## 🥯 | শি র্ব্ব বা নীর ক্রীর বারার বিশিল্প না ক্রীর ক্র

### শ্ল্পিন'ৰ্চ্চৰ'না বাৰ্ষ্ণবাদীৰাগ্ৰী'ৰ্শ্লীনা Lesson 7 The Weather



### **Objectives**

- 1. You will be able to describe and ask about the general climate and seasons in different countries, converse about the current weather and your opinion about it.
- 2. You will be able to talk about actions happening at the moment of speech & your own and others' habits, applying the notions of direct/inferential knowledge, volition, agentive particle, etc.
- 3. You will be able to appoint present results of actions which have happened in the past.

#### **DID YOU KNOW THAT...?**

### **८** इ.स. ५ चीब. ५ ची

In the Himalayas and on the Tibetan plateau, there is a living being which is a sort of grass in the summer (\G\Z\Z') and turns into a type of worm in the winter (\G\Z'\Z').

This ব্ৰহ্ম ব্ৰহ্ম বৈশ্বৰ বৈশ্ব is considered a delicacy and is also used for medicinal purposes.

It is *particularly* wanted and traded for good money due to the fact that it increases man-power.



### 🥯 | শির্দ্ধানামির ক্রীর নার্রানার্যার ক্লীনার্রার ক্রীর ক্রিরার্কার | | LRZTP 9 Module 1 — Lesson 7, June 2023

### ন্নীদ'ৰ্কাথা Dialogue

क्षेत्रम रा.म्यायाया वेष.चीट.चट्र.ज्याया ट्रे.स्ट.वाष्ट्रयाचीच्याचार.क्र्.पट्या.वा

दायाचा क्री पर्वा वायेशवाचियाचार क्रा.च.रचे विर.४८.पविवा.वा.च्या.वाया

क्षास्त्र ८.७.२वा.पश्चिवा.वा.पर्येव

**पायम्या** ष्ठिन् प्रमार्केते 'सेम् प्राप्त प्रमाया विकास स्वित स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व

**क्षेत्रा** हते.लेट.त.ज.ट.के.क्र्यं.या.मुटी ट.क्र्यं.यापु.वाययाचीयाज.ट्याप.त्रापुटी

ব'ৰ্মব্ৰা বা'ই'গ্ৰহ্ম'ৰ্মা

**केंस** हते.लिंट.ता.जा.क्रेंब.प्रांप्त.सैंचका.जा.कुंट.कूंट.वी.ज्..बांप्त.क्र्या.वीच.पट.कुं.पट.जूंट.कुं.पट.

यात्रवायात्रीवारतिः स्तर्भः यात्रवायात्रवार्याः यात्रवारायात्रेवाः स्तर्भा

माया विवास तर्रास्ति सेता ध्रिया विवास स्वास स्व

नेत्

**खु.मा** ड्री.न.२८.ट.२९८.पो.८८.८२२.पो.पायेष.पायेष.पायेष.भीट.प्र्य.५८। गेट.लुय.५५.२५.८

ट्रॅन् ब्रेन्या कुर्पेन् रेन् पा निम्नावि भ्रान्यायायाया कर्म् वास्त्रास्त्र हिन् हिन् कवाया कुर्पेन् रेन्।

लान्ने तायान्यायाया न्यान्यान्ये न्यान्ये न्यान्ये प्रतायान्याया व्यान्ये प्रताया व्यान्ये प्रताया व्यान्ये प्

पायम्य। न्युवः।यःन्नःन्धेन्ःगःसेन्।

**क्षेत्रा** वा. इ. चेळा चेळा होता होता स्ट. वी. चेळा सेळा सेची

**पायम्या** याटाधीत्राचेरात्रात्वात्यायाम्यात्रपात्रह्नात्र्यात्ते हेर्गोर्धित् क्षात्रीत्रित्यायात्रात्रात्रात्रा

वराष्ट्री खेंदा रेदा

**क्षेत्रम** अप्यया अप्रे वित्यस्य वित्यस्य वित्यस्य वित्यस्य वित्यस्य वित्यस्य वित्यस्य वित्यस्य वित्यस्य वित्यस्य

यायाया र्वित्रायाळ राया स्यायायाया वित्राया हित्यो प्याया स्यायाया वित्राया हित्या प्राया स्यायाया वित्राया हित्या प्राया स्याया वित्राया हित्या वित्राया स्थाया स्थाया वित्राया स्थाया स्याया स्थाया स्याया स्थाया स्थाया

**कु.म** ट.कर.र्थे.ज.र्चविष.त्.भूरी वीट.लुब.चुर.थ.श्चैवी.त.शट.त्.पत्त्विवीय.ग्री.लूट.रुटी का.चु.ट.

बेंबबर्ग भीत्र र्यं के तत्व षा ने हित्र रूट कर त्या भविषा वा केंच ही के तत्वा वा वा

यायाया वृंदाःग्रीः श्रेष्त्व ८.क्.च.क्वेत्रः स्त्रितः वृंदाःग्रीः ५५व

मि.षष्ट्रपु.यट.ज.मीज.मीवा.वार.पर्ज्ञ.वा.लूटी

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**\$**2**\$** 



### 

### বাব্ৰু বাবিষা Weather

### র্ক্তবা'বাব্যুস'ন্দ্রম'র্ক্তব্য'ন্থেস'র্জা'ব্যুজা Vocabulary with Supplementary Information



बेद्रा Nouns

শার্ঝ'শার্নিমা weather, climate

শ্ব্ৰম = sky; শ্বিম = character, mood, as in: শ্বিম শ্ব

a person

विन: ध्रुवा environment

ৰ্ম'ৰ্মা season

ব্ৰুম = when; বুষা = time, as in: বুষা র্ক্তন্ = time

ব্যাদ্বাদ্বা

as in the Tibetan song: ব্ৰুম্ন্ত্ৰ = The Four Seasons

त्व्रत्राण्या summer

र्बूब्'ग्या fall, autumn

ষ্ট্র' = to show, to take out, as in: ষ্ট্র'বা'ঝান্বা'ন্ট্রা' = the teacher,

the Buddha

হন্ত্রহ'না winter spring

পুমা east (syn: পুমার্ম্মাণ)

প্রম' = to rise, as in: ব্রি'ঝ' প্রম' = sunrise; ঐ'র্ট্বা' প্রম' = flowers bloom

र्हें। south

ৰূব্য west

ব্ৰুব্দ = to set, to go down, as in: ব্ৰিংম'ব্ৰুব্দ = sunset

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### 🥯 । ऍ.ॡ॔.८.५४.७४.८३८.५५८.औ८.और.ऄॣ८.ऄॣ८.५४८।। LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 7, June 2023

north 551

55 = north, as in: 55 = northern plain

morning, also spelled: র্বাঝাশাঝা (syn: র্বাঝাখা) র্বিবাঝ'বাঝা

as in: বিশ্বাধান্য বাদী নিশ্বাধান্য = Good morning!

