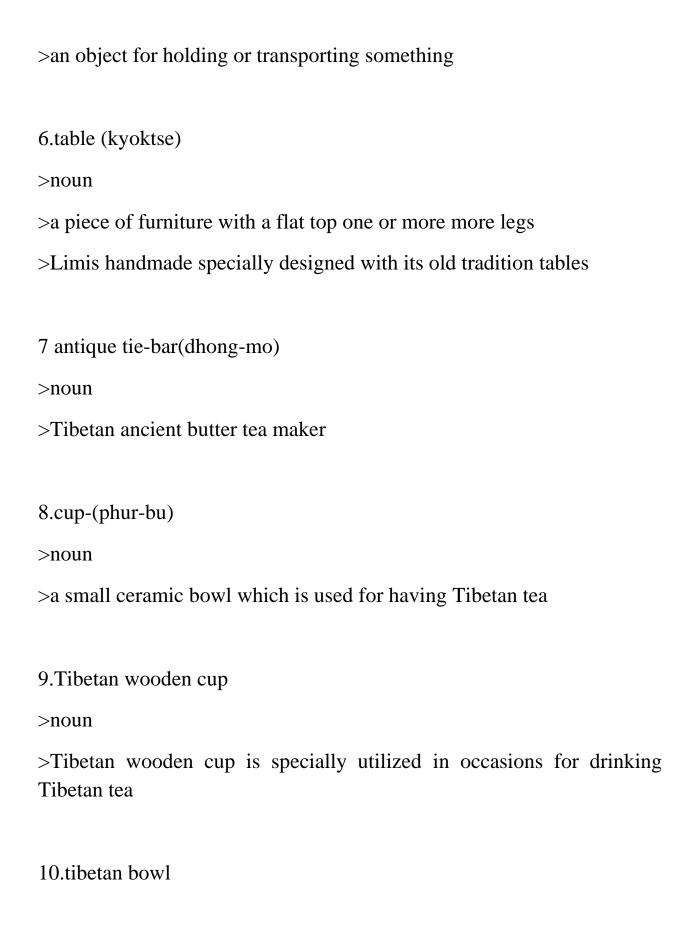
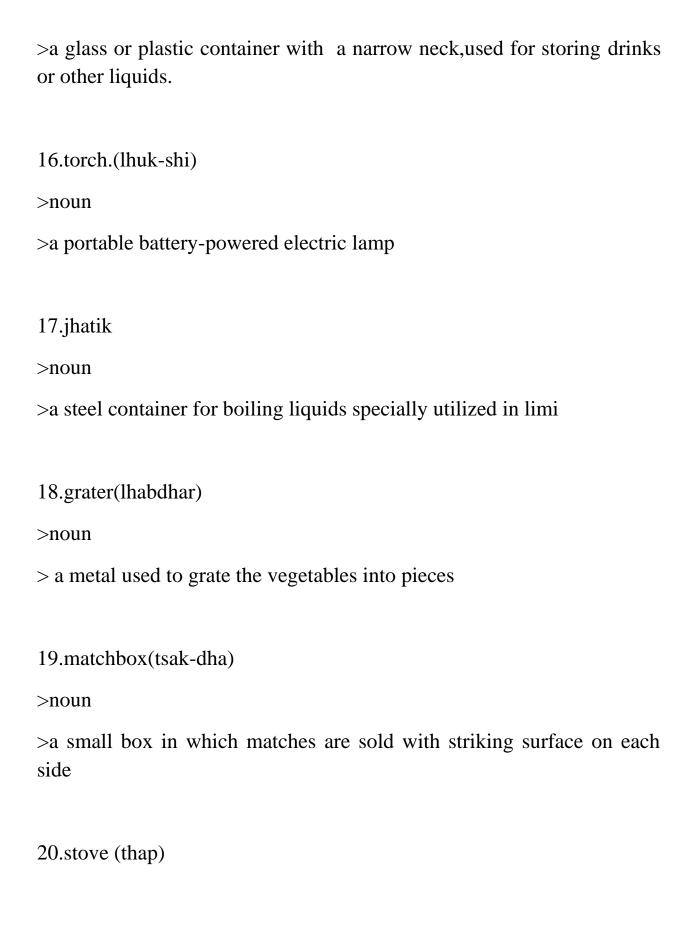
<u>Limi ORIGINAL DICTIONARY</u>

HOME APPILANCES

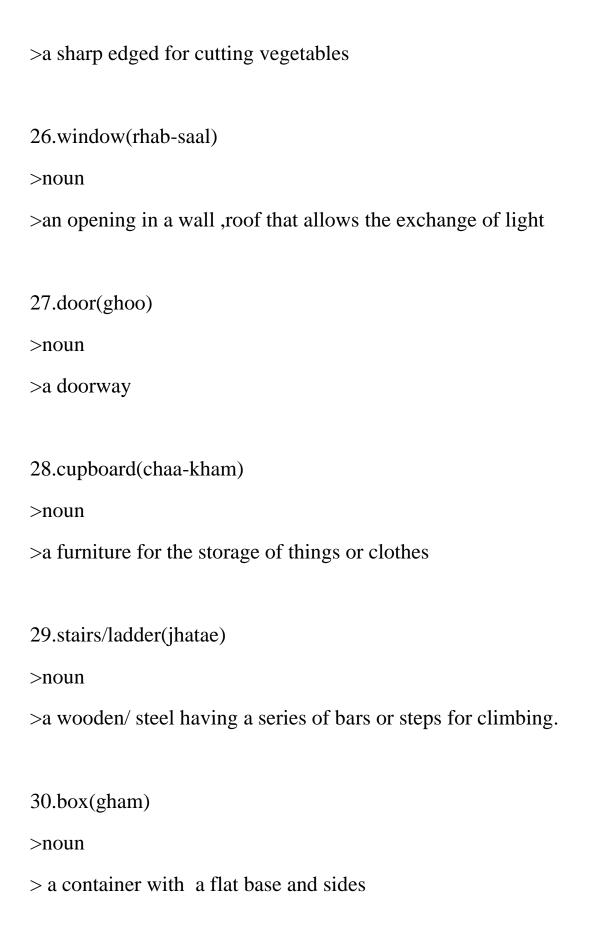
1.Spoon- (thuma)
>noun
>an implement consisting of a small, shallow oval
2.Kettle-(tha-au)
>noun
>a container or device in which water is boiled
3.Stove(chak-top)
>noun
>a metal stove wildly used for cooling meals in limi valley
4.Pressure cooker (kaa-khok)
>noun
>an airtight pot in which food can be cooked easily under steam pressure.
pressure.
