



After having studied this lesson...

- 1. You will be able to describe in detail your present living space, what the different rooms and facilities are, their quality, rent and what you (dis-)like about it, giving reasons. You will also be able to enquire to a landlord about the availability, price, size, facilities of a room to rent.
- 2. Using the conditional হ্বাহানিক in the three times, you will be able to include causes (or their lack) and the possible consequences in one and the same sentence talking about studies, introducing oneself, chatting about the weather, food, shopping, describing a way and travelling. You will be able to actively use the term "only" in all its variations present in the Colloquial Tibetan language.



ब्रेट र्क्य

धे'त्र| अ'ठवा' व्यवाया विट 'रा' तर्दे 'छिट् 'रट' वी 'रेट् 'राया

प्रमाण व्यायाम् । प्रमाण विकास

धेन्य क्षिन् स्ट स्थावन संक्रीन स्था

प्रमान्य अवायःसूरी प्रमानः हूरः तः बङ्गिवाःसूरः स्री

विष्याय विषय स्त्री हे विराय स्त्री में स्त्री

द्येत्रम् वित्रस्योष्टास्यः स्वर्षे प्रवर्षे

ष्टः प्रम्य कुः ध्ययाः र्रे : बे : इया शः ध्येन् : सेन्।

घै'त्रा अप्रै।यट्पाय्दि'खप्रिःद्रि'वि'शे'र्थेट्पेट्

षिट प्रत्य क्षिप्त क्षिप क्षिप क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त

द्मेन्त्र। चुलान् नात्राष्ट्री क्रेन्यार्पे पार्चिया नित्रात्री क्रेन्यां क्रिया क्रिय

त्त्रीयाःचीःसेन्ःराषा

प्यट. प्यच्य रज्ञीय। र्ट. एज्ञीय ट्रे. त्या हु. त्यूट. सूटी हु. त्यूट. अ. भेव. अ. श्रीटा अ. सूटी

र्रें प्रटावी सेटी



্জা । র্ম'র্র্'ব'ইর'ক্টর্'বার্র্র্র'ব্রর্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্রর'র্জুর'র্জুর'র্জুর'র্জুর'র্জুর'র্জুর'র্জুর'র্জুর'র LRZTP 9 Module 2 — Lesson 13, August 2023

