

্রিল্ম নি ক্রিল্ম নি

र्थे द्रं प रेव केव पनट रेवि भ्रम् श्रुर श्रेंप ग्रवे भ्रप्य प्राप



You already know...

1) How to **read and pronounce** any Tibetan word! (**For your exam no** need to know the theoretical details about the script, such as parts of the syllable...).

The few exceptions are:

- a) স্থ্য Usually the head letters are NOT PRONOUNCED, but here the আন্তর্মা (head letter আ) is combined with the main letter হ্য:
 - স্থ্যুবাং (Lhasa, place of the God(s)) স্থাবেন temple বারবে স্থ্যাব্য Wednesday
- b) ক্ল'বা TOTALLY random! Usually the অ'বাচুবাৰা (subscribed আ) is just pronounced as আ (for example: শ্ল্লাবালুনা) But for s o m e reason, main letter ল্ল' with subscribed আ turns into a da sound ল্ল'বা = Dawa, (name of a person) month, moon.
- c) $rac{1}{2}$ is a bit funny... When combined with a prefix $rac{1}{2}$ OR when being the 2nd or 3rd part of a word (particle), it is pronounced as $rac{1}{2}$. For example:

ব্ৰদ্ৰেল্য্ Wangdak জ'ই'ব' (American) ক্ৰু'ব্ৰদ্ৰ' (Indian) স্থ্ৰ'ব্ৰ' (Dawa)

However, when the ∇ is the main letter or suffix in a syllable, it is pronounced properly $\nabla \widetilde{A} = \operatorname{girl}, \quad \nabla \widetilde{A} = \operatorname{g$

Furthermore: When you have a combination of the prefix নৃ', main letter ন' (+ vowel) and the subscribed অ', you pronounce only the vowel and the subscribed letter! দুইন্ট্ৰ' = yinji (foreigner, lit. British) or প্রভান্ত্রেমান্ত্র

- d) Exception: When the vowel is with the particle **র্বি** (বেই)বাহ্ম connective particle), it changes the vowels into an Umlaut just like suffixes বা and ন্
 - For example: ੮ਕੇ (my, mine) ੮ ਛੱਕੇ (our, ours) ਡੱਕੇ (her, hers).

2) The Tibetan principle of Self and Other সহ্যাধাৰ

धेव' बेव' धेंन्' बेन्' are नन्ग

रेन् अरेन् तत्व श्रेप्त्व पॅन्सेन् पॅन्सेन् प्रन्थरेन्। are वाब्र

And though most commonly we say ८ ५५ है । प्रेंट् प्रेंट् प्रेंट् प्रेंट् there are occasions when we use $\hat{u}_{\overline{a}}$ for another person and $\hat{z}_{\overline{b}}$ for oneself:

For example:

र्विट ट्रि ब्रियाब के खेरा She is my friend. She is my dear friend. She is my close friend.

ে ব্ৰা'ক্ৰ'ম'ন্ (As you all know) I am not a teacher. দ্বি'ধ্ৰা'ন্যু'শ্ৰ্ম'ৰ্ম্ব্ৰা'ন্যু'শ্ৰ্ম'ৰ্ম্ব্ৰা' I have my kid at school. (I know very well, I dropped them off there.)

3) The "essential" and "existential" mode of the verb "to be"

धेवा भेवा रेटा अरेटा "Essential":

स्टी ब्रटी स्ट्रिय क्रिये ब्रिये ब्रिये "Existential":

Be aware of the distinction between inferential versus direct knowledge!

Essential:

দ'ৰ্মুবা'**ইবা** I am not (a) student.

ང་৪४་རི་ནས་**৻৻৸র্**া I am from America.

विंदः र्चें द्रान्त्र न्वा स्वा He is (a) Tibetan language teacher.

Existential:

८.८.के.पह्य.ची.ज.**ल्ट्री** I am in class now.

विंट. मु. वार त्या **विंट. वार्रटी** (inferential) (S)he is not in India.

द्वः दह्वं म्यायाः स्वायः म्यायः **स्वायः म्यायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्** (direct knowledge) (I see that) my classmate is not at school.

4) The general use of particles and the specific of the artar particle

Particles are little syllables which (mostly) follow the word they belong to. They show the function and relation(s) of the different words and parts of the sentence:

The article shows the place, direction or recipient of an action. For example:

विंदः ζ श्रु श्रु श्रितः λ (S)he is now at the temple.

