

শ্ল্বি'বস্তু'ব্ৰুব্'বা| – Lesson 16 বৃদ্/ব্যৰ্ক'দ্দ'বস্থ্ৰিব'ব্ৰী'শ্ল্পুন্| – Sickness and Health

After studying this lesson, you will know:

- 1. the two types of reported speech direct and indirect
- 2. how to report anything that you or somebody else has said, is saying or will say

DID YOU KNOW...?

₹ and ₹

Tibetan doctors can identify certain
diseases merely by checking
the patient's ₹ (pulse, veins).
For example, based on the ₹',
a trained physician is able to analyze whether the
₹ (winds) in the body
are in balance or out of balance.

In the case of imbalance / illness, the patient will have to consume কুম্মুক্ (Tibetan herbal medicines) which can be quite মে'দ্বিশ্ (bitter).

Moreover, the 麦克克 should be taken regularly, over a long period and mostly with 囊'冯芳万'冯庆邓', lukewarm water.





म्नेट्रॉय	
ই্ট্রব'বা	ले. हे. जवाबा वर्गीब. चर्- जवाबा छिन् स्ट भ्रु. वाञ्चवाब. चर्- स्ट जीब. चबा
নি দী	८'चिर्-र्से'र्से'र्स्स'पीत्। वि'स्पट'विर्-रट'व्।चर-दिन्न'च'पीत्।
গ্রব'ঘা	वि'र्य'ट'र्नेय्।'र्स्य'त्र'र्सेट'। चुर्य'र्स्ट'ट'खेय्र'के'चङ्गेत्र'य् राधुत्र'राधित्र
নি দী	ष्येव्राक्ते-सुः नेत्
গ্রব খ	र्वेट्र प्रति खोळा के 'क्लें प्रचट त्यवाषा सेट्रा
ले.ही	षान्ने विंद्र वीषाया ने याषुद्रवार्वेद ।
গ্রব খ	ष्रेव्राक्तियान्याः विव्यान्तियाः सेव्यान्तियाः सेव्यान्तियाः सेव्यान्तियाः स्वयान्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र
वि की	षाः वित्री षाः विः याववः न्याः या स्टार्स्यः वित्रः ।
গ্রব'ঘা	ष्रेव्राक्षेत्राक्षेत्राचात्रामुत्रान्त्राच्यात्राचात्राचात्राचात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्य
	विश्वप्राचित्।
নি'দী	क्षेत्राक्के त्यवाया दे त्यवायायाया ८ यदा क्षेत्राक्के क्षेत्रा तम्भेत्र वार त्या द्वीय प्राप्त
ই্ট্রব'ঘা	विट खों अरके 'अवा 'र्रे 'डेवा 'तर्च व इ 'अवा 'र्रे 'विवाक 'ग्री 'तर्च व अव 'वति 'विट 'रट 'वा रे व 'वी 'तर्च व
ন্য-দ্রী	र्ट्र-अट.ट.वि.जवी.लवी.त्. ३.विय.ग्री.शु.पर्येव विश्ववी.विश्व.वे.ट्यु.मूर्टी.व्ववी.वेट.ज.पर्वे.लूट्.श
_	रेंद्रा
গ্রব'বা	खिट्र-र्-वो:ब्रॅन्र्व्याःब्रन्-त्वायत्तु:ब्रॅन्-व्यायत्तु:ब्रुव्यःव्याःब्र्व्यःव्याःब्र्व्यःव्याःब्र्व्यःव्याःब्र्व्यःव्याःब्र्व्यःव्याःब्र्व्यःव्याःब्र्व्यःव्याःब्र्व्यःव्याःब्र्व्यःव्याःब्र्व्यःव्याःब्र्व्यःव्याःब्र्व्यःव्याःब्र्व्यःव्याःब्र्व्यःव्याःब्र्व्यःवयःव्याःब्र्व्यःवयःवयःवयःवयःवयःवयःवयःवयःवयःवयःवयःवयःवय
6	यह्नेव.व.लवा.वा.लूट.स्ट्री
वी'की	णेव'त्र'णेव। श्चव'ग्रार'नुर'म्। स्ट्राहीर'य्यायायायायायायायायायायायायायायायायायाय
	च च ८ व्या च हे व व र व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व