শ্লু অনুস্ট্ৰী ক্ৰী আৰম ন্ত্ৰী Vocabulary with syllable explanation

बेट केंग दी	Nouns
[전도·지]	house, building, apartment, domicile, habitation
1	אבי as in: אַיִּמְבִי = restaurant, אֱאַ 'אָבִי = hospital, מִבָּאַ 'אָבִי = class
	room, چا امد: = temple
عرت ا	home, house, (lit. in, inside)
	বৃদ্ধ as in: বৃদ্ধে = Buddhist, the ones who look inside, বৃদ্ধে = Buddhism
₹	at someone's, at someone's house, close, nearby
•	₹ = root, vein, as in: ₹ বনি ব্ল'ঝ' = root lama
क्रॅट.या	place to stay, home, house
	ইন্দে = to stay, to live, to sit; ব '= ground, as in: হ্ৰ'ব = Lhasa, the
	place of the gods, স্থ্রাম্বা = birth place, ব্যান্ত্রাম্বার ব্যাম্বার = [the
	elements] earth, water, fire, air, space
ঘৰ্ষাম'মা	place to stay, home, house (H)
	মন্ত্র্বার্থ = to stay, to sit, to live (H), as in: বাংবাংমন্ত্র্বার্থ = "'Bye!"; রা
	= earth, place, as in: (3) The Lhasa, the place of the gods
पिट्रं अंग	room, chamber, compartment, cell
	বেদ্দেশ = house, room; রবা = gaze, sight, vision, eye, as in: ইন্ত্ৰ' রবা =
	schedule
প্ৰ	cell, dwelling, chamber (for monks and workers), as in: ব্ৰাইন্স =
	room mate
מביטקסן	house owner, landlord
	বেদ্ধে = room, house; বাদ্ধা = self, as in: বাদ্ধাৰ্ক = self and other,
	ব্দুৰ্গুৰ্গুৰ্গুৰ্গুৰ্গুৰ্গুৰ্গুৰ্গুৰ্গুৰ্গ
	possessor or agent
ট্রিঅ'অর্ক্রবা	neighbour
·	ষ্ট্ৰিকা = home, house, residence; কাইকা = companion, person
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너그게 ਗੂਾਲਾ = salary hotel, guest house, lodge আর্ম্ব্র ভার্ম্বর দ্বাল guest; ব্রেদ্র = house, room अर्गुत्र'पिट bedroom, dormitory $\mathbf{g}\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{r}}\mathbf{a}^{\mathsf{r}} = \mathsf{to} \; \mathsf{sleep}, \; \mathsf{to} \; \mathsf{go} \; \mathsf{to} \; \mathsf{sleep}; \; \mathbf{A}\mathbf{a}^{\mathsf{r}} = \mathsf{house},$ 34,42,1 room house, bedroom, hermitage (H) বাইকান্ত = to sleep (H), as in: বাইকা বা্ইআবেদ্য(H) বেছবাঝাবার্দার্থা = "sleep well, sleep tight"; বেছা = house, room bed gara = to sleep, a = throne ત્રવાણ blankets, bedding; garments, to sleep; styr = tool, requisite, garments, নুম'ক্রমা as in: শুঁর'কম' = clothing, খুঁন'কম' = containers, pots, র'কম' = foodstuff floor rug ष = ground, earth; ष्ठा = seat, cushion, as in: 美東 ব্যাবাদ্র = *Vajra* Seat, Bodhgaya cushion, mattress, rug ज्र = seat, cushion kitchen 🖛 = stove, , not to be confused with: 🕫 Tay = method, **84.92/** means; র্ক্সাল = nest, as in: শ্রুণার্ক্সাল = Tiger's Nest (monastery, Bhutan) stove, kitchen range, hearth, fireplace 271 stove, hearth (H) বাইন্স = honorific marker, as in: বাইন্সেন্থ = tea (H), বার্থুন্য:ঘ্রবা(H) বার্ম্মের্ = medicine (H)) electric stove শ্রুমা = electric light, electricity, as in: শ্রুমান্ত্র = র্মুবা'ঘবা computer, "electronic brain"; AT = stove

ৰ্মুবা electricity, power, light

ৰ্চ্চৰ্ক্তমন্ত্ৰ reception hall, assembly hall, living room, comes from: বেইবাদ্য =

gathering, to be collected; æa' = big

মন্ত্র্বাদ্দ্র washroom ব্রদ্ধান্য = to wash; বেল = house, room

চee and poo (H) ক্রব' = water (H), as in: অঁক ক্রব' = water offering;

শ্বাম = secret, as in: শ্বাম শুলাবাই ই প্রলাবা = the secret vajrayana,

mantrayana)

ব্যাহ বিষয় lavatory, toilet, bathroom, washroom, restroom



ঘ' = to use, to utilize, and \mathfrak{F} বেচ্বা = Entering the Conduct (of a Bodhisattva) floor, storey (first, second, etc) (syn: নেন্'নেইবাম') व्या न्य क्रियाया ৰ্হ্বা = up, upper, on top; বা = earth, ground, as in: স্থ্যাবা = Lhasa floor বা = earth, ground, as in: প্রাবা = Lhasa; কাইবা = palm of one's ব্য'অইথা hand প্রুষ্যম্য debate ground, and বাদ্রামিশ্বনি ক্লিম্বার্মার্য = The Pure Land, surrounded by a fence of snow mountains **শ্বরুরার।** stairs, ladder শ্লুবা = stairs, ladder; বেইবাবাবে = to climb, as in: ই বেইশ্ব্যা main door, main entrance, ব্ৰুক্ম = ক্ৰুক্ম হ'্ড = king, as in: খ্ৰি ক্ৰুক্ম = ক্রিন্সে foreign country, ক্রুশ্বের = nation; শ্ব্রুণ = door भू.डिवाया lock, padlock ৰ্ম্বা = door; প্ৰবাষা = iron, metal facilities **অপ্রত**্ব = to be harmonious, in accordance, as in: **অপূর** মের অপ্রব'র্মুব। ষ্থ্ৰব'বৰি' = the four harmonious siblings; ক্লুব' = conditions, as in: ক্লু क्रुंच = causes and conditions television ব্যান্ত্রক = replica, reflection, as in: ব্যান্ত্রক = reflection; বঙ্কুৰ'দেই্থৰা নশ্ৰীক্' = message, news, communication ध्रुट'तद्येव। radio ar = air, wind, as in: ar = wind horse; ar = message, news, communication insect, bug, maggot, worm not to be confused with: $\mathbf{g}^{\mathbf{r}} = \mathbf{boy}$, son a의 Verbs शुःकैयादी। to rent an apartment, house (tenant) (פִיקק־יִקי) אָביִּביי = house, room; ロア、ひ、道、ひ ম্বাদ্য' = to rent, as in: ম্বাক্ত' = salary षट्'श्च'गर्नेट'च to put into rent, to let out an apartment, house (landlord) (マケラッジ)

