



Objectives

- 1) You will be able to have a simple "tea-chat" conversation, accepting and/or refusing tea while talking about your larger family situation.
- 2) You will know the concept behind conjugation by exploring the "auxiliaries" and how they relate to "অনুবা and বাৰুষ্ব" & "to be" and "to have" in the three times. Furthermore, you will get familiar with the peculiar Tibetan conjugation notions, such as volition of verbs, হ'ন্দ্ৰ' and হ'মিন্দ্ৰ', the use of an "agentive particle," etc.
- 3) You will enjoy the "games" which are played in the context of tea-chats by knowing, happily participating and appreciating them as a cultural expression.

DID YOU KNOW THAT ...?!

... if you drink too much tea, your ears will dry out!

This traditional saying is a skilful means – or a little white lie – of mothers in the past.

They would say this to their kids so that they would not want to drink too much tea, since its ingredients, tea, butter, milk, etc. were expensive.

ग्यायाची श्रुप्त

...that yak cheese does not exist?

"Yak" is the male animal and the milk for the cheese, therefore, comes from the female animal, which is the a\hat{1}.



७ । म्.र्थं.य.पुथं.कुथं.यबट.सूषु:औट.श्रीय.यीषु:श्रूय.क्थे। । LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 5, May-June 2023



ন্নীদ্ৰাইনিয়া Dialogue

爲'디	चर्या.चेब.चट्रे.लावोबा.लुहु.लावोबा लार.जुनाबा
ল কি	च्यां सेबायने खेवाबा च्चाया हिवाबा है छे।
爲'진	वी दी त्याचा वार्ष्य हिता
ল'ড়া	व्यविषाः केत्। ह्यविषाः के. विष्ठतः। हात्रह्यतः वी स्रोत्।
ন্নু'ব	अर्केट्रा ["] अर्केट्रा ट्रेंट्र्र्प्ट्र्यट्र अर्केट्रा प्रार्केप्रस्ट अत्रेत्र र्येट्र्य्र्ट्र्र
ন্-হী	यम्या सेन्या प्रदेश मान्य प्रस्ति । प्रमीन प्रस्ति प्रस्ति ।
ন্ত্ৰ'ত্	वार्यं प्रॅन् अं सेन्। पे धेत्र वार्ठवा क्षेत्रं वार्ठवा वार्क्यः हार्वानः अर्केनः न्वॉलर सेन्।
·	या रे अर्कें दाया वार्का यार्का यार्का अर्केंद्र या यादा र देंद्र हा अर्केंद्र या
લે જે	ह्यम्बराके मन्द्रा हामारे हुन नदी दर्शना मार्च रेना
ন্ন' 기	वित्र प्रताय के वित्र प्रताय के कि
	विक्रां हे. पर्दे, त्यु, त्या का वाच का वीका ना चुन का विकास का विकास का विकास का विकास का विकास का विकास का व
લે છે	ख़ियार्, ख़िर्म, कुर्मा, (ख़िम) प्रस्ता विवाया (हः) कु. वायरः। व्याया वाया ग्री. त. तीया वाया च्या प्रस्
ন্ত্র'তা	ह्यु.स.म.जंजवाया.ग्री.स.सीजा.झ.य.उर्ही प्रह.हयु.रा.जवाया.उर्ही प्रह. वी.मक्ष्य.ज.हूर्य.बीटा.बी.मूल्ट.उर्ही प्रह.विमय.यया.उर्ही
વ છે	ब्रिट्-रट्-व्री.सै.जवीबार्-ट्-रक्ष.श.जवीबाजासी.वी.(सि.वी.) ब्रिट्-रट्-श्र.वर्ष्ट्रिवीया.सूट्-श्र.सूट्-तथा
ন '진	ट्यु.सं.जर्माब.रेट.व्य.ज्ञ.जयाब.ज.रं.रेट.सं.ब्र्.चाकृवा.लूर्ट.स्टी व्र्ट.ट्यु.मिट्ट.ब्र्.स्टी व्र्ट.ब्रे.वीर.ज.ब्रॅस.ब्रेट.वीर.ग्री.लूरेस्टी
વ છે	ब्याल्या हे.लवा.सू.खे.हवीया.सूटी
温· 口	ભાવું ાધુન્ ત્રન્ ત્યાના સામા વિકેષા તાલું ક્ષુત્ર ગુષા મા <mark>ક્રેન્ પ્રૉન્</mark>
वि-ही	ट.ज.ल.रुवा.बारुवा.श.वार्ट्रवाय.असी ट.वाडेश.एकश.स.बु.रचा.लूर.उसी छिट.उस.वी.श्चर.क्वा.वाबर.स्वा.ल.बस.स्ट.ल.बु.क्ट.श.सूर.
	4. ML-3-2. 144
漂 乙	ાર્વર્ષ્ટ, થેંચ, ૹ્ર્. થેંદ. છું. વ. તૂર્ય, તે. તુરા તુરા ચી. શું. થેં. વાંકુવા. છું. થેંવા. તાંત્રાને તુરા કુ
स-र्हे।	क्ष.बु. पिंटे. ४८.ज. तचप '! ब्र.चु. पिंटे. ४८.ज. तचप '!
漫 つ	ट.ज.भ्री. ट्यबर ज़र्टी चिबा इट विट र्रट वी. ज्वाबा खूरा बाड़िया ट.ज. श्रिट बेर विवीया वी. र्रट ता
त्ये हैं।	मुत्रमा मान्या मान्य
ন ব	याया प्रिं अप्रेंद्री त्या क्रेंद्र क्रेंप क्रेंय प्रें या क्रेंया प्रेंया

म्रीट्क्रियःट्रे.ह्येट्बाक्षायः मृत्यः म्रीयाः र्द्रयावायहरः।] 1.

Read the dialogue several times.

द्वाची क्रिया मुच में क्रियम्ब म्यायेव स्वेत मुद्देश मान्य ধ 2.

Decide whether the sentences below are true or not - if you can, correct them.

```
धि-दी-लवाबाञ्च-दा-लवाबागी-बद-लार्धेद-सेदा
21
                                                                             3
                                                                           थे.हे.जव्यायाग्रीयाह.तयेट्य.क्र.च.प्रटी
                                                                           म् त्राचार्या में में के त्यार्या त्यार्था त्यार्था स्वार्था स्वार्था स्वार्था स्वार्था स्वार्था स्वार्था स्वार्थी स्वार
4
                                                                           ञ्च प्राथम्यायात्री पृष्यम्य प्राप्त स्रायम्य । यात्र स्रायम्य स्रायम्य । यात्र स्रायम्य । यात्र स्रायम्य । या
4
                                                                           ञ्च प्रायायात्राणु । खा श्वरा कु या र त्या श्वरा श्वर । श्वर ।
(3)
                                                                           ले. हे. जवाया म्राज्या अला क्षेत्रा जार वारा सं ले ह्वा प्राप्त रेही
الا
```

্রা বি র্ব্বান নির্বাচন করা নির্বাচন করি ক্লিন্ ক

() () ()	ઌૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌઌૣૢૹૣઌૺ૱૱ૹૢઌૹૢઌૺૹૢ૽ઌૢૺઌૢૺઌ૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ
∛ 3.	ক্ল'ন'ন্ন'ন্ট'ঝীব'অর্ন্বা'ন্ত্রক'ব্বম'ব্লীন'র্কথ'ন্-'বাবন'র্নবাক্ষ'বাবন' Pretend to be Dawa and Lihi and act out the dialogue.
¥ 1.	र्दवा वी द्वी प्राप्त व्यक्त व्यक्त पश्चिवा प्रमुद्ध र्वाषा वायन । Give a short answer to the questions below.
7 	য়৽য়৽য়য়য়৽য়৽ঢ়ৼয়৽য়য়য়য়৽য়৽ড়৽য়য়য়য়ৣ৽য়
() 5.	मिन् रन् पीत्र ब्रीन् कॅथ थ क्ष पीत् क्ष पीत् चुत्र त्र के के लि के लि के लि के पात्र के पात्र पात्र के पात्र पात
۵. س.	ट.ह.पश्चर्या क्रूपी चीया हे.यावर्टा चाया अवी
d.	ह.शट.त्.पष्टीट्य.य.थ.अकूवो.श्रेश.वी.५८.टी ट.ह.पष्टीट्र धिटा.य.थ.अ.५टी चित्रय.कु.योषट्र.। श्रकूटी शकूटी तूटे.ह.योट.अकूटी अध्येय.त्.जूटे.५टी
д. П	२.अ.अ.आ.ची ट्यूट्या स्ट्रिट.अक्ट्रिया विटे.तर.शु.परीया चे.ची.पु.चीट.बेपु.पंज्याची.पुटी विष्ण.ह.अप्टर.शू.अक्ट्रिया
d.	हः विश्वः सं त्यत्वा वाषा ऑदा हः विश्वः सं वे सं देवा त्यत्वा हः दे विश्वः स्वा वेद्यः त्यत्वा हः दे देवा व्या विश्वः सं त्य्यं त्यत्वा हः दे द्या व्या विश्वः सं त्य्यं व्या त्यत्वा हः ते क्ष्यः स्वा व्या व्या त्य्यं व्या त्यत्वा हः ते क्ष्यः स्वा व्या व्या त्या व्या व्या व्या व्या व्या व्या व्या व