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 $2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1$ গ্রব'বা

אבמיעובין

लवायाः स्विवाया हे के। हेयाला सहला स्टा নি'হী

वर्' वर्कंर्राय्यें प्रहेवर्गे के मिन्निम् – Sickness and Health ঠেঁবা'বাঝুমা – Vocabulary



श्रेट्र क्रिया **Nouns**

বার্বাঝার্থা body body (H) भ्रु'ग्राजुगरा। থ্ৰম'ৰ্যা body

heart অর্থ্যা head

head (H) 53

刑 hair

hair (H) 5日]到 $\widetilde{\mathbb{N}}$ tooth mouth

mouth, face (H)

face ৰ্ম'ম্বা' face (H) hand hand (H) **S**a

foot 五二八

foot (H) ৰ্বম্য

ঠাবা eye

eye (H) গ্রু



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মে.পঞ্চ্য ear

ear (H) ষ্ণুব্'মর্ক্রিযা

युषार्चिया bone chest

stomach, belly (syn: র্ন্স্ন্ত্র্

র্মু'বা lungs শ্ৰুমার্মা knee

र्ळेग्राया joint(s) প্রবাদ্য back

medicine, drugs 到る

herbal medicine ₹'3341 Tibetan medicine र्नेट्'श्चेब्'

বার্থান্য:শ্লব। medicine (H)

hospital, clinic

health, sanitation

pills

medicine (the subject / the study of)

sickness, disease (syn: ぁケ') ব'ৰ্কা

श्रुट्यवी sickness, disease (H) sick person, patient

pain রুযা blood leprosy diarrhoea

altitude sickness, mountain sickness

liver disease blood pressure 国可,专门

wound, sore, injury ठ्य

Verbs

to cough (syn. র্ন্ন্র্'ঝেন্থ্র') (প্র'র্ম্ন্র্'ন্র্')



ا الْمَرْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلِيهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلِيهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلِيهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلِيهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلِيهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلِيهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلِيهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلِيهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلِيهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلِيهُمْ

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र्में प्राप्त विषया to have diarrhoea (व्राप्ती प्राप्ती प्राप्ती

ব্দা to be sick, to be ill, to hurt, to ache (প্র'র্ম'ন্ন্'ম')

ষ্কুদ'ব'| to be sick, to be ill, to hurt, to ache (H) (প্র'ই্কা'ন্দ্'ব')

শ্বুবাবাস্থ্য to vomit, throw up (প্রান্তর্বার্

হ্ৰা'বা to get better, to recover from a disease (প্ৰ'ই্ষ'হ্

「なってい」 to recover, to get better (H) (คาลังากการาชา)

র্ক্ত'ব'র্বধ্ব'ব্য to have a fever (প্র'র্ক্তা'ব্র্বি'ব্র')

ক্রম'বা'ক্রবা'বা to have a cold, to have the flu (প্র'র্ম'ব্দ্র')

ব্রক্রেণ্যা to be struck by a disease, to get a disease (প্রস্তিত্র)

বৃৰ্কে'নেপ্ৰ্ৰিম্বা to be infected, to be contaminated by a disease (প্ৰান্ত্ৰীম্ব্ৰা

धोबाक्के पङ्गेत्र प्या to attend, to go and see a doctor (घ'न्न्'प')

বদ্বা'ন্ড্রন্'ন্ত্রন'বা' to examine, to investigate, to analyze (প্র'ন্ন্'ব্')
মুব'বর্ত্ব্বান্ত্রন্'বা' to give treatment, to treat, to cure (প্র'ন্ন্')

বিস্কুৰামা to give an injection (প্র'ন্ন্'ম')
বিশ্বন্দ্রা to open one's mouth (প্র'ন্ন্'ম')
ব্যাক্তবামা

