Textbook of Modern Colloquial Tibetan Conversations

by

Tashi

Assisted by
Kenneth Liberman
Foreword

This collection of informal conversations in modern Tibetan has been compiled to provide students of Tibetan language with an opportunity to practise speaking in everyday situations. Until recently interest in spoken Tibetan has largely been restricted to people in some way connected with the refugee community in exile. However, since Tibet itself is being increasingly opened to foreign tourists it is important that they should be able to communicate with the local Tibetan people, so we hope this book will also be of some help to them.

The author, Mr. Tashi, has taught Tibetan language to foreign students for almost a decade during which time he has become familiar with the problems they face and has evolved these materials, amongst others, to suit their needs. During a sabbatical year in the U.S.A. he was assisted in preparing this book by Kenneth Liberman, Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Oregon, Eugene. They have been careful to ensure that the English translations follow the Tibetan as closely as possible in order to help students clearly understand both its meaning and form.

Perhaps even more important than the book itself is the accompanying cassette on which all the conversations have been recorded in Tibetan, allowing the student further practice in the skills of speaking and listening.

We are grateful to the authors for their efforts and hope this work will contribute to strengthening friendly communications between Tibetans and people of other lands.

Gyatsho Tshering
Director
མི་འདོག་

འདེའི་འཕྲིན་པ་ལོག་པར་ཐོག་པ་ལོ་ཐུབ་ཐུབ་ཚེ་ཆེ་འཐད་དུ་འབོད།

འི་མོ་ཐེག་པ་ཡིན་པར་འགོ་བོའི་དུས་དུས་ཕྲུག་བུ་ཕྲུག་བུ་ཐུབ་ཐུབ་ལེགས་

རྡོན་པོ་ནི་ཐེག་པོ་མི་འདེ་བདེ་དུ་ཐུབ་ཐུབ་ཚེ་ཆེ་འཐད་དུ་འབོད་

མི་འདོག་ལེགས་པ་ལོས་ཐོག་པ་ལོ་ཐུབ་ཐུབ་ཚེ་ཆེ་འཐད་དུ་འབོད་
Preface

The Textbook of Modern Colloquial Tibetan Conversation is written for those non-Tibetans who have keen interest in learning conversational Tibetan and who have already been studying the language. The textbook is based on the contemporary colloquial language in order to assist students to communicate directly with Tibetan people. It is based upon traditional Tibetan expression and relies upon the proper form and style used among Tibetans in their everyday life.

In studying this book, students are advised to rely more heavily upon the tape than the book. The book should be consulted only when necessary, and students should continue their study until they are capable of listening to the entire tape with full comprehension without consulting the book.

Tashi (Daknewa)
Contents

1. Eight different short important conversations 1
2. Three different conversations about going to a restaurant 8
3. Going to a tea shop 17
4. Two short conversations asking for directions 19
5. Two short conversations on purchasing books and manuscripts from a shop 21
6. Going to a Tibetan hospital 24
7. A short talk on smoking 28
8. Going for a walk 30
9. A short conversation on Lhasa Apsos 32
10. A talk between Mr. Kalsang and Ms. Sangmo 34
11. A talk between a father and his son 37
12. A conversation on a child’s admission to the school 41
13. A conversation on pilgrimage 46
15. A short conversation on research 55
16. Notes 58
17. Glossary 59
18. A chart of genitives with examples 65
19. A chart of accusative, dative and location cases 66
20. Conjunction 67
21. The connective particles or conjunction 68
22. Dependent particles or conjunction 69
Tenpa: What is your name?

David: My name is David.

Where is your birthplace?

I am from New York.

What are you doing here?

I am studying here.

What are you studying?

I am studying spoken and written Tibetan.

Are spoken and written Tibetan not difficult?
Not so difficult. It's easy.

Tashi: Ngodup-la, what time is it now?

Ngodup: Twenty minutes past two.

When will you go to the Office?

I will go to the office at ten minutes before 9 o'clock.

Well then, at what time is lunch?

Lunch is at exactly 12 o'clock.

This evening, are you going to see the movie at 6:30?

Yes. If [we] go that's fine. Let's leave from here around 6:15.
Sangye: What is today's date?

Yeshe: Isn't today's date the tenth? Yesterday's date was the ninth, probably.

