

STUDY 40 **STUDIO 40****VOCABULARY 40.1 VOCABOLARIO 40.1**

আপনাদের বিষয়ে	aapanaader bi <u>s</u> aye	concerning oneselves	riguardo a se stessi
বিনতি	binati	bowing in request, stooping modestly	inchinandosi su richiesta, abbassandosi modestamente
...-রূপ	...-ruup	like ...	sembra ...
ভাববাদী / নবী	bhaababaadii / nabii	prophet	profeta
কথিত	kathita	spoken	verbale
বাক্য	baakya	speech, language, saying, expression	linguaggio, lingua, modo di dire, espressione
দরকার	dar-kaar	need, necessary, necessity	bisogno, necessario, necessità

GRAMMAR 40.1 GRAMMATICA 40.1

Methods of Describing the Purpose or Detail of an Action

Metodi di descrizione dello scopo o del dettaglio di un'azione1. Gerundive in “for the purpose of...”1. Gerundivo in “per lo scopo di...”The verbal form ending in “-তে” “-te” is constructed as explained in *Grammar 30.1*. For example :-La forma verbale che termina con “-তে” “-te” è costruita come spiegato in *Grammatica 30.1*. Per esempio:-

তিনি আপন প্রাণ দিতে আসিলেন। tini aapan praan <u>dite</u> aasilen.	<u>He</u> came [for the purpose of] <u>giving his</u> [own] soul. <u>Venne</u> [allo scopo di] <u>dare</u> la <u>[sua]</u> anima.
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2. Possessive of the *Identifying Verbal Noun*2. ***Possessivo del sostantivo verbale per identificazione***

A verbal noun is a form of a verb that can be used as a noun. (See *Grammar 4.1.*) For example, the verb “শিখা” “shikhaa” can be used like a noun meaning “to learn” or “learning.”

Un sostantivo verbale è una forma di un verbo che può essere usato come sostantivo. (Vedi *Grammatica 4.1.*) Per esempio, il verbo “শিখা” “shikhaa” può essere usato come un sostantivo che significa “imparare” o “erudizione”.

The Possessive Form of an *Identifying Verbal Noun* is made by adding a possessive suffix “-র” “-r”:-

La forma possessiva di un sostantivo verbale per identificazione si ottiene aggiungendo un suffisso possessivo “-র” “-r”:-

-র	-r	of	di
শিখার	shikhaar	of learning	di imparare
শিখানোর	shikhaanor	of teaching	di insegnare
নেওয়ার	neoyaar	of taking	di prendere

-র	-r	of	di ...
শিখার সুযোগ	shikhaar suyog	opportunity of learning	opportunità di imparare
শিখানোর সুযোগ	shikhaanor suyog	opportunity of teaching	opportunità di insegnare
নেওয়ার সময়	neoyaar samay	time of taking	tempo di prendere

3. “So as to do...” with “জন্য” “janya”

3. “Per fare ... / in modo da ...” con “জন্য” “janya”

Another way to express the purpose of doing something is “so as to do...”, or “in order to do...”. Add “জন্য” “janya” to the Possessive of the Identifying Verbal Noun. (In older Bengali “নিমিত্ত” “nimitta” was used instead.)

Un altro modo per esprimere lo scopo di fare qualcosa è “in modo da fare ...”, o “per fare ...”. Aggiungi “জন্য” “janya” al possessivo del *sostantivo verbale per identificazione*. (Nel vecchio bengalese “নিমিত্ত” “nimitta” era invece usato).

-র জন্য	-r janya	so as to... in order to...	per ...
শিখার জন্য	shikhaar janya	so as to learn	per imparare
শিখানোর জন্য	shikhaanor janya	so as to teach	per insegnare
নেওয়ার জন্য	neoyaar janya	so as to take	per prendere

{সত্য শিখার জন্য} বাইবেল পড়া প্রয়োজনীয়। satya shikhaar janya baaibel paraa prayojaniiya.	{(In order to learn the truth) to read the Bible is essential. {Per imparare la verità} leggere la Bibbia è essenziale.
{সত্য শিখানোর জন্য} আমরা ঘরে ঘরে যাই। {satya shikhaanor janya} aamaraa ghare ghare yaai.	{(In order to teach the truth) we go from house to house. {Per insegnare la verità} andiamo di casa in casa.