द्वि भूजाबार्का खान्ने व्याप्त काने My (female) friend is not in America.

5) The use of the verb "to have"

The person (or place) is marked with a আৰ্ট্ৰ particle - the verbs have the same notions as

above: আঁদ্য ইম্বাদ্য বিদ্যা বিদ্যা বিদ্যা বিদ্যা a direct experience!

দেশে ইবাৰ্য নে সেইবাৰ্য নি বিদ্যা বিদ্যা I have lots of friends.

ॲॱॎख़ॖॺऻॱॿऻॱज़ॣ**ॸ॔ॱॺॱ去ॖॖॸऻ** She does not have kids.

র্মিন্টে নে'ন্ন'ক্ত'র (I see) they don't have a/any pecha.

ॅ्र व्रं पर्देव केव प्यान प्रति क्षेत्र म्यान विवर हे क्षेत्र सुवा अट प्रं दे रहे अप्त व

There are quite a few Western students at LRZTP school. Or: LRZTP has quite a few Western students.

Note that: with "many" वर्ष can become a बॅर् देन्:

দরি'ঝুদ'ঘ'অ'ব্দর্শন্ত্র'ম্প্রদ্রা There are many snow mountains in my country.

(Because you've seen it so many times and because it is also a general truth...)

6) A word about the word order and the emphasis in a Tibetan sentence

- a) The verb stays at the end
- b) Whatever stays next to the verb is emphasised if it is not the common sentence order.

Usual structure, no particular emphasis:

तर्ने श्चिमाम् वमार्थे सेना This is a black pen.

श्चियाः गुः तदीः वयाः चें। नेदा This pen is black.

Special emphasis - less common but used if you want to emphasise something!

श्चिषाः वा वा द्रां ति स्ट्रे स्ट्रा This is the black pen! Or: The black pen is this!

वग'र्रा'त्रे हुग्ग्ग्र'रेट्। This black (thing) is a **pen**.

वगर्धे श्रुगाग्रादि सेत् **This pen** is the black one! (not that one!)

c) Adjectives, and demonstrative pronouns, etc. all stay after the noun they belong to...

श्चुंगुंदगंरींग्यायर र्थेट्र रेट्रा Where is the black pen?

ะาลา**ริรานฤารัาสรารัา**นัก I have many good books.

नेन क्रुव चॅं ने कॅं निवे सेना Those interesting books are mine. Or: "The interesting

books..."

Only the **possessive pronouns** *precede* the word: দ্বন্ধ শূৰ্ণ ক্ৰম (my female friend)

d) বা stands after the word it belongs to: দ্কু'বান্বাৰ্থিন্

7) The demonstrative pronouns নহ' হ' হ'ব্য থা থাৰ্থবাৰ (this, that, over there)

त्रदी: त्रदी: ही: ही: व्यंवी: व्यंवी:

The usage of them is like in English, only difference: they **follow** the word(s) they belong to. For example:

म्पामुणा**ने कॅ**न्हिपापानेत्। **Those** chairs are old. (Or: **The** chairs are old.)

र्भून स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

ই্ব'ব্যাবাপ্ত্ৰাব্যাহ্য'ন্ত্ৰা'বাৰা Is the book **over there** difficult?

They can be combined with a artifar and then become a place:

বেইশ or: বেইশের্ম ব্রেম্ম There aren't many Buddhists here.

देर or: देप्यान्चेत्र हे ऑन् सारेन् There are no Westerners there.

या पाया or: या प्रेम् पाया प्राप्त का से प्

The usage of the personal pronouns is the same as in English, **\vec{\vec{k}}** is always plural!

Actively you need to know: দ' দ'ৰ্ক্ট' ট্ৰিদ্ৰ'দ'ৰ ট্ৰিদ্ৰাইটা বিদ্ৰাইটা

Passively remember that we use **\(\xi v**\) for super honorific and:

for kids, animals and people we are close with! (No need to reproduce those different levels in English).

Good news, these pronouns remain the same, no matter what function they take in a sentence! There is no separate word for "him", "her", "me", etc.

