Sherpa-English and English-Sherpa Dictionary
Sherpa-English and English-Sherpa Dictionary
with Literary Tibetan and Nepali equivalents

Nicolas Tournadre, Lhakpa Norbu Sherpa, Gyurme Chodrak and Guillaume Oisel

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Foreword

As is the case for many indigenous peoples around the world, the preservation of culture and identity is important for the Sherpas. Language and scripts play an important role in this endeavor.

The Sherpas are one of the main Himalayan indigenous ethnic groups, and their language is widely spoken in many isolated communities. Unfortunately, its use is diminishing rapidly due to the influences of outside society and culture. Luckily, many Sherpas of the present generation feel strongly that preservation of the language is important. Therefore, all of us must work hard to make this happen. This Sherpa-English dictionary, which has been compiled by expert linguist Professor Dr. Nicolas Tournadre, Lopon Gyurme Chodrak Sherpa, Dr. Lhakpa Norbu Sherpa, and doctoral student Mr. Guillaume Oisel, is an excellent model of the kind of high quality work that will help conserve the Sherpa language. I would like to thank all the co-authors for their dedication and contributions.

The financial and logistic support of The Mountain Institute played a vital role in completion of this valuable work. I trust that this dictionary will play a positive role in conservation of the Sherpa language.

Nawang Tenzin Zangpo,
Reincarnate Lama,
Tengboche Monastery,
the 6th of February 2007
བོད་ཡིག
Preface

The Sherpas are a minority ethnic group of Nepal. Their ancestors are believed to have migrated south from the Tibetan plateau over 500 years ago, and entered into the Khumbu, a vacant valley on the south slopes of Jomolangma (Mount Everest / Sagarmatha). The Khumbu was regarded as a beyul - one of Padmasambhava's sacred hidden valleys. The culture and language of the Sherpa people evolved in this isolated environment, and thus developed their own unique characteristics over the centuries.

Sherpa is one of the Tibetic languages within the Tibeto-Burman group of the Sino-Tibetan family of languages. In recent years, the use of the Sherpa language has been declining rapidly. Because of unfavorable education policies and the increasing influence of dominant cultures, Sherpa is not being effectively passed on from one generation to the next, and it is not properly documented or taught in schools. If no action is taken, the Sherpa language could die out within several generations, thus threatening our identity and culture.

As a member of the Sherpa community, I am very proud of our unique culture and traditions, and the prospect of losing this heritage has been worrying me. In the year 2000, I had an opportunity to express these concerns to the Tengpoche Rinpoche, Nawang Tenzin Zangpo. Rinpoche not only shared my concerns, but he himself had been thinking about compiling a glossary of Sherpa words for quite some time. Towards this goal, he had already collected a trunk full of documents. We agreed that the responsibility of preserving a language lies with the people who speak it. Therefore, we agreed that we must try to do something before it was too late.

At that time, I was working on a multi-year Project in the Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR, PRC) which made it difficult to start up language conservation in Khumbu. But in 2003, Rinpoche initiated the work of documenting the Sherpa language, with the assistance of Loppon Gyurme Chodrak, a native Sherpa who had graduated from a program in advanced Buddhist studies in India. By the time I returned from Tibet in 2005, over 10,000 Sherpa words had been collected and documented - with expanded definitions and explanations - to produce the draft Sherpa'i tshig mdzod chen mo kun gsal me long ("The great Sherpa dictionary: a clear mirror"). This compilation also contains histories and biographies of religious sites and personalities of the Solukhumbu region.

In 2005, at Rinpoche's request, I took over responsibility for completing the Sherpa dictionary project. The first priority was to assist with completion and publication of the Shar pa'i tshig mdzod
The second priority was to make the work more accessible. While the *Shar pa’i tshig mdzod chen mo kun gsal me long* is an invaluable compilation and a great resource book, it is written entirely in the Sambhota (Tibetan) script, and thus cannot be used by younger generations of Sherpa, who are educated only in Nepali and English. This led to the idea of developing a Sherpa lexicon with English, Nepali, and Tibetan translations, using Sambhota, Roman, and Devanagari scripts.

The challenge was that simply knowing how to speak the three languages is not enough to develop a quality language dictionary. It requires input from many speakers, and from expert linguists. We were fortunate that we were able to call on the expertise of Dr. Nicolas Tournadre, Professor of Linguistics at University of Provence, France who specializes in Tibetan languages. Dr. Tournadre not only agreed to collaborate on the dictionary, but also involved his doctoral student, Mr. Guillaume Oisel. They took an active role in developing the Sherpa orthography and romanization system, in analyzing Sherpa phonology, and in providing Tibetan translations. Mr. Oisel took on the initial bibliographic research, computer entry, formatting, and layout of the dictionary. Most importantly, they contributed the academic rigor and linguistic expertise necessary to produce a quality work.

Mr. Gyurme Chodrak, for his part, contributed to the writing of Sherpa words using the Sambhota script. Many of the Sherpa words in this dictionary were borrowed from the *Shar pa’i tshig mdzod chen mo* - though it must be noted that, in order to represent authentic spoken Sherpa, we had to modify many words before integrating them into the dictionary, as they reflected the influence of Literary Tibetan. My own contribution was not that of an expert, but rather, a jack-of-all-trades. I assisted with ensuring overall consistency in translations between languages (Sherpa, Tibetan, English, and Nepali), and provided information on the Sherpa words and their pronunciation. I also raised some funds to support the operating costs of the project and served in the role of Director for the Project.

This dictionary thus represents a great collaborative effort, and is the result of nearly four years of hard work (2005 to 2009). My wife Helen Sherpa and our children kept asking when the project would be completed. My 13 year old daughter, Pasang Yangjin, once said “it seems odd that my father is making a Sherpa dictionary but I know so little of it”. This dictionary has been prepared both to help preserve the language and to help younger generations of Sherpas become more familiar with their ancestral language. Documentation of a language has no use unless there are people to use it. I
hope many interested young Sherpas will find this helpful to reconnect with their community and culture.

Although there are some dialectal differences, there is generally good intelligibility throughout the whole Sherpa linguistic area. Some would argue that the differences are significant between Solu and Khumbu. In any language, similarities and differences can be found. If the aim is to take into account all the dialectal variations, then designing a dictionary can become overwhelming. Therefore, it must be stated here that this dictionary is based mainly on the Khumbu dialect. I hope that this work will provide a basis for Sherpas from different regions to judge for themselves the similarities and differences. As we learn more about the language, we hope to offer information about other dialects and varieties.

Lhakpa Norbu Sherpa, PhD.,

*Project Director of the Sherpa Language Preservation and Development Program,*

Kathmandu, Nepal, June 2009
Acknowledgments

The completion of this work would not have been possible without the contributions of a number of highly motivated individuals.

The Tengboche Rinpoche, Ngawang Tenzing Zangbu, deserves our special gratitude for initiating this work and for serving as a continued source of inspiration and encouragement.

Dr. Nancy Caplow provided valuable input throughout the project, reading the entire manuscript several times at various stages. We are especially grateful for her thorough review of the Introduction and Appendices, and her insightful comments on aspects of the linguistic analysis and presentation. She also checked and edited all dictionary entries, clarifying English definitions and grammatical labeling. Her edits and her suggestions regarding overall organization and structure have greatly improved this work.

Ms. Pasang Dolma Sherpa assisted with Nepali translations and devoted considerable time to the typing of the Devanagari entries. Mr. Yuba Raj Ghimire and Mr. Bhim Narayan Regmi reviewed and edited the Nepali translations.

Originally from the Tö area of the Tibetan Autonomous Region, Trulku Ngawang Chokdup is bilingual in Sherpa and Standard Tibetan, and is also highly educated in Literary Tibetan. He was thus able to offer to refine some of the definitions and translations, clarify and confirm the pronunciation of Sherpa words, and also provide many useful comments on the development of the Sherpa orthography.

Mr. Michel Tournadre edited the illustrations and converted color photographs to black and white. Dr. Jeremy Spoon provided information on Sherpa plant and animal names.

We are also grateful to the many other members of the Sherpa community who took an interest in this project and provided encouragement.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge financial support from the Ford Foundation and the Royal Netherlands Government, which was made available through The Mountain Institute (TMI). The Lacito Laboratory of the CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) supported the travel costs and time of Dr. Nicolas Tournadre and Mr. Guillaume Oisel with PICS grant No. 2554. The University of Virginia's Tibetan and Himalayan Digital Library (THDL) program and the CNRS Dallith website have offered to host this document on their websites in future.
Overview

There are three sections to this book: five introductory chapters, the body of the dictionary, and four appendices.

The introductory chapters provide background on the Sherpa people and the Sherpa-speaking area (Chapter 1), the Sherpa language (Chapter 2), the system of romanization used in this dictionary to represent Sherpa pronunciation (Chapter 3), the Sambhota script as it is used to write Sherpa (Chapter 4), and a guide for users of the dictionary (Chapter 5).

The body of the dictionary consists of three parts: first a Sherpa-English-Nepali dictionary, next an English-Sherpa dictionary, and finally a Nepali-Sherpa dictionary.

The appendices provide further linguistic detail on the system of transliteration (Appendix 1), factors taken into consideration in developing a script for Sherpa (Appendix 2), the main phonological and morphological characteristics of Sherpa (Appendix 3), and a table of irregular verb forms (Appendix 5).
Khumjung village with Mt. Amadablam in the background

Thameteng, one of the last villages with a traditional architecture
Students in a classroom of Hillary School in Thame village

Ancient mani stones along the trail to Sewongma village
Changing generations of Sherpas in Khumbu

Himalayan tahr among lush monsoon vegetation in Sagarmatha National Park
A monk dressed to perform black-hat dance
Khumbi Yulha, the guardian deity of Khumbu, cloaked in monsoon clouds

First view of Jomolangma (Mt. Everest) in Khumbu
Monks offering Mandala to a Rinpoche of Thame Monastery

Sun rises over Tengboche Monastery
Traditional charcoal brazier and tea kettle set for serving butter tea

Buddhist mantra carved on slate stone
Sherpa wedding cake alongside with a chang bottle

Wooden chang barrel in a Sherpa house
Introduction
1. The Sherpa people and the Sherpa-speaking area

The Sherpas are a people of Tibetan origin and cultural affinities. They migrated from eastern Tibet in several different waves in the 16th through 18th centuries, and settled in the present Solukhumbu area of Nepal, south of the Himalayas, near Mt. Jomolangma (Mount Everest).

The Solukhumbu District lies within the Sagarmatha Zone, one of Nepal’s fourteen administrative zones. The District itself consists of 34 Village Development Committees (VDCs). Three of the world’s 8000-meter peaks – Cho Oyu, Lhotse, and Jomolangma – are located within the Khumbu, the higher region of Sherpa country. This highland is drained by the Dudh Kosi and its tributaries: the Bhoti Kosi, the Imja Khola, and the Solu Khola. The Khumbu area is part of Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage area. It is one of the main mountain tourist destinations of Nepal. The area is accessible by road from Kathmandu as far as Jiri, and then from Jiri on foot. It is also accessible by airplane, via the two small airports at Phaplu and Lukla.

To the east of the Dudh Kosi river valley lies the Arun river valley, whose upper slopes are populated by Sherpa people. Sherpas are also found in three other regions adjacent to the Khumbu: Shorong (Solu), Pharak, and Rolwaling. Sherpa settlements are generally found at elevations between 2000 and 4500 meters above sea level.

The four main Sherpa villages of Khumbu are Nauche (Nep: Namche Bazaar), Khumjung-Khunde, and Thame. The others are Tengpoche (Nep: Thyangpoche), Pangpoche, Dingpoche, Pheriche, Lopuche, Gorakshep, Phortse, Gokyo, Dole, Luza, Macharma, Khumjung, Khumde (alt: Khunde), Thamo, Thame, and Yilajung (alt: Yulajung).

The Sherpa villages of Pharak are Thumbuk, Monzo, Phemkaro, Phakdingma, Chhutrawa, Yulnying, Kusum Tsangka, Nacho Pomdo, Lomzo, Kyongmo, Buwa, Tate, Seogma, Rimejung, Tshermadingma, Lukla, and Dungde.

In the Shorung (Solu) region there are many more Sherpa settlements, and Salleri is particularly populous because of its status as District administrative center. The other Sherpa settlements in this region are Katidrangka (Nep: Kharikola), Manidingma (Nep: Nunthala), Trakshingtok, Ringmo, Salung, Jung (Nep: Junbesi), Thraktobuk, Changma (Nep: Bhandar), Thodung, Phaplu, Patale, Kyilkording, Gyapzuwa, Gholila, Setra, Sakar, Jalsa, Pang Khongma, Tsatuk, Kyama, Nyimare, and Mopung.
A substantial number of Sherpa speakers are also found in Sankhuwasabha and Taplejung districts to the east of Solukhumbu, and in Dolakha, Sindupalchok, and Ramechap districts to the west of Solukhumbu. There are also some Sherpa speakers in Rasuwa district, which is otherwise predominantly populated by Tamangs. Today the capital city of Kathmandu has become a meeting place for Sherpa speakers from different mountain regions. In Tibet (the TAR, or Tibetan Autonomous Region), a small population of Sherpa speakers is found in the Dram area.

Based on a 2001 census, the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of Nepal reported that there were 154,622 Sherpas in Nepal, 19,706 of them living in the Solukhumbu area. An accurate figure for the total number of Sherpa speakers is difficult to determine. According to Graves (2007:16), estimates typically range between 15,000 and 70,000. Bradley (1997) estimated the number of speakers as 50,000. There are several reasons for the discrepancy between estimates of Sherpa population size and estimates of Sherpa speakers. Some young Sherpas living in Kathmandu or elsewhere outside of the Solukhumbu area no longer speak the language. Also, members of other ethnic groups with which the Sherpa are in close contact may identify themselves as Sherpas, though they do not speak the language.

Sherpa culture developed and evolved in a high-altitude environment. The Sherpas have traditionally cultivated potatoes, buckwheat, and corn, and herded yaks, cows, and yak-cow hybrids called zomo and zo. These agro-pastoral activities are supplemented by trade. In recent decades, the Sherpas have become increasingly involved in running tourism businesses such as travel logistics, lodge operation, climbing, and guiding. Sherpas have also gained international recognition for their mountaineering skills, and some of them have become quite famous.

The Sherpas practice Vajrayana Buddhism and are followers of the Nyingma school. They are proud of their rich tradition, which they would like to preserve and develop.

Since they settled in the southern Himalayas, the Sherpas have been in contact with other indigenous groups in the area, such as the Magar, Rai, Gurung, Sunwar, Jirel, and Hindu hill castes.
2. The Sherpa language

2.1 Linguistic affiliation

The Sherpa language belongs to the Tibetic family\(^1\), which comprises at least 25 languages and more than 200 hundred dialects. These varieties share a common history: they are all derived from Old Tibetan, a language attested at the time of the Tibetan Empire (7\(^{th}\)-9\(^{th}\) centuries).

The Tibetic family is itself included in a larger linguistic family called Tibeto-Burman, which comprises about 400 languages. Although the Tibeto-Burman languages are genetically related, they exhibit tremendous diversity and they may differ entirely in their vocabulary and syntax. This is not at all the case with in the Tibetic family, whose languages are closely related and share many common features – even when they are not always readily mutually intelligible.

The Tibetic languages are currently spoken in five countries: China, India, Nepal, Bhutan and Pakistan. The main languages or groups of dialects are Ü-Tsang, Kham-Hor, Amdo, Thewo-Chone, Ladakhi, Balti, Purki, Spiti, Dzongkha, Drenjong, Kyirong-Kagate, Jirel, and Sherpa.

2.2 Dialect variation

Within Tibetic, the Sherpa language is comprised of several dialects, named for the areas in which they are spoken: Shorong (Nep: Solu), Pharak, Khumbu, Rolwaling, and Dram. The Sherpa-speaking community of Dram is now very small, since the Sherpas there have intermarried with people of the Tö-speaking community, and have been gradually adopting the Tö dialect.

The differences between the dialects involve minor elements of the phonology (sound patterns) and morphology (word structure). There is also variation in some lexical expressions (vocabulary). Despite these differences, however, there is still a high degree of mutual intelligibility. As noted, this dictionary is based on the Khumbu dialect, which is the native speech of two of the co-authors, Gyurme Chodrak and Lhakpa Norbu. Additional data was also collected from other speakers of this dialect during fieldwork in the Khumbu area.

\(^1\) Until quite recently, linguists have typically used the term “Tibetan dialects” rather than “Tibetic languages”. However, as described in Tournadre (2008), this term is not appropriate, since the various Tibetic languages are not mutually intelligible. Adaptation of the term “Tibetic” parallels use of the term “Sinitic” to refer to the diverse range of Chinese languages.
2.3 Languages closely related to Sherpa

Sherpa phonology and vocabulary bear many similarities with the Tö and Tsang dialects of the Ü-Tsang or “Central Tibetan” language, which are spoken on the northern side of Jomolangma (Mount Everest). Some Kham influences can also be identified, as well as a few features shared with Dzongkha and Drenjong, two Tibetic languages spoken south of the Himalayas, predominantly in Bhutan and Sikkim. As far as morphology and syntax are concerned, one may also observe similarities with Tö and Tsang, but Sherpa has undergone its own evolution, especially in terms of verb morphology. The influences of the Tö, Tsang, and Kham dialects on Sherpa can be explained by historical factors: the Sherpa migrated from Tibet via Kham (in eastern Tibet) to Tö (in western Tibet) before settling in the present Solukhumbu area.

Jirel is another Tibetic language which is closely related to Sherpa. Most Jirel speakers live in Jiri, a village in the Dolakha district, near the Solu area. Jirel has preserved a number of conservative phonological features which were lost in Sherpa (such as the final /t/ sound, as discussed in section 2.1 of Appendix 3). The mutual intelligibility between Sherpa and Jirel is not high. Jirel has been more strongly influenced by Nepali and Hindu language and culture than has Sherpa.

Yolmo is another Tibetic language spoken in Sindhupalchok and Nuwakot districts. It is often referred to as “Helambu Sherpa” by the Nepalese people. However, as demonstrated by Anna Maria Hari (2004: 699), Yolmo is closely related to Kagate, and is not a Sherpa dialect.

2.4 Emergence of a writing system for Sherpa

In the Solukhumbu, as in many other Tibetic-speaking areas outside Tibet, knowledge of the Tibetan or “Sambhota” script is mainly limited to religious scholars (monks and nuns). Lay Sherpas are educated mainly in Nepali and English. As a result, when Sherpa speakers wish to communicate in writing, they are more likely to use the Nepali or English languages rather than Sherpa itself.

Another important factor leading to the decline of the Sherpa language is that many Sherpas have settled outside of the Solukhumbu area, mainly in Kathmandu, but also in Darjeeling, Hong Kong, Great Britain, and North America. Over time, they – and their children – use the dominant languages of these areas more and more.

The unique verbal morphology of Sherpa is discussed in detail in Appendices 3 and 4.
Aware of this difficult linguistic situation and aware of the fact that the absence of a written standard can hasten the extinction of a language, the Tengpoche Rinpoche, an important Buddhist leader in the Solukhumbu, has urged the development of a written Sherpa language. He has received strong support from two of the co-authors of this dictionary, Lhakpa Norbu and Gyurme Chodrak, and more generally from the Sherpa elite, both lay and religious.

Thus in the present work, we use the writing system developed by Thonmi Sambhota in the 7th century, at the behest of the Tibetan king Songtsan Gampo. We refer to this script as the “Sambhota script”, in honor of its inventor, rather than as the “Tibetan script”. The latter term focuses on the connection to Literary Tibetan and “Standard Tibetan”; we prefer to emphasize its usefulness for all of the Tibetic languages.

In the past, there have been a number of attempts to document and describe Sherpa using the Latin and Devanagari scripts. The linguistic and cultural advantages of our choice of the Sambhota script are discussed in some detail in Appendix 2.

2.5 Previous studies of the Sherpa language

Despite the international fame of the Sherpa people, there have been relatively few studies of the Sherpa language up to the present time. In the 1970’s, a series of articles were published by Burkhard Schöttelndreyer (1970, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1978, 1980), Heiderose Schöttelndreyer (1971), Kent Gordon (1969, 1970), Austin Hale (1970, 1973, 1975), and Stephen Watters (1999), under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Most of these articles addressed the sounds and sound patterns (the phonetics and phonology) of the Solu dialect, and some of them are not easily accessible even for linguists because of the theoretical framework used by the authors. In the 1980’s, Talmy Givón (1982) and Anthony Woodbury (1986) published articles on Sherpa evidentiality. More recently, Barbara Kelly (2004) published a sketch grammar and a glossary based on her MA thesis, and Thomas Graves (2007) devoted his PhD to the variety of Sherpa spoken in Hile. Both of these works concern the Solu dialect.
A number of Sherpas have compiled word lists, lexicons, and glossaries. These Sherpa authors include Ang Pinjo Sherpa (1999), Lopon Ngawang Jigdrel Sherpa (2006), and Lhakpa Doma et al. (2006). The most complete lexicographic work on the Sherpa language so far is Gyurme Chodrak’s (2008) *Shar pa’i tshig mdzod chen mo kun gsal me long*, “The great Sherpa dictionary: a clear mirror”.

3. Sherpa romanization

In all three sections of this dictionary – Sherpa-English-Tibetan-Nepali, English-Sherpa, and Nepali-Sherpa – the pronunciation of Sherpa words is indicated using the familiar Latin alphabet. The system of “romanization” that we have developed and adopted for use here has been kept as simple as possible: we use only letters which are available on any computer, without requiring any special fonts. The transcription system we have chosen allows rendering all of the phonological oppositions found in Sherpa. The only special signs are those used to indicate the high and low tones.

Sherpa romanization includes the following consonants: p, ph, b, t, th, d, tr, thr, dr, ky, khy, gy, k, kh, g, ', ts, tsh, ch, chh, s, z, shr, sh, j, h, lh, l, r, m, n, ny, ng, w, and y, and the following vowels: i, e, a, u, o, ü, and ö. The Sherpa pronunciation represented by these letters is described below. The romanized letters are shown in a plain font, with the pronunciation indicated between slashes (/\).³

3.1 Pronunciation of the letters

p: similar to p in English *spot* or *spell*. It is not aspirated.


ph: similar to p in English *pot* or *poor*. This sound is aspirated. The aspiration is stronger when ph occurs in a syllable with a high tone than when it occurs in a syllable with a low tone.


³ In the body of the dictionary, romanized pronunciation is shown in plain font without slashes. In Appendix 1, we discuss the system of transliteration from the Sambhota script; This will be shown in italics.
Some Sherpa speakers may pronounce $p$ and $ph$ in place of $/f/$ in foreign loanwords such as ‘phone’: /pʰōn/ or /fōn/. However, in native Sherpa words, $ph$ always corresponds to an aspirated $/ph/$, and never to $/f/$.

**b**: similar to $b$ in English *bye-bye*.

*Ex.*: /bālwa/* frog’, /bɛrmang/* ‘cat’, /buta/* ‘bellows’

Some Sherpa speakers may produce $b$ for $/v/$ in foreign loanwords such as ‘TV (television)’: /tɾɪbi/ or /tɾiːi/.

**t**: similar to $t$ in English *stop or stone*, but with the tip of the tongue against the back of the teeth. It is not aspirated.

*Ex.*: /tāmnye’/ ‘language’, /tā/ ‘horse’, /tɔr/ ‘to lose’

**th**: similar to $t$ in English *top*, but with the tip of the tongue against the back of the teeth as in French ‘tasse’. The $/l/$ is aspirated. The aspiration is stronger when $th$ occurs in a syllable with a high tone than when it occurs in a syllable with a low tone. Note that $th$ is not pronounced like the English ‘think’.


**d**: similar to $d$ in French *dur* or in English *down*, but with the tip of the tongue against the back of the teeth.

*Ex.*: dāng ‘yesterday’, dɔŋpu ‘tree’, dāsasa ‘place’

**tr**: This sound does not exist in English. It is called a “voiceless retroflex plosive” and is pronounced with the tip of the tongue curled back to touch the hard palate or alveolar ridge. It is roughly similar to $tr$ in English *astronomy*.

*Ex.*: trāapa ‘stairs’, trōlum ‘butter churn’, trūm ‘to crush’

**thr**: The sound $thr$ is pronounced like $tr$ but aspirated, as in English *true*. Note that the notation $thr$ is not pronounced like the English ‘thr’, in ‘throw’. Once again, the aspiration is stronger when $thr$ occurs in a syllable with a high tone than when it occurs in a syllable with a low tone.

dr: This sound does not exist in English. It is called a “voiced retroflex plosive”. It is roughly similar to \textit{dr} in \textit{drew}, but with the tip of the tongue curled back to touch the hard palate or alveolar ridge.

\textit{Ex.}: \textit{drə} ‘to go’, \textit{draaa} ‘rice’, \textit{drə} ‘enemy’

ky: similar to \textit{cu} in English \textit{acute}. It is not aspirated.

\textit{Ex.}: \textit{kyi} ‘dog’, \textit{kyë} ‘to be born’, \textit{kyirmu} ‘pleasant’

khy: similar to \textit{cu} in English \textit{acute}. The aspiration is stronger when \textit{khy} occurs in a syllable with a high tone than when it occurs in a syllable with a low tone.

\textit{Ex.}: \textit{khyë} ‘to be able’, \textit{khyรอง} ‘you’, \textit{khyõwa} ‘husband’, \textit{khyিr} ‘will do’, \textit{khyõŋpu} ‘rough’

GY: similar to the sequence of letters \textit{gu} in English \textit{regular}.

\textit{Ex.}: \textit{gylung} ‘mirror’, \textit{gy alanı} ‘main road’, \textit{gyõamu} ‘fat’

K: similar to \textit{k} in English \textit{skip}. It is not aspirated.

\textit{Ex.}: \textit{kålak} ‘crow’, \textit{kûr} ‘bread’, \textit{kēltang} ‘waist’

In informal speech, the sound /k/ at the end of a word is reduced to a glottal stop (see below), and is barely pronounced.

kh: similar to \textit{k} in English \textit{kill}. The aspiration is stronger when \textit{kh} occurs in a syllable with a high tone than when it occurs in a syllable with a low tone.


G: similar to \textit{g} in English \textit{go}.

\textit{Ex.}: \textit{gu} ‘nine’, \textit{gɔmu} ‘evening’, \textit{gorak} ‘raven’

\textit{’}: This sign corresponds to a glottal stop. In American English this sound is found at the beginning and in the middle of the expression ‘uh oh’. It is also found in cockney English in some words such as \textit{what} pronounced as \textit{wha’}.

\textit{Ex.}: \textit{gye’} ‘eight’, \textit{kē’} ‘sound’

Nota bene: The glottal stop sign ‘ is also used to mark verbs ending in /k/ since this sound is normally weakened.
Ex.: jo ‘to put’ instead of jok.

ts: similar to ts in English in patsy or lots.

Ex.: tsō ‘lake’, tsēng-ge ‘clean’, tsēt ‘to wake s.o up’

tsh: similar to ts in German Zeit ‘time’ or zehn ‘ten’ or English patsy, but aspirated.

Ex.: tshāndi ‘hot’, tshāsi ‘very’, tshūlim ‘this side’

ch: similar to ch in English itching. It is not aspirated.

Ex.: chāndi ‘heavy’, chēla ‘tongue’, chē-nga ‘fifteen’

chh: similar to ch in English chair. The aspiration is stronger when chh occurs in a syllable with a high tone than when it occurs in a syllable with a low tone.

Ex.: chhū ‘water’, chhīnpa ‘liver’, chhāram ‘ice’, chhūjurung ‘funeral cairn’

s: similar to s in English song.

Ex.: sū ‘who’, sēm ‘mind’, sēr ‘hail’

z: similar to z in English zoo. Alternatively, this sound may be pronounced as a voiced dental affricate [dz], i.e., d quickly followed by z as in adze.

Ex.: zopkyok ‘male hybrid of yak and cattle’, zīm ‘to catch’, zgemu ‘beautiful’

shr: This sound does not exist in English. It is roughly similar to sh in English shoe, but it is pronounced with the tip of the tongue curled back to touch the hard palate or alveolar ridge, like Nepali sādyantra ‘conspiracy’, varṣa ‘monsoon’, bīsaya / viṣaya ‘subject, discipline’. This sound is called a “retroflex fricative”.

Ex.: shrā ‘hair’, shrāndi ‘hard’, shrīn ‘to guard’, shrīk ‘monkey’

sh: similar to sh in English shoe.

Ex.: shār ‘east’, shī ‘die’, shēl ‘glass’

j: similar to s in English vision and pleasure, and to zh in Brezhnev. Alternatively, it may be pronounced as the voiced palatal affricate [dz], i.e. j in English juice or jazz.

Ex.: jjiwa ‘fear’, jenpi ‘wheat flour’, jet ‘to forget’

h: similar to h in English hair, when it is pronounced with a high tone.
Ex.: hūru ‘energetic’, hāmpa ‘brutal’

When occurring with a low tone, h is pronounced as [ɦ], a voiced glottal fricative, which is very weak and sometimes barely perceptible.

Ex.: horong ‘we’, hin ‘(I) am’, hama gaga ‘grandmother’

lh: this sound does not exist in English. It corresponds to a heavily-aspirated l, as in Lhasa.

Ex.: lhā ‘to look at’, lhāawa ‘wind’, lhō ‘south’

l: similar to l in English long.

Ex.: lemu ‘good’, laaka ‘work’, limik ‘key’

r: similar to r in English right (but with retracted rather than rounded lips).

Ex.: rang ‘honey’, rikki ‘potato’, ringpu ‘long’

m: similar to m in English money.

Ex.: maasa ‘sleeping bed’, manja ‘clothes’, mar ‘butter’

n: similar to n in English no.

Ex.: nam ‘when’, naatri ‘forest’, nempi ‘night’

ny: similar to ny in English canyon.

Ex.: nga ‘fish’, nyo ‘to buy’, nyēt ‘to find’

ng: similar to ng in English song.

Ex.: ngūl ‘silver’, ngā ‘five’, ngāmu ‘early’

w: similar to w in English west.

Ex.: we’ ‘(I) have’, wok-la ‘under’, wazik ‘fox’

y: similar to y in English yes.

Ex.: yanglong ‘again’, yampa ‘other’, yambu ‘Kathmandu’

i: similar to i in English machine.

Ex.: chindī ‘heavy’, kyi ‘dog’, shrīn ‘to guard’, din ‘seven’

e: similar to e in English hey, or to é in French été.
Ex.:  jet ‘to forget’, kyē ‘to be born’, phē ‘flour’
a :  similar to a in English father.
Ex.:  draa ‘rice’, lāaka ‘work’, gyalung ‘mirror’
o :  similar to o in English so.
Ex.:  go mu ‘evening’, gorak ‘raven’, khyōwa ‘husband’
u :  similar to o in English two.
Ex.:  gu ‘nine’, chhū ‘water’, sū ‘who’

Two additional sounds – ö and ü – also occur in Sherpa, but they are marginal in the system.

ō :  does not occur in English. It is similar to the sound eu in French bleu ‘blue’.
Ex.:  jōntang ‘ability’, khōn ‘to dress’

ü :  does not occur in English. It is similar to the sound u in French rue ‘street’ or to ü in German Bücher.
Ex.:  dü ‘demon’, khūn ‘a loss’

3.2 Tone registers

In our transcription system, high tone is marked by a line over the vowel, and low tone is marked by a line under the vowel. High tone is produced with a high pitch, giving the impression that the speaker is “singing”, while low tone is produced with a low pitch corresponding to the “normal register” of the speaker.

Ex.: /sā/ ‘tooth’ vs. /sa/ ‘to eat’; /nām/ ‘sky’ vs. /näm/ ‘when’; /lāa/ ‘musk deer’ vs. /lāa/ ‘month’; /nāa/ ‘day after tomorrow’ vs. /nāa/ ‘barley’; /nāng/ ‘to give’ (H) vs. /nāng-la/ ‘inside’.

In words of more than one syllable, tone is only marked on the first syllable, because the tone distinction is neutralized on the second syllable.
Ex.: /lāaka/ ‘work’, /lākpa/ ‘hand’, /rōnga/ ‘low-lander’
3.3 Tone contours

In some words, high and low tones are produced with different contours: level, falling or rising. If we take into account both the contour and the register, we can distinguish four types of tone: high level, high-falling, low level and low-rising. We use a circumflex (’) to indicate a contour tone, so the four possible tone types are indicated by the following signs:

- high level: ā;
- high-falling: ā;
- low level: a;
- low-rising: â

Ex.: /kyīrmu/ ‘pleasant’ vs. /kyīrmu/ ‘round’; /tōngpa/ ‘empty’ vs. /tōngpa/ ‘fermented millet chang drunk through straw’; /dākpu/ ‘owner’ vs. /dākpu/ ‘we (inclusive)’

3.4 Vowel length

Vowels may be short or long. In some cases, vowel length is crucial in distinguishing meanings. Longer vowels are indicated in the romanized transcription by repeating the vowel.

Ex.: /ra/ ‘goat’ vs. /raa/ ‘cotton’; /do/ ‘stone’ vs. /doo/ ‘dough figurines and thread-crosses’;
    /na/ ‘to be sick’ vs. /naa/ ‘barley’; /tāa/ ‘sign, mark’ vs. /tā/ ‘horse’.

4. Sherpa script in the dictionary

In the past, entries in Sherpa dictionaries and glossaries have been given using the Devanagari, Latin, or Sambhota (“Tibetan”) alphabets. The most comprehensive Sherpa dictionary available to date – the Shar pa’i tshig mdzod chen mo kun gsal me long, “The great Sherpa dictionary: a clear mirror” composed by our co-author Gyurme Chodrak – is written using the Sambhota alphabet. This script has been used to write literary Tibetan for more than a thousand years, since it was developed by Thonmi Sambhota in the 7th century. In recent decades, languages such as Dzongkha (the national language of Bhutan), Ladakhi and Drenjong (the language of Sikkim) have also begun to use this script.

Since Sherpa is derived from Old Tibetan, its vocabulary and its grammar exhibit many regular correspondences with Classical Literary Tibetan. Thus it is quite easy to use the Sambhota alphabet to transcribe Sherpa. Another obvious advantage to using this script is that it better suits the Sherpa phonology and tones than does Devanagari (as discussed in greater detail in Appendix 2).
The use of the Sambhota script for writing Sherpa is described below.

### 4.1 The alphabet

The Sambhota alphabet has thirty consonants and four diacritic vowels. The tables below show each of the consonant and vowel letters, and how they are pronounced in Sherpa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants</th>
<th>Vowels</th>
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<td>kā</td>
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In the following sections, the pronunciation of letter names is shown in parentheses, while the sound represented by the letter is shown between slashes. For example, for English, we could say that the name of the letter ‘b’ is pronounced (bee), and that the sound represented by this letter is /b/. Likewise, for Sherpa, we say that the name of the letter प is pronounced (kā), and the sound represented by this letter is /k/.

The sounds represented by the Sambhota letters in Sherpa are practically identical to the sounds of Standard Tibetan (or Lhasa dialect) pronunciation. However, in some cases when letters occur in certain combinations, the Sherpa sounds differs from those of Standard Tibetan\(^4\). A few specific details of Sherpa pronunciation are provided below; further details can be found in section 4.3.

\(^4\) Just as the pronunciation of the Latin alphabet in Italian, Spanish and French is generally very similar, though some combinations of letters such as chi, ci, gi, etc. are pronounced in a very different way in the three languages.
The letter ḍ (ha) represents the sound of a voiced glottal fricative (phonetically [ɦ]). However, it should be noted that ḍ (ha) occurs only with a low tone, and is much less audible than the letter ḍ (hā) which is produced with a high tone.

The distinction in the pronunciation of some letters is neutralized in certain contexts. This is the case for the letters ḍ (nga) and ḍ (nya); ḍ (sha) and ḍ (chha); and ḍ (sa) and ḍ (za).

The letter ḍ (nga) represents the sound /ng/ in front of the vowel sounds /a/, /u/, and /o/ (ṅa, ṅu, and ṅo), but becomes closer to the sound /ny/ (just like the letter ḍ (nya)) in front of the vowel sounds /i/ and /e/ (ṅi and ṅe). This neutralization is not reflected in the spelling.

The letter ḍ (sa) represents the sound /s/, except that it becomes /z/ (just like the letter ḍ (za)) when it occurs with a written prefixed letter. (This is discussed in greater detail in section 4.3 below).

Likewise, the letters ḍ (sha) and ḍ (chha) are both pronounced /ja/ when they occur with a written prefixed letter.

**Combinations used for transliterating Devanagari-Sanskrit**

Apart from the 30 letters of the Sambhota alphabet, some additional letters such as the 6 reversed letters ṭ Ɥ ꞑ Ꞓ ꞓ ꞔ ꞕ and the five subscript ṭ Ɥ ꞑ Ꞓ ꞓ are used to transliterate the retroflex and aspirated sounds of the Sanskrit-Devanagari alphabet. These letters are not used in Sherpa and we will not discuss them here.

The 3 letters ṭ trā thra ṭ nā are used in a marginal way to transcribe some foreign loanwords.

Ex.: ṭrā /mani/ “jewel” (borrowed from the Sanskrit), ṭrā /mutra/ “car” (borrowed from the English motor) and ṭrā /thrāl/ “dollar”.

**4.2 Spelling issues**

The number of Sherpa publications – in either the Latin, Devanagari, or Sambhota alphabets – is still very limited, and there has been no standardization of spelling in any of these systems. In this dictionary, our general principle has been to use the traditional spelling of Classical Literary Tibetan whenever there is a clear, regular correspondence with Sherpa pronunciation. When the
correspondence is irregular or absent, we propose a phonetic rendering. That is, we use the Sambhota letters that best represent the Sherpa pronunciation.

This principle of using the traditional spelling whenever possible was also applied by Lopon Gyurme Chodrak (2008) in his dictionary. This preserves the etymology of many Sherpa words, and reflects the long history of the Sherpa language and its relationship to Literary Tibetan and other Tibetic languages.

4.3 Syllable structure

In Sherpa, as in written Tibetan, a syllable consists of

• a radical letter called གིཊ་/ningshi/ corresponding to one of the thirty consonants introduced above.

It may additionally consist of:

• a vowel called ༼/yāŋ/. As shown in Table 2, there are four vowels – གི/ī/, གོ/ʊ/, གོ/ə/ and གོ/ʊ/ – which are indicated with diacritical marks above or below the consonants (note that the letter གོ (ā) is considered to be a consonant in the Tibetan grammatical tradition, because it referred, originally, to a glottal stop). There is also a default vowel /a/, which is not marked by any specific sign but it is inherent to the thirty consonants of the alphabet. Note that there is no tones associated with the vowels themselves. The tones come from the radical letter with which it occurs.

• a superscribed letter གཌོ/gochen/ placed immediately above the radical. There are three superscribed consonants: ག (rā), ག (lā), and ག (sā).

• a subscribed letter གཊཊ/dokchen/ placed immediately below the radical. There are four subscribed consonants: ག (yā), ག (rā), ག (lā), and ག (wā).

• a prefixed letter གཊཊ/ngonjuk/ placed immediately before the radical letter. There are five prefixed consonants: ག (kha), ག (nga), ག (tha), ག (ma), and ག (ha).

• a suffixed letter གཊཊ/jenjuk/ placed immediately after the radical. There are ten first suffixes: ག (kha, ག (nga), ག (tha), ག (na), ག (pha), ག (ma), ག (ha), ག (rā), ག (lā), and ག (sā).
• a second suffixed letter \(\text{yangjuk}\) \(\text{yangjuk}\) placed immediately after the first suffixed letter.

  The only second suffix letter is \(\text{sā}\). This is used rarely, and only for spelling reasons; it is never pronounced.

**Vowels**

As mentioned above, the vowel /a/ is inherent to all radicals, unless a different vowel sound is indicated by a diacritic either above or below the radical. The vowel signs /i/, /e/ and /o/ are written above the radical consonant while the vowel sign /u/ is written below. In written Sherpa, as in Literary Tibetan, the radical is in most cases easily identified since it bears the vowel symbol.

  Ex.: \(\text{ra}\). This basic syllable is simply composed of a radical letter \(\text{ra}\) with no diacritic. \(\text{ra}\) \(\text{ra}\). This syllable is composed of a radical letter \(\text{ra}\) with the diacritic sign /i/. Similarly we have \(\text{ra}\), \(\text{ra}\), and \(\text{ra}\).

**Superscribed and prefixed letters**

From the point of view of their pronunciation, both “prefixed letters” and “superscribed letters” occur before the radical consonant and may thus be called “preradical consonants”. In modern Sherpa, as in modern literary Tibetan, these letters correspond to the traditional spelling, but are usually not pronounced. However, their presence is reflected in the impact they have on tone and aspiration.

  The three superscribed consonants are: \(\text{ra}\), \(\text{la}\), and \(\text{sā}\).

Each of these three superscribed consonants may appear with a limited number of radicals, or root letters. The shape of the letters \(\text{ra}\), \(\text{la}\), and \(\text{sā}\) are slightly modified when they are written above the radical letters, as shown in the charts below.
As mentioned above, all the preradical letters – both the superscribed letters \(\text{र्र} (\text{ra}), \text{ल्र} (\text{la}), \text{स्र} (\text{sā})\) and the prefixed letters \(\text{क्र} (\text{kha}), \text{ग्र} (\text{nga}), \text{थ्र} (\text{tha}), \text{म्र} (\text{ma}), \text{ह्र} (\text{ha})\) – are silent, but they play a crucial role in indicating tone and loss of aspiration.
When they carry a prefixed letter or a superscript, the radicals ོ (kha), ཱུ (cha), ཙ (tha), and ཟ (pha) lose their aspiration and become voiced. In that setting, they are thus pronounced, respectively, as /ga/, /ja/, /da/, and /ba/.

Ex.: བ་/gu/ 'nine', ག་/ĝ/ 'head', ང་/g̃a/ 'grandfather, elder', ཇལ/ 'to meet' (H), བི/jìwa/ 'fear', བ་/d̆ngpu/ 'tree', ཁ་/dg̃pa/ 'desire', ཁ་/b̃ta/ 'bellows', ཁཁ/b̃mang/ 'cat'.

When the four nasal consonants carry a prefixed letter or a superscript, they shift to a high tone. In that setting, ག (nga), ག (nya), ག (na), and ག (ma) are pronounced respectively as /ngā/, /nyā/, /nā/, and /mā/.

Ex.: ག/nga/ 'I' vs. ག/nĝ/ 'five'; ག/n̄am/ 'when' vs. ག/n̄am/ 'sky'

When ག (ya) is prefixed, it, too, takes on a high tone /yā/.

Ex.: ག/yāk/ 'yak' vs. ག/ȳa/ 'upwards'

There are two specific combinations in which the prefix ག has a more significant impact on pronunciation: ག/ā/ and ག/yā/.

Ex.: ག/ōngcha/ 'power', ག/ō/ 'head (H)', ག/ā/ 'head'

In rare cases, when they occur at the beginning of the second syllable of a two-syllable word, the prefixed or superscribed letters are still pronounced. For example, the nasal sound /h/ in ག/m̄ndu/ corresponds to the letter ག (ha) at the beginning of the second syllable. The /p/ in ག/g̃pchu/ comes from the letter ག (pha) found at the beginning of the second syllable. The same is true for the /r/ of ག/ch̄argu/ 'Himalayan Griffon (vulture), where the medial /r/ sounds comes from the superscribed letter ག (ra), found in the second syllable ( Webcam)

In some cases, an intersyllabic /p/ which is not etymological occurs between two syllables of a compound word. Just as in Standard Tibetan, we do not note this intersyllabic /p/ in the spelling.

