

LRZTP 9 **Revision Guide** Module 2: Lessons 11-18

Postpositions

...Remember that... Postpositions come after the noun they belong to. Mostly they are followed by a আর্ট্র and, correctly speaking, they are connected to the noun with a বহাৰাস্থ্য (connective particle). For example:

न्व्य स्**त्रे सन्त्र स्था**न्य स्थान स्थान देव र्वे व रेते स्माद्राया प्रविव र्वे व रेवा व र प्रविव र व व र व व र व व र व व र व व र व व र व व र व व र व व म्चिट् या**दी प्राधीयाया** अर्के खुट खुट खुट खेवा र्पेट् रेट्रा

There's a restaurant **in front of** the monastery.

Please put the book **on** the table!

There's a small lake **in the middle of** the park.

Verbalizers

...Remember that... verbalizers are syllables which make a noun into a *verb*. The most important ones are: ব্রিন্ম, ব্রান্ম, বর্ত্তিনে, বর্ত্ত্রান্ম and র্ত্ত্রন্ম. Depending on the noun they are combined with, their translation may vary. The last one क्रिंप्प is involitional and needs to be conjugated accordingly. If there is a ठाट्र दें, etc., it is placed between the noun and the verbalizer. For example:

देट सट प्ट त्यका मा सट प्टें मुंदि मी से ही वि'राः क्षें र र या केंद्र '**यकुप'**रा धीवा षट नेव विट रेट ले विर पर राम्य वि दते'ख'अ'श्वम्बाष'वि'श्वम्'ब्रेअ'र्दे'च्वेंची'र्थेऽ'रेऽ। ८.स.ह्यार्र.ट्र.ज.युष्प्रयात्रां मून्यूर्य

These days I don't work much (I don't work a

How many *koras* did you do yesterday?

I'll give you a call tomorrow.

My mother prepares delicious food.

I fell in love with that handsome guy.

Secondary verbs

...Remember that... The five important ones are: দুর্ঘান্তা (to have to), দুর্ঘান্তা (to want), দুর্ঘান্তা (to be able to) প্রসামা (to know) & শ্র্রামানা (to have done x).

Although they are *generally* used after a volitional verb in the present tense, both au্রাণ and হামান্য can also function as a full verb. To get the conjugation right, it is better to perceive secondary verbs as involitional. দুর্গাব্যা and এইদ্বাব্যা share the same conjugation, and so do প্রবাব্যা and প্রথা: শ্র্রানালা is only conjugated in the present perfect - referring of course to the past. For example:

Future

षट विव ट वाह्यट केंवा ता त्वा हिन की कार केंवा वार की I won't be able to go to the *dharma* talk tomorrow because I'm ill today.

क्वॅुंट प्रद्र अट र्चे चुका वा अप्तेंटका प्राराजेंदा भ्रम् प्रदार रेचेता ध्वापिया प्रवासिक क्षेत्र स्वापित स्व If one practices a lot, in the future one will know spoken and written Tibetan well.

Present

ख्रिन्-प्रस्पिकः त्रिन् मूर्या **सुन्य ग्रीः तर्मा गमा** ख्रिन्-प्रस्पिकः मूर्या **सुन्य ग्रीः वर्षान्य ग्रीः** (Right now) Are you able to you read this pecha? (Generally) Are you able to read pechas?

८.सूर्-४४८८ ह.सर्-१४८८ ह.सर्-१४८८ I'd like to drink Tibetan tea. I don't want to drink sweet tea.

ॉव्ट-ऑड अव प्वट त्या दर्शे **न्यें व्य (別) विंट् ने न**्विच सुवा **न्यें व्य (別) विंट् व** They **need to** go to the hospital. They **have to** get an injection.

८ प्राया सुवा विष्य हो हो हो । वर्षे विषय हो प्राया स्वाय के विषय हो हो हो हो हो हो है है है है है है है है है

I have never been (lit. gone) to Nepal. But my friend has been (gone).

