# ১৯৯০ মি বি কিন্তু বার্লি ক্রেন্ডির বার্লি ক্রেন্ডির ক্রিন্ডির বার্লিকের বা



ৰ্শ্লব'ৰ্চ্চৰ্'ব্যন্ত্'বন্ধ্ৰ'বা – Lesson 14 ৰ্শ্ৰুৱ'ক্ষমা – Clothing

#### After having studied this lesson...

- 1. You will be able to compare and contrast different types of clothing, Tibetan as well as Western, their materials and fabrics, their quality, and price and your preferences as well as be able to go to tailor or clothing store to order or buy a piece of cloth.
- 2. Using & and a war in the three times, you will be able to include the reason or contradiction in one and the same sentence when talking about familiar topics, such as renting a room, travelling, weather, food, shopping, and free time.



## ১৯৯০ মি'র্ছ্র'ব'র্মব'র্টের'বার্রে'র্ম্নব'র্ম্বর'র্ম্রর'র্ম্করা। LRZTP 9 Module 2 – Lesson 14, August 2023

### শ্বীদ:র্কাথা

 $- \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}$ 

ग्री.जूट.तबा विश्व.प्रांची.प्रटी ट.क्र्ब.पट्टी.पट्टी.क्र्ब.क्रट.पट्टी.क्र्य.पट्टिंग.ल्ट्वा.लट.पट्ट्या.प्रेच्य.पट्टिंग.पट्ट्या.लट्ट्या.पट्टिंग.पट्ट्या

र्मुक्रेन्द्रः स्वां हात्रास्य प्राप्त विवादिवा स्वान्य कार्य विवादिक स्वान्य स्वान्य

तक्रमान्त्रं व वित्रमान्यासुर्यास्यम् वर्षेषा यत्रम् सुर्वत्यंषा

<u>८च्चित्रः हे . सुः क्ष्र्रा</u> ह्येत् . स्टाः वीषा चुषा त्राः वा वी : धवा वा वा : धवा : धव

त्रक्रमायम् प्राप्त स्थान्न स्थान्य स

<u>र्चेत्र'हे'सु'र्के</u>। व्यवाय'रेट्। हवा'हवा'रेट्।

तक्रमान्त्रं प्राप्ति प्रतायम् वात्र्यात्रम् वात्र्यात्रम् वात्रम् वात्रम् वात्रम् वात्रम् वात्रम् वात्रम् वात्रम्

<u>८च्चितः हे तुः क्षां</u> धुःपः क्षें भुः धीतः रहिताः त्वाः तहताः ते क्षेत्रः यावेः त्यान्यः देः त्यां त्यां व्याने व्याने विश्वाः त्याने विश्वाः विश्वा

त्रळें अ'त्र्वे प्वा तें 'त्यवा वा वें चुका व 'खा वे 'रका र्कट 'खा ते 'कु 'क 'वा वेवा 'रा रेटा

<u>८च्चित्रः हे.सं. सं. क्र.क.लवाया ८.मैथ्य.क.वाकृता.ध्रे.८व्यूयामी.लूटी मैथ्य.क.लवा.स्. ५.५८यावा.यया.सं.</u>

ત્ર્ક્રમાનાં ક્રાફ્રેનમાં મુખાગ્રી ક્રિંદ્રાયદાયાં સંત્રાયાના ત્રાહ્યાં ત્રાહ્યા ત્રાહ્યાં ત્રાહ્યા ત્રાહ્યાં ત્રાહ્યાં ત્રાહ્યાં ત્રાહ્યાં ત્રાહ્યાં ત્રાહ્યાં ત્રા

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तळेळा पर्चे प्वा चु र्के खुेट् रस्ट खुं पा अर्धुवाका र्चे प्रिका ग्री खेट् प्या

र्न्चेब हे सु क्षां व्यागमर ग्री क्षेंब ता क्रम व त्रीया यी तर्या



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### শ্র্রিব ক্রমা – Clothing

### ষ্ক্রান্থন্ ন্ত্রী – Vocabulary with syllable explanation



श्रेट्र क्रिय **Nouns** 

clothes, clothing (syn: শ্ৰ্মান্ডমা)

ষ্ট্রব্যুব্য = to wear, to put on; ক্রম ' = tool, thing, as in: ল্লাক্রম' foodstuff

Tibetan dress, Tibetan clothing

ৰ্বিদ্ৰ' = Tibet; ক্ৰম' = tool, thing, as in: ন্ৰ'ক্ৰম' foodstuff

Western [style] clothing न्ध्रेव हिते न्या क्विय

ন্ট্ৰন্টে = English, Western; নুগাৰ্শ্বা = clothing

clothes, clothing

সুবাদ্য = to turn upside down

robes, monk's dress ন্যু'ক্ৰথা

মু' = মু'হ্য' = monk; **ক্রম'** = tool, thing

upper dress of a monk's robe

uniform ষ্ট্ৰীবা'ক্ৰথা

হ্বীবা = to organize, arrange, as in: শ্রাহ্বীবার্নার = to plan, to prepare;

