😂 | শি'র্ব'ন'নিব'চ্চব'নান্নেন'শ্বি'শ্পন্ শ্রুন'র্শ্বন'ন্থনি শ্লিন ক্রিনালিব। | LRZTP 9 Module 1 - Lesson 3, May 2023

ৰ্ষ্ণ্ৰবিজ্ঞান্য ন্মান্সনা Lesson 3 Looking at Pictures

Objectives

- 1. You will be able to appoint the position, certain characteristics and relations of buildings, animals, people, etc. in your surroundings and in pictures.
 - a) Using the demonstrative pronoun particles, you will be able to appoint their vicinity.
 - b) Using personal pronouns, you will be able to appoint people.
 - c) Using possessive pronoun particles, you will be able to show relations.
- 2. You will be able to passively distinguish when hearing honorific, common and informal speech by recognizing personal pronouns of these three different levels of politeness.
- 3. You will reflect about the fact that your choices of language register influence how you view others and yourself within the Tibetan society.

ब्रिट्रर्द्धां विश्वेष्ठ क्षेत्र्यं प्राप्त DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Tibetans say salad and grasslands are blue - শূৰ্ব'ৰ্ম'

> ৰ্চ্চন্দ্ৰ্য blue vegetables

শ্বদ'ৰ্শ্লৰ'ৰ্ন্য blue grassland

ন্ধ্ৰীদাৰ্ক্তবাDialogue

बि'ही विट'याळेत्र'र्ये तदी वारे रेत्

श्रेव पा यह न्याँव पर रेना

भे ही न्वॅब पायमे वाषर पारेन प्रवा न्वॅब पायमे विषय पार्य के विषय के विषय पार्य के विषय पार्य के विषय पार्य के विषय के विष

श्चेत्र'य। ५वॅत्र'य'त्रर्दे'यात्रर'य'त्र'रेत्। क्रेट्र'य'रेत्। ५वॅत्र'य'त्रदेते'त्रट'व्य'य्यु'य'त्रट रॅशकॅतॅ'ल्ला व्य

भे दी (धर मुब्द प्रमा) समी मारे से दी

ह्येत'या य'गी'अर्केट्'हेत'रेट्। अर्केट्'हेत'य'गी'रु'केत'र्यं'रेट्। भे'हे। (धर'ग्वाबत'ट्या) थ'गीदे'ग्वट्य'रे'हेदे'केट्'या'रे'रेट्

ह्येत'य। याचिति'वात्मार्रे'ते'हॅं'क्यं'न्नात्मार्येत्। व्यत्त्यंचात्मार्ये'व्यत्यंच्यां व्यत्यांची व्यत्यांची

म्रेव'या वापरावापरा हे कॅट विट अरेन हे निवित्र विट से वितर से वितर से वितर से वितर के वितर के वितर के वितर के

थॅंदरें

बिन्यामा विन्यामा विव्यामा विन्यामा विव्यामा विव

ह्येत पा द्वे खुट पा था क्वें वा अट पें प्पेट सेट्रा ट्वेर त हे दि खुवा था खेवाबारा अट पें प्पेट सेट्रा

बेंग्ही बेंबलास्त्र केंद्र सेंग्दि केंद्र में वारे मेंद्र

ह्येत्र'य। ब्रिट्-रस्योबायर्दे-रुवं यो सेट्-एका यद्दे क्रिंस्सेट्न सहित खासाया स्ट्राचायाया सेट्न

भेरही ट्ये.कीट.त.ज. अहू. लूटे.व. इंप्. ह्येंट. ह्येंट

र्पे अर्थे र्पे अर र्पे र्षेट् रेट्।

इवि.ता व्याचे.विट.पट.वी.व्यट.पेविप.टेट.टपु.जेट.ता.विव्याता.प्रटे.थु.पटेव ट.क्ट्र्यु.जेट.ता.ज.टेव्ये.ता.

८८ क्षें च्या अया हैं वाबा व्यान स्थान

Translation Looking at Pictures

Lihi: What is this big building?

Penpa: It is a monastery.

Lihi: Is this monastery new? Are there still monks in this monastery?

Penpa: This monastery is not new, it is old. There are quite a few monks in the monastery.

Lihi: (new picture) What's that over there?

Penpa: Over there is a stupa. The stupa over there is very sacred.

Lihi: (new picture) What is the name of the snow mountain up there?

Penpa: The snow mountain up there is Mt. Everest. There are lots of high peaks in Tibet.

Lihi: (new picture) And what is that house? Is it a shop?

Penpa: What are you talking about? (lit. where where?) This is the monastery's temple.

There are lots of pechas and statues in there.

Lihi: There are lots of domestic animals in your area/country, right?

Penpa: There are lots of domestic animals where I come from. For example there are many

horses, sheep, etc.

Lihi: What are these big animals?

Penpa: Don't you know? These are dzo. The mother of a dzo is a cow and the father a yak.

Lihi: Oh, I see. Really? There are no dzo in my country. This is our city. In this city, there

are many cars and super-high buildings.

Penpa: Well then, your city and my country are not the same! In our valley there are only

monasteries and animals.

१। ब्रीट कॅश दे बेट्य अपाय न्य क्रेंचा रेंग्य प्रायदा

1. Read the dialogue a couple of times.

य श्वेत राप्टर्भे दे धीत अर्देवा श्वरात्र त्रात्र से वात्र राप्त रापत राप्त रा

2. Pretend to be Penpa and Lihi and act out the dialogue.

ব্দেশ্বেশ্ব্রুবা Looking at Pictures

र्ळेवा वास्त्रः द्रह्मः दे द्रवा वी वास्त्रस्य रह्मः स्थ्रः स्थ्र Vocabulary

With Supplementary Information



ब्रैट् केंग	Nouns
以下	picture Size as in: [7] Size = phone, lit. mouth picture
디자.	camera মেম' = picture; ক্রমা' = thing, tool, requisite, as in: শুর'ক্রমা' = clothing, পুর'ক্রমা' = bed sheet, ব্যন্তর'ক্রমা' = things to eat
ख्रुष्टाच्य स्ट्रान्य	country, valley, area animal, sentient being
	Sister = mind: Say = having endowed with

