

Mini-Handbook for Learning Basic Medical Terms in Dzongkha-English-Thai



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Introduction

The Kingdom of Bhutan is one of small kingdoms in south asia, and perhaps the smallest one in asia. The Kingdom has “Dzongkha” as its own official language, which falls under the linguistic group Sino-Tibetan, and also English. Currently, people who speak Dzongkha are approximately 640,000. Originally, Dzongkha language derived from western part of the nation, and continually spread throughout the Kingdom along with few pockets in neighbouring Indian state of West Bengal. The Dzongkha language shares same scripts to those of Tibetan “Uchen”, and it was officialised in the year 1971.

Naresuan University currently holds special relationship with The Kingdom of Bhutan, and has been offering scholarships for Bhutanese students in various educational fields, including Doctor of Medicine. The major obstacles for these students are difficulties to communicate with Thai patients, their relatives, and also other medical personnels due to the complete different root of two major languages, one in the part of Sino-Tibetan and the other in Tai-Kadai. Moreover, there are limited resources for practicing communication skills between Dzongkha and Thai, especially in medical field.

Introduction

Therefore, our team aims to help people who want to learn basic medical terminology simultaneously in three languages: Dzongkha – English – Thai, for smooth communication between doctors and patients. This mini-handbook will be useful for Bhutanese medical students, doctors, and patients living in Thailand, and also Thai doctors and other medical personals who have to communicate with their colleagues and patients in Bhutanese.

This mini-handbook consists of Romanization of Dzongkha and Thai, example of medical terms in various categories, including Body organs, Common symptoms, Common words in Hospitals, Common terms in History taking, and Common expressions between Doctor & Patient. There are 3 languages for each term and the Romanization for pronunciation. This work is in part of a self-study project in the course of 499722 Foreign Language for Communication in Medicine, academic year 2020. We do hope that this mini-handbook will benefit all learners and provide a good basic knowledge of medical terminology in Dzongkha, English, and Thai for further study to the advanced level.

Contents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. User Guideline
- 3. Romanization of Dzongkha
- 4. Romanization of Thai
- 5. Body organs
- 6. Common symptoms
- 7. Common words in Hospital
- 8. Common terms in History taking
- 9. Common expressions between Doctor & Patient
- 10. Post-test and Answer key
- 11. Link and QR code to Satisfaction survey
- 12. References

User Guideline

Objectives:

1. To provide basic medical terminology for those who are interested in Dzongkha, Thai and English languages.
2. To be able to apply the knowledge for communication between doctors and patients more confidently.

Learning method:

1. The user should first go through Romanization of both Dzongkha and Thai to know the accurate pronunciation of the terms. If available, using this mini-handbook and learning with a native speaker will help you to practice listening and speaking skills more confidently.
2. After learning, please do the Post-test of 15 questions and a satisfaction survey at the end of this mini-handbook. Answer key to the Post-test is also provided. At least 9/15 scores (60%) will be considered to pass the test, and to achieve those required objectives.

Romanization of Dzongkha

Dzongkha	Roman	Examples
ା	ka	କାବ୍ୟ (ka-wa) / pillar
ି	kha	କିମ୍ବା (khab) / needle
ସ	ga	ଶାତ୍ରୀ (ga-chi) / what
ନ୍ଦ	nga	ନ୍ଦା (nga) / I
ଚ	cha	ଚାଲା (cha-la) / stuff
ଛ	chha	ଛାବ୍ରାନ୍ତୁ (chaab-chu) / alcohol
ଙ୍ଗ	ja	ଶାଲାଙ୍ଗ (sal-ja) / tea

Romanization of Dzongkha

Dzongkha	Roman	Examples
ନ୍ୟ	nya	ନ୍ୟା (nya) / fish
ତ	ta	ତନ୍‌ତନ୍ (tan-tan) / accurate
ଥ	tha	ଥାଲା (tha-la) / coin
ଦ	da	ଦାଚି (da-chi) / a while ago
ନ୍ମ	na	ନ୍ମି (na-mi) / patient
ପ	pa	ପାଙ୍ଗ୍ (pa-lang) / bed
ଫ	pha	ଫାବୁ (pha-bu) / father and son

Romanization of Dzongkha

Dzongkha	Roman	Example
ବ	ba	ବା (ba) / cow
ମ	ma	ମାଗାମି (ma-ga-mi) / hate
ତ୍ସ	tsa	ତ୍ସାଂତ୍ସା (tsang-tsa) / quiet
ତ୍ଶା	tsha	ତ୍ଶା (tsha) / salt
ଦ୍ରା	dza	ଦ୍ରାହାରିସ (dzar-dzir) / scratchy
ଓ	wa	ଓଷାଙ୍ଗନାମାଣ୍ଡୁ (wang-shing nam-dru) / helicopter
ଝ	zha	ଝାଶ୍ଚା (zhao) / crippled

