



TEXTBOOK
OF
SPOKEN DZONGKHA

JAPANESE/ENGLISH

VERSION

JAPAN OVERSEAS COOPERATION VOLUNTEERS
BHUTAN

TEXT BOOK OF SPOKEN DZONGKHA

JAPANESE/ENGLISH

VERSION

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LESSON I

DZONGKHA SOUND SYSTEM:

DZONGKHA VOWELS

a ap (father)
 a: a:nim (nun)
 i ai (mother)
 i: tsi:p (astrologer)
 u (oo)utra (hair)
 u: shoo (force)
 e ekhu (ladder)
 e: e:ma (chilly)
 o om (milk)
 o: bo:m (big)

SIMILAR SOUND IN NIHONGO

a arimasu
 a obasan
 i ikimasu
 ii okii
 u uchi
 u gyunyu
 e ue
 e onesan
 o otosan
 o tori

SIMILAR SOUND IN ENGLISH

about
 father
 bee/see
 peep/beep
 too
 loot/shoot
 aeroplane
 aim/aid
 off/over
 Oslo/Osaka

CONSONANTS

ka kam (dry)
 kha kha (mouth)
 ga sga (saddle)
 nga nga (I)
 ca ca (iron)
 chha (pair)
 ja ja (tea)
 nya nya (fish)
 ta tago (walnut)
 tha thap (hearth)
 da da (arrow)
 na na (barley)
 pa pa (picture)
 pha phap (pig)
 ba bago (hut)
 ma ma (butter)
 tsa tsa (vein)
 tsha tsha (salt)
 dza dzong (fortress)
 wa wo (bath tub)
 zha zha (night)
 za zam (bridge)
 ya ya (up)
 ra ra (goat)
 la la (pass)
 sha sha (meat)
 sa sa (earth)
 ha ha (ha:p)(people of Ha)

ka kami kill/skin
 ga kagaku Alaska
 ca(cha) kocha gun/goat
 ja jisho sing/king
 ta tai porch/kitchen
 da daitai Churchill
 na namae jet/judge
 ba ban water
 ma mada path/thumb
 shatsu cats though/thou
 konbanwa nut/navel
 zenbu papa
 yama phone
 rajio ball
 shatsu mother
 sakana cats
 hashi Tshering
 shatsu Denzin
 sakana wood/water
 hashi leisure
 shatsu zoo
 sakana yard/yarn
 hashi rat/rustic
 shatsu large
 sakana sharp
 hashi supply
 hashi half

RETROFLEX CONSONANTS

tra- trashī
 thra throm
 dra drom

track
 throat
 drain/drum

about	arimau	ā	1 r̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
father	opasan	ā	1 t̥n̥t̥	ā
bee/see	ikimau	ī	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ī
bee/deep	okii	ī	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ī
too	uuri	ū	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ū
foot/shoot	dyuyuu	ū	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ū
serapiane	us	ū	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ū
aim/sid	onagan	ē	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ē
off/over	oragan	ō	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ō
Oel/Oaska	tari	ō	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ō
kit/kit	vami	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
Alaska	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
un/own	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
gran/ine	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
pat/ach	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
ch/ut	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
rt/ur	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
later	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
pat/phon	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
though/du	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
but/val	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
geps	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
phone	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
sal	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
mother	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
kata	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
Tearing	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
leatin	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
wood/water	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
leisure	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
too	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
yard/vari	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
ret/ustro	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
large	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
shop	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
supply	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā
half	am̥t̥	ā	1 t̥t̥t̥t̥	ā

LESSON II

Pronoun (personal)

Singular

nga (I/ me)
watashi

choe (you)
anata

kho (he)
kare

Mo (she)
kanojo

ani/di/ni (this)
kore

aphe/phe (that)
sore

ing (am/are/is)
desu/hai

meng (not to be)
ie

Plural

ngace (we/ us)
watashitachi

choe chachap (you all)
anatagata

khongchachap (they all)
karera

anitsu/ditsu/nitsu (these)
korera

aphetsu/phetsu (those)
sorera

KAIWA

- a.) Nga Dorji ing.
Watashi wa Dorji desu
I am Dorji
- b.) Kho Japanese ing
Kare wa nihonjin desu
He is Japanese
- c.) Ngace chachap drup ing
Watashitachi wa Bhutan-jin desu
We are Bhutanese
- d.) Ani kangthri ing
Kore wa isu desu
This is a chair
- e.) Aphe jangshi ing
Sore wa kokuban desu
That is a slate

Note:

The verb 'ING' is used to express a statement of fact generally accepted facts and universal truths eg:

- | | | | |
|----|---|--|-----------------|
| 1. | Nga drup ing
Watashi wa Bhutan-jin desu
(I am Bhutanese) | | statement |
| | Kho Dorji ing
Kare wa Dorji desu
(He is Dorji) | | " |
| 2. | Thra ma:p ing
Chi wa akai desu
(Blood is red) | | |
| | Khau gi dö ka:p ing
Yuki wa shiroi desu
The colour of snow is white | | universal truth |

LESSON III

a.) Pronouns in genitive (possession)

nyi gi (my/mine)
watashi no

ngace gi/ngace chachap gi (our)
watashitachi no

choe gi (your)
anata no

choechapchap gi (your)
anatagata no

kho gi (his)
kare no

kongchachap gi (theirs)
karera no

Mo gi (hers)
kanojo no

- " -

digi/anigi/nigi/(of this)
kore no

di-tsugi/ani-tsugi/ni-tsugi (of these)
korera no

aphi gi (of that)
are no

aphe-tsu-gi (of those)
arera no

Kaiwa:

1. Nyi gi ming Dawa ing
Watashi no namae wa Dawa desu
My name is Dawa
2. Kho gi ming Penjor ing
Kare no namae wa Penjor desu
His name is Penjor
3. Mo gi ming Choden ing
Kanojo no namae wa Choden desu
Her name is Choden
4. Ani choe gi kangthri ing
Kore wa anata no isu desu
This is your chair
5. Di gi ming ape guto ing
Kore no namae wa suika desu
This is called apeguto(watermelon)
6. Anitsu/ditsu mogi gola ing
Korerawa kanojo no kimono desu
These are her clothes

Note:

'gi' is one of the postpositions like English 'of' or 'by'. This suffix has four functions:-

a. possessions, having the general meaning 'of' or belonging.

Eg. Nyi gi ming Sonam ing
Watashi no namae wa Sonam desu
My name is Sonam

Di kho gi rochi ing
Kore wa kare no inu desu
This is his dog

b. used as an agent or the instrument 'by' or 'with' which an action is performed.

Eg. Di mogi be i:
Kore wa kanojo ga shimashita
This is done by her

To: thu:m gi za
Gohan wo spoon de tabetekudasai
Eat rice with a spoon

c. Used to express the reason 'by reason of' or 'because of'

Eg. Khau cap ne di gi jam me
Yuki ga futtanode samui desu
It is cold because of the snow

Kho Guto nani di gi yigtshang na ma jo
Kare wa atamaga itaino de office ni ikemasen deshita
He did not go to the office because he had a headache

d. Used to denote adjective sense:

Eg. Shing gi Zam
Ki no hashi
Wooden bridge

Apple gi chang
Ringo no sake (Ringo shu)
Apple wine

LESSON IV

Pronouns in locative and dative (uses of 'lu')

SINGULAR

Nga lu	Watashi ni	To me
Choe lu	Anata ni	To you
Kho lu	Kare ni	To him
Mo lu	Kanojo ni	To her
Di lu/ani lu/ni lu	Kore ni	To this/to it
Thimphu lu	Thimphu ni	To Thimphu/in Thimphu
Dru lu	Bhutan ni	To Bhutan/ in Bhutan

PLURAL

Ngace lu	Watashitachi ni	To us
Choechachaplu	Anatagata ni	To you all
Khong chachaplu	Karera ni	To them
Ditsu lu/Anitsu lu	Kore ni	To these
Nitsu lu		

KAIWA:

1. Nga lu 'lap
Watashi ni itte kudasai
tell me
2. Kho Paro lu doep ing
Kare wa Paro ni sunde imasu
He lives in Paro
3. Mo lu ma 'lap
Kanojo ni iwanaide kudasai
Do not tell her.
4. Choechachap ga te lu doep 'mo?
Ngace chachap Thimphu lu doep ing.

Anatagata wa doko ni sunde imasu ka?
Watashitachi wa Thimphu ni sunde imasu.

Where do you all live?
We live in Thimphu.

5. Di lu Dzongkha na ga ci lap mo?
Di lu Dzongkha na pecha 'lap ing.

Kore wa Dzongkha- go de nan to iimasu ka?
Kore wa Dzongkha- go de hon to iimasu.

What do you call this in Dzongkha?
It is called a book in Dzongkha.

6. Dropa chutsoe gu lu sho
Asa 9 ji ni kite kudasai
Come at 9 o'clock in the morning

Note: 'lu' denotes a location, direction, point of time,
purpose of an action and possessor of an object.

LESSON V

C. Pronouns in ablative (starting point or source) (uses of 'le')

Nga le Watashi kara	From me	Ngace chachap le Watashitachi kara	From us
Choe le Anata kara	From you	Choe chachap le Anatatachi kara	From you
Mo le Kanojo kara	From her		
Kho le Kare kara	From him	Khongchachap le Karera(Kanojotachi)	From them kara
Di le Kore kara	From this	Ditsu le	From these
Aphe/phe le Asoko kara	From that	Aphetsule/Phetsu le Arera (Sorera)kara	From those
Ga te le Doko kara	From where	(Note: 'le' expressed the starting point of source from which anything proceeds)	
Na le Koko kara	From here		
Thimphu le Thimphu kara	From Thimphu		
Dropa le Asa kara	From morning		

KAIWA:

- a. Choe ga te le mo?
Anata wa doko kara desu ka?
Where are you from?
- b. Nga Bumthang le ing
Watashi wa Bumthang kara desu
I am from Bumthang
- c. Kho Japan le ing
Kare wa Nihon kara desu
He is from Japan
- d. Di ngace chachap le ing
Kore wa watashitachi kara desu
This is from us
- e. Na le joen.
Koko kara ikimasho
Come this way please
- f. Choe ga te jou 'mo?
Na ga te joem mo la? (polite)
Doko e ikimasu ka?
Where are you going?

LESSON VI

TENSES

Du:de:pa Past tense

The Dzongkha past tenses are formed by adding
'i:' and 'nu:' and to the verbs. Eg.

- a. Nga song i:
Watashi wa ikimashita (watashi wa itta)
I went
- b. Nga gi yigu ci: dri i:
Watashi wa tegami wo kakimashita
I wrote a letter
- c. Kho Thimphu song i:
Kare wa Thimphu e ikimashita
He went to Thimphu
- d. Mo na wong i:
Kanojo wa kokoni kimashita
She came here
- e. Choe gaci be:i?
Anata wa nani wo shimashita ka?
What did you do?

'Nu' is added to the verb to report that the action was performed by a third person. Eg.

- a. Kho Paro song nu:
Kare wa Paro e itta kotoga arimasu.
He has gone to Paro
- b. Mogi yigu dri nu:
Kanojo wa tegami wo kakimashita
She has written a letter
- c. Kho gi lap nu:
kare ga hanashite imashita
He had told
- d. La be tsha nu :
Shigoto wa owari mashita
The work had been completed (finished)
- e. Khong chachap to za tshanu
karera wa gohan wo tabe owarimashita
They have finished eating food
- f. Dasho yigtshang na joen nu:
Dasho ga office ni kimashita
The Dasho has come to office

2.

Du:da.ta = Present Tenses

The Dzongkha present tenses are formed by adding 'do' and 'de' to the verb. Eg.

- a. Nga yigu dri do
Watashi wa tegami wo kaite imasu
I am writing a letter
- b. Kho pecha tado
Kare wa benkyoshite imasu
He is studying
- c. Mo to bedo
kanojo wa ryori wo shite imasu
She is cooking food
- d. Khong chachap tsem tse de
karera wa asonde imasu
They are playing games
- e. Ngace chachap la bedo
watashitachi wa hatarai te imasu
We are working
- f. Dasho joen de
Dasho ga kimasu (coming)
Dasho ga ikimasu (going)
The Dasho is coming/going

Note: In polite form 'Joen de' is used both for coming and going.

