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# Language Pathways 

A Tibetan \& English Reader

## Pema Gyatso \& Geoff Bailey

 Tibet People's Press

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## 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)
is


 $(\eta(6)-200 p)$

शोर पबवे





































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शेतम苃ち
 इदे खणा:















## 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 Intemational 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 yout 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 Tibetam 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 tems 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

 Tibetan, while the wisdom literature reflects traditional literary Tibetan.

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.

## 

| ぶ | n． | noun | ＊Verb tenses are listed only when they are not single stem werbs；－ that is，when the spelling is different across the three tenses． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| बेकेष | h． | honorific |  |
| 5 成碞 | v． | verb＊ |  |
|  | vi． | intransitive verb $\dagger$ | $\dagger$ Readers should not confuse the terms＇trarsifive＇and＇intransitive＇ with＇volitional＇and＇nori＂ volitional＇－also sometimes referred to as ＇controllableruncontrollable＇and． ＂intentional／unintentional＂． |
| 325．5 5 | vt． | transitive verb |  |
|  | V．com． | verbalised compound |  |
| तो5 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | adj． | adjective | Transitive verbs take a subject／agent and an object． Intransitive verbs have onlya subject／agent and no object． Though it would be possible to do |
|  | adv． | adverb |  |
| बदूप | idiom． | idiomatic | so，we decided not to list the ＂normative＂volition of verbs in this |
|  |  | expression |  |
| あり無可 | pr． | pronoun | book．This is ptematily because the volition of a verb depends on certain contextual factors ard in |
|  | pt． | past tense | particular is determined by the final auxiliaxy verb．For futher discussion about this，please refer |
| 5－${ }^{\text {W－}}$ | p． | present tense | discussion about this，pleaserefer to the Introduction in thasa verbs |
|  | f． | future tense | －A Practica／ntroduction． |
|  | imp． | imperative／command |  |
| सूट केग | con． | conjunction | $\ddagger$ Note that the term＇post－position？＇ refers to the＇position＇or＇location＇ of the following noun．In English |
|  | part． | particle | grammar this is referred to as a ＇preposition＇as it comes before the |
|  | post． | post－position $\ddagger$ | noun．In Tibetan，the＇preposition＇ comes after the noun and is thus termed＇post－position＇． |












 त्युज सी














## 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 youget 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． $\mathrm{s}-\mathrm{z}$ ．）

vocabulary


|  | （n．）birth place，area， district | 区 | （adj．）upper； <br> （n．）the upper part |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 答反 | （n．）＇upper valley’，an area east of Lhasa | जबग＇${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （n．）cave，cavern，rock， cave，grotto |
|  | （n．）traditional saying，a saying <br> （n．）neighbour；family， villager | द्खㄲ | （n．）special gifts，blessings or empowerments，＇divine gifts＇；accomplishments， feats |
| 2］ | （n．）ball of thread or yarm | 戓刮 | （vi．）to think，to consider，to contemplate |
|  | （ n ．）chunk，solid piece，lump （vt．）to be put inside，to be inserted；to fit into | 31 <br> 3 | （n．）sand，dust（also gेor） <br> （ r. ．）sand hill |
| सुटीस | （n．）grain，cereal | 到成 | （n．）grassland，meadow， lawn |
| अは <br>  | （vt．）to borrow＇to lend （n．）sheep or goat dung | 気区 | （n．）grass covered mountains hill or meadow |
| 牙 | （n．）a load；the back，the back of，behind，rear （post．）back，behind，after |  | （vt．pt．）to stretch out，to extend （vt．pt．）to climb，to ascend |
| $\square \square^{\text {a }}$ | （vt．pt．）to load an animal； to impose a tax；to hang up something | G18 | （vi．）to be left behind，to be left out，to be late； （n．）body |
| वE－ | （vi．）to meet，to come into contact with，to connect with |  | （adv．）tightly，firmly <br> （vt．）to let go，to release <br> （n．）fist <br> （also 妾＂तार्यो） |

## あぁずRयोనा Explanatory Notes





The name Trugu Dokdok is comprised of two parts：गुगुण which means a ball of thread or
 used for playing sport．In this short story क्गु：गुण is 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．


This word refers to a load of goods that is carried by an animal；either a horse，donkey，dzo
 cross breed between a female cow and a male yak．）

इरंख

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．
 gifts＇．

बेद「इले।
 चफेख

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

## 管‘おが Exercises



$\qquad$



$\qquad$
$\qquad$

A Give brief answers in English to the questions below．
1．What was the reason Aku Dönba went and loaded some donkeys with sacks of sheep dung？
$\qquad$
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.

1.     - 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.

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






- "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.
$\qquad$ Long ago, Aku Dönba had a neighbour by the name of Trugu Dokdok.
- Trugu Dokdok asked Aku how to get there.


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D Using the words below, fill in the blanks.

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

Aku Dönba then $\qquad$ down the sand hill and arrived home $\qquad$ Since Trugu

Dokdok had returned $\qquad$ the grass-covered hill he $\qquad$ later. When he arrived home, Aku Dönba $\qquad$ waiting there $\qquad$ the gate. "Trugu Dokdok, did you get any $\qquad$ ?" Aku Dönba asked him. "Because I said 'even if I don't get $\qquad$ gifts, please $\qquad$ my fist', I was told to give you a $\qquad$ of grain!" replied Trugu

Dokdok. Then Aku $\qquad$ himself to a sack of $\qquad$ .






 मर्ऊँस






⿹ㅔㅇ|













অス $5 र$ स स












## 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 wery 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 Donbar, Tibet People's Press, pp. 45-46.)


|  | （n．）walnut tree | 中我乐 | （n．）skin／leather bag or sack |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | （n．）neighbour |  |  |
| ちょおく | （ n ，）household，family | प｜21 | （adj．）one； <br> （pr．）what，who，which |
| 훠ㅇㅔㅔㄴㅐㅢ | （adj．）rich，wealthy | 춗제 | （adj．）thick，round |
|  | （n．）wealthy person， |  |  |
|  | owner of wealth／ri | रदूर्या | （n．）price，value |
| － | （v．com．）to bully，to mistreat，to abuse | कण पंखे | （adv．）certainly，definitely， <br> without question |
|  | （ n ） ）window |  | （vi．pt．）to go from one |
|  | （vt．p．）to plant into the ground；to establish，to |  | place to another，to travel， to be carried off： |
|  | start，to found，to set up |  | （vt．pt．）to move around，to |
| 5 或或利 | （vt．pt．）to conceal，to |  | agitate，to shake |
|  | obscure，to block |  | （n．）lightness，brightness； |
| 鉒家晾 | （n．）lamp，light，lantern， |  | lighting |
|  | torch （n．）plan，scheme，strategy， | 85－9\％ | （ n ．）firewood，kindling （also ऐोंशे） |
|  | policy，method | कबक्ञा | （adj．）meek，lowly，humble |
| 둿⿹丁ㄴㄷㅣ | （n．）the shoulders |  | gentle |
|  | （v．com．）to carry something on one＇s shoulders | 或焉 | （v．）to dare to do something，to have the courage to do something； |
| क्रमप्रो | （n．）countenance， disposition，form，shape， appearance，manner，mood |  | to be able <br> （ n ．）skin，hide，leather（also <br>  |
| त्रा <br> कणन | （n．）ancient Tibetan coin <br> （n．）the minimurn，at least <br>  <br>  | ম195 | （vi．pt．）to peel off；to fade； to deteriorate，to decline |

बळすூ Rख्यो Explanatory Notes


 This term means to harm others by bullying them. Though in some ancient Tibetan
 बुज



This verbalised compound means to carry wood or other things on one's shoulders. Two



This unit of measure - two arm's length - is the same length as four ©ु (One [ु⿻ is equivalent to the length from one's elbow to the tip of one's middle finger.) Another way of describing a aर्ट्याए' is that it is equivalent to two fully stretched out arm's length - a measure also known as atghazor (literally a bow length).

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

This term means 'only', 'definitely', "surely' 'certainly'.
 곽स
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 pefay means a bag made from leather.

This expression means not being able to say anything at all.
(axdry This expression is a humble way of saying 'I did not say this'. The use of the verb gav indicates that the speaker is lowering him or herself in front of the one he or she is addressing.
 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.






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?



a

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.

C Match up these Tibetan sentences to the correct English ones.
4. दे :
 रें


_ One day, the rich man planted a walnut tree beneath Aku's window.

- The light to Ak Dönba's house was blocked and even during the day time he had to light a lamp.
_- The rich man asked Ak Dönba, "Where do you intend to go carrying that wood?"
- The rich man thought to himself, "My walnut tree is very round and tall sol should certainly get a good price for it."



देशें $\qquad$
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 वहुग $\qquad$
 $\qquad$

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 $\qquad$
 $\qquad$


D Using the words below, fill in the blanks.

| skin : warm | knowing only | day | lowly |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| peel merchant quickly | angrily | tricked | because |

The next $\qquad$ the rich man met Aku Dönba and $\qquad$ said to him,
"You $\qquad$ me! There was not even one wood $\qquad$ in town!"
"How could someone as $\qquad$ as I dare to trick you? Did I not $\qquad$ say that you
need to go $\qquad$ as the merchant is about to leave? It was $\qquad$ you arrived
too late," replied Aku Dönba. Not $\qquad$ what to say, the rich man became so angry
that the $\qquad$ on his face was about to $\qquad$ off. From that time on, Aku Dönba's
house became $\qquad$ and the inside also became clear and bright.


 あ








 पनদ पघБ























## 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 1 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.
(Tiberan Folk Stories, Tibet People's Press pp, 88-89.)

हैगापाता Vocabulary



|  beauty，one who possesses beauty |  |  | （n．）body，form（also 零） R⿴囗大 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | （n．）womb |
| \％${ }_{\text {Whay }}$ | （vt．imp．）to shut，to close |  | （v．com．）to become |
|  | （adv．）tomorrow morning |  | pregnant，to conceive |
|  | （adv．）tomorrow，the next day，the following day |  | （n．）merit，virtue，good fortune，luck |
| उ＂乎叫 <br> 췅미 | （n．）notice | वर्दुख | （vi．）to get or receive；to |
|  | （vt．pt．）to stick on，to |  | arrive，to come；to be comected with： |
|  | attach，to affix，to apply，to |  | （ n ）wealth，riches |

おळळ「रख्येश Explanatory Notes



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

म品 प ज

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．



The word＇body＇or＇form＇refers to the various shapes of people＇s faces and their many and varied facial features．The words＂बस्ये 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．）
 ले
The expression in this story＇to make a way＇is referring to the arrangements related to marriage．
 क सঅ＂ The word＇pregnant＇or＇pregnancy＇can be expressed in many different ways and these ways are listed above．

## స్ట్రになぁす Exercises





 जद्वर्शुर्ये



A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.

1. 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?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
4. Do you think that Aku actually helped the nomad or caused him harm?