ট্রিদ্সেদ্রে (বীষা) ঐস্বান্দ্রেদ্রে বিদ্যান্তর্ভারে বিদ্যান্তর্ভারত বিদ্যান্তর বিদ্যান্তর বিদ্যান্ত বিদ্যান বিদ্যান্ত বিদ্যান্ত বিদ্যান ব Do you **know** how to drive?

Past

षि.य.ट.च.षट.ज.पर्मे.**पर्ट्रट.य.वैट.।** ४ट.ज.पत्रुथ.धिव.टाम्.भूज.**पर्ट्रट.वैट.।**

Yesterday I didn't want to go to a restaurant. I wanted to make thenthuk at home.

ऍट वि.य.र्यट्र तप्ति. खोख कि. यङ्गेष . **ट्रॉयः ब्रुट . रॉटः । / ब्रुट : राटे ८**

He/she had to see a Tibetan doctor yesterday.

વિ'''''''' ત્યાં પ્રત્યા પ્રત્યા પ્રત્યાં પ્રત્યા પ્રત્યાં પ્રત્યા પાત્યા પ્રત્યાં પ્રત્યા પ્રત્યાં પ્રત્યા પ્રત્યાં પ્રત્યા પ્રત્યા પ્રત્યા પ્રત્યા પાત્યા પાત્યા પાત્યા પાત્યા yesterday, sorry!

वॅर्द्राचार्रेत्र केत्र चन्नद्र रेति अप्तानु स्थान्य स्थान्य

Only

...Remember that... There are three ways of saying 'only' in Tibetan: using বৃত্তিবাধ্য', অষ', অবাৰ্ট্যাম্য' The first one literally means 'alone' and the verb is not negated. With অষ' and অ'বাৰ্ট্যাম' the verb is negated since they mean: অষ্ট্ৰেম্ব্ৰ' or: 'apart from'.

द्युः र्क्रः क्षेत्रवा विष्या स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्

Only my big brother is at home.

He/she has only 20 rupees.

She/he will **only** stay four months.

When using আৰা প্ৰতা you can end your sentence with a positive verb. Then the meaning will be literally "apart from, except", for example:

नु कें प्राचिष अप पृत्रिप् स्पु पु किंद अर्थ प्राव्य प्राप्त किंद प्राप्त All children sang the song, except for one girl.

Conditional

With the verb 'to have' and 'to be' অন্বে'ব্রে'ব্রে'ব্রের্ন্র্রের্

ସ୍ୟାକ୍ତିକ୍ କୁଁ ସଞ୍ଚଳ ନ୍ଧ୍ୟ ହୁଁ କୁ ଅନ୍ଧ୍ୟ ନ୍ଧିକ୍ ଅନ୍ଧିକ୍ ଅନ୍ଧିକ୍ ଅନ୍ଧିକ୍ (Second part: present, habitual) If Lobsang does not have time, I do not go to his place.

ર્વિદ્રાપાલા ત્રે ત્રવા **પીત્રાત્ર** મુખ્યાનું ભૂતા મુખ્યાને પાતા (Second part: auxiliary of probability) If she/he is from America, she/he probably does not know Chinese.

कॅ'रेट'र्गे'म्व'के**र्व'**र्वेट'त्य'क्सर्'क्षर'क्ष'यर्दे'ख्या'य्व 'र्वेग्व'र्खेर्'अ'रेट्। (Second part: nominalizer) If Tsering is not a teacher, there is no use in asking him questions.

र्षे र्द्र प रेव केव पवट रेंदि भ्रम् श्रूर श्रूप ग्रुदे भ्रप्य र्प्

Future (the future construction is rather rare and most Tibetans would use Present Tense here)

ସ୍ଥା ନିଷ୍ୟ କ୍ଷ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଥମ୍ପ ସ୍ଥା ହେଉଛି at home, I'll stay with him.

