Have You Been to Yulshul? ক্তি'শ্রেঅ'প্র'অ'র্ম্মর'জি'র্ম্ভির'

Key Grammar Points in Lesson Eighteen:

- 1. Experiential Marker শুঁহ
- 2. পূঁব'ব Before and দ্বৈ After clauses
- 3. Adverbial Construction with $\tilde{\mathfrak{F}}$
- 4. Perception Verbs: ইবা to See and বাঁ to Hear
- 5. As Soon As: VP 1 (past) 寄ば + V2 (past) + 寄ざえ

❖ 18.1 Dialogue



बर्दे सुतु न्यो स्वन्य सुन्हरा न्युव यवर यहर हेश हिंदु यश्र सहंत्य स्वन्य दुक र्ये यहर हे यी र्श्वर व र र यी।

વઃજુદા હું.લંવા.રીવા.વા.સૂદાકો.શુંદા

चर्द्रभुतु अर्भुद्रा धेवन्द्रन्द्रन्द्रन्त्र्रम् अक्षुत्रन्द्रन्त्रे विष्ट्रन्त्रम्

दाकुरा। रें'साने सें'रेन्। रे'ाक्ष के मी समाप्यास्य सुत्य मी रेन्। विश्व क्रें रामाश्रुस त्यें रामाश्रुस के मान श्र दर्जी में नुश्व केंद्र सेंद्रा रक्ष श्राने से प्रस्ति में

चर्त्रसुतु स्यानुत्यः महितुःस्तुतुः स्वतः महिन्यायः स्वतः सक्तिः चेषाः स्वतः सक्तिः चेषाः स्वतः स्

चुःहुदः। भ्रीःवर् श्रामद्वे सेत्। र्वेषासम्। विकर्ते वी श्रूत्कालसः श्रूत्यार विकर्ते वी श्रूत्वालस

वर्ष् सुत्। द्ये करि व्याप्य प्राप्य स्वाप्य स्वर्ष विष्य व्याप्य स्वर्ष स्वर्ष व्याप्य स्वर्ष स्वर्ष स्वर्ष विष्य व्याप्य स्वर्ष स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ष स्वर्य स्वय स्वयं स्वयं

युक्ता यन्द्राधी धीर्क्ता भीत्र वार्षे वो बिषा वीर्या वार्षे वार्षे वार्षे वार्षे वार्षे वार्षे वार्षे वार्षे व वर्षे वार्षे वार्षे विषय विषय वार्षे विषय वार्षे व बर्दे सुतु देशे बिना धिव र्वे दुनि दार्बि र्के शहेना प्रस्था वे र स्थानस्था प्रधिव र्वे। शुष्य सर्दे प्राधिव र्वे। शुष्य सर्दे प्रधिव र्वे। शुष्य सर्वे र स्थानस्था प्रधिव र स्थानस्था स्यानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्य स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्य स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्य स्थानस्था स्थानस्य स्थानस्था स्थानस्य स्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्य स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्था स्थानस्य स्थानस्था स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्था स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्या स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्था स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्

वर्ते सुद्यु ८ द्वरा निया या र्सेट व रहायी।

युक्ता स्थान्तुत्याची हाक्कुवाबातुबाळेवा ब्राचाचतुवाचित्रे वेताचे ब्रीटाळेवाची स्थाने वेताचे क्षेत्र वित्राची क्षेत्र वित्राची क्षेत्र वित्र वि

वर्देश्वत् देःरेशदिःवःश्चेःसद्वेःरेदःवा

याया हे हिंबा विकेश वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र विकासी विकेश हिंदि वास्त्र विकास विका

ह्मंत्रा के में के तिहास महिता महित



Yak Racing, Yulshul, Qinghai

Tom: Teacher Wuchung, after winter vacation starts, where do you think I should go. (Lit. It's good if I went to have fun where.)

Wuchung: Have you been to Yulshul?

Tom: I haven't. But I heard that it is a beautiful place.

Wuchung: It is indeed. My elder sister's husband is from Yulshul. I went there in 2003 when my sister got married. I won't forget that place.

Tom: Is there any difference between Yulshul and your hometown?

Wuchung: There are many differences. First, their (spoken) language is different from the Amdo dialect.

Tom: Yes, in a book it also says that they speak Kham dialect in Yulshul. I have never heard Kham dialect. Do you know how to speak it?

Wuchung: No, but I understand a little. Secondly, the grassland in Yulshul is very big. There are many herdsmen. They are also very rich. Thirdly, their costumes are also different. What they wear on their heads and what they wear on their bodies are both different from U-Tsang and Amdo regions.

Tom: Therefore, as soon as you see people, you know who is from Kham, who is from Amdo, and who is from U-Tsang.

Wuchung: Yes, if I teach you how to look at costumes, you can also distinguish the differences in the future.

Tom: When is the best time to go?

Wuchung: The horse-racing festival in Yulshul is in July. It's very famous. If you go at that time, you will be able to see lots of beautiful costumes.

Tom: There will be a lot of people, won't there?

Wuchung: Lots! There will also be many tents in the grassland. Tibetans are hospitable. If you speak their language. They may invite you to stay with them in the tent.

Tom: Great! I'll definitely go in the summer next year. Before I go, I will study the Kham dialect.

❖ 18.2 Vocabulary



18.2.1 Vocabulary from the Dialogue

1.	५श्व श्वरा	n.	winter vacation
2.	切りて	v.	to have (holiday/vacation)
3.	美刻	conj.	after (+ clause)
4.	ন্মম:প্ৰ্না	n.	opinion, thought
5.	्डें ।	V.	to play, to have fun, to play (sports)

