<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Evidential system in Mabzhi Tibetan of Amdo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Tsering Samdrup; Suzuki, Hiroyuki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Proceedings of the 51st International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue Date</td>
<td>2018-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2433/235311">http://hdl.handle.net/2433/235311</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Conference Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textversion</td>
<td>author</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kyoto University
Evidential system in Mabzhi Tibetan of Amdo

Tsering Samdrup  Hiroyuki Suzuki

(IKOS, Universitetet i Oslo)

1 Introduction

Target language

- Mabzhi Tibetan: a variety of Amdo Tibetan (Tibetic)

- Classified into:
  - innovative pastoralists’ dialect group (Cham-tshang Padma lHun-grub 2009)
  - Kokonor group (Tournadre & Suzuki forthcoming)

Location

Around northern half of Guinan (Mang rdzong) County, Hainan (mTsho lho) Prefecture, Qinghai Province. See Tsering Samdrup & Suzuki (2017) for details.

Source: Tsering Samdrup & Suzuki (forthcoming); designed with ArcGIS Online
Framework

There are several previous descriptions on varieties of the Kokonor group, for instance, Haller (2004) for Themchen (Bong stag) and Ebihara (2010) for rGya ye. Descriptions regarding the evidential systems in Tibetic languages vary and various terms are used (Gawne and Hill 2017). Our attitude on evidentiality is based on the description by Tournadre and LaPolla (2014): “the [grammatical] representation of source and access to information according to the speaker’s perspective and strategy”. We also refer to Oisel’s (2017) basic terminology on evidentials as much as it is valid for Mabzhi Tibetan.

We focus on the evidential system of copulative verbs and existential verbs in the conference presentation, followed by a list of suffixes for lexical verbs classified based on the TAM system. Our view is, as reflected in the main body of the article, that the evidential system of Mabzhi Tibetan can be described with a set of terms unified throughout any types of verb predicates as displayed in Oisel’s (2017) tabulars of the evidential system of Lhasa Tibetan (dBus gTsang or Central) as well as Suzuki and Sonam Wangmo’s (2018) description of Lhagang Tibetan (Khams or South-eastern). Oisel (2017) provides tabulars consisting of following five greater evidential categories: egophoric, factual, sensorial, inferential, and mnemic. His tabulars contain multiple forms in each evidential feature, which reflects the difference of epistemicity discussed by Vokurková (2007).

Data and structure

- Mabzhi Tibetan is the mother tongue of the first author. All the data were taken from elicitation.

- The article has a nature of demonstration, not discussion. We first present the evidential system of Mabzhi Tibetan regarding copulative and existential verbs (Section 2), and then provide sentence examples (Section 3).

- We apply a synthetic glossing rule for evidentials, not an analytic counterpart.

Crucial findings

- The tabulars displayed in Section 2 demonstrate that Oisel’s (2017) framework also works well on Mabzhi Tibetan.

- This also means that the core terms of evidentiality work well on Mabzhi Tibetan.

- In addition to this, Mabzhi Tibetan has multiple ways of expression of different degrees of epistemicity.

- Based on the present description, we can assume that the evidential system of Mabzhi Tibetan (Amdo) is closer to that of Lhasa Tibetan and more distinct from Lhagang Tibetan (Khams).
## 2 Principal evidential system of copulative and existential verbs

Note that all the language data are described with phonetic symbols.\(^1\)