वेष.वीट.मैय afternoon

ন্ধিব্যস্ত্র = noon; ক্সুব্র = behind, after, as in: ন্ধিব্যস্ত্র ব্যব্দ বিষ্

afternoon!

evening (syn: দুর্বাদেশ্বর্ণ') as in: দুর্বাদেশ্বেশ্বাধা = Good evening!

night (syn: অর্চ্ডর্') মৰ্কব'র্কা

as in: ন্ত্রিব্'অর্চ্চর্' = day (and) night

প্রতাপ্রাথন sky, space

as in the Tibetan name: অন্ধ্র'ব্রে'র্ম'ঝ্বর' = Tenzin Namkha

temperature क्ष'याट्रा

 $\mathbf{s}\mathbf{t}'(\widetilde{\mathbf{x}}') = \text{hot}, \ \mathbf{x}\mathbf{t}\mathbf{x}'(\widetilde{\mathbf{x}}') = \text{cold}$ 

ಹ್'ರ' heat

**ස්**' = **ස්**'ද්\f' = hot

warmth, heat **5**51 breeze, wind প্রবাব্য যা

> NOT to be confused with স্থ্যা'হা' = supreme, superior, as in: স্থ্যাহার বস্থ্রব'ব'বাস্থ্র' = the three superior trainings [of discipline, meditative

concentration and insight]

র্থাস্থা leave (of a plant)

ৰ্ক = petal

color (syn: ঠাঁব্'ঝার্ন্ব্')

rainy season **西エ:**石刻

 $\mathbf{\overline{a}} \mathbf{x}' = \text{rain}; \mathbf{\overline{5}} \mathbf{\overline{N}}' = \text{time}$ 

place ব্য'ক্তা

ৰা as in: স্থাৰা = Lhasa

Verbs श्चिक्य

to feel cold, to freeze (প্র'ম'ন্দ্'মা) पश्चिया.स्री

as in: **বেদ্রবাঝ্**বা = ice

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⇎↲⇎



## 🥯 | শি র্ব্ব বা নীর ক্রীর বারার বিশিল্প না ক্রীর ক্র

ন্ত্রি'ঝ'ব্দ'ব্য to shine, sunshine (syn: ন্ত্রি'ঝ'ৰ্ম্ক্র'ব্য') (প্র'ঝ্ল'ব্দ'ব্য)

ক্তি'ৰা' = sun, as in: আন্তর'ক্তি'ৰা' = Sunday; প্রম' = to rise, the east

ने अन्तर्प to set, sunset (व्राचीप्राप्त)

ৰ্ব'ৰা = sun, ব্ৰুবা = to go down, to set, the west

মাস্ত্রবাধা to get dark (প্রান্ত্রাপ্র

ব্য' = earth, place

বাদ্ৰান্থন্থন্থা to snow, snowfall (প্রান্থান্ধ্রাণ্

ৰাম্ম = snow, as in: ৰাম্ম ই = snow mountain; বেল্ল = to fall, as in:

র্ব্ব'ক্তু' waterfall

कर'य'त्रवर्वाया to rain (syn: कर'य'गार्नेट'व' / कुग्'य') (क्षे'न्ट्'या)

ক্রম' = rain, as in: ক্রম'র্ঝ' = rainy season; ক্রম'বার্বাঝ' = umbrella; রেবর'

= to fall, as in: বেস্বাস্কু' = waterfall

बेर-र-पार्नेट-च। to hail (ब्राबी-र्न-च।)

মান্ত্ৰ = hail; বার্ট্রন্ত্রে = (lit.) to send – used here and elsewhere as a verbalizer. For example: ব্রেন্ড্রন্ত্রে = to make a phone call; শ্লিন্ত্রে

বার্দ্দেরে = to enjoy oneself

ह्युप्तः(र्थें)क्युप्य to be windy, to blow (इ.स.५८५प्)

ৰূদ' = wind, as in ৰূদ' = wind horse; ৰূপ' = to do

ষ্ট্রব'বারেরিবার্বারা to be cloudy (syn: খ্র্রব্রারারেরেরের্বর্নারা) (প্রাপ্তার্নার্বার্বারারারেরেরের্বারারারের

ষ্ট্রীর্বাস্থান্য = to stick together

भुवापादविराया or: दिविष्याया) (वाभिष्याया) (वाभिष्याया)

মুখাখে = fog, mist; শেষ্ট্ৰখন = to spin, rotate

ৰ্চ্চ'ব'বেস্ক্রিব্যাবা to feel hot, to be hot (syn: র্ক্ডাব্যাবা)

**ক্র্মা** = heat, as in: **ক্র্মা**স্ট্র্স্'র্ম্ম' = hot (weather); **রেক্র্মা**ম্ম' = to burn, be

burned, as in: दर्केषाहा = coffee

শ্র্মান্য to feel cold, to be cold (প্রান্ত্রান্ত্রা)

as in: শ্বদের্জা = cold

খ্রুন'র্ক্তুন'বা to protect, to guard, to save (হ্র'ন্ন্')

ষ্ক্রাল = to guard, protect, as in: শ্ব্রাল = protector deities; শ্ব্রাল = to

protect, as in: শ্লুবামান্ত্র্ল = going for refuge

ৰ্ব্বাধ্য to dislike, to feel bored, to be upset about (প্রামণ্ড্রাণ্ড্র

as in: 🎢 T' + boring

ৰ্ট্যুক্'ব্য to wear, to have on, to put on (clothing), also spelled: প্র্কু'ব্য (হ্র'স্স্'্র্

as in: শ্র্র্রেক্ত্র্মণ = clothing



## 🥯 | শি র্ব্ব'ব' নির ক্রীর 'বার্র্র 'ব্রি' শ্লুর 'শ্লুর 'শূলুর '

বরুবা'শ্লব-ক্রবা'বা to thunder (র'র্ম'ব্ব'বা)

বহুবাস্থান = voice of the dragon; ক্সুবাদা = to do

র্ম্বা'নেট্রবা'না a flash of lightning to happen (হ'র্ম'ন্ন্'না)

র্ম্ব্যুল্ = light, as in: র্মুব্যুল্লুল্ = computer

মার্শ্মান্ত্র্যানা an earthquake to happen (প্রান্ত্রান্ত্রা

ম্বা = earth; র্যারা = to shake, swing; ক্র্যান্য = to do

कुंद केंग Adjectives

ৰ্ক'শ্ৰ্ন'ৰ্ম্ৰ্'ব্ৰাম'ৰ্ম্ৰা comfortable temperature, balanced temperature

ৰ্ক'মান' = temperature; শ্ব্ৰুজাঝা = balanced, as in: বচুন'ৰ্ম্ব্ৰুজাঝা =

equanimity, one of the Four Immeasurables: র্ক্র'ম্বর

र्कर्गे hot चार ऑ cold

ব্ৰম্প্ৰ'ব্য্ fresh, pleasantly cold, chilly

স্থ্য'ক্তবান্ধা ugly, bad, not good, also spelled: স্থ্য'ত্ব

হ্ববা as in: হ্ববা ব্ৰহ্মণ = suffering

ਬੂਟਾਬੇਟਾਬੇਟਾ bright green

ਬੁਵਾਲੂ = green

జ్'ౖ¬'జేశ'ౖ¬ఀ౹ hot, great heat

ਲੱਧਾ = heat; ਲੇਗ੍ਰਾੱਧਾ = great, big

প্ৰাম'ক্ৰ'্ব'্ৰ্ strong, strongly, heavily (e.g. rain)

পুৰাষ্য' = strength; ক্লব'ৰ্ই' = great, big

বহু নীব স্থার্ক্তবাষা Miscellaneous:

方でです today

기계 now, at the moment in general, generally

ষ্ট্র = general, as in: ষ্ট্রার্ট্রবামা = society

ব্য'ক্সুব্য usually, usual, commonly

ಕ್ಷನ್ = stream, continuation

वित्र वा निया every day, daily

ন্ত্ৰী' **অ'** = day; কুবা' ব্যহ' = every

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## 🥯 | শি র্ব্বাবানীর জীব বারানার্বি শ্লেন্ শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লুন জীব। | LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 7, June 2023

