Verbal Phrases in Lhasa Tibetan—II

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PART I concluded with the suggestion that certain general-phonetic features, those of rounding and spreading, and those of vowel closure, might profitably be given a prosodic statement for the word as a whole, as:

I. a 3-term system: y/w/a
II. a 2-term system: o/c

A given word might thus be assigned to a prosodic category, to the 'y', the 'w', or the 'a' term, and treated as a 'y word', 'w word', or 'neutral word' (yW, wW, aW). Similarly a given word might be assigned to either term of the closure system, and treated as a 'close word' or as an 'open word' (cW, oW). Theoretically it is a matter of indifference which of the two systems should be stated first. Since, however, they cannot be stated simultaneously in practice, the method of statement adopted here gives priority to the w/y/a system; the exponents of 'w', 'y', and 'a' are stated in turn. The o/c system is considered within the framework of these three categories, the exponents of o/c being given for wW, yW, and aW in turn, immediately after the exponents of 'w', 'y', and 'a' respectively. The balance of the material is therefore stated under the following headings:

wW: I. Exponents of 'w'; II. Prosodic and Phonematic Systems
   yW: I. "  "  'y'; II. "  "  "
   aW: I. "  "  'a'; II. "  "  "

MEDIAL AND FINAL SYLLABLES:
   "  "  "

PROSODIC SYSTEM OF THE SYLLABLE FINAL AND ASPECT

wW: Exponents of 'w': Prosodic and Phonematic Systems

I. Exponents of 'w'

Exponents of 'w' may be stated for initial, medial, and final syllables as follows:

A. Initial Syllable (CVC)²

(1) -V- is characterized by lip-rounding, e.g.:—

¹ I am indebted to one of my colleagues for pointing out to me that my use of the term 'exponent' in this article is not always consistent with accepted phonological usage. The regular use is exemplified in the stating of the phonematic units, and the irregular in the stating of the prosodic systems. In these latter what are in this article termed 'exponents' are not in fact the sum total of statable exponents but only such of them as are phonetically differentiated in the context in question. The exponents of a given term are not therefore stated in those contexts in which they are phonetically identical with those of other terms in the system.

² The syllable-structure of the trisyllabic verbal phrase (Verb + Particle 1 + Particle 2) may be stated as:

Initial syllable (verb): CVC
Medial , (Particle 1): C₁V₁
Final , (Particle 2): C₂V₂

This statement differs in one respect from that of Part I; it has been found preferable to treat the structure of the final syllable as C₁V₂ and not C₂V₂C₂.
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There are, however, examples of wW in which C- is characterized by lip-spreading, as in the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C-</th>
<th>vowel</th>
<th>C-</th>
<th>vowel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kugydu:</td>
<td>(คุ:กฤ:เดุ)</td>
<td>bgy:du:</td>
<td>(ภัย:กฤ:เดุ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nugydu:</td>
<td>(นุ:กฤ:เดุ)</td>
<td>by:bae:</td>
<td>(ภัย:บ้า)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thugydu:</td>
<td>(ทุ:กฤ:เดุ)</td>
<td>bshu:zae:</td>
<td>(ภัย:ชู:ข)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sudy:</td>
<td>(สุ:กฤ:เดุ)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This lip-spreading feature is accounted for at § A 2 a below (Prosodic system of the syllable-initial).

Where velarity is an exponent of C-, the lip-rounding is sufficiently prominent to suggest a consonant cluster, velar plosive/nasal + labio-velar semi-vowel, e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C-</th>
<th>vowel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kw:y:bae:</td>
<td>(คุ:ว:ยา:บ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwy:gydu:</td>
<td>(คุ:ว:กฤ:เดุ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kw:zae:</td>
<td>(คุ:ว:ยา:บ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by:wa:</td>
<td>(บ้า:ว)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In ‘close words’ (cW) the vowel of the final syllable (-V2) may be characterized by short, medium, or long duration. These three degrees of duration have been stated in Part I for the sentence (S) as exponents of two-term prosodic systems of intonation, hence termed ‘intonation one’ (1S) and ‘intonation two’ (2S):—

(a) Sentence of one word : 1S: medium duration of vowel
2S: long duration of vowel.

(b) Sentence of more than one word : 1S: medium duration of vowel.
2S: short duration of vowel.

Since it is assumed that both of these intonation systems are valid for all the cW examples given below, strictly speaking the three degrees of duration should be symbolized for every example. In practice except where all three degrees are explicitly symbolized in the stating of the vowel (-V2) of the final syllable, all cW examples have been symbolized for convenience as with (2), with the implication that all three degrees are possible in the appropriate prosodic context.
The following types of articulation are exponents of 'w':—

(a) Glottal plosive; (b) Labio-velar semi-vowel, e.g.:—

(a) ṭu:gydu: (ṛ/kṛ/ṛ/ṛ), ṭo:gydu: (ṛ/kṛ/ṛ/ṛ)
(b) ṭwvgydu: (ṛ/kṛ/ṛ/ṛ), ṭwvy:gydu: (ṛ/kṛ/ṛ/ṛ)

(3) -C is characterized by lip-rounding in cW, but not in oW, e.g.:
    nu_ugydu: (ṛś/ṛ/ṛ/ṛ), ṭu_ugydu: (ṃتقدأ/ṛ/ṛ/ṛ), ṭu:pyggydu: (ṛ/kṛ/ṛ/ṛ)

B. Medial Syllable (C1V1)

In cW both C1 and V1 are characterized by lip-rounding, e.g.:
    ṛdu:gydu: (ṛ/kṛ/ṛ/ṛ), ṭwy:gydu: (ṛ/kṛ/ṛ/ṛ), ṭp:gydu: (ṛ/kṛ/ṛ/ṛ)
and in oW neither; no exponent of 'w' may be stated for the medial syllable in oW, e.g.:—

C. Final Syllable (C2V2)

C2- is characterized by lip-rounding in cW, e.g.:
    ṭru:gyq: (ṛ/kṛ/ṛ/ṛ), thun:gyq: (ṛ/kṛ/ṛ/ṛ), lo:gyq: (ṛ/kṛ/ṛ/ṛ)
    ṭru:gyqe: (ṛ/kṛ/ṛ/ṛ), thun:gyqe: (ṛ/kṛ/ṛ/ṛ), lo:gyqe: (ṛ/kṛ/ṛ/ṛ)

In some words exponents of 'w' may be stated for all three syllables:—
    ṭru:gyq: (ṛ/kṛ/ṛ/ṛ), ṭkwu:ng:gyq: (ṛś/ṛ/ṛ/ṛ)
in others they are limited to the first syllable:—
    ṭru:bo: (ṛś/ṛ/ṛ/ṛ), ṭku:wb: (ṛś/ṛ/ṛ/ṛ)

II. PROSODIC AND PHONEMATIC SYSTEMS

For wW prosodic and phonematic systems are stated as follows:—
A. Prosodic Systems:—

(1) Word: c/o
(2) (a) Syllable Initial (I): (i) r/nr, (ii) y/w (Initial Syll.)
    (b) Final (F): y/w (,, ,, )

B. Phonematic Systems:—

(1) -V- (,, ,, )
(2) Ca/-Cβ-/Cγ- (,, ,, )
(3) -Ca/-Cb (,, ,, )
A. Prosodic Systems

(1) **Word**: c/o

Exponents of c/o may be stated for the initial and medial syllables (CVC, $C_1V_1$). They comprise:—

(a) **Medial Syllable**

(i) $V_1$.

