an introduction To the
GRAMMAR
of the tibetan language

BY
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Indian Pandits in the Land of Snow.
Budhisattvāvadāna Kalpalatā (in Bengali).
Editor of
Yig-kur Nam-shag, Tibelan Teeter Witer.
Kṣemendra's Sanskrit Poem "The Avadana Kalpalata" with ita metrical translation by Shońton Lotiavu.
Kṣempadráa Darpajalan (in Sanekrit).

- Pagsam Jon Zang, Pagsam Thi-fhing (in Tibetan prose).

Buddhist 'Trxy' Bociety's Journals, \&o.


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## 想axjecling:

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# The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Rockhill's 

## Description of the Present Dalai Lama.

"Concernisa the Dalai Lama Thub-tan Gya-tsho himself, I passed a week with him during his residence at the Wut'ai Shan ( him repeatedly during his stay in Peking. He is a man of undoubted intelligence and ability, of quick understanding and of force of character. He is broad-minded, possibly as a result of his varied experiences during the last few years, and of great natural dignity. He seemed deeply impressed with the great responsibilities of his office as Supreme Pontiff of his faith, moire so, perhaps, than those resulting from his temporal duties. He is quick tempered and impulsige, but cheerful and kindly. At all times I found him a most thoughtful bost, an agreeable talker and extremely courteous. He speaks rapidly and smoothly, but in a very low voice. He is short in stature and of slight build. His complexion is rather darker than that of the Chinese, and of a ruddier brown; his face, which is not very broad, is pitted with small-pox, but not deeply. It lights up most pleasantly when he smiles and shows his teeth, which are sound and white. In repose his face is impressive, and rather haughty and forbidding. His nose is small and slightly aquiltive, his ears large, but well set on his head. His eyes are dark brown and rather large and with considerable obliquity, and his eye-brows heavy and rising markedly towards the temples, giving bim a vory heavy narquois and wordly expression, which is further emphasized by his moustache and the small mouche under* his lip. His hands are small and well shaped; on his left wrist he usually carried a rosary of "Red Sandalwood" beads with silver counters. When walking, he moves quickly, but he does not hold himself erect, a result of passing most of his life seated cross-legged on cushions. His usual dress is the same dark red one worn by all Lamas, with a waist-coat of gold brocade and a square of the same material covering his Chäb-lu, (badge of the Gelug-pa Yellow.Cap Sect of Tibet), and hanging down below his waist in front."
 service held on the topmost floor of Potala (see my description of it in page 17 Appendis VI.)

Mr. Rockhill, in his letter to me, dated American Embassy, Constantinople, the 15th March 1912, wrote as follows:-

My dear friend, * * * I see that the Dalai Lama has left Darjeeling for Lhasa. I hope he only acted on good adviee and that be will not regret the step he has taken. He is rather opinionated and I oan well imagine that he was getting very restless at the prolonged exile. As my relations with him have always been most agreeable and cordial I am very heartily his well-wisher. It may be that under the new regimé in China he will be able to secure for his country the autonomous Governmẹnt all Tibetans wait for. I hope he may.

It will give me much pleasure to send you my photograph as soon as I can get one for you. Send me also yours. I have not seen you sinoe 1885. What a long time !

> Always sincerely yours, W. W. Rockhill.

The Dalai Lama is seated on a chair. On his right-behind and left stand my friends Lon.chen Gung-thang-pa and Lon-chen Shol-khang-pa. The former, his Lama Minister wrote,
 most thoughtful among his councillors, used often to see me in 1911, at my residence Lhasa-Villa in Darjeeling.

$$
\text { April } 1914 .
$$

Sarat Chandra Das.

## Dedicated

to

## The Honourable W. W. Rockhill,

Author of " The Land of Lamas" \&.c.,

(Firmerly American Ambassador at Peking, Athens, St. Petersburgh and Constantinople, \&c.)

## As a Token of High Esteem.

LIIASA-VILLA, DARJEELING. April, 1914.

SARAT CHANDRA DAS.
:


ค.










$\dagger$ ㅎㄱㄱ Chinese name of Amerioa.
$\ddagger$ GQN and $\xi_{5}$ arg equivalents of Mr.
\% $2 \cdot 35 \cdot{ }^{\prime}$ Tibetan name for Peking.

$\dagger$ A Journey to Lhasa and Central Tibet.
$\ddagger$ Remembering kindness.
§ $A_{s}$ a token of the fulnoss of heart.




भोट ब्याकरण ।







व쳔an!


## The Grammar of Tibet, \&c.

## 

Reverence to the Three Holies-Namo, Ratna, Trayāya.

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I bow to the feet of Thon-mi Sam Bhota, (the father of Tibetan literature) who at the dawn(-ing) of the wonderful conception of Buddnism (in the Tibetan mind) mado the religion of Buddha bright, as the day, in the vast country of Bhota (Tibet).

I honour (the memory of) Csoma de Körös, the great Hungarian schclar, who first interpreted in English, the many difficult points of Tibetan grammar, arranged them and published it (grammar) in Calcutta.

The learned of Tibet-Assemblage of Snowy Mountains-for making clear the essential characteristics of meanings (of things that are) based on the construction of


## THE CONTENTS OF THIS VOLUME:-

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## BOOK I.

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BY
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## CORRIGENDA.

Some egregious mistakes have occurred in the lower half of page 15 of the Introduction.
It is here reproduced to enable the reader see what they are. He should read this rejecting the lower half of pago 15 as incorrect.

The particle 5 is used after 4,7 and $5^{\circ} 57$ i.c., when a word closes with the letter


The 95 (particles) 5 and 5 are used aftor $5,5,5,8, x, 2$ final letters in a word. 5 is used after words ending in \&, such as б


For the use of ad and $\bar{q}$ one, has not tolook to the nature of the closing letter in a word.



5 is used after words conding in 5 simply for easy pronuaciation. Its use after words ending in $\boldsymbol{q}_{1} \mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{a}}, \boldsymbol{q}_{\mathrm{a}}$





## Preface.

Tre: first Grainmar of the Tibetan language, in English, written by Alexander Csoma de Körös was published under the patronage of the Governient and the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in 1834. The scholarship which that Hungarian Traveller displayed in it, has not, in my humble opinion, been surpassed by any sulsequent studeat of Tibetan. In this Introduction to the Grammar of the Tibetan Language, I have followed his work, supplementing it here and there with materials drawn from Situ Sum-Tag, the exhaustive commentary on Thon-mi Sam Bhota's sum-chu-pa and T'ag.juy-pa.

During my second sojourn, in Tibet, in 1881 and 188), I found a manuscript copy of Situ-Sun-Tag at Tashi-lhunpo, in the library of Sengchen Lama, Prime Minister of the Tashi Latua ! 'sang Panchen Rinpo-che) Tanpar Wang-chug.

I got it copied for my use. In 1874, its importance to students of Tibetan Literature was explained by me to Sir Alfred Croft, then Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. He obtained the sancion of the Government of Bengal to publish it at State expense. The publication of the work was, however, inlefnitely delayed fur the want of a second copy to collate the text. It was only, in 1911, that I could secure a block-print espy of Situ-Som-Taa from Eleui Kawaguchi, the well-known Japanese Tibetan Scholar and Traveller. That good Buddhist Monk has very kindly revised the book in proof which I was unable to do owing to weak sight and the smallness of the type used in printing it.

Alexander Csoma, in the preface of his Grammar, wrote as follows:-
"Tibet being considered as the headquarters of Buddhism in the present age, these elementary works (Tibetan Grammar and Dictionary; may serve as keys to unlock the immense volumes, (faithful trauslations of the Sanskrit text) which are still to be found in that country, on the manners, customs, opinions, knowledge, ignorance, superstition, hopes, and fears of the great part of Asia, especially India, in former ages."

What he hoped his two works would do, eighty years ago, has, in the meantime, been partly fultilled. Following his footsteps, in the field of Tibetan literature, I have collected a few barley corns which, in the form of this compendions compilation, I present to the learned public. It may help the reader in his endeavour to study the literature of Tibet.

Orthography being the most difficult part of the Tibetan language, access to it from any side, is as difficult as entrance to the country itself, owing to the stupendous snowy barriers which encompass it.

Patiently crossing these when a traveller has entered the snow-girt tableland of Tibet, he will love to sojourn in it, because it is the most difficult, yet delightful country to travel, on the face of the earth.

The sportsman-traveller chases on its lofty plateau the finest games-the dong (wild-yak), the kyang' (wild-ass), the ovis.polis 阿, the ovis amnon; and ibex, \&c., animals that are unknown in any other part of the globe.

In like manuer, the student who has entered the field of Tibetan literature will find in it new matters for study.

This compilation, it is hoped, will be useful to students going up for the ' Matriculation and the Bachelor of Arts Examinations of the Calcutta University, as also to Government Officers, who choose to pass High Proficiency and Honours Examinations in Tibetan.

The necessary texts for these examinations are given in it.

## The Compilation Comprises:-

Introduction to the Grammar of the Tibetan Language. kxtractsfrom the Yig-kur Nam-shag. *
Diary of a Journey to Lhasa from Gyan-tse, in Tibetan.
Sumpa Khan-po's Life of the Buddha (extracts from Pagsam Jonzang).
Kallon Gûng-thang-pa's Life of the present Dalai Lama.
Dag.Je Salwai Melong. $\dagger$
Situ Sumtag.
Situi Shal-lûng. $\ddagger$
Tshang-yang Gya-tsho's gûl-lû.
Besides these, there are given several appendices coutaining specimens of composition in chaste, idiomatic Tibetan.

[^0]
## Author's Introduction

## Situ Sum-tag.

- Reverence to Çäyya Simbs, who is adored by all perfected Bodhisattvar including the unerring Meñju ghosa and others, and whose very memory removes all fours from the minds of all despondent sinners.

In aocordance with the prophecy of our Teacher, in the Mafju Çri mûla Tantra, there raigned at Lha-ldan (Lhasa) in Central Libet, a sucoesion of Dharma Rajjas sprung from the Li-tas-bya räce.* Among them, the most illustrious was Mihilha (Naradeva), surnamed Sroñ-btean egam-po the wise and just king. Among his many eminent ministers, Thu-mi SamBhoṭa $\ddagger$ was distinguished for his literary aptitude and attainments. In obedience to the command of his King, impelled by the earnest prayers (of a former life) for acquiring Bodhi (spiritual enlightenment) he proceeded to Arya dega (India). There he studied the Arts, both of the Brāhmaṇ aud the Buddhists, under Paṇdita Deva-vid Simha (in Tibetan, Lha-rigpaḥi Séngé), the Bräbmạ̣ Lipikara (in Tibetan Libyin i.e., Lipi-datta and other eminent teachers.

On his return to Tibet, he resided in the castle of Maru near Lhasa where he shaped the Tibetan oharaoter after the model of the Nägari. * He wrote eight grammatical works, out of which, Sum-rtage only is extant to this day. This work comprises two books namely, Dum-chu-pa and Rtags-kyi hjug-pa whioh treat of the orthography and orthoëpy of the Tibetan language.

The Sum-ohu-pa is embodied in thirty verses and forme tise basis of Tibetan grammar. Hence its name, in Sanskrit, is $\nabla$ yāa-karona mûla trimsat näma, in Tibetan: Lû̂ ston-pa rima-wa Sum-chu-pa.

After reverentially bowing to Buddha, the most rare One, the author Thu-mi SamBhota begins his work with salutation to Mañju ghoṣa, the lord of speech.

Who this Mañju ghoṣa was the commentator explaius with a quotation from the work Mtehan yan̂-dag-par brjyod-pa"The master of speөoh is the jñàna käya (ye-ças sku) of Buddha. That jñana_ kaya is self-existent. Mañju gheṣa is, therefore, a Jüanosattea (Yeçes-semes-dpah). He is not to be understocd as being an ordinary. Boditisattva who has attaived to the teu stages (Daça Bhú-mi) of Bodhisatiecs spiritual perfeotion.

He exists in the heart of all the Irthagntas i.e, represents the spiritual nisdom of all the Buddhas.


Thu-mi then makes salutation to Salácica, the God Maheçaara of the Bıälimans, saying that he it was who first taught the Arts to them.

[^1]



The above points to Thu-mi SamBhota's having had his eduoation in the University of Mithila Rgya-gar lho-phyogs (India in the southern direction from Lhasa) and that under Brähmaṇical professors. It is a remarkable coincidence that at this period the famous Chinese pilgrim-traveller Yuan-chuang should have been studying Sanskrit in the Buddhist University of Nalanda in Magadha having travelled to India by the northern route under the auspices of Emperor Tāitsung, King Sron̂-btsan's father-in-law. Had Thu-mi SamBlota been a studeut of Sanskrit at Nālunda at the time, he could hardly have escaped the notice of so keen an observer as the Chinese traveller.

So grateful was the earliest Tibetan student of Sanskrit that he did not forget to reverence his teacher and professors in the beginning of his grammar. He thus commences his work:-Having made profound salutations to those most skilful in orthography etc., and also to my Guru and holding that letters are the basis of speech, of all learning* and teachings, $\dagger$ and also of words and expressions, I should explain the method of their oonstruction by the oombination and collocation (of letters) \&.

## SUM-CHU-PA.

Letters are $\bar{A}-l i$ and $K \bar{a}-l i$. $\bar{A}-l i$ includes the four vowels: $u, i, \theta$ and $o$, which are based on N $a$. The thirty letters of the alphabet ending in ${ }^{\text {EY }} a$ are all comprised in Käli. These are arranged into seven and half groups calleis sde (Varga), each group oonsisting of four letters. They are all consononts. These are again divided into three classes: rjes-hjug, snon-hjug and miñ-gshi

 miñ-gshi. These, in any sort of combination of two, three or four letters among themselves or with the four vowels never form a word, though individually they often are words themselves.

Litters are combined together to form words when no inter-syllabic point or stop ${ }^{\text {为 }}$ ( ) occurs

 with the twonty min. gshi letters such combinations in two, three or four, with or without the vowels,
 at all, the 'libetan tougue being not capable of pronounoing such combinations.

[^2]
## Tag-JUg-pa.

## 

The letters of the alphabet are distinguished, in consideration of the nature of their


'The four rowels called w्ञू'
 for their combination with the vowels. It may be remembered that the thirty letters have been arranged in seven and half 刃̊ sories. The first lettors of the first four series such as $\eta_{0}, 5$, and $\overline{4}$ are classed as $\bar{\pi}$ masculine; the four second letters of the same series such as
 and $\nabla$ are classed as $\bar{d}$ feminine; and the last four letters of the same four series such as $5,3, \bar{\emptyset}$

 like $E$ is taken as fominine. The later $\boldsymbol{y}$ being similar in sound to $\square$ is also classed with it

 it being the basis of both 싼'齐 and $\eta^{\prime} \cdot \hat{2}$ letters.
'I'his distinction in gender is said to have alisen owing to the percaptible difference in the tone or accent of the letters such as hard, soft or low, \&u., which is due to the place of their origin. Those that are sounded hard or strongly i.e. with some exortion(

 Tiose possessing still lower or softer sound are classed as ap



 sub-fiminine or barren.

## 


 ss $\overline{4}$ masculine when used as a prefix. The letters ग/ and 5 (which as Aेट'यावे letters were classed as for feminine) should be regarded as д' के $\overline{0}$ neuter when used as prefixes. The letter
 prefix letters is not due to the hiyh, strong or low tune or accentuation in the letters them.
 words and for determining their sounds.

The following rules are observed in attaching the five prefix letters to the thirty

 line and feminine) letters.
 (feminine and neuter) letters.
 (masculine and feminine; letters.



## 4

The letter of as a Prefix.







## 5 <br> 'The leticia $f$ as a Prefix.





 4575 砶

## $\square$

## The letter a 4 s a Prefix.



 the $2 \mathrm{~A} \cdot \bar{\eta}$ letters. a may be used before $\eta$ and $\uparrow$ when they are simply joined with any of the vowels, $\dagger$ superscribed or subjoined, or both superscribed and subjoined $\ddagger$ for example:










The letter a as a Prefix.

 among the \&े





## The letter ras a Prcfix.








Hints on the use of certain Diacritical Marif or Stops called -q7, (̧ad)
The full-stop (.) is represented by two vertical lines (II) called $\overline{\text { jan }}$ '-95 or double-stops. The single stop (1) called $\overline{\mathrm{b}} \boldsymbol{\prime} \cdot 95$ generally represents the comma. The 95 is broad on the top and pointed at the foot resembling a pin, and as such it is used in the block-prints of Tibet.

In prose-writings the double vertical line-mark $\overline{7} \mathbf{N}^{\prime}-97$ is generally used at the end of a sentence or passage.

[^3] prose line which has not concluded but is continuing.

Tibetan grammarians consider it necessary to put $\overline{\mathrm{j}} \mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{Af}$ (double-stops) at the end of
 separate onos, putting one immediately at the end of the Girst foot und the other at the beginning of the succeeding foot.

The $\overline{8} 7{ }^{\prime}-97$ is also used at the end of an address or vocative expression, either in prose or poetry.

The conclusion or termination of a section or chaptor is marked by four vortical linemarks or पवे'A5 When a sentence or expression terminates in a word ending in at or E , it is necessary to put a 娪inter-syllabic point (') to the left of the 95 in a line with its top. The use of the inter-syllabic point (') before $\preccurlyeq, \beta$ and २स is optional for the purpose of metrical convenience, in poetry. It is generally not used.





