

STUDY 43 **STUDIO 43**GRAMMAR 43.1 **GRAMMATICA 43.1**Imperatives **Imperativi**1. Three Tenses and the Emphatic Use of “না” “naa”1. Tre tempi e l'uso enfatico di “না” “naa”

These requests, instructions, or prohibitions have three main forms. These are described and developed below.

Queste richieste, istruzioni o divieti hanno tre forme principali. Queste forme sono descritte e sviluppate di seguito.

The Present Imperative implies immediate action. The word “না” “naa” usually means the negative. On the contrary, when it is used with the Present Imperative, it is pronounced without stress, and it *adds* polite emphasis to the *positive* command.

L'Imperativo Presente implica un'azione immediata. La parola “না” “naa” di solito significa il negativo. Al contrario, quando è usato con l'Imperativo Presente, viene pronunciato senza forza e aggiunge un'enfasi educata al comando positivo.

আমাকে সাহায্য করো না!

aamaake saahaayya karo naa!

Help me, please [won't you]!

Aiutami, per favore [non lo farai]!

The Future Imperative expresses a more general instruction.

Il futuro imperativo esprime un'istruzione più generale.

সকতকে স্মরণ ক'রো!

sakal-ke smaran ka'ro!

Remember them all!

Ricordali [/ Ricorderaili] tutti!

To state a clear *prohibition*, the negative “না” “naa” is attached to the *Future Imperative* or *Future Affirmative Tense*.

Per dichiarare un chiaro divieto, il “না” “naa” negativo è allegato al futuro imperativo o futuro affermativo.

পাপ ক'রো না!

paap ka'ro naa!

Do not sin!

Non peccare!

হাত লাগাবে না!

haat laagaabe naa!

Do not touch! (/ You will not apply the hand!)

Non toccare! (/ Non applicherai la mano!)

2. Compelling and Forbidding2. Come forzare o vietare un'azione

If you are not sure how to express a compulsion, you can just use the ordinary Future Affirmative Tense in the positive without “না” “naa”.

Se non sei sicuro di come esprimere una compulsione, puoi semplicemente usare il futuro affermativo ordinario in positivo senza “না” “naa”.

প্রস্তুত হবেন! prastuta haben!	Be prepared! (/ <u>You</u> will be ready!) Essere preparato! (/ [<u>Lei</u> ²] sarà pronto!)
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Also, you can use the Future Affirmative Tense with “না” “naa” to forbid.

Inoltre, puoi usare il futuro affermativo con “না” “naa” per proibire.

যাবেন না! yaaben naa!	<u>Do not</u> go! (/ <u>You</u> will not go!) Non andare! (/ [<u>Lei</u> ²] Non andrà!)
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3. Hortative Inducement Regarding First or Third Persons3. Esortazione per la prima o la terza persona

The concept of telling another person what to do is obvious. However, the “hortatory” concept of requesting oneself or ourselves is less common. We may say: “Oh, may I see...” or “Let me see...”.

Il concetto di dire ad un'altra persona cosa fare è ovvio. Tuttavia, il concetto di “esortazione” di richiedere se stessi o noi stessi è meno comune. Potremmo dire: “Oh, che potrei vedere...!” o “Fammi vedere ...!”

An indirect inducement concerning the Third Person is expressed similarly. For example: “May the lazy one not eat.” or “Let the lazy one not eat.”

Un incentivo indiretto riguardante la terza persona è espresso in modo simile. Ad esempio: “Possa il pigro non mangiare.” o “Lascia che il pigro non mangi.”

See below regarding “যেন” “yena”.

Vedi sotto su “যেন” “yena”.

তাতে ধ্যান করি! taate dhyaan kari!	Let's meditate on it! Meditiamoci!
সে না খাউক! se naa khaauk`!	Neither let him eat. [2 Thessalonians 3:10] Neppure mangi [2 Tessalonesi 3:10]

4. Chalito and Sadhu Spellings

4. Ortografia di Chalito e Sadhu

Chalito Style and Sadhu Style forms for the above examples differ:-

Le forme di stile Chalito e di stile Sadhu per gli esempi precedenti differiscono:-

Chalito	Sadhu
সাহায্য করো না! saahaayya karo naa!	সাহায্য করও না! sahaayya karao naa!
স্মরণ ক'রো! smaran ka'ro!	স্মরণ করিও! smaran kario!
পাপ ক'রো না! paap ka'ro naa!	পাপ করিও না! paap kario naa!
লাগাবে না! laagaabe naa!	লাগাইবে না! laagaaibe naa!
প্রস্তুত হবেন! prastuta haben!	প্রস্তুত হইবেন! prastuta haiben!
যাবেন না! yaaben naa!	যাইবেন না! yaaiben naa!
সে না থাক! se naa khaak`!	সে না খাউক! se naa khaauk`!