Well then, what day [of the week] is tomorrow?

Tomorrow is Friday.

Isn't it April [the fourth month] this month?

Yes. It is April.

Pempa: What is the price of this?

Dhundup: It is fifty rupees.

Where did you get this?
I got this from Nepal.

Isn’t it expensive?

It’s not expensive, it’s cheap.

Dawa: Please lend me your pen for a while.

Nyima: My pen is missing.

That’s strange. My pen is also missing.

That’s strange. Who has taken [them]?

Most likely my child took them to play with. Please search. Also I’ll find out.

Yes, let me inquire now.
Migmar: When did you come?

Lhakpa: I came yesterday.

Where are you staying?

I'm staying in Gangchen Kyishong.

How many days will you stay here?

I'll stay here for a few days.

Where will you go after that?

Afterwards, I will go to Nepal.

Where did you come from this time?

This time I've come from Kullu.
Tsering: Where have you come from?

Yuko: I have come from Japan.

When did you come here?

I arrived just yesterday.

Where is your birth place?

I was born in Tokyo.

Where are you now staying?

Now I am staying at a Tibetan hotel.

How many days will you be staying here?

I will stay here for one month and fifteen days.
Tseyang: Dolma-la, how are you?

Dolma: Fine. And how are you?

Fine. Sit here. Should I bring some tea?

No. I won't take any tea.

Don't be polite. Have some tea.

No, thank you.
Three different conversations on going to a restaurant

1

On going to a restaurant....

Tsering: Today let us (two) go to eat at a restaurant.

Yangchen: Yes. Which restaurant?

Tsering: That Tibetan Restaurant there.

Yes, that’s right.

after arriving at the restaurant....

Hey. Are there any seats?
Yes, come in. Please have a seat.

Where should we sit?

It doesn’t matter. Any place we sit is alright.

Well then, that seat there?

Yes, that’s fine.

on how to order food....

What food do you have?

We have whatever food you order.

What are you going to eat?

I will order rice and vegetables.

Hey. Do you have rice and vegetables?
Yes.

Well then, a full bowl of rice and vegetables, and then for me bring momos and a hot soup broth.

We also have sha-bagleb.

Well then, please also bring some sha-bagleb. I like sha-bagleb.

Yes.

about the taste of the food....

Is the food good?

The food is very good. It’s very tasty. It’s delicious.
Is it salted alright?

Alright. It's salted alright. Do you have any chili?

Yes, this chili is very tasty.

Hey. How much does the food cost?

Seventeen rupees and fifty paisa.

That's cheap. Please bring each of us a cup of tea.

What kind of tea should I bring?

Please bring two cups of sweet tea.

Today we don't have any tea other than Tibetan tea. Please don't mind.
Well, if you bring Tibetan tea, that will be alright.

Yes. I will bring it right now.

The tea is very good. Well now, let’s go.

O.K.

Phuntsok-la, please take this money.

Yes. Well then, good-bye.

On going to a restaurant...

Nyima: Do you have any food?

Dorjee: Yes. Please sit down.

What kind of food do you have?
Momos and noodles.

Don't you have sha-bagleb?

Yes. I also have sha-baglebs, and rice too.

Well then, please bring me [some] sha-baglebs.

Yes. Please wait a short while. I’ll bring it right now.

That doesn’t matter. First bring me some sweet tea.

Oh! Nyima-la, What are you doing here?

Oh! Tashi Deleg. Sit here. Today, lets [two] eat together. Before we eat, do you want some tea?

I won’t take any tea. I’ll order a meal.
What food will you order?

I’ll order some noodles.

Dorje-la, please bring some noodles here also.

Yes. The noodles are ready.

Please give these noodles to Phuntsok-la.

Today you will be my guest.

Thanks.

The food is good. Now, after eating, let’s each have some tea.

No, Thanks. I won’t take any tea.

Well then, let’s go. Dorje-la, what is the cost of the meal?


"On eating at the restaurant...."

Hey. Do you have any momos?

We have momos. Just now we made [some].

I see, please bring a plate of momos.

Shall I bring vegetables?

I don't want vegetables; if you have a bowl of broth, please bring it. The momos you made are very good. They're extremely delicious; indescribably delicious. How much is the price for the food?

