H. A. JÄSCHKE

TIBETAN GRAMMAR

Supplement of Readings with Vocabulary by

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE

Since it is so difficult for the student to obtain any kind of material in the Tibetan language, we are issuing this new printing of Jäschke's well-known text, which has been largely unavailable for many years.

The reading matter has been expanded by the addition of a selection from *Mdzangs-blun*, third chapter, according to the Schmidt edition. To increase the value of the present text for the reader, we have added a helpful Vocabulary in which the student will find all words in the reading exercises.

Abbreviations.

act. = active.

C or CT = Central Tibet, especially the provinces of Ü and Tsan.

cf. = confer, compare.

Dzl. = Dzanlun.

e.g. = exempli gratia, for instance.

ET = East Tibet.

fut. = future.

imp. = imperative.

inf. = infinitive.

i. o. = instead of.

Köpp. = Köppen.

Kun. = Kunawur, province under English protection.

Ld. = Ladak, province.

Mil. = Milaraspa.

neutr. = neuter verb.

perf. or pf. = perfect.

pres. = present.

s. = see.

term. = terminative case.

Thgy. = Thar - gyan, scientific treatises.

v. = vide, see.

vulg. = vulgar expression.

W or WT = Western Tibet.

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Errata.

Page 3, line 13 read at instead of in.

```
4,
         2
                respectively.
 4,
         7
                which instead of whom.
 4,
        9
                under particular.
                قبنة instead of هبة.
        14
 4,
                éxertion.
        20
 4,
 4,
        21 dele to.
 5,
        5 dele down.
        4 read succession instead of conjunction.
 7,
 7,
                each instead of either.
         5
 7,
        11
                subscribed instead of subjoined.
 8,
        11
               foot for food.
        12
              subscribed for subjoined.
 8,
 8,
        16
               homonyms.
             , language.
 8,
        19
 8,
        23
                over instead of above.
 8,
        24
                consonants.
 9,
        10
                case.
10,
         4
                judgment.
         9
11,
                except.
12,
        21
                it instead of is.
                which serve to denote.
13,
         1
         7
13,
                preceding.
         6
                exclamation.
14,
20,
         3
                indiscriminately.
20,
         5
                superseded.
20,
                But.
        19
21,
                adds.
         5
```

page 23, line 1 read motion. 26, 13 terminations. 26, 24 precedes. 26, 27higher than. 33, 6 to denote. letter-writing. 34, 14 36, 1 The terms most &c. 36, 16 high person speaking of himself. 38, 11 ghan. 39, 14 you may. 40, 7 verbs. 40, 21 an Accusative. 40, 25neutre. 41, form instead of shape. 10 41, 11 forms instead of shapes. 41, 22 the Perfect prefers. 42, 1 Perfect. 42, recognises instead of acknowledges. 16 43, idea instead of notion. 20 45, 14 with the exception. which will always be. 46, 6 46, 10 to one. 52, 15 it expresses. 53, 11 found. " 53, 24 passive sense, opposed to &c. 55, 7 affixes. " 58, 12 that it. 77 61, king's. 12 64, 8 intended. 91 ,principally, very; 66, 15

Part I.

Phonology.

1. The Alphabet. The Tibetan Alphabet was adapted from the Lañča (335) form of the Indian letters by Tonmi-sam-bho-ta (355) minister of king Sron-tsangam-po (3555) about the year 632 (s. Köpp. II, 56). The Indian letters out of which the single Tibetan characters were formed are given in the following table in their Nāgari shape.

	surd.	aspir.	sonant.	nasal.
gutturals	गा क ka	지 ख ka	मा ग ga	C' ・・ na
palatals	उ च <i>cेa</i>	あ 更 ča	ह ज $\hat{j}a$	3° ञ ña
dentals				
labials	হা' प pa	द्य फ fa	ব ভা ba	हा [*] म ma
labials palatal si-bilants}	F tsa	む tsa	É dsa	
	ਮੂ' व wa	(gʻ ža	∄ za	R' <a< td=""></a<>
semivowels	भ य ya	₹' ₹ ra	지' 핵 la	
	्व भ हेव	इ । स sa	5° 售 ha	ध्र ि' 'a

It is seen from this table that several signs have been added to express sounds that are unknown in Sanscrit. The sibilants & & E evidently were differentiated from the palatals. But as in transcribing Sanscrit words the Tibetans substitute their sibilants for the palatals of the original (as उँ त for चोन), we must suppose that the sibilisation of those consonants, common at present among the Hindus on the Southern slopes of the Himālaya (who speak tsār for TT, four etc.), was in general use with those Indians from whom the Tib. Alphabet was taken (cf. also the Afghan and ilikewise sprung from and is differentiated from ∇ , which itself often is pronounced v, as shewn in the sequel; in transcribing Sanscrit, a and a both are given, generally, by \(\begin{aligned} \sigma \text{only.} \\ \begin{aligned} \begin inverted E. W corresponds with Sanscrit . R is newly invented; for its functions see the following §§. — The letters which are peculiar to Sanscrit are expressed, in transcribing, in the following manner. a) The linguals, simply by inverting the signs of the dentals: thus, रंट, व्रंट, क्रंप. b) The sonant aspirates, by putting 与 under the sonants: thus, 피 u, 景 u, 灵 。 र घ, ठू भ.*)

^{*)} A very clear exposition of the ramification of Indian alphabets by Dr. Haas is to be found in the Publications of the Palaeographical Society Oriental Series IV, pl XLIV.

- 2. Remarks. 1. Regarding the pronunciation of the single letters, as given above, it is to be born in mind, that surds 7 5 4 are uttered without the least admixture of an aspiration, viz. as k, t, p are pronounced in the words skate, stale, spear; the aspirates A T forcibly, rather harder than the same in Kate, tale, peer; the sonants 5° R like g, d, b in gate, dale, beer. 2. The same difference of hardness is to be observed in \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{F} or \dot{c} , \dot{c} , \dot{j} (\dot{c} occurs in church; c, the same without aspiration; j in judge) and in Fi & E or ts, ts, ds. 3. G is the soft modification of s or the s in leisure (French j in jamais, but more palatal). 4. T is the English ng in sing, but occurs in Tibetan often in the commencement of a syllable. 5. 3 \tilde{n} is the Hindi a, or the initial sound in the word new, which would be spelled $\tilde{\mathbf{z}}$ $\tilde{n}u$. 6. In the dialects of Eastern or Chinese-Tibet, however, the soft consonants 7 5 7 E E, when occurring as initials, are pronounced with an aspiration, similar to the Hindi च, ध, भ, द्य, or indeed so that they often scarcely differ from the common English k, t, p, ch; also & and are more difficult to distinguish from A and W than in the Western provinces (Exceptions s. §§ 7. 8).
- 3. Vowels. 1. Since every consonant sign implies, like its Sanscrit prototype, a following a, unless some other vowel sign is attached to it, no particular sign is wanted to denote this vowel, except in some cases specified in the

following §§. The special vowel signs are \geq , \leq , \leq , pronounced respectivily as e, i, o, u are in German, Italian and most other European languages, viz. \rightarrow like ay in say, or e in ten; \triangle like i in machine, tin; \simeq like o in so, on; = like u in rule, pull. It ought to be specially remarked that all vowels, including e and o (unlike the Sanscrit vowels from whom they have taken their signs) are short, since no long vowels at all occur in the Tibetan language, except particular circumstances, mentioned below (s. § 9. 5, 6). 2. When vowels are initial, is used as their base, as is in Urdu, e.g. ডোস ama, ,mother . 3. ব is originally different from W, as the latter denotes the opening of the previously closed throat for pronouncing a vowel with that slight explosive sound which the Arabs mean by أ (هبنة), as the a in the words: the lily, an endogen, which would be in Tibetan characters AAUS; A on the contrary is the mere vowel without that audible opening of the throat (as Arabic i without i), as in Lilian, মামান্ত In Eastern Tibet this difference is strictly observed; and if the vowel is o or u the intentional exercion for avoiding the sound of www. almost like wo-ma, \mathfrak{Z} \mathfrak{I} , the owl' = wug-pa. In western Tibet this has been obliterated, and C is there spoken just like [3]

4. Syllables. The Tibetan language is monosyllabic, that is to say all its words consist of one syllable only, which indeed may be variously composed, though the

componend parts cannot, in every case, be recognised in their individuality. The mark for the end of such a syllable is a dot, called the seg, put at the right side of the upper part of the closing letter, such as T the syllable ka. This teg must invariably be put down at the end of each written syllable, except before a sad (§ 10), in which case only that retains its teg. If therefore such a dot is found after two or more consonants, this will indicate that all of them, some way or other, form one syllable with only one vowel in it: T ka-ra, T kar (cf. §§ 5.8).

5. Final consonants. 1. Only the following ten: \neg 5' 주' 지' 지' 지' 지' (and the four with affixed 줘, v. 5) occur at the end of a syllable. 2. It must be observed, that \P 5. \P as finals are never pronounced like the English g, d, b in leg, bad, cab, but are transformed differently in the different provinces. In Ladak they sound like k, t, p e.g. $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}} = sock$, $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}} = sock$, $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}} = sock$. 3. In all Central Tibet, moreover, final 5' and 5', sometimes even Q', modify the sound of a preceding vowel: a to \ddot{a} (similar to the English a in hare, man), o into o (French eu in jeu), u into u (French u in mur). In most of the other provinces A and T are uttered so indistinctly as to be scarcely audible, so that $\widetilde{\mathsf{AII}}$, $\widetilde{\mathsf{AII}}$ become so, go. In Tsang even final A' is scarcely perceptible, and final A', particularly after o, is almost dissolved into a vowel sound = a: AT so-wa,

in Northern Ladak; elsewhere it changes into i or dissappears entirely, prolonging, or even modifying at the same time the preceding vowel. Thus the following words: 5%, barley', 5%, know', 5%, figure', 5%, religion', 5%, body', are pronounced in Northern Ladak: nãs, šēs, ris, čos, lūs; in Lahoul: nai, shei, rī, čō, lū; in Lhasa, and consequently by everyone who wishes to speak elegantly: nā, šē, rī, čō, lū. 5. In some words final N' occurs as a second closing letter (affix), after T' 5' 5' 5', as in 57%, forest', T5%, glacier-ice', 57%, means', 55%, rams, elsewhere nack (in Ü: nā), gan (ET ghang), tap, ram. 6. 5' before T' and 5' is especially in ET very often pronounced m, e.g. 35' T' ñām-pa, 55' T' ñōm-pa, 55' T' ñēm-pa.

^{*)} This is the form in which the word, chosen by the missionaries to express the Christian "God" (cf. dict.), has found its way into several popular works.

BA: can only in some vulgar dialects be distinguished from those mentioned in § 5.4. 2. The others ao, eo, io, oo, uo, au, eu, iu (AMA:, BA:, ABA:, AB

7. Compound consonants. 1. They are expressed in writing by putting one below the other, in which case several change their original figure.

Subjoined consonants. 2. The letter y subjoined to another is represented by the figure , and occurs in connection with the three gutturals and labials, and with m, thus J' J' J' J' J' J' The former three have preserved, in most cases, their original pronunciation kya, kya, gya (the latter in ET: ghya s. § 2.6). In the Mongol pronunciation of Tibetan words, however, they have been corrupted into \dot{c} , \ddot{c} , \dot{j} respectively, a well known instance of which is the common pronunciation Kanjur i. o. kangyur, everywhere spoken without any difference from 3, 5, 5 (except in the Western dialect before e and i, where the y is dropped and I, I, A alone are pronounced). spoken ny = 3. 3. r occurs at the foot of the gutturals, dentals, labials, of 5, 51, 51, and 5, in the shape of 4. In some parts of the country, as in Purig, these combina-

tions are pronounced literally, like kra, khra etc., but by far the most general custom is to sound them like the Indian cerebrals, viz. \P , 5, 5 indiscriminately = z t; \P , case of \mathfrak{I} the literal pronunciation br is not uncommon. In 5 and 5 both letters are distinctly heard; 5 sounds like shr in shrub, and so does \S generally. In $\ddot{\mathbb{U}}$ this r is dropped nearly in all cases: thus, $\preceq pa$, $\preceq sa$ etc. 4. Six letters are often found with an 의 beneath: 귀 줘 줘 줘 줘; in these the A alone is pronounced, except in A, which sounds da. 5. The figure \triangleleft , sometimes found at the food of a letter is used in Sanscrit words to express the subjoined व, as in 🍕 ५ (cf. § 9. 6) for ह्वाहा; and is now pronounced by Tibetans = δ : $s\delta h\bar{a}$; in words originally Tibetan it now exists merely as an orthographical mark, to distinguish homonymes in writing, as & tsa, hot'and & tsa, salt'; but, as it is spoken, in some words at least, in Balti (e.g. 3 rtswa ,grass', it must be supposed that, in the primitive form of the lauguage, it was generally heard. — Note. Of such compounds, indeed, as 3, lot' it is difficult to understand, how they can have been pronounced literally, if the v was not, perhaps, pronounced before the y.

Superadded consonants. 6. r above another consonant is written -, and 11 contonants have this sign:

The first fir

its full shape, as better adapted to the form of that letter: thus, &. In speaking it is seldom heard except provincially, and in some instances in compound words after a vowel thus, ড়োক্ত্ৰা Urgyán, Urgyén, ancient name of the country of Lahore; $\xi \in d\acute{o}rje$, $va\acute{j}ra\acute{o}$. Ladakees often pronounce it =s: 5 sta, horse' elsewhere ta. 7. Similar is the usage in those with a superadded A (namely: the surds and sonants of the first four classes, the guttural nasal, and 5), which latter is often softly heard in WT, but entirely dropped elsewhere, except in the ease of 3, which is spoken = 4 in WT, but with a distinct aspiration = hla or lha in ET. 8. N is superadded to the gutturals, dentals and labials with exception of the aspiratae, then 3 and 3. It is, in many cases, distinctly pronounced in Ladak, but dropped elsewhere*). 9. 47 5 5 E E with any superadded letter lose the aspiration mentioned in § 2.6 and sound = g, d, b, j, ds. 10. ξ ξ often lose even the inherent t-sound in pronunciation and are spoken like j, s, z.

*) This will be indicated in the following examples by including the s in parentheses, as (s)kom.

Examples.

 $\mathfrak{J}^{\bullet} \widetilde{\mathsf{AV}} \cdot \overset{\mathsf{W}}{\underset{\mathrm{hen.}}{\overset{\circ}{\otimes}}} \overset{\mathsf{d}-mo}{\underset{\mathrm{hen.}}{\overset{\circ}{\otimes}}} \circ \overset{\mathsf{C}}{\underset{\mathrm{hen.}}{\overset{\circ}{\otimes}}} \overset{\mathsf{J}}{\underset{\mathrm{d}-mo}{\overset{\circ}{\otimes}}} \circ \overset{\mathsf{C}}{\underset{\mathrm{hen.}}{\overset{\circ}{\otimes}}} \circ \overset{\mathsf{J}}{\underset{\mathrm{d}-mo}{\overset{\circ}{\otimes}}} \circ \overset{\mathsf{J}}{\underset{\mathrm{d}-mo}{\overset{\mathsf{J}}}} \circ \overset{\mathsf{J}}{\underset$

শুকা tam, cabbage.

দ্রীধ্যম tim(s), judgement.

সুদর্ভা W: dan-mo, C: do-

ধ্নানা fug-gu, child.

মুব্স sran-ma, srän-ma, pea.

মু' la, wages.

Tr'(Tr') lun(-po), wind.

রুস্ da-wa (s. § 11 note), moon.

nón-po, C: nom-po, sharp.

異に下 jan-ku (Ld. lj°), green.

মুকা (s)kom, thirst.

র্ম (s)go, door.

ğ τ. σ. (s)gyúr-wa, to alter, turn.

ફ્રીક W: (s)pin, C: čin, glue.

‡ te-u, Ld: sre-u, monkey.

W: (s)man, C: män, medicine.

্রিড়া $W: b\acute{e}-ma$, $C: \jmath\acute{e}-ma$, sand.

55. ñur-du, quickly.

四以 fal, tax.

ম: di, di (Pur: gri),

55. W: dan-po, C: do, straight.

বুদা dag, dag (brag), rock.

5্ৰাইন srul-po, ragged.

নুস' lá-ma, priest.

Ná lá-mo, easy.

有にて、kan-pa, foot.

氏う W: zun, C: dsun, lie, untruth.

تَحَرِّ tad-mo (Ld. lt°), C: tä'-mo, spectacle.

W: sra*), C: ta, hair.

 $\frac{1}{2} da (\text{vulg}:ra), \text{sound}, \text{voice}.$

(s)pu, small hair.

 $V: (s) \grave{cod}-pa, C: \grave{co}'-pa, to behave.$

W: (sb)rul, C: dul, snake.

 $\widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}$ 5.7. W: \widetilde{n} on-pa, C: \widetilde{n} on-pa, mad.

^{*)} The concurrence of superadded N with a consonant already

8. Prefixed letters. 1 The five letters \$\sqrt{5} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{3} frequently occur before the real, radical initials of other words, but are seldom pronounced, except in similar cases as § 7. 6. To occurs before 3 3 5 5 5 4 4 8 A W এ; ই before the gutturals and labials with exception of the aspiratae; T' before M' A, the palatals, dentals and palatal sibilants with the same exception as under 5, then জ স ম প ঝ; ম before the gutturals, palatals, dentals and palatal sibilants, excepted the surds; A before the aspiratae and sonants of the five classes. In C.T., to pronounce them in any case, is considered vulgar. 2. The ambiguity which would arise in case of the prefix standing before one of the 10 final consonants, as single radical, the vowel being the unwritten a, — e.g. in the syllable 57, which, if 5 is radical, has to be pronounced dag, if prefixed $g\bar{a}$, — is avoided by adding an \mathbf{R} in the latter case: thus, বৃদ্দ্ৰ: Other examples are: শৃত্ত gad (ga') and শৃত্ত্ব $d\bar{a}$; সঙ্গ' bas $(b\bar{a}, b\bar{a})$ and সঙ্গন্ $s\bar{a}$; সঙ্গ' mad $(m\ddot{a}')$ and ম্ব্ $d\bar{a}$; ব্লব্ $g\bar{a}$. This ব্ is added, though the radical be not one of the mentioned letters; as, $\neg \neg \neg \neg \neg$ $k\sigma$. 3. 5 as a prefix and ∇ as first radical annul each other, so that only the following sound is heard, as will be seen in the compound produces in W.T some irregularities, which cannot all be specified here (see the diction. The custom of C.T., according to which the N is entirely neglected is in this instance easier to be followed.

following examples (555 etc.). 4. Another irregularity is the nasal pronunciation of the prefixed 3' in compounds after a vowel, which is often heard e.g. 57355 pronounced gen-dún, gen-dún, but eleg.: ge-dún, clergy'; 57755 pronounced kam-bum, eleg. ka-búm, the 100 000 precepts' (title of a book). — Note. With regard to the aspiration of the soft consonants in ET the prefixed letters have the same influence as the superadded ones § 7.9.

Examples.

স্থান্ yag, bos grunniens.

576 $\frac{1}{1}$ \frac

קאָב ֹלִי záṅ-po, good.

スワマン bab-pa, to descend.

5ቭር wań, vulg. C: ań, power.

558. \overline{U} , name of the Lhasa district.

ব্দীব্'বা' en-pa, solitude.

ううてい yib(s), ib, figure.

र्ण्य र्थाः kár-po, white.

ব্সু র্ম dá-wo, enemy.

おにて、が nár-mo, sweet.

ମ୍ୟୁ-ମବି cub-zi, eleg. cu-zi, fourteen.

55 u, resp. head.

5578 ug(s), $C: ug, \bar{u}$, breath.

555-т yar-ka, summer.

5 $\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$ ye-wa, e-wa, difference.

9. Word; Accent; Quantity. 1. The peculiarity of the Tibetan mode of writing in distinctly marking the wordsyllables, but not the words (cf. § 4) composed of two or more of these, sometimes renders is doubtful what is to be regarded as one word. 2. There exist a great number of

small monosyllables, which serve for denoting different shades of notions, grammatical relations etc., and are postponed to the word in question; but never alter its original shape, though their own initials are not seldom influenced by its final consonant (cf. § 15). 3. Such monosyllables may conveniently be regarded as terminations, forming one word together with the preceeding nominal or verbal root. 4. The accent is, in such cases, most naturally given to the root, or, in compounds, generally to the latter part of the composition, as: মানা mig, ,eye', মানা mig-gi, ,of the eye'; 의피' lag, ,hand', 의피 의지자' lag-ŝub(s), ,handcovering, glove'. - 5. Equally natural is, in W.T., the quantity of the vowels: accentuated vowels, when closing the syllable, are comparatively long (though never so long as in the English words bee, stay, or Hindi اجا, etc.), otherwise short, as $\Re m_{\bar{i}}$,man', $\Re m_{\bar{i}}$ -lä, to the man', but 515 mar, butter'. — In CT, however, even accentuated and closing vowels are uttered very shortly: mi, mi-lä etc., and long ones occur there only in the case of § 5, 4. 5. and 8, 2., as 디지 lā ,work'; 중지 čō ,religion'; 지기 dā ,arrow'; সূত্রত zā ,planet'; and in Lhasa especially: বৃদ্যুত্ত nā ,forest'; মিদাহা'ম' lē-pa ,good'; ইদাহা' rī ,class, sort'; মৃদ্যা lō ,side'; মুদায়া lū ,manner'. — In Sanscrit words the long vowels are marked by an G beneath the consonant, as: ठुरु (नाम) ,called', रूप (मून) ,root' (s. § 3).