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Some Hints to Readers．
It is necessary to give here some hints on the method of writing dates，which is peculiar to Tibet，as without a knowledge of it，the reader will find some difficulty in reading Tibetan correspondence and historical works．

There are two methods of reckoning time in Tibet，namely，the cycle of twelve years，
 $d u g-c h u$ ；the former is generally used in estimating the age of individuals，the latter in calculating the dates of all important events．

The years of the cycle of twelve years，are named after the names of the following



Names in Tibetan．As written．

|  | （byi－lo |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2．戒乐品 | （glan－lo |


3．Nㅠㄱ밈（stag－lo ．．．
4．त्वस적（yos－lo

6．쳤시미（sbrul－lo

8．शुणन（lug－lo
9．죈•希（apre•lo



As spoken．
．．．chee－lo）
．．．lang．lo）
．．．tag 10 ）
．．．$y o-l o)$
．．．dug－lo）
．．．dul．lo）
．．．ta－lo）
．．．loog－lo）
．．．teh－lo）
．．．chah－lo）
．．．khee－lo）
．．．phag－lo）

Meaning．
the mouse－year．
the ox－year．
the tiger－year．
the hare year．
the dragon－year．
the serpent－year．
the horse－year．
the sheep－year．
the ape－year．
the bird year．
the dog year．
the hog－jear．
＇These＇libetan names correspond to the Chinese names of the twelve animals and are anid to have been first introduced in Tibet by Qzeen Wenchang，daughter of Emperor＇T＇ai taung， who was marricd to King Mihi Lha surnamed Srong－tsan Gampo，in about 63j A．D．About a century later，the system of astrology then prevalent in China，which contained a cycle of sixty years，was introduced in Tibet．At a later period，in about 1020 A．D．，with the introduction of Rāla Chakra Tantras，the Indian Cycle of sixty years called the Vrihaspali
 ，situated on the River Kriṣā near modern Amrasti，in Southern India

This cycle had a distinct name for each year of the series，but the Chinese cycle was made up by combining the names of the five elements，namely：wood fis，fire at，earth N，iron 이에N，water ${ }^{3}$ with those of the cycle of twelve years．These are made ten by affixing the signs of masculine and feminine genders i．e．，度 aud $\bar{Z}$ to the elements．

The names of the years of the Indian Cycle of 60 years，in Tibetan，are as follows：－
Indiun cycle of 60 years as Tibetanızed．（See Appendix V）．

| 1. | Apret | （çin̂－byi） | wood－mouse． | 2. |  | （çiñ．glaf） | coood－ox． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3. | ঝे＇숙끼 | （méstag） | firctiger． | 4. | 2－乐楽 | （mé－yos） | fire－hare． |
| 5. | ส＇2 | （sa－h̆brugg） | carth－dragon． | 6. | \＄＇Nᄌㅔㅓㅇ | （ $\dot{\text { as－sbrûl）}}$ | earth．serpent． |
| 7. | 앙피적 | （lcags－rxta） | iron horse． | 8. |  | （lcagg lûg） | iron－sheep． |
| 9. |  | （chû́ ¢pre） | waler－ape． | 10. | B＇⿹勹⿰丿丿 | （chu bya） | water－bird． |
| 11. | －95＇ | （çît－Khyi） | wood dog． | 12. | विF＇ム41 | （çî̂ phag） | woor－log． |
| 13. | ぶ島 | （mé byi） | firc－mouse． | 14. | 瓦呉5 | （méglan̂） | fire－0x． |
| 15. | 자쥬ㄷㅐㅐ | （sa－stag） | earth－tiger． | 16. | स्ञ4y | （8a．yos） | earlh－hare． |
| 17. |  | （lcagas librûg） | iron－dragon． | 18. |  | （lcags－sbrûl） | iron serpent． |
| 19. | 馬 ${ }^{\circ}$ | （chû－rta） | water－horse． | 20. |  | （chu－log） | water sheep． |

[^4]21．सิโ－र्षे（çin̂－spre）voood－ape．
23．ฎे’ţ（mékhyi）fice－dog．
25．स＇tु（sa－byi）earth－mouse．

29．कुำดูु（chû－lubrûg）water－dragon．


24．ঝे＇দ্রা（mé phag）firc－hog．
26．저펴（sa－glan）earth．or．

30．कु’젱（chî sbrûl）water－serpent．

33．邓̀：्रे（mé－spre）fire－ape．
35．小＇فे（sa－khyi）earth－dog．
37 명 $\mathbb{N}^{2}$ 를（lcags．byi）iron－mouse．
34．పे＇ţ（mé－bya）fire bird．

43．Аे＇亏 $\ddagger$（mérta）fire．hnrse．
45．से（sa－spre）carth－ape．

49．कु＇t（chû－byi）water－mouse．


55．से（sa－rta）earth－horse．
57．랑퍼줌（lcags－spré）iron－ape．
59．两周（chû－khyi）water dog．

36．相动（sa－phag）earth－hog．



44．Дे’गुण（mélûg）fire－sheep．
46．स＇Z（sa－bya）caith bird．

50．कु＇घี（chu－glan）water－ox．
52．－－q२．
54．Д＇줩（mésbrul）fire－serpenl．
50．स＇युग（sa lûg）earth－shcep：

60．उ＇siv（chu－phag）valer－hog．

In the above serial enumeration of the namss of the years of the Vrihaspali Chakra （Indian cycle），it will appear，that the name of each animal of the smaller cycle coupled with the names of the elemonts，occurs five times，for instance：mouse appears in the first
 and in the 49th year with $\mathbf{B}_{8}$ water．Thus the twelve animals being joined with the fivo elements make up the number sixty of the cycle．

## Chinese Cycle of 60 years．

1．स्qิ＝둔 wood m．mouse．



5．सम島忽 earth $m$ ．dragon．

7．別列

9．雨穴脐 water $m$ ．ape．
10．कुन्d water $f$ ．bird．

12．Aि

14．ฎेन मी




19．身＂欮方 water $m$ ．horse．




24．ओ＇द्य＇4ण fire $f$ ．hog．
25．संख्यं完 earth $m$ ．mouse．

26．सर्वंश्य二 earth $f$ ．ox．



33．文为氛 fire m．ape．
34．дे＇z＇$\exists$ fire $f$ ．bird．


43．邓ें気方 fire $m$ ．horse．

45．स स 気匋 earth $m$ ．ape．
46．स＇丆＇ヨ earth $f$ ．bird．


31．－－qि



55．स्यंग्य earth $m$ ．horse．



59．为気公夜 water m．dog．
60．本应的川 water $f$ ．hog．

In the above list of the years of the Chiness cycle the introduction of $\bar{\pi} m \mathrm{le}$ and
 कृत्र., ( 5 males and 5 females) coupled with the twolve animals of the smaller cycle, occur six times; thus making up the number 60 of the cycle.

The Tibetans, in calculating dates, use either the Indian or the Chinese cycle; when using the Indian cycle they some times meation the individual name of the year, (in Sanskrit or in translation) but often omit it.

In page 1, Appendix 1, the date of the document is mentioned in the last line which


 the 30 h year of that cycle. It may be computtd thus: 24 yoars of the 12 th cycle +60 gears of the 13 th cycle +60 years of the 14 th cycle +18 years of the 15 th cycle $=19$ ? Deducing 192 from 1914 , the present yenr, the year 1722 A D. is obtained (see $\mathrm{A}_{户}$ pendix V ).

In page 2, Appendix 11, the date of the document occurs in the following passage


 year 1882 Anno Domini.*

In page 4, Appendix III, the date of the Pass port granted to $A: h a ́ r y a$ Purangiri by the


 When 28 is taken out of 60 , there remains $\because 2$. Add 60 of the 1 th cycle and 48 of the present cycle. Deducting the sum $1: 30$ from 1914, the present yoar, the year 1784 A.D., is obtained

[^5] of the year watcr-horse The Diary commenced in the month of April (the 3rd month of the year in the Tibetan calender, 1882.

It will appear from Appendix V, where the Sanskrit names of the years of the Indian cycle are given that the first year is called Prubhara, in 'libetan, xa'ge, pronounced Rub-jomig). I his wae the year, accurding to the Buddhists of Tibet, when the Buddha was b.rn at Kapilavástu. From this name the Indian cycle is designated Rubjoong, in $\cdot$ - Iibet. The present year 1914 called Ánanda, in Sanskrit and
 from the year $10: 2 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{D}$., when it was introduced in Tibet by one Chilu-Pandita. The 15th
 the year 1927.

The Tibelans divide the year into lunar months cilling them 司'a' 5 r.

 year begins in February. There is no particular na:ne for each month.

In page 193, of his Grammar, Alexander Csoma has the following passage:-
"The Kála chukra doctrine of Adi Buddha was delivered by S'akya, in his 80th year, at S'rīdhanyja Kataka upon the request of Chandra Bhadra, a king of S'ambhala who in his 99th year visited S'akya there. Upon his return home, he compiled the Mûla Tantra, in accordance with what he had heard from S'akya, and two years afterwards he died. This work is the source of all the subsequent voluminous compilations, increased modifications and interpolations. In the Mîla Tantra, S'akya foretells to Chandra Bhadra 25 kings, who will ${ }^{\bullet}$ ruign at S'ambhala, each for 100 years. 'I he six first of them are called Dharma Rájás and the others are styled Kulika. He foretells also that after 600 years from that date Kulka Kīrti (Yaçokīrti or the Ephiphanes of the Greeks?) will succeed to the throne of S'ambhala, and that 800 years afterwards the Mleccha or Muhamadan religion will rise at Makha (Mecea)."

He conjectured that S'am'Jhala must have been the capital of a kingdom that flourished in the carly centuries of Christ and that S'ridhanya Kataka was the Cuttak of modern Orissa, The last of the kings of S'ambhala is, however, not mentioned in the Mîla Tantra. It is stated that a king named Samudra Vijaya arrived at S'amblala in 618 A.D., and shortly
 commenced. It is also stated that in 622 A.D., at Makha (Mecca) the Muhamadan religion was established. From what can be gathered from Tibetan histories and works on Käla Chakra it may be conjectured that this S'amblhala, very probably, was the capital of the Bactrian Empire of the Eastern Greeks who had embraced Buddhism. It is also conjectured thatthe modern city of Balkh must have been the site of their latest capital. The name of King Menander (in Sans. Minendra) who erected a very lofty chaitya has been mentioned by the Krshmirian poet Ksemendra, in the Avadána Kalpalatá, a work that was finished in about 1035 A.D.

Referring to Samudra Vijaya, Alexander Csoma in a foot note remarked: "This pretended King's arrival at S'ambhala in 622 A.D., has some coincidence with Yezdejird, the Persian King's taking refuge in the same country; for it is affirmed, that this prince, upon the fall of Seleucia, and the conquest of Persia by the Arabs, in 636, retired to Trans-Oxiaua or Ferghana".

## Symbolic nam's for certain numerals.

 possible to arrive at it, without a knowledge of the Indian method of exprèssing numerals in
 , समद2. Sans. Çánya voidity or sky is expressed by a zero (0). ब्ना (Sans. kara), the hund is a symbol for 2 ; so are (Netra or chaks $\varsigma$ ) eyes, $P \alpha k_{s} \tau$, the white and the dark lumations in the month), because there are two hands in man; two eyes in all animals, two wings in lieds and two lunations, white and dark, in a month. In the same manner, the gita or numeral,
 the moon, Ganddira QN' $^{\mathbf{N}}$, the rhinoceros, becauso all animals possess only one body, there is only one moon, and the rhinoceros has only one horn.

The numoral 3 is expressed by the symbolical terms Loka，（ 297.59 ）world 4 ，whichaccord－ ing to Hindu conception，are three in number，$G u n \pi$（ $\boldsymbol{W}_{1} 5^{5}$ ）qualities or attributes which are
 my tholugy are also three in kind．
 （रेव＇気）Ilindu scriptures；because beasts are guadrupeds i．e．，possessing four feet；thero are four great occans，according to Hindu cosmogony，on the surface of the globo．These four illustrations will euable the reader to undorstand what is signifiod by the expression


In the use of the giak af numeral－signs，it is usual to count or write the figures indicated by the symbolical terms from right to left．\＆（fire）expresses 3，如初（sky）
 the correct figure is obtained．

The period expressed by 403 years，acc ording to the Kala chakra Mu！a Tantia commencod at the rise of the Muhamadan religion at Mecca i．e．，in 632 A．D．If 403 be added to 632 ，the first year of the Hejira，the year 1025 A．D．，is obtained．With the year cilled Prabhava in which S＇akya is believed to have been born，the date of introduction of the Tibetan Rabjoong Cycle begins．Tibetan historians affirm that Kala chakra Tantras and the Vrih ispati cycle were brought froou Kás！mir by an Indian Buddhist named
 country．The Avadana Kalpalata gives abundnit testimo y on that print．A list of g＝e＇az terms talsen from Alex．Csma＇s Grammar，is here attiched．They may help the reader in his studies of＇Tibetan works on Astronomy，Astrology and Chronology．

The number 5 （five）is expressed by the following terms：
R쿤（a）Bhatam the e＇ements which，in Sanskrit，are five in number：earth，air fire，water and sky．
oza＝（7）Indriyan the organs of sense which are five，such as hearing，seciug， suelling，tasting，and touching．
इ52（Sans Vána）the arross of Cupid which are five in number．
 the body of a living being．
 south and west，besides the zenith and the nadir．

Fand taste which are six according to Indian ideas．
－$\quad 5^{\text {® }}$ Ritu or Samaya the reasons，wh ch are six in Sanskrit works．
The number 7 （seven）is expressed by the fullowing terms：
扬（N＇aga）snake－kings who are seven in the Hindu mythology．
 in the sky in the constellation of the Great Bear．
ミスホ＇サI⿰又（Graha）the recurring planets which are represented by the days of the week．
4］ x Rnga treasures，they are counted seven in Hindu mytholoyy．
I he number 8 （oight）as represented in words，are as fo＇lows ：
湲（Vusu）the gods of wealth who are eight，according to Hindu mythology．
冬 5 （Tris么ム̆）the passions．
₹（Purvata）great mountins which are eight in number in the Hindu $S^{\prime}$ astras
The number 9 （nine）is symbolized in the following terms：
f（ $S^{\prime}$ iria or mála roots；chief veins or the pulses；they are counted nine in Hindu medical works．
qझ2 Craha the 7 planets，with the two comets Rähu and Ketuare the Nava graha who are propitiated by the Hindus for averting cal mities．
Яु’ग Chhidra openings or passages in the body for excretions i．e．，Nara chhidra．

The number 10 （ten；is expressed by only one word：
Cुण ${ }^{2}$ Dis＇a）quarters or points，which are ten：The four cardinal points，the four corners and the two，zenith and nadir，make the ducu－dica the ten quarters．





The number 12 （twelve）is expressed by the names：
亏ें＇म（Súrya）the sun，his chariot，according to Hindu myth，logy，being drawn by twelve hores．
โ్రిม（Griha）the Zcdiaral rigns or mansions which are twelve in number．

## Mfethod of transliteration of Tibetan into English．

 syllables，as also，between every two words in an exnressinn or sentence．laise for instausa，the first


In transliterating the above sentenoe，a hypuen will represent tueiutersylabio point（＇）whioh will by used

 from aunther the passage will be transliterated thus：Phyogs dus rab－hbyaus－rgyal－wa－kun－gyi－hplariu－las－


## APPENDIX I．E゙ミ゚R寻＊

－Hjam－gl．n Yafis－pahi khyon spyi－dan［the general publle of $D_{s a m l i n g ~(J a m b u ~ d v i p a) .] ~}^{\text {－}}$
Bye－brag sbas－yul Bbbras－mo ！jon－kyi［particularly，of the hidden land of Demoj n̂（Siklim）．］
 sergeants eto ］

Ser－skga mithah－dag gsan－ciñ $\tilde{n}^{\prime}$ s－gyur［priests and lay cl iss，great and low，sll hearing be sure．］

 ［nephew of Kın－khyen Situ Kin－po－ohe of Do－kham（Lower Kham Province）Kırma Rinchen îde－don ＇Tau－zin＇s incarnation．］
 consercation and enthronement．］

Mitshin Karma Syrub－bryyvd bstan－hdin dw－rgyas lhur－grub neşan doañ－po［name Karma Dub－ggu tanziu dargyé Ihun－dub néedon Wang－po．］

Shes gsol－shiñ dije－tshul slon－gi diños po yañ－dag－par sjrub ciñ［so namod having suoosssfully passed through the orders of Ge－tshul and Ge－len．$\rfloor$
 and the older mysti، ism．］

 （called）Kurma Rabtanling．］
 sogs．kyi［ Rarmat Tashiohoi khor－ling，KırmıChímé yaag wen，Kırmi dab－gyu tandar ling of \＆e．］
 been ounsecrated．］
 and composing（religious matters）．］thos bsan sgm gsum－gyi sgronas［from the three poiuts：hearing，think． ing and meditation of（epiritual things）．］risas © ma－chad pahi［without inchning to partiality］r：ybl－cahi
 what are best meaus and mathods for its propagation and expansion］bye－bray Karma Bk in b b gyudd－kyi
 growing eresoent of the moon service to reiigion］thags－b．kyed shum pu－med－pa dañ［will with tho ightfulluess fearlessly exert himself］．

Dge hdun－gyi sle－rnams nas kyan［the olass of clergy also］Bla－maci gsuñ duans len［should reoeire in
 b have observing the vows and morals］dad－ldan yon－gyi bllg－po riameligis kyan［the faithful dispensers of
 implicit obedience（to him．）］thugs fifs hish．ll［be sure（bear in miud as sure．）］

Sheş－pahi yi－gc chu－ş／ag－gisla tshes $\underline{d} g e-w o u r$［ou an auspioious date（in the year（water－tig re letter so written］

 the soul of a Sikkim Maharaja＇s son was issued by Lama Theg－pahi Dorje the L4th in successiun to the Karma－pa Lierareby，iu 1722 A．D．

## APPENDIX II. <br> पातेन प्था Gñen-yig.

- Lha-sidifs [lit. the ominence where gcds dwell; name of the residential house of Lhading sku-shab (중 man colioquially $R u \times h o$ ) at Lhasa.]

Lhaoleam muchoy-ma Yeçes sgrol-mala [Her Highness queen Yeśe-doima.]


A oorrect copy of the marriage-letter executed on the ocoasion of giving away Her Highness queen Yeśe-doima in marriage.

## Hail the Precious One !

 blessedness by Holy religion from the prodnotion of summer drum-sound (thunder noise) in vid space (sky).

Grant unto us prosperity, 0 king of the S'akyas, who is able to bring down the rain of nectar for healing (the sufferings) of living beings in these degenerate times.

King of Love who has brought the three worlds under his power O, Kuru kulle (V9nus) the great mother* of all the Buddhas!

The unsubduable wealth-giving god that draws down rains of (riohes) ye the ohief gods among gods, protect (us) at all times!

Bstan hgrohi mgon milsad dam-can tshogs spyi din, kihnd-par ran rigs brgyud hgo-vohi lha.
And the hosts of Dom-can. in general, that support religion and living beings, and the priusipal gode of individual families, in partioular.

Ful gshis gnas-skyon̂s srûn-mahi thhogs bans-kyis dus-lun mi-gyel sri.n sliyols groñ.grogs mdsod, (ye all) tngether with the hosts of guardian demi-gods who protect the country, estates and holy places, at all times do guard, proteot, and befriend (us) with unflagging zeal!

Hdsam gliñ lte-wahi Bod yul chos-ldan shıf, hdabs harel lho phyogs 蒠bras-mo smin-pahi ljuns, the naval (centre) of Dsam-ling-

Tibet, the Provinoe of Buddhism, is conterminous on the south, with Demo-jong, the land where rioe ripens.
$\underline{B} d e \underline{s l i y i d}$ gyn $\hat{n}-d u$ chags-pahi madun-sa na sa-spliod che blsan sde-ris mínon-hphiags-pa.
In this frontier land of bounty and prosperity the king is preat and strong being of sublime extraction.
 good noderstanding, the marriage-tie will be kept ever unloosened by the Mudra (seal of solemnity).

It being fixed on this written letter it is hoped these (presents) (may) augment the spring (senson of prosperity) that is the joy of the three worlds.
 welonming with the auspicious drum-sound in the (above) string of benediotory and re-aseuring words.

* In mystio sense she (Kuru Lullé is the female enerory or Siliti of all the Buddhas in the Red-Cap School. She is same with the gondess " $\bar{a} r \bar{a}$ in the Yellow-Cap School.
$\dagger$ Demo-jong formerly comprised the eastern valleg of the Kosi, the entire valleps of the Tencta and the Mu-chu rivers. It was so called being the rice-growing land, on this side of the Himalayas. Hibras is rice, $\mathfrak{l} j$. $\hat{\mathrm{n}}$, cultivation, field.
 It has been always the praotice in Tibet, to put thumb-impressions on all important documents. The fixiug of the seal ( $\overline{3}$ or $\boldsymbol{y}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{A}^{\prime} 7$ ) was intioduced in later times.

