

শ্লুব'ৰ্ডৰ্'বৰি'্ব| ই'ৰ্শ্লুব্'ন্ত্ৰীব্'বা| Lesson 4 Introducing Oneself



জাই'বেই'বৃষ্ণপ্ৰবাইন'ই'ইন্ America is far from here!

Objectives

- 1. You will be able to formulate a variety of questions and answers about studies, characteristics of various countries, people's origin, religious beliefs, interests, belongings, etc.
- 2. You will integrate new grammar rules in a way which enables you to express concepts and ideas in a target language with different word order and emphasis.

శ్లోరాత్రారాడ్స్ స్టార్స్ స్ట్రాల్స్ స్టార్స్ స్ట్ స్టార్స్ స్ట్స్ స్టార్స్ స్టార్స్ స్టార్స్ స్టార్స్ స్ట్స్ స్ట్స్ స్ట్స్ స్ట్స్ స్ట్స్ స్ట్స్ట

षिक्षे वर्णा कुषरा

- when you say *Muslim* [7'æ', you are actually saying "big mouth." It is because a devoted Muslim prays five times a day.
- when you say *Buddhist* ব্দেশে, you are actually saying "insider" or "the ones who look inside"



্জা | র্মার্-ব্র'বাংইর'ক্টর'বার্রন'র্ম্বর্মার্-স্ক্র্রন'র্ম্বর্মার্-ক্র্রা | LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 4, May 2023

ब्रिट्किया	Dialogue
গ্ৰীব্'ঘা	चग्रा:वैबःचट्रे:लेग्बा छिट्:रूट्गाव्यःधव्य
ন্ম-ক্র	८.८३व.हपु. जिट.त.वय.लुवा लुव.वपु.टपु.भु.य.क.मु.य.य.मु. विट.पट.वा.वय. लुवा
গ্রব খ	इयानिक्यान्ययात्वेत्राच्ययात्वित्यातात्रेत्। त्राचययात्र्याच्ययात्वेत्राच्यत्वेत्रात्वात्रात्त्रेत्वात्रात्वेत्यात्वात्रात्वेत्यात्वात्यात्वेत्यात्वेत्यात्व
मे है।	ष्यात्यम् हिन्यम् वीत्रम् की नेन्यम् मन्यायम् मन्यम् मन्यम् ।
গ্ৰীক'মা	त्ते वत्रे तेत्रम् त्या सुयाया सुयाया स्ति । स्ति सुरा सेत्। स्ति सुरा सेत्। सित् सुरा सेत्।
त्ये की	र्वट. ट्वे. ट्वेष. र्वेष. रेट्। विट. वी. श्रेट. वा. ह्वे . बेर. ग्री. व्यंट. ख. रेट्। विट. ख. रे. व्यं
গ্ৰব'বা	ह्रवास्याः स्वाप्याः । स्वित् स्टायीयाः वित्राः स्वाप्याः स्वित्राः स्वाप्याः स्वाप्याः स्वाप्याः स्वाप्याः स्व
ন্ম-ক্র	ह्वं श्रे भवा रं वे द्वाया त्र्वा वित् ये स्व या स्व रं स्व श्रे स्व
গ্রীব'ঘা	टे.लवे.च्.खे.चेबेब.प्रेटी लुब.बेट्र.ब्र्ट.ब्र्.च्रेट.सेट.लवे.च्.यटेवे.वेब
खे.ही	विंट वी र्चेट स्नेट त्यवा र्च त्य व
গ্রব'শ	ष्यान्ने हिन्नाम्यान्या
स्र-म्	८.८मी.म्ब.भ्रेव। ८.भ्रॅच.स्वा.लुबा
গ্রীব'শ	८.चॅ८.लुग.८बी.चेव.लुव.
त्रे.ट्रे.।	לישקיבוֹיארן קיאאירישלן יאריאבמים קקמיבוֹיקלישלרין

Translation Introducing oneself

Penpa: Hello! Where are you from?

Lihi: I am from England. But I was born in America. Where are you from?



🥯 | শ্র্'কু'অ'ম্বর'ক্টব্'অর্ম'র্ম্বরি'শ্লুম'র্শ্লিম'র্শ্লুম'র্শ্লিম'র্শ্লুম'র্শ্লিম'র্শিম'

Penpa: I am from Kham. But I was born in India. My parents were born (H) in Kham.

Lihi: I see. Where is your family living nowadays?

Penpa: Nowadays my family is living with me in Nepal. (Pointing at a picture on her desk.)

Who is he?

Lihi: He is my boyfriend. His name is John. He is from America.

Penpa: Is John a good guy (lit. person)? Could you tell me about him, please!

Lihi: John is a very good person. He is also very kindhearted. He is not a Buddhist but is

very interested in Buddhism. Before, he used to be a teacher in America. But these

days he is studying Buddhism in Nepal.

Penpa: That's great. But is his spoken Tibetan good?

Lihi: Yes, his spoken Tibetan is good.

Penpa: And are you also a teacher?

Lihi: I am not a teacher; I am a student.

Penpa: I am a Tibetan teacher.

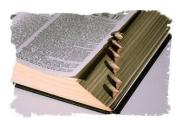
Lihi: That's great. It's been a pleasure meeting you just now.

ळॅवा'वारूर'८८

ग्रवशःर्स्कृतःतयरः वाराख्या

Vocabulary

With Supplementary Information



होद्रा Nouns

ब्रेट्रा name

as in: রীহ্রেক্স্ = noun, lit. "word of name"

অর্চ্চবা name (H)

এন'বা country, land, area, valley (depending on the context)



🇠 | শি'ৰ্ব্ব'ব'ন্দিৰ'ক্টৰ'বাৰ্ল-'ব্নি'শ্ল্পন'শ্ভ্ৰুন'ৰ্শ্ল্বব'ৰ্শ্ন্নব'ৰ্জ্জৰা | LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 4, May 2023

ব্ৰেখ্য fatherland (motherland)

বা = father; খ্রেমা = country, area, place

ক্রুঝ'বিবা state, nation

খ্ৰ ক্ৰম = foreign country; (same) ক্ৰম = king, as in: ক্ৰম ক্ৰম ব্যৱস্থা = the three

dharma kings (Songtsen Gampo, etc.); מאסי = castle, princely residence

ছ্লী'মা place of birth, birthplace

 \mathbf{g} = to be born; \mathbf{v} = place, as in: \mathbf{g} \mathbf{v} = place of the god(s)

