Where Will You Go?

Key Grammar Points in Lesson Ten:

1. Future Tense and the Auxiliary ཡི་མཛད་ and ཡི་མཚན།
2. Directional Ladon Indicating Goal and Destination
3. Sentential Particle ་: Making Suggestions
4. Clock Time and Temporal Prepositions ་ ་
5. Adjectives as Predicates: Adj. + ་

10.1 Dialogue

CD-R DISC-1
A Tibetan Restaurant, Beijing

Mary: Kandro, where are they going? (Where will they go?)
Kandro: They will go to the library.
Mary: Will you go to the library also?
Kandro: No, I am not going to the library. I will go to a restaurant.
Mary: What time is it now?
Kandro: It’s exactly 12 o’clock. I am hungry.
Mary: I am hungry, too. Let’s eat together.
Kandro: Okay. What will the two of us eat?
Mary: How about American food?
Kandro: It’s delicious but very expensive. Let’s not eat (there).
Mary: How about Tibetan food?
Kandro: (It’s) very tasty.
Mary: There is a Tibetan restaurant near school. It’s called Trashi Dumpling Restaurant. Let’s go there.
Kandro: Is it far? We have a class at 1:30.
Mary: What class?
Kandro: Mary! Teacher Dorje's 1:30 history class!
Mary: Teacher Dorje will not be able to arrive at 1:30. He is not at school now.
Kandro: When will he come?
Mary: Today he comes at 2.
Kandro: In that case, okay. We will go to the restaurant. Go!
Mary: Go!

10.2 Vocabulary

10.2.1 Vocabulary from the Dialogue

1. རང་། [藏] person Kandro
2. གོང་། [康] v. to go
3. ཤུ་ཤིི། [西] aux. (see 10.3.1)
4. རྡེ་འདོད། [德] n. library
5. རྡེ། adv. (neg.) not (future, imperative)
6. ཤུ་ཤི། [西] n. restaurant
7. ཤུ་སིི། [西] n. time, hour, o’clock
8. ཤུ་དོན། adv. exactly
9. ཤུ་ཤི། རྡེ། [西] adj. (pred.) hungry
10. ཤུ་ཤི། [西] adv. together
11. འི་ v. to eat
12. ཉེ་ sent. part. (see 10.3.3)
13. ཐེ་ེ། adj. (pred.) okay
14. ནི་ེ། aux. contraction of ཐེ་ེ།
15. དབ། n. food
16. བེ་ེ། adv. interr. how, how about
17. བེ་ེ། བེ་ེ། adj. (pred.) tasty, delicious
18. ཆེ་ེ། structural part. (see 10.3.7)
19. བེ་ེ། བེ་ེ། adv. very
20. འགྲོ། adj. (pred.) expensive, difficult
21. བོ། affix nominalizer (see 10.3.3)
22. བོ་ན་ེ། n. Tibetan food
23. བོ་ན། n. vicinity
24. བོ་ན་ེ། person Trashi
25. བོ་ན། n. dumpling
26. བོ་ན། adj. long
27. བོ་ན་ེ། adj. (N-A) far (lit. distance long)
28. འོ་དོ། n. half (hour)
29. འོ་དོ། n. class (meeting)
30. བོ། v. to arrive
31. ཆོ། aux. to be able to
32. བོ། adv. interr. when
33. བོ། v. to come
34. བོ་ན་ེ། བོ་ན་ེ། adv. in that case, (if so) then

10.2.2 Additional Vocabulary
35. བོ་ན་ v. to drink
36. འོ་དོ། n. cola (Eng.)
37. ཀྲ། n. water
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<td>big</td>
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**10.3 Grammar Notes**

10.3.1 Future Tense and the Auxiliary བིན་ + རེ་

The future tense is expressed by the present/future form of the verb plus བིན་ + རེ་. The choice between བིན་ or རེ་ follows our previous discussion on subjective vs. objective perspectives. The combination བིན་ can be contracted to རེ་, while the objective རེ་ does not usually contract. Note that Tibetan makes no distinction between regular future (will + verb) and imminent future (to be going to + verb). Examples:

