



Part of Speech Template

(available at www.PANL10n.net/wiki/PartOfSpeech)

(If any local language font is used in this document, please provide it with the document)

Please fill the template for each part of speech listed in SummaryOfPartOfSpeech.doc. Extend this document by replicating the template for each part of speech. See PartOfSpeechSample1.doc and PartOfSpeechSample2.doc for further clarification.

Language: Dzongkha

Background

Dzongkha is the national language of the kingdom of Bhutan, a predominantly Buddhist country which lies in the eastern Himalayas. Dzongkha is said to have derived from the classical Tibetan or chÖkä and the consonants; vowels; phonemes; phonetics and writing system are all same.

The Tibetan script is an [abugida](#) of [Indic](#) origin used to write the [Tibetan language](#) as well as the [Dzongkha language](#), [Ladakhi language](#) and

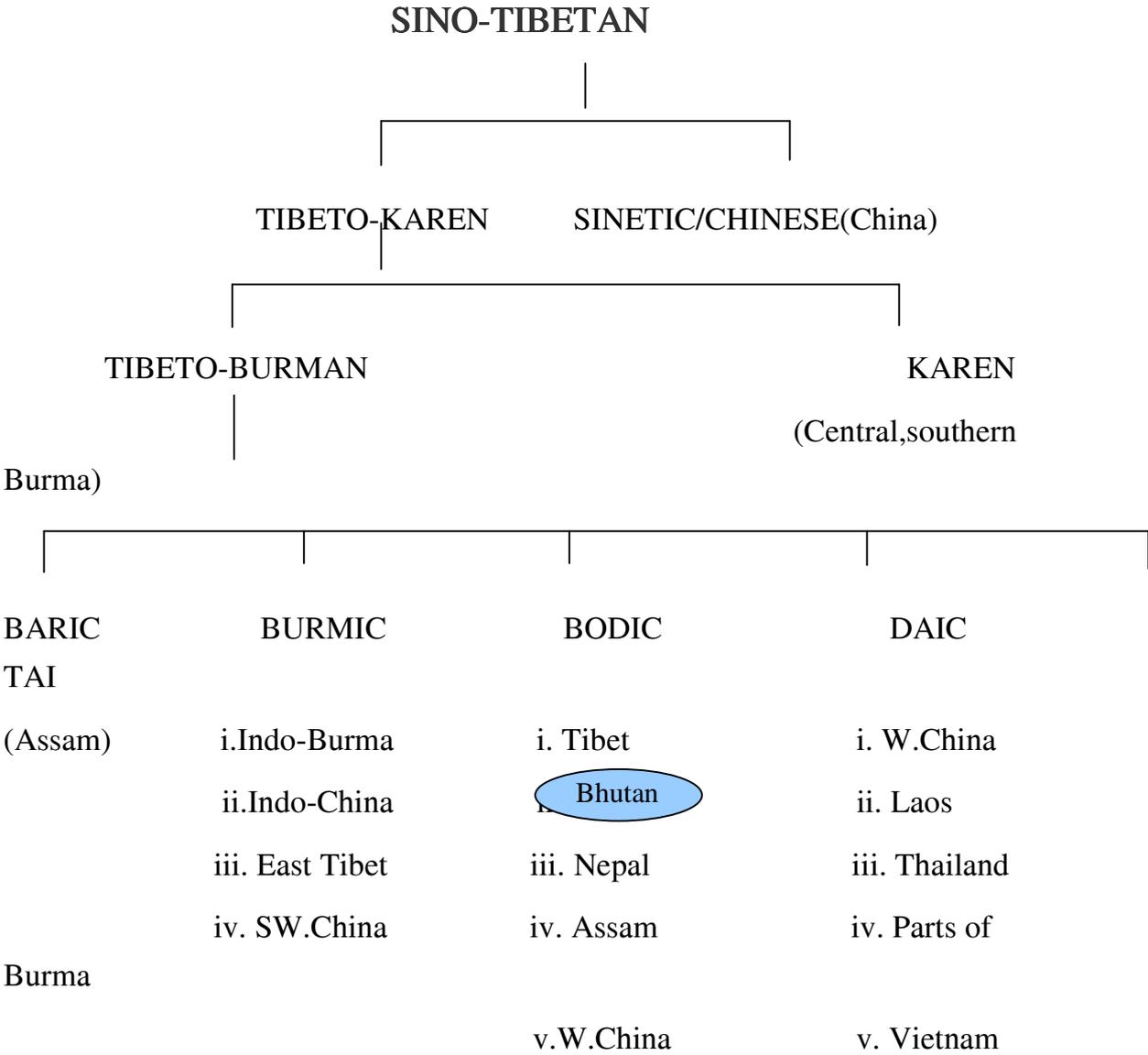
sometimes the [Balti language](#).

