Interdisciplinary Journal of Linguistics
Volume [10] 2017, Pp.73-84

Noun Phrase Structure in Tsum

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Abstract

This article presents the noun phrase structure in Tsum. There are some bound morphemes occurring to indicate the grammatical feature, such as number, and case. Like in classical Tibetan (Beyer 1992), some lexical constituents occur in pre-nominal position whereas some others follow them. The relative clauses are marked by different verbal suffixes when they modify the nouns in noun phrases. Despite the fact that a large number of constituents can possibly occur in the noun phrases, only a few lexical modifiers occur in the discourses.

Key Words: Noun Phrase Head, Bound Morphemes, In(definiteness), Premodification, Postmodification

1. Introduction and Typological Features

Tsum is a Tibetan variety spoken in northern Gorkha, Nepal. The Tsumbas are recorded as one of the nationalities by Government of Nepal as Siyars. *Ethnologue* (Eppele 2012) has classified Tsum as: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central, gTsang. Similarly, Bradley (1997) classifies Tsum as : Tibeto-Burman, Western TB, Bodish, gTsang, Tsum, and Nubri is its closest neighbour. Only a few materials directly related to the Tsum language are available, viz. Dhakal and Donohue (2015), Liu (2015), Donohue and Dhakal (2016), and Dhakal Donohue Gautam and Liu (2017). Typologically, Tsum shares a number of features of central Tibetan languages. Tsum is an SOV language, and tonal like other languages spoken in the buffer zone between Nepal and China (cf. Hildebrandt 2007), and is heavily monosyllabic. Liu (2015) reports that there are as many as eight distinct tones in Tsum, and this is typologically interesting. There are different sets of plain and honorific nouns in Tsum like in other Tibetan languages (cf. DeLancey 1998; Denwood 1999). The honorific nouns are typically used to refer to the monks, and monasteries whereas plain nouns are used elsewhere.

The data for this study were obtained from the Tsum speakers in the Kathmandu valley, Nepal. In order to check how the NPs actually occur in the corpus, an analysis of a the NPs that occur in a story is also given and discussed. The analysis of the noun phrase structure of Tsum is theoretically based on in GivÓn (2001), and Dryer (2007). The noun phrase structure is therefore typologically informed. This story was narrated by Mr. Attu Lama living in the Upper Tsum, of the Gorkha district of western Nepal. The elicited sentences are from Tenjing Lama living in the uppper Gorkha.

This article is organized as follows. A brief typological features of the language is given in section (1). The noun phrase head is defined in section (2). The bound morphemes that occur in the noun phrase is given in section (3). The lexical modifiers are discussed in section (4). This section is divided into premodification and postmodification. The sentential modification of noun is also included in this section. The position of the constituents of the noun phrase is looked at in section (5). Moreover, the kinds of NPs that occur in a text is discussed in section (6). And the conclusion of the article is given in section (7).

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2. Noun Phrase Heads

The nouns in Tsum may be monosyllabic, or polysyllabic. There are monosyllabic nouns, such as *sa* 'earth', *pu* 'small boy', *gho* 'head' etc. Moreover, there are bisyllabic nouns such as *tari* 'axe', *ɖhiu* 'knife' etc. Areally, Tsum, like other Tibetan varieties have plain and honorific nouns. Derivation and compounding are two major noun formation processes in Tsum (cf. Donohou and Dhakal 2016).

Typically, the noun phrase consists of the head nouns and modifiers as shown in (2). The noun phrase also consists of the pronouns . And finally, the noun phrase consists only of modifiers. In this case, the modifiers of a nouns alone forms the phrase although nouns are not overtly present. Examples follow.

(1) di ŋə-i no wa
this I-GEN brother COP
'This is my brother.'

(2) kho-i lu tʃik ghor-so
he-ERG song one sing-PST
'He sang a song.'

(3) tsa-la ɖul hi
grass-LOC snake COP
'There is the snake in the grass.'

(4) nepo-de pʏ-so
bad-DEF go-PST
'The bad one went.'

As we see in (2), the pronoun alone may function as a noun phrase. On the other hand, the nouns may be modified by modifiers as in (2), or they alone make the noun phrase (4). When we look at the noun phrase structure, they may occur pre-nominal or post-nominal positions. Regarding the specifiers (modifiers) in Tibetan (Beyer 1992:205) mentions:

(5) Nominal (Determiner) (Reflexive) (Numeral) (Plural) (Totalizer) (Selector).