3. Du Ma Wong Pa = Future Tense

In Dzongkha, future tense is formed by adding 'ni ing' and 'ni wong' to the verbs. Eg.

a. Nga Paro joni ing
Watashiwa Paro e ikimasu
I will be going to Paro

b. Mo (napa) Thimphu wong ni ing
Kanojo wa ashita Thimphu ni kimasu
She will be coming to Thimphu(tomorrow).

c. Kho gi dri wong
Kare wa kakimasu
He will write

d. Khongchachap gi be wong
Karera wa shimasu
They will do

e. Nga joni
Watashiwa ikimasu
I will go

f. Mo joni
Kanojo wa ikimasu
She will go

Interrogatives (question words)

Note: There are two main ways of formulating questions in Dzongkha:

- a. 'yes or No' questions are formed by adding interrogative suffix at the end of the affirmative phrase.
- b. 'Content' questions formed by using interrogative words such as (who, what, which etc)
(ga, ga ci, ga, gate etc.)

Interrogative suffixes:

ga Choe Dzongkha she ga?
Anatawa Dzongkha-go ga wakarimasu ka?
Do you know Dzongkha?

 Choe Zhabthra ga ga?
Anata wa uta ga suki desu ka?
Do you like songs?

na Kho Japanese ing na?
Kare wa Nihon-jin desu ka?
Is he Japanese?

 Pecha di mo gi ing na?
Kore wa kanojo no hon desu ka?
Is this her book?

'mo Mo Sangay Om ing mo? (question tag)
Kanojo wa Sangay Om desu ne?
She is Sangay Om, isn't she?

 Dari neytsho ing mo?
Kyowa yasumi desu ne?
Today is a holiday, isn't it?

'mo' is also used when asking for a choice between two items. Eg.

na ja zheni 'mo chang zheni 'mo?
Anatawa ocha wo nomimasuka soretomo sake wo nomimasu ka?
What would you like to have- tea or wine?
or Would you prefer to have tea or wine?

Choe gi rochi di ani 'mo aphe 'mo?
Anata no inu wa kore desuka soretomo are desuka?
Which one is your dog, this or that?
or Is this one or that one your dog?

Interrogative words: The suffix 'mo' is often added at the end of the phrase.

- a. Ga Kho ga 'mo?
Dare Kare wa dare desu ka?
Who Who is he?
- b. Ga gi Di gi gagi pecha 'mo?
Dare no Kore wa dare no hon desu ka?
whose Whose book is this?
- c. Gaci Choe gi ming gaci 'mo?
Nan Anata no namae wa nan desu ka?
what What is your name?
- d. Gaci be Choe gaci be yigtshang na ma jou: 'mo?
Doshite Anatawa doshite office ni ikanaino desu ka?
why Why didn't you go to office?
- e. Gade be Choe gadebe yo?
Ogenki Anata wa ogenki desu ka?
how How are you?
- f. Gademci Di gi gong gademci 'mo? (How much/How many)
Ikura Kore wa ikura desu ka?
How much How much does it cost?
- g. Gadere Kewa gadere 'mo?
Ikura Jagaimo wa ikura desu ka?
(How much when asking the unit price Per Kg)
How much: How much are potatoes per kg?
- h. Ga te Choe gi chim ga te 'mo?
Doko Anata no uchi wa doko desu ka?
where Where is your house?
- i. Nam Mo nam wong-ni 'mo?
Itsu Kanojo wa itsu kimasu ka?
when when is she coming?
or When will she be coming?

LESSON VIII

USES OF VERBS

1. Be (do)

La be	hataraku	(Do) work
To be	ryori suru	cook food
menco be	chiryo suru	do the treatment

2. Ba (take)

Khu:ca ba	hakobu	carry the load
a:lu ba	akachan wo daku/oburu	carry the baby

3. Cap (strike/shoot/hit)

Tsi:p cap	kabe wo tsukuru	build a wall
da:cap	yumi wo iru	shoot an arrow
Tro:pda cap	ju wo utsu	shoot (the gun)
khim cap	ie wo tateru	build a house
Lho cap	hanasu	talk
Tshe:m cap	nuu	stitch
Co kha cap	naosu	mend/ repair it
Dzongkha cap	Dzongkha go wo hanasu	speak Dzongkha

4. Dri (Write/ Ask)

Yigu dri	tegami o kaku	write a letter
mo lu dri	kanojo ni tazuneru	ask her/ write to her
pa:dri	e o kaku	draw a picture

5. Doe (Sit/stay/wait)

na doe	koko ni suwatte kudasai	sit here
atsi doe	sukoshi (chotto) matte kudasai	wait a moment
tsawa doe	suwatte kudasai	sit down

6. Du:ng (beat/husk/play)

dego du:ng	dego de asobu	play dego
bjū du:ng	Momi wo dakkoku suru	husk the rice
te:tha gi du:ng	bo de tataku	beat with a stick
'nga du:ng	Taiko wo tataku	beat the drum
roe:m du:ng	cymbal wo enso suru	play the cymbal
djang du:ng	tsuchi kabe wo tsukuru	build a mud wall (pounding)
ca:du:ng	tetsu wo tataku	beat the iron (black smith)

7. Dam (tie)

lap dam	te wo shibaru	tie his/her hands
do:dam	nimotsu wo tsumeru	pack the luggage
thakpa dam	himo de shibaru	tie with a rope
tsangkhu kha dam	hukuro no kuchi wo shibaru	tie the mouth of the sack
khim/chim go dam	ie no kagi wo shimeru	seal the house/lock the house
lham gi	kutsu no himo wo	tie the shoe laces
thakpa dam	shibaru	

8. Joen (Go)/(come)

na joen	dozo kochira e	please come here
pha joen	dozo achira e	please go there
nangna joen	dozo ohairi kudasai	please come in

9. Je to meet/to have audience

'lam je	lama ni au	meet the lama
Dasho je	Dasho ni au	meet the Dasho
Lhakhag je	Otera wo tazuneru (informal)Tera ni iku	Visit a temple

10. Kap (to cover)

chimto kap	yane wo kakeru	put the roof on
shing le kap	yane wo huku	put the singles on (roofings)
me-cha kap	Hutong wo kakeru	put on the quilt
nindu kap	kasa wo sasu	put up an umbrella

11. 'Lap (tell/speak)

kho lu 'la'p	kare ni hanasu	tell him
kha 'la'p	hanasu	talk/speak
the:n 'la'p	message wo okuru	convey/ tell the message

12. Lhap (learn/study)

pecha lhap	benkyo suru	study
dzongkha lh'ap	dzongkha go wo benkyo suru	learn dzongkha

13. 'Nyo

kau

buy/purchase

gola 'nyo kimono wo kau buy some clothes

14. 'Nga (five/drum,/harvest)

bja/re 'nga	okome wo karu	harvest the rice
tse 'nga	kusa wo karu	cut the grass

15. Phoo (fly/husk/tanning/blow)

'namkha phoo	tobu	fly
bja:phoo	momigara	husk the paddy
ko: phoo	kawa wo namesu	tan the skin
me phoo	hi wo tsukeru	light the fire

16. Troe (give/pay)

tiru troe	okane wo harau	pay money
yigu troe	tegami wo watasu	give the letter

17. Soo (churn)

ja soo	kaku han suru	churn the tea
om soo	kaki mawasu	churn the milk

18. Thung (drink)

Ja thung	Ocha wo nomu	Have some tea
chang thung	osake wo nomu	have a drink
chu thung	mizu wo nomu	drink some water

19. Thu (pick up)

ca:la thu	mono wo toru/ageru	pick up the thing
ka:m thu	anatano ashi wo ageru	lift your leg

20. Tang (send/release)

yigu tang	tegami wo okuru	send the letter
lap tang	te wo hanasu	let go
'nyosa tang	kangaeru	think
choekhu tang	gyoji wo okonau	perform the ceremonies (religious)

21. Tap (fold/pay debt/put)

gola tap	kimono wo tatamu	fold the clothes
biloen tap	okane wo kaesu	pay the debts
tsha tap	shio wo ireru	put the salt
gurum tap	sato wo ireru	put the sugar

22. To (cut/pluck)

meto to	hana wo tsumu	pluck a flower
ca to	kami no ke wo kiru	have a hair cut

23. Tsoo (put on /to admit)

lham tsoo	kutsu wo haku	put your shoes on
zham tsoo	boshi wo kaburu	put your hat/cap on
omsu tsoo	kutsushita wo haku	put your socks on
Alu lopdra na tsoo	kodomo wo gakkoni ireru	admit the child to school

24. Koe (boil)

chu tse koe	oyu wo wakasu	boil the water
ja koe	ocha wo wakasu	boil the tea
thuep koe	zosui wo tsukuru	boil the porridge

25. Chu (water/wash)

gola chu	kimono wo arau	wash the clothes
kha le chu	kao wo arau	wash your face
zu chu	ohuro ni hairu	take a bath
alu chu	akachan wo ohuro ni ireru	give baby a bath

Daily useful expressions:

a.	Kuzu zangpo la Konnichi wa	hello
b.	Kadrinche Arigato gozaimasu	Thank you
c.	Na- me- se- me Kadrinche Domo arigato gozaimasu	Thank you very much
d.	De be masung Do itashi mashite	Please don't mention it
e.	Kadrin cang na Shitsurei shimasu	do me a favour
f.	Atsi tsi Chotto	a little bit
g.	Atsi tsi zhu Chotto matte kudasai	wait a minute
h.	trashidele Omedeto gozaimasu	Congratulation
i.	La Hai	yes (respect)
j.	Atsi tsi kadrin cangna Onegai shimasu	do me a favour
k.	Ing Hai	yes
l.	Meng iie	no

Note: 'Kuzu zangpo' literally means 'good health'. This phrase is used at the first encounter of any time of the day. To make a polite greeting one can add suffix 'la' at the end of the phrase. Eg. 'Kuzu zangpo la'.

'Debe masung' literally means 'please don't say like this' but it can be used to express one's humility in acknowledging thanks.

Kaiwa:

1. Kuzu zang be zhu yo ga?
Ogenki desu ka?
Are you keeping well?
2. Leshom be yo
Genki desu
I am fine
3. Na/Choe ga de be yo la?
Anata wa do desu ka?
What about yourself?
4. Nga e leshom be yo
Watashi mo genki desu
I am fine (I am fine too)
5. Las de- be- wa -cin lok je ge?
Dewa mata
O.K. then let's meet again.
6. leshom be joen
Itte rasshai
go carefully
7. Tsi:p maza/ gom mathri
Gomen nasai
Please do not mind

Note:

The Phrase 'kuzu zang be zhu yo ga' is used when we meet each other after a long time meaning asking- Are you well?

LESSON X

Introduction:

1.	ing	Desu	it is (yes)
2.	Meng	Iie	it is not (no)
3.	Nga	Watashi	I
4.	Na	Anata (Polite form)	'you'
5.	Choe	Anata	you
6.	Kho	Kare	he
7.	Mo.	Kanojo	she
8.	Ga	dare/donata	who
9.	Ga te	Doko	where
10.	Ming	Namae	name
11.	Tshen	Onamae (polite)	'name'
12.	U	Kuni	country
13.	Thrung U	Okuni	country
14.	La	Shigoto	work
15.	Cha:la	Oshigoto(polite)	'work'

Kaiwa:

- A. Na/choe ga 'mo la?
Anata wa donata desu ka?
Who are you?
- B. Nga Sonam ing la.
Watashi wa Sonam desu.
I am Sonam
- A. Na ga te le mo la.
Anata wa doko kara desu ka.
Where are you from?
- B. Nga Thimphu le ing la.
Watashi wa Thimphu kara desu.
I am from Thimphu
- A. Na cha:la gaci dze 'mo la?
Anatano o shigoto wa nan desu ka?
What do you do?
- B. Nga drungtsho ing la.
Watashi wa isha desu.
I am a doctor

Note: 'choe' can be used to ones sub-ordinate or juniors
and 'na' is the polite form of addressing 'you'.