9) Simple functions of the ব্রথাস্থ্য (connective particle)

The বহুবাস্থ্য (connective particle) as the name tells, always connects two words or parts of speech, for example, mostly it is a genitive - translated into English as "of" or Peter's X ব্যাইন্সাম্বা The friend of Lobsang Or: Lobsang's friend.

ས་རྡ་སྡོབ་གུ་ལེ་རྡ་ན། or ས་རྡ་སྡོབ་གུརྡ་རྡ་ན།་རྐན། The teachers of Sara college. ५र्गॅब्र་བལྡོ་ནང་ལ། Inside (of) the monastery.

Please, remember that this is a শ্লন্থ বিষ্ণাৰ্থ (dependent particle) - as opposed to the অ for example. This means the বহাবাস্থা has various spellings which differ depending on the ইমাবেছবা of the word before! They are identical in meaning and function - they are the same particle! This is one of the really useful rules to memorize

हेबादह्व	द <u>च</u> ित्र श्चु	5 चे
지 도	यी'	र्ह्ने [.] पञ्च द वी : व्याप्त वा का क्षेत्र
<u>∠</u> . ⋈. ᠘.	D	చ్రా బ్రౌండ్లా చేస్తాలు.
व्या वा राखा	Đ .	ସଦା: प्रीय: मी: क्वाय: व्याय: प्राय: विकास क्वाय: विकास क्वाय: विकास क्वाय: विकास क्वाय: विकास क्वाय: विकास क
বে. or no ছুপ্ৰতেইএ	दे धे	धूँच.चैषु.ट्रेग.चेव.

10) The possessive pronouns ਵਕੇ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਵ ਸਵਾਗੇ ਕਿੱਵ ਛੋਕੇ (my, your, etc.)

The possessive pronouns are nothing else than the personal pronouns + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronouns + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronouns + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronouns + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronouns + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronouns + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronouns + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronouns + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronouns + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronouns + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) and are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) are nothing else than the personal pronounce + the (correct) are nothing else than the (correct) are noth added:

$$E' + \hat{A}' = E'\hat{B}' + \hat{A}' = \hat{B}' + \hat{A}' = \hat{A}' + \hat{A}'$$

Their usage is the same as in English with the one difference that: there are no particular translations for the word "yours" "mine", etc. - these are also just:

८द्रेश्चर्यं **my** country

द्वित्र्याम् your parents

ট্র্ব'গ্রী'বাম' your picture

विद्रं भें प्रहें क्र भें या श her/his class mates

Example for "mine": לְקִיקִיקֹּן The book over there is **mine.**

11) Some functions and forms of the ব্যাবাস্থ্য (negation particle)

रेटा अरेटा

रेत्। **अ**रेत्। तर्ण **कै**प्तर्ण In a noun: **अरेग्प्र** केप्हण्य Important Buddhist words: ignorance and impermanence good to remember...

ম'মান্ত্ৰৰ lit. neither goat nor sheep - meaning neither one nor the other...

12) The use of উবা শৃতিবা "a", "the" or "one"

র্দিন মানুন আবা র্না উবা আঁন মন্ব (S)he has **a** good book.
র্দিন মানুন আবা র্না আঁন মন্ব (S)he has a good book. **Or:** She has good books.
র্দিন মানুন আবা র্না **অবা** আঁন মন্ব (S)he has (only) **one** good book.

13) The rules and functions of the question particles ব্যাব্যা

When there is no question word (বাংঘান বাংলা বা

Careful: When asking about ট্রন্'মন' you use the verbs related to ব্যব্ধ and when you ask about yourself, you use ব্যৱহ' (which is not so common - usually we ask about others!)

For example:

Answering is very simple: (just drop the question particle (and negate if you need to) and change the pronoun)

Note that when there is a question word - you (obviously) don't use it in the answer:
ন্ত্রিদ্দেদ্যক্ষেত্র Which country are you from? দ্রেন্ত্র ব্যাহ্র ত্রির্বা I'm from China.
নিদ্দেদ্দেদ্র স্থান্ত্র Who is he?
নিদ্দেদ্র দ্রেদ্র স্থান্ত্র দি is my boyfriend.
নিদ্দেদ্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র মান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র মান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র মান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্

Which question particle follows which ইপান্ত্ৰ

বা ব্যা, দ দ্বা, all others:

14)How to seek confirmation using বা বা বা

The particles are: ব্ দ বা and undergo the same rule of ইমানেছবা like the question particles!