### Affirmative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb type epistemicity</th>
<th>egophoric</th>
<th>factual</th>
<th>sensory</th>
<th>sensory inferential</th>
<th>logical inferential</th>
<th>mnemic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>copulative strong</td>
<td>jan</td>
<td>re / rə</td>
<td>re</td>
<td>jəŋ-kʰə tʰəʁχ re</td>
<td>jəŋ-həɡə re</td>
<td>jəŋ-nə həŋə zəx jən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>re-ko-o</td>
<td>re la</td>
<td>re-ko</td>
<td>jəŋ-kʰə zəx re</td>
<td>jəŋ-na həŋə</td>
<td>jəŋ-tʰəɣ yo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jəŋ-na re</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>jəŋ-na həŋə zəx re</td>
<td></td>
<td>jəŋ-tʰəɣ yo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weak</td>
<td>jo</td>
<td>jo-ŋə re</td>
<td>jo-kʰə</td>
<td>jəŋ-kʰə tʰəʁχ re</td>
<td>jəŋ-həɡə re</td>
<td>jəŋ-nə həŋə zəx jən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jət-tʰəɡ</td>
<td>jo-kʰə</td>
<td></td>
<td>jəŋ-kʰə zəx re</td>
<td>jəŋ-ŋə həŋə</td>
<td>jəŋ-tʰəɣ yo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>jəŋ-nə həŋə zəx re</td>
<td></td>
<td>jəŋ-tʰəɣ yo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb type epistemicity</th>
<th>egophoric</th>
<th>factual</th>
<th>sensory</th>
<th>sensory inferential</th>
<th>logical inferential</th>
<th>mnemic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>copulative strong</td>
<td>mən</td>
<td>ma-rə</td>
<td>ma-rə</td>
<td>məŋ-kʰə tʰəʁχ re</td>
<td>jəŋ-həɡə ma-rə-yo</td>
<td>məŋ-nə həŋə zəx jən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jəŋ-nə ma-rə</td>
<td>ma-ra</td>
<td>ma-ra-yo</td>
<td>məŋ-kʰə zəx re</td>
<td>məŋ-na həŋə</td>
<td>məŋ-tʰəɣ yo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>məŋ-nə həŋə zəx re</td>
<td></td>
<td>məŋ-tʰəɣ yo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weak</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>jo-nə ma-rə</td>
<td>me-kʰə</td>
<td>me-kʰə tʰəʁχ re</td>
<td>jəŋ-həɡə ma-rə</td>
<td>me-nə həŋə zəx jən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>met-tʰə</td>
<td>me-kʰə</td>
<td>me-kʰə zəx re</td>
<td>me-pa</td>
<td>me-kʰə zəx jən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>me-nə həŋə zəx re</td>
<td></td>
<td>me-kʰə zəx jən</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Minor types

- hearsay: /seːkə/, /se-kə/
- narrative non-sensory: /jən-zəx/ (CPV), /jəʊ-zəx/ (EXV), /mən-zəx/ (CPV.NEG), /me-zəx/ (EXV.NEG)

\(^1\)Mabzhi Tibetan sound system: Consonantism: /pʰ, p, b, tʰ, t, d, ʒ, t, ʃ, c, j, kʰ, k, g, q, ʔ, tsʰ, ts, dz, tsʰ, ts, dz, sʰ, s, z, ʃ, cʰ, c, z, ʃʰ, xʰ, x, ʒ, h, f, m, m, n, n, n, þ, ʃ, I, l, r, w, j/; Vocalism: /i, e, a, o, ə, u, y, ə'/; No suprasegmental contrast.
3 Examples: Copulative and existential verbs

Concerning affirmative forms, there are two copulative verb stems, /jo/ and /re/, whereas there is only one single existential verb stem: /jo/.

3.1 Copulative verbs; affirmative

(1) Copulative; egophoric

a ȵa-∅ ʰge ʰgan ʰa xʰa ma-z∅x-∅ jo
1-ABS teacher HUM-NDEF-ABS CPV.E
I am a teacher. [egophoric]

b ȵa c∅ lo-∅ lop ma-∅ jo
1.GEN son-ABS student-ABS CPV.E
My son is a student. [weak egophoric]

c c∅ [y-∅ lop ma-∅ jo
son.HUM-ABS student-ABS CPV.E
My son is a student. [weak egophoric demonstrated by a humilific form2]

(2) Copulative; factual

a kʰor ge-∅ lop ma-∅ re / tro3
3-ABS student-ABS CPV
He is a student. [statement]

b ȵa-∅ ʰma ʰza ʰ∅ re-ko-o4
1-ABS Mabzhi’s-ABS CPV-PART-PART
I am a Mabzhi’s [person] (not other places’)! [factual]

c kʰor ge-∅ lop ma-∅ jo-n∅ re
3-ABS student-ABS CPV
He is a student. [factual/authoritative]

(3) Copulative; sensory

a n∅a-∅ ʰj∅a-∅ re
this-ABS meat-ABS CPV
This is meat. (not vegetables; recognised by tasting) [sensory access]

b n∅a-∅ ʰj∅a-∅ re la
this-ABS meat-ABS CPV.SEN
This is meat! (not vegetables; recognised by tasting) [sensory access/mirative5]