ক্রম্য' = tool, thing

र्गेषाश्चर। trousers, pants

ৰ্ম্ম = clothing, as in: শ্লুৰ্ম্ম = food and clothing; প্ৰদ্ৰ = প্ৰদেশ্বদ =

short

shirt, t-shirt, blouse, upper garment

र्ह्नेन् = upper part; ब्रुट् = ब्रुट् ब्रुट् = short

श्चर्यार्थिय skirt

ষ্ক্র্য = lower part (of the body); বার্মবাদ্য = to cover

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### ण्णा में र्वं पः मेव केव प्रवाद सेंदि भूत श्विम श्विम श्विप स्वा ।

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blouse, underwear, shirt, undershirt

র্ম্ব = below, underneath; নেদ্রবা = to enter, to engage, as in: প্র্রান্দ্রবা =

prefix, ই্ম্'ব্ৰহ্ম = suffix, ৰ্ষ্ট্ৰ্ব্'ব্ৰহ্ম = Entering the Conduct of a

**Bodhisattva** 

cloth, fabric

শ্বরুত্র র্যাবা shoes, boots

প্লুকা = boots, shoes; র্বাবা = lump

rain boots ক্তু'শ্বআ

 $\mathbf{z}$  = water; **इस** = boot, shoe

ব্যুক্তা শ্লুপ্তা slippers, sandals

socks, stockings

gloves

মবা = মবা'ন্' = hand, as in: বে'মবা = food; প্রবাস = case, covering, as in:

ন্**্ৰ্ব্যা** = socks

લું ઑ hat, cap

**a** = hat, crown, cap

neck cloth, shawl

বে' = mouth, as in: বে'ঝবা = food; ব্লী = wrap, bandage

belt, sash, scarf worn around the waist

= neck, throat

raincoat, syn. ক্র্যেব্র

ক্রম' = ক্রম'ম্ব' rain; ব্রামা = clothing, as in: ব্রামান্তম্বা = clothing

नु-वार्चवाया umbrella for the sun

ন্ট্য' = ন্ট্য'ঝ' = sun, as in: বা্লবে'ন্ট্র'ঝ' = Sunday; বাদ্বাৰ্থ' = umbrella

umbrella for the rain कर.वार्यवाद्या

ক্রম' = ক্রম' $\zeta_1$ ' = rain, ব্যান্থা = umbrella, parasol

ornaments, jewellery मुव् का

্ৰান্ত = to adorn, to ornament, as in: ব্ৰুক্ স্ক্ৰিল্ = adjective; ক্ল' = pair



### ण्णा में र्द्र पः नेव केव पवन सेंते भ्रम श्रुम श्रुम श्रुम श्रुम श्रुम किवा।

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ह्येया : glasses, sunglasses, goggles

হীবা = eye; প্লবা = glass, as in: প্লবা হ্লা = mirror

হ্র'ম্বা traditional Tibetan dress, chupa, coat

খন্'বাদ্ৰা apron

মদ' = bosom; বানুব' = cushion, rug, as in: বানুব' floor rug

ধ্'ব্দ' sleeves, also spelled: ধ্'ৰুদ'

ধ্র'ইব্য sleeveless, without sleeves

ধ্র' = sleeves; ইন্' = not having, as in: প্রাইন' = vegetarian

ব্ৰা wool

as in: ব্ৰেথ্ৰে = Nepal, land of wool

খ্ৰীন'বা felt

र्गे। leather

দ্মার্ক্য silk, syn.র্ক্রাক্তর

ব্দ' = fabric, brocade, flag, as in: ব্দ'ৰ্ক্ত্ৰিল্ = prayer flags; **ব্যান্য** = **ব্যান্য** 

ক্রম্' = clothing

ব্যুষ্

as in: বেদ্রীসা'ন্ম' = plastic bottle

খ্রীব্'ব্না cotton

ষ্ট্রব্য = cloud; ব্রন্থ = wool

বাহাস্থা gold

চুব্ৰ silver (also: money)

as in: קקאיןקה' = bank

गुधु। turquoise

as in:  $\Xi$  ' $\tau$  |  $\tau$  = turquoise which protects the life force

হূ'ব্য

श्र'नेष pearl

आ'र्बेट्र'। earring



### ا المركبة والمراجبة المركبة المركبة

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শ্ৰী = ground, basis, as in: ইনি শ্ৰী = main letter

± pair

as in: क्रुंक्'**क**' = ornaments

মাইসামা pretty, beautiful girl

মাইমা' = beautiful, pretty, wonderful; মা' = অব্যাস্থ্য' = makes it into a

female person

হ্য'র্ক্টবা Verbs

র্ম্ভর্মা to wear, to put on, to dress, also spelled: শ্রস্থ্য (প্রস্ত্র্ম) as in: শ্রস্থ্য

ক্রমা' = clothing

दर्ळें अ'द्। to sew, syn: ळें अ'द्। कुवा'द। (ब'द्र्'द्।

বাদ্বাধান্য to wear / put on ornaments, to attach, to hang [on] (প্র'ন্দ্র'ম্য')

