The use of the auxiliary verb མངོད་ likewise indicates an original Sanskrit active-voice (*parasmaipada*) termination, although it is used specifically to indicate that a Sanskrit verb that typically takess a middle-voice (*ātmanepada*) termination has been rendered in an active-voice (*parasmaipada*) construction.

2. THE VERB

A. INDICATING TRANSFORMATION

One use of the auxiliary verb $\overset{\text{quantum}}{\sim}$ —in its most literal sense—is to indicate transformation: "becoming X" or "coming to be X." It occurs most often with Class II verbs.

B. INDICATING THE PERFECTIVE

Another use of the auxiliary verb and is to indicate the "perfective" aspect. In general, the perfective is used to indicate the verbal action being viewed as a whole or in the abstract sense. It is seen commonly in statements that refer to a future event in an abstract or hypothetical sense (such as prophecy, or the implications of a subjunctive statement).

C. INDICATING SANSKRIT MIDDLE VOICE (ĀTMANEPADA)

As noted above, just as the auxiliary verb $\Im T$ is used to explicitly indicate the active-voice (parasmaipada) termination in texts or passages translated from Sanskrit, the corresponding middle-voice ($\bar{a}tmanepada$) termination can be explicitly indicated by the use of the auxiliary verb $\Im T$. A particular characteristic of the middle-voice termination is that it conveys a reflexive sense to the verbal action. This sense is carried over into Tibetan and is used both as a representation of the middle-voice termination and sometimes to simultaneously indicate the perfective (above) as well.

D. Indicating an Emphatic Future

Seen particularly with Class V and VI verbs, the auxiliary verb $^{\alpha}$ is used to explicitly emphasize the future time of an event being described. The sense is conveyed both in the positive $(verb + ^{\alpha}$ and negative $(verb + ^{\alpha}$ and negative $(verb + ^{\alpha}$ and overlaps with a weak form of the precative. It is also used in forming rhetorical questions $(verb + ^{\alpha}$ and $(verb + ^{\alpha}$ and $(verb + ^{\alpha}$).

3. THE VERB 製工

A. INDICATING THE IMPERFECTIVE

In contrast to the use of the auxiliary verb (1877) to indicate the "perfective" as-