# Grammar Summaries For Tibetan

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# THE TIBETAN ALPHABET, PRONUNCIATION, AND TRANSLITERATION

### The four vowels

ख्रे.	હ્યું.	छो.	ৰ্ম্ভ
i (ee)	u	e (ay)	o

The thirty consonants and pronunciation equivalents:

गा'	٦ <sup>*</sup>	지,	۲.
ğа	Kha	<u>K</u> a	nga
२.	₽,	E,	3.
j̄a	cha	<u>c</u> a	nya
5.	মৃ <sup>*</sup>	5.	₹.
đа	tha	<u>t</u> a	na
۲۱,	∀`	지.	ਬ.
Ба	pha	<u>p</u> a	ma
₹ <sup>*</sup>	<u>چ</u> .	Ę.	ਸ਼ੋ.
d̄za	tsha	<u>d</u> za	wa
۾·	a,	Ģ.	Å.
<u>s</u> ha	<u>s</u> a	<u>a</u>	ya
τ'	ਪ,	4	₹\.
ra	la	sha	šа
5.	Q1.		
ha	a		

4

The thirty consonants and Wylie transliteration equivalents:

गा'	ㅁ.	지.	۲,
ka	kha	ga	nga
<i>ब</i> .	₽.	E.	3.
са	cha	ja	nya
5 <sup>.</sup>	ঘ.	5.	<b>क</b> `
ta	tha	da	na
۲۱٬	겍.	٦.	ਬ.
ра	pha	ba	та
₹ <sup>*</sup>	æ.	Ę.	ਸ਼ੋ.
tsa	tsha	dza	wa
۾ <sup>·</sup>	∄.	G,	М.
zha	za	'a	уа
τ.	Сl,	<b>4</b> .	⊅.
ra	la	sha	sa
5.	<b>₩</b> .		
ha	а		

हेश्व्रुण्युः ten suffixes

র্ভুন্'নু' five prefixes

ঝর্ম, বর্মার্প্র, three superscribed letters

८र्नेम्राउत्रप्ति

four subscribed letters

ल. र. ज. म.

ঋ্ব 'মেছ্ শ্ শৃ শৃ শৈ two secondary suffixes

5. 赵.

## **PRONUNCIATION SUMMARY**

PREFIXES TY 5' TY AY C'

Not themselves pronounced

Affect the pronunciation of 8 consonants:

 $\P$  goes from ka to ga;  $\P$  from ca to ja;  $\P$  from ta to da;  $\P$  from pa to ba;

 $5^{\circ}$ ,  $9^{\circ}$ ,  $4^{\circ}$  and  $4^{\circ}$  all become high in tone

SUPERSCRIBED Z. Q. A.

Not themselves pronounced

Affect the pronunciation of 8 consonants just as do prefixes

(exception: 'Q' superscribed to '\(\frac{7}{2}\), i.e., \(\frac{Q}{2}\) is pronounced hla)

SUBSCRIBED W. X. Q. A.

<sup>└</sup>\': (subscribed to 7 letters, written ⊌ in subscript position)

- $\mathbb{J}$ ,  $\mathbb{J}$  are pronounced as expected:  $\bar{g}ya$ , khya, and  $\underline{k}ya$  or  $\underline{g}ya$  depending on whether or not there is also a prefix or superscription.
- ⑤, ⑤, ⑤, ⑤ are pronounced as is the second row of the alphabet, hence ja, cha, ca (or ja, if prefixed or superscribed), and nya (or nya, if refixed or superscribed).
- べ: (subscribed to 13 letters, written ¬ in subscript position); pronunciation for each of the three vertical groups is given under the column

型. 臣. 五

5. 割. 2.

