

## Limi ORIGINAL DICTIONARY

### 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.

5.container (ha-yang)

>noun

>an object for holding or transporting something

## 6.table (kyoktse)

>noun

>a piece of furniture with a flat top one or more more legs

>Limis handmade specially designed with its old tradition tables

## 7 antique tie-bar(dhong-mo)

>noun

>Tibetan ancient butter tea maker

## 8.cup-(phur-bu)

>noun

>a small ceramic bowl which is used for having Tibetan tea

## 9.Tibetan wooden cup

>noun

>Tibetan wooden cup is specially utilized in occasions for drinking Tibetan tea

## 10.tibetan bowl

>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

>a glass or plastic container with a narrow neck,used for storing drinks or other liquids.

16.torch.(lhuk-shi)

>noun

>a portable battery-powered electric lamp

17.jhatik

>noun

>a steel container for boiling liquids specially utilized in limi

18.grater(lhabdhar)

>noun

> a metal used to grate the vegetables into pieces

19.matchbox(tsak-dha)

>noun

>a small box in which matches are sold with striking surface on each side

20.stove (thap)

>noun

>an apparatus for cooking or heating 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

>a sharp edged for cutting vegetables

26.window(rhab-saal)

>noun

>an opening in a wall ,roof that allows the exchange of light

27.door(ghoo)

>noun

>a doorway

28.cupboard(chaa-kham)

>noun

>a furniture for the storage of things or clothes

29.stairs/ladder(jhatae)

>noun

>a wooden/ steel having a series of bars or steps for climbing.

30.box(gham)

>noun

> a container with a flat base and sides

31.bed(dha-dee)

>noun

>a sleeping coachet

32.blanket(kha-mol)

>noun

>a large piece of woolen or covering on a bed for the warmth

33. pillow(ngaa-kok)

>noun

>a rectangular cloth bag used to support the head when lying

34.matteress (dhan)

>noun

>a fabric case filled with soft,or springy material

35.bench(khup-khak)

>noun

> a base for sitting

36.jwellwery (ghoe-key)

>noun

>ornaments as of neck, bracelets etc made up of jewels and precious metals

37.music(lhu)

>noun

>vocal or instrumental sounds

38cloth(rae)

>noun

>woven or felted fabric

39. clothes (ghon-chey)

>noun

>a cloth to cover our body

40.rug/carpet(sap-dhen)

>noun

>a floor covering of thick woven material or animal , skin



41.shoes(khabsha)

>noun

>a footwear

42.traditional shoes(sompa)

>noun

>traditional foot wear worn usually in occasions in limi valley

43.family(khim-sang)

>noun

>a group of one or more members that lives together and shares bond

44.father(aau)

>noun

>a man in relation to his child or children

45.mother(aaa)

>noun

>a women in relation to her children

46.boy(bhe-sa)

>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

57.grandson (tsau)

>noun

>a son of ones son or daughter

58.sister(aie)

>noun

>a female who has one or both parents in common with another individual

59.brother(aau)

>noun

>a boy in gender

Animals

60.yak

>noun

>a large domesticated wild ox with hair, humped shoulders

61.wild yak (dong)

>noun

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

62. adult Himalayan wolf (*hang-gu*)

>noun

>It is a versatile being that is well adapted to the cold high-altitude desert

63. Tibetan fox (*shal-druk*)

>noun

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

64. musk deer (*naa*)

>noun

>a small solitary 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

71.deer (shaa)

>noun

>a hoofed grazing or browsing animal.

72.ox(zovo)

>noun

>a castrated bull used as a draught animal.

73.calf((yak baby) (bheau)

>noun

>a young ones yak

74.dog(khe)

>noun

>a domesticated carnivorous mammal that typically has a long, snout an acute sense of smell, non-retractable claws, and can bark

75.sheep(lhuk)

>noun

>any of various cud-chewing mammals that are stockier than the related goats and lack a beard in the male

76.goat(raa)

>noun

>a hoisted animal related to the sheep.

77.horse (ta)

>noun

> a large solid -hoofed herbivorous ungulate mammal

78.mouse (savey)

>noun

>a small rodent that typically has a snout, relatively large ears and eyes, and long tails

79.yeti(me-dhey)

>noun

>The **Yeti** is an ape-like creature purported to inhabit the Himalayan mountain range in Asia. In Western popular culture, the creature is commonly referred to blue bear

80.mule (dhee)

>noun



>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

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

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)

>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

>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

>a tea that includes milk and butter which is specially consumed in high altitudes for the maintenance of cold temperature

106.milk tea (ja-ngar-mo)

> noun

>a tea that includes milk and sugar.