दे, ब्रिट. यट. क्रु.ज. अंचे वी. वी. अ. यूटी हे, ब्रिट. यट. क्रु.ज. अंचे वी. वी. अ. यूटी

্রা । র্নার্ন্ধ্রার্নার্কর কর্বার্বার্নার্নার্নার্নার্নার্নার্কর । | LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 5, May-June 2023

छिर-र्-र- वी.सं.जवाबार्यर त्यात्राजवाबाजासं.सं.सी.छिर-रन्-त्यावोडूवाबालूर-त्राप्तर ळॅन्'रेन्। ळॅन्'रेन्। 囚, $-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1$ (पश्चिताः/पश्चिताः/प्राध्येताः/भ्राटः र्च)र्षित्। ल.यु.छिट.रट.ज.स.थ.वाञ्चताराषु.श्चेत्र.ग्रीवा.वा.कूट.लूटी Z.M.....2Z..... (७.७वो./ब्र.क्./पोर्बेट.त्./पोर्बेट.क्./पूर्वे.भ.से.क्.) (यञ्चिता./योध्रेद्या./योध्रेत्रा./या 四, र्राः)र्षित्। র্মুন্'ঝ' ক্রী.বাস.রে ପଦା:ମିଦା:ଦା. প্রাই'ঝ' ब्रिट्-रट्यो'स्ट्रट्य ही.मैजाजा विंट कें अट के न 囚. ट्य.जेट.रा. রী.শ্রীর্মা क्री.वोर. षा.ये.विर.रट.ज.तचर.च्च.यूर्य जवाया. अर्। ट.ज. श्रुका. ट्यय . यूरी 囚, | 上、心、潤、芍、砂く| ב.שב.מ.ปปิ๊ป.ฆป ८.वाञ्चा.सं.लुबी ट.ज.ऱ्य्यायाचात्रीटी टपु.श्रि.व|,८८.८.व|ध्रेथ,(वर्वा,(वर्वा,क्वांथ,शूर.। लूटी लूटी ट.ज.श्रुय.ट्यय.लूटी ब्रि.या.लया.स्.क्र्या.ल्टी ह्यां यात्रेषाध्यम् :-) ८.७८.४.ปฺปิป๙.๛ุร.ป.๓ป प्रे. पर्माया म्रोस्त्र चित्र स्टाची मुंबाया झ्राबाड्या स्टाया श्वर स्टाची या ची स्ट्रिया उच्चित्र। दट. पद्मित्र दे विंद रद्ध सं रवा सम् ग्री विंद रहे

ব্য'থম'ব্য'থম

:-)

্প্রা । শ্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্ব্র

Talking about family and cups of tea, you may need this:

Some Useful Numbers ন্সান্ধাব্যাক্ষর বাদ্যাক্তর বিবাদ্যাক্তিব

 $1 = \pi$ चित्रा $2 = \pi$ नित्रा $3 = \pi$ नित्रा $4 = \pi$ नित्रा 5 = 2। 6 = 5 नित्रा $7 = \pi$ नित्रा $9 = \pi$ नित्रा $10 = \pi$ नित्रा $10 = \pi$ नित्रा $10 = \pi$

20 = 3. श्रु 21 = 3. श्रु 3 ज्यु 30 = 3 ज्यु 30 = 3

30 =ମୁୟାକ୍ତା 31 =ମୁୟାକ୍ତ 'ହାଁ ସାହିଣ 32 =ହାଁ ସାହିଲ 32 =ହାଁ ସା

40 = प्रवि प्रस्तु 41 = प्रवि प्रस्तु वि यहिषा 42 = वि यविषा

50 = ଅ'ସଞ୍ଚା 51 = ଅ'ସଞ୍ଚ'୮'या ଡିସା 52 = ୮'ସାଶ୍ରିଷା 53 = ୮'ସାଣ୍ଡ୍ରଷା

60 = ज्यान्हा 61 = ज्यान्हान हिंदा हिंदा है विश्व हैं

70 = चर्त्रास्त्रा 71= चर्त्रास्त्रास्त्राम्बेषा 72=द्वाराष्ट्रीया

80 = यमुट्-ऱ्ह्रा 81= यमुट्-ऱ्हु-मु-ज्विया 82= मु-ज्विया

90 = द्या पञ्च ११ = द्या पञ्च वॉ यार्चेया १२ = वॉ यार्नेया १३ = वॉ यार्च्या

100 = 5

200 = ন্ত্রীমান্সা

300 = প্র'বর্জা

1000 = বান্তবাংশ্লুদ্রণ

2000 = है हैं हैं

3000 = প্রুষাস্ট্রন্য

10000 = স্ক্রিয়া

20000 = हे हैं।

100000 = ক্রিয়ান্দ্র্যা

200000 = ক্ট'রন্থরা

হ'নেপ্রহ'বাহ'নের্ব্র'বা Going for a Cup of Tea ঠিবাবামম'ন্হ'। বার্মাপ্রথমক্ষমানতমা

Vocabulary
With Supplementary Information



पक्षक्रायरी

Greetings



আম'বৌবাঝা Please come in! (lit. come up!)

(অ্বস্' = up, upwards; থ্রাব্রম্' (H) = to come)

ब्रेट्र किंग Nouns

র্বন্ধ্বামার্শ্রমা Tibetan tradition, Tibetan custom

티 tea

गर्रेभःह। tea (H)

(ব্যক্ত্রা) ask/request/wear/eat/drink is added to words to make them honorific (H). For example: ব্যক্ত্রা

ৰ্ভিশ্ (H) = honorific of ৰ্ভিশ্ ন্ত' = table; **ছ'**= tea)

হ'ন্মা thermos

 $(\mathbf{E}^{\mathbf{r}} = tea; \mathbf{n}^{\mathbf{r}}(\mathbf{\hat{r}}) \text{ vessel})$

হুঁদ্ বাঁ churn for making Tibetan tea, also spelled: আর্দ্র বাঁ

(র্ছান্ন = trunk, as in: প্রন্থের = tree)

آج'ةן Tibetan tea

(557 = Tibet; x = tea)

ह्राह्र इंश्राह्य sweet tea

(**হ'** = tea; **অ**হ্ম'**র্কা'** = sweet)

तर्ळेग्'ह्। coffee (syn: र्ग्रे'र्थ')

(বে**ঠ্য** = burned, **হ**' = tea)

द्रगार खेंगा cup

(קאובי = white, as in: קאובי = white board)

র্ম্ আ milk

 $(\mathbf{\breve{A}'} = \text{milk}, \text{ as in: } \mathbf{\breve{A}'} \mathbf{\breve{A}} \mathbf{\breve{A}'} = \text{milk powder (lit. milk } tsampa))$

र्क्। salt

(NOT to be confused with: e^{-} = hot, heat)

ম্ম্ butter

হ'প্রন্' black tea, plain tea

(**E**' = tea; **EC**' = plain, as in: **3**'**EC**' = sandy plain, desert)

হ'ব্যুব্ৰ'ঝ্ৰ Tibetan tea

 $(\mathbf{E}^{\mathbf{v}} = \text{tea}; \mathbf{S}^{\mathbf{v}} = \text{to churn, to stir, to mix})$

বৰ্'ঐব্| bread

(ব্যা = dough, bread, flour; ঐব্যথবা = flat)

মেন্ডা kabsey (Tibetan biscuits)



্জা | র্মার্ক্রর ক্রির বার্র নির্মির ক্লুর ক্লির ক্রির ক্রির ক্লির দ্বির ক্লির ক্লির ক্লির দ্বির ক্লির ক্লির দ্বির ক্লির ক্লির দ্বির ক্লির দ্বির ক্লির দ্বির দ্বির ক্লির ক্লির দ্বির দ্ব

(**|¬** = mouth; **¬¬** = edibles)

धु:रा cheese

জে'ঝ'বাবাবা

(as in the Tibetan song: জ'অ'ই'নুর্ব্ব'ম্ব্'মার'Ama Jetsün Pema, sister of H.H. the Dalai Lama)

মু'ঝল্মা father (H) (syn: জ'ম্')

र्हें 'र्ह्रे' त्यवाषा grandmother (H) (syn: क्रें' त्यवाषा')

(NOT to be confused with র্মাণা-র্মাণা that we eat!)

