# Lesson 10 Where Will You Go? (إَنْ سَمَاحَ حَرْشَ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى الللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّ

- ► Key Grammar Points in Lesson Ten:
- 1. Future Tense and the Auxiliary मुंधित and मुंदेन
- 2. Directional Ladon Indicating Goal and Destination
- 3. Sentential Particle  $\widehat{\exists}$ : Making Suggestions
- 4. Clock Time and Temporal Prepositions ব্ / বৃষ্
- 5. Adjectives as Predicates: Adj. +  $\hat{\overline{x}}$

# ✤ 10.1 Dialogue

ચલે સેલે	આવલ લ્વે વિ અર્લે વાર માલ્લ છે. જી રેટી
ঋদির:রর্ষী	ૡ૿ૺ <sup>੶</sup> ૱ૡૻૺ੶ઽ <sup>ૣ</sup> ૱ૻૡૻ૽ૼૼૼૢૻૢૡઽૻઽૻૡૼ૱ૼૺૼૼૼ૱ૢૻૢ૽૱ૼૺૢ
मदे से दे।	ૡ૽ૺૼ <sup>੶</sup> ૻઽ <sup>ૣ</sup> ૠૻૺૼઽ <sup>ૣ</sup> ૡઽૻઽૻૡ૽ૼૼૼ૾ૢૼૡ૽૿૱૱
ঋষিত্র হের্মু	ᠵᠵ᠋ᠴᡅᢅᠻ᠋ᡎᠴᠵᠵᡱ᠈᠙ᡚᢆ᠆ᡔ᠍᠋ᠴᠴᡊᠴᠴᢋ᠋ᠴᢋᡀ
मवे मेवे।	$5.5^{s_1}$
ঝামন: বর্ষ্	5ુ <sup>ૹા</sup> ર્સેન ' નજી ' માં છે જ્યાં છે જોય છે જોય છે
म्रादे स्ते।	ᠵ᠊ᠵ᠄ᢅᠻᡎ᠋ᢩᠯᢀ᠄ॺୄୗ ॶॱॺऻऄॱয়ঌ৻৵য়৾য়ঀ৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾
মাদনে:বর্ষ্	केंगामी
मादे से दे।	พาริฉิาสามาซิามีาริรา
ঝামন: বর্ষ্	ଜিমাক্কুর্বি জিমানী স্থানী বিশ্ব পি
मवे मेवे।	ػۧڔ۬ٵ؆ۿڟؘڹػڔٳ
শাদন:এর্মু	बे'मी'बिस'मी।

मदे स्ते।	ଞ୍ଜିସଂସ୍କୃଦିଂସଶ୍ଦ ନିଗ୍ ସିମ୍ବଶ୍ୱା ଅନ୍ମ କିଶ୍ୱ ଅନ୍ମ ଅନ୍ମ ଅନ୍ମ ଅନ୍ମ ଅନ୍ମ ଅନ୍ମ ଅନ୍ମ ଅନ୍ମ
	ने 'वर्गे 'रे।
শাদন:এর্ছ্র্	ૹગ જો સેમ જોય હેરે તે આ જે આ સામ
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	শী
ঋদিব:বর্ষ্	मि'नगे'वय' सेंट कु रेन
यादे से दे।	<sup>[য়</sup> ᡃᡪᡆ᠋᠋ᡃᠫ᠄ᠴᢆᠵᡃ᠋ᡏ᠋᠋ᡃᠭ᠋ᢩᢌ᠉ᢅᢅᢡ᠆᠂᠋᠋ᡴ᠋ᢒᢆ᠊ᢌᡃᡏ᠋᠋ᡅ᠋᠄᠌ᢓᡆ᠋᠋᠋ᡆᢌᡃ᠋ᢁᢅᢅ᠆᠄᠊᠋᠊᠍᠊᠍ᢩᢖ᠄ᠴᢆᡪ᠋
ঋদ্রি হের্মু	<u> નૈ<sup>-</sup>ધ્યેન ન<sup>5</sup>ર્સ્વ થી હરવા છે . ત્વા અન્ય સ્વયત્ર સ્વયત્ર છે લ્વો હર્સ્ટો હર્સ્ટો સ્વર્ગે છે છે</u>
यवे सेवे।	લ્લો



Tibetan Restaurant, BeijingMary: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