쉭· 쉭· 뒥·

da tha ta or da

₫ is pronounced ma

∜ is pronounced sa or da

 $\mathfrak{T}$  transliterates Sanskrit and is pronounced shra

 $\mathfrak{Z}^{'}$  is pronounced hra

<sup>(1)</sup>: (subscribed to 6 letters, written <sup>(1)</sup> in subscript position)

ਹੀਂ, ਹੀਂ, ਹੀਂ, ਹੈਂ, and ਹੈਂ are all pronounced la

ৰী is pronounced da

 $\mathfrak{A}'$ : not pronounced, does not affect pronunciation (written  $\mathfrak{A}$  as subscript) SUFFIXES  $\mathfrak{A}'$   $\mathfrak{A}'$   $\mathfrak{A}'$   $\mathfrak{A}'$   $\mathfrak{A}'$   $\mathfrak{A}'$   $\mathfrak{A}'$   $\mathfrak{A}'$   $\mathfrak{A}'$ 

T', T', A', A', A' are pronounced normally and do not affect the pronunciation of the vowels preceding them

5', 5', 1', all can affect the vowel that precedes them: a goes to eh; o goes to ö; u goes to ü; i and e do not change (although both soften when followed by nasals)

 $5^{\circ}$  and  $8^{\circ}$  are not themselves pronounced as suffixes.

5 causes a glottal stop; <sup>N</sup> causes a slower fall off

SECONDARY SUFFIXES 5 N

secondary suffixes are not themselves pronounced and do not affect the pronunciation of the syllable.

¬ as a secondary suffix is very common.

5' is almost never seen.

## OCCURRENCES OF DOTS

1. Between syllables in a word:

শ্বি<sup>\*</sup>ধ্য house; র্মের্\*চ্ব qualities

2. After a noun or adjective or a noun or adjective phrase in the nominative case:

যুঝ'য়'র্শ'ম্'য়য়' A pot is impermanent.

3. Before or after a case ending:

ข้าปรุ่งได้มี goes to India

4. After a clause ending in a terminal verb:

त्या य भे हमा य भेत 🕻 A pot is impermanent

5. Between two words or phrases in an appositional relationship:

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ম্মে'র্ক্স'শ্র'ড়'বর্নে the Buddha Samantabhadra

6. Between a noun and an adjective:

पिट्रप्रवाह्यस्यः a new house

7. Between nouns in a list:

র্ন্ ব্রাধ্যা ব্রাধ্যা ক্রাধ্যা ক্রাধ্যা ক্রাধ্যা Thing, impermanent phenomenon, and product are equivalent.

8. Where there is an understood case ending:

9. Before or after a non-case particle or a particleless adverb:

དངོས་པོ་དང་མེ་རུག་པ་དོན་གུནག་ Thing and impermanent phenomenon are equivalent.

10 Indicating an omitted syllable in a contraction or abbreviation:

#### **TERMINATORS**

 $\tilde{\eta}$ ,  $\tilde{\xi}$ ,  $\tilde{\eta}$ 

## THE EIGHT CASES

- - A. Endings: none
  - B. Uses:
    - 1. OBJECT of verb or verbal:

ଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ର Buddha taught the <u>doctrine</u>. ଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ର Buddha, having turned the <u>wheel of</u> doctrine

2. SUBJECT of the verb "to be" (both existence and linking): বুঝাঝাঝার্কা A <u>pot</u> is impermanent.

৪্লেমের্মার্কার্কার্মের্মার্কার There are monks in the temple.

- 5. TOPICAL nominative (indicates subject matter, often followed by  $\hat{\vec{\beta}}$ :):

6. INTRANSITIVE SUBJECT (agent and object not manifestly different):

aब्रिंद त्या त्या The wheel turns.

II. Accusative এশ শুরু বর্তি শ্লী ক্স দের দিয় প্র

A. Endings: 🐧 🐧 🠧 🦸 Basic translation: "to"

#### B. Uses:

1. OBJECT of verb or verbal:

শার্শিশাণ্ডা looks at the body

2. PLACE OF ACTIVITY (in, at):

ম্মে কুম শুম শুম নাম্মি মান্দ্রী Buddha taught the doctrine <u>in India</u>.

3. DESTINATION (to):

ᢋᢅᠵ᠋ᢩ᠙ᢅ᠘᠃ᢩ᠙᠂ᢩᡯ᠆ᢅ᠃ᢅᢩᠱᠵ᠋ᢩ Dzong-ka-ba came <u>to Hla-sa</u>.

4. RECIPIENT (where benefit is not obvious):

ત્રું માં વાતા અર્જે મું પ્રાયુભા offers worship to the guru.

#### C. Non-case uses:

1. ADVERBIAL modifier (as, -ly):

শ্বিশ্বর্থের্থর্থর্থর্থর্থর recognize all sentient beings <u>as one's</u> mother

त्र्मृष्यार्भः स्थित। went quickly.