ষ্ট্র্য'র্ন'অবাঝা grandfather (H) (syn: ষ্ট্র'অবাঝা)

শৃস্কুদ্ৰেক্তা younger sister or relative

শৃত্ত্-্র্মা younger brother or relative

অ'তব্য older sister, also spelled: অ'প্রুবা

ર્કે રહેં older brother, (syn: જ્જેત્ર'ર્સ', ફૅ', ફૅ'ફૅ')

র্বাস্থা younger brother or sister

(ব্ৰ্ = below, underneath, ঝ makes it into a person)

শ্'ম'শ্ভিশ্'শ্বি'শ্ব্ৰ্ব'শ্ৰুব্ siblings from the same parents

(খ'ঝ' = parents, শৃত্তিশ্'খ' = same, খ্লুব্'শুল্ = sibling, relative)

অব্ৰে'ম্য daughter in law

ষ্ক্ৰীঝ'ন্তাৰা wife, also spelled: क्ले'न्ठाव, and क्ले'ब्लेच

(ষ্ট্রা'ব' = to be born; ব্যব্'ব' = lower, lesser 🟵)

र्ष्चि'ग husband

বর্ব'রু| spouse, partner (syn: রু'র্ন')

क्षान्त्रे paternal aunt, also spelled: अर्जे

ঙ্গ'ন্ত্ৰ্য paternal uncle

স্থ্য ক্র্যা maternal aunt (syn: জ'র্য্রু')

আৰ্মা maternal uncle

ন্রার্ক্তবা Verbs

মুদ্-ক্ত'নপূদ্ৰ' to chat, to talk, to have a conversation (প্র'দ্দ'্রা)



७८ । मॅ.र्व्यं.ट.पुष.कुष.टाबट.त्तु.सूट.क्रिप.सूट.वी LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 5, May-June 2023

(শ্বন্'ল' = conversation, chat; ব্রন্থ্' = to say, talk, express)

to chat, to talk, to have a conversation (H) ব্যাব:ঠ্রঅ'বার্বদ'বা (হ্র'ব্র'ঝ্)

> (ব্যার্ (H) = speech, as in: ব্যার্ ব্রে বৃষ্ণুর বর্তিঝা = the words [of the Buddha] and the treatises)

to eat, also spelled: ¬¬¬(future tense) 크'디 (হ্র'ব্র'খ্)

(র' = to eat, as in: র'বেদ' = restaurant)

<u>a</u>'7|

to drink

to eat, to drink, to wear, to offer (H) (হ্র'ব্ব'ঝ্)

(মার্ক্রন্' = to offer, as in: মার্ক্রন্'দ্দ্রন্' = stupa, (lit. support for offering))

বৰ্ষ্ to take, to have (H) (8.22.21)

(ব্যব্দা is added to words to make them honorific (H). For example: ব্যব্দা র্মাণ্ (H) = র্মাণ্ র্মাণ্ =

momos; বান্ধ্য (H) = ধ্র্যাংবা = noodles or soup)

to pour, to place into, to put into ন্ত্রুবা'থা (8.22.4.1

(As in: হ'র্বা'ঝ' = vessel for tea)

বেদ্রীবা'বা (घ.ष्र.८८.त्री) to be okay, to be fine, to be alright

(As in the very common question: """ব্'ন্থ্ৰীব্'ব্'ইন্'ম্বা = May I...? Is it okay if I...?")

지美·지 to make, to prepare, to produce

to give (হ্র'ব্ব'বা)

(క్షాన్ల్ = to give, as in: స్ట్ర్మేన్ల్ = introducing oneself (lit. giving one's face))

युष्रयायिजानुदारा

to worry, to get worried (RYT-YV) (R) RAY = mind; RAY = grief, sorrow (and tax!); RY-YV = to do)

हेद'र्बे'हे'प to play, to joke, to kid, to tease

(हेन् = game (noun) / to play, as in: निन्देन् क्षेत्रं = football, व्यवा हेन् क्षेत्रं = handball, etc.)

Adjectives

a cup of

(বাদ' = full, filled)

वियार्थे। tasty, delicious, flavoursome

(as in: নিমার্লিমা = most tasty, tastiest)

young

small, young (for animals and people)

(র্ঝ' = year, as in: র্ঝ'বাবার' = New Year; দ্ভুদ'ল্ভুদ' = small)



र्वे केत्र र्दें। old (for animals and people)

(র্ঝ' = year, as in: র্ঝ'বাব্যুম্' = New Year; ক্টর্'র্ম্' = big)

ব্যাদ শ্রে ক্রির শ্রা old (H) (for people)

(ব্ৰাদ্ৰ' makes the honorific (H); শ্ৰ'ক্টব্ৰ'ৰ্ব্ৰ' = old)

८५७ devoted, having great faith

(ব্দ্র'বা = faith, devotion, as in: ব্দ্র'বাস্থ্র = the three [types of] faith; ক্রব'র্ব = big)

ర్నాహార్మ్ funny, strange, someone who likes joking

 $(\check{\varpi} \neg)$ = joke, to hide; $\check{\varpi}' \check{\neg})$ = hot (here used to create adjective)

বেচ্চমার্মা close, getting along well

बे'बॅ'र्क'र्से lazy

(ঐ'র্ঝ' = laziness, as in: ঐ'র্ঝ'বাজ্বুঅ' = the three [types of] laziness; র্ক'র্ম' = same as above)

ন্দ্ৰ'ন্ত্ৰীৰ স্থাৰ্ক্তবাৰা Miscellaneous

पार्च चुन् वर्ते 'त्र्योपायो' त्र्य I am good/fine with whatever, I am easy, whatever you have works with me, etc.

(वार्चर = what; इंदर वर्ष = whatever comes; त्र्मेवा वी त्र्व = it is ok, fine)

5'5্র্'। still, apart from X, also most, mostly, majority

(ਕਾਨ਼ਾ as in: ਕਾਨ਼ਾਨ੍ਰਾਂ = a lot, many; ਛੇਂ'ਰਾ = bigger, comes from: ਛੇਕ੍ਰਾਨ੍ਰਾਂ = big, large)

নুৰ্দ্বিত্যাল্য really, truly, real, for sure!

(দুৰ্দ্মণ = true, real; আ্ব্ৰ্মণ =abiding)

धोत्र 'ग्रेविंग' स्रेत्र 'ग्रेविंग must, absolutely, at any cost!

(धोद = is, am; याडिया = one; होद = is/am not; याडिया = one)

ण्यार्पेर्-अः नेत्। that doesn't matter, it's not a problem, no worries!

(syn: वाब्यःवाह्यहःवी'खःसेन्। (H) वाब्यःचिन् ग्री'खःसेन्।) (वाब्यः = anything, nothing, बॅन् खंन्यःसेन् = there isn't)

ळॅग्'शुप'ग्री'द्धेर'च€ॅद'द्द'चङ्ख'य|

With Example Sentences

বর্জমাণ্মন্থী Greetings!

আম'বৌবাৰা Please come in! (lit. come up!)

बु'र्के' व्यापा । **प्रमानेपा** पार्के व्याप्त 'ह' याद 'ठार्के द्

होद्रा Nouns

র্বিদ্যাব্যাস্থ্যবিধ্যা Tibetan tradition, Tibetan custom

మేన' చేస్తా 'కేషా' (బ్రే 'జ్ఞానా' పా') ఆథా' చేస్తాని ప్రాపాలు ఆట్లు She knows about the Tibetan tradition well.