---

2 See Tsering Samdrup & Suzuki (forthcoming) for humilifics of Mabzhi Tibetan.
3 /re/ and /tro/ are interchangeable without any conditions.
4 Some speakers use /tro-∅∅∅/, but the first author does not use this.
5 In our analysis, mirative is a pragmatic function belonging to the category of Sensory evidential.
(4) Copulative; sensory inferential

a. sdo-φ  mdzo-φ  jən-kʰo  tʰəχ re
this-ABS  male mdzo-ABS  CPV-EPI
This is definitely a mdzo. (Seeing a cow-like black animal)

b. sdo-φ  mdzo mo-φ  re-pa
this-ABS  female mdzo-ABS  CPV.SEN⁶-INFR
This is probably a mdzo mo.

c. sdo-φ  laŋ ma-φ  re-ko
this-ABS  bull-ABS  CPV.SEN-INFR
This is quite probably a bull.

d. sdo-φ  ŋja ra-φ  jən-kʰa  zɔx re
this-ABS  two-year-old yak-ABS  CPV-EPI
This is perhaps a two-year-old yak.

e. sdo-φ  wi ḥo-φ  jən-no  n̂ə qa  zɔx re
this-ABS  yak calf-ABS  CPV-EPI
This is likely a yak calf.

f. sdo-φ  wap  rəx-φ  jən-na  tʰəŋ  gə
this-ABS  cow calf-ABS  CPV-EPI
This is maybe a cow calf.

(5) Copulative; logical inferential

a. sdo-φ  ne-φ  jən-ɿə re
this-ABS  highland barley-ABS  CPV-EPI
This is definitely highland barley.
(The known condition is “a barley-like plant growing over 3,500 m above the sea level”)

b. sdo-φ  co-φ  jən-pa
this-ABS  wheat-ABS  CPV.E⁷-INFR
This is probably wheat.

c. sdo-φ  jəx ko-φ  jən-ə  ɡo
this-ABS  oat-ABS  CPV.E-INFR
This is perhaps oat.

d. sdo-φ  lo  ṭəŋ-φ  jən-na  tʰəŋ
this-ABS  rape seed-ABS  CPV-EPI
This is likely rape seed.

e. sdo-φ  şan ma-φ  jən-tʰa  ɡo
this-ABS  bean-ABS  CPV-INFR
This is maybe bean.

⁶In (4bc), the copulative verb /re/ is analysed as Sensory because of three points: (1) this category is Sensory inferential; (2) /jən/ appears in (4a-def) instead of /re/; and (3) this case can be parallel with (5bc).

⁷In (5bc), the copulative verb /jən/ is analysed as Egophoric because of two points: (1) this category is Logical inferential and is thus related to personal knowledge, and (2) this case can be parallel with (4bc).
(6) Copulative; mnemic
   tə-φ  nga-φ  jən-ŋə ṛə xən jən
   it-ABS 1.GEN-ABS CPV-MNE
I remember that it is mine.

3.2 Existential verbs; affirmative

(7) Existential; egophoric
   ḋa-a  cə ji-φ  jo
   1-DAT child-ABS EXV.E
I am pregnant.
(If a speaker is a male, it means: I have children.)

(8) Existential; factual
   a tə-na  ḋo təa-φ  jo-nə re
     that-LOC milk tea-ABS EXV-STA
     There is milk tea there.
   b tə-na  təhə 'gul-φ  jo-tə
     that-LOC hot water-ABS EXV-PFT
     There has been hot water there.

(9) Existential; sensory
   a tə-na  ʃə-zəx-φ  jo-kə
     that-LOC deer-NDEF-ABS EXV-SEN
     There is deer. (The speaker saw, heard, etc.)
   b tə-na  chə-φ  jo-kə
     that-LOC dog-ABS EXV-SEN
     There are dogs! (The speaker saw, heard, etc.) [experienced/mirative]

---

8There is another form of Mnemic /ŋə-kə/ əxə jən/; however, the meaning is almost the same. Therefore, we only present a single example. See also (12, 18, 24).

9In our analysis, the stem /jo/ is not necessarily related to Egophoric because the existential verb is only this stem. When it is used alone, it has Egophoric evidential.

