

- Key Grammar Points in Lesson Fourteen:
 - 1. Comparative and Superlative Degrees of Adjectives
 - 2. Ordinal Numbers and Months of the Year
 - 3. Nominal Suffix $\overline{\mathfrak{F}}$ Expressing "Something to + Verb"
 - 4. Degree Adverbs: A Little / Not Enough / Too / Not at All
 - 5. A and a Summary of Adjectival Sentential Particles



14.1 Dialogue

- કાર્વે સુણુ ને રેન્ડ્ર જંગ લે મે જે મા હિં સે વર્જી મા
- सुः कुम् । मम्म्य ते कम् रहे गो कि मा म्रे भाषा के भाषा के के दे राजमाय के का भाषा के कि स्वार के के स्वार के क
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- २.रुप्ता अर्झेमगी हत्वेग दह्त हुश
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- સુરહુદા ગામવે ચરાજુદા જ્વારે દાવા
- बर्देखु २ेन्। गार्रदेश्वराकुरार्कनारेन्। रावेगी नगवणी हिंदुष्णयमाकुरार्वेदुर्वेप्राइरागीविया देंग्वेंग्रेन्।



Sheep Crossing a Frozen River, Mangra, Hainan



- ञ्च स्थायावयाञ्च प्रायत्र गी रूप्ते श्व ने दिन्हुय दिन्हु के रिंग् में स्थाय से प्रायत्य से प्र
- รณีผญ ริพิสาสาสมาสาวยุราที่เราสี้ารูสาสีทุลาสมาริรา
- नुःहुम्। नुःझ्म्यूयुःमेन्।
- ส์दें सुद्य यें गडेग गै वट वर्ष द इर गी के च के तें ज़ु च दु च दे ।
- बर्देखु येंग्वर्डियांगीवत्वकायद्यरंगीयहयार्वे ज्ञुयारुपारेन्
- सः रुप्ता अप्दर्ते : व अप्ति :
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Tom:	Today is really hot. Aren't you hot?
Wuchung:	It's a bit cooler inside the house. Let's stay in the house.
Tom:	Yes. Yes.
Wuchung:	Are you thirsty? Will you drink some tea?
Tom:	Tea is too hot. Is there something cold to drink?
Wuchung:	There's yogurt. Let's have yogurt. It's something that my mother made.
	Mom's yogurt is more delicious than the store's.
Tom:	Wow! The yogurt is so sour, but it's good.
Wuchung:	It tastes better if you put some sugar in it.
Tom:	OK. I will put some sugar in it.
Wuchung:	Is it sweet enough now?
Tom:	Yes. It is sweet enough now. I really like it. The yogurt your mom made
	is the best.
Wuchung:	You are lucky. My mother only makes it in the summer.
Tom:	I want to come to your house again in winter.
Wuchung:	In this place, winter is too cold. It snows. It's also windy.
Tom:	What is the coldest month of the year?
Wuchung:	It's January.
Tom:	What's the hottest month of the year?
Wuchung:	It's right now.
Tom:	So, when is the best season?
Wuchung:	March, April, and May are the spring season. It often rains in March and
	in April. May is the best time. It's warm enough and not hot at all.
Tom:	If I have enough money, I will come back to see you next year in May.

* 14.2 Vocabulary



14.2.1 Vocabulary from the Dialogue

1.	ส์วา	n.	heat
2.	5.35.1	adv.	very much
3.	र दर्ळया यो।	adj. (pred.)	hot
4.	ואיז	n.	house
5.	าสิญ.	adj. (attr.)	cool
6.	มราสัราสิท	v.	to be excessively
7.	मु]	nominal suffix	something to +V

8.	ă	n.	yogurt
9.	ମନ୍ଦ୍ରକ୍ଷ'ମ୍ବା	prep.	than, (lit. if compared to)
10.	दर्ने : सें : चेया [दर्ने : दर्नु : वेया]	adv.	SO
11.	' ≋ู≭`สั∣	adj. (attr.)	sour
12.	् सुरा	adj. (pred.)	sour
13.	< ฦ [ฉ∙ฺฒฺรา]	sent. part. (interj.)	expressing exclamation
14.	শন্যন্টা	adv.	perhaps
15.	শান্	n.	sugar
16.	নদন্	V.	to put, to put in (past tense)
17.	रनेनम्	V.	to put, to put in (present tense)
18.	यदःख्दा	n. (A-A)	amount, quantity
19.	هْرَا	n.	fit, match
20.	२:झुरु:गी [इ:उट:गैश]	adv.	very much, the most
21.	र्वे। [म]	nominal suffix	(see 14.3.5)
22.	์ดีม สั [ดิม น	nominalized adj.	the tasty one
23.	ณ่ฆาฐานิ] [ณฆากละานิ]	adj. (N-A)	lucky (lit. fortune-good)
24.	5 <u>9</u> -171	n.	summer
25.	न्स्]्व:[म]	n.	winter
26.	ন্দ্রনা নী	adj. (pred.)	cold
27.	[בימ]	n.	snow
28.	277	V.	to fall (snow, rain)
29.	<u>ھ</u> _ '	n.	wind
30.	त्रु'न'र <u>्</u> र'न।	interr.	which month
31.		n.	the first month, January
32.	ลู _ี ร [.] ฉั [.] ฉั	nominalized adj.	the beautiful one
33.	「 第13 1	adv.	right now (= ५ स्
34.	ฑลุ่ม ฑฺคุ่ฆเ	n.	weather (= क्स' ह्य)
35.	<u> ন</u> ুশ:র্জনাশ।	n.	season