ৰ্ক্তম'শ্ৰুবাৰা religious tradition

as in: **এ্যাম**'ৰ্ক্স্থা' = tradition

স্মৃত্য Buddhist

 \overline{a} = inside, so there are two interpretations – *insiders* and *the ones who*

look inside [their minds]

ব্দ'র্ক্তম্য Buddhism

বৃদ্ধ = inside(r); **ৰ্কিন্** = Dharma

त्रेत्र'र्दि'र्केष्। Hinduism

ষ্ট্রব্যু = Hindu; 🌠 = religious tradition, *Dharma*

धे' नृति'र्केषा Christianity

আঁপু = Jesus; **শ্রু** = religious tradition, *Dharma*

ব্রুক্তর্ম Islam

ראי = Muslim; און = religious tradition, Dharma

子マー interest

ਕਵੱਕਾ ਜ਼ੋਵਾ। world

দ্বীদ' = island, park, as in: ব্র্মান্ত্র দ্বাদ্বাদ = Norbulingka, summer residence of

His Holiness in Lhasa

ऑ्। year

as in শ্রেণ্ডাম্ন = Losar, the Tibetan New Year

ইবা্ষ্যবা্ companion, friend (male or female), help

শ্ৰ্যাবাৰ্থ friend (male)

(as in: এইব্ৰ'**র্ম্বান্য** = classmate(s))



শ্ৰ্যাবাৰ friend (female)

র্ম = female, as in the female letters: আ্দ্'দ্'দ্' etc.

ৰ্ক্তম'ৰ্শ্যুবামা Dharma friend

ৰ্ক্তম্য = Dharma; শ্র্যান্য শ্র্যা = friend

ৰ্ক্তম্পৰ্ক্তিশ্বাস্থা Dharma center, Dharma institute

ৰ্ট্ৰম্ম = Dharma; ৰ্ট্ৰম্মম = gathering, as in: তাৰ্মি ্ব্ৰম্মাণ্ডা ৰ্ট্ৰম্মম = the

accumulation of merit & पो' ने षा ग्री स्वापा = the accumulation of wisdom

ব্যার ব্যাবা boyfriend, girlfriend

as in: ব্ৰার'র্বার্থান্ = I like, I love; **র্বারা**ন্থা = friend

ব্'ঝ্য parents, father and mother

হ্বাস্থ্য relative, kinsman, family member (syn: হ্বাস্থ্য সেই)

শ্র্যা monk

आ'र्जे nun, aunt, also spelled: अ'र्जे'

त्रप्ते। family

 $\mathbf{a}\mathbf{x}' = \text{house}; \mathbf{a}' = \text{people}, \text{person}(\mathbf{s})$

ধ্ৰ'ব্য' children, kids, also spelled: ধ্ৰ'ব্য

্যেক্যম্ Kham

ধ্যেকার্ন্য Amdo

সূত্র্বার্ত্ত Ü-Tsang (central province)

স্থা = middle, central province \ddot{U} ; মার্কা = province Tsang

চ্ৰু'শ্ব্

শ্বসংশ্বল white; শ্বাসংশ্বল = Indian

मु'रुण China

ক্ষা'র্ন' = black, as in: ক্ষা'ব্যান' = blackboard

ત્રવાયાવા Nepal

বৰ = wool; খ্ৰে = land, place, as in: ব'্ৰেষ = fatherland

धुःर्रेज्। Europe

ন্ত্ৰীর'ধ্যুন্', also spelled: ঞ্জীর'ধ্যুন'

รุ**ปลางา ผลา** = English, as in: รุ**ปลา**ผู้ราง or เพลาผู้ราง = English language; **ผูนา**

= land, as in: ব্ৰথ্মৰ = Nepal



🥯। মি র্ব্বাবানীর ক্রির বার্রানার্বি ক্লানার্বি ক্লিবার্করা। LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 4, May 2023

क्ष'र्दे। United States of America

ब्रॅं'ला South America

ৰ্হ্ণ = south; জাঠা ই'শা = America

প্রমান্ত্রিমান্ত্র Asian country (syn: জান্দ্রীমান্ত্রা)

্বসং = East; শ্বীন্থ = island, continent; শ্রন্থ = land

चुं जुना abroad, foreign country

the Dharma king Songtsen Gampo

मु कैंग Verbs

ক্রন্থ্রেন্ট্রন্(ক্রুব্র্ন্)্বা to get married (হ্রন্র্ন্র্ন্

™ = *chang*, rice beer; **™** = place

ইম'ন্। to be called (প্র'ন্ন্'ন্।)

ৰ্'বা to be called (h) (হ'দ্দ্'ব্যা)

র্ম্ব্র্র্ to go (ঘ্রস্ক্র্র্ন্র্র্

as in: ই্র'ব্রেক্ = the preliminary practices

र्थेट'च। to come (झ'क्रे'न्ट्र'च।)

খ্রীবাবা to arrive, to reach, to get somewhere (প্রাথী বৃদ্ধান্

ম্বিশ্বা to go, to come (H) (প্রামীণ্রেণ্ডা)

as in: গ্ৰ'শ্ব্ম' = Goodbye!

র্ষ্ট্র্ন্'ব্য to stay, to live (প্র'র্ম'ন্ন্'ব্য্)

অনুবামানা to stay, to live (H) (প্রান্তান্দ্রা)

as in: বা'নি'**মনুসাম**' = Goodbye!