2. CONNECTIVE (and, but, ;): <sup>Q'</sup>

ষুদ 'মে' ম' দিশা appearing <u>but</u> not ascertained

Sometimes  $\delta$  is used as a connective as in:

3. CONDITIONAL (if, when): र्ने

প্রিম্ন্র্ের্ট্রা If consciousness is divided, ...

4. INFINITIVE:

ลู้จานจาดรัฐ wish to learn

III.Instrumental ত্রিন শ্রা ক্ষান্ত্রি শাস্ত্রা থা

A. Endings: শ্ৰ্ম শূৰ শূৰ ব্ৰু অব্যাস Basic translation: "by"

#### B. Uses:

1. AGENT (by):

ষ্ট্ৰ'শুৰ'র্ক্'বশ্বৰ্'র্ব'র্বা Buddha will teach doctrine.

2. MEANS (by means of, with):

ସହିଁ ବ'ଦ୍ୟୁ ବ'ଅ୍ଟ୍ୟ' ପ୍ରଧ' କୁ ସ'ବ୍ୟା Having achieved the path <u>by means of</u> effort ...

3. REASON (because):

మ్'' पर्रें क'' प्रमुक्ष' प्रमुक्ष' प्रमुक्ष <u>Because</u> she has effort, she achieved the path.

#### C. Non-case uses:

1. ADVERBIAL (-ly):

रदः यवैव मुञ्ज् <u>inherently</u> established

2. ABSENCE:

पदेन प्रस्मूप प्रमा empty of true establishment

3. CONJUNCTION (and, but, ;) (said to be improper but frequently used):

એંડ્ર'યં'એંડ્ર'મું is non-existent, but

4. INCLUSION (within):

র্ত্ত্বি না included <u>within</u> the [psychophysical] continuum

- IV. Dative ১র্ণিশ-৯১১'শ্রী ক্মান্ট্রি'বলি'শ্র
  - A. Endings: 🐧 🐧 🐧 🐧 🐧 Basic translation: "for"
  - B. Uses:
    - 1. BENEFIT (for, to):

রুব'এম'ব্ব'এ'ব্লুব'ন্থ্ৰিন বি the doctor gave medicine to the sick.

2. PURPOSE (in order to):

তব্ৰান্ত স্থ্য যা যা ক্ৰা বৰ্ষাৰা দ্ৰ্যাৰা

One must accumulate the causes to obtain the effect.

## 

A. Endings: ্ম্প্ কৃষ্ Basic translation: "from"

#### B. Uses:

1. ORIGIN (from):

ব'এশর্ভ্রা milk from a cow

#### Secondary uses:

2. COMPARATIVE (than): almost always 역자 (rarely 식자 or 직자)

র্নি'অ্ষ'ক্র''ব∣ greater <u>than</u> that

ব্দুৰ্ভ্ৰা cherishing others more than oneself

3. INCLUSIVE (from): only ནས་

র্ঘ্যান্ত্রাক্রান্ত্রাক্রা <u>from</u> beginningless time

শ্রিশাব্রামিশ্বর্শ্রা from one to one hundred

4. SEPARATIVE (from among):

শৃঙ্ঝ'এম'ব্দ'র্থ'র From among the three, the first is

5. MEANS:

र्ईं (प'प'प'पे व्यं attained through effort

6. REASON:

5্ন'ম্ৰান্ত্ৰীৰ knowing [it] as fire <u>due to</u> smoke

#### C. Non-case uses:

1. ADVERBIAL (ly):

रे.रे.४४। individually

2. PAST PARTICIPLE marker (-ed):

র্থি'ব্যাস্থা Having heard, [he] thought.

3. PRESENT PARTICIPLE marker (-ing):

বৰ্ষাৰ্শ নিৰ্মাশ নিৰ্দা Thinking, he works.

4. DISJUNCTION (whereas):

ই'বই'ব'ড়য়'য়'য়য় <u>Whereas</u> that is bliss,...