36		n	the third month March
20. 27	त्री मा सुरा म	11.	
37.	สูวฉัตวา	n.	the fourth month, April
38.	त्त <u>ि</u> स	n.	the fifth month, May
39.	รยิรฑ์	n.	spring
40.	केंव जुन।	adv.	often
41.	สร ^ะ จุเ	n.	rain
42.	5.5%	adv.	at that time
43.	Ĩ	adj.	warm
44.	ધુૈ ર :૨ [ધુૈર:ભ]	adv.	back (marked with Ladon)
45.	ঋদার্থ্য	n.	next year
14.2	2.2 Additional Vocabulary		
46.	ন্ত্র'শ্বর্জ্ঞ'শ্ব	n.	the second month, February
47.	a:541:41	n.	the sixth month, June
48.	त्रु:यत्त्र:या	n.	the seventh month, July
49.	ন্ত্র:ন্র্র্:ন্	n.	the eighth month, August
50.	त्र: न्स्: न्म्	n.	the ninth month, September
51.	ন্থ্য নহু ন	n.	the tenth month, October
52.	त्नु पदु मार्डमा भा	n.	the eleventh month, November
53.	ন্ন'নস্ত'শনিশ'শ।	n.	the twelfth month, December
54.	ই্বিশে	n.	autumn
55.	ม่ระวัญ	adj. (attr.)	sweet
56.	শ্বা	V.	to wear
57.	उंगी	adj. (pred.)	easy, cheap
58.	ह्तेरप्य	adj. (attr.)	old (quality)
59.	শ্ৰ্ষম'ন।	adj. (attr.)	new
60.	ฑ(ฒิ-ราะม)	n.	hot pepper
	1 1		

* 14.3 Grammar Notes

► 14.3.1 Overt and Implied Comparison of Adjectives

(1) Comparison: A + B (Obliq) 지양지 + Adj. (A is more Adj. than B) For example:

- (2) झ्याऱ्य दे बिय में This noodle is tasty.
- (3) ব্র্গাম'রেন্ট' [রন্থ্রশার'(Oblique) সন্থ্রশার'] নিয়ামী The noodle is tastier than the rice. (Lit. The noodle, compared to the rice, is tasty.)

Note that the noun phrase that precedes $\exists \beta \leq \exists \beta \leq \exists$ is marked Oblique Case by $\exists \beta \leq \exists \beta$. The "word" $\exists \beta \leq \exists \beta \geq \exists \beta \geq$

- (4) هََ عَجَة [المَعْمَة عَالَمَ (Oblique) المَعْمَة عَنْهُ الله الله المعالية (Oblique) المَعْمَة عَلَيْهُ المحالية (Oblique) المَعْمَة عَلَيْهُ الله المعالية المحالية محاليمة المحالية المحالية المحالية المحالية المحاليمة الم
- (5) [५र्बेन्'वयब'य'(Oblique) ५ सुर्व'व'] कें रेन्द्र'यें के भी Tserang is older than Sonam.
- (6) สู้โลา " มารา จริ ซี เริ่า รา ลิโลา " มีโลา " มารา ลา สิโลา " มารา ลา สิโลา " มารา ลา สิโลา " มารา ลา สิโลา" มารา สิโลา" มารา ลา สิโลา" สิโลา" มารา ลา สิโลา" สิโล"" สิโลา" สิโล"" สิโล""" สิโล"" สิโล""" สิโล"" สิโล""" สิโล"" สิโล""" สิโล"" สิโล""" สิโล"""" สิโล""""""" สิโล"""""" สิโล"""" สิโล"""""""""" สิ
- (7) रे.सुतु:वश्वः ह्रॅंवगा न्युराय कर्म हा ही न गी

In my hometown, autumn is more beautiful than summer.

(8) วัร เพ็ญ รุธิส พิญ ญารา ผู้ มี Start and S

It is appropriate to note at this point, that, without the morphological distinction between base and comparitive forms of the adjective, a regular sentence such as *the noodle is tasty* can potentially be a comparitive sentence meaning *the noodle is more tasty* (compared to something that is not mentioned in the sentence but may be clear from the discourse context). This scenario is called "implied comparison." Compare the following English and Tibetan sentences.

(i) English: A: Between you and your brother, who is taller?

B: I am taller.

(ii)Tibetan: A: Between you and your brother, who is <u>tall</u>? (No declension)

B: I am <u>tall</u>. (implied comparison)

Implied comparison can be aided by a little phrase उँ'गे' झैग *a little*. In the lesson, Tserang says (यद यद वद व देंगे' झैग य सेवा गी *Inside the house is a little cool*. By using उँ'गे' झैग, the intended meaning is obvious: *It's a little <u>cooler</u> inside the house*. More examples of implied comparison:

- (10) জাই বি' বা'ম' উ' শী' বিশা দ শী American food is a little more expensive.

