



Grammatical aims of this lesson

After studying this lesson, you will know:

- that nominalizers are syllables added to verbs to turn them into nouns
- how to use the most common nominalizers অব্য', ব্য', অ্বেক্ and ব্য'
- how to construct the Present Continuous, using ব্লিষ্ 'ব'.

DID YOU KNOW ...?

अञ्चीते। हें हे यान्वा सन्निम्से स्वर्क्या मून्

The four places that mark the stages of the life of Buddha Shakymuni are important pilgrimage sites:

ধ্ৰষ্ট্ৰাস্ত্ৰ (Lumbini) his birthplace

ই'ই'বাব্ৰু' (Bodhgaya) where he attained enlightenment শ্বাব্ৰু'ই' (Varanasi, Sarnath) where he first turned the of wheel of *Dharma* স্থান্ত্ৰি' (Kushinagar) where he passed into *nirvana*

বর্মদ্'ব্রথম'বার্মবা'ঘা

One of the main purposes of pilgrimage is
্বৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ

数大.奴如

Followers of the Bön tradition circumambulate holy sites anti-clockwise. From a Buddhist perspective, this is considered শ্লুম'ৰ্মণ্ (wrong circumambulation).

কু'ৰ্মা

Some holy mountains, such as আন্মান্ত্রিক্তি (Mount Kailash) are mostly visited in certain years. In the case of আন্মান্ত্রিক্তি (the other name of Mount Kailash) this is the দুৰ্ভি (horse year)



১৯৯ মি প্রে'ব'ন্টর'ন্টর'বার্র মিন'র্ম্বর'র্ম্বর'র্ম্বর'র্ম্বর'র্ম্বর'র্ম্বর'র্ম্বর'র্ম্বর'র্ম্বর'র্ম্বর'র্ম্বর'র্ম্বর'র্ম্বর্মান্তর্ম

ନ୍ଧିପ ଅଧିକ ପର୍ଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିକ୍ ଅଧିକ Lesson 18ସ୍ୟର୍ବ ଅନ୍ୟାସ୍ଥି ନ୍ଧିକ - Pilgrimage

ब्रेट्रिंट्र	1
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भ्रेव'प। यट'वेव'केंब'प्चट'धेव'र्रूट'ट'र्कें'ग्वव्य'स्व्र्ट्य'त्य'त्र्वें'ध्यग'धेव।

त्ये⁻ही क्षिट्-स्ट-सुं'अवव्य-दुः तर्में आयव्यः धीवा

ह्येव पा ८.८.४८.वी.व८.श.८८.थवेश.८.४व्यू.श्वावय.त्रुवी

भे ही टाब्रेन् स्टार्के अनुअनु र्येन् न रचीया यी सेन् राया

ह्रेव.त्। जर्मक.एच्चेव.र्ट.एच्चेव

चें ही व्रिन्स्याम्बर्यास्याम्यास्याम्बर्धेन्याः

ह्येत पा ह्येत प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त

थे.ही अक्र.तर्अ.व्यं.अ.ब्रीट्री वटायर्था.लूर्अ.लूर्

ह्येव'प। अर्क्र'पर्ज्ञ'गु'रु'र्देव'र्घ'केदे'गववष'र्रु'केव'र्घ'वेषा'रेट्। अर्क्र'पर्ज्ञ'व्य'अर्क्र'ट्ट'र्घ्या'ख्या'यि वर्षा'र्पेट्'रेट्य

भे ही चवास्वावी वरायात्र्वी कार्ये र रेराया

थे.ही ८.क्र्.चवा.सवा.वी.य८.ज.एक्.क्र्या.वी.प्रट.तथा

ह्येव.ता पर्च्.क्र्वा.वी.रूटी लव.वपु.श्रीट.क्रुव.क्र्या.क्रिवा.क्र्या.वी.वा.रूटी

भे'ही व'वेट'ट'र्क्स'ग्वयायह्यायाध्वेत'रा'टे'यया'ट्'रेषाग्वयायह्यायर्गे'यागायटी'यया'य्टे'र्यया

ह्येव पा वाषा श्चाप्त वार्येन सामेन क्षाप्त वार्षेत वार्षेत्र वार्षेत वार्षेत वार्षेत्र वार्य वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र वार्य वार्य वार्य वार्षेत्र वार्य वार्षेत्र वार्य वार्षे

