

PRIMER

OF

SHADDARD MIBEMAD.

by

EDWARD AMUNDSEN

-PART I-

BEING

A SERIES OF LESSONS ON

THE ELEMENTS OF THE TIBETAN LANGUAGE,

TONE-SYSTEM

ind

STANDARD-TIBETAN COLLOQUIALISM.

TOGETHER WITH GRAMMATICAL & OTHER NOTES.

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Tentative Edition.

PREFACE

TO

PART ONE.

→:0:**—**

I am selling a small number of Part 1 of this work as several are asking for it. I feel confident that it will prove of real service to beginners.

Parts 2 & 3 are being prepared slowly and, I trust, will prove helpful to more advanced students of the language.

All who make use of this PRIMER may have the joy of knowing that they are learning Standard Tibetan as spoken in Central Tibet, and not a mixture of local dialects. Central, or Standard Tibetan is understood, more or less, all over Tibet. Even in remote regions of East-Tibet I have made use of it and been well understood; And not only has it this advantage, but it commands respect wherever you go in Tibet or on the borders.

Standard-Tibetan is in Tibet, what 'Mandarin' is in China, — the Official Language of the country.

My chief aim is to publish, in the simplest style conceivable, a primer that will be of real use to people who mean to become efficient speakers of Tibetan, — at present a greater achievement than the acquisition of Chinese.

As it has been composed and printed by Tibetan lads the proof-reading has been very bothersome. The student will kindly bear this in mind and pardon errors in the English text. They have been marked throughout and will not be misleading.

EDWARD AMUNDSEN.



SECTION 1.

PREPARATORY SERIES.

LESSON 1. (2)

THE ROMANIZED SYSTEM.

- a. Like a in father.
- à. " a in bad, sad, &c.
- Denotes breathing (aspiration) i.e. when placed at the upper, right-hand corner.
- b. Like b in bad.
- ch. As in chime, child &c., without breathing.
- d. " in darling.
- e. Like e in net, let &c., or the Scandinavian e.
- f. Not used in Tibetan.
- g. Like g in God.
- h. As in ham.
- i. Like i in ink. As the German & Scand. i.
- j. " j in jam.
- k. "k in kalendar, unaspirated.

l.m.n.o. As in English.

- ô. Like o in Scandinavian, or o in note, rose &c.
- ö. Like the German & Scand. ö. Something like i in bird.
- p. As English p without breathing.
- q. Not used in romanizing.
- r. As English r, exept in some parts in E.T. where it is rolled like scotch r.
- s. As in English.
- sh. Like sh in sharp
- t. As the English t maspirated.
- u. Like the Ger. & Scand. u. Like oo in loop, or u in supervise.
- ii. Somewhat flatter than u. (must be learned from a native.
- r.r. Not used.
- y. As the English y, or the Scand, j.
- May be pronounced like s. In E. & W. Tibet it is pronounced like z in Zanzibar.
- zh. Deeper and fuller than sh.

LESSON 2. (3)

DIALOGUE.

This dialogue is intended to furnish the beginner with a few, common sentences, so that teacher & student may exchange thoughts by referring to it.

| T: Good morning! | Zh u-den-ja (yö-pe. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| S: Good morning, 1 | La yö, ch`a-p'e-nang. |
| T: (Complimenting). 2 | Ku-zug ts'en-gye. |
| S: Please be seated. | La-yö, zhu-den-ja. |
| Are you well? | Ku k'am zang-pô yō-pe. |
| Yes, thank you. | La-yö, Pug-ch'e. |
| We) will read this book. | Pe-cha di lo q'i yin. |
| Will read from here. | Di ne lo g'i yin, |
| Is that correct ! | D'e tr'ig-tr'ig re d'a, |
| Not so very clear. | D'ag-pô rang ma-re. |
| Speak slowly please. | Ka-li ka-li sung ro-nang. |
| Please say it again. | Yang-kyar sung ro nang. |
| Say it many times please. | Ts'ar mang-pô sung ro-nang. |
| That will do. | D'a yong, or: d'e ch'o g'i re. |
| What is this called? | Di la gʻa-re zi gʻi yö. |
| You must learn it well. | Yag-pô lab gô-g'i-re. |
| Want : must. | Go-g'i-re. |
| Do not want. | Gô-g'i ma-re. |

चलनाश्चान्यत्रत्वा र्ल्याः स्त्रा लमाशःल्टा समार्याम्बरः। स्.पडिनाश.शक्री.चेश। यम् राज्ये । यहम् राम् प्रतिम् 최. Lr 와 와. 다 크 C. 다. 어 스 . 다 화 . এশ্ৰংজিব। গ্ৰশ্মক। **५**ये क ५ रे त्रेंमि मी ध्रेया **८**रे दशः त्र्यां मानी भेदा दे विमाविमारेद ५ स। <u>रमार्थे रदाक्ष रेता</u> नाःशःनाःशःनाश्रदः रेट्नाशःनात्रदः। MC. सेर. मर्थिट. रूवाशाम्बरः। क्र-अट.त्र.चाश्रट.र्चाश.चाश्रट.। दंभेरा देखेंगको देता **८५ भग रे बेर के थेंदा** พๆ:นัานสรณ์า์ทำร**ิร**เ **द**र्मी'मी'रे**र**। **द**र्में में अ:रेर।

| That is good. | D'e yag-pô re. | रे अम् ये रेर्। |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| It is late now. | D'a ch'i-pô re. | ५ 'क्षे' ^{चॅ} 'रे५। |
| Please come early. | Nga-pô p'e ro-nang. | र्ह्य. <u>जुच.</u> ऱ् <u>च</u> ्यश्चथरः। |
| Tibetan is difficult. | B'ö-ke ka-le k'ag-pô re | वॅर्-भ्रद-५गाद-२४४ मिना वे रेर्। |
| Perseverance will be crowned with success. | Tsön-vä che na t'uh yong. | महें बरुषा मुद्दान मुन्य पिटा। |
| Now I must ask leave. | D'a gong-pa zhu gô-gʻi-re. | ५.५मेंद्रिश्च.स.खे.४मो.मो.५२। |
| You may go now. | D'a p'e ch'o g'i re. | ५:सेम:कॅम:में।रे५। |
| T: Good-bye! | Ka-li zhu. | मी.जु.चर्बेचीश्र |
| S: Good-bye, | Ku-li p'e. | मृ'ले'येय। |

- but these phrases are used similarly. "Good morning" is not the literal meaning,
- Such complimentary terms are comm. 2. Lit: "The fame of His Honour is far-reaching."
- The romanization in this dialogue is C. T. colloquialism.

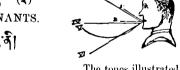
LESSON 3. (3)

THE THIRTY CONSONANTS.

म्राथानेर महामान्य की

(The figures refer to the tones)





The tones illustrated.

 1 3 Cha. 3 5 Ch a . 5 E $J^{*}a$. 4 3 Nya.

¹♥ Pa, ³♥ Pa, ⁵♥ Ba, ⁴♥ Ma.

⁵6 Zha, ⁵∃ Za, ⁵A Ah, ⁵W Ya.

¹5 Hu. ⁴W A.

Notes.

- I. The guttural A has a slight breathing of h.
- 2. In writing the letters make the top stroke first, then proceed from left to right. It is imperative that the student learn to write the letters by heart before proceeding further.
- 3. After having mastered the pronunciation and tones, cover the romanized alphabet with a piece of paper and commence practising the following:-

| 겍. | ጣ. | ď. | ≱ 1. | <i>5</i> ን | ∄. | ⋈. | 5 |
|-------|------------|------|--------------|------------|-----------|----|-----|
| ₹. | 4. | Ę. | ۵. | la. | 7 | ᅿ. | Ĕ. |
| ਬ. | 끠. | ৰ্ | ર્ઝ . | ਹ . | . | 5 | చ్: |
| দ্ধে. | 6 . | শ্ৰ. | ۲. | ₽. | 3 | | |

LESSON 4. (=)

THE FIVE VOWELS.

시크 시설 시설 시

FOUR VOWEL SIGNS.

 $\sim I. \quad \supset U. \quad \sim E. \quad \sim O.$

Their names;-

~ G'i-q'u. ~ Zhab-kyu. ~ Dreng-b'u. ~ Na-ro.

Note. These four vowel signs are placed above and below the letters and not beside them. To write mo, simply put maro on the top of ma: \overline{N}^* (mo), Zhab-kyn alone is written under the letters, the other three above, as:-

LESSON 5. (v)

में Ki, मि K'u, में G'e, दें Ngo, छिन Om.

The following "Six Reverse-letters" are mostly used in Tibetan books when imitating Sanscrit sounds, but some are in common use and the student is advised to master them well.

SIX REVERSE LETTERS.

लूची.लूची.र्येची

7 Tra. B Tra. 7 Dra. 6 Na. P. Ka. 7 Kya.

1. Tr, t'r d'r &c. are all palatal sounds, and must be uttered like one sound, not t and r separately, by curving the tongue-tip up under the roof of the mouth. Spare no pains in mastering this as such sounds abound in Tibetan and to fail in this is as offensive to the Tibetan car as a foreigner's d instead of the to the delicate English ear. Avoid betraying yourself!

2. In 'spelling' tra a Tibetan will say:- ta lo tra ; i. e. ta inverted (is) tra, &c.

৺ন্ধ্

SEVEN " YATAS" OR Y CONSONANTS.

This sign is subjoined to 7 letters thus:- J' Kya J' K'ya J' G'ya, J' Cha, J' Cha,

1 J' Cha, J' Nya. The three first retain the k sound, but the four last are changed. They are pronounced as follows:-J' like J J' like J J' like J J' like J Master these well!

1. Pronounced j'a.

LESSON 6.(s)

ଽଂସ5୍ୟୟ୍ୟର୍∵ସଞ୍ଜି∤

FOURTEEN "RATAS", OR R CONSONANTS.

コ This sign, called "rata," is subjoined to the following 14 letters, and not only add the r sound, but change the inherant sound of 7 letters, thus:- 項 tra. 宮 tra, 項 dra, 5 tra, 및 tra, 5

dr'a. J' na. J' tra, J' tr'a, J' dr'a, J' ma, J' sha, J' sa. J' hra. See lesson 4. Note 1.

A. (건. 건. 설문사) Similars in sound.

可与で Tra. 質量 Tr'a. 可当で Dr'a.

1. Neither the yota nor the rata affect the "breathing," 2. 5 is not used alone.

LESSON 7. (v)

15'ন্5প্ৰ Six "ha-tas" (ha-compounds).

1 H. Gha-a, 5. Dha-a, 5. Bha-a, 5. Dzha-a, 7. Drha-a, A. Lha.

1. The "hata" is thus subjoined to these 6 letters to represent similar sanscrit sounds. and gives a slight breathing of "ha" (h). Z-a god-is in common use, the others are mostly used in the classics.

মি'ন্দ্ৰীধ'বুৰা Six "latas" (la-compounds).

2 Ti La, Ti La, Ti La, Ti La, Ti La, Ti La, Ti Da.

2. These are all in common use. All but the last are sounded la (A), the "tone" alone is affected (lifted).

(ब) भुः बुरः यहुन् शः य यहुः हुन्। Sixteen 'wa-corners'.

3 मा मि मा र १ र र र र ह ल ज र प प प र र 3. The wazur' does not affect the pronunciation, except that it lengthens the sound a little.

STEP :1

SUPERADDED CONSONANTS.

মানী বস্তু শান্তমা | Twelve 'ra-heads'.

所 Ka. 可 Ga. E Nga. E Ja, 秀 Nya. デ Ta, デ Da, 素 Na. 可 Ba, 对 Ma, ぎ Tsa, 首 Deang

1. The student will notice that the ra-head does not affect the pronunciation beyond softenmg the letters: The letters loose their inherant, slight aspiration. See "tone-system."

মেস্মানুত্র Ten fla-heads.

श्राधनी वर्षः महिना Eleven 'sa-heads'.

취 점 전 최 전 전 전 전 점 점

2) Note 1, applies to the la-heads and sa-heads.

LESSON 8. (た) È科内長可では」 Ten 'affixes', or second consonants.

1 47 C' 5' 4' 4' A' A' A'

মূরবেদ্রবাপ্ত। Five prefixes. *

म: 5' म: रा दा

1. The affixes, as the word indicates, are added, or form the last letter of a word or syllable. They are all pronounced except the 5' and 5\" which only modify the sound, thus:-

55'3' De-pa (faith); not dad-pa. 의장ጣ Le-ka (work); not las-ka &c. The others, though often inaudible, are generally pronounced, as: 🕰 🎖 Lag-pa. -hand-, 📮 🛣 K'ang-pa. -house-,

数 as second final, or, affix proper, is not usually pronounced, f, x. 「内めず k'am; not kams &c.

* 2. The prefixes are never prounonced in standard Tibetan.

মন্দ্রে Geg -devil-; not byegs, মন্ত্র Chu -ten-; not behu.

3. The prefixes modify the breathing, more than the heads, in greater and less degree; also the tone The appearnt confusion about prefixes, head, subjuncts and affixes soon disappears by practice.

ইনামান্তবাবের দাউনা Eleven endings.

Pronounced Go, Ngo, Do, &c. They are added to their respective letters to give a finishing touch to the sentence. As :-

— सद्दर्भेर्पदेर्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्भेवार्

LESSON 9. (e)

यादेर्न पद्य है। Seven dative signs.

* 1. Most of these are also used as locatives.

It would simply confuse the beginner to give the rules for the use of these. When commencing the classics the student will consult the grammer on this point, so also regarding the use of the following, the their use will be illustrated in the lessons where possible,

ন্ত্ৰিম'শ্ব' মু'ব Five genitive signs.
নি g'i, দু' kyi, নি g'yi, বি i, মি yi.
নি শ্বিমানী বি The agentive signs.

Formed simply by adding N' thus:- में N' गुंडा गुंडा (देश) भेंडा

Note: The sa lengthens and deepens the tone, but does not affect the pronunciation. See "tone-system" Lesson 16.

Spelling. -showing use of vowels.- $\hat{\mathbf{m}}_{ki}$ LNN ngom. A'k'u3ºchi, 35 nyön. δch'u, آج nor. NN mö 13°m. Ftsi. €'dz'e. $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$ M *w öl. ಹೇs'u, arzhi, a ch. ₩5 yö. $\mathbf{\hat{x}}_{ri}$ Arshe. NE song. A'lu.

Problem in the second of the s

5. 5. W as second consonants, the not pronounced, modify the sound, thus: — WS mö; not mas; W5 yö; not yod, 55 d'e; not dad, Q5 lū; not lud, O becomes ö, a becomes c, u becomes ü &c. Keep this in mind!

and are audible and affect the vowel sounds in some what the same way. See below.

LESSON 10. (20)

More about spelling .- Prefixes & affixes -.

चन्द्रka. चन्द्रkag. चन्द्रke. चन्द्रkag. चन्द्रkag. चन्द्रkag. चन्द्रkag.

| 되취독'kur. | वग् <i>षाः</i> | মূদ্র্ম <i>া:</i> ৪। | 지위지 kur. | न <u>्</u> रणु ४७०. | न्यू:tra. | বশুবহা'trab. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| नश्चेद्र ^{*kye} . | মন্ধ্রী শ ানে. | ភាភិ្វី 🕶 kyang | . নশ্লীমানে | टाइन् स ात्ता. | 5 हु अॱ <i>।।।</i> 1. | নমুনা |
| নন্থ্য:te. | वध्यास teg. | महें tsc. | चर्यम्।श्राम्ब | ा.पहेर्ने tsön. | 그륏기회·drag | . दि <u>ग</u> ुर <i>'gyu</i> r. |
| ਮੁ ੀ 5***** | ŋu'myùl. | र्मुष्य कुलेत. | 고립지팅'dr.d | 5.মুশ : se. | मुी रा कृतः. | 9 |

1) T is pronounced wa when it is the initial letter of 2nd, 3d or 4th syllable, as the case may be; also after vowels generally. and after $\mathbf{5}$ as prefix, thus: $\mathbf{5}\mathbf{9}\mathbf{5}$ wany. $\mathbf{5}\mathbf{9}\mathbf{5}$ war. $\mathbf{6}\mathbf{7}$ o-wa. 57 ra-wa, 97 sha-wa, 57 b'u-wa, 2. When 5 has yata, rata, or a vowel sign, it is dropped out of pronunciation altogether, thus: ក្សិ[÷] ye, ក្សិ[÷] ye, កុម្ស ye. កុម្សិតស yeb, កុម្សក yang, កុម្មស ü. កុម្ស e. កុម្សិ៍ គិ[÷] tso-o, राजुनाह्य ra-ng, नुर्जेना' roy, नुजुञ्च ràl. नुजुः ra, हिं मेर्न j'a-o, &c. 5. ह्वां da, not la,

LESSON 11. (99)

THE NUMERALS.

| In figures. | In words. | Romanized, | English. |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|
| 2" | শৃউশ্' | $e^{i}dg$, | 1. |
| 3. | मार्केशः | výì. | 2. |
| 3. | নাধ্যুন | suri. | 3. |
| ⊌• | रूर्ने: | zhi. | 4. |
| ٧٠ | <u>ਰ</u> . | nqa | 5, |
| <i>©</i> . | <u>2</u> ुंचा | $d\vec{r}$ ng. | 6. |
| ₹° | <u> ସ୍</u> ଟ୍ୟୁ | dün. | 7. |

| PREPARATORY SERIES |
|--------------------|
|--------------------|

| 6 | ^T | | | 4 |
|----|----|---|----|---|
| 36 | CT | v | 17 | |

| , | - | ~ | |
|----|---|---|---|
| ſ | 1 | • | ١ |
| ı. | _ | _ | , |

| ۲. | 리 화주. | gye. | 8. |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------|-----|
| G. | र् णु | gu. | 9. |
| 20· | নত্র. (ধ্রম:ব.) _। | chu- (tam-pa) | 10, |

1. 吳斯덕 is added to full numbers like 10, 20, 40, 50, 100, &c. and sometimes when naming a number below 10, as: gye-t'am-pa -8.-&c.