The maximum sequence do not occur in actual noun phrase construction. There are two kinds of determiners, viz. determiners and reflexive. The determiner must precede the reflexive if both of them occur. Among the quantifiers, numeral, plural, totalizer (such as *just, only*), and selector (such as *all, some*) occur in that order. Beyer further says that the quantifiers (such as *five* or *some*) are optional parts of the noun phrases.

The coordinated nouns also form the noun phrases. The coordinator is used to conjoin the NPs in this case. In examples (6-7), the coordination conjunction *dak/rak* 'and' is used.

(6) tʃum dak nubri ghuŋla riga ɲi hjop
Tsum and Nubri middle hill two COP
'There are two hills between Tsum and Nubri.'

(7) kho-i ra ja rak ta to-so
he-ERG sheep yak and horse rear-PST
'He reared yak goat, yak and horse.'

The discussion highlights a few things related to the NPs in Tsum. Now, we will turn to the NP structure in Tsum. Tsum mainly employs the strategies of noun-modification by employing three main strategies. The nouns in Tsum is modified either by a suffix, word and the clause. They will be discussed in the following sections.

3. Bound Morphemes

GivÓn (2001) notes that bound morphemes that are attached to nouns are parts of the noun phrase structure. The focus of this paper is to present the occurrence of the lexical constituents that occur with the nouns in this section. It is, however, also relevant to discuss about the bound morphemes before going into the lexical modifiers. The plural in Tsum is marked by the *-kja* and *-dem.* Examples follow.

(8) tsum-pa-rem-gi gomba-la tshokpa tʃho-ŋan ba
Tsum-NMLZ-PL-ERG monastery-LOC worship do-REL NMLZ
'Tsum people worship in monasteries.'

(9) ŋama ŋama pidza-rem-gi tʃhjoma-ni na-lã
before before child-PL-ERG small-ABL get.marry-PST.HAB
'Long before, children used to get marry when they are very young (lit. very small).'

It is, however, not obligatory that the plural marker is added to the nouns to show plurality. In some contexts, the plural marker may be attached to the adjectives. An example follows (10).

(10) nepo-rem pʏ-so
bad-PL go-PST
'The bad ones have gone.'

In a noun phrase, the plural marker is attached to the last constituent of the noun phrase. This is common in many Tibetan languages and varieties.

The classifier *-bo/-po* is used with the numerals. The classifier is found with the human nouns in the texts. One more example such as *kuma ɲi-po* 'thief two-CLF' also occurs in the text.

(11) bhidza sum-bo
child three-CLF
'three children' [Pear story 5.36]

There are examples in the corpus in which numeral plus classifier without the noun forms the NP, see Appendix A. The classifier *-kar* is used with the numerals with human nouns. This can also be interepreted as 'all of two' (12) or 'all of three' (13).

(12) khoŋ ɲi-kar mala pau-so
they two-CLF down climb.down-PST
'Both of them climbed down.'

(13) khoŋ sum-kar si-so
they three-CLF die-PST
'Three of them died.'

Tsum is an ergative-absolutive language. The case-markers are used to show the grammatical relations in Tsum. The ergative case is *-ki/gi*, the ablative is *-ne*, the locative-dative-object case is *-la* etc.

4. Lexical Words as Modifiers

This section discuses the lexical words that occur in the noun phrase structures. Some constituents of the noun phrases precede the head nouns, whereas others follow them. The clitics that occur with the nouns are also included in this section. These clitics express the definiteness, or indefiniteness.

4.1 Premodification

This section highlights the constituents that precede the nouns in Tsum. They include the genitive modifier, demonstratives, demonstrative plus adverbial, and nouns.

4.1.1 Genitive Modifier

The genitive modifier precedes the head nouns. The genitive modifier preceding the nouns is common in Lhasa Tibetan as well (DeLancey 2003:273). This is common in other Tibetan varieties spoken in the same region, such as Gyalsumdo (Dhakal 2015). The genitive case marked noun is the modifier of the following nouns.

(14) ŋə-e pidza jamo hi/hjop
I-GEN child good COP
'My children are good.'

(15) ŋa-i dzhola kheroŋ koʈha-lə lʏ-so [< ŋa-i]
I-GEN bag your room-LOC be.leave-PST
'My bag was left in your room.'