Naturally, उँगों त्रेग is compatible with overt comparison with সন্থ্ৰ স্ক phrase.

The dumplings of this restaurant are a little more tasty than that one's.

► 14.3.2 Too Much, Not Too Much, Enough, Not Enough, and Not At All

Excessive degree of adjective is expressed in English by a single adverb *too*. It is more complicated than that in Amdo Tibetan. The pattern is shown as follows:

(1) Excessive Degree: Adj. + $\frac{1}{2}$ \tilde{A} + $\frac{1}{2}$ \tilde{A} + \tilde{A} \tilde{A} + \tilde{A} \tilde{A} + \tilde{A}

The morpheme $\overline{\mathfrak{g}}(\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}})$ is a nominalizer that turns the adjective into a noun; $\mathfrak{A}(\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}})$ and $\overline{\mathfrak{B}}$ mean *many/much* and *big*, respectively. So, literally, when expressing the idea *too hot*, Tibetan says *the heat is (too) much or (too) big*. This expression usually ends with the past tense auxiliary $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}(\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}})$, which we just covered in Lesson 13. Examples:

- (2) איז \hat{g} $\hat{\tau}$ \hat{s} \hat{t} \hat{t}
- (3) हरदीर्द्ध कुर्दे सर केंट वेग गर दीयका कुर्दे लुट केंट वेग

The tea is too hot. Too little sugar was put (in there).

One peculiarity in Amdo Tibetan concerning the expression of excessiveness is that the statement almost has a sense of irrecoverability (thus the past tense) due to someone's doing. A situation that cannot be attributed to some man-made result, therefore, cannot be expressed by $\Im \Im \Im \Im \Im$. Direct translations of the English expressions such as *it rains too hard, the weather is too cold, the mountain is too high, the wind is too strong*, etc., all sound strange to Tibetan ears, because these are natural phenomena that are not caused by the fault of men. In contrast, *the road is too narrow, the bus is too crowded*, *the room is too cold*, etc., are perfectly acceptable, because these situations are caused by men. Instead of saying *the sun is too hot*, Tibetan says:

- (5) रे. रे. केंप्रा ले भी कें भी Today the sun is very big.
- $(6) * <math>\hat{\neg}$ ेर्नरार्क्ष'न'के'क्युर्दे' सम्पर्भेन' चिष् (Unnatural)

Intended meaning: Today the sun is too hot.

The negation of *too*, namely *not too* + Adj., is expressed by negating the word মন (i.e. মন), often seen in a phrase such as $\widehat{\gamma}$ মিঁ জিলা মান্দ্র নাজ *not so much*. Examples:

(7) $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ (7) $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$

Tibetan has no word-for-word translation for the adverbial use of *enough* to modify adjectives such as *sweet enough*, *cold enough*. The idea is expressed in a number of ways, depending on the context. For our purposes, $\widehat{\gamma} : \widehat{\mathfrak{A}} : \widehat{\mathfrak{A}} = \operatorname{Adj.} not too, not so$ is semantically close enough. Examples showing different ways of expressing "Adj. + enough":

- (9) $\tilde{\tau}_{5,5}$ $\tilde{\tau}_{3,4}$ $\tilde{\tau}_{3,4}$
- (10) रे'र्नेन'सेग्'गे'रु:र्कन'रे'सें'चेग'से'रु। My Tibetan is not good enough.
- (12) ลูานาฟุสูมานนิขสาวาฟุสมาฟุสมาร์ มีเส็ญเพิร์านา Is the weather in March warm enough?

For the expression *not* Adj. *at all*, Amdo Tibetan uses \Im $\widehat{\Im}$ $\widehat{\Im} = + + +$ Adjective in its negative form. \neg is the same word as \neg *also, still*. Here it is an obligatory part of the expression and can be translated as *even*, rendering the phrase with the meaning *not even a little bit Adj*. The pattern:

(13) Not Adj. at All: उँ'দो' त्रेषा' ম + মे + Adj (Negative form: মे + Adj.) Examples:

- (14) $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ (ג'ליק) (ג'ל', (ג'ליק) (ג'ל', (3'', (3'', (3'', (3'', (3'', (3'', (3'', (3'', (3'', (3'', (3'', (3'', (3'', (3'', (3'', (3
- (15) \tilde{A} = \tilde{A} : \tilde{A}
- (16) बै.सॅ.ने.डेंगो.चेगार से ध्यग मी That girl is not pretty at all.

One more important usage of π : attaching π to the $\exists a \forall \exists$ phrase of a comparative

sentence gives it the meaning of even. For example, শৃপ্ণ দৃ'শৃ'ম' শ্বিশ্'নদৃন'ৰ' দৃ''নঙ্গুৰ্ধ'ৰ'ম' ল্বিম'ম If one puts some sugar (in it), it's even more delicious.