Ex.: ག/gyupdak/ 'quality', ག/t̄pcha/ 'horse saddle paraphernalia', ག/zapta/ 'appearance'
Subscribed letters

The subscribed letters correspond to sounds that occur after the radical letter, and can thus be called “postradical”. Unlike preradicals (either prefixed or superscribed), the subscribed postradical letters usually modify the pronunciation of the radical consonant.

There are four subscribed consonants: the letters Ӧ (ya), Ҭ (ra), Ԭ (la), and Ԭ (wa).

When these letters are subscribed, their shape is more or less modified as follows:

Table 6: Modified forms of the subscribed consonants

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Table 7: The 7 consonants with the subscript Ӧ (ya)

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Table 8: The 13 consonants with the subscript Ҭ (ra)

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* The star indicates that the combinations are only used in literary Tibetan but they are not used in Sherpa.

37
We now briefly summarise the main modifications in pronunciation induced by the subscribed letters.

The subscribed letter  (£ (ya)

With the velars £ (kā), £ (khā), and £ (kha), the subscribed £ (ya) yields the palatal plosives /kyā/, /khyā/, and /khya/, respectively (see Table 7 above). The combination £ is pronounced /gya/ when it is preceded by a prefixed or superscribed letter.

With the labials न (pā), न (phā), and न (phā), the subscribed न (ya) yields the palatal fricatives /chā/, chhā/, and /chha/ (see Table 7 above). The combination न is pronounced /ja/ when it is preceded by a prefixed or superscribed letter.


With the nasal न (mā), the subscribed न (ya) yields /nya/.

Ex.: ख्रबु/nya ‘experience’

The subscribed letter न (ra)

With the velars न (kā), न (khā), and न (kha), the dentals न (tā), न (thā), and न (tha), and the labials न (pā), न (phā), and न (phā), the subscribed न (ra) yields the retroflex plosives /trā/, /thrā/ and /thra/. (See Table 8 above). When they are preceded by a prefixed or superscribed letter, the combinations न thrā, न thrā, and न thrā lose their aspiration and are pronounced as the voiced sound /dra/.


The radical न (sā) with a subscript न (ra) is pronounced /shrā/.

Ex.: ख्र/shrā ‘hair’, ख्र/shrēlma ‘pea’, ख्र/shrē ‘cloud’, ख्र/shrāndi ‘hard, solid’

Combinations of the letters न (mā) and न (shā) with a subscribed न (ra) are extremely rare. These combinations only occur in Sherpa in the case of borrowings from Literary Tibetan; they do not appear in this dictionary.

The combination of न (hā) with a subscribed न (ra) is also rare but it occurs in some Sherpa words. It is pronounced /shrā/ in the same way as न.

Ex.: ख्र/shrā ‘performance’, ख्र/shrē ‘scrap of dried food’

The subscribed letter द (la)

All combinations that contain a subscript द द produce the sound /lā/ with ah high tone; the lone exception is द zla, which is pronounced /da/. (See Table 9 above.)

The subscribed letter ณ (wa)

Combinations including a subscribed ณ (wa) are very rare and do not change the sound of the radical to which it is attached. The subscribed /wa/ is used only because it corresponds to the traditional spelling.

   Ex.: ฉู/thrawa/ ‘monk’, ฉณณน/sayok/ ‘nettles’. ฉณณน/shamung/ ‘hat’

Suffixed letters

The final consonant letters are called “suffixed letters”. There are ten suffices: ฌ (kha), ฏ (nga), ฅ (tha), ฎ (ng), ฏ (pha), ฏ (ma), ฏ (ha), ฏ (ra), ฏ (la), and ฎ (sā). Except for ฏ (tha), ฏ (ha), and ฏ (sā), these suffices are pronounced more or less clearly, as we will see below.

The suffixed letter ฌ (kha) is pronounced /k/ as in ฉณณน/limik/ ‘key’, ฉณณน/gorak/ ‘raven’. However the /k/ is often reduced to a glottal stop which transcribed by an apostrophe /’: ฉณณน/no’/ ‘to be situated’, ฉณณน/limi’/ ‘key’, ฉณณน/ggra’/ ‘raven’.

The suffixed letter ฏ (nga) is pronounced /ng/ as in ฉณณน/shāmung/ ‘mushroom’, ฉณณน/lang/ ‘to get up/ to be enough’.

The suffixed letter ฏ (na) is pronounced /n/ as in ฉณณน/dịn/ ‘seven’, ฉณณน/jenpi/ ‘wheat, flour’, ฉณณน/gunpu/ ‘winter’.

The suffixed letter ฏ (pha) is pronounced /p/ as in ฉณณน/nup/ ‘west’, ฉณณน/loē/ ‘to teach’, ฉณณน/khāp/ ‘needle’.

The suffixed letter ฏ (ma) is pronounced /m/ as in ฉณณน/loēm/ ‘to fry’, ฉณณน/lam/ ‘road’, ฉณณน/sūm/ ‘three’.

The suffixed letter ฏ (ra) is pronounced /r/ as in ฉณณน/mar/ ‘butter’, ฉณณน/kur/ ‘bread’, ฉณณน/phermi’/ ‘wife’.

The suffixed letter ฏ (la) is pronounced /l/ as in ฉณณน/phal/ ‘wool’, ฉณณน/ru/ ‘snake’;
The suffixed letter ⁵ (tha) is not pronounced, but instead usually generates in the final position a glottal stop which is transcribed by an apostrophe '/': ग्विउ/ 'to have'; ग्विउ/केउ/ 'sound, language'; ग्विउ/ग्विउ/ 'eight'; or simply disappears in the middle of a word: ग्विउ/क्योर्ग्यो/ 'you'; ग्विउ/ग्विउ/क्युद्वु/ 'community; network'; ग्विउ/क्म्प्यो/ 'Tibetan'. In some instances, the /t/ is maintained in the middle of a word. In such a case, the ⁵ is reduplicated in the Sambhota spelling: ग्विउ /thro/ 'stomach'; ग्विउ /lēta/ 'brain'; ग्विउ /jet-tuza/ '(I) forgot'; ग्विउ /pēt-tin/ '(I) opened'.

The suffix ⁶ (ha) is not pronounced but usually causes lengthening of the preceding vowel ग्विउ ड्रा 'rice'; ग्विउ /lāawa/ 'steam'; ग्विउ /pōo/ 'incense'. In some cases, the ⁶ ha does not produce lengthening, but rather is used in order to reflect the traditional spelling of Literary Tibetan: ग्विउ /jā/ 'rainbow'.

The suffix ⁷ (sā) occurs only in a few words (about 20 items) of the present dictionary and it is used in most cases for etymological reasons. It mainly appears after the vowels a, e, and i. The suffix /s/ is always mute, but usually generates a lengthening of the vowel in monosyllabic words. Moreover, when the suffix /s/ occurs after the vowel /a/ it causes a change in the preceding vowel: a → e ग्विउ /काले/ 'difficulty, hard work'; ग्विउ /kāpse/ 'goodies'; ग्विउ /nēe/ 'holy place'; ग्विउ /nīi/ 'two'. In some rare words, we use a second suffix ⁷ (sā) which reflects the traditional spelling found in Literary Tibetan, but is never pronounced.

Ex.: ग्विउ /lūkso/ 'custom'. ग्विउ /tsītap/ 'respect'. ग्विउ /sānggye/ 'Buddha'.

4.4 Pronunciation of the second syllable

In Sherpa, as in most other Tibetic languages, the onset of the second syllable is usually weakened (a phonological tendency referred to as “lenition”). The initial aspirated consonant loses its aspiration, and the syllable does not bear a distinctive tone. For instance, the word ग्विउ /chhū/ 'water' is pronounced with an aspirated consonant /chh/ when produced as an isolated word, but without aspiration when it occurs as the second syllable of a compound word. Thus in the compound word ग्विउ /mīkchu/ 'tear' (Lit. ‘eye water’), ग्विउ /chhū/ 'water' is pronounced without aspiration. The loss of aspiration and the absence of distinctive tone are represented in the romanization (which shows the

⁶ In the romanization, the /t/ is not reduplicated when the word is a noun. In the case of a verb, one encounters a reduplication when the verb is followed by some verbal suffixes. The second /t/ belongs to the verbal suffix but it remains silent.
pronunciation), but is not marked in the spelling; this is consistent with the traditional spelling in Classical Tibetan. This allows preservation of the same spelling for the word water regardless of its position within the compound word.

Another reflection of second syllable lenition is that, in some environments, the initial consonant undergoes voicing. For instance, based on its spelling, we would expect the word བཀུལ་ (Lit. ‘mouth water’) to be pronounced /khāchu/; instead, it is usually pronounced [khāju], with a voiced /j/ rather than the voiceless /ch/. Since the change from a voiceless to a voiced consonant follows an entirely regular pattern and is predictable, we do not indicate it in the spelling. And we do not mark it in the romanized pronunciation, either; instead, we consistently write /chu/ ‘water’ so that it is transcribed in the same way for khāchu ‘saliva’ and mīkchu ‘tear’.

The presence or absence of voicing is predictable, and depends on the final consonant of the first syllable and the initial consonant of the second syllable. For example, when the second syllable of a word begins with the letter ག (pā), this consonant remains voiceless [p] if the preceding consonant is a /k/ but it becomes voiced [b] if the preceding consonant is a vowel or a nasal. Compare the following words: སྣང་། [drokpa], འིང་། [throngba], བཀུལ། [phākpa], ཤིང་། [tsāmpa]. The reality is however slightly more complex, since in many cases, the initial consonant of the second syllable is neither fully voiced nor voiceless but in between the two sounds. In the romanization, we write respectively /drokpa/, /throngpa/, /phākpa/, /tsāmpa/ because the voicing is entirely natural and predictable.

In brief, following the traditional orthography of Literary Tibetan, the loss of aspiration and distinctive tone in the second syllable is not marked in the spelling, but appears in the romanization. The parameter of voicing (k/g, p/b, ch/j, ts/z, tr/dr, t/d) is not marked in either the Sherpa spelling or in the romanization.

Another important shift occurring in the initial consonant of the second syllable should be noted: the consonant ག་ which corresponds to pha (or ba) becomes /wa/.

Ex.: སྣང་/phālip/ ‘butterfly’; འིང་/phāmung/ ‘cow’; བཀུལ། /būta/ ‘bellows’; ཤིང་/shārwa/ ‘Sherpa’; འིང་/thīiwa/ ‘bile’; ཤིང་/bālwa/ ‘frog’
5. Guide for the user of this dictionary

The dictionary is composed of three sections: Sherpa-English-Tibetan-Nepali, English-Sherpa, and Nepali-Sherpa.

In the Sherpa-English-Tibetan-Nepali section, entries are listed according to Sherpa alphabetical order, indicated in the table in section 4.1. The Sherpa words are presented first, followed by the romanization, and then by the translations in English, Standard Tibetan, and Nepali. When the Sherpa form is lexically different from the Standard Tibetan form, we also provide the etymology found in Classical Literary Tibetan.

As noted, the romanization provided corresponds to pronunciation in the Khumbu dialect; we hope in subsequent editions of the dictionary to provide also Solu and Pharak versions, when they differ. In some rare cases, two pronunciations are given. They correspond to variations between the Khumbu consultants we worked with.

For each entry, we indicate the lexical category, or word class, in square brackets [n.] “noun”, [adj.] “adjective”, [v.] “verb”, etc. (A complete list of abbreviations used in the dictionary can be found at the end of this section.) For verbs that have different stems according to the various tense-aspects and moods, the stem forms are given in a summary chart in Appendix 4 at the end of the dictionary. We also specify whether each verb is [v.inv] “involuntary or non volitional verb” or [v.vol] “voluntary or volitional verb”. In Sherpa, as in other Tibetic languages, this grammatical opposition is fundamental.

We must thus distinguish བོད་/chhet/ [v.inv.] ‘to enflame, to catch on fire, to spread (for fire)’ vs. ཁོད་/chhet [v.vol.] ‘to light, to ignite (on purpose)’; རྒྱུ་/chho’/ [v.inv.] ‘to be broken’ vs. རྒྱུ་/chho’/ [v.vol.] ‘to break (on purpose)’; དཔབ་/tshet /nyi’ tshet/ ‘to wake up’ [v.inv.] vs. དཔབ་/tshet /nyi’ tshet/ ‘to wake from sleep’ [v.vol.].

The Sherpa verbs are given in their present tense form without a nominalizing suffix (or infinitive marker).

When appropriate, entries also indicate if the word belongs to honorific (H) or humilific speech (h). The former is used to show respect, while the latter is a special form used in 1st person speech to show humility or deference.
List of abbreviations

adj.: adjective
adv.: adverb
alt.: alternative spelling
arch.: archaism
art.: article
aux.: auxiliary
c: connective
dem.: demonstrative
Eng: English
Etym.: Etymology
H: honorific
h: humilific
idiom.: idiomatic expression
ind.pr.: indefinite pronoun
int. pr.: interrogative pronoun
inv.: involuntary or non volitional verb
mod.: modal verb
Mong: Mongolian
n.: noun
Nep: Nepali
num.: numeral
pers. pr.: personal pronoun
pl.: plural
post.: postposition (like prepositions, but placed after the noun.)
poss.: possessive
poss. adj.: possessive adjective
poss.pr.: possessive pronoun
pr. n.: proper noun
reg.: regular verb
Syn.: synonym
sg.: singular
Skt: Sanskrit
Tib.: Tibetan
v.: verb
vol.: volitional or controllable (verb)
Sherpa-English-Tibetan-Nepali dictionary
kā

kāka [n.] (Sambhota) alphabet

kākā [n.] (Sambhota) alphabet [Sambhota]

kātak [v. suff.] to be obliged, to be compelled (Syn.: kāme') Ex.: mā dro kātak

kātir [n.] large copper plate

kāni [n.] village entrance gate with mantras

kāyung, kāyu [n.] porcelain cup or and bowl

kāre [n.] wooden flask for serving alcohol 

klās [n.] class

kālej [n.] (<Eng.) college

kāmputrar [n.] (<Eng.) computer

kāa [n.] pillar

kālma [n.] shrub rhododendron

kālak [n.] crow

kitap [n.] (<Nep.) book

kīlo [n.] kilogram

kūngpu [n.] butter lamp cup

kūr [n.] pancake, bread

kūrmu [n.] boil, abscess

kūrshi [n.] (<Nep.) chair

kēra [n.] banana

kēmra [n.] (<Nep. < Eng.) camera

kōo [n.] leather

kōnam [n.] head strap for carrying load, tump line

kōtra [n.] (< Nep.) room

kōtre [n.] walnut

kōpi, kōfi [n.] (<Eng.) coffee
kāmitri [n.] (<Eng.) committee

kōmu [n.] broom ब्रोम खुची
kōre [n.] small eating bowl made of brass खोरी खाल्टो परेको,

kōmden [n.] seating mat made of animal pelt खोम्देन छालाको चाकटी

kyî [n.] dog कुकुर

kyîpchang [n.] jackal कुपचाङ
kyîlsa lang [v.inv.] to come on heat or oestrus (for a dog) कुलसा लाङ

kyìrewa [n.] hunter किरेवा सिकारी

kyîpruk [n.] puppy, young dog कु प्रुक

kyîshik [n.] flea कुशिक उपियाँ

kyilo [n.] year of the dog कुकुर वर्ष

kyîja [n.] dog excreta कुजा कुकुरको दिसा

kyî [v.vol.] to tie कुँड़को बाँध्नु, कस्तो देखाउनु, देखाउनु बाटो

kyîsura [n.] dwarf rhododendron कुसुरा वास्तैको राँसको होँचो प्रजाति

kyîrtumpa [adj.] circular, round कुर्टूम्पा वृत्ताकार, गोलाकार

kyôngkyong [adj.] hollow, concave कुंग कुंग खाल्टो परेको,

kōmu [n.] broom ब्रोम खुची

kōre [n.] small eating bowl made of brass खोरी खाल्टो परेको,

kōmden [n.] seating mat made of animal pelt खोम्देन छालाको चाकटी

trāapa [n.] stairs त्रापा भवनाचा भवेको
trikat [n.] (<Eng.) ticket टिकट खिलाउनु

trī(t) [v.vol.] to lead, to guide त्री बाटो देखाउनु, डोउँ

trī [n.] tin (metal), container made of tin त्री टिनको भाँडा

trē-njen [adj.] reluctant to be sociable, shy ट्री ट्रेनेन
goligā́́ँ

trōlum [n.] wooden butter churn ट्रोलुम
gośā

trōl [n.] custom, tradition ट्रोल चलन,

trū(t) [v.vol.] to wash त्रु धुनु

lēta [n.] brain लेटा उदमागी

lû [n.] water serpent deity, nāga लु नाग
lūptur [n.] ritual offering to a nāga लुप्तर नाग पूजा
kāle [n.] difficulty, hard work
kārchu [n.] yoghurt
kāru [adj.] white
kārwí [n.] roasted flour (tsampa)
kārsha [n.] agaric (meadow mushroom)
kāru [adj.] white
kārwi [n.] roasted flour
kārsur [n.] milk and butter offerings to spirits
kōnchok sūm [n.] the three jewels of Buddhism (Buddha, Dharma, Sangha)
kōnnyer [n.] caretaker of a holy site (H)
körmu [adj.] scarce, rare
kyūma [adj.] ordinary, plain
kāl [v.vol.] to spin (wool)
tril [v.vol.] to wrap
trū [v.vol.] to stir, to agitate
trū’ [v.vol.] to split, to cut (wood)
trūm [v.vol.] to crush, to smash into pieces
trōktrok [adj.] uppity, naughty
trāshiwa [adj.] proper, orderly
trāshi2de [idiom] best wishes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Pali</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
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<td>trākshok</td>
<td>plastic paper</td>
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<td>kānpa</td>
<td>foot, leg</td>
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</table>
kāmpu [adj.] dry 

cāra [n.] star 

kālā, kālda [n.] share, portion 

kū [n.] statue 

kū honorific prefix 

kūkya [adj.] alone (H) 

kūn kāmp [idiom.] How do you do? (H) 

kūtse [n.] body (H) 

kūyin [n.] wage (H) 

kūrim [n.] prevention or healing ritual for misfortune (H) 

kū(t) [v.vol.reg.] to put to work, to use (people, animal) 

kū [v.vol.] to send 

kēk [n.] obstacle, vulnerable time in a person’s life 

kōn [v.vol.] to put on, to wrap, to cover 

kōmpa [n.] photograph, painting 

kōra [n.] circumambulation 

kōrōla [post.] about, regarding 

kōrlam [n.] circumambulation path 

kū [v.vol.] to boil 

kyātang [n.] dawn 

kyādingōngi [adj.] whitish 

kyāsangōngi [adj.] crystal clear 

kī [v.vol.] to circumambulate, to go around, to wander 

kyākpa [n.] faeces, excreta, shit 

kālā, kālda [n.] share, portion 

kū [n.] statue
kyākpa tōng [v.vol.] to defecate, to shit
kyākpa shōr [v.inv. reg.] to release faeces (involuntarily)
kyāklang [v.inv.reg.] to get spoiled, to get habituated
kyāksang [n.] anus
kyāpchölwa [n.] refugee
kyāachang [n.] housewarming
drink
kyīduk [n.] 1. economic status
2. community social support network
sāgunako ḍodā
kyīn [v.vol.reg.] to borrow (food, money)
(खालेकुरा, पैसा)
kyīnkap [n.] high quality embroidery
kyīnpa [n.] replacement
kyīr [v.vol.reg.] to turn, to spin
kyīrmu [adj.] pleasant
kyīrmu [adj.] round
kyū [n.] porridge
kyūwa [n.] vomit
kyū’ [v.vol.] to vomit
kyūngma [n.] nausea
kyūrum [n.] cross-legged position
kyū [n.] to be born, to grow
kyē [v.inv.] to be born, to grow
kyēsa [n.] birth place
kyēsa [n.] interest (money)
kyēsa [n.] labor pain
kyē [v.inv.] to be born, to grow
kyēn [n.] fault, defect, damage
kyēka [n.] high quality embroidery
kyēka [n.] replacement
kyēnden [v.vol.] to criticize
aļočanāgāru
kyēka [n.] present, gift
košēli, upāhār
kyōkye [n.] sadness, self pity
dikdāari, lācharāri
kyōkye lang [v.inv.] to be sad
dikdāari hūnu, lāchar hūnu
kyōnang [n.] feeling of sadness, self pity
dikdāari, lācharāri
kyōma [n.] false accusation, libel
kyōp [v.vol.] to defend, to protect
bācāunā, raksā garṇu
kyōl [v.vol.] to deliver, to carry, to bring
puṇyaunu
kyōu [adj.] weak, poor
kamjō, gārib
kyārma [adv.] again, repeatedly
fēri, fērif
kha

kha [n.] 1. mouth [मुख] 2. surface [लम]

sath

kha ke' [n.] spoken language [भाषा]

kha kom [v.vol.reg.] to be thirsty [ख तिखा लागनु]

kha khye'wa lang [v.inv.] to feel embarrassed [लाजमद लागनु]

kha khāamu [adj.] eloquent [चेपारे]

kha khāamu khyi [v.vol.] to flatter [बोलीले ठिकक पानु]

kha khum(t) [v.inv.reg.] to become mute [बोलीले गुमनु]

kha khye [v.vol.] to separate, to split [अलगेनु]

kha khyangpu [adj.] sharp-tongued [ख छुयो]

kha gyamu [adj.] rude [राजभाषा]

thādo (बोली), अशिष्ट

kha chindī [adj.] taciturn, not talkative person [कम बोलने]

ghosē

kha chākpa [adj.] broken mouth, chipped edge [फुटेको, चकेको]

kha chāchu [n.] saliva, drool [याल]

kha mchu [n.] legal dispute [गुटे]

kha mudda

kha jampu [adj.] soft-spoken [वालो, भएको, शिष्ट, भिडभाषी]

kha tērmu [adj.] reliable [वादिली]

kha takt [n.] silk offering scarf [खादा]

kha thāmpu [adj.] tightly sealed, securely tight (bag) [रामोसंग बोधिएको]

kha thokpu [adj.] 1. tight-lipped, taciturn [हतपत नबोलने] 2. fussy eater [खान्ना किचिकिचे, मिठारे]
khā dimu [adj.] talkative
khānta [n.] bridle
khā dam [v.vol.reg.] to seal an opening (bag) by tying
khāmata [n.] bridle post.

khā dam [v.vol.reg.] to seal an opening (bag) by tying

khā manamu [adj.] of different opinions, lacking agreement

khā tral [v.inv.reg.] to be separated, to divorce

khā yemmu [adj.] not fussy (with food)

khā la [post.] on the top of, on the surface of

khā la nyermu [adj.] obedient

khā la [post.] on the top of, on the

khā lo’ [v.vol.reg.] to talk back

khā salmu [adj.] frank, open (person)

khāpse [n.] goodies, sweets

khāya ma khyī [idiom.] don’t respond, ignore it! (imperative)

khā yemmu [adj.] not fussy (with food)

khā rup [n.] verbal attack

khā lo [v.vol.reg.] to talk back

khā tral [v.inv.reg.] to be separated, to divorce

khā lo’ tshiklo’ [v.vol.reg.] to talk back

khā salmu [adj.] frank, open (person)

khā tral [v.inv.reg.] to be separated, to divorce

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khā tral [v.inv.reg.] to be separated, to divorce

khā lo’ tshiklo’ [v.vol.reg.] to talk back

khā salmu [adj.] frank, open (person)
khāk chhērmu [adj.] important, urgent
khākme’ [adj.] blameless, faultless
khāp [n.] needle
khām [pr.n.] Khams, area in Eastern Tibet
khāmsang [idiom.] 1. to get fresh air Ex.: खामवसंग लाई जलाउ।
khāmsang-la dri 'let's go to get fresh air!' खामसङ्गलाई जिन्त्रे तिनसक्नु, शुद्ध हावा खानु। 2. [v.inv.] to become alert जिर्नु
khāaten [n.] decorative rug
khārnup [adv.] the day before yesterday
khē ling [v.vol.] 1. to take responsibility, to agree जिम्मा लिनु। 2. to promise जिव्वसङ्ग लाई गर्नु
khūsinpu [adj.] quiet, peaceful
khūng [n.] source, proof
कृष्ण, अरी, प्रमाण
khūngkyol [v.vol.] to provide explanation, to prove जिव्वसङ्ग सावित गर्नु।
khūmte’ / khūngte’ [pr.n.] Khunde (place name) खुंदेख
khēmu [adj.] cheap बिपेसी सस्तो।
khēpsang [n.] profit, benefit विजेक
लाफा, फाइता।
khōwa [pers. pr.] they (H) एको उहाँहु।
khōra [n.] butter container बाटो, हप
khōkpa [n.] stomach भुँड
the inside of the trunk of the body”
khōngpa [pers. pr.] she, he (H) उहाँ।
khyēpar [n.] difference फरक
khyēntsaru [adj.] unusual, amazing आश्चर्यजनक, अस्वाभाविक
khyimpo [n.] spoon व्याया, उपकरण
Khyē [v. inv.reg.] to be able, can

Khyēp [n.] (<Nep.) times

Khyē [n.] husband

Khyēp [n.] (<Nep.)

Khyōwa [n.] husband

Khyō [n.] husband

Khyō [v. vol.reg.] to wander, to loiter

Khyām [v. vol.reg.] to wander, to loiter

Khyā [n.] dakin, female celestial being

Khyāmu [adj.] expert

Khyō [n.] abbot

Khyō [v. inv.reg.] to rotate, to spin

Khō [v. inv.] to be upset

Khōl [v. inv.reg.] to get boiled

Khyē [v. inv.reg.] to feel cold

Khyōl [v. inv.reg.] to reach, to be delivered

Khrūng [v. inv.reg.] to be born (H)

Khrūl [v. inv.reg.] to have an illusion

Thrūl [v. inv.reg.] to have an illusion

Thrū [v. inv.reg.] to be born (H)

Thrōl [v. vol.] to fall apart (wooden chang container or wooden milking pail when they become dried)

Thrō [v. vol.] to fall apart (wooden chang container or wooden milking pail when they become dried)
kha

kharkyang [adv.] only, solely
khant [n.] ability
khambok [n.] facial appearance

kha

khanisa [adv.] 1. everywhere
2. anywhere (+ NEG.)
khanile [adv.] everywhere

khartse [adv.] a while ago

khalu [n.] proverb, saying "oral tradition"

khone [n.] communicable disease

khang [int.pr.] what

khangkang [int.pr.] what kind

khargya-sung [idiom.] what happened?

khanga [n.] house rent

khang nga-nga [adv.] as early as possible

khang thutup [adv.] as much as one can
khang thratrak [adv.] as good as possible

kangpa [n.] house [.adv.] घर
khangpa maru [n.] jail Etym.: “red house” रेडहाउस

कंग्ला [adj.] as good as possible

जितीस/जो दोरा/उजी घर
khangpa[+]ma [n.] jail

“red house” रेडहाउस
domestic

से मेला लगाने एक प्रकारको गाड़ना

khaung-ma [n.] face down Ex.: जैसे से कुछ किलेकाठे कि ‘This person died face down.’

khaung-ma nyi’ gal-no’ जैसे अंग्टी ‘This baby went to sleep face down.’

घोटो

karma [adj.] strong (drink, taste)
khang-la [int.pr.] why, what for?

khangla sisp [co.] because

[used at the beginning of a clause] निर्देशक [किन]

khangsang [adv.] 1. everything का

हरेक, दब्ये 2. nothing (+NEG.) के नहीं पानी, शूत्य

khangri [n.] snowy mountain श्योक्त

हिम शिखर
khapchu’ [n.] cover, lid भोजभोज

भित्ती, दक्षनी
kambu [n.] peach फस्पा आर

khaa [n.] snow फस्का हिँड़
khaa gya’ [v.inv.] to snow फस्काया

हिँड़ पर्फू
khaapa [n.] thangka painter, artist

Etym.: अधिकार “expert” एक्षेरा

चित्रकार
क्वञ्चे र भै | khalpera shi [num.] seventy
क्वञ्चे र भै | khalpera sūm [num.] fifty व्र
क्वञ्चे र भै | khal sūm [num.] sixty व्र
क्वञ्चे र भै | khal shi [num.] eighty व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khal ngā [num.] one hundred व्र
cा
सय
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khaasi' [co.] if, in case व्र
cा
यदि
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khu thokpu [adj.] congested, slow व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khuuwa [adj.] idiotic, mute, stupid व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khuwā [adj.] spacious, open व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khyu mē [adj.] coolie, porter व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | guru rinpuche [pr.n.] Padmasambhava व्र
cा
प्रयासभय
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khy' [v.inv.reg.] to get/ be bent व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khung [n.] center, middle व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | बीच भाग
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khutuk [adv.] separately, aside, apart व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khun [n.] loss व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khubu [pr.n.] Khumbu, Sherpa व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khumbu [n.] area near Mt. Everest व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khumbi yulla, khumbi yilla [n.] deity of Khumbu व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khur [n.] tent व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khurpa [n.] (<Nep.) Gurkha knife व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khurmi [adv.] expensive व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khurmu [adj.] expensive व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khure [n.] load, luggage व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khurshing [n.] frame for carrying व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khesar gyalu [pr.n.] King Gesar (the Tibetan epic hero) व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | khesar राजा (सिंहवाली महाकाव्यका नायक) व्र
cा
क्वञ्चे र भै | kheng [inv.reg.] to be full व्र
cा
khem [v.inv.reg.] to become dry
kho-na [n.] collar, lapel, neckband
khochetu [adj.] capable; useful
khore [poss. pr.] his
khrong [pers. pr.] he, himself
khole kule [adv.] slowly, gradually
khole phēp [idiom.] good bye
khokpu [adj.] bad Etym.: कोकु पो “dilapidated, in ruins”
khyā-nang khyā-ni [idiom.] V+nang+V+ni doing something repeatedly Ex.: नाङ्ग नाङ्ग नाङ्ग “being sick repeatedly” Ex.2: न्गू न्गू न्गू “crying continuously”
khyāsin [co.] therefore, if that is so त्यसो भएमा त्यसेले
khyā [v.vol.] to do गर्नु
khyā-tang [n.] manner, method विध, तरिका
khyātap [n.] means to do something उपाय, समाधान, माध्यम
khyā mā khyē [v.inv.] to fail to do something Ex.: डो माहे khyē ‘couldn’t go/reach’ Ex.2: सा माहे
khyē ‘couldn’t eat it’
khyi [pers. pr.] you (plural)
Etym.: *khyē ‘you’ (plural)

गन/g9छी नस/gओ00नु, असफल हुन

khyrang [pers. pr.] you (plural)

गन/g9छी नस/gओ00नु, असफल हुन

khyre [poss. pr.] your (plural)

गन/g9छी नस/gओ00नु, असफल हुन

khyile [v.inv.reg.] to gather, to accumulate (water)

गन/g9छी नस/gओ00नु, असफल हुन

khyi [pers. 2pr.] you (plural)

गन/g9छी नस/gओ00नु, असफल हुन

khyi [re2] [poss. 2pr.] your (plural)

गन/g9छी नस/gओ00नु, असफल हुन

khyi [mtsi2] [n.] neighbour

गन/g9छी नस/gओ00नु, असफल हुन

khyi [r2] [v.vol.] will do (future of ‘to do’)

गन/g9छी नस/gओ00नु, असफल हुन

khyi [l2] [v.inv.reg.] to gather, to accumulate (water)

गन/g9छी नस/gओ00नु, असफल हुन

khyi [rpa2] [n.] exposed earth bank/soil

गन/g9छी नस/gओ00नु, असफल हुन

khyi [e2] [v.vol.reg.] to disband, to disperse

गन/g9छी नस/gओ00नु, असफल हुन

thra [n.] wheat

thrandrik [n.] preparation

thrandrik khyi [v.vol.] to prepare, to organize

thra driku [adj.] well-equipped, well-organized

thrandsh [n.] gonorrhea

thrandok [n.] paste-like mixture

thral [n.] 1. tax कर 2. line, row कहर

thrādri’ [v.vol.] to sit down in rows

thri [n.] crack

thrimung, thremung [n.] elbow

thri [n.] knife

thrip [n.] spiritual contamination

thripkyen [n.] epileptic fit
thrimpu [adj.] fast, quick *Etym.:* “tight, firm”

thrim [n.] justice, law, rule

thrimkang [n.] court, tribunal

thrim la mondro [idiom.] illegal, against the law *Etym.:* “not following the laws”

thrim la dro [idiom.] legal

thru [n.] boat

thrupshi [n.] square, charukane, vargankar

thru(p) [v.inv.reg.] to achieve, to fulfill, to complete

thrgwak [n.] ruin of a house

thres [n.] ant

threngge [adj.] cold

threngka [n.] number

thronma [n.] potentilla

throk [n.] windfall, unexpected gain

throkpa [n.] landslide

throkpi gola [pr.n.] Tropke gola, a Tibetan-speaking area in Nepal

thronma [n.] ant

thrgktsang [n.] ants’ nest

throng [v.inv.reg.] to die (H)

throngchok [n.] rituals performed by monks in village households

throngpa [n.] household

throl [v.inv.reg.] 1. to be untied (shoelaces, belt)

throt [n.] stomach, belly

throl [v.inv.reg.] 2. to come on heat or oestrus (for *dri*) [past]
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Etymology:

advice, talks + ठयु "to please"

सुझावीी ठर्म्गु ख्यी [n.] ritual friend (between females)

सुझावीी ठर्म्गु ख्यी [v.vol.] to advise

कस्तुरीको घर ट्रावा [n.] monk छो लामा

ट्रावा [n.] ritual friend (between males)

लामाको घर

श्रेणी lā [n.] wage, salary छो ज्याला, तलब

श्रेणी lāwa [n.] servant, helper छो नोकर,

सहयोग गर्ने व्यक्ति

श्रेणी lārtsi [n.] musk pod छो कस्तुरीको बिना

श्रेणी lāk [n.] eagle छो गरुट

श्रेणी lāng [n.] ox छो गोरु

श्रेणी lāngpesa [n.] elephant tusk,

लाघो, हस्तिहाण

श्रेणी lāngpu [n.] elephant छो हाती

श्रेणी lāngma [n.] willow species छो बौसः प्रजातिका बिरुया

श्रेणी lānglo [n.] year of the ox छो गोरु वर्ष

श्रेणी lāa [n.] musk deer छो कस्तुरी

श्रेणी लिङ्का [n.] park, garden छो छुर्स

बगैचाः

श्रेणी lū [n.] song छो गीती

श्रेणी lū लिङ्ग [v.vol.] to sing छो छुर्स

श्रेणी गीती गाउनुी

श्रेणी lūमु [n.] flute छो छुर्स सुरली

श्रेणी lēmu [n.] small bamboo basket छो चोयाको सानो ढकिया

श्रेणी lēnkyok [n.] dumb, mentally retarded छो लाटो, लामा मनस्थिततिको

श्रेणी lō ग्यां [v.inv.] to cough छो खोकनु

श्रेणी lōमेंटांग [pr.n.] Mustang, a Tibetan-speaking area in Nepal छो मुस्तांड

श्रेणी lōकां [n.] electric powerplant छो विषुट उत्पादन केन्द्र

श्रेणी lō [n.] lungs छो फोक्सो

श्रेणी gaa [v.inv.reg.] to like, to love छो मन पराउनु, माया गर्नु
expression of appreciation

feeling of happiness

to become happy

nine

ninety

soup made of nine ingredients traditionally consumed during losar

during losar

three years ago

winter

teacher

student, pupil

merit, virtue

monk with novice vows

monk with advanced degree

fully ordained monk, 

evening

age (H)

thought, idea (H)

to laugh

to laugh

laugh

laugh

laugh

laugh

laugh

laugh

laugh

laugh

laugh

laugh

laugh

share

share

enemy

split, to

share

to share

(food)
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>शब्द</th>
<th>अर्थ</th>
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<tr>
<td>gahwa [n.]</td>
<td>piece of firewood</td>
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<td>gulcham [n.]</td>
<td>cold, flu</td>
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<td>guldar [n.]</td>
<td>ceremonial scarf</td>
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<td>go [n.]</td>
<td>head</td>
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<td>drōko</td>
<td>टाउको</td>
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<td>thūnu</td>
<td>थूनु</td>
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<td>gōyap [n.]</td>
<td>grease used for hair</td>
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<td>gako</td>
<td>आको</td>
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<tr>
<td>gāk thōkpu [adj.]</td>
<td>narrow, constricted</td>
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<td>gōmthō</td>
<td>ग्मथो</td>
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<tr>
<td>gēnkhūr [v.vol.reg.]</td>
<td>to take responsibility</td>
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<tr>
<td>gēng [v.vol.]</td>
<td>to fill up</td>
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<tr>
<td>gām [v.vol.]</td>
<td>to eat dry powdery food</td>
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<tr>
<td>gaire [adj.]</td>
<td>all, entire</td>
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<td>gu' [v.vol.]</td>
<td>to summon, to call, to send for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geng [v.vol.]</td>
<td>to fill up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Etymology**
- gām: ग्म
- thēnu: थेनु
- thūnu: थूनु
- gōyap: ग्याता
- gako: आको
- gēnkhūr: जिम्मेवारी
- gēng: लिनु
- gu': आको
- geng: भन्नु
gyi [v.inv.] to be all right; to fit घृणा
हुनु
gyi [v.inv.] to come (present; Syn.: क्यूं
hung) वेर्क आउनु
gai (p) [v.vol.] to cover निवेश छाउनु,
ढाकनु
gem [v.vol.] to dry क्षेत्र सुकाउनु
gel [v.vol.] to load on, to hang
बोकाउनु, छोगो

beginning वर्ष सुरु

begin (t) [v.vol.] to begin सुकाउनु

gonam [n.] woven woolen cloth

before, at first सुग्नी

 beginning वर्ष सुरु

begin (t) [v.vol.] to begin सुकाउनु

begin (n.) स्तम्भ

begin (v.inv.reg.) to step over, to step
across Ex.: गोम जल घननो ‘he went by stepping
over’ वर्ष नाल्ट

lead, pilot वर्ष अगुवा
take time वर्ष

lag समय लाग्नु

to be delayed, to be postponed धिलो हुनु, पछाडि साउनु

be all right; to fit घृणा

block, to cover,
to shade वर्ष ढाकनु, छोपनु
topple, to fall down घृणा नाल्ट

traveler द्रुवा यात्री, छटुवा
tricoloma lentinus (a
type of mushroom) द्रेंग्पा एक

explanation, drel shé’ [n.] explanation,
commentary त्याख्या,\

तिलपणी

व्यस्ता| dro [v.vol.] to go जानु

व्यस्ता| drotang [n.] custom, system चालचलन, शरीरित्राज

व्यस्ता| drosa [n.] place to go, destination जा वनी ठाउँ, गनतत्व

व्यस्ता| drosung [n.] expenditure, expense खर्च

व्यस्ता| drosung gya’ [v.vol.] to sponsor, to fund खर्च या नु

व्यस्ता| dri [idiom.] let’s go Ex.: चेन्द्र को पैठे हारे जाअे

व्यस्ता| drol [v.vol.] to untie (shoelaces, belt) फुकाउँ, खोलनु

व्यस्ता| gaga [n.] grandfather, elder बुढो, हजुरबाी

व्यस्ता| gawa [n.] old (male), elder कुटो मान्छे

व्यस्ता| gama [n.] old (female), elder कुटी मान्छे

व्यस्ता| gari [n.] (<Nep.) car कार, सालो गाडी

व्यस्ता| gari tōnggu mi [n.] driver खाइमेर, चालक

केहुल्य| gendu [n.] living a religious life at old age बुढेसकालो धार्मिक जीवन

केहुल्य| genpa [n.] senior बुढापाका

केहुल्य| gga [v.inv.reg.] to become old बुढो हुनु

केहुल्य| gatsuwa lang [v.inv.] to feel hot न्यापनेर गम्भीर लघु

केहुल्य| gō(t) [v.inv.reg.] to decline, to deteriorate (health) घटनु.