Different ways of asking someone's name, country and occupations:

'Name'

- a. Choe gi ming gaci 'mo? (ordinary)
Na gi tshen gaci 'mo la? (Polite)
Na gi tshen gaci zhu 'mo la? (very polite)
Anatano namae wa nan desu ka?
(What is your name?)
- b. Choe U: ga te le 'mo?(ordinary)
Na ga te le 'mo la? (polite)
Na thrung U: ga te le 'mo la? (very polite)
Anatano kuni wa doko desu ka?
(Where is your country)
- c. Choe la ga ci be 'mo? (ordinary)
Na cha:la gaci 'mo la?(polite)
Na cha:la gaci dze 'mo la? (very polite)
Anatano shigoto wa nan desu ka?
(What do you do?/What is your work?)

LESSON XI

Occupation: La-yok	Shoku-gyo	
1. 'Lam(Lama)	So:jo	High priest
2. Lophon	Kyoshi	Teacher/Sir
3. Lopdrap	Gakusei	Student
4. Drungtsho	Isha	Doctor
5. Thrimsung gagpa	Keikan	Police
6. Zou	Daiku	Carpenter
7. Gelong	Obosan	Monk
8. Zhung yo:p	komuin	Government employee/Civil Servant
9. Mi-nap	Nomin/Hutsuno-hito	Layman, farmer
10. Ga:u	Kajiya	Blacksmith
11. Troe-ko	Gin(Kin)zaikushi	Silver(Gold)smith
12. Tshongpoen	Ten-in	Business man/shopkeeper
13. Lha-drip	Penki-ya	Painter
14. Bja-ro	Otetsudai san	Servant
15. Drapi marmi	Heishi	Army/soldier
16. Kusung Marmi	Bodyguard	Body guards
17. tshem-poen	Shitate-ya	Tailor
18. Woo-lap	Rodosha	Labourer
19. tsig-zou khe pa	Kenchikuka	Architect
20. ney-yog	Kangohu	Nurse
21. zo.le khepa	Gijutsusha	Engineer(civil)
22. ju-thren	Tsushin	Telecommunication

Kaiwa:

1. Kho Dzongkha 'lopon ing.
Kare wa Dzongkhago no kyoshi desu.
He is a dzongkha teacher
2. Mo Yangchenphu gi lopdrap ing.
Kanojo wa Yangchenphu no gakusei desu.
She is a student of Yangchenphug
3. Nyi gi ap thrimsung gagpa ing.
Watashi no otosan wa keikan desu.
My father is a policeman
4. Thimphu lu lha drip lesa yo
Thimphu niwa ekaki ga takusan arimasu
There are many painters in Thimphu
5. Drungtsho gi la di leshom ing.
Isha no shigoto wa subarashii
A doctor's job is good.

LESSON XII

Neleen	Hospitality	aisatsu
1. Joen	Please come in	Haitte kudasai
2. Na	Here	Koko
3. Nang na	Inside	Naka
4. Zhu	please be seated	Swatte kudasai
5. Zhuzhu	please be seated	Dozo osuwari kudasai
6. Zhe	please have	tabemasu/nomimasu
7. Mi zhu	No thanks	Tabemasen/nomimasen (kekko desu)
8. Gaci	What	Nani
9. Gani yang	nothing	Nani mo
10. Gatoto	fine/happy	Tanoshii
11. Sem gai:	felt happy	tanoshii/ureshii
12. Gade be	how	Do desu ka

Kaiwa:

1. Nang na joen la
Naka e haitte kudasai
Please come in
2. Zhu Zhu
Dozo osuwari kudasai
Please be seated
3. Na gade be yo :la?
Anata wa ogenki desu ka?
How are you?
4. Nga leshom be yo:la
Watashi wa genki desu
I am fine
5. Na gaci zhe na la?
Anatawa nani wo tabemasu ka?
What would you like to have?
6. Nga gani yang mizhu la
Watashi wa nanimo hoshiku arimasen.
(kekko desu)
I don't want anything, Thank you.
7. ja ci zhe la(Ja ci zhe ne me na?
Ocha wa ikaga desu ka?
Please have a cup of tea

Conversation on Hospitality between Mr. A and Mr. B

Mr. 'A' visits Mr 'B's house

A: Kuzu zangpola

Konnichiwa

Hello

B: Kuzu zangpola joen joen nang na joen la

Dozo naka e ohairi kudasai

Hello, please come in

B: Na gademci be joen i: la?

Nani ka goyo desu ka?

What is the purpose of your visit?

A: Doen da na- me- se- me ganiyang mi la. Na chachap gade be zhu yo ga tawa wom ing la.

Betsu ni yo wa arimasen. Minasan ga ogenki ka doka mini kitadake desu.

Not any definite purpose. I just came to see you all.

B: Oi, na joen di na- me- se- me sem ga i la, na gaci zheni 'mo la?

Anata ni aete ureshii desu. Nani ka meshiagari masu ka?

We are very happy that you have come.

What would you like to have?

A: Nga ganiyang mizhu la
Iie kekko desu
Nothing for me, thank you.

B: Soe ja ci zhe la
Ocha wo dozo
Please have a cup of tea

A: Las de be wa cin ja ci zhu ge la
Sore dewa ocha wo kudasai
OK then, let me have tea

B: Te, na gi aum gade be yo la?
Anata no okusan (gokazoku) wa ikaga desu ka?
So how is your wife (family) ?

A: Khong chachap gera leshom be yo la.
Minna wa genki desu
They are all well.

A: Las de be wa cin nga go: m zhu ge la
Sore dewa watashi wa shitsurei shimasu
OK, please excuse me now.

B: Atsi tsi zhu la, seu zhe be joen la
Sukoshi matte kudasai, ohiru gohan o dozo
Please stay for a while and have lunch.

A: Mizhu la, dari atsi-tsi tshap-tsha ing la
Kekko desu, ima sukoshi isoide imasu
No thank you. Today I am in a hurry

B: Las de ben leshom be joen la
Sore dewa O kiotsukete
Well then, please go well/take care

A: Las lok je ge la
Sayonara
Ok, see you again

LESSON XIII

CLASS ROOM EXPRESSION

A. Laptsen Lopdep	Dai---ka	(text book)
1. Go tsu ge	Hajimemasho	Let's start
2. Na 'nyen	kiite kudasai	listen here
3. Nyi gi shu-le 'lap	Watashino ato ni itte kudasai	say after me
4. Di 'lap	Kore wo itte kudasai	say this
5. Daru log 'lap	Mo ichido itte kudasai	repeat it/ say it again
6. Go le be 'lap.	Yukkuri itte kudasai	say it slowly
7. Ge:ra ci:kha	isshoni dozo	all together
8. Jangshi lu ta	Kokuban wo mite kudasai	look at the blackboard
9. Dri	Kaite kudasai	write
10. Sem kha zung	Oboete kudasai	To memorize To learn it by heart
11. Lhap	Yonde kudasai	read
12. Dorji lu dri	Dorji san ni kiite kudasai	ask Dorji

LESSON XIV

I. Telephone call made from Mr. Dawa to Ms. Wangmo of Tashel Lekhung (Tourism Department)

Dawa: Tashel lekhung ingna la?
Sore wa Kanko-kyoku desu ka?
Is that the Department of Tourism?

Wangmo: Ing la
Hai
Yes, it is.

Dawa: Am Wangmo zhu yoga la?
Wangmo san wa imasu ka?
Is Mrs./Ms. Wangmo there?

Wangmo: Nga Wangmo zhu:do la, na ga sung mo la?
Watashi wa Wangmo desu, dochira sama desu ka?
Wangmo speaking. May I know who is speaking?

Dawa: Nga Paro Dzong na le Dawa zhu do la
Kuzu zangpo la, te aum gade be yo la?
Watashi wa Dawa desu, Paro Dzong kara kake te imasu.
Konnichiwa, Ogenki desu ka?

I am Dawa from Paro Dzong. How are you?

Wangmo: Kuzu zangpo la, ngace gera leshom be yo la te lopon
gade be zhu yo la?
Konnichiwa, watashi wa genki desu. Anata wa
O genki desu ka?
Hello, we are fine. How about you?

Dawa: Na- me- se- me leshom be yo la.
Totemo genki desu
I am fine

II.

Telephone call received by Ms. Deki from Mr. Karma.

- Deki: La !
Moshi Moshi
Hello
- Karma: Nyi nyi nga dun zhi ing na la?
Sochira wa 22574 desu ka?
Is that 22574?
- Deki: Ing la. Na ga sung mo?
Hai, dochira sama desu ka?
Yes it is. Who is speaking?
- Karma: Nga Motithang le Karma zhu do la. Aum Sonam zhu
yo ga la?
Watashi wa Karma desu. Motithang kara kake te imasu.
Sonam san wa irashai masu ka?
I am Karma from Motithang. Is Ms. Sonam there?
- Deki: Zhu yo la
imasu
Yes she is here.
- Karma: Aum Sonam atsi tsi je ge la
Sonam san wo onegai shimasu
Can I speak to Sonam please?
- Deki: Las, atsi tsi zhu la Aum Sonam bo ge la
Hai, sho sho omachi kudasai, Sonam san wo oyobi
shimasu.
Please hold on, I will call Sonam
- Karma: las kadrin che la
Hai arigato gozaimasu
O.K. Thank you.

Sonam: La! Sonam zhu do la
Moshi Moshi Sonam desu.
Hello, Sonam speaking

Karma: Kuzu zangpo la nga Karma zhu do la
Konnichiwa, watashi wa Karma desu.
Hello, This is Karma speaking

Karma: Motithang Hotel na lu Aum gi charo ci whong nu la.
Mo Aum da tsha ci gade be ru pche ne gi riwa du la
Anata no tomodachi ga Motithang Hotel ni kimashita.
Kanojo ga anata ni aitagatte imasu
One of your friends has come to Motithang Hotel
and she would like to see you

Sonam: Las de be wa cin, nga napa chu tshoe sum lu pchewa
wong la.
Hai, soredewa ashita no san-ji ni kanojo ni aini
ikimasu.
O.K. then I will come to meet her at 3 p.m tomorrow

Karma: Las la napa je ge la
Hai, ashita aimasho
O.K. see you tomorrow.

LESSON XV

I Numbers, Weights & Measures.

1. Dre Cylindrical container, for measuring grains. One dre contains about 1 1/2 kg of grains (Requires - illustrations)
2. Phu -ta For measuring daily supplies of rations. It is also cylindrical in shape.
3. Sang Weighing balance scale for meat and butter.
4. Palang Cylindrical container about 12" to 24" in length, and 6" to 10" in diameter.
5. Damji Bottle (about 750ml)
6. Kg. Kilogram (metric system)

Note: Though the old measuring system has been replaced by British measuring systems of kilo-gram, the uses of dre & damji are very prominent in most rural places. Dre is specially used in measuring grains, and damji or bottle for measuring liquids. The traditional scale 'sang' measuring meat and butter is no more in use.

II Ring - thu Length

- Thoe length of the palm, measuring from the tip of thumb to the tip of middle finger.
- Thoe- gang One length is about 8" (inches)
- Chu Length of a fore arm from elbow to the tip of the tall finger.
- Chu -gang About 16"
- Dom Length of two arms = about 5 to 6 feet.

Note: Measuring length and height are being replaced by scales like feet, inches and centimetres. The old system is still being used in rural places or traditional structures, equipment etc. Eg. the standard length of a traditional arrow s thoe- sum, goe-gang from tip to tip = about 2 feet 5 inches.