Romanization of Dzongkha

Dzongkha	Roman	Examples
ା	za	ଶାଖା (za-khang) / restaurant
ୱ	z	ବୁଦ୍ଧି (z-dom) / fox
ୟ	ya(c)	ୟମ୍ବା (yab) / father
୳	ra(d)	ରା (ra) / goat
୲	la	ଲା (la) / hill
ୣ	sha	ଶା (sha) / meat
୵	sa	ଶା (sa) / soil

Romanization of Dzongkha

Dzongkha	Roman	Examples
ହ	ha	ହାପା (ha-pa) / nose
ଅ	a	ଅମା (a-ma) / mother
ଅ	a(a)	ଅମା (a-ma) / mother
ଇ	i	ଇନ୍‌ପା (in-pay) / alright
ବୁ	u(b)	ବୁବି (bu-bi) / great grandmother
ଏ	e	ଏପାଲ (e-pal) / apple
ଓ	o(c)	ଓଲା (o-la) / ola

Romanization of Thai words

Thai alphabets	Roman alphabets		Examples
	Initial	Ending	
ก	k	k	กາ = <u>k</u> a, ນກ = no <u>k</u>
ຂ ແ ຄ ຜ ແ	kh	k	ຂອ = <u>k</u> ho, ສຸຂ = su <u>k</u>
ງ	ng	ng	ໝາມ = <u>n</u> gam, ສູ່ງ = song
ຈ ຈ ທ ໃ	ch	t	ຈິນ = <u>c</u> hin, ອຳນາຈຸ = amnat
ໜ ທຣ(ເສີຍງໜ) ສ ທ ສ	s	t	ໜາ = <u>s</u> a, ກີ້ໜ = kat
ຢ	y	n	ຢາຕີ = <u>y</u> at, ທາຢູ = chan
ດ ທ(ເສີຍດ) ດ	d	t	ດີກາ = <u>d</u> ika, ກົດ = kot

Romanization of Thai words

Thai alphabets	Roman alphabets		Examples
	Initial	Ending	
ຖ	t	t	ປຖິມາ = patima, ຈີທີ = chit
ງໝາກ ແ ດ ທ ອ	th	t	ງໝານ = than, ແອງ = thong,
ນ	n	n	ນ້ອຍ = noi, ປຣານ = pran
ບ	b	p	ໄບ = bai, ກາບ = kap
ປ	p	p	ໄປ = pai, ບາປ = bap
ພ ພ ກ	ph	p	ຜາ = pha, ລັພົງ = lap
ຝ ພ	f	p	ຝຶ່ງ = fang, ພໍາ = fa

Romanization of Thai words

Thai alphabets	Roman alphabets		Examples
	Initial	Ending	
ມ	m	m	ມ້າມ = <u>mam</u>
ຢ	y	-	ຢາຍ = <u>yai</u>
ຮ	r	n	ຮ້ອນ = <u>ron</u> , ພຮ = <u>phon</u>
ລ ຜ	l	n	ລານ = <u>lan</u> , ສານ = <u>san</u>
ວ	w	-	ວາຍ = <u>wai</u>
ຫ ອ	h	-	ໝາ = <u>ha</u> , ອາ = <u>ha</u>

Romanization of Thai words

Thai vowels	Roman	Examples
อะ, ະ (อะ ลดรูป), ර (ມີຕົວສະກັດ), ອາ	a	ປະ = pa, ວັນ = wan, ສຽງວິບ = sap, ມາ = ma
ຮຣ (ໄມ່ມີຕົວສະກັດ)	an	ສຫ້າຫາ = sanha, ສວຣົກ = sawan
ອຳ	am	ຮຳ = ram
ອີ, ອີ່	i	ມີ = mi, ມືດ = mjt
ອີ້, ອີ້່	ue	ນີກ = nuek, ພີເອ = rue
ອຸ, ອຸ່	u	ຮູ = lu, ຜູ້ = ru
ເອະ, ເ້ (ເອະ ลดຮູບ), ເອ	e	ເລັກ = le, ເລີ້ງ = leng

