Verbal Phrases in Lhasa Tibetan—I

R. K. Sprigg

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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 dBanpo (R.) in a particular style (`speaking style'). 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. 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 levels 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.

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 dBanpo, 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.


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':

(I) ༽ ▲ (i) ལ་ཁ་ཕ་ཧ་ཧ་ཧ་ཧ་ཧ་ཧ་ཧ་ཧ་ཧ

(ii) ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ

(iii) ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ

(II) ༽ ▲ (i) ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ

(b) 'Two-form':

(I) ༽ ▲ (i) ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ

(ii) ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ

(II) ༽ ▲ (i) 'Switzerland' ལ་ཁ་ཕ་ཧ་ཧ་ཧ་ཧ

(ii) ཤ་ཤ་ཤ་ཤ

(iii) ཤ་ཤ་ཤ

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 Dousamdup, _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)  (i) न्दी एक्सः ज्ञानयोग्यता  विशदित 
      (ii) एक्सः विशदित ज्ञानयोग्यता 
      (iii) एक्सः विशदित 

(II)  (i) रुद्रिक रुद्रिक रुद्रिक रुद्रिक रुद्रिक 
      (ii) रुद्रिक रुद्रिक रुद्रिक रुद्रिक रुद्रिक 
      (iii) रुद्रिक रुद्रिक रुद्रिक रुद्रिक रुद्रिक 

2. 'Colligation' 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) अः अः अः अः अः (५२२२२) (५२२२२)  
      (II) रुद्रिक रुद्रिक रुद्रिक रुद्रिक रुद्रिक (०)  
      (III) रुद्रिक रुद्रिक रुद्रिक रुद्रिक रुद्रिक (१२२२२)

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.'

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

\[ \text{Verb particles} \quad \text{Verb} \]

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

\[ \text{Verb particles} \quad \text{Verb} \]

3. Phonetic Features of the Syllable Initial

No valid example has been recorded of a 'verb' in syllable-initial voiceless alveolar friction (q) 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.

\[ \text{Verb particles} \quad \text{Verb} \]

\(^1\) It is doubtful whether the sole example of syllable-initial voiceless alveolar friction (q) to be recorded (\( \text{dbzang}\), \( \text{dbzes}\), \( \text{dbzhag}\)) 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.

\[
\text{Example 1: } \text{Final place: } \text{Verb} \quad \text{Non-final place: } \text{Modifier}.
\]

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

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

\[
\text{Example 2: } \text{Verbless sentence: } \text{Modifier}.
\]

(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.

\[
\text{Example 3: } \text{Low-pitch phrase: } \text{Modifier}.
\]

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) ‘Example 4: Monosyllabic verb.

\[
\text{cf. Example 5: Polysyllabic verb.}
\]
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) $\text{x}^\text{w} \text{y}^\text{w} \text{z}^\text{w} \text{V}^\text{w} \text{V}^\text{w}$

(b) $\text{V}^\text{w} \text{V}^\text{w} \text{y}^\text{w} \text{w} \text{W}^\text{w}$

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

$\text{V}^\text{w} \text{V}^\text{w} \text{V}^\text{w} \text{V}^\text{w} \text{V}^\text{w} \text{V}^\text{w}$

'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': $\text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w}$

(b) 'clause-final': $\text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w}$

(c) 'head-verb': $\text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w}$

(d) 'initial-verb': $\text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w}$

zero, $\text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w}$ and $\text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w} \text{w}^\text{w}$, here treated as one particle in two different (prosodic) contexts (see 'word prosodies', 'closure') (22)
This article is, however, concerned only with certain of the 'sentence-final particles'.

The Syntactic Pattern $V + P_1 + P_2$

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 $\text{ siti } / \text{ siti } / \text{ siti}$ and as $\text{ siti } / \text{ siti } / \text{ siti } / \text{ siti}$ (see below, 'closure') occupies the 'particle 1' 'place' (medial 'syllable'), and the four particles $\text{ siti }$, $\text{ siti }$, $\text{ siti }$, and $\text{ siti }$ may be substituted one for another in the, 'particle 2' 'place' (final 'syllable'), e.g.