5.container (ha-yang)
>noun

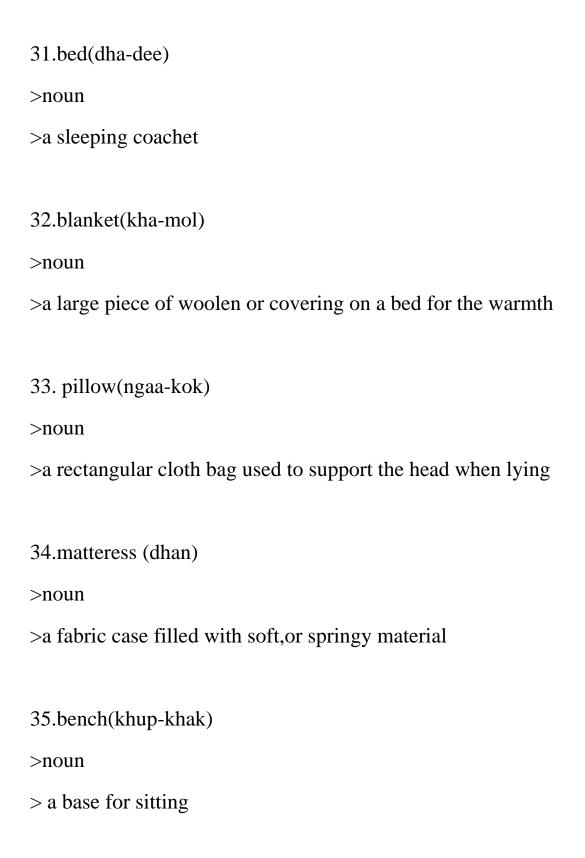


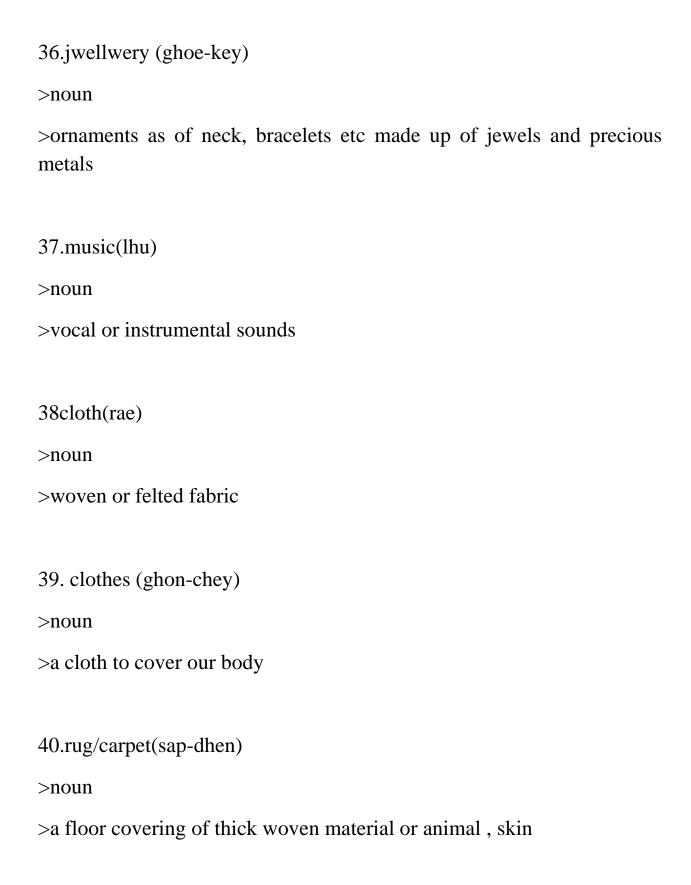
>noun
>a wooden cup for the butter milk
11.tibetan wooden cup(jha-phor)
>noun
>wooden cup for the butter milk
12.jhatam
>noun
>a container for the storage of hot liquids
13. frying container
>noun
> for frying items
14.a steel handler (Khampa)
>noun
>a steel container for handling food
15.bottle (khol-dhok-pa)
>noun

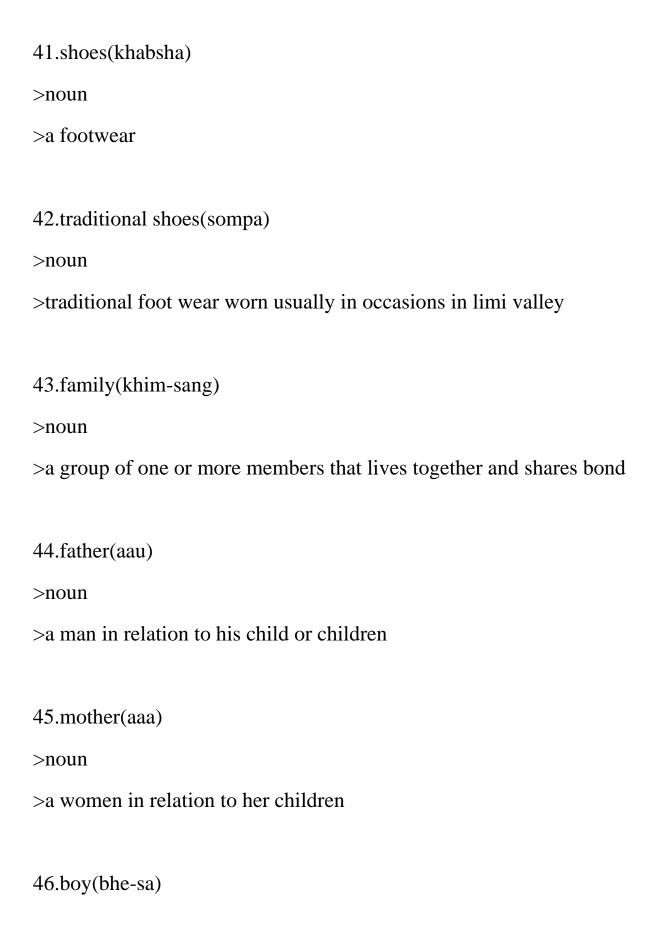


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>noun
>an apparatus for cooking or healing that operates by burning fuel.