1. བིན་སྲོས་པ་ བིན་/ རེ་ བིན་/ རེ། What will we eat? (What are we going to eat?)
2. བིན་རྩ་ བིན་/ རེ་ བིན་/ རེ། Where are we going (to go) now?
3. བིན་སྲོས་པ་ བིན་/ རེ་ བིན་/ རེ། I will study Tibetan art.
4. བིན་སྲོས་པ་ བིན་/ རེ་ བིན་/ རེ། What will you drink?
The learner may be tempted to try and expand the sentence of future tense with Locative phrases such as in Lhasa, in Xining, at the restaurant, etc., thinking that such expressions have been covered in Lesson 9. Strange as it may sound, employment of prepositions in Amdo Tibetan is sensitive to tense. In this case, the preposition ས། has to change to a different preposition སི།. We ask the learner to be patient until Lesson 12. (12.3.7), when their difference is explained.

The negative and interrogative forms follow the pattern of ཕེ་ཉ།: verb + ཤསོ་ལེ།/ལེ། (negative) and verb + ཤསོ་ལེ།/ལེ། (interrogative). Examples:

(5) རྒྱུན་པོ་ལ་བ་ཐོབ་པའི་(་ཉ།) Are you going to take pictures?

(6) རྒྱུན་བོའི་(་ཉ།) I will not go to the library.

(7) རྒྱུན་བོ་(་ཉ།) Are you going to eat American food?

(8) རྒྱུན་བོ་(་ཉ།) Drolma will not come today.

In some cases, when the context is clear, the future auxiliary can be omitted. In the lesson, Kandro says, རྒྱུན་བོ་(་ཉ།) རྒྱུན་བོ་(་ཉ།) I will not go to the library. རྒྱུན་བོ་(་ཉ།) རྒྱུན་བོ་(་ཉ།) I will go to a restaurant. The phrase རྒྱུན་བོ་(་ཉ།) means རྒྱུན་བོ་(་ཉ།) will not go. Note that the prefix རྒྱུན་(་ཉ།) in (12) is now pronounced: རྒྱུན་[mənjo] More examples:

(9) རྒྱུན་བོ་(་ཉ།) Where will they go?

(10) རྒྱུན་བོ་(་ཉ།) What will Trashi study?

(11) རྒྱུན་བོ་(་ཉ།) What will he sing?

(12) རྒྱུན་བོ་(་ཉ།) I am not going to Trashi's house.

(13) རྒྱུན་བོ་(་ཉ།) རྒྱུན་བོ་(་ཉ།) I will not drink cola. I will drink water.

► 10.3.2 Directional རེ།

Amdo Tibetan makes a clear distinction between two types of preposition phrases of place/location. If the preposition phrase carries the thematic role of Locative, indicating the locale where an event takes place, the preposition ས། is used. (Another preposition ས་ also exists, which makes the ས། / ས་ contrast an interesting peculiarity in Amdo grammar. We will discuss this issue in Lesson 15.) If the preposition phrase is thematically the Goal or Destination of an action, then the Oblique Case marker རེ། is used. We call this usage of རེ། Directional. Compare the following sentences:
(1) །་།།།།།། I teach Chinese in Xining. (Locative: ༨)
(2) །།།།།། He will go to Xining. (Directional: ༨)
(3) མཐ པོན་དོན་གཙོ་བོ་ལ་ཐོས། Where is your Chinese friend? (Locative: ༨)
(4) མཐ པོན་དོན་གཙོ་བོ་ལ་ཐོས། Where are you going now? (Directional: ༨)
(5) མཐ པོན་དོན་གཙོ་བོ་ལ་ཐོས། I will go to Yulshul now. (Directional: ༨)

One should be somewhat familiar with མཐ now, which has appeared in different sentence structures. As we mentioned earlier, the variants are decided by the sound preceding the མཐ. This explains the མཐ in མཐ པོན་དོན་གཙོ་བོ་ལ་ཐོས། to Yulshul and the མཐ in མཐ པོན་དོན་གཙོ་བོ་ལ་ཐོས། to Xining. Here are a few more examples:

(6) མཐ པོན་དོན་གཙོ་བོ་ལ་ཐོས། པོན་དོན་གཙོ་བོ་ལ་ཐོས། པོན་དོན་གཙོ་བོ་ལ་ཐོས། པོན་དོན་གཙོ་བོ་ལ་ཐོས། པོན་དོན་གཙོ་བོ་ལ་ཐོས།

In the lesson, go to the library is མཐ པོན་དོན་གཙོ་བོ་ལ་ཐོས།, but go to the restaurant is མཐ པོན་དོན་གཙོ་བོ་ལ་ཐོས།. The word མཐ is inserted between the noun མཐ and the directional ladon མཐ, this is because, instead of saying "to the restaurant", Amdo Tibetan literally says to the inside of the restaurant. This is a peculiarity that one needs to remember. Lesson 15 covers many location words like མཐ inside.

► 10.3.3 Sentential Particle མཐ: Making Suggestions

The sentential particle མཐ can be attached to a present/future verb, indicating a suggestion. Examples:

(1) མཐ མཐ མཐ Let's two go.
(2) མཐ མཐ མཐ Let's eat Tibetan food.
(3) མཐ མཐ མཐ Let's listen to songs. (N. B. མཐ is an Object-Ladon verb)

Making a negative suggestion is much more complicated. It is not done by simply adding a negative མཐ before the verb. The pattern is

(4) Making a Suggestion:

(i) Affirmative: Verb + མཐ
(ii) Negative མཐ + Verb + མཐ + མཐ + མཐ

ཐོས negate the verb and མཐ turns it into a nominal, the equivalent of a gerund (-ing). མཐ is the generic verb that means to do. So, literally, what the negative suggestion means is: let's do + not verb-ing. Examples:
The word 禄Translation1 is ambiguous. It means hour (period of time) or o'clock (clock time). In this lesson, we learn how to tell clock time.

1. 禄Translation1 What time is it now?

2. 禄Translation1 It's one o'clock, two o'clock, etc.

禄Translation1, which comes after the clock time, means exactly. 禄Translation1 means half an hour, which is linked to the x o'clock by the conjunction 禄Translation1 and. More examples:

3. 禄Translation1 It's eleven o'clock sharp.

4. 禄Translation1 It's four thirty.

In Lesson 9, we introduced the locative (related to locale) interpretation of 翳Translation1 in 翳Translation1 in the photo. In this lesson, we will learn the temporal (related to time) interpretation of 翳Translation1. In English, for We have a class at nine o'clock, one only has to add the preposition at before the clock time to form the temporal preposition phrase. The Tibetan temporal preposition 虚Translation1 cannot take clock time directly, giving the ungrammatical *clock time 虚Translation1. One extra step must be taken, which involves 翳Translation1. The pattern is:

1. Clock Time 虚Translation1 (Genitive Case) + 翪Translation1 + 虚Translation1

Examples:

2. 虚Translation1 We have a class at nine.

3. 翬Translation1 Drolma Tso's English class is at 3:50.

Amdo Tibetan has a peculiar semantic restriction on the type of preposition phrase led by 虚Translation1. That is, when a temporal phrase is led by 虚Translation1, such as 翬Translation1 at 2 o'clock, the verb must be non-action (such as to have) rather than action (such as to go, to study, to sing, etc.) When the verb denotes action, the temporal phrase is marked by a different preposition 翬Translation1. In other words, while English does not distinguish the temporal
phrases in *The class is at 2* and *The teacher comes at 2*, Tibetan does. The temporal phrase in the first sentence does not involve any action, the second involves the teacher's coming. Examples:

(5) སྦ་རེན་དགོངས་པ་ནི་སྦེར་བོད་ཀྱི་ཐོ་རེ་བོད།
    I have an art class at eight today. (use ཉོ།)

(6) དེ་ནུས། སྦ་སྦུ་ནི་བོད་ཀྱི་སྦེར་ཆགས་སྟོན་མཛད།
    But, I will go to the market at five. (use ཉོ།)

(7) སྦ་སྦུ་ནི་བོད་ཀྱི་སྦེར་ཆགས་སྟོན་མཛད། སྦེར་ཆགས་སྟོན་མཛད།
    I will come at 12:30. (use ཉོ།)

We will discuss more detail about the ཉོ / ཉོ contrast in Lesson 12 and Lesson 15.