Twelve rupees and fifty paisa.

Please take this money.

3
Four and half rupees.

O.K. Please take this money.
Going to a tea shop

Tenzin: Dawa la, I am very thirsty. Let's go have tea.

Dawa: Yes, that's fine. I've also been thirsty for a while now.

Which tea shop shall we go to?

Let's go to that Tibetan tea shop.

Hey, first please bring each of us a glass of water.

Yes. This water is very cold. I've just taken it out of the refrigerator.

Oh! This water is very cold. Please bring us each a cup of sweet tea.
Yes. How many spoonfuls of sugar shall I put?

I don't want much sugar. If you put one and a half spoonfuls it will be alright. You've made some good tea, but the sweet tea is better in the Indian tea houses.

That's right. The sweet tea we make is never like the sweet tea made in Indian tea shops.

How much are the two teas?

It's one and half rupees.

Please have this money.

Thank you. Well then, good-bye.

Good-bye.
Two short conversations on asking for directions.

1

Michael: Hey. Which path is the way to go to the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives? This way [or] that way?

Sangpo: That way. From there you need to go up.

Sangpo: That way. From there you need to go up.

Sangpo: That way. From there you need to go up.

Thank you. How far is it?

Sangpo: It's not far. It will not take more than perhaps ten minutes.

Michael: Which is Geshe Losang’s place?
That [one] on top of the hill up there.

How can I get there?

You need to take the middle path up there.

From there, will it be alright if I go straight?

Yes. First go straight. Then there is a yellow house on the right-hand side. He stays close to there.

I see. Thank you.
Two short conversations on purchasing books and manuscripts from a shop.

1

Michael: Do you have any Tibetan language studies textbooks?

Dolma: Yes, I have seven different textbooks. Which do you want to buy?

Possibly I’ll buy all the books. How much are they?

If you buy all the books, it’s one hundred and five rupees.

Can’t you reduce the price a little bit?

We never reduce the price. I’m sorry.
Well then, I’ll buy all the Tibetan language textbooks. Also, please make a receipt.

Yes. This is the receipt.

Thank you.

Well then, good-bye.

Sir, How much is this pecha?

It’s twenty rupees.

How much is it really?

That’s really it.

I really will buy it. Please tell me the exact price.
We never lower the price. Please don't get angry.

Yes. Well then, this time I won't buy it.

That doesn't matter.
David: Hey. Is there a Tibetan hospital around here?

Dolkar: Yes. Near that fruit seller there is a large yellow house? That's the hospital. Go straight there.

Thank you.

Is there a doctor there?

Yes. Please wait for a while. It won't be more than a few minutes.

Yes. Is there a toilet around here?
Yes there is. There is a patient standing there. Next to that [patient] is the toilet.

Thanks.

*a short while later*

Hey. Now there is no one with the doctor. Please go quickly.

Thank you.

Doctor, Tashi Deleg. My name is David. For the past few days I’ve not been at all well. My stomach has not been well either. I was taking non-Tibetan medicine for several days, but that didn’t make it better; therefore, today I have come to see a doctor.
That doesn’t matter. After doing a thorough examination, let me give you medicine. Most likely, you’ll definitely get better after two or three days. It seems you have a little cold; therefore, wear warm clothes. And for a couple of days don’t eat different kinds of food. Don’t worry, you will get better.

Yes. Thank you. Where can I get the medicine?

Dolma-la, please give him the medicine.

O.K. Please come here. After finishing breakfast you need to take this medicine with hot water. Take this [other] medicine after lunch. And please take this [other medicine] with boiled water after finishing dinner.
How much is the medicine?

Four rupees and sixty paisa.

O.K. Please take this money. Thank you.

Good-bye.

Good-bye.
A short conversation on smoking

Norbu: My friend, do you have a cigarette?

Tsering: No. I don’t have a cigarette.

Tsering: Well then, do you have a match?

Tsering: I don’t have a match either.

Tsering: Oh! You’ve stopped smoking cigarettes, haven’t you?

Tsering: Yes. I’ve stopped smoking cigarettes since last year.
I see. If it’s like that, that’s very good. Now please, never smoke cigarettes [again]. I have tried the best methods for stopping cigarettes, but at this moment it’s a bit difficult. But gradually I too will try to stop smoking cigarettes completely.

