

Language Pathways A Tibetan & English Reader

Pema Gyatso & Geoff Bailey

त्र हिंद्र श की द्वार श द रो क्यु त मदा Tibet People's Press



เพราณีขาณสามสรา<u>|</u> न्द्र-द्रचुव-क्रॅम-द्रेय देयःगुरुषाया

Language Pathways

A Tibetan & English Reader

Pema Gyatso & Geoff Bailey

Tibetan Academy of Social Science, Lhasa, TAR

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Dedicated to Gen Dawa la Great scholar, teacher, father and friend (1961-2007)

म्र्रि. क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र र क्षेत्र

न्गेःमन् केन्वेन्यं पायायम्यान्यम्यन्या

พุราพิศาฏ เศสมาฐิราครีราช เพชาญัราสิเรา ผิ เป็น เล่า เมือง เกา เมือง เกา เมือง เกา เมือง เกา เมือง เกา เมือง เ नेम् में दुधे वर्त्त के मार्ग के मा तुमःमःविगायळेषा न्य्यत्येन् र्ह्षेम्या ही र्ळेगया कवारेगायमा गविना यहगाया झुगवित्र हा नुमायक्रामु अर्ळे न्मा के रे में भे भे में भाषि में मारे में मारे किया महमाय सु विमया हे दु हु में भे (Geoff Bailey) अर्ळेण जुर वया में मालेर ठव दे क्या या दर्शमाय वया झेट थिया प्या प्रजा दे र पॅर्र्न्युव्रॅग्न्र्न्यादर्र् र्हेबाक्चेग्न्वरायरात्ग्रायायाण्यार्यात्र्युक्त्राह्यात्र्यार्व्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र २२ति छन् केंग कर्ने ज्वा अळवा कें में तु पर दर्ने न में मारे मारे प्र दे र दे मारे के का के का के का के का के क नरस्र में मार्वर पत्र मार्वर प्रा देवर में द्र भी मार्ग के मार्ग में मार्ग में मार्ग के मार्ग में मा <u>खिरूबाद्वार्येत् ग्रीत्वर्यं वर्षत् दुद्त् दुद्त् खियके स्ते झुर</u>ावहवाक्री याबा खुः वहिं वाबायबा येवाया చదిశ్రోజ్ఞాండారేలుత్రాయితారా ఆర్ధిశాన్రామాలాలో కార్దాన్ని మాజ్రారా క్రామాలా కారించిన కింగా కింగా కింగా కింగా కి रेणाणवयाणानेयाहेंगयाञ्चराभ्रदाणवियार्श्वेरायहराणवराखवायावर्वेवारेया ๚ลูลาสุขาสรายใต้วิเกิญายาชีวัรรายสุขายลายลาเม็ราสุมณามารีรารุริสาสุรายิยารุรา ॻॕॸॖॱग़ॖॖॖऀॱॸऺॖग़ॻॺॺॺॱग़ॖॖऀॱख़ॸॱॺढ़ॎऀॱॻॸॱख़क़ॕॺॺॱय़ऀॻॱय़ॎऀॸॱॹॖॖॖॸॱॺॺॱऒॕॺॱऒॕॸॱॻऻ ॻढ़ऀॱय़ॱय़ॕॸॱ न्तुवि अन् भेगांगी कुळन् देश ठवाया क्षेत्रया परि क्रेंता मानेन्य केंद्रि पक्षा क्रेंगान्द्र कीं पाये क्या रे र <u> র</u>ুঝ'ম'মর্ষ্রম'শ্র্র্র্ম'র্য্রর্মার্ট্র্র্র'রিম'র্ম্বিশ্বাম্য স্ট্রান্ত্র্র্ ক্রিম্বর্মান্যক্র্মার্থ্র

म्रोद्र माली

เยลามีรามีสายนิวยสนามีณาริยายสุลารรายผลายนิวรยณาพัสายิมามีสมสาญรา 69 ॲन्सासुःधुमान्दर्भेन्नम्बन्सारुवाधुयाददेन् नेगामवस्याकेरहुन्द्वार्भेमसामस्यायान्द्रनार्यन्य धतिन्दुन् गविते भेगरेगबा सुन सुरा केंगबार विग हें दु र दब र में द गुमा का पर का के का का का का का का का का का क & Mug मिर विश्व में र हिरबा दर्न शायना अही Mu देवी आ देवी आ हे का की यही त्य का रे दे यहा र का की स्वर्ग की स्व म्रीमः सुभाषा मालका मुग्न माछमा छुमा मान मेके र्यमा गुमा मारे के मान का माकमा के मान का मान मान का मान मान का म रेगबायानुदाकुरायदे अंग्रे तें भेग्या थे र्वेद रेगाया आपका उद हेतु हु ये भेग्यम्ब (Geoff Bailey) <mark>᠊᠋ᢋ᠋ᢂ᠋᠊᠋ᡪ᠋ᡎᡘᡊ᠉ᢙ</mark>᠋ᢄᠯᢂ᠗᠋ᢋ᠂᠋᠊᠋᠋ᢧᠯ᠉᠋᠊᠋᠋᠋᠋᠊᠋᠋᠋᠋ᠹ᠇᠋᠊ᢍ᠍ᡆᠺ᠋᠇᠋ᡪ᠊᠋ᠴᡨᠬᡆᠵ᠊ᢋ᠋ᡢᡘ᠂ᡆᡬᡘ᠊ᡬᢋ᠆ᠭ᠋ᢧᡃᡭ᠋᠋ᠳᡃᢇ᠋ᡰᠿᢩ᠆᠉ᠿᢩ <mark>ગર્ષેવ</mark> વૃદ્યાર્થ્વ લેન્દ સુવ સુચ ર્સેંગય પરિ પેંન ગી મેવા ગવય ગી ક્ષેન્ટ ન સુન નુ આ લેગ જ સ્નાય गें अप्तादर् हुप्तु र्युव येगा मुप्त हुरा हुरा गवरा पा दे हो परे ये राज कर हेरक राष राष्ट्र ये ये विका र्येत्गोि रेगागवर्षा आञ्चर पर्देव गवर आषव ही तर आर में बार्येत्र रेगा परि विय तह गा आह्या बा ฿๛๛ุลูฆฺญัญันารบุดูบลุลานามาสราชุญนณมาสัญญิบนขมาสูญบนอรพาสุฆานี้ระ र्वयायाणविषायाहेषासुप्धां रत्त्त्त् गुषायसुर वुक्तुप्धेवा য়ৢয়৾৾৾ঊ৾৾৾ৼ৾৾৾ৼয়৾৾ৣয়৾য়৾য় १०१० र्यते हार्केष पत्र में रायगा मेषा द्यो

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নিম'ৰ'শম্ম'র্য্নস্ট্রাম্য ইন্টের্র্ন নর্যান'র্য্য) । স্ত স্তুৰ'শ'নস্টুৰ'শ্বন'র্থল'শ্বম'ন্বন্দর্মা । নন'ন'ন্ট্রীৰ'শ্রু'ন'র্দ্র-'শ্বেৰ'য়াস্তুদ্র'র্দ্বেম্ । দশ'ন'নগ্রু'থিম'শম্ম-'ন্ত্রি'দ্রশ'দ্য'র্জ্বথা ।

শেষি বিশিক্ষ জ্য আঁক জি বিশেষ বিশেষ

विश्व नईद्

Opening Salutation

The Tibetan writing system of thirty letters and four vowels, Can express with ease the nature of existence and peace. If one is unable to properly use this excellent system, How disappointed would those previous scholars be!

So, considering that which appeals to the river of young minds, We have made, through much effort, this small boat of the Language Pathway Series, with its two oars of Tibetan and English, And humbly offer it to all students.

Young aspiring ones, who wish to reach The island of excellent bilingual proficiency, Will soon obtain the glorious fruit of knowledge -That which makes the Land of Snow beautiful.

May the light of the priceless jewel of knowledge, From both outside and within, Completely break through the wall of the snow mountains And radiate everywhere!

Preface

The idea for a series of books such as these has been percolating for many years. The *Language Pathways* series represents an attempt to give students the opportunity to interact with a variety of Tibetan literary genres. Over the course of a number of years, we have collected and collated a variety of readings from the vast body of Tibetan literary works. The number of texts which one can draw from is almost inexhaustible, so decisions about what to include and what to leave out are always difficult. However, we certainly hope this second selection of readings is both enjoyable and meaningful.

The Language Pathways series is a joint project with the Tibetan Academy of Social Science, Lhasa. It continues to be a privilege to work in partnership with the Academy. In particular, Mr. Bolo, Mr. Jigme Dorje, Mrs. Tsomo and Mr. He Xin Yuan have been very supportive of this project. Mr. Gesang Puntsok, the cataloguer of the library of the Tibetan Academy of Social Science, greatly assisted us in providing copies of articles which had long gone out of print. We have again greatly appreciated the support of Mr. Sun Yong, the party secretary, and the president of the Tibetan Academy of Social Science, Mr. Pema Namgyal. Both leaders have enthusiastically embraced this joint cooperative project.

The renown scholar, Professor Pasang Wangdu, has been a great inspiration to us and we are very grateful for the foreword which he kindly wrote. As a member of the International Council for Tibetan Studies and former head of the Nationalities Research Institute of the Tibetan Academy of Social Science, we feel very honoured that he was willing to be involved in this way. Professor Tsering Gyalbo, Dean of the Religious Department of the Tibetan Academy of Social Science, Lhasa, has also been a great encouragement to us. Thank you, too, for also writing an excellent foreward. We feel very privileged to be able to interact with such renowned scholars.

There are many others who have helped in the production of this book. Thanks are particularly due to, Stephanie Bailey and Heidi Posthuma for their proof reading and valuable comments. Thanks also to Heidi for helping to record the Tibetan readings. Thank you for being so flexible! Thank you so much to Deyang and Nyima Tsering for doing the Tibetan recordings. You both have excellent voices and take great pride in your reading. All the recordings sound fantastic. Melody Phippen kindly read all the readings in English and we are most grateful for this. The goddess like tranquility of her smooth and soothing voice will bring great pleasure to all those in the Land of Snows and also to those far beyond!

As always, a big thank you to Elke Martin for all her work on the layout, formatting and cover design. Where would we be without such German excellence! A

special thanks is due to Mr. Sö Dop for drawing the excellent pictures in readings twelve and fifteen. Thanks to Mingmar Chundak for assisting us in the readings about Tibetan symbols. Thanks also to Sherrap of Shambala Adventures for providing the great photograph for the front cover.

David Germano of the University of Virginia has again been a source of encouragement for this project and we are most appreciative of this.

We continue to be very grateful for the Tibetan instruction we have received from the outstanding teachers at Tibet University over a period of many years. The ongoing support and interest of the staff of the Tibetan language department has been very encouraging.

We also wish to thank the Tibet People's Press of the Tibet Autonomous Region for their support in printing this book. It is always a pleasure to work with the staff of the People's Printing Press. All the sources used in compiling these readings have been taken from materials printed officially within the People's Republic of China. The majority of the readings have been taken from books which have been published by the Tibet People's Press in Lhasa. We have been able to reproduce these texts in this book with the full permission and co-operation of the Tibet People's Press. The artwork has also kindly been provided by them. We offer our grateful thanks to all the excellent artists who work for, and are associated with, the Tibet People's Press. In particular with say thank you to Mr. Chamsang who drew the outstanding line drawings. Thank you very much.

Finally, we wish to thank the Tibet Autonomous Region Foreign Affairs Bureau in Lhasa for supporting this project and providing the necessary visas. Their unequivocal support, especially through the personal involvement of Mr. Ju Jian Hua, Mr. Wang La, Mr. Liu Lin, Mrs. Luo Xiao Ling, Mr. Ge Nyi, Mrs. Song Jie and Mr. Le Huan has again been greatly appreciated.

Introduction

This series of books is designed for Tibetans studying English and students of the Tibetan language. By using readings from a range of genres, we hope that students will learn much about Tibetan culture while pursuing their language study. In order to facilitate the dual aim of helping students of both Tibetan and English, we have attempted, as much as possible, to make these books bilingual. The exercises at the end of each reading are in both languages so students can respond in the language of their particular focus.

This beginner-intermediate level book is the second in the series of Tibetan and English readers. The readings are of a similar level to those used in Tibetan language classes in primary school and high school. The readings for each section have been arranged in such a way as to progress from the easier language of folk stories to the more difficult language found in wisdom literature. Subsequent books will be aimed at intermediate and advanced levels.

All of the source material is in literary Tibetan as opposed to the colloquial or 'spoken' form of Tibetan. The readings are broken up into four genres and have been arranged in terms of difficulty. The first section begins with somewhat easier and wellknown folk stories. The readings in the second section describe common pictures and symbols – images that are typically seen in Tibetans' homes, monasteries and other public places. The third section has readings about myths and legend. The fourth section introduces the student to the more challenging genre of wisdom literature. The readings in section four have been taken from Sakya Legshey (\mathrm{m

The category of folk stories is comprised of stories which are widely known throughout Tibetan speaking areas. These stories include the adventures of the popular folk hero Aku Dönba. The category of 'legends' differs from 'folk stories' in that legends have some link with an historical figure or an historical account. The readings in the section about legends have a strong historical connection, without necessarily being part of the historical narrative per se.

There are, of course, other literary genres such as 'media' Tibetan newspaper and magazine articles, poetic verse, proverbs, the study of metaphors, synonyms and epithets, pilgrim guide books, and the great body of religious writings. To some extent these genres have been covered in the four categories we have included in this beginner-intermediate level book. For example, wisdom literature incorporates poetic verse, proverbs, the study of metaphors and epithets, and religious writings. The category of well-known symbols draws from magazines and journals. There are numerous versions of many of the stories presented in this book. We have not set out to make a definitive version of these stories, but have rather just recorded them as they exist in printed materials. We have not significantly edited the Tibetan texts since they have all been published by established printing presses within China. In general, we have preserved the paragraph divisions where this has been possible. The one small change that we have made was to take out English style quotation marks in the Tibetan readings and make that consistent throughout the book. That is, some of the texts had quotation marks (following the contemporary trend in this area) and some did not. Literary Tibetan does not require English-style quotation marks as it has its own system of marking direct speech.

At the end of each reading we have provided the source from which the reading has been taken. Four of the readings in the second section 'Well-known Symbols', we composed ourselves. We consulted a number of scholars about these symbols in order to accurately represent the subject matter. Please note that readings eleven, twelve, fourteen and fifteen are our own compositions and thus the source of those readings has not been listed.

While it is anticipated that this series can be used meaningfully for independent study, for best results, it would be desirable to have a teacher of either Tibetan or English work through the books with the student. We have made recordings of each of the twenty-four readings in both Tibetan and English. These recordings have been made with native speakers of the respective languages and will be particularly helpful in improving one's listening, comprehension and pronunciation skills. The enclosed CD contains .mp3 sound recordings. Whenever there is a recording for a reading, this icon is

displayed.



When using this book, it may be a good idea to use a sheet of paper to cover over the language with which you are most familiar. That is, if you are studying the Tibetan text, it would be best not to immediately look at the English. Firstly, see how much of the Tibetan you understand before reading the English. Conversely, when studying the English, you will be better served by reading the Tibetan after you have studied the English. Please note that the exercises in Tibetan and English are not always exactly matching translations. That is, sometimes the questions in English vary slightly from those in Tibetan. This has been done with the intention of helping to maximise the needs of both learners.

It is assumed that students of this book have a reasonably solid foundation in the grammar of Tibetan and English. While some notes about grammar are

given, this series is not an exhaustive study of the grammar of either language. The primary focus is the content of the readings themselves. We have also not commented on the literary and stylistic differences between the categories into which we have grouped the readings. This would be a study for another occasion.

Translating from one language to another continues to remain a curious task, with varying degrees of success. We have endeavoured to render the readings into natural English without, we hope, losing the force and flow of the original Tibetan text. Literary Tibetan is very terse and compact and often requires expansion in English. Small differences of opinion may arise as to our translated lexical choices, but our intention has been to communicate as clearly and naturally as one is able to when moving from one language and culture to another.

There are always some inevitable compromises when attempting to produce a resource that will adequately meet the needs of two different sets of language learners. Though we have by no means established a perfect balance of juggling these differing needs, we hope that through this series some benefit will be gained by both students of English and students of Tibetan.

মর্ক্টিব্'দশাম্য

D

Abbreviations

WAY TO

n.	noun
h.	honorific
v.	verb*
vi.	intransitive verb †
vt.	transitive verb
v. com.	verbalised . compound
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
idiom.	idiomatic expression
pr.	pronoun
pt.	past tense
p.	present tense
f.	future tense
imp.	imperative/command
con.	conjunction
part.	particle

post-position t post.

*Verb tenses are listed only when they are not single stem verbs; that is, when the spelling is different across the three tenses.

† Readers should not confuse the terms 'transitive' and 'intransitive' with 'volitional' and 'nonvolitional' - also sometimes referred to as 'controllable/uncontrollable' and 'intentional/unintentional'. Transitive verbs take a subject/agent and an object. Intransitive verbs have only a subject/agent and no object. Though it would be possible to do so, we decided not to list the 'normative' volition of verbs in this book. This is primarily because the volition of a verb depends on certain contextual factors and in particular is determined by the final auxiliary verb. For further discussion about this, please referto the introduction in Lhasa Verbs - A Practical Introduction.

t Note that the term 'post-position' refers to the 'position' or 'location' of the following noun. In English grammar this is referred to as a 'preposition' as it comes before the noun. In Tibetan, the 'preposition' comes after the noun and is thus termed 'post-position'.

รระบัๅ สูราฃุรมาสฮัรานาณธุ์สาลัรา

Section One Folk Stories



(พายารัสาน) สีขายาน ? - ? นี่รายันลามิารมนลารนารสายรา)

الالالالا المالال المحمد शुः मुः र्स्या र्स्या चेर प्रति भो विया थित्। वेत्र विया आ सुः क्षेत्र पा तमु रेग का हेया का का खा सुका र्य मा सु त्राः शुः मार्रेमार्रेमान्दर त्यन् शुः मार्रेमार्रेमा मेत्रा दिमत्रायाः श्रायान्दे त्वद्राका खामायत्र यीवाया थेत्र देशद्र भा आवुषादे देत् सुध्य द्या सुमाद्यमा द्य या दे भाषा के भाषा क प्रथान्द्रेषाशुपायेव्याराष्ट्रीव्यायेथेव्याचेरापण् शुंशुर्म्यार्द्द्यायीपाय्यायराप्याप्याप्रदेशः गुनःवुन्नरात्येन्वां महा अावरागनात्र्यं त्यां महा आयु हेव यमाणरावर्षेत्मानुमान्द्रे रेवमावर्षेत्मान् मान्द्र कार्यत्तुमाश्चर रेवमायेत्त्मेमा यमा सुमामी त्रम्रास, श्रेनया हेया मामुमासुमा दर ल्यमा पा प्रमुद या द्वया द देया मुनाम दर रेगया चेर द मेया विषानमन् नेवाणनेषामदे विषयामा हार्ये वया आति हेवाना हार्य राष्ट्र विषया वया सेवा सेवा राष्ट्र के राष्ट्र या सेवा राष्ट्र या राष्ट्र या सेवा राष्ट्र या राष्ट ८९ भाषा मार्ग राष्ट्र मार्ग देवा देवा भाषा राष्ट्र मार्ग राष्ट्र त्यात्रान्तुःश्वेनषाः झन्तरान्त्रयास्युमात् दरायमारा म्युरुषात्र्यण्यान्दर्द्रयास्य न्द्र राष्ट्रा होत्र अासुः झेत्र धबायुायुर्'र्स्यार्ट्स्यामील्यमान्यन्त्र्यार्थन्द्र चेत्रव्र्वायार्थ्यन् र्खन्युमुर्म्स्यार्ट्स्यायीक्ष दर्देवायुनायवृत्तः พรามส์ขามที่าสัรารัขพายสุราสิราสรม พายาลีสายพายีราฏิาส์รายราวอาร์ารัง गठिंगाञ्चन् त्र सर्हिंग अर्थे क्वेन् राय केंग चेन युग् में मार्द्र या द्व राय के राय के राय के राय के राय के राय अातुषायणग्दार्ग्नेम् में न्वराआतुः झेंन्दा रानुे में न्वरानुे तुम पह महम का ही का मु वर्षापश्चन येन पानना गु.मु.र्से मार्से मायान रेषा गुमारमा छुन मया वेषा झन का गुमा गु.मु. ๆธิ์ฑาลัฐาริสายิ เวรู ๆ สิสาสุณพายุณาวยูรี นี้ ๆธิ์ ๆ เวล์ ๆ นาริรา

८८२२ में झूटमाहरुग्यमें मेर दुर्ख्य में भ



Section One: Folk Stories Reading One: The Deception of Trugu Dokdok



It is traditionally said that Aku Dönba's birth place is in the district of Dulong. Long ago, Aku Dönba had a neighbour by the name of Trugu Dokdok.

One day, Aku Dönba ran out of grain. So he went to another place and borrowed a few donkeys. He loaded them with some sacks of sheep dung and, very early in the morning,



made his way home. Upon returning, he met his neighbour Trugu Dokdok.

"Aku, where have you been so early in the morning?" he asked him.

"Today, from the upper cave, magical gifts are being given away. So I went and got some," Aku Dönba replied. Thinking that he too should go and get some gifts, Trugu Dokdok asked Aku how to get there.

"On the way up to the cave, you need to go via the sand hill and on the way down you need to go via the grass-covered hill. After you arrive at the opening of the cave, stretch out your arm into the cave and call out, 'Please give me a gift'," Aku Dönba told him.

Very early the next morning, Aku Dönba climbed the grass-covered hill, went inside the cave and waited there. As Trugu Dokdok had gone via the sand hill, he arrived later. When Trugu Dokdok arrived at the edge of the opening of the cave, he stretched out his

arm and asked to please be given some gifts. Aku Dönba grabbed Trugu Dokdok's hand tightly and did not release it. Even though Trugu Dokdok called out three times to receive some gifts, his hand was not released. In desperation, Trugu Dokdok started to call out that even if he did not receive any gifts to please have his fist released.

"If you give your neighbour one sack of grain, then your fist will be released," Aku Dönba (who was pretending to be someone else) replied. Trugu Dokdok promised to do so and Aku Dönba then released his hand.

Aku Dönba then slid down the sand hill and arrived home first. Since Trugu Dokdok had returned via the grass-covered hill he arrived later. When he arrived home, Aku Dönba was waiting there beside his gate.

"Trugu Dokdok, did you get any gifts?" Aku Dönba asked him.

"Because I said, 'even if I don't get any gifts, please release my fist', I was told to give you a sack of grain!" replied Trugu Dokdok. Then Aku helped himself to a sack of grain. (Aku Dönba, Tibet People's Press, pp. 1-2.)

र्ळेगा	শ্বাম্	T
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Vocabulary



ક્ષેત્ર સુવા	(n.) birth place, area, district	<u> </u>	(adj.) upper; (n.) the upper part	
<u>ଞ୍ଚ</u> ିଁଟ୍'ଖ୍ୟୁ'	(n.) 'upper valley', an area east of Lhasa	হ্রণা:প্রশ	(n.) cave, cavern, rock, cave, grotto	
<u>র</u> িন:ইঁশো	(n.) traditional saying, a saying	न्देशमुग	(n.) special gifts, blessings or empowerments, 'divine	
র্দ্রান-শ	(n.) neighbour; family, villager		gifts'; accomplishments, feats	
मु	(n.) ball of thread or yarn	ञ्चया	(vi.) to think, to consider, to contemplate	
र्देगर्देग	(n.) chunk, solid piece,lump	হী	(n.) sand, dust (also ਜ਼੍ਰੇ ਕਾ)	
র্দ্ধন্য	(vt.) to be put inside, to be inserted; to fit into	হী:ম	(n.) sand hill	
त्यु:रेण्या	(n.) grain, cereal	型下一	(n.) grassland, meadow, lawn	
म्प्यूम् रेल्ग खा	(vt.) to borrow; to lend (n.) sheep or goat dung	শ্রদন্দ	(n.) grass covered mountain, hill or meadow	
ক্রনা	(n.) a load; the back, the back of, behind, rear	디켓드레	(vt.pt.) to stretch out, to extend	
	(post.) back, behind, after	নেইমাম্য	(vt.pt.) to climb, to ascend	
নসালা	(vt.pt.) to load an animal; to impose a tax; to hang up something	ওল্ম	(vi.) to be left behind, to be left out, to be late; (n.) body	
নশ্বস্থা	(vi.) to meet, to come into	ন্মার্যম্	(adv.) tightly, firmly	
1	contact with, to connect with	র্মন্য	(vt.) to let go, to release	
		रुष्हेंग'अर्थे	(n.) fist (also স্থ্যাঁয়াম্বাঁ)	

राळव् त्रयोगा Explanatory Notes



The name Trugu Dokdok is comprised of two parts: शुभु which means a ball of thread or yarn and ईयाईया which means 'solid chunk'. In the Tsang area शुभु also refers to a ball used for playing sport. In this short story शुभु 's used as a person's name, being a humiliating nick-name. (Aku Dönba's neighbour was nick-named "Chunky Ball Of Thread" possibly because he was short, round and fat.)

Aku Dönba is a very famous figure in Tibetan folklore. He is considered to be the father of sharing clever tricks and smart practices with others.

ଶ୍ରମା ह`ସିଦ'अहेँ मध्यम'ଶॅमब्र'यप्रमाय'ସ୍ଥିନି'दर्देश'र्वेम म्वय'यद'त्तेरा द्वेर' द्वेर'त'ह'याम्वय'प्रमाय' देव'प'र्बेमब'र्बे।

This word refers to a load of goods that is carried by an animal; either a horse, donkey, dzo or yak. For example, 'the horse carries a load'. 勇可 is synonymous with 四叩 . (A 政管 is a cross breed between a female cow and a male yak.)

न्हेंबाशुम् रत्योगर्म्सळ्यागत्रुत्युत्यायायहेव्याद्येम्यायेयेणेषाव्याद्वव्या न्येराव्य क्षया न्हेंबाशुमागवन्यावेवार्व्यव्यावर्त्त्याक्ष्रूत्यां

This term (typically translated as 'accomplishments') refers to the excellent result one can obtain after carefully adhering to a vow or promise. For example, the expression 'gods give special gifts or powers' occurs often in Tibetan writings.

न्हें शुन् मुन् में तन्म In the context of this story, this expression means 'giving special gifts'.

तरी दे इ शरी भुभ झर गी तमें हर बा महिर पत्वम युषा द बा द का द के रे द द के र द का प बाद जता ราณิสา

This expression has been written down according to the pronunciation of Lhasa spoken dialect and means 'though not existing/not having...'.

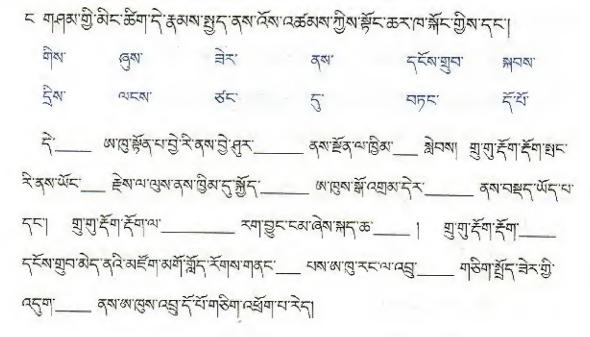


- ग गम्भागम्भाई पर पॅर्ट थेन हेन का भव हरा यह रे के मार्ट में
 - १ अासुङ्ग्रेव् राषायेंदासुण्यारेत्या अति कुपाया श्रेषाप्यानि त्यां प्र्योत्यां बार्यते कु अळव यादा भेव वया
 - १ आमुःक्षेत्रग्रासुःसुःसुःसुःसुःमार्द्रणायीन्वस्रायादेःवत्रःखगरेग्वहुम्वराययान्व्रस्ययान्व्रस्यान्याद्रम्याद्रम

A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.

- What was the reason Aku Dönba went and loaded some donkeys with sacks of sheep dung?
- 2. What character flaw of Trugu Dokdok did Aku Dönba exploit to deceive him?
- 3. What was the point of Aku telling Trugu Dokdok to go up via the sand hill and to come down via the grass-covered hill?

- **B** Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - After loading the donkeys, Aku Dönba showed the sacks of dung to Trugu Dokdok.
 - 2. ____ Aku Dönba easily deceived Trugu Dokdok.
 - 3. ____ In the end, Trugu Dokdok realised that Aku Dönba had loaded the donkeys with sacks of sheep dung.
- ग गलकाम्ची र्वेन् 'धेनामी ळेनानुवाने रेन्द्र निवतन्त्र दुवि धेनामी ळेनानुवान्तर झेनवान्त्र मिला C Match up these Tibetan sentences to the correct English ones.
 - 1. शुमुर्देगर्देगमेषार्वेषषयाष्ट्रार्यने २५५ खासुनायराष्ट्रीवयाधेव विषादेषा
 - 2. र्षेत्रयाक्षाष्ठाङ्गेत्रपदिः येन्यायाः युः युः ह्याः ह्याः देयाः देयाः वियाः विय
 - 3. अासुबान्दे स्टार्थु भी खनासुना क्रबान् हॅबा खुना महर मी रद्भ गा जेरा
 - 4. शुःसुर्देगर्देगनेवाः अासुरागमात्दात्रो दर्वो न्मेवा केवा झराकदेवा
 - 5. देव दिया आ खु हें वर पा तद्यु रेगवा हें माय पर रेत्।
 - _____ "Today, from the upper cave, magical gifts are being given away," said Aku.
 - _____ One day, Aku Dönba ran out of grain.
 - _____ "Aku, where have you been so early in the morning?" Trugu Dokdok asked him.
 - ____ Long ago, Aku Dönba had a neighbour by the name of Trugu Dokdok.
 - _____ Trugu Dokdok asked Aku how to get there.



D Using the words below, fill in the blanks.

sack	was	gifts	any	beside	helped
release	arrived	via	slid	first	grain

Aku Dönba then _____ down the sand hill and arrived home _____. Since Trugu Dokdok had returned _____ the grass-covered hill he ______ later. When he arrived home, Aku Dönba _____ waiting there ______ the gate. "Trugu Dokdok, did you get any _____?" Aku Dönba asked him. "Because I said 'even if I don't get _____ gifts, please _____ my fist', I was told to give you a ______ of grain!" replied Trugu Dokdok. Then Aku ______ himself to a sack of _____.

นารารสาณสาสารณ์สุขาสุ

الفع ग्री मुग सु आ सु हे द



ষ্ণুদ শান্ত স্কর্ম নার্দ্ রাজনার্দ্ রাজনার্দ্ রাজনার্দ্ রাজনার্দ্ রাজনার্দ্ রাজনার্দ্ রাজনার্দ্ রাজনার্দ্ রাজনার্দ বি



(आराम् क्रेंदर्य) मेंग मार्ग २५ - २५ मेंदर् हिंदया की म्यारय में सुवायरा)

<u>२२'ईर'पठत्'द्रा'दळॅर'पर'पञ्चेत्</u> ゐेन स्निनम् विनन्ते सुन विनन्त पर्वेनम् का का प्रिन्म का किन कि का प्रायक्ष के का नेतेन्द्री वेत वें रायदण दर आ ख़ कें व रा खन दू या विं राते क्या त्यु रा दू रा यठया ष्ठिंद्र'ग्रीबामायाअमें में रायहमायद्या र्यमावर द्र मेमार्के आषवायकियाग्रामाकी वद्या ठेवायहा असिक्तें राजा वेजाकर राष्ट्र गांगीय हिराय आगे केंर गहिर गाय र्यन् अग्रेंगवा उठाया वेनमान् ळॅन्या तर्या यानमा तर्या रेमा तुमा मानुया या यिन प्रत्य के प्रा या ये मीन यो माने के यो माने क देव्ययन्त्रात्र हेव्ययेग्यर्यदेषेयः देवेयद्याद्यः देवयः শ্রদাঝ-ত্রিক্ষা চন্তু ন'র্মা ।

Section One: Folk Stories

Reading Two: Aku Dönba Chops Down a Walnut Tree



Long ago, Aku Dönba had a neighbour who was very rich. The rich man always mistreated and bullied Aku Dönba. One day, he planted a walnut tree beneath Aku's window. Every year during summer, the leaves of the walnut tree would flourish. Eventually the leaves blocked the light to Aku Dönba's house. Even during the day time Aku had to light a lamp.

Remembering an ancient proverb, "If you don't return evil with evil, bullies will increase more and more", Aku Dönba thought to himself that he needed to devise a plan. One day, Aku, carrying a long piece of wood on his shoulders, pretended to be going somewhere and went out via his rich neighbour's gate. The rich man saw Aku Dönba and asked him,

"Where do you intend to go carrying that wood?" Looking very surprised, Aku Dönba replied,

"You still haven't found out? Today a wood merchant from Lhasa has arrived and is paying one hundred coins for each *dom*-length of walnut wood. If you sell that walnut tree, you will definitely get at least one sack of money. But, unless you go quickly, you won't meet him as he is about to leave."

"My walnut tree is very round and tall so I should certainly get a good price for it," the rich man thought to himself. So he quickly chopped down the walnut tree and went off to sell it.

When the rich man arrived at the town market, he did not even see the shadow of the wood merchant. He was then forced to sell his walnut wood just as firewood. Filled with rage he returned home. The next day, the rich man met Aku Dönba and angrily said to him, "You tricked me! There was not even one wood merchant in town!"

"How could someone as lowly as I dare to trick you? Didn't I only say that you need to go quickly as the merchant is about to leave? It was because you arrived too late," replied Aku Dönba. Not knowing what to say, the rich man became so angry that the skin on his face was about to peel off. From that time on, Aku Dönba's house became warm and the inside also became clear and bright.

(Aku Dönba, Tibet People's Press, pp. 45-46.)

हेंग गराम Vocabulary



क्षर खेरा	(n.) walnut tree	ধ-ফ্রিনা	(n.) skin/leather bag or	
দ্রিম'মর্ক্রমা	(n.) neighbour		sack	
55.92	(n.) household, family	피드니	(adj.) one; (pr.) what, who, which	
शुग'र्य	(adj.) rich, wealthy	শ্বন্থা	(adj.) thick, round	
র্বসন্দশ	(n.) wealthy person, 'owner of wealth/riches'		(also শ্রূমার্ন্য)	
~ ~		रेव में म	(n.) price, value	
বকুঝাবউঝাব্রুল	v.com.) to bully, to [] (v.com.) to bully, to mistreat, to abuse	त्रमा महिमा	(adv.) certainly, definitely, without question	
	(n.) window	ବଞ୍ଚିଁମ	(vi.pt.) to go from one place to another, to travel, to be carried off; (vt.pt.) to move around, to	
নস্ত্রনাথা	(vt.p.) to plant into the ground; to establish, to start, to found, to set up			
	(vt.pt.) to conceal, to		agitate, to shake	
7	obscure, to block	र्गार क	(n.) lightness, brightness;	
क्षेत्र से।	(n.) lamp, light, lantern,		lighting	
	torch	55.951	(n.) firewood, kindling	
5m	(n.) plan, scheme, strategy,		(also से'मेर')	
	policy, method	নিয়ান্দ্রন।	(adj.) meek, lowly, humble,	
শ্বনার্যা	(n.) the shoulders		gentle	
শ্বন্য দি নেম্বীদা	(v.com.) to carry something on one's shoulders	۲۲ ۲۱	(v.) to dare to do something, to have the courage to do something;	
ইঝাবগ্রুম	(n.) countenance, disposition, form, shape, appearance, manner, mood		to be able	
		নম্মর.না	(n.) skin, hide, leather (also প্রধ্যাত্ম-ম')	
तम्म हैं।	(n.) ancient Tibetan coin	DAEL	 (vi.pt.) to peel off; to fade; to deteriorate, to decline 	
র,প্রম্বর	(n.) the minimum, at least (also দ্র্যাব: আহার: and র্য: অহাস:)	<u> 197</u>		

बाळव् त्रयोग Explanatory Notes



पहुरूपर्देश णविद्रभाष्यम् महेन्द्रभाष्यम् भाषेत्र पाक्रेभाषा भाषाक्रिय्त्यम् भाषाक्रिय्त्यम् भाषाक्रम् भाषाक्रम् पर्देशविश्व महिद्यम् महेन्द्रभाष्यम् महित्यक्रम् महित्यम् महित्यम् महित्यक्रम् महित्यक्रम् महित्यक्रम् भाषाक्रम

This term means to harm others by bullying them. Though in some ancient Tibetan writings the term ইত্য'নট্র্য'নন্ট্র্য'নের্ট্র্য' occurs, these days most people use the expressions ন্ত্র্য'র্ট্রন্'ন্স্র্র্'ন্র্র্র্র্'র্ন্র্র্র্' to express the idea of bullying.

अग्, फु 'पक्रुप। विम सँगस मुम्स परि मेगस मुम्स परि हेम् परि खेम पा अगमा मुम्स मुम्स मुम्स मुम्स मुम्स मुम्स मुम् सर्द्धम्ब।

This verbalised compound means to carry wood or other things on one's shoulders. Two Tibetan words refer to the general area of the shoulder: খ্রম্বাদ্য and দ্র্দ্রাদ্য.

This unit of measure — two arm's length— is the same length as four ভ্ৰ' (One ভ্ৰ' is equivalent to the length from one's elbow to the tip of one's middle finger.) Another way of describing a বের্নির্যালন্দে is that it is equivalent to two fully stretched out arm's length — a measure also known as আৰু বের্নির্যা (literally a bow length).

त्यार्ने हेंन मुगरा रेन घट पहला मुन गी रहवा तया मी यह राभेना

This term was used in ancient times to refer to coins used for measuring the price or value of something.

ज्यायार्डिया देग्वें दावेषा या दर देषा या हुद दिषा यादे

This term means 'only', 'definitely', 'surely' 'certainly'.

८६९९९म् मुन्यमा ५६२७२३ २ मुम्बर मुम्बर या भवा मार्च स्ट्राय मार्ग स्ट्राय दे मुन्य स्ट्राय स्ट्र

This term refers to a bag for holding money (such as a wallet or pouch) that has been made from some kind of animal skin. The word ஏற்ன means a bag made from leather.

गर्मेन वर्न मेन वाहुराया ठेप्पर मेन केह्यया

This expression means not being able to say anything at all.

ৰুষা আভুদ্দা This expression is a humble way of saying 'I did not say this'. The use of the verb ৰুষা indicates that the speaker is lowering him or herself in front of the one he or she is addressing.

ৰাই নিজ' পুম' পুম' নৃত্য অধ্য অন্তৰ্ন স্থানআ দ্ৰুজ্য This idiomatic expression literally means that the rich man's face became so hot (with anger) that his skin was about to peel or fall off. This is a colourful way of expressing great rage or anger.



ग मिकामेकार्ग् प्रत्येत्र येत् येगार्वे मात्रका भवत् स्रयका यदे रे मुमाद मेका

१ अराषुः क्रेंत्र प्रबाधियायळेषाया गर्वे न प्रमुखायती क्रुयळंता गमा धेत त्या

१ हिवावळेबावर्देन स्वाउव ने आहा हेव प्राय राणमा देगा भाषा नहेव वया पहुला मधेव वया

१ अासुः झ्रेंद्रायायाद्य यादे यामुखादये देवे दर देव राग उठा विया देवा दा भारता रा

- A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.
 - 1. Why did Aku Dönba harm his neighbour?
 - 2. What kind of skill did Aku Dönba use to defeat his greedy neighbour?

3. Explain the meaning of the proverb that Aku Dönba remembered?

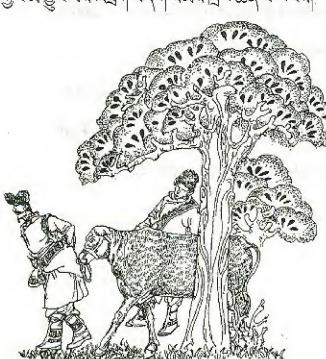
अषिः हेंद्राना देश्वगहे दिया अक्रेयाया केंपाय केंगाना रेना १ - ผู้มามสังเวรักรมสิ่งเวรารายางเพเตลิมทั่งสารสรารัก रेत्रवरकेंगते क्षर केंट दे अवत आक्ष हु केंत्र यर वेंग यर देत

- **B** Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - 1. ____ In desperation Aku Dönba retaliated back at his neighbour.
 - 2. ____ It was through the neighbour's great greed that he fell for Aku's trick.
 - 3. ____ In the end, Aku Dönba got the highly valuable walnut tree.

- ण गमयाग्ची र्वेन् धेणानी ळेला तुवा रे रे नवित्र न्तुव धेणानी ळेला तुवा न् मीलवा ने केला तुवा रा मीलवा का का का कि and the correct English ones.
 - · देर्वेरप्त्मणमेषाक्षात्वः क्षेत्रायत् हिंद्रित्वेरखण कुत्तमुत्तव्याम्द्रात्वे क्षेत्राध्यत्त्व क्षेत्रीया
 - 2. र्वेत्रायम्मामीप्यव्यायसम्दिष्ट्रन्द्र्स् विश्विंखायानेमायवास्त्रि वीम्टाळेवार्यात्रमाक्तुः व्रमामार्ठमा तेदाञ्चया
 - 3. आखिते मन्दर्भते नगर गम्भाभा मङ्गीनमा क्या केव के आपना क्ये के खर द में वा परि गवर मह गु खु रा
 - 4. नेव वियार्वे रायत्यायीय आ खरे सेंत १९८ यो क्षेत्र खरा देया हु अर सेंत विया यहुंगया
 - _____ One day, the rich man planted a walnut tree beneath Aku's window.
 - ____ The light to Aku Dönba's house was blocked and even during the day time he had to light a lamp.
 - ____ The rich man asked Aku Dönba, "Where do you intend to go carrying that wood?"
 - The rich man thought to himself, "My walnut tree is very round and tall so I should certainly get a good price for it."
- ๛ ๚ฅฆาฏิาธิศาสาาริาสุฆฑาฐาาสุฆารัฆาศธีมฺฆาฏิชาตีราธรายาพีราฏิชารรา

ন্তুন্	खेल.	गर्नेम:	ক্ৰীব'শ্ৰীশ	क्रॅ न्.स.	र्स्
ন্থন	হারান্যার্হা	955	<u>94</u> .	र्षु विन	শ্বন্
देवें	र्वेत्रःमन्द्रण'न्द्रःअ	গদ্যেষ্ট্ৰ্ৰন্ব-ন্	_5ુર્ષાકોંગ્વે ફુર્ય	ঀয়ৢ৾৾য়ৼৢয়য়য়	ষ্টিন্'শ্রীঝ'ন'ঝ'
য়য়৾য়৾য়৴য়৸৸	ৰ্দ্দেশ শ্লান	वित्तः कें सामय य	ठिष 'गुम्'की'त्मुष	[च्म्लन्त्] अ	।सः हेंद्र-धर्म
পৃধা:স্কুদ:মন্য	भिषाद्येन भाषां के	ন্যমূর্টন্যমাথা	মন্ত্র্য্যিশাঝার	র্বমাঝাঝান্ব'	- র্ম্মি'ম্বানঝ'
त्मुगारुंषा	ঝ'ল্ডুদ'দঝ	छिन् रूट देखे द्रम	พามส์	रेन् छेषाचनन् प	গ র্ব্রাবন্যা
শার্শ্বন্ নন্ বিশ	ন্মান্তুমাদম	ૹૼૼ੶ঀৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢয়ৼ	<u> โ.ศ.ส.</u> ส.ศ.	_শ্রবর্ষান্ড্রমা দ্বিত	बानजुर-खाखु
ଞ୍ଜିଗ୍ୟସ୍ଥାସମ୍ୟ	াইন্টিঝা	-קביקיוקדישישב	:ंवियाः	<u>দৃ</u> :শূস	

D Using the words below, fill in the blanks. skin warm knowing only day lowly. peel merchant quickly angrily tricked because The next ______the rich man met Aku Dönba and ______ said to him, "You _____ me! There was not even one wood _____ in town!" "How could someone as ______ as I dare to trick you? Did I not ______ say that you need to go ______ as the merchant is about to leave? It was ______ you arrived too late," replied Aku Dönba. Not ______ what to say, the rich man became so angry that the ______ on his face was about to ______ off. From that time on, Aku Dönba's house became ______ and the inside also became clear and bright.