21. siever (task-tsa)
>noun
> a metal used for sieving
22.chopping board (
>noun
>a pale wooden used for chopping vegetables
23.plate (tha-le)
>noun
>a flat container for taking meal in it
24.scissor(chen-pa)
>noun
>a two bladed ends for cutting
25.knife(dhee)
>noun
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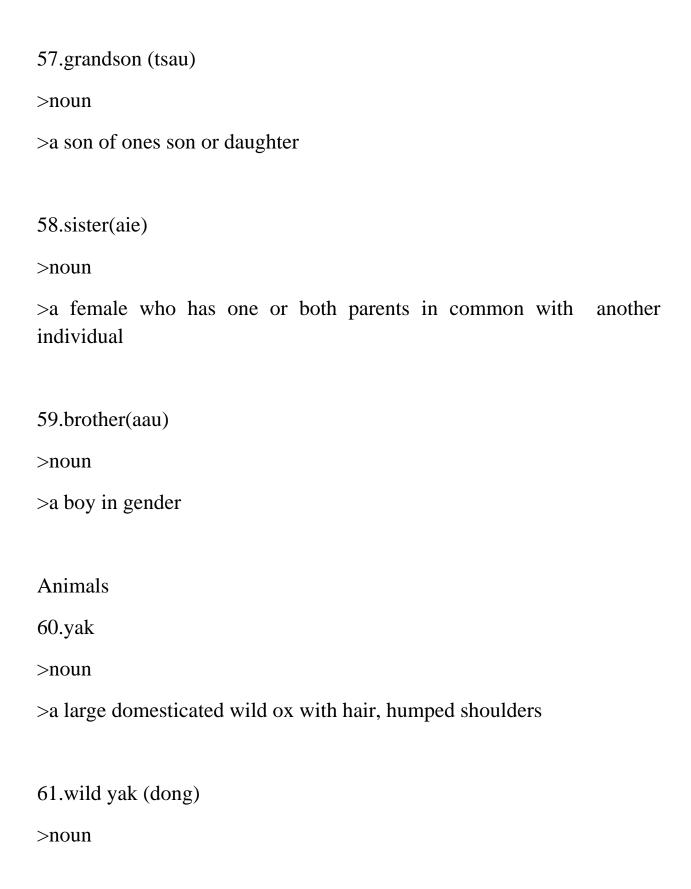






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>noun
>a male child or adolescent
47.girl(bhau)
>noun
>a female child or adolescent
48.childern (nooo)
>noun
> a young human being below the age of puberty
49.uncle(ashang)
>noun
>the brother of ones father or mother
50.aunt(ani)
>noun
>the sister of one mother or father
51.children(bhe-ring)
>noun
```

>a young human being below the age of puberty
52.husband(magpa)
>noun
>a married man considered in relation to his spouse
53.wife (naa)
>noun
> a married woman considered in relation to her spouse
54.grandmother(epi)
>noun
>a mother of ones father or mother
55.grandfather (mei)
>noun
>a father of ones father or mother
56.granddaughter (tsamo)
>noun
>a daughter of ones son or daughter



>the wild yak (bos mutus)is a large, wild bovine native to the Himalayas

62.adult Himalayan wolf(hang-ghu)

>noun

>It is a versatile beings that are well adopted to the cold high-altitude desert

63. Tibetan fox (shal-druk)

>non

>known as sand fox of the most distinguished members of the Vulpine

Family

64.musk deer (naa)

>noun

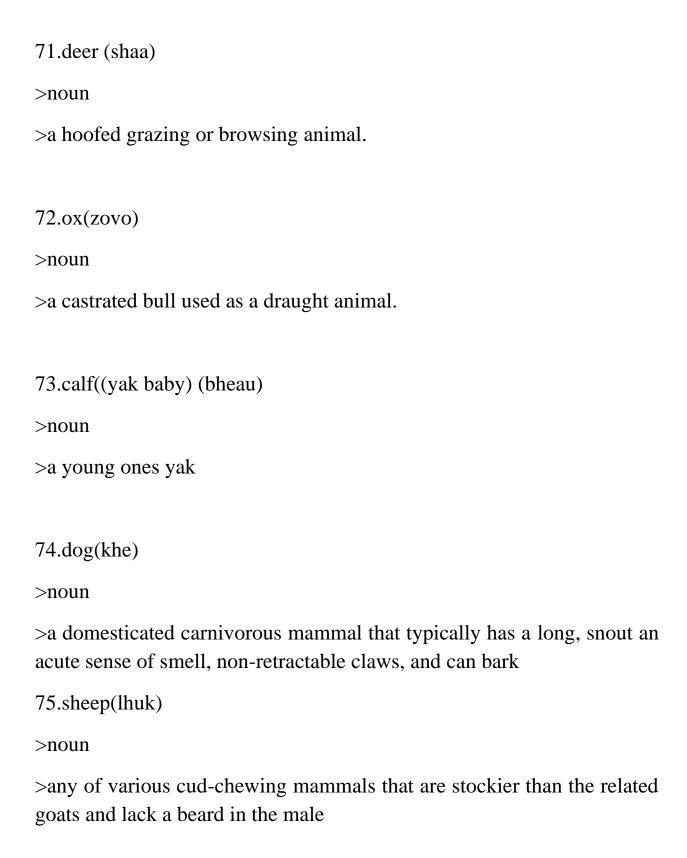
>a small solidary deer like east mammal without antlers, the male having long protruding upper canine teeth

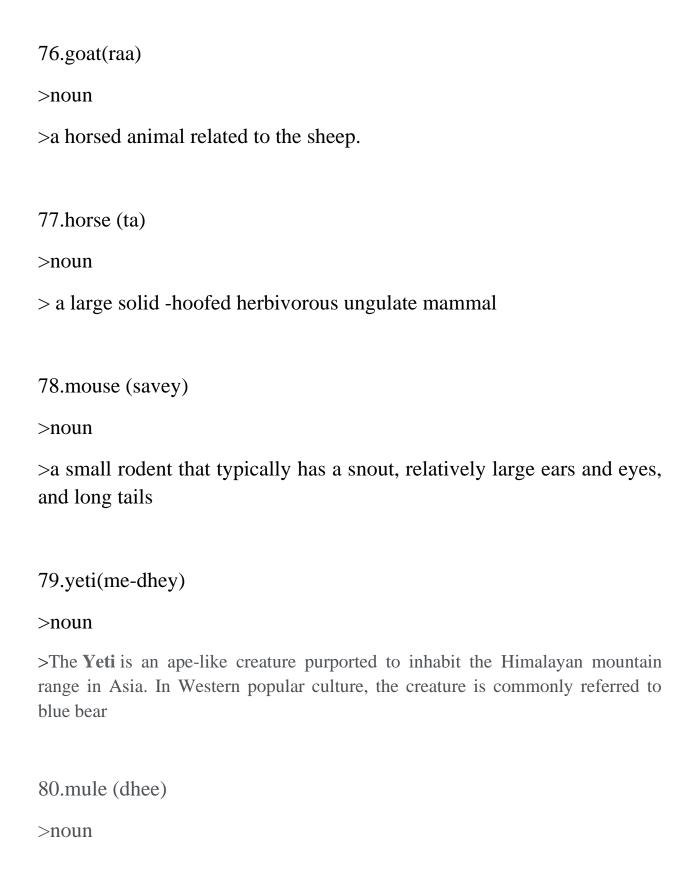
65.himalayan marmots (phae)

>noun

>a marmot species that inhabits alpine grasslands throughout the Himalayas and on the Tibetan plateau.

66.wolley hare (apra) >noun >is a special of mammals in the family of Leporidae 67. Weasel Altai (zae-khe) >noun >(Mustela altaica)also known as the pale weasel, Altai Weasel or solongoi, found in high altitude environments 68.Female yalk(deau) >noun >also known as dri and a female version of yak 69.cow(bha-lang) >noun >a fully grown female animal of a domesticated breed of ox kept to produce milk or beef 70.cat (bhae) >noun >a small domesticated carnivorous mammal with soft a short snout and retractable claws





>The **mule** is a domestic equine hybrid between a donkey and a horse. It is the offspring of a male donkey (a jack) and a female horse (a mare)

81.wild ass (khang)

>noun

>wild horses adopted in high altitudes.

82. Atlai weasel(phea)

>noun

> primarily lives in high-altitude environments, as well as rocky tundra and grassy woodland.