Sometimes the nouns are juxtaposed for the genitive construction. The possessor precedes the possessed nouns in this case. Therefore, Tsum also permits the genitive construction without the genitive marked nouns as modifiers.[1]

(16) dhari tʃhju
tap water
'Tap water'

(17) hau dhuŋbo hortoŋ naŋ ghjaja
that side tree hole inside keep
'(He) kept (his father) in the hold of the tree over there.' [Two thieves.80]

The nouns are marked with the genitive modifier *-ki*. In addition, the expression *raŋ raŋsi* 'each other's' also occurs in the corpus as shown in (19).

(18) dzhop-ki ghotsa
all-GEN rope
'The houses of all'

(19) raŋraŋsi ghotsa
each other.GEN house
'Each other's houses' [Two Thieves 78]

4.1.2 Demonstrative

The demonstrative occur in pre-nominal position in Tsum.The demonstrative specify which one the speaker and hearers are talking about. Examples (20-21) show that the proximal demonstrative preceding the noun. The definite marker may or may not occur when the demonstrative is used. This is a feature found areally in the region (Huber 2002:87).

(20) di mi de hjopa se-so
this man DEF food eat-PST
'This man ate food.'

(21) hau ghortsa-dem
that house-PL
'those houses'

As we see in (20-21), the definite maker follows the nouns. Tsum has singular and plural demonstrative, and proximal and distal demonstratives.

[1] For example, Dongwang Tibetan (Bartee 2007:276) permits that the genitive constructions are allowed without mentioning them.

4.1.3 Demonstrative plus Adverbial

Sometimes the genitive marker is attached to the adverbials and both the adverbial and the genitive modifier occur in prenominal position. As shown in (22-23), the demonstrative is followed by the adverbial. The adverbial is marked with the genitive case (22-23).

(22) hau hwa-ki bhime
that below-GEN woman
'The woman down below there'

(23) hal lai ghotsa
that above house
'The house over there'

4.1.4 Nouns

Tsum allows premodification of nouns from nouns. The modifying nouns limit the nouns in such expressions. Although such NPs are not very common, some examples are found. The kinship terms are typically precede in such construction, and the latter nouns are proper nouns.

(24) tshule-la agu sonam ghalpø khim dhal-te
Chule-loc uncle Sonam Ghyalbo house fall-seq
'Having fallen Sonam Ghyalbo's house in Chhule...' [Anzom.027]

(25) au ɖhokpa tshembo me
uncle Dhokpa big say
'(He) said, 'Big uncle Dokpa'.' [Two Thieves.162]

4.2 Postmodification

The constituents that occur in the post-nominal position include the definiteness and indefinite clitics, numerals, adjectives, quantifiers, emphatic expressions, and words that indicate the approximative number, or amount.

4.2.1 Definiteness Clitic

The definiteness marker is referred to as 'determiner' in classical Tibetan (Beyer 1992:206), and it 'delimits its scope by specifying which of the named entities is referred to'. In many contexts, the nouns often host the definiteness clitic *re* in Tsum (26-27)[2]. It is to be noted that the definiteness particle is added to the last constituent of the noun phrase if the modifiers are present. This might have been connected with the frozen suffix *du* in some Tibetan varieties (cf. DeLancey 2003:274).

(26) hala hu-ŋan mi re halta tshulta dzhe
that side go-REL man DEF this side that side look.PST 'The man who went there looked here and there.'

(27) pu hjamu re rimbo du/hi
boy good DEF tall COP
'The handsome boys are tall.'

[2] It is to be noted that the 'determiner' as mentioned in Beyer (1992) is *di* in classical Tibetan.

It is obvious that the definiteness marker appears in post-nominal position in Tsum. It is also to be noted that the definiteness clitic has occurred with nouns alone or with the numerals in the corpus.

4.2.2 Indefiniteness Clitic

The indefiniteness is expressed by *ɖa*. It is obvious in example (28) that the indefiniteness is expressed by the suffix *ɖa*. If the noun was present alone without this clitic, this would indicate that the speaker was more certain of the participant in this sentence.

(28) mi ɖa leu-dzuŋ
man some come-PST
'Some men came.'

The indefiniteness is also expressed by the numeral *tʃik* 'one'. An example follows. It is to be noted that the post-modifier in this expression does not indicate the cardinal numeral. Instead, this indicates indefiniteness

(29) ŋə-i tselak tʃik ŋi-dzuŋ
I-ERG thing some buy-PST
'I bought some thing.'