刍—— पद्हसु 55




B Write " $T$ " beside the sentences which are true and " $F$ " beside those which are false.
t. Aku Dönba intended to harm the nomad.
2. $\qquad$ 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. $\qquad$ The nomad was a complete fool.

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





- "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.


| ऐ－ |  |  | வ＇ | बइड़ण\！ |
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新可： $\qquad$
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D Using the words below，fill in the blanks．

| richer | dealing | only | personality | marriage | arrange |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| more | wife | scolded | aside | suitors | beautiful． |

When he arrived home，many $\qquad$ seeking his daughter in $\qquad$ were also there．His $\qquad$ was saying to them how $\qquad$ their daughter was，how wonderful her $\qquad$ was and how they would quickly $\qquad$ for her marriage．＂Oh，shut up！＂the nomad $\qquad$ her．Then taking her $\qquad$ he said， ＂I have a very good way of $\qquad$ with this．If we do as I say，not $\qquad$ will there be $\qquad$ suitors but we will get even $\qquad$ than this．＂




















 डोट्रमेबने तॅर










## Section One: Folk Stories <br> Reading Four: Moving House



Long ago, a certain estate owner rented some rooms in his courtyard to a carpenter and a stomemason. After a few years, since the two of them had only paid their yent 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. Sol 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.
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内人国利


内人
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { आहुई5．} & \begin{array}{l}\text {（post．）in front of，in the } \\ \text { presence of，before }\end{array} \\ \text {（vi．pt．）to call，to summon，} \\ \text { to call together }\end{array}$ owner，sovereign，master． lord，＇Lord of the Manor＇
（ $n_{+}$）courtyard，yard， enclosure
（ n ．）carpenter，woodworker
（ $n$ ．）stone mason，mason
（ n. ）rent，house rent （v．com．）to rent out，to collectrent （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）


स्टेद
（n．）worry，anxiety，stress， vexation（literally： ＇heart／mind tax＇）
（ad．j．）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 मुशे प्गुल）
（n．）mind，thought
（n．）anger，wrath，fury
（n．）report，account； petition


（adj．）unchanged，just as before
（n．）respect，reverence

बळす̆ Rग्रो Explanatory Notes
마두맴

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

घबजম

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
 this expression is not in common usage.


$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}=1}$ This word is typically used as an adjective meaning 'suitable', 'acceptable', or 'appropriate'. In this story 55 " means 'but' or 'however'.


 पर्जेव्वक्ता
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.

1. 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?


? —— 首रेग


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

1. $\qquad$ Though the estate owner was very intelligent, the carpenter was even more intelligent.
2. $\qquad$ The stonemason was the most intelligent.
3. $\qquad$ This story esteems the merits of intelligence:

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


 बेकणमझः



- "From tomorrow the two of you have three days to move out," the estate owner said to them.
$\qquad$ When the stonemason heard the words that he must leave, he became so worried that he could not eat or sleep.
$\qquad$ 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.


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 बिस प्श़

D Using the words below，fill in the blanks．

| deceived | reported | moved | angry | rent | saw |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| just | blazing | still | presence | later | into |

Three days $\qquad$ the estate owner looked down $\qquad$ the courtyard from the roof and $\qquad$ that the two men had $\qquad$ not moved．He became as $\qquad$ asa
$\qquad$ fire and，summoning the two of them up into his $\qquad$ he said， ＂You both $\qquad$ to me that you had $\qquad$ But really you have $\qquad$ me and are staying here $\qquad$ as you were before．So for these three days，your $\qquad$ will be double．＂










 R习ु凶 Ш夭

















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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
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.)

| व5\％${ }^{5}$ | （n．）greed，avarice <br>  |  | （n．）important point， critical point，crux of the matter，main point |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | （ n ．）attendants，retinue <br>  | ந¢ ¢ | matter，main point <br> （n．）messenger，emissary， |
| बिेटा | （adv．）only，solely |  | courier |
| 죄제 | （n．）Brahmin | स्युप｜ | （vt．p．）to summon，to invoke，to call；to attract；to |
| 同雨데 | （n．）a well |  | bend |
| 줘이 | （ n ．）the interior or inner part，the innermost part of | 4） | （n．）news，information， reports，things heard |
| வู⿹勹凶゙す | a house <br> （n．）present，gift |  | （vi．）to be confused， deluded，dazed or |
| कुए | （ $n$ ）wife，mistress |  | stupefied； <br> （n．）ignorant or stupid |
|  | （n．）doubt，apprehension， misgiving，suspicion |  | person，a fool |
| －${ }^{\text {a }} 9$ | （n．）messenger，attendant， envoy，emissary，servant | कुण｜ | （vi．）to be disheartened， discouraged，disconsolate or dejected |
| 到》 | （vi．）to be afraid，to be scared，to be frightened |  | （ n ．）the reason or rationale for something |
| ぞర゙あり | （adj．）＇just that＇，＇merely that＇，＇only that＇，＇to that extent＇，＇that much＇ |  | （n．）poetic verse，poetry <br>  <br>  |
| 覀叫芴 | （n．）calamity，catastrophe， misfortune | कら「 | （n．）punishment，fine， penalty |
| क－4 | （v．com．）to punish，to fine，to mete out punishment | そuman | （v．com．）to doubt，to suspect，to have apprehensions |


$\because 235$
सेंत्र
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


This expression means "without a doubt' or 'without question'.

This expression means that which has come from previously accumulated merit.
 and means to be poor or destitute.
(G) pevt This expression can mean both 'some days', "some days and nights' or just 'some nights'.

प्रीजुद परे say.
 it", being another way of saying that he heard something.
 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.)







$\qquad$
$\qquad$
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?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
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.
2. _- 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.




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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Wेब बेब







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## 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? Idid 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 lam 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.)



| श्रेक | （n．）fool，idiot，moron |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 줄째N | （vt．pt．）to hide，to conceal， | 或近 |  |
|  | to bury |  | （vt，pt，）to pretend，to pose |
| 中 ${ }^{7}$ | （n．）treasure vase |  | as，to impersonate，to |
|  |  |  | deceive，to disguise，to fake |
| बस्र자 | （adv．）immediately， |  |  |
|  | suddenly，quickly |  | differentiate；to judge，to |
|  | （vt．pt．）to grab，to grasp，to grip，to hold onto |  | decide |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | （n．）friend，companion |  |  |
|  | （n．）clever，smart；sly，crafty | 以上马或近 | right，perfectly true， |
| 65：${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （adj．）some，a few |  | extremely pure，without |
| बिए | （post．）next to，beside，near |  | fault |
|  |  | 可めす | （adv．）at the beginning， |
|  | （v．com．）to reply，to answer |  | firstly；from the very |
| P5 स | （n．）tree，tree trunk |  | begiming |
|  | （v．com．）to make a verbal | 区式牙 | （vt．f．）to burn，to |
|  | agreement，to agree，to |  | incinerate；to set alight；to |
|  | promise |  | roast，to bake |
|  | （n．）deceptive thoughts |  | （vi．pt．）to swirl，to billow，to |
|  | （n．）vase，pot |  | whirl |
|  |  | प勻可 | （n．）deceitful，cunning，sly， |
| पर्ञाय | （n．）storage place；place of |  | crafty |
|  | refuge／shelter／protection |  | crapl |
|  |  | E ${ }_{4}$ | （n．）father |
| $\square^{4} 5065$ | （v．com．）to investigate，to |  | （adj．）old man，elderly man |
|  | research，to examine，to |  | （n．）the inside；belly， |
|  | explore |  | abdomen |
| 気或和马禹 | （v．com．）to agree，to approve，to consent，to endorse | तथx | （adj．）rotten，stale，rancid， |
|  |  |  | ＇gone off＇ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | उथm | （vi．）to gooff |

অळすு वג्योश्या Explanatory Notes


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．

Bhikamadisa is most likely the name of an Indian spiritual master．
 to steal something，or out of desperation is forced to steal．

The expression＇god of the forest＇refers to a local god or deity that inhabits a forest．
 and in the context of this reading means apart from you no－one else could have done it．
 prominent in the midst of all the people．The title＂Fins is added to the name or rank of a person to indicate who is most important when a group of people are assembled
 the highest ranking person at a meeting．

नखा This particle indicates that an action is about to take place or that it is time to do a certain action．For example 凤弟＂覀＂＂＂it is time to go＇．In this reading the simpleton says




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




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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.



c Translate these sentences into Tibetan.
5. The sly man said to the simpleton, "You have stolen the vase."
6. The simpleton immediately grabbed the vase and took some gold out of it.

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# 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 tums 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 turm 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. 50 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.)

## ळियापास्य Vocabulary




ॠळक्व वय्योग 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．
 and means that the leopard killed the hunters．

This technical term means the interpretation of a divination．
 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
 praying position．


 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．
 leopard．

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




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A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.

1. How many guards did the evil leopard kill?
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$\qquad$
2. How many people were injured from fighting with the leopard?
3. How did the mute lama become so famous?





B Write "T" beside the sentences which are true and " F " beside those which are false.
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- The mute lama gave three different divinations to the three different groups of guards.

2. $\qquad$ The different sets of guards understood the mute lama's hand signal in three different ways.
3. _ The lama's divinations were exactly right.

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














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## 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 1 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 Garwith oneself！＂ So the proud man was greatly humiliated．
（A Collection of Exceltent Folk Stories Tibet People＇s Press，pp．214－216．）

## हैग＂पबता vocabulary <br> 

|  | （ n ．）kingdom，country， empire，land，area．place |  | （n．）importance， significance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R（3）${ }^{\text {and }}$ | （vi．pt．）to travel，to go on a joumey；to roam，to wander about |  | （n．）Iane，alley，street （v．com．）to be careful，to take cake，to be cautious |
| 近石戒｜ | （adj．）wide，extensive， broad，expansive | 䨌第 | （n．）main gate or door |
| WकाAR | （n）border region，remote area | सुQE | （n．）clamour，commotion； frivolous or＇worldly＇ entertainment |
| 笅あ！ | （adv．）continually， constantly，always |  | （n．）thought，thinking |
| ᄃ込系利 | （n．）brave and strong， heroic and skillful | क्ता | （adj．）strict，serious，firm， severe |
| 㖪 | （n．）clever and lively |  | （vt．pt．）to pierce，to puncture |
|  | （v，com．）to boast，to show off，to be arrogant，to be | वर्यों ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （n．）small shell；cowry |
|  | conceited，to be self－ | 可的或第 | （n．）wave，weves |
|  | important | AES | （vi．）to surge，to billow，to |
| सर्प दू\％ | （n．）leader，director |  | swell，to overflow |
| सेक्ये | （n．）letter，dispatch |  | （n．）panic，dread，great fear |
|  | （n．）anxiety，worry | वुप्य＇क | （n．）performer，actor |
| ¢54 5 3 | （v．com．）to be careful，to | 254］ | （n．）mask |

इळन्व Rख्रोश Explanatory Notes
亏ॅव वा
This verbalised compound means to consider oneself to be very important and highly
 proud and conceited.


