡོད་ན་དེ་དོན་།
 དེའི་རྒྱན་གྱིས་དེ་དེ་སྐྱུང་གཞི་དེ་འདས་ཤོག་གི་མད་འགྲོ་བསམ་གྱིས་སལ་ཆེར་།
 དེ་དེ་དོན་ཁ་སང་སྐྱ་བུ་ལགས་ཕྱག་ལས་སྐྱ་དགོང་ག་རེ་གནང་གི་ཡོད་ན་དེ་དོན་ཁ་སང་།

Examples of the 'low-pitch-phrase' type are limited to the final 'clause' of the 'sentence'. Subject therefore to the two exceptions stated above 'place' in 'clause' and 'sentence' may also be used as a criterion for the definition of the 'verb'.

5. MONOSYLLABLE

All 'verbs' are monosyllabic; polysyllables may therefore be considered as non-'verbal', e.g.

(a) ཨ་ལུགས་ལགས་ཕྱག་ཤེབས་གནང་བྱུང་།
 དེ་དོན་འདས་སམ་གྱིས་སྐྱ་བུ་ལགས་གསོལ་ཇི་གདན་འདྲེན་ལྷ་བ་གནང་།
 བྱས་ཅང་ཆེབས་བསྐྱུར་གནང་གི་མི་འདུག་།

cf.

ཨ་ལུགས་ལགས་ ཕྱག་ཤེབས་གནང་བྱུང་།
 དེ་དོན་ འདས་སམ་གྱིས་ སྐྱ་བུ་ལགས་ གསོལ་ཇི་ གདན་འདྲེན་ ལྷ་བ་གནང་།
 བྱས་ཅང་ ཆེབས་བསྐྱུར་ གནང་གི་མི་འདུག་།

B. ' VERB PARTICLE '

The criteria for defining the ' verb particle ' comprise :—

1. COLLIGATION WITH VERB

Verb particles are colligated with verbs, and with verbs alone, within the limits of the word (see Prosodic Systems B 1 below) with the sole exception of the negative particle (§ A 2 above).

2. MONOSYLLABIC

All ' verb particles ' are monosyllabic ; polysyllables are therefore excluded from the category of ' verb particle '. This definition is, however, of limited usefulness since by no means all monosyllables are ' verb particles '.

3. ' PLACE ' IN THE ' WORD '

Since it is a convenience in statement to consider the two grammatical categories ' verb ' and ' verb particle ' as colligated with each other within the limits of the ' word ', two ' places ' need to be recognized within the ' word ', there being a correlation of ' place ' with grammatical category. If the initial ' syllable ' of a ' word ' in a verbal phrase be said to be in the ' initial place ', and any subsequent ' syllable ' or ' syllables ' in the ' word ' be said to be in the ' final place ', then a correlation may be set up between the ' initial place ' and the verb category, and between the ' final place ' and the ' verb-particle ' category, i.e. (verb : — ; ' particle ' : =).

- (a) ཨ་ལྷགས་ལགས་ཕྱག་ལམས་གནང་བྱང་།
- (b) དེ་རིང་འདས་སམ་གྱིས་སྐྱ་བྱ་ལགས་གསོལ་ཇའི་གདན་འདྲན་ཐུ་བ་གནང་། (zero)
- ག་རེ་སྐྱང་གི་ཡིང་ན་— དེ་རིང་།

The maximum number of ' verb particles ' to be recorded in one ' word ' is six, e.g.

ཁོ་རང་འཚོ་རྫོ་རྗེ་གླིང་ལ་བཞུགས་ཀྱི་ཡིང་པ་ཡིན་པ་ནི་།

' Verb particles ' require to be stated in terms of a ' verb-particle ' system of six terms, ' sentence-final ', ' clause-final ', ' head-verb ', ' initial-verb ', ' medial-verb ', ' nominalizing ' :—

- (a) ' sentence-final ' : ཡིང་, འདུག་, བྱག་, ཡིང་, སོང་, ཟེར་, བྱང་, པ་, ཀ་, པས་/གས་/ངས་, གྱིས་/གྱིས་/གིས་, བྱིས་, རོ་, དང་, རོ་, ཨ་, མ་/མི་, མེན་, མེད་, ན་, zero, པ་/བ་/ར་/ང་/ག་ and གྱི་/གྱི་/གི་, here treated as one particle in two different (prosodic) contexts (see ' word prosodies ', ' closure ') (22)
- (b) ' clause-final ' : ན་, ཚང་, ནས་, ཀ་, དེ་, ཟེར་ (6)
- (c) ' head-verb ' : པ་/བ་/ག་/ང་/ར་, zero (2)
- (d) ' initial-verb ' : zero (1)

(e) 'medial-verb': zero (1)

(f) 'nominalizing': ཡ་, བ་/བ་/ག་/ང་/ར་, ལྷ་, ཉན་/མཁན་, ལྷན་ (5)

This article is, however, concerned only with certain of the 'sentence-final particles'.

The Syntactic Pattern V + P1 + P2

The material presented below is restricted not only to those verbal phrases in which the particles are sentence-final only but, further, to those trisyllabic verbal phrases which may be stated at a grammatical level of analysis as verb + 'particle 1' + 'particle 2', where the particle symbolized as གྲི་/གྲི་/གི་ and as བ་/བ་/ག་/ང་/ར་ (see below, 'closure') occupies the 'particle 1' 'place' (medial 'syllable'), and the four particles ཡོད་, ཡིན་, རེད་, and འདུག་ may be substituted one for another in the, 'particle 2' 'place' (final 'syllable'), e.g.

V	P1	P2	V	P1	P2
སྒྲུབ་	གྲི་	འདུག་	བཞོན་	བ་	རེད་
བསྐྱེད་	བ་	ཡིན་	ཡོང་	ང་	འདུག་
ཡོད་	གྲི་	རེད་	ཕྱེད་	གྲི་	ཡིན་
ལྷ་	གི་	ཡོད་	བསྐྱེད་	བ་	ཡོད་ ¹

¹ The adoption of the syntactic pattern V + P1 + P2 results in the exclusion of a number of verbal phrases that might seem at first sight to qualify for inclusion. If the trisyllabic phrase 'nagidu' (as in རོ་བ་ན་གེ་འདུག་ |—pho: 'nagidu) is included it might appear that 'nagido:' (as in ག་རེ་ན་གི་འདུག་(ག་ |) 'kha.i 'nagido:) should also be included.

The half-close vowel-quality (-do:) is, however, treated as the phonetic exponent of a further (interrogative) particle, i.e. V + P1 + P2 + P3, sometimes symbolized in the Tibetan script, as ག་ here, and sometimes left unsymbolized, the colligation of verb and 'interrogative noun' (ག་རེ་, etc.) being sufficient indication. The same grounds may be adduced for the inclusion of 'təhigiǰ' (as in “གཞིམ་དཔོན་གྲི་ལས་ཀ་ཕྱེད་གྲི་ཡོད་ |” —'sembəŋgi 'lə:gə 'təhigiǰ) and the exclusion of 'təhigiǰ:' (as in “ལས་ཀ་ག་རེ་ཕྱེད་གྲི་ཡོད་(བ་ |) ” —('lə:gə 'kha.i 'təhigiǰ:) (ག་ and བ་ are orthographic forms of one particle). Though phonetically trisyllabic the phrases that have been excluded are regarded as being of a different syntactic pattern (V + P1 + P2 + P3) from that studied below (V + P1 + P2). (For the phonetic transcription, see note 1, p. 142.)