The printed form of the script is called [uchen](#) script ([Tibetan](#): དབུ་ཅན་ ; [Wylie](#): *dbu-can*; "with a head") while the hand-written cursive form used in everyday writing is called *umé* script ([Tibetan](#): དབུ་མེད་; [Wylie](#): *dbu-med*; "headless"). Besides Tibet, the writing system is also used in [Bhutan](#) and in parts of [India](#) and [Nepal](#).

[The creation of the Tibetan script is attributed to Thonmi Sambhota](#) of the mid-[7th century](#). The tradition holds that Thonmi Sambhota, a minister of [Songtsen Gampo](#) (569-649), was sent to India to study the art of writing, and upon his return introduced the Tibetan script. The form of the [letters](#) is based on an [Indic alphabet](#) of that period, but which specific Indic script inspired the Tibetan alphabet remains controversial.

The Tibetan script has 30 [consonants](#). The [vowels](#) are a, i, u, e, o. As in other Indic scripts, each consonant letter includes an inherent a, and the other vowels are indicated by marks; thus ཀ ka, ཀི ki, ཀུ ku, ཀེ ke, ཀོ ko. Old Tibetan included a gigu 'verso' of uncertain meaning. There is no distinction between long and short vowels in written Tibetan, except in [loanwords](#), especially transcribed from the Sanskrit.

SINO-TIBETAN LANGUAGE FAMILY



NOUN

ID No:1

Part of speech: Common Noun

Tag: NCm

Category: Noun

A single name, which covers many other names, which are of same category.

Example:

श्वेत

Shing

“A tree” (it covers all kinds of tree)

घोडा

Ta

“A horse” (it covers all kinds of horse)

ID No: 2

Part of speech: Particular/Personal Noun

Tag: NP

Category: Noun

A name, which particularly focusses to a particular thing.

Example:

འཇིགས་མེད་སེལ་དབང་ཕུགས།

“Jigme Singye Wangchuk” (Jigme Singye Wangchuk is non other than the Fourth King of Bhutan)

ID No: 3

Part of speech: Collective Noun

Tag: NCt

Category: Noun

A noun, which is the name of group or an association.

Example:

སློབ་ཕྱགས།

Lobthru

“Student” (Which include all students)

ID No: 4

Part of speech: Numeric Noun

Tag: NN

Category: Noun

A noun, which gives you the number of anything.

Example:

ང་གིས་ སུམ་ལྔ་དང་ཕྱད་ཡི།

Nga-gi bum 'Nga dang che-ci

“I met with five girls”

[The numerical noun is categorized into two:

i) Singular

Example: ཀེ་དེ་བ། ད། ཚུ་ད།
Book, I, you etc.

ii) Plural

Example: ཀེ་དེ་བ་ཚུ། བ་བཅས་ཚུ། རོང་ཆུབ།
Books, We, They etc.

Note: Most often In Dzongkha, plural can be known by script (ཚུ "tshu") and of course (ཆུབ "chachap" which means 'they')

ID No: 5

Part of speech: Gender Noun

Tag: NG

Category: Noun

A noun, which specifies masculine and feminine, which can be understood from the name itself.