10. Punctuation. For separating the members of a longer period, a vertical stroke: [, called 95° $\hat{s}ad$ ($\hat{s}\ddot{a}$), is used, which corresponds at once to our comma, semicolon and colon; after the closing of a sentence the same is doubled; after a longer piece, e.g. a chapter, four $\hat{s}ads$ are put. No marks of interrogation or exlamation exist in punctuation.—

2. In metrical compositions, the double $\hat{s}ad$ is used for separating the single verses; in that case the logical partition of the sentence is not marked (cf. § 4).

A list of a few useful words.

η'ξ' or μ'ξ' ká-ra, ká-ra, sugar.

内には、kan-pa, house.

W: gan, C: gan, which?

স্ম W: gur, C: gur, tent.

口 nal, fatigue.

रें ci, what?

చ్రా W: čad-pa, C: ča'-pa, punishment.

表にて、 čuń-wa, little.

 $\mathbf{E}^{\bullet} \mathbf{W} : \dot{\jmath}a, \ \mathbf{C} : \dot{\jmath}^{\bullet}a, \ \text{tea.}$

ই'ম' ñi-ma, sun; day.

3年で、nún-ma, turnip.

निया tib-ril, tea-pot, kettle.

णुक W: kun, C: kün, all.

内に kun, hole.

মৃ-ঠ্ or মৃহ- W: ga-ru, gar, C: g°, where?

प्रज्ञाः nan-pa, C: nam-pa, bad.

あに čan, beer.

あべい čár-pa, rain.

केन्द्राः र्हेश-po, great.

 \mathfrak{Z} $\tilde{n}a$, fish.

3年7 ñuṅ-wa, little, few.

र्देश ñe-mo, near.

र्नेन्द्रिं tóg-tse (W), hoe.

রনাম fag-pa, rope.

🍕 St. W: tod-pa, C: tö'-pa, skull.

55' dan, dan, and; with.

বৃদাইন nag-po, black.

inor, wealth, property.

ধ্ব ম pan-pa, pām-pa, use, benefit.

口 ba, ba, cow.

5 bu, bu, son.

Fi me, fire.

होर् med, me', there is not.

太にい tsan-ma, whole.

(a) żo, so, curdled milk.

75 od, wö', light, shine.

भैंगि yi-ge, letter.

vis. yod, yö', am, is, are.

ri, hill, mountain.

प la, mountain-pass.

মুশ lug, sheep.

AL' tán, the plain.

5' W: da, C: da, now.

 $55'5''dud-pa, d\ddot{u}'-pa, smoke.$

55' nad, nä', disease.

par-ma, a printed book.

হ্বা হ্ব pug-rón, -rón, dove.

ব্ৰ' bal, bal, wool.

মুন্ধ bu-mo, b°, daughter.

होद min, name.

র্বস' tsam, how much?

প্ৰা żag, C: sag, day.

ই'স' o-ma, wo-ma, milk.

W۲' yan, also.

 $\text{Wor} \quad yin, \text{ am, is, are (cf. }$

スツ ra-ma, goat.

देद rin, price.

মেষ lam, road.

₄9' sa, flesh, meat.

Ar sin, tree, wood.

N su, who?

いばいない a-pa, (vulg.) father.

TAY (Ld: ras) rā, cotton

ম্ম (Ld: gos) gō, gō, cloth-

মামা sem, soul.

内型 tag, blood.

মুন্দ leb-pa, to arrive.

₹ W: sa, C: tsa, grass.

মূর্ মা non-po, nom-po, blue.

শৃত্তি àu, bow (for shooting).

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

रार्के tso, lake.

357 di-wa, to ask.

いる a-ma (vulg.) mother.

5N' (Ld: dus) $d\bar{u}$, $d\bar{u}$, time.

 \mathfrak{AA} tab(s), means.

ਸ਼੍ਰਾ ਦੂੰ W: bag-pe, C: bag-če, flour.

do, dŏ, wheat.

ক্র্সি gad-po, gä'-po, old.

(s)kye-wa, to be born, grow.

製口 ñin, heart.

মাইনা zig, leopard.

মূল্ম gyog(s)-pa (Ü: gyō-pa), tast, quick.
মূল্ম di-wa (bri-wa), to write.

Part II.

Etymology.

Chapter I. The Article.

11. Peculiarities of the Tibetan article. 1. What have been called Articles by Csoma and Schmidt, are a number of little affixes: 4" A" A" A" A", and some similar ones, which might perhaps be more adequately termed denominators, since their principal object is undoubtedly to represent a given root as a noun, substantive or adjective, as is most clearly perceptible in the instance of the roots of verbs, to which I or I impart the notion of the Infinitive and Participle, or the nearest abstract and nearest concrete nouns that can possibly be formed from the idea of a verb. These affixes are not, however, - except in this case -- essential to a noun, as many substantives and adjectives and most of the pronouns are never accompanied by them, and even those which usually appear connected with them, will drop them upon the slightest occasion. 2. Almost the only case in which a syntactical use of them, like that of the English definite Article, is perceptible, is that mentioned § 20.3; a formal one, that of distinguishing the Gender, occurs in a limited number of words, where F denotes the female, F the masculine.

Thus: நூல்ர் gyál-po ,king', நூல்ரு gyál-mo ,queen'. Or,

if the word in the masculine (or rather common) gender has no article, র্ম is added: মান্দ্রী sén-ge ,lion', মান্দ্রী , lioness'. 3. In most instances, by far, their only use is to distinguish different meanings of homonymous roots, e.g. $\mathfrak{F}\mathfrak{F}\mathfrak{F}\mathfrak{F}$ (s) $t\acute{o}n$ -pa ($t\acute{o}n$ -pa) ,teacher'; $\mathfrak{F}\mathfrak{F}\mathfrak{F}\mathfrak{F}$ (s) $t\acute{o}n$ -mo ($t\acute{o}n$ mo), ,feast'; 奚氧四 (s)tón-ka (tón-ka) ,autumn'. Even this advantage, however, is given up, as soon as a composition takes place, and then the meaning can only be inferred from the context, or known from usage: राष्ट्रिंग (from name feast' (given on the occasion of naming or christening an infant); 對意 (from 對河區) ,autumnal In some instances the putting or omitting of these articles is optional; more frequently the usage varies in different provinces. 4. The peculiar nature of these affixes is most clearly shown by the manner in which they are connected with the indefinite article § 13.

Note. The affixes ∇ $\widetilde{\nabla}$ are after vowels and after the consonants Γ $\widetilde{\nabla}$ always pronounced wa and wo, instead of ba and bo; thus, $\nabla \nabla \nabla \nabla ka-wa$, difficult; $\nabla \nabla v = va$, hope; $\nabla \nabla \nabla \nabla \nabla v = va$, full; $\nabla \nabla \nabla v = va$ (ser-wa), to say; $\nabla \nabla \nabla \nabla v = va$, hell; $\nabla \nabla \nabla v = va$, hell; $\nabla v = va$, h

12. Difference of the Articles among each other. 1. The usage of \Box \Box \Box is the most general and widest of all,

as they occur with all sorts of substantives and other nouns. I is particularly used for denoting a man who is in a certain way connected with a certain thing (something like אוע and אוט in Hindustāni and Persian: קוֹל da ,school', সুত্র' (literally: scholar) ,disciple, novice'; & ču, ,water', چن ,water-carrier' (پانی والا); ځ ,horse', ځکا ,horseman'; 555, the province of $\overline{\underline{U}}$, 555 $ky\ddot{e}u$, boy', बें lo .year', न्हें $\tilde{n}i(s)$, two', hence: हिंद ম্নাইমামা ,a two years' boy'. If the feminine is required N' is either added to, or — more commonly — used instead of, the former: ব্রুষামা ,a woman from U'; ব্রুম্মামান্ত্র A ,a two years' girl'. The performer of an action is more frequently denoted by T (or, in more solemn language, মান), though, in conversation at least, মান্ত্ৰ kan (ken), is preferred; 3577 jed-pa, to do, make; doing, making: ਤੇਨ ਕਾਂ, ਤੇਨ ਪਾਕਾਂ, ਤੇਨ ਕਾਕਰਾਂ, the doer, maker'. 2. The appendices m a cocur with a limited number of nouns only, especially the names of the seasons, with numerals, and some pronouns. (T seems to be a vulgar form of pronunciation for η .

13. The indefinite Article. This is the numeral one (§ 13), only deprived of its prefix, viz: 34, which form it retains, if the preceding word ends with 4, 5, 4, as: [44]

kab-cig, a needle; it is changed to বিশা after মা, মোনা ras-sig, rä-sig, a cloth; to বিশা zig (sig) in all other cases. Some authors use বিশা after any termination indisriminately. It is, of course, always without accent. The articles মানা বিশা etc. are not thrown out by the indefinite article e.g. হ্রিমা ,teacher, the teacher', হ্রিমাবিশা ,a teacher'. It is used even after a plurality: thus, হ্রেমাবিশা নিমামি হাম্মার ,there were some four wells', and even: মান্ত্রিশামার হাম্মার ,there being a multitude of them' (from Mil). Very often it is placed after the interrogative pronouns (v. 27), and sometimes its original meaning is obscured so much that it occurs even after known and definite subjects, where one would expect the demonstrative (see f. i. Dzl. 25, 1. 28, 6. 128, 14).

Chapter II. The Substantive.

last of the connected words: 최고로건국자자 ,the good men'.

Note. The conversational language uses the words \$5151 etc. seldom, in WT scarcely ever (an exception s. 24. Remarks), but add, when necessary, such words as: all, many, some; two, three, seven, eight, or other suitable numerals (cf. § 20, 5.).

15. Declension. The regular addition of the different particles or single sounds by which the cases are formed is the same for all nouns, whether substantives or adjectives, pronouns or participles. Only in some cases, in the Dative and Instrumental, the noun itself is changed, when, ending in an vowel, it admits of a closer connection with the corrupted case-sign. We may reckon in Tibetan seven cases, expressive of all the relations, for which cases are used in other languages, viz nominative and accusative, genitive. instrumental, dative, locative, ablative, terminative and 1. The unaltered form of the noun has some of the functions of our Nominative and those of the Accusative and Vocative. 2. The sign of the Genitive is T after words with the finals 5' A' N'; H after J' N' X' A', না after না and L; after vowels i is simply added by means of an Q' thus: Q', which then will form a diphthong with the vowel of the noun (cf. § 6), or if, in versification, two syllables are required, i appears supported by an W forming a distinct word. 3. The Instrumental or Agent is expressed by the particles দুম' দুম' or দুম' after the respective consonants as specified above; after vowels simply is added, or, in verse, sometimes with

Note. The instrumental is, in modern pronunciation, except in Northern Ladak, scarcely discernible from the genitive, and there are but few if any, even among lamas, who are not liable to confound both cases in writing.

In the language of common life, in WT, the different forms of the particle of the genitive and instrumental, after consonants, \mathfrak{N} etc. are never heard, but everywhere the final consonant is doubled and the vowel i added to it, thus: \mathfrak{N} , G. lus-si (Ld.), $l\bar{u}$ -i; \mathfrak{N} G. lam-mi; \mathfrak{N} (gold), G. ser-ri etc.; or, in other words, all nouns ending in consonants are formed like those ending with \mathfrak{N} (see the example \mathfrak{N}). In those ending with a vowel no irregularity takes place.

- 4. The Dative adds indiscriminately the postposition \mathbb{A}^* la, denoting the relation of space in the widest sense, expressed by the English prepositions in, into, at, on, to. 5. The Locative is formed by the postposition \mathbb{A}^* na, in.
- 6. The Ablative by $\sqrt[4]{N}$ $n\bar{a}$ or $\sqrt[4]{N}$ $l\bar{a}$, from (the latter especially with the meaning: from among), all three likewise without any discriminating regard to the ending of the noun. 7. The Terminative is expressed by the postpositions $\sqrt[5]{N}$ or $\sqrt[8]{N}$ after vowels; $\sqrt[5]{N}$ after $\sqrt[8]{N}$ and $\sqrt[8]{N}$ and $\sqrt[8]{N}$ after $\sqrt[8]{N}$; $\sqrt[8]{N}$ after $\sqrt[8]{N}$; $\sqrt[8]{N}$ after $\sqrt[8]{N}$; $\sqrt[8]{N}$ after $\sqrt[8]{N}$; $\sqrt[8]{N}$ and the other final consonants. All these

postpositions denote the movement to or into. 8. The Vocative is not different from the Nominative (as stated above), if not distinguished by the interjection \mathfrak{T} oh!, and can only be known from the context.

Examples of declension. As example of the declension of consonontal nouns we may take 1. for those in s (respectively d, b), AN lus, lus, lus, lus, lous, lus, lus,

Singular.

	1.	2.	
N. Acc.	명죄' lus, lū	디자 lam	
Gen.	입자한 lus-kyi, lū-kyi; lus-si, lūi	মেস্'দ্রী' lam-gyi; lam-mi	
Inst.	মুখ্যানুখ্য · lus-kyis, lū-kyī; lus-sī, lūī	মেস'দ্রীম' lam-gyis, -gyī;	
Dat.	괹찍'다' lus-la, lū-la	ロヌ'ロ' lam-la	
Loc.	영화'ਰ' lus-na	प्रमान्तः lam-na	
Abl.	권자'주자' lus-nā	पर्मा'व्या lam-nā	
Term.	면치.회. lus-su	CURY'5' lam-du	
	3.	4.	
N. Acc.	हीमा mig	円 ka; 四口 ka-wa	

Gen.

দেই kai; ፑርርት ka-wai

Inst.	होमा मोहा miy-gis, -gī	内科· kā; 円・ス科· ka-wā
Dat.	होना भः mig-la	内で、ka-la: 内でで、ka-wa-la
Loc.	रोग्'र mig-na	নিব ka-na; নিব ক্ _{wa-na}
Abl.	होना दशः mig-nā	प्राप्त्र ka-nā; प्राप्त्र
Term.	হীনা'5' mig-tu	ka-wa-nā 円子, 円子 ka-ru, kar;
		下つう、 ka-wa-ru, ka-war.

Plural.

