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A GRAMMAR
OF THE
BHOTANTA, OR BOUTAN LANGUAGE

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DICTIONARY

OF THE

Bhotanta, or Boutan Language.

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MADE BY

THE LATE REV. FREDERIC CHRISTIAN GOTTHELF SCHROETER,

EDITED BY JOHN MARSHMAN.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A GRAMMAR

OF THE

BHOTANTA LANGUAGE.

By FREDERIC CHRISTIAN GOTTHELF SCHROETER.

EDITED BY W. CAREY, D. D. F. L. S. F. G. S.

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1826.

P R E F A C E.

THE work now presented to the public consists of a Grammar, and Dictionary of the language of Thibet and Bhotā, more frequently written Bhotāntā, but called Boutan by Europeans. This, however, is not only the language of Thibet and Boutan, but is also ascertained to be the language of little Thibet; and as these countries are a thousand miles distant from each other, it is inferred that this language is spoken throughout the whole of the region on the summit of the *Himalaya* mountains, usually called Chinese Tartary, and some other countries bordering thereon, all of which are mostly, if not altogether under the dominion or influence of China, and occupy the space between the English and the Russian possessions.

In a political point of view, a knowledge of the countries bordering on our own territories, and of the languages spoken in them, is of great importance, as furnishing facilities for friendly intercourse with the people who inhabit them, and opening to us all the commercial advantages which those countries afford: while, at the same time, it affords equal facilities for discovering hostile intentions when they exist, and furnishes an intelligible medium of negotiation with the people.

The mutual affinities of different languages will always be considered important by those who study human nature, as conducting us to some of the most rational conclusions respecting the relations of the different nations of the earth to each other. The labours of philologists have thrown much light on things connected with this subject which are in their nature exceedingly obscure, and by opening the way to a knowledge of the religion,

A

GRAMMAR

or

The Bhotan Language.

SECTION I.

Of the mode of writing, and the signs.

THE Tibetians use two kinds of characters, one, they denominate (རྟ་ཅན་) Oo-chen, which signifies *headed*, or *having a head*; e. g. ལ་ཁ་ལ་ད་, &c. ; the other is called (རྟ་མེད་) Oo-medh, which signifies *having no head*; e. g. ག། ལ། ལ། ལ།, &c.

The characters called རྟ་ཅན་ Oo-chen are used chiefly in their sacred writings, and other printed works ; but the other kind called རྟ་མེད་ Oo-medh, in correspondence or for business. There is no difference between them beside that of form, the sound of the characters is the same in both, and both Alphabets run parallel with each other. The Tibetians use various signs in their writings and books, which have no meaning in themselves, but are placed either at the beginning of a work, or page, or at the beginning and end of a sentence, or between each syllable, and at the end of a work. Those placed at the beginning of a work are most generally the following : ཨོཾ་ ཨཱཾ་ ཨུཾ་ ཨྃ།

Those at the end of a sentence are such as follow : e. g. འཇམ་མེད་ལྷོ་མཚོ་, Bhoke-dhoo, in the language of Bhotan ; or འཇམ་མེད་ལྷོ་མཚོ་།, Gya-ghar-ko-dhoo, in the language of Bengal ; and when the subject is quite finished, two perpendicular

A

strokes are put, as ཁ. The syllables are divided by a point (.) as will be seen in the following line : མཁོའི་ཕ་ལོ་རྩ་ལོ་འཁོའི་ chhooi-pha-rol-dhoo-do, *Go beyond the river or water* ; but at the end of a work every author or writer makes a mark according to his own fancy ; perhaps in this manner འ་འ་འ་འ་ ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ.

SECTION II.

Of the Consonants.

We now proceed to the Alphabet ; and as the characters called རྩ་ལོ་འཁོའི་, Uo-chen, are most employed in printed works, and are read with greater ease, it will be proper to take that form in preference to the other. The Tibetan Alphabet consists of thirty consonants, and four signs for vowels. The consonants are called ཁ་མ་ kama, and are divided into eight classes, each class having four letters, the latter excepted, which has only two. Every consonant has its inherent vowel a, and is thus capable of forming a syllable of itself ; for instance : ཉ་ nya, *a fish* ; ཁ་ kha, *the mouth* ; ས་ sa, *the earth*. Besides this, the Tibetians have also an artificial way of making letters, by placing different consonants either above or near each other, which they are under the necessity of doing to produce sounds not directly in their alphabetical system, and also to distinguish things and words in writing from each other, which in speaking are denoted by the same sound, as we shall see hereafter. The thirty consonants are written in the following order. In reading, pronounce the inherent vowel as a in half, craft, &c.

ཀ་ ཁ་	ཁ་	ག་	ང་
ka	kha	gla	nga
ཅ་	ཆ་	ཇ་	ཉ་
cha	chha	jha	nya
ཏ་	ཐ་	ད་	ཏ་
ta	tha	dha	na
ཕ་	ཕ་	བ་	མ་
pa	pha	bha	ma

ཚ་	ཚ་	ཇ་	ལ།
tsa	tsha	dsha	wa
ཤ་	ས་	འ་	ཡ།
sha	sa	a	ya
ར་	ལ་	ཤ་	ས་
ra	la	sha	sa
	ཧ་	ཨ།	
	ha	a	

Five of these letters, namely, the third of each of the first five classes : ལ་ ཇ་ འ་ ཡ་ ཤ་ change their sound ; for the Tibetians, having no signs for g, j, d, b, and dsa, in their alphabetical system, supply their place by the following position of letters :

རམའ་	མམའ་	འམའ་	ཤ་	ལ།	ས་ ཇ།
gha	ga	ga	g'a	g'a	g'a
འཇའ་	མཇའ་	ཇའ་	ལ།		
ja.	ja	ja	ja		
བའའ་	མའའ་	འའའ་	འ་	ལ།	ས་ ཇ།
da	da	da	da	da	da
འབལ་	ཤ་	ཤ་	ལ། ཇ།		
ba	ba	ba	ba or wa		
འཇའ་	མཇའ་	ཇའ་	ལ། ཇ། ཇ།		
dsa	dsa	dsa	dsa		

Hear the reader must be cautioned not to confound the syllables རམའ་ མམའ་ བའའ་ མའའ་ with རལ་ མལ་ བའ་ མའ་ for these consisting only of two consonants, are read dhagh, magh, bliá, má; it must be understood, that ལ་ gha, and རམའ་ become g and d, only in syllables of three consonants, or of two consonants with a vowel, e. g. རམའ་ བ་ gawa, joy ; རལེ་ བ་ gewa, virtue, piety ; མམའ་ གམ་ mago, the head ; འའའ་ da, བའེཔ་ depa, peace ; མའའ་ da, an arrow ; མའོ་ do, a kind of book : with regard to the rest no mistake can occur.

Five consonants, viz. ཀ་ ར་ ག་ མ་ ལ་ are frequently mute at the beginning of a word or syllable ; ར་ and ག་ are mute at the end of a word or syllable ; and ར་ ཀ་ མ་ have the power of changing the preceding vowel into a diphthong. This will be more fully explained in treating of each letter separately.

SECTION III.

Of the Vowels.

Besides the vowel a, which is inherent in every consonant, four other vowels, called by the Tibetians ཡ་ ལ་ ར་ ལ་ yon-lagh, or ར་ ལ་ ར་ ལ་ the first word signifying *a member or joint* ; the second *singing* or *sounding letters*, the signs and names used for them in spelling are the following :

Name.	Shape.	Power.
ཀ་ ལ་ ལ་ | ki-koo	ˆ	i as in will
ར་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ | deng-bhoo	˘	e in ell
ཤ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་ | shabh-choo	˚	oo in good
ན་ ལ་ ལ་ | na-ro	˜	o in robe

The first, second, and fourth of these vowels are placed above the consonant, and the third beneath it ; for instance: ཀ་ ki, ར་ ke, ལ་ koo, ལ་ ko, &c.

To make these vowels long, ལ་ is put underneath the consonant, and then they stand thus :

ཀ	ཀ་ ལ་	ཀ་ ལ་	ཀ་ ལ་ ལ་	ཀ་ ལ་	ཀ་ ལ་ ལ་	ཀ་ ལ་ ལ་	ཀ་ ལ་ ལ་ ལ་
a	ā	i	ee	e	i	oo	oo
མ	མ་ ལ་	མ	མ་ ལ་	མ་ ལ་	མ་ ལ་ ལ་	མ་ ལ་	མ་ ལ་ ལ་
o	o	ri	ree	li	lee	am	ah

When connected with consonants, they are read in the following manner :

ཀ་	ཀ་ ལ་	ཀ་ ལ་	ཀ་ ལ་ ལ་	ཀ་ ལ་	ཀ་ ལ་ ལ་
ka	kā	ki	kee	ke	ki

ཀ་	ཀོ་	ཀོ་	ཀོ་	ཀོ་	ཀ་ ཀོ་ or ཀ་ཀོ་
koo	koo	ko	kô	kam	ka ka

Sometimes the vowels are placed double above each other and then they are pronounced as a long vowel ; but it is more frequently the case that they denote an abbreviation of the word, so that the reader ought to make two syllables of it, as we shall see hereafter among the abbreviations. Sometimes the vowel *i* is placed over a letter in an opposite direction to that above mentioned, for instance : ཀོ་ཀོ་ཀོ་, &c. but though the shape is altered the sound is the same ; it is used to express the *Sungskrita* ཀ.

SECTION IV.

The combination of the Vowels with the Consonants.

To show the combination of the vowels with the consonants more fully, and to facilitate thereby the reading of the language, the Tibetians make thirty sections or classes of the thirty consonants combined with the vowels, and exhibit them in the following manner :

ཀ་	ཀོ་	ཀོ་	ཀོ་ཀོ་	ཀོ་	ཀོ་	ཀོ་	ཀོ་ཀོ་
ki	ke	koo	kön	ny	nye	nyoo	nyön
ཀྲི་	ཀྲེ་	ཀྲོ་	ཀྲོ་ཀྲོ་	ཀྲི་	ཀྲེ་	ཀྲོ་	ཀྲོ་ཀྲོ་
khi	khe	khoo	khom	ti	te	too	togh
ཀྲི་	ཀྲེ་	ཀྲོ་	ཀྲོ་ཀྲོ་	ཀྲི་	ཀྲེ་	ཀྲོ་	ཀྲོ་ཀྲོ་
ghi	gho	ghoo	ghor	thi	the	thoo	thobb
ཀྲི་	ཀྲེ་	ཀྲོ་	ཀྲོ་ཀྲོ་	ཀྲི་	ཀྲེ་	ཀྲོ་	ཀྲོ་ཀྲོ་
ngi	nge	ngoo	ngor	dhi	dhe	dhoo	dhon
ཀྲི་	ཀྲེ་	ཀྲོ་	ཀྲོ་ཀྲོ་	ཀྲི་	ཀྲེ་	ཀྲོ་	ཀྲོ་ཀྲོ་
chi	che	choo	chol	ni	ne	noo	nor
ཀྲི་	ཀྲེ་	ཀྲོ་	ཀྲོ་ཀྲོ་	ཀྲི་	ཀྲེ་	ཀྲོ་	ཀྲོ་ཀྲོ་
chhi	chhe	chhoo	chhö	pi	pe	poo	pong
ཀྲི་	ཀྲེ་	ཀྲོ་	ཀྲོ་ཀྲོ་	ཀྲི་	ཀྲེ་	ཀྲོ་	ཀྲོ་ཀྲོ་
jhi	jhe	jhoo	jhöu	phi	phe	phoo	phö

འ	འ	འ	འོ།	འ	འ	འ	འ།
bha	bhe	bhoo	bhon	i	e	oo	or
མ	མ	མ	མོ།	ཡ	ཡ	ཡ	ཡོད།
mi	me	moo	mion	yi	ye	yoo	yong
ཚ	ཚ	ཚ	ཚོ།	ར	ར	ར	རོ།
tsi	tse	tsoo	tson	ri	re	roo	rol
མ	མ	མ	མོ།	ལ	ལ	ལ	ལོ།
tshi	tshe	tshoo	t-hol	li	le	loo	logh
ཎ	ཎ	ཎ	ཎོ།	ཤ	ཤ	ཤ	ཤོ།
dshi	dshe	dshoo	dshom	shi	she	shoo	shogh
འ	འ	འ	འོ།	ས	ས	ས	སོ།
wi	we	woo	wol	si	se	soo	sol
ཤ	ཤ	ཤ	ཤོ།	ཧ	ཧ	ཧ	ཧོ།
shi	she	shoo	shon	hi	he	hoo	hor
ས	ས	ས	སོད།	ཨ	ཨ	ཨ	ཨོ།
si	se	sho	song	i	e	oo	om

In the above table the fourth or last letter of the series has always another put after it, so as to form a syllable ending in a consonant; this is done to accustom the scholar to the method of reading, to show him how to form syllables, and to teach him at the same time that the consonant at the end of a syllable loses its inherent vowel; for instance, མོ་ kon is not to be read kona, but kon; མོ་མ་ khom is not to be read khona, but khom; * མོ་ཀ་ ghor is not to be read ghora, but ghor, &c.

