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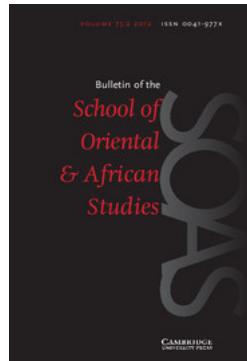
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VERBAL PHRASES IN LHASA TIBETAN—II

By R. K. SPRIGG

PART I concluded with the suggestion that certain general-phonetic features, those of rounding and spreading, and those of vowel closure, might profitably be given a prosodic statement for the word as a whole, as :—

I. a 3-term system : y/w/ə

II. a 2-term system : o/c .

A given word might thus be assigned to a prosodic category, to the 'y', the 'w', or the 'ə' term, and treated as a 'y word', 'w word', or 'neutral word' (yW, wW, əW). Similarly a given word might be assigned to either term of the closure system, and treated as a 'close word' or as an 'open word' (cW, oW). Theoretically it is a matter of indifference which of the two systems should be stated first. Since, however, they cannot be stated simultaneously in practice, the method of statement adopted here gives priority to the w/y/ə system; the exponents of 'w', 'y', and 'ə' are stated in turn. The o/c system is considered within the framework of these three categories, the exponents of o/c being given for wW, yW, and əW in turn, immediately after the exponents of 'w', 'y', and 'ə' respectively. The balance of the material is therefore stated under the following headings :—

wW : I. EXONENTS OF 'w'¹; II. PROSODIC AND PHONEMATIC SYSTEMS

yW : I. " " " y ; II. " " " "

əW : I. " " " ə ; II. " " " "

MEDIAL AND FINAL SYLLABLES : " " "

PROSODIC SYSTEM OF THE SYLLABLE FINAL AND ASPECT

wW : EXPONENTS OF 'w' : PROSODIC AND PHONEMATIC SYSTEMS

I. EXONENTS OF 'w'

Exponents of 'w' may be stated for initial, medial, and final syllables as follows :—

A. Initial Syllable (CVC)²

(1) -V- is characterized by lip-rounding, e.g. :—

¹ I am indebted to one of my colleagues for pointing out to me that my use of the term 'exponent' in this article is not always consistent with accepted phonological usage. The regular use is exemplified in the stating of the phonematic units, and the irregular in the stating of the prosodic systems. In these latter what are in this article termed 'exponents' are not in fact the sum total of statable exponents but only such of them as are phonetically differentiated in the context in question. The exponents of a given term are not therefore stated in those contexts in which they are phonetically identical with those of other terms in the system.

² The syllable-structure of the trisyllabic verbal phrase (Verb + Particle 1 + Particle 2) may be stated as :—

Initial syllable (verb) : CVC

Medial " (Particle 1) : C₁V₁

Final " (" 2) : C₂V₂

This statement differs in one respect from that of Part I; it has been found preferable to treat the structure of the final syllable as C₂V₂ and not C₂V₂C₂.

<u>sugyji:</u> (ស្រី.ិ.ឃី)	<u>phy:gyji:</u> (ធមុន.ស្រី.ិ.ឃី)	<u>khe:bere</u> (ខេ.បេ.បេ.រេ)
<u>th<u>ə</u>:bere</u> (តុ.ិ.បេ.បេ.រេ)	<u>lo:gyji:</u> (តូ.ិ.ស្រី.ិ.ឃី)	<u>rebe:<u>ə</u></u> (តូ.ិ.បេ.បេ.រេ)

(2) C- may be characterized by lip-rounding, e.g. :—

<u>phy:gydu:</u> (ធមុន.ស្រី.ិ.ឃុ.ុ)	<u>arary:</u> (អុ.ុ.ិ.ិ.រាយ)
<u>kugydu:</u> (ក្រុ.ិ.ិ.ឃុ.ុ)	<u>jugydu:</u> (ឈុ.ិ.ិ.ឃុ.ុ)
<u>u:gydu:</u> (ធមុ.ិ.ិ.ឃុ.ុ)	<u>wngydu:</u> (ធមុ.ិ.ិ.ឃុ.ុ)
<u>th<u>ə</u>:gydu:</u> (តុ.ិ.ិ.ឃុ.ុ)	<u>rebe:<u>ə</u></u> (តុ.ិ.ិ.ិ.រាយ)
<u>tugyji:</u> (តូ.ិ.ស្រី.ិ.ឃុ.ុ)	<u>tsugydu:</u> (តូ.ិ.ស្រី.ិ.ឃុ.ុ)
<u>sugydu:</u> (ស្រី.ិ.ិ.ឃុ.ុ)	<u>numgydu:</u> (ស្អុ.ិ.ិ.ឃុ.ុ)
<u>lu:gydu:</u> (ឥុ.ិ.ិ.ឃុ.ុ)	

There are, however, examples of wW in which C- is characterized by lip-spreading, as in the following :—

<u>jugyje:</u> (ឈុ.ិ.ិ.ឃី.ិ.ិ.ី)	<u>jungydu:</u> (ឈុ.ិ.ិ.ឃី.ិ.ិ.ុ)
<u>nungydu:</u> (អុ.ុ.ិ.ិ.ឃី.ិ.ុ)	<u>kuhunja:re</u> (អុ.ុ.ិ.ិ.ឃី.ិ.ុ.ិ.ី)
<u>gu:gydu:</u> (ស្អុ.ិ.ិ.ឃី.ិ.ុ)	

This lip-spreading feature is accounted for at § A 2 a below (Prosodic system of the syllable-initial).

Where velarity is an exponent of C-, the lip-rounding is sufficiently prominent to suggest a consonant cluster, velar plosive/nasal + labio-velar semi-vowel, e.g. :—

<u>kwy:bere</u> (ក្រុ.ិ.ិ.បេ.បេ.រេ)	<u>kwugydu:</u> (ខុ.ិ.ិ.ឃី.ិ.ុ)	<u>reary:</u> (ឈុ.ិ.ិ.ឃី.ិ.ិ.ី)
<u>jwugydu:</u> (ឈុ.ិ.ិ.ឃី.ិ.ុ)	<u>re:beray:</u> (ឈុ.ិ.ិ.ឃី.ិ.ុ.ិ.ី)	<u>rebedeway:</u> (ឈុ.ិ.ិ.ឃី.ិ.ុ.ិ.ី)

¹ In ‘close words’ (cW) the vowel of the final syllable (-V₂) may be characterized by short, medium, or long duration. These three degrees of duration have been stated in Part I for the sentence (S) as exponents of two-term prosodic systems of intonation, hence termed ‘intonation one’ (1S) and ‘intonation two’ (2S) :—

(a) Sentence of one word : 1S : medium duration of vowel
2S : long duration of vowel.

(b) Sentence of more than one word : 1S : medium duration of vowel.
2S : short duration of vowel.

Since it is assumed that both of these intonation systems are valid for all the cW examples given below, strictly speaking the three degrees of duration should be symbolized for every example. In practice except where all three degrees are explicitly symbolized in the stating of the vowel (-V₂) of the final syllable, all cW examples have been symbolized for convenience as with (1), with the implication that all three degrees are possible in the appropriate prosodic context.

The following types of articulation are exponents of 'w' :—

(a) Glottal plosive ; (b) Labio-velar semi-vowel, e.g. :—

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) <u>?u:gydu:</u> | (ଦ୍ୟୁମ୍-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ରୁଷା) | <u>?o:gydu:</u> | (ଦ୍ୟୁମ୍-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ରୁଷା) |
| (b) <u>'wyngydu:</u> | (ଦ୍ୟୁମ୍-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ରୁଷା) | <u>'wy:gydu:</u> | (ଦ୍ୟୁମ୍-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ରୁଷା) |

(3) -C is characterized by lip-rounding in cW, but not in oW, e.g. :—

nu:mgydu: (**ନୁମ-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ରୁଷା**) ju:ngydu: (**ଜୁନ-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ରୁଷା**) 'nu:bgydu: (**ନୁବ-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ରୁଷା**)

B. Medial Syllable (C_1V_1)

In cW both C_1 and V_1 are characterized by lip-rounding, e.g. :—

'drug_gwydu: (**ଦ୍ରୁଗ-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ରୁଷା**) 'wyng_gwydu: (**ଦ୍ୟୁମ୍-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ରୁଷା**) 'pub_gwydu: (**ପୁବ-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ରୁଷା**)

and in oW neither ; no exponent of 'w' may be stated for the medial syllable in oW, e.g. :—

'drug_gwydu: (**ଦ୍ରୁଗ-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ରୁଷା**) tshered*gh*e*m*p*t*: (**ତ୍ଶେରେଡ଼ିଏମପିଟ**) 'ju:be*j*i: (**ଜୁବେଜି**)

C. Final Syllable (C_2V_2)

C_2 - is characterized by lip-rounding in cW, e.g. :—

'drugyqø: (**ଦ୍ରୁଗ୍-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ଯ୍ୟା**) thungyqø: (**ଥୁଙ୍ଗ୍-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ଯ୍ୟା**) loxygø: (**ଲୋକ୍-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ଯ୍ୟା**)

'drugyre: (**ଦ୍ରୁଗ୍-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ର୍ଦ୍ଦା**) thungyre: (**ଥୁଙ୍ଗ୍-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ର୍ଦ୍ଦା**) lo:gyre: (**ଲୋକ୍-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ର୍ଦ୍ଦା**)

In some words exponents of 'w' may be stated for all three syllables :—

'drug-gwyqø: (**ଦ୍ରୁଗ୍-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ଯ୍ୟା**) 'kwum-gwyqø: (**କୁମ୍-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ଯ୍ୟା**)

in others they are limited to the first syllable :—

'drug_gwyqø: (**ଦ୍ରୁଗ୍-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ଯ୍ୟା**) 'kwyred*gh*e*m*p*t*: (**କୁମ୍-ଶ୍ଵୀ-ର୍ଦ୍ଦା**)

II. PROSODIC AND PHONEMATIC SYSTEMS

For wW prosodic and phonematic systems are stated as follows :—

A. Prosodic Systems :—

- (1) Word : c/o
- (2) (a) Syllable Initial (I) : (i) r/nr, (ii) y/w (Initial Syll.)
(b) „ „ Final (F) : y/w („ „)

B. Phonematic Systems :—

- (1) -V- („ „ „)
- (2) C α -/C β -/C γ - („ „ „)
- (3) -C_a/ -C_b („ „ „)

A. Prosodic Systems

(1) WORD : c/o

Exponents of c/o may be stated for the initial and medial syllables (CVC, C₁V₁). They comprise :—

(a) Medial Syllable

(i) V₁.

c : a close degree of aperture.

o : a degree of aperture that is either open (front) or half-close (central),
e.g. :—

c : *'sugyij:* (សុ.ឃិ.យិ.តា.) *phy:gyre:* (ផូ.ឃិ.ក្រ.ទា.) *thyngydu:* (មេ.ធមិ.ឃុ.ឱ.គុ.សា.)

o : *'sy:bəjɪ:* (សូ.ឃិ.បិ.យិ.តា.) *thu:gañdu:* (ខូ.ឃិ.ហុ.កា.ណុ.ដុ.) *kərərə:* (កេ.រេ.រេ.រេ.)

(ii) C₁-.

c : velarity

'sugyij: (សុ.ឃិ.យិ.តា.) *thu:gydu:* (ខូ.ឃិ.ឃុ.ឱ.គុ.សា.) *thyngyjɪ:* (មេ.ធមិ.ឃិ.យិ.តា.)

o : labiality

'sy:bəjɪ: (សូ.ឃិ.បិ.យិ.តា.) *thu:ba:re:* (ខូ.ឃិ.បាទ.រេ.) *thəmbejɪ:* (មេ.ធមិ.បិ.យិ.តា.)

(b) Initial Syllable (CVC)

(i) -V- :—

The exponents of c/o that may be stated for the two terms of the V system (O/U) are as follows, in relation to the terms of the -C systems (§§ A 2 a, B 2 b) :—

(a) -U- :—

	‘o’	‘c’
-Lw/P (fS) ¹	short duration between close and half-close aperture + centralization (o)	long duration ² ; close aperture + backness (u)
-K (sS) ¹	short duration between close and half-close aperture + centralization (o)	long duration ; close aperture + backness (u)
-Ly (fS)	short duration	long duration, e.g.

¹ The symbols ‘fS’ and ‘sS’ refer to a two-term prosodic system of ‘rate of utterance’ stated in Part I for the sentence (S), hence ‘fast sentence’ (fS) and ‘slow sentence’ (sS). Examples have been designated fS or sS according as their phonetic form is appropriate to the ‘fast’ sentence or the ‘slow’. Any general-phonetic example not thus designated is considered to be valid for either. By means of this prosodic statement in terms of ‘rate of utterance’ it has been possible to make a single statement of syllable structure for two or more diverse phonetic forms, e.g. *tɔagbare/tɕa:bare/tɕɔ:gare*.