भेरी अ.वे.म्यानामित.वंस.पर्मे.वी

ह्येव पा व्यापायमुपाववायां व प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप

थे.ही यट.खेब.ट.क्र्.वीट.वट्य.चे.वर्ग्.लवा.लुवी

होव'प। न्ट'र्से'ट'र्क्क'राञ्च'पर'र्ट्र'र्बे'तृति'व्ट'ल'त्व्चें'धाषा'धीव। ने'वृष'ट'र्क्क'र्ब्स्कं'र्धेन्'षावृष्णर-देते'ह्यट'

चर-र्-व्याय-चक्कच-व्यायम्।

थे.ही व्यापानम्वात्यस्यातम् सामान्यात्रात्रा





১৯৯০ কি তেওঁ বার্লি ক্রিন্ম ক্রিন্ম ক্রিন্ম ক্রিন্ম ক্রিন্ম ক্রিন্ম করে। | LRZTP 9 Module 2 – Lesson 18, September 2023

म्रेव ता लूट र्रेट लूट र्रटी अग्रीवीय लया लवा र्रा. कुवा लूट र्रटी लया वार्ट विषय पर्गे. वे. वीट या र्रा. से.

लबालूर्यं स्टा श्रावयः भ्रिटालटा बार्क्टा आर्ल्य स्टा चिषाल्टा व्याक्टा व भ्रीटा स्टा

भे·दी चुरु'त्र'स्ट'र्कं'र्मेय'रा'त्रकुत'त्रय'त्रक्ॅ्ने'र्ने क्रुेन्'र्रे'र्सेट्'वी'रेन्

क्षेया याष्ट्र मुद्या — Vocabulary with syllable explanation



মিদ্র ত্রী Nouns

বার্বা'অহ্না pilgrimage (syn: বার্বা'র্ক্লুন')

বাৰ্ষা = holy place, to abide, as in: নি'**বাৰ্ষা** = calm abiding; অহ্মান্ = to

visit, to meet (H), as in: ই্ব্ৰেণ্ডাহেণ = "See you later!"

বাস্ব্যা abode, sacred place, holy place

as in: རྡོ་རྡ་རྡ་ན་ = the Seven Vajra Points (in ক্লৣང་রৣ་ঝ་, The Sublime

Continuum)

रूप'ळेव। festival, holy day, celebration

্ৰত্ব = time, as in: **চুম্ব**ৰ্ক্ত্ব = time, ব্ৰা**চুম্ব** = season; ক্ৰব = big, great

র্ক্তর্থা full moon day

র্ক্তম্বাদ্য = date; ঘর্ন্ত স্থা = 15

র্জ্যাবর্লানুর্বার্লা auspicious day, festival

ক্রম' = date; ঘ্রদ' = good, positive, as in: র্ব্ল'ব্রদ' = kind hearted; মুম্' = time;

ব্লন্ত = positive, good, as in: বি'ব্লন্ত = gain, profit

ব্যা: নিম'ন্বাম'ব্যান্ত্র the eight auspicious signs, the glorious emblems

ব্যা'নিম' = fortune, as in: ব্যা'নিম'বাই'ঝেবাম'; দ্বাম' = sign, symbols, as in:

ក្នុងាសហ្ជិៈឧត្តមាឡា = Application of Genders; ក្សាក្ = 8

१ तेत्र केत्र या प्रयापा the precious parasol

ইব'ল্কর' = precious, as in: গ্র'হ্র'ইব'র্ম'ল্ক' = precious master; বাদ্বাবা = parasol,



১৯৯০ কি তেওঁ বার্ল ইনি ক্লিন্ স্ত্রুন ক্লিনা ক্লিন্ ক্লিনা ক্লি

umbrella, as in: ব্ৰি'বাব্ৰাৰ = umbrella for the sun, ক্ৰম'বাব্ৰাৰ = umbrella for

the rain

থ শৃষ্ঠান খ্রী বা

ग्रोर' = gold; $\hat{\mathbf{g}}$ ' = त्र्रोक्ष्यू'; नु' = fish

ব্ বাদ্বিশক্তির নুহাব্য the treasure vase

বাদ্বিম' = treasure, as in: the **বাদ্বিম'**ঝ' = *terma*, treasure texts; ঠুব'র্ম' = big; **নুঝ'**