Example (29) can be contrasted with the sentences which lack the numeral *tʃik* 'one'. The expression without the numeral reads as 'I bought the things'. However, with the addition of a numeral, it indicates the indefiniteness.

4.2.3 Numerals

Numerals occur in post-nominal position in Tsum. The carrdinal numerals are follow the head noun as shown in (30-31). Tibeto-Burman languages vary as to where the numerals occur in the noun phrase. The numerals in Tibetan languages typically follows the nouns (Dryer 2003:45). Example from Dongwang Tibetan (Bartee 2007), and Kyirong Tibetan (Huber 2002:91) also corroborate this. This is also found in Ladakhi (Koshal 1979).

(30) no ɲi pral-so
brother two be separate-PST
'Two brothers were separated.'

(31) ŋama bu-re hjamu du
first boy-DEF good COP
'The first boy is good.'

The numerals sometimes occur with the pronouns to show the exact number of the participants involved in the work. In this case again, the numeral follow the pronouns. The numerals restrict the number of participants in this case.

(32) ŋe ɲi hunula khjol-so
we two there reach-PST
'We two reached there.'

Example (32) show that the numerals may follow the nouns, or pronouns in Tsum. The cardinal numerals typically occurs with the nouns, but it may also occur with the pronouns in a few specific situations. The numerals occurring with the pronouns is limited mainly with pronouns, however.

The ordinal numerals occurs in pre-nominal position in Tsum. The ordinal numerals are formed by adding *-ba/-pa* to the cardinal numerals, such as *ɲipa* 'second', *sumba*'third', *dʒiba* 'fourth', *ʈukpa* 'sixth' etc. It is also to be noted that the numeral alone forms the NP.

(33) əni tʃik de lap-ki duktse
and then one DEF hand-INST like this
'And then, one (thief pointed) with (his) hand like this.' [Two thieves.13]

4.2.4 Adjectives

Adjectives occur in the post-nominal positions in Tsum. This is common in some Tibeto-Burman languages of the region. Examples follow.

(34) thakpa riŋbu
rope long
'long rope'

(35) bhõ repa
woman thin
'thin woman'

It is also to be noted that Tsum forms the comparative adjectives by adding *-a*, such as: *ghjapo* 'fat' *ghjawa* 'fatter'; *dzempo* 'clever', *dzemwa* 'more clever'; *jamo* 'good', *jawa* 'better'; *ʧẽde* 'heavy', *ʧewa* 'heavier'; *tsaŋma* 'clean', *tsã* 'cleaner' etc. And the superlative forms of adjectives are formed by adding *-ʃa* to adjectives, such as *ɖhok-ʃa* 'narrowest'. There is a phrase such as *kuma khefo* 'the most skillful of thieves' [Two Thieves.2]. The adjectives have comparative and superlative forms, such as *kumbo* 'expensive', *kunʃo* 'most expensive'; *kjapo* 'cool', *kjapʃo* 'coolest'; *dhokpo* 'narrow' *dhokʃo* 'thinnest'; *samba* 'new', *samʃo* 'newest' etc. Examples follow.

(36) nupri la ɖho-si ɖhok-ʃa hi
Nupri road go-INF narrow-SUP COP
'The road to Nubri is the narrowest.'

The pronouns may follow the numeral to state exactly the number of people present in the scene, or to whom the discourse is addressed. Such construction is also referred to in classical Tibetan (Beyer 1992:207).

4.2.5 Quantifiers

The expression related to quantifiers follow the head nouns in noun phrase constructions. The expression include *ghadzin* 'much', *apitʃik* 'little', *dzhjop* 'all', *kaŋbo* 'all'. Examples follow.

(37) di ghotsa-la bøpa ghadzin dhoiŋanba
this house-LOC Tibetan many stay-PRES
'Many Tibetans live in this house.'

The quantifier may also occur in post-nominal position. An example follows.

(38) sika kaŋbo loŋ
load all search
'Search all the load' [Two Thieves.142]

(39) di sika kaŋbo
this load all
'This all load' [Two Thieves.143]

The quantifier may co-occur with the numerals. In this case, the quantifier may follow the head nouns. The structure of a noun phrase in this case is nouns followed by the numeral, and which in turn is followed by the quantifier. The quantifier may occur in pre-nominal position. An example follows.