মদ্যান্য' = past tense of the verb: বেইবান্যম' = to attach, hang on, as

in: অ'বাদ্যাৰা' = attached অ', and আ'বাদ্যাৰা' = attached আ'

यार्थेयाषाच्या to cover, to dress (झ'त्त्र'रा')

বউন্ম'ন্। to fasten, (for example a belt) (প্র'ন্ন্'ন্')

ক্ষাবা to be torn, to be worn out (প্রান্ত্রাস্থা)

ব্যাথান্য to lend, to borrow (প্র'ন্দ্'্র')

ম্বা্বা to get, to receive, to obtain, to find (প্রার্থান্দ্রাণ্



### ᢀျй·ॡ॔ॱचॱॸऀॺॱळेॺॱच=८ॱऍतिॱॠ८ॱॾॗॗॸॱऄॣ॔ॻॱॻॄतेॱॺॣॕचॱळ॔ॺ।।

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শ্ৰুব'ৰ্ক্ট্যা Adjectives

श्चित्र हे 'र्रें। beautiful

ब्रेट्ट = compassion

બેસ 'ર્યો suitable, fitting, attractive, syn: વર્જ્અ'ર્પે

প্রত্যা handsome, rich, impressive, wonderful (for male persons and things)

Š5'ŠĮ warm

অপ্র্বার্ন্যা thick, dense, fat (for things)

শ্ব'শ্বা thin, light

ব্ৰ্ট্ৰন্থ'ৰ্ক'ৰ্ন্য fashionable, fancy

ব্দুম্'্ৰ্য্ smooth, gentle, soft, fine

বেছম' as in: বেছম'ন্ব্ৰে'ন্ত্ৰুন্ম' = Manjushri, soft, sweet melody

ব্যাব'র্নুমা favourite

ব্যান = to like, to love; শ্ৰেম makes it into the superlative

লতান rough, harsh, coarse

স্কুব as in: ইবা স্কুব = harsh speech

र्गुंत्र'यदे'र्ये। comfortable to wear

चेठ क्षेट्र केंद्र चें। used a lot, often used, useful

ਕੇਸ਼ ਬੁੱਸਾ = use, usages, as in: ਕੇਸ਼ ਬੁੱਸਾ ਬੁੱਸਾ ਦਾ use; ਛੇਸ਼ ਪੱ $\tau$  = big, great

ছঁ'ম্ল্ৰ bluish, light blue

**Expressions** 

সেপ্সা some, a few, a handful

দুৰ্মান্ত্ৰা real, really, true, not fake

অর্চ্চরাম্বার্থা sometimes, at times, once in a while, occasionally

र्गुंत्र केंग भी सेत्। It's fine if one wears...



## ১৯৯ মি ক্রে'বা নীব 'ক্টব 'বার্র 'মিন' ক্র্রিব 'ক্রিব 'ক্

### र्चे'च्र्ह्र्न्'र्ट्स्क्र'च्रेते'ळेवा'वाबरा

শ্ৰুঁব্ ক্ৰম্য = clothes, clothing, syn: শ্ৰ্ৰাষ্ট্ৰ

র্বিদ্রক্তা = Tibetan dress, Tibetan clothing

८ 🏲 🏲 क्या वृत्या व्याप्ता प्राप्ता प्राप्ता न्याप्ता न्याप्ता – I really like to wear Tibetan clothes.

ลิ เขา คุณ ร**ุ อิสาธิสาธิสาธุสารัสา**เณา รุ ขุณ รับ พัการิกา – Some people like Western (style) clothing.

্ৰত্য'ৰ্শ্ল্য = clothes, clothing

র্ভন্তি শ্রাদ্রেশ স্থান্ত্র বাজ্য বাজ্য

**मु'ळब'**गुं'र्ळेष'याबे'त्र 'सें'त्र 'सें न There are various colours for the monks' robes.

বাল্লন্। = shawl of the robe of a monk

(S)he is wearing a long monk's robe shawl. [वॅट्येन्येन्यं क्येन्यं क्येयं क

ङ्ग्रीया'कर्षा = uniform

ৰ্থাৰ্থা = trousers, pants

নেই শ্র্রাকার্ন ত্রিকার্ন ব্রাক্তির দুব্দ বাদ্দর ন্যান্ত্র ক্রিকার্ন ন্যান্ত্র ক্রিকার ক্রিক

శ్రాత్రాల్లో = shirt, t-shirt, blouse, upper garment

র্বা'নেছ্বা = blouse, underwear, shirt, undershirt

দের বিশ্বেদ্বার্ক স্কেন্ড স্ক্রিন্ন স্ক্রিন্ন নি All my blouses are old.

ञ्चन्यर्थेग = skirt

ম্মা = cloth, fabric

ह्यु'रा'तळें अ'तर्दे ह्र'र्थे ह्र'त्र' द्रा विवा केंग्र' हेर्ग्य हेर्

স্থ্ৰম'ৰ্শ্বাৰা = shoes, boots

 $\subset$  স্থুরার্থীবা বাম্বর্ম ত্রিবা র্ন্ট্রের্মির র্মির্মার্থীর – I need to buy a new (pair of) boots.



