

# ১৯৯০ মি প্রের্ডির বার্লির স্মৃত্য স্ক্রুর স্ক্রির স্ক্রির বার্লির স্ক্রির স্ক্রির স্ক্রির স্ক্রির স্ক্রির স্ক্রির মার্লির মি বিশ্বর মি



#### Grammatical aims of this lesson

After studying this lesson you will know:

- Everything about (simultaneous) temporal connectives (i.e. how to make sentences using when / on the occasion of / during / on the way to, etc.
- How to express that somebody is in the middle of doing something.

র্মুন'র্চ্চব্' *ব্য* ব্দ'র্ক্ডব্'ব্সুন'র্



य्यापः पट्टे. वि. स्वर्णात् वित्रः वे प्रत्याचा व्याः भ्रेषः पट्टे. स्वर्णाः वित्रः प्रत्याचा व्याः भ्रेषः पट्टे. स्वर्णाः वित्रः प्रत्याचा व्याः भ्रेषः पट्टे. स्वर्णाः वित्रः प्रव्याचा वित्रः प्रवित्रः प्रवाचा वित्रः प्रवेतः प्रवाचा वित्रः प्रवाचः प्रवाचा वित्रः प्रवाचः प्य

श्चित्र मुजा प्रमाण वित्र स्वाया सित्र सित्

**क्षेत्र** त्या क्ष्या क्ष्या

श्चितः त्या प्राप्त स्त्राची स्त्र स्त्री स्वयंत्र स्त्र स्

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ल्वित्र क्रिंत त्याचा त्या विषय विषय विषय विषय क्षेत्र क्षेत्

**थै'है'यग्राम** वट'र्केश'त्ट'र्ये'त्र'श्र'टे'ग्र'यर'रेट्र

**श्री.बटाया.पर्कीर.बुट्.लयाया** बट.कूथ.कूवा.श्रम.ट्र.ययु.जिट.टा.ट्र.क्वे.वर.मुटी ट.कूथ.क्वे.वर.ज.क्वे.वर.पर्वाया.तपु.तीज.

थटाचेराग्रीरेट्।

विन्द्रियम्बा

**श्री'बर्चयात्वभुर'सेर्-'व्याया** तत्ववायारादी:सीजा.च्या.ची.ची.अक्ष्य.चु.यर्टा.तपु.क्ष्य.थेथ्याच्याची.भीयाची.ची.सीजा.च्या.ची.भीयाची.ची.

पान्ना गुनार्वेन'वार्वेगवायाचायान्यः व्याप्तान्यः व्यापत्तान्यः व्यापत्त्रः व्यापत्त्यः व्यापत्त्रः व्यापत्तः व्यापत्त्रः व्यापत्त्रः व्यापत्त्यः व्यापत्त्रः व्यापत्त्रः व्यापत्त्रः व्यापत्त्रः व्यापत्त्रः व्यापत्त्रः व्यापत्त्रः व्यापत्त्रः व्यापत्त्यः व्यापत्त्यः व्यापत्तः व्यापत्त्रः व्यापत्त्रः व्यापत्त्यः व्यापत्त्यः व्यापत्त्यः व्यापत्त्यः व्यापत्त्यः व्यापत्त्यः व्यापत्तः व्यापत्तः व्यापत्यः व्यापत्तः व्यापत्तः व्यापत्तः व्यापत्तः व्यापत्तः व्यापत्तः वय

व्योधिंद सेत्

**बै'क़ै'याबा** देट'षट'कु'ग्रर'य'द्रट'पंद्र-'बॅट्-रेट्।

लायक्षेत्रातानु विषयाक्षया द्विताया सेता चिषा द्वता तेता क्षाया वा स्था सेता ह्वाया साहिता साम स्था सेता सेता स

बदार्चे चेंद्र वारेत्।

**भ्रांबिनमायग्रह्मारो ने**टामटा बटा क्रेंगान्या मुत्राची क्रिया क्

वयाः च्या प्रयाः स्थायाः वर्षेयावाराः के व्यायायते से क्यून हे कें सेन न सुन के केंट्राना में से प्या

चला.जुड्री इत्र.भ शृथ्य.ज.ज.सूब्ययातपु.चर.ध्रीट.वी.जिट.त.भट.ट्रा.लूट.पुटी हीया.थी.ट्या

रत्रषानुः भुःपति वृदः भावता द्वीवाषा या यदा वृदा क्रिया द्वा प्रति वृद्धवाषा या सेन्।