ষ্ট্র'বা to be born (প্র'র্ম'ব্দ'বা)

ব্রিদ্রানা to be born (H) (ষ.প্র.২১.১১)

or lama

অব্যথা to say, to mention, to express, (হ'ব্দ্র্যা)

বাধুন'বা to say, to speak, to talk (H) (প্র'ন্দ্'বা)



र्वि अप to talk in Tibetan (H) (वाप्तार्ग)

র্বাদ্য = Tibet; শ্লাদ্য = language; শ্লাদ্য (H) = ক্র্যাদ্য = here: to speak, generally:

to make

क्रुव्र कैंग Adjectives

هِتِ small

ম্অম্ব্র্ন্র্র্র্ত্তি kindhearted

মান্ত্র = mind, heart; ব্যাহ্র হৈ = good, positive, kind

रेग्'रा'याग्'र्गे clever, intelligent

ইবা্ব্য = intelligence, discernment; অব্যূর্য = good

त्रवास्त्रप् humble, modest

ಹ್ರ್ನ'ಹ್ರ್ನ' = small

ञ्चार्'र्ग् rich, wealthy

च्चेल'च'र्क'र्ये। poor चेल'च'र्क'र्ये। busy

ন্দ্ৰ নীৰ স্থাৰ্কীয়া Miscellaneous

ৰুমা from

শ্ৰম্ from where

થોત્ર ત્ર 'પાદ્ર' but, however

לְבִיאַבין these days, nowadays

মান' as in: মান'ন্ট্রন্' = tomorrow

মন্ত্ৰ'ন্য together, together with

as in the Tibetan song: **অনুవা**ণ্ড্ৰ'ব্ৰ্

ৰ্ছুব্'মা earlier, previously, in the past

as in: শ্ব্রুব্রু = prefix, the letter which comes before the ঐন্যান্ত্রি

'''ব্ৰাণ্ট্ৰিব্ৰেলি' how long has it been since...?

বৃষ্ণ = from, since; বৃংৰ্চ্চন্ = how much, how many; খ্রিব্র্ন্থা = has gone

क्ष्यासुयाग्रीप्रधेराचर्हेन्प्रमास्त्रम्

With Example Sentences

होट्र हैंग Nouns

হাদ্য = name

দ্বে **ঠাদেশে** শ্র্রিশে সাভীন দ্বী শ্রেদ্রা My name is Dolma.

মৰ্ক্তব্য = name (H)

ট্রেস্স্ন্র্'ব্যাব্যামির্'ব্যাব্যামির্'ব্যাব্যামির্'ব্যাব্যামির্'ব্যাব্যামির্'ব্যাব্যামির্'ব্যাব্যামির্'ব্যাব্যামির্

মুদ্ৰ'ব্য = country, land, area, valley (depending on the context)

द्वे **सुद्र द**्देत् My country is Tibet.

খ্ৰেম্ব = fatherland

רָמִּ'בּ**ִישָּא**'צַּׂרְ'אַרָּמ'בֿק' My fatherland is Tö Ngari (West Tibet)

ক্র্যোবিবা = state, nation

ख्रिन्द्रम् वी कुराविन या वी सेन्। Which is your nation?

ষ্ট্ৰ'মা = place of birth

ষ্ট্রস্ত্রস্থা ক্লাব্রস্ত্রস্থা Where were you born? What's your birth place?

ৰ্ক্তবান্ত্ৰা = religious tradition

यहंत्र भ्रीट्र व्या**र्केष सम्भा**यह स्थाप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्

קביבון = Buddhist

८ व्याप्त I'm a Buddhist.

ব্দ'ৰ্কুঝা = Buddhism

ब्रिन्स्न क्रांक्र क्रिंग् केंद्र स्था केंद्र स्था केंद्र स्था है प्राप्त केंद्र स्था है प्राप्त केंद्र स्था है प्राप्त केंद्र केंद्र

देव'द्रदे'र्केश = Hinduism

ক্রু'বাম'ন্'ঝন'ন্ট'ন্নি'র্ক্তম'ন্থ্রাম'ন্ট্**র'ন্ট্র'র্ক্তম'ন্থ্রাম**'ন্নি' Hinduism is the religion of most Indians.

चे मुद्रे केंबा = Christianity धु र्द्रा गु के कट के प्रदे केंबा सुवाबा के स्वाद्या का के प्रदेश केंबा सुवाबा के स्वाद्या का के स्वाद्या का कि religion of most Europeans.

पि'केंद्रे'केंद्रा = Islam

جَ'﴿ اللهِ = interest

ब्रिन्'र्स्ट'र्ब्र्स्ट'र्ब्र्स्ट'र्ब्र्स्ट'र्ब्र्स्ट'र्ब्र्स्ट'र्ब्स्ट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्र्रंट्रिन्'र्स्क्रिन्

বৰ্ষান্ত্ৰীদ্ৰা = world

८ व्हेंदे पहला मुद्राय के अप्या भूत्र प्राप्त क्ष्मण के प्राप्त के प्राप्त

🥯 | শি'র্ত্ব'ঘ'ন্দির ক্রীব'ঘর্র শিল্প শি

ৰ্মা = year

র্ম্বাহাবা (male or female), help

८'या **रॅग्याप**'या या I have a lot of friends.

শ্ৰ্বিবাৰ্থ শ্ৰ্ৰা = friend (male)

देःदेदः द्विदः द्विदः द्विदः वाद्यः व्यव्यः द्विदः द्विदः

ৰ্শ্বাবাৰ friend

ह्येन् रम्पो में ज्ञान केंद्रि प्राध्या ज्ञान क्या सेन्। Which country is your (female) friend from?

ৰ্ক্তবাৰ্শ্য = Dharma friend

ৰ্ক্তবাৰ্কা = Dharma center

দ্রে'ঝুদ্'দ্'ঝ'র্দ'দ্র'ক্রা**র্ক্র্মার্ক্র্মার**'বি'প্র্রাম্ব্রামান্ত্র In my country, there are several Buddhist *Dharma* centers.

ব্যাব 'ৰ্ম্থা = boyfriend, girlfriend

ব্যকা। = parents, father and mother

द्विः दाञापाद्विषा गाञ्च पाद्वा क्षा विश्व विश्

মুব্'শ্ৰুবা = relatives

ট্রিদ্দেদ্মে **শ্রুব্যাস্থা** অদ্রেশ্বামা Do you have a lot of relatives?

মার্ক্স্ বিদ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বাক্তি বিশ্বাক্তি There are a lot of monks at IBD (Institute of Buddhist Dialectics).

 $\sin \hat{\mathbf{a}} | = \text{nun, aunt}$

त्रपंत्री = family

ষ্ট্ৰেস্ক্ৰ'আ্ক্ৰ্ল্'ক্ৰ্ল্'ড্ৰ্ল্ৰ্' How many family (members) do you have?