বিদেশে = house, room; স্থান = to rent, বার্দ্দিশে = verbalizer



বাৰ্ব্যস্ত্ৰেশ্যা to find lodging, to give lodging (হ্ৰণ্ড্ৰণ্ডা) বাৰ্ব্যস্ত্ৰণ = place, abode, to

abide, as in: বার্বারাহ্ম = pilgrimage; র্কনে = nest, as in: প্রত্যর্কনি =

kitchen; বা্থান্ত = to lend, to borrow

ସ୍ଟ୍ର୍ୟ'ସ୍ଲ୍'ସ୍ to clean, to make clean (ସ୍'ମ୍ବ୍'ସ୍') ସ୍ଟ୍ର୍ୟ' = clean; ସ୍ଲ୍'ସ୍' = to make,

verbalizer

ধ্রবাঝ'ঝ'র্ক্তাব্রাঝ'ঝ' = broom; ক্রুবাঝ' = to

do, verbalizer

খ্রীমান্য to erase, to sweep away, to clean up (প্র'ন্দ্'ন্য')

র্মুবা'্ষ্রম'বা to turn on the light (প্র'ন্ন্'্ব')

ৰ্ম্বা = electricity, as in: ৰ্ম্বাশ্মন্ = computer; শ্বন্ধান = to turn on, as in:

ৰ্থান'ছান'ল = to increase the price

র্ম্বাণ্বর্মন্বাণ to switch off (lit. kill) the light (প্র'ন্ন্'ব্') র্ম্বাণ = electricity, as in:

শ্লুবামুন্' = computer; বর্মন্'মা = to kill

ব্দ'র্শ্রম্বা to move house, to move (syn: (দেদ'ন্দ')র্শ্রম্বান্দ') (প্র'ন্দ্'ন্দ') ব্দ' =

inside, home, as in: $\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}$ = Buddhist, $\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}$ = Buddhism

ক্সুব'র্ক্সবা'রী Adjectives

ব্দিৰ্ঘ্য লাভিন্ন modern, contemporary

קבי = now, at this time, as in: קביקובי = these days; אמי = race,

lineage, as in: রি'ম্বাঝ' = generation, and ব্যাম্বাঝ' = century; ভর্ '=

having, as in: ব্যাস্থা ভব্দ = animals (lit. having mind)

শ্ৰহ্ম clean, neat

বৰ্ডবা'বা filthy, dirty, unclean

तुःक्षेत्रःच्यां quiet, peaceful, calm

নীমার্খ্য = happy



Vocabulary with example sentences

רְאַבִיקוֹ = house, building, apartment

ପ୍ରି ζ 'ନ୍ଦ'ଦ୍ୱାସ୍ଟ'ସ୍'ହୁଁର୍'ସ'ଧ୍ୟୁ – Do you have an empty room?

محیا = home, house (lit. in, inside)

ह्यं = at someone's, at someone's house, close, nearby

দ্রি'স্ক্রান্থ্রি – I have a place to sit next to me / by me.

