



Grammatical aims of this lesson

After studying this lesson, you will know:

- what constitutes a relative clause,
- how to express yourself more eloquently, beginning to make more complex sentences,
- how to specify something particular about a person or thing.

DID YOU KNOW...?

वश्चिवाबार्चा दिख्याचा

Tibetans have a tradition of সূত্ৰস্থা (taking a shower) before the New Year. On the 29th day of the last Tibetan lunar month, males bathe, and on the 30th it is the ladies of the house. This custom goes back to the days when New Year was one of the *rare* occasions for taking a bath!

र्चेट्रागुदीखासळेंग

The large hollow pastry that adorns the house shrine for *Losar* is called বৃদ্ধে (বৃদ্ধে পুরি) প্রাক্তিয়া (donkey ears).

र्गु'श्रिग'तश्रुद्र'चा

On the evening of the 29th, Tibetan families gather together for স্বাল্যাল্যালয় (to drink the soup with the nine ingredients). Not only does this soup actually contain স্বা (nine) ingredients, it also has symbols (nowadays mostly on tiny sheets of paper) hidden inside balls of dough. Each family member receives one of these hidden symbols. For example:

ব্দ (wool: soft gentle character), ন্ত্ৰ'জ' (sun: radiant), ক্ল'ব' (moon: bright), ব্ৰান্ধ (thief of the house: long fingers), ক্লুদ্ৰ'ড়' (wind horse: lucky one)

व्यायाय स्टेंबायाया दिवा

Some Tibetans believe that on (the first day of the New Year) it is inauspicious to spend money.



১৯৯০ মি ক্র্'ব'ন্ব'ন্টব'ন্টব্'ব্রান্ট্র্র্ব'র্ম্বর্ম্বর্ম্বর্মান্ত্র্র্বা | LRZTP 9 Module 3 – Lesson 19, October 2023