# ১৯৯০ মি বের্ বের্ কিন্তুর ক্রিন্ বর্ ক্রিন্ ক্রিন্ট ক

কু'স্থুমা = rain boots

ব্ৰহ্মান্থা**কু স্থ্যা**ন্থা আৰু ব্ৰাথাৰা ব্ৰাথাৰ বিভাগ বিভা

ব্ৰন্থিন্'স্থুমা = slippers, sandals

र्ळ प्राक्तेत्र द्वाप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त

নাদ'ৰ্যুবা = socks, stockings

্মান্ত্র্বাবেদ্ন্র্বাবেদ্ন্র্বা – These socks are stinky.

ন্যা'্পুম্মা = gloves

तु स्ं। = hat, cap

**बुर्के**ते पर्चे कुरत् के त्र्र थें प्रदेश – There are all shapes (styles) of hats.

רִיקֹאָן = neck cloth, shawl

ট্রিস্মেস্ট্রস্বাস্থ্র বিশ্বর্মার্শ্রস্থ্র বিশ্বর্মার্শ্রস্থ্র বিশ্বর্মার্শ্রস্থ্র বিশ্বর্মার্শ্রস্থ্র বিশ্বর্মার্শ্রস্থ্র – If you have a cold, you should wear a neck cloth.

ন্ধ্ৰী'ন্বামা = belt, sash, scarf worn around the waist

ক্রম্বাঁকা = raincoat, syn. ক্রম্বিকা

ট্রিদ্'ন্দ'ব্যাবাক্তম'ব্যাবাদ্য প্রান্থান্ত্র নার্থান্ত্র প্রান্থান্ত্র প্রান্থান্ত প্রান্থান প্রান্থান্ত প্রান্থান প্রান্থান্ত প্রান্থান্ত প্রান্থান প্রান্থ প্রান

ন্ত্ৰ'বাহুবাঝা = umbrella for the sun (parasol)

ক্রম'বাস্থা = umbrella for the rain

कर पार्पाषा पदि 'शुदि 'सेट्रा – Whose umbrella is that?

শ্ৰুব'ক[ = ornaments, jewellery

**ਗੁਕਾਲਾ**ਕਨੇ' দের 'জা আ বাবাৰা শ্রী' দিন্। — This jewelry is my mother's.

ञेग'नेग = glasses, sunglasses, goggles

देन 'र्मूज' हुल 'क्रेज' देन' वॉल' देन | - When reading books, one has to wear glasses.

ছ্ৰু'বা = traditional Tibetan dress, *chupa,* coat

যান্নমে'শ্বুবা'মা'ঝা'ঝামে'শ্বি'ব্যুবা'বাঁক্'ন্ত্ৰী'মইন্। — On Wednesday many people wear *chupas.* 

ব্দ্বাদ্ৰা = apron

ह्यर अपदि ग्रेंच प्राप्त ने प्राप्त का प्राप्त का प्राप्त का प्राप्त का प्राप्त का प्राप्त का स्थान का स्था का स्थान का



## ১৯৯০ নি ক্রিন্টের্বার্টর বার্লন ইনি ক্লিন্ট্র্রার্টর ক্রিনার্টর ক্রিনার্টর ক্রিনার্টর ক্রিনার্টর ক্রিনার্টর মিনার্টর মিনার মিনার্টর মিনার্টর মিনার মিনার্টর মিনার্টর মিনার্টর মিনার্টর মিনার মিনার্টর মিনার্টর মিনার্টর মিনার মিনার মিনার্টর মিনার মিনা

ජු.ප්උ. = sleeves, also spelled: ජු.උඋ.

খ্ৰু'ম'ন্নি'**ধ্ৰদ্ৰন**'ন্ন্ৰ্গ্ – The sleeves of this *chupa* are too long.

ধ্ৰ'ইন্ = without sleeves

र्ह्नेन्द्राम् अन्यति व्यवार्थे त्र्व – This sleeveless shirt is nice.

ব্ৰুবা = wool

ব্রমানী দুবা শ্লুবা বাঁব ব দুর্ন ব দুর্ন বি আঁব দুর্না – If one wears woollen clothes, it is warm.

ষ্ট্ৰহ'হা| = felt

८ प्राप्त के प्राप्त के प्राप्त – I have a cushion (made of) felt.

ৰ্ম্যু = leather

८४ व्यापा = silk, syn. व्यापा केन

বহুীন্ = synthetic (lit. plastic)

খ্লীব'বন্য = cotton

বাৰ্মনা = gold

55वा = silver

ર્ક્ષ્ય સાર્વેદ્વાયા નુક્ષ્યા નુક્યા નુક્ષ્યા નુક્યા નુક્ષ્યા નુક્યા ન

বাധ্য = turquoise

ਤ੍ਰਾਤਾ। = coral

চ্চু'মার্ক্র'ব্রন্'ম্'র্মু'ম্ন্'ন্'ম্'র্ম্ন্'ম্ন্'ন্'ন্ন্ন্ — In the ocean, there are a lot of corals.