² It has not been found necessary to state this general-phonetic difference of duration in terms of a prosodic system of quantity. It suffices to state both the two degrees of duration and correlated features of aperture, as exponents of the c/o prosodic system of the word.

		‘o’		‘c’
-Lw (fS)	ear <u>or<u>o</u></u> i	(पञ्चन्.पं.दं)	ju: <u>gydu:</u>	(ञ्चन्.शि.रुषा॑।)
	ear <u>or<u>o</u></u> a	(पञ्चन्.पं.दं)	ku: <u>gydu:</u>	(ञ्चन्.शि.रुषा॑।)
	ear <u>or<u>o</u></u> p	(ञ्चन्.पं.दं)	'du: <u>gydu:</u>	(ञ्चन्.शि.रुषा॑।)
-P (fS)	the <u>ob<u>o</u></u> e	(षष्ठि.पं.दं)	thu: <u>gydu:</u>	(षष्ठि.शि.रुषा॑।)
	the <u>ob<u>o</u></u> r <u>p</u>	(पञ्चन्.पं.दं)	'ru: <u>gydu:</u>	(पञ्चन्.शि.रुषा॑।)
-K (sS)	ere <u>dg<u>o</u></u> s <u>e</u>	(पञ्चन्.पं.दं)	'eu: <u>gydu:</u>	(पञ्चन्.शि.रुषा॑।)
	ere <u>dg<u>o</u></u> s <u>o</u>	(पञ्चन्.पं.दं)	'ju: <u>gydu:</u>	(पञ्चन्.शि.रुषा॑।)
	ere <u>dg<u>o</u></u> s <u>t</u>	(षष्ठि.पं.दं)	tsu: <u>gyji</u>	(षष्ठि.षि.यिक॑।)
-Ly (fS)	phy <u>ra<u>j</u></u> ø	(षष्ठि.पं.়দ়)	phy: <u>gyji</u> :	(ষষ্ঠি.শি.যিক৑।)
	ky <u>ar<u>u</u></u> a	(পञ্চন্.প়.দ়)	ky: <u>gyja</u> :	(পञ্চন্.শি.দ়।)
	ky <u>ar<u>u</u></u> l <u>y</u>	(পুন্.প়.দ়।)	ky: <u>gydu:</u>	(পুন্.শি.রুষা॑।)

From the above examples it will be seen that whether exponents of c/o may be given for -U- is related to 'rate of utterance' (Part I f/s). No exponents of c/o may be given where the -C term is T/M/N/D.

(β) -O- :—

		‘o’		‘c’
-Lw	(sS)	short duration		long duration
				half-close aperture
-K	(fS)	between half open and open aperture (ø)		half-close aperture
				between close and half-close aperture (ø)
-P	(sS)	half-open aperture		long duration
				half-close aperture
-Tw	(fS)	between half-open and open aperture (ø)		between close and half-close aperture (ø)
-M				
-D				
-Ty	{ }	between half-open and open aperture (ø)		
-N	{ }	half-close aperture		close aperture
-Ly	(sS)	long duration		close aperture
-Ly	(fS)	half-close aperture		long duration
				close aperture, e.g.

		‘o’		‘e’
-Lw	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{f S}) \quad \text{kho}_\text{ra} \\ (\text{s S}) \quad \text{kho}_\text{re} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{are}_\text{ra}_\text{zpf} \\ \text{are}_\text{re}_\text{zpf} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{र्त्त्वं-पं-द्वं}) \\ (\text{र्त्त्वं-पं-द्वं}) \end{array} \right.$	kho_gydu
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{f S}) \quad \text{are}_\text{ra}_\text{zpf} \\ (\text{s S}) \quad \text{are}_\text{re}_\text{zpf} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{are}_\text{ra}_\text{zpf} \\ \text{are}_\text{re}_\text{zpf} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{र्त्त्वं-पं-द्वं}) \\ (\text{र्त्त्वं-पं-द्वं}) \end{array} \right.$	$\text{are}_\text{gydu:}$
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{f S}) \quad \text{are}_\text{ra}_\text{au} \\ (\text{s S}) \quad \text{are}_\text{re}_\text{cu} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{are}_\text{ra}_\text{au} \\ \text{are}_\text{re}_\text{cu} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{कं-पं-द्वं}) \\ (\text{कं-पं-द्वं}) \end{array} \right.$	'no:gydu:
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lo:gaji} \\ \text{lo:beji} \\ \text{logbeji} \end{array} \right.$		$(\text{र्त्त्वं-षि-म्बिं})$	
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{f S}) \quad \text{lo:gaji} \\ (\text{s S}) \quad \text{lo:beji} \end{array} \right.$		'lo:gyji:	
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{f S}) \quad \text{lo:beji} \\ (\text{s S}) \quad \text{logbeji} \end{array} \right.$		$(\text{र्त्त्वं-षि-म्बिं})$	
-K	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{f S}) \quad \text{lo:gyre} \\ (\text{s S}) \quad \text{lo:gyal} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{are}_\text{gyre} \\ \text{are}_\text{gyal} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{र्त्त्वं-षि-द्वं}) \\ (\text{र्त्त्वं-षि-द्वं}) \end{array} \right.$	'lo:gyre:
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{f S}) \quad \text{to:gare} \\ (\text{s S}) \quad \text{to:bera} \\ \text{tongbera} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{are}_\text{gare} \\ \text{are}_\text{bera} \\ \text{are}_\text{tongbera} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{कं-पं-द्वं}) \\ (\text{कं-पं-द्वं}) \end{array} \right.$	'to:gydu:
	$(\text{र्त्त्वं-षि-म्बिं})$		$(\text{र्त्त्वं-षि-म्बिं})$	
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{f S}) \quad \text{so:gydu:} \\ (\text{s S}) \quad \text{so:bgydu:} \end{array} \right.$		$(\text{षं-पं-षु-द्वुष्ट्वा})$	
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{f S}) \quad \text{tho:gydu:} \\ (\text{s S}) \quad \text{thobgydu:} \end{array} \right.$		$(\text{बं-पं-षु-द्वुष्ट्वा})$	
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{f S}) \quad \text{'po:gydu:} \\ (\text{s S}) \quad \text{'nobgydu:} \end{array} \right.$		$(\text{तं-पं-षु-द्वुष्ट्वा})$	
-Tw	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{f S}) \quad \text{are}_\text{deup} \\ (\text{s S}) \quad \text{are}_\text{deahki} \\ \text{are}_\text{deap} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{are}_\text{deup} \\ \text{are}_\text{deahki} \\ \text{are}_\text{deap} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{र्त्त्वं-पं-द्वं}) \\ (\text{र्त्त्वं-पं-द्वं}) \\ (\text{र्त्त्वं-पं-द्वं}) \end{array} \right.$	$\text{are}_\text{gydu:}$
	$(\text{र्त्त्वं-पं-द्वं})$		$(\text{र्त्त्वं-पं-द्वं})$	
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{f S}) \quad \text{khogydu:} \\ (\text{s S}) \quad \text{cogydu:} \end{array} \right.$		$(\text{र्त्त्वं-षि-म्बिं})$	
-M	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{f S}) \quad \text{are}_\text{mbaz} \\ (\text{s S}) \quad \text{are}_\text{mbak} \\ \text{thomgydu:} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{are}_\text{mbaz} \\ \text{are}_\text{mbak} \\ \text{thomgydu:} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{र्त्त्वं-मं-द्वं}) \\ (\text{र्त्त्वं-मं-द्वं}) \\ (\text{र्त्त्वं-मं-द्वं}) \end{array} \right.$	'zomgydu:
	$(\text{र्त्त्वं-मं-द्वं})$		$(\text{र्त्त्वं-मं-द्वं})$	
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{f S}) \quad \text{komgydu:} \\ (\text{s S}) \quad \text{thomgydu:} \end{array} \right.$		$(\text{र्त्त्वं-मं-षु-द्वुष्ट्वा})$	

		‘o’		‘c’
-L	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{fS}) \quad \text{th}_\text{o} \text{pare} \\ (\text{sS}) \quad \text{th}_\text{o} \text{pere} \end{array} \right\}$	(मॉष्ट-प-टेंद्।)	<u>tho</u> ngydu	(मॉष्ट-षी-ट्युष्ट्।)
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{fS}) \quad \text{th}_\text{o} \text{raji} \\ (\text{sS}) \quad \text{th}_\text{o} \text{raji} \end{array} \right\}$	(ँृद-प-यिक्।)	'jo <u>ng</u> ydu:	(ँृद-षी-ट्युष्ट्।)
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{fS}) \quad \text{th}_\text{o} \text{relas} \\ (\text{sS}) \quad \text{th}_\text{o} \text{relas} \end{array} \right\}$	(षष्टुष्ट-प-टेंद्।)	so <u>ng</u> ydu:	(षष्टुष्ट-षी-ट्युष्ट्।)
-Ty	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{t}_\text{sh}_\text{o} \text{pare} \\ \text{ph}_\text{o} \text{pare} \\ \text{th}_\text{o} \text{pare} \end{array} \right\}$	(मॉक्त-प-टेंद्।)	t <u>sh</u> hy <u>ng</u> ydu:	(मॉक्त-त्री-ट्युष्ट्।)
		(रृष्ट-प-टेंद्।)	phy <u>ng</u> ydu:	(रृष्ट-त्री-ट्युष्ट्।)
		(सृष्ट-प-टेंद्।)	thy <u>ng</u> ydu:	(सृष्ट-त्री-ट्युष्ट्।)
-Ly	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{fS}) \quad \text{t}_\text{sh}_\text{o} \text{raje} \\ (\text{sS}) \quad \text{t}_\text{sh}_\text{o} \text{bere} \end{array} \right\}$	(रृष्ट्य-प-टेंद्।)	try <u>ng</u> ydu:	(रृष्ट्य-त्री-ट्युष्ट्।)
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{fS}) \quad \text{k}_\text{o} \text{raji} \\ (\text{sS}) \quad \text{k}_\text{o} \text{bere} \end{array} \right\}$	(पृष्ण्य-प-यिक्।)	ky <u>ng</u> yji:	(पृष्ण्य-त्री-यिक्।)
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{fS}) \quad \text{k}_\text{h}_\text{o} \text{raje} \\ (\text{sS}) \quad \text{k}_\text{h}_\text{o} \text{bere} \end{array} \right\}$	(रृष्ण्य-प-टेंद्।)	khy <u>ng</u> ydu:	(रृष्ण्य-त्री-ट्युष्ट्।)
-N	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{k}_\text{h}_\text{o} \text{mbaji} \\ \text{th}_\text{o} \text{mbaji} \\ \text{p}_\text{o} \text{mbere} \end{array} \right\}$	(ष्ट-प-यिक्।)	'khyn <u>ng</u> yji:	(ष्ट-त्री-यिक्।)
		(सृष्ट-प-यिक्।)	thyngyji:	(सृष्ट-त्री-यिक्।)
		(रृष्ट-प-टेंद्।)	'syngyji:	(रृष्ट-त्री-यिक्।)

As is clear from the above examples the exponents of ‘o’ are by no means identical ; one must take into account other prosodic (syllable final, y/w, § A 2 a) and phonematic (-C, § B 2 b) systems.

(ii) -C :—

For -C the following exponents may be stated ; they refer to some only of the terms of the -C phonematic systems :—

	‘o’	‘c’
-L :	(fS) friction (i)	
-K :	velarity	
-P :	(sS)	labiality
-N :	labiality	velarity, e.g.