म्रीट र्केवा	
গ্রুব'বা	त्रु'प'हेष'अर'र्पेट्'त्रु'ट्र-'र्पे'धेव'र्स्ट'ट'र्स्केरे'र्पेट्'पिते'र्थे'ग्राषर'रेट्।
ম'ৰ্ম্	षा'वा'वा श्चित्र'पा'वा त्र'र्या वार्या श्चित्र पर्वार्ये 'तर्वा
গ্রব'ঘ	त्तु त्यात्वित्रे त्तु अहुवा व्याचेत्र पाळ्टा अर्चेवाचाळाचें कवावाणी सेट्रा
	क्र्यारा के मु न मुन् र र र त्या तार्षित्र रा विषा तार् तक्षा राष्ट्र यो र त्यूं वी रेट्र
व्यं की	ष्यायि। ष्यावे प्रिन् रम्पर्के प्याप्यमान्नित्यायायाव्य राजा में जोन् से प्रिन् सेन्।
গ্রব'বা	क़॔ॱॺऻॺॸॱक़ॖ॔ॺॱय़ॱॸ॔॔ॸॱय़॔ॱॺॱॸॱक़ॣ॔ख़ॎ॔ॺऻॺॱॺऻॺॱक़॔ग़ॣज़ॸॱॹॸॺॱ <i>ऄॺ</i> ॓ढ़ॎॸ॔ग़ॣॺ॓ॱॺफ़ॣॺऻ॓ॱज़ॱॺक़ॣॸ॔ॱय़ॱॳ॔ऄ॔ॹऄॖ.
	थॅट्र-र्र्टी ट्रे.वयाट्र.क्.वट्र.क्र.ट्र. अवयाट्र.कट्र.क्र्याच्युट्रचियायाः हेयायाः हेयायाः हेयायाः विवायाहाया
	र्वेन्'ह'न्न'त्रव्रुष'षेत्र'व'रेन्।
वी ही।	षायते। षात्रे देते हेषाया ब्रिट्रस्ट कॅं क्वें पंगव्रट यागायमें पर्ख्यायाय से प्राप्त स्वापाय से स्वापाय से स्व
গ্রব'না	लवाबार्रेट्। विवाबावाबाक्कः क्रेंट्रर्पारायायायायायाय्यंत्रायाक्कंप्तवित्रायाववाः वायकेंट्रयह्वायायवें विरस्ता
ল্ডি-চি	षावि त्यर्केन् त्यह्वार्क्र प्रति <u>हे</u> षायाया से होन् गी सेन्।
গ্রব'ঘা	देते हेबायार्ट्य अर्थे सेते वटायार्थेषा द्वाराष्ट्रवा क्षेत्र गुटावायषा त्राची सेत्। देववार्थे सेति वटावी द्वार
	ૹ૾ૢૢૺ ન 'સં' કુષ' વૃષ' વૃષ્ટ્યન 'ग्रे' सेन्
ন্য-চী	र्नेन्'रार्क्ष्यान्ने'यापार्क्षन्'र्यायाष्यरायार्नेन्'यी'र्योन्'रेन्।
গ্রব'ঘা	र्वेन्'य'धेव्'व्'र्वेन्'य'र्क्षेष'र्ये'ग्वयर'र्क्षेष'य'पर्व्हे'स्यर'र्नु'ग्विन्ट्'ग्वे'र्धेन्'रेन्।
ল্ডি-চি	ૹ [ૢ] ૱૽ૄ૾ૢૺ૾ઌૄૻૠૻ૽ૢ૽ૢૻૻઌૣૻૠૻઌૣૻઌૺૡ૽ૺૡ૽ૺઌ૽ૼઌ૽ૼઌૻ૽ઌ૽૽ૹૻૹ૽૽ઌ૽ૺૹૻઌૢ૽ૹૻઌૣ૽૽ૹ૾ૼઌૣઌ૽ૼઌ૽૽ૹૣૹૠઌૢ૽૽ૼઌઌ૽૽ૺઌ૽ૺઌૼૠ૾ૺઌૣ
গ্রব'ঘা	८.ष्ट्र.ष८.ष्ट्र.तय.जू.वीवर.धे.षाविष्य.वीर्ट्रट.वी.र्रट.। ज्.वीवर.ष्ट्रब.त.विषेत्र.ज.विट.तपु.ह्ववी.वि.ज.ट्र.ह्रिवी.
	चर्खुवाबा चब्रदःच मृदः ग्री: सेदा
নি স্থা	ૹઃ૱૽ૺૹૢૺૺૢૻૠ૽૽ૼઌ૽ૼૹ૾ૻૹ૽૽ૹૻ૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૢ૽ૼૡ૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૺૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૺૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽૱ૹ૽૽૱ૹ૽૽ૺઌ૽૽૱ૹ૽૽ૺઌ૽૽૱ૹ૽૽૱ૹ૽૽૱ૹ૽૽૱ૹ૽૽૱ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽૱ૹ૽
গ্রব'ঘা	र्थे अहुवा त्यः र्वेत् 'दाः र्क्केषार्थे वाष्यरः ग्रीः मा श्चीवा 'बे' द्वाषा ग्रीत् 'ग्रीः रेत्। द्वेरः व 'व्य
	चयाग्वा (ख्रिवा) प्यवा कट पर्स प्यवा कुँ क क्रुवा प्यवा व्यक्तियाया प्रत्ये प्यवा गाया व्यक्तिया विकास विकास व
নি'হী	८.ल८.८.५४४.त्र्.त.त्र्
গ্রব'বা	नृषा-नृषा-सेत्। र्वे'ग्ष्यस-ळेब्र'दा'यानेब्र्य'य'ट'ळेंते'ब्रट'य'धेव्र'ग्रेडेषा'ब्र्च्यस'र्चे'दाव्य'यास'र्येच्य'र्वेष'खा