ग्याञ्चित् प्रक्रित व्यवस्याव्यवस्य प्रस्ति 'ख्या 'बेव् 'द्या 'वेव 'द्र्या 'द्र्य

Present 5্রান্স্রান্

ञ्चर'वार्या'यी'रेट्। (or: ञ्चर'वा'यी'रेट्।

If one takes the medicine, one will recover from the disease. (Second part: future)

कट'अ'रग'**अ'राहट'व'**थया'ग'र्थेट्'रेट्। (or: त्र्र्ट्ट्'यो'सेट्'व्')

It is better if one does not drink *chang* and alcohol. (Second part: comparison)

If you watch lots of movies your eyes will hurt. (Second part: future)

If you don't see a doctor, it will be difficult to recover from the disease. (Second part: nominalizer)

Secondary verbs

ख्रिन् रम्पावन्या तर्ने न्युः तर्देन् व्यन्ति व रम्यावनः न्युः यन्न न्योः धीवा

If you wish to rent this room, I will give it for rent.

If he needs to buy a new radio, I will take him to the market.

Past possible

यायाश्चित् १वॅट १ वॅट १ व्रॅट १ व्रंट १ व्रंट

If they have studied well, they will pass all the exams. (Second part: future)



Past unreal

য়ঀয়য়ৢ৾ঢ়৻ঢ়৾য়৻য়৻য়৻য়য়য়য়য়ৣয়৻ড়৾৻ড়৻**য়য়ৢয়৻য়৻ড়৾য়ৼ৻ড়৾**৻য়৻য়ঢ়৻৻য়**৾ঀৢয়৻ড়৾ঢ়৻য়৻৴ৼ** If my mother had done shopping, we wouldn't have gone to the restaurant. मु'दा'दे'र्कॅ'लाव'दार **ऍद्र'दा'धेव'व'**विंदार्कॅ'लकामा**र्वेर ऍद्र'क्र'रेट्र**

If those monks had had mobiles, they wouldn't have lost their way.

चुःक्षेयाः + स्ट्र Because

...Remember that... Just like with ব' and ব'অন', only auxiliaries pertaining to বন্ধা (এব'রীব'র্থন্'রীন্') precede ৰ্জন: (Never say ইন্'ৰ্জন''' or এনুবা'ৰ্জন'''.) It can also be attached to an auxiliary or directly to the verb. The second part can be in any tense or mode. For example:

Verbs 'to have' and 'to be'

ষ্ট্রব'বাঅবাঝান্র'র্ম র্ক্রন'র্ক্রন'র্বেন্ট্রার্মির (Second part: future) Since Penpa-la does not have time I won't go to his house.

ह्येत्ररायम्बाकात्यः त्रार्केन् व्याप्ता विन्ता (Second part: present) Because Penpa-la has time, I (usually) go to his place.

ह्येत्र पायावायायात्त्र वार्केत् स्त्रेत्र वित्र वित् (Second part: polite request) As Penpa-la does not have time, please do not go to his place!

त्त्र'च'र्चन्'स'**धैव'र्स्ट**'र्चन्'यावर्ष'श्र'न्यत्र'र्धेन्'रेन् (Second part: to like) Because Dawa is Tibetan, she/he likes Tibetan songs.

(Second part: secondary verb) ८.४८.२१.**लुब.५८.**४८४.मैथ.ज.झूब.जश.मैवी.पर्ट्र.लूटी Because I'm a Buddhist I want to pray to the Buddha.

Future

ॅंग हेरा अर विंट प्रत्य धुलाला **चेराया धवा धेर उंट** प्राप्त स्वा भीवा छेट खेर तर्

Because (s)he will go to Nepal next year, (s)he is already making preparations.

चत्र ख्वा हेवा सराटा वहें वा वा वा विकास Since I will not go to class next week, I need to study a lot during this week.