ঝামব: বেশ্	person	Kandro
લ્શેં [લ્શેં]	v.	to go
र्मु <sup>:€भे</sup> व। कु:रेन।	aux.	(see 10.3.1)
<u>न्ये</u> स्ट्रिंग्यन्।	n.	library
ส์เ	adv. (neg.)	not (future, imperative)
ש'ואבין	n.	restaurant
٦؆ۿٚڂ	n.	time, hour, o'clock
দিশা দিশা	adv.	exactly
	دَقُّا [دعَّا]    عَنْ الْعَامَ عَنْ حَمَا اللَّهَ الْحَمَا اللَّهُ اللَّاللَّةُ اللَّهُ اللَّالَ اللَّالَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّذَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّذَا اللَّذَاللَّةُ اللَّهُ اللَّةُ اللَّةُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّ اللَّذَا اللَّهُ اللَّةُ اللَّةُ اللَّةُ اللَّةُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّةُ اللَّهُ اللَّةُ اللَّةُ الللَّهُ الللللَّةُ اللَّهُ اللللللللَّةُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّالَةُ اللَّالَةُ اللَّذَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْحُلْمُ الللَّةُ اللَّةُ اللَّةُ اللَّهُ اللللللْلُلْلَةُ الللللللَّةُ اللَّالَ لَاللَّةُ الللللللللللللللللللللللللللللللللللل	

9.	क्रेंग्रन्थ'मी [क्रेंगन्न'म]	adj. (pred.)	hungry
10.	ચલચાંચી [ચલચાર્]	adv.	together
11.		v.	to eat
	रे [एग]	sent. part.	(see 10.3.3)
	र्केंग'गै।	adj. (pred.)	okay
	શુરુષ [શુઃધેવ]	aux.	contraction of ज़ु <sup>:धो</sup> त्।
15.	สาม	n.	food
16.	केंग्रेंग [डेंग्दर]	adv. interr.	how, how about
	هما عمام [هما تقريح]	adj. (pred.)	tasty, delicious
	عَرَّمْ [	structural part.	(see 10.3.7)
	बेंगी [वैवरु]	adv.	very
	<u>न्यादः</u> यी।	adj. (pred.)	expensive, difficult
21.	ลิ  [ฯጙ]	affix	nominalizer (see 10.3.3)
22.	র্নি;ৰশ্ব	n.	Tibetan food
	হ্বশ'ন্ট্য	n.	vicinity
	নশ্ৰ-জা	person	Trashi
	٩٠هم ا	n.	dumpling
26.	351	adj.	long
27.	ริ่รา  สขาริรา	adj. (N-A)	far (lit. distance long)
28.	વ'ર્ઝ [ક્રેડ્ર'ગ]	n.	half (hour)
29.	ส์ฐาหิรา	n.	class (meeting)
30.	र्वेत्।	v.	to arrive
31.	<u></u>	aux.	to be able to
	ৰমা	adv. interr.	when
33.	شجرا	v.	to come
34.	ح شام هم [ح شام ۲۰	adv.	in that case, (if so) then

# **10.2.2 Additional Vocabulary**

35.	<u>2951</u>	v.	to drink
36.	13. A	n.	cola ( <i>Eng</i> .)
37.	ব্য	n.	water
38.	র্ শ্বন্	n.	street (Ch.), town center
39.	ی توریخ	n.	market
40.	ฐา-เม	n.	minute
	শ্বন্ধাশা [শ্বন্দণ্টব]	n. / adv.	tomorrow
	उत्पावरा	n.	dormitory
43.	ર્ક્સેચારહા	n.	beverage, drink
	सु:ळम्:।	n.	beer
45.		n.	tea
46.	5.175.1	n.	teahouse
47.	অৰুদ্বিদ্ব	n.	work place, company
48.	গ্রনান্টা	adj. (N-A)	near, close (lit. distance short)
49.	สิ้ม ที่ [สิ้มว]	adj. (pred.)	thirsty
	ه جـ بقال [ه جـ بم]	adj. (pred.)	small
	केंगी [केंग]	adj. (pred.)	big
	ঋন্নজ্য	n. / adv.	next year
	ฑลาง ( มส์: ฆัล วับ	n. / adv.	the day after tomorrow
54.	มสิ์ษัฐสานีเ	place	Lake Koko Nor, Qinghai Lake

# \* 10.3 Grammar Notes

► 10.3.1 Future Tense and the Auxiliary  $\frac{\pi}{3} + \hat{\omega} \frac{\pi}{3} + \hat{\kappa}$ 

The future tense is expressed by the present/future form of the verb plus  $\underline{\mathfrak{F}} + \hat{\mathfrak{A}} \overline{\mathfrak{A}}/\hat{\mathfrak{A}} \overline{\varsigma}$ . The choice between  $\hat{\mathfrak{A}} \overline{\mathfrak{A}}$  and  $\hat{\mathfrak{A}} \overline{\varsigma}$  follows our previous discussion on subjective vs. objective perspectives. The combination  $\underline{\mathfrak{F}}^{\hat{\mathfrak{A}}}_{\hat{\mathfrak{A}}}$  can be contracted to  $\underline{\mathfrak{F}}^{\hat{\mathfrak{A}}}_{\hat{\mathfrak{A}}}$ , while the objective  $\underline{\mathfrak{F}}^{\hat{\mathfrak{A}}}_{\hat{\mathfrak{A}}}$  does not

usually contract. Note that Tibetan makes no distinction between regular future (will + verb) and imminent future (to be going to + verb). Examples:

- (2)  $\Im_{\overline{x}} = \widehat{\Lambda} =$
- (3)  $\leq \Re \left[ \tilde{\chi} + \tilde{\chi} \right] = \Re \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{1$
- (4) اَلْآَمْ الْمَعْ الْمَالْ الْمَالْمُ الْمَالِي الْمَالِي الْمَالِي الْمَالِي الْمَالْمُ الْمَالْعَالَ الْمَالْمُ الْمَالِي عَلَيْتُ الْمَالِي الْمَالْيَ الْمَالِي الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيُ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَالْيَالْيَالِي مَالْيَالْيَالْيَ الْمَالْيَالْيَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْيَلْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْمَالْيَ الْعَالِي لَالْيَ الْعَالِي عَلَيْلُي الْعَالِي لالْيَالِي لالْيَ الْعَالْيَ الْعَالِي الْعَالِي الْعَالْيَ لْعَالِي الْعَ

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, one needs to change the preposition  $\mathfrak{F}$  to a different preposition  $\mathfrak{F}$ . We ask the learner to be patient until Lesson 12. (12.3.7), when this difference is explained.

The negative and interrogative forms follow the regular pattern of  $\hat{\mathfrak{A}}_{\overline{A}}/\hat{\mathfrak{T}}_{\overline{S}}$ : verb +  $\underline{\mathfrak{F}}_{\overline{A}}$ ' $\hat{\mathfrak{A}}_{\overline{A}}/\underline{\mathfrak{F}}_{\overline{S}}$ ' $\hat{\mathfrak{A}}_{\overline{A}}/\underline{\mathfrak{F}}_{\overline{S}}$ ' $\hat{\mathfrak{A}}_{\overline{A}}/\underline{\mathfrak{F}}_{\overline{S}}$ '(negative) and verb +  $\underline{\mathfrak{F}}_{\overline{A}}$ ' $\hat{\mathfrak{A}}_{\overline{A}}/\hat{\mathfrak{T}}_{\overline{S}}$  (interrogative). Examples:

- (5) 👸 🕷 ଦେଇ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ Are you going to take a lot of pictures?
- (6) ニィティンズディアディアディアディアディング (1) will not go to the library.
- (7) 👸 आ भा मे दे ' च ' स' च कु ' भो ' भो न | Are you going to eat American food?

In some cases, when the context is clear, the future auxiliary can be omitted. In the lesson, Kandro says, ୮୯୮୪ ଅଁଣ୍ଟ୍ମ୍ୟୁଟ୍ର୍କ୍ ସ୍ମ୍ୟୁଟ୍ର୍କ୍ ଅଁଣ୍ଡ୍ ଅଁଶୁକ୍ର୍କ୍ I will not go to the library. I will go to a restaurant. The phrase ଅଁ ୧୯୬୦ here means ୧୯୬୦ କୁଁ ଅଁଶୁ will not go. Note that the prefix ୧ in ୧୯୬୦ in (12) is now pronounced: ଅଁ ୧୯୬୦ [mənjo] More examples:

- (9) (איד איז (שָּרָאָ אָרָאָ פּאָ אָרָאָ אָרָאָ אָרָאָ אָרָאָ אָרָאָ אוו they go?
- (11) विंश्वांक्वे त्रेग स्वेत (क्रु. रेन्) What will he sing?

<u>(13) दश्व सु'र्ये' से' द्युद्द'</u> द्युद्द द्युह्य I will not drink cola. I will drink water.

► 10.3.2 Directional आर्नेन

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  $\overline{3}$  is used. (Another preposition  $\overline{3}$  also exists, which makes the  $\overline{3}/\overline{3}$  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 *Ladon* is used. We call this usage of *Ladon Directional*. Compare the following sentences:

- (2) (भें द्वी सर्कें क्रें क् दें द्वे क्रुं के दें के स्वार प्रा He will go to Lake Koko Nor. (Directional Ladon: ٩)
- (3) اَتَوْج: اَعْتَامَ اللَّامَ (Locative: مَ) المَا المَا المَا المَا المَا المَا المَا المَا اللَّ
- (4) اَلْتَ جَبْطَ اللَّهُ (Directional Ladon: ٢) (Directional Ladon: ٢)
- (5) दः सुत्यः सृत्यः त्यः त्र्र्युं क्युं भेव। I will go to Yulshul now. (Directional Ladon: २१)

By now, one should be somewhat familiar with *Ladon*, which has appeared in different sentence structures. As we mentioned earlier, the variants are decided by the sound preceding the *Ladon*. This explains the  $\mathfrak{A}$  in  $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A}$  and the  $\mathfrak{I}$  in  $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A}$ . Here are a few more examples:

(6) মিঁন্ শ্র্যিন্বা to Tibet শ্রুকাৰ to Lhasa ঝাই শ্রিব্বা to Qinghai ঝার্থা মেঁমামা to Golok জোরা মির্দিনেৰ to the US ঝাই শ্রিব্বা to Lake Kono Nor Go to the library is নৃদ্য আর্হিন্ সেন্দর্গ্র, but go to the restaurant is আ্বন্দরে নৃদ্য ব্রের্ট. The word বৃদ্য is inserted between the noun আ্বন্দর and the directional Ladon ন, 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 বৃদ্য inside.

