the document.

Author name: Elena Perekhvalskaya
Email address: elenap96@gmail.com

### General Information on the language

**Language name**: Lhasa Tibetan

**genetic affiliation**: Tibetan < Sino-Tibetan

**area**: Asia, Hymalaya, Tibet

**language international code**:

### 1.1 TYPE: Tonal language type

**TYPE INDEX**

 **Iσ(2) [L] AccNo IntYes {isolating: 2} AS.Him**

If the linguistic tradition concerning the subject language has a traditional way of coding and classifying tonal distinctions, please, indicate correspondence of traditional way of writing to the uniformed transcription.

#### Coding

If the subject language has a traditional way of coding and classifying tonal distinctions, please, indicate correspondence of traditional way of writing to uniformed transcription[[1]](#footnote-1).

(2 level tonal units: L, H):

ŋā, Waily *lnga* ‘five’ ŋa2

ŋa Waily *nga* ‘I, me’ ŋa1

sā Waily *sa* ‘land’ sa2

sa Waily *za* ‘eat’ sa1

Comments:

Тибетские слова приводятся в транслитерации Вайли.

В орфографии существует большое количество способов обозначения тонов, которое невозможно свести к одному типу. В общем случа существую разные обозначения согласных, которые указывают на высокий или низкий тон следующего гласного: [kā] Waily ka

…

Traditional terms:

#### 1.1.1 Type of tonal system

In this questionnaire we will distinguish between two broad classes of tonal systems: **level tone systems** and **counter tone systems**.

In this section, please, indicate the predominant type of the tonal system.

* I ☐ Mainly level tonal units
* II ☐ Mainly contour tonal units
* III ☐ Other
* Comments:…

A word tend to have two syllables. In this case only the first syllable bears a tonal distinction; tone of the second one is neutralized. Most words are, in fact, compounds: *pha yul* [phāju:] ‘native land’ (father+country); the second element, when used separately or as a the first part of compound keeps its tone: *yul* ‘country side’ [ju:].

Please in the section “Type” mark the corresponding Latin numbers (I, II or III).

#### 1.1.2 Tone bearing unit

What is the tone bearing unit in the subject language?

* **σ** ☐ [Syllable](#_9_Types_of)
* **π** ☐ [Foot](#_10_Types_of)
* **μ** ☐ [Mora](#_11_Types_of)
* Comments: …

Please in the section “Type” mark the corresponding letter, e.g. Iσ.

## 2 Characteristic of language

##### 2.1. General morphological type

* ☐ 1 word = 1 morpheme
* ☐ cumulation
* ☐ fusion

##### 2.1.1. Subtype

##### 2.2. Word and syllable

* ☐ 1 word = 1 syllable
* ☐ 1 word > 1 syllable

##### 2.2.Medium number of syllables in a word

* ☐ in text
* ☐ in dictionary

Comments: …

## 3 Specific features of type I (level tones)

##### 3.1. Number of tonal levels

* ☐ 2

Please, put the corresponding number (in brackets) into the section “Type” after the indication of the language type, e.g. Iσ5(2).

Comments:…

##### 3.2. Number of modulated tones

* ☐ No

If the language has no modulated tones, skip this stage. If there are modulated tones, please, put the corresponding number (in brackets after the number of level tones, dividing these numbers with n-dash) into the section “Type”, e.g. Iσ5(2).

Comments:…

##### 3.2.1. Structure of modulated tones

Please, list all possible types of modulated tonal units, and their proposed term:

e. g. HL (high – low), proposed term F (falling).

Comments:…

## 4 Specific features of type II (contour tones)

##### 4.1. Number of tonemes

* ☐

Please, put the corresponding number (in brackets) into the section “Type” after the indication of the language type, e.g. II(6).

Comments:…

##### 4.1.1. Toneme structure

Please, list all possible tonemes, and their proposed term.

Comments:…

##### 4.1.1.1. Toneme structure

List elements of a toneme structure (present at least in one toneme)

* P ☐ modulation of pitch
* F ☐ phonation
* L ☐ length
* I ☐ inerrumption
* O ☐ other

Please, put the corresponding Capital letters (in brackets after the number of tonems, dividing these numbers with n-dash) into the section “Type”, e.g. II(6–PFI).

Comments:…

##### 4.2. Tonal sandhi

List variants of changes depending on tonal context.

Comments:…

### 5 Additional features

List elements of a toneme structure (present at least in one toneme)

* Dd ☐ Downdrift
* Ds ☐ Downstep
* Up ☐ Upstep
* Ft ☐ Floating tone
* Please, put the corresponding letters with the sign +Xx into the section “Type” after brackets, e.g. Iσ5(3–1)+Dd

Comments:…Nothing of the above

## 3 Functions of tone

Please, mark functions of tone in the subject language.

### 3.1 Functions of tone

Please consider, what are possible functions of tonal units in the subject language:

* L ☐ lexical
* D ☐ derivational
* M ☐ Morphological
* S ☐ Syntactic
* O ☐ Other

Comments: …

Please, put the corresponding capital letters (it can be more than one) in square brackets into the section “Type”, e.g. Iσ5(2) [L]

### 3.2. Some functions of tone characterize only certain classes of words

* ☐ Yes
* ☐ No

Comments: …

### 4 Other suprasegementals

##### 4.1. Word accent

* ☐ Yes
* ☐ No

Comments: …

Please, put the corresponding information after square brackets into the section “Type”, e.g. Iσ5(3--1)+Dd [LMS] AccNo

##### 4.2. Phrase intonation

* ☐ Yes
* ☐ No

Comments: …

Please, put the corresponding information after after the information on accent into the section “Type”, e.g. Iσ5(2) [L] AccNo IntYes

## 8 Additional information, comments

Please add any remaining comments below.

…

1. Uniformed transcription of our Project assumes the designation of tonal units with numbers. For level systems: 1 - the lowest level, then, depending on the number of levels: 2, 3, 4, 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)