

## PARTS OF SPEECH.

§ 64. The parts of speech will be treated in the following order : article, noun, (including substantives, adjectives, and numerals,) pronoun, verb and participle, adverb, postposition, (which occupies the place of the preposition in the Occidental languages,) conjunction, and interjection.

## OF THE ARTICLE.

§ 65. The particles below enumerated, put after any noun, as an additional syllable or syllables, may be considered as articles either definite, or indefinite, denoting the very person or thing ; male or female ; or as a sort of emphatic particles. They are frequently dropt, especially in composition, and in short and indefinite expressions.

§ 66. Enumeration of several additive particles, used as a kind of article, illustrated by examples.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
1 ཡ	ལམ་ཡ, a, or the, hand ; རྫོག་ཡ, reading.
2 བ	ར་བ, a, or the, pillar ; རྩོད་བ, coming.
3 མ	འམ, the end, རྣམ, a superior.
4 པོ	ལམ་པོ, the way or road ; རྩོད་པོ, the maker.
5 བོ	རྒྱ་བོ, the water or river ; མི་བོ, the man.
6 མོ	མ་མོ, the mother ; བ་མོ, a or the cow.
7 ཡ་ཡ	དཔོན་ཡ་ཡ, a man residing in a monastery.
8 ཡ་མ	དཔོན་ཡ་མ, a female person ditto.
9 ཡ་པོ	རྩོད་ཡ་པོ, a, or the, doer, maker.
10 ཡ་མོ	རྩོད་ཡ་མོ, a, or the, female ditto.
11 ཡ་ཡ	འགྲོ་ཡ་ཡ, } འགྲོ་ཡ་པོ, } the, or a, goer, walker.
12 ཡ་པོ	
13 ཡ་མ	འགྲོ་ཡ་མ, } འགྲོ་ཡ་མོ, } the, or a, goer, walker.
14 ཡ་མོ	
15 ཀ	དམྱེད་ཀ, the spring season.
16 ར	དམྱེད་ར, the summer.
17 ལ	རི་ལ, the hill or mountain ; བཀའ་ལ, the heaven.

18	ང	སྣ་ང, the, or an, egg.
19	མ	སེང་མ, the, or a, lion.
20	ད	དིང་ད, deep, or the deep.
21	མི	མི་མི, the man.

(Note.—Amongst the double particles (from 7 to 14) the last ཡ and མ, ཤ and མ, are properly articles, denoting the male and female person; the first, ཡ and ཡ, being a sort of adjective, or participial termination, that is generally dropt in composition.)

§ 67. The following particles ར, ཅ, ར, ཅ, ཅ, likewise are a sort of articles either definite or indefinite; or diminutive signs; as in རྩ་ར, the, or a, little child; ཅང་ཅ, the small or little; མཉམ་ར, the, or a, young man; ཡང་ཅ, the, or a, little sack; མི་ཅ, the, or a, little man, a dwarf.

§ 68. The indefinite article, properly so called, is expressed by either of these particles རིག, ཞིག, མིག, put after the noun respectively according to its final letter; they signify, a, an, any, some; as in རྩ་ག་རིག, a sheep; མི་ཞིག, a man; རྩ་ཞིག, any one, some body; མཉམ་མིག, a garment.

#### OF THE NOUN.

§ 69. Many of the Tibetan nouns, whether substantive or adjective, appear very frequently as monosyllabic words; and often a single letter, with the inherent a, constitutes a whole or entire word; as in the following instances; ལ, a pillar; ར, snow or the mouth; ང, I; ར, part, portion; ར, tea; ལ, fish; ར, end; ང, now; ར, sick; ཡ, father; ཡ, a cow; མ, mother; ར, hot; ར, salt; ར, fox; ལ, a cap; ར, he eats; ཡ, upper; ར, a goat; ར, a horn; ར, a passage over a mountain; ར, a kind of garment; ར, flesh; ར, earth, ground, soil.

§ 70. In many instances, a single letter, with either of the four vowel signs, makes an entire word, the article being dropt; as ར, leather; ར, juice, sap; ར, uncle; ར, armour; shield; ར, nature; the face; ར, what? ར, water; ར, master, lord; ར, sun; ར, principal, chief; ར, that; ར, male; ར, man; ར, female; ར, life; ར, curds; ར, milk; kiss; ར, a hill; ར, a corpse; ར, mixed metal or bell-metal; ར, death, dead; ར, who? ར, the tooth.

§ 71. But the greater part of monosyllabic words have two or more consonants with the inherent a, or the expressed vowel signs; as in རག, hand; རང, foot; རརང,

good ; དམ, bad ; དཀྲ, white ; མཐུགས body ; རིགས, soul ; རྩོལས, strength. All such words become dissyllabic as soon as they assume any of the above enumerated articles ; as ལ་བ, the pillar ; ལ་བོ, the mouth ; ལ་བ, snow, &c. ; ལོ་བ, dressed leather ; ལྷ་བོ, uncle ; མ་མོ, the mother, &c. ; བཟང་བོ, the good ; རྩོལས་བོ, the strength. These and other similar words occur more frequently without any article.

There are many compound nouns and consequently polysyllabic words, some of which consist of many syllables ; as བཅོམ་ལྷན་པུས, *Bchom-ldan-hdas*, S. Bhagaván ; དེ་བཞིན་གཤམས་པ, *Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pa*, S. Tathágata ; ལ་ན་མ་འོ་བ་མེད་པ, *kha-na-ma-tho-vamed-pa*, sinless.

#### OF THE GENDER.

§ 72. With respect to gender in nouns : for things in general, there is no distinction. Several nouns are found with either article indifferently applied ; as འིགས་པོ, a large drop ; འིགས་པ or འིགས་མ, a drop ; འིགས་ལྷ, a small drop.

The terminations, པོ and པོ, are a sort of definite articles or emphatic particles, denoting a person or thing especially or in an eminent degree ; as ལྷ་པོ, the body ; མི་པོ, the man. With some nouns, པོ and པོ, as articles, denote the male, and མོ, the female ; as རྒྱལ་པོ, the or a king, prince ; རྒྱལ་མོ, the or a queen, princess ; ལྷ་པོ a younger brother ; ལྷ་མོ, a younger sister.

With respect to animals, the gender is expressed either by different names, or by distinct articles ; as པོ for the male, and མོ for the female, which may precede or follow the primitive noun ; as ལལས, the male *bos grunniens* or yak of Tibet ; ལྷི་མོ, the female of ditto. They may be expressed also thus : པོ་ལལས, a male : and མོ་ལལས, a female yak ; རྩ, a horse ; རྩ་མ, a mare : or རྩ་པོ or པོ་རྩ, a horse ; རྩ་མོ or མོ་རྩ, a female horse : ཡས, a swine ; པོ་ཡས or ཡས་པོ, a male hog ; མོ་ཡས or ཡས་མོ, a female hog or sow ; རྩ, a bird, fowl ; རྩ་པོ, the cock ; རྩ་མོ, the hen ; རྩི, a dog ; རྩི་པོ a male dog ; རྩི་མོ, a female dog, a bitch. The un-castrated male of quadrupeds is frequently expressed by ཡ, preceding the noun, thus : ཡ་རྩང, a bull ; ཡ་མེད་པ, a not castrated elephant ; ཡ་ལལས, a bull yak, or not castrated yak ; ཡ་རྩ, a stallion ; ཡ་ཡས, a boar.

The terminations, མ or མོ, denote a female, or any thing of an ambiguous gender ; as ར་མ, a she-goat ; རྩོ་མོ, a door ; འིགས་མ, a drop. The ལྷ and ལྷ are diminutive signs, and denote a quality or thing in a small degree.

य and ष are common terminations to participles and adjectives, both for male and female, and for nouns denoting a thing in a middle or indefinite sense; as वृष्य, one being able; वृष्य, one walking; मत्स्य, a wise man; मत्स्य, a beautiful female person. But all such nouns may be taken substantively also, as : the being able, a walking; or in a general sense; as : the wise, the beautiful.

§ 73. There are some nouns that are taken both adjectively, and substantively, and which have but one termination, in मः as मूय, prior, former, antecedent; मूय, posterior, latter, an inferior; मूय, lower; मूय, (or मूय) upper, superior, a superior; मूय, inner, inward; मूय, outer, outward.

§ 74. By the addition of य (sometimes of यँ), for males, and by that of म (sometimes of मँ), for females, several nouns may be formed, denoting a male or female person, of any country, place, nation, tribe or caste, religion, profession, sect, or a follower of, &c., as यँय, a Tibetan; यँयँ, a Tibetan woman; मूयय, an Indian; मूयय, a female person of India; मूयय, (or मूयँ), a Chinese man; मूयय, (or मूयँ), a Chinese woman; मूययँ, a Mongol; मूययँ, a Mongol woman; मूययँ, a Turk; मूययँ, a Turkish woman; यययँ, a man of Nepal or a Nepalese; यययँ, a Nepalese woman; यययँ, a European; यययँ, a female person of Europe; मूययँयययँ, m. मूययँयययँ, f., one of British India, or a European residing in India; मूययँ, (or मूयँ), a Cashmerian; मूयँ, a Cashmerian woman; मूययँ, one of the Brahman tribe, or a follower of the Hindu religion; मूययँ, a Brahman's wife, or the follower of ditto; मूययँमूययँ, m. मूययँ, f., a follower of Buddha, a Buddhist; मूययँ, a trader; मूययँ, a she trader; मूययँ, a man of the Sa-skya religious sect in Tibet; मूययँ, a woman of ditto.

§ 75. Diminutive nouns may be formed, generally, from primitives, by adding to them the particle कृद, small or little; as मूयकृद, a small or little house. But there are many diminutives that are formed by turning the a or o vowel of the primitive into é, and adding to the end रु (with or without the above कृद), as from मूय a horse; मूयुरु, a colt; from यय, a cow; ययुरु, a calf; from मूय, a bird; मूयुरु, a little bird; from मूयँ, a door; मूयँरु, a little door; from मूयँ, a stone; मूयँरु, a little stone; from मूयँ, a lake; मूयँरु, a little lake, &c. Some are formed by adding the u vowel, and so making two syllables of the former one; as from मूय, a sheep; मूयु, a lamb; from मूयय, a rope;

ཇ་མུ, a cord ; from ལྷ་མུ, a child or young, ལྷ་མུ་མོ, a little child, the young of an animal. And, some are formed by adding to the primitives the particle མུ ; as from མུ, a sack ; མུ་མུ, a little sack : or by adding ལྷ ; as from མི, a man ; མི་ལྷ, a dwarf.

OF DECLENSION.

§ 76. There is no irregularity whatever in the declension of nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns and participles ; they all are declined in the same manner by the addition of certain postpositive particles. As the nouns, &c. may be with or without their respective articles, the postpositive particles, in the genitive, instrumental and dative cases, must be selected in accordance with the final letter of the nominative ; in the other cases they follow the nominative indiscriminately.

§ 77. In the nominative the person or thing is named simply without any additional syllable. The other cases are formed by certain postpositive particles, thus :

§ 78. The agentive or instrumentive case is formed by either གིས, གིས, གིས, གིས, or གིས (or instead of གིས by -ས, the གི being dropped according to modern orthography) signifying, by, with.

§ 79. The genitive or possessive case is formed by the same particles with the omission of the final ག, thus : གི, གི, གི, གི, or གི, signifying, 's, of, pertaining, relating, belonging to.

*Note.* After a vowel the adjuncts གི or གི may be used indiscriminately, (as also -ས and གིས ;) the first making but one syllable with the preceding, and the last a distinct one ; as ངོའི, *ñā'i* (pron. *ñé,*) ངོའི་ཡི, *ñā yi*, mine ; ངས, *ñas*, or ངོའིས, *ñayis*, by me, I.

§ 80. The dative is formed by ག, applied to the nominative indiscriminately, signifying : to, on, upon, into, unto, with regard or respect to, for, &c. Or by one of these, ག, ག, ག or -ཏ, ག, put after the nominative, according to its final letter, signifying (in addition to what has been said before of ག), motion or progression to, into, or change, turn into, promotion, &c. This case is used sometimes for the locative also ; that is to say, the above enumerated particles denote frequently, rest in, at, on, a place.

§ 81. The accusative or objective case is the same with the nominative. It seems sometimes to assume the ག of the dative.

§ 82. The vocative is the same with the nominative, except that the vocative particle ཨྱེ (signifying O!) or some other of similar purport is put before it. But, in general, address or exhortation is made without any such particle; as རྒྱལ་ལྟོ་ལྟོ་དག་, gentlemen! དཔོན་ལྟོ་དག་, priests!

§ 83. The locative is formed by ན and ལ, signifying, rest in, at, on, a place. This case sometimes is expressed by the particles enumerated above under the dative. But properly they signify motion to, or towards, a place.

§ 84. The ablative is formed by adding to the nominative ནས་ or ལས་, signifying, of, out of, from.

#### OF THE PLURAL NUMBER.

§ 85. The Plural signs in general, are : ཚག་, དག་, རྣམས་. The first, ཚག་, or ཚག་རྣམས་, is peculiar to the personal pronouns, which have likewise དག་, རྣམས་, or དག་རྣམས་. Besides these, occasionally occur རྩོག་, དབྱུ་, བཞུ་, མཐུ་དག་, ལྷན་, གམས་ཚད་, ཡོདས་, སྣོགས་ རྩོ་, and རྩོགས་, all of which denote a collective or plural number.

