

১৯৯ মি কু'ব'ইব'ক্টব'বার্র'ম্মির'শ্লুর'শ্লুর'শ্লুর'র্শ্লুর'র

DID YOU KNOW...?

বীত্যব্যা

Even though the word বাৰুষা is mostly translated as "mind," Tibetans actually touch their heart when referring to it.

ब्रेथबारान्यारास्य र्यानामुहा

गर्नेट यावगारी वार्ड्स्वा

Conversely, if somebody is being mean, you'd say:
আ্র্নি'ম্'র্ণ্'র্ণ'র্শ'র্জ্'র' ("Don't show your black face!")

यग'य'त्य'र्य

A stingy person is called: এবা্ব্'ব্র্'ব্র্র্' (tight fisted). (এবা্ব্'ব্' = hand; সুঝার্ব্' = tight)

A Tibetan proverb says:

ह्मया यी 'से 'कॅ 'डी| केंद्रे 'से 'कॅ 'क्ट |

("A tiger's stripes are on the outside,

people's stripes are on the inside.")



১৯৯ মি ক্রে'বা নিব 'ক্টর'বার্রন'র্মিব 'ক্লুব'র্ম্বর্মিব'র্ক্তর্বা | LRZTP 9 Module 3 – Lesson 20, October 2023

শ্ব্রুন'র্ন্তর্'ন্ত্'ন্'্না — Lesson 20 মনি'যানুম'গানি'শ্ব্রুনা — People's Characters



ब्रेट्ख्य

ह्येत्राचा वि.स्राष्ट्रिट्रर्टाष्ट्रिट्रर्टाषी मुँग्वर्या स्त्रित्र कट्रास्य हिट्रा

चे'हैं। ८'श्चेट्'रॅं'रूट'अ'डूट'। यट'पेव'चेर'व'कट'र्य'य'के'हेंग्'र्डअ'अट'ट्याय'प्वाय

ह्येत्रया हिन्रस्त्रे अत्रार्थे प्रमानाम्यात्र वित्रार्थे अन्यम

मु.धे। ह्ये...चर्ट..ट्वाय.चू.लूटी लुब.बयु.श्रट्ट.ट्यूट.कट.पंडीट.श्रावब.श्रट.ट्र्बु.ट्वाब.श्रुंचबा.चेबा चेबा.

द्राध्यार्थे वि द्रयाषा स्राप्त य

ह्येव पा कट त्रह्यट आपव अट र्स ऑप व र्स्नुव पा रे ऑप रेन्

न्ता.की कट.र्ट..का.रवा.पंडीट.शावय.शय.र्.लूर.य.हंग्य.ता.चूं.ता.चूं.ता.चूं.ता.वा.वुंय.वा.त्.त्रं

म्रेव'प। पॅन्'प'स्रम'के'प'नुस'केव'ने'तन्त्रभ्भपर्यात्याकम'न्यात्यात्वम'त्री'र्यन'र्येन धेव'वतिभ्रीम'पन्

विट.क्.श.र्ड्स-.र्ड्स-.र्स्टी पर्धिवात्ताक्वी.श्वय.सं.पर्यंत्रां श्राप्ते

च्चॅ्यार्यावेयार्चा बेर्ट्याया स्टायर्वेटा यार्वेटा

होत्राचा अप्यादी वित्रात्मा होत्राची वित्राची वि

भे है। इस द सिंट सु रेट्।

मु.धे। त्य.यु.कट.म.मैवा.भावय.मी.दी.पू.रट.मुष्ययाताचाचट.मूट.सूट.मूटी

ह्येत्र'य। सुन्देश्वेश्वर्याचन्द्रम् विद्वावर्यात्रेत्या धित्र'त्रदि ह्यान्त्रं ह्यान्त्रं विद्वर्याः विद्ययः विद्ययः विद्ययः विद्वयः विद्वर्याः विद्वर्याः विद्ययः विद्ययः विद्