10In Mabzhi Tibetan, ‘meat’ and ‘deer’ are homophony: /ʃə/. The latter can take a nondefinite marker /-əx/ to indicate ‘being single’. In Example (9a), the speaker noticed just one individual of deer somewhere.
(10) Existential; sensory inferential

a  tɔ-na  ɗɔ-x-φ    jo-kɔ tɔ-x re  
    that-LOC  sheep-ABS  
    There is definitely sheep.

b  tɔ-na  lo  yɔ-zɔx-φ  jo-kɔ-pa  
    that-LOC  newly born lamb-NDEF-ABS  
    There is probably a newly born lamb.

c  tɔ-na  ma  mɔ-zɔx-φ  jo-kɔ a  zɔx re  
    that-LOC  ewe-NDEF-ABS  
    There is perhaps an ewe.

d  tɔ-na  fɔ̊-ap  zɔn-zɔx-φ  jo-nə  qə  zɔx re  
    that-LOC  castrated male sheep-NDEF-ABS  
    There is likely castrated male sheep.

e  tɔ-na  tɔ̊-om-zɔx-φ  jo-nə  thə  ŋə  
    that-LOC  non-castrated male sheep-ABS  
    There is maybe non-castrated male sheep.

(11) Existential; logical inferential

a  tɔ-na  nmɔ-φ    jo-ɨjo re  
    that-LOC  person-ABS  
    There should be people.

b  tɔ-na  lo  lɔn-φ  jo-pa  
    that-LOC  elderly-ABS  
    There are probably elderlies.

c  tɔ-na  tô wa-φ  jo-ko  
    that-LOC  monk-ABS  
    There are perhaps monks.

d  tɔ-na  sì-kɔn  ma-φ  jo-na  thə  
    that-LOC  thief-ABS  
    There are likely thieves.

e  tɔ-na  mɔ tc thə  met-φ  jot-tə  yɔ  
    that-LOC  stranger-ABS  
    There are maybe strangers.

(12) Existential; mnemic

ŋa-a  ɗwe  tc thə-φ  jo-nə  qə  zɔx jən  
    1-DAT  book-DEF-ABS  
    I remember that I have that book.

11 In (11bc), the existential verb /jo/ is analysed as Egophoric because this category is Logical inferential and is thus related to personal knowledge. Cf. (4bc, 5bc).
3.3 Copulative verbs; negative

(13) Copulative; egophoric
a  nga-ge \text{\textasciitilde} gan-\text{\textasciitilde} m\text{\textasciitilde}n
\text{\textasciitilde}ABS teacher-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS NEG.CPV.E
I am not a teacher. [egophoric]
b  nga co lo-\text{\textasciitilde} mop ma-\text{\textasciitilde} m\text{\textasciitilde}n
\text{\textasciitilde}GEN son-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS student-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS NEG.CPV.E
My son is not a student. [weak egophoric]

(14) Copulative; factual
a  burge-\text{\textasciitilde} mop ma-\text{\textasciitilde} ma-\text{\textasciitilde}n
3-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS student-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS NEG.CPV
He is not a student. [statement]
b  buru zao ga-\text{\textasciitilde} jao-\text{\textasciitilde} ma-\text{\textasciitilde}n
1-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS Lutshang's-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS CPV.NEG
I am not a Lutshang's [person]! [factual]

(15) Copulative; sensory
a  \text{\textasciitilde}do a-\text{\textasciitilde} ma-\text{\textasciitilde}n
this-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS meat-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS NEG.CPV
This is not meat. (recognised by tasting) [sensory access]
b  \text{\textasciitilde}do a-\text{\textasciitilde} ma-\text{\textasciitilde}n
this-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS meat-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS NEG.CPV.SEN
This is not meat! (vegetables; recognised by tasting) [sensory access/mirative]