हुःज्यु = children, kids (Lit. ह्युःज्युः)

raday = Kham

ট্রিস্স্মেন্থ্রের্ন্ট্রিস্ক্রেন্থ্রের্ন্ট্রিস্ক্রেন্থ্য Have you ever been to Kham?

অ'অই। = Amdo

অত্যেত্র্বাব্যান্ত্র্বাত্বাত্র্বাত্ব্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্বাত্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্র্বাত্

স্ব্ৰাণ্ড্ৰ' = Ü-Tsang (central province)

క్ 'మ్' শ্লুদ ' జు' **দ্বর্থ ' বৃধ্দ'** ఆ' యోగ్ర ' సాగ్రం Mt. Everest is in Ü-Tsang.

ক্ৰু'বা্ম্ = India

८ कॅं ५ नु कु जर व्या व्या We are in India at the moment.

ক্লুব্য = China

ব্ৰমাধ্ৰমা = Nepal

ब्रिट्रर्प्र**प्रभा**त्याचेत्र्याचा केंद्र्राचेत्र्या क्रिंद्र्प्रम् How many times have you been to Nepal?

্ৰ্ৰ্'ৰ্ম্বা = Europe

८ते सु८ राप्टे **सुर्दर** मुन्दर कुट कुट केवा (बिवा) रेट्। My country is a small European country.

खाः दे। = United States of America

लारे दे कुल विच केंद्र रें किया (बिया) रेंद्रा The U.S. is a big nation.

र्झ्'ख'रो'र्ने'ग् = South America

ફ્રેં'હ્યાએ'સે'મૃતિ'લુદ્ર'દ્રા'અદ્ર'&'દ્રવતે'ત્રદ્ર'ત્ય'Spanishૠૂદ્ર'નુ પાંગે'પાંદ્ર'સેદ્રા In most South American countries, they speak Spanish language.

ମ୍ୟୁଲ୍-ସ୍କ୍ରାଲ୍-ସ୍କ୍ର୍ର୍ର୍

খ্র'ক্রুঝা = abroad, foreign country

হ্র'র্ক্টবা Verbs

कट'र्य'राकुरा'(कुर्या')य। = to get married (घ'र्ट्र'य।)

ਕੇਨ'ਯ| = to be called (ਬ'ਨ੍ਨ'ਯ|)

ন্নন'র্ম'ন্ন'ব্ন'র্ম'ন্'থাবা'র্ম'ন্ব্বা That (person) who is called Wangmo, is nice.

রেশ্র্রি'বা = to go (হ্রাস্ত্রি'ব্র্র্রা)

যারন'মান্ত্র্যা'নেন্ন্'ন্'ব্যান্ত্র্

র্মেন্'ব| = to come (প্র'র্ম'ব্ন্'ব|)

ને ત્રેન્ ન્ મૂન વ્યાયા માં ત્રુપ્ત વાષા માં ત્રુપ્ત પાયા માં Today I'm coming to Dondrub-la's place.

খ্রীবাধা = to arrive, to reach, to get somewhere (হান্ধাণ্র

वि'यद्र'द्रि'र्म्याय्र'र्मु'याद्र'याद्र्य्याद्र्याद्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्र्याद्य

বিব্যাবা = to go, to come (H) (র'র্মান্দ্র'বা)

ৰ্ছ্ব্ৰ'বা = to stay, to live (প্ৰ'ঐ'ব্ব্'বা)

বৰুবাৰান্য = to stay, to live (H) (প্র'র্ম'ন্ Γ ্না)

 $\Re |\pi| = \text{to be born } ($ ਬਾਕੇ'ਨ੍ਨ'ਪ|)

८ क्रें क्रिंग्राया क्रेक्टा I was born in the South direction.

মন্ত্রদেশ = to be born (H) (হার্মান্ত্রদেশ)

ొ गॅ्र प्राञ्चळ्या आ स्र्र्र पा क्यूक्र पा से Holiness was born in Amdo. (H)

বাধ্যনেবা = to say, to speak, to talk (H) (প্র'ন্ন'না)

ୟସଂସ୍କା = to say, to mention, to express, (୧୯୮५ ରଥି)

ନ୍ତ୍ରିମ୍ୟର୍ଟ ସ୍ପ୍ରିକ୍ ଅନ୍ତ୍ରିକ୍ ଓଡ଼ିକ୍ ଅନୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ର ଓଡ଼ିକ୍ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ର ଓଡ଼ିକ୍ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର

วัร : ลัร : ลัร : สัร : ลัร : ลิร : ลิร

ষ্ট্রেস্স্স্স্ত্র্থান্ত্র বৃত্ত্বা ্র্ন্স্স্ত্র্ব্রা You are speaking Tibetan language really well.

ক্রুব্র ক্রিয়া Adjectives

ಹ್ರ**ದ**'ಹ್ರದ'| = small

ট্রি'ন্'**স্কুন'স্কুন**'মন্'ন্'ন্



ঝিমঝ্য্ব্রহ্র্

মীমমান্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্ব্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্ব্বান্ত্ব্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্ব্ব্বান্ত্ব্ব্বান্ত্ব্ব্যান্ত্ব্ব্ব্বান্ত্ব্বান্ত্ব্ব্বান্ত্ব্বান্ত্ব্বান্ত্ব্বান্ত্ব্ব্

ইবা'ঘ'অবা'ঘাঁ = clever, intelligent

ন্তু'র্ক্'ব্দ্'ব্দ্ব্ব্ব্ This girl is clever, intelligent.

নুম'কুদ্ৰ' = humble, feeble, weak, modest

ॉव्ट कॅं **नुबाक्ट** सेट्। They are humble.

দ্র্বা দ্ব্যা = rich, wealthy

My Y = poor

ब्रिट्रस्यं भुद्रस्य अर्भुं स्याप्त स्था अर्थे अर्थे स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त \mathbf{R} Are there a lot of poor people in your country?

র্ঝ'ব'র্ক'র্ম্য = busy

८ते'सु८'८।'या'से'स८'के'प'**चेयाच'र्क'र्प**'रेत्। In my country, most people are busy.

ষ্থু ঠিবাহা Miscellaneous

a

८ कॅ हे कुया **दर्श** We are from a foreign country.

বা'ৰ্মা = from where?