7. জ্বিন্তা adj. (attr.) beautiful 8. বাঁ। v. to hear, to understand 9. ই'বা। adv. indeed 10. হ'বা। adj. (it is) so, like this 11. अपाय। n. husband (= क्रुकाय) 12. केशकूँ पात्रहाया। n. year 2003 13. पादकाया। v. to get married 14. वां। aux. contraction of भीळाँ हा। 15. केट को। n. farming village (= गूँ हा को। 16. केट को। n. difference 17. क्र्याका n. (local) dialect, speech 18. पुता का n. Amdo dialect 19. पुता का n. Ando dialect 20. वहा adj. same 21. पुता का पुता का thirdly 22. पुता का adv. thirdly 23. अवा का क्र्याका to wear (headpieces, etc.)	6.	<u> </u>	aux.	experience aspect marker
8. বুঁয়া v. to hear, to understand 9. হুঁয়ো adv. indeed 10. হুঁয়ো n. husband (= ঝুঁহায়) 11. মানুয়ো n. husband (= ঝুঁহায়) 12. কুঁহারুরের্যা n. year 2003 13. ব্যবহার বুঁয়া [""ব্যব্রা) v. to get married 14. বাঁ aux. contraction of দ্বাঁহার n. farming village (= ব্রাহার্য) 16. মানুয়ো n. difference 17. বুঁলামনা adv. first 18. এবাশ্বরা n. (local) dialect, speech 19. অমাশ্বরা n. Amdo dialect 20. বহা adj. same 21. এবাশ্বরাবালা বুঁয়া n. Yulshul marked Ergative (as Agent) 22. বাশ্বরাবালা বুঁয়া লা adv. thirdly 23. এবাঁহা adj. (attr.) rich 24. বাল্ কুর্যা ব্রাহার্যা n. costume 25. মানুর্যা gঁরা ব্রাহার্যা n. head 26. বাল্ ক্রার্যা n. head 27. বুঙ্গা n. body 28. বাল্ v. to wear (clothes, etc.) 29. হার্যাবা n. ded 30. অমাশ্বরা n. ded 31. মানুর্যা n. Amdo	7.		adj. (attr.)	beautiful
9. हॅबा adv. indeed 10. देव्हा [देव्हा] adj. (it is) so, like this 11. अण्या n. husband (= क्क्रेड्ग्य) 12. वेड्गड्रॅह्म व्यव्हा n. year 2003 13. यह्म यहाँ v. to get married 14. माँ aux. contraction of मिँचिंहा 15. वेह्मड्रें। n. farming village (= मूँक्रड्रें) 16. क्षेप्रवह्म n. difference 17. इंक्म अर्घ n. (local) dialect, speech 18. युव्य अर्घ n. (local) dialect speech 19. यहाँ हा n. Amdo dialect 20. वह्म adj. same 21. युव्य बुव्य में हा [""ग्रीडा n. Yulshul marked Ergative (as Agent) 22. यहाँ adv. thirdly 23. हुम्म adv. thirdly 24. में इंक्मुर्वे [ग्रीड्य में हा] n. costume 25. अम्पर्वे [ग्रीड्य में हा] n. head 26. यहम्म v. to wear (headpieces, etc.) 27. युडा n. body 28. में हा प्रवह्म हिन्दा n. U-Tsang 30. युव्य n. Amdo 31. श्राह्म्य n. Amdo 31. श्राह्म्य n. region		•	V.	to hear, to understand
10. है' (यहा है' (यहा	9.		adv.	indeed
11. सण्या n. husband (= क्रेड्स्य) 12. केश्वर्श्वरणाह्म n. year 2003 13. ण्वर्का वहाँ [""व्यव्याँ] v. to get married 14. ण्वा aux. contraction of ण्वाँ प्रा 15. केर के n. farming village (= ग्रॅं र क्रे) 16. केंग्वर्स n. difference 17. व्याप्त स्वाप्त n. (local) dialect, speech 18. प्रवर्भ स्वाप्त n. (local) dialect, speech 19. श्वर्भ स्वाप्त n. Amdo dialect 20. व्याप्त व्याप्त के [""ग्रीका n. Yulshul marked Ergative (as Agent) 21. प्रवर्भ व्याप्त adv. thirdly 22. प्रव्याप्त व्याप्त adv. thirdly 23. व्याप्त adj. (attr.) rich 24. प्रवर्भ व्याप्त n. costume 25. सर्वाण्त n. costume 26. यत्वा n. body 27. व्याप्त n. body 28. प्रवाण केरा n. U-Tsang 30. श्वर्थ n. Amdo 31. श्वर्थ n. region		1	adj.	(it is) so, like this
12. देश हुँद गहुआ था। n. year 2003 13. ज्ञान श्र व्या श्र व्या v. to get married 14. ज्ञां aux. contraction of ज्ञां व्या farming village (= ज्ञां द्र व्या) 15. देह श्रे n. farming village (= ज्ञां द्र व्ये) 16. क्षेत्र श्रे n. difference 17. र्वे ज्ञा का	1.1		n.	husband (= 新ずな)
13. ज्वस्त्रवर्शे [""व्यवर्शे v. to get married 14. ज्ञां aux. contraction of ज्ञाँकि र् । 15. तेम् श्रे n. farming village (= ज्ञाम् श्रे) 16. क्षेत्रवर्शे n. difference 17. व्याप्तान वर्षे वर्षे । n. (local) dialect, speech 18. पुत्रवर्शे n. (local) dialect, speech 19. प्रकार्शे n. Amdo dialect 20. वर्ष् adj. same 21. पुत्रवर्शे [""ग्रेका n. Yulshul marked Ergative (as Agent) 22. ज्ञास्त्रवर्शे adv. thirdly 23. ध्रुणार्थे adj. (attr.) rich 24. ज्ञास्त्रवर्शे [ग्रुवर्गे ज्ञा n. costume 25. क्ष्मां n. head 26. च्रुणार्थे v. to wear (headpieces, etc.) 27. पुष्ठा n. body 28. ज्ञा v. to wear (clothes, etc.) 29. त्रुक्षणार्थम n. Amdo 31. क्ष्मां n. Amdo			n.	year 2003
15. ब्रेन्ट्रेश्च	13.	শ্বশ্বর্গু [""অব্	V.	to get married
15. বিদ্যুধ্য n. farming village (= শ্র্মিন্ট্র্য) 16. ঠ্রাবেন্ড্রা n. difference 17. ইলাগ্রম্য adv. first 18. ড্রেমান্সন্য n. (local) dialect, speech 19. ডারাস্কর্মা n. Amdo dialect 20. বেন্ড্রা adj. same 21. ড্রেমান্সন্য n. Yulshul marked Ergative (as Agent) 22. লাগ্রমান্সনা adv. thirdly 23. ড্রেমার্মা adj. (attr.) rich 24. লার্মান্সনা n. costume 25. রম্লামা n. head 26. মদ্যামা v. to wear (headpieces, etc.) 27. ড্রেমা n. body 28. লার্মা v. to wear (clothes, etc.) 29. ব্রমান্সনা n. Amdo 31. মান্ত্র্যা n. Amdo	14.	र्गा	aux.	contraction of में व्याप्त
16. র্ন'ব্র্'ব্র্'ব্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র	15.	बिदःश्री	n.	1
18. युवाञ्च । n. (local) dialect, speech 19. युवाञ्च । n. Amdo dialect 20. व्हा adj. same 21. युवाञ्च । [***** गुँब n. Yulshul marked Ergative (as Agent) 22. यूबाञ्च adv. thirdly 23. यूबाञ्च adj. (attr.) rich 24. यूबाञ्च adj. (attr.) rich 25. अर्थ चूबा n. costume 26. यूजाञ्च v. to wear (headpieces, etc.) 27. युजा n. body 28. यूबा v. to wear (clothes, etc.) 29. ह्यूबाञ्च n. U-Tsang 30. यूबा n. Amdo 31. अर्थ n. region			n.	,
18. ব্যুবাস্থার্য n. (local) dialect, speech 19. ব্যোস্থার্য n. Amdo dialect 20. ব্র্ adj. same 21. ব্যুবাব্যাব্যা [""কুম] n. Yulshul marked Ergative (as Agent) 22. ব্যুম্বার্মা adv. thirdly 23. ব্রুবা [ক্রুবা [ক্রুবামা] n. costume 24. ব্রুবার্মা n. costume 25. য়বার্মা v. to wear (headpieces, etc.) 27. ব্রুমা v. to wear (clothes, etc.) 28. ব্রুবা v. to wear (clothes, etc.) 29. ব্রুমাব্রুবা n. U-Tsang 30. ব্যুবা n. Amdo 31. মান্ব্রা n. region	17.	র্ছিন্যম্	adv.	first
19. ৸য়৽য়ৢয়			n.	(local) dialect, speech
21. দ্ব্ৰান্থ্যা লি লা স্থাshul marked Ergative (as Agent) 22. সৃষ্ট্রান্থ্যা adv. thirdly 23. দ্ব্ৰান্থ্যা adj. (attr.) rich 24. স্ব্ৰান্থ্যা n. costume 25. মর্মান্থা v. to wear (headpieces, etc.) 27. ব্রুষা n. body 28 স্ব্রা v. to wear (clothes, etc.) 29. ব্রুষাবৃহ্ণা n. U-Tsang 30. দ্বের্মা n. Amdo 31. মান্ত্রা n. region	19.	1 11	n.	Amdo dialect
22. বাধ্যাব্যা adv. thirdly 23. দ্বুবাহা adj. (attr.) rich 24. বাব্যাব্যা n. costume 25. মার্নাহা v. to wear (headpieces, etc.) 27. নুষা v. to wear (clothes, etc.) 28 বাবা v. to wear (clothes, etc.) 29. ব্রুমান্রহা n. U-Tsang 30. দেখ্যা n. Amdo 31. মান্ত্রা n. region	20.	1 11	adj.	same
22. ব্যাধ্যক্ষা adv. thirdly 23. ধ্রুণার্মা adj. (attr.) rich 24. ব্যাধ্যক্ষা n. costume 25. মার্মার্মা n. head 26. সদৃশ্যা v. to wear (headpieces, etc.) 27. নুষা v. to wear (clothes, etc.) 28 ব্যাধ্য n. U-Tsang 30. ধ্যেমার্মা n. Amdo 31. মান্ত্রা n. region	21.	<u> त्यं त्यः मैश [****ग्रैश]</u>	n.	Yulshul marked Ergative (as
23. খুল্রা adj. (attr.) rich 24. ল্রেক্রা [র্ট্রর্ল্কা] n. costume 25. ঝর্ল্রা n. head 26. মন্ল্রা v. to wear (headpieces, etc.) 27. ঝুঝা n. body 28 ল্রিবা v. to wear (clothes, etc.) 29. ব্রুক্রার্ল্রা n. U-Tsang 30. জাম্র্রা n. Amdo 31. কার্ন্রা n. region	22.	শ্র্মান্ত্রশ্	adv.	<u> </u>
24. স্ব্রার্ক্রির্ক্রের্ক্রির্ক্রের্ক্রির্ক্রের্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রের্ক্রির্ক্রের্ক্রির্ক্রের্ক্রির্ক্রের্ক্রির্ক্রের্ক্রির্ক্রের্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রে	23.	धुग'र्थे।	adj. (attr.)	rich
25. ঝ্র্ণ্রির্বা n. head 26. ব্রুক্র্বা v. to wear (headpieces, etc.) 27. ঝুঝা n. body 28 র্ক্র্বা v. to wear (clothes, etc.) 29. ব্রুক্বর্বা n. U-Tsang 30. ৸য়ের্ব্বা n. Amdo 31. য়য়্র্ব্বা n. region		• • •	n.	costume
27. প্রশ্	25.	ঝর্মীর্মী	n.	head
27. বুঝা n. body 28 ল্বা v. to wear (clothes, etc.) 29. বুঝাল্র্মা n. U-Tsang 30. জার্মা n. Amdo 31. মার্মা n. region	26.	ম চ্ শ্ৰা	V.	to wear (headpieces, etc.)
29.	27.		n.	body
29. รุฐฆาตุร์รา n. U-Tsang 30. เมาสร์ n. Amdo 31. มาสูญ n. region	28	ৰ্শ্বা	V.	to wear (clothes, etc.)
30. খেমের্ট্রা n. Amdo 31. মানুনা n. region	29.		n.	U-Tsang
31. 和识别 n. region	30.	ष्पं सर्हें।	n.	Amdo
	2.1	***	n.	region
ज्यः निर्माचित्र वेद्रभी phrasal conj. therefore; so then		रे कें बिना धेव केंद्रमी	phrasal conj.	therefore; so then