- $c$: a close degree of aperture.
- $o$: a degree of aperture that is either open (front) or half-close (central), e.g.:

- $c$: 'bugyit (ブギジト)' phugye: (ブギジト) thyangdu: (ブギジト)
- $o$: 'bya-boji (ブヤボジ) tshogyudu (ブヤボジ) khorje (ブヤボジ)

(ii) $C_1$.

- $c$: velarity

- 'bugyit (ブギジト)' thugyudu: (ブギジト) thangyi: (ブギジト)
- $o$: labiality

- 'bya-boji (ブヤボジ) tshugzae (ブヤボジ) thsmba (ブヤボジ)

(b) **Initial Syllable (CVC)**

(i) $V$:

The exponents of c/o that may be stated for the two terms of the V system (O/U) are as follows, in relation to the terms of the -C systems (§§A2a, B 2 b):—

(a) $-U-$:

- **Short duration**: long duration $^2$;
- **Close aperture**: + backness (u)
- **Centralization (o)**: long duration
- **Long duration**;

(b) **Between close and half-close aperture +**

- **Centralization (o)**: + backness (u)
- **Long duration**, e.g.

1 The symbols 'fS' and 'sS' refer to a two-term prosodic system of 'rate of utterance' stated in Part I for the sentence (S), hence 'fast sentence' (fS) and 'slow sentence' (sS). Examples have been designated fS or sS according as their phonetic form is appropriate to the 'fast' sentence or the 'slow'. Any general-phonetic example not thus designated is considered to be valid for either. By means of this prosodic statement in terms of 'rate of utterance' it has been possible to make a single statement of syllable structure for two or more diverse phonetic forms, e.g. 'thangbae/tshangbae/tshangare'.

2 It has not been found necessary to state this general-phonetic difference of duration in terms of a prosodic system of quantity. It suffices to state both the two degrees of duration and correlated features of aperture, as exponents of the c/o prosodic system of the word.
From the above examples it will be seen that whether exponents of c/o may be given for -U- is related to 'rate of utterance' (Part I f/s). No exponents of c/o may be given where the -C term is T/M/N/D.

\[(\beta) \quad -O-:--\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{short duration} & \text{long duration} \\
\text{half-open and open} & \text{half-close aperture} \\
\text{aperture (p)} & \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{between half-open and open} & \text{between close and half-close} \\
\text{aperture (p)} & \text{aperture (o)} \\
\text{half-open aperture} & \text{half-close aperture} \\
\text{(fS)} & \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{short duration} & \text{long duration} \\
\text{half-open and open} & \text{half-close aperture} \\
\text{aperture (p)} & \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{half-close aperture} & \text{close aperture} \\
\text{between half-open and open} & \text{between close and half-close} \\
\text{aperture (p)} & \text{aperture (o)} \\
\text{aperture (p)} & \\
\text{close aperture} & \\
\text{half-close aperture} & \\
\text{e.g.} & \\
\end{array}
\]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbal Phrases in Lhasa Tibetan—II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(fS) khubare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) khobare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) 'phubare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) 'pho:bare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) 'nungare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) 'nagbare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) lo:gaei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) lngbeji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) 'lo:gaei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) 'lngbeji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) 'lo:gaei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) 'lngbeji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) 'lomgydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) 'lomgydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) 'soggydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) 'sobgydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) 'thoggydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) 'thoggydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) 'joggydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) 'joggydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) 'boggydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) 'boggydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) 'drogydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) 'drogydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) 'kho:gydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) 'khoggydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) 'cogydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) 'cogydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) 'zomgydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) 'zomgydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) 'komgydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) 'komgydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fS) 'thomgydu:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sS) 'thomgydu:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- The table lists various verbal phrases in Lhasa Tibetan, with distinctions between singular (sS), dual (dS), and plural (p) forms.
- Each phrase is accompanied by its translation or phonetic transcription.
As is clear from the above examples the exponents of 'o' are by no means identical; one must take into account other prosodic (syllable final, y/w, § A 2 a) and phonematic (-C, § B 2 b) systems.

(ii) -C:

For -C the following exponents may be stated; they refer to some only of the terms of the -C phonematic systems:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{exponent} & \text{o} & \text{e} \\
\hline
-L: & \text{friction (a)} & \\
-K: & \text{velarity} & \\
-P: & \text{labiality} & \\
-N: & \text{labiality} & \text{velarity, e.g.}
\end{array}
\]
(c) Final Syllable ($C_2 V_2$)

In fS, but not in sS (see Part I, 'rate of utterance' system), exponents of c/o that characterize $C_2$ are:
c: plosion, e.g. 'jinygdu: (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴)
o: nasality + plosion, e.g. 'jogandu (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴)

It is of interest that, although phonetically distinct from -U- in oW, the vowel -0- is not necessarily phonetically distinguished from -U- in cW. Where -C symbolizes one of the three terms -Lw, -K, -P, the exponents of -U- and -0- are different; where -C symbolizes one of the remaining terms (-T/-Ly/-M/-D/-N), then the two vowels are phonetically identical, e.g.:—

(cW)

-Lw  -K  -P
-U-: ku:gydu: (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴) lu:gydu: (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴) thugydu: (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴)
-O-: kogydu: (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴) logydu: (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴) thogydu: (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴)

but c.f.

-D  -Tw  -M
-U-: thugydu: (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴) 'ugydu: (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴) kumgydu: (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴)
-O-: thugydu: (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴) 'ugydu: (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴) kumgydu: (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴)

A number of instances were, however, recorded of initial syllables in -D/-Tw/-M, etc., in which an attempt was made to keep -U- and -0- phonetically distinct in cW also, with the result that both 'ugydu: and thogydu: (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴) ky:gydu: and kogydu: (ŋiyŋgduŋ⁴⁴) were heard. The distinction was not made consistently, and is attributed to the influence of the spelling.

