

## ***GLOSSARY***

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- 'Bakhu'** A traditional dress of the male Bhutia which is a loose cloak type garment with full sleeves and is fastened at the neck on one side and near the waist with a cotton belt.
- 'Bhagaune pratha'** - A system of socially sanctioned elopement for marriage in Sikkim . It allows a boy and a girl from different castes and social backgrounds to elope.
- 'Bha-shey'** - The garden brush to roll raw wool for spinning.
- 'Bhodin'** - The local Bhutia term which means drawers .
- 'Bhumpa'(vase )** - The vase represents a repository of limitless material wealth, good health and long life .
- 'Bidi'** - Traditional hand made small sized tobacco for smoking .
- 'Birkhe Topi'** - It is cap wear by Nepali male .
- 'Bon'** - Male one is called as 'bon'
- 'Bongthing'** - Nature the God like spirits of mountain, forests , rivers, etc.
- 'Chak-tap'** - Comb beater in mainly to press weft thread firmly down.
- 'Charkha'** - It is a wheel used for reeling and plying yarns.
- 'Cheosum'** - The local Bhutia term which means altar .
- 'Chham Dance'** - It is the mask dance used to be performed by the Lamas .
- 'Choekyi Khorlo  
(wheel of dharma)** - It symbolizes the propagation of Buddha's teaching. The first sermon sitting in motion of the cycle of law is symbolist in a wheel with eight spokes , which stand for eight fold path .
- "Choktse"** - The local Bhutia term which means table .
- 'Chortens'** - These are much a part of the lives of the Bhutias as faith in reincarnation.
- 'Choubandi'** - It is a double-breasted blouse held at four points across the body by the Tuna and wear by the Nepali women.
- 'Daijo'** - A traditional system of giving a non-compulsory gift or dowry to the bridegroom at the time of marriage among the Hindu Nepalese.
- 'Daura'** - It is a knee-length double breasted shirt wear by Nepali male.
- 'Den-thak-thi'** - The loom upon which the main carpet is woven.
- 'Den'** - A Tibeto-Bhu tia term which means Carpet . In Sikkim this local term is used mainly among the Sikkimese .
- 'Den-thi'** - It denotes seat for weavers to sit.

- 'Dhapli Canomena'** - The tree bark .
- 'Dhi'** - It is a knife used for cutting knots woven around the gauge-rod after hammering.
- 'Dhungkar'** (conch shell) - A conch shell that symbolizes reverberating sound of Dharma and signifies the awakening of sentient beings from the sleeping state of their ignorance. It persuades them towards the path of noble deeds that are beneficial to others. Gautam Buddha blew the conch shell when he decided to preach the law .The conch shell is blown in commemoration of this event whenever there is a special sermon by a high lama .
- 'Do'** - It is used for contouring and shearing finished carpet.
- 'Doko'** - The local term in Sikkim that denotes a basket .
- 'Dom'** - It is a box for keeping rolled yarns for weaving.
- 'Domdyan'** - It is a lower part of the dress which resembles a petticoat normally wear by Lepcha women.
- 'Dug' (parasol )** - The parasol of authority symbolizes the authority of Buddha. The parasol protects the head from the scorching heat of Sun just as the law protects the mind from the scorching passion .
- 'Duree'** - The Lepcha term of the weaving material made from woolen and cotton yarn.
- 'Dzongu areas'** - The protected areas for Lepchas in North Sikkim.
- 'Dzumsa'** - A traditional legal system which has been the meeting place of the people among the Bhutia in North Sikkim.
- 'Gho'** - A Bhutia dress which is made of cloth used by only male married Bhutia people. It is also locally termed as 'bokhu' .
- 'Gonpas'** - The monasteries.
- 'Gyak-shu'** - Gauge rod around which the woolen pile is knotted.
- 'Gyaltsen'**(banner of victory) - The symbol signifies the fortune of having victory of good over the evil forces which hinders the success of noble goals and also proclaims the victory of deity over evil. It is used in processions.
- 'Hembari'** - It is a cloth which tie around the bust down to the hips and normally wear by Nepali women.
- 'Honju'** - A dress of Bhutia woman consists of a silken which is a full sleeve blouse and a loose gown type garment fastened near the waist tightly with a belt.

'Jhalor'	- A type of long fine silky clothes used in the pillars of monasteries and also in houses .
'Jhem-cheys'	- Scissor which is used for cutting the unwanted threads.
'Jhoras'	- The local term in Sikkim that denotes springs.
'Kira'	- A Bhutia term which indicates a rectangular Bhutia female dress used by married only.
'Majetro'	- It is a triangular or rectangular piece of cloth which the Nepali women use to cover the head .
'Mayel'	- The legendary Kingdom on the slopes of Khangchendzonga .
'Monn'	- Female one is called generally as 'monn' .
'Namkhang'	- A palace workshop for carpet weaving .
'Ne-shing'	- Heddle rod which is attached by leashes of cord to each warp thread. Its function is to keep the warp tight.
'Pagi '	- The male Lepcha dress made of cotton which is striped. The dress comes down to the knees. It is fastened on the shoulder by a pin and a belt is worn round the waist.
'Palbheu' (knot of eternity)	- is the knot of eternity . It is law without beginning and without end which symbolizes eternity. The curly hair on chest of Buddha has the appearance of knot of eternity. It is also called as lucky net and symbolizes Brahmajala representing all the theories and philosophies of the universe.
'Pangdin'	A loose sheet of multi-coloured woolen cloth made of special design normally wear by Bhutia woman which they tie in their front portion . This is a symbol of married woman.
'Patuka'	It is a long strip of cotton cloth which held the Phariya at the waist and wear by Nepali women .
'Pema' (lotus flower)	- The that symbolizes the ultimate goal namely enlightenment. As the lotus comes out of dirt but does not carry any dirt similarly law is free of all earthly matters.
'Pen-shing'	- Spools which pushes weft threads across warp.
'Pewa'	- A system among the Bhutia-Lepchas i.e. women and girls are given gifts and assets including livestock, utensils , ornaments and land etc. (depending upon the capability of the parents) at the time of their marriage.
'Phang'	- The spindle for spinning yarn.

'Phariya'	It is also called as Gunui which is worn from waist down and reaches to the ankle with tiny pleats in front .
'Pipon'	- The village headman among the Bhutias in North Sikkim .
'Rong'	- A totem which means the ravines .
'Rong-Folk'	- Means those people who live in ravines .
'Rong-pa'	- Means people who are living in ravines .
'Sernya' (pair of golden fishes)	- Symbolizes resurrection of eternal life, rebirth, etc. The pair signifies the ability to swim with ease without obstruction in the ocean of this world. They may also be taken to symbolize the eye of perception as fish can see through muddy water . The fish couple suggests mutual aid and indispensability between male and female material life .
'Shyap'	- Wooden pieces that help to adjust the length of warp.
'Sok'	- Axis rod which holds the warp and functions as its main support.
'Suruwal'	- It is the trousers normally wear by Nepali male.
'Tago'	- It is a upper garment or blouse normally wear by Lepcha women .
'Tam'	- Shed-sticks which eases way for spools to pass through warp and also separates warp threads.
'Tan'	- It is a loom .
'Thangka'	- A type of Buddhists Bhutia-Lepcha painting which depicts different incarnations of Buddha on silk clothes.
'Thowa'	- It is a wooden hammer . After each row of knotting the gauge rod and knots are beaten down against the previous rows of knot with 'thowa' i.e. wooden hammer.
'Tuna'	It is a string of cloth used to fasten the Daura at four points across the body wear by Nepali male .
'Zaru-shing'	- The local term of light wood of the giant climber .