Romanization of Thai words

Thai vowels	Roman	Examples
ແອະ, ແອ	ae	ແລ້ວ = <u>lae</u> , ແສງ = <u>saeng</u>
ໂອະ, ໂອ, ເອະ, ອອ	o	ໂລກ = <u>lo</u> , ລມ = <u>lom</u> , ໂລື້ = <u>lo</u> , ແລວະ = <u>lo</u> , ລອມ = <u>lom</u>
ເອອະ, ໂ- (ເອົະລດຽບ), ເອ	oe	ຝລອະ = <u>loe</u> , ແທິງ = <u>loeng</u> , ແຮອ = <u>thoe</u>
ເອີຍະ, ເອີຍ	ia	ຝີຍະ = <u>phia</u> , ເລີຍນ = <u>lian</u>
ເອົວະ, ເອົວ	uea	ເລືອກ = <u>ueak</u>
ອັວະ, ອັວ, -ວ-(ອັວ ລດຽບ)	ua	ຝັວະ = <u>phua</u> , ມັວ = <u>mua</u>
ໄອ, ໄອ, ອັຍ, ໄອຍ, ອາຍ	ai	ວັຍ = <u>wai</u> , ໄທຍ = <u>thai</u> , ສາຍ = <u>sai</u>

Romanization of Thai words

Thai vowels	Roman	Examples
ເອາ, ອາວ	ao	ມ່າງ = <u>mao</u> , ນ້ຳວ = <u>nao</u>
ອຸຍ	ui	ລຸຍ = <u>lu</u>
ໄອຍ, ອອຍ	oi	ໂຮຍ = <u>roi</u> , ລອຍ = <u>lo</u>
ເອຍ	oei	ແລຍ = <u>loe</u>
ເອື້ອຍ	ueai	ເລື້ອຍ = <u>ueai</u>
ອາຍ	uai	ມາຍ = <u>muai</u>
ອິວ	io	ລິວ = <u>li</u>

Romanization of Thai words

Thai vowels	Roman	Examples
ເອົວ, ໂວ	eo	ເຮືວ = <u>reo</u> , ໄລວ = <u>leo</u>
ແອົວ, ແວ	aeo	ແພລ້ວ = ph <u>aeo</u> , ແມ່ວ = mae <u>o</u>
ເອີຍວ	iao	ເລີຍວ = lia <u>o</u>
ຸ (ເສີຍງ ວິ), ຖາ	rue	ຸກໍະສີ = ruesi
ຸ (ເສີຍງ ຮີ)	ri	ຸທົ່ງ = mit
ຸ (ເສີຍງ ເວ)	roe	ຸກໍໝ = roe <u>k</u>
ູ, ກາ	lue	ກູກສາຍ = luesai

Tone in Dzongkha

The Dzongkha language comprises of two major tones, High tone and Low tone. This is indicated in Roman Dzongkha by an apostrophe at the beginning of the syllable for high tone/ high register words. However, the low tone/ low register does not have any sort of representation.

Examples:

‘**ও** ‘O (High tone)

ও O (Low tone)

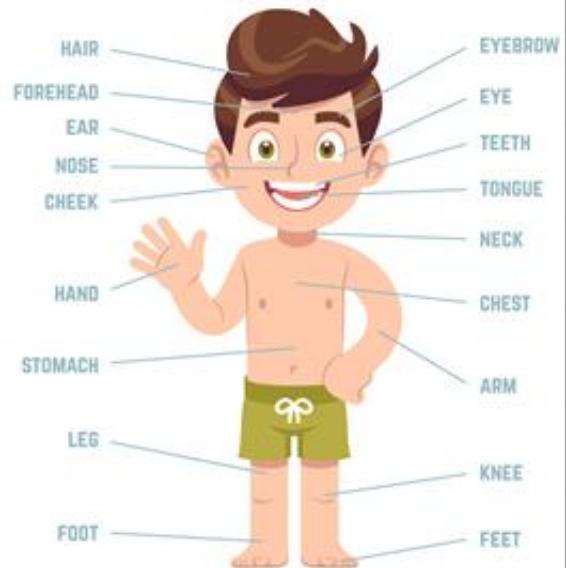
Tone in Thai

Thai language has 5 different tones. A one-syllable word can have more than one tone with a different meaning. Thai tones and some examples are ...

- Mid tone: ມາ (ma) = to come, ແກ້າ (gao) = to scratch
- Low Tone: ໄກ້ (gai) = chicken, ເກ້າ (gao) = old
- Falling Tone: ໄດ້ (daai) = can, ເກົ້າ (gao) = nine
- High Tone: ນັບ (nap) = to count, (ມາ)ເກົ້າ (gao) = Macau
- Rising Tone: ຂັນ (chan) = I, ເກົ່າ (gao) = cool!, great!

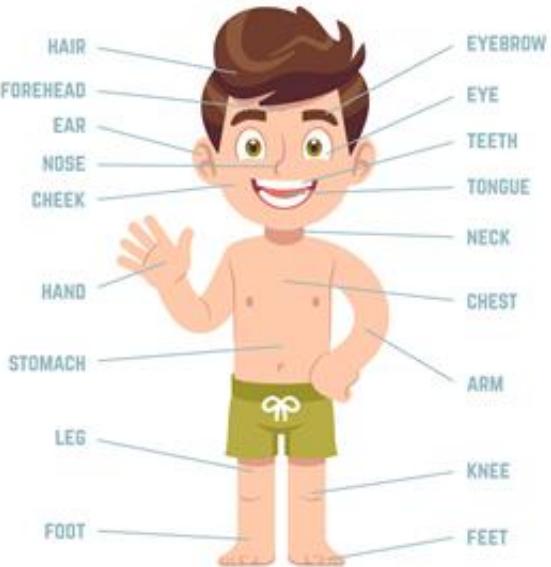
Remark: Tone of the terms in Romanization Thai in this handbook are not fully indicated.