 Ty = vase, pot

ৎ ঘদ্'অ'বল্লদ'র্ঘা the lotus

ব্যস্ত্রাল e lotus, as in: ব্যস্ত্রাক্রাল e Padmasambhava, the Lotus Born

One; ব্রহ'র্থ' = good, positive, as in: ব্রাম্থ্য'ব্যব্দর্শ্বর' = kind hearted

प् ५८ ५ नाम वाध्या दिवा the white conch shell coiling to the right

בר' = conch; קאב' = white, as in: אונה = white board; אונה = right,

as in: বা্থাৰ্য বার্থাৰ্য = surroundings; প্রত্তিবা = coiling

ও স্থান্ত্রী বারু। the knot of eternity

= knot

ঠ মার্ক্রবাণী ক্রুমা সর্কর্য the victory banner

মার্ক্রবা = superior, supreme, as in: বাঁন্ 'ম' **মার্ক্রবা** = title for His Holiness; ক্রুম'ন্ =

to win, king, as in: খ্রি'ক্র্ব্ব' = foreign country; অর্ক্তর্' = characteristic, sign,

name (H), as in: ট্রান্সেন্স্ব্রেণ্ডা \mathbf{A} স্থা \mathbf{A} your name (H)

বৃষ্ণমুন্ত্রী বেলিম্ন ক্রি the golden wheel of the doctrine

ସାହାନ୍ୟ = gold; ଶ୍ରିଂ = ଜଣିକଂଞ୍ଗ୍ରଂ; ଜାହିନ୍ଦ୍ରକ୍ = wheel, as in: ଶ୍ରିଂଖ୍ରିନ୍ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଦ୍ରକ୍ = bus,

্ৰ্ম'ব্ৰহ'ক্ত্ৰ' = Kalachakra empowerment

भूग'र्के' शुक्र' भ्रुवा Namobuddha

ষ্ণুবা = tiger, as in: ষ্ণুবা ক্ল' = Tiger Nest (monastery in Bhutan); র্কা = female;

এবা = body, as in: খ্রমান্বা খ্রমান্বা ভ্রমান্বা ভ্রমান্বা ভর্মান্বা = the three – body, speech and mind;

খ্রীব্'ব্' = generosity

ৰ্ম্বৰ্য incense



১৯৯০ মি ক্রেন্ নি ক্রিন্ট্রন ক্

অম্ন্ত্রা butter lamp (syn. অর্ক্রম্ন্ত্র)

ଷ୍ୟ = butter; ହାଁ = fire, as in: ଷ୍ୟକୃଷ୍ଟ ଅନ୍ତ୍ର୍ୟୁଷ୍ଟ ବ୍ୟସ୍ୟସ୍ୟ = earth, water, fire, air,

space

মে'মদ্বামা khatag, white offering scarf

বদুবাঝান্তা = to be attached, as in: আ্বদুবাঝা = attached আ, আ্বদুবাঝা =

attached य' etc.

अर्केन् हेन्। stupa

बार्केन्'दा' = to offer; हेन् = support, as in: तहिषा हेन् = world

স্ত্রাবহা statue (syn: শ্লু)

স্থা = body (H), as in: স্থাবার্বাঝাবার্বি বেঁথের বেঝা "How are you?"; $\alpha \zeta$ = alike,

similar

शुःहेब। representation of the body of the Buddha – statues

भु' = body (H): हेव' = support, as in: वहिंगा हेव' = world

শ্রম্ম representations of the speech of the Buddha – pechas

ମ୍ୟୁଦ' = speech (H) as in: ଧ୍ୟାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ 'ସ୍ଥ୍ୟ'ସ୍ୟୁଦ'ର୍କ୍ଷ୍ୟର' "Please say that again!";

हेत' = support, as in: दहिषा हेत' = world

ह्याष हेव। representations of the mind of the Buddha – stupas

श्रुपाषा' = mind (H), as in: श्रुपाषा'हे'के' = "Thank you!"; हेन् "= support, as in:

तहेग्रा हेव = world

ম্ব্ৰান্ত্ৰ the Buddha, the awakened one

ম্নে = [all ignorance] purified, cleansed away, removed; ক্র্যা = [all

knowledge] increased

ক্ষাপ্রম্ life stories of holy beings, biography, hagiography

ক্ষা is abbreviation of ক্ষাব্যম = complete(ly), thorough(ly); প্রম = liberation

5'वा smell

ঠ' = smell, as in: কু'**ঠ**'নিম' = perfumed water

ৰ্বম'ৰ্থ্য footprint (H)