त्र्व् animal

55' = bowed; **বের্গ্র**' = to go

ओ

person as in: ব্ৰহ'**ই**' = family

र्वटार्ब्र्टा

tree

ইল = wood; ইলে = trunk, stalk, as in: ইলেইল = churn to make Tibetan tea

ब्रे'र्नेण flo

as in the Tibetan song: রী'র্ন্ব্রান্ন্র্রা' = white flower

ग्रह्म big river

as in: অম'ঝুদ'ব্ব' = Yarlung Tsangpo, river in Lhoka in Tibet

क्रु। water

प्रप्राक्ष्य waterfall

বেস্' = to fall; ক্ত্' = water

মুর্ক্টা lake

as in: অক্ত্ৰান্ত Tso Pema, Guru Rinpoche pilgrimage site in India

ठार्के न्ह्रीम् island

মার্ক্ত = lake; শ্বীদ্রু as in: প্রর্হার্ক্ত = world, or শ্বীদ্রু = park

मु'ठार्ळे| ocean, sea

্রূ' = ক্রু'ন্টর'র্ম' = vast; ঝর্চ্চ' = lake; as in: ্রাম্বর'রেইর'র্কু'ঝর্চ্চ' H.H. Tenzin Gyatso

ञ्चाद्रापा park, garden, green area, also spelled: ञ्चाद्रापा

ষ্ট্রীদ্রাব্দ as in: র্ক্রান্ত্রাব্দ = Norbulinka, summer palace of H.H. the Dalai

Lama in Lhasa

शर्केट् 'हेव्। stupa

মার্ক্টিন্' = to offer; দ্বীক' = support

দ্র্যাব্দ্রা monastery

স্থাবেদ্যা temple, shrine hall

স্থা = god, as in: স্থান্থ = Lhasa; বেল as in: বেল γ = house, building

भु'तर्घ। statue

স্থা = body, as in: স্থাবাধা = body, speech and mind (of the Buddha);

عر = like, similar to

ﷺ shop

قد = to sell; المحت as in: المحترات = house, building

ৰূদ'ন্য wind horses

ক্র' = wind; **দ্র'** = horse

খ্রা ্র্র্র্রা landscape, scenery

ধ্রুমা = place, area, object; প্রুমা as in: ব্র্ব্রেমা = Snow Land Tibet

থ্যস্থা path, way

থাকা as in: থাকাপ্রা = The Fivefold Path; র্ক্রণাথাকা = path of accumulation; র্প্রান্

বাস্ত্য' = path of joining, etc. or সুদ'কুব'এম' ইম' = Stages of the Path to

Enlightenment

র্জালা car, vehicle

र्गेट्र प्रोती village

ৰ্মুন্দ = town, village, as in: স্কুমের্ক্রবার্মুন্দ = Kushinagar

र्ग्नेद्रा city, town

ৰ্মান্দ = town, village

নিশ্ববাষা forest, jungle, (syn: ব্যাষার্ক্রমা)

প্রসাম = wood, tree; ব্যাম = **ব্যাম** র্ক্স = forest

गुर्म tent

বের্ন্র্বা'বা nomad

সুদ'ৰদ' meadow, grassy plain

ষ্থান্দ = meadow; প্লান্দ = field, as in: ব্যাহ্য = airport

মার্লা dzo বা্মবা yak

ব্যস্থ্ৰনাথা cow দ্ৰী horse

as in: কুদ**্ৰ** = wind horse

প্রবা sheep

প্রাম্ as in: শ্বাধ্যা = neither goat nor sheep

र्भे 'र्नेज्' domestic animals

হ্ৰ'ৰ্ক্তব্য Verbs

মর্ল্ল্র্র্ন্র্র্ব্র্র্ন্র্র্ন্র্র্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্

র্ণাবা to hear (প্রান্তী'ন্দ্'বা)

প্ল'বা to look at (প্র'ন্দ্'বা)

क्ष्रप = view, as in: क्ष्रप हेत्र त्इन् प्रमा हुँ प्राप्त कें से प्रा = view of dependent

origination and conduct of non-violence

যম'বন্ধুব'(ন্ধুবা')থা to take a picture (হা'ব্দ্'বা)

হাম' = photo, as in: হাম'কেম' = camera; ক্রুবা'হা' = to make, do, as in: শ্ল্লাম'ম'ম'ক্রুবা

 $\nabla \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}$ to do circumambulations

ক্সুব'র্ক্টবা Adjectives

ৰ্ছিব'ৰ্ণা blue

न्बर-र्रो red

ব্যাহ'ৰ্' as in: ব্যাহ'ৰ্থ' = non-veg food

र्श्नर्रा yellow

ম্বাস্থ্য as in: অৰ্থ ক্ষাম্ব্ৰ = inf. blond people, meaning foreigners, lit. yellow heads

५गा≍'र्गे| white

ন্দান্দের as in: ন্দান্দের whiteboard

त्रण र्गे black

বৃষ্ণ as in: বৃষ্ণ খেদ = blackboard

월드'명 green

প্রুন'ম্ব' as in: শ্র্রিন'ঝ'য়ৄ৻ৢ। or শ্র্রিন'য়ৄ৻ৢ। = Green Tara

মার্হ'র্মা high, tall (for things)

মার্ম্বার্ম as in: মার্ম্বার্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্বার্ম্

কুন'বা old (for things)

ক্কীদ' as in: ক্লিদেস' = Nyingma, the old school

इंक्वेत्र र्थें। sacred, holy, precious

🎖 = root, as in: 👸 ঘনি 'ব্লু'ঝ' = root lama; 🗟 বু'র্ঘ' = big

আইমার্মা beautiful, pretty (also used in literary)

as in the expression: আইমাঝা = [hey] beauty!