Body organs



Dzongkha	English	Thai
ឆា (cha)	hair	ผม (phom)
ঝুঁতু (gu-toh)	head	ศীরশ (si-sa), হাঁ (hua)
মৈশ তু (mig-toh)	eye	ตา (ta)
নাম চো (nam-cho)	ear	হৃ (hu)
হাপা (ha-pa)	nose	จมูก (cha-muk)
শো (so)	teeth	ฟัน (fan)
খা (kha)	mouth	ปาก (pak)
ছেয় (chhay)	tongue	ลิ้น (lin)
ঝুর ত্শেয় (khur-tshay)	cheek	แก้ม (kaem)

Body organs



Dzongkha	English	Thai
ତାକୋ (ta-ko)	neck	คอ (kho)
ଚାଗ୍-ତାଗ୍ (chag-tag)	shoulder	ไหล่ (lai)
ଜଙ୍-ଖାୟ (jang-khay)	chest	อก (ok)
ଫୋହ୍ (phow)	stomach	ท้อง (thong)
ଯେନ୍-ଲାଗ୍ (yen-lag)	arm	แขน (khaen)
ଲାପ୍ (lap)	hand	มือ (mue)
କାମ (kam)	leg	ขา (kha)
ପୁମୋ (pumo)	knee	เข่า (khao)
କାମ (kam)	foot	เท้า (thao)

Common Symptoms

Dzongkha	English	Thai
જংশুগ (jang-shug)	fever	ไข้ (khai)
লোকোনি (lo-koh-ni)	cough	ไอ (ai)
নাচু (na-zu)	pain	ปวด (puad)
ষান্যন্দ (sha-ney)	diarrhea	ท้องเสีย (thong-sia)
খালাচুনি (kha-lay-chu-ni)	vomit	อาเจียน (a-chian)
মিগালাজোনি (mig-ma-sal-jo-ni)	blur	ตาหมา (ta-mua)
মাকেন (ma-ken)	wound	เป็นแผล (pen-phae)
গুখোর (gu-khor)	dizziness	เวียนศีรษะ (wian-si-sa)

Common Symptoms

Dzongkha	English	Thai
ບୋ-ນି (bo-ni)	edema	บຸມ (buam)
ສକ୍ଖ-ଦେପ-ଦା-ବୁ-ଲେନ-ବୟ-ମା ତସୁପ (sakha-dep-da-bu-len-bay-ma tsup)	orthopnea	หายใจ non ราบไม่ได (hai-chai-non-rap-mai-dai)
ବୁ-ତଙ୍ଗ-ଲେନ-ବୟ-ମା-ତସୁପ (bu-tang-len-bay-ma-tsup)	breathlessness, dyspnea	หอบเหนื่อย (hop-nueay) หายใจลำบาก (hai-chai-lam-bak)
ଦ୍ରେନ-ମା-ଗ୍ୟାଲ-ନି (dren-ma-gyal-ni)	faint	เป็นลม (pen-lom)
ମା-ଶୈୟ-ମା-ତ୍ସୋର (ma-shey-ma-tsor)	unconscious	หมดสติ (mod-sa-ti)
ଦେନ-ହିଙ୍କା-ଶର-ତଙ୍ଗ-ନି (den-hig-kha-zag-ni)	palpitation	ใจสั่น (chai-san)
ଜଙ୍କ-ଖୋ-ନାନି (jang-kho-nani)	chest pain	เจ็บหน้าอก (chep-na-ok)

Common Symptoms

 Dzongkha	 English	 Thai
ଥ୍ରିନ୍ୟାକ୍ଷମ୍ (thri-ney)	jaundice	ตัวเหลือง (tua-lueang)
ଥ୍ରାକ୍ଷେପିଚାପିକାଶାନ୍ତକ୍ରୂମ୍ (thra-key-pi-chap-sang-gep)	hematochezia	ถ่ายเป็นเลือด (thai-pen-lueat)
ଥ୍ରାକ୍ଷେପିକ୍ରୂମାପିକାଶାନ୍ତକ୍ରୂମାନୀ (thra-key-chap-kha-la-chu-ni)	hematemesis	อาเจียนเป็นเลือด (a-chian-pen-lueat)
ଥ୍ରାକ୍ଷେପିକ୍ରୂମାପିକାଶାନ୍ତକ୍ରୂମାଦ୍ଵ୍ୟା (thra-key-pi-chhap-sang-dup)	hematuria	ปัสสาวะเป็นเลือด (pat-sa-wa-pen-lueat)
ହୁମାକ୍ଷେପିକ୍ରୂମାପିକାଶାନ୍ତକ୍ରୂମା (huma-kho-ghi-chhap-sang-dup)	urine cloudy	ปัสสาวะ浑 (pat-sa-wa-khun)