ন্ব্ৰ্ = foot (H), as in: ন্ব্ৰ্ব্ৰ্ ব্ৰ্ৰ্ত্ৰ্ব্ৰ্ব্ৰ্ব্ৰ্ = print, trace, track,

after, as in: 🚉 শব্দুবা = suffix



১৯৯০ মি বি কিব তিব বেল্লন মিনি ক্লিন ক্ল

প্রবা'ইমা handprint (H)

প্রবা = hand (H), as in: প্রবাণনার = work(H), প্রবাণনার = book (H); (H), ইবাণ =

print, trace, track, after, as in: 🚉 শব্দুবা = suffix

নিম্বাপাদিন'ব্ৰমা from the bottom of one's heart (syn: শ্লীন'প্ৰবাধাৰ্বৰ')

ম্মান্ত্ৰ heart; বাদ্দিশে = core, bottom, depths; ব্যাণ = from, the source particle

עפֿב.שלבאו.

मुः केंग Verbs

শুব্ৰম্প্ৰেল্ডা to give rise to a good, pure, positive motivation (প্ৰ'ন্দ্'ব্')

শ্ৰুব্'স্থ্ৰ্ন্ন' = motivation, intent, mind set; ব্লান্থ্ৰ' = good, positive, as in: ব্যাধ্ব

্ৰাম্বাহার্ম = kind hearted; স্ক্রান্বাহ্য = to give rise to, as in: স্ক্রান্বাহ্য = generation

stage ($A' \subset C' \subset C'$ companion to $C' \subset C' \subset C' \subset C'$

अर्हे'त्वॅर्तर'र्वे'र्भूर'प्। to turn the mani wheel (व्र'त्त्'र्प)

ষ্টে = "Om mani pad me hung"mantra; ব্র্ক্সের্ম্ = wheel, as in: খ্র্র্ট্র্স্স্র্র্স্স্

ব্ৰেষ্ক্ = bus; শ্লুস্ব্ৰ = to turn, as in: শ্লুস্ব্ৰ = to do kora, ব্ৰুষ্ণ শ্লুস্

pilgrimage

খ্রুবা'রের্জ্ঝ'বা to do prostrations, to prostrate (প্র'ব্ব'ঝ')

ম্বুলা = hand (H), as in: ম্বুলান্ট্রা = book (H), ম্বুলান্ট্রা = pen (H)

५५'याञ्चीर'य। to generate faith (घ'५५'य')

give rise to, as in: শুনু 'ইন্ডা' = generation stage

প্রেক্র্ব্র্ব্র্

মে'র্নুর' = chanting, daily recitations, daily practice; বের্নুর'বা = to recite

বর্মিন্'র্মম্'ব্মবা্ম'ঘ্য 1 to accumulate merit (প্র'ন্ন্'্য')

ঘ্রম্ম = merit, virtue, like the Tibetan name *Sonam*, as in: ঘ্রম্ম নু

ৰ্দ্ৰবাষ্য' = the accumulation of merit; বাষ্যবাষ্য'ব্য' = to accumulate, to gather

¹ Correctly speaking, the present tense form is: বা্র্যবাধ্যে, but most people use অমবাধ্যমে for all the three times when speaking.

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6



ठाळॅंद्-त्रो-सुत्य-प् to offer butter lamps (syn. ठार-त्रो-सुत्य-प्) (व्रान्द्-प्-प)

মার্ক্র্ন্'ব্' = to offer, offering; রা' = fire;ধ্রে'ব্' = to offer (h), as in: ট্রেন্'ব্ন'

ন্মান্স্বান্ত্ৰী আঁবা = "I'll give you a call" (H) (h).

ৰেম'বেইবম'ধ্ৰেম'ব। to give a donation, to make a donation (প্র'স্ত্'ম')

ব্ৰেণ = face, mouth (H); বেই্সমান্ত = to sow, to plant; **ধ্ৰুমান্ত** = to offer (h)

ক্র্নে'ন্-'বর্ত্ত্বাঝ'বা to put up, to hang prayer flags (প্র'ন্ন্'ঝ')

ক্র্ = air, wind; দু' = horse; মর্জ্বাম্য্য' = to plant, to establish

ব্ম'র্ক্স্বামান্য to hang [long] prayer flags (প্র'ব্ব'ন্য')

ablaম'ব' = to be spread, as in: ক্রুঝ'**ব্রম'** = national flag; বর্ত্ত্রাম্ব'ম' = to plant, to

establish

ব্যাহ'ব|র্দ্দি'ব| to perform fumigation ritual, to burn herbs (প্র'ন্দ্'ব্')