▶ 14.3.3 Ordinal Numbers and Months of the Year

The ordinal numbers are formed by attaching the suffix \neg or \neg to the corresponding cardinal number, with the exception of the the first, $\neg \neg \neg \neg first$. Note that there are some irregularities in the colloquial pronunciation such as $\neg \neg \neg first$, $\neg \neg \neg first$.

	Ordinal	Cordinal		Cordinal	Ordinal
	Ofullial	Carumai		Calullia	Orumar
1	শ্ভিম্	うちぞ (or ぞ)	11	নন্তু:শৃউম্	নস্তু শৃন্ঠমা শা
2	শইঙ্গ	শ্বীশ্বা	12	নস্তু:শবিষ্ণা	নস্তু:শন্তিশ্ব:ম
3	শশ্জ্যা	গৠ্রামা	13	নস্তু:শঙ্গ্রমা	নস্ত নাৰ্ধ্বয় না
4	ଅଜ୍ଞା	ุลด์ ๆ	14	ମ୍ୟୁ:ମଜ୍ୱା	ମ୍ବ ଅଜି ମ
5	£.1	শূ.ম	15	নউ শ্বি.	নউ শ্বু না
6	<u>5</u> 4	হ্রুম্ব'শ(or ম্ব)	16	শস্ত:রুশ	নস্ত:রুশামা
7	ন্দ্ৰা	নন্ধ্য	17	নস্তু:নন্ত্ৰা	নহু:নন্ন্ৰ:শ
8	নক্ত্রা	নক্ত্র্র্র্যমা	18	নই নক্তুন্	নউঁ নক্তুণ শ
9	নন্য	<u>ব</u> ্যান।	19	নহু:ন্র্য	নস্ত:বৃশ্ব:ম।
10	নহু	নস্তু:ন	20	કે:નુ	ଶିଂଶ୍ୱଂସ୍

The months of the year in Tibetan are formed by the word স্ত্র'ন *moon, month* and an number, with January being the first month স্ত্র'ন'ন্দ্র'ন'ন্দ্র' and December the twelfth স্ত্র'ন'ন্দ্র' ন'ন্দ্র' ন'ন্দ্র' বার্ব্রস্থান.

To ask *which month* of the year it is, one replaces the ordinal number by $5, \neg$, the interrogative word asking for ordinal number. Example:

(1) ㅋㅋㅋㅋㅋ "What month is it now?" (Cf. ㅋㅋㅋㅋㅋ How many months?) It is important to hear or say the ordinal suffix ㅋ or ㅋ clearly, because it could be easy to confuse names of the month, e.g. ㅋㅋㅋㅋㅋ *March*, with duration of time, e.g. ㅋㅋ 미왕과 *three months*. Finally, note that in casual speech ㅋㅋ is often abbreviated to ㅋㅋ 미왕과 .

► 14.3.4 Temporal এর্ন্ব (Revisited)

In Lesson 10, we learned that the expression 5π 🕷 নি শাওঁ শাওঁ শাওঁ নি শাওঁ না লাগে নি শাওঁ না লাগে না লা

(1) $\left[\tilde{\mathcal{A}}, \tilde{\mathcal{A}}, \tilde{\mathcal{$

The noun winter is 5 \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A} ; the adverbial *in winter* is 5 \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A} ; marked by \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{A} . To express *in January*, *in February*, etc., one needs to add the word \mathfrak{A} *inside* after the month before \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{A} , which always takes the form \mathfrak{F} in this case. Examples:

- (3) \hat{z} (3) \hat{z}
- (4) $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ (4) $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$

► 14.3.5 Superlative

Like comparative sentences, the superlative degree is not reflected by declension on the adjective itself. The superlative degree is expressed by a fair amount of grammatical complication. Recall that an adjective comes in two forms: the attributive form (when it modifies a noun, e.g. $\hat{\mathfrak{F}}(\tilde{\mathfrak{I}}| big)$ and the predicative form (when it functions like a stative verb. e.g. $\hat{\mathfrak{F}}(\tilde{\mathfrak{I}}| big)$). As one can see from the following chart, the attributive form consists of the root and a suffix (not phonologically predictable, thus must be memorized), whereas the predicative form is simply the root of the adjective. (The sentential particle $\hat{\mathfrak{T}}$ is extra and not considered part of the adjective).

(1) Attributive and Predicative Forms of Adjectives

Attributive	Predicative	
केंग्रें।	ळेंगी	big
रू <i>द</i> 'र्दे'।	रूप्-'गै।	small
લેસ'ર્ચેં	विसमा	tasty

নেন্ড্রন্য শ	নন্ডনা মী	cold
	<u> </u>	long
नगाद र्हेग	नगादः भी	expensive, difficult
অন্য:হাঁ	খনামী	pretty
ૠ <u>ૢ</u> ૾ૺૢ [ૣ] ૻૺ	<u>ঞ্</u> জীন'শী।	beautiful