LESSON 12. (23)

The numerals cont.

| <i>??</i> · | प दुःम्बिन् | chu-chig. | 11. |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|
| 93. | " मा ^{कृ} शः | " nyi. | 12. |
| ۶۶. | " मार्द्धाः | chug-sum. | 13. |
| 20 | " ସବି | chub-zhi. | 14. |
| 2 v · | ন हे. जि. | chö-nga. | 15. |
| 1 5. | न <u>ब</u> -र्नुमा | chu-dr'ng. | 16. |
| 2v· | " न 5्र | chub-dün. | 17. |
| 7 L . | वर्रे वर्गुर | chob-gye. | 18, |
| 2G* | নপ্ত:ব্লু: | chu-gv. | 19. |
| 29 · | કુ.મી. (દ <u>બ</u> .ત.) | nyi-shu (t'am-pa.) | 20. |
| 2 <i>7</i> | ² केर महिना ज. के ज़ समहिना | nyer-chig ov nyi-shu tsa chig. | 21. |
| 33. | क्रेर-पाक्रेश | nyer-nyi. | 22. |
| ३ °° | <u> না</u> র্থপ্ন বর্ণ্ <u>ণ (</u> রম.ল.) | sum-chu l'am-pa. | 30. |

| SECTION 1. | (| 13) PREPARA | ATORY SERIES. |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 37. | स्.मेश्मा. | so-chig. | 31. |
| ३१ | র্ ন্ ঠ্ | so-nyi. | 32. |
| 60. | ସ୍ୱି.ସହି.(ଶକ୍ଷ.ମ.) | zhib-chu t'am-pa. | 40. |

2. In counting one simply says:- tsa-chig.tsa-nyi, tsa-sum, tsah-gye &c..

LESSON 13. (93)

The numerals cont.

| . 4.00 | ~ 6_ | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|------|
| 6). | ले मारुमा | zhe-chig. | 41. |
| ≈ 3. | " म् ^{कृ} रा | v nyi. | 42. |
| 1,0. | ਓ. <i>¤ਪੈ.</i> | ngab-chu. | 50, |
| v 2 | ८.चीश्रमी. | ngā-chig. | 51. |
| € 0• | र्नेत्राचक्र. | d'rug-chu. | 60. |
| ૭ ૧ | रे'म्हिम् | re-chig, | 61. |
| S ₹ • | रे.चार्क्स. | nyi, | 62. |
| v°. | ন্ৰ্ৰত্ত | dün-chu. | 70. |
| vr | र्देव मिडेना | d'ön-chig. | 71. |
| ۲°٠ | বদী ই. বঞ্জ. | gye-chu. | 80. |
| 43. | चक्चिर्-मार्श्रहाः | gye-nyi. | 82. |
| ℃•• | ५ म् २८: | gub-chu. | 90. |
| ତ ? | म्].पि३इ४ | g'o-nyi. | 92. |
| 900· | ব ⊉ .গ্ৰ ম .ব. | gya t'am-pa, | 100, |

LESSON 14. (24)

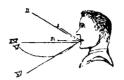
| 202- | चर्चुः ५ ८:म्रुठेम्ः | gya d'ung chig. | 101. |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| 300. | নাৡ প.বদী . | nyi g y a. | 200. |
| 20% | " " ৲ ১০:না উনা | " " d'ang chig. | 201. |
| 300- | নার্থ ম. বর্দী. | sum gya. | 300. |
| 2000. | <u>ह्र</u> ेट.सॅमो.(घोडुचो) | tong tr'a. | 1,000. |
| 3700. | " " ৸ৡয়৾৻৴৻৾৻ঀঀৢ৾৾৻ঀয়৾৻ঀ | • " " nyi d'ang gya-t'am-pa. | 2,100. |
| ३ =°°⁻ | " " चारीश. रंट.चब्रे.चमी. | '' '' sum d'any zhib-gya. | 3,400. |
| 30 000. | ম্রি'(শ উশ) | tr'i. | 10,000. |
| 200 000° | ন ্মুম'(সৃষ্ট্দা) | bôm. | 100,000. |
| 2000 000. | ≰.M. | sa-ya. (million) | 1,000,000. |
| 90 coo coo- | ਭੇ .ਕ. | j'e-wa, | 10 mill. |
| 900 000 000. | र्टेट. ५ सै२.(५ मै २) | d'ông-ch'ar, w, d'ông-gyur, | 100 mill. |
| 9 000 000 000 | माम्बर्भः | nam, | 1,000 mill, |

Note 1. The ordinal numbers are formed simply by adding 적 (pa) to the cardinals, with the exception of 5다건 first, thus:- 백용자기 2nd, 백왕자기 3d, &c.

2. It will be noticed that \\\ \mathbb{I}_{\overline{\text{S}}\end{aligned}\\ \mathbb{I}_{\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{I}}\end{aligned}\\ \mathbb{I}_{\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{I}}\end{aligned}\\ \mathbb{I}_{\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{I}}\end{aligned}\\ \mathbb{I}_{\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{I}}\end{aligned}\\ \mathbb{I}_{\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{I}}\end{aligned}\\ \mathbb{I}_{\overline{\text{I}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{I}}\end{aligned}\\ \m

LESSON 15. (24)

THE TONE-SYSTEM.



THE TONES ILLUSTRATED.

The careful student will learn to appriciate these hints at the beginning of his, or her, study of a language like Tibetan. By ignoring the tones in Tibetau—as some do in Chinese, where some of the tones are as indistinct to the beginner as the tones will at first appear in Tibetau—the result will be "uncertain sounds."

The six tones are demonstrated and examplified as follows:—

TONE 1. High pitched, often nasel, and short as if butted against something.

RULE 1. Words with a high-toned initial, ending in d'a, g'a or b'a.

2. Shielded* words ending in d'a g'a or b'a.

EXAMPLES. \$\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{3}\ nyi, to fade. \$\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{3}\ nye, to find. \$\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{3}\ t\,\text{i}\,\text{i}\,\text{o}\ praise. \$\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}\ k\,\text{i}\,\text{a}\ sheaf. \$\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}\ nyi\,\text{to sheep.} \$\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{3}\ t\,\text{to take off &c.}

2. High like tone 1, but long.

RULE. Words with high-toned initials, and shielded words not having d^*u^* d^*u^* or b^*u as second consonants, except when su-affixed, nor having su as second consonant.

EXAMPLES. 중 중 mouse, 미중 후 Lord, 미국 all, 중국 having, 미주저 sky, 5것 trituration bowl, 뭐 body, 문자(디) reward, 되었다자 to raise, &c.

3. Midium pitch and short like tone one.

RULE. Unshielded words, not having a high-toned initial, ending in ga, da or ba.

EXAMPLES. A51 without. 35 to be, 55'4' belief, 59' speach. A5' or not.

피통' to laugh, 지기 &c.

1). Short second consonants raise the pitch of the preceding letter a little, otherwise these should have been low.

4. Midium pitch and long.

RULE 1. Shielded words with sa as second consonant. 2. Unshielded, high initials with sa as second consonant. 3. Unshielded, low initials having d'a, g'a or b'a as second consonants, affixed by sa.

EXAMPLES. विश्वीत to fall, देशिका plural sign, श्रेंश incence &c.

Curved tone; deep, but gradually raised to midium pitch, like saying two in a surprised, questioning tone.

RULE. Unshielded, low initials not having d'a, q'a, b'a, sa as second consonants.

EXAMPLES. 55 house, 55 and, A5 to rise, 55 weather, A5 road, A5

milk, अर' butter, ACA' country, ACA' to come &c.

6. Descending, long tone.

RULE. Low-toned, unshielded initials with sa as second consonant.

EXAMPLES. NN' lower part, FN' side. WN' roasted corn or barly, 381 NN' &c.

- * 1) Words are shielded when prefixed, headed or both,
- 2. The initial letter is the one first uttered in pronunciation.

Thus: in nam $\neg 558$ na is the initial, g'a the prefix, ma the second consonant & sa the affix.

LESSON 16. (95)

Tone-system cont. A few general rules.

- RULE 1. Shielded words are in a high pitch.
 - Unshielded words with a high-toned initial, not having sa as second consonant, are also in high pitch.
 - .. 3. D'u, g'a and b'a, as second consonants, shorten the tone.
 - .. 4. Sa, as second consonant and final, lengthens the tone.
 - 5. Sa, , , , deepens and lengthens the tone.
 - 6. Unshielded, low-toned initials are low.

Exception 1. D'a, J'a and other low-toned letters, in rare cases, are low even when shielded.

- 2. Wa-corners, ah and ha subjuncts always lengthen the tone.
- 3. Q When subjoined to letters is called a-ch'ung and lengthens the tone like the wa-corner.

Classify the following:-

| মাধ্য. | हे द | שב. | म5. | ৰুম্য | मिषेश. | ই'্ | હેં. શ . |
|----------|-------------|-----|------------|-------------|--------|-----|-----------------|
| লূনাপ্ন. | 3K& | ٩٢٠ | ट्रिचा:पा: | . 9. | 췣ㄷ. | | |

Key. (to be covered while classifying the above).

- 6, 2, 5, 3, 5, 2, 1, 5,
- 3, 2, 5, 5, 1, 2.

1

EMMRHMOE EXAMED.

| 1. | write the alphabet from | i memor | у. | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---------|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | _ | | | | |

- 2. Tone the following:- N A T A A T A W T 例 A T B F F E
- 3. Write the vowels signs.
- 4. How many letters take the yata?
- 5. ,, ,, ,, rata?
- 6. Give the rule for pronouncing tr, tr' & dr.

White the abbleholet from many

- 7. Which letters are reversed?
- 8. How many letters take the la subjunct?
- 9. ra heads?
- 10. " " la and sa heads?
- 11. How does the wa-zur affect the pronunciation?
- 12. What is a prefix and how many are there?
- 13. Name five "endings".
- 14. Write 7 dative signs.
- 15. Which are the genitive signs?
- 16. How are the agentives formed?
- 17. Give the correct pronunciation of the following:- মধুনাধা ব্রন্ধা দার্ভী নি ব্রন্ধা ব্রন্ধা
- 18. Give the 6 'general rules' whereby the tones are determined.
- Write in the figures & character the following:-1, 5, 10, 16, 44, 98, 100, 144, 500, 1,0000, 1,200, 10,000, 100,000, 10,000,000.
- 20. How are the ordinal numbers formed?
- 21. Tone the following:- ব্যা শ্রমা খ্রমা ইবা ইয়া বা হর্মা শ্রমা
- 22, Analyse 디딜디자

NOTE. THE ABOVE QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ANSWERED WITHOUT ANY EXTRANEOUS ASSISTANCE. HAVING DONE SO, CONSULT THE PREVIOUS LESSONS & 1F SATISFIED PASS ON TO SECTION II WHICH WILL BE FOUND EASY, PROFITABLE AND INTERESTING.

SECTION 2.

NURSERY CHAT.

। মুধ্য মধ্যে নাইম।

LESSON 17. (N)



Here, hither. Di-la. Sho. Come! (to invite to come.) I, the first personal pron. -Nga. ME. To come, (Not to confuse beginners I omit A the infinitive sign Youg. (WIT'T') except where it is used in the lessons. Sign of the present & future tenses. Gi. ₹5. Yö. Aux. verb to be (am, are) generally with first person, (পি অবি present tense. श्वातृ: To look. Lit: eye see. Mig-ta. The demonstrative pron. that it : definite article. $D'\epsilon$. Su. Who? (what person?) Re. Aux. verb (am, arc, is) generally used when making a statement, W 4. A - p'a. Father.

A SURPRISE.

42.W.144

Come here! Lit: here come!

E-ME-AJ-M5!

I am coming, Lit: I coming am.

श्रमास्रा

Look !

रेश्वरी

Who is that? Lit: that who is?

रेख्यसरें

That is father. Lit: that father is.

Note. The substantive, or noun, comes first, the verb last.

LESSON 18. (94)

माःदेः

C'a va

What?

५येःक्रः

D. all'a

Book.

পূর্ব.

Su-i (sü).

Whose (agenitive sign added to nouns & pron.

Ľģ.

Ngà-i.

Mine.

ÃΓ.

G'ong.

Price, value.

मार्केंद्र

Ga-ts'ö.

How much? how many?

IMPORTANT QUESTION.

रेमारेरे

What is that?

रे'र्ये'क'रेर्।

That is a book.

য়ৢঀ৾^{৽ৼ৾}ৢ

Whose is it ?1

になっえ51

It is mine.

मेंद्रामार्केर्रा

What does it cost?

1. Note: the pronouns are frequently left out after having referred to the thing once.

LESSON 19. (20)

ME.ŢĨ.

Mang-pô.

Much, many.

ब्र:२५।

Ma-re.(ri)

Negative. Lit : not is.

ರ್ಷ.೪೭.

Ch'ung-ch'ung.

Small, little.

लमा.त्रु.

Yag-pô.

Good, nice. (in all its applications.

5' (prop. 5ኛ') D'a (d'am).

Interrogative sign.-after d'a.

SATISFYING ANSWER.

NC: 27: N: 25!

٩٣٠٩٢٠٩٢٠٩١

देखनार्वे देइद्या

351

Not much.

It costs little. Lit: price little is.

Is it nice?

Yes. Lit: is.

LESSON 20. (3º)

P5

K'yö.

You. 2nd personal pronoun singular.

ยิร:ฎั.

Kyi-pô.

Happy; well.

५५ म

Dug.

Aux, verb to be,—seldom with first person.

चा. (चोश).

Ga.

Interrogative, like d'a, following g'a.

মে.ম.

 Λ -m α .

Mother.

IJ.

La,

Dative-to-, and locative-in, on-.

더a.

Lab.

To tell, make known.

네.다.

Ga-pa.

Where 7

यंगामर

O-k'any.

Down-stairs, lower flat.

ANXIETY.

1. Note: The last letter is simply repeated in making a question. 2.47 is changed into H after na, ma, ra, la.

3. The "she" (1) is not used when the sentence ends in g'a as it resembles she. At the end of a clause or paragraph one "she" is used after g'a and two shes after others.

LESSON 21. (39)

G'a-li. Slowly, slow. Dro. To walk, go. A gentle imperative added to mild commands & petitions. w_1 A. (Please) र्मायःश्वेषः Rig-pa-drim. Be careful! Lit: mind, be cautious! ष्यतुःहै। A-u-tse. 'It is alright', 'it does not matter.' BE CAREFUL! मायोगायोपम् Walk slowly please. र्मायःश्लेषा Be careful!

It is alright (don't be affraid.)

1) A is not as a rule used to superiors, but to equals & enferiors.

LESSON 22. (२३)

র্টুব:ছধ:

Tob-ch'e.

Food.

हेंचा रे '

Tog-tse.

Little; some.

חας.

Nang.

Polite word for to give. (Commonly used.

<u>a</u>.

To.

Food.—short for tob-ch'e.

ፈደ.

Ts'ar.

Finished, completed.