ব্যান্ = herbs for purification; বার্ন্ন নেম্ব = verbalizer

ৰ্ম্ব্ৰান্ত্ৰা to make aspiration prayers, to pray (প্র'ন্দ্র')

ষ্ক্রব' = admire, wish, aspiration; অহা' = path, as in:**এর**'শ্রু' the five paths;

ক্র্যুশ্ব = to do, verbalizer

মার্ক্সবানার্ক্রন্থা to stay in retreat (প্রান্ত্রান্ত্র্

মার্ক্সম্য' = border, junction, in between, retreat; ই্র্ন্'ন্' = to stay, sit, live

রুঝঝ'ঝৌর'ন্ট্রীদ্'ঘা to practice in a religious sense (হ্ল'দ্দ্দ্দ্দ্দ্

নুমান্য' = to degenerate; বাব্

ষ্ট্ৰ্ব'নেস্ব্ৰা'ব্যব্যব্যব্য to do the preliminaries practices, (প্র'ন্ন্'ব্য')

ৰ্ম্ভ্ৰ' = before, previous, as in: **মূব**'বেছ্ব্য'শ্ৰ' = the five prefixes; বেৰ্ম্ৰ্য'বা' = to go;

ব্ৰথাকাৰ্ম'= to accumulate, to gather, as in: ব্ৰথ্য ব্ৰথম'ব্ৰথম'ব্ৰ = to

accumulate virtue

न्निर्यायार्नेर्पा to have a picnic (व्राप्त्रार्था)

ন্ধ্ৰীদ্ৰ'বা = park, as in: র্ক্ ম'ন্ ্বান্ধ্ৰীদ্ৰ'বা = Norbulinka, summer palace of His

Holiness the Dalai Lama; বার্ট্রনের = verbalizer

ক্সুব্ ক্রিবা Adjectives

দ্ব্রিবাখেলার্থা auspicious

 $\dot{\beta}$ ਕ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਤੀਕਾ = auspiciousness; $\dot{\beta}$ ਕ੍ਰਾਪਾ = to depend, to be interdependent; ਕ੍ਰਤੀਕਾ

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১৯৯০ কি তেওঁ বার্ল ইর্ন ক্রিব নার্ল ইর্ন ক্রিব নার্ল ক্রিব ক্রিব চিক্র বার্ল করে। | LRZTP 9 Module 2 – Lesson 18, September 2023

ব' = connection, as in: বহুৰাস্থ্য' = connective particle; অবা'ৰ্ম' = good,

positive

হ্ৰীব্ৰ'ক্ল্বব্ৰ'ফাঁ greatly blessed, great blessing

ট্রিব্'ব্র্বাব্য' = blessing; ট্রিব্'ব্য' = to give, majesty, splendour,magnificence;

ক্রবাম' as in: শ্ৰ'**ক্রবাম'** = wave; ঠেন্ 'ব্ল' = big, great

₹'ळेव'रॅं। holy, sacred

₹ = root, as in: ₹ অনি ন্ন'মা = root lama; ঊর'র্ম' = great, big

হুমবাষ্য ব্যব্দা special, extraordinary, unusual (also sp: হুমবাষ্যাম্বর্ণ)

নুষ্ঠাবাধান্য = to focus, aim; নুষ্ঠাবাধান্য = clear away, remove

पर्सेन्'पन्'केव्'प् lucky (syn: पर्सेन्'क्रम्'केव्'प्')

বর্মন্' = বর্মন্'ব্রম্ম' = merit; বন্' = বন্'ব' = happiness, wellbeing, as in: বন্'ব্

= well, comfortable, ନ୍ଧି ସମ୍ପି = peace and happiness; ଛିନ୍ଦ 'ସ୍ୱ = great, big

ह्म-मुखर्भिः lucky

রুদ'দ্ব' = wind horse; ঝর্ল'র্ম' = high, as in: মর্স্রান্মান্ত্র্মান্

রুদ'দ্'দ্ঝন'র্বা unlucky

রুদ'দ্ব' = wind horse; দ্যার'র্ন' = low



১৯৯। মিঁ র্'ব'ন্ব ক্রব'বর্র বের্র মিন শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লুন শ্লুন ক্রবা । LRZTP 9 Module 2 – Lesson 18, September 2023

Nominalizers

The Tibetan language makes use of a variety of nominalizers. These syllables are added to a verb to turn it into a noun. The four most frequently used are হা, আল, আলক্ and হা. The less common nominalizers, such as হ্বাহাৰ, ক্ৰা, ক্ৰা, আল, will be introduced in Lesson 23.

a) Functions of nominalizer অবা or ক্ল্যু

The nominalizer wan is sometimes also pronounced as "ye" and has various functions. It cannot therefore be translated by any single word. Be aware that grant can also be used in place of wan in some circumstances (see examples below). The verb preceding wan is always in the present tense.