The substitution one for another of the four P2 particles ཡོད་, ཡིན་, རེད་, and འདུག་ is subject to a stylistic limitation; ཡིན་ and ཡོད་ may not be collocated with གནང་, ཐེབས་, འཐས་, མཚོར་, or indeed any syllable that, at the stylistic level of analysis, may be assigned to the 'honorific' category. They may be collocated with 'non-honorific' syllables such as ཕྱེད་, འགོ་, ཡོང་, འཐུང་.

Syllable Structure

The structure of the ‘syllables’ in the above ‘words’ may be stated as follows :—

- Initial/Final ‘Syllables’ : CVC (i.e. CVC and C₂V₂C₂)
- Medial ‘Syllable’ : CV (i.e. C₁V₁)

In addition ‘prosodic’¹ systems, of the ‘syllable initial’ (I) and ‘syllable final’ (F), may be stated for the initial ‘syllable’, but not for the medial and final ‘syllables’.

The ‘Consonant’ and ‘Vowel’ systems of the medial and final syllables are constant; those of the initial syllable are related to the w/y/ and ə ‘prosodies’ of the ‘word’, and require a separate statement in each case.

‘Prosodic’ Systems

A. ‘SENTENCE’

1. ‘INTONATION’ SYSTEMS

The (two) ‘intonation’ systems of the particular type of ‘word’ chosen for statement are correlated with the number of ‘words’ in the ‘sentence’, as follows :—

- (a) Sentence of one ‘word’ : 2-term system (1S, 2S)
- (b) Sentence of more than one ‘word’ : “ ” ” ”²

The phonetic exponents of the terms in these two systems require to be stated with reference to the ‘tone’ and ‘closure’ systems (see below, Prosodic Systems of the ‘Word’ 2—‘Tone’; 3—‘Closure’).

(a) Sentence of One ‘Word’

I. ‘Close words’ (cW ; see below, ‘Prosodic’ systems B 3)

The phonetic exponents of the two terms, features of pitch, characterize (i) (‘tone-one words’) the final syllable, (ii) (‘tone-two words’) all three syllables, the medial syllable being either of the same pitch as the initial syllable (2S) or different in pitch from it (1S).

¹ See J. R. Firth, ‘Sounds and Prosodies’, *Transactions of the Philological Society* (1948), more especially pages 127–8, 151–2, and Eugénie J. A. Henderson, ‘Prosodies in Siamese’, *Asia Major*, i, pt. ii.

² i.e. intonation-one sentence (1S) and intonation-two sentence (2S). This statement of LT ‘intonation’ as a two-term system is provisional only; further research may require a statement with a larger number of terms. In particular one or two examples have been recorded as follows :—

‘cW’ (see Prosodic Systems of the Word, III, ‘closure’).

	Initial Syllable	Medial Syllable	Final Syllable
(a)	high	high	level
(b)	low	”	”
e.g. (a)	འགས་སང་ཉིན་བཅད་ཉེ་ཡིན་ (_ - - - - _)		
(b)	འགས་སང་ཉིན་ཡང་གི་ཡིན་ (_ - - _ -)		

The level pitch of the final ‘syllable’, as opposed to a fall in pitch (cf. Intonation, (b) I (a) and (b) I (β)), might perhaps be regarded as an exponent of a third (‘continuative’) term, i.e. 3S.

Init. Syll. Med. Syll. Fin. Syll.

(i) 'Tone one'			
(a) 1S :	none	none	{fall
(β) 2S :			{rise-fall
(ii) 'Tone two'			
(a) 1S :	low	{high	fall
(β) 2S :		{low	rise-fall, e.g.

(i) 'Tone one' :	ལུང་གི་འདུག་	(<i>puŋgydu</i> .)	} (a) 1S : - - \
	ཐོབ་ས་ཀྱི་རེད་	(<i>phi:gire</i> .)	
	བཏང་གི་ཡིན་	(<i>taŋgəji</i> .)	
	བཅར་གྱི་ཡིན་	(<i>tɕa:gəji</i> .)	
			} (β) 2S : - - ^ 1

¹ The symbols used in the phonetic transcription are based on the International Phonetic Alphabet (revised to 1951). The I.P.A. comprises 138 letters and signs grouped under the five heads "consonants" (55), "vowels" (20), "other sounds" (31), "length, stress, pitch" (12), "modifiers" (20). As is well known, each of the letters and signs symbolizes one, and in some cases more than one, type of human articulation. With regard to letters that symbolize more than one general-phonetic category the usage of this article is as follows :—

t, d : dental plosive ; **n** : dental nasal ; **l** : alveolar fricative ; **c, ɟ** : palatal plosive ; **j** : palatal semi-vowel. Affricates are symbolized by groups of two "consonants", and not by ligatures, **ts**, etc. :—

tɕ, dʒ : alveolo-palatal ; **ts, dɬ** : alveolar ; **ts** : alveolar. The use of **h** in the symbolization of aspirated plosives is here extended to affricates (**tɕh, dʒh**) no provision having been made for aspirated affricates in the I.P.A. Of the alternative symbols for "tongue retracted" - has been used. ' (e.g. *g'*) has been used to symbolize occlusion without plosion, following Eugénie J. A. Henderson, 'Prosodies in Siamese' *Asia Major*, i, pt. 2, p. 190.

The graphic representation of pitch is not that of the I.P.A. ; it comprises the following eight symbols :—

- A. . . . Pitch of preceding syllables left unsymbolized ;
- B. ~ High level ;
- C. _ Low level ;
- D. \ Fall ;
- E. ^ High fall ;
- F. \ Low fall ;
- G. ^ Rise-fall ;
- H. / Rise.

Each symbol is to be associated with a syllable.

In the sections dealing with intonation and tone a pitch-pattern has been given for each phonetic transcription ; in other sections pitch-patterns are dispensed with and tone-marks used. Since tone is an abstraction of a phonological, and not of a general-phonetic, order it would be fruitless to look for appropriate symbols to the I.P.A. The following symbols have therefore been adopted for use, where necessary, as tone-marks :—

- A. Tone one : absence of symbol,
- B. Tone two : \ preceding the transcription of the word, e.g. A. *ɕa:gəje*, B. *\ɕa:gəje*.

The tone-marks symbolize :—

- A. Any one of the possible tone-one or tone-two pitch-patterns.
- B. Correlated features of (1) voice-quality, (2) length/shortness of vowel in the final syllable.