১৯৯০ মি কু'বা নীব 'ক্টব্'বাহান' মিনি 'শ্লুন' শ্লুন' শূলুন' শূলু

ব্বিদ্বান্থন শ্রী শ্লীনা – Tibetan New Year ৰ্ক্তবাশ্বান্থন। – Vocabulary



ब्रेट्-ळॅग	Nouns
র্বদ্যবিশ্বিশ্বাপ্রম্।	Tibetan New Year
	র্বিদ্ৰ' = Tibet; র্বা ' = year; বা্বাহ্ন' = new, as in: স্থিবা' বা্বাহ্ন ' = new words, vocabulary
हेब.पद्येजा	auspiciousness, good connection
	ক্ট্রব্যা = to depend on, to be related, dependent; বেইব্যাস্থা = connection, as in:
	ব্রহ্মশন্ত্র্য = connective particle
ণ্যবাধ্য:শ্র্রাঝা	customs, traditions, customary way of doing something
	ব্ৰবাষ = system, mode, way, as in: র্ক্ত্রান্ত্র = religious tradition, religious
	belief; xx = customary way of doing x, nominalizer
<u> </u>	puja where tormas are offered on the 29th day of the 12th Tibetan month
	ন্মা = 9, as in: ন্ত্রি ব্রান্থ হ্লে হ্রান্থ = 29; মার্ন্থ হল to scatter, smash, break
ৰ্বম'নদ্ৰা	service, ritual, <i>puja</i>
	ন্ব্ৰ্ = foot, leg (H); ব্দুৰ্' = ব্দুৰ্'ৰ্ব্' = firm, stable
८ गु.श्रव	the soup with nine ingredients, to be drunk on the 29th day of the month
	স্মা = 9; প্রবা = soup, as in: এইব স্থবা = handmade noodle soup
ব্ৰা	wool
	as in: પ્રવાયા = Nepal, lit. land of the wool
₹ ⁵ 5	prayer flag
	ar' = wind, air; ج = horse
र्व्यू	salt (not to be confused with: $e^{-t} = hot$)



ন্ত্ৰ'আ sun

as in: বান্নবে'ব্লি'আ' = Sunday

ূল্ব'বা moon

as in: ব্রব্দোশ = Monday, ব্রদ্ধা = Tibetan month

না'আ thief

मॅ्द्र'ॉवंग'केव'रॉं। big stomach

জ্বান্য earring

প্ৰক্ৰমা monastic ritual dances

as in: বেক্কমানে বেশ্বিশ্বা = to go for a walk, stroll

ব্ৰব্য mask

ব্ৰুষ্'মিথা sweet rice with wild sweet potato

বল্লম্ম' = rice, as in: বল্লমান্ত্ৰ' = result, fruition, as in: এম'ক্ত্ৰ'বল্লম' = karma, cause

and effect

ক্রম্ম্র্ boiled rice beer, chang

ক্ত $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{chang}$, rice or barley beer; শ্লুঝ'ব' = to boil

বে'ল্লখা fried pastry

[¬ = mouth, **₹¬** = food

র্শ্যব্দমেন্ট্রশ্ব্যস্থ্র first day of the New Year

র্মাধ্যম্ম = New Year; ঈ্রাধ্য = date; সুনার্ম্য = first, as in: এষা **সুনার্ম্য** = beginner

র্বিস্থাৰ্কা Tibetan songs

র্বিদ্ = Tibet; বাৰুষা = song, as in: বাৰুষাঝা = female singer

র্ম'বাধন'র্মবা'ব্রন্য New Year's greeting card

র্শাবাধানা = New Year; র্লুবা = paper; ব্রুদ্রা = purity

মার্ক্র্ house shrine

মার্ক্র'ম্' = to offer; শ্র্রিম'ম্' = to set out, to arrange



ব্দিন্ত্রিজামার্ক্র্য donkey ears (special type of বি'রাঝা snack for *Losar*)

র্বান্-ব্র' = donkey; ধ্রে'মার্ক্রবা = ear

मुः केंग Verbs

ह्रवा'से' क्रुवा'च। to play cards (syn: ह्रवा'से' हेर्र'च') (८ ५५५'च')