**भैं.** वित्यारम्भैर वित्यारम्भैर अत्राचाया त्यालु प्यापायी दे पार्ने स्वराधीया भिर्मे स्टि प्राप्ते स्वराधीया

लालव पर्भेव वायट पर भ्रेट वया पावया श्रवाया हे छे।

**श्री.वटमा.पर्कीर.श्रट.कवामा** विवाय. इ.वायट. । ट.लट.जय. क्विवा.लवा.वी.वू. श्रीतमा.रवा.त.पट्ट. (बु.टवाय.टवाप.तू. वीटा



## الْمَا وَالْمَا الْمَا الْمِيْعِلِيْمِ الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْم

#### LRZTP 9 Module 3 – Lesson 21, October-November 2023



ষ্ট্রব'র্কব' *ব্*গ

## क्र्या याग्यरा

ব্ৰ'বা to spread, to disseminate

স্ন'ন্ব্ৰ্ব্যা Venerable

ব্দ'র্ক্তব্য Buddhism

বর্রন্যবন্ধী related to..., connected to...

ব্যার'রেই। question (H)

ব্যুদ্রপ্রবা as much as possible

ৰ্ক্তমান্ত্ৰবাৰা religion, religious tradition

বেবা type, class, group

র্মান্দ্র্রা different, various

দুর্বাদ্ধান্ত্র্না opinion (H)

न्त्रेग्रास्थ्य। purpose, aim

ধর বেই স্থ্রবা to accomplish happiness and wellbeing

ব্ৰথম্বা mental disposition

র্কাম্বা aspiration, wish

ব্যুষ'ন্ব্যুষ'ট্র্'ব্যু to pay respect

র্ন্ন্র'ঝ'ব্যব্বাতা adequate, appealing

র্থাত্তমা first, at the beginning

ক্রু'বা্ম'রেধবা্ম'ঘরি'ঝ্রো India, the land of the Aryas

ক্রু'ঝর্জব্য reason

শ্রুষান্ত্রা holy being

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হ্রাব্যর্শ্বর্ siddha, accomplished practitioner

মদ্মানুসানুসান্ত্রা Buddha Shakyamuni

র্ট্রব্'ব'| to come, to arrive

বন্ধুৰ্'ব্য teaching, doctrine

ন্ত্ৰ then, at that time

খ্রীমান্ত্রা later, afterwards

লুমান্যা to be degenerated, to decline

ব্র্যা'শ্রনা Bhutan

র্মবা'র্মাবা Mongolia

ই'ক্রুব্য mountain range

引流[] Japan

र्गे ने पा Korea

वधारोडू। Thailand

ষুম্'ঝা Burma

মানু Sri Lanka

প্র্যা'ব্ম'ন্য in particular, especially

বৃষ্ণস্ব্ৰান্ত 20th century

শ্ব'ন্সূৰ্ব্ব'বা to answer (H)

ষ্ট্রন্'হাব্য'ব্যা profoundly (lit. from the core of one's heart)

#### Syllable explanations

ব্দ'র্ক্স'দ্ম'ম্মন্'ম্ব্র'ম্ব্র্র'ম্ব্রাল্ব country/countries where the *buddhadharma* has spread, Buddhist

countries

(ব্ৰহ'ৰ্ক্কৰ' = Buddhism; ব্ৰহ'ব' = to spread, to be spread, as in: ক্ৰ্ৰা'ব্ৰহ' = national flag, ব্ৰহ'ৰ্ক্কৰ' = prayer flags; ৰা' = place, earth, as in: শ্ৰু'ৰা'

Lhasa; אָביִקי = country, valley)

স্থাবিস্থা Sir, Mr., Master, The Venerable, Your Honour

(মু' = body, as in: মু'বার্বাঝ'বাই'হাঁথের বাঝা How are you? (H), মু'বেহ' =

statue; ব্রেমা (H) = ক্রেমা = leg, foot, as in: ব্রেমা ব্রেমা = waiter,

servant, খ্লুব্'**ৰ্**ব্যথ' = nurse)



## ण्णा में र्जु पाने के के प्राचित्र में प्राच्या के स्वाप्त के LRZTP 9 Module 3 – Lesson 21, October-November 2023

ৰ্দ'ৰ্ক্ত্ৰ্ম'ন্ন'ন্ন্ন্ৰ্ম'ন্ন্'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ৰ্'ব্যান্ন'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ৰ্'ব্যান্ন'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ৰ্ম্ম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰ্ম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰ্ম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ৰ্ম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰ্ম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰ্ম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰ্ম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰ্ম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰ্ম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ৰ্ম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰ্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্নম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্ৰম'ন্ন্