VI. Genitive འབྲིལ་རྐ། ནམ་དབྱི་རྲུག་པ།

A. Endings: ٵٚ ٵۣ ٵ Basic translation: "of"

- B. Uses:
  - 1. POSSESSIVE (of, 's):

र्म् न भे पि चे the teacher's book

2. ADJECTIVAL (of, which is):

र्भरःग्रीतः रहा and cloth

3. APPOSITIONAL (which is):

ร์ๆี่เลาเลาสุดเลาสัง สุดีเปลา texts, the Samdhinirmocana, and so forth, ...

4. TYPE (between nouns):

ชั่ง"ปู๊'ปู่ณ'น์| king of doctrine

5. FIELD OF ACTIVITY (of):

วัร ขึ้งขึ้งได้ king of Tibet

6. POSTPOSITIONAL (of):

รสะวันพืสบนติชื่า because of being red

7. DESTINATION (of, to):

चुद क्रिन ग्रे त्या path to enlightenment

8. PLACE (of):

মে শ্ৰিম্বুৰ বু in front of him

9. TIME:

रे.देंद्र'में 'प्राञ्च'ग today's work [Note: also type genitive]

10. COMPOSITIONAL (of):

చెన్ని చే a book of sūtras

11. METAPHORICAL (of):

శ్రీర్కర్లో త్రే water <u>of compassion</u>

12. SEPARATIVE (of):

মেম'মূর্ত্র'শান্ট্রম'শা the second of five paths

र्ग्न भें अर्द्भ the supreme of teachers

13. ORIGIN (of):

খ্রীর এই বর্মীর ক্রামা the virtue of/from giving

14. PARTICIPIAL (of):

ଷ୍ଟ୍ର'ଶ୍ର'ମ୍ବ୍ର'ସ୍ଟ୍ର'ସ୍ଦ୍ର'ର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୟା the doctrine <u>which the Buddha taught</u> ରୂଷ'ର୍ମ୍ବ୍ର'ସ୍ଦ୍ର'ଷ୍ଟ୍ର'ସ୍ଦ୍ର'ଶ୍ରୀ the Buddha who teaches the doctrine

15. INTRANSITIVE PARTICIPIAL:

ञ्चर प्रते प्राप्ता the object which appears

16. PHRASE:

17. OBJECTIVE (indicates object):

ਹੁੰਕਾ ਪਨ ਗੁੱ pot's cause

18. AGENTIVE (of, by, 's):

ସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧ୍ୟ <u>Buddha's</u> teaching

- C. Non-case usage of the genitive particles:
  - 1. CONJUNCTION (and, but):

ਨੇ ਨੁਕਤ ਪ੍ਰਾਘੇਰ ਹੈ that is red, <u>but</u> ...

VII. Locative দ্বী শ্বাৰ্থ শ্ৰী ক্ষান্ত্ৰি বা

A. Endings: 5, 2, 2, 4, 4, 0,

Basic translation: "in, at"

- B. Uses:
  - 1. PLACE OF DEPENDENCE, LIVING, OR EXISTING:

र्हें वा प्राचा पहें के कि in dependence on effort

2. POSSESSIVE:

3. REFERENCE:

ই'এ'ব্ৰ্ডাৰ্জ্ব'র্জ্ব'র্জ্ব'র্জ্বনানু that, there are three.

4. TIME:

ซู ซั่ร รรุส นาณาณฺฐา ปิรูโ works <u>at seven o'clock</u>.

5. TOPICAL:

ব্দ'র্ম'ঝে শূর্শ্ব্ম'ব্স্ট্র'বা <u>First</u>, if forms are divided ...

VIII. Vocative <sup>여</sup>주는 레 축제 독자 독립 다했다.

- A. Endings: none Basic translation: "O", "Hey" the particles  $\widehat{\mathbb{J}}$  and  $\widehat{\mathbb{J}}'\widehat{\mathbb{Q}}'$  preceding a noun with no case ending indicate a vocative.
- B. Uses: 

  ①''. ''. ''. ''. ''. O, god of gods!

