

১৯৯ মি কু'ব'ইব'ক্টব'বার্র'ম্মির'শ্লুর'র্শ্লিব'ক্র্র্রার্টির্মির'র্ক্ররা | LRZTP 9 Module 2 – Lesson 17, September 2023

র্ম্মবার্ক্তর্শন্ত্রশন্ত

After studying this lesson you will know:

- 1. about the character of adjectives and that they are not inherently adjectives
- 2. how to compare things and people (the comparative)
- 3. how to say "biggest," "best," "longest," etc. (the superlative)
- 4. how to say "like..." or "as ... as." (comparisons of equality)

DID YOU KNOW ...?

श्रमा नुप्या नायमाना

Tibetans consider it worse to eat হ্ৰ'ব্ৰ' and কু'ব্ৰ' (chicken and fish) than বা্থবা'ব্ৰ' (yak meat). Why? It is because of their *size* – one needs to take more lives in order to get the same amount of meat.

श्चिंत्रचातळे सेत्

In accordance with the Buddhist principle of ﷺ (the conduct of non-violence), certain valleys in the Himalayan region (e.g. Tsum in Nepal) are proclaimed as "non-killing zones." This means that people living there try only to eat the meat of animals which have died naturally/accidentally.

८व र्शेट ग्राशुका

In Tibetan Buddhism, animals are considered to belong to one of the ত্র'শ্র্ম্ব্রা (the three lower realms). The other two are the ত্র্ম্ব্রাব্রা (hell beings) and অ'ত্র্ব্রাব্রা (hungry ghosts).

ष्ट्रिदे इंग्रह्म

However, it is also believed that dogs have a good chance to be reborn as humans. For this reason, in certain regions, the skull of a dead dog is broken so that the তুলি কুলা (consciousness of the dog) can leave the body and find its way into the human realm.

ग्रह्मार्थन्।

The বাদ্যান্ত্রা (snow lion) which adorns the Tibetan flag is not an actual animal.



১৯৯ মি ক্র'বাইব'ক্টব'বার্র'মি ন্মির্'ঝ্লুর'র্ম্ব্রিবার্করা। LRZTP 9 Module 2 – Lesson 17, September 2023

म्रीट र्श्वया

भि.धे। ष्टिंट.पट.वोब्ब.वाचव.विट.ज.स्वेचळा.ब्रॉट.लूट.चळा

ह्येष.ता ट.वाक्ष्य.वाच्य.विट.ज.पर्ज्.क्र्रीट.लूटी

भैन्ति ने ने ने निर्मा निर्मा

ह्येव पा ह्या व क्षित सं प्यान स्वा

भिन्दी याची पाने धीव वा

ह्येत्र पा या द्वा ह्व या द्वा द्वा द्वा देवा देवा

थे.ही ट्रेंड्रेट हे.च्रं.बे.च्रं.ड्रिया परेंच ट्रेंब्रंझ.पर्य

ह्येत.ता क्षेता.सैवा.ट्र.क्ष्.ख्र.श्र.ज्य.क्षेट.ह्र.टा.लूट.र्रटी

थे.ही श्रेम्याक्षयक्ष्या

श्वेव पा ग्रूट र्पें के ने र ग्री रेट्रा

धिःही ग्राम्पर्यः के तर्रे प्रस्थाना व्यवस्था के वर्षः विष्ट्रम्य व्यवस्थाना व्यवस्याना व्यवस्थाना व्यवस्थाना

ह्येव पा प्टेंदि चेंद्र ग्री ग्वायवा तदी त्यम कुट च प्रेंद्र सेद्रा

थे'हैं। ग्लान केंद्र सेंग्रम क्रिंग केंद्र सेंग्रम केंद्र सेंग्रम

ह्येत पा व्यापाधीत या सेना बोम्या उत्र क्रिं क्रिया धीत या सेना

भे·दे। पञ्च ग्वाचन ।पन पदिते वन स्थाने न वो स्पूर्ण सम्प्रा

ञ्चेत्र'या यण्याय'र्पेत्'त्र'रेत्।

भे'है। य'रे'इब'वबा

होत्राया यादानेत्रा कोटायो त्याकाकं पार्योदात्रात्याया केंवात्यात्या का अर्थे प्राप्ता प्राप्ता व्याप्ता का अर्थे प्राप्ता व्याप्ता व्याप्ता का अर्थे प्राप्ता व्याप्ता का अर्थे प्राप्ता व्याप्ता व्यापता व्याप्ता व्यापता व