થેલ વર્તા = but, however

בְרִיאִרין = these days, nowadays

(55)মন্ত্রম'5| = together, together with

ર્વે' हે પાસમાન કેંપ (પૂરા) આવુઆ મું પૈંદ્ 'બાવમાં (Let's) all go to Tibet together next year!

ৰ্ছুব্ব'আ = earlier, previously, in the past

🌠 সেদে বিদ্যালী নিম্নালী নিম্নাল In the past, I did not know Tibetan.

'''ఇన్స్ ఇ'స్స్ = How long has it been since...?

ট্রেন্সন্মন্ত্র্বাস্থা ব্রামান্ত্র্বাস্থা ব্রামান্ত্র্বাস্থা বিশ্বাস্থা বিশ্বাস্থ্য বিশ

ने र अपिते के पाशुपा Phrasebook

ख्रिन्-रन्-र्यन्-भ्रम्-प्यया-र्यः ले-र्चयः र्भ्रुव-क्री-तर्वयाः व

You are speaking Tibetan extremely well!

ष्ट्रिट् रस्ट र्ले वा र्क्स्ट र्धिम्

How old are you?

ब्रिट्रस्याप्यराद्यबुद्रषायाचेत्र

Where were you born? (H)

ब्रिट्-रट-र्चेट्-ल-स्वित्रसःश्चेट-ट्या

Have you ever been to Tibet? (H)

ब्रिट्रर्ट्रकट्र ब्राचकुवार्क्र धेव प्रश्

Are you married (already)?

ष्ट्रिन् रन्द्राञ्चेत्रयात्रवा व्याप्तात्रवा व्याप्तात्र्यम् ।

How manyhave you been here?

देट'सट'छेट'स्ट'व्।'धर'चबुव्वरा'ग्री'र्धेट्।

Where do you live/stay these days?

ष्ट्रिन् स्टःश्चेंनःश्चेंन्या से व्यवस्यो ध्येन्। (H)

What do you study?

ष्टिन् रम् वम् या धीव रचला

Are you (a) Buddhist?

वायरवायर। धवार्चे नेषाग्री सेन्।

Not at all! I do not know it well.

८.ज्.....त्री

I'myears old.

ニ……は、劉玄に大人

I was born in ...

८.ट्र्ट्रज्यायज्ञू.(था.)श्रृटी

I've (never) been to Tibet.

यग्रायाध्येत्र। यग्रयायाञ्चेत्र।

Yes. No.

८.५८४.अँचयाययाः अत्तर्भाविषाः स्त्रीय स्त्री

I came here one month ago.

ट्रेट.श्रट.ट....ल.चन्नट.ग्री.लूटी

These days I live/stay in ... ང་བོང་པའི་ནང་མི་ མནམ་ད་བསྡང་(སྡོང་)རྐི་ལོང།।

I'm living with a Tibetan family.

८.५८. और. २८. ४८. क्रू. मी. लूटी

I study Tibetan language and Buddhism.

८ वट राजेवा धेव वते वट केंग या दें भूट केव रॉ थेंदा

I'm not a Buddhist, but I'm very interested in

Buddhism.

🇠 ជ៍ 'ॡ៍' प' देव 'क्वेव 'पन्न प्रिते 'শ্लप 'শ্লু হ' শ্লু ব' শ্লু ব' শ্লু ব' ক্ৰিব | | LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 4, May 2023

WORD ORDER

The three most important rules for word order are as follows:

I. The verb appears at the end of the phrase or sentence. For example:

We students of Lotsawa are

We are students of the Lotsawa (school).

Tashi's friends at the park are

Tashi's friends are at the park.

to them self-study a lot there is not

They don't have a lot of homework.

here foreigners a lot there aren't

There are not a lot of foreigners here.

II. The noun appears before the adjective, number, demonstrative pronoun, etc.

1. With adjectives: আঠন ক্রিক ক্রেক্টব ব্

Tibet in stupas sacred many there are

There are many sacred stupas in Tibet.

2. With numbers: অর্ক্র্র্ন্ বৃষ্ণুরু

city this in three stupas there are

There are three stupas in this city.

3. With adjectives and numbers: वर्केन् हेन् क्र केन् र्रा याह्युवा

temple at three sacred stupas there are



峰 | ব্ৰ্'ব্'ব্'ম্ক্'ক্ক্'ব'ক্ক্ক্ৰ্'ব্ৰে'ম্ব্ৰ্'ম্ক্ৰ্'ম্ক্ৰ্'ক্ৰ্'ক্ৰ্'ব'ক্ক্ৰ্ৰ্' | LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 4, May 2023

There are three sacred *stupas* at the temple.

4. With demonstrative pronouns: অর্ক্র্র্ন্ ব্রাধ্

Stupa over there sacred is

The stupa over there is sacred.

5. With adjective and demonstrative pronouns: ऑर्क हेन् हेन् हेन् हेन् हेन् हेन्

over there stupa sacred old is

The sacred stupa over there is old.

6. With "many": अर्केन् हेन् यान र्थें प

चलायुकाला याटा **अर्केन् हेत्र अराधा**र्येन् सेन्।

Nepal also stupas many there are

There are also many stupas in Nepal.

Note: only *possessive* pronouns precede the noun. For example:

द्भैर्यो'म्ब् : my teacher

ষ্ট্রদ্দেশ্বী ব্যার ব্যারা your boy/girlfriend

III. Whatever stands next to the verb is crucial.

Apart from the two rules above, people have different opinions on whether there is a standardized word order in Tibetan or not.

Students of the Tibetan language tend to hold the position that "subject – object / adjective – verb" is the "usual" order, while Tibetans themselves would probably say that there is no such "common" order; that the word order depends entirely on the context. Both agree however that whatever stands next to the verb is crucial. For example:

मु'ग्नर'खेट'रा'भ्रीट्'र्र्रा'ठेग्।(विग्)रेट्।

India country nice a is

India is a nice country.



"Subject-object-verb" position holders thus would say that this is the common word order. The "context" position holders would say that "a nice place" (প্র্নেশ্মের্ন্ত্র্বা) answers the question "What is India" or "How is India?"

So, if the word order changes to:

थुट रा श्चेत र्यं पाठेवा कु वार रेत्। nice country a India is A nice country is India.

"Subject-object-verb" position holders would say that "India" (東南大) is now emphasized as it is an unusual word order. And the "context" position holders would point out that rather than an emphasis, "India" (東南大) is just the answer to the question: "*What* is a nice country?", which is a different question or context from the one above.