[tea



্প্রা । র্মার্ক্র্রান্মর ক্রের্বান্সর নির্মান্তর বা । LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 5, May-June 2023

I don't like Tibetan tea very much. tea (H) This tea was not very nice. (H) thermos The tea in the thermos is not hot. churn for making Tibetan tea, also spelled: অইনের্জ ाष्ट्रेर्-रर्ना**:बॅर्न्ऑ**र्-र्र-रायाचिवा:वाधर:र्रवाष:वादर:। I have to make tea. Please lend me your churn for a minute. Tibetan tea The Tibetan tea is salty. **૱ૻ૽ૣૻૻ૽ૼઌ૽૽ૼ** sweet tea The Indian sweet tea is tasty. coffee (syn: শ্ৰ্ম') ८५.मूंबेब.क्ष्य.**एक्र्या.ह.**श्चर.त्.पर्वट.ची.लूट.रूटी My female friend drinks a lot of coffee. वाचयःवाचयःच्रिषः(ब्रः)अःवार्हेवाषः**दगारःधवः**ळवःर्धदः। If you are not careful, the cup will break! milk The cat has drunk the milk. salt In the past, salt was rare in Tibet. butter पद्येप The butter of the *dri* (female yak) is the best. black tea, plain tea ८ मु अंदे **इ ब्रद**्य ५ मृत्य र्पे प्राप्त I like Chinese black tea. Tibetan tea ๅ୶੶ഺ୶ୣ୲ଽ୲ଽ**୕୷ୣୠ୕୵୶୕୶**୵ୡୄ୕୵୕ଵୄ୕ୖ୴ୣ୷ I drink Tibetan tea every morning. bread That Tibetan bread is tasty. kabsey (Tibetan cookies) In the Tibetan New year, one has to make a lot of kabsey. ་པའེ་མོ་གསར་ལ་**ཁ་ੜས་**མང་པོ་བར剌ོ་ངགོས་རང། I really want to eat some dry cheese. 'ग्री'तर्ज्य mother (H) In the TCV, there are a lot of mothers. (H) ႖ၴ၎ႃၛၟႝႜႜႜၯႜၛၴၙ႖ႃၛၟႃၛ**ႜၛႜႜႜႜႜႜၛႜၛႜၛႜၛ**ႜႜႜႜၛႜ႞ႜၛႜ father (H) শু'এবাঝা ८ १ .स. १ My father lives in Delhi these days. (H) grandmother (H), (syn: র্ক্ল'র্ম' and র্ক্ল'ঝব্বা द्वे **क्रें प्याषा** के अन्त्रण प्रमाविष्य क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्ष My grandmother goes every day to (do) kora. (H) র্মু.ব্র.লবাধা grandfather (H), (syn: শ্র্রাথার) ર્ક્ષે'બળષાત્રદાવાત્રા, દે' વર્ફેત્ર 'દ્યુષા' વલ્લાવાયો 'પ્રો' પેંદ 'સેટ્ય (My) grandfather stays at home, reciting manis. वार्द्धट.ध्री younger sister or relative ८ते. महिटा ह्रा किटा पारे पर हैं हिंचा वा त्या त्या की विषय हैं My smaller younger sister now goes to school. বাৰ্হ্ডদে'ৰ্ঘা younger brother or relative द्वे म्ह्रूद्र में अर्थे देश र्श्वे प्राचु त्य र्षे द्र देता My younger brother is in high school.



🥯। । ঐ র্ন্ধ্র নামির জৈর নামান ইনি শ্লেন শ্লুম শ্লুম শ্লুম শ্লুম শ্লুম শ্লুম শ্লুম শ্লুম জের। । LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 5, May-June 2023

older sister মে.হ্ব द्धः **छा न्या** त्या वा वा नुदः धिया से द् My older sister is a secretary. ર્જ.શ્ older brother (syn: আইব'র্ম', ই'অবাম') दते **र्हे ह**न्द केंद्रि शुद्र प्रदे प्रदेश र्हे रेट्र My older brother is the chief of our village, area. younger brother or sister র্তুবা.প্রা विंद्र वी **दिंग अ** श्लेंद्र व्यु वेंद्र व्हंद्र राद्य देत्र His/her younger brother/sister has already graduated from school. श्रम् स्रिम् । यात्रा विश्ववा यदि स्रुवः गुव siblings ॏॖॎ<u></u>८ॱॸ८ॱॴ**ख़ॱॺॱॻऻऀऄॴॱॸऻऄॱख़ॗॖड़ॱॻॖॻऻ**ॱॴॱऄॕॸ॔ॱऄ॔ॸऻ How many siblings do you have? daughter-in-law We have two daughters-in-law in our family. ८ व्हेंते वटाया **अवतः अ**पादिया प्रिंदा रेट्। His wife is Inji. (lit. English, used as a synonym to "Westerner") husband ८८. ल. २वो. मुं. मुं. वी. मुं. वी. My older sister's husband is Indian. spouse, partner (syn: བরང་ན་) द्यः अ'ते 'व्यायायाची' प्रचतः त्रु' प्रया के' सेट्रा My aunt's partner is a military man. paternal aunt, also spelled: জ'র দ্ৰে'জ'ব্ব'বাজুঅ'র্অন্য I have three paternal aunts.

My maternal uncle makes every day Tibetan tea in the churn.

ञुः केया Verbs

to chat, to talk, to have a conversation **Ţ௯**௯௨ஂஂ**௳௭௲**௰ௗ௸௲௭௸ஂ I don't like talking a lot. to chat, to talk, to have a conversation (H) ८दे प्रथमिक में अर्थे प्रत्यां के में कि कार्या अनुआ तुः **प्रमाद र्वेश्यः** अट र्थे '**गवट'** की प्रेट से हा My father talks a lot with his friend. (H) (হ্র'ব্র'ঝ্) ८.क्.८गू८.८वा.वि.जवा.के.कू८.८भे८.टा.ज.**डा**.वी.लूटी We eat dinner at 8 o'clock. to have, to take, to say (h) ८.८.वार्युल:ह.**ब**.वी.थ्रेयी ८.५र्ज्ञ.४४.५.१ I won't have tea now, it is time for me to leave. to drink (된'55'덕) ८. थुय. पंक्ष्या हा अट. ट्रां व्यवद्या में ल्या Every day, I drink a lot of coffee. to eat, to drink (H) ढ़्विट्रॱस्टरम्बॅल≀हर**बक्ट्र**फ्रीॱधेव्र'सक्। Do you drink some tea? (H) বৰ্ষ'য়া to take, to have (H) (হ্র'ব্ব'ঝ্) रेव र्रे के वियायमा **रावेश** ग्री तर्मा ग्री



Is Rinpoche eating food? (H)

রুবা'বা to pour, to place into, to put into (হ'55'বা)

यार्राभाष्ट्रा स्वापार्मिया हायार्राभाष्ट्रा स्वापार्भिया

Please, do not pour any tea! I won't have any tea. (H)

হন্মীবা'বা to be okay, fine, alright (প্র'র্ম'ব্দ্'ব্য্

८४.जय.त.ट्.**पज्या**वी.पट्वा.वाश्रा

Is what I said ok?

বর্নি'বা to make, to prepare, to produce (হ'ন্দ্'বা)

Acha Chözom la makes delicious food.

মুদ্ব'বা to give (হ্র'দ্র্দ্র')

८ष्रं विंद्रः रदः वीः श्चुः वाः प्रदः **श्चद**्राः धेदा

I gave your pen back.

মীমাম'ব্রাম'ব্রিম'ব্রা to worry, to get worried (হ'ন্দ্র'য়া)

८.**बेअबाप्तयाड्डेन** ८र्वोबाबारेटी So, there is no need to worry!

ইন্র্স্ট্র্র্বা to play, to joke, to kid, to tease (হ্রন্থ্র্ব্র্

हेर्'क्रॅ'बे'र्घ'या'या **हेवा**षा

Don't joke around (so) much!

ক্সুব'র্ক্ট্যা Adjectives

বাদ্যা a cup of (lit. full, filled)

প্লামন্ত্রা দেশে হালা বিল্লাপ্র বিশ্বাস্থা Please pour me a (cup of) tea. (lit. full of)

লিম'র্মা tasty, delicious, flavoursome

दबेत ब्रग् **देग र्भे** प्रिंद सेट्। Handmade noodle soup (*tentuk*) is tasty.

गार्बेठ गार्बेठ। voung

८ में पार्वेद पार्वेद प्रेव ५५ का सेट में प्राप्त के प्र के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के प्राप

When I was young, I played a lot.

ず、表下で表下で small, young (for animals and people)

ब्रुपु:ब्रि.ब.**ब्रुट्-क्रट**-प्रट.टाविब

Her husband is young.