ब्रिट'हे'र्रें। beautiful, nice, pretty, cute

ষ্ট্রান as in: স্থান 🖹 = compassion

ছ্লীন্'ব্য্

ষ্ট্রিন্ as in the Tibetan name: ন্ন্ ষ্ট্রিন্ = Dekyi

कुं केत्र र्या vast, open, spacious, broad

କ୍ତୁ = vast, as in: କ୍ରୁଂବାହିଂ = ocean (vast lake), କ୍ରୁଂଦ୍ୱା Ξ ' = India; ଛିନ୍ଦ୍ରଂସ୍' = big

দ্রু'মীম'র্মা quiet & peaceful, without noise, calm (syn: দ্রু'মীম'মীম' and দি'দ্রু'মীম'র্মা')

শ্ল্বাব্য ক্টর্র্ ব্য্রা famous, well known

ম্ব্ৰ = voice, language; শ্ৰাম্বাৰা = fame; ঠকাৰ্ব্য = big

ন্দ্ৰ'ন্ত্ৰ'ক্ট্ৰাম্বা Miscellaneous

ण-रे| what? ण-र-: त्र्ज्। how?

ব্যাৰ্ক হ্বা other, different

as in: অনুবা**'ব্যাৰক'** = self and other, or অনুবা'থ্য **'ব্যাৰক'** বাউষা' = others before self

ব্যাহাহা What are you talking about? Not at all! No way!

বাংহাহ' = where

प्रंत्रं for example

্বন্ধ = example, as in: আনুষ্ঠা = proverb

so, then, this being so 24.41

 $\exists \forall i = \text{did}; \ \forall i = \text{if}$

same, identical, not different

याँडेया' = one

only (also: except, unless)

ळॅग्राशुपाग्री'न्धेर'य€न्'न्राचरुषाय| With Example Sentences

श्रेट स्ट्रिया **Nouns**

ব্যম্য = picture

यह्र्य.षट.यट.ज.**राप्र.**परीय There are pictures in the classroom.

ব্যম্'ক্রম্য = camera

בימיעדישמיאלן I don't have a camera.

প্রদেশে = country, valley, area

न्दे स्नार्प अनुनर्भे त्राप्य My area is very pleasant.

ব্যব্যাত্তবা = animal, sentient being

दः **बेबबार्ड्य** त्याद्वादः र्रें। बेद्या I like/love animals.

हुन्दर्भे = animal हुन्दर्भे अन्दन्दर्भे चेत्र

 $\widehat{x}_{\parallel} = \text{person}, \text{people}$

ৰ্ম্বাদেশ্বদাৰ্থা ক্রিয়াল There are plenty of people in the classroom.

भ्रेटार्ड्स्टा = tree

ਕੇ 'ਸ੍ਰੱਗ = flower ਸ਼ੁੰਨ 'ਗ੍ਰਾਫ਼ੈਟ 'ਵੇ 'ਧੋਂ 'ਕਨ੍ਗ There are lots of beautiful flowers in the park.

বাৰ্হ্ম = big river

र्वित्र वा चित्र विक्र विक्रिक्ष विक्रिक्ष There are big rivers in Tibet.

 $\mathfrak{F} = \text{water, river, stream}$

८:**हु**'वाप्तादार्याच्या I like/love water.

ব্ৰহ্ম = waterfall

८ते'लु८'८'वा'**वराकु'**र्षेठ्'अ'सेठ्। There are no waterfalls in my area.

න්ණි්j = lake

नितः सुन्दाना व्यक्तं स्थान स्थान क्षा चित्र का नित्र का lakes either in my area.

মর্স্ক'র্ন্ন্ন্= island

प्रति सुप्राचा कर के बिद्याल अप country is not an island.

ক্ৰু'ঝৰ্ক্ৰা = ocean, sea

८: कुं अर्ळे त्य द्वाद रें 'बें द्वा थेंद्रा I really like the sea a lot.

ন্নাদ্ৰ'বা = park, garden, green area श्रीट्राप्य The park is nice/pleasant. মর্ক্রন'ন্দ্রবা = stupa८. **अर्केट्र हेत् ग्री त्राया**या थेट्र I am near the *stupa*. ব্ৰ্লুব্ব্বাৰ monastery चॅद्र'ल'**दर्शेव'रा**अट'र्रे'र्षेद्र'रेट्र There are a lot of monasteries in Tibet. স্থাবেদ্য = temple, shrine hall **अ.पट.बट.**ज.भे.पर.लूर.रूटी There are statues in the shrine hall/temple. $\Re \alpha = \text{statue (syn: }\Re \alpha$ न्वेंब पदि बन ल सुर्दि पेंन सेन There are statues in the monastery. మ్ద'బ్ద' = shop, store द्वे व्राप्त विषय के प्राप्त के র্দ'না = wind horses There are lots of wind horses/prayer flags at Tso Pema. খ্ৰাৰ্ভুদ্মা = landscape **लिजार्डूट्यान्टे.**श्चेटार्ड्र.त्र.पर्य The scenery is nice/pretty. থেষ্য'শ্য = road, path, way चे ती ता तर्वे त्रित स्वामा स्वाप्त त्रि तर्व The road to Delhi is not good. ấיקן = car, vehicle प्राचित्र सेत्। I do not have a car. र्गेट्र'यारोपा = village र्थाः क्रॉ**र्यायायेग** सेट्रा Sarah is a village. عَرِّ الْكِرِي = city, town राक्र्**बॅटाव्टेर**'सारेटा Sarah is not a city/town. নিদ'ব্যামা = forest, jungle (syn: ব্যাম'র্কম') चर्गा नेबागी सुटायास **मेटा वगवा** स्ट्रिया There is forest in Tashi's country. গ্ৰুম্ = tent বর্ত্রবাবেন্থা **ব্যাহ্ম** আঁদ্ কিন্তু Nomads have tents. दर्ज्ञेषा'दर्ग = nomad षार्ने ला**दर्वेग्याया**स्रार्थे पूर्वे सामेत् There are not many nomads in America. মুদ'ৰদ'। = meadow, grassy plain (syn: মুদ্') ਕਵਿੱ|=dzo|์จัรฺาฺง**ฆ∉ั**ฆฺธฺารับันัรฺาริรุן There are a lot of *dzo* in Tibet. বা্থবা = yak ग्राप्या केत्र रॉ पॅन् सेन्। Yaks are big.