Numbers

0.	Lekkor	Zero	Zero
1.	Ci	Ichi	one
2.	'Nyi	Ni	two
3.	Sum	san	three
4.	Zhi	shi/yon	four
5.	'Nga	go	five
6.	Dru	roku	six
7.	Duen	shichi/nana	seven
8.	Ge:	hachi	eight
9.	Gu	kyu	nine
10.	Cutham	ju	ten
11.	Cuchi	ju ichi	eleven
12.	Cu'nyi	ju ni	twelve
13.	Cu-sum	ju san	thirteen
14.	Cu-Zhi	ju shi	fourteen
15.	Ce-'nga	ju go	fifteen
16.	Cu-dru	ju roku	sixteen
17.	Cup -duen	ju shichi	seventeen
18.	Cop ge:	ju hachi	eighteen
19.	Cu-gu	ju kyu	nineteen
20.	'Nyishu	ni ju	twenty
21.	'Nyishu tsa ci	niju ichi	twenty one
22.	" tsa 'nyi	niju ni	twenty two
23.	" tsa sum	niju san	twenty three
24.	" tsa zhi	niju shi	twenty four
25.	" tsa'nga	niju go	twenty five
26.	" tsa dru	niju roku	twenty six
27.	" tsa duen	niju shichi	twenty seven
28.	" tsa ge:	niju hachi	twenty eight
29.	" tsa gu	niju kyu	twenty nine
30.	Sumchu	san ju	thirty
31.	Sumcu so ci	san ju ichi	thirty one
32.	" so 'nyi	san ju ni	thirty two
33.	" so sum	san ju san	thirty three
34.	" so zhi	san ju shi	thirty four
35.	" so 'nga	san ju go	thirty five
36.	" so dru	san ju roku	thirty six
37.	" so duen	san ju shichi	thirty seven
38.	" so ge:	san ju hachi	thirty eight
39.	" so gu	san ju kyu	thirty nine

40.		Zhipcu	yon ju	forty
41.	Zhipcu	zhe ci	yon ju ichi	forty one
42.	"	zhe 'nyi	yon ju ni	forty two
43.	"	zhe sum	yon ju san	forty three
44.	"	zhe zhi	yon ju shi	forty four
45.	"	zhe 'nga	yon ju go	forty five
46.	"	zhe dru	yon ju roku	forty six
47.	"	zhe duen	yon ju shichi	forty seven
48.	"	zhe ge:	yon ju hachi	forty eight
49.	"	zhe gu	yon ju kyu	forty nine
50.		'Ngap-chu	go ju	fifty
51.	'Ngapcu	'nga ci	go ju ichi	fifty one
52.	"	'nga 'nyi	go ju ni	fifty two
53.	"	'nga sum	go ju san	fifty three
54.	"	'nga zhi	go ju shi	fifty four
55.	"	'nga 'nga	go ju go	fifty five
56.	"	'nga dru	go ju roku	fifty six
57.	"	'nga duen	go ju shichi	fifty seven
58.	"	'nga ge:	go ju hachi	fifty eight
59.	"	'nga gu	go ju kyu	fifty nine
60.		Druk cu	roku ju	sixty
61.	Drukcu	re ci	roku ju ichi	sixty one
62.	"	re 'nyi	roku ju ni	sixty two
63.	"	re sum	roku ju san	sixty three
64.	"	re zhi	roku ju shi	sixty four
65.	"	re nga	roku ju go	sixty five
66.	"	re dru	roku ju roku	sixty six
67.	"	re duen	roku ju shichi	sixty seven
68.	"	re ge:	roku ju hachi	sixty eight
69.	"	re gu	roku ju kyu	sixty nine
70.		Duen cu	Nanaju	seventy
71.	Duencu	duen ci	nanaju ichi	seventy one
72.	"	duen nyi	nanaju ni	seventy two
73.	"	duen sum	nanaju san	seventy three
74.	"	duen zhi	nanaju shi	seventy four
75.	"	duen 'nga	nanaju go	seventy five
76.	"	duen dru	nanaju roku	seventy six
77.	"	duen duen	nanaju shichi	seventy seven
78.	"	duen ge:	nanaju hachi	seventy eight
79.	"	duen gu	nanaju kyu	seventy nine

80.		Gepcu	Hachi ju	eighty
81.	Gepcu	ja ci	hachi ju ichi	eighty one
82.	"	ja 'nyi	hachi ju ni	eighty two
83.	"	ja sum	hachi ju san	eighty three
84.	"	ja zhi	hachi ju shi	eighty four
85.	"	ja nga	hachi ju go	eighty five
86.	"	ja dru	hachi ju roku	eighty six
87.	"	ja duen	hachi ju shichi	eighty seven
88.	"	ja ge:	hachi ju hachi	eighty eight
89.	"	ja gu	hachi ju kyu	eighty nine
90.	"	Gupcu	Kyu ju	ninety
91.	Gupcu	go ci	kyu ju ichi	ninety one
92.	"	go 'nyi	kyu ju ni	ninety two
93.	"	go sum	kyu ju san	ninety three
94.	"	go zhi	kyu ju shi	ninety four
95.	"	go 'nga	kyu ju go	ninety five
96.	"	go dru	kyu ju roku	ninety six
97.	"	go duen	kyu ju shichi	ninety seven
98.	"	go ge:	kyu ju hachi	ninety eight
99.	"	go gu	kyu ju kyu	ninety nine
100		Cik-ja /Ja- thama	Hyaku	hundred
200		Nyi ja	ni hyaku	two hundred
300		Sum ja	san byaku	three hundred
400		Zhip ja	yon hyaku	four hundred
500		'Ngap ja	go hyaku	five hundred
600		Dru ja	roppyaku	six hundred
700		Duen ja	nana hyaku	seven hundred
800		Ge:p ja	happyaku	eight hundred
900		Gup ja	kyu hyakyu	nine hundred
1000		Cik tong	sen	One thousand
2000		Nyi tong	ni sen	two thousand
3000		sum tong	san zen	three thousand
4000		Zhip tong	yon sen	four thousand
5000		Ngap tong	go sen	five thousand
6000		Dru tong	roku sen	six thousand
7000		Duen tong	nana sen	seven thousand
8000		Ge:p tong	has sen	eight thousand
9000		Gup tong	kyu sen	nine thousand
10,000		Cik thri	ichi man	ten thousand
100,000		cik bum	ju man	One lakh
1,000,000		Saya	hyaku man	one million

LESSON XVI

SHOPPING CONVERSATION IN THE VEGETABLE MARKET

A : yourself

SK: Shop keeper

A: Chu:m map gadere mo la?
Aka mai wa 1 kg ikura desu ka?
How much is red rice?

SK: Chum ma:p kg lu cu nyi re ing la
Akamai wa 1kg 12(Nu) desu
Red rice is 12(Nu) per kilo

A: Atsi tsi pha:b ne mega la?
Sukoshi yasuku nari masen ka?
Don't you give some discount?

SK: Mi la, gera cu nyi re be tsong de la
iie, subeteno mise de 12(Nu) de utte imasu
No discount sir, everyone is selling at 12(Nu)

A: Las, de be wa cin kg cu:tham zhu ge la
Hai soredewa 10 kg kudasai
O.K. then, give me 10 kg.

SK: Kg cu tham lu tiru gadem ci mo la?
10 kg de ikura desu ka?
How much is it for 10 kg?

A: Kg cu tham lu ci:kja nyishu imbe la
10 kg de 120(Nu) desu
It's 120(Nu) for 10 kilos

SK: Las la kadrin che
Hai arigato
Thank you

- A: Kewa gadere mo la?
Jagaimo wa ikura desu ka?
How much are potatoes?
- SK: Kewa kg lu (tiru) 'nga 'nga ing la
Jagaimo wa 1 kg 5(Nu) desu
They are 5(Nu) per kilo.
- A: Ema da gop gadere 'mo la?
Togarashi to tamanegi wa ikura desuka?
How much are chillies and onions?
- SK: Ema kg lu gu gu da go:p dru dru re ing la
Togarashi wa 1 kg 9(Nu.) de tamanegi wa 1 kg 6(Nu) desu
Chillies are 9 per kilo and onions are 6 per kilo.
- A: Las de be wa cin 'nga lu kewa kg 'nga, ema kg gang,
go:p kg gang zhu ge
Hai, soredewa jagaimo 5 kg to togarashi wo 1kg tamanegi
wo 1kg kudasai
Ok then, let me have 5 kg of potatoes 1kg of chillies
and a kilo of onions.
- A: Gera dom di gadem ci 'mo la?
Zenbu de ikura desuka?
How much is it altogether?
- SK: Gera dom te tiru zhipcu imbe la
Zenbu de 40(Nu) desu
It's 40(Nu) altogether

Lesson XVII

VEGETABLES:

1.	tshoese	-	Yasai	Vegetables
2.	pe-tshoe	-	Midori no nappa	green leaves
3.	kewa	-	Jagaimo	Potato
4.	la phu	-	Daikon	Radish
5.	do lom	-	Nasubi	Egg plant/ Brinjal
6.	'yung do	-	Kabu	Turnip
7.	'lam benda	-	tomato	Tomato
8.	kakur	-	Kabocha	Pumpkin
9.	sem chum	-	Mame	Beans
10.	ema	-	Togarashi	Chilli
11.	go:p	-	Tamanegi	Onion
12.	saga	-	Shoga	Ginger
13.	nya-khag-chu	-	Asuparagasu	Asparagus
14.	shamu	-	Kinoko	Mushroom
15.	lha-phu 'map	-	Ninjin	Carrot
16.	goen	-	Kyuri	Cucumber
17.	ca-go:p	-	Ninniku	Garlic
18.	banda ko-pi	-	Kyabetsu	Cabbage
19.	me-to kopi	-	Karifurawa	Cauliflower
20.	na-key	-	Zenmai	Fern

KATWA

- a. Tshoese leshom yo: ga la?
Ii yasai ga arimasu ka?
Do you have good(fresh)vegetables?
- b. Kewa kg lu gade-re 'mo?
Jagaimo wa 1kg ikura desu ka?
How much are potatoes per kg?
- c. Nya-khag-chu chagpa re lu gadere 'mo?
Asuparagasu wa hitotaba ikura desu ka?
How much is asparagus per bundle?
- d. Di shamu lu gachi 'lap 'mo?
Kono kinoko wa nanto iimasu ka?
What do you call this mushroom?

FRUITS:

1.	Shing-dre	Kudamomo	Fruits
2.	kusu/appali	Ringo	Apple
3.	tshe-lu	Mikan	Orange
4.	'li	Nashi	Pears
5.	kong-tse	pinapple	Pineapple
6.	ta-go	Kurumi	Walnut
7.	ngangla	Banana	Banana
8.	bepsiu	Guava	Guava
9.	amchu-kuli	Mango	Mango
10.	andre	Kaki	Persimmon
11.	ape-guto	Suika	Water melon
12.	gung-cha	Sato kibi	Sugar cane
13.	dram-tsi	jackfruit	Jack fruit
14.	gun-drum	Budou	Grapes

KAIWA

- a. Tshe-lu gadere 'mo?
Orange wa ikura desu ka?
How much are oranges?
- b. Ape-guto tsho-tshop ing na?
Suika wa urete imasuka?
Is the watermelon ripe?
- c. Ngangla dozen lu gadere 'mo?
Banana wa 1 dozun ikura desu ka?
How much are bananas per dozen?
- d. Amchukuli kg lu gadere 'mo?
Mango wa 1 kilo ikura desu ka?
How much are mangoes per kg?

GRAINS:

Dru'nam gu - (nine major crops)

DRUNA - (grains)

1.	bju	-	Kokumotsu	grain
2.	re/bja	-	Momi	paddy
3.	geza	-	Tomorokoshi	corn/maize
4.	gera	-	Soba	buckwheat (sweet)
5.	bjo	-	Soba	buckwheat (bitter)
6.	memja	-	awa	millet
7.	ka	-	Komugi	wheat
8.	na:	-	Omugi	barley
9.	peka	-	Karashi-na	mustard
10.	chum	-	kome	rice
11.	pche	-	komugi ko	flour

KAIWA

- a. Choe gi u:kha lu re/bja tsho ka?
Anata no mura dewa kome wa sodachimasuka.
Does rice grow in your country?
- b. Sharcho - lungpa lu geza lesha thop.
Higashino chiho dewa maize ga takusan toremasu
Maize is plentiful in Eastern Bhutan
- c. Bumthang lu bjo dang gera gi la masou ci beu ing.
Bumthang dewa soba ga tottemo takusan toremasu
Bumthang grows mostly bitter and sweet buckwheat
- d. Memja gi chang di zhimtongto yo.
Awa/hie no sake wa totemo oishii desu.
Wine (beer) made of millet is very sweet (good)/tasty.
- e. Chum gi gong di yaya re dzep 'me.
Kome no nedan wa agatte imasu.
The price of rice keeps increasing.

LESSON XVIII

SHOPPING AT THE GENERAL STORE

Customer: C
Shopkeeper:SK

C: Gurum Kg lu gadere 'mo la?
Sato wa 1kg ikura desu ka?
How much is sugar per kg?

SK: Kg lu cu -tham -re ing la
1 kg 10(Nu) desu
It's 10(Nu) per kg.