తా सुका छे हुन् गूरी सार्व्य हुं आयत के रिंदु गा माठा देवा में के बायत के रिंदु गा माठा देवा में का साय दर्द्य गा स्तर गा में का स्त्र का साय रेस से के रिंदि में साय की का सिंदा से का से से की साय का की की की की मंद्र में की साय की की की की की मंद्र में की मां की साय की की की साय की मां की सी की मां की साय से मां की मां की साय की की की से मां की मां की साय की की की मां की से मां की मां की साय की की की मां की से मां की मां की साय की की की मां की से मां की मां की साय की की की मां की मां की मां की मां की की मां की



(สมสสาษีสามีสายครมานิศลายุกลา อียายุสลา 11 - 11 นี้สายีสลายสา)

Section One: Folk Stories Reading Three: The Cow and the Girl



Long ago, there lived a foolish nomad. One day, in order to get lots of money, he went to sell one of his cows. After three days had passed, however, he still had not even one buyer for his cow. So he became very worried. Then, just at that time, he met Aku Dönba.

"You don't have a buyer for your cow?" Aku Dönba asked him.

"Even though I've been saying how excellent this cow is and how fairly priced it is, for three whole days I haven't had even one buyer," explained the nomad.

"I have a good idea," continued Aku, "You bring along your cow and follow me." And the nomad did just that. Then, in the midst of the crowd of people, Aku told everyone how the cow was very strong, that it was in the prime of its life and that it was six months pregnant — so if you buy one, you get one free! Everyone then crowded around and a man paid a very high price for the cow. "Thank you very much," the nomad said to Aku as he collected his money and returned home.

When the nomad arrived home, many suitors seeking his daughter in marriage were there. His wife was saying to them how beautiful their daughter was, how wonderful her personality was and finally she said to her daughter, "We will quickly arrange your marriage!" "Oh, shut up!" the nomad scolded her. Then taking her aside he said, "I have a very good way of dealing with this. If we do as I say, not only will there be more suitors but we will get even richer than this." Then he said to all the suitors, "Come to my gate tomorrow moming. I'll decide then who I will give my daughter to."

The next morning, the nomad got up very early and put up a notice on his gate which said something like this:

"To all the dear suitors of my daughter: My daughter is not only more beautiful than a goddess, she is also six months pregnant. So if you ask for her hand in marriage, you will get an extra child for free! We welcome all those youthful suitors from very rich and lucky families."

However, when all the suitors saw this sign they returned to their homes. (*Tibetan Folk Stories,* Tibet People's Press, pp. 88-89.)

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w	7	1 45	

Vocabulary



নার্ক্সা	(n.) female cow; dew; frost;	वेख	(n.) calf
ন্নীক স্পূন্যাম্ব	hoarfrost (n.) fool, idiot, stupidity	ବଟ୍ଟିକା	(vt.p.h.) to give, to offer
र्म	(vi.) to get, to obtain; (n.) brass	21	(vt.p.) to gather around, to crowd around; to gang up on
নর্সুদা	(vt.f.) to sell	سَلِّح هُج	(n.) price
ই ঝালবা	(n.) buyer	র্ঝি:র্ক্তশাশ্ব	(n.) crowd of people
व्यन् अन्तरा	(n.) manner of existing or being	ন্দ্রী	(vi.p.) to be born, to be produced, to arise
ୟଞ୍ଜକାର୍ଜ୍ୟ ମୁ	(adj.) suitable, appropriate, fitting (also এক্রমার্থ্য)	ন্ম্বন্দা ক্সু'ন্ম্বা	(adj.) inferior, lesser, low (n.) wife, woman
ସମସଂମ୍ପିଷ୍	(n.) method, way, means; method and wisdom	गनिष:जुद्दा (n.) personality,	
বিদ:ধ্রণশা বর্ণ্যা	(n.) strength, power, force (n.) age	াব-বেশ্রব্য	(n.) facial features, facial
ন শ ব'র্শন্ব মন্দ্রা	(idiom.) prime of one's life		expression

ন্নীঝ'ঝর্ক্তম'শ্রুর	ראו(n.) a beautiful person,	ষ্ণুঝ'ন্দ্রঝা
	beauty, one who possesses beauty	7150
র্ম্ভরুগ্র	(vt.imp.) to shut, to close	ঝন্ঝা ঝন্ম'দের্বিনা
শ্বদ:র্বিদাঝা	(adv.) tomorrow morning	
খ্রি ন্টবা	(adv.) tomorrow, the next day, the following day	নৰ্মন্ ব্যক্ষা
₹'æॅम	(n.) notice	ন্ট্র্রিশবা
শ্রুমানা	(vt.pt.) to stick on, to attach, to affix, to apply, to	

(n.) body, form (also ङ्ग्रे এন্দ্রঝ')

(n.) womb

(v.com.) to become pregnant, to conceive

(n.) merit, virtue, good fortune, luck

(vi.) to get or receive; to arrive, to come; to be connected with;(n.) wealth, riches

सळत्र त्र्योत्ग Explanatory Notes

connect, to paste

In this story, this title simply refers to a nomad. However, this term typically refers to a rich nomad or a nomad leader.

This word for 'cow' is typically used in Tsang areas. In some other areas, this word is not so commonly used for 'cow' and it could be easily mistaken to mean 'dew'.

This verbalised compound means to seek either a bride or bridegroom in marriage. Suitors bring tea, chang and other gifts with them as they discuss the possibility of marriage.

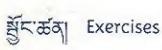
କ୍ରିଷାଦଗ୍ରଦ୍ଧା କ୍ରି'ସିଂସିଂଶିଂଶିଂମସ୍ୟାସ୍ଧିକ୍ଷାସାଦ୍ଧିବାଷାବ୍ତିର୍ଘେଟ୍ଟିମ୍ ସଂସିଷାଦିଷାଦ୍ଦିସ୍ୟୁ ସଂସିଷାଦ୍ଦର୍ଭଷାଷାବ୍ଦରମ ମିକ୍ଟସ୍ଟିସ୍ପିସ୍ପିସ୍ପିସ୍ ମଧ୍ୟିମାନ୍ତ୍ର କ୍ରିଷାଦଗ୍ରଷାଦ୍ଧିସ୍ୱାଷାସ୍ଥି ସେହେରୁସ୍ୱା ସଂଦଗ୍ରଷାଷ୍ଟ୍ରଷ୍ଟିସ୍ପି ସେହିମାର୍କ୍ଟରାଭାଇ ସେହିରା ସେହିରା ସେହିରୁ ସେହିମା ସେହିରା ସେହିରୁ ସେହିମା ସେହିର ସେହି ସେହିରୁ ସେହି

The word 'body' or 'form' refers to the various shapes of people's faces and their many and varied facial features. The words সেইজাই ৰাই সাঁ and ব্যৱহাণ both refer to the shape of someone's face. For example, the expression 'a beautiful face' can be expressed many ways in Tibetan. (five ways are listed in the Tibetan above.)

२र्थे इत्यायम् अपयापदीर सुद्द सुर्यते यहुव म्वययाग्री सुप्य हो। कराया दरायाने वामे में देवा येवा

The expression in this story 'to make a way' is referring to the arrangements related to marriage.

અદत्य' (योग) सुन्' सेन्' ग्रे' खुर्खा' या सुं' गु' (योगें' पा) सेन्' गावत 'सम्यान् म्झ् वा सुं' गु' कणसाया महामास में' (योगेंन् 'पा) झुर्खा 'न् म्झू का अन् 'ग्रुन् 'पा' से जास स्टान् 'झून्' ' The word 'pregnant' or 'pregnancy' can be expressed in many different ways and these ways are listed above.





ท พุศมาทุญญาร์ นารัฐานิฑาย์พาลุญามสายามารรัฐาารพัญ

१ र्देव गमः विग दर्श्वग मत्या गोषा को के के कर कर के के जिन न का

- A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.
 - What do you think was the key thing that Aku Dönba said to the buyers of the cow that enticed them to buy it?
 - 2. Was it Aku Dönba who scared off all the suitors of the nomad's daughter? If not, who was it?
 - 3. What did the nomad consider to be most important?
 - 4. Do you think that Aku actually helped the nomad or caused him harm?

ाव गमिवाः श्री वर्षः द्वाराः देवीयाः देवीयाः स्वायाः 🔨 दरः द्वेरः स्वायः × रेप्ट्याः द्वीया

- १ अष्ट्रा हेंदराय रहेंग यह गाय गहें ह क्रिय कुरे क्रय कें राय हर या की
- २ वर्धेमान्वद्मादिक्षेष्ठ्रारुण्डदायुदार्दी विषाण्येवायाक्तुदाहरकेदायाविषाण्येवा
- १ ସଂମ୍ମ୍ୟୁ: ସୈନ୍ୟୁତିମ୍ବା ଅଞ୍ଜୁମ୍ୟା ଅନ୍ୟୁସନ୍ମୟା ସହିମ୍ୟା ସମ୍ମା ସିଂସ୍ପୁ: ସିଂଶ୍ଳିମ୍ ଆସ୍କୁ ଅଂ ତ୍ରୁମ୍ବା
- अासुङ्ग्रेन्यमासुर्वेरः र्श्वेरः क्रम्णहेम्यापन् प्रम् कुर्ध्वेन्यन् वेषान् न्याय् वेण्यन्यायः र् रेण्यान् प्रम्नायान् स्वाय्यन्त्यायः स्वाय्यन्याः स्वाय्यन्याः स्वाय्यन्याः स्वाय्यन्याः स्वाय्यन्याः स्वाय्यन्यः स्वाय्यः स्वाय्यः स्वाय्यः स्वाय्यन्यः स्वाय्यः स्वाय्यः स्वाय्यः स्वाय्यः स्वाय्यः स्वाय्यस्यः स्वाय्यः स्वाय्यः स्वाय्यस्यः स्वय्यस्यः स्वय्ययः स्वय्ययः स्वय्यस्यः स्वय्ययः स्वय्यस्यः स्वय्ययः स्वय्यस्यः स्वयः स्वय्यस्यः स्वय्यस्य स्वयः स्वयः स्वय्यस्यः स्वयः स्वय्यस्यः स्वयः स्वयः स्ययः स्वय्यस्यस्यः स्वय्यस्यः स्वय्यस्यः स्वय्यस्यस्यः स्य स्ययस्यः स्ययस्यस्यस्यः स्वयः स्वय्यस्यस्यः स्वयः स्ययस्यस्यस्यस्यः स्ययस्यस्यः स्ययः स्ययः स्ययः स्ययः स्ययः स्य स्ययस्यस्यस्यः स्ययस्यस्यः स्ययस्यस्यः स्ययस्यः स्ययः स्ययः स्ययः स्ययः स्ययः स्ययः स्ययः स्ययः स्य
- ५ લ્ર્ક્સેનાગ્વન્નગરું અન્યન્નેનું અનુ

2 रहार्य हुहान्त्रकां कार्यना यहां कार्यना

B Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.

- 1. ____ Aku Dönba intended to harm the nomad.
- 2. ____ The nomad was very intelligent but just unlucky.
- 3. ____ Because the nomad considered a cow and his daughter to be equal, he did not get a suitor for his daughter.
- 4. ____ Knowing that the nomad would have suitors coming for his daughter, Aku Dönba then told the nomad a clever trick.
- 5. ____ The nomad was a complete fool.
- म मामकामी मेंत्र भेमामी केंगरुवा रे रे पवित द्वि भीमामी केंमारुवा दर भीमा मा केंगरुवा र भीमा के मार् केंग
- C Match up these Tibetan sentences to the correct English ones.
 - 1. रह्येग् मन्मग्मीय आखर हमाय हे के लुवा हे दुरु उस माय रहेर दवा वट दु येग
 - 2. अपकार्तर की अमर्पे उप यम् वर्षकी विमामीक में मार्कर केवर में हार दे केवा
 - 3. เพ เยลา คลีๆ พรุศาจา เยิราภิ พาสังส์ เพ เลง เลง เลง ริสา
 - 4. พ.เชิงาราชายางายิ่งานสรารัาดิศาษัราชิงานครา
 - ____ "You don't have a buyer for your cow?" Aku Dönba asked the nomad.
 - _____ "I have a good idea," Aku said.
 - ____ Everyone then crowded around and a man paid a very high price for the cow.
 - —— "Thank you very much," the nomad said to Aku as he collected his money and returned home.

अन् भेषायस्य Language Pathways

พฤสมชิรสิราชีๆ ริสุลลายุราสุลาลัลาลฮลลายิลาร์ราชรายาร์รายิลารรา देर यज्ञरार्थ भ्री'द्रअव् ाय'र्ह्सुअषा वाह्रया'तुः श्रेयथा শ্ল'অর্থ্র দ্দ প্লত্ব্ব 5.24 र्द्या वितेभवतःत्रुवाः ______युः संतिभविषःकुत्भवत्रः सुगयः ____ायःत्य्वयःक्रेयास्रस्य स्वायः 551 ર્શેળયાંગી ર્ગેન્સરાયના વ્યાજેના ક્રિયાયાં વ્યવસાય વ્યવ વ્યવસાય વ્યવ સાય વ્યવસાય વ พุวพ._____ณร์ขาวรุขาขิพายัร.______ลุพาฮราวลิสารา इन्द्यान्वर्डे कुण्पेव लेखन्मन्त् _दे'र्येषाबानेषा'मु'छित्'वया दे'य्यबाद्यान्चप्रबानेषा______वेषाय्येत्'यबादे'छुत्'वुचु สัราสัราธรายศีรามเหลา สรายนี้รายาสาสรา ครามสาสุขายลิเอยาอรุยา ऑन खेन छेषा झुषा

D Using the words below, fill in the blanks.

dealing only personality marriage richer arrange wife scolded more aside suitors beautiful When he arrived home, many______ seeking his daughter in______ were also there. His ______ was saying to them how ______their daughter was, how wonderful her _______ was and how they would quickly ______ for her marriage. "Oh, shut up!"the nomad ______ her. Then taking her ______he said, "I have a very good way of ______with this. If we do as I say, not ______will there be ______ suitors but we will get even ______than this."

नेव गशुमा सॅम् देया झु में भीया विग मि वया झें मते वमा महया पाया की में गनिया मुम् हेया बेद य मेय के कि मिर मि के कर राय राय के पर मिर माने का भर रा के द रा के द रा कि का के का के का के का के का के क

वेवाणविषायतियळवाळॅरावेटायर्डायादे हॅग्यर्डायतित्यायादा यॉन्डेवारे यॉणषाया वण्या दें तुन मण्द्रेयायम् अवियायम् मण्या दें मई महम्यम्याने तरे छित् गीयाम न्: क्राह्येन् विषार्ने सुनारमार्शेन् में बाहे र साम गाय र शेन् में बाहे र के बाहे र के प्रायम के प्रायमें मा नेबाफुफुबिबागन् क्रेंग्नगन् पविकायराष्ट्रेन् रत्तरायरायरार्धेबाराष्ट्रिन रत्मी विरायरार्धेबाका Q्शेषा ठेषा रखन् प्रथावेंद्र मनिषा गा रूद न्यू यह के दुर्श देषा द्वींद् हेंद्र ईश्वाळर विषण्यमन्। अ^रर्मेणेप्वश्वयापर अपने मविश्वकारत वेन्यापर राहे पहेंगळेव पेंग्रेन

য়ৢ৾৾ঀঢ়ৼ৻ড়৾৾ঀ अन्यार्येम् मनिया मुन्द्र मुन्द्र मुन्द्र मुग्या नेया के दाविया यम्य मन्या में या मनिया यह्त <u>न् पर्मे</u>र्भरणने व रेखिन णने का भार ने व का पत्र के व का मुझ की व रामर रा ही का के राम होना न्मेंशलेशप्रमा द्रंगर्देपान्देवीयरयात्रशयर्देतन्मेंशर्वेरपरिझन्कन्येग्यात्रशयत्तुन สพาमहेन्गनिन् म्भार्ग्सेन हे सेसमाम्भा के दार्ग मेन्द्र मान्द्र हेन्य के प्य राग्त के साम स्थाय नुेत्-से-त्र्वेष-पतिःर्झेण्यद-पाण्यय-पाण्य-तळीय-से-त्र्वेषा विद-पार्झेपतिः झनमार्झेया-অঁদ'উম'বদদ

มู่ ราพุธุลาสย์ ราพาศรีสาร์ รา < लिरायार्श्वेग्व|



<u>द्र'यात्रेस्'ग्रीस्'</u> นทุณหางผมพิมายังเขาพิลาสิ่งเวอรู หารังาว ยังเชาราลายิราทุจิพารารรา र्त्वे क्षेत्र ते कर प्रहुत दे गर भेव कथा रे प्रते प्रतर मेर पर्वे प गरिश करो ૠૻૢઽૼ૿ઌૺૹૻૡૺૼૢૻ[੶]ਗ਼ૢૡ૾ૺૹૡૡઽૻૡૻૹૼૺૻૡૣૻૡૼૼૹૻૹૡૢૡૹૻઌૻઌૹૡૢ૽ૺ૱ૹૻૺૼૼૼૼૡૼઌૼૹૻૹૡૢૡ૱ૹૼૼૼૼૡૻૻૻ૱ૼૡ૽ૼૡ૽ૺ अर्देणेयायत् तदेवयाक्षरयायाः मेया สุราราชัสารักรัการกิสุราราชัสารานิสาสิสารกรา খন শ্রুন না

(र्यन् गी न्यान्या र्यन् गन्या र्यगा गर्य १२१ - १२७ यन खेन् खेन्या रे भन्यान्या भाषा रे भाषा र

Section One: Folk Stories Reading Four: Moving House



Long ago, a certain estate owner rented some rooms in his courtyard to a carpenter and a stonemason. After a few years, since the two of them had only paid their rent and not done any required labour, the owner thought that he would evict them. So one day, the estate owner summoned the two of them and said,

"From tomorrow the two of you have three days to move out."

From the time the stonemason heard that he must leave, he became so worried that he could not eat or sleep. The carpenter, however, ignored the idea of having to look for another place, and, just as he had done before, he went on living there paying no attention to the estate owner. Furthermore, he also said to the stonemason,

"There's no need to worry and there is no need to look for a new place to stay. I know a " way that we can move house."

On the evening of the second day, the carpenter came to the stonemason and said, "Friend, tonight we will move house."

Very surprised the manson replied,

"Because you said to me that I didn't need to look for a house, I've been staying here very relaxed and haven't looked for one. And now you say that this very night we will move. Where am I going to move to?"

"Ha ha," the carpenter laughed as he said, "You can move to my room, and I can move to your room." "Ha ha," they roared as the two of them laughed uncontrollably. The next day, the two of them got up very early and went to the estate owner and said to him, "Sir, in accordance with your command, we have moved." Thinking that the two of them were being very respectful to him, he was extremely pleased.

Three days later, the estate owner looked down into the courtyard from his roof and saw that the two men had still not moved. He became as angry as a blazing fire and summoning the two of them up into his presence he said,

"You both reported to me that you had moved. But really you have deceived me and are staying here just as you were before. So for these three days your rent will be double." With utmost respect, the stonemason and the carpenter replied,

"Your Excellency, in accordance with your command we did immediately move."



"If you have moved, then how come you are still living in my courtyard?" the estate owner retorted.

"When you told us to move, you did not tell us that we must move away to somewhere else. So I moved into the stonemason's room and the stonemason moved into my room," the stonemason and the carpenter replied. At this the estate owner did not know how to answer.

(Tibetan Folk Stories, Tibet People's Press, pp. 373-374.)

केंग गरा Vocabulary



শ্র্যমা	(vt.pr.)
	house,
	one pla

स्रद्यन्म

第三

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מריאים

[자도'제'월~]

RE BUI

ম্বব্য

শিন্য

ন্দৰ্ভন্ত

বর্ননথা

(vt.pr.) to move or shift house, to move things from one place to another শ্রুপ্রাজনা

ड्रम् अन्।

owner, sovereign, master, lord, 'Lord of the Manor'

(n.) courtyard, yard, enclosure

(n.) estate owner, serf

(n.) carpenter, woodworker

(n.) stone mason, mason

(n.) rent, house rent

(v.com.) to rent out, to collect rent

(v.com.) to pay rent

(n.) corvee labour, serf labour, 'labour tax'

(con.) because, since, so; (n.) manner, mode

(pr.) she, he, her, him (third person pronoun)

(post.) in front of, in the presence of, before

(vt.pt.) to call, to summon, to call together র্না উন্*উ*ন্য

ন্'চ্চা স্ল'ৰ্যা

नहीं तहेंग

ŵzj

মিনাই। স্বর ঝিনা

19-1 - 1

रूट: तहगवा

ধ্ৰামান্ববৰ্ষা

(n.) worry, anxiety, stress, vexation (literally: 'heart/mind tax')

(adj.) indifferent, unconcerned, careless, neglectful; invisible; (vt.) to disregard, to not pay attention to, to be unaware of

(adv.) tonight, this evening

(adj.) relaxed, calm, at ease, leisurely

(adv.) now, presently

(adv.) early; (adj.) earlier, former, earlier or former times

(n.) respect, reverence, honour, esteem (also বস্থি নহ্যান:)

(n.) mind, thought

(n.) anger, wrath, fury

(n.) report, account; petition

(adj.) unchanged, just as before

(n.) respect, reverence





अन्तरम्त् मुल्रायान्ना द्विंदकेवा धुरायन्यार्थेयावर्गी वेन्द्रांग

The term 'sovereign', 'lord', 'master' or 'owner' is applied to kings, high leaders and very wealthy people.

ายรายณาสูญพลา พรานสายณาฏารีราราครายรายามิสายกลายรารารายามิสารรารายาม

The practice of doing corvee labour ('house tax') was determined by the estate owner and was required in addition to paying rent. (The required manual labour was tpyically helping with harvesting the crops each year.)

สพาम्हेन्गिनिन्न्या हॅन्द्रकुम्हेन्सन्स्यक्त्रॉगनिन्येन्स्रहेत्स्रह्माम्रस्टक्त्रॉगहुन् यदेर्न्त्यायत्हम

This idiomatic expression (literally: 'forget to eat, without sleep') means that one is so worried that one forgets to eat, and though one lies down one cannot sleep.

This term of address gradually became used as an honorific form of address for nobles or leaders. This form of address can be either සුදිනාලිද or සුදිගානාලිදා. These days in Tibet this expression is not in common usage.

यहीयर्हेगाय यहीयगुराधयाचेरार्दे

This expression means 'respect' or 'reverence' and has the same meaning as 디운 뜨렌지.

 $\exists \forall \uparrow$ This word is typically used as an adjective meaning 'suitable', 'acceptable', or 'appropriate'. In this story $\exists \forall$ means 'but' or 'however'.



ग मनियायायाया दी पर पेंत थेवा हेवा त्रया भव छत्या परे दे कुवा र्वोया

१ ईंग्वर्चे पर्ने न्दरस्य तळवादे तदा य्यम्य ग्राम विमावर्चे पार्ट्वे प्रत्ये प्रत्या येवया मम् भून् कुयाया याम ध्येद दया

י ועביעקטישאמימישיאמיניטיסאקיעישיאקרישישאלריאיעמיארישיאליאדיעילקירמו

१ भ्रान्ध्र भन्दि पष्ट्र दे मार्ड में मान भेव क्रे मानेग

A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.

 When the estate owner was giving the order to the two craftsmen to move, what mistake did he make?

2. Why could the carpenter stay calm and have peace of mind while the stonemason panicked?

3. What do you think is the main point of this short story?

- मि मिलिया ग्री जिन्हों के स्वार्थ से स्वार्थ के स स्वार्थ के स्वा स्वार्थ के स स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ स्वार्थ के स स्वार्थ के स
 - १ लियाम्यम्यादेः विदानुः शुराधयाः वियावर्त्तां यादे दे प्रबाधुराय येत्।
 - २ र्ह्रे रेण हैं के रहे पर्वे पर्धव
 - १ अन्दर्भे में में भाषी द्वे गे अर्क्ष भाष हा भाषा द्वा भाषा द
- **B** Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - Though the estate owner was very intelligent, the carpenter was even more intelligent.
 - The stonemason was the most intelligent.
 - This story esteems the merits of intelligence.
- ग मानवा ग्री में द भोग में केंग दुवा से से मबेव द ही के भोग में केंग दुवा द सी माय द में भा C Match up these Tibetan sentences to the correct English ones.

 - 2. พีสามรณรารุกาซิกาทิพาสารณิสราวิรารสังราทอิการระรับสังราทอิกาพากราชาราณีรา
 - ଅଟନ ସମ୍ଦ୍ୟା ନିଷାପ୍ରିକ ଅନିବାଷ ଅନ୍ତିର ବ୍ୟାସ ଗ୍ରୁକ ନିର୍ବାଷ ଷ୍ଟ୍ରା ଅନ୍ତି ବ୍ୟାସ ଅନ୍ତି ବ୍ୟାସ ଅନ୍ତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତି କାର୍ଯ ଅନ୍ତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର ଅ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାରୁ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର କାର ମହା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାର୍ଯ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାର କାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର କାରୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ

 - —— "From tomorrow the two of you have three days to move out," the estate owner said to them.
 - When the stonemason heard the words that he must leave, he became so worried that he could not eat or sleep.
 - Long ago, a certain estate owner rented some rooms in his courtyard to a carpenter and a stonemason.
 - ____ The estate owner did not know how to answer.

D Using the words below, fill in the blanks.



२५ भिग भगा भगा भग्म भग्म भग्म भगम भेषा देतेः भ्रानसार्श्वेषाषा दे दा झठा झे धुषा में विषा गुम्म भेदा मार्ग्वे दा दी दा मर्के दा दे दा गुम्म भाषा मुम्म में दि दा में दि दा में म्म भ्या में दी दा में दी दा में दि दा में दि दा म्म में दे दा में दा दे दा में दी में दि दा में दि दा म्म में दि में दी दा में दी दी दी में दि दा में दि दा में दि में दी दी दी दी दी में से में के से में से में

भुरागहरा सर्वेराया तहुरा केंग ५ वर्दे दार सारुव ग्री मुवाया



देवसार्वेवन्यर्येत्रप्रमुन्यत्र स्वर्णमुन्द्र मुग्नु दिस्य मिवन्यत् सुन्य स्वर्णमुन्य स्वर्णम्य स्वर्य स्वर्णम्य स्वर्णम्य स्वर्णम्य स्वर्णम्य स्वर्णम्य स्वर्णम्य स्वर्णम्य स्वर्णम्य स्वर्णम्य स्वर्य स्वर्णम्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्णम्य स्वर्य स्य

(ਤੈषाञ्चराणर्गः भ्रेगाः र्भेगाः र्भेगाः र्मगाः मेगा भर - 26 र्यर हर्षर्गा र्भेर्या र्भे र्भायाः र्भे र्भायाः र्भे

Section One: Folk Stories

Reading Five: The Greedy King

Long ago, in a certain land, there lived an evil and greedy king. All those in his court also sought only after their own pleasure. At that time, there lived a wealthy Brahmin who had a wishing well -which he had received as a result of previously accumulated merit- in the innermost part of this house. When the Brahmin had obtained all he wanted from the well and had become very rich, he announced, "I will give some gifts to the king."

"It would be good to do this. But because the king is so greedy, he will steal the well," the Brahmin's wife cautioned.

"You don't need to worry about that," replied the Brahmin. He then gave the king some gifts. After receiving the gifts, the evil king thought to himself that he would take



ବିଁମ୍କ୍ରିଶାବିଁମ୍ୟଶ୍ୟଶ୍ୟର୍ମ୍ବାସ୍ୟପ୍ରିମ୍ ଚିମ୍ । ସ୍ଥମ୍ମ ଅନ୍ୟାଇଷ୍ମ ଅମ୍ବାର୍କ୍ଷ ମୁନ୍ । ଶୁଦ୍ୟାମ୍ୟମ୍ଭ ସ୍ୱାର୍କ୍ ସ୍ୟୁର୍ମ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ନା । ମି'ବ୍ୟାସିବ୍ୟାଦିମ୍ୟାସ୍ମ୍ୟର୍ମ୍ବ ସ୍ଥାନ୍ ।

everything of the Brahmin's. Returning to the palace, the king sent a messenger summoning the Brahmin into his presence.

"Hey! I've heard that you have a very good well in your house. I need to borrow it for a few days in my palace. If you don't lend it to me, I will punish you," the king said. Upon hearing this, the Brahmin became very frightened and thought, "Oh, the king is making extremely unreasonable demands. Now he will certainly steal my most valuable possession." The Brahmin became very confused and disheartened.

The Brahmin's daughter then asked her father what the matter was. After explaining it to her, she laughed mockingly and said to him,

"Great Knowledgeable Father, why are you confused about giving a mere answer about this to the king?"

"Oh, this will be a great disaster for us, the likes of which has never happened before," he said.

"It's not so important. Agree to give the well to the king. Even if we give the well to him, how could it get to him?" his daughter continued. The father then answered the king's messengers,

"Since it is very difficult for me to go to the king's palace, please tell the king,

As wealth attracts wealth And elephants attract elephants, So, Mighty King, please send us a well And our well will come to you."

The king's messengers repeated this verse to the king. The king then sent a messenger to his ministers with this command:

"Get me the Brahmin's well. If you cannot get it, I will cut off your heads." The ministers discussed the king's command and said to one another,

"This king is a wicked person who gives impossible orders. If we do not kill him, he will continue to make orders like this. So let's kill him." All the ministers then returned to the palace and killed the evil king.

(The Garden of Children's Stories, Tibet People's Press, pp. 72-74.)

र्ळेग गण्डन् Vocabulary



এইন্: হুআ এইন: এন্দ্রমা	(n.) greed, avarice (also এইন্-স্ক্রাম্ণ) (n.) attendants, retinue	শ্ববন্ নেশ্বাশ	(n.) important point, critical point, crux of the matter, main point
	(also ন্র্যিন্'াবন্তমা')	नमळेबा	(n.) messenger, emissary,
बि'ठेम	(adv.) only, solely		
ন্নম:র্না	(n.) Brahmin	त्रमुगव्य -	(vt.p.) to summon, to invoke, to call; to attract; to
র্শ্রির্ন্যা	(n.) a well		bend
37 1	(n.) the interior or inner part, the innermost part of	ন্হিমা	(n.) news, information, reports, things heard
ନ୍ୟୁଲ'ଇଁଶ୍ୱ	a house (n.) present, gift	<u> </u>	(vi.) to be confused, deluded, dazed or
ক্তুম'ঝা	(n.) wife, mistress		stupefied;
र्द्रमाबा-आ	(n.) doubt, apprehension,		(n.) ignorant or stupid person, a fool
	misgiving, suspicion	(92) J	(vi.) to be disheartened,
¥.9	(n.) messenger, attendant, envoy, emissary, servant	91	discouraged, disconsolate or dejected
শ্রশ	(vi.) to be afraid, to be scared, to be frightened	ক্তুম্বৰ্জন	(n.) the reason or rationale for something
<i>દ્રે:</i> જંઢ્ય	(adj.) 'just that', 'merely that', 'only that'; 'to that extent', 'that much'	ଞ୍ଜିମବ୍ୟାଶ୍ପଂଦତମ୍ବ	(n.) poetic verse, poetry (also ঊশ্বৰ্শজ্ঞ'নন্তদ্ৰ'ন্য' and ঊশ্বৰ্থ'নন্তদ্ৰ')
ळणाँचे	(n.) calamity, catastrophe, misfortune	কন্থা	(n.) punishment, fine, penalty
<u></u> ᢍᡪ᠊ᡃᡆ᠈ᢆᡨᢅ᠋ᢌᡪ	(v.com.) to punish, to fine, to mete out punishment	<i>ইঁশ</i> শশন্ত <u>ি</u> ন।	(v.com.) to doubt, to suspect, to have apprehensions





२९२४ळन मॅग्वेर-५८५५२८ळ अर्व-५२२२२ के प्रान्त्र के प्रान्त् के प्रान्त्र के प्रा के प्रान्त्र क के प्रान्त्र के प्रा

This term refers to a gift that is typically given with a specific purpose in mind. That is, the gift is given with an ulterior motive of trying to get something from the recipient. (This word is also spelled ਕਤ੍ਰਕਾਗ਼ਲੋਕ)

गर्ने के हा र्देत गर लिग हो के को र गेंद रार रे रर धेत रार गृहत त्रिया कु राय This expression means 'without a doubt' or 'without question'.

ईङ्ग्रिम्स्ट्रियसम्बर्<u>स्</u>यम्।

This expression means that which has come from previously accumulated merit.

This expression can mean both 'some days', 'some days and nights' or just 'some nights'.

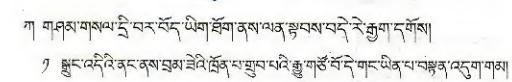
ন্থমাইনি ব্ৰুত্তত্ত্বৰ্ব্বজ্ঞাইজ। This expression literally means 'the Brahmin's ears really heard it', being another way of saying that he heard something.

^{अभरे}गम्देन्द्रमान्ति वेषारेषाय्वन्त्रयुष्ट्रषायुष्ट्रमायदेम्प्रसावेषायायायहेत्त्यायहरूप्रदेश्वाण्येवा

This honorific and very formal form of address refers to a father who is rich in the virtue of wisdom. Such a title is a form of praise to one's father. (In this story, though, the daughter is using it a little sarcastically.)

बेंहिंग This expression is a Lhasa colloquial rendering of म्दान्या मुर्न्रम् यिंद् त्रात् विया and means, 'only', 'wholly', 'totally' or 'solely'.

Note that the story in this reading is recorded in the Sayka Legshey (মান্ত্রা আল্বারা আল্বার্ আল্বার্য আ



१ इस्राचेते स्नुना प्रबस्य मृत्य में ते मृत्य स् सुनाय न दिया वा के विना मुराय र मुलाय भेव वहा

१ क्रुम्स्दर्भगार्डे मेंदे नह्या या खुयान्म् क्रम् खुया गर खेत्र त्रया

रकेंबा Exercises

A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.

1. According to this story, what was the main reason the Brahmin's well came into being?

2. Was it the king's power or the Brahmin's pure intentions that was victorious?

3. In this story what is the main thing to be praised and the main thing to be criticised?

B Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.

- 1. ____ The Brahmin's daughter was more intelligent than the Brahmin was.
- If one has power, one will definitely get everything one wants.
- 3. ____ The tragedy of the king losing his life was brought about by his own greed.

म र्वन्थमान् कान्दुनिधमा हु झुरान्दा

- १ भराखुवा देवा द कुवा रेंग्स्त रा पर्दे द र र र र देवा ये द
- १ विंदायादेग्दर्भे छन्दु लगाम्या मायराद्वीय

- C Translate these sentences into Tibetan.
 - 1. The Brahmin's daughter asked her father what the matter was.
 - 2. The Brahmin became very confused and disheartened.

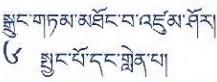
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दॅव्रगुराधुराधेते'नषवायरान्श्वाचेववान्ने च्यायाने चाळणववाविनानुः श्वया ग्रेवाया र्वेषाने विरार्थेराणी अत्रार्थेरायषानुवायाने वोत्तायाश्चराय्यायानुवायाने द्याया ग्रेवाया

न्मेंबन्धतेन्तुबाखुग्मनेबागायन्यन्तुर्बेन्दन्वयायेव कुतिायकन्नुवा

श्चेवर्यसार्देवन्दन्दुर्य्यद्राहेस यमद्दा श्चुर्ट्यसादेन्द्राधेवव ध्यमर्थाञ्चुर्टा अनुसादुन्दुेद्दन्ते बिसायमदावसायित्यन्निसार्यासेन् हेन्द्रेनित्त्र्ह्रेत्त्विमामी इत्र्झ्स्







૿ઌૺ૱ૡ૽ૺૺૹૻૻઃૻૻઌૡઽૻૻૻૹૻૻૹૻ૽ૺૹૻૻઌૻૢૻઽૻઽૺૼ૿ઌૡૻૻૢૻઽૻૻૡઽૢૡૻૻ૱ૹૻૹૻૹૻૹૻૹૻૹૻૹૻૹૻ૽૱ૻ૽ઌૻ૾ૻૻૼૻ૽ૼ૱ૹૻૻૡૼૼૻ૾ઌ૿ૢૻઽૻૡૻૡૡ૱ ૡૡ૽ૺૡ૿ૡૻ૾૱ૻ૾ૼૼૹૢ

Section One: Folk Stories Reading Six: The Sly Man and the Simple Man



Long ago, a certain simpleton came across a shining treasure vase which had been previously buried by *Bhikamadisa*. The simpleton immediately grabbed the vase and took some gold out of it. He then went to his crafty friend and asked him, "What is this? "

"This is gold," his friend replied.

"Oh, I have more," the simpleton continued.

"If you do, great. We're in this together then," the sly man said. And the two of them went and buried the vase under a tree. They agreed that when they needed the vase that both of them would come and get it together.

The sly man, however, thinking that he would deceive the simpleton, buried the vase somewhere else. He then called the simpleton and they went to the tree where they had buried the vase together. As the vase was not there, the sly man said to the simpleton,

"You have stolen the vase."

"If I needed to steal it, why, when I was the original owner, would I get involved with you? I did not steal it," the simpleton replied.

Not paying any attention to him, the sly man said, "No-one else except the two of us knew about this. So it must be you who stole it." He then brought the simple man to the king. After telling the king what had happened, he asked him to please punish the foolish man.

"We need to investigate this matter further," the king replied.

"If this is the case, then we need to ask the god of the forest where we stored the treasure vase," the sly man suggested. The king, too, agreed that this was a good solution and arranged a time for it to happen.

Secretly, the sly man hid his elderly father inside a hollow tree and told him to say that the simpleton had stolen the treasure vase. The king then took up his rightful position of prominence and, in the midst of many people, the sly man and the simple man made offerings to the forest-god asking him to testify of their innocence. In detail they each gave reasons to the forest-god why they were telling the truth. Then the elderly father, who was pretending to be the forest-god, gave his judgment.

"See," the sly man said.

"This certainly is true," the king further confirmed.

"If you are all telling the truth, then I too am telling the truth. The one who is not telling the truth is the forest-god. So, first of all, I will burn this god. Then you can kill me," the simpleton said.

"It is not right to burn a god. If you do, disaster will come upon you," the sly man replied.

"Since I am now about to die, what greater disaster could come upon me?" the simple man countered. Ignoring the sly man, the simple man piled up a heap of wood and set it alight. Great billows of smoke came from the fire. Unable to bear it, the old man came out of the tree trunk. When questioned by the king, the old man gave this answer,

> "Very crafty ones are not necessarily wise. Very simple ones are not necessarily fools. If very sly ones become wise, Would they kill their elderly father with smoke?"

After the king heard this, he had the crafty man killed, let the father go unpunished and gave the treasure vase to the simpleton.

(The Garden of Children's Stories, Tibet People's Press, pp. 69-71.)

র্ক্রিমান্দার্মনা Vocabulary





	13 P		
योग, गा	(n.) fool, idiot, moron	শাদর রেম্বিএ ঘাই	
শ্বধানা	(vt.pt.) to hide, to conceal, to bury	지賽죄	
শদিশন্ত্রমা	(n.) treasure vase		
নম্বন্দন্থ	(adv.) immediately, suddenly, quickly	<u>रवें</u> -प्लेर वुष	
535 I	(vt.pt.) to grab, to grasp, to grip, to hold onto		
র্যাযামার্য	(n.) friend, companion	নন্বন্ধ	
শ্রুমন্য	(n.) clever, smart; sly, crafty	שביקשינון	
ন্ত্রন:ধর্মা	(adj.) some, a few		
নন্দ্রিক্ষা	(post.) next to, beside, near		
এব নদ্রীন	(v.com.) to reply, to answer	ইন্দ্রাঝন্	
र्शन:र्श्वनः।	(n.) tree, tree trunk		
দ্ব.জ্ল.এজা	(v.com.) to make a verbal agreement, to agree, to promise	ন্দর্যুগ্	
ସକ୍ଷ୍ର ରିଣାଷ୍	(n.) deceptive thoughts	বস্তুনম্বা	
ন্যুর্মান্য	(n.) vase, pot	~	
নউন্দ'ষা	(n.) storage place; place of refuge/shelter/protection	শর্মি তব্য	
	(also দাউন্যাধ্যন্য)	শ	
ন্দশ্ব নগুন ন্দ্র	קן (v.com.) to investigate, to	শন্প	
	research, to examine, to explore	र्वियान्ध	
ষ্ট্ৰ'র্যুঝ'ন্ট্রন্থা	(v.com.) to agree, to approve, to consent, to endorse	રવા.તા	
	EUROISE		

শচর মেঝি দেইঝা(v.com.) to decide, to	0
settle, to arrange	

(vt.pt.) to pretend, to pose as, to impersonate; to

deceive, to disguise, to fake

(v.com.) to distinguish, to differentiate; to judge, to decide

(n.) truth, reality

(adj.) completely correct or right, perfectly true, extremely pure, without fault

(adv.) at the beginning, firstly; from the very beginning

(vt.f.) to burn, to incinerate; to set alight; to roast, to bake

(vi.pt.) to swirl, to billow, to whirl

(n.) deceitful, cunning, sly, crafty

(n.) father

(adj.) old man, elderly mań

(n.) the inside; belly, abdomen

(adj.) rotten, stale, rancid, 'gone off'

(vi.) to go off

নুমান্ব

बाळव् त्रम्नेन्ग Explanatory Notes



धुर रें न र श्रेव रा भुर दे र धुर रें वे अर्थे पने रें न र श्रेव र वे के न र रें ज र प्र

In this story the word 'clever' refers to someone who is sly, crafty or deceptive. The word 'simpleton' means someone who is honest and upright.