হন্ম'বার্কা'ক্রুবা'না to take a rest, to relax, to recover (প্র'ন্দ্র'ন্তা)
ক্রবা'না to break, to be broken (invol.) (প্র'র্ম'ন্দ্র'ন্তা)

ৰাইনি'বা to harm (প্ৰ'স্ত্ৰ'ন্ব')

বাইনি'বা'ন্ত্ৰীন্'বা to bring harm (প্ৰ'ন্নি'বা')

হাঝ'বা to injure (প্ৰ'ম্ল'ন্ন্ৰ')

क्षण क्षेत्र वार्ने द 'वा to injure (syn. क्षात्र क्षेत्र 'वर्षेवा'य') (झ'त्र प्रा') (झ'त्र प्रा')

मुद्र'र्केंग Adjectives

ब्रेट्र भं heavy, severe

ৰ্জনম'ন্টৰ্'ব্ৰ্ severe, acute, serious, grave

विः नेवा bitter

క్రాడ్లు warm, lukewarm

ছুবা'তবা bad, ugly, tough (also spelled: ছুবা'ক্তবা')

କର୍ଛ'ସ୍ୱି high ମ୍ୟୟ'ସ୍ୱି low



B মিঁ র্ত্বে নেইব ক্টব নেরদ র্থি ক্লিন্ ্র্ন্তুম র্ন্ধ্রিন জ্বন র্ন্তিব | LRZTP 9 Module 2 – Lesson 16 – September 2023

पञ्जू ने केंद्र ने nutritious

ৰ্ক্তব্যব্যব্যক্তি শ্ৰুব্যবৃদ্ধ – Vocabulary with syllable explanation

ब्रेट्-क्ट्रिय	Nouns
বাৰুবাম হাঁ	body
	বান্ত্রবান্ধ = form, as in: বান্তবান্ধ স্ক্রিন্থেরে = "Form is empty."
भ्री.याञ्चयाया	body (H)
	as in: ্মু'বাব্রবাঝ'নন্'র্থাঝ্র'ন্মা = "How are you? "(H))
ୟୁଷ'ସ୍	body
	প্রমা = body, as in: প্রামান্য বার্থিন বার্থিন বার্থিন বার্থিম = the three: body, speech and mind
35T'	heart
	as in: ਐਵਾਵੇਂ 'ਵੇਂ' = beautiful, pretty
অর্থী	head
	মর্মী as in: আমর্মী = head letter আ, আমর্মী = head letter আ, ম্মর্মী = head
	letter ₹'
53	head (H)
2	hair
5号]到	hair (H)
	$\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{T}}(\mathbf{H}) = \mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{T}} = \mathbf{head};$ মু = hair
$\widetilde{\mathbb{A}}$	tooth
M	mouth
	as in: বেশ্বাবা = food
લવા	mouth (H)
	as in: ৰেশ্বেল্ = food (H)
বার্ন্ন্নো	face
	বার্দ্রম = face, as in: বার্দ্রম = Facebook



	ৰেণ'ম্বা	face, mouth (H)
l		ৰেম' = face (H), as in: ৰেম'থ্য = food (H)
	শ্ব্য'শ্ৰ	hand
ļ		as in: বে' ব্যক্তা = food
	প্রব	hand (H)
ı		as in: খ্রুবাদ্বিদ = book (H), খ্রুবাদ্ধ্বা = pen (H) খ্রুবাদ্বাবা = work (H)
	利仁'勺	foot
ı		as in: শুনুর্বিন্ন = bicycle, lit. leg wheel
	ব্যব্য	foot (H)
ı		as in: বেব্রব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র
	হ্মব্য	eye
ı		as in: वैषा विषा = eye glasses
	श्चेब्।	eye (H)
ı		as in: সূত্র স্বাস্থ্য = <i>Chenrezig, Avalokiteshvara</i> , the Buddha
		of Compassion
	জ'অর্ক্রবা	ear
		as in: अ'अर्क्रेग्' ग्] कुत्र क' = ear ornaments
	প্লব'অৰ্কুবা	ear (H)
		ষ্ণুব্ as in: ষ্ণুব্ ব্ = pleasant to hear, ষ্ণুব্ ব্ = poem, poetry; আর্ক্তবা as
		in: ख्र ्ठार्ट्टग = ear
	কুপ'ৰ্বি বা	bone
		ক্তম = bone, lineage; বিশ্ব = interior, inside, as in: শ্র্নি বিশ্ব = stomach,
		র্ন্নাৰ্থ্য = bravery (lit. interior of one's mind))
	चट.प्रिय	chest
		হ্মদ' = chest, breast; বিশ্ব = interior, inside, as in: শ্র্দিশ্ব = stomach, ব্লি
		विज् = bravery (lit. interior of one's mind)
	र्चेट्-विंग	stomach, belly (syn: 新石でい)
		বিষা = interior, inside, as in: ব্লি বিষা =
		bravery (lit. interior of one's mind)