बुढिनु

केहुल्य| gundrum [n.] grape, raisin गुरुङ, अहकुर

केहुल्य| ggrak [n.] raven धुङ्गा काग

केहुल्य| goli [n.] (<Nep.) ball धाँडा भकुङ्डो

केहुल्य| gorpu [adj.] hard-working Etym.: खर्च “capable, strong” सक्षम, मेहनती

केहुल्य| gya [n.] 1. lowlands, plains, Terai तराई, मधेस 2. serow बाजे, जंगली

केहुल्य| gyagar [n.] India भारत

केहुल्य| gyagar [n.] Indian भारतीय
gyaṅ [n.] back of human body

gyaling [n.] clarinet, religious instrument

gyachok [n.] table (Chinese style)

gya chērmu [adj.] broad, wide, extensive

gyanak [n.] China

gyami [n.] Han Chinese

gyamtsu [n.] ocean, sea

gyalam [n.] main path, road

gyalung [n.] mirror

gyashok [n.] Chinese paper

gya' [v.vol.] to make, to build

gyaktre [n.] competition, dispute

gyangda [n.] congregation bell

gyang ringpu [adj.] far, distant (time, space)

gyang sāng [n.] food supply, provisions

gyasing [n.] part of land given for subsistence

gyau [n.] beard

gyar [n.] millet (grain)

gyarzi [n.] clay pot

gyal [v.inv.reg.] to win

gyalui phödrang [n.] king’s palace
gyalkap [n.] state, nation  

dêsh, râṣṭr, rajây

gyalwa rinpuchê [pr.n.]  Dalai Lama  

dalâi lâma

gyalmu [n.] queen  

gyalu, gyalwu [n.] king

ghalwa2 [n.] capital, city  

dâlai láma gâra

gyalmu2 [n.] queen  

gyalu, gyalwu2 [n.] king

gyalsâ [n.] capital, city  

dâlai láma gâra

gyalma2 [n.] box  

bâka
gar [n.] weight measure  

gam [n.] box

gyirpu [adj.] big  

gurtyok [adj.] bent, crooked

kâla, kâlañê

dalâi lâma gâra

gurtyok [adj.] bent, crooked

bâla, bâlañê

gurtyok [adj.] bent, crooked

gam [n.] box

gurtyok [adj.] bent, crooked

kâla, kâlañê

gurtyok [adj.] bent, crooked

gam [n.] box

gurtyok [adj.] bent, crooked

kâla, kâlañê
door plank

door curtain

gate of a fence

garlic, onion

garlic sauce

mortar and pestle (for chili)

price

to gather, to pile

to meditate

yogi, ascetic, hermit

small cloth bag

to arrange, to set up

to hold back, to dam up
(water)

three-stringed lute, kind of guitar

a three-stringed lute, kind of guitar

a three-stringed lute, kind of guitar

a three-stringed lute, kind of guitar

three-stone fireplace

a three-stone fireplace

three-stone fireplace

three-stone fireplace

discipline

to achieve

Drumji, a Sherpa religious festival

the goddess Tara

went to Kathmandu.

an offering of one hundred butter lamps

exorcism ritual
**gylor** [n.] hundred-rupee note

**gye’** [num.] eight

**gyle tongpa** [n.] name of a Buddhist sutra

**gyu** [v.vol.reg.] to string (rosary, rope), to thread (needle)

**gyurpa** [n.] lineage, line
 nga [pers. pr.] (H)  [me]

ngare [poss. pr.] mine नगरे मेरे

ngang-gyi' [n.] patience नगाङ्ग्यि' धैर्य

ngangpa [n.] wild duck नगाङ्ग्पा

जड्गली हाँस

ngandra [n.] temper (nature, disposition) Etym.: नगांड्रा “a roar” नगां

जोश

ngampa [n.] ledge; wall नगांपा

कान्लो

ngang [pers. pr.+adv.] me also नगांग मेरे

म पल्टि

nyg [poss.adj.] my न्यू मेरे

ngar [n.] temper (nature, disposition), energy नगार तेज, कडा, फुरिलो, खरो

ngargyal [adj.] aggressive नगार्ग्याल

आक्रामक

ngardong [n.] shin-bone नगार्डोंग नलो हाँड

ngarma [adj.] strong, vigorous, energetic नगार्मा फुरिलो, बलियो

ngaaso [v.vol.] to rest न्गाासो

आराम गर्नु

ngiwa [pers.pr.] we (exclusive) Etym.: न्गिवा “I” (H), “we” न्गीवा हामी

ngirang [pers.pr.] we, ourself (exclusive) न्गिराङ हामी

ngire [poss.pr.] our (exclusive) न्गिरे हामो

ngu [v.inv.] to cry, to weep न्गु रनु

nguzin de(p) [v.vol.] to pretend to cry न्गुजिन पटेन रोजा जस्तो

गनु

ngulap [n.] weeping while talking न्गुलाप रुच्चे बोली

ngulap chör [v.inv.reg.] to weep while talking, to talk emotionally न्गुलाप चोर बोलनु

ngtok [adj.] real, true न्गटोक

साँचो, सत्य

ngdong [n.] face न्गडङ्ग अनुहार

ngoma [adj.] real, original न्गोमा

सक्कको

ngotsa [n.] shame न्गोट्सा लाज

ngotsha lang [v.inv.] to be ashamed, to be embarassed न्गोर्त्शा लाङ

लज्जिज्जत हुनु
ngolo’ [v.vol.reg.] to protest

ngoshi tong [v.vol.] to introduce

ngo shëe [v.inv.reg.] to recognize, to identify, to know (somebody)

ngo su [n.] appreciation

ngo su tong [v.vol.] to show appreciation

ngo shurgya’ [v.inv.] to tell off, to embarrass

ngo m [v.inv.reg.] to be satisfied, content, satiated

ngo msu [n.] showing off, flaunting, bragging

gongshurk [v.vol.reg.] to show off, to flaunt, to brag

ngonk [adj.] sweet

ngōoshi [n.] forethought, prediction

ngā [n.] drum

ngālding [n.] drumstick

ngāma [n.] tail

ngā’ [v.vol.] to cut (grass), to harvest

ngamsik [adj.] magnificent, majestic
खाइलागदो

ngāmsak [n.] greed
ngulchu [n.] sweat
ngā [num.] five
ngāmsak2 [n.] greed
ngūlchu2 [n.] sweat
ngālor [n.] five-rupee note
ngā2 [num.] five
ngāpchu2 [num.] fifty
ngāalor2 [n.] five-rupee note
ngā2thre [num.] three
ngāmu2 [adv.] early
ngāmu2shēp [idiom.] may you die soon!
ngāa2 [n.] mantra
ngāatri [n.] pillow
ngūrmu2 [adj.] blue, green
ngōyam2 [n.] mould
ngā [adv.] earlier, earliest, first
ngāla khyi 'let's do that first!'
ngāla dri 'let's go earlier!'
ngāli [int.pr.] what time?
ngālok [n.] labor reciprocity
ngā [num.] five
ngā [int.pr.] how much?
ngā [adj.] bad, inferior, low in quality, mean
ngā [num.] five
ngā [adv.] earlier, earliest
ngā [num.] five
ngā [int.pr.] how much?
ngā [adv.] earlier, earliest, fairly early
ngā [num.] five
ngā [adv.] earlier, earliest
ngā [int.pr.] how much?
ngā [adv.] earlier, earliest
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ngā [int.pr.] how much?
ngā [adv.}
chā

chāsingpu [adj.] troublesome, dangerous  *Etym.*: हस्तुक
“troublesome” हेजौडं अष्ट्यारो, खतरनाक

chākpu [adj.] careful, safe होसीयार, सुरक्षित

chākpu khyi [v.vol.] to take care, to be careful होसीयार गर्नु, सतर्क हुनु

chāpdar [n.] white thin cotton cloths सूतीको पातलो सेतो कपडा

chāalak [n.] thing, object वस्तु, सामग्र

chāawi [n.] mosquito लाम्बुटेट्टे

chīndok [post.] as चिन्दक्के जस्तै

chīla [int.pr.] why चिला सिन किन

chīla sisin [co.] because [used at the beginning of a clause] चिलासिनेकै

chīkpa [adj.] same, identical चिकपा, विशिष्ट सहायक

chīkparang [adj.] exactly the same, identical चिकपरांग

chīni [n.] wooden cup चिनिको काठको फुरु
chīkrang [adv.] alone, only one, just one
chīksang [ind.pr.] not even one
chīng2 [n.] urine
chīng2 shōr [v.inv.] to urinate (involuntarily)
chīng2 [v.vol.] to bind, to tie
chūr2 [v.inv.reg.] to be squeezed
chēlang2 [n.] spoiling, pampering
chūchik2 [num.] eleven
chūnyi2 [num.] twelve
chōm2 [v.vol.] to get ready (for a trip), to prepare
chōr2 [v.vol.] to meet (h)
chē(t)2 [v.vol.reg.] to cut (a rope), to stop (water)
chū2thāmpa2 [num.] ten
chūchik2 [num.] eleven
chūpshi2 [num.] fourteen
chūrdin2 [num.] seventeen
chūrgu2 [num.] nineteen
chāanang2 [n.] ground floor
chāyik2 [n.] monastery charter
chēōnga2 [num.] fifteen
chāngma2 [n.] willow tree
chā [n.] metal, iron धातु

chāakar [n.] metal sheet धातुकर

chāagam [n.] metal trunk, chest बाकस

chāatak [n.] metal chain बाल्य

chāatap [n.] metal hearth or stove फलामको चुल्लो

chāari [n.] fence, enclosure बार

chīndi [adj.] heavy घोङ्गो

chē [n.] dung गोबर

chēla [n.] tongue जिलो
| chhā [n.] | chhāden [n.] | nappy, diaper
| chhā jo [v.vol.] | थाहना | to respect, to honour
| chhā nyömpu [adj.] | पानीको मुहान | even, equal
| chhāme' [idiom.] | थाहाईछैनी | I don’t know, I'm not familiar with
| chhāwe' [idiom.] | थाहाईछी | I know, I'm familiar with
| chhākpa [adj.] | पुटेको, ट्रैकेयोको | broken, damaged
| chhāngpi' [n.] | पानीको उभाउने डाडु | chang offering to god
| chhāngma [n.] | पानीको मुहानको पानी | chang (alcohol)
| chhāngma seller | पानीको उमाल | pool of water from a spring source
| chhēchung [n.] | पानीघट | size
| chhēshel [n.] | ठलो ऐना | magnifying glass
| chhēshok [adj.] | सबभदाीठलो | biggest, largest, greatest
| chhēe2 [adj.] | पानीघट | big, large
| chhēemu2 [n.] | वे | prostitute
chēu [n.] sexual maniac (male)

chhō medu [adj.] meaningless, aimless

chhō wetu [adj.] meaningful, sensible

chhōm [v.vol.] to dance (ritual dance. It sometimes refers to lay people dances.)

chhō [v.inv.reg.] to allow, to be allowed

chhō [v.inv.] 1. to be broken 2. to be reduced (price)

chhōoluk [n.] religious sect

chhīk [n.] a flat stone grinder

chhī(p) [v.vol.reg.] to ride (H) चोड़ (आ)

chhērup [n.] grain offering to be tossed in the air भगवानलाई चढाउने अन्न, अछेता

chhōmin [n.] butter lamp offering घिँघोको बती

chhōyok [n.] assistant altar attendant घाइलामाको सहयोगी लामा

chhōsham [n.] altar सहयोगी मण्डप, पूजाको स्थान

chhākla [adv.] secretly, behind the scenes गौँ गोयत्ते साथी

chhāmdral [n.] jumping around, not standing still खुसीमा खुसीमा भग्न (जनावर)

chhāmdral gya' [v.vol.] to jump around, to not stand still खुसीले खुसी मानु (जनावर)

chhārshi [n.] plan, program योजना योजना

chhīpa [n.] liver सहायी, सहकर्मी

chhēdrue, (साथी, सहयादी, सहकर्मी)

chhēchang [n.] chang (H)

chhēpa [n.] religious offering घोडा, मोटरसाइकल)
### chha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>chha [n.]</td>
<td>tea</td>
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<tr>
<td>chha ngārmu [n.]</td>
<td>sweet tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cchatang [n.]</td>
<td>black tea</td>
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<tr>
<td>chhadik [n.]</td>
<td>large pot for brewing tea</td>
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<tr>
<td>chhadam [n.]</td>
<td>thermos</td>
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<tr>
<td>chhapi’ [n.]</td>
<td>first offering of tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhapshī [n.]</td>
<td>shape, appearance</td>
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<tr>
<td>chhamsang [n.]</td>
<td>urine (H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhapakchung [n.]</td>
<td>Chinese brick tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhamo longma [pr.n.]</td>
<td>Mount Everest (8848 meters) Jomolangma (in Nepali Sagarmatha) is the residence of the deity called Jomo Miyo Langsangma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhatsak [n.]</td>
<td>tea strainer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhalu’ [n.]</td>
<td>wasted tea Etym.: धालु “tea” + “fertilizer, manure” धालु “fertilizer, manure”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhapka [n.]</td>
<td>brigand, bandit Etym.: पका “lute, daka”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhang [n.]</td>
<td>local alcohol made from grain Etym.: डाङ “horse food”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhe(t) [v.inv.]</td>
<td>to be cut off (for a rope), to be short of (breath) Etym.: च्छे “short”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhaptok [n.]</td>
<td>bedpan Etym.: पोक “chamber”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhapa [n.]</td>
<td>flu, cold Etym.: खुपा “water house”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhakpa [n.]</td>
<td>brigand, bandit Etym.: पका “lute, daka”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Etymology

- च्छालु “fertilizer, manure”<br>Etym.: धालु “tea” + खुलु “fertilizer, manure”
- हाक्पा “lute, daka”<br>Etym.: लुटेरा, डाका
| **chhaanang** [n.] jealousy  
Etym.: *क्षण*  
शैली: “love and hatred” शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **chhaawa** [n.] debt, loan  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **chhaaram** [n.] ice  
Etym.: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **chharwa** [n.] rain  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **chhe(t)** [v.inv.] to enflame, to catch on fire, to spread (for fire)  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **chho[ ]da** [n.] a tall prayer flag attached to a pole अंगों ध्वजा  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **chhong** [v.vol.] to jump  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **chhoo** [n.] dharma, religion  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **chhoowa** [n.] a religious person  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **chhoosem** [n.] piety, religiosity  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **chhorimp** [n.] disciplinarian  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **chhura** [n.] platform for resting water basin  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |

| **chhuang** [n.] blister  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **chhuuring** [n.] funeral cairn, tomb  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **jal** [v.vol.] to meet, to visit  
(H) शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **jalka** [n.] audience  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **jaldar** [n.] ceremonial scarf (H)  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **jala** [n.] audience, religious visit to a monastery or a temple (H)  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **jingpa** [n.] neck  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **juk-la** [post.] after, later  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **jam thing-ngi** [adj.] relieved (from pain, agitation)  
शैली: शाक्तिमाता, आरिस |
| **jam thing khyi** [v.inv.] 1. to be relieved from Ex.: त्शेर्मांग-टे जम टे जमिन|
| 2. to be quiet, to be calm Ex.: अर्ने निजस्व |
फिला गाँ-नी जाम थिङ क्याङ-सङ्ग ‘It was quiet after the children went out’

*jamdar [n.]* flint stone, sharpening stone

*jampanu* [adj.] soft (touch)

*ja [n.]* rainbow

*jiktenpa* [n.] layman

*jii* (t) [v.vol.] to insert; to allow

*ji* (p) [v.vol.reg.] to suck, to suckle

*jiiwa* [n.] terror, fear

*fear* डर, त्रस

*jiiwa kū* (t) [v.vol.reg.] to frighten, to scare

*ja* (t) [v.vol.] to milk

*ja* [v.vol.] to milk

*je* [v.vol.] to change, to exchange

*janpa* [adj.] raw or uncooked

*jangmu* [adj.] green

*jaatsa* [n.] salt (H)

*jaalen* [n.] reply; message; times

*jiyang* [n.] weight

*je* (t) [v.vol.reg.] to forget
 nya [n.] fish

nyasha [n.] fish meat

nyakpa [n.] indentation, concave shape

nyangma [n.] strand (of hair), blade (of grass)

nyen [v.vol.] to listen

nyam [v.inv.reg.] to diminish, to deteriorate, to degenerate

nyi [n.] sun

nyima [n.] 1. sun ग्रह घाम, सूर्य 2. day दिन [pr.n.]

nyi khungla [n.] daytime दिउसो

nyishu thāmpa [num.] twenty बीस

nyin khang [adv.] whole day जलिण

nyirmu [n.] noon, midday दिनाखर

nyivak [n.] double layer दोपाती

nyilok [adv.] double, two times दोहोरो

nyung-nga dro [v.inv.] to decrease (involuntarily)

nyung-nga tōng [v.vol.] to decrease

nyungshok [adj.] minimum सबभाँदा थोरे, न्यूनतम

nyerin [n.] partiality Etym.: दूरी

“distance; partiality”
nyêrmang [n.] wrath, anger

nyêrmang khyi [v.inv.] to be angry, upset

nyêrmang lang [v.inv.] to get angry, upset

nyerme [adj.] thin (meat), lean

paṭal, duṭal

nye [v.inv.reg.] to go wrong, to make a mistake

gall, gall, bhul

nya [n.] calf muscle

nyog [v.vol.] to buy

nyopcha [n.] shopping

nyokpu [adj.] drowsy

nyori [n.] large amount

nyë [n.] calf muscle

nyën [n.] harm, injury, damage

nya gal [v.inv.] to go to sleep, to fall asleep [only used with the past tense]

nyë thö [v.inv.reg.] to be/feel sleepy

nyë tse(t) [v.vol.reg.] to wake from sleep
nyingma [pr.n.] old school of Tibetan Buddhism

nyê(t) [v.inv.reg.] to find

nyökchu [n.] dirty water

nyêtsol [v.vol.] to look for trouble, to annoy

nyāmchung [adj.] humble

nyè [v.vol.] to borrow

nyēn [v.vol.] to loan

nyērmu [adj.] pleasant to hear, interesting

nyöl [v.vol.] to put to sleep

nyāpu kyīpu khyi [v.vol.] to exchange, to lend and to borrow

nyâpcho [n.] abusing, mistreating
tā

tāsala [n.] a round cooking pot

tēnten [adj.] certain

tēnten khyi [v.vol.] to fix, to confirm

तसला

tēnten [adj.] certain

tēnten khyi [v.vol.] to fix, to confirm

पॉणका

tī [sg.art.] the (singular definite article)
tīwa [pl.art.] the (plural definite article)
tīng [n.] bowl for offering water

म्वाै

tīng[pl.art.] the (plural definite article)

भगावलवाई पानी चढाउने सानो कचौरा
tīngri [n.] bowl for offering water

भगावलवाई पानी चढाउने सानो कचौरा

tīng [n.] bowl for offering water

ग्वालवाई पानी चढाउने सानो कचौरा

tīng[pl.art.] the (plural definite article)

भगावलवाई पानी चढाउने सानो कचौरा

tīng [n.] bowl for offering water

ग्वालवाई पानी चढाउने सानो कचौरा

tīng [n.] bowl for offering water

ग्वालवाई पानी चढाउने सानो कचौरा

tīpli [n.] tea kettle

कितलाई
tīpli [n.] tea kettle

कितलाई
tīri [adj.] all, everybody

सबै, सबैजना
tīri [adj.] all, everybody

सबै, सबैजना
tōke [adv.] still

हरकक
tōke [adv.] still

हरकक
tōngmar mentok [n.]

flower of rhododendron arboreum

Etym.: तिंगमर मेंटोक “flowers with red extremities”

मानिसा लालिगुराँसी

tōktsi [n.] hoe

कोदालो, कुटो
tōktsi [n.] hoe

कोदालो, कुटो
tōklang [n.] T-stick used for resting load

तोकमातोकमातो
tōrwa [n.] trap

पासो

tērkṣi [n.] taxi, cab

ट्याक्सी

tīngka [n.] money

पैसा, पैसा,

रदियाँ
tīngka [n.] money

पैसा, पैसा,

रदियाँ
thibi [n.] (<Eng.) television

टीवीहिती

tōng [v.vol.] to send

पठाउनु, छो/चोनु

tōng [v.vol.] to send

पठाउनु, छो/चोनु
tōng [v.vol.] to send

पठाउनु, छो/चोनु
tōngpa [n.] fermented millet

chang
drunk through a straw

तो/गोगो
tōngpa [n.] fermented millet

chang
drunk through a straw

तो/गोगो
tōr [v.vol.reg.] to scatter, to disperse

छो, छिरलाई
tōr [v.vol.reg.] to scatter, to disperse

छो, छिरलाई
tōrmā [n.] effigy made of dough

tōrwu [idiom.] destructive bastard!
(curse)

tā [v.vol.] to grind

tūm [v.vol.reg.] to wrap, to pack

tā’ [v.vol.] to grind

tānga [metaph.] horse

tāmānga [pr.n.] Tamang, Nepali ethnic group speaking a Bodic language

tāmalō [n.] year of the horse

tākpa [adv.] always, regularly

tāngma [n.] medal, badge

tākpa [n.] horse

tāa [n.] sign, logo, mark

tāa gya’ [v.vol] to make a mark or a sign

tēgal [n.] horse saddle

tingting [n.] sound of a bell, bell

ting nyā [v.vol.] to follow

tingpa [n.] heel of the foot

ting-la [post.] after, behind

ting-lā [post.] after, behind

ting-lā [post.] after, behind

tīngting [n.] sound of a bell, bell

tīng- [v.] to follow

tīngpa [n.] heel of the foot

tīng-la [post.] after, behind

tīng-lā [post.] after, behind

tēgal [n.] horse saddle
saddle blanket made of felt
user-friendly, easy to use
connect, to establish relationship
on, above two-story house
1. upper, above
2. Tö, area in Western Tibet
jacket
Töpa, people from Tö
autumn, fall
consult a doctor, medium
give
empty, blank, void
thousand-rupee note
lose, to scatter
Tengur, Buddhist Canon commentaries
compliment, praise
to praise, to admire
empty, blank, void
thousand-rupee note
lose, to scatter
Tengur, Buddhist Canon commentaries
compliment, praise
to praise, to admire
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thā</th>
<th>thāma [n.]</th>
<th>tobacco, cigarette सट्टी, चुरोट</th>
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<tr>
<td>thāma [n.]</td>
<td>low class लोकसत्ता</td>
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<td>पिछडिएको वर्ग</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>thākpa [n.]</td>
<td>rope लाग्ना डोरी</td>
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<tr>
<td>thāk chē(t) [v.vol.reg.]</td>
<td>to decide निर्णय गर्नु</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>thā ringpu [adj.]</td>
<td>far, distant दूर</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>thāngpu [adj.]</td>
<td>in good health, well रामचर, स्वस्थ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>thāngpu ye [idiom.]</td>
<td>How are you? ठाकुरी, सन्देह</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thāngpu we [idiom.]</td>
<td>I am fine! ठाकुरी, सन्देह</td>
<td></td>
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<td>thāngma [n.]</td>
<td>food grain spread out for sun drying पौधै घुस्कुन खाली सन्देह</td>
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<td>thēka [adj.]</td>
<td>straight, direct सुरो, सोझो</td>
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<td>thāp [n.]</td>
<td>stove गुफा चुलो</td>
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<tr>
<td>thāama [n.]</td>
<td>weaver जिल्ला कपडा बनने व्यक्ति, बुनकर</td>
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<td>thār [v.inv.reg.]</td>
<td>to escape बाहरनु</td>
<td></td>
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<td>thikshing [n.]</td>
<td>ruler, measuring stick शैल माप राउकर नाप्ने गज</td>
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<td>thim [v.inv.reg.]</td>
<td>to get absorbed, to soak झाप्नु सोस्तु</td>
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<td>thīwa [n.]</td>
<td>drop (of a liquid) सोस्तु झोपा</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>thīmu [adj.]</td>
<td>accurate (divination) स्थिति रामो (न्योलिङ)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>thūka [adj.]</td>
<td>straight, direct ताट</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>thūndi [adj.]</td>
<td>seriously ill हुनु सुदूर पाइ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>thūu2 [n.]</td>
<td>mind (H) घूँ स्थिति</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thūuche [idiom.]</td>
<td>thank you गुरुको, धन्यवाद</td>
<td></td>
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<td>thūusem [n.]</td>
<td>heart (H) घूँ घूँ</td>
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<td>thūp [n.]</td>
<td>durability हुनु ठाकुरी तिकाउस्तु</td>
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<td>thū(p) [v.inv.reg.]</td>
<td>to be able, to handle सकनु</td>
<td></td>
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<td>thūl [v.vol.reg.]</td>
<td>to pack up झुल्कु घाम काम बन्द गर्नु, काम सकनु</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>thūme [adj.]</td>
<td>short हुनै कुहृटा छोटो</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>thēsi [n.]</td>
<td>stamp, seal सट्टी सप्त</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
thēsum [n.] doubt दोष [n.]
thēn [v.vol.reg.] to go out, to come out Ex.: निसकलुँ
thēpchu [n.] button टुक्का [n.]
thōk [n.] roof, ceiling छाना
thō(p) [v.inv.reg.] to get, to win बालिएलुँ
thōo [v.inv.] to hear सुन्नु
thāma [n.] edge, periphery छुट“, किवारा
thū(t) [v.vol.reg.] to connect, to join बुढुँ

thēnpu, thōnpu [adj.] high अग्लो
thēptok [n.] thumb बुढी अंगोला
thōng [v.inv.reg.] to see देखु
thāmu2gya [v.vol.] to fight, to quarrel झगडा
thāmu [n.] fight, quarrel झगडा

thōli2shōk2 [idiom.] sorry!
Etym.: सार्थक “confession” सार्थक माफ गर्नुँ

thēptok [n.] thumb बुढी अंगोला
thōng [v.inv.reg.] to see देखु
thāmu2gya [v.vol.] to fight, to quarrel झगडा
thāmu [n.] fight, quarrel झगडा

thēn [v.vol.reg.] to pull, to drag जाइनुँ
tha

tha [adv.] now \( \text{अहिलेए} \)
tha [co.] then \( \text{अहिल्यए} \)
tharung [adv.] still, yet \( \text{अहिल्यए} \)
thalimg [adv.] this time \( \text{अहिल्यए} \)

्यसपालि

thalu [adv.] this year \( \text{अहिल्यए} \) वर्ष
thasak [adv.] until now, up to now \( \text{अहिल्यए} \)

्यसपालि

thang, -tang [co.] and \( \text{अहिल्यए} \) र
thangku [n.] thangka, traditional Buddhist painting \( \text{थांगका} \)
thangpu [adj., adv.] first, firstly \( \text{अहिल्यए} \) पहिलो
thangpo [adv.] in ancient time \( \text{प्राचीन कालमा} \)
thangpo [adv.] old days, ancient time \( \text{उहिले} \)

्यसपालि

thapa [n.] faith \( \text{विश्वास} \)
tha(p) [v.vol.] to measure the length (of an object) or the volume (of grain) \( \text{केहीनाप्नु} \)
thapsang [n.] kitchen \( \text{भान्साकोठा} \)

्यसपालि

thap [n.] means, solution, treatment \( \text{साधन, समाधान, उपाय} \)
thampu [adj.] tight, strict \( \text{कडा} \)
thashing [n.] Fir tree species

Etym.: \( \text{थाङसीका} \) “pine tree” \( \text{कोहेको} \) गोब्रेसल्ला

्यसपालि

thagam [adv.] around this time \( \text{अहिल्यए} \) आजभोिली

्यसपालि

thartak [n.] prayer flags strung on rope \( \text{डोरुँमा टाँगेको ध्वजा, लोरङ्ग} \)

्यसपालि

thara [n.] buttermilk \( \text{मही} \)
tharshing [n.] square flag on bamboo stem \( \text{निगालोमा टाँगेको ध्वजा, लोरङ्ग} \)

्यसपालि

thalchak [n.] slap \( \text{झापडीहा नुी} \)
thalchak gya’ [v.vol.] to slap with the palm \( \text{झापडीहा} \)

्यसपालि

thalmu [adj.] relaxed, free, available \( \text{कुसेठिलो} \)
thaltsam [n.] ash \( \text{घासङ्क} \)
thala [n.] dust, silt, soil \( \text{धुलो, माटो} \)

्यसपालि

thi [sg.dem.] that; s/he \( \text{ल्यो} \)
thiwa [pl.dem.] those; they \( \text{ती} \)
thingsang [adv.] nowadays, these days टिथिङ्सनग [वि.]
thulu [n.] turnip थुलु
thuk [n.] poison थुक
thung [n.] conch (shell) थुङा
thung [v.vol.] to drink थुङ्गा पियो गृह
thukung [n.] chimney थुकुङ्ग
thu [adj.] harmonious, getting along well थूनेग
thuta [n.] smoke थूटा पुँछा
thuuchen [n.] holiday, festival थुचुचेन
thurmu [adj.] harmonious, getting along well थुर्मु निलासार
thursa [n.] cemetery, cremation site थूर्सा चिहान, घाट
thul [n.] down slope, downhill थूल ओरालो
thentok [n.] meaning, reason थैंटोक कारण, अर्थ
tho' [v.vol.] to apply, to use Etym.:
ँधेरु “to take, carry” थो झुँकालो
प्रयोग गर्नु
thokpu [adj.] narrow, tight थोकपु
thok [n.] hammer थोक हथौडा, घन
thor kyänga [n.] improper dress थोर क्याङ्गा देखियो झाँसियाँ
tholpo [pr.n.] Dolpo, name of Tibetan-speaking area in Nepal थोल्पो
thraakur [idiom.] please ! छृङ्खला छॊङ्खला कृपया!
thren [v.inv.reg.] to remember, to recollect समझाए गर्नु, याद गर्नु
threnta lang [v.inv.] to miss, to remember चैहालकक्ष, समझाए आउनु
threnpa [n.] consciousness, memory साँगुरो, होस निधियाँ
thraaden [n.] chopping block त्रादेन अचानो
thraasa [n.] memory, recollection साँगुरो, संझना धी
thri [v.vol.reg.] to ask Ex.:
लपसे' 'I am asking (you)' छैला सोध्नु
thriwa [n.] question छैल प्रश्न
thrima [n.] smell छैल बास्ना, गल्ध निधियाँ
thrin chhërmu [adj.] very kind छैल छिर दयालु
thrij [v.vol.reg.] to roll, to wrap

thriju [n.] belt

thulu [n.] ball of yarn/ thread

thryk [num.] six

thrykchu [num.] sixty

thrung-yik [n.] secretary

thre [n.] mule

threg’ [v.inv.reg.] to improve, to recover

threkpa [n.] soot, dirt

threngpu [adj.] honest, just, fair

thre(t) [v.inv.reg.] to slip

throlmu [adj.] warm

throlpa [n.] morning

throlmu [n.] demon (male)

thapruk [n.] orphan

dang [n.] rope used to tie cattle

daa [n.] tune, melody

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daagen [n.] Impeyan pheasant (national bird of Nepal) Etym.: ?

“harmonious melody” धुनी

dungma [n.] beam, girder

dung-la [post.] in front, ahead, before

dongchang [n.] welcoming drink

dakpu [n.] owner

dakpu [pers.pr.] 1. we (inclusive)

hami 2. you (singular, H)

2. you (inclusive)

3. you (singular, H)

та/हाँ दिलन

dong-la [post.] in front, ahead, before

dongchang [n.] welcoming drink

daadakpu [adv.] oneself

dimu [adj.] comfortable

आरामदायी

diu, di’ [n.] demon (male)

dak [n.] seven

ditchu [num.] seventy

ditchu [num.] demon (female)

dav [n.] rope to tie cattle
den [v.inv.reg.] to be true

denpa [n.] truth

dang [adv.] yesterday

हिजो
dang nempi [adv.] last night

dangka [n.] light, brightness

da [n.] arrow

dore [adj.] similar, alike

“color, appearance”

dipur [n.] knot

dg [n.] color

dokge [adj.] similar, alike

जस्ते, मिल्दोजुल्दो
dongmu [n.] butter tea churn

शी तुनचिया घोटने बुड्गो

doo [n.] dough figurines and thread-crosses prepared and discarded to get rid of evil spirits

फालेको सामायी
dampak [n.] clay

गाँठो
dam [v.vol.] to choose

crosses prepared and discarded to get rid of evil spirits

रोपनु, छनु, सानु
dee [adv.] here

dompa [n.] span of a person’s outstretched arms

फैलाएर लिङ्गे नाप

doo [v.vol.] to tie, to attach, to fasten; to wear (ornaments)

लगाउनु
dorpa [n.] desire, greed

‘लोभ, चाहना

dra chāamu [adj.] proper, nice

उक्ति, उठिन

dikdra [n.] thumping sound of footstep
ना [v.inv.] to be sick  

नारि [adv.] last year  

नात्सा [n.] sickness  

नाम्सा [n.] clothes (H)  

शाक (आ)  

नारि [adv.] frequently  

नाक्तुर [n.] tsampa porridge for children  

नाक्पु [adj.] black  

नाक्तसोंग [n.] illegal trade  

कालो बजार  

नाक्सा [n.] (<Nep.) photograph, picture  

नाङ-ला [post.] in, inside  

नाङ्ग-लु [n.] civil war, internal conflict  

नाङ्गचा [n.] household items  

नाङ्गफा [n.] barley  

नाङ्ग्तम [n.] local language, dialect  

नाङ्ग्पा [n.] insiders  

नाङ्तसा [n.] internal organs, entrails  

नाङ्तसांग [n.] couple, husband and wife  

नाङ्गसु [n.] age (in years)  

नेपु [n.] sick person, patient  

नबामी, रोग  

नंडोक [n.] relapse (illness)  

नाम [int. pr.] when  

नाम [adv.] whenever  

नंग्लांग [adv.] ever, never  

नंग्लांग [adv.] always  

नंग्लांग यिन्ना [idiom] it cannot be!  

नंसांग [adv.] always  

नंग्लांग रात्रि [adv.] to get dark  

ना [n.] barley  

नाला [n.] barley
natrak [n.] (<Nep.) drama

naatri [n.] forest Etym.: नात्रि

naachung [n.] young person नाचुंग्र

naatri [n.] (<Nep.) grandson;

grandchildren नात्रि

naatini [n.] (<Nep.) granddaughter नातिनी

naala, naalo, nalda, nalza [n.] person of the same age नाला

naalokpa [n.] right way, right hand नालोकपा

naasa tông [v.inv.] to be perished, ruined Ex.: नासात् तोंग

‘This computer has been ruined.’ नासा

nars [n.] (<Eng.) nurse नार्स

ni [co.] and, after निः अनि, पछि

V+ning sin [v.suff.] already Ex.: नि

nag sana soos-ning sinsung ‘I have already eaten.’ Ex.2: नग्सना

na, nk [n.] younger brother नक्ने

nup [n.] west नुप्थि

nup(p) [v.vol.reg.] to sink नुप इन्नु

nû [adv.] at night नु

nupri [pr.n.] Nubri, Tibetan-speaking area नुप्त्री

nûpla [adv.] at night नुप्ला

num [n.] 1. younger sister नुमी

2. breast, nipple नुमा

दुधको मुन्टो

nû [v.vol.reg.] to dare to do something नु

nâu [v.vol.reg.] to dare to do something नू

nuru [n.] jewel नुरु

nepal [pr.n.] (<Nep.) Nepal नेपाल

nepal नेपाल

nempi [n.] night नेम्पि

nâu [v.inv.] there is, there are (sensory)

nôr [v.inv.reg.] to make a mistake न्तौर

gâlti गानु
**nortrul** [n.] mistake, error 
**गल्ली, तुटी**

**nore [adj.]** alike, similar दुरुस्ते, मिलदोजुन्दो

**nãk** [n.] female yak गुणा चौरी

**nãktsubi** [adj.] dark, gloomy दु अध्यारो

**nãng** [v.vol.reg.] 1. to give (H.) गरुँ (आ) 2. to do (H.) गरुँ (आ)

**nãngpu’** [adv.] two years from now दुई वर्ष पछि

**nãm** [n.] 1. sky आकाश आकाश आकाश आकाश 2. weather, climate वातावरण मौसम

**nãmgang** [n.] new moon नया चाँग

**ॐ**

**nãmdru** [n.] airplane वायुस्थल वायुस्थल वायुस्थल वायुस्थल

**nãmdru bapsa** [n.] विमानस्थल विमानस्थल विमानस्थल विमानस्थल

**nãm-la gel** [v.vol.reg.] to hang ल्याघ्नु

**nãmshi** [n.] weather, climate वातावरण वातावरण वातावरण वातावरण

**nãa** [adv.] day after tomorrow दुविलाई दुविलाई दुविलाई दुविलाई

**nãa** [v.inv.reg.] to cost खानु

**nãagung chermu** [adj.] valuable, costly बहुमूल्य

**nãatang** [n.] situation परिस्थिति

**nãawa** [n.] permission अनुमति

**nãekore** [n.] pilgrim तीथगनु

**nãaw** [n.] guilt अपराध

**nãrpa** [n.] harm by evil spirit भुतकाल

**nên** [v.vol.] to press, to control चालना, चिन्तन

**nãma** [n.] bride दुलही

**nãpkyol** [v.vol.] to vow, to promise, to swear चाँगला कसम चाँगला कसम चाँगला कसम

**nãpkyal khyi** [v.vol.] to vow, to promise, to swear कसम चाँगला कसम चाँगला कसम

**nãasam** [n.] thought, intention 
*Etym.: वातावरण “thought” वातावरण वातावरण वातावरण

**nãl** [n.] sleep (H.) नाला निद्रा

**nãl** [v.inv.reg.] to go out (butter lamp) नाला नाला नाला नाला

(H) Ex.: धैर्य धैर्य धैर्य धैर्य chhömin nãl-
no’ ‘The butter lamp went out’ दुधारी

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<td>dream (H)</td>
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<td>nōo</td>
<td>[v.inv.reg.] to think</td>
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<tr>
<td>nāk</td>
<td>pus, runny nose</td>
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<td>nāmthar</td>
<td>biography, life story</td>
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<td>nāmok</td>
<td>to think</td>
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<td>nāmok</td>
<td>snot, nasal mucous</td>
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<td>nārak</td>
<td>nose blood, bloody nose</td>
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<td>nāngchung</td>
<td>holding in low esteem, not valuable, unimportant</td>
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<td>nānā</td>
<td>handkerchief</td>
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<td>nāma</td>
<td>yarn</td>
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<td>nūm</td>
<td>oil</td>
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</table>
pā [n.] grandfather

pāta [n.] 1. leech
2. belief, trust

pāta khyi [v.inv.] to believe, to trust

pāta khyi [v.vol.] to believe, to trust

pāta ga [n.] grandfather

pāta2 [n.] grandfather

pāpā [n.] father

pāpa2 [n.] father

pās2 [n. (<Eng.>] permit

pāsang [pr.n.] Pasang

pāsang [n.] Venus

pās [n. (<Eng.>] permit

pāng [n.] lap

pāngpa [n.] embrace, hug

pāngpa de(p) [v.vol.] to hug, to embrace

pētōk shāmung [n.]

boletus lecinum (a kind of mushroom)
the first clause] Ex.: नेपालमा

नेम्पी न्यिदा' मा-लो'-पिहरिङ

न्यौक्पु-नो' 'Today I am drowsy

because I did not sleep last night.'

मा ठूलो किन्नमन्ले

पितसर्मा [adv.] upside down

पियङ्ग [n.] one-stringed

instrument played with a bow.

टल्टो

पियङ्ग [n.] one-stringed

instrument played with a bow.

Today I am drowsy

because I did not sleep last night.'

मा ठूलो किन्नमन्ले

पितसर्मा [adv.] upside down

पियङ्ग [n.] one-stringed

instrument played with a bow.

टल्टो
conversation, discussion

to converse, to discuss

chief, leader

to be suspended (by rope)

chief

suitable

sauce eaten with solid food

suitable

joint, common

dwarf juniper

suitable

collective

relatives, cousins

furfur, feather

quality

quality

quality

suitable

relatives

fur, feather

quality

quality

poor people

fart, gas

fart

fart (involuntarily)

Penpa

Saturn

ability to cause spiritual harm

naked

incense

plastic

kitchen
pōr [v.vol.] to light बालनु
pōorang [n.] stick incense धूंग

chāngku [n.] wolf ब्यासो

chāngpu [adj.] clever, smart, intelligent चालाख, बाठो

chēn [n.] eye (H) आँखा (आ)

chēnshel [n.] eyeglasses चांफमा (आ)

chōrpa [adj.] naughty बदमास

trūlku [n.] incarnate lama बदारीलामा

trēllo [n.] (<Tib.) year of the monkey बादरीवष
phā [n.] other side, next one

phē [v.inv.reg.] to be useful काम

phēlim [n.] other side, next one

phēn [v.inv.reg.] to be useful काम

phēnsem [n.] good intentions, helpful thoughts सदाशया, रामो विचार

phāanup [adv.] three days ago तीन दिन अधि

phāawa [n.] frugality Ex.: त्रेंगा भावा मा-ख्यि 'Don't be frugal with money!' अधि

phāawa khyi [v.vol.] to be frugal, careful with money चुकचुकाउनु, पछताउनु आक बाहिरको मानछे

phē [n.] flour पठोि

phēmar [n.] delicacy made of tsampa and butter चुकचुकाउनु, पछताउनु आक बाहिरको मानछे

phē(t) [v.vol.reg.] to bite (by an insect, a dog) टोकनु
phē(p) [v.vol.reg.] to come, to go
(H) वेष्ठा आठनु, जानु
phēplam [n.] walkway (H) वेष्ठा बाटो (आ)
phēe [n.] marmot भश्नां भुसा जस्तो
phēplam2 [n.] walkway (H)
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pha-nga</th>
<th>n.</th>
<th>grain storage bin</th>
<th>गोलाकार सुरक्षाधार</th>
<th>अन्तर्गत</th>
<th>राख्ने काठको बाकास</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phama</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>parents</td>
<td>मातामा पता श्यामी</td>
<td>बांधुको बाकास</td>
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<tr>
<td>phamak</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>hoarfrost</td>
<td>ठुसारो</td>
<td>घामीयको बोरा</td>
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<tr>
<td>phamung, phamu</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>cow</td>
<td>घामुङ, घामुङ</td>
<td>घाइ गाई</td>
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<td>phaži</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>yak-hair sack</td>
<td>चौरोको रङ्गको बोरा</td>
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<td>phalang</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>cattle (cows and bulls)</td>
<td>घालाङ गाई, गाईवस्तु, बस्तुभाट</td>
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<td>phalip</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>butterfly</td>
<td>पुतली</td>
<td>लिपी</td>
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<td>phakpa</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>pig</td>
<td>पुङ्गर</td>
<td>सुङ्गुर</td>
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<td>phaklo</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>year of the pig</td>
<td>पङ्गु वर्ष</td>
<td>सुङ्गुर वर्ष</td>
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<td>phaksha</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>pork</td>
<td>सुङ्गुरको मासु</td>
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<td>phap</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>yeast</td>
<td>स्खलनी</td>
<td>मर्नी</td>
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<tr>
<td>phap khyi</td>
<td>v.inv.</td>
<td>to be worried</td>
<td>स्खलनी चिन्ता गर्नु</td>
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<tr>
<td>phap lang</td>
<td>v.inv.</td>
<td>to be worried</td>
<td>स्खलनी सुङ्गुरनु, चिन्तित हुनु</td>
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<tr>
<td>phag(p)</td>
<td>v.vol.</td>
<td>to descend, to land</td>
<td>सुङ्गुर हार्नु, आलिनु</td>
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<tr>
<td>pham</td>
<td>v.inv.reg.</td>
<td>to lose, to be defeated</td>
<td>सुङ्गुरहार्नु, पराजित हुनु</td>
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<tr>
<td>phampu</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>(to be) lost, loss</td>
<td>सुङ्गुरहार्नु, क्षति</td>
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<tr>
<td>pha gal</td>
<td>v.vol.</td>
<td>to go away</td>
<td>सुङ्गुर उता जानु</td>
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<tr>
<td>phagate</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>shelf</td>
<td>सुङ्गुरको तखता</td>
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<tr>
<td>pha pho</td>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>thither, over there</td>
<td>सुङ्गुरको उतातिर</td>
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<tr>
<td>phgawa</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>father and son</td>
<td>सुङ्गुर बाठ छोरा</td>
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<tr>
<td>phgamama</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>family</td>
<td>सुङ्गुर परिवार, जहान</td>
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<tr>
<td>phar</td>
<td>post.</td>
<td>middle, in between</td>
<td>सुङ्गुरको बीच</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phar khēn</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>other side of the river</td>
<td>सुङ्गुर खोला पारि</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phar chik</td>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>sometimes, occasionally</td>
<td>सुङ्गुरको कहिलेकाहीं</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pharda [n.] intermediate state of consciousness

pharwa [adj.] middle

phar ak [pr.n.] middle area between Solu and Khumbu

phar tshur [adv.] here and there, back and forth

phar tshur dro [v.vol.] to travel

phar-la [post.] in between

phal [n.] wool

phim [adj.] pregnant

phim, filim [n.] (Eng.) movie

phishing [n.] oak

phik [n.] animal calf

phingpa [n.] felt

phingsha [n.] felt hat

phij(t) [v.inv.reg.] to come off

phin [v.vol.] went

phûm [n.] girl, daughter

phulum [n.] sleeve

phunggu [n.] donkey

phyt(t) [v.vol.] to blow

phur [n.] wool
रूमा| phumpa [n.] ritual vase रूमा।
कलश

रूमा| phum pheza [n.] young woman Etym.: *रूमा| सुरूमा| “girl, child-nephew” रूमा| तर्ली

रूमा| phegam [n.] flour storage bin रूमा।
शाल रूमा| पिठो राखे बाकस

रूमा| phg’ [pr.n.] Tibet रूमा। तिब्बत
रूमा| phêka [n.] half रूमा। आधी, आधा

रूमा| phêja [n.] Tibetan salt tea रूमा।
तिब्बती नुन चिया

रूमा| phêpa [n.] Tibetan रूमा।
रूमा| तिब्बती
रूमा| phemen [n.] Tibetan medicine रूमा।
(ह) रूमा| तिब्बती ओषिधि
रूमा| phenpu [pr.n.] Bonpo रूमा।
बोन्पो, एक किसिमको प्राचीन धर्म