(2) Prosodic Systems of 'Syllable Initial' (I) and 'Syllable Final' (F)

(a) 'Syllable Initial' (I)

Two prosodic systems are recognized for I. They are:—

(i) 'r'/‘non-r’ (r/ nr), hence 'r initial' and 'non-r initial' (rI/ nrI).

(ii) y/w, hence 'y initial' and 'w initial' (yI/wI).

The exponents of these two systems may characterize both C- and -V-, i.e. CV(C).

(i) r/ nr.

The exponents of 'r' comprise:—

C-: fricative (a) release.

The exponents of 'nr' comprise:—

(a) C-: A release other than that of alveolar friction (a), e.g. alveolar friction (s), alveolar lateral, plosion, etc.; lip-spreading (yI syllables only, see § ii below).
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(β) -V-: In yI syllables (§ ii below), a degree of frontness and closeness greater than that appropriate to ‘r’, e.g.:

r: \(\text{gy}^{-}\text{du}: (\text{\textgreek{y}w}^\textgreek{y} \text{\textgreek{u}y}^{-}\text{\textgreek{u}y}^\textgreek{u}) \text{\textgreek{y}b}^{-}\text{ji} (\text{\textgreek{y}w}^\textgreek{y} \text{\textgreek{u}y}^{-}\text{\textgreek{u}y}^\textgreek{u}) \text{\textgreek{y}b}^{-}\text{\textgreek{a}y} (\text{\textgreek{y}w}^\textgreek{y} \text{\textgreek{u}y}^{-}\text{\textgreek{u}y}^\textgreek{u})\)

n r: \(\text{ng}^{-}\text{du}: (\text{\textgreek{y}w}^\textgreek{y} \text{\textgreek{u}y}^{-}\text{\textgreek{u}y}^\textgreek{u}) \text{\textgreek{y}g}^{-}\text{be} (\text{\textgreek{y}w}^\textgreek{y} \text{\textgreek{u}y}^{-}\text{\textgreek{u}y}^\textgreek{u}) \text{\textgreek{y}h}^{-}\text{\textgreek{a}y} (\text{\textgreek{y}w}^\textgreek{y} \text{\textgreek{u}y}^{-}\text{\textgreek{u}y}^\textgreek{u})\)

(yI)

(ii) y/w.

For the stating of n r I a two-term (y/w) system is required. The phonetic exponents of y/w comprise:

(a) -V-:

y: A greater degree of frontness and closeness than is appropriate to w in otherwise the same prosodic context.

w: A greater degree of backness and openness than is appropriate to y in otherwise the same prosodic context, e.g.:

y: \(\text{gy}^{-}\text{du}: (\text{\textgreek{y}w}^\textgreek{y} \text{\textgreek{u}y}^{-}\text{\textgreek{u}y}^\textgreek{u}) \text{\textgreek{g}y}^{-}\text{\textgreek{b}y} (\text{\textgreek{y}w}^\textgreek{y} \text{\textgreek{u}y}^{-}\text{\textgreek{u}y}^\textgreek{u}) \text{\textgreek{g}b}^{-}\text{\textgreek{a}y} (\text{\textgreek{y}w}^\textgreek{y} \text{\textgreek{u}y}^{-}\text{\textgreek{u}y}^\textgreek{u})\)

w: \(\text{gy}^{-}\text{du}: (\text{\textgreek{y}w}^\textgreek{y} \text{\textgreek{u}y}^{-}\text{\textgreek{u}y}^\textgreek{u}) \text{\textgreek{ph}y}^{-}\text{\textgreek{b}y} (\text{\textgreek{y}w}^\textgreek{y} \text{\textgreek{u}y}^{-}\text{\textgreek{u}y}^\textgreek{u}) \text{\textgreek{ph}b}^{-}\text{\textgreek{a}y} (\text{\textgreek{y}w}^\textgreek{y} \text{\textgreek{u}y}^{-}\text{\textgreek{u}y}^\textgreek{u})\)

(β) C-:

y: Lip-spreading (a minor degree of lip-rounding is, however, a feature of alveolar-lateral, and alveolar-affricate (ts) articulations); articulations as below.

w: lip-rounding;

articulations as follows; these articulations are related to the C- systems (§ B 2 a).

\(y\)  \(w\)

P-: Alveolar (occlusion) + fricative Labial (occlusion) + plosive release

T-: \{Alveolar (occlusion) + fricative

Dental (occlusion) + plosive release

K-: Palatal (plosion)

Q-: Palatal semivowel Labio-velar semivowel (Tone Two)

L-: (Alveolar) lateral (Alveolar) friction (z)

S-: Alveolo-palatal (friction) Alveolar (friction) (s)

N-: Palatal (nasality) Dental

V: Glottal plosive (Tone One)

Labial (friction) (s)

(Alveolar) friction (z)

Dental

V: (nasality)

Labial

(for the difference in exponent of yT- and wQ- as between Tones 1 and 2 see Part I) e.g.:

...
A two-term prosodic system is recognized for F, i.e. y/w, hence 'y final' and 'w final' (yF/wF). The exponents of y/w characterize both -V- and -C, i.e. (C)V(C).

(i) -V-
  y: Frontness
  w: Backness, e.g.:—

  phy:raie ( file' [pʰi:l] )
  la:baie ( file' [lʰi:l] )

The phonetic exponents frontness (yF) and backness (wF) are valid for the

1 A phonemic account of the phonetic feature, frontness and backness of vowel, treated here in terms of the prosodic system of the syllable final y/w appears in 'The Phonemes of Tibetan (U-Tsang Dialect) with a Practical Romanized Orthography for Tibetan-speaking Readers'(Rev. P. M. Miller, Journal of the Asiatic Society, Letters, vol. xvii, 1951, no. 3, pp. 191–216). This account of a Tibetan dialect similar to LT (the Rev. Mr. Miller's informant was from Shigatse) deals with this phonetic problem by assigning the frontness feature to three of the 27 contoids: '... the dental phonemes, l and n, occurring in syllable-final position modify the preceding vowel in the same manner,... I may be voiced or zero leaving the modified vowel of often increased length as the only evidence of its existence' (p. 198); 't'—a voiceless aspirated stop formed also at the dental point of articulation by the tip of the tongue[tʰ]... This phoneme in syllable-final position occurs only as a modification of the preceding vowel plus (in sentence final and often phrase final position) a glottal closure' (p. 193).

