

A GRAMMAR

OF

THE TIBETAN LANGUAGE.

LETTERS AND THEIR SEVERAL DISTINCTIONS.

§ 1. In the alphabet of the Tibetan language there are thirty simple letters, arranged in eight classes. The forms of them, together with the name of each expressed in Roman characters and Italics, may be represented thus :

1	ཀ ka <i>k</i>	ཁ kha <i>kh</i>	ག ga <i>g</i>	ང ña <i>ng</i>
2	ཅ cha <i>ch</i>	ཆ chha <i>chh</i>	ཇ ja <i>j</i>	ཉ nya <i>ny</i>
3	ཏ ta <i>t</i>	ཐ tha <i>th</i>	ད da <i>d</i>	ན na <i>n</i>
4	པ pa <i>p</i>	ཕ pha <i>ph</i>	བ ba <i>b</i>	མ ma <i>m</i>
5	ཚ tsa <i>ts</i>	ཛ tsha <i>tsh</i>	ཌ dsa <i>ds</i>	ཝ wa <i>w</i>
6	ཞ zha <i>zh</i>	ཟ za <i>z</i>	འ ha <i>h</i>	ཡ ya <i>y</i>
7	ར ra <i>r</i>	ལ la <i>l</i>	ཤ sha <i>sh</i>	ས sa <i>s</i>
8	ཏྟ h'a <i>h'</i>	ཨ á <i>a</i>		

§ 2. There are five vowel sounds: *a, i, u, e, o*, pronounced according to the general pronunciation in Latin, on the continent of Europe, without any distinction into

Page.	col.	line.		read
122	—	7	for བཀྲིས་པ	མཁྲིས་པ
124	2	9	བཟུ་བ་པ	བཟུ་བ་པ
126	—	3	རྟེན་པ	རྟེན་པ
131	1	29	རྫོང་པ	རྫོང་པ
134	2	24	འདེགས་པ	འདེགས་པ
135	1	26	འཕམ་པ	འཕམ་པ
137	2	23	ཡི་བ་པ	ཡི་བ་པ
138	1	9	མ་པ	མོ་པ
141	1	6	འཕྱོ་པ	འཕྱོ་པ
142	2	23	འཕྱོ་པ	འཕྱོ་པ
155	—	6	ཐུངས་པར	ཐུངས་པར
—	—	8	མེ, for 3;	—མེ, for—3;
—	—	9	in	is
156	—	28	add S. <i>Phanaka</i> .	
157	—	27	after "a star" insert འཕྲོ་ལོ་ hkhor-lo, S. <i>Chakra</i> , the circle of the 27 <i>Nakshatras</i> .	
158	—	13	for རྫོགས་པ	རྫོགས་པ
159	—	15	ཡོང་ཏན	ཡོན་ཏན
—	—	28	portioned	proportioned
160	—	17	affection	affectation
—	—	19	<i>Shaddhodana</i>	<i>Shuddhodana</i>
161	—	9	འཕམས་པ	འཕམས་པ
162	—	30	shis	she
164	—	30	ysh	མམ
165	—	26	ཐུང	ཐུང
—	—	27	ཐུང་དང	ཐུང་དང
169	—	2	<i>Svadéshé</i>	<i>Sva déshé</i>

Note. The Remarkable Sayings, No. 16. are attributed to *kLus grub* (ལུ་གུབ་, S. *Nágarjuna*,) a very celebrated ancient sage in India. See བཟུ་བ་ འཕྲུང་, མེད་, vol. མོ་, leaf 165, in the work entitled S. *Niti Shástra*, *Prajnyá dánda*, Tib རྒྱལ་ས་ རྟེན་ལྷན་པ་མེད་པ་འཕྲུང་བ་, རྒྱལ་ས་

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an ethical work (entitled) " <i>The Stem of Wisdom</i> ." The work of the <i>Saskya Pandita</i> , to which they are referred in the text, consists of about 450 <i>Slokas</i> , all of the same kind and tenor of verses as these here quoted from <i>Nágarjuna</i> . These verses were found among my extracts from the work quoted in the text, and I did not distinguish the different authors. I take this opportunity of correcting my mistake.				
—	—	20	for རྩིས་པ	རྩིས་པར
171	—	21	ཅན་མ	ཅན་མི
—	—	27	འབྲམ	འབྲམ
173	—	10	འདོ	འདོ
—	—	27	མེམས	མེམས
174	—	26	དི	དི
175	—	11	དི	དི
178	—	13	add: He made grammatical works, and translated some religious tracts.	
—	—	24	for མཚོ་པོ	རྩོ་པོ
179	—	7	གསེལ	གསེལ
180	—	4	རྫོགས་འབྲུང	རྫོགས་འབྲུང
—	—	20	རྫོགས་པ	རྫོགས་པ
181	—	4	མཚོ	མཚོ
—	—	23	commanded	commenced.
185	—	28	མམ	མམ
187	—	31	142	1427
188	—	12	རྫོགས	རྫོགས
—	—	13	འབྲུངས་དག་ལ་འཕྲུང་བ་	འབྲུངས་དག་ལ་འཕྲུང་བ་
—	—	14	མིས	མིས
198	—	7	མིམས	མིམས
200	—	28	ཐོན་པ་པམ	ཐོན་པ་པམ
—	—	24	ཐུ་མས	ཐུ་མས

only letters that close any syllable, or follow the vowel, whether inherent or expressed. But these ten letters may likewise stand as initials in a syllable or word.

§ 7. The ten final letters are called affixes, (ཚེས་ འཕྲིན་ *zhes-hjug*) from their being affixed to the basis of a syllable. With respect to their sound and use, they are distinguished thus : མ་ ད་ བ་ ས་ are masculine, (ཕོ་ *po*;) མ་ ར་ ལ་ neuter, (མ་ རིང་, *ma-ning*;) and ང་ མ་ འ་, feminine, (མོ་ *mo*;) when the letters མ་ ང་ བ་ མ་ are followed by ས་; thus : མས་ ངས་ བས་ མས་; or the letters མ་ ར་ ལ་ by ད་, thus མད་ རད་ ལད་, then the ས་ and ད་ are called a second affix, ཡང་འཕྲིན་, *yang-hjug*.

§ 8. From among the ten affixes, the following five. མ་ ད་ བ་ མ་ འ་, are also called prefixes, སྔ་མ་ འཕྲིན་, *sñon-hjug*, from their being put before the basis of a syllable. They are likewise distinguished thus : མ་ ད་ are called neuter, (མ་ རིང་ *ma-ning*;) བ་ masculine (ཕོ་ *pho*;) མ་ very feminine, (མིན་ ཅུ་ མོ་ *shin-tu-mo*;) འ་ feminine, (མོ་ *mo*.) These prefixes occur in several parts of speech, especially among the verbs. They should always be pronounced, but in common practice are seldom heard. For distinction's sake, they may be represented by the small Roman characters *g, d, b, m, h*, when the rest is in Italics or vice versa, and this system will be followed in the present work.

This is all that need be said of the letters of the Tibetan alphabet. We will next proceed to the powers of the letters individually, explaining at the same time the plan of writing them in the Roman character.

PRONUNCIATION.

§ 9. 1. Of the thirty simple letters.

ཀ is pronounced like *k* in king, or *c* before *a, o, u*, in call, come, cut; as in ཀ་བ་ *ka-va*, a pillar; ཀུན་ *kun*, all.

ཁ is the same letter aspirated; it may properly be rendered by *kh*; as in ཁ་བོ་ *kha-vo*, the mouth.

ཀ when simple, is generally sounded like *k* or *g*; but by some it is pronounced also as *g*. It may always be represented by *g*; thus in ཀུར་ *gur*, a tent; ལག་པ་ *lag-pa*, the hand.

ང is the nasal *n* or *ng* in ing. When preceding the vowel in a syllable, it may be rendered by *ñ*; after the vowel, by *ng*; and, when reduplicated by *g*; thus : ང་རང་ *ñā-rang*, I myself; རྩང་ ངམ་ *rung-gam*, is it convenient? རྩང་ངོ་ *rung-go*, it is proper.

ཅ is sounded like *ch* in church ; as in ཅི *chi*, what ? It may be represented by *ch*.

ཆ is the same letter aspirated. It may be rendered by *chh* ; as in ཆུ *chhu*, water.

ཇ though by some people is sounded like *ch*, in choose, may always be represented by *j* in just ; as in ཇོ་བོ་ *jo-vo*, a master, lord ; ཇོ་མོ་ *jo-mo*, a mistress, lady ; a nun.

ག is sounded like *ne* in new ; as in རྒྱུད་ *nyung*, few, little ; ག་ *nya*, fish. It may properly be represented by *ny*.

ད is *t* in tongue ; as in དིག་ མེན་ *tig-men*, a ribband ; དིག་ འཇམ་ *tib-ril*, a tea-pot.

ཨ is the same letter aspirated. It may be rendered by *th* ; as in ཨག་ ཡ་ *thag-pa* a rope ; ཨོག་མ་ *thog-ma*, beginning.

ཉ when simple, is sounded commonly like *t* in tool ; but by some people it is pronounced also as *d*. It may always properly be represented by *d*, and pronounced accordingly ; as in དད་པ་ *dad-pa*, faith, belief ; དེ་རིང་ *de-ring*, to-day.

ན is sounded like *n* in noon ; as in རྣམ་ *nor*, wealth.

པ is like *p* in paper ; as in པར་མ་ *parma*, a printed work.

ཕ is the same letter aspirated. It may be rendered by *ph*, and pronounced as the *p-h* in up-hill as in ཕ་ *pha*, father.

བ has three sounds: (*p, b, v.*) As initial in a word, it is sounded by some like *p* ; as in བོད་ *pöt* (for Bod), Tibet or a Tibetan. As a prefix, it is silent ; as in བསམ་ *kah* (for *bkha*), a precept or command. As an additional syllable, or article after the ད་ འ་ ར་ ལ་ final letters, or when it has the ད་ prefix, it is generally pronounced as *v* ; as in རེ་བ་ *ré-va*, hope ; དབང་ *d,vang*, power. In the two following cases, དབུ་ and དབོ་ (*dvu* and *dvo*) the pronunciation is simply as *u* and *o*. With any of the surmounting ར་ ལ་ ས་ (*r, l, s,*) or preceding འ་ (*h*) letters, it is sounded *b*, those letters being then silent. In general it may be represented by *b*.

མ is like *m* in man ; as in མི་ *mi*, a man ; མེ་ *mé*, fire ; ལམ་ *lam*, way, road.

ཚ is the German *z* or *tz*. It may be rendered by *ts* (as English and French writers use it in foreign names or words) ; as in ཚུག་ *tsug*, how ? ཚམ་ *tsam*, how much ? how many ?

ཚེ is the same letter aspirated. It may be represented by *tsh* ; as in ཚེ་ *tshé*, life.

ཛ is sounded like the Arabic *dsal* (ج) or the Italian *z* in mezzo. It may be represented by *ds* ; as in ཛི་ཏི་ *dsati*, nutmeg. There are no words in Tibetan written by

this simple character; but there are many that have it with a म or र prefix, which are sounded like the simple ङ; as in मङ्गल्य *mdsad-pa*, to do, make; रङ्गल्य *hdsin-pa*, to seize, take, &c.

The Sanscrit *ch, chh, j, jh*, characters (as they are pronounced in Bengal and by Europeans) are rendered in Tibetan books, by *ts, tsh, ds, dsh*, (ཨྲ ཨྲྱ ཨྲླ ཨྲྵ) and pronounced accordingly, as has been explained above. Such is the pronunciation in Cashmir also, and in some parts of the north-west of India. And, as the Tibetan grammarians have observed, it was so anciently in Central India also; though in Bengal the pronunciation has always been the same as it now is, with respect to *ch, chh, j, jh*.

ञ occurs but in a few words. It is sounded *v* or *w*. ञ and ञ often have the same sound in Tibetan; as in वृञ्जनी and वृञ्जनी *Vāranāsi*, Benares. They may be represented thus: ञ by *v*, and ञ by *w*.