As the plural signs are simply added to the nouns, without affecting their form, we here only give examples of declension with the two most frequent plural particles. As example for 57 the plural of the pron. 5 that has been chosen.

```
N. Acc. 입작·중되자 lus(lū-)-nam(s) 국·두피 de-dag
Gen. 입작·중되자'ற lus-nam(s)-kyi 국·두피 피 de-dag-gi
Inst. 입작·중되자'ற lus-nam(s)- 국·두피 피자 de-dag-gis
Dat. 입작·중되자'자 lus-nam(s)-la 국·두피'자 de-dag-la
Loc. 입작·중되자'자 lus-nam(s)-na 국·두피'자 de-dag-na
Abl. 입작·중되자'자 lus-nam(s)- 국·두피'자 de-dag-nā
Term. 입작·중되자'자 lus-nam(s)-su 국·두피'자 de-dag-nā
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Chapter III. The Adjective.

16. In the Tibetan language the Adjective is not formally distinguished from the Substantive, so that many nouns may be used one or the other way just as circumstances require.*) The declension, likewise, follows the same rules as that of substantives Only two remarks may be added here. 1. The particles I' I' I' I' are not very strictly used for distinguishing the gender, since even in the case of human beings I' and I' are not seldom found connected with feminines, e.g.: I'NEN'I' just as well as I'N I' I' I'L Adjective stands after the Substantive to which it belongs: thus, I'NITI' ri-tón-po, C: ri-ton-po, the high hill', when, of course, the case-

^{*)} But the vulgar language has a predilection for certain forms of Adjectives 1. those with the gerundial particle 5, as: 555 for the more classical 55, ',warm'; these seem to be particularly in use in Tsan: 51525, ',friendly', less so in Ü. 2. compound adjectives either by simple reiteration of the root: 5222 for for 5227, round', or changing the vowel at the same time: 5222, complicate', 5222, awry etc. Often they are quadrisyllables after this form: 51222, lukewarm', 5222, medley'.

signs are joined to the Adjective: ই সাইবিটা কৈ, of the high hill, ই সাইবিটা কুমানা, the high hills' etc.

Or the Adjective may be put in the Gen. before the Substantive: ANTICA, and then the latter only is declined: ANTICA, ANTICA, and then the latter only is declined: ANTICA, ANTICA, and then the latter only is declined: ANTICA, ANTICA, and then the latter only is declined: ANTICA, and WT the adjective sometimes preserves, even in this position, its simple form (Nominative). A third way of expression, when both are joined together, without any article, as ANTICA, instead of ANTICA, the dry land, is rather a compound substantive, with the same difference of meaning as highland, and, a high land, in English.

our European languages occurs, thus: ২০5 ৪০ ১ ১ বর্ষদ্রমম্ম ই দ্বাল্পর্বাশ্রমান্ধ্রম্ম মর্স্ত্র দ্বি , the merit of becoming a priest is relatively higher that mount Meru'; র্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যাম্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যাম্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যাম্যান্ত্র্যাম্যান্ত্র্যাম্যান্ত্র্যাম্যান্ত্র্যাম্যান্ত্র্যাম্যান্ত্র্যাম্যান্ত্র্যাম্যান্ত্র্যাম্যান্ত্র্যাম্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যাম্যান্ত্র্যান্ত greater than the other ones'. The particle AN' (AN') may be put, in the same manner, after adverbs. মহানাহান্য সূত্র (their eyes) became more keen-sighted than before'. Or, after infinitives, স্বত্ত মান্ত্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রা ,it is better (for him) that his younger brother should go (with him) than another'. AN for itself has the meaning of , more than', with the negative: ,not more than', ,only'; thus: দ্মানুদ্দান্ত্রামান্ত্ ,more than two ounces I do not want' (cf. vulg. WT: সাঙ্গুৰা মার্ক বিন্দ্র ,there are not more than (only) three'); or ,nothing but', ,only', ই'বৃদ্ধ' বৃহ'ব'মহা'বৃদ্ধ' বৃদ্ধ' no pleasure (for us) but hunting, h. is our only pl'.

- 2. An Adverb which augments the notion of the adjective itself, is ミュースズ ,more'; this can be added ad libitum: チスギョンスマススマングス.
- 3. Another adverb, E' means: ,more and more', .gradually more', e.g. E'3'E'3'XX', going nearer and nearer'.
 4. ,The elder the younger' e.g. of two brothers, is

Note. The colloquial language of WT uses NE' instead of NN' or NN', and N' (mā, always with a strong emphasis, perhaps a mutilated form of NEN', much') or NE'N' instead of NE'S, whereas that of CT employs NN' in the former case, but repeats the adjective in the latter, so that , very large' is expressed in books by NE'S', in speaking, in WT by má čén-po, in CT by čem-po čem-po.

Chapter IV.

The Numerals.

18. Cardinals:

- 1 2 मुहेमा èig
- 2 द मानेश ñi(s)
- 3 **২ নামুম** sum

- 4 🗢 🎜 🛱 żi
- 5 V P na
- 6 S 547 W: dug, C: dhug
- 7 υ 555° W: dun, C: dhun
- · 9 @ 독피 gu
 - 10 % 되죠' cu, or 되죠'되지' cu-tam-pa
 - 11 १२ न्यु:म्युडम् cu-cig
 - 12 23 ସ୍କୁ'ସ୍ୱିଷ୍' cu-ñi, vulg: cug-ĥi(s)
 - 13 প্র সমুস্থা cu-súm, vulg: cug-súm
 - 14 প্ল সমু-সঙ্গি àu-zi, vulg: àub-zi
 - 15 2V र्जिन्स co-ná
 - 16 2S 디션 5주미 cu-dúg, C: -dhúg

 - 18 2ん 口気口動気 co-gyád, C: -gyä', vulg: cob-g°
 - 19 20 पदु:5्मा cu-gú
 - 20 3° 3° 49 ñi-su
 - 21 २७ हैं-पुर्स महिमा ñi-su-sa-èig, or हेम्महिमा ñer-

- 30 3° NA súm-èu
- 31 ३७ शुझारु:सम्बेना sum-èu-sa-èig, श्रामिरेना so-èig
- 40 🧽 スラスス żi-ċu, vulg: żib-ċu
- 41 🛩 निनुसुः सःमारीमा zi-èu-sa-èig, विमारीमा ze-èig
- 50 V° ਪ੍ਰਾਹਿਤ na-cu, vulg: nab-cu
- 51 🕶 भूष्य स्मारेमा na-èu-sa-èig, द्रामारेमा na-èig
- 60 So र्जा. dug-èu, C: dhug-èu
- 61 So र्मारु:समारेमा dug-èu-sa-èig, रेम्रिमा re-èig
- 70 v° $\nabla 55$ dun-cu, C: dun-cu
- 71 ७७ पर्व सुः मार्डमा dun-èu-sa-èig, द्व मार्डमा don-
- 80 仁 勾動 Syád-èu, C: gyä'-èu
- 81 ८२ नर्मु ५ स् नाउमा gyad-èu-sa-èig, मु नाउमा ^{gya-}èig
- 90 © รุกุรัฐ gú-ĉu, vulg: gúb-ĉu
- 91 ८७ न्मु'न्रहु' स्'म्रिम्' gu-èu-sa-èig, में म्रिक्म्' go èig (C: go-èig)
- 100 २०० বন্ত্র (প্রহা'হা') gya (tám-pa)
- 101 २०२ नर्मु'८८'मिछेम्' or नर्मु'ई'मिछेम्' gya dan (or sa) èig
- 200 ਵਿੱਚ ਮੈਂਸ਼ îi-gya, vulg: îib-gya
- 300 3∞ ਐਂਬਾ.ਪੋਧੀ. snm-gha

There are, as in Sanscrit, names for many more powers of 10, but they are seldom used.

- 19. Ordinals. $5 \times 3^{\circ}$ W: dan-po, C: d°, the first', the rest are simply formed by adding 3° to the cardinals, as: 3° $3^$

^{*)}is used especially if the number counting the hundreds,

3 (with still greater numbers), are optional but frequent additions. T is common instead of 55, and, to connect units with tens (s. § 18), but it occurs also with hundreds and thousands, and not seldom together with 55, e.g. 55 ্বাস্থ্য, 1002. It is used also instead of প্রায়, as: नहुः ten, हैं नुः twenty; often it is standing alone for ষ্ট পৃষ্ট', as: স্থাস্থা, twenty two. This latter custom may have caused the belief, common even among educated readers in C and WT, that F must mean twenty, even when connecting a hundred or thousand to a unit, as they will usually understand the above mentioned number in the sense of 1022 instead of 1002; but the authority of printed books, wherever the exact number can be verified from other circumstances, does not confirm this, which would indeed be a sadly ambiguous phraseology. 3. To added to a cardinal number means conjunction: স্ট্রাস, the two together, both; সাঙ্গুসানা, the three together, all three etc. Timeans either the same, or represents the definite article, indicating that the number has been already mentioned, e.g. भैन्यः पर्दार्टा । भैन्यः या प्रदेश के, five men were sent ... The five men arriving etc. 4. 4 is used, besides

thousands etc. follows: thus, 횟드되기 3년, of thousands: twenty, 20 000'; 취업자동자, many ten-thousands'.

forming Ordinals, to express the notion of containing, e.g. Wing in that containing six letters, viz. the famous formula: Wing is om mani padme hum; North, that containing thirty (letters), the Tibetan alphabet.

5. Such combinations as INNINAL etc. are frequently used in common life, so denote a number approximately, two or three or so (cf. § 14 Note).

- 21. Distributive numerals. They are expressed by repetition as in Hind: 5757 each time six, six for each etc. In composed numerals only the last member is repeated, thus NNINATAN each time thirty two.
- 22. Adverbial numerals. 1. Firstly, secondly etc. are formed from the ordinals as every Adverb is from an Adjective, viz. by adding the letter $\vec{\lambda}$, $\vec{\lambda}$, $\vec{\lambda}$, $\vec{\lambda}$, $\vec{\lambda}$, $\vec{\lambda}$, etc. (s. § 41). 2. Multiplicative adverbs, once, twice etc., are expressed by putting $\vec{\lambda}$, times before the cardinal: $\vec{\lambda}$, $\vec{\lambda}$, with the same meaning as $\vec{\lambda}$.
- 23. Fractional numerals are formed by adding & ,part': thus, সন্ত্রীক ,a hundredth part' etc., but also: সম্ভূমিক নাম্বাক কি ,one third of the treasury'.

Chapter V.

Pronouns.

24. Personal Pronouns. First person: \Box $\dot{n}a$; \Box \dot{n} $\dot{n$

The plural is formed by adding 37, 333, 37, 373.

or 3, but very often, if circumstances show the meaning with sufficient certainty, the sign of the plural is altogether omitted. The declension is the same as that of the substantives.

Remarks: Γ is the most common and can be used by every body; Γ seems to be preferred in elegant speech (s. Note); Γ is very common in modern letter writing, at least in WT; Γ is very common in modern letter writing, at least in WT; Γ is very common in modern letter writing, at least in WT; Γ in books, when speaking to superior persons occurs very often in books, but has disappeared from common speech, except in the province of Tsan (Taèilhunpo) as also the following; Γ in easy conversation with persons of equal rank, or to inferiors.

2. person. 55 is used in books in addressing even the highest persons, but in modern conversation only among equals or to inferiors; 55 is elegant and respectful, especially in books. —

3. person. A seldom occurs in books, where the demonstr. pron. S (§ 26) is generally used instead; A is common to both the written and the spoken language, and used, at least in the latter, as respectful. But it must be remarked that the pronoun of the third person is in most cases entirely omitted, even when there is a change of subject. — Instead of S and S and

To each of these pronouns may be added: \(\times \tau rai\) or \(\frac{3}{5}\). \(\tilde{n}i\), \(\tilde{n}i'\), self', and in conversational language \(\tilde{\times}\), \(\tilde{\tilde{\times}}\), \(\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{n}}}}}}\), are, perhaps, even more frequently used than the simple forms, without any difference in the meaning. \(\frac{3}{5}\)' is more prevalent in books, except the compound \(\frac{3}{5}\)' \(\tilde{\tilde{n}}i-rai\), which is in modern speech the usual respectful pronoun of address, like ,Sie' in German.

Note. The predilection of Eastern Asiatics for a system of ceremonials in the language is met with also in Tibetan. There is one separate class of words, which must be used in reference to the honoured person, when spoken to as well as when spoken of. To this class belong, besides the pronouns 35.55, 55, 55, all the respectful terms by which the body or soul, or parts of the same, and all things or persons pertaining to such a person, and

even his actions, must be called. The notions, most frequently occurring, have special expressions, as [1](s)ku,instead of 면접 lus, lū, ,body'; 5頁 u, i.o. 저희 go ,head'; সুদার tug(s) (Ü: tū), i.o. ইমির sem(s) ,soul', or ঊ্ব yid, yi', ,mind'; W\(\mathbb{T}\) yab, i.o. \(\mathbb{Z}\) (vulg: \(\mathbb{V}\)\(\mathbb{Z}\)), ,father'; ব্যাহ্রন্থ na-za, i. o. প্রামাণ gos, gō, ,coat', ,dress'; ইন্মাণ $\check{c}ib(s)$, i. o. $\check{\varsigma}$ (r)ta, sta ,horse'; স্প্রাধানা $\grave{z}ug(s)$ -pa $(\ddot{\mathbb{U}}:$ dzä'-pa i.o. \$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\tau' \jed-pa, \jed-pa, \jed-pa, \text{the'}-pa, \text{to make' and many} If there is no such special word, any substantive may be rendered respectful by adding or sink respectively (so, 퉑쥰 i.o. 쥰 ,lifetime'; 된미타쥬디.o. 百디 anger') any verb by adding 对氏气况, according to 39, 1. Another class of what might be called elegant terms are to be used when conversing with an honoured person (or also by a high person himself in his own speech), such as মদীস্মা gyid-pa, gyi'-pa ,to do'; মাইমামা দৈ-pa, ,to be'; \$55 lad-du, lä'-du i.o. \$55, for the sake of, without reference to the said person himself. Even uneducated people know, and make use of, most of the ,respectful' terms, but the merely elegant ones are, at least in WT, seldom or never heard in conversation.

25. Possessive pronouns. The Possessive is simply

expressed by the Genitive of the Personal, 反常, 預知, etc. ,His', ,her', ,its', when referring to the acting subject (suus), must be expressed by 天下中 or 多元中, ,his own'; otherwise (ejus) by 百名, 百名中, 元名, In C, in the latter case, 二弦, 通气器, 百弦, are used.

- 27. Demonstrative pronouns. 1. $\[\] A_i \]$, this'; $\[\] A_i \]$ de, dhe, that' are those most frequently used, both in books and speaking. The Plural is generally formed by $\[\] A_i \]$, but also by $\[\] A_i \]$ and $\[\] A_i \]$. More emphatical are $\[\] A_i \]$, $\[\] A_i \]$, just this', this same'; $\[\] A_i \]$ etc. that same'. The vulgar dialect also uses $\[\] A_i \]$ há-gyi

and And page for that, yonder, and, in WT, W, that for this and W for that; And occurs even in books. — 2. It is worth remarking that the distinction of the nearer and remoter relation is, even in common language, scrupulously observed. If reference is made to an object already mentioned, T is used; if to something following, AT; e.g. THATEN WINT, that speech he said, thus he said; ATHATEN WINT, this speech he said, he said thus, spoke the following words.

- 28. Interrogative pronouns. They are \S' su ,who?'; $\neg \Box$ gan, gh., which?'; \eth ci ,what?'; to these the indefinite article $\neg \Box$ is often added, $\neg \Box$ etc. The two former can also assume the plural termination $\neg \Box$, $\neg \Box$, $\neg \Box$, $\neg \Box$
- 29. Relative pronouns. These are almost entirely wanting in the Tibetan language, and our subordinate relative clauses must be expressed by Participles und Gerunds, or a new independent sentence must be begun. The participle, in such a case, is treated quite as an adjective, being put either in the Genitive before the substantive, or, in the Nominative, after: an adjective before the substantive, or, in the Nominative, after: an adjective before the substantive, or, in the Nominative, after: an adjective before the substantive, or, in the Nominative, after: an adjective before the substantive, or, in the Nominative, after: an adjective, being put either in the Genitive before the substantive, or, in the Nominative, after: an adjective, after: an adjective, being put either in the Genitive before the substantive, or, in the Nominative, after: an adjective, after an adjective, being put either in the Genitive before the substantive, or, in the Nominative, after: an adjective, and adjective are almost entirely wants and adjective and adjec

one who gets (unto whom come) many presents'. Cf. also 33. Only those indefinite sentences which in English are introduced by ,he who', ,who ever', ,that which', ,what' etc. can be adequately expressed in Tibetan, by using the interrogative pronouns with the participle (seldom the naked root) of the verb, or adding 5 (,if - v. 41, A. 4.) to the Instead of 3 in this case E is written more cor-Thus: शुः यान्यायते केंश्यकेश्यायन्याया वेद्यायर মুমান ,if anybody who possesses the good faith teach it me'; मिंद्रश्रादम्। प्रादम्। गुद्रादम् म्यान्। when those of you who wish to go are assembled; देर युरेद ये के परि है परि will make come down like rain whatever is wished for; and ask of me according to that I will act, or I will grant whatever you ask'. ন্দ্ৰানীমান্ত্ৰই'ৰ্ডিন্নমান্ত্ৰ মুইনি ক্র'ন্ত্রান্ট ,having scooped the water of the sea with what force I have'; रेन रें के है स्नुन्निक्तर पानर्मा भा মন্ত্র ক্রামানা ,I beg you to show me what sort of jewel you have found (got)'; म्द्रमी हैश'न्द्रमार रेग्र प्रमारे मी ন্ত্ৰীমন্ত্ৰীমন্ত্ৰী ,his footprints, in what place soever they fell (v. lex. s. v. 국미자), became gold-sand.

Chapter VI.

The Verb.