वॅर्ड्'चर्रेक्'ळेक्'चन्नद्रंति'भूत्'श्चूर'र्भूव'ग्नूति'भूवक'त्गु'य

Present

चक्ष्रत्र यः त्यवाषा क्ष्र्य चित्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य प्रवाष विवा विवा क्ष्य क्ष्य विवा क्ष्य क्ष

Since Tenpa-la does not study, the lesson is hard.

 \leftarrow 'અ \leftarrow ર'સ્''સ'ને''સ'ને''સ'ને''સ'ત્રંત્ય'યર'સં''ત્ર'ને'

Because I eat a lot of sweets, I'll have toothache in the future.

With secondary verb

Because she does not want to wear Tibetan clothes, (her) mother scolds her.

८ॱवृष्णु-५८-ॱॿॖॖॱॸॖॖढ़ऀॱक़ॗॖॺॱक़**ॱढ़ॕॱय़ॸॕॸॱॺॕॸॱॺ॔ॸ**ॱॸ॔ॸॱॸ॔ढ़ॎॱख़॔ॸॱॺॸॱॺॱॺ॓ज़ॖॕॱॺॱॴॺॱॸॕॱऒ॔ॸॱॺॱॸ॓ॸऻ

Since I would like to buy some turquoise and coral jewellery, it might be good if I went to a Tibetan shop.

तळें अषित्र तिर्वाचित्र तिर्वाचति तिर्वाचति तिष्य तिष

Because this tailor is not able to make my *chupa* until tomorrow, I will buy one at the market.

Past

สุราชารุสาชัยามูสามคาชับ**าสสุนาชัยา**ราชาสาชัย

Because that patient took a lot of Tibetan medicine, she/he has now recovered.

(One could also say: স্ল্লম্'ম্'ৠর্'র্ভ্ম')

८५१७८ त्यां **चतृहःर्स्ट** ५ . क्षुं अर्ये . व . वी. क्षे . व. त्या

Since I did not drink *chang*, I do not have a headache now. (One could say: ন্দ্দ'ন্'ইাব্'ৰ্ড্'ন্'

Secondary verbs

वि'रा'ट'ब्रीट'र्क्सेर'व्'र्क्सेर'र'कुव्य'व्यर'**दर्शे'रा'श्चर'र्ज्दर'**टे'रेट'र्क्सेर'र'वाशुरा'कुवा'वी'धेत्र

Since yesterday I was unable to go to the *lingkor* to do *kora*, I will do three today.

Even though

...Remember that... Even though has the opposite meaning to \mathbf{S}^{-1} but has the same rules of how to attach it to the verb. For example:

Even though Tenzin-la has time, I will not go to his/her place.

पश्च 'तह्र्व 'याषायाया' न्यार्क्षन् 'वेन्'व्याधन् विन्या विन्याया विन्याया विन्याया विन्याया विन्याया विन्याया

Even though Tenzin-la does not have time I go to his/her place.

 L^{L} ત્યુ L^{L} પ્ત Swiss ત્રવા**પીત્ર'ત્ર'પાદ'** અર્જઅવાઅર્જઅવાયાં પ્રદેશ પ્રાપ્ત કર્યા છે. ત્રવાયા છે. ત્યાયા છે. ત્રવાયા છે. ત્રવાયા

Even though I'm from Switzerland, sometimes I'm late for class.

दे-देट-कर-पान्द-**विदे-द**-वाद्यायस्य स्वर्भाः तर्मे पर्देद्

Even though it is raining today, I would like to go on a pilgrimage.

८४.वि.जवे.शट.त्.**थ.चंबय.वंपु.**चूंट.व्वि.भैवेष.उट्टिय

Even though I have not eaten a lot of food, I feel full.

ॉव्ट-र्क्ट-वॅट्-क्रया**कुँद्र-वर्द्र-वॅद्-द्र-वर्ष्य-**वॅट-र्क्ट-क्षु-पः सेट्-वर्च-वर्ष-वेष-वॅट्-स-देट्-

Even though they wish to wear Tibetan clothing, there's no way (they can do it) since they do not have a *chupa*.