ञ is the French *j*. It may be rendered by *zh*; as in ञञ *zhal*, the mouth, face.

ञ is pronounced like *z* in zeal, or *s* in as; as in ञञ *zan*, meat, food.

ञ is a soft aspirate, and may be represented by *h* or *a*. Formerly it was added to every syllable ending in a vowel, thus: ञञ *kah*, ञञ *kih*, ञञ *kuh*, ञञ *keh*, ञञ *koh*, instead of the modern ञ ञञ ञञ ञञ ञञ. But now it is left out after the vowel signs, and retained only in those syllables in which the fundamental (or radical) letter is preceded by a prefix, and where there is no closing consonant after the inherent *a*; as in these words: ञञञ *gzah*, a planet; ञञञ *dgah*, joy; ञञञ *bkah*, precept; ञञञ *mdah*, an arrow; ञञञ *hdah*, to pass away. But, when there is a closing consonant, the ञ is dropt; as in ञञञ ञ *hdas-pa*, gone away.

ञ is sounded like *y* in yard, you: as in ञञ *yab*, father; ञञ *yum*, mother, matron.

ञ is like *r* in rain; as in ञञ *ré-va*, hope; ञञ *ra-ma*, a she-goat. It is silent when inserted on the top of a letter; as in ञ *rka*, pronounced *ka*.

ञ is pronounced like *l* in long; as in ञञ *lo*, a year. It is silent at the top of another letter; as in ञञ *lña*, (*ñā*) five.

ञ has the sound of *sh* in sheep; as in ञञ *shing*, wood, a tree.

ञ is the *s* in saint; as in ञञञ *so-so*, different; ञञञ *sems*, the mind, soul. At the top of a letter, as also at the end of a syllable, it is silent, according to common practice.

ཁ is the hard aspirated *h* in heart, horn, as in ཁོར *Hor*, a Turk.

ཡ is sounded like *a* in far, father, as in ཡ་ཚེ *a-chhé*, one's elder sister. The inherent *a* also is not pronounced like the short *u* in up, cup, &c. as in Sanscrit, but it has a middle sound like the French *a* in la, or the English in far, father; as in ལམ *lam*, way, road.

§ 10. Such is the pronunciation of the 30 simple letters. But, besides these, there are many compound letters, formed either by subjoining one of the following three liquids ཡ་ར་ལ (y, r, l,) to another, thus: རྩ་ལ་ལ; or by placing one of these ར་ལ་ཡ (r, l, s,) on the top of another, thus: ལ་ལ་ལ, or by both ways at once, thus: རྩ་ལ་ལ. We proceed now to treat of such compound letters; and first,

§ 11. 2. Of those letters that have a subjoined ཡ, *y*, (ཡ་བཏགས *ya-btags*) written thus: ལ.

They are seven in number ལ་ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་, and are represented thus: ལ *kya*, ལ *khya*, ལ *gya*, ལ *pya*, ལ *phya*, ལ *bya*, ལ *mya*. Their pronunciation is as follows:

ལ is sounded like *t* in tube, or in virtue; as in ལལ་ལ *kyal-pa*, idle talk.

ལ is the preceding character aspirated; as in ལ *khyí*, a dog.

ལ is pronounced like *d* in duke; as in ལུར་ལ *gyur-pa*, he is become, or grown.

ལ in no word occurs in this simple state. It has either a surmounting ལ (thus: ལ *spya*) or a ལ prefix, (thus: ལ *dpya*) and then, in each case, it is sounded *ch*, or *sh*; as in ལྷན *spyan* (*shan* or *chan*) the eye; ལ *dpya* (*sha* or *cha*) tax, tribute.

ལ is pronounced generally *chh*; as in ལུག་པོ་ *phyug-po*, the rich or rich, (*chhug-po*.) But in Ladak, and in some other parts, it is sounded also like ལ *ph*; as in ལ *phye*, meal, flour, pronounced (ལ *phé*.) as if there were no subjoined *y*, ལ.

ལ is pronounced *ch* and *j*; as in ལེད་ལ *byed-pa* (*ched-pa* or *jed-pa*), to do, make.

ལ is sounded *ny*; as in ལྟོད་ལ *myong-va* (pronounced *nyong-va*), to taste.

§ 12. 3. Of those letters that have ར subjoined (ར་བཏགས *ra btags*, written thus: ལ.)

The following fourteen letters ལ་ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་, subject to this addition, assume the form of ལ *kra*, ལ *khra*, ལ *gra*, ལ *tra*, ལ *thra*, ལ *dra*, ལ *nra*, ལ *pra*, ལ *phra*, ལ *bra*, ལ *mra*, ལ *shra*, ལ *sra*, ལ *hra*: and they should also be pronounced accordingly; but, in common practice, they are sounded very obscurely, ལ, ལ, ལ, are sounded like *ta*; ལ, ལ, ལ, like *tha*; ལ, ལ, ལ, like 'da or t'a, or all the nine like *t*: ལ, ལ, ལ, are sounded by some people like a cerebral *sh*. As this mode of pronouncing the letters, which

have a subjoined *r*, is very uncertain, it is better to write and pronounce them regularly, as in other languages.

§ 13. 4. Of those letters that have a subjoined ལ, *la* (ལ་ བཏགས *la btags*) :

The following six letters : ཀ ཁ ག ན ལ ཌྷ, with ལ subjoined, have the form of ཀླ *kla*, ཁླ *gla*, གླ *bla*, ནླ *zla*, ལླ *rla*, ཌྷླ *sla*. All such syllables are pronounced alike, the subjoined *l* alone being uttered, (the upper letters remaining silent, according to common custom,) with the exception of ནླ *zla*, which is pronounced *da*. But this also sometimes is sounded *la*, as in ལྷུན་ལླ *spun-zla* (*spun-la*), a brother or sister.

Note.—Besides the three subjoined letters above specified, (*y, r, l*.) there occurs sometimes a small triangle, (called in Tibetan *Vazur*, an angular *v* or *w*, thus : \triangle) placed below some letters. In Tibetan words it has no sound, but it is used only for distinction's sake ; as in ཚླ *tsha*, hot ; ཚླྱ *tsha*, salt ; རྩྭ *rtsa*, root, vein ; རྩྭྱ *rtsa*, grass, herb. In ལྷི་ལྷུན་ the \triangle is added to show that the ད is a radical letter, not a prefix, and to be sounded accordingly. But this \triangle in these and other similar words is not always inserted : many leave it out, the context showing the proper meaning of the word. In Sanscrit words this \triangle is pronounced *o* in Tibet ; as in *Bodhisato, Sohá, Om ! Soti Sidham, &c.* instead of *Bodhisatwa, Swáhá, Om ! Swasti Sidham.*

§ 14. 5. Of those letters that have a surmounting འ, or *r*, inserted at the top.

The following fifteen letters : ཀ ཁ ག ན ལ ཌྷ ཏ ཐ ད དྷ ན ལ ཌྷ ཏ ཐ ད དྷ ན ལ ཌྷ, when thus surmounted by འ, have the form of ཀྐ *rka*, ཁྐ *rkyā*, གྐ *rga*, ནྐ *rgya*, ལྐ *rna*, ཌྷྐ *rja*, ཏྐ *rnyā*, ཐྐ *rta*, དྐ *rda*, དྷྐ *rna*, ནྐ *rba*, ལྐ *rma*, ཌྷྐ *rmyā*, ཏྐ *rtsa*, ཐྐ *rdsa*, and should be pronounced accordingly. But, in general, the འ on the top of a letter is silent, except when it is carried to the preceding syllable, terminating in a vowel ; as in འོ་རྩེ་ *rdo-rjé*, is pronounced *dor-jé* ; ལྷུ་ལྷན་ *u-rgyan, ur-gyen* ; མི་རྣམས་ *mi-rnams (mir-nams)*, men. The ཀ ཁ ག ན ལ ཌྷ letters are sounded harder, more distinctly, with the inserted འ than in their simple state. ཏྐ *rtsa*, and ཐྐ *rdsa* are now sounded also *sa* and *za*, instead of *tsa* and *dsa*.

§ 15. 6. Of those letters that have a surmounting ལ or *l*.

The following ten letters, ཀ ཁ ག ན ལ ཌྷ ཏ ཐ ད དྷ ན ལ ཌྷ, when surmounted by ལ, appear in this form ; ཀླ *lka*, ཁླ *lga*, གླ *lna*, ནླ *lcha*, ལླ *lja*, ཌྷླ *lta*, ཏླ *lda*, ཐླ *lpa*, དླ *lba*, དྷླ *lha*, and they should also be pronounced accordingly. But, in general, the ལ is silent, except in ལྷ, and when the preceding syllable terminates in a vowel, with which it is frequently

Note.—The five prefixes above specified (མ་ ད་ བ་ མ་ འ་), according to common practice, are silent, except when carried to the preceding syllable ending in a vowel; as in སོ་གཅིག *so-gchig*, thirty-one, is sounded as if it were སོ་གཅིག *sog-chig*, ལྷོ་བཟང་ *blo-bzang*, ingenious, by some is pronounced *lob-zang*. ལྷ་མཚོ་ *rgya-mtsho*, the sea, *gyam-tsho*; ཡ་མཚོ་ *ya-mtshan*, *yam-tshen*, marvel, &c.

ད and འ are never carried to the foregoing syllable; they are always silent.

The only change in the letters, to which these five characters are prefixed, is with the third letter of each of the five first series of the alphabet, (i. e. with མ་ ཁ་ ད་ བ་ ཁྱོད་.) They are sounded now distinctly, without any aspiration, as *g, j, d, b, ds*. Though these prefixes occur also with the other parts of speech, yet their general use is among the verbs, for forming and distinguishing the present, preterite, and future tenses.

§ 24. Under the above twelve heads, we have enumerated all the different sorts of letters, that precede the vowel, and form the basis of a syllable or word. Here follow, now, the affixes or those letters that are put after the vowel, whether inherent or expressed, and that close the syllable.

§ 25. 13. Of the affixes or closing letters.

The affixes (རྩེ་ལྷུག་ *rjes-hjug*) are the following ten simple or single, and four double letters: ག *g*, ང *ng*, ད *d*, ཀ *n*, བ *b*, མ *m*, འ *h*, ར *r*, ལ *l*, ས *s*; and གས *gs*, ངས *ngs*, བས *bs*, མས *ms*. They should always be sounded accordingly, since the Tibetan Grammarians say, that these letters are affixed expressly to render the words sonorous and significant.—

The following are examples of each of the simple affixes, to be sounded as written :

ག	in ཀག <i>nag</i> ,	མིག <i>mig</i> ,	ལུག <i>lug</i> ,	རིག <i>reg</i> ,	ཐོག <i>thog</i> .
ང	རང་ <i>rang</i> ,	མིང་ <i>ming</i> ,	རུང་ <i>rung</i> ,	ཐེང་ <i>theng</i> ,	འོང་ <i>hong</i> .
ད	ཀད་ <i>nad</i> ,	ཡིད་ <i>yid</i> ,	ལུད་ <i>lud</i> ,	མེད་ <i>med</i> ,	ཡོད་ <i>yod</i> .
ཀ	ལཀ་ <i>lan</i> ,	རིཀ་ <i>rin</i> ,	ལུཀ་ <i>kun</i> ,	ལོཀ་ <i>len</i> ,	དོཀ་ <i>don</i> .
བ	རབ་ <i>rab</i> ,	རིབ་ <i>rib</i> ,	ཐུབ་ <i>thub</i> ,	ལོབ་ <i>leb</i> ,	ཐོབ་ <i>thob</i> .
མ	ལམ་ <i>lam</i> ,	རིམ་ <i>rim</i> ,	ལུམ་ <i>yum</i> ,	ཐེམ་ <i>zem</i> ,	ཐོམ་ <i>zom</i> .
འ	བཀའ་ <i>bkah</i> ,	—	—	—	—
ར	མར་ <i>mar</i> ,	མིར་ <i>mir</i> ,	ལུར་ <i>gur</i> ,	ཐེར་ <i>zer</i> ,	འོར་ <i>nor</i> .
ལ	བལ་ <i>bal</i> ,	རིལ་ <i>ril</i> ,	ལུལ་ <i>yul</i> ,	མེལ་ <i>shel</i> ,	ཡོལ་ <i>yol</i> .
ས	ལས་ <i>las</i> ,	རིས་ <i>ris</i> ,	ལུས་ <i>lus</i> ,	མེས་ <i>shes</i> ,	འོས་ <i>gos</i> .