Yah! Of course. Smoking cigarettes costs a lot of money; that’s o.k., but it’s also very harmful to the body. These days, H.H. The Dalai Lama often advises that [we] need to give up cigarettes; therefore, you too must gradually quit cigarettes, please.

Yes, friend, Now I will definitely stop smoking cigarettes soon.

If you stop smoking cigarettes completely, I may give you a special gift.
Dolma-la, shall we go for a walk in that park there?

Yes. Seldon-la said that perhaps she will also come. Let's go together.

Yes. Well then, shall I call her?

Dekyi-la, don't go over there. She is going to come over here now.

Are you ready to go walking? I thought you already left.
Until now we were staying here waiting for you. Now let’s go. Shall we?

Yes. Dolma-la, are you ready to go?

I’m ready to go, but I am making some sweet tea for you two first.

I won’t have any tea now. Let’s go. If we stay here like this, we’ll spend all of our time inside the house. And if the children arrive from the school, it will be difficult to go for a walk.

Well then, let’s go quickly and not take so much time. It’s almost 3:30.

Yes, Let’s go now.
A short conversation on Lhasa Apsos

David: Dolkar-la, is there an Apso seller around here? Please see.

Dolkar: Do you like dogs?

David: Yes. I like Apsos very much. Most Apsos are very cute. My friend also has some cute Apsos.

If you have a great love of Apsos, I’ll surely find an Apso.

They say that in Tibet there are different kinds of dogs, isn’t it?
That’s right. There are Apsos, watchdogs, and hunting dogs. But I like only Apsos.

When will you be able to find an Apso for me? Can you get one in a week? After ten days I will probably have to return to Delhi. If I don’t absolutely get one this time, it’s alright. I have to come here again in two months, so it will be alright if I get one then.

Yes. It will be good if I can find [one] this time. In case I can’t find [one], I’ll definitely be able to find one after a month. Don’t worry.
A talk between Mr. Kalsang and Mrs. Sangmo

Kalsang: Sangmo-la, come in. Have a seat. Sit here. Will you take some tea?

Sangmo: Yes, thank you. I will take a cup of tea.

How much milk would you like?

I don’t want a lot of milk.

How much sugar? If I put a full spoonful, Will it be alright?

It’ll be alright, thank you.

Please have tea. Have your tea while it’s hot.
Yes. Usually I am unable to drink my tea very hot. I like it a cooler temperature.

(a few minutes later)

Have another cup of tea.

No. I won’t take any. That’s enough.

No, First have [another] cup of tea.

Really, I won’t take any now. Thank you.

Oh, you’re doing mzung [being polite]. Don’t do mzung, have a cup.

Thanks, Now I ask your permission [to leave].

Please stay a little longer.
No. Now I’ll go. Now I must go to the market to buy some vegetables.

O.K. will you please post this letter at the post office on your way to the market?

Of course, I’ll post it at the post office right away.

Well then, good-bye.

Good-bye.
A talk between a father and his son

Tenzin: Father! Today is our school holiday; therefore, shall we carry our lunch and go to the top of that mountain?

Tashî: O.K. Well my son, go and ask your mother if she wants to go.

Mother! Today let’s carry our lunch and go for a walk to the top of that mountain. Father says he’ll also come.

Chonzom: My son, of course. First put on some clean clothes, and also call your friend Tenpa-la. Let’s go together.
Mother, I’ve brought Tenpa-la here. What is father doing? Now let’s go.

Well, go call father.

Pala, let’s go now. My friend Tenpa-la said he will come with me, too.

That’s good. Let me finish this work first. It won’t take more than two minutes.

on top of the mountain

Father, how pleasant it is on top of this mountain!

My son, most of the places in our country are much more pleasant than this, [with] snow on the
mountain tops, rocky mountains below, meadows below that, and forests and all kinds of flowers growing; it’s really very pleasant.

Father, when will we return to Tibet.

My son, we will be able to return to Tibet soon. Before you arrive in Tibet, you must first complete your studies well.

Father, I will keep all of your advice. I’m studying extremely well. Recently, during the school’s monthly exams, I was top of the class.