# ১৯৯ মি কু'বা নিব 'ক্টব্'বাহান' মিনি 'শ্লুন' শ্লুন' শূলুন' শূলুন

मु'नेग = pearls

 $\subset$  सु 'हेपा' पी '**श्रेट्र'प**' पा किया' तुं 'ट्रपॅश प्पॅट्रा – I need to buy a pearl rosary.

জেন্দ্ৰে = earring (form of a ring)

জে'বার্ক্রব্য'ব্য্রান্ত্র্র'ক্তা = ear ornaments in other shapes

ক্র্যাম'বিব্যা = finger ring, ring, ornament worn above the elbow বাষ্ট্র-'ক্র্যাম'ব্রিব্যাম'বর্যাম'বর্যাম'বর্যাম'ব্রিব্যাম'বর্য

भ्राप्त्रेट्। = necklace

र्केषायाने = color, syn: केंत्र पूर्

ख्रिन्यन्तिं विष्यानिं विषयानिं विष्यानिं विषयानिं विषया

 $\varpi_{\parallel} = pair$ 

८'व्य'मृत्'त्रगुवा'**क'**वार्ठेवा'र्थेत्। — I have a pair of chairs.

মইবাঝা = pretty, beautiful girl

జ్ఞామ్రాష్స్ నాడ్ **నుక్సామా** అన్నార్స్ స్ట్రా This year, Lhamo is the most beautiful Tibetan lady (lit. number one).

র্ট্রার্'ব্। = to wear, to put on, to dress, also spelled: র্ণার্'ব্'(প্র'ন্ন্'ব্')

ਕਲੇਂਕਾਧਾ| = to sew, syn: ਲੇਂਕਾਸ਼੍ਰਾਜ਼ੁਯਾਧਾ (ਬਾਨ੍ਨਾਧਾ)

 $\angle \hat{a}$ 'र्म्याब्र'र्म्'र्म्'र्म्य'र्म्स्र'-र्म्य'र्म्स्र्म्य'र्म्स्र्न् - My friend sew a shirt for me.

বদুবাবাবা = to wear, put on ornaments, to attach, to hang (on) (হ্ল'ব্দ্'ব্')

ট্রেস্স্স্রান্থ্যবাস্থ্যবিদ্যালি What are you wearing on your neck?

বার্মবাধান্য = to cover, to dress, to be covered (হ্রান্ত্র ন্যান্ত্র)

ষ্ট্রিস্ম্মের্যার্ রেন্স্র্রান্ত্রা ক্রান্ত্রা ক্রান্



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

বউদ্'বা = to tie, to fasten

વિંદ મું ભ્રુપાર્થ પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત

ন্মা = fabric, cloth

र्जेंग्राह्मेंत्राह्में प्राप्ताह्में व्याप्ताह्में व्याप्ताहम् — Please cover the table with the cloth.

במיקן = to be torn, to be worn out (פּיאָליק־ק'יטי)

ট্রেদ্রেদ্রেম্ব্রা – Your trousers are worn out. (Lit. have been)

ग्राथ्य न्या = to lend, to borrow (इ.५५-५१)

८'या हु। या विवा**याधार** ५८'। – Please lend me a pen!

ম্বা'বা = to get, to receive, to obtain, to find (হ'র্ম'ব্র-'ব')

कुत्र-ळ-प्या-र्रा-ट्रे-तिट्या-ळ्ट्-प्या-या-त्या-व्या-या-र्या-या-प्रमा-या-र्या-या-प्रमा-या-र्या-प्रमा-या-र्या-या-प्रमा-या-र्या-या-प्रमा-या-र्या-या-प्रमा-या-र्या-या-प्रमा-य-प्रमा-य-प्रमा-प्रमा-प्रमा-य-प्रमा-य-प्रमा-य-प्रमा-प्रम-प्रमा-प्रम-प्रमा-प्रम-प्रम-प्रम-प्रम-प्रम-प्रम-प्रम-प्

ब्रिट्रहेर्च = beautiful, pronounced: ब्रिट्रहेर्च

ध्यार्भेट्याद्य – This landscape is beautiful.

অনু 'ব্যু = suitable, fitting, attractive, syn: এক্রম'র্ব্য

છું'પ'દે'ણું'દ્ર'ર્દ'ભ'**શ્વર**'ર્ધ'લે'ર્વે'વે'ર્જાજેવ'ત્દ્રન — This  $\it chupa$  suits you perfectly!

ইবাংশা = handsome, rich, impressive, wonderful (for male persons and things)

ট্রি'ন্'ব্ব্বা – This is an impressive dog.

 $\widetilde{5}_{5}$  $\widetilde{5}_{1}$  = warm

মন্থ্ৰা  $\tilde{z}_{ij}$  = thick, dense, fat (for things)

אַקיאַקן = thin, light

ব্ট্টিব্ৰ'ৰ্ক'ৰ্ব্যা = fashionable, fancy

দ্র্মান্ত্র্বাল্য – My new shirt is fashionable, isn't it?

ਕੁਵਕਾਰੱ| = smooth, gentle, soft, fine

प्रतार्था प्रमान Wool is soft.