(Note. The Sanskrit duals have been, generally, rendered by དག་, in Tibetan, but in this language there is no dual, and the term དག་ is used as a plural sign, except when it is added to a personal pronoun, speaking respectfully to one. But here also, it is used mostly in a plural sense.)

Any of the above particles put after the nominative singular, may form the nominative plural, and the other cases of the plural are made up by the same post-positive particles as in the singular; but here the particles forming the agentive or instrumentive, genitive, or possessive, and dative cases, must be used with respect to the final letter of the nominative plural.

§ 86. The following is the general form of declension, according to which may be declined adjectives, numerals, pronouns, and participles, as well as nouns.

#### SINGULAR.

1 <i>Nominative.</i>	
2 <i>Instrumentive or agentive,</i>	ཨྱིས་, ཨྱིས་, ཨྱིས་ -ས་, or ཨྱིས་ ; by, with.
3 <i>Genitive or possessive,</i>	ཨྱི་, ཨྱི་, ཨྱི་, ཨྱི་ ཨྱི་ or ཨྱི་ ; of, 's.
4 <i>Dative,</i>	ལཱ་ ཨྱི་, ཨྱི་, ཨྱི་ or -ས་ ཨྱི་ ; to, for, &c.

5 <i>Accusative or objective,</i>	like the nominative.
6 <i>Vocative,</i>	ཨྱེ, O.
7 <i>Locative,</i>	ན or ལ ; in, at, on.
8 <i>Ablative,</i>	ནས or ལས ; from, of, out of, from on.

PLURAL.

1 <i>Nominative,</i>	ཚམས་ལཱ་ or དམ (ཚམ)
2 <i>Instrumentive or agentive,</i>	ཚམས་ཀྱིས་ཤིག་ལྟ་བུ་
3 <i>Genitive or possessive,</i>	ཚམས་ཀྱི་དམ་གྱི་
4 <i>Dative,</i>	ཚམས་ལཱ་ལ་དམ་ལ་
5 <i>Accusative or objective,</i>	ཚམས་ལཱ་དམ་
6 <i>Vocative,</i>	ཨྱེ་ཚམས་ལཱ་ཨྱེ་དམ་
7 <i>Locative,</i>	ཚམས་ལཱ་ན་དམ་ན་
	or—ལཱ་ལ་ or—ལ་
8 <i>Ablative,</i>	ཚམས་ལཱ་ནས་ཤིག་ལྟ་བུ་ནས་
	or—ལས་ or—ལས་

§ 87. Example: *Singular.*

*Plural.*

1 <i>Nom.</i>	སངས་རྒྱལ་ Buddha.	སངས་རྒྱལ་ཚམས་ the Buddhas.
2 <i>Inst.</i>	སངས་རྒྱལ་གྱིས་ by Buddha.	སངས་རྒྱལ་ཚམས་ཀྱིས་ by the Buddhas.
3 <i>Gen.</i>	སངས་རྒྱལ་གྱི་ of Buddha.	སངས་རྒྱལ་ཚམས་ཀྱི་ of the Buddhas.
4 <i>Dat.</i>	སངས་རྒྱལ་ལ་ to Buddha.	སངས་རྒྱལ་ཚམས་ལ་ to the Buddhas.
5 <i>Accus.</i>	སངས་རྒྱལ་ Buddha.	སངས་རྒྱལ་ཚམས་ the Buddhas.
6 <i>Voc.</i>	ཨྱེ་སངས་རྒྱལ་ O Buddha.	ཨྱེ་སངས་རྒྱལ་ཚམས་ O Buddhas.
7 <i>Locat.</i>	སངས་རྒྱལ་ན་ on Buddha.	སངས་རྒྱལ་ཚམས་ན་ on the Buddhas.
8 <i>Abl.</i>	སངས་རྒྱལ་ནས་ from Buddha.	སངས་རྒྱལ་ཚམས་ནས་ from the Buddhas.

(Note. In the examples given hereafter, the vocative and locative cases may be omitted: since they may easily be formed when required, according to the scheme of general declension.)

§ 88. The particles forming the 2nd, 3rd and 4th cases (see the form of general declension), are used in the following manner.

འི་ས་ and འི་ are used after a nominative terminating in ད, བ, or ས ; as from རྩོད་, thou ; རྩོབ་, the back ; རྩལ་, the body, are made རྩོད་འི་ས་, by thee ; རྩོབ་འི་ས་, with the back ; རྩལ་འི་ས་, with or by the body. And རྩོད་འི་, of thee, thine, thy ; རྩོབ་འི་, the back's ; རྩལ་འི་, of the body.

མི་ས་ and མི་, after a nominative ending in ས, or ང ; as from མི་ག་, the eye ; མི་ང་, a name ; are formed, མི་ག་མི་ས་, by or with the eye ; མི་ང་མི་ས་, by or with a name. And མི་ག་མི་, of or belonging to the eye ; མི་ང་མི་, of or belonging to a name. And so on with the rest.

འི་ས་ and འི་, after a nominative ending in ཀ, མ, འ, or ལ ; as, རི་ཀ, price ; མཚམ་, speech ; མཚེའ, gold ; དུངལ་, silver ; form རི་ཀ་འི་ས་ and རི་ཀ་འི་ ; མཚམ་འི་ས་ and མཚམ་འི་, མཚེའ་འི་ས་ and མཚེའ་འི་ ; དུངལ་འི་ས་, and དུངལ་འི་.

འི་ས་ or -ས་, མི་ས་ and འི་, or མི་, are used after a nominative ending in any vowel ; as མ་ mother ; མི་, man ; རྩུ་, water ; མེ་, fire ; སོ་, a tooth ; form, མ་ས་ or མ་མི་ས་, and མ་འི་ or མ་མི་ ; མི་ས་ or མི་མི་ས་, and མ་འི་ or མ་མི་ ; རྩུ་ས་ or རྩུ་མི་ས་, and རྩུ་འི་ or རྩུ་མི་ ; མེ་ས་ or མེ་མི་ས་, and མེ་འི་ or མེ་མི་ ; སོ་ས་ or སོ་མི་ས་, and སོ་འི་ or སོ་མི་.

ལ་ is the general dative sign, applied to any nominative.

ཏ་ is used after མ་ལ་, as ལ་མ་ཏ་, into the hand ; ཏ་ལ་, to the west. And after ཀ་འ་ལ་ (for ཀ་ད, འད, ལ་ད), as རྩུ་ཀ་ཏ་ (for རྩུ་ཀ་ད་ཏ་), every where ; མའ་ཏ་ (for མའ་ད་ཏ་), to the east ; མ་འོལ་ཏ་ (for མ་འོལ་ད་ཏ་), to the other side.

ཏ་ is used after ང, ད, ཀ, མ, འ, ལ : as མི་ང་ཏ་, for a name ; བོད་ཏ་, into Tibet ; རི་ཀ་ཏ་, for a price ; ལ་མ་ཏ་, to a way, (road journey ; ) མཚེའ་ཏ་, into gold ; རྩུ་ལ་ཏ་, into, to a place.

ཏ་ or འ, after འ or any vowel ; as རྩོད་ཏ་ or རྩོད་འ, to the south ; མི་འ, into a man ; མེ་འ, into, to, fire ; རྩུ་འ, into water ; རྩུ་འ, into a god.

ཏ་, after a nominative ending in ས ; as མཚམ་ཏ་, to the right (hand or side).

#### *Examples of Declension.*

§ 89. All sorts of declinable words terminating in the letters ད, བ, or ས, as རྩོད་, thou ; རྩོད་, a vessel, (an utensil ; ) རྩོད་, shine, lustre ; རྩལ་, a needle ; རྩལ་, father, (respectfully ; ) རྩལ་, fine flour or meal of parched barley, (*satu* ; ) རྩལ་, cotton cloth ; རྩལ་, time, season ; རྩལ་, part, division ; རྩལ་, wisdom ; རྩལ་, religion ; may be declined after the following paradigm.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1 <i>Nom.</i>	གྲས,	the body,	གྲས་རྣམས,	bodies.
2 <i>Instr.</i>	གྲས་ཀྱིས,	by or with the body,	གྲས་རྣམས་ཀྱིས,	with bodies.
3 <i>Poss.</i>	གྲས་ཀྱི,	of the body,	གྲས་རྣམས་ཀྱི,	of bodies.
4 <i>Dat.</i>	གྲས་ལ,	to the body,	གྲས་རྣམས་ལ,	to bodies.
5 <i>Acc.</i>	གྲས,	the body,	གྲས་རྣམས,	bodies.
6 <i>Abl.</i>	གྲས་ནས,	from the body,	གྲས་རྣམས་ནས,	from bodies.

§ 90. All sorts of nouns terminating in any of ས་ ད་ may be declined after the following example :

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1 <i>Nom.</i>	མིའ,	the eye,	མིའ་རྣམས or མིའ་དམ,	the eyes.
2 <i>Instr.</i>	མིའ་གྱིས,	by or with the eye,	མིའ་རྣམས་ཀྱིས,	by the eyes.
3 <i>Poss.</i>	མིའ་གྱི,	of the eye,	མིའ་རྣམས་ཀྱི,	of the eyes.
4 <i>Dat.</i>	མིའ་ལ,	to the eye,	མིའ་རྣམས་ལ,	to the eyes.
5 <i>Acc.</i>	མིའ,	the eye,	མིའ་རྣམས,	the eyes.
6 <i>Abl.</i>	མིའ་ནས,	from the eye,	མིའ་རྣམས་ནས,	from the eyes.

*Examples to be declined :* གཞུང་མཁོ་, a servant, subject : རྩལ་, a whole piece of cloth ; གཡམ་, the Tibet yak, (Bos grunniens ; ) ལམ་, the hand ; རྩལ་, a sheep ; མིའ་, a louse ; རྩལ་, touch ; རྩལ་, thunderbolt ; རྩལ་, one's self ; མིའ་, wood, tree ; རྩལ་, a pair, couple ; མིའ་ལྟེང་, a line of letters ; མེ་ལོང་, a looking glass, mirror.

§ 91. All nouns ending in the letters ན་ མ་ ར་ ལ་, (as : ལན་, answer ; ལོན་, a reward, fee ; ལམ་, way, road ; རྩལ་, a matron, mother ; ལམ་ལྟེང་, gold ; ལམ་ལོང་, the hand's finger ; རྩལ་, place, country ; རྩལ་ལོང་, porcelain,) may be declined after the following example :

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1 <i>Nom.</i>	རྩལ་,	price,	རྩལ་རྣམས,	prices.
2 <i>Instr.</i>	རྩལ་གྱིས,	with or by a price,	རྩལ་རྣམས་ཀྱིས,	by prices.
3 <i>Poss.</i>	རྩལ་གྱི,	of the price,	རྩལ་རྣམས་ཀྱི,	of prices.
4 <i>Dat.</i>	རྩལ་ལ,	to the price,	རྩལ་རྣམས་ལ,	to prices.
5 <i>Acc.</i>	རྩལ་,	the price,	རྩལ་རྣམས,	prices.
6 <i>Abl.</i>	རྩལ་ནས,	from the price,	རྩལ་རྣམས་ནས,	from prices.

§ 92. All nouns that end in *o*, *i. e.* in any of the five vowels, as : *འཇམ་མེད་*, precept ; *མ་*, mother ; *མི་*, man ; *མུ་*, limit ; *མེ་*, fire ; and *མོ་*, a female, may be declined after the following example.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
1 <i>Nom.</i>	<i>ཕྱི་ལོ་</i> , a, or the, king,		<i>ཕྱི་ལོ་རྣམས་</i> , kings.
2 <i>Instr.</i>	<i>ཕྱི་ལོས་</i> , by the king,		<i>ཕྱི་ལོ་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་</i> , by kings.
3 <i>Poss.</i>	<i>ཕྱི་ལོའི་</i> , the king's,		<i>ཕྱི་ལོ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་</i> , kings.
4 <i>Dat.</i>	<i>ཕྱི་ལོ་ལ་</i> , to the king,		<i>ཕྱི་ལོ་རྣམས་ལ་</i> , to kings.
5 <i>Acc.</i>	<i>ཕྱི་ལོ་</i> , the king,		<i>ཕྱི་ལོ་རྣམས་</i> , kings.
6 <i>Abl.</i>	<i>ཕྱི་ལོ་ནས་</i> , from the king,		<i>ཕྱི་ལོ་རྣམས་ནས་</i> , from kings.

§ 93. All words ending in a vowel, or having any of the 21 articles enumerated, may be declined after this form. Such as are,

<i>པ་</i> , father.	<i>མི་ལཱ་ལོ་</i> , the eye.
<i>མ་</i> , mother.	<i>གཞུང་ལུ་ལོ་</i> , the body, object.
<i>མི་</i> , man.	<i>རི་ལོ་</i> , the mountain.
<i>བུ་</i> , child, son.	<i>མགོ་ལོ་</i> , the head.
<i>མེ་</i> , fire.	<i>རི་མོ་</i> , the figure, image.
<i>མགོ་</i> , the head.	<i>སེང་གེ་</i> , the lion.
<i>སྟོ་</i> , the tooth.	<i>དབྱིད་ཀ་</i> , the spring season.
<i>ལོ་</i> , a year, &c.	<i>དབུ་ཀ་</i> , the summer.
<i>ལཱ་ལ་</i> , the hand.	<i>རི་ག་</i> , the hill, mountain.
<i>ལྗོངས་</i> , the sun.	<i>དངོས་ལ་ལ་</i> , resident in a monastery.
<i>ལྷ་ལ་</i> , the pillar.	<i>ཟླ་ལ་མོ་</i> , a hired working woman.
<i>ལུས་ལོ་</i> , the body.	