83.wolf(chang-ghe)

>noun

>a carnivorous mammal of a dog family with a muzzle and a bushy tail proverbial for its cunning

84.donkey (bhung-ghu)

>noun

>a domesticated hoofed mammal of the horse family with long ears and a braying call, used as a beast of burden ;an ass

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85. woolly hare (apra)
>noun
> is a species in the family of Leporidae found mostly in high altitudes
86. Tibetan fox (shal-dhuk)
>noun
>a smaller breed of fox that lives in high altitudes grassland plains of the
Tibetan plateau, limi valley etc so on
87.snow leopard (chen)
>noun
>a rare large cat which has a pale grey fur patterned with dark blotches
and rings, living in the Altai mountains and Himalayas
88.ant(daa-yakpa)
>noun
> a small insect which is seen everywhere
89.lizard(tip-rey)
>noun
>a small species of reptile
ha
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90.morning(naymey)
>adverb
>the period of the time between midnight and noon
91.afternoon (neymun)
>adverb
>the time from noon or lunchtime to evening
92.noon (zara)
>adverb
>twelve 0 clock in the day, midday
93.night (ghomon)
>adverb
>the period from the sunset to the sunrise in each 24 hours
94.tomorrow (ngarok)
>adverb
>on the day after today
95.day after tomorrow(ngaa)
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>adverb
>it's the day after tomorrow
96 .previous year (naning)
>adverb
>the year which was a year ago
97.next year (nangpar)
>adverb
>the year which is yet to come
98.today (dhering)
>adverb
>the present day and the today itself
99. midnight(tsamon)
>noun
>at midnight 12am)
Food and drinks
100.water (chu)
>noun
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>a colorless, odorless liquid
101. juice (chungaru)
>noun
>the liquid obtained from the present in fruit or vegetables
102.milk(homa)
>noun
>an opaque white fluid rich in fat and proteins
103. blood (thak)
>noun
>the red liquid that circulates in the arteries and veins
104.Boiled water(chuk-bhul)
>noun
>heated water
105.butter tea (ja-bho-cha)
>noun
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>a tea that includes milk and butter which is specially consumed in high altitudes for the maintenance of cold temperature

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106.milk tea (ja-ngar-mo)
> noun
>a tea that includes milk and sugar.
107.alcohol(aaarak)
>noun
>drink containing alcoholic liquids
108.food (top-chey)
>noun
>a meals to consume'
109.vegetables(tsea)
>noun
>a plant or part of plant used as a food
110.rice(dhae)
>noun
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111.fruits (shing-tok)
>noun
>the sweet and fleshy product of a tree or other plant that contains seed
and can be eaten as food
112.chilly (martsa)
>noun
>a hot burning mouth chilly
113.roasted barley flour (tsampa)
>noun
>a Tibetan ground-up, barley flour, or its also called grain
114.chapati (rota)
>noun
>a thin pancake of unleavened whole meal bread cooked on a griddle
115.steamed bread (tingmo)
>noun
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>is a steamed bread or bun that is similar to Chinese flower rools and severed as Tibetan cuisine

116.Thukpa(bhakthuk)

>noun

>any soup or stew combined with noodles and consumed as dinner in cold climates

117.pudding(dhae-thuk)

>noun

>a cooked sweet dish served after the main course of a meal

118.dumpling (mo:mo)or also called mok mok

>noun

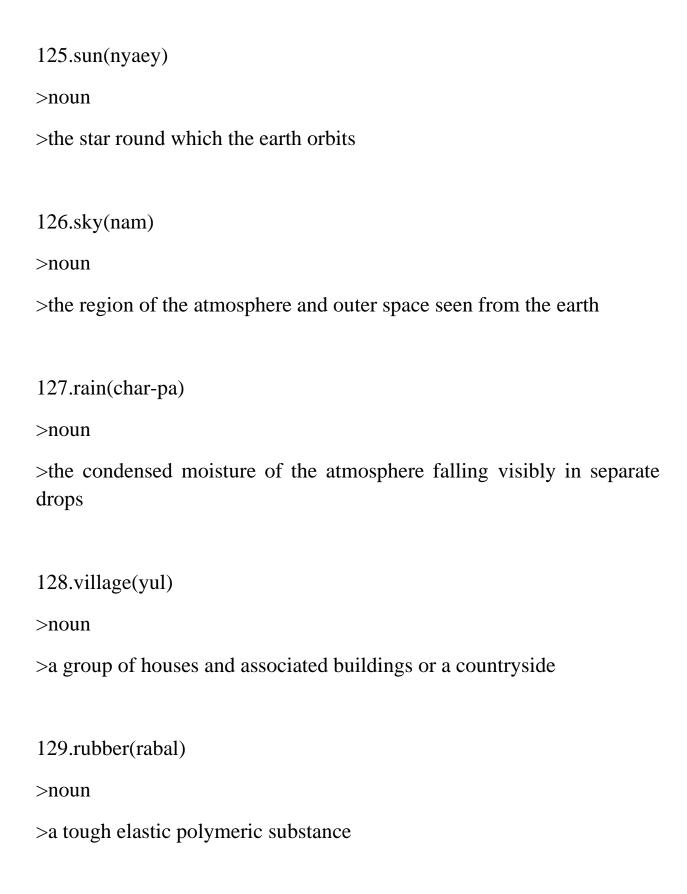
>a Tibetan, Nepalese dumpling filled with meat vegetables with herbs and spices and cooked in steam

119.tibetan alcoholic beverage (chhaang)

>noun

>a tibetan beverage popular as local alcohols and can be heated and consumed it

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120.cream(shala-karchung)
>noun
>the thick white or pale yellow liquid gor skin
121.oil(num)
>noun
> a viscous liquid applied for hair and other stuffs
122.soap(Langley)
>noun
>a substances used with water for washing
123.surf(sudal)
>noun
>a detergent used for washing clothes
124.comb(shik-su)
>noun
>wood with a row narrow teeth for combing hair
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130.twister (Khampa)
>noun
>a scissor like to twist the thing
131.scissors(chempa)
>noun
>a sharp two edges to cut paper or cloth
132.toys (tsemey)
>Noun
>an object for a child to play with
133.mud(dhampak)
>noun
>a wet sticky on land
134.stone (dho-aaa)
>noun
>a rock solid non metallic mineral
135.rock(bhar-dho)
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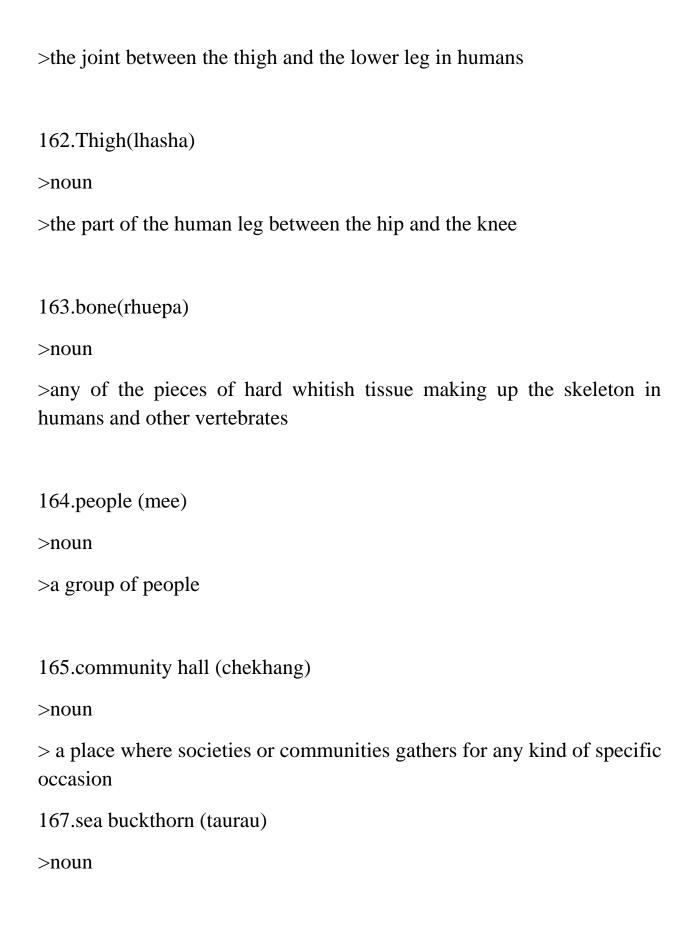
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>noun
>the solid minerals forming part of the earths surface
136.wood(shing)
>noun
>of a tree or shrub, used for fuel or timber
137.metal(chak)
>noun
> a solid material which is typically hard, shiny
138.fire(mey)
>noun
>a hot producing heat
139.sweets (shim-tsak)
>noun
>a toffees or sweet candies
140.watch(chu-tse)
>noun
>a mechanical or electrical device for measuring time
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141.light(lhok)
>adjective
>a natural agent that stimulates sight and makes things visible
142.heavy(jhin-dhi)
>adjective
>a great weight; difficult to lift or move
143.fat(ghava)
>adjective
>having a large or overweight thing
144.thin(khampo)
>adjective
>light weighted
145.push(phula-ghakpa)
>verb
>to push
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146.pull(thenpa)
>verb
>exert force on
147.good (lhawo)
>adjective
>a pleasant or good in nature
148.bad (nova)
>adj
>a bad natured individual or something that is negative
149.face(kharey)
>noun
>a texture of skin including 5 sense organs
150.afraid (jherey)
>adj
>feeling of fear or frightened
151.afford (shuk)
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>verb
>something to uplift
152.alone(chey-khar)
>adj
> having no one else present
153.angry(she-thang)
>adj
>feeling or showing strong annoyance
154.happy(khepu)
>adj
>feeling or showing pleasure
155.ring(serthup)
>noun
>a small circular band, typically of precious metal
156.face (ngolong)
>noun
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> of a body which includes eyes, nose mouth etc which completes the structure of face 157.cheek(dhampa) >noun >either side of the face below the eye 158.chin (maley) >noun >the producing part of the face below the mouth, formed by the apex of the lower jaw 159.neck(migpa) >noun >the part of a person's body connecting head to the rest of the body 160.underarm(kewluktsey) >adj > (of a throw or stroke in sport) made with the arm or hand below the shoulder level. 161.knee(phemu) >noun



> a thorny Eurasian shrub, Hippophae rhamnoides, growing on sea Coasts and having silvery leaves and orange fruits.

