

# 😂 | শির্ত্বাবার্ণর ক্রির বার্রার শ্রিন শ্লুর শ্লিবার্গর শ্লিবার্গর বিশ্বর্তার বিশ্বর বিশ্বর্তার বিশ্বর্তার বিশ্বর বিশ্ব



## йं र्द्रं च रेत्र केत् प्वन रेति भूत् भ्रूर र्भ्वय मृति भ्रूपण प्राप्त LRZTP 9

#### **Revision Guide**

Module 3: Lessons 19-26

#### Lesson 19 - Relative clauses

### a) Relative clauses with the nominalizer ব্যাবস্থা

Object (direct or indirect) + verb + nominalizer (ম্বের্') + ম্র্রিঝ'ঙ্ক্র্' + noun
্বে'ঝব্য'

The friend who makes food...

वावयःवार्हेटःअविवःग्रीःसःर्वेः

The girl who is singing a song...

র্ব্-শের্বের্মান্সাবর দ্রী দ্লাসা

The lama who goes to Tibet...

मी.वार.टार्खेवाया.शांतय.मी.स्रीय.शक्टर.

The relative who lives in India...

[a,ac,B] -(a,ac,B) -(a,a

Who is that girl who spoke with you yesterday?

र्ष्ट्रेन'अ'८'-१४ त्रिंद्र'अ्द्रिन'अ्वत्र'ची'-द्र्यो'क्त्र्र, द्रि'अळ्व, पहेट्र'र्स्ट्र

I forgot the name of the teacher who taught (me) in the past.

व'वेट'ट'र्कॅंते'ट्वॅव'र्प'ल'र्ब्नेट'र्बेट्'ख्यवर'ग्री'ट्वेद'हेट्'र्कॅं'ट्'क्टॅं'र्व'र्कॅं'र्वेते'ख्ट'र्प'ल'र्खेट्'रेट्|

Those westerners who studied at our monastery last year are now in their own countries.



# 🥯 | শিংধ্ৰ' বাংইৰ 'ক্টৰ' বাহান 'ৰ্ঘৰি'শ্পন্ শ্প্ৰুম'ৰ্শ্পবি'গ্ৰুব'ৰ্শ্পৰ বাহান বাহান বি'ব্ৰ্পুম'ৰ্শ্পৰ দিয়ে LRZTP 9 Module 3 Revision 11-12/12/2023

### b) Relative clauses with the nominalizer 51

ब्रिट्-रट्-वीषा-पर्झेषा-परि-र्सेवा-सेवा-ट्-र्सेः--

The momos (which) you made...

โช้นาปีสานกระเนณิ ปลุสา

The song (which) she sang...

चग्रा नेषाग्रीषाचिषाचिर दि स्नुव 'द्वा'''

The poem (which) Tashi wrote...

८'ल'रग्'पदे'स्व'प''

The gift (which) I got...

वि'स'हि-रन्येष'र्वेस'यदि'दर्शे देव'व्यापर र्षेद्र रेत्

Where is the notebook [which] you bought yesterday?

र्ष्ट्रेव साञ्चित्रपति क्रिया र्त्रेव क्रितासा सार्व राज्यहेत स्प्रा

I forgot all the words which I have learnt in the past.

८.चीय.८.जभागाजाकहलातपुर्वाचीत्राचीत्रामीत्र्याचीत्र्

The monk whom I met on the street a while ago is Tashi's brother.

वि'स'छिन्'रस्ट'वीस'वाद्यन्'रादे 'पञ्चन' ह्यां संवादा केद 'र्से 'हुन्'।

The advice which you gave me yesterday was beneficial.

The new watch that my friend got – it broke.

### c) Relative clauses with the nominalizer অব্

I have a lot of work which needs to be done.



# 

८.ज.**पर्धि.लग्ग्री.र्या.श्रूचा.**श्रट.स्.ल्री

I have lots of *clothes* to be washed (not plates or anything else).

८.ज.**२व.५५५० प्रतीत्रात्रात्रात्रात्रा** 

I have lots of clothes to wash (not iron or buy).

ट्य.ज्.वीयर.ज.**ग्रेंच.लवी.ग्रेंस.**.क्र्य.ग्रेटी

I haven't bought a chupa to wear at Losar.