দ্বা'ঝ' = playing cards; ক্রুবা'ঝ' = to do, verbalizer

বের্ল্-র্জন্-বার্চিন্-বা to spend money, to have expenses (হ্লন্দ্র্ন্ত্র্

ন্শ্'ব' = to go; র্মিন' = past aux.; আর্দ্দি'ব' = to send, verbalizer

খ্লীব্র্ব্রাভাবিত্র to enjoy oneself, to have fun, to have a good time (প্র'ব্র্ব্র্'ত্র

ষ্ক্রীন্র্বে = happy, as in: ঝিঝঝ্যন্ত্র = happy; আর্ন্নিন্ত্র = verbalizer

ন্থ্যামান্ত্রা to go and see a lama, to visit a lama (প্রান্ত্রাণ্ডা)

ব্লুখা = lama; মাহ্মান্ = to meet (H) as in: মান্ট্রের **মাহ্মা**র্টান্ | = "See you tomorrow!"

ৰ্বমাৰ্শ্ৰ'বেট্ৰবানা to dance (হান্বন্না)

ন্দম্ = foot, leg (H); মেদ্রেদ'ম্ = to act

বম'ক্রন্'র্মানা to dispel obstacles (হ্রান্র্ন্র্ন্

ব্দ \mathbf{x} = in between; হ্ৰচ \mathbf{x} = to be interrupted; ইথেব \mathbf{x} = to dispel

স্ক্রান্যবাদ্ধিন্তা to scatter, to throw, to offer *tsampa* (প্রান্ত্রান্তা)

স্ক্রাম্বা = tsampa; বার্দ্দ্রমান্বা = to scatter

र्वे ग्राच्या प्राचित्र to celebrate New Year (व्याप्त प्राच्या प

র্শ'বাধান' = New Year; বার্ন্নিদ্রে' = verbalizer

ক্রুব্র ক্রিবা Adjectives, adverbs, etc.

ঘর্মিদ্'ঘদ্দির্কর'র্মা lucky, with good luck / good merit

ସହାଁକ୍ = ସହାଁକ୍ କ୍ଷୟ = merit; ସକ୍ରି = ସକ୍ରି ସଂ = wellbeing, happiness, as in:

নি'বন্ধ' = peace and happiness; ক্রব'র্ব' = big

प्रातः इतः केतः र्रो gaily, happily, very happily

ব্ৰাবে'বা' = to love, to like; স্থুন'**বা'** = to arise, appearance; ঊব'ৰ্বা' = big, great



ইবাঝ'ষু'র্ক্তবাঝা of various kinds, various types

ইবাঝ' = kinds, types; ষু'র্ক্টবাঝ' = বেচ্'র্ন্ন' **স্থ্র'র্ক্টবাঝ'** = various

ন্ত্রব্যাদ্যা the whole day, all day long

ব্ৰিব্ৰ' = day, as in: ব্ৰিব্ৰ'আন্ত্ৰণ্যম = every day; গ্ৰাম' = full, as in: হ'বাম' = a full

[cup of] tea

অর্ক্র'বাদ্র' the whole night, all night long

মার্ক্র' = **মার্কর'**র্ক্র' = night; বাদে' = full, as in: হ'বাদে' = a full [cup of] tea



Relative clauses

Relative clauses are phrases (within a sentence) which in English contain terms such as "which", "what", "who", "whom", "that" etc. They can be considered a combination of two short sentences. For example:

I bought a book. It is interesting.

To say the same thing in a single sentence, the two shorter sentences are combined into:

The book that I bought is interesting.

The phrase "that I bought" is an example of a relative clause. We make relative clauses whenever we wish to specify a further piece of information about something. In the above example, you are specifying something about the book you bought.