૽ૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૺઃગાૹઃૹઃઌ૾ૢૺઃચા યાત્રૡઽતુૹઃૹૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૣ૽ૻઌઽૹ૽ૢ૾ૺૹૢૣ૱ૹૻ૽ૼ૱૽ૡ૾ૺૺૺૼૼૺૺૺૺૺૻૻ૽ૻ૱ૹૻ૾૱૱ૡ

Bhikamadisa is most likely the name of an Indian spiritual master.

मुभ्यम्बन्ध्या This expression is literally: 'if you met a thief' and means if one really needs to steal something, or out of desperation is forced to steal.

वगवागी क्ष वगवाक्रं भाषामवर्षा परिस्था क्ष क्ष रहर महेंद्र पर्दे

The expression 'god of the forest' refers to a local god or deity that inhabits a forest.

छिन् 'रन वा गहिंग शाय के प्रायोग This expression is literally: 'except for you there is no way' and in the context of this reading means apart from you no-one else could have done it.

ন্ত্ৰ শইকা আইকা This expression means that the king took up the position of being most prominent in the midst of all the people. The title আইকা is added to the name or rank of a person to indicate who is most important when a group of people are assembled together. For example, a leader will be referred to as न्तु न्निन् यहेंगा to distinguish him as the highest ranking person at a meeting.

ন্দ্ৰা This particle indicates that an action is about to take place or that it is time to do a certain action. For example নেইনিন্দ্ৰ' - 'it is time to go'. In this reading the simpleton says ন'লু'ন্দ্ৰ' নিৰ্দ্বান 'The time for me to die is right now."





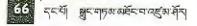
๚คุณฑพณารู้บาราวัราพิฑายัยาสุณาผสาหารณาบราราชูตารุษัณ

- ゐे'ग्नेवर्मन्दे मार आहर के मेरा आपवर की हुवर में दिया फेवर वया आर वर के इत्य पद के आपवर विया फेवर 2 क्रु बळंब दर पठल मेर दर

ર્સે જ્યુદ્દ ગ્રુવ પાંતુ જ અક્વ અનુ બાળ શુખા કે વ્ય વ્ય ના E.

मुलायते र पायम श्वा सेन नया

- A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.
 - 1. Was the simple man an ignorant fool or an honest person? Give reasons for your answer.
 - 2. Was the sly man an intelligent person? What kind of person was he? Give reasons for your answer.
 - In the end, which one of the two men were victorious? What was the main reason for 3. the victory?



শ मामयाग्री वर्ष्य देव या द्युद वर्ष्य द्यी मा हमाया
१ — वे सुराध देव या द्युद वर्ष्य देव मा द

B Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.

- 1. ____ The sly man was a wise person.
- 2. ____ Sly people are not necessarily wise.
- 3. ____ The simpleton was a good hearted person.
- 4. ____ By acting honestly, the simpleton obtained the truth.

ग र्रेन् भेग कर न्दीक भेग मु ह रू र न र

१ मुल्ययेंबर रुमायहना रुद्धे र चेर र नेब लेख यहना

१ दर्षेषा मादे दुषा खु गविषा मा अवसा दु सेंद व रा मे कु दी ग कद मु श

C Translate these sentences into Tibetan.

- 1. The sly man said to the simpleton, "You have stolen the vase."
- 2. The simpleton immediately grabbed the vase and took some gold out of it.

मैषापषन् तन्मा चेरापषा की कुष्र वर्षा चेरामी मात्र शा सुरा मारे रा तके रेति हुत् हो त्मायायानेत्न च अभुमायायायायायादारायहमायात्र भाषायाया के मार्ग्यायाया के मार्ग्यायायाया के मार्ग्यायाया के मार्ग्यायायाया के मार्ग्यायायाया के मार्ग्यायायाया के मार्ग्यायायायाया के मार्ग्यायायाया के मार्ग्यायायायाया के मार्ग्यायायायाया के मार्ग्यायायायायाया के मार्ग्यायायायाय हेगूरागवराद्युग्रायर्गरायदेवाद्युगाचेरायर्गाञ्चायाञ्चण्यायदायळवाङ्गवायरागरायरा দ্রন



มาราชาวสายสาย

2 हारा सुगया

नेन् विषाः स्नि मु भाषेभाषते के गसुकाञ्चकासुगकारान्द्रिकरको खुरू वुरुर्धुवा ज्ञुःगर्नेशार्विः र्ह्वतेर्धारः र्ने न मेग हे भा मेग न मा पर्युका किर आग गनिषाध्रयाओं सुराने कुरार्ड अप्रस्ता ने वृषा अनु व नु 'भेन परि रषा नु अर में देवे झेन मु में मानेस माधुमाय मन भराद्ये क दिगायुं व्याभगावसेरा त्रणतः प्रकृषाः हेषाः से 'मे' वासुसा भा र्सुवाया वर्षाण्णमामात्राहुं न केंग्मरेमामवकात् गोर हे अर्थे मधुमा मधुमा भव मधुमा

ا मार्यत्र श्वार्या सुत्या विमा तु मार्चना मार्व मा तुरुया देंग विमा छुट वर्षा छुमाया र्वेमा दु या मा छिर चेन्गो थेन् प्रबार्स्ट्रान्द्र्यत् ग्रीया खुवा दी त्रव्य स्तुवा क्रेन्ट्य वया त्रेत्र व्य क्रेन्ट्र के ग्राख्य रे र्श्रेन् शुर गेश्र गर्त्र गर्त् गर्श्वर न गर्श्वर याद प्या देवने गरिगरिया के का रेग्र यात्य के पार्ट्य के पार्य के पार्ट्य के पा णणें भ्रुः आपर्षा यत्रा हेत्राय की लुमाय लिया में भ्रेंगा गुमा पिरी मारु हिंम क्रेंमा खुमाकी सुराक हों and नरायरायराष्ट्री में द्युरायपेयारेका पविवर्तु के यत्तरा का का का का की मार्ग की की का की की की की की की की क



(र्यन्'ग्रे'न् र्यन्'ग्रियान्रसः र्ख्येगवा मेंगायात्वा ५५ - ५२ हो रेगवान् रो क्रुदायता)

Section One: Folk Stories Reading Seven: The Mute Lama



Long ago, in a certain area, there was a very ferocious, full-grown leopard who was killing and eating many of the people's livestock. So the county leader gathered all the people together. He gave an order that day and night a group of three people would take turns to guard the area and kill the evil leopard. However, because the leopard was very wicked and crafty it killed many hunters. This made the village people very worried. So all of the guards, when it was their turn to guard, found themselves going to a nearby mute lama to ask for a divination.

One day, the three people whose turn it was to keep guard went to the mute lama to ask for a divination. After realising why they had come, the lama closed his eyes, put his hands in a praying position and stayed like that for awhile. Then he rolled two dice onto a red cloth that was spread out in front of him. He then opened up a scripture, read a few lines, and facing towards them, raised one of his fingers upward and shook his head three times.

The next day, some very bad news spread throughout the whole village that last night all of the three guards had been killed by the leopard. So the people fell into a great panic. At that time, some relatives of the deceased were saying that yesterday, when the lama gave his divination, he gave a sign that not even one guard would live and that this in fact really happened. The fame of the mute lama then spread everywhere.

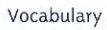
The three guards who were on duty the next day also went to the lama to ask for a divination. As he had done yesterday, the lama prayed, rolled the dice, looked at the scriptures and so forth, raised one of his fingers up towards the sky and shook his head three times. The next day, all the people in the village said, "Last night's guards fought with the evil leopard. Two of them were injured and one died. But the leopard escaped." As the people talked about how yet again what the mute lama had predicted yesterday - that there would be no greater misfortune than only one person dying - had really come true, even more people believed in the lama.

The three guards assigned for the next day also went to the mute lama to ask for a divination. Again the lama, with even greater concentration, did as he had done previously. He put his ten fingers together, prayed, rolled the dice, read the scriptures and raised one finger upwards and shook his head three times.

The next day good news spread throughout the village that last night's guards had not only killed the evil leopard, but not even one person had been seriously hurt. The three guards then said that the mute lama's divination of yesterday - that not even one person would be seriously hurt- did in fact happen. So they concluded that he really must be a true Buddha who could predict the future. From that time on, the fame of the lama became even greater than before and more and more people put their faith in him.

(A Collection of Humorous Tibetan Stories, Nationalities Press, pp. 65-67.)

ळेंगा मार्ग्स Vo





(n.) lama, guru, spiritual teacher	স্তুদ:র্বঝা	(n.) a small amount, a little bit, a short while	
(n.) mute, dumb; fool,	7.90	(n.) cloth, cotton cloth	
stupid, idiot (n.) leopard	ě	(n.) dice; a Tibetan dice game	
(adj.) ferocious, cruel, fierce, savage, vicious	અર્દુ ન સે	(n.) the index finger or forefinger	
(n.) livestock, cattle	मन्द्रम	(n.) sky, space; weather	
(n.) village, district or county leader	गोरा	(vi.) to raise, to erect, to lift upwards	
(v.com.) to get people together, to mobilise	अन्तः,कुन्।	(adv.) last night, last evening	
people, to assemble people	র্শ্বন'ডা	(n.) guard, guard on duty	
(adj.) fierce, savage, violent	মে'বিব্য	(n.) two days ago, the day	
(v.com.) to give a		before yesterday	
	র্ষ্ট্রবান্দরা বাদবা	(v.com.) to pray, to petition	
(n.) hunter; (vt.p.) to hunt	<i>দ্বব</i> িদ্বের্ট্রন্	(v.com.) to fight, to struggle, to engage in combat	
(n.) life, life-force	য়াম:শ্লুবা	(n.) injury, wound	
(n.) speech		(n.) calamity, mishap,	
বন্দর্শ (v.com.) to place one's hands together in a praying		accident, tragedy, misfortune	
	teacher (n.) mute, dumb; fool, stupid, idiot (n.) leopard (adj.) ferocious, cruel, fierce, savage, vicious (n.) livestock, cattle (n.) village, district or county leader (v.com.) to get people together, to mobilise people, to assemble people (adj.) fierce, savage, violent (v.com.) to give a command, order or instruction (n.) hunter; (vt.p.) to hunt (n.) life, life-force (n.) speech (v.com.) to place one's	teacher (n.) mute, dumb; fool, stupid, idiot (adj.) ferocious, cruel, fierce, savage, vicious (n.) livestock, cattle (n.) village, district or county leader (v.com.) to get people together, to mobilise people, to assemble people (adj.) fierce, savage, violent (v.com.) to give a command, order or instruction (n.) hunter; (vt.p.) to hunt (n.) life, life-force (n.) speech (v.com.) to place one's hands together in a praying	

बाळव् त्रयोग्। Explanatory Notes



The term 'guard' or 'security guard' refers to shift-workers who are in charge of looking after the safety and security of people and their possessions. There are various names for this occupation in Tibetan.

ইবাশ্যুদ্দেই হিন্তু This expression is literally: 'even their lives were lost to his mouth', and means that the leopard killed the hunters.

र्वे अपन मार्ग के ममुप वया महना राष्ट्रे दा राषे देवा

This technical term means the interpretation of a divination.

म्य में भ्रुरा यण र्षेत्र द्रययाय र्धेत् तु युषा दय भ्रुरा दे युदा तु र्युवायाय हे दत्र यते यह यकेंद दिवा थेवा

This verbalised compound refers to the action of putting all of one's fingers together in an upright position. This action symbolises that one has faith in the object of one's prayers. A closely related term is জন্মনুস্থ্ৰুন্, which also means to put ten fingers together in a praying position.

त्रदारी मान्य शुः द्वदा This expression literally means 'fell into a state of disarray.'

अम्बिभिषा अर्धम्यायार्थ्यम्बार्भमाश्चराष्ट्रीम्बिम्स्यायार्थानेबामाखिम्यान्यात्रेराविम्म्मेयाव्यम् स्विम्म् मार्थम्द्रम् अम्ब्रानेबान्म्याया अम्ब्रानेबाद्याया माववाबेय्यायार्थ्यव्यायार्थ्ययार्थ्ययार्थ्ययार्थ्ययायाः

This technical term means the ability to know the future or secret things. There are many kinds of this type of understanding. For example, the ability to know future or hidden things in a general or specific way, and also to be able to understand what other people are thinking.

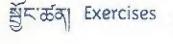
ण्लेण क्या This term does not mean 'old leopard', but rather an adult or full-grown leopard.

万河道石」 This expression means 'now', 'these days' or 'from now on'.

55'2 This expression means 'concurrently', 'in conjunction with', or 'together with'.

१ न्नाया भुगवाया दे भार ग्राणवार हे हे भर गुवा वया प्रया रेत्। A Give brief answers in English to the questions below. 1. How many guards did the evil leopard kill? How many people were injured from fighting with the leopard? 2. 3. How did the mute lama become so famous?

ग मिन्नरामार्थयाद्वीत्वर्त्त्यत्र ग्रियाद्वमात्रवा यत् स्नित्वरा प्रते रे क्रुयात् कॅला १ महुरु द्वाक्रेयदे यहिवादेवादेवा स्वाह हेवा खु हेत् खुत्त यी की माळत् चवात् येत् त्वा





- - १ ह्वाय्यदेश्वेर्न् नेवर्कुः वेगर्भे हुरू रारेन्।
- **B** Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - The mute lama gave three different divinations to the three different groups of guards.
 - The different sets of guards understood the mute lama's hand signal in three different ways.
 - 3. ____ The lama's divinations were exactly right.
- ण मानमामी मेंन भाषा मी केंगानुमा रे में प्रवित नहीत थिया मी केंगानुस न मेंगाय न मेंगा

C Match up these Tibetan sentences to the correct English ones.

- 1. వ్రామాధేశాణ సౌకర్యాల్ స్రామా ప్రామా స్థానాలు స్ స్థానాలు స్థానా స్థానారు స్థానాలు స్థాన
- 2. नेव विषा झेंद नु अयेवा परि से षश्च साम्र साम्र वा मारे दे घर से खर वु र छेवा
- 3. दे'वर्षा अनुव'नु' येन् पारे रेषा न्यर रॉ'दे रे क्रेटानु विषा क्रिया था या रेन्।
- 4. देंद्र हे महेमादे महित्र रामा के राम्ता मार्ग हु आपया प्रारंद्र रा के खुटा रा खिमा मी खेमा गुटा मिंदी मारा इंग् क्रेंटा
- ____ The three guards who were on duty the next day also went to the lama to ask for a divination.
- _____ However, because the leopard was very wicked and crafty it had killed many hunters.
- _____ After realising why they had come, the lama closed his eyes, put his hands in a praying position and stayed like that for awhile.
 - ____ Then he rolled two dice onto a red cloth that was spread out in front of him.

रेम् छेषा केंगूषा बोबाबा तळचा क्लेंम चति णहरुगयान्यम्। रमकेंग्राख्याणुः ଈୖୖୣ୵ୖୣ୵୕୳୶୶୕୶୶୶୵ଌ୕୳ୖଌ୲୳ୄଵୢ୵ୄୖୡ୲୵ଽ न्म्मालव्यान्द्र मुबावयार्वे र ग्री रेन् न्वावेषान्तेषायराधुवाकीकेषाक्षातां के खुदा מאיאדידיקדין ואדידיאדידין אי ळॅगूबायारायायरुबाध्येवाङ्ग्रयवायाचयः गत्रनामानुषानुषानुमान्यमानुमानुषानुमा न कुला कें न्दा कुला कें कें राजा लदा यन्दराषदायां रेत्राचा वात्राकी केंगुरुगी: ag at a to the set of มิ ร. อะ. สะ นี้ ระ เยิล ระ ระ เนูล เล र्भेषा से से सारा कण्या गी थेन या रेत रेता नहेंद्र पत्रा विश्व महत्र दे द्वा भाषत्रा गविगमात्रवार्ये विगानुमाहेमा हो दे पदायेवायमा भ्रेदा धेवावत्रमात्रमा



भुराणनमामहरूमाम् २ राणराक्षेरासुरर्द्रान्स्



(द्रअप्रसार्यिद्गम्निम् महत्र ग्रेम्बायायहुत्वा विमायाप्रसा २१७ - २१७ येद् र्ष्ट्रेप्यायाप्रसायाद्ये सुवायदा)

न्देयात्र्येयायिं क्ष अत्रात्र्या भ्रायया क्ष युण्यात्र्येवा सु विषाया ने मुखेवा विं क्ष यदि यत्र मॅरव्द क्षेपय भ्रापय देर के केंगवाफ उद कर मेर रेंदि वद् वहे कर कुरे क कुरे क क्राय वहुर प अन्त्रअर्वेन्त्रन्त्र्यां सेव्यया सुन्द्र हिन्द्री गुल्द् न्द्र देग्रा गी न्द्र द्या सुग के उठा सुन हिन्द्र से พन्द्रबाधनानु के के दे भाषा भाषा महमावा परि दर्श्व सुन क्षार्ड का क्षार्ड का युन पविव नु मान्द्रकी णलवन्दरणमृतव्ययंर्वरावपययेदः श्रुयापत्वियये केंगयाग्री वित्तर्राष्ठेवा क्रेंसुरात् ये केंग्या ॻॖॖऀॱख़ॕॸॖॱॺॺॱय़ॿॺॱॸॖग़ॸॱय़ॿॻॱॴॺॺॱढ़ॎऀग़ॱॻऀॺॱॺऻॸॕॖॸॱॎॻॱय़ॼॺॱय़ॻॺॱख़ॖॕॺॱऒ॔ॸॖॱॻय़ऀॱॠॱय़ॺॕॸॱ त्य्रीव् सुम्नम् माराविष र्स्त में में भी भी मकें मकें के मुभा में रादे के के मारा कार वका यहा ^A'दर्शेव्'नु'नम्मार्थ'य'ळ रेट्'द्र्मार्थ्य'र्व्र'नेव'म्'ठट'ळे'नषठा'व्यादयार्थ्य'द्यार्'न्य' म्द्रिम्स्येम्प्रम्यायम् दियावयार्थेम्प्राण्धेवा द्रम्येम्यायम् र्यो द्र्योवयां केवाकी द्वेम् द्विन्याः न्ममाग्वेषाम् उत्तर् स्रम्बार्वेरावेवरको छिन्रम्मेषाम् सुम्बान्दा छिन्रम्मरेन्द्र

गलिक् से के राम मुर्म में माम का में माम का माम क माम का म

Section One: Folk Stories Reading Eight: Who Really Am I?



Long, long ago, there lived a man who had never travelled to distant lands. He was like the fool in the proverb: "Fools from remote areas, who have never seen the great wide world, think they know best." With great pride he always told people about how expert he was at everything and that he was a brave, intelligent person.

One day, the leader of the village ordered him to go to Lhasa as a messenger to deliver a letter. Because he had never been to Lhasa before, he became very worried. Added to that, the village people said to him,

"Now when you go to Lhasa, of all the things you need to be careful about, the most important is not to mistake yourself for someone else." They said many other things that made him worried. So, becoming even more anxious, the proud man asked,

"How could I mistake myself for someone else?"

"Lhasa has many alleyways, many houses and crowds of people. So if you do not take care, you can confuse one alley with another, one gate for another and one house for another. You can even get yourself confused with someone else when in the midst of noisy crowds. As there are so many people, you won't even know how to return to your own home or village," replied the village people. After thinking very seriously about these things he said to them,

"Oh, perhaps this really is possible. However, I have a way not to mistake myself for someone else. I will pierce a hole in my nose and then put a shell in it. Then, when I go to Lhasa, I will definitely not mistake myself for someone else."

While on his way to Lhasa, he really did pierce his nose and put a shell in it. When he arrived at the Barkhor in Lhasa, he saw waves of bustling crowds of people. He became greatly worried that he would mistake himself for someone else. So he kept on looking at the shell in his nose. Thinking to himself, "I will certainly not confuse myself for someone else," he went into the crowds. Then, immediately from amongst the crowd, there appeared a *Drey Gar* performer who was wearing a mask with a shell pierced into its nose.

"Gigi, soso! Victory to the gods! Where have I come from today? Where will I go tonight.....?" cried the performer. The proud man was completely astonished and thought to himself, "What the village people said before really is true. This person has the same shell in his nose as I do. There really is great danger of me mistaking my identity." So he said to the *Drey Gar*,

"Today I came from my house. Tonight I do not know where I will go. As you and I are very similar, there is a great chance that we will get confused with each other. Please tell me: are you me, or am I you?" Roaring with laughter the crowd exclaimed,

"Oh my! This person really is a fool! How can anyone confuse a *Drey Gar* with oneself!" So the proud man was greatly humiliated.

(A Collection of Excellent Folk Stories Tibet People's Press, pp. 214-216.)

ळेग'गचन् Vocabulary



कुत्राम्ग्रह्म	(n.) kingdom, country, empire, land, area, place	यन्थः त्रयान्ड्या	(n.) importance, significance
ন্দ্রীঝাম্ম	(vi.pt.) to travel, to go on a	র্মন একা	(n.) İane, alley, street
	journey; to roam, to wander about	শ্রন'শ্রন'মুঝ	(v.com.) to be careful, to take cake, to be cautious
พุธุฆ.ฆ	(adj.) wide, extensive, broad, expansive	হ্রান্স স্থ্র	(n.) main gate or door
শ'মধন	(n.) border region, remote area	<i>व</i> हु वहें।	(n.) clamour, commotion; frivolous or 'worldly' entertainment
\$ 951	(adv.) continually, constantly, always	न्त्रस्र मात्रिमान्स्	(n.) thought, thinking
<u>न्धल</u> ः इत्य	(n.) brave and strong, heroic and skillful	ব্ৰখ্	(adj.) strict, serious, firm, severe
গ্রুময়ুমা	(n.) clever and lively	JAN I	(vt.pt.) to pierce, to puncture
ন্দার্ক্লমান্ত্রীনা	(v.com.) to boast, to show off, to be arrogant, to be	ন্ধ্র্যুর:ন্ত্রা	(n.) small shell; cowry
	conceited, to be self-	ন'র্ননথ	(n.) wave, waves
	important	নস্তুশ	(vi.) to surge, to billow, to
वर्षे न्देंबा	(n.) leader, director		swell, to overflow
दर्श्वेषु धिष	(n.) letter, dispatch	न्दर्वा सुमा	(n.) panic, dread, great fear
র্থঝথারের্জন্য	(n.) anxiety, worry	নদ্রদাঝাবরা	(n.) performer, actor
ਘੈ5 ਯੂ≅ਧਾਸ਼ੂੰ5]	(v.com.) to be careful, to watch out, to be cautious	নেশ্যন্য	(n.) mask





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२८ रही श्रेः केंगवादमां देशकेंगवा केंगवा कर के राज्य के राज्य का प्रायम के राज्य के राज्य के राज्य के राज्य के क गणेम प्रवाय का राज्य के राज्य क

This term refers to the noise and clamour of crowds of people and market places. For example: "Not being carried away by the distraction of worldly pleasures, one should earnestly practice holy religion."

This term refers to small white shells that come from the outer layer of sea creatures. In ancient times these shells were used in India and other places as money in exchange for goods. These days, Tibetans use shells like these as markers for playing the game of sho — an indigenous dice game.

A 'Drey Gar' is a particular style of traditional Tibetan folk performance. Tibetan people consider this to be an auspicious theatrical performance. A Drey Gar can also refer to the actual performers in a Drey Gar musical.

This expression is used to call upon local deities, local 'owner' gods and virtuous gods. When making an offering to the gods one calls out, "Gigi Soso! Victory to the gods." This practice is even today still common in most Tibetan areas.

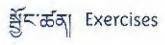
ग्रभ्यसंहेंदर्धन् व्ययसंदर्भ्यत्यावयादियान्यन्त्रीम्बाख्यादेवर्ग्नन्त्रयम्या

This combination of two verbalised compounds (দ্ৰ আব্য and দ্ৰ ব্ৰিন্ট্ৰ) means to be very surprised, amazed or astonished.

This onomatopoetic expression represents the sound of many people laughing loudly.

ञ्च त्वा This word refers to the area at the tip of the nose between the nostrils.

रेन्द्रम् This existential auxiliary verb ending is used when the speaker is acknowledging that something was different to what they expected. The speaker is expressing a degree of surprise at the situation. The Lhasa colloquial auxiliary ending रेन्ट्रम्भ expresses the same meaning.





ท พุศสาขสารี จารรัฐานิตาร์สาสสาผสาหาสาหาสร้าริสายาร์สัญ

१ म्इर्षानगरन्नर्स्त्र्मेयाख्वायी बीन्द्रां मन्नियायार्द्या मेंचायी काणनाय्द्र गाया

९ सम्परिक्रीणन्म्याव्वक्रार्वन्म्यान्न्न्यान्न्यान्यां क्रांग्याक्रम्याक्रम्याक्रम्यात्व्याक्रम्यात् स्वान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्याः न्म्यांक्रियाख्यान्त्र्यात्यम्यान्त्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्याः स्वयाः

- A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.
 - 1. What did the proud man do in order not to confuse himself with someone else?
 - 2. What was it that the Drey Gar and the proud man had most in common?
 - 3. What does the advice of the village people 'you must not confuse yourself with someone else' –tell us about what the proud man was really like?

B Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.

- Though the man had been to Lhasa before, because Lhasa had changed so much he became confused.
- 2. ____ The proud man was not able to recognise what a *Drey Gar* was.
- It was the first time this person had been to Lhasa.

ষ্ণুদশ্চমামর্টদাদান্দ্র্রার্দ্বিম (* এইনিজিমান্ডার্ডার্য্রার্যান্দ্রিমান্দ্রমা



(र्द्द-क्री-द्व्यद्यार्ख्न- क्रुट- णहवा व्याग्रद्य १७१ - १७५ र्द्द- र्थ्व्याक्री-द्व्यद्याद्ये सुकाल्टा)

न्दर्भाषाञ्चर्णस्त्राचनुदाष्ट्राष्ट्रस्य स्वयंश्वरम् जुषानुद्दत्वनुष्विः यो'त्या सुद्या न्दर्द्या स्वयंश्वर्थन्य सुर्वे स्वयंश्वर्थन्य स्वयंश्वर्थन्य स्वयंश्वर्या

Section One: Folk Stories Reading Nine: **The Consequences of Extreme Greed**



Long, long ago, in a certain area, there was a family who could not repay their loan to the money lenders at the appointed time. So they had no choice but to give over their beloved daughter, Ashang, as a replacement for the loan.

From the time that Ashang arrived at the money lender's home, she did nothing but work from early in the morning until late in the evening doing all the household chores. The money lenders, however, would only ridicule her by saying that she was not doing her work well. They did not feed her enough and, on top of that, beat her countless times. Undergoing such suffering as this, the beautiful girl became very skinny.

One day, the girl went to collect water from the river. Taking a brief rest while at the water's edge, she thought about all the suffering caused by the money lenders and started to cry uncontrollably. A sage nearby heard her crying and asked her, "Why are you so sad that it makes you cry?"

"Since coming to this family as payment for my parent's loan, the master and mistress have tormented me very severely and this great sadness has made me cry," replied the girl.

"Young girl," the sage responded, "There is no need for you to be upset." As he said this, he sprinkled some droplets of water on her. The girl's heart immediately became full of joy. Her countenance was restored to how it was before and she became very beautiful again.

The girl then returned to the house with the water. The master and mistress saw her radiant countenance and thought to themselves, "In such a short time this morning how can the countenance of this girl become so beautiful as this?" So they asked her, "Young girl, how is it that the lustre of your face has become as beautiful as this?" The girl then told them in detail what had happened and how she had met a sage at the water's edge while collecting water.

So very early the next morning, the master and mistress got up and went to the river to collect water. Dressed in their old clothes they pretended to cry, making a loud sorrowful noise beside the water's edge. The sage came to them and without even saying a word he sprinkled some water on them. Instantly, the two of them turned into monkeys! They both became very frightened. They stared at each other and then rubbed their backs on the ground to try and get the monkey's skin off, but of course they were not able to.

The two monkeys then returned home. When the girl saw them, she was completely astonished to see what had happened to the money lenders. She lovingly cared for them and stayed with them for some days. However, since it is not possible for monkeys and humans to live together for a long time, the girl, as she had done before, went to the water's edge to look for the sage. After carefully telling the sage about her situation, the sage told her how to make the two monkeys go and live in a forest.

One day, in accordance with what the sage had told her, the girl heated up two big stones and made the two monkeys sit on them while they were having their evening meal. The two monkey's bottoms got burnt. In great pain they cried out, "Dre Dre" and ran off into the forest screaming. From that time on, people said that this was how monkeys got their red bottoms.

(Tibetan Folk Stories, Tibet People's Press, pp. 243-245.)



Vocabulary



नुब्ध्यम्ग	.(n.) money lender	PJ.68	(n.) river bank, shore
नु'र्ग्येन्	(n.) a Ioan	শ্বব-ন্তা	(adj.) small, tiny
म्रहे म	(n.) love, affection; (vt.) to love	ডা হৃদর্জনা	(vi.p.) to cry, to weep (n.) sage, seer
र्दुषा चगाग	(n.) an appointed time, a set time, a scheduled time	२ २२ १ बेष'ङ्खपहिंदा	(v.com.) to shed tears, to weep, to cry
প্রথন ন'রিজা	(v.com.) to taunt, to spite, to despise, to ridicule	ক্র্যা	(n.) subsititute, replacement
<u> রিম: দুদ: লার্চ্</u> রনা	(v.com.) to beat, to hurt, to torture	য়ঀয়য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়	(v.com.) to oppress, to torture, to beat
শ্রন্থার্যান্	(adj.) innumerable, countless, immeasurable	শর্দৃশ	(vt.) to sprinkle, to scatter, to disperse; to destroy, to
שָׁק׳מָדין	(adj.) beautiful, attractive,		demolish
	appealing	र्श्वे स्तूर	(n.) radiance, happiness
अनुस्	(vi.) to be afflicted with, to be tormented with	बान्दन्ध	(n.) lustre, radiance

ল্ব্র্র্য্র্র্র্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব	(n.) the lustre or complexion of the face	मन्त्र द्वारा हिन्द्	(v.com.) to roll around on one's back, to rub one's back on the ground
ধ্রন্	(vt.pt.) to meet, to come into contact with, to ন্যন্ত্র encounter		
		নধ্	(vt.p.) to peel, to skin, to husk, to strip
শাৰ্শান্ত্ৰণা	(n.) situation,	त्रयात्रा-यात्री-या	(n.) jungle, dense forest
	circumstance; state of affairs, the way things are	F	(n.) food
বর্র দের্জী	(n.) husband and wife, parents, married couple	<u>র্জন স</u> ৃ	(n.) buttocks, bottom, behind
यानव्यः र्ळेया	(n.) words, expressions; speech, talk	ळेण	(vi.pt.) to get burned, to be burned, to get scorched
		त्रुग	(n.) pain, hurt, discomfort
		শ্লদ্র হা	(v.com.) to scream, to howl,

ब्रह्मज्ञ Explanatory Notes



to wail

This expression 'getting up early and going to bed late' means both 'not wasting time' and 'working very hard'.

This expression refers to a body which is very skinny, has very little flesh on it and consists mainly of just skin.

अंदर्ग अंदर्गदा अंदरना अंदर्द अदर्श्वेदा

There are four words in Tibetan which mean 'buttocks'.

55 刻下」 This term refers to a sage or ascetic. Typically, a sage possessed magical powers.

गाम This onomatopoetic expression represents the sound, according to Tibetans, that a monkey makes when in pain.

ৰ্বিন্টদম্প্ৰাব্যন্দ্ৰদ্ব This expression means to explain something in detail.

দ্রমম্বশ্রীম্বদেস্ক্রদম্। This verbalised compound means to lovingly take care of or look after someone.



ग मनमामबलाद्वे पर्रात्ते जिमार्चमा द्वा वद्र स्व मायदे रे कुमा द्वी वा १ डिंगर्त् ग्रीबासु में आजन में दा गान में केन मुसुन पन माथ हुन य मेन दा

२ इत्र्वेत्वेषासुर्खे आम्द्र अन्द्र यामुरु हे देवा याद्र प्य याखा रे रे द्र द्र

१ सुन्नानम्यामीयानययापान् मान्वेन्द्रम्या शुन्द्र हेनाया क्षेण्वेन् अमान्द्र दे के मानु सुन् न्यूना अयान्देर्धवादा द्वेषाद्दा

< तुः अंत्रान्द्रसा चुवान्द्रन. तुबा वद्मा भाळवा झें द्युत्र गते क्युं क्रेवा वहें तो वा दा भाव वा वा वा वा वा

- A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.
 - 1. Why did Ashang's family give her to the money lenders?
 - 2. Explain clearly what special blessing the sage give to Ashang.
 - 3. Did the money lenders get the special blessing that they were expecting? What did they receive instead?
 - 4. What was the main reason why Ashang received a special gift and the money lenders ended up in a terrible mess?

ष गम्बराग्री वर रें व "" र्यु र वर रे ये मा रे ये पर के र र रे र द मा र में र र रे र द मा र में ये मा र रे र र र रे र द मा र में य 1 ____ 5र्र्ष्स् केश्वेर हे र्र् श्वेर रावेगाण्येता ९ — यसायम्बर्भा से मेर्ग राये सुन पत्ना देराइत र्थे रागेस के कत्र के उत्त क्षे रायकर केरा १ - इ'र्वेग् युव प्दन " भा के र हे के ग का का का र भार के लग का पह र हा र र र र

B Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.

- 1. ____ The sage was a compassionate person.
- The sage severely punished the money lenders who did not understand the consequences of karma.
- Through her compassion, the girl was able to change the money lenders back into humans again.

- ण मेंद्र भोगावकाद्यीव भोगा मु झुराददा। १ इन र्श्वेन व से सु से छिंद से अस स्था केव में का से मा कु महिंद द में का देव के से का से मा
 - २ सुन पर्मा पत्र तकें मनिषा दु जिन र्विमया मा भारता प्रा मुन न का महत्त राये ते त्याया रु कु लेन. पर देव या रेत्।
 - १ निवामर्थिषायुः अँग्वायन् ग्रॅन्यम् ग्वायायश्वन्यः संक्षेत्रायां मनिष्यके भाषायाये मात्र वादायां दि होताः द्वी

- **C** Translate these sentences into Tibetan.
 - 1. One day, the girl went to collect water from the river.
 - 2. "There is no need for you to be upset," the sage said.
 - 3. Instantly, the two of them turned into monkeys!

୳୶ଽ୵୶ୄଌ୶୳୳୵୵୵୰ଢ଼୶ୠ୵ୠ୵୵ଽ୰୶୷୷୷୶ दे'त्रबायेंग्वनिषण्वरुप्त्रम्याख्यात्वेग्वत्रव्याः भ्राप्त्राः भद्दा कर्यायाप्रे प्याप्त्रा प्रियाः सिद्यां भि मन्दर्देन्धेरव्याद्रण, कुक्रुणयप्रिं गर्ठन्छन्य वन्कुन्यरेत् छुते मध्य मध्येवृत् थेन् धतिःततुःश्चेवः क्रमावयार्थेः द्रुषा तष्ठितः पा अर्थेतः क्षेः द्वापत्रः क्षः दुपा कुणा पत्रः प्रेन्स् येगानुमा र्देन्गीबार्रेकायक्रुर्म्बरुर्द्र् होग्यवया दिरार्ट्र् देया रदीक्षराहिरावयार्थ् न्गाः विश्वः क्षुत्र र्यतेः मुख्यायत् म्यान्यः त्तू या यों विश्वान् म्या कोन् खुव्य ग्री शायवन् दि वृषात्रां वर्षे भाषेरः विषाः मु ाद्वेरः वृषाः क्रेंरः पा भाषेरः पा स्वारं भाषाः क्षेत्रा शाः सु मा किवार्या पक्षेत्रः उमायव्या वर्षेत्रत्रम्यत्वेय क्रॅंत्र्यत्वुआखणवर्षेत्रव्यक्रं वर्दति ह्येण्यीय वय्राषारुद्दन्त्वाय्यराश्चरारुवारुवार्य्ययम्द् र्श्वेण नेव केव र्ये र हुण रहर कु द शका दु र्ये द र य दे श्वय र विषा य न र के हे द र दे उ र विषय का यते बेर मे भगवा रते उन र न मे जिय के म न क प्रथा भ्रयायानेषार्ग्रेण्यात्राव्यवेषात्रुर्द्रण्यागीः भ्रयाषारे हेरानु याभ्रया के र्खेणानेवा

ୖୠୣୠୖ୲ୡ୕ଡ଼ୄ୲ୖ୕୳୕୶ୠୖ୶୕୶ୢୖୠ୕୶୲ୠୠୠ୲୵ଽୖୄୖଽ୕ୠ୶୲ୄୖୄ<mark>ୄ</mark>ୄୗୠୄ୴ୄୖୄୠୄୖୄୄୣୄୖ୰ଡ଼ୄ୶୲ୄୠୄୖଢ଼୲୵ୡୖୖୖଌ୶୲୕ୠ୵୲ୡୖୄ୲୲୳ୡ୲୴ୠ୲ୠଽ यत्र द्वं नामका म्रोन यान्य न्या नया का दिया पा कर हो न के न्या का की मान के मुनिय के मुनेय के मुनिय के मुनेय के मु धरेन्। तॅवग्गुम्वम्द्वार्ग्वा में माने भाषत खुवा बे स्मानमा मान आ यहें न मुन रे भा मुन गी थॅन्। क्ष्णायरान् र्विणविषाणार् राष्ट्रेन् युः क्रुरान् ग्रा के प्रकार्यर्थना विणाविणविषा अवयान् ୖୖଽ'ଐୣଷୖ୲ଐ୶ୖୠୣୣୠୄୖ୳ୖ୳ୠୄୠୄୄୖୠୄୖ୳ୢୖୠ୲୴୲<u></u>ୠଷ୲୵ୠୖୖ୷୴୳ୠଽ୲ୠୖୄ୷୳ୠ୲ୄୠୄୖ୷ୄୠୄୄୄୖ୷ୄୠୡ୲ୖୄଈ୲୴୶ୖୡ୲୴୶ଵୡ୲ त्र्य गराव्यग्रात्तेत्व राषाञ्च्यत्यात्रव्यात्रव्यत्यागेवित्रराष्ट्रीत्राहरा विष्यरापञ्चरवा q'गबेर'भुरि'रूट'र्द्वेq'ऑन्'र्डेब'र्यन्''रेन् भन्'ळ'नेब'र्यके'ये'भ्रेन् मॅग'य'र मुल'ळेव'र्दा अराक्ष्यप्रान्व गॅन्स केन खूरा सु: सु: ये दा स्वाप्य र दा रिंग न र न सा कुन य र के सा र गर की दी र गर की दी र ग

اर्ह्य हिंदाणुया हेन्द्र राहेन्द्र होन्द्र हुना रादे त्व्य हा हा राहेन्द्र राहेन ठेगान्त्र-ग्रीत्मुत्सु खु लेगा झेन् झन् मुग्मु गव्य कग्य वया यहन् थेना

भूमः मानग्रा अर्वेमः मा पहुंग भूमा १० मानग्रा पर्देनः ठवः ग्री मध्ये भी भी भी मुन मोग

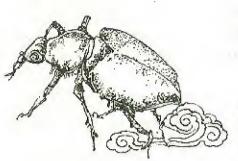


(ざち、ふくれていぼち、うてのかの) ダーリアの マシー そっ ごち、きていないちの、ちょううろうないにとう)

व्दावयाण्यन्ध्वाष्ट्रयानुयावया वयात्रोयांने माळे क्रुनिन्दे यद्वि व्यन्यवद्या त्रदः नुः संग तर्शे प्रते अअ पर धेन ग्वा प्र अ मुन अ भ प र अ के लिग में सिग र ति र मा कि ण्रज्ञणयार्थते ज्ञरळण् ठेण र्स्ट्रान्दे व र्क्ट केन येन महम वया मे यापया मुयाया रेन् किंगुम พลาฏิ ๆพลาๆพัส รู เวลู ซิสามระนำพราวย์ มราวย์ เอิราฏิ พัร ซากม สำบุคม เวรีร ळेप्तवात्तुयायापहत्तायायीयायत्वया रेहप्तव्याहार्द्रया दर्वायाळेत्रायायेयया त्सुयार्जन्स् कुयां विश्वयाद्व सुर्मेन केंन वियापमन हे या तामन तार्मेन न के का मान मान न न रदावेदाकुषाययुरामयेत्त्दर्यास्यात्दाहुषामदेषाययेवा सुयामेषातुषाह्रेंचषा सेदायराष्ट्ररा <u> हेः इश्वायमें विगम्म</u>ुमव्यात्रयः व्याद्यसंत्रम्ययः देन् अः क्षेत्रुम्युम्युम्युः सुः याँग्याः वाँग्याः स् धेन जॅमार्व महमा पर्दन के पा विध्य के पा कुव ध्व वया हुव महमा के मह का मन का मेर के पा ने पा जाय र्येणमार्थेण्णमा ८ देवे नया रेट क्षेया सुरक्षमाय का मानना पर पुरिवाया भीवा देट यहा नकी की ही द जीवा की का रहा ही द र छ का रख़े र र र ही र र छ ही ह र छ र छ का द द का की र का र द र र द र द र द र द यह्र यंत्र

Section One: Folk Stories Reading Ten: The Vain Dung Beetle





Long ago, a dung beetle and a ground beetle lived nearby each other in a beautiful forest of fruit trees.