Present Imperative Tense (Chalito)

Presente imperativo (Chalito)

আমি aami	করি kari	যাই yaai	দিই di-i
তুমি tumi	কর kara	যাও yaao	দেও deo
সে se	করুক karuk	যাক yaak ‡	দিক dik
আপনি aapani	করুন karun	যান yaan	দিন din

Present Imperative Tense (Sadhu)

Presente imperativo (Sadhu)

আমি aami	করি kari	যাই yaai	দিই di-i
তুমি tumi	করও karao	যাও yaao	দাও daao
সে se	করুক karuk	যাউক yaauk`	দিউক diuk
আপনি aapani	করুন karun	যাউন yaaun	দিউন diun

Future Imperative Tense (Chalito)			
Futuro imperativo (Chalito)			
আমি aami	-	-	-
তুমি tumi	ক'রো ka'ro	যাইয়ো yaaiyo/ যেও yeo	দিও dio
সে se	করে kare	যায় yaay	দেয় dey
আপনি aapani	করেন karen	যান yaan	দেন den

Future Imperative Tense (Sadhu)			
Futuro imperativo (Sadhu)			
আমি aami	-	-	-
তুমি tumi	করিও kario	যাইয়ো yaaiyo	দিও dio
সে se	করে kare	যায় yaay	দেয় dey
আপনি aapani	করেন karen	যান yaan	দেন den

Future Tense (Chalito) *			
Futuro (Chalito) *			
আমি aami	কর'বো kar'bo‡	যাবো yaabo ‡	দিব diba ‡
তুমি tumi	কর'বে kar'be	যাবে yaabe	দিবে dibe
সে se	কর'বে kar'be	যাবে yaabe	দিবে dibe
আপনি aapani	কর'বেন kar'ben	যাবেন yaaben	দিবেন diben

Future Tense (Sadhu)			
Futuro (Sadhu)			
আমি aami	করিব kariba	যাইব yaaiba	দিব diba
তুমি tumi	করিবে karibe	যাইবে yaaibe	দিবে dibe
সে se	করিবে karibe	যাইবে yaaibe	দিবে dibe
আপনি aapani	করিবেন kariben	যাইবেন yaaiben	দিবেন diben

* See the following section: "Variations in Spelling".

‡* Vedi la seguente sezione: "Variazioni nell'ortografia".

5. Variations in Spelling

5. Variazioni nell'ortografia

Variations in spelling often occur. The long vowel “আ” “aa” may be changed, if it is in the last syllable of a stem that ends in a consonant. It may become “এ” “e” in the Chalito Style. It may become “আই” “aai” in the Sadhu Style.

Spesso si verificano variazioni nell'ortografia. La vocale lunga “আ” “aa” può essere cambiata, se si trova nell'ultima sillaba di una radice che termina in una consonante. Potrebbe diventare “এ” “e” nello stile Chalito. Potrebbe diventare “আই” “aai” nello stile Sadhu.

Variations of the Imperative				
Variazioni dell'imperativo				
Meaning	Infinitive	Simple Stem	Imperative Stem	
Senso	L'infinito	Radice semplice	Radice del'imperativo	
			Chalito	Sadhu
to come venire	আসা aasaa	আস- aas-	এস- es-	আইস- aais-

Examples of Different Imperatives				
Esempi di diversi imperativi				
			Chalito	Sadhu
Come! Vieni!			এস! esa!	আইস! aaisa!

Note how an apostrophe is often inserted when “-ই-” “-e-” has been omitted during shortening of the Chalito form.

Nota come un apostrofo viene spesso inserito quando “-ই-” “-i-” è stato omesso durante la riduzione della forma di Chalito.