Infinitive

The first among the different functions of var is to construct the *infinitive*. **Note:** in literary Tibetan, the syllable are has this same function. For example:

नुस्रह्मा क्षेत्र क्ष

င वाရरा वाहिष्ट प्राचीर प्रा

लय.प्रा.**चेट्र.लय.ट्र.**लय.प्रविश्व.प्रविश्व.ज.**पर्ग्न.लय.ट्र.**श्चेट्र.ट्र.जूट्.य.र्रटी

It must be more pleasant to go for a walk than to work.

The above examples are straightforward. However, it is important to remember that when there is a verb of motion বাস replaces খেবা. See Lesson 9. For example:

Future object

The second (nominalizer) function of way is to direct the nominalized verb towards the *future*. For example:

ने केट र ता हैव क्षेत्र केंग् **क्षेत्र अव** केंग्र केंग्र

Today I have an interesting book to read.



১৯৯ মি কু'ব'ইব'ক্টব'বার্র'ম্মির'শ্লুর'শ্লুর'র্শ্লুর'র

चलासुनालान्वीं द्रारा **सहलासना** स्तार्थे प्रतासन्तीं चलासुनालान्वीं द्रारा सहला सुरासन्तीं स्तार्थे स

There are many monasteries to be visited in Nepal.

विंट त्याचनात त्र दे दुष्या केवा यें दा चेर त्यच रें हा

He said he had a question to ask.

ख्रिन्रस्याचेषान्याः र्वा र्स्नियाः त्रियाः स्वर्याः स्वर्याः स्वर्याः स्वर्याः स्वर्याः स्वर्याः स्वर्याः स्वर

Where did you put the clothes (which are) to be washed?

बिन् रस्य त्राप्त का **निया मायस प्यमा** सेन् रस्या

Don't you have (any) money to lend (me)?

Note: আৰু is also used to build the Future tense (Lesson 7). However, in that context it is not functioning as a nominalizer.

b) Nominalizer 51

The nominalizer ray has various functions, but in this lesson only the simplest of these is introduced.

"The fact that..."

Here, <!-- is added to the past tense of the verb and is translated as "that" or "the fact that." For example:

दे-देट ह्ये - रूट तद्देर विषयाय दे 'अवा र्यं ले द्वाय रेट्।

It is great that you came here today!

८तः म्वायार्थः ता द्वेतः क्षायार्थः त्वेतः स्वायः द्वायः द्वायः द्वायः द्वायः द्वायः द्वायः द्वायः द्वायः द्वायः

I was very happy about the fact that my friend won this game.

ब्रिंट्-रट्-वीय-रट्-ब्रिंट्-अ:**च्यान्**-दे-ल-म्युर्-लवायाः क्रें-प्याची-रेट्।

[Your] teacher will be disappointed that you didn't do [your] homework.

I was sad that my best friend was unable to come to my birthday [party].



c) Nominalizer ব্যবহা

The nominalizer approximation indicates the agent of the verb. The verb which precedes it is in the Present tense. It can indicate both the Future (as introduced in Lesson 7) and the Present tense. In this context, the boundaries between these two tenses are quite fluid. For example:

८.त्तर्यश्चर.क्ष्य.ज.**५म्.श्चर**.लु

I am also going to the Dharma teaching.

दर्नर प्रमुगमा आपव र्षेट्र प्रमा क्वें हे खे ग्वर में ग्वर ग्वर ।

Is anyone here? Please open the door!

Some Hindus are vegetarians.

तह्रव म्याप्ति वराया राष्ट्रीव हिते मिर्मे स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वापति

Who knows English in this class?

कॅ.न्यावय.लूट.च.टपु.स्वा.स्वा.पक्ट्र.ची.लुपी

If someone will buy [it], I'll sell my motorbike.