C: Gongdo leshom yo ga la?
Tamago wa shinsen desu ka?
Do you have good eggs?

SK: Yo la
Hai
We do (we have sir)

C: gadere 'mo la?
Ikura desu ka?
How much are they?

SK: dozen lu tiru cu nyi ing la
1 dasu 12(Nu) desu
They are 12(Nu) per dozen

C: Gurum kg gang da gongdo dozen ci zhu ge la
Sato 1kg to tamago wo 1 dasu kudasai
Please give me 1kg of sugar and 1 dozen eggs.

C: Pega makhu gadere 'mo la?
1 kg mustard oil wa ikura desu ka?
How much is mustard oil per kg.

Lesson XVII

SK: Pega makhu kg lu tiru zhipcu re ing la
Mustard oil wa 1 kg 40(Nu) desu
It is 40(Nu) per kg.

C: Pega makhu kg gang zhu ge la
Mustard oil wo 1 kg kudasai
Please give me a kg of mustard oil.

C: Las gera dom te gadem ci 'mo la?
Zembu de ikura desu ka?
How much is it altogether?

SK: Gera dom di tiru druk- cu re 'nyi imbe
Zembu de 62(Nu) desu
It's 62(Nu) altogether

C: Las kadrinche la
Hai arigato
O.K. Thank you

LESSON XIX

Thrucha (Toilet articles)

1. Ca 'men/ gutu makhu	Hair oil	Hair oil
2. Yanglep/langle/sabue	sekken	soap
3. So 'men	Hamigaki	Toothpaste
4. So tru	Haburashi	Toothbrush
5. Sentsi	Manikyua	Nail polish
6. Lham tsi	Kutsuzumi	Shoe polish
7. Kha'men	Kuchibeni	Lipstick
8. Gushe	Kushi	Comb
9. Arco-tora	taoru	Towel
10. Lhapchi	Hankachi	Handkerchief

Kaiwa:

1. Ca'men leshom yo:ga la?
Anatawa yoi hair oil wo motte imasu ka?
Do you have good hair oil?
2. Choe 'langle gaci 'lapmi di chu 'mo?
Anata wa doko no brand no sekken wo tsukatte imasuka?
What brand of soap do you use?
3. Choe gi kha'men di leshom tho:m 'me.
Anatano kuchibeni wa kirei desu.
Your lipstick looks nice.
4. Kho gi lhapchi di khamlosisi imbe
Kare no hankachi wa totemo kitanai desu.
His handkerchief is very dirty.
5. 'Nga lham tsi ci nyo go be:
Watashi wa kutsu-zumi wo hitotsu kaitai.
I want to buy one shoe polish.

LESSON XX

LAM GI KOR - (TRAVELS)

01. Lam	Doro	Road
02. Shunglam	Doro	Highway/Main road
003. Sep lam	komichi	Footpath
04. Thranglam	Chikamichi	Short cut
05. Ko-lam	Mawarimichi	Long way with bends
06. Zam	Hashi	Bridge
07. Tsha-Zam		Cane bridge
08. Ca-Zam	Tekkyo	Iron bridge
09. Shing- Zam	Tsuribashi	Wooden bridge
10. Num-Khor	Jidosha	Vehicle
11. Zhoenta	Uma/Joba	Riding horse
12. Khe-ta		Pack pony
13. Nam-dru	hikoki	Aeroplane
14. Dru	Fune	Ship
15. Ri	Mori	Forest
16. Gang	Oka	Hill
17. La	Yama	pass/mountain
18. Pang	Sougen	Grassland
19. Shong	Tani	Valley
20. Lu:m		
21. to'ng-len yigtshang	Unsoya	Transportation Office
22. 'La-cha	Nedan	Fare
23. doe'la	Nedan	Porter charge
24. zha/pchiru	Yoru	Night
25. nyim	Hiru	Day
26. cu-tshoe	Ji/Jikan	Time
27. za-khang	Shokudo	Restaurant
28. ja-khang	Kissaten	Tea shop
29. goen-chim		Guest house
30. 'nyep	Shujin	Host
31. do:p	Unpan-nin	Porter
32. lam-toep	Guide	Guide
33. lam-yig	Tsuko kyoka	Transit Permit
34. 'nye-kor	Junrei	Pilgrimage
35. ta-shel	Ryoko	Tour
36. la-kher	Shomeisho	Certificate
37. chu	Mizu	Water
38. tsang-chu	Kawa	River water
39. cha:p	Ame	Rain
40. se.mu	Kumori	Cloud
41. 'nam	Otenki	Weather

KAIWA

1. Thimphu le Paro tshoen-tsho numkhor gi la-cha gademchi 'mo?
Thimphu kara Paro made no bus/taxi no nedan wa ikura desuka?
How much is the taxi fare from Thimphu to Paro?
2. Dechenphodrang jo-si lam gate le 'mo?
Dechenphodrang ni ikuno wa dochira desu ka?
Which is the way to Dechenphodrang?
3. Dru lu 'namdru gadeci yo ga?
Bhutan niwa hikoki wa nandai arimasuka?
How many aeroplanes do you have in Bhutan?
4. Choe Punakha lu zha gademchi doe-ci?
Anatawa Punakha ni nan-nichi tomarimashita ka?
How many nights did you stay in Punakha?
5. Nga lu Bumthang jo ni gi lam-yig ci zhu-ge.
Watashino Bumthang e iku kyokawo kudasai
Please give me a route permit for Bumthang

TRAVELS

I. Conversation at the Booking office between a passenger and the Booking In-charge.

- Passenger: Tashigang gi numkhor di ga 'mo la?
Tashigang yuki no bus wa dore desuka?
Which is the vehicle for Tashigang?
- Booking clerk: Tashigang gi numkor di BARMA Travels ing la.
Tashigang yuki no bus wa BARMA Travel desu.
The vehicle for Tashigang is Barma Travels
- Passenger: Thimphu le Tashigang tshon tsho la cha gadere 'mo?
Thimphu kara Tashigang made no ryokin wa ikura desu ka?
How much is the fare from Thimphu to Tashigang?
- Booking clerk: Thimphu le Tashigang tshon tsho Nu. ci:k ja ngapcu ing la.
Thimphu kara Tashigang made wa Nu 150 desu
Thimphu to Tashigang is Nu. 150
- Passenger: Thimphu le Tashigang numkor duenthra ci lu tsha gademci yo la?
Thimphu kara Tashigang made wa issjukan ni nan bon no bus ga arimasuka?
How many services/times, do you have in a week from Thimphu to Tashigang
- Booking clerk: Thimphu da Tashigang gi numkor di duenthra ci: lu tsha nyi yo la.
Thimphu kara Tashigang made wa issjukan ni nibin arimasu.
The service to Tashigang is twice a week
- Passenger: Za gaci gaci lu 'mo la?
Nan nobi ni arimasu ka?
On which days does it go?

Booking clerk: Za mingma da phub lu ing la.
Getsuyobi to suiyobi desu
It goes on Mondays and Wednesdays

Passenger: Za phub gi doen le la kher ci zhu ge la.
suiyobi no kippu o kudasai.
Please give me a ticket for Wednesday

Booking clerk: Las la, na gi la kher a:ng nyipa ing la.
Hai, anatano kippu wa niban desu
OK, sir, your ticket no. is two.

Passenger: Las kadrinche la
Hai arigato gozaimasu
OK Sir, thank you

II. Conversation between Mr. Kitamura and Mr. Trashi.

K: Kuzu zangpo la
Ohayo gozaimasu
Good Morning

T: Kuzu zangpo la
Ohayo gozaimasu
Good morning

K: Na gate joeni 'mo la?
Anata wa doko e ikimasu ka?
Where are you going?

T: Nga Tashigang joni ing la.
Watashi wa Tashigang e ikimasu
I am going to Tashigang

K: Thimphu le Tashigang tshoen tsho nyim gadem ci go 'mo la?
Thimphu kara Tashigang made wa nan nichii kakari masu ka?
How many days does it take from Thimphu to Tashigang?

T: Nyim sum gow ing la.
Mikka kakari masu
It takes three days

K: Dari zha gate doenga la?
Kon- ya wa Tongsa ni tomari masu ka?
Where will it halt for tonight?

T: Dari zha Tongsa doeni ing
Kon ya wa Tongsa ni tomari masu.
Tonight will be at Tongsa

K: Tongsa lu goen chim da zakhang leshom yo ga la?
Tongsa no guest house ya hoteru wa ii desu ka?
Are there good guest houses and hotels at Tongsa?

T: Tongsa lu goen chim da zakhang leshom yo la.
Tongsa no guest house ya hoteru wa ii desu.
There are good guest houses and hotels at Tongsa

K: Tongsa le jouda pchiru gate deop 'mo la?
Tongsa no ato wa doko ni tomari masu ka?
Where do you halt the next night after Tongsa?

T: Tongsa le jouda pchiru Mongar lu doep ing.
Tongsa no tsugi wa Mongar ni tomari masu.
The next halt from Tongsa is at Mongar.

K: Mongar lu ya Zakhang ditsu yo ga la?
Mongar nimo hoteru wa arimasu ka?
Are there hotels at Mongar too?

T: Mongar lu ye Tongsa zu:mbe zakhang lesa yo.
Tongsa no yoni Mongar ni mo takusan no hoteru ga arimasu
Mongar like Tongsa, also has many hotels.

T: Na Tongsa, Bumthang-khatu namyang ma joen dre mena?
Anata wa Tongsa to Bumthang e wa ittakoto ga nai no desu ka?
Have you never been to Tongsa and Bumthang?

K: Ma song la , dari go dang ba ing la
Itta koto wa arimasen, kyo ga hajimete desu.
I've never been, today is the first time.

LESSON XXI

Cho: (Direction)

1.	Sha	Higashi	East
2.	Lho	Minami	South
3.	Nub	Nishi	West
4.	Jang	Kita	North
5.	Sha-nub	Touzai	East-West
6.	Jang-nub	Seihoku	North-West
7.	'ye	Migi	Right
8.	'yoen	Hidari	Left
9.	zu:kha	Tonari	Side
10.	bolo kha	Chikaku	Near
11.	bu:lu/bu:kha	Aida	Centre
12.	pha	Soko	There
13.	na/tshu	Koko	There
14.	ma	Shita	Below
15.	ya	Ue	Up
16.	pha-khatu	Sochira/achira	Towards that
17.	ma-khatu	Shita	Below(down ward)
18.	ya-khatu	Ue	Up (upward)
19.	na-le	Kochi(ra) kara	From here
20.	ma-le	Shita kara	From below
21.	gate-le	Dochi(ra) kara	From where
22.	ta-lu/toelu	Ue	Above
23.	wo lu/nang na	Shita	Under
24.	nana	Naka	Inside
25.	pchika	Soto	Outside
26.	dongkha	Mae	In front
27.	bjab-kha	Ushiro	Behind

KAIWA:

1. Nyim sha le shau ing
Taiyo wa higashi kara agarimasu
The sun rises in the East.
2. Jagar gi u: di Dru gi lho khatu ing
Indo wa Bhutan no minami ni arimasu
India is located to the south of Bhutan
3. Na ga te khatu zhup 'mo la?
Anata wa dono hoko ni sunde imasu ka?
In which direction do you live?
4. Kho nyi gi bolo kha doep ing.
Kare wa watahino chikaku ni sunde imasu.
He lives near me.
5. Mo gi chim gi bjabkha lu chorten ci yo.
Kanojo no ie no ura ni chorten ga arimasu
There is a chorten behind her house

LESSON XXII

Du- tshoe (time)

1.	Dropa	Asa	Morning
2.	Pchiru	Yoru (ban)	Night
3.	Numo	Ban	Midnight
4.	Nyingung	Hiru	Afternoon (Mid day)
5.	Nyima	Hiru	day time
6.	Namche(Numche)	Yonaka	Midnight
7.	Dari	Kyo	Today
8.	Na:pa	Ashita	Tomorrow
9.	Nangtshe	Asatte	Day after tommorrow
10.	Zhitshe	Shiasatte	In two days time
11.	Khatsa	Kino	Yesterday
12.	Khanyim	Ototoi	Day before yesterday
13.	Dato	Ima	Now
14.	Duenthra	Shu	Week
15.	Tshe	Hinichi	Date
16.	Za	hi	Day
17.	Za Dau	Nichiyobi	Sunday
18.	Za Mikma	Getsuyobi	Monday
19.	Za Lhakpa (lhap)	Kayobi	Tuesday
20.	Za Phurba (phub)	Sui- yobi	Wednesday
21.	Za Pasang (passa)	Moku yobi	Thursday
22.	Za Pempa (pem)	Kin yobi	Friday
23.	Za Nyima (nyim)	Do yobi	Saturday
24.	Chutshoe	Ji	Hour
25.	Karma	Hun	Minute

Kaiwa:

1. Choe dropa chu tshoe gadem ci lu lo:m 'mo?
Anata wa asa nanji ni okimasu ka?
What time do you get up in the morning?
2. Dari nam hingsangsa du.
Kyowa ii otenki desu ne.
Today the weather is fine.
3. Nga na:pa Paro joni.
Watashi wa ashita Paro ni ikimasu
Tomorrow I will go to Paro.
4. Dato chutshoe gademci 'mo?
Ima nanji desu ka?
What time is it now?
5. Dari za gaci 'mo?
Kyo wa nan nichu desu ka.
What day is today?