Common Symptoms

Dzongkha	English	Thai
କ୍ଷାପସଂଦୁପିନ୍ତୁ (chhap-sang-du-pi-nazu)	dysuria	ปัสสาวะແສບଖାତ (pat-sa-wa-saep-khat)
ଜିଗ୍-ତେଲ୍-ମା-ଫାଫ୍ (jig-tsel-ma-phap)	weight loss	ନାମନ୍କଳଦ (nam-nak-lot)
ବଶ୍-ଚେଡ଼-ନ୍ୟ (za-ched-ney)	anorexia	ເບ�းଆହର (buea-a-han)
ଏନ୍ଜେଯ-ମେଡ-ନ୍ୟ (ngey-med-ney)	insomnia	ନନ୍ମୀମେଲାବ (non-mai-lap)

Common Words in Hospital

 Dzongkha	 English	 Thai
ମେନ୍-ଖାଙ୍ଘ (men-khang)	hospital	โรงพยาบาล (rong-pa-ya-ban)
ଦୁଂ-ତ୍ସୋ ('dung-tso)	doctor	แพทย์ (paet), หมอ (mo)
ମେନ୍-ୟୋକ-ମୋ (men-yok-mo)	nurse	พยาบาล (pa-ya-ban)
ଦୁଂ-ତ୍ସୋ-ଲୋ-ଝୋଙ୍-ପା (drung-tso-lop-jong-pa)	doctor trainee, medical student	แพทย์ฝึกหัด (paet-fuek-hat), นักศึกษาแพทย์ (nak-suek-sa-paet)
ଲୋ-ପ୍ରୁଣ୍ହ (lop-thru)	student	นักเรียน (nak-rian), นักศึกษา (nak-suek-sa)
ମେନ୍-ଝୁର୍-ଯାପା (men-jor-'ke-pa)	pharmacist	เภสัชกร (pe-sat-cha-kon)
ଲୋ-ପେନ୍ (lo-pen)	teacher, lecturer	ครู (kru), อาจารย์ (a-chan)

Common Words in Hospital

Dzongkha	English	Thai
ତ୍ରା (thra)	blood	เลือด (luead)
କଷ୍-ଶଂ-ଦୁପ୍ (chhap-sang-dup)	urine	น้ำปัสสาวะ (nam-pat-sa-wa)
ଆବ୍ଲା (a-wa)	stool	อุจจาระ (ut-cha-ra)
ତମ୍-ଖୁ (tam-khu)	cigarette	บୁହି (bu-ri)
ଚଙ୍ଗ (chhang)	alcohol	สุรา (su-ra)
ମେନ (men)	medicine	ยา (ya)
ଫୋ-ମି (pho-mi)	allergy	แพ (phae)

Common Words in Hospital

Dzongkha	English	Thai
ছি.নে.পে.মে.চে.লে.খং (chhi-nep-men-chay-ley-khung)	Outpatient Department (OPD)	ห้องตรวจผู้ป่วยนอก (hong-truat-phu-puay-nok)
ଲୋ.ବୁ.ନ୍ୟେନ.ତୁ.ଖାଙ୍ଗ (lo-bu-nyen-tsu-khang)	Emergency Room (ER)	ห้องฉุกเฉิน (hong-chuk-choen)
ଅ.ଲୋ.କେ.ସାଇ.ଖାଙ୍ଗ.ମିଗ (alo-ke-sai-khang-mig)	Labour (Labor) Room (LR)	ห้องคลอด (hong-khlot)
ଶା.ଚେ.ଯା.ଖାଙ୍ଗ (sha-chey-khang)	Operating Room (OR)	ห้องผ่าตัด (hong-pha-tat)
ମେ.ଦ୍ରା.ଖାଙ୍ଗ (men-dray-khang)	Pharmacy, Dispensary	ห้องจ่ายยา (hong-chai-ya)