٤١.

Ma.

Not, A negative used in past tense & imperratives.

ΧŒ.

Song.

Sign of past tense.

श्रमुंचाश.त्र.

Gyog-pô.

Quickly, soon.

35

Che.

To do, to act.

ম:ক্রব

Ma-ch'en.

Cook. Lit: 'mother great'. (irrespective of sex.

취5:지5다

Ke-tang.

To call; call! Lit : voice send.

THE INEVITABLE.

ट.ज.र्जेच.कश.ट्रेच.ड्र.चायट.।

Please give me some food.

ૡૄૻ[.]ઢં×સ ર્શેટા

The food is not ready.

- প্রমূমধার্টা ব্রথকা

Hurry up please?

अ.क्रेब्.ज.**स**्र-प्र-१

Call the Cook.

المَّ عِمْ عِمْ الْمُ

Food is ready.

1). Propperly 新克克 imp. mood, but in the colloquial the past tense is generally used for both present tense & imp. 2. 口中 I in the passive—me. 3)叫 is also used with transitive verbs, when the substantive is in the agentive, As:-阿尼利斯尼和阿尼河斯 be gave me.

LESSON 23. (१३)

BRIEF ORDERS.

Sufficient, enough, right.

(発育、報子、四子)
 (日本)
 (日本)</li

- 1. Against rule this word is generally pronounced long. Possibly it ought to have a sa affix.
- 2. The imperative is often formed by putting the negative before the verb.

ENGLISH.

3. See note 2 in lesson 22.

Cho. 1

SUMMARY OF "NURSERY CHAT"

IN

ROMANIZED.

AND

| 17- Come here! | Di-la sho, |
|----------------|-------------------|
| I am coming, | Nga yong gʻi yö. |
| Look! | Mig-ta. |
| Who is that? | D'e su re. |
| It is father. | $A \cdot p'a$ re. |

18- What is that?
That is a book.
Whose is it?
It is mine.
What does it cost?

19- Not much. Is it nice? Yes.

20- Are you alright?
I am ill.
Tell mother.
Where is mother?
She is down-stairs.

21- Walk slowly please.Be careful.It is alright.

22- Give me some food.The food is not ready.Be quick!Call the cook!The food is ready.

23- Take the table-things away!
Shut the door!
Do not make a noise!
Help me, (give me a hand).
That will do.

D'e g'a-re re.
D'e pe-ch'a re.
D'e su-i re.
D'e ngà-i re.
Gong g'a-ts'ö re.
Mung-pô ma-re.
D'e yag-pô re d'a.
Re.

Kyö kyi-pô dug g'a.
Nga na g'i dug.
A-ma la lab.
A-ma g'a-pa dug.
O-k'ang la dug.
G'a-le g'a-le dro a.
Rig-pa drim.
A-u-tse.

Nga la tob-ch'e tog-tse ter
To ts'ar ma song,
Gyog-pô che,
Ma-ch'en la ke-tang,
To ts'ar song,
To-nö p'ar-k'ur,
Go gyab,
Ur-dra ma che,
Nga la ro che,

D'e ch'o g'i re.

Translate and write the following in the Tibetan character.

1- Is that enough? 2- Where is my book? 3- The book is mine. 4- Cook is unhappy. 5- I will come quickly. 6- The food is not good. 7- You are making a great noise. 8- Do not shut the door. 9- Who is down-stairs? 10- I will see.



LESSON 24. (₹♥)

। द्वेय:क:बीय:य।

সূত্র Tr'om. Market, bazar.

মুদ্দেশ Lang-sha. Beef, Lit: ox-meat.

%ম্ম' *Nya-g'a* A catty. (about 1 1/3 lb.

 $\widetilde{\mathfrak{Z}}$ Nyö. Past tense & imperative mood of $\widetilde{\mathfrak{Z}}$ to buy, also used for pre-

sent tense.

Yang. Also, moreover.

বৃদ্দান্ত্ৰ B'a-le. Bread.

55. D'any. And. (a conjunction.

Nya.
Fish.

 \mathcal{Z} Salt. GIVING ORDERS.

मिंह्रा (A द्वा दिवा नी देद। Go to the market!

म्राट- विश्वनाना निर्धाः अस्ति Bny 2 catties of beef.

พะสๆ ผลาษระ 1 Also buy 5 leaves of bread.

३'माधुस'र्प' कॅर्नि'हे हेस्। And 3 fishes and some salt.

1.55 This conjunction is added to the sentence in Tibetan, not prefixed to the following which it combines.
2. The adjective follows the noun.

LESSON 25. (3Y)

うみで、 Che-ma-ka-ra. Sugar. Lit: sand sugar, i. e. not lump sugar.

₩5.7 (I) To be, to have, (anx. verb.

हमार्गमा Zho-ko. Patatoe.

| | CT | | |
|--|----|--|--|
| | | | |

| | - | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| होर् | Me. | Without, absent, not. |
| दे: दे : | Re- re . | Each; every. |
| दश. | Ne. | From, of. |

EMPTY CUPBOARDS, 1.

- 1). Pa should propperly follow d'a, but euphony demands wa, or a in this case.
- 2). Yang may be translated either, neither, nor, according to the context.

3), ch'o to permit, allow.

LESSON 26. (35)

| पेचेश. | Dre. | Rice. | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| ৺ রগ্র. | Dre-bu. | Fruit. | |
| ন্যু-দ্বিব | Dr'o-zhib. | Flour. | |
| 别·C. | Go-nga. | Egg. | |
| ন্ন'মূগ | Ga-mug. | Ginger. | |
| र्वे | Ni. | As to, regard | ing: what about? |
| दें दें | O-re. | Oh yes!(an e | xleamation. |
| | | MPTY CUPI | BOARDS, 2. |
| বর্ষ, বর্ষা | नुः मूँ लियः क्षे | ۲. ۵۲۱ | Rice, fruit, flour & eggs there are. |
| भु-खुना <u>क</u> ी | | | What about ginger? |
| दें देन देख | (दर्जे २५। | | Oh yes! that is about finished. |

1) Dro, to walk, added to ve be has the meaning of about, at the point of, almost &c..

LESSON 27. (30)

καng.

Added to adj. & adv. & followed by negative, has the meaning of

not very.

તે[.]વં

O-na,

However; but; well then.

रुमाः

Chig.

Some, a little.

5.

D'a.

Now.

वर्षेर:ये

Gor-pô.

To delay; procrastination.

WARNING.

श्रमाञ्चायाद्र्यो

Go and see. Lit: go to see.

५२ भाषार ये राष्ट्र प्राप्त से देश

Here is not very much here.

वे वर्षेण्डे केश

Well then, buy some.

५५मू

Off you go now!

त्र्वरःयः स²नेता

Don't delay!

1) Note the construction! 'to be not is', or present not is.

2- ma-che' = don't act - delay - !

LESSON 28. (34)

ম্রীন'ব্রি Zim-pön. (simpön) Waiter; body-servant.

পূৰ্

Yün.

Time.

£ 1.25

Ring-pô.

Long: of time & area.

শেনাধ্য,

La.

A polite prefix to answers, in the negative & affirmative, to take

away bluntness.

Ħ.

 K^*o .

He. 3d personal pron. masc.

42.51

Te-mo.

Sight, theatrical, play.

녌.

Ta.

To see.

W47175

Yin-pa-dra.

Likely, perhaps. Lit: like being.

રે.ખ.

D'e-la.

There.

DISAPPIONTMENT.

म्बेस-इयंब-ब्रिंस-स-एव-इट-धे-तिन्द-मुन्दुम्

The waiter is delaying long in the market.

सन्धादन् । मिन्दून् संख्यादन् नामिन्द्रः १ Yes, 1

Yes, he has perhaps gone sight seeing.

रे.ज.ल्ट.मी.पर्मा

There he comes!

1) ATT dro-wa, infinitive mood: Here, in a colloquial sense, it means gone. p. t.

LESSON 29. (3e)

ዺ፟፟ጜ፞፞ዺጟ

Din-dra.1

Thus, so, like this.

, 보쉾.

Ne.

After verbs it has the meaning of ing, present participle; having

&c.

김화.건.

Che-pa.

Past tense of 35'4' to do.

र्नोदशःयार्कदः Gong-pa-te'ung.

Polite word for to be angry, indignant.

ጓ٠₹፫٠

D'e-ring.

To-day.

EXCUSES, 1.

८१.५८.श्र. ज्यार वर्गर वर्शमा रे प्रश्न पालेया

What have you been doing delaying so long?

५में(द**स**:स:स:स्रःद्वंदः।

I beg your pardon. Lit : don't be angry.

मा.इ.वैश.रा.लुश

What have you been doing?

रे'र्रेट'र्ह्डिस'ढुट'ढुट'²रे**र**॥³

The market was very small to day.

- 1-. The ah prefix of second syllable adds n-sound to the preceding.
- 2-. 'Ch'ung-ch'ung', if emphasized—i. e. nttered in a high tone —means very small.
- 3.. When speaking of the past, \$5° may be translated was.
- 1-. THOSE MARKED THAVE BEEN LEARNED BEFORE IN A DIFFERENT CONNECTION.

LESSON 30. (2°)

Almost, nearly; with negative = scarcely. 5°C'N Ha-lam.

Any, anything; followed by a negative—nothing. חבישר. G'ang-yang.

To be able, can.

ăz. T'ob. To obtain, to get.

침건.

۷Ľ. As, since, because, (added to verbs, aux. verbs, adjectives & adv. Tsang.

এনা-ব Lug-sha. Mutton. Lit: sheep-meat.

Tub.

EXCUSES. 2.

I could scarcely get any fruit at all.

ब्राट-वासेन् उटाखना-वाकुँसायाधिक।। As there was no beef (I) bought mutton.

1) Note: The negative, in this case, is separated from g'ang-yang, to which it belongs, and prefixed to the tense (song). A rule cannot be given for its place in the sentence.

Observe its place in the following lessons. Generally speaking it is coupled to the verb.

LESSON 31. (३१)

24.11. $Rul \cdot pa$. Rotten, corrupt. श्रामार्गश Ma-tog. Except. (followed by a negative. **□점.석**C. Che-tsang. Therefore, on that account. **4**2. Ts'ab. Substitute. ts'ab-la=in place (of. Cha-te. Fowl, hen. EM. Ngc. I, first pers. pron., in the instrumental. **ځځ.** $D^{i}e^{-i}$. Its. of t, of that.

EXCUSES. 3.

पर्यक्ष.लचे.ग्र.लट.ब्रेंच.थ.श्रूट.।

Neither did I get good rice.

३-५०४-धासामार्जेन्सार्से द्वासारेद्।

There was nothing but rotten fish.

नुश्च ४८ देवे ४व व व ८ १ मु दे निहे ने हें शहें ।

So I bought a fowl instead (of it.

Learn these sentences well and note construction.

LESSON 32. (३३)

CM.

Ngam.

An interrogative sign after \$\mathbb{\pi}\$; when followed by a nega-

tive-or.

ब:बेट:

Na-ning.

Last year.

באַקאַיחַר.

Yin-kyang.

But, however.

ञ्जराञ्चान्यम् नासः Cham-ku-sho.

Lady; mistress.

4

Na.

Ιf.

EXCUSES. 4.

विना निना विन सेट रहा सार्सेट ।

Did you get patatoes or not?

४३८:मे¦सम्बेर्गस्रःसेर्पस्।¹

As there was none but last year's,

שרישביאבין

(I) did not buy any.

ल्य-ग्रीट-अँश-भी-मिर्नेवाश-इपारम्ब्राश

However, if the mistress want (them,

८.३. त. प्रमान्त्री के लिया

I will go and buy,

1) Pr as, since. 2) Lady in the passive. Lit: Lady to want if. 3) Lit: To buy, go to buy, go to purchase. 35 \(\text{N} \) \(\te

LESSON 33. (33)

₹.

Ngo.

Face, countenance.

ヹヹ

Ts'a-pô.

Hot, uga ts'a-pô shame, to be ashamed. Lit: hot face.

| SECTION 2 | TION 2. | 2. |
|-----------|---------|----|
|-----------|---------|----|

(31) DOMESTIC SERIES: MARKETING.

Mi. A negative (used with the pres & future tenses generally.

বুবুদ্ধি Dug. To be. (is ; are) min-dug is not, not.

মুহা Gam. An interrogative, after মু

Rang. Added to pers. pron. to give emphasis.

हेर हों Tse-mô. Play.

প্রস্থা Shà-ta. Solely, only, entirely.

Rast tense of FT to play. The mô the to play.

REPREHENSION.

र्टि र्ढे 'ये है 'यर मानाहा Are you not ashamed?

নির্দির মিনি প্রায়েশ প্রায়েশ প্রায় You have simply been playing.

1-. In the colloquial rang is much used thus, but without any meaning.

LESSON 34. (35)

• Sig: Song. Go! off you go! away with you! i. e. when addresed to a person.

Shig. Imparative sign, after N Not generally used.

At once, immediatly.

55A Money; silver.

PIC Dang. To be sufficient, enough.

मृत्माभ Zhn(g-la. Afterwards, later; last.

GOOD RESOLUTION.

5'NE' Now off you go!

मारे देने अप्तारे केंद्रा देन Buy what is needed!

भन्भादिनो भिन्न प्रतिस्थादासर्वतः। Yes sir I am going, please don't be angry.

351.481.481.81C.01C.01.0141

Whenever the purchasing is done I will come at once.

45日のでにからかれては、41日

I suppose the money will be enough.

श्र.चं.चेवचाता.हेर.क्रेची

If not enough it can be given-paid-later.

1-. 'La' means more than simply yes in this case.

LESSON 35. (34)

ष्पटमी

Ang-g'i.

Number. UNCA 55 Number 1, 1st class.

ह्रम्प्प् $(\mathring{\vec{\beta}}^{T})^1$ Tram-ka.

Tibetan silver coin (value 6 annas).

THE WAITER BUYS MEAT. 1.

म्राटः यः अनाः ये व्यवः द्रायः।

Have you got good heef?

ब्राटः १ छाटः मी ५८ दो छेरि।

I have 1st class beef.

अवामा रेप्स² मार्केर।

How much @ catty?

र्ने मार्रे या अवा मा मली

Four catties to a transka

1-. c placed over a letter has the same meaning as ma placed after.

2-. La has the meaning of for in such cases; Re is used for one. = 'for one catty' &c.

LESSON 36.

ह्रोद में (ह्रोद में) Nyen-pô.

Tender, soft,delicate (of raw meat-&c.

CX.

 L_{e} .

Than, (used with comparative degrees.

М.Ш.

Ya-q'a.

Better, superior.

જૂખ.લ<u>.</u> (ચે)

Ta'il-br.

Fat: lard.

•5

D'a.

A particle used at the end of sentences to excite attention.

BUYING MEAT 2.

এবংশ্বীর মান্ত্র <mark>বিদ্যানির।</mark>

The meat is not very tender.

(33) DOMESTIC SERIES: MARKETING.

८५ सहायाना हिंदा या हो । होना स्था के या सामाना हो ।

There is no better in the market than this.

Look! notice the fat!

LESSON 37. (秋)

শ্বংবপ্রবাবে 🔠

Char-zhag-pa. { jar-zhag-pa.

Stuck on, placed on artificially.

Ke-ch'a.

Talk, speach.

리杉·4.

Che-na.

If so, in that case, if done, then.

Ă[C·

G'yong.

Loss, deficit.

বেইনা.

 P°_{0q} .

'To strike,' to befall.

BUYING MEAT. 3.

क्रिंग.पी. रे. श्रेर. चलना रा. रेरी

95.425. #2.21

<u> अनामाञ्चना हेर मु</u>ीर्भेद दश।

नुसार दाया भींदा देशेंगा मी सेता

The fat is (simply) stuck on. (not real)

Such talk! (nonsense)

Will you give 6 catties?

Then I will loose! 3

1-. Past tense, also used for present. 2-. The possessive is used in such cases (adjectively). Din-drid-ii=such a man &c. 3-. Lit: Loss will strike me.

LESSON 38. (秋)

धुरःग

Ch'e-ku.

Half.

শ্ৰু.

Men.

A negative (used without aux, verbs,

M4.21.

Yen-pa

Others, other; different.

<u>\$</u>:(4<u>\$</u>)

Dr'i.

Ask: to ask.

মের.

Len.

To take, grasp.

五七当八

K'eb-zang.

Profit, gain.

4.44

Tsa-ne.

Not at all; nothing at all. Used with a negative.

BUYING MEAT. 4.