Except where there is evidence to the contrary (e.g. *ར་ཟེ་གི་འདུག་ | .a sigidu ^ _ _ _ ;*

*^ _ ~ * has not been recorded), it is assumed that every one of the pitch-patterns stated is valid for each example.

The phonetic transcriptions are in general what is considered adequate for a 'reading transcription', but a more detailed transcription has been given where appropriate.

- (ii) 'Tone two': བཞིགས་ཀྱི་འདུག་ | ('dri:gidu:)
 ཡོང་གི་རེད་ | ('jungyre:)
 འགོ་གི་འདུག་ | ('drugydu:)
 ན་གི་འདུག་ | ('nagidu:)
- (a) 1S: _ - \
- (β) 2S: _ - ^

Correlated with the pitch-feature of the 2S term (rise-fall) is a degree of vowel length in the final syllable greater than that of the 1S term, e.g. pungydu:, pungydu:.

II. 'Open words' (oW; see below, 'Prosodic' systems B 3)

The phonetic exponents of the two terms, features of pitch, characterize the initial syllable of the word as follows:—

- | | Initial Syllable |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) 'Tone one' | |
| (a) 1S: | <i>low fall,</i> |
| (β) 2S: | <i>high fall.</i> |
| (ii) 'Tone two' | |
| (a) 1S: | <i>fall,</i> |
| (β) 2S: | <i>rise-fall, e.g.</i> |
| (i) 'Tone one': བཅར་ར་ཡིན་ (tɕa.ɽa.ji) } (a) 1S: \ - - | |
| བསེལ་ར་རེད་ (si.ɽa.ɽe) } (β) 2S: \ - - | |
| ཚཱ་ར་རེད་ (tsha.ɽa.ɽe) } (β) 2S: \ - - | |
| (ii) 'Tone two': ཡོང་རེད་ ('jɔə.ɽe) } (a) 1S: \ - - | |
| ལེན་པ་རེད་ ('ləmbə.ɽe) } (β) 2S: \ - - | |
| བཟླ་པ་ཡིན་ ('dɛ:bə.ji) } (β) 2S: \ - - | |
| ཡོང་ང་འདུག་ ('jɔŋandu) } (β) 2S: \ - - | |

(b) Sentence of More than one 'Word'

I. 'Close words' (cW; § B 3 below)

The phonetic exponents of the two terms characterize the three syllables as follows as far as pitch is concerned:—

- | | Init. Syll. | Med. Syll. | Fin. Syll. |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| (a) 'Tone one': | | | |
| 1S: | <i>high</i> | <i>high</i> | <i>fall</i> (- - \) |
| 2S: | <i>low</i> | <i>low</i> | <i>level.</i> (- - -) |
| (β) 'Tone two': | | | |
| 1S: | low | { <i>high</i> | <i>fall</i> (- - \) |
| 2S: | | { <i>low</i> | <i>level, e.g.</i> (- - -) |

A further exponent, length of vowel, may be stated for the final syllable, as follows :—

- (a) 1S : length of vowel
- (b) 2S : shortness of vowel, e.g.

	1S	2S	
(a) Tone 1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{གནང་གི་རེད་ །} \\ \text{ཤེས་ཀྱི་ཡོད་ །} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{nangəæ:} \\ \text{ʂingijø:} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{nangəæ} \\ \text{ʂingijø} \end{array} \right.$
(β) Tone 2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ཟེད་ཀྱི་ཅུདག་ །} \\ \text{ཡོད་གི་ཡིན་ །} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{'sigidu:} \\ \text{'jungyji:} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{'sigidu} \\ \text{'jungyji} \end{array} \right.$
(a) 1S :	(i) ཞེག་གས་ག་འདས་སེ་སྐབ་ཀྱི་ཡོད་ །	(lʁbgijø:) (. . . - - \)	
	(ii) དས་མོག་ནས་རིན་འབབ་ཐེན་ཀྱི་ཡིན་ །	(thingiji:) ,,	
	(iii) དེ་རིང་ཁ་སང་འདས་བརྟན་ཕྱག་རེ་རེ་ ནང་ལ་ཐེང་གསུམ་སབ་ཀྱི་སྐྱེ་འདུན་ལ་ བཅད་ཀྱི་ཡོད་ །	(təa:gijø:) ,,	
	(iv) ཞེ་དག་ཡག་པོ་གནང་གི་རེད་ །	(nangəæ:) ,,	
2S :	(i) ད་ག་རང་གནང་གི་རེད་ །	(nangəæ) (_ - ^ _ _ _)	
	(ii) དེ་འཚོའི་སྐོར་ལ་དག་ལུས་གནང་གི་འདུག་ །	(nangidu) (_ - \ _ _ \ _ _)	
	(iii) “གཟིམ་དཔོན་ཀྱི་ལས་ཀ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་ཡོད་ །”	(ʂingijø) (_ \ _ _ _ _ _)	
	(iv) “འདིར་དོག་ཅོམ་བཟླ་ད་ནས་ཇི་འབྱུང་ གི་ཡིན་ །”	(thungyji) (/ \ _ _ _ , ^ _ _ _)	
(β) 1S :	(i) ཡང་ང་རང་འཚོའི་སྐབ་སྐལ་མི་པོད་ཀྱི་སྐྱེ་ སྐྱེད་སྐོར་ལ་ཡང་ཐབས་ཤེས་ཕྱེད་རྒྱའི་སྐོར་ ལ་ཞབས་ཕྱི་རྒྱ་གི་ཡོད་ །	(ʁugyʋø:) (. . . _ - \)	
	(ii) དེ་སྐད་དེ་ཡང་ཅིག་སྐབ་ཀྱིས་སྐབ་ཀྱིས་འདི་ འདས་ཕྱེད་ཀྱི་ཡོད་ །	(təhigijø:) ,,	
	(iii) དེ་ཡིན་ཅང་སྐྱེ་བུ་ལགས་ལས་སྐྱེན་གསང་ རྒྱ་གི་ཡིན་ །	(ʁugyji:) ,,	
	(iv) དང་འཚོའི་འདིའི་—ཡལ་སྐད་ཀྱི་—སྐོར་ ལ་ཡང་བཙོན་ལུས་བུས་ནས་—དེ་རིང་ཁ་ སང་—ཕྱེད་ཀྱི་ཡོད་ །	(təhigijø:) ,,	

- 2S : (i) འདི་འདམ་ཟེར་གྱི་འདུག་། ('sigidu) (\ _ _ _)
 (ii) བྱས་ཅང་དེའི་རྒྱུན་གྱིས་འཁྱར་པར་ར་མོ་ཞེ་
 རྟག་ཡོང་གི་འདུག་། ('junggydu) (_ / \ _ \ _ _ \ _ _)
 (iii) ད་ག་རང་ཟེར་གྱི་འདུག་། ('sigidu) (_ - \ _ _ _)
 (iv) འདིའི་རྒྱུན་གྱིས་ཁྱིམ་ཏེ་ཟེར་གྱི་འདུག་། (, ,) (/ \ _ \ _ _ _)

II. 'Open words' (oW; see below, 'closure')

Here the phonetic exponents of the two terms characterize the initial syllable of the word :—

Initial Syllable

(a) 'Tone one' :

- 1S : fall (\ _ _)
 2S : level (_ _ _)

(β) 'Tone two' :

- 1S : fall (\ _ _)
 2S : level (_ _ _), e.g.

