

དེས་ཞིང་བརྒྱ་ལྔ་བར་བྱེད་ནུས།

One has the ability to illuminate those one hundred [buddha] fields.

In a passive construction, it conveys the sense of “to be perceived” or “to appear,” as in:

ཇི་ལྟ་བུ་ལ་གཟིགས་པའི་ངོར་ཀྱན་ཚོབ་མི་སྤང་།

Conventionalities do not appear to the factor that perceives the mode [of subsistence].

An extreme example of semantic differentiation can be seen in the case of omitted verbs. A sentence that terminates without a verb typically implies an omitted linking verb, such as ཡིན་. For example,

སྟངས་ཤིང་གཟུགས་སོ།

Emptiness [is] form.

This structure can also be seen with a single noun phrase—a complement, with a likewise implied anaphoric subject. That is the most common implication of such an explicitly terminated phrase: an omitted generic verb of predication. However, as the following example demonstrates, when a sentence terminates without a verb, though contains an agent explicitly marked, the implied verb omitted is བྱེད་ (“to make” or “to do”), a generic action verb. For example,

འདྲགས་པ་ནི་ཆོག་ཤིན་ཏུ་རིགས་པ་དག་གིས་སོ།

The designation [is made] with very suitable words.

Here, the differing syntactic frames—two noun phrases versus a noun phrase and an agent—suffice to differentiate the omitted verbs ཡིན་ and བྱེད་.

These and other such distinguishing examples are provided (where attested) for each verb in the *Verb Lexicon* section.

Verbal Forms

Gerunds, gerundives, participles, verbal agents, and the variety of other constructions involving verbs are all distinguished in Tibetan by their suffixed particles. These variations can be grouped together by their usage and semantic implications.