

## Tibetan (Boke བོད་སྐད་ ) Alphabet

ཀ	ka	ཁ	kha	ག	ga	ང	nga
ཅ	ca	ཇ	cha	ཉ	ja	ཉ	nya
ཏ	ta	ཐ	tha	ད	da	ན	na
པ	pa	ཕ	pha	བ	ba	མ	ma
ཅ	tsa	ཇ	tsha	ཉ	dza	ཉ	wa
ཞ	zha	མ	za	ཨ	'a	ཡ	ya
ར	ra	ལ	la	ཤ	sha	ས	sa
ཏ	ha	ཨ	a				
ི	i	ུ	u	ེ	e	ོ	o

Examples of the consonant ཀ with vowel marks: ཀ ka, ཀི ki, ཀུ ku, ཀེ ke, ཀོ ko.

### Consonant clusters

Consonants can be written in subscript, superscript, prescript, postscript, or post-postscript positions to form consonant clusters.

The consonants ར ra, ལ la, and ས sa can be written in the superscript position above a radical. The consonant ར ra changes form when it is above most

consonants, for example, རྐ rka, རྐྱ ga, རྐྱང nga. The exception is རྐྱ nya.

When ར ra, ལ la, and ས sa are in superscript position above ཀ ka, ཅ ca, ཏ ta, པ pa and ཅ tsa, the superscript is not pronounced.

When ར ra, ལ la, and ས sa are in superscript position above ག ga, ཉ ja, ད da, བ ba and ཉ dza, they lose their aspiration and become voiced. They look and sound like:

- རྐྱ ga, རྐྱ ja, རྐྱ da, རྐྱ ba, རྐྱ dza
- རྐྱ ga, རྐྱ ja, རྐྱ da, རྐྱ ba,
- རྐྱ ga, རྐྱ ja, རྐྱ da, རྐྱ ba, རྐྱ dza

When ར ra, ལ la, and ས sa are in superscript position above ང nga, ཉ nya, མ na and མ ma, the nasal sound gets high.

The consonants ཡ ya, ར ra, ལ la and ལ wa can be written in the subscript position under a radical. The consonants ལ wa, ར ra, and ཡ ya change form when they are beneath other consonants, e.g. ཀྱ kwa, ཀྲ kra, ཀླ kya.

The consonants ག ga, ང da, བ ba, མ ma and འ 'a can be placed after a radical in the prescript position and are not pronounced.

Ten consonants ག ga, མ na, བ ba, ང da, མ ma, འ 'a, ར ra, ང nga, ས sa, ལ la can be placed after a radical in the postscript position. In the postscript position, the consonants ང da, འ 'a, ས sa are not pronounced, while the other postscripts are.

The consonants ང da and ས sa can be written in the post-postscript position, and are not pronounced.

<p>ལ་མ་ la-ma = teacher</p>	<p>མཚོན་རྟེན་ cho-ten = stupa</p>
<p>ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེ། tujay-chay = thank you</p>	<p>བཀྲ་ཤིས་བདེ་ལེགས། tashi delek = good fortune</p>
<p>སྐྱུ་མཆིའོ། ku-chi = please</p>	<p>གོང་དགས། gong-da = sorry</p>
<p>སྣ་རྩོ་བདེ་ལེགས། nga-to delek = good morning</p>	<p>ཧ་མོ་སོང་ངས། ha-ko song ngay = do you understand?</p>
<p>ཧ་མོ་སོང་། ha-ko song = I understand</p>	<p>ཧ་མོ་མ་སོང་། ha ko-masong = I don't understand</p>
<p>ག་ལེར་ཕེབས། kha-leh phe = good bye (said by person leaving)</p>	<p>ག་ལེར་བཞུགས། kha-leh shu = goodbye (said by person staying)</p>
<p>ད་དུང་ག་ལེར་ག་ལེར་གསུང་གནང་དང་། tâtung kalay-kalay soong nâng dâng = please speak more slowly</p>	<p>གསང་སྦྱོ་ག་པར་ཡོད་རེད། sang-chö ka-bar yo-re = Where's the toilet?</p>