Lesson 7 There Are Only Nine Students Here Today रे.नेन्द्री व क्लेन भाषा प्राप्त के क्ला के कि का कि

- Key Grammar Points in Lesson Seven:
 - 1. Existential Verb $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}} 5$ Expressing Location
 - 2. Locative Preposition ₹
 - 3. Ethnicity, Nationality, and Language
 - 4. Numbers from শৃইন One to সন্তু Ten
 - 5. Summary of Pronouns

***** 7.1 Dialogue

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न्ययः सेंग्सर्दे क्रुग्शनः वेंन्गी

สู้มามา กับสารรับเงิงวิรา

न्यवर्धें सर्वे रेना मिंग्वेर रेंग्रेना

- ન્યવ્યર્ચે અર્ઢે બેંન બન્યુન્સન્યું દેવા વલે સુદ્વા વલે સંત્રું તેનું



College Students from Abroad Studying in China Wuchung: Students, how are you all? My name is called Wuchung Tserang. I'm Tibetan. I am your Tibetan language teacher. Student: Teacher, where are you from? Wuchung: I'm from Thrika (Ch. Guide), Qinghai. Student: Teacher, is she our teacher too? She is also your Tibetan language teacher. She is from Golok. Her name Wuchung: is Huamo Tso. Student: Altogether, how many teachers do we have? Wuchung: You have two Tibetan language teachers. How are you all? There are ten students in our class. Five are from Huamo Tso: America; three are from Japan; still, there are two (Han) Chinese students from Beijing.

Colloquial Amdo	Tibetan (2005	. Revised). Kuo	o-ming Sung &	& Lha Byams Rgyal
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Student:	Today there are only nine students here.
Huamo Tso:	One American student is still in Tibet.
Student:	Where in Tibet is he?
Huamo Tso:	He is in Lhasa.
Student:	Is he all by himself?
Huamo Tso:	Yes, he is alone.
Wuchung:	Huamo Tso, do you have his telephone number?
Huamo Tso:	Yes. It's 904-5629.

* 7.2 Vocabulary

7.2.1 Vocabulary from the Dialogue

1.	ส์ราม	n.	everyone
2.	র্জনা ব্রান্তনা	person	Wuchung
3.	র্বিন্:ইশাঙ্গা	n.	Tibetan (ethnicity)
	สส์ ฐัส	place	Qinghai (Ch.)
5.	শ্বি'শ	place	Trika (Ch. Guide)
		pro.	we, us
	ۿٙ [:] حَتَّا [ۿٙ٦:هَ	pro.	you (pl.)
	अर्थो येंग	place	Golok (Ch. Guoluo)
9.	รุณฺ่ฉฺณี์	person	Huamo Tso
	นฐัมส:นส	adv.	altogether (marked by Ladon)
11.	51	interr. adj.	how many
12.	শকিশ্বা	num.	two
13.	दहेवयु	n.	class
14.	दहेंव मुंद [दहेव मुन]	adv.	in (our) class (marked with Ladon)
15	নন্তা	num.	ten
16.	สมาย	adv.	even, exactly (after a numeral)
17.	<u>ร</u> ิจิรัสระสุฆ	adv. PP	in these, among these
18.	छ.।	num.	five

Colloquial Amdo Tib	etan (2005, Revi	sed), Kuo-ming	Sung & Lha	Byams Rgyal
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^{19.} শশ্জ্য	num.	three
^{20.} 5'35" [5'55]	adv.	still
21. रो.डेबा	n.	Beijing
^{22.} ज़ु:रेग्रा	n.	Han Chinese
^{23.} ਤੇ:રેડ	n. / adv.	today
^{24.} 35.31	adv.	here
25. Jai	num.	nine
^{26.} ه [.] ۳۱۶۹۳	adv.	only
^{27.} याउँग	num.	one
^{28.} 51	adv.	now
^{29.} ح:بي	adv.	right now
^{30.} حَرَبَةٍ حِمَّا	n.	Tibet (specifically TAR)
31. N'æj	n.	place
^{32.} व्	prep.	at, in, on
^{33.} ग्रन्ध	adv. PP	(at) where (Locative)
^{34.} รู:พ	n.	Lhasa
35. विमर्ग्से [मर्डमास]	adj.	alone
36. AT	n.	telephone
37. พร. ๆ	n.	number
^{38.} ज्ञेग	num.	zero
^{39.} วล์	num.	four
40. 5 , 1	num.	six
7.2.2 Additional Vocabu	lary	
^{41.}	num.	seven
^{42.} স্ক্র্যা	num.	eight
	n.	school
 43. สู้นาญ 44. สู้นายนา 	n.	classroom