र्थे केंद्र 'र्ये। old (for animals and people)

দের স্থ্রাপ্রা**র্থা ক্রিক্ শ্র**মিন্। My grandfather is old. ন্যান স্থ্যান ক্রিক্ শ্রমান old (for people) (H) ট্রেন্ মন শ্রাম্বাকাশ্রম্বাকাশ্রম্বাকিক শ্রমিন্ মন্যান Is your father old? ন্দ্রম্ভেক্ শ্রমা devoted, having great faith

నేన్ 'న' జ్యాబ్యా**న్న్ 'న' డేవ్ 'ష్**ష్ 'స్ట్ Tibetans have great faith in the Dharma.

ర్నో జార్పు funny, someone who likes joking

न्तृ निष के **कॅन कं रॉ** बे रॉ रहेग ऑन् रेन्। Tashi is a funny guy.

নুক্তর্যার্থা close, getting along well

८.८८.८.४८.वी.८५.२वी.८.वाधुश.८क्य.सू.खे.ट्वी.लू.

The two, my older sister and myself, are very close.

बेर्न्सर्क्स्या lazy ८ के **बेर्न्सर्कर्स्**धीम् I am a lazy person.

या. य. श्रीट. वयु. प्यांवा वा. यूटी या. यू. श्रीट. वयु. प्यांवा वा. यूटी Miscellaneous

I am fine with whatever, I am easy, whatever you have works with me, etc.



यार्सेत्य हाया ने अर्केट् या याने श्रुट विशेषायी नेन्

Which tea are you going to have? - I'm easy.

5'55'| still, also, apart from X

हिन् रूनः **नृतृन** पानेन त्यन् अन् राया Have you still not woken up?

অদ:ঊ'ব| most, mostly, majority

จัรุ'ญ**พระฮิ'จ**าสุร'ญ่ริรุ| Most Tibetans are Buddhist.

प्रस्थायाम् really, truly र्विट-**प्रस्थायाम्बलक्षाया**प्रप्राचेन्द्रयाथ्याप्रस्था

She/he is really extremely devoted.

খির 'বাউবা' মার 'বাউবা Must! Really! Absolutely! At any cost!

ब्रिन्'र्न्न्**'येद्र'व्रिव''केद्र'यिद्र'यिद्र''**क्रन्र्'क्'येत्र्य'न्द्र्यंत्र'र्नेन्द्र्या You *absolutely* have to come to my wedding!!!

यायार्थे, अर्मेत्। It doesn't matter, It's not a problem, No worries!

श्चें ना ने क्या न ते याया व्यन् याया व्यन्

It does not matter if the pen breaks.

हेर्जार्विते केंग्याश्चाया Phrasebook

यार्स्य स्(यादः) अर्क्रेट्। यार्स्य अपात्र सेट्रा ह्यात्र के यात्र हा वि यो सेत्र

Please have a cup of tea! (H) No, thank you very much. I won't have any. (h)

वार्ष्य-हः(वारः)यद्येषा यवायः अर्ग श्विषाः केःवादरः। दःश्वः स्टः यश्वर्षाः व्यवायः अर्ग

Please have a cup of tea! (H) No, thanks. I just had one.

हः(यटः)पृष्ठुः। ययात्रःश्रेत्र। व्यवात्रःश्रेत्र। ह्यात्रः प्रवृत्तः योःश्रेत्र। व्यवात्रः योःश्रेत्।

Have some tea! No, thanks. I won't have any. / I don't drink tea.

त्यायार्थ्यः हः (वातः) (बुः त्वें वा वावायाः क्षेत्र । ह्यायाः क्षेत्र । तः वाहः क्षारः हेयायाः वाहः । वाहः वाह

I'll pour you a cupful. (H) No, thank you. Don't pour me so much tea!

[द्वेन् : स्ट: पीत्र : पार्कवा : क्षेत्र : पार्कवा : पार्वा क्षेत्र : पार्व क्षेत्र : पार्वा क्ष

You absolutely have to drink one! No, really! Thank you!

ब्रिट्-रह्माह्मात्रात्र स्थान स्थान

It is not okay if you do not drink one! Now I probably won't be able to drink tea.

व्यवायां में प्रज्ञायां प्राचित्र वार्ष प्रवायां प्रवाया

वार्सियः हर्नितः हर्जे कॅन्रिव किन्स् अर्केन् वा वार्ने हुन्दि विश्ववीया वीर्नेन्। Would you like Tibetan or sweet tea? (H) Anything is fine with me.



্জা | র্নার্ন্থানার্নর ক্রির নার্রানার্নার্নির ক্রিনার্ল্রনার্নার্নির ক্রিনার্লনার্নার্নির ক্রিনার্লনার LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 5, May-June 2023

वार्सेवास्यळें प्रस्वाया वार्याः | Please have some tea! (H) व्यवायाक्षेत्रः। ह्यायाक्षःयात्रमः। हाय्यायाक्ष्याः स्थायक्ष्याः स्थायक्ष्याः स्थायक्ष्याः स्थायक्ष्याः स्थायक्ष्याः स्थायक्ष्याः स्थायक्ष्याः स्थ Thank you, no!

If one drinks a lot of tea one will get dry ears! ①

ঠিবাৰ্শ্ববিদ্যা Auxiliaries

Introduction

Another peculiarity of the Tibetan language is the large number of auxiliaries. These syllables have the ability to express all different times and modes of verbs. A thorough knowledge of them is therefore relevant - as well as the biggest headache for some students.

At the same time, it is precisely *because* of the systematic and logical nature of their auxiliaries that learning the three tenses in Tibetan is much easier than in English. Apart from a very small handful, there are no exceptions in Tibetan.

Auxiliaries and "to be" & "to have"

The good news is that most of these auxiliaries you already know! Most of them are simply the various forms of the verbs to have and to be, added to a ARM (connective particle) or a V in past tense.

Here is a selection of these auxiliaries so that you see their beautiful system and logic yourself!

For the moment, the examples are only there to illustrate the point – not that you are expected to already know them all! We will go over them slowly, one by one, in the following 3 lessons.

To Have / To Be	Auxiliary	Example
To Be	Past Simple	Past Simple
धेवा बेवा (पन्य)	रा धेवा (चर्या)	८:ૠૣૻૣૣૻૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૻૠૻૡ૽ૺ ૱ૻૺૺ૾
रेट्रा अर्सेट्रा (याववा)	य मेन् (ग्वन्)	I went to the <i>kora</i> .
		ॉव्ट-र्क्ट-र्वेट्-(अ:सेन्क:सःनेट्-
		They went to Tibet.
To Have	Present Perfect	Present Perfect
र्षेन्। बेन्। (पन्य)	र्थेन्। ब्रेन्। (यन्व)	<u> </u>
ऑन् रेन् ऑन् अरेन (वाबवा)	त्र्वा अत्र्वा (वाबर्गा) व्या अत्रम्य (वाबर्गा)	I have made tea. Please have some!
तर्व हैं तर्व (वावना)	तर्व बें तर्व (वाववा)	(H)
		ॉव्ट कॅं न् कु क्षेत्र विष्य विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विष
		They have not arrived (by) now.
		ี นราพฤษัท ส ฐ สา ศรุส
		The picture has been well taken.
To Have	Present Tense	Present Tense
ब्यून अन्। (यन्य)	वी'र्षेत्। वी'सेत्। (यत्व)	छुट्'र्ट्र,च,च, च,लूट्र्र्य
ऑन् सेन् ऑन् अंसेन् (वाबना)	वी वि वे	Do you eat meat?
तर्य श्रे.पर्य (यावन्र)	यी तर्या यी से तर्या (यावना)	चगुःमेषःहः त्रह्यूहः वीः थॅद् सः सेद्
		Tashi does not drink tea.
		ॉव्ट-चॅट्-भूट-ब्रॅंट- गै-द्रग
		(S)he learns Tibetan language.
To Be	Future Tense	Future Tense



धेबा क्षेत्रा (यत्वा) रेट्। व्यत्स्ता (यत्वा)	यो:धेत्रा यो:केत्रा (यह्या) यो:सेह्या यो:क:सेह्या (यावत्रा)	দ'ছ'' নেপ্তুদ 'ম্বী' এবা I will drink tea. বিদ'র্কে' ববা' নিব' বাল ন' নি' অ'ইন্
		They will not eat bread.