168. monastery (ghompa)

>noun

> a building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows

169. nun (ani)

>noun

>a member of a religious community of women, typically one living under vows of poverty, chastity and obedience

170. monk(dhawa)/kushu

>noun

>a man who has decided his life to religion, partly by giving up some aspects of regular, worldly life

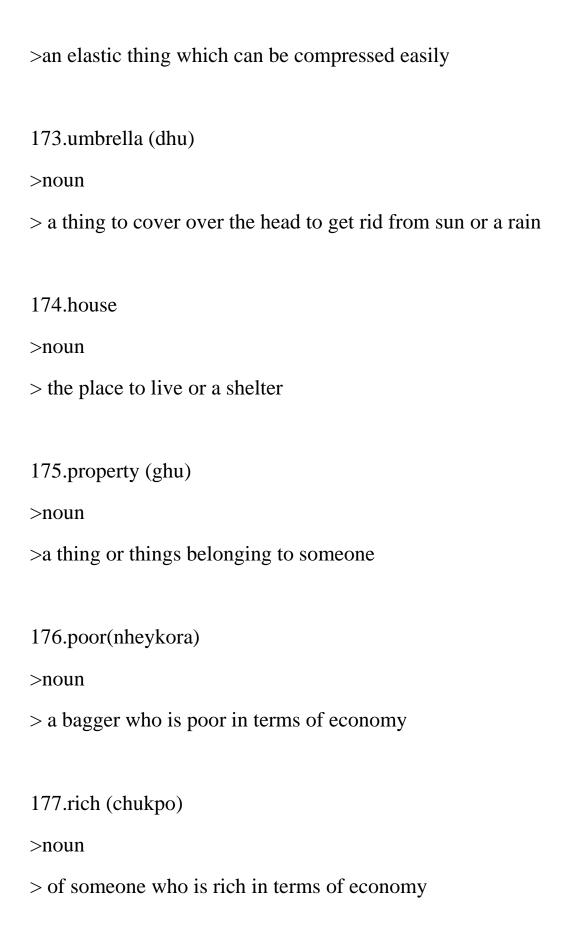
171.floor(shala)

>noun

>the lower surface of a ground or room

172.rubber (rawal)

>noun



178.butterfly (bhaelhabtse) >noun >a nectar feeding insect with two pairs of large, typically brightly colored wings. 179.housefly(dhnagman) >noun >a common small fly occurring worldwide in and around human habitation. 180. honeybee (dhang-po-che) >noun >a bee of a type that collects nectar and pollen, produces wax and honey 181.bug(koa-yak-pa) >noun >a harmful microorganism, typically a bacterium 182.four eyed caterpillar (khew-nhu) >noun

>a thick, brown caterpillar with a small, stubby horn at the tail specially found in limi valley

183.corals(jhuru)

>noun

>a hard stony substance secreted by certain marine coelenterates as an external skeleton, typically forming large reefs in warm seas.

184.facial (kha rey)

>noun

> it's an expression of your face which is attractive.

185.leather (khau)

>noun

> a material made from the skin of an animal by tanning or a similar process.

186.leggins (namchang)

>noun

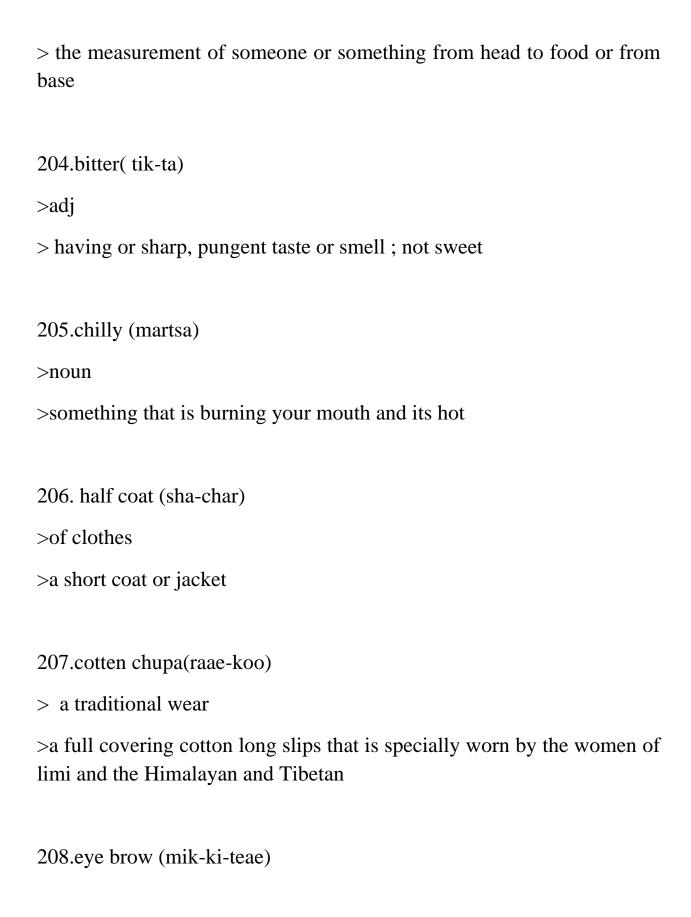
>very tight trousers made from a material that stretches and worn as inner wear inside pant.