2. Bhutanese Calendar

a.	Inda/Dau dangpa	(1st month)	January	Ichi gatsu
b.	Dau Nyipa	(2nd month)	February	Ni gatsu
c.	Dau Sumpa	(3rd month)	March	San gatsu
d.	Dau Zhipa	(4th month)	April	Shi gatsu
e.	Dau Nga pa	(5th month)	May	Go gatsu
f.	Dau Dru pa	(6th month)	June	roku gatsu
g.	Dau duen pa	(7th month)	July	shichi gatsu
h.	Dau ge:pa	(8th month)	August	hachi gatsu
i.	Dau gu pa	(9th month)	September	ku gatsu
j.	Dau cu pa	(10th month)	October	Ju gatsu
k.	Dau cuci pa	(11th month)	November	Ju ichi gatsu
l.	Dau cunyipa	(12th month)	December	Ju ni gatsu

Note: Dau is according to traditional Bhutanese calendar and Inda is as per the Gregorian calendar.

Du: zhi (four seasons)

1.	Soka	Haru	Spring
2.	Sekha	Aki	Autumn
3.	bja	Natsu	Summer
4.	Guen	Fuyu	Winter
5.	Lo	Nen	year
6.	Losa	Shin nen	New year
7.	Nahing	Kyonen	Last year
8.	Duci	Kotoshi	This year
9.	Sangpoe	Rainen	Next year
10.	Zhehing	Ototoshi	Year before

Name of the year:

1.	Bjiu (jiwa)	Nezumi	rat
2.	Lang	Ushi	Ox
3.	Ta	Tora	Tiger
4.	Yo	Usagi	Rabbit
5.	Druk	Tatsu	Dragon
6.	Drul	Hebi	Serpent
7.	Ta	Uma	Horse
8.	Lu	Hitsuji	Sheep
9.	Tre	Saru	Monkey
10.	Bja	Tori	bird
11.	Khi	Inu	Dog
12.	Phag	Inoshishi	Pig

Kaiwa:

1. Nam soka meto lesha sha- ne yo.
Haru niwa hanaga takusan sakimasu
Lots of flowers bloom in the spring season.
2. Choe lo gademci ya: soi (mo)?
Anatawa nansai desu ka?
How old are you?
3. Choe lo gaci mo?
Anata no eto wa nan desu ka?
What is your horoscope sign?

Note:

When we ask one's age we use lo gademci mo?. When we want to know under what animal sign (zodiac sign) you are born, then we say lo gaci mo?

4. Nga sangpoe Japan lu joni ing.
Watashi wa rainen Nihon ni ikimasu
I will be going to Japan next year
5. Nyi gi bu: di lo ta: ing.
Watashi no musuko no eto wa tora desu.
My son's horoscope sign is the tiger

LESSON XXIII

Za-khang		Shokudo	Restaurant
1. zhego/siu-tsho	=	tabemono	Food/lunch/dinner
2. to	=	gohan	food
3. tshoem/soe-ge	=	karee	curry
4. thuep/zhethu		Soba	poridge/noodles
5. momo	=	Momo	momo
6. dromza	=	asagohan	breakfast
7. nyima gi to/siu	=	hirugohan	lunch
8. pchiru gi to/tsho	=	bangohan	dinner
9. sha	=	niku	meat
10. nosha	=	gyu niku	beef
11. phagsha	=	buta niku	pork
12. bjasha	=	tori niku	chicken
13. rasha -	=	Yagi niku	mutton
14. nya	=	sakana	fish
15. gongdo	=	tamago	egg
16. tshoe-tshoe	=	yasai	vegetables

KAIWA

- a. Zhego gacira yo: la?
Tabemono wa naniga arimasuka?
What varieties of foods do you have?
- b. Dromza gachi gachira thop la?
Asagohan ni naniga arimasu ka?
What do we get for breakfast?
- c. Bjasha gi tshoem yo :ga la?
Chicken curry ga arimasu ka?
Do you have chicken curry?
- d. Momo pela ci lu gadem ci 'mo la?
Momo hito-sara wa ikura desu ka?
How much is it for one plate of momos?
- e. Nga lu to: ci da nosha pela gang zhu ge la.
Watashi ni gohan to gyuniku wo kudasai.
Let me have rice and one plate of momos.

ZAKHANG

= (Conversation at the Restaurant between a customer and the Hotel owner)

Customer: Kuzu zangpo la!
Ohayo gozai masu
Good morning

Owner : Kuzu zangpo la joen joen
Ohayo gozaimasu, dozo ohairi kudasai
(morning,) Please come in

Customer: Zhego gacira thoep la?
Donna shokuji ga arimasu ka?
What types of food do you have?

Owner Zhego to: pa le gozung, thugpa, momo gera thoep la
Gohan ya niku no hokani mo thugpa ya momo mo arimasu
Besides rice and meat, we have noodles, momo etc

Customer: Sha gacira thoep la ?
Donna niku ga arimasu ka?
What types of meat do you get?

Owner: Bja sha, no sha, phagsha da nya thoep la
Tori niku ya gyū niku ya buta niku sore ni sakana mo
arimasu.
We have chicken, beef, pork and fish

Owner: Na gaci zheni 'mo la?
Naniga yoroshii desu ka?
What would you like to have?

Customer: De-be-wa-cin to ci, da bja sha gi tshoem ci zhu ge la
Sore dewa gohan to chicken curry wo kudasai
If so, please give me a plate of rice and chicken curry.

Owner: Las la atsi-tsi zhu la
Hai, sho sho omachi kudasai
OK sir, please wait for a while

Customer: Bja sha da to domti gadem ci 'mo la?
Torino karee to gohan de zembu de ikura desu ka?
How much is that altogether?

Owner: Tiru ngapchu imbe la
50(Nu) desu
It is 50(Nu)

Drow : aji (taste)

1.	zhimtoto	Oishii	delicious
2.	'Nga tongto/'ngam	Amai	sweet
3.	kha:tekte/Kha:m	Aigai	bitter
4.	Cu:p	Suppai	sour
5.	tsha- khag	Shiokarai	salty
6.	drim-haha	Warui(kusai) nioi	bad smell
7.	sithroe-throe	Suzushii	cool
8.	khoe-sisi	Samui	cold
9.	tsha-toto	Atsui/karai	hot
10.	satra-tra	Katai	hard
11.	kham-lo-sisi	Kitanai	dirty
12.	tsang toto	Kirei	clean
13.	hing-sangsa	Kirei	clean
14.	drow ga:tra	Koyui aji	strong taste(alcohol)
15.	makhu-tongto	Aburakkoi	oily
16.	ka-pakpa		thick liquid
17.	jamtongto	Yawarakai	soft/easy

Kaiwa

- a. Zhego zhimtoto yo:ga la?
Oishii tabemono ga arimasu ka?
Do you have delicious food?
- b. Zhakhang gi zhego tsangtoto mi.
Hotel no tabemono wa kirei dewa nai
Hotel food is not hygienic(clean)
- c. Phuntsholing gi tshelu 'nga-tongto yo.
Phuntsholing no orenji wa amai desu
Oranges from Phuntsholing are sweet
- d. Sha di drim-haha imbe.
Kono niku wa kusai
The meat has a foul smell
- e. Thuep kapakpa chi thung ge mena?
Zosui wo tabete mimasen ka?
How about taking a thick soup?

Ja da chang
Drinks - Nomimono-

1.	Ja/soeja	Ocha	tea
2.	'nga-ja	kocha	sugar tea
3.	sooja	suja	butter tea
4.	ja-tha	kocha	plain tea
5.	chang/chapchu	Osake	wine/drink (hard)
6.	chang a:ra	Osake(shochu)	wine
7.	chang-bangcha	Osake	wine
8.	sing-cha	Osake	wine
9.	chu./soechu	mizu	water
10.	o:m	gyunu	milk
11.	tshe-lu chu	jyusu	orange squash
12.	coffee	coffee	Coffee

KAIWA

- a. Ja tsha tom ci zhu ge la.
Ocha wo ippai kudasai.
Bring me a hot cup of tea please
- b. Chang a:ra damji gang lu gademci 'mo?
Osake wa ippon ikura desu ka?
How much is it for one bottle of a:ra?
- c. Chu glass gang zhuge.
Mizu wo koppu ippai kudasai
Please give me a glass of water
- d. O:m damji gang ga lu gade re mo?
Milk bin ippon wa ikura desu ka?
How much is milk per bottle?
- e. Singchang yo ga la?
Singchang wa arimasu ka?
Do you have sinchang, please?

Note:

When we ask the price of a single bottle or any single item we use 'gademci' and when asking for the price per bottle/per piece, we use 'gadere'.

LESSON XXIV

Nye-rig Illness

1. Gu-nye	Zutsu	Headache
2. Pho-nye	Itsu	Stomach ache
3. Droë-ba	Netsu	Fever
4. Kha-le cu ne	Haku (Outo)	Vomiting
5. Ra zi ne	Memai	Giddiness
6. Gooi kho ne	Memai	Giddiness
7. A:wa sha ne	Geri	Diarrhoea
8. Be khe	Kekkaku	Tuberculosis
9. Lo khoe ne	Seki	Coughing
10. Tsha-ta, tshito na ne	Kansetsutsu	Joint pain
11. 'kong	Kaisen	Scabies
12. Drung-nye	Rinbyo	Gonorrhoea
13. Sem	Baidoku	Syphilis
14. 'Ma	Kizu	Wound
15. 'Men	Kusuri	Medicine
16. 'Men khap	Chusha	Injection
17. Tshe:p	Malaria	Malaria
18. Ze	Raibyo	Leprosy
19. Drungtsho	Isha	Doctor
20. 'Mempa	Intern-isha/joshu	Health Assistant
21. 'Ney-yog	Kangofu	Nurse
22. Nep	Kanja	Patient
23. De-to-to	Genki	Comfortable/well being
24. Nani	Byoki ni naru	To get sick
25. Dra-ni	Yoku naru	To get well
26. Tsha- gay	Shinpai suru	Worry
27. 'Yani	Kayui	Itch (Itching)
28. Tre ni	Kaku	Scratch

Kaiwa:

Visit to a hospital:

Drungtsho: Choe gaci nau 'mo?

Isha: Doko ga warui desu ka?

Doctor: What is wrong with you?

Nep: Nga guto nau 'me.

Kanja: Watashi wa atama ga itai desu

Patient: I have a headache

Drungtsho: gutu nam le na-nau mo?

Isha: itsu kara zutsu ga shimasu ka?

Doctor: Since when did you get the headache?

Nep: Kha-tsa le na-nau ing la.

Kanja: Kino kara zutsu ga shimasu

Doctor: I have had headache since yesterday

Drungtsho: Choe gi nye di gu-nye imbe, ganiyang tsha ga
ma lang.

Isha: Anatano byoki wa tadano zutsu desu kara shinpai
arimasen

Doctor: Your illness is just a simple headache, so
don't worry.

Drungtsho: Ani 'men (paracetamol) di dropa ci nyima ci da
pchiru ci zawa -cin dra-u

Isha: Moshi kono kusuri wo ichi nichu sankai nome ba
yoku nari masu

Doctor: If you take this medicine (paracetamol) three
times a day you will be better.

