# विषयिषमानेनाञ्चाममननमान्द्रम्

## TIBETAN HONORIFIC SPEECHES

इयास्त्रीयाः यात्रवा

इं. र्म्यान्यायर नर्गार्ड्डरा

र्चर्र्ट्र्र्याक्षेत्वर्गन्ये क्रुव्यावर्

वु.यद्य.प्रचा.न्न ह्यं.चयन न्यतः ह्रेया

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## बेषवेषमानेनः संगमनन्नवः स्त्रु

## यत्र व पर्वा देवा न्या

बेनपर्वः म्हान्त्र्यः स्वारं कार्यः क्रान्यः स्वारं स्वारं स्वारं स्वारं स्वारं स्वारं स्वारं स्वारं स्वारं स्व विचायवे स्वारं न्वत्रायार्भेन्यायायत्राक्षेत्राक्षाक्ष्यात्रायाः चहेत्राव्यायायायाः चत्राच्येत्राच्यायायायाः चत्राव्यायायाया *बे्द-*'बेच'य'दब्विय'प'येवे-पन-'ङ्गॅब'पन-'ब्रुब'पदे'चाईन्'प'पचर्चब'प'र्सेग्वा'वे'श्नन्'येव्'ग्वब्द'यका'गुट-सुब्र-सुब्र まのかいからてられる」 声にはているいがにならいであいれてらい他出去了" ていてきるがれてるに"He went out" ผู้เป็.พพ.ฆะ.มิะ.ไ มะ.มิะ.พะ.พะ.ผูะ.ลูะ.ลูะพ.มะ.คะ.ผูะ.โยะ.ลูะ.ลูะ.ลูะพ. (บริม.) บล่า. อูน.กรู. "र्भरः" नृत्। "पवणः" नै'पर्हेन्रढ्वाक्षेत्रत्राचायापहेदाद्वाहिराधेन्रथेप्यायावहेतार्थन् केन्तहेन्या न्ना ने प्रवेद "धार्क" न्नः "धारु" द्वे पुःष्याद प्राप्त हो र् प्रवेदे स्टिन् स्रोति हो न्या स्रोति हो न्या स् चुतर-त्र्याधर-पाद्रिः सर्धिनान्वदार्नायार पादिनात्या सेर्पाद्रा द्राप्ति प्राप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स वावदःगुदःययः क्ष्वा पर्तः मुद्दः क्रयः वावदः वेवा स्प्रदः पर्दः भ्रदः स्प्रवा वादः रद्दः वेवा ययः गुदः क्रयः सुदः सुद्राः स्वीवायः

चावयःताचीयःविचयः स्टावेः याचे स्टावेः तास्यास्य स्टावः क्ष्यां चित्रः स्वाव्यः याच्यः स्वाव्यः विचयः विचयः

- व्रेट्टा मुंद्रा मुंद

न्ययः ऑवः यन् विवायः विवायः विवायः विवायः विवायः यन्ते वावयः यन्ते वावयः यन्ते वावयः यन्ते वावयः यन्ते वावयः य **₹**য়षःग्रे'न्यसयःपदे'नुरःढंन्'सर्वे'रु'ध्वेद'ने'พ'र्न्यस'गुरु'त्विषःग्रे'र्श्वेद'न्नर'พर'र्ग्नर'र्द्रदेव'न्यनेद' दशम्बद्धाः मृत्राव्यवास्य द्वारा के स्वारा के स्वारा के स्वारा के स्वारा मृत्य के स्वारा के स्वारा के स्वारा के यदःक्रिनाःश्चेत्रप्तःत्तरःचदःत्वरःवियःत्यःश्चरःभ्रत्रःक्ष्यःभ्रत्यदःभ्रवयःशुःलेःयःमतःक्षन्तः। लेःयःवाःव्य लेः अञ्चळिनाने लानळे न्या संग्राचवान न्यान न्यान्य क्षान्य स्वाप्त स्वाप्त क्षान्य स्वाप्त स्य कु:रेषारु:८१। ध्रे:कुःवःश्रे:रेषारु:विष:विष:वें-रें-रों):भ्रून:धेष:श्रूंट:ध्रेन:यावद:यट:दें-विष:धेन:गुट। विट: न्त्रीन्यान्तरे र्वेत्र केत्। त्र क्रियान्यया ले यदि त्यना ने नान्य र ज्ञेन क्रिना ल्या ज्ञान क्रिया क्रिया विकास क्रिया व खुन्यात्त्री :इस्राचन्द्रास्त्र प्राच्यूराः) भेगः ईसः ध्वेगः बुर्यानायायायात्तरः तुर्यास्त्रेदः द्रावेशः मृत्य <u> न्वरंषेशकःश्चेरंदर्यतेःश्चेदर्ययम्श्चेन्ययःकुकेतेःव्वेषयःयःभ्वयःश्चेर्ययेव्ययःच्छेरःन्न्। विश्वेरंवेः</u> न्वेंद्रश्यक्रम् द्वार्यम् द्वेंताचम् अष्टित्

ड्र-८-क्षियःतयःचक्षेत्रःयह्यःक्षेत्रःयह्यस्यान्त्रेशःयस्य द्र८-क्ष्रियःव्यंक्षेत्रःयक्षेत्रःयस्यःवस्यःचन्तर्याङ्गः