#### ADJECTIVES.

§ 94. Adjectives can hardly be discriminated, in many cases, from substantives, having the same terminations or articles ; and being used sometimes adjectively, and sometimes substantively ; as, *དུ་ལ་*, the bad, bad, a bad man.

Adjectives, when put before a substantive, are invariable in all cases of both numbers ; but, when taken absolutely, or when they stand after the substantive, they are declined exactly according to the form of general declension, the substantive

being then invariable; as གླམ་ལ, dry land; དཀར་ཕྱོགས, the white or enlightened half of the moon, or of a lunation; ཀླ་ཕྱོགས, the black or darkened half of ditto; རྗེ་པོ, the great; མཁས་ལ, the learned; མི་དམ, a bad man; རང་བཟང, a good house; ལུང་པ་ནག་པོ or ལུང་ནག, the black valley.

But it is very seldom that the adjective is used before a substantive; when it does, the adjective stands either without any additional particle, or the article is put in the genitive form 'i, or has an རི annexed; as བཟང་མི or བཟང་བའི་མི or བཟང་པོའི་མི, good man, a good man, the good man.

§ 95. The primitive adjectives appear very frequently without any of their additional terminations, which are in fact a sort of articles; as བཟང་, good; དམ, bad; དཀར, white; ཀླ, black; དཀའ, difficult; ག, easy, &c. But they may have also their respective articles, as : བཟང་པ, བཟང་པོ, བཟང་མོ, a, or the, good; དམ་པ, དམ་པོ, དམ་མོ, a, or the, bad; དཀར་པ, དཀར་པོ, དཀར་མོ, a, or the, white; ཀླ་པ, ཀླ་པོ ཀླ་མོ, a, or the, black; དཀའ་པ, དཀའ་པོ, དཀའ་མོ, difficult, hard; ག་པ, ག་པོ, ག་མོ, easy, &c. In all such adjectives the termination པ and པ denotes a thing or person, or they are substantive signs. But, in general, when taken substantively, so as to denote the abstract quality, they should have the particle, རི, after them thus; བཟང་བ་རི, goodness; ཀླ་པ་རི, blackness; དཀའ་བ་རི, difficulty, hardship; ག་བ་རི, easiness.

§ 96. Some adjectives have but one termination, namely, the article མ : as ལྔ་མ, former, prior; རྗེ་མ, latter, posterior, outer; རང་མ, inner, interior, inward; རྗེ་མ or རྗེ་འོ་མ, outer, outward; རོ་མ, lower, inferior; རོ་མ (or རྗེ་མ,) upper, superior; མཐུན་མ, anterior, fore; རྗེ་མ or རྗེ་མ, posterior, backward; as in རྗེ་མ་ལྔ་མ་རྗེ་མ་རྗེ་མ, former or ancient interpreters; རྗེ་མ་ལྔ་མ་རྗེ་མ་རྗེ་མ, latter or modern interpreters.

§ 97. Many adjectives may be formed from substantives, adverbs, &c., by adding either of the genitive signs; as from ལུས, the body; ལུས་ལྗི, of or belonging to the body, bodily; from དམག, war; དམག་གི, of or belonging to war, warlike; from མིང, wood; མིང་གི, of wood, wooden; from གསེར, gold; གསེར་གྱི, of gold, golden; from མི, man; མི་གི, of man, human; from དེ་རིང, to-day; དེ་རིང་གི, of this day, this day's; from ད་ལྟེ, now; ད་ལྟེ་གྱི, of this present, this, &c.

§ 98. Various affirmative adjectives are formed from substantives by adding some one of the following particles : ཅན, ལྡན, ལྡན་ཅན, བཅས་པ, མངའ་བ, མོད་པ, signifying :

having, possessing, -ed, -ful, full of, -eous, -ous, -y, &c. ; as in དབྱ་ཚན་ or མགོ་ཚན་, having a head, headed, capital (letter) ; རྩ་ལྗན་, possessing wealth, wealthy ; བཞེས་ལྗན་ཚན་, full of moisture ; རྩིས་པ་དང་བཅས་པ་ or རྩིས་བཅས་, sinful ; ཡོན་ཏན་མངའ་བ་, talented, talented ; དེ་མེད་པ་, intelligent, reasonable ; from དབང་, power ; དབང་ཚན་, དབང་ལྗན་, དབང་ལྗན་ཚན་, དབང་བཅས་, དབང་མངའ་, དབང་ཡོད་, powerful, mighty ; from རྩ་, wealth, riches : རྩ་ལྗན་, རྩ་ཚན་, རྩ་ལྗན་ཚན་, རྩ་བཅས་, རྩ་མངའ་, རྩ་ཡོད་, wealthy, rich, opulent.

§ 99. Negative adjectives are formed by མེད་, མི་ལྗན་, མི་མངའ་, བཟུ་, ཡས་, མི་, མ་, signifying: -less, wanting, not having, without, destitute of ; in (il, im, ir,) un, dis : as དབྱ་མེད་ or མགོ་མེད་, headless or without a head, (small, not capital, character) ; རྩ་མི་ལྗན་ or རྩ་མེད་, having no wealth, destitute of wealth ; རྩྭ་མི་མངའ་, without defects ; ལྷན་བཟུ་, incorporeal ; མངའ་ཡས་, infinite ; དཔག་ཡས་, immense ; རྩྭ་མེད་, irregular, immethodical ; མི་འོས་པ་, unbecoming ; མི་རུང་བ་, inconvenient ; མ་འོས་པ་, unheard ; མ་སྒྲིན་པ་, unripe, immature, not ripe.

§ 100. Adjectives terminating, in English, in -able, and -ible, may be expressed by རུང་བ་, fit, convenient, apt for, put after the gerund of a verb ; as, འབྲུང་ཚ་རུང་བ་, potable or drinkable ; བྲས་ or བྲས་རུང་བ་, edible, esculent ; རྩོམ་ཅ་རུང་བ་, legible, that may be read or perused. The negatives of these are formed by putting མི་ between them, thus ; རྩོམ་ཅ་མི་རུང་བ་, illegible. The gerund sign is frequently dropt before རུང་བ་, together with the བ་ termination, as འབྲུང་རུང་, potable.

§ 101. Some adjectives are expressed by the participle future in ཅ, as འཛི་ཅ་, for འཛི་བ་ཚན་, mortal, obnoxious to death ; འབྲུང་ཅ་ for འབྲུང་བ་ཚན་, mutable, alterable : the negatives of which are formed, thus : འཛི་བ་མེད་པ་ or འཛི་མེད་, immortal ; འབྲུང་བ་མེད་པ་, or འབྲུང་མེད་, immutable.

§ 102. When an adjective is reduplicated, with any of the particles ཅུང་ འང་ ཡང་ put between the reduplication, it denotes a kind of superlative degree, and may be expressed by "very ;" as, མཚོས་ཅུང་མཚོས་, very beautiful ; ཚེ་འང་ཚེ་, very great ; ལྷན་ཡང་ལྷན་, very short.

§ 103. When the last or final letter is reduplicated with the è vowel over it, followed by the articles བ་ or མ་ ; it denotes it to be taken in a small degree, and may be expressed by 'somewhat :' as མཚོས་སྐོལ་བ་, somewhat beautiful ; ལྷན་ངེ་བ་, somewhat little ; རྩོམ་སྐོལ་བ་, petty or sophistical reasoning.

## OF COMPARISON.

§ 104. In adjectives the comparative degree is expressed sometimes by རྗེ, more, and the superlative by རྗེས་པོ་, most ; as, མཐོ་, high ; རྗེ་མཐོ་, more high or higher ; རྗེས་མཐོ་, most high, or the highest. But this form seldom occurs.

Degrees of comparison are properly expressed by the terms ལས་, ཕས་, or བས་, (signifying, than, more than) put after the name of the person or thing to which comparison is made ; as, བདག་ལས་ཚེ་ཆེ་ or བདག་ཕས་ (or ད་བས་), ཚེ་ཆེ་, thou art (or you are) greater than I ; འདི་ལས་དེ་བཟང་ or འདི་བས་དེ་བཟང་, that is better than this. The superlative or a comparison with totality is expressed by རྒྱུ་ལས་ or རྒྱུ་ལས་ཀྱི་, than all ; as, དེ་རྒྱུ་ལས་ or རྒྱུ་ལས་ཀྱི་ཆེ་ལོ་, that is greater than all, or that is the greatest. The particles, ལྷག་པོ་, more ; and ཆེས་, by a great deal ; are also in use for expressing any great degree of excellence or of the contrary.

§ 105. The superlative degree, without comparison, is expressed by the following adverbial particles ; རྗེས་ཆེན་, eminently ; ལྷག་ཆེན་, very ; རྒྱུ་ཆེན་, altogether, entirely ; མཚོན་ཆེན་, chiefly ; མོས་ལྷན་, wholly ; ཡང་དག་པོ་, thoroughly ; རྗེས་ཆེན་, especially ; as, རྗེས་ཆེན་མཁས་པ་, eminently wise, or the wisest ; རྒྱུ་ཆེན་པོ་, entirely good, or the best ; ལྷག་ཆེན་ལས་ལྷག་པོ་, very clear, or the clearest.

## § 106. LIST OF ADJECTIVES.

རྒྱུ་, (ཕ, ཕོ, མོ) crooked.	ལྷིང་   ལྷིང་ལྷིང་, round, circular.
རྒྱུ་ལྷག་, very crooked.	ལྷོང་   ལྷོང་ལྷོང་, curved, crooked, bent.
རྒྱུ་, all, whole, entire, every.	ལྷོང་   ལྷོང་ལྷོང་, oblong.
རྒྱུ་, (ཕ, ཕོ, མོ) contracted, cringing.	ལྷོམ་   ལྷོམ་ལྷོམ་, soft, pliant, flexible.
ལོང་, (ཕ, ཕོ, མོ) concave, not plane.	ལྷོང་   ལྷོང་ལྷོང་, feeble, weak.
ལོང་ ལོང་, ditto.	ལོང་   ལོང་ལོང་, standing in an erect posture.
ལྷག་   ལྷག་ལྷག་, thick, run into clots.	ལ་ཕ, bitter.
ལྷག་ལྷོང་, curve, crooked.	ལ་རྒྱལ་, mighty, powerful, potent.
ལྷང་, (ཕ, ཕོ, མོ) straight, right.	ལེ་ཅན་, gainful.
ལྷང་ལྷང་, straight all along.	ལེ་མེད་, profitless.
ལྷང་   ལྷང་ལྷང་, flat, not globular.	ལེད་ལ་ཅན་, haughty, proud.
ལྷང་ལྷོང་, weak, feeble.	ལེད་ལ་ལྷན་, ditto.
ལྷག་   ལྷག་ལྷག་, long and flat, not globular.	

ཁིངས་མེད, void of pride.

ཁིངས་ཟླ, ditto.

ཁྱད་ཅན། ཁྱད་པར་ཅན, special, particular ; eminent, excellent.

ཁྱོན, curved, crooked ; cunning.

ཁྲིམས་ལྷན, lawful, legal ; of good morals.

ཁྲིམས་མེད, illegal ; unusual.

ཁྲིམ་ལྷན, bashful, modest.

ཁྲིམ་ཅན, ditto.

ཁྲིམ་མེད, ditto.

ཁྲིམ་མེད, impudent.

ཁྲོ་བ་ཅན, angry, wrathful ; cruel.

གང་, (པ, བོ, མོ,) full, replete.

གངས་ཅན, snowy, icy ; full of frozen snow.

གན་ལྱུང, supine, lying with the face upwards.

གལ་ཅན, important, of consequence.

མྱད་, middle.

མཁས་པ་ཅན, respectful.

མོ་བ་ཅན, intelligent, sagacious.

མོ་ས་ཅན, having a rank or dignity.

གོང་, upper, superior.

གོམས་པ, accustomed, wonted, wont.

ཐ་ཐུ་ཅན, crafty, sly, deceitful.

ཐོན་པ, curved, crooked.

ཐོང་པོ, hard, rough, rude, impolite.

ཐུགས་པ་ཅན, illustrious, famous, celebrated, renowned.

ཐུགས་ལྷན, ditto.

ཐང་, (པ, བོ, མོ,) cold.

ཐངས་ཅན, numerous, numeral.

ཐངས་མེད, innumerable.

ཐམ་པ་ཅན, swampy, marshy.

ཐིམ་མ་ཅན, shadowy, full of shade.

ཐུ་ཅན, having corners or angles.

ཐུ་མང, having many angles, polygonal.

ཐུམ་པ, broken, maimed.

ཐོས་ཅན, careful, cautious.

ཐོས་མེད, careless, heedless.

ཐོན, (པ, བོ, མོ,) foolish, stupid.

གཙང་པོ, clever, dexterous.

གཙམ་, (པ, མ,) homogeneous, consisting of one.

གཙམ་པོ, consisting of one ; single, alone.

གཙམ་པུ, alone.

གཙམ་ལྷ, simple, naked.

གཙམ་, (པ, བོ, མ, མོ,) dear, beloved.