रूमा| phe [n.] rat, mouse रूमा| खेल| मुसा
रूमा| phema [n.] sand रूमा| बालुया
रूमा| pherkok, pharok [n.] walking stick रूमा।
रूमा| phermi’ [n.] wife, spouse रूमा।
रूमा| श्रीमती, पतली
रूमा| pheza [n.] child Etym.: रूमा।
“child-nephew” is compound of रूमा| “child” and रूमा| “nephew”
रूमा| हूरु हूरु (Arch.) शिशु, बच्चा

रूमा| pho(t) [v.inv.] to be moved (from one place to another one) रूमा। फेर्नु, सन्न

रूमा| phoo [n.] ritual for releasing consciousness रूमा। गूँ
शरीरबाट आत्मालाई मुक्ति दिने विधि

रूमा| chha [n.] bird रूमा। चरा
रूमा| chharkyak [n.] bird droppings रूमा।
चुनी, विषा
रूमा| chhargu’ [n.] Himalayan griffon रूमा।
(बुल्क) रूमा। गिद्धा
रूमा| chhamu [n.] hen रूमा। कुनारी
रूमा| chhalo [n.] year of the rooster रूमा।
चरा वर्ष
रूमा| chhasha [n.] bird meat, chicken रूमा।
चराको वासु
रूमा| chhakpe [n.] loose-leaf रूमा।
Tibetan-style book (ह) रूमा।
रूमा| पुस्तक
रूमा| chhawang [n.] hand रूमा।
बल् श्रीमता आशीवाद
chhakri [n.] hand-writing (H); letter (H) घण्डाक्रिक अक्षर, हस्तलिपि
chhara [n.] yak-hair blanket चिह्नाको चौरीको चौरीको राखो कोन्नाल
chhang [n.] North चन्ग उत्तर
chang-gung चांग-गुंग
shāmung [n.] boletus suillus (a kind of mushroom) श्मूंग चयात
changshing [n.] writing board (slate) चांगशिङ्ग लेखेपाट, रेलेट
changmā [n.] livestock चांगमा गाईब
chhang [v.inv.reg.2] to get, to obtain
chhermu [n.] woman, wife (cook, housewife)
chhau [n.] rooster च्हाउ भाले
chhiwa [num.] one million च्हिवा “ten million” शष्णज्ञेण दशलाख
chhiwa lota [n.] year of the mouse च्हीवालो मुसा वर्ष
chhinlap [n.] blessing च्हीन्लप् प्रसाद
chhuwa [n.] traditional men’s dress च्हुवा पुरुषले लगाउने बन्धु
chharuk [n.] coral च्हरुक मुगा
chuk [adj.] rich चुक्या धनी
chhungra [n.] livestock च्हन्गरा गाईवर्तु
chhung [v.inv.reg.2] to get, to obtain
chher [n.] elephant च्हेर आइमाई, श्रीमती
thra [n.] rocky mountain थ्रा चटाको पहाड, पहाडी
tharka [n.] echo थर्का प्रतिध्वनि
thrg(t) [v.vol.reg.] to scratch, to scrape कल्यातुनु, कोट्यातुनु
thrau [n.] buckwheat थ्राउ फापर
thral [v.inv.reg.] to be separated, to divorce थ्राल छुट्टिनु, छोडपट्र गन्नु
thrī [v.vol.] to write थ्री लेखु
thrin [v.vol.reg.] to be marketable, to sell थ्रिन् विक्री हुनु
threka [n.] wooden barrel

threm [adj.] thin, small

sāno, māsinlā

threymba [n.] pika mouse

ठेक/gउउछी

का/gओछ9तोषी

रु/gओ9फती

लामाी

lē(t) [v.vol.reg.] to chew, to ruminate

lō dimu [adj.] happy, content

lōpshe' [n.] courage, bravery

ong [n.] initiation ritual

ōngcha [n.] power, authority

ōng chhēnbu [adj.] powerful

ōngla duu [v.vol.] to control

ōl [v.vol.reg.] to mix Etym.: ो堅

“to move” औनकुण्डला मिसाउनु

û [n.] head (H) फड़ शिर (आ)

ūtra [n.] hair (H) फड़ शाली (आ)

ūna [n.] oath, pledge (H) फड़ शपथ

ūsha [n.] hat (H) फड़ टोपी (आ)

ūrti [n.] pressing iron फड़ इक्री

ūu [n.] breath फड़ सास

ūu tōng [vol] to breathe फड़ सास फेनु

ūu thēn [n.] to breathe in, to inhale फड़ सास तान्नु

yārchang [n.] summer festival फड़ वष पर्व

yārtsa gunbu [n.] caterpillar fungus (cordiceps sinensis) फड़ याचा/गु बु
yāru [n.] summer वर्षा (वीमकाल)

bākpa [n.] mask मुखु बाक्पा

bar [v.inv.reg.] to burn, to blaze बाल, सतलनु

bī(t) [v.vol.] to take off, to pull out बालः, भिक्नु, बालः, निकालनु

bu [n.] worm, crawling insect बु

buta [n.] bellows बुटाती

burwa [n.] insect बुर्वा फिरा

bī(t) [v.vol.] to open बोलनु

bura [n.] jute sack बुरा

jute को बोरा

bū [v.vol.] to unload, to take off भोलाती

sāman उतानु झानु

bolten [n.] cushion बोल्टेन

नाम ओछायान

bolmu [adj.] 1. abundant, plentiful बोल्मुवर्त्त्तक प्रशस्त

2. soft बोल्मुका कमलो, नरम

jer [v.inv.reg.] to receive, to get भोलनु, पाउनु

pras हुनु, पाउनु

dra [n.] rice द्राः चामल, भात

draasī [n.] sweet buttered rice द्रासीलाई घट्टे, खाजा, चामे

dre [n.] fruit द्रे संतिला, कलिलो फल

dṛmzo [n.] cross between nak द्रिंम्बो नाख र बहरको ठिमाहा बाच्छो

dring [adj.] medium quality द्रिङ

dru [n.] grain द्रु अल्च

druk [n.] dragon द्रुक काल्पनिक अंजिन्गर

druk gya' [v.inv.] to thunder द्रूक गिया मेघ गरिनु

drukpa [n.] Bhutanese द्रुकपा

भुटानका बासिन्दा

drukyl [n.] Bhutan द्रुकयल

भुटान

druklo [n.] year of the dragon द्रुको अंजिन्गर वर्ष

drelwa [n.] 1. relation, contact द्रेल्वा संपर्क

2. gift to lama द्रेल्वा लामालाई दिन्ने दक्षिणा
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<th>Nepali</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td>द्रोकपा [n.]</td>
<td>pastoralist</td>
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<tr>
<td>द्रोंगपु [n.]</td>
<td>lowlander (man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>द्रोंगमु [n.]</td>
<td>lowlander (woman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>बजार [n.] (&lt;Nep.)</td>
<td>marketplace, bazaar</td>
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<td>बयसिकोप [n.]</td>
<td>cinema, movie</td>
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<tr>
<td>भालप [n.]</td>
<td>rapids, waterfalls</td>
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<td>बाजी [n.] (&lt;Nep.)</td>
<td>musical instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>बत्ती [n.] (&lt;Nep.)</td>
<td>light (from lamp)</td>
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<td>बत्ती पोर [v.vol.]</td>
<td>to turn on light</td>
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<tr>
<td>बिजुली [n.] (&lt;Nep.)</td>
<td>electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>बेला [co.] (&lt;Nep.)</td>
<td>when, during, while</td>
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<tr>
<td>बठ्ठूला [v.vol.] (&lt;Eng.+Sherpa)</td>
<td>to vote</td>
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<td>बक्यो [n.]</td>
<td>water scooping</td>
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<td>बलु [n.]</td>
<td>rice</td>
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<tr>
<td>बस्किया [n.]</td>
<td>dry bamboo stick</td>
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<tr>
<td>बक [n.]</td>
<td>a lot of</td>
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<tr>
<td>बक [n.]</td>
<td>bamboo mat</td>
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<tr>
<td>बक्काकरी [n.] (&lt;Sherpa-Nep.)</td>
<td>motorbike</td>
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<td>बंग [v.vol.]</td>
<td>to soak, to wet</td>
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<tr>
<td>बांग-न्तेय [adv.]</td>
<td>many, a lot, plenty</td>
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<td>बंग्जा [n.]</td>
<td>food scraps for animal feed</td>
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<tr>
<td>बंडरा [n.]</td>
<td>share, portion, allotment</td>
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<tr>
<td>बब्चा [n.]</td>
<td>stack, ream (of paper)</td>
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<tr>
<td>बांडकोपि [n.] (&lt;Nep.)</td>
<td>cabbage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
baatsil [n.] fine bamboo basket
barsang [n.] scratch with claws
Etym.: “palm, finger and nails or claws”
to claw
barsang de(p) [v.vol.]

batsil2[n.] fine bamboo basket
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Etym.: “palm, finger and nails or claws”
to claw

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ma negation with the past tense and imperative. It is also used as a variant of the negation mi for verbs ending in the vowel /a/.

अस्वीकार जनाउने उपर्योग

मनि [n.] prayer, mantra

मानिक्यप्रार्थना

मनीच्छुंकुर [n.] water-driven mani wheel

मनीलागुर [n.] hand-held prayer wheel

मनील्हाङ [n.] mani temple

मनीपाल [n.] just now

मक्का [n.] son-in-law,

ब्राह्मण ज्ञान बेहुलो

मक्का [n.] son-in-law,

ब्राह्मण ज्ञान बेहुलो

मक्का [n.] a lot, many

मक्का [n.] largest, most

मक्का साबन्धार धेरै

मक्का [n.] mother and children

Etym. मामा “mother and daughter”

मक्का [n.] sleeping bed, bed

मक्का [n.] sleeping bed, bed

मक्का [n.] to make bed

Etym. मक्का “to draw up, prepare, construct, adjust”

मक्का [n.] clothes

मक्का [n.] (<Nep.) opportunity
butter भूल्ला

downwards तल्लिर

towards पगालेको घिरेका

boletus luridus (a kind of mushroom)

melted butter भूल्ला

bedding विसरक

man, human being ऑकशा

red रातोी

mushroom विसरक

people, public डसना

human life-span /u090फवभाव, जनता

crowd भीडा

jealousy /u090फवभाव, /u094ओक ृ िती

human death बुझाउनेीउपसगर

subject /u094ओजा

generation भीडा

public /u090फवभाव, जनता

human death बुझाउनेीउपसगर

subject /u094ओजा

name /u090फवभाव, जनता
mītā [n.] throat
mītā tōng [v.vol.] to swallow
miṁ [aux.] negation of the linking verb
hin [aux] herein
miṁchung tōle [n.] dwarf
बामपुडके, बाउँने
miṁsin [co.] if it is not Ex.: रोषयते रेशेक्षेतेः chālak-ti hore
miṁ-sin khūr-ni ma-dro ‘If that item is not ours, don’t take it!’ नेिनना नत्र
भनेन, नबएमा, अन्यथा
mentok [n.] flower फूल
mu, mū variant of the negation mī, mī
used to the present and future with verbs ending in the vowel /u/ नकारतमक जनाउने उपसगर्ग
mutik [n.] pearl मोतिी
mutsang [adv.] together, in group
Etym.: संग “with” संग “nest” शेष संगनेगे, समूहमा
mula [adv.] together Etym.: लुमा “together” लुमा संगे, साथ
musalman [n.] Muslim मसल्मान
munnak [n.] darkness मुन

mur [v.vol.reg.] to chew चपाउनु
me [n.] fire आगो
me, mē variant of the negation mī, mī
used to the present and future with verbs ending in the vowel /e/
अकरण जनाउने उपसगर्ग
dwarf metak [n.] firebrand, spark आगोको झिल्का
metang [n.] blue pine (pinus wallichiana) एक फिसिको सल्ला
मेटाङ्ग्डे मेताङ्ग त्तसंगे [n.] menstruation
Etym.: त्तसंग “impure” त्तसंग
रजस्वला, महिनावरी
mewak [n.] rifle, gun बाउँदुक
me-la shōr [v.inv.reg.] to catch on fire बोिलनु
charcoal brazier बोलनु
mešā [n.] charcoal brazier बोिलनु
मेल्गोउले भाउँ, मकल
me-la shōr [v.vol.] to burn बोिलनु
जलाउनु, बोिलनु
me’ negation of the linking verb wē’
अकरण, सूचक, उपसगर्ग
mem [n.] father-in-law अकरण, सूचक, उपसगर्ग
musulman mem [n] father-in-law मसल्मानमा
ससुरा
me, mó variant of the negation mī, mī
used to the present and future with
verbs ending in the vowel /ʊ/ or /ʌ/

motrar [n.] (<Eng.) car, vehicle

mone' [n.] gynecological problems

mō' [n.] backbiting

mārte [v.inv.] to feel dizzy, giddy

mākte [v.vol.] to run down someone behind his/her back

mākmi [n.] soldier

māpcha [n.] peacock

māmā [n.] grandmother

māk [n.] war

mākmi [n.] soldier

mānu [adj.] low

mārte [adj.] dizzy, giddy

mīkdung [n.] pit, hole in the ground

mīkdung gya' [v.vol.] to bury

mīkdung gya' u2 [idiom.] may you be buried in a hole! (curse)
mīlam thōng [v.inv.reg.] to dream
māsur [n.] dwarf rhododendron
kāmāli lāli gūrasāko hōcho prajātī
māre, māra [n.] insult,
humiliation
māra tōng [v.vol.] to insult, to down grade
mē [n.] lower part/ region
mēn [n.] medicine, drug
mēnkang [n.] hospital, clinic
mārčak [adj.] making fun of, disparaging
mārmu [adj.] very useful
mīnpur [n.] eyebrow
mūkpa [n.] low cloud, mist
mūusil [n.] light rain, drizzle
mōlam kyor [v.vol.reg.] to recite a prayer
mōlam gya’ [v.vol.] to pray, to bless
mōlam dēn [v.vol.] to recite a prayer
nying-ne [n.] fasting retreat
nyūngma [n.] bamboo
nyūngma, māngma
nyūk [n.] pen
nyē, nyō [v.inv.] to become mentally ill
nyēnpu, nyōnpu [n.] madman, crazy man
nyērmu, nyōrmu [n.] madwoman, crazy woman
tsā

tsākli [n.] small Buddhist painting

tsākdra [n.] matches

tsē(t) [v.vol.reg.] to wake from sleep

tsēnden [n.] sandalwood

Tatelo flower

tsīlam [n.] lightning

tsūruk [n.] traditional wool blanket

tsūk2khya [a2[int.pr.] how

tsūm2khyi [idiom.] shut up!

tsēechik [adv.] a little bit, a little while

tsēu [n.] bamboo basket

tsō [n.] lake, pond

tsōkge [n.] still position

अटल

tsēk2 [v.inv.reg.] to sit in an upright position

tsōkpu2 [n.] upright position

tsōkpu lōng [v.vol.] to put upright

tsāngdra [n.] cleanliness, hygiene

tsāngpu [n.] river

tsōngkang [n.] jail, prison

tsōotam [n.] vulgar words

tsē’ [v.vol.] to strain, to filter, to sift

त्र ।

tsā, त्रै

tsākpu [n.] upright position

tsākpu de(t) [v.inv.reg.] to sit in an upright position

tsānaksha [idiom.] to wake from sleep

tsānaksha आसन

tsānaksha सानोीिभ
t

tsānaksha आसनमा रहनु

tsānaksha सानोीिभ
t

tsānaksha सानोीिभ
t

tsānaksha सानोीिभ
t
tsăm [v.vol.reg.] to sew, to stitch  

tsông [v.vol.] to sell  

tsō(t) [v.vol.] to cook  

tsa [n.] vein  

tsōng [v.vol.] to sell  

बे/gओ0उनुी tsō(t) [v.vol.] to cook  

नसा tsā2 [n.] vein  

िसलाउनुी tsāwi2lāma2 [n.] root lama/ guru  

बे/gओ0छयीलामा, गु/gउ09ी tsāa2chhēnpu2 [adj.] sacred, holy  

फ/g466व/u09फDी tsāare, tsāara2 [n.] bottom, root  

न/g46षजक, पाउ0७माीी tsāaōla2 [post.] near, beside, by  

सातुकोीसजावटी tsāmgyen2 [n.] decoration made of tšampa  

सगुनकोी/gउ4�काी/gउ tsāmdar2 [n.] ceremonial tšampa marking  

ceremonial tsampa marking  

tsāmdri' [n.] strained nerve  

tsāi2 [n.] paint  

tsi tōng [v.vol.] to paint  

tsikpa [n.] rock wall  

tsiksang [n.] hole in the wall  

tsi m [n.] rib  

tsirpa [n.] yak hair  

tsi gya' [v.vol.] to account, to calculate  

tsiwa [n.] accountant  

thāk lagaunu, thupānū tsītap2 [n.] respect  

tsōm [v.vol.] to compose  

tsām [n.] roasted barley flour  

tsāa2 [n.] pasture, rangeland  

tsātak [n.] grass/straw/hemp rope  

tsāaśā [n.] hayfield  

tsāa [n.] pasture, rangeland  

tsāmi2 [v.vol.] to play  

tsāpkyok [n.] rib cage  

tsāmpa2 [n.] roasted barley flour  

tsāmpa [n.] roasted barley flour  

tsām [n.] grass  

tsātak [n.] grass/straw/hemp rope  

tsāaśā [n.] hayfield  

tsi tap [n.] respect  

nepali text
tshā

**tshāndi** [adj.] hot

**tshāi** [adv.] extremely, very

**tshāk** [n.] brother-in-law, son-in-law

**tshāsi** [adv.] extremely, very

**tshākpar** [n.] newspaper

**tshē** [n.] estimation

**tshē(t)** [v.inv.reg.] to be woken up

**tshē’** [v.vol.] to estimate, to limit

**tshē’ khyi** [v.vol.] to estimate, to limit

**tshēta** [n.] heatstroke

**tshēpa** [n.] substitute

**tshāp** [n.] substitute

**tshām** [n.] daughter-in-law, sister-in-law

**tshāa** [n.] fever

**tshāatsok** [n.] garbage, trash, rubbish

**tshāari** [n.] urine smell

**tshēr** [n.] times

**tshērche(t)** [v.vol.reg.] to torture

**tshēlda** [n.] level of spiciness

**tshēlim** [dem.] this side

**tshēlu** [n.] fat

**tshēna** [n.] heatstroke

**tshēnti** [idiom.] on the way back

**tshērti** [idiom.] on the way back

**tshē** [n.] life
tshēkok [n.] chest

tshētar [n.] animal spared from being slaughtered for religious merit

jīvandāna pādko jñānār

tshēwang [n.] long life empowerment
dīrghāyu
tshētar [n.] animal spared from being slaughtered for religious merit

जीवनदानीपाएको जनावर

tshēwang [n.] long life empowerment
dīrghāyu
tshētar [n.] animal spared from being slaughtered for religious merit

tshērangbu [n.] long life
dīrghāyu. lamo aayu

tshēril [n.] long-life pills
dīrghāyu
tshēwangka [n.] relatives दुप्राण

आफनत. नातेदार
tshēmbu [n.] sewing, stiching
dīrghāyu

tshērma [n.] green vegetables
diṣaila

tshērang [n.] thorn
diṣaila
tshērangbu [n.] long life
dīrghāyu

tshēmar [n.] thorn अगोगो आछु जोगी
tshēmar [n.] thorn अगोगो आछु जोगी
tshēmar [n.] thorn अगोगो आछु जोगी
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zuptok [n.] index finger

zu [n.] finger

ze [n.] leprosy

zte' [n.] leprosy

zerwa [n.] wart

आउने मुसा

zeemu [adj.] beautiful, pretty

ζ Ρ ब्रह्म, सुन्दरी

zapkyok [n.] dzo, male hybrid of yak and cow

जोरी, रागी, सारी

zopruk [n.] calf of a dzo

चापी

zom [n.] female hybrid of yak and cow

चापी, सारी, रागी, सारी

zaruk [n.] wooden ladle

काठको डाडु

zapti [n.] scissors

कैची

zamling [n.] world

संसार

zara [n.] snack, breakfast

खाजा

zilung [n.] handle

zim [v.vol.reg.] to catch, to hold, to arrest

zem [v.vol.reg.] to avoid, to refrain from

zuta [n.] (Nep.) shoe

zu' [v.vol.] to plant, to erect, to establish

ζ Ρ भेला झुनु, जामा झुनु

zompu [adj.] well-endowed, well-equipped

zama [n.] clay pot

माटोको भोडो

zama kówar [n.] yellow-throated marten

zarok [n.] bouldery area

ζ झुकगाले भरिएको ठाउँ

zima [n.] eyelash

perela

zuwu [n.] shepherd, herder

gothalो

zinok [n.] lie, झुनो झुटो बोली
to tell lies

counterfeit, fake

किर्ता, नकाली
washa [n.] fox fur hat

wazik [n.] fox

walung [n.] Walungchung Gola, a Tibetan-speaking area in Nepal

we' [aux.] to have, to be located

wa

weza [aux.] to have, to exist

[factual]

wok-la [post.] under, beneath

तल, मुिी
sha

24-hour period रात
greasy food चिल्लो
width चौडाइी
foot, leg चौडाइी
width चौडाइी
servant सेवक

meal; food खाना
facial appearance मुहारी
peace शान्ति
agricultural field खेतबार

to dance नाची
peace शान्ति

to melt पनालनु
powdery, fine मिसनो
pasty mixture of िचयामा घोलेकोीसातु
delicious, tasty स्वादिलो

to say, to ask सोधनु

to dislike, to hate
she dang [n.] upset, anger
she dang [v.inv.] to be distressed, exhausted

shesu [n.] honorific speech

shen [v.vol.reg.] to ride

sho [n.] yoghurt
sho chhēmu [adj.] strong (healthy)

shor-la [co.] while Ex.: ngē sama sa drop
shor-la khūr-ni hung-gup ‘I will come to give (it to you) while I go to eat.’

shamung [n.] hat, helmet

shijchaawa [n.] resident

sho ju [n.] bow

sho Jung [n.] floor

shew jee [adv.] three days after tomorrow

shew janta, jonta [n.] young man

shew jema, jormu [n.] young woman

shew jji [num.] four

shew juu [v.vol.reg.] to stay, to sit (H)

shew shee [v.vol.reg.] to eat (H)

shew shgtuk [n.] noodle soup (H)

shew sheredu [n.] deep fried bread or dough
sa [v.vol.] to eat खानु
sama [n.] food खाना
sama sa [v.vol.] to eat a meal खाना खानु
saur [n.] itch चाओ चिलाउनु
say chik [num. (<Nep.) one hundred सय]
sala [adv.] tomorrow निि
भोिली
sangder [n.] copper plate तामाको झाल
s(t) [v.vol.reg.] to run out of सकिनु
sen [n.] cooked flour dough ठिड़ो
senjang [n.] corn ठामाको झाल
sangder [n.] copper plate तामाको झाल
sampa [n.] bridge झाल, पुल
saa [n.] copper तामाका
si [v.vol.] to say, to tell बोला, बोलनु
sina [post.] compared to, than तामाका
sinrija shrimpa ngārja sina shrīja shrimpa
‘Compared to the sweet tea, butter tea is more tasty’. असोज-कातिक
sir [v.inv.reg.] to finish भन्नु
sir [v.vol.] will say (future of बोला, बोलनु ‘to say, to tell’)

sa
silwa [n.] dew झाल
sermung [n.] blood pheasant (a kind of bird) चिलिमेल, (एक प्रकारको चरा)
suk [n.] pain, ache टुखाइ, पीड़ा
sur [n.] corner टुकना
sursum [n.] triangle चारण
लिनकुणे, विठकोण
somar [n.] strong cheese तेरकेडहाँस
का गन्ध भएको चिज
som [n.] wooden water carrier, pail धाँस
काठको पानी बोक्ने भोलो
sūr [n.] sickle हँसiya
sayok, saye [n.] nettles सिस्रनु
dawa [pr.n.] Dawa दाया
dawa guwa [n.] 9th lunar month असोज
dawa gyepa [n.] 8th lunar month भदौ असोज
dawa ngāwa [n.] 5th lunar month जेठ-असार
dawa chūkpa [n.] 11th lunar month

क्षणकुलकालम एघाड़ो महिला (महोसि-पुस)

dawa chúwa [n.] 10th lunar month

क्षणशुद्ध दसो महिला (कारकी-महसिर)

dawa chū chūchikpa [n.] 11th lunar month

क्षणशुद्ध दसो महिला (कारकी-महसिर)

dawa nyīwa [n.] 12th lunar month

क्षणशुद्ध दसो महिला (पुस-माघ)

dawa jīwa [n.] 4th lunar month

क्षणशुद्ध दसो महिला (वैशाख-भट्ट)

dawa jīwa [n.] 4th lunar month

क्षणशुद्ध दसो महिला (वैशाख-भट्ट)

dawa sūmpa [n.] 3rd lunar month

क्षणशुद्ध तेसो महिला (चैत्र-वैशाख)

dato [n.] calendar वेंच पात्रो

dalza [n.] friend रकम्श्र साथी

dalza khyī [v.vol] to help रकम्श्र

sahyog गर्नु

za [n.] day of the week दिन

za nyima [n.] Sunday भक्तिहरु

आइलाम

za pāsang [n.] Friday भक्तिहरु

शुक्रवार

za pēnpa [n.] Saturday भक्तिहरु

शनिवार

za phūru [n.] Thursday भक्तिहरु

विहिबार

za mingmar [n.] Tuesday भक्तिहरु

क्षणशुद्ध मंगलवार

za dawa [n.] Monday भक्तिहरु

सोमवार

za lhākpa [n.] Wednesday भक्तिहरु

क्षणशुद्ध बुधवार

sarmu [adj] steep भक्तिहरु भिलालो

zi [n.] a type of precious stone (a kind of onyx or agate stone) भक्तिहरु मालामा

प्रयोग गरिने रत्न (झी)

zik [n.] leopard भक्तिहरु चितुवा

zim [v.vol.reg] to sleep, to lie down

शर (H)

zū [n.] body भक्तिहरु शरीर
saang [n.]: restaurant
zi [v.inv.]: to get drunk
zepe [n.]: tolerance
zendi [n.]: marriage party, wedding party
zendi khyi [v.vol.]: to marry
zo [v.vol.]: to make, to create; to repair (a car)
zo laamu [adj.]: easy
zopta, zopte [n.]: appearance, shape
zopta leemu [adj.]: good-looking
zopgyur gya’ [v.vol.]: to renovate, to repair (a house)
ha

hane, hana [adv.] a while ago

amaha [n.] mother

hama gaga [n.] grandmother  
Etym.: अमा “old mother” बड़ी बड़ी
hawa [n.] father

hawa hama [n.] parents

आमा-बुबा
hama draplang [pr.n.] Mt Amadablam ग्यानमाड़िन जिला
hamu [n.] female (animal, plant) बी
poi

hazar chik [num.] one thousand

hazar chū thāmpa [num.] ten thousand, one myriad
dhāja

hau [n.] male (animal, plant) बी आले
haring [adv.] today दिन

ham khyi [v.inv.] to try harder सुगुण

hambum [n.] woman सुगुण

आइमाई

ha thū’ [v.inv.reg.] to be desperate दो

बाध्य हुन

hutung [adv.] 1. really  बहुत्तर 2. true  बहुत्तर सत्य
hulak [n.] bonded labor ट्रांक

उपादान

hukpa [n.] owl गुण लाटौको

hung [v.vol.] to come (present tense;

Syn.: ताइ ताइ आउँ

hungkun [n.] income ट्रांक

आउँनु

hungpap [n.] economy ट्रांक

आउँको, अधिक, अर्थतङ्त्र
hur [n.] noise, sound हूँ उचक

hurtuk [n.] storm, wind हावा, हावा
dhuri

hurdu [n.] slingshot घुङ्गूँ,घुङ्गूँ
huru [n.] noise, cacophony
dhā आवाज, धौलन

huru den [v.vol.] to shout at somebody, to scold गाली, गाली, हापाँ

huma [n.] milk दानी
होमी शमुंग | homi shāmung a kind of boletus (mushroom)

हो [n.] lower one, younger one

होरे [poss.pr.] our (inclusive); your (H)

होरों [pers.pr.] 1. we (inclusive)

Etym.: हो 'we' इसलिए 'we' का अर्थ है।

हामी (समावेशी) 2. you (H)

क्रो [n.] light (from sun)

होन्पा [adj.] deaf man

हर्चे [idiom.] thank you

धन्यवाद

होल्मा [adj.] deaf woman

होल [v.inv.reg.] to get mixed
ya

yawa [n.] butcher

yama [n.] sinuses

yālak [n.] branch

yaayo [adv.] upwards

yang tang yang [adv.] again and again, repeatedly

yanglong [adv.] again, once more

yap [n.] father

yampa [adj.] other

yambu [pr.n.] Kathmandu (sometimes used incorrectly to refer to Nepal)

yaaku [n.] younger brother-in-law

yar [adv.] up

yal [v.inv.reg.] to vanish, to fade away

yigi [n.] letter, script

yidam [n.] tutelary deity

yina [adj.] other

yin, bin [aux.] to be (egophoric)

yinno', hinno' [aux.] to be (inferential)

yinza, hinza [aux.] to be (factual)

yinsa [co.] although

ynglong [adv.] again, once more

yosim [n.] widow

yip [v.vol.reg.] to hide

yilla, yulla [n.] village deity

yuk [n.] entire length of a textile roll

yum [n.] 1. mother

(ya) 2. Buddhist text, Prajña

Paramita
to seek respect
weed
village
gather
villager
to be distracted
the year of the hare
yak
yangguk, prosperity-securing ritual
yāk
yāp
sun room
yāawa
right
yangguk, turquoise
yāk
entire, all
yētri’, yetí’
yōkpu
male servant
yōkmu
female servant
yēnpa
left
yol
year of the hare
yolmo
Yolmo, a Tibetan-speaking area in Nepal
year
curtain
left
ra [n.] goat बाखा
ramu [n.] she-goat बाखी
râng [pr.] self आफू
râng [n.] honey मह
rangjung [n.] nature, natural प्रकृति, प्राकृतिक
regn [v.vol.reg.] to call for help आफू वेद्रै
regn [v.inv.reg.] to be the time (to do something) भेलाँहनुँ
râng [n.] consecration ritual पवित्रीकरण
ram [v.inv.reg.] to collapse धाकौनु
râmpu [adj.] stable, strong मजबुत, बिलयो
raa [n.] 1. cotton सूती 2. embankment तटवाणू, बाँध
râtuk [n.] shirt, blouse जटा
rau [n.] he-goat बोका
ralwa [n.] dreadlocks, matted hair जटा, लट्टा
ri [n.] mountain पहाड
dî [n.] potato आलु
dî [n.] potato बोलाउनु
dî [n.] potato रिकी [n.]
dî [n.] potato रिकी कूर [n.]
dî [n.] potato रिट्रोपा [n.]
dî [n.]
dî [n.] hurry वेद्रै
dî [n.] hurry शेत्य वे लाउर
dî [n.] weasel लाउर
dî [n.] potato देख
dî [n.] potato वेश
dî [n.] potato रिपो ओट्या
dî [n.] potato तपसी
dî [n.] potato हतार
dî [n.] potato इच
dî [n.] potato बुद्धि
dî [n.] potato बुद्धि
dî [n.] potato बुद्धि
dî [n.] potato बुद्धि
dî [n.] potato बुद्धि
dî [n.] potato मुसा
dî [n.] potato रिपो
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dî [n.] potato रिप0
रिल [v.vol.reg.] to roll दोलाह हातले मादेर बनाउनु
रिलु [n.] pill रिलु ऋषीको गोली
रु [n.] clan रु गोत्र
रुकोक [n.] bone रुकोक हठी
रु-गर्मा [adj.] short-tempered, तहेली जोशिलो
रुमाङ [n.] sheep and goat dropping रुमाङ बर्ताला, जुतो
रुमल [n.] (<Nep.) towel रुमल तीलिया
रु’ [v.vol.reg.] to collect रुमल जम्मा गर्नु
रु’ [n.] avalanche हिंमपहिरो
रु(प) [v.vol.reg.] 1. to pack up रुको
कोला गिलानु 2. to gather रुको भारी गिलानु
रुल [v.inv.reg.] to rot रुल सड्नु, कुहिनु
रुल [n.] snake रुल सर्प
रुल्वा [adj.] rotten रुल्वा कुहेको, सडेको
रेडिओ [n.] (<Eng.) radio रेडियो
रेडियो
रेवा [n.] hope रेवा आशा
रेवा [idiom.] never, don’t think about it रेवा कदापि
रेवा [v.reg.] two रेवा कहिनु
रेवा [o] सड्नु तहिनु
रेवा [v.inv.reg.] to roll रेवा हातले मादेर बनाउनु
रेरा [n.] Himalayan tahr (a kind of animal) रेरा झारल
रे [adj.] one each रे एकएक, हरेक
रे-ख्यानि [adv.] one at a time रे-ख्यानि क एक गरेक
रे [n.] support base रे सहारा, आधार
रे [n.] walled base for tent रे पालीटा/नको लाई उठाएको एकेल
रे re’ [v.vol.reg.] to touch रे छनु
रे [n.] rengma [n.] fly (generic term) रे चाँे मांरी
रे [v.vol.reg.] to join रे जोशे जोड्नु
रे [n.] (<Eng.) train रे रेल
रे [n.] corpse रे शव, मुदा
रे [n.] upper back (of the body) रे ढाड
रे [n.] roblang [n.] zombie रे वायु, प्रेतात्मा
रे ro’ [v.vol.] to read रे पढनु
रे [n.] low elevation land रे औल
रे [v.reg.] आधार रे जोशे भू-भाग
रे [v.vol.] to count the beads of a rosary, to recite रे जोशे जपनु
rongpa [n.] lowlander ोलमा
बस्ने मानिस
läawa [n.] steam लाब ढाक
likpa [n.] penis लिङ। पुरुष जाननजळ्ठ
llkshup [n.] condom लिङ।
लुंग [n.] air, wind लुंग। हावा, बतास
lung [n.] prayer flags लुंग।
ध्वज
lung [v.inv.] to get angry लुंग। रिस उठनु
lēnpa [adj.] wet, damp लेन। भेज्न
lōm [v.vol.] to fry लोम। तानु, भुध्नु
\[ \text{la} \]

- \text{la} \ [n.] mountain pass, अंतर्गतवाह

- \text{largya} \ [n.] reciprocity. 

  “loyalty, patriotism” क्षणिक स्वाभाविकीक एक अकार्बीच

\[ \text{laduk} \ [n.] \ high \ altitude \ sickness \ अगुणा \ उचाईको \ कारणले हुने \ विरामी \]

- \text{layberi} \ [n.] (<Eng.) library, पुस्तकालय

- \text{lakcha} \ [n.] tool, instrument, weapon

- \text{lakpa} \ [n.] hand, हात

\[ \text{lakpa gya} \ [v.vol.1. to use one’s hand (when eating) एक \ हात \ प्रयोग \ गर्नु। \]

- \text{lakpa gya} \ [v.vol.2. to beat, to hit हात \ पिट्टनु।}

- \text{lakpa tōng} \ [v.vol.] to give a hand, to help हात \ दिनु।

\[ \text{lakpa ringpu} \ [n.] \ thief \ चोर। \]

- \text{lak thil} \ [n.] palm of hand हातक्लेना।

- \text{lakshe} \ [n.] skill, दक्षता, सिप

\[ \text{lang} \ [v.vol.] \ to \ get \ up, \ to \ stand \ up \ उठनु। 

- \text{lang} \ [v.inv.] \ to \ be \ enough, \ to \ suffice \ फुसल्नु। 

- \text{len} \ [n.] \ message \ खबर, \ संदेश।

- \text{len} \ [g] \ to \ answer, \ to reply उत्तर \ दिनु।

- \text{len} \ [p] \ to \ pass \ on \ a \ message, \ to \ carry \ a \ message \ खबर \ पुर्याउनु।

- \text{la} \ [v.] \ to \ speak \ बोलनु।

- \text{laptak gya} \ [v.vol.] \ to \ scold \ गालिबन्दनु।

- \text{lapshe} \ [n.] \ speech, \ talk बातिचत।

- \text{lapshe' khyi} \ [v.vol.] \ to \ talk, \ to say बातिचत गर्नु।

- \text{lapshe' la(p)} \ [v.vol.] \ to \ talk, \ to say बातिचत गर्नु।

- \text{lam} \ [n.] \ road \ बाटो, \ सडक।

- \text{lam den} \ [v.vol.] \ to \ guide \ बाटो \ देखाउनु।
lampa [n.] leader of an animal caravan
laa [n.] month  
Etym.: Sin or Tí “month”
laaka [n.] work, task, job, activity 
Kām
laaka khyi [v.vol.] to work
Kām ganū
laaka [n.] cane, walking stick
Kām
liawa [n.] organizer
Kām
laa [n.] lazy
Kām
laase yes, okay
Hās
lak chik [num.] one hundred thousand
Lakh
lak chū thāmpa [num.] one million
Lakh
lauk [n.] radish
Muḷa
lee [n.] karma
Kārma
lee lāmu [n.] easy
Sajilo
ljimik [n.] key
Sāču
ljitsi [n.] corn
Mak
ling [v.vol.] to take
Lintu
lingshang [n.] round bells for horses
Māla

lumu sē(t) [v.vol.reg.] to imitate, to copy
Luk [n.] sheep
Lu [v.vol.] to pour, to put
inside
Luklo [n.] year of the sheep
Luklo
lukso [n.] custom
Kālam
Kalam
lungpa [n.] valley, country
Dāṣ
Lungpa
lumbini [pr.n.] Lumbini, birthplace of the Buddha
Kālam
Lumbini
le Exclamation suffix Ex.: So happy!” “So pleasant! So nice!”
Kālam
le [n.] radish
Mula
leem [adj.] good
Sapā
Ramo
leeshok [adj.] the best
Sabhanda
Ramo
lo [n.] year, age
Wage
Logu [n.] history
lotok [n.] harvest, crop

lokal [adj.] leaf

loam [n.] cupboard

“wall box”

losar [n.] New Year

loola [post.] with Etym.: “on the surface, on the side”

loma [adj.] leaf

lom [n.] cupboard

“wall box”

lo [n.] a note
shā

shā [n.] meat, flesh मासु
shā gyaamu [adj.] fatty, good (animal meat) मोटो
shāmung [n.] mushroom मुंग
shākya thūpa [pr.n.] Shakya Muni शक्य मुनि
shākpa [n.] potato stew पाई
shāng [n.] balance, weight measure ठलो
shēnpa [n.] murderer, killer हुनी
shār [n.] east पू Friend
shār [v.inv.reg.] to rise, to bloom उदाउनु
shārkyak [adv.] immediately तुलाई
shārtuk [n.] crystal, quartz पारदश
shārwa [n.] Sherpa शेपा
shaù [n.] (<Nep.) apple उवा
shaù [n.] slaughter animal मासुको लिङ्को जनाय

shī

shī [v.inv.] 1. to die मर्नु 2. to go out (light), to extinguish Ex.: बाँटिली निक्नु
batti sī-no’ ‘The light went out’ लङ्कात
shīk2 [n.] louse चुना
shīng [n.] wood चुङा काठ
shīngtok [n.] fruit चुङा फल
shūkpa [n.] juniper चुङा धुङ्को रूख
shūk [n.] strength, power चुङ्गा शक्ति, क्षमता
shū [n.] paper खेल कागज
shēe2 [v.vol.reg.] to know, to learn जानु, सिक्नु
shēl2 [n.] glass खसाकोण, काँच
shēl [n.] crystal, quartz खसाकोण
shēl [n.] glass window खेलवाँ
shēltra [n.] glass window खेलवाँ
shēldo [n.] crystal खेलवाँ पार्दशिक पट्थर, सफाटक
shō [n.] dice game खों कौडा
shōmak [n.] large leaf खों पात
shōkcha, shūicha [n.] kite (toy)
shōrung [n.] Solu, the southern part of the Sherpa region
shō [v.inv.reg.] to break out, to escape
shōrung P
shōrtok [n.] wooden container
shākcho [n.] operation
shīnpu [n.] dead person
shō’ [v.inv.] to tear
shōkpa [n.] wing
shōl [v.vol.] to rinse
shōl [v.inv.] to have diarrhea
shāawa [n.] apology, confession
shē(t) [v.vol.reg.] to say, to tell
shū [v.vol.] 1. to peel 2. to copy
så [n.] 1. soil 2. tooth

dākt

sāptra [n.] map

sāga dawa [n.] 4th lunar month, anniversary of Shakya Muni’s birth, enlightenment and parinirvana

sāga barwa [n.] 4th lunar month, anniversary of Shakya Muni’s birth, enlightenment and parinirvana

sācha [n.] place, land

sānum [n.] kerosene, petrol

sāpashī [n.] farmland

sāpashī kañaka [n.] farming

sāntsam [n.] border

sāshing kañaka [n.] Sikkimese primula (a kind of flower)

sāngye [pr.n.] Buddha

sē [n.] frost kill

sātā [n.] (Nep.) week

sēr [n.] frost kill

sāyakal [n.] (Eng.) bicycle

sāyakal [n.] (Eng.) bicycle

sē amchi [n.] dentist

sārkār [n.] (Nep.) government

sārdar [n.] (Nep.) guide
although, even

though, but

Ex.

Ixtoldx (her) xbutx(she) xdid not listen

Unless we work fast, we won’t finish (on time)

small change (money)

who

(Nep.)

anybody

nobody (+ NEG.)

guardian, protective deity

protective string

nail

thirty

lion

seed

horsefly

mind

worry, anxiety

to be worried, to be anxious

animal

hail

crack, crevasse

snow leopard

avarice, greed, covetousness

miserly, avaricious

nail

to pinch

yellow
straw = पराली
saw = करगुली
spring season = वसोता
ring for the finger = गुलाब
charcoal = कोइला
hair = कपाल
razor = गुलाब
hard, solid = कडा, सा
horse’s bit = घोडा कोइला
ink = जोगनु
milk cream = संरोणीकाय
ghost = भूत
spider = माकुरा
protective amulets = ज्ञ्यान
protect = रेखदेखी
protective amulets = रेखदेखी
demon = दधको तर
high cloud = धेरैी बादली
guarding work, guard duty = संरक्षण कार्य
landi [adj.] thin (liquid)

lā’ [v.vol.] to boil (milk)

[adj.]
thin (liquid)

पातलो

lā' [v.vol.

to boil (milk)

गो/गो/or बि/बि

उमा/गो/गो

आईपु/गो/गो

उठाउनु

1. to put upright

2. to beg

3. to wake somebody up

Ex.: या लोंग 'wake up'!

बिउढ़ाउनु

रोक्ज [n.

लोंग [v.vol.

1. to put upright

उठाउनु

2. to beg

उठाउनु

3. to wake somebody up

Ex.: या लोंग 'wake up'!

माँ/गो/गो

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उठाउनु

3. to wake somebody up

Ex.: या लोंग 'wake up'!