► 10.3.3 Sentential Particle  $\hat{\exists}$ : Making Suggestions

The sentential particle  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$  can be attached to a present/future verb, indicating a suggestion. Examples:

(1) दुःग्रेंग् दर्गें में Let's two go.

- (2)  $\tilde{\pi}_{5}$ ' $\exists$   $\tilde{\pi}'$  Let's eat Tibetan food.

Making a negative suggestion is much more complicated. It is <u>not</u> done by simply adding a negative  $\hat{A}$  before the verb. The pattern is

(4) Making a Suggestion:

- (i) Affirmative: Verb +  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$
- (ii) Negative  $\hat{\mathfrak{A}} + \operatorname{Verb} + \hat{\mathfrak{F}} + \hat{\mathfrak{A}} + \hat{\mathfrak{A}}$

 $\hat{\mathfrak{A}}$  negates the verb and  $\hat{\mathfrak{F}}$  turns it into a nominal, the equivalent of a gerund (-*ing*).  $\hat{\mathfrak{A}}$  is the generic verb that means *to do*. So, literally, what the negative suggestion means is: *let's do + not verb-ing*. Examples:

- (4)  $(\hat{\tau}_{1}, \hat{\pi}, \hat$
- (5)  $\Box_{a} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2}$

Omission of the particle  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$  changes the tone of (a negotiable) suggestion to a rather harsh command. Beware.

► 10.3.4 र्र्इॉर्कें5 and Clock Time

The word  $5^{3/2}$  is ambiguous. It means *hour* (period of time) or *o'clock* (clock time). In this lesson, we learn how to tell clock time.

- (1)  $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$  What time is it now?
- (2)  $\int \mathbb{R}^{n} \widetilde{\mathfrak{s}}_{7} \cdot \mathfrak{s}_{7} \cdot \mathfrak{$

সৃশ্'র্ন্স, which comes after the clock time, means *exactly*. প্'র্ট means *half an hour*, which is linked to the x o'clock by the conjunction  $\prec$  and. More examples:

(3)  $5^{3}$   $5^{3}$   $5^{3}$   $5^{3}$   $5^{3}$   $5^{3}$   $5^{3}$  It's eleven o'clock sharp.

In Lesson 9, we introduced the locative (related to locale) interpretation of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}\mathfrak{P}$  in  $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{P}$ *in the photo*. In this lesson, we will learn the temporal (related to time) interpretation of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}\mathfrak{P}$ . 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  $\mathfrak{A}$  cannot take clock time directly, giving the ungrammatical \*clock time +  $\mathfrak{A}$ . One extra step must be taken, which involves  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}\mathfrak{P}$ . The pattern is:

(1) Clock Time +  $\hat{\eta}$  (Genitive Case) +  $\hat{\mathfrak{A}}\eta$  +  $\mathfrak{F}$ 

Examples:

- (2)  $\widehat{\mathsf{T}}$ : $\mathfrak{s}$ : $\widehat{\mathsf{A}}$ : $\mathfrak{s}$ : $\mathfrak{s}:$  $\mathfrak{s}$
- (3)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (3)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (3)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (3)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (3)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (3)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (4)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (4)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (4)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (4)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (3)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (4)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (4)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (4)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (3)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (4)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (3)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (4)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (4)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (4)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (5)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (5)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (7)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$

Amdo Tibetan has a peculiar semantic restriction on the type of preposition phrase led by  $\overline{q}$ . That is, when a temporal phrase is led by  $\overline{q}$ , such as  $\overline{\zeta} \sqrt[3]{3} \sqrt[3]{3} \sqrt[3]{3} \sqrt[3]{3} \sqrt[3]{3}}$ , 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  $\overline{q}$ . In other words, while English does not distinguish between 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, whereas the second involves the teacher's coming. Examples:

(5) ઽૡ૽૽૽૽ૢૺ૾૽ઽ૾ઽૡૢૹૻૹ૽ૼૼૼૢૻૻ૱૱ૢૻૼૡ૽ૻ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૽૱૱ૡ૽ૻૼૼ૾૽ૼ૱૱ૡ૽ૻૼૼ૾૾ૼૡ૽ૻ૱ૡ૽ૻૼૼ૾૾ૼૡ૽ૻ૱ૡ૽ૻૼૼ૾૾ૼૡૻ૽ૼ૱ૡ૽ૻૼૼૡ