- (a) 1S : (i) ག་པ་ཐར་པ་རེད་། (thε:bəɹε) (. . . \ _ _)
 (ii) “མི་མེད་ལ་ཞེ་རྟག་བུམས་པོ་གནང་ང་
 རེད་།” (naŋaɹε) (, ,)
 (iii) སེམས་དགའ་ནས་བཞད་མོ་ཤོར་ར་རེད་། (əɹaɹε) (, ,)
 (iv) དེ་རིང་ངའི་མ་ལ་སྐྱུ་མགྲོན་ཅིག་མེདས་པ་
 ཡོད་། (phε:bajθ) (, ,)

- 2S : (i) ཁྱིམ་ལ་ཐར་པ་རེད་། (thε:bəɹε) (\ _ _ _ _)
 (ii) ག་རེ་གནང་ལ་ཐར་པ་རེད་། (, ,) (_ - \ _ _ _ _)
 (iii) མོད་གྱི་སྐྱུ་ལའི་འཚོ་བྱ་ནས་ནས་ཐོན་པ་
 རེད་། (thɔmbəɹε) (\ _ - - - \ _ _ _)
 (iv) “རྒྱ་བ་བཞི་ལྟག་ཅམ་བཟུང་པ་ཡིན་།” ('dε:bəji) (_ - ^ _ _ _ _)

- (β) 1S: (i) དེ་ཡིང་ཁ་སང་འདས་བཏུན་ཕྱག་རྩེ་རྩེ་མེང་ (‘təhɛ:bəji) (. . . \ _ _)
གསུམ་ཙམ་ཡོང་རྒྱ་བྱས་པ་ཡིན་ |
- (ii) རྩེ་པར་ཡིན་པ་རེད་ | (‘jimbəɛ) (, ,)
- (iii) མ་གསུམ་འདིའི་ལྷན་ནས་དབྱིན་ཅི་སྤྱོད་ཉན་ (‘təhuŋɛ) (, ,)
མང་པོ་བྱུང་ང་རེད་ |
- (iv) མ་གཞི་ཡར་ལྷན་པ་བརྒྱ་ཚེ་ཅིག་ — མ་གཞི་ (‘dɛ:bəji) (, ,)
ཡོན་དོན་ལ་ཡར་བཏུན་པ་ཡིན་ |
- 2S: (i) དེའི་ལྷན་ལ་ — ལྷན་ཅིག་ང་རང་འཚོའི་ (‘sɛɬɛ) (/ \ _ \ _ \ _ _ _ _
སྤྱོད་ལས་བྱམས་པ་གསང་མདའ་ལགས་དེ་ནི་ _ _ \ _ _ _ _ / \ _
གསུང་རྣམས་གང་མེན་མཚད་ཡག་པོ་ཡོད་ _ _ \ _ _ _ _ _)
རེད་ཟེར་ར་རེད་ |
- (ii) མེ་ལི་བརྒྱ་ཙམ་ཡོད་པ་རེད་ | (‘jəɛ) (_ - \ _ _ _ _)
- (iii) “རྒྱ་ནག་རྒྱུད་ནས་ཡོང་བ་ཡིན་ |” (‘jəŋɛji) (_ - \ _ _ _ _)
- (iv) “འབྲས་སྤྱི་ཕྱོད་ཚེན་གྱིས་བཞོས་པ་རེད་ |” (‘sə:bəɛ) (_ - - \ _ _ _ _)

2. ‘RATE OF UTTERANCE’ SYSTEM

A two-term ‘rate-of-utterance’ system is recognized: (a) ‘fast sentence’ (fS), (b) ‘slow sentence’ (sS).

The phonetic exponents of these two terms are not given here but appear below where appropriate. Where phonetic exponents are stated without any specific mention of either term it is to be understood that they are valid for ‘fast’ and ‘slow’ ‘rates of utterance’ alike.

B. ‘WORD’

I. ‘JUNCTION’ SYSTEM

A two-term ‘junction’ system may be stated for the relations in junction of syllables¹ in ‘Lhasa Tibetan’. This ‘junction’ system may be used to

¹ Prosodic grounds for the delimitation of syllables may be advanced as follows:—

A. Syllable Initial

- I. Plosion (p-, ph-, b-; t-, th-, d-; c-, ch-, ʃ-; k-, kh-)
- II. Affrication (tʂ-, tʂh-, dʂ-; ts-, tʂh-, dz-; tɕ-, tɕ-, dɕ-)
- III. Friction (except + labialization-voice, i.e. ʃ) (s-, ʂ-, β-)
- IV. Lateralization (l-, ɭ-)
- V. Nasality + palatalization (ɲ-)
- VI. Semi-vowel (w-, j-, ɥ-)

B. Syllable Final

- I. Occlusion (without plosion) (-p', -b'; -k', -g').

delimit units within the sentence (' words '). It is therefore convenient to use the name ' interverbal junction ' for the term whose phonetic exponents are associated with ' word ' limits, and ' intraverbal junction ' for the term whose phonetic exponents are associated with absence of ' word ' limits. These phonetic exponents characterize ' syllable-initial ' and ' syllable-final '. They are here stated with reference to the three-syllable verbal phrase chosen for study above, but, with few exceptions, they are valid for all verbal phrases.¹

(a) ' *Interverbal Junction* '

I. *Syllable Initial*

(i) Affrication

ཕྱེ་གི་འདུག་ | (tʂhigidu(:)) རྩེ་བ་རེད་ | (tʂɛbaɪɛ) བློ་བུ་ཡིན་ | (tʂi:bəji)

(ii) Lateralization

ལེན་གྱི་རེད་ | (ʰlingiɛ(:)) ལྷན་པ་རེད་ | (lɛ:bəɪɛ)

(iii) Labio-velarity

འོན་གྱི་འདུག་ | (ʰwyŋgydu(:)) འོས་གྱི་འདུག་ | (ʰwy:gydu(:))

¹ The overall phonetic exponents of ' Junction ' for the verb are given for comparison :—
A. ' Interverbal Junction '

I. *Syllable Initial*

- (1) Affrication — voice (tʂ-, tʂh- ; tʂ-, tʂh- ; tʂ-, tʂ-).
+ voice + alveolarity (dɹ-).
- (2) Lateralization (l-, l-).
- (3) Labio-velarity (w-).
- (4) Nasality + palatalization (ɲ-).
- (5) Plosion — voice (k-, kh ; c-, ch ; t-, th- ; p-, ph-)
+ voice + palatalization (-ɲ).
- (6) Vowel initial (ɣ) (the sole recorded example).
- (7) Palatal plosion + front-spread vowel (ʃi-).

II. *Syllable Final*.

Occlusion/friction + labialization + voicelessness (-p' / -ʃ).