There is much in this article that is novel and of interest both in the Tibetan material and in the type of phonemic statement, but the treatment of the feature in question seems unnecessarily tortuous.
initial syllable (CVC) irrespective of -C term. Where, however, the -C term is -T (§ B 2 b), there are in addition the exponents:—

(-T) y: long duration; w: short duration,¹ e.g.:—

w: tŋuŋyij: (ʦʰŋ'ngiŋ'j) khobar: (ʦʰb'ng'j) tʃubar: (ʦʰb'ng'j)
y: thobar: (ʦʰb'ng'j) chyɡydu: (ʦʰŋ'biŋ'j) byoboji: (ʦʰŋ'byoŋ'j)

(ii) -C
(a) cW

w: labiality, e.g.:—

kungydu: (ʦʰŋ'biŋ'j) kungydu: (ʦʰŋ'biŋ'j) tʃungydu: (ʦʰb'ng'j)

(sS) sɔbgydu: (ʦʰb'biŋ'j) tʃɔbgydu: (ʦʰb'biŋ'j) tʃɔbgydu (ʦʰb'biŋ'j)

(b) oW

w: velarity, e.g.:—

(fS) luɡaie luɡaie (ʦʰb'ŋ'j) luɡaie (ʦʰb'ŋ'j) ʃluɡaie (ʦʰb'ŋ'j)

(sS) luɡboje (ʦʰb'ŋ'j) logboje (ʦʰb'ŋ'j) sɔɡboje (ʦʰb'ŋ'j)

(fS) thuŋji: thuŋji: sɔŋjaie sɔŋjaie (ʦʰb'ŋ'j)

(sS) thuŋboji (ʦʰb'ŋ'j) thobar: (ʦʰb'ŋ'j) sɔɡboje (ʦʰb'ŋ'j)

B. Phonematic Systems: Initial Syllable (CVC)

(1) -V-: 2-TERM (U/O)

For the exponents of these two terms one must take into account the prosodic systems stated above:—

(a) f/s (sentence): Part I
(b) c/o (word): A 1
(c) r/ŋr (syllable initial): A 2 a
(d) y/w (syllable final): A 2 b

and the phonematic systems stated below (-C, B 2 b), e.g.:—

U:
cW/ri/yF/(-T/-L):

"", "", o: tŋuŋyij: (ʦʰŋ'ng'j)

wF/(-T/-M/-D):

"", "", o: tŋuŋydu: (ʦʰŋ'biŋ'j)

"", "", o: ˈduɡydu: (ʦʰb'ŋ'j)

"", "", sS:

1 In § 1 B i above long and short duration of vowel were stated not in terms of a prosodic system of quantity but as exponents of c/o. Similarly here it has not been found necessary to state this duration feature in terms of quantity, or, for that matter, of the c/o prosodic system but, with correlated features of backness and frontness of vowel, as exponents of the two-term F system, y/w.
U

Y: chy\textsubscript{gydu}: (རུང་རུ་རུ་རུ་)

None recorded

O: s\textsubscript{gyi}:

(Y: chu\textsubscript{gydu}: (རུང་རུ་རུ་རུ་)

None recorded

Y: phy\textsubscript{gyi}s:

Y: th\textsubscript{gyi}du:

O: kom\textsubscript{gydu}:

Y: phy\textsubscript{gyi}du:

Y: th\textsubscript{gyi}du:

O: th\textsubscript{b}gydu:

Y: ts\textsubscript{y}be:

None recorded

O: ts\textsubscript{ob}aji:

Y: ts\textsubscript{om}ba\textsubscript{e}:

U: chu\textsubscript{ba}\textsubscript{e}:

O: cho\textsubscript{ba}\textsubscript{e}:

Y: ky\textsubscript{be}: (བོད་བོད་)

Y: phy\textsubscript{be}:

Y: th\textsubscript{ym}be:

None recorded

O: kom\textsubscript{be}:

O: 'dor\textsubscript{be}:

U: 'dor\textsubscript{be}:

( " " )
## O

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>'dmubare (བོད་ཤེས་)</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; (-L/-K)/fS:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tshubare (བོད་ཤེས་)</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; sS:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>tshubare (བོད་ཤེས་)</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; wF/(-T/-P/-M/-D):</td>
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<td>dbare (དོ་བཤེས་)</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; (-L/-K)/fS:</td>
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<td>tshubare (བོད་ཤེས་)</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; sS:</td>
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<td>tshubare (བོད་ཤེས་)</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; -N:</td>
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<td>none recorded</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; wF/(-T/-P/-M/-D):</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; (-L/-K)/fS:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>pho-bgare (པོ་བཤེས་)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>pho-bgare (པོ་བཤེས་)</td>
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<tr>
<td>cW/rI/yF/(-T/-L):</td>
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<td>none recorded</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; -N:</td>
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<td>'dogy: (འདོད་)</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; wF/(-T/-M/-D):</td>
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<td>none recorded</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; (-L/-K/-P):</td>
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<td>tshygyre (བོད་ཤེས་)</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; -N:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>tshygyre (བོད་ཤེས་)</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; wF/(-T/-M/-D):</td>
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<td>songye (སོ་ངེས་)</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; (-L/-K/-P):</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>songye (སོ་ངེས་)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C Systems

(i) Ca-

The Ca- system is that which is appropriate to words for which the following prosodic systems have to be taken into account: $\{h/nh\}r/nrC-$

(a) $r$:

Where 'r' is the prosody of the syllable initial ($rI; \S\ A\ 2\ a$), there is only one term that may be stated for Ca-. The Ca- term is characterized by an alveolar-affricate (t) articulation, e.g.:

\begin{align*}
1W: \ hrCa- & : \ {\tt\{v/\nu, y/\nu\}} & \{\tt\{y/t\}\} & \{\tt\{y/t\}\} \\
2W: \ vrCa- & : \ {\tt\{y/t\}} & \{\tt\{y/t\}\} & \{\tt\{y/t\}\}
\end{align*}

(b) $nr$:

Where, however, 'non-r' ($nr$) may be stated for the syllable initial, and $y/w$ for the syllable initial also, i.e.:

\begin{align*}
1W: \ hrCa- & : \ {\tt\{v/\nu, y/\nu\}} & \{\tt\{y/t\}\} & \{\tt\{y/t\}\} \\
2W: \ vrCa- & : \ {\tt\{y/t\}} & \{\tt\{y/t\}\} & \{\tt\{y/t\}\}
\end{align*}

a 3-term system may be set up:

(P-/T-/K-) 1

1 In addition to being the initial-consonant system that takes into account the prosodic systems of the word $h/nh$, $r/nr$, the Ca- system comprises C- terms that have as their common exponent occlusion ($vyT-$ has friction as its exponent in interverbal junction and occlusion + fricative release (dz) in intraverbal junction; there are no examples of $vyT-$ in intraverbal junction in the trisyllabic verbal phrase). The deciding factor for the grouping of the co-articulations of this occlusion adopted here, a grouping that results in the Ca- system stated above, is the part played by the articulator. It is the oral area of the tongue that is concerned in the velar and palatal plosion stated as exponents of K-; the apical area is concerned in the alveolar affrication and dental plosion of T-; it is, of course, impossible to establish palatographically whether the labial-plosion exponent of P- shares with its other exponent palato-alveolar affrication an articulation with tongue-tip down behind the lower teeth. If, however, it is legitimate to cite evidence from other Tibetan dialects then the fact that $\{\tt\{y/t\}\}$ has been recorded in Sikkimese for LT 'taha wa$^\nu$vyPVT ($) is relevant. Cf. also for LT 'singe:

\begin{align*}
\text{\tt\{y/t\}} & \text{\tt\{y/t\}} & \text{\tt\{y/t\}} & \text{\tt\{y/t\}} \\
\text{\tt\{y/t\}} & \text{\tt\{y/t\}} & \text{\tt\{y/t\}} & \text{\tt\{y/t\}}
\end{align*}

P T K.

It is possible that in some dialects a three-term prosodic system would need to be set up, for the syllable initial, i.e. $r/y/w$ to account for the forms given in Jaeschke (Tibetan-English Dictionary, London, 1934), pp. xviii, xix, ' K'rug, gri, 'pru-gu', etc. This would then give $r/y/w P-/T-/K$.
T/1W(h)/yI:  

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Where C- is characterized by nasality a separate system is required; nasality may characterize C- in both 1W and 2W, but the prosodic systems h/ nh and v/nv are not applicable. Nor is the y/w prosodic system of the syllable initial. In wL syllables (§ A 2 a) a three-term system (Cy-) is recognized: M-/N-/D-; in yI syllables a single term (N-) may be stated, e.g.:—

(iii) Cy-

Like the initial-consonant systems the final-consonant systems must be stated with reference to a prosodic system, that of the syllable final, i.e.:—

(b) Final-consonant Systems (-C)

The exponents of the -Ca system are:—

-o-

The exponents of the -Cb system are:—

1 The N of yI here is not, of course, to be identified with the N of the three-term system M/N/D of wI; it stands in the same relation to all three terms, as rCa stands in relation to P/T/K.
Absence of consonant articulation

- **K**: Absence of consonant articulation
  - Velar plosive
  - Labial nasal

- **M**: Labial nasal

- **D**: Velar

Where nasality characterizes -C in a yF syllable (-N, as opposed to -M/-D) its exponents are:

- **N**: velar nasality
- **o**: labial nasality

In the examples below the phonological structure of the initial syllable, together with the relevant prosodies of the word, is given in the right-hand column.

(i) -T(wF):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tšubje</th>
<th>Tšugyij</th>
<th>Tshugydu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(tšub'je)</td>
<td>(tšug'yi)</td>
<td>(tšug'ydu)</td>
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(yF):

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<th>Kygydu</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(k'yab'je)</td>
<td>(k'ygy'du)</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Thgydu</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(t'öb'je)</td>
<td>(t'gy'du)</td>
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(ii) -L(wF):

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<tr>
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<td>(tshgy'du)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tshu're</th>
<th>Tshgydu</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>(tshgy'du)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Thgydu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>(thgy'du)</td>
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(yF):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Phygyij</th>
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<tr>
<td>(phyub'je)</td>
<td>(phygy'ij)</td>
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<th>Phgyij</th>
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<td>(phygy'ij)</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Khgydu</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>(khob'je)</td>
<td>(khgy'du)</td>
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(iii) -P:

<table>
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<td>(thug'ydu)</td>
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<table>
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<th>Thugydu</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(thob'je)</td>
<td>(thug'ydu)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
(iv) -K:

 Vogbæ (sS)

 Vogbæ (fS) (ŋ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra) Voggydu: (ŋ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra) (2ySUK)

 Voggæ (fS)

 (v) -M:

 Tsumbæ (ŋ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra) Tsumgydu: (ŋ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra) (1nhyTUM)

 Tšhombaæ (ʃ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra) Tšhumgydu: (ʃ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra) (1hyPOM)

 (vi) -D:

 Thunjæj (ʃ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra) Thungydu: (ʃ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra) (1hwTUL)

 Thunjæ (fS) (ʃ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra) Thungydu: (ʃ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra) (1hwTOD)

 (vii) -N:

 Thymbæ (ʃ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra) Thyngydu: (ʃ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra) (1hwTUN)

 Tšmbæ (ʃ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra) Thyngydu: (ʃ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra) (1hwTON)

From these examples it will be seen that although the exponents of two -C terms may be identical in one prosodic context, e.g. -Ty and -Ly in cW (thngydu, khyngydu) (ʃ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra) (ʃ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra), there is at least one prosodic context in which they are not, e.g. in oW (fS), thbæ, khgæae: (ʃ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra), (ʃ₂bajα'ŋ₂ra).

The phonematic systems of the C₁V₁, and C₂V₂ syllables, which, unlike those of the CVC syllable, are independent of the prosodic systems of the word (wW, yW, oW, cW, oW), are stated after the prosodic and phonematic systems of wW, yW, and oW; they are common to all three of them.

yW: EXPONENTS OF ‘y’; PROSODIC AND PHONEMATIC SYSTEMS

I. EXTERNALS OF ‘y’

Exponents of ‘y’ may be stated for initial, medial, and final syllables as follows:—
A. Initial Syllable (CVC)

(1) -V- is characterized by lip-spreading,\(^1\) e.g.:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{bsho} & \quad (\text{ブッホンス}) \\
\text{im} & \quad (\text{イム})
\end{align*}
\]

(2) C- is characterized by lip-spreading, e.g.:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ba} & \quad (\text{バ}) \\
\text{ig} & \quad (\text{イグ})
\end{align*}
\]

(3) -C is characterized by lip-spreading in cW, e.g.:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{si} & \quad (\text{シ}) \\
\text{mi} & \quad (\text{ミ})
\end{align*}
\]

but not in oW.

B. Medial Syllable (C\(_1\)V\(_1\))

In cW both C\(_1\) and V\(_1\) are characterized by lip-spreading, e.g.:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ch} & \quad (\text{チ}) \\
\text{gi} & \quad (\text{ギ})
\end{align*}
\]

C. Final Syllable (C\(_2\)V\(_2\))

None, but see oW, I C below for exponents of 'non-w'.