तह्र्य मु'ल'**त्रिर'ध्या'गै'देच**'दे'र्क्र'स्य नङ्ग्या'सर'द्येद'खा

Do not lose the books which you [have to] bring to school tomorrow!

ष्णः याः या देतः याः **श्वृतः श्वृतः भ्वृतः याः गिःश्वाः व्यवः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः अः वर्षः याः याः वर्षः याः वर्षः** 

Wow! The lesson we are studying these days is not easy.

### d) Relative clauses with the nominalizer आ

The nominalizer sy is used to build relative clauses concerning the *indirect object*. For example:

८४१ वि.श्रे.जार्थे, व्यास्त्री वि.श्रु.चे.द्रीं पर्ये.

I gave the cat some milk. That cat is cute.

The  $\hat{\mathbf{q}}$   $\hat{\mathbf{q}}$  in the sentence is the *indirect object* and is therefore marked by a  $\hat{\mathbf{q}}$   $\hat{\mathbf{q}}$ . In order to combine these two sentences, one needs the nominalizer  $\hat{\mathbf{q}}$ . The formula:

Pronoun + dir.obj. + verb +  $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}$  +  $\mathbf{\hat{c}}\mathbf{\hat{c}}$  + noun (ind. obj.) + rest of sentence

८षा दें'मा झूटा **बादी** बि.मी.टें क्रीटाहे'र्घां'त<u>र</u>्ग

The cat (to whom) I gave milk to is cute.

८.सं. म्य. १ व्य. १ वि. मंत्र वि. मं

I like this girl. She is not a teacher.

८.८वाय. र्.डी.८.४४८८ व्या.चाय. व्या.चाय.

The girl I like is not a teacher.

वि'स'र च'सर सम्ध्रेव प'राधेव। देते ।व स्वा विवारी विवारी विवारी हिए।

Yesterday, I went to a restaurant. The food there was delicious.



# 😂 | শি·র্ভু'ন'ন্দ্রন'ক্টর'নার্র'র্জ্ব'ন্ধ্রন'র্জ্বন'র্জুন'

वि'रा'ट'रवें 'स्वे 'त्रापट'वे 'वि'श्वा' बिस्र'रें 'बे 'ट्यारा'हूट'।

The food was delicious at the restaurant where I went yesterday.

ष्ट्रिन्-रन्योबास्यः ब्राज्याविषाः **व्याक्षः** वे प्राप्ताः विष्ताः वे प्राप्ताः विष्ताः विषताः विषताः विषतः विषतः विषताः विषताः

You gave a flower to one girl. Who is that girl?

ख्रिन् रन् वीषा से 'हेंया सून् स्वीर सु से 'हे' खु रेन्।

Who is the girl you gave the flower to?

र्बे पन्न न्वा अप्यापित तर्दी (बुः वी) वित्र रेत्। व्वा अप्ते स्ट केंब रें रेत्।

Lobsang ask the lama a question. This lama is holy.

र्बे. पत्रम. प्रमाद रहें ख़्**यदे क्वार्य के** वर्ष के वर्ष के व

The lama whom Lobsang asked a question is holy.

### Lesson 20 - Suffixes of adjectives

#### 1) Too much x

...Remember that... you add the syllable  $5\sqrt[4]{8}$  to the root of the adjective to say: "too x". It might help you to think of  $5\sqrt[4]{8}$  being an involitional *verb* and conjugate it accordingly. For example:

ब्रॅ्च स्वा क्रिंप स्वा क्षेत्र स्वा स्वा त्या स्व

If all students come, there will/might be too little seats.

বি'ম'ক্ব'নেবাম'ন্থিম'**দ্রবাম'**র্মুদ'। (past)

Yesterday, the teacher was/got too late.

देट अट र प्राच्या के प्राचित के

These days, there is too much homework. But in general, it is not too much.

ह्याबार्श्वांत्वां कारा द्वां वा (conditional)

If there are too many people at the party, it is not pleasant for me.

#### 2) How much x?

...Remember that... in order to form a question with an adjective you add the syllable  $\widetilde{A}_{\overline{1}}$  to the root of the adjective. No question particle is required - but some people still use it. For example:



# ্রা ব্রুবার্ট্রর ক্রির নের্র্রার শ্লুবার্শ্রুর শ্লুবার্গ্রুর শ্লুবার্গ্রুর শ্লুবার্গ্রের বাল্লুর শ্লুবার্শ্রুর শ্লুবার্শ্রুর শূলুবার্শ্রের বিশ্বন্ধর বিশ্ব

How much fun was the break? - It was o.k./not bad.