One day, the two of them accidentally met each other while looking for food. Along the way, they talked about many things, shared delicious snacks with one another and became friends. However, in reality, they both hated each other and constantly

boasted to one another. They loved bragging about themselves so much that on one occasion, as they were looking for food and chatting together, the ground beetle said,

"Friend, I think that I myself am in fact as wonderful as all the insects always say that I am. This is because when I am facing down you can see a naturally formed design of a human skull on my back, and if I roll over, you can see a naturally formed golden statue on my stomach." At this the dung beetle became very proud and she also boasted,

"When I roll over you can see that my stomach is like dark green silk and when I am face down, you can see that my back is like green silk. Even more than that, I have the unique quality of always having a beautiful smell of white incense emanating from my belly."

A little later on, the two of them were walking along beside the edge of a stream. Being so engrossed in their conversation, the dung beetle lost her footing and fell into the fast flowing water. Insects on both sides of the stream, seeing her get carried away by the water, crowded around to look at her. Being so vain she became very embarrassed, but pretending not to be frightened, she said to the river;

"If you are going to take me, then take me! If I get taken like this, I will meet the great future Buddha, Chamba, of Tashi Lhunpo monastery." She then got caught in a whirlpool and was spun around and around.

"If I get spun, then spin me. Spin me a hundred thousand times and remove all the sin of my life!" she said, even though she was very scared. After a while, the spinning became stronger and stronger. She was now in great danger of dying, so she cried out to a frog on the edge of the stream,

"Oh Great Lion, who sits upon the snow mountain, please pull me out by my two sandalwood antiers." The frog then pulled her out of the water and put her on the river bank. Having just had her life saved, she was overjoyed. As she was preparing to go, she noticed many insects going up and down the river bank. Boasting yet again, she pretended that she herself had got out of the river and exclaimed, "Oh my! Tsegyi, you are just so agile!"

On her way home, she was again not paying careful attention and got part of her body squashed underneath a horse's hoof. The pain was unbearable and she was nearly at the point of death. However, since there were many insects on both sides of the path coming and going, and because she was so vain, she pretended not to feel any pain saying,

"You terrible horse! You have fallen in love with my silk body. Not only have you ripped a little bit of it, you have also caused my beautiful smelling white incense odour to come out and I have now lost some of my moral principles!"

She continued to stagger along on her way home. The great fright of being swept away by a stream and being squashed by a horse had sapped her of all her strength. So she made a pillow and lay down. At that time, the lady ground beetle came along.

"Friend, I haven't seen you for a long time. Where have you been?" she asked. The dung beetle, being very vainglorious, jealous and always loving to tell lies, replied,

"Friend, for the past few days I've been washing newly spun wool in the river. Since the weather is very warm these days, wearing clothes before they are dry is nice and cool." The dung beetle had completely forgotten that the ground beetle had seen her when she was swept away by the river.

The next morning, the ground beetle said to the dung beetle,

"My dear friend Tsegyi, there is someone outside who is looking for you."

"I have so many people who want to see me, so who could it be?" she boastfully replied as she was coming out of the door of her house.

"A great chief of the birds, the one with a pen and ink on his head and clothes of green silk," the ground beetle continued.

"Perhaps this is my Uncle," the dung beetle said as she came out outside. Immediately a hoopoe, with its sharp, long beak, pecked the dung beetle in one go and ate her up. From that time on, the ground beetle lived happily without anyone to despise her.

ळेगा मार्ग्स् Vocabulary



শচর্য বর্নন্	(n.) vanity, ostentation, pride, vainglorious, to be full of oneself, a lover of	<i>ମ୍</i> ଶିୟ:ସ	(vi.) to come out, to emanate, to diffuse, to permeate; to waft, to rise
यबे'ये'झेन्'गेंग	self-praise or flattery (n.) dung beetle, stinkbug	ઌૻૼૼૼૼ ; ૢૻૡૢૻ	(n.) a good quality or qualities, virtue,
<u> </u>	(n.) ground beetle, small beetle	ন্দ্রনা	excellence (vi.) to slip, to slide
<u>ଙ୍କ</u> ିନ୍ ଅମ୍ବ	(n.) 'upper and lower', 'earlier and later', just	क्षे. २ च. कुण	(v.com.) to crowd around and stare
	nearby	মর্ক্র মের্ছন।	(n.) whirlpool
নেইমম্য	(vi.pt.) to assemble	নন্দ্রমা	(adj.) the number 100,000
	together, to congregate, to get together	भ्या <u>भ</u> ीय।	(n.) sin and defilement, non-virtue, 'negativity'
ঀ৾৾য়৸৾	(n.) hatred, enmity	न्द्र स्ट का की जा साथ	
<u> ২২ এ</u> জুই ন্ট্রনা	(v.com.) to boast, to brag, to indulge in self-praise	লন্দ:অর্জ্ঞমঙ্খা ন্টিব্য	(adv.) sometime, a while (n.) danger
নন্য:গ্রিষ	(n.) insect	र्वन-दुवा	(n.) sandalwood
<u>भूनारु</u> ष	(vt.pt.) to turn face down,	<u>ર</u> ર્હે	(n.) horns, antlers
मान्द्री	to place upside down (n.) human skull	WF.4	(adj.) nimble, agile, light- footed (also অমালুম্মার্ম)
ন্দ:র্ভুনা	(n.) 'naturally appearing', 'naturally formed', 'self- manifesting'	हीमा-ग	(n.) hoof
- 1		जुर्र क	(n.) part, fragment
में भारते का	(n.) satin, brocade, silk	ন্রশ	(vt.pt.) to rip, to tear
1 11	(adj.) dark green	র্জন্য ব্রিমান্য	(n.) ethics, morals
र्ष्ट्र-'त्य र्ष्ट्र-'डि	(adj.) green	ব'ন্দ্রন্	(n.h.) clothes, clothing, garment, robes
ইরিংন্যান্	(n.) a type of incense; resin	ସ .ଶ୍ୱମ୍ବା	(n.) hoopoe bird
รับสรา	(n.) fragrant smell or aroma	মন্ত্ৰ হেনা ক্ৰুমা	(v.com.) to peck with a beak

सळत्र त्यांग Explanatory Notes



नर्शन्मे सिन् मेंग दर्श्विदाय देया दया दे न्दर भेव द के मा विय

A dung beetle is a black beetle with a horrible smell.

ॻॖऀऀॸॱॻॖऀॸॱॺॖॖॱॶ २ॻॖॱऄ॒ॺॱॺॎॱॸॕॣॺॱऄॸॱॶॕॺॱऒऄॱख़ॖॸॱॺॾ॓ॸॱऄॺॱॻॖऀॱक़ॖॖॱॶ॔क़ॱढ़ॎ॓ॺ

A ground beetle is a small yellowish insect about one thumb nail in size.

अ'र्येष'अनुम'र्द्रम्बा मिक्द मेद्र'यर'र्ट्र प्रविद्यी क' क्षेत्र' र्ट्रम्बा या

This expression means to meet someone without any prior arrangement.

हे ग्रेंब र्सेब ग्रेंब द्व देव देव येन ग्रे कें र ये कें कें कें के कें के कें के कें के के के के के के के के क

This expression means to talk openly with others about nothing in particular. The expression - উর্জ্বাজন্বি, স্থাঁঝা also means casual 'chit chat', 'idle chatter' or 'small talk'.

श्रुयातुःळ्याशःळ्याशःचहन। श्रुयातुःयाश्वरःपाद्धःभाश्वरःद्वशःयार्खरःखरःग्रुद्रायःश्लेःश्रूयातुःभाळ्याशाकुयाया भरात्रेन्।

This verbalised compound means to soak new wool in water and then clean it. The verbalised compound ন্ত্ৰাত্ৰাক্তগান্ত্ৰান্থ্য has the same meaning.

ॡ॔ॴऀॺॆॺॺॱग़ॖॖॖऀॱॸॖऀऻ ॾॴॺॱॻऄॱॸॖऀॱॻॾॸॱॸॕॱढ़ऀॴ

The 'fragrance of ethical behaviour' is a special, naturally occurring smell which fully ordained monks who conduct themselves in a exceptionally ethical manner allegedly have.

天方'지출지'() This idiomatic expression (literally: 'corpse horse, useless horse') is an insult specifically used for a horse.

न्द्र हो हो हो तो This onomatopoetic expression represents the sound old people make when they get up. It also represents the sound people make when they put a lot of energy into manual work.

ন্ত্ৰ আস্ত্ৰশাস্ত্ৰশ This metaphor (literally: 'pen and ink on the head') refers to the appearance of the Tibetan hoopoe bird, in particular describing its long beak and striking head feathers. It has been suggested that the hoopoe is called a 'chief of the birds' because, previously, leaders were those who carried ink and a pen with them.



१ ९८ श्रेव महिबायहराव महिवादर्दे द शुळे याददु मामवा कु वळव माराधेव ववा

१ नबिभिश्चेम्'मैन्'मैन्'मेबाहे हराषुबाहे रत्या मेर्जु कुत्र क्या भेव हवर राष्ट्र या रेम् न्या

१ वे भे में मिन में मार हो मार्ग में र माद में के साम भाषा

A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.

1. Which one of the two insects was the proudest? Why do you think so?

2. Which of the dung beetle's flaws did she say were actually her excellent qualities?

3. What was the reason the dung beetle nearly lost her life?

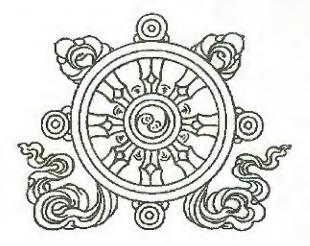
- **B** Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - 1. ____ The dung beetle and the ground beetle were very close friends.
 - 2. ____ The dung beetle was very vain and the ground beetle was very cruel.
 - 3. ____ The ground beetle was like one who were clothes of green silk.
- ग गमका मुन्दित धीमा मे किमानुका से से मादिक न मुकि भीमा मे किमानुका तर मुमाय न माया
- **C** Match up these Tibetan sentences to the correct English ones.

 - 2. भ्रथायानेबार्डाय्यराव्येवावबार्ख्यां वार्षात्री भ्रायाबारे हेरामु प्यारे न

 - 4. रुषे'गे'हेन्'गॅना'मूर'क्ट्रेन्'मेंर'क्ष'द्रण'हु'क्रुणब'र्या वे'णुर्डर'क्र्य'क्र'हुर'य'रेन्
 - ____ The dung beetle lost her footing and fell into the fast flowing water.
 - On her way home, she was again not paying careful attention and got part of her body squashed underneath a horse's hoof.
 - _____ The frog then pulled her out of the water and put her on the river bank.
 - _____ Insects on both sides of the stream, seeing her get carried away by the water, crowded around to look at her.

5151 कुत्र वेषा र्द्वे भी द्वा भी राज्य

Section Two: Well-known Symbols



रे'र्बे'दे'वे'ग्ग्यबाग् सुआग्री क्रेंद्र'म्स्ट्र्यास्ट्र्यास्ट्र्यायतया यर्ळेव परान्चेद्र'या येवायबा न्न्राधतेम्हर वयाष्ट्रा क्षेत्र, प्रमायावायान्युन्यत्वा याध्वया क्या क्या क्या क्या मिया यराचुेन्। मत्रतान्नरास्त्रास्त्रम् भाषा स्र स्व स्व भाषा स्त्रीमा विषय के स्व भाषा स्त भाषा स्त भाषा स्त भाषा स ष्ठिंबान्दु नविषाव क्रिव प्रत्व पर कन् खुर पर् न र ने विर प्र गा विष पर प्रेन पा केंगला गी यव याव มะ รู นอรามส์จา หู สะ ซัลเข้าๆ ดู เหตุ เจล เจล เจรา เอรา

यगायदर्गेषायतिः कुर्व्या कें सें देर्ग्याया हे दायद्रेया ग्री त्राया प्रदाय राख्य यत् स्वायते में द



શુ' સચા પછુ' ન પ ન જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ જ २हेंदरळेव्यायर्देषाद्क्षायर्प्त्यापालेषाक्तुव यान्वावयायारायरायार्वेराक्यायेन्। देण्यमः क्वानरुःन्नरः स्वार्वे भेगवाः क्षूरः झन् ग्री भेग मह्मारा भक्ष सर दीया पा दिया पी दा भा दे दे द र र र ठव्रभेरबाखुः बळॅव्यरानुेन्यतेः भेगे यहुः र्ह्र येन धे मेरे रमा मे मरेंग रें के रा नः त्वेः न् में ग्रायते क्रुरा क्र न् प्रमा मार् मार् मार् मार् र्शते'चुेन् यस्य भाषा सुन् केंग के राष्ट्र यते. รุนราทิพายูรานาคพาทราพสีพาพสีพาพาลิพานาลิทาพิสุ ริารุทายราวิพาลูามิพานณพา

गहेषाया कुत्र नेषाई धान्यतः र्ळला 77 क्रान्डिन्दरस्व



Section Two: Well-known Symbols Reading Eleven: **The Ten Powerful Letters**



The design known as "The Ten Powerful Letters", which appears to be confusing with its many colours and shapes, can be seen as a mural in Tibetan monasteries and homes throughout all Tibetan areas. The Ten Powerful Letters is written in the language of Sanskrit using the written script known as "lendza". The symbol has ten letters which symbolise the outer or external "container" world and the inner "contents" world of all sentient beings. The reason why the letters are different colours is not for decorative beauty, but rather each colour and letter have a particular characteristic and function. The reason the symbol is painted, or hung on walls, is because it is alleged that the interrelationships of all the letters give it special powers. Thus, the symbol is used widely throughout all Tibetan areas.

The Ten Powerful Letters symbolises a gathering together of all the "containers" of the three realms of existence. So, if in faith, one hangs up this symbol in a building, the splendour of the symbol will suppress all the bad physical characteristics of the area and bring good fortune. It is believed that the symbol can also overcome a bad omen of the alignment of the stars and planets and bring peace. If the symbol is put inside one's house it is alleged that it can provide protection from harm and be a source of merit and good luck. Many other things have been said about the benefits of The Ten Powerful Letters. To understand this symbol in more detail, one should study what has been written about it in Tibetan Buddhist texts.

[This symbol is typically translated into English as 'The Ten Powerful Aspects'. In this reading we have chosen to call it 'The Ten Powerful Letters' as we considered this to be a title that could be more readily understood and one that was also in keeping with the nature of the symbol. The word \bar{a}

ळेंगागणगर Vocabulary





ন্শ্ৰ শ্ব	(n.) monastery	<u> </u>	(n.) function, use, ability;
यु म मेरा	(n.) wall painting, mural	-	action
रेक	(n.) painting, drawing, picture	ান্ডন্'র্ক্রমা	(n.) feature, characteristic, quality, special feature
ह्रेंग'तहेंद'।	(n.) confusion, chaos; turmoil, trouble (also र्ह्रेग এইন্মা র্ক্রিশান্ম। র্ক্রিশান্ম)	हेव्रारम्वेल्ग	(n.) ceremony, celebration, inter-connections, 'dependent relations',the inter-dependence of cause
मि देग	(n.) colour		and effect
ক্ষামা	(n.) form, aspect, type, kind	वुरा-च	(n.) power, ability, strength; magical power;
বন্যা-ব	(adj.) clear, bright, radiant, splendid, brilliant, shining		(vt.) to be able to, to be capable; to dare to
গ্রুবশাসবা	(adv.) usually, normally, regularly, typically, continuously, always	135-47-89	(n.) having a distinguishing quality, feature or characteristic
मन्त्र व	(adv.) everywhere, all over, in all areas	नस्रव.स	(vt.pt.) to gather together, to collect, to gather up
न्येवासाझुराझुरा	(n.) the Sanskrit language (also ন্টব্যস্থস্র:)	শ'নগুনা	(n.) 'land analysis', 'geomantic calculation'
^{ট্টা} মান্য আৰু প্ৰা	(n.) script, lettering style, typeface, font	<u> </u>	(vb.com.) to subdue, to suppress, to overcome
ইনি	(n.) container, vessel, receptacle	শ্রন:স্ল্র্	(n.) planets and stars
		ন্দ্রীন	(vt.pt.) to stop, to oppose,
শস্তুশ্	(n.) juice, sap, extract, elixir, nectar; contents;		to repel, to turn something back
	nutrients, nutrition	गर्वेन रग	(n.) harm, injury, damage
য়৾৾য়৾ঀ৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾	(v.com.) to symbolise, to illustrate	वृत्तः केंग	(n.) Buddhism

बाळव्'दयोग्। Explanatory Notes



The term 'Sanskrit' (translated into Tibetan as 'well constructed' and also transliterated from Sanskrit into Tibetan as र्राङ्गेत्") was one of many languages used in ancient India. It is well known that most Buddhist texts were written and taught in this language.

Nal मॅटर्र् त्वर्त्त रादे येवर हुर मुं भे मेदे तड़े हैंय मुं भेष महम्म देव

'Lendza' is one of the written scripts used for writing Sanskrit.

ધું જ્વેંન્ 'गुं' વहेण हेव्र केंग्रव केंग्रव केंग्रव के केंग्रव के केंग्रव के केंग्रव के केंग्रव के केंग्रव के The 'outer world container' refers to the world that holds the natural world of sentient beings.

ଵ୵ଽ୳ୠୄୄୣ୵ୄୖ୲ୄ୲ୖ୶୶୶ଽଌ୶୲୕ୖଌଽ୶୲ୖୄୠୄ୶୲୴୶୶ଽୄୄୄୄ୳୰ଡ଼୶୶ଽ୳ୖ୳ୖ୶୶୶ଽଌ୶ୣୖ୵୶୲୴ୖୖୖ୕୕୕ଽ୵ୖୖୄୠୢୖୢୖୢୖଢ଼୕ୣ୵ୄୖୗ୲ୖଵଽୄୖଽୄୢୢୠୄୖ୶୲ଵ ଽ୲ୡୢୖ୲ୠ୵ଽୖ୳ୄଢ଼ୄଽୠୖୡୄ

This term refers to sentient beings which are the essential part of the inner world.

দের্যমান্যমান্য The three realms of Buddhist cosmology are:

- 1. এইন্'ব্যেরাজ্য' the desire realm (the world humans inhabit)
- 2. বার্বাঝ'য়ের্জ' the form realm
- 3. याह्ययाया से formless realm

This term refers to the bad shape, (or position) of natural features of an area, such as mountains and rivers, which can lead to bad luck. The terms マスリム and ネマリム refer to the good or bad physical appearance of an area of land or of a person. Typically, when, people say 'that baby has a good ネマリス' they are referring to its physical appearance and beautiful facial features. (The term マスリス' - literally: 'land analysis' - refers to a process of analysing an area of land and is often translated as 'geomantic calculations'.)



र्भेम्टलेब् Exercises

१ इत्रायहुर्त्त्यम् ख्वाग्री वृत्तर्भुः गम् मी स्नान् र्यम् भाग्रम्या हे उठा रहुन् येन् न्या

< สุฆาจุธูารุจราสามาริสามาริสามายิสามายิสายราวัยสามาริเรารัฐรารายสารรัฐายรา พิสาสุณา

१ क्रमानरुप्तन्दः ख्रादेश्वर्ये नरुप्ते माहाया में द्वा वा का

-

A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.

1. How many letters are used in the Ten Powerful Letters and what language are they written in?

2. Why is it that people paint or hang the Ten Powerful Letters on the walls of buildings?

3. What does the 'ten' of this symbol refer to?

- **B** Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - 1. ____ Ten Tibetan letters are used in the symbol of the Ten Powerful Letters.
 - 2. ____ The Ten Powerful Letters is a picture illustrating only artistic skill.
 - 3. ____ Tibetans have a tradition of putting their faith in the Ten Powerful Letters.

คริ่าสัญาธิการเกียง

दे^ॱॴढ़ॸॱॻॷॸॱड़ॖॸॱॻॕॺॱक़ॕॣॸॱॴॱॿ॓ॺॱॻऻॲॺॱक़ॕॸॱॸॖॱढ़ॹऀॱॷॕॺॱढ़ॎ॓ॻऻॷॸॱड़ॖॸॱळॕॺॱक़ॕॖॸॱ ૱ૡૺૼૼૹૻૻૹ૾ૻઌૡૹૻૹૼ૱ૢ૽ૺૼૡઙ૽૽ૺૼૼૼૹ૾ૼઌૹ૽ઌૺૡૻઌૻૡૼૡૹૡ૽ૢૺ૱ૡ૽ૼ૱ૡ૾૾ૡૻૡૻૹૻૹ૾ૡૡૹૡ૾ૻૡૻૡૻૡૻૡૼૡૻૡૻૡ हेबार्येव खुणबागी समाणविति र्हेण वमायति स्निम र्खेयानमा अष्टुवायमानमा वर्षेया छुमायमा अर्देवाया <u>न्</u>रायहेंबार्ळेबार्येगवागी केन्नु गधुनाडुना गे रे ये ने खेगवा नविराधेग के नवि स्वानु मुका वया

नेतिअर्ळेवर्नेवर्णनण्धेवर्खिवा र्ळेषाण्वित्तन्णवयानिवर्तुक् क्वेयाणहित्वत्वर्णसे यमन्याधेन्याधेन्याध्वायान्युराष्ट्रीरायहत्व्यायमन्व र्षाह्रण, हुध्राह्रण, हुध्राद्युरायराण्व्र वयायायते रूप पवित हासु रामायी यहाँ तुनु भी ते प्रा हेत यहाँ तुनु होयाय हे ही वर ๛ฐ๛าาณิเทมพาณฎี่ๆพานณิ หาๆพารุ ๛งษสามารสามารฐ์ๆ สพาณฐ๛านณิเทมพามหสา यरमुरियर्ग् वगाः मिषाद्योपदिर्धुयाषा व्यात्वराध्य की तुयायरा मव्याया र्थेगाषाग्री न्गेंबान्नम: नु. जु.बा. मा भी बा

ાવ ાવા ગામ આ જ રાય તે ખુબ સુ ન ગામ આ અન્ય સુ આ જે આ ગામ ન ગામ આ જ આ ગામ આ જ આ ગામ આ જ આ ગામ આ જ આ જ આ જ આ જ આ જ ᠊᠋᠊᠋ᢧᡃᢆ᠋᠊᠋ᡷ᠄ᢅ᠋ᡘ᠄ᢂᠵ᠊ᡃ᠌ᢒ᠗ᡊᢙᢩᡣᡃ᠍ᡜᡄ᠂᠊ᢩ᠊ᡍᢩ᠁ᢅᡘ᠆᠋᠋᠋᠄ᢂ᠋᠋ᠴᠫ᠆᠋ᡪ᠆ᡪ᠋ᡪ᠋ᠧ᠇᠋ᡢᢩᡙᡄ᠊ᢩᢋ᠆᠋᠄ᡬᢅᡇ᠋᠊᠋ᡚ᠂ᡆᢟᡇ᠊᠋᠋᠋ᠵᡭᡬ᠋ᡬᡆ᠋ᡎᡇᢦ᠈ᠺᡚᠬ नमन् मु के भाषा मिन जना रें जुन तु भेन रामे रे के क्या का का का का कि कु भेन के कि कु ळॅबाखुगबादे'धेव'यदे'द्यर'गेबारेद्र अयायर'दु'र्यव'यह्नव'ग्री'वळव'त्रुर'णळगबाख्य ญיחקאירותישוטריקרידו איזיליאיריפיתידידקירידוגאיועריברידידיידי איזיאין איזיאין איזיאין איזיאין איזיאין איזיאין א ॻॖॖॖॸॱॸऺऀॺॱॺॕॺऻॺॱख़ॖॱढ़ॾॖऀॱॸॱॺॱॾॸॄऻॎॶॷॷख़ॸॱॻॕॸॱॸॺॱऄॖॕक़ॱॵॖॸॺॱय़ॖॱॸ॒ॸॱॺॺढ़ॱॺॱॾॕॸ॔ॱॺढ़ॱ

कुत्रे नेषः द्वांधे द्वातः र्ळला 72 145551

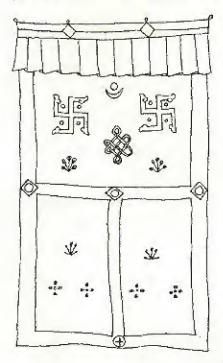


Section Two: Well-known Symbols Reading Twelve: Yung Trung



In the regions of the Land of Snow, there are many pictures which have their symbolic meanings based on Buddhism. There are also many symbols, like the Yung Trung, which originate from the Bön religion and have very extensive and profound explanations associated with them. The reason for this is that the Yung Trung of the Bön religion is an integral part of the original, indigenous religion of Tibet. Moreover, the Yung Trung Bön). Even to this day, Tibetans surdraw this symbol on the roof of their houses, on their gates and as wall murals. In many pass, as part of a wedding ceremony, the Yung Trung is drawn on the seats where the roof defined and groom sit. On such an occasion, the Yung Trung must be drawn using either part or rice.

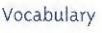
While religious texts contain profound explanations about the symbolic significance of the Yung Trung, a general interpretation will be given here. The Yung Trung symbolically represents the unchanging nature of the *vajra*, the stability and immutability of Mt. Meru (the centre of the Buddhist cosmos) and the unchanging nature of space. The symbol is drawn because it is alleged that it can overturn the bad omens which come from losing the balance of the natural order of the outer and inner worlds. It is also drawn for the purpose of maintaining good luck and merit at all times.



There are two ways of drawing the Yung Trung. One way, known as the "Bön Korma", is drawing it to the left. The other way, known as the "Chö Korma", is drawing it to the right. After Buddhism spread throughout Tibet, it would appear that the practice of drawing the Yung Trung, which was based on the Bön religion, was further developed by the Buddhist way of circling to the right. Ordinary people typically draw the Yung Trung in the manner which they prefer - that is, either from the left or the right. The established practice of drawing a small circle in each of the four corners of the Yung Trung is so that it will not appear empty and to make it look attractive.

This picture shows the Yung Trung as displayed on a door curtain (জ্রাইটবো).







(n.) cushion, mat, carpet, rug
(n.) vajra, thunderbolt; diamond, Indra's sceptre;
(adj.) indestructible, immutable
fadj.) firm, solid, thick

> dj.) stable, steady, teadfast

(.) symbol, sign

(n.) mark, sign

(adv.) always (also astrunt)

(n.) left, the left side or direction

(n.) right, the right side or direction

(adv.) later, future; the next life

(n.) foundation, basis

(adj.) common, ordinary

(vi.) to like, to prefer, to be inclined towards

(n.) a small circle (Sanskrit: *bindu*); drop, droplet

राळव् त्रम्रोना Explanatory Notes



ทพูหารูหา หุฑานหุล มิเฉขูหานณิรัสาขิาสิหารัณสัสาชิราริก รำแนนารัสาขพูหารูหารุหาริ

In essence, the Yung Trung symbolises everlasting steadfastness and immutability. The Yung Trung can be understood in two ways. One way is as the symbol itself and the other is simply as the meaning 'unchanging'.

The word 'original' or 'first', taken from the expression 'original religion', means the same as other words such as আত্মইন্ট্ৰ্য ইশ্যাফ্ৰা and আইশ্যা. This expression refers to the very first and original religion that spread throughout Tibetan areas.

रेकुय हुद्दार्थे। This title is one of the names of Mount Meru, the mythical mountain at the centre of the Buddhist cosmos.

नगः झॅबा सुः भाष्य स्वराया ह्या द्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्य के स्वर्थ के स्वर्थ के स्वर्थ के स्वर्थ

This word means 'wedding celebration' and is a celebration where either the groom is receiving his bride or a bride is receiving her groom.

गॅन्याकन द्वन्नराज्याद्रम्यायाहीक्रियाकीम्वॅग्रायराम्हत्वार्ययाम्

This expression means that one can determine 'without a doubt' or 'without question' that something is so.

वसावराणना दुषार् रागवयाञ्चमयागुरु हावेयायते देवावी

This somewhat archaic expression means 'always' or 'at all times'.

제중국중국)에 This metaphorical expression (literally: 'land-born, stone-born') means 'original' or 'indigenous'.

श्चे'त्रात्यज्ञरात्रोग्यम्। This expression refers to both the physical 'outer' world that contains sentient beings and to the 'inner' world of sentient beings themselves.

न्तर्म्भारेन्। This particular grammatical construction expresses the means by which something is done or occurs.

< দশ में के मुग्रे भाष संस्था मा सुर दुर में रे के रही र में साथ के मार के मा मार के म १ मासुर दुर में रे रे रही हर का सुमार के दूर रा मा के दूर दु मा माया अगलन् न्यांगादन् मुन् वह्यःहुरःचःधेवःवया

A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.

ग गमिकामार्थान्द्र नर रेंद् धेमार्ह्रमा क्या ज्या हान्य नदे रे कुमा द्वांश्व

१ माधुर हुर मेरे रॉग प्रा मेर का पर दे दे के पर कर कर के दा

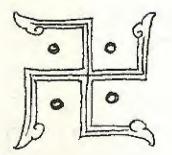
र्भेन Exercises

- 1. How does the drawing of the Yung Trung convey good luck?
- 2. Why should the Yung Trung be drawn at wedding ceremonies?
- 3. How many ways are there of drawing the Yung Trung? How did those methods come about?

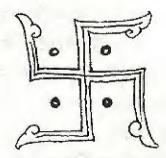
- **B** Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - The Yung Trung is a drawing that has much symbolic meaning.
 - There are no other people who have faith in the Yung Trung other than those who believe in the Bön religion.
 - The Yung Trung is a lucky symbol that is an essential part of the traditions of Tibetan people.

गस्परादुरार्गेवाक्नेराया

Bön Korma



गणुरातुराळेबाझेरावा Chö Korma



श्रामना र्वे चन्द्र मेग्र ग्री वन् स्वाप से वन्द्र प्राय के वही मु कु मान के साम के का का का का का का का का का क रेंग्रेंदेग्रेंग्रेंग्रेंग्रेंग्रेंग्रेंग्रंदेग्रदीक्षराष्ट्रे स्टान्स्यायह्यायही <u>र्</u>थर'र्थेश्व'र्येय'र्द्येत'र्द्येत'र्यं पद्भ'त्युद्धर'ग्वत्वा अर्ळेत'ने'र्क्षेय'न्द्र्यंत्र'ग्री'अर्ळत'न्द्र'र्द्वेश'अर्द्धृत्श ध्रद्वतेःक्षेग्वरुग्रीवरनुः व्यत्याने ग्वव्यायते रवा योद्वे या तह्वयान् युद्ध वा यो खुवा दि र्थे र <u>थे</u>दु'पर्ठव'मळॅंव दे'णर'र्श्वेप'द्र्यंव' भामळेंग' मु' शुर'परि'र्द्धव भाष'ग्री' र्श्वेप'मा हे'रपर्ष' ૢૢૺૺૠૻૹૻૢૣૢૢૼૼૢૢૢૢૻૡૡ૾ૺૡૢૻૻૻૡ૾ૻૡૻ૾ૡ૾ૢૡૢૻઌૹૼૡૡ૽૾ૡ૽ૺૡૻૻ૱<u>ૡૻ૾ૡૻ૱ૡૻ</u>ૢ૱ૡૻૹૼૡૻ૱ૡૻૢૹ૽ઌૡૻ૱ૡ૽૿ૡ मुग्रायायसुद्यायते स्रयाधेम् यायक्वते चेतु त्यु यायार्वम् यते द्वया द्वा यादा ^ल्न्वॅन्सम्बरुम्, मु. शुर्र, धते शुमाय ख्रयमा आय भे ने भाषीत्र ल्या या किया मार्क्स स्थित के संस्था के संस्था के स

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७७ हि: भूद. दु। र्थेया पर्हेव द्याया न्ययाञ्चरादीयायळे | नह्त्याखुमयायुग यायज्ञानद्यरागवर्षान्तेन् । ठेषागश्चरता पःपत्विवःई्र्याय्द्वेवःत्यायात्वेषानुःपावे बर्षामुग्रामङ्ग्रम् यते हेवासु खिन्वायायते. ૹૢ૽ૢૺૹૻૡૢૻૡૢૻૼ૱ૡ૽ૻૹૹૻઌ૽૽ૢૼૻઌૻૼૼ૱ઌૻૻૡૻૹૹૢૻૻૻૻૻૡ નન્યત્રા બે ના વર્ત્ત સુર ન દેન્ યા ગ્રે શ એન્ धेवा ने'न्म'क्रु'सळव्'न्'नुस'वर्ष'र्षर्ष' मुषाग्री नह्नुवाराषानदे हिंदबा खुरा हिना है. ଷ୍ଡ୍ରସ୍'ନ୍'ଷ୍ଟ୍ଟ୍'ସନ୍'ଷ୍ୟଦ୍ୟ ଞ୍ଜିସ ଡିଷ୍ୟ ମୁଖ୍ୟା มูญานนิทัญร์ นาธิสานีาปุธามูนารุณาอง યાં સુચાલ ગીં! વધી સુખાલ સુવા માર્ચે છે દેવા દ્વા ॻॖॖऀॱळेदॱॖॖॖॱॺॱक़ॖॖॱॸॾॖऀॱॸॖॱग़ॖॖॺॱॖॺॵॳॱ ચર્ઠ્ય ગ્રુથા સેંચા નર્ફે વ નચા ના ને એ તે હુવા નુ नुषाने नषाया भाषा के जीव का राजा ने में दे राजा में के राजा के राज

สูสาสิ่งารัก เมิงรายาว สาย १२ र्थेयान्हेंन-न्याया



गर्भेदर्म्युगरा खुवे र्रे अर्गे गढिया ठद दे में हूं या आप प्रभाग रेगया र र र रेग रे हारे বর্গান্য अन् मनिष मेष पर्ये दे'द्माग्याद्मा राखें केव रॉरे द्यु शा खु माव रा मा वे रा शा शा मार् मा भाग นานสมาพสาสูาสุที่สานสาลลายู่สามีสาลสาราสสารกับ

(5ूम्द्रग्रेम् केम् केस्ट्र केव के आ माविर पत्वम विमा मुम्स १९१० सुर मेवि स्ट्र रेमा यद्दे मुक् माय्द्र)

Section Two: Well-known Symbols Reading Thirteen: Holy Vow-Keepers



The symbol known as the "Holy Vow-Keepers" is named after holy saints such as Shiwa Tso*(Shantarakshita)* and the great yoga master Pema Jungne (*Padmasambhava).* The picture is a symbolic depiction of the completeness of all the ethical qualities of the holy ones who followed after the Buddha - just like Shiwa Tso. The picture is called "Holy Vow-Keepers" because it symbolises great masters, like the three great masters who propagated the Buddha's teaching throughout all regions of the Snow Lands, and the incarnate translators. In order to remember the great works of all these masters, Sayka Pandita Kunga Gyaltsan designed and popularised this symbolic picture of the Holy Vow-Keepers. He first created it as a mural in Samye monastery. From that time on, the drawing of the Holy Vow-Keepers appeared in monasteries, temples and palaces all throughout Tibetan areas.

The main symbolic meanings of this picture are as follows: the entire lotus flower, which is the foundation of the picture, symbolises the great master Pema Jungne. His name 'Pema' (which means lotus) is thus incorporated into the symbol itself. The upright sword positioned in the middle of the lotus (in this picture it is on top of a scripture, see explanation below) represents the dharma king Trisong Detsen, who was an incarnation of Jam Yang (*Manjushri*). Furthermore, the knife comes out from the lotus anthers and represents king Trisong Detsen who was born from the mind of Pema Jungne. Trisong Detsen was the most important of Pema Jungne's closest twenty five disciples. The disciples comprised both the king and his ministers. All of them became disciples through Pema Jungne's power.

On the right side of the lotus, the two-headed golden goose represents Shiwa Tso and his disciple *Kamalashila* who shared the same doctrine as Shiwa Tso. Though both of them shared the same philosophical doctrines, they taught them in different ways. Furthermore, since they were excellent vow-keepers they were represented as a golden goose - the colour of the Buddha's clothes.

On the left side of the lotus, the two-headed parrot represents the translator Gawa Paltseg and translator Jogrolui Gyalsten. In the same way parrots can speak the language of birds and imitate human voices, so the translators knew both the languages of Sanskrit and Tibetan.

The lotus flower is situated in a great lake. The lake represents the putting out of the fire that was prophesied long ago to damage Samye monastery. The history of this prophecy is recorded in the lower part of the inscription at Samye monastery.

(Based on Tungkar's Great Dictionary, Tibetology Press of P. R. of China, 2002.pp.1190.)

[There are two representations of the symbol of the Holy Vow-Keepers. One includes a drawing of a scripture, which is a more contemporary creation, and the second, which is an older representation, does not include a scripture. The pictures in this chapter include a scripture with a dagger or sword on top of it. The scripture represents the Buddhist teachings. Furthermore, in Tungkar's explanation of this symbol, he describes the two-headed golden goose as being to the right of the lotus and the two-headed parrot as being to the left of the lotus. In the illustrations that we have provided for this reading, the two-headed golden goose is to the left of the lotus and the two-headed parrot is to the right.]



নমাথা

মুব'ণ

5.1

Vocabulary



환자기 (n.) vow, pledge, oath; (vt.p.) to bind, to fasten, to tie up; to do addition 고풍국기 (n.) effort, exertion, diligence; (vt.) to strive, to make an effort, to be diligent

> (adj.) excellent, supreme, sublime, holy, pure, true; (n.) holy person, exalted one

নদুনাল্লিশ্বন্থা (n.) yogic practice, ascetic practice

> (n.) 'highly accomplished one', 'saint', (from Sanskrit:*siddhi*)

মহ্বা (n.) lotus flower

तमुद्र वार्य (n.) origin, source

(vt.) to be called, to be known as;(n.) action, deed, work

ন্ধ্রীগ'ন্ধ্র (n.) man, person

(n.) an utterance or expression;
(vt.pt.) to say, to talk, to express; to discuss, to expound

र्श्वेग् येन्
garai
র্মার্ডু'বা মচন্মুবা
ক্ৰীন্ম-প্ৰাক্সবা
क्षेत्रय:देखा
র্ষ্ণন'ন্ <i>য্</i> রা ङ्रे'না
र्त्याम्
ষ্ট্রন্য আ
E.GOLAI
चेतुःदज्जु
मम खेना
हिवाला खेला
बेर्छ

(adv.) undoubtedly, certainly, definitely

(n.) incarnation, emanation, manifestation

(n.) translator, 'Lotsawa'

(n.) one who is both a pandita and siddha – a great master or accomplished one

(n.) victory banner or victory sign/symbol

(n.) painting, mural, wallpainting

(n.) master, professor

(n.) centre, middle, core, crux, hub; navel

(n.) sword, dagger

(n.) student, disciple

(n.) king and subjects

(n.) anther

(n.) golden coloured goose

(n.h.) 'mind son', closest disciple, principal disciple

(n.) parrot

मळत्रात्रमोन्भ Explanatory Notes



Vow-Keepers are holy saints who have taken vows in the presence of great masters and diligently hold them with all their body, speech and mind. The representation of the Holy Vow-Keepers in this lesson symbolises the three great masters and the translators. Sometime later, in the centre of the picture, a scripture and a vajra were drawn to symbolise the Three Great Protectors (Jambey Yang, Chagna Dorje and Chenrisi). The drawing of these, which became widespread, was based just on the impressions of the artist and was not a part of the original creation by Sayka Pandita Kunga Gyaltsan (1182-1251). This view is supported by Tungar's dictionary.

୶୴୶ୖ୲ଈ୕ସଂଈୖ୕୶୲୴ଶ୍ର୶୲ୖ୶୕ଽୄଽ୕୳ୠୄଽ୕୳ୖୖ୲ୡ୲୴ୡ୲ଌୖୡୖ୲ୖୖୖୖ୶୕୳୕ୡୖଈ୕ୄଽଽୖଈ୕୳ୄଽୖ୳୕ୡ୲୳ୄୢଈ୲ୡୄୠୄଽୖ୴ୡ୶୲ ୖଈ୶ୄୢୠ୷ୖ୲ୖଽ୲ଈୖଽୖଢ଼ୢୡ୲୳୰୶୕୶୳ୠୠ୲୴ୄୠ୲

The three great masters mentioned in this reading refer to Shiwa Tso, Pema Jungne and King Trisong Detsen.

बिजा तर्के विंदा पर्छत यदि मुबा खुं कु गर दबा गद्द म्या यदि आववा द्व प्य दि आवता के दिया के जिया तर्के कि जिया तर्के खुं मैं पिंदा के जिया दें दि साम के जिया क During the era when kings ruled Tibet, Shiwa Tso was one of the masters who was invited to Tibet from India. He is also known as Khenchen Bodhisattva and Khenpo Bodhisattva.

This technical term is variously translated as 'ascetic practices' and 'yogic disciplines'. It refers to unusual and secret tantric practices which are a reversal of previous, ancient (and wrong) practices.

Pema Jungne (literally: 'one who originates from a lotus') came from the western land of Ugyen (west of India) and was a great master of tantric understanding. He is also known as Guru Rimpoche and Ugyen Rimpoche.

हे'२२८४ लेर.ही. क्रॅबाक्युयां दे र्श्वेट हेतु पर्वव ग्रीयां गर्दिबाध दे र्श्वेय दर्यव क्रेत्र र्याय हु प्रघुट गत्र बाग्री. ह्याबा ख्रबा क्वेंप य जि.सु.स.ह

The expression 'the twenty five -the king and his subjects' refers to Pema Jungne's twenty five most intimate disciples of which King Trisong Detsen was the most important.

ଞ୍ଜଅଗ୍ରା ଽଽଽଽୖ୶ୖ୶ୖୖଌଽଌ୕୶ଽଽଽ୶ୡ୕୶୲ୖୠୠ୲୴୲ୡୖୡ୶୳୰ୡୖୡ୶୳ୠୖ୲ୢଌ୲ୠୄ୲ୖୖୠୄୄ୲ୠୖୠ୲ୠୄଽୖଈ୕୶୲୷ଽ୳ୖୡ୲ୠ୶୶ ୴ୄୠୠୠ୶ୠୖ୶୲ୠୖୡ୲ୄୠୣୖ୶

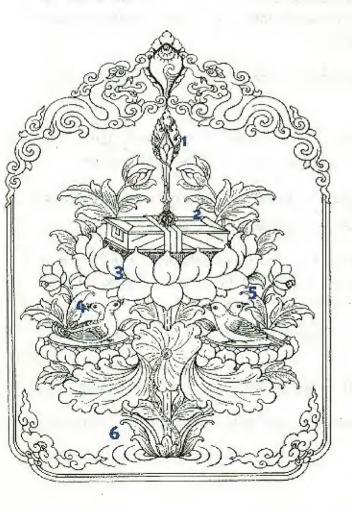
This technical term refers to one's own philosophical views of the dharma and the world. This philosophical system is known as 'The Tenets'. To fully comprehend these doctrines, one needs to understand the commentaries of The Tenets.