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.

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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.

 surprised，amazed or astonished．
 This onomatopoetic expression represents the sound of many people laughing loudly． हैव口第 This word refers to the area at the tip of the nose between the nostrils．
रेदूरूुग 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 रे ${ }^{\prime}$ qण ${ }^{\circ}$＇expresses the same meaning．

## 旁एकす Exercises




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

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



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## Section One: Folk Stories <br> 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 moming 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 beatitiful agaim.

The girl then refurned to the house with the water. The master and mistress saw her radiant counterance and thought to themselves, "In such a short time this moming 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 beauliful 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 Fo／k Stories，Tibet People＇s Fress，pp，243－245．）

## क＂गवाबता Vocabulary



（n．）money lender
（n．）a loan
（n．）love，affection；
（vt．）to love
ᄃुसम可（n．）an appointed time，a set time，a scheduled time
 to despise，to ridicule
देशनुएवान（v．com．）to beat，to hurt，to torture

च्चर्संक्त（adj．）innumerable， countless，immeasurable

बदूरूट（adj．）beautiful，attractive， appealing

ज1वर्｜
（vi．）to be afflicted with，to be tormented with

| æु凹 | （n．）river bank，shore |
| :---: | :---: |
| 덧쟁 | （adj．）small，tiny |
| － | （vi．p．）to cry，to weep |

दूर्युए（n．）sage，seer
कण से weep，to cry

ळ゙す
（n．）subsititute， replacement
 torture，to beat
（vt．）to sprinkle，to scatter， to disperse；to destroy，to demolish

बर्दू（n．）lustre，radiance

 Aदक
This expression＇getting up early and going to bed late＇means both＇mot wasting time＂ and＇working very hard＇．
 इरिर्देव
This expression refers to a body which is very skinny，has very little flesh on it and．consists mainly of just skin．

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

弓＂ 1）This onomatopoetic expression represents the sound，according to Tibetans，that a monkey makes when in pain．

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気ぐあす Exercises


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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?
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4. What was the main reason why Ashang received a special gift and the money lenders ended up in a terrible mess?
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B Write " $T$ " beside the sentences which are true and " $F$ " beside those which are false.

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


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$\qquad$
c Translate these sentences into Tibetan.
4. One day, the girl went to collect water from the river.
5. "There is no need for you to be upset," the sage said.
6. Instantly, the two of them turned into monkeys!








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## Section One: Folk Stories

## Reading Ten: The Vain Dung Beetle



Long aga, 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, 1 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 antlers." 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.
(Tibetan Folk Stories, Tibet People's Press, Pp, 27-30.)

|  | （n．）vanity，ostentation， pride，vainglorious，to be full of oneself，a lover of self－praise or flattery | वहुआ | （vi．）to come out，to emanate，to diffuse，to permeate；to waft，to rise |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | （n．）dung beetle，stinkbug |  | （ $n$ ．）a good quality or qualities，virtue． |
|  | （n．）ground beetle，small beetle | वद्रु | （vi．）to slip，to slide |
|  | （n．）＇upper and lower＇， ＇earlier and later＇，just | 祭殀牙的 | （v．com．）to crowd around and stare |
|  | nearby |  | （n．）whirlpool |
|  | （vi．pt．）to assemble together，to congregate，to | वज⿹⿺㇉丶刀⿴囗十丁口｜ | （adj．）the number 100，000 |
|  | get together | 離 | （ n ．）sin and defilement， |
|  | （n．）hatred，enmity |  | vity |
|  |  | 可 | （adv．）sometime，a while |
|  | to indulge in self－praise |  | （ n ）danger |
|  | （n．）insect | र゙ずईす | （n．）sandalwood |
|  | （vt．pt．）to turn face down， to place upside down | 工．${ }^{\text {c }}$ | （ n ）horns，antlers |
|  | （n．）human skull |  |  |
| 又5 | （n．）＇naturally appearing＇， ＇naturally formed＇，＇self－ manifesting＇ | 部勿秿 | （n．）hoof |
|  |  | जै゙× | （n．）part，fragme |
|  | （n．）satin，brocade，silk | 91 | （vt．pt．）to rip，to tear |
|  | （adj．）dark green |  | （ n ．）ethics，morals |
|  | （adj．）green | व和和 | （n．h．）clothes，clothing， garment，robes |
| 新内人गान <br> あロゴロー | （n．）a type of incense；resin |  | （n．）hoopoe bird． |
|  | （ n ）fragrant smell or aroma |  | （v．com．）to peck with a |

অक्रक्सी

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

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

This expression means to meet someone without any prior arrangement.

This expression means to talk openly with others about nothing in particular. The

以下: जेग

This verbalised compound means to soak new wool in water and then clean it. The



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.
 insult specifically used for a horse.
 they get up. It also represents the sound people make when they put a lot of energy into manual work.

F5rak wind 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．

## 気ぐあ゙す <br> Exercises




$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

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

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



4. इबिजे

- 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { काज़ }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Section Two:

Well-known Symbols





 Qर्है x .

















## 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


| 万新害 엉ㅈํ x | （n．）monastery <br> （n．）wall painting，mural | $3)^{2}$ | （n．）function，use，ability； action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| स्तोर | （n．）painting，drawing， picture | ［5E． | （n）feature，characteristic， quality，special feature |
|  | （n．）confusion，chaos； turmoil，trouble（also 裔雷 <br>  | 方すR或利 | （n．）ceremony，celebration， inter－connections， ＇dependent relations＇，the inter－dependence of cause |
| 『云可 | （n．）colour |  | and effect |
|  | （n．）form，aspect，type， kind |  | （n．）power，ability， strength；magical power； |
| 呵 $\square^{1}$ | （adj．）clear，bright，radiant， splendid，brilliant，shining |  | （vt．）to be able to，to be capable；to dare to |
| 雨 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （adv．）usually，normally， regularly，typically， continuously，always | 國可可可 | （ $n$ ．）having a distinguishing quality，feature or characteristic |
| 40， | （adv．）everywhere，all over， in all areas |  | （vt．pt．）to gather together， to collect，to gather up |
|  | （n．）the Sanskrit language （alsontidy줄ㄱ） | － 555 | （n．）＇land analysis＇， ＇geomantic calculation＇ |
|  | （n．）script，lettering style， typeface，font |  | （vb．com．）to subdue，to suppress，to overcome |
| 気芴近 | （n．）container，vessel， receptacle | 中目口到】 | （n．）planets and stars |
| प］ | （n．）juice，sap，extract， elixir，nectar；contents； |  | to repel，to turn something back |
|  | nutrients，nutrition | 嘌号品 | （n．）harm，injury，damage |
|  | （v．com．）to symbolise，to illustrate | वएके\ | （n．）Buddhism |

## आक్వ Rख्येत Explanatory Notes



The term 'Sanskrit' (translated into Tibetan as 'well constructed' and also transliterated
 well known that most Buddhist texts were written and taught in this language.

'Lendza' is one of the written scripts used for writing Sanskrit.
 The "outer world container" refers to the world that holds the natural world of sentient beings.
 यदिजे
This term refers to sentient beings which are the essential part of the inner world.


2. पन


 कु5ट्रे This term refers to the bad shape, (or position) of natural features of an area, such as
 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 Bे पद्डा'" they are referring to its physical appearance
 process of analysing an area of land and is often translated as 'geomantic calculations'.)

## 

गा मान
）च．
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
命可す列
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


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

ク? वास्णुए दुए























## 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 origimal, indigenous religion of Tibet. Moreover, the Yung Trung symbol has always been part of the actual name of the Bön religion, (Yung Trung Bön), Even to this day, Tibetans s draw this symbol on the roof of their houses, on their gates and as wall murals. In mar pas, as part of a wedding ceremony, the Yung Trung is drawn on the seats where de and groom sit. On such an occasion, the Yung Trung must be drawn using eithe ey 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 overtum 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 Vung 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


## ※ँचापाता vocabulary



| स्रुप्य | （n．）village，town，district， area，place | \＄5］ | （n．）cushion，mat，carpet． rug |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 䓂 | （n．）vajra，thunderbolt； diamond，Indra＇s sceptre； （adj．）indestructible． immutable |
|  | （n．）Bön religion |  |  |
|  | （n．）explanation， commentary |  |  |
| 勿方く，可気気 | （adj．）profound，deep | \＄$\square^{1}$ | ad．d．）firm，solid，thick <br> dj．）stable，steady， teadfast |
|  | （adj．）various kinds or types |  |  |
| क） | （adv．）continuously，always |  | ．）symbol，sign |
|  | （n．）the original，the first， from the very beginning | उあ゙が析 | （n．）mark，sign |
|  | （ $n$ ．）religion，religious system | 收新可 | （n．）left，the left side or direction |
|  | （idiom）＇original＇， ＇indigenous＇，＇naturally existing＇ | प7ux | （n．）right，the right side or direction |
| ¢19 | （ady．）in particular， especially | 3列 | （adv．）later，future；the next life |
| 习习1 | （n．）a part or facet；edge， corner，margin，angle |  | （n．）foundation，basis （adj．）common，ordinary |
|  | （v．com．）to exist，to be part of something |  | （vi．）to like，to prefer，to be inclined towards |
|  | （n．）roof，upper story | हिप बयो | （n．）a small circle（Sanskrit： bindu）；drop，droplet |
|  | （n．）wedding celebration， marriage party |  |  |
|  | （n．）bride |  |  |





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
 first and original religion that spread throughout tibetan areas.
 centre of the Buddhist cosmos.

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

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

This somewhat archaic expression means 'always' or 'at all times'.
 'original' or 'indigenous'.
 contains sentient beings and to the 'iinner' world of sentient beings themselves.

द्वए गयोते के द्या This particular grammatical construction expresses the means by which something is done or occurs.

累ट゙あすす Exercises


$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$


$\qquad$
$\qquad$

A Give brief answers in English to the questions below．
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？
$\qquad$
$\qquad$






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

1.     - The Yung Trung is a drawing that has much symbolic meaning.
2.     - There are no other people who have faith in the Yung Trung other than those who believe in the Bön religion.
3.     - The Yung Trung is a lucky symbol that is an essential part of the traditions of Tibetan people.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bön Korma }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Chö Korma }
\end{aligned}
$$








 साइN Why



























## 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 VowKeepers" 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 Vowkeepers. 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 Kama/ashila who shared the same doctrime 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, zooz.pp.19o.)
[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.]