(বৃদ্ৰ্ক্তম্ব্ৰ = Buddhism; বৃদ্ৰীব্ৰণক্ষ্ব = connection, relation, as in: বৃদ্ধীব্ৰণক্ষ্ব connective particle; বৈ = বেইবাৰ্ম্মা, বসাবেরই (H) = ই বা = question; বসাব' = speech, as in: বসাব'র্কাঝ'বার্ক্ 'বা (H) = to talk, to have a conversation, বাসাব'ন্দ'নান্ধুর'নাইবা' = Words of the Buddha and

commentaries; **দ্র্ব'ব**' = question, as in: **দ্র্ব'দ্র্ব**' ঝঙ্ক' = dialogue)

as well as I can, to the best of my ability, as far as possible याट.धिय.धिया

(বাদ' = what; প্রব'ব্য' = to be able to)

क्र्यासियोद्यात्रया.शु.पट्ट.यो different types, kinds, groups of religious traditions

(র্ক্সান্ত্রবাদ্ধা = religious tradition, religion, as in: ব্দ'র্ক্সা = Buddhism, প্রবাদ্যার্ক্ত্রিশ = tradition, custom; বিবাদ = batch, group; বিশ্ব = ন্যাবাদ্রাদ্র negation particle; a5' $\neg$ ' = to be similar, the same, as in:  $\pi$ 'a5' =

statue)

opinion, point of view, way of thinking (H)

(**১বর্গনের** (H) = ব্রম্প্রান্থা = to think; **র্ক্তরণ** = way, manner, as in: ব্যব্ধা

**ह्यं**ग = situation, way of abiding)

main aim, objective, focus

(দ্রীবান্ধা = to focus, as in: দ্রীবান্ধান্ট্র support upon which to focus; ধ্রুবা = object, place, as in: ব্রথাধ্রুবা = Nepal, ব্রুবাধ্রুবা = Bhutan, ধ্রুবা ৰ্ভুদ্ৰে = landscape, scenery; **দাৰ্স্ট'ৰ্ন্ট** = main, as in: **দাৰ্স্ট'**ন্টাস্থ্য' = main

mind)

र्षेत्रराञ्च ग्री:पत्र पर्े श्चित प्या to accomplish the benefit and welfare of sentient beings, to practice for the liberation and happiness of sentient beings

(বামবান্ডব'= living being, sentient beings; বামবান as in: বামবান্ডব্য'ন্ =

Mind Only; খর্ব্বেন্ = খর্ব্বেন্দ্রেন্দ্রেন্দ্রের্ক্র্রা: খর্ক্র্রেল্ডার্ক্রের্ন্রের্

beneficial; ਸਨ੍ਹੇ as in: ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ੍ਰੇ = peace and happiness, wellbeing)

various, different, manifold motivations and dispositions, interests, beliefs

(ব্যারণ্ডা = thought, as in: ব্যারণ্ড্রি'ব্র্ট্রিন্ডার্ডা = to think, to reflect;

**র্মান্য** = dedication, as in: ই'**র্মান্**যুম্য'বৃম্য' = alternately;

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र्नोट्यःर्स्या (वे.यः)

न्र्यम्बार्याः धुव्यः वार्स्टः ची

ষ্ঠানেহ্ৰ'ব = different, ষ্ঠা = দ্বাবা স্থা = negation particle, নহ্ৰ'ব = to be similar, to be like, as in: স্থ্ৰানহ্ৰ' = statue)

ग्रीयावित्रयाचीत्राध्या

to be respectful, to have/show respect, to have reverence
(গুল' = respect; প্রেম' (H) = foot, leg, as in: প্রেম'ব্র'ব্র' = waiter, খ্লুব্র'
প্রেম'ব্য' = nurse; প্রিন্ম' = to do, verbalizer also used with many other nouns such as অনুষ্ঠান্ত্র' = to trust, অ্ব্যান্ত্রিন্ম' = to work)

ब्र्.ब्र्यु.जं.च्यं त्राच्यं त्राच्यं त्र्यं त्रियं व्या

the religious tradition which suits one's mindset, which one feels attracted to, comfortable with

(কাৰ্কা = one's own, individual, as in: কাৰ্কান্ধ্ৰী নি = ordinary being; বি = বেইনে শ্ৰু ; ব্লা = mind, as in: ব্লান্থান্থ = kind hearted, kind minded; বেন্দ্ৰা = to fall, as in: বেন্দ্ৰান্ত্ৰ = water fall; ক্র্বান্থান্থা = religious tradition, religion)

place (from) where it spread, originated, disseminated
(সুম'দ্ৰ' = to spread, to be spread, as in: ক্রুড়ানুদ্র' = national flag, সুম'ঙ্কুদ্র
= prayer flags; ম' = place, earth, as in: মাস্কুড়ানুদ্র'ক্র্মাঝ্রেণ = earth,
water, fire, air and space, স্থাম' = Lhasa, place of the God(s))

