

In constructions involving verbal nouns, however, sometimes the nominalizing lexical particle is omitted, though indicated by declension. For example, the verbal collocation མཐོན་རྒྱ་སོང་, “to previously have,” is usually nominalized as མཐོན་རྒྱ་སོང་བ་, though here its nominalization is implicitly indicated by the subsequent postpositional connective (གི་):

དགྲ་བཙམ་རྟོགས་པ་མཐོན་སོང་གི་དབང་རྒྱ་བྱས་ན། ...

If this is done in terms of previously having had the realization of an arhat, ...

SIMPLE INFINITIVES

A simple infinitive is a verb occurring in a construction that functions as a subordinate phrase, sometimes with its own object. When marked as simple infinitives, these verbs and verb-terminated phrases function in one of a number of roles: as indirect statements (including indirect speech and reporting inner thoughts), as activities externally caused or otherwise removed from the action of the main verb, and as indicating a purpose.

Regarding the first type, in general, indirect speech is a grammatical construction in which the meaning of an event is conveyed descriptively. There are three distinct types of indirect statements: (1) reporting what something says without using the exact words (e.g., “the text says that ...”), (2) conveying the meaning of an event rather than relating the event directly (e.g., “it is the construction of X” vs. “X was constructed”), and (3) reporting inner thoughts. All of these are seen and can be represented using simple infinitives.

The second type indicates activities externally caused or otherwise removed from the action of the main verb. This is seen most commonly with supplications and prayers since the activity/agency of the subordinate infinitive (the desired action) is removed from the action of the main verb (the supplication) and its agent.

The third type is relatively straightforward and is often seen with verbs indicating future activity (such as the verbs འཇོ་, རོང་, ཡོང་, etc.) as well as the non-reflexive causative verb, འབྱུག་/འབྱུག་/etc. (see below). Some of these are common enough to be considered collocations (such as གསལ་རྒྱ་སོང་, meaning “to become manifest”).

AGENTS, INSTRUMENTS, AND OBJECTS

“Agents” are verbal compounds formed through the affixing of the syllables “བ་པོ་” or “བ་པ་” (depending on euphony rules). The instrument is built off the present tense of the verb with “མཛེད་,” while the object is built off the future tense