

## STUDY 49

### VOCABULARY 49.1

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

### GRAMMAR 49.1

#### Conditional Participles - Construction

The Conditional Participle is formed in a similar way to the Present Participle (see *Grammar 27.2*), but with the ending "-লে -le" instead of "-তে -te". The exception to this pattern of construction is that "গেলে gele" meaning "If you should go,..." which is the Conditional Participle of "যাওয়া yaoyaa".

### GRAMMAR 49.2

#### Conditional Participles - Usage

The Conditional Participle is widely used to convey "if a certain action [pertaining to the parent verb] is done,...". The logic is: "in the case or condition of a certain action being done". Being impersonal, without regard for the doer of the action that caused the condition, it is not declined to suit number or gender. If this doer is not defined in the Bengali condition clause but needs to be stated in a natural-sounding English translation, this is identified and drawn from the second clause. For example:-

If you pay attention, *	you will learn.
মনোযোগ করিলে	তুমি শিখবে।
manoyog kar-le	tumi shikh-be.

\* [or, *If attention is paid*]

As with the other forms of Conditional Clauses considered in Grammar 36.2, (using "যদি yadi..." "if..."), if the negative "না naa" is used, this must be placed in front of the verb form that conveys the condition. For example:-

If you don't go (in the case of not having gone),	you will not see.
না গেলে,	তুমি দেখবে না।
naa gele,	tumi dekh-be naa.

This means the same as:-

If you don't go (in the case of not having gone),	you will not see.
তুমি যদি না যাও,	তবে তুমি দেখবে না।
tumi yadi naa yaao,	tabe tumi dekh-be naa.

**EXERCISE 49.1**

Translate to and fro:-

না শুনলে, তারা কেমন করে  
বিশ্বাস করবে?

naa shun-le, taaraa kemaan kare  
bishbaas kar-be?

যিহোবার নামে না ডাকলে, কেহ  
কি পরিত্রাণ পাবে?

yihobaar naame naa daak-le,  
keha ki paritraan paabe?

...পাছে অধিক খেলে বমি কর।  
...paache adhik khele bami  
kara.

ঈশ্বর অল্প সময়ের মধ্যে হস্তক্ষেপ  
না করলে, এই পৃথিবীতে কী হয়ে  
যাবে?

iishvar alpa samayer madhye  
hastaksep naa kar-le, ei  
prithibii kii haye yaa-be?

1. If they do not hear (or *In the case of not hearing*), how will they believe?
2. If anyone does not call (or *In the case of not calling*) upon Jehovah's name, will he get salvation?
3. ...lest you eat (preventing the case of you eating) too much and you vomit.
4. In the case of God not intervening within a short time, what will this earth become?

**GRAMMAR 49.3****Permissive Condition and Occurrence**

This involves two clauses. The first clause sets out some condition despite which the contrasting action stated in the second clause will be permitted to occur. The words which chain the steps of logic are highlighted with the suffix "-ও -o". This emphasizes the pattern of logic as follows:-

"Even if .....,	nevertheless (even so), ..."
"যদিও .....,	
"yadi-o .....,	tabu-o (tabu / taahile-o) ....."

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

Alternatively, this may be restated using a Conditional Participle in the first [conditional] clause. This participle also takes on the highlighting suffix "-ও -o", as illustrated below:-

"Even in the condition of <u>you</u> not believing,	God will intervene."
"আপনি বিশ্বাস না করলেও,	খোদা হস্তক্ষেপ করবেন। "
"aapani bishbaas naa kar-le-o,	<u>khodaa</u> hastaksep kar-ben."

Even if you die	you will remain alive.
মরলেও	জীবিত থাকবে।
mar-le-o	jiibita thaak-be.