30. Introductory remarks. The Tibetan verb must be regarded as denoting, not an action, or suffering, or condition of any subject, but merely a coming to pass, or, in other words, they are all impersonal verbs, like taedet, miseret etc. in Latin, or it suits etc. in English. Therefore they are destitute of what is called in our own languages the active and passive voice, as well as of the discrimination of persons, and show nothing beyond a rather poor capability of expressing the most indispensable distinctions of tense and mood. From the same reason the acting subject of a transitive verb must regularly appear in the Instrumental case, as the case of the subject of a neutral verb, — which, in European languages, is the Nominative —, ought to be regarded, from a Tibetan point of view, as Accusative expressing the object of an impersonal verb, just as , poenitet me' is translated by ,I repent'. But it will perhaps be easier to say: The subject of a transitive verb, in Tibetan, assumes regularly the form of the instrumental, of a neutral verb that of the nominative which is the same as the accusative. Thus, FN 5555 is properly: 55° a beating happens, 55° regarding you, 58° by me = I beat you. In common life the object has often the form of the dative, 55°2°, to facilitate the comprehension. But often, in modern talk as well as in the classical literature, the acting subject, if known as such from the context, retains its Nominative form. Especially the verba loquendi are apt to admit this slight irregularity.

- 31. Inflection of verbs. This is done in three different ways:
- a) by changing the shape of the root. Such different shapes are, at most, four in number, which may be called, according to the tenses of our own grammar to which they correspond, the Present-, Perfect-, Future-, and Imperativeroots; e.g. of the Present-root निर्देश, to give the Perfect root is 75°, the Future-root 75°, the Imperative root ইনি; of নুক্ৰামা, to filter, bolt' respectively: নুক্ৰামা tsag(s) (Ü: tsā), সর্বস্' tsag, ইন্স্' tsog. The Present root, which implies duration, is also occasionally used for the Imperfect (in the sense of the Latin and Greek languages) and It is obvious, from the above mentioned Future tenses. instances, that the inflection of the root consists partly in alterations of the prefixed letters (so, if the Perfect likes the prefixed \square , the Future will have \square or retain the \square), partly in adding a final N (to the Perfect and Imperative), partly in changing the vowel (particularly in the Imperative). But also the consonants of the root itself are changed

sometimes: so the aspirates are often converted in the Perfet and Future into their surds, besides other more irregular changes. Only a limited number of verbs, however, are possessed of all the four roots, some cannot assume more than three, some two, and a great many have only one. To make up in some measure for this deficiency:

- c) By adding various monosyllabic affixes, the Infinitive, Participles, and Gerunds are formed. These affixes as well as the auxiliary verbs are connected partly with the root, partly with the Infinitive, resp. its terminative, partly with the Participle.

Note. The spoken language, at least in WT, acknowledges even in four-rooted verbs seldom more than the Perfect root.

32. The Infinitive mood. The syllables ∇pa or, after the final consonants $\nabla \nabla a$ and vowels, ∇a are added to the root, whereby it assumes all the qualities and powers of a noun. In verbs of more roots than one, each of them can, of course, in this way be converted into a substantive, or, in other words, each tense has its Infinitive, except the Imperative. From one-rooted verbs the different Infinitives may be formed by the above mentioned auxiliaries: thus, the Inf. Perf., by adding $\nabla \nabla \nabla a$ to the Infinitive of

Note. The spoken language uses, in WT almost exclusively, a termination pronounced àas in Turig and Balti, àes, àe in Ladak, àe in Lahoul etc., ja in Kunawar, se in Tsan etc., the etymology of which is doubtful, as it is not to be found in any printed book. Lamas in Ladak and Lahoul spell it 35.

33. The Participle. 1. This is in the written language entirely like the Infinitive भेज्ञा, being', नार्ने पा, giving', קקב", having given'. — 2. Whether the meaning is active and passive, however, can only be inferred from the context, e.g. 75573'5571' is of course, the money given', but 55275578, the man having given, or, that has given, the money'; the Tibetan participle means nothing but that the action or condition is connected in some way with a person or thing. But it is natural that in the present participle the active notion should be the more frequent one, as well as in the preterit the passive. - 3. In the instance of Intensive verbs (formed with 35'4' 38.1) the usage of scientific authors has strictly connected the active sense with those formed with \$\overline{2}5\cdot, as \overline{7}5\overline{5}5\cdot ton-jed, ton-je', instead of 可行につてうちょう, doing give, giving,

In the spoken language, of WT at least, the Participle is formed by ANA, in the active sense as well as the passive (whereas in books this syllable occurs only in the meaning of the performer of an action s. 12. 1.): 55। ਪਤਨ ਸ਼ਾਰ ਸੀ ਹੈ। iul tan kan-ni mi (s. 15, Note) ,the man giving the money', निर्मानिस्मिन्द्रिय , the money given'. ৭ ব্যাপ্লার্লিক মানর্বিমানান্রান্তা, the lama who brought a coat for sale the other day'. 只有意识 মান্ত্রিকাম্বর রৈ ,the girl who had shewn the door to his reverence' (Mil). The future participle is represented, just as in English, by the Infinitive (32, Note), so that the sheep to be killed', (in books দাইন্মেন্দ্রান্দ্রিদা or শ্র্মির্ম্ম) is expressed, in the most Western provinces, by: sád cas-si lug, Lad.: sád-ces-si lug, Lah. etc.: sád ceï lug, Tsan: sö'-sē-kyi lug স্ইন্- প্রমান্ত মুসা, and, most like the classical language, in Kun.: sod jā lug.

34. The finite verb. 1. The principal verb of a sentence, which always closes it (48.) receives in written Tibetan in most cases a certain mark, by which the end of a period may be known. This is, in affirmative sentences, the vowel o (called by the grammarians: 🏋 🏋 (), in interrogative ones the syllable am. Before both the closing consonant of the verb is repeated, or, if it ends with a vowel, A and AN are written. The Perfect of the verbs ending in 5 × 2, which formerly had a 5' as second final -5'59'-, assume 5 and 55%.—2. These additional syllables are omitted a) in imperative sentences, b) in the latter member of a double question, c) when the question is expressed already by an interrogative pronoun or adverb, d) in coordinate members of a period, with exception of the last one, e) commonly, when the principal verb is the verb substantive 47, 45 etc. (40. 1.).

Examples. a) 新た、go!'、 スララ・ダギ」、come here!'. — b) 科質にないおいまだ、do you see or not?' — c) うずいがち、who is there?'、 よれいない、when did (he, you etc.) arrive?'. — d) 「ロニン・ダギ」「おいていく」「新いている」「新いている」「新いている」「新いている」、ない、おういと、これにはいい。 the houses were destroyed, the men killed, the whole town annihilated'. — e) 「「おこれない。」、in the sand of the river is gold'.

Note. In conversation the o is generally omitted, and

the m of the interrogative termination dropped, so that merely the vowel a is heard, e.g. the question $\overline{N}\overline{N}\overline{L}^{*}L\overline{N}^{*}$, do (you) see and the answer $\overline{N}\overline{N}\overline{L}^{*}L\overline{L}^{*}$, (I) see, are commonly spoken in WT: ton-na? ton.

- 35. Present Tenses. 1. Simple Present Tense. This is the simple root of the verb, which always will be found in the dictionary; in WT, as mentioned above, of verbs with more than one root, only the Perfect root is in use; if, therefore, stress is laid on the Present signification, recourse must be had to one of the following compositions, (s. 31. and Note). Thus, ART, (I, thou, he etc.) see, seest etc., ART, (I etc.) give through all persons; in the end of a sentence:
- 2. Compound Present Tenses. a) a5m (s. 40, 1) is added to the root: AFCA5m, (I) see, A5CA5m, (I) give. This is common in the dialect of WT especially. b) The Participle connected with Wa, AFCAWA, (I) see. In WT this, of course, is changed to AFCAMA, (I) c) One of the Gerunds (41, A) with Wa, or a5m, as AFCA, (or AN or m or AC), a5m or Wa, (I) see, am seeing; it must, however, be remarked that both ways of expression, b) and c), are not very frequent. d) MaWa or a5m is the proper form for the compound

English present: 정된 '리국' (I) am seeing', (로그리국' (I) am writing (just now)'.

36. Preterit Tenses. 1. Simple Preterit, Perfect or Agrist Tense; this is the Perfect root: 555, at the close of the sentence 55551, gave, have given, was given; in onerooted verbs it has, of course, the same form as the present: মাইনি'(নি'), saw, have, or was, seen'. This is the usual narrative tense like the Greek Aorist or French Parfait défini. — 2. Compound Preterit Tenses. — a) The root with রামে, অন্তর্নামের have given, gave, was given', মার্থামের ,have seen, saw, was seen'; rarely met with in books, but in general use in the conversation of WT. In CT 5th jun is used in a similar way: 멸치 및 기물다, the dog has bit'. b) The root with $\exists \exists$ (more in books), or $\exists \exists$ (more in common language), the true Perfect as the tense of accomplished action: ロラにきず、ロラにはて、,have given etc.', ,the action of giving is past', राजिया ,the man has already left. — c) The Participle connected with 🔾 occurs more frequently in the past sense than otherwise. Here, in the common talk of WT, J' is used, even in those cases where the books have ቫ', 벡'취'ቫጣጓ'ጚ'ሢኝ yi-ge kál-pa yın, or, contracted, kál-pen, ,the letter has been sent off', in books: ব্দামাবাত্মীর (s. 11, Note), even স্থাব্দামার

37. Future Tenses. 1. Simple Future. The Future-root, $\P = \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}$, shall, will give, be given'. — 2. Compound Fu-added to the Terminative case of the Infinitive: निर्दा ন্দ্রম (ম্) ,shall, will give, be given', মর্মিনেম নেদ্রম (ম্) , shall, will see, be seen'. This is the most common, and, together with the Simple Future and the Intensive (39.), ... 755, the only one in use with the early classical authors in all cases where a special Future-root is wanted, and even where this exists. It dissappears, however, gradually from the literature of the later period, and is replaced by the two following compositions. — b) # connected with the root: अर्थेट मुं प्येद ,shall, will see', महिंद मुं प्येद , shall, will give etc. (5) is originally a substantive, meaning material, cause, occasion). — c) the root with $\widetilde{\mathsf{A}} \mathsf{C}$ or ম্ন', স্থান', will arrive', or, i. o. the root, the Term. Inf., মুন্ন্ন্ \subset Both b) and c) are even now in common

use in CT, whereas in WT: — d) WT connected with the root is the general form: NTTWT ton yin, vulg.: tonin, shall, will see', TTTWT tanin, shall, will give', TTWT tanin, shall, will give', TTWT tanin, will send', TWT tanin, shall, will give', TTWT tanin, will send', TWT tanin, shall, will give', TTWT tanin, will go'. — e) In books the Participle with WT (35.2.b, 36.2c) occurs sometimes also as Future.

38. Imperative mood. 1. This is usually the shortest possible form of the verb, which often loses its prefixed letters, though in some instances a final W is added. In many verbs with the vowel a, and in some with e these vowels are changed into o, besides other alterations of the consonants. Particularly often the surds or sonants of the other tense-roots are changed to their aspirates in the Im-Thus, য়ৄঢ় ',give!', from བ།དང་བ་; ལྡ་རས་ Ld: ltos, CT: to ,look!', from মুন; র্মা ,throw!', from মুন্মান্ত্র'. In one-rooted verbs it is, of course, like the Present, but it can always be sufficiently distinguished by adding the particle উনা (নিনা or বিনা, according to 13.). This is used in the classical literature indiscriminately in addressing the highest and the lowest persons (or, in other words, as well to command, as to pray), but according to the modern custom of CT only when addressing servants and inferior people. — 2. In forbidding, the Present-root is used with the negative particle ম', মান্দ্ৰান্ত, do not give!', মান্ত্ৰ', do not look!', A'AAN', do not throw!' — 3. In praying or wishing (Precative or Optative) either the same forms as under 1. are used, or the Imperatives of ANT', to come' or AT', to come' (the latter, ANT', of a quite different root) are connected with the Termin. Infin. ANT'AT' or ANT' or ANT', may (I, you, he etc.) see!' — 4. In none of the three a person is indicated, but it is natural that in commanding and forbidding the subject will be the second, sometimes the third person; in the precative also the first person can be understood.

Note. The common language of WT, acknowledging only the Perfect-root, changes nothing but the vowel: \(\textit{\General}\text{

39. Intensive verbs. 1. Very frequent in books is the

connection of the four-rooted verb 35'4' (Pf. 38', Fut. 5', Imp. 결정') ,to do', elegantly 지휘5'다' (Pf. 지휘정', Fut. ম্মী', Imp. শ্রীমা'), respectfully মার্চ্-মা' (Imp. মার্চ্নি) with the Term. Inf. of another verb, to intensify the action of By this means not only one-rooted verbs can be made to participate in the advantages of the four-rooted, as अर्थेट. पर. ग्रेट. '' अर्थेट. पर. ग्रेश. '' '' अर्थेट. पर. ग्रे. ,shall, will see', 저렇다'지자 첫째 ,see!', but also several other periphrastical phrases are gained for speaking more precisely than otherwise would be possible. The Future tense 5(R) serves, besides its proper notion of futurity, particularly to express the English auxiliaries , must, ought etc.': thus, ス美ケススカラズ ,must not be uttered, ought not to be uttered', sometimes it may be translated by the Imperative mood. The spoken language, at least of WT, is devoid of this convenience, and possesses nothing of the kind except the above mentioned intensive form of the Imperative, formed by 555 (s. 38., Note). — 2. Another class of intensive verbs are formed by connecting two synonymes, as মেইনামান্দ্রনামা, to be afraid', literally ,to be fear-frightened', and other similar ones.

40. Substantive and Auxiliary Verbs. 1. To be a) $V_{\overline{q}}$ $V_{\overline{q}}$, in elegant and respectful speech $V_{\overline{q}}$ $V_{$

of connecting the attribute with its subject, as: श्रेन्द्रिन्य বৃদারান্যান্ত্র ,this man is a Ladakee', ই'ট্রিই'মেদারাক্রার্য ,is it you, Sir?'. Therefore the question graft is to be understood, who are you' or, who is he' etc., the personal pronoun being often let to be guessed. — भेद itself is often omitted in daily life in WT as well as in poetry, e.g. BY ইবৈট ,this load (is) very heavy' WT. Negatively: মার্মার, মীর' vulg. মার', resp. মানোমা'. — b) মির্'মা' yod-pa, yö'-pa, eleg. মাঠম'ম' হাঁ-pa, resp. ম্প্ৰাম'ম' żug(s)-pa, Ü: żū-pa, negat.: ইাড়্, মামাইমা, মান্ত্ৰামা means ,to exist', or ,to be present', ,to be found at a place', therefore the question 🐒 🏋 is to be understood: ,Who is here? Who is there?' — অঁহ' and বৰ্দাম'ম' are in general use, মঠম' I is seldom heard. When connected with the Dative of a substantive it replaces the English, to have, to have got', as: 디지기투다 WT, I have money'; 디지크피앤드, I have pain'. In this case the respectful term is not স্প্রাথ মান্ত্র na-wa: শ্রুমার্মার মান্ত্রর মান্ত্রর has not the King an indisposition? i.e., is Your Majesty ill? (-c)ন্দ্ৰাধা dug-pa (eleg. পাইন্ব'ন' is seldom heard), resp. বৰ্দামান, ,to be present, stay, be found at a place'; negat.

ইান্ব্লা: Both ন্ব্লামা and অব্যা can be used instead of \mathbb{A}_{5} , though not this instead of them. — d) $\frac{1}{5}$ rě'-pa = スラップ、negat. みえで in Spiti and CT, seldom in books. — e) 📆 T' mod-pa, mö'-pa has a somewhat emphatical sense: , to be (something) in a high degree', , to be (somehow) in plenty'. It occurs most frequently in the Gerund with \mathfrak{J} (41.), when it frequently has the sense of , though', but never with a negative.— f) $\S \Box \Box a \cdot wa$, originally ,to appear, to be visible, extant', negat. A TEL. Sometimes in books, and common in certain districts. g) In books the concluding o (34.) is, moreover, found to represent the verb ,to be' in all its meanings, and is capable of being connected with words of all classes besides verbs, e.g. 553 Å, is the first' = 553 Å. In a similar manner also the 34 of the Imperative (38.) implies the verb, to be'. — h) The Preterit root for all these verbs is $\sqrt[8]{\Gamma}$ son ,was, has been', and besides also has gone, become', which is its original meaning. — For the use of these verbs as auxiliaries s. 35. sq.

2. ANT originally to be changed, turned into something' then to become, to grow', auxiliary for the Future tense in the old classical language, as mentioned in 37. Since this can be considered as the intransitive or passive notion, opposite to 35.4, to make, render', the connection

of RTTT with the Term. Inf. of another verb must, in many cases, be rendered by the passive voice in our languages. In WT the verb 5.3% ča-če, to go' is used in the sense of ,to become, to grow'. The Perfect root for both is TTT, (went), grew, became, has become, is' (s. above). — In CT and later books R557 is used instead.