That’s good. Don’t be content with that. You must do your studies well. Our day will definitely come, and there will be a time when we will return to Tibet.
Yes, father. Today we have had a good time. Let's go home now. I have some studying to do at home tonight.

Well then, let's return slowly. Tenpa-la, you should study well, too.

I also study very well. In my class I always take the first rank.

That's good. It is still very important for you two to study well.
A conversation on a child's admission to the school.

Chodon: Please come in. Please sit down.

Dechen: If you are busy, please first complete your work.

Well, sorry. Please wait for a while. It won’t be more than one or two minutes.

Yes. Please don’t hurry.

Today I need to go to the Indian pass [port] office; therefore, I’m in a little bit of hurry. What are the most important [matters] you need to discuss? Please tell me those first.
I need to talk about admitting my son to school.

I see. Please leave that for today. It will be better if we can discuss this in detail at our leisure.

O.K. Well then, when should I come?

I’m thinking you can come tomorrow evening. But please, first telephone me early in the morning.

Yes. Well then, I’ll call you tomorrow morning.

O.K. Thank you. Today, I must go to the Indian pass [port] office at once. I’m sorry [please don’t mind].

It doesn’t matter. Well, good-bye.

Yes. Well, good-bye.
the next day

[telephone ringing] Hello. Who are you?

I am Dechen. Good morning. When should I come to talk about admitting my son to school? Yesterday, you told me to telephone you this morning; therefore, I am calling you now.
Dechen-la, That’s right. It’s very good that you telephoned me. Thank you. Today, I need to go again to the Indian pass [port] office; therefore, first, please tell me your son’s name, date of birth, and what class [level] he has attained. Basically, we must find some time tomorrow to meet to talk in detail about your son’s admission to school. Please also remind our Education Office about your son. I will also telephone from here right now. Today I’m unable to see you. I’m sorry.

That’s quite alright. But you must find a definite time to see [me] tomorrow please.

I’ll do that. Tomorrow I’ll definitely find time to see [you].

Thank you. Would you like me to come tomorrow morning or evening?

Please come tomorrow morning.

What time should I come?

Please come here at 10:30 a.m.
Yes. I’ll do that. Well then, we can meet tomorrow.

Yes. We’ll meet tomorrow. I’ll telephone about your son right away. Please don’t worry. You also should remind [the Education Office] please.

Thank you. I’ll do that. I trust you’ll also take [this] seriously.

Thank you. I definitely will take [it] seriously. Let’s talk about the details carefully tomorrow.

Thank you. Well then, let us meet tomorrow.

Yes, yes.
Phuntsok: Mr. Sonam-la, these days is any one going to Bodh Gaya for pilgrimage and Dharma teachings?

Sonam: Yes, people are going. I'm also going.

I see. Are you also going to Bodh Gaya?

Yes. I am also going. Phuntsok-la, are you also going to Bodh Gaya?

I am also going. Sonam la, what places will you go to?
First I will go directly to Varanasi. Then, after visiting some pilgrimage places I'll go to Bodh Gaya to receive some dharma teachings from His Holiness The Dalai Lama.

I see. Isn't anyone going straight to Bodh Gaya? Because I don't speak Hindi well, it may be difficult on the way.

You know the man in that house over there, the one with the door curtain? Well he is going directly to Bodh Gaya.

I don't know him well. Sonam-la, I'm wondering if it is possible for you to go directly to Bodh Gaya with me. Wouldn't it be alright if we went together?
If you definitely need my assistance, it would be good if you can go along with me to Varanasi first. Wouldn't it be alright if you don't go to Varanasi [definitely ]? Let's go directly to Bodh Gaya first.

That's so, but it won't be alright if I don't go to Varanasi first this time. My grandmother came from Tibet for a family meeting and is staying in Varanasi these days waiting for me. That's why if I don't go directly to Varanasi this time it won't be alright.

Oh! If that's so you must definitely go to Varanasi, please. Probably, I will also come with you to Varanasi first. Then will I stay with you at your place?
Of course. Well then, let’s go together. Now I am a little bit rushed. I need to meet some acquaintances around here; in any case, let’s meet the day after tomorrow at the bus station at 5:30 in the evening.

Yes. Well, please go meet those acquaintances of your first. Then let’s definitely meet at the bus station in the evening of the day after tomorrow. Right?