In yW exponents of 'y' may be stated for two of the three syllables, e.g.:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{si} & \quad (\text{シ}) \\
\text{gi} & \quad (\text{ギ}) \\
\text{hi} & \quad (\text{ヒ})
\end{align*}
\]

or for only one, e.g.:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ni} & \quad (\text{ニ}) \\
\text{shim} & \quad (\text{シム}) \\
\text{bandu} & \quad (\text{バンドゥ})
\end{align*}
\]

Exponents of both 'y' and 'a', but not 'w', i.e. 'non-w', may be stated for the final syllable also (see oW: Exponents of 'a'; Prosodic and Phonematic Systems, I C).

II. Prosodic and Phonematic Systems

For yW prosodic and phonematic systems are stated as follows:

A. Prosodic Systems

(1) Word: c/o

(2) (a) Syllable Initial (I): (i) r/ŋr; (ii) y/w (Initial Syllable)

(b) „ Final (F): y/w

\(^1\) Lip-spreading characterizes -V- in yoW in certain contexts, and is perhaps better stated as an exponent of non w/oW, cf. oW § I, below.
B. Phonematic Systems

(1) -V-

(2) Ca- /Cz- /Cy-

(3) -C

A. Prosodic Systems

(1) Word: c/o

Exponents of c/o may be stated for the initial and medial syllables (CVC, C1V1). They comprise:

(a) Medial Syllable

(i) V1:

- c: a close degree of aperture
- o: a degree of aperture that is either open (front) or half-close (central), e.g.:

  c: 'sign: (צ"ס"ג"ס"ג"ס")
  o: 'jibe: (צ"ס"ג"ס"ג"ס")

(ii) C1:

- c: velarity
- o: labiality, e.g.:

  c: 'tsjige: (צ"ס"ג"ס"ג"ס")
  o: 'tsjibe: (צ"ס"ג"ס"ג"ס")

(b) Initial Syllable (CVC)

(i) -V-

The exponents of c/o that may be stated for the two terms of the -V- system, I/E (§ B 1 below), are degrees of aperture as below; in stating them one must take into account the prosodic system of the syllable final, y/w (§ A 2a), and the -C systems (§ B 2b).

(a) -E-

- Tw: half-open aperture close to half-close aperture + centralization (t)
- Ty: half-close close aperture, e.g.

  - Tw (§§ A 2a, B 2b)

    - tse:x: (צ"ס"ג"ס"ג"ס")
    - tse:x: (צ"ס"ג"ס"ג"ס")
    - tse:x: (צ"ס"ג"ס"ג"ס")

  - Ty

    - phe:x: (צ"ס"ג"ס"ג"ס")
    - phe:x: (צ"ס"ג"ס"ג"ס")
    - phe:x: (צ"ס"ג"ס"ג"ס")

No exponents can be given for c/o where the -V- term is the other term of the system, -I-.

(β) In yW a vowel system (I/E) may be stated only for syllables in -T; where the -C term is not -T, exponents of c/o may be given for -V- only when the -C term is -L or -N, e.g.

-\(-V\-\)
  \(\text{close to half-close aperture} \quad \text{close aperture (i)}\)
-\(-L\ (fS)\)
  \(\text{shortness} \quad \text{length} \quad \text{close to half-close aperture} \quad + \text{centralization (u)}\)
-\(-N\)
  \(\text{half-open aperture (a)} \quad + \text{centralization (u)}\)

\(\text{e.g.} \quad \text{"o"} \quad \text{"c"} \quad \text{"c"} \quad \text{"c"} \quad \text{"o"} \quad \text{"c"}

\[
\begin{align*}
-\(-L\ (fS)\) & \quad -\(-N\) \\
\text{tsuare} & \quad \text{tsiigida} \\
\text{phiare} & \quad \text{phiigida} \\
\text{siare} & \quad \text{siigida} \\
\text{embare} & \quad \text{embige} \\
\text{chembae} & \quad \text{cheigida} \\
\text{sembae} & \quad \text{sebigida} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Exponents of c/o may not be stated for -V- where the -C term is -L in sS.

(ii) -C

For -C the following exponents may be stated, with reference to the -C terms, -L, -K, -P, -N.

\(\text{"o"} \quad \text{"c"} \quad \text{"c"} \quad \text{"c"} \quad \text{"o"} \quad \text{"c"}

-\(-L\ (fS)\) friction (a)
-\(-K\) velarity
-\(-P\) labiality
-\(-N\) velarity, e.g.

\[
\begin{align*}
-\(-L\ (fS)\) & \quad -\(-K\) \\
\text{tsuare} & \quad \text{tsiigida} \\
\text{phiare} & \quad \text{phiigida} \\
\text{siare} & \quad \text{siigida} \\
\text{sigare} & \quad \text{sigida} \\
\text{sigbae} & \quad \text{sigida} \\
\text{driare} & \quad \text{drigida} \\
\text{drigbare} & \quad \text{drigida} \\
\text{miare} & \quad \text{migida} \\
\text{migbae} & \quad \text{migida} \\
\end{align*}
\]
(c) **Final Syllable** \((C_o V_o)\)

In fS, but not sS (Part I; two-term 'rate of utterance' system, f/s) exponents of c/o that characterize \(C_o\) are:

- **c**: plosion, e.g. 
  \(\text{sixgidux} (\text{sixgidux})\)

- **o**: nasality + plosion, e.g. \(\text{sibandux} (\text{sibandux})\)

Just as, in wW, the two vowel terms O/U are not phonetically distinguished in all prosodic contexts (wW, A 1), so, in yW, the two vowel terms I/E (§ B 1) are phonetically identical in cW, e.g.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{oW} & \quad \text{cW} \\
\text{sibare} & \quad (\text{sibare}) \quad \text{sigidux:} \quad (\text{sigidux}) \\
\text{tsibare} & \quad (\text{tsibare}) \quad \text{sigidux:} \quad (\text{sigidux}) \\
\text{tsaleare} & \quad (\text{tsaleare}) \quad \text{sigidux:} \quad (\text{sigidux}) \\
\text{tshebeji} & \quad (\text{tshebeji}) \quad \text{tsigitje:} \quad (\text{tsigitje}) \\
\text{tseseare} & \quad (\text{tseseare}) \quad \text{tsigidux:} \quad (\text{tsigidux}) \\
\end{align*}
\]

Similarly, as in the case of wW, alternative pronunciations of the type \(\text{phigidux}/\text{phexidux} (\text{phigidux})\) have been recorded; the alternation is attributed to an attempt to maintain orthographic distinctions in all prosodic contexts.

(2) **Prosodic Systems of 'Syllable Initial' (I) and 'Syllable Final' (F)**

(a) **'Syllable Initial' (I)**

As in the case of wW (wW, § A 2a) two prosodic systems are recognized for I:

(i) \(r/\#r:\)

(ii) \(y/w:\)

The exponents of these two systems characterize both \(C-\) and \(-V-, \text{i.e. CV(C).}\)

(i) \(r/\#r:\)

The exponents of ' \(r\) ' comprise:

- **C**: fricative (\(\#\)) release
The exponents of 'ₙₙᵣ' comprise:

(a) C-: A release other than that of alveolar friction (a), e.g. alveolar friction (s), alveolar lateral, plosion, etc.