[दे'दर्'वेग'धेव'यश्र] conj. as soon as way / method to look n. in the future adv. to make a distinction, to distinguish v. (O-V) interr. adv. at what time (marked Obliq) v. (O-V) to race horses 38. 39. festival n. adj. (attr.) famous at that time adv. see v. tent n. adj. (N-A) hospitable (lit. hospitality big) v. to invite expressing conjecture (perhaps) aux. n. / adv. next year (= শ্বহার্থ্য) summer vacation n. before (+ clause) conj. 18.2.2 Additional Vocabulary 50 before, in the past adv. cham (Tibetan religious dance) n. traditional (Tibetan) dance 52 n. never (in a negative sentence) adv. adj. (attr.) good-sounding

slow

fast

late

adj. (pred.)

adj. (pred.)

adj. (pred.)

58	<u>∰</u> ≈1	v.	to be born (past)
59	इ.ज.८.।	n.	earring
60	শ্লী ক্রবা	n.	necklace
61	শ্র'মা	n.	clothes
62	মৰ্ন'ব্শীশ	n.	ring
63	অন্যানুনা	n.	bracelet
64	क्षे:मीर:य	n.	foreigner (= $\hat{\mathfrak{Z}}$: \mathfrak{X} \mathfrak{A} ' \mathfrak{A} ')
65	বশ্বা	v.	laugh
66	ক্রীনে বিবা	n.	country (in country use Ladon: $ 7 $)
67	À À N'À I	n.	birthday

\$ 18.3 Grammar Notes

The conjunctions $\Re \sigma$ before and $\Re \sigma$ after take a subordinate clause as their English counterparts.