These sentences are not actual questions, it's rather saying: I think X is the case, isn't it?!

For example:

ষ্ট্রি'বেই'ই'বেহ্বাবা This is dog is cute, isn't (s) he?!

15) The most important question words

	~			and
5 1.	ਗਾਣਾ	מיכובי	যা' ক ম'	गार्केंद्र
U	71. 7	7 7 7	77"	1 2 1

When? Which? How? (noun & adjective) How (verb)

For example

Who? Who is (s)he?(S)he is my teacher.

What? What is this (thing)? It is his/her computer.

What is your religious tradition? I'm a Buddhist.

Where are you going? I'm going to class.

Where are you at the moment? I'm in India.

From where? Where are you from? (Lit. what country are you from)

I'm from America.

How many/much? How old are you? (Lit. How many years are you?) I'm 20 years.

Which There are lots of glasses in this shop. Which one will you buy?

©2023 LRZTP

page 7

How (noun & adj.)	How is your country's weather?
ग्राम् (८५४) चे	हरदिर्ग ाट तर्म ने पर्ने बर्ग पर्मित्र - दें स्वान्तु वाबा ब्रबा पर्ने बर पर्मे ब्रा
How (verb)	How did you make this tea? - I made it putting milk (inside).

্ৰত্বাস্থ্য শ্ৰী শ্ৰুত্ব The three tenses of the verbs (actually 4 if we count imperative)

1) General Knowledge About Tibetan Language

In your exam there won't be any theoretical questions, in other words, this paragraph will not be tested separately but implicitly you need to know and use all of this all the time

a) Auxiliaries

Tibetan language makes use of auxiliaries to express the different times and modes of the verbs (such as volitional, direct experience, etc.). The auxiliaries are added to the main verb, some verbs have a special form for the past, such as: এই (present) - খ্রহা (past), র (present) - ব্রহা (past) - others are the same in the three times: হার্হা , শ্রহা , etc. For example:

র্মিন স্থ্রান্ম বর্মী বাল্প বর্মী ব

The auxiliaries of present and future consist of the verb "to have" and "to be" added to a বহীৰাষ্ট্ৰা (connective particle) and have **the same notions!** বহুবা = বাংবাহুবা = direct knowledge (ব্যৱহা).

This is **not** a function of the বহীৰাষ্ট্ৰা, but the same rule - which one to use after which ইমাবেছবা (suffix) applies:

<u>₹</u> 41.८ <u>६</u> य	<u>র্ঘ্রেখ্ শ্ব</u> ্র	<i>न्</i> ये
Suffix	Connective particle	Example:
ấ 도'	यों	দ্ৰান্ত্ৰ বিজ্ঞ ৰ্ম নি ন্ত্ৰ I see the cat.
7. 41. 7.	म् च ि	र्वि'विप्रश्'वर्जे' प्रिप्त' ग्री'वर्ष He dances.
व् वा रावा	(म् चि)	सु'गु' नृत्र्याग्री 'त्रप्त्व The kid sleeps.
No suffix	यों:	८.८वॉब्र.च.च.व्यू.ची.धेवा I'll go to the monastery.

b) Volition

Whenever you use a verb and make a sentence about yourself you have to distinguish whether you do the action intentionally or accidentally:

For Example:

ই'ইন'ন'মাৰ্শ'ব্যুশ্ব'ব্যুশ'নিব্ৰুশ্ব' To have a headache" is **not volitional** and this is expressed by the auxiliary বিশ্ব বিশ্ব (ব্যুক্ত্ৰন্থ) = Today, I have a headache.

ম্ব্ৰেণ্ড্ৰাম্ব্ৰেণ্ড্ৰেণ্ড্ৰাম্ব্ৰা "To go" is **intentional** - this is expressed by the auxiliary **ব্ৰণ্ডিন্** (ব্ৰব্ৰা) = Tomorrow I'll go to the temple.

c) প্রত্বত্ত প্রত্তিব্যাদ ব্রত্তিব্যাদ ব্রত্তিব্যাদ ব্রত্তিব্যাদ Agentive Particle

র'ব্ব'' verbs require the use of a ব্রীব্'শ্ল্ব' (Agentive particle) in the past.