ৰ্ছুন্'আ = place to stay, home, house

ব্ৰুব্ৰ্থাৰ = place to stay, home, house (H)

[पद्धिय] = room, chamber, compartment, cell

विष्यात्राच्य

ব্ৰ্ = room (within a compound) (for monks or workers)

तु'र्केति' निया'त्य'त्रेपार्यो'का'र्केया'यो'का'र्केत् – It is not allowed to go the girls' rooms (lit. cells)

বেদ্বা = house owner, landlord

[यद्र्याय्यद्र्य] – This house owner is a very nice / good person.

ট্রিঅ'অর্ক্তবা = neighbour

ତ୍ରିକ 'ୟକ'ର୍ମ୍ବର ଅଧିକ'ର୍ୟକ'ର୍ମ୍ବର - Do you have a lot of neighbours?

বেদ্ৰা = rent, house rent, room rent

होत्र संग्वाचित्र मुग्या मुद्रा मुद्रा मुद्रा मुद्रा मुद्रा मि How much is the room rent for one day?

ম্শ্রি'বে'| = hotel, guest house, lodge

McLeod ঝ'ঝর্ল্ব্'ব্ন্ব্ল্ – There are a lot of guesthouses in McLeod Ganj.

বৃষ্ণাব্দ্ৰা = bedroom, dormitory

प्रतिप्तिप्ति म्याप्ति म्याप्ति म्याप्ति म्याप्ति – My bedroom is the nicest / most pleasant.

বাইআ্বেদ্ৰ্ (H)= house, bedroom, hermitage (H)

ক্র'ঝেল্ব'ট্র)'বার্রিঝ'বেন'ব্য'ব্যের'র্মির্'র্ম্ব্র্রি' Where is the teacher's house / bedroom?

নুন্দু = bed

ଧାର୍ମ୍ବିୟ'ମ୍ବ୍ୟ'ନ୍ତି''ଗ୍ରୟ''ମ୍ବ୍ୟ''ନ୍ତିୟ''ୟଷ''ର୍ଷ''ମ୍ବ୍ୟ''ନ୍ତିୟ''ୟଷ''ର୍ଷ୍ଟ୍ରୟ''ନ୍ତି

নুম'কম্| = blankets, sleeping bag

नुषान्त्राम् सहिषाः प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त

ঝ'বাব্ৰা = floor rug

षायाद्व केंद्र दें प्रदें प्या दें बे द्वाषा प्रद्या – This large floor rug is very good.

বে'বাব্ৰা = cushion, mattress, rug

| विष्याच निष्याच नि

হ্বব'ৰ্ক্কদ্ৰ'। = kitchen

 \subset 'ঝ' প্রব'র্ক্তব্য'ঝ'বার্চ্বাঝ'ঝার্ন্ – I have only one kitchen.

ল্ল্যা = stove, kitchen range, hearth, fireplace

 \subset 'ঝ'ঋ \subset 'প্রব'শৃষ্ঠিশ্'ঝ'ঝার্চুঁশ্ব্ম'ঝ্রান্ – I also have only one stove.

বার্ম্মার্মা (H) = stove, hearth (H)

ඹ୍ରିକ୍ 'रह्म 'वा'वा'र्वा'या – Your (honorific) stove is very good, isn't it?

ৰ্মুবা'হ্ববা = electric stove

नेप्राच्या वर्षा वर्षा

ৰ্মুবা = electricity, power, light

ब्लॅ्यायायाळेत्र दें। नेट्रा – Light is important.

ৰ্ক্তম্বা ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰ = reception hall, assembly hall, living room

ব্ৰুষ্'ব্ৰহ্'। = washroom

ব্ৰেষ্ণাবেল্ক্'ইম'ব্ৰ্ব্ – There is no water in the washroom.

ক্রে'বার্মন্' = poo and pee (H)

বাবাদ ভূমিন ভূমিন

র্ম্বাণ্যস্কিল্বামা = floor, storey (first, second, etc) (syn: নেন্দ্রেল্বামা)

तहेवाषा सेन् ग्री'त्र हेवाषा वाहेषा पानेषा पानेषा

ঝসেইনা = floor, ground floor, syn. ন্ৰে

ଷ'ଅନ୍ତିୟ'ନ୍'ସ୍ଲ୍'ନ୍'ହ୍ଲ୍'ନ୍'ହ୍ଲ୍'ନ୍'ହ୍ଲ୍'ନ୍'ହ୍ଲ୍' – It is very cold on the ground floor.