## कैप＂सास Vocabulary



|  | （n．）vow，pledge，oath； （vt．p．）to bind，to fasten，to tie up；to do addition |
| :---: | :---: |
| पन्वल | （n．）effort，exertion， diligence； <br> （vt．）to strive，to make an effort，to be diligent |
| $5 \square^{\circ}$ | （adj．）excellent，supreme， sublime，holy，pure，true； <br> （ $n$ ．）holy person，exalted |
|  | one |
|  | （n．）yogic practice，ascetic practice |
| वुप्यु | （n．）＇highly accomplished one＂，＇saint＇，（from Sanskrit：sid $\left.d^{\prime} / h^{\prime}\right)$ |
| 5 | （17．）lotus flower |
|  | （n．）origin，source |
| $5{ }^{5}$ | （vt．）to be called，to be knownas： <br> （n．）action，deed，work |
| 気家岛 | （n．）man，person |
|  | （n．）an utterance or expression； （vt．pt．）to say，to talk，to express；to discuss，to expound |


 painting

$3-7$
（n．）centre，middle，core， crux，hub；navel
（n．）sword，dagger

（n．）student，disciple
空が和
（n．）king and subjects

（n．）anther
二ᄃが，
दुखा 젠

के।
（n．）golden coloured goose
（n．h．）＇mind son＇，closest disciple，principal disciple
（n．）parrot


 गबिर


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 (11821251). This view is supported by Tungar's dictionary.


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




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 Khempo 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 westem land of Ugyen (west of India) and was a great master of tantric understanding. He is also known as Guru Rimpoche and Ugyen Rimpoche.


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.



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.

सy 'everywhere'.

ㄹㅔㅔㄷ, This expression means 'as it is', 'as it has been said' or 'as it was written'.
 that something is the case.

Holy Vow-Keepers


 two-headed golden goose
 two-headed parrot

6 피둥 lake

## 충ㄴㄷあ゙す Exercises






A Give brief answers in English to the questions below．
1．Which Tibetan area did the first drawing of the Holy Vow－Keepers originate from？
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
2．To whom does this symbolic representation of the Holy Vow－Keepers show respect to？


## C Fill in the labels below in English or Tibetan.





















 Бमाबय











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



On top of the lokhang 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.

| तथ． | （n．）a history，an account | रणखा | （n．）sequence，stage，step， progression |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | （n．）culture，learning <br> （vt．p．）to rub out，to erase； to eradicate，to wipe out | － | （vt．pt．）to act in accordance with，to conform to |
| $55^{55} 5$ | （n．）evidence，proof | दप्रा | （n．）enemy |
|  | （n．）illusion，hallucination |  | （vt．pt．）to slice，to chop up |
|  | （n．）monastery，temple， Buddhist sanctuary，main temple | Qर्टाइस | （v．com．）to defeat， to overcome，to subdue， to conquer |
|  | （adj．）beautiful，＂endowed with beauty＇ |  | （n．）ignorance，affliction， delusion |
|  | （n．）deer，herbivorous animals，wild animals | 大小國541 | （adj．）all，everything |
| ㅋ． | （n．）a pair，two，both | MTश | （n．）status，level，position， rank |
| 준ㅉㅐㅐㅢ | （n．）appearance，＇the way it appears＇ | ¢बेगाष | （n．）visualisation， imagination； |
| 5ark | （n．h．）finger |  | （vt．）to visualise，to imagine |
| प्रतो घबमा | （post．）up，up there，on top of <br> （vi．）to logically follow，to |  | （ $n$ ．）object of one＇s visualisation or imagination |
|  | be consequencial；to do far more than is needed or required，to overdo． | 훙저․ | （adv．）quickly，swiftly， rapidly，immediately |
|  | （adv．）in general，typically， generally，commonly | उस्ट्य | （adv．）briefly，in brief，in short，in summary，in conclusion（also すご |
| 4 4 可 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （ n ） ）disciple |  |  |
| 8 B | （ n ） ）spoke of a wheel |  |  |

## उाळन Rख्येश Explanatory Notes

d
 मतनुणन भुज


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 lokhang temple. Sometime after the Jowo was placed in the lokhang temple, the statue of the Jowo was moved to Ramoche temple and Ramoche's Jowo was moved to the lokhang temple. There are various views about the reasons for moving these two statues.
 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




 According to Buddhism, there are two 'vehicles' of spiritual practice - the greater 'vehicle' and the lesser 'vehicle'. The term हेगाप प्र 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. (बेगण 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.)



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'.
 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.

 clearly, undoubtedly, without question or irrefutably the case.

## 








A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.

1. In brief, what does the Wheel of Dharma symbolise?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. How do the fectures of the wheel and the meanings of Buddhism relate to one another?
$\qquad$
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.
3. $\qquad$ The 'Dharma' refers to Buddhist teachings and the wheel symbolises the teaching of it.


W9) |







दगग स्रेस


 स्डुर गी



 सेष ज्ञें




 बिश्येत्र्ञ।

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

In most Tibetan areas, but in particular in Central Tibet ( U -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 isampa,
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 phü".

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 lewels. After that, one may eat some of the chemar or put it in the mouth of a new bom 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 new!!"
This ceremonial offering is one of the simplest and most widely spread Tibetan traditions.

## कॅगा वाब Vocabulary

|  | （adv．）especially，in particular |  | （n．）roasted barley flour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | （vi．pt．）to exist，to be；to go， to come |  | （n．）barley beer <br> （vt．pt．）to prepare，to make preparations，to layout，to |
| 可可竝 | （n．）container，receptacle， plate，dish，bowl |  | display |
| －ग「2y | （vt．pt．）to fill up，to stuff in， to fill to the brim | 951 | （n．）term，word，expression， terminology，convention |
|  | （v．com．）to decorate |  | （adv．）sometimes， occasionally |
| व立奖和 | （v．com．）to begin，to start， to commence | \％ | （n．）the best，the most excellent（also B＇뭉） |
| 戓区欠苟 | （n．）first preparation； preliminary，introductory |  | （n．）plate，dish，saucer， platter |
| क畐す | （n．）conditions． circumstances |  | （vi．）to touch，to make contact with something |
|  | （adj．）good and bad． superior and inferior |  | （n．）＇Three Jewels＇，＇Triple Refuge＇（abbrev．of 5 गों |
|  | （v．com．）to commence，to |  |  |
|  | begin with；to lead，to direct | ad | ＇times＇，＇occurrences＇． ＇occasions＇ |
|  | （adj．）high and low | 헝ㄷ | （vi．p．）to taste |
| वसरेंक | （n．）work，job，business | 缡区以｜ | （adv．）again |
| दोगेश्येगासड | （adj．）auspicious，＇virtuous and good＇ | 要5习可 | （n．）a small amount，a little bit |
|  | （v．com．）to have reached the end，to finish | 4 | （adv．）even；including； more than，over |
| 可59， | （adj．）reckless，careless， indiscriminate，＇whatever happens＇ |  |  |


國

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

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

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.


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

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.

This word means the fourth finger of either hand.

This expression means the areas where Buddhism has spread.
 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.



## 窓ட कోす Exercises





२ छेख户


A Give brief answers in English to the questions below．
1．What does the term＂phü＂mean？

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





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.
2.     - Before eating chemar one must offer it to the Three Jewels.
3.     - Chemar is a staple food of the Tibetan people.
Legends
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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 tumed 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 Ora/ Iraditions, Tibetology Press of P. R. of China, pp. 156.)

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|  | （n．）servant，personal attendant，retinue； | 저제 | （n．）flooring made of earth． and stone |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | disciple，follower |  | （n．）outer flooring |
| 4 15 저 ${ }^{3} 5$ | （n．）story，legend，fable， tale | क्रुंगो | （n．）spring，fountain |
| प｜ら゙ち | （n．）an area of Central Tibet |  | （v．com．h．）to think，to consider |
| 戓5 | （n．）the upper or higher part，the foremost part，the first volume；Western Tibet | ㅊㅝㅝㅉㅔ | （vt．pt．）to hide，to conceal， to bury |
| पाप्ष｜ | （n．）turquoise |  | （ n ．）greed，strong desire， desire and attachment， |
| 좐저데 | （n．）frog |  | craving；avarice，stinginess |
|  | （n．）a handful，a fistful <br>  |  | （ n ．）fold of a chuba used as a pocket |
| き | （n．）top，tip，apex，summit， point，peak |  | （n．）belt <br> （vt．imp．）to untie，to release，to undo |
| ㄲFs？ | （post．）below，underneath， under |  | （vt．pt．）to untie，to release， to undo |
|  | （vt．h．）to think，to consider； （n．）mind，thought， intention |  <br> 舀5 | （adj．）alive <br> （vi．p．）to fall |
| 5 | （n．）stone pavement，stone flooring | सतुपाप｜ | （vi．）to make a mistake，to err |



 इ下 घुुएके

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.

 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.

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.
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$\qquad$



A Give brief answers in English to the questions below．
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？
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
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？
$\qquad$
$\qquad$



 ब小स


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.
2.     - When the turquoise turned into a real frog, the water collection difficulty of the monk's of Tse Chen temple was resolved.
3. __ The disciple did not fulfill Tang Dong Gyalbo's command.

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






- 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."






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## Section Three: Legends <br> 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 dakiniand 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 ब",
(Nectar of the Ears - A Collection of Beloved Folk Stories and Oxa/ Traditions, Tibetology PTess of P. R, of china, pp. 41.)

## केखा वTavx vocabulary



## सळठ Rख⿹勹巳刂 Explanatory Notes





 Дर्万す．

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
 Gönbo also served as King Trisong Detsen＇s personal doctor．

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
 similar meaning as ஏズぁち．





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 $8^{\text {th }}$, the $10^{\text {th }}$, the $15^{\text {th }}$, and the $25^{\text {th }}$ 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.

## 







A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.

1. Where is Yutok Nyingma Yönden Gönbo's birthplace?
2. How did Yutok Yönden Gonbo get the name 'Yutok'?
3. What are some of the amazing things that are said about the great master Yutok?





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.




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 पबिक यावस्रस्या।



## 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 Ü -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 thasa. These songs then gradually spread throughout Ü -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 Ora/ Traditions, Tibetology Press of P. R. of Chima, pp. 307-308.)

## कैषापाशय vocabulary

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वस
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以下，


Eु저N （3पत्रेश $5 万$（v．com．）to disseminate
 to develop，to increase，to improve
（n．）colour，sheen
（n．）century，age，epoch， era
 widely，to spread everywhere （n．）source，origin （adj．）main，chief，principal （n．）folk or common people，
among the common people （n．）folk or common people，
among the common people

청제 （pr．）we，us，ourselves
（n．）song，singing
（n．）dance，dancing
（n．）song and dance， singing and dancing
（n．）development， progress，improvement
（n．）area of western Tibet （v．com．h．）to rest，to relax


 बत
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.

 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.

## 






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A Give brief answers in English to the questions below.
t. 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 Dö Shey?


 घेक


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.
2.     - 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.





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## 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 Thom 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 Thom Tree Park. The South-West Thorn Tree park was situated in the middle of the vast, excellent land known as Uru 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 Tsempo and Tride Songtsen Senaleg Jinyon, is also situated in the south. To the west was a dense grove called the Nordo Lingkha which had trees whose leaves were like shining turquoise. To the north is the "Steadfast Parasol" mountain. Furthermore, the south-West Thom Tree park was once surrounded by fertile land, extensive grasslands and in every direction there were flowing streams and waterfalls. In the South-West Thom 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 Thom 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.)