The structure for relative clauses in Tibetan is different than in English. In English, the sentence begins with the noun ("The book that..."). In Tibetan, the noun ("the book") comes after the verb and its nominalizer: দুলাকুলানেই বা. Occasionally this word order is changed around, and people say: দুলাকুলানেই . In order to make relative clauses in Tibetan, the following nominalizers (introduced in Lesson 18) are used: আমাৰ; মা, মোল, and মা.

a) Relative clauses with the nominalizer ব্যাবর

Formula:

Be aware that, in colloquial, the বহুবাস্থ্য is often dropped:



Relative clauses in the Present and Future, using অ্যাত্র

The nominalizer **অনুস্ত** is used in the Present and Future tenses, with both হ'ন্দ্'ব' and হ'ন্দ্'ব' verbs. For example:

पाव्यापार्ने पाय्य 'ग्री'त् 'कें 'दे। The girl who is singing a song...

८'न्द'अव्यानु'भ्रान् क'च्यन्'अव्यत्'श्री'सुं'गुं'न् The child who is talking to me...

ক্রু'বাম'ব্দ'ব্রবাধাঝাবর'র্ট্রাপ্পুর'ঝঠ্রন'র্দ্র The relative who lives in India...

Note: in this context, ayaa does not always signify a person. It can equally be an animal or even a thing. For example:

দ্ধ্য প্ৰ । আবৰ ন্ত্ৰী দ্বি অৰ্ম্বদ্ ।

I have never seen a dog that does not eat meat.

র্বন্-এ-ব্রম্-রাম্বা-রের্ল্র-প্রাবর-দ্রী-ফ্রী-ফ্রন্রন্ম-রের্ম-রের্ম-রেন্

Are there direct buses to Tibet? (lit. Are there buses which go directly to Tibet?)

Relative clauses in the Past

In the Past tense, the nominalizer ব্যবহা is always used with হাচ্চাহা verbs. With হাত্ৰী চ্বাহা verbs, however, it is seldom used, although it is still correct. (Instead, we normally use হা.) For example:

Who is that girl who spoke with you yesterday?

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

Note: Even though the sentence is in the Past tense, the verb that precedes অ্বত্ remains in the present:

व'वेट'ट'र्ळेंते'न्वॅव'र्प'ल'र्श्वेट'च्चेट्'अपवर'ग्री'र्न्चेद'हे'र्ने'र्ळे'र्-'क्ने'वॅ'र्र्स्ट'र्ळं'र्बेर्'बेरे'खेट'र्प'ल'र्खेट्'रेट्न

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

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With =3757 verbs, some people use =375 for the Past tense, whilst others use =3. For example:



১৯৯০ নি কু বাইব ক্টব বার্ল মেরি শ্লুল শ্লুক শ্

वि'रोट'भ्रुव, विट'ल'रोप्तरा स्थित के के लिया है हैं प्रवाह कि प्रवाह के लिया है कि स्थाह के लिया है कि स्था है कि स्थाह के लिया है कि स्था है कि स्थाह के लिया है कि स्था है

The use of the demonstrative pronouns $\alpha \hat{\beta}$ and $\hat{\beta}$ in relative clauses

As we saw above, relative clauses can be thought of as two sentences expressed in one. It is therefore often the case that the sentences are quite long. In such cases, the use of $\alpha \frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ can break up the sentence and thereby provide clarity. They do not necessarily need to be translated. For example:

ત્ર'ત્રેન્ટ્રાસ્ત્ર'ત્રન્યાયા માં છેન્યાવત્ર છે. ત્રુપ્તા ત્રુપતા ત્રુ

b) Relative clauses with the nominalizer 57

There are three types of relative clauses that use the nominalizer ∇r . Since they have completely different meanings, it is extremely important to distinguish them clearly.

1) To indicate the agent of a verb in the past:

Firstly, as seen above, I is used to indicate the **agent** of a A'A' \(\sigma' \sigma'

For example:

विकारम्ब्रीमान्तरे विकारम्बर्धेन

I haven't read the letter that arrived yesterday.

न्गराधुवाळवायवे रें में पे वायर वर्व

Where are the remains of the broken cup.

Now the cat that died last year has been reborn.