How many Buddhist are there in your country? - There are not so many.

How hot is the weather in Delhi? It is very hot - much hotter than in Dharamsala.

How well does she/he know Chinese language? - She/he knows it well!

How far is the stupa? - It is close. It won't take more than five minutes.

#### 3) Not at all x, never

...Remember that... you used শ্রের বৃষ্ণ & স্থান 'বিদ্যুক্ত to say 'never' or 'not at all' - and the verb is always negated in Tibetan. For example:

Do you like *chang*? - Not at all, it is not tasty at all!

I never smoke because it harms the lungs.

I've never ever been to Bodhgaya. But I'd like to go.

She is not proud at all, she's really humble.

#### 4) How ...!

Using the comparative version of the adjective and adding a and means: "How...!!!" It is a phrase and exclamation.

Tomorrow, there is a break, how wonderful!

Today's lunch is *momos* - how tasty!



# 

### 5) As...as possible

বাদ্ৰ' together with the root of an adjective (or sometimes a verb) means: "as...as possible."

यादः अर्थेयायः अर्थेयायः सेवयः र्यायः यावदः । यह्वः याः तर्वा प्रस्वायः स्वायः स्वायः यावदः ।

Please come as fast as possible, it is time to start class.

८षाळॅषाळेषा'या'र्च'र्र्र्र्र्र्य'मेषाग्चे'अद्वा योज'ब्रिय'स्चर्या'सेषा'**ग्राम्'स्चर'स्चर**'होत्'ग्चे'येवा

I do not know Dharma terms very well. But I'll try as much as I can.

### 6) Very much x

यात्रवायत्र स्टा केत्र चे **'देगवा** ऑप् रह्म अहत्य आयत् याप् अप चे **'देगवाय** प्रत्या

Because this pilgrimage site is very sacred, there are also a lot of visitors.

वि'स'ह'वट'स'**द्री**'भ्रीट्'र्य'ह्यूट'। यट'धेत्र'त्रेर'त्र'ट्री'र्च्यात्र'र्येत्र'र्केट'सट'र्य'त्रूट'र्सेट'।

Yesterday, it was so much fun at the tea shop because my friend made a lot of jokes.

८४७ वृद्ध-१५ व्याच विष्ठ्यायाचा विष्ठा विष्ठा १५० विष्ठा १५० विष्ठा १५० विष्ठा १५० विष्ठा १५० विष्ठा १५० विष्ठा

I hang a whole lot of prayer flags.

विंट वी खु प श्रेट हे चें **ले प्रवाय** तर्वा विंट वी खु प दि से श्रेट हे चें तर्वा

Her *jupa* is very beautiful.

Even stronger than these are:

ন্থারীত্বার্থা, কুলেব্রাণা, কুলেব্রাণা) The last one is more literary, but some people still use it in colloquial.

If you ask me, this book is incredibly interesting and beneficial!

(वै) श्रेष्ठका प्राप्त क्ष्रिया क्ष्रिय क्रिय क्ष्रिय क्ष्र



# 🥯 ှ শ্র্র্ণের্ন ন্টর্র ক্টর্ব নেল্লন র্ইনি শ্লুর শ্লুর শ্লুর শ্লুর শ্লুর প্রত্যান্ত্র কাল্য ক্রম শ্লুর শূল্য ৷ LRZTP 9 Module 3 Revision 11-12/12/2023

(S)he is unbelievably kind and patient.

হাৰ্যা ক্র্মান্ত্র is added to the root of certain adjectives. For example: ন্ব্রিমান্তর্যা ক্রমান্ত্র , ক্রান্তর্যা ক্রমান্তর , ক্রান্তর্যা ক্রমান্তর , ক্রান্তর্যা ক্রমান্তর , ক্রান্তর ক্রমান্তর প্রকার ক্রমান্তর ক্

Our students speak Tibetan really well.

Another nice option is with 55% used between the full adjective and its root.

These veggies are really fresh, so, I'll by three kilos.

Even though his computer is brand new, it looks like an old (one).

I did not offer a lot of sang (smoke offering).