র্মুবা,প্রসা

मै.वार.पत्रवाद्य.रापु.लीजा

the noble/holy land of India, the land of the noble ones
(ক্র' as in: ক্র'কর'র্' = vast, broad; বার' comes from: দুলার' = white;
রেবার্থার' = Noble One, as in: রেবার্থার' নিশ্বের = Swayambhunath;

থাবা = place, object, as in: দুরাব্যাধ্বা = object of focus, দুরাধ্বা = Nepal)

च्रेर.ट्र्यूश.राष्ट्र.क्रि.शक्यी

the reason(s) why it should be called "x"
(রুম'ন্ = to be called, as in: রুম'র্জন = traditional way of saying; দ্বান্ধ ম' = to need to, must; ম' = নেন্ন্ন'র্জ্জ', ক্লু'মার্ক্তর্ম' = reason; ক্লু' as in: নাম্বান্ধ্র্য' নিন্নান্ধ্র্য' = karma, cause and effect; মার্ক্তর্ম' as in: মার্ক্তর্ম'নি = characteristic, definition)

श्रुषातु-न्याया

holy beings, wise beings, sublime beings, wise person
(ক্লিম'ন' = to be born, as in: ক্লিম'ন্মন্ = woman, lower re-birth; মু' = son; নুমান্ = holy, sacred, as in: নুমান্ন কৈন্ = the holy, sacred dharma)



## 🎭 ॉॅं र्व्यू प सेव केव पचट पेंते :भूट :श्रुस :र्स्सेव :युते :र्स्सेव :र्क्स । LRZTP 9 Module 3 – Lesson 21, October-November 2023

গ্রুব'র্ছবা

siddha(s), accomplished one(s)

(শ্রুব'ব্' = accomplished, achieved, as in: স্ক্র্যা'শ্রুব' = sentence; র্ইব'ব্' = to gain, to obtain, as in: 🍇 🛪 🖛 = right, privilege)

यट्याम्यान्यान्याः विचाराः मुवा

Buddha Shakyamuni (Siddhartha) came, entered (the world) (মুন্মুন্ত্র্য = Buddha, মুন্মু = to have purified, ক্রুমু = to have

increased, expanded; প্রুম্মু = Shakya; প্রুম্মু = the Mighty one; স্থ্রমুখ্য =

শ্বামান্য (H) = to come, to arrive)

বষ্ণুব'ঘ'রূ'ळेव'र्चे'८्र'च।

the teachings spread widely, vastly, extensively

(অমুব্ৰুম্ = the teaching, as in: অমুব্ৰুম্ = to have shown, taught, taken out; **कु'केव'र्र'** = vast, broad; **कु'** as in: **कु'**ठार्ळे' = ocean, vast lake, **कु'**ग्न्र' = India, ক্সুব্ৰ্ = China; ব্ৰুব্ৰ = to spread, to be spread, as in: ক্সুব্ৰাব্ৰু =

national flag, বৃষ্ণ ৰূপ = prayer flags)

5.24

that time, at that time, at that moment

(বি' = that, বি'শ্র্র', ব্রম' = time, as in: ব্যাব্রমানেরি' = the four seasons; ব্রমা జ్ఞా = time; **నా**గ్గాన్నార్లు కార్యాలు కార్యా

ব্রিমার্থা

later, later on, in later times, after, afterwards

(খ্রিমা = later, as in: খ্রী মা ক্রমান্তানা = to get late, to be too late, স্ক্রানান্তানা past and future lives; স্থ্য' = আর্দ্রব্')

पश्च पायदी नुस्र पायदी

this teaching decreased, declined, degenerated, diminished

(বন্ধুব্ৰ'ব্ৰ' = the teaching, as in: বন্ধুব্ৰ'ব্ৰই্ক্' = holder of the teaching, বন্ধুব'ন্ৰৰ্ভন' = commentary, treatise; বন্ধ্ৰ' = this; নুমম্বাধা = to

degenerate, decline; **নুমান্য** as in: **নুমান্য** ব্রান্ত ব্যাদ্ধ = to practice, **নুমান্য** ðj⊏' = experience)