करणनयास्या vocabulary

| 尔或 | （n．）jewel，gem，precious stone | Q＇쯰 | （n．）area； <br> （adj．）vast，broad |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 缡范 <br>  | （n．）park，garden （n．）position，location，site | －${ }^{\text {T，}}$ | （adj．）vast，expansive， broad |
| 㕲 | （n．）a grey coloured thom |  | （n．）grassland，meadow |
|  | tree；musk deer | वेढ़ाबेड़। | （n．）grassed area，lawn |
| あり， | （n．）park，garden；grove， thicket，forest；vegetables | ¢5x | （adj．）clear，pure |
| 戓戓 | （n．）kilometre |  | （n．）stream，river，fast flowing water |
| 或5，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （adv．）generally and specifically |  | （adj．）extremely beautiful sounding |
|  | （adv．）briefly，a little | 又感习晾 | （n．）nightingale |
| 以 | （n．）one of，a member or part of |  | （ n ） ）wild sheep，blue sheep |
| कーム気 | （n．）earth，world，land | 줜ํำ | （ n ．）grassy meadow． grassland |
|  | （adj．）grand，magnificent， splendid，majestic，glorious （also मist |  | （adj．）scattered all around， dispersed （adj．）reliable，authentic |
|  | （n．）celestial mansion | 50． | （n．）saying |
| व匈 | （n．）dragon；thunder | Д65．51 | （vt．p．）to say，to tell，to |
|  | （n．）river，stream |  | explain； |
| ड़ुतु $\overline{\text { ¢ }}$ | （n．）pearl |  | （n．）explanation |
| इड़ेइस | （ n.$)$ expanse | 䨗 | （vi．）for a loud noise to occur，for thunder to roar |
|  | （n．h．）umbrella，parasol |  | or clap |
| पशिए द्या | （adj．）fertile；soft and smooth |  | （ n.$)$ rainbow |
|  | （n．）the deceased，dead person |  | （n．）practice，habit，custom |

कळव Rसोश Explanatory Notes

 ᄃ्र सरिশ

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 क̈ar itself means "origin", or a place that has become well-known for some special characteristic.


 During the time when kings ruled Tibet, Tibet was divided into five regions. The Tsang area was divided into two sub-areas - Yeru and Rula. Central Tibet was divided into two sub-areas -Üru and Yoru. The fifth area was called Sumbaru. In this reading, the term 'Üru' refers to the aforementioned area and these days it includes the whole of Lhasa prefecture. Kyishö is an ancient name of thasa prefecture.



 The first Potala refers to the celestial mansion that is Avalokiteshvara's ( (ᄌㅓํg (xxviginver) 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
 between the two places.





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

Бग小


पॅদ


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

离ど



 पन्ये



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?
$\qquad$
2. 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 Thom Tree Park?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
4. According to this reading, explain how the Norbu Lingkha got its name?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


 से

 गे ${ }^{\circ}$
B Write " $T$ " beside the sentences which are true and " $F$ " beside those which are false.
5. __ Long ago Lhasa was known as the South-West Thorn Tree Park.
6.     - The second Potala Palace is another name for the lokhang temple.
7.     - The Garchung Dorje Ying temple is to the north of the Norbu Lingkha.
8. _ King Mutik Tsanpo's other name was Tride Songtsen Senaleg linyön.











































 लिए

## Section Three: Legends

Reading Twenty:

## Sambhota - Creator of the Tibetan Written Language



Thörmi 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 Thörmi 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 Thonmi 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 Thonmi 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 Thongmon." 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 Thonmi's horse stable is called "Western Horse Stable." The name of the household with the ruins of Thonmi'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 Thon river, which flows from upper Thon 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 Thonmi, 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 YarJung 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 Thongmon.

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 Fars - A Collection of Beloved folk Stories and Ora/ Traditions, Tibetology Press of P. R. of China, pp. 23-25.)

कैगा पास्ता Vocabulary


| 匂戓 | （n．）creator，maker， agent | तेप्याप | （post．）the side of， the surface of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | （n．）grammar | वुद 2 | （ n ．）arrow |
|  | （n．）central text；system， doctrine |  | （v．com．）to shoot an atrow |
| के\ず | （idiom）sum | केर | （n．）activities，functions |
| 回可1 | （n．）sheep pen |  | （n．）convergence |
|  | （vi．pt．h．）to be born |  | （n．）boundary stone |
| सँक | （vi．）to reach，to arrive at | 㐌刑 | （n．）tail |
|  | （v．com．h．）to plough |  | （n．）oil extraction |
| 弪利 | （n．）furrow |  | （v．com．h．）to create，to |
| 听言如 | （vi．h．）to sleep，to rest |  | make，to start |
|  | （n．）furrow | 解 | （n．）cauldron，pot |
| 『 | （n．h．）gate，door | ${ }^{4} 5 \mathrm{~S}$ ¢月可 | （n．）ashes of a corpse |
|  | （v．com．h．）to identify | 可5を需 | （n．）lineage，family line |
|  | （adv．）usually，always | तो स्व戒 | （n．）generation |
| 可可利 | （ n ．）residence of an |  | v．com．h．）to prophecy |
|  | important person | 或圽零 | （ n ）lineage，ancestry |
| 积方5， | （adv．）earlier and later， gradually |  | （ n ）collected works |
|  | （ $\mathrm{n} . \mathrm{h}$.$) horse stable$ | দद्यREのय | possession or ownership |
|  | （n．h．）meat |  | of |
| 方入 | （n．）horse stable，corral |  | （vi．h．）to go，to come |
|  | （n．h．）god | 気可等 | （n．）Mongol，Mongolian Mongolia |
|  | （ $n$ ．）side，direction；the surface，the face of |  |  |


 The term＇furrow＇refers to the trench or groove which is left in the ground after ploughing a field．Both 床

 जबरें
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 re－ incarnation is based on unusual signs or markings which prove who he is．


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 旁す！


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


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．

 द्रो
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 ．
＇िबते 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．

ミず むすd Exercises

गा समझबता सa





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?





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

1.     - Thönmi always stayed in the area of Thu in Lhoka Nyel.
2.     - Thönmi's descendents died out in the seventh generation.
3.     - The household known as the "Eastern Horse Stable" still exists today.

मवेंचा


## Section Four:

Wisdom Literature
























## 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 carmot 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 mote: 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 tendering.]

## केखापारा vocabulary








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


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


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.

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

This expression refers to one who never harms others.
 recorded as being a past habitual action.

This expression means to go somewhere together.
जे This expression means to feel a sense of compassion towards evil behaviour and such like.



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.

## 








A Give brief answers in English to these questions below.

1. What are the qualities of the "Holy Ones" compared to in this reading?
2. Though the great buffalo had unrivalled strength, why didn't he strike out against the monkey?
3. 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,















 रेक्रेखयन।


# 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 Vishmu 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.

| बत्वए | （n．）method，way，means， strategy |  | （n．）grouping，division， a listing，enumeration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 헤NNㅔㅣ | （ $n$ ．）expert，master， skilled one，learned one： （vi．）to be expert or skilled at |  | （n．）number，quantity， enumeration （vt．p．）to fight，to do battle， to quarrel |
|  | （adj．）skillful，clever， learned，wise，capable | प戒列 | （vt．f．）to deceive，to dupe； to lure，to seduce，to temot |
| 묍 | （ $n$ ，slave，serf <br>  |  | （n．）reconciliation， restoration，settlement |
|  | （vt．）to put someone into service，to put someone |  | （vt．pt．）to reconcile，to make up |
|  | to work；to set aside，to set apart |  | （v．com．）to reconcile，to make up，to restore |
|  | （v．com．）to enslave，to bind into servitude | cixay | （n．）opponent，enemy， adversary；＇the other side＇， |
|  | （n．）power，strength， powerful skill |  | that which is beyond；the next life，the life beyond |
|  | （n．）a mount； （vt．pt．）to ride，to travel upon |  | （vt．p．）to press down，to suppress，to subdue，to oppress； |
|  | （n．）wheel；cyclical worldly existence，＇samsara＇ | 気込 | （n．）oppressor，subduer <br> （vt．imp．）to beg，to ask for， |
|  | （vt．p．）to grasp，to hold，to grab，to bear |  | to request；to command someone to get up |
| $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | （n．）face；surface | 俞列 | （vt．p．h．）to give，to donate |
|  |  | 5951 | （n．）mythical garuda bird |
| ब小／ | （n．）kin，relative；friend， companion，spouse |  |  |

## mon




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



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.

Vishnu is an ancient Indian god belonging to the heretical outsiders of the Buddhist faith.
 Buddhist', 'outsider' and also refers to one who, though not Buddhist, is a spiritual person seeking an alternative path to enlightenment.)

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.)

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'.

## 窇どあ゙す｜Exercises


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$\qquad$

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

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

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

 5 领

?

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

1.     - The first line of this proverb: "If one is skillful..." is a reference to vishmu.
2. In this reading five different names of Vishnu are listed.
3.     - Vishnu was the one who gave the garuda what he wanted.




## C Translate these sentences into Tibetan.

1. Vishnu is known by many different names.
2. It is said that even today the garuda is Vishnu's mount.


















 7-



## 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.

[^0]|  | （n．）fool，stupid person， idiot | 器 | （n．）animal hair，feathers， body hair，fur |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $55^{314}$ | （vt．）to deteriorate，to decay，to degenerate，to |  | （n．）blue flowering flax plant |
|  | break down，to become weak | 5¢व第 | （n．）beast，animal，animals that walk on all fours with |
|  | （n．）deterioration， degeneration |  | their heads bent down |
| 因包馬 | （n．）fox | 5 ¢ | （n．）precious blue stone； gem，jewel |
| वर⿵冂卄一 | （n．）attendants，entourage， retinue，followers；wheel； |  | （n．）camivore，wild animals，beasts |
|  | circuit；cyclical existence， samsara | A＇펴ㅂㅐㅢ | （n．）agreement，harmony |
| 재늬 | （n．）misery，sorrow， depression，suffering， | यझबुक | （v．com．）to be in agreement，to be unified |
|  | anguish，sadness | cara | （adj．）common，ordinary |
|  | （vi．）to roam about，to wander around，to rove about | 춴다 | （vi．）to hate，to dislike，to be hostile toward； （n．）hatred，hostility |
|  | （n．）dye maker，one who dyes things | प或刮 | （vt．pt．）to oppress，to torment；to threaten，to |
| 쯜 ऐ｜ | （n．）blue dye，blue extract |  | bother，to irritate；to have a phobia |
| \＃5x｜ | （n．）copper；cauldron，large pot，copper pot | E3ग | （pr．）we，us，ourselves |
|  | （vt．）to roll around on the ground，to roll back and |  | （vi．）to fall unconscious；to howl |
|  | forth，to writhe（also ad） <br>  |  | （vt．）to curse，to revile，to put down，to insult： <br> （n．）curse，insult，abuse |

## 



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


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

Q खो

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



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

In this reading the verb म雷N－s 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．

## 気にお゙す Exercises

गा पी คक＂

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$\qquad$
2（木）
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
A Give brief answers in English to the questions below．
1．How was the fox－king able to pretend that he was another animal？
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
2．Why did the fox－king especially hate his own kind？
$\qquad$

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





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

1. __ The fox was very wise.
2.     - The fox ruled over the animals so that he could take care of his own kind.
3.     - Because him harmed and mistreated his own kind, the fox was unable to remain as king.