4. Possessive Suffix “-বার” “-baar”

4. Suffisso possessivo “-বার” “-baar”

Instead of just using “-র” “-r”, the Possessive of a verbal noun may be formed alternatively by suffixing “-বার” “-baar”. In Sadhu style this suffix is added to a stem which resembles the First Person Present.

Invece di usare semplicemente “-র” “-r”, il possessivo di un sostantivo verbale può essere formato alternativamente aggiungendo il suffisso “-বার” “-baar”. In stile Sadhu questo suffisso viene aggiunto a una radice che ricorda il presente in prima persona.

-বার	-baar	of ...	di ...
শিখবার*	shikh-baar*	of learning	di imparare
শিখাবার**	shikhaabaar**	of teaching	di insegnare
নেবার	nebaar	of taking	di prendere

*. Sadhu: “শিখিবার” “shikhibaar”

**. Sadhu: “শিখাইবার” “shikhaaibaar”

-বার	-baar	of ...	di ...
শিখবার সুযোগ	shikh-baar suyog	opportunity of learning	opportunità di imparare
শিখাবার সুযোগ	shikhaabaar suyog	opportunity of teaching	opportunità di insegnare
নেবার সময়	nebaar samay	time of taking	tempo di prendere

-বার	-baar	so as to ...	per ...
শিখবার জন্য*	shikh-baar janya*	so as to learn / for learning	per imparare
শিখাবার জন্য**	shikhaabaar janya**	so as to teach / for teaching	per insegnare
নেবার জন্য	nebaar janya	so as to take / for taking	per prendere

*. Sadhu: “শিখিবার নিমিত্ত” “shikhibaar nimitta”

**. Sadhu: “শিখাইবার নিমিত্ত” “shikhaaibaar nimitta”

{ওখানে যাবার জন্য} আমরা এখানে আরম্ভ করি। {okhaane yaabaar janya} aamaraa ekhaane aarambha kari.	{So as to go there} we start here. {Per andarci lì} iniziamo qui.
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5. Various uses of the Possessive Verbal Noun

5. Vari usi del sostantivo verbale possessivo

অধ্যয়ন করবার সুযোগ adhyayan kar-baar suyog	opportunity to study opportunità per studiare
আসবার ঘটনা aas-baar ghatanaa	event to come evento a venire
যাবার কথা yaabaar kathaa	talk of going parlare di andare
খাবার সময় khaabaar samay	time to eat, time for eating tempo di mangiare, tempo per mangiare
পড়বার পুস্তক par-baar pustak	a book to read, a book for reading un libro da leggere

Sadhu: করিবার karibaar

Sadhu: আসিবার aasibaar

Sadhu: যাইবার yaaibaar

Sadhu: খাইবার khaaibaar

Sadhu: পড়িবার paribaar

6. “So that” “যেন” “yena”

6. “Cosi che” “যেন” “yena”

A clause can state the purpose of an action by placing the connective word “যেন” “yena” in first place. It means “so that”. If this clause includes the negative “না” “naa”, this is put *before* the verb.

Una clausola può indicare lo scopo di un’azione ponendo la parola connettiva “যেন” “yena” al primo posto. Significa “così che”. Se questa clausola include il negativo “না” “naa”, questo viene posto *prima* del verbo.

Note the tense that accompanies “যেন” “yena”. (See *Grammar 38.2 Note †.*)

Nota il tempo che accompagna “যেন” “yena”. (Vedi *Grammatica 38.2 Nota †.*)

তিনি আপন প্রাণ দিলেন যেন আমরা জীবন পাই, ... tini aapan praan dilen yena aamaraa jiiiban paai, ...	He gave {his own} life, so that we may gain life... <u>Ha</u> dato la {sua propria} vita, affinché possiamo ottenere la vita ...
... এবং যেন আমরা বিনষ্ট না হই। ...eban° yena aamaraa binasta naa hai.	...and that we might not be destroyed... ...e che non potremmo essere distrutti...