## ১৯৯০ নি ক্রেন্ নি ক্রেন্ট্রিন ক্রেন্ট্রেন ক্রেন্ট্রেন ক্রেন্ট্রেন ক্রে

ব্যার'র্নুমা = favourite

ঙ্গুণ্ণা = rough, harsh, coarse

 $\xi$ 'ત્વદે' $\xi$ જાર્જાલે'ર્વે'વ્યુર્જ્યાત્દ્વ – This stone is very rough.

র্যাস্থ্য = comfortable to wear

বিদ্ধ্রাদ্রাল্কর বাঁ = useful, used a lot, used often ক্রম্নু বাজান্ত্র ক্রম্বাল্কর বাঁ বালা season, the rain coat is extremely useful.

ৰ্মু'স্থ্য = bluish, light blue

ষ্ট্ৰিস্মেন্দ্ৰী শ্ৰুব্দ **শ্ৰূস্ত এ** তেওঁ ক্ৰিল্ হেল্ল্ল্ল্ন্ হৈ নাম্মেন্দ্ৰ ক্ৰিল্ল্ল্ন্ন্ত ভালে দুল্লিন্দ্ৰ is bluish, it will probably be suitable if you make the blouse white.

বে'প্ৰমা = some, a few, a couple

ষ্ঠা'ব্ৰেম্ব্ৰ'ব্ৰহ্মন্'ব্ৰেম্ব্ৰ্ – A couple of people are at home.

নুৰ্বিশ্বাৰ্কা = really, real, true, not fake

যাম্বর্মন্ত্র্মন্ত্র্মন্ত্র্মান্ত্রমান্ত্র্ম

ষার্ক্রম্বাম্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্র্ব্

र्गुंत्र कॅपा पी सेत्। = It's fine if one wears...

धुरायास्य मुद्रा अद्वाय मुंज केंपा पी नेद्रा If the *chupa* does not have sleeves, one can wear a blouse.

ন্বা'ৰ্শ্লুবা'ৰ্শ্ৰুব্মা = ways of dressing

युद्धः प्रेन्द्रेन् प्रेन्द्र्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रेन्द्र्य विश्व प्रेन्द्र — In every country, there are different ways of dressing.



## ১৯৯ মি ক্র'ব'ইব'ক্টব'বার্র'ম্মির'র্ম্পর'র্ম্বর'র্ম্কর্য বি মির্বার্কর্য | LRZTP 9 Module 2 – Lesson 14, August 2023

The connector &: "because", "since", "as", "therefore", etc.

#### Position and use

In Tibetan, the connector (or conjunction) "because" cannot be placed at the beginning of a sentence. The construction is similar to the way a conditional phrase is formed, using  $\sigma$ .

To indicate the speaker's perspective, only those auxiliaries pertaining to অনুবা, such as খাব্ৰ, ঝাব্ৰ, বাব্ৰ, etc. can precede the connector হ'ল. You will never hear somebody saying: \*২০ হল because ২০ is considered an objective, set, closed statement which therefore does not serve for being a reason.

The formula:

reason + ぢェ + result

#### Alternative versions

So, according to the formula, the sentence is constructed like this:

Because Lobsang is Tibetan (reason), he drinks lots of Tibetan tea (result).

This causal relationship could equally be expressed in two sentences, in which case the second one would start with sayed (therefore):

Lobsang is (a) Tibetan. Therefore he drinks a lot of Tibetan tea.

Or one could first state the result and then add প্ৰামাণ্ড ("because"), which literally means "if one asks why":

Lobsang drinks lots of Tibetan tea because he is (a) Tibetan.

To be even more elaborate, one could also use the expression: ক্লু'অৰ্ক্র'ব্য'ই'্ইন্'ই্র'-"if one asks the reason."

Lobsang drinks a lot of Tibetan tea. Why? He is Tibetan.



## ১৯৯০ নি ক্রিন্ম কর্ম নি ক্রিন্ম নি মির্নাম করে। ১৯৯০ মির্নাম বিষয়ের ১০০৪ মির্নাম বিষয়ের মির্না

#### Connecting two sentences into one

The most common practice is to put str in the middle of the sentence. You should make an effort to get used to this, even if it feels a bit unusual in the beginning. Being able to use str will allow you to speak in a more concise and eloquent way rather than just making short simple sentences. Tibetans tend to use straightful to use s

The formula remains the same, regardless of the tense or mode of the verb which we will now take a look at, one by one.

#### a) ざて with the verbs "to be" and "to have"

As always, it is important to remember the grammatical distinction between *essential* and *existential*. There is, however, no distinction made in terms of *evidence* where six is involved. Where the auxiliary would normally be either  $\sqrt[4]{7}$  or  $\sqrt[4]{7}$ , both become they precede six. For example:

Both รัสาฏุราลารุธุลาสรารัา**สรุจ** and รัสาฏุราลารุธุลาสรารัา**นัราริร**ุ end up being:

र्देव'सुच'ल'न्द्रिल'अट'र्दे'**ॲन्'र्स्ट**'श्चेव'र्च'गर्हेट'गै'ॲन्'रेन्।

Because Döndrub has plenty of money, he practices generosity.

As mentioned earlier, this is to emphasise the personal perspective of the speaker.