"কুল্'ব্ন্ always, every...

as in: ইা'**দ্বৰ্গ** = impermanence

all kinds of, different types of, various kinds of

বহু' = to be similar, as in: বহু'হ্য' = similar; ৰ = negation

হুম'ৰ্ভ্ন' therefore, for this reason

দ্বান'র্মুঝা favorite

ব্যুব্দ = to like, love; শ্লুব্দ = superlative syllable

ব্দ'ব্ৰিবা like, as, just as

বিশ্বাপ্রিম্বা different, separate

ই'র্মা that time, in that moment

 $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{that}; \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{time}$ 

অন্য also, as well

as in: আমের্ব্র্র্র্ = second suffix

## र्क्ष्याश्च्याः शुन्द्रोत्रः चिह्नं द्वार्यं प्रश्नित्रः चिह्नं प्रश्नित्रः चिह्नं च

যাব্যাশ্বিমা = weather, climate

दे 'तेद' गारुष' पार्विष' पार्विष' पार्विष — The weather is nice today.

ৰ্বিস্থ্ৰেল = environment

वर्दे त्या**विराधाना** वार्चर त्या वर्दा – The environment is clean here.

ব্য'দ্ৰমা = season

🏧 विष्यात्मा द्वा प्राप्त विष्या प्राप्त निष्या निष्

ব্যাস্থাসনী = the four seasons

ब्यानुषाप्ति के निष्ठ प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त के निष्ठ के निष्ठ प्राप्त के निष्ठ के

קאַאיזון = summer

ह्राञ्चा वा Dharamsala it rains a lot in the summer.

र्ह्नेत्रंगा = fall, autumn

🌠 শ্বাপাঞ্চিন শ্বামান কাৰ্যা কাৰ্যা কাৰ্যা নিৰ্দাণ কৰিব কৰিব fall, the leaves fall from the trees.

ব্যুৰ্'বা = winter

**न्मुन्राम**तेः भ्रान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्याया

न्धेन्या = spring

५३६ माला ह्यू प्राप्त के मूं वा न्यू के मूं वा न्य

## 🥯 | শি'ৰ্ব্ব'ঘ'ন্দৰ'ক্তৰ'ঘৰদ'ৰ্ঘনি'শ্লদ্'শ্ভুন'ৰ্শ্লুব'ৰ্শ্লুব'ৰ্শ্লৰ | | LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 7, June 2023

প্রম্য = east

ন্ত্রি'অ'**এম**'ব্রম'এম'শ্রী'মিনা – From the east, the sun rises.

ৰ্ম্থা = south

ব্বা = west

न्ने'অ'**র্ব**'শ্র্ব'শ্রু'-The sun sets in the west.

ラケリ = north

र्चं ८ कु प्राप्त के प्राप्त के

র্বিদাঝ'দাঝা = morning

দ্ৰেবাৰাবাৰাস্থান্ত্ৰ নাম বিদ্যালয় বিদ্যালয়

ব্রিব্'ব্যুব'ঝ্ব| = in the afternoon

**द्रते** हें हें 'य्याका **देव 'गुद्र कुरा'या** द्या या कें 'कुया'यो 'थेंद्र 'सेद्रा – In the afternoon my grandmother takes rest.

দ্ৰ্যাদ্ৰেশ্ৰা = evening

ব্ৰান্ত্ৰ ব্ৰান্ত্ৰ ব্ৰান্ত্ৰ ব্ৰান্ত্ৰ বিশ্বন্ত্ৰ বিশ্বন্ত বিশ্বন্ত

অৰ্চ্চব্ৰ'ৰ্কা = night

**রীর্ক্রের্মের্কর্ব্রের্সি)শ্র**শব্দির্বিশ্রের্ব্যান্ট্রীর্ক্রির্বালিন Everybody sleeps at night.

ক্ষা'ঝাবনা = sky, space

🗦 ক্রি'ব্রাঝ্যবে'ঝ'ফ্রীব্'ঝ'ঝান্'ঝ্রিল্ম'অর্ল — Today there are a lot of clouds in the sky.

ಹ್'ಸ್ಪರ್ಗ್ರ = temperature

निर्ण्यान्त्रवान्त्यवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवा

ಹ್'ರು| = heat

న్నా సాయా మార్చా మేదా చేస్తాలు — There is great heat in the summer.

 $\tilde{5}_{5} = \text{warmth, heat}$ 

ৢ দুট্রদ্'শ্'ঝ'য়ৄদুদ্'দুর্বা'র্ক্স'য়ৣবঅ'গ্রী'ম্দ্রদ্য – In spring, a little warmth comes.

শ্লুবাৰ্য্যবা = breeze, wind

ੰਡ੍ਹੇ'ਕੱਯਕਾਕਾਕਾਕਾਰਾਲੇਕ'ਦਾਲੇਕ'ਦਾਜ਼ੁਗਾਗੇ'ਕਸ਼੍ਗ – It is very windy outside.

ৰ্ম্'না = leaf

ર્જુંતુ ગા ગેલ્સ્ફ્રેલ્સ વાર્જેસ હિલ્લા સાથે કર્યો કર્યા કર્યા કર્યો કર્યા કર્યો કર્યા કર્યો કર્યા કર્યો કર્યો કર્યા કર્યો કર્યા કર્યો કર્યા કર્યો કર્યા કર્યા

र्क्स्य'ग्वि|= color

बे'र्न्नेव्वाची'र्स्य अति क्रियावि त्र क्रियावि त्र क्रियावि क्रियाविक क्रियाव

## 🥯 | শি র্ব্ব'ব' দ্বি' ক্টব্'বালন 'ব্বি' শ্লুন' শূলুন' শূ

ক্রম্'ব্র্মা = rainy season

קיæן = place

רֹי**אישׁיִתְק־אֹרִי**בִּייִאִים יִמִּירִיִּלִייִּעִּיקִים - I like to go to many different places.

অ্বির্দ্রা = air, atmosphere

मूँ - - In the city, the air is not clean.

বাজুবা'বা = to feel cold, to freeze (প্র'র্ম'ন্5্বা)

८ ते द्र्या त्राच्या यी तर्य – I'm really freezing.

কু'ম'ব্দ'ব| = to shine, sunshine (প্র'র্থ'ব্দ'ব্

র্বিস্থান্ত্রান্ত্রা ব্রুম্ন দ্রী দিল্লান্তর আৰু ব্রুম্ন দ্রামান্ত্র নির্মান্তর দেল দিলেনা ক্রিম্ন দ্রামান্ত্র নির্মান্তর দেলেনা ক্রিম্ন দেলেনা ক্রেম্ন দেলেনা ক্রিম্ন দেল

ন্ত্রি'ম'র্ব'ঘা = to set, sunset (হ'রী'ব্ব'ঘা)

नेट ज्ञान प्राप्त के अञ्चर्भ कुरा की प्राप्त कि चित्र के प्राप्त कि चित्र कि प्राप्त कि चित्र कि चित्र कि चित्र कि चित्र कि प्राप्त कि चित्र कि चि

 $\nabla |\mathcal{F}_{\Delta}| = \text{to get dark} \quad (\text{Fig.} 2.2.7)$ 

বাদ্রান্থন্থা = to snow, snowfall (প্রান্থান্থা)

ర్వా**ग्राम्बर**अदार्थे **दाना** ग्रीप्रेट्। – It snows a lot in Tibet.