The following conventional system has been adopted for representing Tibetan and Sankkrit lettars（the equivalents of which do not exist in English）either in Roman or in Italics：
a or $\begin{gathered}\text { a represents the } \\ a\end{gathered}$ in far，fast，father．
$\overline{\mathrm{e}}$ or é represents the $e$ in let，met，set．
$i$ or i represents the $i$ in din，pin，sin．
$\bar{o}$ or $\delta$ represents the $o$ in go，lo，so．
$u$ or â represents the $u$ in put．
A represents the Nagari $\epsilon^{\circ}$ or its Tibetan equivalent 5 ．
¢ or $\mathrm{s}^{\prime}$ represents the Nagari 双 or its Tibetan equivalent $q$ ．
c or ch（as an equivalent of ${ }^{8}$ ）represents the sound of $c h$ in much，such，touch．
$\$$ represents the Nagari letter 3 or its Tibetan equivalent ？．
$g$ will always represent the sound of $g$ in the words go，give，get，but not that of $g$ in gem，gentle，germ．
b represents the sound of $h$ in hour，honest，honour and the letter ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．
－represents the Nagari letter of or its Tibetan equivalent $\beta$ ．

$t$ represents the Nagari letter a or its Tibetan equivalent ©．
$\mathbf{v}$ and w represent the $N a_{j}$ ari letter a or its Tibetan equivalent $\boldsymbol{\square}$ or $\%$ ．
．Tibetan letters with their Deva Nägari equivalents．

| $\eta$ | $\triangle$ | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 5 | $\Phi$ | 4 | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| क | ख | － | F | E | $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ | घ | द | \％ | 4 | $फ_{5}$ | ब |
| வ | $\ddagger$ | あ | ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | 억 | $w$ | ₹ | a | 9 | S | 5 | W1 |
| म | च | $\Phi$ | ज | व | य | T | － | 81 | स | F | 켜 1 |

Deva Nagari letters with their Conventional Tibetan equifalents．

| g | 4 | E | ठ | ड | ठ | （1） | $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | ม | ष | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | 5 | $\Sigma$ | B | $\zeta$ | ¢ | 「 | 5 | 9 | P | 虭 |

## On the use of honobific terms and expressions.

In the Tibetan language, both written and colloquial, there are two methods of expres.

 used before nouns and verbs to add a degree of politeness or respectability to them. When so used, these words lose their literal signification and acquire a quite different sense. Of the


 King's person is handsome.

ᄃरेंगु
One, when speaking of one's own self, should not use an honorific word like 성 or स्ञु'णदुजाष


 is used as an honorifc, with verbs as follows:-
 One.)

 feet.
The words $97 \pm$ signifying foot and 55 , near are equivalents of Mr. or Esquire, in
 signify your honour or your worship. 젝'月aN is pronounced as Kûsho, in conver.
 Rinpo-che attached to it, it froms the exalted title, assumed by the grand
 Bhutan Dharma Rāja had assumed, on ascending the hierarchical throne of Bhutan. दूवस Sariputtra and Maudgalyàyana were the personal attendants of the Budha. Heuce the importance of the position of being near the feet $19 \square \mathbb{N}^{5} 5$ or that of the words gax and scel

The following are polite expressions generally used in conversation：－
 compliments）to your honour．

 W＇
 walk into the temple．


 Mr．Gergan（teacher or school master）has no servant．
－A list of Honorific and Common terms．
Honorific．
Common．

Honorific．
Common．
$w a$ father，
ભુஷ mother，
채사 son，
क्षस＇${ }^{2}$ daughter，
あます name，
5 5 the bead，
5 $8^{\prime}$ ：${ }^{2}$ the liair，
4s＇g a hat or cap，
โfickef the head officer，oworkman or principal
ad the month，


โa（ipk drink，

बथय ग斤
笠界N the tongue，
あसN the tooth，

4 \＆ © \＆ु มิह
सम 벽 a．领品


ण気に
${ }^{3 N}$ or $\mathrm{F}^{\prime 3 \mathrm{~m}}$
क्षल
円認N
पโ
맅
K
Sुव the eye，कीष



|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |







yy. $5 x$ the wrist of the hand, ब्था'5x
घणनात्र the finger, बना सर

GRN the foot, 形 4




कुणा the mind, 产 or फे5

Cortain common terms are made polite by prafixing to them honorifics like ，yd \＆．These may be illustrated as followe ：－

Ḧnorgfic terms．Common terms．Meanings． Honorific terms．Common tarms．Meaning．

| H＇刃9 | ขब | share，portion． | －9 | 9 | age or stage in life． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sater | castle，fort． |  | बबसे | rosary；anocession in royalty or hierarohy． |
| 훵 ${ }^{4}$ | 解 | the baok． | ［1］재 | Hब4 | boddings． |
| 呚嚅 | 唤5 | a desoendant． |  | 8 | the lower half of the body． |
|  | 5a，5．0．ga | fatigue． | －1］ | 5 | one＇s life or age． |
|  |  | brothers or sisters． | －旬 | 交 | B represantative． |
| 정 35 | 3 | jou，yourself． | ｜c｜cam | （104 | the blood． |
|  | $43 \overline{4}$ | a relation，kinsman． |  | 42．6 | maternal uncle． |
| 중 | ¢ ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | the belly． | 탕수 | 夏 | husband of wife． |
| 새의 | 5 | the upperpart of the body． | ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Q＊${ }^{\text {a }}$ | religious amorilloe． |
| 젱 6 8 | 82．9 | picture－plate． |  | F＊＊ | the body． |
| 젱ㅅN5 | 455 | tomb，relic． | 3才， | 4 | the flesh of the body． |
|  | はそう | colour complexion． | ＊ | क्षे．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | B sister． |
| 2407 512 | ［4］ | a book． | \％ष4 | （9）tixy or tex | W．4 hand－writing． |
| y¢ | 244．$\square_{2} 81$ | handkerchief，towel． | 댕․ 5＊ |  | ¢ 4 sigd－manual or seal． |









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# INTRODUCTION 

TO THE

## GRAMMAR

## OF THE TIBETAN LANGUAGE．

The Alphabet of the Tibetan Language comprises thirty simple letters：－


To these may be added the four vowels $i, u, e, o$ ，formed by fixing the vowel signs $a \quad \cup, ~ \sim$ over the head and to the foot of the last letter w｜


These thirtyfour letters are divided into consonants ब木स二方 thirty in number，and vowels $\left\{9{ }^{2}=\mathbb{x}\right.$ which according to some Tibetan grammarians are only four．

The thirtieth letter ${ }^{\text {W }}$ which is inherent in all the twentynine consonants and forms
 which could be joined with the twentynine consonants for forming a syllable or word because it already exists in them．Without is，it is said，the consonants would be र्ष्रु｜ప్ప srog－med i．e．， lifeless

[^6]The thirty simple letters called $\ddagger$ Na－ which are seven and half in number．＊The first series called $\eta$ is commences with $\eta k a$ ，

 The last two letters 5 called $\overline{5}$ 忍 constitute but half a series．

The four vowels $i, u$ ，$e$ and $o$ in uniting with the consonants lose the basic portion of their respective regular forms，for instance，$\eta$ when joined with $太 大$ becomes iो $k i$ the basic part of the letter $\geqslant$ i．e．， 0 being eliminated in the union．In the same manner，ग with 合


Compounds formed by joining the initial consonants with the four vowels $i, u$ ， $e, 0$ are called दर्दास
 compounds are called Gi－gu ${ }^{\wedge}$ ，Shabs－kyu ${ }_{\circ}$ ，Hgreñ－bu＇${ }^{-}$，Na ro $\downarrow$ ．


In this oonnection Tibetan Grammarians observe that in forming oompounds of consonants with the vowels the rules of Sandhi，as obtain in Sanskrit，are not applioable to Tibetan，where the vowel signs only represent the foree of phonetio deflection of the letter wa $a \dagger$

[^7] representing $i, u$ ，$e$ and $o$ ，as follows：－


| 介 | \1 | T | 入 | 閑 | 14 | 14 | 16 | A | 醇 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $k a$ | ki | ku | $k e$. | ko． | kha | $k / i$ | khu | khe | kho． |
| 41 | बो | 4］ | 4ो | 年｜ | E | $\bar{\square}$ | 5 | $\Sigma$ | $E_{1}$ |
| ga | $g i$ | $g u$ | ge | go． | иа | Ai | Gu | fo | no． |
| $\delta$ | 3 | §了 | \％ | \％ิ｜ | あ | £ | ¢ | ळ | あ゙｜ |
| ca | ${ }^{\text {ci }}$ | cu | ce | co． | cha | chi | chu | che | cho． |
| E | E | 5 | E | Eิ｜ | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 亏1 |
| ja | ji | $j$ | je | jo． | $\bar{n} u$ | ni | $\bar{n} 4$ | $\bar{n} e$ | $\bar{n} 0$. |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | $弓$ | 5 | 9 | ఫे | 团 | \％ | वे｜ |
| ta | $t i$ | tu | $t$ | to． | tha | thi | thu | the | tho． |
| 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 511 | ¢ | के | ఫु | वे | वो |
| da | di | du | de | do． | na | $n i$ | nu | ne | no． |
| $\pm$ | थे | ¢్రু | 2े | तो। | ${ }^{4}$ | 2 | 4 | 2 | 厷 |
| pu | $p i$ | $p^{\text {c }}$ | $p e$ | po． | $p h a$ | $p h i$ | phu | phe | pho． |
| $\square$ | $\bar{\square}$ | G8 | à | 京1 | 丈 | \＆े | 헝 | ঝे | \％1 |
| $b a$ | $b i$ | bu | $b e$ | bo． | $m a$ | mi | mu | me | mo． |
| § | \％ | كู | $\delta^{3}$ | \％ | ぁ | ¢ | あ | 戸＇ | あ゙1 |
| tsa | $t s i$ | tsu | tse | tso． | tsha | $t$ thi | tshu | tshe | tsho． |
| $\underline{5}$ | E． | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | E | El | \％ | 버 | श | प्षे | स11 |
| d ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $d s i$ | dsu | dse | dso． | ca | ${ }^{6 i}$ | $\ldots$ | we | eco． |
| 12 | 9 | 9 | 入 | 免 | ヨ | 9 | 킁 |  | \％ |
| sha | shi | shu | she | sho． | $z a$ | 51 | zu | se | so． |
| Q | R | 3 | $\lambda$ | रे। | W | पे | M్ర | 凶े | W｜ |
| $\underline{h a}$ ． | $\underline{h i}$ | $\underline{h} 4$ | $\underline{h e}$ | $\underline{\text { ho．}}$ | ya | yi | $y u$ | ye | yo． |
| 又 | 2 | 3 | き | ₹ | 2 | 2 | ${ }^{1}$ | ®̀ | 效1 |
| ra | ri | ru | $r e$ | \％o． | $l a$ | $1 i$ | lu | $l e$ | $l o$. |
| 9 | －9 | － | －9 | 911 | N | ＊ | N | से | 交｜ |
| $¢^{\square}$ | $¢^{i}$ | ç | $¢^{\circ}$ | fo． | sa | $s i$ | su | se | so． |
| $\overline{7}$ | $\overline{7}$ | 3 | $\overline{7}$ | 石 | EV | छे | ET | （k） | हो। |
| ha | hi | hes | he | ho． | $a$ | － | $u$ | $e$ | 0. |

## 

Compounds with the four consonants，$w, x$, or and $A$
Some consonants are joined with the liquids $w$, ，a，and oil which are then



 \＆pya，\＆phya，5 bya，by mya are formed．In these compounds both the letters are pronounced．
 the letter $\mp$ is subjoined to the above thirteen letters it assumes the form ${ }_{\sim}$ and is called ra－btags $\mp$ • $45 \nmid स$
$\eta$［with the］ra－btags $\sim$ subjoined becomes
II $k r a$ pronounced $t a$ ．

| 囚 $k / k r a$ | $t h a$ | 习 | gra | $t a$ or $d$ a | 5 | $t r a$ | or | $t a$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 thra | $t$ tha |  | $d r a$ | $d a$ | 비 | pra | ＂ | $t a$ |
|  | tha | － | $b r a$ | $t a$ or da | 헉 | $m r a$ | ＂ | mra |
| A çra | $¢^{\square}$ | \＄্⺀ | sra | sa or hra | 5 |  | ＂ | hra |

वपদवास＇
 $g l a$ ，司 $b l a$ ，司 $z l a, ~ r l a, ~$ 各 $s l a$ ．The compounds so formed are all pronounced as a $l a$ with the exception of $\operatorname{Za} z l a$ ，which is pronounced as $d a$ ：The surmounting letters become silent when joined with 이 la．＊

The letter $\mathbb{Z}^{*} w a$ is subjoined to certain consonants．The form it takes in the com－ pounds so formed resembles a triangle ${ }_{\&}$ ．It is then called＊＇g warzur，wa－corner．


| $\pi$ <br> kıca |  | 4 gwa | $\delta$ 4 cion | $3$ <br> numa | 5 <br> twa | 4 <br> dwa | $\begin{gathered} \underset{\delta}{\downarrow} \\ t s u c a \end{gathered}$ |  | Q $\triangleleft$ sinco | $\begin{aligned} & \exists \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ $\approx 2 c a$ | $\underset{4}{7}$ rooa | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ 4 \\ \text { lica } \end{gathered}$ | $-9$ çıa | 7 swa | $\begin{gathered} \zeta \\ \underset{1}{ } \mid \\ h w a . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

[^8] are in general use in Tibetan. In these the initial and the subjoined letters are both sounded.


## II

Letters are classified under four denominations, namely :-

1. มิट.पी़ Miñ-gshi* initial letters which generally form the roots of words.



2. Rदgavo Hphul-can§ The initial letter in a word (either simple or compound) is so called when it has any of the five letters $4,7,7, ম, Q$ fixed before it for forming a word.

म쥬의 Surmounted letters.
The letters $x, \downarrow$, , a are $^{2}$ fixed on the heads of certain simple and compound letters. They



- The superscribed letter which is seldom pronounced, will be represented by a line underneath it.

The twelve basic consonants with x over their heads：－


These retain their respective sounds in the combination with the exception of oा which then turns like the English g（hard）and also of a which then sounds as b．In the words $\mathcal{F}^{\prime}{ }^{2}$ and



| 유） | ค ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 일 | 밍 | 埌 | 坛 | 믹 | ํํㄱ | 묵 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underline{l}$ a $a$ | lga | ！ña | $\underline{l} c_{0}$ | ！ 1 | $\underline{l i m}$ | lda | ${ }_{l p}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | ${ }_{15}$ |  |

The surmounting letter $\vee l a$ ，is silent except in the word $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\eta}$ signifying a god．
In the last compound i．e．，in 异 tha both the letters are pronounced．The letters If，$E, 5, \rrbracket$ with the surmounting $\downarrow$ are sounded harder than in their simple state．
 In the compounds so formed the surmounting letter $*$ is nut pronounced．



Rद्युण उग
Combination of letters to form words．

Out of the thirty letters called झे
 affixes or closing letters，from their being affixed to the basis of a word or syllable．

Out of these ten final letters the two， 5 and $\mathbb{*}$ are called over Rev secondary affixes．
 prefixes；so called from their being put before the basis of a syllable for forming a word．

 atter any vowel．No compounds or combinations of these letters are made for forming words
 the only letters that close any syllable，or follow the vowel，whether inherent or expressed．
 letters stand as initiais in a syllable or word．
 Phha，wouth or snow；あcha，part，fraction，or a pair；E ja，tea；${ }^{3} \bar{n}$ ，fish；${ }^{4}$ pa，the
 $d s a$ ，an earthen vessel for cooking or for heating；\＆wa fux； 9 sha lead； $3 a \operatorname{lood}$ ，or to ear； ${ }^{w} y a$ ，an equal or match，above，up；f $q a$ ，flesh，meat； 5 la，breath，yonder．These letters


 are joined so as to form a syllable in consequence of which there is no $\vec{子} \ddagger$（）intersyllabic point between them．By this combination ग Thas lost its inherent $\mathbb{W}^{2} a$ ．Accordingly，the word叫 is pronounced lag and not la－ga；in the same manner，in the words षान gaf， $\bar{\sigma} \mathrm{nad}$ ，



 syllable．

 are पERETV। Here गा and $\{$ have lost the w that was inherent in them，in consequence of their union with a and 5 which are seldom pronounced．
 95 also occur as double alfixes in older orthography，but though the use of 5 （called $55^{\circ}$ 而）is the more correct form for designing the past tense yet in modern Tibetan this practice is seldom resorted to．


The tendency of the Tibetan language being towards monosyllabic pronunciation
 in the expression पुषां


 shich and so on.

This peculiarity is mure marked in the colloqual of Lhasa, i. e. Central Tibet, then in that of Western Tibet. In the foilowing illustrations of the ten singie affixes and four double affises the letters that are not pronouned are underlined.

$\Sigma$ in $5 \Sigma$ ran (meaning self, in 工迟 rans meaning entire.
 though it slightiy deflocts the preceding vowel.



Q in 5 Th d dha, वTV blah, is pronounced as the silent h in English.

 though it slightly changes the preceding vowel.
In all doublo affises the terminating letter $\mathbb{N}$ is silent-




 affixes 65,57 , ब5, are pronounced.

* Regarding the pronunciation of these letters, Alex. Csoma de Koros remarks:-
"They should always be sounded accordingly, since the Tibetan Grammariaus say, that these letters are nffixed expressly to render the worde sonorous and siguificant."

He , however, added :-
 ©N, AN), and some change the preceding vowel."
 terminations only should be taken as if onding in Q：A combined with $Q$ as 名 ； 5 as 52 and so on．＊This $Q$ is only a changed form of the basic inherent ${ }^{W}$ ．The use of $Q$ ，by fixing it at the foot）is generally made in transcribing Sanskrit terms，to lengthen or increase the power of the vowel termination of a word，in the manner the Sanskrit $\underset{A}{ }$ is made long，when necessary，by the addition of a stroke after it such as＇art，for instance the word Acärya will


In words formed with दूस RE，
 the letter $\mathbb{\delta} s$ is seldon heard．
 words．They are also used to modify the meaning of a word，and for forming the present， past and future tenses of a verb．These fiva letters are called Rģa or prepositive letters


## 





 metal；파 92 becoming fit，पौia the snow leopard of Tibet．The prefix of remains silent in the manner the letter $k$ is in the English words＂knife＂，＂knee＂or＂know．＂
 pound letters formed by surmounting or subjoining one consonant with another．


 5日， 5 〇

5 is never prefixed to dif＇码 letters．Is use in some verbs indicates that they are in the future tense．
 in a syllable to form words and also to form the preterite and future teuses in some verbs．

[^9]






The above forty-five simple and compound letters may also be Rर्दुव with the four vowels.