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187.incense (paue)
>noun
>a substance that is burnt to produce a sweet smell especially as part of a
religious ceremony
189.travel (khaumpa)
>verb
> to explore places and one to another
190.prayer room (choe-khang)
>noun
> a room specially in Buddhist homes where the prayer are done
191.prayer cupboard (choe-sham)
>noun
> a cupboard where the prayer things are kept in it and taken it away
when praying is done
192.earring (aalong)
>noun
>a pair of jewelry worn by women as it resembles their beauty
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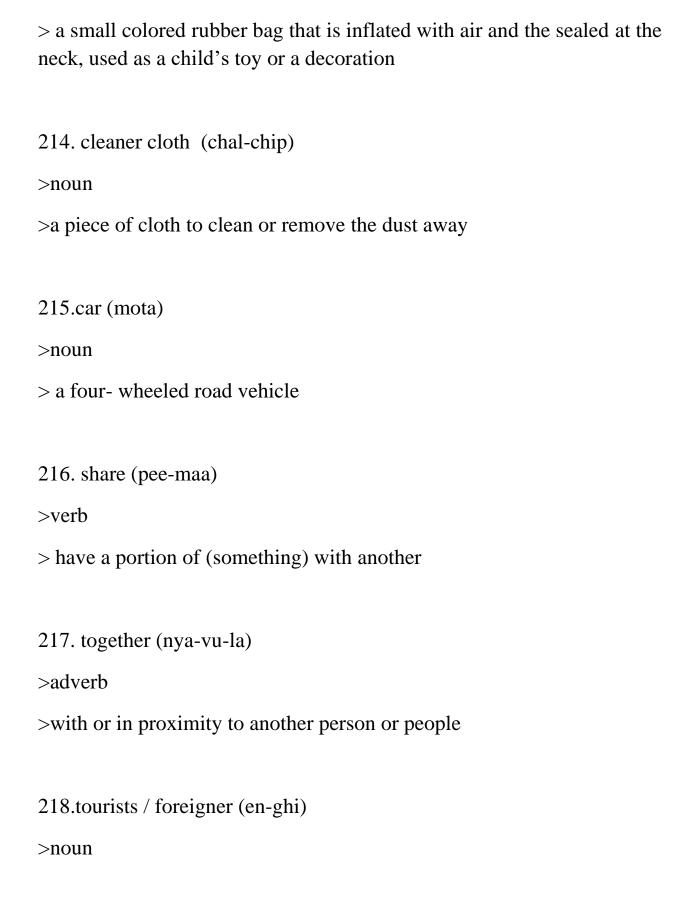
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193.lock (golchak)
>noun
>a small piece of shaped metal with incisions to lock the door
194.key (leey)
>noun
> a metal peace to open the lock that is locked in specific door
195.fast (gho-va)
>adj
> moving or capable or capable of moving at high speed
196.slow(khaley)
>adj
>moving or operating or designed to do so
197.active (gher-po)
>adj
>engaging or ready to engage in physically energic pursuits
198.strong (she-poo)
>adj
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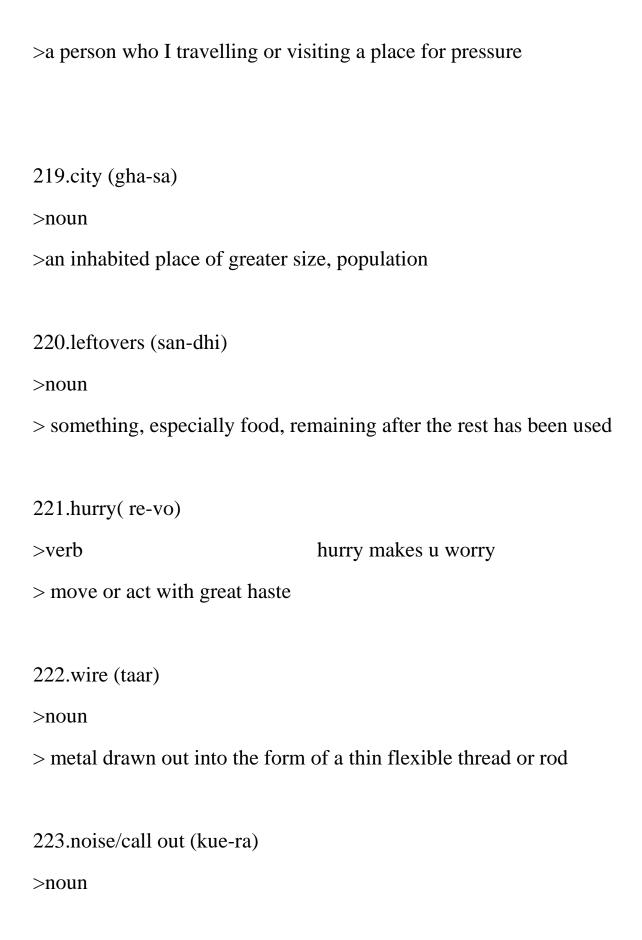
demanding tasks. 199.short tempered (na-tungmo) >adj >quick to lose ones temple 200.calm (see-ring -po) >adj >not showing or feeling nervousness, anger or strong emotions 201.lazy (al -tse) >adj >unwilling to work or use energy. 202. take care (re-rem-jhe-ya) > phase of care > be cautions; keep oneself 203.height (govo) >noun

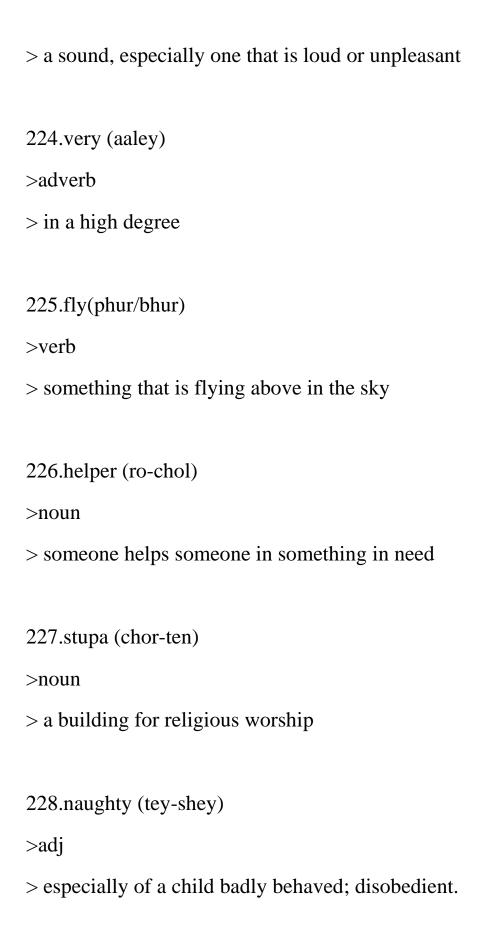
>having the power to move heavy weights or perform other physically



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>noun
>the strip of hair growing on the ridge above a persons eye socket
little(aa-nu-chik)
>adj
>small in size,amount, or degree
211.pain(nan-tee)
>noun
>highly unpleasant physical sensation caused by illness or injury
212.finger (tan-tse)
>noun
>each of the four slender jointed parts attached to either hand
212.white (kaa-ruu)
> of color
>which is fair in color or milky
213.balloon (ghang-dup-pa)
>noun
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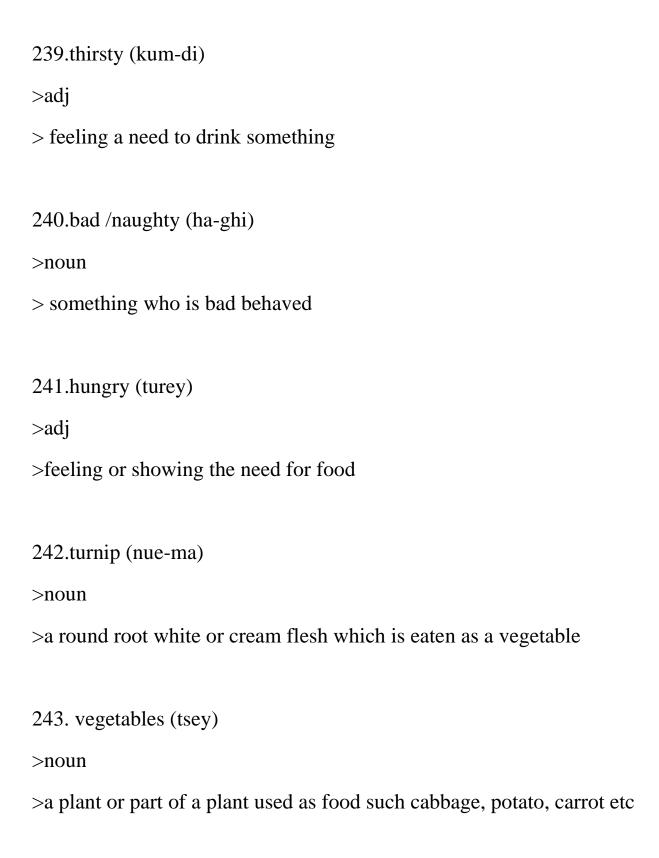






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229.late(sha-vo)
>adverb
> someone who is already dead and is mentioned as late ***
230.greaful (dhen-chen)
> adj
> feeling or showing an appreciation for something done or received
231.gossip (lone-doe)
>noun
> causal or unconstrained conversation or reports about other people
232.hard/bold (rhan-di)
>adverb
> something that is bold hard
233.grass(jang-pa)