### Lesson 21 - Temporal connectives of simultaneity

The two main temporal connectives of simultaneity are: নুমা, শ্লুব্ৰমা and ইন্থা.

In that case, one would say: ภูะ ล่ะ นิส รุส or: ภูะ ล่ะ นั่รุรุส

Correctly speaking the verb before ANN is in the past - even though meaningwise it can be any tense. Not everybody agrees on this and a lot of people also use Present tense.

One should not talk much when eating.

When he was small, he was humble.

च्रदःक्रं'**ब्रेद्र'तृष'**वृ'क्रं'ब्र'र्गुव्र'षा

Don't wear a hat when it is not cold!

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# ্রা । শ্র্রেব্রান্তর্বর নির্মান ক্রিন্তর্বর নির্মান ক্রিন্তর্বার ক্রিন্তর্বর নির্মান ক্রিন্তর দিয়ে দিয়ে

म्बर् स्वाका त्रमेला प्रमृत् **ग्वरः ५ वा**ष्ट्रीय स्वाक्षा स्वाक्षा स्वाक्षा स्वाक्षा स्वाक्षा स्वाक्षा स्वाक्षा स्व

You have to listen well when Gen-la is explaining!

कर पा **पहरापते अपना म**ुलें जाना त्रें पाना त्रें पाना त्रें पानी के तर्वा की तर्वा की तर्वा की तर्वा की तर्वा की तर्वा

Don't you mind to go outside when it rains? I don't, it's nice.

वि'स'व्रिंस'स'**ड्डेन्'पि?'भूनस'स'**र्रेग्न्स'र्'क्रेट'रा'ठेग्'ह्या'ड्ड्रा'

Yesterday, going to the market, I met an old friend.

८ वट त्या **अन् मुमा**न्दि । ब्रि निर्मा अनुमान् । स्टेन् ऑस्टा से स्टेन् ग्री ऑन् । सारेन्

When I'm not at home (my) dog probably plays a lot with the cat.

If you wish to be more explicit about the duration, you use ইন্মো. Just like শ্লুন্ম্মা it can also follow a noun and follows the verb connected with a ম্ব্

८षाच्चिषात्र **मुह्मकेट मी नेह्म प**रत्याप्यां मुगाः धवा हो गाया केत्र सें नेहा प्रकार मुगाः विष्

If you ask me, I think it is important to take rest during the holidays.

वि'यवा'**यवक्ष'प्रते'रेट'य**'क्षेट्'क्षं'प्रक्षेष'व्'वि'यवा'वी'र्चे'प'त्र्र्क्र्र्रस्वुच'ग्री'रेट्'प्रा

Can one feel the taste of the food if one watches movies while eating?

### Lesson 22 - Temporal connectives of sequence

With পূর্ব'ঝ' & প্র্বি'ঝ' the verb is in present tense and **negated**. For example:

য়ৣ৾৾ঀ৾৾৻৸য়৻**য়**৻ঀ৾৸৾য়ৢ৾ঀ৻<mark>য়ৄঀ৾৻৸</mark>৴ৼয়৾ঀ৻য়য়৻য়য়

Did you write (your) homework before doing prayers?

With हेवावा & पाल्याका the verb is in **past tense** and not negated. For example:

क्षें अप्रमार्थे **'चकुपापते' हेरा' भाषा**न्दि 'क्षुयापार्ने वा'र्ज्ञ वा'राकुपार्वे ना

After meditating a lot, my back hurt a bit.



# 웰 | র্মার্ক্র'বান্দির স্টের্বাবার্রার শ্লিবার্ন্ত্রার শ্লিবার্ন্তর বিশ্বরার প্রত্যান্তর বিশ্বরার্ন্তর বিশ্বরার প্রত্যান্তর বিশ্বরার প্রত্যান্তর বিশ্বরার ব

### Some more examples:

वि'यम्। प्रवासि विप्यासि विप्य

If one does not take some rest after eating, that is not good.

षाः त्रायां व्याप्तर्द्वता विष्याप्तिः त्याप्ति । त्यापाया । या विष्याप्ति । त्यापाया । त्यापाया । त्यापाया वि

Before entering Sarah, I lived for many years in my country working.

קריארי**בּגיקה׳בְּמִימִי**שרִיקאָדיאּבִּמִיעִׂרין

I hope to see you after the holidays end.