कर'दा' अर 'र्दे' 'प्रप्रका' व 'ध्यम्' दें 'के' त्र्रिम्' मुश्न् — Is it good if it rains a lot? <math>

बेर-र-वार्हेट-च| = to hail (ब्राब्रे-ट्र-च्।)

बेर र प्राप्त केंद्र क

রুদ'কুবা'বা = to be windy, to blow (প্র'র্ম'ব্দ'বা)

ক্রম্প্রামান্তবার্থার ব্যাহিন ক্রমান্তবার্থানে ভ্রমান্তবার্থানে Because a strong wind blew, the tree fell down. (lit. broke)

वित्र ख्या **जुद क्रिंग छेट्र** ध्यया दे याया के ब्राह्म त्या के दे प्राप्त के प्राप्त वित्र या के प्राप्त के प

ষ্ট্রীর'ম'মেন্ত্রিদামামা = to be cloudy (প্র'র্মান্দ্র'মা)

ਨੇ ਨੇ ਨਾ ਗ੍ਰੇਕ ਲਾ ਕਾ **ਭ੍ਰੇਕ 'ਦਾ** ਕਟ 'ਦੇਂ '**ਕੜਿਗਕਾ** ਕਨ੍ਹਾਂ – Today it is very cloudy.

କୁସାଂସଂୟସିପଂସା = to be foggy, to be misty (ମଞ୍ଚିପଂସା)

র্চ্চান্ট্রান্ত্র = to feel hot, to be hot (syn: র্চ্চান্ট্রান

ট্রিদ্সেদ্রে**র্জা**শ্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাশ্বাস্থা – Aren't you feeling hot?

# ্জা | র্মান্ত্র্বানির ক্রবান্ত্রানার ক্রবান্ত্র্বানার ক্রবান্ত্র্বানার ক্রবান্ত্র্বানার ক্রবান্ত্র্বানার ক্রবানার ক্রব

র্বিন্দা = to get upset, to feel bored (প্রান্ধান্দ্র)

ভ্রিদ্দেশ্যাক্রমান্দ্রিশান্দ্রান্ধান্দ্রমান্দরমান্দ্রমান্দরমান্দ্রমান্দরমান্দ্রমান্র

କୁଁସ୍'ୟନ୍ତୁସ୍'ସ୍| = to lighten (ସଂଶି' $\pi$ ମ୍ମ'ସ୍କୁସ୍'ସି'ୟନ୍ତୁସ୍'ସି'ସ୍କୁସ୍'ସି'ୟନ୍ତୁସ୍'ସି'ୟନ୍ତ୍ରସ୍' – Now there is a lightning in the sky.

ষ'র্থারা च an earthquake to happen (ମ୍ବର୍ଗ୍ୟୁ ସ୍ୱାପ୍ୟ କ୍ଷ୍ୟାପ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ 'ବ୍ୟୁ ଅଧିକ 'ବ୍ୟୁ

ર્જં માં = hot જું **જં માં** અદ'માં ત્રાહ્મ ત્રાપ્ત મુંદ્રાપ્ત ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ય ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ય ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ય ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ય ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ય ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ય ત્રાપત્ય ત્રાપત્ય ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ય ત્રાપત્ય ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત

ગુદ્ર મેં = cold લુદ્ર પાત્ર મુત્ર પ્રાપ્ત મુત્ર પ્રાપ્ત મુત્ર મુદ્ર મેં લે દ્રવાયા પેંદ્ર મેં દ્રા — In the winter, the weather is very cold in some countries.

ব্ৰ্ন্নথার্ম্ = fresh, pleasantly cold, chilly আব্রুমান্দ্রিমান্দ্রিমান্দ্রিমান্দ্রিমান্দ্রমান্দ্

ষ্ট্ৰীন্দ্ৰ nice, pleasant, comfortable নিন্দ্ৰান্ত্ৰ সামূল্য বিদ্যান্ত্ৰ স্থানি ক্লিন্দ্ৰ স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থানি ক্লিন্দ্ৰ স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থানি ক্লিন্দ্ৰ স্থানি স্থ

કૂવા = bad, not good વાત્ર સાવા કેવા ક્રાયા કર્યા ત્રા કર્યા ત્રા કર્યા ત્રા કર્યા ત્રા કર્યા ત્રા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કરાયા કરાયા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કરાયા કરાયા કર્યા કરાયા કરાયા કર્યા

ਬੁਟਾਬੇਟਾਬੇਟਾ = bright green ਹੱਟ 'ਕਾਟ੍ਰਤੁਸ਼ਾਕਾਬੁਟਾਲੇਟਾਬਟਾਬੇਟਾਬੇਟਾਲਕਾਕਾਗੁੰ'ਜੇਟ੍ਰਾ – In Tibet all the meadows turn bright green in the summer.



# 😂 | শি'ৰ্ব্ব'ব'ন্দ্ৰৰ'চ্চৰ'বৰ্ল'ব্বি'শ্ল্পন্'শ্ৰুম'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'গ্ৰুম'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'গ্ৰুম'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লেৰ'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লেৰ'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্

ਛਾਂ ਧਾਲੇਕਾਪ੍ਰਾਂ = hot, lots of heat

ষ্ট্ৰ) স্থ্ৰ (४/৯) ঘট বে স্থ্ৰ শ্ৰে শ্ৰে শ্ৰে কা**ক শ**েষ্টাৰ শ্ৰেমিন স্থান নিয়া In June and July it is terribly hot in Delhi.

প্ৰাম'ক্তর্'ব্য্ = strong, strongly, heavily (e.g. rain)

'ख'रु।'य| विविष्याद्र-'द'रु कर'रा'य| द्रायादा तर्वा सुर्याषा केव 'र्या प्रमृत्य प्रमृत्य - Oh my dear! Look how hard it is raining now!

ইন্মনের্স্থান্ত্র্ব্র্ল্যু র্মিন্ত্র্র্ল্যু বিবর্ণ ন্ত্র্ব্র্ল্যু বিবর্ণ ন্ত্র্র্ল্যু বিবর্ণ ন্ত্র্র্ল্যু বিবর্ণ ন্ত্র্র্ল্যু বিবর্ণ ন্ত্র্র্ল্যু বিবর্ণ নতি বিবর্ণ

৲্ৰা = now, at the moment

**८ १५** ने संप्या प्राप्त के स्वाप्त न Now, the sun is shining nicely.

ষ্ট্রীম'বাদ্দ্র'। = in general, generally

দ্রি'ঝুদ্'ঘ'ঝ'**ষ্ট্রস'সদ্দ**'ङ्गॅब'শা'য়ৣয়'प'য়ঢ়'र्से'য়ের্বিম'য়ৣ'য়৾ঢ়'য়ঢ়' — Generally, in fall in my country, it is often foggy.

ব্যাকুবা = usually, usual, commonly

ব্যাস্থ্য ক্রিল্মান্স্মান্ত ক্রেক্টিন্ ব্র্লান্স্মান্স্মান্ত বিশ্বাস্থ্য বিশ্

८ है ज ह्वा प्रस्ति विश्व हिंदा है व विश्व do one lingkor (big circumambulation) every day.