ले.ही ब्रिट.रट.वाचित्र.या.टे.यट्य.ज.टवाय.ट्र.लूट.तथा

ह्येत्राचा ८ व्यानिकामा हे तह्कात्वा ह्यात हें स्टा सेना

भे ही ८ मार्च हिंद के स्रोते स्त्री में के उन्हें प्रति में के स्त्री मे



গ্রব'বা

८ र्क्षः त्र्रेन् रात्रे चेर र्क्षेत्रात्वा त्यवा रात्रे अहुं गुः र्क्ष्टा अग्वेषा राज्य रेन चेर राज्य राज्वेद अति ग्विषा गा त्या यह राज्य अर्थ राज्य चेर्च राज्य विषय ग्वा राज्य विषय ग्वा विषय ग्वा विषय ग्वा विषय ग्वा विषय ग्वा विषय ग्वा विष

क्रेंद्रे या विषया धार्मेन् – People's Characters र्केया याषान् – Vocabulary



Nouns
personal habit
character, personality
behaviour, conduct, way of conducting oneself
a mind which wishes to benefit others
meaning

ञ्च केंग	Verbs
9	

ন্যুম'ৰ্বম'ট্ৰই'বা	to be respectful, to venerate, show one's respect (ダブラブン)
פן. אבר. מרמ. רון	to get angry, to give rise to hatred (syn: মিঁন'র্ম্র'র'ন') (র'র্ম'ন্ন'ন্')
पर्ट्रेट् :कवाबाःश्चे:चा	to give rise to attachment, to have desire (প্র'র্ম'ন্ন্'্র')
यूर.झ.जट्य.त	to give rise to stinginess, miserliness (syn: র্ম্নাস্ট্র্ন্স্ন্র্) (রার্মান্ন্র্ন্ন্
র্ন্ন'শ্বম'শ্ব	to be disappointed, to become disappointed (প্র'র্ম'ন্ন')
प्रविवा.त.क्रिवा.ता	to argue, to fight (ヨ'スケ'ヾ')

क्चुव किंग	Adjectives
W' \ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	excellent, well behaved, virtuous, gentle, respectful
অ'ম্ব্ৰ্	badly behaved, malicious, pertaining to lower classes of beings
<u> </u>	tolerant, patient, having a forbearing nature, of good character
पर्नि रहीं अंकेत र्पे।	patient, tolerant
র্ক্লঝান্ত্রা	reliable



🦦। लॅ.व्.ट्.प.५४.क्षेत्र.पबट.त्तु.भट.श्चैर.श्चॅ्य.बेप्.श्चॅ्य.क्व्।।

LRZTP 9 Module 3 – Lesson 20, October 2023

firm, stable, good

gets angry very easily, short tempered <u>রু</u>দ'র্চ্চ'র্<u>ট্</u>য kind hearted, kind, friendly, lovely ส่ผส"บ"บส5"ปั้

diligent, persevering, rejoicing in virtue

superstitious, with lots of thoughts

pushy, rude, insistent *न्*य'य'केत'र्ये।

श्लेट हे केंद्र दें। great compassion, with lots of compassion

having great kindness, someone towards whom we are grateful चगात'र्देव'ळेव'र्दे।

নৃষ্য'কুদ

र्ह्च र्विया केत र्या brave, courageous

र्भें र्षिया क्ट क्ट । coward, of small courage

shy, timid, gets embarrassed easily ८८.५७,४५,४५ faithful, devoted, with great faith

strange, odd, unusual **圆**도'赵截玉'红

ধর ইবামা ক্রম হাঁ beneficial

funny, someone who likes to joke around क्र्यंक्रंर्ग रोयरा भ्यारा केत र्थे। enthusiastic, with great drive and interest

talkative, easy to talk to, friendly, easy to relate to ロ、タイタ、か

८३८४७ केव र्धे। being fond of, having great liking for, being enthusiastic about

being interested, having great interest टॅं श्रूट केंत्र चें।

দ্র্বাত্বার্ট্বাবার্ক র্ট্রা interfering, someone who likes to interfere

stingy, miserly (lit. tight-fisted) এবা'ব'দ্য'র্থ

proud, haughty (lit. the king of oneself) ८.मिज.क्ष.क्ष्र.त्री

jealous, having envy

stingy, miserly रोर'श्रु'र्क'र्रो।

contented, someone who is content

happy, glad

र्यथ्याताः भूति। sad

gentle, soft, relaxed ग्रेमेषागाःतहवारी

relaxed

lazy (syn: ঐর্প্র্রেড্র্র্

busy, very busy, occupied



১৯৯ নি কু বাইব জীব বার্ল মেরি শ্লেল শ্লুক শ্লু

अर्वे अविग्रायायाया

stubborn (lit. hard head)