And Only the Auxiliaries

	750	শ্ৰহ্য
	Self	Other
Past Simple	रा.लुब.(राख)।	۲٠٠٤ <u>۲ (۲۵)</u>
	রু ন (ধ্রু)∣	<u>ब्</u> र्ट.(ट्य)
		מימוֹרי(רמ)ן
Present Perfect	लूट्.(राय)।	र्षेट्-स्ट्री र्षेट्-स-स्ट्री
	अट्-(ध्रम्)।	वॅ ८.(थ.) म्टे.राबा
		त्रुव झे.प्रुव
		(भ्र.)ज2वा.वावा
Present	गु.लूटी गु.अटी	गै.लूट. इटी गु.लूट. ब. इटी
	ग्रे'सॅन्'चबा	वी'ऍप्'(अ')नेप्'राषा
	वी.श्रट्.तथा	वी.पट्या वी.श्र.पट्या
		ची.(भ्र.)वर्चनायाया
Future	यो'धेत्रा यो'क्षेत्रा	वी:रेट्रा वी:ब्रान्ट्रेट्रा
	য্যী-খের-খন্মা	वी.(अ.)म्ट्र-चला
	यी'क्रीज्'राखा	

This table is your life-saver! ① If you fully understand and memorize this chart, you are all set – nothing more is needed to be able to use the verbs in the three times!

No need to memorize the chart right away. As you go along the next few lessons, naturally you will come to understand these auxiliaries.

The Notions of Direct-Inferential Evidence and जन्म जान



🈂 । শৈর্ত্ব্বান্থ্র ক্রিক্তর্বান্ত্র নিজ্ম নাজ্ম নাজ্ম নাজ্ম নাজ্য না

And the even better news is that the notions carried by $\hat{u}_{\overline{q}}$, $\hat{x}_{\overline{\zeta}}$, aga, etc. remain exactly the same as taught in previous lessons - even when they are being used as an auxiliary.

So, direct versus inferential knowledge remains the same – just that instead of थॅन् न्हेन् & वहुन, for example in present tense it will be ज्ञानी थेन् न्हेन् and ज्ञानी वहुन = (Somebody) eats.

The notion of ব্দ্ৰাপ্ৰক remains the same, in the sense that actions completed by oneself are expressed using auxiliaries related to ব্দ্ৰা and vice versa.

And the whole logic becomes even more beautiful and complete when we start talking about actions which happen to us rather than us performing them. Guess what?! Then you will use the auxiliaries pertaining to प्रकर to express that absence of intention.

But one step at the time...

Function and Parts of an Auxiliary

First you need to be completely clear about what an auxiliary is:

For example:

ন্মা নিম to/at a dog is/has.

Tashi has a dog.

In this sentence, a sq is the main/full (i.e. the only) verb and it expresses the direct experience of the speaker.

Whereas in the sentence below, there is a natural which is the auxiliary for present tense.

হাম নিব শ্রীকার বি বা প্র ক্রিম শ্রীকার বি বা প্র ক্রিম শ্রীকার বি বা প্র ক্রিম শ্রীকার বি বা প্র বা প্র বি বা প্র বা প্র বি বা প্র বি বা প্র বি বা প্র বি বা প্র বা প্র বি বা প্র বা প্র বি বা প্র বি বা প্র বা প্

Tashi gives meat to the dog.

In this sentence ৰ্ছ্ৰন্ (to give) is the main/full verb and শ্ৰীন্ত্ৰ্ is the auxiliary (consisting of the connective particle, বহুৰি ভূপ - শ্ৰী verb "to be" বহুৰ). Its function, like that of বহুৰ, is to express the direct knowledge of the speaker.

As the table above illustrates, the present and future auxiliaries consist of a $\alpha = 100$ and "to have" and "to be" respectively. It is up to you whether you'd like to think of them in these two aspects or perceive them rather as a whole/unity.

Likewise:

ट. वा देवाधवा राविवा. प्रांची by a good book have/is

I have a good book.

This sentence does not have a verb, so ਪ੍ਰਿੱਤ is not an auxiliary.

However, the same $\widetilde{\mathsf{u}}_{\overline{\Gamma}}$ is an auxiliary (of present perfect tense) when added to a full verb:

 प्राच्या
 प्राच्या</t

I have bought a good book.

(No worries about the say at this point, this will make sense to you at the end of this lesson!)

Full Verbs

In the spoken language, unlike in literary Tibetan, the full/main verb itself (mostly) has only two forms – past tense and present/future tense.

¹ Remember that from the Tibetan perspective "to have" is not a verb जुः ईव्या but for an English convention, we call it one here.

²There is a very small number of verbs which have a different form for the imperative. See Lesson 9. And an even smaller number where present and future are different too - like the ones illustrated here



७ । म्.व्.व.५४.कुष.तबट.त्तु.औट.श्चैर.धूर.वंपु.धूर.व्.व्।। LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 5, May-June 2023

For example:

To write = ⋽ੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑ (past) ਕ੍ੜੀ'(present) ੜ੍ਹੇ'(future) To eat = $\neg \exists \neg \neg \neg \neg$ ∃'(present) コヨス'(future) To drink = ব্রুহ্ম'(past) ব্রুদ্'(present) ব্দুদ্'(future)

More than half of all verbs use the same form for all three tenses:

To see = αğς. 외뒂드. (present/future) (past)

A Very Important Side Note - For Later Reference

You also need to be aware that there is often a slight discrepancy between what the rule dictates and what people actually say.

For example:

to send = ちょう ロワス'(future) (past) (present) to go = වුතු (past) (present/future) to make = ਹਜ਼ੂਹ' (future) ব্ৰুব (past) (present) to stay, live = 디털디' (past) (present) 野" (past) ৰ্মুব্'ঘ' (present/future) to give = ষ্ট্রুদ্র' (future) ඡූි⊂'ට' (present) to learn = 필드적' (past)

People very commonly use বাদ্দ', বাস্ত্রব', বাস্ত্রব', হ্রাদ্র' and স্ত্রাদ্র' for the present/future tense and এর্ব্র' for the past tense.

And for reasons of accuracy it needs to be mentioned here also that in literary Tibetan, the present and future form of the verb are not always the same.

For example: "to write" ਕੁੜ੍ਹੇ 'ਹ is present, ਤ੍ਰੇ 'ਹ is future,

"to learn" ব্র্রান্বে is present, স্থ্রান্ব is future,

"to send" বার্ন্ন্রে' is present, বাদ্র্রে' is future.

So, as mentioned above, when we say "tang" for present tense - which people commonly do - it could actually be seen as its অদুদ্ৰ' or its future আদুদ্ৰ'.

For a beginner student, it is fine if you think of present and future being the same - but be aware that in terms of literary Tibetan, this is not true.

Further Examples to Illustrate the Use of Auxiliaries in the Three Times

With দ্ৰ', in most cases অব্য is used. The full verb ব্ৰ্ৰ্যু is the same for both present and future:

श्चॅ्रचायाः **तर्ज्ञा** गे'धेवा 二,

to school go (full verb) (future auxiliary, positive)

I will go to school.

Tashi went to school.

ব্যা.প্রথা খূ্র্ব'র্যান্য খ্ৰিব यःरेटा (past auxiliary)

Tashi to school to go (full verb, past)

Tashi, who is ব্যব্দ, requires a খাইনা খ্রীক' is the past form of the verb ব্র্লাক

ष्ट्रिट.रट. श्रूंच.बी.ज. **पर्ब्रा** ব্যার্থেন্যবা

to school to go (full verb) (pres aux. with question particle) you



্জা । শ্র'র্র্বের্টর্টর্বর্টর্বর্টর্বর্টর্বর্টর্ব্রাল্র্রির্ট্রর্টর্বাল্র্রির্ট্রর্টর্বাল্র্রির্ট্রর্টর্বাল্র্রির্ট্রের্টর্বাল্রির্ট্রের্টর্বাল্রের্ট্রের্

Do you go to school?/Are you going to school?

Remember from lesson 4 that verbs pertaining to বৃদ্ধ are used when your question is about ট্রিদ্ বদ্ধ

Different Types of Verbs

Volitional and Non-Volitional Verbs

म्चेत्रत्र्वेयायमाळ्या द्रान्त्रम् म्येत्र्

Volition

Another interesting peculiarity of the Tibetan language is that, when speaking about oneself, one *always* distinguishes between performing the action of a verb intentionally or accidentally. Thus all verbs may be divided into volitional (vol.) and non-volitional (non-vol.).

However, sometimes we do things accidentally which we usually do with intention. (For example, drinking somebody else's tea by mistake). So, rather than dividing them into two fixed categories, just be aware in every sentence whether you did the action on purpose or by accident/without intention.