To Conclude:

Saying that "whatever stands next to the verb is crucial" can either be seen as: 1) a means to deliberately emphasize a word; or 2) it can be perceived as simply being the answer to a different question.

Below you find a few examples to get used to these two notions:

कु'ग्रात्थ' कॅब्र'स्याबर अट'र्रे' बॅद्र'सेट्रा India in religious traditions many there are There are many religious traditions in India.

Likewise one can see this as "common" word order or the answer to the question: "What is there in India?"

বিশা ক্রি ক্রাক্রান্থ ঐন্ অন্ ইন্। Tashi India in is not Tashi is not in India.

Either see this as "common" word order or the answer to "Where is Tashi?"

अर्केट्र हेव्याट र्थं प्रवासीयाया याटा स्प्रिट हेट्रा stupas many Nepal also there are

There are also many stupas in Nepal.

This would be considered "unusual" word order by some and the simple answer to the question: "Where are there many stupas?":

Tibet in monasteries many there are.

There are lots of monasteries in Tibet.

Again, this is either thought of "usual" word order or just answers the question: "What is there in Tibet?"

monasteries many Tibet in there are.

There are a lot of monasteries in Tibet (and not in some other place).

This is either seen as "unusual" word order or as the answer to the question: "Where are there many monasteries?"

Tashi school at is

Tashi is at school.

Answer to: "Where is Tashi?"

school at Tashi is

Tashi is at school (do not know about the others.)

Answer to: "Who is at school?"

For Later Reference...

The issue becomes even more interesting when there are three parts of the sentence:

I stupa at prayers many do/say (present aux.)

I say lots of prayers at the *stupa*.

"Usual" word order and:

Answer to the question: "What do I do at the stupa?"

I prayers many stupa at do/say (pres. aux.)

🥯 । ऍर्ज्यारेव केव पन्य र्वेत स्मून श्चिर स्वापन्य देश स्वापन LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 4, May 2023

I say lots of prayers at the stupa.

"Unusual" word order and:

Answer to the question: "Where do I do many prayers?"

अकूर, में ब.ज. क्रॅब.ज.ज. अट.त्. ट्या. विजेटा. क्या. विजेटा.

do/say (pres. aux.) stupa at prayers many I

I do lots of prayers at the *stupa*.

"Unusual" word order and:

Answer to the question: "Who does a lot of prayers at the stupa?"

THE NEGATION PARTICLE ন্যাবাস্থ্য: ঝা, ঝা

In General

As shown by the examples in this and the previous lessons, Tibetan makes use of a negation particle ব্ৰাৰাজ্ব in order to negate the verb. I believe you are already familiar with their use and position. According to Tibetan grammar, ইাব্য and ইন্য which pertain to ব্যব্য , are not considered ন্যায়া ক্রা

With a Noun or Adjective

The negation particles ব্ৰাখা খ্ৰা are also used to form the negation or opposite of a noun or adjective:

रेवा'च'द्रा अ'रेवा'च' intelligence ignorance, stupidity (noun) ह्रवार्यं प्रस्ति हेवार्यं permanent impermanent (adjective)

Be careful not to mistake the word ই (person) for a ব্যাবাস্থ্য. You will be able to tell the difference from the context.

With Auxiliaries

The usage of the ব্ৰাখ্য in the context of the auxiliaries will be introduced in Lesson Five. Its position in the sentence and whether ar or ar is used will vary from tense to tense, but is very simple and logical.

A Side Note:

🇠 | শি র্ব বা নীর ক্রীর বারান বিনি শ্লান শ্লীর শ্লীর ক্রীর ক্রীর ক্রীর ক্রীর ক্রীর ক্রীয়া | LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 4, May 2023

শ্বস্থাবাৰাব্ৰুবা Don't Mix Languages!

A particular usage of the ব্ৰাখ্য is to place it between two nouns which are then both negated:

ম' মা' থেযা

goat not sheep

Neither goat nor sheep – meaning a mixture of some sort, neither one thing nor the other.

The most common usage of this is to say: শ্লুন্মান্ত্র্যাত্ত্রা ("Don't speak neither goat nor sheep!") when somebody is mixing up two languages.

यान्या या करा

snow not rain

Neither snow nor rain – meaning both together.

ह' या कु

tea not water

Neither tea nor water – meaning a thin, watery tea.

Definite/Indefinite Article हेन्, बेन्, भेन् ("the", "a", "one")

There are three peculiarities regarding the definite and indefinite articles in Tibetan:

- 1. Nouns in Tibetan have neither gender nor plural form,
- 2. The English words "the" and "a" are generally not reproduced in Tibetan,
- 3. To express a plural, you use the ক্ষণ (plural particle) $\check{\mathfrak{G}}$, and $\check{\varsigma}$ $\check{\mathfrak{G}}$ is often just translated as "the" rather than "those."

For example:

ट. ल. ट्रेच. लूटी (general)

me to book(s) have

দ্ৰেদ্বিভিন্থার্ (specific and singular)

me to/at book(s) are/have

I have a book. Or: I have books.

क्रुँवास वा स्वाता व्याप्ता विeneral)

Dolma at child(ren) there is/there are/ has



🇠 | শি র্ব বা নীর ক্রীর বারান বিনি শ্লান শ্লীর শ্লীর ক্রীর ক্রীর ক্রীর ক্রীর ক্রীর ক্রীয়া | LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 4, May 2023

ર્ફ્રેલ સાલાના કું તાલા singular) Dolma has **a** child.

There is no indication of either plural or singular, so one has to understand which applies from the context. Therefore, if you want to be specific about one as opposed to many, you need to use প্ৰ্য, ত্ব্য or ন্ব্য which in Colloquial are mostly pronounced স্ত্ব্য.

र्श्विपः व्याः प्रविश्विष्ठः **देवा** भ्याः प्रदेश school at teacher a there is There is **a** teacher at school.

ट' वा ट्रेचा धवा दा **विवा** धेट्रा me at book good a is/have I have **a** good book.

This विवा means "a" and indicates that there is (only) one.

The articles প্ৰিল, বিল and উল are identical in meaning. They all derive from the word প্ৰত্য (one). The different spellings are related to the genders of the letters and are governed by the ক্লেব্ৰেল suffix of the preceding word. In Colloquial, it is common to only use উল regardless of the preceding suffix.