I have an art class at eight today. (use  $\overline{q}$ )

We will discuss more detail about the  $\overline{a}/\overline{a}$  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  $\Im \neg \widetilde{\Im}$  and  $\widehat{\eth} \neg \widetilde{\Im}$  in Lesson 9. In this lesson, we will encounter adjectives used as the predicate of the sentence. The difference is shown by the following examples:

(1)  $\left[ \hat{\mathbf{A}}^{*} \hat{\mathbf{a}} \hat{\mathbf{A}}^{*} \mathbf{a}^{*} \right] \left[ \mathbf{A}^{*} \hat{\mathbf{a}} \hat{\mathbf{A}}^{*} \hat{\mathbf{A}}^{*} \right] \hat{\mathbf{A}}^{*} \hat{$ 

They have tasty dumplings. ( $\widehat{a}_{i} \stackrel{\sim}{\prec} \stackrel{\sim}{\tau} tasty$  modifying dumpling is an attributive.)

(2) สิ.ธ.วั.ฑิ.ส.ฐ.รู. [ดุม.ม]

Their dumplings are tasty. (ब्रेस'में) *tasty* is used as a predicate, i.e. verbal as *to be tasty*.)

In Amdo Tibetan, adjectives can function directly as predicates (like stative verbs) and do not need to be accompanied by the linking verb  $\hat{\mathfrak{A}}_{\overline{3}}$  or  $\hat{\mathfrak{A}}_{\overline{5}}$  to be. When used as predicate, the attributive suffix  $-\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  (or its equivalent) is omitted and the sentential particle  $\hat{\mathfrak{A}}$  is attached. For instance,

(3) جم حج حج عبد الله العال العال العال العال العال (المح عبد المح عليه المح عبد المح عب مح عبد المح عبد الم

(4) বহু ন্দ আন মান There are many photos (Lit. photos are many). (আন মা, predicative)

The  $\hat{\eta}$  is exactly the same  $\hat{\eta}$  we encountered in Lesson 6: the objective perspective marker in  $\hat{\eta} \times \hat{\eta}$ ,  $\hat{u} \times \hat{\eta} \times \hat{\eta}$ , etc. Note that when it comes to predicative adjectives,  $\hat{\eta}$  in (2) and (4) is usually (but not always) employed even though the subject is clearly first person or an extension/in-group member. For instance,  $\nabla \times \hat{\eta} \times$ 

► 10.3.7 Adj. + 
$$\overline{\mathfrak{F}}$$
  $\overline{\mathfrak{A}}$  + Adj. +  $\overline{\mathfrak{A}}$  Granted It's + Adj., However...

Using this pattern, the speaker concedes that the subject indeed has the quality described by the adjective, however he or she wants to raise concerns or objections on other grounds. This complex sentence has the following structure: (1) Adj.  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  Adj.  $\frac{\pi}{2} + \text{main clause (the concern/objection)}}$ 

Examples:

(2) ଔଧୖ: ଽୖ୲୳ୖ୶୲୴୶୶ୖ୶ୡ୲ୢୄଈୖ୕ୣୖୖ୕ୖ୕ୡ୕୶ୡ୲୷ୗ୕୵୵ୖ୶ୖ୩୲୵୩ୡୖ୩

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

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

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

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

The English modal *can* is usually translated by  $\mathfrak{A}^{\mathfrak{T}}$  or  $\mathfrak{F}^{\mathfrak{A}}$  in Tibetan, yet the two Tibetan words are very different.  $\mathfrak{A}^{\mathfrak{T}}$  to be able to indicates ability/capability and  $\mathfrak{F}^{\mathfrak{A}}$  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 (e.g., *can, may, should*, etc.) 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,  $\tilde{\mathfrak{E}}\mathfrak{N}$  is better translated by the adjectival phrase *to be all right* or *to be OK*, indicating permission/prohibition.  $\tilde{\mathfrak{E}}\mathfrak{N}$  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  $\tilde{\mathfrak{E}}\mathfrak{N}$   $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}$  *OK*,  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}'\tilde{\mathfrak{E}}\mathfrak{N}'\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}$  *not OK*, and  $\tilde{\mathfrak{K}}'$  is *it OK*? More complicated sentences such as *Is it OK for me to take a picture* will be introduced in our next lesson.

 $\mathfrak{A} \ \mathfrak{A}$  is more like the English modal *can* in that it directly takes an infinitival VP before it.  $\mathfrak{A} \ \mathfrak{A}$  is verb-like in that it is compatible with the future tense auxiliary:  $\mathfrak{A} + \mathfrak{A} \ \mathfrak{A} / \mathfrak{A} \ \mathfrak{A}$ . (There is some sense of conjecture in this case, see 17.3.9 for more discussion.) Examples:

(1)  $\int \overline{\eta}$  : ज्व  $\int \nabla \eta \cdot \overline{\lambda} \cdot \overline{\lambda} \cdot \overline{\lambda} \cdot \overline{\lambda} \cdot \overline{\lambda} \cdot \overline{\eta} = \int \nabla \eta \cdot \overline{\eta} \cdot$ 

Teacher Huamo Tso will be able to come tomorrow.