वट केंब दर यदे सुट राज्य हैं चें।

the main Buddhist countries, the main countries where Buddhism has spread

(ব্ৰদেক্ত্ৰণ = Buddhism; ব্ৰদ্বা = to spread, to be spread, as in: ক্ৰুণাব্ৰদ = national flag, ব্যাপ্তিলা = prayer flags; আ = place, earth, as in: প্রাজ্বা = Lhasa; ਕੈ' = ਕੜੇਕਾੜ੍ਹਾ; **ਗੁਟਾ**ਧਾ = country, ਨ੍ਡੇਕਾਵੇਕੇ'**ਗੁਟਾਧਾ** = England, **ਗੁਣਾਂ র্ব'** = main, as in: **বার্ক্ত'**রামান্য' = main mind)

पर्चिया.लीजा

Bhutan

(বেল্লুবা) = dragon, as in: বেল্লুবা শ্বা = to thunder; খ্রেবা = place, object, as in: ব্রাবাধ্য খ্রেবা = object of focus, ব্যাধ্রেবা = Nepal)

র্মবা'রেনা

Mongolia

(র্মান্স = a clan; খ্রান্স = place, object, as in: নুইন্সান্স খ্রান্স = object of focus, ন্যান্স্যান্স = Nepal)

ये.धालातापुःम् कुरी

The Himalayan range,

(**দ্বিস্থান্য =** Himalaya; **বি'** = বেন্ন্র্র্বান্ত্র্যু'; বি' = mountain, as in: বা্দ্র্বাব্র = snow mountain; ক্রুদ্র' as in: বন্দ্রাব্র ব্রান্তর্ভান্ত = Kagyu, ক্রুদ্রান্তর = The Sublime Continuum)

ने'र्ने='।

Japan (ব্বি' as in:ব্বি'ঝ' = Sun, as in: ব্যন্তব্দ্বি'ঝ' = Sunday)

প্রমান্ত্রীদার্ঘীন্থেদার্ঘা

Asian countries

(প্রমান্ত্র – Asia; প্রমান্ত – East, as in: প্রমান্ত্র ব্রান্তর – East, South, West, North, প্রাধ্যান্তর – sunrise; শ্বীনা as in: শ্বীনা ব্রান্তর ভূমিনা ভ্রান্তর ভ

ञ्ज्या'यर'र्

particularly, especially, moreover, strongly

(শ্রুবা'ব্য' = surpassing, exceeding, more, as in: শ্রুবা'ব্যথ্য' = supreme intent, শ্রুবা'ব্যথ্য' ব্যথ্থ = the three excellent, superior trainings; ব্য' ব্যথ্থ বিশ্বর

रुषास्चर्षान्त्रेःशुःच।

20th century

(**দুষামনমা** = century; **দুষা** as in: **দুষা** ঠেঁদ্ৰ' = time, **দুষা** মের্বিম্দ্রেন্ট্রেন্ = Kalachakra initiation; মনমা as in: ঠামনমা = generation, আমনমা ঠুঁদ্ৰ' ল নাম্না = excellent polite behaviour; ঠিম্বামা = twentieth)

প্রবাস্ত্রীবাদা

in the West, (lit. to the western side, direction)

(ব্বুবা' = west, as in: ব্ৰুবা'বা' = to go down (sun); স্থ্ৰবাদ্ধা' = direction, as in: স্থ্ৰবাদ্ধান্দ্ৰবাদ্ধা

বর্মা.বর্ম্মথানা

to start, to begin, to initiate

(বের্বা = beginning, outset; বের্ন্থাবাম'ম' = to pierce, plant, as in: ব্রুম্নের্দ্র বের্ন্থাবাম'ম' = to hang prayer flags)



## ﴿ भा भं र्ष्ट्रं नः नेव केव नवानः रंति भ्रम् क्ष्रः भ्रेंन मृते भ्रेंन कवा। LRZTP 9 Module 3 – Lesson 21, October-November 2023

honorific of অব্'ক্রুব্'ঝ' : to reply, answer, give an answer (H)

(ঝঙ্ক' = answer, as in:  $\hat{\Xi}$ 'ঘ' $\hat{\Xi}$ 'ঝঙ্ক' = dialogue;  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ ্র্জ্ব'ঘ' (H) =  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ ্র্যা'ঘ' = to do, verbalizer used with many nouns such as ব্ৰ্ৰান্ত্ৰ্য = to close the

door, শ্লুন'**ক্রুন্য'হা'** = to shout)

श्लेट' घग' घ' क्या

from the core of my heart, from the bottom of my heart (syn.: ব্যাহার যাদিদ'ৰ্মা)

(ঙ্গুল' = heart, as in: ঙ্গুল'নের্ন্ন্র' = to really want to do x, ঙ্গুল'ন্ড্র্ব্ = summary, compendium, outline; শ্বন্ধান্ত = courage; দ্বন্ধান্ত = root (also: rope, fetter); **ব্রু** = from – বহুদ্দেরে source particle)

to get the chance/opportunity to reply, to answer (questions).