ધોવા હત્ :**અ'વાન્નિ:ક્રૅન્સ'એ**'એલ્'અ'વસુર'ર્ક્સુન'ક્રેન્'ગ્રે'બૅન્સ'સેન્

Before taking the exam everybody studies probably.

Note that **ইবাঝ** and **ইবাঝ** are adjectives and are used accordingly:

पर्वास्त्रा **ह्यायर.**ट.यूंच.बूंट.वुंट.कुंय.अटी कूंट.कूंट.वीयावयावट.जापर्यंट क्रियालूटी

I am not intending to study coming week, I am planning to stay at home lazily.

૽૽૽ૣૢૺૢૻઌ**ૻૣ૾ૼઌૻઌ૽૽ૺ**ૹ૽ૼૹઌ૽ઌઌ૽ૼૡૻૺઌૹ૽૽ઌૹ૽ૢૺૼ૱૱ઌઌ૽૽ૼઌઌ૾ૢ૽ઌઌઌ૽ૺઌૢૺ

On the full moon of last month, I did a lot of *kora*.

### Lesson 23 - Adverbs & different functions of হ্রুষ্/ব্রুষ্ etc.

হ্ৰম' and ব্ৰম' have several functions. It is good to be aware of the following:

We can use মুস্'ব্স' to turn an adjective into an **adverb.** For example: गा'

म्बर लवाया ग्रीया तचीया त्यन्ता वायया द्या **चया क्या** क्या वी विद्या वाया

Gen-lag explains clearly, right?

भूत्रकःभूत्रकेवर्धेः**चुवाववा**कार्यम् र्रेषावा व्रेग्यःशुवर्धेः पर्वे वीर्रेत्

Please don't speak loudly, it will disturb people!

ব্ৰুম' is used with verbs of **motions** to say how to move about... For example: **A** 

র্ম্বারার ক্রমারের্মার ক্রমারের্মারার ক্রমারের্মারার ক্রমারের্মারার

रे'से'(स'त्रष्ट्र्ट्')**द्रश'**सॅट'च'

हु पर्वेष '**वया** दर्गे 'प ञ्चग 'ञ्चग 'प्रम प्रम 'प्रम 'प्रम



# 😂 | শি'র্ব'ন'ম্ব'ক্টব'নান্দের'শ্বি'শ্পন্ শ্রুন'র্শ্রুন'র্শ্রুন'র্শ্রুন'র্শ্রুন'র্শ্বন'র্শ্বন্ধান্দের'ন্স্পুন'র্শ্বুন'। | LRZTP 9 Module 3 Revision 11-12/12/2023

मुल्यालालाहात के त्राच्या के

It is most convenient if one rents a car.

देट अट मृट पात वी र्थेट र्वट व्याय वा पात के पा

Because my legs hurt these days I cannot go walking to school.

Another important function is 'since', 'for how long': In that case, and follows the verb in the ব্য past and then we have """ব্যাক্তিন খ্রীকার্সনা

in India?

হ্রাঝা/ ব্রাঝা/ ক্র্বা can replace ব্রে'ট্রাঝা or প্রা- showing a **sequence or reason**: て"

विट्यीयाकटाक्षास्यायार्थाः यत्तृतः **चुता**सः पञ्जीः विट्य

After/because (s)he drank a lot of *chang* and alcohol, (s)he got drunk.

৾ঀৣ৾য়৾৻৸৻ঀৣ৾৾৻ড়৻৾৾৾ঀয়ৢ৾ঀ৻**৾য়য়৻**৸য়৻৸ৼ৻ঀৼ৻৸৻৸ৢ৾ঀ৾ঀ

After doing shopping at the market, return home immediately!

८दे मुंवाबार्क्षयार्चेत् भ्रुव 'धवार्च' प्रचार मुक्ष क्रयाया वा खे वा खे त्या क्षेत्र ।

After/because my friend took Tibetan medicine well, she slowly recovered from her cold.

is used for a **list** when we have more than 3 items usually. ন্ত'

> र्चेन् **'गुर्व**। क्रु'व्रवा'**गुर्व**। त्र्व्वा'सुत्य'**गुर्व**। स्र'वे, श्रम:श्लीट'त्य'यात्रव, त्या'सट'के, च'त्य'सट'के स्र' स्र' Buddhism has spread in Tibet, China, Bhutan and also in most of the other Asian countries.