## NON-CASE PARTICLES

الله علام الله but, even, also

भें honorific particle

শ্ন or ই what

 $\P^{\zeta} \hat{\Theta}^{\eta'}$  [what a] indicates the end of the first part of a reason, "for one"

न्या दया दया वया वया वया वया वया वया वया वया वया (५४) or, and

 $\tilde{\mathbb{A}}^{\cdot} \quad \tilde{\mathbb{A}}^{\cdot} \quad$ 

শুশৃশ্ ন্ ভ্রান it is said [but it is not so]

ਚੇਕੇ-ਖੁੱਤ [because of what] why

उँग वैग विग connectives (like "a" or "an"); imperative

ਰੋਨ ਐਨ and; present and past participle indicators

ਤੇਂ ਰਾਂ ਕੇਂ ਰਾਂ ਚੀ ਰਾਂ [thus if] if said or asked

चेत्। लेत्। जेत्। quote indicators with terminator

ইশ' প্ৰশ' thus; quote indicators

উষ্মান্ত্ৰা নিষ্মান্ত্ৰা ... (ellipsis)

È how

 $\hat{E}^{*}\hat{\mathbb{A}}\hat{S}^{*}\dots\hat{S}^{*}\hat{\mathbb{A}}\hat{S}^{*}$  as long as ...

§5 itself, -ness, just

 $\hat{\vec{5}}$   $\hat{\vec{5}}$  continuatives; present & past participle indicators

명주 or 명'짓 like

55° and, or, from, with, as, consisting of

 $\hat{\bar{5}}$  that

 $\hat{5}^{\cdot}\hat{9}5^{\cdot}$  just that, thatness, suchness, reality

ਰੇ'ਰੂਤ' such, like that, thus, in that way

ই'ব্ব' those

 $\hat{S}^{\cdot}$   $\hat{S}^{\bullet}$  then, from that

 $\hat{S}^{\cdot}$   $\nabla^{\bullet}$  therefore, consequently

ই'বণ্ণীৰ, j like that, thus, similarly

 $\hat{S}^{\text{WL}}$  furthermore, further, moreover

 $\hat{S}^{N'}$  therefore, hence, consequently

a5' this

८५ 'हुर' like this

মূব বব নাম্ব having, possessing

ব if; when

ন separative, : (colon)

क्रायं प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त prefixes indicating completeness

র্ঝ্ম বৃশ র্কু বৃশ plural markers

ঘ্ৰা'ৰ্ক' therefore

উ

\*\* because, in order to, outside, later

অব্যথেত্বিশা প্রেশ্বিশা only

\*\* or শা negatives that precede word

শ্বিশা or শা negatives that follow word

শ্বিশা or শা negatives that follow word

শ্বিশা furthermore, moreover

\*\* কা past tense indicator

কা past tense indicator

কা past tense indicator

কা and, but, ; (semi-colon)

আা and, but, ; (semi-colon)

আা some

শ্বিশা imperative indicator

শ্বামান্য who

শ্বিশান্য এটেশ্বিশান্য et cetera, and so forth

## TENSE MARKERS

지 경 지 지 경 future 지 경 기 지 지 경 기 present 지 지 경 제 지 지 경 제 Past

## APPLYING CASE AND NON-CASE PARTICLES

A summary of A-gya-yong-dzin Yang-jen-ga-way-lo-drö's *Luminous Mirror*, *The Important Points of How to Apply Letters (yi ge'i thob thang nyer mkho rab gsal me long)* on the rules for the affixing of case and non-case particles.

#### Cases

accusative case, dative case, locative case, adverbial accusative बु: दु: हु: दु: व: र: N

 $\sqrt[n]{}$  —after  $\sqrt[n]{}$ 

う。—after 河、芍 or secondary う。 う。—after ち.う。ず、み、ヱ、ロ・ っ。 つ。 fused to suffixless syllables or after ロ・

<sup>Q'</sup> —anywhere

¬ used especially for the locative

σर्युज.∰.ज<u>ि</u>.

genitive

मी. मी. मी. ए. सी.

ন্—after শৃ দ

 $\mathfrak{D}^{\bullet}$ —after  $\mathfrak{I}^{\bullet}$   $\mathfrak{I}^{\bullet}$ 

मुँ —after के का र पा

Q or no suffix

चें'—to fill out verse

ਹੁੰਦ: ਮੁੱਲਾ

instrumental

मेंब. ग्रैब. मेंब. एब. लंब.

affixed like the (A) A)

तर्नेत्,पिट श.ग्री.स्री.पाॐश.

ablative

प्या. जया.