पः द्वाषा = cow मूदः भूरे त्या **पः द्वाषा**यः श्रवायः द्वा There are some cows at the *Lingkor*.

<u>ਜ਼੍</u>ਰੀ = horse

८:**५**'याप्तात्रां प्राप्ता I like/love horses.

শ্ৰুবা = sheep

দ্ৰেন্দ্ৰীয়ে বিদ্ৰাধান বিষ্ণা বিষ্ণ

 $x_1 = goat$

ক্রু'বা্ম'ঝ'্ম'ঝেন্বা There are a lot of goats in India.

र्श्वे चेंचा domestic animals

मुः केंग Verbs

ฟลัก กา = to (accidentally) see (สาลิ ากา กา

ন্মান্ন্ৰ'ম্বামা**মাইন'**র্মিন্' I saw the teacher. (H) (invol.)

র্থানা = to hear (হ্রাস্ত্রান্ত্রা)

দ্ৰাণাৰ্থ **ৰ্ম**ৰ্মান্ত্ৰ I heard the song. (invol.)

용'지 = to look at, to watch (되'55'지)

८ त्या प्रत्या कृषी पॅर्जा I'm looking/ I look at the blackboard.

ঘম'ক্রুবা'ঘ| = to take a picture (প্র'ন্ন্'ম|)

บราคริ่ารุสารสูธารานิสุ I took this picture.

कुत्र र्केष Adjectives

ৰ্মূব'ৰ্ম্য = blue

ट **ब्रॅंबर्'र्स** व्याद व्याद र्से प्रेंट्य I like/love blue.

ব্য়ম্ম্ৰ্ৰ red

गु'व्दे'**दबर'र्द**ेन This apple is red.

ম্বাম্প্ৰা = yellow

भ्रु'गु'त्दि' सेर'दें देत्। This pen is yellow.

विष्युः त्रिन् न्यार स्थाने This sheet/piece of paper is white.

ব্যাৰ্থ্য = black

ब्रिंग'ग्लान'त्रने' **ज्ञान'र्र**'नेन्। This computer is black.

월드'명| = green

विष्ट्रें विष्ट्रें के कि These trees are green.

অর্প্র'র্মা = high, tall (for things)

 $\frac{2}{3}$ দেখা = old (for things)

र्श्विन'यद्दर् केट्राच'रेट्। This classroom is old.

ऋंकेत्र र्हें। = sacred, holy, precious

र्चित्र व्याप्त क्रिक् क्रिक् क्रिक् क्रिक् क्रिक् क्रिक् क्रिक् क्रिक्क क्रिक क्रिक्क क्रिक क्रिक्क क्रिक क्रिक्क क्रिक क्रिक्क क्रिक क्रि

আইবাৰ্থা = beautiful, pretty (also used in literary)

तु कॅ त्री क्रिक्टिं त्र्य This girl/lady is pretty.

ষ্ট্ৰিদ'ৰ্ম্বা = beautiful, nice, pretty, cute

ब्रिट्र प्रस्ति के किया Those pictures of yours are beautiful.

মুন্ব্ৰ = pleasant, nice, happy মুন্ব্ৰেম্ব্ৰ্

্ৰ্ৰ্যু ক্টব্ 'হাঁ| = vast, open, spacious, broad

८ केंद्रे क्षेत्र प्राप्त कु केंद्र पं ले प्राप्त प्राप्त Our classroom is not very vast.

দ্রুক্তিমার্ক্য = quiet & peaceful, without noise, calm (syn: দ্রুক্তিমার্ক্তিমা and শেল্পেক্তিমার্ক্তিমার্ক্ত ८ चेंदे क्षेत्र मृ **तु केंद्र र**प्त ्य Our school is quiet & peaceful.

বহু নিব্নমু স্ক্রিবামা Miscellaneous

ৰা'ম'। = what? ন্যমন'ভব'ক্টব'ৰ্ম'ন্'ৰ্ক'**ৰা'ম'**ম্ব। ব্'ৰ্ক'ৰাখন'ম্ব। What are those big animals? - Those are yaks.

지도'전기에 = how?

ष्टिन् रूपं की खुद्र राष्ट्र वित्र वित्र

How is your country?

শ্ৰুব্-ব্য = other, different, else

तर्चेषा प्रति वास्ति व

In the area of the nomads, there are only tents and no houses. // There are only tents and not houses in the nomadic areas.

বৃ'ম্ম'বৃ'ম্ম| = What are you talking about?! Not at all! No way!

प्रांत्र = For example

द्वि मूँद म्बोद त्या बोबय त्या बोबय कर द्वेर क्या हुवाब द्र त्युवा द्र त्युवा द्र क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र व्या अद

In my village there are a lot of animals, for example, cows, and goats and dzo, etc.

হ্রম'ব্য = So, then, this being so

च्यात्र हिन् रस्य वी मूर्त हिन रस्य स्थान स्थान केवा सारे निकार के

So then, your city and my native/birth place/area are not the same.

শৃতিশৃ'শ্য = same, identical, not different पंसूत्र'तहेंत्र'यावाय'त्र'र्ह्ने'प्रचर'यावायाग्री'श्चु'वा'**वार्टवा'रा**'रेत्। Tenzin-la's and Lobsang-la's pens are identical.

অ'বাৰ্দ্ববাষা = only, except

रंप्यां क्षेत्र कॅर हेर श्राम्हेन्बर केत्। I have only twenty rupees.

नेर अधित कैंपा शुपा

Phrasebook

तर्गें क्वेंट सेट्। No, I haven't. Yes, I have ট্রিস্মে-র্বিস্থা-র্বিস্থা-র্ক্ত্রিস্মে-মেশ্ Have you ever been to Tibet? (H)

Yes, I have.

८४....५५.२५.श्रुट.इ.त्.अर्घट.वी.५८व This...looks really beautiful!

ष्म.ष्म.षापट्ट.श्रुट.इं.य.जा Oh my! How beautiful this...is!