Sometimes a consonant has two vowels, one beneath, and one above. *Exam.* འོ་འོ་. When this is the case it is always an abbreviation of two syllables; the Example given must be read འོ་འོ་ choo-chigh, *eleven*.

When a double consonant ends a syllable, both the upper and lower consonant is pronounced; for instance: འ་སྒྲ་ sangka, which is not read sank, but sangka; upon the same principle read འ་སྒྲ་ shastra, འ་འོ་ koondai; འ་སྒྲ་ sambhota, † འ་འོ་ jigten, &c.

* འ་ at the end of a word or syllable is always mute, as mentioned before.

† The name of the author of the book called འ་འོ་འོ་འོ་འོ་.

SECTION V.

On Pronunciation.

Before we proceed to those characters which are compounded with yata and rata it is necessary to lay down a common rule for the pronunciation of each letter separately.

ཀ་ ka, is pronounced as k in king. This letter is mute when written over ལ་ la, as in ལ་ la.

ཁ་ kha, is pronounced as kh in black horse.

ག་ gha, as gh in log-house. This letter is the first of those, which lose their power and change their sound: as particularized below. See also page 3.

1. ག་ gha having ད་ dha, ད་ a, or མ་ ma, prefixed, or ར་ ra, ལ་ la, or ས་ sa placed over it, is pronounced as g in give.

2. ག་ gha without a vowel either above or underneath it, at the beginning of a syllable consisting of three or more consonants, is mute, when prefixed to the following eleven letters, རྩ་ ར་ ད་ ར་ རྩ་ ར་ ར་ ར་ ར་ ར་ ར་ ར་. Hence read རྩ་མ་ chæ, རྩ་ལ་ nya, རྩ་ལ་ ta, རྩ་ལ་ dadh, རྩ་ལ་ na, རྩ་ལ་ tsa, རྩ་ལ་ sha, རྩ་ལ་ sa, རྩ་ལ་ ya, རྩ་ལ་ sha, རྩ་ལ་ sa.

3. ག་ gha, is mute over ལ་ la, as in ལ་ la.

4. If a word or syllable terminate in ག་ gha, it is pronounced, but if in རྩ་ it is mute, these two letters being written for the sign (:) called in the Sungskrita language *visarga*. Hence read རྩ་མ་མ་ seghma, a breach, but རྩ་མ་ sooh, shape, a body.

ང་ gna, a nasal sound.

ॐ cha, is sounded as ch in church.

ॐ chha, has the sound of *chh* in coach-house.

ॐ jha, is j aspirated. This is the second letter which loses its power, it is however never mute. When ॐ a, or ॐ ma, are prefixed, or ॐ ra, or ॐ la, placed on the head of it, it is pronounced as j in judge. See also page 3.

ॐ nya, a nasal sound.

ॐ ta, is the dental t.

ॐ tha, the last letter, sensibly aspirated.

ॐ dha, the dental d aspirated. This letter is the third that changes its sound; and loses its power, as particularised below. See also page 3.

1. ॐ dha having ॐ bha, ॐ ma, or ॐ a, prefixed, or ॐ ra, ॐ la, or ॐ sa, placed on the top of it, becomes the unaspirated d. Hence read the following: ॐ da, ॐ da, ॐ da, ॐ da, ॐ da, ॐ da.

2. ॐ dha, without a vowel either above or underneath it, at the beginning of a syllable consisting of three or more consonants, is mute when prefixed to the following six letters; ॐ क ॐ ग ॐ घ ॐ ङ ॐ म. Hence read: ॐ क ॐ ka, ॐ ग ॐ ga, ॐ घ ॐ nga, ॐ ङ ॐ pa, ॐ म ॐ ba, ॐ म ॐ ma.

3. ॐ dha at the end of a syllable has the power of changing the preceding vowels, namely, the inherent vowel a into â, as pronounced in the word mare; ॐ oo into the French u or German ü, and ॐ o, into the French eu or German ö.* *Exam.* ॐ is not read tshadh as it regularly would be, but tshâ or tshâdh; ॐ is not read chhoodh-pa, but chhü-pa or chhüdh-pa; ॐ is not read shodh, but shö or shödh.

* Those unacquainted with the exact sound of these foreign diphthongs had better read the oo and unaltered.

མ na, is pronounced like the English n. At the end of a word or syllable it has the same effect as the preceding ར dha ; viz. it occasions the preceding vowels to be changed into diphthongs, namely, ར into the French u or German ü, ལ into the French eu or German ö, and the inherent vowel into á, pronounced like a in mare. It never changes its sound, and is never mute. *Exam.* མམ་ is not read phoon as it regularly would be, but as phün ; མོ་ is not read pon but pön ; མག་ is not read ngan but ngân.

པ pa, has the sound of the English p.

ཕ pha, is pronounced as p with an aspiration, sensibly, though closely expressed as one letter only.

བ bha, is b with an aspiration. This letter is the fourth which changes its sound and loses its power.

1. བ bha having འ prefixed or ར ra, ལ la, ས sa, placed over it, loses its proper sound and is pronounced as the English b.

2. བ bha, without a vowel either above or underneath it, at the beginning of a word or syllable consisting of three or more letters, is mute when prefixed to the following ten letters : མ ང ཅ ཆ ཇ ཉ ཐ ད ན པ. *Exam.* བཀའ་ ka, བག འ་ ga, བཅའ་ ha, བདའ་ ta, བངའ་ da, བཙའ་ tsa, བཞའ་ sha, བནའ་ sa, བཤའ་ sha, བསའ་ sa.

3. བ bha, is never mute at the end of a syllable or word, but it is mute when it stands above another letter, or is the first member of a compound letter : e. g. ལྷོ་ lo, the mind ; ལྷ་མ་ lama, a priest, a spiritual teacher.

4. བ bha, is often written for ལ wa, especially when it is the termination of the infinitive, and then it is pronounced as w ; for instance, འཕྱི་བ་ da-wa, to go ; it is also pronounced wa after the letters ང ཅ ཆ ཇ ཉ ཐ ད ན པ

5. བ bha, with ར dha prefixed, becomes wa, as in རབང་ wang, a king, or ru-

ler. It is also used in the same manner as *q* and becomes mute as in རྩ་ ལོ, *a head*; རྩལ་ ལོ, *poor, low, mean*. In this case it serves only as a head to the vowel.

མ་ *ma*, is sounded as the English *m*.

1. མ་ *ma*, without a vowel above or beneath it, at the beginning of a syllable consisting of three or more letters, is mute when prefixed to the following eleven letters : ར་ ཅ་ ད་ ཚ་ ས་ ཉ་ ཐ་ ལ་ བ་ མ་ ཚི་ རི་. *Exam.* མཁའ་ *kha*, མགའ་ *ga*, མདའ་ *nga*, མཚའ་ *chha*, མཙའ་ *ja*, མཉའ་ *nya*, མཐའ་ *tha*, མདའ་ *da*, མནའ་ *na*, མཚའ་ *tsha*, མཙའ་ *dsa*.

2. When prefixed to ག་ *gha*, ད་ *dha*, ར་ *jha*, རི་ *dsha*, it causes them to become unaspirated.

3. It is represented by a small round circle *o*, written over the letter, for instance in རྫོག་ *kom*, *dry*; རྫོག་ *nam*, *all*; རྫོག་ཙམ་ཅེ་ *tham-che*, *all*; or རྫོག་ཙམ་ཅེ་ *tham-che*, *all*; these words would otherwise be written རྫོག་མ་ *kom*, རྫོག་མ་ *nam*, རྫོག་ཙམ་ཅེ་ *tham-che*.

ཚ་ *tsha*, a sound which cannot be expressed in the English tongue by a single letter.

ཚི་ *tsha*, the former aspirated.

ཚི་ *dsha*, a sound not existing in the English tongue. When ད་ *a*, or མ་ *ma*, is prefixed, or ར་ *ra*, or ལ་ *la*, placed over this letter, it loses its aspiration and becomes *dsa*.

ལ་ *wa*, has the sound of the English *w*.

ལ་ *sha*, ལ་ *sa*, have a hollow sound strongly pronounced in the throat.

ལ་ *sa*, placed over ལ་ *la*, is pronounced ལ་ *da*, as in ལ་ལ་ *dawa*, *the moon*.

ལ་ *a*, has a deep guttural sound like ལ་ and ལ་.

1. ལ་ prefixed to ག་ gha, ར་ dha, ཅ་ jha, རྩ་ dsha, occasions them to become unaspirated.

2. This letter without a vowel either above or beneath it, at the beginning of a syllable consisting of three or more letters, is mute when prefixed to the following ten letters : ཁ་ ག་ ཚ་ ར་ ག་ ར་ ར་ ར་ ར་ ར་ ར་. *Exam.* ལཁ་ kha, ལག་ ga, ལམ་ chha, ལར་ ja, ལཐ་ tha, ལད་ da, ལཕ་ pha, ལབ་ ba, ལརྩ་ tsha, ལརྩ་ dsa.

ཡ་ ya, has the sound of the English y in yoke. This letter is often compounded with a preceding consonant and its powers when thus compounded will be treated of in the next Section.

ར་ has the sound of the English r. It is always mute when placed over the following twelve letters : ཀ་ ཁ་ ར་ ཅ་ ཆ་ ཇ་ ཉ་ ཏ་ ཐ་ ཋ་ ལ་ མ་ རྩ་ རྩ་. *Exam.* ར་ ka, ར་ ga, ར་ nga, ར་ ja, ར་ nya, ར་ ta, ར་ da, ར་ na, ར་ ba, ར་ ma, ར་ tsa, ར་ dsa.

ལ་ la, has the power of the English l. It is always mute at the top of the following letters : ཀ་ ཁ་ ར་ ཅ་ ཆ་ ཇ་ ཉ་ ཏ་ ཐ་ ཋ་ ལ་ མ་. *Exam.* ལ་ ka, ལ་ ga, ལ་ nga, ལ་ cha, ལ་ ja, ལ་ ta, ལ་ da, ལ་ pa, ལ་ ba, or wa.

