

্ভা। মিঁ র্ব্ 'ব ' देव ' केव ' प्रचट ' रिंदे ' শ্লব ' শ্ভু र ' শ্ল্বি ' শ্লু ব ' শূল ব '

There are various ways to express the imperative in Tibetan sentences as you will see in the table below. With the exception of section 7, the below different imperative forms are based on the colloquial language. In spoken Tibetan, imperative verbs should be in present tense with imperative markers coming at the end of a sentence without any auxiliaries.

	भुत्य केंवा वी वी रेग	श्रुप'राते भुत्य केंग	न्याया राते भुता केंग	
•	1. The imperative construction noun + present tense verb is used to directly request someone to do or not do something without			
	using any special polite words, however it does not show disrespect to the other person. It may be used with those who are on the same level as one, close relations or friends.			
५८:स्	noun + pr. verb noun + ₹ + pr. verb	ब्रिन्-स्ट-वीबालबागा-ने-ब्रेन्। ब्रिन-स्ट-वीबालबागा-ने-ब्रेन्।	होत्-रत्योषाय्यषायान्यस्था हेत्-र्थाः स्थाः स्था	
2. The imperative noun + present tense verb + 55° is used to directly request or advise someone to do or not do something without using any special polite words, however it shows a little respect to others and some emphasis on the action. It may be used with those who are on the same level as one, close relations or friends.				
ব্যন্ত্রীশ'শ্য	noun + pr. verb + 55' noun + ₹ + verb + 55'	選 て、エニ、句名、では、対し、一選、ファイン では、 でき、 でき、 でき、 できる。 できる	よっている。	



3. The imperative form noun + present tense verb + is used to directly request or advise someone to do or not do something gently and with loving-kindness. It may be used with those on the same level as one, close relations or friends but not with those having higher qualifications/status than oneself.

מאואניבוו	noun + pr. verb + अ।	Bिट्र-स्टरवीबायबागा-ट्रे-चिट्र-खा	ब्रिट्-रम् वीषाय्यवागा दे <mark>.षा</mark> च्रेट्-खा
1/30/7	noun + ठा + pr. verb +छ।	श्चॅनःश्चॅटःलवाःरान्तेत्रःल। वटःलःश्वाःल।	यर. <mark>श</mark> .पर्च्.ला श्रुभकायिज. <mark>श</mark> .चुट्.ला

4. The imperative construction noun + present tense verb + ইব্ৰ / ইব্ৰ ভাইন is used to request someone to do or not to do something. It is considered to be kind of neutral, or a bit impolite. It can be used with anyone.

5. The imperative construction noun+ present tense verb + ইল্মান্ত্র্ব is used to politely, respectfully request someone to do or not do something and may be used with anyone.

6. The imperative construction noun + present tense verb + join is used to directly request someone to do something and is used only in positive sentences. It is considered to be kind of neutral, or impolite if used with certain people. This kind of imperative may be used with those on the same level as one such as a close relation or friend but not someone having higher qualifications/status than oneself.

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峰 | ऑर्डू प्राप्ते केव प्रचार पॅति শ্লप्त শ্লু प्र শ্লু प्र ग्लू पि ग्लू प्र किया। | LRZTP 9 Module 1 – Lesson 9, June 2023

चुनाऱ्या	noun +pr. verb +র্ব্	श्चित्रः स्वीया यह श्चित्रः स्वीया श्चित्रः स्वीया यह श्चित्रः स्वीया	There is no negative imperative sentence with প্ৰ

7. The following imperative particles are used primarily in literary Tibetan and typically follow the imperative form of the verb.

ন5্ব:না	िह्यायह्वाः) याः प्राप्तः = हैया (ह्यायह्वाः) याः = दीया (ह्यायह्वाः) प्राः = दीया (ह्यायह्वाः) प्राः = दीया	स्यरः क्रुवा रहेवा स्रिट्र स्टर वीका त्यका गां प्रेड्य स्वेवा स्रिट्र स्टर वीका त्यका गां प्रेड्य स्वेवा स्रिट्र स्वेवा स्रिट्र स्वेवा	ब्रा-तर्ज्ञा-बिवा ब्रिट्-र्य-वीबा-बिवा ब्रिट्-र्य-वीबा-बिवा ब्रा-तर्ज्ञा-बिवा ब्रा-तर्ज्ञा-बिवा ब्रा-तर्ज्ञा-बिवा ब्रा-तर्ज्ञा-बिवा
	सम्रतः स्वापः = विष		

8. The imperative construction noun + verb + $\frac{1}{2}$ / noun + verb shows that one requests first-person plural (us/we) to do or not to do something together. One should use the first-person plural pronoun when using this imperative construction – like in English "*let's do it*".

D#C'51	(二菱') noun + pr. verb + デ/	८.क्र.जया.मेर्टी / (८.)८.क्र्.जया.मेरी	८.कू.८.के.जय.भ.ज.वीटी ८ज.वाब्र्.ट्मेट.ट्री
지 하는 기	noun + pr. verb	ट.क्रू.वि.जवी.च.ट्री / (ट्.)ट.क्रू.वि.जवी.च	(🌠 इंग होत् 'ह्रॅं)
	(C'麓') noun + <mark>ス</mark> + pr. verb	E.巽.ưð.Ļ / (ट.)E.巽.ưð.	ट.क्.ट.के.ही.ज्यवायालायायम्। प्रेवा.क्या ह्यालायम्।

^{*}Abbreviations: pr. = present (form of the verb) and imp. = imperative (form of the verb)

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