$\qquad$


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.









र下気















## Section Four: Wisdom Literature

## Reading Twenty-Four: <br> 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.
(Whache Pa/4, Tibet People's Press. PP- 6-7.)

सैगागाइझ Vocabulary


| 令5 | （n．）essence，crux of the matter，essential meaning | R或5 | （vi．）to regret，to feel sorry， to feel remorse |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 495 | （adv．）always，continually， perpetually，forever |  | （n．）boy，children |
| R⿴囗十介⿺𠃊⿻丷木斤丶 | （n．）traveller，guest，visitor |  | conclusion |
|  | （n．）three days or nights： （idiom）a short time |  | （n．）provisions for a journey；luggage |
|  | （n．）lodge，inn，hotel |  | （n．）beggar，destitute |
|  | （n．）guest |  | person，the poor； <br> （adj．）poor |
|  | （v．com．）to think |  | （vt p ）to bestow to grant |
| A淌क利 | （n．）provision for a journey | श | to give；to send，to entrust |
| पब्ये | （vt．pt，）to prepare，to arrange，to make arrangements | A式込 | （vi．）to trot； <br> （n．）the manner or mode of going；the gait of a horse |
|  | （n．）hostess，female inn－ keeper |  | （n．）pleasures，enjoyment |
| बेरोप | （n．）key |  | （n．）livelihood，living standard |

इळळ Rapiay Explanatory Notes
$\operatorname{cin}^{2} \tan 4$


 रें



The Khache Palu is a treatise of excellent sayings. It is also known as the Khache Pa/u of Ad'vice 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 $\rho_{a} / u$ 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 Pa/u.





The term (ačux ex 'cyclical existence') refers to the six kinds of sentient beings who have
 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.



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

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { व्रुपाबेशच }
\end{aligned}
$$

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.

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

प河द Rस्यु This term expresses some degree of uncertainty that perhaps something is or is not the case.



窇雨ず Exercises

ग गा वavana
 गएव 정 x＇पथेन्व व्ग
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$


A Give brief answers in English to these questions below．
1．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？
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
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＂？

 켝매ํ








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

1. _- According to this poem, people should take their lodgings with them and acquire wealth and possessions.
2.     - According to this poem, people should only think about their own futures and should not be get involved with the affairs of others.
3.     - When people have wealth and opportunity, they should take that 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.

ओर केस


|  | （n．）greed，strong desire， desire and attachment， craving；avarice，stinginess |  | （v．com．）to rent out，to collect rent （v．com．）to pay rent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 可束发 | （vt．pt．）to stretch out，to extend |  | （adj．）reliable，authen |
| 万算利 | （vi．pt．）to call，to summon， to call together | 简 | （pr．）she，he，her，him （third person pronoun） |
|  | （vt．pt．）to abandon，to leave behind，to forsake；to throw away，to discard，to toss away | 商出㕩 | （n．）the inside；belly， abdomen <br> （n．）anger，wrath，fury |
| 可萷 | （vi．pt．）to go from one place to another，to travel， to be carried off； （vt．pt．）to move around，to agitate，to shake |  | （n．）feature，characteristic， quality，special feature <br> （n．）having a distinguishing quality，feature or characteristic |
|  | （v．com．）to make a verbal agreement，to agree，to promise |  | （v．com．）to disseminate widely，to spread everywhere <br> （ n ）neighbour |
| संपेक | （n．）two days ago，the day before yesterday | 閔 | （n．）cauldron，pot <br> （n．）a well |
|  | （v．com．）to be in agreement，to be unified | 面刮 | （vt．imp．）to untie，to release，to undo |
|  | （n．）agreement，harmony <br> （n．）colour <br> （n．）facial features，facial | 尖제｜ | （vi．pt．）to be angry，to be enraged： <br> （n．）anger，wrath |
|  | expression |  | （n．）dakini，＇sky goddess＇ |
|  | （n．）corvee labour，serf labour，＇labour tax＇ <br> （n．）rent，house rent | क्ञाakicy | （ n ．）expert，master， skilled one，learned one； （vi．）to be expert or skilled at |
|  |  |  | （adj．）skillful，clever， learned，wise，capable |


| RपF－g\％ | （v．com．）to taunt，to spite， |  | （n．）respect，reverence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | to despise，to ridicule （n．）attendants，retinue | 动厍刮 | （n．）news，information， reports，things heard |
|  |  |  | （n．）status，level，position， rank |
|  | retinue，followers；wheel； circuit；cyclical existence， samsara |  | （v．com．）to make progres5 to develop，to increase，to improve |
|  | （n．）wheel；cyclical worldly existence，＇samsara＇ |  | （n．）price |
|  | （n．）performer，actor |  | （n．）satim，brocade，silk |
| ค离近 | （post．）next to，beside，near |  | （n．）wall painting，mural |
| Agrax | （vi．pt．h．）to be born，to come into existence | पद्वस） | （adj．）innumerable， countless，immeasurable |
| ब6as ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （n．）illusion，hallucination | 島乐利 | （n．）number，quantity， enumeration |
| 4］ |  | गुण | （n．）ball of thread or yarn |
|  |  | प्रुप्षा | （n．）＇highly accomplished |
| पाए। | （adj．）one； |  | one＇，＇saint＇，（from |
|  | （pr．）what，who，which |  | Sanskrit：siddht） |
|  | （adj．）reckless，careless， |  | （n．）friend，companion |
|  | indiscriminate，whatever happens＇ |  | （n．）neighbour |
|  | （adv．）sometime，a while | 敂可 | （n．）a grey coloured thorm tree；musk deer |
| 可乐利 | （adv．）everywhere，all over， inallareas | 戒데 | （n．）park，garden |
|  | （n．）＇Snow Lands＇，＇Land of | 牙边 | （n．）flute |
|  | Snow＇ | 呉 | （n．）song，singing |
| 和 <br>  | （n．）dance，dancing | त्युप｜ | （ $n$ ．）song and dance， singing and dancing |
|  | （n．）importance， |  | singingandancing |
|  | significance |  | （n．）fool，idiot，stupidity |
| 껚 | （ n ．）tent | 島す헤 | （n．）fool，idiot，moron |



| 武采効 | （n．）lamp，light，lantern， torch |  | （ n ．）area of western Tibet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Stan | （n．）womb |
| 可或可 | （vi．）to fall unconscious；to howl | ［＇90｜ | （n．）tail |
|  | （vt．pt．）to proclaim，to declare，to broadcast | 空す！ | （ $n$ ．）hunter； （vt．p．）to hunt |
| मब⿹勹凶刂（Tx｜ | everywhere （vt．pt．）to prepare，to | 39505 | （adv．）earlier and later， gradually |
|  | arrange，to make | \＄5ㅚㄴ칙 | （adv．）early； |
|  | arrangements |  | （adj．）earlier，former， |
| प戓페 | （vt．pt．）to conceal，to |  | earlier or former times |
|  | obscure，to block | 翌》 | （n．）blue dye，blue extract |
| $\Sigma$ | ． |  | （n．）dye maker，one who dyes things |
| 5 ［1］ | （n．）speech | 䇾す＇R苞 | （n．）first preparations； |
|  | （n．）saying |  | preliminary，introductory |
| 5 Em | （n．）golden coloured goose | ऽ |  |
| 5. | （vi．p．）to cry，to weep | K2 | （n．）a small amount，a little |
| \％ | （n．）face；surface |  | bit，a short while |
| \％${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （n．）side，direction；the surface，the face of |  | （n．）a small amount，a little bit |
|  | （v．com．h．）to identify |  | （w．com．）to ridicule，to |
| 55.8 Na 乐》 | （n．）panic，dread，great |  | mock，to make fun of，to |
|  | fear |  |  |
| F ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， | （n．）special gifts，blessings or empowerments，＇divine |  | （n．）carnivore，wild． animals，beasts |
|  | gifts＇；accomplishments， feats | बछुए | （n．）juice，sap，extract， elixir，nectar；contents； |
|  | （v．com．）to become |  | nutrients，nutrition |
|  | pregnant，to conceive | च令州如 | （n．）storage place；place of |
| काइत可近 | （n．）estate owner，serf |  | refuge／shelter／protection |
|  | owner，sovereign，master， lord，＇Lord of the Manor＇ |  |  |



| ［ $7^{\text {헤제 }}$ | （vt．）to deteriorate，to decay，to degenerate，to break down，to become weak |  | （n．）essence，crux of the matter，essential meaning <br> （n．）pride，arrogance； <br> （vi．）to be proud，arrogant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $9^{\text {a }}$ | （n．）deterioration， degeneration | प土 |  |
|  | （v，com．）to dry out in the sun | 5 |  |
|  | （idiom）sun | तबत | （n．）ancient Tibetan coin |
|  | （adj．）some，a few <br> （vi．）to roam about，to wander around，to rove about |  <br> 459 | N（v．com．）to decide，to settle，to arrange <br> （adv．）always，continually， perpetually，forever |
| केग | （n．）servant，personal attendant，retinue； disciple，follower |  | （n．）story，legend．fable， tale <br> （n．）vanity，ostentation， |
|  | （ $n$. ）danger <br> （v．com．）to beat，to hurt，to torture | $417 \times 1{ }^{\text {a }}$ | （n．）vanity，ostentation， pride，vainglorious，to be full of oneself，a lover of self－praise or flattery |
| नुकात | （n．）buyer | 可5『＂） | （n．）words，expressions； speech，talk |
| 可可可幺， | （n．）ignorance，affliction， delusion |  | （adj．）profound |
| य／50 | （n．）kin，relative；friend， companion，spouse |  | （vt．pt．）to slice，to chop up <br> （adj．）fierce，savage， violent |
|  | （n．）confusion，chaos； turmoil，trouble（also 登研 Q | 4，$\square^{\text {a }}$ | （adj．）ferocious，cruel， fierce，savage，vicious |
|  | （adj．）extremely beautiful sounding |  | $(\mathrm{n}$ ）treasure vase |
|  | （n．）report，account； petition | 可每这 | make，to start <br> （vt．）to sprinkle，to scatter， |
| 移刏 | （vi．）to think，to consider， to contemplate |  | to disperse；to destroy，to demolish |