Who asks [the] most questions in class?

ત્રેઅષા હવું : ક્રુંન : સા **ટ્રેષા આવવ '**યોવ 'સ્ટ્રન : ત્રાર્વે માં તાલુ અ' તાલુ અ' તાલુ સ' તે મેં નુ

Because sentient beings do not know what to adopt and what to abandon, they wander in *samsara*.

d) Nominalizer आ

When the term \P , which literally means "earth", "place" or "ground," is added to a verb, it shows location. It indicates where the action of the verb is taking place, where it originates from, where it is directed towards. As with \P , the verb that precedes the \P is in the Present tense. **Note:** the translation doesn't always take account of these terms. For example:

Lobsang went to the tea shop.

ଧାର୍ମୁଷ୍ଟ'ସ୍ଟ'ଷ୍ଟ୮'ସ୍ଟ୍ରିସ୍ଷ'ର୍ଟ୍ରମ୍ବ୍ୟ'ଷ୍ଟ୍ରମ୍ବ୍ରମ୍ବ୍ରମ୍ବ୍ରସ୍

Since many guests arrived, there was not enough space in which to sleep.



১৯৯ মি কু বা নীর ক্রিব বারান মেরি ক্লান্ ক্লুন ক্লিব ক্লান্ এন LRZTP 9 Module 2 – Lesson 18, September 2023

तर्दे व्याः त्र्याः सः तर्वा याया

Is there a way to go from here?

ष्ट्रिन्रस्यो **र्झन्यः** वाचरः र्षेन्रसेन्। तसवायानः स्निन्गाुत्रः वार्षेन्। सेन्।

Where do you live? (lit. Where is the place where you stay?) In Swayambhunath.

What a shame! I left my notebook at home, so now I cannot write anything down. (lit. Now

I do not have a place to write anything in.)

दते वद वी तिविषाता वा ता मार्ने दाया विष्य के नि

There is no phone shop near my house.

ष्णः याः या श्रुण्याः श्रुः त्याः योः त्याः स्थाः त्यायः स्थाः त्यायः स्थाः त्यायः स्थाः त्यायः स्थाः त्यायः स

Wow! There are many people at the party! Therefore there's no space for dancing.

हः**बुवार्वः**त्वः विदःश्वाद्यादः विदःश्वः विदःश्वः विदःश्वः विदःश्वः विदःश्वः विदःश्वः विदःश्वः विदःश्वः विदःश्वः

A place in which to pour tea is called a cup or bowl in Tibetan.

Finally, all the nominalizers are also used to build relative clauses – the subject of the next lesson.

The term ঘৰিষ্যা

There are varying opinions on whether significantly is a nominalizer or not. It is added to the verb in the Present tense in order to express an ongoing action. It is most commonly translated into English using the "-ing" form of the verb (ie. the Present Continuous). For example:

୮'ଞ୍ଜୁଁମ'ଞ୍ଜୁଁମ'ସ୍ଟ୍ରିମ'ସର୍ଜିବ'ସ'ଧିବା I'm studying (these days, or right now) (S)he is cooking.

Note: only धेवा and नेना are used after प्रवेव पा.

To sum it up

The explanations given in this lesson are an introduction to the ways in which nominalizers are commonly used within the Tibetan exile community.

However, it is important to be aware that certain dialects entail completely different usages. To introduce them all here would go beyond the scope of this (introductory) text book.



১৯৯০ মি ক্রে'বা নিব 'ক্রিব'বার্র 'ম্রিব'রার ক্রিব'রার ক্রিব'রার ক্রিব'রার মিব'রার মিব'র মিব'র

Please also be aware that the syllable we has other functions beyond those listed in this lesson. In other contexts, we does not function as a nominalizer. Its other functions will be introduced in later lessons, as follows:

a) "not yet done"		
८.पि.जवा.च. ब्रै.लुया	I haven't eaten yet.	(Lesson 26)
b) "should not do"		
घ:अग्।त्रवेत् कु'र्येत्'अ'रेत्।	One should not smoke.	(Lesson 12)
c) "get the chance to"		
ਬਿ¤।.ౙූ.ඏ. ౮ヺੑ.ఖී. න.ව <u>ේ</u> ८.।	I didn't get to go to the party	(Lesson 32)
d) "promise to"		
८४.४५८. ४५.३ .३४.८.त.त्रुर	I promised to meet him.	(Lesson 32)