(β) -V-: In syllables, a degree of closeness greater than that appropriate to 'ᵣ', e.g.

ₙᵣ: thigidu: (ㄘ OnTriggerEnter="JavaScript") thigidu: (ㄘ OnTriggerExit="JavaScript") thibare (ㄘ OnTriggerLeave="JavaScript")

ₙᵣ: tshibare (ㄘ OnTriggerOver="JavaScript") phigidu (ㄘ OnTriggerOut="JavaScript") thigize: (ㄘ OnTriggerOverOut="JavaScript")

(ii) y/w:
For the stating of ₙᵣl a two-term system is required. The phonetic exponents of y/w comprise:

(a) C-

Articulations as follows, with reference to the C-systems (§ B 2a):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>y</th>
<th>w</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Alveolar (occlusion) + fricative release</td>
<td>Labial (occlusion) + plosive release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Alveolar (occlusion) + fricative release (Tone One)</td>
<td>Dental (occlusion) + plosive release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alveolar friction (z) (Tone Two)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Palatal plosion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>semi-vowel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>(Alveolar) lateral</td>
<td>(Alveolar) friction (z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Palatal (friction)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>(nasality)</td>
<td>Labial (nasality), e.g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(β) -V-

y: a greater degree of closeness than is appropriate to 'w' in otherwise the same prosodic context, e.g.

y: phibare (ㄖسهل) cebare (ㄖسهل) tshigidu: (ㄖسهل)
(b) Syllable Final (F)

A two-term prosodic system (y/w) is recognized for F, as in the case of F in wW. The exponents of y/w characterize the -V- terms (I/E) (§ B 1):

\[
\begin{align*}
&w \quad y \\
-\text{I-} & \begin{cases} 
\text{y close to half-close aperture} + \text{centralization} \quad \text{close aperture} \\
\text{w close aperture} \\
\text{short duration} \\
\end{cases} \\
\text{T} & \begin{cases} 
\text{y half-open aperture} \\
\text{w half-close aperture} \\
\text{short duration} \\
\end{cases} \\
\text{E-} & \begin{cases} 
\text{y long duration} \\
\text{w long duration, e.g.} \\
\end{cases} \\
\end{align*}
\]

B. Phonematic Systems (Initial Syllable)

(1) Vowel (-V-)

A two-term Vowel system may be stated for syllables in the -C term -T; where the -C term is other than -T, a single -V- term only may be stated, i.e.

(a) -T two-term system I/E
(b) -L/-P/-K/-M/-D/-N: -V-

(a) For the exponents of I/E one must take into account the following prosodic systems already stated:—

(i) c/o (word) A 1
(ii) r/\text{nr} (syllable initial) A 2a
(iii) y/w (syllable final) A 2b, e.g.

I.

\[
\begin{align*}
oW/rI/yF : & \quad \text{i}: \text{tji:bare} \quad \text{(}\text{fii} \text{\dots guardar}) \\
" , , wF : & \quad \text{none recorded} \\
" , , nrI/yI/yF : & \quad \text{i}: \text{ni:bare} \quad \text{(}\text{fii} \text{\dots guardar}) \\
" , , , wF : & \quad \text{ni:bare} \quad \text{(}\text{fii} \text{\dots guardar}) \\
" , , wI/yF : & \quad \text{i}: \text{pi:bare} \quad \text{(}\text{fii} \text{\dots guardar}) \\
" , , , wF : & \quad \text{pi:bare} \quad \text{(}\text{fii} \text{\dots guardar}) \\
cW/rI/yF : & \quad \text{i}: \text{tji:giit} \quad \text{(}\text{fii} \text{\dots guardar}) \\
" , , wF : & \quad \text{none recorded}
\end{align*}
\]
VERBAL PHRASES IN LHASA TIBETAN—II

For the exponents of -V- the systems that must be taken into account are the following:

(i) f/s (sentence) Part I
(ii) o/c (word) § A 1
(iii) r/nr (syllable initial) § A 2
(iv) y/w

and the -C system (§ B 2b).

(b) -V-:

(cW/rI/yI/yF:  i:  pzigidu:  (བོད་བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, wF:  u  ogidu:  (བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, wI/yF:  i:  pzigidu:  (བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, wF:  u  ogidu:  (བོད་བོད་)

E.

oW/rI/yF:  g:  tse:bare  (བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, wF:  none recorded

,, rI/yI/yF:  e:  cerbare  (བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, wF:  e  tshugare  (བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, wI/yF:  g:  phse:bare  (བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, wF:  none recorded

cW/rI/yF:  i:  tzigidu:  (བོད་བོད་)

,, wF:  none recorded

,, rI/yI/yF:  i:  czigidu:  (བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, wF:  u  tshugare  (བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, wI/yF:  i:  phigidu:  (བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, wF:  u  ogidu:  (བོད་བོད་)

For the exponents of -V- the systems that must be taken into account are the following:

(i) f/s (sentence) Part I
(ii) o/c (word) § A 1
(iii) r/nr (syllable initial) § A 2
(iv) y/w

and the -C system (§ B 2b).

(b) -V-:

(cW/rI/(-L/-K):  i:  vdzjigidu:  (བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, (-P/-M/-D):  u  vdmugidu:  (བོད་བོད་)

,, , -N:  none recorded

,, rI/yI/(-L/-K):  i:  tsiigidu:  (བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, (-P/-M/-D):  u  tshugare:  (བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, , -N:  u  ogid:  (བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, wI(-L/-K):  i:  phjigidu:  (བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, (-P/-M/-D):  u  'sumgidu:  (བོད་བོད་)

,, ,, , -N:  u  thigidu:  (བོད་བོད་)
(2) C SYSTEMS

(a) C- Systems

C- systems comprise:—

(i) Ca-

The Ca- system is that which is appropriate to words for which the following prosodic systems have to be taken into account:—

\[ \begin{align*}
& h/n_h \v/n_v \end{align*} \]

As in wW, where ‘r’ is the prosody of the syllable initial (rI, § A 2a) the C-term is characterized by an alveolar-affricate (\(\text{tsh}\)) articulation, e.g.