You need to be able to **identify** the 357 in a **given past tense** sentence and then use it in the answer. For example:

If I write: বি'ৰা'ন্ত্ৰিন্'ন্ন'ন্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ৰ্ন্'ন্ট্ৰৰ্'ন্'ন্ত্ৰ্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্ন্ন'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্ট্ৰ্ৰ্ন্ন'ন্'ৰ্

or, - honestly অব্যাস্থান্ চ্বাস্থান্ ব্ৰাস্থান্ প্ৰতিষ্ঠান্ No, I did not write (my) homework.

As you might remember, the ট্রন্'র্ম্বু' consists of the various ব্রথাস্থ্র' (connective particles) with a ষ্ব added. It undergoes also the same rule about the প্রথাবাদ্ধি (suffixes):

हेबादह्या Suffix	ভীন'স্থ্র' Agentive particle	万句 Example:
ਹੀ. <i>ਦ</i> .	ঘীশ্ব'	ট্রিদ্ ক্রেম্ র্রাম্পর্কার্য ক্রিম্বার্মিক্য এর তার you make <i>momos</i> ?
٦ [.] ۾، ^۲ .	গ্ৰী শ	ন্সা প্ৰথা সূত্ৰ বাৰ্ষ বাদ্দ ৰেজন। Tashi sang a song.
त ' ब' र' थ'	म्री≰्र	क्रअ'र्मेल' मेल 'यार्सेल'ह'स्रकेंट्र'दा'रेट्रा Namdrol had a tea (H.)
ন' or no suffix	বা' ധিবা'	দ র্মা 'র্ନ.ಹ'ञাদ'র্ম' দার্ম্ব'র' l did a lot of shopping.

d) Direct Versus Inferential Knowledge

Talking about someone else, you (want to) distinguish whether you know this piece of information from your own experience or inferentially. This applies to present and past tenses.

Lobsang sings (a song).

Döndrub does not do religious practice(s).

e) Something More About Word Order

The usual word order of a Tibetan sentence is:

Person and time can be switched around without any significant change of emphasis.

Other than this, the following rule applies: Whatever stands next to the verb is emphasised!

I'll do kora at the monastery tomorrow (not today or any other day).

I will do kora at the monastery tomorrow (who knows about those other guys?!).

Tomorrow, I'll do my kora at the monastery (usually I do it at the stupa).

2) Present Tense

Present tense is used for an action which is either happening at the time of speech or habitually. (The context will tell which one applies.) In terms of oneself, there is a distinction of volition - in terms of others, of direct versus inferential evidence. (See the list of সুস্ক্ৰ auxiliaries in the table)

For example:

I'm learning Tibetan.

I see this cute cat.

You don't drink alcohol (usually - or now), do you?!

Does he make food at home?!

Do you eat meat?

Tashi is not writing (his) homework now.

Note that one occasionally uses খাঁ আঁনা (mostly for volitional verbs) for oneself with non-volitional

verbs if it is habitual. দর্শেন্দ্বাধ্যম ক্রমীর্থানা I get sick every year. দ্বী'শ্বিবা does not indicate volition here, but habit!

And one uses ব্ৰার্থান্ ইন্যু for others even if you've seen it yourself - if the action is done habitually!

विट विवाय वाय हवा धर क्षेत्र र र कुवा वी विट रेन्

(S)he does kora every morning.

Important words in this context:

স্ত্র Now ইদ্মান These days ইংইন Today ব্যাক্সুব Generally, usually কৃত্যাহাম Always

سر المنابع ال

বাষ্থ্য ব্যাহ্য Every Sunday বিশ্বাহ্য বাষ্ট্র বাষ্ট্র Every morning त्रेव वा ह्या प्राप्त Everyday वा ह्या प्राप्त Every year, etc.

3) Future Tense

It is enough to be able to use future for a future action! (See the সুস্থাপুৰু auxiliaries table). And remember that the future begins r i g h t now!

Note that some people use way (or ayas' instead)

For Example:

ম্ন'নির'বা'ন্ন'নির'**ন্ট্রিরা** Where are you going (H.) tomorrow?

र्ने प्रत्येत हुं त्या दर्शे के बेंबा I won't go to the party tonight.