45.	र्ह्येन कंग	n.	lesson
46.		adv.	there (near you)
47.	শ্ববা	adv.	there (over there)
48.	ลิเฉิรา	place	Xining (Ch.)
49.	जु:र्श्वम	n.	Hui Moslems
50.	ন্তুরি নি শা	n.	Hui Moslems
51.	<u>র্ব্বিশাশ।</u>	n.	herdsman
52.	<u>ب</u>	n.	farmer
53.	ส์เกล่า	person	Lobzang

7.3 Grammar Notes

► 7.3.1 Ethnicity and Nationality: 국지적 and ¬

Ethnicity and nationality are expressed by two different morphemes in Tibetan: ২ঁমান্থ is used for different ethnic groups residing in China such as মাঁন্ 'হঁমান্থ *Tibetan*, ক্লু'হঁমান্থ *Han Chinese*, র্জামা ইমান্থ *Mongolian*, and ক্রিম'ইমান্থ *Monguor* (*Tu* in Chinese) peoples. Examples:

- (1) 5^{-5} (1)
- (2) عَنَّ عَامَ عَمَامًا عَمَامًا She is Han Chinese.
- (3) آَمْ عَامَةً (3) الله is Mongolian.

A Hui Moslem is often called ক্লু'র্ইশ্ব (Lit. Chinese-Mongolian) or by the Chinese loan word সূর্ব: হূর্? ক্র্রি. The more formal term for this religion-based ethnicity is হূর্? ইশ্বাধ্ব.

 \neg , which means "person", is not only attached to the names of places and countries, indicating a person's origin, but is also combined with other nouns to form compounds indicating a person's profession. Therefore, \neg is similar to the English suffix *-er* (or *-or*) such as *farmer*, *worker* (profession), *New Yorker*, *Londoner* (origin), etc.

- (4) Ethnicity: ethnic name + $3\sqrt{3}$
- (5) Nation/Hometown/Profession: $+ \Im$

Note that the pronunciation of the morpheme $\overline{\neg}$ changes, usually according to the number of syllables it follows. If the root is monosyllabic, change 디 to 디, e.g. (직회 정기 a person from Kham, বর্রিশান herdsman, জিনান farmer. Otherwise, the pronunciation remains ন, e.g. খ্রামান a person from Lhasa, WAJTA a person from Amdo, WATA American. Allow exceptions: TTA farmer (synonymous with জ্রিমি) and মের্ইমে worker. ► 7.3.2 Interrogative word 5: how many, how much

The interrogative word $\frac{1}{2}$ how many/how much is used for both countable (e.g. books, students) and uncountable nouns (e.g. water, rice): Examples:

- (1) $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ 'A' $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}$ 'A' $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ 'A' $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}$ 'A' $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ 'A' $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ 'A' $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ 'A' $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}$ 'A' $\tilde{\mathfrak$
- (2) هُمْ الْمَحْتَرَةُ عَلَى الله (How many seats are there in this classroom?

Recall that Tibetan interrogative words remain in the place where the answer appears, instead of moving forward to the sentence initial position. Examples:

- (4) $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ (حقر المحقر) ($\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$: $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}$: $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$:

In some parts of the Amdo region, $\hat{\mathfrak{F}}$ is used in lieu of \mathfrak{Z} as the interrogative word.

Note that all of the numerals from 1-10 have prefixes or superjoined letters in orthography. It is important to memorize the spelling, as when these numerals combine to form double-digit figures, the latent sounds of these prefixes or superjoined letters become overtly pronounced. We will discuss this effect in Lesson 8.

নই ten is customarily followed by the word প্রমান whole, even, giving নইপ্রান ten even. 퇴직 is used with other "whole" numbers such as 20, 30, 100, 200, etc. We will learn larger numbers in later lessons.

Tibetan numerals, like adjectives, follow the noun which they quantify, giving the word order: Noun (+Adj.) + Numeral. Examples:

At this point, creative readers may be tempted to express the noun phrase with demonstratives such as those two Americans, these nine students, etc. We shall deal with the issue of definite NPs in our next lesson, as these phrases require that the numeral be attached with a <u>definiteness marker</u> 范: 网名可以打了 those three Americans, 義可知了到 范子 these nine students. The complete paradigm of $\tilde{\Xi}$ will be introduced in Lesson 8.