|୍ଚା ନ୍ଦି 'ଫ୍ଲ' ପ'ନିବ' ळेव 'पञ्च 'ଦ୍ୱିନ' ନ୍ଦିମ' ଲୁକ' ର୍ଧ୍ଧିପ' ଅନୁନ' ର୍ଧ୍ଧିପ' ଅନୁନ' ନ୍ଧିପ' ଅନ୍ଧିପ' ଅନୁନ' ନ୍ଧିପ' ଅନ୍ଧିପ' ଅନୁନ' ନ୍ଧିପ' ଅନ୍ଧିପ' ଅନ୍ୟର' ଅନ୍ଧିପ' ଅନ୍ଧିପ' ଅନ୍ଧିପ' ଅନ୍ଧିପ' ଅନ୍ୟର' ଅନ୍ଧିପ' ଅନ୍ଧିପ' ଅନ୍ୟର' ଅନ୍

	र्में प	lungs
<u>I</u>		as in: শ্লুৰ্ব্যুশ্ব = to cough
	রিম.পু	knee
	ক্র্ বাথা	joint(s)
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	as in: ঠিন্ম ন্নিস্মা = finger-ring, or ornament worn above the wrist
	श्चिता'दा	back
	3 4	medicine, drugs
l		as in: ম্ব্রুষ্ট্রেণ্ট্রেল = Men Tsee Khang, the Institute for Medicine and
		Astrology in Dharamsala
	₹`য়ৢৢৢৢৢ	herbal medicine
		ৰু = herbs, grass; শ্বৰ = medicine
	র্বিদ্-স্লুৰ্।	Tibetan medicine
		ব্দু = Tibet; শ্বুৰ = medicine
	বার্ক্ত্র-শ্লুক্র	medicine (H)
		ৰাৰ্থ্যৰ = honorific marker, as in: বাৰ্থ্যমন্ত = tea (H), স্থাব = medicine
	<u> খুব'বেদ'।</u>	hospital, clinic
!		ষ্কুৰ = medicine; বেদ = house, building, as in: এইব্ৰেদে = classroom,
		র'বেদ' = restaurant, সূত্র'বিদ' = bank
	पर्स्रेट्-पङ्गेब्।	health, sanitation
ı		নেইব্ৰ'= fit, suitable; বহুৰ'খে = to rely on, attend, serve
	र्रवास्	pills
ı		Ray = round, ball, globule
	वॉर्सें पः रेवा प	medicine (the subject / the study of)
!		মূর্নিদে = to cure, to nurture,
		to nourish; ইবা্ম = knowledge, awareness
	ञ्रःर्ळ्।	sickness, disease (syn: 55')
I	•	ব ' = sickness, as in: ষ্ক্রী'ব্য'ব্যক্তির স্থ্যা'ব্যস্থ্য'
		= the sufferings of birth, old age, sickness and death