Example:

དོ་རྗེ།	བཀྲིས།
Dorji	Tashi (for male)
དོ་རྗེ་མོ།	བཀྲིས་མོ།
DorjiMo	TashiMo (for female)

དོ་རྗེ་དང་དོ་རྗེ་དབང་མོ་གཉིས་ རེ་གི་ཆ་ལོགས་ཡིན།

“Dorji and Dorji Wangmo are both my friend”

[Where 'Dorji' is male and 'Dorji Wangmo' is a female]

ID No: 6

Part of speech: Honorific Noun

Tag: NH

Category: Noun

A noun, which indicates respect for the person being addressed.

Example:

མི་དབང་ རྒྱལ་པོའི་ ཡབ།

Miwang Gel-poi Yab

“A king's father”

[Though father=Apa, but colloquially we say YAB in Dzongkha]

VERB

ID No:7

Part of speech: Agentive verb

Tag: VAt

Category: Verb

An agentive verb marks the semantic role of agent or the doer of an action.

Example:

དོར་ཇེ་ གིས་ བྱི་ལི་ བསད་ ལུག།

NP VAu O VA tense marker

Dorji-gi jele sänu

'Dorji killed the cat'

[An agentive verb is classified into four]

ID No:8

Part of speech: An objective verb

Tag: VO

Category: Verb

It is a verb, which mainly focuses on the object of an action.

Example:

ཤིང་བཏོག་།

NC VO

shing tô

'Cutting wood'

ID No:9

Part of speech: Subjective verb

Tag: VS

Category: Verb

It is a verb, which mainly focuses on the subject of an action.

Example:

རྗེ་གིས་ ལྷོམ་ དེས།

NP AuxV VS TM

Dorji-gi dom dä

'Dorji is collecting'

[AuxV=auxiliary verb]

[An agentive verb and subjective verb are same in function but the expression is slightly different, while talking about the semantic role of an agent(agentive verb) and subject of an action(subjective verb)]

ID No:10

Part of speech: Imperative verb

Tag: VI

Category: Verb

Imperative verb is a mood, that expresses a command to someone or somebody.

Example:

ཡི་གུ་ བྲིས་ཤིག།

O VI

yigu drish

'write a letter'

ID No:11

Part of speech: Periodic verb(agentive)

Tag: VPa

Category: Verb

It is a verb, used to indicate the time of the action or state expressed by the verb i.e *past, future and present*, with the doer.

Example:

ཤིང་བརྐྱམ་དེས་

NC Vpa TM

Shing dzam-dä

'Chopping the tree'

ཤིང་བརྐྱམ་འོང་

NC Vpa TM

Shing dzam-wong

'..will chop the tree'

ཤིང་བརྐྱམས་ལུག

NC Vpa TM

Shing dzam-nu

'Chopped the tree'

ID No:12

Part of speech: Non-agentive verb

Tag: VNa

Category: Verb

A non-agentive verb is a type of verb, which indicates an action without the doer.

Example:

ལྗང་མ་འཕུར་དེས།

O VNa tense marker

'lungma phur-dä

'A wind is blowing'

[The Non-agentive verb is further classified into two]

ID No:13

Part of speech: Periodic verb(non-agentive verb)

Tag: VPna

Category: Verb

It is a verb, used to indicate the time of the action or state expressed by the verb i.e *past, future and present*, without the doer.

Example:

འཇག་དེས་	འཇག་འོང	འཇགས་ལུག
VP TM	VP TM	VP TM
Dza-dä	Dza-wong	Dza-nu
'Dropping'	'..will drop'	'Dropped'

[(TM=tense marker)dä represents present, wong represents future and nu represents the past]

ID No:14

Part of speech: Aspirational verb

Tag: VAp

Category: Verb

It is a verb, which indicates a strong desire to achieve something, without the doer.

Example:

དག་པའི་ཞིང་ ལུ་ སྐྱེ་བར་ཤོག།

NP Prep VA

dag-pai zhing-lu kewa shô

'May i be born in pure land'

ADJECTIVE

ID No:15

Part of speech: Natural adjective

Tag: ANt

Category: Adjective

It is an adjective, which expresses the nature of a noun, irrespective of subject and an object, while modifying a noun.