|  | （n．）a type of chant | 可每刮 | （vt．pt．）to pierce，to puncture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | （n．）horse stable，corral |  |  |
|  | （ $n$ ．）ceremony，celebration． inter－comnections， | प䞠可 | （vt．pt．）to act in accordance with，to conform to |
|  | ＇dependent relations＇，the inter－dependence of cause and effect | $g$ |  |
|  | （n．）symbol，sign | 日＇⿹勹巳 | （n．）area； <br> （adj．）vast；broad |
|  | （v．com．）to crowd around and stare | F＇ghw | （adj．）vast，expansive， broad |
| 离मा | （n．）centre，middle，core， crux，hub；navel | G910 | （n．）term，word，expression， terminology，convention |
| 永 | （n．）food | 95 | （n．）method，way，means， |
| $\overline{5}$ | （con．）because，since，so； |  | strategy |
|  | （n．）manner，mode | Eमक्या | （n．）method，way，means； |
| 죽が运近 | （n．）walnut tree |  | method and wisdom |
|  | （post．）above，on top of，＇in addition to＇ |  | （adj．）scattered all around， dispersed |
|  | （n．）the upper or higher part，the foremost part，the first volume；Western Tibet | 9 | （vi．）to logically follow，to be consequencial；to do far more than is needed or |
| 彥ट 줘의 | （n．）＇upper and lower＇， |  | required，to overdo |
|  | ‘earlier and later’，just nearby |  | （v．com．）to place one＇s hands together in a |
|  | （n．）＇upper valley＇，an area |  | praying position |
|  | east of Lhasa | होगा ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （n．）a small circle（Sanskrit： bindu）；drop，droplet |
| ゅブずざい | （adj．）stable，steady， |  |  |
|  | steadfast |  | （n．h．）＇mind son＇，closest disciple，principal disciple |
|  | （v．com．）to investigate，to research，to examine，to explore | Q $\square_{4}$ | ＇times＇，＇occurrences＇， ＇occasions＇ |
|  | （n．）yogic practice，ascetic |  |  |
|  | practice |  |  |



| प会或 | （n．）the original，the first， from the very beginning |  | （n．）chunk，solid piece，lump |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| पू्प्यूर्टेक जा | （v．com．h．）to take possession or ownership of | 気 | （vi．）for a loud noise to occur，for thunder to roar or clap |
| म万す <br> बए | （n．）truth，reality <br> （adv．）last night，last evening | 첵직 <br> 휻입 | （n．）garden <br> （ n ．）key |
| अ5，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （n．）arrow |  | （post．）the side of， the surface of |
| बहु메 | $(\mathrm{n}$ ）lustre，radiance |  | （n．）painting，mural，wall－ painting |
| सडदुक | （post．）in front of，in the presence of，before | 쮼디 | （vi．）to hate，to dislike，to be hostile toward； |
| ॠर्ट्र ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （adv．）briefly，in brief，in short，in summary，in conclusion（also कर्द्～ म푸웋 | क्षेश | （ $n$ ．）hatred，hostility <br> （n．）sin and defilement， non－virtue，＇negativity＇ |
| 25， | （n．）mud，swamp | 존짜 | （n．）misery，sorrow， depression，suffering， |
| वुरूट। | （ $n$ ．）clamour，commotion； frivolous or＇worldly＇ entertainment | 츅ㄴㅜㅔ | anguish，sadness <br> （n．）plate，dish，saucer， platter |
|  | （n．）greed，avarice <br>  | 気业戒 | （n．）wick，tree，tree trunk |
| Q5े5 | （vi．）to slip，to slide | 戓近 | （n．）guard，guard on duty |
|  | （n．）convergence | 弪亏可可 | （n．）vow，pledge，oath； （vt．p．）to bind，to fasten，to |
|  | （n．）stone pavement，stone flooring |  | tie up；to do addition |
| 金恶 | （ n ．）vajra，thunderbolt； diamond，Indra＇s sceptre； （adj．）indestructible， immutable |  | （n．）reconciliation， restoration，settlement （vt．pt．）to reconcile，to make up |
| 坴呀当叫 | （n．）stone mason，mason |  | （v．com．）to reconcile，to make up，to restore |


| －준쬐제 | （vt．pt．）to gather together， to collect，to gather up |  | （n．）important point， critical point，crux of the matter，main point |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| б |  |  |  |
| す『］ | （adv．）continuously，always |  | （ n ）wild sheep，blue sh |
| $\text { ब } \sqrt{7} \vec{\exists}$ | （n．h．）clothes，clothing， garment，robes | 中वर्शत्रों | （ n ．）hostess，female inn－ keeper |
| क） | （n．）age | N＇க゙ | （n．）lodge，inn，hotel |
| व或安可 | （idiom．）prime of one＇s life | $\cdots$ | （n．）lodge，inn，hotel |
| वरण｜स प्याबेश | （n．）jungle，dense forest |  | circumstance；state of |
| वए | （n．）Buddhism |  | affairs，the way things are |
|  | （ n ．）medical treatment， | 听年利 | （n．）sky，space；weather |
|  | cure |  | （n．）harm，imjury，damage |
|  | （v．com．h．）to give medical treatment | पर्बेट | （n．）a type of demon， yaksha |
| कबत्यो | （adj．）strict，serious，firm， severe | पर्बैक्य | （vt．p．）to press down，to suppress，to subdue，to |
|  | （adv．）always（also gavur） |  | oppress； |
|  | （n．）barley beer |  | （n．）oppressor，subduer |
|  | （n．）power，ability， strength；magical power； | agm | （vi．）to be afflicted with，to be tormented with |
|  | （vt．）to be able to，to be capable；to dare to | बब्र्पारें | （v．com．）to oppress，to torture，to beat |
| के०ें | （n．）parrot | あぁであ | （ n ） ）bride |
|  | （n．）grassed area，lawn |  | （adv．）usually，always |
|  | （n．）wealthy person， ＇owner of wealth／riches＇ |  | （n．）grouping，division， a listing，enumeration |
| व＂죄 | （n．）jewel，gem，precious stone | क्णRश | （n．）countenance， disposition，form，shape， |
|  | （n．）earth，world，land |  | mood |
| पबकण | （adj．）black（also 才刮前） |  |  |


| ¢ ¢a，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （ n ．）form，aspect，type， kind | 줜디 | （n．）grassland，meadow， lawn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 뿌ㄹㅐㅣㅣ | （adj．）many kinds，different types |  | （n．）grassy meadow， grassland |
|  | （adj．）various kinds or types | 줜치 | （n．）grass covered mountain，hill or meadow |
| 包区 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （adj．）indifferent， unconcerned，careless， neglectful；invisible； （vt．）to disregard，to not pay attention to，to be unaware of | ㄹㅔㅢ 戓可 | （n．）animal hair，feathers， body hair，fur <br> （vt．pr．）to move or shift house，to move things from one place to another |
|  | （n．）appearance，＇the way it appears＇ |  <br> 줭ㅁ⿹勹⿰丿丿心夊｜ | （n．）a type of incense；resin <br> （n．）clever and lively |
|  | （n．）oil extraction |  | （n．）clever，smart；sly， crafty |
| （2） | （ri．）container，vessel， receptacle |  | （adv．）generally and specifically |
| इस्रू｜ | supplement，to augment | 骨㐫 | （ n ）Kilometre |
| を |  | 突で吅51 | （adv．）in general，typically， generally，commonly |
|  | （n．）skim，hide，leather <br>  | 췅둔 | （n．）beggar，destitute person，the poor； |
| 可㣂 | （n．）lotus flower |  | （adj．）poor |
| पाह | （n．）one who is both a pandita and siddha－a <br> great master or accomplished one |  | （n．）incarnation， emanation，manifestation <br> （n．）radiance，happiness |
| 59\％5\％ | （n．）two stringed lute | 4 |  |
| डुशु | （n．）hoopoe bird | x | （n．）father |
|  | （n．）evidence，proof |  | （adj．）common，ordinary |
| らすぐず， | （n．）brave and strong， heroic and skillful | 可可新 | （adj．）common，ordinary |


|  | （ $n$ ．）opponent，enemy， adversary；＇the other side＇， that which is beyond；the next life，the life beyond | R気 | （vi．）to surge，to billow，to swell，to overflow <br> （vi．）to meet，to come into contact with，to connect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 덩｜ | （adj．）upper： <br> （n．）the upper part |  | with <br> （adv．）immediately， |
|  | （vt．pt．）to erect，to put up |  | suddenly，quickly |
| 云列 | （n．）messenger，attendant， envoy，emissary，servant | बब्येन पोग | （ n ）letter，dispatch |
| 近 | （v．）to dare to do | $\square$ |  |
|  | something，to have the | 口马可 | （n．）flag，banner，penmant |
|  | courage to do something； to be able | 口第 | （n．）female cow；dew；frost hoarfrost |
|  | （n．h．）finger | 日＇ | （n．）cattle yard，cattle coral |
| 今\％\％ | （adv．）tomorrow，the next day，the following day | पबता | （n．）wedding celebration， marriage party |
| S | （adv．）later，next；the next life | দட்かす | （n．）messenger，emissary， courier |
|  <br> ब्बck win | （n．）outer flooring <br> （adv．）later，later on | ロズあら | （n．）obstacle，obstruction， hindrance |
|  | （adj．）rich，wealthy | जु⿵冂八㐅｜ | （n．）a loan |
|  | （ n ） ）ivestock，cattle | इडरुक्रे | （ n ．）firewood，kindling （also तोरेमे） |
|  | （adv．）everywhere（literally： ＇ten directions＇） | 덩－ $0^{4}$ | （n．）money lender |
|  | （v．com．）to carry something on one＇s shoulders | $\begin{aligned} & \text { जुछा" } \\ & \text { बेढ़ा } \end{aligned}$ | （n．）vase，pot <br> （n．）calf |
| 던께데 | （n．）the shoulders | 云可 | （n．）Bön religion |
|  | （vt．pt．）to meet，to come | 9，可 | （n．）mythical garuda bird |
| ⿹勹弋ㅍ | into contact with，to encounter | 54 | （vt．）to be called，to be known as； <br> （n．）action，deed，work |
|  | （adj．）small，tiny |  | FIR（n．）Bodhisattva |