(In this language) though words sound alike, in expressing there is distinction in the meanings oonvejed by them ; therefore, oorrectness in spelling is essential. The orthoepy of this peculiar language of monosyllabio origin is of little help to its orthography. In the above quotation there are two words of similar sound, namely: (sgra) meaniug sound, and as ( hdya ), meaning like or similar. Both are pronounoed as "da". In their spellivg they are so different, one is syra and the other


 thirty letters of the alphabet beginning with $\eta$ are joined with the five vowels $a, i, u$, e, o-subjoind


## Pronunciation

of the

1．มิट＇耳वृ़ंजै＇यो। The simple letters：－

| $7 k$ | in kill，seek． |
| :---: | :---: |
| 419 | in gun，go，dog． |
| उ $c(c h)$ | in porch． |
| E $j$ | in jet，jump． |
| $5 t$ | in water（in Ireland）． |
| $5 d$ | in dice（more like th in this）． |
| ${ }^{4} p$ | in pull，page． |
| $\square b$ | in ball，boy，bard． |
| る ts | in parts． |
| $\mathrm{E}^{\text {c }}$ ds | in guards． |
| ¢ $s h$ | in shone or s in leisure． |
| 2 $h$ | in hour，honour．$\dagger$ |
| 天 $r$ | in ray，rope． |
| $9_{\text {\＆}}$ sh， | in sharp． |
| $5 h$ | in half，help． |


| $k_{s}$ | in inkhorn． |
| :---: | :---: |
| ［ 9 （ $n g$ ） | in sing，king． |
| あch（chl） | ）in church－hill． |
| \％$n$（ $n$ ） | in singe． |
| 9 $t h$ | in nut－hook． |
| ¢ $n$ | in not，nut． |
| ${ }^{4} p h$ | in up－hill． |
| \＄$m$ | in man，map． |
| ¢ $t s h$ | $t s$ aspirated． |
| 界 $w$ | in waft，wave． |
| $\cdots z$ | in azure ors in |
| $w_{y}$ | in yard，year． |
| c | in last，large． |
| स 8 | in same，soon． |
| （1）$a$ | in far． |

In all the above twenty－nine letters the last letter $\mathcal{W}$ is inherent，for which reason the Tibetan Grammarians have included it amnng consonants as a basis both for vowels and consonants．The letter $2 \underline{h}$ called w＇कुह the little $\mathbb{W} a$ is generally joined to the basic－vowel of a letter to make its pronunciation long．When it is subjoined to the letter t the compound so formed becomes equivalent to the Sanskrit 팢 $\bar{a}$ and is pronounced as $a$ in tar，far，or father．When it is subjoined to the vowel tit the compound so formed resembles the Sanskrit \＆and is pronounced like $i$ in police．
＊$a$ is sometimes differently sounded as $p, v$ or $i o$ ．As an initial word or when it begins a word it is pronounced like $p$ ；a $p$ ，a cow；屰 Tibet，to call．As an additional syllablo，or particle after a，a，x，a fual leters，or when it has a 5 prefis，it is geterally pronounced as wa：a＇manua，illness；

 as $t o$ or $v$ ；with any of the sarnounting letters $x$ ，a，wor with a us a prcceiing letter，it is sounded as b 5 rba，a wave；입 $l b a$ ，goitre；읙 sla，to hide；aqc hbañ，to soak．
$\dagger$ In the early ${ }^{\prime}$ stage of Tibetan literature the letter a used to be added to every radioal syllable
 vowel ws which in modera tlibetan is left out or retained ouly in case syilables in whioh the radioal letter is preceded by a the inherent ©N．But when there is a elosiog consonant，the a is droppad；as in the past tense of Rgai．e．，in the word aqN．signifying gone away．

## 

The four compounds of this class which in their pronunciation，in modern Tibetan， resemble the four simple letters ${ }^{\boldsymbol{J}}, \boldsymbol{\infty}, \mathbf{E}, \boldsymbol{j}$ ：


In nine，out of the thirteen basic consonants，to which the letter ₹ $r$ may be subjoined， the basic constituent is seldom pronounced in Tibet proper，but the compounds so formed have a pronunciation altogether different from that of any of the constituents：

| 7 | 回 | 4 | 5 | ใ | Э | 回 | 늬 | g |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| kra， | lihra， | gra， | tra， | thra， | $d r a$, | $p r a$, | phra， | $b r a$, |
| （ta）， | （tha）， | $(t a$ or $d a)$ ， | （ta）， | （ $!$ ha）， | （ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ） ， | （ $t a)$ ， | （tha）， | （ $t a$ or $d a)$, |

 pronounced．＊

The nine compounds of which the pronunciation resembles that of the Sanskrit cerebrals


| 1） lra （ta） | 5 tra ${ }^{(t a)}$ | A pra（ta） | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { 日 } & k l r r a & (t h a) \\ \text { a } & \text { thra } & \text { (tha) } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ，gra（da） | 5 dra（da） | 日 bra（da） | －pra（da） |

a is seldom used in Tibetan except in transcribing Sanskrit words．
The pronunciation of the six basic consonants to which the letter a may be subjoined， has been explained in page 4.

## 3．及闻林 Superscribed letters：－

The pronunciation of these compound letters has been explained in page 6．The letters $\boldsymbol{\text { of }}$ ，E， 5． A ，when surmounted by x ，a， N are pronounced like g （hard）， $\mathrm{j}, \mathrm{d}$ and b ．

[^10]Between the two syllubles of a dissyllabio word a triangular point called 7 （（inter－syllabio stop）
 word from another in an expression or sentenos；as for instanco．in the expression 5 wandal（to the holy



 when ending an expression or sentence．In a dissyllabio worl the closing lettor of the seosal syllable， noless it be k ，should not be followed by a fףl When at the end of an expression or gsatenoe，a word
 5 and the if the two plaoed in close proximity of each other，would form the lettor al Hence the necessity



## 訶可島51

The Tibetan，though it abounds in monosyllabic wordst is in fact a dissyllabio language．＊ The formation of the second syllable in a word of two syllables is governed by the final letter of the preceding syllable，i．e．，the first syllable which in itself is a wo：d．Tho socond syllable is generally an additive or deflective particle called 和＇z5 which often modifies the moaning of the preeeding part of the word．

These additive particles ehiefly indicate the different parts of speech．They are generally used in the formation of cases and in the deolension of verbs and pronouns．

 ently is never a word．
 which occur largely in the sacred books aie generally literal translations from the Sanskrit，such os wr． $\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{W}}$ ．


## 적 Sound．

 a letter or by a grammatical combination of two or more letters is oalled $\begin{gathered}\text { ofl } \\ \text { The particle whioh is added to }\end{gathered}$ a monosyllabic 訶 to form a complete word is called satigl Either of the syllables in a dissyllabio word or


[^11]
## 











On the vie of gs（additive partioles）．
 in forming oases after nouns and pronouns is illuatrated as follows：－
 that the word waw is in the objective case．

 neoossity．

In the expression ax to＂（eastward）fr． showing location．
 in or with．Here though the word of（light）is in the objective case the 45 particle 5 is called \｛ 3 个＂





 as \％紙引ら

 （express or understood）suoh as 육•＇গNa／

For the use of ${ }^{\dot{a}}$ and a one has not to look to the nature of the losing letter in a word．They




 ending in 5 simply for erephoy or easy pronunciation．Its use after words ending in $\alpha \pi, 4$ is according




[^12]
## 16






## 

## Reduplication of terminal letters.

When the elosing consonent of a monosyllabio word (noun, pronoun or adjective), is roduplicated and the





Words closing with the vowels $a, i, u$, e and o being supposed to be a'मघQ'ठa i.e., those that have gat the letter a after thom, expressed or understood, do not undergo the process of reduplication of the final a



In dissyllabic words when the second syllable cousists of a siogle letter with the vowel termination


 formed of two or three letters the elosing consonant in it is reluplicated as with. monosyllabio words.




The reduplication of the closing letter in a verb indioates that it is in the indiontive mod present,
 I seek or wish.

[^13]
## Article．

There are three definite articles and three indefinite articles in the Tibetan language．






 － |  |
| ---: | :--- |







 a corrupt form of the Sanskrit simha signifying＂lion＂．स户 की in है＇？is a particle of emphasis like＂the＂in the expression＇he is the man for such a work＇．It is equivalent to Sanskrit $h$ i．

## 

Substantive nouns are generally monosyllabic words though they may be formed of one or more letters；for instanoe，$f$ mouth，$E$ tea， 3 fish， 4 father，\＆mother，$a$ conv，a fox，x goat


 wood；思 song．





 9母畐 black．

When attached to some monosyllabio terme they any
 ＂and＂but $\{5 \cdot \overline{4}$ signifies＂first．＂叫 means＂wool，＂an＇च्य signifies a Nepalese．

Adjective nouns are also formed with ${ }^{2}$ च＇ģ attaohed to the adjective monosyllabic terms，suoh as
 the good and the bad．

In the following examples the use of and 3 is thus illustrated：－A is man；A．J a great man

 arrow，apa＇t large and long arrow，\＆户口 small arrow；₹ stone，¢＇a huge stone，boulder or rook，
 earthen pot or vessel．
 कौ： nifying sense；with $\$$ they become diminutives．
 ＂the young one＂$\dagger$ but nothing diminutive：$E$ 和 camel，全＇$\$$ young camel； 5 horse or pony，$\vec{j}$＇s colt； A antelope，A＇s young antelope，（ $\uparrow$＇s meaning small size antelope）； 0 cow，a＇s calf；a goat，is


## 

 to nouns and pronouns in the singular number to express plurality． $\mathscr{F}^{\boldsymbol{W}}$ is seldom attached to nouns． Its use is oonfined to pronouns． $5 \mathbb{y}$ is attaohed to both nouns and pronouns．fas is seldom attached to pronouns．Though there is no dual in the Tibetan language，yet the Sanskrit duals have been generally rendered by the termination $5 \pi$ in Tibetan．$\{$ is the personal pronoun signifying I；




 terminations in the manner the additive partioles $\bar{F}_{\text {，}}$ 甜， $5 \Pi$ and $8 \rrbracket$ are used．The two words


 two words，₹ and ank＇$\delta 5$ signifies＂all hills＂．



## 







The feminine of some monosyllabio nouns is expressed by different words：such as，大亏 man， 55 क्वर

 before or after 5 being redundant．ga signifies a bull，so it is incorret to say












 घणन or हुणन，additional or remnant．



Some adjective nouns ending in ar are used only in the feminine geuder；such as，歽 $\cdot$ ，wife，weata， a beauty（Sans．Sundarī），handsome woman；things inanimate（except lakes，rivers and mountains）are
 （अंब Bhiksä）alms，begging．

## ます！ 5 Case．

Sans．Vibhakti）

There are eight onses in the Tibetan language．They are arranged in the following order：－

| 1．Nominative | す＊ |  | The person or thing is simply named． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2．Aoousative or Objective |  |  | Shows the object of a transitive verb． |
| 3．Agentive or Instrumentive | ＂，বৰুু＇al |  | Indicates the agent（involving）the notion of by or with）． |
| 4．Dative or Neoessitative | ＂，＂99\％ 4 |  | Expresses neoessity and is indicated by to or for． |
| 5．Ablative or Originative |  |  | Expresses source or direction from or time． |
| 6．Poscessive or Genitive | ＂，594 |  | Indicates possession or oonnection． |
| 7．Locative | ＂，${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Indioates place． |
| 8．Vocative | ＂，啊品 |  | Indicates oalling or addressing person． |

In the deolension of nouns，pronouns，adjeotives，numerals，and participles，several secondary tand




In the Nominative and Vocative cases，singular or plural，no secondary particles indicative of ease，are attached．

## On the Use of Skcondary Additive Particles．



 से












a is the goneral sign of Aocusative and Dative cases; aignifying to. It is applied to any Nominative for forming those cases.

 Nominatives for forming the Vocative oase.

ब, 5,5 , 5 , 5 and *s signifying to, on, upon, into, unto, with regard or respeot to, for, \&o., are attaohed to the Nominative for forming the Accusative and Dative cases. The use of the above particles after the Nominative, acoording to its final letter, also indieate motion or progression to, into, or ohange, turn into promotion, \&c.
 or Instrumentive case.

शे, पे, घे, $\hat{a}$, or थे signifying of, pertaining, relating, belonging to, and also the possessive sign's is attached to the Nominative for forming the Genitive or Possessive case.

4 $\dot{\pi}$ or $\operatorname{as}$ signifying of, out of, from, is attached to the Nominative for forming the Abletive case.
q or a signifying rest in, at, on, a place, also motion to, or towards a plaoe, is attaohed to the Nominative for forming the Locative asse.

Example of declension according to Tibetan methods.

| Nominative | Singular. | Dual or Plural.* | Plural. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | vo wLw'gis Buddha, |  |  |
| Acousative |  |  |  |
|  | Depend on Buddha. | Depend on (both the) Buddhes. | Depend on Buddhas. |
| Agentive |  |  |  |
|  | By Buddhe said. | By (both the) Buddhas said. | By Buddhas said. |
| Dative |  |  |  |
|  | (Attained) to Buddha (hood) for (the good of animate beinge). | (Propitiated) Buddhas for... | pitiated both the) Buddhas for ... |
| Ablative |  |  |  |
|  | From Buddhas (come the seriptures). | $\overbrace{7}$ From (both the) Buddhas come ... | From Buddhas oome ... |
| Genitive |  |  |  |
|  | Dootrine of Buddha or Buddha's dootrine. | Dootrine of (both the) Buddhas or | r Dootrine of Buddhas or Buddhas' doctrine. |
| Locative |  |  |  |
|  | Dootrine in Buddhe. | Doctrine in (both the) Buddhas. | Doctrine in Buddhas. |
| Vooative* |  |  |  |
|  | O, Buddha. | O, (both the) Buddhas. | O, Buddbas. |

[^14]
## Examples of Declembion.

Nouns terminating in and a may be deolined as follows:-


There is no Artiole attached to the nouns बेष and क्र but English idiom requires the definite Artiole the to be put before the nouns eye and name; so it has been placed before them where neosesary,

# Words ending in 5, a or a many be deolined as follows:- 

Singular.
Dual or Plural.

Plural.


1. Nam. gr azर the woman,
-2. Acous. 5 Fidm a to the women,

2. Dat. Gुन 24 an to or for the woman,
3. Ablat. 85 मे 2 y from tice woman,
4. Gemit. दुर को iी of the woman,
©
 women!

Wa

1. Nom. wa the fatlier,
2. Accll: wa'n to fatie:,
3. Ageat. wa tुw by finiher.
4. Dar. Wad 10 or tor zilien,
5. Abme wan immafucen,
6. Guit. Wa of tailur,
7. Lo wa 5 in father,
8. Voe Wa or Tiva O, fthe:

 की मे 5 रण पो N by (both) women,

95 . G5 से

## 

## The Personal Pronouns．

The first person singular 5 signifying $I$ is in general use，in Central Tibet．In Tang，as q is used in the place of 5 ．In book language and correspondence，the use of $4\lceil \%$ is more general than that of c ．澈 5 signifies thou，and $\hat{\text { an }} \mathrm{he}$ ．

First Person Singular．


Second Person Singular．

Plural．


I myself．


Ourselves．
㧱 or 欧 hon. 'Thou, you.





He ，she．

He ，himself；she， herself．

Plural．

They．

They，themselves．


## Demonstratife Pbonouns.


 i.e. signifying this (very).


## Relatife Pronouns.


 whioh, 太ुते बignifying whoever.

## Interrogative Pronouns.

 to signify whoever, whiohever or whatever, such as स्षुपा. पर बेग or $\begin{aligned} & \text { दे बेशा }\end{aligned}$

Reciprocal Pronouns


## Declension of the Personal Pronouns.

Singular.
Plural.

| 1. Nominative | 5 | I, |  | w |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. Accusative | $5 \cdot 4$ | to me, |  | to or for us. |
| 3. Agontive | 5N or 5. पेष | by me, |  | by us. |
| 4. Dative | 5'a | to me or from me; |  | to us or for us. |
| 5. Ablative | $5 \cdot 6$ or 5 Cas | from me, |  | from us. |
| 6. Genitive | 5à or $5 \cdot$ पे | of me or mine; |  | of us. |
| 7. Localive | $5 \cdot \mathrm{~d}$ | in me, | ['3प', 4 | in us. |

The nominative plural of the first person is seldom formed by attaching to it the plural partioles 5 ${ }^{1}$
 person plural.
honorific terms. In Tibet, a person either in oonversation or writing, never applies a respectful term to himself. The use of these terms, however, indicates a degree of civility or politeness in the speaker, in consequence of whioh, they are preferred to $5,5 \times 5$ or $\Sigma$ रो which are of common use.


Singular．
1．Nominative $\quad<\boxed{4}$
2．Accusative $\quad$＂ 5 ／$/ \mathrm{m}$
3．Agentive परण वीस
4．Dative वरणव

6．Genitive परण मे
7．Locative $554 \%$

I，
to me，
by me，
to me or for me，
from me，
of me or mine，
in me，

Plural．
वヶq． 8 q

प5श $8 \%$ भिष
$559789^{24}$
वरๆ 姆＇an


we．
to $u$ ．
by us．
to us or for as．
from us．
of us，our．
in us．

## Second Person．

1．Nominative 敛
2．Aocusative 酉攵
3．Ageñtive त्रि गेत
4．Dative $5^{2}$
5．Ablative 有 ${ }^{2}$ aN
6．Genitive
家问会
＇7．Locative 苛＇5
thon，
to thee，
by thee or by you，
to thee or yon，for you，
from or than you，
of thee，you；your，
in you，

酸列


醇对的
臬 5 •



Third Person．

2．Accusative 戸िंब
3．Agentire मिस or fíhex
4．Dative

6．Genilive
确
1．Nomivative 可（hon．）
2．Acousative 度
3．Ageutive 万ूरं फิस
4．Dative 解． 14
5．Ablative－瓶＇aN or $2 \mathbb{N}$
6．Genitive fra
he，she，部的
to him，her，
by lim，her，
to him or for him，
from or than him，
his，her，
he or ahe，
to him，her，
by him or her，
to or for him，har，
from bim，ber，
of him，his，her，
下isqu
किं 89. मेत

形：$x \cdot a$


酸•給

Firg d to them or for them．

雨． $\mathrm{bq} \cdot \mathrm{A} \quad$ their．
和禺 they． finc：

they． to them．
by them．
to them．
to them or for them．
their or theirs．

## Declension of tee Demonstratife Pronouns．

Singular．


## Plural．

these．
to these or with these．
by these．
to or for these．
from these．
of these．
in these．
those．
to or in those．
by those．．
to those or for those． from those：
of those．
to，at or in those．

Declension of tee Interrogative Pronouns．

| 1. | Nominative |  | Who？ | ㅌ্ᅥ勺＇5지 | who or who loth？ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | Accusalive | ＊⿴囗㐅小⿺辶入 | to whom？ |  | to whom？to whom both？ |
| 3. | Agentive | स्ञुष or क्ञु＇पेस | by whom？ |  | by whom？ |
| 4. | Dative |  | for or to whom？ |  | for or to whom？ |
| 5. | Ablative |  | from whom，whioh or what？ |  | from whom？ |
| 6. | Genitive |  | of whom？ |  | of whom？ |
| 1. | Nominativo |  | which，what？ | －15 59 | which two，which all ？ |
| 2. | Accusative | ग5：${ }^{4}$ | to which，with what？ | 42．50．04 | to which，with what？ |
| 3. | Agontive | व15．वीस | by which，whom？ | ब15．5ण पो तै | by which？by what？ |
| 4. | Dative | ब1－2 | for which or to what？ | ग5 $5.507 / 4$ | for which？with what？ |
| 5. | Ablative |  | from what or where？ | गार दुग वN | from whom，what or which？ |
| 6. | Genilive | ग5－¢ | of whom，which or what？ | ग5．5ण 市 | of whom，which or what？ |
|  | Localive | 415 | in which or what，where？ |  | in which two？whero？ |

－Singular．
1．Nominative of what．？
2．Acousative $\hat{\delta} \cdot a$ to or with what ？
3．Agentive ठิN or 8 ＇山ิN by what $P$
4．Dative हे＇ब for or to what $P$
5．Ablative $\hat{8}$ ．बत्र or $3 \cdot \operatorname{dan}$ from what？
6．Genitive रेิิ or $\mathfrak{z} \cdot$ जे of what ？
7．Locative $\begin{gathered}\text { 子 } 5 \quad \text { to or in what，where ？}\end{gathered}$

Dual or Plural．
3.54

子．रण to or with what？
8． $5 \mathrm{q} \cdot \mathrm{A}$｜w by what ？
हैंदूय for or to what $P$
3．54TnN from what？
8．रमन नो of what or of what two ？


When these interiogatives assume indeterminate forms，the particle $\hat{\text { à }}$ should be attached to them


## Declension of Recipiocals．

|  | Nominative |  | self，one＇s self， | 25．807 | ourselves，thyself or themselves |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | Accusative | 25．ad | to self or with self， |  | to ourselves or themselves． |
| 3. | Agentive | 25. पो | by myself， |  | by ourselves，\＆c． |
| 4. | Dative | 25：94 | for or to myself， | $55.87 \cdot 9$ | for or to ourselves，\＆o． |
| 5. | Ablative | 25 MN | from myself， | $25.381 .4{ }^{2}$ | from ourielves，\＆e． |
| 6. | Genitive | 55．पो | of myself， |  | of ourselves，\＆o． |
|  | Looalitive | $25 \cdot 5$ | in msself， | 25.87 .53 | to or in ourselves． |

## Pronomial Adjectives．








S'タy'
(Sans. Viçeṣana).