Tibetan also employs its own system of "Arabic" numeral scripts. It is in current use and should be learned at least for recognition:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
ŋ	ኆ	3	C	ų	b	ป	4	ſ	o

The number zero becomes useful when it comes to telephone numbers. It is ध्रेग in Amdo Tibetan. The telephone number is read in the style of a sequence of single digits. Examples:

In traditional Tibetan grammar, the word \overline{a} in, on, at is analyzed as the locative Ladon. However, for our purposes, it does not need to be called a *Ladon*. Since this particular locative usage of Ladon (i.e., denoting location) has evolved into a uniformed preposition-like word \overline{a} , unlike the typical Ladon, which always comes in several phonological variants, we may simply regard this \overline{a} as a preposition, equivalent to the English *in*, on, at. (Remember that Tibetan

The locative adverbs वहीं हा *here*, हें हा *there*, and बहा *over there* are formed by attaching the preposition ह to the three demonstratives: वही, हे, and बहा.

► 7.3.5 Existential Verb 🛱 5 Expressing Location

The verb $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}_{5}$ was introduced in the previous lesson as the main verb expressing possession. Its other usage as a main verb is to express the location of its subject, which is marked absolutive. This is different from the oblique case marking the possessor. The negative and interrogative forms are $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}_{5}$ and $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}_{5}$. The pattern:

(1) Subject (Abs) + [Place + \mathfrak{F}] + $\mathfrak{\widetilde{H}}\mathfrak{\widetilde{T}}$ (location)

Cf: Possessor- \mathfrak{A}^{*} $\widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}\mathfrak{F}$ (Obliq) + Property (Abs) + $\mathfrak{K}\mathfrak{F}$ (possession)

For the objective perspective, the sentential particle $\hat{\eta}$ is added to $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}_{5}$ or $\hat{\mathfrak{A}}_{5}$. Examples:

- (3) $\overline{\gamma}_{3}^{*}$
- (4) ฐิ์จามามส์ ีรารุยจามักมส์ ราษาลิเพราพัราพิ

Drolma Tso and Huamo Tso are in Xining right now.

► 7.3.6 ঝ'শার্দ্রীশ Only

The literal meaning of $\mathfrak{A}[\widetilde{\eta}] \mathfrak{H}[\widetilde{\eta}] \mathfrak{A}$ is *except (for)*. Lacking the equivalent for the English word *only*, Tibetan expresses the same idea of "only X" by saying "except for X, there is no..." This is why "*only* sentences" always appear in their negative form. Examples:

- (1) جَ'جَج'حَجْ'جَ'هَجْ'جَ'هَجْ'جَ'هَجْ'جَ'هَجْ'جَ'هَجْ'جَ'هَجْ'جَ'هَجْ'جَ'هَجْ'جَ'هَجْ'جَ'هَجْ'جَ'هَجْ'جَ' المع we only have nine students here. (Lit. except for nine students, there is no one here today)
- (2) सुत र्रेंग श्र मार्गे मार्ग में मार्ग में भारत के साम के मार्ग के साम क
- (4) ริ'สัส' สาสาสาร์ สาสาสาร์ สาสาสาร์ สาสาสาร์ สาสาสาร์ สาสาสาร์ We only have one Korean student in our class.

✤ 7.4 Cultural Notes

* 7.4.1 Ethnicity Groups in the Amdo Region and Their Languages

Amdo is a multi-ethnic region with dynamic cultural and linguistic interactions among different ethnic groups, most notably the Tibetan (the majority group, numbering approximately 800,000), the Hui $(\sqrt[5]{3})$, the Mongol $(\sqrt[5]{3})$, the Mongol $(\sqrt[5]{3})$, the Mongol $(\sqrt[5]{3})$, the Mongol $(\sqrt[5]{3})$, a Mongolic minority living in Huzhu, Minhe counties of Haidong), and the Salar $(\exists \sqrt[3]{3})$.

Hui people do not have a language of their own ethnicity. In areas where Hui and Tibetan communities coexist side by side, Tibetan is often the first language of many Hui people. The same can be said of the Monguor (*Ch.* Tu) living among Tibetans. In the suburb of Rebgong (*Ch.* Tongren), many *thangka* artists are of Monguor descent, speaking both Monguor and Amdo Tibetan natively.



Amdo Tibetan (জেমর্ন্ নি), Mewa, Ngaba



Gyarong (क्रुभा र्देन) Tibetan, Li Xian



Hui ($5\hat{3}$), Xi'an, Shaanxi



Salar (इ'यूर्), Xunhua, Haidong

Salar people (numbering approximately 90,000) have a strong presence in the Amdo region because of the ubiquitous Salar Muslim restaurants one finds in every single town and roadside bus stop all the way from Xining to Lhasa. They also dominate the business of long distance passenger transportation. Their language, a branch of the Turkic family, is rarely used by other ethnic groups. It has borrowings from Tibetan, Mandarin Chinese, Arabic, and Persian.