बिउढ़ाउनु
sōl [n.] honorific prefix for food

आदराथी उपसर्ग

sōlja [n.] tea (H) चिया

(आ)

sōlwa [n.] sauce (H) चिया

तरकारी (आ)

sōlmar [n.] butter (H) चिया

भक्ति

sē(t) [v.vol.reg.] to kill मानु

sāa [n.] 1. incense धुप 2. incense smoke offering, fumigation धुप

sēlu, sēlwu [adj.] cool, chilly

sūru khāmbuk, sūru [n.] rhinoceros गॊँडा

sōdi [n.] luck, karma भाग्य, कर्म
hā

hā kho [v.inv.reg.] to understand

hāsu [n.] to blow warm breath (when it is cold or raining)

hāyang [n.] aluminium pot

hāle [n.] (<Nep.) rumor

hārame [idiom.] (<Nep.) devil!

hār [n.] (<Nep.) market

hāpta [n.] (<Nep.) week

hāmpa [adj.] aggressive, brutal

hāl [n.] Himalaya [n.] Himalaya

hālak [n.] (<Nep.<Mong.) post office

Etym.: हालक् “compulsory service”

hāpsu [n.] one mouthful

hāru [adj.] fast, energetic

hrīmuk [n.] performance, show, amusement

hrīkok [n.] scrap of dried food

hrōk [n.] deity, god

htā [v.vol.] to look at, to check, to watch

hā [v.inv.reg.] to become dazed, to be forgetful

hā [n.] market

hāptar [n.] (<Eng.) helicopter

hōn tō [v.inv.reg.] to become dazed, to be forgetful

hā [n.] market

hā [v.vol.] to look at, to check, to watch

hā [n.] market

hā [v.vol.] to look at, to check, to watch

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hā [n.] market

hā [v.vol.] to look at, to check, to watch

hā [v.inv.reg.] to become dazed, to be forgetful
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<th>to be boiled</th>
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<td>lhāama [n.]</td>
<td>braid</td>
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<tr>
<td>lhāama lha'[v.vol.]</td>
<td>to braid</td>
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<tr>
<td>lhō2[n.]</td>
<td>south</td>
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<td>lhōwa2[n.]</td>
<td>hungry</td>
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<tr>
<td>lhōwa2laṅg2[v.inv.]</td>
<td>to be hungry</td>
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<tr>
<td>lhēre2gālup [idiom]</td>
<td>may you suffer from hunger! (curse)</td>
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<tr>
<td>lhum [v.inv.reg.]</td>
<td>to fall down</td>
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ā nga [n.] baby, child
ā mō chhō [v.inv.reg.] unable to do
ā mō chhō [v.vol.reg.] to refuse to comply
āmchok [n.] ear
ājang [n.] maternal uncle
āji [n.] elder sister
āju [n.] elder brother
āni [n.] aunt
āpis, āfis [n.] (<Eng.) office
āmung [n.] camel
ātsa [idiom.] ouch!
āy [n.] elder sister
āyi [n.] elder sister
āarak [n.] distilled alcohol
āla [adv.] very much, a lot, many
ām [n.] mango (fruit)
āmtrok, āmtrung [n.] pocket
(formed by fold of traditional dress)
āntu [n.] earring
āang [pref.] prefix used to address junior people
āng [pref.] prefix used to address junior people Āng Tsering, Āng Norbu, etc.
āngki [n.] number
ām [n.] mango (fruit)
āmtruk, āmtrung [n.] pocket
(formed by fold of traditional dress)
āmchi [n.] doctor
āasu [n.] (<Nep.) hope
āu [n.] paternal uncle
āvā [n.] earring
āu khyōwa [n.] adult male
ārkō [n.] horn
īji [n.] elder sister
Iskul [n.] (<Eng.) school
īrkyōka [n.] adult male
ōvōk [n.] horn
īji [n.] elder sister
ūku [n.] chin
ūju [n.] elder brother
ūran [n.] cross between yak and cow
ūrō [n.] elongated wooden button, toggle
ūrō [n.] cross between yak and cow
ūrō [n.] elongated wooden button, toggle
ōm [n.] initial syllable of many mantras with auspicious meaning
English-Sherpa dictionary
### A

<table>
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<th>jik</th>
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<td>abbot</td>
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<td>account, to</td>
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<td>accumulate (water), to</td>
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<td>add, to</td>
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<td>address</td>
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<td>adult male</td>
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<td>although</td>
<td>yinsi-naang, sē-naang</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>age</th>
<th>gonglo</th>
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<td>aggressive</td>
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<td>agitate, to (See: stir, to)</td>
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<td>airport</td>
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<td>alcohol</td>
<td>ārak</td>
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<td>alert, to become</td>
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<td>alike (See: similar)</td>
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<td>all (Syn.: entire, everybody)</td>
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<td>all right (it’s _)</td>
<td>gyi’</td>
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<td>all right, to be</td>
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<td>allotment (See: share)</td>
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<td>allow in, to (See: let in, to)</td>
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<td>alone</td>
<td>kūkyang (Syn.: only one, single)</td>
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<td>alphabet</td>
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<tr>
<td>already done</td>
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<td>although</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
always namlang, namsang
(Syn.: regularly)
amazing (See: unusual)
amount (See: quantity)
amusement (See: performance)
and thang, -tang, ni
anger khongtru, nyêrmang
angry, to be khongtru khyi, nyêrmang khyi
angry, to get khongtru lang, nyêrmang lang
animal sêmchen
anklebone trêlung
annoy, to nyêtsol
annoyed, to be shgtrel
answer, to len gya’
ant thrgma
anus kyâksang
anxiety (See: worry)
anxious, to be (See: worried, to be)
anybody súsang
anywhere (+ NEG.) khânisang
apart (to fall) thrôl
apart from (See: separately)
apex (See: top)
apology shâawa
appearance (facial) khângdok, shadra (Syn.: shape)
apple shâu
application (See: religious practice)
apply, to thog
appreciation ngosu
appropriate (See: suitable)
area (bouldery) zaarok
argue, to khândap gya’
argument khândap
around this time thâsam
arrange, to dri’
arrive, to lêp
arrow da
as early as possible khang ngâ-nga
as good as possible khang thrâtrak
as much as one can khang thûtup
as chîndok
ascetic (See: yogi)
ash thâitsam
ashamed, to be ngotsha lang
aside (See: separately)
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asleep (to fall) nyîla shôr (Syn.: go to sleep, to)
asset (See: principal)
atmosphere (See: space)
attach, to (See: stick, to, tie, to)
audience jalka
aunt (maternal side) úru
aunt âni
authority (See: power)
autumn tên, tôn
available (See: relaxed)
avalanche ru’
avarice sûrna
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back (of human body) डूङ | gyung
back and forth (See: here and there)
backbiting डोङ | mō'
bad थोङ | khokpu
badge (See: medal)
bakery थुरुङ पान | pau roti zosa
balance ढोङ | shāng
ball ढोङ | goli
ball (of yarn/ thread) ढोङ थ्रुङ | thrulu
balloon ढोङ | gangpa
bamboo ढोङ | nyungma
banana ढोङ | kēra
bandit (See: brigand)
barefoot ढोङ थ्रुङ | kāa jenpa
bargain hard, to ढोङ गो घुङ | goo dung
barley flour ढोङ | tsāmpa
barley ढोङ | nāa
base (See: foundation)
basket ढोङ लेमु | lēmu
basket (for baby) ढोङ ठाङ | tshāng
be, to (egophoric) ढोङ | yin, hin, (factual) ढोङ | yinza, hinza, (inferential) ढोङ | yinzo
beak ढोङ | chūptok
beam ढोङ | dūngma
bear ढोङ | thom
beard ढोङ | gya
beat, to ढोङ | dūng, याप्चेङ | lakpa gya'
better (to make something) གཞི་བར་བརྒྱད་པ

blouse (See: shirt)

better (to make something) གཞི་བར་བརྒྱད་པ

blow, to ཀྲུ་(t)

bicycle རྡི་ལྱོ་<Eng.>

big རྣམ་(Syn. thick; bigger)

big (m: gyi rpu (Syn. thick; bigger)

biggest རྣམ་གྱི་(chhēshok

bile སྲིང་(thri ö)

bind, to (See: tie, to)

binoculars ཞུ་རྟིལ་(du rpin

biography ཞི་སྲིད་(m, T

birch (tree) སྲིད་(thri ö)

birth place སྲིད་(thri ö)

bit སྲིང་(thri ö)

bite, to སྲིང་(thri ö)

black color སྲིང་(thri ö)

bladder (See: balloon)

blade (See: strand of hair)

blameless སོགས་(khākme’

blank (See: empty)

blanket (of a saddle) སྲིང་(thri ö)

blaze, to (See: burn, to)

blender (See: mixer)

bless, to (See: pray, to)

blessing སོགས་(khākme’

blind (female) སྲིང་(thri ö)

blister སྲིང་(thri ö)

block, to སྲིང་(thri ö)

blood སྲིང་(thri ö)

bloom, to (See: rise, to)
braid, to རྒྱལ་ཁྲི་ lhaama lha
brain སྤྱི་ lêta
branch ཡལ་ lâlak
bravery (See: courage)
brazier (charcoal) རྡེ་ལྟེ། melang
bread (See: pancake)
break out, to རྙི་ shôr
break, to ཞོ་ chô'
breakfast (See: snack)
breast རྲུ་ num
breath ཚ་, རང་ hâsu
breathe in, to ཚུ་ སྦི་ སྦི་ སྦི་ Ὠ thên
breathe, to ཚུ་ སྦི་ སྦི་ སྦི་ Ὠ tông
breeze (See: wind)
bride རྫུ་ nâmâ
bridegroom (See: son-in-law)
bridge རྒྱལ། sampa
bridle རྒྱལ། khâmta
brigand རྒྱལ། chhâkpa
brightness རྒྱལ། dangka
bring, to (See: carry, to; deliver, to)
broad རྒྱལ་ gya chêrmu
brocade རྒྱལ། khgochen
broken mouth དབྱུགས་ khâ châkpa
broken དབྱུགས་ chhâkpa
broken, to be དབྱུགས་ chhô'
broom རྒྱལ་ kômu
brother (elder) ལྱུ། དུ། འ། ང། ཏུ། བ། མ། འ། ཏུ། (younger)
། འ། ང། འ། ཏུ། nûk
brother-in-law རྱ། tsâk
brutal (See: aggressive)
buckwheat རྱ། thrau
Buddha རྗུ་ sânggye
burn, to (vol.) རི་ me-la
shrê', shrê', (inv.) râm bâr
burned, to get རི་ tshî'
burnt རི་ tshîkpa
bury རི་ mîkdung gya'
business རི་ tshông
busy རི་ thrlmu
but (See: although)
butcher རི། yâwa
butter རི་ sölmar (H)
butter རི། mgr
butterfly རི། phalip
buttermilk རི བཱ thra
buttock རི། pêlang
button རི། thêpchu
buy, to རི། nyo
by (See: near)
Catch, to [zim] (Syn.: hold on, to)  
Cattle (cows and bulls) [phalang]  
Caucasian (See: westerners)  
Cauliflower [phulkopi]  
Causality [phulma]  
Cave [phuk]  
Ceiling (See: roof)  
Cemetery [thursa]  
Center [khung]  
Certain [ten]  
Chain (metal) [silt]  
Chair [kurshi]  
Change (money) [silt]  
Change, to (See: alter, to; modify, to; exchange, to)  
Character (See: quality of cloth/food)  
Charcoal [soltok]  
Cheap [khemu]  
Cheat, to (See: distract, to)  
Check, to (See: look at, to)  
Checkered [soma]  
Cheek [dra]  
Cheese (dry) [chhurwi, chhurpi]  
Cheese (powdered) [chhursil]  
Cheque book [ngulzin]  
Chest [tsok]  
Chew, to (See: ruminate, to) [mur]  
Chicken [sha]  
Chief (See: leader)  
Child [phgza] (Syn.: baby)  
Chili pepper [maearts]
chilly ཞི་ིག་མ། སིལ། སིལ།
chimney རོ་ཁང་། thukung
chin མི་། tuk
China འབོད། gyak
Chinese (Han) འབོད། gyami
chipped edge (See: broken mouth)
choose, to རྣམ་། dam
churn རྩོལ། trölum, རྡོ་བ། dongmu
cigarette (See: tobacco)
circular རྒྱུ་བ། kyirtumpa
circumambulate , to (See: go around, to)
civet cat རྣ་ཐུ། neule
civil war ནང་ཁྲུ། nangtruk
clan རུ། ru
class རྟོག། klās
claw, to ལྭ་བསམ། barsang dep
clay རྩོལ། dampak
clean (a room), to (See: sweep, to)
clean རྒྱུ་བ། tsēngge
cleanliness (See: hygiene)
clear རླམ་ས། sālmu
clever རྒྱུ་བ། gōo dimu, རྒྱུ་བ། chāngpu
climate (See: weather)
climb, to ལྭ་ཐུ། ze'
clinic (See: hospital)
clock (See: watch)
close the door, to རྣམས། gō chā(ŋ)
clothes ནམ་། སྨན་། namsa
cloud སྨན་། mûkpa, སྨན་། shrīn
course (See: rough)
coffee རྒྱུ་བ། kōfi
coincide with, to (See: fall on, to)
cold རྒྱུ་བ། threngge (Syn.: flu)
conch (shell) thung
condom likshup
conference tshöngdi
confession (See: apology)
confirm, to (See: fix, to)
confused, to be (See: puzzled, to be)
congested khu thokpu
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consciousness thrnpa
consequence (See: causality)
constricted (See: narrow)
consult a doctor/medium, to tēn
contact (See: relation)
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contaminated (dirty)
content (See: happy)
content, to be (See: satiated, to be)
control, to öngla du
conversation pēla
converse (See: discuss)
cook majen
cook, to tsō(t)
cool (See: chilly)
coolie (See: porter)
copper saa
copy, to shū (Syn.: imitate, to)
coral chhuruk
corn ljtsi
corner sur
corpse rgö
corral lhāa
cost, to nāa
costly (See: valuable)
cotton raā

cough, to ló gya’
count (the beads of a rosary), to rong
counterfeit (See: fake)
country (See: valley)
couple (husband and wife) nangtsang
courage sāmshuk, lōpshe’
court thrimkang
cousins pīn
cover khapchu’
cover, to gep (Syn.: block, to)
covered, to be (by cloud; smoke) tshūp
covetousness (See: avarice)
cow phamung, phamu

crack kha, kha, lha, thri

crack (See: crevasse)
crazy (See: madman/ woman)
create, to (See: make, to)
cremation site (See: cemetery)
crevasse sērka

criticize, to kyēnden (Syn.: scold, to)
crooked (See: bent)
crop (See: harvest)
crow kālak
crowd mjmtso
crude (See: rough)
crush, to trūm
cry, to ngu
crystal clear kyäng-ngi

crystal shārtuk, shēldo

cup chinni

cupboard loam
curse ्रंठ | mōta
curse, to ्रंठ ्रंठ | mōta gya’
curtain निम्न | yol
cushion रूढ्युक्त | bolten

custom त्रौल, लुक्सो | lukso (Syn.: system)
cut off, to be थ्री | chhe(t)
cut, to थ्री | thrg’, थ्री | chē(t), थ्री | kā’
dam up, to (See: hold back, to)
damage (See: fault; harm)
damaged (See: broken)
damp (See: wet)
dance སྐབས། shabru
dance, to སྐབས། shabru gya’, རྙོམ། chhōm
dangerous (See: troublesome)
dare to do something, to དྲུག་མ། mue
dark, to get སྒྲ་མ། nam shrōo
darkness སྒྲ་མ། munnak
date སྦེ་བ། tshēwa, སྦེ་ར། tshērang
dead body སྨ་གྱུད། phūngpu
dead person སྨ་གྱུད། shīnpu
defad (man) སྨ་འབུམ། honpa, (woman) སྨ་འབུམ། holma
death སྨ། mishi
debt སྨ། chhaawa
decide, to སྨ་སྣང་། thāk chē(1)
decline, to སྨ་གཉིད། gū(1)
decrease, to ཉུང་སྡེའི། nyung-nga dro, ཉུང་སྡེའི། nyung-nga tōng
deep འབྲུག་འཇིག། teng ringpu
defect (See: fault)
defend, to (See: protect, to)
degenerate, to (See: diminish, to)
deity བྲ་མ། lhā
delayed, to be རྟག་པ། gyang
delicious ཕིམ། shimpu
deliver, to རླག་པ། kyōl
delivered, to be རྟག་པ། khyōl
demon (female) རླག་པ། dyrmu,
(male) རྟག་པ། ᴷ’d’, ᴷ’d’
dentist རྣ་མི་གནས། sê amchi
descend, to རྣ་མི། phap
design (See: drawing)
desire རྣ་མི། dgrpa
desperate, to be རྣ་མི། ᴷ’thû’
destination རྣ་མི། drosa
deteriorate, to (See: diminish, to; decline, to)
dew རླག་པ། sîlwa
dharma རྣ་མི། chhoo
dialect རྣ་མི། nangtam
diaper (See: nappy)
diarrhea, to have རྣ་མི། shōl
dice game རྣ་མི། shō
die, to རྣ་མི། slī, རྣ་མི། thrung (H)
difference རྣ་མི། khyēpar, རྣ་མི། ēwa
difficulty རྣ་མི། kāle
dig, to (See: carve, to)
diligence (See: persistence)
diminish, to (see: nyam)
direct (See: straight)
direct, to (See: order, to)
dirt (See: sot)
dirty (see: tshöru)
disagree, to (See: refuse, to)
disband, to (see: khyee)
discard, to (See: throw out, to)
disciple (see: löoma)
discipline (See: drikklam)
discuss, to (see: pêla khyi)
discussion (See: conversation)
disease (communicable) (see: khone')
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discuss, to (see: pêla khyi)
discussion (See: conversation)
disease (communicable) (see: khone')

donor (See: sponsor)
door (see: go)
double (see: dap, nyilok)
doubt (see: thësum)
down grade, to (See: insult, to)
down slope (See: downhill)
down there (see: maamo)
downhill (see: thul)
downwards (see: mar)
drag, to (See: pull, to)
dragon (see: druk)
drama (see: nātrak)
drawing (see: rimu, Syn.: photograph)
dreadlocks (see: ralwa)
dream (see: mīlam, nālam (H))
dream, to (see: mīlam thōng)
dress, to (see: khönx)
drink, to (see: thung)
driven, to (see: gari tōnggu mi)
drizzle (see: mūusil)
drool (see: saliva)
drop (of a liquid) (see: thīwa)
droppings (of sheep and goat) (see: rumang, (of bird) chharkyak)
drowsy (see: nyokpu)
drug (See: medicine)
drum (see: ngå)
drumstick (see: ngålding)
drunk, to get (see: zi)
dry (see: kämpu)
dry, to become (see: khem)
dry, to (see: ggm)
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<td>dung</td>
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<td>durability</td>
<td>thūp</td>
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<td>dust</td>
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<td>dwarf</td>
<td>minchung tôle</td>
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<td>each (one)</td>
<td>རྗེས་ཟེར།</td>
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<td>eagle</td>
<td>རྗེ་མ་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>ear</td>
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<td>earliest (See: earlier)</td>
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<td>early</td>
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<td>east</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>easy</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>easy to use</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>eat (dry powdery food), to</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>eat, to</td>
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<td>echo</td>
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<td>economy</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>edge</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>education (See: knowledge)</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>egg</td>
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<td>eighteen</td>
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<td>elbow</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>elder (See: grandfather, old man, old woman)</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>elderly (man)</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>electric powerplant</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>electricity</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>elephant</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<tr>
<td>eleven</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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**E**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>eloquent</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>embankment</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<tr>
<td>embarrass, to (See: tell off, to)</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<tr>
<td>embarrassed, to feel</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>embarrassing (See: ashamed, to be)</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<tr>
<td>embrace (See: hug)</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>embrace, to (See: hug, to)</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>empty</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>enclosure (See: fence)</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>enemy</td>
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<td>energetic</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>enthrall, to</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>enough, to be</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>entire</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<tr>
<td>entails (See: internal organs)</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>envy</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>epileptic fit</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>equal</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<tr>
<td>erect, to (See: plant, to)</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<tr>
<td>error (See: mistake)</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>escape from, to</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<tr>
<td>escape, to</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>especially</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<tr>
<td>establish, to (See: plant, to)</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>estimate, to</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>estimation</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>even</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>evening</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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<td>even though (See: although)</td>
<td>རྣམ་མོང་ཤེས་།</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ever (+NEG) နမဲ့ | namlang
everybody ဆိုး | gangpu, သည် | tēri
everything အချင်း | khangsang
everywhere အချင်း | khanisang, အချင်း |
                        khanilang, အချင်း | khangkyasa
exactly (the same) ကြိုးမျှော် | chikparang
exam ဖော်ကြည် | yiktse’
examination (to take an) ဖော်ကြည်လေး |
yiktse’ tōng
except for ဖြင့်ငယ် | ဆင်မင်း
exchange, to ဖော် | jē
excreta (of dog) ကြိုးမျှော် | kyīja (Syn.: faeces)
exercise, to (See: train, to)
exist, to (See: have, to)
expenditure (See: expense)
expense ဝေးခေါ် | drosung

expensive ဗိုးခေါ် | khurmu
experience ဖော်ကြည် | nyamnyung (Syn.:
                           religious practice)
experiment, to (See: test, to)
experimenting ဖော်ကြည် | nyamtsi’
expert ဖော်ကြည် | khāamu
explanation ဖော်ကြည် | drgl shē’
extend, to (See: stretch, to)
extensive (See: broad)
extremely ကြိုး | tshāsi
eye mucus ကြိုး | mīktsar
eye ကြိုး | mīk, ကြိုး | chēn (H)
eyebrow ကြိုး | mīnpur
eyeglasses ကြိုး | mīkshel, ကြိုး | chēnshel
eyelash ကြိုး | zima
face རེེ་པོན་| ngodong
face down བབུ་པ་ khaung-ma
fade away, to (See: vanish, to)
faeces ལུ་ཐྱི་ཤྱག་ kyaṅka
fail (to do something), to འིེེ་མེད། khyi mā
   khyê
fair (See: honest)
faith ཤིག་ thepa, ལུ་ཤིག་ mgowa
fake ལུ་ཤིག་ zurma
fall (See: autumn)
fall down, to བུ་ལོོོ lhun (Syn.: topple, to)
fall on, to འིེེ་ཁེབ། khêl
fame ལུ་ཤིག་ këdra
family ལུ་ཤིག་ phaamama
far རྟ་ཧཱང་པུ།, རྟ་ཧཱང་། gyang
   ringpu
farmer ལུ་ཤིག་ shingpa
farming ལུ་ཤིག་ sâpashi laaka
farmland ལུ་ཤིག་ sâpashi
fart ལུ་ཤིག་ pên
fart, to ལུ་ཤིག་ pên shôr, ལུ་ཤིག་ pên tông
fast ལུ་ཤིག་ thrimpu
fasten, to (See: tie, to)
fat (on raw meat) ལུ་ཤིག་ tshîlu
father སྐྱ་་ pa, ལུ་ཤིག་ bawa, ལུ་ཤིག་ yap (H)
father and son ལུ་ཤིག་ phâgawa
father-in-law ལུ་ཤིག་ mgm
fatty (animal meat) ལུ་ཤིག་ shâ gyamu, (person) ལུ་ཤིག་ gyamu
fault ལུ་ཤིག་ kyên

faultless (blameless)
fear (See: terror)
fear, to (See: afraid, to be)
feather (See: fur; wing)
faeces ལུ་ཤིག་ kyaṅka
feeling out (See: experimenting)
felt ལུ་ཤིག་ phingpa
female (animal, plant) རྟ་ཞྱེ། hamu
fence ལུ་ཤིག་ châari
fertilizer (See: manure)
fever ལུ་ཤིག་ tshâa
few ལུ་ཤིག་ nyungme
fickle ལུ་ཤིག་ āsar
field (agricultural) ལུ་ཤིག་ shing
fiery-tempered (See: short-tempered)
fifteen རྟ་ཞྱེ། chê-nga
fifty རྟ་ཞྱེ། khalpera süm, རྟ་ཞྱེ། ngâpchu
fight ལུ་ཤིག་ thâmû
fight, to ལུ་ཤིག་ thâmû gyâ'
fill up, to ལུ་ཤིག་ geng
filter, to (See: strain, to)
find, to ལུ་ཤིག་ nyê(t)
fine (See: powdery)
finger ལུ་ཤིག་ zuu
finish ལུ་ཤིག་ sin
fire ལུ་ཤིག་ mg
firebrand ལུ་ཤིག་ mektak
first རྟ་ཞྱེ། thangpu
first, at རྟ་ཞྱེ། thong-la (Syn.: before)
firstly (See: first)
<table>
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<th>Word</th>
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<td>nyasha</td>
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<td>fish</td>
<td>nga</td>
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<td>fit, to</td>
<td>(See: all right, to be)</td>
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<td>five</td>
<td>ngya</td>
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<td>fix, to</td>
<td>tenden khyi</td>
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<td>flags (prayer)</td>
<td>lundgar</td>
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<td>flagstone (See: slate)</td>
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<td>flatter, to</td>
<td>khā khāamu khyi</td>
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<td>flaunt, to</td>
<td>(See: show off, to)</td>
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<td>flaunting</td>
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<td>flavour (See: showing off)</td>
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<td>flea</td>
<td>kyīshik</td>
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<td>flee, to</td>
<td>(See: escape, to)</td>
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<td>flesh</td>
<td>me</td>
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<td>flirt, to</td>
<td>thrūl shē(t)</td>
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<td>floor</td>
<td>jung</td>
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<td>flour</td>
<td>phē</td>
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<td>flower</td>
<td>mgtok</td>
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<td>flu</td>
<td>chhampa, gulcham</td>
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<td>fly, to</td>
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<tr>
<td>fold, to</td>
<td>tāp gya’</td>
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<tr>
<td>follow, to</td>
<td>fīng nyā</td>
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<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>sāma, shalak (H), sōl (H)</td>
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<td>foot</td>
<td>kānpa, shap</td>
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<td>forget, to</td>
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<td>forgetful, to be</td>
<td>(See: dazed, to become)</td>
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<td>foundation</td>
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<td>four</td>
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<td>fourteen</td>
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<td>fox</td>
<td>wazik</td>
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<td>frank</td>
<td>khā sālmu</td>
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<tr>
<td>free (See: relaxed)</td>
<td>nari</td>
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<td>frequently</td>
<td>nari</td>
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<td>fresh air, to get</td>
<td>khāmsang</td>
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<td>Friday</td>
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<td>frighten, to</td>
<td>jjiwa kū(t)</td>
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<td>frog</td>
<td>balwa</td>
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<td>front (in _of)</td>
<td>āng-ka</td>
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<td>frost kill</td>
<td>sē’</td>
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<td>frugality</td>
<td>phāawa</td>
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<td>fruit</td>
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<td>fry, to</td>
<td>lōm</td>
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<td>fulfill, to</td>
<td>(See: achieve, to)</td>
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<td>full (with liquid)</td>
<td>demmi</td>
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<td>full, to be</td>
<td>kheng, (stomach) drā</td>
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<td>fumigation</td>
<td>sāa</td>
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<td>fund, to</td>
<td>(See: sponsor, to)</td>
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<td>fur</td>
<td>pū</td>
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<td>fussy eater</td>
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gallop, to (See: race a horse, to)
game [[ka]-[ki]] tšimi
garbage 多修多锁 tshāa tsōk
garden (See: park)
garlic 罗山 gokpa
gas (See: fart)
gather, to OURNAL rup
generation  générān mitok
get up, to عائلة | lang
go, to (See: obtain, to; win, to; receive, to)
ghost  红鬼 shrīndri
giddy (See: dizzy)
giddy, to feel (See: dizzy, to feel)
gift (See: present) กำไร kyēka, (to a lama)
glare  तस्ति drgwa
ginger 罗山 gye shar
girder (See: beam)
girl  दर女性 phû
give up, to  यु दर pōng
give, to  यु दर tēr, दर bjin (past tense), जैँ
ngāng (H) (See: offer, to)
glass  दर玻璃 shēl, (window) दर玻璃 shēlra
gloomy 多修多锁 nāktsubi
go, to  दर头发 drō, दर头发 phēp (H)
go around, to  दर头发 kōr
go away, to  दर头发 phaa gal
go out, to  दर头发 phī la thēn; दर头发 shī,
ngāng nāl (H)
go to sleep, to  दर头发 nyī’ gal (Syn.: lie down, to)
go wrong, to  दर头发 nyge

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<tr>
<td>goat 豬</td>
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<td>god (See: deity)</td>
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<tr>
<td>goddess 莲花 lhamu</td>
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<td>goggles (See: eyeglasses)</td>
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<tr>
<td>gold 莲花 sēr</td>
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<td>good 朗朗 leemu</td>
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<tr>
<td>good bye 朗朗 leema</td>
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<td>good health, in 朗朗 thāngpu</td>
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<td>good intentions धर सत्य phēnsem</td>
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<td>goodies धर लक्ष kāpse</td>
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<td>good-looking 朗朗 leema</td>
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<td>government धर सत्य sārkar</td>
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<td>gradually (See: slowly)</td>
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<td>grain 朗朗 dru</td>
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<td>grandchildren (See: grandson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granddaughter ञ ञ ञ ञ नातिनी nātini</td>
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| grandfather 朗朗 pāgaga, नामान्त गाँग़ pāla
gaga, नाती gaga |
| grandmother ञ ञ ञ ञ मामा gaga, नामान्त |
| hama gaga |
| grandson ञ ञ ञ ञ नाती |
| grape नामान्त gundrum |
| grass दर टसा tsā |
| grease 朗朗 नम्तसी, (for hair oil) भौतक नम्तसी gooyap |
greasy (food) दर टसा shaktsi
| greatest (See: biggest) |
greed नामान्त ngāmsak (Syn.: avarice, desire) |
green नामान्त jangmu, (for vegetation) नामान्त ngūrmu |
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
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<tr>
<td>grill, to (See: burn, to)</td>
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<tr>
<td>grind, to</td>
<td>ངེས་ཏག་</td>
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<td>ground floor</td>
<td>རྐང་དཔོན་</td>
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<tr>
<td>group</td>
<td>མཚོ་</td>
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<tr>
<td>grow, to</td>
<td>སྲོད་</td>
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<td>guard, to</td>
<td>ལྷྲིིན་</td>
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<tr>
<td>guardian</td>
<td>སུང་མ་</td>
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<td>guarding (work)</td>
<td>ལྷཱིིད་ལིི་</td>
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<td>guest house</td>
<td>དཔོན་</td>
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<td>guest</td>
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<td>guide</td>
<td>སོ་རདར</td>
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<td>guide, to</td>
<td>ཐིག་</td>
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<td>guilt</td>
<td>གོང་</td>
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<tr>
<td>gun (See: rifle)</td>
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<th>English</th>
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<td>head</td>
<td>གོ་, དུ་, འུ་</td>
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<td>hear, to</td>
<td>ཁ་, དོ་, འོ་</td>
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<td>heart</td>
<td>སྒས, སྒྲ་, ཐོཞ (H)</td>
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<td>heatstroke</td>
<td>སྲ་, རུ་</td>
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<td>heavy</td>
<td>རྱ, གྱི་</td>
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<td>heel of the foot</td>
<td>ཕོ་, སྒ ག ག ཚ བ།</td>
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<td>he-goat</td>
<td>ར་, ར་</td>
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<td>helicopter</td>
<td>རྫེ་, རྫེ</td>
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<td>hell</td>
<td>ཉ་, ཉ་</td>
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<td>helmet (See: hat)</td>
<td>རྫེ་, རྫེ</td>
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<td>help, to</td>
<td>རྫེ་, རྫེ</td>
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<td>hen</td>
<td>ཤ, ཤ་</td>
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<td>her</td>
<td>ཤ, ཤ་</td>
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<td>herder (See: shepherd)</td>
<td>རྫེ་, རྫེ</td>
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<td>here and there</td>
<td>རྫེ་, རྫེ</td>
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<td>here</td>
<td>རྫེ་, རྫེ</td>
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<td>hermit (Syn.: yogi)</td>
<td>རྫེ་, རྫེ</td>
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<td>རྫེ་, རྫེ</td>
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<td>རྫེ་, རྫེ</td>
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<td>Himalaya</td>
<td>རྫེ་, རྫེ</td>
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<td>hindrance (See: misfortune)</td>
<td>རྫེ་, རྫེ</td>
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<td>his</td>
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<td>hit, to (See: beat, to)</td>
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<td>hither</td>
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hoarfrost སྐྱར་གྲོ་ phagmak
hoe ཐོག་tsöktshis
hold back, to རྒྱུད་ gyil
hold, to (See: catch, to)
hole (in the ground); (See: pit)
holiday སྤྱིན་ tshūtri, ཀྲུང་ཁ་ thuuchen
hollow འཁྲེལ་ kyöngkyong
holy (See: sacred)
honest སློ་ threngpu
honey རངrang
honour, to (See: respect, to)
hope བོད་ aasu, སྲིང་ rewä
horizontal ཁོ་ thre’
horn ཀྲུང་ arkyok
horse ཁྲུང་ tā, རྒྱལཁྲུང་ chhippa (H)
horsefly རྒྱལཁྲུང་ sēprang
hospital སྐོར་ mēnkang
hot རྒྱུད་ tsāndi
hot, to feel རྒྱུད་ lhōwa lang
hour རྒྱུད་ chhuṣi’
house སྟོབས་ khangpa

household སྟོབས་ threngpa
how རྒྱུད་ tsāk khyasa
How are you? (greeting) འབྲུག་པ་ thānpu ye
how many (See: how much)
how much རང rang
hug རངrang pāngpa
hug, to རངrang pāngpa dep
human being (See: man)
humble རངrang nyāmchung
humiliation (See: insult)
hundred (one) སྟོབས་ khal ngā, སྦྱོར་say chīk
hundred thousand (one) སྟོབས་ lak chīk
hungry རྒྱུད་ lhōwa
hungry, to be རྒྱུད་ lhōwa lang
hunter རྒྱལཁྲུང་ kyirewa
hurry རྒྱུད་ riwa
hurt (feelings), to be; (See: hit, to be)
husband རྒྱལཁྲུང་ khyówa
hygiene རྒྱལཁྲུང་ tsāngdra
I am fine! (greeting) 염부シェン thāngpu we'
I  deix nga
ice  엽라 chhaaram
idea  업슨狼 gongpa
identical (See: identical)
identify, to (See: recognize, to)
idiotic  업라 khyuwa
if  업라 khaasi'
il (seriously )  엽라 thūndi
illegal  엽라 thrim la mondro
illness (See: sickness)
ilusion, to have an  엽라 thrül
imitate, to  엽라 lumu sē(t)
immediately  엽라 shārkyak
immoral (See: unprincipled)
important  엽라 khāk chhērmu
imprint  엽라 jee
improve, to  엽라 thre'
in between  엽라 phar-la, 엽라 phar
in  엽라 nang-la
incarnate lama  엽라 trūlku
incense  엽라 pōo, 엽라 sāa
income  엽라 hungkung
increase, to  엽라 phēl, 엽라 phār
indentation  엽라 nyakpa
independent (person)  엽라 ggo thēnpu
index finger  엽라 zuptok
India  엽라 gyagar
Indian  엽라 gyagar
indispensable  엽라 chhāptruli
information  엽라 sāngyur
inhale, to (See: breathe
initiation (ritual)  엽라 ōng
injury  엽라 mā (Syn.: harm)
ink  엽라 nāktsi
insert, to  엽라 jī(t)
inside  엽라 bykla (Syn.: in)
inside (to put _), (See: pour, to)
inside out  엽라 phīlok
insiders  엽라 nangpa
instead of  엽라 khani khani
instrument (musical)  엽라 baaza
insult  엽拉 māre, māara
insult, to  엽라 māara tōng
intelligence  엽라 rikpa
intelligent  엽라 rikpa nōnpu (Syn.: clever)
intention  엽라 nāasam
interest (money)  엽라 kyēa
interference  엽라 chōptok
intestine  엽라 gye
introduce, to  엽라 ngoshi tōng
iron (pressing _)  엽라 ūrti
iron (See: metal)
irrigation canal  엽라 kā
itch  엽라 saur
ivory (See: tusk)
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<td>jump, to</td>
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<td>jumping around</td>
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<td>juniper</td>
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<td>Jupiter</td>
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<td>just now</td>
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<td>just one</td>
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<td>karma</td>
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<td>Kathmandu</td>
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</table>

| kerosene | sānum |
| key      | limik |
| Khumbu region | khumbu |
| kill, to | sē(t) |
| killer (See: murderer) |
| kilogram | kilo |
| kind (very) | thrīn chhērmu |
| kindness | kādrin |
| king | gyalu, gyalwu |
| king’s palace | gyalui phōdrang |
| kiss | pūka, pūkok |
| kiss, to | pūka khyi |
| kitchen | thapsang |
| kite (toy) | shōkcha, shūicha |
| knead, to | nyēe |
| knee | pīmung |
| knife | thrīk, (Gurkha style) khorpa |
| knock at the door, to | gō dung |
| knot | dopur |
| know, to (something) | shēe |
| knowledge | yenten |
labor (bonded) ལུབ་པོར། hulak
labor pain ལ་བོར། kyêsuk
labor reciprocity ལ་བོར། ngālok
lake ལེ་ tsō
lama (Buddhist priest) ལ་བོར། lāma
lamp (butter) སྤེས་པ་ chhōmin
land (See: place)
land, to (See: descend, to)
landslide ལན་ཁྲི་ ma phīmu
language ལ་བོར། thro kpa
lap ལན་ pāng
lapel (See: collar)
large (See: big; thick)
largest ལ་བོར། mangshok (Syn.: biggest)
lasso སོ་ sha de
last night ལྷང་དེ་ dang nempi
last year ལའི་ naling
late ལ་བོར། phīmu
later (See: after) ལ་བོར། juk-la
latest (See: latish)
latish ལ་བོར། phīse
latrine (See: toilet)
laugh (to make someone _); (See: joke, to) སྤེས་པ་ gotro lông
laugh, to སྤེས་པ་ gotra khyi, སྤེས་པ་ gotra shör, སྤེས་པ་ gotra lang
laughter སྤེས་པ་ gotra
law (See: justice)
lay, to ལ་བོར། ding
layman སྤེས་པ་ jiktenpa

lazy སྤེས་པ་ tshēra, སྤེས་པ་ laa mün laa mün
lazy, to become སྤེས་པ་ tshēra lang
lead སྤེས་པ་ goo
lead, to སྤེས་པ་ trī(t)
leader སྤེས་པ་ pënpu
leaf སྤེས་པ་ loma
lean (See: thin)
learn སྤེས་པ་ lōp
learn, to (See: know, to)
leather སྤེས་པ་ kōo
leave, to (See: put, to)
ledge སྤེས་པ་ ngampa
leech སྤེས་པ་ pāta
left སྤེས་པ་ yēnpa
leftover སྤེས་པ་ lhāngma
leg (See: foot)
legal dispute སྤེས་པ་ khāmchu
legal སྤེས་པ་ thri m la dro
lend, to སྤེས་པ་ nyā
leopard སྤེས་པ་ zik
leprosy སྤེས་པ་ ze ne', སྤེས་པ་ ze
lesson སྤེས་པ་ lōptsen
let in, to སྤེས་པ་ shuk jji(t)
letter སྤེས་པ་ yīgi, སྤེས་པ་ chhakri (H)
library སྤེས་པ་ layberi
lid (See: cover)
lie སྤེས་པ་ zinok
lie down, to སྤེས་པ་ nyāl, སྤེས་པ་ zin
life སྤེས་པ་ tshē, སྤེས་པ་ kūtse
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| m | meadow मङ्गः | pāng |
| m | meal (Syn.: food) मङ्गः | ngā threṅgge |
| m | mean (person) मङ्गः | ngā threṅgge |
| m | meaning मङ्गः | thentok |
| m | meaningful मङ्गः | chhō wetu |
| m | meaningless मङ्गः | chhō mdu |
| m | means to do (something) मङ्गः | khyiptap |
| m | means मङ्गः | thap |
| m | measure, to मङ्गः | thap |
| m | meat मङ्गः | shā |
| m | medal मङ्गः | tāngma |
| m | meddling (See: interference) मङ्गः | chhō we |
| m | medicine मङ्गः | mēn, (headache) mēn |
| m | meditate, to मङ्गः | gom |
| m | medium मङ्गः | phandring, (quality) khyiptap |
| m | dring |
| m | meet, to मङ्गः | thrē(t), chör(h), ja|
|   | (H) meeting (See: conference) |
| m | melody (See: tune) मङ्गः | |
| m | melt, to मङ्गः | shi(t) |
| m | memory (Syn.: recollection) मङ्गः | mē-tsangge |
| m | menstruation मङ्गः | mē-tsangge |
| m | mentally ill, to become मङ्गः | nyē |
| m | merchant मङ्गः | tshangpa |
| m | Mercury मङ्गः | lhākpa |
| m | merit मङ्गः | gewa |
| m | message मङ्गः | len (Syn.: reply) |

mad (man) मढः | nyēnpu, (woman) मढः |

magnificent मङ्गः | ngāmsik |

majestic (See: magnificent) मङ्गः |

majority मङ्गः | mang chē |

make, to मङ्गः |

making fun of (See: disparaging) मङ्गः |

male (animal, plant) मङ्गः | hau |

man मङ्गः | mi, (young) mēnta, jenta |

mango मङ्गः |

manner मङ्गः | khyiptang |

mantra मङ्गः | ngāa (Syn.: prayer) |

manure मङ्गः |

many (See: lot, plenty, much) मङ्गः |

map मङ्गः | sāptra |

maple tree मङ्गः | chhāa chhīnpa |

mark (to make a) मङ्गः | tāa gya' |

market मङ्गः | hār, (bazaar) bazar |

marketable, to be मङ्गः |

marmot मङ्गः |

marriage मङ्गः | zendi |

marry, to मङ्गः | zendi khyipt |

Mars मङ्गः | mingmar |

mask मङ्गः | bakpa |

master मङ्गः | lōpön, löwen (Syn.: sir) |

master copy मङ्गः |

matches मङ्गः | tsākdra |

material (See: wealth) मङ्गः |

matted (hair); (See: dreadlocks) मङ्गः |
messy | jara jire
metal | chāa
method (See: manner)
imday (See: noon)
middle pharwa (Syn.: in between, center)
milk homa
milk, to jö
millet (grain) gyar
million (one) lak chū thāmpa, chhiwa
mind sēm, thūu
mine ngare
minimum nyungshok
mirror gyalung
miserly sēma chhē
misfortune kho’
miss, to thrgnlang
mist (See: low cloud)
mistake nortrut
mistake, to make a nôr (Syn.: go wrong, to)
mistreating (See: abusing)
mix, to ol, shrē
mixed, to get hol
mixer phōtrok
modify, to gyur
molar teeth dramsa
monastery gonde
Monday za dawa
money trēngka
monkey shrik
month lā, 1st lunar month
| dawa thangpu, 2nd lunar month dawa nyīwa, 3rd lunar month dawa sūmpa, 4th lunar month dawa jiwa, 5th lunar month dawa ngāwa, 6th lunar month dawa thrukpa, 7th lunar month dawa dinpa, 8th lunar month dawa gypa, 9th lunar month dawa guwa, 10th lunar month dawa chūwa, 11th lunar month dawa chūkipa, 12th lunar month dawa chūnyiwa
moon ükla
morning throlpa
mosquito chāawi
most (See: largest)
mother hama, ygm (H)
mother-in-law twi
motorbike bakbak gari
mould ngōyam
Mount Amadablam hama draplang
Mount Everest chhamo lāngma
mountain pass lā
mountain rī
mouse (pika) thrgyok (See: rat)
mouth khā, shal (H)
mouthful (one) hūp khang
move (to another place), to โป(ต) (Syn.: shake, to)
moved, to be โป(ต)
movie โป(ต)
much (very) แอลำ
mule แอลำ
multiply, to (See: increase, to)
murderer แอลำ
mushroom แอลำ