वें वा व्यवस्थित गा

Well then, five & a half?

यम्बास्य प्रदाय र्

No, ask others.

अना ना कि होर मी भिन नहा।

Will you give 5 catties?

दें ब त्येव। दें त्य वि त बाद क्ष क्ष कि त का Well, take it. There is no profit at all on this.

SUMMARY OF MARKETING.

IN

ENGLISH

AND

ROMANIZED.

24. Go to the market. Buy 2 catties of beef. Also buy 5 loaves of bread. And 3 fishes & some salt.

25. There is no sugar either.

Nor potatoes. Shall I buy some? You may buy a little of each.

26. Rice, fruit, flour & eggs there are. What about ginger? Oh yes, that is about finished.

27. Go and see. Here is not very much here. Well then, buy some. Off you go now. Don't delay.

There he comes!

28. The waiter is delaying long in the mar Zim-pon tr'om la yun ring-pô gor g'i dug.

29. What have you been doing delaying so long? I beg your pardon.

What have you been doing?

Tr'om la dro gô-g'i-re. Lang-sha nya-g'a nyi nyö. Yung b'a-le nga d'ang,

Nya sum d'ang, ts'a tog-tse nyö.

Che-ma-ka-ra yang yö-a ma-re. Zho-ko yang me. Tog-tse nyo gö pe.

Re-re ne tog-tse nyo ch'o g'i rc.

Die dre-b'u dr'o-zhib go-nga yö. Ga-muq ní,

O-re, d'e ts'ar dro yö.

Mig-ta la dro.

Di-la mang-pô rang yō-a ma-re,

O-na, tog-tse nyö.

D'a dro.

Gor-pô ma che.

Yes, he has perhaps gone sight seeing. La dug, k'o te-mô ta la dro-a yin-pa-dra. D'e-la yong g'i dug.

> Din-dra mang-pô gor ne g'a-re chepa yin.

Gong-pa ma ts'ung. G'a-re che-pa yin.

The market was very small to day. D'e-ring tr'om ch'ung-ch'ung re.

- 30. I could scarcely get any fruit at all.
- 31. Neither did I get good rice. There was nothing but rotten fish. So I bought a fowl instead.
- 32. Did you get potatoes or not? As there was none but last years, I did not buy any. However, if the mistress want them. I will go and buy.
- 33. Are you not ashamed? You have simply been playing.
- 34. Now off you go! Buy what is needed. Yes sir, I am going, please don't be angry. Whenever the purchasing is done I will come at once. I suppose the money will be enough. If not enough it can be paid later.
- 35. Have you got good beef? I have first class beef. How much @ catty? Four catties to a tramka.
- 36. The meat is not very tender. There is no better in the market than this.

Look! look at the fat!

- 37. The fat is -simply- stuck on. Such talk! Will you give 6 catties? Then I will loose.
- 38. Well then, 51? No. ask others! Will you give 5 catties? Well, take it! there is no profit at all on this.

Dre-b'u ha-lam g'ang-yang t'ob ma song. As there was no beef I bought mutton. Lang-sha me tsang, lug-sha nyo na yin.

> Dre yaq-pô yang t'ob ma song. Nya rül-pa ma-tog yö-a ma-re. Che-tsang d'e-i ts'ab la nge cha-te chia nyö pa-yin. Zho-ko t'ob song ngam ma song. Na-ning g'i ma-tog me pe.

G'ang-yang nyö ma song. Yin-kyang cham-ku-sho la gö na. Nga nyö la dro g'i yin,

Ngo ts'a-pô mìn-dug g'am. K'yö-rang tse-mo shà-ta tse pa re *

D'a sona. G'a-re gö-na d'e nyö shig. La dro g'i yin, gong-pa ma ts'ung.

Nyö ne lam-sang yong g'i yin.

Ngul dang g'i yin-pa-dra. Ma dang na, zhu-la ter ch'o.

Lang-sha yag-pô yö pe. Lang-sha ang-q'i d'ang-pô yö, Nya-q'a re la g'a-ts'ö. Tram-ka re la nya-g'a zhi.

Sha d'e nyen-pô rang ma-re. Di le ya-qa tr'om la me.

Mig-ta, ts'il-lu la ta d'a. Ts'ıl-lu d'e jar-zhaq-pa re. Din-dr'a-i ke-ch'a. Nya-g'a dr'ng ter g'i yin na(m. Che-na nga la g'yong p'og g'i re.

O-na, nga d'ang ch'e-ka. La men, yen-pa la dr'i-d'a. Nya-g'a nga ter g'i yin na(m. O-na len, d'e la k'eb-zang tsa-ne vo-a marr.

In lesson 33 it should be re; not yin.

Translate and write the following in the character.

1. Give me some bread. 2. I am ill, therefore I cannot come. 3. That will do. 4. I can-6. If you don't do it soon, I will tell the mistress. not do it at all. 5. Have you done it? 7. I will give the silver to you if you want it. 8. Do you want to go now? 9. Last year's ginger is 11. What did I tell you? better than this. 10. Ask father the price of this. 12. If the meat is not tender don't buy it on any account. 13. You must not only look to the profit. 15. It does not matter if you loose a bit. 16. Please do not be angry, the waiter will 17. What have you been doing to-day? 18. I have done nothing whatever. 19. do it at once. Take one of each. 20. What did you see there?



LESSON 39. (3e)

THE KITCHEN.

। वयः द्रारामाः श्रीरः।

ਝੂ.ਧ੩ਟ.

Lob-zang.

Name of person. Lit: sound mind.

여괴성.

La.

Added to names, of persons addressed, as an honorific.

क्षेत्र:

P'e(b,

Respectful for AT to go; also to come.

র্মবর (মীব pr.t.) Leb.

To arrive.

मिन्नेसर्द्येका स्राक्षेत्रायाः स्नार्प्यद्रारा

Bearer! call the cook.

्रें स्वारःज्ञात्र्या क्षेत्रःश्चृष्मित्वाशःगुकायेतः विश्वरःज्ञात्र्याः

Lobzang! the mistress calls you.

जैंश.सं.चार्त्वाश.जामा भ.कुर्यश्रेयश.श्ट.। Mrs.! the cook has come.

1-. Note Construction! Lit: lady (by) come saying is,

LESSON 40. (≥0)

ৰ্ক'ই্-

Ts'a-ting.

Breakfast. About 9 a. m. (2nd breakfast or tiffin.

₽€

Z80.

To make, prepare.

حّج.

Ren.

Arrived (of time); time is come near &c.

ર્જે (૧ર્જે ૬)1

Tso.

To boil, cook.

MC.4.

Yang-na.

Or; whether.

रुशःमीं

Ru-g'o.

Bone.

5、右、うた、日ヨ へみ、私にり

Now it is time to prepare breakfast.

मार मार्डे रमों मारेरा

What shall I make?

न्यर्देशन्त्रम् निन्देन्।

You must boil meat.

মান্ত্ৰ প্ৰদান কৰি। বৰ্ণ দি নি নি ।

Shall I boil beef or mutton?

इस'र्ने जिंद्र'यदि म्चार'न्ने 'दे रहेंस(हेंस)।

Boil the beef with bone in it.

1-. In the coll, the use of this verb to boil is rather confusing. The state of being boiled is ts'ö, while to boil is tsö. Sometimes ts'ö can be used for the imperative.

2-. The sign of interrogation may be left out in this case where or in itself is a question.

3-. Lit: bone-containing beef.

So also & TTT TTT water containing salt &c.

LESSON 41. (ピク)

র্মুব,রাম

Nön-pe,

Additional, more, extra.

* Đị**ợ**:

To put into, to add,

XXI

Ts'ö,

Boilded, state of being done, cooked.

नर्नेन (पर्नेने

 $T\ddot{\circ}n$.

To cause to come out, to expell,

(38) DOMESTIC SERIES: THE KITCHEN.

मोट.**भ**.सीचो. 🤄

G'ung-la-p'u(g.

Carrot. After the chinese hong-lo-pô.

Þ.선섨.

K'a-she.

Some, a few.

५७१५:ॲ०१

Ka-yö.

China-ware; crockery; cup of china or earthen ware.

*FIC

Whole, full; one-of anything filled or measured.

AT)

Lug.

To pour into.

८२:क्रॅन्नने२२:५८। क्रॅन्यस:५ॅन्न्से:कुन। धमा:सं:र्डेस।

र्वेश्वसम्बद्धिः द्वीं वी से द्वा

लट प्रचेश र्यार लूज चट धिया। ट्रेथिश चीट ज स्वीपाय प्रश्नित। Is this enough?

Add a little more.

Boil it well;

When done take it out.

Then add a few carrots—to the broth.

Also put in a cupful of rice.

LESSON 42. (≥३)

ବ୍ୟାନ୍ତି:

Zhag-ts'i.

Fat,- in a melted form.

37.

Nyab.

To seim off,

414

Sha-k'u.

Broth; gravy, meat juice.

বর্থা (৭,র্মনা)

I'sa(g.

To strain, filter.

MIM M

Sha-men.

Spices. Lit: meat medicine.

चलम्।(यहून्।)

Zha(g,

To place, put, lav &c.

विषाःक्षेत्रय। स्यामःचस्य।

Seim off the fat.

Strain the soup.

SECTION 2.

(39) DOMESTIC SERIES: THE KITCHEN.

প্রশ্নর বিশ্বর বিশ্বর

Add some spices.

Then keep it warm.

LESSON 43. (≥३)

业仁,44.

Kang sha.

Leg-of meat.

चढ़ि.म्रीट.

Zhi-ling.

Quarter-of a carcase of meat.

<u>₹</u>₹.

 $Ng\ddot{o}$.

To roast, fry.

12.

Tab.

Stove, cooking range, fireplace.

ন'ড:

Ha-chang.

Very-precedes the adv. or adj. as in English.

ଧ୍ୟର୍ଥ ଅନ୍ଧ୍ୟ Ts'am-ts'am.

Sometimes, now & then.

মে.লুনা.মীব.

A-lo-gyab.

To turn(upside down.

उष्ट्र्यास

Ts'iq-pa.

To burn, singe.

ā:ð5:

Ch'u-ts'ö.

Hour. Lit: water measure. After the use of water-clocks.

321

Ts'am.

About: nearly up to, approximately.

| ५.३८.**%**च.चे.चे.५८। | इ.२५च्.चे.चे.५८।

Moreover, you must roast a leg of mutton.

(= 2 2 4 4 4 7 2 1

वयादे क उदा के ये विजेश।

Make the stove very hot.

भक्षश्नराश्चर्षश्चर पार्ट्राखालेन।

Turn the meat from time to time.

भारकेंग्यानुराखा

Don't burn it.

ढ़ःर्देंर माक्षेश्राउधादें र र्मो मी रेरा

Roast it for about 2 hours.

Zö,past tense of Zo, used as imp. 2-. Lit: not burn do, don't do singeing please.

LESSON 44. (كالتارك)

정**각.**각.(정고.ጏ) Bar-ra, The grasping hand'.

D'o.

Two, used only when speaking of things measurd out, dry & fluid.

मार्थट:श

Tsang-ma.

Clean, pure.

Trü.

Past tense of REST to wash, cleanse.

중미성.

Cha(g.

Iron.

B'ar-du.

Until; unto. Used with a negative.

²/₂.

Lang.

Saucepan, cooking vessel.

लेंचा जॉचा खुर र र रें येव।

Take two handfuls of potatoes.

चीश्ट.भा.चर्चेश.थश.र्जवीश.श्रेट.ची.थट.फा.र्चेची

Having washed them clean put them into the iron saucepan.

文. 対ナ.ナ.山に.山口

Add a handful of salt.

ने दशकार्केश वर र रहेश।

Then boil till done.

1-. The word qualifying an action (verb) precedes it, while the adj., qualifying a noun follows. As: भन्य नेतृ well do. i. e., do it well; नग्र नेतृ अनुष्य minister clever, i. e., elever minister. &c.

LESSON 45. (=r)

CWu

Water.

To pour out

नेय हैं

A short time, a moment.

출도함.홋회·취직. Lang-tsö-gyab.

To steam.

Shi.

To peel off (skin, peel, bark &c.

SECTION 2. (41) DOMESTIC SERIES: THE KITCHEN.

디네외.디.(라네외.디.)

Paq-pa.

Skin; hide; peel; bark.

कुश्चित्र के. दे.ची जूंदा

When boiled pour out (off) the water,

नेवशक्त हैं के दशहर सहस्

Then steam (them) for a short time.

मीवन प्रात्मेश रा.ट्रे.चोश्टर स.चेशा वेशा विशा Afterwards you peel them cleanly.

1-. Tsang-ma is clean, but tsang-ma che to clean, or in a clean manner.

LESSON 46. (🛩 🤄

ગું∙વું

Ku-shu.

Apple.

ชม.ฎ.

Kam-pô.

Dry, dried.

चा.जु.

Gu-le, (le)

Slowly, in a slow, careful manner.

जैचाश जू.

Cha(q-ko.

Small iron saucepan, (ko is Chinese.

•4∠.⋈.

Nang-la.

Into, inside, within, Generally used with the genitive.

* 55.

D'ang.

When, i. e., when added to the infinitive mood of the verb.

ý.ý

Li-shi.

Cloves.

गी.चे.श्रेश.ता. हेचा.झे.जब.वशा।

Take some dried apples and,

मा.ज.चेश.वश.जैमाश.म् प्र.वट.ज.ब्रूश।

Boil slowly in the small iron saucepan.

ร_าผม สังเสรามรุรา

When nearly done,

<u> चु</u>.स.पो.र.श्रॅंद.र.चोट.खेंचो

Add a bandful of sugar,

방·성뇨·시む~~ 1

-Also some cloves. (add)

I-. Here the present tense is used and not the past—as is generally the case—tho' it would not be wrong. 2-. No may also be a conjunction in such cases.

LESSON 47. (=v)

あられ

Ts'ang-ma.

All: whole, entirely.

SECTION 2.

(42) DOMESTIC SERIES: THE KITCHEN,

ब्रिमार्चिमा

Tr'ig-tr'ig.

Right, proper; ready.

ষৰ.জ.(রূব.জ.)

Ngen-la.

First; before.

Bx(9Bx)

K'yer.

গ্রহারা-রহ

T'am-che:

To Carry. K'yer-yong=to bring.

Ĕ.

J'α.

All, every.

Tea.

કે**ત**્રીત

Ten-shin.

Cake. After the chinese tien-shin. (Little heart) small cakes.

79 199 ----

Dro-tse.

Table, dining table. From the Chinese cho-tse.

뭡C.너.

Gang-la.

On the top (of. Used with the egnitive.

£5.

Je.

To forget.

कु:र्केर्-वर्खः व्य¹ स्ट्राट्सना द्विना द्विना र्वेना व्येर्

I want it all ready by ten o'clock

र्ष्य भाषानि हिराल्य रेग्ने मी रेर्।

First you bring the soup,

दे दशः १ ५८ विमा ग्रिम

Then meat & potatoes,

रे'क्**राद्यश**'तु।

Then fruit.

े वश्रश्र कर णुः मञ्जूमायः हार्दाः हेतः येतः र्योः हे देः

Last of all place tea & cakes on the table.

म:हेर:ख।।

Don't forget please.

1-. Note construction! 2-. Lit: wanted is.

LESSON 48. (5/L)

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES. FOR DOMESTIC USE.

MEALS.

র্নাহা.E.

Zhog-ju.

Early breakfast.-ch'ot'a-hazery- Lit: morning tea.

* & 5 5

k'a-tina

Late breakfast-bara-bazery-or, tiffin.

| SECTION 2. | S | E | C | Ť | ı |) [| 4 | 2. |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|----|
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|----|

(43) DOMESTIC SERIES: THE KITCHEN.

ইর'বার Nyin-g'ông. Tiffin, midday meal; midday.

J'E' B'a-j'a. Afternoon tea.

Supper, dinner, evening meal.

ম্বাহা Sang-zho. To-morrow morning.

LESSON 49. (Se)

DIGHE

Tug-pa. Porridge; broth.

Chinese macaroni,—made with eggs and eaten with savoury

broth. (80-tse)

মৃত্যু B'ö-t'ug. Tibetan macaroni, without eggs & coarser.

정치역계 Tsam-t'ug. Tsamba-pap; flour porridge.

মুর্থারনা Dre-t'ug. Rice-porridge, with or without meat.

Dough, rolled out and cut in squares & triangles and bailed with meat.

with meat.

ARSS. Sham-dre. Steamed rice and chopped, fried meat.