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
V & P_1 & P_2 & V & P_1 & P_2 \\
\hline
\text{siti} & \text{ siti } & \text{siti} & \text{ siti} & \text{ siti} & \text{siti} \\
\text{ siti } & \text{ siti} & \text{ siti} & \text{ siti} & \text{ siti} & \text{siti} \\
\text{ siti } & \text{ siti} & \text{ siti} & \text{ siti} & \text{ siti} & \text{siti} \\
\text{siti} & \text{ siti} & \text{ siti} & \text{ siti} & \text{ siti} & \text{siti} \\
\end{array}
\]

1 The adoption of the syntactic pattern $V + P_1 + P_2$ 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 $\text{ siti } / \text{ siti } / \text{ siti }$) is included it might appear that 'nagido' (as in $\text{ siti } / \text{ siti } / \text{ siti } / \text{ siti }$) should also be included. The half-close vowel-quality (-doi) is, however, treated as the phonetic exponent of a further (interrogative) particle, i.e. $V + P_1 + P_2 + P_3$, sometimes symbolized in the Tibetan script, as $\text{ siti }$ here, and sometimes left unsymbolized, the colligation of verb and 'interrogative noun' ($\text{ siti }$, etc.) being sufficient indication. The same grounds may be adduced for the inclusion of 'tshigijos' (as in 'siti / siti / siti / siti') --'sembshi 'le:go tshigijos' and the exclusion of 'tshigijos' (as in 'siti / siti / siti / siti') --'sembshi 'khan 'tshigijos' (\text{ siti } and $\text{ siti }$ are orthographic forms of one particle). Though phonetically trisyllabic the phrases that have been excluded are regarded as being of a different syntactic pattern ($V + P_1 + P_2 + P_3$) from that studied below ($V + P_1 + P_2$). (For the phonetic transcription, see note 1, p. 142.)

The substitution one for another of the four $P_2$ particles $\text{ siti }$, $\text{ siti }$, $\text{ siti }$, and $\text{ siti }$ is subject to a stylistic limitation; $\text{ siti }$ and $\text{ siti }$ may not be collocated with $\text{ siti }$, $\text{ siti }$, $\text{ siti }$, or indeed any syllable that, at the stylistic level of analysis, may be assigned to the 'honourific' category. They may be collocated with 'non-honorific' syllables such as $\text{ siti }$, $\text{ siti }$, $\text{ siti }$, $\text{ siti }$. 

(e) 'medial-verb': zero
(f) 'nominalizing': $\text{ siti }$, $\text{ siti } / \text{ siti } / \text{ siti } / \text{ siti }$, $\text{ siti }$, $\text{ siti }$
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' 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 ø '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 from it (1S).


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').

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Syllable</th>
<th>Medial Syllable</th>
<th>Final Syllable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) high</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e.g. (a) अण्वत्रि 'अण्वत्रि' 'अण्वत्रि' | (_ - - - - -) |

(b) अण्वत्रि 'अण्वत्रि' 'अण्वत्रि' | (_ - - - -) |

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.
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:—

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. A Pitch-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. ga:ge:re, B. ga:ge:re.

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. rength, weak,  strong, and sigidu A . . . ;

A . . . \ 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': (dri:gidu:)

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. nungydu:.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Syllable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) 'Tone one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) 1S:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(β) 2S:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) 'Tone two'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) 1S:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(β) 2S:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) 'Tone one':</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1S:</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2S:</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(β) 'Tone two':</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1S:</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>\</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2S:</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>\</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1S</th>
<th>2S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'nunga:</td>
<td>'nunga:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'singi:</td>
<td>'singi:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'sigi:</td>
<td>'sigi:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'jun:</td>
<td>'jun:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Tone 1

(i) 'nunga: 'nunga: (lxbgi:)(\ldots-\ldots) |
(ii) 'singi: 'singi: |
(iii) 'sigi: 'sigi: |
(iv) 'jun: 'jun: |

(b) Tone 2

(i) 'nunga: 'nunga: (\ldots\ldots) |
(ii) 'singi: 'singi: |
(iii) 'sigi: 'sigi: |
(iv) 'jun: 'jun: |

(\ldots\ldots\ldots)
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':

18:

fall

\( _-_- \)

28:

level

\( _-_- \)

(b) 'Tone two':

18:

fall

\( _-_- \)

28:

level

\( _-_- \), e.g.