► 10.3.6 Adjectives as Predicates

We have seen the citation (or attributive) form of adjectives such as འབྲོ་ཞི་ in Lesson 9. In this lesson, we encounter adjectives used as predicate of the sentence. The difference is shown as follows:

(1) བོད་ཀྱི་[ཐོ་རེ་] འབྲོ་ཞི།
    They have tasty dumplings. (*tasty* modifying dumpling is an attributive.)

(2) འབྲོ་ཞུ་[ཐོ་རེ་]
    Their dumplings are tasty. (*tasty* is used as a predicate, i.e. verbal as *to be tasty*.)

In Amdo Tibetan, adjectives can function directly as predicate (like stative verbs) and do not need to be accompanied by the linking verb མོང་ or རེ་ to be. When used as predicate, the attributive suffix -ོ (or its equivalent) is omitted and the sentential particle ཐོ is attached. For instance,

(3) འབྲོ་ཞུ་[ཐོ་རེ་]
    I will take a lot of photos. (attributive)

(4) འབྲོ་ཞུ་[ཐོ་རེ་]
    There are many photos (lit. photos are many). (predicative)

The ཐོ is exactly the same ཐོ we encountered in Lesson 6: the objective perspective marker as in མོང་, སོང་, དོན་, etc. Note that when it comes to predicative adjectives, ཐོ in (2) and (4) is usually (but not always) employed even though the subject is clearly first person or its extension/in-group member. For instance, འབྲོ་ཞུ་ *I am hungry* and འབྲོ་ཞུ་[ཐོ་རེ་] *The dumpling is very tasty* both use ཐོ at the end. Simply put, "subject + predicate adjective" is normally expressed as an objective assessment, therefore always taking the objective marker ཐོ. We shall return to this issue in Lesson 11, for instances of expressing subjective perspective of a predicative adjective.
10.3.7  Adj. + Granted It's + Adj., However...

Using this pattern, the speaker concedes that the subject indeed has the quality described by the adjective, however he wants to raise concerns or objections on other grounds. This complex sentence has the following structure:

(1) Adj. + Adj. + main clause (the concern/objection)

Examples:

(2) American food is indeed tasty, yet it's expensive.

(3) That restaurant is indeed very good, but it's far.

(4) I am indeed very hungry, but I don't have time (to eat).

Not to be confused with the subjectivity (Lesson 4) and the conjunction (Lesson 5) also/with/and, the in this pattern is a clausal conjunction that connects sentences, we shall see more of it in later lessons.

10.3.8  and

The English modal can is usually translated by or in Tibetan, yet the two Tibetan words are very different. to be able to indicates ability/capability and to be all right to indicates permission or prohibition when negated.

First, it is important to know that many Tibetan words that translate into English as modals or verbs are in fact adjective-like in Tibetan. This "mismatch" in lexical categories between Tibetan and English deserves the student's special attention. In this regard, is better translated by the adjectival phrase to be all right or to be OK, indicating permission/prohibition. is not used, however, when you ask someone if he is OK when you see him fall. In this lesson we learn to say set phrases such as OK, not OK, and is it OK? More complicated sentences such as Is it OK for me to take a picture will be introduced in our next lesson.

is more like the modal can, in that it directly takes an infinitival VP before it. is verb-like in that it is compatible with the future tense auxiliary: (There is some sense of conjecture in this case, see 17.3.9 for more discussion.) Examples:
Teacher Huamo Tso will be able to come tomorrow.

We two can go to the library at three o'clock.