শ্ৰুষ্যম্ব = garden

 \leftarrow ชา หัง เห็น เล่าสาดานั้น ค่า = I love flower gardens.

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শ্লবাবাই বাবা = stairs

দ্বি'প্ৰা'ঝ'ন্শ্'ব্শ্'ব্শ্'ব্শ্বাৰ্ম'দ্বা্ম'দ্বা্ম'দ্বা্ম'দ্বা্ম'দ্বা্ম'দ্বা্ম'দ্বা্ম'দ্বা্ম'দ্বা্ম'দ্বা্ম'দ্বা

ক্র্মার্স্ক্রা = main door, main entrance অর্শ্র্বাব্দেশ্র্মান্ক্র্মান্ক্র্বাব্দ্বা – The main gate of the guest house is closed.

শ্ল্বি'শ্লুবামা = lock , padlock

[यद्राप्याः क्रें अ्थ्यायाः क्रियाः देवा – One has to lock the house with a pad lock.

অপ্রবানুরা = facilities

ରାମୁଁ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥର ଅଧିକ୍ର ଅଧିକର ଅଧିକ୍ର ଅଧିକର ଅଧିକ୍ର ଅଧିକର ଅଧିକ୍ର ଅଧିକର ଅଧିକ

ব্দুৰ্'নেখ্ৰীৰা = television

ह्मद्राद्धेवा = radio

বসু = insect, bug, maggot, worm

বিদ্যান্ত্ৰালা = to rent an apartment, house (as tenant) (প্র'ন্দ্র'ণ)

দ্বানাধ্যম ক্রমান্থ McLeod আব্দেশে স্থাবাল I rented a room in McLeod during the teachings.

ସେ '' କୁ'' ସ୍ୱା = to rent / let out an apartment, house (as landlord) (ମ୍ବ'' କ୍ର'' ବ୍ୟ'') ସ୍ୟ'' ସ୍ଥାୟ ବ୍ୟ'' ବ୍ୟ''' ବ୍ୟ'' ବ୍ୟ

ସାକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଅଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରା = to find lodging, to give lodging (ମ'ର୍ମ୍ବ'ର')

জেতবা'এঘাঝা'নীর'ম'বার্বা'বী'মিন্নে'এ'বার্ঝার্জনে'বা্থাম'র্মবা্ঝাবার্নি'। — Ma'am, please give me lodging for one day!

ଦାର୍ଚ୍ଚମ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିମ୍ବା = to clean, to make clean (ସ'ମ୍ବ୍ରମ୍ବର)

धुव|ब'ख'कुव|'य| = to sweep, to use a broom (ఇ'८५'य') syn: वि८'कुव|'य'

दिह्न 'मुदि'न्द-'श'यान्'(ध्रुयाषात्रा') मुग्ग-न्यांषान्नेन्। — One should sweep the class (room).

খ্রীমানা = to erase, to sweep away, to clean up (প্র'ন্ন্'ম্')

দ্মান্ত্র্যান্দ্রেম্ন্রা — I cleaned / erased the black board with a cloth.



😂 | শৈর্ত্ব বাহীর ক্রীর বাহীর শ্রেমি শ্লুর শ্লুর শ্লুর শ্লুর ক্রিব ক্রির | | LRZTP 9 Module 2 – Lesson 13, August 2023

র্মুবা্স্থ্র্র'বা = to turn on the light (প্র'ন্ন্'ব্')

বৃণান্ত্র-'ক্রথান্ত'র্ম্ব্রান্ত্র-'ক্রথান্তর-'ক্রথান্তর-

র্মুবা্নর্মন্ব্রা্ = to switch off the light (lit. to kill the light) (প্র'ন্ন্'ব্')

ষ্ঠান্টবা্বাল্রিদ্র্বা্বাহ্রদ্র্বা্ব্র্র্বা্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্বা্ব্র্র্ব্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্র্ব

বৃদ্ধে = to move house, to move (syn: (সেদেশে) খ্র্রিমানা) (প্রান্দ্রানা)

पि'या प्रति'र्म्पाया संति'त्र प्रस्थापा प्रति – Yesterday, my friend moved house.