श्रुट'ग्वी sickness, disease (H) ह्युद्ध = to be sick (H); प्राह्म = basis, ground, as in: ঠাদ্ৰ' ব্যাৰী = main letter sick person, patient ৰ্ব'য়া বৃদ্ধ = disease, sickness; বৃদ্ধ = বৃদ্ধা মুদ্ধ , makes it into a person pain রুগ blood [2] as in: প্ৰেশ্বাত্ত্বা্ব্য = same flesh and blood leprosy মই' = leprosy; ব্— sickness, disease diarrhoea ব্ৰুম' = to cleanse; ব্— sickness, disease altitude sickness, mountain sickness 4.24 ঝ' = pass, mountain pass; त्व = poison, as in: तर्देन् कवाषा ले इन् विने स्वापा स्वापा प्राप्त = the three poisons – desire, anger and ignorance liver disease মান্টব্'ব্য' = liver; ব্'ৰ্ক' = sickness, disease blood pressure ছ্ৰম্ = blood; প্ৰ্ = strength, force wound, sore, injury 到 as in: ₹₹₹\' = scar, lit: after wound Verbs शुःक्र्य

র্মুন্ত = lungs

র্লুন্'বিল্'বর্প'বা to have diarrhoea (প্র'র্ম'ন্দ্'ব্')

শ্ৰ্নিত্ব = stomach, as in:

मॅ्रॉक्न'स्वाबादाः; प्रमुखादाः = to cleanse



১৯৯০ কি তেওঁ বার্লির ক্রিন্ম নার্লির ক্রিন্ম নার্লির ক্রিন্ম করে। | LRZTP 9 Module 2 – Lesson 16 – September 2023

ক্'বা(মূ্র'ব'H) to be sick, to be ill, to hurt, to ache (প্রম'ব্ব'ব')

ব্ৰ'ব' as in: ক্ল্র'ব্র'ব্রেক্ট' = birth, old age, sickness and death

as in: স্কুল্'ব্যক্তি' = sickness, disease (H)

স্কুবা'বা'স্কুবামা'বা to vomit, throw up (প্র'মী'ব্দ'বা')

হ্বা'ম্ব to get better, to recover from a disease (হ'র্ম'হ্ব'ম্ব')

চুব্ৰান্ত to recover, to get better (H) (প্র'র্ম'ন্দ্র') **দুব্রা**' = clear, pure

ซ์ ซ'ซฺ ซฺ ซฺ ซฺ ซฺ ซฺ to have a fever (ฮฺ ซิ ซฺ ซฺ = heat, fever, as in: ซั ซฺ = hot;

קקאיקי = to burn, to be burnt

ক্রমান্যস্ত্রাত্রা to have a cold, to have the flu (প্রার্মান্দ্রত্রাত্র

ক্রমান্য = cold, flu; শ্রুবান্য = verbalizer

বৃ-র্কার্থ্যা to be struck by a disease, to get sick (প্রান্থা)

ক'র্চ্চ' = sickness, disease; র্থ্যা'ব' = to strike, to hit

বৃ-ক্ল'ব্ৰ্ল্ম'ন্য to be infected, contaminated by a disease (প্ৰ'ন্ধ'ন্ত্ৰ'

ক'ল sickness, disease; মের্থাকামে = to infect, to be infected, stained

থৌমান্টাবামুন্বাবা to go and see a doctor (প্র'ন্দ্র্ব'বা)

জারান্ট' = doctor, physician; তাইনুব'তা' = to see, to attend

বদ্বা'ন্যুন'ন্ত্রন'বা to examine, to investigate, to analyze (প্র'ন্ন'বা')

ସ୍ଟ୍ରସ୍'ମଧ୍ୟ' = analysis, investigation, probe; ଗ୍ରିମ୍'ସ' = to do

খ্লুব্'ব্ৰৰ্ড্ৰ্ম্'খ্ৰুব্'ব্য to give treatment, to treat, to cure (প্ৰ'ব্ব'্ব')

ষ্ক্রব' = medicine; অর্ক্রব' = to fabricate, to make up; ট্রন্থে = to do

বিষ্ণান্ত্ৰা to give an injection (প্ৰ'ব্ব'খ')