'''দ্বা'ব্যম্। = always, every...

abla দুর্মান্দ্রমা

বহু স্থাবহা = all kinds of, different types of, various kinds of

হ্ৰম'ৰ্ল্ডা = therefore, for this reason

रे रेर्ट र्कं प्रकेष पॅ प्रमुख **इश्वर्र** र र्कं क्रांस्ट र र्कं क्रिया मुख्य मुख्य मुख्य स्वाप्त स्त

ব্যাব'ৰ্ন্থা = favorite

ब्रिट्र'र्र्स्'वी'वि'अवा'**द्वादः ईक्ष**'वा'र्से सेद्या – What is your favorite food?

ব্দ'ব্ৰীবা = like, as, just as

प्रते 'तुप्पान प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त

বিবা'বিবা = different, separate

ক্র'বাস্থ্য'ব্রি'বার্ঝ'বার্ঝ'বার্ঝ'ব্রি'বার্ঝ'বার্ঝ'ব্রি'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রি'বার্ঝ'ব্রি'বার্ঝ'ব্রি'বার্ঝ'ব্রি'বার্ঝ'ব্রি'বার্ঝ'ব্রি'বার্ঝ'ব্রি'বার্ঝ'ব্রি'বার্ঝ'ব্রি'বার্ঝ'ব্রি'বার্ঝ'ব্রি'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রের্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্র্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্র্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'ব্রে'বার্ঝ'



# 😂 | শি'ৰ্ব্ব'ব'ন্দ্ৰৰ'চ্চৰ'বৰ্ল'ব্বি'শ্ল্পন্'শ্ৰুম'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'গ্ৰুম'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'গ্ৰুম'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্পব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্ল্লব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লেৰ'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লেৰ'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্শ্লিব'ৰ্

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

વૈંપાવ વ્રષા ફ્રેંસ 'ભાદ' મું 'વાદ 'ફ્રેં 'ફ્રેંગ લાવા પ્રોહ્યા કેવા 'ફ્રેસ 'વાલસ પ્રાથમ મું મું પ્રાથમ પ્રાથમ માં મું પ્રાથમ પ્રાથમ માં મું પ્રાથમ પ્રામ પ્રાથમ પ્રામ પ્રાથમ પ્રાથમ

עובין = also, as well

অন্'ক্ত'না = most, majority, most part

क्षे' **यद'के' द**'के' द्वा' व्याद्वाद'र्दे' ले' द्वा' व्याद्वा' व्याद्वाद्वा' व्याद्वा' व्याद्वा

### त्रेर'अपिते केंपा शुरा Phrasebook

ब्रिन्रस्यो सुन्रस्य वात्रवायात्रियायान्य विष्यायान्य विष्यायान्य विषया

How is the weather in your country?

অ্যাম্যা দ্বিদ্ধান্ত্ৰাৰ Oh my dear! It is very hot today, isn't it?

Because now is winter, it is unbelievably cold in Tibet.

वावयावानियाद्वितः स्टःवी खुटः सः स्यार्येतः स्वतः हे वाटः चः र्येतः सेत्

In Tibet, it is much colder than in your country.

८ते'सु८'रा'लाक्'र्रा अ'लाव्दार्विव'कर'रा'अ८'र्ये'त्वरागीु'र्लेट्'अ'रेट्।

It does not rain as much as in Dharamsala in my country.

ૹ૽ૺ<sup>੶</sup>અ૮<sup>,</sup>ઌૣૼ૾ઌૢ૽૱ૢઌ૽ઌઌ૽૱ઌ૱ઌ૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽ૹઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽ૹઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽ૹઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૹઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽ૹઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹઌ૽

Many people love playing in the snow during the winter.

८.वा८४.कुट.कु.लवा.ज.र्वाय.चू.खु.रेवा.लूटी

I love playing in the snow!

र्चरायाटाकी.अष्ट्र.यटालामीलाकीया.याराज्ज्ञा.मारा

In the summer, I go to swim in the ocean.

बिट्रप्रट्र (ने विद्याला/कर विद्याला) 'यद्विर केट्रप्रवा ट्याट्रप्रेट कर विद्याला यद्विर विवास विद्याला है प्र Didn't you bring an umbrella (against sun or rain)? Today I forgot to bring an umbrella.

र्चेन्'ल'म्बिस्यम्बिस्यदि'तन्त्रमः । । । व्यानिस्यम् स्ति।

In Tibet the weather is not that ......

व्यापुषापाविते व्याप्त व्यापत व्या



# 😂 | শৈর্ত্ব্বে বাংক্তির বার্র বিশ্বেশ্বি শ্লুব শূল্বি শ্লুব শূল্ব শূল্





# ্রা বি ক্রিন্দ্র বি ক্রিন্দ্র

### 5ম্ব'হ'ব| PRESENT TENSE

#### **Notions**

As mentioned in the previous lesson, there are two present tenses, present tense and present perfect tense. Both of them will be elaborated on in this lesson. As also explained in Lesson 6, one needs to be aware of two particular features of any verb in Tibetan which are not distinguished in English. This is also the case in present tense.

- a) When stating something about oneself, one needs to distinguish whether or not the action is **volitional**.
- b) When talking about someone else, there is a difference between **direct and inferential knowledge**.

The following is a list of the **present tense auxiliaries** which allow you to unambiguously express these notions.

#### The Auxiliaries

<b>ন্</b> ব্	যাৰকা
	Inferential
	वी'र्धेन'रेन्। वी'र्धेन'अ'रेन्।
	Direct
	वी:त्र-ह्य वी:ब्रे:त्र-ह्य

I'm sure the above auxiliaries look familiar. They are simply "to be" (in its existential mode) or "to have", and their notions are the same.

### Two Usages

There are two major usages of the present tense auxiliary:

a) To express an action which is happening right now. "Right now" can refer to the very moment of speech as well as to a longer period of time, such as a semester, a year, etc. For example:

ང་བོང་སྐང་སྐང་ག་ལོང། "I'm studying/I study Tibetan"



# 🥯 । ম্র্রের ক্রির বার্রের শ্লির শ্লুর শূলুর শূলুর শ্লুর শূলুর শূলুর শ্লুর শূলুর শ

can mean "right now", or "during these current months", etc.

b) To express a habitual action, a general truth, or a statement which has no limitations of time.

For logical reasons, the direct mode auxiliary  $(\sqrt[q]{7}\sqrt[q]{9})$  is used more often with the first and the inferential one  $(\sqrt[q]{4}\sqrt[q]{7})$  with the second usage.

#### Adverbs of Time

Either the context will tell which of the two applies or there is an adverb of time, such as ক্ষা and will tell which of the two applies or there is an adverb of time, such as ক্ষা and will tell which of the two applies or there is an adverb of time, such as ক্ষা (usually) and ক্ষা (in general) or দ্বা (now) which unmistakably indicates them. There are also sentences where both interpretations are possible, for example when saying দ্বা (these days). The word ক্ষা (a lot, much, often), which is placed right before the verb, is also a good indication for the habitual use of present tense.

#### **Present Continuous**

There is an alternative way to express present tense (mostly translated as present continuous) which will be introduced in the box below – for your later reference.

#### **Additional Information**

As explained earlier, present tense is used to either talk about a general truth or a presently ongoing action.

### Use ਕਬੂਨ instead of ਗੁ

There is an alternative and very common way to express the latter. For example, instead of asking:

And your answer - following the logic - would be:

#### **Profound Reason**

The grammatical explanation of why we use \square, which is a verb by itself, and why it replaces the \hat{\pi}, which is part of the auxiliary, is very sound and profound. But I'm afraid now is not yet the moment for this to be revealed...