작'[명직'축'[명직] This idiomatic expression (literally: 'spread over land and stone') means 'everywhere'.

हे अन्तन्ता This expression means 'as it is', 'as it has been said' or 'as it was written'. बईन्दारा श्रेषा सेन्योना This expression conveys certainty; there is no question or no doubt that something is the case.

र्थेयाय्हेंबर्ययान

Holy Vow-Keepers



रत्यम् sword

- 2 ぞう| scriptures
- 3 ⁵⁷듌] lotus flower
- 4 দদাঝিশাঅর্শীশালীঝান্তব। two-headed golden goose

6 ন্যর্ক্রাঁ lake १ स्वानर्स्तन्त्रायते रेसेते वेगात्रवा क्रुेषातु गन्दन्त् सुराय म्हन्नवारा मुवायत् गामवा

ท พุคมพุณาร์ นาร์นีร พิตาล์ตาลุณาลระนพนาร์ ริญตารศัล

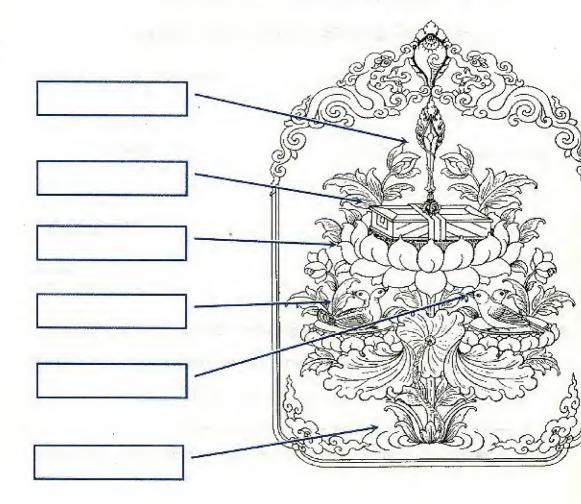
१ र्शेयायईवन्त्यायतिनेकेंदिर्मेण्यारायेन्गीःषण्वव्यान्दुः दुन्याधेव वया

A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.

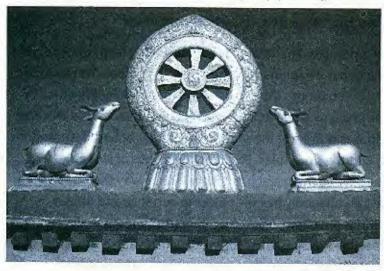
भूम Exercises

- 1. Which Tibetan area did the first drawing of the Holy Vow-Keepers originate from?
- To whom does this symbolic representation of the Holy Vow-Keepers show respect to?

- ग रे.र्बेरप्रहरूव्यव्यर्यर्ण्णमायान्द्रीव्येणमायीक्षेरळ्याद्वेयान्त्र
- **c** Fill in the labels below in English or Tibetan.



พูญายายาสุการอุณาลีการน์การสัสาธิกาพลา กาพการอาเราการสายาสุการสาย अर्थर से रिंके में के में स्वाय रेखाय का अर्थर या कहा मादिक कर का की का मी कि का में का मी का मी का मी का मी का न्नेतिनेत्रायान्त्यामुद्वन्त्रवाहेगायागविश्वार्य्यत्यायान्या वर्षेत्रायान्त्रवार्यक्रया र्रेल'ग्री'न्श्रार्रेते'ळॅंगेर्याणर्रेन्'ठेन्गानुगयां वयान् न्या तहेंग्रयायर ग्रीन् यते वुयायाक्ष्व यावन าดิสางกางพืชาญิรัสาขานกายกายกายกายารีสามีการสามการยากรัสงงเลิการยายกา <u>વુ</u>ેન્ મંતે સુષાય ક્ષેત્ર યો બાર્ષે માર્ગે સેવાર્ય કેમ્ નામ નુસેના ચારતે ખુબા બા સુમાનુ પર્વે કું ના ચંદ્રે ના ચેર્ तुषायाञ्चत्रयात्रम्यतेत्रम्यायादे केंबानुमबाखुद्धम्यात्रयात्म्यान्म्यात्म्यात्म्यात्म्यात्म्याद्येक्रायादेक्रा तन्तरागसूर, नुःश्वेयरा अर्देर, व राषरा कुरायर्डेया स्व तर्मा गीया महित्य युदि द्विति



रे'न्रुग्वास'र्क्स'यार्थर' ने'ग्ग कुसम्प्रेये'न् नम् नु'ग्रा ब'सम्स' कुस केंस'र्श्वेण्वा ग्री' बन्दे न क कर ज्ञा से ग्री' बन्दे न क कर ज्ञा से ग्री' सम्स कुस ग्री स गहु य जु ये हे न मु'र्केस गह्य म् ये बर्के जु ने न न्द्र' के स गह्य म बर्के जु ने न न्द्र' के स गह्य म ज्या स गढि स के के माह्य म



रेग्रायमे द्रापति द्रापति द्रापति के स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान के स्थान स्थ स्थान स्थ

Section Two: Well-known Symbols Reading Fourteen: The Wheel of Dharma



On top of the Jokhang temple, a temple which clearly illustrates the history, culture, and religion of Tibet, one can see the glorious Wheel of Dharma with two deer on either side of it. When visitors, who really want to learn about Tibetan religion and culture, first see the wheel on top of the Jokhang, a special curiosity is aroused in them. Pointing to the wheel, they spontaneously ask the question, "What does this wheel symbolise?"

If the meaning of the wheel is discussed in detail, the profound teachings of Buddhism can be explained. To give just a general explanation, the wheel symbolises the teachings of the Buddha which he gave to his students. The two deer represent the Buddha's students and disciples. Like the Precious Wheel of the Seven Royal Treasures, the Wheel of Dharma also has spokes. The spokes represent the progressive stages of Buddhism and the progressive understanding of Buddha's disciples. Based on the stages of student understanding, the Buddha taught two main teachings. In the same way that the Precious Wheel of the Seven Royal Treasures allegedly has the power to cut, slice and defeat enemies, so the Buddhist teachings have the power to overcome and remove all the ignorance of its followers. Just as the Precious Wheel of the Seven Royal Treasures allegedly had the power to quickly go wherever the kings desired, so if one practices Buddhism one can be liberated and quickly reach the level of omniscience.

In short, the Wheel of Dharma represents the three times the Buddha gave teachings (literally: 'spun the wheel of dharma'), in the human realm, to his disciples in accordance with their different levels of understanding. For a deeper understanding of the Wheel of Dharma, one should study about it in the great texts.

ळेंग गरात्र Vocabulary



जू.चिंश	(n.) a history, an account	देवाद
र्त्यायावुष्य	(n.) culture, learning	
গ্রনা	(vt.p.) to rub out, to erase; to eradicate, to wipe out	न्हुव
<u>র্যান্ট লাখা</u>	(n.) evidence, proof	द या दे
AGA: # [(n.) illusion, hallucination	ন্যা ² মাদন
चर्डिया जया विस्तो	(n.) monastery, temple, Buddhist sanctuary, main temple	माहुर प्रहेब
यहूरा,संयी	(adj.) beautiful, 'endowed with beauty'	র্বন্ব ট
रेंट्रगुषा	(n.) deer, herbivorous animals, wild animals	মহন
35.	(n.) a pair, two, both	র্ষা বেদ
<u>শ্ব</u> ন্দ্রন্দ্র	(n.) appearance, 'the way it appears'	न्हीय
শ্রুন্য র্থন্য	(n.h.) finger	
ಭ್ರಾ	(post.) up, up there, on top of	দ্রীশ
Raial	(vi.) to logically follow, to be consequencial; to do far more than is needed or required, to overdo	BUT T
য়৾ৢৢৢৢৢয়য়ঢ়ঢ়ৼ৾৾ঀ	(adv.) in general, typically, generally, commonly	मन्म
ন্রার্ট্র জারী	(n.) disciple	
ইনগ	(n.) spoke of a wheel	

ঝামা	(n.) sequence, stage, step, progression
हुव।	(vt.pt.) to act in accordance with, to conform to
য়৾৾ঀ	(n.) enemy
দিন্দ্রা	(vt.pt.) to slice, to chop up
Ĕઅષપ્યત્રગ્નેન્	(v.com.) to defeat, to overcome, to subdue, to conquer
ৰি'ৰ্ম্যুদঝ্য	(n.) ignorance, affliction, delusion
เสล:รุฃ	(adj.) all, everything
(1945) 1	(n.) status, level, position, rank
ঝিশৃষ্ণ মা	(n.) visualisation, imagination; (vt.) to visualise, to imagine
ચૈયાચાર્વ સુવા	(n.) object of one's visualisation or imagination
75	(adv.) quickly, swiftly, rapidly, immediately
ন্দিৰা	(adv.) briefly, in brief, in short, in summary, in conclusion (also আর্ন্ন: নন্থ্রুমান্ত্রা)

राळव् त्योव्य Explanatory Notes



The Rasa Jokhang temple (Rasa is an ancient name of Lhasa) was built during the reign of Songtsen Gampo to house Pal Sa's dowry of the Jowo Mikyo Dorje. These days, this temple is known as Lhasa's Jokhang temple. Sometime after the Jowo was placed in the Jokhang temple, the statue of the Jowo was moved to Ramoche temple and Ramoche's Jowo was moved to the Jokhang temple. There are various views about the reasons for moving these two statues.

यदिलाटी बारबाम्प्रीयाग्री.क्रूबामविरयालीलाग्री.म्रांताज्ञ मि.क्रा.क्रा.वयानवर.व.म्राय्याक्रयाक्ष्य.कर्यालयाम्

This term refers to Buddha's disciples. To give a very broad definition of this term, it refers to all sentient beings. (This term literally means 'trainee' or 'one who is tamed' – that is one who is tamed or disciplined by the teachings of Buddha.)

In ancient times, this term referred to those who travelled to many places seeking the dharma and spiritual empowerment. These days this term is also widely used by those in the tourism profession. There are two words for tourists - ড্ৰেন্স্ন্ন্ন্ন্ and প্র্ন্থ্যস্ত্র্য.

According to Buddhism, there are two 'vehicles' of spiritual practice — the greater 'vehicle' and the lesser 'vehicle'. The term हेवादा literally means 'to carry' or 'to bare'. Based on the strength or capacity of the 'carriers' or practitioners of the dharma, and in accordance with the need to create various sizes of loads for one to carry (literally a burden for one's back), the Buddha taught the two 'vehicles' based on the relative knowledge of his dharma practitioners and their mental capabilities. (हेन्दा also refers to a cart or carriage pulled by a horse, or a cart that one can push along. The lesser 'vehicle' refers to those practitioners who seek only their own liberation, whereas the greater 'vehicle' refers to those practitioners who seek the liberation of both themselves and others.)

 a^{3} રા શ્રેન્યાતર્થે પ્રયત્સે સુપ્યત્વે સ્વયત્વે સુપ્યત્વે સ્વયત્વે સુપ્યત્વે સુપ્યત્વે સુપ્યત્વે સુપ્યત્વે સુપ્યત્વે સુપ્યત્વે સુપ્યત્વે સુપ્યત્વે સુર્યત્વે સુર્યત્વે સ્વયત્વે સુપ્યત્વે સ્યત્વે સ્યત્વે સ્યત્વે સુર્યત્વે સ્યત્વે સુર્યત્વે સ્યત્વે સ્યત્ય સ્યત્વે સ્યત્વે સ્યત્વે સ્યત્ય સ્યત્વે સ્યત્વે સ્યત્વે સ્યત્ય

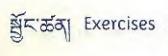
The term 'liberation' or 'emancipation' refers to the level of attainment which comes from discarding the karma and ignorance of this worldly system. From that time on there is no need to experience any suffering at all. This teaching is from the viewpoint of Buddhism. However, according to different religions there are many different ways of understanding this term 'liberation'.

ยฟฟ'ठ८- ฟଞ୍ଚିୠ'ଦା ଷଦଷ'ଶ୍ରୁଷ'ମ୍ବି'ଷାଇଁଗ୍ୱ'ସ୍ଥି' สุଭ'ସ୍ଥଦଷ'ନି ମିଷ'ପ୍ର'ଷ'ଶ୍ରଷ'ଶ୍ରୁଷ୍ଟ୍ର୍ୟ'ସ'ଶ୍ୱିଷ'ପର୍ଦ୍ଧ

The title 'All Knowing One' is one of the name's of Buddha and means that one has entered into the mind of all knowledge.

도리도 친도 문의 지 This expression means to involuntarily do or say something.

ম্রান্যরাক্রান্যা This expression (literally:"cannot be erased") means that something is clearly, undoubtedly, without question or irrefutably the case.





ท ๆ คุณฑพุณาร์ นางนั้รามิตาล์ตาลุณาผลาะกลางรับสายๆ รุตัญ

१ रे.ट्रणबार्ळबालर्वरावेबायते अर्ळेवाहणबारो वा अर्देरायक्षुबाव अर्ळेवानु णदाददाणदार्थेदादवा

१ वर्षर मेरि छिन केंब न र वर पवे केंब ग्री छन केंब हे क्षर अर्हर बा

१ रे'द्रणयाणविषासु'मुयायते' कु सळव गरावेगाधिव रांसळव त्योया ही वटार्द्व द्र द्य यहे या गुरा বন্দান্থনা নিশ

- A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.
 - 1. In brief, what does the Wheel of Dharma symbolise?
 - 2. How do the features of the wheel and the meanings of Buddhism relate to one another?

3. By referring to the explanatory notes above, why do you think there are two deer in the Wheel of the Dharma symbol?

- **B** Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - 1. ____ The Wheel of Dharma can only be seen on top of the Jokhang temple.
 - 2. ____ The Wheel of Dharma is a weapon of self-protection.
 - The 'Dharma' refers to Buddhist teachings and the wheel symbolises the teaching of it.

दे'वया तमें दर्दा दर्भना मण्याया परिश्चेव अहं न गीया करासु दाया देया दे अर्क्रमा मासुराया र्श्वेव'लमान्दरमरुषालय मुख्याखुलाव्हार्ररमेषा सुरा अरायमाधु मरावहा हरावत् हरावत् हरावत् हरावत् हरावत् ह चुैव् व् ग्यां में विश्वाय में विष्युं अराद्र अाद्यया व व्यार्वे राद्र राया द्या व वाय गहराम्बर रू र रा द्या मा में मा रे का हे द र द्ये भा दु र र् व भा हर र द र र द र र द र र द र र द र र द र र द र र विषाध्येवर्वे।

ने'चग्रा'मेस'परि'गु'च'न्न भाषा नें त्र'गून'च संखर्भापाने' तर्षे जेवाबा संखर्भ रहीया सेन अहुग'दगे'येग्राया यु: अहर द्वे द'यते' द्वे दु: येवा द्वे यर दे यर दर पर्ये या यते द या या करसुद्दि केरूप्य चेरप्य भेवा देप्त्या गुर्ण मुद्द योबा के रखीया पर हु स्थान्त्र का कर ญ รุ รายุรายิสายูรานีรสาญ สายูรานนิ ที่รารายุผลานรายุธิสาราณายูราชสานนิ มีรายีย स्त ग्री घ क्षत दे झान्य त्यार लेगाय में याद र हे याय ग्री देवाद वर में कि के ही हे हा या ग्री सुन दे[°]नैव[°]र्य`ळे'यबां शुमायदे'झेर'अदअप्पॅल'र्ये' गढिव'गमाउटाट् आर'दटाचुे'दगार'र्बेगबाझव'दु' हेश। देग्यायराद्गाराण्यां भाराद्रायराळॅवाग्रीप्रागीविशारी वेंतरानुवायते द्यारा मुवायर्थणया นารา วิสาธิสาขสีรารธา ยิราสัยสายรารรายสายานนิเพียาสายสายานสายานสายีสา তমার্র-সের্বা

हे पहुर हेर येंग मुन्द नुमा । देश हेर पहुर येगया परि मुप रु'विमा'तमें रेंग्र'ण्पूर'दे'हॅंब'दर्योत्य'दमें र्द्धणुष सुष्ठिय कर का मुवि 'येगय' विद्य दर्द रेगय' रुष'में अेम अर्वे म्याद र्षेण्या की मुच्चे मन तर्द अनुवादु खें यम कम खुन् ग्रीय र्वेण द्रम्या द्या हेवारडोयान्डेन्र्रेयान्न्यमा

अळॅब्राचेन् सेन्तु अन्तर्भा दन्मा से का या के ये जान कर सुन् लेखाया ने भी हे आन्तु ॷॖऀॱसुन्ॱग़ॖॖ<u></u>ेष'ॲ॒॒॔ॵ॔ॱॻग़ॸॱॻॱॴ

कुव्र नेषा र्चे भेग द्या तरळवा 74 द्वे यर कर खुन्



Section Two: Well-known Symbols Reading Fifteen: Chemar and Chang Phü



In most Tibetan areas, but in particular in Central Tibet (Ü -Tsang) -the land of the pure dharma-there are two indispensible ceremonial symbols. These are known as "chemar" and "chang phü". In accordance with the saying,



"A plate is filled with the first offering of tsampa. And is decorated with freshly made butter," so the tradition of offering chemar and chang is made before any important work, or ceremonially at the very beginning of it. This practice is widespread amongst Tibetans of all walks of life; in households that are rich or poor, amongst people of high or low birth and amongst those of high or low rank.

The reason for making this offering is so that all auspicious deeds and activities will both begin well and finish well. Chemar is tsampa (ground barley flour) mixed with butter and chang phü is a first offering of chang (barley beer). The tsampa and chang need to be the best quality one has available. Before anyone consumes them, they must be arranged as an offering. This is how the offering derived its name "phü". The term "phü" can also sometimes mean the best and the most excellent. The first

offering of the tsampa is put on a plate made of precious materials, or some other kind of appropriate container, and is mixed together with butter, sugar and so on. This must be

decorated with an auspicious design made of fresh, white butter. Strong chang is put into a container or bowl made of precious gold, silver or wood, or some other kind of appropriate bowl. Small, fresh dobs of butter are then placed on the edge of the bowl. This arrangement is known as "chemar chang phū".

The first thing one then does is to dip the ring finger of one's right hand into the chang and flick it into the air as an offering. This is done three times as a prayer offering to the Three Jewels. Then one can taste it. One does the same with the chemar, taking a small amount of it and offering it to the Three Jewels. After that, one may eat some of the chemar or put it in the mouth of a new born baby or even the mouth of a calf and say.

"Good luck! May you always have chemar to eat, always be wealthy and always hear good news!"

This ceremonial offering is one of the simplest and most widely spread Tibetan traditions.





뒷꽃피·핏 (adv.) especially, in particular		इंध.म	(n.) roasted barley flour	
		वर्ष'कर'	(n.) barley beer	
মর্ক্রমান্	(vi.pt.) to exist, to be; to go, to come	ন্দ্রবিধার্যান্য	(vt.pt.) to prepare, to make preparations, to layout, to	
আঁমার্স (n.) container, receptacle, plate, dish, bowl			display	
বশ্বহাংগ	(vt.pt.) to fill up, to stuff in, to fill to the brim	8.37	(n.) term, word, expression, terminology, convention	
হী এ. 2. 2 লা	(v.com.) to decorate	শ্লদ্য বেশ্বন	(adv.) sometimes, occasionally	
दर्षे सेंग	(v.com.) to begin, to start, to commence	ক্ট'শ্রাক্ষা	(n.) the best, the most excellent (also हे ज़ु)	
ইৰ্ন্ব	(n.) first preparation; preliminary, introductory	ছিন'আ	(n.) plate, dish, saucer, platter	
ਛ :ਜ਼ੁੰਗ੍ਰ	(n.) conditions, circumstances	रेग	(vi.) to touch, to make contact with something	
ন্ট্রিবাঝ:বের্বা	(adj.) good and bad, superior and inferior	মর্ক্রিশ'শস্থ্যম	(n.) 'Three Jewels', 'Triple Refuge' (abbrev. of দ্র্গান্ধ	
র্ষশান্ত্রমা	(v.com.) to commence, to		ठाळेंगा गासुठाः)	
	begin with; to lead, to direct	ମ୍ୟା	'times', 'occurrences' , 'occasions'	
য়য়৾৾৽ঢ়য়ঀ	(adj.) high and low	ঝুদা	(vi.p.) to taste	
অম্বার্ন্ব	(n.) work, job, business	37.WT	(adv.) again	
لماس الم	(adj.) auspicious, 'virtuous and good'	खुम: <u>च</u> न्	(n.) a small amount, a little bit	
মহন খ্রিক মা	(v.com.) to have reached the end, to finish	พลา	(adv.) even; including; more than, over	
য়৾৾৾ৼ৾৾ঀৢৼ৾৾৾	(adj.) reckless, careless, indiscriminate, 'whatever happens'			

बाळव् त्रयोग् Explanatory Notes



व्ययमें क्रेंद्र कथाग्री पद क्रेंटा

This word is an old word for 'receptacle' and can refer to either a plate, dish or bowl.

रे पहुन हेराये ते वान्ग्रीयाया पाया हे दायते हे राये हे रायुन हे वर्ष हो यर ये वर्ष रायुन हे वर्ष हो यर ये यहेन

This metaphorical expression (literally: 'essential elixir' or 'nutritional essence') means the butter that results from milk being churned.

र्त्तेयाबारुबार्ग्नेश्वेम्। रम्परम्प्यी क्रुबाब्द्रिय क्रुम्पम् श्रे वार्व्व क्रिक्रियाबाग्री मायवर्ष्णम् म्यायाबा मरुबार्बे।

This expression refers to one's status as determined by family lineage of one's birth, one's rank in society and by how well one is known.

দশান'ক্রুরা ণ্র্র'অন'দ্দ'অর্ক্রদ'ন। নশ্য'প্রিঝ'নের্ই'র্'কঝ'র্মলাঝ'লাদ'ন্ডদ'শ'অন'ক্রীঝ'নার্ই'নসাঁদ্' দ্রুঝ'নন্ট'আই'রাক্রুরা

This term (literally: 'white decoration') refers to a particular way of decorating chemar, offerings and lucky containers with butter.

^{୴୶୲}ୖଈ୕ୣୠ୲୕ୣୠୄ୳୵ୖୖ୴୷୵ୣ୕୵ଽ୕ଌଽୄୢ୷ୠୖ୶୕୶୳୶ୄୖୢୗ୲୲୳୷୳ୣ୳୲ୖୄ୶୶୲୶ଌୖ୕ୠୄୢୖୠୄୢ୵ୄୢୖୠ୕୷ୄୢୖୄ୴ୖୢଌ୲ଌୢ୕୵ୄୄୠଽ ୳୵ୄୖ୲୵୳

This term refers to putting a small dob of butter on the edge of a cup or chang container as a symbol of good luck.

श्वेष अहीय भगायदे दे हु के में में में दे मार्ग के कि के के कि के कि

This word means the fourth finger of either hand.

र्केष'ग्री'विर'ष। वर'र्केष'न्र'परि'ष'क।

This expression means the areas where Buddhism has spread.

مَنْتِهَرَّيْنَ يَعْرَيْنَ عَلَيْتَ عَلَيْتَ الله air air and this context means before anyone has enjoyed it', but in this context means before anyone has consumed or partaken of it. The reason for this is to ensure that the tsampa and chang are pure and thus qualify to be used as an offering.

মর্ক্রিনা নার্জাঝা This word is an abbreviation of দ্ব শ্ব্ ক্রাক্র্যাশান্থ্র্য often translated as 'The Three Jewels' — which are আনআক্রাজ Buddha; ক্রিজ the dharma; দ্র্যারন্ব, the priesthood. Exercises ਬੁੱੱਧ ਕੱਗ ग ग्रम्बर्भग्रम् ग्रम् रे ग्रम् १ ยูรุ ซิสารารัสายรารรายรายาง เครียง เมา เป็น เป็น เป็น १ युं अरन्दे मेंद् ग्री खुम्बा र् र् या क्रम्य मान में में मा या हुंद ग्री या दा दी का कें का देवा दिया द्र मा १ श्रें अर पर्वे ग्रेन् ग्रें क्रुं ने भाक क्रे के जान कर ने में भाषा A Give brief answers in English to the questions below. 1. What does the term "phü" mean?

 According to Tibetan tradition, when is an offering of chemar made? Please give examples. 3. What ingredients does one need to make chemar?

7 — จัราฏิาพิฑพราตรพันชาสารอาสาตาพีรา ९ — हुंग्यरायाया र्वेषा मेरिदा देषा यराद में दायळे माया यळेंदा द में बा १ _____ युंखर दे मेंन परिकुत गानव की ज्ञ रेग के नेग रेन

- **B** Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - 1. ____ Chemar is only made during Tibetan new year.
 - Before eating chemar one must offer it to the Three Jewels.
 - Chemar is a staple food of the Tibetan people.

মার্থ্যুর্যান্য

रमा केवे.स.मोरेश में.पहमाला

Section Three: Legends

(דבה)

 ga^{n} வில்று கட் இடையில் விலையில் கிலையில் கிலல் க

गसुआया म्याक्तुत्रायानम्यात्यात्वाया १४ वराक्रेंमजुआयान्यात्वात्रायानम्यक्तु



Section Three: Legends Reading Sixteen:



Tang Dong Gyalbo and His Servant-Disciple

The monks of the Tse Chen temple of Jun Riwoche monastery, in the upper Tsang area, had a very inconvenient place from where they had to collect water. Every day they had to go down below the monastery to the Yarlung river to get water.

After thinking to himself what a pity it was that the monks needed to work so hard like this each day. Tang Dong Gyalbo considered the idea of making a spring appear beside the gate of the stone-paved outer courtyard of the Tse Chen temple.

One day, summoning his servant-disciple, Tang Dong Gyalbo gave him a handful of turquoise that looked like the shape of frogs and commanded him,

"You must bury these beneath the outside stone pavement!" The disciple, being a very greedy person, took the handful of turquoise and, after arriving at the stone pavement, put them into the pocket of his chuba. He then returned to Tang Dong Gyalbo and lied to him saying,



"Great Lama, I have done as you have commanded and buried the turquoise under the pavement."

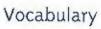
Knowing that the disciple had in fact not buried the turquoise, Tang Dong Gyalbo said to him,

"Excellent. Now untie the belt around your chuba."

The disciple's face turned red and he had no choice but to untie his belt. Immediately when he untied his belt, the handful of turquoise in the pocket of his chuba turned into a real, live frog and fell to the ground.

Even though the disciple was very embarrassed and cried tears of regret, because of his mistake, the opportunity for them to have a spring was lost. It is traditionally said that if the disciple had done according to Tang Dong Gyalbo's instructions, and buried the turquoise under the pavement, a spring would have appeared.

(Nectar of the Ears - A Collection of Beloved Folk Stories and Oral Traditions, Tibetology Press of P. R. of China, pp. 156.)





न्रे मन्	(n.) servant, personal attendant, retinue;	জ্ব-শা	(n.) flooring made of earth and stone
	disciple, follower	ट्रि खरेखरण	(n.) outer flooring
শদন্য:গ্রুন্	(n.) story, legend, fable, tale	कु जेग	(n.) spring, fountain
শর্তনা	(n.) an area of Central Tibet	न्मेन्स-य-प्रविष	(v.com.h.) to think, to consider
<u> ঈ</u> ন্	(n.) the upper or higher part, the foremost part, the first volume; Western Tibet	원찌	(vt.pt.) to hide, to conceal, to bury
শালা	(n.) turquoise	ন্দ্রাম:ক্রনাথা	(n.) greed, strong desire, desire and attachment,
2 A. L.	(n.) frog		craving; avarice, stinginess
শ্ৰমৰ্মাল্য	(n.) a handful, a fistful (also স্থ্ৰম'অ'শ্বদ' and স্থ্ৰম'	জন্সাস্থ্রন্ম	(n.) fold of a chuba used as a pocket
~	यम्र.)	मेन रगवा	(n.) belt
\$∣	(n.) top, tip, apex, summit, point, peak	(Tan)	(vt.imp.) to untie, to release, to undo
मनग	(post.) below, underneath. under	বর্মীন্দা	(vt.pt.) to untie, to release, to undo
न्मॅन्य	(vt.h.) to think, to consider; (n.) mind, thought,	শর্ঝিকর্মা	(adj.) alive
	intention	551	(vi.p.) to fall
र्दे मुख्या	(n.) stone pavement, stone flooring	२ ळुग'च	(vi.) to make a mistake, to err

अळत्र त्रयोग Explanatory Notes



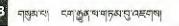
Tang Dong Gyalbo (1361-1485) was a great Tibetan master who lived during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries AD. He did incredible work all throughout Tibetan areas, including building metal bridges in areas that were difficult to travel to and establishing many temples. He was also the creator of Tibetan opera. He became known as the Great Iron Bridge Man and his fame spread everywhere. It is alleged that he lived to around the age of 120 years.

हुन्दे र्वे देन्द्रभवश्वाविश्व हे श्वाववश्व राद्य देन्द्रे र्वे के मनार्यम्य खुयादे है शुमा केव वन्द्र हेन्द्र मुयाद्वि त्युन्य खुयाधेव पाद महाह हरा सुवन्द्र शुमाय केव शुमाय के स्वाय के स्वाय का स्वाय क

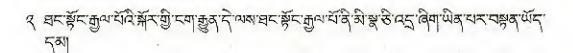
These days the Jun Riwoche monastery is under the jurisdiction of Riwoche village of Namring county. This area is the birth place of the great master Tang Dong Gyalbo and today still has a metal bridge built by this great saint.

ฤผูาสุณาฉลีาสุรามีายุรา สุณานณิรุฎิจุณาอุสาญายุผูามยานณิสราจายุรามีรุามาณาสิ่ง

This expression means that the handful of turquoise (that Tang Dong Gyalbo gave to his disciple) was shaped like frogs and could fit into the palm of one's hand.



र्भेन्टल्ह्या Exercises



A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.

ท ๆคุณฑุณาร์านราวัราพิตาร์ตาสุณาลาะราณนาร์าริญฑารุศัญ

१ वर्ष्स्रिं मुन्यर्थेष देष्वत्र गत्र गयु भुश्वर से गर गत्र र यर र मेरिष यात्रियार थेर र त्या

- 1. What do you think was Tang Dong Gyalbo's intention in giving a handful of frog-shaped turquoise to his disciple?
- 2. From this fable about Tang Dong Gyalbo, what kind of person does it show him to be?
- 3. If the disciple had done according to Tang Dong Gyalbo's command and resisted his desire for the turquoise and buried it, what may have resulted from this?

अद्धिम् वा प्रायत Language Pathways

- - १ नेग्वन्याने वर्ष् हेर कुमार्यमध्येन केयानना अन्योन हेन आवन दिवा रेना
 - २ हे केव झायर में त्यो पतु व केंदे यार्रे या करा गी त्या तर परे याथा झवा रे कर झुरा परे वृषा ध्या यार्रे हुवा र्ये
 - १ तेग्वन्नगीमान्नरहेंदामुलार्यते द्वेदयाया मह्याया येद्
- **B** Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - 1. ____ The disciple had complete faith and trust in Tang Dong Gyalbo.
 - When the turquoise turned into a real frog, the water collection difficulty of the monk's of Tse Chen temple was resolved.
 - The disciple did not fulfill Tang Dong Gyalbo's command.

ण गमियामी में दियाने के मार्ग के

C Match up these Tibetan sentences to the correct English ones.

- 2. दिवाक्षरात्रगेवायम्ब्राग्रीण्यराग्नुमायकमार्थेव्ययेवायरात्र्यीत्वीयायारेत्।
- 3. याग यें हुरा न खेन गी सुराय के मेन राम का से भारता
- 4. อิาขุลุณารัชรับรุลารุมรายัร ซูร ลุณาลิรารขุณามาจุบัณาระ จุบัณายูร
- ____ The disciple's face turned red and he had no choice but to untie his belt.
- _____ Though the disciple was very embarrassed and cried tears of regret, because of his mistake the opportunity for them to have a spring was lost.
- Every day they had to go down below the monastery to the Yarlung river to get water.
 - _ "Excellent. Now untie the belt around your chuba."

Situdmunantur I anguage Dathurnin [2]

 $\frac{3}{2}$ રાષ્ટ્રમાં સુધ્વ અગ્માણ દેવા પંધ તુરુવ અર્થે વર્ષો તુર્ગ છે તુર સુવ પર્છ જાગવર જારે તુરુ છે જાપરી વર છુ બ ભુવા યા તે રાષ્ટ્ર સુધ્વ અગ્માણ દેવા પંધ તુરુવ અર્થે વર વા ગી રાષ્ટ્ર છે જાપવાર સુધ્વ સારે છે જાપવાર છે છે. આ તે તે બુધ તે



આ વિત્રાર્ફેન્સાજ્ઞુરુપારે મુવાર્યે વાયુર્વેવા રેનેન્સા એવ नवा अमेवि रो केंदा खार की दा का कार दा लघुर का केर खेला कु षाकादीग्याकी केंद्रा स्वयामधार्मे माझदा विषा वर्षे दा मी याँदा ने भार हेन मासु हेमा भेव जव समेव रा तेन मार्बे न्धन् गाम्यायस्य मेदे क्षेत्र माम्या गी मान्त्र सुमा मान्या गर्थेषाः हेषायाः युंगवायान् वात्रवा विनाविन वन् नर्ठेषाः झवा हेरग्वदायरग्वद्वाद्वु खुः आपव अम्यो येन् वेम्साः नेगां येम् वद् मार्डेसा याव्य पर खेनसा वसा रूप खुला " रेरिन मेवा मावद अप रायद द्वार व्या (देर पदे ळेव मरणी हें तुन मु त्रम शुभ दिया मह या रा में भीव ते रा) यकुत् दे येगरागीव येन् परा ही सुरातु अययते हेरातु र्ये'लेन्'कु'भाषञ्चरपान्मा' ने'वयार्येमकु'भयार्थेव' สีขาสามสารสมพากับกระทำกระเนิร์ส์ๆานกระดาพุฒ २७८२ वर्षा पालमा यादे अत्र खुर (के त्याया रे विया यी केर) ॺॊॱॸऀॱऄॖॸॱॸॖॱऒ॔ॸॱॻय़ऀॱॾऀॱज़ॕॺॱॻॶॖय़ऀॱग़ॖॸॱख़ॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॺॱय़ॱक़ॖॱक़ॖॖॸ अर्वेदः तृषा यिषा भवा नृत् अर्मेत् यति विदायरा यते विवायरा माधुतिमाराषुयावर्षा ठेवामारावरायक्षमायायादीव्वया ग्रभुःर्वेगारुषायते'वाङ्गर्,हुमाविनायुगार्नरायम्ग्रावेगा

२माक्तुत यमानगरा तहमाया १२) माधार्ममाक्तेत्त साध्व न्व सर्वात्र दा



Section Three: Legends

Reading Seventeen: Yutok Nyingma Yönden Gönbo



The great Tibetan medicine doctor, Yutok Nyingma Yönden Gönbo, was born in Dulong Kyina Gang - which in later times everyone referred to as "Yutok Gang".

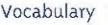
Long ago, after the flag of Yutok Yönden Gönbo's fame as a medical expert waved far and wide in many places, there were many people who invited him to come and give. medical care. On one occasion, when he was returning home after giving medical treatment, he had to cross the Pang Mar bridge (the remains of which today are said to be in the south of Dechen village). As he was crossing the bridge, he was suddenly obstructed by a *dakini* and thrown into the stream. After he got out of the water, he went home and put his wet clothes on the roof of his house to dry out in the sun. A shepherd boy, who was on the mountain called "Men Lung", (the name of a nearby mountain) saw Yutok Yönden Gönbo's clothes and thought they looked like a turquoise tent. So he called out to everyone, "A turquoise tent has been erected on the roof of Yutok Yönden Gönbo's house." From then on the expression "Yutok" came into being and the area was named Yutok Gang.

Furthermore, according to what the village people of this area claim, the ruins of the house where Yutok Yönden Gönbo gave medical treatment still exist today. These days, the area around the ruins are used as cattle yards. There are many people who claim that the sweet smell of medicated incense emanates from these ruins on auspicious days.

[Note that न्यू: र्वन means 'turquoise roof', and न्यू र्वन क्षू means 'on the turquoise roof'.]

(Nectar of the Ears - A Collection of Beloved Folk Stories and Oral Traditions, Tibetology Press of P. R. of China, pp. 41.)

র্কুমান্মার্শ ।





য়৾৾৸য়৾৾ঀ৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়	(n.) 'Snow Lands', 'Land of Snow'	ম্বিশা আমন:নহাঁ
শ্পবন্দ	(n.) doctor, physician	٩٦:ه٢]
ন্দ্রদক্ষ	(vi.pt.h.) to be born, to come into existence	এয়ুম'ন
સુંશ્વ.શ	(adv.) later, later on	<i>.</i>
ঀয়৾৾ৼ৾৾ঀ	(vt.p.) to call out, to cry out, to beckon, to call upon	
गर्बे न्युन्	(n.) medical examination, 'science of medicine'	<u>রি শ</u> ্বশ্বদেশ।
नन्तु	(n.) flag, banner, pennant	气
यार्थेषा	(vi.pt.) to be shaken, to be agitated; to flutter, to waver	শ্যুম ধ্রবাম্য মন্ত্র্র্যাম্বার্ম্য
ৰদ্ব ন্বৰ্তম্য	(n.) medical treatment, cure	AT 1
वन् पर्वेशःगवन्ः	(v.com.h.) to give medical treatment	শস্ত্রন-স্থ্রীর্মা
महत्र नहेत लु	(v.com.h.) to invite	মন্
हेत्य	'times', 'occurrences' , 'occasions'	গ্লব নেঝনঝা

(n.) remains, traces, tracks (n.) dakini, 'sky goddess' (n.) obstacle, obstruction, hindrance (vt.pt.) to abandon, to leave behind, to forsake; to throw away, to discard, to toss away (v.com.) to dry out in the sun (n.) shepherd, herder (n.) tent (vt.pt.) to erect, to put up (vt.pt.) to proclaim, to declare, to broadcast everywhere (n.) speech, talk, words, expression; saying (n.) cattle yard, cattle coral (n.) incense mixed with various medications

बाळव्'त्रम्रीत्य Explanatory Notes



Yutok Nyingma Yönden Gönbo (708-833 AD) was a great scholar and saint who lived during the reign of the Tibetan King Trisong Detsen. He is attributed as being the creator of Tibetan medicine. He travelled to mainland China and India and studied under many great masters. Using Tibetan medicine as his foundation, Yutok Yönden Gönbo collected together the essential elements of both Chinese and Indian medicine and compiled many famous medical treatises, including the renowned text: নৃত্যা হ্ৰন্য ক্ৰুণ্ড নৃত্ৰি . Yutok Yönden Gönbo also served as King Trisong Detsen's personal doctor.

मर्बेन्दुन् व्दामर्बेज्युन्यदेन्दुन्यदेन्दुन्यवय्यकालियादह्वानुन्ध्वय्ष

This term refers to both a medical examination and the methods of discovering medical cures.

This expression ('obstruction of a goddess') refers to gods or goddesses punishing those who break their promises. For example, if one makes too much noise in a monastery, the monastery protectors will punish him or her. The words जग्राद ਕ੍ਰੇਗ and चग्राद ਛਨ੍ have a similar meaning as ज्र:ਛਨ੍.

 \widetilde{a} શ્વપ્તગ્રમ્પુત્રચાયગ્રમ્ અપ્યત્યે અપ્યત્યા સુયાત્રમાં સુયાત્રમાં સુયાત્રમાં સુયાત્ર ત્યાપા સ્થાત્ય વિષાયી અદ્ત પા છે વિષયોથી 'દુશ્વાદ્ય સુધારુ સુધારુ સુધારે છે અપસુ ત્રાપ્તા પ્રદુષ્ટ્રમાં પ્રદેશ દ્વાપા છે તે પ્રસાય વિષય છે અ પગ્રમ્પે પ્રદેશ કે તે બોળાય પંત્રપા સુધાય સુધાય અર્છે તે પ્રધાર અપ્રો તે પ્રધાન પ્રાપ્તા કે પ્રધાય સુધાય છે અપ્ પા છે 'વિષય સુધાય શુપ્તા પ્રાપ્ત તે બોળ સુધાય સુધાય સુધાય અર્છે તે પ્રધાર અપ્રો તે પ્રધાય સ્થાપ્ત છે અપ્યત્ત સાધ સુધાય સ્થાપ્ત સુધાય સ્થાપ્ત સુધાય સુધ સુધાય સુધા સુધાય સુધ According to Buddhism, auspicious days are times for remembering the great deeds of the Buddha and the great saints. For example, each month of the Tibetan calendar the dates of the 8th, the 10th, the 15th, and the 25th and so on are considered to be excellent days and extra offerings are made on these days. It is believed that all virtuous activities will produce a meritorious outcome and that additional merit will be gained during these special days.

र्भेन Exercises ग ग्रम्भागम्भार्भ्याद्वायर्भ्यत् भेगार्ह्रमाय्यत् ह्रम्मायत् रे कुगान्म् १ माधुःर्वेषाः क्रेन्स्याणेवः म्वर्ग्वावान्त्रे राविः व्ययुन्त्वाधुम्याम् म् ग्रिणेव वग्र

१ णाधुःर्वेगारुषायते अळवन्दे हे क्षरामुषावया कणवाया रेदाद्या

१ ଯାଦଶ୍ୟ ମୂକମ୍ ୩୪୪୬ ଅନ୍ୟୁର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟୁର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟୁର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟୁର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟୁର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟୁର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟୁର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟୁର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍

- A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.
 - Where is Yutok Nyingma Yönden Gönbo's birthplace?
 - 2. How did Yutok Yönden Gönbo get the name 'Yutok'?

3. What are some of the amazing things that are said about the great master Yutok?

ष गम्बाग्गी वर्र्र्त्व भर्त्युर् व्यादयीग हग्या √ र्र् वेरह्या × रेप्ट्या र्ग्याया २ — माधुः मिमा भेव मुव अर्मेव मेन आपतः त्य्रीयः यत्र कत यम् द्युं हा १ - अव खरणी रे दे गए मेंग अर र र ले में येन

- B Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - 1. ____ The old name of Dulong Kyina Gang was Yutok Gang.
 - 2. ____ Yutok Yönden Gönbo was obstructed by a dakini (sky-goddess).
 - 3. ____ The mountain 'Men Lung' was close to Yutok Gang.