র্মন বা বিষণো খি শ্লানা — People's Characters ক্র্যাবাধন শ্রী শ্লাবাধন বিশ্বাধন শ্রী শ্লাবাধন শ্লাবাধন



ब्रेट्ट कैंग Nouns

র্ণাঅঝ'বানিঝা personal habit

র্কাম্বাম্বা = to get used to, become familiar with; ব্রিমা = disposition, natural

state, as in: প্ৰকাশ বিশ = weather

प्रिशंगा character, personality

শ্ৰীৰ্ম' as in: শ্ৰীৰ্ম' = weather

ছিন্'ব্য behaviour, conduct, way of conducting oneself

= Entering the Conduct of a Bodhisattva

a mind which wishes to benefit others

খ্ব' = to benefit, as in: খ্ব'ৰ্হাণ্ডাইন্'ই' = beneficial

র্ন্ব'ন্ব meaning, purpose

ব্ৰু = meaning, purpose, as in: ব্ৰুব্ ব্ৰু = the purpose of others

হ্য'র্ক্সবা Verbs

গুৰাৰ্বৰাষ্ট্ৰন্থা to be respectful, to venerate, show one's respect (প্ৰস্কাৰ্থা)

সুম' = respect; ন্বেম' = leg, foot (H); ট্রন্'ব' = to do, verbalizer

ৰি'ছ্ল'ঝন্থাবা to get angry, to give rise to hatred (syn: ব্লি'র্'র'ব') (র'ঝ্'ব্ন্'ব্')

ৰৈ'ছ্ব্ = anger, as in: ন্বা'বাধ্যুৰ'ৰ নৈন্দি'কবাৰ ৰি'ছ্ব্ ব'বাদি' শ্ৰুবা = the three

poisons, attachment, anger and ignorance; আহমানা = to arise

বর্দ্দির্বাধান্মান্যা to give rise to attachment, to have desire (প্রান্থান্যা

ন্দ্ৰ্ব্য = to want, to desire; ভবাষা = attachment; আমোধা = to arise



\$ যে কু' ন' মিব' ক্টব' নাল মেনি' ম্লান' ষ্ট্রান' ম্র্রান' ম্র্রান' ক্রান্ LRZTP 9 Module 3 — Lesson 20, October 2023

बेर-ङ्ग-लट्बन्ध	to give rise to stinginess, miserliness (syn: ঝ্র'ঙ্কু'ট্রন্'ন্') (র'ঝ্র'ন্ন্'ন্')
	ম্ব্ৰা = stinginess, miserliness; অন্যান্য = to arise
র্ন্ন 'ধঅ'ঘ	to be disappointed, to become disappointed (প্র'ইম'স্স্')
'	র্ন্নু' = mind, as in: র্ন্ন 'ব্লন্ন' = kind hearted, minded
प्रचिवा.ता.क्विवा.ता	to argue, to fight (タケスマン)
	ন্ত্ৰ্ব্'ব্' = to be agitated, disturbed, fight; ক্ৰুব্'ব্' = to do, verbalizer
क्चुव केंग	Adjectives
พ.ชาช	excellent, well behaved, virtuous, gentle, respectful
'	as in: আম্ব্ৰাষ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ব্ৰহ্ৰ' = excellent, good behaviour
অ'শ্বথা	badly behaved, malicious, pertaining to lower classes of beings
'	ম' = negative; ন্বাম' = race, lineage, as in: ম'ন্বাম' = generation, বুমা
	ম্ম্ম্ = century
<u> </u>	tolerant, patient, having a forbearing nature, of good character
	קב' = character, disposition; קב' = stream, mental continuum, as in:
	বস্ব'ৰুদ্' = Kagyu; ইদ'ৰ্ঘ' = long, as in: ক্ৰ'ইদ' = long life
नर्झेट्र'य'ळेब्र'र्ये	patient, tolerant
	ਧੜੇਂਨ੍'ਧ' = patience, forbearance, to forbear; ਛੇਕ੍'ਧੇਂ' = great
र्बे्बरादियारी	reliable, trustworthy
·	র্ন্থ' = mind; বেবিঝ'অ' = to trust, to rely, to lean upon
ব দু ৰ'ৰ্ব্	firm, stable, good
, , ,	ঘদ্ৰৰ = stable, as in the Tibetan name: ম্বা দ্ৰৰ Rabten
<u> क</u> ुट:र्ळ:र्रो	gets angry very easily, short tempered
	ਰੂੱ⊏' = air, wind, anger; ਰਾਂ ਖ਼ੇਂ' = hot
ล่มสานาचสะานั้	kind hearted, kind, friendly, lovely
'	ব্যব্দাব্য' = heart, mind; বল্লন্থ' = good, positive, as in: ঠ্রথ'ব্যব্দাব্য
	קאבי = special dates and day in the Tibetan lunar calendar
चर्ह्हेंब्र'त्युष'ळेब्र'र्ये।	diligent, persevering, rejoicing in virtue
, - , , ,	দাইবি'নেশ্বা' = diligence; ক্রব'র্ম' = big, great