Nep: las name sa me kadrin che la

Kanja: Hai, arigato gozaimasu

Patient: Ok sir, Thank you

LESSON XXV

Zu:oi tsha-sha (Parts of body)

1.	Zu:/Kuzu	Karada	Body
2.	Dong/zhe	Kao	Face
3.	Guto/U:(oo)	Atama	Head
4.	Pceu	Hitai	Forehead
5.	'Mito/Cen	Me	Eye
6.	Ca/Utra(ootra)	kami	Hair
7.	'Mizhim/Cendzim	Mayuge	Eyebrow
8.	Namcho/Nyen	Mimi	Ear
9.	Lhapa/Shang	Hana	Nose
10.	Jau/Zheja	Hige	Beard
11.	Kha/Zhe	Kuchi	Mouth
12.	So/Tshem	Ha	Teeth
13.	Ce/Ja	Shita	Tongue
14.	E:Ko/Drimpa	Kubi	Neck
15.	Pchakta	Kata	shoulder
16.	Bjang-kho	Mune	Chest
17.	La:p/Cha:	Ude	Hand
18.	Dzum/Cha:dzup	Yubi	Finger
19.	Dho'nyi/Thu	Shinzo	Heart
20.	Kep/Ku-ke	Koshi	Waist
21.	Phocum/Ku-phou	I	Stomach
22.	Ledo	momo	Thigh
23.	Pumo/Zhapue	Hiza	Knee
24.	Ka:m/Zhap	Ashi	Foot
25.	Ti:m/Zhap-ting	Kakato	Heel
26.	Ge:p/Ku-jap	Senaka	Back
27.	Thra/Ku-thra	Chi/ketsueki	Blood
28.	'Na	Umi	Pus
29.	Sha/Ku-sha	Hada	Colour of skin
30.	Ruto/Ku-rue	Hone	Bone
31.	Nyam/Ku-nyam	Shibo	Fat
32.	Tsa/Ku-tsa	Kekkan	vein
33.	Simu/Chasem	Tsume	Nail
34.	Tshi/Ku-tshi	Kansetsu	Joints
35.	Tu/Ku-tu/Motshen	Vagina	Vagina
36.	Je/ Ku-je /Photshen	Penisu	Penis
37.	Abu	Shiri	buttock
38.	Lhip/Ku-lhip	Kogan	Testicles

LESSON XXV

Kaiwa:

1. Dasho Rinchhen Penjor di kuzu ri:m du.
Dasho Rinchhen Penjor wa sega takai desu.
Dasho Rinchhen Penjor is tall
2. Kho gi dong kha lu 'ma ci du.
Kare wa kao ni kizu ga arimasu
He has a sore on his face.
3. Jagar gi 'mitsu 'lhapa ri:m yo:
Indojin wa hana ga nagai desu
Indians have long noses.
4. Jana gi 'mitsu sha ka:p du.
Chugokujin wa hada ga shiroi desu
Chinese people have fair skin.
5. Pchilip tsu mashora ca se:p ing.
Seiyojin no ookuwa kinpatsu desu
Most English people have yellow hair.

water	suizui	スイ
stomach	isho	イ
head	atama	ア
know	shiru	シ
food	tabi	タ
feet	ashi	ア
head	akata	ア
head	banaka	バ
hair	kami	カ
point of ear	hata	ハ
bone	hane	ハ
fat	abura	ア
vein	tekkon	テ
nail	tanme	タ
joint	kanetsu	カ
Vagina	Yona	ヨ
Penis	Yona	ヨ
buttock	Yona	ヨ
Testicle	Yona	ヨ

Lesson XXVI

goen-cha = wearing apparel =fuku

1.	zham	boshi	Hat/cap
2.	ja-zham/tro-zham	boshi	Felt hat/cowboy hat
3.	go-la	kimono	Clothes
4.	toego	toego	Lady's jacket, Man's shirt
5.	wonju	wonju	Lady's blouse
6.	khenja	shatsu	Shirts
7.	kera	obi	Bhutanese belt
8.	do:m	zubon	Pant/trousers
9.	omsu	kutsushita	Socks
10.	lham	kutsu	Shoes
11.	pho go	fuku	Male garment
12.	mo go	fuku	Female garment
13.	'mego	nemaki	Petticoat
14.	gu-tsum	Gaun	Gown for women
15.	lakshup	gebukuro	Gloves
16.	kap:ne/kam ne	sukahu	Ceremonial scarf(shawl)
17.	me-cha	Kakebuton	Quilt
18.	hang	makura	Pillow
19.	dhen	futon	Mattress
20.	cha-kap	amagu	Rain cloak
21.	dhen-khep	shiitsu	Bedcover

KAIWA:

1. Dzong na jou: da kapne kap go.
Dzong e hairu tokiwa kapne wa irimasu
One should wear a scarf when going to the Dzong
2. Drupi gola di zhen da mi dra.
Bhutanjin no kimono wa hokato chigaimasu
Bhutanese dress is different from others.
3. Drupi pho-go lu go ze 'lap ing.
Bhutanjin no otoko no kimono wa gho to iimasu
The Bhutanese male garment is called a 'gho'
4. Mo go lu kira ze 'lap ing.
Bhutanjin no onna no kimono wa kira to iimasu
The Bhutanese female dress is called a 'kira'.
5. Thimphu lu mecha tsha to to go.
Thimphu dewa atatakai kakebuton ga irimasu.
Warm quilts are required in Thimphu

Tsho-zhi - Colours - iro

1.	Ka:p	-	shiro	white
2.	se:p	-	kiiro	yellow
3.	'ma:p	-	aka	red
4.	jang-khu	-	midori	green
5.	jang-na	-	koi midori	dark green
7.	Jangser	-	ki midori	yellow green
8.	Cang-kha	-	usui-hai iro	pale grey
9.	Liwang	-	orange	orange
10.	theka	-	hai iro	ash /grey
11.	Sha-kha	-	pinku	pink
2.	hoem	-	ao	blue
13.	na:p	-	kuro	black
14.	thrau	-		multi colour

KAIWA

1. Dru gi gyedar gi tsho-di liwang dang se:p ing.
Bhutan no kokki no iro wa orange to kiiro desu.
The colours of Bhutan's national flag are orange and yellow.
2. Choe gi go di tshokha lesham du.
Anata no go no iro wa suteki desu
Your gho is a good colour.
3. Kho gi gari gi tsho di ma:p ing.
Kare no kuruma no iro wa aka desu.
The colour of his car is red/ His car is red.
4. Japan lu gari mashora tsho ka:p imbe.
Nihon dewa kuruma no iro wa shiro ga ooi desu.
In Japan most of the cars are white (in colour).
5. Dru-gep dang Je-Khenpo gi namza di se:p ing.
Kokuou to Je-Khenpo no kamuni wa kiiro desu.
The ceremonial (official) scarf of both the king
and the Je khenpo is yellow.

Lesson XXVII

Ke-cha/gyen-cha (ornaments)

1.	Sin-chu	Earring	earring
2.	dzu-ki	Yubiwa	ring
3.	dop-chu	Ude wa	bracelet
4.	'yu	Torukoishi	turquoise
5.	bjū-ru	Sango	coral
6.	chu-tshoe gari	Udedokei	wrist watch
7.	gichung	Tanken	dagger
8.	pata:	Katana	sword
9.	gau	Loketto	locket
10.	koma	Brooch	brooch

KAIWA

1. Sin-chu, dzu-ki dop-cu di-tsu amtsu gi gen-cha ing.
Earring, yubiwa to udewa wa josei no soshokuhin desu
Earrings, rings and bracelets are women's ornaments.
2. Drom-che tse-chu gi kaplu dru-gi amtsu tsu gyen-cha ma:m
ta:p ing.
Bhutan no josei wa Domche to Tsechu no omatsuri
ni takusan no soshokuhin wo tsukemasu.
Bhutanese women wear lots of ornaments during the Domche
and Tsechu festivals.
3. 'Nyun gi koma cha-chi lu tiru ciklong ing.
Gin wa one pair de 1000(Nu) desu.
One pair of silver brooches costs 1000(Nu).
4. Sergi dop-cu cha-ci lu tiru gademchi 'mo?
Kin no udewa wa one pair de ikura desu ka?
How much is it for a pair of golden bracelets?
5. Pata: da gichung di pho-ge gi gyen-cha ing.
Katana to tanken wa otoko no soshokuhin desu.
Swords and daggers are men's ornament.

LESSON XXVIII

Tse rig = Sports and Games

1. Da/Datse	Archery	Archery
2. De:go	De:go	De:go
3. Khuru	Nage ya	Darts
4. Soksum	Yari nage	Javelin
5. Taju	Keiba	Horse race
6. Kangril (goli/boli)	Soccer	Football
7. Lag-ril	Basket ball	Basket ball
8. Shere-pa-re	Ude zumo	Arm wrestling
9. Ki-she	Wrestling/sumo	Wrestling
10. Tse:	Suiei	Swimming
11. Sho	Saikoro	Dice
12. Yam	Sugoroku	Ludo
13. Tassi	Toramp	Cards
14. Tse-ra	Court	Court
15. Gye	Kake	Bet/trophy
16. ku	Ten	Point
17. Tse-thang	Asobiba	Playground

Uses of verbs for Sports or Games:-

1. Da: ca:p	Play archery(shoot arrow)
2. Boli (kangril)ca:p	Play football
3. Khuru ca:p	Play darts
4. Sho ca:p	Play dice
5. Yam ca:p	Play ludo
6. Tassi ca:p	Play cards
7. Shere-pa-re ca:p	Contest grip
8. Dzo-khe je	Box
9. Taju- tang	Horse racing
10. Ki-she dzing	Wrestle
11. Tse:m tse	Play games (general)

Kaiwa:

LESSON XXIX

A: Choe tse-rig gaci-ra tse:u mo?
Anatawa donna gemu mata wa sports wo shimasu ka?
What games or sports do you play?

B: Nga da-tse dang boli (kangril) ca:p ing?
Watashiwa archery to soccer wo shimasu.
I play archery and football

A: Dru:gi gyel yong tse-rig gacira mo?
Bhutan no kokugi wa nan desu ka?
What is the national game of Bhutan?

B: Dru:gi gyel yong tse-rig da- tse ing.
Bhutan no kokugi wa archery desu.
Archery is the national game of Bhutan.

Notes: Tse:m means any kind of game in general so the verb 'tse:m tse' means 'play' but for particular games we use the particular verbs attached to particular games eg.

Da ca:p Play archery or shoot arrow
Dzo-khe:je Box (boxing)

LESSON XXIX

Drem-khang	(Post Office)	Yubin Kyoku
1. Drem-tag	Kitte	stamps
2. Sho-tap/yigshup	Huto	envelope
3. Yigu	Tegami	letter
4. 'nam-drag	Kokubin	Airmail
5. Drem-ngul	Kawase/yubin kawas	Moneyorder
6. Lag-tag	Kozutsumi	Parcel
7. Thoe-koe-drem-rig	Kakitome	Registered Mail
8. Drem-pon	Yubin kyoku cho	Chief Postmaster
9. Dre-wa-dang-drem-yig len	Annaigakari	Enquiry/post Restante
10. Dremtag rigzo Detshen	Kitteshushu annaijo	Philatelic Bureau
11. Genja Tika	Inshi	Revenue stamps

Phrases:

1. Yigu tang ni	Tegami wo okuru	to send a letter
2. Lagtag ke ni	Kozutsumi wo okuru	to send a parcel
3. Drem-ngul ke ni	Kawase okuru	to send a money order
4. Thoe-koe drem rig tang ni	Kakitome wo okuru	to send a registered letter
5. Drem-tag ja:	Kitte wo haru	put a postage stamp

LESSON XXX

Khim-cha (Furniture)

1. Nye- thri	Beddo	Bed
2. Japla	Hiji kake isu	Arm chair
3. Kangthri	Isu	Chair
4. Za- thri	Tsukue	Table
5. Co-drom	Tsukue	Bhutanese table
6. Ca-drom	Toranku	Trunk(iron)
7. Ko- Drom	Kaban	Leather box
8. Go-re	Kaaten	Curtain
9. Khedrom	Reizoko	Refrigerator
10. Centek	Koshikake	Stool
11. Chagam	Tansu	Cupboard
12. Pcha:m	Hoki	Broom
13. Den (dhen)	Jutan	carpet/mat

Kaiwa:

1. Jap-la gu zhu la
Isu ni koshikake te kudasai
Sit on the arm chair
2. Dru gi gore tsu gyelkhap zhen gi da mi dra
Bhutan no katten wa hokano kuni to wa chigaimasu
Traditional Bhutanese curtains are different from others.
3. 'Nam bja: khedrom di khachetoto ing.
Reizoko wa natsu ni hitsuyo desu
A refrigerator is necessary in summer
4. Dru pi 'mitsu nye- thri gu mi nye.
Bhutan no hito wa bed ni nemasen
Bhutanese people do not sleep on beds.
5. Gola ditsu chagam na tsuk -zha.
Korera no fuku o tansu ni irete kudasai
Put these clothes in the cupboard.