musk deer ล้า
Muslim โมฮัมเหม็ด, musalman
must (See: need) ถ้บถ
mustache กลษร
Mustang region ล่มตัง
mute (See: idiotic)
mute, to become คล่ำรอน แกล
go แกล
musky นิภ
nagging (See: harassing)
nail (See: thokpu, gak thokpu)
narrow (See: thokpu, gak thokpu)
nation (See: state)
natural (See: nature)
nature
nappy
naked (See: pertangma)
named
narrow (See: thokpu, gak thokpu)
nation (See: state)
natural (See: nature)
nature
nail (See: thokpu, gak thokpu)
nature
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oak | phishing
oath | üna
obedient | kā-la nyermu
object (See: thing)
obliged, to be | kā, kāme'
obtain, to | chhung
occasionally (See: sometimes)
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offer, to | pūl
offering (religious) | chhōpa
office | āpis
oil | nûm
oil lamp | ūngku
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old (for things) | nyingpa, (man) | gwa, (woman) | gama
old, to become | gaa
on | tēng-la
once more (See: again)
one | chīk
oneself | daadakpu
onion (See: garlic)
only one | chīkrang
only | kharkyang open, to
operation | shākcho
opportunity | mguka
order (in ) | kā
order (by turn)
order | kā
order, to | kāpa gya'
ordinary | kyūma
organize, to (See: prepare, to)
organizer | laawa
organs (internal ) | nangtsa
original | ngoma
orphan | thanpruk
other | yampa
otherwise (See: except for)
otter | shrām
our | ngire, hore
outside | phī-la
outsiders (people) | phīmi
over there | phō, pha phō
owl | hukpa
owner (See: sponsor) | dākpu
ox | lāng
pack up, to རུམ། རུམ། རུམ། ཚུ་། རུམ།
pack, to རུམ། རུམ།
padlock རུམ། རུམ། རུམ།
pain རུམ། རུམ།
paint རུམ། རུམ།

pea རུམ། རུམ། རུམ།
peace རུམ། རུམ།
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peaceful རུམ། རུམ། རུམ། རུམ།
peach རུམ། རུམ།
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pasty (liquid) རུམ། རུམ།
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paternal uncle རུམ། རུམ།
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pattern (See: drawing)
piety chhoosem
pig phakpa
pigeon pūrum
pile up, to tsē'
pile, to gong
pilgrim nēkore
pill rīlu
pillar kāa
pillow ngāatri
pilot (See: lead)
pincers sērmung de
pinch, to sērmung dep
pine (blue pine tree) mgtang
pit mīkdung
place sācha (Syn.: seat)
place for night halt shaasa
plain (See: ordinary)
plains (See: lowlands)
plan chhārshi
plank gomung, gopyang
plant, to zu' (Syn.: sow, to)
plastic paper trākshok
plastic pōkar
de plate dermang,
play, to tsīmi tsē
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please ! thraakur
pledge (See: oath)
plentiful (See: abundant)
plenty bang-ngo
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pocket āmtrok, āmtung
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poor people pērangpu
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post office hūlak
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pot (clay) zama
potato rī, rīki
pour, to lu'
powdery shimu
power ongcha (Syn.: strength)
powerful ong chhēnbu
practice (religious _) nyamlen
practice, to jong
praise, to tōre lōng
pray, to mōlam gya'
prayer wheel (hand-held _) māni laakur
prayer māni
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pregnant phijim
preparation thrandrik
prepare, to thrandrik khyi (Syn.: to
get ready for a trip)
presence (in the _ of a lama) kūmdün
present kyēka
press, to nēn
pretend to cry, to nguzin dge
pretty (See: beautiful)
price gong, rin
principal martsa
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prison (See: jail)
private gerki
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program (See: plan) chhārshi
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proof khūng
proper drā chāamu, trāshiwa
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protect, to kyōp, shrungkyop
khyi
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proverb khału
provisions gyawii
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pull, to thēn
punishment chhērpa
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puppy kyîpruk
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put, to jo’
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<td>ruined, to be (See: perished, to be)</td>
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<td>run down (someone behind his/her back), to</td>
<td>run down (someone behind his/her back), to</td>
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<td>run out of, to</td>
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<td>rush</td>
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sacred | tsāa chhēnpu
sad, to be | kyōkye lang
saddle (horse) | tégal
sadness | kyōnang, kyōkye
safe (See: careful, stable)
salary | lâ
saliva | khāchu
salt | kā pēn
same (Syn.: similar)
sand | phgema
sandalwood | tsēnden
sash (See: belt)
satiated, to be (See: satiated, to be)
satisfied, to be | ngom
Saturday | za pēn
Saturn | pēn pa
sauce | sōlwa
saucepan | tāpkyo
saucer (See: plate)
saw | so kli
say, to (Syn.: talk, to)
   sūng (H) (Syn.: talk, to)
saying (See: proverb)
scabies | kōng
scarce | kūrmu
scare, to (See: frighten, to)
scatter, to | tör
school | tskul
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scold, to (Syn.: shout at, to)
hapkyin (H) (Syn.: shout at, to)
scorched (See: burnt)
scrap (of dried food) | shrēkok
scrape, to (See: scratch, to)
scratch (with claws) | barsang
scratch, to | thrg(t)
script (See: letter)
sea (See: ocean)
seal (the opening of a bag by tying), to (Syn.: kā dam)
seal (See: stamp)
sealed (tightly), (See: securely tight)
search, to (See: look for, to)
seat | da sa
secret | sāng
secretary (Syn.: thrung-yik)
secretly, (Syn.: quietly)
sēn-nang sāng-ni, chhākla
sect | chhōoluk
see, to | thōng
seed | sēn
seek respect, to (Syn.: yu shē)
self | rāng
sell, to (Syn.: marketable, to be)
sell, to | tsōng
semi-liquid | duri
send, to | tōng
senior | ge npa, tshē
sensible (See: meaningful)
sentence (See: punishment)
separate, to (See: split, to) | kā khye
separated, to be [སྤེལྐ] khāral, [ཤྭ] thral
separately གླུ་ khusuk
serow ངག གྱ།
servant ཤིགས་ lāwa, [ཤྭ] shapchi,
(female) འཕྲིན་ཡོན་, (male) འཕྲིན་
serve, to འཕྲིན་ཡོན་ khyi
set up, to (See: arrange, to)
seven ཡོལ་ dīn
seventeen ཡོལ་ chūpdim
seventy ཡོལ་ khalpera shi, འཕྲིན་
seven ཡོལ་ dīnchu
sew, to འཕྲིན་ tsēm
sewing འཕྲིན་ tshēmbu
sexual maniac (male) འཕྲིན་ chēu
shade, to (See: block, to)
shake, to ཥྲུ་ gül, ཤིགས་ shrū'
raid, to (See: split, to)
sharpen-tongued འཕྲིན་ khā khyingpu,
short, to འཕྲིན་ chēu
short-tempered འཕྲིན་ ru-ngarma
shoulder འཕྲིན་ pungpa
shout, to འཕྲིན་ huru den, ཤིགས་ kē' gya'
show (See: performance)
show appreciation, to འཕྲིན་ ngo su tōng
show off, to འཕྲིན་ ngomsu kū(t)
show, to འཕྲིན་ den
showing off འཕྲིན་ ngomsu
shred, to འཕྲིན་ tsēp
sick person འཕྲིན་ nepu
sick, to be འཕྲིན་ nyōng (H)
sickle འཕྲིན་ sô
sickness འཕྲིན་ nyōngshi (H)
side (other _) འཕྲིན་ phālim, འཕྲིན་ phar
side (this _) འཕྲིན་ tshūlim, འཕྲིན་ tshür khen
sideways (See: horizontal)
sift, to (See: strain, to)
sign འཕྲིན་ tāa
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<td>signature</td>
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<td>sit downs in rows, to</td>
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<td>sleep, to</td>
<td>ལྷའདོར་</td>
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**sleepy, to be/feel** ཤཱཀྲ་ཐོག སྐྱེ སྐྱེ nyī’ throo, ལྷའདོར་ | nyītsok gya’ |
| sleeve | ལྷའདོར་ | phylum |
| slingshot | ལྷའདོར་ | hurduk |
| slip, to | ལྷའདོར་ | thrg(t) |
| slow (See: congested) | ལྷའདོར་ | khøle kole |
| slowly | ལྷའདོར་ | khøle kole |
| small (male) | ལྷའདོར་ | trikpe, (female) | ལྷའདོར་ |
| trīngme | ལྷའདོར་ | trīngme |
| smaller | ལྷའདོར་ | trūwa |
| smart (See: clever) | ལྷའདོར་ | thrijma |
| smash into pieces, to (See: crush, to) | ལྷའདོར་ | tshāari |
| smell (urine) | ལྷའདོར་ | thrijma |
| smell | ལྷའདོར་ | thrijma |
| smile | ལྷའདོར་ | khātsen |
| smoke | ལྷའདོར་ | thgya |
| snack | ལྷའདོར་ | zara |
| snake | ལྷའདོར་ | ryl |
| snot | ལྷའདོར་ | nāp |
| snow leopard | ལྷའདོར་ | sērken |
| snow | ལྷའདོར་ | khāa |
| snow, to | ལྷའདོར་ | khāa gya’ |
| snowy mountain | ལྷའདོར་ | khangri |
| snuff | ལྷའདོར་ | nātak |
| soak, to | ལྷའདོར་ | bang (Syn.: absorbed, to get) |
| soft | ལྷའདོར་ | jampu, ལྷའདོར་ | bolmu |
| soften by rubbing, to (See: knead, to) | ལྷའདོར་ | khā jampu |
| soft-spoken | ལྷའདོར་ | khā jampu |
| soil | ལྷའདོར་ | sā |
| soldier | ལྷའདོར་ | mäkmi |
| solely (See: only) | ལྷའདོར་ | kharkyang |
| solid (See: solid) | ལྷའདོར་ | kharkyang |
Solu region shörong
solution (See: means)
sometimes phar chik
son (See: boy)
song lù
son-in-law makpa (Syn.: brother-in-law)
soot threkpa
sorry thöli shök
sort (See: type)
sound kêdra, kê’
sour kyuru
source (See: proof, spring)
south lhô
sow, to dep
space pharmang
spacious khu yegmu, yegmu
spark (See: firebrand)
speak, to lap
speech lapshe’, sünlap (H)
spicy kâ tshandi
spider shring-kongkong
spin wool, to kâl
spin, to (See: rotate, to)
spinach pêtsu
spiritual medium lhawa
spirit chêmak
spittle (See: spit)
spit, to sîl (Syn.: separate, to; share, to, cut wood, to)
spoiled kyâklang
spoiling chêlăng
spoken language khä’

sponsor jindak
sponsor, to drosung gya’
spoon khyîmpok
spouse (See: wife)
spring chhûmik, (season) sôoka
square thrupshi
squeeze, to tsîr
squeezed, to be chûr
stable têrmu, rampu
stack up, to (See: pile up, to)
stack babcha
stairs trâapa
stamp thësi
stand up, to (See: get up, to)
star kârma
start, to (See: begin, to)
state gyalkap
statue kû
status (economic) kyiduk
stay, to det(t), ju (H)
steady (See: stable)
steam lâwa
steep sarmu
step across, to (See: step over, to)
step over, to gom
step khompa
step yôp
stew (potato) shakpa
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stick walking laakam, pherkok, pharok
stick incense pöorang
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stir, to \( \text{trū'} \)
stitch, to (See: sew, to)
stomach \( \text{khökpa, sūp,} \) thrōta
stone \( \text{do} \)
storehouse \( \text{nyērtsang} \)
storm \( \text{hûrtuk} \)
story \( \text{pē} \)
stove \( \text{thāp} \)
straight \( \text{thēka} \)
strain, to \( \text{tsē'} \)
strained (nerve) \( \text{tsāmdri'} \)
strand (of hair) \( \text{nyangma} \)
straw \( \text{sōngma} \)
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stretch, to \( \text{kyōng} \)
strict (See: tight)
string, to \( \text{gyuu} \)
strong (healthy) \( \text{sho chhēmu, nggrma, (taste) shêmu} \)
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student \( \text{getruk} \)
study \( \text{täkche'} \)
stupa \( \text{chörten} \)
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subject \( \text{miśir} \)
substitute \( \text{tshāp} \)
suck, to \( \text{jip} \)
suckle, to (See: suck, to)
suffice, to (See: enough, to be)
sugar \( \text{chīni} \)
suitable \( \text{pāmu} \)
summer \( \text{yāru} \)
summon, to \( \text{gu'} \)
sun \( \text{nyima} \)
Sunday \( \text{za nyima} \)
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support base \( \text{rēsa} \)
surface \( \text{khā} \)
surplus (See: leftover)
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swallow, to \( \text{mi tōng} \)
swear, to (See: vow, to)
sweat \( \text{ngūlchu} \)
sweep, to \( \text{chā'} \)
sweet \( \text{ngārmu} \)
sweets (See: goodies)
system \( \text{drotang} \)
table (Chinese style) gyachok

table choktsi

taciturn khā chīndi, khā thokpu

tail ngāma

take advantage of, to (See: distract, to)
television tribi

tell lies, to zinok lap, zinok zinok

tell off, to ngopshur gya’
tell, to (See: say, to)
temper ngandra, ngar

temperament mjshi

temperamental phōtrokpa

temple (for a deity) lhgang, (of the head) nārtsa

ten chu thāmpa
ten million sāya

ten thousand hazar chu thāmpa
tender shē tshāndi
tent khur

Terai (See: lowlands)
terror jiiwa

test, to tshō’ lhā
testicles go-nga

thangka thangku

thank you thūuche, horeche

that thi

that’s all dirang

that’s it (See: that’s all)

the (singular) tī, (plural) tīwa

then thama

there is, there are (factual) wgza

(sensory) no’
therefore khyasrin
themos chhgdam
these djwa
they khowa (H)
thick thukpu, bmpu (Syn.: pasty)
thief kürma, laka ringpu
thigh balnakpa
thin thrge, (meat) nygrme, (cloth) shrme, (liquid) thark

landi
thing chalak
think, to nöö
thirst körpa
thirsty, to be khà kör
thirteen thksum
thirty khalpera nyi, tsum

sümcu
this dj

thither (See: over there)
thorn tshermang
those thiwa

thought (See: idea, intention)
thousand hazar chik
thrasped, to be daph

thread (needle), to (See: string, to)
thread shrūtok
three sām
throat mita
throne thri

throw out, to kyür

thumb théptok

thunder, to kphu'
Thursday za phūru
Tibet phc'
Tibetan phgpa
ticket trikat

tie, to kyë, doo, chëng
tiger tāk
tight (securely) khà thampu
tight thampu (Syn.: narrow)
time (ancient); (See: days)
time (in ancient) thangpo nglpa

time (one at a) rere khyani
time (this) thaling


time (to be the _ to do something) ren
time (to take_ gor
times khyep, tshār
tin (metal) trā

tired, to be en chë(t)
tobacco thāma
today haring
together mula, mutsang
toggle olshing
toilet chhaakang
tolerance zepa

tomorrow sala
tongue chëlā
tool lakcha
tooth sā

top go, (on the of) khā-la
topple, to driel
torn, to get shāa
torture, to tshāche(t)
touch, to འིབ་ rek

towel རུམུ ་ rumal
trace (See: imprint)
trade (illegal) ལྟར་ཁྲེད། naktsong

trade (See: business)
trader (See: merchant)
tradition (See: custom)
train འིོ། rg
train, to འིོ་དཔོན་ jongdar khyi (Syn.: practice, to)

translate, to འིོ་བོ་ kē’ gyur (Syn.: modify, to)
translator འིོ་བོ་ kēgyurru m
trap འིབ་ törwa

trash (See: garbage)
travel, to ལྲེ་བོ་ phar tshūr dro
traveler ལྲེ་བོ་ drulwa

treatment (See: means)
tree འིོ་ kāanam
triangle འིོ་ སྡྭ་ srsun
tribunal (See: court)
Tropke Gola region དྲོ་བྱ་གོ་ thrökpi gola
troublesome འིོ་ སྡོད་ chāsingpu
trousers འིོ་ kāanam

true འིབ་ ngotok, རུང་ hutung
true, to be འིབ་ དེན

trunk (metal) རྟ་སྲོན་ chāagam
trust (See: belief)
trust, to (See: trust, to)
truth འིབ་ denpa

try harder, to འིོ་ རྟ་མོ་ ham khyi
Tuesday རྟ་སྟོང་ སྲོང་ za mingmar
tune འབྲ་ dga

turn (by) འབྲ་ rimpā

turn འབྲ་ pāala (Syn.: times)
turn on (light), to འབྲ་ ངོ་ batti pār

turn, to འབྲ་ kyir

turnip འབྲ་ thulu
turquoise འབྲ་ yû

tusk (of an elephant) འབྲ་ རྟོབ་ lòngpesa
twelve འབྲ་ རྟོབ་ chūnyi
twenty འབྲ་ རྟོབ་ khāl chīk, རྟོབ་ nyjshu thāmpa
twice (See: double)
twins འབྲ་ རྟོབ་ tshēma, འབྲ་ tshēre
two འབྲ་ nyii
type འབྲ་ nāmpa
unable to do, to be लामो चिह्न
uncle (maternal side) अजङ
under नक्ला
understand, to हा क्षो
unimportant नांगचुङ
unless (See: except for)
unload, to भौ
unprincipled भरप
untidy (See: messy)
untied, to भौक
untill आक (Syn.: up)
unusual आक ख्येंतसरु
up यार
uphill ख्येन
upper ते
uppity (See: naughty)
upright (position) रचामूर्ति तस्कपु
upright (to put _) रचामूर्ति तस्कपु लोंग
upright (to sit in an _ position) रचामूर्ति तस्कपु
tasāk (Syn.: up)
upset झेंटं (Syn.: anger)
upset, to be झेंटं। क्षो (Syn.: angry, to be)
upside down झिद्धरमा। पिथसर्मा
upslope (See: uphill)
upwards यायो
urgent (See: important)
urinate, to चिह्न चिंगशोर
urine चिंग। चिंग, च्नाम्सों। च्हाप्सांग (H)
use, to (See: apply, to; put to work, to)

useful (very _) नाम्रमू (Syn.: capable)
useful, to be भौ। फेन
user-friendly (See: easy to use)
vacation (See: holidays)
vagina खुट्। कुप
vajra भौ। दोर्जे
valley लुंग्पा
valuable नांगुंग चेर्मू
vanish, to ७याल
variegated धार्मू। पाल्त्रम
variety खिल नाम्नांसर
vegetables (green) त्सेर्मा। त्शेर्मा
vein त्सा
Venus धर्मू। पांसङ
very (See: extremely)
vigorous (See: strong)
village युल
villager युल्क्षिंधि। युङ्ग्यिंधि
virtue (See: merit)
visit, to (See: meet, to)
voice (See: noise)
void (See: empty)
vomit क्युङ। क्युङ
vomit, to क्युङ। क्युङ
vote, to वोट लु। बोट लु।
vow, to नाप्क्यो। नाप्क्यो। नाप्क्त्यो। नाप्क्त्यो।
vulgar talk नाप्क्त्यो। क्षो। नाप्क्त्यो।
vulgar words नाप्क्त्यो। नाप्क्त्यो।
vulture भौ। च्हाप्सांग।
**W**

- **Wage** नोटपाइङकुयै (Syn.: salary)
- **Waist** गोदाँगकेताङ
- **Wait, to** गु(अ)
- **Wake, to (from sleep)** त्सी(अ), नोट्सी(न) न्यी
  त्सी(अ), (somebody up) लोन्ग
- **Walkway** नैवीत्स्म्लाम(ह)
- **Wall** प्सि्कपा (Syn.: ledge)
- **Walnut** कोटे
- **Walungchung Gola region** नहाङको नाङुङ
- **Wander, to** नोट्सीह्याम
- **War** रिकङ
- **Warm** त्स्रोल्मु
- **Wart** ज्रेक
- **Wash, to** न्युङ त्रू(अ)
- **Watch** च्हुट्सी गारी
- **Water mill** न्युङ च्हुङ्गा
- **Water** च्हुट्सी
- **Wave** च्हुङ्गा
- **Way (on the) back** त्सुर्टी
- **We (exclusive)** ग्न्याबा, (exclusive) ग्न्याबा
  न्ग्रांग, (inclusive) न्दाक्पु, (inclusive) न्दाक्पु
- **Weak** न्युङकुयै
- **Wealth** न्युङ
- **Weapon** त्स्नोङ्चा
- **Wear, to** (See: dress, to; tie, to)
- **Wear** रिमुंग
- **Weather** नाम्सी, नाम्सी नाम
- **Weaver** थामामा
- **Wedding** (See: marriage)
while ago (a_)  dge | khartse, dge | hane, hana
white  rten 'brul | kāru
whitish  dp thugs 'bras | kyāding-ngi
who  sū
why  bka' | khang-la, bka' | chila
wide (See: broad, spacious)
widow  tshis | yusim
width  bd | shang
wife  dp grol | phgrmi' (Syn.: woman)
willow species  tshul | lāngma
willow tree  tshul | chāngma
win, to  gsum | thöp, gsum | gyal
wind (See: air, storm)
windfall  phug | throk
window  dp 'khrul | kārung
wing  dp grol | shokpa, dp chen | āpshok
winter  tshis | gunpu
wishes (best _)  dp grol | trāshi dgle
with  dp grol | lōla
witness  bka' | pāngpu
woken up, to be  kā | tshē(t), dp kā | nyī'
               tshē(t)
wolf  dp  chāngku

woman  dp grol | hambum, dp  chāngma, chhe 'rnu,
         (young)  dp grol | gserma, jormu,
         (young)  dp grol | phum phgza
wood  dp  shing
wool  dp  phal
woolen cloth  dp grol | nāmbu
word (See: language)
work (to put to _)  dp grol | kū(t)
work  dp grol | la'aka
work, to  dp grol | la 'aka khyi
world  dp grol | zamling
wound (See: injury)
wrap, to  dp grol | trīl, dp grol | kōn (Syn.: roll, to, pack, to)
wrapper (See: skin)
wrath  dp grol | thrōwo
wrestle, to  dp grol | tsāa gya'
wring, to (See: squeeze, to)
wrinkle  dp grol | nyērma
write, to  dp grol | thrī'
wrong (way)  dp grol | phēlokpa
yak याग yāk
yarn नामा nāama
year बा lo, year of the dog त्रेलो tālo, year of the horse नामा nāama
year of the dragon त्रेलो tālo, year of the horse नामा nāama
year of the hare त्रेलो tālo, year of the horse नामा nāama
year of the monkey त्रेलो tālo, year of the horse नामा nāama
year of the mouse त्रेलो tālo, year of the horse नामा nāama
year of the pig त्रेलो tālo, year of the horse नामा nāama
year of the rooster त्रेलो tālo, year of the horse नामा nāama
year of the sheep त्रेलो tālo, year of the horse नामा nāama
year of the tiger त्रेलो tālo.
yeast फाप phap
yellow लासे lāse
yes ला lase, lase lase, laa lase

yesterday असैं dang
yet (See: still)
yeti येत्रि', एत्रि' yētri', ētri'
yoghurt चार्चु kārchu, शो sho
yogi ग्नें gomchen
Yolmo योल्मो yolmo
you (plural) नाचुं khyirang, नाचैं
khyitā lhēnga, lhēngye; khyitā
khyorong (singular), khyon (H),
dakpu (H)
young (person) नाचैं khye, (singular) नाचैं khye,
your (plural) नाचैं khyie, (singular) नाचैं khye,
hore (H)
zero सुं sūna
zombie रोब्लां grolang
Nepali Sherpa dictionary

नेपाली-शेर्पा शब्दकोश
अलमिलनु अप्लेक्वेंस्यपेस्कृ| goon khör
अलिक चौडा श्रृष्टि| ngāse
अलिकति सूचने| nyungme, ट्रिके्पेडेंस
त्रिक्पेकित
अल्ली लाग्नु त्षे्रा लाः| tshēra lang
अल्ली अर्ण्णु| lāa munu, ट्षे्रा tshēra
अलमिलनु श्वेत| ye
असफल हुनु (See: गर्ल नस्कन्)
असल लेख्स्| leemu (Syn.: रामो)
असिना शेष| sēr
असी बाष्यर्कृ| khal shē
असित् हार्नु| khārmup
अस्तु ट्षे्रेक्स| rūsel, ringsel
अस्तिश्वास्त्रा| āsar
अस्तिपाल त्षे्राहू| mēnka
अस्तिपालविक (See: आध्यात्मजनक)
अस्तिविकार जनाउने शब्द शिक्षापत्र| mēnka
अ-हुकाँ (See: आदेश दितु)
अहिले रीर| thventa
अहिले बन्नापुर्खँ| köpa gyā’
आघाँ श्रश्रृं| sāngpu’
आ (See: आधी)
आधार khung (Syn.: सहारा)
आधी pheka
आन्तरिक (See: गृहयु)
आन्तरित kyirmu
आन्तरित nyokpu
आन्तरित ni an
आन्तरित झगडा (See: गृहयु)
आन्तरित húng (See: उत्तरित हुन)
आन्तरित gyema
आन्तरित pangtsa
आन्तरित tshangka
आप १६८ो rāng (Syn.: रो)
आफ (Syn.: रो) tshangka daadakpu
आगा hama
आगा hama draplang
आगा hama hawa hama
आगा hungkung
आगा mitsi
आगा laawa
आगा (See: करीणा)
आगा hampa ngaaso
आगा thangpu
आगा dimu
आगा (See: लक्षणी)
आगा khambu
आगा (See: करीणा)
आगा hungpap
आगा khyentsaru
आलु [rd, rd' riki]
आलोचना गर्दु [ri] kyēnden (Syn.: हप्काठनु)
आवश्यकता [go]
आवाज [huru, के']

आशा आसु [āasu, rewa]
आशीवाद [chhawang]
आशीवाद दिनु [mōlam gya']
इ, ॐ

लायक)
उपस्थापितमा (लामाको) श्रुतिकृति kūmdūn
उपाध्य स्नेक्षण khyātap (Syn.: सापन)
उपियाँ श्रावणी kyaśik
उन्नत uेसि phīr
उमिन्दु (See: उमन्नु)
उमालको पानी हृंडणी chhūpla'
उमालन्यु छंडविको kōl, छंडविको lhā', छंडविको lā'
उमेर लेलेंगी gonglo (Syn.: यव्य)
उन्नत uेँशैली shōr
उमन्न (See: जलमान्न)
उमन्नु बर्णमा khōl
उल्लो श्रेणि phīlok, श्रेणि pītsarma, श्रेणि phīlokpa
उमाल गन्नु (See: अनुयाय गन्नु)
उँबी श्रेणि nāa
उसको लेलें khore
उसले (See: उ)
उससे लेलें chikpa
उसमें लेलें khōngpa
उँहसे लेलें khōwa
उँहले उँहले तरवार thangpo thangpo
उँहले उँहले तरवार ऐमुंग
उँहले तरवार khorong
उँहले तरवार kāl
उँहले phāl
उँहले जोशमा nāama
उँहले कपडा जोशमा nāmbu
ऋ , ए , ओ

ऋण kha chhaawa
एउटा बेला jik
एक मिठा chik
एक एक गरेल re re re| re re khyani
एक कहोड  khyā sāya
एकएक re re
एकासे सेवल क्याह्न pu chha nyōmpu
एकसारो हाथ kyi ngma
एकले चिक्रंग
एको चुच्चिक kūkyang
एघार chū chūchik
ऐना gya lung
ओखर केले kötre
ओछ्यान ma tēn

ओछ्यान ma maasa
ओछ्यान लगाउन maasa tēn
ओठ धूल chāa
ओढार phūk
ओरालो thul
ओलिन् (See: झतु)
ओठा छाप sāyā sāyā sāyi kūkta
ओठी sāyā sōrtup
ओला sū sū
ओसी नामग चु पो nāmgang
ओजार (See: हितयार)
ओतारा लामा trūlkhu
ओघार mēn
केहि पलि गुफ्फा| khangsang
केहि पहिले गाड़ी| khartse
केहि मात्रामा डेर्में| tséechik
कैल्लो न्यासों| zaptsi
को श्लो| sū
kोइला अस्फों| söltok
कोग्नो| tshāng
कोट्नाङ्गनु (See: कल्याणु)| kōtra
kोदालो भै| tōktsi
कोदो| gyar
कोपरा डेर्में| chhaptok
कोसिस गड्डु न्यास| ham khyi
कोसेली| kyēka
कोहि पलि ग्ऩु| sūsang
कोङ्गा| shō
k्यामरा| kêmra
क्क्रमशः| rjmpa
क्कोध| thrōwo
क्षति (See: हाति, हार)
k्षती (See: हार)
k्षमता गुत्थ| khatap न्यास| jćntang (Syn.: शक्ति)
ख

खच्छर (thre)
खत्रनाक (See: अद्व्यारो)
खन्नु (See: खोन्नु)
खन्नाट्नु (See: हालन्नु)
खवर (पुञ्जान्नु) len lap
खज्ञा (का)
खरवारी (See: घोसवारी)
खरानी (क्यांडु) thaltsam
खरायो riwong
खस-ढुंगा अर्काया empak
खरानी (पुञ्जान्नु) drosung gya’
खरानी धर्पुङ्ग drosung
खलाँती buta
खस्तिन्नु (See: घटन्नु)
खस्त्रुङ्ग lhum
खसु (ख्यांडु) phising
खसो ख्योन्पु khyongpu
खाइगदो ख्योन्पु ngā thronpu
खाजा (zara)
खात (See: छात)
खाना खाना sama, खाना shalak (H),
खाना sōl (H)
खाना खात्रुङ्ग sama sa, सा,
खाना she (H)
खाने खाने खाने खाने खाने shaga
खाली सोंग्पा tōngpa
खाली खाटुटा खाटुटा kāa jenpa
खाल्टो (See: बरफ)
खाल्टो धर्मो क्योंकुण kyōngkyong

खाल्टोमा गाड़नु क्योंकुण mīkdung gya’
खाल्टो क्योंकुण mīkdung
खास गरी kāngten
खित्ता कोडुङ्ग गोट्रा shōr
खित्ता हुनू बिन्ङ्ग्याना shedang lang
खित्ता बिन्ङ्ग्या shedang
खिसी गन्नु ख्यांडु मार्चक
खुकैङ्ग्याप khyurpa
खुको हुनू उयाराव throl
खुट्टा kāngpa, खाना shap
खुदा खाना silma
खुदी (See: हत्यारा)
खुदु खुदु khumbu
खुसीनी खाना mārtsi
खुला खुला khyu yemu
खुलालाको खाना पेचा pēcha
खुस्ती खुस्ती खुस्ती lō djmu
खुस्ती हुनू प्याराको gaa lang (Syn.:
ग्रत प्राठ्यन्त)
खुसीली ग्रन्थ खाना chhāmdral
खुसीली खुसीली मानू खाना chhāmdral gya’
खेतबार (ख्यांडु)
खेताला (See: पम्म)
खेती खाना सापाशी laaka
खेप खाना pāla, खेप khyēp, खेप tsīmi
ख्यानु ख्यानु tsīmi tsē
खोकनू खोकनू lō gya’
खोजनू खोजनू tshöl
खोप्नु सैक्ष kō’
खोर ल्यां lhāa
खोला (See: नदी)

खोले kyū
खोलनु bg(t) (Syn.: फुकाल्नु, रोप्नु)
ग घ

गदी हैँ thrī
gadha ḍū phunggu
galātasāṃ gāṅṣaṅa
galāth (See: बालात)
gariruṣaṣṭeṣu pērangu (Syn.: कमजोर)
garasānu ṭruṣṭeṣu khyaa-ning śin

galāthsāṃ lāk
garpo jippa
gānal mishnu chhō'
gānal nāsakānu ṭjuṣṭi khyā ma khyā
gānā thāmyā ṭaṅkā nāng (H)
garpoṭe ṭāṃṭeṣu phjiim
gānal laṅkā ṭuṣṭeṣu ṭrungu
garpoṭe (See: ओङ्घ्राण)
garpo galāthā ṭuṣṭeṣu nār, ṭuṣṭeṣu nyē
garpoṭe ṭāṃṭeṣu (See: माफ़ माघ्नु)
garpoṭe ṭuṣṭeṣu nārīṭru
gānal ṭuṣṭi gyancha
garpoṭe ṭuṣṭeṣu ṭuṅg rīngpu
guṅ gā thru
guṅko ṭīṅg ṭuṣṭeṣu jenpi
guṅko chhāndi
guṅko ṭuṣṭeṣu dāpur
gāral phāmāng, phāmu
gāral phāmāng phalang
galāvāstu sūruṣakā chhunγma
galāvāstu ṭālme ṭuṣṭeṣu dākpa
guṅ yul
guṅko yulγma yulγyimi
galāthā (See: रोङ्घ्रु)
galāthā phaṭet guṇaṃ gākṣaṃ
galāthā drampha
galāth guṅ khoṣṭeṣu ngophur guṇa', ṭuṣṭeṣu

galāth nū ṭuṣṭeṣu ṭuṅγa, ṭuṣṭeṣu laptak guṇa', ṭuṣṭeṣu kāpkyiin (H)
galāth guṇaṃ dukpa
galāth (See: कठिन)

galāth guṇaṃ chhargu'
galāth gānū (See: समालु)
galāth gānū lū
galāth guṇaṃ lū thū' lū līng
guṇa (See: gūnaṃsār)
guṇa guṇaṃ guṇaṃ sāippak
gūnaṃsār guṇaṃ pūutse' (Syn.: guṇa)
guṇa (See: पटक)
guṇaṃ sāippak guṇaṃ līhaŋ
guṇaṃ sāippak sāhep (Syn.: sīksaṃ)
guṇaṃsār guṇaṃ ngārmu
guṇaṃsār chhā ngārmu
guṇaṃsār guṇaṃ sāippak sāippak nagtruk
guṇaṃsār sāippak sāippak sūru khāmbuk, sūru
galāuṣeṣu (Syn.: sīksaṃ) thīrm la mōndro
galāuṣeṣu jīwī jīwu
galāuṣeṣu ru
galāuṣeṣu sāng-nang sāŋ-ni
galāuṣeṣu sāng
galāuṣeṣu (See: सुतक)
galāuṣeṣu (See: चौपाञ्च)
गोबर [chēe]
गोर [lāng]
गोरे [trēlung]
गोलेखो [kyirmu]
गोला (See: वृत/कार)
गोलखून [mīk kāru]
गोलखुन (Syn.: बैठक)
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গোলখূন (See: বৈঠক)
च चाँडो (See: िछटो) िचउ डो (See: लोभ) िचतुवा (See: िनहँीखो) िचिनया (Syn. : िचिनी) िचिपो (Syn. : िचिन्ता) िचिन्तु िटा
चिलाउनु shũ saur
cिलो श्वूस्ह्रृः nümtsi, श्वग्ाः shaktṣi
cिद्धो श्वग्ाः thrnunggge, श्वग्ब्स्श् silu, silwu
cिंसो हुनु श्वग्ब्स्श् sil
चिहान चुर थुर्सा
चिहा लगाउनु होण्डो ताआ gya'।
चीन होण्डो gyanak
चीरा (See: चएकको)
चुक्रुकाउनु श्वह्व फाआ khyī
चुक्रुकी श्वह्व phāawa
चुच्चो होण्डो chūptok
चुद्रुन् (See: माइन्दु)
चुप लागा होण्डो श्वह्व tsūm khyī
चुम्बन् होण्डो pũka, pūkok
चुम्बन् गन्धु श्वह्व pũka khyī
चुरोट (See: सुर्नी)
चुलो श्वह्व thāp
चुलो बाटुनु श्वह्व lhaama lha'।

चुलो ४३७ lhaama
चुसाउनु (See: चुसतु)
चुसतु जिप
चुपचाप यश्य खाआ rackpa
चेरनुकु ५४४ ngūlzin
चेरारे यश्य खाआ khā khāamu
चेला (See: शिब्ज)
चोटी (See: खेप)
चोर यङ्र्स्ख्ट् र्स्ल lakpa ringpu, ४३७ kūrma
चोर आइला स्कुर्स्ल zuptok
चौआइ चश्ण shang
चौध मुङ्झी chūpshi
च्याऊ श्वशृः shāmung
च्यातिको श्वशृः shāawa
च्यातितु श्वशृः shāa
च्यातु श्वशृः shō’
च्यापिनु श्वशृः chūr
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छो (See: लठ्ठी, लंटो)
छालो (See: कुर्ठीलो)
छास (See: लहे)
छासो khye
छालफल (See: कुराकाली)
छालफल गाँव (See: कुराकाली गाँव)
छास्तु kēya|gēp
छासो kēya|kyipruk
छाती kēya|thēkok
छादलु kēya|kyū'
छाना kēya|thōk
छानु kēya|tsē', vēk|dam
छाप kēya|thēsi
छाने त्वचक kēya|pārwa
छाप kēya|kōo, kē|pāu
छिटो kēya|thrmpu
छिन्नु kēya|chh(t)
छिमे kēya|khyṃtsi
छिनल्नु (See: छन्नु)

छिनाल्नु (See: उन्नु)
छिविर kēya|thrātra pātra
छुचो kēya|ngā theengge
छुट्टी kēya|tshūtri
छुट्टे (See: बेघले)
छुट्टाल्नु (छल्नु)
छुन्नु kēya|rk
छुरा kēya|thrjik
छुरी (सानो) kēya|tāpdrī
छुरी kēya|chhūrwi, chhūrpi
छउ kēya|thāma
छउगामा (See: नजिक)
छउक्नु (See: छानी श्युन्नु)
छउपत्र गाँव kēya|thrāl
छउ भुङ्क्नु thērme
छउडाल्नु kēya|shū
cछउडाल्नु (See: पठाल्नु, राख, ढाक्नु)
छउरी (See: केरी)
छउरी (See: केरी)
झ

जवाफ jaalen (H)
जवाफ दिनु (See: उत्तर दिनु)
जस्ते हैंलें chhindok (Syn.: मिल्दोजुल्दो)
जन्तरहो झाँस | khanisang, झाँस (H) | khanilang
जहा (See: परिवार)
जहिले पनि khasan | namlang
जहिले नम nam
झाँच गर्नु (See: परिक्षण गर्नु)
झाँच गर्नु (See: परिक्षण गर्नु, हेंदु)
झाँच (See: परिक्षण)
झाँच हुनु khyēwa lang
झाँच dro
झाँच झी shē
झाँच हुनु डेन
झाँच झी sōpu
झाँच झी gyal
झाँच झी (See: जीवन)
झाँच झी chēla
झाँच झी khê ling
झाँच झी gen
झाँच झी लिनु khê ling
झाँच झी मस्कनु
झाँच झी tshē, झी kütse
झाँच झी gyrok
झाँच पाता pāta
झाँच (See: बकला)
झाँच झु झु zuta, झुझु shablam (H)
झाँच (See: बकला)
झाँच झी shēk
त, त्रा

तकमा (See: पदक)
तखता कर्मा/ phaate
tटकङ्क रा/ raa
tटकमक्षण गर्नु ् त्रम्क न्शु/ ngoms kū(t)
tटकमक्षण (See: देखावटी)
tटकमक्षण गर्नु ् त्रम्क न्शु/ ngoms kū(t)
tटकाल खोँला/ malok(Syn.: तुरन्त)
tटलरी डोकी/ jenta, jonta
tटपभी छोँहे/ gomchen
tटपस्वी घन/ riptropa
tटपाई होरो, दक्पु/ horong, दक्पु
tटपाईहर ल्हेंग्या/ lhēngya
tटमासा ल्मु/ shrilmu
tटया पानु (See: निकालनु)
tटया हुनु झोँकी/ chōm
tटयारी गर्नु धारधारी/ thrandrik khyi
tटयारी धारधारी/ thrandrik
tटयारी धारधारी/ sölwa
tटराई श्री/ gya
tटस्नी जर्मा, जर्मु, तुभेंताई/ phum pheza
tटसारुनु (See: दर देखाउनु)
tटसिलु (See: दराउनु)
tटय पानु/ maamo, त्रुम्का wok-la
tटलिसागर श्री/ mar
tटलस (See: न्यालो)
tटसिया (See: फोटो)
tटसो ठाँडी, ठाछु/ throlmu
tटामु ठें/ thēn
tटायले श्रेष्ठ। श्रेष्ठ। यन्सी/ si-naang, श्रेष्ठ। श्रेष्ठ।

naang

तपके ल्न्सु/ tāpkyo
tमा श्री/ saa
tता श्रुस्त्रा/ kārma
tतारिख (See: विरान)
tताजु लोम/ lōm
tताल तसो/ tsō
tतलिम दिनु झुँझुँ झोरो, जोंदार क्यो।
tतल्ला ल्न्सु/ golcha
tतम्बा ल्न्सु/ balnakpa
tतिनु, तिकोण ल्न्सु/ sursum
tतिकेत तेकी/ phec'
tतिकेती तेकी/ phepa
tतिमी ल्न्सु| khyerong
tतिमोहर ल्न्सु| khyirang
tतिमोहरको ल्न्सु| khyre
tतिमो पेशया/ khyre
tतिकोण ल्न्सु/ kómpa
tतिकोण तानु/ श्रुस्त्रा| khā kóm
tती ठ्यो/ thjwa
tतीन गाउँ/ sūm
tतीन वर्षागत तेकी| guning
tतीनमाले सार्डेना श्रुस्त्रा| dramnyang
tतीनया तर धारधारी| nēkore
tतीस ताँतेङ्क झिल्लिका| khalpera nyī, झुँझुँ| sūmchu
tतुल्लो (See: तिङ्ग)
tतुलेत गाउँ/ tumpi
tतुरन्त तेकी| shārkyak
tतुल्ला गर्नु ् ल्षु/ dūr
तुलनामा (See: भेल्दा)
तुसारो phamak
तेज nggr
तेस khrē'
तेस्याओ kyōng
तेल num
तेह nangshu chūksum
तोकेगोला throkpi gola
तील jiyang

तीमिया rumal
त्यसो भएंगा khyasin
त्यागु pōng
त्यान्दो nyangma
त्यो thī
त्रास ngāngtrak (Syn.: डर)
डुटि (See: गल्ली)
थ द ध