Note that the *before* clause must be in the negative. That is, instead of saying *before I* go, Tibetan says *before I haven't gone*. This is understandable because the Tibetan way of looking at the *before* clause is that the event of the main clause takes places when the subordinate event <u>has not</u> happened. Also note that the subordinate verb in both the <u>subordinate</u> after clauses are in the past tense. In both cases, the past tense is employed in its sense of anteriority. Examples:

- (1) রামারমাইমানু শ্রমান মেন্ট্রিমান Let's go to the street after we eat.
- (2) धुवानुवाकार्यास्त्रह्म् वावानसम्बन्ध्यानसम्बन्ध्यान् Before I go to Yulshul, I will study the Kham dialect.

- (4) ५५ र ज्ञार ज्ञार क्षेत्र क क्षित्र के के के निष्णे क तर्दे ५ जी। What do you want to do before the summer vacation starts?

Incidentally, the adjective *blue* is also written as ৡঁব. In example (5), ঝর্ক ৡঁব *Qinghai* which literally means *blue sea*, is marked with ব (এ ৡঁব). The last two syllables of the phrase ঝর্ক ৡঁব ব *Qinghai* are not to be confused with the conjunction ৡঁব ব.

► 18.3.2 🥳 Experiential Aspect Marker

The syntactic property of $\widetilde{\mathfrak{Y}} \subset S$ is straightforward, it follows a verb in past tense; $\widetilde{\mathfrak{Y}} \subset S$ for negative form; and $\widetilde{\mathfrak{Y}} \subset S$ for *yes-no* interrogative form. Semantically, $\widetilde{\mathfrak{Y}} \subset S$ functions as an experiential marker indicating that the subject of the verb has the experience of doing the action denoted by the verb. It can usually be translated by *ever* in an affirmative/interrogative sentence or *never* in a negative sentence. Examples:

- (1) તું ખુતા વૃત્ય તા સેંદ છો હું દા Have you ever been to Yulshul?
- (2) হ'ম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ৰ'ৰ্শ্বহ্ম'ৰ্য্ট্ৰহ'৷ I have never been to Beijing.
- (3) ব্ৰাস্ত্ৰাবাৰ্ত্তা I have eaten tsampa before.
- (4) ব্রিকার্স্রক্তর বির্দ্ধিকার্স্রকাজার্স্রকাজার্স্রকাজার্স্কর্মান্স্রকাজার্স্রকালার্স্রকাজার্স্রকালার্স্রকাজার্স্রকাল
- (5) बर्ते सुतु सर्कें क्रें न व संपेर क्रें न व ह न सुनका साय बुद सर्कें हैं न व ति प्राप्त के प्र

The adverb $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}}$ $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}}$ $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}}$ before, in the past is often used in the above examples, expressing experience in the past. Note that for *I have been to...*, Tibetan uses $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}}$ (past tense of $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}}$ $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}}$ (past tense of $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}}$ $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}}$ $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}}$ $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}}$ to be.

Although English employs present perfect to indicate experience, not all sentences expressed in present perfect are related to experiential expression. The following sentences, for instance, should not involve §5:

- (7) Have you seen Tom today?
- (8) Have you had breakfast yet?

Assume that the speaker and the listener are both acquaintances of Tom. For sentence (7), clearly the speaker is not asking about whether the listener has ever seen the face of Tom. Likewise, the second sentence cannot be a question about whether the listener has

ever had the experience of having breakfast. In Tibetan, simple past tense is employed for (7) and durative past for (8), as shown below:

- (9) रे रेर ब्रिंश वर्र सुतु स्थे रेग Have you seen Tom today?

► 18.3.3 ইন্ to See and ন্ to Hear

The perception verbs $\Im \eta$ to see and $\Im \eta$ to hear are different from the volitional action verbs $\Im \eta \eta$ to watch, to look at, and $\Im \eta$ to listen. Recall that $\Im \eta \eta$ and $\Im \eta$ are Object-Ladon verbs, which mark their direct object Oblique Case with $\Im \iota \iota \iota \iota \iota$ and $\Im \iota \iota$ mark their direct object Absolutive case (no marking), like any regular transitive verb. Note that the subject of all four verbs are marked Ergative Case. Examples:

- (2) দ্বাস্থ্র ক্র বিক্রমানা দ্বার্ ব্রাম্থ্র মান্ত্র ব্রাম্থর স্থানা মান্ত্র ব্রাম্থ্র মান্ত্র মান্ত মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত মান্ত মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত মান্ত্র মান্ত মান্ত
- (3) ष्राची प्रते क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्ष्य क्ष्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्

The adverb \P \S \S \P never is frequently used in a negative sentence with \S \S , meaning never have the experience of... The English perception verbs usually take an infinitival complement such as see/hear someone + VP (infinitive). The Tibetan perception verbs \P or \P take a finite clause as complement, evidenced by the use of the complementizer \P that. That is, instead of saying I saw John dance, Tibetan says I saw that John danced. It is possible that the subject of the main clause and the subject of the embedded clause both carry Ergative Case. The pattern:

- (4) Subject (Erg) + [finite embedded clause] + $\tilde{\mathfrak{F}}$ + $\tilde{\mathfrak{F}}$ $\tilde{\mathfrak{F}}$ or $\tilde{\mathfrak{P}}$ Examples:
 - (5) दबायगाः विश्वासः र्तृतः श्रुपाः अतुभागीः द्योः अर्ह्षितः । प्रदारः दश्चीः विर्त्ते स्वापा I saw Trashi and Dondrup go to the library together.
 - (6) ब्रिंश्वि'द्रशेश'द्रशे अद्भाव क्षाव क
 - (7) दक्ष क्रिया आर्क्ष क्षेत्र होत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

ৰ্প can also mean to understand by listening (cf. English: I hear ya.) For example:

(10) 5'হৰা'ৰ্ন্ন্'ৰ্ম্মহ'হ'৷ I understand now.

When $\widetilde{\P}$ takes a complement clause (to hear) that + clause, it patterns with $\widehat{\P} \cong to$ know by taking the same complementizer $\widetilde{\P}$. They contrast with $\widehat{\exists} \times to$ say, and $\widehat{\P} \cong to$ in that $\widehat{\exists} \times to$ and $\widehat{\P} \cong to$ do not take an overt complementizer when taking a clausal complement. The pattern is shown as follows:

- (11) $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ to hear $/\widehat{\mathfrak{A}}$ to know that: [clause] + $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ + $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ / $\widehat{\mathfrak{A}}$ \Longrightarrow to say $/\widehat{\mathfrak{A}}$ to ask: [clause] + \Longrightarrow $/\widehat{\mathfrak{A}}$ (no complementizer $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}$) Compare the embedded clauses in (12), (13) with that in (14)
 - (12) दश्र देश्र अञ्चीत्र विश्व विश्
 - (13) কোনি কিন্তু কিন্তু বিশ্বা I <u>know</u> that he is not coming today.
 - (14) ব্লীক্র'লীকার্নি'র-মিন্মেনি ভারমানী The teacher <u>said</u> that he was not coming today.