Both forms can be used to express the superlative degree, but both need to be nominalized first. This is achieved by attaching a morpheme - $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ to the attributive form or - $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ ($\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$) to the predicative form of the adjective. The result is a nominal phrase meaning *big one*, *small one*, *tasty one*, etc. (N.B. $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ ($\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$) lengthens the $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ as [no:])

Attributive + र्भे	Predicative + $\tilde{\mathfrak{F}}$ ($\tilde{\mathfrak{T}}$)	Nominal Form: Adj. + one
*&:	æ	big one
कुर-रें-ते	હુર ર્વે	small one
ดีมาซีาซีา	विसर्वे।	tasty one
অন্তম্য'ন'র্না	নন্ত্রশার্বা	cold one
£5.2.2	र्नेप्ते	long one
নশা হ শী হ শী	नगाय र्वे।	expensive / difficult one
<u>শ্লম্য</u> ম্য	শশ বিঁ	pretty one
	શ્રે ન વા	beautiful one

(2) Nominalizing the Adjective:

*ਡੇ ਸੈਂ ਸੈਂ ਸੈਂ ਕੇ does not sound natural to Tibetan ears, leaving ਡੇ ਸੈਂ as the only nominal form for *big*. After this step of nominalization, one can now express the superlative degree using the following pattern: (Either - ਸੈਂ or - ਸੈਂ form can be used to stand for "adj. one" in the following pattern.)

(3) Superlative: (Among A, B, C), $A + 3 \Re \pi^{2} \Re + 4 dj$. one $+ 3 \Re$

The degree adverbs दश्हरणे and लेगो both mean very and are translated as the most in

this particular pattern. Literally, the pattern means *among A, B, and C, A is a/the very Adj one*. This is how colloquial Amdo Tibetan delivers the sense of superlative degree: *Among A, B, and C, A is the <u>biggest</u>*. Examples:

- (5) $\frac{1}{2}$ (5) $\frac{1}{2}$

- (11) สิ์สูเพามลิ:สูมาคลิ:นลาลิเลายุราทิเดิมานี้ นี้ ริรุ

Your mother's beef jiaozi is the most delicious.

The phrase *among/in/of*... is expressed by ...+ ᡨ도'南 or 哥도'哥획. Example: A, B, C 哥도'哥획' 지국'ગ୍লିད'འ་གྲར་གི་ཡག་ནོ་རོད། Among A, B, C, Degyi is the prettiest.

 \Im : भू म adjective तें द can precede a noun to form the phrase "the most adj. + noun". The hottest month, for example, is \Im : भू म के ते द : ज्ञ . More examples:

► 14.3.6 Something (Adj) to V: 5

Adding the morpheme $\overline{\mathfrak{F}}$ to the base form of a verb (present/future) creates a noun that means *something to V*, e.g., $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{F} \overline{\mathfrak{F}}$ *something to drink*, $\mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{F}$ *something to eat*, $\mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{F}$ *something for sale* (lit. *something to buy*), $\mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{F}$ *something to wear*, etc. These phrases, by nature indefinite, are often attached with the indefinite marker $\mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{F}$ *a certain*. Examples:

(1) $\tilde{\xi}$: $\tilde{\xi}$: \tilde{g} ζ : $\tilde{\eta}$ ξ : \tilde{g} : \tilde{g} : \tilde{g} : $\tilde{\eta}$ η : \tilde{g} : $\tilde{\eta}$ η : \tilde{g} : $\tilde{\eta}$ η : \tilde{g} : \tilde{g} : $\tilde{\eta}$ η : \tilde{g}

Dorje Jid brought you something to eat.

(2) π^{3} (1) π^{3} (1) π^{3} (1) I don't have anything (lit. even one thing) to wear.

It is possible to modify this noun of V-ক্যু. In the lesson, Tom asks সমিম'র্ম'রিশ'রেন্থ্র্র'ক্সু'র্ম' র্মির্' *Is there something cool to drink?* The attributive form of the adjective সমিম'র্ম *cool* is used to modify the noun ব্র্র'ক্সু. More examples:

- (6) $\hat{\uparrow}$ $\hat{\uparrow$

▶ 14.3.7 ¶ and a Summary of Adjectival Sentential Particles

In the text, Tom uses \P in lieu of the expected objective perspective marker $\mathring{\P}$ when he comments on the yogurt: $\check{\P}$ 'द $\hat{\neg}$ 'द $\hat{\neg}$ ' $\check{\Re}$ ' $\check{\Re}$ ' $\check{\P}$ ' $\check{\P}$ ' $\check{\P}$ ' $\check{\P}$. *The yogurt is so sour!* The \P is a sentential particle that marks the statement as an exclamation. \P has no variant form. So basically, one can simply change the $\check{\P}$ to \P and create an exclamatory expression.