- 3. , must' is expressed by 5 7 v. to be necessary' (s. 38. Note). In WT this is used in a very wide sense for any possible modification of the notion of necessity: ,I must, should, want to, ought' and even, I will, wish, beg (for something) is nothing but \(\Gamma \alpha \a which may be, in the last mentioned case, rendered somewhat more politely by adding প্ৰ' হ'u ,pray!' মেডায়ে দুলিমানু ,I want potatoes, pray!' is as much to say as ,Will you kindly give me some potatoes'. In books and more refined language several other verbs are used in the same sense, viz. ইন্মান্ত, it is right to (usually with the Genit. Infin.), جري ,it is meet, decent', حرج بالم ,to wish, desire', both with the Supine; 573', to like with the Dat. Inf. The popular substitute of the last, especially in use in WT, is ব্যুদ্দ, of similar meaning, added to the root.
- 41. Gerunds and Supines. We retain these terms, employed by former grammarians, but observe that they do not refer to the form, but to the meaning, as well as that Gerund is not to be understood in the same signification

as in Latin, but as the Gérondif of some French grammarians, or what Shakespeare calls Past conjunctive participle in Hindi. These forms are of the greatest importance in Tibetan, being the only substitutes for most of those subordinate clauses which we are accustomed to introduce by conjunctions. They are formed by the two monosyllabic appendices 5 (so after the closing consonants 5 5 after 5, 5 after 7 5 7 8 and vowels and 55 (75 or 65 according to the same rule as 37 13.), both of which are added to the root, or by the terminations mentioned in 15. as composing the declension of nouns, which are added partly to the root, partly to the Infinitive or Participle.

- A. Gerunds. All the following forms can be rendered by the English Participle ending in ing, but the more accurate distinctions must be expressed by various conjunctions.

- 2. 35 (25 etc.), of a similar sense, chiefly used for smaller clauses within a large one; ম ব্যাব প্রিম্নির্মান ,when, being displeased, he became angry', or ,growing displeased and angry'. Often it denotes two actions going on at the same time, or two states of a thing existing together, and then can only be translated by ,and', thus, राष्ट्र रोट रेट शुक्तेर, without end and boundary; नाया अविदानियाता समित 7', to eat flesh and drink blood '*). It stands also in a causal sense: ,by doing etc.', as: 3'AAT'AT'AT', (we) live by catching fish'. These two (1. and 2.) can also, like the closing o, as mentioned in 40.1. g, be added to every class of words, in the sense of being: শ্রিস্থান বিশেষ্ট न्य , as you are high (-born), being of a great family '. In conversation, 35 is scarcely ever heard.
- 3. 5% (from, or after, doing something) in temporal clauses with ,after, when, as; practically it is very much like 5, and often alternating with it. In most cases, in speaking always, it is added to the root, seldom to the infi-

^{*)} The objects of $\exists \Box$ and \Box often assume the dative-sign, cf. English ,to feed on.

- 4. 5, in (doing something)' again for clauses with since, when, as', but in most cases by far for ,if' and conditional ,when': ATS ,if, or, when (I) go, or went'; ATS, when, after (he) has died', ,if he is already dead'; AT, if (he) die, should die', ,if (he) died', ,when (he) dies'; AT, if .. do, did'; AT, if .. were to do'. It is added to the root, seldom to the infinitive, and as common in talking as in books.
- 5. A' is of more various use. When added to the root, it is very much like \$\mathbb{Z}', which it replaces in the conversational language of CT (where the first example of 2. would be, \$\mathbb{Z}'\mathbb{Z}'\mathbb{Z}'\mathbb{Z}'\mathbb{Z}'), but does not occur so often except in imperative or precative sentences, when it is added to the Imperative root of the subordinate verb, just like other gerunds: \$\mathbb{Z}'\mathbb{Z}

I', pretty, being of a good figure and nice to behold. When added to the Infinitive, it denotes: a) of course, the real Dative, or the usual meanings of the postposition Q with a substantive; thus, সাইন্মিন্স্ন্ন ,to rejoice at killing, be fond of killing'. b) nearly the same as $\mathbf{5}$ or \mathbf{as} in English, e. g. এম'দ্রী'বম'দ্'স্ট্রাইর'বিশার্থিদ'ম'ম' ঐদ'দ্র'ম্ম' ন্দ্ৰ ,as there was an idol-shrine in the middle of the way, (she) alighted from (her) chariot'; ሗጚጚ፟፞ኇ፟ጚጜ፞ጚ 5 বিম্মান্ত্রির বিশ্বাবামা ,as the king went there daily to bathe'; त्रेमानेवामी'वटावाकी त्रितायायात्रे रुविटाया के प्रेवा ,as (it) does not occur in the (whole) world, what is (its) occurring here, or, how is it that is occurs here?'. Finally, in the language of common life Q' is added to the repeated root in order to express the English, while, whilst': kyī sin kur-sog CT, while I am cutting the meat into pieces, bring you (some) wood'.

6. 직자 added only to the Infinitive, literally ,out of (the doing). This may mean a) ,after, 경지지지자지다 지 ,to rise from lying, after having lain; 5자경역기계정자 오케지지자 등 ,after having been three days in

 say so, by what shall (I) believe (it)? In other cases it may be left untranslated when the next sentence will commence with ,but : IN THE TO THE TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL THE Gerund is scarcely used in talking, at least in WT.

- 8. 되자' (지자'), the Instrumental of the Infinitive, ,by (doing something)' is, of course, the proper expression for ,because', but also very often used indiscriminately for 方 or 첫자' only for the sake of varying the mode of speaking: 주지, 기계하기자 ,because it is very difficult'; 결자' ,when (he) looked'.
- 9. Also শীর্ক the proper use of which has been shewn above (35. 2. d.) must be mentioned once more as it occurs in a similar sense to উচ্ট, মুক্সেম্মের্ক্সমান্ত্র্মা

also , to pray etc. like that in um: AJJAT, go to fetch, মার্মে (I) beg (you) to permit, — for permission'. In these cases the root is most common, but the Inf. ANT ম্ম, or সার্থমেন, থার্থম may also be used. 2. Another use of the Supine is a) with verbs of sensation and, less frequently, with those of declaration, where we use sentences with ,that' or the Participle or Infinitive: आदि । प्राप्त । ক্ষ' ,seeing (his) mother coming' (instead of which, however, ቪር'ቫ may be said as well); "ቫር'དས་ལ་བབ་པར་ প্রাক্ষা , knowing that the time of ...ing had arrived' (lit: ,that it had come down to the time'); ক্রমের মুম্বর মেন্দ্ৰের ক্রান্ধ ,remembering him to be the kings son' or ,that he was...'. — b) in an adverbial sense, when we say ,so that', especially in negative sentences, ,so that not', without ...ing', মুমাশুদ্মের্ম্মের্ম ,so that nobody may (did) perceive it', or ,without anybody perceiving it.'

Note 1. The modern language of WT uses in the first instance (B. 1.) either the simple Infinitive, সমুস্তিমান্দ্রা রি (or স্মান্দ্রার্থা), or the same with মা, সমুস্তিমান্দ্রার্থা, or with ফ্রামান্দ্রার্থা, or with ফ্রামান্দ্রার্থা, or with ফ্রামান্দ্রার্থা, in the second either the same forms, or a particular one, which consists in repeating the final con-

In the case of B. 2., instead of সাইত্যুহান্ত্যা; the expression in common use will be with or with ন or নমুন মন ব্ৰুদ্ৰ মন ব্ৰুদ্ৰ মন বিষ্ণুদ্ৰ láb-tu, láb-ba (sounding almost lä-wa), läb-pa don-du kag-po; in the third instance a peculiar word, ,rog', is used, which is said to be originally the same as মুনাম' (ইনাম'), friend, assistant', and serves now as the respectful substitute of ইনা, Particle of the Imperative, निर्दारमा ,pray permit!', र्रेट्स्मा ,pray give!' Instead of NET etc. the most usual form in CT will be the simple Participle, 저지지.

- Note 2. All the forms, of course, where \Box or \Box are met with might in certain cases belong to the Participle, and not to the Infinitive.
- Note 3. The reader will have missed any mention of tenses of the class of Pluperfect, Past Future etc., and,

indeed, there exists no form of the kind, and they can only be rendered by a Gerund, e.g. ঋদী দ্বীম দ্বীম বাদ্যাম মান ,when (he) had written the letter, (he) sent (it) off; שראי ব্রীঝারীর'রঝাবাদ্যাবাদার বিশ্বাদার (WT: বাদ্যাদ্যার), CT: বাদ্যা ক্রামের), when (he) shall have written the letter, (he) will sent (it) off'. Neither have the Conditional or Subjunctive any special form. Thus, e.g., उर्देशपुराद्याद्वीं दें, if we did not do that, we could not live (i.e. we cannot earn our sustenance in any other manner); 327375373738 35, why should not I hear (grant) what you say (your wish)?"; यह अ योप्य विद ह्वा श अ अर्थित व के हेवा श यर यर व ,if (you) had not explained it, and (we) had not seen the signs, we would not have understood it'; 취작가중국기자 प्रेस्प्रिं प्राप्ति ,if the distance was not so great, they would come to me (visit me)'. Here may be added, that also the intention of, or attempt at, doing something is expressed by the simple verb: thus, স্বাস্থ্যসাম ম্চেমান্ত্ৰালুমা ,though I did try to hinder him, I could not'; पर्मामी'भेगम्बर्भाद्धर'सर्वेदश'य'सर्वेद्दर'वश हिर'स'युद on the point of springing into the water (and that he had sprung off the bank), he held him back by the force of his magic, so that he did not touch the water (s. 41. B. 2. b.). Especially the gerunds in UN (41. A. 6.) have often this meaning: \(\tau_{

A Survey of the principal forms of the Finite Verb.

Present:

मिर्न्टः, W पर्न्टः पर्नुमा give
अर्थ्वाः प्राप्ते अर्थ्वाः अर्थ्वाः प्राप्ते प्राप

Perfect:

Future:

지경도 전투 '문 시기로' C 원경도 '라' War inters 전

श्रीयः प्रमानः C अर्थितः क्षेत्रः प्रमानः shall, will see श्रीयः प्रमानः अर्थितः प्रमानः अर्थितः प्रमानः अर्थितः प्रमानः अर्थितः अर्थितः प्रमानः प्रमानः अर्थितः प्रमानः अर्थितः प्रमानः अर्थितः प्रमानः अर्थितः प्रमानः अर्थितः प्रमानः अर्थितः प्रमानः प्रमानः अर्थितः प्रमानः प्रमानः अर्थितः प्रमानः अर्थितः प्रमानः प्रम

Imperative:

র্মি: W বর্দি: give! বর্দ্দির take out! ব্যাহদির kill!

মর্মি: শ্রীনা see! intens. মর্মি:ব্যাহদির

negat. মান্দিরে: মান্দির do not give! মর্মি:ব্যাহমান্দির

Chapter VII.

The Adverb.

- 42. We may distinguish three classes of adverbs:

 1. Primitive adverbs. 2. Adverbs formed from Adjectives.
- 3. Adverbs formed from Substantives or Pronouns.
- 1. Very few Primitive Adverbs occur; the most usual are: 5', now', 55', when', 55' (books and CT) or \$'\tilde{\text{T}}' (WT) , to morrow', and a few similar ones; \$\tilde{\text{W}}\tilde{\text{T}}' , again', and the two negatives \$\tilde{\text{N}}' and \$\tilde{\text{N}}', the latter of which is used in prohibitive sentences, and with a past tense, as \$\tilde{\text{N}}\tilde{\text{N}}\tilde{\text{T}}', (I) do not give', \$\tilde{\text{N}}\tilde{\text{N}}\tilde{\text{T}}', (I) shall not give', but: \$\tilde{\text{N}}\tilde{\text{N}}\tilde{\text{T}}', did not give', \$\tilde{\text{N}}\tilde{\text{N}}\tilde{\text{N}}', (WT: \$\tilde{\text{N}}\tilde{\text{N}}\tilde{\text{N}}') , do not \$\tilde{\text{J}}\tilde{\text{S}}\tilde{\text{K}}', \tilde{\text{Tibetan Grammar.}}

give! The verbs \mathbb{N}_{7} , $\mathbb{N}_{7}\mathbb{N}_{7}$, $\mathbb{N}_{7}\mathbb{N}_{7}$, have always \mathbb{N}_{7} instead of \mathbb{N}_{7} before them (40.). Another particle of this kind, of a merely formal value, is \mathbb{N}_{7} , which is added to any word or group of words in order to single it out and distinctly separate it from everything that follows. It is, therefore, often very useful in lessening the great indistinctness of the language, especially so when separating the subject from the attribute: \mathbb{N}_{7}

- 3. Nearly all the local Adverbs are formed from Substantives or Pronouns with some local Postposition: AL, the place (space) above, upper part, AL, above, above, upwards. AL, above, from above (downwards); ab, this, ab, in this, here, ab, above, this, ab, in this, here, ab, ab, ab, there, after that, there, bere, above, there, above, then, after that.

Note. In talking the simple adjective is used, mostly, instead of its adverb (2. class): মনুসমান for — মান ,quickly, soon'.

Chapter VIII.

The Postposition.

- 43. There are two kinds of Postpositions: 1. Simple Postpositions. These are the same that we know already as forming the cases (15). 2. Compound Postpositions, formed in the manner of local Adverbs (42. 3), with which they are, indeed, with a few exceptions, identical.
- 1. Simple Postpositions. These are: Q'(the affix of the Dative), 첫 (Locative), 첫 and 직장 (Ablative), 5, 天, 짓, 5, 5 (Terminative).

Their use will be best seen in the following examples:

11 2. 11

- ষ্ক্ৰীমের্মিম WT, রহেমান্সমেন্ত্র্না (inst. of প্রিনা 38, Note) CT ,put the degchi on the fire!'.
- र्वा मार्थ , the ass rolls himself on the ground.
- 5'ম'ব্র'ট (or ব্রা') বৃদ্ধা ,having mounted on the horse (he) goes', or ,(he) goes on horseback'.
- সু'ব্যানামন মান্ত্রমার্ম'র্ম'র্ম'র vulg (WT): ঠিমা (corrupted from

মঠনের) ব্যামান নেরের্ম নের্দা, CT: দ্রাব্যামান মানের নার্দান কামান কামা

মর্ক্রন্মক্রম্মর WT, ক্রামেন্ম্র্র্র্ট্র্যুদ্ধর CT ,(we) shall set out at night.

रेश्वर्र्ड्याद्रेश (books and CT), रेश्वर्याद्र्यर्द्रि

মুক্মেম্ম্ম্ম্ম্ম্ম্ ,skilful in medicine'.

ক্রমের্মার্ম, vulg: র্মার্মর, invited him to beer'.

মর্নামানা WT, এইনানামা CT ,is (there) ache in (your) head', ,have you head-ache?'

|| ¶, 5' etc. ||

দ্রীমার' (or 5') অহ', vulg: সহামামা (or 5') অহ', (he) is in the house, at home'.

予知で、vulg: 四にている (or 四) 和に, go into the house, home!'.

্রমান্তা, vulg: প্রান্তিনা ,at a (certain) time, once '.

5'ই'বিশান্ত্র'র' (books), from to-day in (after) seven days'.

ইন্ট্রেম্ম্র্, vulg: ইন্ম্রে, at that time'.

ম্ব্রুড় (books, for vulg. see Compound adv.) ,for seven years'.

- भेरे मुलर्यर पद्याची (or पङ्गिश्रां), W: मुलर्य प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त (they) made (or selected, raised) that man to (be) king'.
- দাহেন্ত (or দাহে) বের্ল্ল, WT: দাহেন্ত সামর (s. 35. 2. b, ইমর omitted, 40. 1. a), CT: দামে বের্ল্লাইম ইমর (ম' or মহা, provincial irregularities 35.2.c), where are (you) going?"
- to Tino (or K'oksar)'. (vulg.) ,I am going

11 44. 11

রুবাবনুব্রা ,after eight months'.

র্দামাব্যা (books and CT), WT: মার্দামাব্যা ,from the beginning'.

|| 대전 ||

- বিশ্বাসাল, from the window, through the window'.
- ন্মি-ন্মেন্ম্ন্মেন্, vulg: স্থান্ম্নান , to deliver from the circulation (transmigration).
- মন্মহান্ত্র ক্রান্ত , WT: বৃহা, Tsang: মন্ত্রিক্টের ব্যান্তর করে , to build a house out of brick (Ts: a house of brick) কর্মান্তর ক্রান্তর করে সুক্রিক্টের স্থান্তর করে সুক্রিক্টের সুক্রিকটের সুক্রিক্টের সুক্রিকটের সুক

শ্বিমান্ত্রমান্ত

শুর মেমা মাদ্রমারা (books and CT), WT: ঠেনেমার মাদ্রমা

ম', wiser than all, the wisest, most skiltul of all'.
মানুষ্ট্রামান্ত

Besides these 55', with is to be mentioned as Simple Postposition: thus, ট্রিব্রেস্ক্রেমান্ট্র, WT: ট্রিনার্সিস্ক্রেস ম্ব'ই', speaking (conversing) with the youth'; হ'হ্' , with me', or, in fuller form, ১'১১'হ্রাব্রান্তিনা্ড্র', ১'১১'ব্রাহ্রা vulg: 5553357, together with me'. In WT it is even used for the instrumental when the real instrument (tool) of an action is meant, e.g. ক্রমের্মর্ম্রেম্মেন্র্র্মান্মান্ত্র্ম্ so in books, but WT: 독자기 독자기 ,the king killed the minister with the sword'. It is, moreover, added to many Adjectives and Verbs, when we use the Accusative or Dative or other Prepositions, e.g. 5.5555, like (with) that, similar to that'. With an Infinitive it denotes the synchronism of the action with another one, 357457 5፫', with the sun rising, at sunrise'; ኯንኝና እናር ማርር with (on) their going to sleep, when they went to sleep'; ন্তমান্ত্রান্ত (with) saying so he went home or also ,he said so, and went home'. Often it is found with an Imperative, without any perceptible signification, if it is not to be regarded as a substitute for 37 (38): 535, now eat! For its use as a conjunction see the next chapter.

2. Compound Postpositions. These may conveniently be grouped in two classes: a) Local Compound Postpositions, which are virtually the same as the Local Adverbs specified in 42.3.: thus, 555, in (the midst of), 555, into also, in, 555, from, out of. The most usual ones will be seen in the following examples:

हैट मी बट व (or 5) मिश है 5 दा , to bathe in a pond'.

কুন্ট্ৰেল্ডা ,he entered into the water (both in books and common talk).

মুদ্দির্দ্র্যার্ক মার্ক মার্ক ,the lord among the gods'.

্মেন্ট্রেন্

মূন নিচ্ছে (or বা, or মা), above the door (books and vulg., but more usual in WT: ম্বাল্যা, CT ম্বার্থা).

মন দুর্নির্মা, vulg.: ম্বাদু মুর্মা (or মুর্মা), CT also স্ব্রেমা ,he died before his father.

지지 한다는 (or 4', or 현대는, or 따는) 되어마시다, vulg., in WT: 대현대의 (대현지의), CT: 자리다의, to sit on a lotus-flower'.

- ইনি নেশুমান্ত (or মা, or কা) (books and talk), beside, near the door'.
- বিশ্বেরি, vulg.: মানুরামা, রারা, রারা, under a tree' (literally: ,in front, by the side, of a tree').
- প্রমান্ত ব্যান্ত (মানুধান্ত) নাম্রিন্মা , to take before the judge'.