যেত্ৰ' = needle, as in: ক্ৰুবা**ষক'** = nation; ক্ৰুবা'ব্য' = to do, verbalizer

বি'বাব্দ'বা to open one's mouth (প্র'ন্দ'বা')

to cure, restore; ক্রুব্যুব্যু = to do, verbalizer

ক্র্যান্য to break, to be broken (non-vol.) (প্র'ই্ম'ন্দ্র')

বার্কিস্বা to harm, to injure (প্র'স্স্ব')



🅬 । ऍ.ॡॅ.८.५४ .कुष्.८३८ .तूर, तूर, और .शूर, शूर, खूरा क्षा ।

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कुव् कैंग Adjectives

ह्येट.र्ग heavy, severe

ब्रेन् as in: ब्रेन् वॅ्या कं र्रें = heavy, weighty

র্ক্রব্যাক্টর ব্র্ severe, acute, serious, grave

র্ক্রবাবা = severe, intense, strong; ঠেক্ বার্বা = big, great

বে'দ্বী bitter

warm, lukewarm

รัฐ" = heat; ผ**ะส**" = gentle, soft, as in: ผ**ะส**"กุรเลเกราราสเราร

bad, ugly, tough (also spelled: স্থ্যু'ক্র্যু) क्रिया.श्र्या

ষ্থ্য = unpleasant, as in: ষ্থ্য'ব্সুথ' = suffering

মর্হ্র'র্থা high

মার্স্র = high, as in: মার্স্র ইমার্ম্ন্র বাস্থ্য = university

न्ययःची low

पर्दुप् केव र्ये। nutritious

বস্তুদ্' = nutrients, content, essence; $\hat{\omega}$ র্'র্' = big, great ্ব' = mouth, as

in: বে'ঝবা = food; বাব্দে'বা' = to open wide, to stretch

to hurt, to ache (প্র'র'ন্দ্'ম্')

to take a rest, to relax, to recover (প্র'ন্ন্'র') टज.वार्थ्र.क्रिवा.टा

্ৰে' = fatigue, weariness, as in: স্মান্ত ্ৰেম = difficulty, struggle; মার্কি =

to cure, restore; $\sqrt[4]{q}$ ' \sqrt{q} ' = to do, verbalizer

to break, to be broken (non-vol.) (প্র'র্ম'ন্দ্'ম্')

to harm, to injure (८७५५'५) শ্ৰইদ্ৰা

मुद्र कैंग Adjectives

heavy, severe

ब्रेन् as in: ब्रेन् वॅावाक र्रें = heavy, weighty

র্ক্রব্যাক্টব্র র্থ্য severe, acute, serious, grave

র্ক্রন্থ' = severe, intense, strong; ক্রন্থ'র্থ' = big, great

বে'দ্বী bitter



ই্ব'ব্ৰহ্ম্ warm, lukewarm

ইব্ = heat; বেছঝা = gentle, soft, as in: বেছঝাব্যথাব্যুব্যা = Manjushri

ছুবা'ভবা bad, ugly, tough (also spelled: ছুবা'ল্ডবা)

হুবা = unpleasant, as in: হুবা সমূল = suffering

মুর্নু high

মর্ম্র = high, as in: মর্ম্র ইম'র্ম্ন্র্ব'র্ম্বু' = university

নুষার'র্না low

ସନ୍ତ୍ରମ୍ 'ಹିନ୍'ସ୍ୱା nutritious, ସନ୍ତ୍ରମ୍'= nutrients, content, essence; ଛିନ୍ 'ସ୍ୱି'= big, great



১৯৯০ মি'র্ছ্'ব'ইব'র্টের'বার্র্রে'শ্ল্ব'শ্লুর'র্শ্ল্র্র'র্শ্ল্রর'র্শ্ল্রব'র্শ্লর'র্শ্

Reported speech

As in English, the Tibetan language distinguishes between two types of reported speech – direct and indirect (or hybrid). For example:

Direct: She told me: "You are a student."

This sentence is direct reported speech, as the words are repeated in exactly the way they were spoken. In English this is signified by quotation marks.

Indirect: She told me that I was a student.