Recall that, since $\exists \exists to say / \exists to ask$ take direct quote as complement, it is possible to use objective particles or auxiliaries in the embedded clause.

When the adjective \mathfrak{Z}^{\bullet} \mathfrak{Z}^{\bullet} \mathfrak{Z}^{\bullet} good takes a \mathfrak{Z} clause, it means it is better if... The pattern is: VP (past) + \mathfrak{Z}^{\bullet} + \mathfrak{Z}^{\bullet} Note that the verb in the \mathfrak{Z}^{\bullet} if clause is in <u>past</u> tense, reflecting its subjunctive (irrealis) usage. Examples:

- (1) বুৰ্ক্তমন্ত্ৰ নাম্ব্ৰ ক্ৰান্ত্ৰ নাম্ব্ৰ ক্ৰান্ত্ৰ নাম্ব্ৰ ক্ৰান্ত্ৰ নাম্ব্ৰ ক্ৰান্ত্ৰ নাম্বৰ ক্ৰান্ত্ৰ নাম্বৰ ক্ৰান্ত্ৰ নাম্বৰ কৰা কৰিছে (Lit. It is better if we ate what?)
- (2) মানুষা নামানি ক্রমান্ত্রী When is it good for me to go?

Note that in (2) the word $\P A$ when is marked by the indefiniteness marker $\P A$, then the phrase $\P A$ is marked with temporal $\P G$, meaning in what time. The verb $\P A$ went is in past tense, required by the pattern.

The pattern is compatible with the adverb $\mathfrak{A} : \mathfrak{A} : \mathfrak{A}$ very much. Its addition $(\mathfrak{A} + \mathfrak{A} : \mathfrak{A} : \mathfrak{A})$ renders an even stronger suggestion from it's better... to it's best... Example:

(4) व्यार्भेट्रव्याद्यार्भेन्द्र्यार्भेन्द्र्यार्भेन्द्र्यार्भेन्द्र्यार्भेन्द्र्यार्भेन्द्र्यार्भेन्द्र्यार्भेन्द्र्यार्भेन्द्र्यार्भेन्द्र्या

When Teacher Wuchung recalls his experience in Yulshul, he says 5.5.5 5.5 1 had a good time. The sentence also ends with 5.5 but it is an entirely different structure, most

notably with the particle $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}$. We call this pattern the Adverbial Construction.

(5) Adverbial Construction: VP (past) + $\frac{3}{5}$ + $\frac{5}{5}$ (or other adjectives)

The structure changes the interpretation of the adjective \mathfrak{F} good to a manner adverb well. \mathfrak{F} to play also means to have a leisure time enjoying oneself. It's an intransitive verb in this case. The sentence literally means I enjoyed myself well. The adjective that follows \mathfrak{F} in the above pattern is not limited to \mathfrak{F} . More examples:

- (6) ब्रिंश में तर्दे प्यम में। You are dressed nicely.
- (7) क्षे'न्बेशच्चन्थार्ते सूत्राची She sings beautifully.
- (৪) বিশ্বাখানী শ্ৰশ্বাইশ বিশ্বামানী He wrote slowly.
- (9) हं त्री कुष अंते अर्शेष का This horse runs fast.
- (10) বিশ্বাস্থান্ত স্থান্ত ক্ৰান্ত ক্ৰান্ত নিৰ্দ্ধান্ত well (lit. He reads books well.)
- (11) হশ্বন্ধ্ন শ্র্ন শ্র্ন শ্র্ন শ্রন I said it wrong/incorrectly.

Amdo Tibetan does not have morphological marking like the English -ly to derive manner adverbs from adjectives (e.g. $slow \rightarrow slowly; beautiful \rightarrow beautifully$) The Adverbial Construction of "V + $\tilde{\mathfrak{F}}$ + Adj." does the job. Recall in Lesson 13, we introduced the structure of the relative clause, which also ends with the same functional word $\tilde{\mathfrak{F}}$. The two $\tilde{\mathfrak{F}}$'s have quite different functions. One $\tilde{\mathfrak{F}}$ is to lead a relative clause and the other $\tilde{\mathfrak{F}}$ to introduce (or rather, to turn an adjective into) a manner adverb. Compare the following two sentences:

- (12) [ব্ৰিম'{} ই্ৰিম'ৰ্ব্বিট্টা আ'নী'হ্ৰ'নী| The letter/words that he wrote is/are good.
- (13) [$\widetilde{A} \times \widetilde{A} \times$
 - (14) दब द्वर बॅर कें लें कें रे दें की Ngawang came very late.
 - (15) दे:कर्दे:कंद:अपाकेद:कें प्रदेशी We all slept well.

- (16) ৰ্ন্ধ্ৰাম্প্ৰমণ্ট্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰাম্প্ৰ্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ব্ৰাম্প্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্ৰ্ম্ম্ৰ্য্
- (17) वि'त्वो कुष्य अ'र्वे अर्चे प्राची He runs fast.
- (18) भै'न्गेशन्तुन्शर्ने श्रुव भी She sings beautifully.

Again, none of the part that appears before $\tilde{\mathfrak{F}}$ in the above examples can be sensibly interpreted as a relative clause.

► 18.3.5 In Year 2005

Recall that for ৼূর্ম thousand the numerical that quantifies it must follow it, e.g. ৼূর্ম ক্রিম্বার্ক্ত three thousand. For the calendar year 2003, the word order is the opposite: ক্রিমার্ক্তমার্ক্ত Remember to put the word ম year after the number, unless you intend mean a long period of time over two thousand years. For any year in the 20th century, the simplified (and customary) way of naming the year is, for example, ম্বিশ্বের্ক্ত ম্বার্ক্তিমার্ক্ত মার্ক্তিমার্ক্ত মার্ক্তিমার্ক্তিমার্ক্ত মার্ক্তিমার্

- (1) ५ व्या क्षे व्या ५ भेड़ी What year is this year?
- (2) বীশার্স্ক্রিশেন্থার্মানির It is the year 2005.