- व्यापन्तिरणे हेश्या CT, हेटाया WT ,after eight months'.
- রুবাস্ট্রান্ট্রেমা (or মুর্মা) vulg. ,before two months, two months ago'.
- মন নিদান্দান্ত books and CT, WT: মন নিদান দান্ত কাৰ্ট্য মান কৰি a treasure below the ground.
- মন নিদাৰ্মান্ত্ৰু CT, WT: মন স্মান্ত্ৰিন্দা ,to emerge, come out, from below the ground'.
- সূমী মান্ত books and CT, in CT also: ধ্যাম্রামানা, WT: ধ্যামানা, ধ্যামানা ,beyond the water, river'.
- কুন কুন্মান books and CT, WT: কুন্মান ,on this side of the water.
- প্রাণাধ্যমান্ত (or ব্রুষ) স্থানের শান্ত শ্রের শান্ত প্রাণাধ্যমান্ত (or ব্রুষ) স্থানের শান্ত প্রাণাধ্যমান্ত (after) three days he will arrive beyond this plain, will have crossed it.
- নিম্নির্নামান্ত্রি, in the four regions of the house, roundabout.

- ত্ত্বামান ক্রিট্রামান করে, go in the direction of, towards, that village'.
- র্মান্র্রান্ত্রান্ত্র, CT: মান্র্র্র্বান্ত্র, WT: "র্ক্রান্ত্র, for seven years'.
- द्वादा ,from this to that.
- দ্যুদ্দী হ্রাক্ত কিমার্কুলা হা WT, ,till I go to Kullu'.
- b) General Compound Postpositions, expressive of the general relations of things and persons. They are formed in the same manner as the Local ones, from substantives, adjectives, and even verbs. Their use may be learned from the following examples:
- me, in my behalf, for my sake, on my account.
- वर् रेने सेने स्ट्रीर दुर, WT: सेने से स्थाप्य (CT: मार मिर्न) र्न र्र्डिंग , for what reason has that illness come? what is the cause of etc.?'.
- মামমান্তব্যস্থাম বৃদ্ধী বৃদ্ধ ,in behalf of all living beings'.
- শ্বিমার্কির মের্ক্র (WT: ব্রিমা) মর্কির ,give (apply) stone instead of wood'.
- মন্বিত্ৰ ,according to, like, as' ক্ৰমেমির সাম্মরির বিশ্ব নির্বাচ্ন , doing according to the word of the king'; ই

नुर', like', रेनुर', like a hill'; त्रेनुर', रेनुर', like this, like that, thus, so, रेनुर', CT: न्रानुर', like what? how? in what manner?'.

In the dialect of WT মঠিনাঝা or মঠিনাঝাঝা is used instead (which is a corruption of মঠ্নেঝা, occurring in books with the same meaning): thus, ইমঠিনাঝাঝা, নাke a hill'; নেইমেঠনাঝা, ইমঠিনাঝা, নামঠনাঝা, নামঠনাঝা, নামঠনাঝা, নামঠনাঝা, নামঠনাঝা, নামঠনাঝা, নাম্বনা, how?'.

Chapter IX. The Conjunction.

this respect, to the Latin .que'; nor can it in any case begin a sentence. Very seldom, and only in later literature. it appears as combining two verbs, if not, indeed, the root ought to be regarded there as abbreviation for the infinitive. Further: WC', also, too'. When belonging to a single word or notion it is put after it in an enclitical way like ,quoque' in Latin. It is changed according to the termination of the preceding word, into JT after J' 5' J' ম'*), into ব্ৰ often after vowels (cf. 6). Thus: ব্ৰা 页片号, taking also a son (with him). When repeated, it has the signification of Latin ,et—et—', NUCAI WE'ARII, both mother and son died'. Often, especially in negative sentences, it means ,even', স্ট্রান্ত্রেমার্ক্রির্ even one (they) did not find - not even one'. This is the only means for expressing ,none, no, nothing', राष्ट्र (or ጣር') ሣር'ጻ'ሺርጻ' (resp. ፞ፙርጻነ') ,nobody came'; ትንናቼ WE' (উন্নেহ', or তেই') হীন্ ',there is nothing' (cf. 29). When combined with verbs, সর্বমান্সাইন্ট্রি, even searching (they) did not find', it serves as another expression for ,though or also ,but (s. 41. A. 7.b): thus, .though they searched, they etc.' or ,they searched, but they etc.'. Standing

^{*)} This is not very carefully observed even in good mscr. and prints, where will occur sometimes after i etc., and ji

The only Subordinate Conjunctions are: 1. ANG, if', introducing conditional sentences ending in 5' (40. 1. A.4). But, as the conditional force really rests on the closing 5', the initial ANG may be put or omitted at pleasure; 2. BY, but if'; ANG ANG if I can ...', BY NANG, but if not ...'; this last is found only in books.

Chapter X.

The Interjection.

45. The most common Interjection is $\hat{\mathcal{J}}$, or, repeated, $\hat{\mathcal{J}}$, oh!, alas! used also before the Vocative. The language of common life uses instead: $\hat{\mathcal{J}}$ wa, or $\hat{\mathcal{J}}$ wä.

Chapter XI.

Derivation.

46. Derivation of Substantives. As most of what belongs under this head has already been mentioned in 11. and 12. only the formation of abstract nouns remains to be spoken of. 1. The unaltered adjective may be used as an abstract noun, especially with the article ワ, as: カスランス・ ATT , the cold is changed into warmth'. — To this may be added the pronoun 35. (ALA35. ,ipsum frigidum'); but this is used scarcely anywhere else than in metaphysical treatises, from whence a few expressions, such as ইন্মেন্ট্র, the vacuum, the absolute rest in deliverance from existence' have become more generally known. -2. In the case of two correlative ideas existing, frequently the compound of both is used, esp. in common talk, & & ,size' (lit. ,large and small'), 到机器 ,thickness' (,thick and mustard-seed'. — 3. 5, difference' (or, sometimes, 25, র্ক্ত, measure') is added, মার্থান্ত্রত্ত, height', হ্রুলান্ত্রত্ত, wealth, riches'. — 4. Mental qualities are in most cases paraphrased by NAN, or A with a genitive, पर्ने पर शेमर , mind of suffering, enduring, i.e. patience', 지지자기리즘 , wise mind, wisdom, skill'; বৃদ্যবেশ্বিষ্টাহ্বাই ,mind of rejoicing,

47. Derivation of Adjectives. 1. Possessive adjectives are regularly expressed by adding the syllable 35, or the phrase ১৯৯১, abridged প্রস্তু to any substantive, মার্স্তু ক্তব, having a head'; ই সিন্স্ ক্তব, having the head of a man'; মুন্তব, 'having hair, (long-) haired'; ইনামান্তব, ইনামা 지역하다 ,possessing knowledge, learned, wise'; 5다면하 ∠J' is never heard in common talk in WT. - 2. Adjectives of appurtenance are generally expressed by the genitive of the substantive, সাহাম্মা ,of gold, golden'; প্রমান ,the eye of flesh, the carnal, bodily eye', oppos.: ঐ্বাস্বাস্থান , the eye of knowledge, spiritual eye'. — 3. Negative, or privative adjectives are formed in several ways: a) by the simple negative 취', 취견지기 ,unworthy'; 취'동다기 ,unfit'; মের্মানা ,unheard of'. b) by adding মৃত্ ,without'

자기하기 'headless'; 플러리 ', faultless'. c) by adding the verb 되지 (지') , separated from', 먼지 '무리지지', 먼지 '되지', 영화'되지', separated from the body, bodiless'. — 4. The English adjectives in -able, -ible are expressed by 동다고 ', to be fit', added to the Supine, or to the simple Root, 디디디 ', to be fit', 디디디 ', fit for drinking, drinkable', vulgo: 디디디 ', permitted, lawful').

Part III.

Syntax.

48. Arrangement of words. 1. The invariable rule is this: in a simple sentence all other words must precede the verb; in a compound one all the subordinate verbs in the form of gerunds or supines, and all the coordinate verbs in the form of the root, each closing its own respective clause, must precede the governing verb (examples s below). — 2. The order in which the different cases of substantives belonging to a verb are to be arranged, is rather optional, so that e.g. the agent may either precede or follow its object. Local and temporal adverbs or adverbial phrases are, if possible, put at the head of the sentence. — 3. The order of words belonging to a substantive is this: 1 The Genitive, 2. the governing Substantive, 3. the Adjective (unless this is itself put, in the genitive, before; 16), 4. the Pronoun, 5. the Numeral, 6. the indefinite Article: thus, నెన్నె స్టార్ట్స్ 5'বেই' ,this my little daughter'; স্থাব্যাব্যা ,a red gown'; দ্বাহান্সন্মা or ব্যান্মান্ত্রীকা ,the red gown'; শ্রমানম্পান্তর্মান্ত্রীনামুমা ,these three great kingdoms'. Adverbs precede the word they belong to: \$75.55. ,very great'; প্রত্যমন্ত্রীনাহান্ত্রনা ,come very quickly'.—

- 49. Use of the cases. As the necessary observations about the instrumental have been made in 30, about the other cases and postpositions partly in 15, partly in 43, it is only the Accusative, that requires a few words more, as it is very often used absolutely (as in Greek). a) Acc. temporalis: মার্ক্রম , at night'; সাম্ব্রাই কি during (his etc.) lifetime'; ব্রিক্ট', বি'ক্স' ,at that time'; গ্রুসামানী নমুন্ম' ,having studied for one day, after one day's study'. — b) Acc. modalis: 5년디자 급짜디 , regarding the size, round'; निर्नातन्त्रात्रात्रम्हात्रात्रम्हात्रात्रम्हात्रात्रम्हात्रात्रम्हात्रात्रम्हात्रम्हात्रम् depth, eight cubits' (cf. 12); ጆችጣጚጚጚጜጜጚጚ, regarding colour, being like smoke' (cf. 50, 1, a); ইনাম ম্মুক্তা, with regard to (his) birth, equal' i.e., of equal birth'. Here 중 (42.1) is very often employed: 5월디지 বিশ্বসাধা etc. Nearly in all cases, however, postpositions may be added, and in talking they are preferred to the simple Accusative: মর্কবর্স ম', মর্কব্রম', ব্রিক্র'ব্, ব্রীবর্ষ A etc.

Jäschke, Tibetan Grammar.

- 50. Simple Sentences. 1. Affirmative sentences. — a) the attribute being a noun, the verb: to be, become, remain etc.: মান্দ্রীমান্দ্রামান্দ্রামান্দ্রীমান্দ্রামান্দ্রীমান্দ্রামান্দ্রীমান্দ্রামান্দ্রীমান্দ্রামান্দ্রীমান্দ্রামান্দ্রীমান্দ্রামান্দ্রীমান্দ্রামান্দ্রীমান্দ্রীমান্দ্রামান্দ্রী देशेस्त्रायश्यक्षित ,this is a wise man'. When the verb is ব্যুম্ম (to become), স্বৃহ্যম (to remain) etc. the attribute must be put in the Terminative: 到 ラッスマステン র্ম, vulg: সম্ব্রামান্ত্রামান্ত্র ,the king remained steadfast on his vow'; in some special cases this may take place, even if the verb is simply ,to be': 연장'피콜피장' वस्र उर् से त्र है। म्ट या त्र त्र लिमा मि र्चेर तर्मा में , while his whole shape was like a man's, his foot only was piebald'. b) the attribute being any other verb: 뒷적건 मुनिजर्स्स अलिनानीअस्प्रयानेदे नुदार्स्याअस्य सुनास रे विद् ইর ই বিশ্ব স্থাম র ,an ancient king of China built a very large wall in the north of that country'.
- 2. Interrogative sentences. a) simple: শুরিশী ব্রামান্ত্রেশ্বর্থানার ,is your son in the house? ; ইড়েশ ম্রিশান্ত্রেশ্বর্থানার ,what do you come for? , what do you want? . ইর্ডিমা W (ইর্মান্তর্কি C) ,how much (is) the price? .

Besides the affix am the later literature and the con-

versational language of CT has the accentuated interrogative particle in the p

The form of a question is also used to express uncertain suppositions (likely to become realized), as: \(\beta \sum \formall \supposition \), is forgetting possible? for ,he may possibly have forgotten it; \(\beta \sum \formall \sum \formal

- b) double: ব্রেক্সের্ক্রের্ক্
- 3. Imperative and Optative or Precative sentences do not require any additional remarks besides what is said in 38.
- 51. Compound Sentences. After having examined in 41 the different gerunds as the constituent parts of compound sentences, a few examples will suffice for illustration.
- 1. Compound sentences, for the most part coordinative:
 ন্রামান্ত্রমান্তর ষ্ট্রী। বর্লের ব্যান্তর ব্রামান্তর ব্রামান্তর ব্রামান্তর ব্রামান্তর ব্রামান্তর ব্রামান্তর ব্রামান্তর ব্রামান্তর বর্লান্তর বর্লান বর্লান্তর বর্লান্তর বর্

¹⁾ ABR'T', perf. TTR', to make 'esp., institute,

ক্র্মেন্র্রি বিশ্বমেন্র্রেম্বরি বিশ্বমেন্ত্রেমেন্ত

arrange'; gerund. 2) i.o. 지크다 된다. 3) ,to cut', but 조5 니' (or 니자') 되중다. ,to inflict a punishment'. 4) 되5주 니' (고리지지다', to set in order, arrange'; perf. 지지. 5) 집다 니', perf. 지원자자', to learn'.

^{1) 42. 3. 2)} indefin. art. after numerals s. 13. 3) Accus. modal., 49. 4) 5π 7, perf. 5π 5) 27. 2. 6) 7π 7, perf. 5π 7, imp. 5π 7; cf. 41. 5. 7) 29. 8) 7π 7, perf. and imp. 7π 9) 43. 1. 10) 42. 1. 11) 41. 8. 12) the object of the fear usually in the instrumental. 13) termin. of inf used as adverb, 41. B. 2. b. 14) 44. 15) 42. 2.

म्नान्त्रस्य । मिलार्स्यान्तिः इत्यान्तिया वर्त्ते मित्तिः त्रसंभित्रते। तुर्सेर्डमार्ग्सं¹⁷ गुःतुःभेदःयसःद¹⁸। तूरः र्यर. 19 हैं श्र. येमा. 20 देश हैं श्र. त. रेट. । रेथ. मीश. रेटश. तर्र. में พื่สามารัฐารัร²¹ฐาหัราไป ,There being certain two women quarrelling about one boy, the king (being) wise of understanding having examined (the case) thus ordered: You two, having seized from each (side) a hand of the boy, pull, and who gets him, (she) may carry him off. — When he had so spoken, she who was not the boy's mother, because she had no compassion for the boy, not fearing (she might) hurt (him), pulled with what force she had. She who (in truth) was the boy's mother, because she had compassion with the boy, fearing (she might) hurt (him), though she was able by force, did not pull hard. The king said to her who had pulled hard: Because this, not being your son, is the other woman's son, say (it) outright'. When he had so spoken, as he had turned out to be the son of the gentle puller, (she) carried off the boy'.

^{16) 42. 1. 17)} 可以, other, almost always with the indefin. article; 13. fin. 18) 可 is sometimes pleonastically added to 只以(只以), to strengthen its meaning. 19) 43.2. 20) 默力, perf. 默认, imp. 默认. 21) 只要不力, perf. 更不 properly, as he has come to be.

Appendix.

A collection of phrases from daily life, in the modern dialects, romanized.

WT kyod gá-na yon, CT kyö' gá-na yon.

W kyod su yin, C kyö's. y.

 \mathbf{W} kyod (C kyö') $s\bar{u}^1$) yin.*)

W kyod ráni min či zer,

C kyö'-kyi min-la gan zérgi yö'-dam.

 $egin{array}{lll} \mathbf{W} & \emph{ky}\'od-di & \emph{k\'a\'n}-pa & \emph{g\'a}-\emph{n}a \ & \emph{y}od, \end{array}$

C kyö'-kyi kan-pa gá-na yö'(-pa).

W kyod èi-la yon,

C kyö' gan-la yon.

W èi-la 'i-ru dug.

W na srun-te dad.

W dī yúl-li min èi zer,

C yul dī min-la gan zérra**) yim-pa. Where do you come from?

Who are you?

Whose (man, servant) are you?

What is your name? (rule 34. 2. c is not always observed)

Where is your house?

Why do you come?
(What do you want?)

Why are you here?

I sit here to watch.

What is the name of this village?

^{*)} The numbers refer to the notes at the end of the collection, exhibiting the spelling of some of the words that are most disfigured in pronunciation.

^{**)} vulgar supine 41, Note 1.

 $egin{array}{ll} \mathbf{W} & kyod-la & del-wa^2 \end{pmatrix} & \mathbf{\dot{z}ig} \ y \acute{o}d-da, \end{array}$

C kyö' la don zig yö'-dam.

W càn med; con-la yon(s), C càn mě; don-mě'-la yon.

W da tug pa tun-ce-la kanpa-la-son.

W yod: $n\acute{a}$ - la man³) $\grave{z}ig$ sal^4),

C $y\ddot{o}$ ': $\dot{n}\dot{a}$ -la $man \dot{z}ig n a \dot{n}$ -5) rog.

W $\dot{n}\dot{a}$ -la zug^6) yod, Ts sug $gy\dot{a}g^7$)- $g\bar{\imath}$,

 $\ddot{\mathbf{U}}$ $\dot{n}\dot{a}$ - la n \dot{a} - fsa $to\dot{n}^8$) - gi dug.

W zúr-mo rag, C - - dug.

W gá-na, C gá-na.

 \mathbf{W} $d \circ d$ - pa^9)-la, $\mathbf{C} d \ddot{o}$ '-pa-la.

W gó-la zug rag, $C - - y\ddot{o}$.

W na-za yan-pa-la ča-ce-la tsan-te rag.

WC di len.

W di kyer, C di kur son.

W di kyon, C di kur sog.

W di $g \acute{a}$ -zu $g \acute{c}o$ - $\grave{c}e$, C di $g \acute{a}n$ - $d \overset{\circ}{a}\overset{\circ}{a}\overset{\circ}{a}$) $\grave{j} \check{e}$ ' ton (or $\grave{j} \check{e}$ ' gyu) yin (yim-pa).

W di-zug to mi gos (goi, goi),

C di-dā je' mi gō.

Have you any errand (business)?

Not any; I have come to no purpose.

Then go home to eat (drink) your soup.

Yes: please give me some medicine.

I am ill (I have got, am befallen with, an illness)

I feel pain.

Where?

In the stomach.

I have headache.

We should have taken a walk, but it is too hot.

Take this!

Take this with (you)!

Bring this!

How shall I do this?

You must not do it in this way.

W ná-la da-run ó-ma žig I want some more milk. gos,

C ná-la ďa-run wó-ma sig gō.

W i lág-mo co, C di lég- Clean this! mo jā.

W $b \dot{e} - ma \ da \dot{n} \ tu^{11}$)- $\dot{c}e$, C) é-mā tū.

W na-la ču cun zad (C sä') $\grave{c}ig\ nan^{12})\grave{z}ig\ (C\grave{s}ig).$

W lág-pa lág-mo yód-da, C lág-pa lég-mo (lā-mo, or tsan-wa) é yö'.

W o-ma tsag- $r\acute{a}$ -la tsagton.

C wo-ma - - - tsag \hat{s} og.

W ťab čun-se dé čog-la borton, C - - - dé čog (čō) $la \ \grave{z}ag^{13}$)- $\grave{c}ig$.

 $\mathbf{W} \quad f \stackrel{\cdot}{a} \mathbf{n} - dil \quad s \stackrel{\cdot}{a} - la \quad f \stackrel{\cdot}{o} b^{14}$ (pab-ton),

 $C san^{15}$) sá-la páb-sig.

W zań(-bu) me dań ñe-mo bor,

C san me dan ñe-mo zag.

W pog ton.

 \mathbf{W} $\tilde{n}i$ - ma $g\dot{a}s^{16}$) - sa $(g\bar{a}-a)$ $t s \acute{a} m - \grave{z} i g - g a me p u^{17}),$

 $C - g\bar{a} tsam - \hat{s}ig - la - -$

W kar-yol kyon-na son.

len-na sog.

Wash it with sand!

Give me some water, please!

Are (your) hands clean?

Filter the milk through the filtering cloth!

Put the little stove there!

Put the pot (degèi) down on the ground!

Put the pot near the fire!

Take it off!

As soon as the sun sets, light a fire!

Go to fetch the china! Come to take away - -. W ču dán-mo¹⁸) dan tu-na kar-yól¹⁹) mi dag (or kar-yol lag-mo mi čayin); ťsán-te žig lánte gyal-la tu gos (gō),

C ču dán mō tū na kar-yól mi dag; fsám-mo sig gī lég (lā)-pa- ṭū sog.

W lás $(l\bar{a})$ -ka tsan-ma tsarna mán-na ma ča,

C - - - mam-pa do^{20}) mi cog.