Related to an Agent

The volitional ones are called: ব্রিন্ বের্বা বাবা ক্ষা which is short of: ব্রিন্ নের্বা বাবা বিল্লান ক্ষা (action which is connected, related to an agent (who has volition)). And likewise, non-volitional ones are called: ব্রিন্ রান্ বাবা ক্ষা which is short for: ব্রিন্ বের্বা বাবা ক্ষা বিলেজ ক্ষা (action which is unrelated to the agent). Note that here the word বাবা ক্ষা replaces ব্রাক্তবা verb. বাবা means "karma" or action.

Resultative Verbs

According to some native speakers, students are advised to perceive the ট্রন্ অন্ অব্যক্তিব as always being the *result* of a related ট্রন্ বের্ন্ন অব্যক্তিব।.

Their explanations are very sound and it is a pleasant mental exercise to imagine what the related ট্রন্ বেইবাঅম ঠেল of each ট্রন্ অম ঠেল might be.

Examples of Results

So, for example, মার্ল্ল্রেন্ (to see), is the result of ষ্ণুন্ (to look at); শ্র্লিন্ (to hear) is the result of বৃধ্ব নে (to listen to); প্রান্ত (to know) results from শ্র্লিন্ন (to learn). Furthermore, ন্র্লিন্ন ন (to spin on its own) only becomes possible if there was somebody who did the শ্লন্ন ন (to spin actively).

Auxiliaries

It needs a bit of "getting used to" that as soon as we start a sentence about ourselves, we need to be aware of this issue of volition (and thus choose the correct auxiliary) – but is a good training of mindfulness.

Following the logic of the auxiliaries introduced earlier, it is needless to say that ট্রিস্ এইবা will be formed with the auxiliaries pertaining to অস্বা. And the ট্রস্ অস্ভিবা - which are happening to oneself, which are a result and dependent on external conditions - therefore use the auxiliaries pertaining to স্ব্র.

For example, when saying: "I'm drinking a cup of tea," one uses the volitional auxiliary, बिर्ध्या

T tea full drink (present, vol.)

I'm drinking a cup of tea.

When saying, "I see a cat," one uses the non-volitional auxiliary শ্বিন্ধ, since the seeing happens without effort or intention.

I + ব্রি-শ্রেশ cat a see (present, non-vol.)
I see a cat.



७८ । ज्र.व्य.प्रथ.कुथ.तबट.त्यु.स्थट.श्चिप.श्चित.व्येष.श्चित.क्य। । LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 5, May-June 2023

පුමුදුන්දුදැත් පුමුදුන් නිදුදැත් All Tibetan verbs may be classified within two categories, namely පුමුද නැදුදැත් and පුමුද නැති දුදුත්. It is a common mistake to equate these with transitive and intransitive verbs in English. Although in most cases 5'55'4'55'4' verbs are transitive and ਤੁ'ੜ੍ਹੇਨ' ਬ'ਕੇ'ਨ੍ਨ' ਪਾ verbs are intransitive, the concepts behind the classifications differ.

In English, the definition of a transitive verb is that it has a direct (accusative) object.

In Tibetan, a verb is إِيَّ إِنْ الله عَلَى الله عَلَى الله عَلَى الله الله عَلَى الله عَلَى الله عَلَى الله على from each other.

the case of this verb, the definitions overlap because in English, likewise, the verb "to eat" is transitive:

English: I eat an apple

"I' is the subject; "apple" is the direct (accusative) object.

Tibetan: ८'गु'भु'ञ्'षे प् ८ is the agent (च्रेट्र रार्चें); ग्रांश is the object (ध्राया)

However, since there are a few interesting cases where the two definitions do not overlap, it is important to become familiar with the Tibetan concept of 5'5'5'4'5'5'4' and 5'5'5'4'8'55'5'. Understanding this is crucial to choosing the correct auxiliary.

The verb "to get, obtain, receive" in English is transitive. However, its Tibetan translation ন্লাবা is চ্ৰান্ত্ৰীন্দ্ৰাঝান্দ্ৰা and the sentence structure and auxiliary are therefore different. According to the Tibetan understanding, the action of getting happens to the person and is therefore not separate. The verb "to get" is therefore হ্ৰ'হ্ৰীন্দ্ৰামী'ন্দ্ৰ'বা

For example:

۲. (pres. auxiliary) me work I get work.

This nuance is clearly indicated by the usage of the particle ar. This particular particle shows that the action of "getting" happens to me. The "I" is the recipient of the action, or the place upon which the action happens.

Another case where the classifications differ between English and Tibetan is with verbs such as ঐ্বাব্য "to know," অর্ল্লব্য "to see," and ব্ৰ্বি'ব্ৰ' "to hear." In English these are transitive verbs, but according to the Tibetan definition they are প্ৰাম্বি ব্ৰ As explained above, this is the case because from the Tibetan perspective, there is no agent endowed with volition involved. The "knowing," "seeing" and "hearing" are the result of "watching," "listening" and "studying" respectively.

For example:

by me

I see the cat.



্জ্বা নি ক্র্'বানির ক্রর'বার্রন রি ক্লব্ স্ক্রুন ক্র্রিবার্কর । | LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 5, May-June 2023

<i>ਬਾਬੇ</i> ਨਾ <i>ਬਾਨਨਾ</i> ਪਾਨਨਾ।	ग्रेट्रक्ष्यायमाळ्य
991.11.11	917

व्यक्तेत्रम्यान्त्रम् वित्रवेत्रम्यक्ष

ర్స్ ఇగ్రాత్ర్వారా = to study Tibetan దార్స్ ఇగ్రాత్ర్వారా తిన్న I studied Tibetan.

নেইব্'প্তব্য'নেপ্ত্রন'ন্দ = to have *thenthuk* নেইব'প্তব্য'নেশ্নে'ন্দ নেপ্ত্রন'জে। Do not have a lot of *thenthuk!*

🈂 । শৈ র্ভু ন' মীর 'ক্টর 'নার্র 'ম্বি' শ্লুর 'শ্লুর 'শূলুর 'শূ

चि.मुर्यः श्रान्त्रान्ता मुर्यः राम्या

র্বাঁ ন' = to go বিন্ স্কেঁ জ' অন্ট্রান্ক বিন্ ' They went to Amdo.

તાં તાં = to get up દાયાદા તુંત્ર જ્યારે ત્યાદા તો ખોત્રા I'll get up early tomorrow.

ট্রিন্'নন্'ন্'ব্য'স্কুন'স্কুন'ন্নিন্' চুঝ'র্ড্ন' ফুন'র্ন্নিন্' You are a small kid. So, (go to) sleep early!

चि.मुर्याच्या निर्मान्य क्रिया

র্লুন্'র্বা'ব্'ব' = to have a stomach ache থেঅন্ন'ন্ন্ন্ন্'ব্ৰ'ব্ৰ'ব্ৰ'ক্ন' Yesterday, I had a stomach ache.

द्व-प्रापहेंद्र-प्रा = to forget द्वि-प्रस्ट ऋवा वाबर प्राप्टे ऋ'व्यख्य स्वाट द्व-प्राहेंद्र-(वर्चे वी विद्या वाबा Do you immediately forget the vocabulary?

पानितः र्नेरःपः = to fall asleep कुः कॅंत् पान्नेपाची हेवायापितः कें पानितः र्नेरः वारेत्। After one hour, they will probably fall asleep.

ইঝ'ব' = to fall (down) ই'ইচ'চ'এজ'গ্ৰ'ঝ'ইঝ'র্জচ'্ Today, I fell down on the street.

So, there are five conclusions we can draw from the above table which are good to remember:

- a) All ਜ਼ੵਜ਼ੑਜ਼੶ਖ਼੶ੑਜ਼੶ਖ਼੶ verbs are volitional.
- b) But: Not all volitional verbs are 5'55'8'55'4'.
- c) Among the පු' මුද 'අ' න්' දුද 'verbs, we have both volitional and non-volitional verbs.
- d) There is only a handful of 5్రైక్రైవ్ ఇ స్పేద్రా verbs which are volitional.
- e) Most ব্যন্ত্রিদ প্রান্ত্রিদ বাংলা non-volitional.

For Grammar Geeks and to Get the Full Picture...