* A'A' Sha-k'u. Broth; gravy.

Soup from bones,—Chinese word-.

LESSON 50. (Yº)

MEATS.

5.4 Cha-sha. Ment of fowls, & birds.

শ্ব-sha. Pork.

দ্র্যামান Gyag-pa. Fat, stout.

55 독취미환역자지지 The fowl is not fat.

चालना-च

Yag-sha.

Yak-meat.

ઌૻ૾ૺૺૹ૾ૣઌૺ

Ya-tse-sha.

Duck-meat.

LESSON 51. (72)

UTENSILS, &C.

म्री.

Dr'i.

Knife.

శశ:న్

Ts'e-d'o.

Chopper. After the Chinese ts'ai-tao.

49'QE4

Shan-dein.

Fork. Lit: meat-grasp(er.

십도.幻.

T'u(r-ma.

Spoon; ladle.

최고리.

T'a-b'a.

Plate, flat dish.

ইুম্ম

Der-ma.

, ,, ,,

Ch'u-rum.

Water tub, tank.

ર્યુ.ટ્રેંદ.

Pu-d'ing.

Pudding.

LESSON 52. (v?)

MODES OF PREPARATION.

ब्रेट.कूश.चीव।

To half-boil, soft-boil.

चट.क्रूश.चीव।

To boil hard, (whole-boil.)

ह्ब.कूश.मेव।

To peach (eggs.

มิน:ผูม

To toast. Lit: to dry by the fire.

-tsab.

To chop meat, to minee.

LESSON 53, (Y3)

नम् तेन नम्न (य) -tub.

To cut bread.

E.NCV.

-bang.

To infuse tea. Lit: soak tea.

বন্তর্'(শার্ন্তর্)

Che.

To cut, slice.

ಕ್ಷನ.(ಇನ್ನ

Ts'e.

Vegetables.-Chinese word.

\$F:95

Scrambled eggs. (really, eggs fried in butter.

To make scrambled eggs.

SUMMARY OF "THE KITCHEN"

ENGLISH.

- 39. Bearer! call the cook. Lobzang! the mistress calls you. Mrs!, The cook has come.
- 40. Now it is time to prepare breakfast. What shall I make? You must boil meat. Shall I boil beef or mutton? Boil the beef with the bone in it.
- 41. Is this enough?
 Add a little more.
 Boil it well.
 When done take it out.
 Then add a few carrots (to the broth.
 Also put in a cupful of rice.
- 42. Skim off the fat.
 Strain the soup.
 Add some spices.
 Then keep it warm.
- 43. Moreover, you must roast a leg of mutton.
 Make the stove very hot.
 Turn the meat from time to time.
 Don't burn it.
 Roast it for about 2 hours.

AND

ROMANIZED.

Ţ

Zim-pon, ma-ch'en la ke tang. Lob-zang la, cham-ku-sho g'i p'e sung g'i dug. Cham-ku-sho la, ma-ch'en leb song.

D'a ts'a-ting zo ren song. G'ang zo gô-g'i-re. Sha tsö gô-g'i-re. Lang-sha yang-na lug-sha tsö gô-g'i-re. Ru-g'o yö pe lang-sha d'e tsö.

Di ch'o g'i re d'a(m. Nön-pe tog-tse gyab. Yag-pô tsö. Ts'ö ne tön gò-g'i-re. D'e-ne g'ung-la-p'uŋ k'a-she gyab. Yang dre ka-yö g'ang tug.

Zhag-ts'i nyab. Sha-k'u tsa(g. Sha-men tog-tse gyab. D'e-ne ts'a-pô che ne sha.

D'a-rung lug g'i kang-sha zhi-ling chig ngô gô-g'i-re. T'ab d'e ha-chang ts'a-pô zā. T's'am-ts'am sha d'e a-lo-gyab. Ma ts'ig-pa che a. Ch'u-ts'ô nyi tsam ngô gô-g'i-re

SECTION 2.

(46) DOMESTIC SERIES; THE KITCHEN:

44. Take two handfuls of potatoes.

Having washed them clean put them into the iron saucepan.

Add a handful of salt. Then boil till done.

45. When boiled pour off the water. Then steam them for a short time. Afterwards you peel them cleanly.

46. Take some dried apples, and, Boil them slowly in the small, iron saucepan. G'a-le che ne chag-köi nang-la tsö. When nearly done.

Add a handful of sugar. And some cloves. (add)

Zho-ko bar-ra d'o len.

Tsang-ma trù ne chag-lang g'i nang-la lug.

Ts'a bar-ra g'ang qyab. D'e-ne ma ts'ö bar-d'u tsö.

Ts'o ne ch'u d'e sho.

D'e-ne hrib-tse chiq lang-tsö-gyab. Zhu-la pag-pa d'e tsang-ma che ne shu.

Ku-shu kam-pô tog-tse len ne. Ha-lam ts'ö ts'ar-a d'ang.

Che-ma-ka-ra bar-ra g'ang gyab. Li-shi k'u-she yang gyab.

Translate the following:

1. Is the tiffin ready? 2. What have you been doing? 3. I want the spices at once. 4. Poach 15 eggs. 5. There is a lot of fat in the soup. 6. Give me a fork, three spoons and a plate. 7. Call the cook now. 8. Come back when you have finished shopping. 9. Wash the table-things. 10. Toast some bread. 11. He is bringing the tea. 12. Give me one million translas. 13. I have none except what you gave me at 10 o'clock to-day. 14. The first. 15. The twenty-first. 16. Will the sugar last till to-morrow? 17. Don't talk, simply play on. 18. I asked the Mrs., but she said she would not do it. 19. Stay here till the cook arrive.



SECTION 3.

RELIGIOUS CATECHETICS.

। ইश गुः दे 'यर प्रविनार्शे ।

LESSON 53.

|लूस्री.च्रीताश.८३|

A question; \$'5'5'5' To ask questions. ₹7.

*न्*र्गेद्र:सर्द्रेना God. (In a Tibetan sense: Buddha, the clergy & the doctrine.

Ma Answer; vb. এই ক্রাম্ম to answer.

Heaven. (One of the terms sometimes used by the people, but generally used by থ্য.প্রামত

christians.

₫. The earth, the globe.

ध्रु. Man, human being.

র্থপ্রথ.৫২. Animal. Lit: having soul (spirit). So the people believe.

มิเฉราม Different, various. Lit: not like.

Maker, creator. (Hon.) 科美ない to make, ず masculine gender sign. **མ੬५:ଘ:ଘଁ**

। डीय १ दर्भेद सकेंमा शु ध्येदा सहा दस सम्बद दूटा सहटा

An: Who is God? 1 Q: The creator of haven, & earth.

श्रेमशाउदा भीत्र ता समशाउदा में मह्दाराया।

different animals (and) all things. man.

^{*}Note, the noun-creator-comes last; so is the case with vb. xs. & aux. yerbs, the REAL ANSWER COMES LAST IN THE SENTENCE.

LESSON 54.

|ल्रुचा:येवाश.५०।

The Omnipotent, the all-mighty (one.) Lit: All-power-one.*

पार्शक्षित्रं स्राप्तरं

The Omniscient. Lit: The all-knower.

মা**ৰ** ট্ৰিব হাৰি

The Omnipresent. Lit: The all-coverer.

५५४।

Past tense of \$\frac{9}{5}?\frac{9}{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{1}\tag{1}\tag{1}\tag{1}\tag{1}\tag{2}\tag{1}\tag{2}\tag{1}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2}\tag{2

山田に刻

" " " दिन्नद्रंच to be born; birth. (respectful term.)

মুনাধান্ধান্ধান্ধ Spirit; soul.-মুনাধা thus prefixed makes it respectful.

यादार्यदाः स्वापदा योदाः सिवा स्वापदा योदाः विवासाना विवास स्वापदाः स्वापदाः विवासः श्रीमशः देवायाः नेः नुम्यमञ्जूषाः भवावाः **

The omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent; the great, eternal spirit, (he) is God.

LESSON 55.

|Mal.Qalst.col

To create, make.

र:प्रमा Materials; things.

Word; command.

* XC' Solely, only, merely, simply.

^{• 3175} added to verbs & adjectives like above has the same meaning as er in English. Thus: -957 to do, 35 MRT the doer, &c. † 95 NA ALLEN WITHOUT having died & without having been born, viz: birth & death-less, i. e., eternal. ** \$\vec{\vec{s}}{\vec{s}}\$ an ending. See lesson 8.

To give, bestow. AMATATO to command, order.

BE' Past tense of AGCA to become; hence, came into existence.

Firstly, in the first place.

Respectful for BT to do.

Light, brightness.

Day.— 12 hours—.

CREATION.

| बसारमाय, रट. स. चाकेश. चाट.पट. चर्गेर.त. लुबा

How were heaven and earth created?

। उ.जाची. शरी.तार. । रेग्रेश्-अष्ट्र्चा-चीश. •• चर्चाप. ४८. चोश्ट. थेश. चेंट.हू.।

Without materials, God simply gave order and -they- were (came into existence.

नदःश्रेरः बुझाम्नावतः नदः सः मुक्तेसः सईन। नेजसः देनः नदः।

First heaven and earth were created, then the light;

ষ্ট্রিমান মানুধানে মানুধানে বিলো On the second day heaven,— and,

LESSON 56.

|लूना.चेंचाश.५३|

「ちらっている」 To separate, devide.

可いる。

The ocean, the sea.

*スにて、 Each, the different-ones.

N'NT Separately, differently.

^{*} After enumeration the number is generally added, but need not be translated. † Why the supine ra is used in such cases affixed to the noun is easier learned by practise than described. ** The agentive -by- is thus affixed to the instrument, or performer, -transitively- and need not be translated.

| RELIGIOUS CATECHI | ETICS. |
|-------------------|--------|
|-------------------|--------|

| | | N | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | | |

| ., | ₹, | - 1 |
|----|----|-----|

| र्ने | A gerundial sign -ing-, and conjunction. |
|---------------|------------------------------------------|
| ₹. | Grass; herb. |
| <u>بال</u> د. | Wood; tree. |
| শ্ব:ক্র্বাধা | Different kinds. |
| | |

CREATION. 2.

LESSON 57.

|लूचार्मीचाश.५०।

| * ঈ ্ম | The sun,-the same word is also used for day. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| त्रु वः | The moon; also a lunar month. |
| 취 소. 회. | The stars, star. |
| 3 . | Fish. |
| ದ ಸ.ಶ್ರೆ ದ . | The air, or 'space between heaven & carth.' |
| चु:र्रम् श : | 'Bird family,' birds of all kinds, 'bird-race.' |
| <i>ફે.</i> બ્રૅન. | How. |
| र चिवा रा . | Breath. |
| ₹.Ec. | Nose. |
| ∄ ≱ i. | Blow. Past tense of A55", to blow, or breathe. |

गर्शेद:रॉर:

Lit: to life. শ্রাব্রাই শুরু became living, came to life. শ্রাব্রাই

living, alive, " to.

CREATION,-ITS COMPLETION.

कें सा चलें या देखा के सा दरा। ज्ञिया दरा। अदास सहदारी के सा स्टिया था

On the 4th day, the sun, the moon and the stars were made.

On the 5th day

अर्थुतुः ३ रटः वरःश्रदः यः लुरं रायुः विश्वाशः वश्रशः उरः।

the fishes of the sea, all the fowls (birds) of the air, -and-

3 स र्माया भा श्रेमशाउद के पर्याय इसरा रिया प्रिमाया से सहराया भेता की on the 6th day various animals and after them man was created.

भु.वु. वु.कंट. भह्ट.ता. लुवा अ. वंश. शह्ट.ता. लुवा

How was man created?

(He) was made of the earth.

When created (finished), God breathed His own breath into man's nostrils,

LESSON 58.

|लूना:ब्रीनाश.५८

থে 'ইম'

>

Adam,

ब्रेट.श्रामदः

Called, named,-of persons.

훳**서**.김.

Man, human being, -generally of good men.

ख्य.प्र.

Eve.

55.5.2

Woman, -rather bookish,

५यॅब्स्यॅ

Master; lord. 545'4' 35'4' to lord over, to govern.

^{*} Nam a plural sign, rather bookish, but generally understood.

Respectful for F. he, 3d person mase. Sometimes fem.

শ'ম'

Parents.

٧Ę٩٠٤٠٩̈̈̈́ك

The universe, the world.

ม.ะ**าม**

The human race,—as opp, to the lower beings,

שבינו.

Country, land.

≰I.⊈.

Climate. Lit: earth & water, - same as sui-t'u in Chinese.

ಇ.ವಿ∠.

Temperature. Lit: hot & cold.—Nるるって=climate.

শক্ষইন্

Complextion, colour of the skin.

-MAN-

LESSON 59.

।পুনা-ুরীবা**ধ** ১৩।

माशुप्रसः

Past tense of ANCA to speak,—respectful term.

• 비숙도·다.

Respectful for \$5'5' to do.

(53)

মেশ্রম্বর মের্ছর্ Respectful for to rest; Ordinary মেশ্রম্বর্

টুৰ:শ্ৰবৰা

Blessing.

ŴĽ.

Also, same as WC; not used in ordinary talk, but in writing is 'used after

final 피'5'되'장'

म≅द.श्रे.श

Sunday. Lit: the day of the sun. [Monday न्हिंद न moon's day,

Tuesday 미크지 원미 등 Mercury's day, Wednesday 미크지 광미 디(티) Venus'day, Thursday

미크지·성지·대(회) Mars' day, Friday 미크지·지·시디티 Jupiter's day, Saturday 미크지·점지·지

Saturn's day. Each of the seven days of the week named after 'the seven planets.']

जश.यो.

Work, manual & mental; more generally used for manual labour.

쉸쇠.

Interrogative sign after No, not used in ordinary talk.

CREATOR'S VIRDICT, -THE SABBATH.

What did He do on the seventh day? He did nothing, (only) rested on the seventh day.

१३,थ. वर्वेशत. ज. वुरिक्षिवश्व. पीट. चरिटाट्र्।

(He) also blessed the seventh day.

निश.९८. ट.कू. चंडल.३.श. ज. जश.मो. मुटे. श्र. ट्रांश. शश्री

Is that why we must not work on Sunday?

The she is prefixed to the sentence after an ending.

LESSON 60.

|পূনা,শুনাধা.≎৹|

<u>२ॅ</u>ब.**रम**.

Meaning, reason, cause.

८६मादेश

The world, the universe.

ব্র্নিই:বই:এয়

Work - in the sense of belonging only to this life and this

world. Used as below.

পত্রগ্র গ্রন্থ বিদ্যু

To stop, to cease, - as work &c.

चक्रेब.चगुर.

Honour, reverence; worship.

THE SABBATH.

र्देश-दमाः महिमाः देः रेद। मात्रदःकेःसः तः दह्दमाःहेबःमीः द्रियः वर्दःतसः सर्वससः मलमाः

That is one meaning.

(We) are commanded to leave of worldly business on Sunday

वस. रेज्रायामञ्जूना. प्रिट्टरटा पा. यश्चेयाचारा ग्रेटर रेज्रा यापरानायराहरा

and worship God Himself.

LESSON 61.

|পূনা^{নু}নাধা.৫১|

5좌:47

Holy ਨਲਾਪ੍ਰੇਨੇ holy man, or men.

श्रेमाय

Sin.

র্বুহ'ব'

To slip; to fall.

독.년.

Now.

L4.11.

Evil, vicious, bad.

طرِيِّج.

The devil.

समें प्रमेर प्राप्त (प्र) To deceive, cheat. -पार्टिप present tense, used in books.

प्रमाय:य:

To transgress, to trespass.

₹**5**.47

To drive, to chase.

| א≅ר.אַ. | Good, virtuous,-of character generally. |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------|
| चुर: | Became, past tense of TTT to become. |
| মঙ্গম:2. | Together, with. |
| ইনা.ঘর্ষদ. | Misery. |
| ৰ্'ব'ৰ্ক'ন' | Sickness,-of all kinds. |
| 'd. শ . | Death. |

THE FALL.

रिश्र-तर्,श्रु-श्रीवारायाः प्रूर-प।

Man's fall. Lit: the fall of the boly man (or men) into sin.

र्गोर्ड अर्द्धेना नीसः से: रे: मक्रिसः धनार्थः रूटः र्ह्धेनायः सेर्यः सहरः दः राष्ट्रः ह्र्यः ध्वरः रे: म्ह्रा

The Devil having deceived them drove them into the sin of transgressing God's command.

