

## Summary of Tibetan Grammar Notes, Made during a Course on the Divine Tree

Taught by Tenpa-La Negi at Samye-Ling, Scotland, May 1984

There are five prefixes	ག་ ད་ བ་ མ་ འ་	(DT 14 <sup>1</sup> )
There are ten suffixes	ག་ ང་ ད་ ར་ བ་ མ་ འ་ ར་ ལ་ ས་	(DT 9-10)
There are two second suffixes	ད་ ས་	(DT 11-13)

The suffixes ག་ ང་ བ་ མ་ can take second suffix ས་

Examples: སེམས་ mind རིགས་ race, family གངས་ snow

The suffixes ར་ ར་ ལ་ can take second suffix ད་

Examples: ཀུན་ all གུང་ became བསལ་ eliminated

Second suffix ད་ is not usually written now but it is sometimes assumed to be implicitly present and may influence the following grammatical particle.

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<sup>1</sup> This refers to the section of the Divine Tree (hereafter DT) that is being summarized here.

## 1. TERMINATING PARTICLES (DT 15-19)

## ཇོགས་ཚིག་

These are ཇོ་ ཇོ་ ཇོ་ ཇོ་ ཇོ་ ཇོ་ ཇོ་ ཇོ་ ཇོ་ ཇོ་ ཇོ་

These are used only in the written language. They show that a sentence has ended and they can also act as auxiliary verbs or the verb "to be".

Application:

ཇོ་ is used after words with suffix འ་ and after words with no suffix.

E.g. མཚེའོ།

ཏོ་ is used after words with second suffix ཏ་.

E.g. ཕྱིན་ཏོ་

The other nine terminating particles are applied according to the suffix of the preceding word; that is, they are used after the suffix they resemble. For example, བཞུགས་སོ་ The word ends in

suffix ས་ so the terminating particle is སོ་

Examples:

a. འདི་ བོ་ བས་མཁའོ།།

this | (9)<sup>2</sup> | sky | is

This is the sky.

b. དེ་ བོ་ ཏུས་འཁོར་ གྱི་ དབང་ ཇོ་།།

that | (9) | Kalachakra | of | initiation | was, is

That was the initiation of Kalachakra.

<sup>2</sup> The numbers appearing below various words and particles refer to other sections of this text. In this case (9), see Section 9, Topic Particle