ལ་ la, written at the foot of ར་, becomes da; hence read ར་ལ་ dawa, *the moon*; when placed over ར་ it is written and pronounced ལ་ lha.

ཤ་ sha, has the sound of the English sh.

ས་ sa, is pronounced like s in sin. It is always mute when written at the top of the following twelve letters : ཀ་ ཁ་ ར་ ཅ་ ཆ་ ཇ་ ཉ་ ཏ་ ཐ་ ཋ་ ལ་ མ་ རྩ་ རྩ་. *Exam.* ས་ ka, ས་ ga, ས་ nga, ས་ nya, ས་ ta, ས་ da, ས་ na, ས་ pa, ས་ ba, ས་ ma, ས་ tsa, ས་ la.

ས་ sa, like ར་ dha, and ར་ na, occasions the change of the preceding vowels into diphthongs, making ུ་ oo take the sound of the French u or German ü, and ུ་ o, that of the French eu or German ö; and the inherent vowel a that of a in mare; the ས་ is then always mute. *Exam.* ུ་ས་ is not pronounced dhoo,

but dhu; མྲ་ is not pronounced chho, but chhö; ས་ is not pronounced sa, but sä.

ཧ་ ha, has the power of h in the English word horse.

ཨ་ a, as a in father.

SECTION VI.

Of the signs Yata and Rata.

The letters ཡ་ and ར་ ra, in a different form, are frequently joined with a preceding consonant to form compound letters, and are placed at the foot of the other consonant; the first is called ཡ་རྒྱལ་ Yata, and has this form ཡ; the other is called ར་རྒྱལ་ Rata, and is written thus ར. They both occasion the consonants under which they are placed to alter their original sound, and either give them an additional power, or change them altogether.

The sign ཡ yata is a symbol to represent the letter ཡ ya, and has the same power. Yata may be annexed to the following eight letters: ཀ་ ka, ཁ་ kha, ཅ་ gha, ཇ་ pa, ཉ་ pha, ཏ་ bha, མ་ ma, ར་ ra. *Exam.* རྩ་ kya, རྩ་ kh'ya, རྩ་ gh'ya, རྩ་ cha, རྩ་ chya, རྩ་ jhya, རྩ་ uya, རྩ་ ya.

རྩ་ kya, is sometimes though seldom pronounced cha as the English ch in church: the mute letters ར་ ra, ས་ sa may be placed over it, when it is written thus: རྩ་ kya, རྩ་ kya.

རྩ་ khya is sometimes pronounced ཁ་ chba, as in the pronoun རྩ་ khyo, you, which may be read khyo and chho.

རྩ་ ghya, is sometimes pronounced jha. What has been said in the rules (See page 7.) concerning the letter ཅ་ gha, is applicable here also, viz. རྩ་ gh'ya with ར་ dha, འ་ a, མ་ ma, prefixed, or ར་ ra, ལ་ la, ས་ sa, placed over it, becomes gya. *Exam.* རྩ་ gya, མྲ་ gya, འྲ་ gya, རྩ་ gya, རྩ་ gya, རྩ་ gya.

ཇ་ cha, and ཇ་ chha are not altered in sound by yata but have the same power with ཇ་ cha, ཇ་ chha. When the mute letter ཁ་ is placed over them, they are written thus, ཇ་ cha, ཇ་ chha.

ཇ་ jha, has the same sound as ཇ་ jha. What has been said (page 9.) relating to the letter བ་ bha, is partly applicable here also.

1. If ཇ་ be prefixed to, or the mute letter ཁ་ be placed over this letter, it loses its aspiration and is pronounced as the English j in judge. *Exam.* ཇ་ ja, ཇ་ ja.

2. ཇ་ jha, becomes ཇ་ ya, when ཇ་ dha, is prefixed to it, and is then pronounced as the letter ཡ་ ya, or the English y in you. *Exam.* ཇ་ ying, height; ཇ་ yang-pa, to float; ཇ་ ye-wa, to open.

These compound letters admit all the vowels to be placed above and beneath them, in the same manner as the simple ones. The following syllables will serve as a specimen.

ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇཀ་	ཇཁ་	ཇོམ་	ཇུམ་
kyi	kye	kyoo	kyo	kyen	kye	kyom	khyüm
ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇིས་	ཇེས་	ཇོས་	ཇུས་
khyi	khye	khyoo	khyo	khyi	khye	khyogh	khyool
ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇིམ་	ཇེམ་	ཇོམ་	ཇུམ་
ghyi	ghye	ghyoo	ghyo	ghyim	ghyen	ghyodh	ghyun
ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇཀ་	ཇཁ་	ཇོམ་	ཇུམ་
chi	che	choo	cho	chagh	cha	chen	choobh
ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇཀ་	ཇཁ་	ཇོམ་	ཇུམ་
chhi	chhe	chhoo	chho	chhar	chham	chhe	chhobh
ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇཀ་	ཇཁ་	ཇོམ་	ཇུམ་
jhi	jhe	jhoo	jho	jhe	jhän	jhom	jhoong
ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇཀ་	ཇཁ་	ཇོམ་	ཇུམ་
nyi	nye	nyoo	nyo	nyagh	nyoor	nyel	nyödth
ཇི་	ཇེ་	ཇུ་	ཇོ་	ཇོས་	ཇེས་	ཇོམ་	ཇུམ་
yo	ye	yoo	yo	yö	yen	yedh	yoom

The sign ২ Rata is the representative symbol of ২ ra, and is placed at the foot of the consonant. It is used to give to some consonants an additional sound, and to change others entirely. The letters under which the sign Rata may be written are the following fourteen :

ক'	খ'	গ'	ঙ'	ঝ'	ঞ'	ট'
ka	kha	g̃ha	ta	tha	dha	na
প'	ফ'	ব'	ম'	শ'	স'	হ'
pa	pha	bha	ma	sha	sa	ha

Which, Rata being subjoined to them, have the following appearance and sounds :

ক'	খ'	গ'	ঙ'	ঝ'	ঞ'	ট'
ta	tha	dha	ta	tha	dha	nra
প'	ফ'	ব'	ম'	শ'	স'	হ'
ta	tha	dha	mra	shra	sra	hra

Observe the following remarks :

ক' ২' ২' sound almost like the English t; they agree with the Bengalee ট, or Naguree ২.

খ' ২' ২' sound almost like the English t aspirated; they agree with the Bengalee ঠ or Naguree ২.

গ' ২' ২' sound almost like the English d aspirated; they agree with the Bengalee ঠ or Naguree ২. But গ' dha loses its aspiration when the mute letters ২ dha, ২ a, ম ma, are prefixed to it, or ২ be placed over it. *Exam.* ২২ da, ২২ da, ম২ da, ২২ da. In the same manner ২ and ২ become unaspirated, when any of the mute letters are prefixed to, or placed on the top of them

These compound letters admit all the vowels like simple letters, as may be seen from reading the following syllables :

ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐོམ་	ཐུལ་	ཐོན་	ཐོལ་
ti	te	too	to	tim	tu	teu	tol
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐིག་	ཐེལ་	ཐུལ་	ཐོམ་
t'hi	t'he	t'hoo	t'ho	thigh	thel	thu	thom
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐེལ་	ཐམ་	ཐུལ་	ཐོམལ་
dhi	dhe	dhoo	dho	dhe	dham	dhooobh	d'hom
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐིག་	ཐེན་	ཐུམ་	ཐོལ་
tí	te	too	to	tígh	ten	toom	to
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐོན་	ཐོམ་	ཐོན་	ཐོང་
thi	the	thoo	tho	then	thom	the	thang
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐོལ་	ཐོམ་	ཐོན་	ཐོལ་
dhi	dhe	dhoo	dho	dhö	dhem	dhooogh	dhäl
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐོན་	ཐོམ་	ཐོན་	ཐོལ་
nri	nre	nroo	nro	nragh	urum	nre	arol
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐོལ་	ཐོལ་	ཐོན་	ཐོན་
tí	te	too	to	tö	tel	tí	tun
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐོན་	ཐོན་	ཐོལ་	ཐོན་
thi	the	thoo	tho	thagh	then	thool	thi
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐོལ་	ཐོལ་	ཐོན་	ཐོམ་
dhi	dhe	dhoo	dho	dhe	dhool	dhin	dhom
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐོལ་	ཐོན་	ཐོལ་	ཐོལ་
mri	mre	mroo	mro	mri	mre	mro	mrool
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐོན་	ཐོན་	ཐོན་	ཐོམ་
shri	shre	shroo	shro	shrah	shrün	shre	shroom
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐོན་	ཐོན་	ཐོལ་	ཐོམ་
hri	hre	hroo	hro	sra	srün	sre	srom
ཐི་	ཐེ་	ཐུ་	ཐོ་	ཐོམ་	ཐོལ་	ཐོན་	ཐོལ་
hri	hre	hroo	hro	hrim	hü	hren	hrol

The letter ཐ་ in the form of a triangle is also placed at the foot of letters ; it has the sound of w. *Exam.* ཡི དྲལ་ ye-daw.

SECTION VII.

The Tibetians have at the end of their Alphabet a series of letters which they use to write Sanskrit words, they are the following :

ॢ	ॣ	।	॥	०	ॡ	ॢ	ॣ	।	॥	०	ॡ
ta	tha	dha	da	na	sha	gha	dha	bha	gna	kha	khya

Observations.

ॢ ta, the English t ; the Bengalee ট.

ॣ tha, the English t, aspirated ; the Bengalee ঠ.

॥ dha, as the English d ; the Bengalee ড.

। dha, as the English d, aspirated ; the Bengalee ঢ.

० na, as the English n, or Bengalee ন.

ॡ sha, is also pronounced kha ; the Bengalee শ.

ॢ gha, as the English g, in give ; or Bengalee ঘ.

ॣ dha, the dental d, aspirated ; the Bengalee ধ.

। bha, as the English b, aspirated ; the Bengalee ভ.

॥ gniya, a nasal sound, corresponding with the Bengalee ঙ.

० khya, corresponding with the Bengalee ক্ষ.

The subsequent is a table which exhibits all the superscribed mute letters, mentioned in the preceding rules.

ॢ	ॣ	॥	।	०	ॢ	ॣ	॥	।	०
la	la	la	da	la	la	ka	ga	nga	cha

ཇ་	ཏ་	ཐ་	ཕ་	འ་	ཎ་	ཏ་	ཐ་	མ་	མ་	ཎ་
ja	ta	da	pa	ba or wa	da	ta	da	mra	nra	
ཇ་	མ་	མ་	ང་	ལ་	ཀ་	ག་	ཇ་	ཇ་	ཇ་	
lha	ka	ga	nga	nya	k'ya	g'ya	cha	ch'ha	ja	
ཏ་	ཐ་	ལ་	ཕ་	ཕ་	ཎ་	ཇ་	ཏ་	ཏ་		
ta	da	na	pa	p'ha	nya	gya	g'ya			
མ་	མ་	མ་	མ་	མ་						
ba	ma	tsa	dsa	ta						

Though one sound may be expressed in so many different ways, yet in writing and reading, the greatest attention ought to be paid to them, as the meaning of the thing expressed depends on the mute letter which is used, for instance, ཇ་ nga, signifies *five*, but ཏ་ nga, signifies, *a drum*.

SECTION VIII.