ह्रीमारा त्या र्जूर, बंबा श्रुंशका चवदातु, हे, त्यारा जा मिरी

Having fallen into sin the good nature (saul) became evil-

क्रुंगाम दर सक्तर्र, ब.च.क्र.चन्द्रा हिंगांचर्चक्ररारा क्रुंचाचिरार्ट्रा

With sin came sickness, misery and death.

LESSON 62.

|लूना:चैंनाश.ॡर|

Unfortunate; a mishap.

Solvation, way of getting delivered.

Half Idol, dum image, Lit: body-like.

প্রবাদ্ধ To prostrate oneself in reverence. Like k'o-t'eo in Chinese.

ผลัรเน

Offering.

ধ্ৰম'(ব্ৰুম' pr.t.) To offer, to present.

DISPONDENCY.

नेसनुदान सेन। वनास सेन। दार्केश सुसान मानुदान सेन।

But there is a way of getting free from sin.

संपर्ने. जा सेबारक्षाता रेट. अष्ट्रीता क्षेत्रा थे. घर. ही. लुबे. हार. ही. परेब

They gay (we) will be saved if we kotow and make offerings to the idols.

प्रमाश के लिए। के दे प्रमा प्रमा प्रमा प्रमा प्रमा प्रमा प्रमा प्रमा स्था के ना

No! (Lit: will not.) No fabric by the hands of men, does sin-removing power contain. Lit: what is made by the hands of man, has not the quality of removing sin.

LESSON 63.

|्रिमामीन|श्र-७३|

चार्याय.च.

Prayer, request, entreaty.

ইবি.পেম.

Wish, desire, prayer, ๆ สุณาวารูเสามา often used together meaning prayer.

Past tense of afait to pronounce, utter (prayers, wishes, charms &c.

Merit, virtue.

To give, bestow.

Prayer flags, attached to high poles.

To raise, erect.

*5

When used as in the text, between a duplicated adj., or adv., it has the meaning of of-course, generally followed by zat the end of the

sentence.

^{*} Lit: if we looked ...

HUMAN MEANS

मिश्चायः क्षेत्रायमः मदार्थेः चत्रव। द्वायः मदार्थः महिद्दा दरक्रेतः मदार्थः चलेदा

Utter many prayers, do many good deeds, erect many prayer-plags,

देवश घर मुं भेद बेरर रेर्।

then you will be saved they say.

महाँच नहराय न्दा। न्योय महिँद र हे अना ये ह्या सनाये से हिन्दे हिना

To pray and to do good deeds† is, of course, all right, but that cannot remove sin.

*It is common to duplicate the last letter in the colloquial. This form is not used in the classical.

†\$\frac{1}{5}\tag{7}\tag{5}\tag{5}\tag{5}\tag{5}\tag{5}\tag{5}\tag{5}\tag{6}\tag{6}\tag{6}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{7}\tag{

LESSON 64.

|পুনা-মূন্ধ্র-ৰ≥|

₹'**२**'३**५**'५६\'

On no account, not at all .- followed by a negative.

ব্রহ:গ্রবশ

Means, expediment, contrivance, help.

श्रद्याश.रा.

Sent, commissioned,-of important delegates, missions &c.

য়ৢঽয়য়ঀৗৄ৾য়

Saviour, deliverer; protector.

ସ୍ଥିତ.ଏ.

Incarnation; incarnate.

ખે.ખ

Jesus.

স্ত্রুবমাধ্রমেন্ন্র্রি To seek refuge, to go for salvation.

ONLY HOPE.

रतमीस रत्या प्रराय है। इत्य केर्प्स मेर्प्स सेर्।

For self to save self is utterly impossible.

Then how can (one) get free from sin?

र्नोद्देशको नीयः सत्त्रायते. क्षेत्रकासर्त्रे क्षेत्रायः लात् ला क्षेत्रकाशः रम्. र्नेयः (You) must go to the Saviour sent by God—Jesus, the incarnate—for salvation.

LESSON 65.

|Mूमा.चैं**चाश**.ev|

DU.

Load, burden.

चार्ड्रेड्.रा.

To press down, weigh down.

₹.J.

Beside, near by; to the presence-of.

ていむい.

Again.

ङ्गिची.शुज.

Remission of sin, forgiveness.

45.4.

Peace.

বই:শ্বীহ

Happiness, bliss.

Z2.

The best, the most excellent.

ME.NEA.

The comer. (he or she who comes)

これだい.

Certainly, truly.

AUD.(U)

To descend, to come down.

MATT. 11, 28.(in poetry.)

। क्रिचा राष्ट्र विषयः मुक्तः महित्र राष्ट्री

IC.M. S. W. MC. B. Z. J.

। श्रेमा श्रेम। यदे श्रीद रय।

| 気に対比れ、生とれる、は、これ、これと、しては

All ye who by sin's load are pressed.

Come again to me!

Forgiveness, peace, and joy, -the best,

The comers' lot shall be.



LESSON 66.

|পূদা.**মী**নাশ.**৫**হ।

-Ondinary Conversation .-

डिंद

You,-respectful term.

মহূৰ.

Name,-respectful term.

<u>a</u>.

To pray; pray A polite word for to speak, say,-in addressing superiors.

žir.

Name,-ordinary term.

₹.Ĕ.<u>ஜ</u>.≴८.

Dorjets'ering, -a common name in Tibet.

ABL(N. WA. Native country, birth-place,-respectful term.

मा:दश:

Whence; used as below it means where.

श्चेश.

Same as AMTWA,—common term.

등.성

Lhasa. Lit: ground of gods. ('holy ground'.)

 1 $\hat{\mathbb{D}}_{3}$ $\hat{\mathbb{D}_{3}}$ $\hat{\mathbb{D}}_{3}$ $\hat{\mathbb{D}_{3}$ $\hat{\mathbb{D}}_{3}$ $\hat{\mathbb{D}_{3}$ $\hat{\mathbb{D}}_{3}$ $\hat{\mathbb{D}}_{3}$ $\hat{\mathbb{D}}_{3}$ $\hat{\mathbb{D}}_{3}$ $\hat{\mathbb{D}}_{3}$ $\hat{\mathbb{D}}_{3}$ $\hat{\mathbb{D}_{3}}$ $\hat{\mathbb{D}_{3}$ $\hat{\mathbb{D}}_{3$

ुष्ट्रिय. अप्तिटालीया. चीयश. लूयाता वृष्ट्र प्रिचिटालीया. चीयश. लूयाता

1-May (I) ask your name? or, what are you called by name?

2- My name is (called) Dorjets'ering.

3- Where is your native land? (birth-place.)

4-My birth-place is Lhasa.

Note, in speaking to a person, polite language is used, but always the ordinary language is used when speaking of oneself. This is observed when speaking to guests or strangers although not supeiors. Spare no time in trying to get to know the respectful language as you will be thought rude or ignorant unless you use it. In this 'guesthall talk' I have endeavoured to bring in the most important phrases used in ordinary conversation. Use the blank pages and margins for notes and new words.

^{*&#}x27;La' is used in such cases, putting 'name' in the passive.

^{†&#}x27;Ne' (from) in this particular connection means in.

LESSON 67.

|लूचा.च<u>ी</u>चाश्व.ल्ऽ।

মৃত্যা কৈ বি বি superlative degree-est... added to the root of adverbs & adjectives.

피다.첫

Cold.

श्र.चोर्ट्रचेश्र.

Except, apart from. Note its place in the sentence!

ద.చ.

Snow.

ある.む.

Rain.

लेर दें

Very; much, many.

SI-ME.

In an abstract form, like below, it means does not, is not in the habit of &c.

44.

To shine,-as the sun.

—:o:--

184.मे. प्रिंट.लेज. रे. श्रेर.स्. पर्वे. विशो

5प्रमाश. श्रीट.धना.कूट. पर्टेन

³ देंचो. ब्र. चीट क्रा. चेर.ची. परेची। वि.च. रेट. कर.ता. बेर. त्रा. पंचत. क्र. लूट.ने(०.ची.श.र्रेर)

1- Is your native place a nice (pleasant) one?

2- Yes,-it is-a most pleasant (place).

3- It is a bit cold, but* the fall of snow and rain is not considerable.

4- The sun shines a good deal- there-.

* Ma-tog' is best prefixed to the next sentence in the English text as introducing a new, contrary subject, like but, nevertheless &c.

LESSON 68.

|পূনা:য়ীনাশ:ৼ৸|

रमीट.जू.

Respectful term for age, year,-Like the Chinese honourable age.'

<u> र्नाट र्न</u>ाश

Respectful for year of birth, i. c., its place in the 'Cycle of years'

-a period of 12 years named after 12 animals-.

মূ.ইনাধ্য.

Ordinary word for

퉑따(쥙)

Monkey.

M4.My.

Respectful term for parents. Lit: father & mother.

¹हिन्दुः न्यादः सः नार्द्धदः धन्या ²दः लॅ. चढ्रिन्दश्चः खे.चाससः तृश ³ हिंदः नियादाह्याह्यः याः देः ध्यदः या 4८वे. जू देवाश. श्रेण. लूबा ্টিষ্ট্রা প্রত্যেষ মাঠ্মশা সূর্ব বর্ষ। ⁶<েই' সে'ম' মীর' সোমা মির্যা

- 1- How old are you? or, how many are your (hononrable) years?
- 2- I am 43 years old.
- 3- Which year—of the cycle were you born in—? (or, is yours?)
- 4- I was born in the monkey-year; or, my year is the monkey year.
- 5- Are both your parents alive?
- 6- My Father is not; my Mother is.

LESSON 69.

|लून|<u>म</u>ैन|श.२७|

Aged,-of ladies, (resp.)- (Fi feminine gender sign.

닭'미콩미시' Body,—resp. (취'prefixed to 미콩미시'or 영시'makes it resp.

Strong, healthy, vigerous.

^{*} The possessive may be used or not in this case, tho' better left out. In Chinese, even the pronoun is omitted. † 'yo' means also to exist, to be alive. For further information about the 'cycle of years' see lessons on that.

132.4

Hair of the head,-resp. 55 resp. for head.

५ण्यःयः

White.

*XIE"

'Gone'; become, changed-, after adj. Used with dat. sometimes.

५५:सॅं

Like, similar.

महिमाश री.

Body,-comm. term.

34.

Resp. for eye.

নাধ্যস:নূ.

Clear, bright,-not dull or hazy.

श्रेमा.

Comm. for eye.

1-I suppose your Mother is old? (Chinese, 'exalted age')

2-Yes, my Mother is on in years, but (she) is still strong in body (all the same).

3-Her hair has become white?

4-Yes, but I am not (even) as strong as my Mother is.

5-- Are your eyes good (clear)?

6--Yes, my eyes are fairly good.

Note, \$\subseteq \hat{\chi} \rightarrow \hat{

LESSON 70.

|পূ**না**-ফ্রীনাপ∙১০।

Resp. for children,—"boys & girls"—.

Boy; son.

বুল Girl; danghter.

মান্ধ Happiness; glory. সাম্প্রান্তি perform a sacrificial ceremony, or cere-

monies, in order to insure, or bring down happiness (tra-shi). It is

generally performed by a clerical person.

Household, or houses and land, cattle, and all that belongs to a person.

Grace, favour, pity, kindness.

1- Have you got a wife?, or, are you married? Yes. 2- How many children (princes & princesses) have you? 3- I have three, two boys and one girl. 4- You have a good (lucky) family. (i. e. you have been lucky, or fortunate, in getting a well-proportioned family. viz: two boys and one girl, while they might all have been girls.) 5- I will perform a happiness-procuring-ceremony for you, (or simply:- I wish you prosperity, luck, happiness.) 6- Your wealth (property) is enormous! 7- By God's grace I have a fine property.

Note, the Tibetans are not so profuse with their compliments (polished lies) as the Chinese are the there is a close resemblance, i. c. among the better-class Tibetans.

LESSON 71.

|পূনা:শ্ৰীনাশ.n১|

Resp. for tea. TNA (pronounced sö) thus prefixed to nouns, relating to foods, makes it respectful.

^{&#}x27;K'ang-zhi' may also mean family or household only, apart from property.

^{*}You will have noticed that 'la', the dative sign, is used with the possessive, added to the noun or pronoun.

† 'La' in this case means by, because of.

মন্ত্ৰীয় Resp. to eat, drink &c.

মুন্ধান্ত Thank you! many thanks!-abbreviation of প্রন্থ ই ঠ

To be thirsty. Lit: mouth dry,-dry mouth-.

দার্মনে নিব Resp. for ধ্যাধার tsamda.

Resp. for \$\frac{1}{2}\tau to add, put into &c.

মান্দ্ৰ Resp. for stomach.

ৰাইন To be hungry,-resp. term.

Added to aux. verbs like below it means likely, probably.

Same as Q5, only that Q5 must be prefixed by U Thus: WAUG5

probable; মব্বে improbable, and অব্বেল্ probably, probable;

र्भेद व्याimprobable &c.

A negative, often pronounced men. This negative is used alone without any

qualifying auxiliary.

The Ordinary word for stomach. Also pronounced dr'o-g'o.

মূল্ম'(ম) To be hungry,-comm. word.

1-Please drink some tea. 2-Thank you, I am a bit thirsty. 3-You are probably hungry: add some tsamba (to the tea). 4-No thank you, I am not hungry. 5-Well then, drink plenty of tea please. (=Norwegian:-forsyn Dem.)

Note, THAT (please) is not needed in these sentences, as the above is considered polite enough without it.

LESSON 72.

|পু<u>না</u>শীনাপ্নসং|

,,

ব্ৰব্যধান Resp. for dwelling, residence.

N5'N' Comm. for

Pass, mountain ridge.

ম'(ম'র্ম্মার্ম' Other side; beyond.

ম'ব্ৰ'(ম) To become dark, 'the close of day-light'.

* বৃদ্ধির্মান Leave. বৃদ্ধির্মান্ত্রা to beg (ask) leave.

देशें Late.

ম বি

ै हिंदा चलुनाश्राश्चा नाया ॲद। ²८(वे. ब्रॅड्सा या यम ब्रेन्सा या मेरा। ॐश्चार्त्ता वर्मों •पद्ना ⁴।८. दर्नेट्शाया लुनी फीदा विश्वे आट. वुश्च ब्रॅटा। ॐश्चार्द्द्रा केश्चें •• क्षेद्राश्चारा जाया ॲद। ²८(वे. ब्रॅड्सा या यम ब्रेन्सा या मेरा ब्रेस्टा। ॐश्चार्द्द्रा

1-Where do you live? 2-I live on the other side of the pass. 3-It is just getting dark.
4-I will beg leave; It has become quite late. 5-Sit a little longer if you have nothing important to do.

LESSON 73.

लिच-चैचश.५३।

Home, homestead.

53.547 Comm. word for business, work; meaning.

^{*&#}x27;Dro' about to, at the point of. †'g'i yin', future tense, here used in the present tense, in the same sense as 'will' in the English text. ††'che song', did, did do, here used figuritively. **'ch'en-pô' may also be translated important.

ব্যাকুৰ

Always; generally.

코**리**/자**최**

Resp. for work,-same as ANT - JT (hand) prefixed makes it respectful.

श्र**ट**:क्रे.च.

Generally, for the most part.

리석다.건.

Resp. for to do,—same as 35.4

٩̈́.

Curdled milk, thick milk. 9 35 curdled milk and butter-dairy porductions.

χĽ.

Trade, mercantile business.

बुर्.सैबोश.

Cattle. (polite word.)

કુ.જે૮.

Big & small.

ষ্ট্রহা.

To add together, to sum up.

র্থম.

About, approximately.

્રુક્ષ્ટ્રિંદ. શ્રેશશ. ઘર્ટ. શ્રુંશ. શ્રુંદ. સંત્રો. તાઢુંશ. ઘરા. ભૂટી $_3$ દ(શ. હ્ર્યું.સંત્રો. શ્રુંદ. કુંટ.તુંગે. ભૂટી $_4$ ક્રિંશ. તું. સ્ત્રેગેશ. તાં.શૂ. તાંત્રા. $_1$ દ્યું.સં. છેંત્ર. તેંશ.સેંગે. સેંતાંત્રશ. થદ. છુ.વ. તાં.કું. તાંત્રદ. $_1$ દ્યું તેં.સં. લેંગે. સેંતાંત્રશ. થદ. છુ.વ. તાં.કું. તાંત્રદ. $_2$ દ્યાં તેં.સં. સેંતાંત્રશ. થદ. છુ.વ. તાં.કું. તાંત્રદ. $_2$ દ્યાં તેં.સં. તાંત્રદ. તાંત્રદેશ તાંત

1-I have something to do at home, or, I have a small business (to attend to) at home.