My parents will not be able to go to Xining with me tomorrow.

Will you be able to come to my dormitory at 9:30?

Because Drolma cannot come, I will travel alone.

In the lesson, Mary says Teacher Dorje will not be able to arrive at 1:30. The verbal complex consists of the infinitive arrive, can, and the future auxiliary (negative) can

Finally, be advised that when can means know how to, Tibetan usually uses a different verb know or know how to, which will be covered in Lesson 13.

10.4 Cultural Notes

10.4.1 Variety of Food in the Amdo Region

The first American fast food restaurant to land in the Amdo Region is KFC, which earned a beachhead in downtown Xining in the summer of 2001 and is holding it strong. The Golden Arches, on the other hand, is nowhere to be seen from Gansu, Qinghai, to Northern Sichuan. Unlike Lhasa, where an excellent fusion of Indian-Nepalese food is
available, as well as traditional Tibetan cuisine, most towns in the Amdo region have basically two types of food available besides the Tibetan fare: Han Chinese and Muslim.

Chinese food is dominated by the hot and spicy Sichuan school, although cuisine from other provinces are also found. The all-you-can-eat hot pot (Ch. huoguo) buffet restaurant is getting popular in Amdo and Kham.

Muslim restaurants are plenty, selling superb hand-stretched beef noodle soup (牦牛手拉宽粉) and other home-made delicacies such as goat heads and Hui-style stir-fried gnocchi (Ch. chao mianpianr) with beef or lamb. After a full meal, one must try the Eight-Treasure tea, available in almost all Muslim restaurants.

**10.4.2 Tibetan Art: Sculpture and Painting**

Magnificent Tibetan sculptures and paintings are in permanent display at almost every monastery. The subjects are uniformly religious in nature and show a distinct Indian and Nepalese influence. Most Tibetan towns do not have an art museum. In every sense of that word, monasteries, with their collection of sculptures, fresco, thangka paintings, architectural details plus other treasures, convincingly fill that role.

Thangkas (唐卡) are wall hangings depicting Buddhist deities, stories or teachings. Their sizes range from several square inches to several hundred square meters, such as that exhibited at the beginning of the Shotun Festival at Drepung Monastery. Because of their devotional nature, thangkas are usually hand painted with meticulous precision by traditional Tibetan brushes. A 3 by 2 square feet thangka can take a couple of weeks to several months to complete, if the artist decides to incorporate complicated and fine details into the design. Under the dim light of a typical Tibetan room, such task often seems impossible to westerners. Same effort goes to mural paintings one find in all Tibetan monasteries.
Shakyamuni (ས },{ Gyantse Kumbum, Gyantse

Prajnaparamita

SororuHAVAJRA
The first two images presented in the previous page are taken from Pelkor Chode Monastery (པོ་ལྡོ་ཆོས་དགེ་དགོན་) at Gyantse, founded in 1418. It is famous for its stupa (གཡོན་རྟེ་སྐུ་མུད་GYANTSE KUMBUM) that contains 10,000 sculptures and mural frescoes. The third was taken from Gonchen Monastery (སྔོན་ཆེན་དགོན་) of the Sakyapa order, to which the prestigious Derge Printing House used to belong.

10.5 Key Sentence Patterns

10.5.1 Future Tense

1. ཤིག་ལྔ་ཤི་མི་དོན་ཡིན་པ་ཡིན་པའི་ལོ་ཤི་མི་དོན་ཡིན་པ་ཡིན།
   Where will you go? We will go to the library.

2. སིང་བཞི་ལཤི་མི་དོན་ཡིན་པ་ཡིན་པ་ཡིན་པ་ཡིན་པ་ཡིན།
   What will you do? I will read the textbook. (N.B. the verb is བཅོ་ to watch)

3. དིག་པོ་མཐོང་མི་དོན་ཡིན་པ་ཡིན་པ་ཡིན་པ་ཡིན་པ་ཡིན།
   What beverage will she drink? She will drink beer.