(2) ริ่าสาชิาสารูสาสีราสสุมาสารีสารสารรามสีรายรารเรญียุรารา

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

(3) ୖଽ୲୰୶୶୲ୠ୕୶୲୶୶ଽ୶୶୷୕୵ଽ୰୶ୠ୶୶ୖ୳ୖୖୖୖୖ୶ୖ୴ଽ୕୵ଽୡୖୄୄୠ୕ୢୄୠ୕ୠୄୄ୕୶ୖ୷ୄୢ୶୲ୖ୶

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

- (4)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$   $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{A}}$   $\tilde{\mathfrak{K}}_{\mathfrak{A}}$   $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{A}}$   $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{A}$   $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{A}}$   $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{A}$
- (5)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}_{\mathfrak{A}}^{\mathfrak{A}}$   $\mathfrak{A}$  :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ :  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ :

Because Drolma cannot come, I will travel alone.

Finally, be advised that when *can* means *know how to*, Tibetan usually uses a different verb  $\Re know$  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



Roast Lamb

Sichuan Hot Pot

The first American fast food restaurant to land in the Amdo Region was KFC, which earned a beachhead in downtown Xining in the summer of 2001 and is still holding strong. The Golden Arches, on the other hand, is no where 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 two types of food available besides the regular Tibetan fare: Han Chinese and Muslim.

Chinese food is dominated by the hot and spicy Sichuan school, although cuisine from other provinces can also be found. The all-you-can-eat hot pot (*Ch. huoguo*) buffet restaurant is gaining popularity in the Amdo and the Kham Regions in recent years.



Hand-Stretched Noodle

The Colonel Is Doing Great

## \* 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  $(\mathfrak{A},\mathfrak{A})$  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  $\mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{A}$  at  $\mathfrak{A}$  at  $\mathfrak{A}$  at  $\mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{A}$  by  $\mathfrak{A}$  by  $\mathfrak{A}$  by  $\mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{A}$  by  $\mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{A}$  at  $\mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{A}$  are usually hand painted with meticulous precision by traditional Tibetan brushes. A 3 by 2 square feet thangka can take anywhere from a couple of weeks to several months to complete, depending on whether 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. The same effort goes towards the mural paintings one can find in all Tibetan monasteries.



Shakyamuni (स्यु:सुंदे), Gyantse Kumbum, Gyantse



सुस केन में Prajnaparamita

सर्हें क्रेकार्ट्र हे। Saroruhavajra



Wheel of Life (ลิรานสิ เสนีร ณีสิ เลรา)

Fresco in Jokhang (ঝু:র্বে:ই:বিন্দ্রী ঝুনর্বা দ্রীর্মা)

# \* 10.5 Key Sentence Patterns

- 10.5.1 Future Tense
- (1)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{B}}$   $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$   $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$
- (3) هُ، جَعَامَةُ عَلَيْ عَنْ عَلَيْ عَ الْعَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ
- (4) هُنَّ جَعَامًة المَّحَامَةُ عَنْقَعَ اللَّهُ (4) هُنَّ جَعَامًة المَّحَامَة المَّحَامَة (4) She will eat dumplings.
- (5) اَتَوْجَ شَامَ مَنْ تَا مَا حَدَ بَشَرَمَا مَعْ تَمْ مَا حَدَ بَشَرَمَ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ حَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ ع
- (6)  $\hat{\tau}$   $\tilde{\eta}$   $\eta$   $\tilde{\eta}$   $\tilde{\tau}$   $\tilde{\tau}$   $\tilde{\tau}$   $\tilde{\eta}$   $\tilde{\eta}$   $\tilde{\tau}$   $\tilde{\tau}$   $\tilde{\tau}$   $\tilde{\eta}$   $\tilde{\eta}$   $\tilde{\tau}$   $\tilde{\tau}$   $\tilde{\tau}$   $\tilde{\eta}$   $\tilde{\eta}$   $\tilde{\tau}$   $\tilde{\tau}$   $\tilde{\tau}$   $\tilde{\tau}$   $\tilde{\eta}$   $\tilde{\eta}$   $\tilde{\tau}$   $\tilde{\tau}$
- 10.5.2 Directional Ladon