གཞིས་ཀ, both.

གསེས་པ, second.

གཞིས་པོ, consisting of two.

གཏུག་མ, natural, not artificial.

གཏེན་པོ, opposite, adverse, contrary.

གཏེར་མ་ཅན, full of wrinkles.

གཏོད་ཅན, strong, vigorous.

གཏོད་མེད, weak, feeble, languid.

གཏུམ, (པོ, བོ, མོ) fierce, cruel, furious.

གཏུག་པ་ཅན, mischievous, hurtful.

གནའ་, (པོ,) ancient, old, of old time.

གནོད་པ་ཅན, hurtful.

གནོད་པ་དང་བཅས་པ, ditto.

གནོད་བཅས, ditto.

གཙོང་, (པ, བོ, མ, མོ,) clean, pure, clear ; holy.

གཙོན, (པོ, མོ,) chief, principal.

གཞན, (པ, མ,) other.

གཞན་ཞིག, another.

གཞན་པ་མེད་པ, immeasurable, immense.

གཞན་པ་མེད, ditto.

གཞན་པ་ལས, ditto.

གཞུ་ཅན, arched ; having a bow.

གཞིང་ཅན, broad, wide.

གཞིང་མེད, void of breadth, narrow.

གཞོན, (པ, མ,) young, not old.

གཞོན་མ, (མ,) young, virgin.

གསེར་ཅན, bright, shining.

གར་ལོ, straight, right ; upright, honest.

གར་ལུ་མ་ཅན, inconsiderate, rash.

གར་ལས་ཅན, corporal, bodily, material.

གར་ལས་མེད incorporeal, immaterial, spiritual.

གར་ལ་ཕྱོད་པ, comprehensible, conceivable.

གར་ལ་མེད་པ, incomprehensible, inconceivable.

གཡང་ཅན, lucky, fortunate.

གཡང་མེད, unlucky, unfortunate.

གཡན་པ་ཅན, itchy.

གཡའ, (པོ, མོ,) borrowed, adopted.

གཡས, (པ, མ,) the right (hand or side).

གཡང་, (པ, པོ, མོ,) tame, domestic.

གཡོང་པ་ཅན, inattentive, negligent.

གཡོ་ཅན, crafty, cunning, deceitful.

གཡོ་ལྗང་ཅན, ditto.

གཡོ་གསལ་པ, covered.

གཡོན་ཅན, crafty.

གཡོན, (མ,) crafty, the left hand or side.

གཤིན་པ, good, excellent, fine.

གཤིན་པོ, the dead.

གཤེད, (པ,) moist, wet, fresh ; recent.

གསང་, (པ,) secret, not common.

གསར, (པ, པོ, མོ,) new, fresh, virgin.

གསལ, (པ, པོ, མོ,) clear ; evident.

གསུམ་གསུམ, all the three.

གསུམ་པོ, consisting of three.

གསུམ་པ, the third.

གསེར་མྱི, of gold, golden.

གསེར་ཅན, golden ; gilt.

གསོན, (པ, པོ, མ, མོ,) living, alive.

ད་ལྱུ་ཅན, proud, arrogant.

དན, (པ, པོ, མོ,) bad, ill, wicked.

དན་དོན, mean, pitiful, very bad ; coarse.

དར་ཅན, strong, vigorous ; hard, sharp.

དར་མེད, weak, blunt.

དར་དར་པོ, hoarse, disagreeable.

དལ་པ, tired, fatigued, weary.

དལ་པ་མེད་པ, indefatigable.

དལ་མེད, ditto.

དེས་པ, certain, real, true.

དོ་ཅན, natural.

དོ་ཚི་ཅན, shamefaced, bashful, modest.

དོ་ཚི་ཡོད, ditto.

དོ་ཚི་ཤེས, ditto.

དོ་ཚི་མེད་པ, shameless, impudent.

དོ་མཚོར་ཅན, wonderful.

དོ་མས་པ, satisfied, not wishing more.

དོ་མས་མེད, insatiable.

ར་རོ་ཅན, noisy, clamorous.

རྩ་རྩེ for རྩྱི་རྩེ, bald, having no hair on the head.

རྩོད་རྩོད, not flat or globular ; acuminated.

ཆུང་, (ཆུང་ཏུ, ཆུང་པ,) small, little, the younger.	ལྷན་, (ལ,) soft, tame, mild.
ཆུང་ཆུང་, very small, little.	ཐེ་ཚོ་མ་ཚན་, doubtful, dubious, uncertain.
ཆེ་, (ཆེ་པ,) great (the great, the elder).	ཐེང་, (ཕོ་མོ་) lame, cripple.
ཆེན་, (ཕོ་མོ་) great, large, big.	དག་, (པ་ཕོ་) clean, pure, sincere.
ཆོས་མེད་, irreligious, impious.	དང་ཕོ་, first.
ཆོས་ལྷན་, religious, pious, godly.	དུངས་པ་, pure, clean, clear ; sincere.
ཉུང་, ། ཉུང་ཏུ, little, few.	དད་པ་ཚན་, faithful, believing.
ཉེ་ ། ཉེ་མོ་, near, not far distant.	དད་མེད་, faithless, unbelieving, infidel.
ཉེ་རིང་མེད་པ་, impartial.	དམ་པ་, excellent, holy, saint ; noble.
ཉེན་ཚན་, dangerous.	དམ་པོ་, strict, not loose ; exact.
ཉེས་པ་ཚན་, faulty, wicked, sinful.	དམ་, (ལ་ཕོ་མོ་) still, quiet, slow ; soft.
ཉེན་མོད་པ་ཚན་, corrupt, wicked, sinful.	ཟ་མ་, many, much.
ཉེན་མོད་པ་མེད་, sinless.	ཟད་པ་, bent, inclined, prone.
ཉི་ལྱུང་, bad, mean, silly.	ཟུན་ཚན་, diligent.
ཤ་དད་, (པ,) contrary, opposite.	ཟབ་པ་, tired, weary, fatigued.
ཤ་མལ་པ་, vulgar, common, mean, plebeian.	ཟབ་ཚན་, tiresome.
ཤས་རིང་, far, distant, remote.	ཟབ་མེད་, unwearied, not tired, indefatigable.
ཤང་, open, plain ; clear.	ཟལ་, (ལ་ཕོ་མོ་) soft, gentle, tame.
ཤམས་ཚད་, whole, entire, all.	དྲོས་, (ཕོ་མོ་) narrow, not wide, needy.
ཤར་པ་, free, freed.	ཟས་, (ཕོ་མོ་) strong, stout ; brave, valiant ; fierce, cruel, furious ; heavy.
ཤམ་པ་ཚན་, dusty, full of ashes.	ཟས་ལྱུག་ཚན་, violent, cruel, tyrannical.
ཤིས་ལོ་ཚན་, spotted, full of spots.	ཟང་, (ཕོ་མོ་) right, straight, upright.
ཤིབ་, (ཕོ་མོ་) dense, thick, close, compact.	ཟོན་པ་ཚན་, arrogant, proud.
ལྷ, (ཕོ་མོ་) chief, principal.	ཟོ་ཟོ་ཕོ་ཟོ་མོ་, warm.
ལྷས་ཆེ་ཚན་, generous, liberal.	དགའ་, (ལ་ཕོ་མོ་) hard, difficult.
ལྷས་ཆེ་དང་ལྷན་པ་, ditto.	དགའ་, (ལ་ཕོ་མོ་) white.
ལྷས་ཆེ་མེད་, illiberal.	དགོན་ (པ་ཕོ་མོ་) rare, scarce, dear.
ལྷས་པ་མཛེ་པ་ཚན་, affectionate, loving.	དགའ་, (ལ་ཕོ་མོ་) glad, merry, rejoicing.
ལྷས་པ་རྗོད་, heart-trying.	དགའ་པ་ཚན་, joyful, cheerful.
ལྷང་ ། ལྷང་ཏུ, short, brief.	དགའ་ལྷན་, ditto.
ལྷན་མོད་, general, common.	

དམར་མེད་ཀྱི, of winter, wintery, hyemal.  
 དམར་མེད་ཀྱི, (པོ་, མོ་,) crooked, bent, curved, crooked.  
     backed.  
 དམ་མཚན་ལྡན་པའི་, virtuous.  
 དམོས་པ་ལྡན་པའི་, necessary, needful.  
 དམོས་པ་ལྡན་པའི་ཚན་ལྡན་པའི་, ditto.  
 དམོས་པ་ལྡན་པའི་ཚན་ལྡན་པའི་, ditto.  
 དམོས་པ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, unnecessary.  
 དམོས་པའི་མེད་པའི་, ditto.  
 དམུ་ལྡན་པའི་, joyful, merry, glad.  
 དམ་པོ་ལྡན་པའི་, hostile, inimical.  
 དམ་པོ་ལྡན་པའི་, ditto.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་, of silver, silver.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་, material, real.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, immaterial, not existing.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་མེད་པའི་, measurable, that may be mea-  
     sured.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་མེད་པའི་ ། དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, immeasurable.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, measureless.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, immense.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, courageous, brave ; strong.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, ditto.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, (པོ་, མོ་,) noble, illustrious ; prosperous.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, of spring, vernal.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, mighty, powerful, potent.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, ditto.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, headed, with a head, capital.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, without a head, headless.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་མེད་པའི་, aspirated, aspirate.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, (པོ་, མོ་,) poor, indigent.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, (པོ་, མོ་) solitary, retired.

དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་མེད་པའི་, harmonious, melodious, vocal.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, of or relating to the summer, estival.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་མེད་པའི་, wealthy, rich, opulent.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་མེད་པའི་, indivisible, inseparable.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, (པོ་, མོ་,) low, mean, humble.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, (པོ་, མོ་,) low, mean, not high.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, (པོ་, མོ་) red.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་མེད་པའི་, dropsical.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་མེད་པའི་, dim, stupid.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, (པོ་, མོ་,) black.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་ ། དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, inner, inward ; domestic.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, intrinsic, esoteric ; orthodox.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, sick, diseased.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, not sick, healthy.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, occidental, western.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་མེད་པའི་, efficacious, strong, nutritive.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་མེད་པའི་, inefficacious.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, (པོ་, མོ་,) obscure, gloomy, dim.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, (པོ་) very obscure, gloomy.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་མེད་པའི་, faulty.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, wealthy, opulent.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, ditto.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, of the father, paternal.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, of the father and mother, parental.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, useful, wholesome.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, (པོ་, མོ་,) common, vulgar ; mean,  
     coarse.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, indigent, poor.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་ ། དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, daring, bold.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, མེད་པའི་ ། མེད་པའི་, last, modern, of late.  
 དམ་ལྡན་པའི་མེད་པའི་, (པོ་, མོ་) rich, wealthy, opulent.

୧୧, (ପ, ପ୍, ଷ, ଷ୍) half, the half of.  
 ସ୍ୱ, (ପ୍, ଷ୍) small, minute, subtile, thin.  
 ସ୍ୱାଦେଶ୍ୟତଃ, envious.  
 ସ୍ୱାଦେଶ୍ୟତଃ, ditto.  
 ପ୍ରଦୀ, northern, of the north.  
 ପ୍ରଦ, (ସ,) purified, perfect, accomplished.  
 ପ୍ରମଥ୍ୟତଃ, clement, merciful.  
 ପ୍ରମଥ୍ୟତଃ, merciless, unmerciful.  
 ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗତଃ, singular, distinguished, different.  
 ସ୍ୱସ୍ୟତଃ, savoury, flavoured, palatable.  
 ସ୍ୱସ୍ୟତଃ । ସ୍ୱସ୍ୟତଃ, insipid, tasteless.  
 ଶ୍ୱ, (ଷ,) upper, superior, higher.  
 କ୍ଷୁ, (ପ, ପ୍, ଷ୍) stupid, ignorant, foolish.  
 କ୍ଷୁତଃ । କ୍ଷୁତଃ । କ୍ଷୁତଃ, intelligent, sagacious,  
 ingenious.  
 କ୍ଷୁତଃ, unintelligent, foolish.  
 କ୍ଷୁତଃ, prudent, intelligent.  
 କ୍ଷୁତଃ, imprudent.  
 ସମ୍ମ, bitter, of a disagreeable taste.  
 ସଦେଶ୍ୟତଃ, happy, blissful.  
 ସଦେଶ୍ୟତଃ, (ପ, ପ୍,) true, just.  
 ସଦେଶ୍ୟତଃ, unjust.  
 ସଦେଶ୍ୟତଃ, wealthy, rich.  
 ସର୍ଜ, (ପ୍,) secure, firm, strong.  
 ସର୍ଜ, (ପ, ପ୍, ଷ, ଷ୍) honourable, respectable,  
 reverend.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, affectionate, kind, merciful.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, ditto.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ । ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, unkind ; merciless.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ । ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, ditto.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, diligent, industrious.

ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, diligent, industrious.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, ditto.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, idle, indolent.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ or ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, lying, false.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, (ସ, ପ୍, ଷ୍) good.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, (ସ, ପ୍, ଷ୍) cool, fresh, somewhat cold.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, fragrant, having a scent, scented.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, (ପ,) fine, pleasant, savoury.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ । ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, of the mother, maternal.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, (ପ୍,) many, much.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, (ପ, ଷ,) lower.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ । ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, lower, last, final.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, jealous.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, nominal.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, having a name, famous.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, boundless, infinite.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, sulphureous.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ-ତଃ, dark, obscure, gloomy.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, cheap, of little value.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, respectful, regardful.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, sorrowful, grievous.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, sorrowless.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, intoxicated, drunk.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, (ପ, ପ୍, ଷ୍) wise, skilful, learned, prudent.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, (ପ, ଷ,) knowing, understanding.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, intelligent, skilful.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, ignorant, unskilful.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, (ସ, ପ୍, ଷ୍) hard, solid, compact.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, hard, solid.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ । ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, hardened.  
 ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟତଃ, having a head, headed, capital.