This is indirect reported speech, as the words are *not* repeated in exactly the way they were spoken. In English this is often signified by the use of the word "that".

In Tibetan, the distinction between direct and indirect reported speech only needs to be made in certain cases. If the speech concerns the speaker or the person addressed, a distinction is required. If the speech concerns a third person, no distinction is required. For example:

She said: "Lobsang is a good person."

She said that Lobsang was a good person.

Since this speech (i.e. what she said) refers to a third person and is neither about the speaker nor about the person addressed, there is only one possible Tibetan translation for both of the above:

a) Direct reported speech

The formula:

Speaker + person addressed + ar + quotation + \(\frac{1}{27}\)r + verb "to say"

For example:

खायवा
$$+$$
 सुःगुःक्रँ $+$ वा $+$ $+$ त्वायायेन वेन प्रें $+$ चेन $+$ नेन $+$ नेत $+$

The mother said to the children: "I will come immediately."



Note: The particle $\exists x$ always marks the end of a quotation. Some people pronounce this as /se/. Other speakers drop the vowel so that the sound becomes almost silent – just a little /s/ added to the last word of the quotation.

Examples of direct reported speech:

「प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्

When there is an *imperative* involved, Tibetans always use direct reported speech. However, it would be fine to translate the above into English as "The teacher told them to come on time." Tibetan also uses direct reported speech for *questions*, but one could likewise translate this into English with indirect speech. For example:

म्र्रीयः स्रमः त्याति । स्टायाति । स्टायाति । स्रमः स्ट्रमः स्

Dolma asked me: "Are you coming to the teaching?"

Or: Dolma asked me if I'd be coming to the teaching.

ब्रॅ्व अरा मा अरा मा अरा में का में

Dolma asked me whether I'd be coming to the teaching.

ञ्च.तथाष्ट्रिट.४८.शूच.सैवा.लवा.स्.२वा.५८.३४.वविटयाञ्चेटा

Dawa told me: "You are a good student."

क्कॅ्रिंभः स्रतार्वेटः स्टर्गः व्लाः स्टार्भः स्टार्टः त्रस्यः स्वार्येत्रः स्वार्येतः स्वार्येतः स्वार्येतः स्व

Dolma told her lama: "These days I do a lot of practice."

ख्रिन्-रन्योत्रान्तः त्याख्रिन्-रम्-प्वो म्नतः अतः चेरः वाख्रमः वी तर्पवा

You're saying to me: "You are not a teacher."

b) Indirect reported speech

In Tibetan, indirect, hybrid reported speech is used much more often than direct speech. The formula for indirect reported speech is a little more complicated. The difficulty is that the pronoun and the auxiliary do not seem to match. For example:



১৯৯ বি ক্রিন্ম নি ক্

विंद्यीयाद्यां मुद्रास्त्र स्त्र स्त्र

He says that I am not a teacher.

It is perhaps easier to start with the actual quote, which in this case would be:

The auxiliary and is retained, but the pronoun or person of the verb is replaced. In this case, the <code>[35]</code> is replaced by <code>[5]</code>.

The same applies if the speaker is talking about him or herself. For example:

Dolma said to me that she would go to the teaching tomorrow.

Also here, one could start out with the original quote, which would be:

This time, the pronoun r is replaced by the name of the speaker who is being quoted (Dolma), whilst the auxiliary r is retained.

The third case is about the person to whom one reports – in this case, Tashi. For example:

Dolma said that you were a humble person.

Actually, Dolma-la said:

The verb $\widehat{\exists} \underline{\varsigma}$ is maintained but Tashi or the pronoun $\widecheck{\alpha} \underline{\varsigma}$ is replaced by $\widehat{\underline{g}} \underline{\varsigma}$

Examples of indirect reported speech:

Penpa said that I work a lot.

Pasang says that she does a lot of practice these days.



विंद्याचीयाद्यात्री की विंद्यात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीया

He says that I do not have any cats.