See also *Exercise 39.3.5.*

Vedi anche *Grammatica 39.3.5.*)

7. “Lest”, “So that not” “পাছে” “paache”

7. “Per paura che” “পাছে” “paache”

This different connective can express a negative purpose. If “না” “naa” is also used, this creates a double negative, and this ensures a positive result.

Questo diverso connettivo può esprimere uno scopo negativo. Se si usa anche “না” “naa”, si crea un doppio negativo, e questo assicura un risultato positivo.

<p>আমি এ প্রশ্ন আবার জিজ্ঞাসা করবো পাছে তুমি তা ভুলো। aami e prashna aabaar jijnaasaa (~“jig’gyaasaa”) kar-bo paache tumi taa bhulo.</p>	<p>I will ask this question again, lest [to prevent that] you forget it. Chiederò ancora questa domanda, per paura che [per impedire che] te ne dimentichi.</p>
<p>আমি তা বলি পাছে তুমি তা মনে না করো। aami taa bali paache tumi taa mane naa karo.</p>	<p>I say it lest you don’t think about it. [=to ensure that you do think about it] Lo dico per paura che non ci pensi. [= per assicurare che ti pensi.]</p>

8. Other Expressions Using the Identifying Verbal Noun

8. Altre espressioni che utilizzano il sostantivo verbale per identificazione

1.	ঈশ্বরের এক যুদ্ধ করার আছে। iishvarer ek yuddha karaar aache.	God has a war to do. Dio ha una guerra da fare.
2.	তা দুষ্টতাকে ধ্বংস করার জন্য। taa dustataake dhvan ^o sa karaar janya.	That is for destroying wickedness. Ciò è per distruggere la malvagità.
3.	তঁর লোকদের রক্ষা করার জন্য তিনি তা করবেন। taa ^r lokeder rakṣaa karaar janya tini taa kar-ben.	He will do it so as to protect his people. Lo farà per proteggere il suo popolo.
4.	আমার শুনার আছে। aamaar shunaar aache.	I have to listen. Devo ascoltare
5.	আমার শুনার দরকার আছে। aamaar shunaar dar-kaar aache.	I have a need to listen. Ho bisogno di ascoltare.
6.	শুনার মাধ্যমে বুঝি। shunaar maadhyaame bujhi.	We understand by means of listening. Capiamo per mezzo dell'ascolto.
7.	তা শুনার জন্য। taa shunaar janya.	That is for listening to. Questo è per l'ascolto [/ ascoltare].
8.	আমার শুনার ইচ্ছা আছে। aamaar shunaar icchaa aache.	I have a desire to listen. Ho un desiderio di ascoltare.
9.	শুনা দারকার / প্রয়োজনীয় / জরুরী / সহজ shunaa dar-kaar / prayojaniiya / jarurii / sahaj	To listen is important / necessary / urgent / easy. Ascoltare è importante / necessario / urgente / facile.

9. Other Expressions Using the Present Participle

9. Altre espressioni che utilizzano il participio presente

1.	আমার শুনতে হবে। aamaar shun-te habe.	I must hear. Devo sentire.
2.	আমি শুনতে চাই। aami shun-te caai.	I want to hear. Voglio sentire.
3.	আমি শুনতে পারি। aami shun-te paari.	I can hear. Posso sentire.
4.	আমি শুনতে শুরু করবো। aami shun-te shuru kar-bo.	I will start to hear. Inizierò a sentire.
5.	আমি শুনতে বলেছি। aami shun-te balechi.	I've said to listen. Ho detto di ascoltare.