ইন্ম্ব্ৰাভিন্ন = modern, contemporary, from nowadays

 $\overline{\zeta}$ र-पुत्रागुःश्रें। $\overline{\zeta}$ र्ञ्चर-पें। $\overline{\lambda}$ पु — Modern people are clever.

বাৰ্হ্ন'আ = clean, neat

যাৰ্ভনে, one will not get sick. বাৰ্ডনে, তাৰ will not get sick.

ঘর্ষ্ণাঘ্য = filthy, dirty, unclean

ଷ'æ'୵ୠ୕୕୰ୣ୰ଊ'ୠ୕ଽ୕୰ୣଷ'୰ୠ୕୵ γ — Please don't make this place dirty.



DID YOU KNOW...?

When you say
you are actually saying:

"secret conduct."

(ব্যব্দ = secret; ষ্ট্র্দ = behaviour)

Likewise, when you use its honorific version

שבויקקבי,

you are actually saying:
"secret water."
(ক্ৰম্' = water (H), বাম্বাদ্ন' = secret)

Different Ways of Saying Only – বৃত্তিবৃাধ্যু, অষ্ণ, অব্দুর্বৃত্ত্বাষ্

মৃতিশৃদ্ধু literally means "alone" and is sometimes used to express "only". For example:

દ'રદ'**ગૃહિંગ'દ્યુ**'ર્સેદ્દ'ભ'દ્યર્શે'ગે'પોસ્ I am going to Tibet **alone.**

When ব্যব্ধ is used to express "only," the verb which follows is *not* negated. For example:

I have **only** one older brother.

ন্যা-প্ৰিম'ঝ'ৰ্শ্ধ্ৰম-ৰ্ম্ম'ন্ত্ৰ'প্ৰ**্থ'ন্তিম্'ড্ৰ**'ম্ব্ৰ্ড্ৰ'ম্

चगा नैवाया क्षेत्र कें पर्के खाया कें वावा कें

Tashi has **only** fifteen rupees.

च.विट.ज.धूर्वा.धूर्वा.ध्राची.धूर्वा.धूर्या.

They **only** had momos at the restaurant. Therefore I went back home.



ह्यायः क्षें 'व्यं के 'चर्ड् '**यां के पार्य** 'श्लेच्यां क्षें 'व्यं के 'व्

UZI.

The syllable and can also carry this meaning of "only". It literally means "from." Therefore, since "more" is already implied, the meaning becomes "more than." When and is used to express "only", the verb which follows is *always* negated. For example:

I have only two children.

(lit. I have no more than two children.)

It takes **only** ten minutes to reach the stupa from here.

(lit. It doesn't take more than ten minutes to reach the stupa from here.)

অ'বার্দুবার্ম'

Depending on the context, araffar can have various meanings, such as "only", "apart from", "except for" or "unless." When it means "only," its usage is the same as for ara, and the verb which follows is *always negated*. For example:

There are **only** thirty monks in this monastery.

(lit. Apart from thirty, there are no [more] monks in this monastery.)

I will stay only five months in Nepal.

Since Tenzin had only seventy rupees, he was unable to buy that book.

When আৰাৰ্ট্ৰাৰ্থ is not negated, it is translated as "except for", "apart from", etc. For example:



🥯 | শি র্ব্ব'ব'ন্দ্রব'ক্টর'বার্র্রে'র্ম্পর্ন'র্ম্ক্র্রব'র্ম্বর্রি'র্ম্কর্ব | | LRZTP 9 Module 2 – Lesson 13, August 2023

Apart from Penpa, all students came to class.

Except for thenthuk, I like all Tibetan food.

It could also be the other way around, so that it means "except for" and the verb is negated:

Except for apples, I do not like any other fruits.