১৯৯০ মি প্রের্ বাইব ক্টর্ বার্র মির্নি ক্লুব ক্ট্রুব ক্ট্র্রব ক্রা বার্র ক্রিব করা । LRZTP 9 Module 3 – Lesson 19, October 2023

2) To qualify the direct object of the verb:

Secondly, the nominalizer 's' is used to make relative clauses about the direct object of the verb. For example:

Yesterday I bought a book. It is very interesting.

If one wishes to combine these sentences into a single sentence, the nominalizer < 1 is required.

The formula:

Examples:

ট্রিস্মেন্ট্র্মান্ট্র্ন্স্র্ম্ব্র্ন্স্ব্র্ন্স্ব্র্ন্স্ব্র্ন্র্ম্ব্র্ম্ব্র্ন্র্ম্ব্র্ন্র্ম্ব্র্ম

বিদ্যাবাদ্দ

ব্যা প্রিব শ্রীবাধ্র বিশ্বর স্থার দ্বাদ্র The poem (which) Tashi wrote...

দ'ঝ'ম্বা'ম্ব্'ম্ব'ম্ব' The gift (which) I got...

वि'ष'विद्र'रूट्'वीष'र्वेष'पदि'दर्वे'देव'दे'वा'पर'र्धेर्'रेट्।

Where is the notebook [which] you bought yesterday?

८४७:इंव'अ'झू८'पते'ळेवा'र्देव'र्कट'अ'द्वव'रा'चहेट्'चववा

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

८.वीय.८४.जभाजा.जा.जाहल.८५५.वी.वी.ची.चीय.वी.क्..क.

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

वि.य.वि८.४८.वीय.८.ज.वीय८.तपु.चश्चित.वे.५.तय.व्यवाय.क्रय.त्रं.वीर.त

The advice which you gave me yesterday was beneficial.



১৯৯০ বি কুর বি কর বি ক

दते'र्म्याषा'र्से'त्य'रवा'राते'खु'र्क्केंद्र'याषार'रा'र्ने'र्भेंत्र'र्नेर'राववा

The new watch that my friend got - it broke.

Again, an important note: In spoken language in exile, many Tibetans use ৰ্ক্কুলা instead of বা (and অলা). This is extremely colloquial and not exactly a grammatically correct form. Possibly it is just a variation in the pronunciation of the nominalizer ক্ল'. For example:

The clock that you bought the other day broke down.

3) To nominalize a phrase or sentence:

The third function of ∇ is to nominalize a whole sentence or phrase, as introduced in Lesson 18. For example:

It is very good that you came here today.

Whilst this sentence is in the Past, 5 can actually be used with any tense. In order to emphasise the speaker's perspective, only those auxiliaries pertaining to 5 can precede 5 For example:

Tashi is Tibetan.

I did not know that Tashi was Tibetan.

Dolma has three children.

I was not told by her that Dolma has three children.

There are no momos in this restaurant.



১৯৯০ মি কু'ব'ইব'ক্টব'বার্র'ম্বি'শ্লুর'শ্লুর'শ্লুর'শ্লুর'র্জুব'র্

च.विट.पट्टेर.क्र्वा.क्र्वा.**क्रेट.द**.ट्र.ट्य.ट्यथा.थ.टींट.।

I didn't think that there would be no momos in this restaurant.

Likewise, $rac{1}{2}$ can nominalize a sentence which is in the Present or Future tense. In this context also, only those auxiliaries pertaining to $rac{1}{2}$ are used. For example:

पञ्चव प्रहें व कु 'या र 'या प्रेचक '**यया रेन्**

Tenzin is going to India.

বম্বুৰ'নেইৰ'ক্কু'ग্ৰম'এ'ঐনম'**অন্'এৰ'ম'**ন্'দ্ৰম'ট্ৰ্ৰ'ৰ্ম'ড়'ৰ্ম্ব'ম্

I never knew that Tenzin is going to India.

र्दे 'दर्वेद'द' कुल'रा'ल'त्वें '**दर्वेस'रेद्र**

Tonight I need to go to town.

<u>६.८४,८५५ च्यूत्रत्त्राचात्र्याः द्यूत्राच्याच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्रा</u>

You left me no choice but to go to town tonight.