म्रुव् (षदा)

पवित्र मत्र रेग

ยู่ พัวรูล ราม ซิ.ยู นนิรุล นที่รามนา เชีราร์ณาสังสมมาย เรา ที่ พลาสสม พ. มธิ์ตาติลาสู้รุาตุดุลาฏิ หารุฎรุณารุราตุราฏิ ดุณลาวุญราจจลาคาคิตลาจจัลาภูตุลาละ यवरः भ्राया मार्गरा दे वित्र में दे भाषा भाषा भाषा भी मार्ग ळेंग'गे'वर-र्देव:सुव:सुव:सॅंगस'रा'नरुष'क्ष्व'रा'विग'तु'ग्रुर'परापहेवा देश'ग्ररण्यू स्थ'यूर्

ळॅबान्दावडोयाववायरामुवार्येदानुपर्येत्य शुर्ग्यानुवार्य्यायर्ठावमुद्रायराम्याववयाश्ची ५८१ ग्रेज्यगञ्चान्त्रान्यर्भयार्थायायायायायायात्रात्र्यत्र्देन्द्रेन्द्र्यान्द्र्यत्ययात्र्य्त्रं देखेदाये केतर्तु भ्रात्वा या वा रा दे भ्रात्वा सुर्या के दा यहें ता के दा यहे दा यहे दा यहे दा यहे दा यहे दा यह ञ्च अपः रेंग क अनुवा महित मी र् या महित कहता

षित्र-क्षिंग, ही. ग्रांप्र-रेश-रंग्यान्य ने रेश्वन्य के ही रेश्वन्य के क्षेत्र के के का के के के के के के के क תקיקיקדיקלילויאוחאיבויון קיפאליארישליאיבאיאליקאראינדיקידרישי *ୖୢଢ଼୕*୵ୄୄୄୖୄୢୗୄୄୖୄୄୣୣୄୢୄୣୣୖ୷୕୩୲ଵୄୣୄଈ୲୴ୠ୵ଽୠ୶ୖ୵ଽ୶୳ୖୖଽୡ୲୳୳ୖୖୖୖଵୄ୶୵ୖୄୠୄୡ୲୶ଡ଼ୡ୵୲ଌୖ୷୲ न्दें€षा ਸ਼ੑ[ੑ]ॱਗ਼ੑੑੑੑੑਸ਼੶ੑੑੑਖ਼ੑੑ੶ਗ਼ੑਫ਼ੑੑਸ਼੶ਗ਼ੑੑੑਫ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਗ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਗ਼੶ਗ਼ੑਫ਼ੑੑਸ਼੶ਖ਼ੑੑਗ਼੶ਖ਼ੑੑਫ਼੶ਖ਼ੑੑਫ਼੶ਖ਼ੑੑੑਫ਼੶ਖ਼ੑੑ

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दगः क्रुव पामहरु स्तु स्वार्थ हेंद्र मावका हे हुर मिय कुंवा रमका ठवा यो र या 75



Section Three: Legends Reading Eighteen: **How Dö Shey Became Popular**



Singing and dancing are very popular in Tibetan areas. When the special style of singing and dancing of a particular area spreads from one area to another, and is blended with the existing style of that area, the singing and dancing develops in such a way that it can become like a colourful, radiant rainbow.

More specifically, the most famous songs and dances from Ngari, known as "Dö Shey", gradually spread to the \ddot{U} –Tsang area this way: In the seventeenth century AD, Desi Sangye Gyatso summoned the brilliant musician Gudi Jen from Ngari to Lhasa. Gudi Jen popularised some of the songs and dances from his native land of Ngari amongst the common people of Lhasa. These songs then gradually spread throughout \ddot{U} –Tsang. Sometime later, when the primary source of these songs and dances was recognised, the term "Dö Shey" came into existence.

As more time passed, Dö Shey continued to develop as it became blended with the folk traditions of the Lhasa style of singing and dancing. During the eighteenth century, Doring Densing Peljor, the great minister and master of Tibetan culture, and especially of music, went to Beijing. During his free time while residing in Beijing, he learnt how to play the yangchin very well. After returning to Tibet, he added the yangchin to instruments that were already in usage there – instruments such as the dranyen, biwang and the flute. He formed the first small orchestra with these instruments.

During the early part of the twentieth century, Namgyal, the great master of folk music, dramatically improved the melody and dancing style of Dö Shey. As a result of this, the dancing style and the melodies of Dö Shey became more beautiful and the words of the songs became very meaningful. Therefore, Dö Shey is now like a young lotus flower in a flower garden of Tibetan singing and dancing which emanates a beautiful aroma everywhere.

(Nectar of the Ears - A Collection of Beloved Folk Stories and Oral Traditions, Tibetology Press of P. R. of China, pp. 307-308.)

केंगायायारा '

Vocabulary

	-	-	2
Bar	1	YE	EE.
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<u> নহামার্</u> জরা	(adv.) generally, in general	ন্ট্ৰ:দ্বশ
रमने	(pr.) we, us, ourselves	
म्	(n.) song, singing	
শন্	(n.) dance, dancing	अम् केंब्र
ष्ठु.ग <u>र</u> ।	(n.) song and dance, singing and dancing	
অস:শ্রুম্বা	(n.) development, progress, improvement	৸৾৾ৼ৾৾৾৾ড়৾৾ঀ৾৾ঀ৾৾ঢ়৾৾৾৾
मॅन्ट-टु-दस्वेल्ग	(v.com.) to make progress,	শ্ৰী উপ
	to develop, to increase, to	धेखमा
**	improve	ন্মন-দ্রা
ळॅंब-अन्दर्भ	(n.) colour, sheen	愛い
অনন-নিম্য	(n.) area of western Tibet	
2ेब.स्टब्ब	(n.) century, age, epoch, era	নଞ্জন
र्भेन्द्र द्याया यातृन्द	(v.com.) to summon, to call	भ्र.धार.।
দ্রিব:গ্রীঝামচুদা।	(v.com.) to disseminate widely, to spread everywhere	<u>ক নগুন্থ</u> ।
त्युर:ख़िर्म	(n.) source, origin	ঝিল্বাম্বর্জনা
শৰ্স্ট'ৰ্মা	(adj.) main, chief, principal	
ন্মন্থাইন্	(n.) folk or common people, among the common people	ন্টল্লুম'ন্দৰ্ভম'লুৰ
अ-रूपायर्थे	(v.com.h.) to rest, to relax	শ্রুরান্য
3 11		ক্ট্রন্থা
		Y

(adv.) in particular, especially; (n.) category, division, distinction, type, kind

(n.) a Chinese stringed instrument similar to a dulcimer

(v.com.) to play the yangchin

(n.) Tibetan lute or guitar

(n.) two stringed lute

(n.) flute

(post.) above, on top of, 'in addition to'

(vt.pt.) to add to, to supplement, to augment

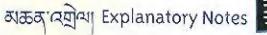
(adj.) many kinds, different types

(n.) melody, tune; a type of chant

(n.) reforming, improving, correcting

येषाबार्य्स्टेबायाब्रूट् (v.com.h.) to reform, to improve, to correct

শ্রুয়াম	(n.) garden
ক্ট্রন্থা	(idiom.) lotus flower
র্ভ্রলম'নন্ত্র	(adv.) everywhere (literally:
	'ten directions')





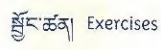
ᡪᠴᠧᡊᢅᡗᡘᡃᢆᡃ᠋ᡎᢩᠿᡃ᠋᠊ᡭᢦᡰ᠋᠂ᠺᡵᡳᠡ᠋ᡱᢅᡇ᠄᠊ᡃᢆᢖ᠗᠆᠄᠊᠋᠊ᡍᡃ᠄ᢅᢋ᠁᠆᠄ᡷᡭ᠂ᡪᠴᡄᠮᡝ᠊ᡆ᠋᠊᠋ᢖᡃᡚᡇ᠊ᡃᢆᡚᡃᠯᠿᢩᢙ᠗ᠴᡭᡊ᠊᠋ᡨ᠉ᡏ᠋᠋᠋ᡒᡳᢄᢅᢋ᠃ ᠗᠋ᡒ᠋

This expression literally means 'Indra's bow' and is a metaphorical epithet for a rainbow.

Desi Sangye Gyatso (1653-1705) was a famous disciple of the fifth Dalai Lama and a regent of the old Tibetan government. He was also a great scholar of Tibetan culture.

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According to Tibetan history, Doring Densing Peljor was also known as Doring Pandita. . During the reign of the seventh Dalai Lama, he was a cabinet minister of the Tibetan government.





१ त्युबाग्र्डरणे खुवायान्तर यदे झेंत्रणविषाग्री सरणवि तेणाववा ग्रुरायाधेव वसा

१ झें श्रेन वर्म कुष कु अळेब झेंद त्या व सह न यते रें य कें च ने ख रेन राय

१ देनेराणकराद्राष्ठ्रयाक्षेत्रदेहेंद्यावकाग्रीरेंकाकवेर्त्रवकारेंगद्राण्यदाद्या

- A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.
 - Where did the origins of the Dö Shey, which spread throughout Ü –Tsang, come from?
 - 2. Who was the musician that Desi Sangye Gyatso summoned to Lhasa?
 - 3. These days, what instruments are used in the very popular Dő Shey?

ष गमित्रामी वट र्रेव त्य रही र विष रही गा के माला √ रट वेंट के माला × रे रहे गा र गेंब

- १ र्देन्स्रि मह्न तहेवन्त्य रहेन्द्र के हेन् मावयमों अहत्य में भोव
- २ अम् केम् मॅन् ग्री क्रेंन मावसाय हॅगा अम् हुँम आषव में में मेम मक्षेव पहें व माय पर्युम धेवा

१ - नुषार्ययान्ने सुर्यते नुषायमे रेन् ग्री हेन् गविषाया येगवा रहेवा के दां हुराया रेन्

- **B** Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - 1. ____ Doring Densing Peljor was the creator of the Dö Shey.
 - The first person to play the yangchin in the Tibetan Dö Shey was Doring Densing Peljor.
 - 3. ____ During the twentieth century Tibetan Dö Shey improved greatly.

यहेवार्रेयाप्तविवाद्या सुनान्ते क्रुवारयुव्यया सुधियाय विया चेना गान्या (८-००) गुम मेरि येन् रेगाय नये सुव (क्रायदेयहुन हो – येन् ग्रीन्यम्बार्येन् म्याक्रुवायहेबायहुबा मेना ग्रम्बा (८-००) गुम मेरियेन् रेगाय नये सुव (मन)

દ્દેષાસું વૈત્ર ગ્નેન લેષા અંતે ઘાસ્કૃત દે તર્ ગ્રુષા વૃષા ગ્રુપ્ત સું મુંત્ર સિન્સા ગર્ઠવા અંતે મેં સુષા ગ્રુ બેષા રુ ર્ષેષ્ થાય ગર્ઠબા ક્રેત્ અ ગ્રુપ્ત પાના સુવા સ્વયા ગ્રીપ્તા સું સાસુ તરુત્ પાવે મેં સુયા ગ્રી વેષા થો રે તે સું સું સુવા ગ્ના ગતે રુબા શ્રી આયતા ત્વી ન્યા સું સુત્ર તું ત્વુ થા દેવા ગ્રે સ્વા સું સું તુ ગ તે તે તે સું સું સુવા ગ્ના ગતે રુબા શ્રી આયતા ત્વી ત્વા સ્વયા ગ્ને સું સુત્ર તુ પર સું થા દેવા ગ્રે સ્વા સું સુ સુવા થો રે તે સું સુવા ગ્ના ગતે રુબા શ્રી આયતા ત્વી ત્વા ગ્રે સ્વયા ગ્રે સું સુત્ર ત્વા સું સુત્ર ત્વ તે તે તે સું સું સુત્ર ગ્ના સું સુત્ર ગ્રાપ્ત સું સુધ્ય સ્વય સું સું સુત્ર સુધ્ય સુધ્ય સ્વય સ્વય સું સુધ્ય સ્વય સુધ્ય સુધ્ય સ્વય સુધ્ય સુધ્ય સુધ્ય સ્વય સુધ્ય સુધ્ય સ્વય સુધ્ય સ્વય સુધ્ય સ સુધ્ય સુધ્

รण कुत र मानस स र र मान मान र मा र मान र मा र मान र मा र मान र म र मान र मा मान र मान भ र



Section Three: Legends Reading Nineteen: **How the Norbu Lingkha Got its Name**

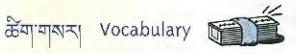


Long ago, the site of the Norbu Lingkha was known as the "South-West Thorn Tree Park". The park was situated three kilometres west of Lhasa.

I will briefly discuss some of the features of the area surrounding the Norbu Lingkha, and also some of the features of the South-West Thorn Tree Park. The South-West Thorn Tree park was situated in the middle of the vast, excellent land known as Üru Kyishö. This area is the centre of one of the three traditional areas of Tibet. To the east of it lies the great Potala Palace - the glorious second celestial mansion, and also the Jokhang temple. To the south of it, like a blue turquoise dragon descending onto the plains, lies the great Lhasa Kyichu river. The Garchung Dorje Ying temple built by the great Tibetan king, known as both Mutik Tsenpo and Tride Songtsen Senaleg Jinyön, is also situated in the south. To the west was a dense grove called the Nordö Lingkha which had trees whose leaves were like shining turquoise. To the north is the "Steadfast Parasol" mountain. Furthermore, the South-West Thorn Tree park was once surrounded by fertile land, extensive grasslands and in every direction there were flowing streams and waterfalls. In the South-West Thorn Tree Park there was a natural dense forest of thorn trees, soft green grass like turquoise spread out on a plain, pure and clear streams, beautiful sounding nightingales, foxes, rabbits, wild sheep, leopards and so forth. The animals lived scattered amongst the grassed areas of the forest.

Though I was unable to find any reliable documents that discussed how the name of the Norbu Lingkha came about, some elderly people have a particular saying about it. One day, long ago, in the sky directly above the South-West Thorn Tree Park there was a clap of thunder and then a rainbow appeared in the shape of some jewels. Thus, some people called the area the "Norbu Lingkha". It is claimed that the term "Norbu Lingkha" then gradually came into common usage.

(*Nectar of the Ears - A Collection of Beloved Folk Stories and Oral Traditions*, Tibetology Press of P.R. of China, pp. 96-97.)



র্বিশন্তা	(n.) jewel, gem, precious stone	হ'য়্	(n.) area; (adj.) vast, broad
শ্বীদ'শ	(n.) park, garden	घार्यात्वर्म्यात्व	(adj.) vast, expansive,
রুশব্য শুনা	(n.) position, location, site		broad
뀖꼬	(n.) a grey coloured thorn	र्द <u>े</u> 'घर'	(n.) grassland, meadow
	tree; musk deer	वेदु'गर्शन	(n.) grassed area, lawn
ക്പ	(n.) park, garden; grove, thicket, forest; vegetables	5559	(adj.) clear, pure
ह्युग्ले।	(n.) kilometre	क्यित्र छ	(n.) stream, river, fast flowing water
ষ্ট্র'ব্মন্ট্র'রশ	(adv.) generally and specifically	क्षेष् तहेरुष	(adj.) extremely beautiful sounding
হ্রম:র্ডঝা	(adv.) briefly, a little	वहेंबा के	(n.) nightingale
আর্য্রীজ	(n.) one of, a member or	শব্র-শ	(n.) wild sheep, blue sheep
र्वेत्तःतहेवा	part of (n.) earth, world, land	শ্রন্থন্য	(n.) grassy meadow, grassland
न्हेर्'ळग्राय	(adj.) grand, magnificent, splendid, majestic, glorious	ষ্ঠম্	(adj.) scattered all around, dispersed
	(also यहेन् क्वायाया)	দ্রদর্ম বর্তব না	(adj.) reliable, authentic
मल्भ कोत् रायमा	(n.) celestial mansion	ন্দ্ৰ জ্বিমা	(n.) saying
ন্দ্রশ	(n.) dragon; thunder	রক্তর্ খা	(vt.p.) to say, to tell, to
ক্ত অন্য	(n.) river, stream	(]	explain;
ন্থ'নিশ	(n.) pearl		(n.) explanation
7 <u>3</u> 5%	(n.) expanse	क्षेत्र	(vi.) for a loud noise to occur, for thunder to roar
নন্ত্র শন্ত শন্থা	(n.h.) umbrella, parasol		or clap
শধিবর্শ্ম	(adj.) fertile; soft and smooth	aea	(n.) rainbow
	(n.) the deceased, dead person	ক্নিব-এন্ত্ৰিপ্ৰশ	(n.) practice, habit, custom

बाळव् त्रयोग् Explanatory Notes



ଌ୕୷୲^{୷୲}୴୴ୄୠୠ୲ ଝ୯୕ୖଽ୕୕୕ୄ୷ୖୄୄୄୄୖୄୗ୕ୖୄୄ୴୴ୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୄୄୖଽୖଌ୕୶୲୴୴ୠୢ୲ୠ୲ୄୄୢୄୖୄୄ୕ୄୠୖୢଈ୕୶ୖୖୖୡଡ଼ୄୣୖୄୗ୴ୖୖୖୖ୴ୡୄ୰ୖୖୖୖୖୄୡ୕ୄ୵ୖୖୖୖୖୡ୲୴ୖଌ୕୶୲୴ୄ୕ୣୣୣୣୄ୕ୄ ୠୖୄ୵ୄୢୄୢୠୄୣ୵ୄୄୄୄୄୄୄୄଽୖ୴ୖଌ୕୶୲୴ ୣୄଽୄୠ୕୶୲୴ଡ଼୕୕୕୕ଽୖଌ୕୶ୄୖୄୄୢୗୖୖୖୖୖୖୖଈ୶୲୴ଞ୍ଚୖ୴ୄୠୡ୲ୖଌୗୄୖ ୠୄୖ୵ୄୢୠୄ୵ୄୄୄୄଽୖ୴ଌୖ୶୲୴୲୶ୄୣ୵ୠୄ୕୶୲ଡ଼୵ଽୖଌ୕୶ୄୖୄୢୗୗୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୄୄୠ୲୶ୠୄୡ୲ୖୡୗୄୖୖୖୖୖୖୢ୶୲୶ୡୣୄୖ୶୲୴ୖୡ୶ୄୖ୳୷ୖୡ୲୴୲ୡୄ୕ୠ୲୴୲ୡୄୠୄୄୣୄୣ

Long ago, Tibet was divided up into three main areas. These were known as the Upper People area, the Lower Horse area and the Central Dharma area. The word $\widetilde{\mathfrak{E}}^{\mathrm{arg}}$ itself means 'origin', or a place that has become well-known for some special characteristic.

The first Potala refers to the celestial mansion that is Avalokiteshvara's (স্ত্র্বান্ডাপ্লিক্ষা) pure land of Buddhahood which is inhabited by gods and dakinis. It is not a place for ordinary people. The second Potala Palace, which is in Lhasa, refers to the dwelling place of Avalokiteshvara's emanation, beginning with Song Tsen Gampo and so forth. The name গ্রান্ট্রাক্সান্ডা was given to the Potala Palace in Lhasa because of the connection between the two places.

స్ కై జ్రాఫి లా అంతా స్ జానా శాన్నా బ్రాహింది లా జిల్లా
prefecture. Kyishö is an ancient name of Lhasa prefecture.

ଝିଁଷାଶ୍ରୁଦାସ୍ଥି ଶିଁକାହିଂମଟ୍ଟ୍ୟୁମ୍ୟା

The king Mutik Tsanpo was a king of ancient Tibet. He was a son of Dharma King Tristen Detsen and Queen Tsebongsa Medokdrön.

「四天愛ち茶言ううしていか」 ゴイを改う可いなすごないのないで、四天高四部近にしている、

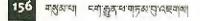
The Garchung Dorje Ying temple, built by the great Tibetan king Mutik Tsanpo, is situated to the south-west of Lhasa in the area known as Ramagang village, near the present day train station.



ग मिक्यामेक्याद्यात्वर्यस्य क्रियाद्या विद्याने क्रियाय क्रियाय क्रियाय क्रियाय क्रियाय क्रियाय क्रियाय क्रियाय

- १ र्वेत्त्तुःग्नेत्वाळ्याकण्डायुग्देत्रः ह्रान्याय्येत्र हे तद् त्येत् ग्री येत् त्या
- २ क्ष बादे यात्र बादे 'र्यत्' सुभा केंगाय यात्रुख मु 'त्रुचे 'यदे' तृत् कें त्यात् मु मार्मे याक्ष (अक्रव प्रयोगभा याचेयाबा)

६ र्देन्द् ग्रेन् गति सेन्द्रे हे इन्हेंगव खुनव क्रेंब दन



A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.

- 1. What was the previous name of the site where the Norbu Lingkha is situated?
- According to the three traditional divisions of Tibet, which one did Lhasa belong to? (please refer to the Explanatory Notes.)
- 3. What were some of the excellent natural features of the South-West Thorn Tree Park?

4. According to this reading, explain how the Norbu Lingkha got its name?

ष गश्वायी वर्त्त्व वा रधुर वया देशी मा हमाया √ रत्वे रहे मया × रे रहे मा र में विद्या र में वि

- १ शुःर्स्टिव्माहेषामादेषामावे मात्रा त्युभाञ्चमाम्हिमाणमाममार्थे। अळव् शुः ह्या माम्रा मेवा भेवा
- १ नगारः हरः ईं हे न्वीरूषणी क्षायराने केंग्वा ग्रीरायरे गुरा केंगवा का का का मार्ग केंग्वा का का का का का का
- **B** Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - Long ago Lhasa was known as the South-West Thorn Tree Park.
 - The second Potala Palace is another name for the Jokhang temple.
 - 3. ____ The Garchung Dorje Ying temple is to the north of the Norbu Lingkha.
 - 4. ____ King Mutik Tsanpo's other name was Tride Songtsen Senaleg Jinyön.

र्श्वेश र्श्वेश येन यम गुम

वेंद्र सेंदेरन्तुः क्षण्मर्भयायांदी वेंद्र खुदे दुनार्रेयाग्री रेष्ट्रेनयाण्ययास्य दियारा देरायांत् छेर येपर्याणवर्षाणे विवासे झुपर्यायते हेवाये नवारे राष्ट्रे ही हर यतिवा होया ही ये रा

वैंद्र के रियायहें द द या है या है या मानुवा हु सुवा का ये मया द में या पर द र या द हु र यह र दे र्धेग्रयामालुमार्देवर्त्यायेग्रयायार्थ्याययाद्वयागुवर्षेवर्म्पायायुग्रयान्यविग्रयाम्यायेवर्ण्यायायेग्रीय्त्य ठेमा अग्रानार्यगवर्षाधेवानमायन्त्राणम्तवार्षाधेयागवमावेमाधानम्हिमानुष्वेवासुनान्ग्रा ฏิ ฺ ลู เฟลรา กูล นอรา ธัลาฏิ นั่ว รา ดิลาน ดิศา ยุลรานดิรสายสราน รารารารารา ที่มี ลู यापर के विवायदर प्रयाय स्थाप या के र क्रिया प्रयाय के र या का दिया में के र या के र या का दिया के मा का का का क ^{ॶॖॻ}ॎॱॸॖॺॺॱॺॖॕड़ॱऀ॓ॻॱऄॻॺॱॠॻॺॱक़ॖॖॱॸ॒ॷग़ॺऀॱॺऄॱॻख़ॖग़ॺॱॻॖॖॺॺॱऒॖड़ॱॻॱॺॱॾॸॄऻ क़ऀॻॺॱॸॱ तुनाराविषायर्मेन्गी भेन् हेत्रेयेयम्बेयान्गुयायहॅणायन्मी मियाकेनयान् हा न झावेषा વર્ચન શું ચેન્

मे'दिग्रंग्रेर'न्य्ययात्रयुनःश्चर भाश्चात्रपुर्वात्रेरा त्युर'यान्त्व'यार्वेव'श्चन्ययां विद्याया यतुम्बार्च व क्रियमानुष्य द्युः धुष्य वयमान् व वद्देव तु क्रीयेवयाने हें क्रियेथया था छिन् निन्न. व्दार्वेग्रायावयादाप्रायार्थेदार्रेयाद्देर्खयाद्यूमावेयाप्रायद्रीगवदाप्रायंव्यवयाया पर्विम्बाने देव् छिन् स्वर्वाण्यवियाः में विवाय वया दनि प्रत्या करे ये वाया हे उठा या येवया พมาดิญาาทุการริ พุธรายญาริราณสาวริยณามายู่บายญาริราญราตรายิรารินิ มีราคาริ ยา ळेव वा लेवा मर्चन गुः भान

म्मा कुवायामा मुग्दा यहमा मा २० माम्बाउन्धेमेतिन्दुन्रार्थकेह्ता



(इग्परिग्पनुमारी — पॅनाग्रीम्ग्यम्बाह्नन्म्याञ्चन्यारुवायरुवा मेवान्नम्ब २१ याम्यादेवे येन् नेग्रान्ये ज्ञुवा ममा)

न्हरायानगेन् माद्र प्रते यक्त्य में प्रविण प्रार्थेद कुर ज येन पर्ने दय हुरा मावदायार वैंत्र क्षे न्युम र्ये श्व नकुम यक्त राष्ट्र के राष्ट्र या के राष्ट्र या के राष्ट्र या के राष्ट्र या के राष्ट्र पविन्यात्र र्वत् सेति मह्त कुन से रतयान्त्त पर कन से फॅन खेया सुद पष्ठत मात्र का राजित मुन २२ॅ२ परि न्यर मेश मरेर बर गो केंग र रेंद्र मर्ड शर्म केंग के स्वार में र में र मारे के र में र मारे र में र म में र में में र मे से र में म से र में में र में में र गहुर-कुर-रे'वर्षाकरा र क्षेरे वेंद्र खुण-र पि देंग गे नषया द्युन क्षर गे के नकुर दे वेंद्र मुभार्धेया गेषा देशा प्रविश्वायावरा विरा र्धेव की भुगारिया से बाभुगार् रागुव प्रतर के गी थे इमर्नु रहेंगायी भेन् केम्न्याय स्व हें मन्य कालकान् केंगायें हुव गर्म्य ये गहिंग क्रेंब छुम वका प्रायात्युपायर्वेरा हेन्द्र हेना हेना हो गा मेरा नगर गर मेरे पति पत्ता आर केरा हे 1

वेंद्र सु'दर्भ वेंद्र यद्र त'च कुद ' आर युद ' गुरु म रेंद्र कु गु यदे वेंद्र कु दे र ' व ' द म श्व ' य

ถังทุลาสาวสุลางมีรายสาวราราริวิสูามสสาทราพิสาสา มีสามิวิวาราสารายา

Section Three: Legends Reading Twenty:





Sambhota – Creator of the Tibetan Written Language

Thönmi Sambhota, the creator of the great treatise on Tibetan grammar and writing system, was born in Lugrakha of Nyemo Thön, into the household of Samdrup Gang.

One day, when Thönmi was seven years old, he was following along after his father who was ploughing a field. While his father was ploughing, Thönmi rested in a furrow. While he was lying down, some people from the area of Thu, in Lhoka Nyel, came to invite Thönmi to their home.

"How many furrows have you ploughed this morning?" they asked Thönmi's father. Upon hearing this, Thönmi got up and asked the men.

"Well then, how many steps have your horses taken all the way from your front door to here? " The men were unable to answer this. So even these days this field is still called, "The Great Question."

After Thönmi was identified as one who possessed outstanding qualities, he was commanded by the authorities to go to the area of Thu in Lhoka Nyel. Though he sometimes went to Thu on government business, he predominantly stayed in Nyemo Thön. In the course of time, Thönmi moved his residence from Lugrakha. He built a winter residence in the upper regions of Thön which was called, "Gunsang Chö Palace." He also built a summer residence in the lower regions of Thön called, "Samdrup Thongmön." The remains of both his summer and winter residence can be seen today. Travelling from Thön to Lugra and also from Lugra to Thön, (that is, on the road that joins these two places) one will find not only a place to rest, but also the ruins of Thönmi's horse stable and meat storehouse. The name of the household that contains the ruins of Thönmi's horse stable is called "Western Horse Stable." The name of the household with the ruins of Thönmi's meat storehouse is now called "Dried Meat."

The place where Thönmi made offerings to local deities was in the western upper regions of Thön on a mountain called "Yamang." During the time when Thönmi was alive, every year, on the fifteenth of the fourth month of the Tibetan calendar, powerful noble families of upper Thön would shoot arrows to appease the local gods. Thönmi himself would attend this ceremony each year. Though this ceremony continued for some years after Thönmi passed away, gradually it died out and the people of the upper Thön only made offerings to the local deities and did not perform the other activities.

It is alleged that the Thön river, which flows from upper Thön through the lower regions of Thön to the Yarlung river, contains no fish or frogs at all. The reason for this is that Thumi's god would not allow any fish or frogs in the river. It is claimed that Thönmi, with his very own hand writing, engraved on a boundary stone a notice that said no fish or frogs were allowed in the Thön river from that point onwards. The stone was placed at the convergence of the Thön and Yarlung rivers.

It is also alleged that there was an oil producing goat's tail that had been blessed by Thönmi. Oil dripped from this tail into a big cauldron. It is claimed that this cauldron can be seen in the estate house of Samdrup Thongmön.

Thönmi lived until fifty two years of age. Before he passed away, he allegedly made a prophecy that a person whose mother had the astrological star sign of a pig would cremate his corpse and, if the ashes of his body could be used to make a statue of Chambay Yang, then his descendents would be able to live for another seven generations. The people, however, acted in accordance with what they wanted. They did not cremate his body, but instead made three statues of gold and brass of Guru Rimpoche and his two female consorts. Since the people did not follow his prophecy, Thönmi's lineage was discontinued. These days, the household of Lugrakha Samdrup Gang do not claim to be Thönmi's descendents.

The collected writings of Thönmi were housed in the Dechen chamber room of Samdrup Thongmön and were taken possession of by the aristocratic Thönba family. Later on, King Radreng took control of Thönmi's collected works. After Thönmi passed away, his body was placed in the Gunsang Chö Palace. Then, after the Jungawa Mongols attacked both Ganden Tsong and Gunsang Chö Palace, his body was moved to Samdrup Thongmön. Samdrup Thongmön was later destroyed by fire. Less than four hundred years has passed since that time.

(Nectar of the Ears - A Collection of Beloved Folk Stories and Oral Traditions, Tibetology Press of P. R. of China, pp. 23-25.)



Vocabulary



<u>ভ</u> ীন ^{-ম} া	(n.) creator, maker, agent	<u> শ্বি</u> নগ্ৰ
ন্দ: শ্র্রিনা	(n.) grammar	सम्त
यविम:श्वमभा	(n.) central text; system, doctrine	अमृतः लब्बेबु
<u> র</u> িশ্বর্ত্রনা	(idiom) sun	ত্তিন জাঁ
ণ্ডেশ'ন	(n.) sheep pen	ন্দ্রীষ'ব্যর্ক্তরাম
স্থানমূদ্রশ	(vi.pt.h.) to be born	রান্দ্রহামা হ
র্মব্য	(vi.) to reach, to arrive at	そろり
ર્સેન પ સુંના	(v.com.h.) to plough	স্থুঝ'নর্তম
tay	(n.) furrow	गहिंद्र गव्दा
শ্রিহাম্য	(vi.h.) to sleep, to rest	
to the second	(n.) furrow	Ĩ
শ্বীঝান্ধাঁ	(n.h.) gate, door	শন্থন:মন্দ্র
र्देश दहें दुष	(v.com.h.) to identify	শন্তনগ্রনা
क्रय:गुवा	(adv.) usually, always	রী'শ্বস্থা
गद्व य	(n.) residence of an important person	ণ্ডদ:অঞ্চর অব; রী'অক্ট্রদ্ব।
इ.स्	(adv.) earlier and later, gradually	শৃধ্যুদাৎঘুঝা বদ্ধশাৎদিক শ
ক্রিবশ্ব:ম্	(n.h.) horse stable	-1.1 1.1
শর্মান্য-ন্যামা	(n.h.) meat	
5 T	(n.) horse stable, corral	यमियाया
53.3	(n.h.) god	ই দা হা
天朝	(n.) side, direction; the surface, the face of	

(post.) the side of, the surface of (n.) arrow (v.com.) to shoot an arrow (n.) activities, functions (n.) convergence 11 (n.) boundary stone (n.) tail (n.) oil extraction (v.com.h.) to create, to make, to start (n.) cauldron, pot (n.) ashes of a corpse (n.) lineage, family line (n.) generation 云'(v.com.h.) to prophecy (n.) lineage, ancestry (n.) collected works אָקדיו(v.com.h.) to take possession or ownership of (vi.h.) to go, to come (n.) Mongol, Mongolian

Mongolia





มั่า รัก พาศิรษัการสิพาพพารัฐรายศึกษาสุรัยพายลิเลาะสิทาพสักรัณาของรักเลิรารายผิญ

The term 'furrow' refers to the trench or groove which is left in the ground after ploughing a field. Both 굶도 '禾의'and 夭의' mean 'furrow'.

This expression refers to the unique Tibetan Buddhist practice of identify or recognising lamas and re-incarnations. When a sacred lama passes away, identifying his reincarnation is based on unusual signs or markings which prove who he is.

ৠৣআমন্ ক্রিপার্যাদদাস্ত্রির উর্বার্মাদান্দান্ড ভদার্জ দেবি দিশান্য দিবি প্রাণান্ব বিশ্ব দ্বী বি ক্রিলা ক্রিপার্যটি স্লি আদমাদদ স্ক্রির বিশ্বি স্ক্রাআদমার্মাদান্দাস্ত হার দেবদা স্লেদ মাদি দিশান্দা স্ক্রান্দার্মান্দা স্ক্রান্দার্মান্দ

This honorific term for 'fort' or 'castle' refers to the very large dwellings of kings and ministers. These kinds of expressions were in common usage long ago.

This honorific term refers to the local deities, spirits, gods and protector-gods of kings, lamas, high ministers and high noble families. The shrine or place of worship for a local deity is called a $\frac{2}{23}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$.

In this reading, this term refers to powerful noble families. However, the term can also refer to very strict and severe local deities.

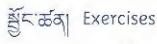
ส์नาन्ध्रियार्डा वर्षेत्रायाहुआ क्रेंनान्ध्रत्यद्वावद्युमायवृषान्मार्वेमायीक्षेत्रायाः आषवावर्षोणोः विषायळें मुण इन्ह्रियायहान्गणर्व्यायाह्ययायाह्ययाद्यात्र्य्यायहान्द्र

This title is an abbreviation of three names and refers to Padma Sambhava and his two disciples or consorts, Kandro Yeshi Tsogyal and Princess Mandara.

र्षेण^{र्}याह्तवागराम् दुषार्ययषा १२ भषायषाभाङ्गेयषा शुणवाके पविष्रेण यविः स्रायत्वेण श्रेने पॅन्तु श्रणविषार्रेण गविषान्तरास्रेष शुणवाषाभाषात्रवाषा तेषास्रेव या शुणवाके पविष्रेण गर्यदा स्रायत्वेण श्रेने पॅन्तु व श्रीरावसुन पहरायारेन्।

The Jungawa Mongols were the powerful Mongolian tribe that existed around the seventeenth century. They destroyed much of the culture and religion of Tibet. Jungawa was expelled from Tibet in 1720.

नेत्र चेन्। This expression literally means 'maker of the day' and is a poetic epithet of the sun. In this reading it is referring to the creative powers of Thönmi Sambhota.





२ अगमाम्बितावेगानुः र्वेतरोते सळताम्बारी विषागुमारमेन् र्येया प्रमित्त का स्वाने क स्वाने स्वाने का स्वान

- A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.
 - 1. What was the name of the place where Thönmi was born and the name of the household he was born into?
 - 2. There is another practice of writing Thönmi's name as 'Thumi'. What do you think the reason for writing his name as 'Thönmi' is according to this reading?

3. What reason is given as to why Thönmi does not have any descendants?

मि मानवायी वर्त्त्त्व भारत्युत् व्यादयीमा हमाया / दर्त्त् रहमाया × रेप्ट्रमा दर्मेणा १ - मॅर्ब अक्तु दु: हाय मानुभाष्ट्र खुयाय पत्न मान्व प्रहमाय गी थेंदा ९ — विंदाग्रीते हुन्या ये नगया नत्त्व वया कन्यानेन् १ - हरत्यायावेषायदेशेषियादे दाक्षेवरार्थेदा

- **B** Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - Thönmi always stayed in the area of Thu in Lhoka Nyel.
 - Thönmi's descendents died out in the seventh generation.
 - 3. ____ The household known as the "Eastern Horse Stable" still exists today.

ସଜ୍ଯିୟା

าลามูาสั่าสูลานสา

Section Four: Wisdom Literature

रमः फुः क्वाय्यस्य वगुः चत्रः चुेन्। । ने 'यः श्चेदुः ने स्वाय्यस्य वगन्द्र ने ने या लेवन्ते ने स्वाय्य प्रत्य के स्वाय्य प्रत्य के स्वाय्य प्रत्य के स्वाय्य के स्वाय्य प्रत्य के स्वाय्य के स्वाय के स्व स्वाय स्वाय के स्वाय स्वाय स्वाय स्वाय के स्वाय स

देग्यायहेराबायाओदा आर्हेराववा ।

भ्रुं र्चे ये मह्युव क्षेअय मिट देगया ।

କ୍ଷି:ୖୖ୕୕୕ଽ୕୵୶୲ଽ୳ୖୖଵ୕୲୕୕୳୕୶୲ୄୗ ଽ୶୕ଽ୲ୄଌ୶୲୕୳ଽ୕୵ଌୖୖଈ୕୕୕୕୕୕୕ଽୄୖୠ୵ୄୗ ୢୄୄୄୄୄୢୄୄୄୡୣ୶୲ଽ୷ୖ୶ୖୄୖୄଈ୕ୄୄ୕ଽୄୠ୲୰୲ୄୗ ୖ୶ୄୖୡ୲ଌ୶ଵୣଵ୲ୄୖୄୄୗ୲୕୩ଵୄୠ୲୰ୖଈୠୄୄୗ

าลิาย ามายาลิายิาส์ ายิ่ายิ่งเปลา เปลา



ଷ୍ଣ୍ଣ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ଅଧିକ ମ୍ୟା ସମ୍ପିକ ଅଧିକାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ଅଭିନ୍ୟ ଅଭିନ୍ୟ । କୁଣ୍ଣ ସେମ୍ବର ଅଭିନ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅଭିନ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପିକ୍ ସେମ୍ବର ଅଭିନ୍ୟ ଅଭିନ୍

दिशाचेरानेग्वेर्त् च्चेन्द्रायोत्त्रेग्वायापरायम्राद्यस्य च्चेतुर्द्वायान्नेत्याच्चेत्त्र्याच्च्याययाङ्गे ख्वराणरा देग्यादवापरायीपळे परामुद्याने पद्याणे ।

(यामु येषयाप्रम् सारमेया) मेंषा यत्वा १७४ - १७७ वेद हेर्या क्षे दयत्व दर्या मुर्वा वता)

Section Four: Wisdom Literature



Reading Twenty-One: Extolling the Virtue of Long-Suffering (from Sakya Legshey)

> As wicks with oil stay alight, And wicks without cannot, So holy ones live in peace And evil ones cannot.

Once upon a time a great buffalo, whose glory was like a mass of moving cloud, lived in a dense forest. The buffalo, who always conducted himself in a peaceful manner, lived with an uncontrollable, wild monkey. The monkey would always harm and tease the buffalo.

> Holy Ones are compassionate and peaceful, While unruly ones are arrogant and proud. Realising there is nothing to fear, Holy Ones are full of joy.

Sometimes the monkey would ride on the back of the buffalo. Sometimes the monkey would ride on the buffalo's head and cover his eyes. And occasionally the monkey would block the buffalo's path. The bodhisattva buffalo was always patient with the monkey and

felt sorry for him. However, some demons that lived in the forest called out to the buffalo saying,

"The strength of your *vajra* horns Is like a *vajra* that can destroy a rocky mountain. If in anger you beat the ground with your legs, Even a rocky mountain would become like mud."

The bodhisattva buffalo replied,

"If great strength cannot be controlled, Then of what use is forbearance? If peaceful, gentle conduct exists, Why does one need forbearance?"

Realising that the monkey's behaviour was wrong, the demons then took the monkey down from the buffalo's back. The monkey never again harmed the buffalo.

(Text and Commentary of Wise Sayings, Tibet People's Press, pp. 143-144.)

[Translation note: The second line of the first stanza in Tibetan literally says: 'Evil ones are especially violent'. We translated this as: 'Those who are evil cannot' so as to be in contrast to holy ones who can and do live in peace. While our translation does represent a shift from the original text, we felt that this was within the realm of the intended meaning of the author and made for a more readily understandable English rendering.]

র্ক্রিয়াযান্যমা Vocabulary

(n.) people, persons,

human being, mankind



<u>ə</u> ğ. T
ল্বি'বা
R.C.
बो'छे
र्य हे
<u>র্</u> জন্দ্র-ট্রন্

ন্থসথা

5শাম্য

(n.) peace, tranquility
(n.) wick; tree, tree trunk
(n.) flame, tongue of fire
(n.) buffalo, water buffalo
(v.com.) to ridicule, to mock, to make fun of, to tease
(adj.) smooth, soft, gentle
(n.) pride, arrogance; (vi.) to be proud, arrogant
(n.) pride, arrogance, haughtiness (vi.) to be bloated or puffed up with pride, to be haughty and arrogant
(v.com.) to rejoice, to be joyful, to be happy, to be

র্মাবথ 25

51

উন্থা

ন্দ্ব

শ্রুব'শা

(n.) a type of demon, yaksha

be long-suffering

(vt.p.) to cover, to conceal,

to cover over something

a unit of measure; scales

(n.) forbearance, patience, tolerance, long-suffering

(v.com.) to forbear, to be

patient, to be tolerant, to

(n.) path, lane, street;

(n.) horn, antler

(vi.pt.) to be angry, to be enraged; (n.) anger, wrath

(n.) mud, swamp

(vt. pt.) to call or summon, to call out

সুদ'র্দ্বব্যঝিঝ'দ্বদাবা(n.) Bodhisattva

रेषा दयादा

(adv.) sometimes, occasionally, at times, periodically

delighted

<u>ব</u>দ্বরাশ্য

ম্যাদ্ব-মন্দ্রন

মক্তর নহানা Explanatory Notes



The Sakya Legshey was written by Sakya Pandita Gunga Gyaltshen (1182-1251), who was one of the five forefathers of the Sakya tradition. The Sakya Legshey is known in full as 'The Precious Treasure of Wise Sayings'. It is a treatise for clearly discerning both religious and worldly matters. The treatise is divided into nine chapters and contains 463 verses. From long ago until the present day, it has been the most popular and widely spread treatise amongst people of all levels of Tibetan society.