## 峰 | শি র্ব ব নির ক্রীর বার্র শির্মি শ্লুর শ্লুর শ্লুর শ্লুর ক্রিব ক্রিব | | LRZTP 9 Module 1 — Lesson 7, June 2023

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# 😂 | মিঁ র্ল্ব্ বা দ্বি ক্টের্ব বার্ল দেরি ক্লেল্ স্কুদ ক্লিব ক্লিব ক্রিব ক্রিব ক্রিব ক্রিব ক্রিব চিক্রিব ক্রিব ক্রিব চিক্রিব ক্রিব চিক্রিব ক্রিব চিক্রিব চিক্র চিক্রিব চিক্রিব চিক্রিব চিক্রিব চিক্রেব চিক্র চিক্রেব চিক্রেব চিক্রেব চিক্রেব চিক্রেব চিক্রেব চিক্রেব চিক্রেব

### **Practically Speaking**

So, all you need to know: Replace the  $\mathfrak{J}$  by a  $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A}$  and talk about ongoing actions of both oneself and others. It is probably safe to say that using  $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A}$  makes the ongoing action even more explicit.

...And remember: The ঐ্ব্য of বছ্দ্ৰ্দ্ 'ব্য is ব্ৰুগ্ম'ব্য'...

### Some More Examples

- দ'র্ক্ক'র্বদ'ঝ'ব্ছ্ব'ব্ছ্ব'র্থ্ব্য = We are all staying at home.
- ब्रिट्-र्र-र्-श्व-वा-रे-वाबर-राष्ट्रिट्- What are you doing now?
- विंदः केंबा देदः बाबादः विवादिका प्रमुद्धः विद्यादिका = These days they are building a new stupa.
- ট্রি'র্মাবাঝ'ঝ'ক্রম'ঘ',পূবাঝ'ळेत्ব'র্ম'ন্টবা'বদ্দশ'বছ্মদ্'রেদ্ববা = Outside it is raining hard.
- দ্'শ্ল'র্শ্ল্র'বরদ'বম'ন্টবা'বস্থুদ্'বেদ্বা = Now Lobsang is taking a picture.
- ଦ୍ର'ର୍ଟ୍ଟିକ୍'ସ୍ୱ''ग्रेज''ଦ୍ୟ'' ନି'ଞ୍ଜି'' କ୍ଷମ''ଜ''ଦ୍ୟୁମ୍''ଦ୍ୟୁମ୍''ଦ୍ୟୁମ୍''ଦ୍ୟୁମ୍'' My classmates are chatting.
- ক্র'মেল্ম'শ্রল্'ন্নি'ন্টল্'ল্রিল্ম'ন্র্ল্ম্ম'ন্র্ল্ = The teacher is reading a book (H).

It cannot be said to be a fixed rule, but in terms of English translation, for an action happening right now, present continuous is often used.

As opposed to:

As a very general rule, it is safe to say that probably more often than not, present tense is used for habitual actions rather than something happening right now.

This sentence can mean two different things:

Are you eating meat? Or: Do you eat meat?



# ্প্রা । র্নার্ড্র বার্মর ক্রির বার্মর ক্রির ক্লির ক্

which in other contexts means "to have," "to possess," etc. – can assist in illustrating this point. One can read this sentence as either: "Do you have (at this time) the action of eating meat?" or "Do you have the (general) habit of eating meat?"

Since the question would not be necessary if the speaker sits in that moment with the person asked, it is more likely that it means "Do you (usually) eat meat?"

#### **Examples with Explanations**

In order to be able to actively use present tense, you just need to apply the same logic and systems as seen in the context of the past tense.

The auxiliaries দ্বী আঁশ্ৰ দ্বী জাশ্ৰ which pertain to অশ্ৰ express that the action is done with intention.

The auxiliary ব্ৰী'অঁত্ৰ্ব্ৰা again shows volition and also turns it into a question.

The auxiliary বিবেশ্বাধা, apart from making it into a question, also expresses that the person who is asking assumes that the person asked has a direct knowledge of the answer:

The auxiliary খ্রীবের্গ expresses that the speaker has direct experience of the information.

The auxiliary ব্যাথান্ত বি বেলা can have two interpretations here, but as mentioned before, it is more likely to mean "Do they "usually" have picnic in the weekends?"

.



<sup>।</sup> Most people would say: ব্রুব'শ্রী'বের্ণ'শাষা



# ্জা | র্মান্ত্র্বানির ক্রবানানার বিশ্বনার ক্রিনার্ক্রনার্ক্র ক্রবানানার দিন্দ্র ক্রিনার্ক্রনার্ক্র ক্রিনার্ক্রনার্ক্র মান্ত্র LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 7, June 2023

No, they do not have picnic often, but they do a lot of hiking.

The auxiliary भैं भेंद्र (अ) देत् clearly expresses habit together with the adverb अद दें.

I can't hear (or understand) what you are saying (lit. your talk).

The auxiliary দ্বিত্ৰ pertains to ব্ৰহ্ম, which expresses that it is not oneself that is in control, but that other conditions are causing the verb to happen. As seen in Lesson 6, দ্বিত্ৰ also expresses that the speaker has his/her own experience.

### Present Tense and ক্রিন্ন ভাষা স্থান ক্রিন্ন Non-Volitional Verbs

#### 1. With Questions

The auxiliary pertaining to ব্যৱহা also needs to be kept in mind when asking somebody about a ব্ৰহ্ম বেষ্য ক্ৰব্য (non-volitional verb).

Asking a question with ট্রিচ্'ম্চ' in the case of "to have" and "to be" was always followed by a আর্থান্যা, আঁচ্'মামা or মান্থান্যা. So, it needs a little getting used to to the fact that here it is necessary to use the auxiliary pertaining to বানুষ্য because মার্থান্যান্য (to have a headache) is a ট্রিচ্'মৌচ্'মোমাস্ক্রিবা (non-volitional verb).

### 2. Two Options

In combination with certain verbs, such as ANT or 5TTT, either of the above auxiliaries could apply. If you want to say "I do not know the way," either auxiliary will work, though they each carry a slightly different meaning:

८रायमा नेवा ग्री सेन्।

I don't know the way. (generally)

८रायमाम्बरा**गुःसेपर्ग्** 

I don't know the way. (I've just realised this.)



# 🥯 | শির্ত্ব বাইর ক্রির বার্র বিশিল্প না ক্রির চিন্তার ক্রির ক্রির চিন্তার চিন্তার ক্রির চিন্তার চি

The first example expresses the general fact that the speaker does not know the way. It is important to not perceive it as something intentional, even though the auxiliary pertains to  $\nabla \nabla \nabla \eta$ .

The second emphasizes that the *not knowing* is taking place right at the moment of speaking, or the speaker just realizes his/her not knowing.

#### 3. Habit or Volition

It is important to understand that the auxiliary here does not express intention but *habit*, something happening regularly. With ভ্রিন্'অন্'র্ক্তব্য (non-volitional verbs) you use ব্যাবের বা if the action is happening now, but বা বা if it is habitual.

This is advanced philosophy and nothing to use actively currently – but important to know in order not to be confused and misinterpret when hearing:

### 4. Habit or Direct Knowledge

The fact that sometimes a habit is also experienced by the speaker, raises another interesting question: if I see somebody with my own eyes every day doing an action, why wouldn't I say  $\sqrt[4]{4}$ ?