“Let it be” is spelt in various ways in Bengali:-

“Lascia che sia” è scritto in vari modi in bengali:-

Chalito: “হউক” “hauk”; “হোক” “hok”; “হ'ক” “ha'k”.

Sadhu: “হউক” “hauk”; “হউক্” “hauk'”.

For example:-

Per esempio:-

প্রেম হোক! prem hok!	Let there be love! Lascia che ci sia amore!
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“Do!” has several spellings:-

“Fa, fai, fa'!” ha diverse ortografie:-

কর!	করও!	করো!	কোরো!	কোর!	ক'র!	ক'ও!
kara!	kara-o!	karo!	koro!	kora!	ka'ra!	ka'ro!

6. Hortation “Let it be that...” with “যেন” “yena”

6. Esortazione “Lascia che sia così...” con “যেন” “yena”

“যেন” “yena” is sometimes used for “let” or “let it be that”. (Compare *Grammar 40.1.6*: “So That”). The only verb evident is in the Affirmative, not the Imperative form.

“যেন” “yena” viene talvolta usato per “lascia” o “lascia che sia così che”. (Confronta *Grammatica 40.1.6*: “Così che”). L’unico verbo evidente è nell’affermativo, non nella forma imperativa.

কেহ যেন তোমাদেরকে ভ্রান্ত না করে! keha yena tomaader-ke bhraanta naa kare.	See [/ Let it be /] that no one misleads YOU. [1 John 3:7] Nessuno vi svi [1 Giovanni 3:7]
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EXERCISE 43.1 ESERCIZIO 43.1

Translate to and fro (using *Vocabulary 44.1*):-

Traduci da e per (usando il *Vocabolario 44.1*):-

আমরা পরস্পর মনোযোগ করি aamaraa paraspar manoyog kari	Heb 10:24— Let us consider one another Ebrei 10:24— E consideriamoci
পরস্পরকে চেতনা দিই paraspar-ke cetanaa di-i	Heb 10:25— Let us give encouragement to one another Ebrei 10:25— Incoraggiandoci l’un l’altro
ভ্রাতৃপ্রেম স্থির থাকুক bhraatrriprem sthir thaakuk	Heb 13:1— Let [YOUR] brotherly love remain firm Ebrei 13:1— Il vostro amore fraterno continui.
সকলকে স্মরণ ক’রো sakal-ke smaran ka’ro	Heb 13:3— Remember all of them Ebrei 13:3— Rammentate quelli

পাপ ক'রো না paap ka'ro naa	Eph 4:26— Do not sin Efesini 4:26— Non peccate
চোর আর চুরি না করুক cor aar curi naa karuk	Eph 4:28— Let the stealer no more Efesini 4:28— Il ladro non rubi più
পরস্পর ক্ষমা কর paraspar ksamaa kara	Eph 4:32— Forgive ONE ANOTHER Efesini 4:32— Perdonandovi liberalmente gli uni gli altri

যদি কেহ কাজ করতে না চায়, তবে সে না খাক। yadi keha kaaj kar-te naa caay, tabe se naa khaak.	2 Thess 3:10— If anyone does not want to work, let him not eat. 2 Tessalonicesi 3:10— Se qualcuno non vuole lavorare, neppure mangi.
তার ফল ভোজন ক'রো না। taar phal bhojan ka'ro naa	Gen 2:17— Do not eat its fruit Genesi 2:17— Non devi mangiare la sua frutta.
পৃথিবী উল্লাসিত হউক। prithibii ullaasita hauk.	Ps 96:11— Let the earth be joyful. Salmo 96:11— Gioisca la terra
আমার পাপ হতে আমাকে শুচি কর। aamaar paap hate aamaake shuci kara.	Ps 51:2— Cleanse me from my sins. Salmo 51:2— Purificami dal mio peccato