Adjeotives resemble nouns in their formation. It is from their meaning or ooutext that they oan be distinguished from each other. The Adjectives, generally follow singular nouns and precede the verber in

 particles 4 and $\overline{4}$ in the words $5 \overline{4} 4$ and $\overline{\text { ane }}$ 可 are not Articles. The sentence "snow is white" will be
 Sanskrit terms, Adjeotives precede nouns, for instance : $57 \times \mathcal{G} 9 \mathbb{N}$ (Çukla palsa) the white lunation i.e., the period after the new-moon to the full-moon; वף द्युףN (Kriṣna Paksa) the dark lunation i.e., the period after
 house ; when an Adjective is so placed it indicates relation rather than the qualification of the substantive it




Some Adjectives, though derived from adjective roots are also used as substantives; ${ }^{2}$ ' w former or prior



 or junior, the senior or the junior.

When Adjectives are placed before substantives thes are invariable in both singular and pluarl numbers. Though an Adjective follows the noun (iu the singular number) which it qualifies, yet in the plural it precedes


 attached to the Adijectives in the case of sidgular nomens and to the plural signs only in the case of plural


When numerals are used to qualify nouns, (they follow them in both singular and plural numbers:

 These resemble，in their use，the Eaglish partioles or signs suoh as ed，ful，eour，ous，$y$ ，which are attached
 precious ；धु叩व＂possessing god．

The words ask，NKQ，佔 aignifying with，possessing or having are also placed after substantivos to


 defeotless；मaq＇wn limitless or boundless；गaq＇wn（Sans．Vimána）immensurable，（a name for the sky）． ANは＇WN inoonoeivable．$\ddagger$

 dis，$i l, i m, i n, i r$ ，and $u n$ ，with the diffarence tinat they are affixel to nouns instead of being prefixed to them




## 

The 那东（additive partioles）थ\＆，पष or aN signifying than or more；than is put after the name of the



The word $\overline{\text { Wan }}$ attached to an Adjective expresses the superlative degree．It is equivalent to（Sans．tama）
 smallest．

[^15]Nomeral Adjectiveb．
The oardinal numbers are as follows：－

| 4 ¢0才 | one， | －1\％${ }^{1}$ | two， | $4{ }^{4}$ \＄ | three， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 1 | २ | 2 | ३ | 3 |
| 47 | four， | 일 | five， | $5{ }^{5}$ | six， |
| c | 4 | 4 | 5 | $\checkmark$ | 6 |
| 459 | seven， | 啝 | eight | 59 | nive， |
| $v$ | 7 | 4 | 8 | $\bigcirc$ | 9 |
|  | ten， | － 5 9 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | eleven， |  | twelve， |
| g。 | 10 | 97 | 11 | クマ | 12 |
|  | thirteen． | －पु． 8 ¢ | fourteen， |  | fifteen， |
| ）\％ | 13 | ge | 14 | 94 | 15 |
| 48．54 | sixteen， |  | seventeen， | －岢䛧 | eighteen， |
| g | 16 | g | 17 | ¢ | 18 |


| 4 ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ 行 | nineteen， |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| gn | 19 | २。 |

 Ir 19

|  | twenty two， |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P\％ | 22 | 2\％ |
| $3 \cdot 9$＇일 | twenty five， |  |


| 24 | 25 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | twenty eight， |
| Q | 28 |

 3ク
स్ర్ब＇క్＇पवे
₹૯ 34
सुपु कु＇प⿹\zh26龴⿵ thirty soven，
३ $\downarrow$
37

七。
forty，
२＊


々२
어ㅇㅓㅓ（ु）
₹ 4

そく
बवे वऊु णुठप

[^16]|  | forty three， 43 | 49． c8． ci | forty four， 44 | 9\％＇48．20 c4 | forty live， $45$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 49．48．54 | forly six， | 94．48．45 | forty seved， |  | forty eight， |
| Ev | 46 | cu | 47 | cid | 48 |
| 4\％\％ 489 | forty nine， | 인8 or 앋．4884．4 | Gifty，${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  | fifty one， |
| Es | 49 | Ho | 50 | 47 | 51 |
|  | fifty two， | 9198．488 | fifty three， | 9198．94 | Gifty four， |
| 47 | 52 | 44 | 53 | ye | 54 |
|  | fifty five， | ［198．54 | filty six， | 알．918959 | Gifty seren |
| 44 | 55 | N | 56 | 40 | 57 |
| 앋 488049 | fifty eight， |  | fifty nine， | 54＇8 or 54.8 .88 .9 | sixty， |
| 45 | 58 | 44 | 59 | $\cdots$＊ | 60 |

The word an＇ 4 is used nfter the tens up to one hundred．



After＇ब小彡
 mited in the former and retained in the latter．This oonforms to the rule thet a of the word as is to be

 express 41， 42 and so on．
 53 and so on．

|  | sisty one， 61 | $59.50\} 4$ ৬३ | sisty two， $62$ | 54．§＇ 4 M \＄ <br> $\checkmark 7$ | sirty three， 63 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 59889 50 | sisty four， 64 | $5 \pi \%^{\circ}$ 54 | sixts fire， <br> 65 | 578 5月 $\omega$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { sixty six, } \\ 66 \end{gathered}$ |
| ．5才＇559 | sixty seven， 67 | 54\％845 | $\begin{gathered} \text { sixty eight, } \\ 68 \end{gathered}$ | 5985 | sisty nine， 69 |
| 85\％or | eeventy， |  | eoventy one， |  | seventy twe， |
| － | 70 | － | 71 | $\sim$ | 72 |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
- \\
ข₹
\end{tabular} \& seventy three， 73 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
पडुद §ुष \\
ve
\end{tabular} \& seventy four， 74 \& \[
24
\] \& seventy five， 75 \\
\hline 8593.59 us \& seventy six， 76 \&  ขv \& seventy seven， 77 \&  os \& seventy eight， 78 \\
\hline －59

$2 \pi$ \& serenty nine， 79 \&  4。 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { eighty, } \\
80
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  く刀 \& eighty oue， 81 <br>

\hline  ८२ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { eighty two, } \\
82
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  ८३ \& eighty three， 83 \& व雨

\&e \& eighty four， 84 <br>

\hline | A要厂 |
| :--- |
| ＜4 | \& eighty five， 85 \& "㱤

as \& eighty＇six， 86 \& ＂ s \& eighty seven， 87 <br>

\hline  \& eighty eighty， 88 \& |  |
| :--- |
| 40 | \& eighty nine， 89 \&  $r$ 。 \& ninety,

$$
90
$$ <br>

\hline  \& ninety one， \&  \& ninety two \&  \& ninety three <br>
\hline c） \& 91 \& r2 \& 92 \& B\％ \& 93 <br>

\hline |  |
| :--- |
| ne | \& ninety four 94 \& |  |
| :--- |
| $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ | \& ninety five， 95 \& |  |
| :--- |
| as | \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { ninety six, } \\
96
\end{gathered}
$$
\] <br>

\hline  av \& ninety seven， 97 \&  as \& ninety eighty， 98 \& $a r$ \& ninety nine， 99 <br>
\hline \& \& 嚅 or 昭时 4 700 \& one hundred．

$$
100
$$ \& \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

 express $61,62,63,64$ ，\＆o．
 and so on to express 71，72，73，74，\＆o．
 to express $81,82,83,84, \& 0$ ．
 on to express 91，92， 93 and so on．
 hundred and one，one hundred and two，one hundred and three，and so on．To express one hundred，





 90，000 and 900,000 ．
 Cardinal Figures in Serial Orner．

| 1, | 9）11， | マง 21， | 3931, | cg 41， | 4351, | い）61， | U）71， | 4 91 ， | n9 91 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2, | ）マ．12， | २२ 22， | ३२ 32， | ¢マ 4\％， | ч२ 52， | ง२ 62， | － 272 | く२ 82, | ค2 92 |
| 3 ， | ） 13 ， | २३ 23 ， | ३३ 33 ， |  | 4з 53, | －${ }^{\text {\％}} 3$ ， | ～3 73， | く3 83， | п3 93 |
| 4， | ge 14 ， | २ 24 ， | ₹ ${ }^{\text {c }} 34$ ， | ee 44 ， | 4 ¢ 54 ， | we 64， | ข 74 ， | ＜ 684 | $\pi \times 94$. |
| 45 ， | 94 15， | 24 25 ， | 3435 ， | c4 45， | 4455, | 5465 ， | 24 75， | 4485 ， | $\pi 495$. |
| $\checkmark 6$ ， | os 16 ， | 2ง 26， | \＄ง 36 ， | Es 46， | $4 \times 56$ ， | vs 66， | us 76 ， | く＊ 86 ， | 96. |
| $\sim 7$ ， | 92 17， | २ 27 ， | 3 237 ， | ev 47， | 4． 57 ， | $)^{2} 67$ ， | ข 77， | ＜ 28 ， | nv 97. |
| ¢ 8 ， | ＜18， | ＜ 28 ， | ३＜38， | E4 4x， | 44 58 ， | us 68， | va 78， | ＜4 88 ， | ca 98. |
| $\sim 9$ ， | 9\％19， | 2～29， | ₹ 239 ， | er 49， | $4 \sim 59$, | 5069 ， | ข 78 ， | ¢ $\sim 89$ ， | 99 |
| ग．10， | २． 20 ， | 々० 30, | E．40， | 4.50 ， | 5060 ， | v． 70 ， | a 80 ， | co 90， | 90.100 |



 make six，aud so on．

## Urdinal Adjectives．



－In the arrangement of books in a library or of books in a volume，they are marked by the letters of the alphabet in a serial order，suoh as，volume $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ ，volume $\mp$ ，volume 4 and so on up to the 30 th volume，whioh is marked with whe last leiter of the alphabet；then the four vowel signe are put on the alphabets，in serial



 3 of the word ato $^{3}$ is also changed into $\omega^{\circ}$ ．


 （39）．

No change，however，takes place in them when they follow any noun or which they may qualify，thas －प鸟 प

目 55 的 10,100 ．
 － three chapters ；ㅕㅓㅎㅈㅇ＇4 signifies（the book of）thirty verses or Cloka or simply＂of thirty．＂
 signifies one thousand，but its ordisary meaning，whether it is used with or without 4 is cimpty or void，henoe
 as a numeral means ten thousand．The word 唒 4 one in the chair，i．e．，chairman or president is therefore，seldom used as an Ordiual．

## g．a Verb．

Sans，$_{\text {Kriyai．}}$
A Tibetan verb is always a dissyllabio word oonsisting of a monosyllabio verbal root and an additive partiole 4 or 4 ．In its simple form whioh is invariably participle present，it is a verbal noun．Take for

 addition of the A verbal root with the ausiliary g attaohed to it is generally put in the infinitive mool．The infinitive present conveys the idea of futurity，hence 5 is attached also to the verbal roots，in the future tense．

E＇a or 列 a hon，as a verbal noun signifies action，deed；as a verb（partioiple present）signifies

 a* ${ }^{2}$ ) the term for work, because cutting is the work conveged by $885 g 1$

 past tense. There is mention of two moods in Tibetan grammars: the indicative and the hortative or imperative.

 is out, is in the preterite or past tense.





 (or soood) with (an) axe.



 aN गे



 present.

When in the root-verb the terminating letter is reduplipated and the vowol 0 is put on the duplicate letter, the verb so formed is also put in the Indiontive present, for example: 気 5 そ (he) does, a
 the above manner i.e., as a\$r'ay'a (reduplication of the final latter in a noun, pronoun, adjective or verb, and the rowel o being fixed on the duplioate letter), is always pat in the Indicative mood, present tause: मेब




＊is generally affised to the verbal root in the Indicative，present tense for forming the preterite or past

 pres．会 pret．





In the formation of the preterite and perfect tenses，in some verbs，the x








 suoh verbal roots in the formation of the several tenses and moods are illustrated in the following ten groups of examples．

No．I．
Indicative mood．

| Verb active，participle． apar a spinning， | Pres． <br> apa or＂arad वêa 4 | pret． and | fut． <br>  |  | Hortative． न्विय केष |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| apra＇a carrying， |  | वाुर |  | 硅 |  |
|  |  | 4TV｜N |  | ¢人ण | 这ण 8 \％ |
| Q $\mathrm{m}_{5} 4$ leading， |  | －${ }^{\text {N }}$ |  | 目 |  |
| Qgf 4 washing， |  | वTुN |  | E5 | 56．${ }^{\circ}$ |

 from the Indicative precent，by dropping the a prefix，and changing the inherent a into the expressed o vowel The future，is formed from the Indicative present by changing the $\mathrm{a}^{2}$ into ${ }^{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{pr} \boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{f x}$ and the letter m into m ． It is also formed by the addition of the auxiliary $\mathrm{agn}_{\mathrm{g}}$ or agx an to the Indicative present．The preterite
 root or by chenging the final 5 into $N$

No．II．
Indicalive mood．

| Verb aolive，participle． | Pres． | Pret． | Fut． | Imperat． | Hortatio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| रशुण or बणुणस 4 calling |  | 啊 | रणुण or बचुष agyx | 1791 |  |
| बबुष＇4 killing， | रशुस or रणुक्ष पदीव 4 | वगु\％ | 5गु\％or Qg＊＊RE | ［1＊ |  |
| Qaोषा 4 hindering， |  | －$\square^{4}$ |  | 丙の | 万阿 8 \％ |
| RaोरN＇4 filling， |  | QMK |  | 形 |  |
| Qa｜qN＇a oovering， |  | －$\square^{\circ}$ |  | 酩 |  |
| रणोय a loading， | aपोय or aवोश ब¢़क प | amय |  |  |  |
| Qवेस＇ロ splitting， |  | 4010 | 54\％or 5alm ${ }^{\text {chegx }}$ | $\chi_{\text {¢ }}^{4}$ |  |
| 2 $5_{5} \cdot 4$ directing， |  | － 析 $^{\text {a }}$ |  | 效 |  |
| R⿹弋工二小 4 soattering， | Qब्ञेष | － |  | 首从 | 首＊＇命可 |
|  |  | － 4 T |  | 互ช | 爻凶बकी |

In verbs based on 9 the future is formed from the Indicative present by ohanging ${ }^{2}$ into 5 and the expressed $e$ into inherent $a$ ，and by dropping the $W \kappa \cdot \mathrm{CF}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{F}$ letter 4 if there is any．The preterite is formed



No．III．

| २ヵワす＇4 passing，visitiug， | $2 \boldsymbol{0}$ | N | 484 | 物 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| а玉к． 4 holding， |  | 485 N |  | ¢ | ¢ $\frac{\text { Q }}{}$ |
| Qxf＇4 telling， |  | 5．99 |  | ． $\mathrm{T}_{5}$ |  |
| Rat． 4 hiding， | 2x日 | 486N |  | $\chi^{\circ}$ |  |
| Qxa＇ 4 making ready， | Qxa or $2 x \times 2$ ¢̧¢ 4 | 06 N | 489 | วิ | नेष |
| a ${ }_{\text {a }} \times$＇a binding， |  | पठेट ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |  | ¢5 |  |
| Rêm＇ 4 riding，mounting， |  | Qใิロ | 4 | \％ | 8 C ¢ 8 ¢ |
| a ${ }^{\text {d }} 4$ irrigating， |  | 45 N | －${ }^{\text {g }}$ | 6 ${ }_{6}$ | भेण |
| Qā． 0 assuring， |  | －${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ N | a 8 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | सेशे |
| R¢ิणリ＇4 oonfessing， |  | －－Aण |  | － －$^{1}$ | 利 3 ¢ |
| $\chi^{\text {a }}$ a preparing， |  | ه\％ | － 0 or a Regx | 納 | ठस＇ААФ |

 him come．

The preterite of аш5 are the oommon words a－q5 told and $\overline{\text { a }}$ fell or please tell．


No．IV．

## Indicative mood．

| Verb active，participle． aEq＇a weighing， | Pres． <br>  | Pret． 484 | ஈคथ | Imperat． QẼ～ | Hortalive． Q ${ }^{2}$ an देव |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QEq］ 4 destroying， |  | प9ेष |  | Аิף | －Аगे ठेๆ |
| QEQ＇4 suoking， |  | व9ิ\％ |  | 鲄 | 合口 3 ¢ |
| Aİqu deposing， |  | $\square 882$ |  | ¢勿 |  |
| $\mathrm{a}_{5} \cdot \square$ digesting， |  | －बga |  | ¢5N |  |
|  |  |  |  | 84 |  |
| 20才， 4 taming， |  | 猗す | 459 or 9 ga ex | 689 |  |
| 人E＇a milohing， |  | 㖇 | 响 | QEN |  |
| QEप＇4 placiug， |  | पЯण | 497 | 而可 | 䫆け． 80 |
| QËEN＇4 conquering， |  | उぁ |  |  |  |






No．V．

| Qใीज 4 falling or drops， <br> aģ＇ A drinking， <br> agha＇$\square$ cutting in pieoes， |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| $8801 \times$ or 980 | 459N |  | 准｜ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | －${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ 行 |  | ¢41 | ग－ 3 ग |
|  | $4{ }^{5} 5 \mathrm{EN}$ | महु天 or agr agex | Qg5 | － |
|  | － F 可 | 950 | aga |  |
|  | 吅 | $4{ }^{4} 5$ | Qr |  |

In the above examples the किए गी latter a of the Indicative present ohanges into 5 in the preterite and future，the a prefix being changed into $\triangle$ and 4 respectively．

No．VI．

| Q ¢¢5＇a spreading， |  | 桝 |  | B | 可5．澈听 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 953＾A subduing， |  |  | 450 | 924 |  |
| RडीN＇4 lifting up， |  | $4 \square^{4} 9$ | परेप | จ》4 | देष ${ }^{\text {¢ \％}}$ |
| R Q 区N＇4 throwing， |  | 450 | 459 | 何 | 特． 8 ¢ |
|  |  | 45914 | व1才 | 枸込 |  |
| Q弓ŋ¢ uttering， |  | － ¢ $_{5}$ | － ¢ $^{\text {a }}$ | 的 | 合可勿年 |

In the above examples the Aे $5^{\circ} \pi{ }^{\prime 2}$ letter 5 ohanges into 5 only in the preterite．It is retained in the future．The prefix a is changed into $a$ in the future．

In the Imperative and Hortative，the 5 of the Indicative present ohanges into ${ }^{4}$ ．

No．VII．

Surlioipiul form．
aga＇a soparating，
at a subtraoting，diminishing， a弟身＂taking away（by fo：oe），