८ चॅर्र प्रा**चेत्र र्डट** चॅर्र ६ लार्याद्याद से हो हो हो हो है ।

Since I am not (a) Tibetan, I don't like Tibetan tea very much.

चगा नेषाचँ प्राची कर्षा वार्षा केष्ठ वार्षा

As Tashi is (a) Tibetan, he has been to Mount Kailash.

Since my mother is not at home, please do not come right now!

#### b) ざて with any full verb

In the present and past tense, there are two options, either to put the alpha directly after the verb or after the auxiliary (pertaining to alpha



## ১৯৯০ মি বি কিব তিব বেল্লন মিনি ক্লিন ক্ল

#### త్ with the Present Tense

도ते 'ग्रॅग्रां केंत्र' जेंद्र' भ्रद्र' ख्या 'र्चे ' **नेत्र'र्जेंदर'** द्रांवेंदर' द्रांव

#### General and specific

The two constructions above are interchangeable - the first is a little more general and the second more specific. The first could also be expressed in the Past Tense and the second is more commonly used. The context will tell and the ambiguity comes about because a does not have a different spelling for the past.

#### ਫ਼ਿ⊤' with the Past Tense

If the reason is in the past, the past form of the verb is used.

ଷ'ଷ'ଏସ୍ଷ୍ୟ'ମ୍ପିଷ'ସ୍'ୟସ୍'ଷ'ଅ**ଇଁଷ'ର୍ଚ୍ଚ୍ୟ**'ଦ'ଞ୍ଜିଗ୍'ସ'ଧିଷ୍ଠା As [my] mother didn't prepare food, I went to the restaurant. ଷ'ଷ'ଏସ୍ଷ୍ୟ'ମ୍ବିଷ୍ୟ'ସ୍ୟସ୍'ସ**୍ଲିଷ'ରିଦ୍'ର୍ଟ୍**'ସ'ଅ୍ଟିସ୍'ସ'ଧିଷ୍ଠା As [my] mother had not prepared [any] food, I went to the restaurant.

#### Past simple versus present perfect

The auxiliary of the Simple Past, হাত্মহা, is rarely used before হাত্ম. This is probably because only the past tense of the verb is enough. And it might also be because হাত্মহা refers to an action which has been completed and is therefore seldom the reason for something else. However, present perfect tense, as in the second sentence above, is common or just the past tense of the verb itself.



## ১৯৯০ নি ক্রিন্ম কর্ম নি ক্রিন্ম নি মির্নাম করে। ১৯৯০ মির্নাম বিশ্বর বিশ্ব

#### Second part of the sentence

Since my older brother did not buy the plane ticket, I'll now go to the travel agency.

(Second part is future)

त्यावट.यर्वा.ज.विट.म्.इंट.लूर..ब्र.५र.२..के.श्रथतावज.म्रीट.रव्यूथ.थ.म्री

Since I've paid the rent to my landlord, now I do not need to worry. (Second part with secondary verb)

#### త్ with the Future Tense:

ख्रेन् प्रस्पर्वे तथा **या वित्र रहन** स्थान वित्र वित्

Because you are going to Tibet, I also would like to go [there].

Since he won't stay in Nepal next year, his wife won't stay either.

#### c) ざて with secondary verbs

Since she/he does not want to go to the embassy, she/he applies for the visa online.

ביڴ۬'ڴҳ'๛'ҳቒั'**ܡརྡོང་ཚང་ཚང་**ཚང་ནང་སྐང་སྡེང་གེ་ਘོང།

Since we would like to go to Tibet, we are learning Tibetan.

ष्ट्रिन्-रन्-स्वायः र्श्वेन्या **यास्य स्वायः स्** 

Because you were unable to come to the party, it wasn't fun for me.

Since Tenzin-la has never been to Nepal, she would like to go now.

विंट रहें मु वार भूट मुवा **नेवा गुै बेट रह** मु वार गुै में ट वाबेट त्य राज रहा है वार्ड वार्ड रहें वार्ड वार्ड रहें

Since they do not know Hindi, they faced some troubles in the Indian villages.



### 

#### ಕ್ಷ explicitly referring to the Present

ब्रॅं'च वट : श्वाप राष्ट्रें वा चेवक **स्वारी केट्र र्ट** विट के अव पार्कें वी वर्ष

Lobsang is sad because he cannot go/come to the party.

विंट्-र्र्ट-ब्रॅंट्-अट-र्रे-च्रेट्-**ट्वॅब-(क्रे-)वॅट्-र्ट्**व्यवाया-स्वायान्य-तर्वे वी-व्यंट्-अ-रेट्-

He doesn't go to see friends because he needs to do a lot of homework.

Because I don't need to work these days, I read lots of books.

#### ಕ್ಷ explicitly referring to the past

Therefore, if you want to be explicit about the past with the former two, you need a pr.

प्टि-फ्ट्रि.बेट.वेट्ट.श.टाज्ञ.**ट्यूथ.वेट.द्ट**.टपु.श्चे.श्चर.विवेथ.ड्यू.ज.श्चेटश.श.यूट.