One exciting ethnic group that does not live inside the traditional Amdo Province is the Gyarong, who live just off the southeastern tip of Amdo, in the southern Ngaba Prefecture. The Gyarong (numbering 130,000) speak what seems to be the most ancient form of the Tibetan dialects. The numbers 2 and 3, for example, are pronounced as [gnis] and [gsum]. If one checks the current Tibetan orthography of the two words $\P[3]$ and $\P[3]$ and

* 7.4.2 Place Names in the Amdo Region

Other Tibetan geographical names at the prefectural or county level have in some cases been transliterated into Chinese. Some others simply have Chinese names bearing no resemblance to the original Tibetan, most of which are inventions dating back to the Qing Dynasty and are passed down to present day. Terms of both origins are used concurrently by Amdo Tibetans. The following is a list of common place names:

(1) Tibetan names with Chinese transliteration

त्रेन्द्रन् Xining	মর্নী ন্মিন্ম Guoluo	王고 Aba
몇'지 Lhasa	સુલાં સુલ્ય Yushu	জ্ঞান্ট্র্র্র্রা Anduo

(2) Tibetan names and Chinese inventions

रेन'गॅ्न' Tongren म्न'न्न' Xiahe न्न'ग Guide

For group (2), the Tibetan term usually refers to the town (county seat), whereas the Chinese term may refer to the town or the administrative area of the county. Western transliterations of Tibetan place names have not been consistent with the Tibetan writing, often resorting to western intuitions of how the word sounds. See Appendix IV for place name conversions.

* 7.5 Key Sentence Patterns

■ 7.5.1 Objective Perspective Marker मे: चेरर vs. चेरमे (1) มิเรทิเฏิระระธิเลิทเลิระทิ มิเรทิเฏิระระรุณจะมีเมธิ์เลิระทิ What's her name? Her name is Huamo Tso. (N.B. objective perspective) (2) ยี่ผู้เราที่ สุสาที่ มีรารสิที่สารา เกิรที่ มีราราส์เกลราสารา What's your teacher's name? His name is Lobzang. (N.B. subjective perspective) (3) ผู้ดูญ้าสุทสาวัลิสิมรารสิวสิทาสราร What's your friend's name? (N.B. subjective perspective) (4) โจ้ารที่ไข้ทุฬาจำวัน มีราราชรุฬาสูงานูาม์ไล้ราที่ไ His friend's name is Sangji Lhamo. (N.B. objective perspective) 7.5.2 How many... 5ुॅर्बें and 5ुॅर्बें न् के (1) $- \int_{a}^{a} a' \hat{w} \eta' \hat{\eta}' \hat{x}_{1} \hat{x}_{2} \hat{x}_{3} \hat{x}_{1} \hat{x}_{3} \hat{x$ How many lessons does this English textbook have? (2) खुतर्र्देग्रांग कु रेग्रांग गेंग्रांग कर्य दुर्धे द गी। How many Chinese friends does Puntsok have? (3) تَحْمَرَ بَعَ مَ يَعْمَا عَامَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ (3) تَحْمَرُ مَ يَعْمَا عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ (3) How many teachers do we have altogether? (4) มิ วุฑิ .a วุซิ ุมสา นสา วุนิ .a วุ นี่ วุ ฑิ | How many books does she have? (5) ຈະສັ້ງ ເຈັ້າ ເຊັ່ງ ເພື່ອ ເຊັ່ງ ເພື່ອ ເພື່ (6) ตี้สูงฉริสาขางสู้จามารูาพีรา

How many students are there in your class?

- 7.5.3 Numbers from গ্রিশ One to মহ Ten
- (1) تَحْمَدَ المَا حَدَّةَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّ

- (4) มิ'קगो' a' नई มีมา เพิ่ม เพิ่ม
- (5) ति न्यो व न्य कें समाय का क्यु सा न्यू ना कें ना मी He has six pens altogether.
- (6) ลู้โล'เลราฉริสิ'สุราสาสูสาขาสรู เสมาราพีราทิ There are ten chairs in this classroom.