		‘o’		‘c’
-L (fS)	(wF) (§ A 2 a)	-O-	<i>kho_gyare</i> (ຂୋ ກ୍ୟାରେ) <i>kho_gydu:</i> (ຂୋ ກ୍ୟଦୁ:)	
		-U-	<i>gzo_gyare</i> (ଗ୍ୟୋ ଗ୍ୟାରେ) <i>gzo_gydu:</i> (ଗ୍ୟୋ ଗ୍ୟଦୁ:)	
		-O-	<i>eo_gyare</i> (ୟୋ ଗ୍ୟାରେ) <i>eo_gydu:</i> (ୟୋ ଗ୍ୟଦୁ:)	
		-U-	<i>ju_gyare</i> (ଜୁ ଗ୍ୟାରେ) <i>ju_gydu:</i> (ଜୁ ଗ୍ୟଦୁ:)	
		-O-	<i>ku_gyare</i> (କୁ ଗ୍ୟାରେ) <i>ku_gydu:</i> (କୁ ଗ୍ୟଦୁ:)	
	(yF) (§ A 2 a)	-O-	<i>mu_gyare</i> (ମୁ ଗ୍ୟାରେ) <i>mu_gydu:</i> (ମୁ ଗ୍ୟଦୁ:)	
		-U-	<i>try_gyare</i> (ଟ୍ରୀ ଗ୍ୟାରେ) <i>try_gydu:</i> (ଟ୍ରୀ ଗ୍ୟଦୁ:)	
		-O-	<i>ky_gyare</i> (କ୍ଯୁ ଗ୍ୟାରେ) <i>ky_gydu:</i> (କ୍ଯୁ ଗ୍ୟଦୁ:)	
		-U-	<i>gye_gyare</i> (ଗ୍ୟେ ଗ୍ୟାରେ) <i>gye_gydu:</i> (ଗ୍ୟେ ଗ୍ୟଦୁ:)	
		-O-	<i>ky_gyare</i> (କ୍ଯୁ ଗ୍ୟାରେ) <i>ky_gydu:</i> (କ୍ଯୁ ଗ୍ୟଦୁ:)	
-K	(fS)	-O-	<i>lo_gaji</i> (ଲୋ ଗାଜି) <i>lo_gyji:</i> (ଲୋ ଗ୍ୟଜି:)	
		-O-	<i>logbeji</i> (ଲୋଗବେଜି) <i>lo_gyji:</i> (ଲୋ ଗ୍ୟଜି:)	
		-U-	<i>lo_gare</i> (ଲୋ ଗାରେ) <i>lo_gydu:</i> (ଲୋ ଗ୍ୟଦୁ:)	
		-U-	<i>rebege</i> (ରେବେଗେ) <i>rebege</i> (ରେବେଗେ)	
		-O-	<i>to_gare</i> (ଟୋ ଗାରେ) <i>to_gyji:</i> (ଟୋ ଗ୍ୟଜି:)	
	(sS)	-O-	<i>to_gare</i> (ଟୋ ଗାରେ) <i>to_gydu:</i> (ଟୋ ଗ୍ୟଦୁ:)	
		-U-	<i>su_gare</i> (ସୁ ଗାରେ) <i>su_gydu:</i> (ସୁ ଗ୍ୟଦୁ:)	
		-O-	<i>ju_gare</i> (ଜୁ ଗାରେ) <i>ju_gydu:</i> (ଜୁ ଗ୍ୟଦୁ:)	
		-U-	<i>rebege</i> (ରେବେଗେ) <i>rebege</i> (ରେବେଗେ)	
		-O-	<i>tsheugare</i> (ତ୍ୟେଉ ଗାରେ) <i>tsheugyji:</i> (ତ୍ୟେଉ ଗ୍ୟଜି:)	
-N	(ss)	-O-	<i>khombeji</i> (ଖୋମ୍ବେଜି) <i>khombeji</i> (ଖୋମ୍ବେଜି)	
		-O-	<i>thombeji</i> (ଥୋମ୍ବେଜି) <i>thombeji</i> (ଥୋମ୍ବେଜି)	
		-U-	<i>combeji</i> (କୋମ୍ବେଜି) <i>combeji</i> (କୋମ୍ବେଜି)	
		-U-	<i>erebas</i> (ୱେବାସ) <i>erebas</i> (ୱେବାସ)	
-P	(fS)	-O-	<i>thepa</i> (ଥେପା) <i>thepa</i> (ଥେପା)	
		-U-	<i>erebad</i> (ୱେବାଡ଼) <i>erebad</i> (ୱେବାଡ଼)	

(c) Final Syllable ($C_2 V_2$)

In fS, but not in sS (see Part I, ‘rate of utterance’ system), exponents of c/o that characterize C_2 - are :—

c : plosion, e.g. *'jungydu'* (៥ျော်ရိုးရွှေ့သူ)

o : nasality + plosion, e.g. *'jəŋandu'* (៥ျော်ရိုးရွှေ့သူ)

It is of interest that, although phonetically distinct from -U- in oW, the vowel -O- is not necessarily phonetically distinguished from -U- in cW. Where -C symbolizes one of the three terms -Lw, -K, -P, the exponents of -U- and -O- are different; where -C symbolizes one of the remaining terms (-T/-Ly/-M/-D/-N), then the two vowels are phonetically identical, e.g. :—

(cW)

-Lw

-K

-P

-U- : *ku_gydu*: (៥ျော်ရိုးရွှေ့သူ) *lu_gydu*: (៥ျော်ရိုးရွှေ့သူ) *thu_gydu*: (៥ျော်ရိုးရွှေ့သူ)

-O- : *ko_gydu*: (៥ျော်ရိုးရွှေ့သူ) *lo_gydu*: (៥ျော်ရိုးရွှေ့သူ) *tho_gydu*: (៥ျော်ရိုးရွှေ့သူ)

but c.f.

-D

-Tw

-M

-U- : *thungydu*: (៥ြွှေ့သူရိုးရွှေ့သူ) *ŋugydu*: (៥ြွှေ့သူရိုးရွှေ့သူ) *kumgydu*: (៥ြွှေ့သူရိုးရွှေ့သူ)

-O- : *thungydu*: (៥ြွှေ့သူရိုးရွှေ့သူ) *ŋugydu*: (៥ြွှေ့သူရိုးရွှေ့သူ) *kumgydu*: (៥ြွှေ့သူရိုးရွှေ့သူ)

A number of instances were, however, recorded of initial syllables in -D/-Tw/-M, etc., in which an attempt was made to keep -U- and -O- phonetically distinct in cW also, with the result that both *thyngydu*: and *thɔngydu*: (៥ြွှေ့သူရိုးရွှေ့သူ), *ky_gydu*: and *ko_gydu*: (៥ြွှေ့သူရိုးရွှေ့သူ) were heard. The distinction was not made consistently, and is attributed to the influence of the spelling.

(2) PROSODIC SYSTEMS OF 'SYLLABLE INITIAL' (I) AND 'SYLLABLE FINAL' (F)

(a) 'Syllable Initial' (I)

Two prosodic systems are recognized for I. They are :—

(i) 'r'/‘non-r’ (r/ⁿr), hence ‘r initial’ and ‘non-r initial’ (rI/ⁿrI).

(ii) y/w, hence ‘y initial’ and ‘w initial’ (yI/wI).

The exponents of these two systems may characterize both C- and -V-, i.e. CV(C).

(i) r/ⁿr.

The exponents of ‘r’ comprise :—

C- : fricative (r) release.

The exponents of ‘ⁿr’ comprise :—

(a) C- : A release other than that of alveolar friction (r), e.g. alveolar friction (s), alveolar lateral, plosion, etc.; lip-spreading (yI syllables only, see § ii below).

(β) -V- : In yI syllables (§ ii below), a degree of frontness and closeness greater than that appropriate to 'r', e.g. :—

r : 'd̥ru:gydu: (པ་ཞིག·ྨྱ·ཅནྱ|) ɿ̥r̥e:bejɪ (ཅནྱ·པ·ཡିଶ|) t̥ru:bere (ཅନ୍ଦ୍ର·ପ·ନ୍ଦ୍ର|)

n_r : 'd̥ju:gydu: (པ་ཞྱଙྱ·ྨྱ·ཅନྱ|) ɿ̥r̥e:bejɪ (ཅନྱ·ପ·ନ୍ଦ୍ର|) t̥ch̥u:bere (କୁନ୍ଦ୍ର·ପ·ନ୍ଦ୍ର|)

(yI)

(ii) y/w.

For the stating of ⁿrI a two-term (y/w) system is required. The phonetic exponents of y/w comprise :—

(a) -V- :—

y : A greater degree of frontness and closeness than is appropriate to w in otherwise the same prosodic context.

w : A greater degree of backness and openness than is appropriate to y in otherwise the same prosodic context, e.g. :—

y : 'ju:gydu: (ຈୁ·ଘି·ଚନྱ|) ɿ̥y̥e:bejɪ (ଘି·ପ·ଯିଶ|) t̥ə:bere (ନ୍ଦ୍ର·ପ·ନ୍ଦ୍ର|)

w : 'gu:gydu: (ଘୁ·ଘି·ଚନྱ|) ph̥y̥e:bejɪ (ଘି·ପ·ଯିଶ|) ph̥ə:bere (ନ୍ଦ୍ର·ପ·ନ୍ଦ୍ର|)

(β) C- :—

y : Lip-spreading (a minor degree of lip-rounding is, however, a feature of alveolar-lateral, and alveolar-affricate (ts) articulations) ; articulations as below.

w : lip-rounding ; articulations as follows ; these articulations are related to the C- systems (§ B 2 a).

	<i>y</i>	<i>w</i>
P- : Alveolar	(occlusion) + fricative release	Labial (occlusion) + plosive release
T- : { Alveolar (occlusion) + fricative release (Tone One)	{ Alveolar friction (z) (Tone Two)	Dental (occlusion) + plosive release
K- : Palatal (plosion)		Velar (plosion)
Q- : Palatal semivowel		{ Glottal plosive (Tone One)
L- : (Alveolar) lateral		{ Labio-velar semivowel (Tone Two)
S- : Alveolo-palatal (friction)		(Alveolar) friction (ɹ)
N- : Palatal (nasality)		Alveolar (friction) (s)
		{ Dental
		{ Velar } (nasality)
		{ Labial }

(for the difference in exponent of yT- and wQ- as between Tones 1 and 2 see Part I) e.g. :—

P- :	<u>ph</u> erar <u>ts</u> u:gydu:	(पैर्ड-प-दं) (पैत्सु-ग्यु-दुः)	<u>phy</u> raji <u>thu</u> :gydu:	(पुरा-जि) (थु-ग्यु-दुः)
T- :	<u>-z</u> umgydu:	(उम्बु-ग्यु-दुः)		
K- :	<u>c</u> ugyule:	(क्लु-ग्यु-दं)	<u>kh</u> yngyji	(खन्ग-जि)
Q- :	<u>j</u> u:gydu:	(ज्यु-ग्यु-दुः)	<u>u</u> ngydu: <u>w</u> y:gydu:	(जुन्ग-ग्यु-दुः) (व्यु-ग्यु-दुः)
L- :	<u>lo</u> gyji:	(ल्ग्यु-जि)	<u>re</u> gular	(रुग्न-प-दं)
S- :	<u>er</u> ebed:n	(प्रुण-प-दं)	<u>s</u> ungydu: <u>u</u> ngydu: <u>no</u> :gydu: <u>mu</u> :gydu:	(प्रुण-प-दुः) (उंग्यु-दुः) (नो-ग्यु-दुः) (मुंग्यु-दुः)
N- :	<u>n</u> ungydu:	(ञ्ञु-ग्यु-दुः)		

(b) *Syllable Final (F)*

A two-term prosodic system is recognized for F, i.e. y/w, hence 'y final' and 'w final' (yF/wF). The exponents of y/w characterize both -V- and -C, i.e. (C)V.C.

(i) -V-

y : Frontness

w : Backness, e.g.¹ :—

y :	<u>ky</u> :gydu:	(ञ्ञु-ग्यु-दुः)	<u>th</u> er be re	(ब्ल-प-दं)
	<u>phy</u> raji	(पुरा-जि)	<u>kha</u> re	(व्हार-प-दं)
w :	<u>t</u> ugyji:	(व्हार-ग्यु-जि)	<u>re</u> b <i>ea</i> s	(प्रेत-प-दं)
	<u>j</u> u:gyule:	(ञ्ञु-ग्यु-दं)	<u>no</u> :gydu:	(व्हार-ग्यु-दुः)
	<u>lo</u> gular	(ल्ग्यु-प-दं)		

The phonetic exponents frontness (yF) and backness (wF) are valid for the

¹ A phonemic account of the phonetic feature, frontness and backness of vowel, treated here in terms of the prosodic system of the syllable final y/w appears in 'The Phonemes of Tibetan (U-Tsang Dialect) with a Practical Romanized Orthography for Tibetan-speaking Readers' (Rev. P. M. Miller, *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, Letters, vol. xvii, 1951, no. 3, pp. 191–216). This account of a Tibetan dialect similar to LT (the Rev. Mr. Miller's informant was from Shigatse) deals with this phonetic problem by assigning the frontness feature to three of the 27 contoids: '... the dental phonemes, l and n, occurring in syllable-final position modify the preceding vowel in the same manner. . . . l may be voiced or "zero" leaving the modified vowel of often increased length as the only evidence of its existence' (p. 198); 't—a voiceless aspirated stop formed also at the dental point of articulation by the tip of the tongue [t']. . . . This phoneme in syllable-final position occurs only as a modification of the preceding vowel plus (in sentence final and often phrase final position) a glottal closure' (p. 193).