ਮਠੋਲਾ, (ਪ,) swift, speedy, nimble, quick.  
 ਮਦਾ, (ਯ, ਯੋ, ਯੋ) sweet.  
 ਮਦੋਕਾ, evident, open, clear ; eminent.  
 ਮਨਮਾ, even, level ; equal, like.  
 ਮਨਮਾਮੇਦ, having no equal, unequalled.  
 ਮਨਮਾਬਯ, matchless, incomparable.  
 ਮਨੋਕਾ, soft, pliable.  
 ਮਪ੍ਰਾਯੋਦ, limited.  
 ਮਪ੍ਰਾਮੇਦ, unlimited, boundless.  
 ਮਪ੍ਰਾਯਾ, ditto, infinite.  
 ਮਠੁਮੇਦ, weak, feeble ; inefficacious, impotent.  
 ਮਠੁਮੁਕ, strong, powerful, potent ; efficacious.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ, agreeing, concordant, similar.  
 ਮਠੋ, (ਯ) ਮਠੋਕ, (ਯੋ, ਯੋ) high, elevated.  
 ਮਠੋਕਾ ਤਕਾ ਮਠੋਕਾਮੁਕ, having a colour, coloured.  
 ਮਠੋਕਾਮੇਦ, colourless.  
 ਮਠੁਦਾ, equal, like.  
 ਮਠੁਦਾਮੇਦ, having no equal, matchless.  
 ਮਠੁਦਾ ਤਕ, sorrowful.  
 ਮਠੋਦਾ, (ਪ, ਮ,) wise, clever, learned ; brave.  
 ਮਠੋਯ, (ਪ, ਮ,) beautiful, handsome, fair, elegant, graceful.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਮਠੁਕਾ ਤਕ, hasty, precipitant, hurry.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਮਠੁਕਾ, sharp, pointed.  
 ਮਠੁ, ਮਠੁਕ, hot, biting hot, (as a spice.)  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਤਕ, hot, sultry, torrid.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾਮੇਦ, measureless ; immoderate.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾਮੁਕ, moderate, temperate.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾਮੁਕਾਮੁਕਾ, beyond measure.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਤਕ, dangerous ; criminal, faulty.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ, burnt, hurt by fire.

ਮਠੁਕਾ, content or contented, satisfied.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਮਠੁਕਾ, of this side.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਤਕ, turbulent, tempestuous, boisterous.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਤਕ, regular, methodical.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਮੁਕ, ditto.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾਮੇਦ, irregular.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਮਠੁਕਾ ਤਕ, of good moral conduct.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਮਠੁਕਾ ਮੁਕ, ditto.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਮਠੁਕਾ ਮੇਦ, of bad morals, dissolute.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਮਠੁਕਾ, longevous, living long.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਮਠੁਕਾ, (ਤਕ) living a short time.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾਮੇਦ, lifeless.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾਮੁਕ, living.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾਮੁਕਾਮੁਕਾ, deceased, the late.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾਮੁਕਾ, ditto.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਮਠੁਕਾ, amphibious.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ, hard, difficult.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਮਠੁਕਾ ਤਕ, prickly, full of thorns.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਤਕ, moderate, observing due measure.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਮੁਕ, ditto.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾਮੇਦ, immoderate.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾਮੁਕ, clear, not obscure.  
 ਮਠੁ, (ਪ, ਯੋ, ਯੋ) lame, cripple, maimed.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਤਕ greasy, oily, fat.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾਮੇਦ, destitute of fat, &c.  
 ਮਠੁ, (ਯ, ਯੋ, ਯੋ) blind.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ, calm, quiet, still, mild, gentle.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ, (ਯੋ, ਯੋ) minute, fine, subtle.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ, (ਪ, ਯੋ) flavoured, savoury, sweet.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ, (ਯੋ) fine, good, pure.  
 ਮਠੁਕਾ ਤਕ, wide, broad.

ཞེད་མེད, not wide, narrow.	འཇམ, (པ, པོ,) soft, smooth, mild.
ཞེལ་པོ, mean, pitiful, coarse.	འཇིག་པ་ཅན, perishable, frail.
འག་པ་ཅན, defective, wicked, corrupt, calamitous.	འཇིགས་པ་ཅན or འཇིགས་ཅན, fearful, timorous ; dreadful, frightful.
འདས་ཀྱི, of copper.	འཇིགས་ལྷ་སྲུང་བ, dreadful, horrible, awful.
འདས་མདོག་ཅན, of copper colour, copper coloured.	འཇིགས་མེད, intrepid, fearless, bold.
འད་མེད, never-failing, inexhaustible.	འཇིགས་བྱལ, ditto.
འཇམ, (པ, པོ,མོ,) deep, profound.	འཇེབས, (པ, པོ,) agreeable, pleasant.
འཇིག་མེད, inexhaustible.	འཇེམ་པོ, clever, dexterous, prudent, wise.
འཇི་ལྷ་ཅན, nitrous.	འཇུད་པ, fit, meet, proper, becoming.
འཇིག་ཅན, crafty, cunning, deceitful.	འཇུག, (པོ, མོ,) dense, thick, heavy, close.
འཇིག་འཇིག་ཅན, crafty, sly.	འཇུགས་པ, covered, overcast.
འཇུམ་པོ, round, circular, globular.	འཇུས་ལྷན, compounded.
འཇོག་ཅན, entire, not castrated.	འཇུས་མ་ལྷན, uncompounded, simple.
འཇོད་ཅན, shining, bright.	འད, (བ,) like, similar, equal.
འཇོན་པ, (པོ, མོ,) deaf.	འདེལ་པ, mixed, mingled.
འཇོས་པ, becoming, convenient, meet, fit, worthy of.	འཇལས་པ, eminent, excellent, high ; venerable, respectable, reverend.
འཇུགས་པ, frozen, congealed.	འཇལ་བ་མེད་པའའཇལ་མེད, inseparable.
འཇུགས་པ, gone astray, erred.	འཇལ་བ་མེད་པའའཇལ་མེད, inseparable, incoherent.
འཇུགས་པ, stirred up, troubled.	འཇོན, plump, fat, thick, gross.
འཇུངས་པ, born, produced.	འཇོལ་ཅན, hurtful, mischievous, noxious.
འཇགས་པ, prohibited ; stopped.	འཇོལ་མེད་པ, innocuous, harmless.
འཇག་ཅན, burdensome.	འཇོད, ditto.
འཇག་ལྷོ་བས་ཅན, faulty, criminal.	འཇོདས, (པ, མ,) wise, clever, learned ; brave.
འཇུང་བ་ཅན, mutable, changeable, alterable.	འཇོམ་པ་ཅན, bashful, modest.
འཇུང་བ་མེད་པ or འཇུང་མེད, immutable.	འཇོམ་པ་མེད་པའའཇོམ་མེད, impudent.
འཇུད་པ་ཅན, sorrowful, penitent.	ཡ་མཚན་ཅན, wonderful, strange, curious.
འཇི་བ་མེད་པ or འཇི་མེད, immortal.	ཡངས, (པ, པོ,) wide, ample, diffuse, copious.
འཇི་བྱ, mortal.	ཡིད་ཅུ་འཇོད་པ, pleasing, pleasant, delightful.

མིང་མེ་འོང་བ, disagreeable.

མོན་པོ, crooked ; wrong ; deceitful, false.

མོམ, (པ, པོ,) inconstant, changing.

མོར་པོ, dull, heavy, blunt.

རྒྱལ་པ, large, extensive, huge, vast ; thick,  
gross.

རྒྱལ་པ་ཅན, learned, intelligent, skilful.

རྒྱལ་པ, reasonable, just, convenient.

རྒྱང, (བ, པོ, མོ,) long ; distant.

རྒྱལ་པ, swift, speedy.

རྒྱང, (པ, པོ, མོ,) lean, meagre.

རྒྱལ་ཅན, precious, valuable, costly.

རྒྱལ་ཅན, partial, siding with one party.

རྒྱལ་མེད, impartial.

ཅད་བ, convenient, apt, fit, meet, becoming.

ཅམ, (བ, པ,) rotten, putrid.

རྒྱལ་པ, stiff, hard.

རྒྱལ་པ, ready.

རྒྱལ་པ, stout, strong.

རྒྱང, (པ, པོ,) stiff.

ཐྱང, (པ,) simple, not compound.

མེད་མེད་མེད, old, aged.

མེད་པ, grown old.

མེད་མེད་མེད་པ, fordable.

མེད་མེད་མེད་པ, not fordable.

མོད, (པ, པོ, མོ,) wild, not domestic.

ཐལ་པ, fat, thick.

ཐལ་པ, extensive, large, copious ; ample,  
wide.

མེད་པོ, bright, shining ; awful.

མོན་པ, raw, not subdued by fire ; naked.

རྒྱལ་པ་རྒྱལ་པ, old, ancient ; worn out.

རྒྱལ་པ, withered, pined away.

རྒྱལ་པ་ཅན, turbid, muddy ; thick, not clear.

རྒྱལ་པ, firm, steady, durable, lasting.

རྒྱལ་པ, copious, abundant, fat, thick.

རྒྱལ་པོ, blunt, dull.

རྒྱལ་པ་ཅན, judicious.

རྒྱལ་པོ, blunt, dull.

རྒྱལ་པ་ཅད་བ, malleable.

རྒྱལ་པོ, maimed, mutilated, defective.

རྒྱལ་ཅན, dusty.

རྒྱལ་པ་ཅན, real, substantial.

རྒྱལ་ཅན, purulent, full of corrupt matter.

རྒྱལ་པོ, (པོ,) རྒྱལ་པོ, sharp, acute, edged.

མོད་པ་མོད་པ, thick, dense.

རྒྱལ་པ་ཅན, foggy, misty.

རྒྱལ་པོ, dull, heavy, stupid.

རྒྱལ་པ, dull, heavy ; foggy, misty, overcast.

མོད་པ, dull, stupid, ignorant.

རྒྱལ་མེད, unskilful.

རྒྱལ་པ, skilful, exercised, expert.

རྒྱལ་པ, (པོ,) rough, harsh, full of hard parti-  
cles.

རྒྱལ་པ, (པོ, མོ,) harsh, rough ; of unequal sur-  
face.

རྒྱལ་པ་ཅན་ལ་རྒྱལ་པ, pointed, having a top or apex.

རྒྱལ་པོ་ཅན, playful.

རྒྱལ་པ་ཅན, diligent, industrious.

རྒྱལ་པ་ཅན, false, lying.

རྒྱལ་པ, accomplished, perfect, complete ;  
finished, ended.

ཇོ་པོ་པོ།, vain, false, empty.	མོ་རེ་ཅན།, defective, damaged, broken.
ལྷན་ཅན།, moist, wet.	སར་པ། for བསར་པ།, new, fresh, recent, virgin.
ལྷན་པ།, moist, wet ; fresh, green, new.	ལྷན་པོ།, tedious, irksome.
ལང་རྩོ་ཅན།, adolescent, young.	སུ་ལ་ཅན།, furrowed, having long trenches.
ལང་རྩ།, stubborn.	སོམས་མེད།, inanimate.
ལས་ཅན།, laborious, industrious.	སོམས་ལྡན།, animate.
ལས་མེད།, idle, lazy, doing nothing.	སོ་མ།, new, fresh, recent.
ལྷས་ཅན།, bodily, corporal, corporeal.	སོན་པོ། for བསོན་པོ།, living, alive.
ལྷས་མེད།, incorporeal.	ལྲབ།, (པོ།, མོ།,) thin, slender, lean.
ལོ་ལོ་ཅན།, idle, lazy, indolent, slothful.	ལྲབ་ལྲིབ།, dark, obscure.
ལོགས་པ།, good ; elegant, graceful.	ལྲོད་ཅན།, affectionate, passionate, desirous.
ལོགས་ལྡན།, virtuous.	ལྲོད་ལྡན།, ditto.
ལོལ།, (པོ།, མོ།,) flat, not globular.	ལྲོད་མེད།, disaffectionate, unbeloved.
ལྷན་ས་པ།, dumb, mute.	ལྲོད་ཅན།, animate, living.
ལྷི་པ། ; ལྷིད་པ།, heavy.	ལྲོད་ལྡན།, ditto.
ལྷིན་ཏེ།, ditto.	ལྲོད་མེད།, inanimate, lifeless.
ལྷལ།, (པ།,) flexible, pliant.	ལྲོད་ཅན།, usual, customary.
ལྷང་ཁ་ལྷ།, green.	ལྲོད་མེད།, unusual.
ལྷིད་ཅན།, heavy, grave, weighty.	ལྷ། (པ།, པོ།, མོ།,) light, not heavy ; easy, thin.
ལྷིད་ལྡན།, ditto.	ལྷན་ཏེ།, ditto, thin.
ལྷེམ་པོ།, overflowing, full.	ལྷ་པ་མེད་པ།, not to be deceived, infallible.
ལྷོགས་པ།, hungry, grown hungry.	ལྷ་མེད།, ditto.
ལྷན།, common ; both.	ལྷ།, (པ།, པོ།, མོ།,) thick, dense.
ལྷབ་ཅན།, wide, ample, diffused.	ལྷན་ཏེ།, ditto.
ལྷིས་པ།, blessed.	ལྷན་ཅན།, sonorous, vocal.
ལྷགས་ཅན།, vehement.	ལྷམ།, (པོ།,) dry.
ལྷད་ཅན།, strong, vigorous.	ལྷལ་པ་ཅན།, happy, fortunate.
ལྷད་མེད།, impotent, weak.	ལྷལ་ལྡན།, ditto.
ལྷས་རྩལ་ཅན།, ingenious, witty.	ལྷལ་མེད།, unfortunate, unlucky.
ལྷས་ལྡན།, intelligent, learned.	ལྷོམ།, (པ།,) thirsty.
ལོ་རྩ་ཅན།, nitrous.	ལྷ།, (པོ།,) white, grey.