Which then comes very close to:

८:ग् मृ वाका वार्त्र वाका वाका apples.

When araffan precedes a verb, it is normally translated as "unless." The verb which follows may or may not be negated, depending on the context.

The formula:

Verb (past) + ব্ৰ'ঝ'বাৰ্ন্ন' + verb (present or future).

For example:

ผมาทางเขาสายาขาสารา**ฮสาสามาทรัชาสา**ริณาชี้) सेट्रा

Unless you're careful [out] in the street, you'll fall down.

Unless you go to the party, I won't either.

Unless you use [your] new words, you'll slowly forget them!

Note: স্ট্রেস্ means "will forget" – particularly emphasising the process of forgetting. See Lesson 30.



The Conditional: "If..."

The use of the conditional is very common in Tibetan and therefore of the utmost importance. The hardest part is probably getting used to the fact that the "if" is positioned in the *middle* of the Tibetan sentence. Furthermore, it is important to remember that only auxiliaries related to সুস্বা (i.e. অব্, অব্, অব্, অব্, অব্, and অস্, are used in conditional constructions.

The formula:

Condition + \(\stacksq + \text{ rest of the sentence} \)

This usage of the conditional makes a distinction between something that is possible and something that is unreal. For example:

Possible: "If you *have* time, please help me!"

Unreal: "If she *had* had the time, she would have helped me."

To add extra emphasis to the conditional aspect, one begins the sentence with আবাহাটিত.

a) The Conditional, with the verbs "to have" and "to be"

यायाश्चित्राष्ट्रित्रास्त्राचीवाहिः धीवावात्रान्त्रीवाश्चित्राश्चित्राची धीत्राची धी

If you are a Westerner, you (already) know English.

यात्रा होत् वित्र क्रिक् प्राचित्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र वित्र वित्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

If she is not a Hindu, she is not allowed to enter this temple.

Note: र्र्क्य means "to be allowed"; it is a secondary verb. See Lesson 25.

८.ज.र्थ.क्र्य.च.चे.चेवाबाङ्ग्र.ज.लूट.ची.लुवा

If I have time, I will come to the party.

ब्रिट् रस्ट त्यान्द्रिया **ब्रेट् व** स्वावायर केंवा

If you don't have any money, I'll lend you some.

b) The Conditional and the Present tense

For the structure to be grammatically correct, any verb that precedes \mathbf{a}^{v} should be in the Past tense. This is because the condition always precedes the consequence (i.e. the second part of the sentence). However, in spoken Tibetan the Present tense is sometimes used. For example:

If you eat in this restaurant, you'll get a stomach ache.

It is much better to say:

Likewise:

The difference between the above two sentences is that the second is more specific and the first (without auxiliary) more general. When there is an auxiliary, we are talking about a concrete situation. If the verb directly precedes the \mathbf{a} , we are not talking about anything specific but rather about a general truth or fact.

If the situation is acute or extreme, the auxiliary $a_5 a_1$ is sometimes used before a_5 . For example:

Note: the Present Conditional is commonly used to express both of the following constructions: "May I ...?", "Is it fine if ..." For example:



দ্রান্ত্রি ব্রস্তুবার বেশ্রীবাদী নিদ্দরশ্বরা

May I close the door? (lit. is it okay if I close the door?)

येव्यय ठ्व 'या वार्वे ८ 'दा भ्रोवा **व 'दशेवा वी का ने दा**

It is not okay to harm sentient beings.

You may use my dictionary. (lit. it's fine if you use my dictionary.)

c) The Conditional and the Future tense

The Future Conditional is not very common. The Present Conditional is sometimes used to express a future condition. But, to be correct, one should use the future auxiliaries. For example:

याताः श्चेन् रत्तेः र्रेवाकाराः र्वेन् त्वा स्वित्वा स्वा स्वित्वा स्वित्वा स्वा स्वित्वा स्वा स्वा स्वा स्वा स

If my friend is going to Tibet, then I will go too.