There is much in this article that is novel and of interest both in the Tibetan material and in the type of phonemic statement, but the treatment of the feature in question seems unnecessarily tortuous.

initial syllable (CVC) irrespective of -C term. Where, however, the -C term is -T (§ B 2 b), there are in addition the exponents :—

(-T) y : long duration ; w : short duration,¹ e.g. :—

w : əugyjɪ: (ဗୁ.ୟି.ଫି.ଶ) kʰəbəre (କ୍ଷେ.ବେ.ରେ) ərebət̪ (ଏରେ.ବେ.ତ୍ପ)

y : θə:bəre (ଥେ.ବେ.ରେ) chy:gdyu: (ଚ୍ଛୁମ୍.ଶ୍ଵି.ରୁଷ) jibə:yə (ଜ୍ବି.ବ୍ୟା.ଯି.ଶ)

(ii) -C

(a) cW

w : labiality, e.g. :—

kumgydu: (କୁମ୍.ଶ୍ଵି.ରୁଷ) kumgydu: (କୁମ୍.ଶ୍ଵି.ରୁଷ) tshumgydu: (ତୁମ୍.ଶ୍ଵି.ରୁଷ)

(sS) səbgydu: (ସେବ୍.ଶ୍ଵି.ରୁଷ) nobgydu: (ନୋବ୍.ଶ୍ଵି.ରୁଷ) thobgydu (ଥୋବ୍.ଶ୍ଵି.ରୁଷ)

(β) oW

w : velarity, e.g. :—

(fS) lu:gare (ଲୁଗରେ) are:gər (ଅରେଗରେ) are:ga:n̪ə (ଅରେଗାନ୍ପେ)

(sS) lugbəre (ଲୁଗବେ) arebəgər (ଅରେବେଗରେ) arebəgən̪ə (ଅରେବେଗାନ୍ପେ)

(fS) thu:n̪aji (ଥୁନ୍ପାଜି) are:n̪ər (ଅରେନ୍ପାରେ) are:n̪əs (ଅରେନ୍ପାସେ)

(sS) thu:n̪əbəjɪ (ଥୁନ୍ପାବେଜି) arebəgər (ଅରେବେଗରେ) arebəgəs (ଅରେବେଗାସେ)

B. Phonematic Systems : Initial Syllable (CVC)

(1) -V- : 2-TERM (U/O)

For the exponents of these two terms one must take into account the prosodic systems stated above :—

(a) f/s (sentence) : Part I

(b) c/o (word) : A 1

(c) r/nr } (syllable initial) : A 2 a

(d) y/w }

(e) y/w (syllable final) : A 2 b

and the phonematic systems stated below (-C, B 2 b), e.g. :—

U

cW/rI/yF/(-T/-L) :		none recorded
„ „ „ -N :		
„ „ wF/(-T/-M/-D) :	o	<u>t̪rɔ:gjɪ:</u> (ତ୍ରୁମ୍.ଶ୍ଵି.ଫି.)
„ „ „ (-L/-K) :	u	<u>t̪rɔ:gdyu:</u> (ତ୍ରୁମ୍.ଶ୍ଵି.ରୁଷ)
„ „ „ -P/fS :	u	<u>t̪rɔ:gdyu:</u> (ତ୍ରୁମ୍.ଶ୍ଵି.ରୁଷ)
„ „ „ „ sS :	o	<u>'ɔrbəgdyu:</u> (ୱୁର୍ବେଗଦ୍ୟୁ)

¹ In § 1 B i above long and short duration of vowel were stated not in terms of a prosodic system of quantity but as exponents of c/o. Similarly here it has not been found necessary to state this duration feature in terms of quantity, or, for that matter, of the c/o prosodic system but, with correlated features of backness and frontness of vowel, as exponents of the two-term F system, y/w.

U

cW/ ⁿ rI/yI/yF/(-T/-L) :	y: chy <u>gydu:</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " -N :	none recorded	
" " " wF/(-T/-M/-D) :	o e <u>ogyji:</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " (-L/-K) :	u+ ch <u>u:gydu:</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " -P/fS : }	none recorded	
" " " sS : }		
" " wI/yF/(-T/-L) :	y: phy <u>gyjɔ:</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " -N :	y thy <u>ngydu:</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " wF/(-T/-M/-D) :	o kom <u>gydu:</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " (-L/-K) :	u du <u>gydu:</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " -P/fS :	u th <u>u:gydu:</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " sS :	o tho <u>bgydu:</u>	(")
oW/rI/yF/-T :	y: t <u>iy:bere</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " -L/fS : }	none recorded	
" " " sS : }		
" " " -N :		
" " wF/(-T/-P/-M/-D) :	o t <u>idebt̪i</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " /(-L/-K)/fS :	u are <u>dat̪i</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " sS :	o t <u>ogd̪ort̪i</u>	(")
" / ⁿ rI/yI/yF/T :	y: i <u>sy:jei</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " /-L/fS :	y: i <u>zaryza</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " /sS :	y: i <u>zy:bare</u>	(")
" " " /-N :	none recorded	
" " wF/(-T/-P/-M/-D)	o ts <u>ombere</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " /(-L/-K)/fS :	u+ ch <u>u:berere</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " " /sS :	o ch <u>ogberere</u>	(")
" " wI/yF/-T :	y: ky <u>berere</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " -L/fS	y phy <u>u:berere</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " sS :	y phy <u>u:berere</u>	(")
" " " -N :	y th <u>ymberere</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " wF/(-T/-P/-M/-D)	o kom <u>berere</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " /(-L/-K)/fS :	o ar <u>orop̪i</u>	(ରୂପ.ୟି.ରତ୍ନ.)
" " " sS :	u are <u>d̪ib̪i</u>	(")

<i>O</i>			
<i>oW/rI/yF/-T :</i>	none recorded		
„ „ „ -L/fS :	<i>ø</i> <u>erərɒm</u>	(<i>རྩ୍ଶ'ལ'ய'ན୍ଦ</i>)	
„ „ „ „ sS :	<i>ø</i> <u>tʂə:bərə</u>	(„ „)	
„ „ „ -N :	none recorded		
„ „ wF/(-T/-P/-M/-D) :	<i>a</i> <u>erədərp'</u>	(<i>ર୍ଷ'ପ'ନ୍ଦ</i>)	
„ „ (-L/-K)/fS :	<i>e</i> <u>erədək'</u>	(<i>ર୍ଷ'କ'ய'ନ୍ଦ</i>)	
„ „ „ „ sS :	<i>a</i> <u>erədəgət'</u>	(„ „)	
„ <i>øI/yI/yF/-T :</i>	<i>ø</i> <u>tʂə:bət'</u>	(<i>ଆକ୍ତ'ଯ'ନ୍ଦ</i>)	
„ „ „ -L/fS :	<i>ø</i> <u>erərət'</u>	(<i>ର୍ଷ'ଯ'ନ୍ଦ</i>)	
„ „ „ „ sS :	<i>ø</i> <u>erədəsət'</u>	(„ „)	
„ „ „ „ -N :	<i>ø</i> <u>erədəmət'</u>	(<i>ର୍ଷ'କ'ନ୍ଦ</i>)	
„ „ wF/(-T/-P/-M/-D) :	<i>a</i> <u>erədəc'</u>	(<i>ର୍ଷ'ଲ'ନ୍ଦ</i>)	
„ „ „ (-L/-K)/fS :	<i>a</i> <u>erədəzpf'</u>	(<i>ର୍ଷ'କ'ପ'ନ୍ଦ</i>)	
„ „ „ „ sS :	<i>e</i> <u>erədəzəpf'</u>	(„ „)	
„ „ wI/yF/-T :	<i>ø</i> <u>thə:bəjɪ</u>	(<i>ସ୍ବ୍ୟ'ଯ'ଫିନ</i>)	
„ „ „ -L/fS :	<i>ø</i> <u>kərəjɪ</u>	(<i>ର୍ଷ'ଲ'ଫିନ</i>)	
„ „ „ „ sS :	<i>ø</i> <u>kə:bəjɪ</u>	(„ „)	
„ „ „ „ -N :	<i>ø</i> <u>'khəməjɪ</u>	(<i>ର୍ଷ'ମ'ଫିନ</i>)	
„ „ wF/(-T/-P/-M/-D) :	<i>a</i> <u>thəŋgajɪ/thəŋgbejɪ</u>	(<i>ଅସ୍ତଦ'ଯ'ଫିନ</i>)	
„ „ „ (L/-K)/fS :	<i>e</i> <u>phə:bəre/phə:gare</u>	(<i>ର୍ଷ'କ'ପ'ନ୍ଦ</i>)	
„ „ „ „ „ sS :	<i>a</i> <u>phəngbəre</u>	(„ „)	
<i>y</i> <u>trɪ:gydu:</u>	(<i>ର୍ଷ'ଲ'ଶ୍ରୀ'ର୍କୁଣ</i>)		
<i>eW/rI/yF/(-T/-L) :</i>			
„ „ „ -N :	none recorded		
„ „ wF/(-T/-M/-D) :	<i>ø</i> <u>trɔ:gøyɪ:</u>	(<i>ର୍ଷ'ଲ'ଫିନ</i>)	
„ „ „ (-L/-K/-P) :	none recorded		
„ <i>øI/yI/yF/(-T/-L) :</i>	<i>y</i> <u>tʂəhy:goyre:</u>	(<i>ଆକ୍ତ'ଯ'ଗ୍ରୂ'ନ୍ଦ</i>)	
„ „ „ „ -N :	<i>y</i> <u>'vʊŋgoyjɪ:</u>	(<i>ର୍ଷ'ମ'ଶ୍ରୀ'ଫିନ</i>)	
„ „ wF/(-T/-M/-D) :	<i>ø</i> <u>'jɔŋgoyjɪ:</u>	(<i>ଯ୍ନ୍ଦ'କ'ଫିନ</i>)	
„ „ „ (-L/-K/-P) :	<i>ø</i> <u>'dʐɔ:goyre:</u>	(<i>ର୍ଷ'କ'ପ'ନ୍ଦ</i>)	
„ „ wI/yF/(-T/-L) :	<i>y</i> <u>thy:goydu</u>	(<i>ସ୍ବ୍ୟ'ଲ'ଶ୍ରୀ'ର୍କୁଣ</i>)	
„ „ „ „ -N :	<i>y</i> <u>thyŋgoyjɪ:</u>	(<i>ର୍ଷ'ମ'ଶ୍ରୀ'ଫିନ</i>)	
„ „ wF/(-T/-M/-D) :	<i>ø</i> <u>sɔŋgoyre:</u>	(<i>ଏଶ୍ଵଦ'ଶ୍ରୀ'ନ୍ଦ</i>)	
„ „ „ (-L/-K/-P) :	<i>ø</i> <u>phɔ:goyre:</u>	(<i>ର୍ଷ'କ'ପ'ନ୍ଦ</i>)	

(2) C SYSTEMS

(a) C- Systems

C- systems comprise :—

(i) Ca-

The Ca- system is that which is appropriate to words for which the following prosodic systems have to be taken into account : $\left. \begin{matrix} h/nh \\ v/nv \end{matrix} \right\} r/nrC-$

(a) r :—

Where 'r' is the prosody of the syllable initial (rI; § A 2 a), there is only one term that may be stated for Ca-. The Ca- term is characterized by an alveolar-affricate ($t\bar{x}$) articulation, e.g. :—

1W : hrCa- : <u>t<u>ru:ber</u>e</u>	(<i>ରୁଷ୍ଣା.ପ୍ରେନ୍ଦି</i>)	<u>t<u>rugyji:</u></u>	(<i>ରୁଷ୍ଣା.ଶ୍ରିଯିନ୍ଦି</i>)
ⁿ hrCa- : <u>tr<u>u:ber</u>e</u>	(<i>ରୁଷ୍ଣା.ପ୍ରେନ୍ଦି</i>)	<u>tr<u>y:gydu:</u></u>	(<i>ରୁଷ୍ଣା.ଶ୍ରୀରୁଷ୍ଣା</i>)
2W : vrCa- : <u>'d<u>rugydu:</u></u>	(<i>ରୁଷ୍ଣା.ଶ୍ରୀରୁଷ୍ଣା</i>)	<u>'dr<u>ubere</u></u>	(<i>ରୁଷ୍ଣା.ପ୍ରେନ୍ଦି</i>)
ⁿ vrCa- : <u>'ar<u>alactr̥t̥</u></u>	(<i>ରୁଷ୍ଣା.ପ୍ରେନ୍ଦି</i>)	<u>er<u>ebert̥t̥</u></u>	(<i>ରୁଷ୍ଣା.ପ୍ରେନ୍ଦି</i>)

(β) ⁿr :—

Where, however, 'non-r' (ⁿr) may be stated for the syllable initial, and y/w for the syllable initial also, i.e. :—

$$\left. \begin{matrix} h/nh \\ v/nv \end{matrix} \right\} y/wC-,$$

a 3-term system may be set up :—

(P-/T-/K-) ¹

¹ In addition to being the initial-consonant system that takes into account the prosodic systems of the word h/nh , v/nv , the Ca- system comprises C- terms that have as their common exponent occlusion (vyT - has friction as its exponent in interverbal junction and occlusion + fricative release ($d\bar{z}$) in intraverbal junction; there are no examples of vyT - in intraverbal junction in the trisyllabic verbal phrase). The deciding factor for the grouping of the co-articulations of this occlusion adopted here, a grouping that results in the Ca- system stated above, is the part played by the articulator. It is the dorsal area of the tongue that is concerned in the velar and palatal plosion stated as exponents of K-; the apical area is concerned in the alveolar affrication and dental plosion of T-; it is, of course, impossible to establish palato-graphically whether the labial-plosion exponent of P- shares with its other exponent palato-alveolar affrication an articulation with tongue-tip down behind the lower teeth. If, however, it is legitimate to cite evidence from other Tibetan dialects then the fact that 'pja' has been recorded in Sikkimese for LT 'taha w^nvyPVT (ତା) is relevant. cf. also for LT 'singe: le:ge tchigijə (*ଲେଗେ.ତ୍ତିକିଜେ*) ($w^nvyPETw$), Sikkimese 'singi 'jo: pje:dojɪ', on the assumption that 'tchigijə' and 'pje:dojɪ' are comparable. The alveolar affricate $t\bar{x}/t\bar{g}/d\bar{x}$ is not assigned to P-, T-, or K-, but, as rCa-, stands in the same relation to each of them.