""त्रिष्ट्षाः क्षेट्र हे 'र्रेप्त्रुष How pretty this is!

שַּק־יִּגְבִישִׁישִּקּ־יִּמִייִייִמְבָּץִימִייִייִמְבָּץִימִייִיִמְבָּץִימִייִיִמְבָּץימִיִיִּמְבִייִּמְיִיִּמְיִיִּ

ष्ठित्र. स्ट. योष....वा. च्य...... यहार यो प्रकार वित्र स्वा स्वा वित्र स्व स्वा वित्र स्व स्वा वित्र स्व स्वा वित्र स्वा वित्र स्वा वित्र स्वा वित्र स्व

I saw a lot of ... Did you see...in...? I did not see...

ख्रिन्-रन्'वीष'न्वॅ्व'र्'त्रदे'अह्य'र्श्चेट्'र्र्षा ट्ष'अह्य'र्श्चेट्' ८४७४६२१ क्रिंट स्प्री

Have you visited this monastery? (H) No, I haven't. Yes, I have.

I did not see Mt. Everest in Nepal.

त्दी'ल'र्चेन्'भून'र्झेव्'क्ष्य'व्|रे'लच'ग्री'रेन्| तदी'र्चेन्'भून'व्रम्'ल'व्|रे'लच'ग्री'रेन्| What do you call this in Tibetan?

ब्रिट्रस्तं में मूर्ट्रिस्ट्र are not the same!

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS বৃদ্ধী + THE PLURAL MARKER 🕳

There are three main demonstrative pronouns which vary according to their relative distance from the object they indicate:

 $\alpha \hat{\gamma}$ is equivalent to "this" and implies that the object is within reach and/or can be pointed at.

 \overrightarrow{r} refers to something further away. It is translated as "that."

ব্ৰ'ক্ব' is even further away. It means "(that) over there."

Little less common, but still used, are धारी - "up there", and वारी - "down there."

All of these can have the plural particle $\check{\Xi}$ added to the end of the pronoun. They are then translated respectively as "these," "those" and "those over there."

In the case of ངੑ་ག་, ལ་ག་ and རུ་ག་ however, it is more common to add ངུ་ཚ་ rather than only ཚ་ So, they become: ངུ་ག་ངུ་ཚ་, ལ་ག་ངུ་ཚ་ and རུ་ག་ངུ་ཚ་. Some people also use the short version: ངུ་ཚ་

Singular	Plural
तर्भ this	ద్స్ these
宁' that	ने र्कॅ' those
ঘ্যান্য (that) over there	ব'ণী'দ্ৰ'ৰ্ক্ক'/ ঘ'ৰ্ক্ক' those over there
धार्यो (that) up there	พาทิ ่ริ่าชั่" or: พาชั่" those up there
ठा'यो' (that) down there	ਕਾਥੇ 'ਨੇ ੱਲੋਂ' or: ਕਾਲੋਂ' those down there

Demonstrative Pronoun Usage

There are three major uses which can be distinguished.

Used as a demonstrative pronoun, it is important to be aware that, unlike in English, it *follows* the noun it belongs to. For example:

র্ম্বিন্'ধ্রুল্' **এই**' অল্'র্ন্ট্' এই ল Student this good is.

This student is good.

Those books are not interesting.

Teachers those over there at pen (H) there aren't

Those teachers over there do not have any pens.

यान्यान्तः थायी अर्हार्चः धेन् सेन्

Snow mountain up there high is.

The snow mountain up there is high.

चं.श्र्. Girl down there

The girl down there is pretty.

For Later Reference:

pen

This pen is black.

As will be illustrated in the following example, the position of the demonstrative pronoun influences the meaning. So, depending on what one is trying to emphasize, the position changes:

pen

black

This is the black pen (among many.)

Further examples of the usual word order, which accordingly have no special emphasis of meaning:

ह्ये' those teachers people are

Those people are teachers.

ह्ये' over there Tibetan person is not

The person over there is not a Tibetan.

ব্ৰ'ৰ্ম্য over there are

The girls over there are students.

book those

Those books are at school.

四万'乙' house up there

The house up there is new.

"THIS [NOUN]"- USAGE

When it comes at the start of a sentence, $\alpha \hat{\Xi}'$ and $\hat{\Xi}'$ do not function as a demonstrative pronoun. In this context, $\alpha \hat{\Xi}'$ means *this* [*thing*] and the verb at the end is mostly $\hat{\Xi}_{\Xi}$].

Some people also say སྷང་རྡ་ན་ and argue it is more poetic.

When the $\alpha \xi$ precedes a noun, the translation emphasis is different again:

বর্দ জু'ন্য বৃদ্দের্থ ইন্ this [thing] pen black is

This [thing] is a/the black pen.

ন্দ্র্বি হার্ক্তরি শ্লুবি'বেন্ ইন্ This our classroom is.

This is our classroom.

বদ্দি দ্বি ব্যংক্ত্র ইন্ This [thing] my camera is.

This is my camera.

This needs a little getting used to because when we mentally translate a sentence from English into Tibetan, we tend to start with the demonstrative pronoun since it precedes the noun in English. For example:

"This book is good" We might tend to say *ব্রুন্থ্র্ন্র্র্, which is an inaccurate translation. What we actually need to say is: ব্রুন্থ্র্ন্র্র্ অব্বর্ণ্থ্র্ন্র্র্ Another version would be: ব্রুন্থ্র্ন্ত্র্ব্র্ন্থ্র্ন্ন্র্র্ This (thing) is a good book.

Note

Do not get confused however when you hear people putting demonstrative pronouns before the noun and still use qqq in the end. So, some Tibetans would say:

র'বেদ্ **অ'বী** খবা'দ্
restaurant down there good is

The restaurant down there is good.

And others would say:

अभिते चापटाटे ध्याप्तां त्र्य of down there that restaurant good is

The restaurant down there is good. [lit. That (thing) down there is a good restaurant.]

It might even be the case that they are using the *third* use of খাৰ্থী (explained below) leaving out or not clearly pronouncing the আৰ্ট্ৰেড.