वायः श्चेन् विन् विन् विन वाया विन वाया क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र क्

d) The Past Possible

This mode of the conditional expresses a (probable) past action and its consequence. For example:

यात्राञ्चित् वत् त्यात्रेवाञ्चव क्षंत्र व्यान्ववार्धेत् व व क्षंत्रवा वी सेत्

If the patient has taken all of the medicine, he will recover.

यात्राश्चित् वत् न्यात्रेषाञ्चव र्क्षत् व्यान्यवार्षेत् व न्यान्य विवासी विवास

If the patient has taken all of the medicine, he has recovered.

ख्रिट्र-रट्गीश्रायः भवाः **चर्चत्राकेट्राद्रा**ट्र्सार्केवा केंवा केंत्रा संप्राचेत्र

If you haven't cooked (yet), I will buy momos and come.

विंट्यीयाकटाट्टाक्षात्रयाः अट्यें **चतुटा अट्य** अर्थे व्यायाः अट्ये

If he has not drunk lots of chang and liquor, he won't have a headache.

ख्रेन् रस्योब न्ये का वर्षे क्रांत्र दे का वर्षे क्रांत्र क्रांत्र क्रांत्र क्रांत्र क्रांत्र क्रांत्र क्रांत्र

If you have read this pecha, please lend it to me now.



Better:

e) The Past Unreal

Here one talks about an imaginary scenario. For example:

If I had given the cat some meat, it would have eaten it.

(In reality, no meat was either given or eaten.)

चर्सन् व्यवस्थान् प्रत्याचित्र विष्याचित्र विषयः विषय

If Sonam had had the money, she would have gone by plane. But, since she didn't, she went by bicycle.

Tip: The ending বার্যার্ক is significant. The আঁন indicates that the speaker has the experience – the knowledge that such and such would have happened.

f) The Conditional with secondary verbs.

The conjugation of secondary verbs in the Conditional mode differs slightly from that of full verbs. For example:

(वायाश्चेर्))वॅट्राट्ते 'र्झ्वा'ग्लार्'रोट्रा 'र्झुर्'वार्नेट्रा '**व्हर्न्'रॉप्र्'त्र**'र्व्याप्यर ग्री'धेत्रा If she would like to use my computer, I'll lend it.



(קומיאַק')ופַֿק'יאביקֿק'בּימּפָּבימ**ּדְק'אק'ק**יקמיעֿק'איאֿקן

It's no problem if you don't want to drink Tibetan tea.

(ग्रथाश्चेत्र)म् मुयास्यायात्र्याः **वर्त्त्रार्धित्रात्रायाधित्रात्रा**याधित्रा or: माध्चेत्राः स्वार्थाः वर्षेत्राः स्वार्थाः वर्षेत्राः स्वार्थाः वर्षेत्राः स्वार्थाः वर्षेत्राः स्वार्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्याः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्याः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्याः स्वर्याः स्वर्याः स्वर्याः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्याः स्वर्याः

I'd have gone to town if I'd wanted to. But I didn't want to.

(वायःब्रीट्))ऑवा;ऑवा;र्कट् अ:**ब:अ:ध्वायंत्र**'व्रि'यःश्वट् 'र्स्वायःवात्रटः।

If [you] are unable to eat all the momos, then give them to the dog(s).

 $(\eta = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

It will be nice if you are able to join us tomorrow.

८८ में में लगाया अव विरास प्राप्त कार्य कार्य

If my grandmother has to stay in hospital, I will go and see her.

क्ष.यु.वीज.बुट.वूट.वीचवी.यङ्ग.वुट.**ट्यूथ.युट.व.**वूट.थ्यूबेवीय.तू.वट.ज.जूवी.विट.वी.वुट.वी.पुट.

And if she doesn't need an operation, she will be able to go back home soon.

Test yourself at the end of the lesson

- 1. Am I able to tell somebody in detail about how I live, weighing what the advantages and disadvantages of the available rooms and facilities (and their lack of) are and discuss with an (imaginary) landlord about price, size, quality of a room/apartment I might be interested to rent?
- 2. Am I able to form complex sentences which include both, a condition or its lack and its possible consequences talking about everyday topics I'm familiar which such as food, weather, studies, etc.? Am I able to say "only" in various ways?