Pics．




Prit．Fut．
包 59 9日 9 家
嫘

Imperet．Mortulicr．

－ 4 対


In the above cxamples the a of the Indicut ve pesent disappears in the peterite and in the Insperative and Hortalivo．

| 阿匈＂4 pioroing， |  | 日可 | 5 ¢ $^{\text {¢ }}$ | Q 0 | 疑践 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| aglk＇ 4 boring， |  | 47 | 5971 | 4if | 4977 |
| 295\％＇4 putting off， | Rgior agiaiau | 4 | 595 | 45 |  |
|  |  | 40 | 573 | 40 | ys． 3 y |
| aga＇a offering，presenting with， |  | 42 | 588 | पู | पुय 动 |
| atas＇s desoending，lesting down， |  | 40 |  | 的 | 云效年 |
| Regi 4 drawing or pulling out， |  | ye | 575 oråju 2gy | ge |  |
| Raf＇s opening or dividing， |  | ¢ | 45 | 5 | cis 8 |

In the above examples the root leiter a of the Iudicative present is also rotained in the fature．It is obanged into both in the preterite and Hortative．The a disappears in the pererito and IIortativo and changes into 5 in the future．

IVO．IX．

| Qta＇t sifing， |  | वर才ग |  | ${ }^{\text {x }}$ | $x^{4} 7 \cdot 8 \pm$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ata＇a giving on equivalent， |  | ¢GN，gnad | पND or axarag̃ | 我，如 |  |
|  |  | －${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  | \％ |  |
| Qx＇ta burting，hnrming， |  | －7＊ |  | ¢ ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | व̈＊ |  |
| а\％＊＊＇4 sowing， |  | ดวิสํ． |  | En |  |
| Qf．a feedivg or lieopiag alivo， |  | －$)^{\text {¢ ¢ }}$（ |  | \％ | 大凶＊नेप |
|  |  |  | －$\square^{\text {¢ }}$ | 勈 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\mathscr{y y}_{5}$ | 号上 列 |
| atars seeking or searching， |  | － dx $^{\text {d }}$ | $4{ }^{6} 2$ | 令 | 乐安勿 |

In the above examples the a ohanges into $\hat{b}$ in tho preterite and future and also in the Hortatire of ama and $a^{\circ}$ it obang sinto ${ }^{2}$ ．This changing，according to some Grammarians，is optional．

No． $\mathbf{X}$ ．

I＇artioipial form．
aEqua holdiug，seizing，
259.4 setting or plautiug， $25 \% y^{2}$ entering iuto， Q 5 ＇4 closing， a5\％．a avolding， Q ${ }^{5} 20 \cdot 4$ creeping in， Qes． 4 keeping or reoeiving， aĖa 4 bluahing，

Pres．

|  |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

Pret．Fut．

| 435 |  | 羽 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －${ }^{\text {E }}$－ |  | $3 \square$ |  |
| － 45 |  | 35 |  |
| －¢冂木冖⿺𠃊 |  | 캥 |  |
| 婦 |  | 跃 |  |
| 4ヨูข |  | $3{ }^{3} / 4$ |  |
| 戓う |  | $3{ }^{3}$ | 35－807 |
| 國N |  | Э ${ }^{1}$ |  |

The letter E in all the examples mentioned above ohanges into ${ }^{3}$ with the excoption in the preterite of a5\％and 9551

## 

$7,5, \square, 8,2$ ，（in the formation of the several tenses and muods）when they begin


The use of $\begin{aligned} & \text { I as a Prefix in Vires．}\end{aligned}$

| ๆf a making water， |  | 4 वेल |  | पठิ凶 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4阿＇4 covering， |  |  |  | वर्युN |  |
| 4\＃ska saying or speakivg， |  | 毋ษ $=$ w |  | dys |  |
| H／N＇4 dwelling， |  | ग\％ | ग何 or | $4 \$^{1 / 4}$ |  |

In the above examples the use of the profix 7 is regular，it being retained with the verbal－roots in all the tenses．

|  |  | 885 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 055 | 4j5 or 755 －ax Rega | 的 |  |
| $4 ¢_{5} \cdot 4$ entrusting， |  | 855 |  | $\square_{5}$ | 有；3\％ |
| $4 \chi^{\text {x }} 44$ killing，slaying， |  | จ＊5 |  |  | 发 $5 \cdot 87$ |
| ariac ${ }^{\text {chearing or listening，}}$ |  | จงฯ9 |  | $4{ }^{\text {楥 }}$ | 9\％\％9 9\％ |


| 5匈け＇t measuring or pondering， |  | $5407 \%$ |  | ¢可》 | ¢区ึ． 39 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5気＇4 dictating， |  | ［ $\mathrm{H}^{\text {\％}}$ |  | $5{ }^{\text {¢ ¢ }}$ | $5 \overline{\text { 人，}}$ के |
| 5 che $^{5}$ a langing， |  | 5yck | ¢ ¢ | 惊 | 5 5边＇解 |
| दit $5^{\prime} 4$ examiniug， |  | 945 |  | $5{ }^{5} 5$ |  |

In the above examples 5 is rotained in all terises and moods．

The use of $\square$ as a Prefix in Verbs．

Partioipial form．Pres．Pret．Fut．
a有 5.4 dividing， a ${ }^{2} 54$ doing，

 वजुष ब वजु

Imperet．Hortative．
－जूल स
जूष जुस सेथ

＇$\Delta$ is prefixed to most verbs in the preterite，
The use of म as a Prefix in Verbs．$^{\text {a }}$

| coming， |  | は紋 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | お布辰 | 内尔 |  |

The ${ }^{\text {a }}$ prefix is retained in all the tenses in some verbe．
The use of Qas a Prefix in Verbs．
In some verbs $a$ is retained in all the tenses but in most verbs it is used in the Indicative presont．
 QEV＇4 $\%$ ．n．fighting or stirring，


Qशサ＇4v．n．stopping or staying，


agz v．a．drinking，


| R－गN or 5 TJす\％ |  | －${ }_{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| दñ凶 | 5 ¢7\％ | 㐫四 |  |
| 2．9ाय｜ | Qगया or Qबा＇पर Qबg |  |  |
|  |  | ags | 296．$\frac{9}{}$ |
| 95，${ }^{\text {N }}$ | Q9\％Ax．Rgy |  |  |
| 8ミู | R5．यद．बgู์ |  |  |

R\｛2＇A v．n．passing away，
＇954＇v．n．assembing，gathering，
R5a R5N

In some verbs 2 is dropped in the preterite．
 Q⿵⺆⿻二丨力刂象 leading， amN 4 splitting， Q $1 \times \times 14$ becoming， a $\left\{5^{\prime} 4\right.$ sending，

|  | 产 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 晾 |  |
|  | पN |  |
|  | ，刃ู |  |
|  | \＃ | QEf45＇ag |

a





Examples of neuter verbs from which active forms may be derived．

Pres．Fret．Fut．Meaning．


वान
쟂처
v．$n .2 \times{ }_{5} \cdot 4$
v．a．बतरों 4

सी
व정허
a为



## A생

Q
5可反
sbrinking，contraoting， settling or sitting．

|  | Pres． | Pret． | Fut． | Meaning， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －ก．axata | a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Qăm |  | walking round． |
| －a．晾可 | 南 | －$\square_{\text {成 }}$ | －¢ ¢ ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | ouoircling，surrounding． |
| －0．11．बसास्व | Q $\mathrm{F}_{1}$ | $49^{4}$ |  | cleaving． |
| ข．a．बचेष $\square$ | $4 \square^{4}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | －$\square^{1 / 4}$ | 5 T स |  |
| D．11．शबणन | Rणगा | QTサN |  | hiudering． |
| r．a．रवोगे | Q4गञ |  | 54 V |  |
| f．12．बतुक 4 | Q Q 5 | गुर | Qणुस प1．Q | perishing，extinguishing． |
| D．ก．बसुष＇4 | Qजुष | वशुक | Qगुक＇4र＇$\times$ ax |  |
|  |  | बशुय |  | quaking or shaking． |
| D．a．젱ㅁㅁ | बत्युष बड़9 4 | वशुण | －ג্তু | － |
| v．n．श⿹勹䶹欠4 | Q ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 匂 |  | changing or translating． |
| －a．悬品 | 发 ${ }^{2}$ | 呴 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ロ禺 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| －12．Qोगे | Q ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | जुष | 2才吅呵 | going asunder，diffusiug． |
| －a．रेश 4 | Q ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | बगे़ | 呵 |  |
|  | Rज़ेब | केय |  | turning upside down． |
|  | 等 |  |  |  |
| v．12．श⿹弋龴⿵⺆⿻二丨．刀 | रशे | 匈ष |  | agreeing． |
| v．a．勍可 | 到可 |  |  |  |
| e．n．RTVA 4 | 2 ${ }^{\text {a }} 4$ | 知 |  | darkening． |
|  | 䒺口 | －䒺प（ |  |  |
| v．$n$ ，Q ${ }^{\text {an }}$ | R ปู凶 |  |  | rolling or wrapping up． |
| c．a．inda | ¢9\％ | －${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| v．12．Rश⿹勹凶 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Qงูव | サ్ |  | accomplishing，making ready． |
|  | ज9 | व gind $^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |
| v．$n$ ．䖲5． | Q ⿹\zh26灬二 | Q $\mathrm{j}^{\text {c }}$ |  | arising or raising． |
| v．a．动号品 | 離 | $\square \square_{\text {¢ }}$ | 呵 |  |
|  | Q 可为 | 甸止 or 呵＂义 |  | lonsening or delivering． |
| ข．a．ك⿹勹⿰丿丿巾 | 或 | －수ㅅㅔㅣ | ロ島 |  |

Pros．Pret．Fut．

－a．ब
o．11．REFは4
o．a．बठ5
i．月．Q 11 可
－a．ロぞッ
0．12． 25.4
v．a． $55^{\circ} 4$
－
v．11． $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{J}} \mathrm{F} \cdot \mathrm{C}$
ข．a．श्रुष＂
ข．21．स्त्येय

ข．ก1 何＇ロ
ข．a．※्ष ロ
0．12．REय＇A
v．a．Rघ्नू＇a
－12．R 目



0．12．Rage：ロ
v．a．Rड⿹\zh26灬
v．11．Q A ㅁ
ข．a．RE才广
－10．REपリ
ข．a．१र्षण ${ }^{2}$
0．n：离的
v．a．⿹ㅠㄴ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{a}$
＊． 11 5ु $\boldsymbol{0}^{\circ} 4$
－$a$ • 젱ㅁ＇ 4

4x可
4
RB
すす5
2可す
2 $\ddagger 9$
85
5
R．5．
5N

⿹ㅡㅁ ${ }^{4}$
Q
춤
R2ㅁㄱㅇ
Rघ्य
Q
बใ
R 84
Rลีดํㅔ
Rge
Rきす
23
R 5
QÉq

Q $\ddagger$
突
产 5

す0
${ }_{8}^{8}$

44
487
$\pm 5$
485

百9
5号可
25 N

5\％
－푹N
㸚
춥걱
Rで，
風
$5{ }^{24}$
힌
g
2
－90 Or
$4 \square^{*}$
ge
G5
.3
引
日雨
450에
8．

50
味4웅


Q．5．45．R気
455

－9Fの

吗
Rรुअ＇बर＇Q
䏝중




Rgy＇ax＇R界x
519
呴•吅喝
5 5ิ

508

$5{ }^{2} 5$





Q

－

Mcaning． breaking．
dissolving or calling off．
issuing，uttering．
galhering together．
agreeing，reconcile．
incroasing，augmenting．
changing or transforming．
separating．
growing less．
subtracting
descending．
letting down．
comeforth or become．
drawing or pulling out．
opening．
dropping down or leaking． boruing．
etraining．
glowing，produoing．
setting．
destrojing．

Certain root-verbs are used both in oonversation and writing to express a degree of politeness in address to inferiors, equals, or superiors. Being the various forms of the verb to be i.e., फag and 访; they generally signify am, art, is, are ; there is, there are \& \& . and are as follows :-



These root-verbs heve no variation in inflection in the several tenses, and also in respeot of person and number.

They are invariable in the Indicative present, after every person of both numbers.
The use of these root-verbs is illustrated as follows :-









## Conjugation.

The oonjugation of Tibetan verbs is simply a partioipial variation.
All the tenses of the verbal roote cr of verbs, in general, may be formed aud onnjugated by the aid



Conjugation of the verb to be जिक्यद or its participial form पेंद being
Indicative Mood.

Singular.

1. Person. F जैิ I am,

2. " 布 or मिए जेक he is,

Plural.
2. 3 पन पैव we are.










Present tense．

Singular．




1．＂ 5 象 or gin $^{\text {K }}$ I did，
2．＂酸包N 「hou didst，


Plural．




## Pust tense．

5． $\mathrm{JW} / \mathrm{g}^{\mathrm{N}}$ we did．


Future tense．




Imprrative．


Conditional preaent．
Ezf＇9 if I do，or he does．








Prosent tense．

2．＂，庡•咟 you go or Thou goest，


2．87．Q 甸 we go．
E5


## Fast tense．

1．＂，5is I went，
5＇和动 we went．
2．＂合落 you went，



Future tense．

1．＂ 5 •呵＇而 I shall or will go，






## 需 is evidently used in the plare of the auxiliary Rgyz．


1．Person．5＇а名 I see，

2．＂風厂 お和 you see，



The rerb agy ar to become or its participle agora becoming．

## Indicative．

Preseni．

2．＂前抱至 Thou becomest，
3．＂戸ं Q

5＇ठ才＇吻 we become．



Past．

1．＂$"$ ⿹勹䶹欠 I bөcame，
2．＂首佨 y you became，


5．रुण शुर wo became．





Gerund．Regr for becoming．

## Participial Expressions．

Present and future．Rge． ar when beooming，changing．

 Hortative it is ${ }^{2}{ }^{2} 51$
 auperior．
 Imper at．包就do． Horlatice．5yw fay pray do．

## Pabticiples．

Among verbs the participles form the roots of the Indicative present，past and future tenses；as ac an， aly As nouns they may all be used substantively，such as an apeaking or epeech；ax＇s epoken，a aro oken thing；eq a thing to be said or spoken of．

The partigiples terminating in 4 or a aooording to their final letter in the roote，take the genitive form


 to it，it becomes a noun signifying an actor or agent，an instrument or organ；as at








The past participle is espressed by any of the following secondary particles or case一signs（put after
 nad eq they are used like＇heviug＇－＇ed＇or＇being－ed＇in Eaglish（for joining two or more members of
 （go and tell him）．






 ask，let him beg．




These are，likewise all of the same power and signifioation，and are formed of the preceding word，by the
 signifying am，art，is，are；do，have．They are frequeutly used with the preseut，perfect，and future





On tee use of 弓，宍，弓in Verbs．






|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


These terminations are all of the some power and signification．They are forn：ed of the preceding word or root－verb by reduplicating its final letter，and affining the letter \＆to it．They are interrogative eigne，or express a doubt；whether，whether or not？



 has $h_{g}$ askd？

These particles are all of the same power and signification and express the participial termination－ing， in English．They are used after such letters as have been stated under $\hat{\delta} ण$ ，रेण and निषा for example：


On the use of $\operatorname{Ei}$ and ad with Verbs．
These are comparative signs signifying ：than，more than，but they are often used with verbs in their
 hand or having presented to him．

## Adverbs．

In Tibetan，the Adverbs generally precede the verbs and adjectives whioh they qualify，for example ：


There are three premitive adverbial roots in the Tibetan language，namely：$\overline{\boldsymbol{z}}$ ，बे，नि। which are all of the same power aud meaning．Whether used alone or with the affix（ $\bar{E} \mathrm{~N}^{2} \cdot \mathrm{ag}$ ） Naffised to them or with the





There are also certain additive terms which are used both，as Adverbs and Postpositions（Prepositions in Erglish）．When used adverbially they are put before the verb．Some of these words are：－

 work hard in the direction of religion；亥品的 on above or upwards；
 remuneration if he work；；ス心
2L．



The ©quf additive partioles as and ax are some times attached to certain adjectives to give them an adverbial sense in the manner ly does in English，for example：बing clearly ；fबब＇ax as showe kindness towards the low．
－The adverbs of negation oalled \｛刑分 are the following ：－





Adverbs of Place．


 दू．En＇気，ty．天a＇g outside，bejond，outward．







Adverbs of Time．






5\％＇s．




 ax5N day after tomorrow ; 4 ded after three days or three days hence.


 three years ago. \$N"\& four years ago.


 meridian.


## Adverbs of number and times.





Adverbs of quantity.
 much about.




## Adverbs of quality.



 really, materially; . 5 ; 4x ill, badly;


 undoubtedly;


















## Prepositions.

There are no Prepositions in the Tibetan languege. Certain postpositive paricles or Postpositione,


The use of these particles has been partly explained in page 15. The Post positionf, however, do not form a part of speech. They are, but, parts of words under declension.

There are simple and compound Postprositions.
 âw, พิส, w signifying $6 y$, with. These are the signs of the Agentive or Instrumentive oase. $a$ is the eign both of the Accusalive and the Dative cases and signifies to, for.

वस is the sign both of the Nominative and the Ablative oases; and ad is the sign of the Ablative.
 east; (he) fell from the hill;




(0)'AN- A. ऽa

Q'थान

The adlitive partioles $5,5,5,5$, (put after the Nominative with respect to its final letter) denote motion, progression to, or t,wards a place; or change, turn, promotion, transformation into another state. They are the signs of the Locative case.

The compound postpositions generally require the genitive case before them. The terms ${ }_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{x}$ or $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{F} 5$







Some Postpositions illustruted wath examples:








Relation of Prepositions and Postpositions.






弓 $\ddagger \times{ }^{\circ}$

酸5








The fullowing Tibetan equivalents of the Sanskrit prepositive particles are generally used with or before






## Conjuxction．




There are three primitive conjunctions namely：TV， 25 and $\begin{gathered}\text { are } \\ \text { which are all of the same power and }\end{gathered}$


Tु［ eignifying too，also；though，although；even，is used after words endiag in $4,5,4$ ，an and also
 there is ；茇何
$R E$ is used after any powel and after words ending in a either expressed or uuderstood．In being so used 9 a is rather joined with than attached to the words or syllable it follows：－
 even or also； 5 with 25 forms one syllable，aman（formed of $\begin{aligned} & \text { 明 and } 25 \text { ）is also one ayllable．}\end{aligned}$ When it becomes necessary（in poetry for the sake of metre）to divide this one syllable into two the an is changed into wr＇ 1





When gr，as or wh is used between two similar or same adjectives，it signifies mire or still more i．e．，in


[^17]- When I2, ak or we is used between two adjectives of opposite meanings, it shows the contrast or points to the difference in their signifioations. दे


a
WE'j signifying or, or or clse is the ouly disjunotive, in this language, which is in goneral use.
 is more, gods even bowed.




 whether, or ? 'They may be formed of any word, by reduplicaling its finallotter, and adding a a ; as in


Interjection.