The double ones :

གས in	པགས	རྟིགས	ལྷགས	ལྷེགས	དོགས
	<i>pags</i>	<i>rigs</i>	<i>lugs</i>	<i>legs</i>	<i>dogs</i>
ངས	སངས	ལིངས	སྟུངས	རིངས	ལོངས
	<i>sangs</i>	<i>lings</i>	<i>srungs</i>	<i>rengs</i>	<i>hongs</i>
བས	ཐབས	ཚིབས	ཤུབས	ཁེབས	ལོབས
	<i>thabs</i>	<i>chhibs</i>	<i>shubs</i>	<i>khebs</i>	<i>hobs</i>
མས	རམས	རིམས	ལྷམས	སེམས	སོམས
	<i>rams</i>	<i>rim</i> s	<i>shums</i>	<i>sems</i>	<i>soms</i>

Note.—Besides these, there are yet, according to ancient orthography, three double affixes : ནད *nd* or *nt*, རད *rd* or *rt*, and ལད *ld* or *lt* ; as in གསནད་པ *gsand-pa*, he heard ; ལྷུར་པ *gyurd-pa*, he became ; and གསོལ་པ *gsold-pa*, he begged or requested. Though this mode of writing is the more correct for designing the past tense, yet according to modern practice, the ད is omitted ; and the above words are now written without the ད, thus : གསན་པ, ལྷུར་པ and གསོལ་པ.

§ 26. Some of the affixes enumerated above are only obscurely heard ; some are left entirely silent (as the ས in གས, ངས, བས, མས), and some change the preceding vowel.

In Tibet, the final terminations -ས, ལྷས, ལོས, (as, us, os,) are pronounced in three different ways, in different parts of the country. As ལས *las*, work, is sounded *las, la, lé* ; ལུས *lus*, the body, is pronounced *lus, lu, lü*, (ü, the French u ;) ཚོས *chhos*, religion, is pronounced *chhos, chho, chhö*, (ö, the French eu.) And such is the practice with some other letters also, especially with the ག and ད (*g* and *d*.)

The final ལས and -ས terminations are either pronounced accordingly as they are written, or the ས is left silent. As in རིས, which is pronounced either *ris* or *ri* ; and in ཞེས is sounded either *shes* or *shé*. And this is the case with some other letters also, especially with the ག and ད (*g, d*). Such is the practice with the affixes. It is proper to write and pronounce them regularly, as has been exhibited above.

§ 27. In the following abstract, from Nos. 1 to 209, is exhibited, how the basis of every word in the Tibetan language, together with the inherent *a*, should be written and pronounced ; and in continuation from Nos. 210 to 226, the affixes or letters following the vowel, are enumerated, together with their names and powers. The

abstract, in this form, contains only the radical letters with the inherent *a*; but, if to these roots be added the four vowel signs [◌], _◌, [◌], _◌, (*i, u, e, o,*) spelt in the ordinary manner: (viz. ཀ་ ཀི་ ཀུ་ ཀོ་ ཀོ་ or བཀའ་ བཀི་ བཀུ་ བཀོ་ བཀོ་) followed by such affixes, as may be required, then this abstract will comprehend every word of the Tibetan language.

§ 28. The several columns of the abstract contain respectively; I. General number of letters in the whole scheme. II. Particular number of each class of letters. III. Roots in Tibetan, with the inherent *a*. IV. The same in Roman character. V. Power of those roots without any vowel taken grammatically. VI. Ditto vulgarly.

ABSTRACT OF THE ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOEPY OF THE TIBETAN LANGUAGE.

§ 29. 1. The thirty simple letters of the alphabet:

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1		ཀ	<i>ka</i>	<i>k</i>	—	16		མ	<i>ma</i>	<i>m</i>	—
2		ཁ	<i>kha</i>	<i>kh</i>	—	17		ཚ	<i>tsa</i>	<i>ts</i>	—
3		ག	<i>ga</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>k</i> or <i>q</i>	18		ཚ	<i>tsha</i>	<i>tsh</i>	—
4		ང	<i>na</i>	<i>ñ,ng</i>	—	19		ད	<i>dsa</i>	<i>ds</i> or <i>dz</i>	—
5		ཅ	<i>cha</i>	<i>ch</i>	—	20		འ	<i>wa</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>v</i>
6		ཆ	<i>chha</i>	<i>chh</i>	—	21		ཇ	<i>zha</i>	<i>zh</i>	french <i>j</i>
7		ཇ	<i>ja</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>ch</i>	22		མ	<i>za</i>	<i>z</i>	—
8		ག	<i>nya</i>	<i>ny</i>	—	23		ཉ	<i>ha</i>	<i>h</i>	—
9		ད	<i>ta</i>	<i>t</i>	—	24		པ	<i>ya</i>	<i>y</i>	—
10		ཅ	<i>tha</i>	<i>th</i>	—	25		ར	<i>ra</i>	<i>r</i>	—
11		ད	<i>da</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>t</i>	26		ལ	<i>la</i>	<i>l</i>	—
12		ན	<i>na</i>	<i>n</i>	—	27		ཤ	<i>sha</i>	<i>sh</i>	—
13		པ	<i>pa</i>	<i>p</i>	—	28		ས	<i>sa</i>	<i>s</i>	—
14		ཕ	<i>pha</i>	<i>ph</i>	—	29		ཧ	<i>h'a</i>	<i>h'</i>	—
15		བ	<i>ba</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>p, v</i>	30		ཨ	<i>á</i>	<i>a</i>	—

Note 1 ཀ *ka* ཁ *kha* ག *ga* = ཀ or *k*
 2 ཅ *cha* ཆ *chha* ཇ *ja* = ཅ or *ch*
 3 ད *ta* ཅ *tha* ད *da* = ད or *t*
 4 པ *pa* ཕ *pha* བ *ba* = པ or *p*
 5 ཚ *tsa* ཚ *tsha* ད *dsa* = ཚ or *ts*

That is, the three first letters of each of the five series of the Tibetan alphabet, have nearly the same sound, according to the common pronunciation in Tibet, when heard by a stranger or foreigner whose ear cannot distinguish immediately the sharp or flat,

aspirated and hard, letters. But it is expedient for the learner to write and pronounce them accordingly; since by this means only can a fundamental and correct knowledge of the Tibetan language be obtained.

§ 30. 2. The seven letters having a subjoined ཡ, ལ.

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
31	1	ཡ	<i>kya</i>	<i>ky</i>	--	35	5	ལ	<i>phya</i>	<i>phy</i>	= <i>chh</i>
32	2	ལ	<i>khya</i>	<i>khy</i>	—	36	6	ཡ	<i>bya</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>ch, j</i>
33	3	ཡ	<i>gya</i>	<i>gy</i>	—	37	7	ལ	<i>mya</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>ny</i>
34	4	ལ	<i>pya</i>	<i>py</i>	<i>sh or ch</i>						

§ 31. 3. The fourteen letters having a subjoined ར, (r or ར).

38	1	འ	<i>kra</i>	<i>kr</i>	= <i>t'</i>	45	8	ལ	<i>pra</i>	<i>pr</i>	= <i>t'</i>
39	2	ལ	<i>khra</i>	<i>khr</i>	<i>t'h</i>	46	9	ལ	<i>phra</i>	<i>phr</i>	<i>t'h</i>
40	3	འ	<i>gra</i>	<i>gr</i>	<i>d' or t'</i>	47	10	འ	<i>bra</i>	<i>br</i>	<i>'d</i>
41	4	འ	<i>tra</i>	<i>tr</i>	<i>t'</i>	48	11	ལ	<i>mra</i>	<i>mr</i>	—
42	5	ལ	<i>thra</i>	<i>thr</i>	<i>t'h</i>	49	12	འ	<i>shra</i>	<i>shr</i>	<i>s'h</i>
43	6	འ	<i>dra</i>	<i>dr</i>	<i>'d</i>	50	13	ལ	<i>sra</i>	<i>sr</i>	<i>s'h</i>
44	7	འ	<i>nra</i>	<i>nr</i>	—	51	14	ལ	<i>h'ra</i>	<i>h'r</i>	<i>s'h</i>

§ 32. 4. The six letters with a subjoined ལ, ལ.

52	1	ལ	<i>kla</i>	<i>kl</i>	= <i>l</i>	55	4	ལ	<i>zla</i>	<i>zl</i>	= <i>d or l</i>
53	2	ལ	<i>gla</i>	<i>gl</i>	<i>l</i>	56	5	ལ	<i>rla</i>	<i>rl</i>	<i>l</i>
54	3	ལ	<i>bla</i>	<i>bl</i>	<i>l</i>	57	6	ལ	<i>sla</i>	<i>sl</i>	<i>l</i>

§ 33. 5. The fifteen letters having a surmounting ར, r.

58	1	འ	<i>rka</i>	<i>rk</i>	= <i>k</i>	66	9	འ	<i>rda</i>	<i>rd</i>	= <i>d</i>
59	2	ལ	<i>rkya</i>	<i>rky</i>	<i>ky</i>	67	10	འ	<i>rna</i>	<i>rn</i>	<i>n</i>
60	3	འ	<i>rga</i>	<i>rg</i>	<i>g</i>	68	11	འ	<i>rba</i>	<i>rb</i>	<i>b</i>
61	4	ལ	<i>rgya</i>	<i>rgy</i>	<i>gy</i>	69	12	འ	<i>rma</i>	<i>rm</i>	<i>m</i>
62	5	འ	<i>rña</i>	<i>rñ</i>	<i>ñ</i>	70	13	ལ	<i>rmya</i>	<i>rmy</i>	<i>my or ny</i>
63	6	འ	<i>rja</i>	<i>rj</i>	<i>j or zh</i>	71	14	འ	<i>rtsa</i>	<i>rts</i>	<i>ts or s</i>
64	7	འ	<i>rnya</i>	<i>rny</i>	<i>ny</i>	72	15	འ	<i>rdsa</i>	<i>rds</i>	<i>ds or z</i>
65	8	འ	<i>rta</i>	<i>rt</i>	<i>t</i>						

§ 34. 6. The ten letters having a surmounting ࠠ, l.

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
73	1	𑖀	<i>lka</i>	<i>lk = k</i>		78	6	𑖄	<i>lta</i>	<i>lt = t</i>	
74	2	𑖁	<i>lga</i>	<i>lg g</i>		79	7	𑖅	<i>lda</i>	<i>ld d</i>	
75	3	𑖂	<i>lña</i>	<i>lñ ñ</i>		80	8	𑖆	<i>lpa</i>	<i>lp p</i>	
76	4	𑖃	<i>lcha</i>	<i>lch ch</i>		81	9	𑖇	<i>lba</i>	<i>lb b</i>	
77	5	𑖄	<i>lja</i>	<i>lj j</i>		82	10	𑖈	<i>lha</i>	<i>lh l'</i>	

§ 35. 7. The twenty-two letters with a surmounting ࠡ, s.