थकथकी (See: चुक्चुकी)
थकित हुन (क्षेत्रन्) en chē(t)
थपक chē tōke
थकनु नूँ|
थमकक्षण dramchak
थकनु (See: कामनु)
थामस chhadam
थाक लगाउनु isē
थाङक thangku
थाल द्रेरक dgman, गाँव kātir
थििनु (See: द्वारम्)
थुक chēmak
थुक्पा thukpa
थुपानु (See: द्वारम्) थाकलगाउनु
थोपा thīwa
थोरै (See: अपित, सानो)
द/gछ6ओता; lshe
d/gछ6ओण [}k
lhô

d/gछ6ष/gछ6ओणा !q ~9m,k kūyin,
8K {;~0k dre lwa (Syn.: लामालाई)
द/gछ6ष/gछ6ओणा chhērpa
d/gछ6उहने yāawa
द/gछ6उछ/gछ6उच्छ chārchu , शो
dाँ भा sā
dाङ अहा ईक

dाङ (See: अस्यगुर)

dानु जुङ ईजु
dाता दीक्षक jindak
dाचित्य (See: जिम्रेरी)

dालने धहा yāawa
dाङे ईक्षु gyau
dिङशो इड्रें phītok, भैक्रेसुभा nyimi
khungla
dिङक दीक्ष ईक्षु kyōnang
dिङक गराउनु (See: विरोल्लु)
dिङक हुन लेध्रे shgtrel
dिङक्त हुन दीक्ष ईक्षु kyōkye lang
dिङक्ताई दीक्ष ईक्षु kyōke
dिङै दीक्ष ईक्षु, अल्लो ईक्षु, अल्लो ईक्षु

dिङ ईक्षु nyima, जाभा zā
dिङ ईक्षु tēr, ती बिन (past tense), ताङ्न nāng
(H)
dिङभाग ङ्चिल lēta
dिङथा उम्बाहु धहा kyākpa shōr
dिङथा गाँहु धहा kyākpa tōng
dिङथा धहा kyākpa
dिङथा धहा ōng

dश लाङ धहा| lāk chū thāmpa, ईण chhhwa
dश हजार ुहाई| hazar chū thāmpa
dशाम phrcha
dशिङ्स दीक्ष ईक्षु yikcha
dशी नाङ हु kārchu , शो
dाँ भा sā
दुःख दिनु (See: सास्त्ती दिनु)
duṅ gājesh nyū
dुई पन्ट (See: दोहोरी)
duṅgūna ṣeṇ dāp
dुःख दिनु (See: सास्त्ती दिनु)
duṅbhāmar ṣuṇ ṣeṇ nyūṅgshi (H)
dुःखहर हुः suk
dुःख (See: वेससी लाभनु)
dुःखदेश homa
dुःख दुःख नेजः Je
dुर्लभ (See: पातलो) न्यरेज़ nygrme
dुर्लभदुःखदुःख durpin, ṣeṇ gyangshel
dुर्लभ (See: विल्दोजुद्दो)
dुर्लभ (See: दुर्लभ)
dुर्लभाय ग्भः khg’
dुर्लभ (See: नयाईले)
dुर्लभवहर (See: हेपाइ)
dुर्लभवहर गनुः (See: हेपणु)
dुर्लभी ṣeṇ nāma
dुर्लभ (See: फोहर)
देखाउनु भक्षः den (See: जैचाउनु)
देखावटी (See: अस्थियर)
देखु भक्षः ठोंग
dेख्रे भक्षः yēnpa (Syn.: उल्टो)
dेखी भक्षः lhāmu
dेखी देखला ह्ल hā
dेख भक्षः lungpa
dोकान (See: पसल)
दोधारमा गनुः (See: अन्योलमा पन्नु)
दोष ह्लो keṅ
दोहोरीनु ङिङ ह्लो le’ gya’

दोहोरी ङिङ nyilok
dोहोराउनु (See: दोहोरिनु)
धन (See: सम्पति)
धनी ह्लो chukpu
dनु म्जः ju
dनु बाण ṣeṇ da
dन्युन ह्लो thrin chhērmu
dन्युवाद ह्लो thūuche, ṣeṇ hṛche
dलल्ल chhōo (Syn.: पुण्य)
dलल्लशाला ह्लो dronkang
dाङो ह्लो श्रृतो श्रुतो श्रुतो thrin chhērmu
dाङोवाद ह्लो thūuche, ṣeṇ hṛche
dलल्ल chhōo (Syn.: पुण्य)
dलल्लशाला ह्लो dronkang
dाङो ह्लो lhāwa
dाङोला बनाउनु (See: रगडनु)
dधारिक सम्बद्धता ह्लो chhōoluk
धारिक विचारधारा ह्लो chhōosem
धारिक त्वक्त ह्लो chhōowa
dिव गनुः ळो ngom
dु तृत् thuta
dु (See: सुर)
dुन्तृत् trū(t)
dुप ळो pōo, ल्ग्यां sāa
dुलो ङिङ ठाला, ल्ग्यां dyl, ल्ग्यां शिमु
धेर भक्षः mangmu, ल्ग्यां ऐला (Syn.: प्रशस्तट, ल्ग्यां)
धेर ्ग्सं ngang-gyi’
ध्याल गनुः ळो gom
ध्याल ह्लो ङिङ lāndar
ध्यासो ङिङ threkpa
न

नककल गर्दू नूर्सिन्| lumu sē(1)
नवकली हूर्सिन्| zurma
नवको लुर्सिन्| sātra (Syn.: फोटो)
नगनन् छुर्सिन्| nāngchung
नड् देशैसिन्| sērmung
नड्गाले सिंयो्तु देशैसिन्| barsang dep
नजिक छुर्सिन्| tsāa-la
नव बने सेन् सेत्| sín-mīnsin
नदी नार्सिन्| tsāngpu
नपाले बि सेन्| körmu
नपालो इस्सिन्| jangpa
नचे देशैसिन्| khälpera ngā, ्रुर्सिन्| gunchu
नमालन्/सेन्| khā me nyen, अर्सिन्| नो chhō
नम् देशैसिन्| nyāmchung
नयाँ देशैसिन्| sāmpa
नयाँ दोर् देशैसिन्| pēsar
नयाँ बनालन् देशैसिन्| sāmpa zo
नयाँ वार् देशैसिन्| losar
नरम् बोकूलान् देशैसिन्| bolten
नरम् देशैसिन्| jampu (See: चिप्लो, कमलो)
नरम् देशैसिन्| trākshok
नरम् धोबिनवन् देशैसिन्| khā jampu
नरामो देशैसिन्| khokpu
नर् देशैसिन्| nyāla
नर् देशैसिन्| nars
नली हाउट देशैसिन्| ngardong
नट् (See: नासिन्)

नसक्कू अर्सिन्| नो mō chhō
नसा नू| tā
नहर नू| kā
नाइतो नू| lhē
nाक देशैसिन्| nāung
नाघु देशैसिन्| gom
नाइगो देशैसिन्| pērtangma
नाघ देशैसिन्| shabru
नाहु देशैसिन्| shabru gya', देशैसिन्| chhōm
नाथक देशैसिन्| naattrak
nाति देशैसिन्| naati
nातिती देशैसिन्| naatini
नातेदार देशैसिन्| tshāngka (See: आफनत)
nाघ देशैसिन्| chhēung
नानु देशैसिन्| thap
nाफा देशैसिन्| khēpsang
nाम् देशैसिन्| ming
nासिन् देशैसिन्| nyam
nिकालन् देशैसिन्| den (Syn.: फुकालन्)
nिके अर्सिन्| alachik
nिको (See: छुटकारा)
nिगालो देशैसिन्| nyāngma
nिघो देशैसिन्| tsīr
nिजी मर्सिन्| gerkı
nिनालन् देशैसिन्| nyāla shōr, निन्द्रलन्| nyī' gal
nिद्रा देशैसिन्| nyī' thrōo, निन्द्रलन्| nyī' nyīsok gya'
nिद्रा मर्सिन्| nāl (H)
निधार मृत्यु trāla
निन्दा गर्नु mā' mō' khyi
निन्दा mō'
निर्म्नु श्लोष क्षेत्र nāl (H)
नियरत्न गर्नु ओन्ग्ला धु
नियम (See: न्याय)
निरर्थक छ्हेर घु निर्माण गर्नु उषाण माइ थाके
निर्देश (See: मालमुक)
निर्मल छुँग छिङ्की ngūnpu
निलो छुँग छिङ्की ngūnpu
निर्भिक (See: पक्का)
निर्भिक गर्नु (See: पक्का गर्नु)
निर्भिकन्त (See: उपक)

मिसालि न्त्र hāsu
मिसप (See: पुरक्कु)
मिलेउ योजन छुँग छिङ्की nyétsol
नीलो मुगार यु यु त्सम tshā
नीलो ख्द्र छिङ्की jaatsa
नीलो (१०६) ख्द्र छिङ्की nupri
नेता छुँग छिङ्की pēnpu
नेपाल छिङ्की nepal
नुकी (खचाच) yōkmu
नोट छिङ्की lgr
नोट छिङ्की gu
न्यायौ रूसा छिङ्की riumung
न्याय छिङ्की thrim
पूजाको स्थान (See: मण्डप)
पूजाको (See: गुम्बा)
पूरा लुनु उँच घुशु thrup
पूरात नाम shār
पूल (See: साँघ)
पेट (See: भूंड)
पेट्री नाम kāra
पूजाकोठा (See: गुम्बा)
पूरा (See: प्रसन)
शारङ्ग (See: धाररङ्ग)
पेट (See: भूंड)
पैचो पानु (See: सापट)
पैचोन्ननु (See: सापट)
पैसा (See: त्रेंगका)
पोको पानु (See: ताल)
पोखर (See: ताल)
पोखर आँक (Syn.: जलाउनु)
पोशाक, नाम sa
पोषण chū
pोहोर साल nāmpa
प्रकाश नाम ho, नाम dangka
प्रकृति रङ्गु rangjiung (Syn.: स्वभाव)
प्रजा शैली mīṣir

प्रतिज्ञा गर्नु (See: कसम खानु)
प्रतिच्छानिशान thragkha
प्रतिलिपि बनाउनु भुङ्ग shū
प्रतिस्पर्धा नाम gyaktre
प्रमुख (See: नेता)
प्रयोग नयम्त्रेख्न nyamtsi'
प्रयोग गर्नु धैर्य thö (Syn.: काममा लगाउनु)
प्रवेश दिनु (See: प्रवेश दिनु)
प्रशंसा नाम ngosu, बोल्मू töre
प्रशंसा गर्नु धैर्य töre lōng, धैर्य ngosu tōng
प्रशस्त धैर्य bāk, धैर्य bang-nga, धैर्य bolmu
प्रश धैर्य thrjwa, धैर्य kāndri (H)
प्रसाद धैर्य chinlap
प्रहरी (See: सिपाही)
प्रकृति (See: प्रकृति)
प्राचीन कालमा धैर्य thangpo ngōnla
प्रण धैर्य shrōk
प्रास गर्नु धैर्य drup (Syn.: पाउनु)
प्राचीन (See: मन्त्र)
प्रेतात्मा (See: वायु)
प्याख अथवा अप्सोक (See: भुल्ला)
फ़ाराक \( k\) hūru
फ़ाराक \( m\) thālmu
फ़ाराक \( s\) phārak
फ़ारिकलो \( g\) ngarma
फ़ारिकलो \( g\) hūnu (See: विड़िङ्गलिन)
फ़ारिकलो \( g\) ngarma
फ़ारिकलो \( g\) hūnu (See: विड़िङ्गलिन)
फ़ारिकलो \( g\) ngarma
फ़ारिकलो \( g\) hūnu (See: विड़िङ्गलिन)
फ़ारिकलो \( g\) ngarma
फ़ारिकलो \( g\) hūnu (See: विड़िङ्गलिन)
फ़ारिकलो \( g\) ngarma
फ़ारिकलो \( g\) hūnu (See: विड़िङ्गलिन)
फ़ारिकलो \( g\) ngarma
ब

बापड़ा क्रमेश लिङ्का
बजारा श्रीमाल द्रामसा
बजाटु श्रीमाल ल्योप
बेल्टा आँ-नगा (Syn.: शिरु)
बेल्टनु श्रीमाल फुँ
बजार श्रीमाल बजार, हार
बर्जी श्रीमाल हगा गगा, मामा गगा
बर्ले दोरिझे
बाटानु योप (Syn.: बस्तनु)
बाटानु न्ल्याई चाँ
बाटानु श्रीमाल ट्सहार, फेल, फसा फहर
बाटानु (See: बस्तनु)
बाटास (See: हाबा)
बाटी बालनु बृहदी बृहदी बृती पार
बाटी बृहदी बृती
बाटमास चोर्पा, फोनियो टॉक्ट्रोक
बाटानु बृहदी बृहदी
बाटिरो दोरिझे तारी
बाट गन्तु ववृहदी चाँ काम दम
बाट गन्तु (ढोका ढोका) गो चेती(t)
बाटिकोबी बृहदी बृहदी बृहदी बृहदी बृहदी
बाटुक श्रीमाल मेवाक
बाटू श्रीमाल सर्का, फसा छ्हारम
बाटिका दुर्वृहदी रुमाङ
बाटीटिया फ्रैमो फियाप
बाटियो श्रीमाल छ्हो छ्हेर्मु (Syn.: मजबुत, फूलियो)
बाटनु बृहदी बृहदी बृहदी बृहदी
बाचनु बृहदी बृहदी बृहदी बृहदी बृहदी
बाचनु बृहदी बृहदी बृहदी बृहदी बृहदी
बाचस फ्रैमो गाम
बाचस फ्रैमो रामु
बाचस फ्रैमो ताक
बाचसिनु ल्यु खु्
बाचसो ल्यु गुर्क्योक
बाचछ फ्रैमो पिक्य
बाचछ (बाचछ)
बाजा बृहदी ब्गाना
बाजे ब्रह्मण (ब्रह्मण) पाला गगा, गगा

बाजे ब्रह्मण (ब्रह्मण) पाला गगा, गगा
बाटो ब्ला| lam, तेप्स्त्वध| phēplam (H)
बाटो देखाउँै| trī(t), अक्रवन| lam den
बाटो (See: चलाख)
बातमलगए| (See: बोलन्)
बातमलगा| लफ्त| lapshe'
बादल झुन्झु| mūkpa, लै| shrīn
बाठो (See: दुभाग)
बापङ् हुँै| वृत्त, नाथ, कातक, नेत्र
बाधा (See: दभा/ छै छै)
बा/ छै छैैहनुै| 8v~*v#
बा/ छै | 1{+k
बा/ छै ता| [w
बा/ छैैहनुै| kyūwa
बा/ छै| lāawa
बामपुडक झै| मिन्ठुलो तोल्ले
बार| चारी
बार| बार
बारेमा| कोरला
बाली| लोक
बालुवा| phema
बाह। (See: चलाख)
बाह।| thēp
बाह।| khāmsang
बाह।| sēn
बाह। छैैहनुै| इनु छैैह
बाह।| लोङ
बाह। छैै| khātral
बिछ्छाँ| क्वै| ding
बिजुली हेतू| bijuli, हेतू| tsīlam
बिदा (See: छूट्टी)
बिन्नी गन्नै| (See: सोधनू)
बिवेक (See: बुद्ध)
बिमार छै| natsa, ५५| ne', शुभ नी| nyungshi (H)
बियर छै| ber
बिरामी छै| nepu
बिरामी हुँै| ng, शुभ नी| nyung (H)
बिरामो| बर्माङ
बिस्वा (बैस प्रजातिका )| लाङ्गमा
बिक्षो| khapchu'
बिस्नू छै| jg(t)
बिष्णा (See: सुलो)
बिस्तै| khole khole
बिलाछै| khole phęp
बिलाछै| thropla
बिलाछै| फ्युरु
बिहरे| गन्नै| zendi khyi
बीच| khung
बीच| phar
बीचको| pharwa (Syn.: मृद्वम)
बीचमा| नपाउँै (See: जोगिनू)
बीचमा| फ्यर-फरा
बीस| क्पला| khal chik, फ्युरमा| nyishu
बुडू| हा क्षोै'
बुढापाउँै| genpa
बुढी ओला| तेह्पोक
बुढी माछै| गामा
बुढो| sānggye
बुढो| रिक्पा
बुधबार रेतमा (Syn.: चाँदा)
बुवतु हनुमान (See: अपमान)
बुजुर्ग (See: समय)
बुसो लेखन (See: लेखक)
बक्सी लेखन पेम
बोतल बोटल
बोका बोटल
बोलाउनु (धेरै)
बोली (See: भाषा)
बोनु वानु (See: वाणी)
बोसो लेखन वाणी, ले
बौलाहा नेपाली
बौलत्र क्षेत्र
बौलिन (See: गतिक)
बौलिन वाणी
भारी जिलानु रुप
भारी दुरु khyru
भारी हल्नु रुप
भारु ठोम
भाले छ्र hau
भाषा गावाब्ल त्याम्य'
भाषा (स्थानीय भाषा) nangtam (See: आवाज)
भिक्युँी (See: आवाज)
भिजेको लेप pa
भिजनु बाँ कुं bang
भित्र बुल्ला ब्यङ्त्र, ब्यङ्त्र nang-la
भिलाजु त्यā tsāk
भिन्नता एवा ēwa
भिरालो गच्छ sarmu
भी गच्छ majtsok
भुङ्गी बुल्ला ब्यङ्त्र, ब्यङ्त्र thatha
भुङ्गी बुल्ला जुंgang
भुटान बुल्ला दुरु drukyul
भुटानका बासिन्दा बुल्ला drukpa
भुटान (See: तानु)
भुल्ला बुल्ला पु matri
भुल्ला बुल्ला गोो kora गोो
भुल्ला बुल्ला नेपाली shrindri
भुल्ला गन्नु (See: गल्ली गन्नु)
भेटनु थर्र(h), ब्वाँ ब्वाँ chor (h), जाल jal
(HP)
भेका इलuk
भेला ब्वाँ mpū
भारत जिलानु ब्वाँ izmu
भारतीय ब्वाँ izmu
भारतीय जिलानु ब्वाँ izmu
भारत गोो kora
भोक लाग्नु होन्स्थल्य । lhōwa lang
भोजन (See: खाना )
भोजप्रभण्यँ tākpa
भोलि साला

भोलारिनु होन्स्थल्य khyām
भयागुता होन्स्थल्य balwa
भागमा पर्नु होन्स्थल्य thrūl
म ५१ nga
मकल लेख्नै | mglang
मकै लेख्नै | litsi
मगले खुं छैन | lóngken
मकागल यह खेठक्स | mingmar
महस्तार खेठक्स | za mingmar
मज्दुल खेठक्स | rampu
मिटिटेल खेठक्स | sānum
मण्डप खेठक्स | chhōsham
मन हानु खेठक्स | botr lu'
मनहेस (See: तराई)
मन्धयम फाण्ड्रिंग | phandring
मन्धयम स्तरको फाण्डो | dring
मन्धयान्य खेठक्स | nyirmu
मन सेमुङ्ग | sēm
मन पहाडु खेठक्स | gaa, खेठक्स | nyēe (H)
मनसाय (See: बिचार)
मन्त्र खेठक्स | ngāa, खेठक्स | mani
मन्त्र जपन खेठक्स | mōlam kyōr, खेठक्स
मन्त्रै मोलम देन
मस्यु खेठक्स | māpcha
मराउज्जन (See: तमासा)
मची खेठक्स | phap
मनू शि | shī
मर्मश गनु खेठक्स | zopgyur gya' (Syn.: वाणानु)
मन खेठक्स | chhaa
मलुलार ख्याङ्स | kyāksang
मसिनो (See: सानो, पुलो)
मसिनो ख्याङ्स | chhūrship
मसिनो ख्याङ्स | dappra
मसिनो ख्याङ्स | näktsi
मस्कु ख्याङ्स | thrūl shē(२)
महेगो ख्याङ्स | khurmu
मह रङ्ग
महल्यहे (See: नगर्न)
महल्यापृण ख्याङ्स | khāch chhērmu
महल्यहे (See: नगर्न)
महिना खेठक्स | laa, पहिलो महिना (माघ-
क्स | dawa thangpu ; दोसो खेठक्स | dawa
महिना (क्स | dawa nyīwa ; तेसो महिना (चैत- वैशाख) क्स
क्स | dawa sāmpa ; चाठो महिना
(वैशाख- जेठ) क्स | dawa jiwa ;
पाँच महिना (जेठ-असार) क्स
क्स | dawa ngāwa ; छैठो महिना (असार-
सावन) क्स | dawa thūkpa ; सातो
महिना (सावन-अटो) क्स | dawa
dīmpa ; आठो महिना (अटो-असोज) क्स
क्स | dawa gye | एको महिना
(असोज-कालिक) क्स | dawa guwa
; दसो महिना (कालिक- मक्सिर) क्स
क्स | dawa chūwa ; एकारी महिना
(मक्सिर-पूर) क्स | dawa
chūchikpa ; बाहो महिना (पूर-माघ) क्स
क्स | dawa chū-nyīwa
महिनावारी (See: रजस्वला)
मही ५५२२ | thara
मू/gओओआयीघ/gओछ0नु
ि
gो
cchhō'
 मू/gओओआय:म,k
रि
रि
रि
 मृत/gओओ9य/g466/g4छनु
#<m,~.vk 
 मृ/gओछउयु
ि
m~<mk
 मेघ
g/g46षज/g9छनु
8
Ks
#~
W
#~
dru
क gya'
 मेरो$~:{k
 nga
re,
$8mk
nye
 भक्ति (See: सक्षम)
 मैला (See: फोहोर)
 मोटरसाइकल श्रावणकाल के| बाकबाक gari

मोटो कृष्णा gyaamu
 मोती श्रीमुनि
 मोल्लोल गद्दुर सन्तु ggo du ng
 मोहित हुनु (See: भमामा पण्डु)
 मौका श्रुता mauka
 मौर/gउ4आ
 :{$~1k
 re
ngma
 मौसम गङ्घा nām
 म्याड़ (See: चुम्बन)
यार

यता उत्तर (See: सातोपाटो)
यताउता 88:88| phar tshür
yatāutra jañu 88:88 phar tshür dro
ytatāitr 88| tshūr
yatimān 88:88| dirang
yatī khaṣeṣṭi| yētri’, ētri’
Yadī 88:88| khaasi’
Yathig (See: लापती)
Yasapāli 88:88| thaling
Yedh 88:88| dge
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Yañi 88:88| drulwa
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Yī 88:88| dīva
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Yī 88:88| dī
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RY 88:88| thang. -tang
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kṣēp
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Ragdhu 88:88| dor
Ragat 88:88| thrák

Ramā (See: आनन्द)
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Rsind (See: चेक्कुक)
Rākṣṣa 88:88| dī’, dī’
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Rajadhāna 88:88| gyalṣa
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tām 88:88| gyalkap
Rāt 88:88| ngmpī
tāt 88:88| nam shrōo
tātama 88:88| nūpla
Rātī 88:88| nūp
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zēmu (Syn.: सुन्दर)
Rāmo 88:88| khamdok lēmu (Syn.: सुन्दर)
Rāmo hūnu 88:88| thr'g
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Rāp 88:88 (See: राज्य)

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लजित हुनु न्गो/लाञ्चा lang
लटटा (See: जटा)
लढी ब्वान्गा laakam
लडाई (See: युद्ध)
लडनु द्रिल
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लम्पु योङ।
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लसुन दोकपा
लहर द्रील thra
लहरे बसु द्रील thral dri'
लाख थ्राप्लाङ्चा lak chik
लामु फोङ pho'
लामार (See: दिवक, दिग्दार)
लामार हुनु (See: दिग्दार हुनु)
लाज द्री। ngotsa
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लाडो द्री। lēnkyok, मार्ग ख्युआ (Syn.:
मुख्य)
लाटोकोसेरो दृश्य hukpa
लाम ह्या lama, द्र्रा thrawa
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लिङ्गा द्र्रा likpa
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लिङ्गे बाटो भक्षण dasspā
लुकतो द्र्रा योप
लुटेस द्र्रा chhâkpa
लुन्टे को kông
लेखापाल द्र्रा tsîwa
लेख ह्या thri' (Syn.: रचनु)
लेको द्र्रा duri
लोगले द्र्रा khyōwa
लोगने ब्वान्गा मक्खा nangtsang
लोप हुनु द्र्रा yāl
लोभ (See: कन्जुस)
लोभ द्र्रा dgyap, द्र्रा ngâmsak
लोभी द्र्रा sēna chhê
लोसे द्र्रा khû thokpu
लौरो द्र्रा pherkok, phyrok
ल्याउनु (See: बोक्तु)
व

वलानु (See: भन्नु)
वन जड्गल देर हठदर| naatri'
वयसक (See: युवा)
वगाकर (See: यारकुले)
वर्ष शो. फुफु वर्ष श्रेो. kyiло,
अजिघार वर्ष श्रेो. druklo,
क्षरागो वर्ष श्रेो. yolo, घोडा वर्ष हुयो.
तो, बौद्ध वर्ष श्रेो. trillo, नुसा वर्ष हैयो.
चढ्न| chhiwa lota, गोश वर्ष हैयो. lânglo,
सुंगुर वर्ष श्रेो. phaklo, घर वर्ष हुयो.
chhâlo, भेडा वर्ष श्रेो. lâklo,
सर्प वर्ष श्रेो. drullo, बाघ वर्ष श्रेो.
को. tâklo
वर्ष श्रेो. nangsu
वर्ष श्रेो. chharwa
वल्लो ईचैङ| tshûlim
वस्नल ऋतु गोर| sōoka
वस्नल ऋतु चालक
वहादो (See: साहस)
वोक्कुड़ गनु घोर| goo
वाकाक श्रेो. kyiungma
वाचा गनुः इवियो| kē liṅg
वाचा ईयक्ष| roblang
वाचा ईयक्ष| pharmang
वारि (कोला ) हल्का| tshûr khên
वालाडुगोला श्रेो. walung
विकल्प (See: सङ्कट)
विचार झूठंक्ष| nāsam, झूठंक्ष| gongpa
विचार गनु घोर| nōo

विदेश ईङ| chhiग्या
वियारी ग्याङ्गुगा getruk
वियालय ईशीहुङ्ग| tskul
विपुत उत्पादन केन्द्र झूठंक्ष| lōkkang
विघवा झूठंक्ष| yusim
विघ ईङ्ग्व| khyitang
विमल प्रकारको झूठंक्ष| nāmin nātsok
विमान (See: हवाईजहाज)
विमानस्थल झूठंक्ष| nāmdru bapsa
विरोध गनुः झूठंक्ष| nglo'
विवश हुनु (See: बाध्य हुनु)
विवाद झूठंक्ष| khândap
विवाद (See: प्रतिस्पर्धा) झूठंक्ष| gyaktre
विवाद गनुः (See: झगडा गनुः)
विवेकी (See: वृद्धिमान)
विशेष अदालत (See: अदालत, यास गरी)
विशेषज्ञ (See: सिपाहु)
विशाल झूठंक्ष| thepa (Syn.: पत्यार)
विशाल गनुः (See: पत्यार गनुः)
विशालस (See: आदर)
विशालसिलो झूठंक्ष| khâ tērmu
विप झूठंक्ष| thûk
वीर पुरुष झूठंक्ष| pâu
वीर महिला झूठंक्ष| pâmu
वुहारी झूठंक्ष| tshām
वुताकार झूठंक्ष| kyirtumpa
वुद्र झूठंक्ष| drêwu
वृहस्पति यह झूठंक्ष| phûru
वनेश्या एक्ष| chhēmu
वैज्ञानिक झूठंक्ष| tshēnrikpa
वोलाउनु: ren
वोली (See: कुरा)
वोलाहा (See: पागल आइमाई, पागल माथे)
व्यवस्था गर्दृ (See: तयार गर्दृ)
व्यवस्थित शिश्न्की shra drikpu

व्यस्त threlmu
व्याख्या drel shé'
व्यापारी tshongpa
श, श्रा

शक्ति शुक स्थूक (Syn.: अधिकार)
शक्ति शाली श्रूक-श्रुती ऋंग छहन्नु
श्रद्धा श्रृंगार धीर थेसुम (Syn.: ईत्यादि)
श्रव्य श्रूति थुंग
शत्रु हन्तु (See: होसियारी गर्नु)
शत्रु श्रयो द्राऊ
शनि ग्रह श्रृङ्खला pënpa
शनिवार ग्रह श्रृङ्खला za pënpa
शपथ श्रृङ्खला तुः
शपथिलिनु (See: कस्म खानु)
शरणार्थी श्रृङ्खला क्याप्चिल्ला
शरद त्रुति श्रृङ्खला व्क्रिन्ति, होः
शरीर श्रृङ्खला कुसुक
शरीर श्रृङ्खला श्रृङ्खला
शष्य श्रृङ्खला फंग्पु, फंग्रो
शान्ति श्रृङ्खला khुसिम्पु
शान्ति श्रृङ्खला श्यिदे

शान्तिपूर्ण श्रृङ्खला nāawa kyīrmu
शिक्षक श्रृङ्खला लोपोन, लोवन (Syn.: गुरु)
शिक्षक श्रृङ्खला घेर्ने गर्नु
शिक्षा (See: जानन)
शिर (See: धुङ्खा)
शिशु श्रृङ्खला phţa (Syn.: वच्चा)
शिष्य श्रृङ्खला lōoma
शीत श्रृङ्खला sīlwa
शुक ग्रह श्रृङ्खला pāsang
शुक्वार ग्रह श्रृङ्खला za pāsang
शुन्य शुड़ू sūna
शुभदि दित दूर थुङ्कि thuchęn
शुभकामना श्रृङ्खला श्रृङ्खला trāshi de
eर्पि शर्रवा shārwa
श्रेय श्रृङ्खला मोता
श्रीवश्नद श्रृङ्खला tsēnden
श्रीमती श्रृङ्खला phgrmi’, ख्रृङ्खला chhirmu
सुलीइशण chharkyak
सुल्टोकर्त्तव्य ngalokpa
सुस्नित (See: व्यवस्थित)
सुस्त मनस्थिति (See: लाटो)
सु-स्वास्थ्य (See: आराम)
सुहाउ दो pāmu, द्रणā vāngāmsik
सूचना गति chhyak
सूती राख
सूर्य (See: धाम)
सेतामो शृंहृ द्रणā kyāding-ngi
सेतो त्रिकā kāru
सेवक निर्माण yökpu, श्लā lāwa, तपस्या shāpchi
सेवा गर्नु (See: समाधन)
सोर्नु (See: विवाह गर्नु)
सोझो (See: सिधा)
सोधु ह्वू thri, बु shu (h)
सोधवार नदियाक za dawa
सोलु चौकर्ण shōrung
सोस्तु व्याख्या thim
सोह चुरुक chūruk
स्तुप चोर्तन chörtan
स्थानीय व्याख्या चोर्तन shchhaawa
स्थिर ध्वनि tsökge
स्फटिक ध्वनि shēldo
स्त्वाथ ध्वनि shāu
स्वाक्षर ध्वनि shākpa
स्वाल ध्वनि kyīpchang
स्वच्छता (See: सफाइ)
स्वायत्त ध्वनि mīshi
स्वर्ग ध्वनि lhēyul
स्वदेश हुन ध्वनि throng (H)
स्वस्थ (See: आराम)
स्वाद ध्वनि thrao
स्वादलो ध्वनि shimpu
स्वास्थ्य चाँडी (See: अस्पताल)
स्वीकृति (See: अनुमति)
हात प्रयोग गरिन् अथवा कण्ठला लक्पा ग्या’
हात दितु अथवा कण्ठला लक्पा तोंग
हात कण्ठला लक्पा, कृं च्छ्वाक (H) (Syn.: भारुली)
हातकुट्टा कण्ठला कंग्लाक
हाती कृं च्छ्वा लांग्पु
हातीको दौं कण्ठला लांग्पेसा
हाति काञ्ची स्नेन
हाम फाल्नु च्छो च्छो मोण
हामी दैनिक ngiwa, देखिल ngirang, देखिल
dakpu, देखिल hgyong
हामी दैनिक ngire, देखिल hore
हां ब्हाङ्ग फाम्पु
हार्नु फाम्पह
हामलु फाम्पह’
हामा फाङ्का ् लाञ्चाव्, एक स्पुं हुरतुक, कृं च्छ’ ल्ङट
हामाकली गांक्जद्चेक्ष्मी नाम्सी
हामसिल गानु (See: पात्रु)
हिँदु फाम क्हाँ
हिँदु पन्नु फाङ्का क्हाँ ग्या’
हिँदु फाङ्का ग्याँगु gunpu
हिंजो राती कण्ठला दाङ्ग नेम्पी
हिंजो कण्ठला दाङ्ग
हिंज शिङ्गर कण्ठला khangri
हिंज चिङ्गुला सेरेक्ष चेरेक्ष सेरकेन
हिंज चिङ्गुला रु’
हिंज चिङ्गुला हिमन्सा
हिंज चिङ्गुला हिमलाय
हिंज चिङ्गुला तसी ग्या’
हुनु खी’ ग्यि
हुलाक (Syn.: हवस)  
हुलाक हुलक  
हुलसु (See: बादल)  
हदय झेंग nyīng, दुर्देश्य thūsem (H)  
हेपाइ म्युस्म्यह्यान्य nyāpho  
हेली lhā  
हेलम्बु क्षेत्र य्ल्मो yelmo  
हेलिकप्टर हेलीकप्टर हेली काप्टर

होइन भने (See: न्यू भने)  
होयो मामु  
होच्चार बोलनु चाकप्चु māra tōng  
होस (See: साल)  
होस हराउनु चाकप्चु hōn tōr  
होसीयार चाकप्चु chākpu  
होसीयार गनु चाकप्चु chākpu khyi
Appendices
Appendix 1 Transliteration

The principle of transliteration is that each letter of the Sambhota script (the Tibetan script developed by Thonmi Sambhota) is represented by a letter (or sometimes by two or three letters) of the Latin alphabet. The simplest and most commonly used transliteration system is that developed by Turrell Wylie (Wylie 1957). An advantage of this system is that it has been adopted for use in “Wylie Word”, a Tibetan font-converter created by the Tibetan and Himalayan Digital Library (THDL), hosted by the University of Virginia. With this tool, a user can highlight a span of text transliterated using the Wylie system and the Latin alphabet, and immediately convert it to the Sambhota script (or vice versa).

While transliteration enables the reader to recognize the spelling of a word, it gives no straightforward indication of how the word is pronounced in any particular Tibetic language. For that, we use a romanization system, with diacritic symbols added to indicate the tones.

In the table below, the romanized pronunciation is shown in plain text, while the Wylie transliteration is shown in italics.

Table 11: Sambhota alphabet, romanized pronunciation, and Wylie transliteration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sambhota Script</th>
<th>Romanized Pronunciation</th>
<th>Wylie Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>བཀ</td>
<td>ka</td>
<td>kha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ང མ ཆ ལ</td>
<td>cha</td>
<td>chha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ང མ ཆ ན</td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>thha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ང མ མ ཏ ད</td>
<td>pa</td>
<td>pha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ང མ ཞ མ ཏ</td>
<td>tsa</td>
<td>tsha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ང མ མ མ ཏ</td>
<td>sha</td>
<td>sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ང མ མ ཇ ཏ</td>
<td>ra</td>
<td>la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ང མ ཋ ཏ</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As an example, the Sherpa word བཀ | 'brain' is transliterated in the Wylie system as klad da.

Here, each letter of the Sambhota script directly corresponds to a letter in the Latin script: the first letter བ corresponds to k, beneath it is the letter པ transliterated as l, the vowel ང is marked by default,

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7 www.thdl.org
8 Wylie Word is available for free download from the THDL website, www.thdl.org. It is a Microsoft Word template with a Visual Basic macro which can be used in the Windows operating system. The Tibetan fonts required for use can also be downloaded from the THDL site. Wylie Word uses a slightly modified form of the Wylie system, which is referred to as the “Extended Wylie Transliteration Scheme”, or EWTS.
then comes the suffixed letter ὴ transliterated as d. This is followed by a space, which corresponds to
the dot used in the Sambhota script to show syllable boundaries. The next syllable consists of the
letter d again, with the default vowel a. Writing klad da is exactly equivalent to ꀤฤ; indeed, using
Wylie Word, one can convert automatically back and forth between Sambhota script and the Wylie
system in the Latin alphabet.

As mentioned above, it is important to remember that the Wylie transliteration does not
indicate the pronunciation of a word. For the pronunciation a romanization system is required. The
romanized pronunciation is shown between slanted lines. So, for example, the word ꀤฤ klad da is
pronounced /lēta/ in Sherpa. The transliteration klad da indicates the spelling, while the romanization
/lēta/ indicates the modern pronunciation.
Appendix 2 Choosing a script for Sherpa

Over the years, there has been considerable debate about the choice of script best suited for the transcription of Tibeto-Burman languages spoken in Nepal, which of course includes Sherpa. Some of these languages have come to be written using the Devanagari script. These include Magar, Yolmo, Jirel, Gurung, Lhomi, and Tamang. According to Chamberlain (2004: 97), “far fewer [languages] have been developed using the Tibetan script, but include work in Mugom and Sherpa”.

Noonan (2005) notes that “Until recently, Sherpa was written mostly in the Tibetan script, usually with Classical Tibetan spellings. Recent publications though are likely to be in the Devanagari script. There is a weekly newspaper, numerous teach-yourself Sherpa texts using Devanagari in varying degrees, and an online dictionary, along with some literary publications. An informal standard has been emerging using more-or-less standard Nepali orthographic conventions and thus failing to fully accommodate the phonological structure of the language.”

Some Sherpa glossaries and proverbs have indeed been published in the Devanagari script. The main reason for this is that the authors are mostly young Sherpa speakers who mastered written Nepali in school, but relatively few of them have had the opportunity to learn the Sambhota script.

The Sherpa elite, however, generally support the use of the Sambhota script. Gyurme Chodrak (2008), under the guidance of Tengpoche Rinpoche, the abbot of Tengpoche monastery, has compiled the Sherpa Dictionary, Shar pa’i tshig mdzod chen mo kun gsal me long in Sambhota script, which is thus far the most complete Sherpa language resource.

Chamberlain (2004) mentions a cooperative effort between the Sherpa Association (a Sherpa social organization in Kathmandu) and the Korea Research Institute for Languages and Culture. The Korean team proposed the use of both Tibetan and Devanagari to write Sherpa. Speaking generally about Tibeto-Burman languages spoken in Nepal, Turin (2004: 7) wrote “The advantage of Tibetan [...] is that the script at least derives from a language in the same language family (Tibeto-Burman) as many of Nepal’s indigenous and unwritten languages.” In the case of Sherpa and even Mugom, though, we are not only dealing with Tibeto-Burman languages, or even with Bodic languages, but
with languages belonging specifically to the *Tibetic family* \(^{12}\), i.e., languages directly derived from Old Tibetan and closely related to Classical Literary Tibetan.

Thus, there is a huge difference between Sherpa and, for example, Tamang or even Manangi, which are Bodic (and even Bodish) but not Tibetic languages. Sherpa, being directly derived from Old Tibetan, has in its vocabulary and its grammar regular correspondences with Classical Literary Tibetan. Thus it is possible, in more than 95% of cases, to find the Literary reflex of a Sherpa word, or, conversely, to derive the Sherpa word from a given Literary form. This is generally impossible in Tamang and Manangi, which are not Tibetic languages; in these cases, even when correspondences can be identified, they are often highly irregular.

Another obvious advantage to the use of the Sambhota script to transcribe the Tibetic languages of Nepal is that it better suits their phonology than does Devanagari.

Nepali phonology does not oppose palatal and dental-alveolar affricates and fricatives. Thus the Devanagari letter ची चा may be freely pronounced like either the ‘ch’ in *cheese* or the ‘ts’ in *cats* (in both cases without aspiration). The same is true of the letter च्छी छ्छ, which may be freely pronounced like either the ‘ch’ in *cheese* or the ‘ts’ in *cats* (in both cases with a strong aspiration). Similarly, the letter जी जा may be freely pronounced like either the ‘j’ in *jug* or the ‘dz’ in *adze*. These variations are trivial, and do not signify any difference in meaning in Nepali.

In Tibetic languages, on the other hand, the opposition between /cha/ and /tsa/ (as well as /chha/ vs. /tsha/, and /ja/ vs. /dza/ \(^{13}\)) is contrastive. They cannot be freely varied, because a difference in sound makes a difference in meaning. In the Sambhota alphabet, these different sounds are represented by different graphemes: च /chā/ vs. त्स /tsā/; च्छ /chhā/ vs. त्स्छ /tshā/; ज /cha/ vs. आ /tsha/. For example, च्छा ‘tea’ versus त्साँ ‘salt’.

Another source of confusion is the absence of an opposition between the sibilants स /sa/ and श /sha/\(^{14}\) since these two letters sound the same in colloquial Nepali. The corresponding Tibetan letters

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\(^{12}\) The classification of Sherpa is: TibetozBurman: Bodic: Bodish: Tibetic : Sherpa. The term TibetozBurman refers to a macro-family of more than 350 languages, while the terms Bodic and Bodish refer respectively to groups and subgroups of the TB macrofamily. Tibetic languages, which are also commonly referred to as “Tibetan dialects” or sometimes “Central Bodish”, constitute again a subgroup of the Bodish group and are very closely related because they all derive from Old Tibetan. To take a comparison, although it is true that English belongs to the Indo-European macrofamily, it is much more informative to say that it belongs to the West group of the Germanic family.

\(^{13}\) In the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), these sounds correspond to the symbols written in brackets: ch [tʃ], chh [tʃh], j [dʒ], ts [ts], tsh [tʃh], dz [dʒ].

\(^{14}\) In IPA: s [s], sh [ʃ]. Written Nepali distinguishes these sounds but colloquial Nepali does not.
\( ś/sā/ \) and \( ś/šā/ \) are always distinguished. In Tibetan \( ś/sā/ \) means ‘land, place’, while \( ś/šā/ \) means ‘meat’.

Thus the Sambhota alphabet is better suited for the transcription of Tibetic languages spoken in Nepal (and elsewhere) because it uses different letters for different sounds in cases where Devanagari may use the same letter for different sounds. The Sambhota alphabet makes the distinctions which are relevant to the spoken Tibetic languages.

Finally, the Sambhota alphabet has a long tradition of use for the transcription of tone languages. Based on established conventions, a reader will know immediately, from the letters at the beginning of a syllable, whether the syllable should be pronounced with a high or low tone. This is not the case for Devanagari; since Devanagari has not traditionally been used to write tone languages, there are no established and widely accepted conventions, and each author may make his or her own decisions. For example, Jirel, a tone language closely related to Sherpa, has been recently transcribed using the Devanagari script by Esther Strahm and Anita Maibaum (2005). The authors have decided not to mark the tones for Jirel, except when they are contrastive (They indicate the tones only in the romanization). Tones that are not contrastive are not marked at all. The consequence is that when a native speaker of Jirel reads a text in Devanagari, s/he can produce the right tones only if s/he already knows the words.\(^{15}\)

In conclusion, the use of the Devanagari script for Sherpa (and for other closely related languages such as Jirel) – unless adapted according to a general consensus – would produce a great deal of confusion between the palatal and dental affricate series (ts vs. ch), as well as between high and low tones.

Apart from the above linguistic arguments, the choice of the Sambhota script over the Devanagari script for the transcription of Sherpa is also motivated by historical, cultural, and religious factors. Sherpas share Vajrayana Buddhism – the dominant religion of the region – with Tibetans and other ethnic groups in Ladakh, Bhutan, and Sikkim. The core texts of this religion are written using the Sambhota script. The Sherpa also share with Tibetans other fundamental aspects of culture such as food, traditional architecture, medicine, way of life, etc. While the Sherpa people have developed their own unique and robust identity, they also share considerable cultural and linguistic affinity with other Himalayan communities such as Yolmo, Nubri, Dolpo, Mugum, Lopas, etc.\(^{16}\). The choice of the Sambhota script as a common writing system will not only preserve the Sherpa language but also strengthens ties with the other Himalayan groups.