(This could also be expressed as: অব্যক্তবাক্ত্রি বাঁ শ্লব্দাস্থান্ত্র্।)

(এব্ৰ' = answer, as in: হ্ৰ'হ্ৰ'হ্ৰ'ব্ৰব্ৰ' = dialogue; ক্ৰুব্ৰাহ্ম' = to do, verbalizer used with many nouns such as শ্ল্লান্ত্ৰ্য = to close the door, শ্লন্ ক্ৰ্ৰান্ত = to shout; অবা = nominalizer; বাঁ = নেইন্ ্রা; বাঁ শ্লব্দা = chance,

opportunity, as in: শ্লুব্ৰান্ধ্বৰ sometimes; হ্ৰান্ধ = to get, receive)

#### Temporal connectives

This lesson introduces the temporal connectives of simultaneity: দুঝা, শ্লুবার্থা, র্বিন্থা, বিদ্বার্থা, বিদ্বার্

The above connectives always follow after a Present Tense verb. Their translation into English may be quite flexible, but the different meanings of the Tibetan words should be preserved.

#### 201

The connective 5 means "time", so it can be translated as "when", "at the time", etc. The sentence can be expressed in the past, present or future tenses and the second verb can also be expressed in any tense, with any person or in any of the modes. For example:

This morning when it was raining, I stayed at home.

While we were in class yesterday, there was a heavy snowfall.

When my mother was shopping the other day at the market, she met an old friend.

**While** Lobsang was having a shower, the electricity went off.

#### According to some Tibetans...

Although sentences with  $5^{\text{N}'}$  often relate to the past, no  $5^{\text{N}'}$  (agentive particle) is required to mark the agent of the verb that precedes the  $5^{\text{N}'}$ . For example:

Yesterday, while I was singing a song, my dear mother came home.

However, if I just said "Yesterday I sang a song," then a 🗟 ८ अ would be required. For example:

Yesterday I sang a song.

The reason for this usage is that in the first example the main topic is the *time* of singing the song, rather than the action itself.



## 

Other Tibetans do use the agentive particle here, pointing to the fact that the verb is in the past and that আনুষ্ণান্ত্ৰণ is a প্ৰত্যুগ্ৰ verb. For example:

वि.अ.**८४.**वोषेत्र.चेट.चैत्र.चर्ह्नट.र्टेश.टपु.त्र.त्र.त्र.त्रा.त्राच्याच्याचेत्र.चेट.ज.त्र्चेत्र.जूट.

Yesterday, while I was singing a song, my dear mother came home.

Either version seems to be correct. They each just carry a slightly different emphasis.

It is also common to use the grammatical Present Tense when talking about something we used to do in the past habitually. For example:

Note: In the above sentence, the context is clearly set in the past by the phrase: පැමැතු පැමැත්ත ප්‍රත් The second verb remains in the Present Tense because it shows something habitual. Other examples:

ख.भथ.सी.ची.क्.ज.थट.खेब.ट.बट.ज.शूट.र्थ.खूट.क्.पविवाय.टा.भ.मेवा.ख.च्र.पविट्य.खूट.री

The mother told her kids: "Tomorrow while I'm not at home, do not fight!"

ञ्च पाहेश अर प्राचीय शर्थ प्रत्यां यात्र अंत्र अत्र अह्य प्राचीय अह्य प्राचीय प्राच

त्याक्वा वाषर श्रुत र् यावाषय क्व श्री सेत्

When I'm learning vocabulary, I do not listen to music.

बिद्राप्तराम्यां वर्षा करामा वर्षा

Don't drink *chang* when you have a headache!

As the above examples illustrate, the connective 5% is not limited to reporting something which happened in the past. It can also be used for the Future Tense and for general statements.