## Lesson 24 - The nominalizer মুদ্রা, র্কুঝা, র্জুঝা

The nominalizers ত্বেষ and ক্ৰা are added to the present tense form of a verb - it means 'the way of doing x'. They also form part of several fixed expressions, such as:

ব্যব্যস্ক্রা = opinion ব্র্ন্ত্র্বা = opinion (H)

বাব্ধান্ত্নি' = situation বাৰ্ষাস্থ্ৰদ্ৰা = situation

রস্ক্রম্ন ভারি ভারতি আইনি নের্ন্ ভারতি ভারতি । বিশ্ব ভারতি ভারতি

More examples:

र्चेन्'च'र्कंन'अते'भ्रम्'क'च्रम्न'<mark>श्रम्य</mark>'वाडेवा'च'र्या सेन्।



# 🅯 | শির্দ্ধানাম্বর ক্রিবানান্দর্শির শ্লুন শ্লু

Not all Tibetan's way of talking is the same.

ख्रिन्रस्थेत्रं त्रम्हेन् **भूम्य**म् । त्रम् अने भूष्ट्रम् ।

How did you learn how to drive?

द्वे 'त्र्' प्वे 'मूंव्या अँवा' र्अवा' अँवा' प्वे '**मूद्य'** पश्चित्र प्रद्रात्त वे अव' प्र' प्वात 'हुंद्र'।

I was happy because my Tibetan friend taught me how to make momos.

is the literary equivalent and is used mostly in more formal speech and with *Dharma* terms.

If one does not know how to meditate well, one should not meditate.

When I studied about how to listen to the *Dharma*, I learnt the three faults of the vessel.

হ্র্ম্ম is short for: অবা'বী'ঝেবাবা'হ্র্ম্মা - it is only applied if there are a lot of people doing it this way.

According to the traditional way of saying, one gets dry ears when one drinks too much tea.

### Lesson 25 - More secondary verbs

There is a large number of secondary verbs and this study guide will just use their most common functions:

# ন্য বিষ্ণাহা to know how to do x

র্মানা is conjugated the same way as প্রানে and can be used with a noun (then it's a full verb), with a verb or with সুন্মা For example:

विट प्रिन् मिन प्राप्त प्रिन् **मेन के के प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्रापत प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप** 

Does (s)he know English well? - More or less. (S)he knows every day language.

Do you know how to read the quick writing?

द्वे खासान्यवात्राचीयान्त्राचारावात्र्याः स्ट्राच्या विषात्री विष्यात्री विषयात्री व

Because my mother knows how to cook Indian food, she never makes Tibetan food.



# 🥯 ှ শ্র্র্ণের্ন ন্টর্র ক্টর্ব নেল্লন র্ইনি শ্লুর শ্লুর শ্লুর শ্লুর শ্লুর প্রত্যান্ত্র কাল্য ক্রম শ্লুর শূল্য ৷ LRZTP 9 Module 3 Revision 11-12/12/2023

There is of course the honorific of ANT which is: ABATT and when it is about a person we say F ন্ধান্য (lit. to know somebody's face)

ष्ठित् रस्तः वीषा स्तिः ष्ट्रीका अळेषा **सः भेषा** ग्रीः खेत्र राषा **सः** धाषा रोः **भेषा** ग्रीः केषा धाका विद्यालया स्ति ।

Do you know my neighbour?

I don't know him well, but I've seen him.

#### শ্ৰ্মান্য to have time to do x **(**2)

র্মিন্দে is short for: খাবা বিশ্ব কার্স্কর্টন্ন - meaning 'to have time to do x' For example:

दे'र्रेट'ह्विद'र्र्ट्राट'र्कॅ'अवव्यादु'च'विट'वार्वे'्**वॅट'र्वेद्र्'र्घ्य** 

Do you have time to go to a restaurant with us today?

वि'रा'ट'धेवा'र्क्रन्'ग्री'वा'श्चेवा'ड्रेन्'**र्याट'रा'** वाट'धेव'ड्रेन्र'व'रते'व्रट'त्य'राक्र्येव'र्य'रा'र्वेवरा'र्वे

Yesterday I did not get the time to prepare for the exam because I got a lot of guests coming to my place.