	and and it is a south late of the angles
क्षाहेंगाः कं र्या	superstitious, with lots of thoughts
	ক্ষাৰ্ক্য = thoughts, concepts, conceptual thinking; ৰ্ক'ৰ্ম' (lit. hot) makes it
	into an adjective
५वाराकेव रॉ	gready, to be exaggerated, big lyer
ह्नेट हे केव री	compassionate, with lots of compassion
, , , ,	बुद्रम् = compassion, as in: ब्रिद्रम् र्रेंग् = beautiful, pretty; ळेत्र र्रेग् = big
चगात देव केव दें।	having great kindness, someone towards whom we are grateful
	বস্ব'হ্বি' = kindness; ঊব'হাঁ' = big, great
<i>বৃষা</i> -ন্তুদ্'	humble, timid, innocent, weak (syn: বৃত্তা-জুদ্ৰ'জুদ্ৰ')
,	ਰੁਕਾ = soul, mind; ਲੂ⊏ਾ = small
ৰ্ভ্ল'ৰ্বিত্য'ক্টৰ্'ৰ্ব্	brave, courageous
	ৰ্ব্ন' = mind; বিঁঘা = inner part, as in: শ্ৰ্ৰিন্' বিঁঘা = stomach; ঠেক্' ব্লি' = great
र्ह्च 'विवा'कुट'कुट'।	coward, of small courage
	ৰ্ব্ন' = mind; বিষা = inner part, as in: শ্ৰ্ৰিন্' বিষা = stomach; স্কুন'স্কুন' = small
टॅं कॅ केव 'चें	shy, timid, gets embarrassed easily
	$ \widetilde{\xi}' = \text{face, as in: } \widetilde{\xi}' \widehat{\zeta}' = \text{Facebook; } \widetilde{\varpi}' = \text{hot; } \widehat{\varpi}_{\widetilde{\zeta}}'\widetilde{\zeta}' = \text{adjectivizer} $
८८.त.कुष.चू	faithful, devoted, with great faith
	్రార్లు = faith, as in: న్నార్లు న్న = four [types of] faith; జేవార్లు = great, makes
	it into an adjective
العَلَّ عَلَيْهُ الْعَالَ الْ	strange, odd, unusual
	ত্ৰন্' = distinguishing feature, attribute; অৰ্জন'ৰ্ন্য' = wondrous
ধর র্প্রবাম ক্রির র্থা	beneficial
	ব্ৰ্কুৰ্ম্ব্ = benefit, as in: ব্ৰ্কুৰ্ম্ব্ = benefiting others; ক্তিক্ৰ্'ৰ্ম্ = adjectivizer
क्रॅंप'र्क'र्पे	funny, someone who likes to joke around
·	র্ক্তবা = joke, as in: র্কিবা র্লুদ্মান্যা = to make jokes; র্কার্ন্য = adjectivizer
रोअषा भ्वाषा केव 'र्ये।	enthusiastic, with great drive and interest
2	ম্বাম্য' = mind; প্রদাম' = strength, power; ঠেন্ 'র্ম' = adjectivizer
מ'אַבא'טֿן	talkative, easy to talk to, friendly, easy to relate to
·	্ব' = mouth; ঝ্ব্ৰে'ব্ৰ্' = sharp, clear