Example:

མེ་འདི་ ཚོ་རྟོག་ཏེ་ འདུག།

NP[de] AN affirmative

Me-di tsha-tokto du

'The fire is hot'

[de=definite article]

ID No:16

Part of speech: Numeric adjective

Tag: ANm

Category: Adjective

It is an adjective, which expresses the number of a noun, irrespective of subject and an object, without stating the accurate number, while modifying a noun.

Example:

མི་ ལ་ལུ་ཅིག་ འཆམ་རྒྱབ་དེས།

NC Anu VS TM

'Mi lalu-ci cham chap-dä

'Some people are dancing'

ID No:17

Part of speech: Periodic adjective

Tag: AP

Category: Adjective

It is an adjective, which expresses the time or period of the circumstances, while modifying a noun.

Example:

ན་ཉིད་ ར་ ཕྱི་རྒྱལ་ལུ་ འགྲོ་ཡི།

AP NP NC prep VS TM

Nahing Nga chigyel-lu joyi

'I went abroad last year'

ID No:18

Part of speech: Characteristic adjective

Tag: ACt

Category: Adjective

It is an adjective, which expresses the character and feature of subject or an object, while modifying a noun.

Example:

ཤིང་འདི་ རིང་ཚོ་ འདུག།

NC[det] AC affirmative

Shing-di rim du

'The tree is tall'

[Natural Adjective and Characteristic Adjective is quiet confusing in its expression. For instance: *Stone is hard in nature, where as big or small in feature*]

ID No:19

Part of speech: Comparative adjective

Tag: ACp

Category: Adjective

The comparison of all the above features of an object or subject, while modifying a noun.

Example:

ཤིང་ རིང་མོ་	ཤིང་ རིང་ཤོས་	ཤིང་ གནམ་མེད་ས་མེད་རིང་མོ་
NC Acp	NC Acp	NC Acp
Shing rîm	Shing ring-sho	Shing 'namesame-
rim		
'A tree'	'A tallest tree'	'A most tallest tree'

ADVERB

ID No:20

Part of speech: Behavioral adverb

Tag: BA

Category: Adverb

It is an adverb, that expresses the manner or behavior of any kind, whether good or bad, slow or fast etc.

Example:

སོ་ནམ་པ་ཚུ་ ཞིང་ནང་ ཅ་འགོངས་ཏེ་ ལཱ་འབད་དེས།

NN LoC BA TM

Sonampa-tshu Zhing-na Tsagyeng-te Lâbädä

'Farmers are putting their efforts in the field'

[LoC=Locative case]

ID No:21

Part of speech: Comparative adverb

Tag: CpA

Category: Adverb

It is an adverb, that expresses the comparison of any action, whether fast or slow, high or low etc.

Example:

རྒྱ་ལས་ སྐྱུ་ལའོར་ མགྲོགས།

NP comp NP CA

Ta-lä 'Numkhor Jô

'The vehicle is faster than the horse'

[Comp= comparative]

ID No:22

Part of speech: Common adverb

Tag: CmA

Category: Adverb

It is an adverb, where a single word is applied to both adjective and adverb, although sentence is different.

Example:

འོ་ མི་ལེགས་ཤོམ་ ཡིན།	འོ་གིས་ ལཱ་ ལེགས་ཤོམ་འབད་
དེས།	
Pn sj adj affirmative	Pn AuxV adv
V TM	
Kho 'Mi Lekshom Eî	Kho-gi Lâ
Lekshom Bedä	
'He is a good person'	'He is doing a
good job'	

Note: In this case, a single word 'good' is a common in between.

PRONOUN

ID No:23

Part of speech: Subjective pronoun

Tag: SP

Category: Pronoun

The subjective pronoun can be applied to only to subject, like I; you; he; she; they etc.

Example:

རིན་ཆེན་! ལྷོ་ ལྷོ་གོ།

NP SP v

Rinchen ChÖ Nashô

'Rinchen, you come here!'