(a) 18: (i) झयियोUses\' (the:bohe) ( • • • \( _-_- \) )

(ii) 'मिनियोUses' (nanare) ( _ _ _ )

(b) 28: (i) झयियोUses\' (the:bohe) ( \( _-_-_-_- \) )

(ii) झयियोUses\' (de:beji) ( _ _ _ _ _ _ )

(iii) झयियोUses\' (thombo:se) ( \( _-_-_-_-__-_-_- \) )
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'

1. 'JUNCTION' System

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

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

A. Syllable Initial

1. Plosion (p-, ph-, b-; t-, th-, d-; c-, ch-, j-; k-, kh-)
2. Affrication (tɡ-, thɡ-, dɡ-; tʃ-, thʃ-, dʃ-; tr, tr-)
3. Friction (except + labialization-voice, i.e. ʃ) (s-, ɡ-, β-)
4. Lateralization (l-, l-)
5. Nasality + palatalization (n-)
6. Semi-vowel (w-, j-, û-)

B. Syllable Final

1. 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.

\[(a) \text{ ‘Interverbal Junction’} \]

I. Syllable Initial

(i) Affrication

\[
\text{ds退货} | \text{(tshigdiu:) } \text{ds退货} | \text{(tsheba:) } \text{ds退货} | \text{(dji:beji)}
\]

(ii) Lateralization

\[
\text{dl退货} | \text{(lingdi:) } \text{dl退货} | \text{(le:be)}
\]

(iii) Labio-velarity

\[
\text{ds退货} | \text{(dyigdyu:) } \text{ds退货} | \text{(dyigdyu:)}
\]

1 The overall phonetic exponents of ‘Junction’ for the verb are given for comparison: —

A. ‘Interverbal Junction’

I. Syllable Initial

(1) Affrication − voice (ts-, tsh- ; tp-, tph- ; tr-, tr-).
+ voice + alveolarity (dr-).

(2) Lateralization (l-, l-).

(3) Labio-velarity (w-).

(4) Nasality + palatalization (n-).

(5) Plosion − voice (k-, kh ; c-, ch ; t-, th- ; p-, ph-)
+ voice + palatalization (-j-).

(6) Vowel initial (y) (the sole recorded example).

(7) Palatal plosion + front-spread vowel (ji-).

II. Syllable Final.

Oclusion/friction + labialization + voicelessness (-p/-b).

B. ‘Intraverbal Junction’

I. Syllable Initial

(1) Affrication + voice + alveolarity (+ dz-).

(2) Nasality + plosion (+ nd-).

(3) Labio-palatalization (+ n-).

(4) Velarity + front-spread vowel (+ gi).

(5) Friction + velarization/labialization (+ y/-b).

II. Syllable Final

(1) Occlusion + velarization (-g' +).

(2) , labialization + voice (-b +).

(3) Nasality + velarization (-n +).

(4) Central vowel-quality (-o +).
(iv) Plosion—voice 
   (glottal)  
   रङ्ङः सङ्गः (ʔu:gydu(:)), रङ्ङः सङ्गः (ʔo:gydu(:))

   (velar)  
   रङ्ङः सङ्गः (ky:gydu(:)) गङ्ङः सङ्गः (khaŋae)

   (palatal)  
   रङ्ङः सङ्गः (ce:bae) गङ्ङः सङ्गः (ehy:bae)

   (dental)  
   रङ्ङः सङ्गः (te:raje) गङ्ङः सङ्गः (thun:gydu(:))

   (labial)  
   रङ्ङः सङ्गः (phey:bae) गङ्ङः सङ्गः (pi:gydu(:))

   + voice + palatalization.
   रङ्ङः सङ्गः (tui:ae) गङ्ङः सङ्गः (ye:bae)