🦦। लॅ.र्ब्र.प.४४.कुष्र.पबट.त्रुप्.औट.श्चैर.श्चॅ्य.बोप्.श्चॅ्य.क्ष्य। ।

LRZTP 9 Module 3 – Lesson 20, October 2023

greatly interested /interesting

ন্ট্ৰন্ম' = sphere, element, space, as in: ঠ্ৰ্মান্ট্ৰন্ম' = dharmadhatu, sphere of

reality; ळेत्र दॅा = great, big

र्ने भूट केव र्धे। being interested, having great interest

র্ন্'ছ্বন্' = interest, enthusiasm; ক্রব্'র্ন্' = adjectivizer

দ্রঝ'বার্দ্রবাঝ'র্ক'র্মা interfering, someone who likes to interfere

হ্ৰম'বাৰ্চ্বামা = interference; ৰ্ক'ৰ্ম্বা (lit. hot) makes it into an adjective

stingy, miserly (lit. tight-fisted) यवादाद्यादे।

८ मुल केव दी proud, haughty

abla'' = I, me; সূত্রণ = king, as in: সূত্রণ = capital, খ্রি সূত্রণ $= foreign \ country; ঠেব$

র্ন্ত = adjectivizer

jealous, having envy स्यादियाः क्रिं

শ্রব্ র্ব্ = jealousy; র্ক র্ব্ = adjectivizer

stingy, miserly र्शर श्रु क्यं र्रो।

ম্ব্যু = miserliness, stinginess; ৰ্ক্ডার্যু = adjectivizer

contented, someone who is content

ৰ্ক্তব্য' = contentment; দুদ'শুৰ'ঘ' = having, endowed with

happy, glad

ন্মান্য'ব্য' = mind, heart; শ্ল্পিন্ন্'ব্য' = happy, glad

र्यव्यवाताः श्रुं र् sad

ম্মেম্ব্র্ = mind, heart; শ্ল্র্র্ব্রে = sad, saddened

gentle, soft, relaxed REN'ÉI

as in: বেছঝ'ন্ম্বান্মুন্ম' = Manjushri

relaxed

as in ৄর্ব্যান্ত্রিন্'ব্য' = to relax, to hang out

lazy (syn: ঐর্পান্ডর') ये'र्से'र्क'र्री

ন্ম'র্ন্ম' = laziness; র্ক্ক'র্ন্ম' (lit. hot) makes it into an adjective

busy, very busy, occupied ব্রথ'ব'র্ক'র্থা

ริลารา = business; ซ์ารัา (lit. hot) makes it into an adjective



|্ঞা নি কু' ন' নিব' ক্টব' নালন' নিবি' ন্নান্ ্ঞ্বুন' র্ম্রান' ক্রান' ক্রান' ক্রান' ক্রান' করে। | LRZTP 9 Module 3 — Lesson 20, October 2023

यर्गे अधियायार्ग

stubborn

মার্ণ্ = head, as in: মার্ণ্ ভব্ = head letter; মা্ন্র্ণ মার্ণ ব্য = hard



১৯৯০ নি কু বাইব ক্টব বার্ল মিন ক্লুন ক্ল

Adjectives and their suffixes

There is a broad range of suffixes which that be added to either the root or the full adjective. Likewise, there are many different intensifiers. These are applied in order to "intensify" the adjective to which they belong.

a) Intensifiers

The most commonly used intensifiers are:

र्यः बेर्यमा बेर्यं मुद्द मार्केप मार्के मार्केप मार्केप

The usage and translation of the intensifiers is illustrated in the examples below:

1) 5 usually *precedes* the adjective it intensifies, but occasionally it is placed afterwards. Occasionally it also precedes a verb. For example:

देच'वद्दे'द्वे'श्लुब'र्घे'वर्द्

This book is extremely interesting.

सुद्रायात्रदी द्वे क्रिंग्सें

This country is very poor.

ब्यट्ट.ट्बूट.श्चेट.ट्र्.ट्रिट.री

Last night was really fun.

८ इवायान्य दिये बेट ग्री पॅन्

I am extremely afraid of tigers.

2) ৰৈ ব্যুখ্য usually follows the adjective. Occasionally it also follows a verb. For example:

नु'र्के' तर्दे' श्रुट 'र्चे' वे' ट्वारा तर्वा

This girl is very clever.

विंट. मेल. य. क्. त्. वं. ये वं ये वं

He is very busy.

ञ्च अ तर् भ्रम् न्यापाय केव रं ले न्याय पॅन् अरेन

This lama is not very famous.

टाष्ट्री या ले द्वाया लेट ग्री सेट्रा क्रिया खंसा लेट ग्री येंट्रा

I'm not very scared of dogs, just a bit.