Having found the translating the English Alphabet into Tibetan, and placing all the letters and syllables of one sound in one row, to be useful in studying the alphabet, I will here do the same to assist the learner to read Tibetan without having occasion to consult the rules, which have been laid down.

The Tibetan characters and syllables corresponding with them.

English letters.		Nagree corresponding letters.
a, འ་ ཡ་ ལ་ ལ་	OR ལ་འ་ཡ་ལ་	अ आ
b, འ་ཕ་ འ་ཕ་ མ་ མ་ མ་ མ་		ब
ch, as in church, ཏ་ ཏ་ བ་ བ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་		च
Aspirated English	chh, ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་	छ
English	d, ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་	ड
English	dh, ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་ ཏ་	ढ

<i>English letters.</i>		<i>Negree corresponding letters.</i>
Dental	d, ଦରଂ ଧରଂ ସରଂ ଧଂ ଝଂ ଞଂ ।	ଦ
Dental	dh, ଢ଼ ।	ଧ
	e, ଚୈ ଳୈ ।	ଫ
	g, ଗରଂ ଘରଂ ଙରଂ ଙଂ ଞଂ ସଞଂ ।	ଗ
Aspirated	gh, ଘଂ ।	ଘ
	h, ଛଂ ।	ଘ
	i, ଚୈ ଳୈ ।	ଝ
	j, ଗଂ ଙଂ ଘଂ ଙଂ ଞଂ ।	ଞ
Aspirated	jh, ଛଂ ପଂ ।	ଛ
	k, କଂ ଖଂ ଙଂ ଗଂ ଘଂ ।	କ
Aspirated	kh, ଙଂ ଗଂ ଘଂ ।	ଖ
	l, ଲଂ ଳଂ ଳଂ ଳଂ ଳଂ ।	ଲ
	m, ମଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ।	ମ
	n, ନଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ।	ନ
	o, ଚୈ ଳୈ ।	ଝୈ
	p, ପଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ।	ପ
Aspirated	ph, ଘଂ ଘଂ ।	ଫ
	r, ଝଂ ।	ଝ
	s, ଷଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ।	ଷ
	sh, ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ।	ଞ
English	t, ଡଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ।	ଟ
English	th, ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ।	ଠ
Dental	t, ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ।	ଡ
Dental	th, ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ।	ଢ
	u, ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ।	ଉ
	w, ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ।	ଋ
	y, ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ଙଂ ।	ୟ

For letters not corresponding with these in the English Alphabet, see the Alphabet.

SECTION IX.

Of Numerals.

The Cardinal Numbers, from one to one hundred, with the European and Tibet figures adopted to represent them, are as follows :

<i>Figures.</i>		<i>Denomination.</i>	
<i>European.</i>	<i>Tibet.</i>		
1	༡	ཅིག་	chigh.
2	༢	གཉིས་	nyi.
3	༣	གསུམ་	soom.
4	༤	བཞི་	shi.
5	༥	ལྔ་	nga.
6	༦	དྲུག་	dhoogh.
7	༧	བདུན་	dün.
8	༨	བརྒྱད་	gyed.
9	༩	རྒྱ་	goo.
10	༡༠	བརྩ་ རམས་ བ་	chootham-bha.
11	༡༡	བརྩ་ ཅིག་	choo-chigh.
12	༡༢	བརྩ་ གཉིས་	choo nyi.
13	༡༣	བརྩ་ གསུམ་	choo soom.
14	༡༤	བརྩ་ བཞི་	choo shi.
15	༡༥	བརྩ་ ལྔ་	choo nga.
16	༡༦	བརྩ་ དྲུག་	choo dhoog.
17	༡༧	བརྩ་ བདུན་	choo dün
18	༡༨	བརྩ་ བརྒྱད་	choo g'yed.
19	༡༩	བརྩ་ རྒྱ་	choo goo.
20	༢༠	གཉི་ ལྔ་	nyi shoo.
21	༢༡	གཉི་ ཅིག་	nyer chigh.
22	༢༢	གཉི་ གཉིས་	nyer, n'yi.
23	༢༣	གཉི་ གསུམ་	nyer soom.

གཉི་ ལྔ་ མལ་པ་ །
 གཉི་ ཅིག་ །
 གཉི་ གཉིས་ །

<i>Figures.</i>			<i>Denomination.</i>	
<i>European.</i>	<i>Tibet.</i>			
24	༤༧	ཉེར་ཤི་	nyer shi.	
25	༤༥	ཉེར་ལྷ་	nyer nga.	
26	༤༦	ཉེར་རྒྱལ་	nyer dhoogh.	
27	༤༧	ཉེར་བདུན་	nyer dün.	
28	༤༨	ཉེར་བརྒྱེད་	nyer gyed.	
29	༤༩	ཉེར་རྒྱ་	nyer goo.	
30	༥༠	སྐྱ་ཚོ་	soom choo.	ལྷོ་ཚོ་ཐམས་པ་
31	༥༡	སོ་གཙོག་	so chigh.	
32	༥༢	སོ་གཉིས་	so nyi.	
33	༥༣	སོ་གསུམ་	so soom.	
34	༥༤	སོ་ཤི་	so shi.	
35	༥༥	སོ་ལྷ་	so nga.	
36	༥༦	སོ་རྒྱལ་	so dhoogh.	
37	༥༧	སོ་བདུན་	so dün.	
38	༥༨	སོ་བརྒྱེད་	so gyed.	
39	༥༩	སོ་རྒྱ་	so goo.	
40	༦༠	ཤི་ཚོ་	shi choo.	ཤི་ཚོ་ཐམས་པ་
41	༦༡	ཤི་གཙོག་	she chigh.	
42	༦༢	ཤི་གཉིས་	she nyi.	
43	༦༣	ཤི་གསུམ་	she soom.	
44	༦༤	ཤི་ཤི་	she shi.	
45	༦༥	ཤི་ལྷ་	she nga.	
46	༦༦	ཤི་རྒྱལ་	she dhoogh.	
47	༦༧	ཤི་བདུན་	she dün.	
48	༦༨	ཤི་བརྒྱེད་	she gyed.	
49	༦༩	ཤི་རྒྱ་	she goo.	
50	༧༠	ལྷ་ཚོ་	nga choo.	
51	༧༡	ང་གཙོག་	nga chigh.	

<i>Figures.</i>		<i>Denomination.</i>		
<i>European.</i>	<i>Tibet.</i>			
52	42	ང་ གཉིས་	nga nyi.	
53	43	ང་ གཤུམ་	nga soom.	
64	44	ང་ བཞི་	nga shi.	
55	44	ང་ ལྷ་	nga nga.	
56	45	ང་ རྩལ་	nga dhoogh.	
57	42	ང་ བདུན་	nga dün.	
58	46	ང་ བརྩེང་	nga gye.	
59	47	ང་ རྩལ་	nga goo.	
60	50	རྩལ་ རྩལ་	dhoog choo.	རྩལ་ བརྩེང་ གམས་ པ།
61	51	རྩེ་ གཅིག་	re chigh.	
62	52	རྩེ་ གཉིས་	re nyee.	
63	53	རྩེ་ གཤུམ་	re soom.	
64	54	རྩེ་ བཞི་	re shi.	
65	54	རྩེ་ ལྷ་	re nga.	
66	55	རྩེ་ རྩལ་	re dhoogh.	
67	52	རྩེ་ བདུན་	re dün.	
68	56	རྩེ་ བརྩེང་	re gyed.	
69	57	རྩེ་ རྩལ་	re goo.	
70	50	བདུན་ རྩལ་	dün choo.	བདུན་ བརྩེང་ གམས་ པ།
71	51	དོན་ གཅིག་	dön chigh.	
72	52	དོན་ གཉིས་	dön nyi.	
73	53	དོན་ གཤུམ་	dön soom.	
74	54	དོན་ བཞི་	dön shi.	
75	54	དོན་ ལྷ་	dön'nga.	
76	55	དོན་ རྩལ་	dön dhoogh.	
77	52	དོན་ བདུན་	dön dün.	
78	56	དོན་ བརྩེང་	dön gyed.	
79	57	དོན་ རྩལ་	dön goo.	

Figures.		Denomination.	
European.	Tibet.		
80	༤༠	བརྒྱུ་ རྩ་	gye choo. བརྒྱུ་ བརྩ་ རྩམས་ པ།
81	༤༡	ལྷ་ བཅའི་ག་	gya chigh
82	༤༢	ལྷ་ བཅའི་ཤ་	gya nyi.
83	༤༣	ལྷ་ བཅའི་མ་	gya soom.
84	༤༤	ལྷ་ བཅའི་	gya shi.
85	༤༥	ལྷ་ ལྷ་	gya nga.
86	༤༦	ལྷ་ རྩལ་	gya dhoogh.
87	༤༧	ལྷ་ བརྩན་	gya dūn.
88	༤༨	ལྷ་ བརྩེད་	gya gyed
89	༤༩	ལྷ་ རྩལ་	gya goo.
90	༥༠	རྩལ་ བརྩ་	goo choo. རྩལ་ བརྩ་ རྩམས་ པ།
91	༥༡	ལྷོ་ བཅའི་ག་	go chigh.
92	༥༢	ལྷོ་ བཅའི་ཤ་	go nyi.
93	༥༣	ལྷོ་ བཅའི་མ་	go soom.
94	༥༤	ལྷོ་ བཅའི་	go shi.
95	༥༥	ལྷོ་ ལྷ་	go nga.
96	༥༦	ལྷོ་ རྩལ་	go dhoogh.
97	༥༧	ལྷོ་ བརྩན་	go dūn.
98	༥༨	ལྷོ་ བརྩེད་	go gyed.
99	༥༩	ལྷོ་ རྩལ་	go goo.
100	༡༠༠	བརྒྱ་ རྩམས་ པ།	gya tham pa. བརྒྱ་ རྩམས་ པ།
101	༡༠༡	བརྒྱ་ བཅའི་ག་	gya chigh.
102	༡༠༢	བརྒྱ་ བཅའི་ཤ་	gya nyi.
103	༡༠༣	བརྒྱ་ བཅའི་མ་	gya soom.
110	༡༡༠	བརྒྱ་ བརྩ་	gya choo.
115	༡༡༥	བརྒྱ་ བརྩ་ ལྷ་	gya choo nga.
200	༢༠༠	ལྷོ་ བཅའི་	nyee gya.
1000	༡༠༠༠	ལྷོ་ བཅའི་	dong-dhagh.

SECTION X.

Abbreviations, (འདྲུབ་ལོག་ཀྱི་)

The following are often used in writing.