Common Words in Hospital

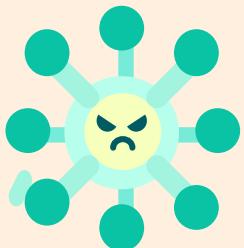
Dzongkha	English	Thai
নେପାଲିକାନ୍‌ହାସିପି (nep-zhag-sa-khang-mig)	Patient Ward	หอผู้ป่วยใน (hor-phu-puay-nai)
ତୋଗ୍ତେମ୍ବରିଚାନ୍‌ଦେଶି	Intensive Care Unit (ICU)	หอผู้ป่วยวิกฤต (hor-phu-puay-wi-krit)
ଟାଚ୍‌ଖାଙ୍କାଂ	Laboratory	ห้องปฏิบัติการ (hong-pa-ti-bat-kan)

Common Words in History taking

Dzongkha	English	Thai
କୁଞ୍ଚାଙ୍ଗପୋ (kuzu-zangpo)	Greetings (Hello, Hi)	สวัสดี (sa-wat-di)
ଅନ୍ତା (in)	Yes	ใช่ (chai)
ପେନ୍ଦା (men)	No	ไม่ (mai)
କାର୍ଦ୍ରିନ୍ଚା (ka-drin-chhe)	Thank you	ขอบคุณ (kop-khun)
ନାଵା (na-wa)	Pardon	ขออภัย (kho-a-nu-yat)
ତ୍ସିପମାଜା (tsip-ma-za)	Sorry	ขอโทษ (kho-thot)
ଲୋକୁଶୁଲେଜାଗେ (lok-shu-le-jay-gay)	Goodbye	ลาก่อน (la-kon)

Common Words in History taking

Dzongkha	English	Thai
ଶ୍ରୀ (ga)	Who	ใคร (khrai)
ଶ୍ରୀଚି (ga-chi)	What	อะไร (a-rai)
ଶ୍ରୀତେ (ga-te)	Where	ที่ไหน (ti-nai)
ଶବ୍ଦ (nam)	When	เมื่อไร (muea-rai)
ଶ୍ରୀଚିବେ (ga-chi-bay)	Why	ทำไม (tam-mai)
ଶ୍ରୀଦେ (ga-de)	How	อย่างไร (yang-rai)
ଶମ୍ଭାନ୍ଦୁଚି (gam-chi)	How many	จำนวนเท่าไร (cham-nuan-thao-rai)
ଶଦ୍ଵିତ୍ତେ (ga-de-ray)	How much	มากเท่าไร (mak-thao-rai)



Common Expressions

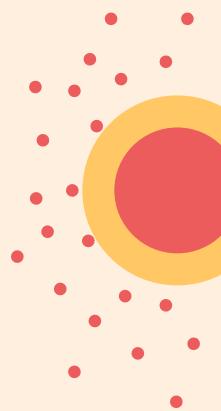
1. Hello, what is your name?



: ku-zu zangpo la (hello), na ghi ming (your name) gachi inn la (what)?



: sa wat dee krub/ka (hello), khun chue (your name) a rai krub/ka (what)?



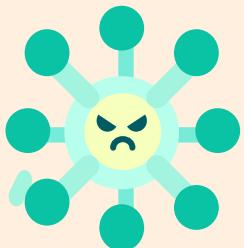
2. My name is _____. I'm a doctor.



: 'nga ghi (my) ming (name) _____ in (it is). 'nga (I) 'dung-tso (doctor) in (am/it is)



: chan (I, my) chue (name) _____. chan (I) pen (am) mo (doctor).



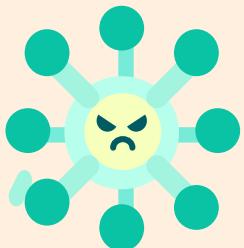
Common Expressions

3. What brought you to the hospital today?

- 🇧🇳 : gachi bay di (for what reason) men-khang na (hospital) dari (today) jem inna (have come)?
🇹🇭 : a rai (what) pa hai khun (brought you) ma rong pa ya ban (to the hospital) wan ni (today)?

4. What symptoms do you have?

- 🇧🇳 : nay-tah (symptom) gahci raa (what) yeod ga la (having)?
🇹🇭 : khun mi (you have) a kan (symptom) a rai krub (what)?



Common Expressions

5. How long have you been having (symptom)?

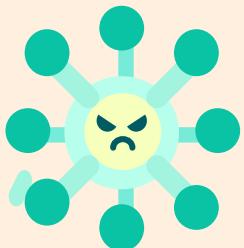
/npm/: nay-tah(symptom) thop-bay (got) due rim (duration) gamchi yasi la (how long)?

/km/: khun mi (you have) a kan (symptom) ma nan thao rai (how long)?

6. Where does it (pain) hurt the most?

/npm/: nazu (pain) masho-ra (most) gati chap may la (where)?

/km/: puat (pain, hurt) mak ti sut (most) bo ri wen nai (where)?



Common Expressions

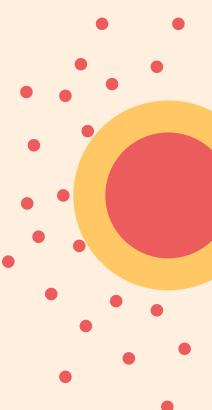
7. What is the character of the pain?