2-What is your profession? Lit: what is your general occupation?

3-I trade with (in)

milk & butter,—or, I am a farmer.

4-How many heads of cattle have you?

5-I have about 2,000, all told. Lit: if big & small (are) all counted.

Note, I adhere to the rule regarding the use of \(\tilde{\mathbb{O}} \) \(\tilde{\mathbb{O}} \

LESSON 74. | ৸ঀ৾৾ৢঀৠ৵৺|

कृतश्ची.चोर्यट.

Resp. for to walk or ride,

म्रेयःप्रभः

Resp. for road.

ঘ্লাম'ইল' Resp. for ইল'ম'ন্ধ্রম' to be careful, cautious.

러분축' Imp. of 저번주'다' to do.

A word used by inferiors to express consent, yes. Pronounced la-so.

목도'주미' Heed, care; attention; 목도'주미'라는 It is all right, no need for attention.

ण. वैचाश.रूचा. सहूर्। क्षाचाश.श्. वैचाश.कृ। क्षेट.रचा.भुर्। कुचश.मूचे.वाथटः। कुचजाश.

1-Well then, good bye! (sit gently) 2-Good bye, or 'farewell' (walk slowly.) 3-Be careful on the road. 4-Yes, thank you! It is all right.

^{*}W is simply a prefix similar to very well, well then, well, &c.

These formal greetings must have been borrowed from the Chinese, they are identically the same.

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING:-

VOCABULARY.

OF

HONORARY and ORDINARY WORDS and PHRASES.

The careful student will have learned by this time how to construct simple sentences in Tibetan, and will feel the need of a larger vocabulary.— materials wherewith to build.

To save bulk I add a list of the most common words used in conversation, without exemplifying by sentences.

This vocabulary, for ordinary conversation, must be a double one in order to enable the student to converse with the people without hurting their feelings, and also in order that he may understand when spoken to in the respectful language —which they will use, unless they mean to show disrespect.

In English a boot is a boot and a foot is a foot, (whether a pauper's or a lords') but not so in Tibetan, as you will have noticed in the preceding lessons.

"Kang-pa" is the word for foot, but in speaking to a person you say "thab" which will be taken as an indication of respect. This necessitates having to learn two words for almost everything -apart from the classical language which again differs from the spoken. Words already learned are omitted.

LESSON 75.

ENGLISH. HONORARY. ORDINARY. । ই ঔন ାଜି'ଷା | 421.型入 প্রধ। নাইনাধ:র্ Body, person. ଔଶ୍ୟୟି Body, upper part of. G4. \$2. Body, lower part of. 412, The back of the body. यदः। यदः<u>म्</u> The chest, breast. मूरिम्म ।म्मिनाय। मुरिय The belly. The flesh of the bedy.

The tongue,

Blood of the body, human blood. Notal [크리 Bone; lineage. 24.4. ₹. Life; age. LESSON 76. [62] 1531 **53.6**. Cap, hat. **44.8** Head-man, president. <u>न्युक्त</u>्र **५**चें यक्षेश्ये Master, overseer, manager. त्र्ने संदूरादाल कृति **4**4.9c. Assistant manager. लय:मार्रेट मार्रेट:यः The face. **ଜୟ**. The mouth. **बिटा**.जैनाश. मि.जीचोश. The lips. **ଏ**ଅ:ଶ୍ରିଷୟ:ସ. Thirst; to be thirsty. ଜ୍ୟ'ସ∄୍ଟ' Spitoon. ৰুম'ক্রমহা' দে.তুপথ. Testament, will. LESSON 77. 일막 **७२**.प.**५४४**। Advice, council. নাব্ধধ্য.(ব্য श्रुशश. Tooth. **3ूशका**.गुट. श्.भूट. Tooth-pick, tooth-brush.

취과성.

₹.

| Spittle, saliva. | ର୍ଗିୟା କ୍ଷ .ହଧ. | શ્રુષ્ટલ.શ. |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| The tip of the tongue. | र्जियो श .श्रु. | ફ્રે·ફ્રે· |
| The root of the tongue. | 통 ച≰. | ેસું ર્જ |
| The nosc. | -d ε ≰. | ই! |
| The nostrils. | 4E%. [EE. | ≸.Úc. |
| Handkerchief. | 'पेटश.अद्भे. | डू। त्रें (nab-ch'i) |
| Nasal mucus. | .बटश.कव. | ≸. |
| | LESSON 78. | |
| | াষ্ট্রণা াস্থ্রণা | |
| The eye. | 19 4. | श्रेम् |
| The ball of the eye. | রীব-ধেরারা. | भूबी.पर्चेश. |
| The eye-lash. | श्रुव:मर्ज्ञा: | श्रमाम _् र्वज्ञः |
| The eye-lid. | ୍ଧିୟ-ଞ୍ଜିପକା. | श्रमाः स्वा |
| The eye-brow. | মুশস্থ্য | श्रमासुं |
| The ear. | ₹ % | इ.च। स्थशःकृत्ताः |
| The ear-hole. | 황4.년c. | ¥.Ec. |
| The flap of the ear. | श्चेत्र:जैय: | ₹: ₁ 9 ¹ 4. |
| Hearing (of the ear. | क्षेत्रमीशःचक्षत्रः | ই.বধ. এমেম.সূচ্।.চু ধ. |
| | | ३१८४ or में य |
| Deafness ; deaf ear. | ॐ ष.प्रेच.त. | ଜ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତୁର୍ଘ । ପୂର୍ବ <mark>- ଘ</mark> |
| • | | |

LESSON 79.

139

The hand.

걸미.

लचा रा.

The right hand.

त्रीचा चार्ला या

সন্ম-ন-নাপপ্য-শ.

The left hand.

सिमानाल्यः सः

୳मा-ध-मोर्ल्य-ध

The wrist

सिमोटर.

प्रमादर or क्

The arm, or shoulder.

रू स्रेग.रेशेट. र्श्यःयः

The fingers.

सैची.श्रूर.

श्रर श्री शह्माम्

عَالِيةِ اللَّهِ

2.25

The finger-nails.

Hands and fect.

3 1 W

ਲ੍ਹਾ ਗੇ

Letter, handwriting.

রিনা.ওবধা.

મ: **시**기

Towel.

রিনা.রীপ্স. (পরী)

ষে.গ্রহ.

V 11 (1)

된미'조취'

LESSON 80.

15

| (बेचरा |

Gloves.

सैची.चेचश

সনা প্ৰথ

Walking-stick.

सैचार्यामर। झर्याचर.

प्रीपर.चीचाश.

Ink-bottle.

तैचा.चैभ

श्रैची.यीश

Knife.

त्रैचा.चेब.

শু

Pen.

त्रेताःश्च

व्रै.मी.

Foot.

@7%

业८.건.

Toe.

ৰিবশ:গ্রুহ

ΨĽ.<u>χ</u>ίζ.

Toc-nail.

ৰব্ধ:ইধ্

শ্রহ:প্রব

The sole of the foot.

ৰিবধ:ম শ্বদ

শ্ৰমেপ্ৰথ

Stockings .

์ ผ่วช.์นั่วช.

শ্বেবধা জ্ঞুধ্র

LESSON 81.

|৭বম।

Boots.

ବ୍ୟୟ:ଝ୍ରୟ:

स्रम। स्रमःने

The heel.

ৰ্বহাইন

है८:य

Foot-mark.

ଜ୍ସଶ:ଞ୍ରୟ:

Ψ́Ľ.Ĕ́́́́N.

Foot-stool.

लयशरदेवः

न्पटाईक

Water for washing the feet.

विवशःवश्रेषा विवशःकवः

~~

To walk.

७०४.५४प.त.

पर्ग्रो.यः

Servant.

ବ୍ୟୟ:ସ୍ତ୍ରି:

म्जिया:द्य

Attendant; servant.

ଜ୍ୟୟ'ର୍ମ୍ବିଦ

गेश्रुचाःद्रा

A royal page ;official servant. প্রথ ট্রাথ

Wages; hire.

ବ୍ୟୟ:ମ୍ଲ୍ର

핅.

Boot-lace,

ৰিবম:স্থ্ৰীনা

জ্বর:শ্রুবা:

Shame, disgrace.

প্রথার ব্রি zham-dren.

LESSON 82.

ায়দাধা প্রধা

Gracious; the mercyful.

Love, affection.

Glad, pleased.

Desire, will, wish.

Contentment, satisfaction.

Irksome, tedious.

Anxiety; haste.

Sleep,

To sleep.

Dream.

To dream,

र्येचोश.हॅ.१९४.

विचा**रा**चर्डे.च.

निश्चरम्य

व्याशः ५ रेट्र

र्घचाश्रःश्रुशः

ষ্মাধ্য-প্রথ

• ধনাগ্ৰ'দৌলে

ধৰ্ম

ধর্ম'ন্রইম'র'

ধৰ্ম-মেশ্ব-

भ्रथतःज्ञात्राचा हुवाशःदाः

श्रुट:हे.ख,

김외성.건.

श्रेमश्रद्गित् च न श्रेत् चे

५रेर्

कुश्र.च। श्रेशश.कु्श.च.

श्रेट श्वेबा श्वेब से.

প্রধারেরিয়

मा३ेदः

माक्रेर:ज्याना माक्रेरामनाना

নাঠুই সেম। ফু সেম.

नोक्रेट.जभःभक्रेट्-च.

LESSON 83.

Work, business.

Epistle, letter.

Water.

Tears.

Spittle, saliva.

W.C., latrine.

The bile.

Gate, door.

ह्येथ.जश.

র্ব্রব:শ্রুদা:

ሚሷ.

রুব-ক্রব

ବ୍ୟ:&ସ:

タロ・山かた.

ক্রব:ম**াব**:

비밀화.뤗.

এপ.মা.

જો·**मो**'

€.

श्रुत्म.ष्टुः

মঠুঅ:ম:

मशरःह्येर

ক্ত:হৌম:

¥.

| SECTION 3. | (74) | VOCABULARY. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Dog. | ন্ ইম'্ট্রি' | B . |
| Chamber, room. | म]ब्रेक्ष:द्रु⊏: | म⊏-श्रेमा |
| | LESSON 84 &িন্ম | . . |
| Horse. | कृतश.त. | 5. |
| Stable. | ত্রবশ্ব-ম | ₹ * ` |
| Fodder, grain for horses. | क्रुचश्रःळगः | 5 'ऊप्' |
| Whip. | তুবধ্য.ধীবা. | न्(दिः)ञ्चम <u>ा</u> |
| Horse furniture. | ହ୍ରଧଶ.ହଣ. | 5'& % |
| Saddle. | ହ 고쇠. 됨. | रुषा <i>र</i> देश |
| Bridle. | পুবশ ্বার. | মুব (trab) |
| To mount, to ride a horse. | ଞ୍ଚସଶ୍ୟପ. ୯୮ -ସହ୍ମୟ. | ଽ ୕୷୕ୣଌ୕ୡ୕ୢୖ୶୕ |
| Clothes, garments. | ५ -२ ३८ (nam−za) | मूंश थे.त. |
| To dress. | य.घ≅पं.चोश्रुज.घ. | म्राम्बर्सः |
| | LESSON 85 | 5. |
| | ାଞ୍ <u>ଟ</u> ା ।ଞ୍ଚ | S1 |
| Disease. | ỗ ^{ㄷ.} (ỗ릭) | 95 ' |
| Cause of disease; Sickness. | क्रुंद:मिवि. | ४८ :ब्रेचाः |
| Sick, ill; invalid. | श्रुंट.ढर्. | ব দ্-ভৰ্ |
| Free from disease. | क्रुंद:मिक्षे:क्षेत्रयः | ब र् सेर्धः |
| Recovered from illness. | श्रेट.चिव.जश.च्रेज.च. | ঀৢ৾৾ ৾ ৽৽ঀ৾৾৾৻ড়৾য়য়য়ৼ৸ |

| ECTION O. | (10) | VOCABULARI. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A corpse, dead body. | 취건. | ڲڗ؞ڟڎڽ |
| Grave, burial place. | | جيالادا كعاللا |
| Coffin. | र्वे र.क्ष थ . | ર્રે ક્ષમ |
| Wood for cremation. | ર્શ્વેય:બુદ: | ي. پاد. |
| To cremate. | ହି <u>ୟ ସ</u> ବି.ସ. | र्रे.or सिट.त्चर्चेग्रात. |
| | > > | |

*The Tibetans generally burn, drown, or distribute the dead, piece by piece, to birds of pray and do not bury except the relics of saints.

LESSON 86.

(MIXED.)

| | (MIXED.) | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Fire. | <i>ৰ্</i> না শ .প্ৰ. | શ્રે. |
| Day. | र्गूट ल्म. | वना वनायः |
| Meat. | मश्रिक सुरा महिक्क केंग्रिक | 4. |
| Food. | দ্র্মিম ব | र्जून:कश मिलमी र्जे. |
| To cat, take food. | নার্থান মর্থিয়াম | द्धे. ब.च. |
| To write. | सिमालचू.चोबट.च. | ध्यम् । इ.स. |
| Born. | 고 ᆦ회회.다. | ଞ୍ଜିଶ.ଘ. |
| | 방. 리톼보射. 디. | " |
| | び近に対いて | " |
| Go to glory, to die. | (ବି દ .ખ.ମ୍ଭସ.ମ. | শূ' ন |
| | LESSON 87. | |
| To die. | दर्गोट.च. | के.च. |
| | भ मिलेनाश-धः | ,, |

| ", gone to rest. | यर्-य-मानेनास-य- | " | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| To hear. | নাধ্ব-মে. | 31.4. | | | |
| To rise. | ঘৰ্লিমে'শ | מב.מ. | | | |
| To lie (down. | ধৰ্ম'ব' | <u> </u> %ম'ব' | | | |
| To proceed, walk. | ५ ट्रॅंब-य | दर्मोत्य। लूट.च. | | | |
| To take. | <i>ব</i> ঙ্কুম'ব' | त्येद:य: | | | |
| To see, look. | च च्रच श्र.त. | शर् <u>वे</u> ट∵यः | | | |
| To know. | શ્રષ્ટિય.ત. | चे श.त. | | | |
| To be tired, exhosted. | ^{म्र} .घट.घ <i>ेष.च.</i> | बट.कर्.स. | | | |
| LESSON 88. | | | | | |
| To rest. | 보. 仁 네.고. | ৼ৸ <i>৽</i> ঀ৾য়৾৽ঽ৽৽ৼ৸ঀয়৾৽ | | | |
| | ف | • | | | |
| | • | ਸ਼ੀ ਹ. ਹ. | | | |
| To weep. | चे थ .त. | • | | | |
| To weep. To invite. | • | ਸੂੰਤਾ4. | | | |
| | ત્ર <u>ાત.</u> | ਸ਼ੁਰ ਾ ਸ਼ਾ 5 . ਬਾ | | | |
| To invite. | श्चैश्वरप्टेंश्वर जेश्वरतः | द्युप्तः इ.स. स्वर्द्धाः | | | |
| To invite. Brothers. | સૈય.સજૂર. શૈય.હટુંય.વ. તૈયાત. | ক্র্বার্থ ডুব ৭ বর্জ্ব মুধ | | | |
| To invite. Brothers. Life. | સૈ.શૂન શૈય.તટ્ય. શૈય.તટ્ય. ત્યા.શૂન ત્યા.શૂન | सुन ८ वर्द्धाः १ वर्ष्द् सुन सुन | | | |
| To invite. Brothers. Life. Money, silver. | સૈવા-22જા. ક્રીય-42જા. ક્રીય-લટ્ય- ક્રીય-લટ્ય- ત્યા-ત્ય- | ক্র্বার্থ ড্রেন্ নুর্বার্থ ক্র্রান্থ ক্র্রান্ | | | |
| To invite. Brothers. Life. Money, silver. Salary, remuneration. | મું એંગ કું રેંગ કું રેંગ કું કું રેંગ કું રેંગ કું કું રેંગ કું રેંગ કું કું કું કું કું કુ કું કુ કુ કુ કુ કુ કુ કુ કુ કુ કુ કુ કુ કુ | मुच्यः इ.व. देवेर्:यः सुव. सुव. रह्मः रह्मः | | | |

| SEC | TI | 10 | ١: | 3. |
|-----|----|----|----|----|
|-----|----|----|----|----|

(77)

VOCABULARY.

Difficult.

र्गाद त्मश्राचनार्थे

LESSON 89.

