

## STUDY 49

### VOCABULARY 49.1

হস্তক্ষেপ	hastaksep	intervention	
যথার্থ	yatharth	genuine	
যথার্থতা	yatharthataa	genuineness	
উপস্থিত	upasthita	present, in attendance	
ব্যভিচার	byabhicaar	adultery	

### GRAMMAR 49.1

#### Conditional Participles—Construction

The Conditional Participle expresses briefly, “if an action were to take place”. Its construction resembles that of the Present Participle, but with a different ending. (See *Grammar 27.2*.) The ending is “-লে” “-le” instead of “-তে” “-te”.

The exception to this pattern of construction is “গেলে” “gele”. This is the Conditional Participle of “যাওয়া” “yaaoyaa”. It means “If one should go” or “Were one to go”.

### GRAMMAR 49.2

#### Conditional Participles—Use

The Conditional Participle is widely used to convey “*if* a certain action [pertaining to the source verb] takes place”. The logic is: “in the case or condition of a certain action being done”. The participle is impersonal, without regard for the doer of the action that causes the condition. Therefore it is not declined to suit number or gender.

Even if the doer is not stated in the clause with the Conditional Participle, this can be indicated in the clause that expresses the result.

মনোযোগ করলে manoyog kar-le	তুমি শিখবে। <b>tumi</b> shikh-be.	If [you] pay attention,	<b>you</b> will learn.
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If the negative “না” “naa” is used, this must be placed *in front* of the Conditional Participle. This is like the order used in the other forms of Conditional Clauses considered in *Grammar 36.2*, (using “যদি” “yadi” “if”).

না গেলে naa gele	তুমি দেখবে না। <b>tumi</b> dekh-be naa.	If [you] do not go,	<b>you</b> will not see.
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This means the same as:-

তুমি যদি না যাও tumi yadi naa yaa	তবে তুমি দেখবে না। tabe tumi dekh- be naa.	If you do not go,	then you will not see.
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### EXERCISE 49.1

Translate to and fro:-

1	না শুনলে তারা কেমন করে বিশ্বাস করবে? naa shun-le taaraa keman kare bishbaas kar-be?	If they do not hear, how will they believe?
2	যিহোবার নামে না ডাকলে কেহ কি পরিত্রাণ পাবে? yihobaar naame naa daak-le, keha ki paritraan paabe?	If anyone does not call upon Jehovah's name, will he get salvation?

3	...পাছে অধিক খেলে বমি করো। ...paache adhik khele bami karo.	...lest you eat too much and you vomit.
4	ঈশ্বর অল্প সময়ের মধ্যে হস্তক্ষেপ না করলে এই পৃথিবী কী হয়ে যাবে? iishvar alpa samayer madhye hastaksep naa kar-le, ei prrithibii kii haye yaa-be?	If God does not intervene within a short time, what will this earth become?

**GRAMMAR 49.3****Condition and Contrary Occurrence**

These sentences follow this pattern: “Even if ..., even then...”. This uses two clauses. The first clause sets out some condition. Despite this condition the contrary action (stated in the second clause) will still occur. The element “even” is achieved by suffixing “-ও” “-o” to the words for “if” and “then”.

যদিও yadi-o	Even if	তবুও tabu-o *	even then
আপনি যদিও বিশ্বাস না করেন aapani yadi-o bishbaas naa karen	Even if <u>you</u> do not believe,	তবুও খোদা হস্তক্ষেপ করবেন। tabu-o khodaa hastaksep kar- ben.	even then, God will intervene.

- \* Alternatives:-  
“তবুও” “tabu-o”  
“তবেও” “tabe-o”  
“তাহিলেও” “taahile-o”

Alternatively, the Conditional Participle can be used. It also takes the suffix “-ও” “-o”.

আপনি বিশ্বাস না করলেও aapani bishbaas naa kar-le-o	Even if <u>you</u> do not believe,	খোদা হস্তক্ষেপ করবেন। <u>khodaa</u> hastaksep kar- ben.	God will intervene.
মরলেও mar-le-o	Even if [you] die,	জীবিত হয়ে যাবে। jiibita haye <u>yaabe.</u>	[you] will become alive.

See *Grammar 41 Section 2* concerning the assumption, “বলে” “bale”.