107.alcohol(aarak)

>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

>

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

>is a steamed bread or bun that is similar to Chinese flower rolls and served 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



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

125.sun(nyaey)

>noun

>the star round which the earth orbits

126.sky(nam)

>noun

>the region of the atmosphere and outer space seen from the earth

127.rain(char-pa)

>noun

>the condensed moisture of the atmosphere falling visibly in separate drops

128.village(yul)

>noun

>a group of houses and associated buildings or a countryside

129.rubber(rabal)

>noun

>a tough elastic polymeric substance

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)

>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

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

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)

>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

> 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



>the joint between the thigh and the lower leg in humans

162.Thigh(lhasha)

>noun

>the part of the human leg between the hip and the knee

163.bone(rhuepa)

>noun

>any of the pieces of hard whitish tissue making up the skeleton in humans and other vertebrates

164.people (mee)

>noun

>a group of people

165.community hall (chekhang)

>noun

> a place where societies or communities gathers for any kind of specific occasion

167.sea buckthorn (taurau)

>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

>an elastic thing which can be compressed easily

173.umbrella (dhu)

>noun

> a thing to cover over the head to get rid from sun or a rain

174.house

>noun

> the place to live or a shelter

175.property (ghu)

>noun

>a thing or things belonging to someone

176.poor(nheykora)

>noun

> a bagger who is poor in terms of economy

177.rich (chukpo)

>noun

> of someone who is rich in terms of economy

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.leggings (namchang)

>noun

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

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

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 energetic pursuits

198.strong (she-poo)

>adj

>having the power to move heavy weights or perform other physically 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 cautious; keep oneself

203.height (govo)

>noun



> the measurement of someone or something from head to foot or from base

204.bitter( tik-ta)

>adj

> having or sharp, pungent taste or smell ; not sweet

205.chilly (martsa)

>noun

>something that is burning your mouth and its hot

206. half coat (sha-char)

>of clothes

>a short coat or jacket

207.cotten chupa(raae-koo)

> a traditional wear

>a full covering cotton long slips that is specially worn by the women of limi and the Himalayan and Tibetan

208.eye brow (mik-ki-teae)

>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

> a small colored rubber bag that is inflated with air and the sealed at the neck, used as a child's toy or a decoration

214. cleaner cloth (chal-chip)

>noun

>a piece of cloth to clean or remove the dust away

215.car (mota)

>noun

> a four- wheeled road vehicle

216. share (pee-maa)

>verb

> have a portion of (something) with another

217. together (nya-vu-la)

>adverb

>with or in proximity to another person or people

218.tourists / foreigner (en-ghi)

>noun

>a person who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure

219.city (gha-sa)

>noun

>an inhabited place of greater size, population

220.leftovers (san-dhi)

>noun

> something, especially food, remaining after the rest has been used

221.hurry( re-vo)

>verb

hurry makes u worry

> move or act with great haste

222.wire (taar)

>noun

> metal drawn out into the form of a thin flexible thread or rod

223.noise/call out (kue-ra)

>noun

> a sound, especially one that is loud or unpleasant

224.very (aaley)

>adverb

> in a high degree

225.fly(phur/bhur)

>verb

> something that is flying above in the sky

226.helper (ro-chol)

>noun

> someone helps someone in something in need

227.stupa (chor-ten)

>noun

> a building for religious worship

228.naughty (tey-shey)

>adj

> especially of a child badly behaved; disobedient.

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

234.dead body(rho)

>phrase of body

>used to emphasize that one completely opposes something

235.medical 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

239.thirsty (kum-di)

>adj

> feeling a need to drink something

240.bad /naughty (ha-ghi)

>noun

> something who is bad behaved

241.hungry (turey)

>adj

>feeling or showing the need for food

242.turnip (nue-ma)

>noun

>a round root white or cream flesh which is eaten as a vegetable

243. vegetables (tsey)

>noun

>a plant or part of a plant used as food such cabbage, potato, carrot etc



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

> is a pipe which takes smoke from a fire up into the air

249.cigarette (shik-ra)

> noun

> is a thin roll of paper with tobacco in, which people smoke.

250.conversation(laab)

>noun

> u talk to each other.

251.cusion (ghab-ney)

>noun

>is a soft object put on seat to make it comfortable .

252.advise (khaey-shey)

>noun

> guidance or recommendations offered with regard to prudent future action .

253.flag (dhar-chok)

>noun

> a piece of cloth or similar material

254.hen (jaau)

>noun

> 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

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-cha)

>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 (ngar-thang-po)

>noun

> past

270. irrigation manmade lands (yu-ra)

>Noun

> a small riverbank made to supply water to the fields.

271.hollow(aor-dong)

>noun

> a deep-down hollow under the ground

272.twin(tseey)

> noun

>they have same mother and are born on the same day

273. glasses (mik-ra)

>noun

> a glasses which is worn to observe the things properly or to protect from the sun

274.horn(raa-khok)

>noun

> a hard permanent outgrowth, often curved and pointed, found in pairs on the heads of animals.

275.pan (tau)

>noun

>metal container used for cooking food in

276.jaato( laa-khor)

> noun

>a stone craved grinding machine which is run by the water is wildly used in limi valley to grind the grains.

278.doko(kompa)

>noun

>a bamboo basket used in Nepal to carry the grass.

279. big doko(tsa-ya)

>noun

>bigger version of doko

280. small doko(kur-tsi)

>noun

>smaller version of doko

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



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

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

307.sokshya

>noun

> a traditional hat

308.gao-drubshi (a jewelry)

>noun

> a heavy which is square in shape which is in silver worn by the women .

309.jhilab-gao(a jewelry )

>noun

> a circle shaped ornament which is heavy but worn by the women

310. 0-luen (coral)

>noun

>a set of corals worn around the neck by women in limi





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