83	1	𑖉	<i>ska</i>	<i>sk = k</i>		94	12	𑖌	<i>snra</i>	<i>snr = nr</i>	
84	2	𑖊	<i>skya</i>	<i>sky ky</i>		95	13	𑖍	<i>spa</i>	<i>sp p</i>	
85	3	𑖋	<i>skra</i>	<i>skr kr (t, s' h)</i>		96	14	𑖎	<i>spya</i>	<i>spy py sh or ch</i>	
86	4	𑖌	<i>sga</i>	<i>sg g</i>		97	15	𑖏	<i>spra</i>	<i>spr pr, t'</i>	
87	5	𑖍	<i>sgya</i>	<i>sgy gy</i>		98	16	𑖐	<i>sba</i>	<i>sb b</i>	
88	6	𑖎	<i>sgra</i>	<i>sgr gr 'd</i>		99	17	𑖑	<i>sbya</i>	<i>sby by, j or zh</i>	
89	7	𑖏	<i>sña</i>	<i>sñ ñ</i>		100	18	𑖒	<i>sbra</i>	<i>sbr br or 'd</i>	
90	8	𑖐	<i>snya</i>	<i>sny ny</i>		101	19	𑖓	<i>sma</i>	<i>sm m</i>	
91	9	𑖑	<i>sta</i>	<i>st t</i>		102	20	𑖔	<i>smya</i>	<i>smy my or ny</i>	
92	10	𑖒	<i>sda</i>	<i>sd d</i>		103	21	𑖕	<i>smra</i>	<i>smr mr</i>	
93	11	𑖓	<i>sna</i>	<i>sn n</i>		104	22	𑖖	<i>stsa</i>	<i>stsa s</i>	

§ 36 8. The eleven simple letters preceded by a ࠢ, g.

105	1	𑖙	<i>gchah</i>	<i>gch = ch</i>		111	7	𑖛	<i>gzah</i>	<i>gz = zh</i>	
106	2	𑖚	<i>gnyah</i>	<i>gny ny</i>		112	8	𑖜	<i>gzah</i>	<i>gz z</i>	
107	3	𑖛	<i>gtah</i>	<i>gt t</i>		113	9	𑖝	<i>gyah</i>	<i>gy y</i>	
108	4	𑖜	<i>gdah</i>	<i>gd d</i>		114	10	𑖞	<i>gshah</i>	<i>gsh sh</i>	
109	5	𑖝	<i>gnah</i>	<i>gn n</i>		115	11	𑖟	<i>gsah</i>	<i>gs s</i>	
110	6	𑖞	<i>gtsah</i>	<i>gts ts</i>							

§ 37. 9. The fifteen simple and double letters having a ࠣ d, prefix.

116	1	𑖡	<i>dkah</i>	<i>dk = k</i>		121	6	𑖤	<i>dgra</i>	<i>dgr gr d' or</i>	
117	2	𑖢	<i>dkya</i>	<i>dky ky</i>		122	7	𑖥	<i>dñah</i>	<i>dñ ñ</i>	
118	3	𑖣	<i>dkra</i>	<i>dkr kr t'</i>		123	8	𑖦	<i>dpah</i>	<i>dp p</i>	
119	4	𑖤	<i>dgah</i>	<i>dg g</i>		124	9	𑖧	<i>dpya</i>	<i>dp py, sh or ch</i>	
120	5	𑖥	<i>dgya</i>	<i>dgy gy</i>		125	10	𑖨	<i>dpra</i>	<i>dpr pr or t'</i>	

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
126	11	ଦବଠ	<i>dvah</i>	<i>dv</i>	$v \begin{cases} \text{ଦସୁ} = u \\ \text{ଦସୌ} \\ o \end{cases}$	128	13	ଦସ	<i>dvra</i>	<i>dvr</i>	<i>vr</i>
127	12	ଦସ୍ତ	<i>dvya</i>	<i>dv</i>	<i>vy</i> or <i>y</i>	129	14	ଦସଠ	<i>dmah</i>	<i>dm</i>	<i>m</i>
						130	15	ଦସ୍ତ	<i>dmya</i>	<i>dmy</i>	<i>my, ny</i>

§ 38. 10. The forty-five simple, double, and triple letters having a ଦ, or b prefix.

131	1	ଦକଠ	<i>bkah</i>	<i>bk</i> = <i>k</i>	154	24	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>btah</i>	<i>bt</i> = <i>t</i>
132	2	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bkya</i>	<i>bky</i> <i>ky</i>	155	25	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>brta</i>	<i>brt</i> <i>t</i>
133	3	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bkra</i>	<i>bkr</i> <i>kr, t'</i>	156	26	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>blta</i>	<i>blt</i> <i>t</i>
134	4	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bkla</i>	<i>bkl</i> <i>kl</i> or <i>l</i>	157	27	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bsta</i>	<i>bst</i> <i>t</i>
135	5	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>brka</i>	<i>brk</i> <i>k</i>	158	28	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bdah</i>	<i>bd</i> <i>d</i>
136	6	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>brkya</i>	<i>brky</i> <i>ky</i>	159	29	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>brda</i>	<i>brd</i> <i>d</i>
137	7	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bska</i>	<i>bsk</i> <i>k</i>	160	30	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>blda</i>	<i>bld</i> <i>d</i>
138	8	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bskya</i>	<i>bsky</i> <i>ky</i>	161	31	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bsda</i>	<i>bsd</i> <i>d</i>
139	9	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bskra</i>	<i>bskr</i> <i>kr, t'(sh)</i>	162	32	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>brna</i>	<i>brn</i> <i>n</i>
140	10	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bgah</i>	<i>bg</i> <i>g</i>	163	33	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bsna</i>	<i>bsn</i> <i>n</i>
141	11	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bgya</i>	<i>bg</i> <i>gy</i>	164	34	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>btsah</i>	<i>bts</i> <i>ts</i>
142	12	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bgra</i>	<i>bgr</i> <i>gr, d'</i>	165	35	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>brtsa</i>	<i>brts</i> <i>ts, s</i>
143	13	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>brga</i>	<i>brg</i> <i>g</i>	166	36	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>btsa</i>	<i>bts</i> <i>s</i>
144	14	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>brgya</i>	<i>brgy</i> <i>gy</i>	167	37	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>brdsa</i>	<i>brds</i> <i>z</i>
145	15	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bsga</i>	<i>bsg</i> <i>g</i>	168	38	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bzhah</i>	<i>bzh</i> <i>zh</i>
146	16	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bsgya</i>	<i>bsgy</i> <i>gy</i>	169	39	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bzah</i>	<i>bz</i> <i>z</i>
147	17	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bsgra</i>	<i>bsgr</i> <i>gr, 'd</i>	170	40	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bzla</i>	<i>bzl</i> <i>d</i>
148	18	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>brña</i>	<i>brñ</i> <i>ñ</i>	171	41	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>brla</i>	<i>brl</i> <i>l</i>
149	19	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bsña</i>	<i>bsñ</i> <i>ñ</i>	172	42	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bshah</i>	<i>bsh</i> <i>sh</i>
150	20	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bchah</i>	<i>bch</i> <i>ch</i>	173	43	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bsah</i>	<i>bs</i> <i>s</i>
151	21	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>brja</i>	<i>brj</i> <i>j</i> or <i>zh</i>	174	44	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bsra</i>	<i>bsr</i> <i>sr, s'h</i>
152	22	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>brnya</i>	<i>brny</i> <i>ny</i>	175	45	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bsla</i>	<i>bsl</i> <i>l</i>
153	23	ଦକ୍ତ	<i>bsnya</i>	<i>bsny</i> <i>ny</i>					

§ 39. 11. The fifteen simple and double letters having a ଷ, m, prefix.

176	1	ଷକଠ	<i>mkhah</i>	<i>mkh</i> = <i>kh</i>	179	4	ଷକ୍ତ	<i>mgah</i>	<i>mg</i> = <i>g</i>
177	2	ଷକ୍ତ	<i>mkhya</i>	<i>mkhy</i> <i>khy</i>	180	5	ଷକ୍ତ	<i>mgya</i>	<i>mg</i> <i>gy</i>
178	3	ଷକ୍ତ	<i>mkhra</i>	<i>mkhr</i> <i>chr, t'h</i>	181	6	ଷକ୍ତ	<i>mgra</i>	<i>mgr</i> <i>gr, 'd</i>

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
182	7	མང	mñah	mñ	ñ	187	12	མད	mdah	md	= d
183	8	མཚ	mchhah	mchh	= chh	188	13	མན	mnah	mn	n
184	9	མཏ	mjah	mj	j	189	14	མཚྲ	mtshah	mtsh	tsh
185	10	མཉ	mnyah	mny	ny	190	15	མཏྲ	mdsah	mds	ds
186	11	མཐ	mthah	mth	th						

§ 40. 12. The nineteen simple and double letters having a འ, h, prefix.

191	1	འཐ	hkhah	hkh	= kh	201	11	འད	hdra	hdr	= dr, 'd
192	2	འཇ	hkhya	hkhya	khy	202	12	འཔ	hphah	hph	ph
193	3	འམ	hkhra	hkhra	khra, t'h	203	13	འཟ	hphya	hphy	phy, chh
194	4	འག	hgah	hg	g	204	14	འམ	hphra	hphr	phr, t'h
195	5	འཉ	hgya	hgy	gy	205	15	འཔ	hbah	hb	b
196	6	འམ	hgra	hgr	gr, d'	206	16	འཟ	hbya	hby	by, j
197	7	འཚ	hchhah	hchh	chh	207	17	འམ	hbra	hbr	br, 'd
198	8	འཏ	hjah	hj	j	208	18	འཚྲ	htshah	htsh	tsh
199	9	འཐ	hthah	hth	th	209	19	འཏྲ	hdsa	hds	ds
200	10	འད	hdah	hd	d						

§ 41. 13. The ten simple and four double affixes.

210	1	ག	ga	g	= k or q	217	8	ར	ra	= r
211	2	ང	ña	ñg		218	9	ལ	la	l
212	3	ད	da	d	t	219	10	ས	sa	s mute
213	4	ན	na	n		220	11	གས	gs	the s is
214	5	པ	ba	b	p	221	12	ངས	ngs	mute
215	6	མ	ma	m		222	13	བས	bs	in all
226	7	འ	ha	—h		223	14	མས	ms	these

To which may be added the following :

224	15	ནད	nd	or nt	226	17	ལད	ld	or lt
225	16	རད	rd	or rt					

OBSERVATIONS.

1. In the above abstract of the orthography and orthoëpy (of this language) forming 209 combinations, classed under 12 heads, is exhibited the basis of every word in the Tibetan language.

	ज्ञ (see ज्ञ and ज्ञ)	=	=	la
द ña	दं दं ज्ञं ज्ञं ददं ददं ददं ददं	द		ña
च cha	चं चं चं चं चं चं (दृष्टं च)	च		cha
छ chha	छं छं छं छं छं छं (प्रं प्र)	छ		chha
ज ja	when simple, commonly ..	..		c'ha
	जं जं जं जं जं जं ..	..		ja
न nya	नं नं नं नं नं नं (दृष्टं न)	न		nya
त ta	तं तं तं तं तं तं (दृष्टं त)	त		ta
	द (see द)	..		t'a
थ tha	थं थं थं थं थं थं	थ		tha
द da	द when simple, commonly	द		ta
	दं दं दं दं दं दं (दृष्टं द)	..		da
	दं दं दं दं दं दं (दृष्टं द)	..		d'a
न na	नं नं नं नं नं नं (दृष्टं न)	न		na
	नं नं ..	..		nra
प pa	पं पं पं पं पं पं (दृष्टं प)	प		pa
	पं पं (see प)	..		t'a
	दृष्टं दृष्टं = sh or ch, see च and छ	..		
फ pha	फं फं फं फं फं फं	फ		pha
	प्रं प्र (see क)	..		chha
	धं ध (see ध)	..		t'ha
ब ba	when simple in the beginning	..		pa
	बं बं बं बं बं बं	..		ba
	वं व (see व)	..		va
	for व see व; म see म; न see न and द	..		
म ma	मं मं मं मं मं मं	..		ma
	नं नं नं नं नं नं (see न)	..		nya
	मं म	..		mra
स tsa	सं सं सं सं सं सं (दृष्टं स)	..		sta
श tsha	शं शं शं शं शं शं	..		tsha
ड dsa	डं डं डं डं डं डं	..		dsa (ja)

व wa	व' दव' व	..	..	..	va or wa
ज zha	ज' जज' जज' (ङ'ञ्ज)	..	..	..	zha
ज za	ज' जज' जज' (ङ' जङ')	..	..	..	za
	ज्ञ see द and य	..	..	..
ह ha	ह' ह	..	..	..	a
य ya	य' यय' (दय)	..	..	..	ya
र ra	र	..	..	..	ra
ल la	ल (ल' ल' ल' ल' ल' ल' ल' ल' ल' ल' ल')	..	..	..	la
श sha	श' शज' शज' (दय'शु)	..	..	..	sh
	श (श' ङ s'h)	..	..	..	s'hra
स sa	स' सज' सज' (ङ'सङ'ञ्ज)	..	..	..	sa
ह' a	ह'	..	..	..	h'a
अ a	अ' अ	..	..	..	a

From this extensive catalogue, the student of this language will perceive, what a great difference there is in writing and pronouncing words (according to common practice), and how essential it is to know the words in their proper characters, to be able to judge of their true meaning.