B. ' Intraverbal Junction '

I. *Syllable Initial*

- (1) Affrication + voice + alveolarity (+ dz-).
- (2) Nasality + plosion (+ nd-).
- (3) Labio-palatalization (+ ɸ-).
- (4) Velarity + front-spread vowel (+ gi).
- (5) Friction + velarization/labialization (+ ɣ-/β).

II. *Syllable Final*

- (1) Occlusion + velarization (-g' +).
- (2) ,, + labialization + voice (-b' +).
- (3) Nasality + velarization (-ŋ +).
- (4) Central vowel-quality (-ə +).

(iv) Plosion—voice ¹

(glottal)

དབུར་གྱི་འདུག་ | (ʔ:gydu(:)), དཔོར་གྱི་འདུག་ | (ʔo:gydu(:))

(velar)

བསྐྱེལ་གྱི་འདུག་ | (ky:gydu(:)) ཁངས་པ་རེད་ | (khɛŋaɪɛ)

(palatal)

ཚྱེས་པ་རེད་ | (ce:bəɪɛ) རལྱད་པ་རེད་ | (chy:bəɪɛ)

(dental)

སྟྱར་བ་ཡིད་ | (tɕɛɹajɕ) མགོང་གི་འདུག་ | (thuŋgydu(:))

(labial)

ཐེབས་པ་རེད་ | (phɛ:bəɪɛ) སྤུང་གི་འདུག་ | (pi:gidu(:))

+ voice + palatalization.

བསྐྱུར་བ་རེད་ | (ʔɹɹaɪɛ) འབྲེས་པ་རེད་ | (ʔɛ:bəɪɛ)

(v) Vowel initial

འབ་གྱི་འདུག་ | (ʔbgidu(:))

(vi) Palatal plosion + front-spread vowel

ཚྱེད་གྱི་འདུག་ | (ci:gidu(:)) འཕྱེར་བ་རེད་ | (chiaɪɛ)

(vii) Friction + palatalization

ཤེས་གྱི་ཡིད་ | (ɕiŋgiɹɕ(:)) བུམ་པ་རེད་ | (ɕuŋbəɪɛ)

+ alveolarization (except 'ɹ')

ཟེད་གྱི་འདུག་ | (sigidu(:)) འཇེགས་པ་རེད་ | (za:bəɪɛ)

(viii) Nasality (except + velarity)

མངས་གྱི་འདུག་ | (ɲɛŋgidu(:)) མིད་པ་རེད་ | (mi:gəɪɛ) ལྷོས་པ་རེད་ | (nuɲbəɪɛ)

II. Syllable Final

Nasality of vowel, e.g

འགྲོ་གི་ཡིན་ | (ɲɹɹgyji(:)) སྟྱར་བ་ཡིན་ | (tɕɛɹaji) ལུལ་བ་ཡིན་ | (phyɹaji)

¹ A few instances have been recorded of plosion-voice (velar/labial) in intraverbal junction, e.g. ɬɹpkəji(:) (བསྐྱེལ་གྱི་ཡིན་ |), ʂikpɹɛ (གཟིགས་པ་རེད་ |). The utterances from which these examples are taken are, however, considered to be artificially slow and have been disregarded.

(b) 'Intraverbal Junction'

I. Syllable Initial

(i) Velar plosion + front-spread vowel, e.g.

ཟི་གི་འདུག་། ('sigid) ཤེས་ཀྱི་ཡོད་། (ʃeŋgiʃ(:)) ཚེབས་ཀྱི་རེད་།(tʃhibgie(:))

(ii) Nasality + plosion (sS), e.g.

འགྲོ་གི་འདུག་། ('drugyndu(:)) བསྐྱེད་ཀྱི་འདུག་། (sungyndu(:)) བེབས་ཀྱི་འདུག་། (phi:gindu(:))

(iii) Labio-palatal semi-vowel, e.g.

འཇུང་གི་ཡོད་། (thuŋgyʋʃ(:)) འགྲོ་གི་ཡོད་། ('drugyʋʃ(:)) ལུ་གཡུལ་གི་ཡོད་། (lu:gʋʋʃ(:))

(iv) Friction + labiality/velarity

ཤི་བ་རེད་།	(ʃi: <u>ʋ</u> e)	ཐེངས་པ་རེད་།	(p <u>h</u> e: <u>ʋ</u> e)
ཤི་གི་འདུག་།	(ʃi: <u>y</u> id(u))	ཐེབས་ཀྱི་འདུག་།	(p <u>h</u> i: <u>y</u> id(u))

II. Syllable Final

(i) Velar nasality, e.g.

ལྷིང་གི་འདུག་།	ཐུང་བ་རེད་།	གནང་གི་འདུག་།
('di <u>ŋ</u> id(u))	('tʃ <u>h</u> uŋ <u>b</u> e)	(n <u>ʌ</u> ŋ <u>g</u> id(u))
བསྐྱེད་ཀྱི་ཡིན་།	མོན་གི་ཡིན་།	མཐུན་ཀྱི་འདུག་།
(t <u>ɛ</u> ŋ <u>g</u> əji)	('k <u>h</u> yŋ <u>g</u> yi(:))	(t <u>h</u> yŋ <u>g</u> yd(u))

(ii) Labial nasality, e.g.

ཟིན་ཀྱི་རེད་།	བསམ་པ་རེད་།	འཛོམ་པ་རེད་།
('si <u>ŋ</u> ie)	(s <u>a</u> m <u>b</u> e)	('z <u>ɔ</u> m <u>b</u> e)
བསྐྱེད་པ་རེད་།	ཐོན་པ་ཡིན་།	མཐུན་པ་རེད་།
(t <u>ɛ</u> m <u>b</u> e)	t <u>h</u> ɔ <u>m</u> bəji	(t <u>h</u> y <u>m</u> b <u>e</u>)

(iii) Labial stop, e.g.

ཚེབས་ཀྱི་འདུག་།	བསྐྱབས་ཀྱི་ཡིན་།	བསྐྱབ་ཀྱི་འདུག་།
(tʃ <u>h</u> ib <u>g</u> id(u))	(lʃ <u>b</u> gəji(:))	('d <u>ɔ</u> ub <u>g</u> id(u))

(iv) Velar stop (sS), e.g.

ཚོགས་པ་རེད་།	བཞག་པ་རེད་།	ལོག་པ་རེད་།
(tʃ <u>h</u> ig <u>b</u> e)	('ʒ <u>a</u> g <u>b</u> e)	(l <u>ɔ</u> g <u>b</u> e)

(v) Central vowel-quality

In oW the vowel of the medial syllable has a central quality. This vowel-quality is restricted to the medial syllable, and indicates that the preceding syllable is initial in the word, e.g.

ཐེབས་པ་རེད་། (phe:be) ན་བ་རེད་། ('nabe)

2. 'TONE' SYSTEM

The trisyllabic 'verbal phrase' may be stated in terms of a two-term 'tone' system, as 'tone-one' and 'tone-two' words (1W, 2W). The phonetic exponents of these two terms comprise (a) features of pitch, (b) features of the syllable-initial of the initial syllable. The pitch features require a statement with reference to the intonation systems already stated, and to the 'closure' system stated below.