सु.बी.कूथ.प्रट.क्रीट.घीट.पर्ट्रट.छोट.चुप्र.पत्र.बी.पर्टेंब

The kids say that they do not want to do (their) homework.

चग्राः विषाः ग्रीषाः म्याः षाः षाः षाः षाः षाः प्राः विषाः प्राः विषाः प्राः विषाः प्राः विषाः प्राः विषाः प्र

Tashi told my mother that I was going to Tibet.

বঙ্গুর'ঘম'ঊ'गो'স্থা'ম'র্মম'রীস'শ্রর'ঘর্নুব'র্মম'।

Tenpa said that he did not get the letter.

Note: in this context, the last example could also be expressed as: সমূব্যেশ্থা দ্বাস্কার্মান্ত্রাম্বাস্বাস্কার্মান্ত্রাম্বাস্কার্মান্ত্রাম্বাস্কার্মান্ত্রাম্বাস্কার্বাস্কার্মান্ত্রাম্বাস্কার্মান্ত্রাম্বাস্কার্মান্ত্রাম্বাস্কার্মান্ত্রাম্বাস্কার্মান্ত্রাম্বাস্কার্মান্ত্রাম্বাস্কার্মান্ত্রাম্বাস্কার্বাস্কার্মান্ত্রাম্বাস্কার্মান্ত্রাম্বাস্কার্মান্ত্রাম্বাস্কার্যান্ত্রাম্বাস্কার্মান্ত্রাম্বাস্কার্ব

One would usually only express it this way in a situation where it is already clear that Tenpa is also the speaker, since this cannot otherwise be understood from the sentence itself. For instance, an alternative meaning could be:

नक्ष्र्वायहेंव ग्रीकानक्ष्र्वायायाथी ग्रीप्ता अर्थेट नेरायव प्तक्रुप र्थेट ।

Tenzin replied that Tenpa had not get the letter.

c) "I've heard that...", "They say that..."

These expressions report what people say in general. This can range from unreliable gossip to substantial information with a large element of truth. The important thing here is that the speaker is not expressing his own opinion, but rather he is reporting what other people say. To express this, one uses the quote directly, followed by the particle \exists . Since there might be any number of people saying what is being reported, there is often no specific speaker introduced. For example:

र्विट खोठा के प्या दें रहेगा रेट हा

They say that he is a good doctor.

म्रेव पा भ्रं में कट मा पक्षित पा सेट म

Apparently, they say that Penpa Lhamo got married.

रेव'र्रे'के'ग्रम्ल'रेव'र्रे'के'ल'सेप्राप'रेट्'ञ्



১৯৯০ কি তেওঁ বার্লি ক্রিন্ম নাম্ব্র ক্রিন্ম কর্ম নাম্বর ক্রিন্ম ক্রিন্ম কর্ম নাম্বর ক্রিন্ম ক্রিন্ম

They say that Rinpoche went to Mount Kailash.

Note: Some people use ল্লা instead of ইম্পেন্ট্রেন্স. In this way, the last sentence (above) could also be translated as: He says that Rinpoche went to Mount.Kailash.

She says that she is not coming home tonight.

d) Reported speech and the Honorific

When reporting about someone for whom one generally uses the Honorific register, everything will be in the Honorific. **Note:** This is the only occasion where one uses the Honorific together with the auxiliaries খাঁ অব, খাঁ অব, বা আব, etc. For example:

Rinpoche said that he would be back immediately.

The teacher says that he works hard every day.

The nun told me that she doesn't worry, these days.

Likewise, if the reported speech were actually spoken in the Honorific register, but concerned the person doing the reporting, one would need to change it into the non-honorific (ordinary) register. Otherwise it would sound as if one is using the Honorific register for oneself, which is of course wrong! For example, what the doctor actually said was:

When reporting, all the words have to be changed into the non-honorific register:

So, to conclude, in the context of the Honorific, direct reported speech will not apply if the speaker reports what has been said to him / her. In the context of reporting what has been said by a person for whom ones uses the Honorific, one makes it sound as if he / she used Honorific for him / herself. It therefore cannot be direct speech either.