Let's review some of the sentential particles that we have so far introduced:

- (1) वें दर्ने 'बे' में 'बैस'में। The yogurt is good. (plain, objective perspective)
- (2) สี่ حَجْ أَعْ اللَّا اللَّهُ عَالَمَ اللَّهُ عَالَمَ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ اللَّهُ (subjective perspective ج) (2) أَقْ حَجْ أَعْ اللَّهُ عَالَمَ اللَّهُ عَالَمَ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ عَالَمُ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ عَالَمُ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ عَالَ اللَّهُ عَالَمُ عَالَ عَالَمُ عَالَ عَالَمُ عَالَمُ عَالَ عَالَمُ عَالَ عَالَ عَالَمُ عَالَ عَالَ عَالَمُ عَالَ عَالَ عَالَمُ عَالَ عَالَمُ عَالَ عَالَ عَالَمُ عَالَ عَالَمُ عَالَ عَالَمُ عَالَي عَالَمُ عَالَ عَالَ عَالَ عَالَمُ عَالَ عَالَ عَالَ عَالَ عَالَ عَالَمُ عَالَ عَالَ عَالَي عَالَي عَالَمُ عَالَ عَالَ عَالَي عَالَي عَالَي عَالَي عَالَي عَالَي عَالَ عَالَي عَالَ عَالَ عَالَ عَالَي عَالَ عَالَي عَالَ عَالَي عَالَ عَالَي عَالَي عَالَي عَالَي عَالَي عَالَ عَالَ عَالَي عَالَي عَالَي عَالَ عَالَي عَالَ عَالَي عَالَي عَلَي عَالَ عَالَي عَالِي عَالَي عَالِي عَالَ عَالَي عَالَ عَالَي عَالَي عَالَي عَالَ عَال
- (3) वें '२२ ' মे' वें या Is the yogurt not good? ((고급 두 좿 두, interrogative when the adjective is negated.)

(4) র্লি বেন্নি বেন্নি নি and The yogurt is so good! (exclamation)

The following chart is a summary for these four adjectival sentential particles. (Strictly speaking, 355555 is a conjunction, but here it functions like a sentential particle, thus its inclusion in the chart.)

	function	base form	other variant forms
L6	objective perspective	শ	none
L11	subjective perspective	۲	মন্দ্রস্থায় (ম after open syllables)
L11	interrogative in a negative sentence	(ૡકુેન્ ક્રુન)	ম'র'ম'ম'ম'ম' (ম after open syllables)
L14	exclamation	শ	none

14.4 Cultural Notes

✤ 14.4.1 Three Calendars

The Tibetan calendar uses the five elements and the 12 zodiac animals to number the year. The five elements are: wood, fire, earth, metal, and water. Each element is divided into a masculine year ($\mathfrak{AT} \mathfrak{AT} \mathfrak{AT}$) and a feminine year ($\mathfrak{AT} \mathfrak{AT}$). The following chart shows the system of year designation according to the Tibetan calendar:

দ্র	ðí	দ্র	ðí	দ্র	ਮਿੱ	দ্র	ਮਿ	ম{	મુ	দ্র	પ્ર
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
ر م	5']	ų,	Ì	K 1	1	ञ्चय	21	<i>к</i> у	1	q	51
wo	wood fire		re	earth metal		tal	water		wood		
হ্রি:মা		শ্ভূথ্যা	র্লিক্ষা	ন্দ্রুশ্য		हा	শুশা	मिता	51	B	ধশ্য
rat	ox	tiger	hare	dragon	snake	horse	ram	monkey	rooster	dog	pig

This system repeats the "gender-element-animal" combination in 60-year cycles, which customarily starts with the year of the feminine fire hare. The year 2005, for example, is $\sqrt[2]{51}$ year of the feminine wood rooster. (So, what year is 2006?)

Tibetan calendar differs from the Chinese lunar calendar in one way: it counts the full moon as the 15th of each month, as opposed to the Chinese method that counts the new moon as the first of the month. The two methods may generate a one-day difference in some years but identical dates in others. In years when Tibetan calendar adds a leap month, the difference can then become one full month (plus one day in some years). If

lucky, one can observe the Tibetan New Year celebration in Amdo (using Chinese lunar calendar) then observe the U-Tsang celebration all over again in a month.

14.4.2 Tibetan New Year in Shinaihai Village, Mangra

People get up early on the morning of the New Year's Eve to haul back home big chunks of ice from the frozen river just outside the village. Big pieces are broken down to pint-sized rugged-faced ice rocks. Men then decorate the adobe wall surrounding the house with these ice rocks. Under the winter sun, the ice reflects the sunshine and sparkles from all angles, making the otherwise dull-colored farm houses festive and lively.



Digging Ice on New Year's Eve



Preparing to Decorate the House



Winter Scene of a Farming Village, Shinaihai, Mangra, Hainan

There is a lot of food preparation for the biggest festival of the year. Sheep and goats are slaughtered, sausages stuffed and bread baked, in order to entertain well-wishers the next day. Candies are also prepared for the hordes of children who may brave the cold to go to every house at three o'clock in the morning doing the Amdo trick or treating.

Early in the morning, people in their finest clothes go to parents' or elder family relatives' houses to wish them a Happy New Year. Younger generations kotow to their family elders. This is the time of the year when visitors see an otherwise sleepy village come to life with a display of their best costumes.