For the adverbial preposition phrase in + year, one needs to add $\mathfrak{A}^{r} \widetilde{\mathfrak{F}} \mathfrak{F}$ to the word $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ year. Since $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ is an open syllable, the $\mathfrak{A}^{r} \widetilde{\mathfrak{F}} \mathfrak{F}$ (\mathfrak{A}) is not audible in colloquial Amdo, but the written form $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}} \mathfrak{F}$ clearly shows that it is marked Oblique. Examples for this temporal phrase of year:

- (3) ট্রিন্মানী নির্মান ক্রিন্মান What year did you go to Lhasa?
- (4) र मुडेग र मु र मु र मु र स्वाप्त के प्राप्त के प्र
- (5) ট্রিরমন্ত্রিমান্তর্মার মিরের্মা When did you come to the United States?
- (6) ८:वर्दे व मुज्य प्रमुख्य प्रमुख्य
- (7) ब्रिंक्स क्रें अंते भीता When were you born?

Tibetan, like most East Asian languages, states a date from bigger units to smaller units, the exact reverse order of English. For *Sunday, January 14, 2004*, Tibetan says ক্রিমান্ট্রামানিক (Genitive) ক্র্রামানিক (Genitive) ক্রমান্ত্রামানিক (Genitive) ক্রমান্ত্রামানিক (Genitive) মানিক (Genitive) কর্মান্ত্রামানিক (Genitive) মানিক (Genitive) মান

In Tibetan numerical script, the above date looks like: ২০০৬ মৃত্রি: ক্রুণ্ট ক্র্মাণ্ড শ্বর জিলা

▶ 18.3.6 The Suffix শ Place/Aspect and ঐপের্'শ Difference

Lesson 17 introduced the word বহু বিশ্ব the same as, which appears in a sentence of equal comparison, for example:

- (1) र्र्न्ने प्रवास के प्रतास के प्
- (2) ब्रॅं त्यास्य स्त्राह्म स्वर्षे हिं स्त्राह्म स्वर्षे त्र से स्वर्णे Drolma sings as well as you.

In the lesson, Wuchung says [\$\frac{1}{3}\tilde{

- (3) ম'নেহ'ম'ক্ট'ন্নিশা What's the difference?
- (4) মী'বহ'শ্বামন্ত্রী'ইবৃ| There are many differences.

শ, literally *place*, means *aspect* here. It is combined with a number of adjectives to form nouns: ১্শ্রেম difficulty, স্থান easiness, হাম good quality, মার্ম্ম quickness, Examples:

- (5) वॅद्रञ्जद्वेनिद्यादनी। धेव्दर्स्स्यः अप्रः धेंद्रनी। Tibetan is hard, but there are also aspects that are easy.
- (6) દેઃખુલુઃકાઃઝાક્ર્યું દુઃ કેવાઃખેતા ખેતુઃત્રઃત્રોઃક્ર્યું દુઃકારા માંદ્રા My hometown is a beautiful place, but there are also aspects that are not so good.
- (7) ध्रुयः नुत्यः प्रः चित्रः ध्रुरः वितः श्रेष्वः वितः श्रेष्वः वितः श्रेष्वः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः श्रेष्वः वित्रः वित्रः

In (7), for the phrase between the two A and B, one says A + B = 3. More examples:

- (9) क्रुं त्रेग्रान प्रेंत् प्रेग्राम के मा के प्राप्त के ज्ञे ज्ञाम के ज्ञाम के प्रेंत्र के प्रेंत्र

■ is a bound morpheme, to use the word *aspect* independently, one needs to say ■. For example:

(10) शकः वर्दे : र शकः याव : यावे : या की : याद : श्राया द : श्राया द : श्री : येदा : श्री : येदा : श्री : यादा : श्री : यादा :

► 18.3.7 মদ্ৰাৰ, ৰ্ম্ to Wear

- (1) অনুস্থা to wear earrings; শ্লীক্রাঅনুস্থা to wear a necklace.
- (2) শ্ৰ্ৰ

 শ্ৰ্ৰ্মেশ্ৰ্ৰ to wear clothes; ৰে্ম্শ্ৰ্ৰ to wear a hat; মধ্যে শ্ৰ্ৰ্মেশ্ৰ্ৰ to wear a ring; থেশ্ৰ্ৰ্ম্ৰ্ৰ to wear a bracelet.

► 18.3.8 *As Soon As*

For the expression As soon as + clause 1, clause 2, Tibetan employs the following pattern, with a conjunction π :

- (1) VP 1 (past) $\hat{\beta}$ ' π ' + VP 2 (past) + $\hat{\beta}$ ' $\hat{\pi}$ 5 or past tense ending Example:
 - (2) ब्रिंश उँग प्रस्था के प्राथा के प्राथ के प्राथा के प्राथा के प्राथा के प्राथा के प्राथा के प्राथा के

In the lesson, Tom's question is longer than the above example, containing three parallel embedded clauses, all of which need the overt complementizer $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}$.

More examples:

- (4) दशर्चे द अद्भाद प्रमुद के स्वापिक के अद्भाद के मुद्दी मुद्दी प्रमुद प्रमुद के स्वापिक के कि अवस्था As soon as I spoke Tibetan, they knew that I was a foreigner.

In (4), the verb $\sqrt[4]{5}$ is the imperative form of the verb $\sqrt[4]{5}$ to speak. In this context, it means to tell. The object $\sqrt[5]{5}$ is marked Oblique with Ladon.

Below are examples of Verb 2 ending with past tense auxiliary:

- (6) হমান্তর ব্র মার্মা As soon as I listened, I understood.
- (7) বিশ্বস্থার মার্কার মার্কার প্রাপ্তা He knew how (to do it) as soon as he watched.

► 18.3.9 V + 🧃 🗆

- (2) यार्न्न न्याम्यास्यास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य प्रास्य स्वास्य स
- (3) ব্র্রির্মার্থ্রমার্থ্যমার্থযমার্থ্যমার্

In this lesson, Wuchung tells Tom 不可管 a 可有實施 a 可有實施 a 可有 更 a pour the way to look at costumes... Note that the verb 要 marks the direct object with 如 有 a pour 要 面 to to look at. Compare the grammar note on to teach some one how to V in 16.3.7.

❖ 18.4 Cultural Notes

🗱 18.4.1 Horseracing Festivals (ह'রুশ্বাস্থ্র কর)

Of all traditional Tibetan festivals, horseracing must rank among the most popular. Usually held in the summer when the grassland is at its greenest, the horseracing festival gives an almost carnival feel to the host town which is otherwise quiet and peaceful. Each town has its own traditional date for the festival, usually in the lunar calendar. Some places have changed to the Gregorian calendar to accommodate an increasing an example of such. Maqu, Litang, Naqu, Gyantse, etc., all have their own celebrations that rival the



The Horseracing Field, Machen, Golok



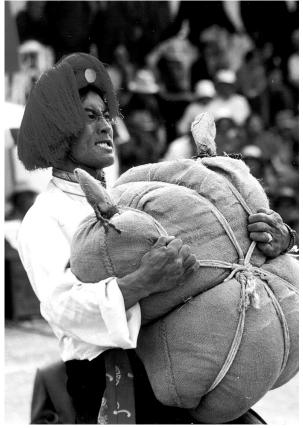
Jockeys Are Typically Preteen, Maqu, Gannan

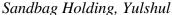


Horse Trainer, Maqu

grandeur and excitement of Yulshul horseracing.