(a) 'Close words' (cW; see below, 'closure')

I. Sentence of one word

	Init. Syll.	Med. Syll.	Fin. Syll.	
1S : Tone one :	<i>high</i> }	high	fall	(- - \)
,, two :	<i>low</i> }			(_ - \)
2S : Tone one :	<i>high</i> }	<i>high</i> }	rise-fall	(- - ^)
,, two :	<i>low</i> }	<i>low</i> }		(_ - ^)

In 1S the differentiating feature of 1W and 2W is in the pitch relations of the initial and medial syllables, i.e. whether those two syllables are (i) the same in pitch (1W) or (ii) different in pitch (2W); in 2S, however, it is in the pitch-relations of the final syllable with the preceding two syllables, whether it is (i) not higher in pitch (1W) or (ii) higher in pitch (2W), e.g.

	'Tone One'		'Tone Two'
1S :	རལ་གྱི་འདུག་ (æ:gidu:)	} - - \	རལ་གྱི་འདུག་ (æ:gidu:)
	ལང་གི་རེད་ (langəæ:)		ལང་གི་རེད་ (langəæ:)
	བཞགས་ཀྱི་འདུག་ (ɬæ:gidu:)		བཞགས་གི་འདུག་ (ɬæ:gidu:)
2S :	ཕྱུང་གི་འདུག་ (puŋgydu:)	} - - ^	བསྐྱིགས་ཀྱི་རེད་ (dri:giæ:)
	ཕོང་གི་རེད་ (phi:giæ:)		ཕོང་གི་རེད་ (juŋgyæ:)
	གཏང་གི་ཡིན་ (taŋgəji:)		འཕྱོ་གི་འདུག་ (d.rugydu:)

II. Sentence of more than one Word

	Init. Syll.	Med. Syll.	Fin. Syll.	
1S : Tone one :	<i>high</i> }	high	fall	(- - \)
,, two :	<i>low</i> }			(_ - \)
2S : Tone one : }	level	level	level	(_ _ _)
,, two : }				(_ _ _)

In 1S the differentiating feature of pitch is the same as for the one-word

sentence above ; in 2S the 'tone' system is without exponents of pitch (for other non-pitch phonetic exponents of 'tone' see below).

e.g. 1S : Tone one : see Intonation Systems (b) I above
 ,, two : " " "
 2S : Tone one : " " "
 ,, two : " " "

(b) 'Open words' (oW ; see below, § B 3, 'closure')

I. Sentence of One Word

	Init. Syll.	Med. Syll.	Fin. Syll.
1S : Tone one :	<i>high fall</i> }	level	level (\ _ _)
,, two :	<i>low</i> ,, }		
2S : Tone one :	<i>fall</i> }	level	level (\ _ _)
,, two :	<i>rise-fall</i> }		

In both 1S and 2S the differentiating feature is the pitch of the initial syllable. Correlated with this pitch feature is a feature of voice-quality :—

Tone one : clear voice
 ,, two : breathy voice, e.g.

'Tone one'

'Tone two'

1S : དལ་བ་རེད་ (ɛ:bəɛ)	} \ _ _	རལ་བ་རེད་ (ɛ:bəɛ)	} \ _ _
ལྟ་བ་རེད་ (laŋaɛ)		ལང་བ་རེད་ ('laŋaɛ)	
བཞགས་པ་རེད་ (pa:bəɛ)		བནག་པ་རེད་ ('pa:bəɛ)	
2S : ལྟ་བ་རེད་ (ɲuŋaɛ)	} \ _ _	བཞགས་པ་རེད་ ('dʌi:bəɛ)	} ^ _ _
ཐབས་པ་རེད་ (phe:bəɛ)		ཡོང་བ་རེད་ ('joŋaɛ)	
གཏང་བ་རེད་ (taŋaɛ)		འགྲོ་བ་རེད་ ('dʌɔbəɛ)	

II. Sentence of more than One Word

	Init. Syll.	Med. Syll.	Fin. Syll.
1S : Tone one :	<i>high fall</i> }	level	level (\ _ _)
,, two :	<i>low</i> ,, }		
2S : Tone one :	} level	level	(_ _ _)
,, two :			level

In 1S the pitch features are the same as those of the one-word sentence as in (b) I above ; in 2S the two terms are without phonetic exponents of pitch (for other non-pitch phonetic exponents of 'tone' see below).

e.g.	1S : Tone one :	see Intonation Systems (b) II above		
	„ two :	„	„	„
	2S : Tone one :	„	„	„
	„ two :	„	„	„

Phonetic exponents other than those of pitch may be stated for the 'tone' system. These non-pitch exponents are features of the syllable initial of the initial syllable. They do not require to be stated with reference to the intonation systems (§ A 1 above) and the 'closure' system (§ B 3 below).

(a) 1W :—

- (i) Glottalization
- (ii) Voicelessness—aspiration + plosion
- (iii) „ „ + affrication
- (iv) „ + lateralization
- (v) Voiceless occlusion

(b) 2W :—

- (i) Voice + plosion
- (ii) „ + affrication
- (iii) „ + friction
- (iv) Voiced occlusion
- (v) Labio-velarization
- (vi) Vowel initial, e.g.

(a)	(i)	ར་བུ་རྩེ་ལུག་ (ʔu:gydu:)	ར་བུ་རྩེ་ལུག་ (ʔo:gydu:)
	(ii)	པེ་མ་པ་ཡིན་ (pi:bəji)	པེ་མ་པ་ཡིན་ (tabəje)
		བཞེས་པ་ཡིན་ (kəɹa:je)	བཞེས་པ་ཡིན་ (ce:bəje)
	(iii)	བཅར་རྩེ་ཡིན་ (tɕa:gəji:)	བཅར་རྩེ་ལུག་ (tsugydu:)
	(iv)	ལྷ་གི་ལུག་ (lɑgɪdu:)	ལྷ་གི་ལུག་ (lɑ:gɪdu:)
	(v)	བཞེས་པ་ཡིན་ (tɹɪa:je)	བཞེས་པ་ཡིན་ (tɹe:bəje)
(b)	(i)	འབར་རྩེ་ལུག་ (ʼbɑ:gɪdu:)	འབར་རྩེ་ལུག་ (ʼdɪŋgɪdu:)
		འབྲེས་པ་ཡིན་ (ʼje:bəje)	འབྲེས་པ་ཡིན་ (ʼgəɹe)
	(ii)	མཛེས་པ་ཡིན་ (ʼdzɛ:ɹa:ji)	མཛེས་པ་ཡིན་ (ʼdzɪgɪ:je:)
	(iii)	འབྲེས་པ་ཡིན་ (ʼzɑ:gəje)	འབྲེས་པ་ཡིན་ (ʼzəmbəje)
	(iv)	འབྲེས་པ་ལུག་ (ʼdɹi:gɪdu:)	འབྲེས་པ་ལུག་ (ʼdɹugydu:)
	(v)	འབྲེས་པ་ལུག་ (ʼwy:gydu:)	འབྲེས་པ་ལུག་ (ʼwɪŋgydu:)
	(vi)	འབར་རྩེ་ལུག་ ʼɹbgɪdu:	

Aspiration + plosion characterizes either term, and has thus no prosodic

function. Nor have nasality, friction-voice; cf. Part II, wW/yW/əW, II B 2 (a).