(v) Vowel initial
   रङ्ङः सङ्गः (rby:gydu(:))

(vi) Palatal plosion + front-spread vowel
   रङ्ङः सङ्गः (ci:gydu(:)) गङ्ङः सङ्गः (chii:ae)

(vii) Friction + palatalization
   रङ्ङः सङ्गः (si:gydu(:)) गङ्ङः सङ्गः (guy:bae)

   + alveolarization (except 'r')
   रङ्ङः सङ्गः (sgidu(:)) गङ्ङः सङ्गः (za:bae)

(viii) Nasality (except + velarity)
   रङ्ङः सङ्गः (nangidu(:)) गङ्ङः सङ्गः (mi:ga:re) बङ्ङः सङ्गः (num:bae)

II. Syllable Final

Nasality of vowel, e.g.
   रङ्ङः सङ्गः (dirugyi(:)) गङ्ङः सङ्गः (te:raji) बङ्ङः सङ्गः (phy:raji)

1 A few instances have been recorded of plosion-voice (velar/labial) in intraverbal junction, e.g. रङ्ङः सङ्गः (nangidu(:)) गङ्ङः सङ्गः (mi:ga:re) बङ्ङः सङ्गः (num:bae). 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.

\[\text{\textit{sigidu}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:gi:du}}\]

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

\[\text{\textit{drug}y\text{\textit{ndu}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{tshig}b\text{\textit{g}y\text{\textit{ndu}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{log}b\text{\textit{a}e}}\]

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

\[\text{\textit{thu}g\text{\textit{q}i} \rightarrow \text{\textit{thu}g\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{od}ju\text{\textit{b}g\text{\textit{idu}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{thi}g\text{\textit{g}i} \rightarrow \text{\textit{log}b\text{\textit{a}e}}\]

(iv) Friction + labiality/velarity

\[\text{\textit{si} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow \text{\textit{phi:y\text{\textit{g}i}}} \rightarrow 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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1S: Tone one: 'high'</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, two: 'low'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2S: Tone one: 'high'</td>
<td>'high'</td>
<td>rise-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, two: 'low'</td>
<td>'low'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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'  
1S: \(\text{je:gidu:} \) | \(\text{je:gedi:} \) 
\(\text{jangare:} \) | \(\text{jangare:} \) 
\(\text{yupa:gedi:} \) | \(\text{yupa:gedi:} \) 

'Tone Two'
2S: \(\text{nungydu:} \) | \(\text{dirugye:} \) 
\(\text{phi:gie:} \) | \(\text{jngyure:} \) 
\(\text{tangoji:} \) | \(\text{drguydu:} \)

II. Sentence of more than one Word

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1S: Tone one: 'high'</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, two: 'low'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2S: Tone one:</td>
<td>level</td>
<td>level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, two:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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) ङुङः (pugudu:) ङङः (pugudu:)
(ii) विगः (biji) वः (tabare)
क्षिरः (kṣare) कः (ce:bare)
(iii) वसः (vadi:) वः (tsugyu:) वः (ce:bares)
(iv) अङः (āgudu:) अङः (āgudu:)
(v) अङः (āgudu:) अङः (āgudu:)

(b) (i) अङः (āgudu:) अङः (āgudu:)
बिजः (biji) बः (te:bares)
(iii) अङः (āgudu:) अङः (āgudu:)
(iv) अङः (āgudu:) अङः (āgudu:)
(v) अङः (āgudu:) अङः (āgudu:)
(vi) अङः (āgudu:) अङः (āgudu:)

Aspiration + plosion characterizes either term, and has thus no prosodic
function. Nor have nasality, friction-voice; cf. Part II, wW, yW/oW, 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, oW) would result in an unnecessary triplication of statement.

The systems are:

(a) 1W:
   (i) ‘Aspiration’ (h)
   (ii) ‘Non-aspiration’ (^h);

(b) 2W:
   (i) ‘Voice’ (v)
   (ii) ‘Non-voice’ (^v).

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, rCa-
(b) (i) P, T, K; (ii) rCa-

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/oW, II A 2a) has also to be taken into account.