ཐིང་	for ཐམས་ཅད་	thamche ; <i>all</i> .
ཅེས་	..... ཅུངས་	chho ; <i>country, quarter, part</i> .
ཇུ་	..... ཇུགས་	cha ; <i>iron</i> .
བཅུ་ག	..... བཅུ་གཅིར་ག	choo chigh ; <i>eleven</i> .
བཅུ་པ་	..... བཅུ་དགེཔ་	choo nyi ; <i>twelve</i> .
གཉི་	..... གཉི་ཤུ་	nyi shoo ; <i>twenty</i> .
འཁོར་	..... འཁོར་ལོ་	khorlo ; <i>a wheel</i> .
མ་མཐོ་	..... མ་མཐོ་མ་སོ་	manamasi ; <i>birth</i> .
དོ་ཇེ་	..... དོ་ཇེ་	dor-je ; <i>the club in Indra's hand</i> .
བཅོད་པ་	..... བཅོད་པ་ལྷ་ཀ་འདས་	chomdende ; <i>Boodh</i> .
ཡོན་མ་	..... ཡོན་མ་མ་	yön-ten-ma ; <i>goddess Ooma</i> .
རྗེ་ལོ་མཚུ་	..... རྗེ་ལོ་མཚུ་	dojei chhoo ; <i>Gunesha, the son of Shiva and Ooma</i> .
ཅམ་ཀ་	..... འཕྲུག་འཚོ་ལ་ལྷ་མ་	chhagh-tshal-den ; <i>Indra</i> .
རྒྱལ་པོ་རྒྱལ་པོ་	..... རྒྱལ་པོ་ལྷ་པོ་ལོ་	gyal-poi gyalpo ; <i>King of kings</i> .
སངས་པ་	..... སངས་པ་ལྷ་པ་	sang-gye ; <i>Boodh</i> .
སེ་པ་ཆེ་	..... སེ་པ་རཔའ་ཆེ་	sem-pa-chhe ; <i>very wise or learned</i> .
མ་གཤེ་རུ་ལྷ་མ་	..... མ་ཁའ་འབྲེའི་རབང་འཕྲུག་	khadoiwangchhoo ; <i>the bird Gu-roora in Paradise</i> .
སེ་གྲི་ཤིང་ཏ་	..... སེ་གཤེའི་ཤིང་ཏ་ །	seng-ghei shing-ta ; <i>riding upon a lion</i> .
འདྲུ་ལྷ་མ་	..... འདྲུ་ལྷ་མ་མ་	dhü-kyi gama ; <i>name of Ooma</i> .
སེ་ཅན་	..... སེ་མས་ཅན་ །	sem-chen ; <i>creature, animal</i> .
ཡོན་ཏ་	..... ཡོན་ཏ་ཀ་	yön-ten ; <i>virtue, ability</i> .
སོ་སོ་	..... སོ་སོ་ །	so-sor ; <i>various</i> .

PART II.

Of the Parts of Speech.

There are eight Parts of Speech: Noun Substantive, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

The Particle མི་ answers to the article 'the' for instance, མི་ཕྱུ་མི་, *the throat*; ཐེང་ཐང་མི་, *the business, work*.

SECTION I.

Of the Noun Substantive.

A word which can be declined through different numbers and cases, is called a Noun; of which we have to observe,

1st. The *Gender*, or distinction of sex, whether Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter.

2d. The *Number*, i. e. the Singular or Plural.

3d. The *Case*, or the different terminations or endings of a noun; these are:

The Nominative; the Genitive; the Dative; the Accusative; the Vocative, and the Ablative.

4th. The *Declension* which is produced by the various Cases and Numbers.

Of the Gender.

Masculine Nouns end in འི་; Feminine Nouns in མོ་; for instance, རྒྱལ་ཤེའི་ *a host*, རྒྱལ་མོ་ *an hostess*.

In masculine and feminine nouns, the different cases are formed by affixing the following terminations:

Genitive.	ཉི་མོ་ རྒྱ་ལོ་	Ablative.	མཁུ་ལས་
Dative.	ལ་	Instrumental.	ལ་
Accusative.	ལ་	Locative.	རྩ་ལས་ཕྱི་རྩ་ལ་

Remarks on the Sign of the Genitive.

If the word end in རྩ་ལས་ the possessive case must be formed by ཉི་ མོ་ ; *Exam.* རྒྱ་ལོ་, your, རྩ་ལོ་, of a side, མཁུ་ལོ་, of the right.

If the word terminate in ལ་ the genitive or possessive case must end in ལོ་ ; *Exam.* བར་ལོ་, mine ; ལོ་, of the foot.

If the word terminate in a vowel the genitive is to be expressed by རྒྱ་ ལོ་ or ལོ་ ; *Exam.* མཁུ་, of a mother ; ལོ་, of earth ; ལོ་, of water ; ལོ་, of a day.

If the word terminate in ལ་ the possessive or genitive case must be expressed by ལོ་ ; *Exam.* ལོ་, of a cause ; ལོ་, of the east ; ལོ་, of a word ; ལོ་, of riches, grandeur, or excellency.

The same rules are applicable to the instrumental, ལོ་ ལོ་ ལོ་ ལོ་, with the knife ; here is ལོ་, the sign of the instrumental.

Remarks on the Sign of the Locative.

If the word terminate in ལ་ ལོ་, the locative case must be expressed by ལོ་ ; *Exam.* ལོ་ ལོ་, ལོ་ ལོ་

If the word terminate in ལ་ ལོ་ ལོ་ ལོ་ the locative case must be expressed by ལོ་ ; *Exam.* ལོ་ ལོ་ ལོ་ ལོ་, in a vessel ; ལོ་ ལོ་ ལོ་ ལོ་ in haste.

ལོ་ is sometimes employed as the termination of the nominative plural.

Examples.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ལོ་, lungs.	ལོ་ ལོ་, lungs.
ལོ་, bowels.	ལོ་ ལོ་, bowels.

Observing these rules there is but one declension of nouns ; nor except as above mentioned, is there any termination to express the plural number, but the plural is formed by adding the adjectives *နမာ*, *တမာ*, all, to the singular, placing the signs of the cases after the adjectives, as will appear from the following example of a declined Noun.

Example.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	<i>ခြံ</i> , a house.	<i>ခြံနမာ</i> , or <i>တမာ</i> , houses.	
G.	<i>ခြံ</i> , of a house.	<i>ခြံနမာ</i> , of houses.	
D.	<i>ခြံ</i> , to a house.	<i>ခြံနမာ</i> , to houses.	
Acc.	<i>ခြံ</i> , a house.	<i>ခြံနမာ</i> , houses.	
Abl.	<i>ခြံ</i> , from a house.	<i>ခြံနမာ</i> , from houses.	
Inst.	<i>ခြံ</i> , with or by a house.	<i>ခြံနမာ</i> , with or by houses.	
Loc.	<i>ခြံ</i> , in a house.	<i>ခြံနမာ</i> , in houses.	
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	<i>မာ</i> , a mother.	<i>မာတမာ</i> , mothers.	
G.	<i>မာ</i> , a mother's.	<i>မာတမာ</i> , mothers'.	
D.	<i>မာ</i> , to a mother.	<i>မာတမာ</i> , to mothers.	
Acc.	<i>မာ</i> , a mother.	<i>မာတမာ</i> , mothers.	
Abl.	<i>မာ</i> , from a mother.	<i>မာတမာ</i> , from mothers.	
Inst.	<i>မာ</i> , by a mother.	<i>မာတမာ</i> , with or by mothers.	
Loc.	<i>မာ</i> , in a mother.	<i>မာတမာ</i> , in mothers.	

The word *နမာ* signifying many, a multitude, may also be employed to form the plural number ;

Example.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	<i>ဖာ</i> , a father.	<i>ဖာနမာ</i> , fathers.	
G.	<i>ဖာ</i> , a father's.	<i>ဖာနမာ</i> , fathers'.	
D.	<i>ဖာ</i> , to a father.	<i>ဖာနမာ</i> , to fathers.	
Acc.	<i>ဖာ</i> , a father.	<i>ဖာနမာ</i> , fathers.	

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
Abl.	ཡལ་ཀམ་ or ལལ་, from a father.	ཡལ་ཚོ་གསལ་ལལ་ or ཀལ་, from fathers.	
Inst.	ཡལ་པ་ཡལ་གྱིས་, by or with a father.	ཡལ་ཚོ་གསལ་གྱིས་, by or with fathers.	
Loc.	ཡལ་རྩ་, in a father.	ཡལ་ཚོ་གསལ་ལུ་, in fathers.	
N.	ཚུ་, water.	Abl	ཚུ་ཀལ་, from water.
G	ཚུ་གི་, of water.	Inst.	ཚུར་ or ཚུས་, by water.
D.	ཚུ་ལཱ་, to water.	Loc	ཚུ་ལཱ་ or ཚུ་ར་ or ཚུ་ཀ་ or ཚུ་ལུ་, in water
Acc.	ཚུ་ལཱ་, water.		

SECTION II.

Of Nouns Adjective.

An Adjective expresses the quality of a thing. It may be declined like a noun substantive, and then receives the same signs of the cases. When placed after a noun substantive; it stands thus, ཤིང་ a tree, and མང་པ་ many, written ཤིང་མང་པོ་ and declined in the following manner.

Example.

N.	ཤིང་མང་པོ་ །. many trees.	Abl	ཤིང་མང་པོ་ཀམ་ or ལལ་ །, from many trees.
G.	ཤིང་མང་པོ་གི་ of many trees.		
D	ཤིང་མང་པོ་ལཱ་ །, to many trees.	Inst.	ཤིང་མང་པོ་སྤྱིས་, by many trees.
Acc	ཤིང་མང་པོ་ལཱ་ །, many trees.	Loc.	ཤིང་མང་པོ་ཀ་ or རྩ་, in or among many trees.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
N.	གཟུགས་མཚོས་, a fine body.	གཟུགས་མཚོས་རྣམས་ །. fine bodies.	
G.	གཟུགས་མཚོས་ཀྱི་, of a fine body.	གཟུགས་མཚོས་རྣམས་ཀྱི་, of fine bodies.	
D.	གཟུགས་མཚོས་ལཱ་ །, to a fine body.	གཟུགས་མཚོས་རྣམས་ལཱ་ །, to fine bodies.	
Acc.	གཟུགས་མཚོས་ལཱ་ །. a fine body.	གཟུགས་མཚོས་རྣམས་ལཱ་ །, fine bodies	
Abl.	གཟུགས་མཚོས་ཀམ་ or ལལ་, from a fine body	གཟུགས་མཚོས་རྣམས་ལལ་ or ཀལ་, from fine bodies	
Inst.	སྤྱིས་གཟུགས་མཚོས་ཀྱིས་, by or with a fine	གཟུགས་མཚོས་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་, by or with fine bodies.	
Loc.	གཟུགས་མཚོས་རྩ་, or ལུ་, in a fine body.	གཟུགས་མཚོས་རྣམས་རྩ་ or ཀ་ or ལཱ་, or ལུ་, in fine bodies	

Of the Comparison of Adjectives.

There are three degrees of comparison, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

The comparative is formed by affixing *ལས་* or *ལས་ཏུ་* to the positive; and the superlative is formed by prefixing *འག་ཏུ་* or *ཤིན་ཏུ་* before the positive; for instance, the adjective in the positive, *ཆེན་པོ་* great, will be in the comparative *ཆེན་པོ་ལས་* or *ཆེན་པོ་ལས་ཏུ་* greater, and in the superlative *འག་ཏུ་ཆེན་པོ་* or *ཤིན་ཏུ་ཆེན་པོ་* very great or greatest. *Exam.* *མེ་བས་ཚ་* hotter than fire.

SECTION III.

Of Pronouns.