However, if you want to emphasize the *number* "1", then you use क्षेत्र, which literally means "one" and stress it with your voice to make a distinction between "a" and "one".

ন' অ' ট্রি' **মৃতিমা**র্থিন্। me at dog one is/have I have (only) **one** dog.

র্মিনাঝা না বা **স্থিন**নের্বা Dolma at boy **one** is/has Dolma has (only) **one** boy.

ठाट केंग Plural Marker

On the other hand, if you would like to be explicit about a plural, you add \mathfrak{F} or \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{F} . As seen above, if you say the following sentence, we do not know whether it is one or many.



student(s) classroom in are

The student(s) is/are in the classroom.

To be explicit, you can add & and thereby exclude the option of there being only one.

र्बेरासुवा **कॅ** ब्रीट विते बट ला स्ट्रिंग सेन्।

students park in are not

The students are not in the park.

And often, people say $\vec{r}_{\vec{k}}$ which can either be translated as "those" or just "the".

र्ब्रेन'स्वा'**ने'र्क्ः** व्यः रट'र्ब्बेट' स्नट'र्रा' स्नि'रेन्

the / those students by homework a lot there have

The / those students have a lot of homework.

"A" or "The"?

If the person or object has already been introduced, the definite article ("the") is used for the English translation. When you are speaking in general about any person or object, you use the indefinite article ("a") for the English translation. For example:

र्वा.ष्ये अर्थ्याची. ज. लूर.स्री

the teacher school at is

The teacher is at school.

The implication is that we are talking about a specific teacher. We could say, this is the answer to the question: "Where is *the* teacher".

श्चॅराचु ल र्वो म्बर र्षेट रेटी

school at teacher(s) there is/are

At school, there is a teacher. Or: At school, there are teachers.

This sentence is a general statement: we are not talking about any specific teacher. It is the answer to the question: "What is there at school?" – There is/are teacher(s) at school.

ल्लाक्ष्याक्ष्याक्षाक्षाः ल्ला

exam difficult is not

The exam(s) is/are not difficult. (Talking about a specific one or two)

Answering the question: How is the exam? How are the exams?



১৯৯ | র্মার্ড্রাবার্মর ক্রীর বার্মর বার্মির ক্লীর ক্রীর ক্

८ व्ह. ज. लुबा.क्ट. लूट. रूटी

we / us by exam there is

We have an exam/exams. (Talking generally)

Answering the question: "What do we have?"

TO CONCLUDE

Apart from the ones above, there seem to be no firm rules about using "the" and "a" when they are not explicitly mentioned in the Tibetan sentence.

It is often rather a question of aesthetic and personal preference than accuracy to put a পৃতিবা or not. There is nothing to worry about at this stage of your learning process!

One more subtlety... which is only mentioned to avoid confusion:

There is one more use of प्रिया which is an extremely typical Tibetan way of expression but due to its lack of rule about when to apply it, is hard to actively use.

८.ज.श्ची.यो.पट्ट.योश्चयो.योतार.योथट.टटा

Could you please lend me this pen for a second!

८ मूर्य राज्या किया तर्गे वी धीवा

I'll do a little loop at the Lingkor.

ट.चाळ्चा.भ्रेचा.टटा

Wait for me for a second!

८.क्र्.मेज.४.ज.व.च.च्या.हीय.रा.लया

We went to town for a bit.

As you see, the translation of it vary. What they all have in common is that they express a short time, or something not so important.

QUESTION PARTICLES

There are no question marks in Tibetan. Instead, a question particle is used. As in literary/classical Tibetan, this particle goes at the end of the sentence. There are three such particles: দুখা, বাষা, বাষা,



Suffix Question Particles

二· **二刻**

বা' **বাবা**

For example:

[왕도 건] **왕도 도제**

fun was (Past tense – Lesson 6)?

Was it fun? Did you enjoy it?

(AL)

He arrive past auxiliary?

Did he arrive?/ Has he arrived? (Paste tense – Lesson 6)

भूटाची. ज. ट्रा.क. **पर्याचाना**

school at pecha there are?

Are there *pechas* at school?

व्रट्रा था कुः **तर्वग्गगगग**

house in water there is?

Is there water in the house?

र्ह्च पत्रदः द्वो क्व र **रेट्रप्रम**

Lobsang teacher is?

Is Lobsang (a) teacher?

Bट.रट. ध्रुंच.सैवा. लुब. **यबा**

you student are?

Are you (a) student?

The first five of the above examples are straight forward. You simply take the statement sentence and add the question particle.

The sixth example illustrates how things become more complex when the speaker is asking something about the person addressed or about him/herself. Here it is important to remember that



থাক', which is connected to তাত্ত্বা', is used when revealing something that others do not know yet. This *not knowing yet* is the reason why the question is being asked, and so খাক' is used for the person who is being addressed:

 3π , which pertains to 3π , is used for oneself when talking about something others might know. When you ask a question about yourself, it implies that you don't know the answer. Otherwise you would not ask. Therefore, you use 3π for yourself when asking a question about yourself:

Negation

The exact same rules apply when the verb is negated:

Seeking Confirmation

If you erase the suffix ∇r from the three question particles, you are left with ∇r , ∇r and ∇r . These are applied in the same way as the question particles, at the end of the sentence. The sentence is not then an actual question but rather a statement with "isn't it?", "right?" (or equivalent) added. For example:

Today we fun had (past tense) didn't we?

(I think) it was fun, wasn't it?

school at pecha there are aren't there?

(I think) there are *pechas* at school, aren't there?

Lobsang teacher is isn't he?

(I think) Lobsang is a teacher, isn't he?

you India from are aren't you?

(I think) you are from India, aren't you?

The particle $rac{r}$ and $rac{r}$ are also used to refer to oneself, but its meaning is somewhat different from the above examples. We do not need to seek confirmation when talking about ourselves, so in this context the particle could be translated by "as you know", etc. For example:

I Tibetan am don't you know?

As I'm sure you know, I am Tibetan.

I person strange am not am I?

I'm not a strange person, am I? (You'd agree that I'm not a strange person, right?)

THE MAIN QUESTION WORDS

The main question words in Tibetan are:



শৃশ্ব what?