(40) dak dʏnto
all animals
'All animals,' [Two thieves.103]

4.2.6 Emphasis

The emphasis is morphologically coded by the suffix *-ŋ*. It seems that the suffix *-ŋ* is the abbreviated form of *roŋ* 'EMPH'. In the actual corpus, this occurs with the pronouns. Examples follow (41-42).

(41) ja dhen dha ŋi-roŋ ɲi ɖi-kin
okay and.then now we-EMPH two match-POSB
'And then we two can be matched (to do something).'

(42) kho-ŋ ɖho-dzi
he-EMPH go-NPST
'He also goes.'

The expression *ŋe-roŋ* 'we-EMPH' is also repeated in the text [Two Thieves 28]. The expression *kho ɲi* 'they two' is repeated in the next few sentences. The suffix yields the meanings, such as 'also', or 'only'. Although this is found only with pronouns, but this can also attach to the nouns.

4.2.7 Approximative Adjective

The approximate amount or number is shown by the lexical word *dʒo* 'around/nearly'. The lexical expression to indicate approximation occurs at the end of the other element if there are any. Some examples follow.

(43) lo naptʃu ŋapke dʒo ɖho hin
age fifty eight around beome COP
'I am around fifty eight years old.' [Anzom.14]

(44) siŋ khuru sum dʒi dʒo khur hoŋ
wood load three four nearly carry come
'(They) came carrying about three or four bundles (loads) of firewood.' [Two Thieves.102]

In this example, the word *dʒo* 'around/nearly' follow the head noun *lo* 'age'. However, there is numeral following the head noun. The expression that shows an approximate numeral occurs at the end of the phrase.

4.3 Clausal Modification

The nouns are modified by the noun-modifying clause in Tsum. The noun-modifying clauses (relative clauses) are formed by distinct relativizers, such as *-ŋan, -ne, -sa, -wã and* reduplication of the verb roots. The choice of the relativizer is decided by the case role of the nouns they modify and sometimes, the aspect of the verbs. The relativization is mainly pronominal in Tsum[3].

The most common and productive nominalization is with the suffix *-ŋan*. For example, the agent is modified by the relative clause in examples (45-46).

(45) kheroŋ-la tsho-ŋan mi leu-dzuŋ
you-DAT search-REL man come-PST
'The man to search you (who searched you) came.'

(46) ŋa-la mu-ŋan ki di wa
I-DAT bite-REL dog this COP
'This is the dog which bit me.'

The nominalization suffix *-sa* is a locational nominalizer. Its most common use to relativize locations. DeLancey (1999:238) reports that the nominalizer *-sa* is used in Lhasa Tibetan for locative, dative and benefactive nominalization. Here are a couple of examples with the relative clauses used to modify the location.

(47) ra tsop-sa le
goat keep-REL shed

[3] We may compare the relativization of Tsum , such as Central Tibetan where the *-mkhan* for actor nominalization, *-sa* locative/dative, *-yag* patient, and *-pa* perfective (DeLancey 2003:276).

'The shed to keep the goats.'

(48) dhʏnto tsho-sa na
yak graze- REL forest
'The forest to graze the yaks'

The patient relativization is made by reduplicating the verb stems. The verb stems which participate to form the relative clause are reduplicated when they modify the objects. The direct object may be the patient as shown in (49-50).

(49) tendziŋ ŋə-i ləu-ləu gheʈu wa
Tenjing I-ERG teach-REL student COP
'Tenjing is the student I taught.'

(50) palʈen hjulw-i dham-dham lama wa
Palten villager-ERG choose-REL lama COP
'Palten is the lama the villagers chose.'

The suffix *-wã̀* is used as a relativizing suffix. It is used to relativize the object, and it is related to perfectivity.

(51) Ghotsha-la hõ-wã̀ bu re
house-LOC come-REL boy DEF
'The boy who had come home.'

The relative clauses may be formed with only the modifying expression. The modifying clause is followed by the definite marker in example (51-52).