<p>যদি কেহ সেই শিক্ষা না লয়ে তোমাদের কাছে আসে, তবে তাকে বাটিতে (/ বাড়ীতে) গ্রহণ ক'রো না, এবং তাকে “মঙ্গল হউক” বলা না। yadī keha sei shikṣaa naa laye tomaader kaache aase, tabe taake baṭiite (/ baariite) grahaṇ ka'ro naa, eban° taake “man¹gal hauk” balo naa.</p>	<p>2 John 10— If anyone comes to YOU and (see <i>Grammar 47.4</i>) does not bring this teaching, never receive him into YOUR homes or say a greeting to him. 2 Giovanni 10— Se qualcuno viene da voi e (vedi la <i>Grammatica 47.4</i>) non porta questo insegnamento, non ricevetelo in casa e non rivolgetegli un saluto</p>
<p>কেননা যে তাকে “মঙ্গল হউক” বলে, সে তার দুষ্কর্ম সকলের সহভাগী হয়। kenanaa ye taake “man¹gal hauk” bale, se taar duṣkarma sakaler sahabhaagii hay.</p>	<p>2 John 11— For he that says a greeting to him is a sharer in his wicked works. 2 Giovanni 11— Chi gli rivolge un saluto partecipa alle sue opere malvage.</p>
<p>আমাকে শিক্ষা দেও। aamaake shikṣaa deo.</p>	<p>Ps 119:64— Teach me. Salmo 119:64— Insegnami.</p>
<p>সমস্ত লোক বলুক, আমেন্। সমস্ত লোক বলুক, আমেন্। samasta lok baluk, aamen`.</p>	<p>Ps 106:48a— Let everybody say, Amen. Salmo 106:48a— Tutto il popolo deve dire Amen</p>
<p>তোমরা সদাপ্রভুর [মিহোবার] প্রশংসা কর! tomaraa sadaaprabhur [yihobaar] prashan°saa kara!</p>	<p>Ps 106:48b— Praise Jah, YOU people! Salmo 106:48b— Lodate Iah!</p>

GRAMMAR 43.2 GRAMMATICA 43.2

Review of Grammar 43.1

Revisione della Grammatica 43.1

1st. Person 1 °. Persona	May I do Che potrei fare	করি kari
2nd. Person 2 °. Persona	May you do Fa, fai, fa', che potresti fare	করো * karo
3rd. Person 3 °. Persona	May {he / she / it/ they} do Faccia	করুক` karuk`
2nd. Person (Honorific) 2 °. Persona (formale)	May <u>you</u> do <u>Faccia</u> ²	করুন karun
3rd. Person (Honorific) 3 °. Persona (formale)	May { <u>he</u> / <u>she</u> } do <u>Faccia</u>	করুন karun

- Plural forms are the same as the singular forms.
- **Le forme plurali sono le stesse delle forme singolari.**
- * For alternative spellings, see *Grammar 43.1.5*.
- * **Per le grafie alternative, vedi la *Grammatica 43.1.5*.**

GRAMMAR 43.3 GRAMMATICA 43.3

Hortative or Imperative Form with “...না কেন” “...naa kena”

Forma hortativa o imperativa con “...না কেন” “...naa kena”

This form emphasizes that the hortation or command applies without exception. It acts like the subjunctive in “Whatever may be.” The term “...না কেন” “...naa kena” literally means “not if”. So, you can imagine that it says, “Do *not* ask ‘if’!”

Questo modulo sottolinea che l’esortazione o il comando si applica senza eccezioni. Agisce come il congiuntivo in “Qualunque cosa possa essere”. Il termine “...না কেন” “...naa kena” significa letteralmente “non se”. Quindi, puoi immaginare che dice “Non chiedere ‘se’!”

Whatever [may be the case] Qualunque [potrebbe essere il caso]	যা হোক না কেন yaa hok` naa kena
Whenever [he/she] may come In qualsiasi momento che {lui / lei} può venire	যে সময়ে আসুক না কেন ye samaye aasuk` naa kena
Whatever {I / we} may do Qualunque cosa {io possa} [/ noi possiamo] fare	যা কিছুই করি না কেন yaa kichui kari naa kena
Whatever {I / we} may forget Qualunque cosa {io possa} [/ noi possiamo] dimenticare	যাই ভুলে যাই না কেন yaai bhule yaai naa kena
Whatever may be said Qualunque cosa si possa dire	যাই বলা যাক না কেন yaai balaa yaak naa kena
Wherever he may stay (/ be) Ovunque possa rimanere (/ essere)	যেখানে থাকুক না কেন yekhaane thaakuk naa kena
Whatever amount of effort {you / he / she} may make Qualunque sia la quantità di sforzo che si può fare	যত প্রচেষ্টা করুন না কেন yata pracestaa karun naa kena