ALPHABETICAL SCHEME OF THE SANSKRIT LANGUAGE, WHEN WRITTEN IN
TIBETAN CHARACTERS.

§ 43. The Tibetans having early adapted their own characters (formed in imitation of the Nagari letters), to write the Sanskrit, the student of the Tibetan language should be acquainted with this scheme also, that he may distinguish the two different languages, and read the Sanskrit accordingly.

Here follows a scheme of the Sanskrit Alphabet, as it is generally known to Europeans, both in Nagari and Roman characters, rendered by their equivalents in Tibetan.

VOWELS.

Sans.	अ	a	आ	ā	इ	i	ई	ī	उ	u	ऊ	ū	ऋ	ri	ॠ	rī	ऌ	li	ॡ	lī
Tib.	ཨ		ཨྱ		ཨི		ཨྱི		ཨུ		ཨུ		རྩ		རྩ		ལ		ལྱ	
Sans.	ए	e	ऐ	ai	ओ	o	औ	au	अं	ang	अः	ah								
Tib.	ཨེ		ཨེ		ཨོ		ཨོ		ཨེ		ཨེ		ཨེ		ཨེ					

CONSONANTS.

क k ङ kh ङ g ङ gh ङ ng; ङ ts ङ tsh ङ ds ङ dsh ङ ny; त t ठ th
 for क k ख kh ग g घ gh ङ ng; च ch छ chh ज j झ jh ङ ny; ट t' ठ t'h
 ङ d' ङ d'h ङ n'; ङ t ङ th ङ d ङ dh ङ n; ङ p ङ ph ङ b ङ bh ङ m; ङ y ङ r ङ l
 ङ d' ङ d'h ङ n'; त t थ th द d ध dh न n; ङ p ङ ph ङ ब b ङ bh ङ m; ङ y ङ r ङ ल l
 ङ v or w ङ sh ङ s' ङ s ङ h, ङ ksh, ङ jñyá.
 ङ v or w ङ sh ङ s' ङ s ङ h, ङ ksh, ङ jñyá.

The Sanscrit Vowels are joined to the Consonants, thus :

क kũ ङ kũ ङ kũ ङ kũ ङ kũ ङ kũ ङ kũ ङ kũ ङ kũ ङ kũ ङ kũ ङ kũ ङ kũ ङ kũ ङ kũ
 and so on with all the thirty-four consonants.

The y r l w are subjoined thus: ङ ky ङ kr ङ kl ङ kw, and so on with the rest.

The nasal ñ is expressed variously by ñ, ny, n', n, m, accordingly as it is followed by letters of different classes (with respect to the organs). One letter is placed above another (or is doubled) thus: ङ kk ङ khkh ङ gg ङ ghgh ङ ññ, &c. The surmounting r is placed thus: ङ rb, ङ rm, ङ rk, ङ rg | ङ स मङ्गलं *Sarva mangalam*.

§ 44. A list of contracted words, to show the manner in which such contractions may be made in writing (especially in the small characters), and how such words should be pronounced entirely :

सुक्	for	सुक्'अद्वैत, all-knowing.
सुख	—	सुक्'अख, omniscient.
सुखि	—	सुक्'अद्वैत, all-seeing.
सुक्	—	सुक्'अख, from every place.
सुक्	—	सुक्'अख, entirely vain, not real.
सुक्	—	सुक्'अख, misery, natural corruption.
अख	—	अख'अख, the three regions or worlds.
अख	—	अख'अख, the cheek.
अख	—	अख'अख, the chief of any herd or flock; a bull, ram, &c. a

BUDDHA.

अख	—	अख'अख, extension and length.
अख	—	अख'अख, without extent.

ལྷོད	for ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, name of a star or constellation.
ཕྱོག	— ཕྱོག་ཕྱོག་, a tent's top, or upper part.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, be it, let it be, may it be.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, a harbour, port, haven.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, a boatman's fee.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, quadrangular ; a square.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, one that has found the supreme perfection, a sage, a saint.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, a town, a city.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, a volume, a book.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, importance, matter.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, a pestle.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, fierce, cruel.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, a shrine where relics are deposited.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, ditto.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, a bracelet, a ring ; an ornament.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, a head-band ; an excrescence on the head.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, an arched roof.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, a fathom, two yards.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, young, a young man.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, a lever, a bar.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, straight, upright.
ལྷོད་ལྷོད་	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, it aches, it is in pain.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་ or ལྷོད་, pain, dolour.
ལྷོད་ལྷོད་	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, the image of a BUDDHA, &c.
ལྷོད་ལྷོད་	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, a handsome body.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, incorporeal.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, chief precept ; sacred scriptures.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, faint red colour ; a garb of ditto.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, a part, portion.
ལྷོད	— ལྷོད་ལྷོད་, the middle of a river, &c.

མྱེད་	for	མྱེད་པོ་	a vessel for water.
མྱིན་	—	མྱིན་ལྷ་	a crocodile, a dolphin.
མྱེད་ལྡོག་	—	མྱེད་ལྡོག་ལྡོག་	a miraculous change of one's self, &c.
མྱི་ལྔ་	—	མྱི་ལྔ་	twenty.
མྱི་དང་	—	མྱི་དང་	mid-day, noon.
མྱི་དང་སྐྱོད་	—	མྱི་དང་སྐྱོད་	misery, sin.
མྱི་དེ་མོ་	—	མྱི་དེ་མོ་	deep meditation, ecstasy.
མྱི་པ་	—	མྱི་པ་	entire, integral.
མྱི་དང་	—	མྱི་དང་	all, the whole.
མྱེས་ or མྱེས་སྐྱོད་	—	མྱེས་སྐྱོད་	generosity, liberality.
མྱེས་ or མྱེས་སྐྱོད་	—	མྱེས་སྐྱོད་	mercy, love, affection.
མྱིན་	—	མྱིན་ལྔ་	the four watches of night.
དེ་མེད་པ་	—	དེ་མེད་པ་	a <i>Tathágata</i> .
མྱེད་ལྡོག་	—	མྱེད་ལྡོག་	in the time of, at the time of, &c.
མྱི་དང་	—	མྱི་དང་	an hermit, a <i>rishi</i> .
མྱི་ལྔ་	—	མྱི་ལྔ་	a clerk, secretary, amanuensis.
དམ་ལྡོག་	—	དམ་ལྡོག་	porcelain, China-ware.
དམ་ལྡོག་	—	དམ་ལྡོག་	God.
དམ་ལྡོག་	—	དམ་ལྡོག་	wealth, riches, treasure.
དམ་ལྡོག་	—	དམ་ལྡོག་	a circle, mandal.
དམ་ལྡོག་	—	དམ་ལྡོག་	the meridian line.
དམ་ལྡོག་	—	དམ་ལྡོག་	the clergy, priesthood.
དམ་ལྡོག་	—	དམ་ལྡོག་	a priest, monk, friar.
དམ་ལྡོག་	—	དམ་ལྡོག་	virtuous manners.
དམ་ལྡོག་	—	དམ་ལྡོག་	natural, real.
དམ་ལྡོག་	—	དམ་ལྡོག་	noble, illustrious.
དམ་ལྡོག་	—	དམ་ལྡོག་	assembled troops ; an army.
དམ་ལྡོག་	—	དམ་ལྡོག་	<i>Ishwara</i> , Jupiter.
དམ་ལྡོག་	—	དམ་ལྡོག་	a turban ; a crown.
དམ་ལྡོག་	—	དམ་ལྡོག་	a general.
དམ་ལྡོག་	—	དམ་ལྡོག་	a troop of soldiers or warriors.

ནམ་ཁང་།	for	ནམ་མཁའ་།	the void space above, heaven.
རྩྭ་གསལ།	—	རྩྭ་ཕྱོགས།	the western quarter of the world.
རྩྭ་།	—	རྩྭ་འཇུག་།	a gem.
སྤྲུགས།	—	སྤྲུག་ཚོགས།	perfect, best.
ཕྱོགས་ལོ།	—	ཕྱག་ལོ་རྩྭ་ལོ།	reverence be to, or I adore, &c.
ཕྱིས།	—	ཕྱི་ལས།	affair, business, commission.
ཕྱིང་།	—	ཕྱད་ཤིང་།	fuel, wood for fire.
ཕྱོད།	—	ཕྱད་མེད།	the female sex, a woman.
ཕྱོད་ཕྱོད།	—	ཕྱོད་ཕྱོད།	an ass.
ཕྱོགས་ལོ།	—	ཕྱོགས་ལོ།	a flock of birds.
ཕྱོགས་ལོ།	—	ཕྱོགས་ལོ།	the northern quarter.
ཕྱོགས་ལོ།	—	ཕྱོགས་ལོ།	a Bodhisatwa.
ཕྱོགས་ལོ།	—	ཕྱོགས་ལོ།	a beast, a quadruped.
བྲམ་།	—	བྲམ་བྲམ་།	a brahman.
སྤྲུག་།	—	སྤྲུག་པོ།	a fool, idiot.
སྤྲུག་།	—	སྤྲུག་པོ།	prudence, understanding.
སྤྲུག་།	—	སྤྲུག་པོ།	an officer, magistrate.
བསྐྱེད།	—	བསྐྱེད་པོ།	blessings ; glory.
བརྩེན།	—	བརྩེན་པོ།	eleven.
བརྩེན།	—	བརྩེན་པོ།	twelve.
བརྩེན།	—	བརྩེན་པོ།	thirteen.
བརྩེན།	—	བརྩེན་པོ།	fourteen.
བརྩེན།	—	བརྩེན་པོ།	sixteen.
བརྩེན།	—	བརྩེན་པོ།	seventeen.
བརྩེན།	—	བརྩེན་པོ།	eighteen.
བརྩེན།	—	བརྩེན་པོ།	BHAGAVAN.
བརྩེན།	—	བརྩེན་པོ།	Ditto.
བརྩེན།	—	བརྩེན་པོ།	respect, reverence ; civility, politeness.
བརྩེན།	—	བརྩེན་པོ།	a Sugata, BUDDHA.
བརྩེན།	—	བརྩེན་པོ།	the food of immortality, nectar.
བརྩེན།	—	བརྩེན་པོ།	any odoriferous incense.
བརྩེན།	—	བརྩེན་པོ།	distress, misery, affliction.