८.६.६.व८४.ज.६४.ज.व७४.७**च्.ब्र्स.ब्र्स.व्य.**ल८.८भ्री.७८.७५.७०.७५८.व

Even though I have been to Bodhgaya a couple of times, I really want to go again.

र्चन्'रादे'खुवाबार्खेबाखाकी अस्'र्वेषाया केवा **देवा ग्रेषा ग्री विद्या अस्य स**म्मान्य स्वाप्त का स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स 351

According to Tibetan tradition, many people have the habit of saying: "I do not know..." even when they know.

Auxiliaries of probability

...Remember that... There are four: ষাইন্য, ঘারন্য, বেশ্র্র্য, & শ্বাইন্য Only the conjugations pertaining to ব্দুবা can be used with the auxiliaries of probability. Both মাইনা and বাবেনা are used when there is a certain *evidence* for your assumption. For example:

With the verb 'to have' and 'to be'

Namdrol-la probably likes animals because she is a vegetarian.

विंट अ: इंदर **वेद 'पादर्ग** में भ्रम सें लें हिना वार हिन

He does not look like a cook. (Because) he's very slim.

विंट वी'स्ट्रिट या त्या बट खेट खाव के खट यें खेट द्वींद्री

There are probably not many homeless people in his country.

खुः मुत्र 'यावाया त्या वि' **व्यादः ग्री' स्यादेता** योत 'त्र ते ते ते वे व्यादित हो वि

Probably Urgyen-la does not have any dogs, but she might have cats.

ऍर्द्र'प्र'र्देव'ळेव'प्रज्ञट्र'यूंदे'श्चर'श्चर'श्चर'श्चर'श्चर

Present tense

ॱढ़ॊॱॴॴॴॱॸऻॾॖॏॺॱॠॸॱॴॴॱॸॕॱऄ॒ॴ**ॱॻॖऀॱॲॸॱॺॱॺॱॸ॓ॸऻ**ॱऄॕॴॱऒॾॕॸ॔ॱॴॱॴॸॱॸॕॱऄॣॱॺॊॱय़ॸॖॺ Nyima-la probably does not know English very well. She looks a lot in the dictionary. Seems like they are coming to the party because they love dancing. भूषा-पञ्चट :व्यवाया नेट :यट :यय गा :यट :दा छेट :के विट Kelsang-la probably works a lot these days. My friend is maybe coming by car.

Secondary verbs

ष्ठिन् रस्ट अत्रायदाया तर्वे रि**वर्षका की स्पर्ना का स्ट्री** It seems like you do not need to go to the hospital. ᡏᢅང་ལྡོང་ག་བཏང་གར་འནྲོ་འརོང་ལོང་བ་འང། Looks like she wants to go and have a picnic. विट क्र. चल खेल ल से चल क्रिट खेट खेट They have probably been to Nepal.

For yourself, you only use the auxiliaries of probability with unintentional verbs, or secondary verbs. Other than that, just use বৃত্তিবা'হ্ৰম'র':

८.४८.७९४.**यादुवा.२४.**४.८ह्वायाचर.५र्म्.वी.लु Maybe I'll go and hike tomorrow.

Reported speech

...Remember that... in Tibetan we can have two types of reported speech: direct and indirect. With direct speech we don't change anything in the speech we are reporting. In indirect speech some changes occur. Indirect speech is definitely much more common.

in direct speech it will be: প্রবাবন্ধুব **গ্রীঝা**ন ঝোনা আন বিল্লা আন কালা indirect speech: প্রবাবন্ধুব গ্রীঝান ঝোনা আন বিল্লা আন কালা indirect speech: প্রবাবন্ধুব গ্রীঝান ঝোনা আন বিল্লা আন কালা আন বিল্লা আ Thubten said: "I work a lot."

Thubten said that he worked a lot.

We can recognize the indirect speech because the person and the auxiliary verb mismatch.