वामीर इ। वटा धनार्सा निवा पर्या

Down there restaurant good there is

There is a good restaurant down there.

Locative Usage

Be aware that these pronouns can also be used to mark the location where the action occurs or where something abides. In this case, they are marked by the ལ་དོན་ particle.

Before, we saw:

त्वे क्रे **द्यं** क्षे हें हैं हैं हैं व्या
$$\alpha$$
 cat over there cute is

The cat over there is cute. [In this sentence, ४१९१ is a (demonstrative) pronoun.]

Alternatively:

There is a cute cat over there.

There are a lot of high buildings here. // Here, there are a lot of high buildings.

There is a spacious monastery there.

There is an old *stupa* over there. // Over there, there is an old *stupa*.

The Personal Pronouns বৃদ্ৰেব্য্বী মদ রূব্

Singular:

First Person	Second Person	Third Person
ग⊏त्रग्रान्दर्भ	या⊏ः∃याःयानुस्यःचा	ग⊏:चग्।ग्रुअ:घ्।
	圆气' (you) (H)	
	愛 て、	河下' (s/he) (H)
⊏' (I, me)	ৰ্ড্ৰিন্' (you) informal	で(スC') (he) informal
ニュー・ニュー・ニュー・ニュー・ニュー・ニュー・ニュー・ニュー・ニュー・ニュー・	スC' (you) informal	మే'(న౮') (she) informal

Plural:

First Person	Second Person	Third Person	
ग्राम्याप्त्रार्थ	ग्रहा चर्चा मृत्रेषाचा	या⊏∵चया याशुक्षाऱ्या	
	ট্রিন্-র্ক'ন্'র্ক' (you) (HH) (literary)	শ্নি-ক্রেখ্যের্জ (they) (HH) (literary)	
	or: ট্রিস্'ক্র্ম'র্স্ক' (you) (HH)	or: ऍন্'ক্ঝ'र्ಹ' (they) (HH)	
	寛 大・ストで麓* (you) (H)	河二番 (they) (H)	
仁.桑. (me)			
ニ 'རང'叢' (we)	గ్రోగ్రా(నర్స్)హ్లా (you) informal	థ్'న్లాహ్' (they) informal	
		శ్వాడ్ (they) informal	

It is a peculiarity of the Tibetan language that there are different registers depending on the level of politeness required. Among the personal pronouns, 宽大表动(灯)麓 and 河大表动(灯)麓 are the most respectful. 宽大文元 and 河大 are also very polite, whilst 太大, 河, 河 and 河大大流 are more familiar and used with people one is close to. Be aware that the pronouns are perceived differently in the different regions of Tibet. For example, 溪大、河 etc. are common pronouns in Eastern Tibet but can be considered impolite in Lhasa. This illustrates that there is probably no general rule on how to use pronouns, but you should be aware of your choices and their implications.

Also: $\begin{align*}{l} \begin{subarray}{l} \begin{subarray}{l}$

However: In colloquial, it is not polite, it shows closeness.

The usage of the pronouns is the same as in English. For example:

র্বিস্'ঘ' 5 I Tibetan am not I am not a Tibetan. **छिन्द्रमः** न्व्य monastery at Are you at the monastery? (H) श्र.पर्ये ৰ্ম यट.र्र. him by there aren't/ hasn't pens many He does not possess many pens. 二餐. ষ্ট্রব'রা. school we are not at We are not at school. ष्ठिन स्यार्के are/have you book(s) Do you have a book/books? (HH) **减二級** বন্দ,পৌধ্য, they Nepal They are in Nepal. (H)

The Connective Particle বইবাস্থ্ৰ

The next particle to become familiar with is the connective particle বেই আন্ত্রা. As its name suggests, this particle is inserted between two words in order to connect or link them. The বেই আন্ত্রা is a dependent particle প্রস্থাবিষ্
ত্রা It has five different spellings which apply according to the suffix ইতাবেইবা of the word to which it is attached. The spelling rules are as follows:

हेब दह्य Suffix	শ্রন্য Particle
व्यः ८.	यी
5. 2. a.	ট্ট
व. थ. र. ज.	र्म)
g' or no suffix	নি / খ্র

In Latin grammatical terms, the connective particle has the function of the genitive case and is therefore often translated with an apostrophe or "of".

The question particles are formally introduced in Lesson 4, but an example has been given here with a show how their usage more often than not turns a sentence into a question rather than a statement.

A Hint: When one thinks in terms of the apostrophe, one will get the *word order* correct. For example:

বন্যা-পূঝা **ট্রা** বিবা Tashi 's book.

Tashi's book

Whereas if one thinks in terms of "the book of Tashi,"- one may end up saying:

*ব্ৰ ট্ৰ ব্যা:প্ৰ Book of Tashi

- which is, of course, incorrect in Tibetan.

The following is a brief list of possible usages of the connective particle:

● Personal pronoun + বহুবিশ্বনু = possessive pronoun

Person + his/her object/possession

র্ম্বান্ত্রন ব্রান্ত্রন ব্রান্ত্রন compute Lobsang's computer.

• Linking a place and a noun

• Linking a nationality and a noun

র্ম্ স্থা + মি শ্রেম্ম্র শ্রেম্ম্র New Year

The Tibetan New Year.

Additional Usages of the Connective Particle - For Later Reference:

• Linking a noun and a postposition (Lesson 11):

जान्त्राचे ते. अनुत्राचा snow mountain of in front

In front of the snow mountain

• Linking a verb and a noun - in a relative clause (Lesson 19):

র্মান দ্রান্দ্র letter

The letter which is written

• Linking a nominalized verb and a postposition (Lesson 18):

র্ম্বন'র্ম্বান্ন বা ক্রিন'র্ম্বা for study do nominalizer বেল্লন'র্ম্বা for

For studying / in order to study

• In literary/classical Tibetan, linking an adjective and a noun:

न्यापतेक्ष्याsacredतञ्जाप भूगDharma

The sacred Dharma.