ལྷིང་, (པོ་,) happy, fortunate, at ease.

ལྷུང་, (པོ་, མོ་) sour, acid.

ལྷེན་ཅན་, hurtful, unlucky.

ལྷོན་ཅན་, faulty.

ལྷོན་མེད་, faultless.

ལྷན་མེད་, intrepid.

ལྷུང་པོ་, crooked, curved, bent.

ལྷོ་མ་ཟུ་ཡོད་པ་, conceivable, imaginable.

ལྷོ་མ་ཟུ་མེད་པ་, inconceivable.

ལྷུ་ཅན་, artful, crafty, cunning.

ལྷ་ལྷན་, sonorous, sounding.

ལྷ་ཅན་, ditto.

ལྷ་མ་, first, former, prior, antecedent.

ལྷོ་, (པོ་,) ལྷོ་མ་-པོ་ blue ; green.

ལྷན་, (པོ་,) agreeable, pleasing.

ལྷོ་, (པོ་,) soft, gentle.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་-པ་, degenerate, grown worse.

ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ཅན་, merciful, generous.

ལྷོ་ལྷོ་མེད་པ་, unmerciful, cruel.

ལྷོ་ན་, (པོ་, པོ་,) soft, gentle.

ལྷུན་ཅན་, sick, diseased.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་པ་, stretched out, straight.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་པ་, boasting, bragging.

ལྷུ་ལྷ་, (པོ་, པོ་, མོ་) thick, dense ; heavy.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་པ་, empty, void.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ཅན་, strong, vigorous.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, ditto.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་མེད་, weak, feeble.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ཅན་, angry, passionate.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, trembling, frightful.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ཅན་, vicious, sinful.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་མེད་, sinless.

ལྷུ་ལྷ་, (པོ་, པོ་,) agreeable, pleasing ; fair, handsome, beautiful, delightful.

ལྷུ་ལྷ་, ལྷུ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ཅན་, uneasy, sorrowful.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ཅན་, clawed.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་མེད་, clawless.

ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་པ་, of all sorts, several.

ལྷུ་ཅན་, hairy.

ལྷུ་མེད་, hairless, having no hair on.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ཅན་, profitable, advantageous.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ཅན་, spicy, seasoned with spice.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ཅན་, courageous, able.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ་མེད་པ་, cowardly, fearful.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་, (པོ་, མོ་) skilful, clever, dexterous, ready, fit.

ལྷོ་, general, common ; chief.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ཅན་, busy, employed, industrious.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, meagre, lean.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་, (པོ་,) thick, gross, bulky.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, swollen, puffed up.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, hungry.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, frozen, stiff, hard.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, ripe, mature, perfect.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, maturative.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, dark red.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, mad, lunatic.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, mad, grown mad, distracted.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, dexterous, clever, fine.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, moist, wet.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, void of moisture.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, ample, wide.

ལྷོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་, very ample, wide.

Negative participial adjectives are formed from affirmative ones by the addition of *अ*, or *ई*; as in the following list, from *झीक* प, ripe; *बुख* प, said; *देख* प, heard, &c. are formed:

अ<sup>३</sup>झीक<sup>३</sup>प, unripe.

अ<sup>३</sup>बुख<sup>३</sup>प, unsaid, not spoken.

अ<sup>३</sup>देख<sup>३</sup>प, unheard.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unseen.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, ditto.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, ditto.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, uncovered.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unhindered.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unfilled, unplete.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, uneaten.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, undone, not made, uncreate.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, ditto.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, ditto.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, uncompounded, simple.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unbought.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, undaunted, unabashed.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unable.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unabolished.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unaccepted.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, ditto.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unaccomplished, unfinished.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, incomplete.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, not clean, inaccurate, incorrect.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unaccustomed, unwonted.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, ditto.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unelected.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unacquainted, unknown.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unasked.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unmixed, pure.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, ditto.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unbeaten.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unbelieving.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, uninvited.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unopened, not yet blown.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unbolted, not sifted.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unborn.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unborrowed.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unbred, untaught.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unbroken, not tamed.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unburnt.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, uncaught, not taken.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, uncertain.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unchaste.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unbecoming.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, uncommon.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, incompact.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, uncollected.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unchewed.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unconceived, not imagined.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, uncreate.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, undigested; unmelted.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unfrozen, not congealed.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, untilled.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unpleasing.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unfair; not well, &c.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unerring, not mistaking.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, not yet come, future.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, ditto.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, not escaped.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unredeemed, &c. &c.

अ<sup>३</sup>म<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>३</sup>प, unbecoming, indecent, unsuitable.

མི་རྒྱུ་ལ། ditto.	མི་ལྷིད་ལ། impossible, impracticable.
མི་གཡོ་ལ། immovable.	མི་རྒྱུ་ལ། inexhaustible, infinite.
མི་འགྲུག་ལ། ditto.	མི་འདྲ། unlike, different.
མི་ཤེས་ལ། ignorant.	མི་བརྟམ་ལ། inconstant, mutable.
མི་དྲི་ལ། unsteady, frail, transient.	མི་དལ་ལ། indefatigable.
མི་མོད་ལ། not ignorant.	མི་དོམས་ལ། not to be satisfied, insatiable.
མི་ཞིམ་ལ། unpleasant, disagreeable to the taste.	མི་གཙོང་ལ། unclean, impure, unholy, defiled.
མི་སྒྲན་ལ། unpleasant (to the ear).	

SOME ADJECTIVES WITH THEIR OPPOSITES.

མཐོ་དམན། high (and) low.	སྐྱམ་གསེར། dry, moist.
འདྲ་མི་འདྲ། like, unlike.	དཀར་ནག། white, black.
མཉམ་མི་མཉམ། even, uneven ; equal, unequal.	ཚོན་རྒྱུ། sharp, blunt.
འབྲས་ལྷས། འབྲས་མ་ལྷས། compound, simple.	གང་དོ། cold, warm.
བརྒྱུ་དམ། good, bad or ill.	མཆིས་མི་མཆིས། fair, unfair.
ཆེ་རྒྱུད། great, small.	སྐྱུ་མི་སྐྱུ། agreeable, disagreeable ; pleasing, unpleasing (to the eye).
རིང་གྲུང། long, short.	ཞིམ་མི་ཞིམ། agreeable, disagreeable, (to the taste or smell.)
སྒྲིམ་ཕྲ། large, small ; coarse, fine.	སྒྲན་མི་སྒྲན། pleasing, unpleasing, (to the ear.)
འཇམ་སྐྱུ། soft, harsh ; smooth, rough.	བྲོ་བ་ཅན། བྲོ་མེད། savoury, insipid (to the taste.)
སྒྲི། hard, soft.	དགའ་མི་དགའ། glad, sorrowful ; merry, sad.
ཡང་ལྷི། light, heavy.	ཞེ་རིང། near, far.
ཐོང་འཕྲེལ། hard, soft.	འགས་ཕྲ། large, small ; gross, subtle.
སྐྱ་འགྲུག་ or ལྷུ་ག། thin, thick.	དོག་པ། ཡངས་པ། narrow, ample, wide.
བྲང་པོ། རྩེ་ག་པོ། straight, crooked.	གསུམས་ཅན། གསུམས་མེད། corporeal, incorporeal.
དམྱེ་དམྱ། bent backwards, forwards.	རིང་པ། རྩེ་གས་པ། meagre, fat.
བརྟམ་གཡོ། firm, fixed, movable.	རྒྱུ་པོ། གཙོང་མེད། deep, shallow.
དབང་ཅན། དབང་མེད། powerful, impotent.	གཞིང་ཅན། གཞིང་མེད། broad, narrow.
དཀའ་སྒྲ། difficult, easy.	
སྒྲ་སྒྲ། thick, thin, (as a liquid.)	

མདོག་ཅན་མདོག་མེད་, coloured, colourless.

དུལ་ལྡན་, poor, rich.

འཕྲིན་ལྡན་, wise, foolish.

དག་མེད་, pure, impure ; clean, unclean.

ཕྱ་ཕྱི་, former, latter ; prior, posterior ; first, last.

གོང་ལོག་, upper, lower.

ནང་ཕྱི་, inner, outer, &c. &c.

### NUMERALS.

#### § 107. The Cardinal numbers are as follows :

༡	1 གཅིག་, one.	༥༠	50 ལྷ་བརྒྱ་ཉམ་པ་ or ལྷ་བརྒྱ་, fifty.
༢	2 གཉིས་, two.	༥༡	51 ལྷ་བརྒྱ་ལྷ་གཅིག་ or ང་གཅིག་, fifty-one, &c.
༣	3 གསུམ་, three.	༦༠	60 རྩ་བརྒྱ་ཉམ་པ་ or རྩ་བརྒྱ་, sixty.
༤	4 བཞི་, four.	༦༡	61 རྩ་བརྒྱ་ལྷ་གཅིག་ or རྩ་གཅིག་, sixty-one, &c.
༥	5 ལྷ་, five.	༧༠	70 བརྒྱ་བརྒྱ་ཉམ་པ་ or བརྒྱ་བརྒྱ་, seventy.
༦	6 རྩ་, six.	༧༡	71 བརྒྱ་བརྒྱ་ལྷ་གཅིག་ or རྩ་གཅིག་, seventy-one, &c.
༧	7 བརྒྱ་, seven.	༨༠	80 བརྒྱ་བརྒྱ་ཉམ་པ་ or བརྒྱ་བརྒྱ་, eighty.
༨	8 བརྒྱ་, eight.	༨༡	81 བརྒྱ་བརྒྱ་ལྷ་གཅིག་ or ལྷ་གཅིག་, eighty-one, &c.
༩	9 དགུ་, nine.	༩༠	90 དགུ་བརྒྱ་ཉམ་པ་ or དགུ་བརྒྱ་, ninety.
༡༠	10 བརྒྱ་ཉམ་པ་ or བརྒྱ་, ten.	༩༡	91 དགུ་བརྒྱ་ལྷ་གཅིག་ or ལྷ་གཅིག་, ninety-one, &c.
༡༡	11 བརྒྱ་གཅིག་, eleven.	༡༠༠	100 བརྒྱ་ཉམ་པ་ or བརྒྱ་, a hundred.
༡༢	12 བརྒྱ་གཉིས་, twelve.	༡༠༠༠	1000 ལྷོང་ or ལྷོང་པོ་, a thousand.
༡༣	13 བརྒྱ་གསུམ་, thirteen.	འཛི་ or འཛི་ཚྲི་	ten thousand, a myriad.
༡༤	14 བརྒྱ་བཞི་, fourteen.	འབྲུག་ or འབྲུག་ཚྲི་	a hundred thousand, one lakh.
༡༥	15 བརྒྱ་ལྷ་, fifteen.	ས་ལ་	a million.
༡༦	16 བརྒྱ་རྩ་, sixteen.	ཕྱེ་བ་	ten millions.
༡༧	17 བརྒྱ་བརྒྱ་, seventeen.	རྩ་བ་ལྷུ་	a hundred millions.
༡༨	18 བརྒྱ་བརྒྱ་, eighteen.	འཇི་འབྲུག་	a thousand millions.
༡༩	19 བརྒྱ་དགུ་, nineteen.	འཇི་འབྲུག་ཆེན་པོ་	ten thousand millions.
༢༠	20 ཉི་ཉུ་ཉམ་པ་ or ཉི་ཉུ་, a score, twenty.	འཇི་འཇི་	a hundred thousand millions.
༢༡	21 ཉི་ཉུ་ལྷ་གཅིག་ or ཉི་ཉུ་གཅིག་, twenty-one, &c.	འཇི་འཇི་ཆེན་པོ་	a billion.
༣༠	30 ལྷ་བརྒྱ་ཉམ་པ་ or ལྷ་བརྒྱ་, thirty.		
༣༡	31 ལྷ་བརྒྱ་ལྷ་གཅིག་ or ལྷ་གཅིག་, thirty-one, &c.		
༤༠	40 བཞི་བརྒྱ་ཉམ་པ་ or བཞི་བརྒྱ་, forty.		
༤༡	41 བཞི་བརྒྱ་ལྷ་གཅིག་ or ལྷ་གཅིག་, forty-one, &c.		