: nazu (pain) dii gazumchap may la (what character)?



: a kan puat (pain) pen lak sa na baep dai (what character)?



8. Do you have weight loss in recent 2-3 months?

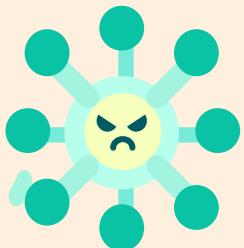


: daw ni-sum (2-3 months) gi nongkoo na (in) nyam shomay ga la (you had weight loss)?



: khun mi nam nak lod long (you had weight loss)

nai chuang song tueng sam duean ni (in recent 2-3 months) rue mai?



Common Expressions

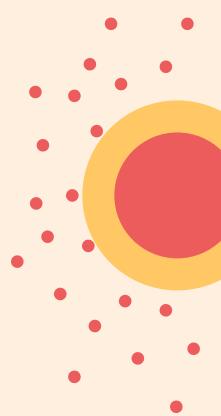
9. What is the character of your stool?



: chhap sang (stool) ga zum chi du (what character) la?



: ut cha ra khun (your stool) pen lak sa na baep dai (what character)?



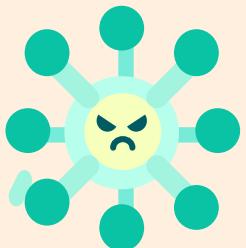
10. I think you have got acute diarrhea.



: 'nga ghi bewachin (I think) chay (you) chapsa sha nu (got diarrhea)



: chan kit wa (I think) khun (you) mi a kan thong sia (got diarrhea) chiap plan (acute)



Common Expressions

11. I will prescribe you some medicine.



: 'nga ghii (I will) chay lu (to you) men chi (medicine) jing-gay (give)



: chan cha (I will) chai (give) ya (medicine) hai khun (to you)

12. I will see you again in 3 days. Thank you and Goodbye.



: 'lok shu-lay (after) nyim sum (3 days) ghi jab-lay jay-gay (see you/meet)
ka drin chey (thank you), lashom bay joen (goodbye)



: chan cha (I will) cher khun (see you) nai ik sam wan (again in 3 days)
kop khun (thank you) lae (and) la kon (goodbye)

Post-test and Answer key

1. Match with correct translation (6 points)

English	Thai	Dzongkha
A. hospital	1. ปัวด (puad)	a. རྒྱା (men)
B. edema	2. เจ็บหน้าอก (chep-na-ok)	b. རྒྱା-ଘଙ୍ଗ (men-khang)
C. chest pain	3. ຍາ (ya)	c. ཚྲྷ ནି (bo-ni)
D. medicine	4. ບວມ (buam)	d. ນା-ଜୁ (na-zu)
E. pain	5. โรงพยาบาล (rong-pa-ya-ban)	e. ଜାଂଖୋନାନି (jang-kho-nani)
F. doctor	6. ແພທຍ່ (paet)	f. ଦୁଂତ୍ସୋ ('dung-tso)

1.1) A -__ -__ 1.2) B -__ -__ 1.3) C -__ -__ 1.4) D -__ -__ 1.5) E -__ -__ 1.6) F -__ -__



MCQs (9 points)

2. Thai term for “pho naw” is equivalent to?

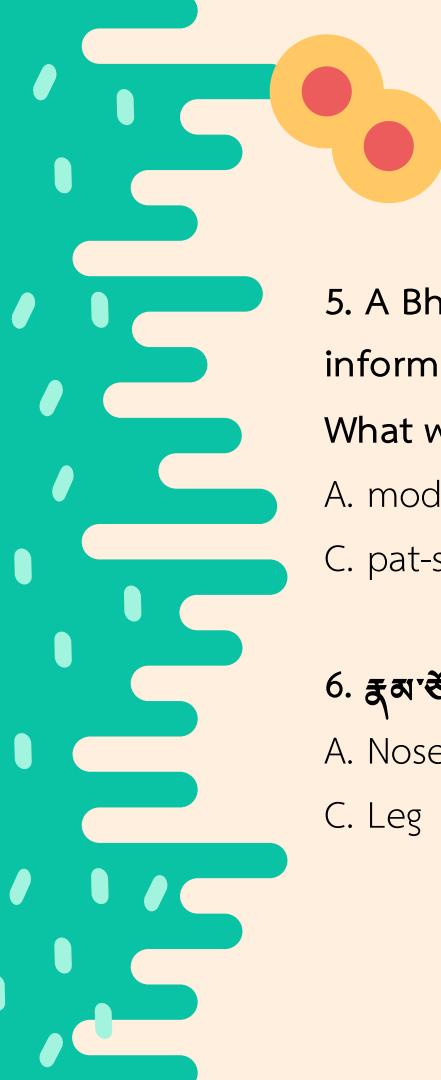
- A. nueay
- B. thong-sia
- C. puad-thong
- D. buea-a-han