ल.लप् ८.८.क्.च.च.झे.इट.वी.सं.वी.ल.के.वार.पर्चे.ट्री





ন্বামন্থতিক শ্রী শ্লিম্বা – Animals র্ক্তবা্বান্ধমা – Vocabulary



श्रेट्र केंग	Nouns
ম্যস্ম ত্র	animal ব্যব্ধ = mind, heart, as in: ব্যব্ধ ব ্ৰহাত্ত্ব = kind hearted, minded; তব্ = having, as in: ব্ৰহ্মান্ত্ৰ = attached letters
55.प्यू	animal (in literary Tibetan) 55' = respectfully, bowed, বেশ্ৰ্যা'ব' = to go
যাতর যারর বেদ্	zoo (syn: খ্রুব্রার্কার্থাবেন্) বাহুব্রাব্রার্কা = wild animal; বিদ্যা = house, building, as in: বেইব্রাব্রার্কা = classroom, রাব্রার্কার = restaurant, স্ক্রাব্রাক্ত = bank
(B)	dog as in: ਤ੍ਰਿੰ-ਖ਼੍ਰਗ = puppy, ਕ੍ਰਿਡ ਼ਾਡਿੰ = stray dog
લે'એ	cat as in: নিস্মা শ্রব = kitten
જે [.] જેં	mouse, rat (as in: ʊɣƴ� = "Damn it!")
र्याः यो।	lion as in: বাদ্ৰেশ্বেশে = snow lion; খ্রিদ্রেশ্বিদ্রেশি = [Tibet's] former Prime Minister, Lobsang Senge
ব্ৰিব্	leopard (not to be confused with: আইবিশ্ব = to see, to watch (H))
ब्र ् कें	elephant (syn: ਸ਼ੂਟਾਂਚੱ'ਛੇ') ਸ਼ੂਟਾ = bull, as in: ਵਿੱ'ਕੇਂ'ਸ਼ੂਟਾਗ' = Mount Everest; ਛੇਕਾ = big, great
र् <u>ट</u> ्रेब्या	bear as in: ব্ৰুষ্ = bear cub



७ में र्ष्ट्रं प रेव केव पत्र प्रेति भू प श्चिर श्चेप ग्वेति श्चेप क्वा।

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tiger हुया

as in: ষ্কুবার্কে = Tiger's Nest (monastery in Bhutan), ষ্কুবার্কাণ্ড্রাক্ =

Namobouddha, Nepal

भाषाञ्चे रेटा giraffe

A' = meat; A' = stripe; A' = neck; A' = long

इंडा monkey

dragon त्य्व

as in: त्र्याप्या = Bhutan, lit. land of the dragon

snake 1

fox A

as in: $\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{\tilde{A}}^{\mathsf{T}} = \text{female fox}; \mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}} = \text{fox}, \mathbf{\tilde{A}}^{\mathsf{T}} = \text{female, as in the female letters}$

wolf, wolf-dog, jackal (also spelled: মুদ্রেশ) 到二月

fly গ্রুদ্'ব্য

(ছ্বাল' = fly; ব্ৰা = black, as in: ব্ৰাণ্যল' = blackboard)

श्चर र्वेर सु bee

ষ্ক্রান্ত = fly; **র্বিমান্ত্র** = jewel, as in: **র্বিমান্ত** ক্লিনেশ্য = Norbulinka, summer palace of

HH the Dalai Lama

5미.튀근.1 mosquito

5্ৰা = poison, as in: 5্ৰা'বাজ্য' = the three poisons; স্থ্ৰাদ্ৰ' = fly

製∠.(奚)