$\underbrace{\begin{matrix} P & T & K \end{matrix}}_{Ca-}$

It is possible that in some dialects a three-term prosodic system would need to be set up, for the syllable initial, i.e. r/y/w to account for the forms given in Jaeschke (*Tibetan-English Dictionary*, London, 1934), pp. xviii, xix, 'K'rug, gri, 'pru-gu', etc. This would then give r/y/w P-/T-/K-.

T/1W(h)/yI :	tsh: <u>tshumgydu:</u> (ຖྲྷ མྔ རྩୁ ଶ୍ରୀ)	<u>tshøraje</u>	(ସ୍କୋ བྱྷ དେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ „ wI :	th : <u>thø:bere</u> (ସ୍କୋ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)	<u>thu:gydu:</u>	(ସ୍କୁ ପ୍ରୀ རྩୁ ଶ୍ରୀ)
„ „ (nh)/yI :	ts : <u>tsu:gyji:</u> (ସ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରୀ ଫୀ ଶ୍ରୀ)	<u>tsugydu:</u>	(ସ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରୀ རྩୁ ଶ୍ରୀ)
„ „ „ wI :	t : <u>to:gydu:</u> (ଟୁ ପ୍ରୀ རྩୁ ଶ୍ରୀ)	<u>tombera</u>	(ସ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
//2W/yI :	z : <u>'zembəre</u> (ସ୍ତୁ ମ୍ବେ ଦ୍ରୀ)	<u>erebəz:</u>	(ଫୁ ମ୍ବେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ (v)/wI :	d : <u>'du:gydu:</u> (ଫୁ ଦୁ ଗ୍ୟୁ ଦ୍ରୀ)	<u>nduggydu:</u>	(ଫୁ ଦୁ ଗ୍ୟୁ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ (nv)/wI :	th : <u>'thəmbəre</u> (ସ୍ତୁ ଥେ ମ୍ବେ ଦ୍ରୀ)		
P/1W(h)/yI :	tsh: <u>tshy:gyre:</u> (ମକ୍ଷ ପ୍ରୀ ଦ୍ରୀ)	<u>erebəghəj</u>	(କ୍ଷେ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ „ wI :	ph : <u>phy:gyji:</u> (ମୁଖ ପ୍ରୀ ଫୀ ଶ୍ରୀ)	<u>phəsə:re</u>	(ମୁଖ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ (nh)/yI :	ts : <u>tsu:gydu:</u> (ସ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରୀ རྩୁ ଶ୍ରୀ)	<u>erarəfət</u>	(ସ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ „ wI :	p : <u>py:gydu:</u> (ଫୁ ପ୍ରୀ རྩୁ ଶ୍ରୀ)	<u>eraʃɪnəd</u>	(ଫୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ 2W(v)/yI :	'dz : <u>'dzə:ryəf:</u> (ସ୍ତୁ ଦ୍ଵେ ରେ ଫୀ ଶ୍ରୀ)	<u>'dzə:gydu:</u>	(ସ୍ତୁ ଦ୍ଵେ ଗ୍ୟୁ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ „ wI :	b : <u>'bumgydu:</u> (ଫୁ ବୁ ଗ୍ୟୁ ଦ୍ରୀ)	<u>erebəzəb:</u>	(ଫୁ ବୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ (nv)/yI :	tsh : <u>'tshu:ryəle</u> (ସୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)	<u>'tshu:gyji:</u>	(ସୁ ପ୍ରୀ ଫୀ ଶ୍ରୀ)
„ „ „ wI :	ph : <u>'phə:bəre</u> (ଫୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)	<u>'phəsə:re</u>	(ଫୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
K/1W(h)/yI :	ch : <u>chy:gydu:</u> (ସ୍ତୁ ଚୁ ଗ୍ୟୁ ଦ୍ରୀ)	<u>chu:bera</u>	(ସ୍ତୁ ଚୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ „ wI :	kh : <u>khy:gydu:</u> (ସ୍ତୁ କୁ ଗ୍ୟୁ ଦ୍ରୀ)	<u>khy:bera</u>	(ସ୍ତୁ କୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ (nh)/yI :	c : <u>cə:bəre</u> (ସ୍ତୁ ଚେ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)	<u>cy:ngyurə:</u>	(ସ୍ତୁ ଚେ ନ୍ଯୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ „ wI :	k : <u>ky:gyre:</u> (ସ୍ତୁ କୁ ଗ୍ୟୁ ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)	<u>ky:bera</u>	(ସ୍ତୁ କୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ 2W(v)/yI :	j : <u>'ʃə:ryəf:</u> (ସ୍ତୁ ଜୁ ରେ ଫୀ ଶ୍ରୀ)	<u>'ʃu:gydu:</u>	(ସ୍ତୁ ଜୁ ଗ୍ୟୁ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ „ wI :	g : <u>'gu:gydu:</u> (ସ୍ତୁ ଗୁ ଗ୍ୟୁ ଦ୍ରୀ)	<u>'gugyurə:</u>	(ସ୍ତୁ ଗୁ ନ୍ଯୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ (nv)/yI :		none recorded	
„ „ „ wI :	kh : <u>'khugydu:</u> (ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ରୁ ଶ୍ରୀ)	<u>'khuyngyji:</u>	(ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଫୀ ଶ୍ରୀ)

(ii) C β -

Where the y/w system may be stated for the syllable initial (§ A 2 a above) but not the prosodic systems h/nh and v/nv, i.e. y/wC-, the C- system (C β -) comprises three terms : Q-/L-/S-, e.g. :—

Q/1W/yI :	j : <u>ju:gydu:</u> (ସ୍ତୁ ଯୁ ଗ୍ୟୁ ଦ୍ରୀ)	<u>jø:re</u>	(ଫୁ ଯୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ wI :	? : <u>?u:gydu:</u> (ଫୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)	<u>?o:gydu:</u>	(ଫୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ 2W/yI :	j : <u>'ʃə:ryəf:</u> (ସ୍ତୁ ଜୁ ରେ ଫୀ ଶ୍ରୀ)	<u>'ʃə:rgyurə:</u>	(ସ୍ତୁ ଜୁ ନ୍ଯୁ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ wI :	w : <u>'wyngydu:</u> (ସ୍ତୁ ଓ ନ୍ଯୁ ଶ୍ରୀ)	<u>'wy:gydu:</u>	(ସ୍ତୁ ଓ ନ୍ଯୁ ଶ୍ରୀ)
L/1W/yI :	l : <u>lo:gyji:</u> (ସ୍ତୁ ଲୋ ଫୀ ଶ୍ରୀ)	<u>lø:re</u>	(ସ୍ତୁ ଲୋ ପ୍ରେ ଦ୍ରୀ)
„ „ wI :		none recorded	

L/2W/yI :	1: <u>m</u> : erebe <u>ga</u>	(मृष्ट-प-टेंद्)
" "	wI : <u>x</u> : erebe <u>gi</u>	(मृष्ट-प-टेंद्)
S/1W/yI :	<u>ø</u> : erare <u>ce</u>	(संह-प-टेंद्)
" "	wI : <u>s</u> : sugydu: <u>u</u>	(पृष्ठ-प-टुकुष्)
, 2W/yI :	<u>ø</u> : <u>eu</u> guyji: <u>u</u>	(त्रिष्ट-पी-टिक्कि)
" "	wI : <u>s</u> : <u>se</u> bere	(पृष्ठ-प-टेंद्)

(iii) C_y-

Where C- is characterized by nasality a separate system is required; nasality may characterize C- in both 1W and 2W, but the prosodic systems h/nh and v/nv are not applicable. Nor is the y/w prosodic system of the syllable initial. In wI syllables (§ A 2 a) a three-term system (C_y-) is recognized: M-/N-/D-; in yI syllables a single term (N-) may be stated, e.g. :—

M/1W :	<u>m</u> : <u>mu</u> rebe <u>ga</u>	(मृष्ट-प-टेंद्)
,, 2W :	<u>m</u> : <u>mu</u> rebe <u>gi</u>	(मृष्ट-प-टेंद्)
N/1W :	<u>n</u> : <u>nu</u> rebe <u>ga</u>	(सृष्ट-प-टेंद्)
,, 2W :	<u>n</u> : <u>nu</u> rebe <u>gi</u>	(सृष्ट-प-टेंद्)
D/1W :	<u>ŋ</u> : <u>ngu</u> rebe <u>ga</u>	(पृष्ठ-प-टुकुष्)
,, 2W :	<u>ŋ</u> : <u>ngu</u> rebe <u>gi</u>	(पृष्ठ-प-टुकुष्)
yI { N/1W ¹ :	<u>ŋ</u> : <u>nungydu:</u> <u>u</u>	(पृष्ठ-प-टुकुष्)
,, 2W :	<u>ŋ</u> : <u>nungydu:</u> <u>u</u>	(पृष्ठ-प-टुकुष्)

(b) Final-consonant Systems (-C)

Like the initial-consonant systems the final-consonant systems must be stated with reference to a prosodic system, that of the syllable final, i.e. :—

- (i) yF/wF : T, L. (2) (-C_a)
- (ii) wF : P, K, M, D. (4) (-C_b)

The exponents of the -C_a system are :—

-T :	Absence of consonant articulation	Absence of consonant articulation
-L :	„ „ „	{ Alveolar friction (१) (sS) (fS)

The exponents of the -C_b system are :—

-P :	{ Absence of consonant articulation (fS) Labial stop (sS)	{ Absence of consonant articulation
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¹ The N of yI here is not, of course, to be identified with the N of the three-term system M/N/D of wI; it stands in the same relation to all three terms, as rCa stands in relation to P/T/K.

-K :	Absence of consonant articulation	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Absence of consonant} \\ \text{articulation} \\ \text{Velar plosive} \\ \text{Velar ,} \end{array} \right\}$	(fS)
-M :	Labial nasal	Labial nasal	
-D :	Velar ,,	Velar ,,	(sS)

Where nasality characterizes -C in a yF syllable (-N, as opposed to -M/-D) its exponents are :—

	c	o
-N :	velar nasality	labial nasality

In the examples below the phonological structure of the initial syllable, together with the relevant prosodies of the word, is given in the right-hand column.