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र्थे र्द्र प रेव केव पनन पेति अन् श्रुर श्रुप गुति अपव प्राप्

There is a way of reporting when we don't have the exact source. We can say: "it is said", "they say", "I heard that":

र्विट खेब के प्या दें किया सेट वा I hear he/she is a good doctor.

Comparison of adjectives

...Remember that... you always place a are (compared to) next to the object of comparison. You use the comparative mode of the adjective, which is the root of the adjective + one letter (which depends on the suffix). The root of the adjective is: adjective without last syllable. Only exception: ळेत्'र्रॉ' = ळे. For example:

ପଞ୍ଚୁଣ୍'ୟଝିଗ୍'**ୟଷ'**ଞ୍ଜୁ'ସ'ସିଁଟ୍'ଧିଦ୍ୱ'**ଅଦ୍ୟ'ମ୍'**ନିଷ'ଫ୍ରି'ଐଁଟ୍'ଲିମ୍ Or: ଲ୍ଲ'ସ'ସଞ୍ଚୁଣ୍'ୟଝିଗ୍'**ୟଷ'**ସିଁଟ୍'ଧିଦ୍ୱ'**ଅଦ୍ୟ'ମ୍'**ନିଷ'ଫ୍ରି'ଐଁଟ୍'ଲିମ୍ Dawa knows Tibetan better than Tenzin.

เล้าพา**ผพ**าธุ์ เรียาฮะายา**ผยาบา/ผยายา**ตุ้ระาติ เลรูต

Today it rains more than yesterday.

ष्ठिः**त्यमः हे सर्ग्यामान्यः** स्त्रा

Are horses faster than dogs?

८ते.प्रथाःक्ष्ताःसारा**लयाःसीताःक्षेटाड्राःताः**स्ट्रा

In my opinion, sheep are cuter than goats.

दॅ्रा **यवा** श्वा **त्रवाबा के प** र्षेट् सेट् प्रवा

Are tigers stronger than bears?

Superlative

...Remember that... ion order to form the superlative, you add the syllable 🛪 to the root of the adjective. Often the sentence has a: ব্ৰহ্মব্য: among, and mostly the sentence ends in: ইন্ অইন্ For example:

र्षेष्रण ठव र्ट्ट रायदे व्दार्व वा दि रि. वि. वे रि. वे Among all animals, my cat is the cutest!

वॅं र्ड् प्र देव केव प्रवार पेंदि भूत श्रुर श्रूप ग्रुदि भूपष प्रगुप

क्कॅ्रिय:सुवा'वी'त्रट'त्रवा'सुर'सु'व्यवाषा'**वाज्ञवाय'र्य'त्रेट'र्म्वय**'ख'रेट्। धेत्र'त्रवेर'स्वावा'के**'र्म्ब**'रेट्।

Among the students, Phurbu la is not the tallest but the strongest.

र्क्षेपःमृतेःवटःवयःर्थःर्द्रःपःरेवःकेवःपःचटःर्यःर्श्वेपःमृदेः**श्चेरःर्वयः**रेत्।

Among (all) schools LRZTP school is the most pleasant.

भून देवाबार्क्ट अदे बटा बबार्चे न भून द्वादा विवास विवास

Tibetan is probably not the hardest among all languages.

2) Comparison of equality

...Remember that... for a comparison of equality you use the term: ব্দ'ন্নিব' It is similar in meaning to বহু'র্থ'.

I do not watch as many movies as my friend.

विंटःटः**वटःप्रवेदः**वेवःयःह्वाःपरःक्षेरःरःक्रुवाःवीः थेंट् रेट्।

She/he does kora every day like me. Or: She/he - just like me - does kora every day.

८.वि८.४८.**४८.५५५**.क्ष्या.वोबर.अ८.द्र.क्षेट.४.क्षेत्र.क्र्य.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.

If I study same amount of vocabulary like you, the exam will be easy.