Children Asking for Candies Early Moning on New Year's, Shinaihai, Guinan

14.4.3 Summer Festivals

In the summer months, each county holds celebrations known as Horseracing Festivals, which can be best described as a combination of sporting competitions (dancing, archery, horse-racing, weight lifting, running, etc.) and a Carnival-like fair. Some places such as Yulshul, Golok, Litang ($\widehat{A}^{(n)}(\widehat{A}^{(n)})$, and Nagqu ($\widehat{A}^{(n)}(\widehat{A}^{(n)})$) have established a reputation which attracts visitors from all over the world. Less known small farming towns have just as much to offer. For example, the traditional costumes of the local area are not easily seen elsewhere. Fewer people also means easier lodging and transportation arrangements. With fewer visitors around, one enjoys a more intimate bond to the locals and is likely to receive more hospitality than attending bigger celebrations.



Archery Contest, Shinaihai Village, Mangra



Dancing Contest, Shinaihai Village, Mangra

* 14.5 Key Sentence Patterns

- 14.5.1 Comparative Sentences
- (1) รุปิสาพิฑาวัราพิฑาจารสาราทิ English is easier than Tibetan.

- (4) พามสาสูกาลี์ หู ดี ซี้การกราที่ ว่างารผสาสาติมาที่ Mom's yogurt is better than the store's.
- (5) ສາຖາກາຊົງຊີ້. ອາສົງກາກຊີຊີ ອາສົງຊີ ອາສົງຊີ ອາສົງຊີ ອາສົງຊີ ອາສົງຊີ ອາສົງຊີ ອາສົງຊີ ອາສາຊາ ເຊື່ອ ອາສາຊາ ເຊື່ອ ອາສາຊາ ອາສາ ອາສາຊາ ອ
- (6) $\frac{2}{3}$ (6) $\frac{2}{3}$ (6) $\frac{2}{3}$ (6) $\frac{2}{3}$ (7) $\frac{2}{3}$
- 14.5.2 *Too Much*

- (3) $[T_{2}^{*}] : \widehat{T} : \widehat$
- (4) $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ (4) $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$
- 14.5.3 Not At All
- (1) พาสร์สิ เคาสูรารสูรสาสาร์ ที่ เสิญาราสิ เราทุลาสา Learning Amdo Tibetan is not difficult at all.
- (2) $\Box \hat{\gamma} \hat{\mathfrak{R}} \tilde{\gamma} \hat{\mathfrak{R}} \tilde{\gamma} \hat{\mathfrak{R}} \tilde{\gamma} \tilde{\mathfrak{R}} \tilde$
- (3) สู้โขานสูลายระสู้นายาสมาชิทาร์ทาลีขางมีหรืะที่

The movie theatre is not far from school at all.

- (4) באישאָאיאן אָזָאיראָאַזיראָאָדיאָדיאָדיאָדיאָדיאָן געריק איזן און וו my opinion, that movie is not interesting at all.
- 14.5.4 Something (+ Adj.) to V
- (1) حَجْ عَ تَحْ سَمَا سَمَا حَاثَةَ عَنْ اللَّهُ عَنْ عَنْ اللَّهُ عَنْ عَنْ اللَّهُ عَنْ عَنْ اللَّهُ عَنْ ال There is something beautiful to buy here.
- (2) حَجْ جَ حَ عَ اللَّعَامِ اللَّا عَمَا حَ عَ اللَّهُ عَلَى الْحَالَى الْحَالَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّالِ عَلَى اللَّالَ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّا عَلَى اللَّالَ عَلَى الْحَالَى اللَّهُ عَلَى الْحَالَى الْحَالَةُ عَلَى الْحَالَى الْحَالَةُ عَلَى الْحَالَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى الْحَالَةُ عَلَى الْحَالَى الْحَالَةُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى الْحَالَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّا عَلَى الْحَالَى اللَّهُ عَلَى الْحَالَةُ عَلَى الْحَالَةُ عَلَى الْحَالَةُ عَلَى الْحَالُ عَلَى الْحَالَةُ عَلَى الْحَالَةُ عَلَى الْحَالَةُ عَلَى الْحَالَةُ عَلَى عَلَى الْحَالَةُ عَلَى الْحَالَى الْحَالَةُ عَلَى ال
- (3) ﷺ آهين تَن تَن تَن تَن تَن تَن تَن آمين (3) There is something tasty to eat.
- (4) ٳٵٚ؉ڲٚڔٵ؉؆٦٦٦ (٢٩) (4) (4) ٳٵ Is there any good book to read in the library?
- (6) ٦'ૹૢ'ઽ'؞<'ལམ'ភৣ'གઙིག'ར་མོད། ﺁརྒོམ་ཆི་ཐིག'ལམ་ན'འོདོ་གི། I don't have anything to do now. What do you want to do?
- 14.5.5 *It's Even More… If.*.
- (2) קתידויקשיאיאישיקיקיקיאיקיאיקיאיקיאישין (N.B. Subjective particle: א) It's even more tasty if you put some hot pepper in it.
- (4) $\pi(\alpha,\beta)$ $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ $\pi(\alpha,\alpha,\beta)$ $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ $\pi(\alpha,\beta,\beta)$ $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}$ $\pi(\alpha,\beta,\beta)$ $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ $\pi(\alpha,\beta,\beta)$ $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}$ $\pi(\alpha,\beta,\beta$
- (5) गला हे उँगो जिया लाग का ताय का ताय का ताय का ताय का a little bit colder, it will snow.
- 14.5.6 Superlative Sentences
- (1) $\delta \tilde{d} = [4 + 3 + 3] \tilde{d} = [4 + 3] \tilde{d} = [$