ष्ट्रित्रर्मायः त्यवाः अर्ध्यः चा वीः तर्वा व्याप्तः विवाः त्रः वीः अर्थेर्माः यावा

You eat a lot. (present tense) Won't you have a stomach ache?

याचतः ने अर्थः स्त्रीटः या या में टः **आयत् '**धीत्रा I'll have a picnic on Sunday.

Important Words in This Context:

न्द्रित् Tonight व्याप्तेष्ठ Tomorrow व्याप्तेष्ठ प्राप्ता Tomorrow morning विवाद्याप्ता In the afternoon हेवाया Later विवाद्याप्ता After class

র্মান্থ্রমান্য Next year ব্যুদ্ৰাঝা In the break

4) Simple Past

Simple past is used for actions in the past – (see the সুস্প্ৰস্ auxiliaries list). Don't forget to use the past tense of the verb! ... if there is any, such as...

বর্ন্য'- খ্রীর' (go, went, gone) সর্ভ্জ' (cook, cooked) স্ফ্রির' - সম্ভ্রম' (depending on the noun, different translations) খ্রীর্ - স্থ্রম' (do, did, done) ল' - স্থ্রম' (eat, ate, eaten) etc.

Note that:

Negation of বাখীর' is **রাদ** and not বারীরা নামুগারা<mark>ই</mark> বা**রীর'রান্য** I didn't go to the party.

The negation of the inferential: ངੑ་རེང། is: ལོང་མ་རེང།

The reason is that we cannot inferentially know of an action which did **not** take place.

Technically speaking, in past tense, one has to use the ਤ੍ਰਿਤ੍ਹਾਂ (Agentive particle) with ਸ਼ਾਨ੍ਨਾਹਾ verbs! (Read note above)

For Example:

বি'ম্'ব্'ব্ম'ব্'ব্ম'ব্ৰ্'ব্ৰ্

बीट.शुट.ज.लीज.बूट्य.क्षेट.ड्र.त्र.शट.त्र.शब्ट.**श्र्ट.ट्य**

Did you see lots of nice sceneries during the break?

दे-देट'र्वट'वेब'र्श्वेच'र्श्वेट'अट'र्व'न्नेब'र्स'देत्

Today (s) he did a whole lot of studies.

শ্বেম্প্রম্ দ্বান্ত্র What are you talking about?! I didn't have *chang!*

धोव विते र त्या केंवा केंवा कार दें प्रचेश प्राप्ती अपने में र विवा की विवा के किंदी प्रचेश की किंदी हैं कि विवा की किंदी हैं कि किंदी हैं कि किंदी किंदी हैं कि किंदी किंदी हैं कि किंदी किंदी हैं कि किंदी किंदी किंदी हैं कि किंदी किं

But I ate loads of momos - and (then) I felt full.

With non-volitional verbs for oneself, one can choose to use gr or xr as an auxiliary. gr is a bit more personal - but they are basically interchangeable!

 \subset $\overset{\leftarrow}{t}$ $\overset{\leftarrow}{t}$

Little sidenote: Remember that when a set is used only with an adjective, it can't be replaced by

For example: व्यवसंभूता निष्णु - द्रो क्रिन् र्वे क्रिन र्वे क्रिन् र्वे क्रिन र्वे क्रिन् र्वे क्रिन् र्वे क्रिन रवे क्रिन र्वे क्रिन रवे क्रि

Was it fun on your pilgrimage?! Oh, yes, good fun!

भ्रीत्रं र्राज्या is incorrect!

Important Words for The Past

ব্যুদ্রাবার বারবার বারবার In the (past) weekend

বাৰনে ব্ৰীকাৰণ (last) Sunday বাৰনে খ্ৰীকাৰণ (last) Saturday

বিষ্ণ Yesterday বিষ্ণীন a few days ago বাঁইপ্রাক্তান last year

5) Present perfect

We use it when we talk about the **result of a past action**.

This form consists of nothing else than the **past form** of the verb + "to have."

দ্বার্ক্স্বার্ক্স্বার্ক্স্ব্রা I've made momos (and here they are).

র'বেন্'ব্রন্থ'ব্রন্থন

বিদ্যান্ত ন্যান্ত ন্যান্ত ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত (S)he has bought a variety of stuff.

র্জা বাদ্রমান্ত

Remember that ব্ৰক্ষ is only for positive statements, not for negations and questions...