Possessive Pronouns

The possessive pronouns are straightforward. As explained above, they are the personal pronouns with a connective particle added.

Singular:

First Person	Second Person	Third Person
यादाः त्रयाः द्दः चें।	यामः चया यानुष्याचा	याटः त्रया यात्रुखाःचा
	ট্রিস্'ন্ট্র' (your) (literary) (H)	
	ট্রি ন ্সন্'ব্দী' (your) (H)	ॉर्य='घी' (his/her) (H)
– Σά' √'Ѿ' (my)		
८.४८.ची. (mh)		
	ਕੁੱਟ੍'ਸ਼੍ਰੇ' (your) informal	र्विः स्टः वीः (his) informal
	ন্দ্ৰে (your) informal	मिति' or: मिंधी
		र्के स्ट्रंपी (her) informal
		र्केते [,] or: कॅ'धे

Plural:

First Person	Second Person	Third Person
गट त्रवा प्रतः स्व	ग⊏ःचगागतेषारा	य⊏ॱ≅या यशुक्षारा
	होत् 'क्य'क्रॅंवे' (literary: होत् 'क्य'य'	র্টন'ৰুঅ'ৰ্স্করি' (literary: ব্রিন'ৰুঅ'ঘ'
	(your/yours) (HH)	(their/theirs) (HH)
	ब्रिट्यिनेसःग्रीः /ब्रिट्रस्यानेसःग्रीः	विंट्र प्रिश्र ग्री:
	for two people	for two people
	ট্রিন্'মন'বী' (your/yours) H	గ్రాజీడా (their/theirs) H
८.क्र्यु. (ont/onts)		
দ্যান্ত্রমান্ত্রী (our/ours-for two people)		
ニュステン ・ なっ で ・ なっ で ・ ・		
	Informal	Informal
	ĨĬŢ:ŦĽ:ŘĨĀ:	ἥ'ϞϹ'϶ά
	(your/yours) informal	(their/theirs) informal
	ট্র্নি-বান্ত্রিপ'শ্রী'	प्र.स्ट.वाद्येया.ग्री.
	(your/yours-for two people)	(their/theirs-for two people)
	ট্রিদ্'ম্দ'বারিকাগ্রী'	र्बे'स्ट र्क्केंद्रे
	(your/yours-for two people)	(their/theirs-specifically for
		females) informal
		र्बे रूट विशेष ग्री
		(their/theirs-for two females)

The usage and position of the possessive pronouns within the sentence is the same as in English. For example:

र्बे पत्रद	⊏ Å.	র্লুবাধা:র্ন্	नेत्	
Lobsang	my	friend	is	
Lobsang is my friend.				
ह्ये'	ব্যাঘী	العَامِ	प्र यो'म्ब	नेट. ध्या
person	over there	your	teacher	is ?
Is the person over there your teacher? (H)				
र्विट वी	ੜ੍ਹ'ਕਾ'	<i>ત્રુખ.</i> ત્યુખ.	ਕਾ.	र्षेट्र अस्ट्र
his	lama	Nepal	in	is not
His teacher is not in Nepal. (H)				

We have a cat in **our** house.

ষ্ট্র**্ট্য** র্ড.র্জ বাবেন প্রব্রা your brother where is

Where is **your** older brother?

্র্বিচা**র্ক্রমার্ক্রনি** দ্রুবাদ্দির দ্রবাদ্দির দ্রুবাদ্দির দ্রুবাদ্দির দ্রুবাদ্দির দ্রুবাদ্দির দ্রুবাদ্দির দ্রুব

Their book is nice. (H)

Note: As you saw in the table above, there is no other translation into Tibetan for "mine", "yours", etc. The possessive pronouns ন্ন, ট্রিন্নেন্দ্রী, বিন্দ্রী are simply used for this. For example:

 $\vec{\zeta}_{\vec{\gamma}}$, $\vec{\zeta}_{\vec{\zeta}_{\vec{\gamma}}$, $\vec{\zeta}_{\vec{\gamma}}$, $\vec{\zeta}_{\vec{\gamma}}$, $\vec{\zeta}_{\vec{\gamma}}$,

This book is mine.

ছু'ন্। ব'ন্। **ট্রিন্সেন্ন্।** ইন্সের্

Is the pen over there **yours?**

भु'यर दें **ॉर्यट्स केंद्रे** सेट् Picture that **their** is.

That picture is **theirs.** (HH)

WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF TIBETAN LANGUAGE! चिन्न्यन्त्रभून् ग्री तहेवा हेव प्रथम सुन्यम् स्वाप्त्रम्

Many beginner language lessons start with the (usually) simple question: "What is your name?" In Tibetan language, the correct, full version to ask and answer this is perfect to introduce the student to the complexity of various language registers. You've probably been asked a couple of times:

And were told to answer with:

୮ନ୍ଦି: श्रेट'ब्य''''चेर'चे'ऑप्। My name is Optional - for later reference:

You may have started pondering, "...but what is the difference between ਕੁਲੱਕ," and ਕ੍ਰੇ" and ਕ੍ਰ

HONORIFIC LANGUAGE AND

Introduction

The fact that this short Tibetan sentence requires *three* different language registers gives an authentic taste of নুখা (honorific), a peculiar feature of the Tibetan language world you are entering. Welcome! ধ্রুবাংশ্বেক্যবার্ক্তার্তার্ক

As a beginner language student, it is of course not (yet) the moment to be too concerned about this vast topic and its complicated rules. But, very pragmatically speaking: since *some* words pertaining to the honorific language register are commonly used in simple casual conversations, it is important to become aware of them. In this book, and will be marked by a capital letter (H).

The Meaning

What does honorific mean? As the name tells, it is a language register used to express oneself in a more respectful way. This concept might be easier to understand for German, Italian, French and Spanish than to English native speakers. Why? Unlike in these other European languages, in modern Colloquial English, one always uses "you," regardless whether you are addressing your teacher or a three-year old child.

However, even unlike these other languages, which have honorifics for pronouns, in Tibetan, there are also honorifics for nouns, verbs and adjectives. For example:

Later on...