### श्रिय रेट गा

The connective garactive is mostly used in sentences where there are *two* agents. Here, similarly, the second verb can be in any mode or tense. For example:

८तः हिंग्ना ५२१ का स्र. भुत्या सेटा मा ८ त्या वर्षा या व

While my husband is reading pecha, I clean the house. (right now or habitually)

वि'ल'ट'पश्चर'र्बेट'वेट्'श्यरेट'ग्'टिते'स्'गु'र्कॅल'रे'र्के'वेल'र्केट'।

Yesterday, while I was reviewing (my work), my children did drawings. (Past Tense, direct)

Note: Likewise in this context, some Tibetans hold that no বিশেষ (agentive particle) is required for the first agent because the verb that precedes প্ৰাইন্সান is not in the past tense and the emphasis is on the *time* that the action happens rather than on the action itself. For example:

यट नेत्र व्यापत् सेत्र दें केया पाय् ट केया पाय् ट स्वयः सेट गा हिन्स हैं पाये ट का प्राप्त से पाय् प्राप्त प्राप्त हैं पाये प्राप्त प्राप्त हैं पाये प्राप्त प्राप्त हैं पाये प्राप्त हैं पाये प्राप्त हैं पाये प्राप्त हैं पाये प्राप्त प्राप्त हैं पाये प्राप्त हैं पाये प्राप्त हैं पाये प्राप्त प्राप्त हैं पाये प्राप्त हैं प्राप्त है प्

## योव ""योव।

The connective  $\sqrt[n]{3}$  is used when a person does two things at the same time. It might be translated as an adverbial clause. The  $\sqrt[n]{3}$  is added to the verb in the present tense and then repeated. The second verb in the sentence can be in any tense or mode. For example:

도'म्बिंग'वृत्र' में त्र 'वृत्र' में त्र 'वृ

## भ्रान्यत्वा, रेटावा, र्वेरावा

These temporal connectives follow immediately after the verb, which is (usually) in the **Past Tense**. They are marked by a Regard (connective particle). Their usage is not limited to *signifying* the Past Tense, however. **Note:** Regard and Regard may also be attached to nouns.

#### Examples with শ্ল্পান্থা / শ্ল্পান্থা:

ર્વે વાષ્ટ્રમાં મુદ્રાયા તે કે મુદ



## 

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<u>ञ्च</u>ॱअष'८्रो'क'त्रिट्र'प्रते'ञ्चपष'य'यग'र्ये'वृष'त्र'ष्ठ्र'व्यायार्त्रेयाषात्र्वा'र्य्यायार्त्रेया

When the lama is teaching the pecha, [you] won't understand the content (lit. meaning) unless [you] listen well.

८.वाकुवा.सं.थ८.ज.लूर्.नायु.श्रीतथा.ज.खुर्.ग्री.लूर्

When I am home alone, I am afraid

वि'यट.कर.त.चिवाय.कुर.तू.तयेट.तपु.श्रेतया.ज.ट.ही.जूवायाजा.पर्चू.ट्वूयाहीटा

Yesterday when it was raining very hard, I had to go outside.

८.ज.र्थ.कूर.श्रर.तपु.श्रेययाजार.श्रूर.र.विवाययाचीयाची.श्ररी

When I don't have time, I don't do kora at all.

Note: in the spoken language, স্থাবাস is sometimes used without the বেহাবাস্থা (connective particle) – in which case the artar is also dropped. For example:

८.ज.र्थ.कूर.शर.तपु.श्चेत्रा.ट.विवा.वार.श.तुत्रा.कूर्यायायायरः।

Don't come to see me when I don't have time.

पि.जवी.च.तपु.श्रैत्यत्र.श्रेट.क.थट.त्र्.थ.पुट.ला

Don't talk (so) much whilst eating.

Sometimes the আৰ্ব্ৰিক is there but the ব্ৰহ্মিক (connective particle) is dropped:

व्रिट्युमान्यायम् विवादितः भूतमानु स्वाद्यायम् । स्वाद्यायम्यम्यायम् । स्वाद्यायम् । स्वाद्यायम् । स्वाद्यायम् । स्वाद्यायम् । स When (s)he explains (it) to me, I listen as well as I can.

Note: Some people say শ্লুবামান্ত্ৰ' rather than শ্লুবামান্ত্ৰ'. The ম্যু' in this case is also a আর্ট্র' particle, and according to literary spelling rules it is the correct form to be applied after (second) suffix N. There are seven আর্দ্রকা particles and they are applied according to the preceding suffix. Thus, the আর্দ্রকা is a শ্রদ্র'আব্বর'দ্বদ'ভব্ (dependent particle).

#### रेट्राया

The connective Acraries a stronger sense of duration, so should be translated as "while," "whilst" or "during." For example:

गुट सेट वी रेट ल ट र्सेंच र्सेंट र्सेंड से स्वर सेट र सेंट सेंट

During (my) break, I don't want to study at all.