བརྗེས	for	བརྗེས་ལྷན་པ་, industry, diligent application.
བསོད་ནམས་	—	བསོད་ནམས་, moral merit, happiness.
བསྐྱོད་པ་	—	བསོད་ནམས་, alms.
དམིའ་	—	མིག་དམིའ་, the planet Mars.
མྱེགས་	—	མྱེགས་, a <i>Tirthika</i> , a Hindu, not <i>Buddhist</i> .
མུ་	—	མུ་, famine.
མུ་ཉིག་	—	མུ་ཉིག་, a pearl.
མུ་མེན་	—	མུ་མེན་, name of a precious stone.
མེ་མེད་	—	མེ་མེད་, a flower.
མེ་ལྗང་	—	མེ་ལྗང་, a mirror, a looking glass.
མུ་དན་	—	མུ་དན་, misery.
མཎའ་ལྷོ་	—	མཎའ་ལྷོ་, walking in the void space above, a <i>D'ákiní</i> .
མཚོ་ན་	—	མཚོ་ན་, a holy shrine, fane, a <i>Chaitya</i> .
མགོ་དཔོན་	—	མགོ་དཔོན་, name of a city (S. <i>Shravasti</i>).
མགོ་ལོ་	—	མགོ་ལོ་, a barbarous country.
མཁྱེན་	—	མཁྱེན་, perfect, arrived at perfection, emancipated.
མཚུངས་	—	མཚུངས་, common.
མཐོ་ལྗང་	—	མཐོ་ལྗང་, the thumb.
མཐོ་ལྗང་	—	མཐོ་ལྗང་, <i>Swerga</i> , paradise.
མཚོན་ཉིད་	—	མཚོན་ཉིད་, criterion, definition by its criteria.
རྩ་མོ་	—	རྩ་མོ་, sandal wood.
རྩ་མོ་	—	རྩ་མོ་, regular.
རྩ་མོ་	—	རྩ་མོ་, morality ; good morals.
ལྗང་	—	ལྗང་, a beam of light.
ལྗང་ལྗང་	—	ལྗང་ལྗང་, white brightness.
ལྗང་	—	ལྗང་, letter, a letter or epistle.
ལྗང་མཚུངས་	—	ལྗང་མཚུངས་, is it ?
ལྗང་ལྗང་	—	ལྗང་ལྗང་, a number, limb ; part.
ལྗང་ལྗང་	—	ལྗང་ལྗང་, fore-knowledge, wisdom.
ལྗང་ལྗང་	—	ལྗང་ལྗང་, good quality.
རྩ་མོ་	—	རྩ་མོ་, of great value, precious metal.

འཇིག་ཁྱུ་	for འཇིག་ཁྱུ་, a country having many defiles.
མཐོ་མཚོ་	— མཐོ་མཚོ་, the sea, ocean.
ཐུག་པོ་	— ཐུག་པོ་, a prince, king.
རྒྱུ་མ་	— རྒྱུ་མ་, grapes.
ཁོ་ལོ་མཚན་	— ཁོ་ལོ་མཚན་ the reverend, a title.
རྡོ་རྗེ་	— རྡོ་རྗེ་, a <i>Vajra</i> , thunderbolt, diamond.
རྣམ་ཤེས་	— རྣམ་ཤེས་, cognition, knowledge.
རྣམ་ཐངས་	— རྣམ་ཐངས་, enumeration, specification.
རྣམ་པོ་	— རྣམ་པོ་, the plural sign.
རྒྱུ་ལ་	— རྒྱུ་ལ་, a miraculous change ; juggle.
རྒྱུ་སྐྱེས་	— རྒྱུ་སྐྱེས་, born in a miraculous or supernatural manner.
ལོ་གསུམ་	— ལོ་གསུམ་, elegant or fine composition ; Sanscrit.
ལོ་དང་སྦྱོར་	— ལོ་དང་སྦྱོར་, wealth, substance.
ལོ་དང་སྦྱུ་	— ལོ་དང་སྦྱུ་, an emanated person (of the divinity).
ལྷ་རྩལ་	— ལྷ་རྩལ་, iron, fetters.
ལྷ་རྩལ་སྦྱོར་	— ལྷ་རྩལ་སྦྱོར་, chains or fetters of iron, for the feet of a malefactor.
ཤེས་	— ཤེས་, wit, understanding.
ཤེས་ལུ་	— ཤེས་ལུ་, what is to be known, science, learning.
སངས་རྒྱལ་	— སངས་རྒྱལ་, the most perfect Being, a BUDDHA.
སེ་ལྷོ་	— སེ་ལྷོ་, a lion.
སེ་ལྷོ་ or སེ་ལྷོ་	— སེ་ལྷོ་, the soul.
སེ་ལྷོ་མ་	— སེ་ལྷོ་མ་, animal being.
སེ་ལྷོ་དཔལ་	— སེ་ལྷོ་དཔལ་, a valiant soul, a saint.
སོ་སོ་ལ་	— སོ་སོ་ལ་, different, various.
སོ་སོ་རྒྱུ་	— སོ་སོ་རྒྱུ་, asunder, differently.
སོ་སོ་ཤིག་	— སོ་སོ་ཤིག་, let him mind or reflect on.
སྦྱོར་མཚན་	— སྦྱོར་མཚན་, a teaching master, professor.
སྦྱོར་ལ་	— སྦྱོར་ལ་, one desirous of learning.
སྦྱིང་མཚན་	— སྦྱིང་མཚན་, a scorpion.
སྦྱོར་མཚན་པོ་	— སྦྱོར་མཚན་པོ་, all sort of, various.
སྦྱིང་མཚན་པོ་	— སྦྱིང་མཚན་པོ་, a menacing finger.

ལྷན་གྱི་ལྷན་གྱི་སྐྱོན་ལྷན་གྱི་སྐྱོན་ for ལྷན་རྒྱུ་ལྷན་གྱི་སྐྱོན་, Chan-ras gzigs (vulg. Chenrézi,) (S. *Avalokiteswara.*)

- ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་, honey.
ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་, together, in company with.
ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་, a colleague in an office (that uses the same seal with his colleague).

ལྷན་གྱི་སྐྱོན་ — ལྷན་གྱི་སྐྱོན་, the southern quarter or corner.

ABBREVIATION OF NAMES OR WORDS.

- དཔོན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་དཔོན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, the master and the pupil.
ལོ་པ་ — ལོ་པ་ལྷན་དང་ལོ་པ་ལྷན་, *Lotsáva* (interpreter, translator) and pandit.
ས་པ་ — ས་ལྷན་ལྷན་, *Sa-skya pandita*, (a celebrated poet, learned man, and LAMA, in Tibet, in the 13th century.)

- ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, the king and the officers (or ministers).
ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, the officers and the subjects, or people.
ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, light and darkness.
ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, day and night.
ས་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, earth and heaven.
ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, husband and wife.
ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, the father and his child.
ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, the mother and her child.
ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, a grandchild (or nephew) and maternal uncle.
ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, grandfather and grandchild.
ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, verse and prose.
ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, the Kah-gyur and Stan-gyur, (S. *Veda* and *Shastra.*)

- ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, India and Tibet.
or ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, China and Tibet.
ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, virtue and vice.
ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, the acquiring of virtue and purification of sins (or confession).
ལྷན་ལྷན་ — ལྷན་ལྷན་དང་ལྷན་ལྷན་, the LAMA (or Guru) and his disciple.

- འགོ་ལོད་ for འགོ་བ་དང་སྡོད་པ, going and sitting (or remaining, tarrying).
- ཚི་བསྟོན་ — ཚི་དང་བསྟོན་ཀམས, life and moral merit.
- གསོན་གསེན་ — གསོན་པོ་དང་གསེན་པོ, the living and the dead.
- གྲིས་པར་ — གྲིས་མ་དང་པར་མ, a written book or manuscript, and a printed book.
- ལྷ་མཚུགས་ — ལྷ་མཚུགས་དང་ལྷ་མཚུགས་, ink and pen.
- ལྷ་མཚུགས་ — ལྷ་མཚུགས་དང་མཚུགས་, ink and paper.
- ཡལ་སྐུལ་ — ཡལ་དང་སྐུལ་ or རྒྱ་མ་དང་སྐྱོབ་མ, father and son, or the master and the pupil.
- འཇོམ་འཇོམ་ — འཇོམ་བ་དང་ལྷན་འཇོམ་, rotatory migration (or worldly existence) and deliverance from pain (or from bodily existence).

Such is the method which the Tibetans observe in contracting syllables or abbreviating words.

§ 45. SOME ADVENTITIOUS PARTICLES.

There occur frequently among the parts of speech some adventitious particles, many of which are of like meaning, differing only in orthography, on account of the final letter of the preceding word. Some of them require a short explanation in this place.

§ 46. ཀ་ ཁ་ ཅ་:—All these three denote a sort of definitive article. They are used thus: ཀ་ after ཅ་ ད་ བ་ ས་ ; as in རྩལ་ཀ་ all the six; དམྱེད་ཀ་ the spring season; རྩལ་ཀ་ the west or the very evening; ཅ་ཀ་ཀ་ both, or all the two.

ཁ་ after ཀ་ འ་ ལ་ ; as in ལྗོན་ཁ་ the autumn; དབུམ་ཁ་ the summer season; ལྗོན་ཁ་ the gaining the field, the being victorious. These (and other words of the same nature) occur either thus: ལྗོན་ཁ་, དབུམ་ཁ་, and ལྗོན་ཁ་, according to ancient orthography, or without the ད་ as above given.

ཅ་ after ད་ མ་ འ, or any vowel; as in རྩལ་ཅ་ the gut or the entrails; ལྗོན་ཅ་ all the three; རྩལ་ཅ་ the mountain, hill; ལྗོན་ཅ་ both. But they are frequently confounded.

§ 47. ལྷན་ འདྲ་ ཡང་, are conjunctions; too, also; though, although; ལྷན་ is used after ཅ་ ད་ བ་ ས་; as in འདྲ་ལྷན་ though there is (or be); ལྷན་ལྷན་ thou also; རྩལ་ལྷན་ though he finds; ལྷན་ལྷན་ although he knows.

འདྲ་ is used after any vowel; as in འདྲ་ I also; ལྷན་ whatever; ལྷན་ལྷན་ though he go or goes.

ཡང is used after ད་ཀ་མ་འ་ཡ, as well as after any vowel; as in ཅང་ཡང, whichsoever; རིན་ཡང, the very price; ཀམ་ཡང, never; ད་ཡང, I also; མའ་ཡང, butter also; ཡུལ་ཡང་མི་འབྲས, inhabited place even is not to be found there (or there is even no village).

§ 48. ཅི། ཅི། ཅི། ཅི། ཅི། or ཅི། ཅི། ཅི། ཅི། ཅི། are genitive signs, denoting 's, of, or pertaining, belonging, relating to.

ཅི is used after ད་ ཡ་ ས; as in བོད་ཅི། of Tibet; རྒྱ་ཅི། of the west, western; ལེས་ཅི། of the soul or the soul's, &c.

ཅི is used after ཅ་ ད་; as in བདག་ཅི། of me, mine; ཤིང་ཅི། of a wood.

ཅི occurs after ཀ་ མ་ འ་ ཡ; as in རིན་ཅི།, of the price; ཡམ་ཅི།, of the road; ཅམ་ཅི།, of gold; ཡུལ་ཅི། of a country; མི་ཅི། or མི་ཅི། of a man, a man's, human.

§ 49. ཅི་ཀ། ཅི་ཀ། ཅི་ཀ། ཅི་ཀ། or ཅི་ཀ། ཅི་ཀ། ཅི་ཀ། ཅི་ཀ། correspond to the English participial termination *-ing*. Put after the root of a verb, they form, with the auxiliary འབྲས, the continuative indicative present; as in ཅེད་ཅི་ཀ་འབྲས, he is doing; ལྷོ་ཅི་ཀ་འབྲས, he is reading; ལྷོ་ཅི་ཀ་འབྲས, he is showing or teaching; འབྲེད་ཅི་ཀ་འབྲས, or འབྲེད་ཅི་ཀ་འབྲས, he is going. They are used after the same letters respectively, as have been enumerated above for ཅི།.

§ 50. ཅི་ཀ། ཅི་ཀ། ཅི་ཀ། ཅི་ཀ། ཅི་ཀ།, (or instead of it, -ས), and ཅི་ཀ།, are the signs of the instrumental case, signifying, by, with; as in ལྷོད་ཅི་ཀ།, by thee; བདག་ཅི་ཀ།, by me; ཅམ་ཅི་ཀ།, with or by gold; ཅེས་ཅི་ཀ། or ཅེས་ཅི་ཀ།, with or by fire. They are used after the same letters as said above of ཅི། &c. ཅི་ཀ། &c.