[You(ChÖ) is subjective pronoun here and it refers to Rinchen as a second person. Likewise, we have first; second and third person in Dzongkha: *I=First; you=second; He+She+They=third person.*]

ID No:24

Part of speech: Differential pronoun

Tag: DP

Category: Pronoun

A pronoun, which classifies or differentiates(pronoun) by a single basis, like everybody; each; individual etc.

Example:

འབྲུག་པའི་མི་སེར་ ག་ར་ ཡིན་རུང་ རྫོང་ཁ་ཤེས་དགོ།

NP pos NC DP NC

Drupai Miser Gara Enrung Dzongkha ShegÔ

'Every Bhutanese must know Dzongkha'

[*Every* is classified in this sentence]

ID No:25

Part of speech: Common pronoun

Tag: CP

Category: Pronoun

A pronoun, which can be applied to all the subjects and objects. They are, that; this; etc.

Example:

ལྷ་ཁང་དེ་ ཞབས་རྒྱུ་གིས་ བཞེངས་བཞེངས་པ་ཡིན།

NP CP NP AuxV VS affirmative

'Lhakhang-dä Zhabdrung-gi Zheng-Zhep Eî

'That Lhakhang was built by Zhabdrung'

ID No:26

Part of speech: Reflexive pronoun

Tag: RP

Category: Pronoun

A Reflexive pronoun is something one is doing to or for oneself and it applies

to the above subjective pronoun, common pronoun etc.

Example:

ཚོ་ར་རང་ མི་ཤེས་པས།

SP RP Negative probability

Chö-rarang Mishê-pä

'Yourself don't know'

[Pä=is probability]

ID No:27

Part of speech: Locative pronoun

Tag: LP

Category: Pronoun

A Locative pronoun is a pronoun, which locates the object of a noun or place of anything.

Example:

ནུ་ ཕུན་ཚོགས་སྤྱིང་ ལུ་ ཤོག།

LP NC LC [imperative mood]

Nâ[LP] Phüntsho'ling-lu Shô

'Come here at Phuntsholing'

CASE

ID No:28

Part of speech: Nominative case

Tag: CN

Category: Case

A case, whose basic role, or one of its basic roles, is to indicate a subject of all classes of verbs.

Example:

ང་བཅས་ ཚ་ཁྱབ་ འ་ཅ་ འོང་ཡི།

Nga-ce Châchâp Kha-tsa Wong-yi

we[CN] all yesterday came(past tense)

'We all came yesterday'

ID No:29

Part of speech: Accusative case

Tag: CAs

Category: Case

A case, whose basic role, or one of its basic roles, is to mark a direct object.

Example:

ནང་ན་ ཤོག།

Nang-na[CA] shô

in come

'Come *in*'

[Where in is the accusative case, which marks the direct object]

ID No:30

Part of speech: Agentive/Instrumental case

Tag: CI

Category: Case

A case, whose basic role, or one of its basic roles, is to mark the semantic role of an agent/role of the elements, indicating an instrument used for some purpose.

Example:

ཁོ་གིས་ ལུ་འབད་ཅུག།

Kho-gi Lâ Bêñû

he has[AuxV] work done[past tense]

'*He* has done work'

ID No:31

Part of speech: Dative case

Tag: CD

Category: Case

A case, whose basic role, or one of its basic roles, is to distinguish the recipient of something given, transferred etc.

Example:

ངགིས་ ཀམ་ལུ་ ཀེ་དེབ་ བྱིན་ཡི།

Nga-gi[AuxV] Karma-lu[CD] Kideb bjeyi[past tense]

i karma to book gave

'I *gave* the book to Karma'

ID No:32

Part of speech: Ablative case

Tag: CA_t

Category: Case

A case, whose basic role, or one of its basic roles, is to indicate the source or origin of a person and an object.

Example:

རྒྱ་མཚོ་ ལས་ རོར་བུ།

Jamtsho Lê[CA_t] Nobû

ocean from jewel

'A jewel *from* the ocean'

ID No:33

Part of speech: Genitive case

Tag: CG

Category: Case

A case, whose basic role, or one of its basic roles, is to make link with the preceding noun(a person or an object).