तहेंत्र मुं केंवाबारादी रेट ला ट्रें सूट व्यवारी सूट व्यवारी मुंदा व्यवारी वाया केंत्र रा व्यवारी सूट It might be important to pay close attention while in class.

ฐัส 'ผม' प्रमुच' प्रदे 'रेट' ผ' प्रषय' สัฐ' ग्वाब्द 'ट्ग' अट' रॅं' अ' ग्वॉर्ट्ट 'खा While saying prayers, don't think about lots of other things!

षि'स्टर्ट् र्स्स्रिस्यमुच'र्यते'स्टर्व 'सेस्रस्य हेर्च 'क्वा वायेट्स सॅट्'। During my meditation yesterday, I got distracted a lot.

विट्या प्रत्याचर मुलायर प्रविषया प्रति सेटाला द्यो म्वर मुण्डी सुवा लया वावट मी सेट्रा In the future, whilst living in the capital, he will work as a teacher.

## ৰ্ক্সন্থা

ৰ্ক্স'ঝ' has a connotation that is slightly different from that of the other temporal connectives. Here, a single agent performs two actions – one being the main action and the other being subsidiary. The nominalizer and connective particle (ম্বৈ'ৰ্ক্স'ব্যা) are added to the verb denoting the main action. The most common usage of ৰ্ব্ৰেম' is to be added to the verb ব্ৰ্ল্ড্ৰ', in which context it is translated as "on the way" / "on one's way." For example:

८.पह्र्य.ची.ज.हीय.तपु.ध्र्य.ज.भूर.४.वि.चेया.ची.लूरी On (my) way to class I [tend to] do a couple of koras. ष्ट्रिन् रम् क्रिं क्रु वार लायेनवारादि र्वेर ला दत्तुवा लायम स्विवा तर्वे त यवा र्ये र्येन वार्ये र It might be good if on your way to India you also visit Bhutan.

ર્ફ્સં'પગ્ર-'ન્ફિન'દ્દે' শ્રુન્'પતિ'ર્લેન'ત્ય' મું'ઋન્'પ્પન્'ર્નૃયા જંત્રાસુન્યો પ્રેન્'સેન્ Besides studying English, Lobsang is also learning a little Chinese.

ट.र्ट्रेट.थट.धेथथ.जुर्थ.थट.त्.व्रेट्र.क्री.लूरी ब्र्र.ज.श्रेट.पश्चैर.ताट.र्ट्रेव.क्श.वुर.क्री.लूरी

These days I do a lot of practice. Apart from that, I'm also doing some oral translation.

## বৰীব'না

The connective and '5' is used to express "while"/ "whilst," as well as the "-ing "form of the verb:

सु'त्रा'तदेष'ट'त्य' नेष'**पतिव'र्5'**ह्हब'पन्द्रिट'। This child lied to me knowingly.

ર્જું **પ્રાંત્રેત્ર'ર્**, ત્રોઅષા રુત્ર' વાર્તે દ્વાપ્ય પ્રાપ્ત્ર પ્રાપ્ત પ્ર પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત

In my opinion, it is strange to spend lots of money when not having any money oneself.

While I have a room in the guesthouse, I'm also looking for another place/house.



# ১৯৯০ বি ক্রেন্স্র্রান্ত্র বি ক্রেন্স্র্রান্ত্র বি ক্রেন্স্র্রান্ত্র বি ক্রেন্স্র্রান্ত্র বি ক্রেন্স্র্রান্ত্র বি বি মিন্স্রান্ত্র বি ক্রেন্স্র্রান্ত্র বি মিন্স্রান্ত্র বি মিন

#### 撃りる

The connective spray means "to be *in the middle of* doing something" (lit. on top). It stresses that an action is happening right at the moment of speech.

#### The formula:

#### For example:

८. वि.लबी. यञ्चरा/यञ्च. तप्तु.श्चिट. लुबी

I am in the middle of eating. (lit. on top of eating)

वॅटः वि'परः पहटः/वाहेंटः पदेःश्वटः रेट्

She is making a phone call right now.

८.য়ूँच.য়ूँ८.चेश.तपुर, वि८.तपुर, त्रीट.तपुर, त्रीट.तपुर

Since I am in the midst of studying right now, don't bother me!

लयाना वाला केव र्रा किया द्वारा परि । द्वीत परि स्थार स्था स्थार स

If one is in the middle of doing some important work, one should not be distracted.

वि'स'दि'र्मेवास'र्स'सर्केद्र'हेत्र'स'र्भूर'प्रकृत'रादे'श्चर'स'र्रेस'।

Yesterday my friend fell whilst she was doing kora at the stupa.