ষ্থ্ৰদে = fly; 🕏 = fluid, medicine, as in: স্ত্ৰদ্ধ = ambrosia, nectar

spider

র্মুবা'আ ant

frog প্রথায়া

turtle, tortoise 2থ্য:ম্বরণা

ব্ৰম' = bone, as in: **ব্ৰম'**ৰ্ম্মাল = bone; ম্ব্ৰম' = frog

বাপবা yak

female yak (not to be confused with: a\hat{\beta}'\tay' = to write)

pig (not to be confused with: ব্ৰেবা্ব্ৰ্ব্ = Noble One) ব্ৰবা,বা



১৯৯০ কি তেওঁ বার্ল ইর্ন ক্রিক্ বার্ল ইর্ন ক্রিকার্ল ক্রিকার্ল বিল্লিক্ বার্লিকের বিল্লিক বিল

헌 horse

ትኒቫርካ rabbit

र्| goat

প্রুঘা sheep

ব'র্ম্বুবাবা cow (also spelled: ব'র্ম্বুবা')

지'겠다' ox

ম'ন্ব্ৰ water buffalo

র্বন'ন্ত্য donkey, ass

as in: ব্ৰদ্যেষ্ট্ৰেণ নাৰ্ক্টবা = donkey's ear - Losar pastry

「「」「」 goose

as in: দেশেলা = banana

회 bird (syn: 희결경')

बे'र्ह्य parrot

키 fish

कु'श्रेत्। crocodile

 $\mathfrak{F}' = \text{water}; \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{F}' = \text{savage, vampire, worm}$

হু:ৰ্কুব্য vulture

 $\mathfrak{J}' = \text{bird}; \, \mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{J}' = \text{wild, as in: } \mathfrak{J} \mathfrak{L}' \mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{J}' = \text{dullness and distraction}$

ন্ত্ৰবা'বা owl

गॅर्नेग'रा। wings

hair, body hair, fur

5'뙭 feather

 $\mathfrak{Z}' = \text{bird}; \mathfrak{Z}' = \text{hair}$

ব্যাম'ল্লকা dairy products

স্মন্স্ৰ্ meat, non-veg food

_ ব্যহ' = red; **হ্ৰম'** = food



১৯৯ মি কু বে নির ক্রিব বের নের বি শ্লেন শ্লুক শ্লুক

著句'母写' right, status, position, share

ইব'ন্' = attainment, to obtain

হ্র'র্ক্টবা Verbs

র্মাক্রুবা'আ to bite (প্র'ব্দ'আ)

র্ম' = tooth, as in: **র্মা**খ্লুর্ম' = tooth paste; ক্রুবা'বা' = to do, verbalizer

বসাবা'বা to tie up, to stop, to block (প্র'ব্ব'র্ব')

বসাবাংবাং = প্র'ন্ন'বাং companion of **ন্যাবাংবাং** = to stop, to be stopped, as in:

ব্ৰ্যাম্প্ৰ = negation particle

বার্ন্যবা to keep, to raise, to feed, to bring up, to nurture (প্র'ন্ন্'ব্')

as in: বার্মান্ম নিবান্দে = medicine, the subject

ন্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰ to keep, to hold on to, to take care of, to look after (প্ৰাম্ক্রমান্ত্ৰ

নিস্যা to be afraid of, to fear (প্র'র্ম'স্স্'্র')

as in: 🎝 বুদ্ধেন ক্র'র্থ = scary

শুদ'র্মুব'র্ট্রন্'বা to protect, to guard, to defend (প্র'ন্দ্র'্ব')

খ্রুদ্বে = to protect, as in: শ্রুদ্বে ব্রেম্বর্গ শ্রুদ্বে = to guard one's discipline; শ্রুদ্বে =

ব্র্ন্স্ব্রা to kill, to slaughter, to switch off (প্রস্ক্র্ম্ব্র

as in: শ্লুবা বাৰ্থিন্ হা = to switch off the light

ই্পান্স্প্র্

ৰ্ম্ব্ৰাণ = life force; ব্ৰহ্মিণ্ডাণ = to cut, as in: ব্ৰহ্মিণ্ডাণ = chöd practice

মর্ক্রিমোমা to jump, to plunge (প্রামীন্দ্রমা)

পৃষ্ণে to give up meat (প্র'ন্দ্'ব্')

্ব' = meat; স্থ্ৰদেশ্ব' = to abandon, to give up

क्टें बर पार्ने दापा to free animals who are condemned to death (वाप्त्रापा)