This expression refers to conduct that is always peaceful and gentle.

This word means to compete with someone as a rival, to harm someone and to hinder or obstruct someone. (This word is also spelled আইনেস্ক্রের্যায়া)

มิเาลูสาย ดิเรูณาฏิเวลมาฏิรายสายูราญสายี่สลายสิ่ารสายีรายาทัสสาย

This words means one who is habituated in evil behaviour – the opposite to peaceful, gentle behaviour.

गर्वेत होता अहातुबागोवा रहे होता प्यत्त प्यत्त प्यत्त प्यत्त प्यत्त होता होता राज्य प्यत्त होता होता राज्य प्यत् मैगा धेवा द्येत्त न गर्वेत होता मत्य प्यत्त प्यत्त प्यत्त होता स्वत्त होता स्वत्त राज्य राज्य राज्य राज्य राज्य मेगा धेवा द्येत्त न गर्वेत होता स्वत्त राज्य स्वत्त राज्य
This term (Sankrist: *yaksha*) refers to a particular type of worldly gods who are able to control demons by their special powers. For example, two noted yaksha are Gangwa Sangbo and Norbu Sangbo.

भूत्रायां दर्घन् यान् रात्माणसाय हो मेंग्रेण साह

This word means to call or summon. For example: 'call a friend'.

क्यायमधीयकेंग नर्वेत्यास्यानक्षां यो मुन्या विषायमें

This expression refers to one who never harms others.

हेंब्रोने तर्ज्य This expression reflects the historical present tense. That is, the action was recorded as being a past habitual action.

This expression means to go somewhere together.

ୠଽ୕ଌୢ୕ୣୠୖ୶୶୶ୣ୵ଽ୲ୣ୶୶୶୶ଌୣ୶ୄଞୄ୶୲୳ଢ଼୶୶୶ୄଈୖୢ୕୳ୢୖୠଽ୕ଽଽୖୢଌୣୣ୵୕୶ଽ୶ୄୢୢୢୢୢୠ୶ୄୖୢୠୖ୶୲୷ୡ୶ଽୖୣଽୡୣୄ୵ୄୢଽ୴ୢୖୠଽ ଽ୲ୖଌଽୖ୶ୄୠୄଽୖଌ୶୴ୖୖୖୡଽୖଽ୶ୄଌଡ଼୲୳୲

The term 'Bodhisattva' means those who strives to obtain Buddhahood in order to save sentient beings from suffering. The main characteristic of a Bodhisattva is abundant compassion.





- ท พุคมาพณาริ นารานีราพิพาส์พาลุสาณสาหรมสารริ ริษุทารที่ญ १ ลิารัรมานนิพัสาธสาริ รายาศาศาลสสัสาพัรารม
 - < ୶ଽୖୠ୶ଌୖ୕୶୲ୖୣୣୖ୶ୖୡୖ୶୳୶ୄୄୠ୶୶୷ୠ୶ୢୢ୕ୢୢୢୢୢୢୢ୷ୄୣ୕ୣ୷ୣ୵ୢୢୠ୶ୢ୰୷ଽୖୠ୶୲ୖ୴ୠ୷୴୷ୢୢୢୢୖୠୢୖୢୠୢ୰୷ୖୄଈୣୖ୷୷୴୶ୖ୶୲ୖୢୄଌ୶ୄ୲୳ୖୡୢୄ ୶ଌ୕ୠ୕୶୷୵ୖ୴ୠ୶ୠ୶୲
 - १ ठाकेन्द्रिः र्श्वेन्द्र्स्त्रायायावेन्द्र श्चेवण्यन्त्रेययाययायाक्षेण्येवा क्रुव्यळव श्चेयान्मा

- A Give brief answers in English to these questions below.
 - 1. What are the qualities of the "Holy Ones" compared to in this reading?
 - Though the great buffalo had unrivalled strength, why didn't he strike out against the monkey?
 - Were the Yaksha demons influenced by the behaviour of the buffalo? Give reasons for your answer.

- **B** Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - 1. ____ The monkey is used as an example of harmful human conduct.
 - 2. ____ Though the buffalo was peaceful and gentle, he was not brave.
 - 3. ____ This reading praises the virtue of long-suffering.

ସକ୍ଷସଂଗ୍ରଂଗ୍ୱିନ୍ୟୁଷ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥଳ୍ମ २२ षाञ्च भेषाबाद्य मन्द्र भाषाव्य व्य क्षेत्र खुँग

मनग्रायग्रायग्राक्तुः केंदुः र्याप्यमा

'त्रव्दु'पर्गेवायर'यावादगावा ।

अमितः क्षेत्र असु र र के द र पता |



Section Four: Wisdom Literature Reading Twenty-Two: Skillful Means (from Sakya Legshey)



If one is skillful, how could it be difficult To make even great ones slaves? Though the garuda has great strength, He became the mount of the Golden-Robed One.

"The Golden Robed One", "Holder of the Wheel", "Black Faced One", "Pelmo's Prince" and so on are other names for the god Vishnu. When Vishnu fought with the great garuda, he was unable to subdue its unusual strength. Wanting to deceive the garuda through skillful means, Vishnu sought reconciliation. When both of them had stopped fighting, and were sitting there peacefully, Vishnu said to the garuda, "I really admire your ability to defeat your enemies. Now, ask me for whatever you wish and I will give it to you." The garuda, being very proud, replied, "Oh! How can it be that I, the greater one, would ask the weaker one for something? You ask me for whatever you wish and I will give it to you." Vishnu again asked the garuda to ask of him whatever he wished and Vishnu again received the same reply. On the third time Vishnu said to the garuda, "Since you are very fast and powerful, may you be my mount!" And so it happened that Vishnu's enemy was overcome by both his pride and through Vishnu's clever means. Even to this day it is believed that the garuda is Vishnu's mount.

(Text and Commentary of Wise Sayings, Tibet People's Press, pp. no.)

ळेमा मार्श्वरा Vocabulary



27W	(n.) method, way, means, strategy	इसामारबा	(n.) grouping, division, a listing, enumeration
ঝামকান্যা	(n.) expert, master, skilled one, learned one;	মানকা	(n.) number, quantity, enumeration
	(vi.) to be expert or skilled at	নহন্দ্	(vt.p.) to fight, to do battle, to quarrel
অবিষাংহাঁ	(adj.) skillful, clever, learned, wise, capable	শন্ত্র'শ	(vt.f.) to deceive, to dupe; to lure, to seduce, to tempt
শ্রবা	(n.) slave, serf (also হ্ৰব্'শ্বর্ਘিশ্ব')	নজন্ম	(n.) reconciliation,
ন্দ্র্যান্যা	(vt.) to put someone into service, to put someone		restoration, settlement (vt.pt.) to reconcile, to make up
	to work; to set aside, to set apart	নশ্বিপ্রথান্টগ	(v.com.) to reconcile, to make up, to restore
न्नम् जग्गि	(v.com.) to enslave, to bind into servitude	ধাইঁশ্য	(n.) opponent, enemy, adversary; 'the other side',
रुषि. श्रजा	(n.) power, strength, powerful skill		that which is beyond; the next life, the life beyond
নৰ্ব্বের্'ম্য	(n.) a mount; (vt.pt.) to ride, to travel upon	শ্ব্বির্ন্মা	(vt.p.) to press down, to suppress, to subdue, to oppress;
ন্ট্র্যুম্	(n.) wheel; cyclical worldly existence, 'samsara'	শ্ল্য	(n.) oppressor, subduer
२ हेंब्र ⁻ ग	(vt.p.) to grasp, to hold, to grab, to bear		(vt.imp.) to beg, to ask for, to request; to command someone to get up
Ť	(n.) face; surface	ক্ত্তীৰ	(vt.p.h.) to give, to donate
याव्या द्या	(adj.) black (also त्वार्यो)	5'85'	(n.) mythical garuda bird
শান্তিক্য	(n.) kin, relative; friend, companion, spouse		

ब्राळव् त्रयोग्। Explanatory Notes 📕



ઢાવલ ક્ષેદા વ્રુચા અવ્યાપલ ખાયુવ સેદ વેંદ્ર ક્ષેદ ક્ષેદ અર્થેવાય અશુ સભારવા તું છે દાવા પુષ્ટુદ વો એદ વો π

This expression (literally: 'sky-soarer' and translated from the Sankrist *garuda*) is the name given to a mythical bird that is able to soar in the sky for long periods, flies very fast and possesses great strength. This bird is also known as 57557 in Tibetan.

मेंबाबेमारुब। झाख्यालहमामीक्रेमामीक्तवाम्वाम्बानेप्रायेम्प्यांप्रहेवाया मेंमविमाया म्यल्यक्रेतिः मनिवायार्थमाबायमानुग्दुमायावियाखायमेवायहेम्गीमविमावबानेबायमानुर्य

The expression 'The Golden Robed One' is one of the names of the god Vishnu. Other names include 'Holder of the Wheel', 'Black Faced One' and 'Prince of Pelmo'. In order to study Vishnu's other names in detail, one should consult a book of synonyms.

Bरायहण तहेणहेव प्रतिक्षतवायी र्रेया सुहेणवा प्रतिक्षतिण

Vishnu is an ancient Indian god belonging to the heretical outsiders of the Buddhist faith. (ব্ৰাষ্ট্ৰশাব্যাম্য' is a translation of the Sanskrit word 'tirthika' and means 'heretic', 'non-Buddhist', 'outsider' and also refers to one who, though not Buddhist, is a spiritual person seeking an alternative path to enlightenment.)

अर्टेन र्श्वेन क्षेत्र दर्दा र्श्वेन र

The expression 'to ask for something excellent' is typically asked to gods and sages requesting some special gift, ability or power. (In this story we translated this expression as 'Ask for whatever you wish' as we felt this was in keeping with the nature of the narrative.)

वर्षेत्र'य इ'द्दः ग्रूदः र्येभा र्षेण्या र्येग्रे राष्ट्रीय रयुभा दु पर्गेभा युदा

As a noun, this term means 'a mount' - such as a horse or donkey and so on. As a verb, this word means 'to ride upon'.

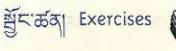
- What is more effective intelligence or strength? Discuss this in relation to this story.

2. Was it Vishnu or the garuda who gave the other whatever they wished for?

- 1. Who had the greater physical strength the garuda or Vishnu?
- A Give brief answers in English to these questions below.

१ र्श्वेर्गेश्वन्दरहेन्यश्वम्यायन्दिमासुयाद्यकेपाण्यन्द्रम् क्रुटन्देवेर्ध्वयास्य हेन्दना

- १ छन्नदहनानमानुः सुन्दर्भेश्वाः भाषा कर्मनानन्द्रिन हुन सम
- ग गमिमा माम्र दे नर मेर जिमा दिया जुमा भय के के मार के मा र में मा





- B Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - The first line of this proverb: "If one is skillful..." is a reference to Vishnu.
 - 2. ____ In this reading five different names of Vishnu are listed.
 - 3. ____ Vishnu was the one who gave the garuda what he wanted.

ण मेंद्र भेगांद्र भारतीं दे भेगा का क्षेत्र मा

1 เรา เครี่อา อาสารสารมีสารมีเกรา เหรี่ 2 เร่า เรื่อง เรื่อง

१ छनः रहण दन्ते . दार्छद्दा दाया अर्ळण क्रेंत्र्या ने हु के दें दुवा

C Translate these sentences into Tibetan.

1. Visbnu is known by many different names.

2. It is said that even today the garuda is Vishnu's mount.

(राञ्चायेणराय्यम्'र त्योग विषायम् १९८ - १९० मॅन् हेर्मरा ही न्यरका दरे हुवायमा)

वर्षेत्रः सुगार्त्र प्रयामया । ने'हे'ङ्गर'वे'व। अञ्चेष'वेग'वष'गी'धेर'नु'र्धेणष'गुव' ए'खुभ'प'व। रे'विग'र्झे कॅंब'यापव' ग्रेमाईर हे जनमान ज्ञर यते वर दु सुर य भार में हे या भाषा दे भाषा वर भाषा दे दे हु दे हे. र्वते अर्देण वर्र अते ये हेण इर ग्रुर हे दे दे दु श सु दु द वर्षे वय्य रह त्र का हे हे वे पर्वत नः ता मार्डमानन्ते भाषासुनि सुध्येन चेन् ने नन्मार्श्वमाळम्बान्द्रीमाग्राम नेरा गठव गत्रव में जुन में बिया गुर दुर्दा दे कर व अद्मा अहे य र हु द भया द र ह्व यते मुभार्ये उत्तर हेर में दे भाषाय अधुव हे मुभार्ये र अद्य मर्थे भाषा केंद्र में कर दे हे हूँ वर्ष्य पुरु हे'र्स्यो'म'व। बेर'मे'''''र्विद'विर'र्स्यो'म'भ'र्सेणब'म'मयार्ग्यर'मदे'र्ने अ'म'मुब'क्यु'चेद्र'गुर'' वॉर्यराखयार्थेग्याह्यूटाविटायुद्दायरार्र्ट्यार्थित्यायाः संत्रुख्यायाः वित् तृ यहिंयायायाद्दे विययाउद् agarf मेंबानुबायात् हॅ. ये. af agard arage and a and ९'ठगार्थे'व'' श्रहर पश्च दे' भीव'ववा वा भीव' पहण परि के दुर्गु के राय के हरि के रूप ठग मग्रमारुद्रमाने नमुभावरामुद्र दे भाराधीय परामुराय मुभामी भाराय हा येदा यरात्युरार्रेखेषाने दुषायाप्रयापादादीक्षरापुषा हेर्यादेणपरार्थेणषानिगानुर्खेदाक्षे न्मुलानन्तुनुन्द्र्यान्नस्य कर्तन्तु वत् वयन्ते वान् केन् केन्स्य कर्मा वान् केन्स्य कर्मा कार्यन्य

କ୍ଷିଙ୍ଗ୍ୟୁମ୍ଦ୍ରିୟୁକ୍ୟୁ ସୁକ୍ଟ୍ୟୁର୍ଗ୍ ଅନ୍ମ୍ ଅନ୍ତର୍କ୍ଷ୍ୟୁସ୍ୟୁ ଅକ୍ଷିଷ୍ଟ୍ କ୍ରୁଦ୍ୟୁସ୍ୟୁସ୍କୁଷ୍ୟୁଦ୍ଧିଷ୍ଠ ।



Section Four: Wisdom Literature Reading Twenty-Three: Foolish Behaviour (from Sakya Legshey)



If important tasks are given to a fool, Both the work and the fool will come to ruin. It is said that the fox who was once made king Tormented his subjects and even was himself killed.

Once upon a time, a fox was wandering around all over the place looking for food. After a short time, he came across someone who was making blue dye in a large copper pot. The fox fell into the large pot full of blue dye. After writhing around in it, he managed to set himself free. The tips of his hair became the colour of a blue flax flower. At exactly that time, all the animals happened to be gathered together looking to appoint one of them as king. Some of them said to the fox "Who are you?"

"I am the animal called 'Yig, King of the Carnivores'," the fox replied. The animals talked about his beautiful colour and said that he would make an excellent, gentle king. All the animals were in agreement about this, so they enthroned him as their king. The fox appointed a lion as his personal secretary. Whenever he travelled about, the fox rode on top of the lion. Though the fox was respected by the other animals, he hated his common servants and especially mistreated his own kind. So all the foxes assembled together to talk about the king.

"The king is like this: though he is of the same family as us, he really hates us. We must find out whether he is one of us or not. On the fifteenth of the month we will all gather together and howl. If he is one of us, then he will howl together with us, or he will take off his blue-coloured fur," they said to each other. When the time came, the foxes did as they had discussed. The king went off secretly by himself and also howled. So all the animals gathered together and cursed the king. In the end, the animals told the lion what had happened and asked him to kill the fox. This is a story that I have heard.

[Note that द्रहीया "Yig" is a precious blue-coloured stone.]

(Text and Commentary of Wise Sayings, Tibet People's Press, pp. 126-127.)

ळेंगायायात्रा Vocabulary



ন্তুৰ ৰ্থা	(n.) fool, stupid person, idiot	50
3anay	(vt.) to deteriorate, to decay, to degenerate, to break down, to become weak	ज्ञत्तः स्वर्ध हुद्दः लहे
जुरुष्य'य। साइरेका	(n.) deterioration, degeneration (n.) fox	ন্ত্ৰিশ
শ্ব'ষ্ণুখা বর্ষিশ	(n.) attendants, entourage, retinue, followers; wheel; circuit; cyclical existence, samsara	শান্তব্ৰ'শ মে:মন্থ্ৰৱ
ध्या	(n.) misery, sorrow, depression, suffering, anguish, sadness	শে অলি প্রধান হয়
ଜ୍ଞିଲ-ସ	(vi.) to roam about, to wander around, to rove about	教 下1
ছিঁ:উঁঝা:ঝাদ্যব	(n.) dye maker, one who dyes things	শউম্ম
氨多	(n.) blue dye, blue extract	
ㅋ도찌	(n.) copper; cauldron, large pot, copper pot	ও্ৰ'ন্ডশ
त्मों सेंग या	(vt.) to roll around on the ground, to roll back and forth, to writhe (also ন্য্র্যু শ্বন্দ্ব ক্রুম্ব')	ম্ব্ৰুশ্ব ন্ধ্বন্

	(n.) animal hair, feathers, body hair, fur
वि से हिंग	(n.) blue flowering flax plant
শ্র্	(n.) beast, animal, animals that walk on all fours with their heads bent down
	(n.) precious blue stone; gem, jewel
শ্বর্	(n.) carnivore, wild animals, beasts
व	(n.) agreement, harmony
ৰন্তনা	(v.com.) to be in agreement, to be unified
ī	(adj.) common, ordinary
	(vi.) to hate, to dislike, to be hostile toward; (n.) hatred, hostility
	(vt.pt.) to oppress, to torment; to threaten, to bother, to irritate; to have a phobia
	(pr.) we, us, ourselves
קי	(vi.) to fall unconscious; to how!
	(vt.) to curse, to revile, to put down, to insult;

(n.) curse, insult, abuse

ब्रळ्त् त्र्योया Explanatory Notes



This word means a male fox. স্থাৰ্কা means a female fox. However, both male and female foxes are typically referred to as স্থাৰ্কা.

This term refers to someone who uses plants, grass, trees and things of this kind to dye wool, cloth and clothes.

This term means to roll over on the ground. Horses, donkeys and many animals of this kind roll around on the ground to stratch themselves.

Ĕ[੶]ম্ব্ৰি শঙিৰ'ম্ব'ন্দ'। ঋণ্ডি'ৰ্ন'শ্বি'ৰ্শ্ব'ৰ্জ্জ ক্ষিণ্ড জ্বি'ক্স'ন্দ্ৰজ্জৰ'ৰেশবৰ্শনিশাপৰে বিশ্বাপৰে বিশ্বান্ধ ক্ষুদ'ৰ্বেন্ ব্ৰুণ্ড মৰি'ৰ্ব্ব'ৰ্জৰা

This term means both one's older brother and the chief person amongst a group of people. Certain statues of gods are also called 崔氏. In this reading the word means 'king'.

In this reading the verb বন্ধ্ৰায়াবা refers to foxes getting drunk on water and howling greatly. (Tibetans consider howling foxes to be drunk with water.) However, this verb typically means to fall unconscious.

२ भः क्रे ग कु ग र्ये ग रू गी रेग मा ग र रेग मा र र ग भ स्ट र रें हो द र य ते कु अळव दिग दे ग र र สารสารกราสรารายสารายสารสารกราชาวารายสารกราชาวารายสารกรา 3 A Give brief answers in English to the questions below. 1. How was the fox-king able to pretend that he was another animal? 2. Why did the fox-king especially hate his own kind? £

रकेंबा Exercises

ท พุคมพุณาริบาราวีราพิพาฮีขาสุขามสายาจะราราริเฮารุสัญ

१ सः झेषा मुला रा र्श्वेमा कणवा गावता ला नहुवा रा ते मुवा गर भेव वया

3. Give an example from real life that is similar to the proverb in this story.

- শ मामस्याम्भी वर्त्ता देवा भारतीय दिया हिमासा र दत्ता देवा स्वाप के स् स्वाप के - **B** Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - 1. ____ The fox was very wise.
 - The fox ruled over the animals so that he could take care of his own kind.
 - Because him harmed and mistreated his own kind, the fox was unable to remain as king.
- - १ देवेदुबाह्य दुद्द वर्षे घ्रम् वर्ष के हे हे के जरुवा

- C Translate these sentences into Tibetan.
 - 1. The fox fell into a large pot full of blue dye.
 - 2. All the foxes assembled together to talk about the king.

दहेगाहेवा तर्षर माते श्वरा गाहित रा होता । वर्षेर पण्नहतुः ईद्प्यते भयरेद् त्युभायावगागसुरामवर्षाळेटामवर्षा अर्थेवर् रेट्र ส์เส้นิวาพสาร์เข้าส์สามกราวารุขุญ <mark>गव्रयाळनः कुनः मुगद्वे राव्या व्या कु</mark>येन्। न्हार्वेन्तरमायम्यानुबानबढार्ट्वेर्वेम्बा <u>क्षेंग्रीण से ला में र तुरा त्यों र पति क्य</u>ु प^{्रा}मेन्यसम्प्रेंचुम्पॅन्य्या । धुमुग्रह्न्य अम्र रा अर्वन येन् त्या । พาสนาริสามาตัวนับเลย์รีสาสรา พาสนิาสธุฑานาสูาสำนาส์าสรุ้ฑาสรุ <u>พัพิ</u>สิสมารูญพัพิพิมารสูญเวสุญาลุมา ชีรารราชีรารสิบาลมาสัญรารลาฮ์รลา <mark>ๆธิๆ สูร</mark>าคย์านผิวผมายิานมาสงาครุ | र्षेव र्षेव र्थेव भाषान् रेतिभाषा मु झुन ชู้ สาผมีารณ์ ผสาย ซัส เช้า ยู้ พ <mark>षर्रेलाञ्चुगर्रेण्येम्लार्श्चेन्दर्ग्वालर्न्त्वा ।</mark> र्दे उ झूर रेते क्रेन खुग पक्ष्य प पत्रा



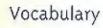
Section Four: Wisdom Literature

Reading Twenty-Four: What One Needs to Prepare for the Next Life (from Khache Palu)

The affairs of worldly existence are meaningless, This world is not our eternal dwelling place, Travellers only stay in lodgings for a short time. It is best to think for yourself. Travellers who do not first make preparations, Of course cannot carry their lodgings on their backs. Neither can they take the hostess with them. Think seriously about the things you own. When the key to your treasure is lost, you will regret it. Many parents have passed away. And we can see many of their children who remain. Boys cannot follow after where their mothers have gone. Girls cannot follow after where their mothers have gone. Each of us lives our allotted time and then we are gone. You need to think for yourself. What you need for your solitary journey Is to first give to the poor. Teach your horse of wealth to trot. Get ready to leave for your next life. If you desire riches and pleasures on the other side, It is best to consider the livelihood of the poor here. (Khache Palu, Tibet People's Press, pp. 6-7.)

101

केंगामारू





ষ্ট্ৰদ'ৰ্ঘ

শচন্থ

ন্দ্র্যুম'ম্বা বেশ'শান্ডুমা

শব্দশ ক্রমণ শব্দশ কার্ম্মরা নগক্য স্রাঁ ন্যান্ড না নের্য্য ক্রমা দল্পী নামা

শবৃগ র্মা

वे.श्रम

(n.) essence, crux of the matter, essential meaning (adv.) always, continually, perpetually, forever (n.) traveller, guest, visitor (n.) three days or nights; (idiom) a short time (n.) lodge, inn, hotel (n.) quest (v.com.) to think (n.) provision for a journey (vt.pt.) to prepare, to arrange, to make arrangements (n.) hostess, female innkeeper (n.) key

র্ম্জীন্ মা আন্তু মা আরু মা আরু জেমা শ্রুন্ মা শ্রুন্

ন্য্র্যিয়া

র্মান্থা শ্রনি

अनि स्थ

1

(vi.) to regret, to feel sorry, to feel remorse

(n.) boy, children

(n.) the end, the finish, the conclusion

(n.) provisions for a journey; luggage

(n.) beggar, destitute person, the poor; (adj.) poor

(vt.p.) to bestow, to grant, to give; to send, to entrust

(vi.) to trot; (n.) the manner or mode of going; the gait of a horse

(n.) pleasures, enjoyment

(n.) livelihood, living standard

सळत्'त्रमेत्य Explanatory Notes



 $[n:\hat{a}:n:n]$ [n:\hat{a}:n:n$

The Khache Palu is a treatise of excellent sayings. It is also known as the *Khache Palu of Advice on the Worldly System of Cause and Effect.* Being a deeply profound, relevant, beautifully composed and easy to understand text, it is as though this collection of sayings has been a part of the consciousness of common Tibetan people from antiquity. Though there are various explanations regarding the authorship of this work, based on its literary composition and other relevant documents, it would appear to be the work of the sixth Panchen Lama, Palden Yeshi (1738-1780). Furthermore, it is called the *Khache Palu* because a Moslem from Lhadak with two sons, became very closely acquainted with the seventh Panchen Lama. Perhaps the Panchen Lama, based on this friendship, reasoned that he should conceal his real identity and so gave the text the title *Khache Palu*.

२हिणाहेवायपॅराम् यहाग्रीप्तमम्गेश्वरम्त्त्वम् स्वेत्त्यम् स्वेत्त्यम् स्वाय्त्रम् व्याप्त्रम् व्याग्रीप्तम् व्याप्तिः क्रियायत्त्व्यान्त्यम् व्याप्तिः व्याप्तः व्याप्तिः व्यापतिः वियापतिः वियाप्तिः व्याप्तिः व्याप्तिः व्याप्तिः व्याप्तिः व्यापत्त्यः व्यापतिः वियापतिः वियापतिः वियापत्तिः व्यापतिः व्यापतिः वियापत्त्याः व्यापत्तः व्यापतिः व्यापतिः व्यापत्तः व्यापतिः वय्यायः व्य

The term (त्विन्य 'cyclical existence') refers to the six kinds of sentient beings who have come into existence involuntarily through the power of karma. The term तहेवा हेन्द्र refers to both the 'outer' physical world of the earth, land, mountains and so forth and to the 'inner' world of all sentient beings. Both of these 'worlds' are perishable and impermanent. In brief, the term 'world' refers to sentient beings, the place where they live and the circumstances of their existence.

मव्यासम्बि अर्थेव्याप्रे क्रायाम्बर्याः मन्यायाः प्रयास्य केत् हत् हत् हत् विमानस्य वयाप्तर प्रयामे मव्यास्य क् वेवर्ययावयाव्याव्या क्रायां वियाप्त

This term refers to guests or travellers who stay in lodgings for a short time and then leave to go somewhere else.

धुंग्ग वर्दन्यदेशहेन्द्रुध्वाह्रे कें वर्द्य कार्यका हे हो चाद्य कार्यका के हो के कार्यका के के कि

In this reading this word refers to the passing on from this life to another life.

This term (literally: 'happiness and sorrow') refers to the quality or standard of one's life. For example: "That family has a good standard of living." This term also refers to those people who are one group or entity who live their lives together.

ৰেশ শব্ধৰ্য This expression literally means 'three days', but in this reading means 'a short time'.

बिंद् 'दर्शे This term expresses some degree of uncertainty that perhaps something is or is not the case.

भेंद्र अर्देष अन्। This expression means that something is definitely not the case.

त्यों अर्दे ग सेन्। This expression means something definitely will not or cannot happen.

१ येग्रेग्यन्त्र यहीर गवर्ष छट खेला या दे द्ये रे द या देवा देता गया हे द्ये थेवा व दे दे देव गदलाञ्चर पार्ध्वेद द्वा

९ त्रमुभार्ययात्र्वीं कया क्रेंत्र त्वया आपाक्चीमाया त्र खेया युग्या रे देत्र त्या या राधा की र्यायाया या

१ यर्भेयाधुनार्यास्यरम्ह्तार्थेपार्यम् वादेषायते यर्भेया ग्रीम्वानराधेव वस्रा

ग गनिका नेषा रे. रे. रे. रे. रे. रे. रे. रे. रे. ये. रे. रे. ये. रे. रे. ये. रे. रे. ये. र. रे. रे. ये. र. रे. ये. र. रे. रे. ये. रे. ये. रे. ये. रे. रे. ये. रे. रे. ये. ये. रे. ये. रे. ये. रे. ये. रे. ये. ये. रे. ये. रे. ये. रे. ये. ये. रे. ये. ये. रे. ये. रे. ये. ये. रे. ये. ये. रे. ये. ये. रे. ये. य

Exercises

स्वदाळवा

A Give brief answers in English to these questions below.

 In this reading is the term "lodgings" to be taking literally or is it a metaphor? If it is a metaphor, what does it mean?

2. What does the line: "Travellers who do not first make preparations" mean?

3. What does "the other side" mean in the line: "If you desire riches and pleasures on the other side"?

- १ — णवषाळं मजा पायरावषा अस्ति पर दी येणया सुकु में बार्या पर रहे में बारा
 - নিপ্ন নির্মা १ --- र्शे से ति सन् व भाषा भाषा पर्य सा ही साम उठा महिम भाषा ही मा का सा का मावित भा में उठा हो महिमार हो म के
 - র্বাবনামার্ল বেন্য
 - รุญารณิณญณ เนลี่ระ 2 กูม
 - न्यमान्मर्गे अन्मर्वे राज्येया मान्मे या या मान्येया या राज्य के ये मान्य
 - ५ ५२.२. शुर रेते क्रिन स्नापक्ष राय दे ५ के राक्रे रे क्रिय में का देव राय दे
- B Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and "F" beside those which are false.
 - According to this poem, people should take their lodgings with them and 1. acquire wealth and possessions.
 - According to this poem, people should only think about their own futures 2. ____ and should not be get involved with the affairs of others.
 - When people have wealth and opportunity, they should take that 3. opportunity and earnestly pursue virtuous activities.
 - 4. ____ When making the journey to the next life, the only thing that is of any benefit is the "provisions" of accumulated virtue and not wealth, power, status or any kinds of possessions.
 - 5. ____ According to this poem, in order to improve the livelihood of beggars, one should live a life of poverty.



Glossary: Tibetan to English

ग		ৠঀয়:ওলান	(adv.) sometimes, occasionally
الكراله	(n.) human skull	******	(vi.pt.h.) to be born
गोरा	(vi.) to raise, to erect, to lift	শ্রী'নদ্রিমঝা	
	upwards	मुप्तरायार्वेष	(v.com.h.) to rest, to relax
৸৸৾৾৾৾	(n.) lightness, brightness; lighting	RT .	(vt.p.) to bestow, to grant, to give; to send, to entrust
ביוקריבין	(vt.pt.) to fill up, to stuff in, to fill to the brim	<u>শ</u> ূম-স্থ্ র ি-দ্রুমা	(v.com.) to get people together, to mobilise people, to assemble people
নশাম-ধন।	(v.com.) to give a command, order or	क्रेन् रणया	(n.) belt
	instruction	र्भेन राष्याया या वन	(v.com.) to summon, to call
হসাম্য	(vt.pt.) to load an animal; to impose a tax; to hang up	শ্ভিদংশ্বদা	(n.) livelihood, living standard
प्रॉग्निंग (vt.) to put someone into service, to put someone	something (vt.) to put someone into	<u>ઝ</u>]	(vi.p.) to be born, to be produced, to arise
	to work; to set aside, to set	ন্ধ্রিন্টা	(n.) people, persons, human being, mankind
ব্যসা'ল্য	(adj.) clear, bright, radiant,	ञ्चे दयवा	(n.) wife, woman
বশাব্দা	splendid, brilliant, shining	भ्रेषान्तु।	(n.) man, person
নশ্বীন্দা	(vt.pt.) to untie, to release, to undo	ষ্ণ্রীম বহাগ	(n.) body, form (also স্ন্রু [.] নহ্রম')
ক্ট্রবান্ব	(n.) calamity, mishap, accident, tragedy, misfortune	କ୍ରିବାୟ ଇଁ ସଂଖ୍ରସଂସ	y (n.) a beautiful person, beauty, one who possesses beauty
<u> প</u> ূথাঝ'ঝ	(n.) mute, dumb; fool, stupid, idiot	ક્રોલ સુવા	(n.) birth place, area, district
শ্বন্দৰ বিশ	(v.com.) to scream, to howl, to wail	<u>新</u>	(vi.) to be afraid, to be scared, to be frightened

	ন্যম্বঅ:হুনাথা	(n.) greed, strong desire, desire and attachment,	<u>দেন স্থানটনা</u>	(v.com.) to rent out, to collect rent
	craving; avarice, stinginess	[지도 : 뭐 : 뭐	(v.com.) to pay rent	
	ন্য্যুদম্	(vt.pt.) to stretch out, to extend	দ্বিদ্বশ্বস্থাব্যব্যমা	(adj.) reliable, authentic
মঈশিক্ষা	(vt.pt.) to call, to summon, to call together	শিন্য	(pr.) she, he, her, him (third person pronoun)	
	ସକ୍ଷୁ୍ୟ'ସ	(vt.pt.) to abandon, to leave behind, to forsake; to	المتلمي	(n.) the inside; belly, abdomen
		throw away, to discard, to toss away	লিন্দল	(n.) anger, wrath, fury
	ন্দ্রীনা	(vi.pt.) to go from one place to another, to travel,	छन् कॅला	(n.) feature, characteristic, quality, special feature
	to be carried off; (vt.pt.) to move around, to agitate, to shake	खर-पर-ख्वा	(n.) having a distinguishing quality, feature or characteristic	
	لتا ا		เอาซิญารุรา	(v.com.) to disseminate
୮୩.୦୦୦.ମିଜ୍ୟା	(v.com.) to make a verbal agreement, to agree, to promise		widely, to spread everywhere	
		ষ্ট্ৰিম'মঈশ	(n.) neighbour	
	ম'ন্টিক।	(n.) two days ago, the day	শ্র	(n.) cauldron, pot
~ 1		before yesterday	দ্র্বিশ্বা	(n.) a well
	দে:মন্তব-দ্রিন]	(v.com.) to be in agreement, to be unified	ইন্খ	(vt.imp.) to untie, to release, to undo
	मा समुद्र	(n.) agreement, harmony	শ্রন্থা	(vi.pt.) to be angry, to be
	षर्देग	(n.) colour		enraged;
	<u>রি.এশ্রিকা</u>	(n.) facial features, facial	4.4	(n.) anger, wrath
		expression	রামন:নর্য্র	(n.) dakini, 'sky goddess'
	מביושמין	(n.) corvee labour, serf labour, 'labour tax'	আদেশ-শ	(n.) expert, master,skilled one, learned one;
	אייאן	(n.) rent, house rent		(vi.) to be expert or skilled at
			สแกระวัน	(adi) skillful, clavor

ঝালকার্ম্যা

(adj.) skillful, clever, learned, wise, capable

এক্স-স-ট্রিমা	(v.com.) to taunt, to spite, to despise, to ridicule	শ্বন্ধান্তবন্ধ শ্বন্ধিমা
র্ষিম রেন্ব্রহা	(n.) attendants, retinue (also অ্র্যিন:অন্তথ্য')	র্লানখন্য
নেইন্	(n.) attendants, entourage, retinue, followers; wheel; circuit; cyclical existence, samsara	र्वोसन्तुःस्वे
নেইন্টা	(n.) wheel; cyclical worldly existence, 'samsara'	र्षेत्रः र्ह्य
নদ্রদান্য কামব	(n.) performer, actor	শ্ৰুৰাজ্ঞৰা
ন্দ্রিম্ব	(post.) next to, beside, near	শ্রুদ:ইম্বা
নদ্রিদন্ধ	(vi.pt.h.) to be born, to come into existence	শুদঝ-মন
वहिल.झूट.।	(n.) illusion, hallucination	피도찌
या याम्-।	(adj.) one; (pr.) what, who, which	द्युःसु द्युःसु
শদ:শ্ভূদা	(adj.) reckless, careless, indiscriminate, 'whatever happens'	র্মুন্বাম্ব হাঁ র্মুন্ব হা
শদ-অর্জ্ঞরুম্বা	(adv.) sometime, a while	<u>भू</u> .म
यम्-स्थ	(adv.) everywhere, all over, in all areas	ন্মুদ্র-শ
माम्बार्ख्यूम्बा	(n.) 'Snow Lands', 'Land of Snow'	শ্বীদ-শ্বা স্থ্র
শন্	(n.) dance, dancing	ন্ত্র-দান
गलि.लग्रेटली	(n.) importance, significance	न्नेज-अयाय
শ্রন	(n.) tent	ষ্ট্রব-মা

(n.) respect, reverence 1.9241 (n.) news, information, reports, things heard (n.) status, level, position, rank (v.com.) to make progress, 'রেধিম to develop, to increase, to improve (n.) price (n.) satin, brocade, silk (n.) wall painting, mural (adj.) innumerable, countless, immeasurable (n.) number, quantity, enumeration (n.) ball of thread or yarn (n.) 'highly accomplished one', 'saint', (from Sanskrit: siddhi) (n.) friend, companion (n.) neighbour (n.) a grey coloured thorn tree; musk deer (n.) park, garden (n.) flute (n.) song, singing (n.) song and dance, singing and dancing (n.) fool, idiot, stupidity "भूमारुग

(n.) fool, idiot, moron

র্মন্	(vt.) to let go, to release	ন্ট্র] ক্রম্	()
त्वो येवासा	(adj.) auspicious, 'virtuous	ন্ধ্র্য্যব্যন্তা	(1
न्मॅन्स्य मालेखा	and good' (v.com.h.) to think, to consider	শ্লেঁম্য	() () g
ন্ট্র্যুম্ঝা	(vt.h.) to think, to consider; (n.) mind, thought, intention	শ্বন্দ'র্শ ক্রবন্দ্রন্দ্রশ্	(i
न्मॅनः श्रे	(n.) monastery	17	(r b
ন্ম্র:শ্র্	(n.) enemy		()
ঝ্যু'ব্দ'ব্রিদ্ব	(v.com.) to rejoice, to be joyful, to be happy, to be	র্দ্রীদ্য'দেহার্মা	() e
	delighted	ગુન્ય સેં	()
911	(vt.p.) to summon, to invoke, to call; to attract; to bend	শ্ৰীন্দ প্ৰাক্সবা	(i Vi
মন্দ্রীয	(vt.p.) to cover, to conceal, to cover over something	ক্তু অক্স	() fo
त्में <u>द्र्</u> येत्।	(n.) leader, director	क्रियोद्य:की	(r fl
ৰ্ম্ <u>ন</u> া স্থ্য	(v.com.) to begin, to start, to commence	শ্রুন'শচনা	(a
ৎষ্ট্ৰন্-শ	(vi.) to regret, to feel sorry, to feel remorse		¢
ন্দ্রীঝঝ্য	(vi.pt.) to travel, to go on a	₹ 9 .51	(i
	journey; to roam, to wander about	ক্রিব.ওগ্রিপার্মা	(r
त्रमुलग्म	(n.) traveller, guest, visitor	য়ঀ৾ঀ৾৾৾৾৾ঀ৾ঀ৾৾য়৾৾ঀ৾৾৾৾	() 0
त्रम्] स्थिग ग्य	(vt.) to roll around on the ground, to roll back and	_	þ
	forth, to writhe (also द्यो	ষ্ঠাও'ড্ডদ"	()
	ल्र्या.कीया.)	র্নীশ	()
এহ্রীএ মধ্য	(n.) explanation, commentary	শ্রাস্তবা	e (r

(n.) provision for a journey

(n.) small shell; cowry

(vi.) to trot; (n.) the manner or mode of going; the gait of a horse

(adj.) old man, elderly man

(v.com.) to decorate

(n.) a load; the back, the back of, behind, rear (post.) back, behind, after

(n.) kingdom, country, empire, land, area, place

(n.) main gate or door

(n.) victory banner or victory sign/symbol

(n.) the reason or rationale for something

(n.) stream, river, fast flowing water

(adv.) usually, normally, regularly, typically, continuously, always

(adv.) continually, constantly, always

(n.) practice, habit, custom

(v.com.) to roll around on one's back, to rub one's back on the ground

(n.) window

(n.) courtyard, yard, enclosure

(n.) Tibetan lute or guitar

क्वेंच को	(n.) lamp, light, lantern, torch	অমন-মিম্ম	(n.) area of western Tibet
		aitai	(n.) womb
নক্রুপ্রা	(vi.) to fall unconscious; to howl	王·武	(n.) tail
नज्ञम्बर-य	(vt.pt.) to proclaim, to declare, to broadcast	स्वान्ध	(n.) hunter; (vt.p.) to hunt
	everywhere	इन्हेन्दु।	(adv.) earlier and later, gradually
নষ্ট্রীলাঝা	(vt.pt.) to prepare, to arrange, to make arrangements	শ্রুখ্য	(adv.) early; (adj.) earlier, former,
অন্ধ্রীবন্ধা	(vt.pt.) to conceal, to	~~	earlier or former times
	obscure, to block	<u>5.</u> 3	(n.) blue dye, blue extract
5		ইঁ:র্ক্তমাত্র্যামব্য	(n.) dye maker, one who dyes things
म्म	(n.) speech	ইিব্'দেই	(n.) first preparations;
<u>म्मा के</u> षा	(n.) saying		preliminary, introductory
८८ दोन	(n.) golden coloured goose	8	
51	(vi.p.) to cry, to weep	ন্তুদ:র্জমা	(n.) a small amount, a little
ξ	(n.) face; surface	Arout	bit, a short while
ξαι	(n.) side, direction; the surface, the face of	हुर:डर्	(n.) a small amount, a little bit
र्दब तहे के लिखा	(v.com.h.) to identify	র্ষনহার্ত্রনা	(v.com.) to ridicule, to
न्मम् भाषा	(n.) panic, dread, great fear		mock, to make fun of, to tease
न्देरुःशुम्	(n.) special gifts, blessings or empowerments, 'divine	गठव ग≡व	(n.) carnivore, wild animals, beasts
	gifts'; accomplishments, feats	বন্তুন্	(n.) juice, sap, extract, elixir, nectar; contents;
ঝান্না নেইন্	(v.com.) to become		nutrients, nutrition
	pregnant, to conceive	ন্ত্র্র্র্র্র্	(n.) storage place; place of
अम्दरमन्	(n.) estate owner, serf owner, sovereign, master, lord, 'Lord of the Manor'		refuge/shelter/protection (also বৰ্তকাথ্যুন্দা)

...