3. Dzongkha term for “thong-sia” is equivalent to?

- A. ཙྦୟ-ମେଦ-ନ୍ୟ (ngey-med-ney)
- B. གୋ-ନ୍ୟ (bo-ni)
- C. ମା-କେନ (ma-ken)
- D. ଶା-ନ୍ୟ (sha-ney)

4. Dorji has jaundice for 3 days. Thus, Dr.Tao told him that he has.... ?

- A. ଫୋ-ମୀ (pho-mi)
- B. ଥ୍ରା (thra)
- C. ପୁମୋ (pumo)
- D. ଥ୍ରି-ନ୍ୟ (thri-ney)



MCQs (9 points)

5. A Bhutanease exchanged student had an accident 2 hrs. PTA. His friend informed an ER nurse in Dzongkha “ମାଶେୟମାତ୍ସୋ” (ma-shey-ma-tsor) repeatedly.

What was he trying to say in Thai?

- A. mod-sa-ti
- B. buam
- C. pat-sa-wa-pen-lueat
- D. a-chian-pen-lueat

6. ນຳຈົ່ງ (nam-cho) is ?

- A. Nose
- B. Eyes
- C. Leg
- D. Ears



MCQs (9 points)

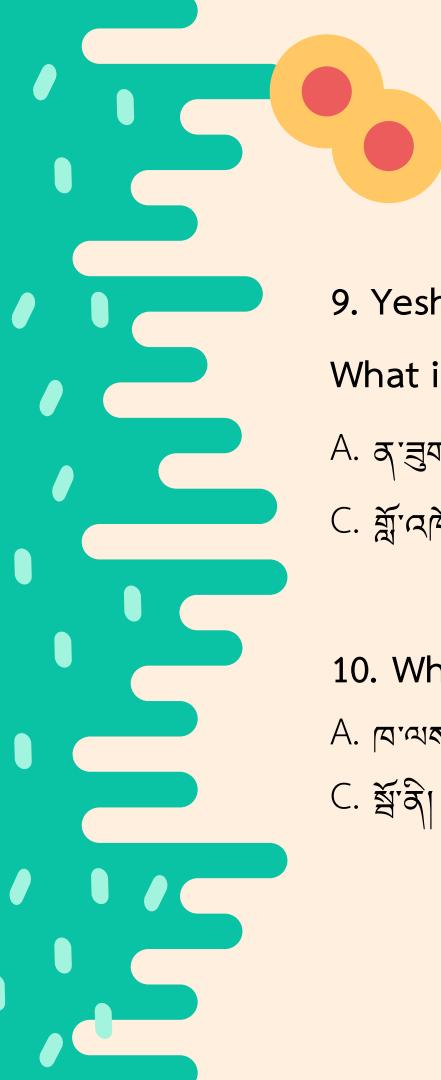
7. What is the meaning of “ຢັ້ງລາກ (yen-lag)”?

- A. ແຂນ (khaen)
- B. ເຂົາ (khao)
- C. ຂາ (kha)
- D. ຄອ (kho)

8. What is the meaning of “ໄຕ (ta)”?

- A. ຕາ (ta)
- B. ປາກ (pak)
- C. ແກ້ມ (kaem)
- D. ຂາ (kha)





MCQs (9 points)

9. Yeshey is considered to have because his temperature is above 37.5°C.

What is a proper Dzongkha word to fill the blank?

- A. ན·ຊୁଣ|| (na-zu)
- B. ຂନ୍ଧ·କନ୍ଧା (sha-nay)
- C. ଲୋକୋନ୍ଦି (lo-koh-ni)
- D. ଜଙ୍ଗୁଶୁଗ (jang-shug)

10. What is the meaning of “ଆଜେଇନ (a-chian)”?

- A. ଖାଲୟାଚୁଣ୍ଡି (kha-lay-chu-ni)
- B. ଗୁଖୁର୍ମତିର୍ମତି (gu-khor)
- C. ବୋନି (bo-ni)
- D. ଥ୍ରିନ୍ୟେନ୍ (thri-ney)



Answer key

- 1.1) A 5 b
- 1.2) B 4 c
- 1.3) C 2 e
- 1.4) D 3 a
- 1.5) E 1 d
- 1.6) F 6 f

- 2) C
- 3) D
- 4) D
- 5) A
- 6) D
- 7) C
- 8) B
- 9) D
- 10) A

Your score:

[At least 9/15 scores (60%) will be considered to pass the test.]

Satisfaction Survey



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