(16) Copulative; sensory inferential
a  \text{\textasciitilde}do a-\text{\textasciitilde} tc h-o-\text{\textasciitilde} m\text{\textasciitilde}n-k\text{\textasciitilde} t\text{\textasciitilde}h\text{\textasciitilde}hre
this-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS water-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS NEG.CPV-EPI
This is definitely not water. (Seeing coloured liquid)
b  \text{\textasciitilde}do a-\text{\textasciitilde} tc h-o-\text{\textasciitilde} ma-\text{\textasciitilde}n-\text{\textasciitilde}pa
this-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS water-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS NEG.CPV.SEN-INFR
This is probably not water.
c  \text{\textasciitilde}do a-\text{\textasciitilde} tc h-o-\text{\textasciitilde} ma-\text{\textasciitilde}n-\text{\textasciitilde}yo
this-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS water-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS NEG.CPV.SEN-INFR
This is quite probably not water.
d  \text{\textasciitilde}do a-\text{\textasciitilde} tc h-o-\text{\textasciitilde} m\text{\textasciitilde}n-k\text{\textasciitilde} z\text{\textasciitilde}xre
this-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS water-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS NEG.CPV-EPI
This is perhaps not water.
e  \text{\textasciitilde}do a-\text{\textasciitilde} tc h-o-\text{\textasciitilde} m\text{\textasciitilde}n-\text{\textasciitilde}n-\text{\textasciitilde}q a z\text{\textasciitilde}xre
this-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS water-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS NEG.CPV-EPI
This does not look like water.
f  \text{\textasciitilde}do a-\text{\textasciitilde} tc h-o-\text{\textasciitilde} m\text{\textasciitilde}n-na t\text{\textasciitilde}h\text{\textasciitilde}hj\text{\textasciitilde} yo
this-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS water-\text{\textasciitilde}ABS NEG.CPV-EPI
This is maybe not water.
(17) Copulative; logical inferential
a  "n∂-φ  tcθ-φ  jən-ŋə ma-rə-ŋə
   this-ABS water-ABS CPV-NEG.EPI
   This is definitely not water.
   (The known condition is “the liquid, which smells very strongly”)
b  "n∂-φ  tcθ-φ  məŋ-pə
   this-ABS water-ABS NEG.CPV.E-INFR
   This is probably not water.
c  "n∂-φ  tcθ-φ  məŋ-ŋə
   this-ABS water-ABS NEG.CPV.E-INFR
   This is perhaps not water.
d  "n∂-φ  tcθ-φ  məŋ-na tʰəŋ
   this-ABS water-ABS NEG.CPV-EPI
   This is likely not water.
e  "n∂-φ  tcθ-φ  məŋ-tʰə ŋə
   this-ABS water-ABS NEG.CPV-INFR
   This is maybe not water.

(18) Copulative; mnemic
  tə-φ  ser-ŋo  ηa-φ  məŋ-na tʰə qə zəŋ  jən
  it-ABS say-NML  i-ABS NEG.CPV-MNE
  I remember that it is not me who said it.

3.4 Existential verbs; negative

(19) Existential; egophoric
  ηa-a  ca ji-φ  me
  1-DAT  child-ABS NEG.EXV.E
  I have no children.

(20) Existential; factual
a  tə-na  tca-φ  jo-nə ma-rə
   that-LOC tea-ABS EXV-STA.NEG
   There is no tea there.
b  tə-na  tca-φ  met-tʰə
   that-LOC tea-ABS EXV.NEG-PFT
   There has been no tea there.
(21) Existential; sensory
a  t̥-na  nq̪=e-φ  me-kʰɔ
that-LOC  ghost-ABS  NEG.EXV-SEN
There is no ghost. (The speaker did not feel anything on a ghost’s existence.)
b  t̥-na  nq̪=e-φ  me-kʰa
that-LOC  ghost-ABS  NEG.EXV-SEN
There is no ghost. [experienced]
(Though they say there is a ghost, the speaker did not feel its existence.)

(22) Existential; sensory inferential
a  t̥-na  tcʰɔ-φ  me-kʰo  tʰɔγ re
that-LOC  water-ABS  NEG.EXV-EPI
There is definitely no water.
b  t̥-na  tcʰɔ-φ  me-kʰɔ-pa
that-LOC  water-ABS  NEG.EXV-SEN-INFR
There is probably no water.
c  t̥-na  tcʰɔ-φ  me-kʰa  zɔx re
that-LOC  water-ABS  NEG.EXV-EPI
There is perhaps no water.
d  t̥-na  tcʰɔ-φ  me-na  nq̪a  zɔx re
that-LOC  water-ABS  NEG.EXV-EPI
There is likely no water.
e  t̥-na  tcʰɔ-φ  me-na  tʰŋ gɔ
that-LOC  water-ABS  NEG.EXV-EPI
There is maybe no water.

(23) Existential; logical inferential
a  t̥-na  tcʰɔ-φ  j̥o-tʃɔ  ma-rɔ
that-LOC  water-ABS  EXV-NEG.EPI
There is definitely no water.
b  t̥-na  tcʰɔ-φ  me-pa
that-LOC  water-ABS  NEG.EXV.E-INFR
There is probably no water.
c  t̥-na  tcʰɔ-φ  me-ko
that-LOC  water-ABS  NEG.EXV.E-INFR
There is quite probably no water.
d  t̥-na  tcʰɔ-φ  me-na  tʰŋ
that-LOC  water-ABS  NEG.EXV-EPI
There is likely no water.
e  t̥-na  tcʰɔ-φ  met-tʰa  yo
that-LOC  water-ABS  NEG.EXV-EPI
There is maybe no water.
4 Concluding remarks

- Six categories of evidentiality are described in a systematic way; of them, the core evidentials are egophoric, factual, and sensory form a morphological viewpoint.