*Remarks.*

1. The units *ཅེ་ཅི་ཅི་*, *གཉིས་*, *གསུམ་*, before the tens or any higher number, drop the prefix *ཅ*, and are written thus : *ཅི་*, *གཉིས་*, *གསུམ་* ; as in *ཅི་བརྒྱ*, (100) *གཉིས་བརྒྱ*, (200) *གསུམ་བརྒྱ* (300) ; *ཅི་ལྗོངས་*, (1,000) *གཉིས་ལྗོངས་*, (2,000) *གསུམ་ལྗོངས་*, (3,000,) &c. &c. From *གཉིས་རྩ་*, (twenty) is formed, and now generally used, *གཉི་ཉུ་*.

2. *བརྩ་* and *རྩ་* are equivalent in signification, *བརྩ་* being used after a vowel, and *རྩ་*, after a consonant : as in *བཞི་བརྩ་*, *ལྔ་བརྩ་*, and *དམ་བརྩ་* ; and *སུམ་རྩ་*, *རྩ་བརྩ་*, *བརྩ་བརྩ་*, and *བརྩ་ད་རྩ་*.

3. After the tens are frequently found some of these words ; *འཇམ་པ་*, *ལྷན་*, *ཚོ་*, denoting a collective or integral. *འཇམ་པ་* is used, commonly, after the tens up to one hundred ; *ལྷན་* after *བརྒྱ་*, *ལྗོངས་*, &c. as well as after any smaller number ; as in *བརྩ་ལྷན་*, a week or seven-night. *ཚོ་*, after any great number in general ; as *འདྲི་ཚོ་*, a myriad, *འབྲུག་ཚོ་*, a hundred thousand ; but sometimes it is used with the smaller numbers also.

4. *བཅོ་ལྔ་* and *བཅོ་བརྒྱད་* are now commonly used, instead of the ancient terms *བརྩ་ལྔ་* or *བརྩ་ལྔ་*, (fifteen,) and *བརྩ་བརྒྱད་* or *བརྩ་བརྒྱད་*, eighteen.

5. The units follow the rest of the decades (twenty, thirty, forty, &c.) in the same order as above given from 11 to 19 ; but, for expressing the decades themselves, there are two modes, as has been shown in the preceding table.

6. When the cardinals are reduplicated, they may be rendered in English thus : *ཅེ་ཅི་ཅི་*, single, only one ; *གསུམ་གསུམ་*, three by three (as in multiplication), three at once, three to each, &c. ; *རྩ་རྩ་*, six by six, six at once, six to each, &c.

§ 108. From the above cardinals, numeral adjectives are formed by adding to them the termination *པོ་* (sometimes *པ་* or *མ་*) ; as *ཅེ་ཅི་པོ་*, *གཉིས་པོ་*, *གསུམ་པོ་*, &c. consisting of one, two, three, &c. ; *གསུམ་རྩ་པ་*, consisting of or containing thirty, (Slocas, &c.) ; *ལྔ་ལྔ་པོ་*, containing four chapters.

§ 109. From the same cardinals, adverbs are formed by putting before them the particle *ལན་*, (turn, time) as, *ལན་ཅེ་ཅི་*, once ; *ལན་གཉིས་*, twice ; *ལན་གསུམ་*, thrice ; *ལན་བཞི་*, four times ; *ལན་བརྩ་*, ten times ; *ལན་བརྒྱ་*, a hundred times.

§ 110. The ordinals are formed from the cardinals, by adding to them the article *པ་* in general (and sometimes *མ་* for the female). The first word is however an exception, since instead of *ཅེ་ཅི་པ་*, the first, *དང་པོ་* is used : but elsewhere the rule is regular ;

as བརྒྱ་མཚོ་གཡ, the eleventh; རྟེན་མཚོ་གཡ, the twenty-first, &c.; མཚོ་གཡ, second, མཚོ་གཡ, third, &c. all which are formed in conformity therewith.

§ 111. From the ordinals, adverbs are formed by affixing the letter འ, thus: རྟེན་མཚོ་གཡ, first, the first time, in the first place; མཚོ་གཡ, secondly, the second time, in the second place; མཚོ་གཡ, thirdly, in the third place, and so on with all the rest.

*Note.* 1. Numerals are often expressed on registers, &c. by the letters of the alphabet, in the following manner :

The thirty simple letters of the alphabet, without vowel signs, (consequently pronounced with the inherent *a*) from ཀ to ཏ, denote the numerals from 1 up to 30. Thence by adding to each letter the *i* (འ) vowel sign in this manner, ཀའ—ཏའ, the numerals from 31—60 are designed. With the *u* (ུ) vowel sign, thus: ཀུ—ཏུ, the numerals from 61—90 are expressed. With *é* (ེ) thus: ཀེ—ཏེ, those from 91—120. Lastly, with the *o* (ེ) vowel, thus: ཀོ—ཏོ, the numerals from 121—150 are expressed.

Should it be required to continue the register, &c., the letters or syllables of the whole former scheme, being made long, the numbering may be extended as far as 300, thus:

ཀོ—ཏོ	denote the numerals	151—180
ཀོའ—ཏོའ	ditto	181—210
ཀོུ—ཏོུ	ditto	211—240
ཀོེ—ཏོེ	ditto	241—270
ཀོོ—ཏོོ	ditto	271—300

*Note.* 2. In Tibetan books (especially in indexes and quotations from other works) there frequently occurs after these numeral letters some one of the syllables བ, བའ, བ་ལམ བ, signifying such and such a volume, or any other thing; and བའ or བ་ལ, denoting in such and such a volume, &c.; as, ཀའའ, the volume, (or any other thing) marked with the letter ཀ; or the first volume, &c.: again, ཀའའའ or ཀའའ་ལ, in the volume, &c. marked with the letter ཀ *ka*, or in the 1st volume, &c.

These syllables are used in the same manner with all the other numerical letters.

PRONOUNS.

§ 112. As there is no irregularity in the declension of the pronouns from the nominative singular, the other cases being formed according to the scheme of general declension exhibited above, (§. 86.) it will be unnecessary here to decline every pronoun; the several varieties of them therefore need only be enumerated, with their signification in the nominative singular; and the declension will be confined to a few examples.

§ 113. THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First Person.

Second Person.

ང,	}	I.
ཡདག,		
ཁོ་ལོ་ <i>masc.</i>		
ཁོ་མོ་ <i>fem.</i>		
ངེད, <i>hon.</i>	}	I, myself.
ང, <i>hon.</i>		
ང་ང,		
ང་ཡདག,		
ང་གིད,		
ང་ཁོ་ན,		
ན་ནི,		
ཡདག་ང,		
ཡདག་གིད,		
ཡདག་ཁོ་ན,		
ངེད་ང, <i>hon.</i>		
ངེད་གིད, <i>hon.</i>		
ངེད་ཁོ་ན, <i>hon.</i>		
ཡདག་ནི,		
ངེད་ནི, <i>hon.</i>		

ཁྱོད,	}	thou, (you.)
ཁྱོད, <i>hon.</i>		
ཁྱོད་ང,	}	thymself, or thou, you.
ཁྱོད་གིད,		
ཁྱོད་ཁོ་ན,		
ཁྱོད་ང, <i>hon.</i>	}	thymself, thou; or yourself, you.
ཁྱོད་གིད, <i>hon.</i>		
ཁྱོད་ཁོ་ན, <i>hon.</i>		

Third Person.

ཁོ་ <i>com.</i>	}	he, she.
ཁོ་པ, <i>m.</i>		
ཁོ་མ, <i>f.</i>		
ཁོ་ང, <i>com. hon.</i>		
ཁོ་ང་པ, <i>m. hon.</i>		
ཁོ་ང་མ, <i>f. hon.</i>		
ཁོ་ང,	}	he himself.
ཁོ་གིད,		
ཁོ་ང་ང, <i>hon.</i>		
ཁོ་ང་གིད, <i>hon.</i>		
གིད, <i>hon.</i>	}	she herself.

*Note.* Those that are marked *hon.* are used respectfully. The pronouns ངེད, &c. I; and the second person, ཁྱོད, &c. are used both in the singular and in the plural sense, denoting a degree of civility or politeness, both in the speaker, and in the person or persons addressed.

§ 114. In the strictest sense, the personal pronouns are only these : ང རྟེན་, I; རྟོན་, *khyod*, thou ; ཁོ་, *kho*, he, she. But since the others also frequently occur, both in books and common conversation, when speaking with more or less degree of emphasis, and respect, they have been enumerated at length. The Tibetans make frequent use of the compound pronouns, in place of the simple ones.

§ 115. Since the personal pronouns enumerated above frequently occur in the instrumentive case, denoting, before a transitive verb, the agent ; which would be rendered among Europeans by the nominative, the instrumentive case of all these pronouns is here inserted at length.

<i>First Person.</i>		<i>Second Person.</i>	
ངས་ or ང་ཡིས་,	by me, I.	ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་,	by thee, thou ; you.
བདག་གིས་,	ditto.	ཁྱེད་ཀྱིས་,	ditto.
ཁོ་བོས་ or ཁོ་བོ་ཡིས་, <i>m.</i>	ditto.	ཁྱོད་རང་གིས་,	by thyself ; thou, you.
ཁོ་མོས་ or ཁོ་མོ་ཡིས་, <i>f.</i>	ditto.	ཁྱོད་ཉིད་ཀྱིས་,	ditto.
ངེད་ཀྱིས་,	ditto.	ཁྱོད་ཁོ་ནས་,	ditto.
རང་གིས་,	ditto.	ཁྱེད་རང་གིས་,	by yourself, you, (one.)
ང་རང་གིས་,	ditto.	ཁྱེད་ཉིད་ཀྱིས་,	ditto.
ང་བདག་གིས་,	ditto.	ཁྱོད་ཁོ་ནས་,	ditto.
ང་ཉིད་ཀྱིས་,	ditto.		<i>Third Person.</i>
ང་ཁོ་ནས་,	ditto.	ཁོས་ or ཁོ་ཡིས་, <i>com.</i>	by him, her, or he, she.
ང་ཞི་, emphatical and invariable before a transitive verb.		ཁོ་པས་, <i>m.</i>	ditto.
		ཁོ་མས་, <i>f.</i>	ditto.
བདག་རང་གིས་,	by myself, I.	ཁོང་གིས་, <i>com.</i>	by him, her, he or she.
བདག་ཉིད་ཀྱིས་,	ditto.	ཁོང་པས་, <i>m.</i>	ditto.
བདག་ཁོ་ནས་,	ditto.	ཁོང་མས་, <i>f.</i>	ditto.
ངེད་རང་གིས་,	ditto.	ཁོ་རང་གིས་,	by himself.
ངེད་ཉིད་ཀྱིས་,	ditto.	ཁོ་ཉིད་ཀྱིས་,	ditto.
ངེད་ཁོ་ནས་,	ditto.	ཁོང་རང་གིས་,	ditto.
		ཁོང་ཉིད་ཀྱིས་,	ditto.
		ཉིད་ཀྱིས་,	ditto.

§ 116. The nominative plural of the personal pronouns may be formed by adding either of the three following particles or plural sigus : ཚག, དག, རྣམས ; written also thus, ཚག་རྣམས, དག་རྣམས ; as, ང་ཚག, or ང་ཚག་རྣམས, བདག་ཚག or བདག་ཚག་རྣམས, We ; རྩོད་ཚག or རྩོད་ཚག་རྣམས and རྩོད་དག or རྩོད་དག་རྣམས, Ye or you ; ཁོ་ཚག or ཁོ་ཚག་རྣམས, ཁོ་དག or ཁོ་དག་རྣམས, They.

§ 117. The first person plural is sometimes expressed by འུ་སྟོན་ or འུ་སྟོན་ འུ་ཚག, འུ་བྱ་ཚག or འུ་བྱ་ཚག, with or without the expletive རྣམས after them.

The instrumentive case, or that of the agent, of the personal pronouns in the plural number, is formed by adding གིས, after ཚག and དག ; by གྱིས, after རྣམས ; and གྱིས after འུ་སྟོན་, as ;

- ང་ཚག་གིས, by us, we, (I.)
- འུ་སྟོན་དག་གིས, by you, ye, (thou.)
- ཁོ་དག་རྣམས་གྱིས, by them, they.
- འུ་སྟོན་གྱིས, by us (me,) we or I.

§ 118. DECLENSION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

*First Person.*

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>	ང,	I, me.	ང་ཚག or ང་ཚག་རྣམས,	we, us.
<i>Inst.</i>	ངས or ང་གིས.	by me.	ང་ཚག་གིས, ང་ཚག་རྣམས་གྱིས,	by us.
<i>Gen. or Pos.</i>	ངའི or ང་གི.	of me.	ང་ཚག་གི, ང་ཚག་རྣམས་ཀྱི,	of us.
<i>Dat.</i>	ང་ལ, (ངར.)	to me.	ང་ཚག་ལ, ང་ཚག་རྣམས་ལ,	to me.
<i>Abl.</i>	ང་ནས or ང་ལས.	from me.	ང་ཚག་ནས, ང་ཚག་རྣམས་ནས,	from us.

	<i>Also, Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>	ངེད,	I, (we.)	ངེད་ཚག, ངེད་རྣམས or ངེད་ཚག་རྣམས,	we, us.
<i>Inst.</i>	ངེད་གྱིས,	by me.	ངེད་ཚག་གིས, ངེད་རྣམས་གྱིས, &c.	by us.
<i>Gen. or Pos.</i>	ངེད་ཀྱི,	of me.	ངེད་ཚག་གི, ངེད་རྣམས་ཀྱི, &c.	of us.
<i>Dat.</i>	ངེད་ལ,	to me.	ངེད་ཚག་ལ, ངེད་རྣམས་ལ, &c.	to us.
<i>Abl.</i>	ངེད་ནས,	from me.	ངེད་ཚག་ནས, ངེད་རྣམས་ནས.	from us.