র্জা র্ব'ন্ডা' হ্রবাষা'**ঘন্ত্বা** = Oh, we're out of milk!

ইন্ট্রেল্মেল্ম্ল্রেল্ম্ব্রেল্ম্ল্রেল্ম্ল্রেল্ম্ল্রেল্ম্ব্রেল্ম্ল্রেল্ম্ল্রেল্ম্ব্রেল্ম্ব্রেল্ম্ল্রেল্ম্ব্রেল্ম্ব্রেল্ম্ব্রেল্ম্ব্রেল্ম্ব্রেল্ম্ব্রেল্ম্ব্রেল্

So, to summarize the two past tenses:

বাদ্ৰাজনে বাঁন্নাৰ্থ **বাদ্না** (direct experience of the action) It snowed a lot.

বাদ্ৰান্ত্ৰান্ত্ৰা (inferential knowledge of the action) It snowed a lot.

বাদ্ৰাভাগে বিশ্বাদ্যালয় / বাৰ্ম্বা (direct experience of the result) There has been lots of snowfall (over night for example).

শ্বাস্থ্য স্থান্থ বিশ্ব (inferential knowledge of the result) There has been lots of snowfall (over night for example).

6) The Particle বাস

When we say in English "to go to do X" or "to come for doing Y" - we use the syllable ∇X in Tibetan. So, the formula is:

Verb (present tense) + বাদ + Verb going/coming in any time or mode

कट्रावट्रायाव्याव्याविष्राचित्रं वार्रा विट्रावी धीव्राच्या

Sing songs at the bar **to** are you coming?

Are you coming to sing songs at the bar?

For Example:

র্বি-শ্লিন্'মুন্'ম্ব্'ম্ম্ন্'ম্ম্ন্'ম্ব্'ম্ব্রা I came to study Tibetan.

र्ने क मुग् न्यू देव से प्राप्त Didn't you go for shopping?

ह्याषाङ्कार्याः विषयाः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः I go to parties in order to dance.

র্বিদ্দেরি বৃদ্ধে স্কিন্ ব্যামি বিদ্যাম বিদ্য

८ते'तु८'दा'त्य'क्ट'र्क्क्रं सुद्र'क्य'क्य'र्क्च्य'र्क्य'र्क्य्य'र्क्य्यं Don't come to my country to study Buddhism!

7) Imperative

To make an imperative you can simply just use the present tense form of a verb without any auxiliary. You can use x_i with people you're close with or to emphasize something important, or x_i which functions a bit like a "!" and really encourages the person addressed to do X.

The verbs ব্র্লু' and আ্ল' have special forms, namely ক্লুব্য' = go (away!) and ব্যা = come!

The boundaries between honorific etc. are pretty fluent, so that you will sometimes hear:

Let's do X!

If you want to say "let's do X" - you'll add a \mathcal{T} to your verb and sometimes start your sentence with $\mathcal{T} = \text{now}$, so, then...

Make Sure X Does Not Happen!!!

With non-volitional verbs, we use a special construction to say: "Don't forget X!", for example: "don't lose your key!" The formula is:

$$Word (+$$
ਕਾ') + $Verb +$ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼'ਸ਼੍ਰੇਨ੍' (+ਲਾ')

रिट्यः स्र. पश्चम्यस तराष्ट्रीरः स्रा

Money don't lose make sure that

Make sure you don't lose (your) money!

Don't forget my phone number!

Make sure you don't lose your computer!

Make sure the pen does not fall on the floor.

Just a little bit about numbers, months, dates, etc. and asking the time

ब्रिट्-रट्-वी-श्चे-श्चर-वा-ट्ब-र्रट्।

When is your birthday?

८.के.के.कूर्या.कूर.रूरी

What is the time now?

कुःकॅंट्रम् कॅंट्रम् स्वेत्रम् ग्रीःधेत्र

What time are you going?

ह्ये. खे. विषयात्र प्रमाना कुर्याता कुर्यात्र कि विष्या मुत्

On March 24th.

ळ.कूर.यरेथ.रर.श्रेय.थ.धे.चे.प्रेरी

It is 20 past 3.

कुः कॅंन् न्त्र्याः पाने वार्याः भाराः वार्षे वार्याः वीर्याः वीर्याः वीर्याः वीर्याः वि

I will go at a quarter to 9.