As they had to clean [their] house, they did not come to my birthday party.

#### Another alternative

विट्राचाया विवासिया विकासिया विकासिया विकासिया विवासिया विवासिया विवासिया विवासिया विवासिया विवासिया विवासिया

After/because of finding a good room, she/he was happy.

द्वे र्रेग्वायायवाक्ताक्ताया वित्राचित्र स्वाया वित्राचित्र स्वाया वित्राचित्र स्वाया वित्राचित्र स्वाया वित्र

My friend got a headache because of drinking lots of chang.

त्याक्रियाः अप्तान्त्र स्ट्रेस्य स्वाप्तान्य स्वाप्तान्त्र स्वाप्तान्त्र स्वाप्तान्त्र स्वाप्तान्त्र स्वाप्तान

Because I didn't learn the words, I got lost in class.

In all the above sentences, one could equally use **Ex** as an alternative. Generally speaking, and is more commonly used than an index because the speaking and its more commonly used than an index because the speaking and its more commonly used than an index because the speaking and its more commonly used than a speaking a speaking and its more commonly used than a speaking a speaking a speaking and its more commonly used than a speaking a speaking a speaking and its more commonly used than a speaking a speaking



## ১৯৯০ কি কু বার্ল ইনি ক্লিন্ ক্লুন ক্লিন ক্লিন্ ক্লিন ক্লিন্ ক্লিন ক্লিন্ ক্লি

meaning of both is the same, i.e. "because" or "after."

Some Tibetans say that ব্যা should never follow a negated verb. The argument is that one cannot reasonably talk about "after" if the first action hasn't actually taken place. Therefore, one wouldn't say:\* ্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত

The connector a "unt" - "though", "although", "even though", "despite"

#### Introduction

#### Literal meaning

It may also help you to think in terms of "even if", "also if", etc, - since this is what a "us" literally means.

আঁর'র্ন্ন' is a short version of the expression আঁর'র'আন', used in certain dialects. Their meaning is exactly the same.

#### Two short sentences

Until now, you would have formed the following two short sentences, starting the second one with "but" or "however":

র্ষিন বিদ্যালয় বিদ্যালয় বিদ্যালয় বিদ্যালয় বিদ্যালয় কাল বিদ্যালয়



### 🖦 শি র্ব্বামন ক্রিবার্লন শিনি শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লেবা । LRZTP 9 Module 2 – Lesson 14, August 2023

#### Combining two opposing sentences

So, the connector arms is placed between two opposing sentences, connecting them into a single sentence. This turns the sentence into the equivalent of an English "(even) though" construction. It is shorter, more convenient and much more common:

#### Similarity to ₹ and ₹

The following examples will illustrate the similarity of application (to  $\leq \neg$  and  $\neg$ ) in terms of the auxiliaries. Also in the context of  $\neg$  remember that only the verb itself or the auxiliaries related to  $\neg$   $\neg$  namely  $\neg$   $\neg$  namely  $\neg$   $\neg$   $\neg$  can precede the connector.

a) With "to be" and "to have"

Despite the fact that Dolma is a Buddhist, she eats lots of meat.

Even though Jamyang doesn't have much money, he still gives food to the street dogs.

b) Present tense

Even though she isn't working these days, she is extremely busy.

c) Paste tense

Even though I didn't clean my little room, please come to my home.

Though you had [already] done the shopping, I still needed to buy butter and flour.

d) Future

Though Gyatso will be going to Tibet in three days, he hasn't bought the ticket yet.



### 

### विंट से विंद स्वाप्त का स्वेदाया स्वाप्त के स

Even if she/he will not go by train, she/he still needs to be careful.

#### e) With secondary verbs

८ से त्यां त्या व्या त्यां त्

Even though I want to go by train, I have to take the plane. Because there is not (enough) time.

દ્યાન્દીનું સ્તૃત્યા પાર્યા લે દ્વાયા **અ નેયાનું પાદ** એ અનુઆનું સૃત્ય હતું મૃત્ય હતું પાદ હતું પા

#### ব্ৰুখেন্ Combined with question words

There are occasions where \( \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1} \) does *not* show any opposite or contradiction. Whenever there is a question word in the same sentence with \( \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1} \sqrt{1} \) it has a different connotation. Namely, "wherever" "whoever" "whoever" "whenever", etc. For example:

ख्रेन्रस्य अन्य स्वाधित स्

Wherever country you are travelling to, you have to prepare well.

Whatever Tashi la is wearing, she looks pretty, doesn't she?

ख्रिन्रस्यायाः प्रमानिक्षाः व स्वायितः वित्रस्य स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः

If you lose your way, whoever it is, they will help you.

८ते 'ब्रिअ' अळें अ' दे 'कॅं '**ग' तु अ'धेव 'वृदे** 'क्षुअ' रू 'ल' लेव 'गु८' (व' लग ' च 'वे 'पेंट ' से द

My neighbours always eat lunch in the garden.

विट रा**गांगी मुखा व 'धार**' वार्ड ट 'ड्रा' धावा र्चे 'डीट 'ट्वेंब 'रेटा

Whichever room one is renting, one has to keep it clean.