§ 51. ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ and ཅམ་ are all of the same power, and are formed of the preceding word, by reduplicating its final letter, and affixing the མ. They are interrogative signs, or express a doubt; whether? whether or not? The term ཅམ་ is used only in the perfect tense after ཀ་ འ་ ཡ (for ཀང་ འད་ ཡད) : as for example: འབྲས་ཅམ་, is there? ལྷོད་ཅམ་, is gone? ལྷོད་ཅམ་, is there? ལྷོ་ཅམ་, is it? ལྷོ་ཅམ་, have you found? ད་འབྲེད་ཅམ་, shall I go? or whether I go? ཅམ་ཅམ་ཅམ་ཅམ་, whether is it gold or silver? ཅམ་ཅམ་ཅམ་ཅམ་, silver or copper? ཅམ་ཅམ་, do you know? ཅམ་ཅམ་ (for ཅམ་ཅམ་ཅམ་), have you heard? ཅམ་ཅམ་ (for ཅམ་ཅམ་ཅམ་), has he carried away? ཅམ་ཅམ་ (for ཅམ་ཅམ་ཅམ་), has he begged or asked?

§ 52. ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ ཅམ་ and ཅམ་ are likewise all of the same power, and are formed of the preceding word, by reduplicating its final letter, and adding the འ vowel sign (འ). They have the power of the substantive verb, am, art, is, are;

or of do, have. They are frequently used with the present, perfect, and future tenses. The term ཏོ་ ought to be used only in the perfect tense, after ཀ་ ར་ ལ (for ཀད་ རད་ ལད་) : for example : འཇུག་གོ་, is, there is ; སོང་ངོ་, is gone ; རིང་ངོ་, it is long ; ཡོད་དོ་, there is ; ཡིན་ནོ་, it is ; རོབ་བོ་, has found ; ལམ་མོ་, it is a road ; མི་འོ་, it is a man ; ང་འགྲོ་, I go, or am going ; I will go ; འགྱུར་རྩོ་, it will become ; བསོད་ནམས་ལོ་, I beg, I request, &c. ; ལེགས་སོ་, it is well, well ! བསམ་ན་ཏོ་ (for བསམ་ནད་ཏོ་), I have heard ; ཐུང་ཏོ་ (for ཐུང་ད་ཏོ་), he has become ; བསོད་ནམས་ཏོ་ (for བསོད་ནམས་ཏོ་), he has begged or requested.

§ 53. ཅིས་ ཞིག་ སྐྱེ་, after a substantive denote the indefinite article : a, an, any. After the imperative, conjunctive present, or hortative mood, they may be rendered in English by, let, may.

ཅིས་ is used after ས་ ད་ བ (and sometimes after the inherent འ) thus : ལྷ་ས་ཅིས་, a sheep ; ལྗོངས་ཅིས་, a vessel ; རྩལ་ཅིས་, an evening, a night ; འདྲ་ཅིས་, some, somebody. And again, in verbs : རྒྱུ་ཅིས་, read, let him read, he may read ; རྒྱུ་ཅིས་, explain, tell, let him explain ; ལྗོངས་ཅིས་, make ready, prepare, let him prepare, &c.

ཞིག་ is used after ང་ ཀ་ མ་ ལ་ ར་ ལ thus : འཇུག་ཞིག་, a house ; ལམ་ཞིག་, an answer ; ལམ་ཞིག་, a road ; ལྷན་ཞིག་, anybody ; མི་ཞིག་, a man ; མཁར་ཞིག་, a fort or castle ; རྩལ་ཞིག་, a crystal. And again, with verbs, thus : བསོད་ནམས་ཞིག་ (for བསོད་ནམས་ཅིས་), hear, let him hear ; ལྗོངས་ཞིག་, let him die, perish ; མ་ལྗོངས་ཞིག་, say not, let him not say ; རྒྱུ་ཞིག་ (for རྒྱུ་ད་ཅིས་), turn round, let him turn ; བསོད་ནམས་ཞིག་ (བསོད་ནམས་ཅིས་), beg, ask of him, let him beg.

སྐྱེ་ is used after ས་ thus : ལོ་སྐྱེ་སྐྱེ་, a garment ; ལོ་སྐྱེ་སྐྱེ་, let him mind.

§ 54. ཅིང་ ཞིང་ སྐྱེ་ express the participial termination *ing* in English, and are a sort of statistical adverb. They are used after such letters as has been stated above for ཅིས་ ཞིག་ སྐྱེ་. Examples : རྒྱུ་ཅིང་, reading ; བསམ་ལས་སྐྱེ་, having read over or perused ; ལྗོངས་ཞིང་, speaking or saying ; ལྗོངས་སྐྱེ་, having spoken or said.

§ 55. ཅེ་ལྟར་ ཞེ་ལྟར་ ཞེ་ལྟར་ thus, or
ཅེ་ལྟར་ ཞེ་ལྟར་ ཞེ་ལྟར་, thus so, thus says he, &c. } or a sort of adverbs. Example : ལེན་ལྟར་
ཅེ་ལྟར་ ཞེ་ལྟར་ ཞེ་ལྟར་, so, thus ; } ལེན་ལྟར་སོ་, he said so.

ཅེ་ཀྱང་ ཞེ་ཀྱང་ ཞེ་ཀྱང་, conjunction for : indeed, I pray, pray ; as in ཅེ་ཕྱེད་ཅེ་ཀྱང་, what do you, I pray ; ཅེ་ཕྱི་ལྟར་ཞེ་ཀྱང་, why I pray you ; ལྗོངས་ ལྗོངས་ཞེ་ཀྱང་, pray by whom was it ordered, (or said,) commanded.

In all the particles, thus enumerated, the ཅ་ is used after ས་ ད་ བ ; the ཞ་ after

दा क म् र् र् वा; and the ण after ण, in the same manner as we have seen above, in
द्विष द्वेष द्वेष.

§ 56. डा ड् ङ् or र् वा are dative, adverbial, infinitive future, and gerund signs, sig-
nifying: to, for, &c.

डा is used after दा and दा (for दा र् वा); as in द्वाडा, for reading, or to be read;
द्विष back, towards the back or behind; द्वाडा (for द्वाडा) everywhere.

ङ् is used after दा दा क म् र् वा; as in दाडा whither, to what place? दाडा, to Tibet; दाडा,
in answer to दाडादा, going on a journey; दाडा, to the east; द्वाडाडा, into India;
दादादादा दादा, I beg to commend me, &c.

ङ् or र् after र् or any vowel, thus: दादादादा or दादादादा दादादा, flying to heaven, (or
into the air above;); दादा or दादा hither; दादा or दादा thither.

वा is used after वा, thus: दादावा, to the right (hand or side); दादादावा, to, towards, on
at, the western quarter or corner of the world.

§ 57. दा दा वा joined to the participle present, or verbal root, form a sort of statistical
adverb; as दादावा, sitting, or in a sitting posture; in like manner with the perfect
participle, as दादावा, having said. The दा is used after दादावा; the दा after दा, and
the वा after दा दा दा दा. Examples: दादावा, hearing; दादावा, carrying; दादावा, lying
(on the ground); दादावा, meditating; दादावा, being; दादावा, running; दादावा, stand-
ing erect; दादावा, teaching; दादावा, imagining; दादावा, saying.

§ 58. दा } are participial, adjective, verbal noun, and substantive terminations, or a
दा } sort of article.

दा is used after दा दा दा दा दा; as in दादादा, reading; दादादा, being; दादादा, showing;
दादादा, teaching; दादादा, restraining; दादादा, knowing.

दा is used after दा र् वा; as in दादादा, coming; दादादा, passing away; दादादा, going;
दादादा, changing; दादादा, offering, presenting. But in many substantives (not ver-
bal) the दा is used after every consonant; as in दादादा, a valley; दादादा, one dwelling on
the boundary of a country; दादादा, one of the east; दादादा, a country man, villager.

§ 59. दादा } are dative, adverbial, and infinitive signs, signifying: to, for, &c. They are
दादा } used respectively after the letters before stated. Examples: दादादादा,
into the hand; दादादादादा, speedily; दादादादा, to read; दादादादा, into the ear; दादादादादा,
clearly; दादादादा, to come.

§ 60. པས } pron. vulg. *pe* } (are comparative signs, signifying : than, more than ; and
བས } *ve* } the pluperfect participle also is sometimes formed by these particles added to the perfect participle. Examples : ཐོད་པས་ང་ནམ་པོ་ཡིན།, I am more black than thou (or you) ; ང་བས་ཐོད་དམར་པོ་ཡིན།, thou art more white than I ; ཞེས་སྐུལ་པས།, after having said thus, or thus having said ; ཡུལ་ལྷ་ཡུལ་བས།, after having given into his hand (or presented to him). The terms པས and བས also are used with the same distinction (with respect to the preceding final letter) as before stated.

§ 61. པོ } express the definite article 'the.' པོ is used, in general, after consonants, and
པོ } བོ after vowels. But in verbal nouns that denote an agent, the པ may be used after a vowel also ; as in འཕོ་པོ (for འཕོ་བ་པོ) the, or a, walker. Examples of the པོ being used after consonants : མིག་པོ།, the eye ; སྒྲིང་པོ།, the tree or wood ; མེད་པོ།, the indigent, poor ; མཁན་པོ།, the master, teacher ; རྒྱུ་པོ།, deep or the deep ; ལམ་པོ།, the road, way ; ཡུར་པོ།, the canal ; ཡུལ་པོ།, the country, inhabited place. བོ after vowels is used thus : ར་བོ the mouth ; རི་བོ the mountain ; རྒྱ་བོ the water or river ; མེ་བོ the fire ; མཚོ་བོ the head.

§ 62. འོན་ཀྱང་། འོན་ཏང་། འོན་དང་། *conjunction*—though, although. In all these, the terms འོན་། ཏང་། དང་། may be used indiscriminately.

SPECIMENS OF THE RESPECTFUL LANGUAGE.

The Tibetans employ different words from those in common use (especially for denoting the several parts of the body, meat, drink, clothes or garments, furniture, equipage, and various actions of men) when speaking respectfully to, of, or before superiors ; and such terms frequently occur in their books also. To give an idea of them, here follow some specimens of the respectful language (ཞེས་འཇིགས་ *zhé-sahi skad*) together with the common or vulgar idiom མནམ་གཏམ་, *mnyam gtam* (speech used to equals.)

<i>Respectful term.</i>	<i>Common term.</i>	<i>Respectful term.</i>	<i>Common term.</i>
ཡལ།, father,	.. ཡ	སྐྱ་གརྒྱལས།, the body,	.. གརྒྱལས (པོ)
ཡུམ།, mother,	.. མ	སྐྱ་ཡུས།, ditto,	.. ཡུས་པོ
ལྔས།, son, ..	.. ལྔ	སྐྱ་ཕྱོད།, the upper part or trunk	
ལྔས་མོ།, daughter,	.. ལྔ་མོ	of the body,	.. ཡུས་ཕྱོད
མཚན།, name, ..	.. མིང་	སྐྱ་སྒྲང།, the lower part of ditto,	ཡུས་སྒྲང
སྐྱ།, person, the body,	.. གརྒྱལས (པོ)	སྐྱ་ཐྱིབ།, the back of ditto,	ཐྱིབ

ਸੁ'ਬਦ', the breast, ਬਦ'
 ਸੁ'ਭੁ', the belly, ਭੁ'ਬ
 ਸੁ'ਮ, the flesh of the body,.. ਮ
 ਸੁ'ਮਕੰਥ, the blood of ditto,.. ਥ

ਸੁ'ਸਤੁਦ', the bone, relics, .. ਤੁ'ਬ
 ਸੁ'ਕੈ, one's life or age, .. ਕੈ
 ਸੁ'ਮਾਮ, a great man's resi-
 dence or castle, ਮਾਮ

and in like manner many other words denoting parts of the body, or having relation to a great personage, may be formed respectfully, by prefixing the particle ਸੁ, *sku*.