Pronouns are declined like Nouns, as follows; thus; *ང་* I.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	<i>ང་</i> , I.	<i>ང་རྒྱལས་</i> , we.
G.	<i>ང་གི་</i> or <i>ངའི་</i> or <i>ངའི་ས་</i> , mine, or my.	<i>ང་རྒྱལས་ཀྱི་</i> , our, our's.
D.	<i>ང་ལ་</i> , to me.	<i>ང་རྒྱལས་ལ་</i> , to us.
Acc.	<i>ང་ལ་</i> , me.	<i>ང་རྒྱལས་ལ་</i> , us.
Abl.	<i>ང་ནས་</i> or <i>ལས་</i> , from me.	<i>ང་རྒྱལས་ནས་</i> or <i>ལས་</i> , from us.
Inst.	<i>ངས་</i> or <i>ངས་</i> or <i>ང་གིས་</i> , by or with me.	<i>ང་རྒྱལས་ཀྱིས་</i> , with or by us.
Loc.	<i>ང་ན་</i> or <i>ང་ཏུ་</i> or <i>ང་ཏུ་ང་ལ་</i> or <i>ང་ལུ་</i> , in me.	<i>ང་རྒྱལས་ན་</i> or <i>ཏུ་</i> or <i>ལུ་</i> or <i>ལ་</i> , in us.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	<i>ངེང་</i> , I.	<i>ངེང་རྒྱལས་</i> , we.
G.	<i>ངེང་གི་</i> , mine, my.	<i>ངེང་རྒྱལས་ཀྱི་</i> , our, our's.
D.	<i>ངེང་ལ་</i> , to me.	<i>ངེང་རྒྱལས་ལ་</i> , to us.
Acc.	<i>ངེང་ལ་</i> , me.	<i>ངེང་རྒྱལས་ལ་</i> , us.
Abl.	<i>ངེང་ནས་</i> or <i>ལས་</i> , from me.	<i>ངེང་རྒྱལས་ལས་</i> or <i>ནས་</i> , from us.
Inst.	<i>ངེང་གིས་</i> , with or by me.	<i>ངེང་རྒྱལས་ཀྱིས་</i> , with or by us.
Loc.	<i>ངེང་ན་ལ་</i> or <i>ང་</i> , in me.	<i>ངེང་རྒྱལས་ན་</i> or <i>ལུ་</i> or <i>ཏུ་</i> , in us.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	ཁྱེད་ or ཁྱེད་, thou.	ཁྱེད་པམས་ཅང་, you.
G.	ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ or ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་, thine, thy.	ཁྱེད་པམས་ཅང་གྱི་, your, your's.
D.	ཁྱེད་ལ་ or ཁྱེད་ལ་, to thee.	ཁྱེད་པམས་ཅང་ལ་, to you.
Acc.	ཁྱེད་ལ་ or ཁྱེད་ལ་, thee.	ཁྱེད་པམས་ཅང་ལ་, you.
Abl.	ཁྱེད་ནས་ or ཁྱེད་ནས་ or ལས་, from thee.	ཁྱེད་པམས་ཅང་ནས་ or ལས་, from you.
Inst.	ཁྱེད་ཀྱིས་ or ཁྱེད་ཀྱིས་, with or by thee.	ཁྱེད་པམས་ཅང་གྱིས་, with or by you.
Loc.	ཁྱེད་ན་ or ཁྱེད་ན་ or ཅུ་ or ལ་, in thee.	ཁྱེད་པམས་ཅང་ན་ or ཅུ་, in you.

The following word is used when the person or thing spoken of is at a distance.

He, or she.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	ཡ་གྲི་, he, she.	ཡ་གྲི་ཚོ་གས་ །, they, those.
G.	ཡ་གྲི་གི་, his, her's.	ཡ་གྲི་ཚོ་གས་ཀྱི་ or ཡ་གྲི་ཚོ་གི་ །, their, their's,
D.	ཡ་གྲི་ལ་, to him, to her.	ཡ་གྲི་ཚོ་གས་ལ་, to them.
Acc.	ཡ་གྲི་ལ་, him, her.	ཡ་གྲི་ཚོ་གས་ལ་, them.
Abl.	ཡ་གྲི་ནས་ or ལས་, from him, from her.	ཡ་གྲི་ཚོ་གས་ནས་ or ལས་, from them.
Inst.	ཡ་གྲི་ལ་, by him, by her.	ཡ་གྲི་ཚོ་གས་ཀྱིས་, by them.
Loc.	ཡ་གྲི་ན་, in him, in her.	ཡ་གྲི་ཚོ་གས་ན་, or ཅུ་, in them.

When the person or thing spoken of is near.

He, she.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	ཁོང་, he, she.	ཁོང་རྣམས་, they, these.
G.	ཁོང་གི་, his, her's.	ཁོང་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ །, of these.
D.	ཁོང་ལ་, to him to her.	ཁོང་རྣམས་ལ་ །, to these.
Acc.	ཁོང་ལ་, him, her.	ཁོང་རྣམས་ལ་ །, these.
Abl.	ཁོང་ནས་ or ལས་, from him, from her.	ཁོང་རྣམས་ནས་ or ལས་, from these.
Inst.	ཁོང་གིས་, with or by him, or her.	ཁོང་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་, with or by these.
Loc.	ཁོང་ན་ or ཅུ་, in him, or her.	ཁོང་རྣམས་ན་ or ཅུ་ or གྲུ་, in these.

Singular.

N.	ངོང་གིང་ or ང་འང་, I myself.
G.	ངོང་གིང་གྱི་ or ང་འང་གི་, of myself
D.	ངོང་གིང་ལུ་ or ང་འང་ལུ་, to myself.
Acc.	ངོང་གིང་ལུ་ or ང་འང་ལུ་, myself.
Abl.	ངོང་གིང་ནས་ or ལུས་ or ང་འང་ལུས་, from myself. [myself.]
Inst.	ངོང་གིང་གྱིས་ or ང་འང་གིས་, by or with
Loc.	ངོང་གིང་ན་ or རྩ་ or ང་འང་རྩ་, in myself.

Plural.

	ངོང་རྣམས་གིང་, we ourselves.
	ངོང་རྣམས་གིང་གྱི་, of ourselves.
	ངོང་རྣམས་ལུ་, to ourselves.
	ངོང་རྣམས་ལུ་, ourselves.
	ངོང་རྣམས་གིང་ནས་ or ལུས་, from ourselves.
	ངོང་རྣམས་གིང་གྱིས་, with or by ourselves.
	ངོང་རྣམས་གིང་ན་ or རྩ་, in ourselves.

Singular.

N.	ཞེང་གིང་, thyself.
G.	ཞེང་གིང་གྱི་, of thyself.
D.	ཞེང་གིང་ལུ་, to thyself.
Acc.	ཞེང་གིང་ལུ་, thyself.
Abl.	ཞེང་གིང་ནས་ or ལུས་, from thyself.
Inst.	ཞེང་གིང་གྱིས་, with or by thyself.
Loc.	ཞེང་གིང་རྩ་, in thyself.

Plural.

	ཞེང་རྣམས་གིང་, yourselves
	ཞེང་རྣམས་གིང་གྱི་, of yourselves
	ཞེང་རྣམས་ལུ་, to yourselves.
	ཞེང་རྣམས་ལུ་, yourselves.
	ཞེང་རྣམས་གིང་ནས་ or ལུས་, from yourselves.
	ཞེང་རྣམས་གིང་གྱིས་, by or with yourselves.
	ཞེང་རྣམས་གིང་རྩ་, in yourselves.

Singular.

N.	ཞོང་འང་, thyself.
G.	ཞོང་འང་གི་, of thyself.
D.	ཞོང་འང་ལུ་, to thyself.
Acc.	ཞོང་འང་ལུ་, thyself.
Abl.	ཞོང་འང་ནས་ or ལུས་, from thyself
Inst.	ཞོང་འང་གིས་, with or by thyself.
Loc.	ཞོང་འང་རྩ་, in thyself

Plural.

	ཞོང་རྣམས་འང་, yourselves.
	ཞོང་རྣམས་འང་གི་, of yourselves.
	ཞོང་རྣམས་འང་ལུ་, to yourselves.
	ཞོང་རྣམས་འང་ལུ་, yourselves
	ཞོང་རྣམས་འང་ནས་ or ལུས་, from yourselves.
	ཞོང་རྣམས་འང་གིས་, by or with yourselves.
	ཞོང་རྣམས་འང་རྩ་, in yourselves.

Singular.

N.	ཞོང་འང་, he himself.
G.	ཞོང་འང་གི་, of himself.
D.	ཞོང་འང་ལུ་, to himself.
Acc.	ཞོང་འང་ལུ་, himself.

Plural.

	ཞོང་རྣམས་འང་, they themselves.
	ཞོང་རྣམས་འང་གི་, of themselves.
	ཞོང་རྣམས་འང་ལུ་, to themselves.
	ཞོང་རྣམས་འང་ལུ་, themselves.

Singular.

Abl. ཁོ་རང་ནས་ or ལས་, from himself.
 Inst. ཁོ་རང་གིས་, by or with himself.
 Loc. ཁོ་རང་ཟུ་, in himself.

Plural.

ཁོང་རྣམས་རང་ནས་ or ལས་, from themselves.
 ཁོང་རྣམས་རང་གིས་, by or with themselves.
 ཁོང་རྣམས་རང་ཟུ་, in themselves.

Singular.

N. འདི་, this.
 G. འདི་ཉི་, of this.
 D. འདི་ལ་, to this.
 Acc. འདི་ལ་, this.
 Abl. འདི་ནས་ or ལས་, from this.
 Inst. འདི་གྱིས་, by this, with this.
 Loc. འདི་ན་ or འདི་ལ།, in this.

Plural.

འདི་རྣམས་ or འདི་ཚོ་ནས་, these.
 འདི་རྣམས་ཉི་ or འདི་ཚོ་ཉི་, of these.
 འདི་རྣམས་ལ་ or འདི་ཚོ་ལ་, to these.
 འདི་རྣམས་ལ་ or འདི་ཚོ་ལ་, these.
 འདི་རྣམས་ནས་ or ལས་, from these.
 འདི་རྣམས་གྱིས་, with or by these.
 འདི་རྣམས་ན་ or ཟུ་ or ལུ་, in these.

Singular.

N. རེ་, it, that.
 G. རེ་ཉི་, of it, of that.
 D. རེ་ལ་, to it, to that.
 Acc. རེ་ལ་, it, that.

Abl. རེ་ནས་ or ལས་, from it, from that.
 Inst. རེ་གྱིས་, by it, by that.
 Loc. རེ་ན་, in it, in that.

Of the Interrogative.

Singular.

N. ས་, who? which? what?
 G. སེ་ཉི་, whose? of what?
 D. སེ་ལ་, to whom? to what?
 Acc. སེ་ལ་, whom? what?

Abl. སེ་ནས་ or ལས་, from whom? from what?
 Inst. སེ་གྱིས་, by whom? by what?
 Loc. སེ་ན་ or ཟུ་ or ལུ་ or ལ་, in whom? in what?

Singular.

N. ལུ་, who? which? what?
 G. ལུ་ཉི་, whose?
 D. ལུ་ལ་, for whom?
 Acc. ལུ་ལ་, whom?

Abl. ལུ་ནས་ or ལུ་ལས་, from whom?
 Inst. ལུ་གྱིས་རང་, by whom? with whom
 Loc. ལུ་ལ་ འུ་ འུ་ ཟུ་ ལུ་ལུ་, in whom?

Singular and Plural.

N.	གང་, what ?	Abl.	གང་ནས་ or ལས་ from what ?
G.	གང་གི་, of what ?	Iust.	གང་གིས་ or གང་ལྱིས་, with or by what ?
D.	གང་ལ་, to what ?	Loc.	གང་རྩ་ གང་ཏེ་ གང་ལ་ གང་ལུ་, in what ?
Acc.	གང་ལ་, what ?		