विंट 'ঝ'ঝঝ'ग|'ঝट'दें'बे' द्वाब 'ঊंट्'र्ड्ट 'ट्य' वार्षे 'क्वा' **बॅट 'ঊंट्'अ'रेट्'या** 

Because (s)he has a lot of work, (s)he does not have time to take rest, right?



# 😂 ု শ্রন্থ ন'ব্রন' ক্রন' নার্রন' র্য্রনি' শ্লুন' শূল্বানাৰ বিশ্বনাৰ ব

### ব্য সক্রা to be time to do x

মন্ব'ঘ' means 'to be time to do x' - it is mostly used with বেদ্বা / ঘাৰ্না and ইমান্দ্রা (Sometimes also with মাদ্রা) It can be understood as the short version of: অবা'বী'দ্রমার্ক্রদ্রামান্যা

कुःर्क्केन्-चर्रुः याकियाः चेत्रः तर्त्या नः तृत्यः **रतः वैः तर्याः याया** 

It's eleven o'clock. Isn't it time to sleep then?

धोगाः कॅन् 'ब्रोन्य त्याँ तं' पॅर्न र्र्य न्यः देश के र्यन त्या न्युत्र 'ब्रेंट 'ब्रेन्य के र्या न्युत्र 'ब्रेंट 'ब्रेन्य के र्यो

Because the exam is about to come, it's probably time to do review for everybody.

Oh, it got late, so, it's time to return home for me.

### দ্ৰ ইন্থানা to plan, to consider

ইপানা is the short version of অবাৰী বেক্তম বাৰী and is mostly used with present perfect (ইপার্থনি ইপার্থনি আন্ত্রান্ত্রানি etc.) In the past (always) and present (sometimes) it is combined with the verb ট্রিন্নে and may involve some more active preparations.

दे'र्रेट'वेब'ग्न्ट'वि'लग्ग्या'ग्यर'ञ्च'**हैब'र्थेत्** 

Where are you planning to have lunch today?

अ.प्ट्य.तर.भी.भधि८.यथा.मी.वार.ज.तखेवाया.**ईय.ज्रट.तया** 

Are you planning to keep living in India in the future?

ર્ભા ફ્રેંત્ર અરાવેંદ વીત્ર ત્યા વર્ષેર ત્યાદ છેત્ર લુ વાર વર્ષે **ફેંત્ર ગુત્ર તેં** અવલ અવ્યાવર્ષે કૃત્ર અરાવેંદ વીત્ર તે અવલ અવ્યાવર્ષે કૃત્ર અરાવે આ પ્રાથમ માં Last year, (s)he was planning to go and receive the Kalachakra initiation. But in the end, (s)he could not go.

# ত ৰ্ক্তবা্বা to be allowed to do x

र्ळेंग्'द्र' is mostly conjugated as र्ळेंग्'गें'देत्। & र्ळेंग्'गें'क्'देत्। since it is a general truth rather than something subjective.

क्रेवरु:धेवरवर्म्मानः मात्र व्यामाना कर्मा कर कर्मा कर कर क्रा कर्मा कर्मा कर्मा कर क्रा कर्मा कर्मा कर्मा कर्मा कर्मा

If one is Hindu, one is not allowed to eat beef.

यर्ख्या'लया'विट'ल'त्र्ल्य'त्र्य'विट्र रहित्र'क्रिट रहेवा'वी'व्यादेट रहित्र

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# 🥯। শি র্ব্বাবার্ণর ক্রির বার্ল র্থির শ্লুন শূলি । LRZTP 9 Module 3 Revision 11-12/12/2023

One is not allowed to bring a phone when entering the tsuglakhang, right?

### ক্ত খ্রীন্বা to be possible to do/happen x

For the same reason as with कॅयाप्य, श्रेन्प्य is mostly conjugated only: श्रेन्गी सेन् श्रेन्गी सन्

It is impossible that the stars will fall on to Earth from the sky.

It is impossible that horns will grow on the head of a rabbit.

If one goes to a high place by plane, it is possible to get mountain sick.

# $\xi$ कु कैंग + द्र्गेंब प्रमुख की प्रमुख to think to do x, to consider doing x

It is important to understand that ব্ৰ'ৰ্ক্কবা' + ব্ৰ্কাৰ্যবেষ্যান্ত্ৰী'বেব্ৰা does **not mean** 'have to do x' or 'must do x', rather 'I could', 'I might', etc.

I'm thinking to do several koras tomorrow morning.