4. དིག་པོ་མཐོང་མི་དོན་ཡིན་པ་ཡིན་པ་ཡིན་པ་ཡིན།
   She will eat dumplings.
(5) Where will your friend travel?
(6) My friend will travel in Tibet.
(7) How about eating Tibetan food?

10.5.2 Directional Ladon

(1) Will you go to the library?
(2) Will we two go to the market?
(3) Will your elder brother go to the teahouse?

Drolma Tso and Sonam (two) will go to the street tomorrow.

My grandparents are going to Beijing.

10.5.3 Clock Time and Temporal Phrases

(1) What time is it now? It’s exactly 12 o’clock.
(2) It’s 2:30.
(3) We have a class at 1:30.
(4) She will go to the library at 3 o’clock.
(5) He will go home at 11 o’clock today.

10.5.4 When

(1) When will you go to Europe?
(2) Drolma Tso and Sonam (two) will go to the street tomorrow.
When will your husband come to Xining?

When will Kandro arrive?

When will you go to your work place/company?

When will you travel with your classmates?

10.5.5 Adjective as Predicate

I am hungry. Are you hungry?

The restaurant is very far.

Is the classroom far? It’s not near.

I am very thirsty. Do you have water?

The restaurant is small; however, the food is very tasty.

The library of this university is very big. There are a lot of books.

10.5.6 Making a Suggestion

Let’s go to the market together.

Let’s not do homework now. Let’s watch TV.

Let's not listen to this music. Let's speak Tibetan.

Let's go to the classroom.

Let’s go to her dormitory.
In that case, let’s go at 5 o’clock.

10.5.7 कथा तथा विश्लेषण

(1) दिनोपयोगी लेख को पढ़ने को छोड़ दिया?

We don't have beer here, is cola OK?

(2) कैंसर में व्यक्ति के इलाज के लिए क्या किम्ने राशि देनी संबंधित है?

Can you come to Teacher Wuchung’s class at 10:00 tomorrow?

(3) जब आपमें कविता वाली राशि लग जाती है तो आप कैसे करते हैं?

I will not be able to go to Tibet with Drolma Tso next year.

(4) जब आपके वर्ग में राशि लग जाती है तो क्या आप आराम लेते हैं?

Because I will go to America next year, I will not be able to study Art in Xining.

(5) मीरा अमरीका से है, इसलिए उसे अंग्रेजी पत्रों पढ़ने की आवश्यकता है?

Mary is from America, so she reads English newspapers.

10.6 Exercises

10.6.1 Listening Comprehension

Dialogue 1: Answer the following questions in English
(1) What time is it now?
(2) Will Tom go to eat with Sophie? Why?
(3) What homework does Tom have?
(4) What’s Sophie’s suggestion?

Dialogue 2: Answer the following questions in English
(1) What’s Mary’s suggestion?
(2) What will they do in Dordrup’s dormitory?
(3) Is Dordrup’s dormitory far from John’s classroom?
(4) When will John have the Tibetan Art class?

10.6.2 Clock Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
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<td>8:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30</td>
<td></td>
<td>11:45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.6.3 Tense Conversion

Example: मीरा कहे कि आमरीका से है, इसलिए उसे अंग्रेजी पत्रों पढ़नी पड़ी.
10.6.4 Translation

(1) Akimi is singing now. She will sing a Japanese song tomorrow.

(2) A: Where are you going now?
   B: I am going to the library. I will do my homework there.

(3) A: What beer are you drinking?
   B: I am drinking Lhasa beer.
   A: How is Lhasa beer?
   B: It is good. But it is expensive.

(4) A: Where will we go?
   B: How about the market?
   A: Is it far?
   B: No, it’s near our dormitory.

(5) A: When will you come to my home?
   B: I will come at 3:00 o’clock.
   A: Very good. My teacher will also come at 3:00.

10.6.5 Reading Comprehension
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>lunch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the following questions in English:

1. Who is Drolma talking to on the phone?
2. What is like Drolma's occupation?
3. When will Drolma come home?
4. Complete the following schedule for Drolma for tomorrow.