(51) əni koŋ-ni ho-ŋan de ŋa-ŋ ku-ma
and then above-ABL come-REL DEF I-EMPH steal-NMLZ

ɖho-wa hin me
go-PROG cop say
'And the one coming from above said that he was going to steal.' [Two thieves.15]

(52) khoŋ-ni ho-ŋan-de
above-ABL come- REL-DEF
'The (man) coming from above' [Two Thieves.15]

5. Occurence of various Constituents in NPs

The previous sections make a survey of constituents of the noun phrases. Now we will look at briefly the corpus to find out the number of constituents that can occur in the noun phrase. The constituents of the noun phrases that occur in a story containing 203 phrases, and sentences is given in Appendix A. Beyer (1992) also mentions the same condition in classical Tibetan. We may see the order of modifiers in the following examples.

(53) di dhep jaŋbode
this book light
'This light book'

(54) ghotsa marmo thuima ʈʃĩk
house red short one
'A red short (not tall) house.'

As we see in (53-54), the demonstrative precedes and adjectives follow the head noun. On other other hand, when two adjectives occur in sequence, the colour adjective precedes the dimension adjective, and the numeral occurs at the end of the phrase.

The approximative adjective may co-occur with the numerals. In this case, the approximative adjective may follow the head nouns. The structure of a noun phrase in this case is nouns followed by the numeral, and which in turn is followed by the approximative adjective.

(55) siŋ khuru sum dʒi dzo khur hoŋ

wood load three four as much carry come
ɖhoŋbi ɖha dʒha-de
tree.GEN side keep-SEQ
'Having carried three or four bundles of firewood and kept on the side of the tree,' [Two thieves.102]

More about NP can be said after a close look at the corpus discussed in section (6), and Appendix A. Appendix A summarizes various sorts of NPs in corpus data.

6. Generalization Based on Corpus

While looking at the corpus, three possible kinds of NPs are seen. They can be summarized in (56-58). If a noun phrase contains a noun as head, it can maximally take the constituents given in (56). It is also to be noted that the relative clause may contain the head noun, or may be without it. A number of other constituents alone forms the noun phrases.

(56) (Demonstrative) (Genitive phrase) + (Relative clause) + **NOUN** + (Adjective) + (Quantifier) + (Definiteness clitic) + (Approximative adjective)

If there is a pronoun, not many constituents can occur with it. This is given in (57).

(57) khoŋ ɲi ku-ma
they two steal-NMLZ
'Those two thieves' [Two Thieves.55]

(58) Pronouns + (Emphatic clitic) + Numeral

7. Summary

This article has discussed various elements of the noun phrases in Tsum. The analysis shows that Tsum may contain the nouns, pronouns as the head of the noun phrase, and there are some constructions in which the noun phrases are formed without nouns. For example, the numeral alone forms the noun phrases. It is therefore likely that the any modifier without the head nouns may form the NP. The bound morphemes to mark the number, and case are suffixed to nouns. While some constituents occur in pre-nominal position whereas others follow the nouns. When we look at the corpus, we find that the quantifier may also precede the head noun. In similar way, the relative clauses also modify nouns like the other elements of the noun phrases occurring in the prenominal position. They have distinct position when more than two elements occur in the noun phrase.

Abbreviations

ALL: allative; CJ: conjunct; CLF: classifier; COP: copula; DEF: definiteness; DIM: diminutive; DIS: disjunct; EMPH: emphatic; ERG: ergative; GEN: genitive; INF: infinitive; INST: instrumental; NEG: negative; NPST: non-past; PL: plural; PROG: progressive; PST: past; REL: relativizer;

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Appendix A: Occurrences of constituents of NP in Tsum as seen in a text

SN	**Kinds of NP**	**Total tokens in the text**
1	Noun + Numeral	8
2	Numeral + Definiteness clitic	5
3	genitive + Noun + Numeral	1
4	Noun + Adjective + Numeral	3
5	Numeral + definiteness clitic	2
6	Noun (without Genitive) + Noun	1
7	Demonstrative + Noun + Definiteness clitic	3
8	Genitive + Noun	9

9	Noun + Numeral + Approximaive adjective	1
10	Pronoun (Genitive) + Nnoun + Adjective	2
11	Genitive + Noun + Definiteness clitic	3
12	Noun + Quantifier	4
13	Genitive + Noun	8
14	Noun + Definiteness clitic	2
15	Conjoined Nouns	2
Pronouns		
16	Pron + Emphatic clitic + Numeral	4
17	Pronoun + Emphatic clitic	3
18	Pronoun + Numeral	7
Relative Clauses		
19	Relative clause + Noun	4

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