LESSON XXXI

Yig-tshang qi ca la (Office Equipment)

1. Kang- thri	Isu	Chair
2. Dri-thri	Tsukue	Table
3. Nak-tsi	Ink	Ink
4. Nag-kong	Ink bin	Ink pot
5. Shoku	Kami	Paper
6. Thickshi	Monosashi	Ruler
7. Pcin	Nori	Glue
8. Shog'nem	Kamiosae	Paperweight
9. Tap-cha	Hochi-kisu	Stapler
10. Tap-khap	Hochi-kisu de tomeru	Staple
11. Khap-ze	Pin	Pin
12. Khap den	Harisashi	Pin Cushion
13. Yig- tre	Keshigomu	Eraser
14. Digu	Sutanpu dai	Stamp pad
15. Yig'noe	File	File
16. Thiu	Inkan	Seal
17. Yig-drom	Hondana	File rack
18. Bik-ca	Punch	Punching machine

Kaiwa:

1. Nga lu kangthri ci basho.
Isu wo motte koi
Bring me a chair
2. Ani yigu di tap-ca tap.
Kono tegami wo hochi kisu de tomete kudasai
Staple this letter
3. Choe lu nak-tsi ma:p yo:ga?
Anatawa akai ink wo motte imasu ka?
Do you have red ink?
4. Mo lu shoko kap ci bjin.
Kanojo ni shiroi kami wo agete kudasai
Give her a white paper.
5. Nga lu thickshi ri:m ci go be.
Watashi wa nagai mono sashi ga hitsuyo desu
I need a long ruler

LESSON XXXII

Dzong da khim gi kor

1.	Phodrang	Kyuden	Palace
2.	Lhakang	Otera	Temple/Monastery
3.	U:tsi	Uchi	Central tower
4.	Goen-khag		Sacred shrine
5.	Zimchung	Jutaku	Residence
6.	Kuen-rey	Kaigi jo	Assembly hall
7.	Thrue-khang	Ohuro	Bathroom
8.	Tro-khang	Ima	Sitting room
9.	Chab-sang	Benjo	Toilet
10.	Tsik-chim	Ishino ie	Stone wall house
11.	Jang-chim	Tsuchino ie	Mud wall house
12.	Bago	Koya	Hut
13.	Thap- Tsang	Daidokoro	Kitchen
14.	Shing-ley	Itabuki	Shingle
15.	Baley	Takeno yane	Bamboo thach
16.	Ca Sho	Nami ita	Corrugated sheet
17.	Do-ley	Ishibuki (roofing)	Slate/Stone slabs
		Ishidatami(flooring)	
18.	Thoe	Kai	Storey
19.	Choe-shang	Butsu ma	Altar room
20.	'Ye khu	Hashigo	Ladder
21.	Do ce	Kaidan	Steps
22.	No- chim	Ushi-goya	Cow shed
23.	Ta: re	Uma-goya	Stable
24.	Dung re	Niwa	Garden
25.	Go	Doa	Door
26.	Go cu	Mado	Window
27.	Tshong-khang	Mise	Shop
28.	Goen-chim	Gesuto house	Guest house
29.	'Ma-khang	eisha	Barracks

Kaiwa:

Dzong ba khim gi kor

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| 1. | Thimphu lu lhakhang lesha yo.
Thimphu niwa takusan no otera ga arimasu
Thimphu has many monasteries | Thimphu
lhakhang
lesha
yo
niwa
takusan
no
otera
ga
arimasu
Thimphu
has
many
monasteries | 1
2
3
4 |
| 2. | Na gi zimchung ga:te 'mo la?
Anatano ie wa doko desu ka?
Where is your residence? | Na
gi
zimchung
ga:te
'mo
la?
Anatano
ie
wa
doko
desu
ka?
Where
is
your
residence? | 5
6
7
8
9 |
| 3. | Sharcho lungba lu tsikchim lesha du
Higashi Bhutan niwa ishizukuri no ie ga takusan arimasu.
There are lots of stone houses in Eastern Bhutan | Sharcho
lungba
lu
tsikchim
lesha
du
Higashi
Bhutan
niwa
ishizukuri
no
ie
ga
takusan
arimasu.
There
are
lots
of
stone
houses
in
Eastern
Bhutan | 10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19 |
| 4. | Dzong na lu jou- da kamney kap go.
Dzong e ikutoki wa kamni wo shinakere ba ikemasen
One should wear a kamney when going to the dzong | Dzong
na
lu
jou-
da
kamney
kap
go.
Dzong
e
ikutoki
wa
kamni
wo
shinakere
ba
ikemasen
One
should
wear
a
kamney
when
going
to
the
dzong | 20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29 |
| 5. | Choe gi chim thoe gadem ci yo?
Anatano ie wa nan kai desu ka?
How many storeys is your house? | Choe
gi
chim
thoe
gadem
ci
yo?
Anatano
ie
wa
nan
kai
desu
ka?
How
many
storeys
is
your
house? | 30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39 |

LESSON XXXIII

Nang 'mi nye tshen

Kazoku

1.	'Mi	Hito	person
2.	Pho-ge/phoja	Otoko no hito	boy/man
3.	Amtsu/Aum	Onna no hito	girl/lady/woman
4.	Ap/Apa/Yab	Otosan/chichi	father
5.	Ai/Yum	Okasan/haha	mother
6.	Bu	Musuko/Musuko(san)	son
7.	Bum/boom	Musume/Musume(san)	daughter
8.	Alu	Akachan/Kodomo	baby/child
9.	Akhu	Oji (san)	paternal uncle
10.	Ane	Oba (san)	uncle's wife
11.	Azha	Oji/Oji (san)	maternal uncle
12.	Am-cum	Oba/Oba (san)	paternal/maternal aunt
13.	Azhim	Ane/Ane (san)	sister
14.	Sim/Num	Imoto	younger sister
15.	Phogem	Ani/ Oniisan	brother
16.	Nocu	Otooto/ Otootosan	younger brother
17.	'Nam	Giri- no- musume	daughter in law
18.	'Map	Shujin	son in law/husband
19.	'Nem	Kanai/Tsuma/Okusan	wife
20.	Tshoe	Oi/Oi(gosan)	nephew
21.	Tsham	Mei/Mei(gosan)	neice
22.	A:ge	Sofu/ Ojiisan	grandfather
23.	Ung-ge	Sobo/ Obaasan	grandmother
24.	To-tsha	Tomodachi	friend
25.	Charo	Tomodachi	friend
26.	Cham-toto	Shin-yu	intimate
27.	Aro-garo	Koibito	girlfriend/boyfriend
29.	Pincha	Shinseki	relative

Kaiwa:

1. Na gi aum ga te le 'mo la?
Anatano okusan wa dochira no umare desuka?
Where is your wife from?
2. Choe lu tshoe tsham gademci yo?
Anata wa nan nin no oigosan to meigosan ga imasu ka?
How many nephews and nieces do you have?
3. Mo nyi gi charo chamtoto ing.
Kanojo wa watashino shin-yu desu.
She is my intimate friend.
4. Kho gi aro- garo di ja:rem ci du.
Kare no girlfriend wa utsukushii desu.
His girlfriend is beautiful.
5. Aum Chimi gi 'map di tshongpoen ing
Chimi san no goshujin wa business man desu.
Mrs. Chimi's husband is a business man

LESSON XXXIV

Tsen-ne dang go -ne (Titles and Designation)

1.	Poen	Osama	King/Lord
2.	Gyep/Ge:p	Osama	King
3.	Tsuem	Jo Osama	Queen/Lady
4.	Ashi	Ozoku no hujin	Lady of Royal Family
5.	Dasho	Kizoku	Senior official
6.	Zimpoen		Lord Chamberlian
7.	Droen-ye	Jiju	Royal Steward
8.	Soepoen	Shefu	Supervisor of Royal Kitchen
9.	Zing-gap	Oshitsu-gakari	Royal Attendant
10.	Kadroep	Sanjikan	Councillor
11.	Loenpo	Daijin	Minister
12.	Ngue-tsi	Okura Daijin	Minister of Finance
13.	Lyonpo Ten-gye	Tsusan Daijin	Minister for Trade & Industry
14.	Lyonpo Zhaptok	Kose Daijin	Minister for Social Service
15.	Loenpo Chidre	Gaimu Daijin	Minister for Foreign Affairs
16.	Loenpo Juendre	Tsushin Daijin	Minister for Communications
17.	Loenpo Sonam	Nogyo Daijin	Minister for Agriculture
18.	loenpo Nangsri	Naimu Daijin	Minister for Home Affairs
19.	Kutshap	Daihyo	Representative
20.	Zhung tshap	Taishi	Ambassador
21.	Nyikhem	Koukyu-kanryo	Red Scarf officer
22.	Tsi-dzin	Kaikei	Accountant
23.	Kaloen	Oshitsu-kumon	Chairman of Royal Advisory Council.
24.	Tsi-poen	Kaikei	Account officer
25.	Drung-che	Jikan	Secretary
26.	Tshog poen	Kokkai no gicho	Speaker of the National Assembly
27.	Dzongda	Kenchiiji	District Officer
28.	Thrimpoen	Saibankan	Judge
29.	Ramjam	Hukuchiiji	Deputy Functionary
30.	Thuepoen	Oshitsu-kumon	Royal Advisory Councillor
31.	Do-chen	Kyokucho	Director
32.	Go-poen	Jimuin	Officer

LESSON XXXV

Semcen gi rig (Domestic Animal)

1.	Semce	Dobutsu	Animal
2.	Ba	Mesu/Ushi	Cow
3.	Nor	ushi	Cattle
4.	'Lang	Osuushi	bull
5.	Ma-he	Suigyū	Buffalo
6.	Ta	Uma	Horse
7.	Lu	Hitsuji	Sheep
8.	Ra	Yagi	Goat
9.	'Ya	Yak	Yak
10.	Bongku	Roba	Donkey
11.	Phap	Buta	Pig
12.	Bja	Tori	Bird
13.	'Lamche	Zo	Elephant
14.	'Ngamo	Rakuda	Camel
15.	Khi/rochi	Inu	Dog
16.	Bjili	Neko	Cat
17.	Bjap/Bjapoe	Niwatori/ondori	Cock
18.	Bjam	Mendori	Hen
19.	Sep	Tane Uma	Stallion
20.	Goem	Mesu Uma	Mare
21.	dre	Raba	Mule
22.	Phodre	Osu Raba	Male mule
23.	Modre	Mesu Raba	Female mule

LESSON XXXVI

Vegetation

Shing da meto gi rig:

1.	Tongphu	Ao Matsu	Blue pine
2.	Shu:p	Hiba	Juniper
3.	Cangma	Yanagi	Willow
4.	Cende	Byakudan	Sandal wood
5.	Pakshing	Take	Bamboo(tropical)
6.	Ba	Take	Thin Bamboo (temperate)
7.	Hima	Take	Short knot bamboo
8.	Ru:bjj	Tsuru shokubutsu	Creepers
9.	Dama	Ha	Leaves
10.	Zhela	Eda	Branch
11.	Meto	Hana	Flower
12.	Doma	Mi	Fruit
13.	Paka	Juhi	Bark
14.	Tatshe meto	Bara	Rose
15.	Kewa Meto	Daria	Dahlia
16.	Yeto meto	Shakunage	Rhododendron
17.	Awa meto	Cosmos	Cosmos flower
18.	Si shey meto	Marigorudo	Marigold

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