జ్ = life; প্রম্ = liberation, as in: 🗷 শ্বান্দ্রেম্বান্ডন্মান্ত্রিশ্বা = liberation and

omniscience; আর্দুন'অ' = verbalizer

मुद्र केंग Adjectives

র্ক্তর্'ব্রা colourful, variegated, bright

ষ্ণুদ্রার্থী smart, clever (syn: ইবা্দাসুদ্র্য্ণ)

জ'মার্ক্র্বা'মান্মা'র্বা sharp (of ear faculties)

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हे हें तुर्रेष keen sense of smell

बिट्र इंटर कं र्रो scary, terrifying

নিস্'ব্' = to be scared, to be afraid; স্থান্ত্' = appearance, ৰ্ন্ড'ব্' makes it into

an adjective

ই্ল্'ব্ৰ্' impressive

राष्ट्रपार्चे। thick, dense

श्वाषाकेव र्या strong

্ৰুবাঝ' = strength, power, as in: ঝিসঝ' **প্ৰাঝ**' = enthusiasm; ঠেক'হ্ৰ্ড' = big, great

বার্বাষার্থ্য হিলের্থা tall, long

বাৰুবাৰা'ৰ্বা' = body; ইন'ৰ্ব্য' = long, as in: ঠে'ইন' = long life

ধ্ব'র্ম্বাম'ল্পর'র্মা beneficial

শ্ব'ৰ্ম্বামা = benefit, as in: শ্ৰেষ্ শ্ব্ৰাম্বামা = to accomplish the benefit of

others; ঠক্'র্ব্' = big, great

र्ह्म'र्तिषा केत्र'र्दे। brave, courageous

ক্ল' = mind; বিশ্ব = inside, inner part, as in: শ্র্রান্ বিশ্ব = stomach; ক্রব্রু ব্লৈ = big,

great

र्ह्मेषायियार्थे। reliable

ৰ্দ্ধ = mind; মেন্দ্ৰমেন্দ্ৰ = to settle, to confirm

বার্ক্তর ব্যাত্তা diligent

অৰ্ক্ট্ৰেন্স্ৰ্ৰ' = diligence; ক্টৰ্'ৰ্ব্' = great, big

ब्रेट्र र्गेषार्क्ष heavy

ब्रिट् 'र्गेग = weight; र्ड'र्र' makes into an adjective

বাৰুবাৰাব্দি light, small body weight

বাৰুবাৰাংশ = body, বাৰুবাৰাণ = form, as in: বাৰুবাৰাণ ক্লুনিংঘার্না = "Form is empty";

ಷ್ಷ: = light

ব্দ্নার্থ্য soft, smooth

as in: বেছঝ'ব্যথাবৃদ্ৰুদ্ৰ্মা = Manjushri

র্ম'র্ম'্যা sharp teeth (also spelled: శ్రేన'্য')

র্ম' = teeth; র্ক্'র্ম' = sharp, acute, as in: ২ব্যুম্'র্ম্' = sharp intellect

র্থ'ক্টব্'হাঁ old (of persons and animals, not things)

ৰ্ম' = year, as in: ব্যাত্মান্য' = Tibetan New Year; ক্টবার্থ্য' = big, great



১৯৯ মি ক্র'বাইব'চ্চব'বার্র'ব্রের'শ্লুর'শ্লুর'শ্লুর'র্শ্লুব'র্জুব

Adjectives

a) General remarks

In the Tibetan language, a word is not inherently a noun, verb or adjective. It can only be classified as a part of speech depending on its usage within the sentence.

The way is the same in both sentences. However, in the first sentence, with the syllable and, it functions as an adjective —meaning "good." In the second sentence, the same syllable and, this time functioning as a verb meaning "to be better," is conjugated with an auxiliary of probability. These examples illustrate that it is only a particular usage within the sentence that turns a syllable into an adjective or verb.