- (2) \tilde{A} 'मुर्छमा'मै'न्द्र' स्त्र'मै' दुम् मै' दुम् में दिम् सिंह what is the coldest month of the year?
- (3) \underline{a} (3) \underline{a}
- (4) \tilde{a}_{γ} \tilde{a}
- (5) बह्देवः मुविः वृद्राव्य श्वेः द्यो : श्वें न्यो : श्वें न्या य : श्वर्यः य : श्वेः द्या : श्वेः द्या : श्वेः द्या : श्वेः : She is the best student in the class.
- (6) ສາພາລາວ ເຊັ່ນ ເຊັ່ນ
- 14.5.7 Seasons and Months of the Year
- (2) สังสุริสิ สามาจิพานาสามารุรามีการุพาสาราสุญพาสา This year February is even colder than January.
- (4) هَبْمَ (المَّحَاتِ المَّحَاتِ المَحَاتِ المَحَاتِ المَحَاتِ المَحَاتِ (4) هُمَ المَحَاتِ (4) مُحَاتِ المَحاتِ (4) مُحَاتِ المَحاتِ المُحَاتِ المَحَاتِ المُحَاتِ عَاتِ مُحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مَحَاتِ عَاتِ مَحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مَحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مَحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مَحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مَحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مُحَاتِ مُح
- (5) هَنْ جُحَـ بَحَةُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ المَعْتَقَلِي عَلَيْ المَعْلَيْنَا عَلَيْ المَعْلَيْ عَلَيْ عَ المَعْلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكَ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ حَا عَلَي
- (6) สู นานดินนิงสุราราชราสูามราทิ

It rains a lot in April.

14.6 Exercises

14.6.1 Listening Comprehension: True or False

- (1) Dondrup doesn't like the weather in his hometown.
- (2) The winter in Dondrup's hometown is even colder than here.
- (3) August is the best month of the year.
- (4) May and June have good weather.
- (5) Bai Li wants to go to Dondrup's home this spring.



14.6.2 Fill in the Blanks



14.6.3 Image Description: Compare the photos and answer the questions



শশু শ্বিঁৰ



জ'때'শ্বরম'মর্ক্রি



าสัร สุมสาลิ์ณาม

- (1) ฉริ ฑสูมานี้ฉิ สุราสุขาล สูราทิ สูราส์ สูรริรุ
- (2) ณี้เจะสูราซิาธิาสิ์าสูาพิสา
- (3) ସର୍ଦ୍ଧିମ୍ୟ୍ ଅଣ୍ଣି ସଂସ୍ୱାର୍ଥ୍ୟ କ୍ଷିଣ୍ ସଂସ୍ଥାନ୍ କାର୍ଷ ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର
- (4) อีลาาผูสาสาเหาน้ำๆสุมามส์วัณีส์ส์าลีๆานิสาฐาริรุเ
- (5) อีสาาผูสาสายแหลัสานั่งสิ่าสียาเพิสาสูาริรุา
- 14.6.4 Translation

(1) A: Please put some sugar in my coffee. It's not sweet enough.

B: Is this enough? Do you also need some milk?

- (2) The pork is a bit too salty. I like sour and spicy pork.
- (3) A: Come in. Come in.
 - B: Thank you. It's so cold outside. It's warmer in your house.
 - A: Drink some hot tea. My tea is the best in our village.
- (4) A: Which month is the most beautiful month of the year?
 - B: April is the most beautiful month.
 - A: How is the weather in April?
 - B: It's warm.
- (5) A: Is there something hot to drink?
 - B: We have milk tea and butter tea. Which do you want to drink?
 - A: A large pot of milk tea please. Don't put too much salt in it. Thank you.

14.6.5 Complete the Dialogues



14.6.6 Answer the Questions: Answer the following questions according to the chart

(1) ณี้ พริสาที่ สราราสิ่านี้ราราพูณ คูณฑิ ส์ รา ณ สราที่ สิ่าสิ รา พรารารา

- (3) र्ये मार्छमामी वृद्र र में र यह मार्वे ज्ञु य र र यह मार्ट र य र र र
- (4) สูานาษานิเลราราพาธาตรารราตา
- (5) त्रसुत्रायास्य क्र याप्त र्छ यो ज्ञेया स्वयुग यी।



14.6.7 Guided Composition: รุยูะเล่งชี้ เร่งเข้าเข้าสมาทุจิสาสิมัรร์

Write an essay by answering the following questions:

- (1) Is it hot in the summer in your home town compared to where you are now?
- (2) Which month is the hottest in the summer?
- (3) Is winter rainy or windy?
- (4) Which month is cooler than other months?