

forms the future perfect causative (or emphatic). The same holds for the honorific forms, མཛད་ and འགྱུས་.

5. OTHER COMMON AUXILIARY CONSTRUCTIONS

A. IMPERATIVE

A present-tense verb followed by ཅིག་, or an imperative with ཤིག་, etc. forms the simple imperative. This should not be confused with the precative (see below).

B. PASSIVE IMPERATIVE

The passive imperative is formed with the future tense of the main verb combined with the imperative form of the auxiliary verb བྱེད་, བྱས་. The same holds true for the honorific passive imperative using མཛོད་ and བྱུས་.

C. COMPLETED ACTION AUXILIARIES

The auxiliary verb ཟིན་ is used to indicate the past perfect with Class II, III, and IV verbs, while the auxiliary verb ཟད་ is used to indicate the past perfect with Class V and VI verbs, although ཟིན་ can also be used with Class V and VI verbs when indicating the passive past perfect.

Similarly, the verb ཚར་ can be used to indicate the perfect. For example, when occurring with the future tense of another verb, it is used to indicate the future perfect.

D. PRECATIVE, PERFORMATIVE, AND EXHORTATIVE

The precative is an auxiliary verb construction that is used to express a wish or request; it can be thought of as an aspirational imperative. It is most commonly formed by combining the imperative form of a verb with ཤོག་, ཅིག་, or ཞིག་ and in the honorific with མཛོད་.

The precative causative is formed in a similar manner with བྱེད་ཞིག་ and the passive precative causative with *verb* + ལར་བྱུས་. While an even stronger form, an exhortative (a strong imperative/deontic) is formed with བྱས་ཞིག་ and བྱེད་ཅིག་ and in the honorific with མཛོད་ཅིག་.

A strong precative form bordering on the performative (a statement that becomes true through its utterance) is formed by combining the present-tense form of a verb with ལྟར་ཅིག་.

A weak form of the precative can also be formed with མ་ལྟར་ and མི་འལྟར་.