- Except for egophoric and sensory evidentials, there are several forms depending on the degree of epistemicity.

- Factual evidential functions as ‘factual’ and ‘authoritative’ other than neutral statement.

- Sensory evidential can distinguish simple sensory access from sensory experienced.

- Inferential evidentials have multiple degrees of epistemicity, and suffixes are basically common to the copulative and existential verbs.

- Inferential evidential forms generally contain an egophoric form; however, this feature does not imply an egophoric sense.

- Among various suffixes of Inferential evidentials, the stem followed by /-pa/ and /-ko, -^go/ is either Sensory (for Sensory inferential) or Egophoric (for Logical inferential).

Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>first person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>third person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABS</td>
<td>absolutive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPV</td>
<td>copulative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>dative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEF</td>
<td>definite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>egophoric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPI</td>
<td>epistemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXV</td>
<td>existential verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUM</td>
<td>humilific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFR</td>
<td>inference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>locative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNE</td>
<td>mnemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDEF</td>
<td>nondefinite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEG</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NML</td>
<td>nominaliser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PART</td>
<td>particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFT</td>
<td>perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEN</td>
<td>sensory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STA</td>
<td>statement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References


Tournadre, Nicolas & Hiroyuki Suzuki (forthcoming) *The Tibetic Languages: An introduction to the family of languages derived from Old Tibetan*. (with the collaboration of Xavier Becker and Alain Brucelles for the cartography)


Appendix: List of suffixes for lexical verbs (affirmative)

The evidential system of suffixes for lexical verbs follows the same framework as copulative and existential verbs (For Mnemic, see the bottom of the tabular).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TA</th>
<th>egophoric</th>
<th>factual</th>
<th>sensory</th>
<th>sensory inferential</th>
<th>logical inferential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nonperfect habitual</td>
<td>V-kə jo</td>
<td>V-kə jo nə re</td>
<td>V-kə jo kʰə</td>
<td>V-kə-EXV.SI</td>
<td>V-kə-EXV.LI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future</td>
<td>V-ᵫjo jən</td>
<td>V-ᵫjo reʔ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>V-ᵫjo-CPV.SI</td>
<td>V-ᵫjo-CPV.LI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stative (statement)</td>
<td>V-nə re</td>
<td>V-nə re</td>
<td>V-kə</td>
<td>V-SI</td>
<td>V-LI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stative (endopathic)</td>
<td>V-kə</td>
<td>V-təŋ tʰa</td>
<td>V-kə kʰə</td>
<td>V-SI</td>
<td>V-LI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>progressive</td>
<td>V-kə ra jo</td>
<td>V-kə ra jo nə re</td>
<td>V-kə ra jo kə</td>
<td>V-kə ra-EXV.SI</td>
<td>V-kə ra-EXV.LI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>Vp-Va-a</td>
<td>Vp-Va-zəx</td>
<td>Vp-Va-tʰa</td>
<td>Vp-tsʰar-sʰoŋ-SI</td>
<td>Vp-tsʰar-sʰoŋ-LI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Progressive mnemic: V-kə ra jo nə ʰ qa zəx jən
Perfect mnemonic: V-jo nə ʰ qa zəx jən

N.B.

V  Nonperfect stem of a lexical verb
Vp Perfect stem of a lexical verb
Va directional verb auxiliaries: təŋ / sʰoŋ
SI All sensory inferential markings (Section 2) applied/ with a slight change
LI All logical inferential markings (Section 2) applied/ with a slight change
CPV.SI All sensory inferential forms of copulative verbs (Section 2) applied
CPV.LI All logical inferential forms of copulative verbs (Section 2) applied
EXV.SI All sensory inferential forms of existential verbs (Section 2) applied
EXV.LI All logical inferential forms of existential verbs (Section 2) applied

**Allophones** Sound changes of suffixes occur

/kə/ [kə], [ɣə], [ŋə], [kʰə]
/a/ [a], [ŋə]