If it happens just once or a few times, you would indeed use the auxiliary বাষ্ট্রব্য়. But whenever something is a habit or a general truth, one uses বার্ত্তার ক্রিয়ার ক্রিয়ার বিশ্বর্থার ক্রিয়ার ক্রেয়ার ক্রিয়ার ক

The above sentence is not incorrect, probably a bit unusual, but might be used if the speaker also wants to emphasise her/his direct knowledge. The own experience would not at all be expressed if s/he said:

But, generally speaking, the usage of  $\sqrt[4]{45}$  is more common for an action which is taking place right now or to an action which the speaker has witnessed once or twice.

Remember the example in Lesson 2:



# 😂 | মিঁ র্ভু ন নির ক্রব নালন নির ক্লব নির ক্লব নালন নির

There are many snow mountains in my country.

Even though the speaker might have seen them many times, she/he would still say it this way.

#### **Additional Grammar Note:**

It is another peculiarity of the present tense that it may be used in the past if the situation requires it. What would be such a case? If we talk about something we used to do habitually in the past, we would use the present tense auxiliaries:

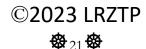
### Usage of the Agentive Marker (Review)

As introduced in the previous lesson, the string is generally not required in the present tense. Remember, however, that there are two exceptions to this. There are two occasions where it should be used in the present tense:

1) When there is potential confusion about who the agent and who the object is. For example:

The reason for the **potential doer-object confusion** is that the auxiliary দ্বীৰ্থ can be used for any person in the case of a non-volitional verb.

2) Where something is being **emphasized**. For example:





# 🥯 | শৈর্ত্ব'ব'ন্দির'ক্টর'বার্রন'র্বি'শ্লব'শ্ভুম'র্শ্লব'ল্বনি'র্শ্লব'র্ক্তরা | LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 7, June 2023

In the second last sentence, the position of দ্বি'দ্বাব'ৰ্ম্বাব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্'ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্য্ম্ব্ৰ্য্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্য্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্য্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্য্ম্ব্ৰ্য্য্য্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্য্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্য্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্য্ম্ব্য্য্ৰ্ম্ব্য্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্য্ৰ্ম্ব্য্য্য্ব্

#### THE PRESENT PERFECT

Present perfect expresses an action completed in the past with an impact or bearing in the present moment of speech. When deciding on whether to use simple past or present perfect, you cannot rely on the English but rather need to understand the concept behind the Tibetan system.

#### Result

In Tibetan very strictly, present perfect is used to talk about only the *result* of an action, rather than the action itself. In many cases, the action has not been observed, but the result is now visible and can be experienced by the speaker. It is a very common mistake of beginner language students to not make that distinction clearly.

#### Snowfall Example

Maybe the following example can help you to understand what this tense is all about. Imagine you are asleep, you wake up and look out of the window and it is completely white. So, in English you would probably jump up out of joy and say:

"Oh! It snowed a lot!"

Translating this into Tibetan, you would then say:

This is the classic mistake. Since you were sleeping, you did not *see* the snow fall. So, you cannot use the auxiliary as it expresses your direct knowledge. However, neither should you say:

This is not correct either as it would entail that one does not have any direct experience of the snowfall whatsoever, and only have heard about it inferentially.

What they are actually talking about is the *result* of last night's snowfall – and this is exactly what present perfect tense is for! So, the *only* correct sentence to say in this situation is:





# 😂 | শৈর্ত্ব'ব'মির'স্কর'বার্র্রে'শ্রের'শ্লুর'র্শ্লুর'র

ख्री योट्य.अट.त्.यच्य.पर्ध्ये ख्री योट्य.अट.त्.यच्य.पर्धेये

(The subtle difference between  $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{q}$  and  $\mathbf{S} \mathbf{q} \mathbf{q}$  will be discussed later, for the moment, think of them as being the same.)

#### **Auxiliaries**

ন্দ্ৰ	যাৰ্স্বা
श्रम् ध्रम	Inferential ॲन्-नेन् ॲन्-बन्नेन्
	Direct নেচুমা অন্তব্য <sup>2</sup> ন্তমন্তব্য

Yes, you see correctly! The auxiliaries of present tense are nothing else than "to have" – and this is of course not a coincidence. Since it expresses a result, we are saying "I have …" or "There is …" Since it is more often that we talk about a result which is *actually present* – and not one we only know of – direct knowledge is used more often.

The table is self-explanatory, but there are a few interesting things to note:

#### To Have the Result

First, the term  $\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}_{1}$  illustrates that one *has* or *is endowed with* the result of the past action. For example:

८४।ष.जवो.घेड्र४।**तूर**।

I have made food. (Here I have it / Here it is - the result is still present).

The difference between বহুৰা and বৰুৰা is not something you should worry about. You can think of them to be synonyms at the moment. If you can, remember that বৰুষা is only used in positive statement, not in questions and negations. So you cannot say ইন্তেৰ or বৰুষ্ণাৰ



# 🥯 | ম্পূর্ব বাহীর ক্রির বাহার বিশিল্পর স্ক্রির ক্রির ক্রির ক্রির বাহার বিশ্লির ক্রির ক্রির ক্রির ক্রির বাহার বিশ্লির বিশ্লির

The auxiliary  $\widetilde{v}_{1}$  literally means "I have" the food which I have made. This sounds very different from saying:

The latter sentence could mean that at any given time in the past, I made food, we ate it and it is gone – which is completely different from the above sentence.

#### Absence of the Result – with Negation

Because  $\widetilde{\mathsf{w}}_{\mathsf{T}}$  means to have / to be here, caution is required with certain verbs. Whereas it might be correct to say "I have gone" in English, this does not necessarily apply to the Tibetan. For example, the following structure would be rarely used:

Much more commonly, one would just say:

In Tibetan, one would not use the above auxiliary to say: *I have gone*. Why not? Because if I left, I'm no longer present – the result of the action of going is not present.

The same applies for the verb "to eat" – whereas it is common to use present perfect in English with the verb "to eat" – it is much less so in Tibetan. The classic question is:

Rather than saying:

This is because in Tibetan, present perfect is strictly used when we talk about the result of an action – which in the case of the eaten food is no longer present.

It may apply when the result is actually important, such as:

I have taken (lit. eaten) the medicine. (And I'm feeling better now as a result of it...)

However, still following the same logic, the negations *do* work. For example:





### १ । ज्ञा । ज्ञान्त्रं पाने के के प्राचन । ज्ञाने । ज्ञा LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 7, June 2023

I haven't gone to town. / I didn't go to town.

Maybe you have noticed in Lesson 6 that with the negation of খাখাৰা and খাইবা we (almost) always use present perfect tense.

#### **Direct Versus Inferential**

Likewise, এব্ৰু and অন্ত্ৰে, which express direct immediate experience and inferential knowledge when used as "to be" or "to have," carry the exact same meaning when used in the Present Perfect:

This sentence unambiguously expresses: I have the direct experience of him having arrived. Whereas, if I only know about a result of an action, I choose the inferential auxiliary:

They have not reached the U.S. (by) now.

#### Action or Result:

(S)he has bought a good book (and I can see it here).

In this sentence, we cannot tell for sure whether the speaker has seen the act of buying or not. It could be, but it is irrelevant. What the sentence is about is the *result* of the act of buying. If they wanted to talk about the act of buying itself, (s)he would say:

As mentioned above, since no such distinction of evidence is made in English, this takes a little time to get used to. Remember that the second sentence would not be correct if you had not seen the action happen!