|  | （n．）ground beetle，small beetle | द万 ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | （n．）expanse |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5{ }^{5}$ | （adv．）in particular， especially； | एपषेत | （v．com．）to distinguish，to differentiate；to judge，to decide |
|  | （ $n$ ．）category，division， distinction，type，kind | ¢ | （vt．pt．）to rip，to tear |
| ऐ¢ | （n．）sand hill | 2句吅 | （n．）mask |
| ¢ | （n．）sand，dust（also Ses＇） | वस्र⿹勹凶 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （n．）insect |
| §亏 | （n．）activities，functions | वहुठل｜ | （adj．）the number 100，000 |
| के $5^{\text {c\％}}$ | （ n ．）creator，maker，agent | वRูびす | （n．）present，gift |
|  | （n．）function，use，ability； | सहु। | （vt．p．h．）to give，to offer |
|  | action | R苟 | （vt．p．）to call out，to cry |
| $59^{17401}$ | （n．）cave，cavern，rock， cave，grotto | Qs， | out，to beckon，to call upon <br> （ n ．）source，origin |
|  | （v．com．）to enslave，to bind into servitude | व⿹ㅗㅇㅁํㅈ․․ <br>  | （ $n$ ．）origin，source <br> （vi．）to get or receive；to |
| इవ | （ $n$ ．）slave，serf （also घबत＇यार्जेषा＇） |  | arrive，to come；to be connected with； |
| Д̧\％ | （n．）Brahmin |  | （n．）wealth，riches |
| 可旡 | （n．）lama，guru，spiritual teacher | वुरुखास वुप | （n．）grain，cereal <br> （n．）dragon；thunder |
|  | （adv．）especially，in particular | 力面可利 | （n．）wave，waves |
| प्वู9 | （n．）fool，stupid person， idiot |  | （also इस्य 2r！） |
|  | （v．com．）to agree，to approve，to consent，to endorse |  | （n．）frog <br> （vt．pt．）to hide，to conceal， to bury |
|  <br> 包筑 <br> द⿹勹巳一⿰亻弋一⿻上丨匕刂 | （n，h．）umbrella，parasol <br> （n．h．）god <br> （n．）precious blue stone； gem，jewel | ⿹弋工⿹勹口丿 | （ n ．）the interior or inner part，the innermost part of a house |



|  | （n．）monastery，temple， Buddhist sanctuary，main temple | ¢ | （n．）subsititute， replacement |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| परेका | （vt．pt．）to oppress，to toment；to threaten，to bother，to irritate；to have a |  | （n．）park，garden；grove， thicket，forest；vegetables |
|  | phobia | あ4 | （vi．pt．）to get burned，to be |
| aty | （adj．）maim，chief，principal |  | burned，to get scorched |
| सर्डण7 | （vt．f．）to squeeze out，to | おप｜त以 | （n．）poetic verse，poetry |
|  | press；to strain，to filter |  | （also \％maty mozer and |
| जुला | （vt．p．）to plant into the |  |  |
|  | ground；to establish，to | 要岛岳 | （vt．）to be put inside，to be |
|  | start，to found，to set up |  | inserted；to fit into |
| Ф尔С， | （vt．f．）to sell | कृतly | （vt．imp．）to shut，to close |
| ऊंकेग | （n．）notice |  | （n．）ethics，morals |
| ぶず近 | （n．）roasted barley flour |  | （n．）colour，sheen |
| F口｜cos | （n．）spoke of a wheel | कおすすい | （n．）mark，sign |
| 户े | （n．）the best，the most |  | （n．）boundary stone |
|  | excellent（also क ${ }^{\text {d }}$（1） |  | （n．）whirlpool |
| き | （n．）top，tip，apex，summit， point，peak |  | （v．com．）to symbolise，to illustrate |
|  | （n．）grassland，meadow |  | （adj．）suitable， |
|  | （n．）respect，reverence， honour，esteem（also $\square$ 领 |  | appropriate，fitting（also क्क |
|  | एगुख |  | （vipt．）to swir，to billow，to |
| 気回 | （n．）love，affection； |  | whirl |
|  | （vt．）to love | E |  |
| म笑क | （n．）effort，exertion， diligence； |  | （n．）the index finger or forefinger |
|  | （vt．）to strive，to make an |  | （adj．）beautiful，＇endowed |
|  | effort，to be diligent |  | with beauty＇ |




| 又乐车可 | （n．）＇naturally appearing＇， ＇naturaily formed＇，＇self－ manifesting＇ | a 21 | （n．）horm，antler |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| वह <br>  | （pr．）we，us，ourselves <br> （v．com．）to boast，to show | सす1 | ＇times＇，＇occurrences＇， ＇occasions＇ |
|  | off，to be arrogant，to be conceited，to be self－ important |  | （v．com．）to reply，to answer <br> （ n ．）provisions for a journey；luggage |
| 자ㅁㅐㅐㅔ | （n．）sword，dagger | xary | （n．）work，job，business |
| 工对 | （n．）cloth，cotton cloth | （1）${ }^{\text {d }}$ | （ n ）sheep pen |
| $\cdots$ | （n．）deer，herbivorous animals，wild animals |  |  |
| ₹効 | （n．）painting，drawing， picture | वुखाy | （vi．）to be left behind，to be left out，to be late； （ n ．）body |
|  <br> रेक्युए। | （n．）culture，learning <br> （n．）price，value | ब亠巾 | （n．）reforming，improving， correcting |
| रुखा | （n．）sequence，stage，step， progression |  improve，to correct |  |
|  | （n．）sheep or goat dung <br> （vt．p．）to gather around，to crowd around；to gang up on |  | （n．）the Sanskrit language <br>  <br> （adj．）good and bad， superior and inferior |
| $8^{24}$ | （adj．）rotten，stale，rancid， ＇gone off |  | （n．）a history，an account <br> （n．）translator，＇Lotsawa＇ |
| דुay | （vi．）to go off |  | （n．）pleasures，enjoyment |
| रे $\square^{1}$ | （vi．）to touch，to make contact with something | －9 |  |
| खलक्याव | （adv．）sometimes， occasionally，at times， periodically |  | （n．）skin／leather bag or sack <br> （n．）tree，tree trunk |
|  | （n．）furrow | ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢－ | （n．）carpenter，woodworker |
| सेँ | （n．）horns，antlers | 겟 | （n．）remains，traces，tracks |


|  | （n．）strength，power，force |  | （n．）anxiety，worry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 凩 | （n．）dice；a Tibetan dice game | 文和近 | （n．）Mongol，Mongolian， Mongolia |
| 자구제 | （post．）below，undemeath， under | 亦宁 | （vi．）to reach，to arrive at |
|  |  | 戓＇51 | （adj．）firm，solid，thick |
| －प｜सेख | （adj．）fertile；soft and smooth | 小又 | （n．）path，lane，street； a unit of measure；scales |
|  | （n．）the deceased，dead person | \＄2Fask | （n．）lane，alley，street |
|  | （n．）personality， temperament，disposition | 离4 | （n．）life，life－force |
|  |  | W⿹弋工二⿺𠃊 | （adv．）again |
| पर्मेश <br>  | （vi．h．）to go，to come <br> （vt．pt．）to prepare，to make preparations，to layout，to display | 㐫边 | （vt．imp．）to beg，to ask for to request；to command someone to get up |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | （n．）master，professor |
| पब्ञ | （vt．p．）to peel，to skin，to husk，to strip | 部利 | （n．）student，disciple |
|  |  |  | （n．）speech，talk，words， expression；saying |
|  | （idiom）＇original＇， ＇indigenous＇，＇naturally existing＇ | TESME | （n．）collected works |
|  |  |  | （n．）medical examination， ＇science of medicine＇ |
| \＄ | （n．）border region，remote area | सस्सैव | （adj．）alive |
|  |  |  | （n．h．）meat |
| सम⿹勹巳 | （n．）＇land analysis＇， ＇geomantic calculation＇ |  | （v．com．）to thin |
|  | （adv．）tomorrow morning |  | （n．）thought，thinkin |
|  |  | － |  |
| 처이 | （vt．p．）to rub out，to erase； to eradicate，to wipe out |  | （n．）merit，virtue，good fortune，luck |
|  | （n．）worry，anxiety，stress， vexation（literally： ＂heart／mind tax＂） | मबडण | （vt．f．）to bum，to incinerate；to set alight；to roast，to bake |


| Ф㯡刮 | （vt．f．）to deceive，to dupe； to lure，to seduce，to tempt | B |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | （ n ）deceptive thoughts | 以习＂或可 | （n．）fold of a chuba used as a pocket |
| $5$ |  | WX＇ग | （n．）flooring made of earth and stone |
| 줘ㅎㅔㅔㅏㅈ․․ | （adv．）in particular， especially |  | （n．）boy，children |
| 췅ㄷ | （vi．p．）to fall | 姣运： | （n．）buttocks，bottom， |
|  | （adj．）relaxed；calm，at |  | behind |


| सेन्तुप्षस | （n．）strength，power，force |  | （n．）anxiety，worry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \％ | （n．）dice；a Tibetan dice game | 戓中完 | （n．）Mongol，Mongolian， Mongolia |
| 听介利 | （post．）below，underneath， | 戓可 | （vi．）to reach，to arrive at |
|  | under | 죄니 | （adj．）firm，solid，thick |
| पबीक़ | （adj．）fertile；soft and smooth | 줭 | （n．）path，lane，street； a unit of measure；scales |
|  | （n．）the deceased，dead person |  | （n．）lane，alley，street |
| 4patic | （n．）personality， | 気如 | （n．）life，life－force |
|  | temperament，disposition |  | （adv，）again |
| पसानेग <br> इसकाजए | （vi．h．）to go，to come | 缡发戒 | （vt，imp．）to beg，to ask for， to request；to command |
|  | （vt．pt．）to prepare，to make preparations，to layout，to |  | someone to get up |
|  | display |  | （n．）master，professor |
| వf | （vt．p．）to peel，to skin，to | 产吅列 | （n．）student，disciple |
|  | husk，to strip |  | （n．）speech，talk，words， expression；saying |
| \＄ | （idiom）＇original＇， | 小정ㄷㅁㅐㅔㅔ | （n．）collected works |
|  | ＇indigenous＇，＇naturally existing＇ |  | （n．）medical examination， ＇science of medicine＇ |
| 자ㅈㅏㅐ | （n．）border region，remote |  | （adj．）alive |
|  | area |  | （n．h．）meat |
| ＊25 5 | （n．）＇land analysis＇， ＂geomantic calculation＂ |  | （v．com．）to think |
| 제두유N | （adv．）tomorrow morning |  | （n．）thought，thinking （n．）dung beetle，stinkbug |
|  |  |  | （n．）merit，virtue，good |
| Nㅓㄱㅣ | （vt．p．）to rub out，to erase； to eradicate，to wipe out |  | fortune，luck |
|  | （n．）worry，anxiety，stress， vexation（literally： ＇heart／mind tax＇） | जক্入̀ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （vt．f．）to burn，to incinerate；to set alight；to roast，to bake |

(vt.f.) to deceive, to dupe; to lure, to seduce, to tempt
(n.) deceptive thoughts

जक्펴긱
(adv.) in particular, especially
(vi.p.) to fall
(adj.) relaxed, calm, at ease, leisurely
(n.) fold of a chuba used as a pocket
(n.) flooring made of earth and stone
(n.) boy, children
(n.) buttocks, bottom, behind




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Previous joint publications:

Lhasa Verbs, A Practica//htroduction

The Six Brothers
ब马
The Perpetually Weeping Bodhisattva

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