Example:

ཁབ་ ཀྱི་ ཚེ།

khav-ki[CG] tsä

needle of tip

'A tip *of* needle'

ID No:34

Part of speech: Locative case

Tag: CL

Category: Case

A case, whose basic role, or one of its basic roles, is to indicate something, whether it is present or not present in an object.

Example:

ཀ་ལ་རྫོམ་ རང་ ལུ་འདུག།

Kaladzam Na[CL] Chu-dû

pot in water be

'There is water in the pot'

ID No:35

Part of speech: Vocative case

Tag: CV

Category: Case

A case, whose basic role, or one of its basic roles, is to address or invoke a person or thing.

Example:

དབའི! ལྷོག་པ།

'Wä NâshÔ

heyi-[CV], here come

'Hey, come here!'

PAST PARTICIPLE

ID No:36

Part of speech: Past participle

Tag: PP

Category: Past participle

The past participle expresses an event which precedes the event, denoted by the main verb.

Example:

ང་ དབང་འདུས་ལུ་ སོང་སྟེ་ དཀའ་ངལ་ཐོབ་ཅི།

Nga 'Wangdü-lu Song-di Kanyä Thopce

i wangd'i-to-[prep] go-[pp] problem get-[pt]

'*Having gone* to 'Wangdi, I ran into a problem'

[pt=past tense]

CONJUNCTION

ID No:37

Part of speech: Conditional conjunction('if')

Tag: CdC

Category: Conjunction

A conjunction, which is added to the verb at the end of the clause specifying the condition.

Example:

གན་རྒྱ་དེ་གྲུང་ ས་ཡིག་མ་རྒྱབ་པ་ཅིན་ དོན་དག་ག་ནི་ཡང་མེད།

Gänja d'i-gu sayi maca bacin dÖnd'a ganiya-me
aggrement-the-on signature not-put-if validity any not be

'This aggrement has no validity, *if* it hasn't been signed.'

ID No:38

Part of speech: Concessive conjunction('although')

Tag: CcC

Category: Conjunction

A conjunction, which is added to the verb at the end of the concessive, indicating a contrast with the main clause.

Example:

དོ་ཚུན་འགོག་རུང་ ལས་བསགས་པ་ཅིན།

D'o chuna[prep] kÔ-ru[CcC] läsap 'en
stone water-in throw-although sin be

'It is a sin, *even* to throw a stone in the water'

ID No:39

Part of speech: An adversative conjunction('but')

Tag: AsC

Category: Conjunction

An adversative conjunction is a conjunctive relation of units that expresses the opposition of their meanings.

Example:

ད་ལྟོ་སངས་རྒྱས་ལཱ་འབདམ་མེན་པར་ ལྟོ་ཟམ་ཨིན་པས།

D'at'o sangä lâ beu memba t'o z'au 'inmä

now sangay work do not-but rice eat [AuxV]

'Sangay is not working now, *but* eating.'

ID No:40

Part of speech: Alternative conjunction('or')

Tag: AnC

Category: Conjunction

Conjunctions which present two alternatives, sometimes indicating a choice between them, are called alternative conjunction.

Example:

ང་ལུ་ བི་སི་ཅིག་དགོ་པས་ ཡང་ཅིན་ ལྷུ་གུ་ཅིག་དགོ་པས།

Nga-lu[dat] pisi-ce-gôpä yangci[AnC] 'nyugu-ce- gôpä

i-[dat] pencil-one require -[ak] or pen-one require-[ak]

'I need a pen *or* a pencil'

[ak=knowledge or information]

ID No:41

Part of speech: Causative conjunction('because')

Tag: CsC

Category: Conjunction

Conjunctions which introduce the cause or reason for a statement, made in the preceding proposition.