১৯৯০ বি ক্রিন্ম কর্ম কর্ম বি ক্রিন্ম কর্ম ক্রিন্ম কর্ম বি ক্রিন্ম কর্ম বি ক্রিন্ম কর্ম বি ক্রিন্ম কর্ম বি ক্রিন্ম বি ক্

3) বিশ্বশান্তবা also usually follows the adjective. For example:

र्देव'द्या'यदी'याय'ळेव'र्दे'वे'र्दे'याठेया'रेट्रा

The meaning of this is extremely important.

विंट लायट य हैवा र्ये ले र्ये वर्षे वर्षे र्

He has an outstandingly impressive house.

4) হ'ভদ'বীৰা precedes the adjective. For example:

स्रेस्यान्य प्रचार में क्षेत्र प्रचार प्रच प्रचार प

It is of the utmost importance to be kind-hearted.

र्चेन्'ल'विक्वे'कृ'ठ्रम्'वीषा'तुम्'तुम्'र्थेन्'रेन्।

There are very few Muslims in Tibet.

यात्र राष्ट्र त्र त्र राष्ट्र राष्ट्र

This is an extremely sad situation.

5) NA is usually translated as "quite". It is added to the *root* of the adjective (= adjective minus the last syllable – as was taught in forming comparisons, Lesson 17). For example:

च'विट'देटेते'वि'श्या'वेस'स्दे'दर्ग

The food at this restaurant is quite nice.

विंट वी भ्रुषान्यव प्राट विंट विं के स्वते विंट मेन्

His wife is quite old.

6) স্থান্ত্রী is the strongest of the intensifiers. It literally means "impossible to illustrate by means of an example". For example:

Yesterday's party was so much fun!

व.क्.पट्र.र्य.कु.जूर.तपु.वुर.क्.क्.र्य.र्र

This disease is extremely scary!

7) say to literally means "decidedly", "definitely", etc. It is not used with all adjectives. It is added to the root of the adjective to which it pertains. For example:



১৯৯ মি ক্র'ব'ইব'ক্টব'বার্র'ম্মির'র্ম্বর'র্ম্বর'র্ম্বর'র্ম্বর'র্মির'র্ম্বর'র্মির'র্মের'র্মির'র্মের'র্মির'র্মের'র্মির'র্মির'র্মের'র্মির'র্মের'র্মির'র্মির'র্মির'র্মের'র্মির'র্মের'র

ष्ठिं - रट वीय पर्वेष परि त्वेव मुवा हे विय ववा कें न तर्वा

The noodle soup which you made is extremely tasty!

<u> ट्रे. र्रट हिट्र रट रट या वार्ष प्यवा विवा केंट्र लेवा कुवा र्रवाया वारटा</u>

Have an excellent rest today!

८ क्ष. शथेश. टे. म्रीट. वी. वीट्ट. वीट. पर्चा. थ. म्रीट. हवी. क्टट. लूट. वी. ट्रटी

If we go for a picnic together, it will definitely be fun!

8) $\frac{1}{2}$ adds a sense of "completely", "perfectly" to the adjective. It is only used for colors and with a small number of adjectives.

The formula:

Full adjective + root of adjective + 页口

विग्राया हे के। प्रायदे में प्रायदे मुप्राधिवा

I am perfectly fine.

कुः कॅद्रायदे वाषरायाषरामुद्रारेद्रायद्र्य

This clock is brand new.

क्यायटी स्थाना स्थानित स्थानित

Because this vegetable is completely fresh, I'll buy it.

Additional information - other usages of 贵云:

• ਜੁ⊏ may also be added to nouns and verbs:

चक्षेत्र.ता.जवाबा.ट्रोट.ब्राट.ट्रिच.क्.मुट.क्रे.वी.पर्टेव

These days, Tenpa reads nothing but pechas.

<u>८.५८.८.२५५८.७५.५५८ ४८.७५८.५५८.५५८.५८.५५८.५८.५५८.५५८.५५८.</u>

Today I am tired. So, tomorrow I will do nothing but rest.

८ते र्बि.वो.कट्रावट्र बट्र लास्वार्यर तर्चे मुट्र ब्रेट्र धवार्ट्र खवार्ट्र खेर्

It is not good that my husband goes to the bar all the time.