र्चर-बुःग्रुश

vocative

ग्रे. ग्रे.ले.

sometimes also sometimes also sometimes also

#### Non-Case Particles

Ӗूब्र क्वां प्रुं concluding terms

affixed after like suffixes;  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$  is affixed after a secondary  $\mathfrak{h}$  (which occurs only after  $\mathfrak{h}$   $\mathfrak{h}$  , but is not always actually written).

퀸하 첫 5 기 및 라 conjunctive [and disjunctive] particles "even", "also", "but"

**辿た、 名下、 ひた、** 

٣٢.—after ٢. ٤. ٩. ٩. ٥. ٤. ١٠

মুনা'ন্ত্ৰ'ন্ত্ৰ' continuatives

र्ने: र्ने: क्रिं:

 $\hat{5}$  —after 5

ਰੇ. —after ਕੇ. ਧ. ਯ. ਕਾ.

 $^{\widehat{\mathbb{A}}}_{\widehat{\mathbb{A}}}$  —after  $^{\widehat{\mathbb{A}}}$   $^{\widehat{\mathbb{A}}}$   $^{\widehat{\mathbb{A}}}$   $^{\widehat{\mathbb{A}}}$   $^{\widehat{\mathbb{A}}}$  and no suffix

요출도 첫도 취 다. disjunctive and conjunctive particles: "or", "and"

चेत्रा. ट्रेश. येथा. येथा. येथा. पंथा. यंश. यंश. यंश.

affixed after like suffixes

 $5^{\text{Al}}$  —after secondary suffix  $5^{\text{Al}}$ 

ই ব্ৰ ব্ৰ general terms (relative pronouns)

मार शु ठे हे

This what, who, which—used for persons and non-persons

who—used for persons

 $\mathfrak{F}$  what—used for non-persons

 $\hat{E}$  how, like—used for examples, etc.

বদ্দ ন্ত্ৰান্ত্ৰা terms of ownership

त. २४. जे४.

시' —after 지' 5' 지' 최' 최'

 $\neg \neg$  after  $\neg \neg \neg$   $\neg \neg$   $\neg \neg$  or no suffix (but this rule is often not followed)

only  $\P$ , not  $\P$ , is a term of ownership, but this rule too is sometimes not followed  $\P$   $\P$   $\P$   $\P$   $\P$  terms of negation

या या भ्रय भ्रय भ्रय

ਨ। ਨੇ। —before what is negated

बेंक' बेंक' —after what is negated

উশ্'০েশ্বর' connectives

उँदः उँषा उँदें उँप उँप —after प ५ ५ वा and secondary ५

बिद विश वित वित विन चिन —after द न म स त र र प or no suffix

भूट. भूग. भूट्रं. भू.वं. —after ४।

(note:  $\Im$  is often simply part of a word, not a connective particle)

## **DIVIDING LINES**

## Uses of ₹5

- | —after verse; ¬, appositives, most meaning units, vocatives
- ⊓ —after <sup>△</sup>
- || —at the end of a verse or after a terminative in prose
- |||| —after large sections, chapters

## TIBETAN DICTIONARY ORDER

Example	Description
म्	Bare root letter and root letter with suffixes in this
मामाः मादः मादः	order: 키 ㄷ ㄱ ㅋ ㅋ ㅋ ㅋ ㅋ ㅋ ㅋ ㅋ
म्, म्, म्, म्,	Root letter with vowels, in this order: জें ज़् ज़ें ज़ें
	then suffixes, as above
मुं भुं भुं	Root letter with subscription & neither prefix nor
म् म् म् म्	superscription in this order: 띡 ㅈ 디 및
मृत्य राज्य	Further alphabetization is by vowel, as above.
मुं मुं मुं	
<u> </u>	Root letter with prefix, in this order: 킥 ㄱ ㄱ 朻 ㅇ
<u> </u>	Further alphabetization is by vowel, then
यमः यमेः यमें	subscription, as above.
지펫 etc.	
मं में गुं	Root letter with superscription but no prefix, in this
(新) (新) (新)	order: 조· ལ་ ས་
र्ह्म र्हें रहें etc.	Further alphabetization is by vowel, then
मा मा मा हाट.	subscription, as above.
यम्, यम्,	Root letter with superscription and prefix. Further
지희· 지 <u>혜</u> ·	alphabetization is by vowel, then subscription, as
ন্ <u>ন্</u> নূৰ্ন্ etc.	above.