The following are other specimens of the respectful form of expression :

ਦਸੁ, the head, ਸਲੋ
 ਦਸੁ'ਸੁ, the hair of the head, .. ਸੁ
 ਦਸੁ'ਠ, a hat or cap, ਠ'ਮੋ
 ਦਸੁ'ਠੋਂਦ, a turban, a crown, .. ਠੋਂਦ
 ਦਸੁ'ਮਹੰਦ, a president, a head-
 man, ਠ'ਮੋ'ਪ
 ਦਸੁ'ਤਕ, a capital letter,.. .. ਸਲੋ'ਤਕ
 ਦਸੁ'ਠੇਦ, a small character, .. ਸਲੋ'ਠੇਦ
 ਦਸੁ'ਕੇਕ, a headman, a master,.. ਠ'ਮੋ'ਪ'ਕੇਕ'ਪੋ
 ਦਸੁ'ਕੁਦ, a mate, ਠ'ਮੋ'ਪ'ਕੁਦ'ਪ
 ਠ'ਪ'ਦੇਦ, the face, ਪ'ਦੇਦ'ਪ
 ਠ'ਪ, the mouth, ਪ
 ਠ'ਪ'ਸੁਠ, the lip, ਪ'ਸੁਠ
 ਠ'ਪ'ਕੁੰਥ, } meat, food, .. ਠ'ਪ or ਪ'ਠ'ਪ
 ਠ'ਪ'ਠ'ਪ, }
 ਠ'ਪ'ਸੁੱਠ, drink, ਸੁੱਠ
 ਠ'ਪ'ਸੁੱਠੇਦ, a spittle-box, .. ਸੁੱਠੇਦ
 ਠ'ਪ'ਕੇਮ, testament, last will, ਪ'ਕੇਮ
 ਠ'ਪ'ਸੁਦਮ, advice, counsel, .. ਸੁਦਮ'ਪ
 ਕੈਮ, the tooth, ਕੈ
 ਕੈਮ'ਸੀਦ; a tooth-pick, .. ਕੈ'ਸੀਦ
 ਸੁ'ਠ, the tongue, ਠੁ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ, spittle, ਸੁੱਠ'ਠ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, ditto, ਠ'ਠ'ਠ

ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, the tip of the tongue, ਠੁ'ਠੁ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, the root of ditto, .. ਠੁ'ਠੁ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ, the nose, ਠੁ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ, ditto, ditto.
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, the tip of the nose, .. ਠੁ'ਠੁ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, the nostrils, .. ਠੁ'ਠੁ
 ਸੁ'ਠ, the eye, ਠੁ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, the apple or ball of
 the eye, ਠੁ'ਠ'ਠ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, the eye-lash, .. ਠੁ'ਠ'ਠ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, the eye-lid, .. ਠੁ'ਠ'ਠ
 ਸੁ'ਠ, the ear, ਠੁ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ, the ear-hole, ਠੁ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ, the flap of the ear, .. ਠੁ'ਠ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, hearing with the ear, ਠੁ'ਠ'ਠ
 ਸੁ'ਠ, the hand, ਠੁ'ਠ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, the right-hand, .. ਠੁ'ਠ'ਠ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, the left-hand, .. ਠੁ'ਠ'ਠ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ, the wrist of the hand, ਠੁ'ਠ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, the arm of ditto, .. ਠੁ'ਠ'ਠ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, the finger of ditto,.. ਠੁ'ਠ'ਠ, ਠੁ'ਠ'ਠ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, the forefinger, .. ਸੁੱਠ'ਠ'ਠ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, the nails of the finger, ਸੁੱਠ'ਠ'ਠ
 ਸੁ'ਠ'ਠ'ਠ, hand-writing, .. ਠੁ'ਠ'ਠ

ལྷ་དཔེ, a book, manual, .. དཔེ་ཆ་དཔེ
 ལྷ་ན་རྩ་རྩེ, *Vajra Páni*, .. ལྷ་ན་རྩ་རྩེ
 ལྷ་འཕྲི, a handkerchief, a
 napkin, ལྷ་འཕྲི
 ལྷ་འཕྲི, a glove for the
 hand, ལྷ་འཕྲི
 ལྷ་འཕྲི, a walking stick, .. ལྷ་འཕྲི
 ལྷ་འཕྲི, to give into his
 hand, ལྷ་འཕྲི
 ལྷ་ལུག, the foot, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, the toe, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, the nail of a toe, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, the sole of the foot, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, stockings, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, a shoe, boot, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, the heel, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, a foot-step, track, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, a foot-stool, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, water for washing
 the feet, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, to walk on foot, ལྷ་ལུག
 or ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, to bow down
 to, or at one's feet, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག, the heart, the mind, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, mercy, generosity, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, generous, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, affection, love, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, heart-pleasing, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག ལྷ་ལུག, of a joyful heart,
 glad, ལྷ་ལུག

ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, heart's wish, de-
 sire, wish, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, contented heart or
 mind, content, satisfied, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, tedious, irksome, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག, sleep, repose, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག, sleeping, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, ditto, .. ditto.
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, ditto, .. ditto.
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, a dream, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, to dream, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, token or sign of a
 dream, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, affair, business, com-
 mission, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, a letter, an epistle, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག, water, any liquid thing, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, the tears of the eye, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, spittle, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, urine, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, bilious moisture, the
 bile, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, the necessary or
 privy, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, the door or gate, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, a diploma, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, an hour, a clock,
 watch, ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག, a horse, a carriage, .. ལྷ་ལུག
 ལྷ་ལུག་ལྷ་ལུག, a stable for horses, .. ལྷ་ལུག

རྩེ་ལ་རྩེ་ལ, grain for horses, .. རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་རྩེ་ལ, horse furniture, .. རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་རྩེ་ལ, a saddle for a
 horse, རྩེ་ལ་རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་རྩེ་ལ, a bridle, རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ་ལ་ལ་ལ, to mount a
 horse, རྩེ་ལ་ལ་ལ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ་ལ་ལ་ལ, to alight from
 a horse, to dismount, .. རྩེ་ལ་ལ་ལ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ་ལ, a garment, dress, .. རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ་ལ་ལ, to put on a
 garment, to dress one's
 self, རྩེ་ལ་ལ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ, disease, sickness, .. རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ, diseased, sick, .. རྩེ་ལ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ, the cause of disease, .. རྩེ་ལ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ་ལ, not to be sick, .. རྩེ་ལ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ་ལ, recovered from
 sickness, རྩེ་ལ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ, fire, རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ་ལ, to burn in
 fire, རྩེ་ལ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ or རྩེ་ལ, a corpse, a dead
 body, རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ, a burial place, a small
 building in which a corpse
 is burned or buried, a
 vault, a grave, .. རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ, a coffin, རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ, wood for burning a
 dead body, རྩེ་ལ

རྩེ་ལ་ལ, to burn a dead
 body, རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ, a year, one's year, or
 age, རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ, a month, རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ, a day, རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ, flesh, རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ, meal, meat, dinner, .. རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ, ditto, ditto.
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ, ditto, ditto.
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ, to dine, eat, .. རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ, not to dine, .. རྩེ་ལ

རྩེ་ལ, }
 རྩེ་ལ, } are substantive verbs
 རྩེ་ལ, } signifying, am, རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ, } art, is, are, there རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ, } is, thereare; I have, རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ, } I do, &c. .. རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ

རྩེ་ལ, to do, make, &c. is
 used of, and to, superiors, རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ, to do, make, &c. is used
 when speaking of one's self
 or of others, before a great
 personage, རྩེ་ལ

Both these verbs are frequently added
 to common ones, to make them more com-
 plete and respectful : as
 རྩེ་ལ་ལ་ལ, to write, de-
 scribe, རྩེ་ལ
 རྩེ་ལ

འགྲི་བར་བཞིན་པ་, to write, describe, འགྲི་བ་ or འགྲི་བར་ཕྱེད་པ་	གནང་བ་, to grant, give, .. གཏོང་བ་
གནང་བར་མཛོད་པ་, to grant, permit, གནང་བ་	བསྐྱུ་བ་, to take, put on, .. ལེན་པ་མཛང་ལ་ གོན་པ་
བརྟམས་པ་, born, རྩེས་པ་ལ་བརྟམས་པ་	བཞེས་པ་, to accept of, .. མཛང་བ་
སྐྱ་བརྟམས་པ་, ditto, .. ditto.	བསམ་འམཛིན་མཛོད་པ་, to discourse, མཛོད་པ་
འགྲུངས་པ་, ditto, .. ditto.	དཔོན་པོ་འགྲུལ་, a commentary, .. འགྲུལ་པ་
གཞེས་པ་, to exist, live, .. འཛོལ་བ་	གསལ་བ་, to see, to look on, regard, བཞུ་བ་ལ་མཛོད་པ་
འགྲོངས་པ་, to die, decease, .. འཛི་བ་ཤི་བ་	མཛེན་པ་, to know, understand, ཞེས་པ་ཤིག་པ་
གཞེས་པ་, ditto, deceased, .. འགྲམ་པ་མཛུམ་པ་	གསེམ་པ་, to sleep, to rest, .. ཉན་པ་ལ་གཞན་པ་ ལོག་པ་
བདེ་བར་གཞེས་པ་, ditto, .. ditto.	མཉེན་པ་, to be tired, .. དལ་བ་
གནམ་ཟུ་གཞེས་པ་, ditto, .. ditto.	སྐྱ་དལ་བ་, ditto, .. ditto.
ཞི་བར་གཞེས་པ་, ditto, .. ditto.	སྐྱེས་པ་, to fear, be afraid, .. འཛིགས་པ་
ཞིང་ལ་ལོག་པ་, ditto, .. ditto.	འཇུག་པ་, to weep, .. ལྷ་བ་
སྐྱ་ཞོངས་པ་, ditto, .. ditto.	སྐྱུ་འཇོན་པ་, to invite, call, .. འཇོན་པ་
བཞེས་པ་, to grow old, ཞེས་པར་འགྲུང་བ་	སྐྱུ་འཇོན་པ་, ditto, .. ditto.
གསུང་བ་, } to command, or- རྒྱུ་བ་	སྐྱུ་འཇོན་པ་, invited, called, .. འཇོན་པ་
མཛོལ་བ་, } der, say, tell, མཛོལ་བ་	སྐྱུ་མ་འཇོན་པ་, uninvited, .. མ་འཇོན་པ་
གསལ་བ་, to hear, hearken to, .. ཉན་པ་	སྐྱུ་མ་འཇོན་པ་ལྟར་, without being invited, མ་འཇོན་པར་
གསལ་བ་, to hear, perceive, .. ལོན་པ་	འཇུག་པ་, to beg, ask, request, .. འཇོན་པ་
བཞུགས་པ་, to sit; to be, .. འཇུག་པ་	གསོལ་བ་, ditto, .. ditto.
བཞེངས་པ་, to stand erect, .. འཇེངས་པ་	འཇུག་པ་, begged, asked, .. འཇོན་པ་
མནལ་བ་, to lie, lean to, .. ཉན་པ་	གསོལ་བ་, ditto, .. ditto.
འཇུག་པ་, to walk, .. འཇུག་པ་	འཇུག་པ་, to offer, present, give, གཏོང་བ་
བཞུད་པ་, to depart, .. འཇོན་པ་	ཞུགས་པ་, offered, presented, given, བཏང་བ་
གཞེས་པ་, to go away, to go, འགྲོ་བ་ལ་འགྲོང་བ་	དུག་པར་ལྷ་བ་, to be offered, &c. གནང་བར་ལྷ་བ་
འཇོན་པ་, to come, arrive, .. འཇོན་པ་	
ལོག་པ་, to arrive, .. ལོག་པ་	
བསྐྱུ་བ་, to generate, beget, .. བསྐྱེད་པ་	
ལྷོག་པ་, to give, .. གཏོང་བ་	