Tibetans take tremendous pride in their horses and horsemanship. The winner of a horserace is considered hero of the town and the horse becomes famous and much more valuable. There are occasional monetary awards for the winning horse, which can be several times the annual income of an average household, but one races for pride, not for a prize. Horseracing comes in two varieties: The competition of speed and the competition of grace and style. It usually takes three to five days to come to the final race. After weeks or even months of rigorous training and meticulous care, horses appear tense and spirited on the big day. Do remember it is a taboo to touch a race horse on that day.







Cham Dance, Yulshul

A religious dance called *cham* is also performed. For the religious Tibetans, it offers a chance for them to recognize their own protector deity so at their death they will be able to follow the right deity to the next life. Horseracing is also a sporting event. Archery, weight-lifting (called Sandbag Holding in Tibetan), running, and horseback performance are common events. Popular to the public is the folk dancing competition represented by teams from all neighboring townships, counties, and prefectures. For photographers, the main attraction tends to be the "fashion show" where one witnesses jaw-dropping displays of wealth by Tibetans wearing traditional costumes with colorful



Dancing Contest, Yulshul



Dancers Waiting for the Results



Nomad Women in Full Dress Attending Horseracing Festival, Maqu, Gannan

and extremely expensive jewelry.

The real fun is, not surprisingly, people watching. For a non-Tibetan spectator, the well-dressed men and women in the audience are nothing short of a stunning visual feast which often ends with one's deep sigh for not having had the foresight to bring enough rolls of film. For Tibetans, the horseracing festival is an official opportunity for young people to make friends with others. Singing contests of impromptu love songs held in the evening can go on for hours, from dusk to dawn, adding a romantic atmosphere to the occasion.

❖ 18.5 Key Sentence Patterns

- 18.5.1 Verb (past) + $\frac{1}{2}$ $\stackrel{\triangleleft}{\approx}$ After + clause
- (1) त्त्रुव न्वरः / त्रुरः न्वरः यहरः हे अ हिं न्वरः र त्र्र्गे हु धेव। After winter/summer vacation starts, where will you go?
- (2) ब्रे'न्ने'ब्रेन्स् द्वेन्न्स् प्रुत्वं प्रेन्स् अप्याते ने न्नित्ने निष्या अप्याते ने निष्या अप्याते निष्या भाषा अप्याते निष्या नि
- (3) तर्पर त्रूरका हे का वि कर्ते वि प्याप्त वर प्राप्त वर प्राप्त
- (4) दबार्चे दाञ्च दार्चे दार्
- (5) र्रेश्वाह (त्युर्श्वाहेश्वादाय हुं विदाय प्राप्त प्रमुद्द सुदि प्राप्त प्रमुद्द सुदि प्रमुद्द प्रमुद प्रमुद प्रमुद प्रमुद्द प्रमुद प्रमुद
- (6) एक अ 'हे ५ 'हे अ 'वि' के दें 'ह कुन अ कु 'रे ५ | After the *cham* dance is finished, they will race the horses.
- 18.5.2 ঝ (Neg.) + Verb (past) + ৡৄঁব্'ব্ *Before* + clause
- (1) दः णुत्यः तुत्यः त्यः अर्थेदः अर्थे व व विश्व व अर्थः अप्तरः अर्थे व व Before I go to Yulshul, I'll study Kham dialect.
- (2) वि'त्रो' दो 'देव' व' अ' श्रॅंद' श्रॅंव' व' ये वि' कुर्दे 'या श्रम 'दा' ने या' हैं ' कु 'से त्रा Before he goes to Beijing, he will buy a new robe.

- (6) ત્રાર્વેન્ સ્નુન્સ નસૂન ફ્રેંનના હા સર્વે વિષ્મુન્સ નસુન સામાન કરાયે છે. ત્રાર્વે સામાન કરાયે કર્યા કરા કર્યા કરા કર્યા ક
- 18.5.3 Verb (past) + ব + (বে: ব্রুম্নী) ক্রমী
- (2) ह ज्ञुग्राञ्च ह्या केत्र गी भ्रायाय विद्या त्र त्र ह्य स्मी क्रिंगी।

 It's better if you go during a horseracing festival.
- (3) ब्रे'न्यो' बङ्गी ज्ञुन ज्ञेया र्वेश्व त्य श्रुम यी इसी। It's better to buy her a necklace.
- (4) क्यू के क

- 18.5.4 Experience Marker §5
- (1) ड्रिं खुयः सुयः यः श्रॅंटः श्रें श्रेंटः। Have you been to Yulshul?
- (3) মাজার মালু বিশ্ব মার্ক্ত্রমার্ক্তর I have never been to America.
- (4) ངས་སྡོན་ཆང་མི་ངག་མེང་གོ་མ་སྡོང་།

 I have never heard her name before.
- (5) (5) <a href="#
- (7) दबावना सुन्ती मुन्जूना दुबा स्टेब व स्थित स्टेब व स्थित स्थान स्थान है । I have heard that Naqu's horseracing festival is very famous.
- 18.5.5 Difference Between A and B

- (1) धुत्यः नुत्यः मः तुत्रिं तुः धुत्रः नीः त्वे दः क्षेः ना तेः ना स्त्रेः ना स्त्रेः ने स्त्रे स्
- (2) মামানি ব্যাস্থান বিশ্ব বি
- (3) विक्रिंशप्त प्रतिक्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र
- (4) श्रॅ्बिं मृत्रान्य क्ष्यः या यद्दे सङ्गेदाया यद्दे विशेषा यद्दे श्रे स्ट्रां The new computer is different from the old one.
- (5) ব্রমশ্ব জেমের্ন্ প্রতিগ্রি প্রত্রে ক্রি ব্রেশ্বর ক্রি নির্বা The costumes from Kham and Amdo are very different.
- 18.5.6 Adverbial Construction: VP + $\widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}$ + Adj
- (1) মী'বৃশীশাস্ত্রব্ধার্ক্র'ঞ্জীক্রশী।