भ्रुतः दग्रमः अवाषा देटः यदः अक्षय्ययः यः चतुवाषः ग्रीः **यदः देन्।**

These days Dolkar is (staying) in retreat.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$

I did not know until today that Dolkar is staying in retreat.

As illustrated by this last example, the reference can also be to the past. Further examples:

ष्ट्रिट्ररूट वीयाद्रि केट्र ट्राव व्यवा व**र्ज्य यादे व्या**श्चवाया हे के चे ख्रावी धीवा

[I] thank you for having made food for me.

שַּׁך־יִבריבה שב־מימימים מישָּקחיעוֹך־מיבֿרן

You were unable to come to my wedding.

I was disappointed that you could not come to my wedding.



১৯৯০ বি কুর বি কর বি ক

c) The nominalizer अन्

The usage of the nominalizer আল is similar to the second function of হা', above. It is used to make a relative clause about the **direct object** - in the Future. The **formula**:

The above sentence is very similar to the example in Lesson 18:

I have lots of clothes which need to be washed.

The meaning is almost the same, but the sentence structure is slightly different. The difference lies in the emphasis. In Tibetan, as explained in earlier lessons, whatever is positioned next to the verb is emphasized. For example:

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

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

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

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

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

Correctly speaking, অল্ always has a future connotation and therefore ত্ৰিক্ত্'ত্ব' should be used here. But it is quite common to use অল্ in this context too.



১৯৯০ কি তেওঁ বার্লির ক্রিন্ম নাম্বর ক্রিন্ম নাম্বর ক্রিন্ম করে। | LRZTP 9 Module 3 – Lesson 19, October 2023

d) The nominalizer **/

The nominalizer vi is used to build relative clauses concerning the *indirect object* in the Present or Past tense. For example:

The art in the sentence is the *indirect object* and is therefore marked by a art art. In order to combine these two sentences, one needs the nominalizer art. The formula:

Examples:

The girl I like is not a teacher.

Yesterday, I went to a restaurant. The food at the restaurant was so delicious.

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

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

Who is the girl you gave the flower to?



১৯৯০ মি কু'ব'ইব'ক্টব'বার্র'ম্বি'শ্লুর'শ্লুর'শ্লুর'শ্লুর'র্জুব'র্

र्बे. प्रचट वीषा व्राया व्याप्ताय पर्दे खुर्यी व्याप्ताय वर्दे खुर्यी व्याप्ताय वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे व

Lobsang is asking the lama a question. That lama is holy.

र्त्वा प्रमाद प्रम प्रमाद प्र

The lama whom Lobsang is asking a question is holy.

a) The term ব্যস্ত্র খেলালী (বালীক খানী)

The particle least commonly used to form a relative clause is ব্যহ্ন আৰা খি (or বিশ্ব বিশ্ব which is seen more in the written language). It is used specifically to form relative clauses about a *direct object*, where the action is still *in process*. Since it also specifies the direct object, the formula for ব্যহ্ন আৰা খি বিশ্ব বিশ্ব

The formula:

Examples:

८ १ दिया के पा के प्रमान के प्रम के प्रमान के प्रम के प्रमान के प्रम के प्रमान के प्र

I am [in the process of] reading a book. It is very interesting.

८स **स्याच्या पा (प्रविद प्रति) नेप** ने स्व र्रे के प्रवास रहिषा

The book which I am reading is very interesting.

विंट्र क्ष्या अर्केट्र हेव रेवा **चलेट्य चक्ष्य ग्री विंट्र देवा चलेट्य चक्ष्य ग्री विंट्र देवा चलेट्य चक्ष्य ग्री विंट्र देवा चलेट्य चक्ष्य चलेट्य च**

They are [in the process of] building a stupa. It is high.

विंट र्क्षेय प्रवेट्य प्रमृत्या विं (प्रवेष प्रवेर) अर्केट्र हेवरे प्रवेर पेर के प्रवेर के प्रव

The stupa which they are [in the process of] building is high.