The Thibetians besides this Interrogative Pronoun, employ the syllable འམ་ am, affixed to the end of the question, as an Interrogative sign. It may be affixed to the following nine letters ག་ར་ན་བ་མ་ར་ལ་ས་ལ་; the last consonant of the syllable, or the final letter must be repeated. *Exam.* འཇམ་མི་ཡི་ཕེད་རྩེ་། ཡིན་ནེ་། ལུག་པོ་། མམ་མོ་འཇམ་རྩེ་། འཇམ་ལ་། འཇམ་ལེ་། འཇམ་ལོ་། འཇམ་ལཱ་། འཇམ་ལུ་།

Indefinites.

N.	ལ་ལ་ནི་།, a, any, some.	Abl.	ལ་ལ་ནས་ or ལ་ལ་ལས་།, from any, from some.
G.	ལ་ལ་གི་།, of any, of some.	Iust.	ལ་ལ་ལྱས་ or ལ་ལ་ས་།, with any, with some.
D.	ལ་ལ་ལ་།, to any, to some.	Loc.	ལ་ལ་ལ་ or ལ་ལ་ལུ་, in any, in some.
Acc.	ལ་ལ་ལ་།, any, some.		

SECTION IV.

Of Verbs.

- 1st. A Verb is a word which signifies to do, or to be, and which is conjugated through certain modes, times, persons, and numbers.
- 2d. The Thibetians have in their language but one conjugation.
- 3d. There are two voices, the active which signifies to do, and the passive which signifies to be.
- 4th. There are three modes the indicative, the subjunctive and the imperative.

5th. There are six tenses or times, the present, the imperfect, the perfect, the pluperfect, the future imperfect (shall or will) and the future perfect (shall or will have.)

6th. As in the declensions of nouns substantive, so in the conjugation of verbs there is no distinction between the singular and the plural number.

7th. The Imperative in the second person singular, being the most simple form of the verb, may be considered as the root from which all other tenses are formed. *Exam.* རྩེན་ make, do ; སྲོང་ go. རྩེད་ bring.

8th. The Infinitive is made by adding ལ་ or ལ་ to the root ;

Examples.

From རྩེན་, do, make,	is formed རྩེན་ལ་, to do, to make.
—— སྲོང་, go,	—— སྲོང་ལ་, to go.
—— རྩེད་, bring,	—— རྩེད་ལ་, to bring.

The infinitive may also be used as a noun substantive.

9th. The Present Participle is formed by adding འི་ to the Infinitive mode ; for instance,

From རྩེན་ལ་, to do,	is formed རྩེན་ལ་འི་, doing.
—— སྲོང་ལ་, to go,	—— སྲོང་ལ་འི་, going.
—— རྩེད་ལ་, to bring,	—— རྩེད་ལ་འི་, bringing.

The Conjugation of the Verb

འགྲོ་བ་ to go.

Indicative, Present.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1 ཇ་ འགྲོ་མི།, or ཇས་འགྲོ་མི།, or འགྲོ་བ་ཡི་ནི།, I go.	ངེར་ or ཇེར་རྣམས་ or ཇར་རྣམས་ འགྲོ་བ་མི།, we go.
2 རྩེན་, or རྩེན་ཇ་, or རྩེན་ཇ་འགྲོ་མི།, thou goest.	རྩེན་རྣམས་ འགྲོ་མི།, ye go.
3 ཇ་ཇ་ འགྲོ་མི།, he goes.	རྩེ་ཇ་རྣམས་འགྲོ་མི།, they go.

*Imperfect.**Singular.*

1. ດ ວ່ອ້ວມ ພິກ ັ, I went.
2. ຕິນ ວ່ອ້ວມ ພິກ ັ, thou wentest.
3. ກິນ ວ່ອ້ວມ ພິກ ັ, he went.

Plural.

1. ດ ວ່ອ້ວມ ພິກ ັ, we went.
2. ຕິນ ວ່ອ້ວມ ພິກ ັ, ye went.
3. ກິນ ວ່ອ້ວມ ພິກ ັ, they went.

*Perfect Definite.**Singular.*

1. ດ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ, I have gone.
2. ຕິນ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ, thou hast gone.
3. ກິນ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ, he has gone.

Plural.

1. ດ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ, we have gone.
2. ຕິນ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ, ye have gone.
3. ກິນ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ, they have gone.

*Perfect Indefinite.**Singular.*

1. ດ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ, I went.
2. ຕິນ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ, thou wentest.
3. ກິນ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ, he went.

Plural.

1. ດ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ, we went.
2. ຕິນ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ, ye went.
3. ກິນ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ, they went.

*Pluperfect.**Singular.*

1. ດ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ ພິກ ັ, I had gone.
2. ຕິນ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ ພິກ ັ, thou hadst gone.
3. ກິນ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ ພິກ ັ, he had gone.

Plural.

1. ດ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ ພິກ ັ, we had gone.
2. ຕິນ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ ພິກ ັ, ye had gone.
3. ກິນ ວ່ອ້ວນ ວ ັ ພິກ ັ, they had gone.

*Future.**Singular.*

1. ດ ວ່ອ້ວ ພິ ັ, I shall or will go.
2. ຕິນ ວ່ອ້ວ ພິ ັ, thou shalt or wilt go.
3. ກິນ ວ່ອ້ວ ພິ ັ, he shall or will go.

Plural.

1. ດ ວ່ອ້ວ ພິ ັ, we shall or will go.
2. ຕິນ ວ່ອ້ວ ພິ ັ, ye shall or will go.
3. ກິນ ວ່ອ້ວ ພິ ັ, they shall or will go.

Imperative.

ວ່ອ້ວ ກິນ ັ, go thou.

Infinitive.

ວ່ອ້ວ ັ, going, to go.

Gerund.

འགྲོ་བཤམ་ཀྱི།, going.

Participle.

Pa-t. འགྲོ་མཁུ་ཀྱི།, gone, having gone.

Pres. འགྲོ་བཤེ།, going, or that goes.

Ger. འགྲོ་བཤེ་ཕྱིར།, to go.

Gerund. འགྲོ་བཤེ་རྒྱུ་ཀྱི།, for the going.

*Present.**Singular.*

1. ཇ་ཡིན།, I am.
2. རྩོད་ཡིན།, thou art.
3. ཡོན་ཏེ་ཀྱི་ཡོད།, he is.

Plural.

- ངང་རྒྱམས་ཡིན།, we are.
 རྩོད་རྒྱམས་ཡིན།, ye are.
 ཁོད་རྒྱམས་ཡིན།, they are.

Future.

1. ཇ་ཡོད།, I shall be.
2. རྩོད་ཡོད།, thou shall be.
3. ཡོན་ཏེ་ཡོད།, he shall be.

Note by the Editor.—The past tenses of this verb, and the conjugation of a verb in the passive voice ; as also the observations on indeclineable words, and the Syntax, are wanting in the author's Manuscript.

COLLOQUIES.

ཁོད་ཐོལ་ལ་སོང་།, (khyödth thom la song,) go to the Market.

ཡང་ཅང་ལོང་ཚོའི་འཕྲིའ་འབྲས་ཁྲིའ་ཤོག་།, (yangchar ngedhtshoi chhir de khyershogh,) and bring rice for me.

ངོད་ལྷོགས་པ་ཚེ་བའ་ཡོད་།, (ngedh topa chhe bhar yödth,) I am very hungry.

རེ་ལྷའི་རངས་ཅི་ལྷ་ཡོད་།, (dhetai ngo chita,) what is the price of that?

རྒྱ་ཅི་ལྷའི་རངས་ཚོད་ལ་ཕྱིན་ཡོད་།, (gyetam nga nge ne khjodh la jin yong,) I will give you five rupees.

ཅི་ལྷ་ཞིག་ཚོད་སྒོད་ལ་བཤིན་།, (chitashigh khyodh long wa yin,) how much do you want?

ཡང་ན་རྒྱ་ཅི་གཅིག་ཕྱད་ན་སྒྲིག་ཡོད་།, (yang ngya tamcheg tedh na digh yodh,) what, is not one rupee enough?

ཁོད་ལ་གཅིག་རྒྱ་རྒྱུད་རྒྱུད་ལོད་།, (khong chigh gyoo chhoong chhoong redh,) that is a small thing.

ཡང་ཚོད་ངོད་ལ་རྒྱ་ཚེ་བ་གཅིག་ལཱོད་མི་ལྷུབ་པ་མ་།, (yang khgodh nge la gyoo chhewa chig ter mi thoobh-pa ma,) what, cannot you give me a greater thing?

སྒྲིལ་ཁ་འཕྲེ་།, (dom kha chhe,) open the trunk.

ངོད་ ལྷ་རངས་པ་ཚོད་ལ་རྒྱ་ཅི་ཡོད་།, (ngedh ta-go-pa, khyodh la gyoo chi yödth,) I will see what you have.

ཚོད་གཞིས་ཁ་ཕྱིན་ཡོད་མ་དེ་ཡང་ན་།, (khyodh shikha jin yong nge, yang na yang,) do you pay taxes or not?

རེ་མ་ཕྱིན་ན་རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཚོད་ཤེས་ལྷོག་ཡོད་།, (dhama jin ngyah poi khyodh ching te shag yong,) If you do not pay, the raja will confine you.

ཡང་ཅམ་ཚོང་འང་ཚེ་སྐྱེ་བ་བཞེས་སྐྱབས་ལོངས་ཀྱི་ལྷན་པོ་། (yang char khodlirangtshoi sashe langyong,) and take your ground.

ལྷན་པོ་ལྷན་པོ་། (thaden,) take care

ཚིག་ལམ་ཆ་ཡོད་ཀྱི་ལྷན་པོ་། (chi labhchha yödhi,) what do you say?

དེར་ཡང་བཤད་རལོས་ཀྱི་ལྷན་པོ་། (ngedh yong shee go,) let me also speak.

ཡིན་ནམ་མིན་ཀྱི་ལྷན་པོ་། (yin nam min,) Is it, or is it not?

མ་ཕྱེད་སྐྱོ་ལོག་ཀྱི་ལྷན་པོ་། (sate kyi,) It is under the table.

མ་ཕྱེད་སྐྱོ་ལོག་ཀྱི་ལྷན་པོ་ལྷན་པོ་། (sate kyi,) It is upon the table.

ཚོང་དང་ཕྱོགས་ལྷན་པོ་། (chong dang phöng chhen,) come along with me.

སྔོན་ལ་ལོངས་ཀྱི་ལྷན་པོ་། (ngon la song,) go before.

དེར་ཕྱི་མཐུན་ལ་འཕྲེང་ལོག་ཀྱི་ལྷན་པོ་། (ngedh kyi dun la do gö,) come into my presence.

ནང་ལ་ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་ལྷན་པོ་། (nang dhoo shogh,) come in.

ཕ་མི་ཚོ་ལྷན་པོ་ལྷན་པོ་། (phaghi-tshai lar ma do,) dont go among them.

ལྷན་པོ་ལྷན་པོ་། (chhi la song,) go out.

ཚེ་སྐྱོ་ལྷན་པོ་། (je la do,) go behind me.

ཚེ་སྐྱོ་ལྷན་པོ་ལྷན་པོ་། (chhooi pharol-dhoo do,) go across the river.

དེ་མེད་ཚོང་ལྷན་པོ་ལྷན་པོ་། (dhe med chong chhen,) nobody except you is going.

ཚོང་དང་ཕྱོགས་ལྷན་པོ་། (khöng dang phöng chhen,) I waived it for you.

འདྲི་ཚོང་ལྷན་པོ་ལྷན་པོ་། (ngai chong chhen,) I am not speaking falsehoods like you.

འདྲི་ཚོང་ལྷན་པོ་། (di ngöla shogh,) come on this side.