Yes, Well, good-bye.

Good-bye. We’ll see each other soon.
A short conversation on Gangchen Kyishong & LTWA, Dharamsala

David: Hey, when is the bus going to Dharamsala?

Dorjee: Seven o’clock in the evening. Are you going to Dharamsala?

Yes. This is the first time I am going to Dharamsala; therefore, I don’t have very much of an idea.

What are you going to do in Dharamsala?

I am going to Dharamsala to study the Tibetan Buddhist religion and language.

Ah yes. If that is the case it’s very good.
Where is the Library of Tibetan Works & Archives in Dharamsala located?

The Library of Tibetan Works & Archives is in Gangchen Kyishong.

Where is the place called Gangchen Kyishong?

Gangchen Kyishong is midway between upper and lower Dharamsala. All the main offices of our
government in exile are in Gangchen Kyishong. If you leave on tonight’s bus, you will arrive in lower Dharamsala at 9 or 10 o’clock in the morning. After that you can take a porter [coolie] and go directly to Gangchen Kyishong. Then if you ask about the Tibetan Library, you can obtain a room in the Tibetan Library itself. In case you don’t get a room, nearby there is a guest house. If you stay there it’s alright. From lower Dharamsala up to Gangchen Kyishong, it would be good, if you get a porter [coolie]. You don’t need to pay him more than eight and a half rupees.

Is there a restaurant in Gangchen Kyishong?

Although there is not a special restaurant, there is a kitchen for the Gangchen Kyishong workers. If you eat meals there, it’ll be alright.

Alright. Say, if you are not in a hurry, let us two go up to the tea stand for a cup of tea.

O.K., let’s go. You speak Tibetan extremely well. Where did you learn?
A friend of mine lives in Nepal these days. I studied from him for more than a year. Still, I am going to the Library of Tibetan Works & Archives to continue my study of Tibetan Buddhist religion and language.

I see. That's very good.

What things are there in the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives?

There are many different things in the Tibetan Library. The most important are the many Tibetan Kangyur, Tangyur and manuscripts, etc. And a large museum in which you will see very many statues. Then there is an excellent thangka painting and wood carving school. Not only that, there are many other different departments.
Are there Dharma and language classes going on at the Tibetan Library these days?

Yes, yes. There are Dharma and language classes going on every year. Oh, now excuse me if I leave, it's time for my bus.

Yes. Well then, good bye [go peacefully].

Good-bye [stay peacefully]. We'll see each other again in Dharamsala.
A short conversation on research

Tenzin: When did you come to Dharamsala?

Kalsang: I arrived here a few months ago.

What sort of work are you doing these days?

These days I am doing a lot of work compiling materials from Tibetan history and the development of Dharma.

That's really very good. The text facilities at the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives are very extensive. Generally, these days researchers of Tibetan secular or religious history are very rare, so please keep on doing your fine research.
I’ll do what you say.

So, eventually will you publish a book of your collected research?

Yes, I plan to publish a book.

I see. These days I am also doing research on the origin of the Tibetan language; therefore, if you have time, please give me a little help.

I’ve done some research on that also; therefore, I’ll certainly be able to give some help.

Yes, Thank you. I still have some questions, but later there will be plenty of time for me to ask them.
Yes, I’ll explain clearly what I know. If you have the time, because tomorrow is Sunday, it would be good if you could come to my home during the morning. Together we will be able to work out what is confusing us.

Yes. If you have time tomorrow, I’ll come for sure.

Well, please come tomorrow some time after eight o’clock. I’ll be waiting for you.