Example:

ང་བཅས་ལཱ་མི་འབད་ག་ཅི་འབད་ཟེར་བ་ཅིན་གླ་རུང་པས།

Nga-ce lâ mibä gacibâ-zâwa-cin[CsC] 'la nyung-bä-[ak]

we work not do because salary low

'We won't work, *because* the salary is low'

POSTPOSITION

ID No:42

Part of speech: Postposition

Tag: PP

Category: Postposition

An element related to a noun phrase in the same way as a preposition, except that it comes after instead of before. Dzongkha is a postpositional language.

Example:

བྱི་ལི་ ཤིང་གི་ འོག་ལུ་ འདུག།

j'ili shing-gi wôlu-dû

cat tree-[posp] under-[PP] be

'A cat is under the tree'

[(posp=possessive particle), where 'lu'='under']

Determiner

Any of a class of grammatical units characterized by ones that are seen as limiting the potential referent of a noun phrase.

ID No:43

Part of speech: Definite article

Tag: DfA

Category: Determiner

An article, which is used after the subject or an object, that refers to a particular thing.

Example:

དོ་ཇི་འདི་ མི་ལེགས་ཤོམ་ཡོད།

Dôji-d'i 'mi lezhim yö

Dorji-[DA] person good be

'Dorji is a good boy'

ID No:44

Part of speech: Indefinite article

Tag: IA

Category: Determiner

An article, which is used after the subject or an object, that doesn't refer to a particular thing, but simply refer to an individual or individuals of the noun in a broad sense.

Example:

མི་ལ་ལུ་ཅིག་གིས་ སྐབ་མས།

'Mi lalu ce[IA]-gi 'labmä

people some-[IA](AuxV) say be

'Some people say...'

ID No:45

Part of speech: Demonstrative article

Tag: DtA

Category: Determiner

An article, that indicates which entities a speaker refers to, and distinguishes

those entities from others.

Example:

ཨ་ཕི་ལྷ་ཁང་དེ་ སློལ་འདུག།

Aphi lhakha-d'i bôm dû

[DA]-that lhakhang[DfA] big be

'That lhakhang is a big one'

ID No:46

Part of speech: Possessive article

Tag: PsA

Category: Determiner

An article, that modifies a noun by attributing possession to some one or something.

Example:

ངེ་གི་ ཀི་དེབ།

Ngä-gi kid'eb

my[PsA] book

'My book'

Tense marker

ID No:47

Part of speech: Tense marker

Tag: MT

Category: Tense

Dzongkha has also a tense marker, which is not complicated like in other languages. It has got only six tense markers and can be used in a very simple and effective way. They are: ('Ni'+ 'Wong') for future, ('D'o'+ 'D'ä') for present and ('Ci'+ 'Yi') for past tense.

Example:

Future

ང་ རངས་པ་ འགྱོ་ནི།

Nga naba jo-ni[past tense]

I tomorrow go-will-[past]

'I am going tomorrow'

Present

ང་ ལྷ་འབད་དོ།

Nga lâ bä-d'o

I work do-ing[present tense]

'I am working'

Past

ང་ གཡུས་ཁ་ འགྲོ་ཡི།

Nga ükha jo-yi

I village go-[[past tense]

'I went home'

Note: In Dzongkha, we have two tenses in future, two tenses in present and two in past.

Future: '*Ni*' and '*Wong*'=(...will/shall etc..)

Present: '*D'o*' and '*D'ä*'=(...ing etc..)

Past: '*Yi*' and '*Cl*'=(went,gone,did,finished etc..)

INTERROGATION

ID No:47

Part of speech: Direct Interrogation

Tag: IrD

Category: Interrogation

The interrogations, that directly address to someone in an interrogative manner, without knowing the situation.

Example:

ཚོད་གཏེ་འགྲོ་ནི་སློ།

Chö gat'ä joni mo

you where going-[IrD]

'Where are you going?'

ID No:48

Part of speech: Indecisive Interrogation

Tag: IdI

Category: Interrogation

The interrogations, that are unsure to express to someone in an interrogative manner, without knowing the situation.

Example:

ཚོད་ལཱ་འབདམ་ཡིན་ན།

Chö lâ bäyi 'inâ

you work do be-[IdI]

'Are you working?'