श्चेत्र'पा त्रद्र'पाबेत्र'द्र'याट अर्केट् हेत्र'या र्श्चेत्र'या आपायाट र्टे मुगायी र्योट्

Like Penpa, I also do a lot of prayers at the stupa.

Nominalizers

...Remember that... the three most common nominalizers are: আৰু , অব্ and মা. They are attached to a verb in Present tense and make it thereby into a noun. apa, (mostly a person) is the agent of the action. an infinitive or has a future connotation. at is the place where an action happens or the recipient - it is not always literally translated. For example: এর্ল্রান্থ = path, road, বৃন্দামা = bed, হানুধামা = tea shop, হানুধামা = cup. (মাবন & অবা are also used for future auxiliaries - but this is not the function presented here)

Some examples for অ্বেক্

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यं दूं प रेव केव पन प्रेत भूत भूत भूत मूति भूत पा प्र

In this class, who are those/the ones who wear a jupa at the Tibetan New Year?

द्वे'सुद्र'दा'ला क्रेब 'त् 'कॅबा'ला र्दे 'श्वद' **ऍद्र'खावब**'बाद 'दें 'ऍद्र' वा सेत्।

There are not many (people) who are interested in Hinduism in my country.

कु'यार'ल'न्द्रल'न्द्र'व्हर'**बेन्'बायव**'ब्रह्'र्सेन्'रेन्।

In India there are a lot of (people) who do not have money and house.

ฆฺานารุยาเพาส์านาคุณาคา**สาสาสเสส**าริรา

Some monks and nuns are vegetarian.

It is better for health if one does not drink chang & alcohol. (Lit. a chang-not-drinker)

त्रह्मा स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्थापन

There are a lot of English speakers in the world.

A few examples for অব

ब्रिट्र-रूट्याव्यायार्नेट्र-**ध्या**यायान्यादार्यः स्त्रिट्र-प्या

Do you like/enjoy singing? Or: Do you like to sing?

Is it fun to have picnic and go on pilgrimage?

बुट-ह्र-अर्दे-र्र-कवाया**लया**-य-चर्यट्-द्रम्था-चर्याय-ट्वीय-रेट्।

In order to become lucky, one has to accumulate merit.

८'या'याजा'गा'चे८'**धान्** अ८'र्से' सेत्। धोत'त्रेत'सूत्र'र्से मृत्य'र्धान् (Towards the future)

I do not have a lot of work to do. But I have some interesting books to read.

There are a lot of sacred sites to visit/to be visited in Nepal.

And some sy examples

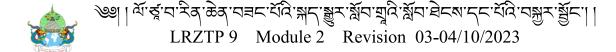
क्रेंबाचाचर्रे थ्रा(वा) अर्केन् हेवावार्भेनाम **कुवावा**की तत्वा वान धीवा नेमावाकी प्राप्त केवारी अन्य र्वापत्रिया

There is no place/space to do *kora* on the full moon days at the *stupa* because there are a lot of faithful people.

ष्ट्रित्रर्त्राची प्रमृत्या क्षेत्र वाष्ट्र वित्र वित्

Is your place (lit. place to live) far from the school?

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वॅर्द्रन्निक्वेत्रचन्निन्द्रितः भूत्रभूतः भूतः भूतवान् व्यान्

८.अथेश.र्.ह.**पर्वट.श.**ल.ध्र्व

Come to the chai shop with me!

तर्ने व्यार्वे अप्याद्ये अप्याद्ये व्याप्त विष्या विष्या विषय

Is there a path/road (lit. place to go) from here to the market?

न्वॅ्व राक्ते तामकें न्ये सुवाकान्ता व्यायने व्यास्वाका वार्य स्वा

Where is the place to offer butter lamps and make donations in this monastery?

८.क्..भूय.क्रैंट.क्रेंट.**बर्प.भूय.चे.**पट्ट.भुँट.त्.खं.टंबाबापट्वा

The school where we study is really nice!