শাহ্ৰা when?

who?

শৃশ্দ্য where?

শৃক্ষা from where?

বাৰী which?

বা**র্ক্ত**্বা how many?

মান্দ্রমা how? (with an adjective or noun)

মান্দ্রমানী how? (with a verb) (see Lesson 28).

When any of these question words appears in a sentence, there is no need for a separate question particle ব্যমা, ব্যমা,

डालना वर्ते. **नार्ते**. नेत् वर्ते. त्वे. होट.व. नेत्। thing this what is this my rosary is

What is this thing? It is my rosary.

चॅन्'चते' लॅ'वालर' **व'न्य**रेन्।

Tibetan New Year when is

When is the Tibetan New Year?

य. ब्रु. ड्रेट. इ. ब्रू. त. त्री. ब्रु. रूटी व्रूट. टपु. झैय. ट्रेंबर. लुबी

girl beautiful over there who is? my wife is

Who is the beautiful girl over there? She is my wife!

ब्रिट्-रट्यो, भ्र्.जवाया. **बट्-एट्य**.एट्व

your grandmother how is

How is your grandmother?

बिट्-रट.बी. क्ष.भाषवीका. **बा.सर.**क्र्ट-रुटी व्र्ट-विद्धवी.लवी.विट.ज.क्र्ट-रुटी

your mother where is? She temple at is

Where is your mother? She is at the *temple*. (H)



🈂 | শি'ৰ্ব্ব'ব'ন্দ্ৰৰ'ক্টৰ'বাৰ্ল'ব্বি'শ্ল্পন্'শ্লুন'ৰ্শ্ব্বণ'ৰ্ল্বন'ৰ্শ্বৰ'ক্ৰিৰ্| | LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 4, May 2023

ब्रिट्-इस्यःक्ट्. जेट.ता. **बा.चब्र.**लुची

you country from where are?

Where are you from? (HH) Which country are you from?

ट. ज. श्रु वी. शट.स्.लूटी विट.प्रट. ज. **ब.चू**. ट्र्यूबी

me to/at pens many are/have you to which want?

I have many pens. Which (one) would you like?

कॅर्रा सः सः सः सः सः सः सः सः सः भागाः स्ता

her to/at children how many there are/have

How many children does she have?

ब्र्.सट. ज. सं.वो.वधिष्र. ल्र्ट.स्टी

her to/at children three there are/has

She has three children.

For Your Later Reference...

Expressing Wondering

There is one more option how to ask a question which is commonly used. Namely, instead of asking straightforwardly:

छि८.४८.अ८.त.वो.च४.लुची or: छि८.४८.अ८.त.वो.च४.५८८

Which country are you from?

You may choose to say:

ष्ट्रिन् रम्दासुम् रचा वा व्याप्येव वा

I wonder which country you are from.

So, it would likewise be:

चगाः भेषाः व्यवाषाः ग्रीः त्याध्याः व्याप्यः स्वाप्यः स्वाप्यः स्वाप्यः स्वाप्यः स्वाप्यः स्वाप्यः स्वाप्यः स्व



🈂 | শি'ৰ্ব্ব'ব'ন্দ্ৰৰ'ক্টৰ'বাৰ্ল'ব্বি'শ্ল্পন্'শ্লুন'ৰ্শ্ব্বণ'ৰ্ল্বন'ৰ্শ্বৰ'ক্ৰিৰ্| | LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 4, May 2023

I wonder whether there are high snow mountains in Tashi-la's homeland.

झ्र'विट'स्य'वी'विषर'दा'धेव'वी

I wonder whether the shrine hall over there is new.

Expressing Doubt

Often the धेव वा is followed by a बेव वा and the धें प्रवा by a बेद वा Using both of them has an even stronger notion of wonder or even doubt.

 न्याँच पार प्रिला न् प्राप्त के अप प्राप्त की अप की याप की वा

 I wonder/doubt, are there still many nuns in this

monastery?

Or maybe not? Who knows?

To make the doubt explicit, the phrase of the can be added which literally means: (Somebody) knows what? Caution is required not to mix this function of of at the end of a sentence up with two possible other options:

Suggestion

If the σ_{\parallel} is added to "to have or to be" or to a full verb, it can have the connotation of:

What if... ""'ব্'ব্দ্'ব্দ্ব্ৰ্'ব্দ্ৰ্ব্ৰ For example:

What if the two of us do self-study together tonight?

८.क्र्.र.क्षे.अथेश.रे.तर.वोङ्ग्वी.तम्भैत.थी वीट.पर्यं परीवी

What if we now took a picture together?

ट.क्र्.क्ट.थ.ह.वाञ्चात्रवीटवाची वाट.पट्यापटीवा

What if we all had a cup of tea?

It can almost be translated as: Let us...! In this context it has a sense of suggestion.

Hope

And the third case is to express one's hope. Implied is "how wonderful would it be if..."
""ব্ৰাম্ব্ৰেম্খ্ৰ্য্ব্ৰ্ম্ৰ্য্

ल. व्र. मुत्रमा २व . घत्रमा २०८ . इंचा . प्रज्ञा . प्राप्त . या . (वा. ५५ मा वा. ५५ . ५८ ।)

(How wonderful would it be) if all sentient beings were free from suffering!



🈂 | শি'ৰ্ব্ব'ব'ন্দ্ৰৰ'ক্টৰ'বাৰ্ল'ব্বি'শ্ল্পন্'শ্লুন'ৰ্শ্ব্বণ'ৰ্ল্বন'ৰ্শ্বৰ'ক্ৰিৰ্| | LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 4, May 2023

षान्त्रं प्राचित्राधिवा कित्र प्रेन्। विवार्वे व व (वा तर्वे प्राचित्र प्राचित्र प्रेन्।)

I hope/how wonderful would it be if I pass the Tibetan exam!

षान्द्रीवर्षान् व क्रि. में प्रमान क्र में प्रमान क्रि. में

How wonderful would it be if (s)he recovered quickly from her/his disease!

Test Yourself at the End of this Lesson:

Am I able to present myself and interrogate somebody, asking a variety of affirmative, negative, confirmation-seeking questions about school, home, faith, hobbies, etc.?

Do I manage to concord a spoken language with its grammatical rules, word order and emphasis? (Integration)