## **Acknowledgments and Preface**

The opening of Tibetan areas in China to the outside world and the development of numerous Tibetan communities in exile have brought Western students and researchers face-to-face with an enormous mass of Modern Tibetan official and unofficial written materials. This dictionary has been prepared to assist Westerners to read those materials. Compilation of the dictionary was made possible by grants from the International Research and Studies Program of the Department of Education (PO17A30010) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (RT-21671-95), and I am grateful for their support of this project. I am also very grateful to Tashi Tsering and Ben Jiao for their careful and thoughtful assistance in defining lexical entries, to Pierre Robillard for his unstinting advice and assistance in creating and fine-tuning the Tibetan and linguistic fonts and for converting the entire dictionary into camera-ready copy. And last but certainly not least, I also want to offer thanks to Jan McDonald for her help in proofreading the final camera-ready copy and the many graduate and undergraduate students at Case Western Reserve University who worked on this project.

This dictionary of modern Tibetan contains a wide range of lexical items used in political, social, economic, literary and scientific discourse. It includes the tens of thousands of new words that have been coined or have come into use since the incorporation of Tibet into the People's Republic of China in 1951, as well as new terminology used in the Tibetan exile communities in South Asia. It also contains the core lexical terminology that is used in everyday life and standard modern writing, together with a large corpus of proverbs and sayings that appear frequently in contemporary literary materials.

In addition, the dictionary includes lexical items characteristic of the specialized genre called genre calle

The items included in this dictionary derive from many sources. First, the terms contained in Goldstein's previous dictionary (*Tibetan-English Dictionary of Modern Tibetan*, 1978) were edited and revised when appropriate. The second source of entries derives from a large corpus of modern literary materials that were read to discover new terms and to check and revise terms from the previous dictionary. Tens of thousands of additional lexical items were selected from these textual (and conversational) sources. And although it is impossible to mention every source from which a word was found, in general these included newspapers, novels, short stories, histories, political articles/reports and textbooks.

The main newspapers and magazines consulted were: વૅડ્સિડિયદ, બરાકુસાર્વાદાવધા, નિસાનુ, દ્રસદસાન્દ્ર, સા દ્રસદસાનક્રમાયરા, ભ્રાસારે જ્રેકારે ક્વાયાયરા, ભ્રાસારે દ્વાદાદ્વેર ક્વાયાયરા, ગૂદાવેર વૅડ્સિડિયા, વૅડ્સું ફ્રેસારેવા ક્રું ફ્રેસારેવા ક્રું

In addition to these materials, a variety of dictionaries, glossaries and word lists have also been consulted: From CHINA

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รุষ મુશ્રુમ ત્રેલું એવું ર્શ્મ જેટ કું પૂર્વેક પાર્ટ રાયા મું પાલ્યા કરેં. India, 1964.

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The sources for the genre of "government Tibetan" (१९६० were mainly original handwritten documents. Most of these were made available by the Library of Tibetan Works and Studies in Dharamsala, and I am indebted to its former Director Mr. Gyatso Tsering and his staff for allowing us to peruse these to extract १९६० terms. Other documents were found in published collections of documents and in my own private collection.

Finally, although we tried to make this work comprehensive in its inclusion of modern lexical items, terms from the Buddhist philosophical and ritual genre were considered beyond the scope of this dictionary and generally were not included.