\(^{15}\) There is no rule that the Jirel reader can use to infer the tones from the Devanagari spelling.

\(^{16}\) All these communities speak Tibetic languages.
Appendix 3  The main phonological and morphological characteristics of the Sherpa language

In this Appendix we describe some of the main phonological and morphological characteristics of Sherpa, primarily by contrasting them with Classical Literary Tibetan and Modern Standard Tibetan. For Sherpa speakers, this section will facilitate the learning of Literary Tibetan, the language in which the Vajrayana Buddhist canon is written. Conversely, for Tibetan speakers, it will facilitate the learning of Sherpa, or will simply give a better understanding of the relationship between Sherpa and Tibetan. The basic vocabulary is common to the two languages, and in most cases, when a Sherpa word has a different origin from its equivalent in Standard Spoken Tibetan or modern Ü-Tsang dialects, it nevertheless still has a cognate in Classical Literary Tibetan. The only exceptions are a few borrowings from Nepali, English, or neighbouring Tibeto-Burman languages.

The phonological and morphological differences between Sherpa and Standard Spoken Tibetan are quite limited. They are most significant in the area of verbal morphology, which is discussed in section 3 below.

1. The phonemic system

The chart below shows the correspondences between the romanization used to indicate Sherpa pronunciation in this dictionary, and the pronunciation as indicated by the International Phonetic Alphabet (the IPA). When the romanization symbol is different from the IPA, the IPA symbol is shown in square brackets. When there are two IPA symbols in square brackets (as for z, j and h), it means that the letter corresponding to romanization may freely be pronounced in two different ways.
Table 12: Sherpa Consonants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Labial</th>
<th>Dental alveolar</th>
<th>Retroflex</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plosive</strong></td>
<td>voiceless</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>tr [t]</td>
<td>ky [j]</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aspirated</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>thr [th]</td>
<td>khy [ch]</td>
<td>kh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voiced</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>dr [d]</td>
<td>gy [j]</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affricate</strong></td>
<td>voiceless</td>
<td>ts</td>
<td>ch [ʧ]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aspirated</td>
<td>tsh</td>
<td>chh [ʧh]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fricative</strong></td>
<td>voiceless</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>shr [ʃ]</td>
<td>sh [ʃ]</td>
<td>h [h/ɦ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>voiced</td>
<td>z [z/ʤ]</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>j [ʤ/ʤ]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lateral</strong></td>
<td>voiceless</td>
<td>lh [ɭ]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>voiced</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nasal</strong></td>
<td>voiced</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ny [n]</td>
<td>ng [ŋ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glide</strong></td>
<td>voiced</td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>y [j]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Sherpa consonants distinguish the following places of articulation: bilabial, dental alveolar, retroflex, palatal, velar, and glottal. Concerning the manner of articulation, the plosives (excepted for the glottal) exhibit a systematic opposition between voiceless unaspirated, voiceless aspirated, and voiced unaspirated sounds. For the affricates there is an opposition between voiceless unaspirated and voiceless aspirated. For the fricatives (except for the glottal) and the laterals, there is an opposition between voiceless and voiced. There are four places of articulation for nasals: labial, dental, palatal, and velar. There are two glides: labial and palatal.

The romanization indicating the pronunciation of Sherpa vowels is shown in the chart below. Where appropriate, the IPA symbols are also indicated.

Table 13: Sherpa Vowels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>front</th>
<th>central</th>
<th>back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unrounded</td>
<td>rounded</td>
<td>rounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closed</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ü [y]</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medium</td>
<td>e [ɛ/ɛ]</td>
<td>ö [ɔ]</td>
<td>o [ɔ/ɔ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open</td>
<td>a [ə/ʌ]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Phonological correspondences of Literary Tibetan in Sherpa

As mentioned in the Introduction, the Sherpa language is derived from Old Tibetan, a language spoken at the time of the Tibetan Empire\textsuperscript{17}, more than one thousand years ago. Since Old Tibetan is very closely related to Classical Literary Tibetan\textsuperscript{18}, it is very convenient to compare Sherpa and Literary Tibetan to understand the evolution of the Sherpa language. We find regular phonological correspondences or ‘reflexes’ of Literary Tibetan in modern Sherpa. Some of the correspondences are common to other modern dialects particularly those of Tsang and To dialects but some are specific to Sherpa.

In the following section, we will give an overview of the specific phonological innovations of the Sherpa language.

It is important to note that spellings in the modern Tibetic languages such as Standard Tibetan (or ‘Lhasa Tibetan’), Ladakhi, Dzongkha, Lhoke (Sikkimese) try to preserve the traditional spelling used in Literary Tibetan. Gyurme Chodrak (2008), our co-author, has followed the same principle in his Sherpa dictionary of the Sherpa language.

The advantage of preserving as much as possible the traditional spelling used in Literary Tibetan is that it shows how Sherpa is not only derived from Old Tibetan but is still very closely related to Literary Tibetan and to modern Tibetic languages or dialects.

In the section below, the examples are presented in the following way: first, comes the Literary word, followed by its Wylie transliteration; then the adapted Sherpa spelling is shown, followed by its romanization, indicating the pronunciation.

2.1 Suffixed letters

In Literary Tibetan, the suffixed letters $g\text{a}$, $n\text{g}a$, $n\text{a}$, $b\text{a}$, $m\text{a}$, $r\text{a}$, $l\text{a}$, and $s\text{a}$ correspond to sounds that were still pronounced at the end of a syllable in Old Tibetan as /\textipa{k}/, /\textipa{ng}/, /\textipa{n}/, /\textipa{p}/, /\textipa{m}/, /\textipa{r}/, /\textipa{l}/, and /\textipa{s}/, respectively. With the exception of /\textipa{s}/ and /\textipa{t}/ (in most cases), Sherpa has preserved all of the suffixed consonants. $g\text{a}$, $n\text{g}a$, $n\text{a}$, $b\text{a}$, $m\text{a}$, $r\text{a}$, and $l\text{a}$ are still pronounced, respectively /\textipa{k}/, /\textipa{ng}/, /\textipa{n}/, /\textipa{p}/, /\textipa{m}/, /\textipa{r}/, and /\textipa{l}/. This is in contrast with

\textsuperscript{17} The Tibetan Empire (7th-9th centuries) encompassed a large portion of Central Asia, extending from the border of Afghanistan to Mongolia. It controlled for some decades the Silk Road and the Tarim Basin. It even conquered for a short while Chang'an, the capital of China at that time (nowadays Xi’an).

\textsuperscript{18} Hence we simply use the term ‘Literary Tibetan’ to refer to the Classical Literary language.

\textsuperscript{19} The italics does not refer to the pronunciation of the letter but to a transliteration that reflects the way Classical Tibetan was pronounced.
Modern Standard Spoken Tibetan (or ‘Lhasa Tibetan’), though, where the suffixed consonants  onPause ga, .onPause ra, .onPause la, .onPause sa, and  onPause da have basically disappeared and are no longer pronounced.

The Literary Tibetan suffixed letter Ḳ nga (sometimes followed by the second suffixed letter ẖ sa) is often pronounced /-ng/ in Sherpa, but in many cases it is simply dropped.

Ex.: ẖẖ xņg strict ‘copper’, ẖẖ rランス pa > ẖẖ lāawa/ ‘steam’, ẖẖ btsong > ẖẖ /tsōo/ ‘to sell’ (past), ẖẖ dgong mo > ẖẖ /gou/ ‘evening’

The combination ẖẖ gs in the final position of a word in Literary Tibetan often disappears in Sherpa, but triggers lengthening of the preceding vowel.

Ex.: ẖẖ lcags > ẖẖ /chāa/ ‘metal, iron’, ẖẖ rţags > ẖẖ tāa ‘sign, brand’, ẖẖ sngags > ẖẖ /ngāa/ ‘mantra’

When the suffixed letter ẖẖ ga (or the combination –ẖẖ –gs) at the end of one syllable of a word is followed by a nasal ẖẖ ma at the beginning of the next syllable of the word, ẖẖ ga (or ẖẖ gs) is usually nasalized. Since this phonological rule – nasal assimilation, in which the velar plosive /k/ changes to a velar nasal /ng/ – is quite general and natural, we note it in the romanization but not in the spelling, and preserve the traditional orthography.


The suffixed letter ẖẖ sa has entirely disappeared in Sherpa – that is, it is never pronounced; this is also the case in most other Tibetic languages. It has been replaced by lengthening of the preceding vowel. In some rare cases the disappearance of ẖẖ sa may also trigger a change (umlaut) in the preceding vowel. In our spelling, we use the ẖ ‘a to indicate the vowel length which has replaced ẖẖ sa.

Ex.: ẖẖ nas > ẖẖ /naa/ ‘barley’, ẖẖ rās > ẖẖ /rāa/ ‘cotton’, ẖẖ spos > ẖẖ /pōo/ ‘incense’

The suffixed letter ẖẖ da has also generally disappeared in final position, but has left in its place a glottal stop; sometimes it also modifies the preceding vowel : a, o →/e/. The other vowels u, i, and e
do not change when they are followed by Ꞃ da. The shift from o > e in Sherpa is a specific and unusual innovation, though it is also found in some Kham dialects:


In Sherpa verbal morphology, however, the final Ꞃ da is preserved with some of the verb suffixes which indicate various tenses:

Ex.: Ꞃzcadpa yin > Ꞃ/chê-tin/ ‘I have cut’, Ꞃphudpa yin > Ꞃ/ze pa/

When the dental alveolar suffixed letter Ꞃ da is followed by a second syllable beginning with the labial consonant Ꞃ ma or Ꞃ pa, the reflex of da usually becomes /t/.


The change (umlaut) a, o → /e/ triggered by the suffix Ꞃ da is also triggered by the suffix Ꞃ na.


When the dental-alveolar suffix Ꞃ na is followed by a second syllable beginning with a labial Ꞃ ma, the reflex also yields /t/. The nasal Ꞃ na undergoes dissimilation from the following nasal Ꞃ ma, and as a result loses its nasalization and becomes /tl/.

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20 We give here only examples of the o → /e/ reflex since the other reflex a > /e/ is also found in most Ü-Tsang dialects and is not specific to Sherpa.

21 It seems to be the case with all the vowels (open or closed); however, we do not have examples with the open vowel /a/.

22 We only mention here the case of the reflex o > e, since it is specific. The reflex a > e is found in many other modern Tibetic languages. For examples of this latter reflex see the dictionary.

23 For the two last words, the pronunciations /nyonpu/ and thonpu/ are also heard.

24 A phenomenon also found in Balti language (Northern Pakistan), which is also derived from Old Tibetan.
Ex.: 禃繸繸’rkun ma > 禃繸繸’kúrm’ ‘thief’, 禃繸繸’dkon mo > 禃繸繸’kúrm’ ‘scarce’, 禃繸繸’brtan mo > 禃繸繸’kúrm’ ‘stable, steady’, 禃繸繸’snyan mo > 禃繸繸’nyèrmu/ ‘interesting’, 禃繸繸’nyin mo > 禃繸繸’nyèrmu/ ‘noon, midday’

2.2 Initial consonant clusters

We now consider initial consonant clusters. As discussed in the Introduction, the prefixed and superscribed letters of Literary Tibetan are silent in Sherpa, as they are in Standard Tibetan and the Kham languages. However, in some cases the initial clusters of Literary Tibetan have produced a transformation of the radical consonant in Sherpa.

Among the initial clusters, we find an innovation not reported in other Tibetic languages and thus apparently unique to Sherpa. This concerns the combination 禃繸繸’ lta, which is produced as 禃繸繸’hā in Sherpa.

Ex.: 禃繸繸’ lta > 禃繸繸’hā ‘to look at, to watch’, 禃繸繸’ ltings > 禃繸繸’hōwa ‘hungry’

Other innovative reflexes include the combinations 禃繸繸’sbra and 禃繸繸’sgra, which in Sherpa are both reduced simply to 禃繸繸’/ra/.


The combinations 禃繸繸’py, 禃繸繸’phy, and 禃繸繸’by yield two different kinds of reflexes. When followed by a front vowel (i or e), the reflexes yield bilabial plosives: /pē/, /phē/, /phe/, /be/ or /pi/, /phī/, /phi/, /bi/. Such correspondences are also found north of the Nepal-Tibet border, among the Tō dialects.

When followed by a central or back vowel (u, o, a), the combinations 禃繸繸’py, 禃繸繸’phy, and 禃繸繸’by yield affricate reflexes /chā/, /chhā/, /chha/, and /ja/.26


25 The nominal and adjectival suffixes are also sometimes different in Sherpa than in Literary Tibetan as discussed elsewhere.

26 The same pattern pertains with the vowels u and o.
Examples with the vowels a, o and u: ภู ภูภู phug po > ภูภูภู /chhukpu/ ‘rich’, ภูภู pha po > ภูภู /chhau/ ‘rooster’, ภูภูภู byams po > ภูภูภู /chhampu/ ‘loving, kind’; ภูภู sbyong > ภูภู /jng/ ‘to practice, to train’.

2.3 Loss of aspiration

As in all the other Tibetic languages, aspiration is contrastive in many syllable-initial consonants. For example: ภูภูภู /kāa/ ‘pillar’ vs. ภูภูภู /khā/ ‘mouth’. In most cases, the aspiration in Sherpa corresponds to the aspiration observed in Literary Tibetan. However, there are a few cases in which the syllable-initial consonant is not aspirated in Sherpa, even though it is aspirated in Classical Literary Tibetan.

Ex.: ภูภูภูภู khyi > ภูภูภู /kyi/ ‘dog’, ภูภูภู phud > ภูภูภู /pū/ ‘took off (clothes, etc.)’, ภูภูภู phul > ภูภูภู /pūl/ ‘to offer, to give (h)’, ภูภูภู thag > ภูภูภู /tāk/ ‘to grind’, ภูภูภู mtsho > ภูภูภู /tsō/ ‘lake’

2.4 Tone shifts

Old Tibetan did not make contrastive use of tone, and for that reason the Sambhota alphabet developed in the 7th century does not include a means of marking tone. Some modern Tibetic languages such as Amdo, Ladakhi, Balti and Purik still have no tone distinctions. However, many others – such as Kham, Ü-Tsang, Dzongkha, Drenjong (Sikkimese), and Sherpa – have developed contrastive tones.

Khumbu Sherpa generally follows the regular correspondences between Literary Tibetan and the tones which are observed in other Tibetic languages.

Voiceless consonants of Literary Tibetan such as ภูภูภูภู, ภูภูภูภู, ภูภูภูภู, and ภูภู ka, cha, ta, pa, tsa and their aspirated counterparts ภูภูภูภู, ภูภูภูภู, ภูภูภูภู, ภูภู kha, cha, ta, pa, tsha, etc., correspond with high tones, while voiced consonants such as ภูภูภูภู, ภูภูภูภู, ภูภูภูภู, and ภูภู ga, ja, da, ba, dza correspond with low tones. The nasals ภูภู, ภูภู, and ภูภู nga, nyya, na, ma are pronounced with a low tone unless they are preceded by a preradical. In that case, they are produced with a high tone.

27 In the examples below where verb forms are compared, the same tense-aspect is considered in both Literary Tibetan and in Sherpa.
One interesting characteristic of Khumba Sherpa is that, in some words, tones which are expected to be high – based on what occurs in other Tibetic languages – are actually produced as low tones; the opposite also occurs, though even less frequently. This tone shift is also found in Dzongkha and in some Khams dialects.

Here are some examples of words in which the tone is high in Standard Spoken Tibetan and in most modern Tibetic languages, but low in Sherpa.


Further research will be needed to determine whether the tone shift of the Khumbu dialect is systematic in the Solu and Parak dialects and to determine the reasons for such a shift.

3. Main morphological characteristics

Sherpa nominal and adjectival suffixes are often different from those in Standard Tibetan, but they show some similarities with the Tö and Tsang dialects. The verbal morphology has developed in its own patterns compared to other dialects.

3.1 Nominal suffixes

The main nominal suffixes are: -(w)a/, /-pa/, /-ma/, /-mu/, /-pu/, /-(w)u/, /-ung/, and /-ang/. The shortening of the Literary Tibetan suffixes -ma and -mo to /-m/, and the complete loss of the suffix -ba are frequently observed in Sherpa; these patterns are also found in Dzongkha, the national language of Bhutan.


### 3.2 Adjectival suffixes

The main adjectival suffixes in Sherpa are /-pu/, /-mu/, /-ndi/, /-ge/, and /-u/. Among the similarities between Sherpa and both Tö and Tsang, we find the adjectival suffixes /-ndi/ and /-ge/.

The suffix /-ndi/ is also found in other western dialects such as Ladakhi.

As we can see from the list below, the adjectival suffixes found in Sherpa are often different than those found in Literary Tibetan:


### 3.3 Linking verbs

The essential linking verbs or copulas in Sherpa are བོ /hin/ ‘to be’ (egophoric or personal information), བོ /hinza/ (factual), and བོ /hinno/ (inferential). The form /hin/ usually corresponds to ‘(I) am’ or ‘(we) are’ while the other forms /hinza/ and /hinno/ generally correspond to ‘(you/they) are’ and ‘(s/he) is’.

The negations of བོ /hin/ and བོ /hinza/ are བོ /mjin/ and བོ /mjinza/. The existential copulas are བོ /we/ ‘to have, to exist’ (egophoric), and བོ /weza/ ‘to have, to exist’ (factual). The negations of བོ /we/ and བོ /weza/ are བོ /mge/ and བོ /mgeza/ ‘is/are not’. The testimonial existential copula is བོ /no/ ‘is / are, there is / there are’; its negation is བོ /mṇdu/.

28 The spelling བོ hin is closest to the Sherpa pronunciation /hin/, but the Sherpa authors of this work prefer to retain the Literary Tibetan spelling བོ yin.
3.4 Verb suffixes

As in other modern Tibetic languages, tense in Sherpa is mainly indicated by verb suffixes.\textsuperscript{29} The chart below shows the main suffixes used for past, perfect, present, progressive, and future tenses, as well as the imperative, prohibitive (negative imperative “don’t do”), and cohortative (“let’s do”) moods.

The various tenses – past, perfect, present, progressive, and future – may be represented by different suffixes depending on evidential modality, which indicates the speaker’s source and access to information. In Sherpa, as in other Tibetic languages, there are three main types of evidentials: \textit{factual} i.e., general or factual information, \textit{sensory} i.e., testimonial information (whereby the speaker is a witness), and \textit{egophoric} i.e., based on the speaker’s personal information. The egophoric evidential markers are normally used only with the first person (which does not always need to be the subject of the verb).

\textbf{Past (simple)}

- \( V \) (past) + /win/ : egophoric past
- \( V \) (past) + /uzal/ : factual past
- \( V \) (past) + /sung/ : sensory past

\textbf{Perfect}\textsuperscript{30}

- \( V \) (past) + /niwei/ : egophoric perfect
- \( V \) (past) + /niweza/ : factual perfect
- \( V \) (past) + /no/ : sensory perfect

\textbf{Present (general)}

- \( V \) (pres.) + /giwi/ : egophoric present
- \( V \) (pres.) + /aza/ : factual present

\textsuperscript{29} Technically, it is more accurate to say that verb suffixes convey not only tense, but also aspect and mood.
\textsuperscript{30} The perfect is used to describe action that began in the past and has just been completed at the moment of utterance or whose result is still present at the moment of utterance. In many cases the perfect implies inferential operations (sensory inference, factual inference, personal knowledge inference). For example, in the case of the sensory perfect evidential marker, the speaker is not claiming to have seen the event, but only the result or trace of the event; the statement is thus based on inference.
• V (pres.) + /gino'/: sensory present

Present (progressive)
• V (pres.) + /inwe'/: egophoric progressive
• V (pres.) + /inweza/: factual progressive
• V (pres.) + /inno'/: sensory progressive

Future
• V (fut.) + /up/: egophoric near future
• V (fut.) + /in/: egophoric future
• V (fut.) + /uzal/: factual future
• V (fut.) + /giwi'/: prospective (future)

Imperative
• V (imp.): no suffix

Prohibitive (‘don’t’)
• Negation + V (pres.): no suffix

Cohortative (‘let’s’)
• V (pres.) + /gi/

Some of the above suffixes vary depending on the final sound (consonant or vowel) of the preceding verb stem. These are /win/ (egophoric past), /yin/ (egophoric future), /uzal/ (factual present, future, and past), /up/ (egophoric future), /giwi'/ (egophoric present and prospective future), /gino'/(sensory present), and /gi/(cohortative). The variations observed in these suffixes are summarized in the Table below.
Table 13: Variation of the verbal suffixes depending on the verb-final consonant or vowel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verbal suffixes</th>
<th>ng</th>
<th>t / n</th>
<th>m</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>l</th>
<th>p/long vowels</th>
<th>k (')</th>
<th>short vowels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>past win</td>
<td>gin</td>
<td>tin</td>
<td>pin</td>
<td>rin</td>
<td>lin</td>
<td>win</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future in</td>
<td>gin</td>
<td>tin</td>
<td>pin</td>
<td>rin</td>
<td>lin</td>
<td>in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past/future uza</td>
<td>guza</td>
<td>tuza</td>
<td>puza</td>
<td>ruza</td>
<td>zuza</td>
<td>pza</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future up</td>
<td>gup</td>
<td>tup</td>
<td>pup</td>
<td>rup</td>
<td>lup</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present(ego)</td>
<td>giwi'</td>
<td>iwi'</td>
<td>(i)wi'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>gino'</td>
<td>ino'</td>
<td>(i)no'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cohortative</td>
<td>gi</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>(i')</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex.: 

/チギウェン/ /iği lām-puza/ ‘(S/he) fried potatoes.’

/チギウェン/ /nga shring mu lā-p/ ‘I will watch the show.’

/チギウェン/ /shrīlmu lā-pza/ ‘(S/he) will watch the show.’

/チギウェン/ /kitap bīn-tuza/ ‘(S/he) gave (someone) the book’

/チギウェン/ /nga yambu-la gal-lin/ ‘I went to Kathmandu.’

/チギウェン/ /nga lhāsa-la phin-tin/ ‘I went to Lhasa.’

/チギウェン/ /nga pheza bīn-tin/ ‘I gave (something) to the child.’

The suffixes /チギウェン/-giwi’, /チギウェン/-gino’ and /チギウェン/-gi’ are transformed after a final /k/; they become, respectively, /チギウェン/-iwi’, /チギウェン/-ino’, and /チギウェン/-yi’. After verb stems ending in a vowel, they become, respectively, /チギウェン/-wi’, /チギウェン/-no’, and /チギウェン/-yi’. In the chart above, the /i/ is shown in parenthesis because it is fused with the verb stem and, as we will see below, generates a change in the verb vowel. The other suffixes are invariable: /チギウェン/-sung/, /チギウェン/-niwe’, /チギウェン/-niweza’, /チギウェン/-no’, /チギウェン/-inwe’, /チギウェン/-inweza/, and /チギウェン/-inno’.

31 The verbal suffix /lin/ is used for both the present and the future as shown in the table, but here the verb stem is a past tense form.

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3.5 Verb stems

As we have seen above, tense is indicated by verb suffixes. However, many verb stems exhibit morphological variation according to tense, aspect, and mood. This verbal morphology has been inherited from the verbal morphology of Old and Classical Tibetan, which, for some verbs, distinguished up to four stems. For example, the verb ग्तोन ‘send’ has four stem forms: ग्तोन (present), ग्तों (future), ग्त्त्त (past), and ग्तं (imperative). Compared to Literary Tibetan, the number of stems has been drastically reduced in Sherpa.

Sherpa verbs are either invariable or have two or three, and in some exceptional cases, four verb stems. Only a few controllable verbs have three different forms for past, present-future, and imperative. Non-controllable verbs not only lack an imperative stem, but they are also often invariable. In Sherpa, as in other modern Tibetic languages, the present and future forms are identical, with only rare exceptions.

Finally, some verb stems consist of suppletive forms, i.e. forms that derive historically from different synonymous verbs which are now used to indicate different tenses.

a. Invariable verbs

In verbs of this type, all the tenses and the imperative have the same form.

Ex.: तेङ /ङ्ग/ ‘to catch, to hold’, त्रुम /ङ्ग/ ‘to crush’, ल्हु /ङ्ग/ ‘to fall’, श्रृं /ङ्ग/ ‘to guard, to protect’, ठेड /ङ्ग/ ‘to go out, to come out’, फुर /ङ्ग/ ‘to fly, to take off’

b. Verbs with two stems

Many verbs have two distinct stems which – together with verbal suffixes – are used to mark the different tenses and the imperative. Among the verbs having two stems, we find two different groupings of the tenses and, in some cases, the imperative:

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32 Non controllable verbs are equivalent to involuntary or non volitional in the present dictionary
33 Invariable verbs are equivalent to regular verbs in the present dictionary
Table 14: Stem alternations for the different verb groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>STEM 1</th>
<th>STEM 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td>present, future</td>
<td>past, imperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 2</td>
<td>present, future, past</td>
<td>imperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 3</td>
<td>present, future, imperative</td>
<td>past</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Group 1, which comprises a significant number of Sherpa verbs, distinguishes between the present-future stem and the past stem. If a verb in this group is controllable – and thus has an imperative – then the imperative will be similar to either the present-future stem or to the past stem.

- In the examples below, the imperative form is similar to the past stem:

  Ex.: ‘to untie’: े/dro/ (pres-fut) vs. ठ/thröl/ (past, imp); ‘to insert’: ठ/jit/ (pres-fut) vs. ठ/cht/ (past, imp)

- The following examples illustrate a non-controllable verb (without imperative):

  Ex.: ‘to melt’: ठ/shit/ (pres-fut) vs. ठ/jit/ (past).

- The verbs of Group 2 do not distinguish the tenses with the stem, but do have a specific stem for the imperative:

  Ex.: ‘to meet’: ठ/jal/ (pres-fut, past) vs. ठ/jol/ (imp); ‘to measure’: ठ/thap/ (pres-fut, past) vs. ठ/thap (imp)

- In Group 3 verbs, the imperative form is similar to the present-future stem:

  Ex.: ‘to send’: ठ/tong/ (pres-fut, imp) vs. ठ/tōng/ (past); ‘to deliver’: ठ/kyöl/ (pres-fut, imp) vs. ठ/kyāl/ (past)

**c. Verbs with three stems**

A number of controllable verbs distinguish a present-future stem and a past stem, and also have a specific stem for the imperative.

Ex.: ‘to load on’: ठ/gel/ (pres-fut), ठ/kāl/ (past), ठ/kōl/ (imp); ‘to take’: ठ/ling (pres-fut), ठ/lāa/ (past), ठ/loō/ (imp); ‘to sow’: ठ/dep/ (pres-fut), ठ/tāp/ (past), ठ/tōp/ (imp)
d. Verbs with four stems

As mentioned above, in Sherpa the present and future tenses are usually both indicated by a single stem form. However, there are a few rare exceptions. Among them we find the common verb /khyi/ ‘to do’ which has the following stems: /khyi/ (pres), /khyir/ (fut), /khyaa/ (past), and /khyii/ (imp).

e. Suppletive verbs

For the vast majority of Sherpa verbs, the verb stem forms – whether there are two, three, or four of them – are derived from a single lexical root, as was the case in the examples above. For a few verbs, one also finds suppletive forms, i.e., forms that originated from completely distinct lexical verbs. The occurrence of suppletive verb forms is found in many other Tibetic languages, including Standard Tibetan, Amdo, and Dzongkha.

Ex.: ‘to go’: /dro/ (pres-fut), /gal/ (past) or /phin/ (past), /gyu/ (imp.) or /dang/ (imp); ‘to give’: /tēr/ (pres-fut), /bin/ (past, imp); ‘to come’: /shō'/ or /hō/ (past), /shō'/ (imp)

3.6 Variation of the stem according to the verbal suffix

Another interesting feature of Sherpa verb morphology is that some verbal suffixes have an effect on the pronunciation of the stem (whether present-future or past), and may slightly change its final consonant (in closed syllables) or final vowel (in open syllables).

Verb stems ending in /p/, /k (')/ or /t/

The verbal suffixes /win/, /yin/, /uze/, and /up/ have an effect on verb stems which end in the sounds in /p/, /k/ or /t/. The final consonants /p/ and /k/ are simply dropped when followed by one of these four verbal suffixes, though they are preserved before all other suffixes. In the case of a final /t/, the situation is exactly the opposite: /t/ is preserved with these four suffixes but dropped with all other verbal suffixes. (/sung/, /no'/, etc.).

Examples of verbs ending in /p/:

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The /-r/ sound at the end of /khyir/ is probably derived from the final letter d found in the Classical Tibetan cognate 'bgyid 'to do’. The Classical forms of the verb are bgyid (pres), bgyi (fut), bgyis (past), and gyis (imp). The Sherpa verb stems show that modern Sherpa has partly reshaped its verbal system.
Examples of verbs ending in /k/: 35:
/kūk/ ‘to call, to send for’ (past), /chāk/ ‘to break’ (past), /chhāk/ ‘to be broken, to break (past, unvol.)’, /jaš/ ‘to put’ (past), /lūš/ ‘to pour’ (past), /phēk/ ‘to unload, to take something off’ (past), /gūš/ ‘to bend’ (past)

Examples of verbs ending in /t/:

Examples showing the combination of the verb stems ending in /t/, /p/ or /k/ and the verb suffixes:

- ‘to allow’: /chīt-tzin/, /chēt-tuza/, /chhēt-sung/, /chēt-no’;
- ‘to cut’: /chēt-tzin/, /chēt-tuza/, /chhēt-sung/, /chēt-no’;
- ‘to lead’: /trīt-tzin/, /trīt-tuza/, /trīt-sung/, /trīt-no’.

(The pronunciations */trīt-sung/ and */trīt-no’/ are not correct.)

35 In the dictionary, the verbal ending in /k/ is noted as an apostrophe /'/ for pedagogical purposes. The reason for this is that /k/ as a final consonant of the verb stem is usually pronounced in a very weak way (as a glottal stop or simply dropped). The clearly pronounced /k/ is limited (at least in the Khumbu dialect of Sherpa) to the past stem of a few verbs (see the list in Appendix 4), when occurring with the suffixes /sung/ and /no’/. With most verbs, the final /k/ of the past stem is replaced by a lengthening of the vowel. Even when the /k/ is not heard, it is important to note a /k/ or its weaker variant [‘] because verb stems ending in a vowel have a different behaviour (for details see next page): the final vowel is modified by some suffixes. This never occurs with verbs ending in /k/ (or [‘]). Compare e.g.: /sa+yiwi’/ > se+yiwi’ ‘(s/he) will eat’ vs. /kā+yiwi’/ > kāyiwi’ ‘(s/he) will split’; /dro+yiwi’/ > dri+yiwi’ ‘(s/he) will go’ vs. /chō+yiwi’/ > chōyiwi’ ‘(s/he) will break’. In the Solu dialect, according to Grave’s transcription (2007), the final /k/ seems to be better preserved.
• ‘to hit’: *gya-p-sung/, but gyap-sung/; ‘to speak’: *la-p-sung/, lap-sung/; ‘la-no’/ (The forms */la-sung/ and */la-no/ are incorrect.), la-za/; ‘to call’: lap-sung/, la-za/; ‘to break’: chhāk-sung/, chā-za/; ‘to put’: jāk-sung/, ja-za/.

These slight modifications of the stem are not recorded in the orthography of the stem but are instead reflected on the suffix spelling. For example, the suffix is written /-tuza/ after a final /t/ and /-aza/ after a final /p/.

Additionally the two suffixes /-za/ and /-up/ influence the final vowel: i > e, and u > o.

Ex.: ‘to die’: shī+up/ > shēp/; ‘to cry’: ngu+up/ > ngo/;

The suffixes /iwi’/ and /ino’/ and the cohortative /i/ (these are the reduced forms of /giwi’/ gino’ and /gi, respectively) have an influence on the final vowels /a/, /o/, and /u/. The vowel /a/ becomes /e/, and the vowels /o/ and /u/ become /i/.

Ex.: bha-sung ngg sē-wi’/ ‘These days I eat meat.’

Ex.: thingsang ngg sē-wi’/ ‘These days I eat meat.’

Ex.: thingsang ngg sē-wi’/ ‘These days I eat meat.’

In the example below, where the verb ṣngi/’/ ends in a silent final /tha/, and is followed by the suffix /giwi’/, the vowel of the stem is not modified:

Ex.: ngg go bg(t)-giwi’/ ‘I open the door.’

The suffix /ino’/ behaves the same way as /iwi’/.

Ex.: ṣāni’/ ‘(s/he) eats meat.’

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In the example below, the verb ends in a final /p/ and the suffix is /gino/; the vowel of the stem is not modified:

Ex.: /āla lap-gino/ ‘(s/he) talks a lot.’

This is also the case with the cohortative suffix /gi/ and its variant /i/.

Compare: /orong dri/ ‘Let’s go!’ and /orong phēp-gi/ ‘Let’s go (H).’

3.7 Negative affixes

Negation is marked by the morpheme /ma/ which is usually prefixed or, in some cases, suffixed to the verb. In the present and future tenses, when /ma/ occurs before the verb as a prefix, the vowel and tone of the negative morpheme harmonize with those of the verb. So if the verb has a low tone /u/ vowel, the negative morpheme will also have a low tone /u/ vowel; if the verb has a high tone /ē/ vowel, the negative morpheme will also have a high tone /ē/ vowel.

The prefixed negative marker used with the present and future tenses may thus become /mo/, /me/, /mi/ or /mu/. For the sake of simplicity, tone is not indicated in the spelling; it can be directly derived from the tone of the verb.

Ex.: /mo-ndro/ ‘(I) won’t go’; /mō-shōng/ ‘(it) won’t fit’; /ma-ro/ ‘(I) won’t read’; /mē-lēp/ ‘(s/he) won’t arrive’; /mi-khyi/ ‘(s/he) won’t do’; /mi-si/ ‘(s/he) won’t say’; /mī-thā-pa/ ‘This deaf-mute person does not know how to speak.’ /yījī mi-thrī-no/ ‘(S/he) does not write.’ /chhang mū-thung/ ‘I don’t drink chang’. /shrīl-mu mā-lā/ ‘(S/he) is not watching the show’.

Here is an example of suffixed negation: /shrīl-mu lā-hā-inmīdu/ ‘(S/he) is not watching the show.’

In the past and imperative forms, the negative marker always remains /ma/.

Ex.: /ma-thrī/ ‘(he/she) did not write’; /ma-phīn/ ‘(he/she) did not go’; /lā/ ‘(he/she) did not fry’; /ma-lā/ ‘(he/she) did not rise’; /ma-so/ ‘(He) did not eat’; /ma-lā/ ‘(he/she) did not rise’; /ma-gal/ ‘(I) did not go’.

The Sherpa spelling of the genitive /gi/ does not follow the rules of alternation observed in Literary Tibetan spelling; such alternations are irrelevant in Sherpa, so to show them in the spelling would be artificial.
3.8 Interrogative particles

Polar questions are marked by a particle — a small independent word — at the end of the sentence. The interrogative particles are ना /na/, ते /te/ and ता /ta/. Additionally, an interrogative particle इ /i/ is used in rhetorical questions and conveys the meaning ‘isn’t it?’.

These particles are used only in polar questions, i.e., those requiring “yes” or “no” answers; they are not used if an interrogative pronoun occurs in the sentence.

Ex.: ठिंगस ख्यो रो क्स भुङ्ग ता / ‘Do you drink chang these days?’

/धिङ्ङा हन्ते/ ‘Is this a religious book?’

/ग्युर्मे ना/ ‘Is (he) Gyurme?’

/ख्योरो ला खें ता/ ‘Do you have a pen?’

/म्ग्नेरा/ ‘(They) don’t leave?’

/मग्ना/ ‘(S/he) has not gone?’

/मग्ना/ ‘It is not finished?’

/म्ग्नेरे/ ‘(They) don’t leave?’

/मु-ठुङ्ङ-ते/ ‘(S/he) does not drink?’

/म्जुङ्भा/ ‘Won’t (S/he) write (the letter)?’
Appendix 4 Irregular verbs

As mentioned in Appendix 3, Sherpa verbs may have 2, 3 or even 4 stems corresponding to the various tenses and the imperative mood. In the chart, one finds the translation of the verb as well as three columns, respectively for the present-future, past and imperative verb stems.

In the exceptional case of distinct verb stems for the present and the future, we indicate the tense [fut] or [pres] in brackets (e.g., ‘to do’).

The morphological differences between the various stems are of 5 main types. Variations of several types may be combined together.

1) differences in the **vowels** mainly involving a and o variations: a / o (e.g., ‘to split’, ‘to spin’, ‘to meet’), e/ a/ o (‘to cover’, ‘to load’, etc.), i/ a/o (e.g., ‘to take’)

2) differences in **voicing of the initial consonant**: g/k (e.g., gēn/gēng ‘to fill up’, ggp/kāp ‘to cover’, ggl/kāl ‘to load’), d/t (e.g., dēn/hēn ‘to show’, ‘to attach’ dōo/tāa), dr/thr (e.g., drol/thrōl ‘to untie’), j/ch, (e.g., jīt/chīt ‘to insert, to allow’), z/tsh (e.g., zū/tśū ‘to plant’), etc.

3) loss of the **final consonants** /ng/, /t/, /k/ in the past stem (e.g., chīng/chīi ‘to bind’, jōng/jaa ‘to train’, bāng/baa ‘to soak’)

4) differences **in vowel length** (e.g., ngu/ngu ‘to cry’)

5) differences **in tone** (e.g., chhē/t)/ chhē(t) ‘to enflame’, chhē(t)/ chhē(t) ‘to be cut off’

Nota bene: As explained in Appendix 3, when verb stems ending in /p/, /t/ or /k/ are used in combination with certain suffixes, these final consonants are simply dropped. Since the rule is not dependant on the stem form, but rather, on the verbal suffix, we only provide the long form in the chart below. Also, note that the verb stems given in the chart below correspond to the forms found in the Khumbu dialect. There are some differences in the Solu dialect, but we find the same fundamental characteristics of the verbal morphology: alternation of stem vowels (between the present, past and imperative), loss of the final consonant /ng/ and /t/ in the past stem, loss of the final consonants /k, p, t/ with some verbal suffixes, alternation in voicing of the initial consonant, and tone shifts.

Verbs are listed in the table below in alphabetical order according to the Sambhota script.
Table 15: Stem alternations for the different verb groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Present-Future</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to lead</td>
<td>trīt</td>
<td>trīi</td>
<td>trīi</td>
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<tr>
<td>to wash</td>
<td>trūt</td>
<td>trūu</td>
<td>trūu</td>
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<tr>
<td>to agitate</td>
<td>trū’</td>
<td>trūu</td>
<td>trūu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to split</td>
<td>kā’</td>
<td>kāa</td>
<td>kōo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to spin</td>
<td>kāl</td>
<td>kāl</td>
<td>kōl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to tie</td>
<td>kyi′</td>
<td>kyi</td>
<td>kyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to stretch</td>
<td>kyōng</td>
<td>kyāng</td>
<td>kyōng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to vomit</td>
<td>kyū’</td>
<td>kyūu</td>
<td>kyūu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be born, to</td>
<td>kyē</td>
<td>kyēe</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>grow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>to deliver, to</td>
<td>kyōl</td>
<td>kyāl</td>
<td>kyōl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fall apart</td>
<td>thrōl</td>
<td>thrōl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to do</td>
<td>khyi’ [pres.]</td>
<td>khyga</td>
<td>khyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>khyīr [fut.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Tibetan</td>
<td>English</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>to eat dry powdery food</td>
<td>gam</td>
<td>gam</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>to summon, to call</td>
<td>gu’</td>
<td>K’uk</td>
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<tr>
<td>to fill up</td>
<td>ggng</td>
<td>Keng</td>
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<tr>
<td>to cover</td>
<td>gep</td>
<td>Kop</td>
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<tr>
<td>to dry</td>
<td>ggm</td>
<td>K’sm</td>
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<tr>
<td>to load on, to hang</td>
<td>gel</td>
<td>Kal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>to wait</td>
<td>gut</td>
<td>Guu</td>
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<tr>
<td>to start, to begin</td>
<td>go zut</td>
<td>Go tshu</td>
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<tr>
<td>to go</td>
<td>dro</td>
<td>Ga(l)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>to untie</td>
<td>dro’l</td>
<td>Thröl</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>to make, to build</td>
<td>gya’</td>
<td>Gyap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to hold back, to dam up</td>
<td>gyil</td>
<td>Kyil</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to gather, to pile</td>
<td>འབུག་པ་</td>
<td>gang</td>
<td>to arrange, to set up</td>
<td>འབྲིའི</td>
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<td>འབྲིའི</td>
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<td>འབྲིའི</td>
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<tr>
<td>to cry, to weep</td>
<td>མོ།</td>
<td>ngu</td>
<td>to harvest</td>
<td>རྒྱ་</td>
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<td>རྒྱ་</td>
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<td>རྒྱ་</td>
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<tr>
<td>to break</td>
<td>གོའ།</td>
<td>chō’</td>
<td>to get ready</td>
<td>གམ་</td>
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<td>གམ་</td>
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<td>གམ་</td>
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<tr>
<td>to bind, to tie</td>
<td>བོ་</td>
<td>chīng</td>
<td>to meet (h)</td>
<td>གོང་</td>
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<td>གོང་</td>
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<td>གོང་</td>
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<tr>
<td>to make (bed)</td>
<td>གོང་</td>
<td>chōo</td>
<td>to be broken</td>
<td>གོ་</td>
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<td>གོ་</td>
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<td>གོ་</td>
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<td>to dance</td>
<td>གོམ་</td>
<td>chhōm</td>
<td>to dance</td>
<td>གོམ་</td>
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<td>གོམ་</td>
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<tr>
<td>to be cut off</td>
<td>གོ་</td>
<td>chhet</td>
<td>to enflame, to catch on fire</td>
<td>གོ་</td>
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<td>གོ་</td>
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<td>གོ་</td>
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<tr>
<td>to jump</td>
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<td>chhōng</td>
<td>to jump</td>
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<td>གོམ་</td>
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<td>གོམ་</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to insert; to allow</td>
<td>ཐོ་</td>
<td>jit</td>
<td>to insert; to allow</td>
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</tr>
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<td>ཐོ་</td>
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<td>Tibetan</td>
<td>Wylie</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
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</tr>
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<td>to put,</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>jm'</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>jm'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to leave</td>
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<td>jm'</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>jm'</td>
</tr>
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<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>jl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>jg</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>jg</td>
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<td>to lie down, to go to sleep</td>
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<td>nyal</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>nyal</td>
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<td>to buy</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>nyo</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>nyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to borrow</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>nyē</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>nyē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to loan</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>nyēn</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>nyēn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put to sleep</td>
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<td>nyōl</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>nyōl</td>
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<tr>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>nyā</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>nyā</td>
</tr>
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<td>to send</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>tōng</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>tōng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to grind</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>tā'</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>tā'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to give</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>tēr</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>tēr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to measure</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>thap</td>
<td>བི་བོ་</td>
<td>thap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to drink</td>
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Bibliography

Sherpa language


**Sherpa culture**


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