- (1) اَتْنَ جَنَا عَالَةُ جَالِمَة حَالَةُ عَالَةُ عَالَةُ عَالَةُ عَالَةُ اللَّهُ عَالَى اللَّهُ عَالَ اللَّهُ عَالَ اللَّهُ عَالَ اللَّهُ عَالَ اللَّهُ عَالَ عَالَ اللَّهُ عَالَ عَالَ اللَّهُ عَالَ اللَّهُ عَالَ عَالَ اللَّهُ عَالَ عَ عَالَ عَا
- (2) جَرَّارَةُ الْمَحْتَةُ عَرَيْتَهُ الْمَحْتَةُ (2) جَرَّارَةُ الْمَحْتَةُ الْمَحْتَةُ الْمَحْتَةُ (2) Will we two go to the market?
- (3) (آغَرَجْ عَنْ الْمَاتَةَ الْمَحْمَةِ عَنْ عَنْ الْمَاتَةَ الْمَحْمَةِ عَنْ الْمَاتَةُ عَنْ الْمَاتَةُ (3) Will your elder brother go to the teahouse?
- (5) جُنَّابَعَ عَنَّابَ الْعَامَةُ عَامَةُ عَامَةً عَامَةً عَامَةً عَامَةً عَامَةً عَامَةً عَامَةً عَامَةً عَنْ My grandparents are going to Beijing.
- 10.5.3 Clock Time and Temporal Phrases
- (1)  $5'_{5} \approx \tilde{a}'_{5} = 5'_{5} = 5' \approx \tilde{a}'_{5} = 5'_{$
- (3)  $\hat{\tau}$   $\hat{\sigma}$   $\hat{\tau}$   $\hat{$
- (4)  $\hat{a}^{-1} = \hat{a}^{-1} =$
- 10.5.4 त्र *When*
- (1) آَتْنَ شَنَعْتَ اللَّٰ عَنْ اللَّٰٰ عَنْ اللَّٰٰ عَنْ اللَّٰٰ عَنْ اللَّٰٰ عَنْ اللَّٰ عَنْ اللَّٰٰ عَنْ اللَّٰٰ عَنْ اللَّٰٰ عَنْ اللَّٰٰ عَنْ اللَّٰ عَنْ اللَّا عَنْ اللَّهُ عَنْ اللَّا عَنْ اللَّا عَنْ اللَّهُ عَنْ اللَّا عَنْ اللَّا عَنْ اللَّا عَنْ اللَّالِي اللَّٰ عَنْ اللَّا عَنْ اللَّا عَنْ اللَّالِي عَنْ اللَّالِي عَنْ اللَّالِي عَنْ اللَّا عَنْ اللَّا عَنْ اللَّا عَنْ اللَّالِي عَنْ اللَّا عَنْ الْحَالَى عَنْ اللَّا عَنْ اللَّالِي عَنْ الْحَالَةُ عَنْ الْحَالَيْ عَنْ اللَّا عَنْ الْحَالَيْ عَالَى الْحَالَةُ عَنْ عَالَى الْحَالَ عَالَى الْحَالَةُ عَنْ عَالَيْ عَالَى الْحَالَيْ عَالَيْنَ عَالَيْ عَالَى الْحَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَى الْحَالَيْ عَالَ عَنْ عَالَيْ عَالَ عَنْ عَالَى الْحَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَا لَا عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَى الْحَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَ عَالَيْ عَا عَالَيْ الْعَالَيْنَا عَالَيْنَا عَالَيْعَالَيْعَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَى عَالْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالْحَالِيْ عَالِي عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْنَ عَالَيْ عَالَيْنَ عَالَيْعَالَيْعَا عَالَيْ عَالَيْنَ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْنَ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَا عَالَيْ عَالَيْ الْحَالَيْنَا عَالَيْكَا عَالَيْكَا عَالَيْلَيْكَا عَالَيْ عَالَيْكَ عَالَيْ عَالَيْكَا عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَلَيْ عَا عَالَيْ عَلَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَا عَا عَا عَا عَا عَالَيْ عَا عَلَيْعَا عَا عَالَيْ ع
- (2) قَرْجَعُهُمْ عَامَةُ عَامَاتُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَامَةُ عَامَةًا عَلَيْ عَامَةًا عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْهُمْ عَلَيْ عَامَةًا عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَامَةًا عَلَيْ عَامَةًا عَامَةًا عَامَةًا عَامَةًا عَامَةًا عَلَيْ عَامَةًا عَامَةًا عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَامَةًا عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَامَةًا عَلَيْنَا عَامَةًا عَامَةًا عَامَةً عَامَةً عَامَةً عَلَيْنَا عَلَيْنَا عَلَيْنَا عَامَةً عَامَةًا عَلَيْنَا عَلَيْنَا عَلَيْ عَلَيْنَا عَلَيْ عَلَيْنَا عَامَةًا عَامَةًا عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْنَا عَلَيْنَا عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْنَا عَنَا عَا عَامَا عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْنَا عَلَيْ عَلَيْنَا عَلَيْ عَالَيْ عَلَيْ مَا عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْ مَا عَلَيْ عَلَ
- (3) अभियः दर्भे विश्व कु मेन्। When will Kandro arrive?
- (5) ଶ୍ରି ଶ୍ରିନ୍ତ୍ର କ୍ଲିସ କାଁ ସାହା ସେନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର

When will you travel with your classmates?