Yes. Thank you. Well, see you tomorrow.
Notes

1. སྦྱར་’ complete; full - almost exclusively used as pleonastic addition, to the tens up to a hundred (Das).
2. སྦྱར་’ refers to a prevalent Tibetan cultural habit of being polite in public company.
3. On occasion སྦྱར་’ (“where”) can mean “which”.
4. སྦྱར་’ is an abbreviation of སྦྱར་བའི་ཐོག(see glossary)
5. སྦྱར་’ (“a”) is sometimes best translated as “some”.
6. སྦྱར་’ means half of one unit of currency.
7. སྦྱར་’ Tibetan orthography for the English “glass”.
8. སྦྱར་’ is the honorific form of “to put” (e.g., sugar, salt, butter, etc.) and also “to put on” (e.g., clothes, hat) and “to arrange” (e.g., chairs, tables, etc.).
9. སྦྱར་’ is honorific for “asked”, “told”, and in this case “was going”.
10. སྦྱར་’ sorry; literally means “don’t let your mind get angry”.
11. While སྦྱར་’ is in the past tense, it can refer to the present or future tenses.
12. In Tibetan, the “and” སྦྱར་’ is placed after the first member of a series, not before the last member as in English.
13. སྦྱར་’ ( སྦྱར་’) When prefaced by a name, may refer to either a male or a female.
14. སྦྱར་’ སྦྱར་ (over there) (door) (curtain) (hanging) (house) (that) (in) (man) (a) (isn’t it) You know the man in that house over there, the one with the door curtain?
Glossary of colloquial Tibetan expressions

Here
When did [you] come?
Yesterday
Where will [you] go?
Some; for a while; a little bit
Please loan/borrow
Alright
Also
Extremely; very
Good-bye [go peacefully]

[It] doesn’t matter; never mind

Will [you] eat\drink?

No/[I] don’t want any (hon.)

Thank you

Shall [I] bring?

Please keep an eye on

Saying/telling

Will [it] be possible to get?

Please don’t worry

Sit here
[Please] drink tea [hon.]

[Will] finish; complete

To keep and...

[I] don’t want [it]

[I am] feeling thirsty.

Where will [you] go?

Over there

[It’s] tastier [used in comparison]

On the; on top

Nearby
Nearby; at the place

Will [you] come/go?

Saying; telling (hon.)

Please do [your] best.

When [I] should come? [hon.]

[Please] have a sit; good-bye [stay peacefully]

[I] think

[It's] time to go

Did [she/he/you] come?
Morning

Those

Will tell; will do
Important Note

In general, in ordinary colloquial Tibetan the grammatical rules of sentence construction for genitives and possessives are not followed strictly, especially when such construction would impede the ease of movement of the tongue. Nevertheless, it is important to know these grammatical rules, which are summarized on the chart below.
A chart of genitives with examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffixes</th>
<th>Particles</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ག་འདོད།</td>
<td>དེ།</td>
<td>སྲོག་ནི་འཇོམ་ཉིད།</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ཆ་འདོད།</td>
<td>དེ།</td>
<td>རྩོམ་ཏི་བོད་ལྟོན།</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ས་མ་འདོད།</td>
<td>དེ།</td>
<td>རོ་རོ་ཏི་བོད་ལྟོན།</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ཕ་དེར་མཛེས།</td>
<td>དེ།</td>
<td>སྗེན་ཆོས་མདོར་བོད་ལྟོན།</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

65
A chart of accusative, dative and location cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffixes</th>
<th>Particles</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ཅ&quot;</td>
<td>ང&quot;</td>
<td>ཆེན་བུ་ཐོགས་པ།</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ཁ་བོད་དཔོན་</td>
<td>ང&quot;</td>
<td>རྣམ་གྲོལ་ཐོབ་པ།</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ད&quot;་བདུན་པ་མ། བ&quot;་བ།</td>
<td>ཅ&quot;</td>
<td>བསྐྱེད་གཞི་བོ་བོད་པ།</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>བ&quot;དབབསྡེ།</td>
<td>ཅ&quot;</td>
<td>སྤྲོང་གཞི་བོ་བོད་པ།</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conjunction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffixes</th>
<th>Particles</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>例子</td>
<td>書</td>
<td>前面</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>例子</td>
<td>書</td>
<td>前面</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>例子</td>
<td>書</td>
<td>前面</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The connective particles or conjunction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffixes</th>
<th>Particles</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ༄༅༅༅༅༄༅༅༅༄༅༅༅༄༅༅༅༅༄༅༅༅༄༅༅༅༄༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༄༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༄༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༄༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༄༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༄༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༄༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༄༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅ࠓ༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༄༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅༅原文地址
### Dependent particles or conjunction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>हिन्दी</th>
<th>भाषा</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suffixes</strong></td>
<td><strong>Particles</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>द्वारा</td>
<td>बिन्दु</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ना</td>
<td>ना</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>