in some Tibetan translations from Sanskrit the original "termination" is explicitly indicated through the use of auxiliary verbs, in particular the auxiliary verbs བྱེད་ and འགྱུར་.

Consequently, we can begin with these two primary verbs used to form auxiliary constructions: the verbs བྱེད་ and འགྱུར་ (and their tenses and alternate/honorific forms). The modal implications that vary with context and the types of verbs they accompany are as follows.

1. THE VERB བྱེད་ (HONORIFIC: མཛད་ AND བགྱིད་)

A. CAUSATIVE CONSTRUCTION

The easiest application of the auxiliary verb བྱེད་ to understand is its use in forming a causative construction. When occurring with Class II, III, and IV verbs, the auxiliary verb བྱེད་ renders the causative form. For example, the verb འཇིགས་ (Class II) means "to be afraid," but the construction འཇིགས་པར་བྱེད་ means "to cause to be afraid" and as a verbal phrase functions like a Class V verb (i.e., it takes an agent marked in the third case together with a nominative object). In general, three varieties of this construction occur: normative causative (*verb* + པར་བྱེད་; "to cause to do/be X"), negated causative (*verb* + པར་མི་བྱེད་; "to not cause to do/be X"), and causative with negated verb (*neg. verb* + པར་བྱེད་; "to maintain a state of not X").

B. REFLEXIVE-CAUSATIVE CONSTRUCTION

When occurring with Class V and VI verbs, however, the auxiliary verb བྱེད་ (and བགྱིད་) produces a causative form that is reflexive in nature. This can be contrasted with verbal phrases formed with Class V and VI verbs with the (explicitly) nonreflexive-causative verb འཇུག་/བཅུག་/གཞུག་ས་/ཆུག་ ("to cause," "to urge on," "to entice"), which takes its verb in the simple infinitive. Hence, for example, one can find passages such as: དེ་ལ་གསོད་པར་བྱེད་པ་འམ། གསོད་དུ་བཅུག་པ་འགའ་ ཡང་མེད་དོ། "Thus, there is no one at all who causes [themselves] to be killed or is caused to be killed," or in the case of a deontic causative (that is, a need that is externally caused) a passage such as རིགས་གཞན་གྱི་ལག་ནས་ཟས་ཟ་དགོས་སུ་བཅུག་གྱུང་... "However, [when external circumstances dictate that] it is necessary to eat food from the hand of someone from another caste ..."

C. INDICATING SANSKRIT ACTIVE VOICE (*PARASMAIPADA*)

When occurring in texts or passages translated from Sanskrit, the auxiliary verb བྱེད་ is used to explicitly indicate the active-voice (*parasmaipada*) termination rather than a causative construction. However, if a reflexive pronoun is explicitly provided, then this construction can also indicate a reflexive causative.