The Five-Fold Categorization of হ্ৰান্ত্ৰীন্দ্ৰান্তীন্দ্ৰান্তী

As mentioned earlier, most ব্ৰ'ব্ৰি'ব্ৰ'ঝ'ব্ৰ'ব্ৰ' verbs are ব্ৰিন্'ঝ্ৰ'ক্ট্ৰা (non-volitional). The Tibetan grammar presents the following five-fold division of the ব্ৰ'ব্ৰিন্'ব্ৰ'verbs:

- 1. **Verbs of motion**, such as: র্ল্রাম্ব (to go), রম্ভ্রম্মের (to fly), স্ব্রুম্মের (to stay, sit, live (H)), বৃত্তার (to lay down, sleep), etc. are ট্রন্ রেট্রেম্মের ক্রিন্।.
- 2. Resultative Verbs, such as এর্দিম'ন' (to spin), এর্দিঝ'ন' (to boil, to be boiled) and এক্কদ্'ন্' (to break, to be cut off) are ক্রিদ্'র্মন্'ঝ্ব'স্কব্যা.

What does not become completely clear from the English translation is that these verbs are results of an agent doing an action. At the moment of using *them*, the ব্ৰান্তবিশ্বনাৰ cities of শ্লিমান্তন (to actively boil) and আইন্তব্য (to actively break or cut) are no longer taking place.



- 3. Fruition verbs, such as স্বান্থ (to know), প্রবা্থ (to be able to) and ব্রান্থ (to pass an exam) are also ব্রিন্থে স্থিল. As the name tells, they are the fruition of a process of training and at this stage, no more volition is involved.
- 4. Verbs of sensing, such as অর্থনে (to see), প্রাবে (to hear) and ব্রো(to be sick, to hurt) are ব্রিন্মের স্থা because there is no control over them.
- 5. Natural verbs, such as বি'ব' (to die) and ব্লী'ব' (to be born, to arise) are ব্লীব্'অব'ঠিবা because they happen naturally.

চ্ৰা The Agentive Particle

The aut and the against particles are not too foreign to our ears because they have an equivalent in English.

Conversely, the agentive particle at a conversely, the agentive particle are not too foreign to our ears because they have an equivalent in English.

The agentive particle at a conversely at a converse

The Various Spellings of the 35 Particles:

The ব্ৰিন্'ৰ্ম্ৰ'consists of a ব্ৰেন্থৰ্ম্ৰ' with a ব্য'added. It undergoes the same rules of joining to the preceding word as the ব্ৰেন্থৰ্ম্ৰ'. It is therefore also a হ্ৰন্'ব্ৰাৰ্ম্ব'ন্ন্ন'ত্ৰ্ব্য dependent particle.

Spelling rules:

हेल'दह्य (suffix)				শ্বনা (pari	ticle)
বা' — ' — ' — ' — ' — ' — ' — '				· ·	যীকা
5	٦٠	₯.			গ্রীব্য
वं	হ্য'	र.	ব্য'		গ্রীপ্র.
g' or no suffix				₹\\'	প্রশ

Usage with जुः क्षेत्र वार्त्प and जुः क्षेत्र वार्की प्राप्त Verbs

Usage Rules:

Whilst in literary Tibetan, the are is used in all three times (past, present and future), the rule for colloquial usage is the following:

- 1) In the past tense, the ব্রিন্'ব্রা' should/must be used with ব্যান্তর্ন'বা' yerbs.
- 2) When it is used in the present/future tense or with \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}

For example:

Past Tense: ਲ਼ੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑ Verb:

It would be grammatically incorrect to omit the are however, in spoken Tibetan some people do omit it anyway.

Future Tense, with Special Emphasis: ᠫ ऄ ངངང་ང་ Verb:

कुं'ग्≺'	ୟ'	EM.	पर्चे.	ন্য'থিব।	
India	to	I + 흴ᅩ'흵. go		(future auxiliary, Lesson 8)	
I(not somebody else) will go to India.					
Or:					
도장'	कु'गर'	ন্য'	पंग्रॅ.	শী'ঊবা	
I + Э구.퇴.	India	to	go	(future auxiliary, Lesson 8)	
I(not somebody else) will go to India.					



७८ । ज्.र्द.य.मुच.कुच.यचट.त्यु.सूट.श्चिम.धूय.व्यंत.सूय.क्य। । LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 5, May-June 2023

Present Tense, with Special Emphasis: عرج Verb:

বঙ্গুৰ যা একামা শ্ৰীকা वीः धेंद्र : अः सेद्रा

Tenpa la + 5573 (present aux., Lesson 7) eat

Tenpa la does not eat meat.

Or: As for Tenpa la, he does not eat meat.

Additional Subtlety:

The Concept of ব্যৱস্থান্ত্ৰ Basis of Confusion

As explained above, the function of the 🖫 is to mark the agent of an action. *In addition* to the two rules given above, the ব্রুদ্র' must be applied in a case of ব্যুক্র'বার্ব'- basis of confusion – meaning any sentence with potential confusion as to who is the agent and who is the object.

For example:

र्ब्यु:प∃८ বাধান

Lobsang kill (future auxiliary)

Since there is no 35, Mr. Lobsang could be either the agent of the verb or its object.

Here, therefore, there are two possible translations:

(Somebody) will kill Lobsang.

Lobsang will kill (something).

This is a ব্ৰেত্ৰ'ব্ৰি, a basis of confusion.

Therefore, in order to avoid confusion, even though the sentence is in the future tense, you need to add the are

भूँ पत्रदा वीषा

(future auxiliary) Lobsang 引气影

Lobsang will kill (something).

Another classic case of ব্ৰেত্ৰ্যক্ৰাs the following:

past auxiliary you

In this sentence it is not clear who sees whom.

Although the sentence structure might suggest that "I" is the one who sees and "you" is the object being seen, there is no guarantee that this is the meaning.

In Tibetan, therefore, it is indispensable to mark the agent with a ব্রিন্'ৰ্ম্ব্র': ত্র্মিন্' অর্থ্রন্' অর্থ্রন্' অর্থ্রন্' (past auxiliary) I + 흴도,휆.

I saw you.

A common mistake among Westerners is to **think** that অর্প্রন'ব' needs a ব্রীন'র্ম্বু' because it is a ব্র'ব্রীন'র'ন্ব'ন্ব' verb (since the verb to see is transitive in English.)

However, this is not the case. The verb ঝর্সনের is ব্রান্ত্রন স্থা and the ব্রন্তি স্থা is needed in order to clarify who is the agent and who is the object.

The Main and Subsidiary Agents ক্র্রি-্রের্ন ক্রের্ন্ন ক্রিন্ন ক্রিন্ন ক্রেন্ন ব্য

Another peculiarity of Tibetan is that the 🚉 ८ 🎳 is also sometimes used to mark the **instrument** or **means** by which the action of the verb is done. In such a sentence, there are two agents – the main agent ট্রান্স্ ব্যার্থ বাবা and the subsidiary



🇠 । শৈর্ত্ব দেই ব ক্রিব দের দেই নি শ্লেদ শ্লুক শ্ৰুক শ্লুক শ্লুক শ্লুক শ্লুক শ্লুক শ্লুক শ্লুক শ্লুক শ্লুক শ্ৰুক শ্লুক শ্লুক শ্লুক শ্লুক শ্লুক শ্ৰুক শ্লুক শ্ৰুক শ্ৰু

agent होत्रयार्थे प्रवा

For example:

র্ন্ধ্র'বরন **দ্বাব্দ** বর্ষ বর্ষ বরষ past auxiliary

Lobsang ate the rice with (his) hands.

Here, the first ট্রন্ স্থ্রা, namely প্রাথ, marks the main agent of the action - Lobsang.

The second ট্রন্ড্রা, namely ম' added to the word অব্যান্তা, indicates the subsidiary agent, the instrument of the action his hands.

As illustrated by earlier examples, most sentences only have a main agent খ্রিদ্র'ব্যর্ক'র্ম্

As shown by the most recent example, however, some sentences have both agent and instrument, ট্রন্'ন্'ব্'ক্'র্ল' and

The following example has only a ট্রন্'ব্য'ব্য', a subsidiary agent (the instrument of the action):

देश कुंगुन्न तद्वी प्राप्त (present auxiliary, Lesson 8)

(Somebody) is drawing a picture with a pen.

Test Yourself at the End of the Lesson:

Am I able to keep a casual conversation describing my larger family including their likes, faith, studies, home, birthplace, etc. while playing the cultural "tea-game"?

Am I able to explain the Tibetan notions about volition, প্র'স্স্'ম' & প্র'র্ম'স্স্'ম' and agentive particle, etc. and their impact on conjugation to a new-comer to Tibetan language?