Another peculiarity of adjectives in Tibetan is the way they are added to what we would define as nouns, thereby forming new adjectives. For example:

च्रेवाचार्कार्चा	busy	चुल.च.	hurry
र्क्रेण'5'र्क'र्रे'	troublesome	र्ह्रेण'5'	problem, trouble
_{बु} ंद्र'र्क'र्रे'	short tempered	<u>á</u> r'	air
বি.ছ্.ব্ৰ্	spicy (hot)	<u>ال</u> م'	mouth
ধৰ ইঁঘাম ক্ৰীৰ 'ব্য'	beneficial	নথ.চূ্বাথা.	benefit
<i>ॸ</i> ॖॺॱय़ॱळे॑॓॓॓॓॓॓॓॓॓॓	greedy, pushy, brave	5a''হা'	greed, force
र्गाय:देव'केव'र्ये'	worthy of gratitude	र्गात:ईवः	kindness
ह्नेट्र हे केव्र रॉ	compassionate	以下 , €.	compassion
वृंबा:ळुट्र	humble	तुवा'	soul, strength
र्झे 'विया'कुट'कुट'	cowardly	र्ह्ने विंग	bravery, mental strength

Frequently used adjectives

Most of these should look familiar to you.

त्रुव <u>'</u> र्चे'	pleasant to hear	वग देट र्धे	far, distant
यात्यं केत्र द्या	important	হ্বদান্ত বৈ	close, near
इ.कुब.त्र्.	sacred, holy	શુર,જા.	sour
र्गेट्र केत्र र्चे	expensive	ब्रह्म:र्बें!	sweet
र्वेट्टावे दें	cheap	বে'দ্বী	bitter
र्षेत्रवायाचारार्येः	kind-hearted	नेर्-ह्यूर-केव-र्च	used a lot



১৯৯০ কি কু বার্ল ইরি ক্লেন্ স্ত্রুন স্ক্র্রিন ক্ল্রুন ক্র্রিন ক্র্রা । LRZTP 9 Module 2 – Lesson 17, September 2023

ञ्च्या'रुया	bad	पर्हेंब 'त्युष'र्ळ'र्पे'	diligent
देट'र्चें'	long	3 <u>5.4.</u>	smart, clever
85.85.	short	वे'र्ले'(क्र'र्चे')	lazy
গ্ৰন্থল'	clean	<i>ब्</i> ष'य'ळेब'र्ये'	powerful
নৰ্ভবা'বা	dirty, filthy	תיאבאיטֿי	talkative, easy to talk to
র্মান্য'	fresh	<i>વિ.શુ</i> ષ્મ.દ્ર્યું.	quiet (people and places)
ব্যব্দ:ব্য	new	త ్రాగ్శాత్వస్త్వే	crowded
क्रेंट'रा	old (of things)	ङ्गठार्चें'	dry
च्राट.ब्र्.	cold	ৰ্ক্লিৰ'ঘ'	wet, moist
 త్'ర్స్'	hot	मेव र्पें	fitting, suitable
বর্মঝার্থ্য	refreshing, fresh (weather)	•	

b) The Comparative

As in English, adjectives in Tibetan can have three different modes – positive, comparative and superlative. Examples of these would be "new", "newer" and "newest", respectively. **Note:** The "positive" is just the simple adjective, as found in the dictionary.

How to form the comparative

In order to form the comparative in Tibetan, one takes the root of the adjective. This is simply the adjective without its final syllable. For example:

Full adjective	Root
ध्याःर्गेः (good)	থ্যব্য
থবাস্থ্ৰ'ৰ্থ (easy)	এএ.খ্র.
५ म्याय विष्याः (hard) क्रेन् पं (big)	कु. ट्यांप.जब्र.चिव

To this root a letter is added, according to the rules summarized in the list below.

Suffixes	Added letter Exa	mples:	
শ	য	এ ন্যান্ (better)	স্থ্যুত্ত্ব্য (worse)
5	た . / ね.	ਵੈ ਟਾਰਾ (longer)	という (shorter)
ል ', Հ '	ব্য / হ্য	বাব্যবাবা (clearer)	ব্যথান (clearer)
इस.पर्या.पावय.र्या.यु.	ঘ / ঘ	নিঅ' হা' (tastier)	ন্থবন্ধ'বন্' (handier)



"Compared to / with"

The বহুদ'মুদ্ৰ্ম' source particle, এম' is placed after the object of comparison. For example:

The sentence structure can be flexible, provided the var follows immediately after the object of comparison. In order to know where to place this syllable, one can think of it as meaning "compared with." Other examples:

Most dogs are stronger than cats.