>noun
> vegetation consisting of typically short plants with long, narrow leaves
growing wild or cultivated
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```
234.dead body(rho)
>phrase of body
>used to emphasize that one completely opposes something
235.medicinal herb (artokpa)
>noun
> it's a herb that is grown besides rocks and its eaten
236.wild berries (na-nang)
>noun
> a type of wild berries that is sweet and red in colour
237.herbal medicinal berries (seae)
>noun
> a medicinal berry which is sour
238.matchstick (tsak-da)
>noun
> the stem of a match
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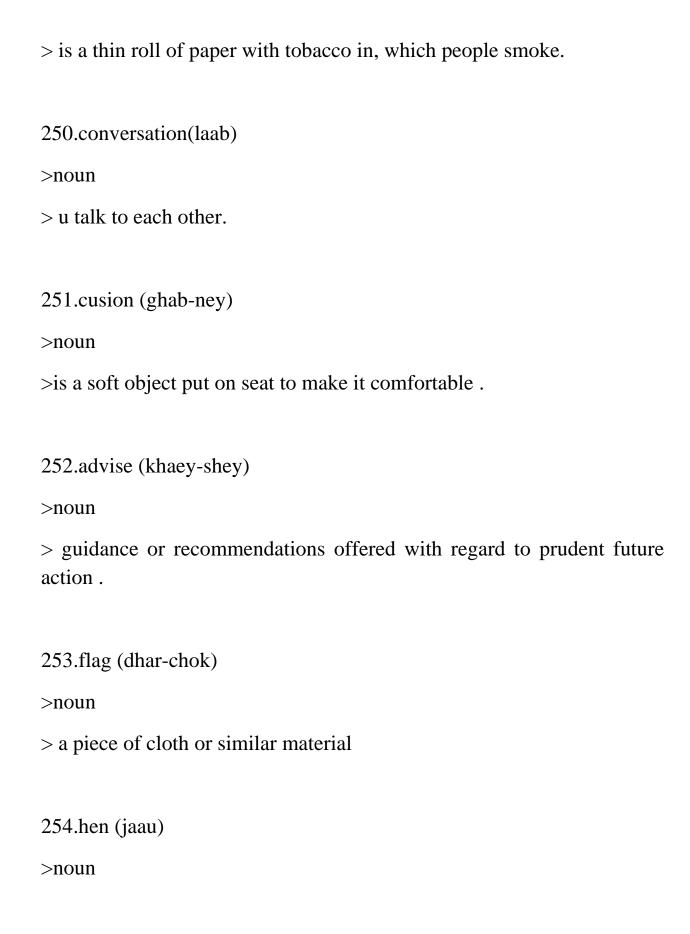


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244.earthquake (sang-gul
>any sudden shaking of the ground cause by the passage of seismic
waves through Earth's rocks
245.dust (tha-la)
>noun
> fine., dry powder consisting of tiny particles of earth or waste matter
246.candle(yanglak)
>noun
> a candle is a wax stick with a string called a wax inside
247.carpenter (shing-so)
>noun
>a person works with a wood, usually foe furniture
248.chimney (bhor-ki-da)
>noun
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> is a pipe which takes smoke from a fire up into the air

249.cigarette (shik-ra)

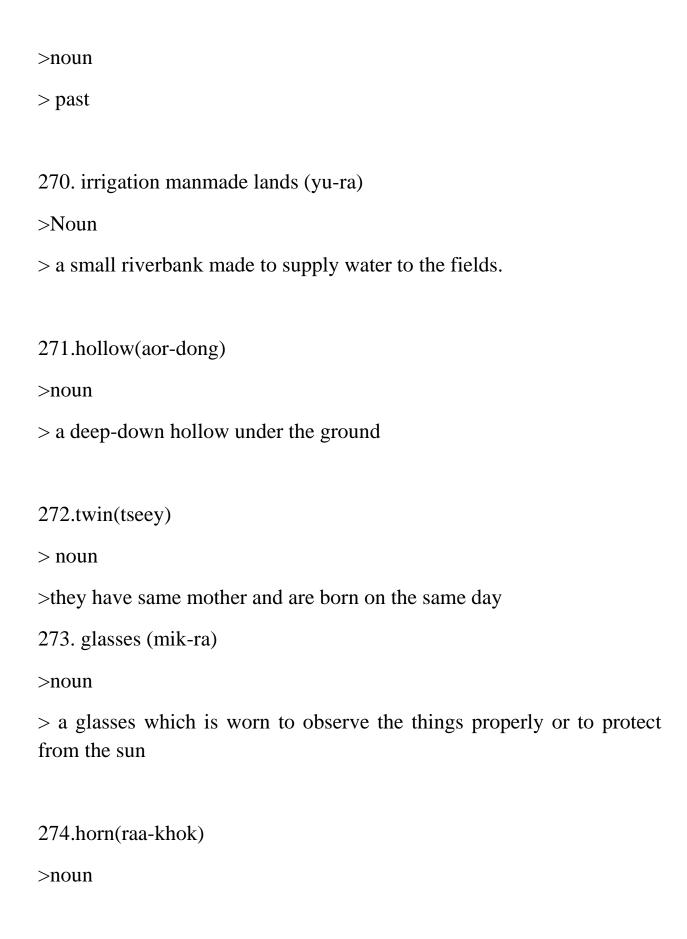
> noun

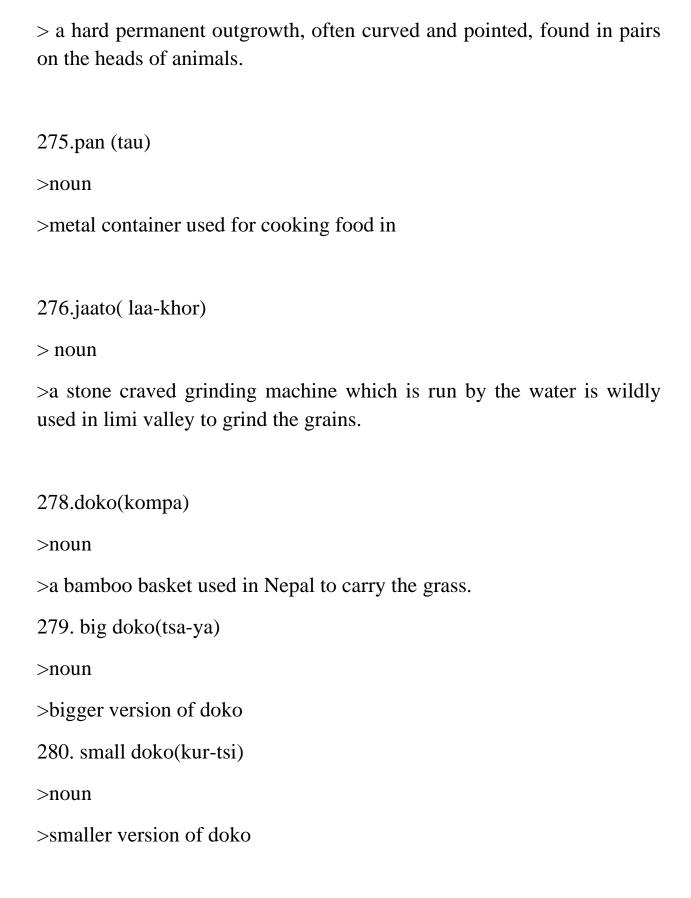


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> a chicken
255.nest (tsang)
>noun
>a structure or place made or chosen by a bird for laying eggs
256.tradition(rik-shung)
>noun
>the transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation
257.preserve (dhak-po)/ in Tibetan we say (sung-khop)
>verb
>maintain(something) in its original or existing state
258. take rest (ngal-soe)
>verb
> a moment of relaxation
259.sharp (non-poo)/ kha-non-po)
>adj
> ( of an object )having an edge or pointed end
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260.slope (thur)
>noun
> a surface of which one end or side is at a higher level than another.
261.outside/out (phe-ta)
>noun
>moving or appearing to move away from place.
262.mask(aaum-bhak)
>noun
> a mask is areligious god/goddess which is performed virtually in one
the special occasion in limi valley.
263.voice (kue-ra)
>noun
> the sound produced in a person's larynx and uttered through mouth.
264.zip(tsar)
>noun

> is a long narrow fastener with two rows of teeth that are closed or opened by a small clip pulled between them. 265.hairband(ba-chaa) >noun >a narrow piece of cloth or curved plastic worn in the hair that fits closely over the top of the head. 266.biscuit(bi-si-co-ta) >Noun > a cracker that is eaten. 267.a piece of wood (pa-lhep) >noun > a piece of wood 268.ghost (lan-di) >noun > the spirit of someone who is already dead 269.ancient (nghar-thang-po)