W sol- $\dot{c}og^{21}$) fal- dig^{22}) $\dot{c}o$ -a, C - - - $\dot{j}\ddot{e}$ gyu yin-na(m).

W o-ná; $\grave{c}og$ -tán tin^{23}) ton, C $y\bar{a}$ -ya; $\grave{c}og$ -tán tin- $\grave{c}ig$.

W tib-ril li nan-na ču mánpo yód-da nún-nu yód,

C - gyi-nan-na ču mánpo yö'-dam ñún-nu yö'.

W ñún nu zig yod (a-tsig man-na med),

C ñún nu sig yö'.

W tib- $ril \, \&u \, k \, a \, \dot{n}^{24}$) - $te \, \&yo\dot{n}$, C - - $\&u \, k \, \dot{a} \, \dot{n} - n \, \bar{a} \, \&ur \, \&og$.

W tib-ril dzag dug.

W $k \acute{a}r - y \~{a}^{25}$) $dan \grave{j}ar^{26}$) gos $(g\~{\varrho})$,

C $k\dot{a}r-y\bar{a}$ (or $\dot{s}a-kar-gy\bar{\imath}$) $\dot{\jmath}ar$ $g\bar{\varrho}$.

W $gar-wa^{27}$) $tsar^{28}$) kyer, C kur son.

If you wash with cold water, the china does not become clean; wash it well with some hot (water)!

Unless all the work is done, don't go! (or) you must not go.

Shall I make the table ready?

Yes; lay (spread) the cloth!

Is there much water in the teapot, or little?

(But) a little.

Fill the teapot with water, and bring it!

The kettle leaks.

It must be soldered (fastened with pewter).

Take it to the blacks mith's.

W sel-kor gas (gā) son, C sel-por gā son.

 \mathbf{W} $\dot{n}\underline{a}$ mazer-na \dot{s} \dot{i} \dot{n} ma \dot{k} yo \dot{n} , \mathbf{C} - s er-na - k ya l^{29}).

W sab mol-na kyon yin, C sa-hib sun 30)-na kyal gyu yin.

W sab gá-zug mol, C sahib gan sun wa yin.

W ma pʻaṅ³¹); bud ma c̀ug³²), C ma bʻor-wa j̇̃e'; bü' ma c̀ug.

WC $rig-pa \ dim^{33}$), W $ka-dar \ co.$

 $\overset{\sim}{\mathbf{W}} \quad n \, \dot{\alpha} \, n^{34}) - \dot{c}e \quad man,$

C nán gyu min.

 $egin{array}{ll} m{W} & d\acute{a}s^{35} - si & (d\acute{a} - i) & l\acute{a}g - ma \ & ti^{36} - te & bor, \end{array}$

C dā-kyi lhág-ma tsag jā.

f W lag-ma mi dug, can ma lus (lar u).

W o-ma lud ma cug,

C wo-ma lü' ma èug.

W $\check{c}in-pa^{37}$) ma $t\acute{u}b^{38}$)-te $s\acute{o}n$ -te $\acute{k}yo\acute{n}$,

C - - - - $fs\acute{a}\dot{n}$ - ma (or $g\acute{a}\dot{n}$ - mo) kur- $s\acute{o}g$.

W a-lu $\hat{s}u-te$ tub $to\hat{n}$, C kyi-u (or $do-ma^{39}$) $\hat{s}u-te$ $tub-\hat{c}iq$.

man-po (or yun rin-mo)
ma gor.

The tumbler (glass-cup) has got a crack.

Unless I tell you, do not bring wood!

When master commands, I shall bring.

What did you say, sir (did the gentleman say)?

Don't cast it away! Do not let it slip!

Take care! Cautiously!

You must not press!

Put by the remainder of the rice!

There is no remainder, nothing is left.

Do not let the milk run over!

Not cutting the liver, bring it as a whole!

Peel the potatoes, and cut them in pieces!

Don't tarry much!

W gyog-pa (C gyog-po, gy \bar{o} po) sog.

W ma jed^{40}), C ma $j\check{e}$ '.

W yid-la zum^{41}) tub-ba, C sem-la $\dot{n}\bar{e}$ tub-ba.

W yid-la zum gos (gō),
C nē-pa jĕ' gō.
nan-du son; nan-du sog.

W nan-du kyod⁴²), C nan-du peb.

W dod^{43}), C $d\ddot{a}$ '. $\grave{z}ug^{44}$).

Come soon!

1. Do not forget! 2. (I) did not forget.

Can you remember it (bear it in mind)?

You must bear it in mind, (make it certain).

Go in! Come in!

Go (or come) in, sir!

Sit down!
Please sit down, sir!

1) शुंदै' 2) व्रीताय 3) श्लीय 4) श्लीत 5) मान्य 6) मान्नमा 7) मुना 8) मार्नेट 9) मुन् 10) माय्य श 11) द्रावा 12) मान्य 13) प्रवा 14) द्रियं 10) माय्य श 15) न्राय 16) मान्य 17) द्रावा 14) द्रियं 18) मार्नेट 19) द्रावा 10) द्रावा 16) मान्य 17) द्रावा 17) द्रावा 18) मार्नेट 19) द्रावा 19) द्रावा 10) द्रावा 10

Reading Exercise.

The Story of Yug-pa-can the Brahman 1).

अर्थर वश्च नेश्च निया क्ष्य त्या मान्य विश्व न्या व्या विश्व निया क्ष्य क्ष्य

¹⁾ From the Dzań-lun (NÉCN 35). — 2) 13. — 3) 15, 5. — 4) \$\frac{1}{2}\subseteq\text{T}, \text{ perf. 5N}, \text{ fut. 5}, \text{ iv. 5N}, \text{ to make,} \\
do' \text{ in some cases: ,to say, call', \$\frac{1}{2}\subseteq\text{T}, \text{ so to be called,} \\
so \text{ called'. — 5\subseteq\text{T} \text{T'} \text{T'} \text{T'} \text{ is a translation of the Sanscrit name \$\text{TUST}. — 5) 40. 1. c. — 6) 41. A. 1. — 7) 40. 1. b \\
and 47. 3. b. — 8) 34. 1. \text{ and 40. 1. } \(g. = 9\) 15. 5. — 10) 42. 3. — 11) \text{ perf. of }\text{T}\text{T}\text{T}\text{T}, \text{ to give; to send, let go'.} \\
— 12) \text{ perf. of }\text{T}\text{T}\text{T}, \text{ to rise'. — 13) s. 4). —}

श्चर प्रेव रेमा १३ वेश श्वराय ५८ । देश श्वराय । दश स प्ररूप रे देवशदेनिश्रादम्मिशदे। मुलर्यिते वर्रात्रात्रा तुःतुःरुमा मी रेमाश्रायार्टा क्षे रेमाश्रायार्द्रमा यर तिमुरार्टः ¹⁶ वेशः ह्मरावरारेमार्रेशर्देटायर्टा श्रीमाल्यलेमामी इसेरासालेमा व्याप्या रेशार्व्यायाः उदायाः स्थाया स्रित्यायाः वर्षाः इश्यापान्ता। देश हैं लिगा स्ट्रास्थ ने प्रयास्य नियान्ता नियान्त्र नियान्त्य नियान्त्र नियान्त्य नियान्त्य नियान्त्य नियान्त्र नियान्त्र नियान्त्र नियान्त्य नियान्त्य रात्रार्थमावशाम्दारायसमार्थमा । देशः श्रूषाय। विंदाणेशाद्येः इत्यर्भरागुरु²¹ द्वि इत्रिक्ष । उत्रि सुराह सुरा देश सुरुपा र्द्धरार्विमा । मुलार्घ दे र्तुटार् २३० दे दिरार्टा । वुः वुः रुमा मी विश्वा हेः मिर्डिर्-र्नेद्रिटि-विश्वाङ्काश्वर्थ। रे-रमा-रेर-श्रेट-य-र्नः। र्वृमा याउदादेशादर्स्यायम्यस्यया ²³ है। देशा ²⁴ सेमाया विमामी

^{14) 41.} A. 7. — 15) imp. of 원자기, to give, 원자기, to return. — 16) 37. 2. — 17) 제가지 s. 11); ,don't let pass. 38. 2. — 18) perf. of 의자기기, take, seize. — 19) perf. of 의자기기, to throw, fling. — 20) perf. of 의자기기, to break. — 21) s. 14). — 22) 43. 2. — 23) perf. of 곳자기기, to prepare, purpose. — 24) rule 30. is not always strictly observed. —

क्ट्रेट बर्भ ²⁵ अर्क्ट स्थाय प्रति । देवे प्रति व श्वामा या विमा श्वमा स्थाप उटात्नायानेते केटार्क्टर²⁶वश्चायायाने केत्रायानायाने । श मारादे कृत समार् मृगाया उन दे न बुद थे । विद गुमादि हिं चर्यर गुर्य द्वे मुंचे व विमा उर्थ ह्यूर्य या रहा । दर्श मिंर गुे मिंडे रेश. दु. चु. उमामी विया छे. माउर हें विश्वार्देट या यश । 29 यश मी नर व कु में मिनेद बन में ³⁰ बिना स्रिन्ते। कु नेते वद वका र्दर ³¹ न्तरभावर. ३५ विचा हेत्। विच र विच र दे दिर हो। । दे ता र विचायः ख्यमीशाक्ष्यं मोर्टेट रें रहा विशार्च शास्त्र । क्ष्ये मोर्ट अस रेश्रान्व्मायाख्यावब्दावस्य वित्रण्येशाद्याकेषु करावसूरार् ३६॥ देशःश्चर्यायारशायाश्चर्यः । । व्हरः विनामुलाय दे दुर्दु तर्रात्रा रेश.वु.वु.क्या.ची.वित्यःके.चाठरःर्रःविश्वः श्रूश्वावशःर्रातः

द्रा । नेरमार्श्वरायायशा अत् मुलार्य वेर्त्र्र्र्यु वर्षा प्रा ने रमामुयार्य दे मिटायायासमि र्वसायुमा दर्भाने । युनासामिकमा र्प्तृमाम् 38 रिवसम्बार्यसर्प्तान्तमायम् रिवस्तर्यस्य र्देशयान्या। रेप्तमामीश्यन्त्यमायास्त्रन्याः मिश्रायन्मां स्त्रित्याः ३९ रे'न्ना'वस्रस'उर्'झूस'र्से । मुत'र्यस'न्यूना'य'उद'य'झूस'य। मिर्ने मुराम्ना । यक्षास्य । वि.व.से मनिव वस ।। यर्मामेश्रासर्वेटायर. 40 वैकरे। विश्वा के श्रायर्टाटा । मिया र्चश्रञ्जरा र्विचाराः उवर्रेशः मिटा द्वैरः विवरेशः श्रञ्जरायशः व्रवश बुं र्क्षर् रेमा । मुरुग्यर्माणु म्यूट्रिंद्रश्यर र 43 सर्वेट्र था 44 स य5माश.45 राश है। श्रेमा सूर.46 होना उंश यहें ५ दिना । मिश्राय ५ मा म्रीश्रास्था र्वियातास्थामीश्रामिक्यारं सुरार्यामी स्थाप

³⁷⁾ s. 29). — 38) ,sat down'. — 39) if the verb is in the infv., the subject is usually put in the accus., when we use the genitive. — 40) , returning it so that the owner saw it'; 41. B. 2. b. — 41) ,I did not return it with the mouth i.e. by saying anything'. — 42) ,because (41. A. 8) that Yugp. did not say it (viz: I give back)'. — 43) 41. B. 2. a. — 44) 41. A. 5. — 45) perf. of 3557 ,to take out, pull out' etc. — 46) impv. of 3557 ,to take out, pull out' etc. — 47) ,firstly', less frequent and somewhat different from 5575 (22). — 48) ,my' (24). —

र्स्रिमारा। मार्थेशःश्व. 49 परमा.मी.भूमाःसिंट.प.पश्च 1 रिवेमारा. ख्यः मीतात्वर त्यार स्तर होते । क्षेत्रमी की मीक्षा हो है । र्यमा याख्यामीशायनमामी इस्तिरायायायाया क्षेत्राक्ष्या स्थाया प्राप्ता मुख्या त्रार्चिताताक्ष्णात्र्राच्यात्र्राक्षात्र्या यदमा त्यस दुः लुमार्थः ⁵⁴ देः सक्ष्यः यात्यस । स्रीति द्रशः दुः सः यद्राः वेश सके 55 य तथा वर्गा मेश हैं विग स्ट्रा है। तय र श र प य^{.56} इ.चर्मिशक्षा । मिल.त्र्यः श्रिश्वः ता इ.चर्मा.म्रीशः इ.स.च≥ट. बुशः झुशः पशः कुं र्छेट् रहेमा । द्विमा या उदः दे रहे दियदशः पशः यमायळॅर्रिम । शेरेश्रङ्गशय। म्रिम्र्र्यम्मामीद्रयश्र म्बेश्रास्य प्राप्त मा स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन पर्चीर.पीट.चेंस् । । य.चा.तप्.क्ट.भश.श्रीश.त। रचिंचा.त.क्स.

^{49) ,}secondly'. — 50) 17. 1. — 51) ,it is better that Y. should be the winner, than that besides having been robbed of my ox, I should lose my eyes into the bargain. — 52) ,another said: O god! etc.' (중 used in addressing a king like Sanscr. 국국). — 53) perf. of 유기자기 ,to kill'; 유기자기 ,to die' has perf. 기자 ; an elegant word (24, Note). — 54) perf. of 유투기기 ,to enter'. — 55) 자자기 perf. 자자기 ,to go, walk'; eleg. ,to say'. — 56) 41. A. 5. b. — 57) Nomin. for Instrum., s. 30 fin. —

मुक्षःचरमाम्।मिःचगुक्षःक्षा । रच्नाःधःक्षःमुक्षःक्ष्रकःय। चरमाः ज.रमो.शटश.तश._{२८}८हुमोश.टे.श्रेमोश.त.जश.चयोज.र्थ.यूश.त. पर्य। त्रचा.व.भु.लूर.ता._{२२}भ.भग्रूट.कु.चींभ.भू। विप.त्र्य.श्रीश. मिश्रमार्न्यनमामी मिन्यस्। मिश्रस्य तर्ने मिन्यस्य विश्वस्य प्रमानिक र्येचा.त.१४.मिण.तर्रं वीर.मिट.धेर्। । नुट.श्राप्य.मीश.श्रीशारा। र्युमाया उदारे 64 यरमा या द्विरामीरेट के द्या विदार्श या । 4र्थ.हें \vec{G} .ह्य्यंत. $_{e_2}$ क्र्र.हें \vec{E} र.ट्र.। $|\vec{\Phi}$ ज.त्र्रा.हेंश्व.त। इ.ह. मिर.लट.संचाताजायर्गर.चपु.रूचाश.ग्री. १६ वि.स.मिर.चश। नुट. समिन मुँ। सर्व र्श्या मिन्न रिया । द्वामा रा उन् वे रुद्र मिनेट त्रवाद्याः विशादाशः ⁶¹ ब्रेस्टिन् रहेम ं प्रेट.शाम्य.मुोश.श्रैश.रा

Jäschke, Tibetan Grammar.

बिराकु: परुरादे। रचियाता स्थाकुशाया ग्रीष्ठायशा घर हो। । रचियाता स्थायीया पर तियीर ग्रीटा सिंद्र। ४) । रे.रेया स्थायशा प्रश्नायशा विवादी पर्या सिंद्र स्था स्थायशा विवादी सिंद्र सिंद्र । योकुशा श्री पर्या परिवादी सिंद्र सिंद्र । योकुशा श्री परिवादी सिंद्र सिंद्र सिंद्र । योकुशा श्री परिवादी सिंद्र सिंद्र सिंद्र । योकुशा श्री परिवादी सिंद्र सिंद्र सिंद्र । योकुशा श्री परिवादी सिंद्र सिंद्र सिंद्र । योकुशा सिंद्र सिंद्र सिंद्र सिंद्र । योकुशा सिंद्र सिं

^{68) &}quot;NN , different, several', "AN — , separately, each for himself'. —

Buddha Sacrifices Himself to a Tigress

~ ७ ७ । । तरे द्रार् रायर वा वी शां विश्वाया द संग्वाहे वा का करें अपूर्व स्वास अपूर्य दे प्राप्त स्वास के वा दा स्वास बेर के क्रिया अर्गेदा सेर बना है दाकी गुदार गाय स्वाय रखुगमा में । । रेवे के वर्डे साव्य वर मार्ग्यर हिंदी के रुभावाययाद्वस । मुमाम्यसार्टाः क्रिंभाने सिमायने साद्भार्याः विदेशाये मुद्रार्थाः विदेशायाः विदेशायाः विदेशायाः ममेनामार्मा । रेटेटे के ने में र छेर रे क के में बीचाया में मार्थ में में प्राप्त रे । के र यर मानीमा बुद्राद्याख्याक्ते यद्यात् सर्द्रद्र द्राविदाद्र विसम्बद्धः द्राव्यद्रायायाः ग्रुवाद्यः विसम्बद्धः विस्तरः मपु. विषयः श्री बुर. म. जम । चर्ट्या जियात्र स्टर्या केटा मार्थ सामिवीया मार्थ स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स शरशःभेशःवित्रेवीशःमञ्ज्येतिवारःभेःस्वार्यः व्याप्तः वित्रः वटः वः वर्ष्ट्रः द्वावित्रः वर्षे व्याप्तः वर्षे व वि विषया माता विष्या वर्षेत्र श्रीवस महर् दे विषया वर्षा श्रीस मार्टा । यहूमा विष्य प्राप्त वर्षा हे प्रविष्य ममेनायायदे मुन्याहे केदाय्य | देर्ना वा मुन्या यहे वर्मा दे देना वे सुन्या यहे हैं। देर्ना वे सुन्या वर्षे वर्मा पह सेर् वर्ष्ट्रमः खेब तर्म कुमानुब र्मायः वृत्तायामायः सुर्याः है। कुमार्चे त्यानाम् व्याप्तायाम् सुर्याः वर्षे यमासु म्माजिर चक्ट्याजिय तर्याज्ञ न्यापान चुर रे रे र्या चर्ट हु । । रे र्या चक्ट्य जियाज्य व्यापान हुय रे रे रे र य. दे. र्याप्ताया श्रीमावस्य वर्षमा वर्षमा वर्षमा व्यवस्थाना स्थापा देर स्थापा हो वर्षमा स्थापा हो वर्षमा स्थापा स्यापा स्थापा स्यापा स्थापा वशास्त्राक्ष्याक्ष्यात्वेद्वात यर ना रु ना में के हुं ना होना सा रुंस होना हो सा स्ट्रा हो स्त्री हो होने में हैं हो स्त्री ता.क्रुम.र य.दे.पवेर.वर.दु.वोषर.दुम.वोग्रुत.य.रंट. । य्रुया.विष.पटम.वेश.प्रेम.वाग्रुम.वर्ष्ट्रम.य्रुम.वाग्रुम. बुर्स्ते । देवैः सन्तर्सदेश्यरः क्रिंशः विश्वययायम् वित्ता होताः होत्ताः यस्य होताः वित्ताः वित्ताः वित्ताः विश्वययायः रे भु पुरे रहें बाद्य हो अर्क रामे यार गामिष्ट दुवा। रे महैदा गमिष्ट मिद प्रित हुत रे ख्रुर है गामहें देश महाम ते । धरावरे सुमार मदामामासुर गासुमामादिस क्वितायेणमामासे देवा वक्के दर पुरावर्टमाय्वरावर मार्ट चर्रे। देशायाक्रेष्ट्रात्वश्चराया श्चरत्वावश्चर्याय श्वर्षायाचे यर्षायाचे यर्षे याच्या व्यवस्थाय स्वर्षाय स्वर्

चर्-चद्-र्द्द-र्द्द-स्व-मालेन्ब-स्कृत्रम-द्-च्यामाय-र्द-। वर्द्धमाय्वनाय-सामुक्तमाय्वेद-द्वमामुद्द-द्वान्द्र-श्रीर हिमायगान स्रुपार्ने । । माश्रीर गासुमार्या परे है। दमार हिमानरे प्रयाप देगा गो रुमासु प्रसम्प्रमा अर है। क्रूचायर्यामानु रेयायात्राच्याया स्वाप्ताया स्वाप्ताया । विष्यायाया वर्ष्ट्या स्वाप्ताया वर्ष्ट्या स्वाप्ताया तर्यायते दुवादाधारामा सूर्या सुराने सुमार्थे (देन देन है ज़ुमान्बियाय विदेश स्वादा स्वादा स्वादा स्वादा स्वादा र्बर पर स. कुस. वीर र वीर प्राय विषय में प्राय । क्रिय पर सार प्राय में प्राय में प्राय में प्राय में २६ंअ वुतै त्रीतःवरै व कुय ये मैतः ह केव ये वेश वुः य वैषा भिर रो कुया ये रो**कुया व्यव प्राप्त केर** केरा वेश वुः य र् । किताम्र्रात्तायकाविष्यायत्ताके। रायाद्वीस्रिक्तम्बर्धा । विद्वारायाद्वीस्रायाद्वीस्रायाद्वी ष्ठाकुर दें सेमम रूद के दें दे म दा है। यम प्रक्रित रें कुर 5 दम द्वमम पर्दर है र दे दे है। यस म ठरावायुरियामार्गावर्वि । रेतेरळें कुवार्वे रेत्रिवर्वे प्रमान्यका। वर्षुवर्वे व्याप्तायकारे। कु र्रेता दुःवत्त्व रहेरोर्देरावायम । दुरावद् हैवारवायम दुवेरवरा दुःखमावस्य स्वावीस र्यो सेवा की महादु सिरावायम। मृग्रमंदेग व वुर द्याद्या र मार्येद मार्यो समीर द्वीय मार्थेद है। वेस्पर वुर्वेस व वृग्य देग सर्वेत वस्य क्रिया प्राप्त क्रिया में मार्थित क्रिया में स्वर्थ क्रिया में मार्थित में म र्ये विष्कृत्य के विष्य हुन विष्य देते प्रयम् स्थाप्त विष्य देते प्रयम् देते प्रयम् देते प्रयम् दि हुन स्थाप्त वृत्रःश्रीत्रःश्री । प्रतःश्रीत्रःमान्तरःश्रीत्रादः देते। रे.हो.वेठुः रहूतः मूत्रः एर्टुनुः सून् श्रीवत्राः हे। भारत्यातः यम् बेर् दुयामध्येर द्या मिर्च महिस कुरा सूचा रे दे गैद दुः धर दुग्यर प्याय सेर्र्र । रि द्या कुरा पु इ.क्टर. र्बा. प्रेर. ज. जरे, श्रेभ. रे. तक्ष्मका मू । वर्गा लेब. इ.ट. त्र. वक्ष प्रकृत व व विद्या हुट. । जेब. सूंगा मुरम्भेरास्य देगा कुराग्यहारे। वस्तिगत है तरेर्राक्षण भे सेरा वस्तिगत है ले सूरा मे सेरा त्मार दु.महे.सेम.मे.होम्। जीयामिरात्मर क्र्या के.होम्याय्र व्याया के.युरादरा। जयावमाराया सरासर सह पुमावरे है है दुर सुमायममादम् । नसुमानमावर्षेनमाहे सेरायर्रा । रेरायेरमा से दार्या निमाले मात्रा वरे द्रार् हे या ब्रुवा मिक्केर महिता हो मान मिना मिना रहा। यह मारे दें दें में महिता हो हो हो हो हो हो है से स

मक्ति देशसू मार्से । । तमारे फ़ैर र खगाय हे सूगा सिते कंट गट द धिर यम सुम र बेर देश। सूगा सिते हैट.दे.भेजायत्र । केब्रिम्ब्राचिष्ठभवायवात्राया देवात् । देवुः मृत्मुः मेजादीवापीटा वीत्मावादां देवाया वात्राया विचा मुद्दार्थं । विचार्मे तायम् विचार्मे तायम् विचारम् विचारम् में विचारम् में विचारम् विचारम् विचारम् विचारम् चैंचिनिवेशक्तितात्रिमाद। मेदालेगाद्वामावेदमायम। श्रीदाह्मायतेदादुः विवाद्वादिताताराष्ट्रादासून्यसून्यायके न्ध्यानहना व निर्दे में ब यम् हुनि में जिन्न या या या या प्रति प्रसाय व या दे मही त हे जालू या व त कि जिन्न हुन ग्रेशक्राशी मेर्टाक्रमाग्रेशन्त्रेयरियक्ष्यात्रम्य। इम्ह्रिमाक्षेप्रतियात्रमार्थर्ट्टा जिन्नामान्यात्रसम् वक्कित्त्व । इट्रापुनात्व्यम्पर्टः । रच्चन्यः द्यैरापुरः व्या क्रिट्यायरेवयः ने सावावने वेहास्यावसम यम् बुम्पर्ते । देते से दाग दुंद सि पुरा सदा वारी के तासाद। सुना में दान ने निना नुना नुदा है। सुम ने दिन है। य तमा बर्त्युक्ट. इ. ह्या विमा छेराय सुमा मार्था हा मरावया है। यर विमा सुना रहत्य हे किया हा ता गर्भ रहे । यदमानीकामात्रमादुः विकाति समार्के दे दे दे दे दे दे दे हो दे हैं। स्मार्के दे दे दे मी सुर है दे हैं। यह हो से मार्ग युःदरःनैःसुनायायायम् मे पेसारेसःकुरादेशःरेभाष्ठनातुःगुरः तुःर्मयायायात्रायाया। हैः यिमार्विरयमः कुता पु गार्रे स दे वित्या है। पु दर गो युगाया स हे स समागा रे ते स देस द। विवि गार्रे स स्नूर है स वह स है। देर देग ५ १ प्रमान माने विकास माने विकास माने विकास माने विकास माने के माने विकास माने के माने विकास माने विका र्वाम्यास्त्रेत्ति। व्याम्त्रेयाद्दायकुंद्रस्याद्दा। यावराम्यान्यस्यावरुयात्रे साम्यान्यस्य ग्रमामायहीनायहीनायहोनायायहोत्ता यहोत्ता यहोत्ता यहोत्ता है। अभित्रमाहे अभित्रमाहे अभित्रमाहे अभियायमा यबुराष्ट्रे। केंद्रियानन्यवस्य दुसायाद्दा। देसायात्वस्य दुसारेत द्वितालंदाने। ग्रीस्यदस्य । किया मु लेगम रहत मेद में देर में तेयं मादमा द्वार खेद खेर नादम स्युक्त में हि हैरे में मादन है सुर सम पर्दर्भाक्षुमामुम्भावसम्बद्धाते । प्रेत्रामीयानुराष्ट्राणुदानुराव्युवाद। पर्वार्त्नेपर्वे पर्वे मार्चे स्वार् वरुन्यायायायाय्यायङ्ग्रीराहे। मेद रुप्पेरायान्यहन्यायम्। सुराद्याः नुनाहमायुनायस्याः देहाङ्गिदेसः एर्चे.चा.श्राष्ट्र्यत्रे क्षेत्राचलक्षत्रत्र चर्चा.क्षेत्रात्रायद्री.क्षेत्रःक्षार्चेत्रःकुरःकुर्यःकुरान्याने द