I'm hungry, so I'm thinking I could have a little something.

### Lesson 26 - 'Already', 'about' 'almost'

ৰ্ক্তম'বা' (lit. to finish) can be a main or secondary verb. When it is a main verb, it is considered non-volitional. For example:

This work will be finished tomorrow.

If you want to make it into intentional, you need to say:

I'll make sure I'll finish this work.



# 

The main function of £\tilde{\ and its negation 'not yet'. Technically speaking the verb preceding &\times\_\dagger'\tags' stays in past tense.

ब्रिट्र'र्र्ट्र'वि'यवा'चन्नर्था**र्ट्रर'**(र्पः) धेव्र'र्पर्या 💛 Or: वि'यवा'चन्नर्था**र्ट्टर**'र्सेट्र'ट्र्या

Have you already eaten? Are you done eating?

(The context will tell whether it is 'already' or 'done, finished' doing x.)

The answer is either: অল্ম'অর্

ख्रेन् प्रतासी स्वासी स

Have you already written your homework? - I'm done with half.

ष्ट्रिट्-रस्-सूँवा,टाक्नेय.वाबर.टा.ट्रे.क्षे.वार.पर्ज्ञ.**क्ष्र.(टा.)लुय.तबा** पर्ज्ञ.क्रैं.लुयी प्र.थ.पर्ज्ञ.पूट.वा.वीट.

Did you already go to watch that new movie? - Not yet, yesterday I didn't have time.

#### ব্র্নুর্বি about to, almost **(**4)

त्र्नॅतं means 'almost', 'about to' when it is combined with verbs and थॅन्। बेन्। बेन् निन्ने त्र्वा For example:

দ্রিদ্দেদ্দেশ্বদ্ধান্দ্র দ্রাদ্ধান্দ্র দ্রা

What's the time now? It's almost seven, so it's almost time to have breakfast.

तह्रव मृं **क्र प्रमें दें प्रम**्र्न वित्र वित्र म्यून प्रमें प्र

Because the class is about to be over/almost over, Gen-lag gives the homework.

#### Sidenote:

When  $\alpha \tilde{\mathfrak{A}} \tilde{\alpha}$  is combined with  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}} \tilde{\mathfrak{A}} \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  it means the opposite: Just done x - but it's better and more common to use: হ্র'র্স্কবা + হা'দ্র'বা

I just had tea; therefore I don't want to drink coffee now.

๗-५๗๗-๗-ฒ्ञ्चेत्रवाद्म-द्म-द्म-द्मेत्रहेषाषाः श्चितः षा असे निः वीतः धीतः चेतः वातः वातः वातः वातः वातः वातः व



# 😂 | শির্ত্বাবার্ণর ক্রির্বার্লন র্থির শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লুর শ্লুন শূল্বার্লন মান্ত্র বিষ্ণান্ত্র মান্ত্র বিষ্ণান্ত্র মান্ত্র বিষ্ণান্ত্র মান্ত্র বিষ্ণান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত মান্ত মান্ত মান

You probably won't be able to go hiking as soon as you get to Ladakh because it is a high place.

## যা ন্র্নিই'হ্রম' - almost (in the past)

ব্র্নি' হ্রম' is added to the verb in present - and is translated with 'almost'. With non-volitional verbs you can also use দ্বি ভ্রম' আমান্ত্রিম' instead.

वि'र्याक्र्यायातर् 'ता'**त्र्यात् म्यात्र्यात् म्या**या ध्येत 'त्रत्ये स्वत 'त्राया चर 'च्रुय'च्रुत 'सेन्।

Yesterday I almost went to the meeting. But in the end, because I was tired, I did not go.

विटःश्चॅितःबुं क्रेत्रःशं त**्रह्या त्र्वेतं वृत्रा** र्वेटः। धित्र त्रदि स्ववतः स्रायाः बुग्धाः विताः वेटः।

He almost entered university. But in the end he became a monk.

બઅ'મા'બવા'ર્વે'એન્'ર્જન ર્ફ્રેં ક્રેં'ભવાલા **રૈભ'ત્વૉર્તે' ગુજા** ર્જેન્ય or: ર્નેવા'ર્જઅ'અ'વાર્નેવાલા ક્રેં ક્રેં'ભવાલા રેભ'ર્જેન્ય

Because the path is not good, the grandmother almost fell.