合 $K_{y c}$ is the polite vocative particle signifying oor oh which is, in geceral use, both colloguially and in writing. It is equivalent to Sanskrit Bho (in Tibetan fa lod to address or call) from which the Bindi name Bhota signifying Tibet, has been derived. In is generally used at the beginning of an expression or sentence





 writings and performances, ard also in eongs.
 addressed ${ }_{\dagger}^{+}$





W， $\mathbb{N} \%$（or invoking the Lamaic ohiefs of the Vajra－yāna mystic cult．
The following rocative terms or expressions signifying sir，yes； 0 ，holla are in general use oolloquiallr．
 or $\pi^{\cdot \omega}$ is used in addressing inferiors．$弓 ; 弓 \cdot \vec{\zeta}$ ，w．₹ in addressing some ove of out of soorn．









The following expressions denote approbation，confirmation，endorsemen＇，\＆c．



## Syntax．

Tle arrangement of the words of the several parts of speoch，in Tibetan expressions and sentences，does not resemble that of the same in English or Sanskrit．It is rather the reverse of the English．The nouns and pronouns including the Nominative，precede their attributes，and the rerbs stand at the end of the








$\dagger$＇l＇tae Allative case－sign $\boldsymbol{q}^{\mathrm{N}}$ from i．e．，signifying origination，is geuerally used，in modern idiomatio
㕫 are verbs．



 live long or have long life!

The ausiliaries whioh follow the principial verb aro only conjugated in the several tenses and moodn,
 दaFicux to wish to do.

Nouns generally precede their attributes, and then it is only the last of them tbat is declined in the


 wooden cup ; কुधेगा water drops.



When several nouns in the agentive or genitive case are ploced together with or without the word mand siguifying et cetcra at the eud, the case-sign is attached to the last noun or to kom, for example:

 to my parents and every other person.

When the adjectives precede the nouns they are intended to qualify, they are invariable in all the
 quantity, require, that the preceding noun be in the sigular: A ass ten men; 有盘 a hundred years;



The case denoting the agent, by whom, or the instrument, with which, any action is produced, is called the Iustrumentive. 'This occurs very frequently, since it is used both before the active and paesive verbs, or before every verb denoting a trausitive action on an object or person.
 nominative oases expressed before them.


Active and Causal verbs require before them, the Instrumentive case i.e. the Nominative with any of these case-signe गेष, ीेस, कुस, --N or केस or जैस, according to the final letter of the word in the Nominative onse, and the neuters and passives, in like manuer, require the Nominative or Objective onse. But, when tho
 go. Instead of the Instrumentive cese, the Nomiuative is also used with the emphatical I ( $5: 8$ ); as in
 Accusative) is used, instead of the Instrumentive; as in 55 m me it has been said to you. (See Csoma's Grammar'.

## Prosody.


Tibetan verses are free from the fetters of rhyme and motre. All the poetical pieces in Tibetav, originals or translations from Sanskrit, are in a sort of blank verse or prose in flowing motion. There is no distinction of rowels into long and short, accented or emphatical, in Tibetan versification. A $1 /$ pootical compositions differ from one another only in thie number of syllables. There are feet but not metrical ones, measured by short and long vowels or syllables. The several poetioal pieces oocurring in the Rah-gyur and Slangyur, all of which are faithful translations from the Sanskrit Buddhist works of India, have been rendered in blank verse, consisting of two or four lines, each of seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen or twentyone syllables.

The Avaläna Kalpalatã, in Tibetan and Sanskrit, which has been published in the Bibliofleca Indica series by the Asiatio Society of Bengal, contains numerous esamples of such poetical compositions.

In the repartee songs of Tibet which generally esasist of verses of two lines of six syllables each, there


In lyrie songs the distinotion of number in the syilables of a line is, however, seldom observed. They are composites, sometimes irregularly done, of lines of six, seven and two syllables. These are, at the time of



## INDEX.

## (References are to the pages and lines).




## B00K I.

## Specimens of Tibetan Composition.


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दुषाप्येष－Official Order ..... ．．． ..... $=$
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A letter from Kusho Tung chen La，to Sri Sarat Chandra Das ..... $\therefore$
A Tibetan DiplomaA letter from Dug Bumthang of Bhutan to Lama Ekai Kawa－guchi．．．
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Official
Seal.













## बत्रें

## A 'Tibetan Marriage Deed.



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$+\Delta$ correct oopy of the Marriage Deed of the Mahárani of Sikkim, Late Lba-cham Yeçe Dolma






















 Лすे＇


A Passport-Road Bill.








The above pass-port was granted to Purengiri Gosain by the Government of Lhasa in the year


OFFICIAL ORDER OF THE TASHA LAMA,
Lozan̂ Paldan Yéshé,
sanctioning food allowances, etc., to Ācharya Purnagiri and his servants.





APPENDIX III.
अม 넾! !
A Passport -Road Bill.





## Road-Bill.



弓' ga'







> O@oial

Seal.


This Road-Bill was granted by the Lhasa Government to Āchärya Dharjirgiri in the 58th year of Emperor Kuenlung, on the 13th of the ad Lunar month of the Tibetan year Wiater-Or.

A letter from His Holiness the Dalai Lama to His Majesty the King.Einperor Edward Vli.*






* This, with its translation in English, and accompanging presents, was sent direct to King Edward VII, from Caloutta.

A letter from His Serene Holiness the Tashi Lama to the Japanese Lama, Ekai Kawa-guchi.
-






Official Seal.









A letter from Lama Seng-chen Dorje-chang, Chief Khan-po of Thoi-sam-ling College of Tashi-lhun-po to Lama Sherab Gya-tsho of Goom, Yid-gah Choiling Monastery, near Darjeeling.

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* Lama Sherab Gya-tsho, Head Lama of Goom Monastery, near Darjeeling, was tutor to the Tashi Lama Lo zaî Choikyi Wangchug, for some years. At Tashillhunpo he was known by the name of Thub-tan Gga-tsho.

A letter from Kusho Tung-chen La, Chief Secretary to Lama Rinpoche Seng-chen Dorje-chang to Sri Sarat Chandra Das.

केर'Rशुष।






## A TIBETAN DIPLOMA

## बारि次开｜














 クク 74

Official Seal．

A lettur from Dug Bumthan̂g of Bhutan to Lama Ekai Kawaguchi of Japan．



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## APPENDIX V．

VRIHASPATI CHAKRA，or Cycle of Sixty years，with the corresponding names of the Tibetan jears．


| 1 | Prabhava天a＇gre＇ | 2 | Vibhava耳列 2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Çukla } \\ & 5 \pi \times \cdot{ }_{2} \end{aligned}$ | 4 | Pramodi工a＇ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fire－hare <br>  |  | Earth－dragon |  | Earth－serpent |  | Iron－horse |
| － |  |  | सर式行 |  | অ＇ㅅ্స丶＜｜ |  |  |
| 5 | Prajāpati | 6 | Angira | 7 | Çimukha | 8 | Bhāva |
|  |  |  | ज荗可1 |  |  |  | 5廌戓｜ |
|  | Iron－sheep |  | Water－ape |  | Water－bird |  | Tree－dog |
|  |  |  | 衰気｜ |  | 为包 |  |  |
| 9 | Yuvaka | 10 | Dhrita | 11 | Içvara | 12 | Bahu dhānya |
|  | ず我ち，运す！ |  |  |  | 5ac＇eydl |  |  |
|  | I＇ree－hog |  | Fire－mouse |  | Fire－ox |  | Earth－tiger |
|  | किन यो1． |  | ฝे＇べ। |  | ね＇句に， |  |  |
| 13 | Pramādi | 14 | Vikrama | 15 | Brissabha | 16 | Chitra |
|  | 万6， |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Earth－hare |  | Iron－dragon |  | Iron－serpent |  | Water－horse |
|  | 『＂勻可｜ |  |  |  |  |  | क「弓！ |
| 17 | Bhănu | 18 | Bhanutāra | 19 | Bhupāla（Prithvipa） | 20 | Akṣaye |
|  |  |  |  |  | स「効「1 |  | ふे＇ヨ51 |
|  | Water－sheep |  | Tree－ape |  | Tree－bird |  | Fire－dog |
|  |  |  | 2pre |  | －q¢ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ぶ或 |
| 21 | Sarva jita | 22 | Sarva Dhāri | 23 | Virodhi | 24 | Vikriti |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | すd＇R或1 |
|  | Fire－hog |  | Earth－mouse |  | Earth－ox |  | Iron－tiger |
|  | ঝे＇द্বী｜ |  | स＇⿹勹巳一 |  | ＊＇戒ぐ1 |  |  |
| 25 | Khara | 26 | Nanda | 27 | Vijaya | 28 | Jaya |
|  | 战旬1 |  | 502．al |  |  |  | 斩め＇】1 |
|  | Iron－here |  | Water－hare |  | Water－serpent |  | Tree－horse |
|  |  |  |  |  | क＇⿹্ᅥㅇㅣㅣ |  | －920 ${ }^{\circ}$ |


| 29 | Mada <br> 有太＂ | 30 | Durmukha <br>  | 31 | Hemāvalambi <br>  | 32 | Vilambi <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tree－sheop |  | Fire－ape |  | Fire－bird |  | Earth－dog |
|  | －920이니। |  | ঝ̀ ᄎ्रे। |  | ね＇も1 |  | स＇包 |
| 33 | Vikāri | 34 | Sarvavati ทुず윋 <br> Iron－mouse <br>  | 35 | Sāva <br> 々，亿r＇al <br> Iron－ox <br>  | 36 | Çubhakrit |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Earth－hog |  |  |  |  |  | Water－tiger |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | कु＇쭌） |
| 37 | Çobhana | 38 | Krodhi | 39 | Viçva bandhu <br>  | 40 | Parābhava |
|  |  |  | 覴可｜ |  |  |  | 包य矿可1 |
|  | Water－hare |  | Tree－dragon |  | Tree－serpent |  | Fire－horse |
|  |  |  | －9E＇R式价｜ |  |  |  | छう引 |
| 41 | Pravanga | 42 | Kîlaka | 43 | Saumya คे＇ロ। | 44 | Sādhārana |
|  | 矛1 |  | द্ব̧⿵ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fire－sheep |  | Earth－ape |  | Earth－bird |  | Iron－dog |
|  | ฎ’शูす। |  | 水氛！ |  | －${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  |  |
| 45 | Virodhakrit | 46 | Paridhārì | 47 | Pramādi | 48 | Anauda |
|  |  |  | ひたがR華す！ |  | पवा｜बे5। |  | गुずち权21 |
|  | Iron－hog |  | Water－mouse |  | Water－ox |  | Tree－tiger |
|  |  |  | कृ＇⿹勹巳） |  |  |  |  |
| 49 | Rākṣasa | 50 | Anala | 51 | Pingala | 52 | Kāla dûti |
|  | ब्षेवें। |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tree－hare |  | Fire－dragon |  | Fire－serpent |  | Earth－horse |
|  | －92－4 |  |  |  | ঝ’ㅊ্సু小। |  | －${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| 53 | Siddhārtha | 54 | Rudra | 55 | Durmati | 56 | Dundubhi |
|  |  |  | 5が可1 |  | 匋的1 |  | モ゙あす！ |
|  | Earth－sheep |  | Iron－ape |  | Iron－bird |  | Water－dog |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 要间 |
| 57 | Rudhirura | 58 | 8 Raktātşi | 59 | Krodhana | 60 | Keajaka |
|  | ब्रवांल्यु। |  | মী\5丈下। |  | 茴或। |  | ヨデい1 |
|  | Water－hog |  | Tree－mouse |  | Tree－ox |  | Fire－tiger |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

APPENDIX VI.

## Diary of a Journey <br> to

## Lhasa in 1882*

By Sarat Chandra Das.












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## Dalai Lama's Hierarchy,

ITS ORIǴIN, BOT'H LEGENDARY AND HISTORICAL.






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XI



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XII
Letter from De-pa Nor(rgyas)pa, Manager of Sawang Phalha's Estates at Gyan-tse to Sarat Chandra Das, in 1883.












## APPENDIX IX.

The love-songs of the 6th Dalai Lama Tshang.yang Gya-tsho.





























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APPENDIX X.

## The Song of the Precious Reed.

As read or written.


As Sung.










* The slender Bamboo Reed, about a foot long, by means of which Murwa beer is drunk in Sikkim and Bhutan.

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## APPENDIX XI．

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## 听々利।

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## Translation．

## DIPLOMA．

When 1，Tālai Lama with my Court，sojourued in India，to whatever place of pilgrimage I went，Legs ldan，Head Police Officer，being especially deputed by the British Government as a guide，rendered satisfactory service，from the first to the last．He knows （his work）fully．That he may，for the good name of the（British）Government do better services，the Tibetan Government has complimented hin with the 4th class title and （military）rank like that of Mdah dpon．That British Officials may know from this his fitness to deserve their kind help，this diploma，dated the 1st of the 6th month，year water－ mouse，July 1913 （is granted to him）．

[^19]

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Sealof the Tibetan Government.

## Translation.

## DIPLOMA.

During the visit of the Talai Lama, Buddha's Vice-Regent on Earth, with his Coart, to Darjeeling for an important religious purpose, when (His Holiness) was accorded a most cordial reception by the British Government (Mr.) Legs ldan, District Deputy Superintendent (of Police was on duty). When, under Government orders, he acted as a guide during His Holiness' and party's sojourn extending over two years, including pilgrimage in the sacredplaces of $\ddot{A}_{r y a}$-decga India, he behaved becomingly and rendered satisfactory service. In recognition of these (the Tibetan Government) confers on him a gold medal (and hopes) some Government Officers will know from this that Legaldan has been useful (to His Holiness). This letter-patent is dated ('To-mo), the 25 th of the 5 th Tibetan mouth, year water-mouse, June 1913.
 religion of the outsiders; heretical.











The first gold metal made at Lhasa and weraridethy the Dalui Lann in 1972. to
Mr S.w. Leden La in recog--mition af serinces monderea' on His Holiness in Indier.

## Analysis of the Appendices.

## APPENDIX I.

Identification

(of the soul of a deceesed Lame with that of a Child-Pretender).
By command of the Emperor of China, the 14th Hierarch of the K"rma-pa (Buddhist Sect of Tibet) was enlitled Shulai Tä-pau-wa Wang-Zi-then tsi-tsa hu-o Lord over the monasteries of Szi-then western @ountry (Tibet). He bore the religious name of Theg-pa Mohog-gi Rdorje (in Sanskrit, Parama Vajra Jñanaj. . His rescript runs thus:-

Hear and be sure, je the general publio of Jambu dvipa and particularly the clergy and the laity, great and low, the Lamas and the priests, the Ruling King, the ministers, oaptains and lieutenants, \&c. (of Sikkim). Whereas this son of the Ruling King Dharma-Raja (of Sikkim) being identified by me as the embodiment of the soul of Karma Rin-ohen nes-don bstan hdsin (the deceased) nephew of Kun-Mklyen Situ Rin-poche of $\underline{\underline{M}}$ do-Khams, and also installed as High-Priest, has been placed on his seat and given (the religious) name of Karma sgrub brgyud bstan lidsin dar rgyas lhun-grub nes-don dvan-po. He baving duly graduated bimself in the (holy) Orders of dge-tshul (Ç, ramanera) and dge-slon̂ (Çramana) and having received oonseoration and initiation in the deep training of the new and older forms of mysticism, to turn an adept thereunto, has been appointed bishop over the following monasteries of his own sect:-
(I) Karma Rab-bstan gliñ.
(2) Karma Bkraçis chos-hlhhor-glin.
(3) Karma Chos-hkhor gliñ.
(4) Karma Hebi-med rgyan dren.
(5) Karma Grub-brgyud-bstan dar gliñ.

The (new) incarnate Lama, by adopting the best means and methods of work, should with unflagging $z$ al, exert himself to the propagation of the religion of Buddha and work impartially and without prejudice. The religious classes should obey the Lama's behests, observe the oustomery laws and canonioal regulations and aot aooording to the estublished methods. The faithful believers and alme-givers should also pay him due respeot, venerate and obey him.
－This letter was issued on an auspicious date in the year toaler－tiger from the great Buddhist College of Hog－min in Tehor－phu．

xa＇agatil；enme as 2a＇aliz，excellent；become supremely goud．
Q ind ${ }^{4}$ ay
5a5•噒y to endow with power or authority or spiritual sanctity．
प्वर


自新 1 western country，Tibet．

$155^{4}$ statement here signiffing rescript or decree．
से clergy，priest．－
－laymen，laity．
 books．
50N＇Man taking one＇s order or wish in the spirit it is delivered；obeying implicitly and oheerfully．



## APPENDIX II．

（Marriage of Lha－ding Princess Yeças sgrol－ma with the Sikkim Mabārājā Thu－tob Namgyal and his half－brother Hphrin－las Namggal in 1882．）

In the beginning of the year water m．horse，188），the marriage of Mahāaja Thu－tob Namgayal and bis half－brother Thin－leh Namgal with Ye－çe Dolma，Princess Lhading of Lhasa，was definitely arranged for． All preliminaries，according to the customs of Tibet，having been gone through，the marriage took place in the autumn of the same year．The geneology of the Lbading family，on the father＇s side is given，tracing its origin to the Çākya race of ancient India．This is followed by the acoount of several ancestors of the bride on the mother＇s side，and the services the ancestors of the two lines had rendered to Government．Then comes the presentation of what is called the proposal－wine（slon－chaf）and the bride＇s prioe－wine（Rin－chaf）； these being ceremonially performed on auspioious dates，the bride－groom＇s party was reoeived in pomp and the marriage was duly oelebrated with festive entertainmente．

Then comes a desoription of the jewellery，ornaments，olothes，dresses，\＆o．（to be given to the bride）， in a separate list．
－Then follows an enumeration of the duties，both of the bride－groom and the bride，towards enoh other， and also to their respective fathers－in－law and mothers－in－law，the paying of due respeat to them being strictly enjoined on them．Here the name of the Mahārājä＇s half－brother has becn specially mentioned as the bride＇s joint－husband（thereby legalizing her marriage with him as well，according to the custom of polyandry prevailing in Tibet．）The parents of the bride here exhort their daughter to be equally faithful to her ohief and j，int－husband．The marriage deed concludes with the signatures and seals of the Mahārājä＇s mother，half－brother，and also those of Lhading Kusho and his sons，and the marriage witnesses，\＆o．



 In the Niñ－mba or Rarmapa Tantrik School she is culled the goddess Kuru Kullé．The later

 ［5＇$\delta$ fearful spirits who used to do mischief to the Buddbist were bound down under solemn oaths to defend Buduhism．［ $\boldsymbol{F}^{3}$＇ $8 \dot{q}$ lit．under vow or oath．
 solemu nature． $50 \cdot \mathrm{ge} \cdot \mathrm{l}$ the Cycle of 60 years introduoed，in Tibet，in A．D．1026，from Sanohi （Çrïdhãnya Kataka in Southeru ladia．Its first year beiug designated Prabhava Rab－bjun̂ the


Kr or the great Tartar dyuasty of Moogol Eimperors．


 the three great Provinoes of Tibet．N $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{N}$ geographical divisions．

䭗天和 the name signifying the Southern country of defles or ravines，was given to Silkim and its neighbourhood by the．Tibetans．

Rice，ripening，lovely land，hidden place，white，cultivated field or oultivation is the full name by whioh Sikkim is known to the learaed of Tibet．Its abbreviation is agaterami lund of rioe－ cultivation．


ax


 palace of (Tuṣita) victorious in all quarters. Tușita is the name of the Buddhist Paradise where Maitreya Bodhisattea now presides. He is the coming Buddha.
 (in Sans. Purohita) Prime Minister.
 Gyatsho.


 feather thereon.


 n. of a high Chinese hereditary military Order $\begin{gathered}\text { 雨, order or dignity. }\end{gathered}$

 proposal or asking for giving in marriage) 敌 (promise) to give away (in marriage).

 인 accepted.
 Subhāṣita Ratna nidhi name of a book containing moral sayings, by C̦ākya Paṇchen Kungah


 marriage solemnized under the symbol of Sioastika.