(i) -T(wF) :

ty <u>ber</u> e	(tsʰ /tsʰ-pʰ/ty̥/)	t <u>hy</u> ugy <u>du</u> :	(tsʰ /tsʰ-pʰ/ty̥-y̥/)	(1hrCUTw)
kh <u>ber</u> e	(χ /χ-p/ty̥/)	'kh <u>hy</u> ugy <u>du</u> :	(χ /χ-p/ty̥-y̥/)	(2 ^{nv} KOTw)

(yF) :

ky <u>ber</u> e	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥/)	ky <u>hy</u> ugy <u>du</u> :	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥-y̥/)	(1 ^{hw} KUTy)
th <u>ber</u> e	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥/)	th <u>hy</u> ugy <u>du</u> :	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥-y̥/)	(1hwTOTy)

(ii) -L(wF) :

ye <u>ber</u> e	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥/)	y <u>hy</u> ugy <u>du</u> :	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥-y̥/)	(2vyKULw)
er <u>ber</u> e	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥/)	'er <u>hy</u> ugy <u>du</u> :	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥-y̥/)	(2vyPOLw)

(yF) :

phy <u>bo</u> ji (sS)	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥/)	phy <u>hy</u> gy <u>ji</u> :	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥-y̥/)	(1hwPULy)
phy <u>ra</u> ji (fS)				

kh <u>bo</u> ber e (sS)	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥/)	k <u>hy</u> ugy <u>du</u> :	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥-y̥/)	(1hwKOLw)
kh <u>ra</u> ber e (fS)				

(iii) -P :

th <u>ber</u> e	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥/)	th <u>hy</u> ugy <u>du</u> : (sS)		
th <u>ber</u> e	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥/)	th <u>hy</u> ugy <u>du</u> : (fS)	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥-y̥/)	(1hwTUP)

th <u>ber</u> e	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥/)	th <u>hy</u> ugy <u>du</u> : (sS)		
th <u>ber</u> e	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥/)	th <u>hy</u> ugy <u>du</u> : (fS)	(tsʰ /tsʰ-p/ty̥-y̥/)	(1hwTOP)

(iv) -K :

\sugberere (sS)(\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1) \u2014 s\u02e1gydu: (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1) (2ySUK)**\engare** (fS)**l\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0** (sS)(\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0) \u2014 lo\u02e1gyji: (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0) (1yLOK)**l\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0** (fS)

(v) -M :

ts\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0 (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0) **ts\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0** (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0) (1^{hy}TUM)**\t\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0** (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0) **\t\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0\u02e0** (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0) (1hyPOM)

(vi) -D :

thu\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0 (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0) **thu\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0\u02e0** (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0) (1hwTUD)**thu\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0** (fS) **thu\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0** (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0) (1hwTOD)**tho\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0** (sS) **tho\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0\u02e0** (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0) (1hwTON)

(vii) -N :

thy\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0 (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0) **thy\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0\u02e0** (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0) (1hwTUN)**\t\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0** (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0) **\t\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0\u02e0** (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0) (1^{hw}TON)

From these examples it will be seen that although the exponents of two -C terms may be identical in one prosodic context, e.g. -Ty and -Ly in cW (**thy\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0**, **khy\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0**) (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0), there is at least one prosodic context in which they are not, e.g. in oW (fS), **th\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0**, **kh\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e0**; (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0), (\u02e2\u02e4\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0\u02e1\u02e0).

The phonematic systems of the C₁V₁, and C₂V₂ syllables, which, unlike those of the CVC syllable, are independent of the prosodic systems of the word (wW, yW, eW, cW, oW), are stated after the prosodic and phonematic systems of wW, yW, and eW; they are common to all three of them.

yW : EXPONENTS OF 'y' ; PROSODIC AND PHONEMATIC SYSTEMS

I. EXPONENTS OF 'y'

Exponents of 'y' may be stated for initial, medial, and final syllables as follows :—

A. Initial Syllable (CVC)

(1) -V- is characterized by lip-spreading,¹ e.g. :—

<u>tshib</u> <u>eji</u>	(tsʰi·bɛ̯jɪ)	<u>simgidu:</u>	(sim·giðu:)
<u>le:bere</u>	(lɛ̯bɛ̯rɛ̯)	<u>tshe:bere</u>	(tsʰe̯bɛ̯rɛ̯)

(2) C- is characterized by lip-spreading, e.g. :—

<u>ce:bere</u>	(čɛ̯bɛ̯rɛ̯)	<u>jibgidu:</u>	(ɟi·bgiðu:)	<u>ni:bere</u>	(nɪ̯bɛ̯rɛ̯)
<u>tsahigiji:</u>	(tsʰa̯hi·gɪjɪ)	<u>eingijø:</u>	(ɛ̯iŋgiðjø)	<u>tshibere</u>	(tsʰi·bɛ̯rɛ̯)
<u>dingidu:</u>	(diŋgiðu:)	<u>tsi:bøjɪ</u>	(tsʰi·bøjɪ)	<u>si:gire:</u>	(si̯giðrɛ̯)
<u>lingire:</u>	(lɪŋgiðrɛ̯)	<u>phirare</u>	(ɸɪrare)	<u>mi:garø</u>	(mɪ̯gaðrɛ̯)
<u>ni:berø</u>	(ni̯berø)				

(3) -C is characterized by lip-spreading in cW, e.g. :—

<u>si:mgidu:</u>	(sim·giðu:)	<u>ji:bgidu:</u>	(ɟi̯bgiðu:)	<u>ei:ngijø:</u>	(ɛ̯i̯ŋgiðjø)
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but not in oW.

B. Medial Syllable (C₁V₁)

In cW both C₁ and V₁ are characterized by lip-spreading, e.g. :—

<u>chir:gi:re:</u>	(čɪ̯rɪ̯gi̯rɛ̯)	<u>ti:k:gi:jø:</u>	(ti̯kɪ̯gi̯jø)	<u>tsahib:gi:re:</u>	(tsʰi̯bi̯gi̯rɛ̯)
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C. Final Syllable (C₂V₂)

None, but see eW, I C below for exponents of ‘non-w’.

In yW exponents of ‘y’ may be stated for two of the three syllables, e.g. :—

<u>ei:ngijø:</u>	(ɛ̯i̯ŋgiðjø)	<u>tsahib:gi:re:</u>	(tsʰi̯bi̯gi̯rɛ̯)	<u>tsi:gi:re:</u>	(tsɪ̯gi̯rɛ̯)
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or for only one, e.g. :—

<u>ni:ba:jø</u>	(ni̯ba̯jø)	<u>tsahim:bejɪ</u>	(tsʰi̯mibɛ̯jɪ)	<u>se:mbandu</u>	(se̯mbandu)
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Exponents of both ‘y’ and ‘e’, but not ‘w’, i.e. ‘non-w’, may be stated for the final syllable also (see eW : Exponents of ‘e’; Prosodic and Phonematic Systems, I C).

II. PROSODIC AND PHONEMATIC SYSTEMS

For yW prosodic and phonematic systems are stated as follows :—

A. Prosodic Systems

(1) Word : c/o

(2) (a) Syllable Initial (I) : (i) r/nr ; (ii) y/w (Initial Syllable)

(b) „ „ Final (F) : y/w („ „ „)

¹ Lip-spreading characterizes -V- in yW in certain contexts, and is perhaps better stated as an exponent of non w/eW, cf. eW § I, below.

B. Phonematic Systems

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| (1) -V- | (Initial Syllable) |
| (2) C _a -/C _b -/C _y - | (" " ") |
| (3) -C | (" " ") |

A. Prosodic Systems

(1) WORD : c/o

Exponents of c/o may be stated for the initial and medial syllables (CVC, C₁V₁). They comprise :—

(a) Medial Syllable

(i) V₁ :

c : a close degree of aperture

o : a degree of aperture that is either open (front) or half-close (central), e.g. :—

c : *'singuee:* (सिंगूए) *cigidu:* (सिंगिदु) *phigidu:* (फिगिदु)

o : *piribare* (प्रिरबारे) *piribajas* (प्रिरबायज) *phiriare* (फरीएरे)

(ii) C₁- :

c : velarity

o : labiality, e.g. :—

c : *'tʃirigiejə:* (त्शिरिगिएज) *'simgidu:* (सिम्गिदु) *tʃehibigire:* (त्शेहिबिगिरे)

o : *'tʃiribeeji* (त्शिरिबेज) *'simbire* (सिम्बिरे) *tʃehibire* (त्शेहिबिरे)

(b) Initial Syllable (CVC)

(i) -V- :

The exponents of c/o that may be stated for the two terms of the -V- system, I/E (§ B 1 below), are degrees of aperture as below ; in stating them one must take into account the prosodic system of the syllable final, y/w (§ A 2a), and the -C systems (§ B 2b).

(a) -E- : 'o'

-Tw : half-open aperture close to half-close aperture + centralization (ɪ)

-Ty : half-close „ close aperture, e.g.

-Tw (§§ A 2a, B 2b)	<i>tʃe<u>he</u>be<u>ej</u>i</i>	(त्शेहेबेज)	<i>tʃe<u>hi</u>gi<u>ij</u>ə:</i>	(त्शेहिगिएज)
	<i>ts<u>eb</u>er<u>e</u></i>	(त्शेबेरे)	<i>ts<u>ig</u>i<u>re</u>:</i>	(त्शेइरे)
	<i>[t<u>ee</u>:ber<u>e</u>]</i>	(त्शेआबेरे)	<i>t<u>ig</u>i<u>re</u>:</i>	(त्शेआगिरे)

-Ty	<i>phe<u>be</u>re</i>	(फेबेरे)	<i>phi<u>gi</u>du:</i>	(फिगिदु)
	<i>le<u>be</u>re</i>	(लेबेरे)	<i>li<u>gi</u>re:</i>	(लेगिरे)
	<i>ce<u>be</u>re</i>	(स्फेबेरे)	<i>ci<u>gi</u>du:</i>	(स्फिगिदु)

No exponents can be given for c/o where the -V- term is the other term of the system, -I-.

(β) In yW a vowel system (I/E) may be stated only for syllables in -T; where the -C term is not -T, exponents of c/o may be given for -V- only when the -C term is -L or -N, e.g.

-V-	‘o’	‘c’
-L (fS)	close to half-close aperture + centralization (i) shortness	close aperture (i) length
-N	half-open aperture (ε)	close to half-close aperture + centralization (i)
e.g.		

	‘o’	‘c’
-L (fS)	tsi:gi <u>d</u> u phi: <u>g</u> id <u>u</u> : si: <u>g</u> i <u>e</u> :	(စိုးဒ်ပါ့ဂိုဒ်) (စိုးဒ်ဖြိုးဂိုန်) (စိုးဒ်ပြိုးဂိုန်)
-N	ch <u>u</u> ng <u>g</u> id <u>u</u> : ch <u>u</u> ng <u>g</u> ij <u>ø</u> :	(ခဲ့ဆ်ပါ့ဂိုဒ်) (ခဲ့ဆ်ဖြိုးဂိုန်) (ခဲ့ဆ်ပြိုးဂိုန်)

Exponents of c/o may not be stated for -V- where the -C term is -L in sS.

(ii) -C

For -C the following exponents may be stated, with reference to the -C terms, -L, -K, -P, -N.

	‘o’	‘c’
-L (fS)	- friction (i)	
-K	velarity	
-P		labiality
-N	labiality	velarity, e.g.
	‘o’	‘c’
-L (fS)	tsi: <u>g</u> are phi: <u>g</u> are si: <u>g</u> are	(စိုးဒ်ပါ့ဂိုဒ်) (စိုးဒ်ဖြိုးဂိုန်) (စိုးဒ်ပြိုးဂိုန်)
-K	(fS) si: <u>g</u> are (sS) si: <u>g</u> are (fS) di: <u>g</u> are (sS) di: <u>g</u> are (fS) mi: <u>g</u> are (sS) mi: <u>g</u> are	(စိုးဒ်ပါ့ဂိုဒ်) (စိုးဒ်ဖြိုးဂိုန်) (ခုံးဒ်ပါ့ဂိုန်) (ခုံးဒ်ဖြိုးဂိုန်) (ခီးဒ်ပါ့ဂိုန်) (ခီးဒ်ဖြိုးဂိုန်)

		'o'	'c'
-P	{ t̪ <u>shibere</u>	(<i>क्षिप्साय-प-ड़ा</i>)	t̪ <u>shibgire:</u> (<i>क्षिप्साय-ग्गी-ड़ा</i>)
	<u>thibere</u>	(<i>ष्टिप्साय-प-ड़ा</i>)	<u>thibgidu:</u> (<i>ष्टिप्साय-ग्गी-ड़ुष्टा</i>)
	sibere	(<i>स्पेस्साय-प-ड़ा</i>)	<u>sibgidu:</u> (<i>स्पेस्साय-ग्गी-ड़ुष्टा</i>)
-N	{ <u>rempere</u>	(<i>रे॒प्स-प-ड़ा</i>)	<u>lingire:</u> (<i>ले॒प्स-ग्गी-ड़ा</i>)
	<u>chembere</u>	(<i>मे॒प्स-प-ड़ा</i>)	<u>chingidu:</u> (<i>मे॒प्स-ग्गी-ड़ुष्टा</i>)
	<u>sempere</u>	(<i>से॒प्स-प-ड़ा</i>)	<u>singijø:</u> (<i>से॒प्स-ग्गी-य्हू</i>)

(c) *Final Syllable (C₂V₂)*

In fS, but not sS (Part I; two-term 'rate of utterance' system, f/s) exponents of c/o that characterize C₂- are :—

c : plosion, e.g. 'sigidu: (*ष्ट्रि॒प्साय-ग्गी-ड़ुष्टा*)

o : nasality + plosion, e.g. 'sibandu: (*ष्ट्रि॒प्साय-प-ड़ुष्टा*)

Just as, in wW, the two vowel terms O/U are not phonetically distinguished in all prosodic contexts (wW, A 1), so, in yW, the two vowel terms I/E (§ B 1) are phonetically identical in cW, e.g.