'Prosodic' Systems Correlated with the Tone System

It seems appropriate to state here two further 'prosodic' systems that (a) correlate with the tone system, (b) refer to particular 'syllable-initial consonants'. The grounds for stating these systems at this point, and not immediately before the 'consonant' system to which they refer, is that they are not correlated with the three-term 'prosodic' system of the 'word', 'rounding', 'spreading', 'neutrality' (§ B 4 below), in terms of which the material in Part II is presented, and that to give them anew with each of the 'consonant' systems (wW, yW, əW) would result in an unnecessary triplication of statement.

The systems are :—

(a) 1W :—

- (i) 'Aspiration' (h)
- (ii) 'Non-aspiration' (ʰh);

(b) 2W :—

- (i) 'Voice' (v)
- (ii) 'Non-voice' (ʰv).

These systems relate to members of the 'initial-consonant' systems of the initial syllable, and that syllable only, as follows :—

- (a) (i) P, T, K; (ii) yL, rC_α-.
- (b) (i) P, T, K; (ii) rC_α-.

No valid example has, however, been recorded of the former system in combination with wL-, but only with yL.¹ Nor has any example been recorded of the latter in combination with yT-, but only with wT-; in the case of L- and T- the 'prosodic' system of the 'syllable initial' (Part II, wW/yW/əW, II A 2a) has also to be taken into account.

The phonetic exponents of these systems are :—

(a) 1W	'Aspiration'	'Non-aspiration'
P, K	voicelessness + aspiration	voicelessness — aspiration
y/wT :	,, + ,,	,, — ,,
rC _α - :	voiceless release	voiced release
yL :	voicelessness	voice
(b) 2W.	'voice'	'non-voice'
P, K :	voice — aspiration	voicelessness + aspiration
wT :	,, — ,,	,, + ,,
rC _α - :	voice	voicelessness, e.g.

¹ See p. 137, note 1.

1W.

hP :	ཐེབས་པ་རེད་	(<u>ph</u> e:bəɹe)	འཕར་གྱི་འདུག་	(<u>ph</u> ɑ:gidu:)
	མཚོངས་གྱི་འདུག་	(<u>tʂ</u> humgydu:)	ཕྱི་བ་རེད་	(<u>tʂ</u> ɛbəɹe)
hK :	འོཁ་པ་རེད་	(<u>kh</u> əɹaɹe)	ཁང་པ་རེད་	(<u>kh</u> ɑɹaɹe)
	མཚེན་གྱི་འདུག་	(<u>ch</u> ingidu:)	འཚེར་བ་རེད་	(<u>ch</u> ɛɹaɹe)
hwT :	མཚོང་གི་འདུག་	(<u>th</u> ungydu:)	གོན་གྱི་ཡིན་	(<u>th</u> yngyji:)
hyT :	འཚོང་བ་རེད་	(<u>tsh</u> əɹaɹe)	འཚོགས་པ་རེད་	(<u>tsh</u> i:bəɹe)
hrC _α :	འཁྲུང་གྱི་ཡིན་	(<u>tʃ</u> ugyji:)	ཁིད་པ་རེད་	(<u>tʃ</u> i:bəɹe)
hyL :	ལྟ་ས་པ་རེད་	(<u>l</u> ɛ:bəɹe)	ལྟ་གི་འདུག་	(<u>l</u> ɑ:gidu:)
ⁿ hP :	ཕྱེལ་གྱི་རེད་	(<u>pe</u> :gəɹe:)	པིས་གྱི་འདུག་	(<u>pi</u> :gidu:)
	བཅར་བ་ཡིན་	(<u>tʂ</u> aɹaji)	བཅགས་པ་རེད་	(<u>tʂ</u> a:bəɹe)
ⁿ hK :	བརྗེལ་གྱི་འདུག་	(<u>ky</u> :gydu:)	བརྗུས་པ་རེད་	(<u>ky</u> :bəɹe)
	བརྗེས་པ་རེད་	(<u>se</u> :bəɹe)	བརྗོན་གྱི་རེད་	(<u>cy</u> ngyɹe:)
ⁿ hwT :	རྟ་བ་རེད་	(<u>tab</u> əɹe)	བཏང་གི་ཡིན་	(<u>tan</u> gəji:)
ⁿ hyT :	ཚུ་བ་རེད་	(<u>ts</u> ɛbəɹe)	བཙོ་གི་འདུག་	(<u>ts</u> ugydu:)
ⁿ hrC _α :	རྟུང་གྱི་ཡིན་	(<u>tɹ</u> e:gəji:)	སྟེག་པ་རེད་	(<u>tɹ</u> ɑ:bəɹe)
ⁿ hyL :	ལྟང་གི་འདུག་	(<u>lan</u> gidu:)	བསྐབས་པ་ཡིན་	(<u>lɛ</u> bəji)

2W.

vP :	འབར་གྱི་འདུག་	(<u>'b</u> ɑ:gidu:)	འབེལ་བ་རེད་	(<u>'be</u> :bəɹe)
	འཕྱོར་བ་རེད་	(<u>'dʒ</u> əɹaɹe)	འཇིང་གྱི་འདུག་	(<u>'dʒ</u> igidu:)
vK :	ལྷུག་གི་འདུག་	(<u>'g</u> u:gydu:)	དགའ་གི་རེད་	(<u>'g</u> ɑ:gəɹe:)
	ཤུལ་པ་རེད་	(<u>'j</u> uɹaɹe)	ཤུགས་པ་རེད་	(<u>'j</u> u:bəɹe)
vwT :	འདྲིང་པ་རེད་	(<u>'di</u> ɹaɹe)	ཤུད་པ་ཡིན་	(<u>'de</u> :bəji)
vrC _α :	འདྲིག་གི་འདུག་	(<u>'dri</u> :gidu:)	འཇིག་གི་འདུག་	(<u>'dri</u> :gidu:)
ⁿ vP :	འབས་པ་རེད་	(<u>'ph</u> ɛbəɹe)	འབྱར་བ་རེད་	(<u>'ph</u> y:bəɹe)
	འཇིང་གྱི་འདུག་	(<u>'tʂ</u> higidu:)	ལྷུང་བ་རེད་	(<u>'tʂ</u> hunɹaɹe)
ⁿ vK :	ཁོ་གི་འདུག་	(<u>'kh</u> ugydu:)	གོན་གྱི་ཡིན་	(<u>'khy</u> ngyji:)
	གས་པ་རེད་	(<u>'ch</u> ɛ:bəɹe)		
ⁿ vwT :	རེད་པ་རེད་	(<u>'th</u> e:bəɹe)	དལ་བ་རེད་	(<u>'th</u> ɛɹaɹe)
ⁿ vrC _α :	རྟིས་གྱི་ཡིན་	(<u>'tʃ</u> i:giji:)	རྟིས་གྱི་ཡིན་	(<u>'tʃ</u> i:giji:)

Thus P/T/K + 'aspiration' are phonetically identical with P/T/K + 'non-voice'. The phonological role of the feature of aspiration that characterizes both terms is, however, as has been stated above, very different according as the 'word' is tone one or tone two. This difference is also valid at the grammatical level of analysis; 'aspiration' and 'non-aspiration' are exponents of the grammatical categories 'transitive' and 'intransitive'; 'voice' and 'non-voice' have not this role.