- 10.5.5 Adjective as Predicate
- (1) جَرَبُوَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ (1) [1] I am hungry. Are you hungry?
- (2) שוֹק־מִק־מִק־מִק־מִק־מִק־מִק־מִק־מִק־מַק־מַן
  The restaurant is very far.

- (6)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$   $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$
- 10.5.6 Making a Suggestion with  $\widehat{\exists}$
- মন্ত্রমান্দী উঁদেশের বের্ম্টা মৃ Let's go to the market together.
- (2) جَغَمَّ<sup>(2)</sup> جَعَرَّةَ بَعَرَّجَ بَعَرَّةً جَعَرَ ج
- (3) एक किंश नहून दर्धन न से हाने भेग मे। Let's not watch television.
- (4) सुर्केंश दर्द नश दर्द प्र जेषा सेवर्ते। Let's take a picture here.
- - I'm thirsty. Let's go the teahouse and drink tea.
- 10.5.7 র্র্র্স and য়ৢয়
- (1) حَرَّ عَ بَيْ مَحَ عَامَ إِلَى حَمَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْ عَ مَعْلَيْ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْ عَلَيَا عَتَ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْ عَا عَلَيْ عَل
- (2)  $\tilde{\mathfrak{B}}$  "ग्वद्भाग ते'तु शार्केन प्रदु गो' में गांग नगे' नगे' नगर कु दा क्रिया क
- (3) ราสราณี สู้ณามามส์รามดุมาที่ วัราณาณ์ รูเราสูามาริรุ

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

- (4) ג־སང་མོ་མ་མོ་རོ་ག་འ་འགྱོ་རྒྱུ་ཡིན། ངས་ཐི་མིང་ནས་རྒྱུ་རྒྱོ་མ་རོགུ་རྒྱོ་མ་རོག I will go to America next year. I will not be able to study Art in Xining.
- (5)  $\operatorname{Add}^{+}$

# (6) २२ व ग्रेंग ग्रान भेन केंगी इन व के खिन ही

Because there is no computer here, one cannot get online.

## \* 10.6 Exercises

#### 10.6.1 Listening Comprehension

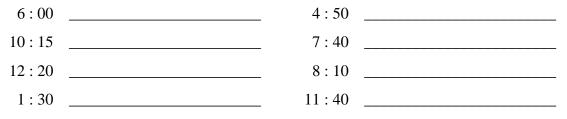
Dialogue 1: Answer the following questions in English

- (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?

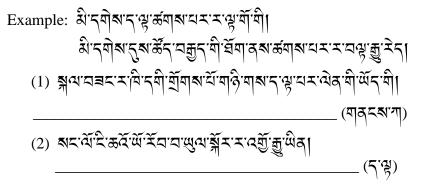
Dialogue 2: Answer the following questions in English

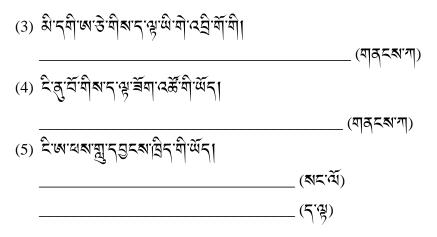
- (1) What is Mary's suggestion?
- (2) What will they do in Dondrup's dormitory?
- (3) Is Dondrup's dormitory far from John's classroom?
- (4) When will John have the Tibetan Art class?

#### 10.6.2 Telling Time



#### 10.6.3 Tense Conversion





#### **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: Lhasa beer is good all right, but it is too 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**

- জমা জর্মী শ্রুঁন্দমা
- สู้จาม พม โร้าวริวัณิสิรา
- พามา ราวราวัน พิมา เร็ว พาสารสา พาพู เริ่ง สา เพิ่ม เ
- ર્શ્વેભય્યા ચેઠ્યા દ્વાર્યાં વરસાયાય સ્થવિત્ર અત્યત્વ સ્થયો છે. સ્વર્ગ્સ સંત્ર વ્યુક્ત સંત્ર સ્વર્ગ્સ સંત્ર સંત્ સંત્ર સંત્ય સંત્ર સંત્ર સંત્ર સંત્ર સંત્ર સંત્ર સંત્ય સંત્ર સંત્ય સંત્ર સંત્ર સંત્ર સંત્ર સંત્ર સંત્ર સંત્ય સંત્ર સંત્ય સંત્ય સંત્ર સંત્ય સંત્ય સંત્ય સંત્ય સંત્ય સંત્ય સંત્ય સંત્ય સંત્ય

Answer the following questions in English

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

Time	Activity
12:00	lunch