EXERCISE 40.1 ESERCIZIO 40.1

Translate to and fro:-

Traduci da e per:-

লুক ২১:৩৪— কিন্তু আপনাদের বিষয়ে সাবধান থাকো, পাছে...।	luuk 21:34— kintu aapanaader bisaye saab-dhaan thaako, paache...	Luke 21:34— But keep* alert concerning <u>yourselves</u> . lest... Luuk 21:34— “Ma prestate attenzione a voi stessi affinché...
লুক ২১:৩৮— সমস্ত লোক তাঁর কথা শুনতে [শুনবার জন্য] আসতো।	luuk 21:38— samasta lok taa^r kathaa shun-te [shun-baar janya] aas-to.	Luke 21:38— Everybody would‡ come to hear <u>his</u> word. Luuk 21:38— E tutto il popolo veniva‡ per udirlo.
লুক ৮:৪১— তিনি...তাঁর গৃহ আসতে [বাড়িতে আসবার জন্য] তাঁকে বিনতি করতে লাগলেন।	luuk 8:41— tini...taa^r grraha aas-te [baariite aas- baar janya ^[bcl]] taa^ke binati kar-te laag-len.	Luke 8:41— <u>He</u> began bowing [in request]...to <u>him</u> to come to <u>his</u> house. Luuk 8:41— E cadde ai suoi piedi e lo supplicava di entrare nella sua casa,
মথি ২১: ৪— এইরূপ ঘটলো, যেন ভাববাদী দ্বারা কথিত এই বাক্য পূর্ণ হয়।	mathi 21:4— eiruup ghat-lo, yena bhaababaadii dvaaraa kathita ei baakya puurna hay.	Matthew 21:4— It happened like this, that the saying of the prophet be fulfilled. Matteo 21:4— Questo in realtà avvenne affinché si adempisse ciò che fu dichiarato dal profeta.

* See *Study 43* about Imperatives.* **Vedi *Studio 43* sugli Imperativi.**‡ See *Study 50* about the Frequentative Tense.‡ **Vedi lo *Studio 50* sul tempo frequentativo.**For a further example see *Daniel 9:24*.Per un ulteriore esempio vedi *Daniele 9:24*.

EXERCISE 40.2 ESERCIZIO 40.2

Translate to and fro:-

Traduci da e per:-

1.	আমি আপনাকে সুসমাচার দিতে [দিবার জন্য] আসি। aami aapanaake susamaacaar dite [dibaar janya] aasi.	I come to give <u>you</u> good news. Vengo a dar^{le}2 buone notizie.
2.	আমি আসি যেন আপনারা এই সুসমাচার পাবেন। aami aasi yena aapanaaraa ei susamaacaar paaben.	I come so that <u>you</u> will be able to get this good news. Vengo in modo che voi possiate ottenere questa buona notizia.
3.	খোদাকে আরও জানতে [জানবার জন্য] আমাদের সঙ্গে অধ্যয়ন করতে পারেন। khodaake aar-o jaan-te [jaan-baar janya] aamaader san ¹ ge adhyayan kar-te paaren.	In order to know God better <u>you</u> can study with us. Per conoscere meglio Dio puo² studiare con noi.
4.	মনোযোগী থাকুন যেন বুঝতে পারবেন। manoyogii thakun yena bujh-te paaren.	Be attentive, so that <u>you</u> can understand. Sia² attento, così che lei² possa capire.
5.	প্রেম রাখো পাছে ঈশ্বর তেমাকে গ্রাহ্য না করেন। prem raakho paache iishbar tomaake graahya naa karen.	Maintain love, lest God reject you. Mantieni l'amore, affinché Dio non ti rifiuti.
6.	সাক্ষ্য দিবার জন্য [নিমিত্ত] আমরা রাজ্যের সুসমাচার প্রচার করি। saaksya dibaar janya [nimitta] aamaraa raajyer susamaacaar pracaar kari.	For [the purpose of] giving a witness, we preach the good news of the kingdom. Per [lo scopo di] dare una testimonianza, predichiamo la buona notizia del regno.