# 😂 | শৈর্ত্ব'ব'ম্বর'স্টব'বার্র্রে'ম্বর্র'শ্লুম'র্শ্লুব'র্শ্বরি'র্শ্লব'র্শ্বরি'র্শ্বরি'র্শ্লব'র্শ্বরি'র্শ্বরে'র্শ্বরি'র্শ্বরে'র্শ্বরে'র্শ্বরে'র্শ্বরে'র্শ্বরে'র্শ্বরে'র্শ্বরে'র্শ্বরে'র্শ্বরে'র্শ্বরে'র্শ্বরে'র্শ্বরে'র্শ্বরে'র

### Further Examples of the Present Perfect:

#### Some more examples of present perfect tense about familiar topics

It is a common challenge among Tibetan language students to remember to use present perfect when they only see the *result* of an action. Below, you therefore find a little collection of such examples about familiar topics.

### श्चितः क्ष्यं यात्रेयाचा टाक्ष्यः श्चितः श्चितः श्च

ख्रिट्रस्ट्रिच्रस्ट्रिच्रम्प्रम्प्त्रम् स्वाप्त्रम् स्वाप्त्रम्यम्यम्यस्यम्यस्यम्यस्यम्यस्यम्यस्यम्त्रम् स्वाप्त्रम् स्वाप्त्

### श्चितः क्ष्यं विश्वास्य स्टायाः स्टायाः

स्वाकात्रम् स्वाकात्रम् स्वाक्ष्यात्रम् स्वाक्ष्यात्रम् स्वाक्ष्यात्रम् स्वाक्ष्यात्रम् स्वाक्ष्यात्रम् स्वाक्षयात्रम् स्वाक्ष्यात्रम् स्वाक्ष्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यस्यात्रम्यस्यात्रम्यस्यात्रम्यस्यात्रम्यस्यात्रम्यस्यात्

### श्चिंपार्क्व पविषा देश्चिम्

षाञ्चा र्स्तुं प्रचट अवाबाया सुर्से श्रीट हे र्दे विचा श्रीवापता





स्त्री वेया. स्त्रीयाया. मी. प्रताया चेया. वेटा. ता. वेटा. वेटा. ता. वेटा. ता. वेटा. वेटा. ता. वेटा. लालमा नम्भव राजमाना निर्मे अस्तान निर्मे न स्वापन निर्मे न स्वापन निर्मे न स्वापन निर्मे न स्वापन निर्मे न स्व क्षिं र्देव मूर्या पञ्चव पहेंच त्यावायात्य सेम्र प्रविम प्रविम

### ब्रूच.क्ष्य.सं.त। ह.उदीट.टेब.श्रेट.क.चर्चट.त

हारिन्द्रियाम्बर्याविष्ठाः स्वास्त्राच्या यार्श्यःहः तर्दे स्था सर्केट् र स्वाया चाट सं कवाया प्रवा ष्ठित्ररूपंगे,त्याः वित्याः अत्यान्यः स्त्रीत्यान्यः भीतः कवान्यः तर्वा हते वटायाचे अगार त्रुवाया से तर्वा व वि'च्या'पट्टी'क्स्'श्रेटाह्रे'र्पे'पर्चेय'पट्च

### ब्रॅनःक्त्रःह्वाःच। गुनःबेनःन्नःनुबःक्रनःब्र्नःच।

क्षि प्रमाः नेषायवाषा र प्रची तर्वा ल्ला प्रिट.क्.व्राँचा.वष्ट्रव.क.लप्र. श्रीचथ.परेच क्ष्री विट.क्ष्या.बुं.क.अट.त्.चमुच.चवव षायाय। ८.८.५८८८ क्र.८५४० वाययाचियाचीयाचायाच्या

### क्रिंच र्क्व प्यतुव पा वया गरिषा ग्री क्रिंच

षात्राम देते सिटायान्याम्याम देतान्य वे'स'र्क'र्च' १२ मी'तर्वा'वाषा भे'तर्व श्वेर'प'सर में'त्रिवाष'प्रविव यपु.सैट.ज.जू.श.क्ष्य.वीषु.पट.श्र.पट. चवीय.पटीवी ञ्चट'वी'क्षट'वा'के'र्नुवा'क्षेट'हे'र्च'अट'र्घ'. श्रर'वर् यर्ट्रिंट्रक्रिंट्रक्र्याय्वाषाक्रेवार्याचन्द्राचन्द्राची ध्रीवावत्रीत्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्या

### Conclusion and Summary of Past and Present Tenses

In conclusion, therefore, when talking about someone else's action in the past and present and its result, there are six different modes to be distinguished:

- 1. Someone did the action and I saw it with my own eyes: |ロ.対亡.類立.점句.喚亡.対.對

  立.対し、数亡. All the students came yesterday. (I saw them coming.) (Simple Past, Direct)
- 2. Someone did the action and I only know inferentially that it happened: श्चॅरास्वाक्ट स्याश्चेरका **राजेरा**



### 🥯 । ऑर्जू प्राप्तेव क्रेव प्रज्ञान र्येते শ্লাन শ্লু ম শ্লিব গ্লুবি শ্লিব। । LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 7, June 2023

All the students came. (I've heard, I came to know.)

(Simple Past, Inferential)

3. An action was done without my witnessing it, but I can see its *result* with my own eyes:

র্ষ্ণব্রুবার্কেরে সাম্বীরমা **বরে**বা or: র্ম্পুর্বার্কেরে মান্ত্রীরমা **নর্বা** 

All the students have come. (I did not see them coming but I see them now.)

(Present Perfect, Direct)

4. I know that someone did something and want to express that I've heard about its result:

ब्रॅ्च प्रस्वा क्रिंच स्टास्य स्ट्रिय स

All the students have come. (I did not see them come, but I learned of it.)

(Present Perfect, Inferential)

5. I *see* that somebody is doing the action at the moment of speech:

र्श्वेयास्वार्क्टाकाश्चेत्रकार्णे तर्वेव

All the students are arriving. (I'm on the spot and see them arrive.)

(Present Tense, Direct)

6. I only *know* that somebody is doing the action now, or does it habitually:

**ब्रिंग:स्वाळ्ट:अ:ब्रेन्य:**ग्री:ऑट्:रेट्।

All the students arrive. (I'm not witnessing their arrival but know of it.)

(Present tense, Inferential)

#### Additional Note - For Later Reference:

The following two topics relate to the past tense. Because of the amount of new material involved, they will be explained in detail in later lessons.

Ex is a secondary verb used to ask somebody whether (s)he has "ever done X." (Lesson 12)

ष्ट्रिन् रन् र्वन् 'व्यं क्रुंन् 'न्या वर्षे 'अ'र्क्केन् '।

Have you ever been to Tibet? No, I haven't.

The nominalizer gives used to express "not yet." (Lesson 18)

८.ट्रे.प्रट.वी.क्वायात्रप्र के.की.ली

I have not yet read today's newspaper.

#### Test Yourself at the End of the Lesson:



# ্জ্ঞা | র্মার্ড্র'বা 'ম্বর' ক্টব্র'বার্রন' ব্রিনি 'শ্লুন' শ্লুন' শূলুন' শূলুন

- Am I able to discuss about any present weather as well as the general climate in various places, expressing my preferences and habits about them?
- Am I able to report and ask about my own and others' current actions and people's studying, eating and daily habits, etc. actively using the particular Tibetan notions in present tense?
- Am I able to actively use present perfect tense to make a clear distinction between past actions which have been observed or not and have an impact on the present?