 Does she sing well?
- (2) बर्दे अदुः गैका वेदः अदुः प्रमुदः प्रमुदः विश्व के व
- (3) ह त्र पार्चे पात्र क्या कार्ते ह र र र रे व राय है का त र आ की पात्र की । That black horse over there runs faster than this white one.
- (4) त्रो न्त्र त्राय स्थान स्
- (5) दश्यक्षात्र ज्ञायश्र प्रज्ञायश्र प्रज्ञात्र प्रज्ञायश्र प्रज्ञायश्र प्रज्ञायश्र हिन्न प्रज्ञा I think that Dawa speaks English very well.
- 18.5.7 Direct Quote ৰ মানী and ৰ মানি মানি (Review)
- (1) ५ वे कि दे चिंग व नि कें अन्यस्य अभू ५ प्यस् ५ वे के दे ५ वे अप्य प्राप्त कि book says that they speak Kham dialect.
- (3) श्रे'न्ने'न्ने न्न ने अ'न् ह्री क् प्येम ह्री प्र क् क्रिंप हे के प्र के प
- 18.5.8 অনুস্থ and স্ব্ৰ to Wear

- (1) विक्रिंश्रमम् प्रमुश्यां प्रमुश्यां प्रमुश्यां वर्षे प्रक्रिंश्वं स्थाने विष् What they wear on the head and what they wear on the body are both beautiful.
- (2) भ्रीत्मेश्रायन्नशास्त्रीं द्वेदिश्चीदादावर्षे सुदाने सामा What she wears on her belt is called "sholung" in Tibetan.
- (3) भ्री-न्योबाद्युः स्देश्चे सुन् विया यह यावा विवास विवास
- (4) भ्री-निष्णेष्विः व्याप्तिः व्याप्तिः व्याप्तिः व्याप्तिः व्याप्तिः व्याप्तिः व्याप्तिः व्याप्तिः व्याप्तिः व्यापतिः व्यापतिः व्यापतिः व्यापतिः व्यापतिः विष्णेष्तिः विष्णेषतिः विष्णेष
- 18.5.9 *As Soon As*
- (1) ब्रिंबार्डमान्यसूबार्वे रामिन्मो मारामी धिवार्वे भेषाकुरोन्। As soon as you see a person you know where he is from
- (2) ब्रिंश डेग 'इव दे 'र वि प्रोक्ष प्रमुद्दे प्रेंप् प्रमुद्दे प्रोक्ष के प्राक्ष के प्रोक्ष के प्राक्ष के प
- (3) भ्री-त्री-त्रीम्बार्यि र्क्वे वित्र वित्र वित्र कर्ति हिन्त्ये भ्री-त्री वित्र याम्बर यादा वृष्टी सुन् विवा As soon as her friends arrived, she took them to see her new house.
- As soon as Tom arrived at Yulshul, he took lots of pictures.
- (6) हिं गढ़े गाये डेव व र्घेव वे र र द व र्वे र As soon as you two arrive in Beijing, let me know.

❖ 18.6 Exercises

18.6.1 Listening Comprehension



- Answer the following question in English
- (1) Where did Tom go during the summer vacation?
- (2) Can Tom communicate with the local people he visited? Why?
- (3) What is the dialect Tom learned? Is it the same as the Kham dialect?
- (4) What dialect should Tom learn if he wants to go travel in Tibet?

18.6.2 Fill in the Blanks

(1) न्याव याव द या प्रतः हे बारु कर्दे दे या खुरा ___ केंद्र ___ के कें सेन्

- (2) द्ये कदे र्वेष ___ धुयः नुवः ___ क्षका श्रू दः विदः __ देदः बेदा र्षेदः श्री
- (3) ผที่ ำ นารทางานั้ว ___ มาผงานาฏ์สานั้ว ___ ส์ นาเพาผรั้า __ มิานา
- (5) वि'न्योशर्मेतर्थेन् __नेदेश्चिन् __भ'लु बेर्मी।

18.6.3 Translation

- (1) A: Is the necklace that you are wearing (made of) silver or gold?
 - B: It's made of gold and turquoise.
- (2) A: Have you heard about horseracing in Yulshul?
 - B: No, I haven't. Where is Yulshul?
 - A: It's in the south of Qinghai. The horseracing in Yulshul is very famous.
- (3) A: My elder sister married a rich Kham man last year.
 - B: Have you met her husband?
 - A: No, I haven't. When they got married, I was studying in Beijing.
- (4) A: In your opinion, when is the best time to go to Sichuan?
 - B: This book says it's better to go to Sichuan in autumn.
 - A: Okay, let's go there in September.
- (5) A: Is there any difference between Kham costumes and U-Tsang costumes?
 - B: Yes, they are very different.
 - A: Can you distinguish who is from Kham and who is from U-Tsang as soon as see them?
 - B: Yes, of course I can.

18.6.4 Answer the Questions: Answer the following questions according to the suggestions

- (1) ब्रिंज्य कुर्वक के ज्ञेषा या स्ट्रिंज स्थित। (to see its horseracing festival)
- (2) ब्रिं अर्कें क्रेंब् व व अर्थे द क्रेंब् व व के बेवा प्राथ की थेंद्र (learn Amdo dialect; before..)
- (3) ब्रिंदु:स्युद्:दःव्रुक्षः श्रेंदःवः इः क्रुः सेद्। (it's the best time to...; summer)
- (4) वॅर्'र'अ'से'रे'विष्ठ्यादा बुर मी श्चेर के वें रुष केव पार रेर्। (in my opinion; Christmas or the Shotun Festival)

18.6.5 Reading Comprehension

ब्रुँटा अर्थे अर्थे वर्षे वर्षे अर्थे वर्षे अर्थे वर्षे वर्

र्श्वेदः। हिंदार्चेदःधेषाक्षःश्चेषायायश्चवद्यविद्या

અતે મેત્રે દાલી ક્લિંક સંખેત્ તું અર્જે ત્રાને માર્ગે માર્ચ કે માર્ખેત્ર દાલી કર્યો કર્ય

र्श्चेटा क्षे:नमेश्रके:बेग में व र्षेन मी

क्किंदा हिंदि से दिन प्रमाल किंदी

अदे देदे। वेंबर्षेंद्। देने देवेंबर हिंबर प्रश्रेष्ठ व केंद्र के

क्केंट्रा षण्या ले.मी.लम.मी चॅर्ज्यम.क्केंट्राक्केंट्राख्या केंट्रा

अवे सेवे। नगव भी।

ब्रुँटा ट:ब्लु:व:म्बुग:ब्रॅं:व:वंद:व:वर्जु:ब्लु:बेव। अ:ब्रॅट:ब्रॅंव:व:दश:वेंद:ब्लूद:बेग:ब्लूँव:व:वर्देद:मी।

यदे नेदी वेंश केंग

Answer the following questions in English

- (1) When and where did Mary learn the Tibetan language?
- (2) Why does Mary want to learn Tibetan?
- (3) What did Mary's friend wear?
- (4) How difficult does Mary think it is to learn Tibetan?
- (5) Why does John want to learn Tibetan too?