#### **Foreword**

The Tibetan language is a language that can clearly, unmistakably and thoroughly express the universe, all sentient beings' activities and all situations. Not only that, but it can also account for every mental state very accurately and precisely. What is more, it is endowed with an excellent lexicon, three verb tenses, and special indicators that signify the agent and the recipient of an action. These qualities make it a very remarkable language; for instance, while in English one can only say 'He went out' and in Chinese '他出去了', in Tibetan there are different ways of saying this 'মিন্ট্রি'মে' বিনম'র্নি' or 'বিনম'র্নি' depending upon whether the person speaking has actually seen the person go out or not. Likewise, such expressions as 'A tsa' and 'A chu' can express a variety of feelings, such as pain or cold. There is still another characteristic of the language of the Roof of the World that makes it remarkable. It is the honorific form, called she -sa (and in Tibetan. The She - sa forms have gradations that are used according to the status of the person addressed, which is a trait of educated people. In an advanced society, there are numerous ways of showing respect which can be summed up into two categories; physical and verbal. In the Tibetan society, the former can be expressed through prostration, raising one's hands over one's head, taking off one's hat, or choosing a lower seat. Althought there are diverse ways of behaving in a polite way physically, the aim of this book is to study verbal politeness, she - sa, which we will briefly introduce here. Physical attitude and the use of pleasant or harsh speech, and a good or bad demeanor, affect one's listener in different ways. Listening to a smiling person speaking softly and using she - sa causes one to feel comfortable and happy. On the contrary, listening to harsh and disrespectful words causes one to feel uneasy. This also harms the speaker's reputation. What's more, one should behave in correct and polite manner towards others, whether the person is a highly knowledgeable person whom everyone respects, a high leader or somebody who suddenly acquired limitless riches. There are some people who consider the use of she - sa towards people of a lower social status will hinder their prestige or lower their position. This view and fear or other's opinion is mistaken and laughable and actually causes the decline of one's reputation. On the contrary, behaving politely and using she - sa will increase one's good name and win to oneself other's people's respect, it being the proper conduct of well-mannered and honest people.

There are three situations in social life in which it is important to know whether or not to use she - sa:

1) It is recommended not to use she - sa towards one's own children and students. In the pre - 1950 Tibetan society, it was traditionally believed that parents addressing their children using she - sa would harm their children's merits (bsod - names) as well as teachers using she - sa to

address their pupils would harm their students' high moral status (dbang - thang).

Today's society views merits and high moral status as religious outlooks in contradiction with science. Thus, not everybody believes in them. But before, towards one's own children and pupils (lamas excluded) there was no habit of using she - sa, Therefore, parents and teachers using it to address their children or students were considered to be behaving wrongly and were prone to criticism. But, if one's child or student is a reincarnation from the day of his/her recognition, his/her parents and teachers should address him/her using she - sa. This also being a religious view one may wonder if it should be mentioned here: the answer is 'yes', because everyone who speaks Tibetan needs to know that it is customary to address all reincarnations from around the world in this way.

- 2) It is acceptable to either use or not use she sa with people younger than oneself or the same age, or slightly older provided that one is well acquainted with them. Even though it is correct to not use she sa with much younger people or children, using is better.
- 3) Respect towards elderly people has been customary in Tibet for thousands of years. It is compulsory to use she sa towards people older than oneself and towards people not belonging to one's circle of friends, even if the person is a beggar. The use of she sa shows one's good manners and education. It also gives a pleasant feeling to others and makes one worthy of she sa in return.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, a very extreme wave of destruction raged across the whole country, threatening its people and their ways of thinking. She – sa and respect were then viewed as old customs which were forbidden. These nice habits gradually disappeared. But after the 11th Communist Party Plenum [1978], and especially thanks to the Opening Door Policy, the people's material life improved daily, wealth increased and simultaneously mental abilities improved. Thus the education level rose, and polite and respectful attitudes gradually returned. As a result the use of she - sa spread among the population. But because she - sa had not been used for many years, it was a broken, mistaken and redundant she - sa, in other words, a funny she - sa, that emerged in everyday speech.

We decided to write this she - sa dictionary The Compendium of Graduated She - sa with the aim of helping today's she - sa speakers, both Tibetan and the numerous Chinese and foreigners who are learning Tibetan, but because of their lack of knowledge of she - sa encounter many difficulties. Still, due to lack of time and documentation, this work is incomplete and unsatisfactory. We ask the readers to give us their suggestions and to let us know of any mistakes we have made.

Dho Gon Sang Dhak Dho Je and Tan Zin Lha Zom, Tibet University, Lhasa.

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र्वाः	रेबःबर्धेःन्बरेःबे्रपचेुन्ःसुन्वराग्रीःह्वयःचन्न्यन्यन्यपुरुष्	(316)

\$4.24.21	[주'짜드]	<b>હે.</b> 41	<b>夏</b> 海气	<u> </u>
শ-ন্তা	শ'ন্ড।	क्षेच.रथ.घो.छ्री	细白布	white cloth
শ্বাপ্তবা:প্রা	गा-मान्डमा-व्या	यो चाञ्चरा । यटः यो चाञ्चयाः	一柱房间	square room of sixteen square metre
म। या.ट्र.चळ्चन्न.	गा-५ र वाळवासाया	শ্'ব্স'অর্ধ্র্র্র'থা	献柱面哈达	to present a Tibetan silk scarf
শ-প্রবশ	শ্'শ্বিবশ্	ग्रीकाःकुरःगाःथितश	走廊	rectangular room of eight square metre
गु:चे।	শৃধা	<u>l</u> g∈.l	喂(不客气的 语气,指男)	"Hey!"
गाःस्वाःचहरः।	गारवानहरा " रगरासवान्चवा	८८:८०४:वाङ्खा यो.रचा.चाङ्खा	粉刷	whitewash