Something to look forward to in your future language learning career: Within honorific are still various levels – honorific of honorific: words which we only use when talking about realized beings such as His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

And also, there are a few really funny honorific words, such as ক্রায়াজন "the secret water" (H) (meaning: toilet, urine), প্রবাস্ত্র "foot round" (H) (meaning: circumambulation), etc.

Usage of ৰিখা

Among the three provinces in Tibet, honorific language is mostly used in Ü-Tsang and most specifically in Lhasa. Since people from Lhasa tend to use honorific language always, even when talking to their own children, jokes such as "they probably use it even for dogs and beggars" circulate in Tibetan society.

The contemplation about whether and why this is the correct use of and shall be left to the individual. However, a good initial thought might be: "Isn't it wonderful that people from Lhasa talk respectfully to and about everybody - other than themselves?"

The One and Most Important Rule: Never Use a for Yourself!

Since many people from Kham and Amdo do not have a strong habit of using honorific language, *they* even sometimes fall into the same trap as beginner Tibetan language learners and use it for themselves, answering the question:

An Advice

So, there is nothing to be worried about and at this point for you! The above elaborations are more of an introduction to an important and beautiful feature of Tibetan language – rather than grammatical explanations to be memorized.

For day one, it is good to just remember the syllable and which can be called an honorific marker, added after names, titles, short answers – and many more occasions!

স্থাস্থান্ Ordinary Colloquial Language and বিস্থান্দলেক্ত্যা Honorific (with) Broken Legs

Non-honorific language is called ব্ৰাজ্ব, the meaning of which ranges from ordinary colloquial speech, dialect and slang.

Correctly speaking, in one sentence, one should use all possible ক্র'ম' words; one should not, for example, just use the honorific noun, leaving the others in ordinary language (ব্যাহ্মন্ত্র্). Since by far not all words have an honorific equivalent, I say "all possible words." This mistake however is also often made even by native speakers and therefore has a particular name: ক্র'ম'ন্ত্র্ - honorific (with) broken legs. ©

Last but Not Least... (and for Later Reference)

The Humilific Language Register

Just for the sake of having a complete explanation and to avoid confusion, the so-called "humilific" language register also needs to be mentioned here briefly. Since there is only a handful of words belonging to this, it is an even less important point to be concerned about at this stage. But again, as it comes up in the simple question "what is your name?" (when asked properly), it deserves our attention here. Without going into more detailed rules, just be aware that there are words which we use to make ourselves small and show respect. However, unlike and these words are therefore (often) used *for ourselves*. This book will use a minuscule (h) to mark them. Three commonly used humilific words are:

For example:

ৰিখা Top Ten

Speaking perfect and might be a goal for a next course - or a next life. :-) But it is good to know the most indispensable and words and their most common usages. With the very short list below, you will get quite far, promised!

1. বিব্যাব∣ = to come, to go (H)

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ট্রিচ্-ম্চ্-বা্ন্ম-স্থৈন্ম্বা = Where are you going? (H)
বা্ন্ম-স্থেন্ম্-ম্বা্ম্বাব্র্ন্ম = Bye bye! (H)
ব্র্ন্ম-স্থেন্ম্-ম্বা্ম্বাব্র্ন্ম = Please come inside! (H)

2. মৃদ্ধিস্ম্বা = to know, to understand (H)
মৃদ্ধিস্কান্ন্ম = Did (you) understand?
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బ్రెన్ నా కా You know Tibetan language well. (H)

3. স্ব্যাহ্ম স্থা = to stay, to live, to sit (H)

మన'पाबुणाब'र्सेणाबाद्रा' = Please sit down! (H) प्रेट'बार'ज्ञुर'प्रद'वाराप्र'पाबुणाब'ग्रे'बॉट्रा = Where are you living/staying these days? (H) ప్రె-'प्रट'कु'वार'वार्यापुर'र्देट'वार्वाब'ग्रे'बिट्रा = How long will you stay in India for? (H) प्रविवाध'वार्वाद्रव'यहणाब'र्वा = Bye bye! (Literally: Please stay well!) (H)

4. বাহাদ্ৰ'দা = to speak, to say (H)

धार प्रमुद्ध स्वाप्त प्रमुद्ध स्वाप्त स्वाप्

5. ਕਲੱਨ੍ਨਨ। = to eat, to drink (H)

নেশ্যাশ্যাশ্যাশ্যাক্রিশ্যা = What food are you going to have? (H)

যান্ধ্যাশ্যাশ্যাকর্তিশ্যা = What food are you going to have? (H)

যান্ধ্যাশ্যাশ্যাকর্তিশ্যা = Would you like to have momos or thukpa? (H)

যান্ধ্যাশ্যাশ্যাকর্তিশ্যা = Please have a cup of tea! (H)

6. বাইবাৰ্থ্যবা = to look at, to read, to buy (H)

7. ব্যব্দাৰ to do, to give (H)

વિંદ નો 'સુ' ભાષા બાજા ના 'સે 'गુરુદ નો 'બેંદ્ર 'સેદ્રા = What work does his/her father do? (H) દ'ભ' મું 'લેવ 'મો 'બેં' ગાં અપાય ના સ્દ્રાં ના વાય ના ના વાય ના

8. ठाळॅठ्य = name (H)

9. ক্ষেম্ব্য = food, dish, meal (H)

বেশ নাবা ষার্কা বিশ্ব বিশ্ব = Enjoy your meal! (H) বেশ নাবা বা নি ষার্কিন বা = What food are you going to have? (H) বেশ নাবা নেনি স্ক্রান্ত্র = This food is very tasty. (H)

10. বাইবিশহা = tea (H)

यार्केलाहासर्केन् देवाकायान्य = Please have tea! (H)

ସ୍ବିଦ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ସ୍ଥି ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ Would you like to have sweet tea or Tibetan tea? (H) ହିନ୍ଦ୍ୟ ସ୍ବ୍ୟୁ ସ୍କ୍ୟୁ ସ୍କ୍ୟୁ ଅଧିକ Please pour him/her a cup of tea! (H)