- (1) جُنه عَتْمَ جَعَابَ اللَّامَ عَامَ عَامَ عَنْ مَ عَنْ مَ عَلَى اللَّامَ اللَّامَ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّامَ عَلَيْهُ اللَّامَ عَلَيْهُ اللَّامَ عَلَيْهُ اللَّامَ عَلَيْهُ اللَّامَ (N.B. objective marking) Where is our teacher?
- (2) جَنَعَيْ بَإِنْعَاجَتُمَ نَشَحَ تَعَالَ Where are my pens? (N.B. objective marking)
- (3) ခြိဳ့ဇ္ နွို့ရာရာရာရာမိုင္စု Where is your textbook?
- (4) $\widehat{\tau}$ $\widehat{\tau$
- (5) ခြွ်င; اللَّهُ بَعْمَ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ (5) (اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّالِي اللَّهُ عَلَيْ اللَّالِي اللَّالِي اللَّهُ عَلَيْ اللَّالِي عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ اللَّالِي الْحَالِي اللَّالِي الْحَالِي اللَّالِي الْحَلَيْ الْحَلَيْ الْحَلَيْ عَلَيْ الْحَلَيْ اللَّالِي اللَّالِي عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ الْحَلَيْ الْحَلَيْ عَلَيْ الْحَلَيْ عَلَيْ الْحَلُي عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ الْحَلَيْلُولِ عَلَيْ الْحَلَيْ عَلَيْ الْحَلَيْلُ اللَّالِي الْحَلُ
- 7.5.5 ঝ'শার্নিশার্ম Only
- (1) २२े न झूँ म अ न शु आ महिंग अ से र भी। There are only nine students here.
- (2) ริเฮาร์า ลู้เกาสูาล สู้โขารูเกาสูง มาที่ คีขางมาไ There are only ten computers in our school.
- (3) ริเฮาส์เฉสิสาฐสิเสรรสาพาริเราสุธิสามาสุรัสมุลมี

There is only one American in our class.

- (4) مَحْرَجْحَ عَلَيْهُمْ الْمَدْحَ مَا عَمَا مَا عَمَا مَا عَمَا مَا عَمَا مَا عَلَيْهُمْ الْمَا عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ الْمَا عَلَيْهُ مَا عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُ مُعْتَا عَلَيْ الْمَا عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ مُعْتَا عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ مُعْتَا عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُ مُعْتَا عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُ مُعْتَعْتِ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ مُعْلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْعَالِي عَلَيْ عَ مَا عَلَيْ عَلَ
- (5) $\hat{\tau}$: $\hat{\delta}$ $\hat{\sigma}$ $\hat{\sigma}$
- (6) รุฑิ'สุส'สี่ รีรรรฐ์รามายู มาตุรีสุสามิรุฑิ Teacher Tserang only has five students.

- (1) آبْمَ جَ بَجْ جَ بَعْتَ جَ اللَّهُ اللَّ

She is now still in Beijing. (same as (1))

- (4) ลี้ วลาร สู จาร เสลาสี ๆ สาสาร์ สาร รู ราร รามที่ เจ้า ๆ สาย รี่ ราม Lobzang Gyal and Puntsok Jid are still in Golok.
- (5) न्योः स्वान्यमधें न रहन् ह्यां यायम वन्य थें न यी।

Teacher Rhangmo is still in the classroom.

***** 7.6 Exercises

7.6.1 Listening Comprehension

Dialogue 1: Choose the right an	nswer	
(1) How many students are t	there in John's class?	
(a) three	(b) four	(c) five
(2) Who is from England?		
(a) Tom	(b) Sophie	(c) John
(3) Where is Tom now?		
(a)Xining	(b) Beijing	(c) Lhasa
Dialogue 2: Answer the follow	ing questions in English	
(1) Whose pen is it?		
(2) How many <i>Tserangs</i> are	e there in the school?	

(3) Where are they from, respectively?



7.6.2 Complete the Dialogues

7.6.5 Translation

- (1) A: My name is Lobzang Gyal. I am from Qinghai. I am Tibetan.
 - B: I am also from Qinghai. I am from Xining. I am Mongolian.

- (2) A: Do you have a dictionary?
 - B: What kind of dictionary?
 - A: Tibetan-English dictionary.
 - B: Yes, I have two Tibetan-English dictionaries.
- (3) A: Our Tibetan language teacher is not here today. Where is he?
 - B: He is still in Lhasa.
- (4) A: How many classmates do we have?
 - B: We have only eight classmates.

7.6.6 Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions in English

- (1) Who is Dawa? Where is she from?
- (2) How many students does Dawa have? Where are the students from?
- (3) What is Tom's Tibetan name?
- (4) What is Mary's Tibetan name?