<i>Also, Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>	བདག, I, myself, I, me.	བདག་ཅག or བདག་ཅག་རྣམས་,	we, us.
<i>Inst.</i>	བདག་གིས་, by me.	བདག་ཅག་གིས་, བདག་ཅག་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་,	by us.
<i>Gen. or Poss.</i>	བདག་གི, of me.	བདག་ཅག་གི, བདག་ཅག་རྣམས་ཀྱི,	of us.
<i>Dat.</i>	བདག་ལ, to me.	བདག་ཅག་ལ, བདག་ཅག་རྣམས་ལ,	to us.
<i>Abl.</i>	བདག་ནས་, from me.	བདག་ཅག་ནས་, བདག་ཅག་རྣམས་ནས་,	from us.

§ 119. *Second Person.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>	ཁྱོད (also ཁྱེད) thou, thee.	ཁྱོད་ཅག or ཁྱོད་རྣམས་,	you, ye.
<i>Inst.</i>	ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་, by thee.	ཁྱོད་ཅག་གིས་, ཁྱོད་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་,	by you.
<i>Gen. or Poss.</i>	ཁྱོད་ཀྱི, of thee.	ཁྱོད་ཅག་གི, ཁྱོད་རྣམས་ཀྱི,	of you.
<i>Dat.</i>	ཁྱོད་ལ, to thee.	ཁྱོད་ཅག་ལ, ཁྱོད་རྣམས་ལ,	to you.
<i>Abl.</i>	ཁྱོད་ནས་, from thee.	ཁྱོད་ཅག་ནས་, ཁྱོད་རྣམས་ནས་,	from you.

§ 120. *Third Person.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>	ཁོ, he, she, him, her.	ཁོ་ཅག or ཁོ་ཅག་རྣམས་,	they, them.
<i>Inst.</i>	ཁོས་ or ཁོ་ལོས་, by him or her.	ཁོ་ཅག་གིས་, &c.	by them.
<i>Gen. or Poss.</i>	ཁོའི་ or ཁོ་ལོའི་, of him or her.	ཁོ་ཅག་གི, &c.	of them.
<i>Dat.</i>	ཁོ་ལ, to him or her.	ཁོ་ཅག་ལ, &c.	to them.
<i>Abl.</i>	ཁོ་ནས་, from him or her.	ཁོ་ཅག་ནས་, &c.	from them.

<i>Also, Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>	ཁོང, he, she, him, her (respectfully).	ཁོང་རྣམས་ or མོང་ཅག་, &c.	they, them.
<i>Inst.</i>	ཁོང་གིས་, by him or her.	ཁོང་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་, &c.	by them.
<i>Gen. or Poss.</i>	ཁོང་གི, of him or her.	ཁོང་རྣམས་ཀྱི, &c.	of them.
<i>Dat.</i>	ཁོང་ལ, to him or her.	ཁོང་རྣམས་ལ, &c.	to them.
<i>Abl.</i>	ཁོང་ནས་, from him or her.	ཁོང་རྣམས་ནས་, &c.	from them.

## § 121. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The genitives of the personals are likewise possessive pronouns. They are always put before the substantive, and remain unchanged in all the cases of both numbers.

*Possessives formed from the First Person.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ངའི or ང་ཡི, my, mine.	ང་ཅག་གི, our, ours.
ཡངས་གི, ditto.	ཡངས་ཅག་ཚམས་ཀྱི, ditto.
ཁོ་ལོའི, ditto.	ཁོ་ལོ་ཚམས་ཀྱི, ditto.
ངད་ཀྱི, ditto.	ངེད་ཅག་གི, ditto.
ང་འདྲ་གི, ditto.	ང་འདྲ་དག་གི, ditto.

*Second Person.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ཁོད་ཀྱི, they, thine.	ཁོད་ཅག་གི, your, yours.
ཁོད་ཀྱི, do., (your.)	ཁོད་ཚམས་ཀྱི, ditto.
ཁོད་འདྲ་གི, ditto.	ཁོད་འདྲ་དག་གི, ditto.
ཁོད་ཉིད་ཀྱི, thine, your own.	

*Third Person.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ཁོའི or ཁོ་ཡི, his, her.	ཁོ་ཅག་གི, their, theirs.
ཁོད་གི, ditto.	ཁོད་ཚམས་ཀྱི, ditto.
ཁོ་འདྲ་གི, his own, her own.	ཁོ་འདྲ་དག་གི, ditto.
ཁོད་ཉིད་ཀྱི, ditto.	ཁོད་ཉིད་དག་གི, ditto.

## § 122. DEMONSTRATIVES.

The *proximate* demonstrative pronouns are : འདི, this (which is also expressed emphatically, thus : འདི་ནི, འདི་ལོ, འདི་ཉིད, འདི་ཁོ་ན, འདི་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད, this very person or thing ; འདི་ལ, འདི་ལོ, འདི་ལ, one, of this place, country, party, sect, profession, &c.) རྗེ་ལྷི, མ་གི, this here ; འདྲུ་འདི, འདྲུ་ནི, this here, also sometimes occur.

The *remote* are : དེ, that (emphatically དེ་ནི, དེ་ལོ, དེ་ཉིད, དེ་ཁོ་ན, དེ་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད, that very person or thing ; དེ་ལ, དེ་ལོ, དེ་ལ, one of that place or country, party, sect, profession), ཡ་ལྷི, ཡ་གི, that there, འོ, that, འོ་ནི, that there, also sometimes occurs.

## Declension of འདི་.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>	འདི་, this.	འདི་དག, འདི་ཚམས་, these.	
<i>Inst.</i>	འདིས་ or འདི་ཡིས་, by this.	འདི་དག་གིས་, འདི་ཚམས་ཀྱིས་, by these.	
<i>Gen.</i>	འདིའི་ or འདི་ཡི་, of this.	འདི་དག་གི་, འདི་ཚམས་ཀྱི་, of these.	
<i>Dat.</i>	འདི་ལ་, to this.	འདི་དག་ལ་, འདི་ཚམས་ལ་, to these.	
<i>Abl.</i>	འདི་ནས་, from this.	འདི་དག་ནས་, འདི་ཚམས་ནས་, from these.	

<i>Also, Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>	དེ་, that.	དེ་དག་ or དེ་ཚམས་, those.	
<i>Inst.</i>	དེས་ or དེ་ཡིས་, by that.	དེ་དག་གིས་, དེ་ཚམས་ཀྱིས་, by those.	
<i>Gen. &amp; Pos.</i>	དེའི་ or དེ་ཡི་, of that.	དེ་དག་གི་, དེ་ཚམས་ཀྱི་, of those.	
<i>Dat.</i>	དེ་ལ་, to that.	དེ་དག་ལ་, དེ་ཚམས་ལ་, to those.	
<i>Abl.</i>	དེ་ནས་, from that.	དེ་དག་ནས་, དེ་ཚམས་ནས་, from those.	

## § 123. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Interrogatives are : ལྷོ་, who ? གང་, which ? འདྲི་, whether ? མི་, what ? They are declined thus :

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>	ལྷོ་, who ?	ལྷོ་དག་ or ལྷོ་ཚམས་, who.	
<i>Inst.</i>	ལྷོས་ or ལྷོ་ཡིས་, by whom ?	ལྷོ་དག་གིས་, ལྷོ་ཚམས་ཀྱིས་, by whom.	
<i>Gen. &amp; Pos.</i>	ལྷོའི་ or ལྷོ་ཡི་, whose ? of whom ?	ལྷོ་དག་གི་, ལྷོ་ཚམས་ཀྱི་, of whom.	
<i>Dat.</i>	ལྷོ་ལ་, to whom ?	ལྷོ་དག་ལ་, ལྷོ་ཚམས་ལ་, to whom.	
<i>Abl.</i>	ལྷོ་ནས་, of, from whom ?	ལྷོ་དག་ནས་, ལྷོ་ཚམས་ནས་, from whom.	

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>	གང་, which, whether ?	གང་དག་ or གང་ཚམས་,	
<i>Inst.</i>	གང་གིས་, by which ? by whom ?	གང་དག་གིས་, གང་ཚམས་ཀྱིས་,	
<i>Gen.</i>	གང་གི་, whose ?	གང་དག་གི་, གང་ཚམས་ཀྱི་,	
<i>Dat.</i>	གང་ལ་, to which ? to whom ?	གང་དག་ལ་, གང་ཚམས་ལ་,	
<i>Abl.</i>	གང་ནས་, from which ?	གང་དག་ནས་, གང་ཚམས་ནས་.	

*Singular.**Plural.*

<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>	ཅི,	what ?	ཅི་དང་།
<i>Inst.</i>	ཅིས་ or ཅི་ཡིས་,	by what ?	ཅི་དང་ག་གིས་།
<i>Gen. &amp; Pos.</i>	ཅིའི་ or ཅི་ཡི།	of what, &c.	ཅི་དང་ག་གི།
<i>Dat.</i>	ཅི་ལ་།	to, for what ?	ཅི་དང་ག་ལ་།
<i>Abl.</i>	ཅི་ནས་།	of, from what ?	ཅི་དང་ག་ནས་།

*Note.* The above interrogatives frequently assume the particle ཞིག, after them. thus ལྷ་ཞིག, who ? (quisnam ?) གང་ཞིག, which ? ཅི་ཞིག, what ? (quidnam ?) And then the postpositive particles must be added accordingly.

## § 124. RELATIVES.

The above interrogatives : ལྷ, who ? གང, which ? are used in a relative sense likewise. Instead of ལྷ, sometimes གང་ལྷ, (he that, that which) is used. Other relatives are གང་ཞིག, whichever, whatever ; ཅི་ or གང་ཅི, that which, what. They may be declined accordingly to the former examples.

## § 125. RECIPROCAL.

The reciprocals are, འང, བདག, ཞིད, འང་ཞིད, བདག་ཞིད, signifying : self, one's self.

## EXAMPLES.

*Singular.**Plural.*

<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>	འང,	self, one's self.	འང་དང་།	or འང་རྣམས་།	our, your or them-selves.
<i>Inst.</i>	འང་གིས་།	by one's self.	འང་དང་ག་གིས་།		by selves.
<i>Gen. &amp; Pos.</i>	འང་གི།	of one's self.	འང་དང་ག་གི།		to selves.
<i>Dat.</i>	འང་ལ་།	for one's self.	འང་དང་ག་ལ་།		for selves.
<i>Abl.</i>	འང་ནས་།	of, from one's self.	འང་དང་ག་ནས་།		of, from selves.

*Also, Singular.**Plural.*

<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>	ཞིད, self.	ཞིད་རྣམས་ or ཞིད་དང་།	selves.
	&c. &c.		&c. &c.

§ 126. PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

ཐམས་ཅད་, every, all, the whole.	གཞན་, other.
གྲུན་, all.	གཞན་ཞིག་, another.
འགའ་, some.	ལྟ་ཞིག་, any one.
འགའ་ཞིག་, some one, some body.	ཅི་ཞིག་, any thing.
འགའ་ཡང་, (with any negatives,) no one, none.	འགའ་ཞིག་, only, mere.
ཁ་ཅིག་,	སྐྱ་ཡང་, every one, each.
ལ་ལ་,	སྐྱ་ཡང་རྒྱུ་ལ་, whoever, whosoever.
ལ་ལ་ཞིག་,	གང་ཡང་, either, each, every one.
ཡང་ལ་,	གང་ཡང་རྒྱུ་ལ་, whichever, whichever.
རང་,	ཅི་ཡང་, every thing.
	ཅི་ཡང་རྒྱུ་ལ་, whatever.

*Note.* སྐྱ་ཡང་, གང་ཡང་ and ཅི་ཡང་, when followed by any of the negative or prohibitive particles མ་, མི་, མེད་, མིན་, may be expressed by, none or no one, neither, nothing.

VERBS.

§ 127. Among the verbs there are no terminations in any tense whatever, expressive of persons. It is the preceding noun, pronoun, or the context that must show them. There are many impersonal or indefinite locutions or expressions formed by the participles : present, past, and future. Those of the participle future in རྒྱུ or ཡར་རྒྱུ and ཡར་མེད་, may be often expressed in English by ‘ you must,’ or ‘ you must not ;’ ‘ we must,’ or ‘ we must not.

§ 128. The participle present, as a verbal noun, might be taken for the theme of a verb, for fixing the signification of it in a Dictionary, as the Tibetans sometimes do. But, as it is more common, and more consonant with our ideas to take the infinitive, I have most frequently done so. The participle present terminates always in one of the articles ས་ or ལ་. It is a participial noun, and may be taken both adjectively and substantively ; as རྒྱུ་ལ་, doing or a doing ; འགྲོ་ལ་, walking (going), or walking (a going) ; རྒྱུ་ལ་, speaking, a speaking, speech.

When it denotes the agent, the article may be expressed in several modes ; as for a male : རྒྱུ་ལ་ for རྒྱུ་ལ་ས་, a doer ; རྒྱུ་ལོ་ for རྒྱུ་ལ་ལོ་, the doer or maker ; for a female :