		'oW	'cW
-I-	{ erere	(<i>ेरे॒प-ड़ा</i>)	<u>sigidu:</u> (<i>ेरे॒ग्गी-ड़ुष्टा</i>)
	<u>arebe</u>	(<i>अेरे॒प-ड़ा</i>)	<u>sigidu:</u> (<i>अेरे॒ग्गी-ड़ुष्टा</i>)
	[<u>areras</u>]	(<i>अे॒रे॒प-ड़ा</i>)[]	<u>sigidu:</u> (<i>अे॒रे॒ग्गी-ड़ुष्टा</i>)
-E-	{ t̪ <u>shebej</u> i	(<i>थे॒प-य्हू</i>)	t̪ <u>shigijø:</u> (<i>थे॒प-ग्गी-य्हू</i>)
	<u>tsere</u>	(<i>ते॒प-ड़ा</i>)	<u>tsigire:</u> (<i>ते॒प-ग्गी-ड़ा</i>)
	[<u>cebe</u> re]	(<i>से॒प्स-प-ड़ा</i>)[]	<u>cigidu:</u> (<i>से॒प्स-ग्गी-ड़ुष्टा</i>)

Similarly, as in the case of wW, alternative pronunciations of the type phigidiu / phegidiu (*खे॒प्स-ग्गी-ड़ुष्टा*) have been recorded; the alternation is attributed to an attempt to maintain orthographic distinctions in all prosodic contexts.

(2) PROSODIC SYSTEMS OF 'SYLLABLE INITIAL' (I) AND 'SYLLABLE FINAL' (F)

(a) 'Syllable Initial' (I)

As in the case of wW (wW, § A 2a) two prosodic systems are recognized for I :—

(i) r/nr :

(ii) y/w :

The exponents of these two systems characterize both C- and -V-, i.e. CV(C).

(i) r/nr

The exponents of 'r' comprise :—

C- : fricative (i) release

The exponents of 'nr' comprise :—

(a) C- : A release other than that of alveolar friction (r), e.g. alveolar friction (s), alveolar lateral, plosion, etc.

(β) -V- : In yI syllables, a degree of closeness greater than that appropriate to 'r', e.g.

r : t_{si}gido: (tsʰiŋgiðu:) | t_{si}gido: (tsʰiŋgiðu:) | t_{si}ber: (tsʰibɛr)

nr : tshibare (tʂʰibɛr) | p_igi: (pʰiŋgi) | p_igi: (pʰiŋgi)

(ii) y/w :

For the stating of nrI a two-term system is required. The phonetic exponents of y/w comprise :—

(a) C-

Articulations as follows, with reference to the C-systems (§ B 2a) :—

	<i>y</i>	<i>w</i>
P :—	Alveolar (occlusion) + fricative release	Labial (occlusion) + plosive release
T :—	{ Alveolar (occlusion) + fricative release (Tone One) Alveolar friction (z) (Tone Two)	Dental (occlusion) + plosive release
K :—	Palatal plosion	—
Q :—	„ semi-vowel	—
L :—	(Alveolar) lateral	(Alveolar) friction (r)
S :—	Palatal (friction)	„ „ (s)
N :—	„ (nasality)	Labial (nasality), e.g.

	<i>y</i>	<i>w</i>
P :—	<u>t_{she}ber</u> (tʂʰe:bɛr)	<u>phe:ber</u> (pʰe:bɛr)
T :—	{ <u>tsigire</u> : (tʂʰiŋgi:re) <u>zimber</u> (tʂʰimber)	<u>thingiji</u> : (tʂʰiŋgi:re)
K :—	<u>chember</u> (tʂʰɛmber)	—
Q :—	<u>jimber</u> (tʂʰimber)	—
L :—	<u>le:ber</u> (tʂʰle:bɛr)	<u>ri:ber</u> (tʂʰri:bɛr)
S :—	<u>sigire</u> : (tʂʰiŋgi:re)	<u>singire</u> : (tʂʰiŋgi:re)
N :—	<u>eribere</u> (tʂʰeribɛr)	<u>m_igare</u> (tʂʰimber)

(β) -V-

y : a greater degree of closeness than is appropriate to 'w' in otherwise the same prosodic context, e.g.

y : ju:ber (tʂʰju:bɛr) | ce:ber (tʂʰce:bɛr) | tshigido: (tʂʰtʃiŋgiðu:)

w : m_igare (tʂʰimber) | phe:ber (pʰe:bɛr) | phi:gi: (ɸiŋgi:)

(b) Syllable Final (F)

A two-term prosodic system (*y/w*) is recognized for F, as in the case of F in *wW*. The exponents of *y/w* characterize the -V- terms (I/E) (§ B 1) :—

<i>w</i>	<i>y</i>
-I- { close to half-close aperture + centralization (i) short duration	close aperture
-T { short duration	long duration
(§ B 2b) {	
-E- { half-open aperture short duration	half-close aperture long duration, e.g.

<i>y</i>	<i>w</i>
<i>t<u>i</u>gi:<i>j</i>:</i>	(<i>स्त्री-गियः</i>)
<i>t<u>i</u>gi:<i>j</i>:</i>	(<i>स्त्री-गियः</i>)
<i>ti:<i>b</i>ere</i>	(<i>तिभेर</i>)
<i>c<u>i</u>gi:<i>d</i>u:</i>	(<i>क्षेत्री-गिद्</i>)
<i>p<u>he</u>:<i>b</i>ere</i>	(<i>पेत्री-भेर</i>)
<i>le:<i>b</i>ere</i>	(<i>लेत्री-भेर</i>)
<i>te<u>hi</u>gi:<i>j</i>:</i>	(<i>तेहीगियः</i>)
<i>s<u>i</u>gi:<i>d</i>u:</i>	(<i>सिगिद्</i>)
<i>re<u>he</u>:<i>b</i>ere</i>	(<i>रेहेभेर</i>)
<i>ci:<i>g</i>u:</i>	(<i>चिगु</i>)
<i>re<u>ri</u>gi:<i>j</i>:</i>	(<i>रेरिगियः</i>)
<i>re<u>de</u>:<i>b</i>ere</i>	(<i>रेदेभेर</i>)

B. Phonematic Systems (Initial Syllable)**(1) VOWEL (-V-)**

A two-term Vowel system may be stated for syllables in the -C term -T; where the -C term is other than -T, a single -V- term only may be stated, i.e.

(a) -T two-term system I/E

(b) -L/-P/-K/-M/-D/-N : -V-

(a) For the exponents of I/E one must take into account the following prosodic systems already stated :—

- (i) c/o (word) A 1
- (ii) r/ⁿr } (syllable initial) A 2a
- (iii) y/w } (syllable final) A 2b, e.g.

I.

<i>oW/rI/yF:</i>	<i>॒रेरेडिर्ति</i>	(<i>स्त्री-पान्त्री</i>)
„ „ <i>wF:</i>	none recorded	
„ „ <i>rI/yI/yF:</i>	<i>॒रेरेडिर्ति</i>	(<i>क्षेत्री-पान्त्री</i>)
„ „ „ <i>wF:</i>	<i>॒रेरेडिर्ति</i>	(<i>पान्त्री</i>)
„ „ „ <i>wI/yF:</i>	<i>॒रेरेडिर्ति</i>	(<i>पित्री-पान्त्री</i>)
„ „ „ <i>wF:</i>	<i>॒रेरेडिर्ति</i>	(<i>त्री-पान्त्री</i>)
<i>cW/rI/yF:</i>	<i>॒रेरेडिर्ति</i>	(<i>स्त्री-पान्त्री</i>)
„ „ <i>wF:</i>	none recorded	

cW/ ⁿ rI/yI/yF :	i:	<u>pj</u> igidu:	(^ක ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ^{ସୁର୍ଦ୍ଧା})
„ „ „ wF :	u	<u>ə</u> igidu:	(^{ମେଣ୍ଟିର୍କୁଷା})
„ „ wI/yF :	ɛ:	<u>pi</u> igidu:	(^{ମେଣ୍ଟିର୍କୁଷା})
„ „ „ wF :	u	<u>'si</u> gidu:	(^{ମେଣ୍ଟିର୍କୁଷା})

E.

oW/rI/yF :	ɛ:	<u>tri</u> :ber <u>e</u>	(^{ପାଶ୍ଚାଯାନିକ୍ତ})
„ „ wF :	none recorded		
„ „ ⁿ rI/yI/yF :	e:	<u>ce</u> :ber <u>e</u>	(^{ପାଶ୍ଚାଯାନିକ୍ତ})
„ „ „ wF :	ɛ	<u>tʃe</u> ber <u>e</u>	(^{ପାଶ୍ଚାଯାନିକ୍ତ})
„ „ wI/yF :	ɛ:	<u>phi</u> ber <u>e</u>	(^{ପାଶ୍ଚାଯାନିକ୍ତ})
„ „ „ wF :	none recorded		
cW/rI/yF :	i:	<u>ti</u> gi <u>d</u> u:	(^{ପାଶ୍ଚାଯାନିକ୍ତ})
„ „ wF :	none recorded		
„ „ ⁿ rI/yI/yF :	i:	<u>ci</u> gi <u>d</u> u:	(^{ପାଶ୍ଚାଯାନିକ୍ତ})
„ „ „ wF :	u	<u>tʃi</u> gi <u>d</u> u:	(^{ପାଶ୍ଚାଯାନିକ୍ତ})
„ „ wI/yF :	ɛ:	<u>phi</u> gi <u>d</u> u:	(^{ପାଶ୍ଚାଯାନିକ୍ତ})
„ „ „ wF :	u	<u>'si</u> gi <u>d</u> u:	(^{ମେଣ୍ଟିର୍କୁଷା})

For the exponents of -V- the systems that must be taken into account are the following :—

- (i) f/s (sentence)
- (ii) o/c (word)
- (iii) r/ⁿr } (syllable initial)
- (iv) y/w } (syllable initial)

Part I

§ A 1

§ A 2

and the -C system (§ B 2b).

(b) -V- :—

cW/rI/(-L/-K) :	ɛ:	<u>dŋi</u> gi <u>d</u> u:	(^{ପାଶ୍ଚାଯାନିକ୍ତ})
„ „ (-P/-M/-D) :	u	<u>dŋu</u> mgidu:	(^{ଶ୍ଵିମ୍ବାର୍କୁଷା})
„ „ -N :	none recorded		
„ „ ⁿ rI/yI/(-L/-K) :	i:	<u>tsi</u> rgidu:	(^{ଶ୍ଵିର୍ଦ୍ଦମ୍ବାର୍କୁଷା})
„ „ „ (-P/-M/-D) :	u	<u>tʃeh</u> ubgi <u>e</u> :	(^{କିମ୍ବାର୍କୁଷା})
„ „ „ „ -N :	u	<u>θiŋgi</u> j <u>ø</u> :	(^{ମେଣ୍ଟିର୍କୁଷା})
„ „ wI/(-L/-K) :	ɛ:	<u>phi</u> gi <u>d</u> u:	(^{ପାଶ୍ଚାଯାନିକ୍ତ})
„ „ „ (-P/-M/-D) :	u	<u>'su</u> mgidu:	(^{ମେଣ୍ଟିର୍କୁଷା})
„ „ „ „ -N :	u	<u>thu</u> gi <u>d</u> u:	(^{ବେଳୀର୍କୁଷା})

oW/rI/(-L/-K)/fS :	<u>t</u>	<u>rebedip'</u>	(पूँछास्याद्दं)
" " " sS :	<u>t</u>	<u>rebedip'</u>	(")
" " (-P/-M/-D) :	<u>t</u>	<u>rebedip'</u>	(पूँछमस्याद्दं)
" " " -N :		none recorded	
" " " rI/yI/(-L/-K)/fS :	<u>t</u>	<u>tsar</u>	(षट्टद्याद्दं)
" " " sS :	<u>t</u>	<u>tsibere</u>	(")
" " " (-P/-M/-D) :	<u>t</u>	<u>tsibere</u>	(क्षेत्रस्याद्दं)
" " " -N :	<u>t</u>	<u>tsembere</u>	(मेत्रस्याद्दं)
" " " wI/(-L/-K)/fS :	<u>t</u>	<u>phar</u>	(फुद्याद्दं)
" " " sS :	<u>t</u>	<u>phibere</u>	(")
" " " (-P/-M/-D) :	<u>t</u>	<u>phimber</u>	(फिंद्याद्दं)
" " " -N :	<u>t</u>	<u>thembere</u>	(बेन्द्याद्दं)

(2) C SYSTEMS

(a) C- Systems

C- systems comprise :—

(i) Ca-

The Ca- system is that which is appropriate to words for which the following prosodic systems have to be taken into account :—

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} h/nh \\ v/n_v \end{array} \right\} r/n_r C-$$

(a) r :—

As in wW, where ' r ' is the prosody of the syllable initial (rI, § A 2a) the C-term is characterized by an alveolar-affricate (tr) articulation, e.g.