ཕ་མི་ཚོ་ལྷན་པོ་ལྷན་པོ་། (pha ghi-i khatar ngedh la thobh yong,) I shall get it by means of him.

དེ་མེད་ཚོང་ལྷན་པོ་། (dhe med chong chhen,) I have not got it yet.

དེ་མེད་ཚོང་ལྷན་པོ་། (ngedh labh chha dhe nam yang mre gyoo min,) I shall never pronounce that word.

མཚོན་ཐོབ་ཡོད་ཚེ་ །, (nam khyödh lebh yong tshe,) when you come back.

རེ་ནས་ངེད་འགོ་བཤི་ངང་ །, (dhene ngedh dowai dhang,) then I shall go.

ཉམས་ཤིང་ཉམས་ཤིང་ཤོག་གི་མ་འེ་རེ་བཞིན་ཤོག་ །, (share share shogh (or) ngi marefreshin shogh)
come daily.

ཁང་པ་རི་ལྷ་བྱ་ཡོད་ །, (khang jhitabhooyödh,) how is that!

གཤམ་ཡོད་ ། ཡོད་ །, (ghar godh,—pho-na,) where is it! there.

ཡང་ཁོད་མ་འོང་གི་མི་རྣམས་གསལ་འཕེལ་ །, (yang khong-tsho ni nam ghana doogh,) where are
all those men?

ངེད་ཀྱི་རེ་མ་མཐོང་ །, (ngedh kyi dhe ma thong,) I have not seen him.

རེ་ཀའི་མཚན་སྲོད་ངང་ །, (dhe koi nenta södh dhang), beat him well.

འདི་ལྟ་ཡིས་ ། ཡང་ཁོད་མ་བཟོ་མི་ཉན་པར་ཡོད་ །, (di ta yi yang khong ka mi nyen par jödh
doogh,) for he does not mind the order.

ངེད་ཁྱོད་ལ་ཤེས་པར་ཡོད་ །, (nge chhö la she par yödh,) I know you.

མི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ལྷ་མགམ་བཞུགས་པ་རེ་ །, (pom-po khyödh jhitar ka tsalpadhe,) O Lord,
as thou hast commanded.

འདི་ལྟར་ཁ་རེ་ལྷ་མགམ་འགྲུབ་ །, (ditai kha, dhöntar jhe do la,) so it has been done.

ཁྱོད་ལ་འོང་གི་ལུང་ །, (khyodh lan ngö la song,) go towards the road.

ཡང་ཅའ་ཐོགས་རྟོག་ལ་སྐྱོད་ །, (yang char dao nam la mrö ta,) and call the people.

འདི་མི་འོད་ལ་ཉེ་གང་སོང་ །, (dine ngö kyi khyin ghang song chen) that my house may
be filled.

ཡི་མཁུང་ངའི་ཁྱོད་ལ་སྐྱོད་ །, (yi-kyang ngai khyedh la shödh gyoo la,) for I say
unto you.

འོད་ངང་ཡང་ཅའ་རྒྱུ་ལ་རེ་ཆ་སྒྲིལ་ །, (dhödh dhang yang char segodhe ch-ha ngom
jhedh gö,) sit down and calculate the expence.

པལ་ལོ་ལྷ་མོ་ལ་ །, (pal lo le ta she,) Shree, (the goddess of prosperity), all is
well. &c.

ཉེ་ལྷུ་རི་ལྷུ་ལ་སྐྱོད་ །, (jlitar jhitar kani nang-waha,) as you command.

འདི་ལྟར་འདི་ལྟར་དེར་གྱི་བྲིས་ལགས་པོ་འདྲི།, (ditar ditar nge kyi dhe la so,) so will I write.

དེར་ལ་ཅི་དཔེ་དཔེ་བ་འདྲི།, (nge la chi ghang yongwa,) what shall I have?

ཁྱོད་ལ་བརྟེན་པ་རབ་ལྡོག་པོ་འདྲི།, (khyödhd la ngedhd pa rabltsoo yong,) you shall obtain much profit.

ཁྱོད་དེར་ལ་རྒྱུ་ལྡོག་པོ་འདྲི།, (khyödhd ngedhd la ngool jhitsu ter,) how many rupees will you give me?

དེར་ཁྱོད་ལ་ལམ་ཞི་མི་རྒྱལ་ལགས་པོ་འདྲི།, (ngedhd khyödhd la labh-ni mi nu la) I cannot speak with you.

ཅི་འདྲི་ཁྱོད་དེར་ཚེ་ལོ་འདྲི།, (chi chhir khyödhd ngedhd tsar yong,) wherefore are you come to me.

ང་ཞི་ཚེ་ཁྱོད་འདྲི་ལྟ་ལྟ་ལགས་པོ་འདྲི།, (nga jhitsu khyödhdts; hoi nyamdho ne,) how long shall I remain with you?

ཞག་གསུམ་དེར་རང་གླིང་ལྟ་བུ་ལགས་པོ་འདྲི།, (shagh soom ngedhd dhang nyam soo shoo,) remain three days with me.

གང་ཞེས་མ་བཟང་པོ་དེ་ལྟ་བུ་འདྲི།, (ghang she na sangpo nga yang soo,) who is the greatest among us?

ཁྱོད་ལ་དེ་ལྟ་བུ་འདྲི་བཟང་པོ་འདྲི།, (khyödhd yang dhe tai sang po te,) you are the greatest.

ཁང་འཚོ་འདི་ལྟ་བུ་ལགས་པོ་འདྲི།, (khongtsho di,) they cannot do this business.

དེར་འདི་ལྟ་བུ་ལགས་པོ་འདྲི།, (ngedhd di sem ma jhe so,) I have forbidden them.

ཁྱོད་དེར་ལ་བདེ་ལྟ་བུ་ལགས་པོ་འདྲི།, (khyödhd ngedhd la den pa shedhd jodhd te,) you tell me the truth.

ལང་ཅེ་དང་ལང་ཁྱོད་ལ་བདེ་ལྟ་བུ་ལགས་པོ་འདྲི།, (yang char nga yang khyödhd la den be shedhdna sam,) and I tell you the truth.

ཁྱོད་འདྲི་ལྟ་བུ་ལྟ་བུ་ལགས་པོ་འདྲི།, (khyödhd chhooghpo godhd le chhte,) you will become rich.

དེར་གཅིག་མཐོང་བ་འདྲི།, (ngedhd chigh dhong wa,) I have seen one.

འདྲི་ལྟ་བུ་གཅིག་གི་ལྟ་བུ་ལགས་པོ་འདྲི།, (dedh-khen chigh tingla young doogh), a sower went to sow his seed.

ཡང་ཅར་གང་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་ལྷུང་། ། (yangchar ghangchü do dil jhoong), and some fell upon a rock.

ཡང་ཅར་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (yang char di-i no-oo la di nyidh di dhang,) and his brother asked him.

གང་འགྲོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (ghang-chhir dhön khyödhditai lejheso), wherefore have you done such work.

ཁོང་ལྷོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (khong lenngai shedh pa), he answered and said.

ཁོང་ལྷོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (khyödhd loo gin), who are you?

ངེ་ཁོང་ལྷོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (ngedhd khyödhd-nyidhd she-pa medhd), I dont know you.

ཕར་ལྷོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (phar ghyi ngedhd kyi sar-nyam-dhoo ma yong), be gone! Dont come near me.

ལྷོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (nam yong tsche,) when you come.

ངེ་ལྷོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (dhe ne ngedhd khyödhd la ngen mre tang-yong,) then I will give you plenty of abuse.

ངེ་ལྷོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (dhe tshoi nge dhe ta shedhd), his mother said to him.

གང་ལྷོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (ghangtarlang-pa-khyödhd ngedhd la ditai dooghngel jheso), wherefore have you given us such trouble.

ཁོང་ལྷོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (khyödhd rang pha ma yang char ngeinyidhd tshoi shibhsikabhsode), thy father and I have sought thee.

ངེ་ལྷོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (dhe-ti dhe yin shödhd), he said unto them.

གང་ལྷོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (ghang khyödhd nyidhd rang tshoi shibhsikabhsoode), why did you seek me?

གང་ལྷོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (ghang khyodhd ma she-pei kabhsode), what did you not know.

ཁོང་ལྷོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (khong dhe tshoi nyam dhoo do song), he went with them.

ཡང་ཅར་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་འི་འོ་འགྲོ་ལ་། ། (yang char dhe tshoi ma la tam di lo la shogh,) and his mother kept this word in mind.

ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ཚོང་ལ་རལ་ཆ་གཅིག་བཏང་བྱིན་ཀྱི་ཀྱི།, (khyödh nyidh tshor chhö pe chha chigh tang jin,)
send me a book.

ར་ཚོ་ལ་ར་དོས་དེར་བྱི་ལྷོ་མ་ཚོག་ཀྱི།, (dhe tsho la ngö ngedh kyi jin chhogh,) I will give
you its price.

དེ་ནས་དེར་ལ་ཡང་ཅམ་ཁྱོད་ལ་ར་གཉ་བ་ཡོད་ལ་བས་ཀྱི།, (dhene ngedh la yang char khyödh la
gawa yang wa,) then shall you and I be glad.

ན་ཁྱོད་ཕྱིར་ལོད་ལ་པ་ལས་ཀྱི།, (nam khyödh chhir yang pa le,) when you come back.

དེ་ནས་ཁྱོད་ལ་གཤམ་ལྷོང་ལ་མཚོག་ཀྱི།, (dhe ne ngedh khyödh dhang tan nying jhe chhogh,)
then I shall converse with you.

དེ་ནས་ཁྱོད་རལ་རྩ་རལོར་ཤོར་ལོད་ཀྱི།, (dhe ne khyödh rabhtoo gödh dho jhedh yong,)
then you will laugh very much.

དེར་ལྷོག་པ་ལས་སོ་ཀྱི།, (nyedh digh pa jheso,) I have sinned.

ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ར་ག་པ་ར་ལྷོར་ར་གོས་ཀྱི།, (khyödh kyi dhagh par jhedhgo,) forgive me.

ངའི་འོ་ཚོ་ལ་བའ་འོ་ལོ་བས་ལོད་ཀྱི།, (ngai dhe ts'ho tabhar dowe yong,) I am going to see
them.

གཉིས་པ་ར་བཏང་རང་ཀྱི།, (nyi par shedh dhang,) the second said.

གསུམ་པ་ར་བཏང་རང་ཀྱི།, (soom par shedh dhang,) the third said.

ངའ་མུང་མེར་ལས་ནས་ལོད་ཀྱི།, (ngai bhir medh jhe ne yödh,) I have taken a wife.

འོ་སྐང་དེ་ངའི་ལོད་མི་ལྷོག་ཀྱི།, (dilang-te ngai yong mi thoobh,) therefore I cannot come:

ཁྱོད་ལ་རྩུང་ཏུ་སོང་ཀྱི།, (thom la myoor dhoo song,) go quickly into the market.

མིག་མང་དེ་འོ་རི་རྒྱུ་ལོད་ཀྱི།, (mighmedh dhedir theedh shogh,) bring the blind here.

ཁྱོད་རལ་ག་གེད་ཀྱི། or ཁྱོད་རལ་རྩ་ལྷོད་ཀྱི།, (chedh rang ghang jhedh khyedh rang chi jedh,)
what are you doing?

ཁྱོད་རལ་ལ་ག་དེ་གོས་ཀྱི།, (khyödh rang la ghaug gö,) what do you wish for?