## APPENDIX III.

## A Pass-port and Road-bill.

This Achārya Pureñ-giri was sent on a mission for increasing bonefioenoe. During the war between Bhutan and India he aaved many souls from untimely death and thereby accomplished a great object. He is hereby granted a life-allowance. Whenever he comes to Tashilhunpo with as meny servante as he likes, (he is to get it consisting of) tea, butter, rice, moat, barley-flour, corn-flour, (food for) riding horse, and lade animals he may have with him, all in sufficient quantity. When going to any quartere, he should be furnished with tents, acoommodation in houses, ponies or mules for conveyance, beasts of burden and ${ }^{2}$ guides, \&o., to help him in his journey to any plaoe. His Holiness Blo-bzañ Dpal-ldan Yeçes dpal bzan̂-po taking a personal interest in his welfare, grants him this letter-patent for his protection and eafety, That His Holiness' wish may be honoured by all he has fixed his own seal ou it. Acoordingly all people
 (Tashilhunpo) the 1 st of the 9 th month, year Tree-serpent in the 13 th cycle ( xa -ģ5) $1774 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{D}$.
N.B.-It may be remembered that, at this time, this Tashi Lama was the Supreme Ruler of Tibet.

Official order for Fond Allowance, \&c., to Purṇgiri.
Conformably to the wish expressed in his holy general order by Kyab-gon (Lord-protector) in respeot of Achárya Purọagiri, he will get from the Government Stores personal allowance every month in barley flour- 3 Khals of full bré measure; corn-flour 2 Rhals; one and a half good carcase of sheep (dry or cured in oold air) ; for his personal attendents, should there be any, 2 Khals of barleg-flour and 1 Khal of oorn-flour and one sheep caroase per head. If he has any horse for his personal use, one bré measure of bran, for use with water. All these provisions should be of the best (and not of inferior) quality. This ordervouoher is dated year Tree-horse, the 25 th of the 11 th month, in the 13 th Cyole, 1763 A . D.

Road-bill to Acharya Dharjir-gir.
The Gan-pos (village elders or head-men) aud the fancN common people, Jong-Pons and Shi-Pons (subordinate jöngs) residing on the road from Lhase via Tashilbuopo and Phagri to India, be sure that under order of the Chief High Imperial Commissioner and Confidential Minister Túng-thang Chenpo Achärya Dharjirgir and his servants bringing letters of the Shahebs from Caloutte, while traveling back (to India) at whatever place they may halt or stage, should be supplied with provision for journey, food, fuel, two saddled yaks, 5 riding pouies for their converance, and ten lade animals with two attendants or onolics at every stage.

The letters with enclosures, silk soarves, \&o., from Tung-thang Chenpo to the Shahebs of Calcutta being forwarded by the hand of this (messenger) to a great distance, there should be not the least detention or delay in the tranait on the way by the Jong-Pons, Shi-Pons, Gan-po and the oommon people.

It is important that nothing occurs like rambling about on throwing off (of the lettor). The date of the starting of this (meseenger) being noted in the Register of the Fasmu of the Resident Arapa, laziness (on the part of the authorities on the way) will surely neoessitate subsequent inquiry. For this reagon, do the needfu! and avoid negligence, \&o.

The gaide and his servant should be supplied with two through relay ponies from Lbasa via Tashilhunplo to Piagri and back, besides food and fuel at the halting stages. These should be oolleoted and supplied.

Carry out the above official order of Pass-port and Road-bill iseued by the Gyal-wang-chog (Dalai Lama). Witer-ore year, 12th of the 2nd month.


















 be done as in duty bound, i.e., taken in earnest.


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## APPENDIX IV.

## TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR WHO REIGNETH RIGHTEOUSLY

by
turning thr Whbel of Government with the Strength of His Moral Mbrits (Punyalala).
The TĀLAí LAMA presents his best oomplimente. Himself and Court, journeying pleasently, have arrived. Thanks for the excellent arrangements made bythe British Goverament for their residenoe here. A statement of their difference with the Chinese Ministers has been sent to the Viceroy. Should the Government, taking up the cause in earnest, provide for the present and future (state exigencies) and extend belp and protection accordingly, he begs to say that these kindnesses will afterwards be gratefully borne in mind.

At present, in the hurry of business, this letter to avoid being sont empty, is aocompanied by a long silkscarf oontaining holy inseriptions, an image of Buddha of great sanctity, one bell and Dorje, gold-dust weighing 15 Tolas and 5 pieces of best satin of variegated colours.

 Qस्ञेशस




## to the faiteful Japan Lama

Who is Cheerful in the Practicr of Buddhism and Smiling as the Anthers of the eight Petalled
Lotus of Youth.
In the year Tree-sorpent, while at Caloutta, you made me present of a sacred conch-shell encased in a small bos. This time you have sent to me the book of the Essenoe of Buddhist Scriptures in Chinese, through one Buchûng of Kabug (Kalimpong). This having reaohed here undamaged has pleased me as a medicinal gift. Being in good health, $I$ remain absorbed in the thought about the welfare of all living beings. Now, agreeably to your request, one complete set of Rahgyur, oleanly printed will soon be reedy for


 क्ञासप for
 thinge, chapter in books.
presentation to the Buddhist Churoh of Japan). Please let me know soon when you will come (to take delivery of the same.) Lastly, (I wish) you take oare of your health and make progress in doing religious works. You may send me news and topics by and by. This !letter of auspioious date is sent with enclosures of a scarf and silken-oharmed knot and with several sacred articles together with sanotifled relios.

## TO THUB-BSTAN RGYA-MTSHO, THE MONGOL ASTROLOGER.

Lately this year in the 7th month our Lord Protector Dorjechan, whose kindness to us all was unrivalled, has passed away. That morul merits may aocrue to all living beings, we should offer our prayers for his residence in the holy mansion of Sakhävati, a new sacred Mausobia should be erected to enshrine his relios with other like objects, after former preeedents. If arrangements for its oonstruction and supply of materials cannot be made here, we shall send orders to that direction for copper sheets \&o., where these come from. There, it is hoped, you will, remembering the kindnesses you had received while here, earnestly' exert yourself to render assistance, as one knowing the place and the market rate of things.

First (of all) the price per serr of copper-sheet which will easily take gold-gilding, should be asoertained, then the price of quick-silver of superior quality in weight, how many ounces or what quantity, in measure, per rupee should be ascertained, before purchasing the same. What is the market-price there ; how

F. Christians is said to descend for inspiring the incarnate Lamas. Hence they are all designated Dorji-chaf or Vajradhara.





NaCink before all, at the outset.

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ama'型的 personal writs.
and wita what profit these can be purchased? In ascertaining these less talk and more secrecy and quiet observation should be maintained. Please to send sure and correot information (on these points) by the hand of this man, with enolosure of a Rha-tag (iilk-scarf) with conseorated relics.

部
 roofed with gold-gilt copper domes, constructed in Chinese style, at Tashi-lhuopo, for eushrining the relios, of the Tashi Lames.

## TO PAṆDIT C̦RI SARAT CHANDRA,

WHO IS WELL VERSED IN ALL THE GBTS.

Presenting special compliments; on hear:ing that you are in the enjoyment of good health at that place, I got the rarest joy and inmense delight. Here, in Tíang, our Kyab-je* Seng-chenDorjé-chang presides over the monastery of Tashillhunpo. We ail are happy as heretofore. I Tüng Choi-dsad, heremith present, in the auspicious conjunction of events, a light-yellow Rhatag (silk-scarf) called K/alkha-choidar as a aign of my meeting you in no distant time. The details (about here) fit for communication will be oonveyed to you by Phurchûng. If you happen to send me any letter, I beg you will kindly do so by the hand of Phurohûng and not through any other person.

[^20]
# Subject－Analysis． 

OF
APPENDICES IV－XI．
咞々这开1
 is generally applied to an official of the rank of Private Secretary to a great Lama or Chief． Lama Urgyen Gga－tsho，Rai Bahadur，while holding the position of Deputy Magistrate at Kalimpong，was appointed to this Hor：orary Office by His Highness Thutob Namgyal，r．c．，．e． Mahärājā of Sikkim．The Lama belonged to the Gonsag－pa sect of Kham which coming from the Do－med District of Mi－nag，in Ulterior Tibet，had resided for some years at Lhasa and Sakya before finally settling in Sikkim．Several of the Lama＇s ancestors had rendered good，loyal services to the state for which they were raised to distinction．The Lama had very faithfully served the Mahārājā and his fancily during the time they were kept as state prisoners at Darjeeling and Kurseong．

The Jonqpon of Bumthang in Bhutan R习习习习 떵 acknowledges the receipt of a letter and presents comprising of a stone Chaitya and other articles sent by the Japanese Buddhist munk， Ekai Kawaguchi．He writes him to say that he was pleased with the letter．He was unable to send for the Kahgyur（Encyclopœdia of Buddhist Scriptures，in 108 volumes） of Kham，Derge print on account of the disturbed state of that country．He has heard from rumour that the printing establishment at Derge had recently been burnt by the Chinese soldiery．If，however，the rumour proves false，he will send his messenger with caravans proceeding to Kham to fetch the Kahgyur．He encloses a sills scarf for the Lama＇s acceptance．

## APPENDIX V．

Here is an enumeration，in Sanskrit，of the names of the cycle of sixty years thet was current in Suuthern India，i．e．，in the regions to the south of the River Narmada．The cycle is called Vribaspati Chalera．It is stated in the Kala Chalora Tantra that it was introduced in Uttara Çambhala being taken there from Çridlānya Kataka in very early times．According to Tibetan historians，Chilu Pandita introduced the cycle，in Tibet，in 1025 A．D．，where it is called Rab－byun̂，in Sanskrit Prabhaua，from the name of the first year of the cycle．Uttara Çambhala was the name by which the capital of the Bactrian Empire of the Eastern Greeks was known to the Mahāyănā Buddhists．I may identify it with the Sanskrit，Balokshya mentioned in Kṣemendra＇s Avadāna Kalpalatü．

## APPENDIX VI.

Sarat Cuandra made arrangements for his journeg, emploging Lama Tshering Tashi and Paldor to go with him to Lhasa. Early in the morning of the 25th of the 3rd month, year Water-horse 1882, ater masing reverence to Lama Seng-chen Rimpo-che, he sought refuge in the Three Holies and obtained his Hessings. Then, receiving a fare-well soarf from the hands of Rusho Tung-chen, he started on his journey. The way lay along the thinly wonded banks of the Myang-ohu, a tributary of the Tsang-po. Reaching Gyan-tse, he interviewed Lha-cham Rusho in Phala's residential Villa oallel Gongyal-gah. Her ladyship requested him to give some medicine to the De-pa of her Gyan-tse estates who was ailing for some times That officer entertained the party with tea, Tibetan dishes, etc., making presents of some fine blankets to Sarat Chandra. These he respectfully returned. Then travelling eastward and keeping the Shi-kha of Depon Chang-lo-chan he passed by the Gebugpa monastery of Gahdan choi-phelling and Da-khyud village. He then"passed a stream coming from the distant snows and the road to Phagri beyond which lay the monastery of Ne-ñing. On both sides of the way there were villages, some of which possessed many deserted roofless houses. He then passed Dsing-rag, formerly a battle-field. Passing by the monastery of Ge-n̂en-sum and walking with difficulty on a narrow pathwas he crossed the bridge called Kudoong Zımpa and arrived at the village of Gobsli where Lha-cham was staging. Here not being able to secure a good lodging, he spont the night in a horse-stall underneath a house. By exposure to cold and enow-storm at night, be fell ill. Next morning, being informed that Lha-chan Kusho had left Gobshi, though still very bad in heelth, he proceeded towards Ralung. Passing by the Ningma monastery of Kha-ro, he reached Ra-luag, where, in a coruer of the big house where Lha-cham's party was accommodated, he spent a sleepless night. He resumed his journey in the morning, amidst snow-storm and rain. This increased his illness. Pasing by the right fank of Kharula, he came to the foot of the snowy mountain called Noijin Khang-zang Then proceeding on his journey, he arrived at a place oalled Zawa. In the evening, be reached Nagartse. (Nang-kar-tse) Jong situated on the shore of lake Yamdo Fum-tsio. Here, his illness baving taken a bad tura, he was anable to travel towards Lhasa in the company of Lha-obam. The kind lady gave him a letter of introduction to her cousin, the incarnate Dorje Phagmo (Vajravarahi), the Lady Superior of the great monastery of Samding. He then slowly rode towards Samding. He stajed for a fortnight in the house of one Namgyal, receiving medical treatment from two Tibetan physioians. The incarnate Dorje Piagmo very graciously expressed muoh anxiety on his accouut, the illness being acute bronchitis. She sent profisions consisting of barley, flour, tea, butter, mutton, salt, etc., for him. Recovering from his illness he slowly prooeeded towards Lhasa and made pilgrimage to the sanctuaries there. He had the audience of the Dalai Lama on the topmost storey of Potala.

## APPENDIX VII.

A clear exposition of the dootrine of re-embodiment of the souls of Bodhisattvas in general, andincarna. tions of Chanre-sig in the Dalai Lamas. An enumeration of the first six Dalai Lamas. The present Dalai Lama's career delineated, his flight to Mongolis, visit to Peking, and return to Lhasa described. Lis flight from there and ooming to Darjeeling in 1909-10.

An enumeration of the one hundred twenty-five great acts of Buddha Çākya Muni from the time birth of his to bis death, and The placce where he resided \&o.

## APPENDIX VIII.

## Forms of Correspondence.

I. Letters to be addressed to Jong-pons, De-pa classes \&c.
II. Letters to be addressed to one's equals.
III. Letters to be addressed to one's parents.
IV. Letters to be addressed to ladies of bigh rank.
V. Letters to be addressed to ladies of ordinary rank.
VI. Letters to be addressed to one's wife.
VII. Letters to be sent to women of humbler classes
VIII. Letters to be sent to one's subordinates and servants.
IX. Letters to one's relatives, senior in age and to superiors,
X. Letters to one's relatives, junior in age \&c.
XI. Epistles to intinate friends.
XII. A letter from De-pa Nor (gye) pa.

APPENDIX IX.
The love-songs of the sixth Dalai Lama, Tshang.jang Gya-tsho.

## APPENDIX X .

The Bhoteas (Tibetan settlers in Sikkim and Bhatan) while picknicking, of which they are very fond, drink murica (half-fermented millet served in bamboo jug, filled with boiled warm water; this they suck through a reed, Mlurion drink seems more to excite than to debanch the mind.


# An account of the Pilgrimage of Ekai Kawaguchi to the great Sanctuaries of Tibet. 



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# the grammar of the tibetan language. 

## The Text of Situ Sum 'Tag



BY

SITU PANCHEN
(Pages 1-88)

BEING

A Commentary on Sum-Chu-pa and Tag-jug-pa of Thon-mi SamBhota

WITH

An Index of Grammatical Terms

BY
shramana ekai kawaguchi
(Pages I-V.)

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## ON SPELLING.

# Dag-je Sal-wai Mélóng 


MIRROR OF CLEAR (CORRECT) SPELLING.
IN this work, the different methods of spelling have been clearly illustrated, almost all the roct-words with their meanings being motrically arranged according to the rules of spelling, which are peculiar to the Tibetan language. Words of similar sound, conveying different significations, have been explained and, wherenecessary, they are differentia ted, by elucidation in the manner of their spolling.

## Contents.



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## BOOK IV．

## Situi Shal Línga <br>  <br> 

In this work，Lama Dharma Bhadra，High Priest of the Monastery of Gahdan．tse， in Tsang，Ngul－Chu，has simplified Situ Panchen＇s elaborate commentary on Thon－mi SamBhota＇s Sum－chu－pa and Tag－ki－jug．pa．Readers should begin with this．

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[^0]:     published by the Goverament of Bengal in 1901; Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Caloutta.
    
     Tsang.

[^1]:    * The Liccuri people of Vaicāli in Maesadha, during the luadua's time.
    $\dagger$ The bengali, Nerari. and Tibetan characters, clorely resemble one another, all three having had their origin in Mithila and haring been fheped after the model of the form of Devanagari that was cursent there in the seventh certury A. U. The anciant $\mathbb{N}$ dithili character bears a striling reamblance to the Lan-tsha (or Rañja, of Nepal) or the ornamental Dcva nägart wheh was little kionn in India.
    $\ddagger$ In some gran matical works be is called Thon mi Sambhota Anubi-bu q.e, Tbon-mi, the son of Anu.
    The name Samblote iignifying the goed lhota (or liheton) was given to him by has Iudian Teachers.
    And was hismoller. He wus called Anuhi bu in the nioner the chief disciple of the Buddha was called Cariputtra (in Sibetan Cāribi-bu) the son of Cārì or Cärika or Saradhuditi.

[^2]:    * This i mintes the Vedas of the Brähmans. †This comprises the Buddhist çikṣa i.e.. the teachings of the Buddha
    

[^3]:    
    
    
    
     N on its head and x at its foot.)
    N.B.-When a letter in its simple or compound form is joined with any of the four vowel-signs oalled
    
    

[^4]:    －The Iudian onaios of the Pancila bhuta five elements are：earth，fire，air，ether or voidity and water．

[^5]:    * This was the occasion of the merriage of the present Malıāaja of Sikikin, at Lia-a, with Priacess
    
    $t$ The numbers of the mouth aud diy are written below a nouth aud $\boldsymbol{Z}_{\mathrm{a}}$ dato in the maner it is dune liere.

[^6]:    
    
    
    
    $\ddagger$ A coording to the grammatioal works called number viz，wसे जै Wh th thongh the vowel signs are four．
    
    

[^7]:    
    
    
    
    
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[^8]:    ＊The silent letters have been underlined．

[^9]:    －मे
    

[^10]:     a son．In the word＊्＊（name of a streamlet on the bauk of which is situated the Sre rgyud－pahi dyon－pa）the pronunoiation is Ré．In the word स्ञs，signifying an otter，the pronunciation is rham．

[^11]:    ＊＇I he Tibetan tongue is incapable of pronounciag monosyllabic rords like school，full，rule，fame，etc．A Tibetan will read the word＂school＂as i－si coo．li；＂full＂as ful－li；＂rule＂as ru－le；＂fame＂as fa．me，etc．

[^12]:    

[^13]:    

[^14]:     ते $\bar{\zeta}$ signifying $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{Oh}$ ! (Sans. Bho or Aho) generally at the beginning of an expression, differentiates the Vocative case from the Nominative, but in general address such terms are often omitted.
    
    
    
    

[^15]:    ＊A name of the City of Lhase．
    $\dagger$ Name of a City in Koçala，Ancient India，where the Buddha had resided for twentythree yeara and preached his doctrine to an immense number of listners（Çrävaka）．
    $\ddagger$ пस

[^16]:    
    
    

[^17]:    
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[^18]:    
    
    
     Blûmi.
    
    

[^19]:    
    $\dagger$ बIgril literally signifies centre or central，but is ordinarily used to signify Goverament．
    This letter－patent，bearing the red round seal of the Talai Lama，was granted to Mr．S．W．Laden La， of the Bengal Police．He assisted me in the Press，when my Tibetan－Englieh Dictionary was in the course of being printed．－Stral Chandra Das．
    $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}^{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{N}$ i＊a term of emphasis，signifying＇oertainly＇．

[^20]:     incrensing moon, cresoent. घa givar a having come to the knowledge of my humble self.
    
    
     jaterview ; \&Eviafog token of meeting or visit such as a Khatag, presentation silk-scarf \&o.

[^21]:    ＊．्शि

[^22]:    