1W: hrCa-: \text{tshibëare} (\(\text{гешьибера}\))

\(\text{nhrCa-: tshibare}\) (\(\text{гешьбера}\))

2W: vrCa-: \text{drigidu}: \text{drigidur} (\(\text{греджидурдьлюдь}\)) \text{drigidur} (\(\text{греджидурдьшьл}\))

\(\text{nvrCa-: tshibej}: \text{tshibej} (\(\text{гешьбиньдь}\)) \text{tshibej} (\(\text{гешьбипьдь}\))

(\(\beta\)) \(\text{n\(r\)}\):

Where \(\text{n\(r\)}\) may be stated for the syllable initial, and therefore y/w for the syllable initial also (§ A 2a), it is necessary to distinguish those C-terms which are not limited to either yI or wI from those which are, i.e. for

\[ \begin{align*}
& \text{n\(r\)} \left\{ h/n_h \v/n_v \right\} \text{y/wCa-},
\end{align*} \]

a two-term system may be set up C\(\beta\)-: P-/T- (c.f. wW, § B 2a), e.g.

T/1W(h)/yI: \text{tsh}: \text{tshimbëare} (\(\text{гешьшемьбера}\)) \text{tshimbëare} (\(\text{гешьшемьбера}\))

\(\text{wI}: \text{tibëare}\) (\(\text{гешьбера}\)) \text{thingij} (\(\text{гешьбиньдь}\))
T/1W(\(\text{wh}\))/yI: \(\text{tsi} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \) \(\text{tsi} \)\( \text{g} \)\( \text{i} \)\( \text{e} \) \(\text{tsi} \)\( \text{g} \)\( \text{i} \)\( \text{e} \)

,, ,, wI: \(\text{ti} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{g} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \)

,, 2W/yI: \(\text{zi} \)\( \text{m} \)\( \text{b} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \) \(\text{zi} \)\( \text{g} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \)

,, ,,(v)/wI: \(\text{di} \)\( \text{ng} \)\( \text{i} \)\( \text{du} \)\( \text{e} \)

,, ,,(v)/wI: \(\text{th} \)\( \text{e} \)\( \text{b} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \)

P/1W(h)/yI: \(\text{ta} \)\( \text{b} \)\( \text{ji} \)\( \text{i} \)\( \text{ji} \) \(\text{ta} \)\( \text{b} \)\( \text{g} \)\( \text{zi} \)\( \text{g} \)\( \text{i} \)\( \text{e} \)

,, ,, wI: \(\text{ph} \)\( \text{b} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \)

,, ,, (v)/wI: \(\text{pi} \)\( \text{b} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \)\( \text{ji} \)

,, ,, (h)/yI: \(\text{ta} \)\( \text{g} \)\( \text{i} \)\( \text{du} \)\( \text{e} \)

,, ,, wI: \(\text{ph} \)\( \text{b} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \)

,, 2W(v)/yI: \(\text{dz} \)\( \text{g} \)\( \text{i} \)\( \text{du} \)\( \text{e} \) \(\text{dz} \)\( \text{g} \)\( \text{i} \)\( \text{du} \)\( \text{e} \)

,, ,, wI: \(\text{be} \)\( \text{b} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \)

,, ,, (v)/yI: \(\text{ta} \)\( \text{b} \)\( \text{ji} \)\( \text{i} \)\( \text{ji} \)

,, ,, wI: none recorded

the C-term K- is excluded from this two-term system. K- is confined to yI in yW (cf. wW, § B 2a), and since, in the case of P- and T-, yP- and yT- 'prehend' \(^1\) wP- and wT-, requires to be distinguished from them. y/wC- is valid as a formula for P- and T-, but not for K-, for which

\[\text{n} \{h/\text{wh} \} \text{yCa}\]

is valid.

K/1W(h): \(\text{ch} \)\( \text{i} \)\( \text{g} \)\( \text{du} \)\( \text{e} \) \(\text{ch} \)\( \text{i} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \)

,, ,, (h)/yI: \(\text{ce} \)\( \text{b} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \)

,, 2W(v)/yI: \(\text{j} \)\( \text{e} \)\( \text{b} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \)

,, ,, (v)/yI: none recorded

Where the y/w system may be stated for the 'syllable initial' (§ A 2a) but not h/\(\text{wh}\), or v/\(\text{v}\), i.e. y/wC-, the C-system (Cy-) comprises the three terms S-/L-/N-, \(^2\) e.g.

S/1W/yI: \(\text{g} \)\( \text{i} \)\( \text{b} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \) \(\text{gi} \)\( \text{b} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \)

,, ,, wI: \(\text{si} \)\( \text{b} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \)\( \text{du} \)

,, 2W/yI: \(\text{bi} \)\( \text{g} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \)

,, ,, wI: \(\text{bi} \)\( \text{g} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{e} \)

\(^1\) For 'prehend' see J. R. Firth, The Tongues of Men, pp. 126–7.

\(^2\) In wW labial nasality was stated as an exponent of M-, one of a three-term system (M/N/D); here in yW it is stated altogether differently, as indeed it must be, where the co-articulations of nasality are not velarity, labiality, palatality, and dentality, but labiality and palatality alone. cf. also oW.
The C-term Q- may not be included in this Gy- system (cf. wW); Q- is
confined to yI, e.g.

Q/1W:  

`````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````````

(b) 'Final-consonant' Systems (-C)

The ‘final-consonant’ terms and systems must also be stated with reference
to the F system (§ A 2b) as follows:—

(i) yF/wF:— T.
(ii) ———:— L, P, K, M, N, D.

The prosodic system of the syllable final is applicable only to the final consonant
T in yW.

The exponents of the -C terms are as follows:—

(i) -T: Absence of consonant articulation (the phonological structure of the
initial syllable, together with the relevant prosodies of the word,
is given in the right-hand column):—

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<th>(fS) Absence of consonant articulation</th>
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<tr>
<td>-K</td>
<td>Labial nasal</td>
<td>Labial nasal</td>
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<tr>
<td>-M</td>
<td>Velar</td>
<td>Velar</td>
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<tr>
<td>-N</td>
<td>Labial</td>
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<td>phig:ido:</td>
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<tr>
<td>(sS)</td>
<td>phi:bare</td>
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<tr>
<td>(fS)</td>
<td>si:are</td>
<td>si:gi:do:</td>
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</table>
One or two instances have been recorded in oW of a phonetic exponent of 
-D other than velar nasality, i.e. labial nasality, e.g. timbaje (བོད་རི་རེ་རེ་)

II. Medial and Final Syllables

The phonematic systems of these syllables are stated below.

Considerations of space have made it necessary to conclude Part II at this point. The three further sections referred to in the introduction to Part II are published, as a third and final part, in the following issue. They comprise:

oW: I. Exponents of 'ə'; II. Prosodic and Phonematic Systems Medial and Final Syllables; III. Prosodic System of the Syllable Final and Aspect.