To think, reflect.

যনাধা **নধ্যম** নভ্যম ন

ี่ ฉพมูลัฐั.ครัฐ เจา**สระ**เฉา

House, dwelling.

레필워./拉다.

LE.1.

Kitchen.

নার্থেম প্রব

ਬਹ:ਬ੍ਟ.

বনা.গ্রব

Bread.

বৰ্জিশ:বন্য

Beside, or in front of a person. 뒤저짓게 되다.

₹.Ы ५८.Ы.

Chopsticks.

집(굿).없.

Spoon.

यःप्रमा

Personal belongings; outfit.

না∄ধ.ହধ.

*ዓ*ብ'ፚ፞፞፞፞፞

Bedding.

Bed.

मा∄शःमि

%মশ্রি

LESSON 90.

--MIXED.-

The neck.

Neck ornaments.

Pillow.

রুধ। রুধ্রের্থ.

Curtain, door curtain.

Lamp.

Photograf, likeness.

चाञ्चिचारा.चश्रद्रा

Oath.

शब्द.

To take an oath, to swear.

₹2.844.268.11.

खेना खेना नार्देह चः

To reprimand, scold.

चर्णात्र चर्णेत्र वादर च

452.4.

ORDINARY WORDS AND PHRASES.

LESSON 91.

-THE WEATHER.

LESSON 92.

THE WEATHER -

^{* &#}x27;Zhag' is sometimes used thus, meaning was, is, &c.

LESSON 93.

-THE WEATHER,-

LESSON 94.

---THE WEATHER.--

LESSON 95.

THE WEATHER,—

মুদার্মারা mist, fog. — ম্ব্রীরা obscure; to obscure. — গ্রুমারান্যারারা স্থ্রীরার্মারা The

^{*} Da-mig' the eye of the moon, i. c. the face , or circle of the moon.

LESSON 96.

- SEASONS. -



SECTION 4.

- PARYER-FLAGS. -

LESSON 97.

- INTRODUCTION. -

युर् नेटः कृतःशंत्रकार्नेद्रम् भेक्षः सः नेत्रः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः स्त्रः स्तः स्त्रः स्त्

The very merciful lord, 'Cheurezig,' has great compassion on all classes of animated beings, among whom the majority of the human family know (how) to heap up sin; not understanding the path of virtne, which is very deplorable, but he (Cheurezig) is the shepherd-like saint.

This series was written by a lama from Lhasa.

I have simply altered its from a little and corrected a few mistakes in spelling.

^{* &#}x27;La' here is simply idiomatic.

LESSON 98.

ই'মান্টের ইংর' if asked how — ব্রাম'র' for instance, for example. — প্রামাই shepherd.

— শ্লেম'ম' sheep-fold — বর্ত্তমা'(মেলা) to put into. — মানুমা'ম' behind, afterwards, at last.

— মেল্ম'ম' to enter, go into. — ম্ব্রম্মা' road of salvation. — ব্রম' p. t. of
মেল্ম'ম' to receive, take, escort, lead. — ক্রম্মা' care. — ক্রম্মা'ন্রব্' or মান্দ্র' to care for, to protect. — used with the dative.

— :0: — — Introduction. —

प्रिंत्मिश्रणिटःश्रंश्रश्चात्रश्चेत्रः श्वात्मिश्चरः भी जिनाः हैश्वः श्वानाः त्रेतः श्वात्मिश्चरः विद्याः स्वतः विद्याः स्वतः विद्याः स्वतः विद्याः स्वतः स्वतः विद्याः स्वतः स्वतः

'How?' well, f. ex, like a shepherd having first put all the sheep into the fold goes in himself afterwards, (so) he also, having guided all beings on (to) the way of salvation goes (in) himself at last.

Like as a shepherd cares for the sheep so does he (Chenrezig) care for all animated beings.

**'chaq-q'a' is omitted here having been mentiond once.

LESSON 99.

기 (life.) — 도착 전도 Hell. 정도 to endure punishment, to suffer. — 구축 a visible representation, a figure, statue, sign. — 로 수 한 prayerflag, fastened to high poles. — 뭐가 to accomplish. do. fulfil. — 유수가지 (수가지) to remove, cleanse: remission. — 교회 history, story: description. — 교회 doctrine, religion. — 저는 Holy-writ, sacred writings. — 화는 treatise: tradition. chronicles. — 기 나 이 오늘 가 to write.

— IMPORTANCE OF PRAYER-FLAGS.— । १२ेवे केर र्नुके के रहारहा के प्रेमाय के प्रमासके के प्रमासके के प्रमासके के प्रमासके के प्रमासके के प्रमासके ECTION 4. (83) PRAYER FLAGS दब श्रेंट मी सुना नसूब सुंद से ५ में अपने संदेश के प्रमास है के ब से वे समास राज्य से साम हें दर मार क्रेंच रे में चलेट सर मिन । विंद रहें के केना यादना यदे रवें क्रेंस सदें कें समर वें พฐพพริแ

Therefore in order to obtain happiness in this life, and ovoid suffering the tortures of Hell in the next -life-, because of sin, the prayer-flag, being the visible representation of [his | very gracious lord's person, speech and mind, each man for himself ** erect as many (of them) as he is able !!

The account, or story, of expiation of (or, how to expiate for) your sins, behold, it is written in the numerous sacred chronicles. -treatise-.

Ts'e, life, is omitted here having just been mentioned. † 're' is rather ideomatic and refers back to rang rang = each - which in English fits in better at the end of the discourse.

** Note,... there being no atonement for sin in Buddhism, nor, of course, a mercy-seat where the repentant sinner may claim forgiveness, each has to explate for his, or her, own sins by meritoreous acts. The prayer-flags, & mills, of all kinds are employed with this in veiw.

LESSON 100.

Φς wood; pole, tree. — ξας that also. In this case it means rather regarding that, relating to that, &c. — প্রশান্ধার instructions, advices, প্রশান্ধার শূর্টিক the book of the law, or instructions. — दर्भेद्र अ another from of दर्भेद्र thus. — उद्दर्भ (उद्दर्भ) sandal-wood. — לְּקְלְיִי white. — לְּאָלִי red. — בְּאָלִי medium in quality. i, e. neither the best, nor the worst. — ATIA' juniper-tree juniperus excelsa-. — ATIA' the end, the last, (in this case) poorest, simplest, of what has been referred to. - 5¶ poison; 'poisonous class'.

- THE POLES. -

ाहें दर के दर नेट दे पटा | वया मदसस के दिये के या पर पद पदस मासुट साय दिया ! ल्रि. श्रीमः मुन्यः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः न्या स्वतः स्वतः । विद्योदः त्याः सुन्यः यः निवासः । शः सः तः रमारमाशकीयः द्वै क्टिमाट स्वयः मिक्समा

Regarding the wood of the prayer-flag poles, it is thus written (said) in the code of instruc-"The wealthy -Lit: posessors-, if able for it, white or red sandal-wood tions (the law) :is the best, next the juniper-tree, lastly, any none-poisonous wood may do."

• G'yi' here takes the place af a relative pronoun, word is left out after g'yi' in order not to mention it twice, thus: shing g'ang yin g'yi shing.

LESSON 101.

지하 the printed letters. — 되지하 gold. — 최초대 vermilion. — 5저지(지) red. — 축'(자) smell. — 회학자 China, — 렇지 & ink. — 회자 often used for 회자 which.

means almost anything, in this case it means to put on like ink, paint, &c. — 5자자 prayerflag cloth. — 되지지지 clear, distinct; clearly. — 미정도 clean, pure. — 된지 호등 a superlative degree, added to the root of adv. & adj.

- PRINTING. -

कुर्ने चेर्-रच्रिं । रे.चार-लुक्-चेर-व। रे.कू.सी-चश्रिर-शैनका-कु.क्र-त्य-न्त्र-च्र-विन्-च्र-विन-कु. इ.च.क्. (क्.ची-क्रेन्)-ट्रे-चुर-की-चेर्चा रे.कू.सी-चश्रिर-सी-क्र-त्य-न्त्र-च्र-ति-चश्रिक-द्र-विन-क्र-विन-च्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-वि--क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-विन-क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-विन-क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्र-वि--क्

For printing, gold and silver is best, next is (red) vermilion, lastly Chinese ink without smell (can be used).

It must be done clearly and most cleanly.
-his-body, speech and spirit; that is why.

If asked why, it is because these are emblems of

 $\overline{\Lambda}_3$ a matter of fact the flags are not 'most clean' nor clear. In most cases the printing is not readable.

LESSON 102.

지지 tassel attached to the hem, or side, of the flag. — 지기의 p. t. of 지기의 다 to attach, tie, fasten. — 됐다고 지기의 등에 'six classes of mighty-ones'. — 중' the top, summit. — 최대 자료를 trophy, a cylindrical-shaped decoration of cloth put on the top of the prayer flag pole, supposed to resemble a petticoat, or skirt. — 지기의 sword. — 지기의 wheel, circular plate. — 유로워 등등도시 the tutelar god of the Tibetans, the god of wisdom, of

which the emperor of China is said to be the incarnation. — 4755 the holder of the sceptre' (dorje). One of 'the three gods' incarnated in the abbot of Trashflunpo. ——

- THE TASSELS AND MEANING OF THE SYMBOLS. -

। रेनासःमाश्रमःसर्गेदः रोः नादः भेदः बेरः द। श्रुपः स्सःमिबेनाशः सहसः द्वादशः श्रुपः हेरः । । रेनासः माश्रमः सर्गेदः रोः नोदः भेदः बेरः द। श्रुपः स्सःमिबेनाशः सहसः द्वादशः श्रुपः हेरः ।

Then there must be 3 or 6 tassels attached to the flag. If 3 (are attached) they signify the 'trinity', if 6 they are said to signify 'the six mighty-ones'.

On the top a trophy is wanted, that is said to be 'the garment'. On its very top is a sword and under that a round plate (or disk). These signify Jamyang and Ch'agdor. If asked why (all this), it is said to be (because) the emblems of the 3 tutelar gods must be complete in the prayerflag. If asked what is meant by 'the three tuteler gods', -let me explain that - Chenrezig, Jamyang and Ch'agdor are called the three tutelar gods.

Note: 'ts'en-d'on' has the meaning of emblem, significance. &c.

LESSON 103.

R토미' to stick into, to plant. — 왕' ground: place. ... 저토미왕' = planting-place. — 작용' place. site. — 씨다동' either: or. — 혹' hill. — 원활왕' high, elevated ground. — 중' rever. lake. — 유피왕' brink, shore. — 교생미' p. t. of 저토미' commonly used. — 미생왕' right. — 미생동' left. — 미생각'to shake, lean, reel. — 유축근된 or 독근된 straight, upright.

য়৻য়৽৽৽য়য়ৢ৾ঀ৻ৼঀ৾য়য়য়ৼ৾ৼ

। दे.चर्डम् द्राम्**णसः**म्प्रिंदायःसम्प्रिंदानुसःदसः दर्देदः देः वर्डम् द्रम् दिन्दिः सः सेद्

As to the place for planting the prayerflags -----, they ought to be put either on high hills, or on the brink of rivers, -by rivers-, or on the high-roads.

When planting them you must put them straight, not reeling either to right or left. * D'ar d'zug-sa' alone would have the same meaning. T'Sa' thus affixed to verbs relates to the place where the action occurs, as:- & AT Where the water runs, AT AGAIN where wood is placed, &c. (adverb of place). ** 'La' locative sign, is here added only in the last instance, when enumerating.

LESSON 104.

ক্রমান monk, clerical person. — ব্লান clever, able. — মুধানমান baptism, sprinkling by water. — ASN in this case — to administer, to do, to give. — USWS benefit. QUS to hoist, erect. – মুগুমা previous, formerly. — মুগুমান্ত্রি as before, as previously mentioned.

। देः यद्धम् द्वं रः द**ः दः।** व्रेट्सं दाद्यम् दाम् विमाः मे**स**ः देः त्वः व्युवः मोर्ससः दयः मार्रसः दयः। ैवशः**भन**े दे नुसद्सदे भन्ने द्वार केद दे प्रतिन्य । स्ट्री के दे के दे के स्ट्री स्थापन दे स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स **ब्रेर**'गुै'दर्ग

।देवे सब ध्रेंब वे परे प्रमाण शुरस परमा । हे दिन के ता प्रमान के ता कि पर वे स्वामी के देवा के त नेपार[†] यियः यदे 'श्रेसस' ठर'र्ढट स'टर'र्शेट मी'स्न' वसूत्र सेंट शे'नेवा । देदे 'दुर'सू देवा भें में <u> द्वा पदि क्ष के ना । दे से सहार दश्हारा में साम श्रह्म साम यह के निष्ठ राज पति हो के प्राप्त के निष्ठ से स्व</u> When creeted, and a clever monk having administered a first-class haptism and dedicated, or

blessed them well, there rests great blessing on them. As regarding their benefits it is thus written: - If the flags be hoisted on a fail. the wind blows on them, and all the animals touched by that wind (wherever it blows) need not suffer the tortures of hell.

The people also believe in them.

The sound is the sound of the six syllables on the flags. Any animated being who hears the sound has the fore-said benefits, (or, has the same benefits,

* 'ra' is often used in the spoken for \P ' the last letter is simply repeated. ** This is, properly speaking, past tense used for the infinitive. † 'g'ar' is an abreviation for \P ' \S ' where, wherever.

LESSON 105.

স্কুম'ন' to dwell, abide. — সমূহ'or মুদ্ৰ' to drink.

। देः ढंटः सः सुदः रक्षः माज्ञेनावः ग्रीः नेदः क्षः दक्षः दुवः यः देद।

If planted by a big river, the sins of all the animals in that river and of all who drink of that water are removed.

If planted on the road then the sins of all the animated beings who walk on that road will be cleaned; (so it) is written.

All this has come by the blessing of Chenrezig.

LESSON 106.

THE RIGHT NUMBER OF FLAGS.

रत्लुर्ग लट्ल्य्याच्यां लूर् श्राह्य हुं श्रु हुं त्यां त्र क्वियः वित्र स्वाह्य स्वा

As to the number of flags, the well-to-do erect one hundred and eight. If unable for this, one must do according to one's ability. If you (thus) erect, it is the promise of Chenrezig that you will obtain happiness in this life and avoid the sufferings of Hell in the next. Therefore the people attach great importance to the erection of prayer flags.

Those who print and erect the mani (formula) do it simply for the sake of their own sins. Again, there are others who print and erect (hoist) the 'gyalts'en tsemö k'orlo' † that is simply in order to procure personal luck and has no reference to the next life **

But the printing of 'mani' (on the other hand) is solely with a view to avoid infernal miseries.

* This practice is very common. † This is

the name of a book which is reduced & printed in the form of a circle.

*Properly speaking there is another formula, or picture of a horse with a jewel on its back, used to procure luck or welfare. When a person is 'unfortunate', or 'unlucky', he will say: 'lung-ta ch'ag song' — the wind-horse is broken.



PRAYER FLAG SHOWING TASSELS, &c.

VOCABULARY.

OF

Words and Phrases in Daily Use.

107.

- THE HORSE. -

Age, of horses & mules, 4 4 3 1 (5.35)

Back, horse's, 引い口 'kye-pa'; 近口

Bay, of colour, 독미'대 (크리'다')

Black, द्वारी (सप)

Blue, ইুব্'ব্বা

Bridle, 37' trab.

Brown, 25'51 55'51

Crupper, रें5

Dung, FA'AKN

Fasten, to, NA (() ()

Fasten tight, to. 5 N. T. SA. T.

Feed, to, give grass, 35577

" " fodder, কৃত্যুহ'ব'

108.

Frisky, 55'T

Foal, 33

Girth,

Girth, fasten to, A NEW A

Groom,n. इ'नाभिना। hon. कैनश'र्दोंब

Groom, to. 348.45.47.41

Hoof. 화키디

Knee, त्रानामा

Lame, ŋ̃a — front-leg ผลเก็ส

— mind-leg নাম্ন্

109.

Lead, to, AAS-A" - away ABS-ATT-

— hither ব্দ্রিব অন্তের

Lead the horse here, 5 95 3 95 7

Legs, front — 四可以 hind — 而以以

Mane, À À'A'

Manger, ĀN

Mare, ब्रेंड्। इंकेंड्रिंब

Neck, MEC.C.

Old, ক্র্'ই'

Reins, NOTE trab-t'a.

_{Red}, **ব্যু**হ:ই

Ride, to, वर्षेक्य। मुख्य वर्षेक्य