(vt.p.) to say, to tell, to

२ळद्र दा

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<i>ল্ড</i> 'ক্ট্ৰীশ্বা	(n.) conditions, circumstances
ळण'र्चे	(n.) calamity, catastrophe, misfortune
ক্রনান্য:প্রিধা	(v.com.) to exist, to be part of something
ক্রমাধ্য:শ্রিনা	(n.) position, location, site
هم: حا	(n.) punishment, fine, penalty
هم: ٢٠٠٩٢	(v.com.) to punish, to fine, to mete out punishment
क्रियष'म्।	(n.h.) horse stable
রু'য়েন্	(n.) river, stream
ক্ত'স্ত্ৰীন্য	(idiom.) lotus flower
ক্ত'শে	(n.) river bank, shore
कु:रीष	(n.) spring, fountain
कुर्रा ख	(n.) wife, mistress
ক্রুন্ধান্ত্রনারা	(n.) religion, religious system
ୟଞ୍ଚିଷ:ଘା	(vi.pt.) to exist, to be; to go, to come
মস্তু হেইনা স্ত্রীনা	(v.com.) to peck with a beak
<i>ଲ୍</i> ଫୁସ୍ ସା	(vi.) to make a mistake, to err
अर्ळेगागासुरु।	(n.) 'Three Jewels', 'Triple Refuge' (abbrev. of द्र नेंद्रि' अर्ळेया'यासुक')

	explain; (n.) explanation
E	
571	(n.) plan, scheme, strategy, policy, method
राम्	(n.) the end, the finish, the conclusion
নহমান	(adj.) smooth, soft, gentle
REAL	(n.) rainbow
৫ইঝগ'মন'দ্রীন্।	(v.com.) to defeat, to overcome, to subdue, to conquer
ন্দ্র্নির্মা	(n.) nightingale
E GULAN	(n.) king and subjects
<u> </u>	(adj.) green
ख्रू-:दग	(adj.) dark green
यहेत्.क्ष्मश्र	(adj.) grand, magnificent, splendid, majestic, glorious (also বই্হ্ ক্রশ্বাথ্য)
ন্দ্র্র্ব্ব্যা	(n.) an utterance or
	expression; (vt.pt.) to say, to talk, to
	express; to discuss,
	to expound
3	
3 तमामरेष	(adv.) certainly, definitely, without question

পৃষ্ণ-স্কুদ"

(adj.) meek, lowly, humble, gentle

সুর্যম্য (vt.) to deteriorate, to decay, to degenerate, to break down, to become weak	decay, to degenerate, to	影下で	(n.) essence, crux of the matter, essential meaning
	ङ्गेरण्य।	(n.) pride, arrogance; (vi.) to be proud, arrogant	
जुरुप्रान्त् <u>य</u>	(n.) deterioration, degeneration	ঀৡঀ৽ঀ৾৾৾ড়ঀ৾ঀৢ৾ঀ	(v.com.) to bully, to mistreat, to abuse
वे झ्रग्रायहरू।	(v.com.) to dry out in the sun	5	
ন্তিবান্ত্রীবা	(idiom) sun	तयार्दे।	(n.) ancient Tibetan coin
ন্ত্রন:পৃষ্ণ	(adj.) some, a few	শদ্ব বেদিশ দাই	মৃ(v.com.) to decide, to settle, to arrange
ন্ত্রন্যবা	(vi.) to roam about, to wander around, to rove about	শচন্দ্র	(adv.) always, continually, perpetually, forever
ने.माम्रह्य	(n.) servant, personal attendant, retinue;	শ্চমগ্রুমা	(n.) story, legend, fable, tale
ন্টবা নিমন্ত্র্যন্সচ্রিনা	disciple, follower (n.) danger (v.com.) to beat, to hurt, to	শদর্ষার্বের্বা	(n.) vanity, ostentation, pride, vainglorious, to be full of oneself, a lover of self-praise or flattery
ৰ্কৃত্যামৰা	torture (n.) buyer	गहवा केंग	(n.) words, expressions; speech, talk
ঈর্-য়৾৾ৼয়	(n.) ignorance, affliction, delusion	শ্চিদার্লার্যা	(adj.) profound, deep
गलेमा	(n.) kin, relative; friend,	শুদূনশ্ব	(vt.pt.) to slice, to chop up
The street	companion, spouse	শচিপ্র-শ	(adj.) fiérce, savage, violent
B-1452	(n.) confusion, chaos; turmoil, trouble (also क्रॅंग) এইন্মা ক्रॅंग] क्रेंग]ম)	শ্চ্মশ্ব	(adj.) ferocious, cruel, fierce, savage, vicious
क्षुव पहेंच्या	(adj.) extremely beautiful	লচিম:মুঝা	(n.) treasure vase
শ্বরাইনা	sounding (n.) report, account;	गहिंद् गव्दा	(v.com.h.) to create, to make, to start
21.1	petition	শার্চনা	(vt.) to sprinkle, to scatter,
भुषा	(vi.) to think, to consider, to contemplate	17 1	to disperse; to destroy, to demolish

<u>র ব্রহশ</u>	(n.) a type of chant	JA AN	(vt.pt.) to pierce, to
র'না	(n.) horse stable, corral		puncture
<u>हे</u> ब्र द्वेश्य	(n.) ceremony, celebration, inter-connections, 'dependent relations',the	বস্থুপ	(vt.pt.) to act in accordance with, to conform to
	inter-dependence of cause and effect	R.	
हेव् वाळॅंवा	(n.) symbol, sign	धम्	(n.) area; (adj.) vast; broad
<u>ह्रे.</u> दिनामीय	(v.com.) to crowd around and stare	ष्टासु: यादवाऱ्य	(adj.) vast, expansive, broad
क्षेत्र्ण	(n.) centre, middle, core, crux, hub; navel	হ্রাঞ্চন্	(n.) term, word, expression, terminology, convention
<u>چا</u>	(n.) food	হার্যমা	(n.) method, way, means,
ঙ্গনথা	(con.) because, since, so;		strategy
हर'र्दूर'	(n.) manner, mode (n.) walnut tree	হ্রনন্দ্রন্দ্রা	(n.) method, way, means; method and wisdom
第 51	(post.) above, on top of, 'in addition to'	ল্পাইন্	(adj.) scattered all around, dispersed
ଞ୍ଜିମ	(n.) the upper or higher part, the foremost part, the first volume; Western Tibet	ষমান্য	(vi.) to logically follow, to be consequencial; to do far more than is needed or required, to overdo
	(n.) 'upper and lower', 'earlier and later', just nearby	য়ঀ৾৽য়৾৽য়ৣৼ৾৾ঀ	(v.com.) to place one's hands together in a praying position
<u>ঈ</u> দ্'শুদ']	(n.) 'upper valley', an area east of Lhasa	विमाग्मे	(n.) a small circle (Sanskrit: <i>bindu</i>); drop, droplet
ন্দ্রব্ব্ব্যা	(adj.) stable, steady, steadfast	প্রিনাঝ-প্রবা	(n.h.) 'mind son', closest
<u> এ</u> দর্শন্থন ব্র	ק (v.com.) to investigate, to research, to examine, to explore	রিদম্য	disciple, principal disciple 'times', 'occurrences' , 'occasions'
यहेल.क्षिया	(n.) yogic practice, ascetic practice		

র্ঘনার্শনা	(v.com.) to commence, to begin with; to lead, to direct	दुख:च मावा
र्वेषाव्यन्त्	(adv.) at the beginning, firstly; from the very beginning	टुष:रचष) ट्रे:र्डब्य
মন্নব্দ্র	(adj.) all, everything	
মন্বন্দ্রীবৃদ্যা	(v.com.) to have reached the end, to finish	ই'র্ব্য ইন্সাহায়
अवि. स्रज्य	(n.) power, strength, powerful skill	র্ববাগ-মা র্লজ্ঞান্যান্ননা
মর্চ-দ্রাব	(adj.) high and low	র্শীশ্বান্যান্দ্রীন
৫৪ন্য:খ	(vt.p.) to fight, to do battle, to quarrel	দুব্বা
<i>ବ୍ୟସ</i> ଂବ୍ହି <u>ଟ</u> ିମ୍ବୁ	(v.com.) to fight, to struggle, to engage in combat	র্নার্শ্বনা দ্রান্বলা
୯୫୯.୦	(vi.) to come out, to eminate, to diffuse, to permeate; to waft, to rise	द्रेषष्
5		-
5.2	(adv.) now, presently	
ন্ঝ'মা	(adj.) excellent, supreme, sublime, holy, pure, true;	শন্ব
	(n.) holy person, exalted	णन्त्र ल्द्रे तु
	one	मन्तुःष
ন্মার্শনা	(adv.) tightly, firmly	
<u>দ</u> ্দার্শ্র	(n.) beast, animal, animals that walk on all fours with their heads bent down	শন্তন:গ্রুনা শন্তন:গ্রুনা
55°&51	(n.) household, family	गहरू'छ। गर्दर अद्रद्या

set time, a scheduled time
(n.) century, age, epoch, era
(adj.) 'just that', 'merely that', 'only that'; 'to that extent', 'that much'
(adv.) tonight, this evening
(n.) doubt, apprehension, misgiving, suspicion
(v.com.) to doubt, to suspect, to have apprehensions
(adj.) clear, pure
(n.) sage, seer
(n.) fragrant smell or aroma
(n.) pride, arrogance, haughtiness (vi.) to be bloated or puffed up with pride, to be haughty and arrogant
(n) cuchion mat named
(n.) cushion, mat, carpet, rug
rug

(n.) an appointed time, a

(n.) lineage, family line

(n.) ashes of a corpse

(n.) disciple

(n.) the lustre or complexion of the face

শর্নিশ	(n.) the original,the first, from the very beginning
नन्मालहेव्यावः	۲۱(v.com.h.) to take possession or ownership of
यन्त्र य	(n.) truth, reality
অন্দ:ব্রুনা	(adv.) last night, last evening
अन्त	(n.) arrow
अम्तः तसेषु	(v.com.) to shoot an arrow
מקרמן	(n.) lustre, radiance
न्द्रन:21	(post.) in front of, in the presence of, before
য়৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾ঀ	(adv.) briefly, in brief, in short, in summary, in conclusion (also আর্ন্ন মন্ড্র্বাস্বা)
तन्म	(n.) mud, swamp
<i>ल</i> मु:लहें	(n.) clamour, commotion; frivolous or 'worldly' entertainment
वर्नेन स्वा	(n.) greed, avarice (also এইন্ 'ম্রাম্বা')
नर्द्रम	(vi.) to slip, to slide
<u>तर्द्रेषःसळ्यया</u>	(n.) convergence
ইঁশ্বন্তমা	(n.) stone pavement, stone flooring
रेंगे	(n.) vajra, thunderbolt; diamond, Indra's sceptre; (adj.) indestructible, immutable
र्देंग्वेंग	(n.) stone mason, mason

	1
র্নার্শন	(n.) chunk, solid piece,lump
<u>ঞ্জ</u> ীন	(vi.) for a loud noise to occur, for thunder to ro or clap
গুঝান্	(n.) garden
क्षे'रीम	(n.) key
ह्येमया	(post.) the side of, the surface of
<u>दे</u> त्तव'रेवा	(n.) painting, mural, wi painting
<u>थ्</u> र	(vi.) to hate, to dislike, be hostile toward; (n.) hatred, hostility
र्श्वमा भी मा	(n.) sin and defilement non-virtue, 'negativity
स्थय	(n.) misery, sorrow,

39

ইন আ

র্শ্বনন্থা

ই্ব-ডা

ইঁম'না

নম্প্রমা

for thunder to roar 2 arden y.) the side of, rface of ainting, mural, wallng o hate, to dislike, to stile toward; atred, hostility n and defilement, virtue, 'negativity' (n.) misery, sorrow, depression, suffering, anguish, sadness (n.) plate, dish, saucer, platter (n.) wick; tree, tree trunk (n.) guard, guard on duty (n.) vow, pledge, oath; (vt.p.) to bind, to fasten, to tie up; to do addition (n.) grammar (n.) reconciliation, restoration, settlement (vt.pt.) to reconcile, to make up

নজ্ঞিমার-শ্রিমা

(v.com.) to reconcile, to make up, to restore

Se 3.

এপ্রিরান্য	(vt.pt.) to gather together, to collect, to gather up	बाबन् लगाव	(n.) important point, critical point, crux of the matter, main point
م		শব্ঝ অশ্ব্ৰা	(n.) guest
व अन	(adv.) continuously, always	শবন:বা	(n.) wild sheep, blue sheep
<u>ৰ'ম</u> গ্ৰন	(n.h.) clothes, clothing, garment, robes	শব্ঝ কাঁ	(n.) hostess, female inn- keeper
ৰ শ্বা	(n.) age	ตสุญาส์สาน	(n.) lodge, inn, hotel
ব শ দ্ব ব	(idiom.) prime of one's life	শ্বর্থ র্কনা আরমার্হারে	(n.) situation,
व याव्य याव्येन्य	(n.) jungle, dense forest	শব্ম স্থিনা	circumstance; state of
वदः र्रेग	(n.) Buddhism		affairs, the way things are
ৰন্'নৰ্উমা	(n.) medical treatment,	मातुत्रा	(n.) sky, space; weather
	cure	শ্বির্ন্য থা	(n.) harm, injury, damage
ৰদ্ৰ দৰ্জন্ম আৰদ ৷	(v.com.h.) to give medical treatment	শর্বিদ:শ্রীবা	(n.) a type of demon, <i>yaksha</i>
ৰ্বাৰ্মী	(adj.) strict, serious, firm, severe	শৰ্ববৃদ্য	(vt.p.) to press down, to suppress, to subdue, to
वयःवन्त्	(adv.) always (also त्याप्पत्त)		oppress;
বন্দ:ক্রন্য	(n.) barley beer		(n.) oppressor, subduer
<u> র</u> ুষ্ণম্য	(n.) power, ability, strength; magical power;	व्यवन्त्	(vi.) to be afflicted with, to be tormented with
	(vt.) to be able to, to be capable; to dare to	য়ঀ৲য়৾৾৾ঀ৾৾ঀ৾ৢ৾ঀ	(v.com.) to oppress, to torture, to beat
वेर्छ	(n.) parrot	ঝব্ব-আ	(n.) bride
वेदुःमार्चनः।	(n.) grassed area, lawn	क्रमा गावा	(adv.) usually, always
र्वेरःचन्ग	(n.) wealthy person, 'owner of wealth/riches'	র্মান্থান্ম্য	(n.) grouping, division, a listing, enumeration
ৰ্বনন্তা	(n.) jewel, gem, precious stone	<i>র্ম:৭</i> ল্লুম	(n.) countenance, disposition, form, shape,
र्वेत्रः यहें वा	(n.) earth, world, land		appearance, manner, mood
শব্শাম্য	(adj.) black (also ज्ञमार्द्र)		

ক্ ঝ'মা	(n.) form, aspect, type, kind	뢴드기	(n.) grassland, meadow, lawn
झु.धार.]	(adj.) many kinds, different types		(n.) grassy meadow, grassland
ञ्च-क्रेनच्या	(adj.) various kinds or types	設ちえ	(n.) grass covered mountain, hill or meadow
इन्ट सेन्	(adj.) indifferent, unconcerned, careless,	2	(n.) animal hair, feathers, body hair, fur
	neglectful; invisible; (vt.) to disregard, to not pay attention to, to be unaware of	র্ষ্রশ	(vt.pr.) to move or shift house, to move things from one place to another
अन्द्र स्थि	(n.) appearance, 'the way it	ই্রিমান্	(n.) a type of incense; resin
4.2.1	appears'	शुम् शुम्	(n.) clever and lively
ষ্ণুঝ'ন্বর্তগ	(n.) oil extraction	धुमर्ग	(n.) clever, smart; sly, crafty
র্শ্বিশ	(n.) container, vessel, receptacle	ষ্ট্র'ন্ম'ন্ট্র'রশ	(adv.) generally and specifically
মন্ধব্	(vt.pt.) to add to, to supplement, to augment	a) w	(n.) kilometre
57	addition of the angle of the	ন্তু খ্রীস:মচনা	(adv.) in general, typically, generally, commonly
শন্মার্ম্ব-শে	(n.) skin, hide, leather (also প্রযাম:ম)	भूम: ² र्ग	(n.) beggar, destitute person, the poor;
মহা	(n.) lotus flower		(adj.) poor
নহন্ত্রনা	(n.) one who is both a pandita and siddha — a great master or	Ren ren	(n.) incarnation, emanation, manifestation
	accomplished one	<u>قَ</u>	(n.) radiance, happiness
21:451	(n.) two stringed lute	54	
ଶ ଶ୍ୱମ୍ବା	(n.) hoopoe bird	শ্বা	(n.) father
<u>न्यमः</u> हेणवा	(n.) evidence, proof	ধন্য:ম্য	(adj.) common, ordinary
न्चत.हला	(n.) brave and strong, heroic and skillful	ধন্য ক্রা	(adj.) common, ordinary

,	দ্ব:ইন্মা	(n.) opponent, enemy, adversary; 'the other side',	त्सुन्	(vi.) to : swell, to
		that which is beyond; the next life, the life beyond	त्झर्।	(vi.) to contact
	প্র	(adj.) upper;		with
		(n.) the upper part	R. S. N. S.	(adv.) i
	ধ্রনান	(vt.pt.) to erect, to put up	~ U	sudden
	র্ষান্তা	(n.) messenger, attendant, -	र्श्चेज्'धेग	(n.) lett
		envoy, emissary, servant		
	র্ষন্	(v.) to dare to do	7	
	1	something, to have the	শন্ব	· (n.) flag
		courage to do something;	ন্ব'র্ক্স	(n.) fen
		to be able .		hoarfro
	প্রশার্মনা	(n.h.) finger	57	(n.) cat
	খ্রি:ন্টব্য	(adv.) tomorrow, the next	য়য়৾৾ৠ৾য়	(n.) wea
	- / 11	day, the following day	- 7-1	marriag
	খ্রি'মা	(adv.) later, next; the next	पद्र केंब्रु	(n.) me
		life	1.22-1	courier
	দ্ব্রির্ঝের জনগা	(n.) outer flooring	٩٣	(n.) obs
	প্রিমান্ত্র্যা	(adv.) later, later on	1	hindrar
	গ্রুণার্শ্বা	(adj.) rich, wealthy	नु'र्येक्।	(n.) a lo
	শ্রুমাঝ'ইন্য	(n.) livestock, cattle	<u>सुन्</u> निन्।	(n.) fire
	÷ · · ·		0111	(also से
	ইনিশ্ব-এই	(adv.) everywhere (literally: 'ten directions')	ব্বব'ন্দ্বন্য	(n.) mo
		-		
	ধ্রন্দুন্দুন্দুন	(v.com.) to carry	নুঝান্য	(n.) vas
		something on one's shoulders	નેલ	(n.) calț
			ন্দ্র	(n.) Bön
	ধ্বন্দা	(n.) the shoulders	5.82	(n.) my
	শ্বন্	(vt.pt.) to meet, to come		(vt.) to
		into contact with, to encounter	ন্ত্রস্থ	known
				(n.) acti
	ধ্রবন্দ্র	(adj.) small, tiny	ন্তুম:স্কৃনান্থ্যরুষা	551G!(n.)
			8 . G	1

surge, to billow, to to overflow

meet, to come into t with, to connect

immediately, nly, quickly

ter, dispatch

g, banner, pennant

male cow; dew; frost; ost

ttle yard, cattle coral

dding celebration, ge party

essenger, emissary,

stacle, obstruction, nce

oan -

ewood, kindling रेनिमः)

oney lender

se, pot

If

n religion

thical garuda bird

be called, to be as;

tion, deed, work

Bodhisattva S 3

ସ୍ତିମସ୍ତିମଞ୍ଜ	(n.) ground beetle, small beetle	53×1	(n.) expanse
ন্ত্রি:হাশ	(adv.) in particular, especially;	<u> </u>	(v.com.) to distinguish, to differentiate: to judge, to decide
	(n.) category, division, distinction, type, kind	ন্দ্রন্থা	(vt.pt.) to rip, to tear
<u> ਹ</u> : भ	(n.) sand hill	للمك	(n.) mask
হা	(n.) sand, dust (also न्रें'रु।')	নন্ত্ৰ-গ্ৰহ্মৰ	(n.) insect
ত্তিন জী	(n.) activities, functions	নন্ত্রন্থা	(adj.) the number 100,000
चुन र्या	(n.) creator, maker, agent	वन्द्रवाळ्च	(n.) present, gift
দ্রীন এলা	(n.) function, use, ability;	বন্ধনা	(vt.p.h.) to give, to offer
911	action	নর্বন্	(vt.p.) to call out, to cry
শ্ৰদ্ম প্ৰদ্য	(n.) cave, cavern, rock,		out, to beckon, to call upon
	cave, grotto	दर्श्वन:हिन्छ	(n.) source, origin
ম্বৰ-দ্ৰ-মাঁশ	(v.com.) to enslave, to bind	নদ্ভদ দাবৰা	(n.) origin, source
হ্বশ	into servitude (n.) slave, serf (also झुठ, 'याऒया')	ঀঀৣ৾৾ৼ৽ঀ	(vi.) to get or receive; to arrive, to come; to be connected with;
হামাহী	(n.) Brahmin		(n.) wealth, riches
শ্ব:প্রা	(n.) lama, guru, spiritual	ৎস্তু: নিশামা	(n.) grain, cereal
	teacher	বস্তুদ্দা	(n.) dragon; thunder
ন্ন'ঞ্জিন্দি	(adv.) especially, in	বস্ত্রতথ্য	(n.) wave, waves
দ্ভৰশ্বা	particular (n.) fool, stupid person, idiot	শ্ৰমকাঁমাদা	(n.) a handful, a fistful (also শ্র্র্র্:ম্রাল্: and শ্রুর্: মৃদ্রা)
ন্ধ্ৰ আঁশান্তৰ	(v.com.) to agree, to	BALLI	(n.) frog
	approve, to consent, to endorse	শ্রধান্য	(vt.pt.) to hide, to conceal, to bury
নন্ত শত্বশা	(n.h.) umbrella, parasol	ञ्चग	(n.) the interior or inner
নন্তান্থা	(n.h.) god	31	part, the innermost part of
<u> ন্</u> ত্রীশ	(n.) precious blue stone;		a house
	gem, jewel		

Ε.

2001 1000	(vt.pt.) to turn face down, 👘	ন্কীশাম্ব মা	(n.) visualisation, imagination;
र्शेखा	(adj.) thick, round		(vt.) to visualise, to imagine
ଞ୍ଚୁ୍ୟୁସ୍	(also শ্রূর্যাইট) (vt.pt.) to stick on, to attach, to affix, to apply, to	- _โ ฟมาส ะ นด : เมู่เน	((n.) object of one's visualisation or imagination
2-	connect, to paste	নর্মন্	(vt.) to curse, to revile, to put down, to insult;
শ্ভীবা	(vt.p.h.) to give, to donate		(n.) curse, insult, abuse
इन.य	(vt. pt.) to call or summon, to call out	שופרטיאקיושבין	(n.) celestial mansion
ঝ		୩ଟ୍ଟିମ-ଔକାଷା	(n.) central text; system, doctrine
ঝ'ঝহান।	(n.) the minimum, at least	स्ट-मवि	(n.) foundation, basis
	(also স্বার'রারর' and ব্য' ব্যারম্)	इत्यः क्रुँव	(n.) injury, wound
ठाफे	(n.) buffalo, water buffalo	र्ह्तमान्ग	(n.) hoof
बेन्चुन्	(n.) lineage, ancestry	新 「 」	(vi.) to be confused, deluded, dazed or
के र्स्टम्ब	(n.) crowd of people		stupefied;
ৠ:মন্যম্য	(n.) generation		(n.) ignorant or stupid person, a fool
व्येषा कु यो हे मा	(v.com.) to shed tears, to weep, to cry	新了茶叫	(n.) furrow
মু'দিশ	(n.) pearl	र्क्षेन्-यः क्लेंन्	(v.com.h.) to plough
र्बे'डी	(n.) flame, tongue of fire	গ্লব-যা	(n.) doctor, physician
র্মিক্ষন্দ্রা	(vi.) to like, to prefer, to be inclined towards	প্লব-দেশদেশ।	(n.) incense mixed with various medications
极도	(vi.p.) to taste	ই্ক্রাথঝাবদ্বা	(v.com.) to pray, to petition
શુંત્ર.નુ	(adv.) quickly, swiftly, rapidly, immediately	क्रेंब'એन्।	(adv.) undoubtedly, certainly, definitely
न्यम्बःहिंन्।	(n.) folk or common people, among the common people	ন্ত ৰ্জ্ব'ন্ন্বা	(n.) sandalwood
ন্ঝন্বা	(adj.) inferior, lesser, low	শ্বহণ	(n.) an area of Central Tibet

चार्द्धनान्ध्रचा विष्टा	(n,) monastery, temple, Buddhist sanctuary, main temple	ਲੇ ਅੱ
য়৾৾ঽ৾য়৾৾	(vt.pt.) to oppress, to torment; to threaten, to bother, to irritate; to have a phobia	9. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 1
শৰ্স্ট'ৰ্যা	(adj.) main, chief, principal	
নৰ্ডশ	(vt.f.) to squeeze out, to press; to strain, to filter	ਛੋਂ
অস্তুনালা	(vt.p.) to plant into the ground; to establish, to start, to found, to set up	Å.
বর্ত্তনা	(vt.f.) to sell	₩ E
₹'केंग	(n.) notice	<u> </u>
শ্বথানা	(n.) roasted barley flour	and the second
<u>স্থিয়</u>	(n.) spoke of a wheel	575
∛ শ্মশ্বা	(n.) the best, the most excellent (also हे'ग्रु')	515
डे।	(n.) top, tip, apex, summit, point, peak	म
<u>र्ह</u> 'धर'।	(n.) grassland, meadow	Q
यहे रहेग	(n.) respect, reverence, honour, esteem (also 미운	
	न्त्गुन्तः)	R
गरें ग गरें जग	(n.) love, affection; (vt.) to love	Д.
নস্ক্রিন্দা	(n.) effort, exertion, diligence;	51
	(vt.) to strive, to make an effort, to be diligent	কা

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2	
	(n.) subsititute, replacement
নিশ	(n.) park, garden; grove, thicket, forest; vegetables
নিশ্	(vi.pt.) to get burned, to be burned, to get scorched
শ্বিশস্থ্য অন্তন্	(n.) poetic verse, poetry (also স্কিশ্ব্যান্ম্যান্মস্তন্যায় and স্কিশ্ব্যাম্বৰজন্যা)
নিন্দা	(vt.) to be put inside, to be inserted; to fit into
17715	(vt.imp.) to shut, to close
নি দ্রিপ্রকা	(n.) ethics, morals
র্বি অন্দথা	(n.) colour, sheen
ার্কব'ব্য	(n.) mark, sign
চ্ছপ্ৰাৰ্থ স্থ্	(n.) boundary stone
।कें अर्थेन्।	(n.) whirlpool
য়৾য়য়য়য়৾ঀৢ৾য়	(v.com.) to symbolise, to illustrate
ক্ষেত্ৰন্থ শ্বি	(adj.) suitable, appropriate, fitting (also दळवार्रे)
দ্ধেন্দ্রশা র্	(vi.pt.) to swirl, to billow, to whirl
গর্লুনার্র্যা	(n.) the index finger or forefinger
ाहें य' स्वत्	(adj.) beautiful, 'endowed with beauty'

डाईँग'ठार्ये	(n.) fist	m	
~	(also हॅ्या रुगे)		(n.) copper; cauldron, large
নইব্বা	(vt.p.) to grasp, to hold, to grab, to bear	0.0	pot, copper pot
त्र्हे म् श	(vt.pt.) to climb, to ascend	≅ररअदि से हेंग	(n.) blue flowering flax plant
নৰ্ইমশ্ব	(vi.pt.) to assemble together, to congregate, to	∋ે∾:गુ∂ષ:ર્વેુရ]	(vb.com.) to subdue, to suppress, to overcome
5.25	get together	नुग	(n.) pain, hurt, discomfort
町日	(n.) shepherd, herder	357	(n.) a pair, two, both
हॅर-द्येष	(n.) village, district or county leader	37	(n.) a part or facet; edge, corner, margin, angle
「「「「	(vt.pt.) to pretend, to pose as, to impersonate; to	नुर:क]	(n.) part, fragment
	deceive, to disguise, to	নুন্দর্বম	(adv.) briefly, a little
	fake	चेतुःल्ड्य	(n.) anther
ମ୍ ମୁ ଅନ୍ଥା	(n.) fox	<u>चेत्र:</u> শ্বঁতা	(n.) traditional saying, a saying
ম্র <u>শ</u> ্ভীর্মা বে		অহন.অহন.বিপা	(v.com.) to be careful, to take cake, to be cautious
ৰিশাশস্থিম।	(n.) three days or nights;	শ্রন:শ্লন্	(n.) planets and stars
6	(idiom) a short time	याज्ञिया	(n.) leopard
ৰ'শ	(n.) peace, tranquility	ग्री र में	(n.h.) gate, door
લુશ્વન્ય	(vi.) to be disheartened, discouraged, disconsolate	मचिठावा	(vi.h.) to sleep, to rest '
	or dejected	নারবাবের্জ্ব	(n.) husband and wife,
ले.डेग	(adv.) only, solely		parents, married couple
ले.च्चर.।	(n.) hatred, enmity	535)	(vt.pt.) to grab, to grasp, to grip, to hold onto
7951	(vi.pt.) to peel off; to fade; to deteriorate, to decline	ঘর্নির্মা	(n.) forbearance, patience, tolerance, long-suffering
ঘর্লির্বাম্	(n.) a mount; (vt.pt.) to ride, to travel upon	ঀয়৾৾ঀ৾৾৾ঀ৾৾৾য়৾	(v.com.) to forbear, to be patient, to be tolerant, to be long-suffering

ॻॾॣॕॻ	(vt.pt.) to stop, to oppose, to repel, to turn something	٩٢٦٩	(adj.) beautiful, attractive, appealing
	back	ଘିମ୍ବା	(n.) mind, thought
ন্ ও'তশ	(pr.) we, us, ourselves	ણુત્ર શુ	(n.) village, town, district, area, place
cu u		व्यन् खुन्नुष्	(n.) manner of existing or being
w El	(post.) up, up there, on top of	অঁৰ দৰা	(n.) a good quality or qualities, virtue,
ୟ.ସିଏା	(n.) one of, a member or		excellence
	part of	धॅत्य'र्वे	(n.) container, receptacle,
ਘ≍'ਲੋਗ੍ਹ	(n.) a Chinese stringed instrument		plate, dish, bowl
		मण्पन् .	(vt.) to borrow; to lend
অম ক্রি শার্ন মা	(v.com.) to play the yangchin	मप्पस्प	(n.) right, the right side or direction
ঋন র্দ্রিশ	(n.) roof, upper story	मध्य	(n.) turquoise
שביקקינין	(adj.) completely correct or right, perfectly true,	শ ^{র্মা} ন্ডবা	(n.) deceitful, cunning, sly, crafty
	extremely pure, without fault	मय्येंत्र	(n.) left, the left side or direction
W.T.P	(adj.) nimble, agile, light- footed (also 따다 위국도 작)	मय्जिषा	(vi.pt.) to be shaken, to be agitated; to flutter, to
ट्यान्त्र	(adj.) wide, extensive, ^b broad, expansive		waver
പപ്പ	(adv.) even; including;	x	
	more than, over	र्ग	(vi.) to get, to obtain;
र्ण्य में यो यो	(n.) development,		(n.) brass
	progress, improvement	<u> শ</u> শগ ৰ্ডমা	(adv.) generally, in general
ल्लामाञ्चिमाला	(n.) script, lettering style, typeface, font	रदायहणवा	(adj.) unchanged, just as before
ਘੇਨ੍-ਗ੍ਰਤਕ-ਹੁੰਨ੍ਹ	(v.com.) to be careful, to watch out, to be cautious	ૠૡૻૢૼૼૼૼૡ૽ૢૺૼૢૼ	(v.com.) to boast, to brag, to indulge in self-praise

ননন্ত্ৰি	(n.) 'naturally appearing', 'naturally formed', 'self-	51	(n.) horn, antler
	manifesting'	a	
रम रे	(pr.) we, us, ourselves	ଧ୍ୟଣ୍	'times', 'occurrences' , 'occasions'
ૠૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૼ૱૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ	(v.com.) to boast, to show off, to be arrogant, to be	এব,নশ্বীনা	(v.com.) to reply, to answer
	conceited, to be self- important	লপ্র.প্রদ্রা	(n.) provisions for a journey; luggage
रूलामी	(n.) sword, dagger	অষ'ইব্য	(n.) work, job, business
TAI	(n.) cloth, cotton cloth	ও্যান	(n.) sheep pen
र्दरम्ब	(n.) deer, herbivorous animals, wild animals	अन्न्स् स्रवाग्ववन	(v.com.h.) to prophecy
रे के	(n.) painting, drawing, picture	ଣ୍ଟଣ୍	(vi.) to be left behind, to be left out, to be late; (n.) body
হিন্যা-মান্ত্ৰমা	(n.) culture, learning	নিশমান্য নি	(n.) reforming, improving,
रेत्र मॅंग	(n.) price, value		correcting
रिखाय	(n.) sequence, stage, step, progression	<u> নিদ</u> াম'নার্কিম'শার	דין(v.com.h.) to reform, to improve, to correct
रिलंख्य	(n.) sheep or goat dung	এলাব্য স্ত্রু সন্থান্	(n.) the Sanskrit language (also ঝিল্বম'স্ত্রুস:)
22	(vt.p.) to gather around, to crowd around; to gang up on	ন্টলাম্ব্য ব্লেম্বা	(adj.) good and bad, superior and inferior
સુભાષા	(adj.) rotten, stale, rancid,	ন্য.ফ্রিপ্রা	(n.) a history, an account
	'gone off'	র্শিন্ধুন্য	(n.) translator, 'Lotsawa'
29.21	(vi.) to go off	র্মদম শ্রুদা	(n.) pleasures, enjoyment
रेग	(vi.) to touch, to make contact with something	4	
रेषात्यात्।	(adv.) sometimes, occasionally, at times,	ণ'র <u>দ</u> ীনা	(n.) skin/leather bag or sack
	periodically	र्वर-हेंद-	(n.) tree, tree trunk
Fay	(n.) furrow	<u> </u>	(n.) carpenter, woodworker
- হ'ৰ্ন্ড	(n.) horns, antlers	ଶିକା	(n.) remains, traces, tracks

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मेन् श्वमा	(n.) strength, power, force	র্ষরাজ-এক্সনা	(n.) anxiety, worry
র্শ	(n.) dice; a Tibetan dice game	र्षेणयाँ	(n.) Mongol, Mongolian, Mongolia
지역장	(post.) below, underneath,	র্মব।	(vi.) to reach, to arrive at
	under	2.2	(adj.) firm, solid, thick
गविष'र्य	(adj.) fertile; soft and smooth	<u> </u>	(n.) path, lane, street; a unit of measure; scales
	(n.) the deceased, dead person	इन्द्र वास्य	(n.) lane, alley, street
শ্বিষাক্তুনা	(n.) personality,	ইনি	(n.) life, life-force
11.81	temperament, disposition	きたいいち!	(adv.) again
य नियाषा	(vi.h.) to go, to come	MAN N	(vt.imp.) to beg, to ask for,
นศุสเข.กไ	(vt.pt.) to prepare, to make preparations, to layout, to		to request; to command someone to get up
	display	র্ম্মন'দ্র্মির	(n.) master, professor
ন্দ্	(vt.p.) to peel, to skin, to	র্ম্নন'ম্য	(n.) student, disciple
হ	husk, to strip	मसुर-र्झेषा	(n.) speech, talk, words, expression; saying
5	(idiom) 'original',	শধ্যন নত্রমা	(n.) collected works
<u>યા છે</u> લા રું છેવા	'indigenous', 'naturally existing'	ল ^{র্ম্য} ন্দ্রন্	(n.) medical examination, 'science of medicine'
শ'মহান	(n.) border region, remote	শাৰ্মাৰ হাঁ	(adj.) alive
1	area	ল্র্জন্দুযুষ্	(n.h.) meat
শন্থনা	(n.) 'land analysis', 'geomantic calculation'	নম্বযন্ত্রন্দিন	(v.com.) to think
ঝন:বিশব্য	(adv.) tomorrow morning	নঝঝামারিমাঝা	(n.) thought, thinking
	yयाब्ध(n.) Buddhism	न्दी भी सेन् मेंग	(n.) dung beetle, stinkbug
<u>ଖ</u> न।	(vt.p.) to rub out, to erase; to eradicate, to wipe out	নৰ্মন্ ব্ৰম্প	(n.) merit, virtue, good fortune, luck
ৰুপ্ৰায়ন্দ্ৰ	(n.) worry, anxiety, stress, vexation (literally: 'heart/mind tax')	ন্দ্রীয	(vt.f.) to burn, to incinerate; to set alight; to roast, to bake



দন্ধ্রাম্বার্মা

5

क्षेगायर दी

স্তু<u>ন্</u> স্থূ<u>ন</u> স্থূন (vt.f.) to deceive, to dupe; to lure, to seduce, to tempt (n.) deceptive thoughts

(adv.) in particular,

(adj.) relaxed, calm, at

especially

(vi.p.) to fall

ease, leisurely

প্রয়:শ্রন

175

अन्दःग

জিল্লা জিন্দান (n.) fold of a chuba used as a pocket (n.) flooring made of earth and stone (n.) boy, children (n.) buttocks, bottom,

behind

नेन्-सुगषा	(n.) strength, power, force	ৰীয়াৰা নেন্দ্ৰবি	(n.) anxiety, worry
ই	(n.) dice; a Tibetan dice game	র্মন'র্যা	(n.) Mongol, Mongolian, Mongolia
শালঝা	(post.) below, underneath, under	শ্ব্য	(vi.) to reach, to arrive at
		<u> খ</u> .ন	(adj.) firm, solid, thick
गरीव:याँ	(adj.) fertile; soft and smooth	월드'j	(n.) path, lane, street; a unit of measure; scales
	(n.) the deceased, dead person	শ্বদান্ত্র	(n.) lane, alley, street
শবিশ:ক্লুদ্।	(n.) personality,	ي الس	(n.) life, life-force
1.1.8/1	temperament, disposition	刻大いした」	(adv.) again
मनिमाय	(vi.h.) to go, to come	漸下る	(vt.imp.) to beg, to ask for,
ଅଟ୍ୟକ୍ଷୟାଧ୍ୟ	(vt.pt.) to prepare, to make preparations, to layout, to display		to request; to command someone to get up
		শ্লুবান্ হাঁৰ	(n.) master, professor
ন্দ্	(vt.p.) to peel, to skin, to	শ্ধন্যম	(n.) student, disciple
751	husk, to strip	मशुर क्रेंग	(n.) speech, talk, words, expression; saying
4	(idiom) 'original', 'indigenous', 'naturally existing'	গরিদ:ওরিয়া	(n.) collected works
<u>ના સ</u> ુના દ ે સુના		শর্মান্দ্রন্	(n.) medical examination, 'science of medicine'
শ'মন্থন	(n.) border region, remote	गर्खेत्र दें।	(adj.) alive
	area	मर्देखःम्युया	(n.h.) meat
শান্গ্রন্	(n.) 'land analysis', 'geomantic calculation'	নথ্যস্ত্র নদনা	(v.com.) to think
		নঝঝ'যাবিযাঝা	(n.) thought, thinking
শ্বদ:বিশাপা	(adv.) tomorrow morning	यस्रेभे श्चित् याँग	(n.) dung beetle, stinkbug
÷	तुम्बा(n.) Buddhism	ঘর্ষন্ রমঝা	(n.) merit, virtue, good
<u> S</u> [7]	(vt.p.) to rub out, to erase; to eradicate, to wipe out		fortune, luck
ৰুপ্ৰাৰ্থ্য ব্ৰেদ্য	(n.) worry, anxiety, stress, vexation (literally: 'heart/mind tax')	নন্ধ্রন্দ্	(vt.f.) to burn, to incinerate; to set alight; to roast, to bake

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নন্ধ্রন্

5

নন্ত্ৰ'ৰ্বিসব্ধ

क्षेत्रार्यन्तु।

ଞ্জনা ঔন-ঔন (vt.f.) to deceive, to dupe; to lure, to seduce, to tempt

(n.) deceptive thoughts

(adv.) in particular, especially

(vi.p.) to fall

(adj.) relaxed, calm, at ease, leisurely জে জন্ম:শ্রন্

מידיאן

জন্ম জন্ম

(n.) fold of a chuba used as a pocket (n.) flooring made of earth and stone (n.) boy, children (n.) buttocks, bottom,

behind

न्धुन् गविते नये ही

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Perma Gyatso and Geoff Bailey have again produced another truly outstanding resource that brings alive aspects of ancient Tibetan culture in a fresh and contemporary way. The highly interesting collection of readings and easy to follow English translations will be of great benefit to both Tibetan and English language students and also to researchers of Tibetan culture. I offer my sincere thanks and praise for all the hard work they have put into this excellent series.

Professor Tsering Gyalbo, Dean of the Religious Studies Department, Tibetan Academy of Social Science, Lhasa.

wonderful resource for Tibetans to learn English, and for non-Tibetans to learn Tibetan, through the splendid medium of a bilingual instructional book based upon diverse Tibetan folk stories, legends, symbols, and wisdom literature. Each carefully edited story is presented in Tibetan and English versions, along with glossaries, notes, and exercises. It is a superb series for Tibetans and students of Tibetan alike.

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Perma Gyatso and Geoff Bailey have teamed up again, this time to produce an excellent reader of literary Tibetan that students of English and Tibetan will find both rich and challenging. Users of this book will not only improve their literary Tibetan abilities but will also gain a deeper understanding of Tibetan customs and culture. Each book of this series keeps getting better!

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