

The predominant variation in use of *tha dad* verbs—corresponding to Classes V, VI, and VIII.2 verbs—is between the active and passive uses. The active use of a verb centers around an action involving two participants, where one—the agent—serves as the entity that brings about a change of state, and the second is the entity that undergoes the change of state. The passive use of a verb involves only a single participant—the one that changes state. Unmodified *tha mi dad* verbs do not involve objects that undergo a change of state but rather such changes occur to the subject, if at all. Sarat Chandra Das, for instance, lists some semantic pairs which display these features. As an illustration of this distinction, Das's verb are reproduced with their associated Wilson categories in table 1.

VERBAL COLLOCATIONS

Collocations, in general, are defined in terms of three attributes: noncompositionality, nonsubstitutability, and nonmodifiability. Noncompositionality refers to a meaning which is completely different from the free combination of words or which bears a connotation that is in excess of the sum of its parts. Nonsubstitutability refers to the inability to produce a sensible phrase by substituting words for the components of a collocation. Finally, nonmodifiability refers to the inability of a collocation to accept adjectival or pluralizing modifications of the whole or its parts. In a cross-language environment, such phrases are readily identifiable as collocations by the first attribute, which tends to result in a nonsensical reading when rendered literally into the target language. In Tibetan, verbal collocations (or “phrasal verbs” as Wilson calls them) are a set of verbs that are formed through the addition of one or more adverbs or other modifiers; they adhere strongly to the first and second attributes, but only weakly to the third.

Verbal collocations, moreover, may or may not participate in the paradigmatic grammar of the root verb. In general, there are three types of Tibetan verbal collocations:

- verbal collocations that result from the use of an idiosyncratic adverb (such as ཅག་ལུར་སྤྱོད་ from སྤྱོད་)
- verbal collocations that arise from the verbalization of an object or complement (such as ཡིད་ལ་གློ་མས་ from གློ་མས་)
- verbal collocations that arise out of the combination of two discrete verbs (such as འཁྱུག་བཤད་ from འཁྱུག་ and བཤད་, བཅན་སྦྱོང་ from བཅན་ and སྦྱོང་, or སྒྲིལ་མས་ from སྒྲིལ་ and མས་)