Examples of this grammatical function of 'aspiration' and 'non-aspiration' may be given as follows:—

	' Transitive '	' Intransitive '
K—	<p>(ཁོང་གིས་) རྩ་འདི་བསྐྱོལ་གྱི་འདུག་ (He) is boiling the water.¹ (<u>ky:gydu:</u>)</p>	<p>རྩ་འདི་ཁོལ་གྱི་འདུག་ The water is boiling. (<u>khy:gydu.</u>)</p>
K—	<p>(ཁོང་གིས་) རྩ་སྟོན་འདི་བཀངས་པ་རེད་ (He) filled this pot. (<u>kaṅbøre</u>)</p>	<p>རྩ་སྟོན་འདི་ཁང་པ་རེད་ This pot filled. (<u>khaṅbøre</u>)</p>
K—	<p>(ཁོང་གིས་) མགོ་སྟོར་ར་རེད་ (He) deceived (him). (<u>koṅare</u>)</p>	<p>མགོ་འཁོར་བ་རེད་ He was confused. (<u>khoṅare</u>)</p>
P—	<p>(ཁོང་གིས་) དཀར་ཡུལ་འདི་བཅག་པ་རེད་ He broke this cup. (<u>tḡa:børe</u>)</p>	<p>དཀར་ཡུལ་འདི་ཅག་པ་རེད་ This cup broke. (<u>tḡha:børe</u>)</p>
P—	<p>(ཁོང་གིས་) ཤིང་འདི་གཅད་པ་རེད་ He cut this wood. (<u>tḡe:børe</u>)</p>	<p>ཤིང་བདི་ཅད་པ་རེད་ This wood split. (<u>tḡhe:børe</u>)</p>
P—	<p>(ཁོང་གིས་) རྩོད་འདི་སྒྲར་ར་རེད་ (He) raised the price. (<u>paṅare</u>)</p>	<p>རྩོད་འདི་འཕར་བ་རེད་ The price rose. (<u>phaṅare</u>)</p>
P—	<p>(ཁོང་གིས་) ལྷགས་སྟོལ་འདི་འཚོ་སྟེལ་གྱི་འདུག་ (He) spreads these customs. (<u>pe:gidu:</u>)</p>	<p>ལྷགས་སྟོལ་འདི་འཚོ་འཕེལ་གྱི་འདུག་ These customs spread. (<u>phe:gidu:</u>)</p>
T—	<p>(ཁོང་གིས་) ཁང་པ་འདི་གཏོར་ར་རེད་ (He) destroyed this building. (<u>tḡa:re</u>)</p>	<p>ཁང་པ་འདི་འཚོར་ར་རེད་ This building was destroyed. (<u>tho:re</u>)</p>

¹ 'Translation meanings' in English have been added to the Tibetan text only where there appears to be a gain in clarity of exposition.

	‘ Transitive ’	‘ Intransitive ’
T—	(ཁོང་གིས་) ཁོང་བཏོན་པ་རེད་ (He) drove him to leave. (<u>tʰɔmbə.ɛ</u>)	ཁོང་ཐོན་པ་རེད་ He left. (<u>tʰɔmbə.ɛ</u>)
rC _a —	(ཁོང་གིས་) དགོངས་པ་དགྲག་པ་རེད་ (He) irritated (them). (<u>tʃu:bə.ɛ</u>)	ཁོ་རང་འཚོ་འཁྲག་པ་རེད་ They were disturbed. (<u>tʃu:bə.ɛ</u>)

The ten examples given above are all that have been recorded of this grammatical function of ‘ aspiration ’ and ‘ non-aspiration ’.

In some instances ‘ aspiration ’ and ‘ non-aspiration ’ appear to be in free variation, though it may well be that stylistic factors are involved, e.g.

	(a)	(ə)
L—	ལྷ་གི་འདུག་ (<u>lʌgɪdu:</u>)	ལྷ་གི་འདུག་ (<u>lʌgɪdu:</u>)
T—	འཚོལ་གྱི་འདུག་ (<u>tʃhe:gɪdu:</u>)	འཚོལ་གི་འདུག་ (<u>tse:gɪdu:</u>)
	འཚོད་གྱི་འདུག་ (<u>tʃhugydu:</u>)	བཙོ་གི་འདུག་ (<u>tsugydu:</u>)
	འཚོང་བ་རེད་ (<u>tʃhɔŋa.ɛ</u>)	བཙོངས་པ་རེད་ (<u>tsɔŋa.ɛ</u>)
	འཚོམས་པ་རེད་ (<u>tʃhimbə.ɛ</u>)	འཚོམས་པ་རེད་ (<u>tsimbə.ɛ</u>)
	ཚེགས་གྱི་འདུག་ (<u>tʃʰa:gɪdu:</u>)	ཚུགས་གྱི་འདུག་ (<u>tʃa:gɪdu:</u>)
	འབྲག་གི་ཡོད་ (<u>tʰa:gijø</u>)	བྲགས་གྱི་ཡོད་ (<u>tʰa:gijø:</u>)

In addition tʃubə.ɛ and tʃy:bə.ɛ were recorded as alternative pronunciations to tʃubə.ɛ and tʃy:bə.ɛ (འཁྲུད་པ་རེད་ |), and with the spellings བཏུ་བ་རེད་ | and བཏུས་པ་རེད་ |, but not as often.

3. ‘ CLOSURE ’

Certain features of vowel closure may most profitably be stated in terms of a ‘ prosodic ’ system of two terms, ‘ close ’ and ‘ open ’, at the word level of analysis: cW, oW. As a matter of convenience, however, the phonetic exponents of these two terms are not stated here, but within the framework of the three-term prosodic system (wW, yW, əW) stated below.

4. ‘ ROUNDING ’, ‘ SPREADING ’, AND ‘ NEUTRAL ’ PROSODIES (w, y, ə)

It is convenient to abstract features of rounding, of spreading, and other non-rounding and non-spreading features and state them at the word level of analysis, since all three syllables of the word whole are in some degree concerned. For this purpose a three-term system must be stated and symbolized. A word may be assigned to any one of the three terms of this prosodic system ‘ Rounding ’ (wW), ‘ Spreading ’ (yW), ‘ Neutrality ’ (əW). The balance of the material is stated within this framework (wW, yW, əW) as Part II.