(Compared with cats, most dogs are stronger.)

My friend knows Tibetan better than I do myself.

Noodle soup is tastier than momos.

Note: Sometimes, the object of comparison is not explicitly mentioned:

It is better to take the medicine immediately.

(Implied: "... as opposed to later.")

Omitting the verb a54

The verb ব্ৰহ্ম can be omitted from a positive statement:

Tenzin is smarter than his older brother.

However, it may not be omitted in a negated or interrogative (question) sentence:

Are western songs more pleasant to listen to, for you, than Tibetan ones?

Tibetan is not easier than English.

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Adjective or verb?

Since, as mentioned above, words are not inherently either verbs or adjectives, there is an alternative way of expressing any of the above sentences. Some Tibetans say that this means of expression is more subjective, more personal, more a matter of one's own opinion. For example:

Negative comparisons

Negative comparisons are not used very often, but are formed as follows:

ର୍ଷ୍ୟା'ର୍ଷ୍ୟା'ର୍ମ୍ବି'ର୍ଫ୍ରି'ର୍'ର୍ବ୍ୟର୍ଷ'**ବିଷ'ସ'ଶି'**ର୍ମ୍ବସ୍ମ These momos are less tasty than [the ones] yesterday. ଞ୍ରୁଟ୍ରମ୍ବି'ନ୍ଦ୍ର'ସ୍ନ୍ର୍ବ୍ର୍ଟ୍ର୍ୟ୍ର୍ୟ'ଞ୍ଚୁ**ଟ୍ୟର୍'ଞ୍ଚୁଟ୍ର୍**ସ୍କ୍ର୍ୟ'ର୍ମ୍ବ୍ର୍ୟ୍ This story is less interesting [to read] than those other books.

Intensifiers

If one wishes to say "much more ... than", any of the following expressions may be used:

बे'र्चायांग्रीया इत्र्त्रं (lit. completely) इत्राचित्रं ग्रीया वे'र्चायांनेयांग्रीया (lit. the double of) बे'र्चायांनेयांग्रीया

For example:



১৯৯ বি ক্রিন্মর ক্র

वि'रा'श्रवादे 'रेट'**ट्यामानेवाग्रीया** के'सट'रा पॅट्र रेट्रा

There are twice as many people today as yesterday.

c) The Superlative

In order to form the superlative, the syllable For is added to the root of the adjective. For example:

Adjective	Superlative
धवा र्चें	धवाःर्वेषः (best)
অব্য:শ্ল্য:র্ট্য:	এম'স্থ্য'র্নুম' (easiest)
ट्रगाद 'लब्र'विवा'र्चे'	ন্দান'অঅ'বিলা' র্লি (most difficult)
বৰ ইবাৰা ক্টৰ 'ব্	ধন ইয়াম কৈ স্থা (most beneficial)
र्ह्चे'र्षिय 'कु८'कु८'	র্ন্ন'র্বিঅ' कुट'র্ন্নঅ' (the least brave)

It is common to use বৃদ্যব্বা ("among") immediately before the superlative. The বৃদ্যব্বা is connected to the preceding noun or pronoun with a বেল্লিখায়া.

The most commonly used auxiliary for the superlative is $\frac{1}{3}$, since the quality of being oldest, newest, best, etc. is considered to be the (inherent, unchanging) nature of something. Sometimes, people say: $\frac{1}{3}$ indicates that the speaker has just realized it. For example:

Note: As with the comparative, the objects of comparison in the superlative mode are not always explicitly mentioned:

As stated above, if one is at the moment of discovering or has just discovered a superlative, the auxiliary $\alpha 5 \pi$ or 3π is used:

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d) Comparisons of equality

The term that is used to form a comparison of equality is ব্ৰহ্ণহাৰীক. It follows the object of comparison. The sentence may or may not be negated. The translation into English uses terms such as "like," "just as ...," "as ... as," etc. For example:

Note: in many cases, the ব্ৰহ'ব্ৰিব could be replaced by ব্ৰহ্'ব্ৰ', which means "like." For example:

८४।वि८ व्यक्त संस्थित के के के किया है के किया है के किया है किया है