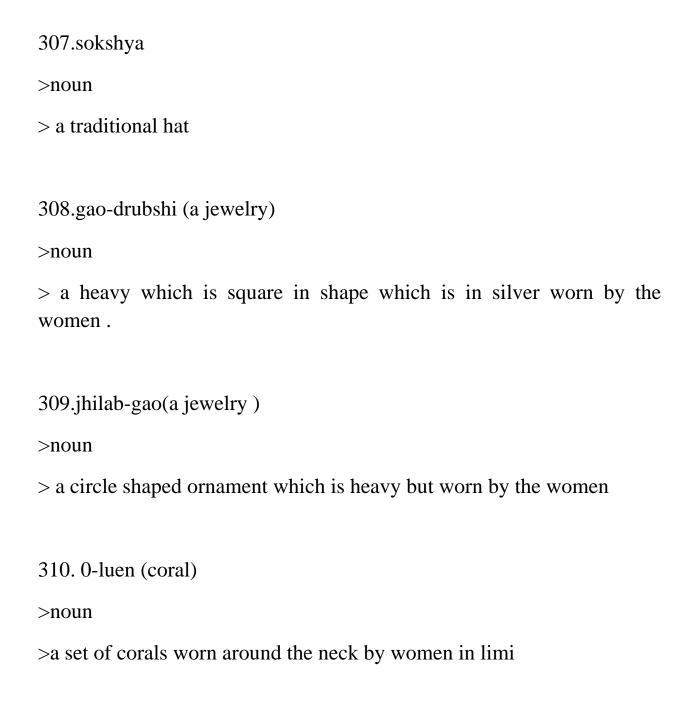
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281.potters (ba-rea)
>verb
>who carry things from place to place
281.winnowing straw (tee-ship)
>noun
>a straw which is made of bamboo and is used while winnowing
282. thumb(thevo)
>noun
>the short, thick first digit of the human hand
283.little finger(tip-chung-ma)
>noun
>the smallest finger, at the outer side of the hand
284.nomand (dong)
>noun
>a member of people that travels from place to place
285.energy(bal)
>Noun
>power derived from the utilization of physical
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286.buffulo (maa-yey)
>noun
>a heavily built wild ox.
287animals(ghup-chu)
>noun
>a living organism that feeds on organic matter.
288.chanting (thing-nga)
>noun
>a circular thing
289.clature /clip (ra-tsen)
>noun
>a clip to band our hair
290. eyes(mik)
>noun
>each of a pair of globular organs of sight in the head of humans
291. mouth (kha-)
>noun
```

> the opening and cavity in the lower part of the human face
292.hand (lakpa)
> noun
>the end part of persons arm beyond the wrist, including the palm, fingers and the thumb.
293.stomach (dhoe-pa)
>noun
>the internal organ in which the major part of the digestion of food
294.toe(kang-pa)
>noun
>any of the five digits at the end of the human foot
295.nail(sir-mo)
>noun
> the dead cell of human body which grows in the fingers
296.cartilage(ba-dang)
>noun

```
>the soft part of the brain
297.pimples(bu-ru)
>noun
>a small hard inflated spot on the skin
298.head (gho)
>noun
>the upper part of the human body or the front .
299.ra-ghoe(noun) clothes
>noun
>a traditional cloth wears most of the time
300.gyi-kap (clothes)
>noun
>women cloth made from silk and other materials
301 lakpa(clothes)
>noun
>a thick winter cloth made from sheep skin
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302.Thaklam(traditional boot)						
>noun						
>a traditional wool and leather boots worn specially in occasions						
303.Ke-kap(cloth)						
>noun						
>a thick fur cloth wears back of women made from goat skin and other cloth						
304.Sonpa-Natsok (boot)						
>noun						
> a traditional wool and leather shoe						
305.tsering kyinkhor (traditional hat)						
>noun						
> a traditional hat that is golden in color with fur inside worn by the men in limi						
306.burkuk(hat)						
>noun						
> a traditional hat which is red and worn during marriages						



Bvnn