म् नम्म न्यान्त्र प्राचीम् हो। देवे ह्या निष्ठा निष ब्रे=:ग्रे:प्राःमाचतःताबःक्ष्मेग्रुष्यःमःस्यामःद्वाःक्षेण्यःक्षेषःयाःयःग्रुषःतःव्येत्रःमःक्षेत्रःह्या । याःमा**गरेशःक्रेशःक्षे** क्षीयर जारप्रेश देश के ब्रि. ब्रि. ब्रि. क्षेत्र ज्ञाना माना यह ना जार माना हुन क्षेत्र का प्राप्त कर माना कर द्यानेद्रायात्रेम् त्रायात्रेद्रे। यद्यायीयातुषात्रेयात्र्यात्रेयात्र्यात्रेत्रात्रेत्रात्रेत्रात्रेत्रात्रेत् श्चेषांश्ची । कुत्राचाँकेषाचित्री भूमातिवयममार्हिर हैन । है। हंसाचेरा मार्रा नहस्य मार्वे कें स्वमादहेन्। · सम्प्रेट्ट्रिं। । श्रुंभार्ध्यदान्द्रशासम्प्रहेगांन् । श्रैगायानुशान्श्रेशसाठ्यप्रसायमञ्जूनांन्। । द्रगाया विकार कार्रे हु का खा क्रीका है। क्रीकार राजहाती या तीया ता हुराया हु हु प्रीर र राजिया वाया हुना ही हु रास्त हिंद है है है तरे हैं के देश है ने देश है ने देश में हैं देश है तर है तर है तर है तर है है है है है है है है ह विकासका ट्रेर हुं हिर्दर देश मायु कुरामा पार देश पार देश प्राप्त कर मार हो हुं देश मार हो हैं देश हि:केब् स्य ब्रिंद्र- य ब्रिंद्र- विद्या चु-ववे के गुर्मा अस्य | दे द्वरा प्यादा भु देश के गुर्मा सुर्वे ना सू दशपत्मसन्। र्युनपश्चेरपमारेदेप्यामार्युपार्द्धनात्र्रातार्युपार्द्धनात्रमा देवार्याने स्वापर्द्वमान्। र्टार्जाहरूभाराम्याम् करामुराया पुराया पुराया । वर्ष्ट्रभाय् त्राया क्षेत्रभामुना विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास खिर के प्रीप्तराया के सुमा पुर्वे में मान प्रति में देवे पुराव कुया या मिराइ स्वेव या सुप्ति सुमा बेमन । देवे में देवे पुराव कुया या मिराइ स्वेव या सुप्ति सुमा बेमन । देवे देवे पुराव सुमा किया में स्वाप के प्रति सुमा किया मान स्वाप के स् द्यः प्रयाकुवायां वर्षाण्यं दिरामाधितार्वे । दिने में देने दुर्ग कुवायां देवे वर्षे दे हैं दि प्रमुक्त हैं । स महेराधिदाँदी । रेते रुगदायुर्य मण्यु केदाँगरे दे प्रमामाधिदाँदी । युराववैदाय देवा मे सुरुधिदाँदी। देतें के देते दुवादा कुपा या शक्ता के वा के वा के देते हैं दे प्यत्य दुवा से असमा मेग । राष्ट्र का प्रवेहिं। । देते क्रें देवें दुरुषाद्व मृत्या सुना दे भे तदे प्रिका धेव हो। दश ह्य प्रधार धुर हे र व्याद्व सम्मेना साम सम्मार स हे.खूर्या.क्रीयकार्यकार्यरायमःचिकार्या । र.भट्यायमार्थायकार्यकार्यकार्यकार्यकार्यकार्यकार्यमार्थायकार्यमार्थाय चतुःश्रुमाच्छ्याःकेष्ठामात्राम्यस्यासुःम्यात्वा । देतुः संन्तुन्त्रम्यान्तार्यः र । विवस्मानामान्यस्य स्राह्यः चेंद्रातर्या केंगान्य प्राप्ता अद्द्रायरा व्हेंद्र द्री । त्रेश्रयः ४४ द्रियं ह्राया ह्रीना वित्रा केंद्रा वित्र गरेश यते ।

VOCABULARY

This vocabulary contains all the words found in the reading exercises on pages 84-85 and 92-102.

It is arranged alphabetically in Tibetan order (see p. l). The arrangement of the vowels is a, i, u, e, o. Subjoined consonants (p. 7) follow the simple ones, e. g., bya after bo; superadded consonants (p. 8) are not counted, and such words are to be looked for under the original consonant, e. g., rta under ta, after ta, gta, etc.

Abbreviations: pf. = perfect root; ipt. = imperative root; fut. = future root; n. = noun; pron. = pronoun; a. = adjective; <math>adv = adverb; v. = verb; prep. = preposition; cj. = conjunction; n. p. = proper noun.

η

A

 $\sqrt{5}$ a. whole; all শার্ বৃদার বি n. p. Ananda गार-दमाद-र-नः n. grove 5ጣς ማ. n. difficulty বিশাব n. speech; order निष्ठितः n. favor नगांवःर्द्धेतःनः pf. 지돷다' v. sayব্যানি শ্রীমা n. calamity বাদু্র্যামান্ত v. be hungry ጣርግ n. foot; leg

ট্রান্ড্রাম prep. because of 7.5 n. speech voice র্ন্নান pf. বর্ন্নাম v. surround 취직적 n. help ন্ধীন pf. ন্ধ্ৰীশ v. be born $\frac{1}{2}$ 5'' pf. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5' v. cause র্মিন'শ' pf. মুনম' v. save n. hair of head $\frac{1}{2}$ \frac মুস্'ম' v. be thirsty 지위디디 n. kalpa (aeon)

下。n. mouth; face
「つう adv. above
「おいい n. state of health

であい。n. house

同。n. husband 日。n. hawk 日間。n. blood 日本で、n. blood মান্সামা a. wise

মান্ত্ৰিব'ম' v. know; understand

ব্ৰেম্ম্য্ন্ন্ v. swoon

दिन्द्राच. bt. य्योद. v. carry

ন্দিন n. retinue

বৃদ্ধিন্দ্ৰ v. turn

বৃদ্দিম'ন' n. samskāra (circle of rebirths)

ন্ট্ৰমান pf. ট্রিমা v. carry;

৭ট্র্র্

সাম pron. who, which

বাদ্

বাই adv. where

নাম্ভামেন pron. whoever

मात्य हे द cj. if

ম্ছা n. dress

기도장 n. number

শুম্মান্ত্রি a. innumerable

मूरिक्षेर n. town

্বার্'ন' v. rejoice, n. joy

বৃশ্ব প্রাবৃ n. Tushita (heaven)

শ

্বনা'ন' n. virtue

র্মান্থে v. think

বুন n. enemy

ব্যু'নউম'ন' n. Arhat

বদীশাশ n. obstacle

মূল্ন n. clothes

বর্দাবে pf. বর্দাঝা v. wear

বৃদ্ধী ন'ব' pf. বৃদ্ধী v. do; make

মূর্নি(নি) n. head

समित् से ५ : इस : से ५ : n. p.

Anathapindada

ব্দাব a. several

ব্ৰাষ্থ্য v. die

ব্রীঝ'ব' v. fall

दमोन v. roll

दर्नी न pf. र्राट v. go

বর্দাশ্বাম নি adv. together

বূর্ম'ন' pf. মুঁম'v. become free

শ্ৰন্থ নি n. old woman

কাম'ন' pf. নকাম' v. climb

র্ন্স্' n. mare

শ্রন্থ মৃত্যু n. ocean

ক্র্ নিব্

 $\nabla \nabla \nabla v$. be tired

5.7 v. weep pf. 5₹.

5차취 a. orange (color)

動叫道 n. king

ন্ত্ৰাম্পূৰ্ক n. vassal

ক্র্মান v. win

動心うう、n. p.

動

n. string; tantra

 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 7 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ n. the 5 natures

ম্বি'ন' pf. নম্বি' v. say; bid

 $\sum_{n} N n$. p. Māyā

n. sound; voice; word

क्षुक्रियाँ n. p.

ন্ধ্ৰীশ্ৰাম v. tie; bind

ৰ্মুখ n. box; coffin

ਸ੍ਰੀਪ' ਹ ' v. swoon

নন্ধ্ৰ না pf. নন্ধ্ৰম v. soil

これで、adv. evidently これで、adv. certainly

であるであって n. miracle

रु

T

독자진 n. matter; event 되도국'지 v. be 되도국'지도 adv. clearly 될미'지 pf. 될미지 v. praise 원국 adv. ahead; before 원국 adv. formerly 원국 국무지기 a. previous

উব্ a. equipped with

\$ pron. what

\$ বৃহ adv. how

\$ বৃহ adv. how much

\$ বৃহ বৃহ adv. why

\$ হৃ বৃহ adv. why

\$ হৃ বৃহ adv. in part

\$ হৃ হৃ বি adv. a little

\$ যে adv. thus (direct quotation)

নারনামানে v. understand
নারনানে pf. নরনা v. break
নার্ড্রামা pf. নরনা v. cut;
decide
নরমান a. connected
নরনা see ন্
নার্
নার্মান্ত্রনা a. victorious
নির্মান্ত্রনা ক. tongue

あちて n. punishment まで n. river まて a. small; young

あたらずい from infancy あたっちゃ n. wife あたっまち a. a little

E

কুর্নামার্ন্মা v. waste द्वेन्द्रीं a. great 五元 n. lament عَرِين v. cut off ₹ n. religion; matter র্ক্তমান্ত্র n. clerical dress

মঠ'ন' v. come; go মউন্ n. brother মউন্মান v. jump মার্ক্র কিন্দু n. stupa, shrine ব্ৰুমা'ম' v. walk

E what (see 3) ন্ট্ৰাম pf. ন্ৰীনা v. perish द्रेग्रायः v. fear

বেছ্না'ম' pf. পুনাম' v. enter; walk; 喜v n. footprint

多数である。a. sad; faint 3억건 v. lie down \mathfrak{H}° n. self 多ずれて at daytime 35'ゼ' v. be pressed

多いて v. be hurt آگِاتاً n. crime; sin ন্ট্ৰহ'ন' v. look after মপুর্ব n. p. Shrāvastī 5

황기지 pf. 지칭기 v. report 링터 n. mind 링터기 v. think 링디지링기 v. heart 및디지링기 v. love; pity 황도분 n. mercy
황方 adv. about
황方 '' pf. 직황기 v. feed
지중 '' Pf. 직중지 v. borrow

 $\sqrt{5}$ n. speech শ্বি' n. news; rumor মাই সুমা n. ignorance ম্বিদ n. bottom ग्रिट:≒्राटीं a. deep শ্র্মির pf. ন্ম্মির v. give; let (go) 5 n. horse 575 adv. always ইনাম pf. ন্র্না v. search; consider 곡'지' pf. 지역자' v. look ਝੋੜੋਂ adv. like, as

국 adv. like, as 受につ。pf. 多に v. fall শ্রিনাখানা v. be hungry ষ্ণাম্না n. tiger cub মূল্মি n. tigress ষ্ঠ্য a. kind; sweet ইন্ব্ৰ adv. off, down মূন্ম' n. strength RG' n. axe র্ম্বিরা pf. বর্ম্বির v. praise ই্ব্'ব' pf. নম্ব' v. show মূম'ন' v. be lost; stray

P

প্র'শ্র' n. weaver প্রত্তি a. last (of three) প্রশাস n. fabric 5.5 adv. towards থ্ৰমান্ত বি. whole 되スプ v. become free ম্পর্নি n. palm of hand র্থার্মানুমান fold hands য়্নাম v. arrive ঘ্ৰাম n. mind; heart প্রশৃষ্ট ক্রিন্টি n. p. Avalokiteshvara

 $\mathfrak{A}^{\mathfrak{A}^{\boldsymbol{\cdot}}}$. v. overcome; be able ইশিশ্ব' v. strike; stumble; hold র্থিনিমা v. get; find র্থানা v. hear 지되자 adv. finally; altogether $5\sqrt{5}$ n. force মার্থ ইয়া n. paradise

うっちゃ。 adv. now ういっている。 prep. together with ういって。 a. pure; pious ういって。 a. many 5ゃう n. fragment 5ゃ n. time うきなっちゃ adv. why ララ pron. the same

ই'ষ্ট্রই' a. how many
ই'ম্বিশ্বাশ্বশ্বশ্বাহ্য' n. p.
Tathāgata

ਤੇ ਅਧ adv. thus

 $\hat{\mathbf{z}}^{\mathbf{z}}$ adv. then

ইন্মান v. fear

آم n. idea; affair; boon

545 adv. strongly

5페건 a. strong

둧디 a. straight

5ずり v. remember

ਨੁਪਾਜ਼ੀਆਂ adv. gently

5억'¬ a. gentle

多で a. dirty

57 n. kindness

57577 v. be grateful

555 adv. near; before

ইবিন্দি a. warm

피줏도작'디' v. be afflicted

শ্রিস্মারেশ্র বিশ্বরামার

ম্ব্ৰাইন n. master

 $\neg \neg \neg \neg$ n. bliss v. be happy

মইক্ম' v. be true

মানুক adv. previously

বের্ন pf. বের্ন v. over-

तर्ने मुं one like him

 $\Im \Im$ adv. here

ন্না্ম v. sit; dwell; be

αξτ'η' pf. ξτ' v. go

৭ বৃহত্ত ক্ৰম্ম n. lust

35°, a. similar

3.7 pf. 3.8 v. ask

८५५.४. pt. २८४. v. pull

ব

4

축지지' pf. 지축지자' v. throw down

축지' n. dust

축' n. stone

본지'지' pf. 지원지' v. lick

본지'지' pf. 원자' v. rise;

suffice

ইন্ন্ন্ *pj.* মূন্ v. return ইন্ন্ন্ ইন্ন্ন্ ইন্ন্ন্ ইন্ন্ন্ ইন্ন্ন্ ফুন্ন্ v. suffering ইন্ন্ন্ a. beloved

বৃদ্ধান্ত adv. inside
বৃদ্ধান্ত ন. sky; heaven
বৃদ্ধান্ত ন. younger brother
বৃদ্ধান্ত v. be able
বৃদ্ধান্ত v. give; allow
নাব্ধা n. place

지국의 n. sleep; dream 국도 기 pf. 기록도의 v. choke 국자 기 n. manner

국자 기 a. sharp

국가 지 a. various

국가 기 pf. 기록가 v. hurt

독자 기 pf. 기록가 v. hurt

 $\underbrace{3}^{\cdot} n$. hair $\underbrace{3}^{\cdot} \overbrace{7}^{\cdot} n$. crown of head

ষ্ট্রী-র্ম-শ্রদা-বর্কম-ন v. bow down 7

শ'শ' n. parents

শ⁻শ্ন' adv. beyond; ago

শ্ৰা a. hidden

지하다 v. be useful

ধ্ৰমাইবৈ n. pigeon

ই'নৈ n. elder brother

ĨĨŢŢ n. house; palace

শ্রনা র্ম ন v. greet

ষ্ট্ৰ হ্লা adv. outside

বুব'ব' v. arrive

علاً adv. again; by; for

 \mathfrak{Z} ম'মান'ন' pf. মান্ম' v.

युद्दः see त्रुन्।यः

देश see त्रेर्'यः

ইনিমা n. side

경기'시' n. shoulder

スダエ·ロ· pf. ダエ· v. fly

বর্ম স $^{\cdot}$ pf. বর্মম $^{\cdot}$ v. die

त्र्यम् प्र. pf. र्यम् v. hit;

 $A \leq 5$ V. meet

दर्भेग्'या pf. भूग्रा v. steal

지: adv. between スエ: adv. risk

নুম নীস n. woman 5회장기 n. kindness 5천시기 n. p. Maitreya 与えて、5 adv. meanwhile do; make 되지 글 n. brahmin র adv. above; superior \vec{a} n. soul $\widetilde{\beta}$ n. intellect $\widetilde{\beta}$ $\widetilde{\beta}$ $\widetilde{\beta}$ $\widetilde{\gamma}$ \widetilde{n} . minister うわた。n. power 5ุกุร∵ฎีร∵ฺน. rule ব্ৰুশ্ৰ্ম' n. breath 5त्रा दर्शेदशः a. poor

55리'리' n. stick त्रत् क्षेत्रा adv. only ব্ৰব:ব' pf. ব্ৰহ্ম' v. descend QĀĀ'Ā' pf. ĀĀ' v. fasten send out $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\mathcal{Q}}\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\mathcal{Q}}\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{Q}$ $\vec{A} \vec{B} \vec{\Sigma} \vec{\Sigma} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{a}$ middle (of three) No. hide মুন্না pf. ট্রান্ v. give back $\{ \vec{\lambda}^{\top}, \vec{\lambda}^{\top}, pf. \} \{ \vec{\lambda}^{\top}, v. \text{ conform} \}$ N

지 n. mother
지 되지 5 cj. as soon as
지 되지 기 adv. just now

지 및 기 기 기 n. mother and children
저 기 국 기 기 기 adv. not only

त

ヸ

지도 전 a. numerous

지도 전 a. numerous

지도 전 a. perfect

지지 n. eye

장 도 전 n. misery

장 도 전 adv. quickly

지지지 adv. quickly
지지지 adv. quickly
지기자 n. dream
지기 pf. 회지 v. dream
지기 pf. 및지 v. say

র্থ মৃত্ cj. so that
র্থ মৃত্ বিশ্ adv. as much as
শ্রত্ মৃত্ a. excellent
নির্ধ মৃত্ মৃত n. lady; queen
র্থ মৃত্ মৃত a. unclean
য়ুত্ মৃত্ মৃত n. wall

ইশ্র্মান্থ v. build
ইশ্রি v. play; frolic
ইশ্রি ক্রি adv. squatting
ইশ্রি pf. বর্ত্ত v. quarrel
বর্ত্ত বিশ্রুমান্ত্রি v. love
বর্ত্ত বিশ্রুমান্তরি বিশ্রুমান্তরি দে v. use
diligence

あれ。n. lair; nest

あれて、n. splinter あれ、n. word É

 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n$. time; life

ক্রনা-শ্লুব্-মা n. kind words $\widetilde{\beta}$ ম্ন্ন v. perceive $\widetilde{\beta}$ ম্ন্ন int. come here! $\widetilde{\beta}$ ম্ন্ন pf. সূত্র v. seek

ଧାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ipt. ଧାର୍ଥ୍ୟ v. do; $rac{1}{2}$ $rac{1}$ $rac{1}{2}$ $rac{1}$ $rac{$

(পুনা n. day প্ৰবৃষ n. foot ବ୍ୟ' ଛି. n. judgment প্রম'র' n. judge \mathfrak{F}^{\cdot} n. field ৰ পুদ n. hatred

ৰ্ম' see উম' শ্ৰুব' a. other বৰ্ষ্থাম v. caress; pacify यविमा. see प्रह्मा.य. 지역적 및 adv. according to 지역적 및 기계 v. sit; dwell

W

অ্ব[·] n. father

মৃহ n. soul; mind

भै5 कैंग य v. satisfy

n. time

UNI n. mother

UNI n. place

UNI N adv. completely

UNI 55 n. virtue

5.5 n. fence; wall

スト adv. by itself

スワ a. first (of three)

5 adv. very

ইন্ইনি n. cleric
ইন্ইনি n. hangman
ইন্ইনি a. proper

মনাধানে v. be

মে: বৃ. pf. মেহম v. rise

지기기기 n. hand; arm

মৃত্ n. times; turns

মহা n. way; road

C

রাস্থান্য v. remain মাস্থান্য a. good; happy মান্ত্র n. chapter মান্ত্র v. elapse

 \checkmark n. flesh

পূর্ন n. raw meat

পুষ' খ্ৰন্থ n. robe

নি দুট n. carriage
নি দুট কৈ ই ই ন n. p. Mahāratha
নি দুট adv. very
নি ম see ইমা
নি নি নামান্য v. go; come

N

5

 \mathbb{N} n. earth; ground মান্সান্সা n. p. Buddha 지5'5' v. awake শ্ৰেণ pron. who; which ইম'ম' pf. নহামহা' v. think ইাম্ম' n. soul; mind शेशश उन केन में n. p. ইমহা ডব্ ব্রুম ন n. hell \mathfrak{F} n. tooth N n. son 到5.4. v. fall to the lot মুইনি n. desire ইপি n. life

55 adv. for the sake মুন্ন বিশ্বাম adv. behind No. retinue no. retinue শৃষ্ণ্ শৃ v. listen নার্নে: pf. নার্নের: v. say শৃষ্ঠ ন' pf. নৃষ্ঠ্য' v. feed; rear শৃষ্ঠ্য pf. নুষ্ঠ্ v. kill নাইনি'ন' v. say; ask দার্ম্মি'ন'ন্দ্রম্ম'ম' $v.\,\mathrm{make}$ a request বর্মির ক্রিমার n. alms ন্ম্

왕 '제' n. god; king 왕 '제' n. goddess; queen 왕기'씨' n. remainder 중도·전기는 n. alms bowl

A list of the more frequent verbs*).

a) Four-rooted verbs.

TO.		75 4	-	11/D
Pres.	Perf.	Fut.	Imperv.	WT
पंचीचोश.त.	चगाचा.	रमाया.	মিনা stop, hind	er. <i>kag-èe</i>
प्रमोदशाया	אשר.	र्माट.	AE. ell.	kan-ce
दम्रोय:यः	चमायः	र्मायः	মিনা' lade, put o	
गुर्हेर्'या	यउर्	শান্তদ্	35 ° cut.	àd-èe imprv. ∂od
L &E.1.	বপ্তমে	युट्ट.	Er tie, bind.	1
दक्रंयः ।	ST. EV.	5 4.	~~. ,	ċo−ċe
दक्श.त. ∫	40(A)	40	make.	and imp. èos
पहुचा.ता.	(य)श्रीमाः	चिना.	নিদার destroy.	š ig-če
८६मा.स.	বন্তুদা	म्बिमा.	কুমা put in.	čug-če
प्रह्मा.रा. प्रहिमा.रा.	चर्चना . च <u>ञ</u> ्चना.	च र्जना. च र्जना.	র্না put in. কুনা put, place.	
, '		•		
८हूची.दा.	चल्चा.	মাৰ্শা.	विमा put, place.	(C: zag-pa)
प्रह्मान. प्रह्मान.	বৰ্ড্যাগ্ন. বৰ্জ্যা	म्बिमा. मुर्विमा	ৰ্না put, place.	(C: żag-pa) żog-ĉe tań-ĉe

^{*)} They are here arranged according to the number of the roots, though these are in many instances, not so strictly observed, even in printed books, as they ought to be. It should especially be remarked that the mute *\structure* in the perf. and imp. is in most cases either put or omitted very arbitrarily.

Pres. Perf. Fut. Imperv. WT মের বিদ্যান্য বাইনার বাইনার। ইন্ throw. tab নির্বাধান্য বাইনার বাইনার। ইন্ throw. tab imp. tob tag-ce tab-ce imp. tob तर्नामः यन्नामः मान्नामः र्घमामः tie, bind. tag· ce tag ton तर्देन पर्ने पर्नेन प्रदेश get, drive, out. ton-ce always for त्रीत्र्य রবিষাম ধন ব্যব ইবি bring, let, down. p'ab-èe নুর্মান্য বর্মান্থ तर्केट.च. चर्क्ट्स. चर्क्ट. क्रूट. sell. tson-ce दिहें द्रारा मानुदा, नेदा मानुदा नुदा seize. zum-èe भेर'दा' न्नाहरा' न्नाहरा' स्वाहरा' स्वाहरा' take. len-èe, lan-èe 취지'니' 디질디(치)' 디질디' 취지' learn; teach. lab-ce

b) Three-rooted verbs.

Pres.	Perf.	Fut.	Imperv.		\mathbf{WT}
त्वरायः	चर्णार.		五大.	carry.	kur- <i>è</i> e
८ <u>म्रि</u> ट.च.	•		HT.	bring.	kyon-èe
1	R			C	for এট্রিম:ব

Pres.	Perf.	Fut.	Imperv.	
म्वीय.ता.	বর্দ্বীব:		र्मुयः	throw, cast. gyab-èe imp. gyob
				for এই বৃষ্ণান্য
र्ग्याय:	(ন)র্ট্যুশ(ই	N).	र्गुमा	run. gyug-èe
चर्डिना दा	ব্ৰুবা		क्रेंचा.	break. $\dot{c}ag-\dot{c}e$, imp. $\dot{c}og$
दकर्'य	7.95		·95	tell, explain. sad-ce
दे ब्दा	यहेब		\$ 9	hold. ten-èe
८ ईक्'य'	55.		ŽEN.	draw. to lead: ran-ce to remove: den-ce
प्रयाया				descend.
प्रत्र :यः	뙻(전)	5 5.	র্বথ.	blow (act.). pu-ce
त्वुर्यः	\$5	535	35	put off, drop (act.). pud-ce
५ बुद्धारा	<u> </u>	2 ₫Ľ.	ÁĽ.	take, pull, out. pin-ce
८वुर्यः	ষ্ট্র(ম)	53.	ষ্ট্র(ম).	open (act.). $pe-ce$, imp. $pe(s)$.
퇈.건.	<i></i>		MAN .	
ピア・ガ ・	ara.		AT.	rise. lan-ce

c) Two-rooted verbs.

Pres.	Perf.	Imperv.		\mathbf{WT}
श्चे.च.	শ্লীশ্		be horn.	skye-ce
श्चेर्यः	यक्षेद		bear, beget.	skye-ce
प्रिंदान	<u> </u>	हिर.	carry.	kyer-ce

Pres.	Perf.	Imperv.	WT
र्यीर.य.	गुरः	ग्रीर.	become. gyur-ce
दर्मी.च.	₹ĬĽ.	XIC.	go; become. do-ce [only in certain sentences.
<i>집</i> 작가.고.	· 리탈조.	₹.	alter. gyur-èe
5 .4.	5≉.		weep. nu-ce
৭৯:ব	\$		die. ŝi-ĉe
त्र्रूर.यः	英.		flee. sor-ce
प्रदेगारा.	ৰিমাধ্য.	े च्याद्रा.	enter. <i>àug-èe</i>
कृ .यः	3₹V.		buy. $\hat{n}o$ - $\hat{c}e$
र्ह्यून्यः	বশ্ব্	\$ 5	sit; stay. $\frac{dad-\grave{c}e}{\mathrm{imp.}\ dod}$
पद्मेयानः	येवा		increase (neutr.). pel-ce
ध्या.रा.	ध्रुम(र्भ).	र्धिय(श).	pour. lug-èe
<u> </u>	35		blow (neutr.). pu-ce
दर्वेर्'यः	র্থ	র্থ.	call. $bo-\hat{c}e$, imp. bos $(boi, b\bar{\varrho})$.
ਰਹਿੰਟ.ਹ.	گرد.		appear, originate. jun-èe
शुर-य	عاد.		enjoy. ñań-ce
क्रियाऱ्यः	चर्रमाह्म.	বস্ত্রীমাধ্য	build up. tsig-èe
ଡି.ସ.	હેશ.	ି ଶ୍ୟ	ask. $\frac{\grave{z}u-\grave{c}e}{(\grave{\jmath}u-\grave{c}e)}$
श्चेय:यः	বধ্বীবশ্ব.		arrive. leb-ce

d) One-rooted verb.

WT

dzad-ce, imp. dzod.

বৃদ্ধান be glad, to like. Ld. ya-èe, W besides ব্রহ্ম dil-èe, also AJA'(A') ব্দীম'ন' fall, drop. মার্ক্রমেরা leap, jump. čon-ce अयायः lie down. ñal-ce र्यमायः meet. tug-ce সুব'বা' be able. tub-ce র্থান্য find, get. tob-ce व्यापा hear. (tsor-ce) शर्वेट.च. see. ton·ce त्रर्'यः be glad, to like. tad-ce, nearly always for रमाद पा and दर्दर य বের্বাধা come out, go out. ton-èe, usual for AJK'I प्रदेश wish, like, desire. rare. বুষানা. be able. s. <u>ସ୍</u>ଦ୍ରପ୍ nas (nai, nā) - ce, but শ্ব্যান্ত stay, dwell, remain. usually: dad-ce スワス'ワ' burn. bar-ce **8**7.4. tsor-ce, and usual for perceive. র্থান

지본 기 do, make (resp.)

 \mathbf{WT}

ATT say. zer-èe, usual for FT.

명자기 remain, be left. lus-èe

মৃত্য turn back, return. log-èe

नेहादा know. ses (se)-ce

(5')শ্ব' understand. há-go-èe