• 页气 can also give the verb a sense of "just" or "without hesitation":

If I get a chance, I will just go to Tibet.

ब्रिट्रस्टर्भायम्बर्भाः स्त्रित्रस्तरम्



১৯৯ মি কু বাইব জীব বার্ল মেরি শ্লাল শ্লুক শ্লু

Don't hesitate to give your opinion!

ब्रिट्र रट र कें विश लगा अर्केट्र मुट यावट र में यावा यावट ।

Help yourself! Don't be shy – please just take some food!

b) "Too ...", using ব্ৰুষ্ণ (also: ব্ৰুণ)

The syllable ব্ৰাষ্ণ is added to the root of an adjective to make it into an *excessive*, meaning "too ...". Here, ব্ৰাষ্ণ should be thought of as being a verb and should be used and conjugated accordingly. For example:

८४.वि.स्या.अ८.त्.**.बु.२यम्.**चच४.त.लुरी

I ate too much food.

कट अट र्घे **बि दग्राग**रा तहुट छ।

Do not drink too much chang!

यायाञ्चित्रक्षे'स्रात्र प्रश्नेत्रयात् । त्रश्नत् त्रात्तुत् '**द्रयास**'ग्री 'सेत्

If a lot of people come, there won't be enough seats (lit. the seats will be too few).

ভাৰাবাৰে দিবলৈ ভাৰাবাৰে কিন্তু বিশ্বাৰা বিশ্বাৰ বিশ্বাৰা বিশ্বাৰ বিশ্বাৰা বিশ্বাৰা বিশ্বাৰা বিশ্বাৰা বিশ্বাৰা বিশ্বাৰা বিশ্বাৰা

c) Asking questions, using শ্ৰন্

The syllable $\overline{A}_{\overline{A}}$ is used in order to ask how much or to quantify the adjective. It is added to the root of the adjective. Just as with the question words in Lesson 5, no question particle ($\overline{A}_{\overline{A}}$), $\overline{A}_{\overline{A}}$) is required – although some Tibetans use one anyway. Be aware that $\overline{A}_{\overline{A}}$ is only used for questions (both direct and indirect). If you wish to make an exclamation, such as "How tasty these momos are!" – then you need to use $\overline{A}_{\overline{A}}$. For example:

अर्टः र्वोटः विश्वरः क्ष्यः यः श्रेः अरः युन् । युन् व श्रेः अरः व्याः क्ष्रेनः तुन् व

How many people were at the teaching yesterday? Very many!

पह्र्य.ची.ज.भ्रीट.जूट.ईंट.। श्रीट.चवा.क्र्ट.ईंट.।

How much fun was it at school? It was loads of fun!

नेट.थट.ब्रैट.लबी.बी.ब्रॅंट.क्थ.टे.टबाट.लबा.वबी.ज्ट.पटीब ख्र.क्श.पटीब

How difficult is the lesson you're studying these days? It's a bit difficult.



d) Other suffixes

1) 太二 and 引

The syllable 🏋 is added to an adjective and then negated. It means "not really...," "not so...," "not very." The syllable 🐧 added to an adjective has the same function as 🏋. For example:

The lesson we are learning at the moment is not so difficult.

The song she sang wasn't really that pleasant to hear.

Even though Nyima doesn't have very much money, she still gives alms.

Note: When π is used with a noun or pronoun, it functions as an intensifier. For example:

Tashi is really Tibetan, because he drinks nothing but Tibetan tea.

You please come to the teaching tomorrow (ie. you in person, not your substitute).

I am coming right now!

The clothes you bought are not particularly beautiful!

The movie I watched yesterday was not so good.

The chang I drank a while ago was not particularly strong.

Note: The syllable are can also be placed after a noun, in which case it carries the meaning of "not very / particularly / especially much". For example:

This year there weren't that many troubles in Nepal.

2) র্তকা



১৯৯ নি কু বা নি কিব বার্র নি ক্লিব ক্লিব

The syllable **ৰ্ব্জা** is added to the root of the adjective. It means "a bit more." Be aware that most of the time not the whole of the syllable **ৰ্ব্জা** is pronounced. Often, people just add a little "ts" or "s" sound to the preceding adjective. Hence আঁচুবাবাৰে or আঁচুবাবাৰে, which means "a bit faster." For example:

र्के'त्'अर्ग्गेवाबार्ड्य'गर्नेट'र्रेवाबायावट'।

Please drive the car a bit faster!