1W : hrCa- :	<u>t<u>ri</u>ber</u>	(रूँछिस्याद्दं)
"hrCa- :	<u>t<u>ri</u>ber</u>	(रूँछिस्याद्दं)
2W : vrCa- :	<u>v<u>ri</u>gido</u>	(रूँछिस्युरुक्षु)
"vrCa- :	<u>v<u>ri</u>beji</u>	(रूँसास्यिक्षु)

(β) n_r :—

Where n_r may be stated for the syllable initial, and therefore y/w for the syllable initial also (§ A 2a), it is necessary to distinguish those C- terms which are not limited to either yI or wI from those which are, i.e. for

$$n_r \left\{ \begin{array}{l} h/nh \\ v/n_v \end{array} \right\} y/w Ca-,$$

a two-term system may be set up Cβ- : P-/T- (c.f. wW, § B 2a), e.g.

T/1W(h)/yI :	<u>tsh</u> : <u>tshimber</u>	(रूँक्षमस्याद्दं)	<u>tshember</u> (रूँक्षेत्रस्याद्दं)
" " " wI :	<u>th</u> : <u>thibere</u>	(बेन्द्याद्दं)	<u>thingiji</u> (बेन्द्युमिक्षु)

T/1W(^{nh})/yI : ts :	<u>tsirare</u>	(စိတ်ပါးနှံ)	<u>tsigire:</u>	(တဲ့ရီးနှံ)
" " , wI : t :	<u>tirare</u>	(စိတ်ပါးနှံ)		
,, 2W/yI : z :	<u>'zimbare</u>	(ဇူးမားနှံ)	<u>arefiz'</u>	(ဇူးမားနှံ)
,, ,(v)/wI : d :	<u>'dingidu:</u>	(ချို့ဒီးဘုံး)		
,, ,(n ^v)/wI : th :	<u>'the:bare</u>	(တုံးပါးနှံ)		
P/1W(h)/yI : t̪əh : <u>t̪ehigiji</u>	(ဖြူ့ရီးဖိုး)		<u>t̪eshibgire:</u>	(အဲပေးဖြူ့နှံ)
" " , wI : ph :	<u>phirare</u>	(ဖွူးပါးနှံ)	<u>phe:bare</u>	(အဲပေးဖွူးနှံ)
,, ,(n ^h)/yI : t̪ə : <u>t̪eingidu:</u>	(ခြို့ဒီးဘုံး)			
,, " , wI : p :	<u>pibəjī</u>	(ပိုးပါးဖိုး)	<u>pibəre</u>	(အဲပေးပိုးနှံ)
,, 2W(v)/yI : dʒ :	<u>'dʒigidu:</u>	(ခုံးဒီးဘုံး)	<u>'dʒigidu:</u>	(ခုံးဒီးဘုံး)
,, " , wI : b :	<u>'be:bare</u>	(အဲပေးပါးနှံ)		
,, ,(n ^v) yI : t̪əh : <u>t̪ehigiji</u>	(ခြူ့ရီးဖိုး)			

,, " , wI : none recorded ;

the C-term K- is excluded from this two-term system. K- is confined to yI in yW (cf. wW, § B 2a), and since, in the case of P- and T-, yP- and yT- 'prehend'¹ wP- and wT-, requires to be distinguished from them. y/wC- is valid as a formula for P- and T-, but not for K-, for which

$$\text{nr} \left\{ \begin{matrix} h/nh \\ v/nv \end{matrix} \right\} yCa-,$$

is valid.

K/1W(h) : ch :	<u>chingidu:</u>	(ခြို့ဆုံးဘုံး)	<u>chirare</u>	(အဲပြဲ့ပါးနှံ)
" , (n ^h) : c :	<u>ce:bare</u>	(အူးပါးနှံ)	<u>ci:ra</u>	(အူးပါးနှံ)
,, 2(Wv) : j :	<u>'je:bare</u>	(အူးပါးနှံ)	<u>ere:je</u>	(အူးပါးနှံ)
,, ,(n ^v) : none recorded				

Where the y/w system may be stated for the 'syllable initial' (§ A 2a) but not h/nh, or v/nv, i.e. y/wC-, the C-system (Cy-) comprises the three terms S-/L-/N-,² e.g.

S/1W/yI : ø :	<u>sibare</u>	(ပါးပါးနှံ)	<u>eingijø:</u>	(ပြုးရုံးဖိုး)
" , wI : s :	<u>sibgidu:</u>	(ပြုးပါးဘုံး)	<u>siraz</u>	(ပြုးပါးပါး)
,, 2W/yI : ø :	<u>'sigidu:</u>	(ပြုးရီးဘုံး)	<u>'se:bare</u>	(ပြုးရီးပါး)
,, , wI : s :	<u>'singare</u>	(ပြုးရီးပါးပါး)	<u>'simgidu:</u>	(ပြုးရီးဘုံး)

¹ For 'prehend' see J. R. Firth, *The Tongues of Men*, pp. 126–7.

² In wW labial nasality was stated as an exponent of M-, one of a three-term system (M/N/D); here in yW it is stated altogether differently, as indeed it must be, where the co-articulations of nasality are not velarity, labiality, palatality, and dentality, but labiality and palatality alone. cf. also øW.

L/1W/yI :	1:	<u>le:bare</u>	(पैल्पेपायंदं)		
„ „ wI :	x:	<u>ereber</u>	(अस्वीपायंदं)		
„ „ 2W/yI :	1:	<u>lingeji:</u>	(लिंगाश्चिक्षा)		
„ „ wI :	x:	<u>ereber</u>	(अस्वीपायंदं)	<u>ereber</u>	(अस्वीपायंदं)
N/1W/yI :	p:	<u>pibare</u>	(पैदंपायंदं)	<u>pibare</u>	(पैदंपायंदं)
„ „ wI :		none recorded			
„ „ 2W/yI :	p:	<u>neibare</u>	(नैपायंदं)	<u>neibare</u>	(नैपायंदं)
„ „ wI :	m:	<u>mi:gare</u>	(मैदंपायंदं)		

The C-term Q- may not be included in this C_y -system (cf. wW); Q- is confined to yI, e.g.

Q/1W :	j:	<u>jembare</u>	(जैयंपायंदं)		
„ 2W :	j:	<u>jibgidu:</u>	(जैषीघिग्दु)	<u>jimbare</u>	(जैषीपायंदं)

(b) 'Final-consonant' Systems (-C)

The 'final-consonant' terms and systems must also be stated with reference to the F system (§ A 2b) as follows:—

- (i) yF/wF :— T.
- (ii) - - - :— L, P, K, M, N, D.

The prosodic system of the syllable final is applicable only to the final consonant T in yW.

The exponents of the -C terms are as follows:—

- (i) -T : Absence of consonant articulation (the phonological structure of the initial syllable, together with the relevant prosodies of the word, is given in the right-hand column):—

y :	o		c	
	<u>pibare</u>	(पैबायंदं)	<u>pigidu:</u>	(पैषीघिग्दु)
	<u>pibare:</u>	(पैदंपायंदं)	<u>ni:gide:</u>	(नैजीघिग्दु)
	<u>ceibare</u>	(पैस्तुंपायंदं)	<u>cigidu:</u>	(तैस्तुंघिग्दु)

w :	o		c	
	<u>sibare</u>	(सैबायंदं)	<u>sigidu:</u>	(सैषीघिग्दु)
	<u>tshibarejī</u>	(त्शैबायिक्षा)	<u>tshigidu:</u>	(त्शैषीघिग्दु)
	<u>'sibare</u>	(सैबायंदं)	<u>'sigidu:</u>	(सैषीघिग्दु)

(ii)	c		o	
-L	Absence of consonant articulation		{ Alveolar friction (i) Absence of consonant articulation	(fS) (sS)
-P	Labial plosive		Absence of consonant articulation	

	c	o	
-K	Absence of consonant articulation	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Absence of consonant articulation} \\ \text{Velar plosion} \\ \text{Velar plosion} \end{array} \right\}$	(fS)
-M	Labial nasal	Labial nasal	
-D	Velar ,,	Velar ,,	
-N	,, ,	Labial , , e.g.	
-L	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{fS}) \text{ phirare} \\ (\text{sS}) \text{ phibere} \end{array} \right\}$ </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑՒ.Պ.Շ.Ռ.Շ.</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{fS}) \text{ sirare} \\ (\text{sS}) \text{ sibere} \end{array} \right\}$ </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑԱ.Վ.Պ.Շ.Ռ.Շ.</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{fS}) \text{ tsirare} \\ (\text{sS}) \text{ tsi:berere} \end{array} \right\}$ </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑԻՇ.Պ.Շ.Ռ.Շ.</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\text{phir}_i\text{du:}$ (ՑՒ.Փ.Շ.Ռ.ՎԼ) </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑՒ.Փ.Շ.Ռ.ՎԼ</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\text{sir}_i\text{gire:}$ (ՑԱ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ) </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑԱ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\text{tsi:ber}_i\text{re:}$ (ՑԻՇ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ) </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑԻՇ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div>	(ylhwPVL) (ylwSVL) (ylhyTVL)
-P	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tshibere} \\ \text{sibere} \\ \text{thibere} \end{array} \right\}$ </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑԻ.Վ.Պ.Շ.Ռ.Շ.</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\text{tshib}_i\text{gire:}$ (ՑԻ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ) </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑԻ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\text{sib}_i\text{giu:}$ (ՑԱ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ) </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑԱ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\text{thib}_i\text{gire:}$ (ՑԻ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ) </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑԻ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div>	(ylhyPVP) (ylwSVP) (ylhwTVP)	
-K	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{'singare} \\ \text{'sibere} \\ \text{'sigbere} \end{array} \right\}$ </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑՒ.Վ.Պ.Շ.Ռ.Շ.</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\text{'sing}_i\text{re:}$ (ՑՒ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ) </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑՒ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\text{'sib}_i\text{giu:}$ (ՑԱ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ) </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑԱ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\text{'sig}_i\text{bere:}$ (ՑԻ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ) </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑԻ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div>	(y2wSVK) (y2wNVK)	
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{'migare} \\ \text{'mibere} \\ \text{'migbere} \end{array} \right\}$ </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑՒ.Վ.Պ.Շ.Ռ.Շ.</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\text{'mig}_i\text{du:}$ (ՑՒ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ) </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑՒ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div>	(y2vrCVK)	
-M	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tshimberere} \\ \text{'simberere} \\ \text{'simberere} \end{array} \right\}$ </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑՒ.Վ.Պ.Շ.Ռ.Շ.</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\text{tshim}_i\text{gire:}$ (ՑՒ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ) </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑՒ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\text{'sim}_i\text{gire:}$ (ՑԻ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ) </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑԻ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; margin-right: 10px;"> $\text{'sim}_i\text{giu:}$ (ՑԻ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ) </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">(</div> <div style="font-family: monospace;">ՑԻ.Վ.Փ.Շ.ՎԼ</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(</div> </div>	(ylhyTVM) (y2wSVM) (,,)	

-D	(fS) <u>tingare</u>	(པ ད ས ས ཅ ཉ ར ཋ)	<u>tingidu:</u>	(པ ད ས ས ཅ ཉ ར ཋ བ ཉ)	(ylnhwTVD)
	(sS) <u>tingbare</u>				
	(fS) <u>'dingare</u>	(ཞ ད ས ས ཅ ཉ ར ཋ)	<u>'dingidu:</u>	(ཞ ད ས ས ཅ ཉ ར ཋ བ ཉ)	(y2vwTVD)
	(sS) <u>'dingbare</u>				
	(fS) <u>'zingare</u>	(ཨ ད ས ས ཅ ཉ ར ཋ)	<u>'zingidu:</u>	(ཨ ད ས ས ཅ ཉ ར ཋ བ ཉ)	(y2vyTVD)
	(sS) <u>'zingbare</u>				
-N	<u>'lembare</u>	(ལ ཚ ད ས ས ཅ ཉ ར ཋ)	<u>'lingidu:</u>	(ལ ཚ ད ས ས ཅ ཉ ར ཋ བ ཉ)	(y2yLVN)
	<u>seembəjɪ</u>	(ស ཚ ད ས ས ཅ ཉ ར ཋ)	<u>singijə:</u>	(ស ཚ ད ས ས ཅ ཉ ར ཋ ཟ ཉ)	(ylySVN)
	<u>chembəre</u>	(ម ཚ ད ས ས ཅ ཉ ར ཋ)	<u>chingidu:</u>	(ម ཚ ད ས ས ཅ ཉ ར ཋ བ ཉ)	(ylhKVN)

One or two instances have been recorded in oW of a phonetic exponent of -D other than velar nasality, i.e. labial nasality, e.g. timbare (པ ད ས ས ཅ ཉ ར ཋ).

II. MEDIAL AND FINAL SYLLABLES

The phonematic systems of these syllables are stated below.

Considerations of space have made it necessary to conclude Part II at this point. The three further sections referred to in the introduction to Part II are published, as a third and final part, in the following issue. They comprise :—

əW : I. EXPONENTS OF ‘ə’ ; II. PROSODIC AND PHONEMATIC SYSTEMS

MEDIAL AND FINAL SYLLABLES : “ “ “

PROSODIC SYSTEM OF THE SYLLABLE FINAL AND ASPECT.