The phonetic exponents of these systems are:

(a) 1W
   P, K: voicelessness + aspiration
   y/wT: ’ + ’
   rCa-: voiceless release
   yL: voicelessness

(b) 2W
   P, K: voice - aspiration
   wT: ’ - ’
   rCa-: voice

¹ See p. 137, note 1.
### 1W.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Syllable</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hP</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(phe:ba'e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrC</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(tshe:ba'e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hK</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(kha:na:re)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwT</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(thun:gyu:du:)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyT</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(tshe:na:re)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhP</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(pe:ga:re:)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhK</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(tshe:na:re)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhwT</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(taba:e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhyT</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(tsa:ba:e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhC</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(tshe:na:re)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhL</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(tsho:ga:ji:)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2W.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Syllable</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vP</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(ba:gi:du:)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vK</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(gu:gyu:du:)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vwT</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(di:na:re)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrC</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(di:gi:du:)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nVP</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(phy:ba:e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nVK</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(che:ba:e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nvwT</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(the:ba:e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nvrC</td>
<td>གཞུ་བཞེད་</td>
<td>(tpi:gi:ji:)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transitive</th>
<th>Intransitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K—  (k Allow ‘ aspiration’  )  ཁ་ཆོས་འབྲིང་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
<td>ཁ་ཆོས་འབྲིང་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(He) is boiling the water.1</td>
<td>The water is boiling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ky:gydu:)</td>
<td>(ky:gydu:)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K—  (k Allow ‘ non-aspiration’ )  ཁ་ཆོས་འབྲིང་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
<td>ཁ་ཆོས་འབྲིང་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(He) filled this pot.</td>
<td>This pot filled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kaŋbale)</td>
<td>(kaŋbale)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K—  (k Allow ‘ aspiration’  )  ཁ་ཆོས་འབྲིང་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
<td>ཁ་ཆོས་འབྲིང་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(He) deceived (him).</td>
<td>He was confused.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(koa:lae)</td>
<td>(koa:lae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P—  (k Allow ‘ aspiration’  )  ཁ་ཆོས་འབྲིང་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
<td>ཁ་ཆོས་འབྲིང་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He broke this cup.</td>
<td>This cup broke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(taː bare)</td>
<td>(taː bare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P—  (k Allow ‘ non-aspiration’ )  ཁ་ཆོས་འབྲིང་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
<td>ཁ་ཆོས་འབྲིང་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He cut this wood.</td>
<td>This wood split.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tseː bare)</td>
<td>(tseː bare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P—  (k Allow ‘ aspiration’  )  ཁ་ཆོས་འབྲིང་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
<td>ཁ་ཆོས་འབར་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(He) raised the price.</td>
<td>The price rose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pa:la:re)</td>
<td>(pa:la:re)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P—  (k Allow ‘ non-aspiration’ )  ཁ་ཆོས་འབྲིང་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
<td>ཁ་ཆོས་འབྲིང་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(He) spreads these customs.</td>
<td>These customs spread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(peːgdu:)</td>
<td>(peːgdu:)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T—  (k Allow ‘ non-aspiration’ )  ཁ་ཆོས་འབྲིང་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
<td>ཁ་ཆོས་འབྲིང་ཐོབ་པ་ཙོ་ེས་</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(He) destroyed this building.</td>
<td>This building was destroyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tsoːla:re)</td>
<td>(tsoːla:re)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transitive</th>
<th>Intransitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(He) drove him to leave.</td>
<td>He left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tshonbae)</td>
<td>(thornbae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(He) irritated (them).</td>
<td>They were disturbed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tshu:bae)</td>
<td>(tshu:bae)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition tshu:bae and tshy:bae were recorded as alternative pronunciations to tshpa:bae and tshy:bae (lsh0:\`i,\`i,|), and with the spellings lshu:\`i,\`i,| and lshu:\`i,\`i,|, 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, aW) stated below.

4. ‘Rounding’, ‘Spreading’, and ‘Neutral’ Prosodies (w, y, a)

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’ (aW). The balance of the material is stated within this framework (wW, yW, aW) as Part II.