ष्ट्रिन् रन् वीषागु स्ने ने कें वॉन् वि र्यं पावन व र्य प्राप्ति वी धीवा

If you give [me] the apples a bit cheaper, I'll buy [some].

If you add a little less sugar, it will be tastier.

Note: র্ব্যা may also be added to nouns and verbs and within phrases, such as র্জাব্রা, দুঁঘার্ব্রা, etc. For example:

प्रटाश्चायते स्राप्त्या सेटा

He is a lama in name only.

बोबबार्जंबरप्राचेरप्यवादेवराक्र्यामुः व्याप्तावाद्याविवादेत्

What is called "mind only" is a philosophical tenet of Buddhism.

ष्ट्रीत्र-रत्तिः र्ये प्रेष्व प्रमा त्राचित्रः स्वाधित्र

Are you fine? I am not too bad.

Did the cat eat all the food? No, she didn't eat it all. She [only] had a bit.

Note: When ধ্বা + দ্বীমা(ট্রান্মা) is added to a verb in the Past tense, it means "by only/ merely...." For example:

म्नॅ. तचर म्रूज्य यायाया हित्य याया हिता या हिता या हिता या हिता है ।

By only seeing Dolma once, Lobsang fell completely in love with her.

By merely reading two sentences of the poem, I understood the whole meaning.

3) ब्रिंब ब्रा, स्यावया, स्यानि प्रवास, गानुब ब्राया.

The terms প্রিব্যাব্যা, সান্ত্রাব্যা (and occasionally ক্র্রাব্যা) may all be added to an adjective, carrying the meaning of "not at all", "never", etc. Note that, unlike in English, the verb still needs to be negated. For example:



১৯৯০ নি ক্র্রিন ক্রিন্স নাম্বর ক্র

<u> देच'त्रदे'श्रुब'र्च'र्ब्वुब'बब्ध'बेद'र्ड्ट'ट'श्रु'त्र्देद्</u>'बेद्

Since this book is not at all interesting, I don't want to read it.

दतेॱर्रेग्वयायादेॱर्ह्वयात्वियादेंग्**र**ापात्रवाक्षायादेग

My friend is not reliable at all!

Note: All of the above terms can also be combined with verbs. For example:

ञ्चेत्र प्रायम् अस्य मान्त्र त्रमायहार मी र्येट् स्

Penpa does not drink chang at all.

ट.वार्थत्राचियःलवी.ज.ट्वार.ज्रूचं.व्रूचं.व्रूचं

I do not like dancing at all!

र्चेन्'याय भूषा गुषा नृष्ठिव हिते भून् स्या (वेन्) व्या भूषा गुः पेन् । या सेन्।

Some Tibetans do not know English at all.

4) Making exclamations, using any apray

In order to make an exclamation, one uses the comparative form of the adjective and adds a **A**. The sentence ends at that point, with no need for a verb or an auxiliary. For example:

ধ্রাস্থা ব্রাম্বার্মান্ত্র্মা

ल्ला क्रूंट्राब्ट्राय्ट्राक्ट्राच्याया

What a nice shirt!

क्ष.याया थ्र.पट्ट.र्ज्ञवा.वा.जा

Whoa, what a bad guy!

ठ.जवा.पट्ट.ग्र्ट.कु.च.जा

Wow, how expensive this thing is!

5) বাদ্রখেবা খেবা

८.४८.वीय.भूत.भूट.वाट.लवा.लवा.वीट.वी.लूटी

I study as well as I can.

She enjoys (things) as much as possible.

Note: the first syllable of the adjective is occasionally replaced by a verb. For example:

I gave the beggar as much as I had.



১৯৯ মি ক্র্'ব'ইব'ক্টব'বার্র'ম্বি'শ্ল্ব'শ্লুর'র্শ্ল্রব'র্শ্লব'র্দ্রব'র্দ্বর'ব'র্দ্রব'র্দ্রব'র্দ্রব'র্দ্রব'র্দ্রব'র্দ্বর'র

वियान के त्यार्म वियासीय के त्यार्म

He helps us as much as he can.

त्याष्ट्रेन्'रूप्याप्याप्याचाराक्षेत्राक्षेत्राचे त्याप्याप्याचा

I told you all I knew (lit. as much as I know).